

BHAI KAHAN SINGH JI NABHA

ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF THE SIKH LITERATURE

VOLUME THIRD

(ੳ-ੳ)

English Translation of

ਗੁਰੁਸ਼ਬਦਰਤਨਾਕਰ
ਮਹਾਨ ਕੋਸ਼

by

BHAI KAHAN SINGH NABHA



PUBLICATION BUREAU
PUNJABI UNIVERSITY, PATIALA

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Department of Development of Punjabi Language
Punjabi University, Patiala
(Established under Punjab Act No. 35 of 1961)

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ISBN : 978-81-302-0081-1

Year : 2011
Copies : 1100
Price : Rs. 900.00

Laser Setting :

Department of Development of Punjabi Language, Punjabi University, Patiala.

Published by Dr. Manjit Singh, Registrar, Punjabi University, Patiala and printed by M/s Anand Sons, Delhi.

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FOREWORD

Punjabi University, Patiala is committed to the promotion and dissemination of Punjabi Language, literature and culture. The preservation and projection of the rich intellectual and cultural heritage of the Punjab constitutes an integral part of this commitment. The English and now the Hindi translation of Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha's Scholarly text Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh which is cited as the most authoritative reference work, are important projects of this nature.

Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha the most erudite Sikh Scholar visualized Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh as an encyclopædia meant to elucidate all the concepts and categories of Sikh Literature. He embellished his explanatory notes with illustrations from *Guru Granth Sahib* and other sources of doctrinal, expository, hagiographical and historical importance. To his exposition, so richly embellished with illustrations, he sought to provide a wider perspective by clarifying the categories and concepts taken from the ancient Hindu scriptures, the classical literature of Sanskrit, the Indian systems of prosody, music and medicine.

This scholarly work of amazing magnitude, a comprehensive archive of scholarship, remained shrouded in mystery. For all the devotion showered upon it, even the Punjabi people did not benefit from it to a full extent. Though historically it is the eleventh encyclopædia of the world, foreign scholars and readers have remained oblivious to its contents. What the greatest Sikh scholar knew about Gurmat, diverse scriptures of various religions, Islamic theology, Sanskrit prosody, Indian mythology, traditional system of medicine and several other branches of knowledge and belief, remained unknown to them. It is in order to compensate for the lacunae among the native scholars on the one hand and the foreign scholars on the other, the project, for bringing out the English and Hindi, version of this magnum opus in four volumes was undertaken.

It is our pleasure that the first two volumes of the English version of the Encyclopædia of Sikh Literature have drawn universal reception from scholars of different cultures and languages spread over the whole world. It is believed that this volume, like the preceding ones, will go a long way in realizing the commitment of Punjabi University, Patiala, which the author probably set before his mind for fulfilling the need both of the erudite scholars and the general readers of Punjab, India and the world.

Punjabi University,
Patiala

Jaspal Singh
Vice-Chancellor

DEPARTMENTAL NOTE

Punjabi University, Patiala is one of the few universities in the world named after a language. In pursuance of its statutory commitment to the development of Punjabi language as defined in the Act of the University, it established a multi-faculty department, Department of Development of Punjabi Language for the promotion and dissemination of Punjabi Language, Literature and Culture. The production of resource material, promotion of scientific writing in Punjabi, translation of knowledge-texts and literary classics etc. are some of our major academic programmes.

Since promotion of classical literature of Punjab is one of our major academic programmes, we have already published English translation of first two volumes of Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha's *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* subtitled by the author as *Encyclopædia of The Sikh Literature* and we are publishing the third volume.

Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha was the most celebrated writer whose *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* is a dictionary and encyclopædia combined of the Sikh literature produced in 1930, the age of encyclopædia writing in Europe. It is a work of vast magnitude containing 64263 words occurring in the original Sikh scriptures and other allied writings related to Sikh religion. The contents of this classic work relate to Sikh scriptures and to Sanskrit prosody, scriptures of various religions, several branches of knowledge and traditional belief.

Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha was born on August 30th, 1861 in a village Sabaj Banera near Nabha which was a territory under the Princely ruler of Patiala. He did not attend any school or college for formal education but his father arranged his studies in Hindi, Brij Bhasha and Sanskrit from pandits. He learned Persian as he grew up. In 1883, he went to Lahore where he came in contact with Max Arthur Macauliffe which marks a new beginning in his life. Macauliffe took him to England for he needed his help and guidance in the publication of his six volumes Study of Sikhism, *The Sikh Religion*. He produced numerous works of scholarly excellence mainly related to the Sikh texts, scriptures and institutions. Among his works, *Guru Chhand Divakar* (1924) and *Guru Shabad Alankar* deal with rhetoric and prosody employed in the *Guru Granth Sahib* and some other sikh texts. In fact, Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha is largely responsible for shaping our modern opinion about Sikhism and Sikh tradition.

Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha, the grand man of learned letters and his *magnum opus*, *Mahan Kosh* richly deserve universal recognition from scholars of different languages and cultures from across the globe. I am sure that its publication will go a long way in building up understanding and dialogue across languages and cultures both in India and abroad.

Deptt. of Development of Punjabi Language
Punjabi University, Patiala.

Amarjeet Kaur
Head

PREFACE

We feel highly honoured in presenting the third volume of the English version of Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha's *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* in English before you. It is in continuation of the first and second volumes which have already appeared earlier.

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 two volumes to expedite the publication of the third 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 third 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 scholar and translator 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 have 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 short span of time would not have 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 coordinator of the project, I owe them all my sincere thanks.

It is matter of honour for me to thank Dr. Jaspal Singh, our worthy Vice-Chancellor, who as an ardent advocate and genuine lover of Punjabi Language, Literature and Culture, has not only appreciated this endeavour, but has wholeheartedly given all guidance, help and incentives. With a deep sense of gratitude I express my indebtedness to him.

I am extremely thankful to Dr. Amarjeet Kaur, head of the Department of development of Punjabi Language for the cooperation having been extended.

I acknowledge and appreciate the unstinting assistance that Mrs. Inderjit Kaur and Mr. Satnam Singh have rendered to 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. 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.

With this volume inspired and jointly owned by a team of dedicated scholars as also through anticipated public response, we hope to bring to completion the ensuing project with its last fourth volume as soon as possible.

Deptt. of Development of Punjabi Language
Punjabi University, Patiala.

Dhanwant Kaur
Project Coordinator

EDITORS' NOTE

In continuation of the first two volumes, the third 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

ਉ, ੁ u	ਊ, ੂ u	ਓ, ੋ o	ਅ ə	ਆ, -ਾ a
ਐ, ੲ e	ਔ, ੳ o	ਇ, ਿ- i	ਈ, -ੀ i	ਏ, ੲ e
ਟਿੱਪੀ -	ਬਿੰਦੀ -		ਸ s	ਹ h
ਕ k	ਖ kh	ਗ g	ਘ gh	ਙ ṅ
ਚ c	ਛ ch	ਜ j	ਝ jh	ਞ ṇ
ਟ ṭ	ਠ ṭh	ਡ ḍ	ਢ ḍh	ਣ ṇ
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 ṛ
ਸ਼ ṣ	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], ਏ/ੲ- [ɪ], and ਊ/ੳ- [ʊ].
4. The long vowels are : ਆ/-ੲ [a], ਈ/-ੀ [i], ਊ/ੳ [u],
ਏ/ੲ [e], ਐ/ੲ [ɛ], ਓ/ੳ [o],
and ਔ/ੳ [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 [kər] and ਕਰਤਾ, ‘ਕ’ is ਅਕਾਰਾਂਤ [əkārāt] and ‘ਰ’ is ਮੁਕਤਾ [mukta].
8. ਅਕਾਰਾਂਤ [əkārāt] 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 [svejivni], ਖਾੜ੍ਹੀ [khadyā], ਰੱਖਾ [rəkhya] etc. formed by adding half letters to the preceding consonant. Similarly, there are quite a few cases of consonant clusters like ਹਰਸ [hərɜ], ਹਸਤ [həst], ਬਹਿਸਤ [bəhɪst], ਬਿਸਤ [bɪst], ਕਰਮ [kərm], ਗਰਮ [gərm], ਸਰਬ [sərb], ਸਰਦ [sərd] 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 vɪsərəg [ʒ] and ʊdat [ɔ] symbols in Gurbani as in

ਦਿੜਤਣ: [driṛtəṇəh], 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 [ਆ]; 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 /kãt/ ... ਅੰਬ /ãb/
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 Devnagari, 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 ਹੋਵੈ ਅੰਨੁ ਖਾਇ।।
bhukhe pritɪ hoʋe ʌnu khaɪ.

ਸਰਣਿ ਪਇਆ ਨਾਨਕ ਸੁਹੇਲਾ
sarəṇɪ pəɪa nanək souhela

ਸਹਸ ਮੁਰਤਿ ਨਨਾ ਏਕ ਤੋਹੀ
səhəs murətɪ nənə ek touhi.

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

followed by 'h' sound thus: ਕਬਹੂੰ 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.	ਉਪਸਰਗ਼. Preposition.	<i>prep</i>
ਅ:	ਅਸ੍ਰੁਪਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਅਪਯਾਯ.	<i>a</i>
ਅੰ.	ਅਰਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>A</i>
ਅਸਫ਼ੋ.	ਸਫ਼ੋਟਕ 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.	ਅਰਹੰਤ 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>sahas</i>
ਸਨ.	ਈਸਵੀ ਸਨ (ਸਾਲ).	<i>AD</i>
ਸਨਾਮਾ.	ਸ਼ਸਤ੍ਰਨਾਮਮਾਲਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>sānama</i>
ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਮਥਨ.	ਸਮੁੰਦਰ ਰਿੜਕਣ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>samudrmathan</i>
ਸਰਵ.	ਸਰਵਨਾਮ. ਪੜਨਾਉਂ. Pronoun.	<i>pron</i>
ਸਲੋਹ.	ਸਰਵਲੋਹ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>sāloh</i>
ਸਵਾ.	ਸਲੋਕ ਵਾਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਵਧੀਕ.	<i>sava</i>
ਸਵੈਯੇ ੩੩.	ਤੇਤੀ ਸਵੈਯੇ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>sāveye 33</i>
ਸਾਰ.	ਸਾਰੰਗ ਰਾਗ.	<i>sar</i>
ਸਿੰਧੀ.	ਸਿੰਧੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>S</i>
ਸੂਹੀ.	ਸੂਹੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>suhi</i>
ਸੂਰਜਾਵ.	ਸੂਰਜ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>suraj</i>
ਸੋਰ.	ਸੋਰਠ ਰਾਗ.	<i>sor</i>
ਸੰ.	ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Skt</i>
ਸੰਗੜਾ.	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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ਹਨੂ.	ਹਨੂਮਾਨ ਨਾਟਕ, ਹਿੰਦੁਯੁਗਮ ਕ੍ਰਿਤ.	hanu
ਹਿੰ.	ਹਿੰਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	H
ਹੀ.	ਹੀਬ੍ਰੂ (Hebrew) ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਇਬਰਾਨੀ.	He
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ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨਾਵ.	ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨ 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.	gəu
ਗੁਜ.	ਗੁਜਰਾਤੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	Gj
ਗੁਪਸੁ.	ਗੁਰੁਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ ਸੂਰਯ (ਸੂਰਜ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼).	GPS
ਗੁਰੁਪਦ.	ਗੁਰੁਪਦ ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼.	gurupəd
ਗੁਵਿ ੬.	ਗੁਰੁਵਿਲਾਸ ਛੀਵੀਂ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਦਾ.	GV 6
ਗੁਵਿ ੧੦.	ਗੁਰੁਵਿਲਾਸ ਦਸਵੀਂ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਦਾ.	GV 10
ਗੁਜ.	ਗੁਜਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	guj
ਗੌਂਡ.	ਗੌਂਡ ਰਾਗ.	gōḍ
ਗਯਾਨ.	ਗਯਾਨਪ੍ਰਬੋਧ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	gyan
ਚਉ.	ਚਉਬੋਲੇ.	cəu
ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ.	ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰੋਪਾਖਯਾਨ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	cəritr
ਚੌਪਈ.	ਬੇਨਤੀ ਚੌਪਈ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	cəpəi
ਚੌਬੀਸਾਵ.	ਚੌਬੀਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ ਅਤੇ ਅਵਤਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	cəbis
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>toɖi</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>tɪləg</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>Dcn</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>dhənətar</i>
ਧਾ, ਧਾਤੁ, ਮਸਦਰ.	Verbal root.	<i>vr</i>
ਨਸੀਹਤ.	ਨਸੀਹਤ ਨਾਮਾ.	<i>nəsihət</i>
ਨਟ.	ਨਟ ਰਾਗ.	<i>nət</i>
ਨਰਸਿੰਘਾਵ.	ਨਰਸਿੰਘ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>nərsɪŋh</i>
ਨਰਨਾਰਾਯਣ.	ਨਰ ਨਾਰਾਯਣ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>nərnarayən</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 ਪਰੀਛਿਤ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>prichət</i>

ਪਾ.	ਪਾਲੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Pl</i>
ਪਾਰਸਾਵ.	ਪਾਸ਼ੰਨਾਬ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>parəs</i>
ਪੁਰਤ.	ਪੁਰਤਗਾਲੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Pg</i>
ਪੂਰ.	ਪੂਰਵੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Pu</i>
ਪੋਨੋ.	ਪੋਨੋਹਾਰੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ.	<i>Po</i>
ਪੰਪੁ.	ਪੰਥਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼, ਗਿਆਨੀ ਗਿਆਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਕ੍ਰਿਤ.	<i>PP</i>
ਪ੍ਰਤਯ.	ਪ੍ਰਤਯਯ. Suffix.	<i>suf</i>
ਪ੍ਰਭਾ.	ਪ੍ਰਭਾਤੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>prəbha</i>
ਪ੍ਰਾ.	ਪ੍ਰਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Pkt</i>
ਪ੍ਰਾਪੰਪੁ.	ਪ੍ਰਾਚੀਨ ਪੰਥਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼, ਸਰਦਾਰ ਰਤਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਕ੍ਰਿਤ.	<i>PPP</i>
ਪ੍ਰਿਥੁਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਪ੍ਰਿਥੁ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>prithu</i>
ਫਾ.	ਫਾਰਸੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>P</i>
ਫ੍ਰ.	ਫ੍ਰੈਂਚ. French.	<i>F</i>
ਬਸੰ.	ਬਸੰਤ (ਵਸੰਤ) ਰਾਗ.	<i>bəsət</i>
ਬਾਂਗਰ.	ਬਾਂਗਰ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Bg</i>
ਬਾਵਨ.	ਬਾਵਨਅਖਰੀ.	<i>bavən</i>
ਬਿਹਾ.	ਬਿਹਾਗੜਾ ਰਾਗ.	<i>bīha</i>
ਬਿਲਾ.	ਬਿਲਾਵਲ ਰਾਗ.	<i>bīla</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 ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਬੀੜ.	<i>bəno</i>
ਬ੍ਰਹਮਾਵ.	ਬ੍ਰਹਮਾ ਦੇ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>brəhəm</i>
ਭਗਤਾਵਲੀ.	ਬਾਈ ਗੁਰੁਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਆਰਵੀਂ ਵਾਰ ਦੀ ਵਯਾਖਯਾ ਭਾਈ ਮਨੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਕ੍ਰਿਤ.	<i>bhəgtavli</i>
ਭਾਗੁ.	ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰੁਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਵਾਰਾਂ.	<i>BG</i>
ਭਾਗੁਕ.	ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰੁਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਕਥਿੱਤ.	<i>BGK</i>
ਭੈਰ.	ਭੈਰਉ (ਭੈਰਵ) ਰਾਗ.	<i>bher</i>
ਮ.	ਮਹਲਾ, ਅਰਥਾਤ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ (ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ).	<i>m</i>
ਮਗੋ.	ਮੱਕੇ ਮਦੀਨੇ ਦੀ ਗੋਸਟਿ.	<i>məgo</i>
ਮੱਛਾਵ.	ਮੱਛ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>məcch</i>
ਮਨੁ.	ਮਨੁਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ.	<i>mənu</i>
ਮਨੁਰਾਜ.	ਮਨੁ ਦੇ ਰਾਜ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>mənuraj</i>
ਮਰਾ.	ਮਹਾਰਾਸ਼ਟ੍ਰੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>M</i>
ਮਲਾ.	ਮਲਾਰ ਰਾਗ.	<i>məla</i>
ਮਾ ਸੰ.	ਮਾਧਵਾਨਲ ਸੰਗੀਤ.	<i>ma səg</i>
ਮਾਗਧੀ.	ਮਾਧ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Mg</i>
ਮਾਝ.	ਮਾਝ ਰਾਗ.	<i>majh</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>
ਮੂਲ.	ਮੂਲਤਾਨੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Ml</i>
ਮੋਹਨੀ.	ਮੋਹਿਨੀ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>mohni</i>
ਯੂਧਿਸਟਰ ਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਯੂਧਿਸ਼ਿਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>yudhistar</i>
ਯੂ.	ਯੂਨਾਨੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>G</i>
ਯੋ.	ਯੋਗਿਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ. Etymological.	<i>cpd, ety</i>
ਰਹਿਤ.	ਰਹਿਤਨਾਮਾ.	<i>rāhit</i>
ਰਘੁਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਰਘੁ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>rāghu</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>vəḍ</i>
ਵਰਾਹ.	ਵਰਾਹ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>vārah</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. ਜਿਸ ਰਾਗ ਦੀਆਂ ਇੱਕ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਵਾਰਾਂ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ ਅੰਗ. ੧-੨-੩ ਵਰਤੇ ਹਨ, ਐਸੇ ਹੀ ਐਤ ਸੋਮ ਆਦਿ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ. ਬਾਣੀ ਲਈ ਵਾਰ ੭ ਹੈ.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{var 1} \\ \text{var 2} \\ \text{var 3} \\ \text{var 7} \end{array} \right.$
ਵਾਰ ੨.		
ਵਾਰ ੩.		
ਵਾਰ ੭.		
ਵਿ.	ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ. Adjective.	<i>adj</i>
ਵਿਸਨਾਵ.	ਵਿਸਨੁ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>visən</i>
ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ.	ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਨਾਟਕ.	<i>VN</i>
ਵਜ.	ਅਵਯਯ. Particle.	<i>part</i>
ਵ੍ਰਜ.	ਵ੍ਰਜਭਾਸ਼ਾ (ਮਥੁਰਾ ਵਿੰਦਾਵਨ ਦੀ ਬੋਲੀ).	<i>Vj</i>
ਵਿੰਦ.	ਵਿੰਦ 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.

<p>ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ</p> <p>ऋ रि-रिसि</p> <p>श स-सरीर</p> <p>ष स-सट सासु</p> <p>स स-समाज</p> <p>क्ष क-कमा</p> <p>ज्ञ ज. ज्ञान (गज्ञान)</p> <p>- हस¹</p> <p>: -दुःख नमः²</p> <p>मन्स्³</p>	<p>ਅਰਬੀ ਫਾਰਸੀ</p> <p>ت ز-ਤਕਲੀਫ</p> <p>ط ز-ਤਬੀਬ</p> <p>ه ه-ਹਜਵ</p> <p>ح ه-ਹਰਾਮ</p> <p>خ خ-ਖੁਸ਼ਕ</p> <p>ز ج-ਜ਼ਿਕਰ</p> <p>ج ج-ਜ਼ਹਿਰ</p> <p>ژ ج-ਅਜ਼ਦਗਾ</p> <p>ض ج-ਜ਼ਯਾਫਤ</p> <p>ظ ج-ਜ਼ਹੂਰ</p>	<p>ਅਰਬੀ ਫਾਰਸੀ</p> <p>ث م-ਸਬੂਤ</p> <p>س س-ਸਹੂਲਤ</p> <p>ش س-ਸਹੀਦ</p> <p>ص س-ਸਬਰ</p> <p>ع ع-ਉ-ਅ-ਇ</p> <p>ع ع-ਉਮਰ-ਅਕਲ-ਇਲਮ</p> <p>غ غ-ਗਰਕ</p> <p>ف ف-ਫੌਜ</p> <p>ق ق-ਕਤਲ</p> <p>ح ح-ਚਸ਼ਮੇ ਮਾ⁴</p>
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¹This 'r' is marked over a character.

²This is called *visargā*.

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, ਸਹਜਸਮਾਧਿ, ਸਰਨ, ਸਮਾਨ, ਸਰਬ... etc. In Bhai Hazara Singh's Kosh, words observe this order as ਓਕ, ਉਕਤ, ਉਖਰ, ਉਗਲਾਰੇ, ਓਘ, ਉਚ, ਉਛਾਹੜਾ, ਉਜੁ, ਉਜਲ, ਓਜਾੜ, ਉਝਰਤ, ਓਟ... etc.

²"akāṅṣa pun योग्यता सन्निधान पश्चिन्। तत्पराय चोत्तमिह, हवे षाबदग्यान."-Bhai Gulab Singh Ji.

In this connection, See ਵਿੱਤਿ 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], ਅਉਰਠ [əuhəθ], ਅਉਹਾਰ [əuhar], ਅਉਖ [əukh], ਅਉਖਦ [əukhəd], ਅਉਗੁਣ [əugun], ਅਉਘਟ [əughət], ਅਉਚਰ [əucər], ਅਉਛਕ [əuchək]... ਅਇਆਨ [əɪan], ਅਈਏ [əie], ਅਸ [əs], ਅਸਹ [əsəh], ਅਸਤ [əsət], ਅਸਤਾ [əsta], ਅਸਥਿ [əsəθɪ], ਅਸਥਿਰ, [əsthɪr] ਅਸਨ [əsən], ਅਸਪ [əsəp], ਅਸਬਾਬ [əsbab], ਅਸਮਰਥ [əsmərəθ], ਅਸਮਾਨ [əsman], ਅਸਰਫੀ [əsərəphi], ਅਸਾ [əsa], ਅਸਾਡਾ [əsada], ਅਸਾਧ [əsadh], ਅਸਾਰ [əsar], ਅਸਿ [əsɪ], ਅਸਿਤ [əsɪt], ਅਸੀਸ [əsis], ਅਸੀਮ [əsīm], ਅਸੀਲ [əsīl], ਅਸੁ [əsʊ], ਅਸੁਚਿ [əʃʊcɪ], ਅਸੁਰ [əsʊr], ਅਸੁਆ [əsua], ਅਸੂਤ [əsut], ਅਸੇਖ [əsək], ਅਸੈ [əsɛ], ਅਸੋਕ [əsok], ਅਸੋਚ [əsoc], ਅਸੰਖ [əsəkh], ਅਸੰਗਤ [əsəṅgət], ਅਸੰਭਵ [əsəbhəv], ਅੱਸੀ [əssi], ਅੱਸੁ [əssu],³ ਅਸੂ [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* ਅਸੁ is derived ਅਸਿ [əsɪ]. The root means ‘to cut’. On this basis, ਅਸਿ can without any problem be used for ਕੁਹਾੜਾ [kuhara], ਛਵੀ [chəvi] 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 ਉਗੁਸੇਨ, ਅਸੁਮੇਧ, 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 [ədhiḱ] 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 ਅਫ਼ਬਰ, ਅਮਰਦਾਸ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ, ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ, ਹਕੀਕਤਰਾਇ, ਹਰਿਸਚੰਦ੍ਰ, 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 ਉਦੁੰਬਰ, ਅਕਾਸਬੇਲ, ਤਗਰ, ਤਿਲਕ, ਮੌਲਸਰੀ, ਲਸਣ... etc.
- (10) Elucidation is given of words concerning science. See ਘੁੰਮਣਘੇਰ, 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], ਅਬੁਤਬੇਲਾ [əbutbela], ਖੋਜ ਜਨਾਵਰ [khoj jānavər], ਟਟੀਹਰੀ ਸ਼ੇਖ [təṭihri ṣekh], ਸ਼ੇਖ ਬ੍ਰਹਮ [ṣekh brəhəm], ਢਬਾਈ [dḥəbai], 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, ਸਸਤ੍ਰੂ, ਸਾਜ, ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀ, ਸਿੰਘ, ਦਿੱਲੀ, ਨਾਨਕਪੰਥੀ, ਬਗਦਾਦ, ਲਹੌਰ... etc.
- (14) Thorough research has been undertaken in the case of musical terms. See ਸੂਤਿ, ਸੂਰ, ਠਾਟ, ਬਿਲਾਵਲ, ਭੈਰਵ, ਮੂਰਛਨਾ, ਰਾਗ... etc.
- (15) Words appearing as riddles have been elaborately explained. See ਸਸਿਅਨੁਜਨਨਿ ਜਾ ਚਰ ਨਾਥ ਸਤ੍ਰੂ, ਝਧਰਸੁਤ 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, ਬਨਫਸਾ, 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: ਪ੍ਰਸੂਮੋਦ for ਪ੍ਰਸੂਮੁਦੇ, ਹਨ੍ਯਾਤ੍ for ਹਨ੍ਯਾਨ; ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਸ੍ਟਕ੍ਯੈ for ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਸ੍ਟਕ੍ਯੈ; ਅਭਿਜਾਯਤ for ਅਭਯਜਾਯਤ; ਤਥਯ for ਤਪਿਤ੍ਵਾ; ਗਚਛਤੀ for ਗਚਛਨ੍ਤੀ. Similarly, in old English words: aboute (about); bricke (brick); Cabull (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, ਤਤ੍ਸਮ [tətsəm], ਅਰਧ ਤਤ੍ਸਮ [əṛədh tətsəm], ਤਦਭਵ [tədbhəv], ਮਿਸ਼੍ਰਿਤ [mɪʃrɪt], ਅਨੁਕਰਣ [ənukəṛəṇ], ਪ੍ਰਤਿਧੁਨਿ [prətɪdhvəni], ਸਾਂਕੇਤਕ [sāketək], and ਸੰਕਿਪੁ [səksɪpt].

- (a) ਤਤ੍ਸਮ (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 [ənət], ਅਪਮਾਨ [əpman], ਅੰਤ [ət], ਅੰਨ [ən], ਇੱਛਾ [ɪccha], ਸੁਖ [sukh], ਸੁਗੰਧ [sugədh], ਸੇਵਾ [seva], ਹਠ [həth], ਹਲ [həl], ਹੰਸ [həs], ਕਥਾ [kətha], ਕੀਲ [kil], ਕੋਟ [kot], ਗੁਣ [gūṇ], ਚਿੰਤਾ [cīta], ਚੰਚਲ [cācəl], 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 [praṇ], ਫਲ [phəl], ਬਲ [həl], ਬੰਧਨ [bādhən], ਭਜਨ [bhəjən], ਭਾਰ [bhar], ਭੋਗ [bhog], ਮੱਲ [məll], ਮਿਤ੍ਰ [mɪtr], ਮੋਹ [moh], ਮੰਗਲ [māgəl], ਮੰਤ੍ਰ [mātr], ਰਸ [rəs], ਰਣ [rəṇ], ਰਥ [rəth], ਰਾਜਾ [raja], ਰੂਪ [rup], ਰੋਮ [rom], ਲੋਕ [lok], ਲੋਭ [lobh], ਵਸਤੁ [vəstʊ] etc. are from Sanskrit;

ਉੱਮਤ [ummət], ਅਮਾਨਤ [əmanət], ਅਮੀਰ [əmir], ਔਰਤ [əṛət], 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 [gūnah], ਚਮਨ [cəmən], ਜਹਾਨ [jəhan], ਜਲਸਾ [jəlsa], ਜਾਨ [jan], ਜਿਗਰ [jɪgər], ਜੰਗ [jəŋg], ਤੀਰ [tir], ਦਸਤਾਰ [dəstar], ਦਰਗਾਹ [dərgah], ਦਰਜਾ [dərja], ਦਰਦ [dərəd], ਦਿਲ [dɪl], ਦੀਨ [dɪn], ਦੀਵਾਨ [dɪvən], ਦੇਗ [deg], ਦੌਲਤ [dɔlət], ਨਹਿਰ [nəhɪr], ਨਰਦ [nərəd], ਨਰਮ [nərəm], ਨਵਾਬ [nəvab], ਨੌਕ [nok], ਨੌਬਤ [nɔbət], ਬੰਦ [bānd], ਮਦਰਸਾ [mədrəsə], ਮਰਦ [mərəd], ਮਾਲ [mal], ਮੁਰਦਾਰ [murdar], ਮੁਰੱਬੀ [murəbbi], ਮੁਰੀਦ [murid], ਮੋਰਚਾ [morca], ਮੌਜ [mɔj], ਮੌਤ [mɔt]... etc. are from Persian/Arabic; and ਅਪੀਲ [əpil], ਸਕੂਲ [səkul], ਸੌਡਾ [soḍa], ਕਲਾਸ [kəlas], ਕਾਲਰ [kalər], ਕਾਲਜ [kalɪj], ਕੇਸ [kes], ਕੋਟ [kot], ਕੋਰਟ [korət], ਕੰਪੋਂਡਰ [kəpɔḍər], ਗੇਮ [gem], ਗੋਲ [gol], ਟਾਈ [tai], ਟੈਨਿਸ [tənɪs], ਟ੍ਰੈਮਵੇ [trəmve], ਡਾਕਟਰ [dəktər], ਨਿਬ [nɪb], ਪਲੀਡਰ [pəliḍər], ਪੋਲੋ [polo], ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ [prəfəsər], ਬੂਟ [but], ਬੈਰਿਸਟਰ [berɪstər], ਬੋਰਡਿੰਗ [bordɪŋg], ਮਾਸਟਰ [mastər], ਮੈਚ [mec], ਮੋਟਰ [motər]... etc. are from English.

- (b) ਅਰਧ ਤਤ੍ਸਮ (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 [əkās], ਅਗੰਮ [əgəm], ਅਨਿੰਤ [ənɪt], 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 [nɪndɪa], ਨੈਣ [nɛṇ], ਪੁੰਨ [pūn], ਪੁਰਖ [purəkh], ਪ੍ਰਾਨਮੁਖਿ [pranmukhɪ], ਬਾਹਰ [bahər], ਬਿਜੋਗ [bɪjog], ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣ [brahmən], ਭਗਤ [bhəgət], ਭੈ [bhɛ], ਮਰਜਾਦਾ [mərjada], ਮਾਇਆ [maɪa], ਰਾਤ [rat], ਲੱਛਮੀ [ləcchmi], ਵਣਜ [vəṇəj], ਵਰਖਾ [vərkha], ਵਿੱਦਿਆ [vidɪa]... 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) ਤਦੁਭਵ (evolved) are those words which, come from Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and English, and have altogether changed their former shape. The following will make it amply clear :

Sanskrit	Punjabi	Example
ਉਸ਼ਣੀਸ	ਉਸਨੀਕ	“sɪr pəɦɪ usnik-hɪ nik bənai.”—NP
ਉਦ੍ਗਿਰਣ	ਉਗਲਣਾ	“bɪkhu kəɖhe mukh uglare.”—m 4 var gəu 1.
ਅਪਤ੍ਰ	ਅਉਤ	“əut jəɖeda jaɪ.”—m 1 var ram 1.
ਅਭਿਜਿਤ	ਅਭੀਚੁ	“navəɳu purəbu əbhicu.”—tukha chāt m 4.
ਸਪਤ੍ਰੀ	ਸਉਕਨਿ	“səukənɪ ghər ki kāt tɪagi.”—asa m 5.
ਸਤਜਾਨਿਤ	ਸਤਿਨਿਰਤਿ	“sətɪ nɪrətɪ bujhe je koɪ.”—sukhməni.
ਕਬੁੱਚ	ਕਬਰੋ	“jɪu kəcən koθhari cərio, kəbro hot phɪro.”—sar m 5.
ਕ੍ਰਿਕਾਟ	ਕਿਆੜਾ	“əsmanɪ kiara chɪkɪonɪ.”—var ram 3.
ਉਵੰਗੁ	ਖਰਬਾੜੂ	“khərbaɳu khira.”—BG
ਅਕੋਹਣਿ	ਖੁਹਣਿ	“khɪma vɪhɳe khəpɪge khuhəɳɪ ləkh əsəkh.”—oəkar.
ਗਵੇਸਣਾ	ਗਾਖਣਾ	“nə gəllɪ gakhie.”—BG
ਗੋਸੁਾਮੀ	ਗੁਸਾਈ	“gusai ! pərtapu tuharo dɪθa.”—sar ə m 5.
ਕੀਲਾਲ	ਗੁਲਾਲੁ	“kəməl əlɪpət he se həθa vɪcɪ gulalu.”—m 4 var sri
ਘਸੰਣ	ਘਸਣਾ	“ghəsɪ cəɖənu jəsɪ ghəsɪa.”—kəɪɪ m 4.
ਜਾਹੁੰਦੀ	ਜਾਹਰਨਦੀ	“jahərnəvi təpe bhəgɪrəθɪ aɳi.”—məla m 4.
ਜੁਗੁਪਸਨ	ਗੋਪਣਾ	“jo gur gope aɳa, su bhəla nahɪ.”—m 4 var gəu 1.
ਸ਼ਨੈਸੂਰ	ਛਨਿਛਰ	“chənɪchər varɪ səuɳ sasət bicaru.”—bɪla m 3 var 7.
ਜਾਮਾਤਿ	ਜਵਾਈ	“kuɳəm səke nalɪ jəvai.”—asa m 4.
ਜਲੌਕਾ	ਜੋਕ	“jɪu kustɪ tənɪ jok.”—sar surdas
ਧੀਵਰ	ਝੀਵਰੁ	“ɪɦu jɪu məchli, jhivəru trɪsna kalu.”—m 1 var ram 1.
ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਰਿ	ਡੀਠਿ	“chike pər teri bəɦutu dɪθɪ.”—bəsət kəbir.
ਤਤ੍ਰਵੇਤਾ	ਤਤਬਿੰਦ	“mokh tətɪd məɦɪ jan nɪrdhar he.”—NP.
ਤ੍ਰਿਣਪਟ	ਤਪੜ	“təpəɳ jhaɳ vɪchaɪ.”—BG
ਤਾਂਬੂਲ	ਤਮੋਲ	“kajəl har təmol rəs.”—var maru 2 m 5.

ਧਵਲਹਮੰਜ	ਧਉਲਹਰ	“kIt-hi kamI nə dhəulhər jItu hərI bIsrae.”— <i>suhi m 5</i> .
ਨਪਤ੍ਰਿ	ਨੱਤਾ	“pət pota pəṛota nətta.”— <i>BG</i> .
ਪੁਲਪਨ	ਪਇਅੰਪ	“nanək pəIəpə kərhu kIṛpa.”— <i>bIla chēt m 5</i> .
ਪ੍ਰਾਯਸ਼੍ਰਿਤ	ਪਰਾਛਤ	“səgəl pərachət lathe.”— <i>sor m 5</i> .
ਪ੍ਰਿਤਿਵੇਸ਼ਿਨੀ	ਪੜੋਸਣਿ	“pəṛosəṇI puchIle nama.”— <i>sor namdev</i> .
ਮਾਤ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਰਿ	ਮਾਸੀ	“masi ṛ mōsa jəg vIvIdh vIkhyata hē.”— <i>BGK</i> .
ਲਵੰਗ	ਲਉਗ	“kIṇhi ləug supari.”— <i>keda kəbir</i> .
...
Arabic-Persian	Punjabi	Example
ਕਫਸ	ਕਉਸ	“kəusə səpət pəyala.”— <i>bher namdev</i> .
ਕਬਾ	ਕਵਾਇ	“gəlhə kəvəI kholI pəhInai.”— <i>BG</i> .
ਕੋਰਨਿਸ਼	ਕੁਨਸ	“kunsā kini tin pṛəbina.”— <i>GPS</i> .
ਖ਼ਾਜਹਸਰਾ	ਖੁਸਰਾ	“khusre kIa ghərvasū?”— <i>m 1 var majh</i> .
ਖ਼ੁਗੀਰ	ਖੁਰਗੀਰ	“jin khurgir səbhū pəvIt həhI.”— <i>m 4 var sor</i> .
ਜਜਾਮ-ਵਾਲਾ	ਜਜਮਾਲਾ	“cuṇI vəkhi kəḍhe jəjmalā.”— <i>var asa</i> .
ਤਗੀਯਰ	ਤਗੀਰ	“mərhəṭe dəkhnI kIye təgir.”— <i>PPP</i> .
ਤਿਬਾਬਤ	ਤਬੀਬੀ	“sətIgurū pura kəre təbibi.”— <i>BG</i> .
ਤਅੱਲੁਕ	ਤਾਲਕ	“tIsu maIa səgI nə talka.”— <i>maru solhe m 5</i> .
ਦੁੰਬਾਲਹ	ਦੁਮਾਲੜਾ	“mē gur mIli uc dūmalṛa.”— <i>sri m 5 pəpaI</i> .
ਨਜ਼ਦੀਕ	ਨਜ਼ੀਕਿ	“gur kə səbədI nəjikI pəchanhu.”— <i>maru solhe m 3</i> .
ਨਾਮੂਸ	ਨਮੋਸੀ	“us di nəmosi hoṇ ləgi.”— <i>JSBB</i> .
ਨੀਯਤ	ਨੀਤ	“us di nit bədli vekhke.”— <i>JSBB</i> .
ਨੁਖ਼ਦੀ	ਨੁਗਦੀ	“nugədi modək adIk brīd.”— <i>GPS</i> .
ਬਜ਼ਹਕਾਰੀ	ਬਜਗਾਰੀ	kIukəri pəIa hoI bəjgari.”— <i>BG</i> .
ਮਸਲਹਤ	ਮਸਲਤਿ	“bio puchI nə məslətI dhəre.”— <i>gōḍ m 5</i> .
ਮਸ਼ਤਵਰ		
ਮਸਜਿਦ	ਮਸੀਤਿ	“kIa məsitI sIṛ nae?”— <i>pṛəbha kəbir</i> .
ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ	ਮਜ਼ੂਰ	“brīd məjūr ləge təb aI.”— <i>GPS</i> .
ਮੁਅਤਬਰ	ਮਾਤਬਰ	“pəṭhyo matbər tāke pas.”— <i>GPS</i> .
ਮੁਤਸੱਦੀ	ਮੁਸੱਦੀ	“əṇIk musəddi kəṛte kar.”— <i>GPS</i> .
ਲਿਹਾਫ਼	ਲੇਫ	“na jəlu leph tulaia.”— <i>vəḍ əlahəṇi m 1</i> .
...

Similar is the rule applicable to tadbhāv 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; ਗੁਲਜ਼ਰੀ–Bull's eye; ਦਰਜਨ–Dozen; ਪਲਟਣ–Battalion or Platoon; ਪਾਦਰੀ–Padre; ਫਲਾਨੈਨ–Flannel; ਬਟਨ–Bouton; ਮੇਮ–Madam; ਰਪੋਟੀਆ–Reporter; ਰੰਗਰੂਟ–Recruit; ਲਫਟੈਂਟ–Lieutenant; ਲਾਟ–Lord; ਲਾਲਟੈਣ–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 [əɳiale tir], ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਿੰਘ [sahɪb sɪgh], ਸੁਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਪ੍ਰੈਸ [sudərʂən pres], ਸੁਲਤਾਨਪੁਰ [sultanpur], ਹਕੀਕਤਰਾਇ [həkikətraɪ], ਹਰਿ ਕੀ ਪੌੜੀ [həri ki pɔ:ri], ਹੁਗਲੀਬੰਦਰ [huglibəɳdər], ਕੁਬੋਲ [kubol], ਖਾਲਸਾਕਾਲਿਜ [khalsakalɪj], ਗੁਰਬਖਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ [gurbəkhəʂ sɪgh], ਗੁਰੂਡਮ [guruɳɔm], ਜਾਰਜਨਗਰ [jarəjnəgər], ਮੁਖਲਿਸਗੜ੍ਹ [mukɪlɪsgə:ɳh], ਰੇਲਗੱਡੀ [relgəɳɳi], 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 [ɖən ɖən], ਟੈਂ ਟੈਂ [tɛ̃ tɛ̃], ਠਾਹ ਠਾਹ [ɖhah ɖhah], ਠੈਂ ਠੈਂ [thɛ̃ thɛ̃], ਡੁਗ ਡੁਗ [ɳug ɳug], ਡੌਂ ਡੌਂ [ɳɔ ɳɔ], ਧੜੱਮ [dhə:ɳəm]... etc.
- (f) ਪ੍ਰਤਿਧੁਨਿ (resonance) words are formed by juxtaposing words of similar sound such as ਕੱਟ ਵੱਢ [kəɖɖ vəɳɳh], ਖਾਣਾ ਦਾਣਾ [khaɳa daɳa], ਪਾਣੀ ਧਾਣੀ [paɳi ɖhaɳi], ਪੂਰੀ ਉਰੀ [puri uri], ਮਾਰ ਧਾੜ [mar ɖhar]... 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 anəɳ for marriage.
- (h) ਸੰਕਿਪੁ (abbreviated) words are formed by shortening others such şaba from şadbaş, sudi from şukəl dɪɳ, bædi from bæhul dɪɳ.
- (18) Literary terms are provided detailed definition and explication, See ਉੱਲਾਸ, ਅਨੁਪਾਸ, ਸਵੈਯਾ, ਸਾਰ, ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨ, ਚਿਤ੍ਰਪਦਾ, ਛੱਪਯ, ਦੀਪਕ, ਦੋਹਰਾ, ਭਾਵ, ਭੁਜੰਗਪ੍ਰਯਾਤ, ਰਸ, ਰੂਪਕ... etc.
- (19) Errors committed by historians have been rectified with full evidences, See ਜਯਸਿੰਘ, ਧੂਬਰੀ, ਬੀਰੋ ਬੀਬੀ etc.
- (20) Words relating to rituals are explained in full. See ਔਸੀ, 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 ਅਣਮੜਿਆ ਮੰਦਲ ਬਾਜੈ., ਅਧਮ ਚੰਡਾਲੀ., ਏਕ ਮਰੰਤੋ ਦੋਇ ਮੁਏ, ਤੀਸ ਇਕੁ ਅਰੁ ਪੰਜਿ ਸਿਧੁ., ਫੀਲੁ., ਪਹਿਲਾ ਪੂਤੁ ਪਿਛੈਰੀ 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 [çəu:ɪ] after ਚਉੜ [çəu:ɳ], ਰਿੰਨਿ [rɪɳhɪ] after ਰਿੰਨੁ [rɪɳh] have been separately put. Similarly See ਗੁਰਿ, ਜਪਿ, ਮਨਿ, ਮੰਘਰਿ... etc.²

¹Ruralites, use onomatopoeic words as ਕੜੀ ਕਚੌਰੀ, 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 to 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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ਪਹਿਰ [pəhɪr] See ਪਹਰ.

ਪਹਿਰਣਾ [pəhɪrɳa] See ਪਹਰਣਾ. “bəstrə nə pəhɪrɳə əhɪ nɪsɪ kəhɪrɳɛ.”—var asa.

ਪਹਿਰਣੁ [pəhɪrɳu] See ਪਹਰਣਾ. 2 See ਪੈਰਾਹਨ. “pəhɪrɳu pɛrdhɪrɳu.”—sri m 1. ‘Meditating at the feet of the Creator is my attire.’

ਪਹਿਰਾ [pəhɪra] See ਪਹਰਾ.

ਪਹਿਰਾਇਆ [pəhɪraɪa] made one wear a dress; was dressed, was attired. 2 bestowed a dress of honour. “pureguri pəhɪraɪa.”—sor m 5.

ਪਹਿਰਾਨਾ [pəhɪrana] See ਪਹਰਾਨਾ.

ਪਹਿਰਾਵਾ [pəhɪrava] See ਪਹਰਾਵਾ.

ਪਹਿਰਿਆ ਕੈ ਘਰਿ ਗਾਵਣਾ [pəhɪria kə ghəri gavɳa]—sri beṇi. This hymn is to be sung on the same tune as “pəhɪlɛ pəhrɛ rɛɳɪ kə vɛɳjaria mɪtra!”.

ਪਹਿਰੇ [pəhɪrɛ] See ਪਹਰੇ.

ਪਹਿਲ [pəhɪl] See ਪਹਲ. 2 *n* beginning. 3 *adv* first of all, primarily. “pəhɪl pursa bɪra.”—dhəna namdev. ‘First of all, the seeker should embrace non-attachement.’

ਪਹਿਲਸਿੰਘ [pəhɪlsɪŋh] son of Mela, a goldsmith, who lived in Sirhind. Once he came to Anandpur Sahib, got into the service of Guru Gobind Singh, who assigned him the task of making some gold articles. He stole a part of the gold given to him but the Guru prohibited him from indulging in evil deeds, taught him to lead a righteous life and baptised him with amrit.

ਪਹਿਲ ਪੁਰੀਏ [pəhɪl puriɛ] from the ancient man, from the primeval person. 2 before the creation. “pəhɪlu puriɛ pūḍrək vəna.”—dhəna namdev. ‘the lotus (pūḍrik) came into being.’

ਪਹਿਲਰੀਆ [pəhɪlria] *adj* first; of the first aeon. “pɪrɪ cɪrɪ pəhɪlria.”—sar m 5.

ਪਹਿਲਵਾਨ [pəhɪlvan], ਪਹਿਲਵਾਨੜਾ [pəhɪlvanɳa] See ਪਹਲਵਾਨ. “həu gosai da pəhɪlvanɳa.”—sri m 5 pepai.

ਪਹਿਲੜਾ [pəhɪlɳa], ਪਹਿਲੜੀ [pəhɪlɳi] *adj* the first,

coming before all others in time. “hərɪ pəhɪlɳi lav pərvɪrɪ kərəm drɪɳaia.”—suhɪ chōt m 5.

ਪਹਿਲਾ [pəhɪla] See ਪਹਿਲਾ. 2 *adv* first of all, in the first instance, at first. “pəhɪla suca apɪ huɪ.”—var asa.

ਪਹਿਲਾਂ [pəhɪlā] *adv* earlier, previous.

ਪਹਿਲਾਦ [pəhɪlad] See ਪੁਹਲਾਦ.

ਪਹਿਲਾਦਸਿੰਘ [pəhɪladsɪŋh] See ਪੁਹਿਲਾਦਸਿੰਘ.

ਪਹਿਲਾ ਪੁਤੁ ਪਿਛੈਰੀ ਮਾਈ [pəhɪla putu pɪcheri mai] hymn uttered by Kabir in Asa mode:

- 1 pəhɪla putu pɪcheri mai,
- 2 guru lago cele ki pai, ...
- 3 dekhət sɪghu cəravət gai,
- 4 jəl ki məchuli tərɳərɪ bɪai,
- 5 dekhət kutra legəi bɪlai,
- 6 tələ rebesa upərɪ sula,
- 7 tɪs kə pɛḍɪ ləge phəl phula,
- 8 ghore cəɪ bhes cəravən jai,
- 9 bahərɪ belu gonɪ ghərɪ ai. ...

Thus goes the meaning of this hymn:

1 Due to lineal descent from the ultimate Reality, the living being, as the first born son came earlier and the world of illusion was created later.

2 The soul is the mentor but it follows the mind (disciple).

3 Cow-like senses prevail upon the lion-like being.

4 Fish-like intellect entitled to enjoy ocean-like spiritual bliss, dotes upon the tree-like body.

5 The cat of hypocrisy has snatched away the dog of spiritual service.

6 The tree of the world with branches downward, has its root upward i.e. the ultimate Reality.

7 The Divine, controlling the world of illusion, bears all the fruit and flowers.

8 The conscience, riding the horse of vital air, involves the buffaloes of senses in

worldly pleasures.

9 The ox of energy stands outside but the bundle of sexual yearnings has already overwhelmed the mind.

ਪਹਿਲੂ [pəhɪlu] See ਪਹਲੂ.

ਪਹਿਲੋਦੇ [pəhɪlode] *adv* at first, in the first place, primarily. “pəhɪlode tɛ rɪjəku səməhə. pɪchode tɛ jət upəhə.”—*majh ə m 5*.

ਪਹੀ [pəhi] *n* narrow countryroad, footpath. 2 wayfarer, traveller. “pəhi nə vɔ̃jɛ bɪrəthɾə.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. 3 can. “kudrətɪ kim nə pəhi.”—*dev m 5*. 4 fell down. “gɔrcəran məstəku dərɪ pəhi.”—*məla pərtal m 5*. 5 *S* messenger.

ਪਹੀਆ [pəhia] *n* wheel of a cart or a chariot etc. 2 traveller, wayfarer. “avət pəhia khudhe jahɪ.”—*gɔ̃d̃ kəbir*. ‘The wayfarers who come and go without assuaging their hunger.’ “pɪr bhəre pəhiah.”—*maru ə m 1*. ‘The boats are loaded fully with passengers.’

ਪਹੁ [pəhu] See ਪਹ 1. 2 *part* from. “kɪthəhu hərɪ pəhu nəsiɛ?”—*gəu m 4*.

ਪਹੁਚ [pəhuc], ਪਹੁੱਚ [pəhūc] *n* act of reaching, reach. 2 power, strength. 3 entrance, access. 4 pəhūc has also been used for pəhūci; an ornament worn by women on their wrists. “besər gəjrarə pəhūc əparə.”—*ramav*.

ਪਹੁਚਣਾ [pəhucɳə], ਪਹੁਚਣੁ [pəhucəɳu], ਪਹੁੱਚਨ [pəhūcən] *v* go from one place to another, arrive. 2 be equal, fare equal in a competition. “pəhucɪ nə səkɛ kɔɪ teri tɛk jən.”—*guj var 2 m 5*. “tɪsɪ nəhɪduja kɔ pəhucənhəra.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਪਹੁਚਾ [pəhucə], ਪਹੁੱਚਾ [pəhūcə] *n* joint between hand and forearm; wrist. *adj* reached; arrived.

ਪਹੁਚਾਉਣਾ [pəhucəuɳə], ਪਹੁੱਚਾਨਾ [pəhūcəna] *v* carry from one place to another, deliver at a fixed place.

ਪਹੁਚਿ [pəhucɪ] *adv* after reaching, after realizing one’s hopes. “rəjɪ nə kɔijivɪə, pəhucɪ nə cəlɪə kɔɪ.”—*səvə m 1*.

ਪਹੁਚੀ [pəhuci], ਪਹੁੱਚੀ [pəhūci] *n* an ornament

for the wrist. 2 feminine form of wrist [pəhucə].

ਪਹੁਤਣਾ [pəhutɳə], ਪਹੁਤਨਾ [pəhutna] *v* be present; reach; it is a transform of word ‘pəhucɳə’. “lɛ lɛ dat pəhutɪə ləvɛ kərɪ tɛiəru.”—*sri m 5*. “məhəlu nə pəvɛ, kəhəto pəhuta.”—*suhɪ m 5*. “ətɪ dukhu pəhuta ai.”—*m 3 var sor*.

ਪਹੁਤਾ [pəhuta] reached. See ਪਹੁਤਨਾ.

ਪਹੁਨਾ [pəhuna] See ਪਰਾਹੁਣਾ.

ਪਹੁਨਾਈ [pəhunai] *n* state of being a guest. 2 entertaining a guest, hospitality.

ਪਹੁਚਾ [pəhucə], ਪਹੁਤਾ [pəhuta] reached, arrived. “apəskəu apəhɪ pəhucə.”—*sukhməni*. “so to gəe bəkūth pəhuti.”—*GPS*.

ਪਹੁਤੀ [pəhuti] *adj* relating to one getting angry; irate, evil. “səgəl sənəɔ̃dhi bhəe pəhuti. jɛ gurunɪdā kərɪhɛ kuɪ.”—*GPS*.

ਪਹੇਲ [pəhel] See ਪਹਿਲ 1.

ਪਹੇਲੀ [pəheli] See ਪ੍ਰਹੇਲਿਕਾ.

ਪਰੋਆ [pəhoə] a place of pilgrimage in district Karnal, tehsil Kaithal at a distance of sixteen miles from Thanesar. It is a part of Kurukshetar of which the Sanskrit name is Prithudak (pond of king Prithu). Two gurdwaras have been built at this place – one, relating to Guru Har Rai, Guru Tegbahadur and Guru Gobind Singh, is situated to the north of this city at a distance of one furlong near the Shivalya of Jammu. Now only its walls stand, the rest of the building has collapsed. There is a tank close by and margosa tamarid trees stand there. Due to the absence of any attendant, this place is not properly maintained. It is being disregarded.

(2) The other, relating to Guru Nanak Dev, Guru Tegbahadur and Guru Gobind Singh, is situated in the city on the bank of Sarasvati. It was got built by Bhai Sahib Uday Singh, raja of Kaithal. Donation of rupees 100 per year has been made by Nabha state. A religious congregation is held on the fourteenth day of

the lunar half in the month of Chet and on full moon in the month of Kattak.

It is eighteen miles from Kurukshetar railway station to the west. A pucca road leads to the gurdwara.

ਪ੍ਰਲਵ [pəhhləv] See ਪਲਵ.

ਪਕ [pək] See ਪੱਕ.

ਪਕਣਾ [pəkṇa], ਪਕਨਾ [pəkna] *v* ripen, not to remain unripe. **2** affirmation of an idea, its formation into a principle. **3** be expert in the art and erudition; be skilled.

ਪਕਰ [pəkər] *n* grip, grasp. See ਪਕੜਨਾ. **2** anxiety, worry. “pəkər vɪkhe mən gəg kə.”—*GPS*.

ਪਕਰਸਿ [pəkərəsɪ] will hold, will grasp, will catch.

ਪਕਰਨਾ [pəkərna] catch; catch hold of.

ਪਕਰਾਈ [pəkrai] gave the grasp of; let it be held. “prəbhū bah pəkrai.”—*asa chāt m 4*. **2** act of being caught, sense of being held.

ਪਕਰਾਨਾ [pəkрана] deliver, give into the custody of. “bah prəbhū pəkraɪ jiu.”—*asa chāt m 4*.

ਪਕਰਿ [pəkərɪ] *adv* after catching. “pəkərɪ jiu anɪa deh bɪnasi.”—*prəbha kəbir*.

ਪਕਰੀ [pəkəri] held, grasped, took. “nanak oṭ pəkri prəbhū suami.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਪਕਲੁਤ [pəklut] See ਲੁਤਾ 2.

ਪਕਵਾਨ [pəkvan] *n* cooked meal. **2** dishes fried in ghee. See ਸਤ ਪਕਵਾਨੀ and ਪੱਕੀ ਰਸੋਈ.

ਪਕੜ [pəkər] See ਪਕਰ and ਪਕੜਨਾ.

ਪਕੜਨਾ [pəkərna] *v* catch, sieze, grip. **2** make firm determination. “ədrɪʃəṭu əgocər pəkṛɪa gursəbdi.”—*tukha chāt m 4*.

ਪਕੜਿ [pəkərɪ] *adv* catching hold of. “pəkərɪ cəlaɪnɪ dutjəm.”—*majh barəhmaha*.

ਪਕਾ [pəka] See ਪੱਕਾ 4. “pəke bək duar.”—*var majh m 1*.

ਪਕਾਉਣਾ [pəkauṇa] *v* cook, boil well. **2** cause fruit to ripen etc. **3** be firm in one's view or doctrine, resolve firmly. “bəhɪ mēd pəkaiɪa.”—*var sar m 4*.

ਪਕਾਈ [pəkai] cooked, boiled well. **2 n** firmness,

resoluteness, determination. “kəc pəkai oṭhe paɪ.”—*jəpu*. ‘testing the deficient to know the extent of perfection.’

ਪਕਾਰੋਗੀ [pəkərogi] *adj*suffering from an incurable disease. **2** leper, leprous. “jiu pəkərogi vɪl-laɪ.”—*dhəna m 1*.

ਪਕੀਸਾਰੀ [pəkisari] confirmed oblong dice. See ਪੱਕੀ ਸਾਰੀ. “ape dhərɪ dekhəhɪ kəci pəkɪ sari.”—*majh ə m 3*.

ਪਕੌਰਾ [pəkəra], ਪਕੌਰੀ [pəkəri], ਪਕੌੜਾ [pəkəṛa], ਪਕੌੜੀ [pəkəṛi] *n* pakora; cooked ball, ball of gram flour fried in ghee. “dədhɪ sō pəkəri bəre jirək mərəc paɪ.”—*GPS*. “sukhəm odən bəre pəkəre.”—*NP*.

ਪਕੌਬਰ [pəkəbər] See ਪੈਰੀਬਰ.

ਪੱਕ [pəkk] *Skt* ਪਕ੍ਰ *adj* ripe. **2** determined.

ਪੱਕਰਣਾ [pəkkərṇa] *v* oblige; render grateful. **2** reach for helping someone in the hour of need.

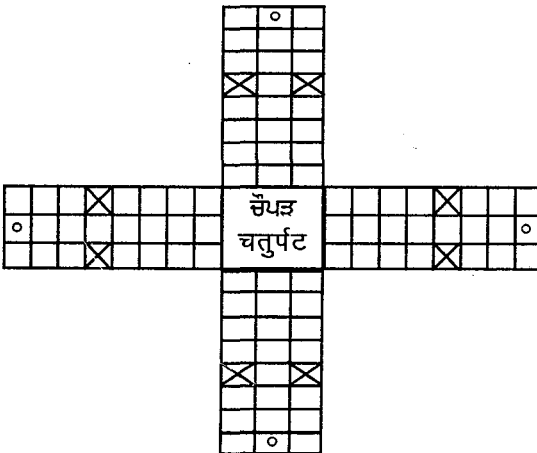
ਪੱਕਾ [pəkka] *adj* ripe; ready to be used. **2** well cooked. **3** fully practised. **4** built with mortar of lime and brick powder etc. **5 n** a village of Patiala state in district Barnala, tehsil and police station Rama. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh stands to the south of this village close to the residential houses. On his way to Talwandi, the Guru stayed here for three days. The wild tree with which the Guru tied his horse still exists. A built shrine stands there. The gurdwara owns one hundred ghumaons of land donated by Patiala state. The priests are Sikhs. It is four miles to the south away from Sangat railway station (B.B. & C.I Railway).

ਪੱਕਾਸਾਹਿਬ [pəkkasahɪb] There is village Madheh (or Madhei) in district Ferozepur, tehsil Moga, under police station Nihal Singh Wala, which is at a distance of sixteen miles from Moga railway station. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh stands two furlongs away from the village (Madheh) to the south.

The Guru stayed here for sometime while going from Takhtupura to Dina. The Guru's thumb had gone septic and he changed the bandage at this place. So it has come to be known as Pakkasahib. An elegant and lofty shrine has been built. An Udasi saint Rodu Ram got it renovated through social service. Sixteen to seventeen ghumaons of land has been donated by the villagers.

ਪੱਕੀ [pækki] feminine form of ਪੱਕਾ.

ਪੱਕੀ ਸਾਰੀ [pækki sari] a pawn, in the game of 'ਚਪਰ', which has cleared all obstacles and reached the safe region. Starting from the centre and passing forty-two squares, the pawn gets confirmed and when it reaches the outer house it is called strong and sound. If it is not conquered upto this square, then it enters the inner chamber. Like the squares with dots in the figure, are the obstructions. "ape dhəɾɪ dekhəɾɪ kəci pəki sari."—*majh ə m 3*. "dekhəɾɪ kita apna dhəɾɪ kəci pəki sari."—*var asa*. An unconfirmed (kəcci) pawn stands for a being wandering in the transmigratory cycle; confirmed means the spiritually enlightened person who has realised the ultimate truth under the guidance and protection of the Guru and whose transmigratory cycle has come to end.



ਪੱਕੀਸੰਗਤਿ [pækkiṣəḡətɪ] a holy place in Prayag where Guru Tegbahadur stayed. See ਪ੍ਰਯਾਗ 4. ਪੱਕੀ ਰਸੋਈ [pækki rəsoi], ਪੱਕੀ ਰੋਟੀ [pækki roṭi] according to Hinduism, it is a meal which is cooked with ghee and milk on fire, like fried bread ball, sweet dish prepared with rice and milk, and roasted grains or potatoes cooked in hot ash.

ਪੱਕੇ ਪੌਬਾਰਾਂ [pække pəbarā] See ਪੌਬਾਰਾਂ.

ਪਕ੍ਰ [pəkv] See ਪੱਕ and ਪੱਕਾ.

ਪਕ੍ਰਾਸਯ [pəkvəṣəy] a bodily organ that digests food. See ਮੇਦਾ.

ਪਕ [pəks] *Skt* पक्ष *vr* adopt, be partial to one side; participate in some matter. **2** *n* side, direction. **3** one aspect of an issue. **4** companion, assistant. **5** wing, feather. **6** bright and dark halves of the lunar month. **7** house, dwelling place. **8** sun. **9** wisp of hair adorning the forehead of women. **10** word suggestive of the numeral two because there are two halves in a month. **11** shoulder. **12** opinion, view. **13** wall. **14** elephant, used by a king as his conveyance. **15** part of the body. **16** neighbourhood.

ਪਕਧਰ [pəksdhəɾ] *n* bird. **2** moon. **3** arrow.

ਪਕਧਾਤ [pəksdhəɾ] *Skt n* favouring of someone without considering his good and bad points; partiality.

ਪਕਘਾਤ [pəksghəɾ] See ਅਧਰੰਗ.

ਪਕਿਰਾਜ [pəksɪraj] *n* king of birds, blue jay. **2** vulture.

ਪਕੀ [pəksi] *Skt* पक्षिन् *adj* having wings. **2** partial. **3** supporter. **4** *n* bird. **5** arrow.

ਪਖ [pəkh] See ਪਕ. **2** *P* ੳ aspect, side. **3** *adj* fine, good. **4** *part* wonderful, excellent!

ਪਖਉਆ [pəkhəuə] *n* wing, feather. "morpəkhəuən ko dhərke."—*KRISƏN*. 'adorning oneself with peacock's feathers.' **2** bird.

ਪਖਈਆ [pəkhəiə] I wash. See ਪਖਾਲਨ. "sadhucəɾən pəkhəiə."—*BIla ə m 4*. **2** *adj*

engaged in washing.

ਪਖਰ [pəkhər] See ਪਾਖਰ and ਪੁਖਰ.

ਪਖਰਾਰਾ [pəkhərarā], ਪਖਰਿਯਾ [pəkhriyā], ਪਖਰੀਆ [pəkhriā], ਪਖਰੇਤ [pəkhret], ਪਖਰੈਤ [pəkhret] *adj* who uses saddle and armour; who rides the horse which is saddled and armoured; horseman, cavalry man. “pəkhrare nacət bhæ.”—*cəritr* 128. “cun cun hāne pəkhria juana.”—*VN*. “cəle pəkhret sīgari.”—*gurusobha*. “bədə i bənət bir səbhe pəkhret.”—*krisən*. 2 *n* saddled and armoured horse or elephant.

ਪਖਲਾਵਨ [pəkhəlavən] *v* washing, cleaning. “kər pəg pəkhəlavəu.”—*bīla* m 5.

ਪਖਵਾਰਾ [pəkhvārā], ਪਖਵਾਰਾ [pəkhvārā] *n* period, equal to half of a lunar month, time equal to fifteen lunar days. “pəl pəkhvārā ghəri mēhina.”—*prov*.

ਪਖਾ [pəkhā] *n* stirrer of a current of air; fan. “pəkhā pheri paṇi dhova.”—*suhi* ə m 4. 2 wing, feather. “morpəkhā ki chəṭa mēdhū murətī.”—*cəritr* 12.

ਪਖਾਉਜ [pəkhəuj] See ਪਖਾਵਜ.

ਪਖਾਣ [pəkhāṇ], ਪਖਾਨ [pəkhān] *Skt* ਪਾਸਾਣ *n* stone. “pəkhāṇ puḷ-hō nāhī.”—*VN*.

ਪਖਾਨਪੂਜਾ [pəkhānpūjā] worship of stones, idolatory, idol worship.

ਪਖਾਰ [pəkhār] See ਪਖਾਰਨ. 2 *n* line, streak. “bədə pəkhār gat pər pəre. manəhu gūri pər əhī səmsəre.”—*GPS*. ‘Black lines on the body of a tiger appear like black snakes on a mountain.’ 3 gully or erosion formed by the flow of water.

4 leather bag, filled with water, which is mounted on an animal. “īkī dīn jəl pəkhār kəu lade brīkhhəbh əgari kərət pəyan.”—*GPS*.

ਪਖਾਰਨ [pəkhārən] *Skt* ਪੁਕਾਲਨ *n* act of washing well. “kəri səgī sadhū cərən pəkhare.”—*asa* m 5. “cərən pəkhārəu kəri seva.”—*bīla* m 5.

ਪਖਾਰਿ [pəkhārī] *adv* after washing. “cərən pəkhārī kəhā guṇ tasu.”—*dhāna* m 5.

ਪਖਾਰੀ [pəkhārī] See ਪਖਾਰਨ. 2 ਪਕ-ਅਰੀ. opponent,

rival, defendant. “əpne ləkhī bar nivar pəkhari.”—*krisən*. ‘Remove sufferings of opponents by taking them as your own children.’

ਪਖਾਲ [pəkhāl] See ਪਖਾਰ 4.

ਪਖਾਲਨ [pəkhālən] See ਪਖਾਰਨ. “tisu cərən pəkhali jo tere marəgī calē.”—*majh* m 5. “so pəkhəḍī jī kārā pəkhale.”—*var ram* l m 1.

ਪਖਾਵਜ [pəkhāvəj] *n* pair of one-sided musical drums used for maintaining rhythm. Its right part is plastered black and left is coated with flour. It is used for maintaining rhythm. “philu rəbabi bələdu pəkhāvəj.”—*asa kəbir*. See ਫੀਲੂ.

ਪਖਾਵਜੀ [pəkhāvəjī] *n* one who plays a pair of one-sided musical drums.

ਪਖਾਵਜੁ [pəkhāvəju] See ਪਖਾਵਜ. “vaja mətī pəkhāvəju bhau.”—*asa* m 1.

ਪਖਿਆਨ [pəkhīān] See ਪਖਯਾਨ.

ਪਖਿਆਰੀ [pəkhīārī] *adj* having a plait on the forehead; having adorned herself with a lock of hair on the forehead. See ਪਕ 9. “kəri sigaru bəhe pəkhīārī.”—*gōḍ kəbir*.

ਪਖੀ [pəkhī] See ਪਕੀ. 2 See ਪੱਖੀ. 3 See ਪੰਖੀ. 4 wing, feather. See ਪਖੀਆਂ.

ਪਖੀਆਂ [pəkhīā] wings, feathers. “tuṭ khəges gəi pəkhīā.”—*cəḍī* l. 2 petals, floral leaves. “phul gulab ki jəyō pəkhīā.”—*cəḍī* l.

ਪਖੀਜੀ [pəkhījī] should wash. “sadhucərən pəkhījī.”—*kəli* ə m 4.

ਪਖੁ [pəkhū] See ਪਕ 4. “mē həri bīnu pəkhū dhəṭa əvəru nə koi.”—*asa* m 4.

ਪਖੇ [pəkhē] washed. “həm sətīgur cərən pəkhē.”—*nəṭ* m 4.

ਪਖੇਰੂ [pəkhēru] *n* feathered creature; bird. See ਪੱਖੇਰੂ.

ਪਖੋਆ [pəkhōā] See ਪਖਉਆ.

ਪਖੰਡ [pəkhəḍ], ਪਖੰਡੀ [pəkhəḍī] See ਪਾਖੰਡ and ਪਾਖੰਡੀ.

ਪੱਖ [pəkh] See ਪਕ.

ਪੱਖਰਾ [pəkhra], ਪੱਖਰੀ [pəkhri] *adj* with saddle

and armour (he or she). See ਪਖਰੀਆ.

ਪੱਖਾ [pəkhha] See ਪਖਾ.

ਪੱਖੀ [pəkhhi] *n* small fan. 2 See ਪਕੀ.

ਪੱਖੋ [pəkhho], ਪੱਖੋਕੇ [pəkhhoke] a village in district Gurdaspur at a distance of three kohs from Dehra Baba Nanak on the opposite side of river Ravi. Here Baba Mool Chand of Chona Khatri caste lived before settling at Batala. Ajita Randhawa, a spiritually enlightened devotee of Guru Nanak, also belonged to this village. See ਟਾਲੀਸਾਹਿਬ No. 2.

ਪਖਯਾਨ [pəkhyan] *Skt* ਉਪਖਯਾਨ *n* tale, story. “updesē kahī kahī pəkhyan.”—*GPS*. 2 a story referred to in a long tale; a story related with another story. In Dasam Granth, an ignorant scribe has mentioned Pakhyan Charitar in place of Charitropakhyan.

ਪਗ [pəg] *n* foot. “sətpəg dhoie hā.”—*asa m 5*. 2 turban. “phərida, mē bholava pəg da mətū meli hoījāī.”—*s fərid*. 3 *Dg* one step; distance covered by one step; distance equal to two paces. “rəṇ coṭ pəri pəg dve nā ṭāle hē.”—*VN*.

ਪਗਚਕਟੀ [pəgčəkṭi] See ਚਕਟੀ.

ਪਗਡੰਡੀ [pəgdəṇḍi] *n* a path on which one can walk only on foot, and through which a chariot etc cannot be driven. footpath; a straight path like a stick.

ਪਗਨਾ [pəgna] *v* be coated with the jelly of sugar candy etc. 2 be absorbed in an object. 3 be engrossed in love.

ਪਗਪਾਹੁਲ [pəgpahul] See ਚਚਣਾਮਿਤ. “prem vine sən bani sunke. pəgpahul dini sikh gunke.”—*NP*.

ਪਗਬੰਦਨ [pəgbəḍən] *n* act of laying forehead on the feet to pay respect.

ਪਗਰਉ [pəgrəu] catch, adopt. 2 caught, adopted. “pəcā te eku chuṭa, jəu sadhu səg pəgrəu.”—*sar pəṭal m 5*. 3 *n* foot movement.

ਪਗਰਿਯਾ [pəgrīya], ਪਗਰੀ [pəgri], ਪਗਰੀਆ [pəgriā] *n* turban. “vəstrə pəgrīya lal yut.”—*cəritr 39*.

“həu əbhīmanī ṭedhī pəgri.”—*bilā kəbir*.

ਪਗਰੇਣੁ [pəgreṇu] *n* dust of the feet. See ਪਗ and ਚੇਣੁ.

ਪਗੜੀ [pəgri] See ਪਗਰੀ.

ਪਗਾਹ [pəgah] *P* ਖੜ੍ਹ *n* dawn, daybreak, early morning, dusk.

ਪਗਾਰ [pəgar] *n* ford. “nədi əgadh nir jəhī bəhe, hoī pəgar tohī ko ləhe.”—*GPS*. 2 swamp on the bank of a river. 3 *n* palace, elegant building. See ਪਰਲ.

ਪਗਾਰਾ [pəgara] See ਪਗਾਰ 3 and ਪਰਲ.

ਪਗਿ [pəgi] on foot. “jən pəgi ləgi dhīavəhu.”—*bilā var 7 m 3*.

ਪਗਿਯਾ [pəgiya] *n* turban.

ਪਗੀ [pəgi] *adv* at the feet. “suk jənəkpəgi ləgi dhīavego.”—*kan ə m 4*. 2 coated with. 3 absorbed in.

ਪਗੀਆ [pəgiā], ਪੱਗ [pəgg] *n* turban. “ghor pəgiā sīr bādhe.”—*parəs*.

ਪੱਗ ਬਦਲਨੀ [pəgg bədəlni], ਪੱਗ ਵਟਾਉਣੀ [pəgg vəṭaūṇi] *v* become fast friends. In olden times friends used to exchange turbans with each other to show that their honour was mutually shared.

ਪੱਗ ਵੱਟ ਮਿਤ੍ਰ [pəgg vəṭṭ mītr] a friend who has exchanged his turban with a friend. See ਪੱਗ ਵਟਾਉਣੀ.

ਪੱਗਵੰਡ [pəggvəṇḍ] *n* criterion for dividing property, according to which male members of the family (who wear turban) get equal share; stepbrother, elder or younger brother are not discriminated. See ਚੂੰਡਾਵੰਡ.

ਪਘੁਲਾ [pəghula] *Skt* ਪੰਕੋਰੁਹ *n* lotus. “pəghula ke mul bīkhē jese jəl pan kijē.”—*BGK*. ‘like sipping water through the stem of a lotus.’

ਪਚ [pəc] *Skt* पच *vr* cook (boil well).

ਪਚਏ [pəcəe] *adj* fifth. 2 with the fifth. “pəcəe hənūvəṭ ləkh.”—*ramav*. ‘on seeing Hanuman with the fifth face.’

ਪਚਣਾ [pəcṇa] *v* digest. See ਪਚ and ਪਚਨਾ.

ਪਚਨ [pəcən] *Skt n* act of cooking. 2 fire.

ਪਚਨਾ [pəcna] *v* simmer; be thoroughly cooked, boil. 2 be digested. See **ਪਚਣਾ**. 3 be destroyed. “*upje pəce hārī bujhē nahi.*”—*majh ə m 3*. “*pəce pətəḡu mriḡ bhrīḡ kūcār min.*”—*nəṭ ə m 4*. 4 boil inward with anger and jealousy; simmer with indignation. “*pəcī pəcī buḍāhī kuṛu kəmaṁvāhī.*”—*maru solhe m 1*. 5 hide, remain hidden. “*kin mähā əḡh pəce sunahi.*”—*GPS*.

ਪਚਪਨ [pəcpən] fifty and five, fifty-five.

ਪਚਮਾਰ [pəcmar] *adj* powerful to kill a lion; lion killer; brave. “*an pəryo pəcmar səbhən sunpaio.*”—*cəritr 93*.

ਪਚਵੰਜਾ [pəcvəja] See **ਪਚਪਨ**.

ਪਚਾਉਣਾ [pəcauṇa] *v* digest. 2 hide. 3 destroy. See **ਪਚ**.

ਪਚਾਇੜ [pəcaɪṛ] stricken with pain, emaciated on account of a disease; feeble. “*hoī pəcaɪṛ dukhh səhāda.*”—*BG*.

ਪਚਾਸ [pəcas] *Skt ਪੰਚਾਸਤ adj* fifty. 50.

ਪਚਾਸਾ [pəcasa] *Skt ਪੰਚਾਸਿਕਾ n* a cluster of fifty chāds (poetic metres); such a book. See **ਗੁਰੁਪਚਾਸਾ**. 2 a group of fifty. “*khīn viśārāhī tu suami, jaṇəu bārəs pəcasa.*”—*sor m 3*. 3 assembly of councillors. “*məta nə kərə pəcasa.*”—*sar m 5*. 4 *Skt ਪੰਚਾਸਤ adj* with five faces. 5 Shiv.

ਪਚਾਸੀ [pəcasi] *Skt ਪੰਚਾਸੀਤਿ adj* eighty and five. *adv* among eighty-five. “*pəcasi pəḡu khīse.*”—*var majh m 1*.

ਪਚਾਰਾ [pəcaha] destroyed. 2 destroys. “*kəri baləkrup pəcaha.*”—*sor m 4*.

ਪਚਾਂਗ [pəcāḡ] See **ਪੰਚਾਂਗ**. “*ḡənpətī adī pəcāḡ mānae.*”—*GPS*.

ਪਚਾਧ [pəcadh] *Skt ਪਾਚਾਧਯ adj* western; of the western side. *n* a region between the banks of Ravi, Sutlej and Sindh; western part of Punjab.

ਪਚਾਧਾ [pəcadha] *n* a resident of Pachadh area. See **ਪਚਾਧ**. 2 a caste bearing the name of the

Pachadh region, tracing its origin to the Rajputs.

ਪਚਾਨਵੇ [pəcanve] ਪੰਚਨਵਤਿ. ninety-five.

ਪਚਾਨਾ [pəcana] See **ਪਚਾਉਣਾ**. 2 destroyed.

ਪਚਾਨੁ [pəcanu] digestible. See **ਪਚਨ**. “*ḡurnīda pəce pəcanu.*”—*sri m 1*.

ਪਚਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ [pəcamrit] See **ਪੰਚਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ**.

ਪਚਾਯਾ [pəcaya] digested. 2 cooked. See **ਪਚ**. 3 *n* brick-kiln; kiln where bricks are baked in fire. “*təb ramu ik dəyo pəcaya.*”—*GPS*.

ਪਚਾਰ [pəcar] *Skt ਉਪਚਾਰ n* service. 2 cure. 3 effort. 4 *Skt ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ expansion*. 5 inspiration. 6 custom, vogue. 7 fame.

ਪਚਾਰਣੁ [pəcarəṇu] *S v* mention, say. 2 challenge. See **ਪਚਾਰਨਾ** 2.

ਪਚਾਰਨਾ [pəcarəna] *v* advertise. 2 challenge, dare. See **ਪਚਾਰਣੁ**. “*sor sāmuh səḡhare rəṇāhī pacarke.*”—*cāḍi 1*.

ਪਚਾਰਾ [pəcara] See **ਪਚਾਰ** and **ਲੋਕਪਚਾਰ**.

ਪਚਾਰੀਐ [pəcarīe], **ਪਚਾਰੀਏ** [pəcarīe] should preach. 2 is known. See **ਪਚਾਰ**. “*jeha ḡhale ḡhalṇa teveho nau pəcarīe.*”—*var asa*. 3 let us challenge.

ਪਚਾਵਣ [pəcavəṇ] *v* cook well; cause to decay. 2 destroy. i.e. conquer. “*pəc dut səbədī pəcavəṇīa.*”—*majh ə m 3*. 3 digest.

ਪਚਾਵਨ [pəcavən] See **ਪਚਾਵਣ**. *adj* fifty-five. “*sāmət sətṛāhī səhəs pəcavən.*”—*ramav*. Sammat 1755.

ਪਚਾਵਾ [pəcava] *n* kiln in which bricks are baked; brick-kiln. See **ਪਚਾਵਾ**. “*lāī pəcave lehī pəkai.*”—*GPS*.

ਪਚਿ [pəci] *adv* having been digested. See **ਪਚ** and **ਪਚਨਾ**. “*pəcī pəcī mue bīkhu dekhi pətəḡa.*”—*asa m 4*. 2 *Skt act of cooking*. 3 fire.

ਪਚੀ [pəci] *adj* absorbed, engrossed. “*je nār pəci ədhīk sēsari.*”—*GPS*. 2 twenty-five.

ਪਚੀਸ [pəcis], **ਪਚੀਹ** [pəcih] *Skt ਪੰਚਵਿੰਸਤਿ adj* twenty-five. “*pāc pəcis moh mād mātəsər.*”—*bher kəbir*. according to Sankh school of

philosophy, five senses and twenty-five elements. See ਖਟ ਸ਼ਾਸਤ੍ਰ. 2 See ਪੰਚੀਕਰਣ.

ਪਚੇਉ [pæceu] *adj* who cooks. See ਪਚ. 2 who sticks to someone with a selfish motive.

ਪਚੋਤਰ [pæcotər], ਪਚੋਤਰਾ [pæcotra] *n* ਪੰਜ-ਉੱਪਰ, (extra) five rupees per one hundred which are recovered with revenue and are paid to the village headman for services rendered by him.

ਪਚੰਦੇ [pæcəde] sulking, raging, suffering. See ਪਚ ਧਾ. “ver kərəhɪ nɪrvər nalɪ dhərəmnɪaɪ pæcəde.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

ਪੱਚਰ [pæccər] *n* piece of wood or metal driven into a gap, wedge. 2 sense – obstruction, hindrance.

ਪੱਚੀ [pæcci] See ਪਚੀਸ. 2 *adj* ashamed, abashed as – ‘uh vɑdɑ pæcci hoɪɑ.’

ਪਚੜ [pæcy] *Skt adj* fit to be cooked. See ਪਚ ਧਾ.

ਪਛ [pæch] See ਪਛ and ਪੱਛ. 2 river bank. “munɪpətɪ bəθ rəhət pæch bhæe.”—*dətt*. ‘sat by the bank.’ 3 *adv* after. “pæch lagəhɪ sərɖɑr.”—*gyan*.

ਪਛਣਾ [pæchɳɑ] *v* phlebotomise the skin with a sharp-edged weapon like a blade etc. 2 *n* razor.

ਪਛਤਹਿ [pæchətəhɪ] repents. 2 *adv* from behind, from the rear. See ਪਛਤਹਿ.

ਪਛਤਾਉਣਾ [pæchtaʊnɑ], ਪਛਤਾਨਾ [pæchtana] *v* repent, regret, feel sorrow after doing a wrong act.

ਪਛਤਾਪ [pæchtap] *Skt* ਪਸ਼ੁਤਾਪ *n* act of regret for wrong doing; repentance. “choɖɪ jaɪ bɪkɦɪɑrɑs, təu lage pæchtap.”—*sar m 4*.

ਪਛਤਾਪਿਆ [pæchtapɪɑ] repented, felt sorrow. “kɦoɪ gɪɑn pæchtapɪɑ.”—*bɪɦɑ chət m 5*.

ਪਛਤਾਪੈ [pæchətapɛ] repents. “dɪnprətɪ kərə kərə pæchətapɛ.”—*dhəna m 5*.

ਪਛਤਾਵਾ [pæchtava] See ਪਛਤਾਪ.

ਪਛਮ [pæchəm] See ਪਛਿਮ. “pæchəm dʊɑrɛ surəʝ təpɛ.”—*bɦɛr kəbɪr*. ‘Heat is produced by penetrating vital air into the serpent nerve.’

ਪਛਮਨ [pæchəmən] *Skt* ਪक्ष्मन् *n* eyelash; a row of hair on the edge of the eyelid.

ਪਛਮੀ [pæchmi] *adj* western, of the west.

ਪਛਰਾ [pæchra] *n* nymph, beautiful woman, fairy.

ਪਛਰਾਜ [pæchraj] See ਪਛਿਰਾਜ and ਪਛਿਰਾਜ.

ਪਛੜਨਾ [pæchəɳnɑ] *v* be left behind, to lag behind.

ਪਛੜਾਇਦਾ [pæchɳɑɪdɑ] leaving behind. 2 get defeated. “papi nū pæchɳɑɪdɑ.”—*BG*.

ਪਛਾ [pæchɑ] *adj* latter, last, ultimate. “pəɦɪɛ pəɦɪɛ phulɳɑ, phəlu bɦɪ pæchɑ rɑɪɪ.”—*s fəɪɪd*. i.e. ‘in the early morning.’

ਪਛਾਹ [pæchah] *n* west, direction in which the sun sets. “kahu pæchah kə sis nɪvɑyɔ.”—*əkɑl*.

ਪਛਾਣ [pæchɑɳ] See ਪਹਚਾਣ.

ਪਛਾਣਨਾ [pæchɑɳnɑ] *v* be acquainted with, know personally. 2 respect.

ਪਛਾਣੂ [pæchɑɳu] *adj* acquaintance, person known. “ɪku pæchɑɳu jə kɑ.”—*sri m 5*.

ਪਛਾਣੰਦੇ [pæchɑɳədo] feel, be aware of. “mərəɳ pæchɑɳədo kɔɪ.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਪਛਾਤਾ [pæchata] realised. “jɪnɪ hʊkəmu pæchata həri kɛrɑ.”—*asa chət m 3*.

ਪਛਾਨ [pæchan], ਪਛਾਨੂ [pæchanu] See ਪਛਾਣ and ਪਛਾਣੂ. “tʊməɦɪ pæchanu sak tʊməɦɪ səɦɪ.”—*sar m 5*.

ਪਛਾਰ [pæchar] *n* relegation. 2 falling down to become unconscious. “gɪɪyɔ əvənɪ pər kɦɑɪ pæchɑrɛ.”—*NP*.

ਪਛਾਰਨਾ [pæcharəna] *v* defeat, throw down, to fell with force.

ਪਛਾਰਾਤਿ [pæcharatɪ] in the latter part of the night, in the early morning. See ਪਛਾ.

ਪਛਾਵਰ [pæchavər] *adv* at the back of. “əsɪ lɛ təb kɑnɦ pæchavər jɦaryɔ.”—*krɪsən*.

ਪਛਾਵਾ [pæchava] *n* back side. 2 shadow. “jɛtɛ mɑɪɑ rəɦ, tɛt pæchavɪɑ.”—*asa m 5*.

ਪਛਾੜ [pæchɑɳ] throwing down.

ਪਛਾੜਨਾ [pæchɑɳnɑ] See ਪਛਾਰਨਾ. “ap pæchɑɳɦɪ dhərtɪ nalɪ.”—*var asa*.

ਪਛਾੜਜਉ [pəcharyu] thrown down. “kam gəhɪ keʃ pəcharyu.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਪਛਿ [pəchɪ] See ਪਕੀ. “pəchɪsut orən jənuʃ vɪdare.”—*cəɪtr 332*. ‘as if the fledglings were killed by the hailstorm.’

ਪਛਿਮ [pəchɪm] *Skt* ਪਛਿਮ *n* direction in which the sun sets; west. **2** according to yog, the left nostril. “pəchɪm pherɪ cəʃave suru.”—*ram beni*. ‘should stop taking vital air through the left nostril and take it through the right nostril.’

ਪਛਿਮਿ [pəchɪmɪ] in the west. “pəchɪmɪ ələh mukama.”—*prəbha kəbir*. the Muslims believe that God resides in the west. It is ordained by the Koran that one should keep one’s face towards Kaaba while offering prayer [nəmaz]. See ਸੁਰਤ ਬਕਰ, ਆਯਤ 144 and 149.

ਪਛਿਰਾਜ [pəchɪraj] king of vultures. See ਪਕਿਰਾਜ. “pəchɪraj ravən markə rəghuraj sɪtəhɪ ləgəyo.”—*ramav*. ‘having killed the king of vultures [jətay].’

ਪਛੁਤਹਿ [pəchutəhɪ] *adv* afterwards. “pəchutəhɪ pəchtaɪa.”—*var sar m 4*.

ਪਛੁਤਪ [pəchutap] See ਪਛੁਤਪ.

ਪਛੁਤਾਯਉ [pəchutayəu] *n* repentance, penitence. “kəb-hu mɪʃ-he nəhi re pəchutayəu.”—*səveye m 5 ke*. **2** repented.

ਪਛੇਲਾ [pəchela] *adj* who lags behind. “basəv sō kəb-hu nə pəchele.”—*cəɪtr 1*. ‘did not lag behind Indar in the battle.’ **2** resident of the west. **3** back side.

ਪਛੇਆ [pəchoa] *adj* last. **2 n** back side, rear.

ਪਛੋਤਾਉ [pəchotau] See ਪਸਚਾਤਪ and ਪਛੋਤਾਉ.

ਪਛੋਤਾਉਣਾ [pəchotauṇa], ਪਛੋਤਾਵਣਾ [pəchotavṇa] *v* See ਪਛੋਤਾਉਣਾ. “əsa kōmu mule nə kice jɪtu ʃtɪ pəchotaie.”—*ənədu*.

ਪਛੋਤਾਵਾ [pəchotava] See ਪਛੋਤਾਵਾ. “pəchotava na mɪle.”—*tlɪḡ m 1*.

ਪਛੋਰਨਾ [pəchorna] *v* throw down; push back. “hath pəchorəhɪ sɪr dhərənɪ ləgahɪ.”—*bher m 5*.

ਪਛੋ ਰੇ ਤਾਣੀ [pəcho re taṇi] regretted, repented. “sa pəcho re taṇi.”—*tlɪḡ m 1*.

ਪਛੋੜਨਾ [pəchorṇa] *v* throw down, strike forcefully. “sir hath pəchoʃe ədha mur.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਪਛੋੜੀਐ [pəchoʃie] is thrown down, is struck. “kapəʃ jɪve pəchoʃie.”—*var maru 1 m 3*.

ਪਛੋੜਾ [pəchəḍa] *n* a kick with (both) hind legs. “həʃ turət pəchəḍa mardin.”—*GPS*.

ਪੱਛ [pəcch] See ਪਕ. **2** wing, feather. **3** partiality; support. “uḍ pəcch gəe pə nə pəcch təjyo.”—*ramav*. ‘Jatayu got his wings cut by the weapons of Ravan but he did not give up siding with Ram.’ **4** bird. “ʃer jɪm bhəchh pər, baj jɪm pəchh pər.”—*NP*. **5** dynasty, lineage. “duhū pəchh bhɪtəʃ uɪari.”—*cəɪtr 161*. ‘with glorious reputation in the parental and the in-laws family.’ **6** slight cut caused on the skin with a knife etc.

ਪੱਛਣਾ [pəcchṇa] See ਪਛਣਾ.

ਪੱਛਰਾ [pəcchra] *n* nymph, fairy, houri. See ਅਪਸਰਾ and ਮੱਛਰਾ.

ਪੱਛਾਲ [pəcchal], ਪੱਛਾਲਾ [pəcchala] *adj* feathered, having wings. “uḍe jənuʃ pəbbə pəcchale.”—*ramav*. ‘as if the feathered mountains flew.’

ਪੱਛਿ [pəcchɪ] See ਪਕੀ. **2** arrow.

ਪੱਛਿਣੀ [pəcchɪṇi], ਪੱਛਿਣੀ [pəcchɪni] *n* army of archers; military armed with winged arrows. —*sənama*.

ਪੱਛੀ [pəcchi] See ਪਕੀ. **2** arrow. **3** residue of pressed sugarcane.

ਪੱਛੀ ਅੰਤਕ [pəcchi əntək] *n* arrow that kills a bird.—*sənama*. In old times, arrows were used in hunting. **2** falcon.

ਪਛ [pəchr] *Skt* पच्छस् *adv* in words. “kəhū əchr ke pəchr ke sɪdhh sadhe.”—*əkal*. ‘somewhere proven in letters and words by the scholars.’

2 *Skt* पृच्छ्य *adj* which may be questioned; worthy of questioning. **3** feathered, winged.

ਪਛਾ [pəchra] *n* See ਪੱਛਰਾ. **2** See ਅਛਾ **2**.

ਪਜ [pəj] See ਪੱਜ.

ਪਜਮੁਰਦਾ [pəjmurda] *P* پژورده *adj* withered, faded.

ਪਜਾਮਾ [pəjama] *P* پاجامه *n* garment, that is worn from the feet onward; pajamas.

ਪਜਾਰ [pəjar] See ਪੈਜਾਰ.

ਪਜਾਰਨ [pəjarən] See ਪੁਜਾਰਣ.

ਪਜਾਵਾ [pəjava] *P* پاجوا - اواجو - اواجو *n* furnace where bricks are baked; brick kiln.

ਪਜਿ [pəji] on some pretext. “chutəhuge kɪtu pəjɪ.”—*m 1 bāno*.

ਪਜੀਰ [pəjir] *P* پزير *imperative* form of ਪਜੀਰਫਤਨ to like. **2** *adj* liked; in such a situation, this is used as a suffix, as – ਦਿਲਪਜੀਰ.

ਪਜੀਰਫਤਨ [pəjirfətən] *P* پزيرفتن *v* like. **2** accept.

ਪਜੂਤ [pəjut], ਪਜੂਤਾ [pəjuta], ਪਜੂਤੀ [pəjuti] *adj* well connected. **2** used, employed. **3** inspired by supporting. “cərni cəle pəjuta age.”—*asa m 1*. **4** held. “sah pəjuta prənvət nanək lekha deha.”—*asa m 1*. **5** inspired, persuaded. **6** grasped. “sih pəjuti bəkkri.”—*BG*.

ਪਜੇਬ [pəjeb] See ਪਾਜੇਬ.

ਪਜੋਹਸ਼ [pəjohəʃ] *P* پجوشت *n* search, quest. See ਪਜੋਹੀਦਨ.

ਪਜੋਹੀਦਨ [pəjohidən] *P* پجويدشت *v* search, look for. **2** determine.

ਪੱਜ [pəjj] *n* pretext; excuse. *Skt* born from the foot of a low caste person – outcaste.

ਪਟ [pət] *Skt* पट *vr* wrap; divide; shine; speak; go to; root out; saw. **2** *n* clothes, dress. **3** wooden plank. ‘le pət ko pət sath pəcharyo.’—*cādi 1*. ‘hit the cloth on the wooden plank.’ **4** layer. “prɪthvi ke khət pət udgæe.”—*cərɪtr 405*. **5** leaf/flap of a door. “bhərəm pət khule.”—*dhəna m 3*. **6** curtain, tent wall. **7** silk. “ghɪə pət bhāḍa kəhe nə koɪ.”—*tɪlāg m 1*. **8** upper part of the thigh. **9** mill’s grinding stone. “cəkia ke se pət bəne gəgən bhumɪ pun doɪ.”—*cərɪtr 81*. **10** *adv* in, within, inside. “pur rəhyo səbh hi ghət ke pət.”—*33 səveye*.

ਪਟਈ [pətəi] *adj* lease holder.

ਪਟਸ [pətəs] See ਪੱਟਿਸ.

ਪਟਰ [pətəh] *Skt n* ਪਟ-ਰਨ such kettledrum as is sounded with a rod of twisted cloth. **2** a large drum. **3** kettledrum put on the back of a horse. **4** *Pkt* fencing. **5** sword. See ਪੱਟਿਸ.

ਪਟਹਾ [pət-ha] *n* who snatches clothes. **2** who kills by throttling with a piece of cloth. “jo pəṭha jən ghavət he.”—*kɪsən*. **3** who strikes the cloth on wooden plank – washerman.

ਪਟਹਿ [pətəhɪ] See ਪਟਰ.

ਪਟਕਣਾ [pətəkṇa] *v* throw down, strike.

ਪਟਕਾ [pətka] *Skt* पटक *n* piece of cloth to be fastened round the waist, girdle, waistband. **2** small turban, towel. **3** *xa* an animal which is not slaughtered with a single stroke of the sword, but is thrown down on the ground partially slaughtered; eating flesh of such an animal is tabooed.

ਪਟਕਾਰ [pətəkar] weaver who prepares cloth. **2** tailor.

ਪਟਕੂਟੀ [pətkuṭi] tent.

ਪਟਣ [pətəṇ] *Skt* पटन and पटन *n* town, city. “hət pətəṇ bɪj mādər bhəne.”—*gəu m 1*.

ਪਟਣਾ [pətəṇa] See ਪਟਨਾ and ਪੱਟਣਾ.

ਪਟਣੁ [pətəṇu] See ਪਟਣ.

ਪਟਤਰ [pəttər] *n* equality, parity. **2** simile; comparison; example. *adv* comparable, equal.

ਪਟਤਾਲ [pəttal] See ਪੜਤਾਲ.

ਪਟਨ [pətən] See ਪਟਣ.

ਪਟਨਾ [pəṇa] *Skt* पाटलिपुत्र.¹ capital of Bihar (Magadh) situated on the right bank of Ganges, it has the honour of being the birth place of Guru Gobind Singh. Patna was the capital of the Maurya dynasty in 321-184 BC. At the time of Chandar Gupat, the inhabited area of Patna was nine miles long and one and a half miles wide. A bricked wall with 570 minarets and 64 doors went around the city. A trench

¹The root of this name is paṭal tree (Bignonia suaveolens).

sixty feet wide and forty-five feet deep, was dug along the wall. See **ਚੰਦ੍ਰਗੁਪਤ**.

Calcutta is 332 miles and Lahore is 843 miles away from Patna. According to the previous census, its population is 153739. Aurangzeb appointed his grandson Azim governor of Patna and named it Azimabad.

Patna was first of all founded by king Ajatshatru. As the ruins of old Delhi are at some distance from New Delhi, similiary ruins of Patliputar are found near Patna, and signs of the royal palace of Ashok have also been found. In Sanskrit books Kusumpur, Padmavati, Pushppur are also the names of Patna.

These are the holy Sikh shrines in Patna:

(1) Harimandir – birth place of Guru Gobind Singh. It is regarded as the second throne of the Khalsa. Its building was got built by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Afterwards several well-intentioned persons got it renovated with marble and are still continuing to do so. The following articles relating to the Guru are kept here:

– pāghuṛa saḥṭb, (the craddle) on which the Guru sat in childhood.

– four arrows of the Guru

– a small sword

– a double-edged sword

– a small dagger

– a kāgha (comb) of the Guru which is made of sandalwood.

– a pair of shoes of the the Guru which are made of ivory.

– a pair of shoes of Guru Tegbahadur made of sandalwood.

– papers on which the Guru used to write Gurmukhi characters .

Income of the shrine (Harimandir):

– 450 vighas of land donated by a noble of

Bihar, Gopal Singh, income from which is rupees 1000 per year.

– Rupees thirty-one and five and half annas per month from the Government.

– Rupees five hundred yearly from Nabha state.

– Rupees four hundred and seventy yearly from Jind state.

– Rupees seven hundred and twenty yearly from Patiala state at the rate of rupees two per day.

– Rupees four hundred and fifty-six yearly from Faridkot state.

– Rupees one hundred and sixty yearly from 22 vighas of land of Mohalla Ranipur of Patna.

– Rupees forty-four yearly from the land of Mohalla Rakab Ganj.

– Rupees forty yearly from the land of Mohalla Jalla.

– Rupees forty-seven yearly from the late Diwan Bishan Singh an officer of Nabha.

– Rupees fifty yearly income from Guru ka Bagh.

(2) Guru ka Bagh – a garden of Qazis near a graveyard in Patna, when Guru Tegbahadur visited this place. It was offered by the Qazi to the Guru. A gurdwara has been built at this place and Guru Granth Sahib (holy scripture of Sikhs) has been installed. Congregation is held on the 5th day of the bright half of Vaisakh.

(3) Gobindghat – a bathing place on the bank of Ganga where Guru Gobind Singh used to frolic in water and from where he used to get into boats and enjoyed moving on the Ganga. A small gurdwara has been built for displaying Guru Granth Sahib.

(4) Bari Sangat – a place in mohalla Gaughat where a mansion of Jait (or Jaitamal) a wealthy person is situated. Guru Tegbahadur

first stayed here. Jait, who was a wealthy man, extended hospitality to him with devotion. Now it is an elegant gurdwara.

(5) Maini Sangat – also known as Chhoti Sangat. See ਮੈਨੀ ਸੰਗਤ.

(6) Mohan Mai Ki Sangat – a very pious woman. Keeping in view her devotion, the Guru visited her house several times and ate roasted grams. This place is uninhabited. Due to the negligence of the Sikhs, no gurdwara could be built here.

The gurdwaras of Patna mentioned at numbers 2, 3, 4 and 6 are under the management of the priest of Harimandir but that at number 5, is managed independently by the Nirmala Sikhs.

ਪਟਨਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ [pəʈna saɦɪb] See ਪਟਨਾ.

ਪਟਨੀ [pəʈni] *n* army having a cloth-flag; having a flag.—sənama.

ਪਟਬੀਜਨਾ [pəʈbijna] *n* which is similar to light; insect that shines; glowworm; firefly.

ਪਟਮੰਡਪ [pəʈməḍəp] *n* house of cloth; tent.

ਪਟਰਾਣੀ [pəʈraɳi], **ਪਟਰਾਨੀ** [pəʈrani] *Skt* पट्ट राज्ञी *n* queen who sits on the throne, who is entitled to sit on the throne along with the king. “bɪnti kərə pəʈrani.”—*bher namdev*.

ਪਟਲ [pəʈəl] or **ਪਟਲੁ** [pəʈəlu] *n* thatched hut; thatched roof. **2** curtain, covering. “həume pəʈəlu kɪɾpa kəɾɪ jarəhu.”—*bɪla m 5*. “bɪn hərəɪnam nə ʈəʈəsɪ pəʈəl.”—*ram m 5*. **3** eyelid. **4** wooden plank, sheet. **5** chapter of a book or part of a section. **6** consecration mark. **7** group, gang. **8** according to Tantar Shastar prefixed and suffixed to a holy text (incantation), as, for example, “oə nəməh” may be used in the beginning and at the end of a mystical formula; ‘oə’ at the beginning and nəməh at the end. **9** companions, material world and worldly relatives. “gəhu parbrəhəm sərən hɪɾde kəməl cərən, əvər as kəchu pəʈəlu nə kije.”

—*dhəna m 5*.

ਪਟਲਿ [pəʈəlɪ] due to covering. “parbrəhəm maɪa pəʈəlɪ bɪsəɪa.”—*bɪla m 5*.

ਪਟਲੁ [pəʈəlu] See ਪਟਲ.

ਪਟਵਾ [pəʈva] See ਪਟੁਆ. **2** a community of cloth merchants, garments. “bhəʈvan ke lal bhəe pəʈva.”—*krɪsən*.

ਪਟਵਾਰੀ [pəʈvəri] *n* maiden incharge of dresses; woman who helps in dressing. **2** employee who keeps wardwise record of a village. “møkəu nɪɪɪ ɖəsə pəʈvəri.”—*suhi kəbir*. Here pəʈvəri means ‘Chitar Gupt’ – a recorder of the god of death.

ਪਟੜਾ [pəʈɾa] *n* a square-legged wooden plank used for taking bath and washing clothes.

ਪਟੜੀ [pəʈɾi] *n* small wooden plank with legs. **2** a smooth path along the road or canal. **3** writing board. **4** thigh’s upper part. “pəʈɾi pər khəg ʈan.”—*GV 6*. ‘Put the sword on the upper part of the thigh.’

ਪਟਾ [pəʈa] *n* straight and thin sword shaped like a rapier. “pəʈa bhrəmayə jɪm jəm dhayə.”—*ramav*. “pəʈa se pəʈəbər.”—*cəɪɪtr 179*. **2** hair shaped like the feather of a crow. **3** deed, testimonial, authority letter. “jəm ke pəʈə ɪkhaɪa.”—*sor kəbir*. **4** circular band put round dog’s neck etc. **5** rent.

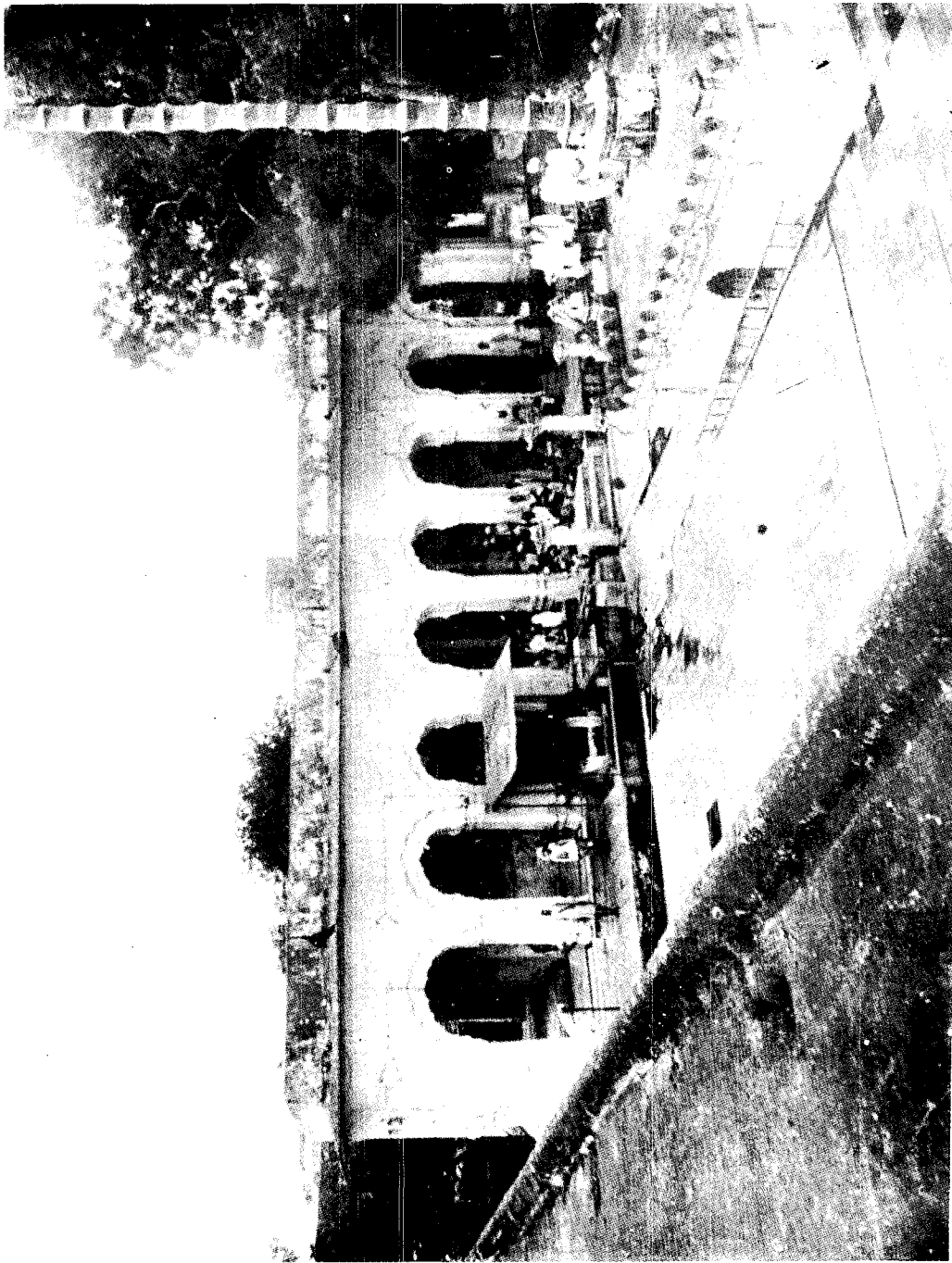
ਪਟਾਕ [pəʈək] *onom* sound produced by a falling or exploding object.

ਪਟਾਕਾ [pəʈaka] *n* sound of a cracker. **2** cracker that makes such a noise.

ਪਟਾਕੇਪ [pəʈəksep] fall of curtain at the end of an act in a play.

ਪਟਾਨਾ [pəʈana] *v* get something filled up. **2** have some thing dug; excavate.

ਪਟਿਆਲਾ [pəʈɪala] capital of the main Sikh state of misl Phul, one of the twelve Sikh misls. It was founded by Baba Ala Singh in Sammat 1810 who built it by raising a fort of concrete in Sammat 1820 (1763 AD). It is at a distance



BIKH PLACE OF GURU GOBIND SINGH 'HARIMANDIR' PATNA SAHIB



BABA ALA SINGH JI

of sixteen miles from Rajpura to the south-west and is the second railway station from Rajpura on the Rajpura–Bhatinda–Samasata railway line. According to the last census, its population is 46,974.

The court chamber (divan khana), Motibagh, the palace and Baradari garden, Mahendra College and Rajindra Hospital are worth seeing places in Patiala.

Patiala State

Baba Ram Singh son of Baba Phul, after separating from his elder brother Tilok Singh, conquered many villages and assumed royal grandeur. However Baba Ala Singh should be acknowledged as the founder of the Patiala state. Therefore Patiala is known as 'House of Baba Ala Singh'.

Baba Ala Singh

Ala Singh was born to Mai Sabi¹ in the family of Baba Ram Singh in Sammat 1748 at Phul Nagar.² At an early age, he showed sense of dignity and by his noble and virtuous deeds won for himself regard in the hearts of the people. Day by day, he expanded his father's territories. He conquered many territories with the might of his sword and founded many towns like Barnala, Bhadaur and Patiala. In Sammat 1820 (1763 AD), he defeated Zain Khan, governor Sirhind, and annexed the territory of Sirhind into his state and got built the Sikh gurdwaras.

Raja Ala Singh was generous, brave and a devotee of Gurbani, who ate food after serving it to others. He was free from haughtiness, and was skilled in politics. His life partner Rani

Fateh Kaur³ was a pious lady, who was very talented and helpful in advancing the cause of her husband. She used to distribute food with her own hands and brought up orphan children as her own sons.

He died on Saun 27th Sammat 1822 (August 22nd, 1765) at Patiala. There is proper arrangement of free kitchen and devotional singing at his memorial of which the priest is an Udasi saint.

Raja Amar Singh

Amar Singh, son of Sardul Singh, elder son of Baba Ala Singh, was born to Rani Hukman on the 7th day of the dark half of Harh, Sammat 1805 (1748). Prince Sardul Singh had died in 1753 before his father. Thus Raja Amar Singh succeeded to the throne of Patiala state after the death of his grandfather in 1765 (Sammat 1822). He got himself baptised, according to the Sikh rites from Jathedar Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluwalia.⁴ With the might of his sword he annexed many territories into his kingdom, framed rules for the administration and struck coins in his own name. In Sammat 1824 (1767 AD), he got released twenty thousand Hindu men and women from Ahmad Shah Abdali and became known as the Bandichhor. He conquered Bhatinda in Sammat 1828, annexed Saifabad (Bahadargarh) into his state in Sammat 1831.

Raja Amar Singh died of dropsy at the age of thirty-three on the 8th day of the dark half of Phaggun Sammat 1838 (February 1781 AD).

³Many historians have written her name as Phatto. She was the daughter of Kala, headman of Khana.

⁴Sardar Jassa Singh had given the young chief (Amar Singh) pahul or baptism, always a bond of affection among the Sikhs, and there was more sincere friendship between them than had existed in the time of Ala Singh.

(The Rajas of the Punjab, p. 31.)

¹She was the daughter of a landlord named Nanu who belonged to Buttar subcaste.

²In the History of Patiala written by Caliph Mohammad Hassan, the year of his birth has been mentioned as Sammat 1753 (1695 AD).

Raja Sahib Singh

Prince Sahib Singh, son of Raja Amar Singh, was born to Rani Raj Kaur on 15th day of the dark half of Bhadon in Sammat 1830 (1773 AD). He succeeded to the throne at the age of six. So the reins of the government remained in the hands of his grandmother Mai Hukman and Divan Nanumall. After the death of Rani Hukman, Bibi Rajendar Kaur (sister of Raja Amar Singh's father, who was married to Bhumia Singh at Phagwara) extended full help to Nanumall.

In Sammat 1844 (1787 AD) Raja Sahib Singh was married with great pomp and show at Amritsar to Ratan Kaur, daughter of Sardar Ganda Singh, an honourable leader of Bhangi misl.

After the death of Bibi Rajendar Kaur in 1791, Bibi Sahib Kaur, his elder sister who was married at Fatehgarh to Sardar Jaimal Singh, chief of Kanahya misl and son of Sardar Haqiqat Singh, took great interest in the affairs of the state. Raja Sahib Singh was artless, credulous and ignorant of politics. If Bibi Sahib Kaur had not protected the state, undoubtedly many disasters would have befallen it. In 1794 when Anant Rao and Lachhman Rao invaded Patiala state, seeing the Sikhs losing ground in the battlefield of Mardanpur, Bibi Sahib Kaur left her chariot, unsheathing her sword sat on the back of a horse, and gave enthusiastic lead to the army. She defeated the enemy army in a short time, and returned to Patiala accompanied by triumphant beating of drums. In 1796 disturbances broke out in Nahan state. On the request of the Raja, Bibi Sahib Kaur reached there with her army and restored law and order.

After the death of Bibi Sahib Kaur in 1799 (Sammat 1856), Rani Aas Kaur (wife of Raja Sahib Singh) governed the state efficiently and well.

During the very tenure of Raja Sahib Singh, the farsighted Phulkian states came under the political protection of the British Empire.¹

Raja Sahib Singh died on the 9th day of the dark half of Chet Sammat 1869 (March 26th, 1813) at Patiala.

Maharaja Karam Singh

Maharaja Karam Singh was born to Rani Aas Kaur², daughter of Sardar Gurdas Singh Chattha, and Raja Sahib Singh on 5th day of bright half of Assu, Sammat 1855 (October 16th, 1798).

He succeeded to the throne of Patiala on the 2nd day of bright half of Harh, Sammat 1870 (June 30th, 1813). The administration of the state remained in the hands of Rani Aas Kaur and Misar Naudha (Naunidh Rai).

Maharaja Karam Singh was married to Roop Kaur, daughter of Sardar Bhanga Singh, a noble of Thanesar, in 1810. That very year, he was awarded the title of Maharaja. In the war against Gorkhas in 1814, Maharaja Karam Singh had helped the British government and got hill areas as a reward. Mai Aas Kaur handed over the administration of the state to her son in 1818, which he handled efficiently thereafter.

In 1827, the Maharaja gave a loan of 20 lacs to the British government and sided with the British in the war of 1845 against the Sikhs. Maharaja Karam Singh was an ideal follower of the Guru; brave, faultless, and adept in administration. He got constructed buildings of all the gurdwaras in the state with bricks and offered fiefs.

The Maharaja died on December 23rd, 1845 (Sammat 1902) at Patiala.

¹See the note sent by Mr. Metcalf to Maharaja Ranjit Singh on December 12, 1808.

²She was married to Raja Sahib Singh in 1792 AD.



ਵ [jə̃ɳa] fifteenth character of Punjabi script. It has palatal and nasal pronunciation i.e. represents the palatal nasal sound. **2** *Skt n ox.* **3** song, singing. **4** whisper, whispering. **5** slanted gait, crooked movement. **6** Shukr – the Master of Demons.
ਵਉ [jə̃u] variant of ਜਉ. See ਜਉ, when.
ਵਕਾਰ [jəkɑr], ਵਵਾ [jə̃vɑ] See ਵੰਵਾ.
ਵਤਨ [jətən] *n* effort, measure. “jətən kərəhu tum ənɪk bɪdɦɪ.” –*bavən*.
ਵਾਹੂ [jə̃ɦu] *pron* he, who. “jə̃ɦu kio sə̃jog.” –*bavən*. **2** this.
ਵਾਕੈ [jəkəi] *pron* whose. “jəkəi hətɦɪ səmɾəθ te kərən kərne jog.” –*bavən*.
ਵਾਣ [jə̃ɳ] *n* knowledge. *Skt* गजान.

ਵਾਣਹੁ [jə̃ɳəɦu] imperative form of the verb, understand, know. “jə̃ɳəɦu dɾɪɾ sə̃ɦɪ.” –*bavən*.
ਵਾਣਤ [jə̃ɳət] knows, understands. “jə̃ɳət soi sət.” –*bavən*.
ਵਾਣੋ [jə̃ɳo] imperative form of the verb, know, understood.
ਵਾਨ [jə̃n], ਵਿਆਨ [jɪɳɑn] *n* knowledge (ज्ञान). “jɪɳɑno bolə ape bujɦe.” –*oəkar*.
ਵਿਕ [jɪk] one. “jɪksətua ənekə.” –*gyan*. ‘you are one and many.’
ਵੇ [jə̃o] See ਜੋ. “jə̃o pekɦəu so bɪnsətɜ.” –*bavən*.
ਵੰਵਾ [jə̃vɑ] jə̃vɑ character. “jə̃vɑ jə̃ɳəɦu dɾɪɾ sə̃ɦɪ.” –*bavən*. **2** pronunciation of ਵ, jəkɑr.



ਟ [ṭēka] sixteenth character of Punjabi script, comprising voiceless retroflex plosive sound. **2** *Skt n* tang of a bow's string. **3** foot. **4** scalp of coconut. **5** dwarf, short-statured. **6** Shiv. **7** moon. **8** old age, senescence.

ਟਉਨਾ [ṭəuna] *n* magical formula, implement, instrument.

ਟਸਕ [ṭəsək] *n* prickly pain, ache. “ṭəskyo nə hɪyo kəskyo nə kəsai.”—*kṛtsən*. **2** *Dg* pride, vanity. ਟਸਰ [ṭəsər] *n* coarse silk. **2** clothing of coarse silk. The worms of coarse silk are bred in the jungles of Bengal just like the silk worms; coarse silk is the fibre secreted from their mouths. **3** title of the emperor of Russia; Tsar. See ਜਾਰ ਨੰ: 11.

ਟਹਕਣਾ [ṭəhəkṇa], ਟਹਕਨਾ [ṭəhəkṇa] *v* blossom, prosper. “dhənuənadɪ bhukhe kəvəl ṭəhkev.”—*gōd kəbir*. “sicyo jəl kīh anke ɪh bɪdhi ṭəhkayo.”—*GPS*.

ਟਹਣਾ [ṭəhṇa], ਟਹਣੀ [ṭəhṇi], ਟਹਨਾ [ṭəhṇa], ਟਹਨੀ [ṭəhṇi] *n* bough, twig, thick or thin branch of a tree. “utəryo təre chorkər ṭəhṇe.”—*NP*. “ɪk ṭəhno prəbhū ki dɪsa, ɪk siddhən dɪsɪ aɦɪ.”—*NP*.

ਟਹਲ [ṭəhəl] *n* service. “ṭəhəl kərəu təu ek ki.”—*bavən*.

ਟਹਲਨਾ [ṭəhəlna] *v* walk leisurely; stroll.

ਟਹਲਾਉਣਾ [ṭəhlaʊṇa] See ਟਹਲਾਨਾ.

ਟਹਲਾਇਓ [ṭəhlaɪo] See ਟਹਿਲਾਇਓ. **2** See ਟਹਲਾਨਾ.

ਟਹਲਾਨਾ [ṭəhlana] *v* take a slow stroll; assist in strolling.

ਟਹਲਾਵਾ [ṭəhlava] *adv* after serving. “həsət punit ṭəhlava.”—*sar m 5*. **2** *adj* who helps in strolling;

who enables one to walk slowly.

ਟਹਲੂਆ [ṭəhluɑ] *n* servant, attendant, servitor.

ਟਹਿਕਣਾ [ṭəhɪkṇa] See ਟਹਕਣਾ.

ਟਹਿਲ [ṭəhɪl] See ਟਹਲ.

ਟਹਿਲਣਾ [ṭəhɪlṇa] See ਟਹਲਨਾ.

ਟਹਿਲਨ [ṭəhɪlən] female attendant. **2** See ਟਹਲਨਾ.

ਟਹਿਲਪੁਰਾ [ṭəhɪlpura] a village under police station Mulepur, tehsil Sirhind of Patiala state. Guru Tegbahadur visited this village; it was founded in Sammat 1887. There existed no village when the Guru visited this place. The sacred peepul tree, beneath which the Guru seated himself, still stands. A gurdwara has been raised by the Patiala state and an annual revenue of rupees forty is a permanent source of income. This holy place is situated at a distance of four miles to the south-east of Kauli railway station.

ਟਹਿਲਾ [ṭəhɪla] *n* thin candy-like meal prepared from milky secretion of myrobalan, wheat, seeds of pumpkin etc, which is a very good brain tonic. **2** *xa* masculine of ਟਹਿਲ; service.

ਟਹਿਲਾਇਓ [ṭəhɪlaɪo] ਟਹਲ-ਲਾਇਓ. “sətən ṭəhɪlaɪo.”—*gəu m 5*. **2** See ਟਹਲਾਨਾ.

ਟਕ [ṭək] *n* nature, temperament, habit. “sun nɪɾp bər, ɪk ṭək muɦɪ pəri.”—*cəɪɪtr 33*. **2** intent gaze, fixed stare. “dhər dhər ɪk ṭək dərəste cəhū dɪsɪ bəɖ bhirə.”—*GPS*. **3** See ਟੱਕ. **4** See ਟਕਾ.

ਟਕਸਾਲ [ṭəkɪsal] *Skt* टङ्कशाला *n* place where coins are minted; mint.¹ “ghəɾie səbədū səci

¹In ancient times, coins were minted manually. Now this work is done by machines.

ṭaksal.”—*jəpu*. 2 religious congregation. 3 school for imparting good education.

ਟਕਸਾਲਿ [ṭaksali] in the mint.

ਟਕਸਾਲੀ [ṭaksali], ਟਕਸਾਲੀਆ [ṭaksalia] pertaining to the mint. 2 one who has got education and inculcated noble way of living by studying in an established institution.

ਟਕਟਕੀ [ṭaktaki] *n* intent gaze, fixed stare.

ਟਕਟੈਸ [ṭaktēs] *n* senseless talk; noise irritating to the ears.

ਟਕਟੋਹਨਾ [ṭaktōhna] *v* estimate the likely weight; assess by touching with hand.

ਟਕਟੋਲਨਾ [ṭaktolna] See ਟਕਟੋਹਨਾ. “kag su cōcān sō ṭaktolēt.”—*krīsan*.

ਟਕਰਾਉਣਾ [ṭakrauṇa] *v* strike one against another; collide.

ਟਕਵਾ [ṭakva] *n* gaze, fixed gaze, constant stare. “ākhan sath ləgē ṭakva.”—*krīsan*. 2 See ਟਕਕੂਆ.

ਟਕਾ [ṭaka] *n* *Skt* an ancient silver coin; rupee.

“lakh ṭakīā ke mūdṛe lakh ṭakīā ke har.”—*var*

asa. “mān dās naju ṭaka car gāṭhi.”—*sar kəbir*.

2 paisa; ten lac ṭakas are mentioned as equivalent to five thousand asharfis in the 145th cārītr. 3 two paisas, half anna. 4 money, wealth.

kāre kulahāl ṭaka, ṭaka mīrdāg bəjavē,

ṭaka cāḍhe sukhpal, ṭaka sīr chātr dhəravē,

ṭaka māṛ əru bap, ṭaka bheyān ko bheyā,

ṭaka sasū ər səsūr, ṭaka sīr laḍ ləḍeyā,

ek ṭake bīn ṭuktuka hot rāhī t he rat dīn,

“betal” kəhe bīkrām suno

dhīk jīvān īk ṭakē bīn.

5 a measure very popular in Garhwal equivalent to one and a quarter seers.

ਟਕਾਈ [ṭakai] *n* process of carving; process of engraving on wood with a carver. 2 wages for engraving.

ਟਕੂਆ [ṭakua] *adj* cutmarker. 2 *n* carpenter. 3 small axe, battleaxe, halberd.

ਟਕੋਰ [ṭakor] *n* mild stroke, tap. 2 beating of a

large kettledrum with a drumstick. 3 sound produced by plucking the bowstring.

4 fomentation of the injured or swollen part of the body with warm sand, brick or water etc.

ਟਕੋਰਾ [ṭakora] *adj* striker. 2 *n* a triangular file, used by carpenters to sharpen saws. 3 hoopoe.

4 woodpecker.

ਟੱਕ [ṭakk] *n* cutmark made by the stroke of an axe, a spade or a hoe. 2 *Skt* the territory between Chenab and Beas rivers.

ਟੱਕਰ [ṭakkār] *n* impact due to the collision of two bodies. 2 push made by head on collision of a ram (male sheep) or a he-buffalo etc.

ਟੱਕ ਲਾਉਣਾ [ṭakk lauṇa] *v* give the first cut with a hoe or a spade for laying the foundation of a new house or a village after praying to the deity. “ṭakk ləgavān ayəs dāe.”—*GPS*.

ਟਗਣ [ṭagāṇ] a musical measure having six matras. Its various forms are:

SSS, IISS, ISIS, SII, III, ISSI, SISI, IIISI, SSII, IISII, ISIII, SIII, IIIII.

ਟਗਰੀ [ṭagri], ਟੱਗਰੀ [ṭāgri] *n* leg. “lē kārī ṭhega ṭagri tori.”—*gōḍ* *namdev*. See ਲੋਧਾ.

ਟਟਰ [ṭṭər] *Ml n* cauldron. 2 screen made of straw or dry grass; wall of straw. 3 scalp, upper portion of a skull. 4 helmet usually worn alongwith the armour. “kəṭe ṭṭrē.”—*kəlki*.

ਟਟਰਿ [ṭṭərī] in the cauldron. See ਟਟਰ 1. “rəsu kəsu ṭṭərī paie.”—*var majh m I*.

ਟਟਰੀ [ṭṭrī] *n* skull, scalp. 2 baldness.

ਟਟਾ [ṭṭā] the character ट. “ṭṭā bīkəṭ ghaṭī ghəṭ mahi.”—*gəu bavān kəbir*. 2 pronunciation of the character ट. 3 testicle, scrotum.

ਟਟਿਆ [ṭṭīya], ਟਟੀਆ [ṭṭīā] See ਟੱਟੀ.

ਟਟੀਹਰੀ [ṭṭīhri] *Skt* ਟਿੱਟਿਭੀ *n* a small bird with long pointed legs living near water bodies. The hearsay goes that, during the night, this bird sleeps with its legs upward towards the sky fearing lest the sky may fall. This example is applied to a person who is incapable of doing

- any work but still boasts that it can not be done without him.
- ਟਟੀਹਰੀ ਸ਼ੇਖ** [təʃihri ʃex] Panipat resident Sheikh Taahir is mentioned as tətihri ʃekh in the Janam Sakhi. See ਪਾਨੀਪਤ.
- ਟਟੀਰੀ** [tətiri] See ਟਟੀਹਰੀ.
- ਟਟੂਆ** [tətuɑː] *n* young pony, mule.
- ਟਟੋਰਨਾ** [tətorna], **ਟਟੋਲਨਾ** [tətolna] *v* See ਟਕਟੋਰਨਾ.
- ਟੱਟੀ** [təʈti] *n* thick screen or wall of straw grass, bamboo or elephant grass. **2** shelter for the toilet. **3** excreta.
- ਟੱਟੂ** [təʈtu] *n* young horse, mule, pony.
- ਟਣਾਣਾ** [tənaːna], **ਟਣਾਨਾ** [tənaːna] *n* firefly, glowworm. "surəj jotɪ nə hoɪ tənəne."—BG. See ਖਦੜੋਤ and ਜੁਗਨੂ.
- ਟਨ** [tən] *onom* sound of a bell etc. **2** E ton, weight equivalent to twenty-eight standard mounds.
- ਟਨਾਣਾ** [tənaːna] See ਟਣਾਣਾ, ਖਦੜੋਤ and ਜੁਗਨੂ.
- ਟਪਕਣਾ** [təpəkna] *v* drip, leak, trickle (of droplets). **2** (of a fruit) fall from the branch of a tree.
- ਟਪਣਾ** [təpna] *v* jump, leap, skip. "nəɪɪ nəɪɪ təpəhɪ bəhʊt dukh pavəhɪ."—gəu m 3.
- ਟਪਾਉਣਾ** [təpaʊna] *v* make someone jump. **2** help one cross; spend or while away (time).
- ਟਪਿ** [təpɪ] having jumped.
- ਟੱਪਾ** [təppa] *n* jump, leap. **2** a line or verse of a song. **3** gap, difference.
- ਟਬਰ** [təbər] *n* family, household, ancestry. "təbər roʋənɪ dhahi."—var majh m 1. **2** Dg ਟਾਬਰ, child, offspring, progeny.
- ਟਮਕ** [təmək] See ਟੰਮਕ. **2** shine, dim light, intermittent gleam of light.
- ਟਰ** [tər] *n* frog's shrill sound etc. **2** babble that irritates the ear; discordant noise. **3** See ਟਰਨਾ.
- ਟਰਹੁ** [tərhʊ] get lost, go away. **2** take away; remove. "dubɪdha durɪ tərhu."—bila m 5.
- ਟਰਕਣਾ** [tərekna], **ਟਰਕਨਾ** [tərekna] *v* slip, shift from one's place, fall. "gəe ʃɪkane tərək."—GPS. **2** croak.
- ਟਰਨਾ** [tərna] *v* go away, slip away. "prɪthme gərəbhvas te ʃərɪa."—gəu ə m 5.
- ਟਰਿ** [tərɪ] by slipping away, by refraining. **2** by walking, or marching ahead. "age ʃərɪ tāko tɪn lina."—cərɪtr 21.
- ਟਲ** [təl] *Skt* ਟਲ੍ *vr* prick. **2** See ਟਲਣਾ. **3** a Bhatt admirer of the Guru. "sukəhu təl guru sevie."—səvəye m 2 ke.
- ਟਲਨਾ** [təlna] *v* slip, shift. **2** withdraw; move back. "tələhɪ jam ke dut."—bavən.
- ਟਲਪਲੈ** [təlpələ] withdraws, yields. "ɪsʊ lobhi ka jɪʊ təlpələ."—sri m 1.
- ਟਲਾਧਾ** [təladha] *adj* which has slunk away; prohibited, warned, removed. "tələ nə təladha."—var maru 2 m 5.
- ਟਲੁ** [təlh] a Bhatt admirer of the Guru. This word is a transform of ਟਲ 3.
- ਟੱਲ** [təll] *n* a large bell. See ਘੰਟਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ.
- ਟੱਲਾ** [təlla] *n* a stick to play with a ball. **2** hit of a bat on the ball. **3** bouncing of a ball.
- ਟੱਲਿਕਾ** [təllɪka], **ਟੱਲੀ** [təlli] *n* small bell. *Skt* ਘੰਟਾਲੀ.
- ਟਾ** [ta] *Skt n* earth, land.
- ਟਾਉਠਾ** [taʊθa] hot region, hot place; place where there is direct sunlight with shelter from the wind.
- ਟਾਂਸ** [tās] *n* bough; large branch of a tree. "jəθa bɪrəç ke sakha tās."—GPS. See ਸਿਫਾ. **2** ache, pang, shooting pain.
- ਟਾਹਣਾ** [tahna], **ਟਾਹਣੀ** [tahni] See ਟਹਨਾ and ਟਹਨੀ.
- ਟਾਹਰ** [tahər] *n* loud call, shout. **2** an Islamic prayer recited by a priest of Sultan Peer when he is served with food. **3** gossip, arrogant utterance.
- ਟਾਹਲਾਸਾਹਿਬ** [tahasahɪb] a gurdwara in memory of both Guru Tegbahadur and Guru Gobind Singh in village Kubba (tehsil and police station Mansa, division Barnala of Patiala state). Tegbahadur, the ninth Guru, while returning from Talwandi Sabo, visited this place

and sat under a rosewood tree. As a result, this holy place is popularly known as Tahla Sahib. That tree has withered away now.

The tenth Guru, Gobind Singh, used to visit this place, occasionally, for hunting and sauntering.

A gurdwara in memory of the tenth Guru is built here. Manji Sahib of Guru Tegbahadur is also set up in a room. Patiala state has donated 250 ghumaons of land to the gurdwara. This holy place is one and a half miles to the south of Maurh railway station.

ਟਾਹਲੀ [tāhli] See ਟਾਲ਼ੀ.

ਟਾਹਲੀਆਣਾ [tāhliāṇa] See ਟਾਲ਼ੀਆਣਾ.

ਟਾਹਲੀਸਾਹਿਬ [tāhliśāhīb] See ਟਾਲ਼ੀਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਟਾਕ [tāk] *n* obstruction, barricade, prohibition.

ਟਾਂਕ [tāṅk] *n* a unit to measure the strength of a bow; a weight equivalent to twenty-five seers.

The bow stretched by suspending a weight of twenty-five seers from the bow string, is said to have the strength of one ṭāk. Guru Gobind Singh's bow had strength equivalent to nine ṭāks. No other warrior was able to stretch it. "kəməṭhe dōṭ ləhōṭ ke nōṭāki die." —*PP*. See ਟੌਕ 8. 2 ṭāk — a weight equivalent to four mashas. "ṭāk tol tən na rəhyo." —*cəṛitr* 91.

3 ṭāka. "dərəb luṭayo bad bəhu sut tīy dīyo nə ṭāk." —*NP*. 4 *Skt* टाङ्क a kind of wine, which in olden times was served during religious ceremonies such as Yajnas. 5 See ਟਾਂਕਨਾ. 6 an important town and tehsil headquarters in the frontier region of Dera Ismail Khan. It remained capital of Katikhail Pathans for a long time. It was annexed into the Sikh empire when Kanwar Naunihal Singh conquered it in December 1836 AD.

ਟਾਕਣੀ [tākṇi] *adj* preventing the occurrence of hindrances; stopper of impediments, Durga.

ਟਾਕਨਾ [tākna] *v* prevent, prohibit.

ਟਾਂਕਨਾ [tāṅkna] (*Skt* टङ्क् *vr* bind, connect,

combine) *v* stitch, tie. 2 connect. 3 (in the jargon of opium eaters) fulfil the want of intoxication; not to interrupt addiction. "mɪl ṭāk əphimən bhāg cəṛhəɪ." —*krīsən*. See ਟਾਂਕ 4.

ਟਾਕਰਾ [tākra] *n* collision, act of colliding. 2 competition, comparison.

ਟਾਂਕਾ [tāka] *n* stitch. 2 joint; knot. 3 alloy for soldering metals.

ਟਾਕਿ [tākɪ] notched. 2 having prohibited, or checked.

ਟਾਕਿਮ [tākɪm] I may obstruct, I may dissuade. "əju mɪlava sekh phərid, ṭākɪm kūjəriā." —*asa*. 'If I control desires of the mind, then union with the Creator can happen here and now.' Some scholars interpret kūjri as sensory organs.

ਟਾਕੀ [tāki] *n* a piece of cloth. 2 a patch fixed on a torn cloth or broken utensil.

ਟਾਕੂਆ [tākua] *n* small axe, battle axe.

ਟਾਕੇ [tāke] cut, chopped. "kəhū ṭik ṭake." —*cəṛitr* 123. 'slew many successors.'

ਟਾਂਗ [tāṅg] See ਟੰਗ and ਟੰਗਣਾ.

ਟਾਂਗ ਤਰੇ [tāṅg tərē] See ਟੰਗ ਹੇਠਦੀਂ ਲੰਘਣਾ.

ਟਾਂਗੂ [tāṅgu] *n* a person given the job of sitting on a tree or some raised platform to provide information from a distance about the enemy's advance.

ਟਾਟ [tāt] *n* mat of jute. 2 mat. 3 gram pod. 4 pricking pain, especially caused in the ear; pang. 5 clan, subcaste.

ਟਾਂਟ [tāt] *n* skull, cranium, scalp.

ਟਾਟ ਪੁਹਾਸਣ [tāt prəhasəṇ], ਟਾਟ ਪੁਹਾਸਨ [tāt prəhasən] *Skt* अट्टप्रहासिन् *adj* laughing loudly. "tāt prəhasəṇ sṛisəṭɪ nɪvasəṇ." —*əkāl*.

ਟਾਟੀ [tāṭi] See ਟੱਟੀ. "səbhə uḍani bhrəm ki ṭāṭi." —*gəv kəbir*.

ਟਾਡ [tād] Colonel James Tod. This scholar was born in 1782 AD. He came to India in 1798 AD to serve the East India Company. After occupying various posts, he became Adjutant to the Governor General (AGG) in Rajputana.

Tod wrote historical account about the glory of Rajputana named Rajasthan published in 1829 AD. He left no stone unturned to forge cordial ties between the British rule and the nobles of Rajputana.

टांड [tãḍ] *n* loft; board or plank fitted in a niche or on a wall, for placing things. **2** merchandise, goods for sale. See टांडा. “IN BIDHI tãḍ BISAHIO.”—*gəu kəbir*. **3** armlet, bracelet. “tãḍ bhujan.”—*KRISĀN*.

टांडा [tãḍa] *Dg n* a caravan of oxen loaded with trading goods like foodgrains etc. “mera tãḍa ladia jaī re.”—*gəu rəVIDas*. **2** band of traders. **3** a settlement of traders. **4** stalks of sorghum and maize. **5** tehsil head quarters of district Faizabad in UP, situated on the bank of Gogra river. At one time fine muslin of the Dacca style was manufactured here. The printed calico and chintz of this town are still very famous. **6** See टाली साहिब.

टांडाउरुमुर [tãḍaurmur], **टांडाउरुमुर** [tãḍaurmur] This is a joint name of two villages Tanda and Urmarh. These villages are situated a mile apart from each other in Dasooha tehsil of district Hoshiarpur. Now there is a railway station of Tanda Urmur on Jalandhar-Mukerian line. This place is famous for evoking the memory of Sakhisarvar (Sultan Pir), where people belonging to the Sultan clan come from far off places to pay their obeisance. See सिर्गडराम 2.

टांडे [tãḍo] See टांडा.

टानाहा [tāṇāḥa], **टानाना** [tāṇāna] See टालाहा.

टाय [tāp] *n* lower portion of a horse's hoof. **2** sound produced by the hoof striking against the ground. **3** wide and thin roṭi.

टायु [tāpu] *n* area surrounded by water on all sides; island.

टाये [tāpe] jumps. “nace tāpe əvro gave.”—*gujə m l*.

टायर [tābər] See टय़र.

टामस [tāməs] George Thomas. He was born in Ireland in 1756 AD and came to India in 1781 after joining the navy. He became an official of Samru Begum (who ruled over Sardhana) in 1786. He made Hansi his capital and proved a capable ruler. He fought against the Sikhs in 1795 near Saharanpur. He also fought against Jind state in 1798 AD and got defeated. At last he suffered heavy defeat at the hands of General Perron. He passed away on August 22, 1802 at Brahampur while on way to Calcutta.

टामन [tāmən] *n* sorcery, black magic. “tāmən he kino IN bhəyo vīpṛit sou.”—*NP*.

टार [tār] See टाल.

टारण [tārəṅ], **टारन** [tārən], **टारना** [tārna] *v* evade, avoid, put off. “tārī nə tārə ave nə jaī.”—*bher kəbir*. **2** make excuses. “nəhi tār kinəs kəhu kese.”—*GPS*.

टारा [tāra] *n* evasion, avoidance, act of refraining. **2** excuse, device.

टारि [tārī] by removing, by prohibiting.

टारी [tārī] See टारन.

टाल [tāl] *n* heap of objects, stack. **2** sense of evasion, act of passing time. “nəhi IS me kəchu tāl vīcaro.”—*GPS*. **3** large bell, gong. “jhājhəru tāl bəje kərnai.”—*NP*. **4** *Skt* fruit market.

टालहा [tālḥa], **टालना** [tālṇa] *v* disappear from a place. **2** prevent, prohibit. **3** pass time by making an excuse. **4** drive animals towards the hunter by blocking them from all sides.

टाला [tāla] *n* act of evasion. “je sunkər javə kər tala.”—*GPS*. **2** device, excuse. **3** act of driving the animals towards the hunter from other sides.

टालाटोला [tālaṭola] *n* evasion, excuse. “tāleṭole dīṅ gəīa.”—*s kəbir*.

टालि [tālī] by avoiding or evading. See टाल and टालहा.

ਟਾਲੂਸਾਹਿਬ [talhasahIb] See ਟਾਲੂਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਟਾਲੀ [talhi] *n* Indian rosewood. The wood of this tree is very hard and smooth, and is used as building material, particularly for furniture of the superior quality. See ਸਿੰਸਪਾ.

ਟਾਲੀਆਣਾ [talhiana] a holy place one mile to the north-west of Raikot in Jagraon tehsil of Ludhiana district. The tenth Guru of the Sikhs, while coming from Machhiwara, stopped near a small pond and took rest under a sheesam tree. Here Kalha Rai offered his services to the Guru. He sent Noora Maahi to Sirhind to get information about the fate of the Guru's younger sons. A gurdwara stands here. Ten vighas of purchased land is the property of the gurdwara. This place is fourteen miles to the south of Mullanpur railway station.

ਟਾਲੀਆਂ ਫੱਤੂ ਸੰਮੁਕੀ [talhiā phattu sāmuki] a village fifteen kohs to the north west of Mukatsar in Ferozepur district, founded by two Dogras named Phattu and Sammu. They served Guru Gobind Singh with dedication and devotion and presented a lūgi (striped sheet as lower garment) and a cotton blanket at the time of his departure. The place visited by the Guru now falls in the territory of Shergarh. See ਸ਼ੇਰਗੜ੍ਹ.

ਟਾਲੂਸਾਹਿਬ [talhisahIb] the sheesam tree, beneath which any of the ten Gurus of the Sikhs took rest or which is related to their biography. The following talhis (sheesam trees) are very famous:

1 the talhi on the bank of Santokhsar in Amritsar beneath which Guru Ram Das and Guru Arjan Dev sat for a while.

2 the talhi of Baba Sri Chand near the habitation on the west of village Pakhoke, seven kohs to the north of Dera Baba Nanak. Baba Sri Chand used to meditate under this holy tree. Guru Hargobind also stayed here for a while to pay respect to Baba ji. The

gurdwara owns fifty ghumaons of land in the village and three hundred vighas of cultivable wasteland in the Bar area alongwith a grant worth revenue of one thousand three hundred rupees per year. Annual congregation is held on Assu Badi 5, each year.

3 There is a village named Ghakkakotli under police station Shahgarib, tehsil Shakargarh, district Gurdaspur. Guru Har Rai took rest under a talhi standing to the south east of this village. The tree has decayed since then, but a new tree has grown in its place. At this place, the Guru liberated Moola from the life of a rabbit, whose memorial stands by the road close to village Kallahbuha. The Guru stayed for a few days near this talhi on the request of a devotee Bhai Fateh Chand. Fifty vighas of land and a grant worth a hundred rupees per annum has been allotted to this gurdwara. Annual congregation is held on the Vaisakhi day each year. This holy place is nine miles to the east of Naroval railway station.

4 a holy place in memory of Baba Sri Chand near the habitation. It is to the north-west of village Daulatpur under police station Raahon, tehsil Nawan Shahar, district Jalandhar. While going towards Kiratpur Sahib, Baba ji stayed beneath this talhi for three days. Land measuring about seventeen ghumaons is attached with the gurdwara. Annual congregation is held on 1 Harh every year. This religious place is situated nine miles to the east of Nawan Shahar railway station.

5 There stands a gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind on the outskirts of village Moonak under police station Tanda, tehsil Dasoocha, district Hoshiarpur. The Guru arrived here while he was on his hunting expedition. The Guru's horse was tied to the talhi. A simple memorial has been raised here. There is no

attendant. A compound of about two kanals is the only property of this memorial. A religious congregation is held annually on Harh Vadi 1. A river flows near the gurdwara; it is situated two miles to the north of Tanda railway station.

6 a ṭalhi of Baba Sri Chand near Lahore railway station.

ਟਾਂਵਾਂ [ṭāvā], ਟਾਂਵੀ [ṭāvi] *adj* and *pron* anyone, rare, hardly any. “ṭāvi tuṭək cālē kəb kəbē.”—*GPS*.

ਟਿਕ [ṭik] *Skt* टिक् *vr* support. 2 *n* support, base. “ṭik ekəs ki.”—*prābha ə m 1*. 3 stick, cane, bamboo stick. “ədhulē kəu ṭik.”—*dhāna m 5*.

ਟਿਕਈ [ṭikāi] stable, stabilized. “bīnu nave mānu eku nā ṭikāi.”—*sīdhgosəṭi*.

ਟਿਕਈਆ [ṭikāia] *adj* accommodating, providing a lodging. 2 stabilized, stable. “ṭik khīnu mānu ṭikē nā ṭikāia.”—*bīla ə m 4*.

ਟਿਕਟ [ṭikət] *E* ticket, payment of charges for rail travel, visit to show-houses or permit for entrance to a club, society etc. 2 postal stamp, Messrs Thos De La Rue and Co. had in 1862 AD a contract from the British Government for printing postal stamps for India. Since November 1925, the Government Mint Calcutta has started printing these stamps.

ਟਿਕਟਿਕੀ [ṭikṭiki] *n* tripod stand. 2 foundation support. 3 stare, fixed gaze, intent, look.

ਟਿਕ ਟਿਕੈ [ṭik ṭikē] may have trust, may have faith. “kīsu upərī oh ṭik ṭikē?”—*var sar m 1*.

ਟਿਕਣਾ [ṭikṇa], ਟਿਕਨਾ [ṭikna], ਟਿਕਨੁ [ṭikənu] *v* stay, be stable, settle. “jīsu hīrdē hārīgṇ ṭikəhī.”—*tukha chēt m 4*. “ṭikənu nā pave bīnu sətsəgəṭi.”—*dev m 5*.

ਟਿਕਰੀ [ṭikri], ਟਿਕੜੀ [ṭikṛi] *n* tikki, roṭi. “tīm səgəṭi māhī ṭikri teri.”—*GPS*. 2 tikki fried in ghee. 3 See ਟਿੱਕਰੀ. 4 See ਟੁਕੜੀ 3.

ਟਿਕਾ [ṭika] *n* vermilion mark on the forehead, consecration mark. “səhī ṭika dīṭosu jivdē.”—*var ram 3*. “tīn mukhī ṭikē nīkəlāhī.”—*sri*

m 1. 2 See ਟਿੱਕਾ.

ਟਿਕਾਉ [ṭikau] *n* stay, stability, rest. 2 calmness.

ਟਿਕਾਉਣਾ [ṭikauṇa] *v* set. 2 lodge. 3 pacify.

ਟਿਕਾਈ [ṭikai] *n* steadiness, sense of stability.

2 *adv* in a steady manner, steadily. 3 made still. “sətən ki mānī ṭek ṭikai.”—*bavən*. 4 *n* support, stick. “mē ədhulē hārīṭek ṭikai.”—*gəu m 4*.

ਟਿਕਾਣਾ [ṭikāṇa], ਟਿਕਾਨਾ [ṭikāna] *n* place of abode, dwelling place. 2 *adj* accommodated, sheltered.

ਟਿਕਾਵ [ṭikav] See ਟਿਕਾਉ, ਠਹਿਰਾਉ.

ਟਿਕਾਵਸਿ [ṭikavəsī] it is essential to stay. 2 stays, dwells. “taki oṭ ṭikavəsī re.”—*maru m 5*. 3 will stay.

ਟਿਕਿਓਨੁ [ṭikionu] anointed, consecrated, enthroned. “jā sudhosu tā lāhīṇa ṭikionu.”—*var ram 3*. 2 he anointed.

ਟਿਕਿਆ [ṭikīa] *adj* stable, stayed. 2 consecrated, put sacred mark on the forehead. “jī hōdē guru bāhī ṭikīa.”—*var gəu l m 4*.

ਟਿਕੈ [ṭikē] See ਟਿਕ ਟਿਕੈ.

ਟਿੱਕਰੀ [ṭikkri] *n* piece, portion. 2 bone of the skull, scalp.

ਟਿੱਕਾ [ṭikka] *n* mark made on the forehead, consecration. 2 heir apparent, crown prince, prince entitled to coronation.

ਟਿੱਕੀ [ṭikki] *n* round disc of wax, shellac etc. 2 fat and small roṭi.

ਟਿੱਕੇ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ [ṭikke di var] third ਵਾਰ [var] of Ramkali, composed by Balwand and Satta. It describes the coronation ceremony of the Gurus. It gets this name from this description. It comprises eight verses (pōris).¹

ਟਿੱਟਿਭ [ṭiṭṭibh] *Skt n* male plover. See ਟਟੀਹਰੀ. 2 a demon, enemy of Indar.

ਟਿੱਟਿਭ ਨਜਾਯ [ṭiṭṭibh nyay] See ਟਟੀਹਰੀ and ਨਜਾਯ.

¹There is a hand-written manuscript of Guru Granth Sahib in Dharmshala with Bhai Buta Singh Hakim of Rawalpindi. This composition has 10 verses in it.

ਟਿਡ [tɪd] See ਟਿੱਡ.

ਟਿੱਡ [tɪd̪] *n* earthen pot, shaped like a small pitcher. It is tied to a Persian wheel to draw water. “kār hārī hət̪māl t̪id̪ pərovəhu.”—*bəsət m 1*.

ਟਿੱਡਸ [tɪd̪əs] *Skt* टिण्डिश *n* pumpkin — like vegetable that is cooked for sipping. t̪id̪o, t̪id̪i.

ਟਿਡਾ [tɪd̪a], ਟਿਡੀ [tɪd̪i] *n* grasshopper living on wild plants in sandy regions; domestic tiny grass-hopper. 2 locust.

ਟਿੱਡੀ [tɪd̪i], ਟਿੱਡੋ [tɪd̪o] See ਟਿੱਡਸ.

ਟਿੱਡ [tɪd̪d], ਟਿੱਡਿਕਾ [tɪd̪d̪ika] *n* locust. “bədə t̪id̪d̪ika se.”—*kəlki*. 2 See ਟਿਡਾ-ਟਿਡੀ.

ਟਿੱਡੀ [tɪd̪d̪i] See ਟਿਡੀ and ਟਿੱਡਿਕਾ.

ਟਿਣਾਣਾ [tɪṇaṇa], ਟਿਣਾਨਾ [tɪṇana] See ਟਣਾਨਾ.

ਟਿੱਪਣੀ [tɪpp̪ni], ਟਿੱਪਨੀ [tɪpp̪ni] *Skt* टिप्पणी *n* criticism, explication, commentary; observation made on a book's margin. 2 In Punjabi, t̪ippi (and b̪īdi) are also called t̪ipp̪ni. See ਟਿੱਪੀ.

ਟਿੱਪੀ [tɪppi] *n* nasalisation mark. In Punjabi, it has two forms ° and ˙. Some writers have differentiated them according to their pronunciation and use nasality in place of ˙.

ਟਿਬਾ [tɪba] *n* high dune of sand. “khalī cālē dhāni siu t̪ibe jiu mihah.”—*s fərid*. 2 low summit of a hill.

ਟਿਬਿਯਾ [tɪbiya], ਟਿੱਬਾ [tɪbba] See ਟਿਬਾ.

ਟਿੱਬਾ ਅਬੋਹਰ [tɪbba əbohər] a village in tehsil Pak Pattan district Montgomery. There is a gurdwara named Nanaksar in memory of Guru Nanak Dev.

ਟਿੱਬੀ [tɪbbi] a small sand dune. 2 See ਟਿੱਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਟਿੱਬੀਸਾਹਿਬ [tɪbbisahib] mound or small sandy dune, upon which the Guru seated himself.

1 a small dune near Mukatsar, from the top of which Guru Gobind Singh showered arrows on the Mughal army. A festival is held during Maghi fair at this place.

2 See ਜੈਤੋ.

3 a small dune about three quarters of a

mile from village Behbal under police station and tehsil Kotkapura of Faridkot state. Guru Gobind Singh had stayed here. A gurdwara is built in memory of the tenth Master. The villagers have donated five ghumaons of land to the gurdwara while another three ghumaons have been purchased by Mahant Uttam Singh with his own earnings, and donated to the gurdwara. This gurdwara is situated three miles to the east of the railway station of Rumana Albel Singh.

ਟਿਰਕਣਾ [tɪrək̪na] *v* slip away, retract. 2 deny; go back on one's word. 3 be estranged; be annoyed.

ਟਿਰੜ [tɪrəʃ] *onom* sound of shrill speech. 2 *n* downfall, decline. “t̪irəʃət̪ t̪ik.”—*kəlki*. ‘Successors come to nought.’

ਟਿੱਲਾ [tɪlla] *n* hillock, peak, summit. 2 high mound, big dune of sand etc. *A* تل. 3 hermitage of a monk at a hilltop.

ਟਿੱਲਾ ਬਾਲਗੁੰਦਾਈ [tɪlla balgūdai] dwelling place of saint Bal Gundai on a hillock under police station Dina, district Jehlum. See ਬਾਲਗੁੰਦਾਈ.

ਟੀਸ [tis] *n* piercing pain, ache. 2 act of mocking or annoying.

ਟੀਸੀ [tisi] *n* top, peak, highest point.

ਟੀਕ [tɪk] *n* continuous flow; current. 2 vermilion mark on the forehead, consecration mark. “hārī hārī ram nam rəs t̪ik.”—*prəbha m 4*. ‘is the paste of all pleasures.’ “t̪ina məstək̪i uʃəl t̪ik.”—*prəbha m 3*. 3 an ornament worn by women on the forehead. 4 *Skt* टीक् *vr* describe, jump.

ਟੀਕਤ [tɪkət] *adv* remained, stayed. 2 See ਟੀਕਾ 1.

ਟੀਕਾ [tɪka] *n* ornament worn by women on the forehead. 2 consecration mark on one's forehead. “pun t̪ika ko put həkara.”—*cəritr 259*. ‘The son was called for coronation.’ 3 crown prince, heir apparent, rightful claimant

for coronation. **4** critical explanation of a book, commentary. “mukh te pərta ṭika sahṛt.”—*ram m 5*. See टीक् *vr.* **5** vermillion mark, made on the forehead during the betrothal and other related ceremonies. “jo ravər ko nēdān nika. tṛs umēd hē avēn ṭika.”—*GPS*. **6** *adj* principal, chief. “sərən palēn ṭika.”—*guj ə m 5*. ‘head of the nourishers of the refugees.’ **7** immunisation of diseases like smallpox etc; vaccination.

टीकाकार [ṭikakar] writer of a book’s explication, commentator. **2** vaccinator.

टीकावै [ṭikavē] stabilises, stops. “kūbh bṛna jēl na ṭikavē.”—*gōḍ kəbir*.

टीका [ṭika] *n* aim, opportunity. **2** limit, boundary. **3** striker, in the form of soap nut, lotus nut, walnut; small stone ball used in the game played by boys. This striker is made to hit a given target.

टीट [ṭiṭ] *Skt* तिबु *adj* pungent, bitter. **2** *n* act of showing thumb of the hand to tease someone; irritating. **3** ripe fruit of wild caper (cappairs aphylla). **4** swollen eyeball which has lost eyesight.

टीटका [ṭiṭka] *n* kick (by the hind legs) of a horse, mule; kick by the hind leg.

टीड [ṭiḍ] See टिड. **2** cricket; membrane. See टीड.

टींडा [ṭiḍa] *n* cotton pod, cotton flower bud. **2** squash gourd. See टिंडम.

टीडी [ṭiḍi] See टिड and टिडी.

टीडु [ṭiḍu] cricket, membrane, insect. “ṭiḍu lāve mājḥi bare.”—*tukha barāhmaha*. ‘Crickets twitter in the forest.’

टीप [ṭip] *n* horoscope. **2** outward show, ostentation. **3** tipping the joints of bricks with a mixture of lime etc. **4** high tone, high tune. **5** a wide mouthed funnel used for pouring oil into or extracting it from the bottle. It seems to be a distortion of pipe. The French pronunciation of it is पीप [pip].

टीपटप [ṭipṭap] *n* grandeur, glamour, pomp, ostentation. “kṛye ṭip ṭapē kai koṭi ḍhuke.”—*cəṛitr 123*.

टीपु मुलतान [ṭipu ṣultan] son of Haider Ali, ruler of Mysore, who was born in 1749 AD. He ascended the throne in 1782 after the death of his father. He fought several battles against the British; ultimately he was killed fighting valiantly at Mysore in 1799 AD and was buried in Lal Bagh near the grave of his father.

Now-a-days the descendants of Tipu live in Taliganj, Calcutta. They get sustenance allowance from the British Government.

टीला [ṭila] See टिँला.

टुक [ṭuk] or **टुकु** [ṭuku] *adj* a little, a bit, slight. “ājən deṛ səbhəkoi, ṭuku caḥən mahṛ bṛḍanu.”—*maru kəbir*. ‘There is a bit of uniqueness in sarcasm’, i.e. each collyrium-laden eye cannot express such sarcasm. **2** half—“ṭuku dāmu kārari jəu kəru.”—*tṛlīg kəbir*. ‘if you stabilise your mind for half of your breath.’ **3** *adv* slightly, a bit. **4** loaf of bread, loaf.

टुकटेर [ṭukṭer] person longing for a loaf of bread; beggar, mendicant.

टुकर [ṭukər] *n* piece, piece of bread, loaf of bread.

टुकरगसा [ṭukərgəda], **टुकरगसाटि** [ṭukərgədaṛ] beggar, begging for crumbs. See **टुकरगसा**. “ṭukərgədaṛ pekh muḥi jəryo.”—*GPS*.

टुकरा [ṭukra] See **टुकरा**.

टुकरा [ṭukər] See **टुकर**.

टुकरगसा [ṭukərgəda] beggar, begging for crumbs; mendicant. See **गसा 2**.

टुकरगसाटी [ṭukərgədai] tendency to beg for crumbs. **2** beggar.

टुकरा [ṭukəra] *n* part, portion. **2** piece of bread, loaf of bread. **3** livelihood, subsistence.

टुकड़ी [ṭukəṛi] *n* small piece. **2** band, squad. **3** festival celebrated on Kartika Sudi 15; the fast of Kattak-Isnaan (bath of Kattak)

completes this day. It is also called the festival of Tikri. 4 flock of birds.

ਫੁਕੁ [tuku] See ਫੁਕ.

ਫੁੰਗਣਾ [fūṅṅa] See ਫੁੰਗਣਾ. 2 to tuck an object into another e.g. to tuck in the loose end of a turban.

ਫੁਚਾ [tūca] *adj* mean, base, low.

ਫੁਟਣਾ [tūṭṅa], ਫੁਟਨਾ [tūṭna] (*Skt* ਚੁਟ *vr* trim, pluck) *v* separate, break.

ਫੁਟਪੁੰਜੀਆ [tūṭpūjia] trader, who lacks capital; one who has lost his original outlay.

ਫੁਟੜੀ [tūṭṛi], ਫੁੱਟੀ [tūṭṭi] *adj* broken, cracked.

ਫੁੱਟੀ ਗੰਢਣੀ [tūṭṭi gāṅḍḥṇi] *v* affirm the broken bond as it was before; restore to the earlier state. See ਮਹਾਸਿੰਘ.

ਫੁੱਡਾ [fūḍa] *Skt* ਰਾਖ *n* headless body. 2 tree without branches. 3 cripple, armless, lame. “ruhla fūḍa ādhula kīu gāl ləḡe dhaṛ?”—*var majh* 2.

ਫੁੱਡਾਲਾਟ [fūḍalāṭ], ਫੁੱਡੀਲਾਟ [fūḍilāṭ] Sir Henry Harding, who was Governor General of India from July 23, 1844 to 1848 AD. Lord Harding had lost his left hand on June 16, 1815 while fighting a battle against Napolean Bonaparte at Ligny, hence his name fūḍalāṭ. In Punjabi *viz* - “səṭṭhā kohā da pādh si luddheṅa rato rat kiti fūḍe dāṛ miā. uh bhi luṭṭiā laṭ ne aṛ ḍera səbho khohke kitiā cāṛ miā.”—85.—*śah muhāṁmād*.¹

ਫੁੱਡੇ ਅਸ ਰਾਜੇ ਕੀ ਧੁਨੀ [fūḍe əs raje ki dhuni] See ਧੁਨੀ (e).

ਫੁਬਕੀ [fūbki] *n* dip, dive. “nīkse nā tətṭ fūbki īk līnī.”—*NP*. 2 a kind of small wild duck, that frequently dives in water.

ਫੁਬਣਾ [fūbṅa] *v* strike with toes, kick. 2 touch, come into physical contact (with). “peri fūb uṭhālā.”—*BG*. “fūb pav hājṛətəḥi jəḡayo.”

¹Shah Mohammad was a Vatala based Punjabi poet. He composed the narrative of battles between the Sikhs and the English to which he was an eye-witness. It comprises 105 octave stanzas.

—*cārītr* 82.

ਫੁਬੀ [fūbi], ਫੁਫੀ [fūbhi], ਫੁੱਭੀ [fūbbhi] See ਫੁਬਕੀ.

ਫੁੰਮਣਾ [fūmṅa] See ਫੁੰਬਣਾ. 2 support; prop under a vessel.

ਫੁਰਣਾ [fūrṅa], ਫੁਰਨਾ [fūrna] *v* walk fast, move. 2 start, continue.

ਫੁਲ [ful] *n* gang, crowd, cluster. 2 overflow, spillover. See ਫੁਲਿਫੁਲਿ.

ਫੁਲਕਣਾ [fulakṅa], ਫੁਲਨਾ [fulna] *v* fall; crawl. 2 jump over. 3 spillover on boiling.

ਫੁਲਿਫੁਲਿ [fuliṭuli] repeated overflow, continual spillover. “hārīrəs ṭulī ṭulī pəuda jiu.”—*majh m* 4. See ਫੁਲ 2.

ਫੁਲੈਚੈ [fulerē] to the group, to the community. “bərən nā sakəu ek ṭulere.”—*kan m* 5. ‘I cannot describe even a single group of the Creator’s creation’ i.e. not to talk of explaining the whole universe, it is impossible to define even a single group.

ਫੁਸਾ [fusa] *n* blossom, tender shoot. 2 flower’s bud.

ਫੁਕ [fuk] *n* segment, part. 2 loaf, roti. 3 See ਅੰਡਫੁਕ. 4 used for words written on the margin of a book, taken as quote from the text.

ਫੁਕਰ [fukər], ਫੁਕਰਾ [fukra] See ਫੁਕੜਾ.

ਫੁਟਨਾ [fūṭṅa] See ਫੁਟਣਾ. “fūṭi prīṭi ḡai burbolī.”—*oākar*. “fūṭi nīḍək ki ādhbic.”—*sar m* 5.

2 swoop, assault.

ਫੁਟਨਿ [fūṭənī] *n* discord, misunderstanding. “chālnagənī sīu meri fūṭənī hoi.”—*prəbha e m* 5. ‘Discord has grown between me and the deceitful female snake, i.e. wealth.’

ਫੁਟਿ [fūṭi] See ਝੁਟਿ. 2 broken; after breaking.

ਫੁਟੀ [fūṭi] *adj* broken. See ਝੁਟਿ. “fūṭi ḡāḍḥənhar ḡopal.”—*sukhmāni*. 2 *n* orifice of a jug; snout of a kettle. *Skt* ਝੁੱਟੀ. 3 opening of a water pump, from which water jets out.

ਫੁਠਾ [fūṭḥa] See ਝੁਠ and ਝੁਠਾ.

ਫੁਣਾ [fūṅa], ਫੁਨਾ [fūna] *n* exorcism, incantation, sorcery.

ਟੁੰਬਣਾ [tübṇa] See ਟੁੰਬਣਾ.

ਟੂਮ [tūm] *n* ornament, piece of jewellery.
2 beautiful woman.

ਟੂਮਨਾ [tūmna] See ਟੁੰਬਣਾ.

ਟੂਲ [tul] *n* a cloth of scarlet red colour, specially worn by women. 2 drowsiness caused by opiate; addicts' stupor, during which one's head reclines downward.

ਟੇਸੂ [ṭesu] *n* flower of dhak tree, flower of plas tree. 2 plas, dhak.

ਟੇਹਲਪੁਰਾ [ṭehəlpura] See ਟਹਿਲਪੁਰਾ.

ਟੇਕ [ṭek] *n* support, base. "din dunia teri ṭek."
—*bher m 5*. 2 support; stick used as a support to help a plant grow or keep erect. "ṭek de de uce kære."—*devidas*. 3 stick or staff to feel the way. "mē ādhule ki ṭek."—*tlīg namdev*. 4 origin, foundation. "rovānhare ki kāvān ṭek?"—*ram m 5*. 5 pause; refrain; the line of verse repeated towards the end of each stanza. 6 *Dg* persistence, insistence.

ਟੇਕਣਾ [ṭekṇa], ਟੇਕਨਾ [ṭekna] *v* put, place. e.g. "māttha ṭekṇa." 2 support, give shelter. 3 be certain, be certain after pondering.

ਟੇਕਨੀ [ṭekāni] *n* stick. 2 support.

ਟੇਕੂ [ṭeku] See ਟੇਕ.

ਟੇਟਾ [ṭeṭa] *n* dispute, riot. 2 opposition. 3 tactic, trick.

ਟੇਟੂਆ [ṭeṭua] *n* base of the pivot of a wooden board; wood or stone upon which the pivot of wooden board is placed.

ਟੇਟੇ ਚੜ੍ਹਨਾ [ṭeṭe cəṛṇna] *v* become another's tool; be guiled into another's allurements.

ਟੇਡੋ [ṭeḍo] *adj* curved, bent. 2 crooked, perverse.

ਟੇਢ [ṭeḍh] *n* bend, curve, curvature. "həu əbhīman ṭeḍhpəgri."—*bīla kəbir*.

ਟੇਢਾ [ṭeḍha] *adj* curved, bent. 2 crooked, deceitful. "cələt kət ṭeḍhe ṭeḍhe?"—*keda kəbir*. "ṭeḍhi pag ṭeḍhe cəle."—*keda kəbir*.

ਟੇਢੀ [ṭeḍhi] *adj* feminine of ਟੇਢਾ.

ਟੇਢੋ [ṭeḍho] curved, bent. "eḍho ṭeḍho jatū."—*sar*

kəbir.

ਟੇਰ [ṭer] *n* call, shout. 2 a long, high-pitched tune.

ਟੇਰਨਾ [ṭerna] *v* call in a loud tone. "catrək jəl bīn ṭere."—*bīha chāt m 4*. 2 call, tell. "tən te pran hot jəb nīare ṭerət pret pukar."—*dev m 9*.

3 ਟੇਰਨਾ is also used for ਅਟੇਰਨਾ.

ਟੇਲਿਗ੍ਰਾਫ਼ [ṭelīgraf] *E* telegraph. *G* ਟੇਲਿ (far away) ਕ੍ਰੈਡੇ (to write); a device with which one can write from afar.

ਟੇਲਿਫੋਨ [ṭelīfon] *E* telephone. *G* ਟੇਲਿ (far away, ਡੋਨ (sound), a device with which one can hear from afar.

ਟੇਵ [ṭev] *S n* habit, nature, vogue. "ṭev eh pəri."
—*keda m 5*. 2 delicacy, relish. 3 sign, mark.

ਟੇਵਾ [ṭeva] *n* horoscope. 2 See ਟੇਵ.

ਟੈ [ṭe] *n* vanity, arrogance. 2 jarring sound.

ਟੈਕਸ [ṭeks] *E* tax; *n* tax, levy, toll, revenue.

ਟੈਰ [ṭer] feminine of ਟੇਰਾ; female pony. See ਟੈਰਾ.

ਟੈਰਾ [ṭera] *Skt* टार *n* pony, hack.

ਟੋਆ [ṭoa] *n* pit, trough.

ਟੋਹ [ṭoh] *n* search, exploration. 2 news, information. 3 touch, bodily contact.

ਟੋਹਣਾ [ṭohṇa] *v* grope, come in contact. 2 probe one's mind by referring to some incident. 3 *n* pit, trough.

ਟੋਹਣੀ [ṭohṇi] *adj* probing, groping. "mē ādhule hārī nam ləkuṭi ṭohṇi."—*suhī ə m 1*. 2 stick, staff. "jīu ādhule hāthī ṭohṇi."—*asa ə m 1*.

ਟੋਹਨਾ [ṭohna] See ਟੋਹਣਾ.

ਟੋਹਨੀ [ṭohni] See ਟੋਹਣੀ. "pṛīə ka nam mē ādhule ṭohni."—*bīla chāt m 5*.

ਟੋਹੇ ਟਾਹੇ [ṭohe ṭahe] searched, groped. "ṭohe ṭahe bəhu bhəvən."—*bavən*.

ਟੋਕ [ṭok] *n* interruption, prohibition. 2 interference.

ਟੋਕਣਾ [ṭokṇa], ਟੋਕਨਾ [ṭokna] *v* interrupt. 2 *n* a large utensil fitted with a clasp, used for boiling water and for cooking rice etc.

ਟੋਕਰਾ [ṭokra], ਟੋਕਰੀ [ṭokri] *n* basket made of mulberry cane or bamboo sticks, used for storing vegetable, fruit, grass etc.

ਟੋਕਾ [tɔka] *n* pest that damages standing crops.

2 chopper; cutter, with a broad axe but short handle. **3** fodder cut into small pieces; chopped fodder of millet, sorghum etc. **4** woodpecker.

5 See ਟੋਕਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਟੋਕਾਸਾਹਿਬ [tɔkasahɪb] tɔʈa is a village under police station and tehsil Naraingarh, district Ambala. A gurdwara named Toka Sahib in memory of Guru Gobind Singh stands one mile to the west of this village. It falls in the territory of Nahan. The Guru stayed here for twelve days after returning from the battle of Bhangani. Jatts of the village Laha had stolen camels of the Guru's force camping here, for which they were suitably punished and the village was renamed as tɔʈa.

One hundred vighas of land has been donated to the gurdwara by Nahan state and one hundred and fifty vighas by Ahluwalia jagirdars of Mirpur. An annual revenue of eighty-five rupees has been assigned by the Patiala state. This holy place is thirty miles to the north of Barara railway station and eight kōhs from Nahan. The priest is an Akali Singh. Congregation is held on Jeth Sudi 10 every year.

ਟੋਘਨਾ [tɔghna] *n* pit, pond. "ੴ ਟੋਘਨੇ ਨੇ ਚੁਠੇਸੇਹੀ ਪਹਿਰੀ ਕੇਰੀ ਸੇਮੁੰਦੁ ਸੇਮਹਾਲੀ."—*s kabir*. 'You will not get liberated from the entanglements of hypocrisy (ponds). Turn your back on them and ponder over the Creator (ocean).'

ਟੋਟ [tɔt], **ਟੋਟਾ** [tɔʈa] See ਝੁਟਿ. **2** deficiency, dearth.

3 piece, segment, part. **4** discomfort undergone by addicts for want of opium etc; hangover.

5 See ਟੋਕਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਟੋਟੀ [tɔti] See ਟੁਟੀ 2.

ਟੋਡਰਮੱਲ [tɔdɔrməll] a poor Khatri of village Chuhania, district Lahore, son of Bhagwati Das, who was born in 1523 AD. On the strength of his intelligence, he rose to the post

of revenue minister (diwan) of emperor Akbar. Akbar valued the revenue rules and regulations framed by him. Todar Mall was the first to switch over to Persian from Hindi in official administration. He was also a brave general. He showed his excellent bravery during the battle of Bengal. Akbar made him the ruler of Lahore in Jalusi year 34. His residence was in Bazar Hakiman (Bhatti gate).

Todar Mall was one of the nine gems of Akbar's court. Several writers have also termed him as Kayasth (Kaith) and trader. He expired in 1589 AD at Lahore.

Todar Mall was a fine poet of both Hindi and Persian. See his poetry:

ਗੁਣ ਬਿਨ ਜਯੋ ਕਾਮਾਨ ਗੁਰੂ ਬਿਨ ਜੇਸੇ ਗਿਆ
ਮਾਨ ਬਿਨ ਦਾਨ ਜੇਸੇ ਜਲ ਬਿਨ ਸੇਰ ਹੇ,
ਕਐਠ ਬਿਨ ਗਿਟ ਜੇਸੇ ਹਿਟੁ ਬਿਨ ਪ੍ਰਿਟਿ ਜੇਸੇ
ਵੇਸ਼ਯਾ ਰੇਸ੍ਰਿਟਿ ਜੇਸੇ ਫਲ ਬਿਨ ਟੇਰ ਹੇ,
ਟਾਰ ਬਿਨ ਯੈਟ੍ਰ ਜੇਸੇ ਸ਼ਯਾਨੇ ਬਿਨ ਮੈਟ੍ਰ ਜੇਸੇ
ਪੈਟਿ ਬਿਨ ਨਾਰਿ ਜੇਸੇ ਪੁਟ੍ਰ ਬਿਨ ਗਹੇਰ ਹੇ,
ਠੋਡੇਰ" ਸੁ ਕਾਵਿ ਟੇਸੇ ਮਾਨ ਮੇ ਵੀ ਚਾਰ ਦੇਖੋ
ਧਰਮ ਵੀ ਠਿਨ ਧਨ ਪੈਕਸ਼ੀ ਬਿਨ ਪੈਰ ਹੇ.

2 a rich merchant, resident of Sirhind who served and consoled Mata Gujri after the martyrdom of Guru Gobind Singh's two younger sons. Several historians have opined that he performed the cremation of Mata Gujri and her younger grandsons.

ਟੋਡਾ [tɔda] *n* slope of a hill. **2** balcony. **3** a village between Nada and Manaktabra, under police station Rani Ke Raipur, tehsil Naraingarh, district Ambala. Guru Gobind Singh stayed here while going to Anandpur, but no gurdwara is built here in his memory. **4** a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev, belonging to the Mehta subcaste, who did a lot while Amritsar was being raised. **5** young one of a camel.

ਟੋਡੀ [tɔdi] It is a full-fledged variation of a major musical measure tɔdi ʈaʈ wherein rə, gə, dhə

are soft, medium and all other notes are pure; dhə is minor and gə is major. The period of its singing is the second quarter of the day.

ascending : ʃə, ra, ga, mi, pə, dha, nə, ʃə.

descending: ʃə, nə, dha, pə, mi, ga, ra, ʃə.

ṭoḍi is at number twelve in Guru Granth Sahib.

ਟੋਨਾ [ṭona] *n* incantation, exorcism, magic, black magic. “ṭona kər mohe jənu soi.”—*NP*.

ਟੋਪ [ṭop], **ਟੋਪਾ** [ṭopa] *n* a kind of hat shaped like a basket to be put on the head. See ਪੰਚਤੂ. **2** an ancient weighing measure equivalent to two to three seers. *Skt* ਟੋਪਰ small bag.

ਟੋਪੀ [ṭopi] *n* small hat around which the turban is tied. **2** gun-cap for a gun having such explosive as emits fire when the trigger is pressed; gun-cap.

ਟੋਬੂ [ṭobu] *n* draft, bond, bill of exchange.

ਟੋਭੜਾ [ṭobhṛa], **ਟੋਭੜੀ** [ṭobhṛi], **ਟੋਭਾ** [ṭobha] *n* that which has glamour (ਆਭਾ) of water (ਤੋਯ) in it; pond, pool, unlined tank, small pond. “mihṛ vṭhē gəlia nalīa ṭobhīa ka jəlu jai pəve vicī sursəri.”—*var bīla m 4*. **2** tank dug for worshipping the ancestors. Hindu families dig out earth from this tank on a particular day every year. “jodh jəthere mənīən sətīā sət ṭobhṛi ṭoe.”—*BG*. “məṛhi ṭobhṛi məṭh əru gor. īnəhu nə səvəhu səbh dīhu chor.”—*GPS*.

ਟੋਮੂ [ṭomu] See ਟੋਬੂ.

ਟੋਯਾ [ṭoya] See ਟੋਆ.

ਟੋਰ [ṭor] *n* speed, movement, gait. **2** hunt, search, exploration. **3** long and thin bough; wooden beam. **4** imperative of verb ਟੋਰਨਾ, e.g., gəḍḍi ṭor.

ਟੋਰਨ [ṭorən], **ਟੋਰਨਾ** [ṭorna] *v* make one walk or move. **2** look for, search. “so nər kyō mæg ṭorən jai?”—*NP*.

ਟੋਰਾ [ṭora] *n* movement, walking. **2** *adj* searched, looked for. “guru rəsna ki laik ṭora.”—*GPS*.

ਟੋਰੈ [ṭorē] (he) moves. **2** searches, looks for.

“ənīk bīdhi kərī ṭore.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਟੋਲ [ṭol] *n* search, hunt, exploration. See ਟੋਲਣਾ.

2 community, group, band. **3** decorative material, clothes, ornaments etc. “nanək səce nam bīṇu səbhe ṭol vīṇasu.”—*var majh m 1*.

ਟੋਲਣਾ [ṭolṇa], **ਟੋਲਨਾ** [ṭolna] *v* search, hunt, explore. “bahər ṭole so bhərəm bhulahi.”—*majh m 5*.

ਟੋਲਾ [ṭola], **ਟੋਲਿ** [ṭolī], **ਟੋਲੀ** [ṭoli] *n* group, band, gang, cluster, community. **2** decorative material. See ਟੋਲ 3. “həu eni ṭoli bhuliasu.”—*suhi m 1 kucəji*. **3** to a group. “īkəṭu ṭolī nə əbṛa.”—*suhi m 1 kucəji*. **4** See ਟੋਲਣਾ. **5** having searched or explored. “əgəhu pīchəhu ṭolī ḍīṭha.”—*var bīla m 4*.

ਟੋਲੁ [ṭolu] See ਟੋਲ.

ਟੋਵਾ [ṭova] See ਟੋਆ.

ਟੋਵੈ [ṭovē] in the pit. “ənhe pəvṇa khati ṭove.”—*səva m 1*.

ਟੋੜੀ [ṭorī] See ਟੋੜੀ.

ਟੌਕ [ṭōk] *adj* odd; not even (in counting), e.g. one, three, five etc.

ਟੋਨਾ [ṭona] See ਟੂਣਾ and ਟੋਨਾ.

ਟੌਰ [ṭor], **ਟੌਰਾ** [ṭora] *n* a bunch of hair in the shape of a fly whisk at the tail end of animals like a tiger. “pherət lāgul ṭor kərala.”—*GPS*. **2** hanging or loose end of a turban or a plume; raised part of the turban on the head. **3** ear of a corn; spike. “īs ko ṭor ucere nīkəsyo.”—*GPS*.

ਟੰਕ [ṭāk] *Skt* टङ्क *n* a weight equivalent to four mashas.¹ **2** spade; implement to dig out earth. **3** chopper. **4** anger, ire. **5** sword. **6** leg. **7** pride, vanity. **8** See ਟਾਂਕ 1. “dhənukh nīṭhur nə ṭāk khīcāte.”—*GPS*. **9** See ਟੰਕੁ.

ਟੰਕਕ [ṭākək] *Skt* टङ्कक *n* ṭāka, a coin equivalent to two paisas. **2** rupee. **3** a gold coin, muhər. **4** state-currency, coin.

ਟੰਕਕਸਾਲਾ [ṭākəkṣala] See ਟਕਸਾਲ.

¹According to some books, ṭāk comprises ten mashas. See ਛਟਾਂਕ.

ਟੰਕਣ [t̪əkəɳ] *Skt* टङ्कण *n* borax. *L* Sodii Biboras.

ਟੰਕਾ [t̪əka] See ਟਕਾ. 2 See ਟਾਂਕਾ.

ਟੰਕਾਰ [t̪əkar] *Skt* टङ्कार *n* sound produced during the plucking of a bowstring; tinkling sound of a bow. 2 sound of jingling; sound of dingdong.

ਟੰਕੁ [t̪əku] *n* a measure of four mashas. See ਟੰਕ. “dhərɪ taraji əbər toli pɪtche t̪əku cərai.” –*var majh m 1*. ‘weigh the whole universe with four mashas of weight.’ “ape dhərti sajiənu pɪtəre, pɪtche t̪əku cəraɪa.” –*sor m 4*. ‘Weighing a huge object like earth with the help of a t̪āk means it is negligible as compared to the measures and weights used by the Almighty.’ 2 a small weight put on the lighter pan in order to balance the scale; counterweight; counterbalance.

ਟੰਕੋਰ [t̪əkor] *n* See ਟੰਕਾਰ.

ਟੰਗ [t̪əg] *n* part of the body above the ankle and below the knee, leg. See ਟੰਕ 6. 2 *Skt* टङ्ग spade; a kind of hoe. 3 wide and flat sword.

ਟੰਗ ਹੇਠਦੀ ਲੰਘਣਾ [t̪əg heθ dī ləghɳa] *v* accept a humiliating defeat; accept subordination.

ਟੰਗਣਾ [t̪əgɳa] *v* hang; keep an object suspended from a peg etc. 2 tuck in the loose end of a turban or trousers. 3 *n* a rod tied to the roof at both its ends, from which clothes etc are hung.

4 a cup-shaped network with strings; used for hanging eatables to protect them from cats etc.

ਟੰਗਰੀ [t̪əgri], ਟੰਗੜੀ [t̪əgɳi] *n* leg. See ਟੰਕ 6. 2 See ਲੋਧਾ.

ਟੰਚ [t̪əc], ਟੰਚਿ [t̪əcɪ], ਟੰਚੁ [t̪əcu] *n* niggardliness, miserliness. 2 hypocrisy, prudery. 3 narrow mindedness; cruelty of mind. “t̪əc kərəhu kɪa prāni?” –*asa pəṭi m 1*.

ਟੰਟਾ [t̪əṭa] *n* dispute, unpleasant job. 2 deception, fraud.

ਟੰਬਰ [t̪əbər] *n* army uniform; dress of a soldier; short for ਭਟਾਂਬਰ. “kəbər ke bəhu t̪əbər əbər.” –*cəɪɪtr 195*.

ਟੰਮਕ [t̪əmək] *n* small kettledrum that gives out the sound of t̪əm-t̪əm on beating. “vat vəjənɪ t̪əmək bheriā.” –*sri m 5 pepaɪ*.

ਟ੍ਰੇਨ [t̪ren] *E* train, class, line, row. 2 a chain of railway trains.



ਠ [ṭhəṭṭha] seventeenth character of Punjabi script with aspirated retroflex plosive sound. **2** *Skt n* loud sound. **3** Shiv. **4** constellation of the moon. **5** used in Punjabi also for ਸ੍ਰ [ṣṭ] and ਸਥ [sth] e.g. ਸਿਰਠਿ for ਸਿਰਿਸ਼ਿ, ਮੁਠ for ਮੁਸ਼ਿ, ਠਠ for ਠਠ, ਠਠ for sthan, ਠਠ for sthag etc.

ਠਉਰ [ṭhəuɾ], ਠਉਲ [ṭhəul], ਠਉੜ [ṭhəuɾ] *n* place of stay, dwelling place, refuge. “ਪਾਠੋ ਸੋ ਠਉਰ.”—*s kəbir*. “ਜਾਇ ਕੀਠਹੁ ਠਕ ਠਉਲਨ ਕੋ.”—*krīṣan*.

ਠਇਓ [ṭhəio] made, built. “ਠਉ ਠਿਸਿ ਠਾਠ ਠਉਠੋ.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਠਈ [ṭhəi] built, constructed, made. **2** made to stay, determined.

ਠਸਕ [ṭhəsək] *n* pride. **2** affectation.

ਠਸਕਾ [ṭhəska] See ਠਸਕ. **2** a village in tehsil Thanesar, district Karnal; it is also a police station. See ਸਾਹਭੀਖ.

ਠਹਕ [ṭhəhək] *n* mutual collision of two objects. **2** mutual rivalry.

ਠਹਕਣਾ [ṭhəhəkṇa], ਠਹਕਨਾ [ṭhəhəkna] *v* stumble, get knocked, collide with each other. **2** clash, fight.

ਠਹਕਿ [ṭhəhəkɪ] *adv* by colliding, clashing. “ਠਹਕਿ ਠਹਕਿ ਮਾਇਾ ਸੰਗਿ ਮੁਏ.”—*bavən*.

ਠਹਰ [ṭhəhər] *n* place, location, dwelling. **2** stay.

ਠਹਰਨਾ [ṭhəhərna] *v* be situated. **2** stay. **3** dwell.

ਠਹਰਾਉਣਾ [ṭhərauṇa], ਠਹਰਾਨਾ [ṭhəhrana] *v* position, situate. **2** resolve; believe firmly after pondering and theorising.

ਠਹਰਾਯਉ [ṭhəhrayəu] resolved. See ਠਹਰਾਉਣਾ **2**. “gur ramdas ənbhəu ṭhəhrayəu.”—*səveye m 5 ke*.

ਠਹਰਵਾਲ [ṭhəkərvāl] a village in tehsil and district Ludhiana. In this village, there stands a gurdwara named Nanaksar in memory of Guru Nanak Dev.

ਠਹਰਾਇਤ [ṭhəkraɪt], ਠਹਰਾਈ [ṭhəkrai] See ਠਹਰਾਇਤ and ਠਹਰਾਈ.

ਠਹੁਰ [ṭhəkur] *Skt* ठकुर deity, demigod, divine being worthy of worship. “ਕਠਉ ਕਠਉ ਠਹੁਰ ਹਰਦਾਸੇ.”—*səveye m 5 ke*. ‘son of Hardas (Guru Ram Das) is the mentor of poet Kaly.’ **2** lord; ruler. **3** a special title of the Rajputs.

ਠਹੁਰਾਇਤ [ṭhəkuraɪt], ਠਹੁਰਾਈ [ṭhəkurai] *n* supermacy, lordship, leadership, chiefship. “ਤੁ ਮਿਰਾ ਸਾਕਿ ਠਹੁਰਾਈ.”—*majh ə m 5*. “ṭhəkur məhɪ ṭhəkurai teri.”—*guj ə m 5*. **2** a class of Thakurs (Rajputs).

ਠਹੁਰਾਣੀ [ṭhəkuraṇi] *n* Thakur’s spouse, wife of a Thakur (Rajput). “ਠਹੁਰਾਣੀ ਠਹੁਰਾਣੀ.”—*asa ə m 1*. **2** chief’s wife.

ਠਗ [ṭhəg] *Skt* ठग *n* swindler, cheat. “ਠਗੇ ਸੇਠਿ ਠਗੇ ਰਾਇਾ.”—*var ram 2 m 5*. **2** the Creator — one who dupes the world with the power of illusion. “ਹਰਿ ਠਗੇ ਜਗੇ ਕਉ ਠਗੇਰੀ ਲੀ.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਠਗਉਰ [ṭhəgəuɾ] ਠਗ-ਔਰ cheating others. “ਚਿਤਵੈ ਰਾਇ ਠਗੇਰ, ਨਾਨਕ ਖਾਸਿ ਗੈ ਪੈਰੀ.”—*s m 9*. ‘kept thinking to cheat others, but himself got entrapped.’ **2** See ਠਗਔਰ.

ਠਗਉਰੀ [ṭhəgəuri], ਠਗਉਲੀ [ṭhəgəuli] *n* an aesthetic medicinal plant; a medicine, which on inhaling makes one unconscious, enabling the cheater to deprive him of money. “ਠਿਕੇ ਠਗੇਰੀ ਜਿਨਿ ਜਿਨਿ ਖਾਈ.”—*gəu m 5*. “ਜਿਨਿ

ਠਗੋਲੀ ਪਾਇਆ।”—*anēdu*. **2** also used for a beloved who wins over her lover with qualities of love and devotion. “manu tīagī kārī bhagatī ṭhagaurī.”—*gəu chēt m 5*. “preṃ ṭhagaurī par.”—*sri chēt m 5*.

ਠਗਆਯੁਧ [ṭhəg-ayudh] *n* weapon (ਆਯੁਧ) of a cheat (ਠਗ); death by hanging.—*sənama*.

ਠਗਹਾਰ [ṭhəgəhar] one who cheats, deceiver. “sune nəgərī pərə ṭhəgəhare.”—*gəu m 5*. ‘meaning sexual depravity.’

ਠਗਣ [ṭhəgəṇ] a matric stanza comprising five matras. It has the following arrangement: ISS, SIS, IIS, SSI, IISI, ISII, SIII, IIIII. **2** *v* cheat, deprive one of money. “əkhi tə miṭəhī naku pəkəṛəhī ṭhəgəṇ kəu səsaru.”—*dhəna m 1*.

ਠਗਣਹਾਰ [ṭhəgəṇhar] *adj* cheat. **2** *n* cheat. **3** one who has attained self-realisation. “ṭhəgəṇhar əṅṭhəgda ṭhəgə.”—*ram m 5*. ‘Immoral acts, which none can entrap, are taken care of by the spiritually enlightened person.’

ਠਗਣਾ [ṭhəgəṇa] See **ਠਗਣ** 2.

ਠਗਣੀ [ṭhəgəṇī] woman who cheats. **2** worldly attachment.

ਠਗਦੇਉ [ṭhəgdeu], **ਠਗਦੇਵ** [ṭhəgdev] *n* leader of cheats, head of deceivers. “ese hi ṭhəgdeu bəkhane.”—*asa namdev*.

ਠਗਨਾ [ṭhəgəna] See **ਠਗਣ** 2.

ਠਗਨੀਰ [ṭhəgənīr] *n* deceptive water; mirage; i.e. indulgence in worldly pleasures. “ṭhəṭha, īṭhe durī ṭhəgnīra.”—*gəu bavən kəbir*. **2** sherbat mixed with thorn-apple.

ਠਗਬਾਜੀ [ṭhəgbajī], **ਠਗਬਿਦਯਾ** [ṭhəgbīdya] *n* cheating game; skill in cheating, art of cheating.

ਠਗਮੂਰੀ [ṭhəgmūrī] herb causing anaesthesia when used. See **ਠਗਉਚੀ**. “bhulo re, ṭhəgmūrī kharī.”—*sar namdev*.

ਠਗਮੋਦਕ [ṭhəgmodək] laddus adulterated with poison; by serving them, a cheat deprives others of money.

ਠਗਮੋਰ [ṭhəgmōr] *adj* crown of cheats, leader

of swindlers, king of cheats.

ਠਗਵਾਰੀ [ṭhəgvarī] *n* cheating, deception. **2** gang of cheats. “īṭh ṭhəgvarī bəhūt ghər gale.”—*prəbha ə m 5*.

ਠਗਵਾਲਾ [ṭhəgvala], **ਠਗਵਾਰਾ** [ṭhəgvara] *adj* who cheats. “həu ṭhəgvara ṭhəgi des.”—*sri m 1*.

ਠਗਵਾਰੀ [ṭhəgvarī] See **ਠਗਵਾਰੀ**. **2** **ਠਗਵਾਰੀ** the cheats, the dupers — “ṭhəgi ṭhəgvarī.”—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਠਗਉ [ṭhəgau] *adj* who cheats or dupes. “əgrək us ke bəde ṭhəgau.”—*asa m 5*. **2** the duped; who has been entrapped by a cheat.

ਠਗਈ [ṭhəgai] *n* swindling, cheating skill. “kəṛəhī burai ṭhəgai dīn ren.”—*sar m 5*. **2** act of getting deceived.

ਠਗਾਨਾ [ṭhəgana] duped, deceived. “kəhu nanək jīn jəgət ṭhəgana.”—*sar m 5*. **2** was duped, was cheated.

ਠਗਿਆਈ [ṭhəgiāi] *n* cheating, act of cheating. “lok durai kəṛət ṭhəgiāi.”—*məla m 5*.

ਠਗੀ [ṭhəgi] *n* cheating, act of cheating. “kur ṭhəgi gujhi na rəhe.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*. **2** (I) cheat. “həu ṭhəgvara ṭhəgi des.”—*sri m 1*. **3** **ਠਗੀ** the cheats — “eni ṭhəgi jəgu ṭhəgiā.”—*var məla m 4*. **4** feminine of ṭhəg: ṭhəgṇī. See **ਭਿਲਵਾ**.

ਠਗੁ [ṭhəgu] See **ਠਗ**.

ਠਗੌਰ [ṭhəgōr] See **ਠਗਉਰ**.

ਠਗੌਰਿ [ṭhəgōrī], **ਠਗੌਰੀ** [ṭhəgōrī], **ਠਗੌਲੀ** [ṭhəgōlī] See **ਠਗਉਚੀ**.

ਠਟ [ṭhəṭ] *n* people, community. **2** composition, structure. “səbh hi ṭhəṭ bəddh kəse.”—*krīsən*. **3** concept, idea.

ਠਟਕਣਾ [ṭhəṭəkṇa] See **ਠਟਕਨਾ**.

ਠਟਣਾ [ṭhəṭṇa], **ਠਟਨਾ** [ṭhəṭna] *v* compose, create. “jəgdis bīcarke juddh ṭhəṭa.”—*cəḍi 1*. **2** imagine, consider.

ਠਟਿ [ṭhəṭī] having resolved. **2** having composed or created.

ਠੱਟਾ [ṭhəṭṭa] a town of Sindh in district Karachi.

2 See ਬੀੜ ਬਾਬਾ ਬੁੱਢਾ ਜੀ ਦਾ. **3** a village under police station and tehsil Zira of district Ferozepur, situated nine miles to the south of Mallanwala railway station. In memory of Guru Hargobind there stands a gurdwara one mile to the south of this village. Three ghumaons of land is attached with this sacred place. Congregation is held on each moon night.

ਠਠ [tʰəθtʰ] See ਠਾਟ.

ਠਠਕਣਾ [tʰəθhəkɳa], **ਠਠਕਨਾ** [tʰəθhəkna] *v* stop, stay. **2** hesitate.

ਠਠਾ [tʰəθʰa] the character ਠ. “tʰəθʰa mənua tʰahəhɪ nahi.”—*bavən*. **2** pronunciation of ਠ. **3** joke, drollery, humour, fun.

ਠਠਿਆਰ [tʰəθʰɪar], **ਠਠੇਰਾ** [tʰəθʰera] *Skt* one who makes utensils by producing a jingling sound; coppersmith, artisan of bronze or brass utensils.

ਠਠੈ [tʰəθʰe] with character ਠ. “tʰəθʰe tʰadhɪ vətɪ tɪn ətəɪ.”—*asa pəti m 1*. **2** jokingly.

ਠਠੋਲ [tʰəθʰol] one who makes fun.

ਠਠਾ [tʰəθʰa] See ਠਠਾ **3**. **2** See ਬੀੜ ਬਾਬਾ ਬੁੱਢਾ ਜੀ ਦਾ.

ਠਠਾ [tʰəθʰa] *n* boundary-mark, boundary-pillar.

ਠਠਕ [tʰəθʰək], **ਠਠਕਾਰ** [tʰəθʰakar] *n* rattling, clattering sound, jingling.

ਠਠਕ [tʰəθʰək] *n* sound produced by a metallic gong.

ਠਠਕਾ [tʰəθʰaka] *n* strike, stroke, hit, blow. “kəhā bɪsasa ɪs bhāḍe ka ɪtənkʊ lage tʰəθʰaka.”—*sar kəbir*.

ਠਠਕਾਰ [tʰəθʰakar] See ਠਠਕਾਰ.

ਠਠਗਨ [tʰəθʰəŋən] *n* harmonium, bell, gong which produces a jingling sound. “nəkʰti ko tʰəθʰəŋən baḍaḍū.”—*asa kəbir*. See ਬਾਡਾਢੂ.

ਠਠਨਾ [tʰəθʰən-na] *v* resolve, make up one's mind, determine firmly to do. **2** compose, construct.

ਠਠੀ [tʰəθʰəni] determined, resolved, formed. **2** having made up one's mind, resolved.

ਠਠਪਨਾ [tʰəθʰəpna] *v* establish, install. **2** resolve in one's mind. **3** wind up. **4** do fabric painting.

5 fold washed clothes by pressing with a heavy conical club (iron).

ਠਠਪਾ [tʰəθʰəpa] *n* printing implement, stamp-shaped block made of wood and metal, on which letters, designs or patterns are embossed so that the farmers could not commit theft. the collectors (officials) used to stamp heaps of grains, collected from them, in lieu of revenue to be paid, by pressing this metallic embossed stamp on a wet sandy layer spread on the heap.

ਠਠਮ [tʰəθʰəm] See ਠਠਮ.

ਠਠਰ [tʰəθʰər] See ਠਠਰਣਾ and ਠਠਰੁ.

ਠਠਰਹਰ [tʰəθʰərɪhər] *adj* firm, determined. “tʰəθʰərɪhər payə.”—*ramav*. **2** *n* shivering caused by cold.

ਠਠਰਕ [tʰəθʰərək] *n* craze, addiction. **2** tenacity, obsession.

ਠਠਰਣਾ [tʰəθʰərɳa], **ਠਠਰਨਾ** [tʰəθʰərɳa] *v* get cold, become cold. **2** stiffen with cold.

ਠਠਰਵਾ [tʰəθʰərəva] a village, in tehsil and district Ambala. In this village, there stands a gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh.

ਠਠਰਾ [tʰəθʰəra] See ਠਠਰਾ.

ਠਠਰੁ [tʰəθʰəru] *adj* cold. See ਠਠਰਣਾ. “hoi sɪsəθɪ tʰəθʰəru.”—*var sar m 5*. “əgənɪ bujhi tʰəθʰəru sina he.”—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਠਠਰੁਰ [tʰəθʰəruɪr], **ਠਠਰੁਰਾ** [tʰəθʰəruɪra], **ਠਠਰੁਰੁ** [tʰəθʰəruɪru] *adj* frozen, cold. “həɪɪ jəpɪ bhəi tʰəθʰəruɪ.”—*majh ə m 5*. **2** *n* Himalaya. “jɪtu su hath nə ləbhəi tu ohu tʰəθʰəruɪ.”—*var ram 3*. **3** calm, unperturbed.

ਠਠਲਣਾ [tʰəθʰəlɳa] *v* check, stop. **2** push, launch a boat into water.

ਠਠਵਰ [tʰəθʰəvər], **ਠਠਵਰਿ** [tʰəθʰəvərɪ], **ਠਠਵਰੁ** [tʰəθʰəvəɪru] *n* place of rest, halting place, rest-house. “kʰəθə tʰəθʰəvər nə paɪni.”—*asa ə m 1*. **2** *Skt* स्थिर *adj* static, fixed, firm.

ਠਾ [tʰa], **ਠਾਂ** [tʰhā], **ਠਾਉ** [tʰau] *n* place, dwelling, residence. See ਠਾਇ. “sāt ke dokhi kəu nahi tʰau.”—*sukhməni*.

ਠਾਠਠਾਇ [tʰəθʰəθʰaɪ] *adv* at various places; at places; everywhere.

ਠਾਇ [θaɪ], ਠਾਂਇ [θhāɪ], ਠਾਇਓ [θhaɪo], ਠਾਇਆ [θhaɪa] *S* ਠਾਇ *n* place, location. “sohād̥ɔ səbh θhaɪ.”—*sri chēt m 5*. “əbke chuṭke θhəur nə θhaɪo.”—*gəu kəbir*. ‘There is no place for dwelling.’

ਠਾਈ [θhai] in places, at various locations. “rəvɪa səbh θhai.”—*dev m 5*. **2** dwelling place.

ਠਾਈਸ [θhais] *Skt* अष्टਵਿंशਤਿ twenty-eight. “θhais dyos lə sev kəri.”—*krɪsən*.

ਠਾਹ [θha] *n* place, location. “lago ən θhahi.”—*sar m 5*. **2** erosion of river banks caused by the flow of water. **3** sound of firing, shelling etc. **4** *v* imperative form of ਠਾਹਣਾ.

ਠਾਹਣਾ [θhah̥na], ਠਾਹਣੁ [θhah̥ənu] *v* destroy, demolish. “θhəṭha mənuə θhah̥əhɪ nahi.”—*bavən*. “səbhna mən maṇɪk, θhah̥ənu mul məcāgva.”—*s fərid*. ‘Minds of all are (pure), it is entirely wrong to hurt them.’ “kəhi nə θhahe cɪt.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. ‘does not hurt any one.’

ਠਾਹਰ [θhahər], ਠਾਹਰੁ [θhahərɪ] *n* place, dwelling place. “əvər nə sujhe duji θhahər.”—*ṭoḍi m 5*. **2** See ਬਿਨ ਠਾਹਰ.

ਠਾਹਰੈ [θhahre] stays, resides. “jese mād̥ər məhɪ bəlhər nə θhahre.”—*gṛḍ̥ kəbir*. See ਬਲਹਰ.

ਠਾਹਿ [θhahi] See ਠਾਹਣਾ. “hɪaυ nə kəhi θhahi.”—*s fərid*. ‘Do not hurt any body’s feelings.’ **2** place, location. **3** *adv* after destroying.

ਠਾਕ [θhak] *n* obstruction. “māne marəgɪ θhak nə paɪ.”—*jəpu*.

ਠਾਕਹਾਰ [θhak-har] *n* obstruction, prohibition. “ən kəu khəsəm kini θhak-hare.”—*gṛḍ̥ m 5*. **2** *adj* who obstructs.

ਠਾਕਣਾ [θhak̥na], ਠਾਕਨਾ [θhakna] *v* prevent, forbid. “θhakəhu mənuə rakhəhu θhaɪ.”—*oḱkar*. **2** prevent the effect of an ailment by uttering a mantar.

ਠਾਕਰ [θhakər] See ਠਾਕੁਰ.

ਠਾਕਿ [θhaki] *n* obstruction. See ਠਾਕ. “θhaki nə hoti tɪnəhu dər.”—*bavən*. **2** *adv* having obstructed, hindered.

ਠਾਕਿਰਹਾਉਣਾ [θhakɪrəhaʊna] *v* forbid. “avənu jaṇa θhakɪrəhae.”—*majh ə m 1*.

ਠਾਕਿਰਹਾਈ [θhakɪrəhai] forbade. “sitla θhakɪrəhai.”—*sor m 5*.

ਠਾਕੀਆ [θhakia] *adj* who forbids. **2** prevented. “na həu θhəka nə θhakia.”—*var sar m 1*.

ਠਾਕੁਰ [θhakur] See ਠਕੁਰ. “θhakur sərbe səmaṇa.”—*sri m 5*. **2** famous Hindi poet, who was born in 1643 AD. See ਏਕਤਾ.

ਠਾਕੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ [θhakurdvāra] *n* deity’s door; temple. **2** Lord’s abode.

ਠਾਕੁਰਵਜੀਰਾ [θhakurvājira] *n* deity’s councillor; mentor. “sərəṇɪ pəɪo θhakurvājira.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਠਾਕੁਰੀ [θhakuri] *n* godliness, mastery. **2** supermacy.

ਠਾਕੁਰੋ [θhakuro] See ਠਕੁਰ and ਠਕੁਰ.

ਠਾਗਉਰੀ [θhagəuri] See ਠਗਉਰੀ.

ਠਾਗੀ [θhagi] cheating, robbery. “maɪa hərɪjən θhagi.”—*sar m 5*.

ਠਾਗੈ [θhage] cheats. See ਠਗਣਹਾਰ.

ਠਾਂਚਾ [θhāca] *n* frame, design. **2** form, shape.

ਠਾਟ [θhaṭ] *n* structure, composition. “jake nɪgəm dudh ke θhaṭa.”—*sor kəbir*. **2** stuff, material. **3** composition of notes; pause of seven notes at their respective places. In books on music it is called murchāna. There are 21 murchānas (pauses) because of three combinations of seven notes each.¹

The musicologists have visualised ten musical measures in which ਰਾਗ [rag]s are sung and played on the basis of these types.² (a) kəlyəṇ θhaṭ – In this musical measure, all except məddhəm, are pure notes. viz:

ṣə, rə, gə, mi, pə, dhə, nə.

(b) bɪlavəl θhaṭ – In this musical measure, all notes are pure viz:

¹People ignorant of the knowledge of music take notes for murchāna.

²In these θhaṭs ə free character (ਮੁਕਤਾ) represents pure note and the character with kəna (¤) corresponds to minor note while one with (†) symbolises a sharp note.

ṣə, rə, gə, mə, pə, dhə, nə.

(c) *kamac* *ṭaṭ* – It consists of six pure notes while *nīṣad* is a minor one. *viz*:

ṣə, rə, gə, mə, pə, dhə, nə.

(d) *bherāv* *ṭaṭ* – It has five pure notes while *rīṣabh* and *dhevət* are minor ones. *viz*:

ṣə, rə, gə, mə, pə, dhə, nə.

(e) *bhervi* *ṭaṭ* – It consists of three pure and four minor notes. *viz*:

ṣə, rə, gə, mə, pə, dhə, nə.

(f) *asavəri* *ṭaṭ* – This musical measure consists of four pure notes and three minor ones. *viz*:

ṣə, rə, gə, mə, pə, dhə, nə.

(g) *ṭoḍi* *ṭaṭ* – It consists of three pure, three minor notes and one sharp note. *viz*:

ṣə, rə, gə, mi, pə, dhə, nə.

(h) *purbi* *ṭaṭ* – This musical measure comprises four pure and two minor notes along with a sharp one. *viz*:

ṣə, rə, gə, mi, pə, dhə, nə.

(i) *marva*¹ or *maru* *ṭaṭ* – It consists of five pure note a minor and a sharp one. *viz*:

ṣə, rə, gə, mi, pə, dhə, nə.

(j) *kaphi* *ṭaṭ* – It contains five pure and two minor notes. *viz*:

ṣə, rə, gə, mə, pə, dhə, nə.

rag hoyā dur sur kīse da na rīha ṭhik
talō sabbh ghutthe bhari ramrōla paya he,
gram gram vicc na mīlōda ikk duje sōg
tan khoī beṭhe lāynam vīsraya he,
rēgbhumī bhārət di murchəna dāṣa dekh
kārtar baba guru nanək pəṭhaya he,
əbla lukai tāī mārđana saj sōg

¹No doubt the fifth note is prohibited in Marva, then why is it included in a *ṭaṭ*. Here only the name of a *ṭaṭ* is mentioned, the gamut of Marva is not written. Many musical measures like *sohni*, *jet*, *puria*, *pēcəm*, etc. are sung in this *ṭaṭ*. Such should be the comprehension of the names of other *ṭaṭs* as well.

ṭaṭ *īkk kārən jāhan vicc aya he.*

4 arrangement of notes, their composition.

5 glory. **6** firm determination. **7** ostentation, display.

ठटन [ṭaṭna] *v* compose, form. “jese kəsət ṭhəgən kəhī ṭaṭət.”—*parəs.*

ठठ [ṭaṭh] See ठट.

ठठबग [ṭaṭhabaga] *n* apparel’s glamour; splendour. **2** outward form. **3** outward association. “logən sīu mera ṭaṭhabaga.”—*asa m 5.*

ठद [ṭhaḍh] *adj* fixed, still. “ṭhaḍh bhəyo mē jor kər.”—*VN.*

ठद [ṭhāḍh] *n* coldness, coolness.

ठदा [ṭhaḍha] *adj* standing, still. “ṭhaḍha brəhma nīgəm bicarē.”—*prəbha kəbir.* **2** cold, cool. “kəlī tati ṭhaḍha hārīnau.”—*sukhmāni.*

ठदा [ṭhāḍha] *adj* cold, cool.

ठदि [ṭhaḍhī] *n* coldness, coolness. “təpət mahī ṭhaḍhī vərtaī.”—*sukhmāni.* “ṭhəṭhe ṭhaḍhī vərtaī tīn əṭərī.”—*asa pəṭi m 1.*

ठडी [ṭhaḍhī] *adj* standing, still. **2** See ठडी.

ठडी [ṭhāḍhī] *adj* cold, cool. “jaka mən sitəl, oh jaṇe səgli ṭhāḍhī.”—*sor m 5.* “hərī ke nām ki gətī ṭhāḍhī.”—*sar m 5.*

ठदे [ṭhaḍhe] *adj* standing, still. “dərmaḍe ṭhaḍhe dərbarī.”—*bilā kəbir.* **2** cold, cool. **3** stable, static. “hərī mēṭr dia mən ṭhaḍhe.”—*gəu m 4.*

ठदे [ṭhaḍho] *adj* standing, still. “sīr upərī ṭhaḍho dhərəm raī.”—*gəu m 5.*

ठदे [ṭhāḍho] *adj* cold, cool.

ठठ [ṭhaṇ] *n* place, location. “jaki drīsəṭī əcəlṭhaṇ.”—*səveye m 2 ke.* permanent place, everlasting status.

ठठा [ṭhaṇa] *n* dwelling place, place of residence. “nīhcəlu tīn ka ṭhaṇa.”—*maru m 5.* **2** police post; police station.

ठाडी [ṭhaṇī] resolved. See ठठठ. **2** in places, in locations. “təkəhī narī praiā lukī əḍərī ṭhaṇī.”—*var gəu l m 4.*

ਠਾਣੇਦਾਰ [ʈaṇedar] *n* in charge of a police station.
ਠਾਨਾ [ʈan-na] *v* make up one's mind after pondering over something; make a firm determination. **2** form, make.
ਠਾਨਾ [ʈana] See ਠਾਣਾ. **2** See ਠਾਨਾ.
ਠਾਨੀ [ʈhani] resolved. See ਠਾਨਾ.
ਠਾਮ [ʈham], **ਠਾਯ** [ʈhay] *n* place, location. "nəməstā əʈhame."—*japu*. 'who has no particular location.'
ਠਾਰ [ʈhar], **ਠਾਰੂ** [ʈharu] *adj* cold, cool. "mənu tənū mera ʈhar thio."—*asa m 5*. **2** which cools. "ape sitəlu ʈharu gəra."—*maru solhe m 5*. 'He, Himself, is so cool and calm as to turn even hailstones colder.' **3** *Skt* ਠਾਰ *n* chill, frost, cold. **4** coldness, coolness, as: paṇi nū əgg te rəkkh ke ʈhar bhən dīo.
ਠਾਵ [ʈhav], **ਠਾਵ** [ʈhāv] *n* place, location.
ਠਿਕਰੀ [ʈɪkri] See ਠੀਕਰੀ.
ਠਿਕਾਣਾ [ʈɪkəṇa], **ਠਿਕਾਨਾ** [ʈɪkəna] *n* dwelling place, residential place. **2** home, house.
ਠਿੱਗਣਾ [ʈɪŋgəṇa] *adj* short-statured, short in height, dwarfish.
ਠਿੱਗਲਾ [ʈɪŋgla] *n* pestle, threshing club, tool used to grind or crush grains. "jəpe hɪgula ʈɪŋglapaṇɪ devɪ."—*parəs*. **2** goddess carrying a pestle as her insignia.
ਠਿੱਗਲਾਪਾਣਿ [ʈɪŋglapaṇɪ] *adj* keeping a pestle in one's hand. "ʈɪŋglapaṇɪ devɪ."—*parəs*. **2** Bhairav, a Hindu god.
ਠਿੱਗਲੀ [ʈɪŋgli] *adj* (female) possessing a pestle. See ਠਿੱਗਲਾਪਾਣਿ.
ਠਿਠ [ʈɪɪθ] *n* vilification, infamy. **2** modesty, shame. See ਠਿੱਠ.
ਠਿਠਕਣਾ [ʈɪɪθəkṇa], **ਠਿਠਕਨਾ** [ʈɪɪθəkna] *v* stop, sojourn. **2** hesitate.
ਠਿਠੁਕੀ [ʈɪɪθuki] *adj* insulted, humiliated. "sət ki ʈɪɪθuki phɪrə bɪcari."—*gōḍ kəbir*. See ਠਿਠ.
ਠਿੱਠ [ʈɪɪθθ] *adj* condemned, humiliated. **2** ashamed, embarrassed. See ਠਿਠ.
ਠਿਣਕ [ʈɪɪṇək] *n* act of installing, i.e.

accommodating.

ਠਿਣਕਿਓਨੁ [ʈɪɪṇkioṇu] accommodated, lodged, made to stay. **2** gently hammered, tested by knocking with knuckles. "jɪɪɪ evəḍu pɪḍ ʈɪɪṇkioṇu."—*var ram 3*. 'who tested such a great personality as Guru Angad Dev.' See ਪਿਡ.
ਠਿਮਿ ਠਿਮਿ [ʈɪmɪ ʈɪmɪ] *adv* slowly, gracefully, with slow graceful gait. "sarəg jɪu pəg dhəre ʈɪmɪ ʈɪmɪ."—*vəḍ chāt m 1*. See ਠਮਕ.

ਠਿਲਨਾ [ʈɪlɪna] *v* launch on water. **2** move forward with enthusiasm. **3** enter with eagerness.

ਠੀਸ [ʈɪsɪ] *n* worry, anxiety, apprehension. **2** boast, brag. "kuri kure ʈɪsɪ."—*jəpu*. **3** stroke, injury, shock.

ਠੀਸਮਾਰ [ʈɪsɪmar] braggart. **2** one who makes sarcastic remarks.

ਠੀਹ [ʈɪhɪ] *n* place, residence.

ਠੀਹਾ [ʈɪha] *n* stoppage; place for stopping. **2** sign put up to show uneven patches of land for levelling. **3** boundary, pillar, mound. **4** carpenter's stand or contraption to fasten a log for sawing with a handsaw.

ਠੀਕ [ʈɪkɪ] *adj* correct, accurate, right. **2** proper, adequate, relevant.

ਠੀਕਰ [ʈɪkər], **ਠੀਕਰਾ** [ʈɪkra] *n* piece of broken pottery. "jā bhəje tā ʈɪkəru hovə."—*var majh m 1*. **2** a broken utensil. **3** perishable body; physique. "ʈɪkər phor dɪlɪs sɪr."—*VN*. 'by eliminating the mortal physique, put blame squarely on Aurangzeb.'

ਠੀਕਰੀ [ʈɪkəri] *n* piece of broken earthen pot. **2** *xa* rupee, coin.

ਠੀਕਰੂ [ʈɪkəru] See ਠੀਕਰ.

ਠੀਗਾ [ʈɪga], **ਠੀਗਾ** [ʈɪga] *n* pecking stroke, club, baton, stick, pestle. "kal ka ʈɪga kɪu jəlaɪəle?"—*sɪdhgosətɪ*.

ਠੀਬਾ [ʈɪba] *adj* club-footed, pressed, bent. "piche ʈɪba nok dəraj."—*GPS*. 'the shoe with a flat heel and pointed toe.'

ਠੁਕਣਾ [ʈʊkəɳa] *v* get hit, e.g. “do cəpērā ʈʊk gəiā”. **2** pitch, thrust.

ਠੁੱਕ [ʈʊkk] *n* crowd, mob. **2** society, community. **3** respect, prestige, honour. **4** praiseworthy e.g. “koi ʈʊkk di gəll kəro”.

ਠੁੰਗ [ʈʊŋg] *n* peck by a bird. **2** beak, bill.

ਠੁੰਗਣਾ [ʈʊŋgəɳa] *v* eat by pecking. **2** peck with a beak.

ਠੁੱਡਾ [ʈʊɖɖa] *n* front part of a foot. **2** kick given with a toe.

ਠੁਮਕ [ʈʊmək] *n* graceful slow gait, coquettish movement, slow joyful movement.

ਠੁਮਰਾ [ʈʊmra] *n* a perforated jewel or stone, auspicious stone especially procured from Hinglaj, which the Hindus put around their necks.

ਠੁਮਰੀ [ʈʊmri] *n* a two-verse song.

ਠੁਮਣਾ [ʈʊmɳa] a supporting device, under a vessel to keep it afloat or to prevent it from capsizing.

ਠੁਸਣਾ [ʈʊsɳa] *v* fill to the brim. **2** thrust, push.

ਠੁਹਾਂ [ʈʊhā] *n* scorpion.

ਠੁੰਗਾ [ʈʊŋga] *n* peck of a bird; act of pecking at. **2** kick made with a pointed object.

ਠੁਠ [ʈʊʈ], **ਠੁੱਠ** [ʈʊʈʈ] *n* trunk of a cut tree. **2** stem of a tree without branches. **3** thumb as a sign of refusal e.g. “mē jəd rupya mēgɪa tā us ne menū ʈʊʈ vɪkharā”.

ਠੁਠਾ [ʈʊʈʰa] *n* earthen bowl.

ਠੁਠਾ ਫੜਨਾ [ʈʊʈʰa phəɳna] *v* hold a begging bowl in one’s hand; start begging; ask for alms.

ਠੁਠੀ [ʈʊʈʰi] *n* small earthen bowl. **2** bowl or cup used for taking liquor. **3** bowl-like ornament worn by women on top of the head; a raised and deep dome.

ਠੁਠੀ ਮੂੰਹ ਲਗਣੀ [ʈʊʈʰi mūh ləgɳi] *v* become addicted to drinking.

ਠੇਹ [ʈʰeh] *n* place, location. **2** stumbling; tripping; knock. “ətkalɪ jəmu mare ʈʰeh.”—*məla m 1*. “jəmkalɪ ʈʰeh marəhu.”—*maru m 4*.

ਠੋਕਣਾ [ʈʰekɳa], **ਠੋਕਨਾ** [ʈʰekna] *v* stamp with some frame or block. **2** stay put, accommodate.

ਠੋਕਾ [ʈʰeka] *n* contract; act of taking responsibility to complete a job after fixing the remuneration. **2** monopoly. **3** imprint, printing device. **4** a musical tone of three notes produced by striking mɪɾɪdəg etc, in this order:

dha di ga dha, dha di gə ta,
੧॥ ੧ ॥ ੧ ੧॥ ੧ ॥ ੧
ta t̄ai gə dha, dha di gə dha.
੧॥ ੧ ॥ ੧ ੧॥ ੧ ॥ ੧

ਠੋਗਾ [ʈʰega], **ਠੋਂਗਾ** [ʈʰēga] *n* stick, punishment. “lekəɾɪ ʈʰega ʈəgri tori.”—*gəጆጆd namdev*. See ਲੋਧਾ. “uʈʰət bəʈʰət ʈʰega pəɾɪhə.”—*guj kəbir*. “jəm ka ʈʰega bura hē.”—*s kəbir*. **2** thumb.

ਠੋਠ [ʈʰəʈh] *adj* solid, pure, genuine. **2** superior, superb.

ਠੋਡਾ [ʈʰeɖa] *n* kick with a foot, hit, knock. **2** act of staggering; state of losing balance. “ʈʰeɖe khavə khalsa.”—*GPS*.

ਠੋਲਨਾ [ʈʰelna] *v* push into the water, push forward with force.

ਠੋਹ [ʈʰeh] *n* place, location, spot. **2** *adv* at the right place, properly placed.

ਠੋਹਰ [ʈʰehər] See ਠਾਹਰ.

ਠੋਨ [ʈʰen] *n* place. “so nəhi ɪh ʈʰen.”—*parəs*. **2** See ਠਾਨਾ.

ਠੋਸ [ʈʰos] *adj* solid; not hollow from within. **2** firm, strong. **3** See ਠੋਸਣਾ.

ਠੋਸਣਾ [ʈʰosɳa] stuff; fill by pressing hard. See ਠੂਸਣਾ.

ਠੋਸਾ [ʈʰosa] *n* thumb. **2** act of showing a thumb to irritate or tease someone.

ਠੋਕ [ʈʰok] *n* act of pushing by hitting. **2** imperative form of the verb ਠੋਕਣਾ.

ਠੋਕਣਾ [ʈʰokɳa], **ਠੋਕਨਾ** [ʈʰokna] *v* push by hitting. **2** thrust, penetrate.

ਠੋਕ ਬਜਾਉਣਾ [ʈʰok bəjəuɳa], **ਠੋਕ ਬਜਾਕੇ ਦੇਖਣਾ** [ʈʰok bəjake dekhɳa] *v* examine or test thoroughly. e.g. while buying an earthen pot or metallic utensil,

it is softly hit and from the sound produced, it is judged whether the pot is solid or cracked. Likewise a person is judged from his behaviour,

ਠੋਕਰ [ʈhokəɾ] *n* striking of foot against something, push, thrush. **2** a stone, brick or pebble jutting above the surface of the earth. **3** a metallic ring or sleeve at the end of a sword's sheath.

ਠੋਕ ਵਜਾਉਣਾ [ʈhok vəjəʊṇa] See **ਠੋਕ ਬਜਾਉਣਾ** and **ਠੋਕਿ**.

ਠੋਕਾ [ʈhoka] *n* a carpenter who hammers or rams cots or beds. **2** a bird, which with its beak pierces a hole into the wood; wood-pecker.

ਠੋਕਿ [ʈhokɪ] *adv* by knocking or hitting. “səbh dekhi ʈhokɪbəjəɪ.”—*s kabir*. “ʈhokɪvəjəɪ səbh dɪʈhia.”—*sri m 5 pepaɪ*. **2** firmly i.e. resolutely. “kahūle ʈhokɪ bədhē ur ʈhakor.”—*səvye 33*.

ਠੋਡੀ [ʈhoḍi] *n* chin; round portion of the face below the lower lip.

ਠੋਰਣਾ [ʈhorṇa] *v* strike with a toe; kick.

ਠੋਰ [ʈhor], **ਠੋੜ** [ʈhoṛ] *n* place, place of residence, dwelling. “səbh ʈhoṛ nɪrətər nɪtt nəyṓ.”—*VN*.

ਠੰਢ [ʈhəḍh] *n* winter, coldness, chill.

ਠੰਢੜਾ [ʈhəḍhṛa], **ਠੰਢਾ** [ʈhəḍha] *adj* cold, chilly. **2** calm, quiet. **3** lazy, slothful. **4** impotent, sexually imbecile.

ਠੰਢਾਈ [ʈhəḍhai] See **ਠੰਢਿਆਈ**. **2** chill. **3** See **ਠੰਢਿਆਈ**.

ਠੰਢਾ ਹੋਣਾ [ʈhəḍha hoṇa] *v* die; be devoid of the warmth of blood. **2** calm down; shed away anger. **3** going out of a lamp or fire. **4** become impotent; be devoid of potency.

ਠੰਢਿਆਈ [ʈhəḍhɪai] *n* a nourishing cold drink; a cold drink sweetened with a lump of sugar and prepared by crushing almonds, rose-flowers, poppy seeds etc. It is widely consumed during summer in countries of the tropical region.

ਠੰਢੀ [ʈhəḍhi] *adj* chilled, cold. **2 n** river. “ʈhəḍhi tati mɪṭi khai.”—*asa m 5*. ‘The body is ultimately consumed by water, fire and earth.’ **3** chickenpox, smallpox. “əb jano ɪh balək ʈhəḍhi khayyo.”—*GV 6*.

ਠੰਢੀ ਤਾਤੀ ਮਿਟੀ [ʈhəḍhi tati mɪṭi] stream, fire and soil. See **ਠੰਢੀ 2**.



ਡ [d̪əɖɖa] eighteenth character of Punjabi script, representing the voiced retroflex plosive. **2** *Skt* *n* terrific fire, oceanic fire. **3** word, sound. **4** Shiv. **5** fear. **6** In Lehndi Punjabi and Sindhi, it is also used in place of **ਦ** e.g. **ਦਰ** for **ਦਰ**, **ਦਾ** for **ਦਾ** [da], **ਦੁਦੁ** for **ਦੁਦੁ** etc.

ਡਉ [d̪əu] *n* jungle fire; wild conflagration. “age dekhəu d̪əu jəle.”—*sri m 5*. See **ਦਵ**.

ਡਉਰ [d̪əur] See **ਡੌਲ**. **2** *Skt* **ਡਮਰ** obscure utterance; a sentence, of which the words are not understood clearly. See **ਡਉਰੀ**.

ਡਉਰੀ [d̪əuri] a female who talks rot. See **ਡਉਰ** **2**. “bəkə tə d̪əuri.”—*ram av*.

ਡਉਰੂ [d̪əuru], **ਡਉਰੂ** [d̪əuru] *Skt* **ਡਮਰੂ** *n* tabor; a small-two-sided drum, which is played with one hand only. Its middle part is narrow while the two ends are wide and covered tightly with leather. It is tightened with strings just like a **ਮਰੀਦਯੋਗ**. Two small knots made of cloth, tied with a long string, are attached to it. When the drum is revolved with a hand, these knots strike against the leather stretched on the sides thus producing a drumming sound. It is Lord Shiv's favourite drum. “bərəd cəɖhe d̪əuru d̪əmkəve.”—*gɔd kəbir*.

ਡਸਕਾ [d̪əska] a town in district Sialkot. It is a police station and tehsil. Some writers erroneously spell it as **ਠਸਕਾ**. See **ਸਾਹਤੀਖ**.

ਡਸਣਾ [d̪əsna], **ਡਸਨ** [d̪əsən], **ਡਸਨਾ** [d̪əsna] *Skt* **ਦੰਸਨ** *v* sting; prick with teeth, get stung by reptiles like a snake. “nam sunət jənu bɪchua d̪əsana.”—*ram m 5*. **2** torment. “nit d̪əse pəɖvari.”—*suhi kəbir*. Here **pəɖvari** stands for

the messenger of death.

ਡਸਵਾਉਣਾ [d̪əsvaʊṇa], **ਡਸਾਉਣਾ** [d̪əsauṇa] get bitten, get stung. **2** get set, get spread as in “mōja d̪əsauṇa”. **3** See **ਦਸਾਉਣਾ**.

ਡਸਾਨਾ [d̪əsana] stung. See **ਡਸਣਾ**. “nam sunət jənu bɪchua d̪əsana.”—*ram m 5*.

ਡਹਕ [d̪əhək] *n* avarice. **2** downward slope. **3** deceit. **4** pit covered with straw for trapping animals. **5** *Dg* sound produced by a large kettledrum. **6** tears coming out of sour eyes.

ਡਹਕਣਾ [d̪əhəkṇa], **ਡਹਕਣੁ** [d̪əhəkəṇu], **ਡਹਕਨਾ** [d̪əhəkna] *v* beguile, deceive. **2** go astray. “jhuṭha jəgu d̪əhke ghəna.”—*maru kəbir*. **3** covet. **4** go about, wander. “rən d̪əkənɪ d̪əhkət phɪrət.”—*cəɪɪtr 1*. **5** *S* **ਡਹਕਣੁ** shiver, vibrate.

ਡਹਕਾਉਣਾ [d̪əhkaʊṇa], **ਡਹਕਾਨਾ** [d̪əhkana], **ਡਹਕਾਵਨ** [d̪əhkaʋən] *v* involve in deceit, trap in guile. **2** lead astray. **3** inveigle in temptation. “jəgətə d̪əhkaɪa kəhṇa kəchu nə jaɪ.”—*guj m 3*. “bhərəmɪ bhərəmɪ manukh d̪əhkae.”—*bavən*. “kət kəu d̪əhkaʋəu loga.”—*maru m 5*. “jətən kərə manukh d̪əhkaʋe, oh ətəɾjami janə.”—*dhəna m 5*. “kəɪɪ pəɾpəɔc jəgət kəu d̪əhke əpno udər bhərə.”—*dev m 9*.

ਡਹਕੂ ਬੇਰ [d̪əhku ber] throat-choking berry; jujube fruit, which is attractive from outside but is tasteless from inside; deceptive berry. “bəne ṭhəne əvət ghəne... d̪əhku ber səman.”—*cəɪɪtr 21*.

ਡਹੱਕ [d̪əhək], **ਡਹੱਡਹ** [d̪əhḍəh] *n* sound produced by a tabor. “d̪əhək d̪əmɾə surə.”—*kəlki*. “d̪əhḍəh d̪əmərɔ.”—*cəɪɪtr 1*.

ਡਹਨ [dāhən] See ਦਹਨ. **2** See ਡਹਿਣਾ.
ਡਹਰ [dāhər] *n* path, passage. **2** pasture, jungle.
3 trail, pond. **4** fear, apprehension. “rāk hve
 bībhikhən so dōlət dāhər me.”—*hāsram*. **5** See
 ਦਹਰ.
ਡਹਰਨ [dāhrən] *v* go about, walk leisurely, stroll.
 “dāhrət kəṭhīn māsən.”—*parəs*.
ਡਹਾ [dāha] *n* bar, baton. **2** wooden stave hung
 around the neck of a grazing animal and set
 between its legs in order to deter it from
 running away.
ਡਹਿਣਾ [dāhīṇa] *v* start work. **2** march forward.
3 set on fire, burn. **4** See ਦਹਿਣਾ. **5** See ਡਾਹਣਾ.
ਡਹਿਰ [dāhīr] See ਡਹਰ.
ਡਹੀ [dāhi] *n* pair of crossed staves forming the
 front of the bullock cart. **2** achieved. “anəd ke
 mādhi bat dāhi hē.”—*krīsən*. **3** set as in “ghər
 ādər māji dāhi hoi hē.” **4** busy, engaged in
 eating.
ਡਕਣਾ [dākṇa] *v* fill to the brim. **2** satiate; be
 satiated. **3** prevent, stop.
ਡਕਰਾ [dākra] *n* piece, section, extract. “cād surəj
 ke dākre kərə.”—*GPS*.
ਡਕਰਾਉਣਾ [dākraūṇa], **ਡਕਰਾਨਾ** [dākraṇa] *v* bellow
 like a bullock or a stag; thunder; roar. **2** belch.
ਡਕਾਡਕ [dākādāk] *adj* full to the brim. **2** fully
 saturated. See ਡਾਕਿਨੀ.
ਡਕਾਰ [dākār] See ਉਦਗਾਰ. **2** beat of a drum. “dāru
 dākārō.”—*VN*. **3** roar of a tiger, grunt of a pig
 etc. “dākārət kol.”—*ramav*. See ਡਕਰਾਨਾ.
ਡਕੈ [dākē] roars. See ਡਕਰਾਨਾ 1. “dāke phuke
 kheh udāvē.”—*var māla m I*. ‘The elephant
 trumpets and frightens with its trunk.’
ਡਕੈਤ [dākēt] *n* robber; bandit.
ਡਕੈਤੀ [dākēti] *n* robbery; dacoity; act of robbing
 wealth with force.
ਡਕੌਤ [dākōt], **ਡਕੌਤ** [dākōt] *n* son of a Dakk;
 progeny from the union of a Dakk Brahman
 and a milkmaid. A dākōt accepts offerings
 made to Shani (Saturn), discusses omens and

explains their good or bad effects. ਭੱਡਰੀ, ਡਗੋਤੂ.
ਡਕੌਤੀ [dākōti] *n* actions of a dākōt, profession
 of a dākōt.

ਡੱਕਰਾ [dākkāra] See ਡਕਰਾ.

ਡੱਕਾ [dākka] *n* straw. **2** obstruction, hindrance.

ਡਖਣਾ [dākhṇa] a dialect of the region to the
 south of Guru Nanak Dev’s birth place i.e. the
 speech of Multan and Sahiwal area. The
 writings done in it are popularly known as of
 dākhṇe in Gurbani. In this language ਦ is
 replaced by ਡ¹ e.g. :

“tu cəu səjəṇ meḍīa dēi sīsū utarī.”...

“hābhe dūkh ulahīəmū nanək nādərī
 nīhalī.”—*var maru 2*. .. etc.

ਡਖਣੇ [dākhṇe] plural of ਡਖਣਾ.

ਡਗ [dāg] *n* ਦਿੱ-ਪਗ distance covered by two steps;
 a measure equivalent to one and a half yards.
2 act of lifting one’s feet while moving. “dāg
 bhāi vāmən ki savən ki rətīyā.”—*senapātī*.
3 *adj* ugly, hideous.

ਡਗਡੋਲ [dāgdōl] *n* act of stumbling; staggering
 gait.

ਡਗਣ [dāgəṇ] a matrīk measure, having four
 matras. It has the following types:

SS, IIS, ISI, SII, IIIL.

ਡਗਮਗ [dāgmāg] *n* unsteadiness. **2** act of
 staggering, stumbling. **3** act of wandering;
 vacillating. “dāgmāg chaḍī, re mən bəura.”
 —*gəu kəbir*.

ਡਗਰ [dāgər], **ਡਗਰਾ** [dāgra] *n* path, track, way.
 “gurprəsadī me dāgro paīa.”—*gōd kəbir*.
2 suggesting a way out. “sūt əbhīlakhi māg
 ko dāgra.”—*GPS*.

ਡਗਰੀ [dāgri] *adj* passerby, traveller. **2** unstable,
 staggering. “dāgri cal netr phūn ədhūle.”—*bher*
m I. “āgən me dāgri si phīre.”—*krīsən*.

ਡਗਰੂ [dāgru] a village in tehsil and police station
 Moga, district Ferozepur. One mile to the west
 of the village stands a gurdwara in memory of

¹See ਵਾਰ ਮਾਰੂ 2.

Guru Har Rai. The Guru stayed here for raising a gurdwara at Daroli. The bricks, lime etc were supplied to Daroli from this place. The ਵਠ tree, under which the Guru used to hold the congregation, still exists. A small gurdwara has been built there. The priest is an Udasi monk. Two ghumaons of land was purchased for the gurdwara at a cost of rupees eight hundred. This gurdwara is also named Tambu Sahib, because many tents were pitched here by the seventh Guru of the Sikhs. This holy place is situated two miles to the west of Dargu railway station.

ਡਗਰੋ [d̪əgr̪o] See **ਡਗਰਾ**.

ਡੱਗਾ [d̪əɡga] *n* stick to beat a drum with; drumstick.

ਡੱਗੀ [d̪əɡgi] *n* pedlar's bundle of cloth or other wares. **2** small pond.

ਡਟਣਾ [d̪əṭṇa], **ਡਟਨਾ** [d̪əṭṇa] *v* stand firm; face squarely; face resolutely.

ਡੱਟਾ [d̪əṭṭa] *n* stopper, cork. "kʰoj kəhe nəhɪ mukh vɪc d̪əṭṭa."—*GPS*.

ਡਡ [d̪əḍ] See **ਡੱਡ**.

ਡਡਵਾਲ [d̪əḍval] See **ਡਢਵਾਲ**.

ਡਡਾ [d̪əḍa] the character **ड**. "d̪əḍa, d̪era ɪhu nəhi."—*bavən*. **2** pronunciation of **ड**. **3** pod of a gram (green seed pod).

ਡਡੀਆ [d̪əḍia] *Skt* द्रघस् *n* dress, attire, garment like saree etc. "kəhu d̪əḍia badhe dhən khəri pahu ghəɪ ae muklau ae."—*gəv kəbir*. means — 'Soul is the bride, while the bridegroom's companions during her second ceremonial visit to her in-laws's house are the messengers of death.'

ਡਡੂਰੀ [d̪əḍuri] *adj* not fully ripe, somewhat raw. *S* **ਡਡਰੂ**. "həri nəhi nəhɪ d̪əḍuri pəki bəḍəṇhar."—*sri m 5*.

ਡੱਡ [d̪əḍ], **ਡੱਡੂ** [d̪əḍḍu] *Skt* ददूरी, ददूर female frog, male frog.

ਡਢ [d̪əḍh] *adj* ablaze. "kop ki ag məhā bəḍhke

d̪əḍhke."—*kr̪isən*. **2 n** molar, grinder tooth. "phəṭi nəkkh s̪i ghə mukhə d̪əḍḍh kolə."—*cəḍi* **2**. 'The earth was got torn by the lion's claws as if dug by a boar's tusk.'

ਡਢਨਾ [d̪əḍhna] *v* get burnt, burn.

ਡਢਵਾਰ [d̪əḍhvar], **ਡਢਵਾਲ** [d̪əḍhval] a Rajput subcaste; wealthy persons of Datarpur belong to this subcaste. Dhadhwals mostly reside in Hoshiarpur district. See **ਬਾਈਧਾਰ**.

ਡਢਾ [d̪əḍha] *adj* burnt out, ablaze. **2** mighty, powerful. "d̪əḍhe d̪əḍḍhvarə."—*VN*. 'powerful Dadhwals.'

ਡਢਿਆਈ [d̪əḍhi ai] *n* might, power. **2** firmness, steadiness. "bahər se d̪əḍhi ai kərke kəhi a."—*JSBM*.

ਡਢੇ [d̪əḍhe] got burnt. **2** mighty. See **ਡਢਾ** **2**.

ਡਢੜੋ [d̪əḍhyo] burnt, ignited. "pavək me tɪn əg d̪əḍhyo."—*kr̪isən*.

ਡਢ [d̪əḍh] *P* دڙ; *n* tambourine — a round musical instrument covered only on one side with stretched leather. It is played by beating with a stick; tabor, timbrel.

ਡਢਾਲੀ [d̪əḍhalci], **ਡਢਾਲੀ** [d̪əḍhali] one who plays the tabor; taborer.

ਡਢ [d̪əḍ] *n* blot, stain. **2** bag, pocket.

ਡਢਰ [d̪əḍər], **ਡਢਰਾ** [d̪əḍra] *n* pond, unlined tank.

ਡਢੀ [d̪əḍbi] *n* small box, tiny container, case for putting opium etc.

ਡਢਕ [d̪əḍək] *n* sound of drum-beating.

ਡਢਰ [d̪əḍər] See **ਡਢਰੂ**. **2 Dg** fragrance, sweet smell.

ਡਢਰੂ [d̪əḍərū], **ਡਢਰੂ** [d̪əḍrū] See **ਡਢਰੂ**.

ਡਢੇਲੀ [d̪əḍeli] See **ਡੁਢੇਲੀ**.

ਡਢੰਕ [d̪əḍəŋk] See **ਡਢਕ**.

ਡਰ [d̪ər] *Skt* दर *n* fear, terror. "d̪ər cuke bɪnse ədhɪare."—*maru solhe m 5*. **2** See **ਡਾਰਨਾ**. "lāl kərə pəṭ pə d̪ər kesər."—*kr̪isən*. 'by adding saffron.' "kou d̪ərə həri ke mukh gras."—*kr̪isən*. 'puts a morsel in the mouth.' "kəcən koṭ ke upər te d̪ər."—*ramav*.

ਡਰਣ [dərən], **ਡਰਣਾ** [dərɳa] *v* be afraid, be frightened, be terrified. See **ਡਰ**. “dərɳ dərɳ dərɳa mən ka soru.”—*gəu m 1. 2* See **ਡਰਨਾ**.

ਡਰਨ [dərən], **ਡਰਨਾ** [dərɳa] *v* be afraid, be frightened. “nɳrbhəu səgɳ tumare bəste ɳhu dərən kəhā te aɳa?”—*gəu m 5. 2 n* scarecrow or manikin made put up in the field to scare away the animals. “ɳɳu dərna khet mahɳ dərɳaɳa.”—*gəu m 5.*

ਡਰਪਨਾ [dərɳəna] *v* get frightened, be afraid. “dərɳət dərɳət jənəm bəhət jahi.”—*gəu m 5.* “dərɳe dhərətɳ əkas nəkhətra.”—*maru m 5.* “sadhəsəgɳ nəhɳ dərɳie.”—*asa chət m 5.*

ਡਰਪਨਾ [dərɳəna] *v* frighten. “so dər keha ɳɳu dər dərɳaɳ.”—*gəu m 1.*

ਡਰਪੋਕ [dərɳpək] *adj* timid, getting frightened, cowardly.

ਡਰ ਭਉ [dər bhəu] terror and danger, pain and fear. See **ਭਕ**. “jəm ka dər bhəu bhage.”—*tukha chət m 1.*

ਡਰਾਂਉ [dərāu] *adj* frightening, dreadful. “bhai re! bhəvjəl bɳkhəm dərāu.”—*sri ə m 1. 2* am afraid.

ਡਰਾਂਉਣਾ [dərəuɳa] *v* frighten, instil terror or fear. **2** *adj* frightening, dreadful.

ਡਰਾਂਇਆ [dərɳaɳa] frightened, fear struck. **2** frightening, terrifying. See **ਡਰਨਾ**. **3** got one frightened.

ਡਰਾਕੁਲ [dərakul] *Skt* **दराकुल** *adj* tense due to fear. “dhirəj chor dərakul bolət.”—*GPS.*

ਡਰਾਬਾ [dəraba] *n* threat, act of threatening.

ਡਰਾਰਾ [dərara] *adj* frightening, dreadful. “bəhu dɳl dərare.”—*krɳsən.*

ਡਰਿ [dərɳ] *adv* fearfully, dreadfully. “jəm dərɳ marie.”—*tukha chət m 1. 2* fearing.

ਡਰੁ [dərɳ] See **ਡਰ**.

ਡਰੁ ਭ੍ਰਮਭਉ [dərɳ bhrəmbhəu] fear caused by misapprehension. “dərɳ bhrəm bhəu durɳ kərɳ.”—*var sri m 4.*

ਡਰੁਆ [dərɳua] *n* fear, terror. **2** *adj* frightening,

dreadful. “jakə sɳmərəɳɳ jəm nəhi dərɳua.”—*gəu m 5.*

ਡਰੇ [dərə] smashed. “tɳn ke phor mūd kəl dərə.”—*cərɳtr 405.* ‘Death smashed their heads.’

ਡਰੈ [dərə] is afraid; fears. See **ਡਰ 2.**

ਡਰੋਲ [dərɳl] a Rajput subcaste descended from Mian Kela of Kahloor.

ਡਰੋਲੀ [dərɳoli], **ਡਰੋਲੀ** [dərɳoli] a village in police station and tehsil Moga, district Ferozepur, where Bhai Sain Das, husband of Mai Ramo and brother-in-law of Guru Hargobind, lived. This couple was very devoted to the Guru. So the sixth Guru used to stay in Daroli for long periods of time.

The sixth Guru took fresh and cool water offered by Bhai Rup Chand. Baba Gurditta was also born in this village. A beautiful resting place is built at his birth place. Guru Granth Sahib scribed by Nand Chand is installed here, which he had forcibly aquired from the Udasi monks. See **ਨੰਦਚੰਦ**.

There also exists a well which Guru Hargobind had got dug at this place. Mata Damodari breathed her last in this village. A memorial is built in her memory.

A beautiful memorial is built at a place outside the village where the Guru used to hold religious congregations. Maharaja Ranjit Singh donated 180 ghumaons of land to this holy place. An annual grant of rupees fifty-one has been given by Nabha state while an estate worth revenue of rupees two hundred per annum has been extended by the villagers of Angian in Ambala district. Each year a religious congregation is held on Vaisakhi and Maghi. This holy place is situated one and a half miles to the south-west of Dagra railway station.

ਡਲ [dəl] *n* block, segment, nugget. **2** lake; vast pool. **3** throw dice. “dəl dələhɳ nərdən ko cəfɳ.”—*GPS.* ‘By throwing the dice, they move

pawns.' 4 See ਡੱਲ.

ਡਲਹੌਜ਼ੀ [dālhozi] James Andrew Broun Ramsay Dalhousie, was born on April 22, 1812. He served as Governor General of India from January 12, 1848 to February 29, 1856. He decimated the Sikh rule of Lahore and merged territories like Avadh into the British empire. The rank of Marquis was conferred on him and he was awarded an annual pension of five thousand pounds. Lord Dalhousie died on December 19, 1860.

2 a hill station on the north bank of Ravi in district Gurdaspur. It is named after Lord Dalhousie. The British government built a summer resort here in 1853 AD after purchasing the hilly area from the Chamba state. Dalhousie is 51 miles north west of Pathankot and 74 miles away from Gurdaspur. It is at a height of 7687 feet above the sea level.

ਡਲਾ [dāla], **ਡਲੀ** [dāli] *n* piece, nugget, lump, small brick. 2 small piece of meat. See ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੇ ਡੋਲੇ.

3 *Skt* दल, lump of earth, small brick.

ਡਲੁਕਣਾ [dālhəkṇa] *v* overflow. 2 trickle, drip.

ਡਲੁਕਾ [dālhəka] drop fallen due to overflow. 2 drop fallen from the eye or the pen. 3 an eye-disease, due to which its liquid does not go into the nose because of the closure of the holes in the corner of the eye beside the nose. So it remains oozing out in the form of tears.

ਡੱਲ [dāll] *n* a bowl-shaped small container tied with ropes. It is used to draw water from the lower to the higher level for irrigation purposes.

ਡੱਲਾ [dālla] a village in police station and tehsil Sultanpur of Kapurthala state, situated three miles to the east of Lohian railway station. Prominent Sikhs like Bhai Lalo, Bhai Paro etc belonged to this village. Bhai Gurdas writes. "dālle vali sāgət bhari." The marriage of Guru Hargobind with Mata Damodari, daughter of Narayan Das, was also solemnised here on

Bhadon 22, Sammat 1661. A shrine stands at the place where the marriage ceremony was performed, but there is no priest.

Guru Arjan Dev got a well dug with steps leading down to the water level to mark the marriage ceremony of his son (Guru Hargobind), which still exists on the eastern side of the village. The shrine has fifteen ghumaons of land donated by the Kapurthala state. In Dalla the memorial of Bhai Lalo is also famous, which has freehold land of forty-two ghumaons.

2 a Jat Chief of Talwandi Sabo, whom Guru Gobind Singh blessed by staying in his village in Sammat 1762-63. He served the Guru with great dedication and devotion. At the holy place, where the Guru stayed, is a gurdwara, named Damdama Sahib.

Addressing Dalla, the tenth Guru bestowed upon the Malwa region the blessing that canals will flow, mangoes will grow, wheat will be harvested. This devoted follower was duly baptized by the Guru and was named Dalla Singh. See ਦਮਦਮਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ 1.

ਡੱਲਾਸਿੰਘ [dāllasīgh] See ਡੱਲਾ 2.

ਡੱਲੂ [dāllu] a follower of Guru Hargobind, resident of Burhanpur, who belonged to Chhura subcaste.

ਡੱਲੇਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ [dāllewālīā di mīṣal] one of the twelve misls of the Sikhs, whose chief was Sardar Gulab Singh Khatri, resident of village Dalleva (Bist Doab). Tara Singh, a Kang Jat, then became its chief, who captured many territories. The sardars of Mustafabad in Ambala district as well as of Badthal of Jalandhar district, belong to this misl.

ਡਵ [dāv] *Skt* दव *n* jungle fire, wild fire.

ਡਵਰੂ [dāvru] See ਡਉਰੂ.

ਡਵਿ [dāvī] with or through forest fire. "ṙṙṙ dāvī dādha kanu."—*sri ə m I*. 'stalk of rush plant

scorched by the jungle fire.’

ਡਵੱਕ [dāvək] See **ਡਮਕ** and **ਡਮੱਕ**. “dāvru dāvəke.”
—*akal*.

ਡਾਉ [dau] See **ਦਾਉ**.

ਡਾਉਲਾ [dəula] *n* who extracts gold or silver from the goldsmith’s furnace—ash. See **ਡਾਵਲਾ**.

ਡਾਇਣ [daɪɳ], **ਡਾਇਨਿ** [daɪni] *Skt* **ਡਾਕਿਨੀ** *n* witch, hag. “naraɳ dət bhane daɳ.”—*gōḍ m 5*.

ਡਾਂਸ [dās] *Skt* **ਵੱਝਿਨ੍** one with molar or grinder teeth. **2** stinging creature like a snake etc. **3** mosquito.

ਡਾਹ [dah] *Skt* **ਦਾਹ** *n* heat, burning.

ਡਾਹਣਾ [dahṇa], **ਡਾਹਨਾ** [dahna] *v* consign to fire, burn. **2** recline, spread i.e. “mōja dahna.” **3** *n* trunk of a tree, thick branch of a tree.

ਡਾਹਪਣ [dahpən] *n* heat, inflammation. **2** jealousy, malice.

ਡਾਹਪਣਿ [dahpəṇi] *in* malice, *in* jealousy. “dahpəṇi tənɪ suk nahi.”—*oākar*.

ਡਾਹਪਣੁ [dahpəṇu] See **ਡਾਹਪਣ**.

ਡਾਹੁਣਾ [dahūṇa] See **ਡਾਹਣਾ** 1 and 2.

ਡਾਕ [dak] *n* vomit, puke, spew. **2** shelter for riders or travellers; halt during a journey; an arrangement to rest a courier, and replace him with a new one. **3** an arrangement for distribution of mail (dak). “bahur dak me sudh tətka.”—*GPS*. **4** *E* Dock — wharf along the sea shore where passengers and baggage are loaded and unloaded.

ਡਾਂਕ [dāk] *n* sting, bite, cut with teeth (by scorpion or snake). **2** shining metallic piece which is fixed below jewels or gems to enhance their glitter.

ਡਾਕਟਰ [daktər] *E* doctor, learned person, scholar. **2** physician, surgeon.

ਡਾਕਣ ਬਾਹਣ [dākəṇ bahəṇ] *Dg n* riding carriage of a demoness. See **ਤਰਕ** 4.

ਡਾਕਣਾ [dākṇa] *v* vomit, puke.

ਡਾਕਣੀ [dākṇi] See **ਡਾਕਿਨੀ**.

ਡਾਕਰ [dākər] *n* fertile land of the best quality,

free from sand and shrubs.

ਡਾਕਾ [daka] *n* dacoity, robbery committed to grab money.

ਡਾਕਿ [daki], **ਡਾਕਿਨੀ** [dakiɳi] *Skt* **ਡਾਕਿਨੀ** *n* witch, evil spirit, demoness. “daki əcə kəhū sron dəkadək.”—*cəɪɪtr 405*.

ਡਾਕੀ [daki] *n* See **ਚੈਜਾ** and **ਛਰਦਿ**. **2** See **ਡਾਕਿਨੀ**. “daki ko cɪɪ kəchu nə lage cəɾənkəməl sərnaɪ.”—*asa m 5*. ‘A witch does not perceive i.e. ghosts and evil spirits can’t see.’ **3** *Dg adj* strong, powerful.

ਡਾਕੂ [daku] *n* robber, dacoit.

ਡਾਖੜਾ [dakhṛa], **ਡਾਖੜੋ** [dakhṛo] **ਦੁੱਖਪੂਰ** *adj* painful, grievous. “avəṇ vəṇṇəṇ dakhṛo.”—*sri ə m 1*. ‘cycle of birth and death is very painful.’

ਡਾਂਗ [dāg] *n* long bamboo stick, bludgeon.

ਡਾਂਗ ਡਗੁਸਾ [dāg dægusa] *n* fighting with bludgeons. **2** *adv* fighting with clubs, exchanging blows with clubs. “guru pure bɪɳ dāg dæguse.”—*BG*.

ਡਾਂਗਰ [dāgər] See **ਡੰਗਰ**.

ਡਾਂਗੀ [dāgi], **ਡਾਂਗੀਆ** [dāgia] *adj* who keeps a club or a bludgeon. **2** *n* macebearer, gatekeeper. “pap pūn jacc dāgia.”—*məla namdev*.

ਡਾਜੁ [daju] See **ਦਾਜੁ**.

ਡਾਟ [daṭ] *n* cork used to close the mouth of a bottle etc., stopper.¹ **2** temporary structure to serve as a scaffold for constructing an arch. **3** arch. **4** See **ਡਾਟਣਾ**.

ਡਾਟ [dāt] *n* threat, frown, rebuke, pressure.

ਡਾਟਨਾ [daṭəna] *v* cork. **2** close. **3** rebuke, threaten. “bɪɳ daṭe ɪh sikh nə lehi.”—*NP*.

ਡਾਂਡ [dāḍ], **ਡਾਂਡਾ** [dāḍa] *n* punishment, chastisement. “jəm ke dukh dāḍ.”—*bɪla m 5*. “mɪle jəmdāḍ.”—*suhi m 5*. **2** penalty, fine.

ਡਾਡੀ [dadi], **ਡਾਂਡੀ** [dāḍi] *Skt* **ਵਧਿਡਨ੍** *adj* who keeps a bludgeon. **2** *n* Yam, the messenger of death. **3** gate keeper. **4** an official, who measures land with a measuring chain. “nəu daḍi dəs

¹This cork is made from the soft layer of the bark of a cork tree. It is so called due to the name of the tree.

mūsaph dhavəhɪ.”—*suhi kəbir*. ‘There are nine treasures and ten organs.’ 5 an improvised boat-shaped palanquin, provided with sticks on both sides. The porters place these sticks on their shoulders to carry the palanquin. Such a carriage is generally used on arduous tracks in the hills.

ਡਾਂਡੇ [dāḍe] *adj* punished, convicted. “Ia maɪa ke dāḍe.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਡਾਢ [dāḍh] *n* molar, grinder tooth. 2 combustion, inflammation. 3 extreme pressure, rigidity. e.g. “mē teri dāḍh nəhī jhəl səkda.”

ਡਾਢ [dāḍh] *S* blaze.

ਡਾਢਸ [dāḍhəs] *n* firmness, courage. “dāḍhəs ke əpne mən ko.”—*krɪsən*.

ਡਾਢਾ [dāḍha] *adj* firm, strong, powerful. *S* ਡਾਢੇ. “jɪs da sahɪb dāḍha hoɪ.”—*bɪla m 3 var 7*. 2 burnt. 3 *n* fire, blaze.

ਡਾਢਾਲ [dāḍhal] *Dg n* boar with tusks.

ਡਾਢੀ [dāḍhi] *n* beard, hanging root of a banyan tree. *Skt* दाढ़िका. 2 *adj* spiteful, jealous. “dāḍhi ke rəkheyən ki dāḍhisi rəhɪt chati.”—*bhuṣəṇ*. ‘Muslims having beard feel jealous of Shivaji.’ 3 loud sound, high pitched voice. “baṇi koi dāḍhi jəpde hən koi həuli jəpde hən.”—*bhəgtavli*. 4 feminine of ਡਾਢਾ e.g. “menū dāḍhi səṯṯ vəjji hē.”

ਡਾਢੀ ਹੂੰ ਡਾਢਾ [dāḍhi hū dāḍha] *adj* strongest of the strong; mightiest. “hərɪ dāḍhi hū dāḍhɪa.”—*var sri m 4*.

ਡਾਣਾ [dāṇa] *adj* wide open, spread out. “aɪ hē jan kɪdhō muh dāṇe.”—*krɪsən*.

ਡਾਨ [dān] *Skt* दंड *n* punishment. “jāke cakər kəu nahi dānu.”—*gəu m 5*. 2 land revenue, octroi, (state) tax. “an ko manke dān ko devət.”—*GPS*.

ਡਾਨਉ [dānəu] punish. 2 ਡਾਨਉ (I) punish. “səta manəu duta dānəu.”—*ram kəbir*.

ਡਾਨੁ [dānu] See ਡਾਨ.

ਡਾਬਰ [dābər] See ਡਬਰਾ.

ਡਾਬਰੁ [dābərɪ] See ਡਾਂਵੜ. 2 See ਡਬਰਾ.

ਡਾਭ [dābh] *n* a type of spear grass. 2 mango’s spike, bloom of the mango tree.

ਡਾਮਰ [dāmər] *Skt n* scripture of magical incantations composed by Lord Shiv numbering five in Varahi Tantar i.e. yogdāmər, ṣɪvḍāmər, durgadāmər, sarsvətḍāmər and brəhmḍāmər. 2 *adj* unique, exquisite.

ਡਾਮਰੀ [dāmri] *adj* expert in practising magical incantations. 2 tabor, two-sided drum. “dāhəkk dāmri uṯhə.”—*ramav*. ‘The sound of the tabor rises.’

ਡਾਮਰੁ [dāmərɪ], ਡਾਮਰੁ [dāmru] See ਡਮਰੁ. 2 sound produced by a tabor.

ਡਾਮਾਡੋਲ [dāmaḍol] See ਡਾਂਵਾਂਡੋਲ.

ਡਾਮਾਰ [dāmar] tabor, two-sided drum. See ਡਮਰੁ. “kɪ dāmar bajē.”—*dətt*.

ਡਾਰ [dār] *n* branch of a tree, tree-trunk. “tərvəru ek ənət dār sakha.”—*ram kəbir*. ‘Brahma is a tree while the entire universe forms its trunks and branches.’ 2 row, line, as “kəbutrā di dār, mɪɪgā di dār.” 3 band, gang. “bɪn dər bɪɪṯhi dār.”—*oōkar*. ‘For want of God’s fear the gathering of the people met with ruin.’ 4 See ਡਾਰਨ.

ਡਾਰਨ [dārən], ਡਾਰਨਾ [dārna] *v* put in, insert. 2 throw, fling, give up. “mən te kəbəhu nə dārəu.”—*dev m 5*. “nanək sərənɪ cərən-kəmlən ki tum nə dārəhu prəbhu kərte.”—*məla m 5*. “kəlməl dārən mənəhɪ sədharən.”—*dev m 5*.

ਡਾਰਾ [dāra] threw, flung. 2 *n* branch of a tree, bough, trunk.

ਡਾਰਿ [dārɪ] to a branch. “bənphəl pake bhɪɪ gɪrəhɪ bəhɪɪ nə lagəhɪ dārɪ.”—*s kəbir*. 2 by casting; by putting in. “məṯuki dārɪdhəri.”—*bɪla chət m 1*. meaning ‘shed modesty.’

ਡਾਰੀ [dāri] threw, abandoned. 2 by throwing away, by forsaking, by abandoning. “maɪaməgən cəle səbhɪ dāri.”—*səvəye sri mukhvək m 5*. ‘Votaries of wealth, have

departed leaving it behind.' 3 *n* branch, twig, bough. "br̥h̥əm̥u pati b̥is̥ənu d̥ari."—*asa k̥abir*.

ਡਾਲ [d̥al] *n* cholera. 2 puke. 3 *Skt* branch. "peḍ muḍha hū k̥əṭ̥iṭa t̥is̥u d̥al suk̥āde."—*var g̥əu I m 4*.

ਡਾਲਨਾ [d̥aləna] *v* put in, insert. 2 throw, shed. 3 *n* dice. 4 rectangular, hexagonal or octagonal piece of wood or metal, on which numbers, signs or dots are marked. By throwing the dice, people find auspicious or inauspicious answers to their questions. See ਪਰੀਛਾ 2.

ਡਾਲਾ [d̥ala] *n* tree-trunk. See ਡਾਲ 3. "dala s̥iṭu peḍa g̥əṭ̥kav̥əṭ̥i."—*asa k̥abir*. 2 put in, inserted in. See ਡਾਲਨਾ.

ਡਾਲੀ [d̥ali] put, inserted. See ਡਾਲਨਾ. 2 *n* branch, twig. See ਡਾਲ 3. "m̥əl̥i t̥əkh̥ət b̥əṭ̥ha s̥ə d̥ali."—*var ram 3*. 'He has occupied Guru Nanak's throne, which has several hundred branches.' "d̥ali lage t̥iṇi j̥ən̥əmu g̥əv̥aṭ̥a."—*maru solhe m 3*. 'The Creator is the origin (tree) and the deities (gods and goddesses) are His branches.' 3 a bucket decorated with fruit and flowers etc, that is presented to a saintly person or offered to a friend. "m̥ali r̥əc d̥ali ko lyae."—*GPS*.

ਡਾਵਰ [d̥avər] See ਡਵਰ. 2 See ਡਾਵਰਾ.

ਡਾਵਰਾ [d̥avra], ਡਾਂਵਰਾ [d̥āvra] *n* child, boy. See ਡਾਵੜੇ. 2 left-handed, one who uses his left hand in place of the right hand. *S* ਡਾਬੜ.

ਡਾਵਰੂ [d̥avəru] See ਡਮਰੂ, ਡੌਰੂ.

ਡਾਵਲਾ [d̥avla] *n* extractor of gold or silver from a goldsmith's furnace-ash. See ਡਾਉਲਾ. "cuṇ cuṇ j̥haṭ̥əṭ̥ k̥əḍḍh̥iən, r̥et v̥ic̥əhu s̥uṭ̥iṇa d̥avle."—*c̥əḍḍi 3*.

ਡਾਵੜਾ [d̥avra], ਡਾਂਵੜਾ [d̥āvra], ਡਾਵੜੀ [d̥avri], ਡਾਵੜੇ [d̥avro] *Dg n* son, daughter, boy, girl. "kulalu br̥ahma c̥ətur̥mukh d̥āvra."—*m̥əla namdev*. 'The boy is sculpted by Brahma, the sculptor.'

ਡਾਵਾਂਡੋਲ [d̥avāḍol] *adj* unsteady, wavering, insecure, unstable.

ਡਿਉਚ [d̥iud̥h] See ਡਿਉਚਾ.

ਡਿਉਚਾ [d̥iud̥ha] *adj* half plus one, one and a half. 2 *n* one and a half times' table. 3 a poetic metre, also named dubhāgi and m̥əd̥ənh̥ər. It has four feet, each foot having forty matras; the first pause being on the tenth matra, the second on the eighteenth, the third on the thirty-second and the fourth on the last, the third and fourth feet alliterate; each foot begins with two l̥əgh̥us and ends with one g̥uru.

Example:

k̥əlgid̥h̥ər svami ət̥əryami
j̥o s̥iṭ̥ p̥e n̥iṭ̥ j̥ hath dh̥ərə, s̥əbh̥ duk̥kh̥ h̥ərə.
k̥ər r̥ək̥ən̥ r̥aja, d̥eṭ̥ s̥əməja,
s̥yal̥ən̥ ko s̥əm̥ s̥iḡh̥ k̥ərə, b̥əl̥ t̥ej̥ bh̥ərə...

(b) Its 2nd form has each foot with thirty-six matras, the first pause being on the sixteenth, the second on the next twelfth and the third on the last eighth matra. At the 2nd and 3rd pauses, there are two gurus each with alliteration; each foot begins with two l̥əgh̥us.

Example:

p̥ər-upkar rat̥ d̥iṇ̥ k̥ərda, dh̥ərə n̥ə m̥ən̥ h̥ək̥ara,
g̥uru da pyara. bh̥uj̥b̥əl̥ sath̥ k̥əm̥ave rozi, k̥əde
n̥ə h̥əṭ̥h̥ p̥əsara, b̥iṇ̥ k̥əṭ̥ara...

(c) Its 3rd form is a poetic metre named ph̥əṇ̥iṣ. Its characteristics are - four feet, each foot has forty-two matras, the first pause is on the tenth matra, while the second, third, fourth and fifth pauses come after every eighth matras closing with two gurus. The first three pauses have mutual alliteration, as do the 4th and 5th pauses among themselves.

Example:

j̥iṇ̥ m̥ən̥m̥əṭ̥i tyagi, g̥urum̥əṭ̥i pagi,
b̥h̥e ənuragi, ṣ̥ri gurubani, jo suk̥hdani...
ਡਿਉਚੀ [d̥iud̥hi] *adj* one and a half times. 2 *n* gateway (for entrance to a house), porch, antechamber. 3 principal gateway of a royal palace.

ਡਿਉਚੀਵਾਲਾ [d̪iʊd̪hivala] See ਡੋਚੀ ਵਾਲਾ.

ਡਿਸ [d̪is] *Skt* दृश् sight, eyesight, vision. 2 eye. ਡਿਸਣੁ [d̪isəṇu] *S* be seen, be visible, be within view.

ਡਿਸੰਦਾ [d̪isəda], ਡਿਸੰਦੋ [d̪isədo] *adj* visible, within sight. See ਡਿਸ. “se əkhr̪iā b̪iān̪i j̪ini d̪isədo map̪iri.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਡਿਕਰ [d̪ikər], ਡਿੰਕਾਰ [d̪iṅkar] See ਡਕਾਰ. “ph̪iṛət kəh̪ūrən d̪ikrət d̪akən̪i.”—*cəṛitr 405*. “d̪akni d̪iṅkəṛ.”—*ramav*.

ਡਿਖ [d̪ikh] See ਡਿਸ. 2 See ਡਿੱਖ.

ਡਿਖਾ [d̪ikha] I may see. “mudəs d̪ikha p̪iṛ keh̪ia.”—*jet chāt m 5*. 2 show (me), give a glimpse.

ਡਿਖਾਉ [d̪ikhau] See ਡੇਖਾਉ.

ਡਿਖੰਦੋ [d̪ikhədo] *S* ਡਿਸੰਦੋ. ਦੇਖੰਦੋ. “p̪iri d̪ikhədo ta j̪ivsa.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਡਿੱਖ [d̪ikkh] a village in police station and tehsil Mansa, district Barnala of Patiala state, situated seven miles to the north-east of Maurh railway station. Guru Tegbahadur arrived at a place one furlong to the north-west of this village on his way to the Malwa region while enlightening the people with his message. A pacca house is built near this memorial. There is no priest to look after it.

ਡਿਗ [d̪ig] See ਡਿਗਣਾ. 2 *Skt* निग according to Bhagvat a majestic king, of Nrig Ikshvaku dynasty, who performed many ritualistic sacrifices on the bank of river Payoshani. One cow, donated by him, returned to his herd, which he redonated. The Brahman who received this offering at first cursed king Nrig to turn into a large-sized lizard. This lizard was liberated from the curse by Krishan. “ek bhup chətri d̪ig nama.”—*kr̪isən*. See ਨਿਗ.

ਡਿੰਗ [d̪iṅ] *n* bend, curve. 2 See ਡਿੱਘ.

ਡਿਗਣਾ [d̪igna], ਡਿਗਨਾ [d̪igna] *v* fall, decline. “d̪ige nə d̪ole kət-hu nə dhavē.”—*ram m 5*.

ਡਿਗਰੀ [d̪igri] *E* degree *n* status, rank. 2 grade.

3 testimonial received on passing an examination. 4 decree – a legal order issued by a court, that authorises a party to the suit to have some relief or power.

ਡਿੰਗਲ [d̪iṅgəl] *v* a dialect of Rajputana, in which Bhat Charan etc used to compose verses. Now this dialect seems to vary a lot from the current language. 2 *adj* mean. 3 condemned. ਡਿੰਗਾ [d̪iṅga] *adj* bent, curved. 2 *n* a town in tehsil Kharia of district Gujarat, which is now situated on the Lalamusa-Malakval railway line. 3 See ਨਾਨਕਸਰ 2.

ਡਿੰਘ [d̪iṅh] *n* ਦਿ-ਅੰਘਿ. two paces; distance equal to two steps. i.e. equal to one and a half yards.

ਡਿਠ [d̪iṭh] *n* vision, sight, view.

ਡਿਠਮੁ [d̪iṭhəmu] saw, observed.

ਡਿਠੜਾ [d̪iṭhṛa] saw.

ਡਿਠੜਿਆਂ [d̪iṭhṛiā] by seeing.

ਡਿਠੜੇ [d̪iṭhṛo], ਡਿਠਾ [d̪iṭha], ਡਿਠੁ [d̪iṭhu] saw, “d̪iṭhṛo həbh ṭhar.”—*var gəu 2 m 5*. “d̪iṭha səbhū səsaru.”—*var gəu 2 m 5*. “jəgət jəṛēda d̪iṭhu mē.”—*var sor m 3*.

ਡਿਠੇ [d̪iṭhe] saw. “d̪iṭhe səbhē thav.”—*phunhe m 5*.

ਡਿਠੈ [d̪iṭhe] on seeing. “d̪iṭhe mukət nə hovəi.”—*var vəd m 3*.

ਡਿਠੋਮ [d̪iṭhom] saw. 2 I observed.

ਡਿੰਡਿਮ [d̪iṅd̪im] *Skt* डण्डिम *n* two-sided small drum played with hand that produces onomatopoeic sound; proclamation made with the beat of a drum.

ਡਿਨ [d̪in] See ਦਿਨ. 2 See ਦੇਣਾ, ਦਾਨ.

ਡਿਨਾ [d̪ina] gave, donated. “maṅṅiku moh̪i mau d̪ina.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਡਿੰਬ [d̪iṅb] *Skt* डिम्ब *n* public disorder, riot. 2 egg. 3 lung. 4 fear, terror.

ਡਿੰਬੀ [d̪iṅbi] *n* beggar's bowl; bowl used by a mendicant.

ਡਿੰਭ [d̪iṅbh] *Skt* दम्भ *n* hypocrisy. “d̪iṅbh kərə əp̪ni pət khvəhē.”—*səvəye 33*. 2 *Skt* डिम्भ *adj*

foolish, ignorant. 3 *n* child. “kūbhi dībh sūḍ bhujdāḍe.”—*GPS*. ‘arms like the trunk of a young elephant.’ 4 egg.

ਡਿੱਭਜ [dībhəj] come out of egg; born from egg; bird, snake etc.

ਡਿੱਭੀ [dībhi] *adj* hypocrite.

ਡਿਮਡਿਮੀ [dīmḍīmi] See ਡਿੱਡਿਮ.

ਡਿਲਾਰਾ [dīlārā] *adj* having robust physique, tall. “bhəṭ chajəṭ hē əṭī dīl dīlārē.”—*krīṣən*.

ਡਿੱਲਾ [dīllā] See ਸੁਪ੍ਰਿਯਾ.

ਡਿਵਢਾ [dīvdhā] one and a half times, one and a half. “dīvdhā cunəṭ bhəi tūpkhānā.”—*cārīṭr* 332. ‘decided upon artillery.’ 2 See ਡਿਉਢਾ.

ਡਿਵਢੀ [dīvdhi], ਡਿਵਢੀ [dīvdhi] See ਡਿਉਢੀ.

ਡਿਵੈ [dīvə] gives, may give. “kurək jese nad suṇī srəvəṇī hīu dīvə.”—*asa chət m 5*.

ਡਿੜ [dīṛ] See ਦ੍ਰਿੜ. “dīṛ jīvdhar.”—*gurusobha*. ‘resolved in the mind.’

ਡੀ [dī] transform of ਦੀ (of). 2 *Skt vr* fly in the air.

ਡੀਅਰ [dīər] or ਡੀਹਰ [dīhər] *adj* flying in the air (sky). See ਡੀ. 2 *n* vulture, kite. “dīhər dəl kak cil jēbuk kəral bhil.”—*səloh*. 3 demoness, mentioned in Purans as one who loiters in the sky. “māsan bhut dīər kul nacē.”—*səloh*. “dīhər nīṭai muḥī phakīo re.”—*ṭoḍī m 5*. ‘devoured me like a demoness.’

ਡੀਹ [dīh] *P* ਦੇਹ *n* town, village. 2 remains of a ruined village. “jəgəl me 1k dīh purānī.”—*GPS*.

ਡੀਹਰ [dīhər] See ਡੀਅਰ.

ਡੀਹੜਾ [dīhṛā], ਡੀਹੁ [dīhu] *S* ਡੀਹੁ *Pkt* ਦਿਅਰੋ *Skt* ਦਿਵਸ *n* day. “jo jo vājne dīhṛā suo umər həṭh pəvānhī.”—*s fərid*.

ਡੀਕ [dīk] *n* satiety, saturation. 2 flame of fire. “dīk əgəṇī ki uṭhī.”—*cārīṭr 195*. 3 eyelid; cataract. 4 long sip, draught taken in one breath.

ਡੀਗ [dīg] *n* sense of fall, decline; downfall. See ਡੀਗਿ. 2 an ancient town in Bharatpur state, which has a beautiful tank and two buildings

named Savan and Bhadon, with attractive singing fountains in them. There exists an old fort there. Deeg is situated between Bharatpur and Mathura.

ਡੀਗਿ [dīgī] *n* pride. 2 boast, vaunt. 3 bend, curve.

ਡੀਗਨ [dīgən] *n* downfall, decline; act of falling. “dīgən ḍola təu ləu.”—*asa m 5*.

ਡੀਗਨਡੋਲਾ [dīgəṇḍola] state of wavering or being unsteady. See ਡੀਗਨ.

ਡੀਗਰ [dīgər] *adj* arrogant, boastful.

ਡੀਗਿ [dīgī] having fallen, on falling. See ਡੀਗ. “re mən dīgī nə ḍolie.”—*səva m 1*. “mənū dīgī ḍolī nə jai kət-hī.”—*bīlā chət m 1*.

ਡੀਘ [dīgh] See ਡਿੰਘ.

ਡੀਠ [dīṭh] See ਡਿਠ. 2 on looking. “mera kəməlu bigse sət dīṭh.”—*mali m 5*.

ਡੀਠਾ [dīṭhā] See ਡਿਠਾ. “kevēḍu vēḍa dīṭhā hoī.”—*sodəru*.

ਡੀਠਿ [dīṭhī] *n* sight, vision. “chike pər teri bəhutu dīṭhī.”—*bəsət kəbir*.

ਡੀਠਿਆ [dīṭhiā] saw. 2 came to sight. “kər kəpəhī sīru ḍol nēṇī nə dīṭhiā.”—*jet chət m 5*.

ਡੀਠੀ [dīṭhi] *n* saw. “sakət ki bīdhi nēnəhu dīṭhi.”—*ram m 5*.

ਡੀਠੁ [dīṭhu] See ਡਿਠੁ. “jesa sətīguru suṇida teso hī me dīṭhu.”—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਡੀਠੁਲਾ [dīṭhulā] saw, have seen. “vīrle kahu dīṭhulā.”—*dhəna namdev*.

ਡੀਠੇ [dīṭhe] See ਡਿਠੇ. “koṭī phēla dərsən gur dīṭhe.”—*ṭoḍī m 5*.

ਡੀਡ [dīd] *n* line, streak.

ਡੀਢ [dīdḥ] *adj* firm, determined, strong.

ਡੀਨ [dīn] See ਡਿਨਾ. 2 See ਦੀਨ. 3 *Skt n* flight.

ਡੀ ਬੋਈ [dī boī] See ਢਬਾਈ.

ਡੀਮਡਾਮ [dīmḍam] *n* ostentation, luxurious living.

ਡੀਲ [dīl] *n* body's height, stature. 2 physique, body.

ਡੀਲਾ [dīlā] *n* a kind of weed that grows in wet soil during the rainy season. It grows particularly

in paddy fields.

ਡੀਲਾਰਾ [dīlārā] *adj* having good physique; tall.

ਡੁਸਕਣਾ [ḍusəkṇā] *v* sob; weep with hiccups.

ਡੁਸਕਾ [ḍuska] *n* sobbing. 2 sigh of grief.

ਡੁਕਡੁਕੀ [ḍukḍuki] *n* small and light two faced tabourine producing sound on beating with laced knots.

ਡੁਕਰਾ [ḍukrā] See ਡੋਕਰਾ.

ਡੁੱਕਣਾ [ḍukṇā] *v* hit, strike the target.

ਡੁੱਕਾ [ḍukka] *n* clenched fist, punch. 2 See ਡੁਕਾ.

ਡੁਖ [ḍukh], ਡੁਖੜਾ [ḍukḥṛā] *n* pain, suffering. *S*

ਡੁਖੁ. “ḍukhe koṛṭ nā ḍukh.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

“hābhe ḍukḥṛe ulah.”—*var jet*.

ਡੁਖੀ [ḍukhi] *adj* grieved. “ḍukhi reṅṅṅ vīhāṛ.”—*s fārid*.

ਡੁਖੁ [ḍukhu] See ਡੁਖ.

ਡੁਗਡੁਗੀ [ḍugḍugi] See ਡੁਕਡੁਕੀ. See ਡਿੰਡਿਮ.

ਡੁੱਗਰ [ḍuggār] See ਡੁਗਰ.

ਡੁੱਕਰ [ḍuṅṅār] See ਡੁਗਰ. “əḡe ḍūṅṅār dhūdhli.”

—*m 1 bāno*.

ਡੁਡਹੁ [ḍuḍəhu] *n* sob, hiccupp, sigh.

ਡੁਡਹੁਲਿੱਕਾ [ḍuḍəhulikka] *adjs* sobbing, weeping with hiccups. “ḍuḍəhulikka mā poche.”—*BG*.

‘Dhruv asks his mother, sobbing.’

ਡੁੱਡਾ [ḍuḍḍā] *adj* lame, lameness.

ਡੁੱਚੀ [ḍuḍḍhi] a village in police station Ladwa,

tehsil Thanesar, district Karnal. A gurdwara in

memory of Guru Tegbahadur stands in this

village. It was built in Sammat 1980, with

collective effort put in by the villagers with

great devotion. It is situated 10 miles to the

east of Kurukshetar railway station and is two

miles away from the G. T. Road.

ਡੁਧੁ [ḍudhu] *S n* curd, yoghurt.

ਡੁਬਕੀ [ḍubāki] *n* dive, action of submerging in

water, dip. 2 short-statured wild duck, which

dives a lot in water.

ਡੁਬਣਾ [ḍubṇā] *v* submerge into water, sink. 2 set

(used for the sun). 3 be destroyed. 4 get

absorbed, get engrossed.

ਡੁਬਣਿ [ḍubəṅṅ] of sinking. “berē ḍubəṅṅ nahī bhəu.”—*səva m 1*.

ਡੁਬਦਾ [ḍubda] *adv* drowning, sinking. “ḍubde pathəru melīlēhu.”—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਡੁਬਿ [ḍubṭ] having sunk. “ḍubṭ mue bəḡ bəpūre.”—*var vəd m 3*.

ਡੁਬਿਯਾ [ḍubṭiya] *n* dive, dip. “jəb ḍubṭiya kəhī bhupəṭī lina.”—*cəṛṭṭr 366*.

ਡੁਬੰਦਾ [ḍubəḍā], ਡੁਬੰਦੇ [ḍubəḍo] *adv* sinking. *adj*

who sinks/drowns. “jo ḍubəḍo apṭ, so tərāe kṛṅ

khe?”—*var maru 2 m 5*. ‘How can a drowning

person be the saviour of others?’

ਡੁੱਬੀ [ḍubbi] See ਡੁਬਿਯਾ.

ਡੁੱਭ [ḍūbh], ਡੁੱਮ [ḍūm] *n* deep pit within a stream, reservoir tank formed by a river. 2 cavity in

the ground; pit.

ਡੁਮਣਾ [ḍumṇā], ਡੁੱਮਣਾ [ḍūmṇā], ਡੁਮਣੀ [ḍumṇī],

ਡੁਮਣੋ [ḍumṇo] *adj* double-minded, in two minds,

diffident, hesitant. “hās cəlsi ḍūmṇā.”—*suhī*

fārid. Here hās means a living soul. “hābhi

vəṅṇā ḍumṇī.”—*sri m 1*.

ਡੁੱਮਿ [ḍūmṭ] in the pit. “ḡəḍe ḍūmṭ pəiasu.”

—*var sri m 5*.

ਡੁੱਮੁ [ḍūmu] See ਡੁੱਮ.

ਡੁਮੇਟਾ [ḍuməṭā] of a low-caste family. “ṭku

ḍuməṭā nal he.”—*JSBB*.

ਡੁਮੇਲੀ [ḍumeli] a village in the Kapurthala state.

See ਬੰਡਸਾਹਿਬ 5.

ਡੁਰਾਉਣਾ [ḍuraṭṇā], ਡੁਰਿਆਉਣਾ [ḍurīaṭṇā] *v*

attach with a string. See ਡੋਰਾਉਣਾ. “ḡhore səḡ

lin ḍurīaṭṭ.”—*GPS*.

ਡੁਲਨਾ [ḍulnā] See ਡੁਲੁਣਾ. 2 See ਡੋਲਨਾ.

ਡੁਲੁਣਾ [ḍulṇā] *v* spill; flow. 2 scatter, disperse.

ਡੁੱਲਤ [ḍullət] shaky. See ਡੋਲਤ.

ਡੁ [ḍu] *adj* two. 2 transform of ਦੂ. See ਦੂ.

ਡੁੰ [ḍū] *part* from. 2 transform of ਦੁੰ. See ਦੁੰ.

ਡੁਇ [ḍui] *adj* two. “sukh ḡhəṭau ḍui.”—*var*

maru 2 m 5. ‘pleasure is just momentary.’

ਡੁਕਾ [ḍuka] *n* clenched fist with the thumb

pressed between the pointing finger and the

middle finger. "lat musəṭɪ ɖukən pərhərhi."
—səloh.

ਫੁਗਰ [ɖugər], **ਫੁੰਗਰ** [ɖūgər] *Dgn* mountain, hill.
Skt तुङ्गगिरि high mountain. "ɪkɪ bən məhɪ
besəhɪ ɖugərɪ əsthanu."—*ram ə m 1. 2 n* hill-
top, hillock.

ਫੁਗਰਦਾਸ [ɖugərdas] a devoted follower of Guru
Ram Das from Takiar subcaste.

ਫੁਗਰਿ [ɖugərɪ] at the hilltop. "ɖugərɪ vasuɪkha
ghəni."—*oəkar*. ɖugər means arrogance in this
context. **2** in the mountain.

ਫੁੰਗਰੁ [ɖūgəru] See **ਫੁੰਗਰ**. "ɖūgəru dekhɪ
ɖəravno."—*sri ə m 1*. Here it means the next
world.

ਫੁੰਘਾ [ɖūgha] *adj* deep; fathomless.

ਫੁਜਰੋ [ɖujro], **ਫੁਜੜਾ** [ɖujɾa], **ਫੁਜੜੇ** [ɖujɾə], **ਫੁਜਾ**
[ɖuja], **ਫੁਜੋ** [ɖujo] *adj* the other. "koɪ nə dɪsə
ɖujro."—*sri chət m 5*.

ਫੁਢ [ɖuɖh] See **ਡਿਉਢਾ** and **ਡੇਢ**.

ਫੁਨਾ [ɖuna] See **ਡੋਨਾ**.

ਫੁਬਨਾ [ɖubna] *v* See **ਫੁਬਣਾ**. "ɖubət pahən, prəbhu
mere lije."—*suhi m 5*.

ਫੁਬਿ [ɖubɪ] after sinking. "ɖubɪ mue əhəkari."
—*ram ə m 3*.

ਫੁਮ [ɖum], **ਫੁੰਮ** [ɖūm] *Skt* डम, डोम and डोष. These
three terms are used in Sanskrit for member
of a low-caste of Muslim as well as of Hindu
bards. Bhai Mardana, an ardent devotee of
Guru Nanak Dev, belonged to this caste. The
rebeck players, Satta and Balwand etc, were
also ɖums. See, the heading of the third var of
Ramkali, viz:

"ramkəli ki var raɪ bəlvəɖɪ tətha sətə ɖumɪ
akhi."

ਫੁਮਣਾ [ɖumṇa] See **ਫੁੰਮਣਾ**. **2 n** a species of honey
bee found in the hills. It is large in size and
chases (the attacker) furiously.

ਫੁਮਿ [ɖumɪ] the ɖum, the ɖums. See **ਫੁਮ**.

ਡੇਉ [ɖeu] give, hand over.

ਡੇਉਢਾ [ɖeuɖha] See **ਡਿਉਢਾ**.

ਡੇਉਢੀ [ɖeuɖhi] See **ਡਿਉਢੀ**.

ਡੇਉ [ɖeu] giving, (I) give. "anən ɖeu cɪt."—*var
jet*.

ਡੇਈ [ɖei] (I) give. "ɖei sɪsu utarɪ."—*var maru
2 m 5*. "...offer (my) head in sacrifice."

ਡੇਹ [ɖeh] *Skt* देह, दिव n day. See *E* day. "nanək
melu nə cukəi rati ətə ɖeh."—*var sor m 3. 2* See
ਦੇਹ. **3** The term ɖehvala əphsər (the officer of
the day) has become popular in the Indian
Army.

ਡੇਹਮੁ [ɖehmu] See **ਖਖਰ** and **ਡੇਮੁ**.

ਡੇਹਰਾ [ɖehra] See *ਦੇਹਰਾ*.

ਡੇਹਰਾਸਾਹਿਬ [ɖehrasahɪb] a gurdwara in memory
of Guru Nanak Dev situated to the north of
village Lohar in police station Sarahali, tehsil
Tarn Taran, district Amritsar. It is situated about
one and a half mile west of village Jamarae.
Initially the village was named Patthevind. Guru
Nanak's father Baba Mehta Kalu belonged to
this village, but he lived in Talwandi because
of his job. First of all, Guru Hargobind got this
holy place built in memory of Guru Nanak Dev.
Now a beautiful shrine has come up here. An
organising committee has been constituted by
the people of the region for the development
of the gurdwara. Sardar Bhan Singh of Jamarae
has performed commendable service for the
shrine on the persuasion of the people of the
area. A Khalsa Middle School has come up
close to the gurdwara, and it has a pucca
building. This holy place is situated ten miles to
the south-east of Tarn Taran railway station.
The annual religious congregation is held on the
full moon day of Chet, Harh and Kattak. **2** See
ਦੇਹਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਡੇਹਰਾ ਬਾਬਾ ਨਾਨਕ [ɖehra baba nanək] See *ਦੇਹਰਾ
ਬਾਬਾ ਨਾਨਕ*.

ਡੇਹਲਾ [ɖehla] See **ਡੇਲਾ**.

ਡੇਹਲੋਂ [ɖehlō] a town in tehsil and district
Ludhiana, which itself is a police station. It is

situated about two miles to the east of Kila Raipur railway station. To the north there is a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind near this village. The Guru stayed here while going from Jagera to Gujjarwal. Only a memorial stands there.

ਡੇਹਿ [dɛhɪ] See **ਡੇਹ** 1. **2** gives. “jɪu tən kolu piɾiɛ rətu nə bhori dɛhɪ.”—*var sor m 3*.

ਡੇਹੀਆਂ [dɛhiã] I (female) give. “tɪsu aɣe mənʊ dɛhiã.”—*jet chõt m 5*.

ਡੇਕ [dɛk] a rivulet which emerges from the slope of the mountain on the boundary of Jammu and Sialkot and merges with river Ravi after flowing through the districts of Gujranwala and Sheikhpura. This stream remains flooded for several days during the rainy season. **2** *Skt* **दूक** *n* chinaberry, a shady tree with leaves like those of margosa tree (nīm). Its wood is very light and soft. Musical instruments like sitar, guitar etc are made of its wood. Its fruit is beneficial for the treatment of piles. *L* *Melia Sempervirens*.

ਡੇਖਣ [dɛkhəɳ] *v* see. “dɛkhəɳ ku mustaku.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਡੇਖਣਹਾਰ [dɛkhəɳhar] *adj* who sees. “dɛkhe dɛkhəɳhar.”—*maru ə m 1*.

ਡੇਖਾਉ [dɛkhau] (I) see, may see. “mukh dɛkhau pələk chəɟɪ.”—*var jet. 2* viewer. **3** only for showing.

ਡੇਖੁ [dɛkhu] see, look. “bɪa nehu kuɾava dɛkhu.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਡੇਖੇ [dɛkhe] sees, looks. See **ਡੇਖਣਹਾਰ**.

ਡੇਗਣਾ [dɛgɳa], **ਡੇਗਨਾ** [dɛgɳa] *v* fell, throw.

ਡੇਡਰੋ [dɛdɾo] *Dg n* frog, toad. *Skt* **ददूर**.

ਡੇਢ [dɛdʰ] *adj* one and a half.

ਡੇਢਮਾਸੀਆ ਤਾਪ [dɛdʰmasia tap] See **ਤਾਪ** (ਕ).

ਡੇਮੂ [dɛmhu] *n* two mouths; a poisonous creature which pricks with its stings grown on its mouth and back. **2** wasp. **3** yellow hornet.

ਡੇਰ [dɛr] See **ਦੇਰ**.

ਡੇਰਾ [dɛra] *n* dwelling place. “dɛɟa dɛra ɪhu nəhi.”—*bavən. 2* tent.

ਡੇਰਾ ਨਾਨਕ [dɛra nanək], **ਡੇਰਾ ਬਾਬਾ ਨਾਨਕ** [dɛra baba nanək] See **ਦੇਹਰਾ ਬਾਬਾ ਨਾਨਕ**.

ਡੇਰੀ [dɛri] See **ਦੇਰੀ**. **2 n** two-sided small drum. “dɛmækk dɛmɟeri.”—*cõɟi 2. 3 adj* curved, bent. “bõke bal pag sɪɾɪ dɛri.”—*sor rəvɪdas*.

ਡੇਲਾ [dɛla] *n* eyeball. **2** unripe fruit of wild caper. **3** jasmine like plant that has white flowers. It blooms fully in winter. It is also called Bela. *L* *Jasminum Pubescens*. In Sanskrit it is called *kūḍ*.

ਡੇਲੀਆ [dɛliã] *n* a flowery plant that generally grows at a cold place. As of marigold plant, its flowers are of many colours. *Dahlia*. Its roots are like bulbs of esculent tuberous root, which when sown grow into plants like the marigold flower. Its flowers have seeds inside. A *dahlia* flower has no fragrance.

ਡੇਲੌ [dɛlhõ] See **ਡੇਹਲੌ**.

ਡੇਵਸਾਂ [dɛvsã] *v* (I) will give. “ɪhu mənʊ tekũ dɛvsã.”—*suhi m 5 guɳvõti*.

ਡੇਵਸੀ [dɛvsi] she (will give), (he) will give.

ਡੇਵਣੁ [dɛvəɳʊ] *v* give, donate, offer.

ਡੋ [dõ] *adj* two.

ਡੋਈ [dõi] *n* small ladle, a type of spatula, serving or stirring spoon. “pəri tɪɾ dõi.”—*GPS. 2* a large metallic ladle with a wooden handle used by sweetmeat makers.

ਡੋਸ [dõs], **ਡੋਸੜਾ** [dõsɾa], **ਡੋਸਾ** [dõsa] *Skt* **दोष** *n* vice, flaw, blemish. “mõɳʊ kuçəji õmavəɳɪ dõsɾe.”—*suhi m 1 kuçəji*.

ਡੋਹ [dõh] *S n* vice, blemish, defect.

ਡੋਹਰਾ [dõhra] See **ਦੋਹਰਾ**. **2** a large bowl-shaped, ladle with a small handle. **3** two-sided, double. “sõghər dõhre.”—*cõɟi 3*. ‘battle on two fronts.’

ਡੋਹਾਗਣਿ [dõhagəɳɪ], **ਡੋਹਾਗਣੀ** [dõhagɳi] *adj* widowed, deserted. *Skt* **दुर्भाग** unlucky woman. “bhəɾəmtɪ bhuli dõhagɳi na pɪɾʊ õkɪ səmatɪ.”—*sri ə m 1*.

ਡੋਹੀ [dohi] See ਢੋਹੀ.

ਡੋਕਰਾ [dokra], ਡੋਕਰੀ [dokri] *Dg* old man, old woman, extremely aged man or woman.

ਡੋਕਰੋ [dokro] *Dg* son, male child.

ਡੋਕਾ [doka] *n* milk flowing from the udder into the teats. 2 period during which a cow or a buffalo undergoes desire for impregnation.

ਡੋਗਰ [dogar] a clan descended from the Rajputs. Dogars are mostly Muslims and keep cows and buffaloes. So their colonies are mostly seen on the banks of the rivers. They are largely settled on the banks of Satluj in district Ferozepur. In our view, the word Dogar has originated from the Sanskrit word दोगृ meaning milcher (who milches cows).

ਡੋਗਰ [dōgar] See ਡੂੰਗਰ.

ਡੋਗਰਾ [dogra] *adj* dwelling in ਡੂੰਗਰ (hills). 2 *n* a clan of Rajputs, that includes the ruling dynasty of Jammu.

ਡੋਗਰੀ [dogri] wife of a Dogar. 2 a village in tehsil and district Ludhiana. A gurdwara in memory of the sixth Guru stands there. 3 a dialect spoken by the Dogras.

ਡੋਗਾ [dōga] *n* small boat, boat house.

ਡੋਡ [dod] *n* hilly crow. 2 a village in Malwa, which is situated seven kōhs to the west of Jalal. Guru Gobind Singh visited this place. Now a gurdwara stands in the territory of Lambhwali. See ਲੰਭਵਾਲੀ.

ਡੋਡਾ [doda] *n* fruit of poppy. 2 anything looking like the seed pod of poppy e.g. nut of lotus.

ਡੋਡੀ [dodi] *n* bud of an unbloomed flower. 2 bud-shaped button.

ਡੋਡੋ [dodo] *n* magpie.

ਡੋਢਾ [dodha] See ਡਿਉਢਾ. “dodhe gəṇən səvaɪ.” –*NP*. ‘reciting the tables of one and a half as well as one and a quarter.’

ਡੋਨਾ [dona] *Skt* ਢੁਣ *n* an improvised cup or bowl made from leaves of trees.

ਡੋਬਣਾ [dobaṇa], ਡੋਬਨਾ [dobna] *v* immerse in some

liquid, give a dip.

ਡੋਬਾ [doba] *n* dip, dive, immersion. 2 swoon, unconsciousness.

ਡੋਬਿ [dobi] having immersed (in water).

ਡੋਬੇ [dobe] immersed (in water). “dubɪdha dōbe puru.” –*sri m 1*.

ਡੋਮ [dom] See ਡੂਮ. “dom cāḍar mālech mən soɪ.” –*bīla ravidas*.

ਡੋਰ [dor] *n* thread, cord, string. “hathɪ tə dōr mukhɪ khaɪo tēbor.” –*gəu kabir*. ‘there is leash of a kite, a hawk or a horse etc in the hand and a betel leaf in the mouth.’ 2 *Skt* ਭੁਜਬੰਦ armlet, bracelet. “har dōr rəs paṭ paṭēbər.” –*tukha barāhmaha*. 3 disposition. “dōr rāhi liɪv lai.” –*gəu kabir*.

ਡੋਰਾ [dora] See ਡੋਰ. 2 See ਡੋਲਾ. “dar layo dora māhɪ tēbe.” –*cəriɪr 251*. 3 *adj* dumb, deaf. “nam nə sunəi dōra.” –*asa m 5*.

ਡੋਰਾਉਣਾ [dorauna] *v* tie with a string; bridle a horse.

ਡੋਰਿ [dori] See ਡੋਰੀ.

ਡੋਰਿਕਾ [dorika] *n* palanquin; carriage for women who observe purdah. “gəṛh ke ləhɪt dōrika dhəri.” –*cəriɪr 199*. ‘They placed the palanquin down on seeing the fort.’ 2 See ਡੋਰੀ.

ਡੋਰੀ [dori] *n* cord, especially a rope tied to a bucket (or a pail) to draw water from a well.

Skt दोलघु 2 palanquin; sedan chair covered with curtains. “dur tɪkaɪ utərkər dōri.” –*GPS*.

3 measuring chain, rope or chain used for measuring land. “dōri puri māpəhɪ nahi.”

–*suhi kabir*. 4 woolen or coloured cord of silk or cotton used for tying the hair a woman into pigtail. 5 devotion, attachment, love.

“cəṛənkəməl sēgɪ lagi dōri.” –*nəṭ m 5*. “dōri ləpəṭrəhi cəṛənəh sēgɪ.” –*sar m 5*. “sūnmāḍəl māhɪ dōri dhəɛ.” –*rətənmala bāno*. 6 fame, repute. “jəgət vɪcc dōri ubbhərgəi jo nanək ji vəḍa bhəgət pēda hoɪa hɛ.” –*JSBB*. 7 *adj* deaf, hard of hearing. 8 Kabir Panthis call the

branches of their sect *ḍori* and divide the sect into twelve and a half branches.

ਡੋਰੀਆ [ḍoria] *n* fine variety of cloth with stripes.

ਡੋਲ [ḍol] *Skt* **दोल** *n* swing. **2** pail tied to a rope used for drawing water from the well. “*dolu bādha kāsṭ jevri.*”—*gəu ə m 1*. ‘a living being is like a pail tied to the rope (destiny).’ **3** a species of jujube tree, which gives sweet and plumpy fruit, has thick trunk and is relatively tall. Its wood is used as timber. **4** palsy, jerk. **5** swelling caused in a wound by excessive movement.

ਡੋਲਣ [ḍoləṅ], **ਡੋਲਨ** [ḍolən], **ਡੋਲਨਾ** [ḍolna] *v Skt* **दोलन**, hang, oscillate, swing. “*माṭa ḍolən lagi.*”—*gəu kəbir*. ‘Fascinated by the outward transient beauty, the world of illusion began to flutter.’ **2** instability of mind. “*ḍolən te rakhəhu prəbhu.*”—*bavən*. **3** having no faith. “*mən, ḍigṭ nə ḍolie.*”—*səva m 1*.

ਡੋਲਨੀ [ḍolni] *n* earthen vessel for churning; vessel in which curd is churned. “*माṭa ḍolni pəvən jhəkolanhar.*”—*s kəbir*.

ਡੋਲਾ [ḍola] *n* large palanquin, veiled palanquin to carry women (in purdah). *Skt* **दोला**. See **ਡੋਲੀ**. **2** bride seated in palanquin. **3** playfulness. “*ḍigən ḍola təu ləu jəu mən ke bhərma.*”—*asa m 5*.

ਡੋਲਾ ਦੇਣਾ [ḍola deṅa] *v* give one’s daughter in marriage.

ਡੋਲਿ [ḍolṭ] by wandering about, by getting astray. “*ṭ ut ḍolṭ ḍolṭ srəmu paṭo.*”—*məla m 5*.

ਡੋਲੀ [ḍoli] *Skt* **दोली**; palanquin; veiled box fitted with poles to be borne on men’s shoulders. **2** woman. **3** wife.

ਡੋਲੁ [ḍolu] See **ਡੋਲ**.

ਡੋਲੇਤ [ḍolet] wobbling; shaking. “*nahi ḍolet.*”—*bil m 5*.

ਡੋਲੈ [ḍole] oscillates, wobbles, shakes. **2** causes to shake, wobble. “*ḍole vau nə vəḍa hoṭ.*”—*ram m 1*. ‘The wind does not cause the lamp to wobble and hence the light does not go out.’

ਡੋਂ [ḍõ] See **ਡਉ**.

ਡੋਂਡੀ [ḍõḍi] See **ਡਿੰਡਿਮ**.

ਡੌਰ [ḍor] *n* low boundary, raised boundary lines between the fields. “*khet ḍor pər sərəb həkare.*”—*GPS*. **2** mode. **3** form; shape.

ਡੌਰੁ [ḍoru] See **ਡਉਰੁ** and **ਡਮਰੁ**.

ਡੌਲ [ḍol] See **ਡੌਰ**.

ਡੌਲਨਾ [ḍolna] *v* chisel, design.

ਡੌਲਾ [ḍola] *n* upper arm between the shoulder and the elbow; (person’s) physical strength.

ਡੌਸ [ḍās] *Skt* **दंस** *n* sting. “*nər nīḍək ḍās ləgata.*”—*ram m 4*.

ਡੌਕ [ḍāk] *n* big drum, kettledrum. “*bajigər ḍāk bəjai.*”—*sor kəbir*. **2** thin and shinning sheet of silver which is fitted below a jewel to enhance its glamour. **3** sting.

ਡੌਕਤ [ḍākət] beats a drum; employs a drumstick. “*ḍholən bəjaṭ ḍākət dəmam.*”—*GPS*. ‘beating the kettledrums.’

ਡੌਕਾ [ḍāka] *n* drumstick; club for beating a drum. **2** kettledrum, big drum. *Skt* **दक**.

ਡੌਕੇ [kāke] plural of **ਡੌਕਾ**. See **ਡੌਕਾ**. **2** blocked. “*mṭṭē nahṭ ḍāke.*”—*rudr*.

ਡੌਗ [kāg] *n* sting; bite of a poisonous insect. **2** sharp sting of insects like the wasp, scorpion, mosquito having poison in it; sting. “*məchər ḍāg saṭr bhər subhəru.*”—*tukha barəhmaha*. **3** time, period. **4** dawn and dusk. e.g. “*us nū do ḍāg roṭi khəvai.*’

ਡੌਗਟਪਾਉ [ḍāgtəpau] *adj* just enough to subsist or pass time.

ਡੌਗਣਾ [ḍāgṅa] *v* sting, bite. See **ਡੌਗ** 1 and 2. **2** sew coarsely; stitch coarsely as “*bori ḍāgidi he.*”

ਡੌਗਰ [ḍāgər] *n* cattle, animal. **2** *Skt* **दग्गर** wheat-chaff. **3** attendant. **4** *adj* mean, base.

ਡੌਗੋਰੀ [ḍāgori] *n* stick to drive animals. **2** club.

ਡੌਂਚ [ḍāj] *S* pain, ache. **2** sorrow, grief.

ਡੌਂਝ [ḍājh], **ਡੌਂਝਾ** [ḍājha], **ਡੌਂਝੇ** [ḍājho] *n* thirst. *S* **दङ्घ** and **दङ्घे**. “*prəbhu mṭṭia ta cuki ḍājha.*”—*asa m 5*. “*mən thia ṭhəḍha cuki ḍājha.*”—*vəḍ*

chāt m 5. 2 pain, ache. “jənəm mārən ki mɪtʃi d̪əjha.”—*maru solhe m 5*. 3 desire, wish. “ətɪ tɪsna ud̪ne ki d̪əjh.”—*məla m 1*.

ਡੰਡ [d̪əḍ] noise, din. “d̪ēti d̪əḍ ubhari.”—*cēḍi 3*. 2 *Skt* दण्ड club, staff, rod. “d̪əḍ kəmāḍəl sɪkha sutu.”—*bher m 1*. 3 punishment. “jəm det d̪əḍ.”—*bəsət ə m 5*. 4 short for डुजदंड. “d̪əḍ dukul bhæ tɪh ke.”—*krɪsən*. ‘Both arms turned into two banks (of a river).’ 5 a kind of exercise of arms, which is done by lying prostrate on the ground just like a straight rod. “donəhu kal d̪əḍ ko pele.”—*GPS*.

ਡੰਡਉਤ [d̪əḍut], **ਡੰਡਉਤ ਬੰਦਨਾ** [d̪əḍut b̪ədnə], **ਡੰਡਉਤਿ** [d̪əḍutɪ] *Skt* दण्डवत् n act of lying prostrate on the ground, See ਅਸਟਾਂਗਪੁਣਾਮ. “kəɪɪ d̪əḍəut punu vəḍa he.”—*sohɪla*. “d̪əḍəutɪb̪ədnə ənɪk bar.”—*bavən*.

ਡੰਡਕਾਰ [d̪əḍkar] *Skt* दण्डकारण्य n an ancient forest, which spread from Vindhya to the bank of river Godavari. See ਦੰਡਕ 2. “d̪əḍkar ke bic jəbe tɪɪ vɛ gəi.”—*cəɪɪtr 149*.

ਡੰਡਧਰ [d̪əḍdhər], **ਡੰਡਧਰਿ** [d̪əḍdhərɪ], **ਡੰਡਧਾਰ** [d̪əḍdhar], **ਡੰਡਧਾਰੀ** [d̪əḍdhari] *adj* club wielding, carrying club. 2 n mace-bearing, gate keeper. 3 king. 4 god of death; Yam. 5 potter. 6 celibate. 7 ascetic. “kahu ho d̪əḍdhərɪ ho.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਡੰਡਲੀ [d̪əḍli] punished; caused distress. “dukha nə d̪əḍli.”—*kəɪɪ m 5*.

ਡੰਡਵਤ [d̪əḍvət] See ਡੰਡਉਤ.

ਡੰਡਾ [d̪əḍa] n club, staff. “jəm kalu səhəɪ sɪɪɪ d̪əḍa he.”—*sohɪla*. 2 stick kept by an ascetic. “d̪əḍa mūdɪa khɪ̃θa adhəri.”—*bɪɪla kəbir*.

ਡੰਡਾਲ [d̪əḍal] *Dg* n large kettledrum, which is beaten with a drumstick.

ਡੰਡੀ [d̪əḍi] n small stick or club. 2 beam of a balance to which two pans are tied. “jɪhba d̪əḍi ɪhu ghəʋu chaba.”—*maru m 1*. 3 straight track. 4 musical string instrument—Indian lute or lyre—commonly known as Veena, having gourd-shells at both ends with bass bars on its

belly. “bhəu bhau duɪ pət laɪ jogi, ɪh səɪɪr kəɪɪ d̪əḍi.”—*ram ə m 3*. See ਪਤ. 5 *Skt* दण्डिन् *adj* club bearer. 6 n ascetic. “kəhū d̪əḍi hve pədhare.”—*əkəl*. 7 See ਡਾਂਡੀ 5.

ਡੰਡੀਆ [d̪əḍia] *adj* club bearing. 2 who punishes. 3 king. 4 Yam, the god of death.

ਡੰਡੌਤ [d̪əḍət] See ਡੰਡਉਤ.

ਡੰਨ [d̪ən], **ਡੰਨੁ** [d̪ənu] n penalty, punishment. 2 fine, penalty. 3 *S* land revenue, tax, levy, toll.

ਡੰਫ [d̪əph], **ਡੰਫੁ** [d̪əphu] *Skt* ਦੰਭ n dissimulation. “d̪əphu kəɪəhu kɪa prəɪɪ?”—*asa pəɪɪ m 1*. “jhuθa d̪əphu jhuθu pasari.”—*sukhməni*. 2 a musical instrument of U.P. like a small two-sided drum, but different from a tabor.

ਡੰਬ [d̪əb] *Skt* डम्ब *vr* deceive, cheat.

ਡੰਬਰ [d̪əbər] short for ਆਡੰਬਰ. 2 canopy, large open tent. 3 *Skt* sound. 4 community, group, assembly.

ਡੰਭ [d̪əbh] n dissimulation, false practice. See ਡੰਭਣਾ.

ਡੰਭਣਾ [d̪əbhṇa], **ਡੰਮਣਾ** [d̪əṃṇa] *v* brand, ignite the detonator of a gun with burning matchlock. “təb babək ne d̪əbh pəɪɪta.”—*GPS*. “d̪əṃ d̪əṃ sanh ujaɪ mutta.”—*BG*. ‘The bull was set free in the wilderness after branding it.’

ਡਯਾਚ [d̪yach] both the eyes. “bɪkəʃ bak bəḍ d̪yach bəḍo əbhɪman dhəre mən.”—*parəs*. 2 one having tall and robust physique.

ਡਯੋਢਾ [d̪yod̪ha] See ਡਿਉਢਾ and ਡੇਉਢਾ.

ਡਯੋਢੀ [d̪yod̪hi] See ਡਿਉਢੀ.

ਡਯੋਢੀਦਾਰ [d̪yod̪hidar], **ਡਯੋਢੀਵਾਨ** [d̪yod̪ivan], **ਡਯੋਢੀਵਾਲਾ** [d̪yod̪hivala] n gatekeeper, janitor. 2 an official in the Indian states (especially Punjab) who keeps watch over the employees of the royal palace and no person can enter the antechamber without his consent. The people can meet the ruler only through this employee; chamberlain.

ਡੁਮ [d̪ram] See ਦਰਾਮ.



ਢ [ḍhəḍḍha] nineteenth character of Punjabi script having retroflex plosive sound. **2** *Skt* *n* drum. **3** dog. **4** snake. **5** sound, voice. **6** *adj* devoid of quality, worthless.

ਢਊਆ [ḍhəua] *n* an ancient copper coin, equivalent to half an anna.

ਢਈਆ [ḍhəia] *n* mathematical table of two-and-a-half. **2** period of two-and-a-half years during which Saturn (planet) has its effect. **3** weighing measure of two and a half seers.

ਢਹ [ḍhəh] *n* bank of a river eroded by water currents. **2** erosion by water currents, subversion. **3** downfall, decline, collapse.

ਢਹਿਗਿ [ḍhəhəgɪ] will fall, will collapse. “kaci ḍhəhəgɪ dɪval.”—*bəṣōt m 1*.

ਢਹਣਾ [ḍhəhṇa], **ਢਹਨਾ** [ḍhəhna] *v* fall, collapse. **2** get destroyed, be ruined. **3** be defeated in wrestling; fall flat on the ground. **4** become humble by renouncing the ego. See **ਢਹਿਣਾ**. **5** soften after giving up harshness “loha marəṇɪ paie ḍhəhə nə hox kəpas.”—*var majh m 1*.

ਢਹਾ [ḍhəha] *n* steep river bank formed due to erosion by water currents; ravine. **2** support; refuge. “se lede ḍhəha phɪrahi.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*. **3** tactics, tricks. as in “oh juariā te ʃərabīā de ḍhəhə cərhgɪa.”

ਢਹਿ [ḍhəhɪ] on falling, on collapsing. **2** imperative form of **ਢਹਿਣਾ**.

ਢਹਿਣਾ [ḍhəhɪṇa], **ਢਹਿਨਾ** [ḍhəhɪna] See **ਢਹਣਾ**. “sətɪgur əgə ḍhəhɪpəu.”—*var sor m 3*. “nanək gərib ḍhəhɪpəia duare.”—*suhī ə m 4*.

ਢਹੇਚੜ੍ਹਨਾ [ḍhəhə cərhna] *v* fall a prey to, be

inveigled by. See **ਢਹਾ 3**.

ਢਹੈ [ḍhəhə] falls. **2** softens. See **ਢਹਣਾ**.

ਢਕਣ [ḍhəkəṇ] See **ਢਕਣਾ** and **ਢੱਕਣ**.

ਢਕਣਾ [ḍhəkṇa], **ਢਕਨਾ** [ḍhəkna] *v* cover. *Skt* ਪਿਧਾਨ. “ḍhəkəṇ ku pətɪ meri.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਢਕਵੰਜ [ḍhəkṽj] *n* false ostentation, dissimulation, fraud, pretence.

ਢਕੋਸਲਾ [ḍhəkosla] *n* act of deceiving someone; tactic devised for the purpose.

ਢਕੌਲੀ [ḍhəkoli] a village, in police station and tehsil Dera Bassi of Kalsia state, which is situated at a distance of two miles from Ghaggar railway station. A gurdwara named Bauli Sahib in memory of the tenth Guru stands half a mile to the north of this village. The Guru visited this place while going to Anandpur from Paonta and dug out water by hitting the ground with a spear. A beautiful tank is constructed at this place. Land measuring forty vighas is attached to the gurdwara. The priest is a baptised Sikh.

ਢੱਕ [ḍhəkk] *n* a wild tree, *Butea frondosa*. See **ਢਾਕ** and **ਪਲਾਸ**. **2** prisoner, bonded labourer. **3** cover, veil. “ḍhəhə ḍhal ḍhəkkō.”—*VN*. “covers created by the shields vanished.”

ਢੱਕਣ [ḍhəkkəṇ], **ਢੱਕਨ** [ḍhəkkən] lid to cover a utensil. **2** *Skt* ढक्कन act of shutting the doors, bolting the doors.

ਢੱਕਾ [ḍhəkka], **ਢਕ੍ਕਾ** [ḍhəkva] *Skt* ढक्का *n* big drum, kettledrum. **2** tabor.

ਢਗਣ [ḍhəgəṇ] poetic mode consisting of three matras. It has the following types: IṢ, ṢI, III.

ਢੱਗਾ [ḍhəgga] *S* ਢੱਗੋ *n* ox. **2** animal.

ਢਟ [d̪həʈ] *n* fleshy crest on the neck of an ox.

Skt कर्कट.

ਢਟਾ [d̪həʈa] *n* stud, male ox, bull; bullock.

ਢਟੋਨਾ [d̪həʈona] See ਢੋਟਾ. See ਬਾਲਿਢਟੋਨਾ.

ਢਠਾ [d̪həʈha] See ਢਟਾ. 2 *adj* demolished.

ਢਠੀਆ [d̪həʈhia], ਢਠੀਆਂ [d̪həʈhiā] fallen, ruined.
“d̪həʈhia kəmɪ nə avni.”—*suhi m 1*.

ਢਡ [d̪həʈd], ਢਢ [d̪həʈd̪h] *n* a kind of light, two-sided tabor. 2 musical harmonium looking like a tabor, which is played with the right hand fingers while holding it firmly with the left hand. The singers, playing on it, are known as d̪haḍis.

ਢਢਾ [d̪həʈha] the character ਢ. “d̪həʈha d̪hūḍhəʈ kəh phɪrəhu?”—*bavən*. 2 pronunciation of ਢ.

ਢਢਾਰ [d̪həʈhar] *n* ballad singer who plays the tambourine. 2 tabor, drum. “d̪həʈməkke d̪həʈharə.”—*cōḍi 2*.

ਢਢੋਰਾ [d̪həʈhora] See ਢਿੱਡੋਰਾ.

ਢਢੋਲਨਾ [d̪həʈholna] *v* search, explore.

ਢਢੋਲਿ [d̪həʈholɪ] searching, exploring. See ਢਢੋਲਨਾ. “bəhu sastrə bəhu sɪmrɪti pekhe sərəb d̪həʈholɪ.”—*sukhməni*.

ਢਢਣਾ [d̪həʈṇa], ਢਢਨਾ [d̪həʈṇa] *v* cover, hide, conceal. *Skt* धिपान.

ਢਬ [d̪həb] See ਢਬੁ.

ਢਬਾਈ [d̪həbai] In Panth Parkash, Sardar Rattan Singh mentions Count Benoit de Boigne by this name. “huto d̪həbai phərəsis phɪrəgi.”—*PPP*.¹

The Count was born in Chambry, a town of France in 1751 AD. After serving at many places in Europe for brief periods, he came to India in 1777 AD and the next year joined the service of East India Company. He then

¹This name finds reference in a poem of the court poet Bansi of Maharaja Mahendar Singh of Patiala state:

mərhəṭṭa nrɪp ətɪ bəli dək̪k̪hən jəko des.

nəgər sətara me suni t̪ɪh rəjd̪hani bes.

t̪əko nrɪj nək̪ər huto phərəsis ɪk bir.

nam d̪həbai tas kq huto bəḍo rənd̪hir.

became a military officer of Madho ji Sindhia in 1785 and fought many battles for him during 1787-88. He left India because of his misunderstanding with the Marhattas and went back to his native land in 1795.

ਢਬੁ [d̪həbu] *n* mode, custom, tradition, manner.
“nahi sət̪ ka d̪həbu.”—*dhəna m 1*.

ਢਬੁਆ [d̪həbua] *Mv n* money. 2 coin, currency.
“uḡhəɪ ɔ̃ɪa jese k̪hoṭa d̪həbua nədərɪ sərəphā aɪa.”—*asa m 5*.

ਢਮਕ [d̪həmək] *n* sound produced by drums etc; thumping sound; noise produced by the rolling of drums.

ਢਮਕਾਵੈ [d̪həmkavə] produces thumping sound, plays on tabor. “bərəd cəḍhe ḍəuru d̪həmkave.”—*gōḍ namdev*.

ਢਮਾਕ [d̪həmak], ਢਮਾਕਾ [d̪həmaka], ਢਮੰਕ [d̪həmək] See ਢਮਕ.

ਢਰਕਣਾ [d̪həɾək̪ṇa], ਢਰਕਨਾ [d̪həɾək̪na] *v* slide, roll down, drop, slip. 2 get inactive, get lazy.
“cəɾən rəhe kər d̪həɾək̪ɪ pərə hē.”—*asa kəbir*.

ਢਰਨਾ [d̪hərna] *v* thaw, melt. 2 relent; grow fond of. “jaki chotɪ jəgət kəu lage ta pər tuhi d̪həɾe.”—*maru rəvɪdas*. 3 roll down, slide downward.

ਢਲਹਲ [d̪həl̪həl] *n* sound produced by mutual collision of shields. “d̪həl̪həl d̪həl̪.”—*ramav*.

ਢਲਕ [d̪hələk] *n* slope, slant. 2 *v* imperative form of ਢਲਕਣਾ.

ਢਲਕਣਾ [d̪hələk̪ṇa], ਢਲਕਨਾ [d̪hələk̪na] *v* roll down. 2 slip, topple. 3 wither. 4 shift from the original position.

ਢਲਨਾ [d̪həl̪na] See ਢਰਨਾ. 2 wither, dry up.
“pəbəṅɪ kere pət̪ jɪu d̪həl̪ɪ d̪holɪ j̪mən̪haru.”—*sri m 1*.

ਢਲਵਾਂ [d̪həlvā] *adj* shaped in a cast from the molten metal. 2 sloping.

ਢਲਵਾਣ [d̪həlvəṅ], ਢਲਵਾਨ [d̪həlvən] *n* slope, slant, descent.

ਢਲਿ [d̪həlɪ] on melting, after melting. 2 away from its original position.

ਢਲਿਢੁਲਿ [ḍhəlɪḍhulɪ] *adv* after withering and drying up. See ਢਲਨਾ.

ਢਲੈਤ [ḍhələt] *n* soldier equipped with a shield. “age cələhɪ ḍhələt kuch, gəhɪ khərgəru ḍhale.”—*GPS*.

ਢਾਊ [ḍhau] *adj* destructive. **2** two and a half.

ਢਾਈ [ḍhəi] *adj* two and a half; 2½.

ਢਾਈਆ [ḍhaia] See ਢਈਆ.

ਢਾਈ ਘਰ [ḍhai ghər] See ਖੜੀ.

ਢਾਈ ਫੱਟ ਲੜਾਈ ਦੇ [ḍhai phəṭṭ ləṛai de] “mɪləṅ bhəjəṅ ɪh sare doɪ. ləṛ mər mukḱəṅ əddha soɪ.”—*PPP*.

ਢਾਸਣਾ [ḍhasṇa], ਢਾਸਨਾ [ḍhasna] back-rest; refuge; shelter; support. **2** cushion; pillow.

ਢਾਹ [ḍhah] *n* erosion caused by the flow of a river. **2** idea of fall or defeat. **3** lament. “ḍhahā marən hoɪ nɪsəḡe.”—*BG*.

ਢਾਹਣੁ [ḍhahəṅu], ਢਾਹਨ [ḍhahən], ਢਾਹਨਾ [ḍhəhna] *v* demolish, destroy. “ḍhahən lage dhəṛəmraɪ.”—*bavən*. **2** See ਢਾਹਿਆ.

ਢਾਹਾ [ḍhaha] *n* steep river bank formed due to erosion by the river water. “jɪu dəriave ḍhaha.”—*s fərid*.

ਢਾਹਿ [ḍhahɪ] by felling, by demolishing, by razing. “ḍhahe ḍhahɪ usare ape.”—*vəḍ m 1 əlahəni*.

ਢਾਹਿਆ [ḍhahɪa] demolished. See ਢਾਹਨਾ. **2** forged, designed. “vəlu chəlu kəɪɪke khavde muhəhu kuṛu kusətu tɪni ḍhahɪa.”—*var sri m 4*.

ਢਾਹੁਣਾ [ḍhahūṇa] See ਢਾਹਨਾ.

ਢਾਕ [ḍhak] *n* a wild tree, *Butea frondosa*. “so kul ḍhak pəlas.”—*s kəbir*. ‘That dynasty is a leaf of the ḍhəkk tree.’ See ਢਾਕ **2**. **2** waist, hip, lumbar. See ਢਾਕ **2**. **3** hip, lap. **4** bush, shrub. **5** slope of a hill. **6** See ਢਕਨਾ. **7** hill people of Ebtabad district call autumn ḍhak.

ਢਾਕਨ [ḍhakən] *v* cover, conceal, hide. “ḍhakən kəu ɪk həre.”—*ṭoḍi m 5*. **2** *n* curtain. “ḍhakən ḍhakɪ gobṭid gur mere.”—*brla m 5*.

ਢਾਕਨਹਾਰ [ḍhakənhar] *adj* who covers. “ḍhakənhare prəbhū həmare.”—*tukha chət m 5*.

ਢਾਕਪਲਾਸ [ḍhəkpɫas] leaf of a ḍhəkk tree. See ਪਲਾਸ.

ਢਾਕਾ [ḍhaka] an ancient city and district headquarters in Bengal, which is at a distance of 254 miles to the north-east of Calcutta. It is situated on the bank of Buddhi Ganga. The temple of Dhakeshwary Devi is located there. Fine muslin and most delicate thin fabrics of Dhaka were very popular in India during the earlier times. Guru Nanak Dev visited this place in Sammat 1564 while Guru Tegbahadur came in Sammat 1723. Elegant gurdwaras have been built to commemorate these historical events. The gurdwara in memory of Guru Nanak Dev is popularly known as Charan Paduka.

In *Guru Partap Suray* Bhai Santokh Singh this describes the ninth Guru’s travel to Dacca:

ɪm ketək dɪn məhɪ gosai,
ḍhake pəhuce dəl səmudai,
ḍhake nəgər məjhar məsəd,
bəsəhɪ bulakidas bɪlād,
tɪs ki mat brɪdha bəhu tən ki,
bəḍi lalsa gurudərsən ki,
kəre prem nɪjsədən məjhara,
guru hɪt ek prəyək sudhara,
astərən sō chadən kəryo,
sejbəd səḡ kəs kər dhəryo.
tul sudhar apne hath,
pun katyo sukhəm hɪt sath,
prem dhar so bəstrə bunava,
guru hɪt poşəş səkəl bənava.
arbəla məm bhəi bɪtɪt,
nɪtpɾətɪ vədḱəhɪ gurupəḡ pɾɪtɪ,
ləkhkər gəmnə ətəɾjami,
lɪnəsɪ tɪs ghər ko məḡ svami,
jɪɪ ṭhəḍh hoe tɪs pər,

sudh bheji ɔ̄tər jɪs ʈər.
 hərbərəɪ sun turən ai,
 cəɾənkəməl gəhɪ kər ləp̄tai,
 ajghəri pər mē bəlɪhari,
 jɪs te purvi as hāmari.
 tɪs prəyək̄ pər an bɪʈhae,
 hərkhət caru bəstrə nɪksae,
 əpne kər te kərə bənavən,
 prem səhɪt so kɪy pəhɪravən.

ਢਾਕਿ [d̄hakɪ] by covering. **2** in the lap, on the hip.

ਢਾਕਿਲੀਆ [d̄hakɪ lia] covered. “sətɪgʊɪ d̄hakɪ lia mohɪ papi pərda.”—*tukha chāt m 5*.

ਢਾਕੁ [d̄haku] See ਢਾਕ.

ਢਾਕੈ [d̄hake] v covers. “əpune jən ka pərda d̄hake.”—*sukhmāni*. **2** on the hip. “nə d̄hake ɪəḡe.”—*BG*. ‘does not tie around the hip i.e. does not accept (the offerings).’ In ancient times, people used to tie coins and ornaments around their waists. **3** in the lap.

ਢਾਗਾ [d̄hāga] n a long bamboo pole with a half-moon shaped hook, used for pruning branches of tall trees.

ਢਾਗਾ [d̄hāca] n frame, mould, framework. **2** outline, skeleton.

ਢਾਠਾ [d̄haṭha] fell, got demolished. “duk̄h pap ka ḍera d̄haṭha.”—*suhī chāt m 5*. **2** n strip of cloth used for setting the beard (of a Sikh).

ਢਾਠੀ [d̄haṭhi] fell, crumbled. “d̄haṭhi bhɪtɪ bhərēm ki.”—*asa chāt m 5*. **2** n strip of cloth tied over chin and head to set the beard.

ਢਾਡ [d̄haḍ] See ਢਡ.

ਢਾਡਸ [d̄haḍəs] n solace, patience, satisfaction. “d̄haḍəs kē əpne mənko.”—*kɪsən*. **2** S ਢਾਂਢਸੁ. ostentation, display.

ਢਾਂਡਾ [d̄hāḍa] See ਢਾਂਢੇ.

ਢਾਂਡੀ [d̄haḍi] n one who plays tabor. See ਢਾਂਡਿਸੈਨ and ਢਾਂਡੀ.

ਢਾਂਡਿਸੈਨ [d̄haḍɪsən] During the battle between demon Swasviray and Mahakal, the testator

of the d̄haḍis were born from the sweat of Mahakal. So is written in the 405th cəɾɪtɾ of Dasam Granth. “bədən prəsed dhərənɪ jo pərə... d̄haḍɪsən d̄haḍi bəpu ləyo. kərkhəbar ucərət bhəyo.”

ਢਾਂਡੀ [d̄haḍhi] n singer of heroic ballads to the accompaniment of a tambourine. **2** one who sings praise. “həu d̄haḍhi həri prəbhū khəsəm ka.”—*var sri m 4*.

ਢਾਂਢੇ [d̄hāḍho] *Dg n* animals, cattle.

ਢਾਂਣੀ [d̄haṇi] n group, band, class.

ਢਾਪਣਾ [d̄hapṇa], ਢਾਂਪਨਾ [d̄hāpṇa] v cover, hide.

ਢਾਬ [d̄hab] n a pond, into which sewage of the village flows; unlined tank used by the villagers as reservoir for drinking water; pond.

ਢਾਬ ਮਤਾ [d̄hab mətā] See ਦੋਦੇਵਾਲੀ ਢਾਬ.

ਢਾਰ [d̄har] *S n* method, mode, way. “bərəjəhɪ patṣah ɪh d̄har.”—*GPS*. “guru dehɪ dərəs tɪm kərəhu d̄har.”—*GPS*. **2** shelter, refuge. **3** shield, buckler. “kərɪ line əsɪ d̄har.”—*cāḍi 1*. **4** slope, ramp. **5** See ਢਾਰਨਾ.

ਢਾਰਸ [d̄harəs] solace, forbearance.

ਢਾਰਨਾ [d̄harna] v throw down, roll down. **2** melt metals with the flames of fire. **3** put liquefied metal in a cast. **4** sacrifice something by waiving it around the head.

ਢਾਰਿ [d̄harɪ] by melting; by sacrificing. See ਢਾਰਨਾ. “həm tən dio hē d̄harɪ.”—*dev m 5*.

ਢਾਲ [d̄hal] n custom, manner, tradition. “əhəbudhɪ kəu bɪnəsna ɪhu dhur ki d̄hal.”—*bɪla m 5*. ‘The ruin of a vain person is inevitable.’ **2** melting. **3** See ਢਾਰ. **4** *Skt* shield; buckler; a shield made of rhinoceros hide or a metal used to protect from an attack of a sword or an arrow. **5** shelter, cover. “dou d̄halci d̄hal hɪdu hɪdanə.”—*gyan*. **6** See ਢਾਲਿ.

ਢਾਲੀ [d̄halci] *adj* shield-keeping, keeping a shield; one who wears a leather armour. See ਢਾਲ 5.

ਢਾਲਣ [d̄halṇ] See ਢਾਲਣਾ. **2** *adj* matching, resembling. “kəhɪṇ əmɪt kəl d̄haləṇ.”—*səveye*

m 2 *ke*. See ਕਲ 2.

ਚਾਲਣਾ [dhalṇa], **ਚਾਲਨਾ** [dhalna] *v* roll down. **2** melt, liquefy solid material by heating. **3** put a liquefied metal in a mould. **4** throw a dice in gambling games like backgammon. See ਚਾਲਿ.

ਚਾਲਾ [dhalā] *n* structure, composition. “kācān kārā sūne ki dhalā.”—*vāḍ chōt m 1. 2 xa shield, buckler.* “sətguru dhalā turət sēbhara.”—*GPS*.

ਚਾਲਿ [dhalī], **ਚਾਲੁ** [dhalu] *n* sense of casting a liquefied material in a mould. “bhāḍa bhau ṁmrīttitū dhalī.”—*jəpu. 2 act of rolling down.* “cetī dhalī pasa.”—*asa kəbir. 3 adv* after melting, on melting.

ਚਿਸਰਨ [dhisrən] *v* slide; skid (downward). **2** slip, slide. **3** lean.

ਚਿਗ [dhiḡ] *n* large mass of earth slid from a steep river bank; landslide. **2** fallen edge of a mine due to its excessive digging. **3 adv** near, nearby, close by. “bhe kər dhiḡ nəhī ave.”—*GPS*.

ਚਿੰਗਰੀ [dhiḡri] *n* thorny bush, thorny branch. **2** See ਚੀੰਗੁਲੀ. **3** a kind of mushroom grown in western Punjab, used for preparing vegetable dish.

ਚਿੰਗਲੀ [dhiḡli] See ਚੀੰਗੁਲੀ.

ਚਿਠਾਈ [dhiṭhai] *n* rudeness, impertinence. See ਚੀਠੜ.

ਚਿੰਡੋਰਾ [dhiḍora] *n* proclamation by the beat of a drum; announcement made with the drubbing of a small drum; public announcement made by word of mouth; proclamation.

ਚਿੱਡ [dhiḍḍ] *n* stomach, abdomen. **2** pregnancy, conception.

ਚਿੰਦੋਰਾ [dhiḍhora] See ਚਿੰਡੋਰਾ.

ਚਿਮਚਾਣੀ [dhiṁdhaṇi] *n* group, band. **2** a group of friends. “dhiṁdhaṇi un ləi bənaṭ.”—*PPP*.

ਚਿਮਚਿਮੀ [dhiṁdhiṁmi] *n* kettledrum producing thumping sound.

ਚਿਲ [dhiḷ] *n* laziness. **2** delay, lateness. “ape

deve dhiḷ nə pai.”—*asa m 3*.

ਦਿਲਵਾਂ [dhiḷvā] a small village in police station Barki, tehsil and district Lahore. There exists a gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind to the south of this village. During his preaching mission in the villages of the area, the Guru sat under a peepul tree near this village after coming from Jhallian. The tree has withered and small gurdwara has been built in which Guru Granth Sahib is installed. Eight ghumaons of land is earmarked for the gurdwara. The holy shrine is situated at a distance of eight miles to the south-west of Attari railway station.

2 a village in police station Dhanaula, tehsil Dhanaula district Phul of Nabha state. This is a village mutually owned by both the states of Patiala and Nabha. There are two gurdwaras on the side claimed by the Nabha state.

(a) One gurdwara is situated a mile to the south-east of the village, where Guru Tegbahadur stayed for a while after taking a brief bath, when he came from Dhaula. There is no priest in the Manji Sahib. The Nabha state has allotted an annual grant of rupees twelve for routine worship in the shrine.

(b) Another gurdwara of Guru Tegbahadur stands about one furlong to the south of this village, where the Guru stayed for many days. A small gurdwara stands there with dwellings attached to it. The Nabha state has donated thirty-five ghumaons of land. Baba Khushhal Singh has donated fifteen ghumaons while the village has donated ten ghumaons to the gurdwara. It is three miles to the north-east of Tappa railway station.

3 See ਦਿਲਵਾਂ ਕਲਾਂ.

ਦਿਲਵਾਂ ਕਲਾਂ [dhiḷvā kəlā] This village is at a distance of two miles to the south-east of Kot Kapura railway station and is in police station and tehsil Kot Kapura of Faridkot state. There

is a gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh situated one furlong to the west of the village. The tenth Guru came to the residence of Sodhi Sahib Kaul. On the request of Kaul, the Guru took off blue robe worn by him in Machhiwara and put on white apparel. While setting the blue cover on fire, the Guru uttered the following words:

“nil vāstrə le kəpre phare
turək pəṭhaṇi əməl gəɪa.”

The blue coloured gown worn by the Guru is still in the custody of Sodhi Mall Singh, a descendant of Sodhi Kaul. A gurdwara has been built here to commemorate this incident, named Gurusar. Each year, a religious congregation is held on the Vaisakhi day.

दिल [d̪ɪl] *adj* loose, not tight. “nəve sot səbh d̪ɪla.”—*var gəu* 1 m 4. See **दिल**.

दिले [d̪ɪlɔ] See **दिले**.

दिल [d̪ɪll] See **दिल** and **हील**.

दिलव [d̪ɪlləv], **दिलवा** [d̪ɪllvā] See **दिलव**, **दिलवा** and **दिलवा कल**.

दिलर [d̪ɪllər], **दिल** [d̪ɪlla] *adj* tardy, lazy. 2 one who does not fully believe in the religious way of life; one not bound by the religious code.

दिली [d̪ɪlli] *adj* loose (f). See **दिल**. 2 *n* a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev.

दिले [d̪ɪllɔ] a Jatt subcaste. The origin of this subcaste is traced to the Siroha Rajputs. Some writers relate their origin to the Rajputs of the solar dynasty. The chief of the Bhangi misl was Sardar Hari Singh Dhillon. Many villages in which people of this subcaste live are popularly known as d̪ɪlləv and d̪ɪllvā. See **लगाव**.

हीग [d̪ɪh] *n* high hilltop. 2 high end.

हीग [d̪ɪha] *n* thick club, thick baton; pestle. 2 high sand dune. 3 mound.

हीग [d̪ɪg] weight tied to one end of a contraption, which helps in drawing water from

the well. 2 *Skt* **डेङ्क** a non-vegetarian, long-legged and long-beaked bird; crane or adjutant. *L* *Ciconia argala*. “cōcē bəḍi bhāt jɪn dhīga.”—*cəɪɪtr* 405. ‘The stork hunts snakes in particular; hence the killing of storks (or cranes) is forbidden.’

हीगर [d̪ɪgər] *n* severed branch of a tree—particularly thorny one; severed thorny branch of a tree or a bush. 2 person clinging like thorns.

हीगली [d̪ɪgli], **हीगुली** [d̪ɪguli] *n* mechanism to draw water from a pond, tank, reservoir or stream for irrigation. It consists of a long pole fixed on a horizontal wooden base (acting as fulcrum) fitted between two vertical wooden small poles. On one end of the long pole, a pail or a leather bucket is tied through a string and a brick or a stone is tied at the other end. The bucket or pail is lowered to the level of water by pulling the string with hands; when the bucket gets filled, the hold of the string is released so as to allow the filled bucket to rise due to weight at the other end of the pole. This primitive method of irrigation is used at places where the level of water is not very deep. Shadoof.

हीट [d̪ɪt] *n* line, streak. See **डीड**.

हीठ [d̪ɪθ] *Skt* **धृष्ट** *adj* disrespectful. 2 fearless, dauntless. 3 immodest. “pavəu dan d̪ɪθ hoɪ mägəu.”—*suhi* m 5. 4 in one context d̪ɪθ, has been for d̪ɪrəy, viz—“tāko d̪ɪθ bədhayke.”—*cəɪɪtr* 62.

हीठतु [d̪ɪθatv], **हीठतु** [d̪ɪθət] *Skt* **धृष्टता** *n* stubbornness, dishonour. 2 fearlessness, dauntlessness. “d̪ɪθətəpən cɪt me gəhəhu.”—*cəɪɪtr* 62. 3 shamelessness, immodesty.

हीठा [d̪ɪθa] *n* obduracy, obtuseness. “bɪnsɪo d̪ɪθa əmrɪt vuθa.”—*dhəna* m 5. “bɪnsɪo mən ka murəkhə d̪ɪθa.”—*asa* m 5. ‘Destroy foolishness and insensitiveness of the mind.’

2 *adj* immune to advice or order. 3 shameless. ਵੀਠਾਈ [dhiṭhai] See ਵੀਠੜ. “ih hæume ki dhiṭhai.”—*māla m 5*.

ਵੀਠੇ [dhiṭhe] *adj* obdurate. See ਵੀਠ. “kam krodh binse mād dhiṭhe.”—*ṭoḍi m 5*.

ਵੀਡਾ [thiḍa], ਵੀਢਾ [dhiḍha] *n* earthen ball or pellet used as missile with a pellet-bow. 2 a round stone. 3 *S* ਵੀਢੁ person engaged in leather work; a low caste. “həm dhiḍhe dhiṃ bəhūt aṭi bhari.”—*bāsāt m 4*.

ਵੀਮ [dhiṃ] *n* an earthen ball, dry lump of earth. 2 stupidity.

ਵੀਲ [dhiḷ] *n* laziness. 2 delay, lateness. “dhiḷ nə pəri ja guru phurmae.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਵੀਲਾ [dhiḷa] *adj* lazy, sluggish, lethargic. “lahe kəu tū dhiḷa dhiḷa.”—*asa m 5*. 2 See ਵੀਲਾ 2. 3 See ਵੀਲਿਆ. 4 *n* delay, lateness. “ikuniməkh nə kije dhiḷa.”—*guj m 5*. 5 a cultivating caste in the district of Shahpur.

ਵੀਲਿਆ [dhiḷiə] *adj* free; unbonded. “ikṛi bādhe ikṛi dhiḷiə ikṛi sukhiə hətṛipriti.”—*var maru 1 m 4*.

ਢੁਕਣਾ [dhuḱna], ਢੁਕਨਾ [dhuḱna] *Skt* ਢੋਕ੍ *vr* —*go*. 2 *v* get closer. 3 arrival of a marriage party at the bride’s village and house with pomp and show.

ਢੁਕਾਉ [dhuḱau] *n* idea of arrival. 2 arrival of members of the marriage party at the house and village of the bride’s parents. “təb pəhuce tih pur nṛikəṭ kərnə jəhā dhuḱau.”—*NP*.

ਢੁੱਚਰ [dhuccər] *n* flimsy excuse; frivolous argument. 2 obstruction, restriction.

ਢੁੰਡਾ [dhuḱḍa] *Skt* दुण्डा *n* per a legend, she was sister of Hiranyakshipu, also named Holika. She had been blessed by Lord Shiv that she would never get burnt in fire. Dhunda sat in the fire with Prahalad in her lap. With the grace of the Almighty, Prahalad remained safe while she was reduced to ashes. The Hindus scatter the ashes of Dhunda during Holi (Holika) days.

ਢੁੰਡਿ [dhuḱḍi], ਢੁੰਡਿਰਾਜ [dhuḱḍiraj] *Skt n* Ganesh — lord of the people; gəjanən — a species of elephants. It is mentioned in Kashi Khand that all aspects of knowledge were explored by Ganesh, hence this name.

ਢੁੰਢਾਰ [dhuḱḍar] territory around Jaipur.

ਢੁੰਮਣਢਾਣਾ [dhuṃməṇḍhaṇa] gang, group, band, party.

ਢੁਰਨਾ [dhuṛna] *v* melt, drip, flow. 2 wander, stroll. 3 roll, slip. 4 relent, be fond of.

ਢੁਰਾਨਾ [dhuṛana], ਢੁਰਾਵਨ [dhuṛavən] *v* roll down. 2 flow downward. 3 shake, oscillate. “sun sis dhuṛavəhi.”—*kṛisən*.

ਢੁਰਿ [dhuṛi] by melting, by liquefying. “tṛu dhuṛi mṛiḷo jūlaho.”—*dhəna kəbir*. 2 by rolling. 3 by relenting, by growing fond of. See ਢੁਰਨਾ.

ਢੁਲਕਣਾ [dhuḷəkṇa] *v* skid downward, roll. 2 shake, move, oscillate. “dhuḷkə cəvər.”—*ram beṇi*.

ਢੁਲਨਾ [dhuḷna] *v* stumble, slip. 2 wave, flutter. “cəvəṛu sṛiṛi dhuḷe.”—*səvəye m 5 ke*. 3 liquefy, melt. 4 grow fond of, be happy, feel pleasure.

ਢੁਲਾਉਣਾ [dhuḷauṇa], ਢੁਲਾਨਾ [dhuḷana], ਢੁਲਾਵਨ [dhuḷavən] *v* make something roll down. 2 move to and fro; wave. 3 make one bow. “pāin sis dhuḷaṛhi.”—*kṛisən*. 4 get transported, get carried.

ਢੁਲਿ [dhuḷi] *adv* on being melted, on melting, on getting liquefied. “həṛi tuṭhe dhuḷi dhuḷi mṛiḷia.”—*gəu m 4*. “oh sūdərṛi hətṛi dhuḷi mṛiḷi.”—*dev m 4*.

ਢੁਵੰਤਾ [dhuṵvəṭa] *adv* used to carry. “rəvīdas dhuṵvəṭa dhor nit.”—*asa dhəna*.

ਢੁਸਰ [dhusər] subcaste of traders; subsection of Vaishyas. 2 some dhusərs regard themselves as descendants of Brahmins.

ਢੁਹ [dhuḥ] *n* basis, support. 2 back, haunch. 3 See ਢੁਹੀ.

ਢੁਹਾ [dhuha], ਢੁਹੀ [dhuhi] *n* back, haunch, posterior. 2 arse. 3 buttock, bum.

ਢੁਕਨਾ [d̥hukna] See ਢੁਕਣਾ.

ਢੁੰਡ [d̥hūḍ] See ਢੁੰਢ. 2 *Dg n* hillock, hilltop. 3 a sand dune like hillock.

ਢੁੰਡਨਾ [d̥hūḍna] See ਢੁੰਢਨਾ.

ਢੁੰਡੀਆ [d̥hūḍia] *adj* searching, exploring, curious. 2 *n* Jain monk, who keeps his mouth covered with a strip of cloth. d̥hūḍ is a word for mountain top in Dingal dialect of Rajputana (Rajasthan). Jain monks used to go to the d̥hūḍ for meditation after renouncing their towns. Hence they are known by this name. This is for ṣvetābār sect of Jains. See ਜੈਨੀ.

ਢੁੰਢ [d̥hūḍh] *Skt* ढुण्ढ् *vr* search, explore. 2 *n* search, exploration. “d̥hūḍh vāṅnai thia thīṭa.”—*var ram 2 m 5*. ‘Search has ended, the mind is at peace now.’

ਢੁਢਣਾ [d̥hud̥hṇa], ਢੁੰਢਣ [d̥hūḍhṇəṅ], ਢੁੰਢਨਾ [d̥hūḍhna] *v* search, find, explore. “d̥hūḍhṇa ṭa mən mahṭ.”—*bavən*. “əb d̥hūḍhṇ kətəhu nə jai.”—*sor m 5*. “d̥hud̥hṇie suhag ku.”—*s fərid*.

ਢੁਢਾਈ [d̥hud̥həi] *n* process of searching, exploration, act of tracking.

ਢੁਢਿਮ [d̥hud̥hɪm] See ਢੁੰਢੇਲਿਮ.

ਢੁੰਢੀਆ [d̥hud̥hia] See ਢੁੰਡੀਆ.

ਢੁਲ [d̥hul] *n* base, support. 2 swinging, fluttering. “cəṙḍhul jace he pəvəṅ.”—*məla namdev*.

ਢੁਲਾ [d̥hula] *n* scaffold for an arch; base for an arch.

ਢੇਊ [d̥heu] *n* current; wave. 2 river’s flood. 3 a tree and its fruit; a tree that casts a dense shadow. It is mostly found in tropical regions. Its fruit is used for making pickles. *L Artocarpus Integrifolia*. 4 a spindle which is used for preparing twisted string by rotating it. 5 *adj* stupid.

ਢੇਸੀ [d̥hesi] a Jatt caste, residing particularly in Amritsar district. 2 a Brahman, who achieved supremacy by becoming a devotee of Guru

Arjan Dev.

ਢੇਕਲੀ [d̥hēkli] See ਢੀਂਗਲੀ.

ਢੇਡ [d̥hed] See ਢੇਢ.

ਢੇਡੀ [d̥heḍi] a black-eyed hunting bird, slightly shorter than a falcon. It is an alien bird that migrates to Punjab during the winter. Nobody keeps it for hunting. It lives on eating lizards, bats and rats.

ਢੇਢ [d̥hedh] *n* crow. 2 shoemaker; member of a caste engaged in leather work; carrion eating lowcaste person. “e pāḍia mo kəu d̥hedh kəhət.”—*məla namdev*. 3 *adj* stupid.

ਢੇਬੁਆ [d̥hebua] See ਢਊਆ and ਢਬੁਆ.

ਢੇਮ [d̥hem] See ਢੀਮ. “mət kou mare iṭ d̥hem.”—*bəsət kəbir*.

ਢੇਰ [d̥her] *n* heap, pile. 2 mound, dune. “khali rəhe d̥her jṭu pani.”—*GV 10*. 3 *adj* very much.

ਢੇਰਨਾ [d̥herna] See ਢੇਰਾ 1.

ਢੇਰਾ [d̥hera] *n* a kind of spindle used for making cotton strings; d̥herna. 2 a big fat louse.

ਢੇਰੀ [d̥heri] *n* small heap, small dump. “dujebhav ki marṭ vīḍari d̥heri.”—*var bIha m 4*. 2 *adj* arrogant. “d̥heri jame; jəmṭ mərə.”—*bavən*.

ਢੇਰੀ ਢਾਹੁਣੀ [d̥heri d̥hahūṅi] *v* undo a resolution, give up determination. 2 lose courage. 3 lose self-confidence. “d̥heri d̥hahəhu sadh səḡṭ.”—*bavən*.

ਢੇਲੜੀ [d̥helṛi] *Dg n* earth, land. 2 pebble, nugget. See ਢੈਲਾ.

ਢੇਲੜੀਪਤਿ [d̥helṛipəṭi] *Dg n* king, lord of the earth. 2 landlord.

ਢੇਲਾ [d̥hela] *n* lump of earth, small stone.

ਢੇਲਾ ਕਰਨਾ [d̥hela kərna] *v* dry with a small lump of earth urine droplets, still stuck to the penis after urination. This tradition is prevalent amongst the Muslims. See ਇਸਤਿੰਜਾ.

ਢੇਲਾਚੌਥਿ [d̥helacəṭhṭi] See ਪੱਥਰਚੌਥਿ.

ਢੈਣਾ [d̥heṅa] See ਢਹਣਾ.

ਢੈਯਾ [d̥heya] See ਢਈਆ.

ਢੈਲਾ [d̥hela] *adj* sluggish, lazy. 2 withered.

3 loosely hanging.

ਢੋ [d̥ho] support, refuge. 2 *v* imperative of ਢੋਣਾ e.g. ‘buha d̥ho d̥ho, iṭṭā d̥ho ləo.’

ਢੋਅ [d̥hoə] *n* refuge. “d̥arɪ d̥hoə nə ləhɪni.” –*var asa*. 2 approach, access. 3 attack. “təbe d̥hoə kə kə su nɪkə sɪd̥hayō.” –*VN*.

ਢੋਆ [d̥hoə] (See ਢੋਕ *vr*) *n* approach, arrival of the marriage party at the bride’s house. “mɪɪɪ ɪkətr̥ hōe səhəɪɪ d̥hōe.” –*bɪla chōt m 5*. 2 meeting, union. “khəṭu d̥ərsən kəɪɪgəe gosəɪɪ d̥hoə.” –*tukha chōt m 4*. 3 support, foundation. “səce d̥a səcə d̥hoə.” –*sor m 5*. 4 attack, assault. “pōje bəd̥he məhə bəli kəɪɪ səcə d̥hoə.” –*var bəsāt*. 5 presents (gold etc) sent by the bridegroom to the bride before the wedding. 6 offer, material, offered as gift.

ਢੋਇ [d̥hoɪ] See ਢੋਅ. 2 by transporting, carrying.

ਢੋਇਆ [d̥hoɪə] See ਢੋਣਾ.

ਢੋਈ [d̥hoi] *n* refuge, shelter, asylum. “jakəu muskəl ətɪ bəne, d̥hoi kōɪ nə deɪ.” –*sri ə m 5*. 2 admission, entry. “həɪɪd̥ərgəh d̥hoi nə ləhənɪ.” –*bɪha chōt m 4*. 3 attack, assault. “kəɪɪ kəyō nə d̥hoi?” –*GPS*. 4 See ਢੋਣਾ.

ਢੋਹਣਾ [d̥hohnə] See ਢੋਣਾ.

ਢੋਕਾ [d̥hoka] *n* a leather cover put on a hawk’s eyes. “d̥hoke chōṭe te məhā chud̥hvan kɪd̥hō cəkva uṭh baj-hɪ mario.” –*krɪsən*. See ਬਾਜ among pictures of hunting birds (b).

ਢੋਟਾ [d̥hoṭə], ਢੋਟੀ [d̥hoti] *Vj n* child, boy, girl.

ਢੋਣਾ [d̥hoṇə], ਢੋਨਾ [d̥hona] (See ਢੋਕ *vr*) *v* take a heavy thing from one place to another by lifting or by carrying in a carriage; to transport. 2 produce in front of. “oth̥e pəkəɪɪ oh d̥hoɪə.” –*var gəu l m 4*. 3 shut, close. See ਢੋ 2.

ਢੋਰ [d̥hor] *Skt* पुर्ष *n* a domestic animal (or livestock) worthy to be yoked to a cart or a plough. “ənɪk rəsə khəe jese d̥hor.” –*gəu m 5*. See ਪਸੁਢੋਰ.

ਢੋਰਣਾ [d̥hornə], ਢੋਰਨਾ [d̥horna] *v* cause to slip, make to flow, cause to drip. “d̥rɪg d̥horət herət

nāḍ dukhi.” –*GPS*. 2 hoist, wave. “cəmər sis pɛ d̥horət.” –*GPS*.

ਢੋਰਾ [d̥hora] See ਢੋਰ. 2 a kind of an insect or a worm that infests grams. This insect damages grams kept in a store house. If some ash is sprayed on the heap of the grains and then stored in an airtight room, the insect gets killed. ਢੋਲ [d̥hol] *Skt n* a hollow cylindrical wooden drum-like instrument made by covering both its open ends tightly with a leather skin. This mridang-like musical instrument is played by hanging it around one’s neck and beating its both ends with drumsticks. *P ੫੩*.

ਢੋਲਕ [d̥holək], ਢੋਲਕੀ [d̥holki] *n* small drum.

ਢੋਲਕੀ [d̥holki] *n* drum beater, drummer.

ਢੋਲਨ [d̥holən], ਢੋਲਾ [d̥hola] *adj* beloved. “bhakhē, d̥holən kəhā re?” –*ramav*. “sədr̥əg d̥hola.” –*suhɪ m 1*. 2 *n* husband, bridegroom.

ਢੋਲਾਰਨ [d̥holārən], ਢੋਲਾਵਨ [d̥holavən] See ਢੁਰਾਵਨ, ਢੁਲਾਵਨ and ਢੋਰਨ. “nam tera tuhi cəvər d̥holare.” –*dhəna rəvɪdas*. “deu suhni sad̥hə kə bijənu d̥holavəu.” –*bɪla m 5*.

ਢੋਲਿ [d̥holɪ] the loved one (did). “durməɪɪ pərhəɪɪ chəɪɪ d̥holɪ.” –*oākar*. “the husband has renounced the ill-tempered wife.”

ਢੋਲੀ [d̥holi] drummer, drum beater. 2 feminine of ਢੋਲਾ.

ਢੋਲੀਐ [d̥holiə] of the loved one, for the loved one. “həu phɪrəu dɪvəni avəl bavəl tɪsu kəɪɪ həɪɪ d̥holiə.” –*dev m 4*. “tɪsu d̥hola həɪɪ ləi həu phɪrəu dɪvəni.” 2 to wave, to flutter. e.g. “cəvər d̥holiə.”

ਢੋਲੋ [d̥holo] *Dg* husband, lord.

ਢੋਵਣੁ [d̥hovənu], ਢੋਵਨ [d̥hovən] See ਢੋਣਾ. “jəl d̥hovəu ɪh sis kəɪɪ.” –*bɪla m 5*. “uh d̥hove d̥hor.” –*bɪla m 4*.

ਢੋਵੰਤਾ [d̥hovəntə] *adv* carrying.

ਢੋਕ [d̥hək] *Skt* ढौक् *vr* move, inspire, approach, offer, bring closer.

ਢੋਚਾ [d̥hoca], ਢੋਚਾ [d̥hōca] *n* mathematical table

of four and a half. See ਢੰਢਾ.

ਢੰਕਾ [ḍhāka] See ਢੰਕਾ. “lāge ḍhol ḍhāke.”—*cāḍi*
2. 2 kettledrum (big drum), drum, small drum
(tabor). 3 thumping sound, sound of
drumbeating.

ਢੰਕਾਰ [ḍhākar] *n* sound produced by the beating
of a drum or a tabor; thumping sound.

ਢੰਗ [ḍhāḡ] *n* custom, manner. 2 measure, effort,
attempt. 3 structure, composition. 4 conduct.

ਢੰਗੀ [ḍhāḡi] one who knows the method. See
ਢੰਗ.

ਢੰਗੁ [ḍhāḡu] See ਢੰਗ.

ਢੰਡ [ḍhāḍ] a village in police station Lahorimal,
tehsil Tam Taran, district Amritsar. It is five miles
to the south of Khasa railway station. To the
west of this village, there exists a gurdwara in
memory of Guru Hargobind. The Guru came
to this village to preach. Initially he stayed in
Ghasel, then came to this village. A simple
gurdwara has been built with residential houses
nearby. Guru Granth Sahib is installed for
recitation. Its annual revenue of rupees ten
comes from the land donated by the villagers to
the gurdwara. Sardar Wariam Singh Rasaldar

has donated land measuring five and half *kānals*
to the gurdwara. All the villagers observe the
Sikh faith. There is an unbricked tank near the
gurdwara. The Guru is believed to have washed
his feet in this pond. The residents of the area
are now planning to line it with baked bricks.
An annual congregation is held on the moonless
night of Bhadon.

ਢੰਡੋਚਨ [ḍhāḍorən] *v* proclaim by the beat of a
drum. 2 See ਢੰਡੋਲਨ.

ਢੰਡੋਚਾ [ḍhāḍora] See ਢੰਡੋਚਾ.

ਢੰਡੋਲਨ [ḍhāḍholən] *v* search, explore. 2 feel
with a touch, grope. “pākəṛi ḍhāḍhole bāh.”
—*var māla m l*. 3 decide. “ḍhāḍholət ḍhūḍhət
həu phiri.”—*oākar*. 4 *S* ਢੰਡੋਲਣੁ push back and
forth.

ਢੰਡੋਲਿਮੁ [ḍhāḍholimū] *v* decide; conclude.
2 investigate. “ḍhāḍholimū ḍhūḍhimū ḍṛiṭhū
mē.”—*var majh m l*. ‘I have concluded by
investigating and searching.’ 3 search. 4 feel
by touch, to grope.

ਢੰਡੋਲੀ [ḍhāḍholi] *adv* searching, deciding.
“khoji hīrdē dekhi ḍhāḍholi.”—*gəu m 5*.
2 *adj* researcher, explorer.



ਣ [ṇaṇa] twentieth character of Punjabi script. It has retroflex nasal sound. 2 *Skt* *n* knowledge. 3 conclusion, search. 4 ornament. 5 water. 6 Shiv. 7 donation, charity. 8 deceitful person. ਣਹ [ṇəh], ਣਹਿ [ṇəhi] *part* no, not. “ṇa hæu ṇa tū ṇəh chuṭəhi.”—*bavən*. ਣਗਣ [ṇəgəṇ] a *matrīk* foot, comprising two *matras*. Its forms are – *Ṣ*, *ll*. ਣਮੋਕਾਰ [ṇəməkar] *Pkt* salutation; greeting. ਣਾ [ṇa] *part* no, not. See ਣਹ.

ਣਾਣਾ [ṇaṇa] the character ਣ. “ṇaṇa rəṇ te sɪhɪe.”—*bavən*. 2 pronunciation of ਣ. ਣਾਪ [ṇap] *n* measure, measurement, computation. ਣਾਮ [ṇam] See ਨਾਮ. “ṇam vɪhʊṇə admi.”—*oḱkar*. ਣਿਆਰਾ [ṇɪara] *adj* distinct, unique, different; uncommon. 2 pointed, sharp, having a tip, pointed. See ਬਾਣਿਆਰੇ. ਣੰਕ [ṇəṅk] *n* sound produced by musical instruments made of metal. 2 restriction, ban. “ṇəṅk dəi təb ṇɪkhuṭyo pani.”—*GPS*.

ਤ [tætta] twenty-first character of Punjabi script representing voiceless unaspirated dental plosive. **2** part decidedly, certainly. **3** only, merely, just. “bani tē gavəhu guru kerī.”—*anādu*. **4** so, therefore. “moti tē māḍar usərəhi.”—*sri m 1*. **5** then, in that case. “səṭiguru hoī dāialu tē sərḍha purie.”—*var majh m 1*. “tē dhəriō mēstəki həth.”—*səveye m 2 ke*. **6** and, as well as. **7** *Skt n* falsehood, untruth. **8** jewel. **9** nectar. **10** boat. **11** thief. **12** barbarian. **13** tail. **14** pregnancy. **15** lap. **16** short for tēgəṇ. See ਗਣ. **17** *P* ت pron to you, your.

ਤਉ [təu] *pron* your, thine. “təu kirpa tē marəgi paie.”—*gəu m 5*. “pav suhave ja təu dhiri julde.”—*var ram 2 m 5*. **2** to thee, to you. “jo təu bhavē soi thisi.”—*sopurəkhū*. **3** thou, you (singular). “jo təu kine apṇe.”—*sri chāt m 5*. **4** that. “jāke prem pēdarəthū paie təu cəri cītu laie.”—*tlīg m 1*. **5** thou. “suniat prəbhū təu səgəl udharən.”—*bīla m 5*. **6** *adv* therefore, so. “tum təu rakhənhar dāial.”—*dhəna m 5*. **7** then. “jog jugəti təu paie.”—*suhī m 1*. **8** even then, still. “təu nə pujəhi həri kirəti nama.”—*gōḍ namdev*.

ਤਉਸਾਰ [təusar] See ਤੁਸਾਰ.

ਤਉਕ [təuk] *A* توك *n* an ornament worn around the neck; necklace. During the Mughal period, the emperor used to present it to the rich people. **2** halter; rope tied around an animal's neck. **3** heavy ring or chain put around the neck of a criminal. “tere gəle təuk pəgi beri.”—*sor kəbir*. “The chain around the neck, təuk,

depicts ignorance while the shackle, beri, on feet represents a ritual.

ਤਉਕਣ [təukəṇ], ਤਉਕਨਾ [təukna] *v* ਤੋਯ = water + ਕਣ = particle, drop water particles, sprinkle water. “bəlto jəlto təukīa gur cēḍənu sitlaio.”—*gəu ə m 5*.

ਤਉਨ [təun] *pron* the very same, the same, that one. “bhəi bat təune.”—*gyan*. **2** his, her. “bhəyo təun ke bās me ram raja.”—*gyan*. **3** he, she. “təun tēse nīhare.”—*ramav*.

ਤਉਪਰਿ [təupəri] *part* then, at that time. “ghūghəṭu tero təupəri sacē.”—*asa kəbir*. **2** on that, on this.

ਤਉਲਉ [təuləu], ਤਉਲਗ [təuləg] *adv* till then, till that time, till that moment. “təuləu məhəli nə labhe jan.”—*gəu kəbir, var 7*.

ਤਉ [təu] *part* even then, still. “sətru anek cəlavət ghav, təu tən ek nə lagənpave.”—*əkal*. **2** *pron* your, thine. “nihu məhīja təu nalī.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਤਉਆ [təua] *n* father's elder brother. “təuən marəhu sath cəce.”—*krīṣən*.

ਤਉਫੰਗ [təuphəg] musket. See ਤੁਫੰਗ. “təuphəg nam pəchan.”—*sənāma*. **2** *adj* of the gun.

ਤਉਲਗ [təuləgu] See ਤਉਲਗ. “jəuləgu pran təuləgu sēgē.”—*gōḍ kəbir*.

ਤਅੱਸੁਬ [təəssub] *A* تعصب The root of this word is ਅਸਬ which means to twist, or help; suggesting, therefore, the sense of favouring people of one's own religion and interpreting each and every matter in their favour; fanaticism.

ਤਅੱਜੁਬ [təəjjub] *A* تعجب *n* surprise, sense of wonder. The root of this term is ਅਜਬ meaning

strange.

ਤਅੱਮੁਲ [tæmmul] *A* **أَمَلٌ** *n* anxiety, concern. 2 reluctance. 3 forbearance. Its root is **ਅਮਲ** meaning hope.

ਤਅੱਲੁਕ [tælluk] *A* **تَقْلُقٌ** *n* relationship, dependence on one's area. The root of this word is **ਅਲਕ** which means to depend, hang, etc.

ਤਆਕੁਬ [tækub] *A* **تَوَكُّبٌ** *n* sense of chasing; harassing.

ਤਈ [təi] *adj* hot, heated. "ghəɾɪ bhəɖe jɪɪɪ avi saji, caɾən vahe təi kia."—*asa pəti m I*. 'He burnt pots in the kiln.' 2 *A* **تَعْيِينٌ** assigned, fixed, settled. "əjrailu phəresta hosi aɪ təi."—*var ram I m I*. 3 *n* heat, blaze.

ਤਈਂ [təi] *part to, up to*. See ਤਾਂਈਂ.

ਤਈਉਂਨ [təiunn] *A* **تَعْيِينٌ** *adj* fixed.

ਤਈਸਵੇਂ [təisvō] *adj* twenty-third. "guru təisəvō tʃh kin."—*dətt*.

ਤਈਨਾਤ [təinat] *A* **تَعْيِينَات** plural of ਤਈਉਂਨ. See ਤਈਉਂਨ.

ਤਈਲੰਗ [təiləŋ] See ਤਿਲੰਗ.

ਤਸ [təs] *Skt* **तद्** *adj* similar, like that, same as, similar to. "yətha mukər nɪɾməl əɪ hove. jəs mukh kər, təs tɪs məhɪ jove."—*GPS*. 2 his (sixth declension), her. "jedev aɪo təs səphōt."—*guj jedev*. See **ਸਫੁਟ**. 3 *n* short for ਤਸਕਰ (thief). "bhəvən bhəyan ədhkar tras təs ko."—*BGK*. 4 See ਤਸੈ. 5 *Dg* thirst, thirstiness.

ਤਸਕਰ [təskər], **ਤਸਕਰੂ** [təskəru] *Skt* **तस्कर** *n* thief. "te təskər jo nam nə levəɪɪ."—*prəbha m I*. 2 cheat, swindler. "təskəru coru nə lage takəu."—*maru solhe m I*. akin to cheat, lecher etc.

ਤਸਕਰੂ ਚੋਰੂ [təskəru coru] See ਤਸਕਰ.

ਤਸਕੀਨ [təskin] *A* **تَسْكِينٌ** *n* satisfaction, patience. 2 solace. The root of this word is **ਸਕਨ**.

ਤਸਖੀਸ [təʃxis] *A* **تَسْخِيسٌ** *n* determination. 2 conclusion. 3 diagnosis. Its root is **ਸ਼ਖ਼ਸ** meaning a person.

ਤਸਟਾ [təʃta] *P* **تَشْت** or **طَشْت** *n* a copper utensil

shaped like a bowl. Hindu priests/worshippers bathe the idol in it. 2 *Skt* **तसू** *adj* peeler.

ਤਸਤ [təʃət] *n* a utensil like a platter with deep bottom; platter. See ਤਸਟਾ 1.

ਤਸਤਰੀ [təʃtəri] *P* **مَشْتَرِي** *n* saucer, plate, salver. See ਤਸਟਾ 1.

ਤਸਦੀਆ [təsdia] *A* **تصدیح** *n* act of causing headache. Its root is **ਸਦਾਖ** (headache). The Punjabi word **təsiha** is derived from it.

ਤਸਦੀਕ [təsdik] *A* **تَصْدِيقٌ** *n* authentication of truth, confirmation with evidence. 2 evidence; its root is **ਸਿਦਕ** (truth).

ਤਸੱਦੁਕ [təssəduk] *A* **تَصَدَّق** *n* act of sacrificing, sacrifice, dedication.

ਤਸੱਦੁਦ [təʃʃədud] *A* **تَشَدُّد** *n* atrocity. Its root is **ਸ਼ਦ** meaning "to be harsh".

ਤਸਨੀਫ [təsnif] *A* **تَصْنِيفٌ** *n* versification, poetic composition. Its root is **ਸਨਫ** meaning "method".

ਤਸਫੀਆ [təsfia] *A* **تَصْفِيَةٌ** *n* sense of cleaning. 2 deciding, settling the dispute. The root of this word is **ਸਫੁ** meaning "cleansing".

ਤਸੱਫੀ [təʃʃəfi] *A* **تَشْفِي** *n* consolation. 2 comfort, joy.

ਤਸਬੀ [təsbɪ] *A* **تَسْبِيحٌ** Its root is **ਸਬਹ** or **ਸੁਬਹਾਨ**, meaning the process of remembering or meditating upon the creator. 2 rosary of 100 beads besides the top bead; a rosary comprising 101 beads to meditate upon the personal name of God viz "Allah" and his hundred praiseworthy names.¹ The hundred names² apart from 'Allah' are as under:

1 əziz – esteemed, 2 əzim – grand, 3 ədəl – justice, 4 əfuvv – pardoner, 5 əli – great, 6 əlim – all-knowing, 7 əvvəl – primary, 8 axɪɾ – ultimate, 9 ʃəhid – witness, 10 ʃəkur – patron,

¹So many have written one hundred names for 'Allah' and mentioned the rosary of 100 beads including the top bead.

²The names given in the Islamic books are written here in the alphabetical order.

11 sættar – secret-holder, 12 sæbur – content, 13 sǣmǣd – carefree, 14 sǣmia – apt listener, 15 sǣlam – secure, 16 hǣsib – judge, 17 hǣkǣm – one who gives a ruling, 18 hǣkim – sagacious, 19 hǣkk – truthful, 20 hǣmid – praiseworthy, 21 hǣyy – lively, 22 hǣlim – forbearing, tolerant, 23 hafiz – saviour, 24 kǣhar – wrathful, 25 kǣbir – grand, 26 kǣrim – charitable, 27 kǣviy – potent, 28 kadir – almighty, 29 kabiz – one who witholds, 30 kǣddus – holy, 31 keyumm – establisher, 32 xǣbir – alert, 33 xafiz – one who degrades, 34 xalik – creator, 35 gǣni – carefree, 36 gǣfur – pardoner, 37 gǣffar – forgiver, 38 jǣbbar – mighty, 39 jǣlil – enlightened, 40 zahar – manifest, 41 jamia – accumulator, 42 zar – harmful, 43 zul jǣlale vǣl ikram – venerable and elderly, 44 tǣvvab – pardoner, 45 nafia – benefactor, 46 नूर [nur] – enlighter, 47 fǣttah – disentangler, 48 bǣsir – seer, 49 bǣdia – creator, 50 bǣrr – benevolent, 51 baia – resurrector, 52 basit – bestower, 53 baki – superiormost, 54 batin – latent, 55 bari – creator, 56 mǣjid – elderly, 57 mǣtin – firm, determined, 58 mǣtik – emperor, 59 majid – venerable, 60 mania – prohibitor, 61 malikǣlmulǣk – country’s head, 62 muǣxxir – remover of hindrances, 63 muǣti – bountiful, 64 muizz – reverend, 65 muid – re-creator, 66 muǣvvir – artist, 67 muhǣi – resurrector, 68 muhǣsi – exerciser of limit, 69 muhemin – protector, 70 muksit – judge, 71 mukǣtdir – exerciser of authority, 72 mukǣddim – up holder, 73 mukit – provider of livelihood, 74 mugni – provider of happiness, 75 muzil – trouble-giver, 76 mujib – condescending, 77 mutǣali – eminent, 78 mutkǣbbir – admirable, 79 mǣtǣkim – penalty-giver, 80 munǣim – boon-giver, 81 mubdi – initiator, 82 mumit – killer, 83 momin – peace-provider, 84 rǣuf – merciful, 85 rǣsid – enlightner, 86 rǣhman –

merciful, 87 rǣhim – compassionate, 88 rǣkib – surveillant, 89 rǣzzak – sustenance-provider, 90 rafia – uplifter, 91 lǣtif – blessed with keen insight, 92 vǣhab – bestower, 93 vǣkil – accomplisher of all deeds, 94 vǣdud – lover, 95 vǣli – master, 96 vǣsia – large-hearted, 97 vahid – unique, 98 vajid – owner of all, 99 varis – survivor after total disaster, 100 वाली [vali] – lord.

عزيم	عظيم	عادل	عقد	علي	عسليم
اول	آخ	شهير	هلور	بخار	صود
صمد	سمج	سلام	حبيب	علم	حكيم
حق	حميد	حليم	حافظ	قهار	كبير
كريم	قوى	قادر	قائض	قذوس	قديم
خبير	خافض	خالق	عظي	عقور	عقار
	بخار	جليل	ظاهر	جامح	ضار
	والاكرام	توآب	نافع	مور	فتاح
بشير	برج	ذوالجلال	بايعت	باني	باطن
	باري	بر	مستين	ماجد	مانع
الملك	مالك	مؤخر	منعطي	معيد	مصور
	حمي	مغبي	مهيمن	مقتدر	مقدم
منقبت	منقبت	منع	منزل	متعالى	متكبر
منقبت	منقبت	منعم	مندى	موسن	موف
فقيه	فقيه	رحمن	ريميم	رزاق	زاف
لطيف	لطيف	وهاب	وكيل	ولي	وايح
		واجد	واجد	وايث	والى

Mohammad never used a rosary. Among the Muslims the practice of using rosary began under the influence of the Buddhist monks. Even now wahabi Muslims do not keep a rosary; they count the names of God on fingers. “phere tǣsbi kǣre khudaia.” – var ram 1 m 1. “tǣsbi yad kǣrǣhu dǣs mǣrdǣn.” – maru solhe m 5. See नयमाला.

उसबीर [tǣsbih] A تشبيه n comparison, illustration. 2 metaphor.

उसबीर [tǣsbir] See उसबीर.

उसमयी [tǣsmǣi], उसमयी [tǣsmǣyi] उसमयी n delightful diet, delicious food, rice cooked in milk, rice pudding. 2 उसमै fourth declension to

him. “təsməi nəmo nəməh.”—*səloh*.

ਤਸਮਾ [təsmə] *P* تمّ n a leather cord, lace, zipper.

ਤਸਮਾਤ [təsmat] *Skt* तस्मात् for that, for him.

ਤਸਰ [təsər] See **ਟਸਰ**.

ਤਸਰੀਹ [təsrɪh] *A* تشریح n elaboration, explanation in details, elucidation. Its root is ਸਰਹ.

ਤਸਰੀਫ਼ [təsrɪf] *A* تشریف n elderliness, importance, greatness. Its root is ਸਰਫ਼ which means elderliness.

ਤਸਲਾ [təsla] n a shallow basin, a large platter; a large bowl, a large round plate with vertically raised edge. See **ਤਸਟਾ**.

ਤਸਲੀਸ [təslis] *A* تثلیث n Trinity; God, Ruhulqudas and son of God. See **ਤ੍ਰਿਕੁਟੀ** 4. 2 Brahm (the Creating God), Vishnu (the Nourishing God) and Shiv (the Protecting God).

ਤਸਲੀਮ [təslim] *A* تسلیم n salutation; a form of greeting for or among people. 2 acceptance, assurance, advocacy. Its root is ਸਲਮ means to accept (offerings).

ਤਸਲੀਮਾਤ [təslimat] plural of **ਤਸਲੀਮ**. “təslimat kəro tɪs chɪn me.”—*GPS*.

ਤਸੱਲਾ [təsəlla], **ਤਸੱਲੀ** [təsəlli] *A* تسلی n consolation, solace. 2 contentment; peace of mind. The root of this word is ਸਲਵ meaning to be happy. “nəhi təsəlla kɪste hoi.”—*GPS*.

ਤਸਵੀਆ [təsvia] *A* تَوَيَّة n act of equalising. 2 act of correcting, or setting right. 3 act of straightening, or making straight.

ਤਸਵੀਸ [təsvɪs] *A* تَوَيْس n anxiety, perplexity, worry. The root of this word is ਸਵਸ which means nervousness. “na təsvɪs khɪrɪj nə mal.”—*gəu rəvɪdas*.

ਤਸਵੀਰ [təsvɪr] *A* تصوير n picture, figure, diagram. 2 shape, form. The root of this term is ਸੂਰ [ʃur] meaning appearance.

ਤਸਵੀਰਗਰ [təsvɪrɔr] n sculptor, one who makes pictures, artist, painter.

ਤਸੱਵੁਰ [təsəvʊr] *A* تصوّر n sense of imagining;

imagination. Its root is ਸੂਰ [ʃur] meaning appearance.

ਤਸਿ [təsɪ] See **ਤਸਜ**.

ਤਸਿੰਬਲੀ ਸਵਾਰਿਆਂ ਦੀ [təsɪnbli səvərɪā di] a village under police station Lalru, tehsil Rajpura of Patiala state. There exists a gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh to the south this village. The Guru arrived here from Lakhnaur on a hunting expedition and stayed here. Only a structure stands which is not even properly looked after by any devotee. The village is eight miles to the east of Ambala City railway station and one mile from the Grand Trunk Road.

ਤਸੀਹਾ [təsiha] *A* तसदीਆ n atrocity, torture, suffering. See **ਤਸਦੀਆ**.

ਤਸੀਲ [təsɪl] See **ਤਹਸੀਲ**.

ਤਸੁ [təsʊ] n twenty-fourth part of a yard. 2 sense of being small; minute, or little. “je bædi kəre ta təsʊ nə chije.”—*dhəna m 1*.

ਤਸੁਆ [təsʊə] *adv* a little, a bit. 2 upto a small distance. “səgɪ nə cəle tere təsʊə.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਤਸੈ [təsɛ] *Skt* तृष n thirst; craving. “bhukh nə təsɛ.”—*BG*. ‘There is no craving.’

ਤਸੰਨੁਜ [təsənʊj] *A* تنج pulling of muscles, Its root is ਸਨਜ meaning contraction or shrinking of nerves and skin. See **ਖੱਲੀ**.

ਤਸਜ [təsɟ] *sixth declension* his, her, of that. “nɪhphəlɔ̃ təsɟ jənəməsɟ.”—*səhəs m 4*. ‘Futile is his birth.’

ਤਹ [təh] *adv* there, at that place. “təh jənəm nə mərɲə avəɲ jaɲa.”—*suhi chət m 5*. 2 *P* ੨ n bottom, underside. 3 layer; extent of thickness of one material over the other.

ਤਹਸੀਲ [təhsɪl] *A* تحصيل n act of acquiring/procuring. 2 collection, recovery. 3 money, recovered money. 4 collection centre. Its root is ਹਸੂਲ meaning to acquire or procure. 5 a unit of a district, headed by a tehsildar.

ਤਹਸੀਲਦਾਰ [təhsɪldar] *P* تحصیلدار n an official who

realises revenue; revenue officer; one who realises revenue of land and is the chief of a tehsil.

उद्वीक [təhkik] *A* تحقيق *n* truth, reality. **2** search for truth. Its root is उद्वीक ie truth. **3** *adv* certainly, surely. “təhkik dɪl dani.”—*tlġg m l*. **4** really.

उद्वीकत [təhkikət], **उद्वीकत** [təhkikat] plural of उद्वीक. “ke təhɪkikət ya sɪr kije.”—*cəɪtr 181*. See उद्वीक.

उद्वाना [təhxana] *P* حجرة *n* bunker, basement.

उद्वनीष [təhɪjɪb] *A* تهذيب *n* civilisation, gentle behaviour. Its root is उद्वष i.e. cleanliness.

उद्वत [təhət] *A* تحت *adv* under, dominated by, headed by. **2** *adj* subordinate, subservient.

उद्वतीक [təhtik] transform of उद्वीक. See उद्वीक.

उद्वतुक [təhəttuk] *A* تحلل *move* fast. **2** peel off. **3** *A* جرب *get* exposed. **4** be degraded, bear insult.

उद्वमत [təhmət], **उद्वमद** [təhməd] *P* تهنيد *n* sheet used as garment for lower part of the body; cloth covering the body down the waist.

उद्वमल [təhəmmul] *A* تحمل *n* act of lifting load, bearing the burden of any work. **2** sense of bearing misbehaviour; patience, tolerance.

उद्वरीक [təhrik] *A* تحريك *n* act of a moving, raising an issue. Its root is उद्वरक which means movement.

उद्वरीर [təhrir] *A* تحرير *n* writing, written article. Its root is उद्वर which means to estimate.

उद्वलका [təhəlka] *A* تهلکة *n* destruction, devastation. **2** turmoil, disturbance, disorder. Its root is उद्वलक which means ‘to get destroyed’.

उद्वलील [təhlil] *A* تحلل *n* “being solved”, becoming intimate. **2** untying the knot.

उद्ववा [təhva] See उद्विवा.

उद्ववील [təhvīl] *A* تحویل *n* act of entrusting, sense of handing over. Its root is उद्ववाला which means custody.

उद्ववीलदार [təhvīldar] *n* custodian, treasurer. See उद्ववील.

उहा [təha], **उहां** [təhā] *adv* there, at that place. “təha bəkūṭh jəh kirtənu tera.”—*suhī m 5*.

उहारत [təharət] *A* طهارت *n* sacredness. **2** *adj* holy. Its root is उहर which means holiness.

उहि [təhɪ] See उह. **2** See उहिं.

उहिं [təhɪ̃] *adv* there, at that place.

उहिज [təhɪj], **उहिजा** [təhɪja], **उहिनी** [təhɪji] *pron* your, yours. “rəgavla pɪri! təhɪja nau.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. “je bhuli je cuki saī! bhi təhɪji kaḍhia.”—*suhī ə m 5*. ‘even then I am termed yours.’

उहिना [təhɪna] *v* be startled, be afraid. **2** to shudder with sudden fear. “lobh moh əhəkarhū təhɪna.”—*BG*.

उहिउत [təhɪtɔɾ] *n* paratha. It is prepared by rolling and flattening kneaded flour soaked with butter on a circular plate and then fried on a griddle. Many layers are formed due to the application of butter, hence this name. Making of this kind of paratha is very common in Abichal Nagar.

उहद [təhɪd] See उह.

उहिमत [təhɪmət] See उहमत.

उहिवु [təhɪru] *n* a cover cloth under the saddle on the horseback. This protects the saddle from the sweat given out by the skin of the horse; saddle blanket, saddle cloth.

उहिवा [təhɪva] *adv* there, at that place. See उहिवा.

उहि [təhi] *n* piled up object, heap of piled objects. **2** *adv* at that place, at the same place. “təhi nɪrəjənu rəhɪa səmai.”—*gəv ə m l*. **3** that is why, due to that. “cətəhɪ ek, təhi sukh hoɪ.”—*oəkar*. **4** *pron* to him/her. “phɪrɪ olama mɪle təhi.”—*ram ə m l*.

उहिं [təhɪ̃] *adv* at that place, at the same place; there and then.

उहिमल [təhɪməl] See उहिमल.

उक [tək] See उकटा. **2** See उक. **3** *part* to, up to, till. **4** *Skt* *adj* evil, vile. **5** patient, forbearing.

उक़सीम [təksim] *A* تقسیم *n* division, partition. Its root is kɪsəm which means type/kind. **2** act of separating.

उक़सीर [təksir] *A* تقصير *n* crime, offence. **2** omission, mistake. Its root is क़सर which means 'to happen'. "me bəhuti kini təksir."—*NP*.

उक़णा [təkṇa] *v* look intently. "təkəhɪ nari pəraia."—*var gəu 1 m 5*. **2** guess, estimate. **3** consider, determine. "me təki təu sərṇaɪ jiu."—*suhi m 5 guṇvəti*.

उक़दीर [təkdir] *A* تقدیر *n* fate, destiny, luck. Its root is kədər which means to estimate.

उक़बीर [təkbir] *A* کبیر *n* sense of elderliness, sense of making one feel proud, act of rising higher, excelsior. **2** chanting of "əllahu əkbər", recitation of "həkəm sətt hə."—"ram nam sətt hə." prayer for the dead body; cremation of the dead body. "cū səvəd təkbir."—*tɪlṅ m 1*. **3** chanting of excelsior/shouting loudly əllahu əkbər while attacking the enemy with sword in a battle. "bəhi bhəṅṅi gur ke kər ki. kər təkbir turət do dhər ki."—*GPS*. **4** killing, slaughtering. "gəu gərib kəu ləga təkbir kərən."—*məgo*.

उक़ब़र [təkkəbər], **उक़ब़री** [təkkəbbri] *A* تکبر *n* pride, vanity. Its root is kɪbər which means praise. "təkkəbbər kita əblis¹ ne gəl lanət jama."—*jəgnama*.

उक़मा [təkma] See उक़म। "ko təkma kər he nɪrjas."—*GPS*. **2** *T* فم *a* hole for fixing a button.

उक़मील [təkmil] *A* تکمیل *n* sense of completion, perfection.

उक़राਈ [təkrai] See उक़ज़ाਈ. "cəhū dɪsɪ vɪkhe məhā təkrai."—*GPS*.

उक़रार [təkrar] *A* تکرار *n* act of controverting; altercation. **2** reasoning, frivolous argument. Its root is kərr which means "to attack again". **3** Some Hindi and Punjabi poets have also used təkrar for ɪkrar. "jo təkrar tohɪ səg kino."

¹ɪblis; the devil.

—*GPS*.

उक़री [təkri] *n* balance for weighing. "kər təkri pəkrət rəhyo kəsi nə kəmər kɪɪpan."—*cəɪɪtr 245*. **2** *adj* strong, firm, powerful.

उक़रीर [təkrir] *A* تکریر *n* description, speech, discourse. Its root is kərar which means "to be established".

उक़रुर [təkkəruɾ] *A* کُرُر *n* act of being established. Its root is kərar, which means 'position'.

उक़ला [təkla] *Skt* उकु *n* spindle; needle of a spinning wheel, with which yarn is spun and the spun yarn is rolled on it to form a skein (cop).

उक़लीद [təklid] *A* تقلید *act* of following someone. Its root is kələd (tie a rope around one's neck).

उक़लीढ़ [təklif] *A* تکلیف *n* trouble, discomfort. **2** disaster, difficulty. Its root is kulfət which means sorrow/displeasure.

उक़लुद [təkkəluf] *A* تکلف *n* civility, civilized behaviour. **2** going out of the way to show off hospitality. Its root is kələf which means to get deeply involved in some work.

उक़वीज़ [təkvijət] *A* تقویت *n* act of strengthening, strength, might. Its root is kuvvət.

उक़ज़ा [təkɾa] *adj* strong, powerful, firm, sturdy.

उक़ज़ाਈ [təkɾai] *n* strength, power, might, firmness. **2** alacrity, attentiveness.

उक़ज़ी [təkɾi] *n* balance for weighing. "bɪn təkri tolə səsara."—*majh ə m 3*. 'The Creator, being all pervasive, does not need a weighing balance.' For this reference; see क़ुरान दी सूरत अंबीआ, आज़त 47. **2** *adj* mighty, sturdy.

उक़ाउना [təkauna] *v* estimate, assess. **2** make or cause one to see. **3** see, fix one's gaze (upon).

उक़ाजा [təkaja] *A* تَعْجَا *n* inspiration, motivation. **2** importuning/claiming certain thing. Its root is kəza which means 'order'.

उक़ावी [təkavi] *A* قَوِي *n* government loan or advance given to the cultivator. Its root is kuvvət.

ਤਕਿਆਰ [təkɪar] a subcaste of the lowcaste Sarin Khatri. “dugərdas bhəlo təkɪara.”—*BG*.

ਤਕੀਆ [təkia] *A* 𑂔𑂗 *n* refuge, support. “tū meri oṭ tū hē mera təkia.”—*gəu m 5*. “bəl dhən təkia tera.”—*sor m 5*. **2** pillow, cushion. **3** hermitage, dwelling place. “guru kē tēkie namɪ ədhare.”—*majh ə m 3*.

ਤੱਕ [təkk] *n* estimate, guess, assessment. **2** a large hand-held balance of two pans. **3** vision, sight.

ਤੱਕੁਲਾ [təkkula] See **ਤਕਲਾ**.

ਤਕ੍ਰ [təkr] *Skt n* sour lassi—milk; liquid of watery curd left after churning curd diluting it with water and skimming butter from it. This name is assigned to it because of its sour taste. It has a soothing effect during prickly heat. It is beneficial for stomach, strengthens semen, cures sprue and diarrhoea and increases the life span of a person.

ਤਕ੍ਰਸਾਰ [təkrsar] *n* butter.

ਤਕ੍ਰਾਟ [təkraṭ] *n* churning spindle; churn.

ਤਕ [təkʃ] See **ਤਕਸਿਲਾ**. **2** *Skt* तक्ष *vr* cut, peel. Punjabi təcchṇa is derived from it.

ਤਕਸਿਲਾ [təkʃsɪla] *Skt* तक्षशिला (Taxila) *n* a town founded by “Taksh” son of Bharat and grandson of Dashrath. It was the capital of Gandhar state. The remains of this town can be seen near the Railway station¹ Taxila of North Western Railway in Rawalpindi district. Travelogues written by foreign visitors go to prove that this town was an educational centre of Buddhism. Ayurvedic doctor Jeevak of Raja Bimbsar became popular after studying Ayurved for nine years in Taxila. At the time of the conquest of Taxila by Alexandar, it was ruled by Ambhi. The ruins of the town speak of its grandeur during the ancient times. Now-a-days this site is popularly known as Dherishahaan - the mound of the kings.

¹Earlier this station was named Kala Sarai.

Fiehan, the Chinese traveller writes that Mahatma Buddh had donated his head to some one at this place; hence its name Takshshira, which people changed into Takshshila.

Sir John Marshall carried research and excavation in this area and discovered new facts. A museum has been set up there, where many objects found from the area are kept preserved.

ਤਕਕ [təkʃək] *Skt n* a snake, son of Kadru, who bit king Prikshat and whose life was saved by sage Asteek in the grand serpent sacrificial offering made by Janmejaya. **2** Vishavkarma, god of the artisans. **3** carpenter. See **ਤਕ** *vr*. **4** a Khatri subcaste, known as Naag dynasty, which was inimical to Janamejaya. The Takshak dynasty ruled over India for a quite long time after the fall of Sunak dynasty. The last Takshak ruler was Mahanand.

ਤਖਕ [təkhək] See **ਤਕਕ**.

ਤਖਤ [təxət] *PA* 𑂔𑂗 *n* a wooden platform to sit on. **2** royal seat, royal throne. “təkhətɪ bəhē təkhte ki laɪk.”—*maru solhe m 1*. **3** seat of the Gurus, the Guru’s seat; especially the four seats: Akal Bunga, Harimandir Sahib of Patna, Keshgarh and Hazoor Sahib (Abichalnagar).

ਤਖਤਸਾਹਿਬ [təkhətʃahɪb] the seat of the Guru. **2** See **ਤਖਤ** **3**. **3** There are gurdwaras in Kiratpur and Damdama, bearing this name in particular.

ਤਖਤ ਹਜ਼ਾਰਾ [təkhət həzara] territory around Suleman Takht (Kaisargarh) in North West Frontier Province (NWFP). See **ਛੱਡ ਹਜ਼ਾਰਾ**. **2** a small town on the bank of Jhana (Chandarbhaga) river, which was the birth place of Ranjha, the lover of Heer.

ਤਖਤਗਾਹ [təxətgaḥ] place for the royal seat. See **ਰਾਜਧਾਨੀ**.

ਤਖਤ ਤਾਉਸ [təxət taus], **ਤਖਤਤਾਉਸੀ** [təxət-tausi]

a throne shaped like a peacock, which emperor Shah Jahan got made with jewels embedded in it. It cost rupees seven crore and ten lakh. This throne was plundered from Delhi by Nadir Shah in 1739 AD. It was broken into pieces after the death of Nadir Shah. A throne of the same type was got made by emperor Fateh-Alishah of Iran in the nineteenth century, which was inferior to the original in quality. See **सम्राज्य**.

उभयतन्त्रीय [təxətənʂiːn] *P* تحت‌النشین *adj* enthroned.
2 emperor, ruler.

उभयतपोस [təxətəpəʂ] floor or roof covered with wooden plank. **2** a large seat covered with wooden planks or boards. **3** a covering (cloth) to spread upon the royal seat/throne.

उभयतमल [təkhətəməl] a chief of Khadur village, who became the follower of Guru Angad Dev. **2** a priest of Guru Hargobind, who used to preach and collect tithes and offerings from the followers in Kabul. **3** a preacher-cum-collector of Nakka, predating the preaching of baptism by Guru Gobind Singh.

उभयतरवा [təxətəɾəvā] *P* تحت‌الروا *n* a movable throne, a mobile throne; a palanquin-shaped throne of an emperor, which is used for his sojourn. **2** a large sitting platform looking like a chariot on wheels, which is used for bridegrooms from rich families as carriage accompanying the marriage party to the house of the bride's parents with great fanfare. It is generally drawn by elephants.

उभयत [təkhəɾtə] *P* تخته *n* sawn wooden plank or board; leaf of a door. **2** a sheet of paper. **3** ladder, made of wooden planks for carrying the dead body. **4** square garden.

उभयति [təkhətɪ] on the throne. "təkhətɪ raja so bəhe jɪ təkhətɪ ləɪk hoi."—*var maru l m 3*. **2** in the royal assembly. "vəjəhu gəvəe apnə təkhətɪ nə bəseɪhɪ seɪ."—*oṣkar*.

उभयति [təkhəɾtɪ] small wooden plank/board. **2** writing tablet; wooden tablet for writing.

उभयतु [təkhəɾtu] a follower of Guru Arjan Dev. Earlier he had shown many feats of bravery by joining the army of Guru Hargobind.

उभयतुपुरा [təkhəɾtupurə] See **नानकसर 7**.

उभयते [təxətɛ] on the throne. **2** of the throne. See **उभयति**.

उभयती [təxətɪf] *A* تخفيف *n* shortage, deficiency. **2** act of making lighter. Its root is xɪf which means "light".

उभयतीना [təxəmiːnə] *A* تخمينه *n* guess, estimate. Its root is xəmən meaning 'guess'.

उभयतीआ [təxliːə], **उभयतीआर** [təxliːyər] *A* تخليه *n* solitary place, isolated place. Its root is xələ which means vaccum.

उभयतुस [təkkhəllus] *A* تخلص *n* pen name of a poet or writer; pseudonym; nom de plume. Its root is xələs which means 'to like'.

उभयत [təkhəɾ], **उभयत** [təkhəɾ] *n* hewer, whittler, scraper, jointer, carpenter. **2** See **उभयत**.

उभयतिर [təkhɪr] See **उभयति**.

उभय [təg] *n* thread, cord, string. **2** sacred thread. See **उभय**. **3** *Skt* तज्ञ *adj* metaphysicist, possessor of spiritual knowledge. "jɪu təg age əg ərgai."—*NP*. 'as an ignorant person falls silent before a metaphysicist.'

उभयत [təgəɳ] a prosodic foot having this syllabic arrangement: SSl.

उभयत [təgɳə] See **उभयत**.

उभयत [təgma] See **उभयत** and **उभयत**.

उभयत [təgər] *Skt n* a tree, found on the banks of rivers flowing through Afganistan, Kashmir, Bhutan and Konkon. It has fragrant wood from which oil is extracted. Its sawdust is used in making incense and its leaves, root, wood, oil etc are used for preparing many medicines. Its after-effect is warm and moist. It cures flatulent and rheumatic diseases. Latin name of this tree is: Valeriana Wallichii

उगल्लुष [təgəllub] *A* **تَغْلِبُ** *n* sense of becoming dominant; being overpowering. **2** mis-appropriating, embezzling goods under one's charge.

उगडा [təgra] See उजडा.

उगादा [təgada] *n* ornament; item of jewellery. **2** In Punjabi this word is also used for takaza. See उजगा.

उगार [təgar] *T* **اُغَار** *n* earthen platter. **2** mortar. **3** basin around a tree to collect water; raised boundary.

उगारी [təgari] See उगारी **3**. **2** platter.

उगि [təgɪ] See उग **2**. **2** in the thread, in the cord. “nanək təgʊ nə tuʔəi je təgɪ hovə joru.” –*var asa*.

उगीऐ [təgiɛ] get elevated, increase; multiply. See उगडा. “kuʔəhu kəre vɪɳas dhərme təgiɛ.” –*var guj 2 m 5*.

उगीद [təgid] See उगीद.

उगीर [təgir] *A* **تَغْيِر** *n* act of changing, conversion. **2** act of confiscating someone's status or estate. “mərhəʔe dəkhni kie təgir.” –*PPP*.

उगीरी [təgiri] *n* state of transformation/ conversion; transformation. See उगीर. “pərəm dhərəm əru miri piri. dhəre ap, de əpər təgiri.” –*GPS*. See बिडाली.

उगु [təgʊ] *n* thread, cord, string. **2** sacred thread worn by the Hindus. “təgʊ kəpəhəhu kətie bamhənu vəʔe aɪ.” –*var asa*. **3** See उग **3**.

उगै [təge] gets elevated, achieves enhancement, endures, stands by. See उगडा. “papi mul nə təge.” –*var maru 2 m 5*.

उगज [təgy] metaphysicist, possessor of spiritual knowledge. See उग **3**. **2** possessor of divine knowledge. उज-गज.

उहन [təcən], **उचना** [təcəna] *v* get heated in fire; be heated. **2** glare in anger. “cəʔd prəcəʔd təci əkhiā.” –*cəʔdi 1*.

उहक [təchək] See उहक.

उहण [təchən], **उहना** [təchna] *Skt* उहण *v* scrape a wooden piece; shape wood, whittle wood. **2** make an idol by engraving wood or stone. See उह *vr*. **3** See उहण.

उहाउना [təchauna] *v* get something scraped, get cut. “ap təchavəhɪ dukh səhəhɪ.” –*var ram 1 m 1*. See उहण.

उहामुह [təchamucch] a scraped piece; cuttings. “təchamucch tərvarən kərke.” –*NP*.

उहिन [təchɪn] उउ-बह. instantly, at once, promptly. See उहण.

उहक [təchək] See उहक.

उहजा [təchja] daughter of Takshak. **2** snake, serpent. “təchja lajhī.” –*cəɪɪtr 152*.

उहण [təchən] See उहण. **2** *Skt* तत्क्षण *adv* at once; instantly, promptly.

उहना [təchna] scrape, pare, trim, carve. See उहन.

उहन [təchən] at once, instantly. See उहण **2**. “təchən ləcchən dəke prədəcchən.” –*cəʔdi 1*.

उहमुह [təchmucch] See उहामुह. “gɪre su təchmucchiə.” –*VN*.

उज [təj] *n* tree of the cinnamon (cassia bark) species, which is found mostly in Malabar and East Bengal. Its leaves are named as bay leaves. Its perfume is of a superior quality and its bark and leaves are used in many medicines. Its botanic name is *Laurus Cassia*. Its aftereffect is dry-hot. It cures rheumatic and inflammatory diseases. It suppresses bad cold. The paste prepared by grinding it in vinegar is useful in relieving pain and in controlling inflammation. **2** See उजना. **3** See उजि. **4** See उजज.

उजयीजा [təjəiya] *adj* renouncer, who gives up. **2** absconder, deserter. “təjəiya jyō nəsat hē.” –*KRISən*.

उजयीज [təjhiz] *A* **تَجْيِيز** *n* preparation, act of preparing. **2** act of preparing the coffin etc.

उजकरा [təjkəra] *A* **اُجَرَ** act of mentioning. **2** a

book, which carries reference to some one.
ਤਜਣਾ [təjɳa], **ਤਜਨਾ** [təjna] (*Skt* त्यज् *vr* give up, renounce). *Skt* ਤਜਨਨ *n* sense of renunciation; renunciation. “jisu simrət dukh bisərəhī pīare! so kiṭu təjɳajai?”—*asa chōt m 5*. “gurgīan əgīan təjai.”—*sri m 3*. “təjio mən te əbhīmanu.”—*maru m 5*. “jīh bīkhīa səgli təji.”—*s m 9*.

ਤਜਬ [təjəb] See **ਤਅੱਜੁਬ**.

ਤਜਬਜੁਬ [təjəbjub] *A* بـجـب *n* sense of wavering; hesitation; having no conviction on an issue.

ਤਜਰਬਾ [təjərba] *A* تجرِبَة *n* knowledge achieved from experience. Its root jərəb means examination/experience.

ਤਜਰਬੇਕਾਰ [təjərbekar] *adj* adept, experienced.

ਤਜਵੀਜ਼ [təjviz] *A* تجويز *n* decision, determination. **2** arrangement, management. **3** proposal, suggestion. Its root is jəz meaning to pass.

ਤਜਾਇਣ [təjaiɳ] causing one to renounce; to force or make some one give up. “guru pure mīlī pap təjaiɳ.”—*suhi m 5*.

ਤਜਾਤ [təjat] renounces; gives up. “nə təjat kəbīlas ko.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. ‘does not renounce Kailash.’

ਤਜਾਰਤ [təjarət] See **ਤਿਜਾਰਤ**.

ਤਜਾਰਾ [təjara] *P* تجار *n* traveller. **2** new horse, not broken in yet. **3** See **ਤੁਜਾਰਾ**.

ਤਜਾਰੀ [təjari] worthy of renunciation, suitable for giving up. **2** having renounced, having given up. “kam krodh lobh moh təjari.”—*suhi m 5*.

ਤਜਾਵੁਜ਼ [təjavuz] *A* تجويز *n* act of increase; abundance.

ਤਜਿ [təji] *Skt* त्यज् *vr* renounce, give up, argue. **2** *adv* having renounced or given up. “təji apu mīṭe sōtapu.”—*asa chōt m 5*.

ਤਜਿਐ [təjiɛ] by renouncing, by giving up. “təjiɛ ənī nə mīlɛ gupal.”—*gōḍ kəbir*. ‘by giving up taking food.’

ਤਜੀਅਲੇ [təjiələ] let us renounce; renounce, give

up. **2** renounced. “təjiələ sərəb jəjal.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਤਜੀਨੁ [təjinu] **ਤਜਨਨ** See **ਤਜਨਾ**. “səgəl təjin gəgən dəuravəu.”—*gəu kəbir*. ‘After giving up everything, make us run in the universe (brain’s domain).’

ਤਜੀਮ [təjim] See **ਤਾਜੀਮ**. “kər ərdas təjim bəkhani.”—*NP*.

ਤਜੀਰ [təjir] *A* تَجِير *n* punishment, reprimand, warning. Its root is əzər.

ਤਜੀਲੇ [təjile] renounced, gave up. “təjile bənarəs mətī bhəi thori.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਤਜੀਵਣ [təjivəɳ] *adj* renounceable, worth renouncing. “rəmāia jəpəhu pṛaṇi, ən təjivəɳ baṇi.”—*sri kəbir*!

ਤਜੰਤ [təjənt] act of renunciation. “təjənt lobhō.”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਤੱਜਬ [təjjəb] See **ਤਅੱਜੁਬ**.

ਤਟ [tət] *Skt* तट् *vr* be high. **2** *n* a river’s bank. **3** shore, beach. “tət tirəth səbh dhərti bhrəmīo.”—*sor ə m 5*. **4** Shiv, the great god. **5** *adv* near, close by, at hand. **6** This term has also been used for jhəṭ (instantly). “təṭṭe bər payo.”—*krīṣən*.

ਤਟਾਸ [təṭəsth] *Skt* *adj* living near the shore; coastal; littoral. **2** proximate situated, proximal. **3** neutral, impartial. **4** *n* facet, which is different from appearance. See **ਤਟਾਸ ਲਕਣ**. **5** Shiv.

ਤਟਾਸ ਲਕਣ [təṭəsth ləkṣəɳ], **ਤਟਾਸ ਲੱਛਣ** [təṭəsth ləcchəɳ] *n* facet of an object, which is different from its appearance, e.g. - ignoring the facets of a person having short stature, black colour, small nose etc, we say that the person with a light-yellow turban is sitting on the roof.

ਤਟਖਟਰ [təṭəkhəṭəh] residing on the bank of place of pilgrimage and indulging in vices. See

¹Some scholars read it thus: “ənət jivəɳ baṇi.” ‘whose utterance bestows upon us infinite life.’

ਖਟਕਰਮ. “təṭəḥ khəṭəḥ bəṛət puja gəvən bhəvən jatṛ kəṛən səgəl phəl puni.”—*bher m 5 pəṛtal*.

ਤਟਤ [təṭət] lightning. See ਤੜਤ. **2** In Sastarnammala the word təṭət has also been used for təṭṛni i.e. stream. See ਅੰਗ 160.

ਤਟਨੀ [təṭni] See ਤਟਿਨੀ.

ਤਟਾ [təṭa] *Skt* ਤਟਾਗ *n* pond, tank, pool. “je oh kup təṭa devave.”—*gṛḍḍ rəvṛdas*. ‘get wells and ponds dug and give them in charity.’

ਤਟਾਕ [təṭək], **ਤਟਾਗ** [təṭag] pond, tank. See ਤਟਾ and ਤਟਾਗ.

ਤਟਿਨੀ [təṭṛni] *Skt n* that which has banks i.e. river, stream.

ਤਟੀ [təṭi] *n* river, stream. **2** bank, coast, shore. **3** vale.

ਤਟੰਕ [təṭək] See ਤਾਟੰਕ.

ਤੱਟੇ [təṭṭe] reprimanded, warned. “jadəv səbh təṭṭe.”—*BG*.

ਤੱਡ [təḍ] See ਤੜ 4. **2** *Skt* ਤੜ *vr* rebuke, beat, punish.

ਤੱਡਣਾ [təḍṇa] *v* tighten, stretch. **2** spread, extend. “həṭhu təḍəḥi ghəṛi ghəṛi māgāi.”—*var gəu l m 4*.

ਤੱਡਾਇਆ [təḍāiā] spread out, stretched. “əceta həṭh təḍāiā.”—*var sri m 4*. ‘Those who do not remember God, have spread out their hands for alms.’

ਤੱਡਿਤ [təḍṛt] See ਤੜਿਤ.

ਤੱਣਾ [təṇṇa] See ਤਨਨਾ.

ਤੱਣਾ [təṇa] *Skt* ਪੁਤਾਨ and *P* ਤੁ *n* trunk of a tree. **2** root of a tree spread under the earth. **3** *Skt* तनय son. “həṇyo əsur ravəṇ təṇa.”—*ramav*. **4** *Skt* ਤਨੜ *adj* thundering, roaring. “duṛa aṛo jəməḥi təṇa.”—*sri trilocəṇ*. See ਦੁੜਾ.

ਤੱਣਾਉ [təṇau], **ਤੱਣਾਵ** [təṇav] *n* tension; stress. **2** expansion, extension. **3** tug of a tent. See ਤਨਾਬ.

ਤੱਣੀ [təṇi] *n* cord of a long and loose shirt etc, that keeps the dress tight. **2** ceremonial string tied in front of a bride’s house on the occasion

of her marriage. See ਤਣੀ ਛੁਹਣੀ.

ਤੱਣੀਆ [təṇiā] *n* stringed loincloth. **2** blouse. **3** bra.

ਤੱਣੀ ਛੁਹਣੀ [təṇi chuhṇi] *v* a ceremony among the Hindus, performed on the occasion of a marriage. While riding a mare, the bridegroom touches the ceremonial string tied in front of the bride’s house.

ਤੱਣੀ ਟੁੱਟਣੀ [təṇi tuṭṭṇi], **ਤੱਣੀ ਤੋੜਨੀ** [təṇi toṛṇi] *v* stretching of the body with joy or anger so that the strings of clothes are snapped. “məḥā krodh oṭhyo təṇi toṛ taṛṭṭ.”—*gyan*.

ਤੱਤ [tət] *Skt* तत् *n* God, the Creator. **2** *pron* he, she, it. “tət asṛəyṭə nanək.”—*səhəs m 5*. **3** *Skt* तत *n* expansion, spread. **4** stringed musical instrument. “tətṭə viṇadṛkṭə vadyṭṭ.”—*əməṛkoṣ*. See ਪੰਚ ਸਬਦ. **5** air, wind. **6** father. **7** son. **8** also used for ਤੜੁ (hot). “barṛi bhəyo tət.”—*kṛisən*. **9** tət is also used for tətṛ, which means metaphysics. “tət səmdərsi sətəḥu koi koṭṛi mādḥahi.”—*sri m 5*. The metaphysicist or perfectionist is hardly one among crores. See ਤਤੁ. **10** element, quintessence. “pāc tət ko tən rəcṛo.”—*s m 9*. **11** *adv* where, there. “jəṭṛ jau tət biṭḥəlu bhəla.”—*asa namdev*. “jəṭkət pekhəu tət tət tumhi.”—*gəu m 5*. **12** short for tətkaḷ; at once, immediately, instantly. “hoṛi gəiā tət char.”—*dhəna m 5*.

ਤੱਤ ਸਾਰਖਾ [tət sarkha] *adj* musical instrument like trumpet or harmonium etc. “jəkə ghəṛi isəru bavla jəgətguru, tət sarkha gṛān bhakhile.”—*məla namdev*. ‘Shiv, Himself, does not utter any word, but speaks through the sound coming from the musical instrument.’

ਤੱਤਹ [tətəḥ] *adv* likewise. “tətəḥ kuṭəb moh mṛṭhya.”—*səhəs m 5*. **2** there, there and then. “jəṭəḥ kəṭəḥ tətəḥ.”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਤੱਤਕਰਾ [tətəkəra] *n* list of contents in a book; contents, index.

ਤੱਤਕਾਰ [tətkaṛ] *onom* cracking sound, clapping

sound. “kərə hathən ko tətkar.”—*cəritr* 5. 2 See ਤਤਕਾਲ.

ਤਤਕਾਲ [tətkaɫ], **ਤਤਖਿਣ** [tətkhɪn], **ਤਤਖਿਨ** [tətkhɪn] *Skt* तत्काल-तक्षण *adv* at that very time, instantly, at once, immediately. “sɪr sətɾən ke pər ətr ləgə tətkar.”—*kr̥isən*. “jo jo kəhə ʰhakur pəhɪ sevəku tətkaɫ hoɪave.”—*asa* m 5. “sət udharəu tətkhɪn taɪ.”—*g̊d* m 5. See ਤਾਲਿ.

ਤਤੱਖ [tətəkʰh] short for tətəkʰən at; that very time, immediately. “tətəkʰh pəkʰhre ture.”—*ramav*.

ਤਤਗਜ [tətəgɟ] *Skt* तद्गज *adj* possessor of spiritual knowledge. 2 *n* knower of the universe. 3 ਤਤ-ਗਜ one who knows the ultimate reality.

ਤਤਛਨ [tətʃən], **ਤਤਛਿਨ** [tətʃɪn] See ਤਤਖਿਣ.

ਤਤਜੋਗ [tətjog] *n* (state) or Yog of equipoise; state of being engrossed with the Creator through meditation per the Guru’s precepts. “eso jən bɪrlo hɛ sevək jo tətjog kəu betɛ.”—*kan* m 5. See ਸਜਜੋਗ. 2 essence of yog. (gist - main principle).

ਤਤਤੁੱਲ [tət-tull] *Skt* तत्तुल्य *adj* similar to that, same as that.

ਤਤੱਥਈ [tətətʰəi] melody, rhythmic tune during a dance. “nəce jəg rəg̊ə tətətʰəi tət-thyə.”—*ramav*.

ਤਤਦਰਸੀ [tətdərsi] *Skt* तत्त्वदर्शिन् ਤਤ੍ਵਦ੍ਰਸ਼੍ਟਾ visualizer of reality. See ਤਤ 9.

ਤਤਪਰ [tətpər] *Skt* तत्पर *adj* ready, alert. 2 intelligent. 3 engrossed, involved. 4 *n* twinkling of an eye.

ਤਤਪਰਾਵਹੁ [tətpəravəhu] get alert, be ready. “əugəṇ chodəhu guṇ kərəhu, ese tətpravəhu.”—*asa* ə m 1.

ਤਤਬਿਤਾ [tətbɪta], **ਤਤਬਿੰਦ** [tətbɪd] *Skt* तत्त्ववेत्ता *adj* knower of spiritual reality; one who has attained self-realisation. “sahɪb bhana tətbɪta, əpər kɪtək sɪkh bhir.”—*GPS*. “mokʰ tətbɪd məhɪ jan nɪrdhar hɛ.”—*NP*.

ਤਤਬੀਰ [tətbɪr] See ਤਦਬੀਰ. “bənjarah tətbɪr bɪcari.”—*GPS*.

ਤਤਬੇਤਾ [tətbeta] See ਤਤਬਿਤਾ.

ਤਤਬੋਧ [tətbodh] See ਤਤੁਬੋਧ.

ਤਤਮਇ [tətməɪ] See ਤਤ੍ਰਮਯ.

ਤਤਰਸ [tətrəs] See ਤਤ੍ਰਰਸ.

ਤਤਵਿੰਦ [tətvɪd] metaphysicist, possessor of spiritual knowledge. See ਤਤਬਿੰਦ. “gyani dhyani jo tətvɪd.”—*GPS*.

ਤਤਾ [təta] *Skt* तप्य *adj* hot, warm. 2 bitter, pungent. “ɪkɪ təte ɪkɪ bolənɪ mɪʰhe.”—*maru* m 5 *ājuli*. 3 *n* character ਤ. “təta tasɪu prɪtɪ kəɪ.”—*bavən*. 4 pronunciation of the character ਤ.

ਤਤਾਰਚਾ [tətarca] *P* تارچہ *n* a type of arrow. “tir khətəg tətarco.”—*sənama*. “kəhɪr tətarce.”—*ramav*. 2 javelin, spear. 3 a resident of Tatar. “tore tətarce.”—*ramav*. ‘horses of Tatar.’

ਤਤਾਰੀ [tətari] of Tartar country; Tartar, belonging to. “nəcce tətari.”—*parəs*. ‘The Tartar horses danced.’

ਤਤਿ [tətɪ] *Skt* त्ति *n* spread, expansion. 2 class, line, row. 3 *adj* that much, as much.

ਤਤਿਖਿਆ [tətɪkʰɪa], **ਤਤਿਛਿਆ** [tətɪʃɪa] See ਤਿਤਿਖਿਆ.

ਤਤਿੰਮਾ [tətɪma] *A* تذييل appendix.

ਤਤੀ [təti] *adj* hot, warm. “təti vau nə ləgəi.”—*majh* ə m 5.

ਤਤੀਬਾਉ [tətibau], **ਤਤੀਬਾਲ** [tətibal] See ਤਤੀਵਾਉ.

ਤਤੀਰੀ [tətiri] *n* continuous trickling of water. 2 *adv* at the same place, that very instant. “jəhā pəʰhavəu jəu tətiri.”—*suhi* m 5.

ਤਤੀਵਾਉ [tətivau] *n* hot air, scorching wind. 2 harm, calamity. “nəh ləgə təti vau jɪu.”—*suhi* m 5 *gūṇvəti*. “cɪtɪ ave osu parbrəhəmu ləgə nə təti vau.”—*sri* ə m 5.

ਤਤੁ [tətu] *Skt* तत्त्व *n* essential elements of the universe, such as earth etc; quintessence. “pəc tətu mɪɪɪ kaɪa kini.”—*g̊d* kəbir. 2 the transcendental One, the Creator. “gurmukʰɪ

tātu vicaru.”—*sri ə m l. 3* essence, quintessence. “tātu gɪan tɪsʊ mənɪ prəgʈaɪa.”—*sukhməni. 4* butter, fresh butter. “jəl məthɛ tātu loɾɛ ədh əgɪana.”—*maru ə m l. 1*. “səhəjɪ bɪlovəhu jese tātu nə jai.”—*asa kəbir. 5* reality, actuality. **6** *adv* at once, instantly. “jo pɪrʊ kəhe so dhən tātu manɛ.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਤਤੁਗਿਆਨ [tətʊgɪan] *n* knowledge of reality, true knowledge. **2** self-realisation; spiritual knowledge.

ਤਤੁਬੋਗਲ [tətʊbɛgəl] of the possessor of spiritual knowledge; of the possessor of self-realisation. “tətʊbɛgəl sərənɪ pərije.”—*kəɪɪ ə m 4. 2* See ਬੋਗੁਲ.

ਤਤੁਯੰ [tətʊyɔ̃] ਤਤ + ਯੰ Oh, you! **2** ਤਤੁ + ਅਯੰ this, in the essential form. “subhə tətʊyɔ̃ əcut gungyɔ̃.”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਤਤੁਰਸੁ [tətʊrəsʊ] core of knowledge; essence of; self-realisation. “prəṇvɛ nama tətʊrəsʊ əmrɪtʊ pije.”—*ram namdev*.

ਤੌ [təʔ] of the quintessence. “təʔ sar nə janɪ guru bajhəhu.”—*ənədu. 2* preaching through character **੩**. “təʔ taməstɪ jəlɪoəhu mure!”—*asa pəʈi m 3. 3* to the quintessence. “kɪʊ təʔ əvɪgətɛ pavɛ?”—*sɪdhgosəʈɪ*.

ਤੌ ਤਤੁ [təʔ tətʊ] essence of reality, supreme essence. “təʔ tətʊ mɪɪɛ mənʊ manɛ.”—*sɪdhgosəʈɪ. 2* essential reality; quintessential reality.

ਤੌਤ [təʔt] See ਤਤੁ. **2** *adj* wind-like, clever like the air. “cəryo tətʔ taji.”—*parəs*.

ਤੌਤਸਮਧਿ [təʔtsəmadhɪ] *n* meditation; communion with the Creator through the Guru’s precepts; deep meditation.

ਤੌਤ ਖਾਲਸਾ [təʔt khalsa] in Sammat 1771, Banda Bahadur, intoxicated with power, aspired to be worshipped. He established a temporal seat as spiritual authority in the precincts of Harimandir Sahib. Instead of “vahɪguru jɪ ki fətəhɪ” he began to be hailed with

“səccesahib¹ ki phətɛ”. The Khalsa got rid of his supremacy and the Sikhs were divided into two groups. Those who staunchly adhered to the teachings of Guru Gobind Singh were hailed as Tat Khalsa and those who followed Banda Bahadur, came to be known as Bandai Khalsa. Now the followers of Bandai Khalsa are very few in number, but they do not have faith in any religious scripture other Guru Granth Sahib and perform all rituals as per the Guru’s precepts.

ਤੌਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਹਿਤ [təʔtā di rəhɪt], ਤੌਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਗੁਣ [təʔtā de guṇ] “əp tɛjbaɪ prɪthmɪ əkasa. ɛsɪrəhɪt rəhəu hərəɪ pəsə.”—*gəʊ kəbir*. The role of water is to purify and keep every thing calm; that of fire is to remain content and happy by eating whatsoever is available, be it simple, meagre, wet or dry, provide light to all around; the attribute of air is to impart identical touch to each and every one and give life to all; the role of the earth is to have forbearance and to provide habitation to all, while to keep balance is the role of the sky.

Sanskrit scholars regard the properties of the bodily elements thus:

earth’s properties: bones, flesh, nail, skin, small body-hair.

properties of water: semen, blood, urinal excrement.

properties of fire: sleep, hunger, thirst, sweat, stupor.

properties of wind: to acquire (retain), thrust (push), throw, collect, spread.

properties of sky: sex, anger, shyness, attachment, greed.

ਤਤੁ [təʔr] *Skt adv n* there, at that place. “jəʔr təʔr dɪsə vɪsə huɪ phɛɪo ənʊrəg.”—*japʊ*. ‘pervades every where like love.’

ਤਤੁ ਗਤਿ [təʔr gətɪ] approach. **2** the same tradition, ¹By səcche sahɪb, Baba Banda Bahadur meant Guru Gobind Singh Sahib.

the same ritual. “tətr gəte sāsarəh nanək sog-
hərəkhə biapəte.”—səhəs m 5. “tədgəteh
sāsarəh.” ‘with the same momentum.’

ਤੜ੍ਹਾਗਤ [tətrəgət] ਤੜ੍ਹਾਆਗਤ there (he) came; (he)
came to that place. “mɪtətɪ tətrəgət bhəram
mohə.”—səhəs m 5.

ਤੜ੍ਹ [tətv] See ਤਤੁ.

ਤੜ੍ਹਗੁਣ [tətvɡuṇ] See ਤੱਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਗੁਣ.

ਤੜ੍ਹਗੁਣ [tətvəgy] *Skt* तत्त्वज्ञ *adj* having knowledge
of the essential nature; possessor of real
knowledge; having knowledge of reality.
2 metaphysicist; possessor of spiritual
knowledge.

ਤੜ੍ਹਗੁਣਨ [tətvgyan] See ਤਤੁਗਿਆਨ.

ਤੜ੍ਹਬੋਧ [tətvbodh] *n* self-realisation; highest
spiritual knowledge. 2 true knowledge, real
knowledge.

ਤੜ੍ਹਭਾਸ਼ੀ [tətvbhaṣi] *adj* speaking the truth;
speaker of the essential truth.

ਤੜ੍ਹਮਸਿ [tətvməsɪ] See ਮਹਾਵਾਕ.

ਤੜ੍ਹਮਯ [tətvməy] *adj* essential; not different from
reality.

ਤੜ੍ਹਰਸ [tətvras] See ਤਤੁਰਸੁ.

ਤੜ੍ਹਵਾਦੀ [tətvvadi] speaker of reality. See
ਤੜ੍ਹਭਾਸ਼ੀ.

ਤੜ੍ਹਵੇੱਤਾ [tətvvetta] See ਤੜ੍ਹਗੁਣ.

ਤਥ [təth] See ਤਥ. 2 *part* as that, like that. “thələ
təth nirə.”—verah. 3 *adv* there, at that place.
“təth ləgnə prem nanək.”—gatha.

ਤਥਾ [tətha] *Skt part* and, as well as. “var majh
ki təth səlok məhla 1”. 2 thus, like this. 3 *n*
reality. 4 faith. “gur ke səbədɪ tətha cɪtu lae.”
—maru m 1. 5 limit, boundary.

ਤਥਾਸੁ [təthasʊ], ਤਥਾਸੁ [təthast] *part* ਤਥਾਅਸੁ; let
this happen; may this occur. “kəhɪke təthastu
bhe ətr-dhan.”—dətt.

ਤਥਾਚ [təthac] *part* still; even then, even so.

ਤਥਾਪਿ [təthapɪ] *Skt part* even then, even so.

ਤਥਿ [təthɪ] *adv* there, at that place, there and
then. “mū julaū təthɪ.”—var maru 2 m 5.

ਤਥੁ [təthu] *Skt* तथ fact, truth, reality. “sevək
das kəhɪo ɪh təthu.”—səveye m 4 ke. 2 gist,
essence, butter. “pəḍɪt, dəhi bɪloie bhai,
vɪcəhu nɪkle təthu.”—sor ə m 1.

ਤਥੇਈ [təthei] See ਤੱਥੇਈ.

ਤਥੈਵ [təthev] *part* similarly; like that, in the same
way.

ਤੱਥ [tətt] See ਤਥੁ. “kər tətt sʊṇayo.”—ramav.

ਤੱਥਾ [təttə] *n* devoid of essence, crushed
sugarcane.

ਤੱਥਿਯੋ [təttɪyō], ਤੱਥੇਈ [təttei] See ਤੱਥਈ. “tʊḷət
tal təttɪyō.”—ramav.

ਤਥਯ [təthy] See ਤਥੁ.

ਤਥਯਗੁਣਨ [təthy-gyan], ਤਥਯਬੋਧ [təthy-bodh] real
knowledge, essential knowledge, spiritual
knowledge. See ਤਥੁ.

ਤਦ [təd] *adv* then, at that time, at that moment.

“nanək sətɪguru təd hi pae.”—var bɪha m 3.
2 *Skt* तद् *adj* he. 3 aforesaid. 4 worth considering.
5 grasped. 6 *n* the ultimate Reality.

ਤਦਹੁ [tədəhu] *adv* then. “tədəhu hor nə koi.”
—var guj 1 m 3.

ਤਦਕਾ [tədka] since then. See ਤਦ. “ɪɪjək dia
səbh-hu kəu tədka.”—səveye m 4 ke. ‘since the
time they were begotten.’

ਤਦਗੁਣ [tədguṇ] *Skt* तद्गुण (divine quality) This
figure of speech is used when one acquires
the quality of the company one keeps, after
giving up one’s own merit.

Example:

məha bɪkhadi dʊsəʔ əpvadi te punit səgare..
ədhəm cəḍali bhəi brəhəmṇi sudi te srestaire.
—asa m 5.

tum cəḍən həm ɪɪḍ bapure səgɪ tumare basa,
nicrukɪ te uc bhəe hē gəḍdhɪ sʊgəḍdhɪ nɪvasa.
—asa rəvɪdas.

nɪɪməlbhəe uʃəl jəsgavət bəhʊɪ nə hovətkaro.
—sar m 5.

sʊrsərisəlɪl kɪɪt baruni re,
səʃtjən kərət nəhi panə

sura əpəvɪtr nətu əvər jəl re,
 sursəri mɪlət nəɦɪ hoɪ anō.
 —məla rəvɪdas.
 cādənvəs bəṇaspətɪ səbh cādən hovə,
 əsəɖdhatu ɪkdhatu kər səg parəs dhovə,
 nədia nale vahre mɪl gəg gəgove,
 pətɪtudharəṇ sadhusəg papāməl dhovə.
 —BG.

ਤਦਨੰਤਰ [tədnə̃tər] *Skt adv n* after that, afterwards, then.

ਤਦਪਿ [tədəpɪ] *Skt part* even then, yet, still. “tədəpɪ dhɪan nə ae.”—*həjare 10*.

ਤਦਬੀਰ [tədbɪr] *A* **تدبير** *n* plan, scheme, design. 2 attempt, remedy.

ਤਦਰੀਜ [tədriːj] *A* **ترتيب** working in order of precedence.

ਤਦਰੂਪ [tədrup] *Skt ਤਦਰੂਪ adj* similar to that, resembling that. See **ਰੂਪਕ**.

ਤਦਵਤ [tədvət] *Skt तद्वत् adj* like that, similar to that. 2 exactly as it was before.

ਤਦਾ [təda], **ਤਦਾਉ** [tədaʊ], **ਤਦਾਇ** [tədaɪ] *adv* then, at that moment, at that instant. See **ਤਦ**. 2 See **ਤਿਦਾਉ**.

ਤਦਾਕਾਰ [tədəkar] *Skt adj* of the same size, similar to that. 2 replica of the same shape.

ਤਦਾਪਿ [tədapɪ], **ਤਦਾਪੀ** [tədapi] See **ਤਦਪਿ**.

ਤਦਾਰਕ [tədarək], **ਤਦਾਰੁਕ** [tədaruk] *A* **تدارك** *n* investigation of an accident. 2 arrangement to avoid accident. 3 punishment, penalty. “je nə tədarək dɪhū tɪs tāi.”—*NP*.

ਤਦਿ [tədɪ] *adv* then, at that time. “na tədɪ gorəkh, na machɪdo.”—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਤਦਿਨ [tədɪn] **ਤਤ-ਦਿਨ** that day, on the same day. “bɪtən nam tɪh tədɪn kəhəyəs.”—*rudr*. See **ਬਿਤਨ**.

ਤਦੀ [tədi] See **ਤਦ**. 2 See **ਤੱਦੀ**.

ਤਦੁਆ [tədua] *n* a creature that catches other animals with its sucker-bearing arms, octopus. See **ਤੱਦੁਆ**. “jəlɪ kūcər tədua bādhɪo.”—*nəṭ m 4*. ‘In the water, the elephant was caught by

an octopus.’
ਤਦੇ [tədə], **ਤਦੋ** [tədo] *adv* at the same time, at that moment. “dubɪdha təde bɪnasi.”—*maru m 3*. See **ਤਦ**.

ਤਦੰਤਰ [tədə̃tər] See **ਤਦਨੰਤਰ**.
ਤੱਦੀ [təddi] *A* **تددي** *n* oppression, cruelty. 2 *A* **تددي** act of quarreling. 3 crossing one’s limit. 4 rebuke, reprimand.

ਤਦਯਪਿ [tədyɪpɪ] *part* then, that moment. See **ਤਦਪਿ**.

ਤਦਯਨੰਤਰ [tədhɪnə̃tər] See **ਤਦਨੰਤਰ**.

ਤੱਧਿਤ [təddhɪt] *Skt तद्धित n* (in grammar) a kind of suffix. It is of five types:

(a)patronymic indicating the relation of progeny, devotee etc. as- Dashrath from Dashrathi, Shaivite pertaining to Shiv, Ramanandi relating to Ramanand etc.

(b)subjective or nominative indicating the profession or object of a subject as - gəḍḍivan from gəḍḍi; ləkəṛhara from ləkṛi; vəṇjara from vəṇəj etc.

(c)abstract indicating the ideas or qualities, for example - murəkhpuṇa from murəkh; ḍhɪṭhai from ḍhɪṭh; ucəi from ucce; kəṭhorta from kəṭhor etc.

(d)diminutive indicating deficiency or lack of something, for example khətreṭa from khətri, musla from muslɪm; derogatory of Khatri and Muslim respectively.

(e)qualitative indicating qualities/characteristics of something e.g. mela from məl; ṭhəḍa from ṭhəḍ; guṇvan from guṇ; sukhdaɪk from sukh etc.

ਤਨ [tən] *Skt तन् vr* expand, spread, stretch. 2 *n* progeny, offspring. 3 wealth. 4 *P* **تن** *n* body, torso. “tən suca so akhie jɪs məɦɪ sacənaʊ.”—*si m 1*. 5 *Skt* **उनज** son, progeny. “kūmi jəl məɦɪ tən tɪsu bahəɪ.”—*asa dhə̃na*. 6 *Pkt* company, companionship. “ghər ki narɪ urəɦɪ tən lagi.”—*suhɪ rəvɪdas*. “dəya chɪma tən

priti.”—*hājare* 10. 7 from. “kṛipa drīṣaṭi tən jahī nīhārho.”—*cṛpāi*.

ਤਨਉਰ [tənəur], **ਤਨਉਰਾ** [tənəura], **ਤਨਉੜਾ** [tənəuṛa] *Skt* ਤਾਡੰਕ *n* ear-rings; ornament for the ears of women. “upma tahī tənəur ki surəḷ si he suddh.”—*kṛīṣan*. “kēn tənūṛe kamṇi.”—*BG*.

ਤਨਈਆ [tənəia] *Skt* ਤਨਯ son. “kahū ke tənəia he nā.”—*gyan*. **2** *adj* stretching. **3** See ਤਨੀਆ.

ਤਨਸੀਖ [tənsix] *A* تَنْسِيخٌ *cancelling/refuting, refutation, cancellation.*

ਤਨਸੁਖ [tənsukh] *n* a very fine muslin-like cloth specially prepared for the rich people. **2** a poet, resident of Lahore, who was a disciple of Guru Gobind Singh. He translated Panchtantar into Hindi - viz:

“tənsukh khətri bāsē ləhər,
kərəmrəkh ayo thābhər,...
səmət sətṛəh sē ɪktalīs,
ɔṛəḡzebi sən səttaīs,¹
hɪtɪt lāɪ kəthā ənūsari,
bərnət hi ətɪ ləḡi pɪari,...
pəctətr ɪk grəth he tāte kəhi sudhar...

kəhɪt kəhɪt gūn haryo brəhma,
ɪk tɪl tāko mərəm nə paya,
səkh səhəs phənɪ nam ucarət,
ḡənət ḡənət tɪh ət nə aya,
ɪdādɪk sūr nər mūnɪ jete,
herət herət səbe hɪraya,
so guru gobɪd ətəɾjami,
pṛəḡəṭ dərəs səḡətɪ dɪkhraya,...
kəlɪjug mahɪ bhəyo guru gobɪd,
ja səm dūsər ɔṛ nə koi,
rɪddhɪ sɪddhɪ dou dər ʃadhe,
nɪs basur tɪh aḡya joi,
mukətɪ bəd ayəs tɪh mahɪ,
tatkal ko kərə su hoi,
tənsukh hoɪ dərəs dekhət hi,
dehu dərəs dukh rəhe nə koi.”

¹The jəlusi sən 27, means 27th year since the coronation of Aurangzeb.

See ਪੰਚਤੰਤੁ.

ਤਨਹਾ [tənha] *P* تَنْهٌ *adj* alone, lonely.

ਤਨਕ [tənək] See ਤਨਿਕ.

ਤਨਕੀਹ [tənkih] *A* تَنْكِيهِ *n* search, exploration. Its root is ਨਕਹ meaning to extract from the innermost.

ਤਨਖਾਹ [tənkhaḥ] *P* تَنْخَاهٌ *n* salary; monthly or annual fixed pay. **2** *xa* religious punishment, penalty as per religious code.

ਤਨਖਾਹਦਾਰ [tənkhaḥdar] a salaried servant; an official employed on salary. **2** *xa* deserving religious punishment. “pratkal sətəḡ nə jave. tənkhahdar vəh bəḡa kəhavē.”—*tənāma*.

ਤਨਖਾਹਨਾਮਾ [tənkahnama] a scripture written by a devoted Sikh based on a dialogue between Guru Gobind Singh and Bhai Nand Lal. It depicts in detail those acts, the performance of which subjects a person to religious punishment.

ਤਨਖਾਹੀਆ [tənkahāia] *adj* punishable on account of opposing the Sikh congregation; deserving religious punishment.

ਤਨਖਾਹ [tənxvah] See ਤਨਖਾਹ 1.

ਤਨਜ਼ [tənəz] *A* تَنْزٌ sarcasm, taunt.

ਤਨਜੀਮ [tənjim] *A* تَنْجِيمٌ *n* sense of organising, managing. **2** act of stringing (pearls etc). **3** framing by-laws of an organisation.

ਤਨਜ਼ੁਲ [tənəzzul] *A* تَنْزُلٌ suggestive of fall or decline.

ਤਨਤ੍ਰਾਣ [təntraṇ] *Skt* तन्त्राण *n* protector of the body; armour, coat of mail. “pəhɪre təntraṇ phɪrē təhɪ bir.”—*cəḡḡi* 1.

ਤਨਦਿਹੀ [təndɪhi] *P* تَنْدِيهِ *n* applying the body; labour, hard work. **2** effort, attempt.

ਤਨਦੁਰੁਸੁ [təndurust] *P* تَنْدُرُسْتُ *adj* having a sound body; free from disease; healthy.

ਤਨਦੇਹ [təndeh] See ਤਨਦਿਹੀ. **2** See ਤਨੁਦੇਹ.

ਤਨਨਾ [tən-na] (*Skt* तन् *vr* expand, extend). *v* tighten, stretch. “cəle tənke tənā.”—*kṛīṣan*. ‘marched after tightening the strings of their

dresses.' 2 expanding the warp, stretching. "tən-na bun-na səbh tājio hē kəbir."—*gūj kəbir*. "həm ghəri sut tənəhi nī tana."—*asa kəbir*.

ਤਨਮਹਿ [tənməhi] *Skt* तन्मय *adj* absorbed, engrossed. "tīn bhi tənməhi mānu nāhi pekha."—*gəu ə kəbir*. 'never saw the mind merged fully with the soul.' 2 within the body.' 1

ਤਨਮਯ [tənməy] See ਤਨਮਹਿ 1.

ਤਨਮਾਤ੍ਰ [tənmatr] *Skt* तन्मात्र *n* (according to Sankhy) pure form of five elements *viz* vocable word, touch, appearance, pleasure, fragrance.

Per the evolutionary concept, grandeur evolves from nature, arrogance from grandeur that further generates sixteen elements, ie, five sense organs; five organs of action; five pure forms of the bodily—elements and one—mind. "prākriṭi mul māhtətv upava əhəkar tənmatr bənava."—*NP*.

ਤਨਮਾਤ੍ਰਾ [tənmatra] See ਤਨਮਾਤ੍ਰ.

ਤਨਮੈ [tənmə] *adj* identical, engrossed, absorbed. See ਤਨਮਹਿ 1.

ਤਨਯ [tənəy] *Skt n* son, who enables his dynasty to flourish further; male child. See ਤਨ 1.

ਤਨਯਾ [tənya] *Skt n* daughter, who makes her dynasty flourish further; female child. See ਤਨੀਯਾ.

ਤਨਰਿਪੁ [tənrɪpu] *n* enemy of the body; cheat. —*sənama*. 2 ailment. 3 evil, immoral.

ਤਨਰੁਹ [tənrɪh] *Skt* तनुरुह *n* tiny hair grown from the pores of the body. "tənrɪh khəre tərɒvər jəl."—*GPS*. 'Like a large number of trees in the jungle, grew the bodily hair.'

ਤਨਾ [təna] stretched, spread, expanded. See ਤਨਨਾ. "səgəl pəsara tūm təna."—*maru solhe m 5*. 2 *n* expansion, spread. "səgəl səməgri jaka təna."—*sukhməni*. 3 *P* tree trunk. 4 root of a tree spread under the earth. 5 also used for

"tən məhi mānu ko gurmukhi dekhe."—*majh m 3*.

tənəy, meaning son. 6 etymological tənə means dhən ie wealth. "səraṅisəhai sətəh tənə."—*maru solhe m 5*. wealth of saints.

ਤਨਾਉ [tənaʊ] *n* tension. 2 pull.

ਤਨਾਈ [tənai] got stretched, got extended. "puriā ek tənai."—*gəu kəbir*. See ਗਜ ਨਵ.

ਤਨਾਸੁਖ [tənasux] *A* त्रु in the sense of exchange; transmigration of the soul from one body to another. See ਆਵਾਗਮਨ.

ਤਨਾਜਾ [tənaja] *A* تاج n sense of quarrelling, dispute, controversy.

ਤਨਾਨੌ [tənanə] to the bodies. "prəchedə tənənə."—*gyan*.

ਤਨਾਬ [tənab] *A* تباب n cord, lace, brace. 2 stretching strings fixed to a musical instrument like the drum. 3 60 yards long iron chain for measuring a field.

ਤਨਾਲ [tənal] *A* تال n act of catching, act of gripping. 2 sleeve of gold or silver at the sheath of a sword having hasp and staple for fastening the sword to the waist. The end-point of the sheath touching the sword's tip is called mənāl. In Sindhi it is called təhnal. "jī ke ləge mənāl tənala."—*GPS*. 3 *A* تال sole of a shoe. 4 horse-shoe, iron-plates fitted to a horse's hoof.

ਤਨਾਵ [tənav] See ਤਨਾਬ. 2 tension; sense of stretching.

ਤਨਾਵਲ [tənavəl], **ਤਨਾਵਲ** [tənavul] *A* تال n act of catching; act of gripping. 2 act of putting morsel in one's mouth, act of eating.

ਤਨਿ [tənɪ] due to the body. "mənɪ tənɪ japie bhəgvān."—*kəli m 5*. 2 within the body. "jī tū tənɪ namu nə upjə se tən hohɪ khvār."—*prəbha m 1*. 3 to the body. "nam bīnā tənɪ kīchu nə sukhave."—*prəbha m 1*. 4 on the body. "jī tū tənɪ paīəhi nanka, se tənū hovəhi char."—*var asa*. 5 of the body. "jog jugəti tənɪ bhed."—*jəpu*. meaning knowledge of khəṭcəkr etc.

ਤਨਿਕ [tənɪk] *adj* a bit, a little, much less.

ਤਨਿਛਾਦਿ [tənɪchadɪ] ਤਨ - ਇੱਛਾ - ਆਦਿ act of fulfilling desire to nourish the body. “ənɪk dokha tənɪchadɪ pure.”—*dhāna m 5*.

ਤਨਿਯਾ [tənɪya] See ਤਨਯਾ.

ਤਨੀ [təni] stretched, tightened. **2** strong, intense.

“tori nə tuṭe chori nə chuṭe esi madho khīc tēni.”—*bīla m 5*. ‘such is the intense desire.’

3 *n* strings/laces of a dress, stretching cord.

“kəbe tēni ko bādhən kārē.”—*GPS*. **4** See ਤਣੀ.

ਤਨੀਆ [təniā], ਤਨੀਯਾ [təniyā] daughter, female child. See ਤਨਯਾ. “jənmi tēniya sumətɪ prābina.”—*NP*. **2** See ਤਣੀਆ.

ਤਨੁ [tənu] *Skt n* body. “tənu dhənu apən thapɪo.”—*dhāna m 5*. **2** skin. **3** *adj* thin, diluted. **4** less. **5** soft. **6** beautiful. **7** *S n* stomach, abdomen. **8** also used for tənəy i.e. son. “guru ramdas tənū sərəbme səhəjɪ cādoā taṅɪəu.”—*səveye m 5 ke*.

ਤਨੁਕ [tənuk] *adj* a little, a bit.

ਤਨੁਜ [tənuj] tənū + jə *n* son born of the body.

ਤਨੁਜਾ [tənujā] *n* daughter born of the body.

ਤਨੁਤ੍ਰ [tənutr], ਤਨੁਤ੍ਰਾਣ [tənutraṅ] armour, coat of mail. See ਤਨਤ੍ਰਾਣ.

ਤਨੁਤ੍ਰਾਣਨੀ [tənutraṅni] *n* army with armours. —*sənama*.

ਤਨੁਤ੍ਰਾਣਨੀ ਰਿਪੁ [tənutraṅni rɪpu] *n* enemy of the army. i.e. rifle.—*sənama*.

ਤਨੁਦੇਹ [tənudeh] parts of skin [tənu] and body (deh) like abdomen etc. “bhārie hāthu peru tənudeh.”—*jəpu*. for elucidation of this term. See ਤਨੁ **2** and **7**.

ਤਨੁ [tənu] *Skt n* body, physique. **2** son. **3** cow. **4** water.

ਤਨੁਕਾ [tənuka] *n* a bit of straw, straw. “dəṣən tənuka pəkrayo hē.”—*hənu*. ‘made him hold grass between the teeth.’

ਤਨੁਜ [tənuj] son, male child. See ਤਨੁਜ. “sri hārɪrɪ tənuj.”—*GPS*.

ਤਨੁਜਨਿ [tənujənɪ], ਤਨੁਜਾ [tənujā] daughter. See—

ਤਨੁਜਾ.

ਤਨੁਰ [tənur] *A* १५ *n* oven, hearth. “tən nə təpɪ tənur jɪu.”—*s fərid*.

ਤਨੇ [təne], ਤਨੈ [tənə] son. See ਤਨਯਾ. “hərdastəne guru ramdas.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. “tɪn tənə rəvɪdas dasan dasa.”—*məla rəvɪdas*.

ਤਨੈਯਾ [tənəyā] *adj* who stretches. **2** *n* son, male child. “kahū ke tənəyā hē nə mēyā jāke bhēyā kou.”—*gyan*. **3** daughter, female child.

ਤਨੌ [təno] son. “prəsɪdh tejo tənə.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.

ਤਨੌੜਾ [tənəṛā] See ਤਨਉੜਾ.

ਤਨ੍ਰੀ [tənvi] *Skt* woman of nimble limbs.

ਤਪ [təp] *Skt* तप् *vr* get hot, burn, meditate, repent, shine, suffer. **2** *n* fast observed for serious contemplation of self; meditation. “təp məhɪ təpɪsəru grɪhsət məhi bhogɪ.”—*sukhmāni*. “tɪrəth dan dəyā təp sājəm.”—*33 səveye*. **3** fire. **4** heat. **5** summer. **6** fever. See ਤਪ. **7** splendour, excellence. “devən ke təp mē sukha pavē.”—*cādi 1*. **8** *Dg* month of Magh.

ਤਪਸ [təpəs] *Skt n* sun. **2** moon. **3** bird. **4** *Skt* तपस् nerve-racking act like a fast etc; meditation. **5** principles, rules. **6** religion. **7** month of Magh. **8** See ਤਪਿਸ਼.

ਤਪਸਚਰਯਾ [təpəscəryā] *Skt* तपश्चर्या *n* act of meditating; meditating vigorously.

ਤਪਸਤਪੀ [təpəstəpɪ] *adj* one who does meditation vigorously; ascetic.

ਤਪਸਪਤੀ [təpəspətɪ] *adj* lord of ascetics, revered ascetic. “əgəstɪ adɪ je bəde təpəspətɪ bɪsəkhɪe.”—*əkāl*. **2** *Skt* तपस्पति *n* Vishnu. **3** lord of heat; sun. See ਸਿਤਸਪਤੀ.

ਤਪਸਾ [təpsā], ਤਪਸਿਆ [təpsɪā] having meditated. “dane nə kɪ təpsā?”—*guyjədev*. **2** *n* meditation. See ਤਪਸਯਾ. “ənɪk təpsɪā kərə əhəkar.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਤਪਸੀ [təpsɪ], ਤਪਸੀਅ [təpsɪə], ਤਪਸੀਅਹ [təpsɪəh] *adj* ascetic; who does meditation. “təpsɪ təpəhɪ rāta.”—*sri ə m 5*. **2** *n* ascetic. “sēnɪasi

təpsiaḥ.”—*səveye m 3 ke. 3* meditation, penance. “təpsi kərike dehi sadhi.”—*maru m 5.*

उपसीदरिह [təpsid-dɪl] *P* تفيدول *adj* in mental turmoil, emotionally perturbed. See उदसीदन.

उपसजा [təpəsyə] *Skt n* practice of meditation, penance. **2** month of Phagun.

उपसू [təpəsv] *Skt* तपस्विन् *adj* practitioner of meditation. **2 n** ascetic.

उपहा [təpna] *v* get hot, emit heat. **2** meditate. **3** be jealous.

उपत [təpət] *adj* hot; heated up. “təpət kəraha bujhigəta, gurɪ sitəl namu dio.”—*maru m 5.* **2 n** heat, combustion, burning. “təpət mahɪ ʃhāḍhɪ vərtai.”—*sukhməni.*

उपतनी [təpətni] possessor of the river Tapti — earth.—*sənama.* See उपती.

उपताउ [təptaʊ] *n* feeling of heat due to meditation; hardship of meditation. “əsəkh puja əsəkh təptaʊ.”—*jəpu.*

उपतापन [təptapən] *v* meditate, do penance. “təptapən puɟ kəravego.”—*kan ə m 4.* “təp tapən puɟ kəravego.” See पुन.

उपतालु [təptalu] See उालु.

उपति [təpəti] *Skt* तपति *n* heat, fire, burning. “təpəti nə kətəhɪ bujhe.”—*bɪha chāt m 5.*

उपती [təpti] *Skt n* per Mahabharat and Bhagwat¹, daughter of the sun, who was born from the womb of Chhaya and was married to king Sambaran of the lunar dynasty. Then it flowed in the guise of a stream in the southern region. It has many names as Tapni, Tapti, Shyama, Kapila, Sanka, Tara and Tapi. It rises from the mountain range of Satpura (Gonana Hills) and ultimately falls into the Arabian sea after covering a distance of about 436 miles. The city of Surat is situated on its banks. “təpti nədi tir tɪh bəhe. surəjsota tahɪ jəg kəhe.”—*cəritr III.* See सनभ 336.

¹See उगलउ सरीय 5, ə 19.

उपदिक् [təpdɪkk] See दिक्.

उपन [təpən] *Skt n* heat, hotness, blaze. **2** sun. **3** summer. **4** sunlight. **5** a plant called Calotropis procera. **6** a tree and its fruit *L Semecarpus Anacardium.*

उपनतपु [təpəntəpu] *adj* supreme meditation; principal meditation. “təpəntəpu gurgɪan.”—*asa rəvidas.*

उपना [təpna] *v* get heated, become hot, be hot. **2** practise meditation. **3** be jealous or envious. **4 n** heat, hotness. “gurusəɪ dekhe ləhɪɟaɪ səbhɪ təpna.”—*gōḍ m 4.*

उपनी [təpni] See उपती.

उपनीय [təpniy] *Skt n* gold, aurum. “rəg təpniy səmana.”—*GPS.* **2** datura, thom-apple. **3 adj** fit for heating.

उपनु [təpnu] sense of performing meditation. See वरउ. **2** See उपन.

उपर [təpər] *adv* only then, that is why. “cəɾən təpər səkyəθ.”—*səveye m 3 ke.*

उपला [təpla] *n* earthen pot with a wide opening in which food is cooked. **2** See उल्ला.

उपल [təpəl] *n* palliasse made from straw, matting of straw. **2** thick woven sheet of jute, sack. “təpəl ɟaɾ vɪchaɪ.”—*BG.* **3** land covered with layers of straw; land lying fallow over a long period. **4** shoe made from woven straw-strings, slipper.

उपती [təpti] small mat, matting of a small size. See उपत.

उपा [təpa] *n* ascetic, hermit. “təpa nə hove ədrəhu lobhi.”—*var gəv 1 m 4.* See उत. **2** a village in Barnala division of Patiala state, which is now a railway station on Bhatinda-Rajpura line. Guru Tegbahadur visited this village while he was preaching in the Malwa region. Maharaja Karam Singh got constructed a pucca gurdwara and donated some land to this holy place. The priest is a Sikh.

ਤਪਾਉ [təpau] *n* heat, blaze, act of getting heated.

ਤਪਾਉਸ [təpəus] See ਤਪਾਵਸ. 2 See ਤਪਿਸ਼.

ਤਪਾਉਣਾ [təpauna] *v* heat. “tən nə təpaɪ tənur jɪu.”—*s fərid*.

ਤਪਾਕ [təpak] *P* تپاك *n* zeal, fervour. 2 elation; impulse. 3 delight; exultation.

ਤਪਾਨਾ [təpana] See ਤਪਾਉਣਾ.

ਤਪਾਵਸ [təpavəs], ਤਪਾਵਸੁ [təpavəsu] *n* justice, fairness, justness. In ancient times there used to be an ordeal i.e. a test to find guilt or innocence. The accused persons were required to put hands in boiling oil, to lift red-hot iron balls with hands or enter flames of fire. Those who could endure such a test were declared innocent while those who were unable to tolerate this torture were held guilty. This term is derived from this practice. See ਦਿਵਜ 9.2 *A* تقيس investigation, inquiry, inquest, judgement. “gəla upəɪ təpavəsu nə hoi.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*. “kəɾni upəɪ hoi təpavəsu.”—*var sar m 1*.

ਤਪਿ [təpɪ] after heating up; after getting hot. “təpɪ təpɪ khəpə bəhutu bekar.”—*dhəna m 1*. 2 from meditation.

ਤਪਿਆਣਾ [təpɪaṇa], ਤਪਿਆਨਾ [təpɪaṇa] ਤਪ-ਅਯਨ, place for practising meditation. 2 a holy place on the bank of a pucca tank near Khadur, where Guru Angad Dev used to practise meditation. See ਖਡੂਰ.

ਤਪਿਸ਼ [təpɪʃ] *P* تپيش *n* heat, hotness, blaze, radiation.

ਤਪੀ [təpi], ਤਪੀਆ [təpia] *n* ascetic, practitioner of meditation. “təpia hove təpu kəre.”—*suhi m 1*. 2 in Dīngal dialect, it means the sun.

ਤਪੀਸ [təpis], ਤਪੀਸਰ [təpīsər] lord of the ascetics, the principal ascetic. “təpīsər jogia tirəthɪ gəvənu kəre.”—*sri ə m 5*.

ਤਪੀਦਨ [təpidən] *P* تپيدن *v* get hot.

ਤਪੁ [təpu] See ਤਪ. “tirəthu təpu dəɪa dətu danu.”—*jəpu*. 2 *Skt* *adj* heated, hot. 3 *n* fire. 4 sun. 5 enemy, foe.

ਤਪੇਸ [təpəs] lord of ascetics; principal ascetic.

ਤਪੇਦਾਰ [təpedar] *S* chief of a taluka (cluster of villages), chief of a pargana; one who has control over a tappa (taluka).

ਤਪੋਧਨ [təpodhən] *Skt* *n* one who regards meditation as his only wealth; ascetic. “des phɪrɪo kəɾ bhes təpodhən.”—*əkal*.

ਤਪੋਨਿਧਿ [təponɪdhɪ] *Skt* *n* ascetic. See ਤਪੋਧਨ.

ਤਪੋਬਨ [təpobən], ਤਪੋਵਨ [təpovən] *Skt* *n* a jungle for a meditator to reside. 2 a jungle, in which meditation can be practised with proper rites. 3 a particular forest in Vrindavan, near Cheerghat.

ਤੱਪਾ [təppa] *n* region, territory. See ਤਪੇਦਾਰ.

ਤੱਪੇਦਾਰ [təppedar] chief of a pargana; chief of an area. See ਤਪੇਦਾਰ. “sədde un təhɪ təppedar.”—*PPP*.

ਤਪੁ [təpt] See ਤਪਤ.

ਤਪੁਮੁਦ੍ਰਾ [təptmudra] mark on the body made with a heated seal. as in Dwarika, the Vaishnavs have scar marks of conch shells. 2 In earlier times slaves were also marked.

ਤਫ [təf] *P* تف *n* heat, hotness. 2 light, illumination. 3 malodour. 4 See ਤੁਫ.

ਤਫਸੀਦਨ [təfsidən] *P* تفسيدن get heated, be hot.

ਤਫਸੀਰ [təfsir] *A* تفسير *n* explanation, commentary, exegesis. 2 the exegesis of Koran in particular. Its root is fəsər, meaning explication.

ਤਫਸੀਲ [təfsil] *A* تفصيل *n* act of distinguishing; act of analysis, act of explaining distinctly. Its root is fəsəl i.e. to separate.

ਤਫਤੀਸ਼ [təftiʃ] *A* تفتيش *n* investigation, search.

ਤਫਰਕਾ [təfərka] *A* تفرقة *n* sense of being distinct; discord, disagreement.

ਤਫਰੀਹੁ [təfrih] *A* تفریح *n* amusement, merriment, happiness, joy.

ਤਫਰੀਕ [təfrik] *A* تفریق *n* act of separating; act of showing difference.

ਤਫਵੀਜ [təfvij] *A* تفویض *n* act of entrusting; custody. Its root is fəj, which means handing

over.

ਤਫਾਉਤ [təphaut], ਤਫਾਵਤ [təfavət] *A* تفاوت *n* distinction, difference. “pərə təphaut mɪt̪ he nahɪ.”—*GPS*. **2** part of a song or a hymn between burdens or refrains; separation. Its root is fət, which means to pass away.

ਤਫੀਕ [təphik] See ਤੋਫੀਕ.

ਤਫੰਗ [təphəŋg] See ਤੁਫੰਗ.

ਤਬ [təb] *adv* then, at that time. “təb ərog jəb tum səŋɪ bəstɔ.”—*sar m 5*.

ਤਬਅ [təbə] *A* طبع *n* disposition, temperament, nature.

ਤਬੱਸੁਮ [təbəssum] *A* تبسم *n* smile, quiet laughter without producing any sound. *Skt* स्मयन्. See ਬਸਮ.

ਤਬਹ [təbəh] See ਤਬਅ. **2** *adj* then, at that time. **3** *adv* there and then.

ਤਬਕ [təbək] See ਤਉਕ. **2** *A* طبق *n* people, country, region. “təbək cɔdəɪ janie.”—*səloh*.

ਤਬਕਾ [təbka] See ਤਬਕ **2**.

ਤਬਦੀਲੀ [təbdili] *A* تبدیل *n* act of changing, conversion, transformation, transfer.

ਤਬਰ [təbər] *P* تبر *n* battleaxe; a broad sharp edged axe with a long helve. “tʊpək təbər əru tir.”—*sənama*. See ਸਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਤਬੱਰੁਕ [təbərruk] *A* تبرک *n* act of getting bounty. **2** an object that bestows bounty. **3** consecrated food offered to a deity. **4** consecrated food bestowed by a saint.

ਤਬਲ [təbəl] *A* طبل *n* large drum, wardrum. “tɪbbət jaɪ təbəl ko dino.”—*cəɪɪtr 217*.

ਤਬਲਗ [təbləg], ਤਬਲਗੁ [təbləgu] *adv* till then, by that time. “təb ləg gərəbhjɔnɪ məɦɪ phɪɪɪɪ.”—*sukhməni*. “təbləgu dhərəmɪɪ deɪ səjaɪ.”—*sukhməni*.

ਤਬਲਚੀ [təbəlci], ਤਬਲਬਾਜ਼ [təbəlbaz] *n* a bowl shaped like a kettledrum. **2** *P* طبل باز *one* appointed to beat a large kettledrum; one who beats a wardrum. “təbəlbaɪ bicar səbəd suɳaɪa.”—*var majh m 1*. In this context,

təbəlbaɪ means “the true Lord”. **3** wardrum mounted on horseback. “təbəlbaɪ ghūghrar.”—*parəs*. ‘war drum bearing tinkling bells it.’

ਤਬਲਾ [təbla] *A* طبل *n* a pair of one-sided drums comprising one bass and the other with tenor sound, used to create rhythm in Indian music and dance; the one on the right is marked while that on the left is plain on which flour is applied.

ਤਬਾ [təba] See ਤਬਅ. **2** See ਤਵਾ.

ਤਬਾਸ਼ੀਰ [təbaʃir] *A* باشير *Skt* तबकीर *n* bamboo sugar—a siliceous concretion formed on some kinds of bamboo trees. Its latent effect is cold-dry. Many physicians use it in medicines. It strengthens the heart and the mind, cures liver ailments. It stops loose motions combined with blood and vomit caused due to syphylis. It cures heat-burns and ulcers in the mouth etc. It quenches thirst.

ਤਬਾਹ [təbah] *P* به *adj* destroyed, ruined, devastated.

ਤਬਾਹੀ [təbahi] *P* به *n* devastation.

ਤਬਾਕ [təbak] *A* طباق *n* big platter.

ਤਬਾਪ [təbap] ਤਬ - ਆਪ yourself. “səgəl pʊrəkħ ko bhekh təbap bənaɪo.”—*cəɪɪtr 129*.

ਤਬਾਰ [təbar] *P* به *n* dynasty, lineage. **2** See ਤਵਾਰ.

ਤਬਾਲੀ [təbali] *adj* beater of a kettledrum (war drum). “cɔt̪ā pan təbali.”—*cədi 3*. **2** at the beat of kettledrum.

ਤਬੀਅਤ [təbiət] *A* طبیعت *n* mood, mind. **2** disposition, nature, habit.

ਤਬੀਬ [təbib] *A* طبيب *n* a doctor who cures ailments.

ਤਬੀਬੀ [təbibi] *P* ਤੁਬਾਬਤ cure, treatment. “sətɪgʊɪɪ pʊɪə kərə təbibi.”—*BG*.

ਤਬੀਯਤ [təbiyət] See ਤਬੀਅਤ.

ਤਬੇ [təbe] See ਤਬਅ. “tʊd̪ təbe.”—*əkəl*. **2** *adv* then; there and then.

ਤਬੇਲਾ [təbela] *A* طولة *long* rope to tie horses with. **2** horse-stable, mews. See ਅਸਤਬਲ.

ਤਬੈ [təbe] See ਤਬੈ.

ਤਬੋਲ [təbol] *Skt* ताम्बूल betel; betel leaves. “bhəu sigar təbol rəs bhojən bhau kərəṭ.”—*var suhi m 3*.

ਤਭਕਣਾ [təbhəkṇa] *v* be startled, shudder with sudden fear.

ਤਭੀ [təbhi] *adv* only then. **2** for this reason, that is why.

ਤਮ [təm] (*Skt* तम *vr* feel suffocated, feel tired, get nervous). *n* evil propensity. “rəj təm sət kəl teri chaṭa.”—*maru solhe m 1*. **2** darkness, gloom. “təm əgṭan mohət ghup.”—*bṭla ə m 1*. **3** sin. “əgṭan bīnasən təm hərən.”—*majh dīnṛēn*. **4** ire. **5** ignorance. **6** hell. **7** blackness, darkness. “təm sāsaru cərən ləgṭ tərīe.”—*mūdavṇi m 5*. **8** *suf* used to form superlative degree of adjectives: sublime, extreme. e.g. “pṛīytəm”, ‘sublime beloved’. Compare it with Arabic word ətəmm.

ਤਮਅਰਿ [təmərṭ] enemy of darkness – sun. **2** light.

ਤਮਅੰਧ [təm-ədh] *adj* darkest, having maximum darkness. “təmədh kup te udhare namu.”—*gəu chət m 5*. ‘on the darkest well.’

ਤਮਸ [təməs] *Skt* तमस् *n* evil propensity. **2** darkness, blindness.

ਤਮਸਾ [təmsa] *Skt n* a river, which originates in Garhwal region and merges with river Jamna near the border of Sarmaur. **2** a tributary of river Sarayu in Avadh region, flowing through Azamgarh, which merges with Ganges near Bhulia. **3** a river flowing in the territory of Riva state (CP). It finds mention, in chapter 114 of Matasyapuran. Some British authors mention Tamsa river as Tonse. **4** Some chauvanistic geographers intent on proving the origin of everything in Sanskrit books infer that Tamsa is the name of the famous river “Thames” in England.

ਤਮਸੀਲ [təmsil] *A* تمشیل practice of giving

examples; illustration, precedent.

ਤਮੱਸੁਕ [təmæssuk] *A* تمسك act of taking support; seeking support. **2** agreement.

ਤਮਹਰ [təmhər] *n* destroyer of darkness – sun. **2** moon. **3** lamp.

ਤਮਹੀਦ [təmhīd] *A* تمهيد act of spreading. **2** initiating of a topic. **3** preface, introduction, preamble, foreword.

ਤਮਕ [təmək] *n* evil propensity. **2** anger. **3** short for təməkṇət. See ਤਮਕਨਤ. **4** *Skt* a kind of asthmatic disease, which causes a patient to feel very thirsty and perspire all the more.

ਤਮਕਨਤ [təməkṇət] *A* تمكنت *n* greatness, dignity. **2** arrogance, pride. Its root is mukṇət, which meaning “might”.

ਤਮਕੀਨ [təmkin] *A* تمكين *n* dignity. **2** respectability, honour.

ਤਮਗਾ [təmgā] *T* تمغا *n* a token representing particular status/honour; medal.

ਤਮਚਰ [təmcər] *Skt* तमचर *adj* that which moves in the dark. **2** *n* burglar. **3** owl. **4** demon. **5** per Shastarnammala, moon that moves during the night. See ə 980.

ਤਮਚਾਰੀ [təmcari] See ਤਮਚਰ. **2** See ਤਮਚੁੜ.

ਤਮਚੁਰ [təmcur] See ਤਮਚੁੜ.

ਤਮਤਾਰ [təmtar] See ਤਾਰਤੰਮ.

ਤਮਤੇਜ [təmtēj] *n* that which appears bright in the dark: star, planet. “bhānu udē ləkh səbh hi təmtēj pədhare.”—*ramav*. **2** glowworm, lightning bug, glowfly.

ਤਮੰਨਾ [təmānna] See ਤਮੰਨਾ.

ਤਮਰਾਰਸੁਰ [təmrarəsūr] ਤਮਰਾਰ - ਅਸੁਰ blind demon. “hənhō təmrarəsūr.”—*rudr*. See ਅੰਧਕ.

ਤਮਵਾਲੀ [təmvāli] *Dg n* dark night. See ਤਮੀ.

ਤਮਾ [təma], ਤਮਾਉ [təmau], ਤਮਾਇ [təmaṭ], ਤਮਾਈ [təmai] *A* تمّ *n* greed, desire, avarice. “vəḍa data tṭlu nə təmaṭ.”—*jəpu*. “tṭis no tṭlu nə təmai.”—*ram ə m 3*. **2** *Skt* ਤਮਾ night. **3** *Skt* तम desire; interest. **4** See ਮਾਇ.

ਤਮਾਸ਼ਬੀਨ [təmaṣbīn] *P* تماشبین *n* spectator. **2** one

who visits a harlot.

ਤਮਾਸਾ [təmasa] *A* التماس *n* act of moving; act of involvement. **2** show for entertainment; amusing scene. “kəʊtək koḍ təmasa.”—*var jet*. **3** While explicating “cācālcit nā jaṭ təmase”, Bhai Santokh Singh interpreted təmasa as a house of harlots.

ਤਮਾਕੂ [təmakū], **ਤਮਾਖੂ** [təmakhu] *P* التباغ *A* التباغ *Pg* tobacco *Skt* ताम्रकुट and कलंज.¹ *L.* Nicotiana tabacum.

It is a native herb of America and there its name is tobacco. Travellers from Europe took it to other countries along with its original name. It became popular in Europe in 1560 AD and the Portuguese traders brought its seed to India in 1605 AD and made it popular throughout the country.

The Muslims regard the use of tobacco as a sin, so smoking is prohibited in the mosques. The Wahabi Muslims, in particular, refrain from smoking.

In Sikhism, there is a complete ban on the use of tobacco and it is termed, as jəgətjuṭh – refuse of the world, bīkhya – illusory and gēda dhum – filthy smoke. “jəgətjuṭh te rəhiye dur.”—*GPS*. “bīkhya kirīya bhəddən tyago.”—*GV 10*. “gədadhum bās te tyagəhu. əṭṭi gəlanṭi is te dhər bhagəhu.”—*GPS*. “kuṭṭha hukka cərəs təmakū... in ki or nā kəb-hu dekhe.”—*prəsnottər bhāi nēdlal*.

ਤਮਾਚਾ [təmaca] *T* التماح *P* التماح *n* buffet, slap, smack, spank. “lepni sīgh ke ik hətəhu təmaca.”—*GPS*. **2** swoop or quick assault. “əsvarən dəl hve səmuḍai, ek təmaca rəṅ ko marəhu.”—*GPS*. **3** *T* التماح *pistol*. “kaḍh kəmər te hənyo təmaca.”

¹Some scholars are of the view that tobacco plant is not of Indian origin, hence it does not carry any name in Sanskrit; but it is not true. Everyday we find that many new words are coined and enter into the dictionaries of each language.

—*GPS*.

ਤਮਾਮ [təmam], **ਤਮਾਮੀ** [təmami] *A* التمام and التمام *adj* complete, whole, entire. **2** finished, ended.

ਤਮਾਮੁਲਰੂਜੁ ਹੈ [təmamulruju hē] —*japu*. one who attracts others towards himself; one who turns others towards himself.

ਤਮਾਰਿ [təmarṭ] *Skt n* तम - अरि, foe of darkness – sun. **2** light. **3** lamp.

ਤਮਾਲ [təmal] *Skt n* blue-coloured flag; might; an evergreen tree about 20-25 feet high, often to be seen near the hills of comparatively low height and also on the bank of Jamuna river. Its fruit is sour in taste, which ripens during the rainy season. It has many medicinal properties, according to Ayurved. Its botanical name is xanthocymus pictorius. **2** bay leaf; leaf of cassia or cinnamon. **3** Several authors regard təmal as təmakū, but there is no reference to it in the ancient scriptures.

ਤਮਾਲਪਤ੍ਰ [təmalpəṭr] *n* leaf of təmal tree i.e. of Xanthocymus pictorius. **2** tobacco. See **ਤਮਾਲ** **3**. **3** leaf of cassia or cinnamon, bay leaf.

ਤਮਿ [təmi] in the dark. **2** due to darkness. **3** *Skt n* night, nightfall. **4** attachment, ignorance. **5** turmeric, curcuma longa.

ਤਮਿਸ [təmiṣ] See **ਤਮੀਜ਼**.

ਤਮਿਸੁ [təmiṣr] *Skt* darkness. **2** ire. **3** according to Bhagwat, hell, which is pitch dark.

ਤਮਿਪਤਿ [təmiṣpəṭṭi] *Skt* lord of night – moon. “təṛək tej təmiṣpəṭṭi ko təṛət.”—*GPS*. See **ਤਮੀਪਤਿ**.

ਤਮੀ [təmi] *Skt n* turmeric, curcuma longa. **2** night, nightfall.

ਤਮੀਜ਼ [təmiṣ] *Skt n* lord of night – moon.

ਤਮੀਚਰ [təmicər] *Skt n* wanderer in the night – thief. **2** owl. **3** demon.

ਤਮੀਜ਼ [təmiṣ] *A* التمييز *n* power of discrimination; reason, judgement. **2** knowledge of the mysterious. “təmiṣul təmame.”—*japu*. **3** civilisation.

ਤਮੀਪਤਿ [təmpətɪ] *Skt n* lord of the night – moon. “ghṛīyo təmpətɪ təm kər mano.”–*NP*.

ਤਮੂਰ [təmur] See ਤੈਮੂਰ. 2 See ਤੰਬੂਰ.

ਤਮੂਰਾ [təmura] See ਤੰਬੂਰਾ.

ਤਮੇਸਰ [təmesər] *Skt* ताम्रेश्वर *n* copper calcinated by Ayurvedic methods; calcinated copper, copper ash, copper oxide. 2 extract of copper.

ਤਮੈ [təmə] See ਤਮਅ and ਤਮਾ. “tyag təmə səbh dhamən ki.”–*krīṣan*.

ਤਮੋਗੁਣ [təmoguṇ] *Skt n* third of the illusory world leading to darkness. 2 ignorance. 3 ire.

ਤਮੋਘ੍ਰ [təmoghn] *Skt n* ਤਮ + ਘ੍ਰ eradicator of darkness – sun. 2 moon. 3 fire. 4 lamp. 5 knowledge. 6 the true Master.

ਤਮੋਮਣਿ [təmoməṇɪ] *Skt n* that which shines like a jewel in darkness; glowworm; lightning bug. 2 glittering jewel.

ਤਮੋਰ [təmor], **ਤਮੋਲ** [təmol] *Skt* ताम्बूल *n* betel leaf; leaf of betel plant (Piper betel). “kajəl har təmol rəs.”–*bar maru 2 m 5*. 2 gift and cash given by relatives on the occasion of marriage ceremony are also called by this. This word suggests that this meagre gift is given for buying betels.

ਤਮੰਕ [təməṅk] See ਤਮਕ.

ਤਮੰਚਾ [təməca] pistol. See ਤਮਚਾ 3.

ਤਮੰਨਾ [təməna] *A* تمنى *n* wish, desire, longing. Its root is māna, which means to guess.

ਤਯ [təy] *A* اتم *adj* completed, finished. 2 certain, decided, settled. 3 *Skt* तय *vr* defend, advance.

ਤਯੱਮਮ [təyəmməm] *A* تيمم *n* act of being pure; cleaning of organs with soil or sand, if water is not available, before performing prayers etc is allowed in the Muslim faith. 2 search, exploration, seeking.

ਤਯਾਰ [təyar] *P* اتم *adj* proper, appropriate, suitable for work. 2 prepared, ready for work. 3 present. 4 hefty, stout, robust.

ਤਯਾਰ ਬਰ ਤਯਾਰ [təyar bər təyar] See ਤਿਆਰ ਬਰ ਤਿਆਰ.

ਤਯਾਰੀ [təyari] *n* readiness; idea of being ready. See ਤਯਾਰ.

ਤਯੈ [təyə] *pron* their. “təyə marbe kaj bisnə həkare.”–*gurusobha*. 2 See ਤਯ.

ਤਰ [tər] *Skt n* toll charged for crossing a river. 2 act of swimming, or floating. 3 fire. 4 way, path. 5 speed, gait. 6 tree. tər and təru are both Sanskrit words.

“tər tarɪ əpviɪɾ kəɪɪ manie re.”–*māla rəvidas*. 7 *Skt* तर्जू a roller for rolling cloth on. “chochi nāli tētū nāhi nɪkṣe, nā tər rāhi urjhai.”–*gəu kəbir*. Here tər stands for a pack of breaths.

8 *H* oblong green fruit of a species of cucumber grown in summer. *L* cucumis štivus. 9 *adv* below, under. “həvər upərɪ chəɪɾ tər.”–*s kəbir*. “sitəl jəl kije səm ora. tər upərɪ dekər bəhu šora.”–*GPS*. 10 *part* by, with. “ja tər jəcch kɪnər əsūrən ki səbh ki kɪɪya hɪɪrani.”–*parəs*. 11 *Skt* and *P* *suf* used with adjectives, shows their comparative degree as in ṣudhtər, bɪhtər e.g. purer, better. It is a suffix for forming comparative degree of adjectives. “jən dekhən ke tərṣuddh bāne.”–*kəlki*. ‘became ṣuddhtər means became purer (more pure).’ “dukh dalədu bhān tər.”–*var sar m 5*. 12 *P* ڑ *adj* wet, soaked. 13 fresh. 14 clean. 15 tied.

ਤਰਈ [təɾəi] floats, swims.

ਤਰਈਯਾ [təɾəiya] *adj* swimmer. 2 *n* galaxy, stars. “kanh bhəyo səɪɪ suddh mənə səm rajət gvarənɪ tir tərəiya.”–*krīṣan*.

ਤਰਏ [təɾəe] *adv* below, under. “syam bəhe jəmuna tərəe”–*krīṣan*.

ਤਰਸ [təɾəs] *n* pity, mercy. 2 *Skt* flesh. 3 *P* ڑ fear, terror, fright. *Skt* त्रास. “nā tərəs jəval.”–*gəu rəvidas*. “khəsəmu pəchanɪ tərəs kəɪɪ jə məhɪ.”–*asa kəbir*. 4 *Skt* तर्स desire, wish; aspiration. “sɪdh sadhɪk tərəsəhɪ.”–*dhāna m 3*. 5 thirst, attachment, longing. 6 ocean, sea. 7 ship, fleet. 8 sun. 9 *A* ڑ *n* frivolity. 10 evil.

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उरसह [tərsəh] *Skt* तर्षण *n* thirst, longing. **2** desire, aspiration.

उरसहा [tərsəha] *v* be thirsty. **2** to desire, long for. See **उरसह**. “neṅ mahīje tərāsde.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

उरसन [tərsən] See **उरसह**. “tərsən kəu danu dije.”—*kālī ə m 4*. ‘Give to the needy and the desirous.’

उरसना [tərsəna] See **उरसहा**. “uməg hīu tərəsna.”—*kan m 5*.

उरसाउहा [tərsaʊha] *v* frighten, cause panic. **2** make one long for; enhance the need.

उरसीदन [tərsidən] *P* ترسیدن be afraid, get frightened.

उरसु [tərsu] See **उरस**.

उरसे [tərsə] third day, coming third day; day next to the day after tomorrow.

उरह [tərah] *adv* below, under. **2 A** طرح *n* kind, sort, manner. **3** plan, scheme, method. **4** problem; verse given to complete a poem. **5** base; basis; foundation.

उरक [tərak] *Skt* तर्क *vr* talk, shine, doubt, argue. **2 n** idea, thought. **3** reasoning, argument, logic, sarcasm. “tərak nəca.”—*dhəna namdev*. **4 Skt** उरक a kind of wolf. *E* Hyena. “kol səse nəkule tərəkē gən.”—*GPS*. **5 A** تریک renunciation. “duni sūrəg sukh dou tərko. man jī moh lī pay nə ur ko.”—*NP*. **6** detachment, indifference. “upji tərək dīgōbər hoā.”—*bīla ə m 4*. **7 H** *onom* snapping sound. “tərki hē tēni.”—*kṛṣṇan*. ‘the string of the dress snapped.’

उरकस [tərkəʃ] *P* تيركش short for tirkəʃ. *n* quiver. “tərkəs tir kəmaṅ sāg.”—*sri m 1*.

उरकसबीद [tərkəsbīd] *n* warrior bearing a quiver.

उरकसामत्रु [tərkəsastrə] *Skt* तर्कशास्त्र *n* logic, science of reasoning.

उरकह [tərkəh], **उरकन** [tərkən] *Skt n* process of reasoning; discussion, controversy. **2** casuistry. “ved sastrə kəu tərəkən laga tətjog nə pəchane.”—*asa m 5*.

उरकना [tərakna] *v* snap, break, crash. See **उरक** **7**. **2** fry, parch. **3** argue, utter sarcasm. See **उरकह**. **4** prick, pierce, prickle. “bātīā əṛī ki tərki mən mē.”—*kṛṣṇan*. **5** See **उरकहा**.

उरकविद्यज्ञा [tərakvidyā] knowledge of logic, science of reasoning. See **उरकसामत्रु**.

उरका [tərka] *n* dawn, morning time. **2** fry; pan-fry; process of parching something in hot ghee. **3 A** ترک left out material. **4** property/wealth of a person, left behind at the time of his/her death.

उरकारि [tərkari] See **उरकारी** **3**.

उरकारी [tərkari] *n* cooked vegetable. **2** vegetable, that can be cooked. **3 Skt** उरकारि pumpkin, cucurbit, bottlegourd.

उरकीष [tərkib] *A* ترکیب *n* sense of uniting. **2** effort, scheme. **3** construct. **4** concordance, union. **5** method.

उरकी [tərkī] *A* ترقی *n* sense of rising up; progress, promotion.

उरख [tərah] See **उरक** **4**.

उरखा [tərkha] *n* wave, surge. “mən sāt səda ɪn te tərkhā.”—*NP*. **2** longing, thirst. **3** desire, aspiration.

उरखान [tərkhan] *n* log scraper; carpenter. **2 P** تارخان a designated royal officer, who is respected and is exempted from appearance in court for any crime committed by him. **3** holder of a medieval title signifying command over 5000 soldiers.

उरगस [tərgəs] See **उरकस**.

उरगे [tərgə] See **उरगी** **मार्गिष**.

उरज [təraj] *Skt* तर्ज *vr* blame, frighten, reprimand, ridicule. **2 A** طرز *n* shape, form. **3** form, manner. **4** custom, tradition. **5** construct, structure. **6** gun’s wooden stock, obtained from a tree. See **उरज** **घामनी**.

उरजन [tərajən] *Skt* उरजन *n* act of reprimand, threat. **2** anger, ire. See **उरज**.

उरजनी [tərajēni] *Skt* उरजनी *n* that finger which is

raised while reprimanding; finger closer to the thumb; forefinger.

उरज बासनी [təɾəj basni] *n* gun mounted on a wooden stock obtained from a tree. “mor siɾpər bhɪd səkə nə təɾəj basni.”—*GV 10*. ‘the gun (bullet) cannot pierce the shield held by me.’

उरजी [təɾji] threat, warning. See **उरजन**. “həɾɪ ki chətiā təɾji he.”—*cādi 1*.

उरजीह [təɾjih] *A* **عز** *n* sense of dominating. 2 importance.

उरजुमा [təɾjuma] *A* **عز** *n* translation.

उरह [təɾəh] *Skt n* act of crossing a river; swimming. “ohɪ ja apɪ dube, tum kəha təɾəhhar.”—*var bIha m 1*. 2 plank floating on the water; boat. 3 salvation, emancipation. “pɾaɳɪ təɾəh ka ɪhe suau.”—*sukhmāni*. 4 paradise, heaven.

उरहतारह [təɾəhtarəh] *adj* who liberates like a ship. “təɾəhtarəh pɾəbhɪ tero nau.”—*ram m 5*. 2 See **उरनतारन**.

उरहा [təɾəha] *v* swim. 2 cross by swimming. 3 acquire salvation. See **उरह**.

उरहि [təɾəhi] *Skt n* sun. 2 ray. 3 copper. 4 a wild plant of the sandy region – *calotropis procera*. 5 *adj* going hurriedly.

उरही [təɾəhi] *Skt n* boat, canoe, dinghy. 2 See **उरुही**.

उरहु [təɾəhu] See **उरह** and **उरहा**. “təɾəhu duhela bhəɪa khɪn məhi.”—*asa chət m 5*. 2 youthfulness, youth. 3 See **उरुह**.

उरतारी [təɾtari] or **उरुतारी** [təɾutari] *Skt* तर्तरीक *n* boat, canoe. “həɾɪ kirətɪ təɾutari.”—*gujm 4*. 2 *adj* crossing over. “təɾutari məɳɪ namu su citu.”—*gəu m 1*.

उरतीब [təɾtib] *A* **ترتيب** *n* placement of objects at their respected places; arrangement in a given order; system, order. Its root is *rutba*, which means status.

उरथॅला [təɾthəlla] *n* fearful shivering; disturbance;

disorder.

उरदीद [təɾdid] *A* **ردید** *n* act of refuting, denial.

उरदुद [təɾəddud] *A* **درد** *n* arrival and departure.

2 anxiety, worry. 3 effort, remedy.

उरन [təɾən] See **उरह**. 2 See **उरुह**.

उरनतारन [təɾntarən] See **उरहतारह**. 2 a holy place fourteen miles north of Amritsar railway station in the same district. There is a railway station in Tarn Taran also. Guru Arjan Dev purchased land belonging to villages Khara and Palasur for rupees one lakh and fifty seven thousand and got a tank dug on Vaisakh 17, Sammat 1647.¹ The town was founded in Sammat 1653 and brick kilns were set up to supply bricks for strengthening the tank and building the temple. Amiruddin, son of Nuruddin, forcibly took away the bricks and used them for the construction of an inn and his own houses.² In Sammat 1823, Sardar Jassa Singh Ramgarhia demolished these buildings and got built two sides of the tank. The other two sides were got built by Maharaja Ranjit Singh through Mota Ram. Kanwar Nau Nihal Singh paved concrete on the flooring in the circumambulation and also got built the minaret (tower). An elegant gurdwara stands on the bank of this holy tank.

There is a home for lepers established by Guru Arjan Dev. This is why Tarn Taran is also named as “*dukhnɪvarəh*”, eradicator of sufferings.³ A fief (estate) worth Rs. 4664 per annum has been allotted to this holy place

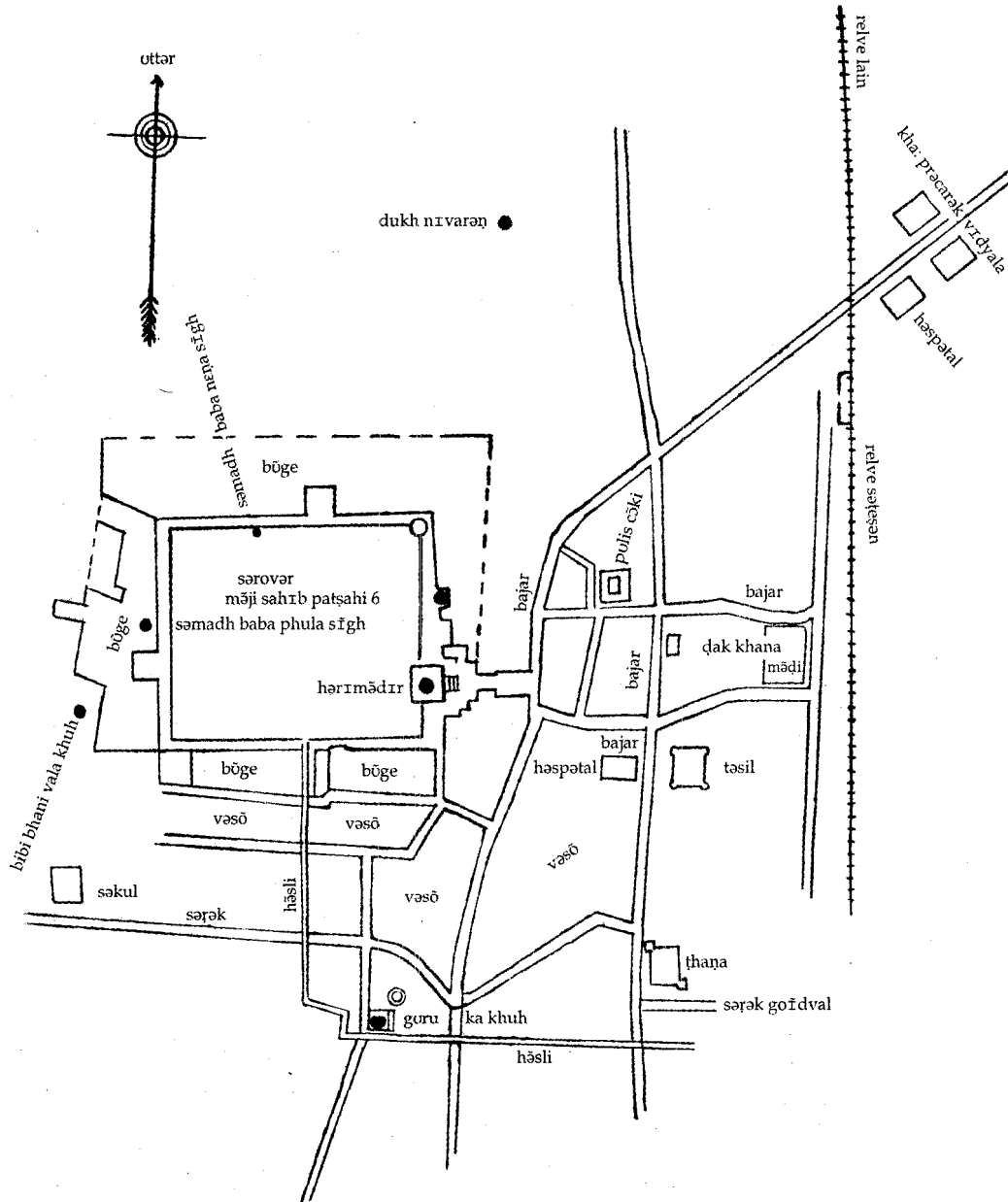
¹The tank is 999 feet long and 990 feet wide.

²Noorandi village, which was founded by Amiruddin’s father, is situated at a distance of three miles from Tarn-Taran.

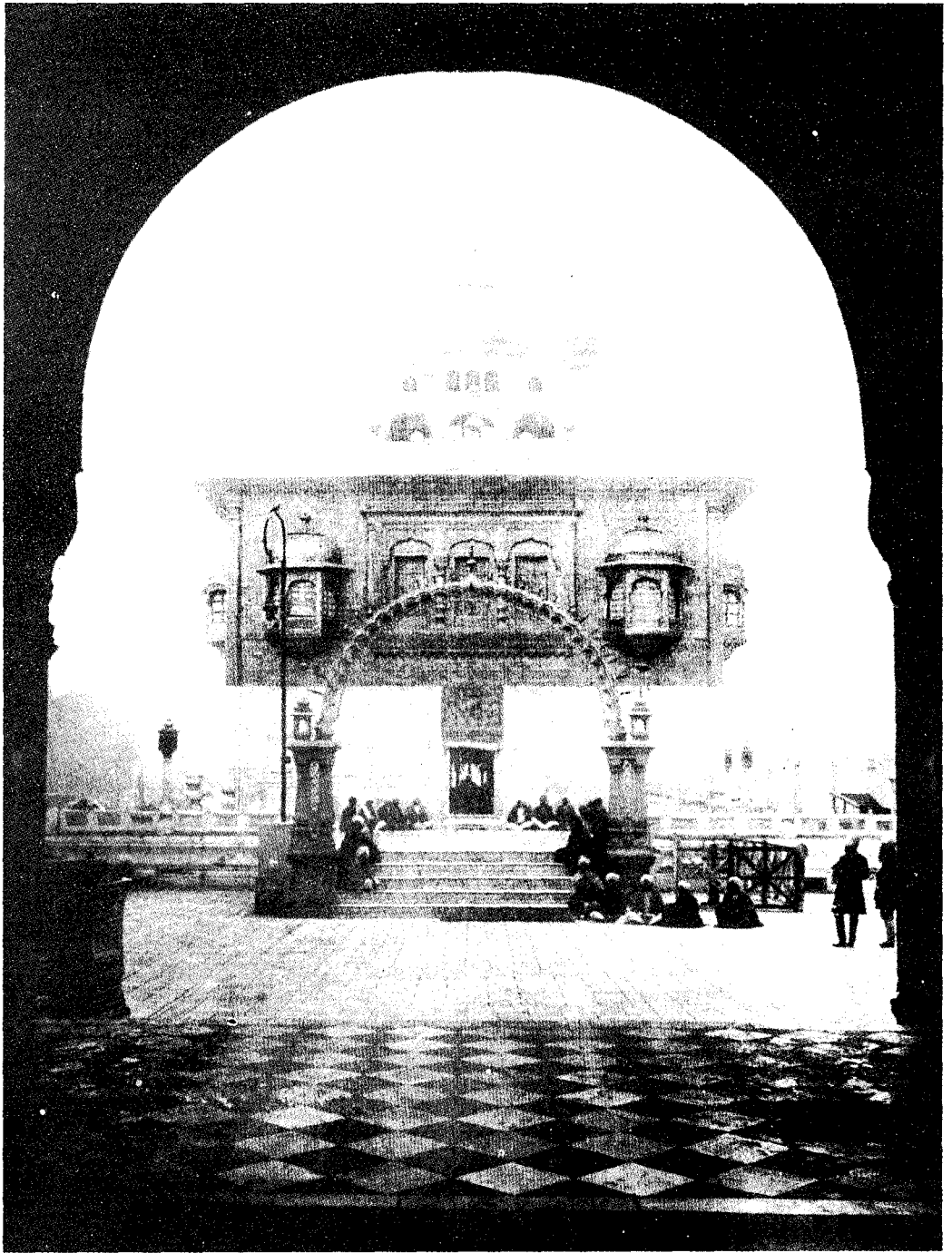
³It is highly regrettable that the Sikhs could not manage this institution established for the welfare of the lepers so it went under the control of Christian preachers who are maintaining it excellently.

nəksə tərən tarən

nəşən gurdvārā-----●



MAP OF TARNTARAN



DARVAR SAHIB – TARNTARAN

since the period of the Sikh rule. Two shops are also the property of the gurdwara. An annual income of approximately rupees 40,000 comes from the offerings to this shrine.

There is Manji Sahib within the circumambulation. Guru Arjan Dev used to supervise the construction of the holy tank and Guru Hargobind would address the religious congregation here. The well got dug and constructed by Guru Arjan Dev named "guru ka khuh" is situated about one furlong south of the town. Here also stands Manji Sahib to commemorate the arrival of the Master. The well named "bibi bhani vala khuh", got dug in memory of the Guru's respected mother, is another sacred place here.

A religious congregation held on every new moon day, but one held on Bhadon's dark half is of special importance and is celebrated with great fervour.

ਤਰਨਦੰਤ ਅਰਿ [tərəndət əɾɪ] *n* killer of youthfulness – old age; its enemy – nectar (amrit). –*sənama*.

ਤਰਨਰਾਜ ਛੰਦ [tərənraj chh̄d] is also called *səmanka*. It is characterised by four feet, each foot having *rə, jə, gə, S̄S, l̄S, S.* or alternately seven characters in *guru ləghu* order.

Example:

chəɖ sʊbɦr sʌj kʊ,
lʌg h̄ə əkʌj kʊ. –*kəlki*.

ਤਰਨਾ [tərna] See **ਤਰਣਾ**. "na tərna tulha həm buɖəsɪ." –*asa pəti m 1*.

ਤਰਨਾਪੋ [tərnapo] *n* youthfulness. *Skt* तारुण्य young age, youth. "tərnapo bɪkɦɪən sɪu kɦoɪo." –*ram m 9*.

ਤਰਨੀ [tərənɪ], **ਤਰਨੀ** [tərənɪ] *n* boat, canoe, dinghy. "tərni bɪghna səlɪtəpətɪ ki." –*NP*. 2 See **ਤਰੁਣੀ** and **ਤਰੁਨਿ**. 3 *Skt* sun.

ਤਰਪਣ [tərpən], **ਤਰਪਣੁ** [tərpəɳu], **ਤਰਪਨ** [tərpən]

Skt तर्पण *n* act of satiating. In the Hindu religion, an act of offering water with hand or spoon along with the chanting holy hymns in order to propitiate deities and forefathers. "s̄ədhɪɑ tərɔəɳu kərəɦɪ gɑɪɾɪ." –*sor m 3*.

ਤਰਪਾ [tərpa] *Skt* ਤ੍ਰਪਾ *n* shame, shyness. "tərpa kərke ucɾə nə gɪru dɦɪg bən." –*NP*. 2 prostitute. 3 *adj* ashamed, abashed.

ਤਰਫ [tərəf] *A* طرف *n* direction. 2 side, edge. 3 *adj* partiality. "tərəph jɪɳə sətɔbhau de." –*var suhi m 2*.

ਤਰਫਦਾਰ [tərəfdar] *A* طرفدار *adj* partisan; supporter.

ਤਰਫਨਾ [tərəphna] *v* writhe, wriggle in pain.

ਤਰਫਰਾਤ [tərphrat] *adv* writhing. "tərphrat pɾɪthvɪ pəɾyo." –*ramav*. 2 writhes.

ਤਰਫਾ [tərpha] *adv* from, from the side of. "mukɦ ujəl gɪrɪmukɦɪ tərpha." –*prəbha m 4*. 2 fluttered.

ਤਰਬ [tərəb] *n* strings in a sitar etc, below the main playing strings, which help in the generation of their respective notes. 2 act of swimming, floating. "bhəujəl tərɔɪe." –*asa m 5*.

ਤਰਬੁਜ [tərbuz], **ਤਰਬੁਜ਼** [tərbuzəh], **ਤਰਬੁਜ਼** [tərbuz] *Skt* तरबुज *P* ترّبوز or ترّبوز *n* watermelon. *L* Citrullus Vulgaris. The aftereffect of watermelon is cold and wet. It cures ailments of the liver. It is also useful for curing diseases caused by syphlosis. Watermelons grown in arid lands (irrigated only by rain water) are superior in taste and quality.

ਤਰਬੋ [tərɔ] *n* act of swimming, swimming.

ਤਰਭਰ [tərbhər] *onom* sound of words in quick succession. "tərbhər pər sər." –*ramav*. 'Arrows came in quick succession.'

ਤਰਮੀਮ [tərmim] *A* ترميم *n* act of repairing, repair, reparation.

ਤਰਰਾ [tər-ra] See **ਤਰਾਰਾ** and **ਤੁਰਰਾ**.

ਤਰਲ [təɾəl] *Skt adj* playful, volatile. 2 unstable. 3 fluid like water; liquid. 4 shining. 5 *n* necklace, that heaves on the breast. 6 diamond.

7 horse. 8 iron.¹ 9 honey bee.

ਤਰਲ ਜੁਆਣੀ [təɾəl juəɳi] *adj* blooming youth.

See ਤਰਲ. “kuhkəɳɪ kəkɪɫə təɾəl juəɳi.”—*vəḍ chāt m I*.

ਤਰਲਤਾ [təɾlta] *n* liveliness, restlessness. 2 dilution, fluidity; sense of thawing.

ਤਰਲਨਯਨ [təɾəlnəyən] a prosodic meter having four feet, each foot marked by four syllables i.e. ||, ||, ||, ||.

Example:

dhər mən dhərəm kɪɾət kər,
kəbəhu nə gəmənəhu pəɾghər,
nɪj səm ləkh jəg səbhɪ nər,
gurmət nɪymən ənəsər.

ਤਰਲਾ [təɾla] *n* cringing entreaty; supplication; act of imploring. 2 *Skt* concentrated extract obtained by boiling barley; sap (thickened water) after barley is boiled in it. 3 wine. 4 acerbic liquid. 5 honeybee. 6 fluid-like; that has fluidity. See ਤਰਲ. “təɾla juəɳi apɪ bhəɳi.”—*vəḍ m I*.

ਤਰਵ [təɾəv] *n* sole; bottom of a foot. “təɾəv cəɾən pər bɪsphoṭ səghən.”—*GPS*.

ਤਰਵਰ [təɾvər] *Skt* ਤਰਵਰ *n* a large and elegant tree. 2 tree. “təɾvər phule bən hərə.”—*bəsāt ə m I*. “təɾvəɾu kəɪɾə pəkhi mənə.”—*oḱkar*. 3 *adj* beautiful tree.

ਤਰਵਰ ਬਿਰਖ ਬਿਹੰਗ ਭੁਇਅੰਗਮ ਘਰ ਪਿਰੁ ਧਨ ਸੋਹਾਗੈ [təɾvər bɪɾəkh bɪhəŋg bhuiəŋgəm ghərɪ pɪɾu dhən sohagə]—*sar m I*. ‘Trees, animals, birds, snakes feel happy when it rains; the wife regards herself lucky when her husband is at home. i.e. all who are malevolent, thick-witted, unwise, renunciants, egoists gain bliss by acting upon the Guru’s precepts.’

ਤਰਵਰਿ [təɾvərɪ] on the tree. “təɾvərɪ pəkhi pāc.”—*oḱkar*. See ਪੰਜ ਪੰਛੀ. 2 to the tree.

ਤਰਵਰੀਆ [təɾvəriə] *adj* armed with a sword;

¹This name is due to the quality of iron being sensitive to the presence of magnet.

carrying a sword. “həṭṭhe təɾvəriə hōkarə.”—*ramav*.

ਤਰਵਰੁ [təɾvəɾu] See ਤਰਵਰ.

ਤਰਵਾ [təɾva] See ਤਰਵ.

ਤਰਵਾ ਤਰ [təɾva təɾ] *adv* under the foot, below the shoesole. “bəhi ɪh bhāt rəhi təɾva təɾ.”—*cāḍi I*. ‘So flourished the sword that it stopped only below the foot i.e. it sawed the whole body.’ 2 *adj* thoroughly soaked, inundated.

ਤਰਵਾਯਾ [təɾvaya], **ਤਰਵਾਯੇ** [təɾvayə] *adj* upside down, inverted, overturned, topsyturvy. “ləṭke nə sɪɾ təɾvayə hve gəɾəbh bic.”—*GPS*.

ਤਰਵਾਰ [təɾvar], **ਤਰਵਾਰਿ** [təɾvarɪ] *Skt* तरवारि *n* that which prevents the advance of the enemies; sword, sabre, scimitar.

“əsɪ kɪɾɪpan khəḍo khəɾəg səph teg təɾvar.”—*sənama*.

liləm ɔ hərɪɾ dar bəḍri hələbbi pəṭa,
manṣahi khəḍa dhop una teg təɾno,
mɪsɪɾɪ nɪvəzɳani gupti juəbbixani,
ɪləmani xurasani kətti tega kəɾno,
səph gujɾati əgrezi ɔ dudəmi rusi
mækki hē dudhari tyōhi ḍoṭ nam dhəɾno,
gurda phɪɾozɳani məgrəbi ɔ sɪɾoɳi
“bhanu” kəvɪ eti təɾvarɪ jati bəɾno.

ਤਰਾ [təɾə] See ਤਰਹ. 2 *P* 17 to thee. “bhujhi nanək bəḍɪkhəlas təɾə.”—*maru solhe m 5*. 3 past tense of təɾəɳ, swam.

ਤਰਾਉ [təɾəu] *n* act of swimming, act of floating. 2 decline, descent. 3 ਤਰਾਉਂ ਰੋਉਂ I swim.

ਤਰਾਉਤ [təɾəut] *n* wetness, moisture, humidity, dampness, being moist. 2 greasiness, oiliness.

ਤਰਾਉੜੀ [təɾəuɾi] or ਤਰਾੜੀ [təɾəɾi] an ancient town under police station Batana, in tehsil and district Karnal. The boundary wall of the town shows that it was a royal place in the ancient times. Within the boundary wall, there is a gurdwara in memory of Guru Tegbahadur to the north-east of the habitation. It stands only

as a structure. Land measuring about ten vighas has been allotted to the gurdwara. It is less than a mile away from Trauri railway station in the north-west direction. Raj Lacchmi of Prithvi Raj Chauhan disappeared at this place. See ਸ਼ਰਾਬੁੱਦੀਨ.

ਤਰਾਇਣੁ [təraɪɳu] *adj* helping one to swim, helping one to cross (a river). **2** *n* liberation, salvation. “həriɳamɪ təraɪɳu.”—*bher m 4*.

ਤਰਾਈ [tərai] *n* area around the foothills, which always remains wet. **2** a hill's downward slope.

ਤਰਾਸ [təras] See ਤੁਸ. **2** *Skt* तरस् *n* ship, raft. “sətsəgətɪ mɪɪɪ təre təras.”—*kan m 4*. **3** *P* تراش scrap, act of scrapping. **4** structure, plan.

ਤਰਾਸਿ [tərasɪ] with the help of a ship; by a boat. “ɪu bhəujəlu təre tərasɪ.”—*sri m 1*. See ਤਰਾਸ 2.

ਤਰਾਸ਼ੀਦਨ [təraʃidən] *P* تراشیدن *cut, scrap, trim.*

ਤਰਾਹਿ [tərahɪ] swims, floats. **2** helps in swimming, helps one to swim/float, liberates. **3** swim, help to swim. “apɪ tərahɪ səgi tərahɪ.”—*var kan m 4*. **4** See ਤੁਹਿ.

ਤਰਾਕ [tərak] See ਤੜਾਕ. “laj ki belɪ tərak tuɪ.”—*kriɳən*. **2** See ਤੈਰਾਕ.

ਤਰਾਕਾ [təraka] See ਤੜਾਕਾ.

ਤਰਾਕੀ [təraki] *n* expertise in swimming. **2** *adj* swimmer, expert in swimming. “həri jəpɪo təre təraki.”—*dhana m 4*.

ਤਰਾਜੀ [təraji], **ਤਰਾਜੁ** [təraju] *P* ترازو *n* balance with two pans. “ape kəḏa apɪ təraji.”—*sor m 4*. “səcu təraji tolu.”—*sri ə m 1*.

ਤਰਾਜਾ [tərajha] *adj* desirous of liberating.

ਤਰਾਣੀ [təraɳi] See ਤਰੀਨ. “nɪɪməl sɪtəl suddh təraɳi.”—*BG*. ‘absolutely pure, fully pure.’

ਤਰਾਤ [tərat] enables to swim, helps to cross over. **2** *Skt* त्रात *adj* protected, safeguarded.

ਤਰਾਤਰ [təratər] *onom* in quick succession. “goli tir təratər bərkhat.”—*GPS*. **2** thoroughly soaked, wet.

ਤਰਾਤਰੀ [təratəri] *xa* *adj* excessive. e.g. “təratəri

gəppha.” **2** *n* a dish cooked with lavish amount of ghee; food enriched with fat.

ਤਰਾਂਤਿ [təraɳɪ] *Skt* त्रातु *adj* protector, guard. “guru nanək səmdərsɪ jɪɳɪ nɪda ustətɪ təri təraɳɪ.”—*məla m 4*. ‘Guru Nanak, the omniscient, who was beyond condemnation and praise.’ **2** **ਤਰਣ** - ਅਤੜਯ arduous to cross by swimming.

ਤਰਾਧੋ [təradho] liberates; salvages. “apɪ təre kul səgəl təradho.”—*kan m 4 pərtal*.

ਤਰਾਨਥ [təranəθ] swims; swim; get liberated. “səbh eke namɪ təranəθ.”—*maru m 5*.

ਤਰਾਨਾ [tərana] *n* a song characterised by musical sounds; the words tə, rə and nə; symphony. “trəd dani dani tomdani tələl tom dɪrna.”—*səloh*.

ਤਰਾਬਾ [təraɳa] *n* sense of getting liberated, liberation, emancipation. “sadhəsəgətɪ mɪɪ hoɪ təraɳa.”—*BG*. **2** liberation from the ocean of existence, liberation from mundane life.

ਤਰਾਰਾ [tərara] *n* steady current of water, steady fall of water. **2** uninterrupted pleasure of intoxication. **3** *P* تارار thief. **4** pickpocket; cheat.

ਤਰਾਵਤ [təravət] *A* طراوت *n* freshness. **2** moisture, dampness. **3** greasiness.

ਤਰਾਵੜੀ [təravɳi] See ਤਰਾਉੜੀ.

ਤਰਿ [təri] by swimming, by floating. **2** *Skt n* boat, ship. See ਨੌਕਾ. **3** one side of a sheet of cloth used as headcover; one end of it.

ਤਰਿਣੀ [təriɳi] *Skt n* boat, canoe.

ਤਰਿਯਾ [təriya] *adj* swimmer. “təriya hute nə məre buḏkər.”—*cəɪɪtr 242*.

ਤਰੀ [təri] swam across (the ocean of life). See ਤਰਣਾ. “həri həri kərət putna təri.”—*gṛḏ namdev*. **2** *Skt n* boat, ship. “cəḏh kər təri bhəe pun pari.”—*GPS*. See ਨੌਕਾ. “təri təri səg ɔr, təri təri tər tər utər. nəv vər sɪr sɪɪmər, var var vər varɪ vər”—*GPS*. ‘the boat of the sons of rich persons crossed the river quickly led by the Guru’s boat. Getting down from the boat, the

supreme of all the human beings and the glorious head of all the deities, the Guru, started playing with his companions in water by pushing it apart with his arms and then splashing it.' 3 mace. 4 basket for stacking clothes. 5 P ۷ dampness. 6 the land where rain water remains standing for long. 7 decline; downward slope. 8 saffron, (crocus stivus); filament of a flower in which pollen develops. 9 gravy, soup. 10 See ਤੜੀ.

ਤਰੀਆ [təria] *adj* swimmer. 2 *adv* under, beneath, below. "səgəl bəʔria bɪrəkh ɪk təria."—*bɪha m 5*. 'All the travellers i.e. living beings are under one tree (world).'

ਤਰੀਕ [tərik] See ਤਰੀਕਾ and ਤਾਰੀਖ.

ਤਰੀਕਤ [tərikət], ਤਰੀਕਤਿ [tərikətɪ] *A* طریقت *n* mode of spiritual purification. See ਸੂਫੀ. "tərikətɪ tərək khoj ʔolavəhu."—*maru solhe m 5*. 2 sense – scripture of şəra codes; Hadis etc. "turək tərikətɪ janie hīdu bed puran."—*gəu bavən kəbir*.

ਤਰੀਕਾ [tərika] *A* طریقه *n* method, way. 2 plan, scheme, effort.

ਤਰੀ ਤਾਗਰੀ [təri tagri] fastening device (top bolt) and covering, bolt grill and its meshed covering. "təri tagri chuṭi."—*asa kəbir*. See ਤਾਗਰੀ. See ਚਟਾਰਾ and ਚਿਰਗਟ.

ਤਰੀੜ [təriʔ] See ਤੜੀੜ.

ਤਰੁ [təru] *Skt n* tree. 2 gum, glue. 3 *adj* emancipator. 4 See ਤੁਰ and ਗਜਨਵ. 5 imperative form of verb ਤਰਣਾ. "təru bhəujəlu."—*gəu m 4*.

ਤਰੁਅਰਿ [təruəri] *n* elephant – enemy of the tree.

ਤਰੁਅਰਿ ਰਿਪੁ ਨਾਦਨਿ [təruəri riʔu nadənɪ] *n* enemy of the tree – elephant, its enemy – lion, that roars like a rifle (gun).—*sənama*.

ਤਰੁਸਾਰ [tərusar] *n* gum, glue. 2 camphor.

ਤਰੁਜ [təruj] *n* fruit produced by a tree. 2 gum, glue. 3 wood, timber.—*sənama*. 4 gun's wooden butt.—*sənama*.

ਤਰੁਜਨਾਥ [tərujnath] *n* the superior-most timber – walnut.—*sənama*.

ਤਰੁਜਨਾਥ ਪ੍ਰਿਸਟਣਿ [tərujnath priʔṭəɪ] *n* timber-wood, obtained from a tree; the superior-most of all timbers – walnut wood, of which is made the stock of a gun.—*sənama*.

ਤਰੁਣ [təruɳ] *Skt adj* young, youthful. 2 new, fresh. 3 *n* sun.¹ 4 castor, castor oil plant. 5 a variety of jasmine plant. 6 təruɳ has also been used for taruɳ which means youth or youthfulness. "təruɳ teju pəʔriɪə mukh johəɪ."—*sri beṇi*.

ਤਰੁਣ ਤਨੁਜਾ [təruɳ tənɪja] *Skt* ਤਰਣਿ ਤਨੁਜਾ *n* daughter of the sun – Yamuna; Jamna river.

ਤਰੁਣ ਦਲ [təruɳ dəl] When the strength of the Khalsa increased a lot, the Sikh intelligentsia in Sammat 1791 decided to consolidate them into two groups – the group comprising Sikhs forty years old or younger was named Tarun Dal and the Sikhs over forty were grouped into Vriddh Dal. Nawab Kapur Singh, Jassa Singh, Tharaj Singh etc became chiefs of this Vriddh Dal.

Tarun Dal was further divided into five squads: a) squad of martyrs, comprising martyrs like Deep Singh, Natha Singh, Gurbax Singh etc. b) squad of Amritsar chiefs which included Prem Singh, Dharam Singh as leaders.

c) squad of Dallewalia led by Dasaundha Singh Gill, Fateh Singh of Bhagtoo Ka, Karam Singh, Gurdyal Singh Dallewale.

d) squad of Baba Kahan Singh which included Miri Singh Bhalla, Hari Singh Dhillon, Bagh Singh Hallowalia.

e) squad of Mazhabi Sikhs-comprising Bir Singh, Jiwan Singh, Madan Singh, Amar Singh.

ਤਰੁਣਾਈ [təruɳai], ਤਰੁਣਾਪਨ [təruɳapən], ਤਰੁਣਾਪੈ

¹Sanskrit word tərəɳɪ stands for the sun, and the poets have derived təruɳ from it.

[təruṇəpə], ਤਰੁਣਾਪੇ [təruṇəpə], ਤਰੁਣਾਪੇ [təruṇəpə] *n* youth, youthfulness; state of life in full bloom.

ਤਰੁਣਿ [təruṇɪ], ਤਰੁਣੀ [təruṇi] *Skt adj* young woman; woman of young age. **2** *n* young woman between the ages of 16 and 32 years.

ਤਰੁਣਾਰੀ [təruṇari] See ਤਰੁਣਾਰੀ.

ਤਰੁਣੁਕ [təruṇuk] *n* tree's bark. See ਤੁਕ.

ਤਰੁਨ [tərun] See ਤਰੁਣ.

ਤਰੁਨਾਪੇ [tərunəpə] See ਤਰੁਣਾਪੇ.

ਤਰੁਨਿ [tərunɪ] See ਤਰੁਣੀ **2**. "jɪu tərunɪ bhərət pəran."—*bīla ə m 5*.

ਤਰੁਨੇ [tərunə] *Skt* तरणो: of the sun. "raj gəyo tərunə məg rən ləyo."—*kṛisən*. 'The sun's reign ended and the night took over.'

ਤਰੁਮ੍ਰਿਗ [tərumrɪg] monkey, **2** langur.

ਤਰੁਰਿਪੁ [təruɾɪpu] elephant. See ਤਰੁਅਰਿ.

ਤਰੁਵਰ [təruvər] See ਤਰਵਰ.

ਤਰੁਵਾ [təruvə] shoe's sole. See ਤਰਵ.

ਤਰੁਵੈਰੀ [təruvəri] elephant. See ਤਰੁਅਰਿ.

ਤਰੁ [təru], ਤਰੁਅ [təruə] See ਤਰੁ. "səl təruə phəl phul diəu."—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਤਰੁਏ [təruə] *adj* swimmers. **2** *adv* under, below, beneath. **3** *n* soles of the shoes.

ਤਰੇ [tərə] *adv* under, below, beneath. **2** *tərə* is also used for ਤਾਰੇ [tərə]—stars. "name ke suami teu təre."—*gəu namdev*. 'that may also emancipate.' **3** got liberated, got emancipated. "gurke səbədɪ təre munɪ kete."—*bher m 1*.

ਤਰੇਰਨਾ [tərərna] *v* reprimand, warn, frown (upon). "sun sɪkkhən dɪs nen tərəre."—*GPS*.

ਤਰੇ [tərə] *adv* below, beneath. "jəu gurdeu tə bekūṭh təre."—*bher namdev*. 'acquires status higher than paradise.' **2** gets liberated.

ਤਰੇਯਾ [təreyə] *adj* swimmer. **2** *n* stars, planets. See ਤਰਣੀਆ.

ਤਰੇਰੁਹ [təroruh] *n* fruit grown on a tree. "tɪsi bag hū me tərəroh cəbehē."—*cəɾɪtr 17*.

ਤਰੋਵਰ [tərovər], ਤਰੋਵਰੁ [tərovəru] See ਤਰਵਰ. "tū vəḍpurəkh əgəm tərəvəru, həm pəkhi tujh mahi."—*guj ə m 1*.

ਤਰੋਨਾ [təronə] *n* earrings. *Skt* तारङ्क earrings; an ornament for women's ears.

ਤਰੋਕ [təɾək], ਤਰੋਕਾਰ [təɾəkar] *P* ٤٧ and ٤٨ sound produced by mutual collision of weapons.

ਤਰੋਗ [təɾəg] *Skt* तरङ्ग *n* wave. "jɪu jəltəɾəg phenu jəl hoi hē."—*sar m 5*. **2** emotion, impulse. "əgh pūj təɾəg nɪvarən kəu."—*səveye m 4 ke*. **3** chapters of a scripture, believed to be sea-like, are called təɾəgs. **4** musical melody. "bhəgətɪ hetɪ gursəbədɪ təɾəga."—*maru solke m 1*. **5** *P* ٤٧ rattling sound produced by the mutual collision of maces and swords. **6** wound, injury. **7** prison, jail, gaol.

ਤਰੋਗਣਿ [təɾəgəɳɪ], ਤਰੋਗਣਿ [təɾəgəɳɪ] See ਤਰੋਗਣਿ.

ਤਰੋਗਾ [təɾəga] See ਤਰੋਗ **4**. **2** plural of ਤਰੋਗ.

ਤਰੋਗਾਲੀ [təɾəgəli], ਤਰੋਗਿਣੀ [təɾəgɪɳi], ਤਰੋਗਿਣੀ [təɾəgɪɳi] *Skt* तरङ्गणी *n* river, in which the waves rise.

ਤਰੋਗਿਣੀ ਜਾ ਚਰ ਨਾਯਕ ਸਤ੍ਰ [təɾəgɪɳi ja cəɾ nayək sətr] *n* rifle; grass growing by a river; deer grazing on it; its master, the lion; its enemy, the rifle.—*sənama*.

ਤਰੋਗੀ [təɾəgi] *Skt* तरङ्गिन् *adj* wave-like. "səgəl jəpəhɪ təɾəgi."—*kəɪɪ m 5*. **2** *n* ocean.

ਤਰੋਗੁ [təɾəgu] See ਤਰੋਗ. **2** ocean, sea. See ਤਰੋਗੀ **2**. "tu mera təɾəgu, həm mɪn tumare."—*asa m 5*.

ਤਰੋਤ [təɾət] *Skt* तरन्त *n* ocean. **2** frog. **3** demon. **4** ship, fleet.

ਤਰੋਤਿ [təɾətɪ] swims across the ocean of life; gets emancipated. "kəɾdəmā təɾətɪ pəpilkəh."—*səhəs m 5*.

ਤਰੋਯੁ [təryəu] got emancipated, got liberated. "təryəu sāsar."—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਤਲ [təl] *Skt* तल *vr* be set up; be complete. **2** *Skt n* surface. **3** water table. **4** shoe's sole. "mera sɪɾ tɪn vɪṭəhu təl roliə."—*var gəu 1 m 4*. **5** palm. "nəv nɪdhɪ kəɾtəl tāke."—*sor rəvɪdas*. **6** country, place, surface. "jənu rəbha məhɪtəl

pəgdhari.”—GPS. 7 forest. 8 handle, grip. 9 support, base. 10 first of the seven antipodal regions. 11 adv beneath, under. See ਤਲਿ. 12 from below, from inside. “rəta səcīnamī təlhiəlu.”—prəbha m I. ‘The mind is fully engrossed in meditation of Thy Name from inside with no trace of ostentation. 13 See ਤਿੱਲਾ 2. 14 təl also used for ਤਾਲ [tal]. “pəkhia jīni vəsae təl.”—s phərid.

ਤਲਹੀਅਲੁ [təl-hiəlu] See ਤਲ 12.

ਤਲ ਕਾ ਬ੍ਰਹਮੁ [təl ka brəhəmu] n vital air, life force; vital air being the most essential part of life is also called Braham – the ultimate truth. “təl ka brəhəmu le gəgənī cərave.”—asa kabir. ‘may take the breath to the (tenth) mystical opening.’ 2 uplifting the individual soul that has declined to the a state of wretchedness is like imparting a higher status to it.

ਤਲਕੀ [təlki] P تلکی n bitterness, acridness. 2 jealousy, envy. 3 (in relational terms) subservience, dependence. “tīs kəu təlki ki sē ki nahi.”—var vəd m 4. See ਤਅੱਲੁਕੁ.

ਤਲਕੀਨ [təlkin] A تلقین n act of imparting education; teaching.

ਤਲਖ [təlx] P تلخ adj bitter, painful. 2 ill-tempered.

ਤਲਖੀ [təlkhī] See ਤਲਕੀ.

ਤਲੱਤੁਫ [tələttuf] A تلافيف n compassion, mercy. Its root is lutaf.

ਤਲਨਾ [təlna] v fry in oil or ghee.

ਤਲਪ [təlap] Skt तल्प n bed; decorated bed. “təlap sugədh chītkari.”—səloh. 2 mansion, loft, attic.

ਤਲਪਾ [təlapa] Skt तल्पा n silken sheet for spreading over the bed. 2 bedsheet.

ਤਲਪੀ [təlpī] adj desirous of satisfying sexual urge. See ਗੁਰੁਤਲਪੀ.

ਤਲਫ [təlp] See ਤਲਫਨਾ. 2 A تلفى adj destroyed, ruined. 3 dead, deceased.

ਤਲਫਨਾ [tələphna] v writhe and wriggle. “pania bīnu minu təlphe.”—gəḍd namdev.

ਤਲੱਫੁਜ [tələffuj] A تلفظ act of uttering a word; pronunciation.

ਤਲਬ [tələb] A طلب n search, exploration. 2 desire, urge. “jivəntələb nīvari suami.”—ram m I. 3 salary, pay, service. 4 invitation. “ai tələb gopalraī ki.”—asa kabir. “təlbā pəusənī akiā.”—var ram I m I. 5 Skt singer, musician. 6 Skt fragrance produced by rubbing a substance like sandalwood.

ਤਲਬੀ [təlbī] P تلبى n act of summoning. “baki vala təlbīe.”—suhī ə m I.

ਤਲਬੇਲੀ [təlbēlī], ਤਲਮੱਛੀ [təlməcchi], ਤਲਮਲਾਹਟ [təlməlahəṭ], ਤਲਮਲਾਟ [təlməlaṭ] n restlessness, act of squirming as a fish writhes while on the ground; writhing and wriggling.

ਤਲਵਕਾਰ [tələvkar] See ਕੇਨ 3.

ਤਲਵਰੀਆ [təlvəria] armed with a sword. See ਤਰਵਰੀਆ.

ਤਲਵਾਇਆ [təlvaiā], ਤਲਵਾਹਾ [təlvaha], ਤਲਵਾਯਾ [təlvayā] adj tilted downward, inverted, upside down. “sīr təlvae dīgge, jyō nəṭ bajīā.”—GPS.

ਤਲਵਾਰ [təlvār] See ਤਰਵਾਰ.

ਤਲਵਾੜ [təlvāṛ], ਤਲਵਾੜੀ [təlvāṛī] one of the six subcastes of the Khatri. “sēsara təlvār sukhalā.”—BG.

ਤਲਵੰਡੀ [təlvəḍī] There are numerous villages bearing this name, but two of them are very famous in the Sikh history:

1 Raibhoi ki Talwandi. Its earlier name was Raipur while it is popularly known as Nankana or Nankiana¹ being the birth-place of Guru Nanak Dev. It is situated in district Shekhupura. See ਨਾਨਕਿਆਨਾ.

2 Saboki Talwandi. It is the administrative district of Barnala in Patiala state. Guru Gobind Singh stayed here for several months. It is popularly known as Damdama Sahib (Guru Ki Kashi). See ਦਮਦਮਾ.

ਤਲਵੰਡੀ ਸਾਬੋ ਕੀ [təlvəḍī sabo ki] See ਤਲਵੰਡੀ 2.

¹It is known as Nankana as well as Nankiana.

ਤਲੱਵੁਨ [tələvʋn] *A* تلوّن *n* multi-coloured. **2** playful nature. Its root is lɔn, which means colour.

ਤਲਾ [təla] *n* bottom, base. See ਤਲ.

ਤਲਾਉ [təlaʋ] *n* pond, pool. “age əgənɪtəlaʋ.”—*səva m I*.

ਤਲਾਸ਼ [təlaʃ] *T* تِلَاسْ *n* search, exploration, quest.

ਤਲਾਸ਼ੀ [təlaʃi] act of searching/exploring. **2** It means searching of a house by officials, for the recovery of stolen or any other illegal material kept against the law.

ਤਲਾਹਾ [təlaɦa] *adj* relating to the bottom; of the lower part. **2** *adv* downward, towards the bottom. “urədh mul jɪs sakh təlaɦa.”—*gujə m I*. See ਉਰਧ.

ਤਲਾਕ [təlak] *A* تَلَاق *n* sense of separation, freedom, divorce. **2** wife’s desertion by the husband as per the Islamic law. “dəi təlak prɪthəm ki nari.”—*GPS*. Divorce can be granted by the husband only, the wife cannot divorce her husband. There are three types of divorces prevalent among the Muslims (Islam).
1 *təlak rəjəi* : In this type of divorce, the husband can bring back his wife even without remarrying her.

2 *təlak bayən* : In this type of divorce, the husband can bring back his wife only if he remarries her by performing Nikah.

3 *təlak mugəllɪjəh* : This type of divorce does not permit the husband to remarry his divorced wife.

ਤਲਾਤਲ [tələtəl] *Skt n* fifth of the seven netherworlds.

ਤਲਾਨਾ [tələna] See ਤਰਾਨਾ. **2** get something fried in oil or ghee etc.

ਤਲਾਫੀ [tələfi] *A* تِلَافِي *n* achievement, attainment. **2** compensation, indemnity.

ਤਲਾਵ [təlav] See ਤਲਾਉ.

ਤਲਾਵਾ [təlava] *A* تِلَافِي *n* a squad of the army that keeps watch all around for protecting the

city and the army. “tɪmɪr vɪkhe dɪɦu dur təlava, gɦer rəkhə cəɦũ ghāi.”—*GPS*.

ਤਲਿ [təli] *adv* below, underneath. “vasa aɪa təli.”—*s fərid*. ‘learn to live under the earth.’ “jɪʋ megəlu məsətu dije təli kũde.”—*kan ə m 4*. **2** *Skt* तल्लि *n* spot, location. “kɦelɪgəe se pəkhɪnu jo cugde sətəli.”—*sri ə m I*. ‘were grazing near the bank of the pond.’

ਤਲਿਕਾ [təlika] See ਜੇਰਬੰਦ.

ਤਲੀ [təli] *n* palm. See ਤਲ 5. “sɪr dhəɪ təli gəli meri əʋ.”—*səva m I*. **2** sole. See ਤਲ 4. “danu məɦɪɖa təliɦaku.”—*var asa*. **3** See ਤਲਿ 2.

ਤਲੀਮ [təlim] See ਤਾਲੀਮ.

ਤਲੇ [tələ], **ਤਲੈ** [talə] *adv* under, below. “pavək tələ jəravət he.”—*bɪla m 5*. “səbh-hu tələ, tələ səbh upəɪ.”—*bɪla m 5*. ‘We are the lowliest and those of the low caste are above us.’

ਤਲੋਰ [təlor] See ਤੁਗਦਾਰੀ.

ਤਲੰਬਾ [tələba] See ਤੁਲੰਬਾ and ਮਖਦੂਮਪੁਰ.

ਤੱਲ [təll] *Skt* तल्ल pit, dugout. **2** absorbed in Him.

ਤੱਲਕਾ [təlləka] *A* تَلَلْكَ *n* territory, pargana, district.

ਤਵ [təv] *Skt pron* your. “təv gun brəɦəm brəɦəm tu janəɦɪ.”—*kəɪɪ ə m 4*. ‘O! all pervading supreme Being, only Thou know Thine attributes.’ See ਬ੍ਰਹਮ ਸ਼ਬਦ.

ਤਵਕ [təvək], **ਤਵੱਕ** [təvəkk] *Skt* تَوَكَّ *pron* your. “təvəkk nam rətəɪɔ̄.”—*VN*.

ਤਵੱਕਾ [təvəkkə], **ਤਵੱਕਾ** [təvəkkə] *A* تَوَكَّ *n* sense of vəkə (descent); trust. **2** expectation, hope.

ਤਵੱਕੁਫ [təvəkkuf] *A* تَوَكُّف *n* sense of staying; staying, resting for a while.

ਤਵੱਜਹ [təvəjjəh], **ਤਵੱਜਹ** [təvəjjuh], **ਤਵੱਜੋ** [təvəjjɔ] *A* تَوَجَّه *n* act of vəjjəh, which means being attentive or paying special attention. (by turning one’s head in that direction).

ਤਵਨ [təvən] *pron* they, those. “kəʋrəʋ har təvən te sujɦa.”—*gyan*. Kauravs thought of their defeat at his hand.

ਤਵ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ [təv prəsad] your kindness. **2** Thy

benediction be upon us! In the Sikh religion, this utterance is made while taking meals and putting on clothes. It means that we should be thankful to the Creator for every thing.

ਤਵ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ [təv prəsadɪ] by your blessings, by your grace.

ਤਵੱਰੁਕ [təvərruk] See ਤਬੱਰੁਕ. “vəhi təvərruk mujh kəu dije.”—GPS.

ਤਵੱਲੁਦ [təvəllud] *A* تولد birth of a vələd (child); take birth. **2** born.

ਤਵਾ [təva] *n* circular and flat iron plate, used for baking chapatis. “dət jərə jese būd təva pē.”—cāḍi 1. **2** a circular protective iron shield tied on the elephant’s forehead.

ਤਵਾਂ [təvā] *P* توان have power; are able to do. This is used as a prefix to the verb. viz təvā kərəd.

ਤਵਾਇਸ [təvaɪs] ਤਵ-ਆਇਸ your order. “əs ko ju təvaɪsɪə məɪɪə?”—VN. ‘Who can defy your orders?’

ਤਵਾਸੀਰ [təvasir] See ਤਬਾਸੀਰ.

ਤਵਾਜਾ [təvajə], **ਤਵਾਜੁਅ** [təvajə] *A* تواج n respect, honour. **2** hospitality, reception. “kije təvajə, nə kije guman.”—nəsihət. **3** This word has also been used for mutvəjjih (متوجه). “nɪj dɪs šah təvajə.”—GPS.

ਤਵਾਨਨ [təvanən] ਤਵ-ਆਨਨ, your visage.

ਤਵਾਨਮ ਜੀਸੂ [təvanəm zist] *P* توأم زیت I can live.

ਤਵਾਨੀ [təvani] *P* توأنی May you do!

ਤਵਾਫ [təvaf] *A* طواف n circumambulation, revolution, rotation.

ਤਵਾਯਫ [təvayəf] *A* طوائف n plural of taɪfa; bands of wanderers, vagabonds. **2** dancing women.¹

ਤਵਾਰ [təvar] *n* spin, rotatory motion, turning round and round, rotation. “khaɪ təvar dhəra pər jhum gɪɪɪ.”—krɪsən.

ਤਵਾਰੀਖ [təvarix] *A* تواریخ n plural of ਤਾਰੀਖ; description of daily routine; history; a chronicle

¹This term is now used especially for groups of prostitutes.

having day-to-day description.

ਤਵਾਲਤ [təvalət] *A* طوالت n sense of ਤੂਲ [tul] i.e. length; spread.

ਤਵਾਲਯ [təvaləy] ਤਵ-ਆਲਯ your home. “jo kəchu mal təvaləy so əb.”—səveye 33. ‘the material, that is in your house.’

ਤਵੀ [təvi] *n* large iron-plate. **2** a river which flows near Jammu town. **3** railway station of Tawi river; popularly known as “Jammu Tawi”. It is located 25 miles away from Sialkot and 52 miles from Wazirabad.

ਤਵੀਤ [təvit] See ਤਾਵੀਜ.

ਤਵੀ ਦੀ ਮਿਸ਼ਰੀ [təvi di miʃri] lump of sugar made by settling its thickened warm solution in a kneading dish. This lump of sugar, shaped like a roti, is used for cooling sherbet and sweetening milk etc.

ਤਵੀਲ [təvil] *A* طويل adj long. **2** *n* panegyric comprising many verses. **3** See ਬਹਿਰ ਤਵੀਲ. **4** Arabic poets have defined its metre as—“fəulun məfailun fəulun məfailun.”

ਤਵੇਕ [təvek] ਤਵ-ਏਕ only yours, yours only. “təvek nam rəttɪə.”—VN.

ਤਵੰਗਰ [təvəgər] *P* توگمر adj mighty; having power; rich; wealthy.

ਤਵੰਗਰੀ [təvəgri] *P* توگمری n state of being powerful; richness; wealthiness.

ਤੜ [təʃ] adv at once, instantly. “tɪsna bhukh ɔtre həri sātɪ təʃ ave.”—var bɪla m 4. “təʃ suɳɪa səbhətu jəgət vɪɪɪ.”—var gəu 1 m 4. **2** *M* *n* bank, shore. **3** end, conclusion. **4** *S* support, shelter. **5** *S* bath. **6** bathing place. **7** *onom* word for a crackling sound; crackling sound as “daɳə təʃ təʃ bhujde hən. bədukā təʃ təʃ cəl rəhiā hən.”

ਤੜਕਾ [təʃək] See ਤੜਕਾ.

ਤੜਕਾ [təʃka] *n* early morning, dawn, daybreak. **2** crackling sound produced when something to be fried is put in hot oil or ghee. **3** act of frying.

उउउ [təɾət], उउउ [təɾta] See उउउ.

उउउ [təɾna] *v* get shut in; be closed. **2** get heated up. **3** be stretched, tightened.

उउउ [təɾəphna], उउउ [təɾəphna], उउउ [təɾəphna] *v* writhe and wriggle in pain, squirm. “təɾəphɪ mua jɪu jəl bɪnu mina.”—*bher m 5*. “jəl bajhu məchuli təɾəphəve.”—*ram m 5 roti*.

उउउ [təɾəphɪ] with squirming movements. See उउउ.

उउउ [təɾbhəɾ] *adv* quickly, immediately. **2** *n* sound produced by the parching of grains and the firing of a shot from a gun. “təɾbhəɾ bhəi vɪsal.”—*GPS*.

उउउ [təɾək] See उउउ. **2** See उउउ.

उउउ [təɾaka] *n* cracking sound; sound produced by firing from a rifle or gun etc. **2** heat of the piercing sun rays.

उउउ [təɾag] *Skt* उउउ *n* tank, pond. təɾag is the name given to that distance, which has length equal to five hundred bows, placed end to end; one bow being four hands (about two yards) long.

उउउ [təɾəɡpətɪ] *n* lord of ponds—Varun.—*sənama*.

उउउ [təɾəɡpətɪ səstr] *n* lord of ponds—Varun and his weapon (noose).—*sənama*.

उउउ [təɾagi] *n* a silken string, or a chain of gold, silver or any other metal worn around the waist.

उउउ [təɾal] *Dg n* lightning.

उउउ [təɾɪ] *adv* instantly, immediately. See उउउ.

2 *Skt* उउउ *n* injury, stroke. **3** *adj* striker, hitter.

उउउ [təɾɪt], उउउ [təɾɪta] *Skt* उउउ *n* lightning. “kərki təɾɪt nəɾən dhɪɪtɪ dhərkhi.”—*NP*. ‘lightning flashed.’

उउउ [təɾɪ], उउउ [təɾɪ] *n* hindrance; obstruction. **2** threat. **3** force, power. **4** attack, swoop. “kər təɾɪ vəh səhɪre ayo.”—*PPP*.

उ [ta] *n* short for उउ [tap], warmth, heat.

2 *Skt* when suffixed to an adjective or a noun, it makes that word to express of abstractness or religiousness. eg sətruta-feeling of enmity; mɪtrəta-feeling of friendship etc. See उउउ.

3 *part* then. “ta mukh hove ujla.”—*sri m 1*.

4 *pron* his. “ta sɪu tɪtɪ kɪu bəne?”—*s kəbir*.

5 *he*. “sɾut mɛl te det rəce jug ta.”—*cədi 1*. **6** *P t part* up to, till, until. “mɪtr lɒɾɛnɪ su khadhata.”—*gəu m 1*. ‘till they are fed. If not-fed, they don’t care.’

उउ [tā] *part* then, so, that is why. “vɪdɪa vicari tā pəɾupkari.”—*asa m 1*. **2** *so*. “tə tā hədrəthɪ pəɪo man.”—*səveye m 2 ke*. ‘are blessed by Guru Nanak.’

उउ [tau] *n* heat, warmth, fire. “bhəu khəla əɡənɪ təp tau.”—*jəpu*. “bəhuɾɪ nə pəve tau.”—*sri m 1*. **2** heat; act of meditating. “əsəkh təp tau.”—*jəpu*. **3** distress, sorrow. “tau də bujh duhū kəhɪ bhupətɪ.”—*kɪsən*. **4** sheet of paper.

उउ [tau] *v* heat, warm.

उउ [tauɾa] *n* earthen pot, in which something is cooked; a cooking pot for cooking on fire. **2** pitcher, earthen water pot.

उउ [tauɾɪ] *n* small pitcher; tiny earthen water pot; cooking pot.

उउ [tau] *n* father’s elder brother. **2** heat, warmth. **3** fever, high body temperature. “pala tau cəchu nə bɪape.”—*asa m 5*.

उउ [taus] *A* *n* peacock. **2** a musical instrument shaped as a peacock, which is played with a ramrod. See उउ.

उउ उउ [taus təkhət] See उउ उउ and उउ.

उउ [taun] *A* *n* a disease; popularly named as plague causing prickly pain like that produced by a spear. It is an infectious disease. When germs of this disease enter into the body, the hard swollen glands in the armpit and in the hollow between hind legs etc, form abscess

accompanied by fever and dizziness. Sometimes vital organs like lungs are only affected and no abscess is formed on the outer limbs. As soon as this disease is diagnosed, some experienced physician should at once be consulted. Those who breathe in fresh air and keep their homes free from rats, do not face the wrath of this deadly disease.

ੜਾਅਤ [taət] *A* عت n worship, prayer, devotion. 2 obedience, dependence.

ਤਾਇ [taɪ] See ਤਾਉ. 2 *adv* by heating.

ਤਾਇਆ [taɪa] *adj* heated; annoyed. “kəi jʊg tɪni tən taɪa.”—*cāḍi* 1. 2 hot. “sɪməri cəɳar bīd sɪtəl ho taɪa.”—*bɪla* m 5. 3 *n* father's elder brother.

ਤਾਇਤ [taɪt] See ਤਾਅਤ.

ਤਾਇਫਾ [taɪpha] wanderer. See ਤਵਾਯਫ.

ਤਾਈ [tai] *n* wife of father's elder brother. 2 *part* up to, till. “bhəɪa gəl tai.”—*gəu* chət m 3. 3 for, for the sake of. “kio sigarʊ mɪlən kə tai.”—*bɪla* ə m 4. 4 *adj* relation, subordinate, subservient. “jivəɳʊ məɳna səbhʊ tʊdhe tai.”—*majh* ə m 3. 5 provoked, excited. “dəjhəhɪ mənmʊkh tai he.”—*maru* solhe m 1.

ਤਾਈਂ [tāi] *part* to, towards. 2 till, up to.

ਤਾਈਜਾ [taija] being heated. “phɪɪ nahi taija he.”—*maru* solhe m 5. 2 elder aunt's daughter.

ਤਾਈਦ [taid] *A* عت n act of supporting; confirmation. 2 help, support.

ਤਾਏਰ [taer] *adj* related to father's elder brother; sons etc of father's elder brother.

ਤਾਸ [tas] *n* cloth embroidered with golden or silver thread (brocade), the warp of which is of silken thread and the weft is woven by gold or silver thread ie brocade. “tas badla cəmək məhane.”—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* ਤ੍ਰੇਸ *adj* dreadful, frightening. “tas neje dhulē ghor baje bəjē ram line dālē an dhuke.”—*ramav*. 3 *P* ت and *A* ن n platter. 4 mug. See ਫੈਂਚ tasse. In western Punjabi, a cup is called tas. 5 *P* شت companion,

associate. 6 partner. 7 master, owner. “dukhhəjən gūntas.”—*bavən*. 8 See ਤਾਸ. 9 *S* thirst, longing. 10 a game of cards. It has 52 cards and four suits.

ਤਾਸਨ [tasən] *pron* to them, to those. “koṭhən pɛ nɪrkhē cəḍh tasən.”—*krɪsən*.

ਤਾਸ ਬਾਦਲਾ [tas badla] See ਤਾਸ 1 and ਬਾਦਲਾ.

ਤਾਸੀਰ [tasir] *A* اثر n after-effect; effect.

ਤਾਸੁ [tasu] *pron* whose, his, of him. “tasu cəɳən le rɪde bəsavəu.”—*səvəye* m 1 ke. 2 he, that. “tasu guru, mɛ dəs.”—*s* kəbir. ‘He is the master, I am the disciple.’ 3 to him, upto him. “pūn dan cəgɪaɪa bɪnu sace kɪa tasu?”—*sri* ə m 1. 4 *Skt* ਤ੍ਰਾਸ *n* fear, scare. “jən nanək nam dhɪaɪ tu səbh kɪlvɪkh kəṭəhɪ tasu.”—*var* gəu 1 m 4. 5 *Skt* ਤ੍ਰਾਹਿ *part* save (please); a request; a lament under tyranny. “tasu tasu dhəɳəmraɪ jəpət he.”—*maru* m 3. ‘Save! save! calls Daramraj.’ 6 *Skt* तृषा *n* thirst, longing. See ਤਾਸ 9. “jəpɪ həri cəɳən mɪṭi khudh tasu.”—*gəu* m 5. hunger and thirst. 7 *Skt* त्रेस light, brightness. “ucəu pərbət gakhro na pəuɪ tɪtʊ tasu.”—*sri* ə m 1. ‘There is neither ladder nor light.’

ਤਾਸੁ ਤਾਸੁ [tasu tasu] See ਤਾਸੁ 5.

ਤਾਸੁੱਬ [tasubb] See ਤਾਸੁੱਬ.

ਤਾਸੋਂ [tasō] *pron* from him, from that.

ਤਾਰ [tah] See ਤਾਰਣਾ. 2 See ਤਾਹਿ.

ਤਾਰਣਾ [tahna] *Skt* ਤ੍ਰਾਸਨ act of frightening. 2 causing one to withdraw in fright. This word has also acquired shades of tahūna, trahūna and trahɪ in Punjabi.

ਤਾਹਮ [tahəm] *P* ت part even then, even so, still.

ਤਾਹਰੀ [tahri] *A* ت thoroughly cooked meat; gravy of meat. “tahri ɔɾ pulav ghəne.”—*krɪsən*.

ਤਾਹਰੁ [tahru] See ਤਹਿਰੁ. “tahru ḍar jin kər lin.”—*GPS*.

ਤਾਰਾ [taha] *adv* there, at that place. “jənəm məɳən nə taha.”—*bɪla* chət m 5. 2 *pron* his, of

him. "namrətən mənī taha he."—*maru solhe m 3*. **3** from him, from that. "lekha koī nē mōgē taha he."—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਤਾਹਿ [tahi], ਤਾਂਹਿ [tāhi] *pron* to him, to that. "tahi kəha pərvah kahu ki jakē bəsisī dhəriō gurī həthu."—*səveye m 4 ke*. 'who has now been blessed by the Guru.'

ਤਾਹਿਆ [tahiā] made to flee by frightening.

ਤਾਹਿਰ [tahir] *A* 𐰽𐰺 *adj* sacred, holy.

ਤਾਹਿਰੀ [tahirī] *adj* of sacredness; pious soul. See ਤਾਹਿਰ. **2** See ਤਾਹਰੀ.

ਤਾਹੀ [tahi] *part* only then; then. "ētər ki gətī tahi."—*sor m 1*. 'purification of the conscience, at once.' **2** there and then, there only, only there. "ṭhakur, jā sīmra tū tahi."—*guj m 5*. "nanək mən laga hē tahi."—*biḷa m 5*. **3** him, his. "tahi səmet hāne tum ko."—*krīsən*.

ਤਾਹੁਣਾ [tahuṇa] See ਤਾਹਣਾ.

ਤਾਹੁ [tahu] *adj* who frightens. See ਤਾਹਣਾ. **2** *pron* the same. "tahu khəre sūjan."—*səva m 1*. **3** to that, to him. "jīnī mohe brəhməd khəd tahu məhī pav."—*suhī m 5*. **4** of him, of that. "səgəl mənōrəth purən tahu."—*sar m 5*. **5** *part* even then, even so, even if. "je tu taru paṇī, tahu puchu tīṛənkəl."—*səva m 1*. 'if you can swim in water even then learn the art of swimming.'

ਤਾਕ [tak] *n* look act of looking; fixed gaze. **2** search, exploration, hunt. **3** *adv* by looking, by seeing. "rijhət tak bəde nrīp esəhī."—*əj*. **4** *A* 𐰽 arch, vault. **5** arched house. **6** window. **7** niche, alcove. **8** door, window. "ughəri gəe bikhīa ke tak."—*kan m 4*. **9** *adj* unique, peerless. "vərtē tak səbāia."—*maru solhe m 1*. **10** special, specific. **11** strange. **12** odd number, as one, three, five etc. **13** *Skt* ताक *n* progeny, offspring, issue. **14** *S* path, passage, way, track. **15** in Punjabi spoken in western Punjab it stands for an expert e.g. "oh guṇā vicc tak hē."

ਤਾਕਤ [takət] *A* 𐰽𐰺 *n* strength, might. **2** capability,

ability.

ਤਾਕਰ [takər] *pron* his, whose. "jərh! jap takər jap."—*brəhəm*.

ਤਾਕਿ [taki] *adv* so that. **2** by looking.

ਤਾਕੀ [taki] *pron* his, of that. "taki sərənī pəriō nanək das."—*biḷa m 5*. **2** his, of that. "adī jugadī bhəgətjən sevək taki bikhē ədhara."—*dev m 5*. **3** *n* small door. **4** looked at, seen, observed. See ਤਕਣਾ. "ek bat sunī taki oṭa."—*gəu m 5*. **5** *A* 𐰽 a horse with eyes of two different colours. **6** high cap.

ਤਾਕੀਦ [takid] *A* 𐰽 act of emphasising; repeated emphasis or stress.

ਤਾਕੁ [taku] See ਤਾਕ 8. "guru binu mənka taku nē ughrē."—*var sar m 2*. "khulē bhərəm taku."—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਤਾਕੁਬ [takub] See ਤਾਕੁਬ.

ਤਾਕੈ [take] *pron* his, whose. **2** looks at. See ਤਕਣਾ. "chāia dhən take."—*tokha barəhmaha*.

ਤਾਕੋਤਾਕੁ [takotaku] perfectly skilled, perfectly competent in qualities. **2** unique, the only one. See ਤਾਕ 9 and 15. "vərtē takotaku."—*var asa*.

ਤਾਖ [takh] See ਤਾਕ 12.

ਤਾਖਤ [taxət] *P* 𐰽 *n* race; running. **2** assault. **3** plunder and loot.

ਤਾਖਤਨ [taxtən] *P* 𐰽 *v* run; race. **2** make one run, cause one to run away.

ਤਾਖਤੀ [taxti] you ran; you raced. See ਤਾਖਤਨ. **2** running about, struggle, attack, charge. See ਤਾਖਤ and ਤਾਖਤਨ. "īkni bədhe bhar īkna takhī."—*var majh m 1*.

ਤਾਖੀਰ [taxir] *A* 𐰽 *n* withdrawal; delay, slackness.

ਤਾਗ [tag] *n* thread, cord. **2** sacred thread (worn by the upper caste Hindus). "churi vəgānī tīn gəlī tag."—*var asa*.

ਤਾਗਰੀ [tagri] *n* woven mesh of threads, which is put on the cage of birds. **2** cord worn around the loins by children. **3** *P* 𐰽 basin, trough (usually used for carrying mortar prepared for

use by masons); an earthen platter or dish.

ਤਾਗੜੀ [tagri] cord worn around the waist. See ਤੜਾਗੀ.

ਤਾਗਾ [taga] *n* thread, string, cord. “khītha jālī koīla bhāi tage āc nā lag.”—*s kabir*. Here khītha means body’s mortal frame and the thread refers to consciousness. **2** *Skt* तज्ञ *adj* master of spiritual knowledge. “jīśāhī dhīāīa parbrāhām so kālī mēhī taga.”—*var ram 2 m 4. 3* scholar, savant. “sāgāl ghāṭa mēhī taga.”—*dhāna m 5*. Here ਗਯਾਤਾ [gyata] means the omniscient Creator. **4** past tense of tugṇa; remained faithful till the end, endured.

ਤਾਗੀਦ [tagid] See ਤਾਕੀਦ.

ਤਾਗੂ [tagu] *n* thief who possesses thread coated with ground glass etc. This thread can be very easily used to cut shackles and locks.

ਤਾਗੇ [tage] plural of ਤਾਗਾ. See ਤਾਗਾ. **2** became omniscient. “sāda hārījān tage.”—*asa chōt m 5. 3* endured, remained faithful.

ਤਾਗੇ [tago] become; get all-knowing. “kal jāl te tago.”—*hājare 10. 2* endure, remain faithful.

ਤਾਂਘ [tāgh] *n* power, strength. **2** desire. **3** wait, waiting. The root of these words is Sanskrit ਤੁੱਘੁ, which means to go.

ਤਾਚੀ [taci] *pron* his, whose. “kāhīī namdeu taci aṇī.”—*sar. 2* See ਤਚੀ.

ਤਾਚੇ [tace] *pron* whose, his. “hām vānjare hāhī tace.”—*gāu m 4. 2* from him, from that. “tace hōsa sāgle jāna.”—*dhāna namdev. 3* *adv* for this, for this reason. “tace mohī jāpīāle ramce namō.”—*dhāna trīlocan.*

ਤਾਚੇ [taco] of that, his. **2** to him, to that. “taco marāg nahi.”—*asa dhāna.*

ਤਾਛੀ [tachi] carpenter’s daughter. **2** *Skt* तृणाटी of Vishavkarma. “kē īh kīnār ki duhīta kīdhō nagān ki kīdhō hē īh tachi.”—*kṛīsān.*

ਤਾਜ [taj] *A* تاج *n* crown, ornament on the king’s head. “taj kulāh sīrī chātr bānavāu.”—*gāu m 1. 2* See ਸਾਹਜਹਾਂ.

ਤਾਜਣ [tajəṇ], **ਤਾਜਨ** [tajən], **ਤਾਜਨਿ** [tajnī] *n* feminine of ਤਾਜੀ, an Arab mare. See ਤਾਜੀ. “īk tajənī turi cāgerī.”—*dhāna dhāna. 2 P* تاجت whip, lash, hunter. “tajən mar pāhucyo jāīkē.”—*cārītr 238.*

ਤਾਜਮਹਲ [tajmāhəl] See ਸਾਹਜਹਾਂ.

ਤਾਜਰ [tajər] *A* تجر *n* one who trades; trader.

ਤਾਜਾ [taja] *P* تاجت *adj* new, fresh, recent.

ਤਾਜੀ [taji] *adj* new, fresh, recent. **2 P** تاجت *n* language of Arabia. **3** an Arabian hound. **4** an Arabian horse. “taji turki sūīna rūpa.”—*gāu m 1. 5* *Skt* of Persia.

ਤਾਜੀਆ [tajiā] *A* تاجية *n* mourning, condolence. **2** days of mourning. **3** model of Imam Husain’s tomb taken in procession and buried on the occasion of the anniversary of his martyrdom. This tradition was initiated by Mukhtarbin Abu Abedulla. See ਇਸਲਾਮ ਦੇ ਫਿਰਕੇ ਅੰਗ (b) 9.

ਤਾਜੀਆਨਾ [tajiana] See ਤਾਜਨ 2.

ਤਾਜੀਮ [tajim] *A* تعظيم act of giving respect; honour. **2** regard.

ਤਾਜੀਮੀ ਸਰਦਾਰ [tajimi sardar] *n* honoured chief, whom the king receives in his court standing.

ਤਾਜੀਰ [tajir] See ਤਜੀਰ.

ਤਾਜੁੱਬ [tajubb] See ਤਾਅੱਜੁਬ.

ਤਾਟਤ [taṭət] reprimands, reproves. “taṭət hē sābh ko.”—*kṛīsān.*

ਤਾਟੰਕ [taṭək] *Skt* तटक and तटिक *n* earrings; an ornament worn by women in their ears. **2** a poetic metre characterised by four feet, each foot consisting of 30 matras, the first pause after the 16th and the next after the subsequent 14th matra, with a māgəṇ (SSS) in the end.

Example:

jīu jīu jāpe tīve sukhu pave,
sātīgurū sevī smavego,
bhāgət jāna ki khīnu khīnu loca,
namu jāpət sukhu pavego....

—*kan ə m 4.*

(b) second type of this metre consists of only

one guru matra at the end instead of a mægəṇ.

Example:

ēṭərI səbəd nIṛētərI mūdṛa,
həumə məmṭa durI kəri,
kamu krodhu əhəkaru nIvare,
gur ke səbədI su sāməjh pəri,
khīṭha jholi bhərIṭpurI rəhIa,
nanək tare eku həri,
saca saḥIbu saci nai,
pərkhe gur ki bat khəri.

—sIḍhgosəṭI.

ਤਾਡਕਾ [taḍka] See ਤਾਰਕਾ 2 and ਤਾਡਕਾ.

ਤਾਂਡਵ [tāḍəv] *Skt* ताण्डव *n* a mode of dance started by sage Tand; a male dance symbolic of nature's wrath, dance macabre, a frolic and frisky dance, act of dancing by jumping suddenly and furiously. According to the literature on music, this dance (Tandav) is performed by males while Lasya is a female dance. "पुं नृत्यं ताण्डवं प्रोक्तं स्त्री नृत्यं लास्यमुच्यते." Lord Shiv was very fond of this dance. "hər nəce pərle tāḍva."—*səloh*.

ਤਾਣ [taṇ] power, strength. See ਤਾਨ 1. "taṇ hōde hoI nIṭaṇa."—*s fərid*. 2 sense of stretching, tightening. See ਤਣਨਾ. 3 See ਤਾਣੁ. 4 See ਤੁਣ.

ਤਾਣਨਾ [taṇna] *v* pull. 2 stretch, expand. See *G teino*.

ਤਾਣਾ [taṇa] *n* assemblage of stretched strands/fibres. 2 warp, the strands of a cloth longitudinally stretched.

ਤਾਣਾ ਬਾਣਾ [taṇa baṇa], **ਤਾਣਾ ਵਾਣਾ** [taṇa vaṇa] warp and woof. *Skt* ਤਾਨਵਾਨ. "Ikk sut kər taṇa vaṇa."—*BG*.

ਤਾਣਿ [taṇI] by stretching; sense – by extending one's hand. "oni tṭpək taṇI cəlai."—*asa ə m I*. See ਤਾਣਨਾ.

ਤਾਣੀ [taṇi] *n* warp of yarn, longitudinally stretched.

ਤਾਣੁ [taṇu] strength. See ਤਾਣ 1. "taṇu tənu khin bhəIa."—*BIha chət m 5*. 2 capable. 3 See ਤਾਣਾ.

"kuṛə kətIə kuṛa təṇIə taṇu."—*var suhi m 5*.

ਤਾਤ [tat] *adv* short for ਤਤਕਾਲ; at once. "bIkh khat mər jat tat."—*BGK*. 2 *adj* hot, heated.

"məno tat təva pər būd pəri."—*ramav*. 'a drop fell on a hot plate.' 3 *n* inclination, aptitude.

"mohI nahI Iṇ sIṭu tat."—*kan m 5*. 4 *Skt* father; he, who expands his dynasty further.

"tat mat nə jat ja kər."—*japu*. 5 son. "tā kəhu tat ənath jyō aj."—*ramav*. 6 elder brother. 7 father's elder brother; uncle. 8 Lord Brahma. 9 *adj* dear, beloved.

"mIṭ ho sou tat."—*krIṣən*. 'he should be our dear friend.' 10 See ਤਾਅਤ.

11 See ਤਾਤਿ. 12 See ਤਾਤੁ 1. 13 *S* discussion. 14 slander. 15 alertness. 16 obedience.

ਤਾਤੰ [tāt] *n* strand of fibre; thread, cord. 2 a kind of cord made from the twisted intestines (of animal). See ਤੰਦ 3. 3 *Skt* तात *adj* tired.

ਤਾਤਓ [tatao] *adj* hot. "telu tavəṇI tatao."—*asa chət m I*. '(they) heat (things) up in hot oil.'

ਤਾਤਕਾਲ [tatka] See ਤਤਕਾਲ.

ਤਾਤਧਰਾ [tatdhəra] See ਧਰਾਤਾਤ.

ਤਾਤਨੀ [tatni] *n* mother. "bəsəhu tat nIj tatni pas jaI tum tat."—*NP*. 'O son, go at once and live with your mother.'

ਤਾਤਪਰਜ [tatpərej], **ਤਾਤਪਰਯ** [tatpərey] *Skt* तात्पर्य *n* purport, purpose, sense. 2 meaning. 3 capability of a sentence, which enables us to understand the suitable shades of the meaning of words.

"vaky ərəth ke jənən ki aḥI yogyta joI. tatpərej pun vak me kəhē vIḍāti soI."—*bhai ḡalabsīgh*.

ਤਾਤਾ [tata] *adj* hot, warm. "tujhe nə lage tata jhola."—*gəv m 5*. 2 *Skt* bitter, sour, acrid, pungent. "bIkhəphəlu miṭha carI dIṇ phIṛI hove tata."—*asa chət m I*. 3 *P* ਟਟ *n* stammering, stammer, speech impediment. "ləkh ləkh nəutən nəu lə ləkh ləkh sekh vIsekhən tata."—*BG*. 'Sheshnag gets tired of uttering millions of names and their adjectives, and thus stammers.' 4 burning, inflammation, jealousy,

envy. “vīsrī tīse pərai tata.”—*gəu m 5*.
ਤਾਂਤਾ [tāta] *n* line, row, queue, class.
ਤਾਤਾਰ [tatar] *P* **تارت** *n* Tartar country in central Asia, spread from India and north Caspian sea of Persia to north of China. It has important cities like Samarkand, Bukhara etc. **2** a Tartar.
ਤਾਤਾਰੀ [tatari] of Tartar. See ਤਾਤਾਰ. Just as the Muslims are called Turks in India likewise Turks and Mangols are called Tartars. i.e. Scythian.
ਤਾਤਿ [tatī] *n* feeling of hotness, jealousy, envy. “bīsrīgəi səbh tatī pərai.”—*kan m 5*. “jīsu ədərī tatī pərai hovē tīs da kəde na hovi bhəla.”—*var gəu l m 4*.
ਤਾਤੀ [tati] *adj* heated, hot. “kəlī tati t̪ad̪ha hərīnaʊ.”—*sukhməni*. **2** fire. “t̪həḍ̪hi tati mīṭi khai.”—*asa m 5*. ‘The mortal frame is consumed by rivers (that is water), fire and earth.’ **3** worry, anxiety. “ta həm kəsi tati?”—*ram m 4*. **4** jealousy, envy. **5** *Skt* ਤੰਤ੍ਰੀ a stringed musical instrument; veena. “tati gəhu atəm bəsīkər ki.”—*həjare 10*. **6** *S* *adj* talkative. **7** one who cautions.
ਤਾਂਤੀ [tāti] See ਤੰਤੀ. **2** *Skt* ਤੰਤੁਵਾਯ person engaged or occupied in weaving fabric; weaver. “təhī tāti mən manīa.”—*asa kəbir*.
ਤਾਤੀਲ [tatil] *A* **تاطيل** *n* sense of being without work, means being useless; stopping work; holiday.
ਤਾਤੀ ਵਾਉ [tati vaʊ] hot air, affliction. See ਤਤੀਬਾਲ. “tati vaʊ nə ləgəi parbrəhəm sərənai.”—*bilā m 5*. **2** See ਅਨਲਵਾਉ **2**.
ਤਾਤੁ [tatu] See ਤਾਤ. **2** *adj* dear, beloved. See ਤਾਤ **9**. “jīnī kən kite əkhi naku. jīnī jīhva dīti bole tatu.”—*dhəna m 1*.
ਤਾਤੁਕ [tatuk] *Skt adj* ghostly. “tatuk t̪āhī vīkar nə koi.”—*NP*.
ਤਾਤੁਲ [tatul] short for ਤਾਤ-ਤੁਲਯ; father-like. **2** son-like. **3** ਤਾਂ-ਤੁਲਯ, similar to that, like that.
ਤਾਤੇ [tate], ਤਾਂਤੇ [tāte] *pron* from whom, from

that. “tate əgəd bhəīəʊ.”—*səvəye m 5 ke*. **2** *adv* for whom, for that purpose. “tate me dhari ʊt gupal.”—*dhəna m 5*.

ਤਾਤੇ [tato] *adj* hot, burning. **2** angry.

ਤਾਂਤ੍ਰਿਕ [tātrīk], ਤਾਂਤ੍ਰੀ [tātri] *Skt* तान्त्रिक *adj* practitioner of magical incantation for the attainment of supernatural power. **2** possessor of knowledge of magical incantation for attaining supernatural power; charmer.

ਤਾਥ [tath], ਤਾਥੁ [tathu] See ਤਥੁ.

ਤਾਦਾਤਮ [tadatəm] *Skt* तादात्म्य *n* an object remaining contained in itself. **2** mutual relationship between action and cause. **3** an inclusive expression suggestive of the object in it e.g. when we say that the village has gone to see the show, the village refers to the villagers (inhabitants of the village).

ਤਾਦਾਦ [tadad] *A* **تعداد** *n* sense of counting, number.

ਤਾਦ੍ਰਿਸ [tadrīs] *Skt* तादृक्ष and तादृश *adj* alike, having smililar look, similar.

ਤਾਨ [tan] *Skt n* sense of stretching, expansion, elaboration. See ਤਨ੍ *vr*. **2** composition of notes, musical mode of ascending or descending from the note s̪əɾəj to nīʃad or vice versa. There are 49 modes of music according to Sangeet Damodar, but articles in Sangeet Sar give this number as 84. As there is an infinite number of poetic notes, so tunes can be composed in an infinite number of ways. If we take into consideration the principal mode of composing tunes, we come across only two tunes i.e. ascending tune (composition of notes) and descending tune. If we go on increasing the frequency of notes in a composition, it is called an ascending composition and if we compose the tune by lowering the frequency of notes, we call it descending tune (composition).

There are seven types of musical compositions of ascending and descending tunes *viz*.

arcIk	-	monotonic ¹
gathIk	-	bitonic
samIk	-	tritonc
svārātər	-	of four tones
oṛəv	-	of five tones
ṣarəv	-	of six tones
sāpurən	-	of heptatonic

There are two more types of composition of notes—one pure tune using only pure notes in sequence like sa, re, ga, ma, pa, dha, ni and second mixed tune using pure notes in mixed order viz - sa, ga, re, ma, dha, pa etc.² “baja maṇu taṇu tərjI tana.”—*ram m 5. 3* equivalent of ਤਾਲ [tal] is also named as ਤਾਨ [tan] in Punjabi. “tan same guru əho! ucari.”—*GPS. 4* warp of threads; stretched web for weaving yarn. See ਤਾਨੁ. *5 pron* he, she, it. “mədhu ketəbh tan mərə.”—*krIsən. 6* ਤਾਨ [tan] is also used for ਤ੍ਰਾਣ. See ਤ੍ਰਾਣ. “tan ko sukḥ diā.”—*berah.*

ਤਾਨਉੜਾ [tanəuṛa] See ਤਨਉੜਾ.

ਤਾਨਸੇਨ [tansen] His name was Trilochan Mishar. This scholarly person was considered to be the lord of music of his period. He learnt music from Swami Haridas of Varindavan and earned eminence before the royal audience of Ramchandrar Baghela, king of Bhaat. Learning about his proficiency in music, Emperor Akbar sent for him and kept him in his own court by bestowing upon him a huge amount of wealth and honour.³ He turned a Muslim on the persuasion of Pir Gaus Mohammad of Gwalior and was renamed as Tansen. Tansen died in 1588 AD. His grave

¹To move from one note to another as from sa to re and re to sa. There can be a musical tune, may be a single note, due to vibration and motion of sound waves produced by movement of notes.

²The term ਤਾਨ [tan] is identical with ‘tune’ and ‘tone’ of English.

³Tansen was one of nine gems of Akbar’s court.

in Gwalior is regarded as the centre of pilgrimage for singers. There is a Tamarind (Tamarindus indica) tree near his grave. The singers chew its leave believing that these leaves will render their voices melodius.


ਤਾਨ ਕਲੋਲ [tan kalol] melody of a musical composition, frisk of musical tune, ascent or descent of tune, producing musical melody from one’s voice.

ਤਾਨਤਰੰਗ [tantərəṅg] *n* surge of musical melody from musical tunes; singing of ascending/descending tunes. “uḡḡət tan tərəṅg rəḡ ətI.”—*həzare 10. 2* son of Tansen, the singer, who was also a good singer.

ਤਾਨਤਾਨ [tantan] power of the powerful, strength of the strong. *2* who preaches melodious singing. “nəmo tantane.”—*japu.*

ਤਾਨਨਾ [tan-na] See ਤਾਣਨਾ.

ਤਾਨਪੁਰਾ [tanpura] See ਤੰਬੂਰਾ.

ਤਾਨਾ [tana] See ਤਾਣਾ. “həm ghərI sut tənəhI nIt tana.”—*asa kəbir. 2 A*  attack with a spike. *3* taunt, talk ill of. “bol kubol det hē tane.”—*NP.*

ਤਾਨਾਸ਼ਾਹ [tanaṣah] his original name was Abbul Hasan. He was enthroned in 1672 AD as the ruler of Golkanda (south) but Aurangzeb vanquished him in 1687 AD and confined him to the fort in Daultabad. Thus Golkanda was merged with the Delhi empire. Tanashah died in 1704 AD. He was the last king of the Kutabshahi dynasty. “taneṣah ju dəkḡhəṅ kera.”—*GPS.*

ਤਾਨਾਬਾਨਾ [tanabana], ਤਾਨਾਵਾਨਾ [tanavana] See ਤਾਣਾਵਾਣਾ. “tana bana kəchu nə sujhe.”—*bilā kəbir.*

ਤਾਨੀ [tani] See ਤਾਣੀ. *2* See ਸਮਾਨਾ *2.*

ਤਾਨੁ [tanu] warp, woof. See ਤਾਨ and ਤਾਨਾ. “səkət sutu bəhu gurjhi bhərIa, kIu kərI tanu tənije?”—*kəI ə m 4.*

ਤਾਨੇਸ਼ਾਹ [taneṣah] See ਤਾਨਾਸ਼ਾਹ.

ਤਾਨੈ [tanɛ] *pron* he, she, it. “təb sərɪr kə bəl kə tənɛ.”—*GPS*. 2 may expand, may develop. 3 stretched; brandished. “so sɔrtənɔ jɔ dɔɪ sər tənɛ.”—*bher kəbir*. ‘Two arrows (ethics and meditation) were brandished.’

ਤਾਪ [tap] (See ਤਪ *vr*), *Skt n* heat, radiance, hotness. 2 *Skt* तप *A* ॐ fever. Fever is called ਤਾਪ [tap] because the body gets hot under its impact. The body’s blood also gets heated up due to improper diet taken by a person. The heating up of the body and the mind is a type of fever. One feels lethargic and restless as a result of it. The mouth loses taste, water oozes out of the eyes, one yawns repeatedly, heartbeat increases, the feverish person loses appetite, he feels bodyache and burning sensation etc. “tap utarɪa sətɪgʊrɪ pʊrɛ.”—*sor m 5*.

Fever is of many kinds, but we have mentioned only those types which find references in the Sikh scriptures. Thus goes its description per Gurmukhi orthography:

(a) *usən tap*. See ਉਸਨ ਤਾਪ.

(b) *əthvara tap*. Weekly fever. It rises very high once a week and remains moderate during the subsequent six days. Sometimes it is otherwise also i.e. high fever for six days and moderate for one day.

The best treatment for such a fever is as follows:

Grind very finely a mixture of one tola of fully parched and burst alum, three mashas of clove, one tola of lump sugar. After grinding them together, divide the mixture into twenty-seven equal parts, each part forming one dose. Take one dose in the morning, one in the afternoon and the third one in the evening with warm milk or water.

Make decoction of equal amounts of *muləṭṭhi liquorice* (*glycyrrhize globra*),

pəṭolpətr, *kəru*, stone of mango, bark of chebulic myrobalan and give it to the patient by putting some lump sugar in it.

Take decoction of *cəraɪta* (a blood purifying drug made from the plant *ophelia chirretta*), *nɪm* (*margosa tree L azadirachta indica*), *kəru*, *nagərmōtha* – a fragrant medicinal grass *L cyperus juncifolius* or *rutunofus*), *pɪtṭapṛa* and *gɪlo* (a creeper medicinal plant - *menispermum glabrum*). The fever caused by measles etc is also called weekly (eight-days) fever.

Patients suffering from such a kind of fever must be treated on the advice of expert doctors, depending on the weather and their physical condition. “əsəṭ dɪvsɪyɑ əɾʊ bɪsaya.”—*cəɪɪtr 405*.

(c) *ṣit jvər* or *sɪtəl jvər*. Ague fever - *جھڑ* fever accompanied by shivering with cold. The reasons for this fever are: living in foul and dirty environment, being bitten by the mosquitoes, sleeping in damp places, uncontrolled eating, obstruction of stool in the intestines etc.

For its treatment is to eat fruits like orange, etc instead of regular meals take warm milk of cow four-five times a day. Take one tola of ammonium chloride (*nəṣadər*), six mashas of salt, black pepper three mashas, mix them all, grind them to a fine powder and make small doses of about one masha each. To cure this fever take 3 to 4 such doses daily with warm water.

Take five tolas of green leaves of basil (*ocimum sanctum*), one tola of black pepper, grind the mixture to a fine powder, make small balls of about one ratti of it. Take two to four of these balls five times a day with cow milk or fresh water.

Take three doses of about one masha each

of parched alum mixed with lump sugar thrice a day; after all it is also beneficial for curing the fever.

Quinine is a tested medicine for ague fever. Take tablets of quinine or use its distillate after dissolving in sulphuric acid before the feeling of fever is there.

Chew one masha of ammonium chloride alongwith betel-leaves before the fever is felt. "sītāl jūr ar usān tap bhān."—*cārītr* 405.

(d) sukha jvār. Anaemia fever. *Skt* शोष ज्वर It is caused by overwork, withholding the pressure of stool or urine, not quenching the thirst, resisting the strong feeling of hunger and sleep, excessive sexual indulgence, taking of liquor, remaining worried, frightened, getting angry, not taking regular meals, consuming fatless food, decreasing oiliness in the body, going without meals and not sleeping at proper times.

The skin of the body gets dried during this fever; joints get loosened, head remains heavy, mild temperature is felt all the time. If this fever is not cured at an early stage, it may develop into tuberculosis after some time.

For its treatment make fine powder of cinnamon (one tola), cardamom (two tolas), piperlomun (four tolas) ammonium chloride (eight tolas), lump sugar (sixteen tolas), and add honey equal to twice the weight of this mixture and butter equal to three times the weight of the mixture. Take six mashas of thus prepared paste thrice a day. Light and oily food, milk of cow and goat, rice, spinach etc are beneficial diets for a patient suffering from this fever. "sukha jvār teia cōthaya."—*cārītr* 405.

(e) cōthaya tap, caturthīk jvār. Quartan fever. This kind of fever occurs on one day, the patient becomes normal for the next two

days and then the fever reccurs on the fourth day. Sometimes it continues for two days and becomes normal on the fourth day. This fever occurs due to lack of self restraint on diet after the occurrence of ordinary fever. It can be an after-effect of malaria too. It can persist for a long period, but is not a dangerous ailment. If jaundice, cough accompanied by blood etc also afflict the patient suffering from this fever, it becomes a serious disease. One feels cold during the initial stages of this fever, while sweat appears when the fever subsides. For its normal treatment:

Take mixture of parched alum—six rattis, sugar—one masha thrice a day with water;

Consume five grains of quinine three times a day; chew four leaves of basil four times a day; take a mixture of three mashas of cumin seed and one tola jaggery one hour before the expected time of fever's occurrence; take nothing except milk for seven days; make decoction of the mixture consisting of two mashas each of dried ginger, nagārmotha (a fragrant medicinal grass-cyperus juncifolius), kuṭāki, cārāita (a blood purifying drug made from ophelia chirretta), lalcōdān (red sandalwood-santalum album), aulā (embic myrobalan), gīlo (a creeper medicinal plant named menispermum glabrum) and give it to the patient suffering from this fever. "sukha jvār teia cōthaya."—*cārītr* 405.

(f) dēdhmasia tap. one and a half month's-fever. This kind of fever occurs continuously for one and a half month or reccurs after one and a half month. This is also a very dangerous fever. Its treatment is the same as that of tertian and quartan fevers.

Sometimes mild fever due to smallpox also continues for one and a half month. See घीमण

३०५. “*ḍeḍhmasia phun təp bhəyo.*”-*cārItr* 405.

(g) teia tap, तृतीयक ज्वर. tertian fever. this fever attacks one day, but the patient feels normal on the second day and it reccurs on the third day. One feels shivering when the body temperature rises due to this fever. It occurs just like malaria. According to Sushrat, the throat infection passes on to the heart within a single day and night. The next day the infection is transmitted from the heart to the stomach; it causes tertian fever on reaching there. There are three kinds of tertian fever as mentioned in Ayurved:

The fever due to excess of sycosis and sypplisis starts from the waist and spreads to the whole of the body.

When excess is of psora and sycosis, it starts from the back and spreads to the whole of the body.

The fever caused by excess of psora and sypplisis starts from the head and spreads to the whole body.

Its normal treatment is similar to those for quartan fever; but use of quinine for this fever is highly beneficial. Take powder of kuṭki, leaves of basil and magosa tree, decoction of gṛilo (a creeper medicinal plant: menispermum glabrum), cəraṛta (blood purifying drug made from ophelia chiretta) and coriander seeds, two and a half leaves of puṭhkāḍa (a wild shrub-achyranthus aspera): Sudarshan powder is also useful for treating this fever. If the patient suffers from constipation, light laxative should also be given. The patient should take light and easily digestible diet like milk, kidney beans, spinach, rice etc; fresh and boiled pure water should be used for drinking. The patient should be kept in fresh and clean environment.

Many people perform exorcism etc to get rid of fever, but it is a blind faith born of sheer

ignorance. “*sukha jvr teia cōthaya.*”-*cārItr* 405.

(h) pitjvər, zərəd buxar (jaundice). See **उसिन ३०५** and **ਯਰਕਾਨ**.

(i) bīsayā tap (twenty days fever). It is a consequential fever, which reccurs after twenty days just like tertian and quartan fevers.

This fever that continues for twenty days is called bisaya tap. **مطریق متاقتص** typhoid fever, आन्त्र ज्वर enteriod fever; or milk fever due to small pox. It is caused by the accumulation of stale and stinking matter in the gut forming boils in the intestine. It is a contagious disease and the patient suffering from this fever generally complains of cough and pain in the ribs. He passes out foul odour with diarrhoea. This fever should be immediately treated by an experienced and expert physician.

Taking milk only in place of cereal food is most beneficial. Serving the patient the distillate of cowslip (primula officinatis), taking rest on bed, keeping the house and clothes etc clean, providing fresh air and clean environment, keeping fresh fragrant flowers near the patient, giving fruit-juice to patient and making the patient smell rose-extract mixed with coriander, sandal powder, camphor, vinegar are very beneficial.

The following mixture is a sure treatment of the typhoid fever-

Take one tola each of vāslocən (bamboo-manna), cardamom, essence of creeper medicinal plant – menispermum glabrum, cumin seeds, nuts of lotus, lump-sugar, three mashas each of pure seashell and oxide of mica, three mashas of kəhṛva, one masha of unpierced pearl. Pulverise the whole of this mixture by adding one tola of scent of pandarius odoratissimus. Add one masha of silver foil, one and quarter tola of unground

and clean sisymbrium iro. Make sixty two small doses of the whole of this mixture. Administer four such doses to an adult patient suffering from this fever with milk or cowslip distillate after every three hours. “əsəʔ dɪvsiyɑ əru bisaya.”—*cəriṭr* 405.

3 agony, suffering, anguish. 4 anxiety. “tap pap sētap bɪnase.”—*bɪla m* 5. 5 act of self mortification; asceticism. “həriɔdhən jəp həriɔdhən tap.”—*guj m* 5. “jəp tap ɡɪʌn səbh dɦɪʌn.”—*sukhməni*. 6 See ਤਿੰਨ ਤਾਪ.

ਤਾਪਸ [tapəs] *Skt n* an ascetic; practitioner of meditation; practitioner of austerities. 2 crane. 3 See ਤਪਿਸ਼.

ਤਾਪਸਤਾਈ [tapsətai] *n* asceticism. “tapsətai ko tyag təpɪsvər.”—*cəriṭr* 144.

ਤਾਪਸੀ [tapsi] practitioner of meditation, ascetic. 2 *Skt* woman practising meditation.

ਤਾਪਰ [tapəh], ਤਾਪਰਿ [tapəɦɪ] *pron* from whom, by whom; from him, by him. 2 meditates, practises meditation.

ਤਾਪਕ [tapək] *adj* which heats. 2 tormentor. 3 *n* hearth, fireplace. 4 pot in which food is cooked and roasted.

ਤਾਪਤੀ [tapti] See ਤਪਤੀ.

ਤਾਪਤੁਈ [taptrəi], ਤਾਪਤੁਯ [taptrəy] See ਤਿੰਨ ਤਾਪ. “dərsən nɪməkh taptrəi mocən.”—*sar namdev*.

ਤਾਪਨ [tapən] *Skt adj* which heats. “rɪpu tapən he.”—*japu*. 2 *n* sun. 3 fire. 4 See ਤਪਤਾਪਨ.

ਤਾਪਰ [tapər], ਤਾਪਰਿ [tapəɦɪ] above that. “jaki chotɪ jəgət kəu lage tapər tuhi dɦərə.”—*maru rəvɪdas*. 2 See ਤਾਪਰੁ.

ਤਾਪਰੁ [tapəru] *adv* just then, only then. “səcu tapəru janɪe ja rɪde səca hoɪ.”—*var asa*.

ਤਾਪੀ [tapi] See ਤਪਤੀ. 2 ascetic, practitioner of meditation. 3 afflicted with fever. 4 *Skt* तापिन् irritating.

ਤਾਪੁ [tapu] fever. See ਤਾਪ. “tapu ɡəɪa.”—*sor m* 5. 2 distress, jealousy.

ਤਾਪੈ [tapɛ] practises meditation, undergoes self-

mortification. 2 See ਤਾਪੈ.

ਤਾਪੈ [tāpɛ] *pron* with him/her. 2 above him, above whom.

ਤਾਫਤ [tafət] *P* تافت *adj* whirled, rotated. 2 illuminated, shone. See ਤਾਫਤਨ.

ਤਾਫਤਨ [taftən] *P* تافتن *v* rotate. 2 twist. 3 wrench. 4 shine. 5 get angry. 6 for the sun to rise.

ਤਾਫਤਾ [tafta] *P* تافت *n* shining silken cloth with two-coloured warp and waft; sun and shade. English and Italian - taffeta. 2 *adj* whirled, twisted.

ਤਾਬ [tab] *P* تاب *n* heat, warmth. 2 illumination, lustre. “əs ko tab səhe sətɡuru ki.”—*NP*. 3 ire, anger. 4 power, strength. 5 sunshine, radiation.

ਤਾਬਦਾਨ [tabdan] *P* تابدان *n* ventilator, an opening for the sunlight to come into the house.

ਤਾਬਨਾਕ [tabnak] *P* تابناک *adj* shining, illuminated. 2 heater, heat provider.

ਤਾਬਾ [taba], ਤਾਬਾ [tāba] *Skt* ताबा *n* metal, named tamrək, təpneʃt, rəkətətdhatu etc in Sanskrit. *E* Copper. “parəs ke səɡɪ taba bɪɡɪɪo.”—*bher kəbir*. “kɪɪnɦi bənjɪa kasi tāba.”—*keda kəbir*. 2 See ਜਗਾਨ ਤਾਬਾ.

ਤਾਬਾਂ [tabā] *P* تابان *adj* shining, illuminated.

ਤਾਂਬਾਲੋਯਣ [tābaloyəɳ] *Dg n* one having copper-coloured eyes; cuckoo.

ਤਾਬਿਆ [tabɪa] See ਤਾਬੋ.

ਤਾਬੂਤ [tabut] *A* تابوت *n* box in which the corpse is enclosed for cremation. “tabut ədər dəkhəl kər bhəʔ pəʃhedine ʃah pɛ.”—*səloh*.

ਤਾਂਬੂਲ [tābul] *Skt* ताम्बूल *n* betel-leaf, betel. 2 folded betel-leaf.

ਤਾਂਬੂਲਿਕ [tābulɪk], ਤਾਂਬੂਲੀ [tābuli] *Skt* ताम्बूलिक *n* seller of betel. 2 seller of betel-leaves.

ਤਾਬੋ [tabɛ] *A* تابو *adj* obedient, loyal. 2 subordinate, subservient.

ਤਾਬੋ ਬੈਠਣਾ [tabɛ bɛʃɦɳa] sitting in attendance behind Guru Granth Sahib holding and waving a whisk over it.

ਤਾਂਬੁਧਰਾ [tābr-dhəra] also tāmṛ-dhəra, earth of copper. Per reference in Janamsakhi, there exists an earth made of copper, where the pythons live. Strong wind blows so as to spread dust all around. The pythons subsist on this earth by licking its dust. **2** In fact, the land having copper-like colour is named as tābr-dhəra.

ਤਾਂਬੁਪਣ [tābr-pəṇ] See ਤਾਮ੍ਹਪਣ.

ਤਾਭੀ [tabhi] *part* even then, still. “tabhi citi nē rakhāsī maṛa.”—*asa kābir*. ‘Even then the mother does not have any ill will in her mind.’

ਤਾਮ [tam] *Skt* ਤਾਮਸ *n* evil characteristics. “raj bīnāsī tam bīnāsī.”—*sar m 5*. **2** worry, concern. **3** suffering, grief. **4** dreadful. “jīne kīttiyē jīttiyē phōj tamā.”—*VN*. **5** *A* *ਠ* *n* taste, flavour. **6** meal, food. **7** *A* *ਠ* *adj* complete, whole.

ਤਾਮਾ [tamə] *A* *ਠ* *adj* greedy, avaricious, covetous.

ਤਾਮਸ [taməs] *Skt* evil act. **2** ire. **3** ignorance. **4** snake. **5** darkness.

ਤਾਮਸਤਾ [taməsta] *n* evil disposition. “taməsta māmta nāmta kāvīta kāvī ke mēn mādhdh gūhi hē.”—*cōḍī 1*. ‘There exists the spirit of virtue, evil, passion and poetic composition in the mind of the poet.’

ਤਾਮਸੀ [taməsī], **ਤਾਮਸੀ** [tamsī] *adj* having undesirable propensities. **2** having evil disposition. “ap nē cinəhī tamsī.”—*asa ə m 1*. **3** passionate, greedy. “taməsī ləga sēda phīrē.”—*var bīha m 3*.

ਤਾਮਸੁ [taməsū] See ਤਾਮਸ 1. “ətərī lagī nē taməsū mule.”—*sri m 3*. **2** having evil character. “rajəsū satəku taməsū dərphāī.”—*maru m 5*.

ਤਾਮਜਾਨ [tamjan], **ਤਾਮਝਮ** [tamjham] *n* a palanquin shaped like a chair, which is carried by palanquin-bearers on their shoulders.

ਤਾਮਰ [tamər] *Skt n* water. **2** ghee. **3** See ਤਾਮ੍ਹ.

ਤਾਮਰਸ [tamrəs] *Skt n* one lying on water, lotus.

“sēt tamərs her vīkase.”—*NP*. **2** gold. **3** copper. **4** datura, thorn-apple. **5** crane. **6** a poetic metre, characterised by nəgəṇ, jəgəṇ, jəgəṇ, yəgəṇ: ||, |S|, |S|, |S|.

ਤਾਮੜਾ [tamṛa] *Skt adj* copper-coloured, having reddish tinge.

ਤਾਮਾ [tama] See ਤਾਂਬਾ. **2** See ਤਾਮ 5. **3** in the jargon of the hunters, an evening feed given to the birds of prey like the hawk, etc which generally consists of bird’s raw meat. Sometimes other types of meat are also served. This feed ਤਾਮਾ [tama] is fed to birds to satiate them. **4** meat. “turkən tej tama tō ləg tərēi tərē, khalsa sərūp sīghjō ləg chəkē nāhī.”—*GPS*. ‘The splendour of the Turks glitters until it is suppressed by the Khalsa.’

ਤਾਮਿ [tamī] ਤ(then)ਆਮਿ(disease). “dukhu daru sukhu rogū bhāīa, ja sukhu tamī nē hoi.”—*var asa*. ‘Enduring sufferings with endeavour and kindness is a cure while indolence and evil deeds are a disease. When one feels comforted with the above-mentioned remedy/treatment, ailments never knock at the door ie one remains always hale and hearty.’ **2** of ਤਾਮਾ [tām] means meals/food. “tamī prītī vāsē ghərī aī.”—*asa m 1*. **3** *adv* then. “ədərī hoi saca, tamī saca paīē.”—*vəḍ chēt m 1*. **4** *Skt n* control on vital air, restraint on breath.

ਤਾਮੀਰ [tamīr] *A* *تعمیر* *n* process of raising a building. **2** founding. **3** construction, building.

ਤਾਮੀਲ [tamīl] *A* *تعمیل* *n* implementation, compliance.

ਤਾਮ੍ਹ [tamū] *Skt adj* admirer.

ਤਾਮੇਸਰ [tamesər] See ਤਮੇਸਰ.

ਤਾਮੰ [tamə] ਤਾਨ੍ to them. **2** ਤਾਨ੍—ਸਸ to him mine. “nəmskar tamā.”—*VN*. **3** See ਤਾਮ.

ਤਾਮ੍ਹ [tamṛ] *Skt n* copper. **2** red colour. **3** an adviser and commander of demon Mahikhasur, who was killed by goddess Durga. **4** copper-coloured, reddish.

ਤਾਮ੍ਰਚੁੜ [tamrcuṛ] *Skt n* having a reddish crest; cock with red-coloured crown (top).

ਤਾਮ੍ਰਪਣ [tamrpəṇ] coin made of copper. “tin tamrpəṇ mol sunayo.”—*NP*.

ਤਾਮ੍ਰਪਰਣੀ [tamrpərṇi] Lanka, the capital of Ravan. See ਲੰਕਾ. **2** a river in the valley of Tine, which rises from Agastkoot. Pearls are found in it. Kolkey on its bank was very famous harbour in days gone by.

ਤਾਯਾ [taya] See ਤਾਇਆ.

ਤਾਰ [tar] *n* toddy palm tree. “tar prəman¹ ucan dhoja ləkh.”—*kalki*. **2** *Skt* string, strand.

3 metallic wire, wire of gold, silver and iron etc. **4** silver. **5** formless yet manifest One.

6 chief of Sugriv’s army. **7** star. **8** Shiv. **9** Vishnu. **10** musical composition comprising seven notes. **11** high tone. “tar ghor bajītr tēhī.”—*var mēla m 1*. **12** pupil of the eye.

13 intent, gaze, stare, continuous and intent look. “māchi no tar lavē.”—*var ram 2 m 5*. “locən tar lagi.”—*keda m 5*. **14** rapt attention; mind’s concentration. “lagi tere nam tar.”—*NP*. **15** *adj* indivisible, continuous. “je laṛ rāha liv tar.”—*jəpu*. **16** See ਤਾਰਣਾ.

17 *part* like, just as. “mən bhuləu bhərəmāstī bhəvər tar.”—*bəsāt ə m 1*. **18** rhythm, clapping both hands together. “vīhōg vīkarən ko kərtar.”—*GPS*. ‘clapping of hands to shoo away evil intending birds.’ **19** *P* ਯੁੱਠ *n* yarn, thread. **20** *adj* black, dark. **21** See ਨਾਦ.

22 See ਤਾਲ. **23** in Hindustani, telegraph is also called ਤਾਰ [tar].

ਤਾਰਕ [tarək] *Skt n* star, planet. **2** pupil of the eye. **3** a demon, who was killed by Kartikey, son of Shiv. **4** a demon, who was killed by Vishnu to help Indar. **5** per the Hindu belief a Ramtarak mantr (rā ramay nēmāh) chanted by Shiv in the ear of a dying person in Kashi.

ਤਾਰਕਮੰਤ੍ਰ [tarəkmōtr] *n* a mantr for liberation from worldly worries. **2** See ਤਾਰਕ 5.

ਤਾਰਕਰਿ [tarkərī] ਤਾਰਕ-ਅਰਿ enemies of demon Tarak-Kartikey and Vishnu. See ਤਾਰਕ 3 and 4.

ਤਾਰਕਾ [tarka] *Skt n* planet, stars. **2** pupil of the eye. **3** a poetic metre. characterised by four feet, each foot having four səgəns followed by a guru ie ॥S, ॥S, ॥S, ॥S, S.

ਤਾਰਕਾਮੁਰ [tarkasur] demon Tarak. See ਤਾਰਕ 3 and 4.

ਤਾਰਕਾਰਿ [tarkarī] enemy of Taraka, Sri Ram. **2** See ਕਾਰਤਿਕੇਯ and ਤਾਰਕਰਿ.

ਤਾਰਕਿਕ [tarkīk] *Skt* तार्किक *n* one who possesses knowledge of logic (science of reasoning). **2** *adj* logical.

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¹Measure of one Tarh (tar) is taken as a length equal to three hundred hands. See ਤਾਰ 4.

6 ship, boat, raft. **7** boatman, sailor. “ramnamu səbh jəg ka tarək.”—*kan ə m 4*. **8** *adj* saviour.

9 *A* ॥S॥ renouncer. “tarək hve jīm dārət ləkha.”—*krisən*. ‘throws away lakhs of rupees.’ **10** a poetic metre. It is an other name for Asta and Totak. Its characteristics are: four feet – each foot with four səgəns, ॥S, ॥S, ॥S, ॥S.

Example:

kəlki əvtar rīsavhīge

bhəṭ ogh pryogh gīravhīge....—*kəlki*.

(b) In prosody, when a guru is added at the end of four səgəns (prosodic foot of two short matras followed by one long matra) it becomes Tarak. It is named as Taraka in Dasam Granth. See ਤਾਰਕ 3.

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ਤਾਰਕੁ [tarəku] See ਤਾਰਕ 6, 7, 8 and 9.

ਤਾਰਗਿ [tarəgɪ] will save, will liberate. “nav hārɪseva jo cəɾe tɪsu tarəgɪ ram.”—*suhi chōt m 5*.

ਤਾਰਚਾ [tarca] short for ਤਤਾਰਚਾ. “tikhən bhikhən tarce kosən ləg marē.”—*GPS*. See ਤਤਾਰਚਾ.

ਤਾਰਣ [tarəɳ] *Skt n* act of liberating. **2** salvation, emancipation. **3** raft. “na tərna tulha hām buḍəsɪ, tar lehɪ tarəɳ raɪa!”—*asa pətɪ m 1*. ‘We do not know how to swim, nor is there a raft. O! Saviour help us swim across. **4** *Skt* ਤਾਣ *adj* made of straws. **5** *n* fire of straw, straw on fire. **6** levy on hay/straw.

ਤਾਰਣਹਾਰ [tarəɳhar] *adj* saviour, liberator.

ਤਾਰਣਤਰਣ [tarəɳtərəɳ] *adj* saviour in the form of a raft. “parbrəhəmu mero tarəɳtərəɳ.”—*bɪla m 5*.

ਤਾਰਣਾ [tarɳa] *v* help cross over, make one swim, cause one reach the other shore. “cəlu re! bekūṭh tujhəɪ le tarəu.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਤਾਰਤਮ [tartəm], ਤਾਰਤੰਮ [tartəm] *Skt* ਤਾਰ-ਤਮ, ਤਾਰ-ਤਮ *n* shortfall, discrepancy, profit or loss. “je upmey tartəm upmā.”—*NP*. ‘All the instances for comparison are insufficient, because they suffer from shortcomings.’

ਤਾਰਨ [tarən] See ਤਾਰਣ. **2** clapping. “bɪhōg vɪkarən ko kərtarən.”—*NP*. ‘Clapping of hands is done for shooing away the birds (evils).’ **3** ship. “das udharən jyō kər tarən.”—*NP*. **4** to the stars. “gən dābh chəpe sāvɪta kər tarən.”—*NP*.

ਤਾਰਨ ਤਰਨੁ [tarən tərənʊ] See ਤਾਰਣ ਤਰਣ. **2** See ਤਾਰਣਾ and ਤਰਣਾ. “tarən tərənʊ təbe ləg kəhi, jəb ləg tətʊ nə janɪa.”—*maru kəbir*. ‘Duality lasts under illusion.’

ਤਾਰਨਾ [tarna] See ਤਾਰਣਾ. **2** reprimand, warning. “ədhɪk tarna tarən kərhi.”—*NP*. ‘They are strictly warned.’

ਤਾਰ ਪਰਾਨਾ [tar pərana] See ਪਰਾਨਾ.

ਤਾਰਾ [tara] *Skt n* planet, star. “jɪmɪ tara gəɳ

me səɪ raje.”—*GPS*. **2** wife of Vrihaspati (Jupiter), who was kidnapped by the moon and she gave birth to Budh (Mercury). **3** wife of Bali, daughter of Sukhen (Sushen); she got remarried to Sugriv. **4** lock. See ਤਾਲਾ. “tara rɪde updeɟ dɛ kholət.”—*GPS*. **5** In Sikh history name of Azam Shah, son of Aurangzeb is also referred to as Tara and Tara Azam. **6** liberator, saviour, sailor. “hərɪ ape beri tulha tara.”—*gəu m 4*. **7** short for ਉਤਾਰਾ (ਉਤਾਰਿਆ). “gurmukhɪ bhar əthərbəɳ tara.”—*BG*. **8** liberated, emancipated. “tara bhəvodədhɪ teɟən ko gən.”—*GPS*. **9** pupil of the eye. “tara vɪlocən socən mocən.”—*GPS*. **10** a star-shaped ornament for women. **11** younger brother of Gurdas of Bhai Bahilo, who was an expert in archery. He was always in attendance of Ram Rai. “bhai bəhɪlo ke gurudas. əru dusər tara pɪkh pas.”—*GPS*. See ਤਾਰਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੇ.

Example:

tara bɪlocən socən mocən
dekh bɪsekh bɪɟe bɪɟ tara,
tara bhəvodədhɪ teɟən ko gən
kirətɪ set kəri bɪstara,
tara mələchən ke mət ko udte
dɪn-nath jətha nɪsɪ tara,
tara rɪde updeɟ dɛ kholət
sri hərɪraɪ kərə nɪstara.—*GPS*.

ਤਾਰਾਅਜਮ [tara əjəm] See ਤਾਰਾ 5. “tara əjəm ko həm marē.”—*GPS*. See ਅਜਮਸ਼ਾਹ.

ਤਾਰਾਸਿੰਘ [tarasɪŋh] a devoted Sikh, Buttar Jatt Sikh resident of village Bain Dal (now popularly known as Van) in tehsil Kasur of district Lahore. He always took his meals after distributing food among the needy ones. Sahib Rai, the chief of Naushehra, accused him of stealing his mares and instigated Mirza Zafarbeg, ruler of Patti, against him, who, attacked Tara Singh with 500 horsemen. On the other hand, about one hundred and twenty-

five Sikhs came to the help of Tara Singh. The Mughal forces were routed in the battle. Then the subedar of Lahore sent Momin Khan with more forces and Tara Singh was killed on Vaisakh Sammat 1783 (1725 AD) after he brought down Momin Khan from the back of the elephant. A memorial built in his honour near Khadimgarhi is a famous place.

2 Pandit Tara Singh, disciple of Sant Gulab Singh, resident of Girvari, district Hoshiarpur. He was kept in Patiala most respectfully by Maharaja Narendar Singh. He was a scholar of Sanskrit and had profound knowledge of Gurbani. Sant Tara Singh wrote many books – annotation of Mokhpanth (in Sammat 1922), Surtaru Encyclopaedia (in Sammat 1923), Gurumat Nirnay Sagar (in Sammat 1934), Akal Murat Pradarshan and Guru Vansh Taru Darpan (in Sammat 1935), a translation of Japu, Rahiras, Sohila and Hajare (in Sammat 1936), annotation of Bani of Bhagats (in Sammat 1939), Guru Tirath Sangraha (in Sammat 1940), annotation of Sri Raga (in Sammat 1942), Guru Girarath Encyclopaedia (in Sammat 1946).

Given below is an illustration from the poetry of Pandit Tara Singh:

svātesiddh soddh buddh nīty nīrvīkar rup
 nīrjor nīrih nīrdokh nīrakar hē,
 əj əbīnasi adi ət se bīhin rup
 ələkh əpar par nīkhal pəsar hē,
 ek rup ek jotī ek sukh ek ot
 ek nīdhi ek dev eka ekōkar hē,
 vāhi nīj may mē pəsar jotī tin rup
 dharke kāhayo gīrasar oōkar hē.
 kəhe opdeṣ vare səbhi guru pyare bhare
 koməl cīte se pekhe guruvər jəg mē,
 rakhie dhərəmhīd katīe yəvən kul
 japie purano jap cal jah mæg mē,
 bhakhyo hām cīri mrīg ve to sām baj sīgh

kēse hām mar lē kuharo nīj pəg mē?
 śri guru gobīdsīgh bādo pəg ləg mē.

3 son of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Maharani Mehtab Kaur. He died in September, 1859 in Dasuha (district Hoshiarpur).

4 Kang Jatt Sardar, who became chief of Dalewalia Misl after Gulab Singh. He captured many territories in Doaba and Ludhiana area. Tara Singh established Rahon as his capital. In 1807 AD, he died during the battle of Naraingarh.

ਤਾਰਾਗੜ੍ਹ [taragərh] a gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh near “Tarapur”, three miles east of Anandpur proper. A fort was raised here by Guru Gobind Singh for the protection of Anandpur proper. The fort has since been reduced to a heap of rubble but some ruins of the foundation still exist. A gurdwara has been built here. There is a well (with steps leading down to the water level) near the gurdwara, which dates back to the Guru’s period. Only a small area of land of approximately four ghumaons is attached with gurdwara now.

ਤਾਰਾਗ੍ਰਿਹਣਿ [taragrīhəṇi] *n* night.–*sənama*.

ਤਾਰਾਚੰਦ [taracōd] a preacher who used to collect offerings from the followers of Guru Hargobind in Afganistan. He was a good preacher of Sikhism. He stayed with Guru Ram Rai and went to Delhi alongwith him.
 2 Raja Kahlur during the time of the sixth Guru. See ਭੈਚੋ.

ਤਾਰਾਜ [taraj] *P* ੳੳੳ *n* plundering and loot.
 2 devastating a country. 3 See ਤਾਰਾਜੂ.

ਤਾਰਾਜੀ [taraji], ਤਾਰਾਜੂ [taraju] See ਤਾਰਾਜੀ and ਤਾਰਾਜੂ.
 “dhəri taraji əbərū toli.”–*var majh m l*. “dhəri taraju tolie.”–*var asa*. “mənū tariji cītu tula.”–*suhi m l*. ‘Determination is the balance and contemplation is the measuring weight.’

ਤਾਰਾ ਡੁੱਬਣਾ [tara ḍubbṇa] setting of Venus. If Venus appears to rise in the same Zodiac sign

in which the sun rises, and the period of appearance of both is the same in that the Venus rises and sets along with the setting and rising of the sun, then we say that the star has set. All auspicious ceremonies are forbidden during this period.

ਤਾਰਾਨਾਥ [taranath], **ਤਾਰਾਪਤਿ** [tarapəti] *n* lord of stars, moon. **2** Bali. **3** Sugriv.

ਤਾਰਾਪੁਰ [tarapur] See **ਤਾਰਾਗੜ੍ਹ**.

ਤਾਰਾਮੀਰਾ [taramira] a foodgrain like rapeseed plant and mustard seed plant. It is a rabi crop. It is used for extracting oil and also as fodder for lactating (milch) animals. Rocket.

ਤਾਰਾਮ੍ਰਿਗ [taramrīg] See **ਮ੍ਰਿਗਸਿਰਾ**.

ਤਾਰਾਲਯ [taraləy] dwelling place for stars – night. –*sənama*.

ਤਾਰਾ ਲੰਮਾ [tara lōma] comet. **2** Jupiter, which remains for thirteen months in each zodiac. **3** Saturn, which remains for two and a half years in each zodiac. **4** enlightenment. “tara cəriā lōma.” –*tukha chōt m 1*.

ਤਾਰਿ [tarī] by emancipating. “tarī par kine.” –*səloh*. **2** *Skt* ਤਾੜੀ *n* toddy of small size. “təru tarī əpvitri kəri manie re.” –*məla rəvidas*. ‘an intoxicating extract is obtained from toddy seed.’ See **ਤਾੜੀ**. **3** *Skt* तारिन् *adj* liberating, emancipating. “buḍət pahən tarəhi tarī.” –*asa m 1*. **4** See **ਤਾਰੀ**. **5** *v* imperative form of **ਤਾਰਣਾ**. “jru janəhi tiu tarī suami.” –*kan m 5*.

ਤਾਰਿਅਨੁ [tarīənu] he liberated, he emancipated. “sadhjəna ke səgri bhəvjəlu tarīənu.” –*var guj 2 m 5*. **2** *Skt* अतारयन् were emancipated.

ਤਾਰਿਅਮੁ [tarīəmu] *Skt* अतारयम् liberated me. “guri bohithē tarīəmu.” –*var jet m 5*.

ਤਾਰਿਕ [tarik] See **ਤਾਰਕ** 9. **2** ਤਾਰ-ਇਕ single thread, single wire. “cir ḍəsayo bhijyo tarik nahi.” –*NP*. ‘Bed was spread on water, not a single thread of it got wet.’ **3** *Skt* *n* wages for carrying across the river, wages for delivering across the river.

ਤਾਰਿਕਾਮੰਡਲ [tarīkaməḍal] cluster of stars. See **ਤਾਰਕਾ** 1. “tarīkaməḍal jənək moti.” –*sohila*. ‘as if the cluster of stars is of pearls.’

ਤਾਰੀ [tari] *n* act of swimming. “həri kirəti təru tari.” –*guj m 4*. “nanək gurmukhi tari.” –*guj m 5*. **2** gaze, stare. “nəni həri həri lagi tari.” –*məla m 4*. **3** key. “bīn tari taro bhīryo khule nə kərə upay.” –*NP*. **4** sitting posture in yog – exercises, sitting posture with legs crossed on the ground or flat surface; squat. “hoi əudhuth bəthe laī tari.” –*maru m 5*. **5** deep meditation. “chuṭi brəhm tari, məharudr nəcyo.” –*gyan*. **6** clapping sound produced by mutual striking of both the hands. See **ਕਰਤਾਰੀ**. **7** wine extracted from toddy, toddy-wine. **8** stream. **9** boat, raft. **10** *adj* liberator, saviour. “ramnam bhəvjəl bīkhu tari.” –*var vəḍ m 4*. **11** *S* kindness. **12** help, assistance.

ਤਾਰੀਅਲੇ [tariəle] were liberated, were saved. “bīadhī əjaməlu tariəle.” –*gəu namdev*.

ਤਾਰੀਕ [tarik] *P* تاريك *black*. **2** in the dark.

ਤਾਰੀਕੀ [tariki] *P* تاريكي *n* black ink, blackness. **2** darkness. “tariki rən.” –*səloh*. ‘dark night.’

ਤਾਰੀਖ [tarix] *A* تاريخ *n* day, date. **2** the day on which some historical event had occurred. **3** This word is sometimes used for **ਤਵਾਰੀਖ**, which means history.

ਤਾਰੀਫ [tariph] *A* تريف *n* act of ਅਚਫ਼ i.e. act of acquiring knowledge. **2** praise, admiration.

ਤਾਰੀਲੇ [tarile] See **ਤਾਰੀਅਲੇ**. “tarile gənka bīnrup kubəja.” –*gəu namdev*.

ਤਾਰੁਣੀ [taruṇi] youthful (feminine), having youth. See **ਤਰੁਣੀ**. “nəmo təruṇiə nəmo brīddh bala.” –*cəḍi 2*.

ਤਾਰੂ [taru] *adj* swimmer, expert in swimming. “je tū taru paṇi.” –*səva m 1*. **2** fathomless; that which can’t be crossed over without swimming. “təte taru bhəvjəl hoā taka ətu nə paīa.” –*asa pəṭi m 1*. **3** *n* deep water, which can be crossed over only by swimming. “məchi

taru ਕੀ ਕਾਰੇ?"—*var majh m 1*. 4 a devoted follower of Guru Amardev. 5 a devoted disciple of Guru Ram Das.

ਤਾਰੂ ਸਿੰਘ [tarusīᅡh] a pious Sikh martyr, Taru Singh, who was resident of village Pulha, tehsil Kasur, district Lahore. He was a dedicated Sikh given to the service of the people. Mahant Niranjan lodged a false complaint with Khan Bahadur, the governor of Lahore, that Taru Singh was providing shelter and assistance to dacoits and was also involved in committing thefts and robberies.

Taru Singh was imprisoned. He did not adopt Islam, so his skull alongwith hair was scraped off with a hoe by a hangman, but Taru Singh continued reciting Japu Sahib and remained calm. He attained martyrdom on Assu 23, Sammat 1802.¹

A memorial built in honour of Taru Singh's martyrdom still stands near the railway station in Lahore.

ਤਾਰੇ ਸੂਰ [taresur] *n* lord of stars, moon.—*sānama*.

ਤਾਰੇ ਦੌੜੇ [taredəᅡo] *adj* liberator, saviour. 2 *n* expert in swimming, proficient in swimming. "taredəᅡo bhi tar."—*var maru 2 m 5*. 'Only a swimmer can help another to swim across.'

ਤਾਲ [tal] *Skt n* palm; hand's inner surface.

2 In musicology, the sound produced by clapping with time and tune in unison. "roᅡia karəᅡi purəᅡi tal."—*var asa*. ਤਾਲ [tal] There is a reference in musicology that the word "ਤਾ [tal]" in ਤਾਲ [tal] was derived from the "tāᅡəᅡ" dance of Shiv while ਲ [lə] came from ਲਾਸੜ [lasy] dance performed by Parvati. See different types of 'ਤਾਲ [tal]' in musicology. 3 jingles, cymbals. "bhəᅡəᅡi kəᅡət mere tal chīnae."—*bher namdev*. "rəᅡab pəkhavəᅡ tal ghūghru."—*asa m 5*. 4 sound produced by the

flapping of an elephant's ears. 5 length equivalent to one span (stretched hand), one fourth of a yard. 6 lock. 7 grip of a sword, handle of a sword. 8 palm tree. Borassus Flabelliformis. "tal təmal kəᅡəᅡən jal."—*GPS*. 9 pond, tank. "dhəᅡəᅡi suhavi tal suhava."—*suhi chēt m 5*. 10 See ਤਾਲਿ and ਤਾਲੁ. 11 divine pond, sacred tank.

ਤਾਲਕ [talək], **ਤਾਲਕਾ** [talka] *A* تعلق *n* sense of ਅਲਕ; suspension/hanging. 2 sense—attachment, relation. "səᅡbhīᅡ jivīka tumre talək."—*GPS*. "ᅡīsu māᅡa səᅡᅡi nə talka."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਤਾਲਕੇਤੁ [talketᅡ], **ਤਾਲਪੂਜ** [taldhvəᅡ] *n* whose flag (standard) has the symbol of a palm tree, — Balram. 2 Bhisham.

ਤਾਲਪੂਰਣਾ [talpurna] *v* cause resonance between beat and time with hand or musical instrument. "pure tal vīcəᅡu apu ᅡəᅡaᅡ."—*asa m 3*.

ਤਾਲਬ [taləᅡ] See ਤਾਲਿਬ.

ਤਾਲਵੜ [talvyəᅡ] *Skt adj* pertaining to the palate. 2 *n* that character which is pronounced with palate as one articulator. See ਵਰਣਫਥਾਨ.

ਤਾਲਾ [tala] *n* lock. "prəᅡᅡad kothe vīcī rakhīa bar dia tala."—*bher ə m 3*. 2 *A* تارة 'old age is elderliness.' 3 short for ਖੁਦਾ ਤਾਲਾ. See ਹੱਕਤਾਲਾ.

ਤਾਲਾਬ [talab] *P* تالاب *n* pond, tank, pool.

ਤਾਲਾਬੇਲੀ [talabeli] *n* writhing. See ਤਲਬੇਲੀ. "mohī lagti talabeli."—*ᅡᅡᅡ namdev*. 'I feel like writhing.'

ਤਾਲਿ [talī] from the pond, meaning — from the ocean of existence. "səᅡᅡ udharəᅡ tətkhīᅡ talī."—*ᅡᅡᅡ m 5*. 2 *adv* at once; immediately. "uᅡhī cəᅡᅡa muᅡtəki talī."—*dhəᅡa m 1*. 3 *Skt n* strike, injury.

ਤਾਲਿਬ [talīb] *A* طالب *n* one who seeks; explorer of knowledge. "mᅡ talīb mᅡla ko ek."—*GPS*.

ਤਾਲੀ [tali] *n* key. 2 palm wine, wine from palm tree. 3 clapping done with both hands.

ਤਾਲੀਫ਼ [talif] *A* تالیف *n* act of collecting. 2 writing of a book.

¹Gyani Gyan Singh regards this year as 1803 BK.

ਤਾਲੀਮ [talim] *A* تعليم *n* act of imparting education, education, teaching.

ਤਾਲੂ [talū] See ਤਾਲ 2. “bhulīa cukī gēīa tēp talū.”—*var māla m 1*. 2 pond. “kārte purākhī talū dīvāīa.”—*sor m 5*. 3 *Skt* palate. 4 palate-thorn; uvula.

ਤਾਲੂ [talū], ਤਾਲੂਆ [talua] See ਤਾਲ 3 and 4.

ਤਾਵ [tav] *n* heat, warmth. “kōn tav so tavēn kīna?”—*NP*. 2 pain, sorrow, woe.

ਤਾਵਕ [tavək] *Dg n* poet; eulogiser. *Skt* ਸ਼ਾਵਕ.

ਤਾਵਣ [tavəṅ] *v* heat, warm.

ਤਾਵਣਿ [tavəṅī] *n* act of heating, heat, fire. 2 utensil for heating, cauldron etc. 3 heat up. “tel tavəṅī tatao.”—*asa chēt m 1*.

ਤਾਵਤ [tavət] *Skt* तावत् *adv* till then, till that time. 2 till there, up to that place. 3 to that extent. 4 in compound words like ਤਾਵਦ-ਗੁਣ and ਤਾਵਨਮਾਤ੍ਰ etc.

ਤਾਵਦ [tavəd], ਤਾਵਨ [tavən] See ਤਾਵਤ 4.

ਤਾਵਾਨ [tavan] *P* تابة *n* penalty for loss, compensation for loss, exchange of an object to cover up the loss. 2 *Skt* *adv* that much, as much. 3 till then.

ਤਾਵੀਜ [tavij] *A* تويج *n* refuge. 2 amulet; a magical incantation tied with limbs by wrapping it in cloth or metal. People believe that such a magical incantation shields one from the wrath of distresses.

ਤਾਵੀਲ [tavil] *A* تويل *n* consequence of a dream. 2 to tell the result of a dream. 3 explaining the underlying meaning of a sentence.

ਤਾੜ [taṛ] *n* surveillance; close look to know the secret of an object; intent; look; gaze. 2 *Skt* ਤਾਡ rebuking, beating. 3 a kind of date tree – Sabal palmetta; wine is produced from its extract. Its leaves are used for preparing hand-fans. In place of paper in earlier days its leaves were used for the purpose of writing. See ਤਾਰਿ. 4 length equal to three hundred hands (arms) ie a measure equivalent to one hundred and

fifty yards. “taṛ prēmaṅ kār aṣī utēg... trē se hātth utēgi khāḍa dhuhīa.”—*kālki*.

ਤਾੜਕਾ [taṛka] a demoness. See ਤਾਰਕਾ 4.

ਤਾੜਕਾਰਿ [taṛkarī] Ramchandar, the killer of Taarka, the demoness. See ਤਾਰਕਾਰਿ.

ਤਾੜਨ [tārən], ਤਾੜਨਾ [tārna] (*Skt* तड़ वर beat, rebuke). 2 reprimand, scold. 3 punish. 4 gaze.

ਤਾੜਪਤ੍ਰ [tarəptr] See ਤਾੜ 3.

ਤਾੜਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ [taṛprēmaṅ] See ਤਾੜ 4.

ਤਾੜਾ [taṛa] *n* implement used for carding cotton-wool.

ਤਾੜੀ [taṛī] *n* clap, clapping, act of striking both hands together. 2 sitting posture for yog exercise, sitting posture with legs crossed on the ground, squatting. 3 deep meditation. “nījghārī taṛī lavṇīa.”—*majh ə m 3*. “nīrbhē taṛī lai.”—*sor m 5*. 4 a guard to protect hand on the sword’s grip. 5 *Skt* toddy, palm-wine.

ਤਿ [tī] *adj* short for ਤਿੰਨ (ਤੁਯ) ie three e.g. “tīlok” means tīn lok. 2 *n* short for tīya (ਫੜੀ) spouse. “tī chaḍ dhārēmaṅva nāsē.”—*kālki*. leaving behind married wife. 3 *pron* short for ਤਿਸ. See ਤਿਨਰ.

ਤਿਉ [tīu], ਤਿਉਂ [tīū] *adv* in the same way, similarly, in that way. “jīu jīu tera hūkəmu tīve tīu hovṇa.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਤਿਉਹਾਰ [tīuhar] *n* celebrating an auspicious occasion; festival; a religious festival like Vaisakhi, Holi, Id and Christmas etc.

ਤਿਉਰ [tīur], ਤਿਉਰੀ [tīuri], ਤਿਉੜ [tīuṛ], ਤਿਉੜੀ [tīuṛī] *n* frown, three wrinkles on the forehead, act of showing wrinkles on forehead, scowl. “tīur cəḍhae math.”—*krītsən*. 2 a drink prepared from the mixture of three substances viz curd, semi-churned curd (i.e. buttermilk) and milk is called “tīuṛ”. Women in Punjab generally feed this tīuṛ to their children for their good health. 3 In Punjab the term tīur is also used for tevār (three clothes). See ਤੇਵਰ.

ਤਿਆ [tīā] *n* woman, lady. 2 wife, betterhalf,

consort.

ਤਿਆਕਤ [tɪəkət] *Skt* ਤਜਕੁ *adj* foresaken, abandoned. **2** *adv* by giving up. “tɪəkət jəḷḷə nəhɪ jiv minḷ.”—*var jet*.

ਤਿਆ [tɪa] *n* woman, lady, spouse. **2** wife, betterhalf, bride.

ਤਿਆਸ [tɪas] *n* thirst. “mɪṭi tɪas əgɪan ədhere.”—*asa m 5*. **2** desire, greed. “ədhɪk tɪas bhekh bəhu kərə.”—*asa m 1*.

ਤਿਆਸਾ [tɪasa] *Skt* ਤਸੀਤ *adj* thirsty, desirous.

ਤਿਆਗ [tɪag] *Skt* ਤਯਾਗ *n* act of giving up, sense of foregoing one's claim on an object, act of renouncing. “tɪagəhu səgəl upav.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਤਿਆਗਣਾ [tɪagna], **ਤਿਆਗਨ** [tɪagən], **ਤਿਆਗਨਾ** [tɪagna], **ਤਿਆਗਨੁ** [tɪagənu] *v* give up, disclaim. “tɪagna tɪagən nika kam krodh lobh tɪagna.”—*maru ə m 5*.

ਤਿਆਗਿ [tɪagɪ] *by* foregoing, *by* giving up. “səgəl tɪagɪ gursərni aɪa.”—*suhi m 5*.

ਤਿਆਗੀ [tɪagi] *Skt* त्यागिन् *adj* renouncer, disclaimer. “bɪn həu tɪagɪ, kəha kou tɪagi?”—*bher m 5*.

ਤਿਆਗਿਜ [tɪagyɪ] *Skt* ਤਯਾਜ *adj* worth renouncing. “əhḷə choḍɪo hɛ tɪagyɪ.”—*jet m 5*.

ਤਿਆਰ [tɪar] See ਤਯਾਰ.

ਤਿਆਰ ਬਰ ਤਿਆਰ [tɪar bər tɪar] *xa adj* fully prepared, ever ready to do the work. “khalsa tɪar bər tɪar hɛ.” i.e. ‘The Khalsa is ever ready.’ **2** firm in observing the Sikh code of conduct.

ਤਿਆਰੀ [tɪari] See ਤਯਾਰੀ and ਤੈਯਾਰੀ.

ਤਿਸ [tɪs] *pron* he, she, it. “tɪs uce kəu jaṇə soɪ.”—*jəpu*. **2** *n* longing, thirst. **3** desire. “tɪs cuke səhəju upjɛ.”—*səva m 3*.

ਤਿਸਕਾਰ [tɪskar] *Skt* ਤਿਰਸਕਾਰ *n* dishonour, insult. “jəm nə kərə tɪskar.”—*s kəbir*.

ਤਿਸਕੇ [tɪske] *Skt* तृषित *adj* thirsty. “səbh lathɪ tɪs tɪske.”—*suhi m 4*. ‘Thirst of the thirsty beings was quenched.’

ਤਿਸਟ [tɪsət] *Skt* तिसृ *adj* stay, sojourn. “nɪrvera

nali jɪ vɛru cəlaɪde tɪn vɪcəhu tɪstɪa nə koɪ.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

ਤਿਸਟਸਿ [tɪsətəsɪ] *Skt* तिष्ठसि will stay. **2** ਤਿਸਟਿ *stays, remains firm*. “tɪsətəsɪ nahi deha.”—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਤਿਸਤਾਸ [tɪstas] his thirst, his longing. **2** *Skt* ਤ੍ਰਿਸਿਤਾਂਸੁ *n* sun, having radiant rays.

ਤਿਸਨ [tɪsən] *n* thirst. “tɪsən bujhi as pūni.”—*var guj 2 m 5*. **2** See ਤਿਸਨਾ.

ਤਿਸਨਗੀ [tɪsəngɪ], **ਤਿਸਨਗੀ** [tɪsəngɪ] *P* تِسْغِي *n* thirst.

ਤਿਸਨਾ [tɪsna] *n* ਤ੍ਰਿਸਨਾ; thirst. **2** greed, desire for achievement. “tɪsna əgənɪ bujhi khɪn ətəɪ.”—*suhi m 4*. **3** *P* تِسْغِي *adj* thirsty.

ਤਿਸਾ [tɪsa] *n* thirst. **2** greed, longing. “səbdo suɪɪ tɪsa mɪṭavɪa.”—*majh ə m 3*. “ətəɪ tɪsa bhukh ətɪ bəhuti.”—*bher m 3*.

ਤਿਸਾਇਓ [tɪsaɪo], **ਤਿਸਾਇਆ** [tɪsaɪa], **ਤਿਸਾਈ** [tɪsai], **ਤਿਸਾਏ** [tɪsae] *adj* thirsty, desirous. “so səɔcɪo jɪtu bhukh tɪsaɪo.”—*toḍi m 5*. “prəbhudərsən kəu həu phɪrət tɪsai.”—*gəu m 5*. “rəsən rəsae nam tɪsae.”—*dhəna chət m 1*. **2** thirst's drying sensation; longing. “tɪs bɪnu ghəɪ nəhi jəgɪ jiva esi pɪas tɪsai.”—*məla ə m 1*.

ਤਿਸੁ [tɪsu] *pron* him. “tɪsu upəɪ mən kəɪ tu asa.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਤਿਸੈ [tɪsɛ] *pron* to him, to him only. “tɪsɛ sərevəhu prəɪho!”—*var gəu 2 m 5*.

ਤਿਹ [tɪh] *n* thirst. **2** *pron* he, she, it. “tɪh jogi kəu jugətɪ nə janəu.”—*dhəna m 9*. **3** See ਤਿਹੁ.

ਤਿਹਟੜਾ [tɪhṭəɾa] *adj* triple-storeyed, having three roofs. **2** *n* company of saints that leads closer to the Creator through recitation of the divine Name, holy dips and spiritual quest (ie devotion). “tɪhṭəɾɛ bajar səuda kərənɪ vənjarɪa.”—*səva m 5*. **3** the universe which comprises all the three worlds viz underworld, mortal world and the heavenly world.

ਤਿਹੱਡਾ [tɪhəḍḍa] joint of three bones, waist.

ਤਿਹਣ [tɪhən] See ਤੇਹਣ.

ਤਿਹੱਤਰ [tɪhəttər] seventy-three.

ਤਿਹੱਥੜ [tɪhəthəṛ] *n* striking of hands at three parts of the body viz forehead, chest and thigh; beating these places with hands, when in grief; women's mourning, custom of beating their breasts, cheeks and thighs. "səpət tɪhəthəṛ hən kər dehi."—*NP*. Renuka, mother of Parshuram, beat up her body (i.e. forehead, breasts and thighs), seven times while mourning the death of her husband. Thus in revenge Parshuram killed Khatriis twenty-one (7×3) times. See ਜਮਦਗਨਿ, ਪਰਸ਼ੁਰਾਮ and ਰੇਣੁਕਾ.

ਤਿਹਰ [tɪhər] act of ploughing the field thrice. 2 land which has been ploughed three times.

ਤਿਹਰਾ [tɪhra] *adj* triple-layered, having three layers, performed thrice.

ਤਿਹਰੇ ਪਾਇਨਿ ਤਗ [tɪhre paini tæg] *sen*—*asa kabir*. for ਤਿਹਰੇ ਤਗ (ਜਨੇਊ). See ਜਨੇਊ.

ਤਿਹਵਾਰ [tɪhvar] See ਤਿਉਹਾਰ.

ਤਿਹਾ [tɪha] *n* thirst. 2 See ਤੇਹਾ.

ਤਿਹਾਂ [tɪhā] *adv* all the three. "so pāḍitu jo tɪhā guṇā ki pāḍ utare."—*māla m 3*.

ਤਿਹਾਇਆ [tɪhaia] *adj* thirsty. "tikha tɪhaia ki ulāhe."—*vāḍ m 1*. 2 *n* desire, longing, thirst. "bhukh tɪhaia."—*var māla m 1*.

ਤਿਹਾਈ [tɪhai] *adj* desirous; thirsty. 2 one third, one third part.

ਤਿਹਾਰ [tɪhar] See ਤਿਉਹਾਰ. 2 See ਤੁਹਾਰ.

ਤਿਹਾਰਾ [tɪhara] See ਤੁਹਾਰਾ.

ਤਿਹਾਲ [tɪhal] *n* three divisions of time: past, present and future. 2 morning, noon and evening. "trēpal tɪhal bɪcārā."—*var asa*. See ਤ੍ਰੈਪਾਲ. 3 *A* جَل spleen; enlarged spleen; ailment causing enlargement of spleen.

ਤਿਹਾਵਲ [tɪhavəl] *n* sacred pudding prepared by adding ghee, fine wheat flour and sugar in equal quantities. "kərəhu tɪhavəl hovət bhora. pəth ərdas yugəm kər jora."—*NP*.

ਤਿਹਾੜਾ [tɪhara] *pron* your, yours. 2 *n* a territory

of this name, that falls in Pakhowal tehsil Jagraon of Ludhiana district. It is so called because of its being surrounded by lowlying area of Satluj (ਬੋਟ), Puadh to the east and Malwa to the south west.

ਤਿਹਿ [tɪhi] *pron* he, she, it. 2 in him/her. "tɪhi nər həri ātəru nəhi."—*s m 9*.

ਤਿਹੀ [tɪhi] *pron* to him, her, its. "tɪhi sēgətɪ pɔc."—*asa ravidas*. 2 *adv* all the three. "tɪhi guṇi sāsar bhrəm suta."—*anādu*. 3 See ਤੇਹੀ.

ਤਿਹੁ [tɪhu] *adj* three. "tɪhu guṇ māhi kino bɪstharu."—*sukhmāni*. 2 See ਤਿਹ.

ਤਿਹੁਪਖ [tɪhupəkh] three sides, three aspects. "tɪhu pəkhā kalək ləgave."—*BG*. maternal, paternal, of the in-laws.

ਤਿਹੁ [tɪhu], **ਤਿਹੂੰ** [tɪhū] all the three. "tɪhū lok kapiu."—*gəṭh thiti kabir*. 2 short for ਤਿਨ ਹੂੰ. "tɪhū nə janyo bhed."—*səloh*. 'They knew not the secret.'

ਤਿਹੰਜਾ [tɪhōja], **ਤਿਹੰਜੀ** [tɪhōji], **ਤਿਹੰਡਾ** [tɪhōḍa], **ਤਿਹੰਡੀ** [tɪhōḍi] *pron* your, yours. See ਤਹੰਜਾ and ਤਹੰਜੀ. "həu ara same tɪhōḍia."—*sri m 5 pepal*. **ਤਿਕ** [tik] *Skt* ਤ੍ਰਿਕ *n* waist, loins, joint of three bones.

ਤਿਕਤ [tikət] See ਤਿਕੁ.

ਤਿਕਲਿ [tikəli] with the waist, with the loins. See ਤਿਕ. "cuha khəḍi nə mavai tikəli bōne chəj."—*var māla m 1*. 'sense – can't salvage himself but attempts to have disciples.'

ਤਿਕਾਲ [tikal] *n* three periods, three times. "sādhia kərəm tikal kərə."—*bher m 1*.

ਤਿਕੋਣ [tikon] See ਤ੍ਰਿਕੋਣ.

ਤਿਕੁਰ [tikkur] *adv* similarly, in that manner.

ਤਿਕੁੰ [tikku] *adv* similarly, in the same manner. **ਤਿਕੁ** [tik] *Skt adj* bitter, acrid, pungent. 2 *n* a medicinal plant beneficial for curing diseases caused by disorder in syphlosis *L Fumaria officinalis*. 3 blood-purifying drug.

ਤਿਖ [tikh] *Skt* तृष *vr* feel thirsty, desire. *n* thirst, desire, longing. "həri rəs cakhɪ tikh jaɪ."—*sri*

m 3. "tikh bujhigəi mɪli sadhujəna."—*kan m 5. 2* desire, ambition.

ਤਿਖਈਆ [tikhəia], **ਤਿਖਹਾਰਾ** [tikh-hara] *adj* thirsty. "Ihu mənʊ trisna jələt tikhəia."—*bɪla ə m 4. "həm catɪk tikh-hare."—majh m 5.*

ਤਿਖਾ [tikhə] *n* desire, thirst. "tikhə bhukh bəhu təpət bɪapɪa."—*bɪla m 5. 2* desire, ambition. "guru lahi səgəl tikhə."—*sar m 5. 3* See **ਤਿੱਖਾ**.

ਤਿਖਾਈ [tikhai] *adj* thirsty, ambitious, desirous. **2 n** thirst, desire. "mɪtɪ tākɪ tikhai."—*səloh. 3* acidity.

ਤਿਖਾਟ [tikhəʈ] *n* thirst, desire, ambition. "səbh lathi bhukh tikhəʈ."—*mali m 4.*

ਤਿਖਾਤੀ [tikhəti], **ਤਿਖੰਤ** [tikhənt] *adj* thirsty, fidgety because of thirst. "bəryo jəl pan ke het tikhəti."—*NP. "bhukhe ko bhojən toɪ tikhənt ko."—NP.*

ਤਿੱਖਾ [tikhkha] *Skt* **ਤੀਕਣ** *adj* sharp-edged. **2** smart, enterprising. **3** irate, wrathful, short-tempered. **4** spicy. **5** fast moving, brisk.

ਤਿਗਮ [tigəṃ] *Skt* **तिग्म** *adj* sharp, piercing, extreme. "kɪs ne tej tigəṃ təptayo?"—*GPS. 2 n* thunderbolt.

ਤਿਗਮਕਰ [tigəṃkər], **ਤਿਗਮਾਂਸੁ** [tigməṃsʊ] *n* who has piercing rays – sun.

ਤਿਗੁਣਾ [tiguṇə] *adj* three times, three times more, thrice.

ਤਿੱਗ [tig] See **ਤਿਕ**.

ਤਿੱਘਣਾ [tighṇə] *v* to exert, try hard, strain. See **ਤਾਂਘਣਾ**.

ਤਿਚਰ [tɪcər]; **ਤਿਚਰੁ** [tɪcəru], **ਤਿਚਿਰ** [tɪcɪr] *adv* till that time, till then. "bura bhəla tɪcəru akhda jɪcəru he dohu mahɪ."—*suhɪ ə m 3. "tɪcər vəsəhɪ suhelɪ."—sri m 5.*

ਤਿੱਚ [tɪcch] *adj* sharp, quick. "bəhē baṅ tɪcchē."—*kəlki.*

ਤਿਜ [tɪj] See **ਤੇਜ**.

ਤਿੱਜਣ [tɪjən] See **ਤੇਉਣ**.

ਤਿਜਾਰਤ [tɪjəɾət] *A* **تجارة** *n* act of exchange; trading, trade; business.

ਤਿੱਡ [tɪd], **ਤਿੱਡਾ** [tɪdā], **ਤਿੱਡ** [tɪdd], **ਤਿੱਡਾ** [tɪddā] See **ਟਿੱਡ** and **ਟਿੱਡਾ**. "əktɪd cɪttəmɪtalə həɾɪa."—*BG. "ək sɪu prɪtɪ kərə əktɪdā."—var mēla m 1.*

ਤਿਣ [tɪn] *Skt* **तृण** *n* grass. **2** straw, a bit of straw. **3 Dg pron** these, those.

ਤਿਣਚਿਤਿ [tɪnchɪtɪ] *n* ਤਿਣ-ਕਿਤਿ land on which grass is grown; grassland; reserve forest. "tɪnchɪtɪ ki bəhu rəhɪ rəkhvəri."—*GPS.*

ਤਿਣੈ [tɪnə] See **ਤਿਣ**. **2 pron** these, those. "kam krodh mɪtɪəʊ ju tɪnə."—*səveye m 4 ke.*

ਤਿਤ [tɪt] See **ਤਿਤੁ**. **2 pron** that. "tɪt ghɪ-ɪ hom jəg səd puja."—*var majh m 1.*

ਤਿਤਹੀ [tɪt-hi] there and then. "tɪt hi laga jɪtu ko laɪa."—*bher m 5.*

ਤਿਤਨਕ [tɪtnək], **ਤਿਤਨਾ** [tɪtnə], **ਤਿਤਨਿਕ** [tɪtnɪk], **ਤਿਤਨੀ** [tɪtni], **ਤਿਤਨੇ** [tɪtne] *adv* that much, so much; so many. "jɪtne patɪsah.. tɪtne səbhɪ həɾɪ ke kie."—*var bɪla m 4.*

ਤਿਤਰ [tɪtər] See **ਤਿੱਤਰ**.

ਤਿਤਰ ਬਿਤਰ [tɪtər bɪtər] *adj* spread like the partridge; dispersed like the partridge that leaving behind its companion flies straight, when it is scared of being preyed.

ਤਿਤੜਾ [tɪtɾə], **ਤਿਤੜੇ** [tɪtɾe] *adv* that much, of that much quantity. "jɪtɾe phəl mənɪ bachəhɪ tɪtɾe sətɪgur pasɪ."—*sri m 5.*

ਤਿਤਿਕਾ [tɪtɪkʂə], **ਤਿਤਿਖਿਆ** [tɪtɪkɪə] *n* capacity to bear hot and cold weather. **2** pardon, forgiveness, peace, fulness.

ਤਿਤਿੱਖੁ [tɪtɪkkɪhu] *Skt* **तितिक्षु** *adj* tolerating; capable of enduring winter, summer, hunger, thirst etc. **2** merciful, compassionate.

ਤਿਤਿਛਿਆ [tɪtɪchɪə] See **ਤਿਤਿਖਿਆ**.

ਤਿਤੀਰਖਾ [tɪtɪrəkɪə] *Skt* **तितीर** *n* desire to swim, desire to cross over to the other side by swimming.

ਤਿਤੁ [tɪtu] *pron* his/her. "bhāḍa bhau əmɾɪtu tɪtu dhalɪ."—*jəpu. 2* that. "tɪtu ghəɾɪ səkhie məgəlu gəɪa."—*majh m 5. 3* *adv* there, at that

place. “vəḍbhagi tɪtu nhavaie.”—*ram m 4*.
ਤਿਤੁਕਾ [tɪtuka] a verse having pause after every three lines; a composition consisting of three lines. See ਸੋਰਠਿ ਰਾਗ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ. “kɪsu hæu jaci kɪsu aradhi.”
ਤਿਤੇ [tɪtɛ] *adv* that much. **2** there, at that place.
ਤਿਤੇ [tɪtɛ] *adv* the same. “ənəd bɪnɔd tɪtɛ ghərɪ sohəhɪ.”—*majh m 5*. **2** to that side, at that place, towards that place.
ਤਿਤੇ [tɪto] *adv* that much, to that extent.
ਤਿੱਤਰ [tɪttər] *Skt* ਤਿੱਤਰ *n* a wild bird, which may be of black or brown colour; partridge. Black partridge is called ‘sub-hani’, because it is felt his sound seems to say “sub-han teri kudrət” which means ‘thy creation is beautiful.’ Hunters domesticate both these species of partridges for using them as “caller”. On hearing this sound produced by the caller, wild partridges gather for fighting with each other, and get entrapped in the net or are shot by the hunter.
ਤਿੱਤਰਸਰ [tɪttərsər] See ਮਾਈਸਰ ਖਾਨਾ.
ਤਿੱਤਰਖੰਭੀ [tɪttərkh̄bhi] clouds cirrus, clouds (in the sky) shaped as wings of a partridge. “tɪttərkh̄bhi hoɪsi. ki kərə padha joɪsi?”—*prov*.
ਤਿੱਤਰਿ [tɪttɪr] See ਤਿੱਤਰ.
ਤਿਥ [tɪth] *Skt n* fire. **2** Kamdev. **3** time, period. **4** See ਤਿਥਿ.
ਤਿਥਹੁ [tɪthəhu] *adv* from that place, from there.
ਤਿਥਾਉ [tɪthau], **ਤਿਥਾਈ** [tɪthai] *adv* at that place, there and then. “tɪthau məʊjud soɪ.”—*gəu var 2 m 5*. “jɪthe rəkhəhɪ bekūṭh tɪthai.”—*majh m 5*.
ਤਿਥਿ [tɪthɪ] *Skt n* day measured by waxing or waning of the moon’s size; date (of solar month). In order to differentiate between the two phases of a lunar month we prefix sudi or bədi alongwith the date. Short for şukəl (bright phase) is şudɪ which is popularly

written as sudi, while bəhul (darker phase) has bədɪ for short. **2** number fifteen—as there are fifteen days in each phase of the lunar month.
ਤਿਥਿਪਤੁ [tɪthɪpətrɪ] *n* a calendar having details of lunar and solar dates; almanac – a booklet giving lunar as well as solar data and other miscellaneous information.
ਤਿਥੈ [tɪthe], **ਤਿਥੈ** [tɪthɛ] *adv* there, at that place. “tɪthe sohəhɪ pəç pərvaṇu.”—*jəpu*.
ਤਿੰਦਕ [tɪdək] *n* octopus, an aquatic animal, that entraps creatures by its arms in the water. “tɪdək moh jɪsɛ gərsayo.”—*NP*. See ਤਦੂਆ, ਤਿੰਦੂਆ and ਤੰਦੂਆ. **2** See ਤਿੰਦੁਕ.
ਤਿਦਰੀ [tɪdri] *n* small room having three doors; cabin with three doors. **2** See ਤੰਦਰੀ.
ਤਿਦਾਉ [tɪdau] *adv* towards that side, to that side, in that direction. “vəhəṇu tɪdau gəu kərə.”—*s fərid*.
ਤਿਦਾਰਕ [tɪdarək] See ਤਦਾਰੁਕ.
ਤਿਦਿਨ [tɪdin] ਤਿਸ-ਦਿਨ on that day, that day.
ਤਿੰਦੁਕ [tɪdʊk] *Skt* तिन्दुक *n* a kind of ebony tree. *L Diospyros embryopteris*. **2** weight equal to two tolas.
ਤਿਦੂ [tɪdu] *pron* from that. “tɪdu kɪchu gujha nə hoɪa.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*.
ਤਿੰਦੂਆ [tɪdua] an aquatic creature, which entraps other creatures within its tendrils. See ਤਿੰਦਕ and ਤੰਦੂਆ. “naraɪn kəcch məcch tɪdua kəhɪt səbh.”—*əkal*.
ਤਿਧਰ [tɪdhər], **ਤਿਧਰਿ** [tɪdhərɪ], **ਤਿਧਿਰ** [tɪdhɪr] *adv* to that side, towards that side, in that direction.
ਤਿਨ [tɪn] *pron* they. “tɪn ətərɪ səbədu vəsəɪa.”—*sri m 1 jogi ədər*. **2** their. “tɪn piche lagɪ phɪraʊ.”—*sri m 4*. **3 n** straw, grass, hay. “əudh ənəl tənu tɪn ko mədɪr.”—*gəu kəbir*. **4 adv** in that direction, towards that side, to that side. “ḍori prəbhʊ pəkɪ, jɪn khɪcɛ tɪn jaiə.”—*oəkar*. **5** See ਤਿੰਨ.
ਤਿੰਨ [tɪn] *adj* three.

ਤਿੰਨ ਅਗਨੀਆਂ [tɪ̃nəgniã] Sanskrit scholars have divided fires into three categories-

1 forest fire or bush fire: This fire is used by people for cooking their food etc and is believed to devastate the forests.

2 lightning: This is to be seen in the sky as lightning.

3 abdominal: This is body's heat that causes food to get digested. See ਜਠਰਾਗਨਿ.

The ritualists classify three fires as under:

(a)garhpṛṇy fire: With this fire, utensils for performing rituals are heated and food is cooked for the ritual.

(b)ahvṇiy fire: This fire is taken out of garhpṛṇy fire in the altar by reciting the holy hymns and kept reserved to the east of altar for performing oblation to fire-god (havan).

(c)dakṣīny fire: This fire is kept in the south of the altar, and is used for worship as a token of completion of the ritual. Brahmins, who get this oblation performed, bestow blessings on their clients for the fulfilment of their desires, who, in turn, make offerings to the Brahmins.

ਤਿਨਹਿ [tɪ̃nəhi] *pron* to them, to those. 2 to grass, to straw, to a bit of straw. “kukər tɪ̃nəhi lægai.”—*asa m 5*. forced the greedy dog to feed on grass only i.e. one must feel content with minimum food required for sustenance. 3 of straw, of a bit of straw. “meru tɪ̃nəhi səmanɪ.”—*kəli m 5*.

ਤਿਨਕਾ [tɪ̃nka] *n* straw, a bit of straw, grass. “piche tɪ̃nka lekərɪ hãkti.”—*bəsət namdev*. A human being lives under the illusion of pleasures achieved momentarily through evil-deeds. If an animal is shown grass, it is tempted and runs fast after it but its mouth does not reach to graze it.

ਤਿਨਕਾ ਤੋੜਨਾ [tɪ̃nka toɾna] *v* In order to avert the evils, a mother breaks the straw-piece after waiving it around the head of the infant.

2 After breaking it, a straw is thrown into the funeral pyre of the dead. This indicates that tie with the dead is snapped. “tən ko dahət hi pɪ̃vɪɪɪɪ. pun tɪ̃n toɾəhi aɪ əgara.”—*NP*.

3 snap relationship with someone.

ਤਿੰਨ ਗੁਣ [tɪ̃n guṇ] See ਗੁਣ and ਤ੍ਰੈਗੁਣ.

ਤਿੰਨ ਤਾਪ [tɪ̃n tap] See ਤਾਪਤ੍ਵਯ. Scholars assume that there are three types of sufferings:

1 spiritual: physical ailments of body and mind like anger etc.

2 natural: ailments, which are caused by creatures like mosquitoes, snakes, lions etc.

3 supernatural: ailments which are caused by forces of nature like sunshine, coldness, storms, hails etc.

ਤਿਨ ਤੋਰਨਾ [tɪ̃n toɾna] See ਤਿਨਕਾ ਤੋੜਨਾ.

ਤਿੰਨ ਦੇਵਤਾ [tɪ̃n devta] Per the Veds, there are three principal deities—fire, wind and sun.

2 According to the Purans, the three deities are Brahma, Vishnu and Shiv.

ਤਿੰਨ ਨਾਦ [tɪ̃n nad] See ਨਾਦ 1.

ਤਿੰਨ ਨਾੜੀਆਂ [tɪ̃n naɾiã] According to Hath yog the three wind passages in the human body are ɪɾa (breathing through the left nostril), pīgla (through the right nostril) and sukhmāna which is in-between the two.

ਤਿੰਨ ਭੇਦ [tɪ̃n bhed] three distinctions for distinguishing between all material objects of the world, one from the other, are:

1 same species, class or caste e.g. Eastern, Bengali, Southern, Kabuli and Arabic horse etc.

2 different species i.e. man and animal, stone and tree etc.

3 within one's body: they are various limbs.

ਤਿੰਨ ਮੰਗਲਾਚਰਣ [tɪ̃n mǎnglacəɾəṇ] See ਮੰਗਲਾਚਰਣ.

ਤਿਨਰ [tɪ̃nər] *pron* to them, to those. “tɪ̃nər dukh nəhi bhukh.”—*səveye m 3 ke*. 2 ਤਿਸ-ਨਰ.

ਤਿੰਨ ਲੋਕ [tɪ̃n lok] See ਤ੍ਰਿਲੋਕ and ਲੋਕ.

ਤਿੰਨਵਸਤਾਂ [tɪ̃nvəstã], **ਤਿੰਨਵਸਤੂ** [tɪ̃nvəstu] See

ਬਾਲ.

ਤਿਨਾ [tina] *pron* to them, to those. “tina anēdu sēda sukhu hē.”—*sri m 3*.

ਤਿਨਾਹਾ [tinaha] *pron* their, of them. “nīhcəlu raj tinaha hē.”—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਤਿਨਾੜਾ [tinara], **ਤਿਨਾੜੀ** [tinari] *pron* their, of them. “visəria jina namu tinara halu kəṇṇu?”—*asa m 5*. “əjəhu tinari asa.”—*tukha barəhmaha*.

ਤਿਨਾੜੀਆ [tinaria] *pron* their, of them. “risa kərəhi tinaria.”—*var sri m 1*.

ਤਿਨਿ [tini] *pron* they. **2** he, she. “dhur ki bani ai. tini səgli cīt mītai.”—*sor m 5*. **3** *adv* to that side, in that direction. “həu pəth dəsai nit khəri koi prəbhū dəsə tini jau.”—*sri m 4*.

4 ਤੀਠਿ three. “tini cele pərvaṇu.”—*jəpu*. “thalu vici tini vəstu pəio.”—*mūdavni*. **5** in the straw. “bənī tini pərbəti hē parbrəhəm.”—*sukhmāni*. ‘The transcendent One inheres forests, grass, and mountains.’

ਤਿਨਿਕ [tinik] ਤਿਨ-ਇੱਕ. **2** ਤਿਣ-ਇੱਕ.

ਤਿਨੀ [tini] *pron* they, those. “tini jənəm juē haria.”—*anēdu*. **2** they, those. **3** that much.

ਤਿਨੁਕਾ [tinuka] See ਤਿਨਕਾ.

ਤਿਨੇਹਾ [tineha] *adj* like you, similar to you. “je guru mīle tineha.”—*maru m 1*.

ਤਿਨੇਹਿ [tinehi] *pron* their, of them. “binu jəl mərəṇ tinehi.”—*sri ə m 1*.

ਤਿਪ [tip] *Skt* तिप *vr* irrigate, fall in drops, drip, leak. **2** *n* drop, droplet.

ਤਿਪਤ [tipət] See ਤਿਪਤ.

ਤਿਪਤਾਇ [tipatāi] gets satiated, gets content. **2** *adv* after being satisfied, after getting satiated.

ਤਿਪਤਾਏ [tipatāe] gets satisfied, gets content. “tipatāe həriṅṅ gaī.”—*səva m 3*.

ਤਿਪਤਿ [tipati] See ਤਿਪਤਿ. “tipati nahi maia moh pəsari.”—*asa ə m 1*.

ਤਿਪਤਿ ਅਘਾਇ [tipati əghai] *n* full satisfaction; being satiated to the maximum. “ənō dhēnu

bəhutu upjia prithmi rəji tipati əghai.”—*var gəu 2 m 5*.

ਤਿਪਤੈ [tipatē] getting satiated. “nəhi tipatē bhukha tihai.”—*var majh m 1*.

ਤਿਪਦਾ [tipda] *n* a verse having three/stanzas steps, verse of three stanzas, as in Rag Gujri. “dukh binse sukhi kia nīvasa.”—*ṣəbəd*.

ਤਿਪਰਾਰ [tiprar], **ਤਿਪਰਾਰਿ** [tiprarī] See ਤਿਪੁਰਾਰਿ.

ਤਿਪੀਆ [tipia], **ਤਿਪੀਆਂ** [tipiā] got satisfied, got contented. “ləgrīā piriāni pekhēdia na tipia.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. ‘Eyes turned to the loved one were not content.’

ਤਿਫਲ [tiphal] *A* طفل *n* child, infant.

ਤਿਫਲੀ [tipfli] *P* طفلي *n* childhood, infancy. **2** pertaining to a child.

ਤਿਬਾਬਤ [tibabət] See ਤਬੀਬੀ.

ਤਿੱਬ [tibb] *A* طب *n* treatment, curing of a disease. **2** knowledge of the Ayurvedic system of medicine.

ਤਿੱਬਤ [tibbət] a cold and hilly country to the north of India, Bhont. To its north-east is China, to the south are Nepal, Bhutan and hilly areas of the Himalayas, while Kashmir is situated in the west of it. The area of Tibet is 463,200 square miles with a population of 2,000,000. Tibet is under the administrative control of China. Its ruler is Dalai Lama who has his capital at Lhasa. Wool, musk, gold, animal skins and several medicines are exported from Tibet to many countries. The world-famous lake. Mannsar, exists in Tibet. The residents of Tibet are Buddhists. Many researchers trace its origin to Trivishtap. Because of its high altitude. the Chinese call it the roof of the world.

ਤਿੱਬਤੀ [tibbati] *adj* pertaining to Tibet, related to Tibet. **2** *n* object belonging to Tibet. **3** resident of Tibet. “tibbati dhiai dokh deh ke dālēt hē.”—*akal*. **4** language of Tibet.

ਤਿੱਬੀ [tibbi] *adj* pertaining to Tib (Ayurvedic system of medicine) i.e. See ਤਿੱਬ.

ਤਿਮ [tɪm] *Dg n* kettledrum, large drum. **2** sun light, sun. **3** See ਤਿਮਿ.

ਤਿਮਰ [tɪmər] *Skt* तिमिर *n* darkness. **2** eye-ailment, due to which vision gets blurred or sometimes nothing is visible. See ਉੱਲ, ਅੰਧਨੇਤ੍ਰਾ and ਮੋਤੀਆ ਬਿੰਦ. **3** ignorance, lack of knowledge, lack of reasoning. “nāyən ke tɪmər mɪt̪əɦɪ khɪnu.”—*səvəye m 4 ke*. “tɪmər əgɪan ədheru cukaɪa.”—*var bɪla m 3*. “tɪmər əgɪanu gəvata gurgɪanu ɔ̃jənu gurɪ paɪa ram.”—*vəḍ chāt m 4*. **4** See ਤੇਜਬਲ.

ਤਿਮਰਹਰਨ [tɪmər-hərən] *n* one that eliminates darkness, sun. “tɪmər-hərən se tɪmər moh phas ke.”—*NP*. **2** ‘eradicator of ignorance, darkness – the Lord.’

ਤਿਮਰਮੰਦ [tɪmər-mōd] *n* one that reduces darkness, moon.—*sənama*. **2** sun.

ਤਿਮਰਦਨ [tɪmər-rədən] *n* one that dispels darkness, moon.—*sənama*. **2** sun.

ਤਿਮਰਰਿ [tɪmərɪ] *n* enemy of darkness, sun. **2** ਤੁਮ੍ਹ-ਅਰਿ, Indar. See ਨਿਸਚਰਾ.

ਤਿਮਰਰਿ ਅਰਿ [tɪmərɪ əɪ] *n* enemy of darkness – sun, its enemy – night.—*sənama*.

ਤਿਮਰਲੰਗ [tɪmərɫɪŋ] some ignorant scribes have written it as ਤਿਮਰਲੰਗ. See ਤਿਮਰਲੰਗ.

ਤਿਮਰਲੰਗ [tɪmərɫɪŋ] lame Taimur. See ਤੈਮੂਰ. “adɪ tɪmərɫɪŋ te ənek badʃah bhəe.”—*GPS*.

ਤਿਮਰਾਰਿ [tɪmərɪ] *n* enemy of darkness, sun. **2** lamp, oil lamp.

ਤਿਮਾਲ [tɪmal] See ਤਮਾਲ.

ਤਿਮਿ [tɪmɪ] *adv* like that, similar to that. **2** *Skt* *n* a large fish of a particular species, which has been named as whale by scholars. See ਰਾਖਵ 3. **3** sea, ocean.

ਤਿਮਿਕੋਸ [tɪmɪkɔʃ] *Skt* *n* a place for the fish to hide; a hiding place for the fish; ocean, sea. See ਤਿਮਿ 2.

ਤਿਮੰਗਿਲ [tɪmɪŋɪl], ਤਿਮੰਗਿਲ ਗਿਲ [tɪmɪŋɪl ɡɪl] one that can swallow a whale. **2** the creature capable of swallowing a whale. See ਰਾਖਵ 3.

ਤਿਮਿਰ [tɪmɪr] ailment of the eyes that causes blurredness. See ਉੱਲ, ਅੰਧਨੇਤ੍ਰਾ and ਮੋਤੀਆਬਿੰਦ. **2** See ਤਿਮਰ.

ਤਿਮਿਰਹਰ [tɪmɪrɦər], ਤਿਮਿਰਹਾ [tɪmɪrɦa] *Skt* *n* one which eliminates darkness – sun. **2** moon.—*sənama*. **3** lamp. **4** one that cures eye ailment. **5** the true Guru.

ਤਿਮਿਰਹਾ ਭਗਨਿ [tɪmɪrɦa bhəɡənɪ] *n* sister of the moon – Chandarbhaga river.—*sənama*.

ਤਿਮਿਰਹਾ ਭਗਨਿਜਾ ਚਰ ਨਾਥ ਸਤ੍ਰੁ [tɪmɪrɦa bhəɡnɪja çər nath sətrɪ]—*sənama*. sister [bhəɡnɪ] of the moon [tɪmɪrɦa] – Chandarbhaga river; grass grown (ਜਾ [ja]) due to it; grazer (ਚਰਨ vala) on it – deer; its lord – lion, its enemy – gun.—*sənama*.

ਤਿਮਿਰਾਰਿ [tɪmɪrɪ] See ਤਿਮਰਾਰਿ.

ਤਿਮੰਗਲ [tɪmɔŋɡəl] one that can swallow a whale. See ਰਾਖਵ 3.

ਤਿਯ [tɪy], ਤਿਯਾ [tɪya] *n* woman, lady. **2** wife, spouse, better half.

ਤਿਰ [tɪr] See ਤਿਰਣਾ and ਤਿਰੁ.

ਤਿਰਸਕਾਰ [tɪrəskər] *Skt* तिरस्कार *n* disrespect, insult. “tɪrəskər nəɦɪ bhəvətɪ.”—*səhəs m 5*. **2** figurative expression in prosody. See ਅਵਗਯਾ.

ਤਿਰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ [tɪrəskrɪt] *Skt* तिरस्कृत *adj* who has been insulted.

ਤਿਰਹੁਤ [tɪrɦot] *Skt* तीरहुति the land of Videh and Mithila in ancient times, which was ruled by Janak, father of Sita. The territory of Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga. “bəl̪vət̪sɪŋh tɪrɦot ko nrɪp bər.”—*çərɪtr 160*.

ਤਿਰਕੁਟਾ [tɪrkuṭa] See ਤਿਰੁਟਾ.

ਤਿਰਖਾ [tɪrkɦa] See ਤਿਰੁਖਾ.

ਤਿਰਚਾ [tɪrçɦa] *adj* inclined; slanting. **2** sharp.

ਤਿਰਜਕ [tɪrjək] *Skt* तिर्यक *adj* curved, aslant. **2** a creature that cannot stand erect; that which moves aslant. “tɪrjək jonɪ ju əpər əpara.”—*çərɪtr 266*.

ਤਿਰਜਕ ਜੁਨ [tɪrjək jun], ਤਿਰਜਕ ਜੋਨਿ [tɪrjək jonɪ] *Skt* तिर्यग्योनि creatures who cannot move in

standing posture like human beings. *viz* - locusts, insects, snakes, lizards etc.

ਤਿਰਣਾ [tɪrɳa] *v* swim. See ਤਰਣਾ. “jito buḍe haro tɪrɳe.”—*bher kəbir*.

ਤਿਰਯਕ [tɪryək] See ਤਿਰਜਕ.

ਤਿਰਲੀਕ [tɪrlɪk] See ਤਿਲਕ 11.

ਤਿਰਵਰਾ [tɪrvəra] *n* oily film on the surface of, greasiness spread over the water surface.

ਤਿਰਾਸੀ [tɪrasi] eighty-three, three more than eighty.

ਤਿਰਾਨਵੇ [tɪranve] ninety-three, three more than ninety.

ਤਿਰਿ [tɪri] *by* swimming. “həruɛ həruɛ tɪriɡəe.”—*s kəbir*.

ਤਿਰਿਆ [tɪriya], ਤਿਰੀਆ [tɪria] *n* woman, lady. 2 wife, spouse, better half. “ləʃ chɪɳkae tɪria rove.”—*asa kəbir*.

ਤਿਰੁ [tɪru] See ਤਿਰਣਾ. 2 See ਤਿਲੁ. 3 *adj* a little bit, very little. “tɪru kim nə pərie.”—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*. ‘is valued little.’

ਤਿਰੋਹਿਤ [tɪrohɪt] *Skt adj* covered. 2 invisible. 3 See ਤਿਰਹੁਤ.

ਤਿਰੋਧਾਨ [tɪrodhan], ਤਿਰੋਭਾਵ [tɪrobhav] *Skt n* invisible by virtue of spiritual power; act of being invisible. 2 secrecy of expression, secret expression.

ਤਿਲ [tɪl] or ਤਿਲੁ [tɪlu] (*Skt* तिल *vr* go, smear) *Skt* तिल *n* sesame plant. “jɪu buar tɪlu khet mahɪ duhela.”—*sukhməni*. 2 seed of sesame, fruit of sesame. *L* Sesamum Indicum. See ਤਿਲਾਂਜਲੀ. 3 black spot in the shape of sesame seed, which is generally found on the skin; mole, speckle. 4 *adj* mole-sized; like the mole. “jeko pave tɪl ka manu.”—*jəpu*. 5 momentary. “khɪnu ave tɪlu jave.”—*suhi m 1*. 6 *A* ظن *n* guile, deception, deceit. “guru mɪle na tɪsu tɪl nə təmaɪ.”—*sri ə m 1*. ‘He knows neither guile nor trick.’

ਤਿਲਸਮ [tɪlsəm] *A* طيسم *G* टेलिसम. *n* magic, magical incantation for attaining supernatural

powers, exorcism; illusion.

ਤਿਲਸਮਾਤ [tɪləsmat] plural of ਤਿਲਸਿਮ.

ਤਿਲਸਾਰ [tɪlsar] *adj* very little, minute, equal in weight to a sesame seed. “nəhɪ bəḍhən ghəʃən tɪlusar.”—*bavən*.

ਤਿਲਕ [tɪlək] or ਤਿਲਕੁ [tɪləku] *Skt* तिलक *n* mark put on the forehead and other limbs of the body, made of sandal paste, saffron or ash which looks like a sesame flower. “gəɪɪ mala tɪləku lɪlatə.”—*var asa*. The style of consecration mark is different for different sects of Hinduism e.g. the Shaivites apply transverse consecration mark while the Vaishnavites have recourse to the vertical form. See ਤਿਪੁੰਡੁ.

According to Padampuran, a Vaishnav should apply this mark at twelve different parts of his body by reciting twelve names of the following deities:

on the forehead in the name of Kaishav, on the abdomen in the name of Narayan, on the chest by reciting Madhav, on the throat for Govind, on the right belly by reciting the name Vishnu, on the right arm by chanting Madhusudan, on the right shoulder for Trivikram, on the left belly in the name of Vaman, on the left arm by reciting the name of Shridhar, on the left shoulder in the name of Hrishikesh, while Padam Nath is recited when marking on the back and Damodar is chanted for marking on the waist. “barəhɪ tɪlək mɪʃtaɳke gurmokh tɪlək nisaɳ cəraɪa.”—*BG*. 2 ritual of putting consecration mark on the forehead of a person at coronation. 3 act of putting a saffron mark on the forehead of a would-be-bridegroom as a token of finalising the betrothal. 4 a kind of tree that flourishes during the spring season *L* clerodendrum phlomoides. 5 sweet basil *L* artinisia elegans. 6 commentary on a scripture. 7 sesame plant. *L* sesamum indicum. 8 Bhai Tilak, resident of

Garhshankar, a devoted follower of the Guru. A yogi, who used to claim that the one who had his glimpse, would surely go to heaven, came to Bhai Tilak. Tilak covered his eyes with cloth and said that he did not want any salvation through any one except his own Guru. “*tɪlək tɪloka paṭhka sadhsəgətɪ seva hɪtkara.*”—*BG. 9 adj* principal, chief, main. “*rəghubəstɪ tɪləku sūdərɪ dəsərəth ghərɪ munɪ bəchəhɪ jakɪ sarnə.*”—*səvəye m 4 ke. 10* minute, very little, minuscule. **11 T** *٭* *n* kurta for women, frock. “*dəs dəs mən tɪlkə bhəi khəṭ mən bhəi tɪjar.*”—*cəritr 168.* ‘Kurtas meant for women weighed about ten mounds each and salwars about six mounds each due to water seeping in them.’

ਤਿਲਕਨਾ [tɪləkna] See ਤਿਲਕਣਾ.

ਤਿਲਕਪੁਰ [tɪləkpur] a village in tehsil and district Sialkot. There is a gurdwara named “Guru Sar” in memory of Guru Nanak Dev.

ਤਿਲਕਲਿਲਾਟ [tɪləklɪlɪɐt] See ਲਿਲਾਟ ਤਿਲਕ. **2** See ਤਿਲਕੁ ਲਿਲਾਟਿ.

ਤਿਲਕਤੀਆ [tɪlkətɪɐ] This poetic metre is also known as Ugadh and Yashoda. Its characteristics are four feet, each foot comprising |S|, S, S.

cəṭak coṭē. əṭak oṭē.

jhəṭak jhaṭē. təṭak taṭē.—*ramav.*

ਤਿਲਕਾ [tɪlka] It is another name given to poetic metres “Akva”, “Ajba” and “Kanya” in Dasam Granth. Its characteristics are four feet, each foot consisting of SSS, S.

Example:

bhəgge virə. ləgge tirə.

pɪkkhe ramə. dhərmə dhamə.—*ramav.*

2 Its second type has four feet, each foot comprising two səgəns i.e. ||S, ||S.

Example:

guru ko sɪkh hvə. nəhɪ papən chvə.

mɪɪdu bol rərə. səbh sev kərə.

See ਹਰਿਬੋਲਮਨਾ and ਰਮਾਣਕਾ.

This type also appears in Guruvilas composed about the tenth Guru viz-

ləkh log səbə. bɪsmə su təbə.

ɪn sac kəryo. un jhuṭə rəryo.

ਤਿਲਕੁ [tɪləku] See ਤਿਲਕ.

ਤਿਲਕੁ ਲਿਲਾਟਿ [tɪləku lɪlɪɐtɪ] consecration mark on the forehead. “*tɪləku lɪlɪɐtɪ jaṇə prəbhū eku.*”—*asa m 1.*

ਤਿਲਗੰਜੀ [tɪlgəji] a holy place of Guru Nanak Dev on the ocean front near Paliport in Madras. Here the Sidhs offered a sesame seed to Guru Nanak to test his practice of eating by sharing with others. The Guru ground that seed, dissolved it in water and then distributed this water among all.

ਤਿਲ ਚਾਉਲੀ [tɪl cauli], **ਤਿਲ ਚਾਵਲੀ** [tɪl cavli] *n* a dish of rice and sesame seed; it is also named as *kɪṙṣra* in Sanskrit. **2** Some Hindus consider it virtuous to feed ants with a mixture of sesame seeds and rice. They scatter the mixture of sesame-seed and rice near the burrows of ants for this purpose.

ਤਿਲ ਚੁਗਨਾ [tɪl cugna] *n* one who extracts oil from oil seeds; oilman.

ਤਿਲਤ [tɪlət] *n* extract of sesame; sesame oil. “*bujhəṭ dipək mɪlət tɪlət.*”—*mali m 5.* As if oil (fuel) has been fed to the dying lamp.’

ਤਿਲ ਤਿਲਨਾ [tɪl tɪlna] *adj* very little, hardly any, infinitesimal. “*oh ghəṭə nə kɪṙṣə di ghəṭai ɪku tɪl tɪlna.*”—*gōḍ m 4.*

ਤਿਲਵਾ [tɪlva] *n* a dish prepared by crushing the mixture of sesame seeds and sugar, also called *tɪloa*. “*kou kərə tɪlva mɪlɪɐ gur barɪke.*”—*BGK.* ‘*tɪlva* is prepared by mixing jaggery into water.’

ਤੁਲਾ [tɪla] **1** *ᵛ* *n* gold, aurum. **2** gold thread or lace. **3** paste.

ਤਿਲਾਂਜਲੀ [tɪlājli] *Skt* तिलाञ्जली *n* offering of a palmful of water containing some sesame

seeds; a ritual performed by the Hindus after the cremation of a dead body. It is believed that this palmful of water reaches the soul of the departed dead. Most of the sages regard sesame as a sacred foodgrain. Donating this foodgrain is regarded as highly rewarding. 2 also idiomatically used for giving up. For example “*us ne kukərəmā nū tīlājali dedītti he.*” i.e. ‘He has given up his evil deeds.’

ਤਿਲਿਸਮ [tīlɪsm] See ਤਿਲਸਮ.

ਤਿਲੀ [tīli] *n* husk-free seeds of sesame. 2 See ਤਿੱਲੀ.

ਤਿਲੁ [tīlu] See ਤਿਲ. 2 as little as a grain of tīl i.e., very little.

ਤਿਲੁਸਾਰ [tīlusar] very little. See ਤਿਲਸਾਰ.

ਤਿਲੋਕ [tīlok] See ਤਿਲੋਕ.

ਤਿਲੋਕਸਿੰਘ [tīloksīgh] ancestor of the Nabha and Jind dynasty, elder son of Baba Phul. He alongwith his younger brother Ram Singh was baptised by Guru Gobind Singh at Damdama Sahib. The tenth Master was very kind to them, which the following edict (written command) is ample proof of:

“*ੴ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ.*”

One omnipresent Almighty - the true Master.

It is desired by the Guru that the Almighty protect Bhai Tiloka, Bhai Rama alongwith all the devotees. You should come to us alongwith a group of ardent Sikhs. I am highly pleased with you. Your house is my house. Present yourself immediately on receiving this order. Do come immediately alongwith horsemen.¹ Do come, for you enjoy my immense grace, as a token of which a robe of honour is being sent²; keep it. Bhadon 2, Sammat 53 (1753).

The original version of this holy edict is preserved in the dome of Baba Ala Singh at

¹ਅਸਿ is.

²Dress.

Patiala, while its copies are with the Nabha and Sangrur (Jind) states. See ਨਾਭਾ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ and ਫੂਲਵੰਸ਼.

ਤਿਲੋਕੜੀ [tīlokṛi] See ਤਿਲੋਖਰੀ.

ਤਿਲੋਕਾ [tīloka] a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. He belonged to Pathak caste. He was employed with the ruler of Gazni. According to a reference in Guru-Pratap Suray, the Guru converted his wooden sword into that of steel. See ਰਾਸਿ 2 ਾ 40. 2 a dedicated follower of Guru Hargobind, who had spiritual knowledge and was a great warrior too. He showed his bravery during the battle of Amritsar. 3 See ਤਿਲੋਕ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਤਿਲੋਕੀ [tīloki] *n* the three worlds: hell, earth and heaven. 2 a poetic metre, which is also known as Upchitra. Its characteristics are four feet, each foot consisting of sixteen matras, with one guro after the fourth and eighth matras and one at the end:

Example:

sətjug adɪ kəliyug əte,
jəhɪ təhɪ ənəd sət məhəte,
bajət turə gavət gita,
jəhɪ təhɪ kəlki juddhən jita.—kəlki.

(b) According to books on prosody, there is also another form of Tiloki which has four feet, each foot comprising 21 matras with pauses after the eleventh and the last tenth, and ləghu guro at the end.

Example:

ʃri guru kəryo bəkhan, sɪkkh sevək suno,
pərsukh ko sukh man, dukkh ko dukh guno,
juləm mɪʃtəvən het, kəmər bādhe rəho,
nɪj vədɪtai man, svəpən me na cəho.

ਤਿਲੋਖਰੀ [tīlokhri], **ਤਿਲੋਖੜੀ** [tīlokhṛi] a place near Delhi, where Guru Harkrishan was cremated. There stands a gurdwara Bala Sahib at this holy place. Many authors have mentioned its named as Kilokhari. See ਦਿੱਲੀ.

ਤਿਲੋਚਨ [tīlocən] *Skt* ਤਿਲੋਚਨ *n* one who has three

eyes; Shiv. 2 a Bhagat, whose composition is included in Guru Granth Sahib. “namdev kəbir tɪlocən.”—*maru rəvɪdas*. See ਤਿਲੋਚਨ.

ਤਿਲੋਤਮ [tɪlotəm], **ਤਿਲੋਤਮਾ** [tɪlottma] *Skt* तिलोत्तमा Sund and Upsund, sons of Hiranyaksh, after austerities, were bestowed upon the boon that they could not be killed by anyone else. With their excesses, they harassed all the deities. Brahma created a beautiful fairy by combining excellences collected bit by bit from all the beautiful things, who came to be known as Tilottma.¹ When Tilottma reached the Vindhya mountains, where Sund and Upsund were living, both fell under her charm and tried to marry her. Tilottma said that she would marry the more powerful of the two and victorious in the battle. So the two brothers began fighting with each other and met with death.

“tir tɪlotəm ke cəl ae... duhū bhrat vədḥke tɪɪya gəi brəhmpur dhaɪ...”—*cəɪɪɪ 116*.

ਤਿਲੋਚਕ [tɪlodək] *n* water mixed with sesame seeds. See ਤਿਲਾਂਜਲੀ.

ਤਿਲੋਨਾ [tɪlona], **ਤਿਲੋਨਾ** [tɪlɔna] *n* paste prepared by mixing sesame seeds, sandalwood and many other things. At the time of marriage, it is applied to the body of the bridegroom as also to the body of a warrior ready to become a martyr in the battle field. 2 sesame oil. 3 *adj* stained with oil, soaked with oil. “səbh tən vəstrə tɪlona dhəra.”—*parəs*. ‘put on oil soaked clothes to get ablaze.’

ਤਿਲੰਗ [tɪlɔŋ] *Skt* तैलङ्ग in Sanskrit books it is also named as Trikling and Triling; a southern state which is spread from Shrishal to the central part of Chol state. It is so called because there are three mountains in it namely Shrishal, Kaleshwar and Bhimeshwar upon which are poised phalluses (stone images representing lord Shiv). 2 a musical measure

named Aurav of Bilaval family. tɪsəbh and dhevət are prohibited in it, for all other notes are pure notes. It is combined with ‘nɪʃad’ and pəcəm. gādhar is vadi while nɪʃad is sōvadi. The period of its singing is the third quarter of the day.

ascending - sə gə mə pə nə sə.

descending- sə nə pə mə gə sə.

Several musicians regard it sərəv and combine dhevət measure with it. It occupies fourteenth place in Guru Granth Sahib.

ਤਿਲੰਗ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ [tɪlɔŋ di var] There is a ballad having this name in “mække di gosəɪɪ”, composed by a devotee in the name of Guru Nanak Dev.

ਤਿਲੰਗਾ [tɪlɔŋga], **ਤਿਲੰਗੀ** [tɪlɔŋgi] resident of Tilang territory. 2 British soldier. In India, Tilangis joined the British Army for the first time in January 1748, hence a ‘soldier’ came to be known as Tilanga. 3 language of Tilang-state; Tilangi, Telgu.

ਤਿਲੁਕਣਾ [tɪlhəkɔna] *v* skid from a slippery place; slide, slip.

ਤਿੱਲਾ [tɪlla] See ਤਿਲਾ.

ਤਿੱਲੀ [tɪlli] *Skt* प्लीहा spleen. See ਲਿੱਫ.

ਤਿਵ [tɪv] *adv* similarly, in the same manner, like that. “jɪtu tum rakhəhu tɪv hi rəhɪna.”—*gəɪum* 5. “jɪv phormae tɪv tɪv pahɪ.”—*jəpu*.

ਤਿਵਹ [tɪvəh] *adv* like that, in the same manner, same as that.

ਤਿਵੜੀ [tɪvɪ] See ਤਿਉੜੀ.

ਤਿਵਾਰੀ [tɪvahi] like that, similarly, likewise, like as. “jyō jəl kəməl əɪɪpət he ghərbari gursɪkkh tɪvahi.”—*BG*.

ਤਿਵਾਰੀ [tɪvari], **ਤਿਵੜੀ** [tɪvɪ] a brahmin caste; Tripathi; Trivedi derived from “one having knowledge of the three vedś”.

ਤਿਵੇ [tɪve], **ਤਿਵੇ** [tɪvə], **ਤਿਵੇ** [tɪvə], **ਤਿਵੇ** [tɪvə] *adv* accordingly, as like as. “jɪv tu cəlaɪɪ tɪvə cələh.”—*ənədu*.

¹See Mahabharat, adɪ pəɪv, ə 211.

ਤਿਵੰਜਾ [tɪvə̃jə] three more than fifty, fifty-three – 53.

ਤਿੜਣਾ [tɪɾṇa], **ਤਿੜਨਾ** [tɪɾna] *v* get torn, crack on drying up. **2** sever relations with a friend due to one's vanity.

ਤਿੜੀ [tɪɾi] *n* threat, intimidation. **2** power, strength. **3** obstacle.

ਤਿੜੰਨਕਲ [tɪɾṇkəl] *n* art of swimming; swimming technique. See ਤਾਹੁ 5.

ਤਿੜੁ [tɪɾh] *n* long shoot of perennial grass, each knot of which has a root.

ਤੀ [ti] *Skt* ਤੜੀ *n* woman, lady, female, helpless woman. “gɾɪh ti jut jan.”—*cəɾɪtr* 115. **2** wife, female spouse, better half. “pəɾ dhən pəɾ tən pəɾ ti nɪda.”—*asa* m 5. **3** *adj* ਵਿ-ਤੁਯ three. See ਨੈਜਰਿਆ and ਇਕੱਤੀ, ਬੱਤੀ ਆਦਿ ਸੰਖਯਾ.

ਤੀਂ [tɪ] *part* from. “vɪkhe bhog tɪ nɪɾəs hoə hən.”—*JSBM*. **2** short for ਤੀਨ [tin], three.

ਤੀਅ [tiə] woman. See ਤਿਆ.

ਤੀਆ [tia] woman. See ਤਿਆ. “ek dɪvəs dou tia.”—*cəɾɪtr* 3. **2** *adj* third. “bhəyo khalsa jəg məhɪ tia.”—*GPS*.

ਤੀਆਂ [tiā] *n* a festival celebrated on the 3rd day of the bright fortnight of lunar month in Sawan. It is particularly celebrated by young women, who gather outside the village and enjoy rides on swings. The name of the festival, ‘tiā’ derives from the fact that it is celebrated on 3rd day of lunar month and continues for three days. In Sanskrit books its name is “gōri tritiya”.

ਤੀਐ [tiə] See ਦੁਐ.

ਤੀਸ [tis] *Skt* त्रिंशत् *adj* thirty – 30. “tis bəɾəs kəchu dev nə puja.”—*asa* kəbir. **2** anything representing thirty *viz* thirty days of a month, thirty fasts etc.

ਤੀਸ ਇਕੁ ਅਰੁ ਪੰਜਿ ਸਿਧੁ ਧੇਤੀਸ ਨ ਖੀਣਉ [tis ɪku əɾu pə̃jɪ sɪdhu pətis nə khɪṇəu]—*səvəye* m 3 ke. The existence of the Almighty has been realised by thirty characters of Persian

alphabet and thirty-five characters of Gurmukhi script; five parts of music *viz* vocal, instrumental, melodic, metrical and dancing also lead to the realization of the Almighty, i.e. the existence of the Divine has been realized by speech, writing and singing.

ਤੀਸ ਬਤੀਸ [tis bətiːs] a denture of thirty or thirty-two teeth. “jese kati tis bətiːs hē vɪcɪ rakhe rəsna mas rətu kerɪ.”—*gəu* m 4.

ਤੀਸ ਬਯਾਮਾਨ [tis byaman] ਤੀਸ-ਵਯਾਮ-ਮਾਨ a measure equivalent to sixty yards. See ਬਯਾਮਾਨ.

ਤੀਸਰ [tisər], **ਤੀਸਰਾ** [tisra] *adj* third. **2** This term has also been used for Tretayug, the second era of Hindu mythology. “tisər jugg bhəyo rəghva.”—*krɪsən*. ‘Raghav appeared in the Treta era.’

ਤੀਹ [tiːh] *n* thirst. **2** thirty. **3** anything connected with number thirty. “tiːh kəɾɪ rəkhe pə̃j kəɾɪ sathi.”—*sri* m 1. ‘had fasts for thirty days and prayed five times a day.’

ਤੀਕ [tik], **ਤੀਕਰ** [tikər] *part* up to. “ɪk kos tik tɪn gəl jaɪ.”—*GPS*.

ਤੀਕਣ [tikṣəṇ] *Skt* तीक्ष्ण *adj* sharp. **2** spicy, pungent. **3** clever. **4** *n* poison, venom. **5** steel, iron. **6** war, battle. **7** death. **8** sea-salt.

ਤੀਕਣਾਂਸੁ [tikṣəṇāṣu] *Skt* *n* sun, whose rays are scorching.

ਤੀਖਣ [tikhəṇ], **ਤੀਖਨ** [tikhən], **ਤੀਖਾ** [tikha], **ਤੀਖਨ** [tikhyən], **ਤੀਛਨ** [tichən] See ਤੀਕਣ. “tikhəṇ baṇ cəlaɪ.”—*phunhe* m 5. **2** See ਤੀਕਣ 3. “tichən ghore.”—*krɪsən*. ‘fast horses.’

ਤੀਜ [tij] *n* तृतीया third day of the lunar month. **2** Savan Sudi 3, the third day of the bright fortnight of the lunar month of Sawan; festival of tiā. See ਤੀਆਂ.

ਤੀਜੜਾ [tijra], **ਤੀਜੜੀ** [tijri], **ਤੀਜੜੋ** [tijro], **ਤੀਜਾ** [tija] *adj* third. “tijri lav mənɪ cau bhəɪa.”—*suhi* chāt m 4. “tija pəhəɾu bhəɪa.”—*tukha* chāt m 1. Here the third pəhər (third phase of life) means the stage between fifty and seventy-five years

of age.

ਤੀਜਾ ਦੀਨ [tija din], **ਤੀਜਾ ਮਤ** [tija mət] *n* Sikh religion, which is different from Hinduism and Islam. “kəlɪɟug vɪc mənɪsux hɛ hɪɖu musəlman. tija din cəlaɪa muʃkəl θɪɪa əsan.” –*məgo*.

ਤੀਤਰ [titər] See ਤਿੱਤਰ.

ਤੀਤਾ [tita] See ਤਿਕੁ.

ਤੀਨ [tin] *adj* three. **2** anything representing three e.g. three spheres, three properties, three deities, three fevers, three types of bodily disturbances, three periods etc. See ਤੀਨਿ.

ਤੀਨਉ [tanəu] *adv* all the three, only three.

ਤੀਨ ਅਸਥਾਨ [tin əsthan] heaven, material world, underworld.

ਤੀਨ ਅਗਨਿ [tin əganɪ] See ਤਿੰਨ ਅਗਨੀਆਂ. “mənəhu əganɪ tinəhu tən dhari.” –*GPS*.

ਤੀਨ ਆਵਰਤ [tin avrət] See ਆਵਰਤ.

ਤੀਨ ਸਿਰ [tin sɪr] See ਤ੍ਰਿਸਿਰਾ.

ਤੀਨ ਖੋੜਾ [tin khōɾa] See ਖੋੜਾ.

ਤੀਨ ਦੋਖ [tin dokh] See ਤ੍ਰਿਦੋਖ. **2** defects of body, mind and speech.

ਤੀਨ ਬਾਰ ਨਾਇਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ [tin bar naɪk ʃəbəd], **ਤੀਨ ਬਾਰ ਨਾਇਕ ਪਦ** [tin bar naɪk pəd], **ਤੀਨ ਬਾਰ ਨ੍ਰਿਪ ਪਦ** [tin bar nrɪp pəd], **ਤੀਨ ਬਾਰ ਪਤਿ ਪਦ** [tin bar pətɪ pəd] “dev səbəd kəhu adɪ bəkhənəhu. nrɪp pəd tin bar pun ʃənəhu. sətru səbəd ko bəhər bhənɪɟje. nam tʊpək ke səbh ləhɪ lɪɟje.” –*sənama*. “dev nrɪp nrɪp sətru.” Lord of the deities – Indar; his master – Kashyap; master of Kashyap’s people – warrior; his enemy – gun. See ਸਸਤ੍ਰ ਨਾਮਮਾਲਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ.

ਤੀਨਮੁੰਡ [tinmūd] See ਤ੍ਰਿਸਿਰਾ and ਤ੍ਰਿਮੁੰਡ. “pəθyo tinmūd.” –*ramav*.

ਤੀਨ ਮੁਦ੍ਰਾ [tin mudra] See ਤ੍ਰੈਮੁਦ੍ਰਾ.

ਤੀਨ ਲੇਖ [tin lekh] excellent, average, poor. **2** virtuous, emotional, sinful. “dərgəhɪ ghəɾie tine lekh.” –*dhəna m 1*.

ਤੀਨ ਲੋਕ [tin lok] See ਤ੍ਰਿਲੋਕ and ਲੋਕ.

ਤੀਨਿ [tinɪ] *Skt* त्रीणि *adj* three. “tinɪ guṇa məhɪ

bɪapɪa.” –*gəu θɪɪti m 5*. **2** *adv* all the three, the three. “tinɪ dev əru koɾɪ tetisa.” –*gʊjm 5*. **3** (in) all the three. “tinɪ bhəvəṇ məhɪ gur gopala.” –*oṣkar*.

ਤੀਨਿ ਸਮਾਏ ਏਕ ਕ੍ਰਿਤਾਰਥ [tinɪ səmae ek krɪtarəθ] –*prəbha ə m 1*. For a grateful person three riches of life are absorbed in one wealth – the liberation of the soul.

ਤੀਨਿ ਸਮਾਵੈ ਚੌਥੇ ਵਾਸਾ [tinɪ səmave cəthe vasa] –*bɪla θɪɪti m 1*. The fourth stage of the soul is beyond the three faculties. **2** above the three faculties of Maya – the fourth stage of consciousness i.e. the pure soul is sans the three faculties of illusion.

ਤੀਨਿ ਛੰਦੇ ਖੇਲ [tinɪ chəde khel] See ਛੰਦ ਖੇਲ.

ਤੀਨਿ ਜਗਾਤੀ [tinɪ jəgati] meaning – three faculties of Maya. “tinɪ jəgati kərət rarɪ.” –*bəsət kəbir*.

ਤੀਨਿ ਦੇਵ [tinɪ dev] Brahma, Vishnu, Shiv. “tinɪ dev prətəkhɪ torəhɪ.” –*asa kəbir*.

ਤੀਨਿ ਦੋਖੀ [tinɪ dokhi] one having three defects (shortcomings). **2** one having three enemies. “pəc das tinɪ dokhi ek mənʊ ənath.” –*keda m 5*. See ਪੰਚ ਦਾਸ.

ਤੀਨਿ ਨਦੀ [tinɪ nədi] three breathing passages in the human body. ɪɾa left nostril, pɪɟla right nostril and sukhməna central breathing path. **2** Ganga, Jamuna, Sarasvati. “tinɪ nədi təhɪ tɪɪkʊtɪ mahɪ.” –*gəu kəlɪr var 7*.

ਤੀਨਿ ਨਾਮ ਕੇ ਦਾਸਾ [tinɪ nam ke dasa] See ਬਾਣੀ 1.

ਤੀਨੇ [tine], **ਤੀਨੋ** [tino], **ਤੀਨੋ** [tinɔ] *adv* all the three. “tine tap nɪvarəṇhara.” –*ṭoḍi m 5*. “tinɔ juɟ tinɔ dɪɾe, kəlɪ kevəl nam ədhar.” –*gəu rəvɪdas*. See ਤੀਨ ਲੇਖ.

ਤੀਬਰ [tibər], **ਤੀਬੁ** [tibr] *Skt* तीव्र *adj* extreme. **2** sharp, swift. **3** extremely hot. **4** note¹ at high pitch in music. **5** *n* Shiv. **6** iron. **7** riverbank.

ਤੀਮਾਰ [timar] *P* تيمار anxiety, worry, sorrow.

ਤੀਮਾਰਦਾਰੀ [timardari] *P* تیمارداری *n* act of getting

¹ਤੀਵ੍ਰ [tivr] is only in maddhəm.

worried; sadness. **2** serving and attending to the patients.

ਤੀਯ [tiy], **ਤੀਯਾ** [tiya] *n* woman, lady. **2** wife, spouse.

ਤੀਰ [tir] *Skt* तीर (vr complete, consummate). **2 n** bank of a river, a place about fifty hands away from the water-current. “gāga tir ju ghāru kārāhī.”—*s kābir*. **3 adv** near, close. “na lage jām tir.”—*sri ə m 1*. **4 Skt** तीरु praise of Shiv. “kahu tir kahu nir kahu bedbicar.”—*gəu m 5*. Some are fond of meditating on Shiv, a few prefer pilgrimage while others like practising the teaching of the Veds. **5 P** तीरु *n* arrow. *Skt* तीरिका. “merē mānī prem lāgo hārī tir.”—*gōḍ m 4*. **6** bullet. “tūphāg kēse tir hē.”—*ramav*. **7** yard. **8** beam of a balance. **9** beam, wooden girder. **10** mercury. **11** lightning. **12** grandeur. **13** ploughpin. **14** anger, ire.

ਤੀਰਗਰ [tirgər] *P* तीरु *n* arrow-maker, artisan, craftsman, artificer.

ਤੀਰਣਾ [tirṇa] See ਅਕਵਾ.

ਤੀਰਥ [tirəth] or **ਤੀਰਥੁ** [tirəthu] *Skt* तीर्थ *n* that which can save one from sins; a holy place, which is visited by people with religious bent of mind to get rid of their sins; pilgrimage centre; place of pilgrimage.

All the religions of the world have many religious places as pilgrimage centres. Some of the religions have defined these pilgrimage centres as source of salvation that comes just by visiting or touching them. According to the teachings of Sikh religion, it is always noble to visit places of pilgrimage for getting religious teaching or acquiring knowledge about historical events. However the pilgrimage centres have no direct relationship with one's salvation.

The Guru has described this world as a befitting centre of pilgrimage in the following lines:

“tirəthī navəṇ jau, tirəthu namu hē. tirəthu səbəd bicaru ətəri gīanu hē.”—*dhāna m 1 chāt*. “tirəth dhərəm vicar navəṇ purbaṇīa.”—*var mēla m 1*.

The Guru has commented thus upon the most-acknowledged pilgrimage-centres :

“tirəth nhata kīa kərə mən mēhī mēl guman.”—*sri ə m 1*.

“ənek tirəth je jətən kərə, tā ətər ki həume kədə nə jāī.”—*guj m 3*.

“tirəthī nāī nə utərəsī mēl. kərəm dhərəm səbh həume phēl.”—*ram m 5*.

2 religious scripture. **3** remedy, measure. **4** vulva, vagina. **5** mentor; religious or spiritual guide or preceptor. **6** fire. **7** the Creator. **8** a particular class of ascetics, whose names are suffixed with “tirəth”. “tirəthən bic je sīkkh kin. tirəth su nam tīn ke prəbin.”—*dətt*. See ਦਸ ਨਾਮ ਸੰਨਯਾਸੀ. **9** guest, visitor. **10** parents. **11** an official who is part and parcel of the administration.

There are eighteen tirəths (officials of an administration) according to principles of governance: minister, purohīt— family priest, crown prince (eldest), raja, gateman (janitor), harem's incharge, jail-superintendent, diwan— revenue-collector (revenue-minister), legal-adviser, kotval— chief police officer, officer-incharge buildings, presiding officer, judicial magistrate, officer-incharge of fort (garrison-commander), forest-officer (ranger), border security officer, commander-in-chief and diplomatic representative (legate). **12** a devoted follower of Guru Arjan Dev, who belonged to Beri sub caste. **13** a scholar and warrior belonging to Uppal subcaste, who was a disciple of Guru Hargobind.

ਤੀਰਥਯਾਤਰਾ [tirəthyatra] *n* act of visiting places of holy importance; pilgrimage.

ਤੀਰਥਰਾਜ [tirəthraj] *n* company of virtuous persons. **2** the Creator. **3** Amritsar. **4** Prayag

– according to Hinduism.

ਤੀਰਥਾ [tir̥θa] a Khatri of Sabharwal subcaste, who was a follower of Guru Ram Das. The Guru taught him to speak the truth. **2** a follower of Guru Arjan Dev, who belonged to Chadda subcaste. **3** a soldier of the royal army, who became a follower of Guru Hargobind. **4** See ਮੰਦ.

ਤੀਰਥਿ [tir̥θɪ] in the pilgrimage centre, at the place of pilgrimage. “tir̥θɪ navəṅ jav tir̥θu namu he.”—*dhāna chēt m 1*. **2** by visiting a pilgrimage centre, through pilgrimage.

ਤੀਰਥੁ [tir̥θu] See ਤੀਰਥ. **2** *Skt* तीर्थन् adj keen on emancipation. “ape tir̥θu tolha p̄tara, ap̄ tere pr̥bhū ape.”—*sor m 4*.

ਤੀਰਥੰਕਰ [tir̥θāṅkər] *Skt* तीर्थंकर one who composes a religious scripture; writer of scriptures; a Jain sage.

The Jains have adopted their twenty-four sages on the analogy of twenty-four incarnations in Hinduism. In the old Utsarpini twenty-four sages have been mentioned as under:

ṣrinivas, sagər, m̄hasadhū, vim̄alpr̄bhū, ṣridhər, suddət, əm̄alpr̄bhū, uddhər, əgɪɪ, s̄m̄ətɪ, s̄idhunath, kusumājɪɪ, ṣivgəṅ, utsah, gyaneṣvər, p̄rmeṣvər, vim̄aleṣvər, yəṣodhər, kr̄ṣṇnm̄ətɪ, gyanm̄ətɪ, ṣuddhm̄ətɪ, ṣribhədr, ət̄kr̄əm and ṣātɪ.

In the beginning of the modern Avsarpini, the twenty-four sages described are as follows: r̄ṣəbhdev, əjɪtnath, s̄əbhəvnath, əbhɪn̄ədənath, sum̄ətɪnath, p̄dəm̄pr̄bh, s̄uparṣvənath, c̄ədr-pr̄bh, puṣəpd̄ət, ṣit̄lnath, ṣreyās̄nath, vasupujy svami, vim̄alnath, ən̄ətnath, dhərəmnath, ṣātɪnath, k̄ūthunath, əm̄ərnath, m̄əllɪnath, mun̄isuvrət nath, n̄əminath, nem̄ɪnath, parṣvənath and m̄ahavir svami.

There are different colours and symbols for different sages in Jainism e.g. symbol of r̄ṣəbhdeva is an ox (bullock) while of

s̄əbhəvdev is a horse. Similarly lotus, tortoise, rhino etc are symbols reserved for different sages.

The stature and life-span of these sages decrease with the passage of time. The estimates about all the remaining sages can be judged from details of the first and the last deity.

Rishabh, son of Nabhi of Ikshvaku dynasty, was born to Marudevi in Avadh Puri. This sage used to wear saffron coloured clothes and the ox was his symbol. Its height was 500 bās¹ (bamboo) and he lived for 8,400,400 years. He was 2,000,000 years old when he was enthroned. Rishabh meditated for 100,000 years; that is why he was called a deity.

Mahavir was the last, but the most popular deity in Jainism. He is also termed a sage. His statue is of golden colour and the lion is his symbol. His father passed away when he was just twenty-eight years old. He ruled for two years only after his father's demise. He abdicated kingship and devoted himself completely to meditation. At the age of seventy-two years, he got redemption after dispelling all the worldly sorrows. Mahavir (Vardhman) lived around 437 BC.

ਤੀਰਮਦਾਜ [tir̄mdaj] See ਤੀਰੰਦਾਜ.

ਤੀਰਾ [tira], **ਤੀਰਾਹ** [tirah] a hilly territory beyond the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Peshawar, which lies between Khyber pass and Khanki valley. This area is dominantly inhabited by Orakzai and Afridi Pathans. Bara river flows through it. Teera's battle of 1897 is well-known in India. **2** *P* adj black. See ਤੀਰਾ ਦਿਲ.

ਤੀਰਾ ਦਿਲ [tira dɪl] *P* تیرا دل evil-hearted. See ਤੀਰਾ 2.

¹One bās (vāṣ) is equal to twelve hands (six yards) in length.

ਤੀਰੁ [tīru] See ਤੀਰ. **2** *adv* nearby, close by, by one's side. "nə ləgə jəm tīru."—*ram ə m 1*. **3** *Skt n* Shiv.

ਤੀਰੰਦਾਜ਼ [tīrəndaz] *P* تیرانداز *n* archer; one who shoots with bow and arrow.

ਤੀਲ [til], **ਤੀਲਾ** [tila] *n* poker, skewer, long straw, stem of wheat or barley plant. "jese pol til te kīlal ko su phuk nal khēc let balək."—*GPS*. 'Children suck water through the capillary (hollow stem) of wheat or barley straw.'

ਤੀਲੀ [tili] tiny straw, matchstick. **2** an ornament worn by women in the nose.

ਤੀਵੁ [tivr] See ਤੀਬੁ.

ਤੀਵੁਗੰਧਾ [tivrgeḍha] *n* rennet, coagulant. **2** asafoetida.

ਤੁ [tu] *part* and, as well as, but. **2** from. "sətiḡur hæthī kōji horətu dər khule nahi."—*majh ə m 3*. **3** *Pron* your, thine. "tu ghər."—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*. **4** *Skt part* but. **5** type. **6** quantity once weighed and then used as measure of weight for other articles (materials).

ਤੁਅ [tuə] *pron* your, thine. "tuə cərən asro, is."—*sar m 5*. **2** to you. "tuə nīrkhət rəhe jiu."—*s kəbir*.

ਤੁਆ [tua] *pron* you, thou. "səməstua prədhənə."—*gyan*.

ਤੁਆਨਾ [tuana] *P* توانا *S* ਤਵਾਨੋ *adj* strong, potent, hefty, powerful. Its root is ਤਵਾਨਿਸੁਨ, which means to have strength. "mən tuana, tu kōdrəti aīa."—*var mālā m 1*.

ਤੁਆਮ [tuam] See ਤਾਮ 4.

ਤੁਇ [tui] See ਤੁਅ.

ਤੁਈ [tui] *pron* you only, only you. "ek tui ek tui."—*var majh m 1*. **2** See ਤੁਈ.

ਤੁਸ [tus] *Skt ਤੁਸ n* husk. "jərgə mənə pavək bic tusa."—*krisən*. **2** egg's shell. **3** *Skt* तुष *vr* be satisfied, satisfy. tusṇa, tuṣṭī, toṣ etc are derived from it.

ਤੁਸਹਿ [tusəhī] May you be pleased. See ਤੁਸ 3. "ja tū tusəhī mīhəban!"—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਤੁਸਟ [tusəṭ], **ਤੁਸਟਿ** [tusəṭī], **ਤੁਸਟੀ** [tusṭī] See ਤੁਸੁ and ਤੁਸਿ.

ਤੁਸਣਾ [tusṇa] *v* be satisfied, be pleased, grow fond of. **2** be contented. See ਤੁਸ 3.

ਤੁਸਾ [tusa], **ਤੁਸਾਂ** [tusā] *pron* you. "tusa kīukəri mīlīa prəbhū aī?"—*sri m 4*.

ਤੁਸਾਨਲ [tuṣanəl] See ਤੁਖਾਨਲ.

ਤੁਸਾਰ [tusar] *Skt ਤੁਸ n* snow; frozen water particles at very low temperature, raining like snowfall. "dhərnī pər an tusar pəryō hē."—*cādi 1*. **2** cold, chill. **3** See ਤੁਖਾਰ.

ਤੁਸਾਰਸਤੁ [tusarsətru] *n* enemy of ice – heat, warmth. **2** river, the flow of which makes the snow melt.—*sənāma*. **3** sun.

ਤੁਸਾਰਾਦਿ [tusaradrī] *n* mountain of snow, Himalaya.

ਤੁਸਾਰਾ [tusarā], **ਤੁਸਾਰੀ** [tusarī], **ਤੁਸਾਰੀਆ** [tusarīa] *Pron* your. "seva kəri tusarīa."—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਤੁਸਿ [tusī], **ਤੁਸਿਕੈ** [tusīkə] happily; with full involvement. See ਤੁਸ 3. "gurī pure tusī dia."—*sor m 5*. "tusī ape ləīənu chəḍaī."—*sri m 5 pepaī*. "ṭek sətiḡurī dīti tusīkē."—*suhi chət m 5*.

ਤੁਸੀ [tusi], **ਤੁਸੀਂ** [tusiṅ] *pron* thou, you. "tusi bhogəhu bhūcəhu bhāi ho."—*sri m 5 pepaī*.

ਤੁਸੁ [tuṣṭ] *Skt adj* satiated, happy, satisfied. **2** content. See ਤੁਸ 3.

ਤੁਸਿ [tuṣṭī] *Skt n* satiation, contentment. **2** happiness. **3** Durga.

ਤੁਸੀ [tusṭī] See ਤੁਸਿ. "sərəv cəracər-rupa tusṭī."—*GPS*.

ਤੁਹ [tuh] *n* husk. "tuh musələhī chəraīa."—*ṭodi m 5*. "tuh kuṭəhī mənmuḡh kəram kərahī bhāi, pələ kīchu nə paī."—*sor m 3*. **2** *pron* to you.

ਤੁਹਨੁ [tuhnu], **ਤੁਹਨੋ** [tuhno] *pron* to you. "gavəhī tuhno pəuṇu paṇi besətəru."—*jəpu*.

ਤੁਹਫਾ [tuhpha] See ਤੋਫਾ.

ਤੁਹਮਤ [tuhmət] *A* تهمت *n* blame, accusation.

“tuhmæt det tūphan uṭhara.”—*GPS*.

ਤੁਹਾਡਾ [tuhɑḍɑ], **ਤੁਹਾਡੀ** [tuhɑḍi], **ਤੁਹਾਰ** [tuhɑr], **ਤੁਹਾਰਉ** [tuhɑrəu], **ਤੁਹਾਰਾ** [tuhɑrɑ], **ਤੁਹਾਰੀ** [tuhɑri], **ਤੁਹਾਰੀਆ** [tuhɑriɑ], **ਤੁਹਾੜਾ** [tuhɑʒɑ], **ਤੁਹਾੜੀ** [tuhɑʒi], **ਤੁਹਾੜੀਆ** [tuhɑʒiɑ] *pron* your. “gobīd das tuhar.”—*ramav*. “nam tuharəu linəu.”—*sor m 9*. “bhəgət tuhara soi.”—*suhi m 5*. “koṭi dokh roga prəbhū dṛisəṭi tuhari hate.”—*dev m 5*. “nanək sərəṇi tuharia.”—*maru m 1*.

ਤੁਹਿਨ [tuhin] *Skt n* frost; frozen water drops fallen from the sky; mist. **2** moonlight. **3** winter, coldness, cold. **4** *adj* cold.

ਤੁਹਿਨਕਰ [tuhinəkər] *n* moon, whose rays are cool.

ਤੁਹਿਨਗਿਰਿ [tuhingiri], **ਤੁਹਿਨਾਚਲ** [tuhinacəl], **ਤੁਹਿਨਾਦ੍ਰਿ** [tuhinadri] *n* mountain of ice, Himalaya.

ਤੁਹੀ [tuhī] *pron* only you. “tuhī tuhi tuhi.”—*akal*.

ਤੁਕ [tuk] *n* foot of a poetic metre. **2** last character of the foot of a poetic metre. **3** *Skt* **तुक** child, male child. **4** *Skt* **तुक** skin, derm, bark. “təru tuk ki kəṭi kin kupina.”—*NP*.

ਤੁਕਤਾਰ [tuktar] See **ਤੁਗਦਾਰੀ**.

ਤੁਕਲੈਣੀ [tukleṇi] See **ਆਵਾਜ਼ ਲੈਣੀ**.

ਤੁਕਾਂਤ [tukāt] *n* end of a line of verse; rhyme; last word of a line of verse. See **ਅਨੁਪਾਸ**.

ਤੁੱਕਲ [tukəl] *n* large kite; big kite of paper, which is flown in the air with a thick string tied to it.

ਤੁੱਕਾ [tukka] *n* fruit of acacia. **2** corncob, devoid of grains. **3** *P* **توك** kind of an arrow, whose front end is bent in the form of a hook. When this arrow pierces the body, it is difficult to pull it out. “tūphəg tukkən ke mare.”—*cəritr 405*. “səm sel kiṭək tukke məhan.”—*GPS*.

ਤੁਖ [tukh] *Skt* **तुख**. See **ਤੁਸ** 1. “cavəl karṇe tukh kəu muhli laṭi.”—*var ram 2 m 5*. “kəṇ bina jəse thothər tukha.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਤੁਖਮ [tukəm] *P* **تخم** *n* seed. **2** root cause, basic

thing. **3** egg. **4** semen. **5** *Skt* **तुक्म** sprout.

ਤੁਖਮਰੇਜ਼ੀ [tukəmrezi] *P* **تخری** *n* act of sowing seeds; scattering seeds in a field.

ਤੁਖਾਈ [tukhai] *adj* belonging to Tukhor area. **2** *n* mare. See **ਤੁਖਾਰ** 1 and 3. “jītu həri prəbhū jəpə sa dhən dhən tukhaia.”—*vəḍ m 4 ghorīā*. Here mare means mortal body. See **ਤੁਖਾਰ**.

ਤੁਖਾਗਨਿ [tukhagəni], **ਤੁਖਾਨਲ** [tukhanəl] *n* fire of hay/straw. In Hindu religion, dying or causing the death of sinful persons by burning them into this fire is an accepted practice.

Kumara! Bhatt (Bhatt Pad) kept on criticising the very basis of Buddhism, from which he had acquired knowledge. Because of this sinful act, he died by getting burnt in this fire of straw. See **ਸੰਕਰ ਦਿਗਵਿਜਯ, ਸਰਗ 7**.

2 short-lived thing, transitory object, any object which exists for a short while; fire of straw. See **ਤ੍ਰਿਣ ਦੀ ਅਗਨਿ**.

ਤੁਖਾਰ [tukhar] *Skt n* Per Athravved, a country in the north-west of Himalaya. The Chinese traveller Suyantai has also mentioned this country in his travelogue. Horses from Tukhar have been admired in Ramayan and Mahabharat. They were yoked specially to chariots. Tazik¹ horses and Tukhari horses are regarded the best breed in Sanskrit scriptures.

2 *Skt* **तुक्खार** one who belongs to the country of Tukhar; resident of Tukhar; Tukharian.

3 Tukhar horse. “taji rəth tukhar.”—*var majh m 1*. Tazi² (Arabian) horses are used for riding and Tukharian horses are for yoking to chariots.

4 Some writers have used the term Tukhar for a horse, whatsoever may be its species, or the land of its origin. “kite pil ruḍhe kite brīkhhəbahən kite usṭbahən cəṛhe bəhu tukhara.”—*səloh*. Rajsthani poet

¹*Skt* **ताजिक** means belonging to Persia; Persian.

²The word **ताजी** [tazi] is most probably derived from *Skt* word **तजिक**.

Lachhman Singh writes:

telia tɪləkdar turki ləkhəri ləkkhi,
ləchmānsīgh jatɪ chəttɪs təkharo hē.

Poet Muraridan has written in Dingal dictionary as:

“sīdhubhəv kāboj sūḥ khurasāḥ tokhar.”

Guru Ram Das also uses the Tukhai or Tukhari for a mare in Vad-hans Rag. See ਤੁਖਾਰੀ 2. 5 Bhai Santokh Singh and traditional scholars take Tukhar to mean camel. “ɔr təkhar dɪye hɪt bharən.”—*NP*. 6 *Skt* तुषार ice, snow. “mano pəhar ke sɪfīg-hū te dhərnɪ pər an təkhar pəryo hē.”—*cāḍi I*. 7 chill, cold. “pokhɪ təkharu nə vɪapəi.”—*majh bərahmaha*. 8 camphor. 9 *adj* cold, chilled. See ਤੁਖਾਰੁ.

ਤੁਖਾਰੀ [tukhari] *n* resident of Tukhar country. 2 Tukhar horse. 3 mare. See ਤੁਖਾਈ 2. 4 a variation of a major musical metre in which home note is ਝਰੋਯ, vadi ਰਿਝਭ, fifth ਸੋਵਾਦਿ and medium is ਐਨੁਵਾਦਿ. In it are both ਗੋਧਰ and medium. The period of its singing is four ਘਰੋਯਿ (one ਘਰੋਯਿ=22.5 minutes) after dawn.

ਝ ਰਾ ਗੇ ਗਾ ਮੇ ਮਾ ਪੇ ਧਾ ਨੇ.

Some musicians regard Tukhari as ਝਰੋਯ by forbidding fifth in it. ਝਰੋਯ, ਗੋਧਰ, and ਰਿਝਭ are pure, ਰਿਝਭ and ਧੇਵੋਟ are flat; medium is sharp. In such a situation medium is vadi and ਝਰੋਯਿ is ਸੋਵਾਦਿ.

It is put at place twenty-second in Guru Granth Sahib.

ਤੁਖਾਰੁ [tukharu] See ਤੁਖਾਰ 6, 7. “pokhɪ təkharu nə vɪapəi.”—*majh bərahmaha*.

ਤੁੱਖਾਰ [tukkhar] See ਤੁਖਾਰ 2.

ਤੁੰਗ [tūg] *Skt* तुङ्ग *adj* high. 2 chief. “raṇa rau nə ko rəhē rəḡu nə tūgu pʰəkɪr.”—*oākar*. ‘neither a beggar nor a chief, not even a faqir.’ See ਰੰਗੁ. 3 *n* coconut tree. 4 mountain. 5 a poetic metre. See ਤੁਰੰਗਮ. 6 a village near Amritsar, where a pious lady left her leperous husband close to dukh bhājni (tree) and went to collect

alms. 7 a Jatt subcaste. 8 *P* بگ bag, sack.

ਤੁਗਣਾ [tugṇa] *v* get elevated. 2 progress, get promotion. 3 remain faithful; endure.

ਤੁਗਦਾਰੀ [tugdari] Its popular name in Punjabi is təbr or toktar. It is called həbari in Arabic. It is as tall as a large size cock. It is white with brownish tinge, and has black stripes on the head with strands of hair hanging over both the ears. Its native territory is the plains of the western hills. It migrates to its native place after spending the winter season in Punjab. Its feed is small calcaneous nodules, green grams, rapeseed plants (mustard) etc. Sometimes it eats crickets, ants, grasshoppers etc. Its wings are very soft which are used to stuff pillows. Its flight is not long, but it can run fast on its feet. This bird does not sit on trees; it lays eggs on the ground and likes deserts (sandy lands) very much. It is hunted with the help of gun, noose, falcon and hawk. Its meat is quite tasty especially when cooked in a saltish dish of rice.

ਤੁੰਗਭਦ੍ਰਾ [tūgbhədṛa] a river in south India, which rises from Sahya mountain and merges with river Krishna. It is called Tungbhadra as it is due to the merger of two rivers named Tung and Bhadra. Its course is about 200 miles long. Crocodiles are found in abundance in this river. In Ayurvedic lore, its water is regarded as very useful.

ਤੁਗਯਾਨੀ [tugyani] *P* طغیانی flood, overflow.

ਤੁੰਗਰ [tūgər] See ਤਵੰਗਰ.

ਤੁੰਗਲ [tūgəl] *n* ear-rings worn by men; large rings worn by men in their ears.

ਤੁਗਲਕ [tuglək] *T* تغلق chief, head. 2 an Afghan dynasty (a Pathan dynasty), which ruled in Delhi from 1321 to 1412 AD. See ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਾਜ.

ਤੁਗਲਕਾਬਾਦ [tugləkabad] a township and a royal fort, situated to the south-west of Delhi, which

was built by Gyassudin Tuglak. This emperor ascended the throne in 1321 AD.

ਤੰਗ [tūṅg] See ਤੰਗ.

ਤੁਘਰ [tughər] your home, your house, i.e. material world. **2** thy holy seat (court). **3** religious congregation.

ਤੁਘਰਿ [tughərɪ] in thy holy place (court). “opətɪ pərlo eke nɪməkh tughərɪ.”—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*.

ਤੁਚ [tuc], **ਤੁਚਾ** [tuca] *Skt* ਤੁਚ *n* husk. **2** skin. “tuca deh kumlani.”—*bher m 1*.

ਤੁਚ [tuch], **ਤੁਚਮਾਤ** [tuchmat], **ਤੁੱਚ** [tucch], **ਤੁੱਚਮਾਤੁ** [tucchmatr] *Skt* तुच्छ *adj* vacuous, hollow. **2** mean, base. **3** meagre, inadequate. “həm tuch kərɪ kərɪ bərnəthe.”—*kəlɪ m 4*. “tuchmat suṅɪ suṅɪ vəkhaṅəhɪ.”—*maru solhe m 5*. ‘speak sparingly.’ **4 n** chaff; straw devoid of grains.

ਤੁਜਕ [tuzək] *T* توجك *n* glamour, splendour. **2** glory, grace. **3** law, rules and regulations. **4** administration e.g. “tuzək babri” etc.

ਤੁਜਾਰ [tujar], **ਤੁਜਾਰਾ** [tujara] *A* توجار plural of ਤੁਜਾਰ, which means a trader. “ɪkɪ nɪrdhən səda bhəukde, ɪkna bhəre tujara.”—*var majh m 1*. ‘Some are poor who wander hither and thither in need of money while others have countless servants at their beck and call.’ **2** See ਤੁਜਾਰਾ.

ਤੁਜ [tujh] *pron* to you. “tujh sevi tujh te pətɪ hoɪ.”—*gəu ə m 3*.

ਤੁਯੀ ਤਨੁ [tujhi tənʊ] your body; your beauty. “sət tujhi tənʊ səgətɪ praṅ.”—*asa rəvɪdas*.

ਤੁਯੇ [tujhe], **ਤੁਯੈ** [tujhe] *pron* to you. “tujhe nə lage tata jhola.”—*gəu m 5*. **2** in you, within you. “gurmukhɪ nam dhɪaɪ tujhe səmaɪa.”—*var mālā m 1*. **3** you. “tujhe bɪna həv kɪt-hi nə lekhe.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਤੁਟ [tuʈ] *Skt* तुट *vr* quarrel. **2 Skt** तुट *vr* cut, break.

ਤੁਟਣਾ [tuʈṇa] *v* break, separate into parts. See ਤੁਟ. “bɪn guru rog nə tuʈəɪ.”—*sri m 3*. “kete khəpɪ tuʈəɪ vekar.”—*jəpu*.

ਤੁਟੜਾ [tuʈṛa], **ਤੁਟੜੀ** [tuʈṛɪ] broken, separated. See

ਤੁਟ. “tuʈṛɪ sa prɪɪ.”—*var jet*.

ਤੁਟਿ [tuʈɪ] *Skt* *n* cardamom. **2 Skt** तुटि *n* deficiency, loss, shortcoming. **3** omission, fault. **4** doubt, suspicion.

ਤੁਟੀ [tuʈɪ] See ਤੁਟਿ. **2** broken; fragmented into pieces.

ਤੁਠ [tuʈh] *Skt* तुष्ट *adj* happy, pleased. **2** satisfied, content.

ਤੁਠੜਾ [tuʈhṛa] pleased, kind. “sətɪguru tuʈhṛa dəse hərəɪ.”—*gəu m 4*.

ਤੁਠਾ [tuʈha] See ਤੁਠ and ਤੁਠੜਾ. “tuʈha səcapatɪsəhʊ.”—*suhi m 5*.

ਤੁਠਿ [tuʈhɪ] *Skt* तुष्टि *n* satisfaction. **2** happiness. **3 adv** happily.

ਤੁਡ [tuɖ] *Skt* तुड़ *vr* beat, warn.

ਤੁੰਡ [tūɖ] *Skt* तुण्ड *n* mouth. **2** beak. **3** sword’s tip. **4** Shiv, Mahadev.

ਤੁੰਡੀ [tūɖɪ] *Skt* *n* beak. **2** protruding navel, umbilicus.

ਤੁੰਡੀ [tūɖɪ] *Skt* तुण्डिन् *adj* having a beak. **2** having a trunk. **3** having an enlarged navel. **4 n** Ganesh.

ਤੁਣ [tuɳ] *Skt* तुਣि and तुणि *n* a hilly tree, which can also be seen in plains. Its leaves are like those of Margosa tree. Its height is also the same. Its flowers are used to prepare saffron colour and its wood is used for making furniture *L* Cedrela Toona.

ਤੁਣਕਨਾ [tuɳəkna] *v* pull, stretch with a jerk. **2** See ਤਉਕਨਾ.

ਤੁਣੀ [tuɳɪ] See ਤੁਣ.

ਤੁਤਰਾ [totra], **ਤੁਤਲਾ** [totla] *adj* lipping; who can not speak clearly. See ਤੋਤਲਾ.

ਤੁੱਥ [tutth] *Skt* तुथ् *vr* hush up; spread. **2 adj** covered. **3 n** blue vitrol; copper sulphate. **4** precious stone. **5** fire.

ਤੁੱਥ ਮੁੱਥ [tutth mutth] *adj* with covered face. **2** an object having nothing gainful within, but is only ostentatious from without.

ਤੁਦ [tud] *Skt* तुद *vr* prick, hurt, cause pain.

ਤੁੰਦ [tūd] *Skt vr* be active, be agile. 2 *n* abdomen, stomach. 3 belly, tummy, pot-belly. 4 *P* *adj* sharp, fierce. *Skt* ਤੁੰਦ. 5 clever. 6 irate.

ਤੁੰਦਰ [tūdər] *P* *n* thunder, thundering sound. “təbəl tūdṛə bəje.”—*sorəj*.

ਤੁੰਦਲਾ [tūdla] *adj* pot-bellied. See ਤੁੰਦ 2 and 3.

ਤੁੰਦੀ [tūdi] *Skt n* navel. 2 *P* *n* swiftness. 3 cleverness. 4 anger, rage. 5 *Skt* *adj* pot-bellied. See ਤੁੰਦ 2 and 3.

ਤੁਪ [tudh], ਤੁਪੁ [tudhu] *pron* you, to you, your. “gavəni tudhno pəvənu paṇi besətəru.”—*sodəru*. “tudhu jevəḍu əvəru nə bhali.”—*sri m 5 pepaṭ*.

ਤੁਨ [tun] See ਤੁਣ. 2 See ਤੁੱਨ.

ਤੁਨੀਰ [tunir] See ਤੁਣੀਰ.

ਤੁੱਨ [tunn] navel. See ਤੁੰਦੀ 1.

ਤੁੱਨਣਾ [tunn-ṇa] *v* overstuff one’s belly. See ਤੁੰਦ 2. 2 push too much of some stuff into something by pressing it.

ਤੁਪ [tup] See ਤੋਪ. 2 See ਤੋਪਾ. 3 *n* hindrance, restriction, blockage. “ghaṭ ghaṭē ruko baṭ baṭē tupo.”—*ramav*. ‘Block each and every path and quay.’

ਤੁਪਕ [tupək] *P* *n* small gun, rifle, shot gun. 2 gun, musket. “oni tupək taṇi cəlai.”—*asa ə m 1*. “tupək təbər əru tir.”—*sənama*. See ਤੁਫੰਗ.

ਤੁਪਖਾਨਾ [tupkhana] artillery. “dīvdha cunət bhāi tupkhana.”—*cəritr 332*.

ਤੁਫ [tuf] *P* *part* curse, rebuke, reprimand.

ਤੁਫਾਨ [tuphan] *A* *n* tornado; a circular tide in the ocean. 2 storm accompanied by dense dark clouds; typhoon. 3 quarrel, rowdyism. “tum dīs ənik tuphan uṭhavəhi.”—*GPS*. 4 calamity, disaster. 5 accusation, blame.

ਤੁਫੈਲ [tufel] *A* *n* a poet, resident of Kuffa, who used to dine uninvitedly with one or another on the pretext of squeezing the lemon; parasite; limpet. The meaning “resource” has been derived from his name.

ਤੁਫੰਗ [tufəg] *P* *n* cannon. 2 gun. “nam tufəg cin cit lije.”—*sənama*.

ਤੁੰਬ [tūb] *Skt* *n* a musical instrument comprising gourd-shell and gut-cord. 2 bottle gourd.

ਤੁੰਬਣਾ [tūbṇa], ਤੁੰਬਨ [tūbən] *v* card cotton with hand or cotton-carding implement; separate fine fibres from cotton-wool. “niṭj hathən te tūbən kərke.”—*GPS*.

ਤੁੰਬਰੂ [tūbru] See ਤੁੰਬਰੂ.

ਤੁੰਬਾਰ [tūbar] See ਤੁਮਾਰ.

ਤੁੰਬੀ [tūbi] *Skt* *n* musical instrument made of gourd-shell. 2 gourd. 3 belleric myrobalan tree.

ਤੁੰਬਰੂ [tūburu] *Skt* *n* a singer in the assembly of Indar. He belonged to the Gandharav caste. He learnt music from Brahma. Vishnu listened to his music with keen interest. He remains with the Sun’s chariot during the month of Chetar. According to Adbhut Ramayan, the organs of ragas/raganis deformed on singing by Narad, were restored after musical performances by Tumburu. 2 corriander. 3 leaf of cinnamon.

ਤੁੰਬਰੂਵੀਣਾ [tūburuviṇa] See ਤੁੰਬਰੂ.

ਤੁਭੇਯੋ [tubheyō], ਤੁਭਯੋ [tubhyō] *pron* to you. “nəməs tubheyō.”—*səloh*.

ਤੁਮ [tum] plural of ਤੂ [tu]. “tum sacə həm tum he race.”—*sor m 1*.

ਤੁਮ ਸਮਸਰਿ [tum səmsəri], ਤੁਮ ਸਰਿ [tum səri] like you, as you. “tum səmsəri əvəru ko nahi.”—*asa ə m 1*. “həm səri dinu, dəṭalu nə tum səri.”—*dhəna rəvidas*.

ਤੁਮਹਿ [tuməhi] *pron* to you. 2 your only. “tuməhi pəchanū.”—*sar m 5*.

ਤੁਮਹੀ [tumhi] *pron* you alone. “tumri gəti miṭi tumhi jani.”—*sukhməni*.

ਤੁਮਘਾ [tumgha] *pron* your. “loc puri jənu tumgha.”—*suhi m 4*. ‘fulfil your disciple’s wish.’

ਤੁਮਚੇ [tumce] See ਚੇ 2.

ਤੁੰਮਣ [tūmən] See ਤੁਮੁਲ. 2 See ਤੁਮਨ 2.
ਤੁੰਮਣਾ [tūmṇa] See ਤੁੰਬਣਾ.
ਤੁਮਨ [tumən] *pron* your. “tumən dvar pər sir apən jhukaū.”—*chakke*. 2 *P* **تَمَن** ten thousand. 3 group, gang. “tumən pəṭhanən ke tise sis jhukavət an.”—*cəritr* 221.
ਤੁਮਨਛਾ [tumnəcha], **ਤੁਮਨਥਾ** [tumnətha], **ਤੁਮਨਭਾ** [tumənbha], **ਤੁਮਰਾ** [tumra], **ਤੁਮਰੋ** [tumro] *pron* your. “həm kire kirəm tumnəche.”—*bəsāt m* 4. “gun kəhɪ nə səkə prəbhū tumnəthe.”—*kəɪ m* 4. “jən nanək das tumnəbha.”—*prəbha m* 4. “koɪ nə janə tumra ət.”—*sukhməni*. “tumro hoɪ su tojhəhɪ səməve.”—*bəsāt ə m* 1.
ਤੁਮਲ [tuməl] See ਤੁਮੁਲ.
ਤੁਮਤੀ [tumṭi] See ਤੁੰਬੀ.
ਤੁਮਾ [tuma] *pron* you, you people. “həma tuma melu.”—*var asa*. “I, and you people.” 2 *n* colocynth; thorn-apple. “tumi tuma vɪsu əku dhətura nɪmu phəlu.”—*var majh m* 1. See ਤੁੰਮਾ.
ਤੁੰਮਾ [tūma] See ਤਿੰਦੂਯਨ. “pekhādṛo ki bhul tūma dɪsəmu sohṇa.”—*var jet*. It looks beautiful like a muskmelon or a watermelon but is very bitter in taste. As a laxative, it is used in curing flatulent ailments. This word tūma is also used to denote hypocrites and pretenders.
ਤੁਮਾਹੀ [tumahi] *pron* you and only you. “tumara mərmo tumahi janɪa.”—*gəu m* 5.
ਤੁਮਾਤੀ [tumati] *pron* your, yours. “səbh khelu tumati.”—*var majh m* 1.
ਤੁਮਾਰ [tumar] *pron* your, yours. 2 See ਤੁਮਾਰ.
ਤੁਮਾਰਾ [tumara], **ਤੁਮਾਰੋ** [tumarō] *pron* your, yours.
ਤੁੰਮੀ [tūmi] See ਤੁੰਬੀ. 2 colocynth.
ਤੁਮੁਲ [tumul] *Sk̄t n* din of marching troops. 2 encounter between armies. “ɪs prəkar rəṅ tumul bha.”—*GPS*. 3 group, band.
ਤੁਮੇਵ [tumev] *pron* yours only. “tumev rup raciə.”—*VN*. 2 only you.
ਤੁਮੈ [tume] *pron* to you. 2 you only, only you. “rakhənhar tume jəgdɪs.”—*sar m* 5.
ਤੁਮੈਸ [tumes] **ਤੁਮ-ਐਸ**. similar to you.

ਤੁਮਾਰਾ [tumhara] See ਤੁਮਾਰਾ.
ਤੁਮੁ [tumar] *Sk̄t adj* inspirer, motivator. 2 violent; killer. 3 mighty. 4 *n* demon, giant.
ਤੁਮੁਰਿ [tumarɪ] ਤੁਮੁ (demon) ਅਰਿ (enemy); enemy of the demons; deity, god.
ਤੁਯ [toy] *pron* your, thine. “tādul māgən he toy karəj.”—*krɪsən*.
ਤੁਯੰ [toyə] *pron* you, thou. “subhāt tuyə əcut guṅgyə.”—*səhəs m* 5.
ਤੁਯੰ ਯਨੇ [toyə dhəne] you are sublime! “pəpilka! sɪmrəṅṅə tuyə dhəne.”—*səhəs m* 5.
ਤੁਰ [tur] *Sk̄t* **تور** *vr* go early, hurry up, do violence. 2 *Sk̄t adv* immediately, quickly. 3 *adj* fast-moving. 4 *Sk̄t* **ਤਰੁੰ** *n* spindle. 5 shaft or rod on which woven cloth is wrapped by the weaver. 6 In Vedic glossary, the meaning of tur is Yam (god of death) or death.
ਤੁਰਸ਼ [turəʃ] *P* **تورس** *adj* acrid. 2 angry, irate.
ਤੁਰਸ਼ੀ [turʃi] *P* **تورسي** *n* acerbity. 2 annoyance. 3 See ਤੁਲਸੀ. “as pas ghən tursi ka bɪrva.”—*gəu kəbir*. See ਬਨਾਰਸ 2.
ਤੁਰਹੀ [turhi] *Sk̄t* **ਤੁਰੁੰ** *n* war-horn, trumpet.
ਤੁਰਕ [turək] *P* **تورک** *Sk̄t* **تورک** *n* resident of Turkistan. 2 This term is also used for ‘Muslim’ in the Sikh scriptures. “koi kəhe turək, koi kəhe hɪdu.”—*ram m* 5.
ਤੁਰਕੱਚ [turəkəch] *adj* Turkish; belonging to Turkistan. “turəkəch turəg səpəcch bəḍo.”—*kəlki*.
ਤੁਰਕਣੀ [turəkṇi] *n* Muslim woman. 2 woman belonging to Turkistan.
ਤੁਰਕਤਾਜ਼ੀ [turəktazi] *P* **تورکتازي** *n* loot and plunder; playing havoc. Earlier, Turks used to rob and kill people. The root of this word is taxtən, meaning to attack and chase. The compound word turəktazi carries the meaning of playing havoc and killing.
ਤੁਰਕਣੀ [turəkṇi] See ਤੁਰਕਣੀ.
ਤੁਰਕਮਾਨ [turəkman] *P adj* like a Turk. 2 *n* Turkoman, a man belonging to the Turk race.

ਤੁਰਕਮੰਤ੍ਰ [turəkṃātr] *n* Mohammadan's sacred incantation. "turəkṃātr kāṇi rīdē sāmāhī."—*var ram I m I*. See ਕਲਮਾ.

ਤੁਰਕਾਣੀ [turkaṇi] *n* wife of a Turk, a Muslim woman. "Ik hīdvaṇi əvər turkaṇi."—*asa ə m I*.

ਤੁਰਕਾਨਾ [turkana] *adj* related to the Turks, Turkish. **2** Turk-like. **3** *n* Turkish community, Turkish people. See ਤੁਰਕਮਾਨ.

ਤੁਰਕਿਸਤਾਨ [turkiṣtan] *P* **تُرْكِيَسْتَان** *Skt* ਤੁਰਕਿਸਤਾਨ, a country between Asia, and Europe. Its eastern part is under China which has an area of 431,800 square miles and a population of 1,200,000. Its western part is under Russia, which has an area of 419,219 square miles and a population of 7,200,000. **2** Many writers have called the Turkish empire Turkistan.

ਤੁਰਕਿੰਦ [turkiṇd] ਤੁਰਕ-ਇੰਦੁ king of Turks, meaning—Aurangzeb. "turkiṇd uḍīd dīnīd tīne."—*NP*. 'Aurangzeb is like sun for the moon i.e.; he is the strongest of all.'

ਤੁਰਕਿਨੀ [turkiṇi] See ਤੁਰਕਾਣੀ.

ਤੁਰਕੀ [turki] *n* Turkish, the language of Turkistan. **2** things of Turkistan, things belonging to Turkistan. **3** horse from Turkistan. "taji turki suṇa rūpa."—*gəu m I*.

ਤੁਰਕੁ [turku] *n* Turk. **2** Muslim. "hīdu ənhā, turku kaṇa."—*gōḍ namdev*.

ਤੁਰਗ [turəg] *Skt n* horse, which moves fast. **2** mind, heart. **3** *adj* swift-moving.

ਤੁਰਗਦਾਨਵ [turəgdānəv] See ਕੇਸੀ.

ਤੁਰਗੀ [torgi] *Skt n* mare.

ਤੁਰਣ [turəṇ], **ਤੁਰਣਾ** [turṇa] *v* go, walk. See ਤੁਰ.

ਤੁਰਤ [turət], **ਤੁਰਤੁ** [turətu] *adv* instantly, at once, immediate. See ਤੁਰ. "tjhu turətu chəḍau mero kəhīo mānī."—*bəsōt kəbir*.

ਤੁਰਦੇ ਕਉ ਤੁਰਦਾ ਮਿਲੈ, ਉਡਤੇ ਕਉ ਉਡਤਾ ਜੀਵਤੇ ਕਉ ਜੀਵਤਾ ਮਿਲੈ, ਮੁਏ ਕਉ ਮੁਆ [turde kəu turda mīle, uḍte kəu uḍta. jivte kəu jivta mīle, mue kəu mua]—*var suhi m 2*. This verse means:

like-minded persons have mutual association with each other. Here jivta (the living one) means an enlightened person and ਮੁਆ [mua] (the dead one) stands for the ignorant one.

Some scholars explain it as: flowing water merges with water, flying element gets one with air; vitality (energy) unites with fire, body mingles with earth i.e. all elements of the body get absorbed into their basic essences.

ਤੁਰਪਣਾ [turəpṇa], **ਤੁਰਪਨਾ** [turəpna] *v* stitch, sew, make a stitch.

ਤੁਰਫਾ [turfa] *A* **تُرْفَة** wonder. **2** twinkle of an eye.

ਤੁਰਬਤ [turbət] *A* **تُرْبَة** *n* soil, earth; land. **2** grave. "turbət hāmre bəḍīn ki hē ləhər ke māhī."—*PPP*.

ਤੁਰਮ [turəm] *Skt* ਤੁਰਮ *n* trumpet. *E* trump and trumpet.

ਤੁਰਮਚੀ [turəmci] he who blows a trumpet; trumpeter. **2** See ਤੁਰਮਤੀ.

ਤੁਰਮਤਾ [turməta], **ਤੁਰਮਤਾਈ** [turmətai], **ਤੁਰਮਤੀ** [turməti] It is a black-coloured, black-eyed preying bird, native of Punjab. Its height is equal to that of a dove. Its head is a bit reddish in colour. The male is named as turməta. The couple, collectively, prey upon small sparrows. Especially it likes preying upon the Indian lark early in the morning. The female lays eggs in its nest made on high trees during the months of Chetar and Vaisakh. Hunters keep it for six months only for hunting small birds.

ਤੁਰਯ [turəy] *n* horse.

ਤੁਰਰਾ [tur-ra] *A* **تُرْرَة** *n* bunch of gems and pearls etc worn by kings and emperors on their heads. "tur-ra dhəryo əpər subh cira."—*GPS*. **2** It is also plumelike made of silver and golden threads (brocade). **3** plume of the turban.

ਤੁਰਰੀ [tur-ri] *n* trump, trumpet. "tur-ri dəph gəṇ pəṭəhī nīṣana."—*GPS*.

ਤੁਰਲੀਆ [turlia] *adj* fast moving, viscuous, swift walker, active. “pav turlia jobənɪ bəlia.”—*asa m 5*. ‘with a foot in the stirrup of a trotting horse.’

ਤੁਰਾ [tura] *n* horse. “hər rōgi ture nɪt paliəɪɪ.”—*var sor m 4*. **2** *P* ۱: *pron* to you. **3** your. “nanək bugoyəd jənu tura.”—*tlīg m 1*. **4** See ਤੁਰਾ.

ਤੁਰਾਸਾਹ [turasah], **ਤੁਰਾਖਾੜ** [turakhar] *Skt* ਤੁਰਾਸਾਹ and ਤੁਰਾਸਾਟ *n* Indar, who resists the impact of enemies; hence the name Turasah.

ਤੁਰਾਖਾੜ ਪਿਤਣੀ [turakhar pīṭni] *n* possession of Kashyap (father of Turashat [Indar]) i.e. earth.—*sənama*.

ਤੁਰਾਨਾ [turana] See ਤੁੜਾਉਣਾ. “ɪsəɦɪ turavəhu ghaləhu saɪɪ.”—*gōḍ kəbir*.

ਤੁਰਿ [turɪ] *adv* immediately, quickly. See ਤੁਰ. “nanək lægi turɪ mərə jivəɳ nahi taɳu.”—*səva m 1*. **2** having moved. **3** *Skt n* weaver’s weaving tube.

ਤੁਰੀ [turi] *Skt n* weaver’s brush. “turi narɪ ki choḍi bata.”—*gōḍ kəbir*. ‘does not talk about the tools of the weaver.’ **2** *Skt* ਤੁਰਗੀ mare. “ɪk tajəɳɪ turi cōgeri.”—*dhəna dhəna*. “həɪɪrōgu turi cəɾaɪa.”—*vəḍ m 4 ghorīā*. **3** fourth stage of consciousness. “guru cele vivahu turi cəɾaɪa.”—*BG*. There is ambiguity regarding turi in this verse, it may be a mare or the fourth stage of consciousness. Marriage stands for relationship. **4** See ਤੁਰਮ, ਤੁਰਰੀ and ਤੁਰ੍ਹੀ.

ਤੁਰੀਆ [turiə] See ਤੁਰੀਯ.

ਤੁਰੀਆ [toria] *Skt* तुर्या *n* fourth stage; state beyond all other states such as trance or sound sleep of consciousness i.e. the stage of self realisation. “toria sukh paɪa.”—*var guj 1 m 3*. “tɪɪ bɪapəɦɪ jəgət kəu toria pavə koɪ.”—*gəu thɪti m 5*.

ਤੁਰੀਆਗੁਣ [turiagun], **ਤੁਰੀਆਪਦ** [turiapəd], **ਤੁਰੀਆਵਸਥਾ** [turiavəstha] *n* stage of true

knowledge or self realisation, stage of acquiring true knowledge. See ਤੁਰੀਆ. “trəguɳ maɪa mohɪ vɪape təria guɳ he gurmukɦɪ ləɦia.”—*bɪla ə m 4*. “turiavəstha gurmukɦɪ paie sōtsəbɦa ki oɳ ləɦɪ.”—*asa m 1*.

ਤੁਰੀਯ [turiy] *Skt adj* fourth. **2** the Transcendent One, who is awakened, breathes in dream and sound sleep of consciousness. **3** See ਤੁਰੀਆਪਦ. **4** vocal word, word uttered by mouth, which is the word’s fourth stage. See ਚਾਰ ਬਾਣੀਆਂ.

ਤੁਰੇ [ture] plural of ਤੁਰਗ; horses. “ture pəlane pəɳveg.”—*var asa*.

ਤੁਰੇ ਤੁਰੰਗ [ture turəg] *adj* brisk horses, fast moving horses. “ture turəg nəcave.”—*bɦer namdev*.

ਤੁਰੈ [turə] *pron* your. “kanɦ! ture tən chuvət hi.”—*krɪsən*. **2** walks, moves.

ਤੁਰੰਗ [turəg] *Skt* तुरङ्ग *n* fast moving horse, so named as it moves with a high speed. “koɪɪ turəg kurəg se kudət.”—*əkəl*. **2** mind, heart. **3** blue jay. **4** *P* ۱: prison; jail, lockup. **5** sound produced by stretching a bow’s string while shooting an arrow.

ਤੁਰੰਗਨਿ [turəgənɪ], **ਤੁਰੰਗਨੀ** [turəgɳni] *n* cavalry. **2** mare.

ਤੁਰੰਗਪਿਯ [turəgprɪy] *Skt n* barley, the favourite feed of horses.

ਤੁਰੰਗਮ [turəgəm] *Skt n* horse. **2** mind. See ਤੁਰੰਗ. **3** a poetic metre marked by four feet, each foot comprising two nəgəɳs followed by two guru matras. ॥, ॥, ॥, ॥.

Example:

səɾəb sukh ləɦe so. nɪyəm subh gəɦe jo....

ਤੁਰੰਜ [turəj] *P* ۱: *n* pomelo *L* citrius grandis. See ਚਕੋਤਰਾ. **2** lemon.

ਤੁਰੰਜਬੀਨ [turəjbin] *A* ۱: *n* a kind of sugar, which is obtained from medicinal plants called archinops nivea grown in Khurasan. It is named yəvas šərkra in Sanskrit. Its latent effect is hot-dry and is laxative according to

the practitioners of Greek system of medicine. However it is cool and moist according to the Ayurved. It relieves cough and helps to dispel excreta from the intestines. It gives relief from chest pain. 2 syrup prepared from lemon juice; lamon squash.

ਤੁਰੰਤ [turāt] *adv* quickly, immediately. See ਤੁਰ.

ਤੁਰੀ [turhi] *n* trumpet.

ਤੁਰਰਾ [tur-ra] See ਤੁਰਰਾ.

ਤੁਲ [tul] *Skt* तुल *vr* weigh, balance weight, make up. 2 See ਤੁਲਿ. 3 See ਤੁਲੁ.

ਤੁਲਸਾ [tulsa] a disciple of Guru Amar Das, who belonged to Bhalla subcaste. The Guru taught him to shun the vanity of being from an upper class. 2 a follower of Guru Ram Das, belonging to Vohra subcaste; he also served Guru Arjan Dev.

ਤੁਲਸਾਂ [tulsā] maid servant of Bibi Nanki, who achieved spiritual realisation by becoming a disciple of Guru Nanak Dev. She remained in the service of the Guru and listened to his preaching with great devotion during his stay in Sultanpur.

ਤੁਲਸੀ [tulsi] *Skt n* basil, a plant having incomparable qualities; there is no other plant whose qualities can be compared with it. It is a plant having saltish taste like that of artinisia elegans. Its leaves remove phlegm and act as appetizer. Ayurved practitioners use basil for curing many kinds of fevers etc. Basil leaves when taken after boiling with milk and adding sugar just like tea, are beneficial for curing many ailments of stomach and lungs (pulmonary diseases).

Its botanical name is ocymum sacrum while in English it is named as sweet basil.

According to Vaishnav theory, it is regarded sacred and the worship of Shalgram is never complete without Tulsi.

Per anecdote in Brahma Vaivarat Puran,

there lived an intimate female friend of Radha, named Tulsi in Gokul. One day, on seeing Tulsi frolicking (merry making) with Krishan, Radha invoked a curse on her that she would acquire a mortal physique. Thus Tulsi was born as a daughter of raja Dharam Dhvaj, and was married to a demon named Shankhchur, who was also accursed in the sense that nobody could conquer him so long as his wife had no immoral sexual relationship with anyone else. Thus Shankhchur vanquished all the deities and became the master of the three worlds (*viz* hell, earth and heaven).

The deities went to Vishnu and prayed for help. In the guise of Shankhchur, Vishnu had sexual liaison with Tulsi. Tulsi cursed Vishnu to become a stone. Vishnu blessed Tulsi with liberation from this mortal body so as to remain his beloved just like Lakshmi. A river named Gandka will rise from her body and a sweet basil plant will grow out of her hair. Thus due to mutual curse (malediction), Vishnu became Shalgram (in the form of a stone, available in Gandka river) and Tulsi turned into a plant. See ਜਲੰਧਰ.

Most of the Vaishnavs celebrate her marriage with Shalgram with great pomp and show and wear rosary of wooden beads of Tulsi. It is especially worshipped on the last day of the dark fortnight of Kartik (lunar) month (new moon day), since it is regarded as its birth day.

In Sanskrit Tulsi is named as:

VIṢṆOVALLĀBHA, HĀRĪPRIYA, VRĪDA, PAVNI, VĀHUPĀTRI, ṢYAMA, TRIDĀṢ MĀJRI, MADHĀVI, ĀMRĪTA, SURVĀLLI. "na sucti sājām tulsi mala."

—*maru solhe m 5*. 2 a benevolent disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. See ਤੁਲਸੀਦਾਸ.

ਤੁਲਸੀਆ [tulsia] a follower of Guru Arjan Dev. He belonged to Dhir subcaste. He also served

Guru Hargobind. 2 a Bhardwaj Brahman, who preached the sacred religion of Guru Nanak after becoming his disciple.

ਤੁਲਸੀਦਾਸ [tulsidas] Tulsidas was born to mother Hushi and father Atma Ram, resident of Rajpur (district Banda)¹. This great poet was a dedicated devotee of Ramchandar. He has written the celebrated epic Ramayan in Hindi. Historians say that Tulsi Das inculcated devotion for God on the persuasion of his wife Rattanavali. He breathed his last in Sammat 1680 BK in Kashi. "sābət soləh sɔ əsi, əsi gəg ke tir. şravəŋ şukla səptmi tulsı təjyo sərır."

ਤੁਲਸੀ ਰਾਮਾਯਣ [tulsı ramayəŋ] an epic depicting the life story of Ram written by Tulsi Das. Tulsi Das wrote several Ramayans in ਦੋਹਾ [doha], ਕਠਿਤ and ਖੜਕਾ poetic metres etc but the most celebrated and the best is Tulsi Ramayan which is written in ਚੌਪਾਈ verse form. Tulsi Das has named it as Ramcharitmanas.

ਤੁਲਹੜਾ [tuləhɾa], **ਤੁਲਹਾ** [tulha] *n* raft made of ropes and wooden logs used for crossing a river. "na berı na tuləhɾa."—*sri m 1*. "age kəu kɪtʃu tulha bādheu."—*sar kəbir*.

ਤੁਲਨਾ [tulna] *Skt n* similarity, equivalence. 2 comparison. 3 weight, measure.

ਤੁਲਾ [tula] *n* raft made of logs for crossing a river. "kɪsi tula de kɪhɪ sərnaı."—*NP*. 2 *Skt* balance, hand operated beam balance. "tula dhari tole sukh səgle."—*gəu m 5*. 3 weight; measure. "kəuŋ tərəji kəvəŋu tula?"—*suhı m 1*. 4 alms (in kind) equivalent to one's weight. "tula purəkhdane."—*gɔd namdev*. See **ਤੁਲਾਦਾਨ**. 5 seventh zodiac sign, Libra, which is symbolised by a balance. 6 equivalence, similarity. 7 a weight equivalent to four hundred tolas.

¹Tulsi Das was born in Sammat 1589 BK., and the compilation of Sri Ramcharit Manas (Ramayan) was begun on the 9th day of the bright fortnight of Chetar (1st month of Bikrami Sammat) in 1631 BK.

ਤੁਲਾਈ [tulai] *n* padded mattress, light quilt, mattress padded with cotton wool, cushion, pallet. "na jəlu leph tulaia."—*vəd m 1 əlahni*. 2 act of weighing. 3 wages for weighing.

ਤੁਲਾਹਾ [tulaha] *adj* weighed, measured. 2 equivalent.

ਤੁਲਾਦਾਨ [tuladan] *n* a ritual of giving alms. In this ritual, the person giving alms is made to sit on one pan of a weighing balance and on the other pan, food-stuff, clothes, metals etc of equivalent weight are placed. The astrologers hold that the ritual of giving alms in this manner, is beneficial for removing all obstacles. In spite of his opposition to Hindu-rituals, emperor Aurangzeb used to give this kind of alms. See ਬਰਨੀਅਰ (Bernier) ਦੀ ਯਾਤਰਾ.

ਤੁਲਾਧਾਰ [tuladhari] *Skt n* trader possessing a weighing balance; Hindu shopkeeper; grocer. 2 string to which pans of a balance are tied. 3 zodiac sign: Libra. 4 benevolent merchant, according to Mahabharat.

ਤੁਲਾਧਾਰਿ [tuladhari] *adv* by placing on the pans of a weighing balance. "tuladhari tole sukh səgle."—*gəu m 5*. 'All the comforts were weighed by placing on the balance.'

ਤੁਲਾਬੀਜ [tulabij] *Skt n* a small red and black seed of abrus precatorius. This seed is used for weighing, hence the name.

ਤੁਲਾਵਾ [tulava] *n* weighman, one who weighs.

ਤੁਲਿ [tulı] *Skt ਤੁਲਯ* adjequivalent, equal, similar. "kɪri tulı nə hovni."—*jəpu*. "jənu nanəku bhəgətudəri tulı brəhəm."—*səveeye sri mukhvak m 5*. 2 *n* weight, measure. "pūn dan ənek kərni nam tulı nə səmsəre."—*vəd chət m 1*. 'No weight is equivalent to the divine Name.' 3 *Skt* weaver's brush. 4 painter's brush.

ਤੁਲੀ [tuli] a subcaste of Bahujai Khatris. 2 *Skt* weaver's brush.

ਤੁਲੁ [tulu] *n* weighing scale, balance. "ape tulu pərvaŋu."—*sor m 4*. 'He is both a balance and

a measuring weight.’ “amulu tulu əmulu pərvaṇu.”—*jəpu*.

ਤੁਲੁ [tulu] *A* **تول** growing, germinating, sprouting. **2** rising. **3** rising of the sun.

ਤੁਲੈ [tulə] weighs. “apɪ tulə ape vəɲjar.”—*gəu m I*. See ਵਣਜਾਰ.

ਤੁਲੰਬਾ [tuləba], ਤੁਲੰਭਾ [tuləbha] See ਸੱਜਣ ਠੱਗ and ਮਖੜਮਪੁਰ.

ਤੁਲ੍ਹਾ [tulha] See ਤੁਲਹਾ.

ਤੁਲਜ [tuly] *Skt* adjequal, equivalent. **2** similar, alike. **3 n** a celestial musician.

ਤੁਲਯਤਾ [tulyətā] *n* equality, equivalence.

ਤੁਲਯਯੋਗਿਤਾ [tulyəyogita] (similar qualities, identical characteristics). It is a figurative expression wherein a single attribute or characteristic is described through several comparable or compared objects.

Example:

gurubani ke paṭh tē nɪtprətɪ səhɪjsubhaɪ,
tən mən bani ke vɪkhe bəsi nāmṛətā aɪ.
ʃri guru ʃɪkʂa dharke həriɾəs lino jāhɪ,
guɾ mɪʃri əru ʃəhɪd səbh lagət phike tāhɪ.
dhūja mɪnar ru tal tərɪ uce sobha det....
kutta cɪtta baz, tɪɾpət bhəe nəhɪ kamke.

(b) The second form of this figurative expression is identical treatment with friend and foe.

Example:

sunɪ sātna ki ritɪ,
cədən əgər kəpur lepən tɪsu səge nəhi pritɪ,
biʂta mutr khodɪ tɪlu tɪlu mənɪ nə mənɪ
bɪpritɪ,
kəri prəgasu prəcəd prəgɪɔ ədhkar bɪnas,
pəvɪɾ əpɪtrəhɪ kɪɾəɳ lage mənɪ nə bhəɪɔ
bɪkhadu.

—*maru ə m 5*.

hərəkʰ sog jakə nəhɪ bəri mit səman.—*s m 9*.

(c) Unequal behaviour with foe and friend, but both expressed through a single term, is the third form of this figurative expression.

Example:

sri guru gobɪdsɪgh tō mē javā bəlɪhar,
dasā te jəg veriā jo dɪda hē sar,
dasā nū sar (mukətɪ) and veri nū sar (loha).
(d) Similarity of an object with many objects is the fourth form of this figurative expression.

Example:

kirətɪ tɪhari hō nɪhari ʃri gobɪdsɪgh.
pavək mē pəkəj mē pənəg mē para mē,
cɪtt ki kəla me cəpla mē hē ʃəhəlsɪgh
cədən mē cādni mē cād mē ɔjara mē,
hər mē hərə mē hər-asən mē həsən mē,
hira mē həlayudh mē has mē hɪmara mē,
ʃɪʂa mē sudha mē ʃɪrsagər mē səvɪta mē,
sarda mē sərɪta mē sər mē sɪtara mē.
—*ələkarsagərsudha*.

The similarity or equivalence of glory of the tenth Master with many resplendent objects has been evoked in this verse.

ਤੁਵ [tuv] See ਤਵ.

ਤੁਵਾ [tuva] *prov* because of you, due to you, like you. **2** thou, you. “jəg tuva prəhəɳə.”—*gyan*.

ਤੁੜ [tuɾ] a village under police station Sarhali, tehsil Tarn Taran, district Amritsar, situated ten miles north-west of Tarn Taran railway station. There is a gurdwara in memory of Guru Angad Dev in the vicinity of this village.

Once there occurred a terrible draught and no rainfall took place. All the villagers went to a saint named Dadu (who lived in Khadoor) and requested for rains. He said that there would be no rains so long as Guru Angad Dev stayed in Khadoor. If he left Khadoor, the rain would fall. This message was conveyed to the Guru by the people, who immediately left Khadoor and alone reached this village during the night. The devotees belonging to Chhapri village brought the Guru to their village, where he stayed for a few days, then returned to

Khadoor passing through Bharowal on the request of the penitent people of his own village.

Initially there was a small and insignificant memorial at this place. Now an elegant gurdwara has come up with the untiring efforts of priest Bhai Natha Singh during the last 20-22 years. The daily prayer is held in the gurdwara. Sardar Jagat Singh Nambardar, Sardar Mangal Singh and Sardar Chandan Singh have donated ten vighas of land to the gurdwara. 2 deficiency, loss.

ਤੁੜੀਦਿਆਂ [tuʀəd̪iā] *adv* while breaking. “gəḏhed̪iɑ ch̪iə mah, tuʀəd̪iɑ h̪iku kh̪iɲo.”—*asa fərid*.

ਤੁੜ [tu], **ਤੁੜੀ** [tū] *P* ਤੁੜ *pron* you. “tu əkal purəkh nahi s̪iɾi kala.”—*maru solhe m 1*. “tū uc əthahu əpar əmola.”—*majh ə m 5*.

ਤੁੜੀ [tui] *pron* you only; only you. 2 *n* needle, thorn. 3 sprout emerging from the soil. 4 *P* ਤੁੜੀ *pron* you exist.

ਤੁੜਸ [tus] *A* توش a town in Khurasan, now popularly known as Mash-had. 2 *A* توشك a stringed musical instrument in the shape of a peacock. “turhi tus mucəg.”—*səloh*. See ਸਾਜ਼.

ਤੁੜਸਾਨ [tusdan] *n* cartridge box; bag for storing cartridges.

ਤੁੜਸਨ [tusən], **ਤੁੜਸਨੀ** [tusni] *Skt* तूष्णी *adj* silent, quiet. 2 *n* silence, quietness.

ਤੁੜਸੀ [tusi] *n* resident of Toos (Khurasan); Khurasani. See ਤੁੜਸ. “həne rus̪i tusi.”—*kəlki*.

ਤੁਹੜ [tuhəʀ] See ਤੁੜਸ.

ਤੁਹੀ [tuhi], **ਤੁਹੈ** [tuhe] *pron* only you, you only. “tuhi bən tuhi gav.”—*gəu m 5*. “tuhe hi gav̪a.”—*var sor m 4*.

ਤੁਟਸਿ [tuʔəs̪i] will break.

ਤੁਟਨਾ [tuʔna] *v* break, get separated. “tuʔət bar nə lage.”—*sar m 5*. “bəsta tuʔi jh̪öp̪ri.”—*var jət*. See ਤੁਟ.

ਤੁਠ [tuʔh], **ਤੁਠਾ** [tuʔha] See ਤੁਠ and ਤੁਠਾ. “səɾi guru

tuʔha səhəju bh̪əiɑ.”—*asa ch̪ət m 5*.

ਤੁਠਿ [tuʔhɪ], **ਤੁਠੀ** [tuʔhi] pleasure. See ਤੁਠਿ.

2 being pleased, with pleasure. 3 was pleased.

ਤੁਣ [tuʔ] See ਤੁਣਿ. 2 a poetic metre. See ਚਾਮਰ.

3 *Skt* तूण *vr* fill, push in.

ਤੁਣਿ [tuʔɪ], **ਤੁਣੀਰ** [tuʔiɾ] *Skt* *n* that which contains arrows – quiver. See ਤੁਣ 3. “tuʔɪ kəse kəʔɪ cap gəhe kəɾ.”—*ramav*.

ਤੁਣੀਰਾਲਯ [tuʔiɾaləy], **ਤੁਣੀਰਾਲੈ** [tuʔiɾalə] *n* that thing for which a quiver is the store-house, arrow.—*sənama*.

ਤੁਤ [tut] *Skt* and *P* توت *n* a tree, fruit of which is sweet and whose branches are used for making baskets. It sheds off all its leaves during Magh and Phagun. *L* morus alba. Grafted morus alba is also called mulberry.

ਤੁਤ ਸਾਹਿਬ [tut sah̪ɪb] a holy place in memory of Guru Arjan Dev situated in the locality of Sultan wind to the south of Amritsar. Quite often the Guru used to sit under the mulberry tree. That tree still exists at the same site and is very bulky in diameter. No memorial has been raised at this holy place; there is no priest, that is why this sacred place is not so well known. A simple and kuccha house is there, which is situated one furlong west of the octroi post between Amritsar and Sultan wind. It is two miles away from Amritsar railway station in the south-east direction.

ਤੁਤਿਯਾ [tutiya] *P* توتی and توتی collyrium. “xake rahəʂ tutiya ye cəʂme mast.”—*j̪ɪd̪əgi*. 2 blue vitriol, copper sulphate.

ਤੁਤੀ [tuti] *n* mulberry fruit. 2 a wind instrument made of wood. 3 *A* توتی and توتی a small-sized parrot having violet neck, green feathers and yellow beak. “suk sar̪ɪka tuti.”—*səloh*.

ਤੁਦਾ [tuda] See ਤੋਦਾ.

ਤੁਧੀ [tudhi] *n* also called ਧੁਤੀ [dhuti]. It is female of besra (falcon like bird of prey) and is taller in size. See ਬੇਸਰਾ.

ਤੁਨ [tun], ਤੁਨੀਰ [tunir] See ਤੁਣ and ਤੁਣੀਰ.

ਤੁਨੀਰਾਲੈ [tunirale] See ਤੁਣੀਰਾਲੈ.

ਤੁਫਾਨ [tuphan] See ਤੁਫਾਨ.

ਤੁਬ [tub] *Skt* तुब *n* a single stringed instrument made of shell gourd. 2 colocinth. See ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਯਨ and ਤੁੰਮਾ. “tub nācatur re.”—*maru m 1*. See ਨਚਾਤੁਰ.

ਤੁੰਬਨਾ [tūbna] See ਤੁੰਬਣਾ and ਤੁੰਮਣਾ. “detān ke tēn tul jyō tūbe.”—*cāḍi 1*. ‘carded like cotton wool.’

ਤੁਬਰ [tubār] *Skt* *n* ox with short curved horns bent downwards; beardless person.

ਤੁੰਬਰ [tūbār] *n* a single stringed instrument made of shell of gut cord. 2 See ਤੁੰਬੁਰ. “narād tūbār lekār bin.”—*krīṣān*. 3 See ਤੰਬੁਰਾ.

ਤੁੰਬਰੀ [tūbri], ਤੁੰਬੜਾ [tūbṛā], ਤੁੰਬੜੀ [tūbṛī] *Skt* ਤੁੰਬ and ਤੁੰਬੀ *n* gourd, colocinth. 2 its fruit. “jīna velī nā tūbṛī māṛa ṭhāge ṭhāgī.”—*sāva m 3*. ‘neither creeper of meditation nor fruit of realisation of knowledge.’

ਤੁਬਾ [tuba] *A* تبا *n* highly fragrant. 2 most sacred. 3 *n* a tree existing in paradise, according to Islamic scriptures; it is ladden with many kinds of fruits and it spreads fragrance far and wide.

ਤੁੰਬਾ [tūba], ਤੁੰਬਿਕਾ [tūbīka], ਤੁੰਬੀ [tūbī] a fruit of gourd family that, grows on a creeper. Tumba gourd. *L asteracantha longifolia*. Many types of stringed instruments are made of gourd shells. It is used as a drum by covering the shell tightly with leather on it. Faqīrs use it as a pitcher for water.

ਤੁੰਮਰੁ [tūmāru] See ਤੁੰਬਰ. 2 fruit. “ak nim ko tūmāru.”—*asa m 5*. 3 *Skt* तुवर *adj* having bitter extract.

ਤੁੰਮੜੀ [tūmṛī] See ਤੁੰਬੜੀ. “bahārī dhōtī tūmṛī ādār vīsu nīkor.”—*var suhī m 1*.

ਤੁਮਾਰ [tumar] *A* تمار *n* a long tale. 2 misconception, exaggeration. 3 office. 4 long missive.

ਤੁਰ [tur] *pron* your, thy. “soi sabāt rāhī sāke

jīṣ pār kārūṇa tur.”—*NP*. 2 *Skt* तुर्य *n* war-horn, trumpet. “jāg jāg tur bājāīṣ.”—*sāvayē m 4 ke*.

3 *Skt* तूर *adj* strong, mighty. “ādhām udhare tur bhoje.”—*ākal*. 4 victorious, winner. 5 *n* subcaste of Rajputs. 6 *A* تورك Turk. 7 brave, courageous. 8 تورك a mountain in Egypt, also known as Seena (Kohtoor). According to the Bible and Koran, God conversed with Moses at this place. See ਮੁਸਾ.

ਤੁਰਜ [turāj] *P* تراج *n* elder son of emperor Faridun. Turan is famous for his name. The name of Iran became popular after the name of his younger brother Iraj. 2 (foreign) country — Turan. 3 Turk. 4 warrior, hero.

ਤੁਰਣ [turāṇ], ਤੁਰਨ [turān] *Skt* तुरन् *adv* immediately, instantaneously, at once.

ਤੁਰਨਤਾ [turānta] *n* immediacy, quickness. “tīṇ te turānta pāhīcānī.”—*NP*.

ਤੁਰਾਨ [turan] *P* تاران *n* a country to the north-east of Persia. See ਤੁਰਜ.

ਤੁਰੁ [turu] See ਤੁਰ 2. “kurī bājave turu.”—*sri m 1*.

ਤੁਲ [tul] *Skt* *n* cottonwool; cotton separated from cottonseeds; silk cotton of calotropis procera tree etc is also called ਤੁਲ [tul]. “lōn tel tulā vīvhar.”—*NP*. 2 sky. 3 *Skt* तुलज *adjequal*, equivalent. “mur nīd ustātī tul.”—*brāhām*. 4 *A* طول *n* length.

ਤੁਲਚਾਪ [tulcap] cotton-carder; an implement used for carding cotton wool.

ਤੁਲਾ [tula] *n* bundle, pack. “haḍ jāle jese lākri ka tula.”—*gōḍ kēbir*. 2 *Skt* cotton.

ਤੁਲੀ [tuli] *Skt* *n* small soft brush used for painting; painter’s brush. 2 indigo plant.

ਤੁੜੀ [tuṛī] chaff separated from grains, especially from wheat and barely. See ਤੁਡ *vr*.

ਤੇ [te] *pron* plural of uh (he, she, it); they. “te sadhu hārī melāhu suāmī.”—*bher m 4*. 2 part from. “as ādese te nīhkeval.”—*var asa*. 3 short for ਅਤੇ. “ōgād guru te āmārdas ramdase hoi sāhāī.”—*cāḍi 3*. 4 *adv* short for ਉੱਤੇ. “cāṛe rāthī

gəj ghorī mar bhui te dare.”—cādi 3. 5 *Skt* from you, by you.

ਤੇਉਣ [teuŋ] *Skt* अन्तेवन *n* pleasure garden attached with a harem; garden for merry-making. 2 *Skt* playing, game, merry-making. 3 a group of maidens gathered for spinning is known by this name in Punjabi. This group is also named as tījən.

ਤੇਉਰ [teur] See ਤੇਵਰ.

ਤੇਉ [teu] *pron* the same. “teu utəri paripərə ram nam line.”—dhəna kəbir. 2 they also.

ਤੇਇਯਾ [teɪya] See ਤੇਈਆ.

ਤੇਈ [tei] *pron* they, those. “bɪkhəm sagəru tei jən tere.”—gəu m 5. 2 See ਤੇਈਸ.

ਤੇਈਆ [teia], ਤੇਈਆ ਤਾਪ [teia tap] *n* Tertian fever, malarial fever recurring every third day. See ਤਾਪ (g). “sukha jvər teia cōthaya.”—cəritr 405.

ਤੇਈਸ [teis] *Skt* त्रिविंशति *adj* twenty-three – 23.

ਤੋਸਾ [tessa] *P* آذی *n* adze; carpenter’s implement used for carving wood.

ਤੇਹ [teh] *n* thirst. 2 affection, love. “sətɪgur seve teh.”—oākar. 3 anger, ire. “jəb rɪpu rən kino ghəno bədhyo kɪsən tən teh.”—kɪsən.

4 *pron* he. “teh pərəmsukh paɪa.”—bavən.

5 he, that. “teh jən trɪpət əghae.”—səveye sri mukhvak m 5. 6 due to him, because of that. “cərən kəməl bohɪth bhəe ləgɪ sagəru tərɪo teh.”—asa ə m 5.

ਤੋਹ [tēh] *pron* he. “an upavən jivət mina bɪnu jəl mərna tēh.”—jet m 5.

ਤੇਹਣ [tehəŋ] a subcaste of superior Sarin Khatri; Trehan; Guru Angad Dev belonged to this subcaste.

ਤੇਹਰ [tehər] *n* tripleness. 2 the thrice ploughed land.

ਤੇਹੜ [tehər] *n* your, thine. “ehər tehər chədi tū.”—var sor m 3. ‘forget the difference between mine and thine.’ 2 *S* tertian fever. See ਤਾਪ (g).

ਤੇਹਾ [teha] *adj* such, similar to that. “teha hove jehe kərəm kəmaɪ.”—asa m 3.

ਤੇਹਿ [tehɪ] *pron* to him/her, to that. “parbrəhəm ka ət nə tehɪ.”—sar ə m 5. 2 from that, from him/her.

ਤੇਹੀ [tehi] *adj* similar to that. 2 irate. See ਤੇਹ 3. 3 affectionate, loving. 4 *pron* from that, by that, from him/her. “ənɪk jəla je dhove dehi. melu nə utre sudhu nə tehi.”—gəu m 5.

ਤੇਹੁ [tehu] See ਤੇਹ.

ਤੇਹੇ [tehe] *adj* plural of ਤੇਹਾ [teha]; similar to those, like those.

ਤੇਹੋ [teho] *adj* like that, same as. “jəha dɪʃha mē teho kəhɪa.”—majh m 5.

ਤੇਹੋਜੇਹਾ [tehojeha], ਤੇਹੋਜੇਹੀ [tehojehi] *adj* like that, same as that, similar, alike. “tɪs de dɪte nanka tehojeha dhərəm.”—var ram 1 m 3. “tehojehi dehi.”—məla m 1.

ਤੇਗ [teg] *P* تگ *n* essential quality of steel; skill. 2 sword. “deg teg jəg mē dou cəle.”—cəpəi. See ਦੇਗਤੇਗ. 3 sunlight. 4 *adj* sharp, bright.

ਤੇਗਆਜ਼ਮਾਈ [teg-azmai] *P* تگ آزمائی *n* attacking with the sword; fighting with the sword, i.e. war, heroism.

ਤੇਗਬਹਾਦੁਰ [tegbəhadur] See ਤੇਗਬਹਾਦੁਰ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ. 2 *adj* courageous and expert in fighting with the sword. “sri guru tegbəhadur nādən, tegbəhadur yō sudh pai.”—GPS.

ਤੇਗਬਹਾਦੁਰ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ [tegbəhadur sətɪguru] the ninth Guru of the Sikhs, who was born on Vaisakh 5 (5th day of the dark fortnight of the lunar month of Vaisakh) Sammat 1678 (April 1, 1621 AD) in Amritsār. His father was Guru Hargobind and mother Mata Nanki. He was married to Mata Gujri on Assu 15, 1689 (BK) in Kartarpur. He showed the right path to innumerable human beings after assuming the seat of Guru Nanak. He reiterated true religion by preaching it in the areas of Malwa, Puadh, Bangar, the East, Bihar, Bengal etc. His

hymns, full of love for the Divine and sense of renunciation, are so touching that they have the potency to soften the hardest minds.

He founded Anandpur town on the bank of Satluj by purchasing land from the rulers of the hilly states. The town became the birth place of the Khalsa.

To eliminate tyranny from India and to safeguard religion, he sacrificed his life on the fifth day of the bright phase of the lunar month of Maghar in 1732 BK (12th Maghar; i.e. November 11, 1675). The tenth Guru has depicted this superb sacrifice in Vachittar Natak as under:

“ḥīkār phor dīlis sīr prābhupur kīya pāyan, tegbāhadur si kīya kārī nā kīnhu an.”

The place of his martyrdom known as “Sis Ganj” is situated in the Chandni Chowk of Delhi. The place of cremation of his body is called “Rakab Ganj”. He remained the Guru for 10 years 7 months and 18 days and enjoyed a life span of 54 years 7 months and 7 days. “tegbāhadur sīmriē ghārī nā nīdhi ave dhai.”—*cāḍi* 3.

ਤੇਗਬਹਾਦੁਰਨੰਦਨ [tegbāhadurnāḍan] Guru Gobind Singh.

ਤੇਗਬੰਦ [tegbāḍ] *adj* swordsman, sword-keeper. “kāha su tegbāḍ gaḍe rārī?”—*asa* ə *m* 1.

ਤੇਗਾ [tega] *P* ੴ *n* straight, broad flat sword. 2 dagger.

ਤੇਜ [tej] *Skt* तिज् *vr* sharpen, shine. 2 *n* brightness, light. “ap ap te janīa tej teju sāmāna.”—*bīla kābir*. ‘The self is submerged into the Divine.’ 3 power, strength, might. 4 fire. “ap tej bār prīthmi akasa.”—*gāu kābir*. 5 semen. 6 pulp. 7 ghee. 8 ire. “tirēthī teju nīvarī nā nhate.”—*māla m* 1. 9 *P* ੴ *adj* sharp. 10 clever.

ਤੇਜਉ [tejəu] See ਤੇਜਭਾਨੁ.

ਤੇਜਸਿੰਘ [tejsīgh] nephew of jamadar Khusal Singh (son of Nidha Misar) who enjoyed the

title of raja during the Sikh rule. With the secret motive of weakening the Sikh army¹, he abetted the Sikhs to fight against the British. He died in 1862.

ਤੇਜਸ਼ੀ [tejəsvi] *Skt* तेजस्विन् *adj* glorious, famous. ਤੇਜਣਿ [tejəṅṅ] *adj* swift moving, clever. “deh tejəṅṅ ji ramī upaia ram.”—*vāḍ m* 4 *ghoṛiā*. ‘The mortal frame like a fickle mare.’ 3 feminine of ਤਾਜੀ [tazi].

ਤੇਜਧਾਰੀ [tejdhari] See ਤੇਜਸ਼ੀ.

ਤੇਜਨ [tejəṅ] See ਤੇਜਣਿ. 2 *Skt n* act of causing lustre. 3 bamboo. 4 reed fibre. 5 mustard, charlock.

ਤੇਜਨੜੀ [tejnəṛi] *adj* glorious. 2 swift, clever. “deh tejnəṛi hārī nāvṛəgia.”—*vāḍ m* 4 *ghoṛiā*.

ਤੇਜਪੜੁ [tejpəṛ] *Skt n* a tree of cassia or cinnamom species, having fragrant leaves which are generally used in condiments. Bay-leaf’s wood is used for making furniture. Its oil has fragrance. In Ayurvedic system of medicine, bay-leaf is believed to be an effective cure for cough, phlegm, flatulence and distaste. Its effect is moist-hot.

ਤੇਜਬਲ [tejbəl] *Skt* ਤੇਜੋਵਤ *n* a thorny shrub; its wood is spicy like black pepper. It is abundantly available in the hills. Many people use it as a wooden brush to clean teeth with and also for making clubs to crush poppy seed etc. Chewing of its bark is beneficial for toothache. It is also called ਤਿਮਰ *L* scindapsus officinalis.

ਤੇਜਭਾਨ [tejbhan], ਤੇਜਭਾਨੁ [tejbhanu] resident of village Basarke, district Amritsar. He had Bhalla lineage. He was father of Guru Amar Das. He was nick-named as Tejo.

ਤੇਜ ਮਲੋ ਮਨ ਸੀਖਨ ਆਏ [tej mələ mən sikhən ae] —*cāḍi* 1. ‘got swift moving technique from

¹J.D. Cunningham writes in History of the Sikhs that Tej Singh and Lal Singh started the war to destroy the Sikhs, and made the English privy to this secret.

horses of Shumbh and Nishumbh.' i.e. horses are cleverer than the mind.

ਤੇਜਮਾਣ [tejmaṅ], **ਤੇਜਮਾਨ** [tejman] *Skt* adj glorious, dignified. "rīsyo tejmaṅṅ."—*VN*. 2 *n* sun.

ਤੇਜਵੰਸੀ [tejvāt] *Skt* तेजस्विन् adj glorious, illustrious. "tejan māhī tejvāsi kāhīhī."—*guj* ə m 5.

ਤੇਜਵੰਤ [tejvāt], **ਤੇਜਵੰਦ** [tejvād] *adj* glorious, illustrious.

ਤੇਜਸਿੰਘ [tejasīgh] See **ਤੇਜਸਿੰਘ**.

ਤੇਜਾਬ [tejab] *P* تیزاب *n* ਤੇਜ-ਆਬ [tez-ab] acrid-water; acid, viz sulphuric or nitric acid etc.

ਤੇਜੀ [tezi] *P* تیزی *n* sense of being pungent; acidity. 2 hurry, haste. 3 sharpness.

ਤੇਜੁ [teju] See **ਤੇਜ**.

ਤੇਜੋ [tejo] See **ਤੇਜਭਾਨੁ**.

ਤੇਜੋਤਨਯ [tejotāny], **ਤੇਜੋਤਨਾ** [tejotāna], **ਤੇਜੋਤਨੈ** [tejotāne], **ਤੇਜੋਤਨੋ** [tejotāno] Guru Amar Das, son of Baba Tej Bhanu. "bhālāu bhūhal tejotāna."—*səveye* m 3 ke. "bhālāu prāsīdh tejotāno."—*səveye* m 3 ke.

ਤੇਟਨਾ [teṭna] *v* warn, admonish. "sətīguru bheṭe jāmu nā teṭe."—*prābha* m 5. 'Yam (god of death) does not admonish.' 2 come closer. "hoā sadhu sēgu phīrī dukh nā teṭīa."—*var guj* 2 m 5.

ਤੇਟਿ [teṭi] *adv* by admonishing. "sərdarən teṭi bārēgān bheṭe."—*cəriṭr* 2. 'approached the nymph.'

ਤੇਡਾ [teḍa] *adv* that big in size or age.

ਤੇਤ [tet] *adv* same as, that much, as much. "jete māīa rēg tet pāchavīa."—*asa* m 5. "jeti prābhū jānai rāsna tet bhāni."—*asa chāt* m 5.

ਤੇਤਾ [teta] *adv* same as, that much, as much. 2 amulet, charm, mystical sketch embedded in a metal. "jēb teta īh kār te lije."—*krīṣān*. 3 second era of Hindu mythology. "sətjūgī sātu teta jāgi."—*gəu rāvīdas*.

ਤੇਤਾਲੀ [tetali] See **ਤਿਤਾਲੀ**.

ਤੇਤਿਕ [teṭik] *adv* that much, as much.

ਤੇਤੀ [teti] *adv* as much. 2 thirty-three, three more than thirty. See **ਤੇਤੀਸ**.

ਤੇਤੀਸ [tetis] *Skt* त्रयस्त्रिंशत् *adj* three and thirty, thirty-three–33. 2 thirty-three crore deities (gods). "tītu namī lagī tetis dhīāvāhī."—*səveye* m 3 ke. See **ਤੇਤੀਸਕੋਟਿ** and **ਵੈਦਿਕ ਦੇਵਤੇ**.

ਤੇਤੀਸ ਕਰੋੜੀ [tetis karoṛī], **ਤੇਤੀਸ ਕੋਟਿ** [tetis koṭī] thirty-three crore deities (gods). "cāurasih sīdh, budh, tetis koṭī, munījān."—*dhāna* m 4. "tetis karoṛī das tumare."—*asa* ə m 3. tetis koṭī means thirty-three kinds. In Sanskrit, the deities of thirty-three kinds are as follows: eight vāsus, eleven rōdṛs, twelve adītyas, Indar and Prajapati. In Ramayan two Ashvini Kumars are regarded as deities in place of Indar and Prajapati. See **ਵੈਦਿਕ ਦੇਵਤੇ**.

ਤੇਤੋ [teto] *adv* as much, that much. "khīlē bīgse teto sog."—*bāsāt* ə m 1.

ਤੇਥੋ [tethō] from you, by you (singular). See **ਥਉ**.

ਤੇਦੂ [tēdu] *Skt* तिन्दुक a kind of ebony tree, diospyros lancolate. See **ਤਿੰਦੁਕ**.

ਤੇਨ [ten] *pron* to those, to them. "kāṭi devāu hīāra ten."—*kan* m 4. 'I wish I could offer my heart to them.' 2 due to him/her. 3 he, she, it. "ten kāla āsthābhā sārōvārā."—*sāhās* m 5. 'He has kept the ocean bound with his skill.'

ਤੇਪਾ [tepa] droplet, drop. *S* ṭepo.

ਤੇਮ [tem] *adv* similarly, in the same manner. "mīli tem sita."—*ramav*. 2 *Skt* *n* wetness, moisture.

ਤੇਯੋ [teyō] *pron* to those. "nāmāskar teyō."—*VN*.

ਤੇਰ [ter] *n* act of asserting the claim by yourself. "mer ter jāb īnāhī cukai."—*gəu* ə m 5. 2 *pron* yours (singular), thine.

ਤੇਰਉ [terəu], **ਤੇਰਓ** [terəo] *pron* yours (singular), thine. "taṅ tākīa terəo."—*bīla chāt* m 1.

ਤੇਰਸ [terəs], **ਤੇਰਸਿ** [terəsī] *n* thirteenth day of the lunar phase of month. "terāsī terāh āgām

bākhaṅṅI.”—*gəu kəbir thIti*. See ਤੇਰਹ ਅਗਮ. “terəṣI tərvar səṃud kənarə.”—*bIla m l thIti*.

ਤੇਰਹ [terəh] *adj* thirteen. See ਤੇਰਸਿ.

ਤੇਰਹ ਅਗਮ [terəh əgəm] thirteen sacred books comprising four Vedṣ, six Vedangṣ (scriptures on different aspects of Vedṣ), Simiriti, Puran and Tantar Shastar.

ਤੇਰਹ ਤਾਲ [terəh tal] See ਅਊਰਿਆ. 2 See ਤੇਰਾਂ ਤਾਲ.

ਤੇਰਹ ਪਦ [terəh pəd] There is a ritual of offering thirteen articles in the name of forefathers in Hindu mythology. These thirteen articles include – umbrella, a pair of shoes, clothes, ring, water container with top handle [kəmāḍə], seat, five kitchen-utensils, stick, copper vessel for bathing the idol, cooked food, cash, sacred thread (worn by upper caste Hindus as a mark of initiation).

ਤੇਰਹ ਰਤਨ [terəh rətən] If we exclude poison, there are only thirteen precious jewels. In fact poison is not taken as a precious jewel. “terəh rətən əkarthe gur-updeṣ rətən dhən paya.”—*BG*.

ਤੇਰਹਿ [terəhI] See ਤੇਰਹ.

ਤੇਰਾ [tera] *pron* yours (singular), thine.

ਤੇਰਾਂ [terā] See ਤੇਰਹ.

ਤੇਰਾ ਜੋਰ [tera jor] your strength, your power. This term appears as the heading of many verses in Dasam Granth, which means “whatever I describe is the outcome of your power bestowed on me. On my own I am incapable of anything.”

ਤੇਰਾਂ ਤਾਲ [terā tal] a type of musical notation whose rhythm is:

dhatrik dhīna, kīna tīna, dhadha dhīna, dhadha tina, tina, dhadha dhīna.

ਤੇਰਾਂ ਰਤਨ [terā rətən] See ਤੇਰਹ ਰਤਨ.

ਤੇਰਿਆ [teriā] *pron* your. “teriā sātjəna ki bachəu dhurI.”—*bəsāt m 5*.

ਤੇਰੀ [teri], ਤੇਰੋ [tero] *pron* your (feminine). “jiu pīḍ səbh teri rasI.”—*sukhmāni*. “tero jən hərijs sunət umahI.”—*kan m 5*.

ਤੇਲ [tel] or ਤੇਲੁ [telu] *Skt* ਤੈਲ *n* extract of sesame oil. Initially this product was extracted from ਤਲ (sesame), hence the name ਤੇਲ. Now the extract of rapeseed etc is also termed as ਤੇਲ [tel]. “tel jəle bati thəhrani.”—*asa kəbir*. ‘Breath is oil while age is wick.’ “dipəku bādhi dhəro binu tel.”—*ram kəbir*. sense-light of knowledge.

ਤੇਲਕ [telək] *Skt* ਤੈਲਿਕ *n* oilman. “bhərəmət phirət telək ke kəpI jI.”—*gujukəbir*.

ਤੇਲ ਚੜ੍ਹਾਉਣਾ [tel cəṛhauna], ਤੇਲ ਚੋਣਾ [tel cəṇa], ਤੇਲ ਪਾਉਣਾ [tel pauna], ਤੇਲ ਲਾਉਣਾ [tel launa] *v* use oil during auspicious ceremonies; pour oil on both sides of the entrance door to welcome a dear one on his arrival home; apply oil on the body of the bride prior to her marriage ceremony. “səbətI saha lIkhIa mIli kəri pavəhu telu.”—*sohIla*. This tradition is not just an Indian custom, it finds reference in the Bible too. See Samuel ਕਾਂਡ 10 and 16.

ਤੇਲਾ [tela] *n* colour made by mixture of madder and oil. 2 an oily/greasy microbic organism, which ruins crops.

ਤੇਲੀ [teli] See ਤੇਲਕ. “teli ke ghəru telu ache.”—*ḥoḍi namdev*.

ਤੇਲੀਆ [telia] *adj* smooth and shining like oil. 2 *n* See ਤੇਲਾ 2. 3 horse of reddish-black colour. 4 a type of poison, popularly named as mīṭṭha telia; aconite root. *Skt* ਸਿੰਠਿਕ.

ਤੇਲੀਆਕੁਮੈਤ [teliakumet] shining reddish brown in colour; oily reddish brown. See ਕੁਮੈਤ.

ਤੇਲੀਆਬੁੱਧ [teliabuddh] *adj* one having subtle intellect; one who has grasp over all subjects, just like oil that spreads all over water.

ਤੇਲੁ [telu] See ਤੇਲ.

ਤੇਲੋਕਸਿੰਘ [teloksīgh], ਤੇਲੋਕਾ [teloka] See ਤਿਲੋਕ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਤੇਲੰਗ [teləg], ਤੇਲੰਗਾ [teləga] See ਤਿਲੰਗ and ਤਿਲੰਗਾ.

ਤੇਵ [tev] *adv* like that, in the same manner, likewise.

उदड [tevəḍ], **उदडु** [tevəḍu] *adj* as much as, of that age. “jevəḍu bhavē tevəḍu hoI.”—*jəpu*. “jevəḍu apI tevəḍ teri datI.”—*sodəru*.

उदर [tevar], **उदरु** [tevaru] *n* set of three clothes, especially three clothes worn by women *viz* salwar, kameez and dupatta. **2** *adj* triple, three times, threefold. “dovəḥ koṭ əru tevər khai.”—*bher kəbir*. ditch with three facets. **3** See **उडुड** 1.

उदवडी [tevaḍi] a Brahman subcaste. See **उडवडी**.
उदेहा [teveha], **उदेही** [tevehi], **उदेहो** [teveho] same as, similar to. “phəlu teveho paie jevehi kar kəmaie.”—*var asa*.

उद [teṛ] *v* crack, breach, fissure. **2** part of the body above the knees and below the waist.

उदड [teṛI] on the waist, around the waist. “məthe ṭika teṛI dhoti kəkhai.”—*var asa*.

उे [te] you, thou. “cet cītaməni, te bhi utərəhi para.”—*sor m 9*. “te nər kiā puran sunI kina?”—*sar pərmanəd*. **2** his, her. “həri namu nə simərəhi sadhu sāgI, te tənI uḍe kheh.”—*var bIha m 5*. **3** to you (singular), to thee. “jo te marəni mukia.”—*s fərid*. **4** to him, to her. “je bhavē te deI.”—*sri m 3*. **5** your. “te sahIb ki bat jI akhe, kəhu nanək kiā dije?”—*vəḍ m 1*. **6** from you. “te pasəhu oI ləḍigəe.”—*s fərid*. **7** *adj* three. “thale vic te vēstu pəio.”—*var sor m 3*. “gəj sadhe te te dhotia.”—*asa kəbir*. **8** *n* place, site. “jedər sutək mənīe səbh te sutək hoI.”—*var asa*. **9** heat, warmth, fire. “cəle tej teke.”—*cəḍi 2*. **10** *suf* from. “mən mukh guṇ te bahre.”—*sri m 3*. **11** of. “səda ik te rəg rəhəhi.”—*var vəḍ m 3*. **12** *part up to*, till. “jo jug te kərhe təpsa.”—*səveye 33*. **13** and, as well as. “əvəru duja kiū sevīe jəme te mərījaI.”—*var guj 1 m 3*. “bhəgta te səsaria joṛu kəde nə aIa.”—*var majh m 1*. **14** See **उज**.

उे [tē] *pron* you (singular), thou. **2** you.

उेम [tes] *adj* similar, alike, like that. **2** *A* **عش** *n* anger, rage, excitement. **3** *Skt* **उेम** month of

Poh; the month having eighth lunar asterism on its full moon night.

उेमडु [tesəu], **उेमडा** [tesṛa], **उेम** [tesa], **उेमो** [teso], **उेमोनैम** [tesojesa] *adj* similar, like that, similar to that. “jesi me ave khəsəm ki baṇi tesṛa kəri gṛian ve lalo!”—*tlōg m 1*. “tesa əmrīt tesi bikh khati.”—*sokhməni*. “tesojesa kaḍhie, jesi kar kəmaI.”—*suhi m 1*.

उेकु [teku] *pron* to you (singular), to thee. “Ihu mənū teku ḍevsa.”—*suhi m 5*.

उेजम [tejəs] *Skt n* shining object. **2** fickle horse. **3** the Creator as light. **4** ultree arrogance, which is responsible for inciting the eleven sensory organs and five senses. **5** a person feeling haughty in dreams. **6** ghee, clarified butter. **7** bravery, strength. **8** *adj* pertaining to glory, glorious.

उेडा [teḍa], **उेडा** [tēḍa], **उेडी** [teḍi], **उेडी** [tēḍi] *pron* your (singular, masculine), your (singular, feminine). “je tudh bhavē sahIba, tu me, həu teḍa.”—*asa ə m 1*. “teḍi bədəsI me koI nə ḍiṭha.”—*var ram 2 m 5*.

उेठ [teṭ] *pron* to those, to them. “tv bəl prətəp bəno su teṭ.”—*gyan*.

उेठीराले [teṭirale] quiver. See **उेठीराल**.

उेउरीज [tətri], **उेउरीज** [tətri] *Skt* तैत्तिरीय *n* a section of Krishan Yajur Ved, written by sage Tittiri. **2** See **देर**.

उेठ [ten] due to him/her/that. **2** to him. “kəhu səkəl bīdhi ten.”—*əkal*. **3** *n* strength, force. “ten kər jorhī.”—*kəlki*. ‘They mount the arrow on the bowstring with force.’ **4** See **उेठ**.

उेठउ [tenat] See **उेठीउ**.

उेमुर [temur] *T* **تيمور** a ruler of Samarkand, who belonged to the Mughal dynasty; also known as Timerlang. He was born on April 9, 1336 in Kus. Turgai was his father while his mother was Takina Begum. When he invaded India, young and inexperienced Nasiruddin Mehmood was the emperor of Delhi. There

was disunity among officials of his empire. This led to Taimur's easy victory over Delhi on December 17, 1398. Apart from committing plunder and arson in the city to the maximum extent, he massacred about one lakh people. He took away many boys and girls as slaves to his country causing bloodshed in Meerut, Haridwar, Jammu etc. He died in Samarkand on February 28, 1405. **2** son of Ahmed Shah Doorani, who was appointed subedar of Lahore by his father after defeating Adina Beg in 1755. After a fierce battle with the Sikhs in 1756, he fled away leaving Lahore in the hands of his adversaries. Thus the capital of Punjab was captured by the Sikhs for the first time. Taimur Shah ascended the throne of Kabul in 1772. He died on May 17, 1793.

ਤੈਮੂਰਲੰਗ [temurləŋ] Taimur, who was lame; Timarlang. See **ਤੈਮੂਰ**.

ਤੈਯਾਰ [teyar], **ਤੈਯਾਰੀ** [teyari] See **ਤਯਾਰ** and **ਤਯਾਰੀ**.

ਤੈਰਨਾ [terna] *v* swim. See **ਤਰਣ**.

ਤੈਰਾਕ [terak] *adj* swimmer; expert in the art of swimming.

ਤੈਲ [tel] See **ਤੇਲ**.

ਤੈਲੰਗ [teləŋ], **ਤੈਲੰਗਾ** [teləŋga] See **ਤਿਲੰਗ** and **ਤਿਲੰਗਾ**.

ਤੋ [to] *part* then. See **ਤਉ**. **2** *P* **ਤੋ** *pron* your (singular), your (plural). "to tən tyagət hi sun re jəʃh!"—*səveye* 33. "yək ərəj guphtəm pest to."—*tlīlōg m 1*.

ਤੋਅ [toə] *Skt* **ਤੋਅ** *n* water. "pavək toə əsadh ghorə."—*səhəs m 5*. See **ਪਾਵਕ ਤੋਅ**.

ਤੋਅਮ [toəm] *A* **تعم** *v* taste, relish meals.

ਤੋਆ [toa] water. See **ਤੋਅ**. "toa akhe hæu bæhu bīdhī hæcha."—*var mēla m 1*.

ਤੋਇ [toɪ] water. See **ਤੋਅ**. "təti toɪ nə pəlvə."—*s fərid*. See **ਪਲਵੈ**. "toɪəhu ənu kəmadu kəpahā, toɪəhu trībħəvəṇu gəna."—*var mēla m 1*. 'Universe is supposed to have evolved from water.' **2** *pron* to thee, to you (singular), to yourself. "so ghəru rakhū vəḍai toɪ."

—*sohɪla*.

ਤੋਇਦ [toɪd], **ਤੋਇਧਿ** [toɪdhi] *n* that which provides water – cloud; that which contains water – ocean.

ਤੋਸ [tos] *Skt* **ਤੋਸ** *n* violence, killing. **2** killer, murderer. **3** *Skt* **ਤੋਸ** contentment, satisfaction. **4** pleasure. See **ਤੁਸ 3**.

ਤੋਸਹ [tosəh] See **ਤੋਸਾ**.

ਤੋਸ਼ਕ [toʃək] *T* **توشک** *n* carpet, floor. **2** mattress.

ਤੋਸ਼ਕ ਖਾਨਹ [toʃək xanəh] *P* **توشک خانہ** *n* room, where carpets and clothes are stored.

ਤੋਸ਼ਕਚੀ [toʃəkci] *n* servant, assigned the care of beddings; servant for laying beds; dresser. "tosəkci tahi səme vəstrə səbɛ kər lin."—*gurusobha*.

ਤੋਸਣ [toʃəṇ] *n* pleasing. See **ਤੁਸ 3**.

ਤੋਸਦਾਨ [tosdan] *P* **توسدان** *n* bag containing food material. See **ਤੁਸਦਾਨ**.

ਤੋਸਲ [toʃəl] a mighty wrestler of Kans, who was a companion of Chanur and Mushtik. See **ਚੰਡੂਰ** and **ਮੁਸਟ**.

ਤੋਸਾ [tosa] *P* **توسا** *n* travelling expenditure. **2** cash and food carried during travelling. "əmrɪtnam tosa nəhi pəɪo."—*toḍi m 5*. "həɪɪ ka nam uhā səŋɪ tosa."—*sukhməni*.

ਤੋਸੇਖਾਨਾ [tosekhana] *P* *n* storehouse for food, provisions. **2** See **ਤੋਸ਼ਕ ਖਾਨਹ**. **3** a storeroom for keeping ornaments and valuables is also called toshekhana.

ਤੋਸੋ [toso] like you, similar to you (singular). "toso nə data, nə moso bhɪkhari."—*BG*.

ਤੋਹ [toh] *pron* to you (singular). **2** you, thee. "əvəru nə disɛ sərəb toh."—*bəsəṭ m 1*. **3** See **ਤੁਹ**.

ਤੋਹਮਤ [tohmət] See **ਤੁਹਮਤ**.

ਤੋਹਾਰ [tohar], **ਤੋਹਾਰਾ** [tohara], **ਤੋਹਾਰੋ** [toharo] See **ਤੁਹਾਰ** and **ਤੁਹਾਰਉ**.

ਤੋਹਿ [tohi] *pron* to you (singular). **2** your, yours. "tohi cəɾən mənu lago."—*gəu kabir*. **3** you are. "tere jīə, jīə ka tohi."—*sri m 1*.

ਤੋਹੀ [tohi] *pron* to you, to thee. “tujh bīnu kəvənu rijhavē tohi.”—*gəu m 5*. 2 between you and (me). “tohi mohi ātəru kesa.”—*sri rəvīdas*.

ਤੋਕ [tok] *Skt n* progeny, offspring.

ਤੋਕਕ [tokək] *Skt n* a pied cuckoo, rainbird. “tokək kekī jī bhək ənek.”—*NP*. 2 blue jay.

ਤੋਕਮ [tokəm] *Skt ਤੋਕਮ n* cloud. 2 green colour. 3 sprout of barley etc. 4 ear wax.

ਤੋਖ [tokh] See ਤੋਸ 3-4.

ਤੋਖਣ [tokhəŋ] *Skt ਤੋਸਣ n* act of pleasing. 2 contentment, satisfaction.

ਤੋਖਤ [tokhət] *Skt ਤੋਸਿਤ adj* pleased. “bhəgti tokhət dinkrīpala.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਤੋਖਤਾ [tokhta] *n* happiness, pleasure. 2 contentment. “bhəe prəsən tokhta dhərke.”—*GPS*.

ਤੋਖਿਓ [tokhio], ਤੋਖਿਆ [tokhia] pleased. “nana jhuthī lai mən tokhio.”—*toḍi m 5*.

ਤੋਖਿਤ [tokhit] See ਤੋਖਤ.

ਤੋਖਾਰ [tokhar] *Dg n* horse. See ਤੁਖਾਰ.

ਤੋਖੀਲੇ [tokhile] was pleased. “səli bisəli anī tokhile həri.”—*dhəna trilocən*. See ਸਲਿਬਿਸਲਿ.

ਤੋਟ [toṭ] See ਤੋਟਿ.

ਤੋਟਕ [toṭək] *Skt adj* quarrelsome. 2 a famous disciple of Shankaracharya. He wrote a book entitled Totak in totak metre. 3 harsh speech, harsh wording. 4 a poetic metre also named as əsta, kīlka and tarək, marked by four feet, each foot comprising four səgəŋs: ॥S, ॥S, ॥S, ॥S.

jīh rag nə rup nə rekh rukhā,
jīh tap nə sap nə sok sukhā,
jīh rog nə sog nə bhog bhuyā,
jīh khed nə bhed nə ched chuyā.

—*əkal*.

ਤੋਟਾ [toṭa], ਤੋਟਿ [toṭi] *Skt ਤੁਟਿ n* omission, error. 2 doubt. 3 loss, deficiency. “jīu laha toṭa tīve.”—*asa ə m 1*. “kəthna kəthi nə ave toṭi.”—*jəpu*.

ਤੋਟਕ [toṭhək] *Skt ਤੋਟਕ n* harsh wording. “kər kər toṭhək bərəl cəlaya.”—*BG*.

ਤੋਣ [toŋ], ਤੋਣਿ [toŋi] *n* river, which carries water. “səssəssronā. tətəttonā.”—*ramav*. ‘There flowed a stream of blood.’

ਤੋਤ [tot] See ਤੋਤਾ. “gənīka udhri həri kəhe tot.”—*bəsāt ə m 5*.

ਤੋਤਰਾ [totra], ਤੋਤਲਾ [totla] *adj* lispings, strammering. “bolē bəcən totre miṭhe.”—*NP*. “mrīdu vəcən totle mukh kəhāt.”—*GPS*. 2 *n* ‘goddess Kali, who while drunk can’t speak clearly. “totla sitla sakīni.”—*parəs*.

ਤੋਤਾ [tota] *P طوطی n* parrot, a common green coloured bird having a red beak. Parrots of varying sizes and colours are found in various countries. “durməti dekh dīalū hūi hətthəhu us no dīttus tota.”—*BG*. 2 trigger of a matchlock or musket of a gun; forceps used for putting burning wick into the matchlock of a gun. “tora ubhar tote jərāt.”—*GPS*. 3 a devotee from Mehta subcaste, who was a follower of Guru Arjan Dev. The Guru imparted him the teaching of Gurbani. He was chief of warriors in Guru Hargobind’s army and sacrificed his life fighting bravely in the battle of Amritsar.

ਤੋਤਾਚਸਮ [totacəšəm] *P طوطی چشم n* fickle-minded person; selfish man.

ਤੋਦਾ [toda] *P دود n* heap, large accumulated mass. 2 raised boundary line between the fields. 3 target wall made for archery, in which dry and soft soil is filled; soil-bag.

ਤੋਪ [top] *T تپ n* cannon; artillery weapon in which an explosive is used for firing the shell at a large distance. 2 army, armed forces.

ਤੋਪਹਿ [topəhi] *pron* before you, near you. 2 *adv* than you. “topəhi dugni məjuri dehəu.”—*sor namdev*.

ਤੋਪਕੀ [topki] See ਤੋਪਚੀ.

ਤੋਪਖਾਨਾ [topkhana] *n* store-house for guns. 2 artillery.


ਤੋਪਚੀ [topci] *n* cannoneer, gunner.

ਤੋਪਣਾ [topṇa] *v* stitch. 2 mend. “ar nəhi jīh


topəu.”—*sor rəvɪdas*. 3 *C* see, watch.


ਤੋਪਾ [topa] *n* stitch.

ਤੋਫਾ [topha] *A*  *n* present, gift.

ਤੋਬਰਾ [tobra] *P*  *n* horse’s feedbag. *Skt* टोपर.

ਤੋਬਰੀ [tōbri] *n* water container made of gourd shell. “əṯsəṯ tīrəṯ mājən kərə tōbri.”—*BGK*.
2 a hollow horn or cone used for sucking blood; cupping glass. “jese jok tōbri ləgaiət rogi tən.”—*BGK*.

ਤੋਬਾ [toba] *A*  *n* solemn vow to refrain from evil deeds; vow to refrain from misdeeds in future by expressing repentance. “toba pukare ju pavə əjab.”—*nəsihət*.

ਤੋਮ [tom] *T*  *n* part, portion. 2 subdivision of a district. 3 *Skt* त्रुम group, community. 4 fire-ritual. 5 appreciation, admiration. 6 forehead.

ਤੋਮਰ [tomər] *Skt n* spear, lance. 2 a poetic metre. marked by four feet, each foot having səgəṇ, jəgəṇ, jəgəṇ. llS, lSl, lSl.

Example:

əklək rup əpar,
səbh lok sok udhar,
kəlɪkal kərm bɪhin,
səbh kərm dhərm prəbin.

—*əkal*.

(b) Some scholars hold tomər as a poetic metre based on matras i.e. each foot having twelve matras, with guru ləghu at the end.

Example:

mənɪ prɪtɪ dərsən pɪas,¹
gobɪd purən as,...
prəbhu tūdɪ bɪnə nəhi² hor,
mənɪ prɪtɪ cād cəkər....—*bɪla ə m 5*.

(c) There is one more variation of tomər in Krishan-avtar. In the first two feet there is a variation of mukətaməṇɪ metre i.e. first pause

¹for the fluency of the verse we pronounce it as [ਪਯਾਸ] pyas.

²नही [nəhi]’s ʔ [i] should be read as f [ɪ].

at the twelfth matra, second after next thirteen matras ending with guru ləghu and the last two feet are of həriɡɪtɪka metre; viz: romhərkəh tuto jəhā, sou aɪo təhɪ dər, həli mədɪra pit tho, kəvɪ syam tahi ṯhər, so ay ṯhaḍh bhəyo jəhā jəṯh, təhɪ sɪr nə nɪvaykə,

bəlbhədr kop kəman ləkər, marɪo tɪh dhaykə.

3 a subcaste of Rajputs, which is mentioned in Prithiraj Rayse written by poet Chand. Some scholars regard this subcaste as Tuyar. Rulers belonging to this subcaste held power in Delhi for a long time.

ਤੋਯ [toy] *Skt n* water. “nəh chɪjətɪ tərəg toyṇəh.”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਤੋਯਜ [toyəj] *Skt n* lotus grown in water. 2 tree. 3 grass.

ਤੋਯਦ [toyəd] *Skt n* one that supplies water; cloud. 2 fragrant grass used medicinally, cyperus juncifolius. 3 ghee, clarified butter. 4 *adj* offering water in the name of ancestors.

ਤੋਯਧਰ [toydhər], ਤੋਯਧਿ [toyədhɪ], ਤੋਯਨਿਧਿ [toynɪdhɪ] *Skt n* container of water, reservoir of water — ocean.

ਤੋਰ [tor] *pron* your (singular), your (plural). “pəg lagəu tor.”—*bəsət ə m 1*. 2 See ਤੋਰਨਾ (ਤੋੜਨਾ). 3 *n* gait, movement. “mɪl sadhsəgətɪ həri tor.”—*məla m 4 pərtal*. 4 possessiveness. “təj mor tor.”—*bəsət m 1*. 5 See ਤੋਰੁ.

ਤੋਰਕੀ [torki] *n* Turkey; Turkish language. “arbi torki parsi ho.”—*əkal*. 2 a disease; typhoid fever. See ਤਾਪ (i).

ਤੋਰਣ [torəṇ], ਤੋਰਨ [torən] *Skt* तोरण *n* Shiv. 2 neck, cervix. 3 main entrance of a house or a town. 4 floral gate made for welcome on auspicious occasion. 5 floral garland suspended at doors for decoration. “dər pər torəṇ sūdər bādhət.”—*NP*.

ਤੋਰਨਾ [tornə] *v* break, pluck, separate. “əgɪani ədhule bhrəmɪ bhrəmɪ phul toravə.”—*məla m*

4. 2 make one go; send.

ਤੋਰਾ [tora] *pron* your, thine. “sədhna jən tora.”—*bīla śadhna*. 2 control, administration. “əpno tora kərəhī bīsal.”—*GPS*. 3 thick wick used to ignite a gun’s matchlock. “təhī ko tak jhukayo tora.”—*GPS*. 4 broke. See ਤੋਰਨਾ. 5 See ਤੋੜਾ.

ਤੋਰਾਦਾਰ [toradar] See ਤੋੜਾਦਾਰ. 2 *adj* damaging, ruinous. “guron ke vāṣ celi ai hāsram sēda, guni se udar, toradar tərvar ko.”—*52 Poets*. ‘one who kills who commits atrocity.’

ਤੋਰਾਵੈ [torave] gets broken. See ਤੋਰਨਾ.

ਤੋਰਿ [torī] by breaking. “bādhən torī ramlīv lai.”—*sar m 5*. “tum siu torī kəvən siu jorəhī?”—*sor rəvidas*.

ਤੋਰੀ [torī] *pron* your (singular-feminine). “bīnvətī nanək oṭ prəbhū torī.”—*asa m 5*. 2 See ਤੋਰਨਾ (ਤੋੜਨਾ). “torī nə tuṭe chori nə chuṭe.”—*bīla m 5*. “guri pure həume bhītī torī.”—*māla m 4*. 3 *n* a kind of creeper vegetable; luffa acutangule. It is used for making a vegetable dish. It is flatulent and causes anorexia (loss of appetite).

ਤੋਰੀਆ [toria] a type of mustard seed and plant, which is both a summer and winter crop; rape seed. Its leaves are used for preparing saag, but its seeds are crushed for extracting oil.

ਤੋਰੁ [toru] See ਤੋਰ. 2 *P*, *n* fear. “jəm jagatī nə lage toru.”—*rətənmala bāno*.

ਤੋਰੋ [toro] *pron* your. 2 break (imperative). See ਤੋਰਨਾ. “əhā toro mukh joro.”—*kan m 5*. 3 *adj* broken down, forsaken. “let he pec mənə əhī toro.”—*kṛīsən*.

ਤੋਲ [tol] *Skt n* a weight equal to 96 rattis, one tola. 2 *Skt* ਤੋਲ weighting balance, scale. 3 weight, unit of weight. In Sharangdhar the units of weight are as follows:

30 atoms (prəmaṇu) make one trəsreṇu i.e. (vāṣi).

6 trəsreṇus make one mricī.

6 mricīs are equal to one rai.

3 rais are equal to one sərṣəp.

8 sərṣəps make one jō (yəv).

4 jōs make one gūja (rətti).

6 gūjas are equal to one maṣa

maṣas is also named as ਰੋਮ [hem] and “dhanyək”.

Some people hold these weights as follows:

8 xəṣxaṣ = 1 rai.

4 rais = 1 rice grain.

8 rice grains = 1 rətti

8 rəttis = 1 maṣa

11 maṣas = 1 tola

2 tolas = 1 sərsahi

2 sərṣahis = 1 əddh pa

2 əddh pas = 1 pa

4 paus = 1 ser

5 sers = 1 pājseri

2 pājseris = 1 dhəri

2 dhəris = 1 dhəṇ (ərdhməṇ)

2 dhəṇs = 1 mən

5 mənṣ = 1 bhar

Bhai Gurdas writes:

ek mən aṭh khāḍ khāḍ khāḍ pāc ṭuk,

ṭuk ṭuk caru pharī phar doī phar he.

tahu te pāise ɔ pāisa ek pāc ṭāk,

ṭāk ṭāk mase car əṇīk prəkar he.

masa ek aṭh rətti rətti aṭh cavər ki,

haṭ haṭ kənu kənu tol tuladhar he.

pur pur pur rəhe səkəl sāsar vīkhe,

vəs ave keso jāko eto vīstar he.

—*BGK*.

In this stanza “mən” has two meanings—mind and one mound (mən) i.e. forty seers. Eight khāḍs (sections)—eight units of five seers each (pājseri), five ṭuks (parts)—five seers, four phars (slices)—four quarter-seers (ਪਾਈਆ [paiya]), likewise are measures of əddh pa (half quarter), sərsahi, ṭāk, masa, rətti, rice etc.

Currently, the following units of weight are in use:

8 rice grains	=	1 rətti
8 rəttis	=	1 maṣa
12 maṣas	=	1 tola
5 tolas	=	1 chəṭāk
4 chəṭāks	=	1 pav (ਪਾਈਆ [paia])
16 chəṭāks	=	1 ser
40 sers	=	1 mən

ਤੋਲਕ [tolək] *n* weighing man. 2 *Skt* weight equal to one tola.

ਤੋਲਣਾ [tolna] *v* weigh; find weight with a balance.

ਤੋਲਨ [tolən] See **ਤੋਲਣਾ**.

ਤੋਲਾ [tola] *n* weighing man. 2 *Skt* ਤੋਲ and ਤੋਲਕ weight equal to twelve maṣas. *P* ੫੩ “khīnu tola khīnu masa.”—*bəsāt m 1*. ‘waxing and waning with feeling of joy and sorrow.’

ਤੋਲਾਇਆ [tolaia] got (something) weighed. 2 *n* weighing man.

ਤੋਲਾਹਾ [tolaha] *adj* weighing man. 2 by weight. “səbhī tirəth vərət jəgī pūn toulaha. həri həri nam nə pujəhī pujaha.”—*jet m 4*.

ਤੋਲਿ [tolī] by weighing. “tolī nə tulie.”—*gəu kabir*.

ਤੋਲੀ [toli] *adj* weighing man. 2 (you) weigh; I weigh. “ghəṭ hi bhītəri so səhu toli.”—*suhi m 1*. 3 *n* cannoneer, who aims at a target by adjusting the cannon.

ਤੋਲੁ [tolu] See **ਤੋਲ**. 2 weight, standard weight. “səcu tərāji tolu.”—*sri ə m 1*.

ਤੋੜ [toɾ] *n* needle thrust in yarn’s skein while re-rolling it into a bigger honk. 2 *S* end, limit. 3 intoxication’s vanishing effect; hangover. 4 See **ਤੋੜਨਾ**.

ਤੋੜਨਾ [torna] (*Skt* तुड़ *vr* break, torment). *v* break, separate, disunite.

ਤੋੜ ਨਿਬਾਹੁਣਾ [toɾ nɪbahuṇa] *v* stand by one till the last (death).

ਤੋੜ ਪਹੁਚਾਉਣਾ [toɾ pəhucauṇa] *v* help one reach his destination.

ਤੋੜਾ [toɾa] *n* money bag. 2 ornament for wearing round the neck. 3 deficiency, scarcity. 4 wick used to ignite a gun’s matchlock. “kəla pə jəre moɾ toɾe dhukhəte.”—*GPS*.

ਤੋੜਾਉਣਾ [toɾauṇa] *v* get broken. See **ਤੋਰਾਵੈ** and **ਤੋੜਨਾ**.

ਤੋੜਾ ਝਾੜਨਾ [toɾa jhəɾna] *v* ignite spark on the wick of gunpowder put in a matchlock. 2 provoke, instigate. “sīghən upəɾ toɾa jhəɾa.”—*PPP*.

ਤੋੜਾਦਾਰ [toɾadar] *n* gun that is fired by igniting the wick; musket. See **ਸਸਤੁ**.

ਤੋੜਿ [toɾi] breaking. “toɾi bədhən mukəṭ kəre.”—*maru m 4*. 2 imperative of toɾna. “nanək kəɾiə siu toɾi.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਤੋੜੀਆ [toɾia] See **ਤੋਰੀਆ**.

ਤੋੜੇਦਾਰ [toɾedar] See **ਤੋੜਾਦਾਰ**.

ਤੋ [to] then. See **ਤਉ**.

ਤੋਅਮ [toəm] *A* توأم *n* twins.

ਤੋਸੀਫ [təsiɸ] *A* توصيف *n* eulogy, appreciation, praise.

ਤੋਹੀਦ [təhid] *A* توحيد *n* monotheism, faith in one God. 2 monism, unitarianism.

ਤੋਹਿਨ [təhin] *A* تنهن *n* sense of laziness. 2 insult, indignity, disrespect.

ਤੋਕ [tək] See **ਤਉਕ**.

ਤੋਕਣਾ [təkna] sprinkle water. See **ਤਉਕਣਾ**.

ਤੋਕੀਰ [təkir] *A* تكير *n* sense of dignity; regard; respect.

ਤੋਖਲਾ [təkhla] *n* apprehension, worry, trepidation. *A* تخيل.

ਤੋਨ [tən] See **ਤਉਨ**. 2 his, her, of that. “pəṭhe sone mən me gone pure kamna tən.”—*GPS*.

ਤੋਫੀਕ [təfik] *A* توفيق *n* sense of being capable; capability; competence.

ਤੋਰ [toɾ] *A* طور *n* manner, mode. “guru ko toɾ her bɪdhī oɾ.”—*GPS*. 2 state, condition.

ਤੋਰਾਤ [toɾat], **ਤੋਰੇਤ** [toɾet] *A* تورات *n* religious scripture of the Jews, as revealed to them by Moses; first five books (Pentateuch) of the

Old Testament. See ਮੂਸਾ.
ਤੋਲ [tɔl] See ਤਉਲ.
ਤੋਲਗ [tɔləg] See ਤਉਲਗ.
ਤੋਲਾ [tɔla] *n* earthen cooking vessel with a wide mouth, pitcher. **2** utensil used for measuring the weight of food grains etc.
ਤੋਲੀਆ [tɔliɑ] *E* towel *n* wash cloth, handkerchief for cleaning the body; large scarf, garment to cover body's lower part.
ਤੋੜਾ [tɔɾɑ], **ਤੋੜੀ** [tɔɾi] See ਤਾਉੜਾ and ਤਾਉੜੀ.
ਤੰ [tə] *pron* to him, to her.
ਤੰਕ [tək] *Skt* तङ्क *n* fear, terror. **2** bereavement; grief on separation. **3** stone cutter.
ਤੰਗ [təg] *Skt* तङ्ग *vr* tremble, stumble down. **2 P** 𑂔 *n* belt for tightening a horse's saddle. "təg ěc təb kinəs tyari."—*GPS*. **3** *adj* narrow, contracted. **4** stretched. **5** distressed, shocked. "vɪŋu navə kuɾɪaru əukha təgie."—*m 1 var mālā*.
ਤੰਗ ਕਸਣਾ [təg kəsɳɑ] See ਤੰਗ ਲੈਣਾ.
ਤੰਗਨਾ [təgna] *n* harassment, trouble. "pəc dut təjɪ təgna."—*maru solhe m 5*. **2 P** 𑂔 difficulty, trouble. **3** impiety, impurity.
ਤੰਗਲੈਣਾ [təgleɳɑ] *v* further tighten horse's saddle-belt. "prəbhv kuc kər, lə ghorən ke təg."—*GV 10*.
ਤੰਗੀ [təgi] *P* 𑂔 *n* sense of being cramped; narrowness. **2** poverty, indigency. **3** adversity, trouble.
ਤੰਗੀਐ [təgie] get harassed, getting in trouble, being harassed. See ਤੰਗ **5**.
ਤੰਗੁਲੀ [təguli] *n* ਤੁਯ-ਅੰਗੁਲੀ; a multipronged agricultural implement used for lifting thorny bushes from the field. It is also used to winnow threshed crop on the threshing floor. Initially this implement with three prongs was in use, but now-a-days multi-pronged implements are available. "lə kɪrsan mənɔ təguli khəl danən jyō nəbh bic uɖai."—*kɪrsən*.
ਤੰਜਣ [təjən] *S* wrapping. **2** rolling up yarn etc.

3 See ਤੰਵਣ.
ਤੰਜੋਰ [təjɔr] *Skt* तंजपुर a famous city of Madras presidency. It is also named Tanjapur. It is so called because it was founded by a demon called Tanjan. Tanjor is a station of South Indian Railway at a distance of 218 miles from Madras.
ਤੰਵਣ [təjən] See ਤੰਜਣ. **2** a group of girls gathered for spinning. See ਤੇਉਣ and ਤ੍ਰਿਵਣ.
ਤੰਡ [təɖ] *Skt* तण्ड *vr* beat, warn.
ਤੰਡੁਲ [təɖul] *Skt* तण्डुल *n* rice.
ਤੰਤ [tət] string. See ਤੰਤੁ. **2** See ਤੰਤੁ. **3** See ਤਤੁ. "tət kəu pərəmtətu mɪlɪɑ."—*prəbha m 1*.
ਤੰਤਮੰਤ [tətmət] See ਤੰਤੁ and ਮੰਤੁ.
ਤੰਤਰੀ [tətri] See ਤੰਤੁ.
ਤੰਤਲਾ [tətlɑ] *n* one who has Veena (a string instrument) in her hands – goddess Sarasvati.
ਤੰਤੀ [təti] *Skt* तन्ती *n* wire, string. "thɪru bhəi təti tuɖəsɪ nahɪ ənhəd kɪguri bəi."—*gəu kəbir*. **2** cord, rope. **3** *Skt* तंती Indian lute/lyre. "jɪru nəɖuɑ tətu vəjəe təti."—*bɪlɑ m 4*. **4** ਤੰਤ੍ਰਿਨ *adj* practitioner of magical incantations. **5** player of a stringed instrument.
ਤੰਤੁ [tətu] *Skt* तन्तु *n* thread, cord. "chochi nəli tətu nəhi nɪkse."—*gəu kəbir*. Here tətu means vital air. **2** fish-net. See ਜਲਤੰਤੁ. **3** string, wire. "tuɖi tətu rəbab ki."—*oəkar*. Here rəbab means body and tətu means vital air. **4** octopus. **5** progeny, offspring. **6** nerves. **7** *Skt* तंतु element. "təte kəu pərəm tətu mɪlɑɪɑ."—*sor m 1*. **8** individual soul. "ape tətu pərəmtətu səbh ape."—*var bɪthɑ m 4*. 'He is the individual soul himself as well as the Ultimate One.'
9 See ਤੰਤੁ. "tətu mətʉ pakhəɖu nə koi."—*maru solhe m 1*. "hərɪ hərəɪ tətu mətʉ gurɪ dɪnɑ."—*asa m 5*.
ਤੰਤੁਕੀਟ [tətukɪt] *Skt* *n* spider. **2** silkworm, which produces silk from its body.
ਤੰਤੁਮੰਤੁ [tətumətʉ] See ਤੰਤੁ and ਮੰਤੁ. "tətu mətʉ pakhəɖ nə jɑnɑ."—*suhi chət m 1*.
ਤੰਤੁਵਾਪ [tətuvap], ਤੰਤੁਵਾਯ [tətuvay] *Skt* *n* weaver.

2 silkworm and spider etc.

ਤੰਤੁ [tātr] *Skt* तन्त्र *vr* expand, rear a family. 2 *n* cloth, clothes. 3 rearing family. 4 theory. 5 medicine. 6 reason, cause. 7 effort, endeavour. 8 state. 9 administration. 10 army. 11 group. 12 bliss. 13 home. 14 wealth. 15 dynasty, lineage. 16 vow, pledge. 17 magical incantation, charm, spell. “jātr mātṛ nā tāt jako adīpurākḥ apar.”—*ākāl*. 18 subjection, control. “nāmo ek tātṛ nāmo ek tātṛ.”—*ākāl*. 19 diplomacy. 20 scripture.

ਤੰਤੁਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ [tātrāsāstrā] *Skt* तन्त्र शास्त्र *n* a scripture which describes the power of magical incantations and their texts. The worship of the illusionary world is predominant in this scripture. This scripture is regarded as the creation of Shiv. Many books are available on this subject in Sanskrit.

ਤੰਤ੍ਰਾ [tātra] See ਤੰਦ੍ਰਾ.

ਤੰਤ੍ਰਾਲਿਕਾ [tātralīka] *adj* class of magical science; system of magical science. “kī mātravli he, kī tātralīka che.”—*datt*.

ਤੰਤ੍ਰਿ [tātrī], ਤੰਤ੍ਰੀ [tātrī] *n* practitioner of magical science. 2 *Skt* तन्त्री *n* nerve. 3 string of a musical instrument. 4 cord. 5 stringed musical instrument e.g. sitar, veena etc. 6 *adj* lazy, idle. 7 subordinate.

ਤੰਥ [tāth] *n* element, extract, fact.

ਤੰਦ [tād] *Skt* तन्द *vr* slacken, get loose. 2 *n* See ਤੰਤੁ and ਤੰਤਿ. 3 twisted cord made of the guts of a goat, sheep etc.

ਤੰਦਈਆ [tādaia] poisonous dark or brown insect belonging to the wasp species. Some scholars name it as dāteya (a biting insect). “bhīrāṛ tādaie brīd phīrāte.”—*GPS*.

ਤੰਦ ਮਰੋੜਨਾ [tād mārōṛnā] *v* tune a musical instrument by tightening or loosening its string with the help of a hook. 2 tie a knot to the thread around a tree or human body by reciting a specific magical text and for exercising

charm through incantation of magical spell. “lakh tād mārōṛi.”—*BG*.

ਤੰਦੁਲ [tādul] rice. See ਤੰਡੁਲ. “leke tādul cābbion.”—*BG*.

ਤੰਦੂਆ [tādūa] *n* an aquatic animal which entraps other creatures with its arms; octopus. Its maximum length including the arms is up to fourteen feet. See ਤਦੂਆ. 2 Some authors regard the crocodile also as octopus, which is erroneous.

ਤੰਦੂਰ [tādūr] See ਤਨੂਰ. 2 See ਤੰਬੂਰ. “bājje tādūr.”—*ramav*. 3 *P* رعد thunder.

ਤੰਦ੍ਰਾ [tādṛa] *Skt* तन्द्रा *n* laziness, idleness. 2 state of drowsiness; state of numbness; lack of sleep. See ਤੰਦ *vr*.

ਤੰਦ੍ਰੀ [tādṛī] *n* laziness, idleness. See ਤੰਦ੍ਰਾ. “cāle bārbāri ārmāni chaḍ tādṛī.”—*kālki*. 2 dizziness. 3 *adj* drowsy, sleepy. 4 lazy, idle.

ਤੰਨ [tān] See ਤਨ. “sei tān phuṭānī jīna sāi vīsrē.”—*var gāv* 2 *m* 5. 2 *pron* their. “khaku loṛeda tānīkhe.”—*var maru* 2 *m* 5. ‘(I) ask for their patronage.’ 3 compound of ਤੜ and ਨ. तन्न not he/she, not that.

ਤੰਨਿ [tānī] in the body, on the body. “tānī jāṛai apṛe.”—*sāva* *m* 5. 2 See ਤੰਨ 2.

ਤੰਨੁ [tānu] body, mortal frame. See ਤਨੁ. “mānu tānu nīrmālu dekh dārsān.”—*suhi chāt* *m* 5. “rātu bīnu tānu nā hoī.”—*var ram* 1 *m* 3.

ਤੰਪਾ [tāpa] *Dg* *n* cow. See ਤੰਬਾ 3.

ਤੰਬਾ [tāba] *P* بنطال *n* pair of trousers, trousers, loose salwar. 2 leather-trousers. 3 *Skt* तम्बा gravid cow.

ਤੰਬਾਕੁ [tābaku] See ਤਮਾਖੁ.

ਤੰਬੀ [tābi] short trousers. See ਤੰਬਾ.

ਤੰਬੀਹ [tābih] *A* تنبه *n* act of making one aware; advice. 2 reprimand, punishment.

ਤੰਬੂਰ [tābur] See ਤੰਬੂਰ.

ਤੰਬੂ [tābu] *n* tent. “tābu pālāgh nīvar.”—*var majh* *m* 1.

ਤੰਬੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ [tābu sahib] a gurdwara in Nankiana,

where Guru Nanak Dev took rest under a wild tree after doing honest business. **2** a place on the bank of a pond in Mukatsar, district Ferozepur, where the Sikhs camped. They spread their clothes on a large number of bushes in order to give an impression to the enemy that a huge army was camping there. See ਮੁਕਤਸਰ. **3** See ਡਗਰੂ.

ਤੰਬੂਰ [tābur] *P* تَبْر and تَبْر *n* tambourine, small drum.

ਤੰਬੂਰਾ [tābura] *Skt* तंबुरा वीणा *n* musical instrument, with strings; Veena (a string-instrument) introduced by a celestial musician Tumburu, which has four strings. This instrument is made by fixing a stick in a gourd's shell. Musicians sing in harmony with the tune produced by it. See ਸਾਜ਼.

ਤੰਬੂਲ [tābul] See ਤਬੋਲ and ਤਮੋਲ.

ਤੰਬੇਸਰ [tābesar] See ਤਮੇਸਰ. “kam krodh əru moh trīdokhu... sətīguru vəcən tābesar puri.”—*NP*. ‘The Guru’s utterance is like a cure for the cerebral disease.’

ਤੰਬੇਰਣ [tāberəṇ] *Dg n* elephant.

ਤੰਬੋਰ [tābor], **ਤੰਬੋਲ** [tābol], **ਤੰਬੋਲਾ** [tābola] See ਤਬੋਲ and ਤਮੋਲ. “mukh khaīo tābor.”—*gəu kəbir*. “Ihu tābola kharī.”—*asa m 5*.

ਤੰਬੋਲੀ [tāboli] *Skt* ताम्बूलिक n one who sells betel leaves and rolls them into bidis. “kəha su pan tāboli hārma.”—*asa ə m 1*. “cīti cītvəu jese pan tāboli.”—*ḥīla m 5*.

ਤਯਕੁ [tyəkt] See ਤਿਆਕਤ.

ਤਯਜ [tyəj] *Skt* त्यज् *vr* give up, renounce.

ਤਯਜਨ [tyəjən] See ਤਯਣਾ.

ਤਯਾਗ [tyag] See ਤਿਆਗ.

ਤਯਾਗਪਤ੍ਰ [tyagpətr] decree or document of divorce.

ਤਯਾਗੀ [tyagi] See ਤਿਆਗੀ.

ਤਯਾਜ [tyaj] See ਤਿਆਗਿਯ.

ਤਯੋ [tyō] See ਤਿਉਂ.

ਤਯੋਹਾਰ [tyohar] See ਤਿਉਹਾਰ.

ਤ੍ਰ [tr] short for ਤ੍ਰਯ; three. **2** when used as suffix it carries the meaning of place, situation e.g. tət, pəret.

ਤ੍ਰਉਦਸੀ [trəudəsi] See ਤ੍ਰਯੋਦਸੀ. “trəudəsi tinī tap sāsar.”—*gəu m 5 thīti*.

ਤ੍ਰਇ [trəi] *Skt* त्रय *adj* three. **2** third.

ਤ੍ਰਈ [trəi] *Skt* त्रयी *n* group of three, collection of three. “darsən nīməkh tap trəi mocən.”—*sar namdev*. ‘three sufferings: grief, violence, disease.’ **2** Brahma, Vishnu, Shiv. **3** three Veds: Rig, Yajur, Saam. **4** goddess Durga. **5** a woman having husband, son and daughter.

ਤ੍ਰਸ [trəs] *Skt* त्रस् *vr* be afraid, fear, flee, snatch, stop, prohibit. **2** forest, wood.

ਤ੍ਰਸਤ [trəsət] *Skt* त्रस्त *adj* afraid, frightened. “nə trəsṭə nə grəsṭə.”—*əkal*.

ਤ੍ਰਸਨ [trəsən] *v* be afraid. “pīkhātīh kəlməl trəsən.”—*səveye m 2 ke*. See ਤ੍ਰਸਨੁ. **2 n** fear, terror.

ਤ੍ਰਸਨੁ [trəsnu] *Skt* त्रसन्तु *adj* cowardly, timid.

ਤ੍ਰਸਰੇਣੁ [trəsreṇu] *Skt n* moving particle; infinitesimal particle, which, from a wind’s eye (aperture) in a house etc, appears wandering in the sunrays; six atoms i.e. a trəsreṇu is a combination of three dvyəṇuks. (A dvyəṇuk has two atoms).

ਤ੍ਰਸਿਤ [trəsīt] See ਤ੍ਰਸਤ.

ਤ੍ਰਹਕ [trəhək] *Dg n* beat of a drum.

ਤ੍ਰਕੁਲਾ [trəkula] See ਤਕੁਲਾ.

ਤ੍ਰਕਣਾ [trəkkṇa] rot, go stale, decay.

ਤ੍ਰਖਿ [trəkhī] *Skt* तृषित *adj* thirsty. “həm kəu drīsəṭī pərə trəkhī dāṭī.”—*gōḍ kəbir*. ‘We see a blood-thirsty witch.’

ਤ੍ਰਟ [trəṭ] *Dg n* thirst. See ਤ੍ਰਿਟਿ.

ਤ੍ਰਠਣਾ [trəṭṭṇa] *v* run fast, go hastily, go at a quick pace. “ghər ghər nū trəṭṭhe.”—*BG*.

ਤ੍ਰਪਣ [trəpən] *Po* jump, leap.

ਤ੍ਰਪਾ [trəpa] *Skt* त्रप्य *vr* feel ashamed, frighten. **2 n** modesty, shyness. **3** fame, glory. **4** prostitute, dancing girl.

ੜਪਉਣਾ [trəpaʊna] *v* frighten; alert and make a horse jump by striking him with a whip. See **ੜਪਣ** and **ੜਪਾ**. “taji trəpayō.”—*VN*. See **ੜਿਪਉਣਾ**.
ੜਮਾਟ [trəmaɪ] *Dg n* large kettledrum.
ੜਮੰਕ [trəmāṅk] See **ਤਮਕ**. “teg trəmāṅkəyō.”—*cāḍi* 2.
ੜਯ [trəy] See **ੜਇ**.
ੜਯੀ [trəyi] See **ੜਈ**.
ੜਯੋ [trəyo] third. 2 three. “trəyo baṅ le bam paṅḍ cəlae.”—*VN*.
ੜਯੋਦਸ਼ [trəyodəʃ] three more than ten; three plus ten; thirteen; 13.
ੜਯੋਦਸ਼ੀ [trəyodʃi] *Skt n* thirteenth day of the lunar phase.
ੜਯੰਬਕ [trəyāṅbək] *Skt* त्र्यम्बक *n* one who has three eyes, three-eyed Shiv. 2 a Shiv temple and a town of the same name on the bank of river Godawari in district Nasik of Bombay, situated at a distance of twenty miles in the south-west direction. A huge Kumbh fair is held here after every twelve years. See **ਕੁੰਭ** 10.
ੜਯੰਬਕਾ [trəyāṅbka] *Skt* ਤ੍ਰਯੰਬਿਕਾ *n* (female) having three eyes – goddess Durga; moon, sun and fire are thought to be the three eyes of goddess Durga.
ੜਾ [tra] *Skt vr* protect, bring up. 2 *adj* protecting, guarding.
ੜਾਸ [tras] *Skt n* fear, terror. See **ੜੁਸ**. “tras miṭe jəmpōth ki.”—*bavən*. 2 agony, distress, suffering.
ੜਾਸਹਰਤਾ [tras-hərta], **ੜਾਸਹਰਾ** [tras-həra] *adj* who relieves fear; who destroys one’s fear. “nam jən ki tras-həra.”—*ram chāt m* 5.
ੜਾਸਕ [trasək], **ੜਾਸਕਰ** [traskər] *adj* frightening, intimidating.
ੜਾਸਤ [trasət] See **ੜੁਸਤ**. 2 causing fear, frightening. “jyō təkər ko trasət beri.”—*NP*.
ੜਾਸਨ [trasən] *Skt n* frightening, terrorising.
ੜਾਸੁ [trasu] See **ੜੁਸ**.
ੜਾਹਿ [trahi] *Skt part* save, protect, give shelter.

“trahi trahi kəri sərni ae.”—*məla m* 5. 2 in Punjabi the word trahi also means to reprimand or rebuke, “us nū trahi ke pəre kita”. See **ਤਾਹਣਾ**.
ੜਾਘ [trāgh], **ੜਾਘਿ** [traghī] See **ਤਾਘ**. “agaha kū traghī.”—*var maru* 2 *m* 5. ‘tried hard to go ahead, i.e. exert more for progressing further.’ “sur kanhər ki sunbe kahū traghī.”—*krīṣən*. ‘There was intense desire to listen to Krishan’s flute playing.’
ੜਾਛਣ [trachəṅ] *Dg n* hewing/shaping, smoothening.
ੜਾਟਕ [traṭək] See **ਖਟਕਰਮ**.
ੜਾਣ [traṅ] *Skt n* defence, protection, safety. “traṅ kəṛē ni j dasən ki.”—*GPS*. 2 armour, coat of mail.
ੜਾਤ [trat] *adj* which has been protected; safe.
ੜਾਤਾ [trata] *Skt* त्रातृ *n* protector, saviour. “so kino surbhi ko trata.”—*NP*. ‘herdsman of cows.’
ੜਾਮਾਲ [tramal] *Dg* large kettledrum.
ੜਾਵੜੀ [travri] See **ਤਰਾਉੜੀ** and **ਸਹਾਬੁੰਦੀਨ**.
ਤ੍ਰਿ [tri] *Skt adj* three. 2 *v* तृ swim, float.
ਤ੍ਰਿਅ [triə] *Skt* त्रय three. “triə əsthan tin triə khəḍa.”—*bher ə kəbir*. ‘three spheres of the universe, three characteristics of the mind, three categories of human beings: high, medium and low.’ 2 woman, lady. “pətrīa rup nə pekhe netr.”—*sukhməni*.
ਤ੍ਰਿਅਜਿਤ [triəjit] *adj* subjugated by a woman. “jəgu triəjit kaməṅi hitkari.”—*asa ə m* 1.
ਤ੍ਰਿਆ [triə] woman, lady.
ਤ੍ਰਿਅੰਬਕ [triāṅbək] Shiv. See **ੜਯੰਬਕ**. “tuhi triāṅbək kasipur məhi.”—*GPS*.
ਤ੍ਰਿਸ [tris] See **ਤ੍ਰਿਖ**.
ਤ੍ਰਿਸਕਾਰ [trisakar] See **ਤਿਰਸਕਾਰ**. “hve tāko triskar visala.”—*NP*.
ਤ੍ਰਿਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ [triskrīt] See **ਤਿਰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ**.
ਤ੍ਰਿਸਟ [trisət] See **ਤਿਸਟ**. “sət kə dokhi nə trisṭe koī.”—*sukhməni*. “təu nanək trisṭəsi

deha.”—*maru m 1. 2 Skt* तृष्ट *adj* thirsty.

ਤ੍ਰਿੰਸਤ [trīṣət] *Skt* तीस. thirty; 30.

ਤ੍ਰਿੰਸਤਿ [trīṣətɪ] *Skt* count of thirty.

ਤ੍ਰਿਸਨ [trīsən] See ਤ੍ਰਿਸਨਾ. “həu həu kəɾət nə trīsən bujhe.”—*birha chāt m 5.*

ਤ੍ਰਿਸਨਕ [trīsənək] *adj* thirsty. *P ਤਿਸਨਹ.* 2 desirous, greedy. “trīsənək jīmɪ ɪhu kəsə dhavə.”—*GPS.*

ਤ੍ਰਿਸਨਾ [trīsna] *Skt* तृष्णा *n* thirst. “trīsna bhukh səbh nasi.”—*ram m 5. 2* intense desire to achieve. “trīsna bɪrle hi ki bujhi he.”—*gəu m 5. 3 adj* ambitious, greedy. “trīsna pākhi phasɪa.”—*sri m 5.*

ਤ੍ਰਿਸਾ [trīsə] See ਤ੍ਰਿਖਾ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਸਿਖ [trīsɪkh], ਤ੍ਰਿਸਿਰਾ [trīsɪrə] *Skt* त्रिशिरस् *adj* three-headed, triple-headed. 2 *n* per Ramavtar, son of Ravan, who was killed by Hanuman in the battle of Lanka. He is also named as Trimund by some historians. 3 a demon, who is mentioned in Mahabharat. He was commander-in-chief of Khar. He lived in Dandak (forest). 4 god of riches, Kubera.

ਤ੍ਰਿਸੀਸ [trīsɪs] See ਤ੍ਰਿਸਿਰਾ. 2, *Dg* trident.

ਤ੍ਰਿਸੁਲ [trīsul] a trident (prongs). It is a favourite weapon of Lord Shiv.

ਤ੍ਰਿਸੁਲੀ [trīsuli] Shiv, the holder of the trident; Mahadev.

ਤ੍ਰਿਸੰਕੁ [trīsəku], ਤ੍ਰਿਸੰਕੁ [trīsəku] *Skt* त्रिशङ्कु In Ramayan, a ruler of the solar dynasty, who wished to perform a fire-ritual through sage Vashishat with the motive of going to heaven alongwith his mortal frame but Vashishat did not agree with him. Sage Vishvamittar performed the fire-ritual with this motive and sent Trishanku alive to heaven. When the later reached close to paradise, he was sent back towards the mortal world. Trishanku cried in distress. Vishvamittar made him stay there with the power of his meditation, Trishanku is still hanging in space with face downward.

2 According to Harivansh, Satyavrat, son of Trayarun, abducted a married woman and kept her as his wife. His father cursed him to become a cāḍal. Thus Satyavrat began to live in the company of cāḍals. At one time, Satyavrat slaughtered the cow of Vashisht and served its meat to his sons and also ate it himself. Vashisht cursed him, “First you annoyed your father, second you killed my cow and third you served its meat to my sons and ate it yourself too; thus because of these three unpardonable misdeeds, you will be called a Trishanku”. Once Satyavrat rescued Vishvamittar and his wife from a serious crisis, who, in turn, was very pleased. He reformed him and put him on his father’s royal seat. This Trishanku (Satyavrat) married Sapatraratha, daughter of the king of Kakhya dynasty who gave birth to a noble and charitable child Harish Chandar. 3 wild cat, male cat. 4 moth, winged-insect. 5 pied cuckoo, rain bird. 6 glow worm.

ਤ੍ਰਿਸੰਧਯਾ [trīsādhya] See ਤ੍ਰਿਕਾਲ ਸੰਧਯਾ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਹ [trɪh] *adj* three. “trɪha guna te rəhe nɪrara.”—*maru solhe m 5. 2 n* longing, thirst.

ਤ੍ਰਿਹਦਸ [trɪhdəs] See ਤ੍ਰਿਹੁਦਸ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਹਾਵਲ [trɪhavəl] See ਤਿਹਾਵਲ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਹੁ [trɪhu] *adj* three. “trɪhu guṇ te prəbhu bhɪn.”—*sukhmāni.* “trɪhu guṇa vicɪ səhɪju nə paɪə.”—*sri ə m 3. 2* longing, thirst.

ਤ੍ਰਿਹੁਦਸ [trɪhudəs] *Skt* त्रयोदश thirteen; 13. “trɪhudəs mal rəkhe jo nanək mokh mukəɪ so pavə.”—*guj ə m 1.* ‘one who guards his innerself from three thieving inclinations and ten sensualities.’ 2 *Skt* त्रिदश *n* a god, who relieves us from three types of sufferings; god; deity; spiritual wealth.

ਤ੍ਰਿਹੁਦਸ ਮਾਲ [trɪhudəs mal] See ਤ੍ਰਿਹੁਦਸ 2.

ਤ੍ਰਿਕ [trɪk] *Skt n* group of three. 2 waist, loins, lumber region, back. 3 mixture of three medicinal fruits viz hərəɾ, bəheɾə, aulə.

ਤ੍ਰਿਕੁਟ [trikəʊ] *Skt* *n* a mixture of three acrid materials, viz dry ginger, black pepper and mægħpīppli—piperaceous plant. See ਤ੍ਰਿਕੁਟਾ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਕਲ [trikəl] *Skt* *n* a word of three matras. 2 dhəgəṇ, combination of three matras. See ਗਣ 8. 3 See ਤ੍ਰਿਕਲ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਕਾਂਡ [trikāṇḍ] *Skt* त्रिकाण्ड *n* three contexts. “vedān kaha trikāḍ vīdhan. kərəm upasān atəmgyan.”—*GPS*. 2 a glossary of scripture having three sections; dictionary of the Veds. 3 Amarkosh is also named as trikāḍ as it has three sections.

ਤ੍ਰਿਕਾਮ [trikam] *adj* popular in three spheres of the universe; favourite of world's three spheres. “tribhāgi trikame.”—*japu*.

ਤ੍ਰਿਕਾਲ [trikal] past, present and future. 2 morning, noon and evening; dawn, noon, dusk.

ਤ੍ਰਿਕਾਲ ਸੰਧਿਆ [trikal sādhyā], ਤ੍ਰਿਕਾਲ ਸੰਧਾ [trikal sādhyā] *n* traditional way of worship performed three times a day; any ritual performed according to religious tradition at the juncture of two periods of time. In Hindu mythology, these three worships are performed in the morning, at noon and in the evening. “sādhyā kərəm trikāl kərə.”—*bher* *m* 1.

ਤ੍ਰਿਕਾਲਗ [trikaləg], ਤ੍ਰਿਕਾਲਗਜ [trikaləgy], ਤ੍ਰਿਕਾਲਦਰਸੀ [trikalədārsī] *Skt* त्रिकालज्ञ and त्रिकालदर्शिन *n* one having knowledge of past, present and future.

ਤ੍ਰਿਕੁਟਾ [trikuṭā] *Skt* ਤ੍ਰਿਕੁਟ *n* mixture of three acrid things, i.e. dry ginger, black pepper and mægħpīppali (piperaceous plant). Per Ayurved its use is beneficial for digestive system.

ਤ੍ਰਿਕੁਟੀ [trikuṭī] frown; scowl; three frowns on the forehead. “mathe trikūṭī drīsāṭī kəru.”—*asa* *m* 5. 2 entangled knot (bondage) of three states of mind. “gur mīlī chuṭki trikūṭī re.”—*dev* *m* 5. 3 worshipping of three gods. “brāhma bīsāṇu māhes trē murāṭī..

gurupārsadi trikūṭī chuṭe.”—*ram* *ə* *m* 3.

4 Trinity, triad—God, the holy spirit¹ and Jesus—the son of God. 5 *Skt* ਤ੍ਰਿਕੁਟਚਕੁ middle of the two eyebrows.

ਤ੍ਰਿਕੁਟ [trikuṭ] *Skt* *n* mountain having three peaks, on which Lanka city is poised. 2 hill, on which Jaisalmer is situated. 3 according to Vaman Puran, mountain-son of Sumer. 4 in Yog, one of the six nerve-centres in the middle of eye-brows. 5 samosa.

ਤ੍ਰਿਕੋਣ [trikon] *Skt* *adj* having three corners; three cornered; triangular (with three vertices); triangle. 2 vagina; genital organ of the female.

ਤ੍ਰਿਕਲ [trikkəl] *adj* triple, three times. “trikkəl sāgəl śāra da.”—*māgo*. 2 *n* matrik combination dhəgəṇ, comprising three matras. See ਤ੍ਰਿਕਲ 2. 3 See ਚੋਰੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 6.

ਤ੍ਰਿਖ [trikh] *Skt* *n* cucumber; oblong fruit of a creeper—a kind of cucumber. 2 *Skt* *vr* feel thirsty, long for. 3 *n* thirst.

ਤ੍ਰਿਖਾ [trikha] *adj* piercing, sharp. 2 *Skt* तृषा *n* thirst. See ਤ੍ਰਿਖ 2. “trikha nā utre sāṭī nā ave.”—*mājh* *m* 5. 3 burning desire, intense desire.

ਤ੍ਰਿਖਾਈ [trikhai] *adj* thirsty, desirous. “te nār trīsān trikhai.”—*sor* *m* 5.

ਤ੍ਰਿਖਾਰਤ [trikharət] *Skt* तृषार्त *adj* suffering due to thirst; uneasy due to thirst.

ਤ੍ਰਿਖਾਵੰਤ [trikhavāt] *adj* thirsty; this word is plural of ਤ੍ਰਿਖਾਵਾਨ. “trikhavāt jəl pivāt thādha.”—*mājh* *m* 5.

ਤ੍ਰਿਗ [trig] *Skt* तिर्यक and तिर्यग *adj* moving obliquely; unable to walk straight. 2 who walks aslant. “nəpāl nrīpāl kəral trigā.”—*əkal*.

ਤ੍ਰਿਗਤ [trigət] *Skt* त्रिगत्त *n* earlier name of Jalandhar and Kangra region. “trigət des esvār

¹It means the holy Ghost. In the sacred scriptures of Islam and Christianity, it is the name of the angel, who conveyed the message of God to Miriam that she would become pregnant.

hū ayo.”—*cārītr* 52. **2** resident of Trigat region. **3** See ਤ੍ਰਿਗਦ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਗਤਾ [trigta] a poetic metre. It is a form of Akva and Ajba i.e. each foot is SSS, S. (mægəṇ followed by a guru) The only difference is that one character is repeated three times in a line. This metre is used to disseminate martial spirit during war.

Example:

təttə tirā. bəbbə birā.
dhəḍdhə dhalā. jəjjə jvalā..

—*ramav.*

2 This verse is also read as “tət tirā - bəb birā”. In such a situation, characteristics of each foot are sægəṇ (lls) and guru (S). In the books of prosody, it is also named as Devi and Ramaa.

ਤ੍ਰਿਗਦ [trigəd] *Skt* त्रिर्गगत *adj* moving obliquely, having non-linear motion; creeping and crawling; snake, frog etc, who cannot stand erect. “pəsu pəkhi trigəd jonI te mōda.”—*gəu m* 5. **2** three types of sufferings-(adhI, viadhI and upadhI).

ਤ੍ਰਿਗਦ ਜੋਨਿ [trigəd jonI] See ਤ੍ਰਿਗਦ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਗਰਤ [trigərat] See ਤ੍ਰਿਗਤ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਗੁਣ [trigun] *adj* three-fold. **2** having three qualities. **3 n** Sankhya Shastar which explains three qualities of nature. **4** See ਤ੍ਰਿਗੁਣ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਗੁਣਾਤਮਕ [trigunātmək] *adj* having three qualities; marked by three states of mind such as piety passion and evil.

ਤ੍ਰਿਗੁਣਾਤੀਤ [trigunātit], **ਤ੍ਰਿਗੁਣਅਤੀਤ** [trigun-ətī] *adj* beyond the three states of mind. “kəhū trigun-ətī ho.”—*əkal.*

ਤ੍ਰਿਜਕ [trijək], **ਤ੍ਰਿਜਗ** [trijəg] *Skt* त्रिर्धक *adj* oblique, slanted, unable to move straight while in standing position. See ਤ੍ਰਿਗਦ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਜਟ [trijəṭ] having three strands of matted hair; Shiv.

ਤ੍ਰਿਜਟਾ [trijəṭa], **ਤ੍ਰਿਜਟੀ** [trijəṭī] ਤ੍ਰਿਜਟਾ sister of

Vibhishan, who had three strands of matted hair on her head. She stayed with Sita in Ashok Vatika and provided her help of all kinds. “təb kəhe bəṇ trijəṭī bolat.”—*ramav.* In many scriptures, Trijata is referred to as a maid in Ravan’s palace. **2** bil tree (aegle marmelos) is also called Trijata as it has a set of three leaves. symbolising the trinity or triad of Brahma, Vishnu and Shiv². **3** In Sanskrit scriptures, Shiv is also named as Trijati.

ਤ੍ਰਿਜੜ [trijəṛ] *Dg n* sword. **2** dagger.

ਤ੍ਰਿਜਾਮਾ [trijama] night. See ਤ੍ਰਿਯਾਮਾ. “ghəṭī ek do jam trijama bitī hotī.”—*NP.*

ਤ੍ਰਿਵਣ [trivṇ] *n* group of women gathered for spinning. See ਤੇਉਣ, ਤੰਜਣ and ਤੰਵਣ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਠਿ [triṭi] *Skt* तृट् *n* thirst. **2** intense desire. “triṭī kam ghənerī.”—*NP.* “jāI ride triṭī hve jəhā.”—*NP.*

ਤ੍ਰਿਠੀਠ [triṭīṭh] See ਤ੍ਰਿਠੀਠ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਣ [triṇ] *Skt* तृण *vr* eat grass, graze. **2 n** grass, straw. “triṇ səmanI kəchu səgI nə jave.”—*sukhmāni.* **3 adj** small, little, meagre, slight. “todhu lep nə ləgə triṇ.”—*var maru 2 m* 5. **4** insignificant, low. “triṇā tə merā.”—*səhəs m* 5. ‘Sumer (mountain) to the insignificant.’

ਤ੍ਰਿਣਅਰਿ [triṇ əri] *n* enemy of grass – deer. —*sənama.*

ਤ੍ਰਿਣਅਰਿ ਅਰਿ [triṇəri əri] *n* enemy of grass – deer; its enemy – lion.—*sənama.*

ਤ੍ਰਿਣਅਰਿ ਅਰਿ ਅਰਿ [triṇ-əri əri əri] *n* enemy of grass – deer; its enemy – lion; enemy of lion – gun.—*sənama.*

ਤ੍ਰਿਣਹਾ [triṇha] *n* destroyer of grass – deer. —*sənama.*

ਤ੍ਰਿਣਹਾਰਿਪੁ [triṇharipu] See ਤ੍ਰਿਣਅਰਿ ਅਰਿ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਣਕਾ [triṇka] See ਤਿਨਕਾ. **2** a poetic metre having onomatopoeic sound of triṇ ṇiṇ etc. See ਤ੍ਰਿਣ ਠਿਣ.

¹See ਰਾਮਾਯਣ, ਸੁੰਦਰ ਕਾਂਡ. ੭ 27-30.

²See ਗਯਾਨਭੈਰਵੀ ਤੰਤੁ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਣ ਕੀ ਅਗਨਿ [trɪɳ ki əgənɪ] fire of straw, meaning – a short-lived thing. “trɪɳ ki əgənɪ megh ki chara gobīd bhəjən bɪnu həɾ ka jəlu.”—*tōḍi m 5. 2* See ਤੁਖਾਨਲ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਣਚਰ [trɪɳcər] *n* animal, grass-eater.—*sənama*.
ਤ੍ਰਿਣਚਰ ਪਤਿ [trɪcər pətɪ] lord of animals – lion.—*sənama*.

ਤ੍ਰਿਣਚਰ ਪਤਿ ਅਰਿ [trɪcər pətɪ əɾɪ] gun, the killer of lion.—*sənama*.

ਤ੍ਰਿਣਜਲੋਕਾ ਨਜਾਯ [trɪɳjəlkə nyay] leech just holding a straw is an illustration generally found in many books. It means that the leech after taking hold of the next straw leaves the previous one, similarly the individual soul after entering the next body leaves the previous one.

ਤ੍ਰਿਣ ਠਿਣ [trɪɳ ɳɪɳ] It is a variation of poetic Akra, Anka, Shashivadna metres i.e. four feet with each foot comprising one nəgəɳ i.e. || and one yəgəɳ i.e. |SS. The name is derived from sounds produced during the war as well as from the text beginning with trɪɳ ɳɪɳ.

Example:

trɪɳ ɳɪɳ tɪrē. brɪɳ ɳɪɳ bɪrē.
dhrən nəɳ dhalē. jrən nəɳ jvalē..

—*ramav.*

ਤ੍ਰਿਣ ਤੋੜਨਾ [trɪɳ tɔɾna] See ਤਿਨਕਾ ਤੋੜਨਾ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਣਰਾਜ [trɪɳraj] *Skt* ਰੂਪਰਾਜ *n* date. 2 coconut tree. 3 toddy palm tree.

ਤ੍ਰਿਣਰਿਪੁ ਨਾਇਕ ਰਿਪੁ [trɪɳrɪpɔ naɪk rɪpɔ] *n* enemy of grass – deer; its lord – lion; its enemy – gun.—*sənama*.

ਤ੍ਰਿਣਾਲਯ [trɪɳaləy], ਤ੍ਰਿਣਾਲੈ [trɪɳalə] *n* strawhouse, cottage, thatched hut.

ਤ੍ਰਿਣਾਵਰਤ [trɪɳavərət], ਤ੍ਰਿਣਾਵ੍ਰਤ [trɪɳavrət] *Skt* ਰੂਪਾਵਰਤ *n* whirlwind, cyclone, rotating wind produced by a column of air in which the dry stalks of grass move rapidly in an upward spiral course. 2 according to Bhagwat, a demon, who was a servant of Kans. He wanted to kidnap Krishan in the guise of a whirlwind,

but was killed by Krishan. “trɪɳavərət so kəhyo jahu tako tɪkhe.”—*kɪsən*.

ਤ੍ਰਿਣਪ [trɪɳp] See ਤਪ ਤੁਯ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਣਤਾਲੀ [trɪɳtali] forty-three, 43.

ਤ੍ਰਿਣਤਿਯ [trɪɳtɪy] *Skt* ਰੁੱਤੀਯ *adj* third. 2 *n* second era of Hindu mythology. “sət duapur trɪɳtɪy kəlɪyug.”—*əkal*.

ਤ੍ਰਿਣਤੀਅ [trɪɳtɪə] *Skt* ਰੁੱਤੀਯ *adj* third. “trɪɳtɪə bɪvəstha sɪcə maɪ.”—*ram m 5*. ‘accumulates wealth in the third stage of life.’

ਤ੍ਰਿਣਤੀਆ [trɪɳtɪə] *n* second era of Hindu mythology. “trɪɳtɪə məɦɪ kɪcɦu bhəɪa dɔtəɾa.”—*ram m 5*.

2 *adv* thrice. “trɪɳtɪə ə sursəri.”—*tukha chāt m*

4. 3 *Skt* ਰੁੱਤੀਯਾ *n* third day of the lunar phase.

“trɪɳtɪə tɾəgɔɳ bɪkhepɦal.”—*gəu m 5 thɪti*.

ਤ੍ਰਿਣਤੀਯਾ [trɪɳtɪyā] See ਤ੍ਰਿਣਤੀਆ 3.

ਤ੍ਰਿਣਦਸ [trɪɳdəs] *Skt* ਤ੍ਰਿਦਸ਼ *n* god curing three types of ailments; deity. 2 individual soul. 3 paradise, heaven. 4 *adj* thirty, 30.

ਤ੍ਰਿਣਦਸਪਤਿ [trɪɳdəs pətɪ] *n* Indar – lord of gods.

ਤ੍ਰਿਣਦਸਾਲਯ [trɪɳdəsələy] *n* abode of gods – heaven. “trɪɳdəsələy ki jənu krātɪ həri.”—*dətt*. ‘as if the glamour of paradise has been stolen.’

ਤ੍ਰਿਣਦਸੇਸ [trɪɳdəsəs], ਤ੍ਰਿਣਦਸੇਸੁਰ [trɪɳdəsəs vər] *n* lord of gods, chief of gods – Indar. “trɪɳdəsəs lɪn buləɪ.”—*gəjraj*. “bəl gun bɪrəj me jənu k, trɪɳdəsəs vər ke bhəɪ”—*cəɾɪtr 77*.

ਤ੍ਰਿਣਦਿਵ [trɪɳdɪv] *Skt* *n* paradise, heaven. 2 sky. 3 comfort, bliss.

ਤ੍ਰਿਣਦਿਵੇਸ਼ [trɪɳdɪvəʃ] *n* lord of paradise, lord of heaven – Indar.

ਤ੍ਰਿਣਦੀਠ [trɪɳdɪθ] *n* three-eyed; far-sighted; Shiv. 2 scholar. See ਤ੍ਰਿਣਯਨ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਣਦੋਖ [trɪɳdɔkɦ] ਤ੍ਰਿਦੋਖ *n* disorder of three elements, viz psora, syphlisis and sycosis; variation of these elements from the original state. 2 cerebritis.

ਤ੍ਰਿਣਦੰਡ [trɪɳdād] *Skt* ਤ੍ਰਿਦੰਡ *n* ascetic’s stick. This is so named as it is made of three things – stick, four fingers wide piece of cloth and rope

made of a black cow's hair. The piece of cloth is tied to the end of the stick with this rope.

2 See ਤ੍ਰਿਦੰਡੀ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਦੰਡੀ [trɪd̪əḍi] *Skt* त्रिदण्डिन् *n* ascetic, monk keeping a stick with him. See ਤ੍ਰਿਦੰਡ. 2 a saint having control over mind, speech and deed.

Mannu writes:

वाग् दण्डोऽथ मनो दण्डः काय दण्डस्तथैवच ।
यस्यैते निहता बुद्धौ त्रिदण्डीति स उच्यते ॥

ਤ੍ਰਿਧਾ [trɪdha] *Skt* *adv* in three different ways.

2 *adj* of three types.

ਤ੍ਰਿਨ [trɪn] See ਤ੍ਰਿਣ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਨਯਨ [trɪnyən] *Skt* *n* Shiv, having three eyes – moon, sun and fire are his three eyes.

2 scholar, whose third eye is knowledge.

ਤ੍ਰਿਨਾਰਿ [trɪnarɪ] *n* ਤ੍ਰਿਣ-ਅਰਿ enemy of grass – deer. –*sānāma*. 2 enemy of grass – fire. “uḥē ik bar trɪnarɪ bhəbhuke.” –*cārɪtr* 96.

ਤ੍ਰਿਨਾਲਯ [trɪnaləy], ਤ੍ਰਿਨਾਲੈ [trɪnale] *n* thatched hut, house of straw, hut, hermit's cottage. “nədi tir ik rəcyo trɪnale.” –*cārɪtr* 240.

ਤ੍ਰਿਨੇਤ੍ਰ [trɪnetr], ਤ੍ਰਿਨੈਨ [trɪnen] See ਤ੍ਰਿਨਯਨ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪ [trɪp] *n* drop, droplet. 2 *Skt* तृप् *vr* satiate, satisfy, please.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤ [trɪpət] *Skt* तृप्त *adj* satisfied, content. See ਤ੍ਰਿਪ 2. 2 happy, pleased.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਤ [trɪptət] get satisfied, be content.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਾ [trɪpta] See ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਾ ਮਾਤਾ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਾਇਣੁ [trɪptaɪṇu] *n* sense of being satiated; satisfaction. “nam rəsaiṇu mənʊ trɪptaɪṇu.” –*majh* m 5. 2 *adj* providing satisfaction, satiating.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਾਸ [trɪptas] *n* satisfaction, satiety. “jo pive tis hi trɪptas.” –*sar* m 5. 2 *adj* ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਿ-ਆਸੁ immediate gratification.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਾਸਿਆ [trɪptaʃɪa] satisfied, satiated. “pi əmrɪtu trɪptasɪa.” –*bɪla* m 5.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਾਸੀ [trɪptasi] will be satisfied, will be satiated. “catrɪk jəl pie trɪptasi.” –*sar* m 4 *pərtal*.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਾਸੁਤ [trɪptasut] son of Mata Tripta – Guru Nanak Dev.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਾਗਾ [trɪptaga] got satisfied, got satiated. “jɪn pia so trɪptaga.” –*sor* m 1.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਾਤ [trɪptat] achieved satisfaction. “bhæ sur trɪptat.” –*səloh*. 2 ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤ-ਅਤਿ, fully content.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਾ ਤਨਯ [trɪpta tənəy] See ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਾਸੁਤ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਾਨਾ [trɪptana], ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਾਨੀ [trɪptani] got satisfied, got satiated. “rəsna həri həri bhojən trɪptani.” –*kan* m 5.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਾ ਪਤਿ [trɪpta pətɪ] Baba Kalu ji.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਾ ਮਾਤਾ [trɪpta mata] wife of Baba Kalu ji and mother of Guru Nanak Dev. She breathed her last in Kartarpur in 1579. Bhai Santokh Singh writes that she expired in Talwandi. See ਨਾਨਕ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ ਉੱਤਰਾਰਧ ੭ 6. See ਚਾਹਲ 2.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਾਰੈ [trɪptarə] gets satisfied, gets satiated. “jɪh bhojənu kino te trɪptarə.” –*kan* m 5.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਿ [trɪpətɪ] *Skt* तृप्ति *n* sense of satiety. “trɪpətɪ bhəi səcu bhojən khara.” –*dhəna* m 5. 2 contentment. 3 pleasure, happiness. See ਤ੍ਰਿਪ 2.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਿ ਅਘਾਈ [trɪpətɪ əghai] *Skt* आघाण तृप्ति *n* sense of satiety, sense of satisfaction to the fullest extent; full satisfaction. “se jən trɪpətɪ əghai.” –*sor* m 5.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤੀਵਨਾ [trɪptivna] get satiated, be satisfied. “sətokh səda trɪptivna.” –*maru* ੭ m 5.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਥ [trɪpəθ] *n* three paths – deed, meditation, knowledge. 2 See ਤ੍ਰਿਪਥਗਾ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਥਗਾ [trɪpəθga], ਤ੍ਰਿਪਥਗਾਮਿਨੀ [trɪpəθgamɪni] *Skt* *n* Ganges flowing through three courses. There is a legend that rising from the matted hair of Shiv, Ganga flowed in three different currents (courses) viz Bhagirathi on the earth, Mandakini in the sky, Bhogwati under the earth (underworld).

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਦ [trɪpəd] *Skt* *n* a three-legged small table. *E* tripod. 2 See ਤਿਪਦਾ. 3 Vishnu, who scaled the whole universe in just three steps in the

guise of a dwarf. See ਵਾਮਨ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਦਾ [trɪpda], ਤ੍ਰਿਪਦੀ [trɪpdi] *n* Gayatri who has three feet. The poetic metre *anuşṭubh* having three feet with each foot comprising eight characters.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਲ [trɪpəl] *Skt* ਰੁਪਲ *adj* restless. 2 desirous. ਤ੍ਰਿਪਲੁ [trɪpəlu] *n* restlessness. 2 desire, lust. See ਤ੍ਰਿਪਲ. “*tari lagi trɪpəlu pəlʃie.*”—*gəu kəbir*. 3 See ਤ੍ਰਿਪਟੀ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਾਉਣਾ [trɪpaʊna] *v* cause one to walk on three feet (legs). In the olden days horse riders used to make their horses dance on three legs. This practice is still in vogue in Rajasthan. “*baji ko trɪpaɪ bhəyo age.*”—*GPS*. 2 make it hop, cause it jump. See ਤ੍ਰਿਪਾਉਣਾ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਾਠੀ [trɪpaṭhi] *Skt* त्रिपाठिन् *n* one having knowledge of three Vedś, Trivedi. 2 a particular subcaste of Brahmins, who have knowledge of the three Vedś.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਾਲ [trɪpal] *n* tent of three sheets. 2 *E* tarpaulin, mat made waterproof with tar or otherwise. 3 See ਤ੍ਰੈਪਾਲ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਿਸ਼੍ਰੁਪ [trɪpɪʃṭəp] *Skt* *n* paradise, abode of gods.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪਿਟਕ [trɪpɪṭək] *n* supreme holy scripture of Buddhism, which has three chapters. These three chapters are Sutar Pitak, Vinay Pitak and Abidharam Pitak. The holy scriptures of Buddhism are kept in the form of loose sheets in small boxes. Three chapters are kept in three different boxes, hence the name *trɪpɪṭək*.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪੁਟ [trɪpuṭ] *n* three covers, three curtains. 2 secret of mind's three faculties. 3 arrow. 4 lock, padlock.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪੁਟੀ [trɪpuṭi] set of three objects e.g. knower, knowledge, knowledgeable; meditator, meditation, worth-mediating on visionary, visual, vision etc. “*trɪpuṭi bəniərəɦɪt he tæde.*”—*GPS*.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪੁੰਡ [trɪpūṇḍ], ਤ੍ਰਿਪੁੰਡ੍ਰ [trɪpūṇḍr] *Skt* त्रिपुण्ड्र *n* equal to the size of three segments of sugarcane; transverse mark applied by the Shaivites on their foreheads. See ਉੱਚ ਪੁੰਡ and ਆਡਾ ਟੀਕਾ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪੁਰ [trɪpur] *Skt* *n* three towns, three cities. 2 according to Mahabharat, three dwelling places built by demon May for three sons (Tarkaksh, Kamalaksh, Vidyunamali) of demon Taark. One of these places was made of gold and located in the heaven, second of silver set in the space while the third one was made of iron built on the earth. Their territory spread to about 100 yojans each. When the demons of these three cities became troublesome to the deities, Shiv destroyed all the three cities alongwith the three demon-brothers with a single shot of an arrow. “*trɪpurē ɪk det bəḍhyo trɪpurē.*”—*rudr*. 3 a name of Vanasur.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪੁਰਯੁ [trɪpurəɣnə], ਤ੍ਰਿਪੁਰਦਹਨ [trɪpurdəhən], ਤ੍ਰਿਪੁਰਾਂਤਕ [trɪpurātək] *n* Shiv – the destroyer of three cities (dwelling places of three demon-brothers). See ਤ੍ਰਿਪੁਰ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪੁਰਾਂਤਕ ਅਰਿ [trɪpurātək əri] *n* the destroyer of three cities – Shiv; his enemy – Kam. —*sənama*.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪੁਰਾਰਿ [trɪpurari] *n* enemy of three-cities – Shiv. See ਤ੍ਰਿਪੁਰ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪੁਰਾਰਿ ਅਰਿ [trɪpurari əri] See ਤ੍ਰਿਪੁਰਾਂਤਕ ਅਰਿ. —*sənama*.

ਤ੍ਰਿਪੁਜਤੇ [trɪpyətə] get satiated, get satisfied. “*pivət sət nə trɪpyətə.*”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਤ੍ਰਿਫਲ [trɪphəl], ਤ੍ਰਿਫਲਾ [trɪphəla] *n* three fruits, combination of three medicated fruits. *viz* chebulic myrobalan, belleric myrobalan and emblica officinalis – Indian gooseberry. According to Ayurved, it is an appetizer, as also a blood-purifier and improves eye-sight as well as is antipyric.

ਤ੍ਰਿਬਕ [trɪbək] See ਤ੍ਰੁੰਬਕ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਬਰਗ [trɪbərəg] See ਤ੍ਰਿਵਰਗ. “nəmstə trɪbərge.”—*japu*.

ਤ੍ਰਿਬਲਿ [trɪbəlɪ], ਤ੍ਰਿਬਲੀ [trɪbəli] *n* three wrinkles, three furrows on the abdomen, regarded as mark of beauty on the body because neither fat nor slim persons have it. **2** according to the science of music a two-sided drum which is long and has its sides covered with a stretched sheet of leather. **3** *adj* having three-times more power; three-fold power.

“ek bəli ke jor tē jəg me bæce nə koɪ,
tʊv trɪbəlɪ ke jor tē kɛse bæbo hoɪ?”

Here trɪbəlɪ is an equivocation.

ਤ੍ਰਿਬਧ [trɪbədɪ] *adj* destroyer of three types of sufferings; eradicator of three types of sufferings.

ਤ੍ਰਿਬਿਧ [trɪbɪdɪ] *adj* of three types, of three kinds.

ਤ੍ਰਿਬਿਧਿ [trɪbɪdɪ] See ਤ੍ਰਿਬਿਧ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਬਿਧਿਕਰਮ [trɪbɪdɪkərəm] physical, vocal, mental actions. **2** pious, medium, sinful deeds. “trɪbɪdɪ kərəm kəmaɪɛ.”—*sri m l*.

ਤ੍ਰਿਬਿਧਿਜੋਗ [trɪbɪdɪjog] pious, normal, mean. **2** religious, emotional, evil characteristics. **3** *həṭhyog*—a type of yoga involving austerities, *kəramyog*—a type of yoga that lays stress on honesty, and *səhəjyog*—sincere performance of one’s duties, a kind of yoga involving concentration and meditation. “trɪbɪdɪ loga trɪbɪdɪ joga.”—*ram ə m l*.

ਤ੍ਰਿਬਿਧਿਬੰਧਨ [trɪbɪdɪbɪb̌ďhən] bondage of three characteristics. **2** bondage of accumulated, destined, self-practised actions. “trɪbɪdɪ b̌ďhən tuṭəhɪ gursəbdi.”—*majh ə m 3*.

ਤ੍ਰਿਬਿਧਿਮਨਸਾ [trɪbɪdɪməňsə], ਤ੍ਰਿਬਿਧਿਮਾਇਆ [trɪbɪdɪmaɪa] three states of mind *viz* pious, emotional, evil, and transcendental world of illusion. “trɪbɪdɪ məňsə trɪbɪdɪ maɪa.”—*majh ə m 3*. **2** See ਆਤਮਾ ਤ੍ਰਿਬਿਧਿ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਬਿਧਿਲੋਗ [trɪbɪdɪlɔg] See ਤ੍ਰਿਬਿਧਿਜੋਗ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਬੇਣੀ [trɪbɛni], ਤ੍ਰਿਬੇਨੀ [trɪbɛni], ਤ੍ਰਿਬੈਨੀ [trɪbɛni] *Skt* ਤ੍ਰਿਵੇਣੀ *n* confluence of three streams; confluence of three rivers; juncture of three rivers—Ganga, Yamuna and Sarasvati at Parayag is specifically named as Sangam. “təb hi jat trɪbɛni bhəe. p̌undən dɪn kərət bɪtəe.”—*VN*. **2** a village in district Hoogli of Bengal, which is regarded a holy place by the Hindus. It is the meeting place of three rivers (Ganga, Yamuna and Sarasvati). **3** third stream *i.e.* Sarasvati river. “dāt gāga, jəmunə tən syam, sʊ lohu bəhyo tɪh mahɪ trɪbɛni.”—*cāḍi l*. **4** In yog, the juncture of three breathing passages *viz* left nostril *ɪra*, right nostril *p̌igla* and cerebrospinal *sʊsməna* nerve. “šəcɪ p̌əɪalɪ gəgənsər bhərə. jaɪ trɪbɛni məǰjən kərə.”—*rətənmala*.

ਤ੍ਰਿਭਵਣ [trɪbhəvən] *Skt* ਤ੍ਰਿਭੁਵਨ *n* three spheres—heaven, earth and underworld. “trɪbhəvən tarəṅhar suami.”—*gəʊ m l*. “trɪbhəvən məhip.”—*japu*. **2** the Creator incarnate in universe. “jəʊ trɪbhəvən tən mahɪ səmava.”—*gəʊ bavən kabir*.

ਤ੍ਰਿਭਵਣਨਾਥ [trɪbhəvənnath] *n* the Creator, the ultimate One. **2** Shiv, Mahadev. “ənɪk patək hərəta trɪbhəvənnath ri.”—*dhəna trɪlocən*.

ਤ੍ਰਿਭੁਵਨ [trɪbhəvən] See ਤ੍ਰਿਭਵਣ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਭਾਵਲੀ [trɪbhəvli] *n* equality/equivalence of three parts; three identical parts; equal amount of ghee, wheat flour and sugar for preparing sacred consecrated pudding (*kərah prəsad*). See ਤਿਹਾਵਲ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਭੁਗਤ [trɪbhugət] *adj* sufferer and enjoyer of the three spheres. **2** delightful or painful in three spheres. See ਭੁਕਤ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਭੁਵਨ [trɪbhuvən] See ਤ੍ਰਿਭਵਣ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਭੰਗੀ [trɪbȟəgi] having three twists, curved at three places. This is a specific quality of Krishan, because he used to stand gracefully

with twisted abdomen, waist and neck while playing the flute. **2** having three-fold qualities of nature, pious, passionate and evil in essence. “*trībhāgi anāge.*”—*japū*. **3** a particular idol of trinity. See ਤ੍ਰਿਭੰਗੀ. **4** a poetic metre, having four feet, each foot with thirty-two matras, first pause on the tenth, second and third each on the next eighth the fourth pause on the last sixth. Each foot must have three alliterations. If the fourth alliteration also occurs at the end of the line, the metre becomes all the more elegant.

Example:

khəgkhəḍ bīhəḍḍə, khəldəl khəḍḍə,
 ətīrən mādḍə, bərbəḍḍə,
 bhujḍḍə əkhəḍḍə, tej prəcəḍḍə,
 jətī əmādḍə, bhanuprəbhḥə,
 sukḥ sātā kərnḍə, durnmətī dərḥḍə,
 kīlvīkḥ hərnḍə, əsī sərḥḍə.
 jə jə jəgkarən, srīstī ubarən,
 məm prətī parən, jə tegə.—*VN*.

Poets have found the use of *səgən* (IIS) and *yəgən* (ISS) at the end in Tribhāgi as very charming. See both these illustrations:

(b) *trībhāgi* ending with *səgən* (IIS)
 ətī mudīt kəpālī, kīlkət kalī,
 ərī dīs hālī, cəmək cālī,
 bəhu khəlbhəlī maccə, pəlcər naccə,
 rənchītī jaccə, rəkət rālī,
 ḍəgməg bhū kəpə, rəj nəbh jhəpə,
 rīpū kər səpə, rudīt khəlī,
 nīrkḥət sur lajḗ, dīggəj bhajḗ,
 jəb dəl sajḗ, sīgh bəlī.
 —*sīkḥiprəbhakər*.

(c) *trībhāgi* ending with *yəgən* (ISS)
 pīṭḥ kəməṭḥ kəṛəkke, brīkḥəbh bhəṛəkke,
 bhujəg məṛəkke jīḥ nāgi,
 nədī nədd uḥəllḗ, udədhī dəhəllḗ,
 pəbb suhəllḗ, bəhu rāgi,
 mud yəgənī bəḍḍə, bhəṛəv cəḍḍə,

nīj gən kəḍḍə, śīv bhāgi,
 rən dūdəbhī bəjjḗ, rīpudəl dəjjḥḗ,
 sīgh su gəjjḗ, jəb jəgi.

—*sīkḥiprəbhakər*.

(d) If all the four pauses are after eight matras each, the poetic metre is named as “*sūdər*”.

Example:

vir vīsala, gəhī əsī ḍhala,
 rup kərala, rən ko cala,
 rīpū mən hala, hve bhīhala,
 jən pī hala, gīr dərhalā....

ਤ੍ਰਿਭੰਗੀ ਦੀਰਘ [*trībhāgi dirəgh*] It is not a separate type of *trībhāgi* poetic metre, but is simply a lengthy hymn having twenty *trībhāgi* stanzas written at one place. See ਅਕਾਲ ਉਸਤਤਿ ਦਾ ਅੰਗ 211.¹

(b) Many poets have also named the syllabic *trībhāgi* as *dirəgh trībhāgi*. Its characteristics are four feet, each foot having six *nəgəns* (III), two *səgəns* (IIS), one *bhəgən* (SI), one *məgən* (SSS) and then one *səgən* (IIS) with *guru* (S) at the end, making a total of thirty-four matras. Hence we have III, III, III, III, III, III, IIS, IIS, SI, SSS, IIS, S.

Example:

səd gurumətī dhər kər ənmətī pərhər,
 təj devəhu rīti dukḥdai he gurubhai,
 kəlukḥ rəhīt huī jənəm səphəl təb,
 jəb mən me bəs he śrī guru ai ətsəhai....

ਤ੍ਰਿਮਾਨ [*trīman*] *adj* worthy of worship as trinity. “*trīman dev.*”—*japū*. worth worshipping as Brahma, Vishnu, Shiv. **2** worth worshipping in three periods (past, present and future); worth worshipping in three spheres (heaven, earth and under earth).

ਤ੍ਰਿਮੁਕਤ [*trīmukət*] *adj* above all the three qualities. “*trīmukət bībhutī hḗ.*”—*japū*.

ਤ੍ਰਿਮੁੰਡ [*trīmūḍ*] See ਤੀਨ ਮੁੰਡ and ਤ੍ਰਿਸਿਰਾ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਮੁਰਤਿ [*trīmurətī*] *Sk* त्रिमूर्ति *n* triad. According

¹for details of these Tribhāgi metres, see the footnote of ਕਧਰਦਿਨ.

to the Veds – fire, air and sun. **2** In the Purans – Brahma, Vishnu and Shiv. **3** In the Bible – God, the holy Ghost, Jesus.¹ **4** In Sikhism – The Creator with the three faculties.

ਤ੍ਰਿਯ [triy] *n* woman, lady.

ਤ੍ਰਿਯਕ [triyək] See ਤਿਰਜਕ, ਤ੍ਰਿਗਦ and ਤ੍ਰਿਜਕ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਯਾ [triya] woman, lady. “man kəryo mən bic triya.”—*krīṣān*.

ਤ੍ਰਿਯਾਪਾਰਥ [triyaparəth] Arjun’s wife – Dropadi.—*sānāma*.

ਤ੍ਰਿਯਾਮਾ [triyama] what comprises three quarters. Actually the night is spread over three quarters (one quarter = 3 hours) after deducting the period of dusk and dawn, hence it is named as triyama (i.e. having three quarters). See ਤ੍ਰਿਜਾਮਾ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਯੰਬਕ [triyābək] See ਤ੍ਰਿਯੰਬਕ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਲੋਹ [trīloh] *Skt* three metals – gold, silver and copper.

ਤ੍ਰਿਲੋਕ [trīlok] *n* three spheres of the universe. *viz* heaven, earth and netherworld. **2** pious, medium and mean people. **3** fair, wheatish and black in complexion.

ਤ੍ਰਿਲੋਚਨ [trīlocan] *n* Shiv, with three eyes. **2** a devotee, whose hymns are included in Guru Granth Sahib. The holyman, Vaishya by caste, was a resident of Baarsi (district Sholapur). He was born in Sammat 1325. “trīlocan guru mīlī bhāi sudh.”—*bāsāt ə m 5*. His name is also written as Tilochan. See ਤਿਲੋਚਨ **2**. **3** scholar, a learned person, who has a third eye symbolising knowledge.

ਤ੍ਰਿਵਰਗ [trivərag] *Skt* त्रिवर्ग *n* group of three; combination of three. **2** mixture of three fruits. **3** mixture of three acrid things, piperaceous plant. **4** Gayatri having three parts. **5** three qualities of Maya – virtue, passion and evil. **6** Per Manu – wealth, religion and passion. “nəmāstē trivərgē.”—*japu*.

¹See ਤ੍ਰਿਫੁਟੀ 4, as also the footnote.

ਤ੍ਰਿਵਲੀ [trivli] See ਤ੍ਰਿਬਲੀ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਵਿਸ਼ੁਪ [trivīṣṭəp] *n* heaven, paradise. **2** Tibet.

ਤ੍ਰਿਵਿਕ੍ਰਮ [trivīkrəm] *Skt n* micro incarnation of Vishnu (Vaman), who scaled the whole of universe in three steps only. **2** In Rig Ved, the sun is named as trivīkrəm who covers the whole of the universe in three steps *viz* rising, being in the zenith (noon) and setting. **3** legendary Sanskrit poet who composed the tale of Damayanti, queen of Nall, the king.

ਤ੍ਰਿਵਿਧ [trivīdh] See ਤ੍ਰਿਬਿਧ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਵਿਧ ਸਮੀਰ [trivīdh sāmīr], ਤ੍ਰਿਵਿਧ ਪਵਨ [trivīdh pəvən] three types of wind. “sit mād sugādh cālto sārəb than səman.”—*maru ə m 5*. “sitāl sugādh mād bhukhən prəbhəjənī ko.”—*saruktavli*.

ਤ੍ਰਿਵੇਣੀ [trivēṇī] See ਤ੍ਰਿਬੇਣੀ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਵੇਦੀ [trivēdī] scholar of three Veds, scholar of Rig, Yajur and Saam Ved. **2** a particular subcaste of Brahmans, owing origin to knowledge of three Veds.

ਤ੍ਰਿਤ [trīṭ] *n* long branch of creeping grass. See ਤਿਤੁ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਤਕਾ [trīṭka] It is another name for Akva and Shashivadna poetic metres. As Trinka is formed by the imitation of sound, so is this metre. with each foot comprising nəgəṇ (III), yəgən (ISS).

Example:

trīṭ rīṭ tirē. brīṭ rīṭ birē.

dhriṭ rīṭ dholē. brīṭ rīṭ bolē.

—*kəlki*.

ਤ੍ਰੀ [tri] See ਤ੍ਰੀ. **2** See ਤ੍ਰੀਅ.

ਤ੍ਰੀਅ [triə], ਤ੍ਰੀਆ [triā] *n* woman, lady. **2** wife, better-half. “təb ɪh triə uh kətu kəhava.”—*gəu kabir bavən*.

ਤ੍ਰੀਆਲੇ [triale] *n* ਸਤ੍ਰੀ-ਆਲਯ, female quarters. “pəth pəth gəe triale.”—*parə*.

ਤ੍ਰੀਯ [triy], ਤ੍ਰੀਯਾ [triya] See ਤ੍ਰੀਅ and ਤ੍ਰੀਆ.

ਤ੍ਰੁਟ [trut] *Skt* त्रुट *vr* clip, chop, break, remove doubt.

ਤੁਣਿ [trɔtɪ] *Skt n* deficiency, shortage. 2 error, mistake. 3 breaking one's promise; not keeping one's word. 4 doubt, suspicion. 5 period of four moments; time-interval of four moments. 6 cardamom. 7 turbulent infinitesimal particle.

ਤ੍ਰੇਸਠ [tresəθh], ਤ੍ਰੇਹਠ [trehəθh] sixty-three, 63.

ਤ੍ਰੇਹੁਣ [trehuṇ] See ਤ੍ਰੇਹੁਣ.

ਤ੍ਰੇਤਾ [treta] *Skt n* a group of three fires. See ਤਿੰਨ ਅਗਨੀਆਂ. 2 the second aeon. "treta īk kāl kini durī."—*ram m 4*. according to the Purans, religion had three feet in the second aeon. See ਯੁਗ.

ਤ੍ਰੇਤਾਂਤਕ [tretātək] the author of Sastarnammala has wrongly written ਤ੍ਰੇਤਾਂਤਕ for ਤ੍ਰਾਤਾਂਤਕ. See ਸਨਾਮਾ 395; water, the destroyer of earth. 2 terminator of the second aeon — (ਤ੍ਰੇਤਾ [treta]); the third aeon dvapar.

ਤ੍ਰੈ [tre] *adj* three. "tre guṇ bhəram bhulā."—*sri ə m 3*. "jəlu tərəg əgni pəvnə phuṇī tre mīlī jəgətu upāīa."—*prəbha ə m 1*. See ਜਲਤਰੰਗ 2. 2 mind, speech and body. 3 mind, eyes and skin. "mai māgət tre lobhavəhī."—*ram ə m 1*.

ਤ੍ਰੈਅ [treə] *adj* three.

ਤ੍ਰੈਅਸ [treəs] See ਪੈਅਸ.

ਤ੍ਰੈਸਤ [tresət] *adj* three and seven i.e. ten. "tresət əgul vai kəhiē."—*sīdhgosəṭī*. In yog, exhalation is up to ten fingers away from the nostril. 2 three centuries, three hundred, 300. ਤ੍ਰੈ ਸੈ ਸਠਿ ਤੀਰਥ [tre se səθhī tirəθh] 360 days of the year spent in meditation. "tirəθh pərsə tresə səθhī."—*rətənmala bāno*.

ਤ੍ਰੈਕਾਲਦਰਸੀ [trekaldərsī] See ਤ੍ਰਿਕਾਲਦਰਸੀ. "krīpasīdhū kaltredərsī."—*həjare 10*.

ਤ੍ਰੈਗੁਣ [treḡuṇ] See ਤ੍ਰਿਗੁਣ. 2 three qualities of Maya (illusionary world) virtue, passion, and evil. "tre guṇ səbh tere tū ape kərtā."—*sor m 3*. 3 *Skt* ਤ੍ਰੈਗੁਣ underlying essence of the three faculties; following the three faculties. "samvedu rīgu jujəru əthərbəṇu. brəhme mukhī māīa he treḡuṇ."—*maru solhe m 1*.

"treḡuṇ baṇi brəhm jəjala."—*gəu ə m 3*. Thus is written in Bhagwat Gīta:

"ਤ੍ਰੈਗੁਣਿ ਵਿਭਯਾ ਵੇਦਾ, ਨਿਦ੍ਰੈਗੁਣਿਯੋ ਮਹਾਰ੍ਜੁਨ."

—*ə 2, § 45*.

ਤ੍ਰੈਗੁਣ ਬਾਣੀ [treḡuṇ baṇi] See ਤ੍ਰੈਗੁਣ.

ਤ੍ਰੈਗੁਣੀਆ [treḡuṇiā] *adj* having three faculties.

ਤ੍ਰੈਗੁਣਿਯ [treḡuṇiy] See ਤ੍ਰੈਗੁਣ 3.

ਤ੍ਰੈਗੁਣ [treḡuṇ] See ਤ੍ਰੈਗੁਣ. "tre ḡuṇ mai mohīai, kəhəu bedən kahī!"—*məla m 5*.

ਤ੍ਰੈਣ [treṇ] *n* ਤ੍ਰਿ-ਨਯਨ three-eyed Shiv. 2 scholar, as he has the third eye of knowledge. "tūm kəho jəthamətī treṇ tət."—*əkal*. 'Take it as the doctrine of learned persons.' 3 of all the three.

ਤ੍ਰੈ ਪੱਖ [tre pəkkh] See ਤਿਰੁਪਖ.

ਤ੍ਰੈ ਪੜਕ [tre pətrək] *Dg* that which has three leaves, — forest tree (butea frondosa). 2 Bil tree (aegle marmelos).

ਤ੍ਰੈਪਾਲ [trepal] sustainer of the universe—the Divine. 2 that which has three lines — Gayatri; having three parts. "trepal tīhal bīcarə."—*var asa*.

ਤ੍ਰੈ ਭੂਖਣੀ [tre bhukhṇi], ਤ੍ਰੈ ਭੂਛਣੀ [tre bhuchṇi] having three ornaments. "prat səme tre bhuchṇi pəvən cəlet sukhkar."—*gurusīkhya prəbhakar*. 'Coolness, fragrance and steadiness are three ornaments (characteristic) of the wind'. See ਤ੍ਰਿਵਿਧ ਸਮੀਰ.

ਤ੍ਰੈਭੰਗੀ [trebhəṅgi] See ਤ੍ਰਿਭੰਗੀ. 2 a single idol of three gods; God. "setābər pitābər kache baghəbər kəṭī saje. traylocən drīg əṣṭ du netər trebhəṅgi bəpu chaje."—*səloh*. White clothes of Brahma, yellow of Vishnu and lion-skin of Shiv; three eyes of Shiv, eight of Brahma and two of Vishnu.

ਤ੍ਰੈਮੁਦ੍ਰਾ [tremodra] *n* three symbols of the Khalsa; symbols made mandatory by Guru Gobind Singh for the Sikhs to wear. "tre mudā kəcch kes kīrpanə."—*səloh*. "kəcch kes kərad su guru tin mudra yəhī pas te nə dur kəro səda əḡ səḡ dhər."—*GPS*.

ੜੈ ਲੇਇਣੀ [trɛ loɪɳi] three-eyed Shiv. 2 scholar, learned person. 3 messenger of death keeping an eye on the three spheres of universe. "trɛ jəm johəɳ loɪɳi."—*m 1 bāno*. 'Messengers of death who are watching the universe.'

ੜੈਲੋਕ [trɛlok] See ਤ੍ਰਿਲੋਕ.

ੜੈ ਲੋਭਾਵਹਿ [trɛ lobhavəhi] See ਤ੍ਰੈ 3.

ੜੋਟਕ [troʈək] *Skt adj* piercer, cutter, breaker.

ੜੋਣ [tron] quiver. See ਤ੍ਰੁਣਿ. "kəse səstrə tronā. guru janu dronā."—*kalki*.

ੜੋੜਿ [troʈɪ] See ਤੋੜਨਾ and ਤੁਟ. "ṭhəga nihum toɪɪ."—*var maru 2 m 5. 2* after breaking.

ੜੋਕਣਾ [trəkɳa] See ਤਉਕਣਾ.

ੜੋਦਸੀ [trədəsi] See ਤ੍ਰਯੋਦਸੀ.

ੜੋਂਬਕ [trəybək] See ਤ੍ਰੰਬਕ.

ੜੋਂਬਕਾ [trəybka], ਤ੍ਰੰਬਿਕਾ [trəybika] *Skt* त्र्यम्बिका *n* goddess Durga who has three eyes; moon, sun and fire are her three eyes.

ੜ [tv] *Skt pron* your (singular) your (plural). "tvə sərəb nam kəṭṭhe kəvən."—*javu*. 2 *tv* part separate, different, other, another. 3 *adj* one.

ੜੜ [tv] used as a suffix, it is indicative of an

abstract noun e.g. ਪੁਰੁਸ਼ੜ (manhood), ਦਾਸੜ (slavery).

ੜਸ਼ਾ [tvəʃʈa] *Skt* त्वष्टा *n* Vishvakarma, chief engineer of the deities. 2 Shiv. 3 carpenter.

ੜਕ [tvək], ਤ੍ਰਗ [tvəg], ਤ੍ਰਚ [tvəc], ਤ੍ਰਚਾ [tvəca] *Skt* त्वच् *vr* cover, wrap. 2 *Skt* त्वक् *n* skin bark, peel. 3 dermis, skin. 4 sensory organ of touch, which is inherent in the skin.

ੜਦੀਯ [tvədiy] *Skt pron* your, yours.

ੜ ਪੁਸਾਦ [tv prəsad] your grace. See ਤਵਪੁਸਾਦ.

ੜ ਪੁਸਾਦਿ [tv prəsadɪ] with your grace. See ਤਵ ਪੁਸਾਦਿ.

ੜਰ [tvər] *Skt* त्वर् *vr* make haste, go quickly.

ੜਰਣ [tvərəɳ] *Skt* haste.

ੜਰਾ [tvəra] *Skt n* quickness. 2 quickly, hastily.

ੜਰਿਤ [tvərɪt] *Skt adj* quick, clever. 2 *adv* quickly, hurriedly.

ੜਰਿਤਗਤਿ [tvərɪtgətɪ] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਗਤਿ ਦਾ ਦੂਜਾ ਰੂਪ.

ੜਰਿਸ਼ [tvadriʃ] *Skt* त्वादृश *adj* looking like you.

ੜਿਸ਼ [tvɪʃ] *vr* shine, illuminate. 2 *n* light. 3 glory.

ੜਿਸ਼ਿਤ [tvɪʃɪt] *adj* shining, illuminating.

ੜੰ [tvə] *Skt prov* you.

ਬ [thəttha] twenty-second character of Punjabi script pronounced with the help of teeth. **2** *Skt* *n* fear, terror. **3** Mars. **4** defence, security, protection. **5** mountain. **6** food, diet.

ਬਉ [thəu] *part than*, from. “īdər jeha jodha mē thəu bhəjjīa.”—*cōḍi* 3. “mən thəu lekha mōgiē.”—*m 1 bāno*.

ਬਈ [thəi] *n* pile. **2** *Skt* स्थायिन् *adj* established, firm. “thai həmaro dhəni sēda chē.”—*səloh*.

ਬਹ [thəh] *n* place, spot. **2** pile, stack, layer.

ਬਹਰਨਾ [thəhərna] *v* stumble, stagger, vibrate. “cəmki ghəni krīpanē nōgi. thəhrət hathən sronət rōgi.”—*GPS*.

ਬਹਿ [thəhi] See **ਬਹ**. **2** layer.

ਬਹਿਰਨਾ [thəhīrna] See **ਬਹਰਨਾ**.

ਬਹੁ [thəhu] *n* secret. **2** state. **3** thought. **4** extent.

ਬਕਣਾ [thəkṇa], **ਬਕਨਾ** [thəkna] (*Skt* ब्रूण् *vr* cover, stay) *v* ਬਗਨ cover, cover with cloth. **2** get tired, cease to work.

ਬਕਾਉ [thəkau], **ਬਕਾਣ** [thəkaṇ], **ਬਕਾਨ** [thəkan], **ਬਕਾਵਟ** [thəkavət] *n* tiredness, fatigue.

ਬਕਿ [thəki] *adv* on being tired, on being exhausted. “thəki pərio prəbhudərbar.”—*bilā* 5. See **ਬਕਣਾ**.

ਬਕਿਤ [thəkit] *adj* tired, exhausted.

ਬਕਿਪਾਹਿ [thəkipahi] get tired. “lēde thəkipahi.”—*jəpu*.

ਬਕੇਵਾਂ [thəkevā] See **ਬਕਾਵਟ**.

ਬਟ [thət] *n* a musical measure, arrangement of notes. **2** site, place.

ਬਟਣ [thəṭṇ] *n* composing, playing a musical measure, installation. “thəṭṇhare thaṭu ape hi thəṭīa.”—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਬਟਣਹਾਰਾ [thəṭṇhara], **ਬਟਣਹਾਰੂ** [thəṭṇharu] *adj* composer. **2** *n* one who creates; the Creator.

ਬਟਨ [thəṭən] See **ਬਟਣ**.

ਬਟਿਆ [thəṭīa] composed, created. See **ਬਟਣ**.

ਬਟੀ [thəṭi] composed, created. **2** established, installed. “jīnī kiti tīnē thəṭiē.”—*var ram 3*.

ਬਟੂਆ [thəṭua] *adj* who creates or composes. **2** *n* ostentation, display. “ənīk bhāt thaṭəhī kərī thəṭua.”—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*. “bhek kərəhī khītha bəhu thəṭua.”—*ram 5 m 1*.

ਬਣ [thəṇ] *Skt* नून *n* teat, nipple.

ਬਣੀ [thəṇi] due to the breast, from the breast. “mūdh nē gərəbu thəṇi.”—*səva m 1*. See **ਬਣ**. **2** in the teats, in the breast. “dudha thəṇi nē avəi.”—*suhi fərid*.

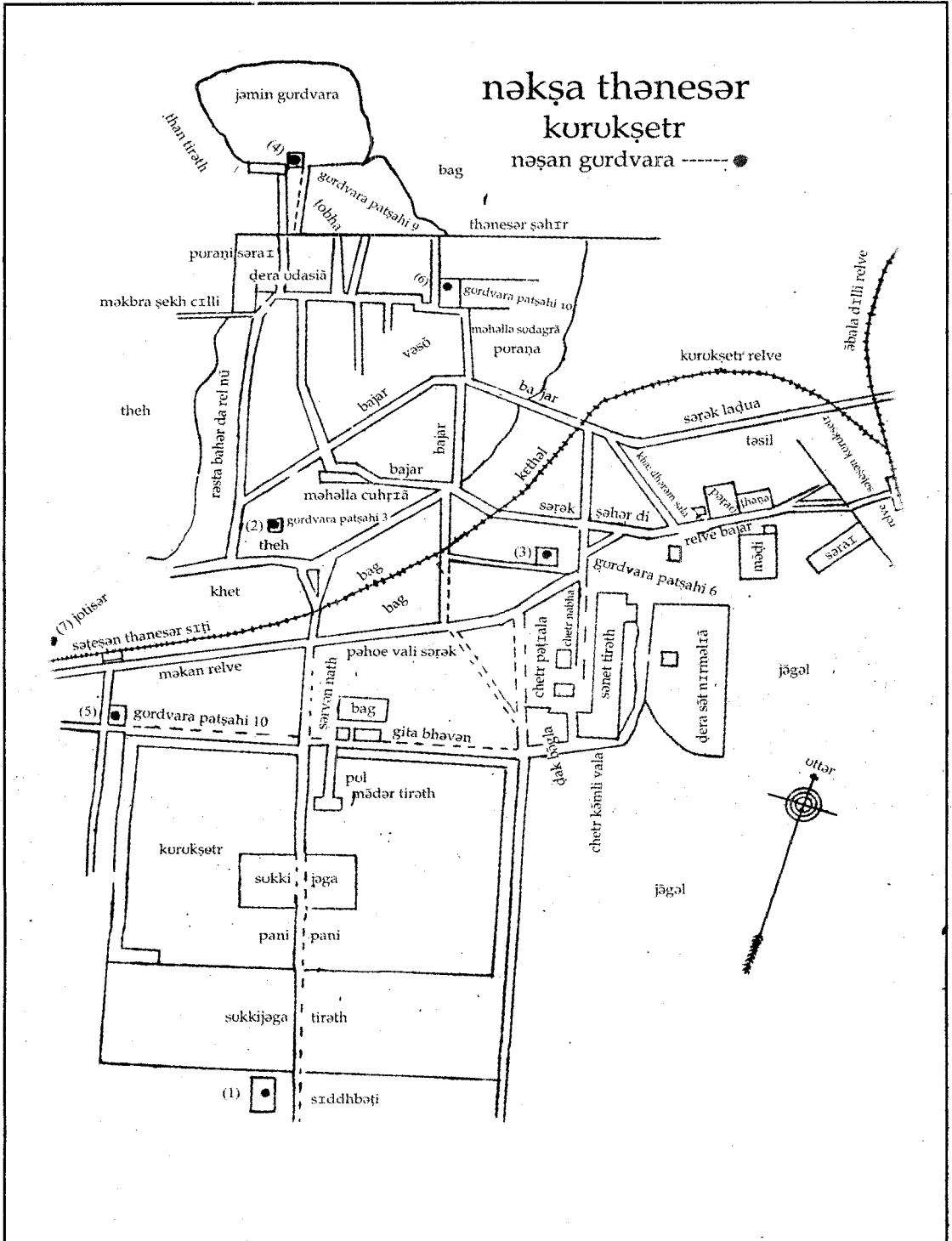
ਬਥਾ [thətha] character **ਬ**. “thətha, thīr kou nəhi.”—*bavən*. **2** pronunciation of **ਬ**.

ਬਨ [thən] See **ਬਣ**. “thən cokhta makhənu ghuṭla.”—*gōḍ namdev*.

ਬਨਾਏ [thənae] at different places. “than thənae sərəb səmae.”—*kan m 5*.

ਬਨੇਸਰ [thənesər], **ਬਨੇਸਰ** [thənesur] *Skt* Being a place of Shiv, this pilgrimmage centre and the town have come to known as Thanesar. It falls under the jurisdiction of the famous pilgrimmage centre of Kurukshetar in district Karnal, an important pilgrim centre of Hindus. It was plundered savagely by Mahmood Gaznvi in Sammat 1069 and by Ahmed Shah Durani in Sammat 1812. S. Bhangra Singh established Thanesar as his capital in Sammat 1820. Following gurdwaras are situated in Thanesar: 1. a gurdwara named Siddhbati in memory of

nākṣa thānesār kurukṣetr nāṣan gurdvara



MAP OF THANESAR – KURUKSHETAR

Guru Nanak Dev is situated near Kurukshetar's holy tank to the south of the town. The true Master preached righteousness to the people gathered in Kurukshetar on the occasion of the eclipse. The hymn "masu masu kærI murækhu jhægæræhI." was uttered by the Guru at this place. The gurdwara was built by Bhai Uday Singh, the ruler of Kaithal. A residential complex has also been built adjacent to the shrine. The gurdwara is situated at a distance of one mile to the south of Thanesar city railway station.

2. The sacred place of Guru Amar Das is close to the city and is situated to the west of Mohalla Khakroban. The building is small and has no priest to look after. It is situated at a distance of half a mile to the north of Thanesar City railway station. Guru Har Rai also visited this place.

3. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind is situated by the Sanet (Senayat) Pond on Pehowa Road at a distance of two furlongs from the city in the south east direction. Residential houses have also been built near the holy shrine. This holy place was built by the devotees in Sammat 1966. A woman looking after the gurdwara gets one mound of flour per month from the Patiala state.

4. A gurdwara relating to Guru Tegbahadur stands on the bank of Thantirath near the tomb of Sheikhchilli to the north west of the city. 50 vighas of land is attached with the shrine.

5. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh is situated to the north-west corner of Kurukshetar Pond, three quarters of a mile away in south west direction from the city. A shrine and residential houses have been constructed there. There is no permanent priest. This place is half a mile away from the mound of Karan (the battle place of Karan

and Arjun).¹

6. The second gurdwara relating to Guru Gobind Singh stands in Mohalla Saudagaran of the city. Responding to the devotional attachment of a female disciple, the true Master visited this place. A small shrine has been raised. An annual revenue of rupees 300 comes to the gurdwara from the village Khanpur in tehsil Ropar of district Ambala. It was dedicated to the gurdwara by Singhpuria misl.

7. Jotisar. The third and the tenth Masters visited this holy place. See ਜੋਤੀਸਰ.

ਬਨੰਤਰ [thənätər] *Skt* **बनंतरं** *n* the interior of a site, sanctum sanctorum. "than thənätərI apI."—*sri m 1*.

ਬਨੰਤਰਿ [thənätərI] in the sanctum sanctorum. See **ਬਨੰਤਰ**.

ਬਪਕਣਾ [thəpəkṇa] *v* pat. **2** utter encouraging words.

ਬਪਣਾ [thəpṇa] See **ਬਾਪਨਾ**.

ਬੱਪੜ [thəppəṛ] *n* slap, smack, cuff. The word is onomatopoeiac.

ਬਪੜਿ [thəpyəu] installed, set up. "ramdas soḍhi thIṛ thəpyəu."—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਬਮ [thəm] See **ਬੰਮ**.

ਬਰ [thər] *n* site, place, land. **2** layer, surface.

3 den of a lion; hiding place of the Singhs.

4 flock, grove. "jəhā mrIgrajən ke thər dhaiət hē."—*hāsram*.

ਬਰਹਰ [thərhər], **ਬਰਹਰੀ** [thərhəri] *n* shiver, vibration. **2** fear, apprehension. "thərhər kəpe bala jIu."—*suhī kəbir*.

ਬਰਕਣਾ [thəpəkṇa] *v* tremble, waiver.

ਬਰਬਰ [thərhər] See **ਬਰਹਰ**. "thərhər kəpe jIəra."—*oəkar*.

ਬਰਬੱਲਾ [thərhəlla] *n* earth's tremor, earthquake.

¹It is called Mound of Karan because the battle between Karan and Arjun was fought at this place in which Karan was killed.

2 turmoil, upheaval.

ਬਰਮਾਮੀਟਰ [thərmamiṭər] *E* Thermometer. *G* thermo (heat) meter (measurement). *n* a device used to measure the temperature. It contains mercury. Mercury expands on heating while it contracts on cooling. The thermometer is calibrated between the zero and the boiling point of water. See its details in ਜਠਰਾਗਨਿ and ਜਾਪਾਨ.

The temperatures of the body and the weather are measured with a thermometer. The common terms used in temperature measurements are as follows:

Maximum, Minimum, Mean, Normal, Sub-normal.

ਬਰਾ [thəra] See ਬੜਾ.

ਬਰਿਯਾ [thəriya] *Pu n* flat tray or platter. “thəriya dai uḍai.”—*cəriṭr* 225.

ਬਰੀ [thəri] *n* small platform. “vəkr bhiti rəc kinəs thəri.”—*GPS*.

ਬਲ [thəl] *Skt* **बल** *n* place, spot, site. **2** desert, land devoid of water, arid land. **3** *Dg* sand dune. “bhaṇe thəl siri səru vəhe.”—*suhī m 1*. ‘A sea flows over the top of the dune.’ **4** 150 miles long and 50 miles wide area in the Sindh Sagar doab (between Sindh and Chenab rivers).

ਬਲਚਰ [thəlcər] *n* creatures living on land.

ਬਲਨ [thələn] See ਜਲਨ.

ਬਲਿ [thəli] at place. See ਬਾਨਕ. **2** of the land. “tisu bhaṇa ta thəli siri səriā.”—*bher m 5*.

ਬਲੀ [thəli] *n* place, site, spot. **2** desert, arid land. “thəli kərə əsgah.”—*var majh m 1*. **3** *Dg* area dotted with sand dunes; sandy region of Marvarh.

ਬਲੀਂ [thəli] in the deserts. See ਬਲੀ 2.

ਬੱਲਾ [thəlla] *n* base, bottom, lowest layer, lower portion.

ਬੜਾ [thəra] *n* platform.

ਬੜਾਸਾਹਿਬ [thərasahib] *n* a platform graced by the true Master by sitting on it when preaching.

Of special mention is the platform on the bank of Amrit-Sarovar towards Guru Ka Bagh side from where Guru Arjan Dev used to supervise the construction work of Harimandir Sahib and also deliver sermons. **2** place visited by Guru Tegbahadur near Akal Bunga. **3** a platform on the bank of Ramsar; seated on it, Guru Arjan Dev uttered Sukhmani. **4** a place in Khadoor Sahib where Guru Amar Das was ceremonially installed as the Guru. **5** a platform in Guru Ka Bagh in Amritsar from where Guru Arjan Dev used to deliver sermons to the devotees in the evening. **6** a place near the upper story room of Mohan ji in Goindwal where Guru Arjan Dev uttered the hymn “mohən tere uce mādər.”

7 See ਸਖੀ ਸਰਦਰ 2. ...

ਬੜੀ [thəri] *n* small platform. “thəri bənavo ruḥr prəkare.”—*GPS*.

ਬੜ੍ਹਾ [thəṛha], **ਬੜ੍ਹੀ** [thəṛhi] See ਬੜਾ and ਬੜੀ.

ਬਾ [tha] the past tense of ਹੋ; was. “həj kabe həu jaṭ tha.”—*s kəbir*.

ਬਾਂ [thā], **ਬਾਉ** [thau] *n* place, spot, site. “səgəl rog ka binsia thau.”—*gəu m 5*. **2** stationary place; earth. “cəd surəj duṭ phirde rəkhiaḥr nṭhcəl hove thau.”—*var majh m 1*. ‘If we stop the revolution of the sun and the moon and bring the earth to a standstill.’

ਬਾਉ ਕੁਬਾਉ [thau kuthau] *n* knowledge about a place as to whether it is good or bad, proper or improper for a given purpose. “thau kuthau nə jaṇni səda citəvəhi vīkar.”—*var sar m 3*.

ਬਾਇ [thai] *n* abode, dwelling place. “saca nīrəkar nījthaṭ.”—*sri m 1*. **2** *adv* in return, in lieu of. “kūne heṭh jəlaie baləṇ sādē thaṭ.”—*s fərid*. **3** at the proper place.

ਬਾਇਏਣਾ [thaiṭeṇa] *v* be accepted. “səhje gavia thaiṭəve.”—*sri ə m 4*.

ਬਾਈ [thai] at places, in places. “rəvīa srəb thai.”—*bīla m 5*. **2** *adj* permanent, stable.

ਬਾਹ [thah] *n* stratum of sea or river, extent of

depth. “tɪcəru thah nə pavəi.”—*var maru 2 m 5. 2* measure of depth. **3** limit, extent.

घाक [thak] *S* sitting place. **2** land revenue. **3** See घकटा.

घाकमि [thakəsɪ] gets tired (m); gets tired (f). “ek nə thakəsɪ maɪa.”—*suhi kəbir*. See घकटा.

घाका [thaka] got tired. “thaka teju uɖɪa mən pəkhi.”—*sri beṇi*.

घाकि [thakɪ] getting tired.

घाकी [thaki] tired (f). **2** postponed, inert, immobile. “bhəyo prem thaki.”—*NP*.

घाके [thake] exhausted, tired. “pəɾɪ pəɾɪ pəɖɪt moni thake.”—*asa chət m 3*.

घांग [thāṅ] *Mn* dwelling place, place. **2** bottom, extent. **3** search, exploration.

घांगी [thāṅi], **घांगी** [thāṅhi] *adj* who estimates the extent; who has knowledge about a particular situation. See घांग. “nɪgusāe bəhɪgəe thāṅhi nahi koɪ.”—*s kəbir. 2 P* firm-footed; which stays on firm footing. **3** helper, supporter. **4** sleuth, detective, spy.

घाट [thaɖ] *n* musical composition, arrangement of notes. **2** concept, idea. “mukət bhəe bɪnse bhɾəm thaɖ.”—*gəu m 5*. “eke həri thaɖ.”—*kan m 4 pəɾtal*. See *E* thought.

घाटन [thaɖən] *n* idea of composing music; playing of a musical composition. **2** deliberating upon a subject. “ənɪk bhatɪ thaɖəhɪ kəri thəɖua.”—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*. “bed purān pəɾe suṅɪ thaɖa.”—*gəu ə m 1*. “səc ka pətha thaɖɪo.”—*toɖi m 5*. “ape səbh bɪdhɪ thaɖɪ.”—*sor m 5*.

घाटु [thaɖu] See घाट. “jəɖəhu ape thaɖu kia bəhɪ kəɾte.”—*var bɪha m 4*.

घाटा [thana], **घाटे** [thano] place, location, site, dwelling place. **2** police station; a large police post headed by a thanedar.

घाडी [thati] *n* wealth, capital. “thati pai həri ko nam.”—*gəu m 5. 2* accumulated wealth. **3** bag.

घांटे [thāde] a village in district and tehsil

Amritsar. A gurdwara named Chubacha Sahib in memory of Guru Arjan Dev stands here.

घान [than] *n* place, site. “than pəvɪtra man pəvɪtra.”—*sar m 5. 2* a roll of newly-spun unused cloth.

घानमट [thansət] *Skt* **घानम** *adj* fixed at a place. **2** *n* priest of a holy place; head priest. “thansət jəg bhəɾɪsət hoe ɖubta ɪv jəgu.”—*dhəna m 1. 3* holy place, sacred place.

घानक [thanək] *Skt* **घानक** *n* place, site. **2** town, habitation. **3** *Dg* house, home. “thorə thəlɪ thanək arəbhə.”—*gəu kəbir bavən*.

घानतीरघ [thantirəth] *n* pilgrimage centre, sacred place. **2** *Skt* **स्थाणु तीर्थ** a sacred place relating to Shiv in Kurukshetar. See घनेसर. “gurgɪan saca thantirəth.”—*dhəna chət m 1*. ‘The knowledge of the true One is the real pilgrimage.’

घानडिमट [thanbhəɾɪsət], **घानडूमट** [thanbhəɾəsəɖu], **घानडूमट** [thanbhəɾɪsət] *Skt* **घानडूम** *adj* fallen; apostate; degraded from one’s status. “sət ke dukhənɪ thanbhəɾəsəɖu hoɪ.”—*sukhməni*. “sakət thanbhəɾɪsət phɪrahi.”—*gəu ə m 5*.

घाना [thana] See घाटा.

घानाना [thanana] *Skt* **स्थानिन्** *adj* dweller, resident. “jo jən gai dhɪaɪ jəs ʈhakur tasu prəbhə he thanana”—*gəu kəbir*.

घानि [thanɪ] at the proper place. “nɪthave kəu tum thanɪ bəthavəhu.”—*bher m 5*.

घानिहा [thanɪha] *n* place of stay; place of origin. “paɪo pəɖ thanɪha.”—*asa m 5. 2* dwelling place, abode. See घां and निहारन.

घानी [thani] *adj* owner of a place; occupant of a place.

घाने [thane] *pron* your (singular) your (plural). See लार.

घानेसर [thanesər] See घनेसर.

घानेदार [thanedar] *n* head of a police station; chief of a police station; police employee. See घाटा 2.

ਬਾਨੰਤਰ [thanātər] *Skt* **ਫਬਾਨੰਤਰ** *n* another place, alternate place.

ਬਾਨੰਤਰਿ [thanātərɪ] at another place, at an alternative place.

ਬਾਨਿਯ [thanɪy] *n* place, location. **2** at places, in places. “bhəgvan rəmṇə sərbətr thanɪyə.”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਥਾਪ [thap] See **ਥਾਪਨ**. **2** full stroke on one-sided or two-sided drum. “ləgət dholək thap he.”—*səloh*. **3** slap, smack. **4** situation, tradition. “thapyo səbhə jɪh thap.”—*jəpu*. **5** act of striking gently; patting a child with affection. See **ਥਾਪਿ** 2.

ਥਾਪਨ [thapən] *Skt* **ਫਥਾਪਨ** *n* installing; sense of installation. “thapɪa nə jəɪ kita nə hoɪ.”—*jəpu*. **2** installing a person on a seat of authority. “jələdhɪ bādɦɪ dhru thapɪo ho.”—*sor namdev*.

ਥਾਪਯੈ [thapyɛ] *adj* worth installing, worth honouring. “kɪ sərbətr thapyɛ.”—*jəpu*.

ਥਾਪਰ [thapər] *n* slap, smack. “thapər sō sou marḍəryo.”—*krɪsən*. See **ਥਾਪੜਨਾ**. **2** a subcaste of Bunjahanian Khatris.

ਥਾਪੜਨਾ [thapərna] to pat. See **ਥਾਪ** 5.

ਥਾਪਿ [thapɪ] by installing, by establishing. **2** by patting gently with affection. “balək rakɦə əpne kəɪɪ thapɪ.”—*bəsət m 5*.

ਥਾਪਿ ਉਥਾਪਿ [thapɪ uthapɪ] by establishing and de-establishing. “tu dekhəɦɪ thapɪ uthapɪ.”—*suhɪ ə m 1*.

ਥਾਪਿਐ [thapɪɛ] See **ਥਾਪਯੈ**.

ਥਾਪੀ [thapi] See **ਥਾਪਨ**. **2 n** patting; patting on the back gently with affection. “gər thapi dɪtɪ kəḍɪ jɪv.”—*sri m 5 pəpəɪ*. **3** heavy flat club to crush soil and lime.

ਥਾਭ [thabh] *n* column, pillar. “bɪn hi thabhəh mēḍɪr thəbhə.”—*gəu kəbir bavən*.

ਥਾਮ [tham] *n* place, spot, site. **2** stopping, blocking. “ənɪk chɪdr bohɪ th kə chʊkət tham nə jəɦɪ kəre.”—*toḍi m 5*. ‘could not be blocked.’

ਥਾਮਨਾ [thamna] *v* stop, block, support. “jɪu mōḍər kəu thame thəmənɪ.”—*sukhməni*.

ਥਾਰ [thar] See **ਥਾਲ**. “tətchɪn puryo thar prəsad.”—*GPS*.

ਥਾਰਉ [tharəu], **ਥਾਰਾ** [thara] *pron* your (singular), yours (singular).

ਥਾਰੀ [thari] *n* a flat plate; platter. **2 pron** your (singular-female). “mənsa pure thari.”—*maru solhe m 4*.

ਥਾਰੇ [thare] *pron* your (plural). “bore bhəle həm thare.”—*sor m 5*.

ਥਾਰੋ [tharo] *pron* your, yours.

ਥਾਲ [thal] *Skt* **ਫਥਾਲ** *n* pot, vessel, utensil. **2** a wide and flat vessel. “thal vɪcɪ tɪnɪ vəstu pəio, sətʊ sətokɦu vicaro.”—*mōḍavɪni m 5*. Here

ਥਾਲ [thal] stands for Guru Granth Sahib. **3** place, site, spot. “sɪmərɪ sɪmərɪ jɪvəɦɪ tere dasa, bən jəl purən thal ka.”—*maru solhe m 5*. O! Creator of vegetation, ocean etc.

ਥਾਲੀ [thali] a small flat plate. **2 Skt** **ਫਥਾਲੀ** cooking kettle, cooking pot. **3** earthen cooking pot.

ਥਾਵ [thav] *n* holy place; sacred place. “əsəkh nav əsəkh thav.”—*jəpu*.

ਥਾਵਹੁ [thavəɦu] *part* from. “səbh tujh—hi thavəɦu məgde.”—*dhəna m 4*. **2** from a place. “kɪdu thavəɦu həm əe?”—*gəu m 1*.

ਥਾਵਰ [thavər] *Skt* **ਫਥਾਵਰ** *adj* stationary, immovable. “thavər jəgəm kɪɪ dhata.”—*NP*. **2 n** planet Saturn is so called, because of its slow movement. **3** Saturday. “thavər thɪrʊ kər rakɦə soɪ.”—*gəu kəbir var 7*. **4** hill, mountain. **5** tree.

ਥਾਵਰੀ [thavri] *Skt* **ਫਥਾਵਰ** *adj* powerful, mighty. “prəbhʊ mərə thɪr thavri, hor əvə jəvə.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. **2** honourable. **3** firm, strong.

ਥਿਓ [thɪo] was; happened. “pəchəɲu vɪrlo thɪo.”—*var gəu 2 m 5*. See **ਥਿਆਣੁ**.

ਥਿਆਣੁ [thɪəɲʊ] *S v* be. “səca so thɪəɪ.”—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਥਿਆਉਣਾ [thɪəʊɲə] *v* achieve, find, get.

ਬਿਏ [thiɛ] happened, existed. See ਬਿਅਣੁ.

ਬਿਗਲੀ [thigli] *Skt* षडगन cover, lid, cover-cloth.
2 patch of cloth used to cover a split. “taga kærɪke lai thigli.”—*ram m 5*.

ਬਿਤ [thit], ਬਿਤਾ [thita] *Skt* स्थित *adj* stable, immovable, stationary. “dhūdh vōṅnai thia thita.”—*var ram 2 m 5*. ‘The quest has ended and the mind has become stable.’

ਬਿਤਿ [thiti] *n* स्थिति stability, poise, calmness. “thiti pai cuke bhrəm gəvən.”—*sukhmāni*.
2 metathesis of tithi is thiti, with the same meaning. “thiti varu nā jogi jaṅe.”—*jəpu*. See ਜੋਗੀ 4.

ਬਿਤੀ [thiti] date. See ਬਿਤਿ 2. “thiti var səbhɪ səbədɪ suhæ.”—*bīla m 3 var 7*. 2 a specific composition in Guru Granth Sahib, which is according to the lunar phases. See ਰਾਗ ਗਉੜੀ and ਬਿਲਾਵਲ.

ਬਿੰਤੀ [thīti] plural of tithi. See ਗਉੜੀ ਵਿਚ ਬਿੰਤੀ ਕਬੀਰ ਜੀ ਕੀਂ.

ਬਿੰਧਾ [thīdha] *adj* oily, greasy. 2 *n* ghee. 3 oil.

ਬਿਧਾਈ [thidhai] *n* oiliness, greasiness. “əhəbudhɪ mənɪ purɪ thidhai.¹ sadhədhurɪ kærɪ sudh mōjai.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਬਿਬਣਾ [thibṇa] *v* stumble; tremble. 2 slide, slip.

ਬਿਮਕ [thimək] *onom n* sound of ਬਿਮ ਬਿਮ. “thimək thimək būde je pərhi.”—*GPS*.
2 leaking roof, dripping roof.

ਬਿਰ [thir] *adj* stable, immovable, stationary. “thir thir cɪt thirhā.”—*asa m 5*. 2 firm, strong.
3 certain.

ਬਿਰਕਣਾ [thirəkṇa], ਬਿਰਕਨਾ [thirəkna] *v* stagger, stumble, shake, slip.

ਬਿਰਚਿਤ [thirɪt] having a steady mind, having an unwavering mind.

ਬਿਰਤਾ [thirta] *n* firmness, stability, steadfastness. “thirta si səsar mahɪ ləkh.”—*NP*.

ਬਿਰਥਾਨ [thirthan] *n* fixed place; permanent

abode; self-realisation; spiritual knowledge; spiritual quietude. 2 holy congregation.

ਬਿਰਥਾਨਿ [thirthanɪ] at a stage of self-realisation; in the final stage of spiritual quietude. “ghəru dəru thapɪ thirthanɪ suhəve.”—*bīla m 1 thiti*.

ਬਿਰਥਾਵ [thirthav] See ਬਿਰਥਾਨ.

ਬਿਰਥਾਵਰੀ [thirthavri] See ਥਾਵਰੀ. 2 having permanent abode.

ਬਿਰਾ [thira] *adj* stable, immovable. “nəhi thira rəhɪ.”—*gəu kəbir bavən*. 2 *n* earth. See ਅਚਲਾ.²

ਬਿਰੁ [thiru] See ਬਿਰ. “thiru sətən sohəgu.”—*asa chət m 5*.

ਬਿੜਕਨਾ [thirəkna] See ਬਿਰਕਨਾ.

ਬੀ [thi] *v* past tense of ਹੋ; was. 2 state of being. “tɪn hi jesi thirha.”—*oəkar*. was being. “jo guṅvōti thirhe.”—*vəḍ m 1*. 3 part from. “mɪthia moh mægən thi rəhɪ.”—*suhɪ chət m 5*. 4 *adj* stable, existing. “mɛ jug car ləge nəhi thihō.”—*cəritr 112*.

ਬੀਉ [thiu] *S* imperative form of verb ਬੀਅਣੁ; be, become. “thiu sətən ki reṅu.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. “thiu reṅu jɪni prəbhɪ dhɪaɪa.”—*suhɪ chət m 5*.

ਬੀਓ [thio] happened, became. See ਬੀਉ. “əpɪo pio gətɪ thio bhərma.”—*jet m 5*.

ਬੀਓਸਿ [thiosɪ], ਬੀਓਮ [thiom], ਬੀਓਮਿ [thiomɪ] happened, occurred. See ਬੀਓ. “hərɪo thiosɪ.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. “əju phəride kujra se koha thiomɪ.”—*s fərid*. *S* ਬਿਓਮਿ.

ਬੀਅਣੁ [thiəṅu] *S v* be.

ਬੀਅਨਿ [thianɪ] *S* may be.

ਬੀਆ [thia] became. “səbhɪ nanək supən thia.”—*sri m 5*.

ਬੀਆਉ [thiau] may become. “mu thiau sej.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਬੀਐ [thiɛ] become; happen.

¹Some authors interpret and pronounce this word as bɪdhai which is totally incorrect.

²Sanskrit scholars regard earth as acal (immovable, stationary).

ਬੀਇ [thi-ɪ] on becoming. “tɪn jəru veri nanka, jɪ buðhe thi-ɪ mərənɪ.”—*var suhi m 1*.
ਬੀਈ [thiəi] will happen, will become. “locā nə səlahɪ jo mərəɪ khaku thi-i.”—*suhi ə m 3*.
ਬੀਏ [thie] became, happened. “sai thie krɪpal.”—*sri chət m 5*.
ਬੀਸੀ [thisi] will become, will happen. “jo təu bhavə soi thisi.”—*sopurəkhv*.
ਬੀਜੇ [thijə] does become, does happen. “bɪnu guru gɪan tɪpətɪ nəhi thijə.”—*ram ə m 1*.
ਬੀਣ [thiŋ], **ਬੀਣਾ** [thiŋa] *S* be. See **ਬੀਅਣੁ**.
ਬੀਤ [thit] *adj* fixed, immovable. **2** See **ਬੀਤਿ**.
ਬੀਤਿ [thitɪ] *n* position, pause, rest. “utsah ritɪ kər vəse pur thitɪ kər.”—*GPS*. **2** day according to lunar phases; date. “səgli thitɪ pasɪ dərɪrakhɪ.”—*bher m 5*. ‘put aside all the dates.’
ਬੀਤੇ [thite] settled, sat. “grɪh prɪy thite səd thae.”—*dev m 5*.
ਬੀਦੋ [thido] *S* will be. **2** may be. **3** does become, does happen.
ਬੀਧਾ [thidha] *adj* greasy, oily. **2** with affection. “teri bhəgətɪ kərə jənu thidha.”—*sor kəbir*.
ਬੀਮਨ [thimən] *n* existence. See **ਬੀਅਣੁ** and **ਬੀਵਨ**. **2** *Skt* stability, firmness. **3** installation.
ਬੀਰ [thir] *adj* stable, permanent, immovable. “tənu mənu səbhv sitəlu, pətɪa sukhv thir.”—*bɪla m 5*.
ਬੀਰਾ [thira] *adj* stable, immovable, everlasting.
ਬੀਵਣ [thivəŋ], **ਬੀਵਣੁ** [thivəŋu], **ਬੀਵਨ** [thivən] *n* existence; idea of being. “thivəhɪ lala ətɪ golala.”—*suhi chət m 5*. “səda thir thivte.”—*sri chət m 5*. “sərsə pɪtɪ mat thivɪa.”—*sri m 4 pəhɪre*. “tənu mənu thivə hərəɪa.”—*mūdavnɪ m 5*. “khuar sakət nər thivə.”—*bɪla m 5*. “būd man sukh thivən.”—*sar m 5*. “vekhe! chɪtəɪ thivdo.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.
ਬੀਵਨਾ [thivna] *v* be. See **ਬੀਅਣੁ**. “phɪr nəgə nəhi thivna.”—*maru ə m 5*.
ਬੁਕ [thuk] *n* a colourless viscuous fluid secreted

into the mouth from glands of the tongue, which keeps the mouth wet and acts as a digestive agent when combined with food; spit, spittle, saliva. “bhəlke thuk pəve nɪt dərɪ.”—*var asa*.
ਬੁਕਣਾ [thukna], **ਬੁਕਨਾ** [thukna] *v* spit, sputter. *Skt* ਸ਼ੁਕਿਨ act of spitting.
ਬੁਥਨੀ [thuthni] *n* *Skt* ਪੁੰਥ oblong mouth of animals like a horse or pig etc.
ਬੁਰ [thur], **ਬੁੜ** [thur] *n* loss, deficiency, shortage. “dhən ki thur nahi.”—*cəritr 269*.
ਬੁੜੀਦੋ [thurido] in loss, in shortage. “tɪcəru mulɪ nə thurido.”—*səva m 5*.
ਬੁ [thu] *n* act of spitting; sound of spitting. **2** *part* mark of reproach or censure or shame.
ਬੁਹਨੀ [thuhni] *n* pillar, column, peg, support.
ਬੁਕ [thuk] See **ਬੁਕ**. “thuk mukhɪ pəɪa.”—*guj m 4*. **2** reproach, censure.
ਬੁਟਿਟਿ [thuɪɪɪ] See **ਬੁਟਿਟਿ**.
ਬੁਣਾ [thuɳa], **ਬੁਣਿ** [thuɳɪ], **ਬੁਣੀ** [thuɳi], **ਬੁਨਿ** [thunɪ], **ਬੁਨੀ** [thuni] *Skt* ਸੁਠੁਣਾ *n* upright support, wooden beam. “ducɪte ki dɪt thuni gɪrani.”—*gəu kəbir*. “bajhu thunia chəpra thamɪa.”—*asa m 5*. ‘Thatched-hut like body is left without any support i.e. any hope of outside support has been abandoned.’ **2** peg, stack, wooden post fixed to tie the cattle. “thuni pai thɪtɪ bhəi.”—*s kəbir*. Here **ਬੁਨੀ** [thuni] means devotion.
ਬੁਨੀ ਖਨਨ ਨਜਾਯ [thuni khənən nyay] *Skt* ਸੁਠੁਣਾ ਨਿਖਨਨ ਨਜਾਯ. See **ਨਜਾਯ**.
ਬੁਰਨਾ [thurna] *v* stuff, fill forcibly to capacity so that no hollowness remains there. **2** *Skt* ਬੁਵੰਣੁ beat, thrash; clearly, the meaning of **ਬੁਰਨਾ** 1 i.e. becomes evident.
ਬੁਲ [thul] *Skt* ਸਬੁਲ *adj* bulky, heavy, fat. “sɪmərəhɪ thul sukhəm səbhɪ jəta.”—*maru solhe m 5*.
ਬੁਲਤਾ [thulta] *n* bulkiness, fatness, heaviness. “huti thulta tən səbh thana.”—*GPS*.
ਬੁਲਨਾਸ [thulnas] which has a big nose – pig.

वे [the] plural of व [tha]. **2** at that place. "hor the mən laūda he."—*jāsa*. **3 part** from. "jānəm mārəṅ duhu the rəhīo."—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*. **4 Dg pron** to you. "the bhavə rakhəhu prīti."—*prəbha m 1*. "kəhō or kā ne həṭhi chad theso."—*ramav*. 'whom else should I speak to, leaving a resolute one like you aside.'

वे' [thē] *pron* from. "ek thē kie bīsthare."—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*.

वेडी [thei] *n* fixed date; appointed day. **2** the day fixed for consuming the whole of available milk. Milk is neither curdled nor churned into curd on this day.

वेमें [theso] like you, similar to you. See वे 4.

वेच [theh] See वेचु.

वेचडी [thehri] See चडी. **2** small mound (on ruins of a village). See वेचु. **3** a village 12 kohs south of Muktsar. See नैड सावि 4.

वेचु [thehu] *n* mound of a ruined village; a ruined town. **2** city, town, village. The Persian root of the word is देह [deh]. "ujəṭ thehu vəsaio."—*sri m 5 pepaṭ*. 'Body ruined by evils is rehabilitated by good qualities.' "guri səce bədhə thehu."—*var sor m 4*. "malu khəjana thehu ghəru."—*gəu m 5*. **3** place, abode. "nīhcalu tudh thehu."—*var jet*. **4** situation, existence. "car dīhəre thehu."—*BG*.

वेक [thek] *n* sheath. "guṅ ki theke vici səmaṭ."—*var ram 1 m 1*. **2** purse, bag.

वेगरी [thegri], वेगली [thegli] See गिगली.

वेट [thet] *n* place of stay; camping place. **2** meeting place, rendezvous.

वेटा [theta] *n* fair, gathering. "banarəs kər gəga theta."—*BG*.

वेदा [theva] *n* precious stone embedded in a ring. "theva əcərəjlaia re."—*asa m 5*. Here वेदा [theva] means self-realisation.

वे [the] *n* place, site. "gurseva te sukh paie horthe sukh nə bhal."—*var bīha m 4*. **2 adv** at the right place; on the proper occasion. "ape the

səbh rəkhīon."—*asa ə m 3*. **3** with, near. "pukare rajə sūbh the."—*cəḍi 3*. **4 suf** from.

वे' [thē] *pron* to you. "thē bhavə dər ləhəhī pīraṅṅ."—*məla ə m 3*. 'The person can look for you, if you so desire.' **2 suf** from.

बैला [thela] *n* bag, sack.

बैली [theli] *n* small bag. **2** purse of one thousand rupees. **3** nugget. "ələkar mīlī theli hoi he tate kənīk vəkhanī."—*dhəna m 5*. **4** cash. "səcət səcət theli kinī."—*asa m 5*. **5** wealth, money. "theli səcəhu srəm kərəhu thakīpərəhu gavar."—*bavən*.

बे [tho] past tense of हे; was.

बेहर [thohər] *n* cactus; a thorny bush – when cut or broken, a milky fluid secretes from its stem or leaves *L. euphorbia nerrifolia*. It is generally grown for fencing around the fields. It is of many kinds, but the dāḍathohər is very popular.

बेक [thok], बेकड़ा [thokṛa] *n* thing, material, objects. "səbhe thok pərapəte."—*sri m 5*. "ləbhe həbhe thokre."—*sri chət m 4*. **2** heap, pile. **3** cash. **4** wholesale material, wholesale goods.

बेघर [thothər], बेघरा [thothra], बेघा [thoṭha] *adj* hollow from inside; not solid. **2** essence-less. "kəṅ bīna jese thothər tukha."—*gəu m 5*. "mukh əlavəṅ thothra."—*var maru 2 m 5*. **3** devoid of, empty. "əḍdərəhu thoṭha kuṛīaru."—*var maru 2 m 5*. **4** inffective. "thothər vaje ben."—*asa m 4*.

बेपी [thopi] *n* slap, stroke. "marət he mujh ko vəh thopi."—*krīṣən*.

बेभ [thom] *P* डुभा *n* garlic. "thom nə vas kəthuri ave."—*BG*.

बेचड़ा [thorṛa], बेचडी [thorri], बेचा [thora] *adj* little, small, meagre, hardly any.

बेची [thori] *adj* (f) little; small, meagre, less, negligible. "kəhā nər gərbəsī thori bat?"—*sar kəbir*. **2 n** a subcaste like Aherian, mostly

found in Jodhpur and Bikaner region. Thoris live like primitive bauries and dhanaks. Horse flesh is prohibited for them as is beef for the Hindus. 3 *Skt* षष्ठर *adj* higher, larger. “thori tum apən bīrəd rəkhavəhu.”—*dhəna m 5*. ‘you should observe your high standard and reputed practice.’ 4 षष्ठी permanent, everlasting. “haha læp̄t̄ɪo re muɾe kəchu nə thori.”—*toḍi m 5*. 5 *Dg* hunter. 6 In Dhanni Pothohari dialect merchants dealing in the sale or purchase of horses, mules and providing these animals on hire for transportation are called thoris.

ਬੋਤਤਾ [thoɾɾa], ਬੋਤਤੀ [thoɾri], ਬੋਤਾ [thoɾa], ਬੋਤੀ [thoɾi] *adj* a little, small, meagre, negligible. “kəca rəg kəsūbh ka thoɾɾi a dīn carī.”—*suhi ə m 1*. “kɪa thoɾri bat gumanu?”—*sri m 5*.

ਬੋਹੁ [thoɦu] See ਬਹੁ.

ਬੰਧਾ [thādhə] *adj* greasy, oily. 2 ghee. 3 oil.

ਬੰਧਿਆਈ [thādhɪai] *n* oiliness, greasiness.

ਬੰਭ [thəbh] *Skt* स्तम्भ *n* column, pillar. “prəbhū thəbh te nɪkse kə bɪsthar.”—*bəsət kəbir*. 2 idea of preventing (collapse), upright support. “dusər bəri thəbh ke kajē.”—*cəriɾ 281*. ‘second pill for preventing loose motions.’

ਬੰਭ ਸਾਹਿਬ [thəbh sahɪb] a column or pillar connected with the true Master. 2 a holy place in Kartarpur, where Guru Arjan Dev pitched a log of Indian rosewood tree *ṣiṣəm* or *ṭahli* for upright support to get constructed a meeting hall for congregations. See ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ 2 (b). 3 a column or pillar in Goindwal, with the support of which, Guru Arjan Dev used to stand up during his childhood. See ਗੋਇੰਦਵਾਲ 4. 4 See ਜੰਬਰ. 5 a gurdwara, in memory of Guru Hargobind, in the inhabited area of Dumeli in Tehsil Phagwara of Kapurthala state. A four cornered five feet high pillar still exists here; it is called thəm ji. A majestic gurdwara has been built here. Kapurthala state allotted twenty-five ghumaons of land which includes three wells

also. This holy place is situated on Hoshiarpur road at a distance of ten miles from Phagwara railway station. 6 A gurdwara in honour of Guru Nanak Dev in the heart of village Udoke in tehsil, police station and district Amritsar. The holy shrine is at a distance of four miles to the east of Kathunangal railway station. The Guru stayed here for nine days at the residence of a devotee. The name of the gurdwara Thambh Sahib is derived from the word thəm (pillar) with the support of which the Guru used to sit. About 100 vighas of land has been allotted to the gurdwara. 7 See ਖੇਮਕਰਨ....

ਬੰਭ ਜੀ [thəbh ji] See ਬੰਭਸਾਹਿਬ. 2 See ਬੰਭਸਾਹਿਬ 5. ਬੰਭਣ [thəbhəŋ], ਬੰਭਨ [thəbhən] *Skt* preventing stopping. 2 *S* to support.

ਬੰਭਾ [thəbhə], ਬੰਮ [thəm] *n* pillar, column. See ਬੰਭ. “jəl ki bhɪɪ pəvən ka thəbhə.”—*sor rəvɪdas*. “təpət thəm gəlɪ laɪ.”—*maru m 5*.

ਬੰਮਸਾਹਿਬ [thəmsahɪb], ਬੰਮਜੀ [thəmji] See ਬੰਭਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਬੰਮਣ ਸਿੰਘ [thəmənsɪŋh] See ਬੰਮਨਸਿੰਘ.

ਬੰਮਣਾ [thəmɳə], ਬੰਮਣੁ [thəmənʊ] See ਬੰਭਨ. “sətɪguru mɪɪɪe dhavətu thəmɪa.”—*asa chət m 3*. “sāgu utarɪ thəmɪo pasara.”—*suhi m 5*. ਬੰਮਨ [thəmən] See ਬੰਭਨ. “jəg thəmən kəu thəm dije.”—*kəlɪ ə m 4*. 2 hill, mountain, according to the Purans, which has held apart earth. “ape jəl ape thəl thəmən.”—*səvəye m 4 ke*. water, land and mountains.

ਬੰਮਨਸਿੰਘ [thəmənsɪŋh] Bhai Thamman Singh was born in a family of Barhe (bərhe) landlord in village Farwahi Telian Wali of subdivision Barnala in Patiala state. This devoted Sikh used to take his meals only after serving food to others, but one day, under the influence of excessive intoxication, he got so excited that he displayed lights on a large scale by collecting a huge amount of oil from the land owners. He proclaimed that this illumination

was a celebration of the arrival of Russia in India and that Russia would totally raze the rule of Sikh states. This act of Thamman Singh annoyed the Sikhs. They could not tolerate such derogatory remarks against those states which were declared by the Guru as his own home. Many of them complained to Maharaja Karam Singh of Patiala state, who in turn, ordered to chop off the tongue of Thamman Singh. Bhai Thamman Singh died in village Bachhoana¹ many years after this incident. A majestic memorial has been erected in the village and a beautiful monastery is built in the wilderness.

ਬੰਮਨੁ [thāmənʊ] See ਬੰਭਨ. 2 column, pillar, upright

support. “jɪʊ mādər kəʊ thame thāmənʊ.”
—*sukhmāni*.

ਬੰਮਾ [thāma] See ਬੰਭ and ਬੰਮ.

ਬੰਮੀ [thāmi] *n* upright support, wooden log for support.

ਬੰਮੁ [thāmu] See ਬੰਭ and ਬੰਮ. 2 a wooden pole in place of a pillar of bricks. “ghəʊ bādhəʊ səc dhərəm ka gəɖɪ thāmu əhlɛ.”—*var gəʊ 2 m 5*.

ਬੰਮੁਣ [thāmhəŋ] See ਬੰਭਨ.

ਬੰਮੁਣਸਿੰਘ [thāmhəŋsɪŋh] See ਬੰਮਨਸਿੰਘ.

ਥੂਟਿਟਿ [thruɪɪɪ] *Skt* ऋषुवटी dropping of a goat, sheep or rat; dropping of a camel, ball of dung of animals. “jɛsɛ pənkət thɪɪɪɪ hākti.”
—*bəsāt namdev*. ‘as the filth eating insect pushes forward the dropping.’ See ਪਨਕਤ.

¹Village Bachhoana is under police station Budhlada in district Hissar.



ਦ [dədɔ] twenty-third character of Punjabi script. It is dental in pronunciation. The pronunciation is clear when the tip of the tongue touches the upper teeth. **2** *Skt n* mountain. **3** teeth. **4** defence, protection. **5** wife, betterhalf. **6** *adj* giver, provider; it gives this sense only when used as a suffix with a word e.g. sukhəd, jələd etc.

ਦਉਣੁ [dəuɔ] *Skt* ਦਮਨ suppression, act of overpowering. “əhɪ nɪsɪ jujhe dʊrjən dəuɔ.”—*rətənmala bāno*. ‘fights day and night to subdue the evil forces.’ See ਦਉਣ.

ਦਉਤ [dəut] *Skt* ਦੌਤ *n* light, illumination. “cəutha pəhɪru bhəɪa dəut bɪhagə ram.”—*tvkha chət m 1*. ‘Here cəutha pəhɪr means cəthi əvəstha (fourth stage of life i.e. old age), while bɪhag stands for time of death.’ “ram namu hərəɪ tek he nɪsɪ dəut səvare.”—*asa ə m 1*. ‘It illuminates night, the symbol of ignorance.’ **2** sunshine, warmth. **3** day.

ਦਉਰ [dəur] *n* running about, strenuous effort. “bhɪt ki dəur.”—*prithu*. **2** *A* ۛ, circle, round, period. **3** time, age, era. “uṭha dhəram ko dəur.”—*kəlki*. ‘The era of religion has elapsed.’

ਦਉਰਨਾ [dəurəna] *v* run, hasten, hurry. “sune bole dəurɪo phɪrət he.”—*asa rəvidas*.

ਦਉਰਾਨਾ [dəurana] *v* cause to run, make one run. “dəh dɪsɪ le ɪhu mənʊ dəurɪo.”—*mali m 5*.

ਦਉਲਤ [dəulət] *A* ۛ, *n* reign. **2** state. **3** wealth.

ਦਉਲਤਖਾਂ ਲੋਦੀ [dəulətɬā lodɪ] See ਦੌਲਤਖਾਂ.

ਦਉਲਤਿ [dəulətɪ] See ਦਉਲਤ. “ləgəɪ dəulətɪ vādic.”—*var ram 3*.

ਦਓਜਈ [dəojəi] ۛ, a sect of Mansur and Mangeezai Pathans. “dəojəi əphridie kop dhae.”—*cəɪɪtr 96*.

ਦਇਅਲੀਆ [dəɪəliə] *adj* kind, benign. **2** of the kind hearted. “səɾəɪ nanək pɾəbh pʊrək dəɪəliə.”—*asa m 5*.

ਦਇਆ [dəɪə] *Skt* दया. *n* feeling of compassion at the sight of others in distress; pity, compassion. “sətɪ sətɔk dəɪə kəməve.”—*sri m 5*. “dhəlu dhəɾəmu dəɪə ka putu.”—*jəpʊ*.

ਦਇਆ ਮਇਆ [dəɪə məɪə] compassion and joy. “kəɪ dəɪə məɪə, dɪəl sace!”—*asa chət m 1*. See ਮਇਆ.

ਦਇਆਰ [dəɪəɾ] *Skt* दयालु *adj* kind, merciful, benign. “kəɾən kəɾən səmɾəth dəɪəɾ.”—*gɔd m 5*. **2** See ਦਿਆਰ. **3** See ਦਯਾਰ.

ਦਇਆਰਾ [dəɪəɾə], **ਦਇਆਰੁ** [dəɪəɾu] *adj* kind, merciful, benign. “nanək sahɪb sədə dəɪəɾə.”—*bəvən*. “kəhu nanək jɪsu apɪ dəɪəɾu.”—*bher m 5*.

ਦਇਆਲ [dəɪəl] See ਦਇਆਰ 1. “dəɪəl, tere namɪ təɾə.”—*dhəna m 1*. **2** bestower, provider. “səbhɪ jəcək pɾəbhʊ tum dəɪəl.”—*bəsət m 5*.

ਦਇਆਲ ਦੀਨ [dəɪəl dɪn] See ਦੀਨਦਯਾਲੁ.

ਦਇਆਲਾ [dəɪəla] *adj* kind hearted, merciful, compassionate. **2** bestower, provider. “səɾəb sukh dəɪəla.”—*dhəna m 5*.

ਦਇਆਲੁ [dəɪəlu] *adj* merciful, kind, compassionate.

ਦਇਆਲੁ ਦੇਉ [dəɪəlu deɪ] *n* merciful God, the Creator.

ਦਈ [dəi] *Skt* दैव *n* maker, the Creator. “sitəl sətɪ dəɪəl dəi.”—*bɪla m 5*. **2** *adj* bestowed,

gave. "sətɪguru agya dəi."—*GPS*.

ਦਈਆ [dəia] *n* deity, the Creator. *adj* giver, bestower. **3** to God, to the Creator. "səŋmɪlɪa hæɪ dəia."—*bɪla ə m 4*.

ਦਈਤ [dəit] See ਦੈਤਜ.

ਦਈਮਾਰਾ [dəimara] *adj* cursed by God.

ਦਈਵ [dəiv] See ਦੈਵ. **2** deity. "ʰhəʔe dəivdano."—*VN*. 'created deities and demons.'

ਦਏ [dəe] gave, donated, bestowed. **2 n** mercy, compassion. "əjan əgɪani rakhe dharɪ dəe."—*bɪla m 5*.

ਦਸ [dəs] *Skt* दस *adj* one tenth of a hundred; ten, 10. "dəs dɪsɪ khojət mɛ phɪɪɪo."—*gəu thɪɪti m 5*. **2** indicative of a set of ten objects as — "dəs dasi kəɪɪdɪni bhətari."—*suhi m 5*.

'The Creator has brought all the ten senses under control.' **3** short for ਦਾਸ [das], devotee. "kaʰɪ sɪlək dukhmarɪa kəɪɪline əpdəse."—*var jət*. 'made (them) His devotees.' **4** See ਦੱਸਣਾ. **5 Skt** दस् *vr* be weak, get tired. **6 n** demon.

ਦਸਊਅਲ [dəsəuəl] *adj* having two holes; with two wounds. "kəðhe dəseuəl phuʰ."—*cəɪɪtɪ 24*. 'arrows pierced through.' The first wound of a gunshot or arrow etc is at the point where it strikes and the second one is at the point of exit.

ਦਸ ਅਉਤਾਰ [dəsəutar] *n* ten incarnations of Vishnu; ten main incarnations for the Hindus. Five incarnations of the first (true) aeon (i.e. sətɪyug) are — mæcch (fish), kəcch (tortoise), vərəh (pig), nɪsɪɪgh (man & lion), vəmən (dwarf); two incarnations of the second aeon (i.e. treta yug) are — Parshuram and Ramchandār. one incarnation of the third aeon (i.e. dvapər yug) is — Krishan; while two incarnations of the fourth aeon (i.e. kəɪɪyug) are Buddh and Kalki. "dəs əutar rajə hoɪ vərte."—*suhi m 5*.

ਦਸਅਸਟ [dəs-əsət] *adj* eighteen. "carɪ ved dəs-əsət purana."—*var sri m 4*. See ਪੁਰਾਣ. **2** indicative of a set of eighteen objects. "dəsəsət khəsət

srəvən sune."—*sar m 5 pərtal*. 'listened to eighteen Purans and six Shastars.

ਦਸਅਸਟ ਖਸਟ ਸੂਵਨ ਸੁਨੇ [dəs-əsət khəsət srəvən sune]—*sar m 5*. eighteen Purans and six Shastars.

ਦਸਅਸ੍ਰਮੇਯ [dəs-əsɪmedh] See ਦਸਾਸ੍ਰਮੇਯ.

ਦਸਅਠ [dəs-əʰh] *adj* eighteen. **2** indicative of an object having eighteen quantities. "dəs-əʰh likhe hovəhɪ pasɪ."—*bəsət m 1*. 'possessing manuscripts of eighteen Purans.'

ਦਸਅਠ ਵਰਨ [dəs-əʰh vərən] eighteen castes. "ape dəseʰh vərən upaɪənu."—*var bɪha m 4*. According to the Simritis in Hindu religion, the following are the eighteen castes:

The four castes of Brahman, Khatri, Vaish, Shudar are called pure ones.

The following six castes are called derived ones viz — progeny of a Brahman from the womb of a Khatri, Vaish or Shudar woman; progeny of a Khatri from the womb of a Vaish or Shudar woman; progeny of a Vaish from the womb of a Shudar woman.

The offspring of a Shudar from the womb of a Vaish woman; Shudar from the womb of a Khatri woman; Shudar from the womb of a Brahman woman, Vaish from the womb of a Khatri woman, Vaish from the womb of a Brahman woman, Khatri from the womb of a Brahman woman.

These six from cross-relationships are called derived castes.

The offspring of an unmarried girl is called kanin and ਐਯਯੇ.¹

ਦਸਅਠਾ [dəs-əʰha] *adj* eighteen. **2** indicative of a set having eighteen objects. "dəs-əʰha əʰhsəʰhe care khaɪi."—*dhəna rəvɪdas*. 'eighteen Purans, sixty-eight pilgrimages.'

ਦਸ ਅਠਾਰ ਮੈ ਅਪਰੰਪਰੇ ਚੀਨੈ [dəs əʰhar mɛ əpɪpəro] ¹ਭੀਲ [bhil], ਕੀਰਤ etc fall under the category of ਐਯਯੇ caste.

cinē]—*sri m I*. knows the ultimate Reality in four Vedṣ, six sections of Vedṣ and eighteen purans.

ਦਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ [dās əvtar] See ਦਸ ਅਉਤਾਰ.

ਦਸਏ [dāsəē] *adv* tenth, at the tenth place.

2 adj tenth. “rai dāsəē bhaᱤ.”—*s kəbir*.

ਦਸ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ [dās sətɪgʊru] The ten apostles imparting true spiritual knowledge – Guru Nanak Dev, Guru Angad Dev, Guru Amar Das, Guru Ram Das, Guru Arjan Dev, Guru Hargobind, Guru Har Rai, Guru Harkrishan, Guru Tegbahadur and Guru Gobind Singh.

ਦਸਸੀਸ [dāsəsis] *Skt* दशशीर्ष *n* Ravan, who was said to have ten heads.

ਦਸ ਸੰਸਕਾਰ [dās sāsakar] ten rituals of the Hindus – gərbhadhan, pūsəvən, simətonnyən, jatkərəm, niṣkramən, namkərəṇ, ənpṛaşən, cuṛakərəṇ, upnəyən and vɪvah.

ਦਸ ਸੰਨਯਾਸੀ [dās sənɲasi] See ਦਸ ਨਾਮ ਸੰਨਯਾਸੀ.

ਦਸਹਰਾ [dāsəhəra], **ਦਸਹਿਰਾ** [dāsəhɪra] *Skt* दसहरा *n* tenth day of the bright fortnight of the lunar month Jeth. According to the Purans, on this day, river Ganges, the destroyer of ten sins, emerged. The following are the ten sins – going back on promise, doing violence, acting against the religious scriptures, adultery, hurting of feeling with ill-talk, telling a lie, back biting, committing theft, wishing to harm others and talking rot.

2 Vijya Dashmi (day of victory), the tenth day of the bright fortnight of lunar month Assu. On this day Ramchandar went ahead to kill the ten-headed Ravan. “tɪthɪ vɪjyədəsmi paɪ. uṥcəle śri rəghuraᱤ.”—*ramcədrɪka*.

3 *Skt* दशह, ten days. **4** tenth day after the death of a person; especially in the Sikh tradition, the completion of the recitation Guru Granth Sahib and the ceremony of accepting turban by the eldest surviving son on the tenth day after the death of the deceased person.

ਦਸ ਹੁਕਮ [dās hukəm] See ਮੁਸਾ.

ਦਸਕੰਠ [dāskəṯh], **ਦਸਕੰਧ** [dāskədh], **ਦਸਕੰਧਰ** [dāskədhər] Ravan, having ten necks; ten-necked. “dehu sɪya dāskədh.”—*ramav*.

ਦਸਖਤ [dāskhət] See ਦਸਖਤਤ. “age lɪkhari ke dāskhət.”—*əkal*. ‘Prior to it is the hand written text by Guru Gobind Singh and after it is the signature of author.’

ਦਸਗਾੜ੍ਹ [dāsgatr] *n* According to Hindu tradition, rituals spread over ten days, when pīḍ (ball of cooked rice, barley or wheat) is offered daily to the ancestors. According to Purans, the spirit of a dead person is completed by offering these balls on ten consecutive days. The head is formed by the pīḍ offered on the first day; eyes, ear & nose on the second day and so on. The creating of the whole body is complete when the feet are formed by offering it on the tenth day.

ਦਸਗੁਣ [dāsguṇ]. “jəgg dan təp dhərəm sətɪ səm dəm dhirəyvət. səhənsɪl mətsər rəhɪt dāsguṇ ɪhi gənət.”—*NP*.

ਦਸ ਗੋਨਿ [dās gonɪ] See ਬਰੀਆਂ.

ਦਸਗ੍ਰੀਵ [dāsgriv] See ਦਸਕੰਠ.

ਦਸਚਾਰ [dāscar] *adj* fourteen, 14. **2** See ਚਉਦਰਿ ਵਿਦਯਾ. See ਦਸਚਾਰ ਚਾਰ.

ਦਸਚਾਰ ਹੱਟ [dāscar hətt] See ਦਸਚਾਰਿ ਹਟ.

ਦਸਚਾਰ ਚਾਰ [dāscar car] fourteen and four. i.e. eighteen. It means eighteen types of knowledge.

अङ्गानि वेदाश्चत्वारो मीमांसा न्याय विस्तरः ।

धर्मशास्त्रं पुराणञ्च विद्याहोताश्चतुर्दश ।

आयुर्वेदो धनुर्वेदो गान्धर्वश्चेति ते त्रयः ।

अर्थशास्त्रं चतुर्थतु विद्याह्यष्टादशैव तु ।।

—*vɪşənupuran*.

four vedṣ, six sections of vedṣ, critique, logic, religious codes, Purans, Ayurved, Dhanurved, Gandherv Ved and Arthshastar are eighteen types of knowledge described in Vishnu Puran. “dāscar car pṛəbin.”—*əkal*.

“dāscar car nīdhan.”—*prichət*.

ਦਸਚਾਰਿ ਹਟ [dāscarī hət] fourteen spheres.

“dāscarī hət tudhu saḷa, vāparu kārive.”—*vār sri m 8*.

ਦਸਟਾਂਤਕਰ [dāṣṭātkār] See ਦੁਸਟਾਂਤਕਰ.

ਦਸ ਠਾਟ [dās ṭhaṭ] See ਠਾਟ 3.

ਦਸਤ [dāsət] *P* دست *n* loose motion, diarrhoea. 2 hand. 3 profit, gain. 4 power, force. 5 *P* دشت *n* forest, wilderness.

ਦਸਤਕ [dāstək] *P* دستک *n* act of producing sound by clapping. 2 act of knocking at the door. 3 summons. 4 transit permit, transit pass. This transit permit was given to British traders by Muslim rulers during the middle of eighteenth century in Bengal. They were exempted from paying octroi on their goods by showing this permit. A dispute arose between the British and Nawab Mir Kasim on the issue of this dāsət (transit permit).

ਦਸਤਕਾਰੀ [dāstəkārī] *P* دستکاری *n* handicraft.

ਦਸਤਖਤ [dāsətḫət] *P* دستخط *n* handwriting. 2 signature, writing one’s name at the end of a document.

ਦਸਤਗੀਰ [dāsətgir] *P* دستگیر *adj* who extends a helping, hand. 2 *n* helper, provider. 3 a holy Muslim chief, named Abdul Qadir of Baghdad. He was born in 1078 AD in Jilan, a town of Persia and was known for his religious conduct. This holyman died on 22nd February, 1156 in Baghdad, where a tomb exists in his memory. He is popularly known as dāstgir. Holy men belonging to his sect are known as Kadiris. Just as the successors of Farid are named as Farid, so the successors of Dastgir are designated as dāstgir. “puḥā phirke dāstgir, koṇ fākīr kīs ka ghārana.”—*BG*. See ਬਗਦਾਦ.

ਦਸਤਗੀਰੀ [dāsətgīrī] See ਦਸੁਗੀਰੀ.

ਦਸਤਦਰਾਜੀ [dāsətdəraḷī] *P* دستدرازی *n* act of extending hand; assaulting, beating.

ਦਸਤਪਣਾ [dāsətpəṇa], ਦਸਤਪਨਾਹ [dāstpənāh] *P* دستپناه *n* saviour of the hand; a pair of tongs.

ਦਸਤਪੰਜਾ [dāsətpəṅja] See ਮੁਸਾਫ਼ਰ.

ਦਸਤਬਸਤਾ [dāsətbəsta] *P* دستبسته *adj* bound hands; who has tied the hands.

ਦਸਤਬੋਸੀ [dāsətbosī] *P* دستبوسی *n* act of kissing one’s hands. “lāi dāsətbosī uṭh pīr.”—*NP*.

ਦਸਤਰਖ਼ਾਨ [dāstərxvān] *P* دسترخوان *n* sheet on which food is served.

ਦਸਤਰਵਾਂ [dāstətrəvā] *P* دستروان *n* act of practising, practice of firing with a gun or shooting an arrow, etc.

ਦਸਤਰਾਗ [dāstərag] *n* iron-gloves. “phuṭēt jīrāhī dāsərag.”—*kālki*.

ਦਸਤਾ [dāsta] *P* دسته *n* grip, handle. 2 group, body, crowd. 3 stick, rod. 4 quire of twenty-four papers.

ਦਸਤਾਂ [dāstā] *P* دستان *n* guile, deceit. 2 song. 3 narration, story, tale.

ਦਸਤਾਨਾ [dāstāna] *P* دستانه *n* one of a pair of gloves. 2 handle of a sword with a frame for protecting the hands.

ਦਸਤਾਰ [dāstār] *P* دستار *n* turban. “sābət surətī dāstar sīra.”—*maru solhe m 5*. ‘Having unshorn hair is like wearing a turban on the head.’

ਦਸਤਾਰਬੰਦੀ [dāstarbādi] *n* ceremony of wearing turban, act of wearing turban by the son or the heir of an elderly person, offered to him by his near and dear ones at the time of the elder’s death. 2 custom of wearing turban on the installation of a Muslim judge. See History of India (chapter 8) by Elphinstone.

ਦਸਤਾਰਾ [dāstāra] See ਦਸਤਾਰ. dāstāra is used for dāstar by the Khalsa.

ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ [dāstāvez] *P* دستاویز *n* hand written document, certificate.

ਦਸਤੂਰ [dāstur] *P* دستور *n* custom, tradition. 2 rule, code. 3 minister, vazir. 4 During the Mughal rule, the headquarters of a district was called

dəstur. There used to be many dəsturs in one suba.

ਦਸਤੰਗੀਰ [dəstəŋgir] See ਦਸਤਗੀਰ 1. “kəs nes dəstəŋgir.”—*tlīlōg m 1*.

ਦਸਦਸਾ [dəsdəʂa] Ten stages of the mortal frame are thus described in Guru Granth Sahib –

pəhɪle pɪarɪ ləga thəŋ dudhɪ,
duje maɪ bap ki sudhɪ,
tije bhəya bhabhi beb,
cəuθe pɪarɪ upəni khed,
pəjvə khaŋ piaŋ ki dhatu,
chɪvə kamu nə puchə jatɪ,
sətve səjɪ kia ghərvasu,
əθhve krodhu hoa tən nasu,
navə dhəule ubhe sah,
dəsve dədha hoa suah.

—*var majh m 1*.

2 In poetics ten states of the beloved during separation from her lover are described as under:

“abhɪlakh, sucɪta, guŋkəthən, sɪmrətɪ,
udbeg, p̄rəlap, unmad, vyadhɪ, jəhɪta bhəye
hot mərəŋ pun ap.”—*rəsɪkprɪya*.

3 ten stages of the human body as described by Sanskrit scholars are –

conception, birth, infancy, childhood, teenage, adolescence, youth, old age, ailment and death.

ਦਸਦਾਸੀ [dəsədās] See ਦਸ 2.

ਦਸ ਦਿਸ [dəs dɪs], **ਦਸ ਦਿਸਾ** [dəs dɪsə] ten directions are –

east, south-east, south, south-west, west, north-west, north, north-east, heavenward, netherward. “dəs dɪs khojət mɛ phɪrɪɔ.”—*gəu thɪti m 5*. See ਦਿਸਾ and ਦਿਕਪਾਲ.

ਦਸ ਦੁਆਰ [dəs duar] *n* ten doors, body's ten openings; ten openings of the body are – two ears, two eyes, two nostrils, mouth, anus, penis and palate. “dəsmi dəse duar bəsɪ kine.”—*gəu thɪti m 5*.

ਦਸ ਦੋਇ ਦੁਆਦਸ ਮੰਤ [dəs doɪ duadəs mət]—*gyan*. an incantation of twenty-four characters; Gayatri a sacred verse.

ਦਸਨ [dəsən] *n* teeth. 2 cover, armour. 3 sting, bite. “dəsən bɪhun bhuyəgə mət̄rə garuɪ nɪvarəŋə.”—*gatha*. ‘a snake spellbound by the magical incantation chanted by the charmer cannot bite.’

ਦਸ ਨਖ ਕੀ ਕਾਰ [dəs nəkh ki kar] hard labour, true labour, honest earning. “dəs nəkh kəɪ jo kar kəmave.”—*rəhɪt desasɪgh*.

ਦਸਨਵ [dəsnəv] *adj* nineteen 19. 2 objects, nineteen in number.

ਦਸਨਾ [dəsna] of the devotees, of the disciples. “cərəŋ mələu hərəɪdəsna.”—*gōḍ m 4*. 2 See ਦਸਨ. 3 See ਦੰਸਨ.

ਦਸ ਨਾਮ ਉਦਾਸੀ [dəs nam udasi] See ਉਦਾਸੀ.

ਦਸ ਨਾਮ ਸੰਨਯਾਸੀ [dəs nam sənyasi] ten sects of ascetics, ascetics of ten religious sects – tirəth, aʂrəm, vən, əɾnyə, gɪrɪ, pərvət, sagər, sərəsvəti, bharti and puri. “dəs nam sənyasia, jogi barəh pəth cəlae.”—*BG*. See ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ, ਦੱਤਾਵਤਾਰ.

2 Ascetics believe that they owe their origin to Shankaracharya; ten types of ascetics who have originated from his four disciples are described below:

tirəth and aʂrəm from vɪʂvɪrup.

vən and əɾnyə from pədəmpad.

gɪrɪ, pərvət and sagər from troṭək.

sərəsvəti, bharti and puri from pɪrɪthɪvidhər.

ਦਸ ਨਾਰੀ [dəs nari] ten sense organs and organs of action. “dəs nari mɛ kəri duhagəɪ.”—*prəbha ə m 5*. meaning ‘mind is not involved in the pleasures of these organs.’ 2 ਦਸਨ-ਅਰਿ enemy of teeth.

ਦਸ ਨਾਰੀ ਇਕੁ ਪੁਰਖੁ [dəs nari ɪku purəkhu]—*var maru 2 m 5*. ten senses and the human soul.

ਦਸ ਪਰਬ [dəs pərəb] See ਦਸ ਪੁਰਬ.

ਦਸ ਪਾਤਉ [dəs patəu] See ਪਾਤਉ.

ਦਸ ਪੁਰਬ [dæs purəb] ten religious celebrations of the Hindus; ten festivals. “dæs purəb sēda dəsahra.”—*dhāna chāt m 1*. “dæs purbī gurpurəb nē pāra.”—*BG*.

The ten religious celebrations are – eighth day of a lunar phase, fourteenth day of a lunar phase, night or day of the new moon, night or day of the full moon, first day of a month, summer solstice; winter solstice, constellation of stars having inauspicious influence, lunar eclipse, solar eclipse.

ਦਸਪੰਚ [dæspənc] ten and five – fifteen, ten sensory organs and five passions. “mərəm dəsā pēcā ka bujhe.”—*rātənmala, bāno*.

ਦਸਪ੍ਰਾਣ [dæsprənc] ten types of vital air are:

“pən dæs suno nam pran he əpan dou,
janīye səman udīan he bīan so,
nag or kurəm krīkəl devdət ləkho,
dəsvī dhənōje nam kərət bəkhan so.”

—*NP*.

pran (vital air) in the heart, əpan through the anus, səman in the navel (central part), udīan in the throat, bəyan in the whole body, nag through the belch, kurəm for opening eyes, krīkəl the source of appetite, yawning from devdət, dhənōje to inflate the dead body.

ਦਸ ਬਘਿਆੜੀ [dæs bəghīāṛī], **ਦਸ ਬਿਘਿਆੜੀ** [dæs bīghīāṛī] ten she-wolves. “dæs bīghīāṛī lē nīvarī.”—*ram m 5*. meaning – sensory organs and organs of action.

ਦਸ ਬੈਰਾਗਨੀ [dæs bəragānī] ten sensory organs indifferent to evil-doings. “dæs bəragānī agīakari.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਦਸਮ [dæsəm] *adj* tenth. **2 n** tenth chapter of the Bhagwat. “dæsəm kətha bhagəut ki bhakha kəri bənaī.”—*krīsən*. “the story regarding Krishan in the Dasam Granth not only derives from the 10th chapter of Vaishnav Bhagwat but also refers to the doctrine from Devi Bhagwat and other scriptures. That is why there is praise

of Devi and mention of Radha in it. **3 Skt** दसम *adj* extraordinary, wonderful.

ਦਸਮ ਸਥਾਨ [dæsəm səthan] *n* tenth place, tenth door (beyond nine openings). See **ਦਸਮ ਦੁਆਰਾ**. **2** tenth house in a horoscope.

ਦਸ ਮਹਾ ਵਿਦਯਾ [dæs maha vidya] See **ਸਾਕਤ**.

ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ [dæsəmgṛəth] The holy scripture of Guru Gobind Singh. A brief history of the composition of this scripture is as follows –

In Sammat 1778 on the order of Mata Sundri, Bhai Mani Singh was appointed head priest of Darbar Sahib Amritsar. He discharged this duty excellently and preached the Sikh doctrine remarkably well. During his tenure as head priest, in addition to writing other religious books, he compiled the fourth manuscript of Guru Granth Sahib. In this manuscript of Guru Granth Sahib, he put the hymns of each Guru and the Bhagats separately according to the sequence of Rags. In addition to this, he tried to collect the religious discourses of the tenth Master and translations of Sanskrit scriptures, and compiled them into a single volume entitled **ਦਸਵੇਂ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹ ਕਾ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ**.

The fourth manuscript of Guru Granth Sahib did not accord with the Adi Granth compiled by Guru Arjan Dev. So Bhai Mani Singh had to face the wrath of the Sikh community and his scripture was not approved. Setting an example of a true Sikh, Bhai Mani Singh attained martyrdom in Lahore in Sammat 1794. After the martyrdom of Bhai Mani Singh, Dasam Granth was sent for a thorough study at Damdama Sahib, known as the centre of knowledge (Kashi of Sikhs). It was discussed at large in the Khalsa Diwan, and one view was that retention of bani in different volumes, was not proper and should be bound a single volume. The other view was

to retain the scripture in different volumes was proper so that scholars, researchers and students etc could study according to their requirements. The majority were of the view that it should be in two different volumes – the first volume should contain the hymns uttered by Guru Gobind Singh himself which accord with the spiritual hymns of the other nine Gurus, while the second volume should include writings of historical importance. Many were of the view that all other writings should remain as written by Bhai Mani Singh, but Charitars and eleven anecdotes in Zaffarnama should be published separately.

Thus this debate continued for long but with no definite decision acceptable to all could emerge. Meanwhile Bhai Matab Singh, on learning the disrespect shown by Massa Rangar to Darbar Sahib Amritsar in Sammat 1797, reached Damdama Sahib from Bikaner on his way to Amritsar. The Sikhs sought his advice on the issue regarding Dasam Granth. He said that if he returned to Damdama Sahib after killing Massa Rangar, then the volume compiled by Bhai Mani Singh be accepted as such. Otherwise if he got martyrdom in Amritsar, the scripture be divided into two different volumes. After killing the wicked and unjust Massa Rangar, Bhai Matab Singh came back to Damdama Sahib raising victory slogans. The Sikhs showered honours upon Bhai Matab Singh. The scripture of Dasam Granth compiled by Bhai Mani Singh was duly approved as per the wishes of Bhai Matab Singh.

One manuscript of Dasam Granth was also compiled by Bhai Sukha Singh, priest of Patna Sahib who included ਛੱਕੇ and ਭਗੋਤੀਸਤੋਤ੍ਰੁ etc in it. Many more volumes of the scripture were prepared by ignorant and self-seeking authors,

which have played havoc with the text. No dedicated scholar has tried to emend them. Although there are a number of such manuscripts available, yet only two of them are recognised as genuine by the Sikhs – one compiled by Bhai Mani Singh, which is also named as of Bhai Deep Singh and the second compiled by Bhai Sukha Singh, which is popularly known as Khas Bir.

ਦਸਮਦੁਆਰਾ [dāsəmduara] **ਦਸਮਦੁਆਰੁ** [dāsəmduaru] *n* tenth door, brain. “dāsəmduara əgəm əpara.” –*ram beṇi*.

ਦਸਮਰਦਨੁ [dāsəmrədənu] suppression of ten senses, act of controlling the ten sensory organs. “təsbi yadɪ kərəhu dāsəmrədənu.” –*maru solhe m 5*.

ਦਸ ਮਿਰਗੀ [dəs mɪrgi] ten sensory organs eroding the effect of virtuous actions. “dəs mɪrgi səhje bədhɪ ani.” –*bher m 5*.

ਦਸਮੀ [dəsmi] *n* tenth day of the lunar phase. “dəsmi dəsə duar bəsɪ kine.” –*gəu thɪti m 5*.
2 any object at the tenth place.

ਦਸਮੁਖ [dəsɪmʊkʰ] *n* Ravan – having ten faces.
2 trinity, three gods with 10 faces – four of Brahma, one of Vishnu, five of Shiv.

ਦਸਮੁਖਾਂਤਕ [dəsɪmʊkʰātək] *n* Ram, who ended the life of ten-faced Ravan. **2** arrow. –*sənama*.

ਦਸਮੇਸ਼ [dəsmeʃ] *n* the tenth lord, tenth Master of the Sikhs – Guru Gobind Singh.

ਦਸਯਨ [dəsɪyən] by the tenth, with the tenth. “dəsɪyən bore rɪs ratə.” –*ramav*. ‘Through the tenth mouth, Ravan speaks in anger.’

ਦਸਰਥ [dəsɾəθ] ruler of Ayodhya, son of Aj of Raghu dynasty and father of Ram, whose chariot could freely move unhindered in ten directions. According to Ramayan he had 353 wives, Kaushalya, Kaikeyi and Summitra were the chief ones. Kaushalya gave birth to Ram, Kaikeyi to Bharat while Laxman and Satrugan were born to Summitra. Dashrath

was sixty thousands years old when he wanted to instal Ram as the crown prince (See ਵਾਲਮੀਕਿ section 2, ਐ 2).

Once Kaikeyi had came to the rescue of Dashrath in the battlefield. Pleased at it, Dashrath had promised to grant her two boons. Reminding him of these promises, Kaikeyi demanded the installation of Bharat as crown prince in place of Ram as also fourteen years of exile for him. The king had to accept her demand under great compulsion. However he was extremely grieved to send Ram into exile and could not survive in his absence. “*ut dāsrath tēn ko tājyo sri rāghubir vīyog.*” –*ramav.*

According to Valmiki, one night a devotee named Sindhu (Shrvan), son of a Vaish from the womb of a shudar woman, came to fetch water from the pond for his blind parents. Dashrath was sitting in ambush on the bank of the pool for a prey. He killed Shrvan with his arrow by aiming it at the sound of a pitcher being filled with water which he mistook for that of an elephant or some other wild animal. He was grief stricken at the sight of dying Shrvan, who told Dashrath about his blind parents and asked him to offer them water for drinking. The king went to them with water, told the whole incident and apologised for his crime. The blind parents cursed the king that he would die grieving for his son.¹

2 grandson of the emperor Ashok, who lived around two hundred years BC.

ਦਸਰਬਸੁਤ [dāṣərəṭhsut], **ਦਸਰਬਤਨਯ** [dāṣərəṭhtənəy] Ramchandar. 2 Bharat, Laxman and Shatrughan.

ਦਸਲਕਣਕ [dāṣlākṣṇək] *Skt* *n* that which has ten qualities – religion. See ਧਰਮਅੰਗ.

¹According to Uttarkhand of Padam Puran, Dharam Dutt Brahman was born as Dashrath of Surya Dynasty.

ਦਸਲਾ ਕਰਭਿਖ ਆਦੀ [dāsla kərbhīkh adī]–*sānāma.* Duryodhan – elder brother of Duhshalya and Karbhish.

ਦਸਵਾ [dāsva], **ਦਸਵਾਂ** [dāsvā] See ਦਸਮ 1. “*māḍəru dāsva duaru.*”–*sri ə m 1.*

ਦਸਵਾ ਆਕਾਸ [dāsva akas] tenth door. “*mānu cəṙīa dāsvə akasī.*”–*səva m 3.*

ਦਸਵਾਂ ਦੁਆਰ [dāsvā duar] See ਦਸਮਦੁਆਰ.

ਦਸਵੇਂ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹ ਦਾ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ [dāsvē patṣah da grāṭh] See ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.

ਦਸਵੰਧ [dāsvədh] tenth part, one tenth share. “*jo əpni kəchu kərəhu kəmai. guru hit dīhu dāsvədh bənai.*”–*GPS.* See ਦਸੋਂਧ.

ਦਸਾ [dāsa] *Skt* ਦਸਾ *n* state, condition. 2 lamp’s wick. 3 end portion of a dupatta. 4 See ਦਸਦਸਾ.

ਦਸਾਉਣਾ [dāsaūṇa] *v* ask, enquire. “*həu pōṭh dāsai nīt khəri.*”–*sri m 4.* “*rahu dāsai na julā.*”–*vəḍ m 1.* “*həu pūji nam dāsaiḍa.*”–*maru m 4.* “*pōṭh dāsava nīt khəri.*”–*asa chōṭ m 4.*

ਦਸਾਇ [dāsaī], **ਦਸਾਇਣੁ** [dāsaīṇu] *adv* by asking. 2 of servants, of slaves. See ਦਸਦਸਾਇ and ਦਸਦਸਾਇਣੁ.

ਦਸਾਈ [dāsai] See ਦਸਾਉਣਾ. 2 *n* act of asking. “*həri səjəṇ melī pīare, mīlī pōṭhu dāsai.*”–*var sor m 4.*

ਦਸਾਸ੍ਰਮੇਧ [dāsasvmedh] *Skt* दशाश्वमेध a pilgrim centre in Kashi, where Brahma performed ten Ashvmedh Yajnas with the help of king Divodas.

2 ten types of Ashvmedh Yajnas:

prəbhu, vībhū, vyəṣṙī, vidhritī, vyavritī, urjəsv, pəysvan, brəhəmvərcəs, əṭivyaḍhī and dirəgh.

ਦਸਾਹਰਾ [dāsahra] See ਦਸਹਰਾ. 2 appears, is apparent, is seen. “*səbh tera khel dāsahra jiu.*”–*majh m 5.*

ਦਸਾਕੀ [dāsaki] See ਦਸ ਦਸਾਕੀ.

ਦਸਾਕਰ [dāsakṣər] In prosody, eight initial combinations of matras of eight prosodic feet

and two initial syllables i.e. long & short matras, which are the basis of poetics –
 mē bhā jā sē nā yā rē tē lē gā.

ਦਸਾਂਗੁਲ [dāsāṅgul] *Skt* दशाङ्गुल *n* musk melon; cantaloupe, having ten strips. There is a legend that a fruit fell from the sky for an ascetic. He caught it in mid air by supporting it with his two hands, and all the ten fingers left their mark on it. The musk melon, in general, has ten marked strips.

ਦਸ਼ਾਨਨ [dāṣānən] *n* Ravan with ten faces.

ਦਸ਼ਾਨਨ ਅਰਿ [dāṣānən əɾɪ] enemy of Ravan – Ram.

ਦਸਾਂ ਨੌਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਮਾਈ [dāsā nōhā di kəmai] See ਦਸ ਨਖ ਕੀ ਕਾਰ.

ਦਸਾਵਤਾਰ [dāsavtar] See ਦਸ ਅਉਤਾਰ.

ਦਸਿ [dāsɪ] by telling, by informing. **2** imperative form of verb ਦਸਣਾ; tell, inform. “soi dāsɪ updesṛa.”—*suhī m 5 gūṇvāṭi*.

ਦਸਿਹੁ [dāsɪhu] please tell, please guide. “me dāsɪhu marəḡu.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਦਸੁਣੀ [dāsuni] *adj* ten times. “je jūḡ care arja hor dāsuni hoɪ.”—*jəpu*.

ਦਸੇ [dāse] all the ten. See ਦਸਦੁਆਰ and ਦਸਮੀ. **2** tells, informs.

ਦਸੇਰਾ [dāsera] *n* a measure of ten seers.

ਦਸ਼ੋਤਰ [dāṣotər] *Skt* दशोत्तर *adj* ten above one hundred, one hundred and ten. **2** ten more than any number.

ਦਸੋ ਦਿਸਾ [dāso dɪsa] See ਦਸ ਦਿਸਾ.

ਦਸੋ ਨਾਗ [dāso nag] this is incorrect reading of ਦਿਸਾ ਨਾਗ (ਦਿੱਗਜ) in cəɾɪtr 217 of Dasam Granth, due to some ignorant writer. “pɾɪthi cal kino dāso nag bhage.” The correct reading is – “dɪṣānag bhage.” ‘the elephants stationed in eight directions started running.’

ਦਸੌਧ [dāsōdh] *n* tenth part, one tenth share; tithe. It is customary in Sikhism to offer one tenth part of one’s earnings in the name of the Creator. “dās nəkḥ kəɾɪ jo kar kəməvə. tā kəɾ

jo dhən ghər məhɪ ave. tɪs te gurudāsōdh jo dei. sɪḡh suyəs bəhu jəḡ me lei.”—*pṛāṣnottər bhāi nāḍlal*. “dāsṵā hɪssa khəṭṭkə sɪkkhā de mukḥ pəɪ.”—*məḡo*. Donating the tithe is also mandatory in the Bible. See Gen XIV 20, and XXVIII 22.

According to sage Prashar’s writing, lay householders must part with 1/21th share of their income for the sake of the deities, but a Brahmin householder should give 1/30th part of his income.

ਦਸੌਧੀਆ [dāsōdhia] one who pays tithe. **2** the child on whose behalf the tithe is offered.

The custom is like this – the parents offer prayer for begetting a child and resolve to offer one tenth of its value to the Guru if a male child is born to them. When the child, so born, starts walking, he is taken to the gurdwara, and his value is assessed by the five Sikhs; one tenth of this assessed value is donated by the parents to the gurdwara. “guru ko sut dāsōdhia kin.”—*GPS*. ‘the son received from the Guru by offering tithe.’

3 During the Marahatta rule, a person who was exempted from paying one tenth of the total revenue, was called dāsōdhia as tithe-man. He was held responsible for the security of the tithe-free district.

ਦਸੰਚਾਰ ਚਉਦਾਹ ਵਿਦਯਾ [dāsōcar cəudah vɪdya]—*gyan*. twenty-eight types of knowledge. Adding ten more to eighteen types of knowledge as described in the word dāscar car, we get a total of twenty-eight types of knowledge. See ਕਲਾ and ਚੌਸਠ ਕਲਾ.

ਦਸੰਤ੍ਰ [dāsōtr] *Skt* देशान्तर *n* foreign country, abroad, other country. “dɪsōtr jas cholɪe.”—*parəs*. ‘who with arms has conquered other countries.’

ਦਸੰਦਾ [dāsōda] telling, informing. **2** appearing. **3** asking, questioning. “yar və, tɛ ravɪa lələnu

- mu dəsɪ dəsəda.”—*jet chāt m 5*. ‘here ਯਾਰ [yar] stands for the person who has achieved self-realisation i.e. the Guru.
- ਦੱਸ** [dəss] *n* news; information. **2** imperative form of verb ਦੱਸਣਾ.
- ਦਸੁ** [dəst], **ਦਸੁ** [dəst] See ਦਸਤ.
- ਦਸੁ ਅਛਸਾਂਦਨ** [dəst əfʃədən] *P* دست افشاندن *v* shake off hands. **2** meaning – abandon i.e. forsake.
- ਦਸੁਗੀਰ** [dəstgir] See ਦਸਤਗੀਰ.
- ਦਸੁਗੀਰੀ** [dəstgiri] *P* دستگیری, act of extending a helping hand, sense of giving support. “dəstgiri dehɪ, dɪlavər!”—*tlīg m 5*.
- ਦਸਯੁ** [dəsyu] *Skt n* thief, robber. **2** foe. **3** fire. **4** an uncivilised tribe, that finds reference in Rig Ved. The Aryans named the uncivilised black complexioned people of India as dəsyu.
- ਦਹ** [dəh] *Skt* दह *vr* burn, destroy, torture, light funeral pyre. **2** See ਦਾਹ. **3** *adv* having burnt. “cuna hove ōjla dəh pəthhər kuṭṭe.”—*BG. 4 P १, adj ten*. “dubɪdha lage dəh dɪsɪ dhavə.”—*majh ə m 3*.
- ਦਹਸਤ** [dəhʂət] *A* دست, *n* terror, fear. **2** harassment, restlessness.
- ਦਹਸਿਰ** [dəhʂɪr] *Skt* दशशीर्ष *n* Ravan having ten heads. “rove dəhʂɪr lək gəvɑɪ.”—*var ram 1 m 1*.
- ਦਹਕ** [dəhək] See ਦਾਹਕ.
- ਦਹਕਾਨ** [dəhkan] *A* دكان, substitute for ਦੇਹਗਾਨ, villager. **2** rustic, vulgar.
- ਦਹਣ** [dəhən] See ਦਹਨ. “bhrəm bhrātɪ dəhən sɪtəl sukh datəu.”—*səveye m 5 ke*.
- ਦਹ ਦਿਸ** [dəh dɪs], **ਦਹ ਦਿਸਿ** [dəh dɪsɪ] See ਦਸ ਦਿਸਾ. **2** *adv* in all the ten directions, that is – everywhere. “dəh dɪs purɪrəhɪɑ jəsɒ suamɪ.”—*suhi chāt m 5*. “dəh dɪsɪ puj hove həriɟən ki.”—*suhi chāt m 3*.
- ਦਹਨ** [dəhən] *Skt n* act of destroying completely, burning. “sətru dəhən həriɟnam kəhən.”—*guj m 5*. “həriɟ simrən dəhən bhəe məl.”—*toḍi m 5*. **2** fire. “trɪsna dəhən bɪkhe jo dəhna.”—*NP. 3* person having irate temperament. **4** *P* ده, mouth, face.
- ਦਹਨੁ** [dəhənu] See ਦਹਨ 1. “dut dəhənu bhəɪɑ, govɪd prəɟtɑɪ.”—*asa chāt m 5*.
- ਦਹਰ** [dəhər] *A* دور, *n* time, period. **2** world, universe. **3** *Skt* brother. **4** child. **5** Varun, god of ocean. **6** cock; rooster. **7** hell. **8** mice. **9** *adj* small. **10** little. **11** difficult to understand.
- ਦਹਰਹ** [dəhrəh], **ਦਹਰਾ** [dəhra] *P* در, *n* small sword. **2** dagger.
- ਦਹਰੀ** [dəhri] *A* دهری, *n* one who regards Time as the creator and destroyer of the universe. **2** atheist, non-believer in God and the next world.
- ਦਹਲ** [dəhəl] *A* دل, *n* fear, apprehension. **2** a disease, خفقان heart’s sinking, fright, heart sinking, heart’s palpitation, apprehension, sudden startling. This is the first stage of insanity. The causes of this disease are – weakening of muscles, excessive indulgence in sex, mental overwork, anger, fear, gastric trouble, excessive use of liquor, hemp, smack, hashish, tobacco etc, liver and stomach disorders, fatigue, exhaustion and piles etc.
- A patient suffering from this disease must be given tonics, easily digestible food, fruits, jams, milk, butter, cream etc. Syrups of pomegranate and sandal are also useful. Every effort should be made to keep him in good humour. Medicines, which are beneficial to cure insanity, also give relief to the patient suffering from this disease. See ਉਦਮਦ.
- 3** One feels stricken with fear, if he has committed some evil deeds, punishable by the ruler, the elders or the teachers etc. The best treatment of this disease of heart’s sinking is to lead a virtuous life by avoiding indulgence in evildeeds.
- ਦਹਲੀਜ਼** [dəhəlɪz] *P* درلیز, *n* threshold; bottom part of a wooden doorframe, doorsill.

ਦਹਾ [dəha] *P* دہا *n* period from the first to the tenth day of Muharram; first ten days of Muharram. **2** sense –təziyāh (tājia). See ਤਾਜੀਆ.

ਦਹਾਨ [dəhan] *P* دہان *n* mouth.

ਦਹਾਨਾ [dəhana] *P* دہانہ *n* curb, curb-bit, an iron-curb put in the horse's mouth; rein, snaffle, bridle. **2** opening for the discharge of water, opening in the distributory. **3** a place, where river merges in the ocean.

ਦਹਾਨੀਦਨ [dəhanidən] *P* دہانیدن *v* cause to give, arrange to give.

ਦਹਿਣੀ [dəhiṇi] a village under Anandpur police station in tehsil Una and district Hoshiarpur, which is 18 miles north of Ropar railway station. There is a gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind to the east of this village. The Guru came to this village several times from Kiratpur while going for hunting. A structure is in place. The priests are followers of Kabir. There is no permanent income. **2** *adj* destroyer, **3** right.

ਦਹਿਨਾ [dəhiṇa] See ਦਹਨ. **2** See ਦਾਹਿਨਾ.

ਦਹਿਰੀ [dəhiri] See ਦਹਰੀ.

ਦਹਿਲ [dəhil] See ਦਹਲ.

ਦਹੀ [dəhi] *Skt* दधि *n* milk set to curdle, which is slightly sour, curd. “pāḍīṭ dāhi vīloie bhai.” –*sor ə m I.* sense – deeds according to invoking the essence of all religious practices.

ਦਹੀਆ [dəhia] *n* first ten days of Muharram. **2** *adj* destroyer; destroying by burning.

ਦਹੀਂਡੀ [dəhīḍi] *n* earthen pitcher containing curd. “dāhīḍi de sīr age kārīo” –*PPP.*

ਦਹੀਰ [dəhir] *A* دہیر *n* era of cruelty, period of oppression.

ਦਹੁਮ [dəhum] *P* دہم *adj* tenth.

ਦਹੇਜ [dəhej] See ਦਾਜ.

ਦਹੰਦਿਸ [dəhādīsī]. See ਦਹ ਦਿਸ.

ਦਹੜੇ [dəhyo] burnt. **2** *n* curd. See ਮਹੜੇ.

ਦਕ [dək] *Skt* *n* water, aqua.

ਦਕੀਕਾ [dəkika] *A* دکیکة *n* sensitive matter having deeper meaning. **2** method, remedy, plan. **3** moment, instant. **4** deficiency, shortage, loss.

ਦਕੋਦਰ [dəkodər] dək (water) - udər (stomach). See ਜਲੋਦਰ.

ਦਕ [dəkṣ] *Skt* दक्ष *vr* be clever, be wise, be able, be strong. **2** *adj* clever, wise. **3** *n* one of the gods credited for creating mankind, who is described in Rig Ved too. According to Garurh Puran, Daksh emanated from the right thumb of Brahma and his wife from the left thumb. According to Bhagwat, Daksh is a human son of Brahma while his wife Prasuti is the daughter of Manu. In Vishnu Puran and Mahabharat, Daksh is described as son of Prachet – one of the gods credited for creating humanity. It is an agreed fact in all references that Daksh played a major role in the creation of humanity. He begot many daughters, of whom ten were married to Dharamraj, thirteen to Kashyap, twenty-seven to Moon and one (Sati) to Shiv. Shiv chopped off the head of Daksh and replaced it with that of a goat. See ਸਤੀ and ਗਾਲੂ ਬਜਾਨਾ. **4** cock. **5** bull – vehicle of Shiv. **6** Shiv. **7** Vishnu. **8** power, strength. **9** semen. **10** *adj* right side.

ਦਕਸੁਤਾ [dəkṣsuta], ਦਕਕਨਯਾ [dəkṣkənya], ਦਕਜਾ [dəkṣja], ਦਕਤਨਯਾ [dəkṣətənya] *n* daughter of Daksh – Sati, wife of Shiv, wives of Kashyap and Moon. See ਦਕ.

ਦਕਤਾ [dəkṣta] *n* cleverness, wisdom. **2** ability, understanding.

ਦਕਿਣ [dəkṣiṇ] *Skt* *adj* right. **2** clever, wise. **3** *n* south direction, the direction to your right when your face is towards the sun early in the morning. **4** Vishnu. **5** In poetry, the hero, who has equal love for all his wives. **6** stomach, abdomen.

ਦਕਿਣ ਨਾਯਕ [dəkṣiṇ nayək] See ਦਕਿਣ 5.

ਦਕਿਣਾ [dəkʃɪɳa] See ਦਖਿਣਾ.

ਦਕਿਣਾਯਨ [dəkʃɪɳayən] *Skt* *n* period during which the sun moves from the Tropic of Cancer to the Tropic of Capricorn in the southern direction; period from 21st June to 22nd of December. See ਉੱਤਰਾਯਨ.

ਦਖਣ [dəkhən] See ਦਕਿਣ. 2 See ਦੱਖਣ.

ਦਖਣਾਇਨ [dəkhənain] See ਦਕਿਣਾਯਨ.

ਦਖਣਿ [dəkhənɪ] in the southern direction. See ਉਤਰਿ.

ਦਖਣੀ [dəkhni] *adj* southern, pertaining to the southern direction and the southern countries, as – dəkhni vəd-hēs. See ਅਲਾਹਣੀ *m* 1, ਸਬਦ 3.

ਦਖਣੀ ਓਅੰਕਾਰ [dəkhni oṅkar] a famous temple of Mandhata island in Nimar district of Madhya Pradesh (C.P.). dəkhni oṅkar was composed by Guru Nanak Dev in Ramkali Rag to impart wisdom to the priests of this temple. This composition is also based on alphabets just like bavən əkhri.

ਦਖਣੀਰਾਇ [dəkhniɾai] He was a renowned and pious person from Baba Prithi Chand's lineage. Kapial and Batriana villages were gifted to him by the Patiala state. His residence was in Gharachon of Bhawanigarh sub division. Dakkhani Rai died in Sammat 1872. His descendants still live in Charachon. Tilok Ram, an Udasi saint, was a great scholar. He set up a centre for imparting knowledge. There used to be a large number of pupils in his company.

The lineage of Dakkhani Rai is as follows –

Guru Ram Das
|
Baba Prithi Chand
|
Meharban
|
Karan Mall
|

Sohan Mall
|

Niranjan Rai
|

Dakkhani Rai.

ਦਖਣੂਤਾ [dəkhṇuta] interrupted urination causing pain. See ਦਖੁਤ੍ਰਾ.

ਦਖਨ [dəkhən] See ਦਕਿਣ 3. “dəkhən des həri ka basa, pəchɪmɪ ələh mukama.” – *prəbha kabir*. The Hindus believe that the south (Sri Rangnath) is the abode of Ishwar, while the Muslims hold that Allah resides in the west (Kabba).¹ See ਪਛਿਮਿ.

ਦਖਮਾ [dəkhma] *P* مہمہ, *n* tomb. 2 an enclosure, where the Parsis – the worshippers of fire – keep their dead bodies to be eaten by birds, Tower of Silence, həsəṅ. See ਹਸਣ and ਹਸਣਿ.

ਦਖਲ [dəxəl] *A* دخل, *n* possession, right. 2 entry, approach.

ਦਖਿਣ [dəkhɪɳ] See ਦਕਿਣ.

ਦਖਿਣਾ [dəkhɪɳa] *Skt* ਦਕਿਣਾ *n* offering made with the right hand. 2 offerings given to the holyman or family priest etc. 3 sense – donation. “ɪk dəkhɪɳa həu tɛ pəhɪ magəu.” – *prəbha m* 1. 4 south.

ਦਖੀਲ [dəxil] *adj* holder. See ਦਖਲ.

ਦਖੁਤ੍ਰਾ [dəkhutra] ਦੱਖ-ਮੁਤ੍ਰ *n* सूत्रकृच्छ्र *n* retention of urine, intermittent urination causing pain.

The discharge of urine is painful due to the intake of eatables having warm-dry effect, drinking of wines, taking of hot food, ignoring to answer the call of nature, remaining thirsty and hungry for a longer time, indulgence in sex by retaining urine and stool etc.

¹In the Bible, Jerusalem and the temple built there are believed to have such glory. See Psalm 87. “His foundation is in the holy mountains. The Lord loveth the gates of Zion more than all the dwellings of Jacob. Glorious things are spoken of thee, O city of God.”

To cure this disease one should take milk, rice and rice-pulse puddings etc instead of meat, spices, pickles, jams. The following medicinal measures are very beneficial for immediate relief from strangury.

(1) to take the ground powder of cardamom, pure rock secretion, seeds of cucumber, mineral salt, saffron with rice water.

(2) to take syrup prepared by crushing seeds of tribulus alortus, inner seed of cucumber, white cremin, cardamom.

(3) to take syrup of sandalwood and lime squash.

(4) to take one masha each of jōkhar and crystalline nitre with lassi.

(5) to take with honey the boiled extract of coriander and bhākkhṛa (tribulus alatus).

(6) to take mixture of ground and filtered roots of jasmine with goat's milk by adding lumpsugar to it. If strangury is not taken care of at its initial stage, it can cause dangerous diseases like gonorrhoea, spermatorrhoea etc. "cīṇḡḡ prāmoh bhāḡīdr dākhuṭra."—cārītr 405.

ਦੱਖ [dākkh] See ਦਕ.

ਦੱਖਣ [dākkhāṇ] See ਦਕਿਣ.

ਦੱਖਣ ਸੱਖਣ ਭੱਖਣ [dākkhāṇ sākkhāṇ bhākkāṇ] —sānāma. one having attachment with the southern region — Ravan; his destroyer — the arrow.

ਦਗ [dāḡ] short for ਦਗਾ. See ਦਗਾਬਾਜ਼. 2 See ਦਗਣਾ. 3 See ਦਗ.

ਦਗਣਾ [dāḡṇā] v burn, be aflame or ablaze. 2 get burnt, blazed. 3 shine.

ਦਗਧ [dāḡadh] Skt दग्ध adj burnt, got burnt. "kālmāḡ dāḡadh hohī khīn āṭārī."—sar m 5.

ਦਗਧ ਅੱਖਰ [dāḡadh ākhār], ਦਗਧਾਕਰ [dāḡdhākṣar] in prosody, a set of five forbidden characters: ਝ, ਹ, ਰ, ਭ, ਸ; some poets regard dāḡadh as a set of eight characters: ਹ, ਝ, ਧ, ਰ, ਸ, ਭ, ਘ, ਨ. Many others are of the view that dāḡadh

consists of even more characters. The usage of these characters at the beginning of a verse is forbidden. See ਗੁਰੁਛੰਦ ਦਿਵਾਕਰ.

ਦਗਾਬਾਜ਼ [dāḡbāj] P ੫੯, adj deceitful, guileful, of deceiving nature, treacherous. "dāḡbājān jivāt jan nā dijō."—krīṣān.

ਦਗਰ [dāḡar] See ਡਗਰ and ਦਗਰਾ.

ਦਗਰਾ [dāḡrā] n space for putting a footstep on; path, passage. "kāḡe nā javō tāke dāḡrā." 2 delay, lateness. 3 traveller, passer by, way-farer. "ramṛāsāṭṇ piṭ, re dāḡrā!"—asā nāmdev 4 See ਦਗਲਾ. 5 one of the imaginary birds like ānāl and hūmā, on the wings of which ayāṭṣ (verses) of Koran are believed to be written. "dāḡrā pāḡchī pārān pār līkha kuran māṭāt."—GV 10. 'The Koran and hādises contain no reference to this bird; it is simply a tale coming from tradition.'

ਦਗਰੀ [dāḡrī] traveller, passer by. 2 See ਦਗਲੀ.

ਦਗਰੇ [dāḡrō] See ਦਗਰਾ.

ਦਗਲਾ [dāḡlā], ਦਗਲੀ [dāḡlī] P ੫੯, n coat, blouse. "pāhīṛāṭṇ nāhī dāḡlī lāḡe nā palā."—asā kāḡbir. Here dāḡlī stands for the mortal frame while ਪਾਲਾ [palā] stands for death.

ਦਗੜਾ [dāḡṛā] n raised land, mound. 2 See ਦਗਰਾ.

ਦਗਾ [dāḡā] P ੯, n deceit, betrayal, treachery.

ਦਗਾਉਣਾ [dāḡāṭṇā] v get burnt, get the cannon ignited. 2 marking a tattoo on the body with a hot metal. See ਦਗਾਨਾ.

ਦਗਾਈ [dāḡāī] having a mark. "māṭhe mere dāḡāī."—ram kāḡbir. 'I got a scar of wound on my forehead while facing the enemy's weapon.' 2 burnt, set on fire. 3 n act of branding a scar. 4 wages for tattooing.

ਦਗਾਨਾ [dāḡānā] v mark or cause a mark on the body with hot metal. In ancient times, slaves were marked on the forehead for identification. 2 marked, scarred. "hāmre māṭtik dāḡ dāḡānā."—ḡāṭ m 4.

ਦਗਾਬਾਜ਼ [dāḡābāj] See ਦਗਾਬਾਜ਼.

ਦਗੋ [dāge] marked, got branded, tattooed with a circular mark, those who got branded in Dwarka. “dāge dɪgəbər vad kərae.”—BG.

ਦੱਗ [dāgg] *adj* shining. 2 bright. See ਦਗਣਾ. 3 See ਦਗਧ.

ਦਗਯੋ [dāgyo] got marked. 2 got burnt, burnt to ashes. “ag lāge gən sal dāgyo.”—KRISĀN. ‘The cluster of trees was reduced to ashes.’

ਦਘ [dāgh] *vr* reach, become less, go, defend, protect.

ਦਛ [dāch] See ਦਕ and ਦੱਛ.

ਦਛਨ [dāchən] See ਦਕਿਣ and ਦਖਨ.

ਦਛਨਾ [dāchna] See ਦਖਿਨਾ.

ਦੱਛ [dācch] See ਦਕ. “dāch prājapati jīnāhi upae.”—VN.

ਦੱਛਨ [dācchən] See ਦਕਿਣ and ਦਖਨ.

ਦਝ [dājh] See ਦਝਣੁ and ਦਝਿ.

ਦਝਣੁ [dājhəṇu] *Sn* sense of getting burnt. “ɪki dājhāhi ɪki dābiāhi.”—var sor m 3.

ਦਝਿ [dājhi] *n* fire, which has the power to burn. 2 *adv* by burning, after getting burnt. “mānmukh jājhi māṛāni.”—suhī ə m 3. 3 *adj* inflammable, combustible.

ਦਝੈ [dājhe] burns, blazes. “apṇe rohi ape hi dājhe.”—səva m 3.

ਦਝੰਨਿ [dājhāni] burn (plural), are aflame. “dājhāni vānhi me pāre.”—səloh.

ਦਟਪਟਾ [dātpəṭa] See ਪਉੜੀ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 11.

ਦੱਟ [dāṭṭ] *n* rebuke, reprimand. “jīne dūsəṭ dāṭṭā.”—VN. 2 short for ਦਟ, assault, attack.

ਦਤ [dət] *Skt* दत्ति *n* donation, blessings. “kācna bāhu dət kəra.”—sar m 4 pāṭal. 2 See ਦਤੁ and ਦੱਤ.

ਦਤਵਨ [dātvən] See ਦਾਤਣ.

ਦਤਾਰ [dātar] See ਦਾਤਾਰ.

ਦਤਿ [dāti] See ਦਤ.

ਦਤੀਆਂ [dātiā] teeth.

ਦਤੁ [dātu] *Skt* दत्त *adj* donated, gave. “dāia dātu danu.”—jəpu. 2 *n* donation. “kācən ke koṭi dātu kəri.”—sri ə m 1. 3 renunciation, act

of abandoning. “sur sət khōrsa dātu kia.”—maru jēdev. See ਦੰਦਸਤ. 4 See ਦਤ. 5 See ਦੱਤ.

ਦੱਤ [dāṭṭ] See ਦਤੁ. 2 Dattatreya, son of sage Attri from the womb of Ansooya. “tāb hāri bāhu dāṭṭ upjāyo.”—VN. Datt is one of the twenty-four incarnations. This inquisitive saint adopted twenty-four teachers (Gurus) and gained one or the other virtue from each of them. According to the Dasam Granth, his twenty-four teachers are the following —

earth, water, air, sky, moon, fire, sun, pigeon, python, ocean, elephant, black bee, moth, woman who extracts honey from honey comb, deer, fish, Pingla — the harlot, vulture, hunter, child, virgin, arrow maker, spider and butterfly.

According to Markandeya Puran, Ansooya sought blessings and gave birth to Brahma in the guise of Som, Vishnu as Dutt and Shiv as Durvasa.

ਦੱਤਕ [dāṭṭək] *n* adopted son and heir.

ਦੱਤਾਤ੍ਰੇਯ [dāṭṭatrey] Dutt, son of Attri. See ਦੱਤ 2.

ਦੱਤਿ [dāṭṭi] See ਦਤ.

ਦੱਥਾ [dāṭṭha] See ਤੱਥਾ.

ਦਦ [dād] *Skt* दद *vr* donate, give up. 2 *adj* giver, bestower. 3 See ਦੱਦ. 4 See ਦਾਦਾ.

ਦਦਸਾਰ [dādāsar] *n* dwelling place of paternal grandfather, paternal grandfather’s paternity. “nāhi dādsar pīt pītama.”—BGK.

ਦਦਨ [dādən] *Skt n* giving, bestowing.

ਦਦਾ [dāda] Gurmukhi character ਦ. “dāda data eku hē.”—bavān. 2 pronunciation of ਦ.

ਦਦਿ [dādi] *Skt adj* giver, donor.

ਦਦੁ [dādu] *adj* giver, bestower. “bādhān kāṭ dādu nīrvaṇ.”—GPS.

ਦਦੇਹਸ [dādehās] father-in-law’s mother, grandmother-in-law.

ਦੱਦ [dādd], ਦੱਦਰ [dāddār] a skin disease. *Skt* ददु ५ ringworm. This disease is caused by remaining dirty, coming into contact with

contaminated water, putting on wet clothes and due to defect in blood. In Ayurvedic system of medicine, this defect is regarded a type of leprosy. Originating from germs, the disease worsens on scratching. Mild irritation is felt on the body part affected by ringworm. Excessive rubbing may cause scratches on the skin; water oozes out and burning sensation is felt.

To cure this disease, first wash the affected body part with sulphur-soap and then apply the following medicine on it:

Sieve through a cloth crushed mixture of catechu, gall nut of oak (berry of cypress), sulphur and aconite root and then grind this mixture in a stone mortar by sprinkling water on it till it turns into a fine paste. Make small balls of this paste, dry them in shade. Rub a ball in water and apply the paste so formed on the ringworm. The affected part should not be covered with cloth till the applied paste gets dry.

Apply the paste prepared in lemon-juice by crushing six mashas of powder of water caltrop and one masha of opium.

Blood purifying drugs like ophelia chirretta are very beneficial in the treatment of this disease. A patient suffering from ringworm should avoid taking spicy food.

ਦਦ੍ਰੁ [dādru] *Skt* दद्रू *n* ringworm. See ਦੱਦ. 2 tortoise.

ਦਧ [dādhi] See ਦਗਧ. 2 See ਦਧਿ. 3 short for ਦੁਗਧ (ਦੁੱਧ). “dhār rup gāu dādhsīdhū gāi.”—*rudr*. ‘went towards the ocean of milk.’ 4 *Dg* ocean, sea.

ਦਧਸਿੰਧੁ [dādhsīdhū] ocean of milk. See ਦਧ 3. 2 ocean of curd. See ਸਪਤ ਸਾਗਰ.

ਦਧਸੁਤਨੀ [dādhsutnī] *Dg n* daughter of ocean – Luxmi, goddess of wealth.

ਦਧਾ [dādha] burnt to ashes, aflame. See ਦਗਧ.

“dādha hoā suah.”—*var majh m 1*.

ਦਧਿ [dādhi] *Skt n* curd, curdled milk. “dādhi kē bhōle bīrole nir.”—*gāu kabir*. 2 cloth. 3 short for ਉਦਧਿ, ocean. “jēse dādhi maddh cāhū or te bohāth cālē.”—*BGK*.

ਦਧਿਸਾਰ [dādhisar] *n* butter.

ਦਧਿਸੁਤ [dādhisut] *n* son of curd, butter. 2 son of ocean, moon. 3 pearl. 4 nectar.—*sānāma*.

ਦਧਿਸੁਤ ਸਰ [dādhisut sār] *n* son of ocean – ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ, pond - ਸਰ (Amrit + sar).—*GV 6*. This name of Amritsar is written in the form of a puzzle. ਦਧਿਸੁਤਾ [dādhisuta] *n* daughter of ocean—Laxmi (goddess of wealth). 2 sea shell.

ਦਧਿਖੀਰ [dādhiḱhir] *Skt* क्षीरोदधि *n* ocean of milk.

ਦਧਿਜ [dādhij], ਦਧਿਜਾਇਆ [dādhijāiā], ਦਧਿਜਾਤ [dādhijat] *n* butter. 2 moon created from the ocean, moon born from the ocean. 3 pearl. “jhalār dādhijāe.”—*GV 6*. ‘fringe of pearls.’

4 See ਦਧਿਸੁਤਾ.

ਦਧਿਰਿਪੁ ਧਨਨੀ [dādhiripu dhānnī] An ignorant scribe has wrongly noted down this version in place of the original text *dvīpripu dhūnī* in 596 section of Shastarnammala. which means – *dvīp* (elephant), its enemy *ṣer* (lion), army producing roaring sound like the lion. 2 gun.

ਦਧੀਚ [dādhiç], ਦਧੀਚਿ [dādhiçhi], ਦਧੜਚ [dādhyāç] *Skt* दध्यञ्च Both the words ਦਧੜਚ or ਦਧੀਚ are correct. a Vedic sage, son of Atharav born from the womb of Shanti. There is a legend that Indar taught him the art of making wine on the condition that if he revealed it further to anybody, he would be beheaded. Ashvini Kumars persuaded Dadhichi to reveal the art of wine-making. To save him from the wrath of Indar, they attached the head of a horse in place of Dadhichi's own head. When Indar chopped off this head of the horse, Ashavini Kumars reinstalled the original head on Dadhichi's body.

According to Rig Ved, Indar cut the bodies

of 810 Vritr demons with the help of Dadhichi's bones. There is a reference in Mahabharat and Purans that Dadhichi got a boon from Yam (god of death) that his (Dadhichi's) bones would be mightier than the knobbed club of Indar and the dynasty of Vritr could be destroyed with these bones only.

ਦਨੁ [dənʊ] daughter of Daksh and wife of Kashyap, who gave birth to the demons.

ਦਨੁਜ [dənʊj] progeny of Danu; demons.

ਦਨੁਜੇਸ [dənʊjes] lord of the demons, king of demons, Hiranyakashipu, Ravan etc.

ਦਨੁਪਤਿ [dənʊpətɪ] Kashyap. See ਦਨੁ.

ਦਨੁਬੰਸ [dənʊbəns] dynasty of the demons, lineage of the demons.

ਦਨੋਤਿ [dənʊtɪ] *Skt* दुनोति causes pain (*vr* ਦੁ means to give pain, to cause one to suffer). "nə dənʊtɪ jəsməɾnən jənəm jəradhɪ məɾən bhəɪā."—*guyjedev*. 'meditating upon glory, fear of rebirth, old age, mental disorder, death does not cause any pain.' 2 See ਦੁਨੁ.

ਦਪਟ [dəpət] *n* growl, threat. 2 sprint, attack, invasion. "dəpət pəthyo cəmu məɦɪ."—*səloh*.

ਦਫ [dəf] *A* دف *n* tambourine. "bəjə dəph nəphirə."—*səloh*.

ਦਫ਼ਤਨ [dəf-tən] *A* دف *adv* suddenly, all of a sudden.

ਦਫ਼ਤਰ [dəftər] *P* دفتر *n* office; place where documentation of files is done. 2 files wrapped or tied in a piece of cloth.

ਦਫ਼ਤਰਿ [dəphtərɪ] in the office, within the office. "jəkə dəphtərɪ puçə nə lekha."—*gəv ə m 5*.

ਦਫ਼ਤਰੁ [dəphtəru] See ਦਫ਼ਤਰ 2. "dəphtəru dəi jəb kədh hə."—*s kəbir*.

ਦਫ਼ਨ [dəfən] *A* دفن *n* act of pitching in the soil. 2 act of burying the dead body. Although the tradition of burying the dead body prevails in many religious communities, it is an essential part of the Islamic tradition.¹ According to

Hindu tradition, only the ascetics and infants (whose teeth are not yet grown) are buried. From the Bible, it becomes clear that the practice of burying the corpses was in common much before the arrival of Islam.

ਦਫ਼ਨਾਨਾ [dəfhnana] *v* bury, pitch. "pun hute mʊrid ju əɾədh le nɪkə təɦɪ dəfhnəɦɪ dɪyə."—*NP*. 'The disciples buried half the sheet of the Guru's garment.'

ਦਫ਼ਾ [dəpha] *A* دف *n* times. "ənɪk dəpha səmjhəvən kɪno."—*GPS*. 2 section, class, line. "rakh læi səbh gop dəpha."—*KRISAN*. 3 section of law; manual or agreement. 4 *A* دف *v* dispelling, driving away. "danəv kər dəpha."—*səloh*.

ਦਫ਼ੀਨਹ [dəfɪnəh] *A* دفینہ *adj* buried under the ground. 2 *n* wealth hidden under the ground, treasure trove.

ਦਬਕਣਾ [dəbəkna] *v* crouch in fear. 2 threaten, frighten.

ਦਬਕਾ [dəbka] *n* threat, authority, awe. "dɪllɪ me dəbka bəhu pəryo."—*GPS*. 2 shelf or arch just above the roof to store domestic goods. *Skt* दर्भट.

ਦਬਗਰ [dəbgər] *n* maker of large leather container (by compressing and burning leather till the paste is formed).

ਦਬਟ [dəbət] *n* threat, awe. 2 sense of yielding under terror. "danəv ɪʊ dəbətə hə."—*cədi 1*.

ਦਬਟੀਐ [dəbətɪe] should threaten. 2 should donate. "ap khəɦdi khərɪ dəbətɪe."—*var ram 3*. 'took offerings and distributed to others.'

ਦਬਣਾ [dəbna] *v* bury. See ਦਫ਼ਨ. "əntə dhənu dhərɪ dəbɪə."—*suhi chət m 4*.

ਦਬਦਬਾ [dəbdəba] *A* دباب *n* awe, grandeur, authority.

ਦਬੱਲਣਾ [dəbəllna] *v* cause one to run under threat; threaten and push away.

ਦਬੜੁ ਘੁਸੜੁ [dəbɾu ghʊsɾu] *xa n* one who hides in one's house; coward. 2 lax in following the

¹See ਕਬਰ about the ritual of burying.

dictums of Sikhism, fearing opposition from the public and self-opioniated persons.

ਦਬਾਉ [dəbau] *n* warning, threat. **2** pressure, tension. **3** authority.

ਦਬਾਉਣਾ [dəbauṇa] *v* bury. **2** threaten, frighten. **3** seize, occupy.

ਦਬਾਉ [dəbau] *adj* heavy. **2** whose front is heavier than the rear.

ਦਬਾਕਤ [dəbakət], **ਦਬਾਗਤ** [dəbagət] *A* دباغت *n* pressure. **2** awe.

ਦਬਿਸਤਾਨ [dəbɪstan] *P* دبت, place of learning, school, educational institution.

ਦਬਿਸਤਾਨੇ ਮਜਾਹਬ [dəbɪstane məjahəb] دبستان مجاہد *n* school of religious teachings; scripture containing doctrines of various religions. Sheikh Mohammad Muhsin, alias Fani, a resident of Persia, disciple of Sheikh Mahibulla. It is estimated that he was born around 1615. He spent major span of his life in Kashmir. He wrote the book 'dəbɪstane məjahəb' in about 1645.¹ He was in correspondance with Guru Hargobind and held many meetings with the true Master. Many of his writings about Sikhism are worth reading. He died in 1670.

ਦਬੀਰ [dəbir] *A* دبیر *n* writer, author, scribe.

ਦਬੁ [dəbu] *Skt* दबु. "ghəbu dəbu jəb jarie bɪchurət prem bɪhal."—*cəu*bole *m* 5. domestic articles.

ਦਬੈਲ [dəbəl] *adj* under pressure. **2** overloaded. **3** buried under debt.

ਦਬੰਗ [dəbɔŋ] *adj* having dominating appearance, domineering, awesome, dauntless.

ਦਭ [dəbh], **ਦਭੁ** [dəbhu] *Skt* दभ् *vr* deceive, cheat, ruin. See ਦੰਭ. **2** *Skt* दभ् *n* type of spear grass. "thiṽ pəvahi dəbhu."—*s* fərid. See ਕੁਸਾ.

ਦੰਭ [dəbbh] See ਦਭੁ **2**.

ਦਮ [dəm] *Skt* दम् *vr* suppress; calm one down; win. **2** *n* sense of controlling one's senses.

¹Several writers consider Mir Zulafkaar Ali alias Mubid Shah as the author of this book.

3 home, dwelling place. **4** brother of Damyanti, wife of king Nall. **5** son of Marut – a king belonging to the solar dynasty. **6** *P* دَم breath. "həm admi hā ɪkdəmi."—*dhana* *m* 1. **7** دَم cash, currency. "bɪnu dəm ke səuda nəhi haṭ."—*gəu* ə *m* 1. See ਦਿਰਹਮ and ਦਿਰਮ. **8** one fourth of a pice. "srəm karte dəm aḍh kəu."—*bɪla* *m* 5. **9** دَم control of breathing and respiratory system, breathing exercise and regulating respiration, check on breathing. "jəb səbh dəm kərke ɪk var. pəhūcē jəhɪ khudat dərbar."—*GPS*.

ਦਮਕ [dəmæk] *n* light, brightness. **2** cash, currency, wealth. "dəmæk də dokh dukh əpʃəs ɪ əsadhū."—*BGK*. **3** *Skt* *adj* that which suppresses or subdues the senses.

ਦਮਕਣਾ [dəmækṇa] *v* shine, illuminate.

ਦਮਕਿਯਹੁ [dəmækɪyəhu] with wealth, by spending money, with money. "ɪs prem ki dəmækɪyəhu hoti saṭ."—*cəu*bole *m* 5. 'Could love for Him be purchased.'

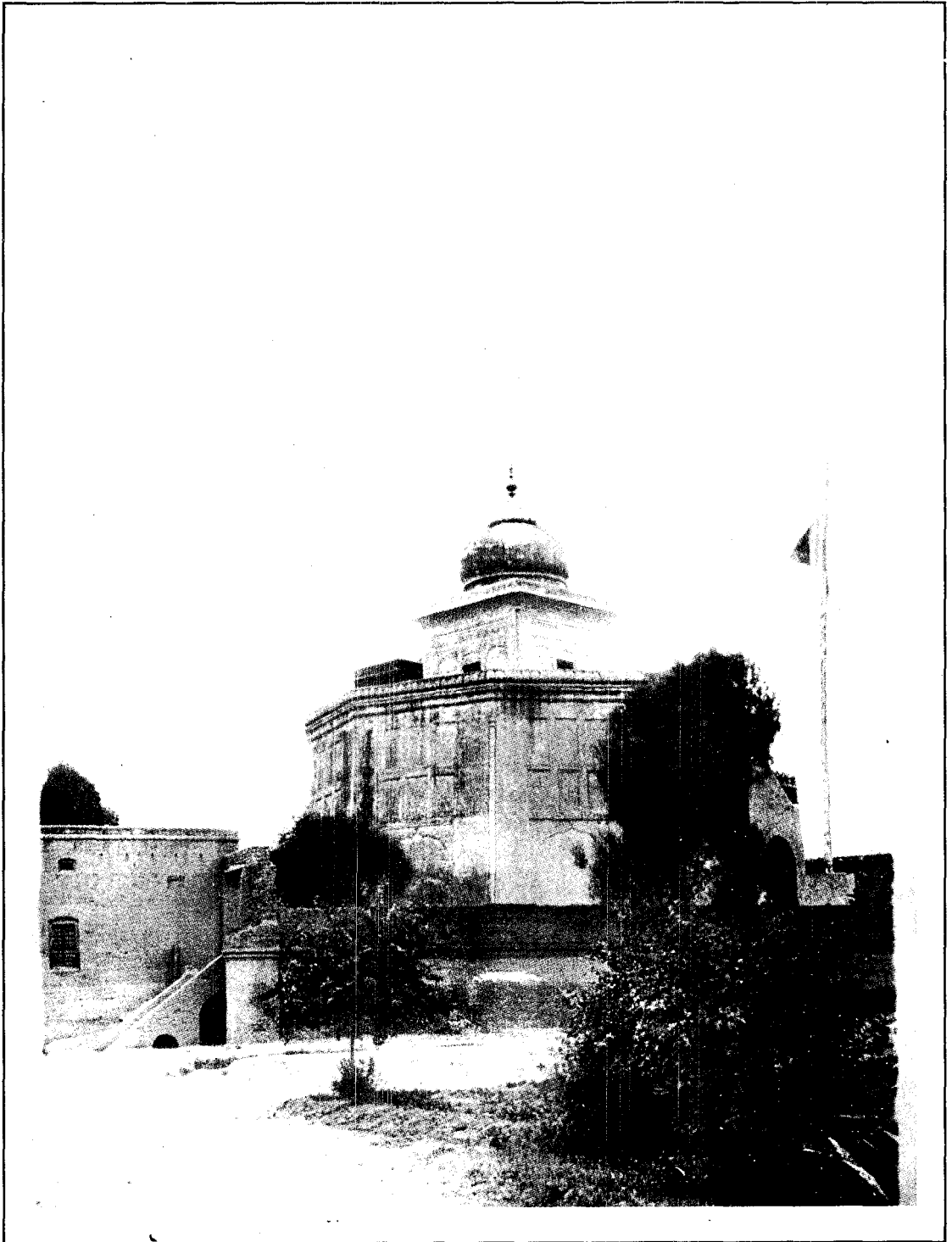
ਦਮਘੋਸ [dəmghoʃ] See ਸਿਸੁਪਾਲ.

ਦਮਜੋਰਾ [dəmjoɾa] *Dg* *n* one who accumulates wealth; miser, niggard.

ਦਮਦਮਾ [dəmdəma] *P* ددم *n* large kettledrum, wardrum. **2** fort's minaret. **3** See ਦਮਦਮਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਦਮਦਮਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ [dəmdəma saɦɪb] a raised platform for the Guru to sit for sometime. Famous holy places bearing this name are given below:

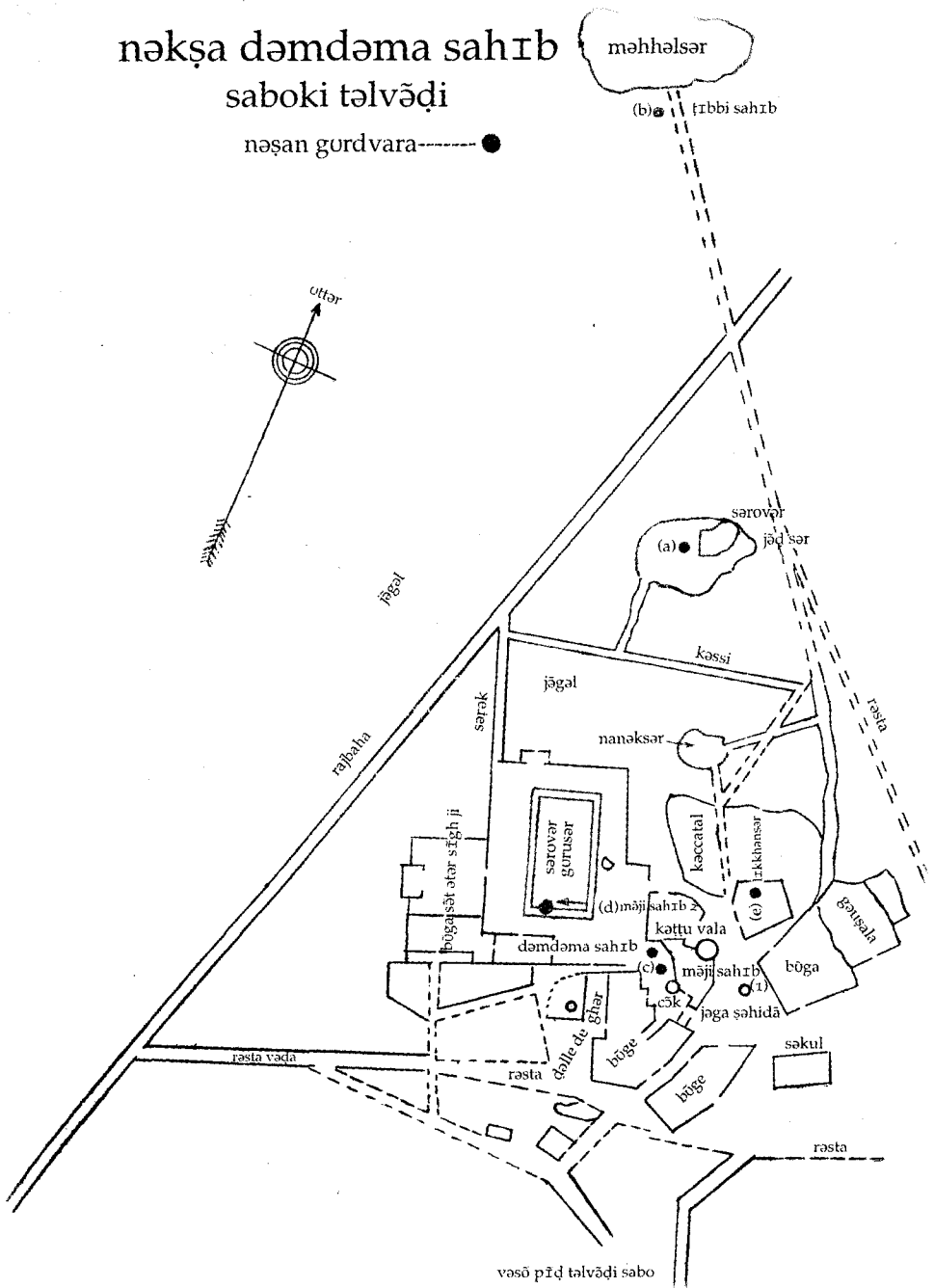
(1) a famous place in memory of Guru Gobind Singh near village Sabo Ki Talwandi under police station Rama, tehsil Bathinda, subdivision Barnala of Patiala state, which is also known as Kashi (educational centre) of the Sikhs. The tenth Guru stayed here for nine and a half months, due to the unbounded devotion of Bhai Dalla. Mata Sundri and Mata Sahib Kaur came here with Bhai Mani Singh right from Delhi to have the Guru's glimpse



DAMDAMA SAHIB - SABOO KI TALWANDI

nəxša dəmdəma sahib saboki təlvādi

nəşan gürdvərə ●



MAP OF DAMDAMA SAHIB – SABOO KI TALWANDI

or darshan. Relying on his spiritual insight, the Guru recited the full text of Guru Granth Sahib and got it scribed as a new scripture at this holy place.¹ Here eminent rulers of Phul dynasty, Tilok Singh and Ram Singh, were duly baptised by him. The Guru blessed this wilderness to grow and become luxuriant and verdant to be irrigated by canals. Baba Deep Singh Shaheed was assigned the duty of the head priest of this holy shrine, which passed on to his successors. Now the chief priest is Shahzadpur² of Baba Deep Singh's lineage.

A huge religious congregation is held on the 1st day of Baisakh every year. Late Sant Attar Singh contributed a lot to the service of this holy place. Damdama Sahib is a centre for Sikh writers and scholars. A monthly donation of Rs. 100 is offered by the Maharaja of Nabha state for the community kitchen. This gurdwara is situated at a distance of seven miles to the south-west of Maiser Khana railway station. It is five miles away from Rama station of B.B. & C.I. Railways.

Following are the relics bestowed by the Guru to Dall Singh of this village (Talwandi Sabo). Preserved by his successor, Shamsher Singh, they are as follows –

One sword, two turbans, two robes, two trousers, a falcon's string.

These relics are displayed every month on the tenth day of the bright phase of the moon. Following are other holy places here:

(a) Jandsar – a shrine of the tenth Master, half a mile to the north of this village. The

¹See ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

²Deep Singh ... was installed as first Mahant of a newly established gurdwara, known as Damdama Sahib. (Chiefs and Families of Note p.57, vol. I).

Guru disbursed salary to the employees here. The wild tree of Jand (*L Prosopis specigera*) with which his horse was tied, still exists at this place.

(b) Tibbi Sahib – a holy place in memory of Guru Gobind Singh, half a mile to the north of this village where Hola Mohalla was organised by the Guru. The pond nearby this shrine is named as Mahalsar.

(c) Manji Sahib – Guru Tegbahadur stayed at this place for nine days. An elegant gurdwara with a golden dome stands near the main shrine.

(d) Manji Sahib 2 – a place in memory of Guru Tegbahadur to the south of Gurusar pond. The Guru gathered soil in his shawl at the time this holy tank was being dug.

(e) Likkhansar – this holy place to the east of the main shrine is in memory of Guru Gobind Singh who, while sharpening the reed pens, used to foretell that this place would be a centre for imparting knowledge, viz –

ih hē prəgəʃ hāmari kasi.

pərh-hē ihā dhor mətirasi.

lekhək guni kəvīd grani.

bhuddhisīdhū hvēhē it ani.

tīn ke karən kələm gədh, det prəgəʃ hām dār,

sīkkh səkha it pərhēge hāmare kai həjar.

–GV 10.

(2) A holy place associated with Guru Amar Das is situated about half a mile to the north west of village Kanvan and two kōhs away from Khadoor to the south west direction of this village, the point upto which Guru Amar Das used to go backwards to bring water from river Beas for Guru Angad Dev to bathe.

(3) a platform raised in memory of the sixth Guru, situated one furlong to the west of Vadali, where he rested after killing a wild pig.

(4) a holy place related to the sixth Guru in

Hargobindpur, where he used to hold congregations.

(5) a sacred place relating to Guru Hargobind in a garden near Una.

(6) a congregation place in Kiratpur Sahib from where Guru Har Rai used to address gatherings.

(7) a raised resting platform for Guru Tegbahadur near Dhoobari town in Assam on the bank of river Brahmputar. See ਧੂਬਰੀ and ਰੰਗਮਾਟੀ.

(8) a place near Amritsar commercial market where Guru Tegbahadur stayed for a while on his way to Valla.

(9) a place in Anandpur Sahib where Guru Gobind Singh used to sit.

(10) a sacred place in memory of the tenth Guru in Delhi. See ਦਿੱਲੀ 6.

(11) See ਰਕਬਾ 4.

ਦਮਨ [dāmən] *Skt n* act of suppressing. 2 penalty imposed to crush someone. 3 act of controlling the senses.

ਦਮਨਕ [dāmnək] *Skt adj* suppressor, oppressor.

ਦਮ ਮਜ਼ਨ [dām mæzən] *P* لا تكلّموا do not utter a word, keep quiet.

ਦਮਯੰਤੀ [dāmyānti] daughter of Bhim, ruler of Vidarbh and wife of Nall, king of Nishadh. During her time, she was a woman of exquisite beauty and piety. When the king lost everything in gambling and for long went incognito, she remained loyal to her husband and suffered a lot in separation. At last they were reunited, and led a happy and comfortable life. This legend is described in detail in Van-Parav of Mahabharat. An abridged version is also inscribed in 157th Charitar of Dasam Granth.

ਦਮਰਾ [dāmra] suppression, act of controlling the senses. “athon pursa dāmra.”—*dhāna namdev*. 2 rupee. See ਦਮ.

ਦਮਰੀ [dāmri] See ਦਮੜੀ.

ਦਮਵੰਤੀ [dāmvānti] This word has been used for ਦਮਯੰਤੀ. See ਦਮਯੰਤੀ. “dāmvānti pun tīh bāryo.”—*cārītr* 157.

ਦਮੜਾ [dāmṛa] *n* wealth, money, cash, coin. “dāmṛa pālē na pāvē, na ko deve dhir.”—*sri ā m* 5.

ਦਮੜੀ [dāmṛi] *n* one fourth of a paisa.

ਦਮਾ [dāma] *P* دمه *n* blow pipe, pipe to blaze fire.

2 an ailment of lungs, respiratory disorder. Asthma *A* ضيق النفس When vital air, due to phlegm, gets obstructed within the food pipe, the respiratory system is held up, breathing becomes difficult and gets very painful. A whistling sound is produced in the lung pipes. The main signs of this disease are restlessness, heaviness of head, flatulency, painful coughing, occasional vomiting. Asthma is more painful from after noon till mid night. There are five types of asthma according to Ayurvedic system of medicine. viz –

māha svas, urādh svas, chinn svas, tāmāk svas and kṣudr svas.

Its causes are dry, heavy and constipating food and eatables which increase phlegm, stale meals, chilled water, smoke and dust, excessive drinking, obsessive sexual indulgence, fasting, remaining thirsty for long times, retaining urine and stool etc.

This is also a hereditary disease.

The common treatment of asthma is to eat and lick the following items –

- (i) black pepper with jaggery.
- (ii) extract of ginger mixed with honey.
- (iii) decoction of bamboo in honey.
- (iv) decoction of Bill tree leaves in honey.
- (v) oxide of stag horns in dried grapes; and
- (vi) Put thorn like growth of barley ears in a small earthen pot, moisten it with milk of ækk (a wild plant of sandy region – calotropis procera).

Cover the pot and place it over hot dung cakes. Take it out, let it cool, then grind the barley growth. Now give upto two rattis of this powder with honey or raisin to the patient.

(vii) Take six mashas of viola adorata, six mashas of rhododendron i.e. gauzuban, two pieces of figs, seven jujube fruits, eleven ripe cordia myxa. Soak all these medicines in water for the whole night and boil it in the morning, put some sugar in it and give it to the patient.

(viii) Inhale smoke of yellow leaves or roots of datura, which is very beneficial for an asthma patient.

An asthma patient should not take water for at least two ghəris (45 minutes) after taking meals and should drink in small water quantity. He must take simple but clean diet and avoid taking acerbic, oily and viscuous food.

ਦਮਾਂ [dəmā] P دما, adjeasily provoked. 2 wrathful, enraged. 3 See ਦਮਾਨ.

ਦਮਾਦ [dəmad] See ਦਮਾਦ.

ਦਮਾਨ [dəman] P دما, n time, period. 2 adj shouting in joy or in anger.

ਦਮਾਮ [dəmam] See ਦਵਾਮ. 2 See ਦਮਾਮ. “dholən bəjəɪ d̪əkət dəmam.”—GPS.

ਦਮਾਮਾ [dəmama] P دما, n large kettledrum, wardrum. “gəgən dəmama bajɪo.”—maru kəbir. ‘Sense – the Guru’s word struck a cord in the mind.’

ਦਮਾਲੜਾ [dəmalɾa], ਦਮਾਲਾ [dəmala] See ਦੁਮਾਲੜਾ.

ਦਮਾਵਤਿ [dəmavəti] See ਦਮਯੋਤੀ. “jənu nəl mɪli dəmavəti ai.”—cəɪɪtr 298.

ਦਮਿ [dəmɪ] with each breath. “dəmɪ dəmɪ səda səmalda.”—m 3 var bɪha. ‘recites Thy name with each breath.’

ਦਮਿਅੰਤੀ [dəmɪənti] See ਦਮਯੋਤੀ.

ਦਮੀ [dəmi] adj living being. “həm admi hā ɪk dəmi.”—dhəna m 1. 2 Skt दमिन् who controls his senses.

ਦਮੀਦਨ [dəmidən] P مدين v flare up with anger. 2 sprout, germinate. 3 rise. 4 blow.

ਦਮੁ [dəmu] breath. See ਦਮ 6. “iku dəmu saca visre.”—m 3 var bɪha.

ਦਮੈ ਤੈ [dəmɛ tɛ] with money, by purchasing. “phəkərdes kiū mɪle dəmɛ tɛ?”—BG. ‘How can one purchase the company of holy persons?’

ਦਮੋਦਰ [dəmodər] See ਦਮੋਦਰ. “sət krɪpal dəɪal dəmodər.”—dhəna m 5.

ਦਮੋਦਰਿ [dəmodərɪ], ਦਮੋਦਰੀ [dəmodri], ਦਮੋਦਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ [dəmodri mata] See ਦਮੋਦਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ. “rup dəmodərɪ ko jɪmɪ sūdər, tyō həri gobīd rup vɪsala.”—GPS. “pɪkh dəmodri hve bəlɪhari. palət putr prɪɪ urdhari.”—GPS.

ਦਮੋਕ [dəmək] See ਦਮਕ. 2 sound of kettledrum; thud. “dəmamə dəmək.”—mæcch.

ਦਯੁ [dəyh] vr distribute, divide, accept, have mercy. See ਦਯਾ.

ਦਯਧਨਿ [dəydhənɪ] Some scribe has written dəydhənɪ in place of dvɪpəni in section 441 of Shastarnammala. Here dvɪp means elephants and əni stands for army, meaning army of elephants.

ਦਯਾ [dəya] Skt दय् vr have mercy, donate, nurture. 2 n pity, mercy. “dəya dhari həri nath.”—foḍi m 5. 3 God; the Creator; the Bestower. “dəya ki səhū.”—cəɪɪtr 2.

ਦਯਾਸਾਗਰ [dəyasagər] ocean of mercy, sea of compassion.

ਦਯਾਸਿੰਘ [dəyasɪgh] a Khatri, Daya Ram Softi of Lahore, who offered himself to Guru Gobind Singh, for being beheaded during the congregation held on Vaisakh 1st of Sammat 1756 at Keshgarh (Anandpur). He was the first to be duly baptised and was renamed Daya Singh. The Guru installed him as the leader of five beloved Sikhs. See ਪੰਜ ਪਯਾਰੇ.

He was assigned the duty of handing over Zaffarnama to Aurangzeb. A Rahitnama

written by him is also available. See ਗੁਰਮਤਸੁਧਾਕਰ ਕਲਾ 11.

ਦਯਾਕੌਰ [dəyakər] wife of Baba Hari Das of Lahore, who gave birth to Guru Ram Das. **2** mother of Guru Angad Dev. See ਅੰਗਦ ਗੁਰੂ. **3** wife of Sardar Sahib Singh Bhangi – chief of Gujarat. She got remarried to Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1811 AD. After the death of her husband, she gave birth to princes Kashmira Singh and Peshora Singh. Kashmira Singh was killed alongwith Baba Bir Singh Naurangabadi by the Sikh army in 1843, while Peshora Singh died in 1844 in Attak fighting along with Fateh Khan Tiwana and Sardar Charhat Singh Attari. Daya Kaur expired in 1843.

ਦਯਾਚੰਦ [dəyacənd] follower of Guru Hargobind. He was a great warrior, who showed remarkable valour in the battle of Amritsar.

ਦਯਾ ਧਰਜਚਰ ਰਾਇ [dəya dhəɾjəcər raɪ] In a puzzle in Gurvilas Bhai Sukha Singh has attributed this name to Bhai Daya Singh.

ਦਯਾਨਤ [dəyanət] *A* ديارت *n* honesty, truthfulness, righteousness.

ਦਯਾਨਤਦਾਰ [dəyanətɖar] *P adj* honest, righteous, truthful.

ਦਯਾਨਤਦਾਰੀ [dəyanətɖari] See ਦਯਾਨਤ.

ਦਯਾਨਿਧਾਨ [dəyanɪdhan], **ਦਯਾਨਿਧਿ** [dəyanɪdhi] *adj* treasure of mercy, extremely merciful.

ਦਯਾਨੰਦ [dəyanənd] See ਆਰਯਸਮਾਜ.

ਦਯਾਮਯ [dəyaməy] *adj* merciful; who is overwhelmingly merciful. **2 n** the Creator.

ਦਯਾਰ [dəyar] *adj* merciful, compassionate. “həɾɪ guru dəyarə.”—*səhəs m 5*. **2 n** cidar (tree). **3 A** ديار house. **4** homeland, country, foreign land.

ਦਯਾਰਾਮ [dəyaram] a valiant follower of the tenth Master, son of Jati Malak, who fought gallantiy against enemies in the battle of Bhangani. Thus is he described in chapter eight

of Vichitar Natak:

“kupyō devtesə dəyaram juddhə, kɪyō droŋki jyō məhā juddh suddhə.”

ਦਯਾਲ [dəyal] chief of Bijharwal, a hill state, who is referred to in the battle of Nadon, Thus go the lines in Vichitar Natak:

“təhā ek bajyo məha bir dəyalə, rəkhi laj jəne səbhə bɪjħəɾvalə.”

2 a devotee and pious Sikh of Peshawar, known as Baba Dyal. While staying in Rawalpindi he preached the Sikh doctrine with great success. The followers of his sect are called Nirankaris. See ਨਿਰੰਕਾਰੀਏ.

3 See ਦਯਾਲੂ.

ਦਯਾਲਸਿੰਘ [dəyalsɪŋh] son of Bhai Dharam Singh and grand son of Bhai Roop Chand. He founded villiage Dyalpura in Nabha state. Bhai Sahib of Bagrhian is his descendant. See ਦਯਾਲਪੁਰਾ and ਰੂਪ ਚੰਦ ਭਾਈ. **2** a Sidhu Jatt of Sur Singh, who turned a great warrior after getting baptized by Guru Gobind Singh. After joining the Khalsa army, he fought bravely against the tyrants in the battles of Anandpur. **3** See ਜਹਾਨਖ਼ਾਨ.

ਦਯਾਲਦਾਸ [dəyaldas] He was son of Gore and grandson of Bhai Bhagtoo, who lived in village Bhucho. He remained in attendance of the tenth Master during the latter’s stay at Damdama Sahib. The Guru told him to get baptised, which he gladly accepted to do.

ਦਯਾਲਪੁਰਾ [dəyalpura] a village in subdivision Phul in Nabha state, founded by honourable Baba Dyal Singh, a descendant of Bhai Roop Chand. At the time of the Guru’s visit to this place, the land on which Dyalpura village was later founded, belonged to villiage Kangarh. This land has remained in the possession of Rayjodh and his descendants, who served both the sixth and the tenth Gurus with utmost devotion. There are two historical gurdwaras

here – one is situated at the place where Guru Gobind Singh dictated Zaffarnama to be delivered to Aurangzeb. This holy place is elegantly built through the efforts of Sant Mani Singh who has named it as Zaffarnama Sahib. Land measuring about 70 ghumaons, free from any revenue cess, has been allotted to this gurdwara by the Nabha state.

The second gurdwara is in memory of Guru Hargobind. While staying at Kangarh the Guru pleased with the dedication and devotion of Rayjodh visited this place. The Jand tree to which the Guru's horse was tied still exists here. This shrine is sixteen miles to the north of Rampura Phul railway station. **2** a village in tehsil Balabgarh, district Gurgaon. Guru Hargobind visited this place while returning from Gwalior. **3** See ਦਯਾਲਪੁਰਾ ਸੋਢੀਆਂ.

ਦਯਾਲਪੁਰਾ ਸੋਢੀਆਂ [dəyalpura soḍhiā] a village near Chhat Banur under police station Lalru in tehsil Rajpura of Patiala state. This village was gifted to Sodhis of Kiratpur by the Patiala state in Sammat 1858.

These Sodhis are descendants of Bibi Roop Kaur (foster daughter of Guru Har Rai). Their ancestors were priests of the shrine of Mata Raj Kaur at Manimajra. This vilage was donated by the state because Sodhis were too indigent to manage their day-to-day affairs there. See ਰੂਪ ਕੌਰ.

ਦਯਾਲਪੁਰੀ [dəyalpuri] a disciple of ascetic Shitalpuri, who lived in Sirhind. Moved by the martyrdom of the Guru's sons and apprehending the disaster to befall Sirhind, he approached the tenth Master at village Dina. Responding to his request, the tenth Master remarked that his habitation and its surroundings would be spared by the Khalsa.

ਦਯਾਲਾ [dəyala] See ਦਿਆਲਾ.

ਦਯਾਲੁ [dəyalu], **ਦਯਾਵਾਨ** [dəyavan], **ਦਯਾਵੰਤ**

[dəyavōt] *adj* merciful, compassionate.

ਦਯਿ [dəyɪ], **ਦਯੁ** [dəyu] *n* the Creator, the transcendental One. See ਦੈਵ. “dəyɪ mare maha hətɪare.”—*guj m 4*. “dəyu gusai mitula.”—*gəu m 5*. “dəyu vɪsarɪ vɪgucna.”—*barəhmaha majh*.

ਦਯੈ [dəyə] to the Divine, to the Creator. “me juɟɪ juɟɪ dəyə sevɪ.”—*sri m 5 pəpaɪ*.

ਦਯੋਸ [dəyos] See ਦੌਸ.

ਦਯੌਤ [dəyōt] See ਦੈਤੜ. “ek məhā bəlvət dəyōt.”—*krɪsən*.

ਦਰ [dər] *Skt* (See ਦ੍ਰਿ *vr*) *n* fear, terror. “ka dər he jəm ko tɪn jivən, ət bhəje guru tegbəhadur?”—*GPS*. “dəhɪt dukh dokhən ko dər.”—*NP*. **2** conch. “gəda cəkr dər əbuj dharu.”—*NP*. **3** cave, cavern. **4** act of tearing; destroying. **5** *P* ॥ door, gate. “dər det bətaɪ su mukətɪ ko.”—*NP*. **6** *adv* inside, within. “dər gos kun kərtar.”—*tlɪg m 1*. “aɪ prəvese puri dər jənu udyo so cədu. nɪj dər dər dara khəri le mal bəlūdu.”—*GPS*. **7** short for ਦਰਬਾਰ. “kəhu nanək dər ka bicar.”—*bher m 5*. **8** *H* rate, price. **9** honour, appreciation. **10** This word is also used for dəl at several places. “devɪtɪā dəri nale.”—*jəpu*. ‘with the band of deities.’

ਦਰਆਵੇਖਤਨ [dər-avextən] *P* درآویختن, *v* suspend, hang. **2** grapple.

ਦਰਸ [dərəs] *Skt* दर्शन *n* new moon night, moonless night. “dɪn gurpərəb dərəs səkrātɪ.”—*GPS*. **2** sight, glimpse. “mən məhɪ prɪtɪ nɪrəjən dərəs.”—*sukhməni*. **3** scripture. “bed car khəɪ dərəs.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. **4** *A* درس lesson, chapter.

ਦਰਸਨ [dərsən] *Skt* दर्शन *n* source of vision – eye. **2** glimpse. “dərsən kəu loce səbhokoi.”—*suhi m 5*. In poetics, view/glimpse (dərsən) is regarded as of four types according –

(a) *ṣṛəvəṇ* dərṣən – concretising within one's heart the view of one's beloved (deity) on hearing the attributes. “suɪtɛ lage

səhəɪdʰɪanʊ.”—*jəpu*. “suŋɪ suŋɪ jiva soɪ tumari. tū prītəm ʰakur ətɪ bhari.”—*majh m 5*.

(b) cɪtr dərʂən – the glimpse of the beloved one’s (deity) picture. “gur ki murətɪ mən məhɪ dhɪanʊ.”—*gōḍ m 5*. “mohən mit ko cɪtr ləkhe bhəi cɪtr hi si, to vɪcɪtr kəhā hē?”—*pədmakər*.

(c) svəpən dərʂən – seeing the beloved one in a dream. “suŋɪ səkhie meri nid bhəli mə apənṛa pɪru mɪɪɪa.”—*gəu chēt m 5*.

(d) prətyəkʂ dərʂən – viewing the beloved one in person i.e. face to face. “ədɪsət əgocər ələkh nɪrējən so dekhɪa gurmukhɪ akhi.”—*var sri m 4*. **3** mirror, looking glass. **4** religious scripture, holy book. See ਖਟ ਸ਼ਾਸਤ੍ਰ. “khət dərʂən vərte vətara. gur ka dərʂən əgəm əpara.”—*asa m 3*. “dərʂən choḍɪ bhəe səmdərʂi.”—*maru kəbir*. ‘Instead of having faith in the six schools only (they) began to respect all the schools of philosophy.’ **5** denoting the number six, as there are only six schools of philosophy. **6** religion. “ɪkna dərʂən ki pərtɪtɪ nə aia.”—*var vəḍ m 3*.

ਦਰਸਨਿ [dərʂənɪ] on having a glimpse, on viewing. “dərʂənɪ rupɪ əparu.”—*var asa*.

ਦਰਸਨੀ [dərʂəni] *adj* having faith in a school of philosophy. “dərʂəni hot khət dərəs ətitkə.”—*BGK*. ‘one begins having faith in the Guru’s precepts after attaining knowledge of the six schools of philosophy.’ **2** *Skt* दर्शनीय worth seeing, beautiful, exquisite. **3** See ਦਰਸਨੀ ਹੁੰਡੀ.

ਦਰਸਨੀ ਹੁੰਡੀ [dərʂəni hūḍi] a promissory note, on presenting which, one can get money; exchange bill. “ɪkhi dərʂəni tʰh kər dini.”—*GPS*.

ਦਰਸਨੀ ਡਿਹੁਡੀ [dərʂəni dɪhuḍi], **ਦਰਸਨੀ ਦਰਵਾਜ਼ਾ** [dərʂəni dərʂəjə], **ਦਰਸਨੀ ਦਵਾਰ** [dərʂəni dəʂəvər], **ਦਰਸਨੀ ਪੌਰ** [dərʂəni pər] *adj* very beautiful gate, exquisite gate. **2** *n* principal gate, entrance gate, main gate of a palace or a temple. **3** the

main gate of Harimandir on the bank of Amrit Sarovar. “sūdər bənyo dərʂəni pər.”—*GPS*.

ਦਰਸਨੁ [dərʂənu] See ਦਰਸਨ. “dərʂənu dekhɪ bhəi nɪhkevəl.”—*suhi chēt m 1*.

ਦਰਸਾ [dərʂəsa] See ਦਰਸਨ 2. “ɪkɪ lukɪ nə devəhɪ dərʂə.”—*sri ə m 5*. **2** दर्श pertaining to the moonless night.

ਦਰਸਾਉਣਾ [dərʂəʊṇə] *v* display for glimpse or view, show. **2** suggest.

ਦਰਸਾਇਆ [dərʂəɪə] showed. **2** *n* glimpse, view. “mənorəth purənu hovə bhəḷətɪ gurdərʂəɪə.”—*majh m 5*.

ਦਰਸਾਇਣਾ [dərʂəɪṇə] See ਦਰਸਾਉਣਾ. **2** on having a glimpse. “bəlɪ bəlɪ gurdərʂəɪṇə.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਦਰਸਾਨਾ [dərʂəna] See ਦਰਸਾਉਣਾ. **2** appeared.

ਦਰਸਾਨਿਓ [dərʂəniə] showed, helped in having (His) glimpse. **2** viewed, had a glimpse.

ਦਰਸਾਯੋ [dərʂəyəu] showed, enabled one to have a glimpse. “parbrəhəm sətɪguri dərʂəyəu.”—*səveye m 5 ke*.

ਦਰਸਾਰ [dərʂər], **ਦਰਸਾਰਾ** [dərʂəra], **ਦਰਸਾਰੁ** [dərʂəru] *n* glimpse, view. “əvɪlokən punəh punəh kərəu jən ka dərəsəru.”—*suhi m 5*. “hit cit səbh pran dhən nanək dərʂəri.”—*bɪla m 5*. “bɪdhɪ kɪtu pavəu dərʂəre.”—*suhi m 5*. **2** *adj* दर्शनीय worth seeing, worthy to view.

ਦਰਸਾਵੜਾ [dərʂəvəɾə], **ਦਰਸਾਵਾ** [dərʂəvə] sight, vision, view. “ɪu pavəhɪ hərɪdərʂəvəɾə.”—*suhi m 5 gūṇvəti*. “neṇ trɪptəse dekhɪ dərʂəvə.”—*sar m 5*.

ਦਰਸਾਵੈ [dərʂəvə] of the view, of the glimpse. “mənɪ pɪəs bəhət dərʂəvə.”—*nəḷ m 5*. **2** shows. **3** appears.

ਦਰਸਿ [dərʂɪ] in (His) glimpse. “nanək dərəsɪ lina jɪu jəlɪ mina.”—*sar chēt m 5*. **2** through a glimpse, by viewing.

ਦਰਸੀ [dərʂi] *Skt* दर्शिन *adj* viewer, beholder. **2** who contemplates, who ponders over. See ਦੁਰਦਰਸੀ.

ਦਰਸੁ [dərəsu] glimpse, view. 2 दृशि vision. “dərəsu səphlɪo dərəsu pekhɪo.”—*māla pəṛtal* m 5.

ਦਰਸੈਚੈ [dərserɛ] view, glimpse. “dekhi sadhu dərserɛ.”—*kan* m 5. 2 for viewing, to have a glimpse of.

ਦਰਸੋ [dərso] a disciple of Guru Gobind Singh, who is said to have laid down his life in a battle fought by the rulers of hill-states against Hussaini—the Mughal army commander. See ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰੁ ਨਾਟਕ ə 11, verse 57.

ਦਰਹਕੀਕਤ [dərəkikət] P درحقیقت *adv* in fact, really, in reality.

ਦਰਹਾਲ [dərhal] P درحال *adv* immediately, quickly, instantly.

ਦਰਹਾਲੀ [dərhalɪ] *n* quickness. *adv* quickly, immediately. “sa bat hovɛ dərhalɪ.”—*var ram* 3.

ਦਰਹਾਲੁ [dərhalu] See ਦਰਹਾਲ. “cəlu dərhalu divanɪ bulatɪ.”—*suhɪ kəbir*.

ਦਰਕ [dərək] *Skt adj* timid, cowardly, chicken-hearted. See ਦਰ 1. 2 See ਦਰਕਨਾ. 3 A درك *n* entrance, approach. 4 understanding. 5 ability.

ਦਰਕਣਾ [dərəkɳa], ਦਰਕਨਾ [dərəkna] *v* be scared, feel heart's palpitation caused by fear. See ਦਰ 1. 2 crack, split. See ਦਰ 4. “dərəm dərək gəyo pekh dəsənən pātɪ.”—*cāḍi* 1. “dərki əgia.”—*krɪsən*.

ਦਰਕਾਰ [dərkar] P درکار *adj* necessary, essential.

ਦਰਖਸ਼ [dərəkʂ] P درخش *n* brightness. 2 lightning.

ਦਰਖਸ਼ਾਂ [dərəkʂā] P درخشآن *adj* bright.

ਦਰਖਸ਼ੀਦਾ [dərəkʂīda] P درخشیده *adj* shining.

ਦਰਖਸ਼ੀਦਨ [dərəkʂīdən] P درخشیدن *v* shine, glitter.

ਦਰਖਤ [dərəkət] P درخت *n* tree. “dərəkət ab as kər.”—*var majh* m 1.

ਦਰਖੁਰ [dərɳur] P درخور *able*, capable, worthy.

ਦਰਖੁਸਤ [dərɳvəsət] P درخواست *wish*, desire. 2 application for expressing one's requirement.

ਦਰਗਹ [dərgəh], ਦਰਗਾਹ [dərgah] P درگاه *n* court. 2 court of the Creator. “dərgəh lekha mēgia.”

—*var sar* m 3. “se dərgah məl.”—*var ram* 2 m 5. 3 company of pious/holy persons, association of holymen. “dərgəh ədərɪ paie təgu nə tuṭəsɪ put.”—*var asa*.

ਦਰਗਾਹਾ [dərgaha] a follower of Guru Hargobind. He belonged to the Bhandari subcaste. The Guru taught him the definitions of four types of discourses. See ਦਰਦਾ.

ਦਰਗੁਜਸਤ [dərgujəsət] P درگذشت *adj* past. 2 died, expired.

ਦਰਗੁਜਸਤਨ [dərgujəsətən] P درگذشتن *v* cross, pass. 2 move forward, go ahead. 3 die.

ਦਰਗੁਜਰ [dərgujər] P درگزر *n* pardon, forgiveness.

ਦਰ ਘਰ [dər ghər] main gate and residence. “dər ghər məhɪla sohɳɛ.”—*sri* ə m 1. ‘main entrance and palace.’

ਦਰਜ [dərəj] A درج *adj* written in black and white. 2 درز *n* crack, fissure, slit.

ਦਰਜਨ [dərjən] E dozen *n* a set of twelve, a group of twelve.

ਦਰਜਾ [dərja] A درجه *n* rank, status, designation. 2 class (high or low).

ਦਰਜ਼ੀ [dərzi] P درزی *n* tailor; one who stitches clothes.

ਦਰਣ [dərəɳ] *Skt n* act of tearing, setting apart. 2 See ਦਲਨ.

ਦਰਦ [dərəd] *Skt adj* frightening, fearsome. 2 *n* region around Hindukhush that touches Kashmir. 3 cinnabar. 4 P درد *n* pain, suffering. “dərəd nɪ varəhɪ jake ape.”—*bavən*.

ਦਰਦਦੁਖ [dərəd-dukʰ] *adj* horrible pain; pain beyond relief. See ਦਰਦ 1. “din dərəd-dukʰ bhəjna.”—*sukhməni*.

ਦਰਦਨਾਕ [dərədna:k] P دردناک *adj* painful. 2 tragic.

ਦਰਦਮੰਦ [dərəd-mād] See ਦਰਦਵੰਦ.

ਦਰਦਰੀ [dərdəri] Dg *n* earth, land.

ਦਰਦਵੰਤ [dərəd-vət], ਦਰਦਵੰਦ [dərəd-vəd] P دردمند *adj* sympathetic, compassionate. 2 realising other's pain, merciful. 3 poor, indigent. “dukʰia

dārədvd̄d dərɪ aɪa.”—*suhi rəvɪdas*.
ਦਰਦੀ [dərɖi] *adj* in pain, in distress. **2** who realises other’s pain, sympathiser.
ਦਰਨ [dərən] See ਦਰਣ and ਦਲਨ.
ਦਰਨਯਾਬਦ [dərənəyabəd] *P* درن‌يابد *adj* indifferent, insensitive.
ਦਰਪ [dərəp] *Skt* दरप *n* arrogance, pride. “pir mir sɪdh dərəp chərən ko.”—*NP*. **2** fever. **3** musk deer. **4** inspiration, aspiration.
ਦਰਪਣ [dərəpən], **ਦਰਪਨ** [dərəpən] *Skt* दर्पण *n* an object in which one’s reflection makes him proud of his beauty; mirror. See ਦਰਪ. **2** inspiring, encouraging. **3** eyes.
ਦਰਪੇਸ਼ [dərpeʃ] *P* درپوش *adv* in the presence of, in front of. “dərpes tu mənɪ.”—*tl̄lg namdev*.
ਦਰਬ [dərəb] *Skt* द्रव्य *n* thing, material. **2** money, wealth. “kərɪ ənərəth dərəbu s̄cɪa so karəj ketu?”—*var jet*. **3** material. “pavək vɪkhe dərəb ko dəre.”—*GPS*. ‘provisions like ghee, barley, sugar, dry fruits etc.’ **4** medicine, drug. **5** wine, liquor. **6** According to the Vaishnavites—earth, water, fire, air, sky, time, direction, soul and mind are the bases of qualities. **7** *Skt* दर्द demon. **8** *adj* destroyer, annihilator.
ਦਰਬਣੇ [dərbəɳə] *Skt* दृविह *n* gold, yellow metal. **2** wealth.
ਦਰਬਾਸਾ [dərbasa] द्रव्य (material) - आशा (expectation). expectation of wealth. “pərdərbasa gəumas tull jani rɪde.”—*BGK*. ‘lust for another’s wealth.’
ਦਰਬਾਜਾ [dərbaja] See ਦਰਵਾਜਾ.
ਦਰਬਾਟ [dərbət] See ਦਰਵਾਟ and ਦਰਿਵਾਟ.
ਦਰਬਾਨ [dərbən] *P* دربان *n* gatekeeper, gateman.
ਦਰਬਾਰ [dərbər] Or ਦਰਬਾਰੂ [dərbəru] *adv* door-to-door, at every doorstep. “bhəukət phɪre dərbəru.”—*bher m 3*. **2** *P* دربار *n* emperor court. “dərbəran məhɪ tero dərbəra.”—*guj ə m 5*. **3** Sikh congregation. **4** Guru Granth Sahib. **5** the Golden Temple. **6** A raja is also called dərbər in Rajputana. e.g. “əjəmɪtvele dərbər

rajdhani vɪc pədhare hən.”
ਦਰਬਾਰਹ [dərbərah] *P* دربار *adj* for, about, regarding.
ਦਰਬਾਰਾਸਿੰਘ [dərbərasɪŋh] a bania (shopkeeper) of Sirhind, who turned a Sikh after being baptised by the tenth Master and fought bravely in the battles of Anandpur. **2** an Amritsar-based Sikh chief, pre-dating Nawab Kapoor Singh. He died in Sammat 1791.
ਦਰਬਾਰਿ [dərbəɪ], **ਦਰਬਾਰੀ** [dərbəɪ] *n* courtier, one who is entitled sit in the court of the ruler (king). “meɪjɪ jɪtɪ hue dərbəɪ.”—*ḡd̄ rəvɪdas*. “həm gurɪ kie dərbəɪ.”—*asa m 5*. **2** (in the nominative case) official in the court of the king ..., officer of the state ... “p̄c̄ krɪsanva bhagɪ gəe, le badhɪo jɪu dərbəɪ.”—*maru kəbir*. ‘five tillers of land (the five sensory organs) departed from the body, and the god of death caught hold of the being i.e. soul. **3** inside the court of the king. **4** at the gate. “ɸhadhe dərbəɪ.”—*bilā kəbir*. **5** Bhai Darbari a Loomba Khatri, resident of village Majitha, district Amritsar, who attained spiritual realisation on becoming a disciple of Guru Amar Das. He was appointed a preacher by the Guru.
ਦਰਬਾਰੂ [dərbəru] See ਦਰਬਾਰ.
ਦਰਬਿ [dərbəɪ] with wealth; through money. “dərbəɪ sɪənəpɪ nə oɪ rəhte.”—*gəu m 5*. **2** See ਦਰਬੀ.
ਦਰਬੀ [dərbɪ] *Skt* दर्बी *n* spoon, service spoon, small ladle. **2** spoon used for offering ghee-like material to the sacred fire. **3** snake’s hood.
ਦਰਬੀਭਾ [dərbibha] See ਬੀਭਾ.
ਦਰਬੁ [dərbəbu] See ਦਰਬ 1.
ਦਰਭ [dərbəbh] See ਦਭ.
ਦਰਭਸਰ [dərbəhsər], **ਦਰਭਜੜ** [dərbəhjəɾ] root of wild grass, *L cimbopogon aromaticus*.
ਦਰਮਨ [dərmən] *P* درم *n* medicine, drug. **2** treatment; effort to cure an ailment. The

word *dərməl* in Punjabi language is a transform of *dərmən* e.g. “*daru dərməl da kujh əsər nəhi hūda.*”

ਦਰਮਯਾਨ [dərməyan] *P* درميان *adv* between, in within.

ਦਰਮਯਾਨਾ [dərməyana], **ਦਰਮਯਾਨੀ** [dərməyani] *adj* medium, average.

ਦਰਮਲ [dərməl] See ਦਰਮਨ 2.

ਦਰਮਾਂ [dərmā] *P* درمان *n* treatment, remedy. 2 way of curing a disease.

ਦਰਮਾਹਾ [dərmaha] *P* درماه *n* monthly salary, monthly pay. “*kər dərmaha d̪ɦɪg rəkhlet.*” –*GPS.*

ਦਰਮਾਂਦਾ [dərmāda] *P* درمندا *adj* indigent, humble. 2 fatigued. “*dərmāde t̪haɖhe dərbarɪ.*” –*BIla kəbir.*

ਦਰਮਿਆਨ [dərmian] See ਦਰਮਯਾਨ.

ਦਰਯਾ [dərya] *P* دريا *n* flowing water, river, stream. 2 ocean, sea.

ਦਰਯਾਈ [dəryai] *adj* pertaining to a river. 2 *n* a silky fabric. 3 See ਦਰਿਆਈ.

ਦਰਯਾਈ ਘੋੜਾ [dəryai ghora] hippopotamus; an African horse having body like that of a rhino. It is found in marshlands and shrubs on the banks of rivers. 2 According to the ancient scriptures, it is assumed to be an imaginary horse and regarded as very beautiful and agile. Poets are of the view that hippopotamus is the progeny of *uceh̪srəva* horse which appeared at the time of ocean churning.

ਦਰਯਾਦਿਲ [dəryadil] *P* adj broad-minded, generous.

ਦਰਯਾਪੱਠੀ [dəryapəthi] a sect residing in Sindh and Balochistan, which worships Uderolal. According to a legend, a child named Uderolal was born to river Sindhu, after whom a town was named. There stands a temple in memory of Uderolal, which is a place of worship for both the Hindus and the Muslims, who regard (Uderolal) a holyman as per their own religious

beliefs. This holyman is also known by the names of Sheikh Tahir, Khwaja Khizar and Jindahpir.

ਦਰਯਾਫਤ [dəryafət] *P* دريافت *enquiry.*

ਦਰਯਾਫਤਨ [dəryaftən] *P* دريافتن *v* get, receive. 2 know.

ਦਰਯਾਬ [dəryab] *P* درياب (imperative) get, acquire. Its root is ਦਰਯਾਫਤਨ.

ਦਰਯਾਯੀ [dəryayii] See ਦਰਯਾਈ. 2 See ਦਰਿਆਈ.

ਦਰਰਸੀਦਹ [dər-rəsida], **ਦਰਰਸੀਦਾ** [dər-rəsida] *P* دررسيده *adj* close to God. i.e. – who has acquired self-realisation. See ਦਰਿ ਦਰਵੇਸ ਰਸੀਦ.

ਦਰਰਨ [dər-rən] *v* crush, rub, tear, trample.

ਦਰਰਨਿ [dər-rənɪ] *n* one that crushes – army. –*sənama.*

ਦਰਵਾਜ [dərvaj], **ਦਰਵਾਜਾ** [dərvaza] *P* دروازه *n* gate, door, entrance. “*nəu dərvaj nəve dər phike.*” –*kəɪɪ ə m 4.* ‘Transitory are the pleasures of all the senses in the nine openings of the body.’

ਦਰਵਾਜਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ [dərvaja sahib] a historical gate in village Bakala, where Guru Tegbahadur used to stay occasionally. See ਬਕਾਲਾ.

ਦਰਵਾਟ [dərvət] court-gate, door of the court, door of the Creator’s abode. See ਦਰਿਵਾਟ. 2 *Skt* ਦਵੈਟ incantation hall, conference room.

ਦਰਵਾਣ [dərvan], **ਦਰਵਾਣੀ** [dərvani], **ਦਰਵਾਨ** [dərvan], **ਦਰਵਾਨੀ** [dərvani] gateman, watchman, janitor. See ਦਰਬਾਨ. “*dərɪ dərvaɳi nahɪ mule puch tisu.*” –*suhi m 1.* “*kam kɪvari dukh sukh dərvaɳi.*” –*bher kəbir.* 2 watchmanship, duty of a gate keeper, gate-keeping. “*dɪɪ dərvaɳi je kəre.*” –*var maru 1 m 1.*

ਦਰਵਾਰ [dərvār] See ਦਰਬਾਰ. “*sadhu bɪnu nahi dərvar.*” –*gōḍ kəbir.*

ਦਰਵੀ [dərvii] See ਦਰਬੀ.

ਦਰਵੇਸ [dərvəs] *P* درويش *n* one who stays waiting at the door, beggar. 2 devotee – beggar at the Creator’s door; saint, monk. “*dərvesi ko jaɳsi vɪɪɪla ko dərves.*” –*var bɪha m 3.* 3 some scholars hold that the word *dərves* derives from

durves (which means pearl-like).

ਦਰਵੇਸ਼ਾਵੀ [dərvesavi] *adj* pertaining to a pious person, of a monk. “dərvesavi rit.”—*s fərid*.

ਦਰਵੇਸ਼ੀ [dərvesi] *n* saintly activities, saintly temperament. See ਦਰਵੇਸ਼.

ਦਰੜਨਾ [dərəɾna] *v* split, tear. **2** crush, grind.

ਦਰਾ [dəra] *P* درّ *n* valley, pass – a passage between two hilltops. “kabal dāra bēd jəb bhəyo.”—*cəritr 195*. **2** of the court. See ਦਰ. “ek mukam khudaɪ dāra.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਦਰਾਂ [dərā] *P* دران *ਦਰ-ਆਂ* in him.

ਦਰਾਇਦ [dəraɪd] *ਦਰ-ਆਯਦ* came in. “jəg dāraɪd kaljəmōn.”—*krɪsən*.

ਦਰਾਹਿ [dəraɦɪ] *ਦਰ-ਮਾਹਿ* in the gate, within the gate. “jese dano caki dāraɦɪ.”—*mali m 5*. ‘Grain sticking close to the axle in the centre of a grinder escapes grinding.’

ਦਰਾਹੁ [dəraɦu] from the door of a house. “mōgɪ mōgɪ khəsəmɪ dāraɦu.”—*m I var suhi*.

ਦਰਾਜ਼ [dəraz] *P* دراز *adj* big, large, long. **2** much, more. **3** transform of the English word ‘drawer’; a sliding box of a table or an almirah that is pulled with the help of a knob/handle attached to it.

ਦਰਾਮ [dəram] *adv* in between, in the middle, inside, within. “jaɳa kino kɪle dāram.”—*PPP*. **2** *E* Drachm *n* one eighth of an ounce. i.e. equal to two mashas about one quarter less.

ਦਰਾਰ [dərar] *n* crack, split. See ਦਰ. “bhumɪ dārar koɪ pəɦɪcane.”—*NP*.

ਦਰਿ [dəri] *adv* within, inside. “nanək dərɪ didarɪ səmaɪ.”—*var ram I m I*. **2** at the door. “bɪa dərɪ nahi ke dərɪ jəv?”—*sri m I*. **3** in the court. “hərɪ dərɪ sobha paɪ.”—*māla m 3*. **4** *Skt n* cave, cavern.

ਦਰਿਆ [dəria] See ਦਰਯਾ.

ਦਰਿਆਈ [dəriaɪ] See ਦਰਯਾਈ. **2** Daryai is one an offshoot of the sect of Ram-loving Bairagi saints. The tale of the origin of their name is traced to a son born to a widow,

who, feeling ashamed, got rid of the child by abandoning him at the bank of a river. A cotton carder picked and brought him up with great affection. The child became popular as dərɪaɪ. On growing up, he became a disciple of the sect of Ram Charan Das and proved himself to be an excellent preacher. His disciples are named as dərɪaɪ. The main seat of the dərɪaɪ sect is at Merta¹ in Rajasthan.

ਦਰਿਆਈ ਘੋੜਾ [dəriaɪ ghora] See ਦਰਯਾਈ ਘੋੜਾ.

ਦਰਿਆ ਦਾਸੀ [dəria dāsi], **ਦਰਿਆ ਪੰਥੀ** [dəria pēthi] See ਦਰਯਾਪੰਥੀ and ਦਰਿਆਈ 2.

ਦਰਿਸਟ [dərisəʈ] See ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟ.

ਦਰਿ ਦਰਵੇਸ਼ ਰਸੀਦ [dəri dərves rāsɪd]—*sri ə m I*. a sage who has attained closeness to the Creator’s abode.

ਦਰਿ ਦਰਵੇਸ਼ੀ [dəri dərvesi] unbounded devotion to the Creator, with no expectation from any other quarter.

ਦਰਿ ਦਰਵੇਸੁ [dəri dərvesu] a devoted saint with unbounded faith in the Creator, who does not expect any other quarter.

ਦਰਿੰਦਾ [dəriɳda] *P* درند *n* a blood-thirsty and fierce animal; a wild animal like a lion, tiger, leopard etc.

ਦਰਿੰਦੁ [dəriɳdɪ] *Skt adj* poor, penniless. **2** indigent. **3** *n* poor man. See ਦਰਿੰਦਾ. **4** poverty, indigence, penury.

ਦਰਿੰਦੁਤਾ [dəriɳdrəta] *Skt n* penury, poverty, indigence.

ਦਰਿੰਦੁ [dəriɳdra] *Skt vr* be idle, be in distress, get feeble.

ਦਰਿੰਦੁੀ [dəriɳdri] See ਦਰਿੰਦੁ.

ਦਰਿ ਬੀਨਾਈਐ [dəri binaɪɛ] within sight, in sight. See ਬੀਨਾਈਐ.

¹Merta is in Jodhpur state. It is situated nine miles to the south-east of Merta Road railway station (Jodhpur–Bikaner section). It was founded by Dooda Rajput in about 1488.

ਦਰਿਯਾ [dərɪya] See ਦਰਯਾ.

ਦਰਿ ਵਾਟ [dərɪ vat] on the threshold of the Creator, at the door of the Creator's abode. See ਦਰਵਾਟ. "dərɪ vat upərɪ khərəcu mǝga, jǝbe deɪ tǝ khahɪ."—*var asa*.

ਦਰੀ [dəri] *n* cotton mat, reed mat. **2** *Skt* cave, cavern. "ətɪ arətʋət dərin dhəse hē."—*cāḍi 1*. **3** window, short for ਦਰੀਚਾ. **4** *P* دري, a dialect of Persian language, enriched in soft words. **5** kettledrum beaten at the entrance of a king's palace. "dih dəmame bajət dəri."—*GPS*.

ਦਰੀਂ [dəri] *P* دري in it, in this.

ਦਰੀਆ [dəria], ਦਰੀਆਉ [dəriaʊ], ਦਰੀਆਇ [dəriaɪ] See ਦਰਯਾ. "tuhi dəria tuhi kəria."—*gəʊ kəbir*. "tū dəriaʊ səbh tujh hi mahɪ."—*sopurəkhv*. "kɪti ɪtu dəriaɪ vǝjənɪ."—*asa m 5*.

ਦਰੀਚਾ [dərica], ਦਰੀਚੀ [dərici] *P* دريچي *n* small door, window, peephole.

ਦਰੀਦਨ [dəridən] *P* دريدن *v* split, tear, saw.

ਦਰੀਦਾ [dərida] *P* دريدا *adj* torn, tattered.

ਦਰੁਦ [dərud] *P* درود *n* prayer, request. "pərde rəhənɪ dərud."—*sri ə m 1*. **2** panegyric recited at the time of prayer. "bajhəhu sətɪgur əpne bəṭha jhaku dərud."—*var maru 2 m 5*. Here dərud means a hymn recited by the royal priest at the time of offering the large baked bread (rot).'

ਦਰੁਨ [dərun] *P* درون *adv* within, inside. **2** *n* heart, mind.

ਦਰੇ [dəre] in the court (of a ruler). "hərɪ dəre hərɪ dəri sohənɪ tere bhəgət."—*asa m 5*. 'at the door and in the court of the Creator.'

ਦਰੇਸ [dəres] muslin (fabric) printed with floral designs. **2** See *E* dress.

ਦਰੇਸੀ [dəresi] *E* dress *n* preparation, finishing, levelling.

ਦਰੇਗ [dəreg] *P* درغ *n* deficiency, lack. **2** sorrow, grief. **3** hesitation, avoidance.

ਦਰੇਗਾ [dərega] *P* درغا *part* alas!

ਦਰੇਰ [dərer] See ਦਰਾਰ.

ਦਰੇਰਾ [dərera] crushing assault, fierce aggression. "dhərəmsɪgh! tum yǝ kəro dehu dərera jaɪ."—*gurusobha*.

ਦਰੋਗ [dərog] *P* دروغ *n* falsehood, untruthfulness, non reality. "dərog pərɪ pərɪ khusi hoɪ."—*tlǝg kəbir*.

ਦਰੋਗਾ [dəroga] See ਦਾਰੋਗਾ.

ਦਰੋਗੀ [dərogi] *n* duty of an inspector of jail or police. **2** telling a lie; lying, act of telling a lie. "pərhər dujabhau dərogi."—*BG*.

ਦਰੋਜੋ [dərojo] See ਦਰਵਾਜਾ. "dərojo hɪlake ləo beg jai."—*GV 10*.

ਦਰੋਬਸਤ [dərobəsət] *P* دروبست *adj* entire, whole.

ਦਰੰਗ [dərəng] *P* درنگ *n* lateness, tardiness, delay. "nusrət be dərəng." See ਰਣਜੀਤਸਿੰਘ.

ਦਲ [dəl] *Skt* दल *vr* saw, tear, cut into pieces, wither. **2** *n* leaf, leaves. "təru dəl hərə."—*GPS*. **3** petal of a flower. "locən əməl kəməl dəl jese."—*NP*. **4** coarsely crushed grain; ground grain.

"təh kərdəl kərənɪ maha bəli."—*sri trɪlocən*. 'There messengers of the god of death crush the souls with their mighty hands.'

5 multitude, cluster. "rəhe kɪrəm dəl khai."—*sor kəbir*. **6** army. "cəturəgənɪ dəl saj."—*cāḍi 1*. **7** thickness. **8** storehouse of weapons; sheath. **9** wealth, money. **10** See ਦਲਨ.

ਦਲਸਿੰਗਾਰ [dəlsɪgar] a particular horse which

Guru Gobind Singh used to ride. Kapoor Singh Bairarh purchased it for rupees eleven hundred and presented it to the true Master in Anandpur for riding. "jəgəl bɪkhe kəpura jaṭ. ketɪk gramən ko pətɪ raṭh. ɪksɔ ɪk həjar dhən deke. cəcəl bəli turəgəm leke. so həjūr me dəyo pucai. dekhyo bəhu bəl sǝ cəplai. əpne cəḍhbe het bədhayo. dəl sɪgar tɪh nam bətayo."—*GPS*. Dalvidar is a different horse from Dalsingar.

ਦਲਹਾ [dəlha] *n* warrior, who kills the enemy soldiers.—*sənama*.

ਦਲਹਾ ਅੰਤਕ [dəlha ətək] *n* noose, snare.

–*sānāma*. The noose war very prevalent in ancient times. The enemy was pulled by throwing a noose around his neck.

ਦਲਹੌਜੀ [dəlhojī] See ਡਲਹੌਜੀ.

ਦਲਕ [dələk] *adj* crusher, destroyer. **2** *A* دَلَك, mean person, base man. **3** tattered quilt. **4** *A* دَلَك, massage; act of massaging the body.

ਦਲਕਣਾ [dələkṇa], **ਦਲਕਨਾ** [dələkna] *v* tremble, be scared. “sun prəsəg dələkyo tɪh rɪda.”—*GPS*.

ਦਲਖਰ [dəlkḥər] *adj* crudely crushed, trampled, trampled under the hooves of horses. “dəlkḥər kəri əni phəṭvaɪ.”—*GPS*.

ਦਲਘਾ [dəlgḥa] ਦਲ (group) + ਅਘ (sins); all the sins. “bɪnse dələd dəlgḥa.”—*suhi m 4*.

ਦਲਣਾ [dəlṇa] See ਦਲਨ.

ਦਲਦਲ [dələdəl] *Skt* ਦਲਾਦੜ *n* mud, mire, marsh.

ਦਲਨ [dələn] *Skt n* act of smashing into pieces, act of crushing.

ਦਲਪਤਿ [dəlpətɪ] *n* group leader. **2** chief of the army. **3** son of Bhim Jatt, resident of village Maur. Whenever the tenth Master used to stay at Sabo Ki Talwandi (Damdama), Dalpat always presented a pitcher of milk for which he was bestowed with a turban.

ਦਲਬਾ [dəlba] In hunters' jargon, it means throwing of feathers of a crow or any other bird tied to a cord in front of prey-birds like the falcon etc. in order to allure them for prey.

ਦਲਬਾਦਲ [dəlbadəl] Emperor Shah Jahan got built a large tent of this name, under which he used to hold court and participated in other celebrations. Now-a-days large tents erected for princely courts in the states are also so called. **2** section of army, dark and dense like a cloud.

ਦਲਬਿਡਾਰ [dəlbɪdər] See ਦਲਵਿਦਾਰ.

ਦਲਲੇ [dəl-le] crushed, destroyed. “səbh dələd dukh dəl-le.”—*nəṭ m 4*.

ਦਲਵਾਲੀਸਿੰਘ [dəlvalisɪŋh] See ਬਿਹਾਰ, ਬਿੰਦਾਬਨ and ਰਾਧਾ ਸੁਆਮੀ.

ਦਲਵਿਡਾਰ [dəlvɪdər], **ਦਲਵਿਦਾਰ** [dəlvɪdər] the name of the horse which Guru Gobind Singh used to ride during the battles of Anandpur Sahib.

ਦਲਾਯਲ [dəlayəl] *A* دَلَايَل, plural of ਦਲੀਲ.

ਦਲਾਲ [dələl] *A* دَلَال, *n* guide; one who shows the way. **2** middleman. “vəḥhiəɪ hæθ dələl ke.”—*var asa*. sense – one who makes false claims to provide material in the other world.

ਦਲਾਲਤ [dələlət] *A* دَلَالَت, *n* leadership. **2** plan, estimate.

ਦਲਾਲੀ [dələli] *P* دَلَالِي, *n* business of a broker, brokerage. **2** charges for brokerage. “jəpu təpu deɪ dələli re.”—*ram kəbir*. **3** also used for ਦਲਾਯਲ.

“dhərəm rai he devta le gəlā kərə dələli.”—*var ram 3*. ‘(He) decides after listening to the pleas of the individual souls.’

ਦਲਿ [dəli] by crushing, by smashing. See ਦਲਿਮਲਿ. **2** See ਦਲੀ 2. **3** See ਡਲੀ.

ਦਲਿਤ [dəlit] *adj* crushed, trampled. **2** the downtrodden, tread upon by the higher castes.

ਦਲਿੰਦਾ [dəliṇda] *adj* crusher, destroyer. “dokh ke dəliṇda.”—*gyan*.

ਦਲਿਦੁ [dəlidu] See ਦਰਿਦੁ.

ਦਲਿਮਲਿ [dəliməli] by crushing, by smashing into bits. “dəli məli detəhu gurmukhi gɪanv.”—*ram beni*. ‘Self realisation is attained by destroying demonic evils through the Guru's precepts.’

ਦਲੀ [dəli] *adj* who destroys. “kɪ sərbə dəli he.”—*jəpu*. **2** having army. **3** leafy. **4** *n* tree.

ਦਲੀਆ [dəlia] *n* coarsely ground cereal. **2** meals cooked from coarsely ground grains. **3** woolen cloth thickened by rubbing. **4** *adj* which grinds.

ਦਲੀਸ [dəlis], **ਦਲੀਸਰ** [dəlisər] ਦਲ-ਈਸ. chief of the group, army chief. **2** people's ruler, king of the subjects. “təb an dəlip dəlis bhəe.”—*dɪlip*. “dara se dəlisər druyodən se mandhari.”—*əkal*.

ਦਲੀਜ [dəlij] See ਦਹਲੀਜ਼.

ਦਲੀਪ [dəlip] See ਦਿਲੀਪ.



MAHARAJA DALIP SINGH

ਦਲੀਪਸਿੰਘ [dəlɪpsɪŋgɪh]¹ youngest son of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the lion of Punjab. He was born to Maharani Jind Kaur in February 1837² in Lahore. He ascended the throne on September 18th, 1843 (Sammāt 1901) after the death of Maharaja Sher Singh. During his regime, the war between the Sikhs and the British, caused in general by rivalry, selfishness and lack of patriotism among the chiefs and officers,³ began without any specific reason. After the first Anglo-Sikh war, peace agreement was signed on March 9th, 1846. The gist of sixteen sections of the agreement is as under:—

(1) There will always be peace and friendly relations between Maharaja Dalip Singh and the British government.

(2) The territory between Satluj and Beas will be acquired from the Lahore empire.

(3) A sum of Rs. 1.5 crores will be paid as compensation for expenses of the war.⁴

(4) Maharaja Dalip Singh will keep an army of not more than 25 platoons and a cavalry of twelve thousand horses.

(5) No British or European and American person could be employed without the prior permission of British government.

¹Some historians have incorrectly spelled Maharaja's name as Dhalip Singh or Duleep Singh.

²Many authors take this date as September 4th, 1838.

³Among the Sikh sardars who stood around the throne of the young Maharaja Dalip Singh, there was not one, who honestly fought for his country, or who would have made the smallest sacrifice to save the homeland. (The Panjab Chiefs by L.H. Griffin).

⁴The Lahore Darbar was unable to pay this amount at that time, so the territory of Kashmir was offered for Rs. 75 lakhs, which was bought back by Maharaja Gulab Singh of Jammu by paying the sum from his personal treasure to the British.

(6) The government will not interfere in the internal affairs of the kingdom.

Another agreement was signed at the end of the year, according to which a council of Sikh chiefs was formed to run the administration as Maharaja Dalip Singh was a minor. A British resident was appointed as the chief of this Sikh council. An annual expenditure of Rupees twenty-two lakhs was imposed on Lahore empire in lieu of the British army deployed for maintaining law and order in the kingdom.

This arrangement could continue for a short period only, when another Anglo-Sikh war broke out in April 1848, which caused the downfall of the Sikh rule. The ten years old minor Maharaja Dalip Singh was sent out of Punjab to Fatehgarh (U.P., district Farookhabad) on March 29th, 1849 under the supervision of Sir John Spencer Login. The Maharaja was compelled to forefeit his claim in writing on his father's empire.

No person accompanied him who could impart him religious knowledge and the officials attached to him (Ayudya Parsad, Purohit Gulab Rai, Fakir Azhooruddin) had no faith in the Sikh religion. Bhajan Lal, a Brahmin of Farookhabad, who converted to Christianity after his schooling in a missionary institution, was attached to the Maharaja as his personal attendant. He was successful in converting this son of the lion of Punjab, Maharaja Ranjit Singh, to Christianity on March 8th, 1853. Dalip Singh gifted his hair (symbol of Sikhism) to Lady Login a few days prior to his conversion.

Dalip Singh moved to England on April 19th, 1854 and began living in Elveden Residency of Norfolk. He solemnised his first marriage on June 7th, 1864 with Miss Bamba Muller, daughter of a German merchant and a student

in Mission School in Cario. She gave birth to three sons¹ and three daughters². She expired in 1890.

After her death, he married Miss A.D. Wetherill, who survived him.

The last days of Maharaja Dalip Singh were very troublesome. He was intercepted at Aden on his way to India and his pension was forfeited, and his financial position worsened.

At last he had to apologise to Queen Victoria,

¹Prince Victor Dalip Singh, Frederick D.S. and Edward D.S.

The late Maharaja Duleep Singh, son of the "Lion of the Punjab," was still a child at the time of the annexation of the Punjab. He received an allowance of £50,000 a year and went to England, where he eventually settled down in Norfolk as a country gentleman. He left two sons, who were brought up as English gentlemen. The elder, Prince Victor, held a commission in the 1st Royal Dragoons and married a daughter of the Earl of Coventry. He died in 1918 at the age of 52 and the death of his younger brother, Prince Frederick, took place at the age of 58. (August 1926.)

Prince Frederick was educated at Eton and Magdalene College, Cambridge, where he took the History Tripos and later did his M.A. He held a commission in the Suffolk Yeomanry and then was transferred to the Norfolk Yeomanry. He resigned his commission in 1909 but rejoined the corps in 1914 and was for two years on active service in France. He was awarded the Territorial Decoration. Prince Frederick was deeply interested in archaeology and became a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and contributed articles to various periodicals on the subject. He lived at his father's country house, Blo'Norton Hall in Norfolk. (C. & M. Gazette August 18th, 1926.)

²One daughter of the Maharaja has married Doctor Sutherland and lives in a house in Lahore. Her name Princess Bamba Sutherland derives from the names of her mother and her husband.

and his pension was restored.

He breathed his last like an orphan in Grand Hotel of Paris on October 22nd, 1893. His body was buried in the graveyard of Elveden in England. See ਜਿੰਦਗੀ and ਰਣਜੀਤਸਿੰਘ.

ਦਲੀਲ [dəlil] *A* دلیل, *n* logic, argument. **2** discussion.

ਦਲੇਸ [dəles], **ਦਲੇਸੁਰ** [dəlesur] **ਦਲ-ਈਸ਼**, **ਦਲ-ਈਸ਼ੁਰ** *n* chief of army.

ਦਲੇਰ [dəler] See ਦਿਲੇਰ.

ਦਲੇਲ [dəlel] See ਦਲੀਲ. "kher dəlal dəlel."—*BG*. 'show the path of righteousness with reasoning.' **2** *E* drill; in the military jargon, drill ordered as punishment is called dəlel.

ਦਲੈਯਾ [dəleya] *adj* destroyer, crusher.

ਦੱਲਾ [dəlla] *n* pimp, panderer, go-between in a mean-act, procurer, prostitute's agent.

ਦਵ [dəv] *Skt n* forest, jungle. **2** forest fire. **3** agony, heart-burning.

ਦਵਣ [dəvəṅ], **ਦਵਨ** [dəvən] See ਦਮਨ. "durət dəvəṅ səkəl bhəvəṅ."—*səveye m 4 ke*. "əṛɪdəvən əje anəḍkər."—*parəs*.

ਦਵਰ [dəvər] *n* scurry and scamble. "go dəvri tɪh so hɪt kijo."—*krɪsən*. "əsvən ko dəvraɪ."—*krɪsən*.

ਦਵਰਾਨਾ [dəvrana] *v* make one run, cause one to flee. See ਦਵਰ and ਦਵੀਦਨ.

ਦਵਰੀ [dəvri] *ran* (f). See ਦਵਰ.

ਦਵਾ [dəva] *A* دواء, *n* any substance used for curing a disease, medicine. **2** See ਦਵ and ਦਾਵਾ. "srəuṅ ko pan kəryo jyḍ dəva həɪɪ."—*cəḍi 1*. 'as Krishan had swallowed the forest fire.' **3** See ਦੁਆ.

ਦਵਾਂ [dəvā] *P* دوان, *adj* running, racing. See ਦਵੀਦਨ.

ਦਵਾਈ [dəvai] See ਦਵਾ 1.

ਦਵਾਗਨਿ [dəvagənɪ] *Skt* दवाग्नਿ *n* jungle fire, forest-fire.

ਦਵਾਜ਼ਦਹ [dəvazdəh] *P* دوازده, twelve.

ਦਵਾਤ [dəvat] *A* دوات, *n* inkpot.

ਦਵਾਨਲ [dəvənəl] See ਦਵਾਗਨਿ.

ਦਵਾਮ [dəvam] *A* ١٧, part always, daily, forever.

ਦਵਾਮੀ [dəvami] *A* ١٧, adj permanent, everlasting.

ਦਵਾਲਾ [dəvala] See ਦਿਵਾਲਾ. 2 See ਦੇਵਾਲਾ.

ਦਵਿਸ਼ [dəviʃ] See ਧੋਸ਼.

ਦਵੀਦਨ [dəvidən] *P* ١٧, v run, flee.

ਦਵੰਤ [dəvənt] compresses. 2 get compressed. “dəvənt dəsətməḍli.”—*gyan*.

ਦੜ [dər] within, inside. See ਦਰ 6. 2 See ਦੜਨਾ.

ਦੜਕਨਾ [dərəkna] v terrorise, frighten, roar, challenge. 2 be famous.

ਦੜਨਾ [dərna] v hide within one's house, yield to threat, ignore.

ਦੜਪ [dərəp] *n* area between Ravi and Chenab rivers: Rachan doab. 2 ਦਰ-ਅਪ an area between two rivers. 3 alluvial land.

ਦੜਬੜਾਟ [dərḅəṛaṭ] *onom* sound produced by running horses. “dərḅəṛaṭ ghoṛa təb cheṛa.”—*GPS*.

ਦੜਾਦੜ [dərədər] *onom* sound produced by a falling object. “dhər dhər pərəḥī dərədər jodhe.”—*GPS*.

ਦੜਿ [dərɪ] inside, within. “dərɪ dibaṇɪ nə jahi.”—*var majh m 1*.

ਦੜੋਲੀ ਭਾਤਪੁਰ [dərōli bhatpur] a village in tehsil Una, district Hoshiarpur. There is a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind in this village.

ਦਾ [da] *Skt* दा व give, hand over, keep, take, clip, trim. 2 *adj* giver, bestower. ਦਾ is used as a suffix in such cases as have the meaning of ‘giver’. “bər car pədarəthda bər car.”—*NP*. 3 genitive: of. “tɪs ka həkəmu meṭɪ nə səke koi.”—*majh ə m 3*. 4 *n* short for ਦਾਉ. “da kəḥī pərə.”—*gyan*.

ਦਾਂ [dā] *P* adj knower. See ਨਾਦਾਂ. “xudpərəsti kare nadā amdəḥ.”—*jīdgi*.

ਦਾਉ [dau] *n* chance, attack, suitable moment. *P* ਦਾਉ. “əb jujhən ko dau.”—*maru kəbir*. 2 time, period, moment. “bīkḥre dau lāghave mera

səṭɪguru.”—*bəsət m 5*.

ਦਾਉਣ [dauṇ] *n* border-hem; rope. 2 tightening cord of a cot.

ਦਾਉ [dau] a warrior in the army of Guru Hargobind, who fought bravely in the battle of Amritsar. 2 elder brother of Krishan – Baldev. 3 elder brother.

ਦਾਉਦ [daud] داود, *E* David. an Israeli emperor of Jerusalem, son of Jaisy and father of Soloman. He is counted among Prophets. The holy scripture Zaboor داوود was revealed to him, hence the name Psalms of David. David expired in Jerusalem at the age of 70, where a memorial stands on his grave.

According to the Bible, Jerusalem was founded by David because it is called the city of David as well.

ਦਾਉਦੀ [daudi] *A* داوي, *n* follower of Prophet David. 2 a plant, which shows multicoloured flowers in winter. It is popularly known as Chrysanthemum.

ਦਾਓਜਈ [daojəi] داؤجی, a branch of Mansoor and Mangeezai Pathans. “cəle cūg daojəi bir ae.”—*GPS*.

ਦਾਇ [daɪ] See ਦਾਉ. 2 See ਦਾਯ.

ਦਾਇਆ [daɪa] *n* one (male) who rears a child and plays with him. “dɪvəsɔ ratɪ dɪɪ dai daɪa.”—*jəpu*.

ਦਾਇਕ [daɪk] giver, bestower. See ਦਾਯਕ.

ਦਾਇਜ [daɪj] See ਦਾਜ. “dou kul ritɪ kin daɪj bəhət din.”—*NP*.

ਦਾਇਮ [daɪm], ਦਾਇਮਾ [daɪma], ਦਾਇਮੁ [daɪmu] *A* دائم and دایم, *adv* daily, always, forever. “kəɪɪ phəkəru daɪm.”—*tɪlāg kəbir*. “kaɪmu daɪmu səda patɪsahi.”—*gəv rəvidas*.

ਦਾਇਯਹ [daɪyəh] *A* دایه, *n* wish, desire. 2 intention, determination. See ਦਾਈਆ. 3 reason, cause.

ਦਾਈ [dai] *n* stake; act of achieving a specific target in a game. “bhag cəle nəḥɪ det gəhai.

atī lāghuta kār chvehē dai.”—*NP*. **2** *Skt* fostermother, wet nurse, baby sitter. See ਦਾਇਆ. **3** *adj* giver, bestower. “sukhdai purən pāmesur.”—*keda m 5*. **4** trickster. “jōgi dushman dai.”—*BG*.

ਦਾਈਆ [daia] See ਦਾਇਯਰ. “daia sis den lō rākhte.”—*PP*.

ਦਾਈਐ [daie] with determination. See ਦਾਇਯਰ. “hukmi sirī jōdar māre daie.”—*var majh m 1*.

ਦਾਸ [das] *Skt* दास *vr* serve, present offerings. **2** *Skt* दास *vr* give, harm. **3** *n* follower. “das əpne ke tu vīsarəhī nahi.”—*sor m 5*. **4** worshipper, devotee. “dasəhī eku nīharīa.”—*bavən*. **5** servant. **6** a Bhatt bard, whose verses are included in the sāvēyas. “əb rakhəhu das bhāṭ ki laj.”—*sāvēye m 4 ke*. **7** pen-name of poet Lal Singh. See ਲਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ. **8** a pen-name of Bawa Ram Das. See ਰਾਮਦਾਸ ਬਾਵਾ. **9** *n* demon, bandit. “pōch das tinī dokhi.”—*keda m 5*. **10** slave, bonded labourer. “dada ka das vīrla koi hoī.”—*bəsōt m 3*. **11** fisherman. “das jalpan he.”—*NP*.

ਦਾਸ ਅਨਨਯ [das ənəny], ਦਾਸ ਅਨਿੰਨ [das ənīn] *adj* devotee, who does not worship any one other than his only master. “das ənīn mero nījrup.”—*sar namdev*.

ਦਾਸਤ [dasət] *Skt* दासत *n* sense of being a slave, slavery. See ਦਾਸਤਭਾਇ. **2** *P* داشت, bringing up, rearing. **3** *adj* employed, engaged. See ਦਾਸਤਨ.

ਦਾਸਤਨ [daštən] *P* دشتن, *v* engage, employ.

ਦਾਸਤਭਾਇ [dasətəbhāi] slavishness, feeling of being a slave. “apū choḍī hohī dasətəbhāi.”—*bəsōt m 3*.

ਦਾਸਤਾਂ ਹਜਾਰ [dasətā həjar] See ਹਜਾਰ ਦਾਸਤਾਂ.

ਦਾਸਤਾਨ [dastan] *P* داستان *n* story, tale. **2** instance, illustration.

ਦਾਸਤੁ [dasətʊ], ਦਾਸਤ੍ਵ [dastvə] *n* obedience, humility, feeling of slavishness.

ਦਾਸ ਦਸਤਣ ਭਾਇ [das dastəṇ bhāi] feeling of being most humble, sense of being servant of

all. “das dastəṇ bhāi mīṭīa tīna gəuṇ.”—*asa m 5*.

ਦਾਸਦਸਾਇ [dasdasai], ਦਾਸਦਸਾਇਣ [dasdəsaiṇ], ਦਾਸਦਸਾਈ [dasdəsai], ਦਾਸਦਸਾਕੀ [dasdəsaki], ਦਾਸਦਸਾਣੀ [dasdəsāṇī], ਦਾਸਦਸਾਵਣਾ [dasdəsavṇa], ਦਾਸਦਸੋਨਾ [dasdəsōna], ਦਾਸਦਸੰਤਣ [dasdəsōtəṇ] slave of slaves, servant of servants. “nanək dasdəsai.”—*bavən*. “tere dasən dasdəsaiṇ.”—*nəṭ m 5*. “kəri dasəni dasdəsaki.”—*dhəna m 4*. “nanək dasdəsāṇi.”—*maru solhe m 4*. “nanək dasdəsāni.”—*sar m 5*. “nanək dasdəsavṇīa.”—*majh ə m 3*. “nanək dasdəsōna.”—*var kan m 4*.

ਦਾਸਦਸੰਤਣਭਾਇ [dasdəsōtəṇbhāi] feeling deep humility. “dasdəsōtəṇbhāi tinī pāra.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਦਾਸਦਸੰਨਾ [dasdəsōna], ਦਾਸਦਸਰੋ [dasdasrō], ਦਾਸਦਸੇਰਾ [dasdasera], ਦਾਸਦਸੰਨ [dasdasōn], ਦਾਸਨਿਦਸਨਾ [dasəniḍəsna] servant of servants, most humble. “jən nanək dasdasōna.”—*bīla m 4*. “nanək jən ka dasniḍəsna.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਦਾਸਨਿ ਦਾਸ ਦਸਾਇਣ [dasəni das dəsaiṇ] humility of the ultimate sort.

ਦਾਸਨਿ ਦਾਸ ਦਸਾਕੀ [dasəni das dəsaki] service by the servant of servants. “kər dasəni das dəsaki.”—*dhəna m 4*.

ਦਾਸਨਿਦਾਸਾ [dasəniḍasa] servant of servants. “dasəniḍasa hoī rəhu.”—*var kan m 4*.

ਦਾਸਨਿਦਾਸੁ [dasəniḍasu] servant of servants. “dasəniḍasu hove ta həri pae.”—*sor m 3*.

ਦਾਸਰਥ [daṣrəṭh], ਦਾਸਰਥਿ [daṣrəṭhī], ਦਾਸਰਥੀ [daṣrəṭhī] *adj* of Dashrath, pertaining to king Dashrath. **2** *n* Dashrath's son Ramchandar. **3** Bharat, Laxman, Shatrughan.

ਦਾਸਰਾ [dasra], ਦਾਸਰੀ [dasri] devotee, follower, devotee (f) nurturing feeling of devotion (f). “das das ko dasra nanək kəri leh.”—*bīla m 5*. “tere dasre kəu kis ki kaṇī?”—*asa m 5*. “sōta ki hoī dasri.”—*asa m 5*.

ਦਾਸਾਇ [dasai] are maids (female servants).
“jāke koṭi esi dasai.”—*guj m 5*.

ਦਾਸਾਇਹਾ [dasaiha] ਦਾਸ-ਆਹਿਆ is a servant, is a devotee.

ਦਾਸਾਇਣ [dasaiṇ], **ਦਾਸਾਇਣੁ** [dasaiṇu] humility, feeling of being most humble.

ਦਾਸਾਨਿਦਾਸ [dasanidas], **ਦਾਸਾਨੁਦਾਸ** [dasanudas] servant of servants, devotee of devotees.

ਦਾਸਾਰ [dasar], **ਦਾਸਾਰਾ** [dasara] of the servant, of the servants. “nanək renu dasara.”—*maru m 5*.

ਦਾਸਾਵੀਆ [dasavia] humble servant, humble maid. “mən darsən ki piās cārəndasavia.”—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਦਾਸਿ [dasī], **ਦਾਸਿਕਾ** [dasika], **ਦਾਸੀ** [dasi] *n* maid servant. “jāke simərənī kəvla dasī.”—*mali m 5*. “gəhī bhuja lini dasī kini.”—*biṭa chāt m 5*. “ṭhakur choḍī dasi kəu simərəhī.”—*bher m 5*. ‘Here ਦਾਸੀ [dasi] stands for the illusory world.’ 2 gold coin. “dasi pāc bheṭ dhərdini.”—*GV 6. 3* follower. “həri sukhnidhan nanək dasi paia.”—*dhəna m 5*. 4 See ਦਾਸੀਂ.

ਦਾਸੀਂ [dasī] followers (did). “dasīhəri ka namu dhiaia.”—*dhəna m 5*.

ਦਾਸੀਸੁਤ [dasisut] maid-servant’s son. “dasisut jən bīdər.”—*gəu namdev*. See ਵਿਦੁਰ.

ਦਾਸੁ [dasu] See ਦਾਸ. “dasu kəbir teri pənəhī.”—*bher kəbir. 2 Skt ਦਾਸੁ* giver, bestower. 3 given, bestowed.

ਦਾਸੁ [dasu] elder son of Guru Angad Dev, born to Mata Kheevi in 1581 AD at Khadoor Sahib.

ਦਾਸੇ [dase] followers, devotees. “həm dase tum ṭhakur mere.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਦਾਸੜ [dasy] *Skt n* devotion, humility.

ਦਾਹ [dah] *Skt n* act of burning; causing to burn. See ਪਿਤ੍ਰਿਮੇਧ. 2 burning, heat. 3 an ailment that causes intense thirst and dryness of throat, burning, sensation, unquenchable thirst. According to Ayurved, pitt dah (syphlisis - burning/irritation), and mēdy dah (burning due

to drinking) etc are two of its seven types. This ailment is caused by excessive heat produced within the body, high blood pressure, remaining thirsty for a long time, excessive drinking, obsessive sexual indulgence, too much hard labour, fasting, injury to sensitive parts of the body etc.

The symptoms of this ailment are a feeling of burning in the heart and the body, anxiety, headache, giddiness, repulsion to food etc.

Its general cures are – to avoid using those things which cause this burning, to take simple and less fatty food instead of spicy, pungent and greasy ones, to apply paste of the barks of jujube trees, Indian gooseberry prepared by grinding them in water alongwith sandalwood, to lie down on lotus flower and leaves of banana plant, to sprinkle extracts of rose, sandal and ਕਿਊਫਾ (pandanus. odoratissimus) on the face, to sit by cool banks of canals, rivers or fountains, to inhale fragrance of roses etc, to take syrups of sandal, orange, lemon, pomegranate etc, to take light laxatives so as to keep the intestine clear.

ਦਾਹਕ [dahək] *adj* act of burning, act of putting to fire.

ਦਾਹ ਕਰਮ [dah kəram] See ਪਿਤ੍ਰਿਮੇਧ.

ਦਾਹਣਾ [dahṇa] *v* burn, cremate. 2 *adj* right. See ਦਾਹਿਨਾ.

ਦਾਹਨ [dahən] *Skt n* act of burning, act of putting to fire.

ਦਾਹਨੇ [dahəne] *adj* on the right side. “təji bave dahne bīkara.”—*gəu kəbir*. See ਬਾਵੇਂ ਦਾਹਨੇ.

ਦਾਹੜੀ [dahri] See ਦਾੜੀ.

ਦਾਹਾ [daha] *n* decade, set of ten, multiple of ten. 2 first ten days of Muharram. See ਦਾਹ. 3 day. “jis no tū əsəthiru kəri manəhī, te pahun do daha.”—*asa m 5*. ‘are guests for a couple of days only i.e. are short-lived.’

ਦਾਹਿ [dahī] See ਦਾਹ.

दाहिणा [dahina], दाहिना [dahina] *adj* southern, right.

दाहिने [dahine] See दाहने.

दाहोदाहे [dahodahe] 10 tens – 100.

दाबिनज [dakṣiny] *Skt* दाक्षिण्य *n* cleverness, efficiency. 2 happiness. 3 *adj* pertaining to the south.

दाध [dakh], दाधा [dakha] *Skt* dried grape, raisin. “loṛe dakh bījūria.”—*s fārid*.

दाधित [dakhit] See दाबिनज 3.

दाधिल [daxil] *A* دأى, *adj* entered, joined.

दाग [dag] *P* دغ, *n* mark, sign. 2 blot, stigma. “dag dos muhi cāliā laī.”—*dhāna m 1*. 3 burn-mark. 4 See दागे.

दागणा [dagṇa] *v* brand with a hot metal, mark the body with a hot metal. 2 give fire for igniting a gun.

दागदागाना [dagdāgana] branded; marked with a hot metal. “hāmre māsətīk dag dāgana.”—*gāu m 4*. See दाग वस्तु.

दागाना [dagna] See दागणा.

दाग वस्तु [dag bār-ru], दाग वस्तु [dag bāru] *P* دأى, *n* slave, who has a mark on his forehead. In olden days, for their identification, the slaves were branded on their foreheads with a hot metal. The slaves of different masters were marked (branded) with different signs to distinguish them. Every master had his own distinguishing mark to brand foreheads of his slaves.

दागार [dagār] *adj* blemished, stigmatised, ignominious. 2 *P* دغ, *n* deceit, guile. “bīnse dukh dagār.”—*var kan m 4*. 3 *adj* not genuine. 4 deceitful.

दागदाग [dagadag] immense stigma, huge blot. “sābha kalākh dagadag.”—*dhāna m 1*.

दागी [dagi] *adj* branded. 2 blemished, accused. 3 a subcaste similar to kolis in the districts of Kangra and Shimla.

दागे [dage] *adj* branded with a mark. “dage hoī

su rān māhi jujhāhi, bīnu dage bhāgījai.”—*ram kābir*. ‘those, who have mark of a wound caused by a weapon on their body, do not get afraid, while, those who have never experienced the stroke of a weapon, flee.’

दाघ [dagh] *Skt n* heat, burning, irritation.

दाज [daj], दानु [daju] दानु *A* دانه. *Skt* दान material, wealth, etc gifted to the bride at the time of marriage by her father, brother and other relations; dowry. “hoī mānmukh daju jī rākhī dīkhalāhi su kuṛu āhākaru kācupajo.”—*sri chāt m 4*.

दाज [dajh] *n* See दाघ. 2 thirst, burning sensation. 3 feeling of getting burnt. “nīī dajhāhi tē bīl-lāī.”—*sri ā m 3*. 4 *Skt* दाज *adj* combustible, inflammable. 5 a disease. See दाह 2.

दाजनु [dajhānu] *n* jealousy, heart-burning “dave dajhānu hot hē.”—*s kābir*.

दाजि [dajhi] *n* fire; burning fire; that which has the capacity to burn. 2 *adj* burnt, burnt to ashes. “dajhi gāe trīṇ pap sūmer.”—*ram m 5*. ‘straws of sins were abundantly burnt to ashes.’

दाजडी [dadhī] *n* fire that burns. “kopār utē dādhi.”—*m 1 bāno*.

दाडी [dadhī] *n* beard. 2 *adj* burnt, caused heart-burning, aroused jealousy. “avāt hi dādhi chati dādhi chīīīpālēn ki.”—*52 Poets*. ‘made kings feel jealous or frightened when he grew into a youth.’

दाह [daḥ] See दाहृ.

दाहव [dahāv] See दानव.

दाहा [dahā] *n* seed of grain, grain. *P* دانه, “jāha dahē tāha khāṇe.”—*var sor m 2*. 2 *P* दा, *adj* wise, intelligent, knowledgeable. “sāt guru sahu pāīo vād dahā.”—*jet m 4*.

दाही [dahī] *adj* donor, who donates, provider. “jo sārāb sukha ka dahī hē.”—*maru solhe m 4*.

दाहृ [dahū] See दाहा 1. “pāhīlā dhārti sādhi kē sācunamu de dahū.”—*sri m 1*. ‘sow seeds of

the true-name.' 2 See ਦਾਨ. "ape deve daṇu."—*sor m 4*.

ਦਾਣੂ [daṇu] *Dg n* demon.

ਦਾਤ [dat] *Skt* ਦਾਤੁ *n* implement for reaping the crop; sickle. "l̥e l̥e dat p̥əh̥uṭi̯a lave k̥əri̯ t̥əiaru."—*sri m 5*. 2 See ਦਾਤਿ. 3 *Skt* ਦਾਤ *adj* segmented, fragmented. 4 pure, pious.

ਦਾਂਤ [dāt] *Skt* ਦੰਤ *n* teeth. "j̥in dāt̥ən ghas g̥əhyo b̥əl haryo."—*kr̥is̥ən*. 2 *Skt* दात्त *adj* oppressed. 3 oppressor. 4 made of ivory.

ਦਾਂਤਕ [dāt̥ək] teeth. See ਦੰਤਕ. "ri̯syo t̥uk dāt̥ək t̥hele."—*kr̥is̥ən*. 2 oppressor. See ਦਾਂਤ 2.

ਦਾਤਣ [dat̥ən], ਦਾਤਨ [dat̥ən] *Skt* ਦੰਤਧਾਵਨ *n* twig used for brushing the teeth. "dat̥ən nit̥i̯ k̥əre̯i̯, na dukh pav̥e lal̥ ji."—*t̥ənama*. According to a writing in Hareet Simriti, one, who brushes his teeth on 1st, 6th and 9th day of the moon as well as on the new moon day, faces destruction of his coming seven generations. See ə 4, § 10. Attri writes that cleaning the teeth with a finger is like eating beef. See ਅਤ੍ਰਿ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ § 313.

ਦਾਤਨ ਸਾਹਿਬ [dat̥ən sah̥ib] See ਮਘਿਅਾਣਾ ਕਲਾਂ.

ਦਾਂਤਨੀ [dāt̥ni] *n* lockjaw. sense of locking of jaws in catalepsy. "ch̥it̥i̯ g̥i̯rg̥əi̯ dāt̥ni p̥əri̯."—*c̥ərit̥r 142*. 2 *adj* long-toothed.

ਦਾਂਤਲੀ [dāt̥li] *n* serrated scythe, scythe.

ਦਾਂਤਵਸਨ [dāt̥vəsən] cover of the teeth, lips.

ਦਾਤਵਜ [dat̥əvy] *n adj* worth-offering, bestowable. 2 *n* generosity.

ਦਾਤੜਾ [dat̥ɾa] *n* donor, giver, bestower. "h̥əri̯ dat̥ɾe mel̥i̯ guru."—*asa ch̥ēt m 4*.

ਦਾਤੜੀ [dat̥ɾi] *n* gift, boon, blessings. "eha pai mu dat̥ɾi."—*suhi ə m 5*.

ਦਾਤਾ [data], ਦਾਤਾਰ [dat̥ar] *Skt* दातु donor. "data k̥ərt̥a ap̥i̯ t̥ū."—*var asa*.

ਦਾਤਾਰਕੌਰ [dat̥ark̥or] daughter of Sardar Ran Singh Sidhu, chief of Nakkai Misl, who was married to Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1798 AD. She gave birth to the heir apparent Kharag

Singh. Her real name was Raj Kaur, but she was renamed as Datar Kaur¹ because the name of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's mother was also Raj Kaur; the Maharaja used to call her Nakain. Datar Kaur breathed her last in 1818 AD.

ਦਾਤਾਰਿ [dat̥ar̥i] the Almighty, the Bestower. "ərdas̥i sun̥i dat̥ar̥i h̥oi s̥is̥əṭ̥i t̥h̥əru."—*var sar m 5*.

ਦਾਤਾਰੁ [dat̥aru] See ਦਾਤਾਰ. "dat̥aru s̥əda d̥əi̯alu suami."—*asa ch̥ēt m 5*.

ਦਾਤਿ [dat̥i] *Skt n* gifted article. "dat̥i p̥i̯ari vi̯s̥ri̯a dat̥ara."—*dh̥əna m 5*. 2 worth-giving article. "dev̥əṇ vale k̥ə h̥əth̥i̯ dat̥i h̥e."—*sri m 3*. 3 See ਦਾਤਾ, ਦਾਨੀ. "maṇ̥əs dat̥i n̥ə hov̥əi, t̥ū data sara."—*maru ə m 1*. 'Man cannot be a bestower, You are the perfect provider.' 4 donation, blessing. "dat̥i kh̥əs̥əm ki puri h̥oi."—*suhi ch̥ēt m 5*.

ਦਾਂਤਿ [dāt̥i] *Skt n* suppression of senses, control of senses. 2 humility, gentleness.

ਦਾਤੀ [dat̥i] *Skt* दात्री *n* small scythe; implement for cutting crop and grass etc. 2 boon. See ਦਾਤਿ. "dat̥i sah̥ib s̥ədia."—*var sri m 1*. 3 दातृ, donor (both male and female), donor (f). "h̥əri̯ ki bh̥əg̥əṭ̥i p̥h̥ədat̥i."—*sor m 5*. 4 with boon, with blessing. "h̥əri̯ j̥iu teri dat̥i raja."—*sor m 5*.

ਦਾਤੁ [dat̥u] *Skt n* part, portion, share.

ਦਾਤੁ [dat̥u] younger son of Guru Angad Dev, born to Mata Kheevi in Sammat 1594 at Khadoor Sahib.

ਦਾਤ੍ਰਿ [dat̥ar̥i], ਦਾਤ੍ਰੀ [dat̥ri] See ਦਾਤ and ਦਾਤੀ. 2 giver/bestower (f). See ਦਾਤੀ 3. "s̥idd̥hi̯ dat̥ri s̥əbh̥i̯n."—*s̥ənama*.

ਦਾਦ [dad] *Skt n* charity, blessing. "s̥əce s̥ərm̥e bahre əge l̥əh̥əh̥i̯ n̥ə dad."—*var sar m 1*. 2 *Skt* ददु a skin disease. See ਦੱਦ. 3 P ੫, justice. See ਦਾਦੀ. 4 appeal.

¹Mr Griffin has erroneously named the aunt (father's sister) of the Maharaja as Raj Kaur.

ਦਾਦਰ [dadəh] *P* दाद, *adj* given.

ਦਾਦਕ [dadək] *adj* paternal grandfather's. **2** *n* paternal lineage, paternal family. "nanək dadək sahure."—*BG*.

ਦਾਦਨ [dadən] *P* داد, *v* give, donate.

ਦਾਦਰ [dadər] *Skt* ददृर *n* frog, toad. "dadər tū kəbəhI nə janəsI re."—*maru m l*. Here dadur means a lecherous being.

ਦਾਦਰੀ [dadri] *n* a kind of Indian millet. "dadri cəbai."—*cəriTr 7. 2* a tehsil headquarters of Jind state, 87 miles to the south west of Delhi.

ਦਾਦਾ [dada] *n* father's father, grandfather. "pIu dade ka kholI dIṭha khəjana."—*gəu m 5*. Here

ਦਾਦਾ [dada] means collection of hymns of the preceding Gurus. **2** See ਦਾਦਰ.

ਦਾਦਿ [dadI] to justice. See ਦਾਦੀ.

ਦਾਦਿਰ [dadIr] See ਦਾਦਰ. "kupu bhəriO jese dadIra kəchu desu bidesu nə bujh."—*gəu rəvIdas*.

ਦਾਦੀ [dadi] *n* father's mother, grandmother.

2 *P* seeker of justice, appellant. "dadi dadI nə pəhucənhara, cupi nIrnəu paIa."—*asa m 5*. 'The appellant who could not have justice by raising a hue and cry, got his right silently.' sense – observed silence on realizing truth through contemplation. **3** you bestowed, you gave. See ਦਾਦਨ.

ਦਾਦੁਰ [dadur] See ਦਾਦਰ. "jIu bhəe dadur pani mahi."—*gəu kəbir*.

ਦਾਦੁਰੀ [daduri] frog, toad. **2** See ਦਾਦਰੀ.

ਦਾਦੂ [dadu] This holyman was born to a cotton-carder in Ahmedabad (Gujarat). He achieved self-realisation in the company of enlightened disciples of Kabir. The chief monastery of Dadoo is in village Narayan in Jaipur state, situated three miles away from Phuler railway station (on meter gauge of Bombay Baroda Central India Railway). It is also named as Dadudwara. Dadoo died here in Sammat 1660. He composed many verses and sloks

which saints recite with great devotion.

The tenth Master visited this place in Sammat 1764, while going towards Deccan. Jait Ram was the chief priest of the shrine at that time. The Guru asked the priest to recite some hymns of Dadoo. Jait Ram read out the following slok –

"dadu dava durI kər kəlI ka lije bhāI.
je ko mare iṭ ḍhIm lije sis cəḍhāI."

The Guru then asked the priest to read this verse as –

"dadu dava rəkkhəke kəlI ka lije bhāI.
je ko mare iṭ ḍhIm pathər hənə rIsaI."

There is a historical anecdote to the effect that the Guru paid obeisance at Dadoo's tomb with the tip of his arrow-head. The Khalsa penalised the Guru for violating the Sikh doctrine by bowing before a tomb. The Guru told that he did so for testing the Khalsa and happily underwent the religious penalty, thereby, setting an example of beginning noble tradition.

The disciples of Dadoo are called Dadoo Panthi. Saint Nishchal Dass was a great scholar of this sect, who wrote Yuktiprakash, Vichar Sagar, Vrittuprabhakar etc. Nishchal Dass was born in village Dhanana of Punjab in 1849 and died in Sammat 1919 in Delhi. **2** a monk, resident of Khadoor. See ਤੁੜ. **3** a pious saint of Pandori, who sheltered and saved the wife of Sardar Matab Singh Mirankotia from tyranny of Meer Mannu.

ਦਾਦੂਵਾਰਾ [dadudvara] See ਦਾਦੂ.

ਦਾਦੂਪੰਥੀ [dadupāthi] See ਦਾਦੂ.

ਦਾਦੂਮਾਜਰਾ [dadumajra] a village near Kalaur in Patiala state. Guru Tegbahadur visited this place, but the holy shrine built in memory of the Guru, now falls in the territory of village Bhagrana. See ਭਗੜਾਣਾ.

ਦਾਦੇ ਦਿਹੰਦ [dade dihənd] دادنده, *adj* dispenser

of justice. “nə dade dɪhād admi.”—*var majh m 1.*

ਦਾਧ [dadh] See ਦਾਧ.

ਦਾਧਨਾ [dadhna] *v* burn, put to fire.

ਦਾਧਾ [dadha] *adj* burnt. “disəhɪ dadhe kan jɪu.”—*s kəbir.* See ਕਾਨ. **2** burnt, burnt to ashes.

ਦਾਧੀ [dadhi] *adj* burnt. “bən ki dadhi lakri.”—*s kəbir.*

ਦਾਧੀਲੇ [dadhile] *v* burnt. “dadhile ləkagəṛ uparile ravəṇbəṇu.”—*dhəna trilocən.*

ਦਾਨ [dan] *Skt n* act of giving; charity. “dan datara əpər əpara.”—*ram chāt m 5.* “ghəɪ ghəɪ phɪrəɪ tū muɾ! dəde dan nə tɔdhu ləɪa.”—*asa pəti m 3.* ‘You have not acquired the quality of giving charity.’ **2** material which is given in charity. **3** octroi, cess, tax. “raja mōge dan.”—*asa ə m 1.* **4** intoxicating liquid, tripping from the neck of an elephant. “dan gəjgəḍ məhɪ sobhətəpar he.”—*NP. 5* fire-ritual. “səhəsər dan de ɪdr roaɪa.”—*var ram 1 m 1.* **6** a political tactic; effort to win over an enemy by bribing. **7** *P* دان, short for ਦਾਨਹ (ਦਾਣਾ), particle, seed. **8** adjective for *vr* ਦਾਨਿਸਤਨ — knower. **9** *P* دان, a suffix; when used thus gives the sense of a container etc e.g. kələmdan, juzdan, atɪşdan etc.

ਦਾਨਮ [danəs] See ਦਾਨਿਸ.

ਦਾਨਸਬੰਦੁ [danəsbəḍu], ਦਾਨਸਮੰਦ [danəsməḍ], ਦਾਨਸਵੰਦ [danəsvəḍ] *P* دانس, *adj* wise, intelligent, knowledgeable. “danəsbəḍu soi dɪl dhovə.”—*dhəna m 1.*

ਦਾਨਸਿੰਘ [dansɪgh] a Malwai Bairarh, resident of Mahimasaraja, brother of Charhat Singh, who remained with the tenth Master in Anandpur and Malwa. He fought with great valour in the battle of Mūkatsar. When Bairarhs got salary from Guru Gobind Singh, he told Dana Singh to take his share. Instead Dan Singh beseeched the Master —“ sunke dansɪgh kər jore. dudh put dhən səbh għər more. kɪpa kərəhu sɪkkih mɔjh dije. əpno

jan bəxəş kər lije.”—*GPS.*

ਦਾਨਤ ਦੱਛਨ [danət dəcchən] charity and offering made to a teacher or family priest. “danət dəcchən dəke prədəcchən.”—*cəḍi 1.*

ਦਾਨਦ [danəd] *P* دان, knows, will know. Its *vr* is danɪstən. **2** *Skt* donor, bestower.

ਦਾਨਬੀਰ [danbir] See ਵੀਰ **7. 2** very generous in giving charity, highly benevolent.

ਦਾਨਮ [danəm] *P* دان, I know.

ਦਾਨਯੈ [danyɛ] *adj* donor. “cətur cəkr danyɛ.”—*japu. 2* worth donating; which is suitable for donation. **3** learned, wise. See ਦਾਨ.

ਦਾਨਵ [danəv] progeny of Kashyap from the womb of Danu — daughter of demon Daksh. “dev danəv gəṇ gəḍhəɾəb saje.”—*maru solhe m 3.*

ਦਾਨਵਗੁਰੂ [danəvguru] family priest of the demons; Shukrachary.

ਦਾਨਵਾਰਿ [danvarɪ] *n* enemy of the demons, deity. **2** Indar.

ਦਾਨਵੀ [danvi] *adj* pertaining to the demons, of the demons. **2** *n* wife of a demon.

ਦਾਨਵੇਂਦੁ [danvəḍr] ਦਾਨਵ-ਇੰਦੁ lord of the demons, king Bali.

ਦਾਨਾ [dana] See ਦਾਣਾ. **2** donor, giver. “prəbhū səmrəth səɾəb sukhdana.”—*maru solhe m 5.* **3** *P* دان, wise, knower. “dana data silvətu.”—*sri m 5.*

ਦਾਨਾਈ [danai] *P* داناي, *n* wisdom, intelligence.

ਦਾਨਾਯਕ [danadyəkş] *Skt n* official arranging for distribution of charity; the state official-incharge of the distribution of charity.

ਦਾਨਾਪੁਰ [danapur] a village in Bihar, which is thirteen kōhs away from Patna. Guru Tegbahadur visited this place. The earthen pitcher, in which a cooked dish of rice mixed with kindey beans was served to the Guru, is still preserved here. That is why the gurdwara is popularly known as hāḍi vali səgətɪ.” The priests are Udasi saints.

ਦਾਨਾ ਬੀਨਾ [dana bina] *P* دانایان *adj* knower and perceiver. “dana bina sai meḍa.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਦਾਨਿ [danɪ] See ਦਾਨੀ. **2** from the charity. **3** in the charity.

ਦਾਨਿਐ [danɪɛ] See ਦਾਨਐ.

ਦਾਨਿਸ਼ [danɪʃ] *P* دانش *n* wisdom, intelligence. **2** knowledge, act of understanding.

ਦਾਨਿਸਤਨ [danɪstən] *P* دانستن *v* know, be acquainted.

ਦਾਨਿਸ਼ ਪਜੋਹ [danɪʃ pəjoh] *P* دانش‌پژوه *adj* seeker of knowledge, having quest for knowledge.

ਦਾਨਿਮਤਿ [danɪmətɪ] one who has propensity to donate; he, who has donating tendency. “tū prəbhv data danɪmətɪ pura.”—*sor m 1*.

ਦਾਨਿਐ [danɪɛ] See ਦਾਨਐ.

ਦਾਨੀ [dani] *Skt* दानिन् *adj* donor. “urvarɪ parɪ səbh eko dani.”—*gəv kəbir*. ‘There is one and only one bestower (God) in the mortal and the eternal world.’ **2** *P* دانی, you know. “təhkik dɪl dani.”—*tlɪg m 1*. **3** when used as a suffix, it has the meaning of ‘knowing’ as in səxundani, ਰਾਜਦਾਨੀ [razdani] etc. **4** when used as a suffix, it also gives the sense of ‘containing’ as in surmedani, gulabdani etc.

ਦਾਨੀਆ [dania] O! God, O! bestower. **2** O! knower. “urvar par ke dania!”—*gəv rəvɪdas*. See ਉਰਵਾਰ ਪਾਰ ਕੇ ਦਾਨੀ.

ਦਾਨੁ [danu] See ਦਾਨ. “danu məhɪḍa təlikhaku.”—*var asa*. **2** *Skt* दानु drop, droplet. **3** dew. **4** reserve wealth. **5** pleasure. **6** air, wind.

ਦਾਨੁ [danu] See ਦਾਨਵ. “danu ləkh nɪvas.”—*m 1 bāno*.

ਦਾਨੇ ਦਾ ਚੱਕ [dane da cəkk] See ਰੋਹਲਾ.

ਦਾਨੇਨ [danen] third declension; by donation, with donation, due to donation. “danen kɪ jəgen kɪ?”—*guj jədev*.

ਦਾਨੋ [dano] See ਦਾਨਵ and ਦਾਨੁ. “həno sərəb

dano.”—*ramav*. **2** grain. See ਦਰਾਹਿ.

ਦਾਨੋ [danō] See ਦਾਨ. **2** demon, progeny of Danu, Daksh’s daughter. “səbhə dev danō.”—*verah*.

ਦਾਪ [dap] *Skt* दप *n* arrogance, conceit. “dustən dap khap pərtap.”—*GPS*. **2** strength. **3** zeal. **4** wrath.

ਦਾਬ [dab] *n* sense of pressurising, process of pressing. **2** awe, administrative domination. **3** forcible possession of an object, capturing forcibly. “ɪk ne dab lin bəlkar.”—*GPS*. **4** planting the twig of a tree or a creeper in the earth, so that by striking roots the twig may grow as a new plant.

ਦਾਬਾ [daba] See ਦਬਾਉ. **2** majesty administration. “bāde koətɪ dabo bhəyo.”—*PPP*.

ਦਾਮ [dam] *Skt* दामन् *n* cord, string. “prem dam te ěcən hoe.”—*GPS*. **2** rosary. **3** garland. **4** group, cluster. **5** people, world. **6** *P* दाम net, trap. **7** ancient copper coin, which was equal to 1/50th of a rupee. Some scholars hold it to be 1/40th of a rupee. See ਦੈਮ. **8** price, cost. **9** wealth, property. “jəl bɪnu sakh kumlavti upəjəhɪ nahi dam.”—*majh barəhmaha*. **10** money, cash. “jɪu bɪgari ke sɪrɪ dijəhɪ dam.”—*gəv m 5*. “jɪu kɪrpən ke nɪrərəθ dam.”—*sukhməni*.

ਦਾਮਨ [damən] *Skt* *n* cord, string. “damən kup bɪkhe ləṭkai.”—*GPS*. **2** *P* دامن end portion of a scarf. “nɪj hathən damən te kholi.”—*NP*.

ਦਾਮਨਗੀਰ [daməngir] *P* دامگیر *adj* holder of the end portion of a scarf, seeker of refuge. **2** person dependent on others’ support for his livelihood. **3** plaintiff, who drags one to the court.

ਦਾਮਨਾ [damna] *v* entrap. See ਦਾਮਨ 1. “damna prəbin.”—*əkal*.

ਦਾਮਨਿ [damnɪ], ਦਾਮਨੀ [damni] *n* that which can trap with a rope; army.—*sənama*. **2** *Skt* दामनि light, lightning. “damɪni cəməkɪ dərəɪo.”—*sor m 5*. “damni cəmətkar tɪu vətara jəg khe.”

—*var gəu 2 m 5.*

ਦਾਮਰੀ [damri] *n* cord, string. **2** small ancient coin — equal to 1/4th of a pice.

ਦਾਮਲਾ [damla] a village near Kunjpura of district Karnal, in which resided those Pathans, who joined the enemy forces by betraying Guru Gobind Singh in the battle of Bhangani. So Banda Bahadur razed this village in the month of Kattak of Sammat 1768 and severely punished the traitors. “nəgər damla ek su jan. təhā hote kuch xanəh xan.”—*GPS.*

ਦਾਮਾ [dama] See **ਦਾਮ**. **2** coin, currency, rupee, gold coins prevalent in ancient times etc. “suina rupa dama.”—*guj m 5.*

ਦਾਮਾਦ [damad] *P* دما, short for ਦਾਯਮ ਆਬਾਦ; everlasting. **2** son-in-law, daughter's husband.

ਦਾਮਾਦੀ [damadi] *P* دما, pertaining to the son-in-law. “damadi hvē əb dhən levō.”—*GV 6.* **2** marriage. **3** engagement, betrothal.

ਦਾਮਨ [daman] transform of damən; end portion of a shirt, sheet or scarf.

ਦਾਮਿ [damɪ] with money, due to money. **2** *S* net, trap, snare. See **ਦਾਮ** 1.

ਦਾਮਿਨੀ [damɪni] See **ਦਾਮਨੀ**.

ਦਾਮੀ [dami] with money, due to money. “kɪa gərəbhɪ dami?”—*var maru 2 m 5.* **2** *adj* rich, wealthy. **3** *n* land revenue. **4** *P* دما, hunter, killer. **5** short for ਦਵਾਮੀ; eternal, everlasting.

ਦਾਮੋਦਰ [damodər] *n* one, who has a string tied around his abdomen — Krishan. Once Yashoda tied Krishan to a mortar with a rope to prevent him from making mischief.¹ **2** the Creator, who has the whole universe in his belly. “दामानि लोक नामानि तानि यस्योदरान्तरे। तेन दामोदरो देव.”² “damodər dəɪal suami.”—*bɪla m 5.* **3** a river in Bengal, rising from the hills of Chhota Nagpur, which after flowing for about 350 miles merges with Bhagirathi river 27 miles

south of Calcutta. **4** a resident of Sultanpur and a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev.

ਦਾਮੋਦਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ [damodri mata] daughter of Julka Khatri Narain Das of Dalla born to Bhagbhari. She was married to Guru Hargobind in Sammat 1661. She expired on Magh 11th, Sammat 1688 at Daroli, where a shrine is built in her memory. “gurughəni damodri dutɪy nanki jan.”—*GPS.* She is also named Damodari. See **ਦਾਮੋਦਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ**.

ਦਾਯ [day] *n* See **ਦਾਉ**. **2** *Skt* reserve wealth, wealth that can be parted with. **3** wealth that can be gifted as dowry. **4** wealth to which sons etc. or relative are legally entitled. **5** charity.

ਦਾਯਕ [dayək] *adj* bestower. “dukh nasən sukh dayək surəu.”—*səveye m 4 ke. n* the Provider.

ਦਾਯਮ [dayəm] See **ਦਾਇਮ**.

ਦਾਯਰ [dayər] *A* دایر, *adj* moving, circulating. **2** continuous, moving.

ਦਾਯਰਾ [dayra] *A* دایره, *n* circle, coiled circle.

ਦਾਯਾ [daya] See **ਦਾਇਆ**. “nə putrē nə pōtrē nə daya nə dayō.”—*VN.* **2** See **ਦਯਾ**. “tə ləkh-hi jɪ kərə hərəɪ daya.”—*NP.* ‘realisation comes only through His Grace.’

ਦਾਯਨਿ [dayənɪ] *adj* giver (f).

ਦਾਯੀ [dayi] See **ਦਾਈ**. **2** *Skt* दायिन् *adj* giver.

ਦਾਯੋ [dayō] See **ਦਾਯ**. **2** See **ਦਾਈ**. “nə daya nə dayō.”—*VN.*

ਦਾਰ [dar] See **ਦਾਲ**. “godhum ko cun makh dar lən ghrɪt bəhəu.”—*NP.* **2** *Skt* wife. **3** See **ਦਾਰਿ** and **ਦਾਰੁ**. **4** *P* دار, when used as a suffix, it gives the sense of having, as in xəbər dar, zəmiḍar etc. **5** *n* crucifix, cross.

ਦਾਰਸਟਾਂਤਿਕ [darstātɪk] *Skt* दार्ष्टान्तिक *adj* pertaining to illustration.

ਦਾਰਕ [darək] *Skt n* boy. **2** son. **3** *adj* who splits, divider (of property). **4** See **ਦਾਰੁਕ**.

ਦਾਰਚੀਨੀ [darcini] *n* ਦਾਰੁ-ਚੀਨ. china wood, cinnamon. *L* cinnamomum cassia; cassia bark, which is used in condiments and spices. Its

¹See ਵਿਸਨੁਪੁਰਾਣ part 5 ch. 6.

²Vyas and Shridhar. See ਵਿਸਨੁਸਹਸ੍ਰਨਾਮ ਦਾ ਸੰਕਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਣ, § 53.

latent effect is warm and oily.¹ Quality-wise, it is a digestive stimulant and cures intestinal disorders. Cinnamon enhances sexual prowess. It cures diseases like insanity, dropsy etc. Massaging its oil relieves joint pains. Cinnamon is produced in abundance in Sri Lanka, Malabaar, China etc.

ਦਾਰਣ [darəṅ] *Skt* *n* act of tearing/sawing. **2** the tool which is used for cutting. **3** See ਦਾਰੁਣ.

ਦਾਰਦ [darəd] See ਦਾਰਿਦ. **2** *P* دادر, keeps. “kās nā darəd.”—*TLlōg m l*. **3** let him keep. **4** he will keep. **5** *Skt* ocean, sea. **6** mercury. **7** cinnabar. **8** *adj* pertaining to the Darad country. See ਦਰਦ 2.

ਦਾਰਨ [darən] See ਦਾਰਣ and ਦਾਰੁਣ. “darən dukh dutəru sāsar.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਦਾਰਮ [darəm] *Skt* दारिम *n* pomegranate. “darəm dərək gəyo pekh dəsən pātī.”—*cāḍi l*.

ਦਾਰ ਮਦਾਰ [dar mādār] *P* دارمدار, *n* dependence, base. **2** workload, responsibility of work. **3** act of settling a dispute.

ਦਾਰਵ [darəv] See ਦਾਰਮ. **2** *Skt* *adj* made of wood.

ਦਾਰਾ [dara] *P* دارا, *adj* protector. **2** *n* the Creator, the transcendental One. **3** king, emperor. **4** Dara, a king of Persia, belonging to Kayyan dynasty, who is variously named as Darayus, Daryavus or Darius in history. There have been three rulers of Persia with this name.

(a) Gustaspes, who was son of Hystaspes. He is known to have ruled during the period 521-485 BC. He invaded India and captured Indus Valley and some parts of Punjab.

(b) Nothus, who ruled between 423-405 BC.

(c) Codomanus, who was a ruler during 335-332 BC. “dara se dālisər drūjodhən se mandhari.”—*əkal*. **5** Dara is also a short name

¹Greek system of medicine considers its latent effect as warm and dry.

of Dara Shakoh, elder son of Shahjahan. “ṣahjəhā nū kəd kər dara māvaya.”—*var guru gobīdsīgh ji*. See ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ. **6** *Skt* wife, woman, consort. “dara mit put sənḃādhi.”—*sor m 9*. **7** *Skt* ਦਾਰੁ wood, timber. “rājju sāg bādḥ kər dara.”—*GPS*. **8** *adj* cutter, divider. “rumi jēgi dūsmən dara.”—*BG*.

ਦਾਰਾਇ ਦੀਨ [daraī dīn] *P* دارا دین, *adj* protector of religion, defender of faith.

ਦਾਰਾਸ਼ਕੋਹ [daraṣəkoh], ਦਾਰਾਸ਼ਿਕੋਹ [daraṣīkoh] داراشکوه, eldest son of Shahjahan and Mumtaz Mahal, who was born on March 20th, 1615. He was married to Nadira Begum in 1637 AD. This virtuous wife always stood by her husband in all odds. Dara was appointed subedar of Gujarat in 1648 and continued on this assignment till 1652. He fought against Aurangzeb on behalf of his father (Shahjahan) and was defeated in the battlefield of Samoogarh (8 miles east of Agra) on May 29th, 1658. Aurangzeb pursued the fleeing Darashikoh. When Aurangzeb reached near Beas (Vipash), twenty-two hundred soldiers of Guru Har Rai seized the bank of the river, thus obstructing Aurangzeb's forces from proceeding forward. In the meantime, Darashikoh fled to Multan. Ultimately he was captured near Dadar (Bolaan Pass) after wandering about many places because his chief Jiwan Mall betrayed him. He was imprisoned and brought to Delhi. Declared an “infidel (non-believer in Islam)” on 29th August on the secret instructions from Aurangzeb, he was beheaded on the night of 30th August 1659 and was buried in the tomb of Humayun.

Dara was a Muslim believing in Sufism. He was a devotee of Guru Har Rai and a great scholar. He wrote many books under the pen name of Qadiri.

See ਉਪਨਿਸਦ and ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ.

ਦਾਰਾਪਦ [darapəd] arrow that pierces/tears as under hardships. “darapəd duṣṭātkār nam tir ke jan.”—*sānāma*.

ਦਾਰਾਬ [darab] son of Dara, who was the ninth ruler of Persia. His name appears in the eighth Hakayat.

ਦਾਰਿ [darɪ] *Skt* *n* grief, sorrow. “je bhəv ke dukh darɪ mɪṭavə.”—*NP*. **2** *adjsplitter*, divider.

ਦਾਰਿਕਾ [darɪka] *Skt* girl, female child. **2** daughter.

ਦਾਰਿਦ [darɪd], **ਦਾਰਿਦੁ** [darɪdu], **ਦਾਰਿਦ੍ਰ** [darɪdr] *Skt* **ਦਾਰਿਦ੍ਰ** *adjsplitter*, penniless, indigent. **2** **ਦਾਰਿਦ੍ਰ** *n* poverty, penury, indigence. “dukh darɪd əpəvɪtrəta nasəɦɪ nam ədhar.”—*gəu thɪti* *m* 5. “darɪdu dekh səbhko həse.”—*bilā rəvɪdas*. “dukh darɪdr nɪvarn.”—*səvəye* *m* 5 *ke*.

ਦਾਰਿਮ [darɪm] See **ਦਾਰਮ** and **ਦਾਰਿਮ**.

ਦਾਰੀ [dari] *Skt* **ਦਾਰਿਨ੍** *adj* cutter, splitter. “nɪrəkaru dukhdari.”—*sor* *m* 5. **2** *P* **داری**, you keep. **3** when used as suffix it gives the meaning of possessing/keeping as **ਰਾਜਦਾਰੀ** [razdari]. “pər sɪghən tē mulək ki nəɦɪ dari thai.”—*PP*. ‘But the act of keeping the country under control could not be taken by the Sikhs.’ **4** beard. “vāki kər dari dhəri.”—*cəritr* 22. ‘caught the beard with hand.’

ਦਾਰੁ [daru] *Skt* *n* wood, timber. **2** cedar. **3** carpenter, joiner, workman in timber. **4** brass. **5** *adj* giver, bestower.

ਦਾਰੁਕ [daruk] Krishan’s chatrioteer. “həmro rəth daruk tē kər saj.”—*krɪsən*. **2** manikin of wood; wooden image.

ਦਾਰੁਕਾ [daruka] *Skt* puppet.

ਦਾਰੁਣ [daruṇ], **ਦਾਰੁਨ** [daruṇ] *adj* horrible, terrible. **2** unbearable, intolerable; which cannot be tolerated. “daruṇ dukh səɦɪo nə jaɪ.”—*bəsət* *kəbir*.

ਦਾਰੁਨਾਰਿ [darunari] *n* female manikin of wood, wooden image of a woman. “darunari ko kəya gun dosu?”—*NP*.

ਦਾਰੁਪੁਤਰੀ [daruputri] wooden puppet, puppet. **ਦਾਰੁਲਮਿਲਾਫਤ** [darulɪlafət] *A* **دارالخلافه**, *n* Caliph’s chief monastery, capital, headquarters. Ever since the ruler was named Caliph, the capital (headquarters) of the state was named so.

ਦਾਰੂ [daru] *adj* cutter, reliever. “guri əkəsə səbədə daru sɪrɪ dhəriɔ.”—*bəsət* *m* 4. ‘The Guru placed on the head of his disciple the goad of word, which could pierce the head of an intoxicated elephant.’ “səbh əukhədh daru laɪ ju.”—*asa chət* *m* 4. ‘by using all the medicines.’ **2** See **ਦਾਰੂ**. **3** *P* **درو**, *n* medicine, drug. “həri həri nam dio daru.”—*sor* *m* 5. “əvkhədh səbhe kitɪənu nɪdək ka daru nahɪ.”—*vargəu* *l* *m* 5. **4** wine, liquor, whisky. “dikɦɪa daru bhojən kɦaɪ.”—*ram* *m* 1. **5** gunpowder. “daru su doṣ hutasən bɦa.”—*GPS*.

ਦਾਰੁਕਾਰ [darukar] *Dg* *n* person belonging to the Kalal subcaste, who prepares liquor. **2** maker of gun powder.

ਦਾਰੇਰ [darer] crack, slit. See **ਦਾਰੇਰ**. “mukhə dekhke cōd darer kɦai.”—*ramav*.

ਦਾਰੋਗਾ [daroga] *P* **داروغہ**, *n* supervising official.

ਦਾਰੰਦ [darənd] *P* **دارند**, (they) keep. See **ਦਾਰੰਦ**.

ਦਾਰ੍ਹੀ [darhi] See **ਦਾਰ੍ਹੀ**.

ਦਾਲ [dal] *Skt* *n* colocinth. **2** wild honey, honey. **3** *Skt* **दाल** ground grain, coarsely ground grain. See **ਦਾਲ**. **4** dish of ground grain. **5** *adj* destroyer. “səbh dalɪd bhəj dukhdal.”—*nəṭ* *m* 4 *pərtal*. **6** *A* **دال**, one who leads, leader. **7** planner.

ਦਾਲਚੀਨੀ [dalcini] See **ਦਾਲਚੀਨੀ**.

ਦਾਲਦ [daləd], **ਦਾਲਦੁ** [dalədədu] See **ਦਾਰਿਦ**. “daləd bhəjən dukh dələn.”—*oəkar*. “dukh dalədə səbɦə ləɦɪgəɦa.”—*var kan* *m* 4.

ਦਾਲਦੁਭੰਜ [dalədubhəj] *adj* eradicator of poverty. “dalədubhəj sɔdame mɪɦɪo.”—*maru* *m* 4.

ਦਾਲਾ [dala] *adj* destroyer. “papvəs ko dala.”—*BG*. **2** *n* *xa* cooked lentil dish; dal. **3** a rebeck

player -- relative of Bhai Mardana.

ਦਾਲਾਨ [dalan] *P* دالان, *n* open large room, open house without a gate, courtyard.

ਦਾਲਿ [dalɪ] See ਦਾਲ 3. “biu bijɪ pətɪ lɛgæ əb kɪu ugve dalɪ.”--*var asa*. “dalɪ sidha magəu ghiv.”--*dhəna dhāna*.

ਦਾਲਿਦ [dalɪd] See ਦਾਰਿਦ. “səbh dalɪd bhəj dukhdal.”--*nəṭ m 4 pəṭal*.

ਦਾਵ [dav] See ਦਾਉ. 2 *Skt n* jungle fire, forest fire. 3 forest, jungle.

ਦਾਵਣ [davəṇ] See ਦਾਉਣ. 2 end portion of a shirt/sheet/scarf. See ਦਾਮਨ.

ਦਾਵਣਿ [davəṇɪ] under the end portion of a sheet, scarf or shirt; holding the end portion of a sheet, scarf or shirt. “həɪ səjəṇ davəṇɪ ləgɪa.”--*majh barəhmaha*. 2 with a cord. 3 in the tightening cord of a cot.

ਦਾਵਤ [davət] *A* دعوت, *n* act of inviting, calling. 2 feast. 3 invitation.

ਦਾਵਨ [davən] See ਦਾਵਣ. 2 *Skt* ਦਾਮਨ *n* cord, string. 3 *Skt* दावन् *adj* worth giving. “haṛ bədi prɪthma sukhdavən.”--*ramav*.

ਦਾਵਨਗੀਰ [davəngir] See ਦਾਮਨਗੀਰ. “hvehō davəngir tuharo.”--*cəɪtr 38*.

ਦਾਵਨਿ [davənɪ] with a cord, with a string. See ਦਾਵਨ 2. “davənɪ bədhɪo nə jat.”--*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*. 2 See ਦਾਮਨੀ.

ਦਾਵਾ [dava] *Skt n* forest fire; fire produced by friction due to mutual rubbing of trees in the forest; jungle fire. “dava əgənɪ bəhət trɪṇ jare.”--*asa m 5*. 2 *A* دعوا, act of asserting one's right over some object. “dava kahū ko nəhi.”--*s kabir*.

ਦਾਵਾਅਗਨਿ [dava-əgənɪ] ਦਾਵਾਗਨਿ [davagənɪ] See ਦਾਵਾ 1.

ਦਾਵਾਤ [davət] See ਦਵਾਤ.

ਦਾਵਾਨਲ [davanəl] See ਦਾਵਾ 1.

ਦਾੜ [daɾ] *Skt* दाड़ा molar, grinder tooth. 2 pig's tusk.

ਦਾੜਗਾੜ [daɾgaɾ], ਦਾੜਧਰ [daɾdhər] *n* one having

a hard tusk -- Varah, the incarnation of God; God in the form of a pig having tusk. “dhəryo vɪsənu təu daɾgaɾavtarə.”--*vərah*. “dhəɾdaɾ jyō rəṇ gaɬh hve.”--*kəlki*.

ਦਾੜਪੀੜ [daɾəpɪɾ] molar-ache, pain in the grinder tooth. “dət rog əru daɾhpɪɾ gən.”--*cəɪtr 405*. See ਦੰਤਰੋਗ.

ਦਾੜਮ [daɾəm] See ਦਾਰਮ and ਦਾੜਿਮ.

ਦਾੜਵੀ [daɾvi] See ਦਾੜਿਮੀ. “daɾvi prədāte.”--*əkal*. Poets compare teeth with the seeds of pomegranate. 2 firmly, firm, determined, strong, sturdy.

ਦਾੜਾ [daɾa] *n* tusk. “daɾa əgre prɪthəmɪ dhəraɪṇ.”--*maru solhe m 5*. 2 molar, grinder teeth. 3 See ਦਾੜ੍ਹਾ.

ਦਾੜਿਮ [daɾɪm], ਦਾੜਿਮੀ [daɾɪmɪ] *Skt* दाड़िम-दाड़िमी *n* pomegranate, plant. 2 fruit of pomegranate.

ਦਾੜੀ [daɾi], ਦਾੜ੍ਹਾ [daɾha], ਦਾੜ੍ਹੀ [daɾhi] *Skt* दाड़िका *n* hair grown over the chin; beard. “se daɾia səciā jɪ gurcəɾni ləgəṇɪ.”--*səva m 3*. 2 moustaches. “gəɾiba upəɪ jɪ khɪje daɾi.”--*gəu m 5*. ‘one who shows power to the poor by twirling his moustaches.’ sense -- exhibits his brawn.

ਦਿਉ [diu] *Skt* द्यु *n* day.

ਦਿਉਸ [dius] *Skt* दिवस *n* day. “dius car ke disəhɪ səgɪ.”--*sar m 5*.

ਦਿਉਸਰਾਣੰ [diusəraṇəṇ] *n* lord of the day, sun. “ratɪ bitɪ udyo diusəraṇəṇ.”--*VN*.

ਦਿਉਹਾੜੀ [diuhaɾi] *adv* daily, everyday, *S* daily. “bəlɪhari gur apṇe diuhaɾi sədvar.”--*var asa*. 2 See ਦਿਹਾੜੀ.

ਦਿਉਕਾ [diuka] See ਪਸਰੂਰ.

ਦਿਓਸ [dios] See ਦਿਉਸ.

ਦਿਆ [dia] See ਦਯਾ. 2 See ਦੀਆ.

ਦਿਆਨਤ [dianət] See ਦਯਾਨਤ.

ਦਿਆਰ [diar] See ਦਇਆਰ. 2 See ਦਯਾਰ.

ਦਿਆਲ [dial] See ਦਇਆਲ. 2 See ਦਯਾਲ.

ਦਿਆਲ ਜੀ [dial ji] See ਨਿਰੰਕਾਰੀਏ.

ਦਿਆਲਪੁਰਾ [dialpura] See ਦਯਾਲਪੁਰਾ.

ਦਿਆਲਾ [dɪalə] *adj* kind, merciful. **2** vocative – O! merciful. **3** *n* Bhai Dyala, a devoted follower of Guru Tegbahadur. He was imprisoned alongwith the ninth Master in Delhi. When the body of Bhai Mati Das was cut with a saw, Bhai Dyala was martyred by immersing in boiling water in a large cauldron. This devout but valiant person took this horrible punishment as of no consequence and breathed his last while reciting the holy hymns.

ਦਿਸ [dɪs] *Skt* दिश् *vr* show, order, reveal, preach. **2** *n* direction, towards, side.

ਦਿਸਟ [dɪsət] See ਦਿਸ਼੍. **2** See ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍.

ਦਿਸਟਮਾਨ [dɪsətman] See ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਮਾਨ.

ਦਿਸਟਾ [dɪstə] See ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍.

ਦਿਸਟਾਂਤ [dɪstāt] See ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਾਂਤ. **2** *Skt* दृष्टांत *n* death, demise.

ਦਿਸਟਾਨਿਓ [dɪstəniə] became visible, came into sight. See ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਾਨਿਓ.

ਦਿਸਟਾਵੈ [dɪstəvə] ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍-ਆਵੈ, is visible. “kəchu an nahi dɪstəvə.”–*nəṭ m 5*.

ਦਿਸਟਿ [dɪsətɪ] *Skt* दृष्टि *n* sight, vision. “jaki dɪsətɪ nadi lɪv lagē.”–*sri kəbir*. See ਦਿਸ਼੍.

ਦਿਸਟਿਬਗਾ [dɪsətɪbəga] *n* looking like a crane, staring to entrap a prey while pretending that the eyes are closed. “ʃhəg dɪsətɪbəga lɪv laga.”–*prəbha beṇi*.

ਦਿਸਟਿਬਿਕਾਰੀ [dɪsətɪbɪkari], ਦਿਸਟਿਵਿਕਾਰੀ [dɪsətɪvɪkari] *n* lascivious look, craving other's wealth, or woman with evil intention etc. “dɪsətɪbɪkari bədhən bādhe, hæu tɪs ke bəlɪ jai.”–*prəbha m 1*. “dɪsətɪbɪkari durnmətɪ bhagi.”–*prəbha m 1*. **2** *adj* ill-intentioned. “dɪsətɪvɪkari nahi bhəu bhau.”–*gəu m 1*.

ਦਿਸਟੈ [dɪstɛ] appears, is visible. “jo dɪstɛ so gache.”–*dev m 5*.

ਦਿਸਣਾ [dɪsɳə] *v* appear, be visible, come into sight.

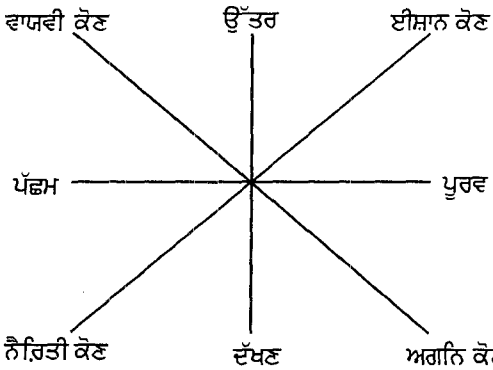
ਦਿਸਦਾ [dɪsda] *n* what is visible. “dɪsda

səbhkɪchu cəlsi.”–*var sar m 4*.

ਦਿਸਨਾ [dɪsna] See ਦਿਸਣਾ.

ਦਿਸਪਟ [dɪspət] *n* one who has bareness as his dress, naked, unclothed. “bəhət bəsno dɪspət sətɪ.”–*NP*.

ਦਿਸਾ [dɪsa] *Skt* दिशा *n* direction; scholars have assumed four directions – cardinal points viz – East, West, North and South. In addition there are inbetween directions too, thus making a total of eight directions, which are illustrated as under –



Adding two more – ਉੱਚ (upwards) and ਅੱਧੇ (downwards), we get ten directions in all. **2** number of ten, as there are ten directions.

ਦਿਸਾਉਰ [dɪsaur] See ਦਿਸਾਵਰ.

ਦਿਸਾਸੂਲ [dɪsasul] *Skt* दिशासूल *n* In Hindu religion, there are inauspicious days or periods for travelling in specific directions. e.g. – Friday and Sunday for travelling towards the west, Tuesday and Wednesday for north, Saturday and Monday for the east, while Thursday is regarded unlucky for travelling towards the south. “ʃhɪtɪ var bhədra bhəram dɪsasul səhsə səsara.”–*BG*.

ਦਿਸਾਨਾਗ [dɪsanag] See ਦਸੇ ਨਾਗ and ਦਿੱਗਜ਼.

ਦਿਸ਼ਾਨਾਥ [dɪʃanath], ਦਿਸ਼ਾਪਤਿ [dɪʃapətɪ] See ਦਿਕਪਾਲ and ਦਿਗਪਤਿ.

ਦਿਸਾਪੁਰੀ [dɪsapuri] *adv* in the direction of other territories, abroad. “jɪn ke kət dɪsapuri.”–*var suhi m 2*.

ਦਿਸਾਬਸਤੁ [dɪsabəstr] See ਦਿਸਪਟ and ਦਿਗੰਬਰ. “dɪsə bəstrə rəjə.”—*VN*. 2 direction in the form of clothing.

ਦਿਸਾਬੁਮ [dɪsabhrəm] *n* confusion about the direction; taking east for north and south for west by mistake.

ਦਿਸਾਰਨਿ [dɪsarənɪ] *adj* resident of the other territory (f), foreigner (f). “ek dɪsarənɪ so rəhe tākɪ prɪtɪ.”—*cəritr* 194.

ਦਿਸਾਵਰ [dɪsavər] *n* other country, foreign country, alien land. “bəhət dɪsavər pādha.”—*var ram* 2 *m* 5. sense – many births, transmigration.

ਦਿਸਾਵਰੀ [dɪsavri] pertaining to (belonging to) other land; of foreign land. 2 towards the other land, abroad. “pākhi cəle dɪsavri.”—*s kəbir*.

ਦਿਸਾਵਿਸਾ [dɪsavɪsə] *n* direction; sub-direction. See ਉਪਦਿਸਾ, ਦਸ ਦਿਸਾ and ਦਿਸਾ. “jətr tətr dɪsə vɪsə.”—*japv*.

ਦਿਸਿ [dɪsɪ] in the direction, towards the direction. See ਦਿਸਾ. 2 *Skt* दृशी *n* vision, sight, eyesight.

ਦਿਸਿਆਵਦਾ [dɪsɪ-avdə] visible, apparent. “kuṭəb dɪsɪ-avəda, səbh cələṅharu.”—*var gəu* 1 *m* 4.

ਦਿਸੇ [dɪsɛ] be in sight, be visible. “nanək jivət dərəs dɪsɛ.”—*bɪla* *m* 5. 2 looking at, by looking.

ਦਿਸੇਸ [dɪsɛs] *n* lord of directions. See ਦਿਗਪਤਿ.

ਦਿਸੈ [dɪsɛ] *n* appearing, looking. “əṭhdəs bed sune kəh dora. koṭɪ prəgas nə dɪsɛ ədhera.”—*ram* *m* 5. ‘How can a deaf person hear eighteen Purans and four Veds? A blind person can never see in light illuminated by countless lamps.’ It means that an agnostic person having vast worldly knowledge remains devoid of true knowledge, relating to spiritual realisation.

ਦਿਸੰਤਰ [dɪsətər] See ਦੇਸਾਂਤਰ.

ਦਿਸੰਤਰਿ [dɪsətərɪ], **ਦਿਸੰਤਰੀ** [dɪsətɪri] in the foreign land, abroad. “jog nə desɪ dɪsətərɪ

bhəvɪɛ.”—*suhi m* 1. “bhuli phɪrɛ dɪsətɪri.”—*sri ə m* 1.

ਦਿਸੰਤਰੁ [dɪsətəru] See ਦੇਸਾਂਤਰ. “dɪsətəru bhəvə tərɪ nəhi bhale.”—*maru solhe m* 3.

ਦਿਸੰਦੜਾ [dɪsədrə] apparent, visible, within sight.

ਦਿਸੰਦੜਿਆ [dɪsədrɪɪə] *adv* on seeing, on beholding. “jɪnə dɪsədrɪɪə dərɪmətɪ vjəne mɪtr əsədrɛ sehi.”—*var guj* 2 *m* 5.

ਦਿਸੰਦਾ [dɪsəda] See ਦਿਸਦਾ.

ਦਿਸੰਨਿ [dɪsənɪ] are seen, appear. “se muh sohne dərɪ səce dɪsənɪ.”—*səva m* 3.

ਦਿਸੁ [dɪsʈ] *Skt n* luck, fortune. 2 teachings. 3 time. 4 See ਦਿਸਟ.

ਦਿਸ੍ਰਿ [dɪsʈɪ] *Skt n* joy. 2 festival, celebration. 3 luck, fortune. 4 See ਦਿਸਟਿ.

ਦਿਹ [dɪh] *Skt* दृ न day. “nanək se dɪh avənɪ.”—*sohɪla*. 2 See ਦੇਹ. 3 *P* २ imperative form of dadən; give, donate. 4 when used as a suffix, it imparts the meaning of ‘give or provide’ as in aram dɪh.

ਦਿਹਦ [dɪhəd] *P* ५ gives, provides.

ਦਿਹਮ [dɪhəm] *P* ५ I give.

ਦਿਹਰਾ [dɪhra] See ਦੇਹਰਾ.

ਦਿਹਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ [dɪhra sahɪb] See ਦੇਹਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਦਿਹਲੀ [dɪhli] See ਦੇਹਲੀ. 2 See ਦਿੱਲੀ.

ਦਿਹਾ [dɪha] of days, for days. See ਦਿਹ 1. “ethe dhədha kuṛə car dɪha.”—*vaḍ m* 1 *əlahəni*.

ਦਿਹਾਈ [dɪhai] *adj* of the day, for the day. “teri khɪtha do dɪhai.”—*ram m* 5. Here khɪtha means mortal frame.

ਦਿਹਾਰਾ [dɪhara] *n* day, daily. “ɪku ghəri dɪnəs mokəu bəhət dɪhare.”—*asa m* 5.

ਦਿਹਾਰੀ [dɪhari] See ਦਿਹਾੜੀ.

ਦਿਹਾੜਾ [dɪhara] See ਦਿਹਾਰਾ. “choḍɪ cəɪɪə ek dɪhərə.”—*asa m* 5.

ਦਿਹਾੜੀ [dɪhari] *n* wages for one day; daily wages. “laha khəṭɪhu dɪhari.”—*ənədu*. “kəchu laha mɪle dɪhari.”—*bəsət ə m* 1. 2 *adj* daily subsistence. “tɪnɪ ser ka dɪhari mɪhmanu.”—*asa m* 5.

ਦਿਹਿ [dɪhɪ], **ਦਿਹੁ** [dɪhu] *n* day. “jɪ dɪhɪ nala kəpɪa.”—*s fərid*. ‘the day the umbilical cord was cut (at birth).’ **2** sense – knowledge, realisation. “othɛ dɪhu ethɛ səbh ratɪ.”—*məla m 1*.

ਦਿਹੁਦੀਵੀ [dɪhʊdivi] *adv* in spite of daylight and glowing lamps, despite the sunlight outside and illumination of lamps inside. “dɪhʊdivi ədh ghor.”—*suhɪ ə m 1*. sense – ‘not withstanding wisdom and knowledge.’

ਦਿਹੁਰੀ [dɪhʊri] See ਦੋਹਰੀ and ਦੋਹਲੀ.

ਦਿਹੰਦ [dɪhənd], **ਦਿਹੰਦਾ** [dɪhənda] *P १८१*, *adj* giver, bestower. “dɪhənd sui.”—*var majh m 1*. ‘The Creator is the bestower.’ “kher khubi ko dɪhənda.”—*gyan*.

ਦਿਕ [dɪk] *Skt* दिक् *n* direction, side. **2** *A ७*, *adj* microscopic, fine. **3** upset, grieved. **4** *n* tuberculosis, consumption (or phthisis). See ਖਈ.

ਦਿਕਪਾਲ [dɪkpal] *n* god – the lord of direction. According to the Purans; there are ten lords of the ten directions – Indar of east, Agni of south-east, Yam (god of death) of south, demon Nairat of south-west, Varun (god of water) of west, Vayu of north-west, Kuber (god of riches) of north, Shiv of north-east; Brahma of upward direction and Sheshnag of downward direction (under-earth). **2** See ਦਿਗਪਾਲ. **3** a poetic metre. See ਦਿਗਪਾਲ 2.

ਦਿੱਕਤ [dɪkkət] *A ८३*, *n* fineness, subtlety. **2** distress, difficulty, trouble.

ਦਿਖਾਅਕਨੀ [dɪkh-akni] This word is an incorrect transcription of ɪkhuasni by an ignorant scribe in verse number 1125 of Shastarnammala. See ਇਖੁਆਸਨੀ.

ਦਿਖਹੁ [dɪkhəhu] See ਤੱਕੋ.

ਦਿਖਣ [dɪkhən], **ਦਿਖਨ** [dɪkhən] *n* sense of seeing; come into view.

ਦਿਖਨਥੇ [dɪkhənthe] for seeing, for having a glimpse of. “locəh prəbhʊ dɪkhənthe.”

—*kəli m 4*.

ਦਿਖਰਾਵਾ [dɪkhrava], **ਦਿਖਲਾਵਾ** [dɪkhlava] showed, made apparent, brought to notice. **2** *n* sight, view. “so payo jəg ko dɪkhrava.”—*NP*.

ਦਿਖਾ [dɪkha] (I) may see. “dɪkha kɪnɛ kɪhu aɪ cəpɪa.”—*var guj 1 m 3*. ‘let us see, if anyone has offered money or not.’ **2** saw. “səbh tuhe tuhi dɪkha.”—*sar m 5*. **3** enlightened. “jɪsʊ bujhae apɪ, bujhaɪ deɪ soi jənu dɪkha.”—*var kan m 4*. **4** See ਦੀਕਾ.

ਦਿਖਾਉਣਾ [dɪkhaʊna] *v* cause to have a glimpse, bring into view.

ਦਿਖਾਇਬਾ [dɪkhaɪba], **ਦਿਖਾਯਾ** [dɪkhadha] show, give a glimpse. “dərəs dɪkhaɪba hɛ tere hətth jəgnath.”—*səloh*. **2** shows. “səbh əpne khelu dɪkhadha.”—*sar m 5*.

ਦਿਖਾਨਾ [dɪkhana] See ਦਿਖਾਉਣਾ. **2** saw.

ਦਿਖਾਰਿਆ [dɪkharɪa] showed.

ਦਿਖਾਲਣਾ [dɪkhalna] *v* show.

ਦਿਖਾਵਾ [dɪkhava] *n* pompousness, ostentation. **2** *adj* who shows.

ਦਿਖੀਤਾ [dɪkhita] was seen. “trɪɪ meru dɪkhita.”—*bɪla m 5*.

ਦਿਖੇਯਾ [dɪkheya] *adj* observer, viewer. **2** demonstrator.

ਦਿਗ [dɪg] See ਦਿਕ 1.

ਦਿਗ ਦਰਸਨ [dɪg dərsən] *Skt* दिग्दर्शन *n* indication, sign, gesture. **2** act of showing the direction. **3** sample, specimen. **4** device for indicating the direction, mariner’s compass. See ਕੁਤਬਨੁਮਾ.

ਦਿਗਦਾਹ [dɪgadah] *Skt* दिग्दाह *n* an inauspicious omen according to Hindu scriptures; redness remaining visible in the horizon even after sunset. “carō dɪʃɪ dɪgdah ləkhyo səb.”—*ramav*.

ਦਿਗਦਿਸੈ [dɪgdɪsɛ] direction and intermediate direction (angles), directions and angles. **2** ten directions. “dɪg dɪsɛ sərəɪca.”—*məla namdev*. See ਸਰਾਇਚਾ.

दिग्पति [dɪgpətɪ] *Skt* दिक्पति *n* in astronomy, eight lords of eight directions – Mars of south, Saturn of west, Mercury of north, Sun of east, Venus of south-east, Rahu of south-west. Moon of north-west and Jupiter of north-east. 2 See दिक्पाल.

दिग्पाल [dɪgpāl] See दिक्पाल. 2 a poetic metre also named mṛīdugətɪ, characterised by four feet, each foot having 24 matras, two pauses – one each after 12 vowels each, fifth and seventeenth matras are ləghu, with two gurus at the end.

Example –

ōmrɪt prədan kərta, dasan raj data,
hɪt deʃ putr pyare, varət tat mata,
ʃurtvə gyan ʃāti, agar rajyniti,
ese məhan guru se, kijə əkhəḍ priti.

दिग्भिन्ने [dɪgbiɲe] See दिग्दिग्ज.

दिग्ग [dɪgər] *P* १, or १, *adj* another, second. “dɪgər ko nahi.” – *tlīg namdev*.

दिग्दिग्ज [dɪgviɲə], **दिग्दिग्ने** [dɪgviɲe] *Skt* दिग्दिग्ज *n* act of capturing all the directions with force or knowledge. “kərə dɪgviɲə səse nahi.” – *NP*.

dɪgviɲe het saj bedikulketu dəl,
cələ dābh dəlbe ko dələn bɪdarɪya,
bhəgətɪ ki ketu pəʃ prem ke səmet kər,
kirətɪ nɪʃan ghəhɪrano ghən bhariya,
gyan ko khəʃəg dhər jugətɪ kəman kər,
nanha dɪʃtāt lin ʃɪlimukh dhariya,
jəhā dɪd̪h koʃ təhā kəramat top səg,
d̪hahɪke mədan kin mɪle ərɪ harɪya.

– *NP*.

दिग्गंड [dɪgənt] दिक्-अंड end of a direction, limit of a direction. 2 दिग्ग-अंड corner of the eye.

दिग्गंब [dɪgəmbər], **दिग्गंबरु** [dɪgəmbəru] *n* one who has bareness as his clothes; sky-clad. 2 a Jain sect. 3 Shiv. 4 naked. “upji tərək dɪgəmbəru hoā.” – *bɪla ə m 4*.

दिग्गज [dɪggəj] *Skt* *n* elephant supporting a

direction. According to the Purans, there are eight elephants, one each for eight directions, who support the earth on them –

Airavat supports the east, Pundrik the south-east, Vaman the south, Kumud the south-west, Anjan the west, Pushadant supports the north-west, Saravbhaum the north and Supratik the north-east direction of the earth. The female companions of these supporting elephants are – Abharamu, Kapila, Pingla, Anupama, Anjanvati, Shubhdanti, Anjana and Tamarkarni. 2 See दिक्पाल.

दिग्गजनी [dɪggəjni] *n* earth, supported by elephants in eight directions. – *sənama*. 2 companion of the direction-supporting elephant, female spouse of direction-supporting elephant. See दिग्गज.

दिग्गि [dɪcəhɪ], **दिग्गे** [dɪce] should give, should be given. “dohi dɪce dərjəna.” – *səva m 1*. 2 imperative form of verb दिग्ग, give please. “mohɪ nɪrguṇ dɪce thau.” – *var guj m 5*.

दिग्गिनि [dɪcəni] should be done. “je kər duja dekhde jən nanək kəḍhɪdɪcəni.” – *var kan m 4*. ‘eyes, which see others, must be taken out.’

दिग्ग [dɪj] *Skt* दिग्ग *n* twice born, one natural, second from religious ritual. According to Hinduism, Brahmans, Khatrias and Vaishya are twice born because their sacred-thread wearing ritual is performed with the chanting of holy hymns of Gayatri.

This word, dɪj or dvɪj, specially stands for Brahmans, but in general, it can be used for the other three classes. See दिग्ग as used for Vaishya in Ramavtar. 2 teeth, as they grow twice. 3 birds, also take birth twice – one from mother’s womb and secondly hatched from the egg. 4 a word, which is a combination of words belonging to two languages as gurbəxəʃ sɪgh, həkikət rɪ etc. 5 according to Sikhism all the baptised Sikhs are twice-born, because

they take second birth in the lap of Mother Sahib Kaur and Father Guru Gobind Singh. “sətɪgʊr kɛ jənme gəvənu mɪʃɑɪɑ.” –*sɪdhgosəʃɪ*.

ਦਿਜਗਦਜਾਰਦਨੀਅੰ [dɪjəgdjardəniə] ਦ੍ਰਿਜਾਗੁਜ-ਦਯਾ-ਆਦ੍ਰਿਨੀ lord of twice born classes (Brahman, Khatri, Vaishya) i.e. Brahma, goddess who takes pity on him – Durga. –*cəḍi 2*.

ਦਿਜਚਰਜ [dɪjçərəj] *n* celibacy. **2** celibate. “dɪjçərəj tull mɪɪgçərəm əroh.” –*dətt*. ‘like a celibate.’

ਦਿਜਦੇਵ [dɪjdev] lord of the twice born (high classes of Hindus), Brahma. **2** Dattatreya. “dɪjdev təbɛ gʊru çobɪs kɛkɛ.” –*dətt*.

ਦਿਜਪਤਿ [dɪjpatɪ], **ਦਿਜਰਾਜ** [dɪjraj] *Skt* ਦ੍ਰਿਜ ਰਾਜ *n* chief of the twice born (high classes of Hindus) – Brahma. **2** Brahma. **3** moon. “kɪrətɪ prəkəsbɛ ko soɪ dɪjraj hɛ.” –*GPS*. **4** blue jay. See **ਦਿਜ**.

ਦਿਜਰਾਮ [dɪjəram] *n* Parshuram. “tuhi ap dɪjram ko rup dhər hɛ. nɪçətrə prɪthi var ɪkkis kər hɛ.” –*cəɪɪtr 1*.

ਦਿਜਾਇ [dɪjajɪ] ਦ੍ਰਿਜ-ਆਇ People belonging to upper classes of Hindus came. “jəl lən dɪjajɪ.” –*ramav*.

ਦਿਜਿਸਟ [dɪjɪsət] ਇਸ੍ਰ-ਦ੍ਰਿਜ spiritual guide of ਦ੍ਰਿਜ, chief among the twice-born; respected Brahmans. “bɪsɪsət ko. dɪjɪsət ko.” –*ramav*.

ਦਿਜਿੰਦ੍ਰ [dɪjɪndr] ਦ੍ਰਿਜ-ਇੰਦ੍ਰ, leader of the twice-born; Brahma. **2** Jupiter. “bāh gəhi tətkaɪ dɪjɪndrəhɪ.” –*mādhata*.

ਦਿਜੇਸ [dɪjɛs] ਦ੍ਰਿਜ-ਈਸ, Brahma. “kou dɪjɛs ko manət hɛ.” –*səveye 33*.

ਦਿਜੋੱਤਮ [dɪjɔttəm] the best among the twice-born; Brahma. **2** Superior Brahma, who is perfect in his deeds.

ਦਿਢ [dɪd̪h] See **ਦ੍ਰਿਢ**.

ਦਿਢਤਾ [dɪd̪hta] See **ਦ੍ਰਿਢਤਾ**.

ਦਿਢਾਉਣਾ [dɪd̪haʊnə] *v* assure, convince, ensure. **2** make firm.

ਦਿਣ [dɪɳ] *Skt* ਦਿਨ *n* day.

ਦਿਤ [dɪt] See **ਦਤੁ**.

ਦਿਤਨੋ [dɪtno] given. “krɪpanɪdhɪ mɛ dɪtno.” –*gəʊ m 5*.

ਦਿਤਮੁ [dɪtəmʊ] gave. **2** I gave.

ਦਿਤਯਾਦਿੱਤ [dɪtyadɪtt] ਦੈਤਜ-ਆਦਿਤਜ demon and deity, progeny of Diti and Aditi. “dɪtyadɪtt gəḍhe dʊhū or gaje.” –*cəɪɪtr 120*.

ਦਿਤੜਾ [dɪtɜrə], **ਦਿਤੜੀ** [dɪtɜri] given (m), given (f). “tənu mənʊ dɪtɜrə.” –*vəḍ chāt m 5*. “babəɪɪ dɪtɜri durɪ.” –*suhɪ chāt m 1*.

ਦਿਤਾ [dɪtə] given, gave. **2** *n* given material. “dēde thavəhu dɪtə çəgə.” –*var majh m 2*. self-centred persons prefer the gift to the giver.

ਦਿਤਿ [dɪtɪ] *Skt* ਦੱਤਿ *n* gift, boon. “khərce dɪtɪ khəsəm di.” –*var ram 3*. **2** *Skt* ਦਿਤਿ daughter of Daksh and wife of Kashyap, who gave birth to demons. “bɪntə kədrʊ dɪtɪ ədɪtɪ ɛɪkhi bəri bənaɪ.” –*VN*. ‘The sage, Kashyap, married them.’

ਦਿਤਿਸੁਤ [dɪtɪsʊt], **ਦਿਤਿਨੰਦ** [dɪtɪnənd], **ਦਿਤਿਪੁਤ੍ਰ** [dɪtɪpʊtr] *n* demons, descendants of Diti. **2** Hiranyakash. “sur dɪtɪnənd pər.” –*GPS*. ‘as an incarnation of pig (Vishnu) overpowered Hiranyak (son of Diti).’

ਦਿਤੀ [dɪti] See **ਦਿਤਿ**.

ਦਿਤੀਮੁ [dɪtimʊ] gave. “ɪdhənu kito mu ghəna, bhori dɪtimʊ bhahɪ.” –*var jət*.

ਦਿੱਤੁ [dɪtʊ] *Skt* ਦ੍ਰੁਮੰਤੁ *adj* illuminated, lit. “sukhsagəru pəɪəʊ dɪtʊ.” –*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਦਿੱਤੇ [dɪtɛ] given, gave. “tɪs de dɪtɛ nanka.” –*var ram 1 m 3*.

ਦਿੱਤੇਨ [dɪton], **ਦਿੱਤੇਨੁ** [dɪtonʊ], **ਦਿੱਤੇਮੁ** [dɪtomʊ] he gave, he has given. “dɪtonʊ bhəgətɪbhəḍar.” –*sri m 3*. **2** given to me, gave to me.

ਦਿੱਤੰ [dɪtə] demon, son of Diti. “pəpat bhutlə dɪtə.” –*ramav*. ‘Demons collapse to the ground.’

ਦਿੱਤ [dɪtt] given, gave. “surəjdɪtt uhi pɛ he mənɪ.” –*krɪsən*. ‘The gem given by the sun is

in his possession.’

ਦਿਤਯਾਦਿੱਤਿ [dityadittɪ] demons and deities, progeny of Diti and Aditi. “chəke dekh dou dityadittɪ bhupā.”—*nār narayān*.

ਦਿਦਾਰ [dɪdar] See **ਦੀਦਾਰ**.

ਦਿਦਾਰ ਅਲੀ [dɪdar əli] chief of the army of Shahjahan, who alongwith Mukhlas Khan, fought against Guru Hargobind in the battle of Amritsar and was killed by Painde Khan.

ਦਿਦਾਰੀ [dɪdari] *adj* worth seeing, beautiful, handsome.

ਦਿਨ [dɪn] *Skt n* period between dawn to dusk, time from sunrise to sunset. “dɪn te sərpar pəusi ratɪ.”—*asa m 5*. **2** day, period of eight quarters¹. **3** *Skt* donate. “pəth bətavə prəbh ka, kəhuti n kəukɪa dɪnthe?”—*kəli m 4*. See **ਦਿਨਥੇ**.

ਦਿਨਅਰਿ [dɪnəri] *n* night.—*sənama*.

ਦਿਨਆਗਰ [dɪnagər] *adv* before sunrise, dawn, early morning. “səbəd tərəg prəgət dɪnagər.”—*səvəye m 4 ke*.

ਦਿਨਸ [dɪnəs], **ਦਿਨਸੁ** [dɪnəsʊ] *n* day. “əudh ghəṭe dɪnəsʊ rəṇa re.”—*sohɪla*.

ਦਿਨਹਾ [dɪnha] *n* night that terminates the day. —*sənama*. **2** moon. See **ਰਜਨੀਸਰ**.

ਦਿਨਕਰ [dɪnkər], **ਦਿਨਕਰੋ** [dɪnkəro], **ਦਿਨਕੰਤ** [dɪnkənt] *n* sun. “dɪnkəro əndɪnu khat.”—*asa chāt m 5*. ‘The sun is reducing one’s life, day by day.’

ਦਿਨਘਾਤਿਨੀ [dɪnghatɪni] *n* night.—*sənama*.

ਦਿਨਚਰਯਾ [dɪncərya] *Skt* ਦਿਨਚਰਯਾ *n* daily routine, day’s routine, daily schedule. **2** daily work.

ਦਿਨਛੇ [dɪnche] given (m) given (f). “sobha həri prəbhū dɪnche.”—*bəsāt m 4*.

ਦਿਨਥੇ [dɪnthe] let us give. See **ਦਿਨ 3**.

ਦਿਨਦੂਤ [dɪndut] *n* Arun, charioteer of the sun, according to the Purans, whose appearance is indicated by redness seen in the sky before sunrise.

ਦਿਨਧਿ [dɪnədhɪ] *n* bearer of the day, day’s gem, sun. “dɪnədhɪ lətyo nɪspətɪ thətyo.”—*GV 10*.

ਦਿਨਧੁਜ [dɪndhuj], **ਦਿਨਧੁਜ** [dɪndhvəj], **ਦਿਨਨਾਇਕ** [dɪn-naɪk], **ਦਿਨਨਾਥ** [dɪnnath], **ਦਿਨਨਾਯਕ** [dɪn-nayək], **ਦਿਨਪਤਿ** [dɪnpətɪ] *n* sun, Martand, Prabhakar.

ਦਿਨ ਪਰਨਾ [dɪn pərna], **ਦਿਨ ਪੈਣਾ** [dɪn pəṇa] *v* have a hard time, go through bad days. “səbh devən ko dɪn pərə.”—*kriṣən*.

ਦਿਨਪੁਤਿ [dɪnpətɪ], **ਦਿਨ ਬਦਿਨ** [dɪn bədɪn] *adv* daily, everyday, always. “dɪnpətɪ kərə kərə pəchotapə.”—*dhəna m 5*.

ਦਿਨਮਣਿ [dɪnməṇɪ] *n* sun.

ਦਿਨਮਣਿ ਸੁਤ ਅਸਤੁ [dɪnməṇɪ sʊt əstrə] *n* sun’s son - Yam (god of death), his weapon, the noose.—*sənama*.

ਦਿਨਮਾਨ [dɪnman] *n* duration of the day, measure of the day, period between dawn to dusk, period between sunrise and sunset. This period varies with the relative position of the sun with respect to the northern or southern hemispheres i.e. relative to the equator.

ਦਿਨਰਾਉ [dɪnrau], **ਦਿਨਰਾਇ** [dɪnraɪ], **ਦਿਨਰਾਜ** [dɪnraj] *n* sun.

ਦਿਨਰਾਜ ਨੰਦ [dɪnraj nəd], **ਦਿਨਰਾਜ ਨੰਦਨ** [dɪnraj nədən] *n* son of the sun, Yam (God of death). **2** Karan. **3** Sugreev.

ਦਿਨਰਾਤ [dɪnrat] See footnote to **ਕਾਲਪੁਮਾਣ**.

ਦਿਨਰੈਣਾਰ [dɪnrəṇar] for day and night, throughout day and night. sense – continuously. “kəlaṇe dɪn rəṇar.”—*var ram 2 m 5*. ‘sings eulogies day and night.’

ਦਿਨਰੈਣਿ [dɪnrəṇɪ] day and night. **2** sense – continuously, always. **3** It is the particular title of a hymn in Majh Rag, in which deeds to be done during day or night are described – “sevi sətɪguru apṇa həri simri dɪn səbhɪ rəṇɪ.”—*majh 5*.

ਦਿਨ ਰੈਨਾਈ [dɪn renai] throughout day and night.

¹See footnote of **ਕਾਲਪੁਮਾਣ**.

sense – continuously. “jəpɪ nathu dɪnu renai.”—*ram m 5*.

ਦਿਨਾਂਤ [dɪnāt] *n* end of the day, evening; termination of the day, dusk. **2** moon. “dhər hō dɪnātəvtar.”—*cōdr*. ‘will assume the incarnation of the moon.’

ਦਿਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਫੇਰ [dɪnā da pher] passage of time. vɪdɦɪ hot phuhər kəlpətru thuhər so bhumiɪsur cuhər ki hot pəɪtɪpaɪ ko, bhupətɪ mǎgəya hot kamdhenu gəya hot gəyəd mǎdcovət su cera hot caɪ ko, ‘sɾipətɪ’ sujan bhəne beri nɪj bap hot pūn me ju pap hot sāp hot saɪ ko, nɪdɦən kuver hot səyar səm ʃer hot dɪnən ke pher sō sumeru hot maɪ ko.

ਦਿਨਾਂਧ [dɪnādh] *Skt n* dayblind, one who can't see during the day. **2** eye disease, due to which one cannot see during the day. See ਅੰਧਨੇਤ੍ਰਾ. **3** owl.

ਦਿਨਾਰ [dɪnar] See ਦੀਨਾਰ.

ਦਿਨਿ [dɪnɪ] during day time. “rati kalu ghəɛ dɪnɪ kalu.”—*var mǎla m 1*. ‘reduces the age.’

ਦਿਨਿਸ [dɪnɪs], **ਦਿਨਿੰਦ** [dɪnɪd], **ਦਿਨਿੰਦ੍ਰ** [dɪnɪdr] lord of the day; master of the day; sun, Dinesh, Dinendar.

ਦਿਨੀਅਰ [dɪniər], **ਦਿਨੀਅਰੁ** [dɪniəru] *Skt* ਦਿਨਕਰ sun. “kəd dɪniəru dekhi?”—*asa chāt m 5*. **2** See ਰੈਨ ਦਿਨੀਅਰੁ.

ਦਿਨੀਅਰੁ ਸੂਰ [dɪniəru sur] prick of the sun. sense – prickly heat, scorching sun, hotness. “dɪniəru sur trɪsna əgəni bujhani.”—*dhəna m 4*. ‘satiated the fire of desires.’

ਦਿਨੁ [dɪnu] See ਦਿਨ. “dɪnu renɪ simrət səda nanək.”—*sar m 5*.

ਦਿਨੁਰੈਨਾਈ [dɪnurenai] See ਦਿਨਰੈਨਾਈ.

ਦਿਨੇਸ [dɪnes] lord of the day, sun.

ਦਿਨੇਂਦ੍ਰ [dɪnēdr] lord of the day, god of the day, sun.

ਦਿਨੋਦਿਨ [dɪnodɪn] See ਦਿਨਪੁਤਿ.

ਦਿਨੰਤ [dɪnət] end of the day, evening, dusk. **2** master of the day, sun. “rati dɪnət kie.”—*bilam 1 thɪti*. ‘created lord of the day and lord of the night.’

ਦਿੰਨਾ [dɪnna], **ਦਿੰਨੋ** [dɪnno] given.

ਦਿਪਣਾ [dɪpɳa] *v* be lit, illuminate, shine.

ਦਿਪਤ [dɪpət] See ਦੀਪਤ. “dɪpət jotɪ dɪnməɪɪ dutɪ mukh te.”—*kɾɪsən*.

ਦਿਪਾਲਪੁਰ [dɪpalpur] or **ਦੀਪਾਲਪੁਰ** [dipalpur] tehsil headquarters of district Montgomery, which was conquered by Babar in 1524 AD. This town has been mentioned several times in the Janamsakhi (biography of a holy person). Guru Nanak Dev also visited this place. See ਨਾਨਕਿਆਨਾ ਨੰ 3.

ਦਿਪੈਯਾ [dɪpeya] *adj* illuminated, lighted. **2** illuminant.

ਦਿਬ [dɪb] *Skt* ਦਿਵ *n* day. “dɪb ki bat cələn jəb lagi.”—*cəɪɪtr 95*. **2** See ਦਿਵ and ਦਿਵਜ.

ਦਿਬਦਿਸਟਿ [dɪbdɪsətɪ] *Skt* दिव्यदृष्टि *n* profound insight; superb sight, by which one can see all invisible places. **2** spiritual vision, spiritual insight. “ədəru khole dɪbdɪsətɪ dekhe.”—*asa ə m 3*.

ਦਿਬਦੇਹ [dɪbdeh] *n* divine body, human body. **2** body of a deity.

ਦਿਬਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ [dɪbdɪsətɪ] See ਦਿਬਦਿਸਟਿ. “sətɪguri mɪlɪɛ dɪbdɪsətɪ hoi.”—*ənədu*.

ਦਿਬਾਜਾ [dɪbaja] See ਦਿਵਾਜਾ.

ਦਿੱਬ [dɪbb] See ਦਿਵਜ.

ਦਿੱਬ ਬਰਖ [dɪbb bəɾəkh] See ਦਿਵਜਵਰਖ.

ਦਿਬਯਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ [dɪbydrɪsətɪ] See ਦਿਬਦਿਸਟਿ. “dɪbydrɪsətɪ karəɳ kəɾəɳə.”—*səvəye m 4 ke*.

ਦਿਭ [dɪbh] See ਦਭੁ. **2** See ਦਿਭ.

ਦਿਮਾਗ [dɪmag] *A* دماغ, *n* brain, seat of intellect. It is the controlling centre of all parts of the body. Scholars are of the view that conscience is a part of it. **2** intellect, understanding. **3** arrogance, conceit.

ਦਿਮਾਗਦਾਰ [dɪmagədar] *P* دماغدار, *adj* intellectual,

wise. 2 arrogant.

ਦਿਯ [dɪyə] given.

ਦਿਯਬ [dɪyəb] *n* act of giving, giving. “kamkādla ko dɪyəb təu nə hām te hot.”—*cərɪtr* 91.

ਦਿਯਾਰ [dɪyara], ਦਿਯਾ [dɪya] *n* lamp. “dɪya jəɾave dham.”—*cərɪtr* 57.

ਦਿਯਾਰ [dɪyar] See ਦਯਾਰ.

ਦਿਰਸ [dɪrəs] See ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼. 2 See ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਜ.

ਦਿਰਹਮ [dɪrhəm] *A* درهم *n* an ancient silver coin, which weighed twenty-four rattis. 2 See ਦਿਰਮ.

ਦਿਰਘ [dɪrəgh] See ਦੀਰਘ.

ਦਿਰਬ [dɪrəb] *Skt* ਦੁਵਜ wealth, money. “jɪm dɪrəb-hiṅ kəchu kər bɪpar.”—*ramav*.

ਦਿਰਬਪਾਲ [dɪrəbpa] *n* wealthy person, Kubera—the god of riches. “cɪtā tas cino səhi dɪrəbpaḷā.”—*əj*.

ਦਿਰਮ [dɪrəm] *P* درم *n* an ancient silver coin which is now equivalent to two annas. 2 weight equal to three and a half mashas.

ਦਿਰਾਨੀ [dɪrani] *n* wife of husband's younger brother. “sunəhu jɪṭhani sunəhu dɪrani.”—*bɪla kəbir*.

ਦਿਲ [dɪl] *P* دل , heart *n* It is the central organ of the body which controls blood circulation. It is located in the middle of two lungs under the chest. The male heart is heavier than the female heart. It supplies blood to the whole body through aorta. Two chambers (auricle and ventricle) on the right contain the unpurified blood while those on the left have purified blood. The pulsation is due to beating of the heart. If it stops beating even for a short span of time, the person dies instantly. The beating of the heart (i.e. its contraction and expansion) is exothermic to keep the blood warm, and is a primary source (requirement) of life. The pulse rate varies with variation in the heart beats. The pulsation is the motion of the wave produced by it in the blood. It contracts and expands 72 times a minute,

hence the pulse rate of a normal person is 72 per minute, but in children this rate is 120 and in very weak and old persons it can be even lesser than 72. 2 mind, inner consciousness. “dɪl məhɪ sāi pərgəṭe.”—*s kəbir*. Scholars hold that its location is in the brain. 3 concept, idea. ਦਿਲ ਅਫਜਾਈ [dɪl əfzai] *P* دل افزائی *n* act of encouragement.

ਦਿਲ ਸ਼ਿਕਨੀ [dɪl ʃɪkni] *P* دل شکنی *n* act of discouraging.

ਦਿਲ ਸੂਚੀ [dɪl suci] See ਸੂਚੀ 2. 2 *adj* pure mind, pious soul.

ਦਿਲਸੋਜ਼ [dɪlsoz] *P* دوسوز *n* jealousy, heart burning. 2 *adj* dear, favourite, pineful; that which causes pain for not being attained.

ਦਿਲਹਾ [dɪlha] plural of dɪl.

ਦਿਲਹੁ [dɪləhu] from the core of the heart. “dɪləhu muhəbətɪ jɪn sei səcɪa.”—*asa fərid*.

ਦਿਲਕਸ਼ [dɪlkəʃ] *P* دلکش *adj* attractive, charming.

ਦਿਲਕਬਜ਼ [dɪlkəbəʒ] *P* دل قبض act of bringing conscience under control. “dɪlkəbəʒ kəbjə kadro.”—*tlɪg* m 5.

ਦਿਲਕੁਸ਼ਾ [dɪlkuʃa] *P* دلکش *adj* pleasure giving, delightful.

ਦਿਲਗੀਰ [dɪlgɪr] *P* دلگیر *adj* gloomy, depressed, grieved. “bhe dɪlgɪr ju hē hɪtkaru.”—*NP*.

ਦਿਲਗੀਰੀ [dɪlgɪri] *n* sadness, gloom, depression.

ਦਿਲਚਸਪੀ [dɪlcəspi] *P* دلچسپی *n* interest, feeling of getting interested.

ਦਿਲਜੋਈ [dɪljoɪ] *P* دلجویی *n* search for emotional relief, consolation, solace.

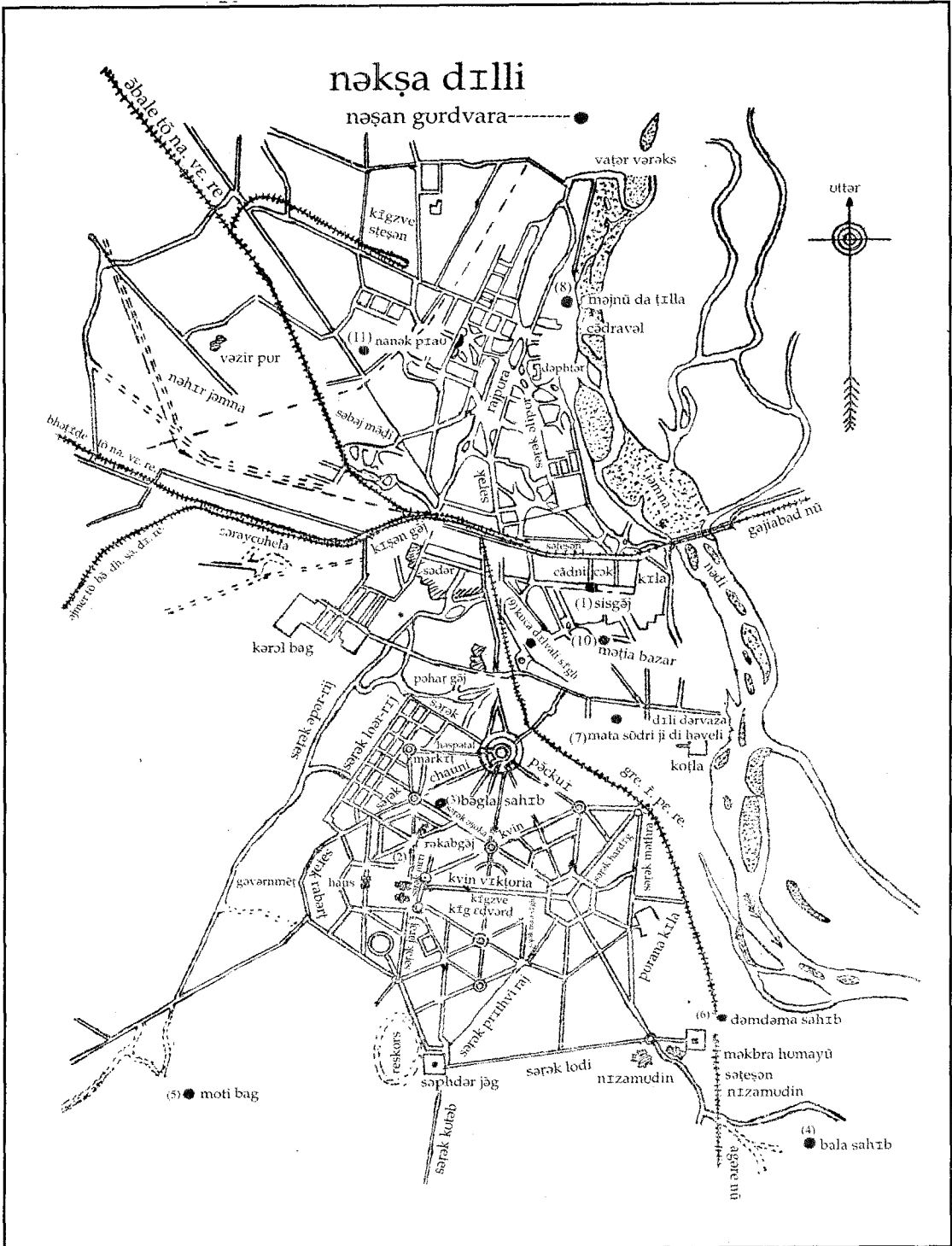
ਦਿਲਦਰਬਾਨੀ [dɪldərbani], ਦਿਲਦਰਵਾਨੀ [dɪldərvani] *n* act of controlling the mind, keeping vigil on the mind to stop it from hankering after the outer world. “dɪldərvani jo kərə dəvesi dɪl rasi.”—*var maru* l m l.

ਦਿਲਦਾਰ [dɪldar] *P* دلدار *adj* broadminded, generous, liberal. 2 lover. 3 dear, darling.

ਦਿਲਨਸ਼ੀ [dɪlnəʃɪ] *P* دل نشی *adj* which wins over the heart.

nəxşə dilli

nəşan gurdvərə



MAP OF DELHI

दिलपनीर [dɪlpəjɪr] *P* دلپند *adj* accepted by heart; favourite.

दिलहरेष [dɪlfəreb] *P* دلگريب winsome.

दिलहरोज [dɪlfəroz] *P* دلروز *adj* enlightening the heart.

दिलघर [dɪlbər] *P* دلبر *adj* sweetheart, dear, darling.

दिलघाग [dɪlbag] See गुलघाग.

दिलघंद [dɪlbād] *P* دلبد *n* affectionate. **2** dear. **3** son.

दिलरुषा [dɪlruba] *P* دلرؤ sweetheart, beloved. **2** one-stringed musical instrument, guitar.

दिलवाली [dɪlvali] *adj* resident of Delhi. **2** people of Delhi. “dɪlvali teri agya me cələt hē.”—*əkal*.

दिलवालीमिथ [dɪlvali sɪgh] See दलवालीमिथ.

दिलसा [dɪlɪsə] *n* act of giving emotional relief consolation, solace. “sətɪgʊrɪ dia dɪlɪsə.”—*sor m 5*.

दिलसाम [dɪlɪsəm] *P* دلآرام beloved, dear.

दिलसर [dɪlɪsər] *P* دلاور *adj* encouraging, brave, bold. “dəstgiri deɦɪ dɪlɪsər.”—*tɪlɪg m 5*. **2** courageous, daring.

दिलसरमान [dɪlɪsərman] دلاورमान *a* chief of five thousand soldiers in the army of Aurangzeb, who marched to conquer the rulers of hill states. He sent his son to attack Guru Gobind Singh in Anandpur Sahib, but fled away on hearing the uproar of the slogans of the Sikhs and missed the opportunity to fight the battle. “tab lɔ khan dɪlɪsər ae. put əpən həm or pəθhae.”—*VN*.

दिलसरी [dɪlɪsəri] *P* دلادري *n* bravery. **2** courage, enthusiasm.

दिली [dɪli] *adj* pertaining to the heart, cordial. **2** See दिल्ली.

दिलीस [dɪlɪs], **दिलीसर** [dɪlɪsər] दिल्ली-डीस ruler of Delhi. **2** Aurangzeb. “θhikər phorɪ dɪlɪs sɪr.”—*VN*. **3** a scribe has inadvertently put dɪlɪʃ for dəlɪs at some odd places. See दलीस.

दिलीप [dɪlip] father of Raghu belonging to the Surya dynasty. **2** son of Anshuman and father of Bhagirath. “bhəyo dɪlip jəgət ko raja.”—*dɪlip*. **3** son of Mann, who finds a mention in Hakayat 1. “həkayət ʃunidem rajəh dɪlip. nɪʃəstəh ʃudəh nɪzəd mano məɦip.”¹ **4** *adj* ruler of Delhi.

दिलीपमिथ [dɪlɪpsɪgh] See दलीपमिथ.

दिलेस [dɪles] ruler of Delhi. **2** Aurangzeb. “jəhā nə dɪles ko prətəp chəiət hē.”—*həsrām*.

दिलेर [dɪlɪr] *P* دلير *adj* brave, bold. **2** courageous.

दिल्ली [dɪlli] ancient town of renown on the bank of river Yamuna, which was founded at several places.² During the Pandav period it was named as Indraprasth³ and Pandavnagar. Thereafter it was called Yoginipur. Raysen of Toman dynasty built very elegant buildings and made it his capital in 919-20 AD.

King Dillu of Myur dynasty named it as Dilli⁴. Vishal Dev, a Chauhan Rajput, made it his capital in 1151. Shahabuddin Mohammad Gauri established the Muslim empire by conquering his grand son Prithvi Raj Chauhan in 1192.

The old walled city of today standing on the bank of river Yamuna was built by emperor Shahjahan. He laid the foundation of the fort and the city in April, 1639 and the building was constructed under the supervision of an efficient official Gairat Khan. The emperor named this city Shahjahanabad, but it continued to be popularly known as Dilli (Delhi).

¹Perhaps मन [man] is a short name for əʃumən: in the following verse from Akal Ustat. “man se məɦip ɔ dɪlip ke se chətr-dhari.”

²See *The Seven Cities of Delhi* written by Colonel Sir Gordon Hearn.

³“ɪdrprəsəθ me krɪsən hu rəhe mas təb car.”—*krɪsən*.

⁴The root of Delhi is told to be देले दी दल in Hakayat 1 of Dasam Granth — “vəzā dal nə ʃəhər əzəm bəbəst. kɪ name əzā ʃəhər dɪθəli ʃudəst.”—26.

Delhi was captured by the British in 1803, although it remained nominally the capital of the Mughal empire. It was annexed to the British rule after the mutiny of 1857 and it was officially declared the capital of India by George V on December 12th, 1911. Delhi was put under the control of a chief commissioner after detaching it from Punjab on October 1st, 1912.

Lahore is 297 miles, Calcutta 956 miles, Bombay 982 miles while Karachi is 907 miles away from Delhi.

The population of Delhi is 304420 according to 1921 census, of which 174303 are Hindus, 114704 Muslims, 8791 Christians, 3862 Jains, 2669 Sikhs while the remaining 91 include Buddhists, Parsees and Jews.

The new city founded by George V is named New Delhi, which is situated between Pahar Ganj and Safdar Ganj.

The following gurdwaras are located in Delhi:—¹

(1) Sees Ganj – It is located in the Chandni Chowk. Guru Tegbahadur sacrificed his life for the country and the faith here on Maghar 12th, 1732 BK. This gurdwara was first got constructed by Sardar Baghel Singh, then a mosque was built at this place after its demolition by the Muslims. At the end of 1857 mutiny Raja Saroop Singh of Jind got the building of Gurdwara Sees Ganj constructed and now an elegant building made of marble stone is coming up with the efforts of the devotees.

Apart from daily offerings by the devotees (approximately rupees three thousand per

¹The gurdwaras in Delhi were got built for the first time by Sardar Baghel Singh, chief of Karoria Misl in Sammat 1847. After that the other devoted Sikhs came forward to undertake the service.

annum), the permanent source of income for this gurdwara is as follows –

Rupees two hundred as a share of revenue from village Dosanjh (in tehsil Nawanshahar of district Jalandhar), which was donated by Maharaja Ranjit Singh to the gurdwaras of Delhi, rupees sixty-two from the princely state of Jind, rupees two hundred and fifteen from the Nabha state, rupees three hundred and eighty from the Patiala state (rupees two hundred and forty from the rental income of Zeenat Palace and rupees one hundred and forty as offerings for prayers in this holy place).

Village Raiseena, which was purchased by the Jind state and presented to Gurdwara Sees Ganj and Gurdwara Rakab Ganj now falls under the territory of New Delhi. The compensation paid by the administration for the same was used for purchasing promissory notes. The property of Gurdwara Sees Ganj valued at rupees thirty-two thousand earns an annual interest of rupees one thousand one hundred and fifty-two. Apart from this, the Government has allotted land measuring 15 squares (one square equals a square or rectangular tract of 25 ghumaons) to the gurdwara, which draws reasonable lease-income. The priests of the gurdwara are Bhai Hari Singh B.A. and Bhai Ranjodh Singh.

(2) Rakab Ganj – The headless body of Guru Tegbahadur was cremated at this holy place. This sacred place is situated on the Gurdwara Road and is about three miles from Chandni Chowk. The annual income of this holy shrine is rupees three hundred and thirty-two as share from the revenue income of village Dosanjh, rupees one thousand three hundred and ninety-eight as annual income from Jagirs of Wadaali Ala Singh and Hindupur

villages donated by Patiala state, the annual interest of Promissory Notes purchased in lieu of value of the village Raisina, rupees one hundred and forty for offering prayers in the gurdwara and rupees two hundred and fifty from rent earned from bungalows donated by the Patiala state, an eight-ghumaons garden attached to the gurdwara which fetches an annual income of rupees two hundred and fifty, the income from lease of 15 murabbas allotted by the Government. The priests of the gurdwara are Bhai Gurbux Singh and Bhai Jeevan Singh.

(3) Bangla Sahib – Guru Harkrishan visited Jai Singh Pura in Sammat 1720. A bungalow was built by Mirza Jai Singh, the ruler of Ambar¹ for the stay of Guru Harkrishan. This gurdwara is situated in between Jai Singh Road and Cantonment Road. The annual income of the gurdwara is rupees one hundred and sixty nine as share from revenue of village Dosanjh, rupees four and a half from Nabha state, rupees sixty-two from Jind state, rupees one hundred and forty by Patiala state. In addition an annual interest of rupees two hundred and twenty comes from the amount received as compensation for some land acquired by government for populating a new colony. The priest is Bhai Hakam Singh.

(4) Bala Sahib – Child Guru Harkrishan was cremated here in Sammat 1721. Mata Sahib Kaur and Mata Sundari were also cremated at this place. This holy place is situated outside Delhi Gate across the nullah and is about four miles away from Chandni Chowk. The annual income of the gurdwara

¹Description of Mirza Jai Singh as a ruler of Jaipur by some historians is also wrong because his capital at that time was Ambar and Jaipur had not been founded at that time. See ਜਗ ਸਿੰਘ.

is rupees seven hundred and two as share from the income of village Dosanjh, rupees sixty-two from Jind State, rupees one hundred and twenty-five as fixed donation and rupees three hundred and six as offerings for prayers from Patiala state, rupees one hundred nine and a half from Nabha state, rupees forty as income from land attached with the gurdwara. The priests are Bhai Tara Singh and Bhai Beer Singh.

(5) Moti Bagh – Guru Gobind Singh visited this place in Sammat 1764. This holy place is situated outside the Ajmeri Gate and is five miles away from Chandni Chowk. The annual income of this gurdwara is only rupees twenty-five as fixed donation and rupees one hundred and forty as offerings for prayers from Patiala state. The priest is Bhai Deva Singh.

(6) Damdama Sahib – Guru Gobind Singh arranged a fight between an elephant and a stud buffalo at this place. The gurdwara is situated near the tomb of Humayun. It is three miles away from Chandni Chowk. Maharaja of Patiala state has offered rupees one hundred and forty per annum to the gurdwara. A devout Sikh donated 38 vighas of land in village Joga Bai to this holy place, which earns an annual income of rupees sixty-four. The priest is Bhai Raghubir Singh.

(7) Haveli of Mata Sundari – It is situated outside Turkman Gate and is about one and a half miles from Chandni Chowk. Mata Sundari and Mata Sahib Kaur stayed here till death. The annual income of this holy place is rupees twenty-five as fixed permanent donation and rupees fifty-one as offerings for prayers from Patiala state, rupees sixty-two from Jind state. There is also an annual income of rupees forty-eight as interest on compensation amount paid by the administration for acquiring a portion

of land of gurdwara for establishing a new colony. The priests are Bhai Kahan Singh and Baba Dayal Singh.

(8) Majnu Da Tilla – Guru Nanak Dev and Guru Hargobind visited this place. Baba Ram Rai stayed here during his assignment in the court of Aurangzeb. This gurdwara is situated near village Chandarval on the bank of Yamuna. It is three miles away from Chandni Chowk and is situated outside the Kashmiri Gate. There is no estate allotted to this gurdwara. The priest is Mahant Bishan Dass.

(9) Koocha Dilvali Singh – It is situated inside Kashmiri Gate, about half a mile away from gurdwara Seesganj. When Mata Sundari and Mata Sahib Kaur came to Delhi with Bhai Mani Singh on the behest of the tenth Master, they stayed here for some time. Mata Sundari adopted Ajit Singh as her foster-son during her stay here. No gurdwara has been built here due to the negligence of Sikhs. Hindu Aroras reside in this area.

(10) Holy weapons bestowed on Mata Sahib Kaur by the tenth Master are preserved with Jeevan Singh, a devotee of Mata Sundari, in Mohalla Chitalikabar of Motia Bazar. The descendants of Jeevan Singh display these sacred weapons for darshan to the Sikhs and pay obeisance to them daily. Now these weapons are displayed in gurdwara Rakab Ganj. rupees one hundred one and seven annas are offered annually by Patiala state for the maintainance of these sacred weapons in addition to rupees seventy-four as offerings for prayer. There is also an annual income of rupees twenty from Nabha state and a share of rupees seventy from the income of village Dosanjh.

(11) Nanak Piau – Guru Nanak Dev quenched the thirst of passers-by with water

drawn from this well. This well is four miles to the north-west of Seesganj and is situated on Karnal Road. It is also named Pau Sahib. There is no estate attached to this gurdwara. The priest is Mahant Niranjana Das.

See map of Delhi.

According to Bhai Santokh Singh, when Guru Hargobind was confined in the Gwalior Fort, Baba Buddha stayed five kohs away from Delhi, on the bank of Yamuna river alongwith the Guru's horses. But we could not find the location of this place.

“cæle agre te sæbh æe,
dilli nægær pīkhyo sāmudæe,
sūnyo ghas jəhī khəro udare,
pæc kos pur tægæg pædhare,
hærit tīrəŋ dekhæt hærkhae,
kæryo sivr utre sāmudæe,
æb l tīs thæl cīnh lækhæte,
jæga briddh ki lok kæhæte.”

–GPS rasi 4 ə 61.

दिह [dɪv] *Skt* दिव् *vr* indulge in amorous playing, feel ecstatic, enjoy, love. **2** *n* heaven. “manəhu pran cælyo dɪv, anən kajvɪda brɪjraj pɛ ayo.”–*krisən*. **3** sky. **4** day. **5** *Dg* jungle, forest. **6** This word has been used for देह [dev] as well. “dɪv pɪtrɪ nə pavək manəhɪge.” –*kalki*.

दिहवुन [dɪvəuna] *adj* who gives. “sadhən ko bærdan dɪvəuna.”–*krisən*.

दिहवी है [dɪvəi hæ] will cause to give, will make one give. “nætər kudhka dɪvəi hæ.”–*bilā kæbir*.

दिहस [dɪvəs] *Skt n* day. “dɪvəs car ki kərəhu sahɪbi.”–*sar kæbir*.

दिहपति [dɪvəpətɪ] *n* lord of the day, sun.

दिहसु [dɪvəsʊ] day. See दिहस. “dɪvəsʊ ratɪ duɪ dai daɪa.”–*jəpu*.

दिहवर [dɪvkər] *n* sun, lord of the day.

दिहपति [dɪvpətɪ] *n* lord of heaven, Indar. **2** lord of the day, sun.

ਦਿਵਪਤਿਸੁਤ [dɪvpatɪsot] son of Indar – Jayant.

2 son of the sun – Yam.

ਦਿਵਬਾਸੀ [dɪvbasi] *n* dwellers of heaven, gods.

“dɪvbasi sǎgre ənəkhae.”—GPS.

ਦਿਵੱਯਾ [dɪvəyya] *adj* giver, bestower, provider.

ਦਿਵਰਾਜ [dɪ] *n* lord of heaven, Indar. “devən jut dɪvrāj dərana.”—cōḍi 2. 2 lord of the day, sun. “dɪnadhɪk mɛ dɪvrāj bɪrajyo.”—krɪsən.

ਦਿਵਰਿਯਾ [dɪvrɪya], ਦਿਵਰੀਆ [dɪvrɪa] *Pu adj* giver, bestower. 2 wall. “jahu dɪvrɪya phādh.”—cōrɪtr 3.

ਦਿਵਾ [dɪva] may (I) present. “ɪh jɪu səbh dɪva.”—phunhe m 5. 2 *Skt n* day. 3 a poetic metre, also named Madira. See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 9.

ਦਿਵਾਇਆ [dɪvaɪa] caused to provide, caused to give. 2 made sacred. “kərtɛ purəkhi talu dɪvaya.”—sor m 5. ‘The Creator sanctified Amritsar.’

ਦਿਵਾਇਬਾ [dɪvaɪba] has caused to provide, has caused to bestow. 2 will cause to give, will cause to donate. “həri hoɪ dɪɪalɪ dɪvaɪba.”—jet m 4.

ਦਿਵਾਕਰ [dɪvakər] *n* sun.

ਦਿਵਾਚਾਰੀ [dɪvacari] *adj* occurring during the day time.

ਦਿਵਾਜਾ [dɪvaja] *P* دِوَا جَا *A* دِوَا جَا *n* a piece of silken cloth. 2 introductory words appreciating a book, preface of a book. 3 silken dress. 4 ostentation, pompousness. “e bhupətɪ səbh dɪvəs car ke jhuṭhe kəɾət dɪvaja.”—bɪla kəbir. “əvərɪ dɪvaje duni ke.”—var majh m 1.

ਦਿਵਾਂਧ [dɪvādh] *adj* who cannot see during the day time. 2 *n* owl. 3 See ਅੰਧਨੇਤੂ.

ਦਿਵਾਨ [dɪvan] See ਦੀਵਾਨ.

ਦਿਵਾਨਾ [dɪvana] *P* دِوَا نَا *adj* ghostly, insane, mad, stubborn. “cəurasi ləkh phɪrɛ divana.”—bher kəbir. ‘Eighty four lakh creatures wander about hither and thither without attaining self-realisation.’ 2 absorbed in love. “bhəɪa dɪvana sah ka nanək bəurana.”—maru

m 1. 3 a sect of Udasi saints, founded by Meharban, son of Baba Prithichand. See ਦਿਵਾਨੇ.

ਦਿਵਾਨੀ [dɪvani] *adj* tenacious, unyielding. “sasɪ dɪvani bavri.”—oḱkar. means ignorance. 2 *n* status of a diwan, title of a diwan.

ਦਿਵਾਨੁ [dɪvanu] See ਦੀਵਾਨ. 2 tenacious, insane, mad. “mənmuḱh phɪrɛ dɪvanu.”—sri m 3.

ਦਿਵਾਨੇ [dɪvane] two Jatts, namely Haria and Bala, who were followers of Meharban – son of Baba Prithichand. With their faces blackened they used to wear crests made of peacock’s feathers on their heads. That is why they, themselves, as well as the sect initiated by them, were called dɪvane. Their religious seat is in village Kotpeer in Malwa. The dera of Bawa Ram Das in Patiala belongs to this sect. These mendicants are counted among the Udasis. They believe in the holy scripture Guru Granth Sahib.

ਦਿਵਾਭਿਸਾਰਕਾ [dɪvabhɪsarka] In poetics, the heroine who goes to a fixed place to meet her lover after adorning herself during the daytime. To the contrary, she who goes in black clothes during dark nights to meet her lover, is called krɪṣṇabhɪsarɪka.

ਦਿਵਾਰ [dɪvar] See ਦੀਵਾਰ. 2 ਦੇਵ-ਅਰਿ – the enemy of gods, demon. “jita sures hare dɪvar.”—brəhəm. 3 short for devənhar, bestower. “jo bərdan cəho so māgo səbh həm tumɛ dɪvar.”—parəs.

ਦਿਵਾਰਦਨ [dɪvardən] ਦੇਵ-ਅਰਦਨ. demons who torture deities. “kər ros dɪvardən dhari pərə.”—ramav.

ਦਿਵਾਰਿ [dɪvarɪ], ਦਿਵਾਰੰ [dɪvarə] ਦੇਵ-ਅਰਿ. enemy of the gods, demon. “ləkh dev dɪvarɪ səbhe thəhre.”—nərsɪgh. “dev dɪvarə ləkh lobhə.”—ramav.

ਦਿਵਾਲ [dɪval] *adj* willing to pay back. 2 wall. See ਦੀਵਾਰ. “dede niv dɪval usari.”—gəu m 1.

ਦਿਵਾਲਾ [divaləy] *n* ਦੇਵ-ਆਲਾ, temple, place of worship, shrine. "sobh divaləy pavəhige." -*parəs*. **2** abode of god, heaven, paradise. "rəṅ sikh divaləy pavəhige."-*kalki*.

ਦਿਵਾਲਾ [divala] temple, place of worship, abode of god. "jəgəṅnath ko nīrəkh divala."-*cəritr* 261. **2** ਦੀਪ-ਬਾਲਾ bankruptcy, insolvency, the stage at which a trader (businessman) is unable to pay back his debt. In such a situation, he overturns the mat of his shop and keeps there a lighted earthen lamp having four wicks even during the day time. This indicates his poor financial state. **3** act of showing inability to pay back one's debt by keeping a lamp lit.

ਦਿਵਾਲੀ [divali] *n* wall, boundary wall. "bethe jai səmip divali."-*NP*. **2** row or string of lamps; a festival occurring on the last day of the dark phase of lunar month Kartik. In the Hindu tradition, it is a festival of worshipping Luxmi. Among the Sikhs, the ritual of lighting lamps on this day was initiated by Baba Buddha, because Guru Hargobind arrived in Amritsar on this auspicious day after being released from the Gwalior Fort. Thus the illumination was done to celebrate this occasion.

ਦਿਵਾਲੀਆ [divalia] *adj* bankrupt, insolvent; he, who is incapable of paying back the debts. i.e. he has nothing to pay back. See ਦਿਵਾਲਾ 2. "jini gurmokhi hərinamdhən nə khətiə, se divalie jug mahi."-*var bila m 4*.

ਦਿਵੈ [divə] gives, bestows. "dan ənməgīa divə."-*suhī chət m 1*.

ਦਿਵੈਯਾ [divəya] *adj* bestower.

ਦਿਵੋਦਾਸ [divodas] In Mahabharat, son of Bhimrath, ruler of Chandar dynasty, who ruled over Kashi. He is regarded as the incarnation of Dhanvantri. His son Pratardan was a generous and brilliant person. **2** According to Harivansh, son of Vadhrshav, who was born

to the nymph Menaka alongwith Ahalya. **3** a pious ruler who finds mention in Rigved. Indar destroyed 100 cities belonging to demon Sambar for the sake of this pious ruler.

ਦਿਵੋਕਸ [divəkəs] *Skt n* one who has his abode in paradise; god (deity) dwelling in heaven.

ਦਿਵੰਗਨਾ [divəgna] *n* woman belonging to heaven, nymph. "nīrəkh divəgən ko mən laje."-*cəritr* 346. **2** wife of a deity, goddess.

ਦਿਵਜ [divyə] *Skt adj* pertaining to paradise/heaven, heavenly. **2** shining, bright. **3** superior most. **4 n** barley. **5** clove. **6** white sandalwood. **7** cumin seed. **8** In poetics, a hero, who is god-like and is not counted among humans. e.g. Krishan. **9** mode of justice¹ of ancient times, considered divine. When two persons in dispute, approached the ruler, they were, in the absence of a witness, subjected to əgənīdivy to decide who was true or false. One was declared true and innocent, if parts of his/her body did not get burnt by fire or by hot oil poured on the body or on touching with hot iron. Similar test "jəldivvy" or "viṣdivvy" was done by immersing the person in water by giving poison. There were so many other ordeals. See ਆਗਨੇਯ ਪੁਰਾਣ chapter 255 and ਯਾਗਯਵਲਕਯ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ, ਵਜ਼ਵਹਾਰਯਯਾਯ, ਦਿਵਜ ਪੁਰਾਣ.

Emperor Akbar banned these types of ordeals in India. See ਤਪਾਵਸ.

ਦਿਵਜਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟਿ [divydrisṭi] See ਦਿਬਦਿਸਟਿ.

ਦਿਵਜਧੁਨੀ [divydhuni] *Skt n* Ganges, Janvi. **2** sound of divine musical instruments. **3** mystical music.

ਦਿਵਜਨਯਾਯ [divyneyay] See ਦਿਵਜ 9.

ਦਿਵਜ ਵਰਖ [divy vərəkh] *Skt* दिव्य वर्ष year of gods, which is equal to 360 years of mankind. "divy səhəsr vərəkh pərmana. pavəhī nərək məhā dukh khana."-*NP*.

ਦਿਤ [dit] *Skt* दृढ *adj* tight, fastened tight.

¹Ordeal.

2 firm, strong. 3 firmly determined. “dɪɾ kəɾɪ cəɾəŋ gəhe pɾəbhʊ tʊmre.”—*asa m 5*.

ਦਿੜਤਾ [dɪɾtə] ਦਿੜਤਾ *n* firmness, steadfastness. 2 stability, permanence. 3 firm devotion. “sətsəgətɪ mɪlə tə dɪɾtə avə.”—*nəṭ ə m 4*.

ਦਿੜਮਤਿ [dɪɾmətɪ] *n* firm thinking, firm ideology. 2 *adj* determined.

ਦਿੜਵਾ [dɪɾvə] a village in tehsil Bhawanigarh, subdivision Sunam of Patiala state. A gurdwara built of baked bricks in memory of Guru Tegbahadur stands to the west of this village. Some residential houses are also built nearby. The priest is a Sikh. There is a 15 mile long metalled road in south-east direction from Sangrur railway station upto Sangatiwala. Beyond that there is unmetalled road for the next five miles.

ਦਿੜਵੈ [dɪɾvə] makes up (his) mind, determines. 2 *Skt* द्रविड *n* the southern territory, which stretches upto Rameshwar on the seashore in the south of Orissa. 3 resident of Dravid. “dɪɾvə tɪlōgi pəhɪcane dhərəmdham hē.”—*əkāl*. It is sometimes, spoken as dɪɾvə which has the same meaning.

ਦਿੜਾਉਣਾ [dɪɾəʊṇə] *v* make firm in faith, to cause one to be determined.

ਦਿੜੁ [dɪɾʊ] See ਦਿੜ.

ਦਿੜਮਤੀ [dɪɾəmətɪ] See ਦਿੜਮਤਿ.

ਦੀ [di] gave. “jəɾə hak di səbh mətɪ thaki.”—*suhi kəbir*. 2 donated. 3 indicative of possession. “tɪs di kimətɪ kɪku hoɪ?”—*bɪlā m 3*.

ਦੀਉ [diu], ਦੀਓ [dio], ਦੀਅ [diə] donated. “kəɾɪ kɪɾpə jɪs diu.”—*maru m 5*.

ਦੀਅਰਾ [diəɾə] *n* lamp. “utəm diəɾə nɪɾməl bati.”—*dhəna trɪlocən*.

ਦੀਆ [diə] gave. “diə adəɾu liə bulaɪ.”—*bhər kəbir*. 2 *n* lamp. “tɪh ravən ghəɾɪ diə nə bati.”—*asa kəbir*.

ਦੀਈ [di-i] gave, donated. “kəbir di-i səsar kəu.”

—*ram kəbir*.

ਦੀਏ [die] gave, donated. 2 plural of ਦੀਆ [diə]; lamps. “cōd surəj mukhɪ die.”—*ram m 1*. ‘main lamps.’

ਦੀਸ [dis] See ਦੀਸਿ.

ਦੀਸਤ [disət] *adv* visible. 2 within sight, seeing. “disət masu nə khəɪ bɪlāi.”—*ram m 5*. sense — pathetic state of mind even when luxuries are available.

ਦੀਸਨਾ [disnə] See ਦਿਸਣਾ.

ਦੀਸਿ [disɪ] *Skt* दृशि *n* vision, sight, eyesight.

ਦੀਸਿਆਵਤ [disɪ-avət] seems. “disɪ-avət hē bəhʊt bhihala.”—*asa m 5*.

ਦੀਸੰ [disō] *Skt* guide, master. “kəɾ sʊkdisō.”—*dətt*. Datta adopted parrot’s the trainer as his master.

ਦੀਹ [dih] *adj* long, tall. 2 large. “dərə dərə dih dəmama.”—*parəs*. 3 character with a long matra, character with two matras. 4 *Dg* day. See ਦਿਹ.

ਦੀਕਾ [dikʂə], ਦੀਖਿਆ [dikhɪə] *Skt* दीक्ष *vr* perform fire-ritual, preach, teach religion. 2 *n* religious instruction, imparting instructions about religious doctrine. “pure gur ki puri dikhɪə.”—*sukhməni*.

ਦੀਗ [dig] *Skt* direction. “dou dig dhol bajē.”—*səloh*.

ਦੀਗਰ [digər] *P* द्वि, *adj* second. 2 other, another. 3 stranger, alien.

ਦੀਛਾ [dichə], ਦੀਛਿਆ [dichɪə] See ਦੀਕਾ.

ਦੀਞੇ [diʒe] kindly give charity. “diʒe namu rəhe gun gaɪ.”—*bəsōt m 9*.

ਦੀਠ [diṭh], ਦੀਠਿ [diṭhɪ] *Skt* दृष्टि *n* sight, vision.

ਦੀਠਿਬੰਦ [diṭhɪbād] *n* act of creating illusion. Leger-de-main, jugglery, by which one sees what actually does not exist — deception by quick sleight of hand so that viewer is unable to see the reality.

ਦੀਤ [dit], ਦੀਤਾ [dita] gave, bestowed. “kəɾɪ kɪɾpəhəɾɪjəs dit.”—*nəṭ pəɾtal m 5*. “tɪsʊ

əbhedanu dita.”—*bīla* m 5.

ਦੀਦ [did] *P* دید, *adj* viewed, saw. **2** *n* show; pageant.

ਦੀਦਹ [didəh] *P* دید, *n* eye. **2** *adj* seen.

ਦੀਦਨ [didən] *P* دید, *v* act of seeing. “didne didar saħıb.”—*tīlōg* m 5.

ਦੀਦਬਾਨ [didəban] *P* دیدبان, *n* watchman, guard. **2** orifice (hole) made for viewing. **3** hole on the barrel of a gun through which one can aim at the target fixing the point at the end of barrel in a straight line. “didman, mən, drıstı, ləch, məkkhi jüt səb soı. pācō je ıksut həvē hətyo bəce nəħı koı.”—*GPS*.

ਦੀਦਮ [didəm] *P* دیدم, I saw.

ਦੀਦਮਾਨ [didman] See **ਦੀਦਬਾਨ**.

ਦੀਦਾ [dida] See **ਦੀਦਹ**.

ਦੀਦਾਰ [didar] *P* دیدار, *n* glimpse.

ਦੀਦਾਰਸਰ [didarsər] See **ਬੁਰਮਾਜਰਾ**.

ਦੀਦਾਰੀ [didari] See **ਦਿਦਾਰੀ**.

ਦੀਦਾਰੁ [didaru] See **ਦੀਦਾਰ**. “didaru pure paısa.”—*var sri* m 1.

ਦੀਦੇਮ [didem] *P* دیدیم, we saw.

ਦੀਦੋ [didō] See **ਚਲਮਦੀਦ**, **ਦੀਦਨ** and **ਦੀਦਮ**. “bāde ! cəsəmdidō phənaı.”—*tīlōg* m 5.

ਦੀ ਧਰ ਮੋਰ [di dhər mor]—*krısen*. *sen* the allotted land is mine; land earmarked for my dwelling.

ਦੀਧਿਤਿ [didhıti] *n* ray of the sun or the moon. **2** brightness.

ਦੀਨ [din] gave, bestowed. “din gəribi apni.”—*s kəbir*. **2** By taking the first and last letter of “data guru nanək” Bhai Gurdas has interpreted, as under –

“dāde data guru hē kəke kiməti kine nə pai, so din nanək səti guru sərənai.” **3** *Skt adj* poor, indigent. “dindukh bhājən dəyal prəbhu.”—*səhəs* m 5. **4** infirm. “bhavna yəkin din.”—*əkal*. **5** orphan. “din duare aıo ʃhakor.”—*dev* m 5. **6** *Skt* ਦੈਨੜ *n* poverty, indigence. “dukh din nə bhəu bıape.”—*maru* m 5. **7** *A* دین, religion, faith. “din bısarıo re dıvane.”—*maru*

kəbir. **8** the next world. “din dunia ek tuhi.”—*tīlōg* m 5.

ਦੀਨ ਇਲਾਹੀ [din ılahi] See **ਅਕਬਰ**.

ਦੀਨ ਕਾ ਬਉਰਾ [din ka bəura] *adj* having blind faith; fanatic; a person fanatically enthusiastic about his religion. “khəbərı nə kərəħı din ke bəure!”—*asa kəbir*.

ਦੀਨਕਿਰਪਾਈ [dinəkırpai], **ਦੀਨਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਲ** [dinkrıpal] *adj* kind-hearted or benevolent to the destitute. “mohən dinkırpai.”—*maru* m 5.

ਦੀਨਤਾ [dinta], **ਦੀਨਤ੍ਵ** [dintvə] *Skt n* poverty, indigence. **2** sadness, confused state of mind. **3** humility.

ਦੀਨਦਇਆਰ [dindəıar], **ਦੀਨਦਇਆਲ** [dindəıal], **ਦੀਨਦਯਾਲ** [dindyal], **ਦੀਨਦਿਆਲ** [dindıal] *adj* benevolent to the destitute. “kər deı rakhəhu, gobıd dindəıara!”—*bīla* *chōt* m 5. “dindəıal səda dukhbhājən.”—*dhəna* m 8. “dindyal purəkh prəbhu purən.”—*səveye sri mukhvak* m 5.

ਦੀਨ ਦੁਨੀ [din duni], **ਦੀਨ ਦੁਨੀਆ** [din dunia] religion and world, faith and people, conduct and spirituality. “din dunia ek tuhi.”—*tīlōg* m 5. “din dunia teri ʃek.”—*bher* m 5.

ਦੀਨਦੇਆਲ [dindeal] See **ਦੀਨਦਯਾਲ**. “dindeal səda kırpala.”—*dhəna* m 5.

ਦੀਨ ਪਨਾਹੀ [din pənahi] *P* دین پناہ, *n* defending faith, observing faith.

ਦੀਨਬਾਂਧਵ [dinbādhəv], **ਦੀਨਬੰਧ** [dinbādh], **ਦੀਨਬੰਧਪ** [dinbādhəp], **ਦੀਨਬੰਧਰੋ** [dinbādhro], **ਦੀਨਬੰਧਵ** [dinbādhəv], **ਦੀਨਬੰਧੁ** [dinbādhı] *adj* helper of the destitute; winner of hearts of the poor with generosity. “dinbādhəv bhəgətvəchəl səda səda krıpal.”—*mali* m 5. “dinbādh sımrıo nəhi kəbhu.”—*ʃođi* m 9. “dinbādhəp jıedata.”—*asa* m 5. **2** dinbādhro has the same meaning as dinbādhəv as in – “dinbādhro das dasro.”—*sar* m 5. ‘servant of the poor’s helper.’

ਦੀਨਮਨਾ [dinməna] *adj* troubled in mind, humble in thinking, melancholy. “səkucət dinməna kər

gor.”—GPS.

ਦੀਨਾ [dina] gave, bestowed. “gholI ghomai lalna gurI mənū dina.”—*tukha chāt m 5. 2* of the poor, of the destitute. “bInəu sunəhu ɪk dina.”—*tukha chāt m 5. 3 n* a village under police station Nihal Singh Wala in tehsil Moga of district Ferozepur. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh popularly known as Lohgarh is situated nearby to the south of this village. An elegant hall has been built there by the Faridkot state. Land measuring about two hundred ghumaons has been allotted to the gurdwara by the Nabha state since the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh’s rule. A religious congregation is held on Maghi. The village is situated at a distance of 18 miles to the north of Rampura Phul railway station and 18 miles east of Jaito railway station. See ਜਫ਼ਰਨਾਮਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ and ਦਯਾਲਪੁਰ. **4 Skt** feminine of mouse, mice.

ਦੀਨਾਦੀਨ [dinadin] *adj* poorest among the poor, the most indigent. **2** eradicator of the indigent’s poverty. “dinadin dəɪal bhæ hæ.”—*bəsāt ə m 4.*

ਦੀਨਾਧੀਨ [dinadhin] *adj* under the control of the poor. **2** poor and under control.

ਦੀਨਾਨਗਰ [dinanəgər] a town in district Gurdaspur founded by Adina Beg situated eight miles from the city. Maharaja Ranjit Singh captured this town and preferred to stay here during summer.

ਦੀਨਾਨਾਥ [dinanath] *adj* lord of the poor. “dinanath səkəl bhebhəjən.”—*sor m 9. 2* Raja Dina Nath, a Kashmiri Brahman, son of Bakhat Mal. He was in the service of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The Maharaja first appointed him as diwan and later gave him the title of Raja. He was very intelligent and worldly wise. There were many ups and downs after the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, but Raja Dina Nath did not suffer. During the reign of the British,

his estate worth Rupees 46460/- per annum remained intact. He died in 1857 AD.

ਦੀਨਾਬੇਗ [dinabeg] Many historians have mentioned Adina Beg as Dina Beg. See ਅਦੀਨਾਬੇਗ.

ਦੀਨਾਰ [dinar] *Skt n* a gold ornament. **2** a gold-coin weighing 32 rattis. **3** a silver-coin¹; these coins vary in weight and value in different periods and in various countries. During the time of Akbar, the gold-coin, popularly known as dinar دينار, at the time, weighed 6 mashas. The Arabians borrowed this word from India.

ਦੀਨਾਰ ਸੁਰਖ [dinar surəx] *P* دينار سرخ, *n* Asharfi, a gold coin.

ਦੀਨੂ [dinu] See ਦੀਨ 5. “dinu gəvaɪa duni siu.”—*s kabir.*

ਦੀਨੁੱਧਰਨ [dinuddhərən] *adj* saviour of the poor, benefactor of the poor. “təb apən kəhɪ dinuddhərən kəhaie.”—*cəɪtr 142.*

ਦੀਨੇਕੇ [dineke] See ਦੀਨਾ 3.

ਦੀਨੈ [dine] religious. **2** donor, giver. “kɪ sərbətr dine. kɪ sərbətr line.”—*japu.*

ਦੀਪ [dip] *Skt* दीप *vr* be lighted, shine. **2 n** lamp. “ədhɪare məhɪ dip.”—*jet m 5. 3 Skt* द्वीप, द्वी-ਆਪ, island, is land surrounded by water on all sides. See ਸਪਤਦੀਪ. “dip loə patal təh khəḍ məḍəl.”—*var mēla m 1. 4* number seven because the number of islands is thought to be seven. “sətrə se petalɪ me savən sudɪ tɪthɪ ɟip.”—*krɪsən. 7th* day of the bright half of lunar month Savan of Sammat 1745. **5** the word ਦੀਪ (shining, brightness) is also used for ਦੀਪ੍ਰਿ. “cəḍ dɪnisəhɪ dip dəi.”—*əkāl.*

ਦੀਪਸਿੰਘ [dipsiŋgh] This prince was the youngest son of Maharaja Karam Singh and younger brother of Maharaja Narendar Singh. He died in 1862 AD at the age of thirty-five.

¹An əşrəfi is called dinar surəx to distinguish it from dinar (silver coin).

2 See ਦੀਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ.

ਦੀਪਸਿੰਘ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ [dipsiŋgh səhid] He was a Jatt belonging to Kharha subcaste residing in village Pohuwind in district Lahore. He rendered great service to the Panth after getting duly baptised. He fought many battles advancing forward fearlessly to sacrifice his life. He won a number of battles fighting alongwith Banda Bahadur. He laid his life defending the holy shrine of Amritsar on Magh, Sammat 1817 near Ramsar. He was one of the chiefs of Misl Shahidan.

ਦੀਪਸੁਤ [dipəsut] *n* son of a lamp; collyrium.

ਦੀਪਕ [dipək] *n* lamp. “dipək pətæg maɪa ke chede.”—*bher kəbir*. 2 sense – knowledge. “ədhle dipək deɪ.”—*asa m 1*. See **ਤੇਲ**. 3 If a figurative expression, in which a single word explains the subject and the object held in comparison or a single factor describes a number of actions, then it is called dipək expression.

Example:

sor tar hi te git cɪtɪɪt kəre te bhɪɪ
sac ki mɪtai mit jodha joʒe jəg te,
əjən dɪye te drɪg mɪɪg sɪkhlaye khel
phul sɪɪg sərəbh su rədɪɪ utæg te,
varɪdhɪ tərəgən te əgna su əgən te
vɪdrum surəgən te pəʒ cəðhe rəg te,
səti sət hi te jəti jət te təhəlsɪŋgh
manuʒ sumətɪ yut sobhət susəg te.

—*ələkar sagərsudha*.

In this example the compared word manuʒ and all the words with which the comparison is made are described by a single word sobhət.

Scholars have described four more types of this figurative expression. viz. karək dipək, mala dipək, avɪttidipək and dehli dipək.

(b) It is said to be karək dipək if the name of the doer is mentioned for a number of actions i.e. there is a single doer.

Example:

ape mali apɪ səbhɪ sɪcə ape hi muhɪ pae,
ape kərta ape bhugta ape deɪ dɪvae,
ape saɦɪbu ape he rakha ape rəɦɪa səmae,
jənu nanək vəʒɪaɪ akhe hərəɪ kərte ki,
jɪs no tɪlu nə təmae.

—*var bɪha m 4*.

In this verse hərəɪ kərta is the only subject of many actions.

(c) The figurative expression is called mala dipək if in a sequence of statements, one relates to the preceding one.

Example:

guruseva mən kərta nɪɪməl,
nɪɪməl mən te gyan,
gyan bhəe atəmsukh pave,
jəte səbh dukh han.

(d) It is a form of avɪttɪ dipək figurative expression if a word or a meaning is repeated again and again. It is of two types: pədavɪttɪ and ərthavɪttɪ. If a word is repeated frequently, then it is called pədavɪttɪ viz. —
hərəɪdhən jəp hərəɪdhən tap hərəɪdhən bhojən
bhaɪa.—*guj m 5*.
hərəɪ mera sɪmɪɪtɪ hərəɪ mera sastrə hərəɪ mera
bədhəp hərəɪ mera bhai.—*guj m 3*.
soi gɪani soi dhɪani soi purək subhai.

—*sor m 5*.

pəʒɪt jən mate pəɦɪ puran,
jogi mate jog dhɪan,
səniasi mate əhəmev,
təpsi mate təp ke bhev,
səbh məd mate kou nə jag,
səg hi cor ghəru mʊsənləg.

—*bəsət kəbir*.

If words are different, but meaning is the same, then it is called ərthavɪttɪ. viz.—

Example:

nako mera dusmən rəɦɪa,
na həm kɪs ke bərai, ...

səbh ko məti hām apən kina,
hām səbhna ke sajən.

—dhəna m 5.

apɪ pəvɪtu pavən səbhɪ kine,
ramrəsaiɪnu rəsna cine.

—bher m 5.

susa əvas ge sukhrasi, mɪli sodəri hɪt sō.

—NP.

pekh chəbɪ dekh dʊtɪ narɪ sur lobh-hɪ

—kalki.

In the above examples different words give the same meaning.

(e) If a word is related to the one preceding it and is also related to the succeeding one, then it is called dehli dipək as a lamp placed on the threshold-gives light inside and outside the house.

Example:

prəbhu kije krɪpa nɪdhan hām həriɪɪgʊ
gavəhɪge.

—kəli m 4.

Here krɪpa is related to both kije and nɪdhan. viz.— kije krɪpa, krɪpa nɪdhan. 4 Kamdev. 5 saffron, crocus stivus. 6 appetizer. 7 falcon. 8 According to Hanumat, one of the six main musical measures, which comprises all the notes. Its fundamental note is ऋ (ṣṛ). 9 adj illuminative.

ਦੀਪਕੁ [dipəkʊ] lamp. See ਦੀਪਕ. “dipəkʊ te dipəkʊ pərgasɪa.”—ram ə m 1.

ਦੀਪਕੁ ਤਿਹ ਲੋਇ [dipəkʊ tɪh loɪ] n source of light for the universe, the sun. “guru dipəkʊ tɪh loɪ.”—var majh m 1. 2 the ultimate One, the Creator.

ਦੀਪਘ੍ਰਿਤ [dipghrɪt] ghee lamp, lamp burning with ghee. “dhup dipghrɪt saɪɪ arti.”—dhəna sen.

ਦੀਪਤ [dɪpət] Skt ਦੀਪੁ adj illuminated, shining. 2 n gold. 3 lion.

ਦੀਪਤਿ [dɪpətɪ] Skt ਦੀਪਿ n illuminating, shining,

light, lustre. “dipək dipətɪ pərhi phiki.”—NP.

ਦੀਪਦਾਨ [dɪpdan] n ritual of donating a lamp. 2 worshipping god with lighted lamps. “dipdan tərʊni tɪn kina.”—cəɪɪtr 403. As in Hinduism, the ritual of donating lamps is also mentioned in the Bible. See Ex Section 40 chapter 24 and 25.

ਦੀਪਨ [dɪpən] Skt n act of burning. 2 mixture used for stimulating the digestive system; ginger, cumin seed, mint, parsley, piperaceous plant, cinnamon.

ਦੀਪਮਾਲਾ [dɪpmala], ਦੀਪਮਾਲਿਕਾ [dɪpmalɪka] festival of lamps. See ਦਿਵਾਲੀ 2.

ਦੀ ਪਰਵਰੀ [dɪ pərvəri] P ديار و ديار n defending religion, defence of the faith.

ਦੀਪਾ [dɪpa] lamp. “sətɪɪgʊr səbədɪ uɪaro dɪpa.”—bɪla m 5. 2 a devoted Sikh of Guru Angad Dev. 3 a follower of Guru Amar Dev, who resided in Dalla. 4 a Sikh scholar devoted to Guru Ram Das. 5 a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev who belonged to Kasra subcaste. He was a cook.

ਦੀਪਾਇਓ [dɪpaɪo], ਦੀਪਾਇਆ [dɪpaɪa], ਦੀਪਾਇਹੁ [dɪpaɪhu] lit, illuminated. 2 shone up. “ghəɪɪ canɳa tənɪ cədu dɪpaɪa.”—suhi chət m 1.

ਦੀਪਾਈ [dɪpai] shines, illuminates. “cərag dɪpai.”—BG. 2 n lustre, light, shine. “kəli ədhkar dɪpai.”—ram ə m 5.

ਦੀਪਾਹਾ [dɪpaha] is like a lamp; lights. “ape dip loə dipaha.”—jət m 4.

ਦੀਪਾਹਿ [dɪpahɪ] shines, illuminates. “ədhkar dipək dɪpahɪ.”—gəu m 5.

ਦੀਪਾਯਉ [dɪpayəu] illuminated. “səbəd dipək dɪpayəu.”—səvəye m 3 ke.

ਦੀਪਾਲਪੁਰ [dɪpalpʊr] See ਦਿਪਾਲਪੁਰ and ਨਾਨਕਿਆਨਾ ਨੰ: 3.

ਦੀਪਾਵਲੀ [dɪpavli] See ਦਿਵਾਲੀ 2.

ਦੀਪੁ [dɪpt], ਦੀਪਿ [dɪptɪ] See ਦੀਪਤ and ਦੀਪਤਿ.

ਦੀਪਕ [dɪpy] Skt adj combustibile. 2 parsley. 3 cumin seed. 4 appetizer.

ਦੀਪਜਮਾਨ [dipyman] *Skt* *adj* shining, illuminated.

ਦੀਬਾਚਾ [dibaca] See ਦਿਵਾਜਾ.

ਦੀਬਾਣ [diban], ਦੀਬਾਣੁ [dibaṇu], ਦੀਬਾਨ [diban], ਦੀਬਾਨੁ [dibanu] *A* *n* congregation. “jo milia hāridibaṇ siu so sēbhni dibaṇi milia.”—*var sri m 4*. ‘He, who has adopted Sikhism, belongs to all the communities of the world.’ **2** court, seat of justice. **3** judge, magistrate. “so esa hāri diban vāsia bhagta ke hīrde.”—*var vād m 4*. “dibanu eko kēlām eka.”—*var asa*. **4** revenue minister of the Mughal times.

ਦੀਬੋ [dibo] *n* act of giving, giving.

ਦੀਮਕ [dimək] See ਸਿਉਂਕ.

ਦੀਯਾ [diya] *n* lamp. “pātəḡ jīṭ tuṭ pāre əvīlok diya.”—*krīṣaṇ*. **2** gave, donated.

ਦੀਰਘ [dirəḡh] *Skt* ਦੀਰ੍ਘ *adj* long. **2** wide. **3** large. **4** *n* palm tree. **5** camel. **6** a character with two matras, guru. “apəs kəu dirəḡh kəri jane əurən ko ləḡ mat.”—*maru kəbir*. ‘regard oneself big and others small.’ See ਗੁਰੂ 5.

ਦੀਰਘਸੂਤ੍ਰੀ [dirəkhsutri] *Skt* दीर्घसूत्रिन् *adj* an insincere carpenter or mason who intentionally delays the job of alignment. **2** sense – a lazy person who delays work.

ਦੀਰਘਕਾਇ [dirəḡhkaɪ], ਦੀਰਘਕਾਯ [dirəkghkay] *adj* ਦੀਰ੍ਘ (long) + ਕਾਯ (body) having a tall body. **2** *n* a demon, who had a very tall body. He was killed by the sun. “dirəḡhkaɪ əs rīpu bhəyo.”—*surəj*. See ਬਾਣ 5. **3** See ਗਯ 8.

ਦੀਰਘਕੰਠ [dirəḡhkəṭh] *n* heron having a long neck; crane. **2** *n* a demon. **3** camel. **4** *adj* long-necked.

ਦੀਰਘਜੀਵੀ [dirəḡhjivi] *Skt* दीर्घजीविन् *adj* long-living. **2** See ਚਿਰਜੀਵੀ.

ਦੀਰਘਤਮਾ [dirəḡhtəma] See ਉੱਤਮ.

ਦੀਰਘ ਤ੍ਰਿਭੰਗੀ [dirəḡh trībhāgi] See ਤ੍ਰਿਭੰਗੀ ਦੀਰਘ.

ਦੀਰਘਦਰਸੀ [dirəḡhdərsi] *Skt* दीर्घदर्शिन् *adj* far-sighted. “dirəḡhdərsi je mətīvan.”—*NP*.

ਦੀਰਘਦਾੜ੍ਹ [dirəḡhdaṛh] *adj* large-toothed. **2** *n* a

demon, who fought against King Satyasandh. See ਚੌਪਈ. **3** incarnation of Varah – a boar having large tusks.

ਦੀਰਘਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿ [dirəḡhdriṣəṭɪ], ਦੀਰਘਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟਿ [dirəḡhdriṣəṭɪ] *n* far-sightedness, foresight, prudence.

ਦੀਰਘਪਤ੍ਰ [dirəḡhpətr] *Dg n* onion. **2** banana.

ਦੀਰਘਬਹੁ [dirəḡhbəpu] having tall physique. See ਦੀਰਘਕਾਯ.

ਦੀਰਘਬਾਹੁ [dirəḡhbahu] *adj* having long arms.

ਦੀਰਘਰੋਗ [dirəḡhrog] *adj* deep seated disease, chronic disease. “həumə dirəḡhrog hē.”—*var asa*.

ਦੀਰਘਯੁ [dirəḡhayu] *adj* having long life, long-living. **2** *n* crow. **3** Sage Markandey. **4** silk-cotton tree. **5** a tree or creature which does not die for long.

ਦੀਰਣ [dirəṇ] *Skt* दीर् *adj* torn. **2** tore, cut, split.

ਦੀਵਟ [divəṭ], ਦੀਵਟੀ [divəṭi] *n* small shelf for lamp. **2** torch, flambeau. “jar divṭē təkər dhae.”—*cārītr 186*. **3** wick of a lamp. “jotī divṭi ghəṭ məhī joɪ.”—*gəu kəbir var 7*. **4** small earthen bowl used as a lamp. “deh divṭi ke vīkhe neh moh bhərpur. bati viṣyən vasna əḡəni gyan te dur.”—*NP*.

ਦੀਵਨ [divən], ਦੀਵਨਾ [divna] giving, donating, bestowing. “prəbhū krīpalu jīṣ divna.”—*maru ə m 5*.

ਦੀਵਰਾ [divra], ਦੀਵੜਾ [divṛa], ਦੀਵਾ [diva] *n* lamp. “jəu tum divra, təu həm bati.”—*sor rəvīdas*. “divṛe ḡəta bujhaɪ.”—*s fərid*. ‘Here ਦੀਵਾ [diva] stands eyes.’ “cəḍ surəj divṛe.”—*məla namdev*. “diva mera eku namu.”—*asa m 1*.

ਦੀਵਾਨ [divan] See ਦੀਬਾਨ. “səbhna divan dīala.”—*vād m 3*. **2** book containing gazals; collection of gazals. See ਦੀਵਾਨ ਗੋਯਾ.

ਦੀਵਾਨ ਆਮ [divan am] *n* an assembly, in which general public can participate; meeting of officials in which general public also participates. **2** an assembly hall where

common people could sit to attend the proceedings. During the Mughal rule, such buildings were raised in Delhi, Agra, Lahore etc in which the emperor would allow the general public to attend the court. An elegant Diwan-e-Aam built upon 40 pillars exists in the fort of Lahore, which was got built by Shah Jahan through his father-in-law Asafkhan in 1628 AD. 3 House of Commons.

ਦੀਵਾਨ ਖਾਸ [divan khas] an assembly, in which only the selected people can participate. 2 an assembly hall in which special dignitaries are authorized to attend the court proceedings of the emperor. During the Mughal rule many magnificent assembly halls bearing this name were constructed. 3 House of Lords.

ਦੀਵਾਨਖਾਨਾ [divanxana] *P* دیوان خانہ *n* assembly hall. 2 court-room of the king or the judicial officers of the state. 3 court-room of the emperor or ruler.

ਦੀਵਾਨਗੀ [divangi] *P* دیوانگی *n* insanity, tenacity. 2 spiritual ecstasy, indifference towards the world.

ਦੀਵਾਨ ਗੋਯਾ [divan goya] The pen-name of Bhai Nand Lal being ਗੋਯਾ [goyal], this book is a collection of gazals written by him. It contains a detailed description of the love for the Creator; devotion, and praise of the Guru and his spiritual knowledge. Its two excellent Punjabi translations are available in verse – Prem Pitari written by Bawa Brij Ballabh Singh and Prem Phulwari by Bhai Megh Raj.

ਦੀਵਾਨਾ [divana] See ਦਿਵਾਨਾ.

ਦੀਵਾਨਿ [divani] the ruler has. 2 in the court. “divani bolara.”—*suhī kabir*.

ਦੀਵਾਨੀ [divani] See ਦਿਵਾਨੀ. 2 courtier. “dasu divani hoī.”—*s kabir*.

ਦੀਵਾਰ [divar], **ਦੀਵਾਲ** [dival] *P* دیوار or دیوال *n* wall.

ਦੀਵਾਲੀ [divali] See ਦਿਵਾਲੀ 2. “divali ki ratī dive

balīahī.”—*BG*.

ਦੁ [du] *adj* short for ਦੋ (ਦਿੱ). “du pəg nə bhəjje.”—*ramav*. See ਦੁਚਿਤਾ, ਦੁਵਿਧਾ etc.

ਦੁਆ [dua] *adj* two.

ਦੁਆ [dua], **ਦੁਆਉ** [duau], **ਦੁਆਇ** [duaī] *n* medicine, drug, substance for treating an ailment. See ਦਵਾ. 2 *A* ੫; prayer, request. 3 blessing. “əḍḥa əkhəru vau duau.”—*gəu m 1*. “ləda bəd-duaī tū.”—*sri m 5*. “denī duaī se mərəhī.”—*var mələ m 1*.

ਦੁਆਸਿ [duasi] *Skt* द्विस *adv* again, second time. “ona paśī duasī nə bhīṭie, jīn ṭṭarī krodhu cəḍal.”—*sri m 4*. ‘if by chance one comes in contact, he should be cautious in future.’

ਦੁਆਤ [duat] See ਦਵਾਤ.

ਦੁਆਦਸ [duadəs] *Skt* द्वादश *adj* twelve, ten plus two, 12.

ਦੁਆਦਸ ਅੰਗੁਲ [duadəs əṅgul] exhalation upto a distance of twelve fingers. According to Yogis, exhalation moves upto a distance equal to twelve fingers from the mouth. Vashishat has also written – “द्वादशांगुल पर्यंते नासाग्रे विमलैर्बरे.” **ਦੁਆਦਸ ਸਿਲਾ** [duadəs sīla] ਦੁਆਦਸ (twelve) + ਸਿਲਾ (stone) twelve idols made of stone. There is a difference of opinion on what comprises these twelve idols:

(a) Vishnu, Laxmi, Shiv, Parvati, Brahma, Sarswati, Ganesh, Kali, Durga, Bhairav, Surya, Indar and Yam.

(b) According to VaidyaNath Mahatam, the twelve Jotirlings of Shiv are:

1 Somnath in Paribhes region situated sixty kohs away from Dwarka in the east. See ਮਹੰਮੂਦ ਗ਼ਜ਼ਨਵੀ.

2 Malikarjun situated on Shrishail mountains near Kishkindha, which is on the bank of Krishna river.

3 Mahakal in Ujjain Puri. Alatmash uprooted this lingam and took to it Delhi in 1231 AD where it was crushed to pieces.

4 Oankar in Amreshvar; on the bank of Naramda river.

5 Vaidyanath in Devgarh near Gaya.

6 Bhim Shankar near Pune, on the bank of Sakini river.

7 Rameshwar near Lanka bridge. See ਰਾਮੇਸ਼ੁਰ.

8 Nageshwar, three kohs away from Dwarika.

9 Vishveshwar in Kashi.

10 Tranybak near Panjvati on the bank of Godawari.

11 Kedarnath near Badri Narayan in the Himalaya.

12 Dhrishneshwar near Aurangabad in the South. “je oh duadās sīla pujave.”—*gōḍ ravidas*. See ਲਿੰਗ.

ਦੁਆਦਸ ਸੇਵਾ [duadās seva] worship of twelve gods. See **ਦੁਆਦਸ ਸਿਲਾ** (a). **2** worship of twelve Jotirlings. See **ਦੁਆਦਸ ਸਿਲਾ** (a). **3** worship of twelve suns. **4** According to Hinduism, twelve kinds of worship described in the holy scriptures are as under: moving for constructing a god’s temple, circumambulating a temple, going on pilgrimage of sacred shrines. These three types of worship are performed on foot.

Plucking of flowers to worship the deity, sweeping the temple, decorating the idol of a deity are three types of worships performed with the hands.

Chanting the Name is worship performed by the tongue.

Listening to Hari’s glory is worship performed by the ears.

Having a glimpse of the idol of a deity is worship done by the eyes.

Keeping consecrated food on the head and bowing before the deity are two worships performed by the head.

Smelling the fragrance of flowers offered

to the deity is a kind of worship performed with the nose. “jəu gurdeu tə duadās seva.”—*bher namdev*.

ਦੁਆਦਸ ਦਲ [duadās dāl] twelve kinds of leaves. **2** centre of consciousness; according to the Yogis, which contains twelve petals. See ਖਟਚਕ੍ਰ. “duadās dāl əbh ətərɪ mət.”—*bher kabir*. ‘whose text is recited in the centre of consciousness.’

ਦੁਆਦਸਭੂਸਣ [duadās bhuṣaṇ], **ਦੁਆਦਸਭੂਖਣ** [duadās bhukhaṇ] ornaments for twelve parts of the female body – 1 ornament for the head; 2 ornaments for the forehead; 3 ornaments for the nose; 4 ornaments for the neck; 6 ornaments for the ears; 8 ornaments for the wrists; 9 ornaments for the fingers; 10 ornament for the waist; 12 ornaments for the feet Twelve ornaments of woman’s noble qualities are –

sil ɔ laj mɪt̪has bətan mo
tes dɪɪd̪hai svədhərm məyusən,
sadhuta ɔ pətɪvrətt ədoṣ mɪtai
səbɛ sō nə kahō ko duṣən,
tes vɪne ɔ əcar chɪma guru –
logən seɪbo hɛ bɪn duṣən,
ei tɪyan ke tɪrəth se sukh
kirətɪkarɪ duadās bhuṣən.

See ਭੂਖਣ.

ਦੁਆਦਸ ਵਾਕ [duadās vak] twelve sentences. See **ਦੁਆਦਸ ਮਹਾਵਾਕ**. “adɪ duadās vak bəkhane.”—*NP*.

ਦੁਆਦਸਿ [duadəsɪ] See **ਦੁਆਦਸੀ**.

ਦੁਆਦਸਿਮੁਦ੍ਰਾ [duadəsɪmudra] twelve religious symbols – sacred thread, antelope skin, thread made of straw, water container with a top handle, tuft of hair left unshorn on top of the head – are five symbols of a celibate. Saffron mark on the forehead, necklace, rosary of basil are symbols of the Vaishnavites, while symbols of the Shaivites are rosary made from seeds of Rudra tree (*Eleocarpus ganitrus*) and three

horizontal lines on the forehead made with dung. Rings are symbols of the Yogis.

The symbol for the Sanyasis is three bamboo staves. “*duadāsī mudra mānu əudhuta.*”—*bīla thīti m 1*. ‘These twelve symbols have made the mind indifferent to them.’ 2 The mind has become averse to the ostentatious symbols.

ਦੁਆਦਸੀ [duadāsi] *Skt* ਦੁਆਦਸੀ twelfth day of the lunar phase. “*duadāsi dāṭa dan kārī jaṇē.*”—*bīla thīti m 1*.

ਦੁਆਪਰ [duapār] *Skt* ਦੁਆਪਰ *n* the third aeon in Hindu mythology (after –sātyug and tretayug. i.e. first and second aeons). See ਯੁਗ. 2 doubt, suspicion, mistrust.

ਦੁਆਪਰਿ [duapārī], **ਦੁਆਪੁਰਿ** [duapurī] in the third aeon of Hindu mythology. “*duapārī pujaṅar.*”—*gəu rəvīdas*. “*duapurī dhərəm duī pər rəkhaē.*”—*ram m 3*. “*dāṭa duapārī ədhi hoi.*”—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਦੁਆਬ [duab], **ਦੁਆਬਾ** [duaba] *n* country between two rivers, island. 2 particularly the territory between the rivers Satluj and Beas. 3 The following are the popular doabs (i.e. names given to territories between two rivers in Punjab) – Bisat, Bari, Rachna, Chaj.¹

ਦੁਆਰ [duar] *Skt* ਦੁਆਰ *n* door, gate, entrance. “*duarəhī duarī suan jīu dōlət.*”—*asa m 9*. 2 openings of the senses. “*nəu duare prəgət kie dəsva gupət rəkhaṭa.*”—*ənədu*.

ਦੁਆਰਹਿ ਦੁਆਰਿ [duarəhī duarī] *adv* from door to door; on each door. See ਦੁਆਰ.

ਦੁਆਰਕਾ [duarka] See ਦੁਆਰਵਤੀ.

ਦੁਆਰਕੇਅ [duarkeə] ਦੁਆਰਕੇਅ *adj* pertaining to Dwarika. 2 *n* Krishan.—*sənama*.

ਦੁਆਰਕੇਅਨਨਿ [duarke-ənənī] *n* queen of Dwarika’s Krishan, Yamuna.—*sənama*.

ਦੁਆਰਕੇਦੁ [duarkēdr] *n* lord of Dwarika,

¹Bisat – Bias and Satluj; Bari – Bias and Ravi, Rachna – Ravi and Chanab; Chaj – Chanab and Jehlum.

Krishan.—*sənama*.

ਦੁਆਰਪਾਲ [duarpal] *n* gateman, janitor, gate keeper.

ਦੁਆਰ ਬਾਰ [duar bar] See ਬਾਰ.

ਦੁਆਰਵਤੀ [duarvāti] See ਦੁਆਰਵਤੀ.

ਦੁਆਰਾ [duara] *n* Dwarika. “*kasi kāti puri duara.*”—*maru solhe m 1*. 2 door, gate, entrance. 3 *part* through, by means of. “*gur duare ko pave.*”—*asa chōt m 3*.

ਦੁਆਰਿ [duarī] at the door, at the doorstep. See ਦੁਆਰ. 2 through, via. See ਦੁਆਰਾ 3.

ਦੁਆਰਿਕਾ [duarīka] See ਦੁਆਰਵਤੀ.

ਦੁਆਰੀ [duari] *n* window, small gate. 2 through, via. “*paie guru duari.*”—*sor m 5*.

ਦੁਆਰੁ [duaru] See ਦੁਆਰ.

ਦੁਆਰੈ [duarē] *part* See ਦੁਆਰਾ 3. 2 by means of. “*jītu duare ubre tīte lehu ubarī.*”—*var bīla m 3*.

ਦੁਆਲ [dual] *n* wall. 2 *P* جلیز, zipper, leather-strap or lace. “*dual parō pədhārō.*”—*VN*. See ਚਿਲਤਾ. 3 string of leather tied to the feet of a falcon. 4 sword, which is shining bright. 5 leather strap used for beating a large kettledrum. 6 guile, deceit.

ਦੁਆਲਭਾਠਾ [dualbhaṭha] strap made of leather, with which a quiver (case for arrows) is tied.

ਦੁਆਲਾ [duala] *n* surroundings, circumference. 2 temple, abode of the gods.

ਦੁਆਲੈ [dualē] *adv* in the surroundings, all around. “*məstəkī pədəmu duale māni.*”—*ram beṇi*. ‘In the mind there is a lotus having a thousand petals, surrounded by leaves shining like a precious jewel.’

ਦੁਆੈ [duə], **ਦੁਇ** [duī] *adj* two. “*duī kər jorī kərəu ərdasī.*”—*suhi m 5*. 2 duality. See ਬਰੀ.

ਦੁਇ ਅਖਰ [duī əkhər] words comprising two characters like ਵਾਹ [vah], ਸੈਟਿ or ਰਾਮ [ram]. “*duī əkhər duī nava.*”—*bəsōt m 1*. ‘These two characters are like boats which take us across the worldly ocean.’

ਦੁਇ ਸਿਰੇ [dui sire] See ਦੁਹਾ 1.

ਦੁਇ ਸੁਰ [dui sur] two notes.

ਦੁਇ ਤੂੰ ਬਰੀ [dui tū bəri] See ਬਰੀ.

ਦੁਇ ਦੀਵੇ [dui dive] two lamps – moon and sun. “dui dive caudəh həfnale.”—*var suhi m 1*. 2 two eyes.

ਦੁਇ ਨਾਵਾ [dui nava] See ਦੁਇ ਅਖਰ.

ਦੁਇ ਪਖ [dui pəkh] two sides, paternal and maternal. 2 this world and the next, this and the other world. “dukhi duhagənI dui pəkh hini.”—*suhi rəvIdas*. 3 worldly conduct and spiritual virtue. 4 two phases of the month – bright and dark.

ਦੁਇ ਪੰਖੀ [dui pəkhi], ਦੁਇ ਪੰਖੇਰੂ [dui pəkheru] two birds. “nanək tərəvəru eku phəlu dui pəkheru ahI.”—*var bIha m 3*.

“द्वा सुपर्णा सयुजा सखाया समानं वृक्षं परिषस्व जाते ।
तयोर्न्यः पिप्पलं स्वाद्भक्ष्यनश्रुनन्नन्यो अभि चाकशीति।”

—*nIrukt ə 14*.

‘Two birds (the individual soul and the supreme Soul) are permanent companions, both of them are clinging to one tree (mortal frame – the body). One of them (the individual soul) enjoys the sweet rewards of actions while the supreme Soul does not enjoy the reward but simply looks at the actions.’

ਦੁਇ ਪੰਦੀ [dui pədi] mentors of two ideologies, preachers of Hinduism and Islam. “dui pədi dui rah cəlae.”—*maru solhe m 1*. See ਦੁਇ ਰਾਹ.

ਦੁਇਫਲ [duiphəl] pleasure and pain, gain and loss. “səsar bIṛəkh kəu dui phəl lae.”—*bəsəṭ m 3*.

ਦੁਇ ਬਪ [dui bap] See ਦੁਇ ਮਾਈ.

ਦੁਇ ਭਾ [dui bha] *adj* having two qualities. “Iku bhav ləthi natIa, duibha cəṛiəsə hor.”—*var suhi m 1*.

ਦੁਇ ਮਾਈ [dui mai] two mothers. “dui mai dui bapa pəṛiəhI.”—*bəsəṭ m 1*. ‘Ignorance and illusion are two mothers of the mind (their child) while the two fathers are the supreme

Soul and the individual soul.’

ਦੁਇ ਮੁਏ [dui mue] See ਏਕ ਮਰੰਤੇ.

ਦੁਇ ਰਾਹ [dui rah] two paths, two cults, propensity and renunciation. 2 Hindu and Muslim. 3 theism and atheism. “eku sahIbu dui rah vad vədhədiə.”—*dhəna chəṭ m 1*.

ਦੁਇ ਰਾਹੁ [dui rahu] See ਦੁਇ ਰਾਹ. 2 Rahu split into two parts – Rahu and Ketu. In Hindu mythology, Vishnu split Rahu into two fragments. “je dehe dukh laie pap gəṛəh dui rahu.”—*var majh m 1*.

ਦੁਇ ਲੋਚਨ [dui locən] two visions – worldly and divine, physical eyes and spiritual eyes. “dui dui locən pekha! həu həri bInu əuru nə dekha.”—*sor kəbir*.

ਦੁਈ [doi] *adj* second. 2 *n* duality, double-mindedness. 3 *adv* both. “həri hərijən dui ek hē.”—*VN*.

ਦੁਈਆ [duia] *adj* second, other. “əvəru nə bhavə bIn həri ko duia.”—*bIla ə m 4*.

ਦੁਸ [dus] *Skt* दुष् *vr* be impure, misbehave. 2 *n* blemish, stigma. “gūn gavəṭ chipa dus ṛarIə.”—*nəṭ m 4*. ‘cleared the washerman’s sin.’

ਦੁਸਹ [dusəh], ਦੁਸਹਿ [dusəhI] *Skt* दुःसह *adj* unbearable. “dusəh dukh bhəv khəḍno.”—*ram chəṭ m 5*. 2 *Dg n* enemy, foe.

ਦੁਸਕਰ [duskər] *Skt* दुष्कर *adj* arduous.

ਦੁਸਟ [dusəṭ] or ਦੁਸਟੁ [dusəṭu] *Skt* दुष्ट *adj* blameworthy, stigmatised. 2 bad person, scoundrel. “dusəṭ dut pərmesəri mare.”—*gəu m 5*. “dusəṭ dokhI tē lehu bəcai.”—*cəpəi*. 3 enemy, foe. “sətru səbəd pṛIthmē kəho əṭ dusəṭ pəd bhakh.”—*sənama*. ‘enemy of a mean person; enemy of the enemy – sword.’

ਦੁਸਟ ਆਤਮਾ [dusəṭ atma] See ਦੁਸਟਾਤਮਾ and ਦੁਸਟੁ.

ਦੁਸਟਚਉਕੜੀ [dusəṭcəukṛi] *n* gang of scoundrels, band of mean persons. “dusəṭcəukṛi səda kuṛ kəməvəhI, na bujhəhI vicare.”—*sor m 3*. 2 gang of four viz.—Duryodhan, Duhshasan, Karan and Shakuni.

ਦੁਸਟਤਾ [dusəṭta] *n* wickedness, meanness, baseness, vice.

ਦੁਸਟਦਮਨ [dusəṭdəmən] *adj* suppressor of scoundrels, destroyer of mean/vicious persons. **2** According to Rattanmala and Guru Partap Suraj, the guise in which Guru Gobind Singh meditated at Hemkunt. “təpən təpə nɪt ugr tej hvē, dusəṭdəmən nɪj nam dhəraɪ.” –*GPS*.

ਦੁਸਟਨੀ [dusəṭni] *adj* wicked (f). **2** army of foes, (enemies). –*sənama*.

ਦੁਸਟਭਾਉ [dusəṭbhau] *n* wicked feeling, bad idea, mean tendency, meanness, evil. “dusəṭbhau təjɪ nɪd pərai.” –*məla m 1*.

ਦੁਸਟਾਂਤਕਰ [dusəṭātkər] *adj* destroyer of rascals. **2 n** arrow. –*sənama*. Some ignorant scribes have put it wrongly as ਦਸਟਾਂਤਕਰ and ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਾਂਤਕਰ in Dasam Granth.

ਦੁਸਟਾਤਮਾ [dusəṭatma] *Skt* दुष्टात्मन् *adj* of wicked-mind, evil-minded.

ਦੁਸਟਾਰਿਓ [dusəṭario] wipe off the stigma or blemish. See ਦੁਸ 2.

ਦੁਸਟਾਰੀ [dusəṭari] mean/base/wicked enemy; persons inimical without any reason. “həri jəpɪ mələn bhəe dusəṭari.” –*ram ə m 5*. ‘Recitation of the divine Name frustrated the enemies. They could not have success.’ “ɪɪd ətəri dusəṭɪ dusəṭari.” –*dev m 4*.

ਦੁਸਟਿ [dusəṭɪ] or **ਦੁਸਟੀ** [dusəṭi] *Skt* दृष्टि *n* meanness, wickedness, degeneracy. “nɪda dusəṭi te kɪnɪ phəlu paɪa?” –*sor m 3*. “vɪcɪ hæume dusəṭi pai.” –*sri m 3*.

ਦੁਸਟੀਸਭਾ [dusəṭisəbha] group of wicked persons, gang of mean persons. **2** in the company of evil persons. “dusəṭisəbha vɪgucɪe.” –*prəbha ə m 1*.

ਦੁਸਟੁ [dusəṭu] See ਦੁਸਟ. “dusəṭu əhəkari marɪ pəcae.” –*g5d ə m 5*.

ਦੁਸਟੁ ਆਤਮਾ [dusəṭ atma] See ਦੁਸਟਾਤਮਾ. “dujə bhaɪ dusəṭu atma oɦu teri sərkar.” –*sri m 3*.

ਦੁਸਤ [dusəṭ] *P* دُست; *adj* bad, vicious. See *Skt* ਦੁਸਟ (ਦੁਸ਼ੁ).

ਦੁਸਤਰ [dusəṭər] *Skt* दुसुत्र *adj* difficult to swim across.

ਦੁਸਤੁਰ [dusəṭur] See ਦਸਤੁਰ.

ਦੁਸ਼ਨਾਮ [dusəṭnam] *P* دشنام; *n* abuse, slander. “dusnam det təb guru kəu.” –*GV 6*.

ਦੁਸ਼ਮਣ [dusəṭmən], **ਦੁਸ਼ਮਨ** [dusəṭmən] *P* دشمن; *n* enemy, foe, one having a wicked mind. “dut dusəṭmən səbh səjəṭ hoe.” –*majh m 5*. “dusəṭmən kəḍhe marɪ.” –*var majh m 1*.

ਦੁਸ਼ਮਨ ਗਜ਼ੰਦ [dusəṭmən gəzəṭd] *P* دشمن گزند; *adj* revengeful. **2** causing harm to the enemy.

ਦੁਸ਼ਮਨੀ [dusəṭmənɪ] *P* دشمنی; *n* enmity, rivalry.

ਦੁਸਰ [dusəṭər] *adv* on the other side, on the other hand. “rəḡ srəṭət rətt kəḍḍhe dusrə.” –*suraj*. ‘shot the arrows to emerge on the other side.’

ਦੁਸਲ [dusəl] two holes. See ਦੁਸਰ. ‘When an arrow pierces the body, it makes two holes.’ **2 n** son of Dhritrashtar, and brother of Duryodhan.

ਦੁਸਲਾ [dusla] *n* Duhshala – daughter of Dhritrashtar, who was born from the womb of Gandhari, sister of Duryodhan. She was married to Jaydrath, king of Sindhu. She gave birth to Surath.

ਦੁਸਲੀ [dusli] *adj* causing two holes, piercing an arrow through the body. “kɪ kamadɪ dusli.” –*dətt*. ‘piercing through lusty passions.’

ਦੁਸ਼ਵਾਰ [dusəṭvar] *P* دشوار; *adj* difficult, arduous, tough. **2** unbearable, difficult to bear.

ਦੁਸਾਸਨ [dusəsən] *Skt* दुःसासन *adj* difficult to rule over; not bowing to anybody’s pressure. **2 n** son of king Dhritrashtar of Kuru-dynasty and younger son of Duryodhan. He brought Dropadi from the harem to the court by dragging her from the hair. Bhimsen vowed that he would take revenge for this insult by sucking the blood of Dusasan. He sipped Dusasan’s blood with cupped palms on the

sixteenth day of the Kurukshetar battle. “ōdār s̄bha dusasne m̄ttheval dropti ādi.” —BG.

ਦੁਸਾਂਝ [dusājh] a village in police station Banga, tehsil Nawan Shahar of district Jalandhar. It is situated two miles to the south of Banga railway station. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Har Rai has been built there.

The entire revenue (income) from this village is exempted for donation to the gurdwaras of Delhi.

A reference to this exemption is to be found in the revenue record of the year 1920 as following—

“With reference to letter No. 12 dated November 2, 1847 issued by the Government of India, the revenue from the estates of this village is exempted and the income be spent on following gurdwaras in Delhi—Sees Ganj, Rakab Ganj, Bangla Sahib, Bala Sahib, Dera Mata Sundari Sahib and Mata Sahib Devan Sahib, and gurdwara Shastarhai.”

ਦੁਸਾਂਝ ਕਲਾਂ [dusājh kālā] This village is situated in police station and tehsil Phillaur of district Jalandhar. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Har Rai is situated to the north-east of this village. The Guru stayed here while going to Kiratpur from Kartarpur. The priest is an Udassi saint. A revenue-free land measuring 18 ghumaons including two wells was allotted to the village by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. A religious congregation is held on 1st Baisakh every year. The village is situated two and a half miles to the south of Mandali railway station.

ਦੁਸਾਰ [dusar] on the other side, on the other bank. See ਦੁਸਰ. “ban s̄nah dusar k̄dhe.” —ramav.

ਦੁਸਾਲਾ [dusala] *n* heavy shawl, pair of shawls/wraps having embroidered border. “le k̄r chap

dusala ḡayo.”—GPS.

ਦੁਸੀਲ [dulil] *Skt* ਦੁ: ਸੀਲ *adj* ill-natured, bad-mannered.

ਦੁਸਜੰਤ [dusyōt] *Skt* ਦੁਸਜੰਤ In Mahabharat, king belonging to Puru dynasty, who was husband of Shakuntla. The great son Bharat was born to this couple. The name of Bharat for our country India has been drawn from source. The famous poet Kalidas has described the exquisite tale of Dushyant in Abhigyan Shakuntal.

ਦੁਹ [doh] *Skt* दुह् *vr* torment, cause suffering, milch. **2** *n* process of milching. “ḡala bādhi duh let ēhir.”—sar *namdev*. **3** *Skt* द्वै two. “d̄otia duh k̄arī jane āg.”—ḡau *k̄abir thiti*. ‘illusion and the ultimate One.’

ਦੁਹਸਾਸਨ [duhsasən] See ਦੁਸਾਸਨ. “duhsasən ki s̄bha dropti āb̄ar let ubariāle.”—mali *namdev*.

ਦੁਹਸਾਧ [duhsadh], **ਦੁਹਸਾਧਜ** [duhsadhy] *Skt* ਦੁ: ਸਾਧ *adv* difficult to prove, difficult to perform.

ਦੁਹਸੀਲ [duhsil] See ਦੁਸੀਲ.

ਦੁਹਕਰ [duhk̄ar] *Skt* दुष्कर *adj* which is done with difficulty; difficult to do.

ਦੁਹਕਰਮ [duhk̄arəm] *Skt* दुष्कर्म *n* mean act, vicious act, vice, misdeed. “k̄arē duhk̄rəm, d̄īkhavē hor.”—ḡau *m* 5. ‘pretends to do good or virtuous deeds.’

ਦੁਹਕ੍ਰਿਤ [duhk̄rit], **ਦੁਹਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ** [duhk̄riti] *Skt* दुष्कृति *n* wrong act, vice. “t̄aj s̄ak̄al duhk̄riti durm̄oti.”—ḡuj *jedev*.

ਦੁਹਚਾਰ [duhcar] *Skt* दुष्चरित *n* misconduct, moral turpitude. **2** *adj* lecherous, vicious.

ਦੁਹਚਾਰਣਿ [duhcar̄ṇi], **ਦੁਹਚਾਰਣੀ** [duhcar̄ṇi], **ਦੁਹਚਾਰੀ** [duhcarī], **ਦੁਹਚਾਰੀਆ** [duhcaria] *adj* lecherous (woman), vicious (woman). “duhcar̄ṇi b̄ad̄nau.”—var *sor m* 3. “duhcar̄ṇi k̄āh̄iē n̄it̄ h̄oi khuar.”—m̄ala *ḡ m* 3. “t̄e n̄ar bhag hin duhcarī.”—b̄īla *m* 4. “h̄am melu bh̄are duhcaria.”—s̄uhi *m* 4.

ਦੁਹਣਾ [duhṇa] See ਦੋਹਣ.

ਦੁਹਥੇ [dohæthe] with both. “jənəm mərən̄ dohæthe ræhe.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਦੁਹੱਥੜ [dohætthəʀ] *n* slap given with both hands. 2 striking with both hands on the lower part of the body (generally thighs) by wailing women. “tin̄ dohætthəʀ hət̄ kər̄ dehi.”—*GPS*.

ਦੁਹਨ [dohən] See ਦੋਹਨ. 2 See ਦੁਹਣ.

ਦੁਹਨਾਚਲ [dohnacəl] See ਦੁੱਣਾਚਲ.

ਦੁਹਨੀ [dohni] See ਦੋਹਨੀ.

ਦੁਹਨੇਸ [dohnes] See ਦੁਹਿਣੇਸ.

ਦੁਹਮਾਰਗ [dohmarəg] wrong path, misconduct.

ਦੁਹਮਾਰਗਿ [dohmarəgɪ] on the wrong path. “dohmarəgɪ pəce pəcai he.”—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਦੁਹਰ [dohər] *n* double-layered cloth. 2 twice-ploughed land.

ਦੁਹਰਾ [dohra] *adj* double-layered. 2 two-folded.

ਦੁਹਰਾਉਣਾ [dohrauna] *v* repeat, do a work second time.

ਦੁਹਰੀਚੋਥ [dohricob] *n* simultaneous stroke of both sticks on a large kettledrum. 2 simultaneous beating of both sticks on two large kettledrums.

ਦੁਹਾ [duha] *adj* both. sense — this and the next world; creation and final destruction. “duha sɪɾɪa ka khəsəm apɪ.”—*sri ə m 5*. 2 milked.

ਦੁਹਾਈ [duhai] *n* process of milking. “gəu duhai bæchra melɪ.”—*bher namdev*. 2 wages for milking. 3 act of calling with both hands raised, desperate cry for help or assistance. “boləhu bhəia! ram ki duhai.”—*keda kəbir*.

ਦੁਹਾਗ [dohag] *Skt* दुर्भाग *n* ill-luck, misfortune. 2 desertion of a wife by her husband. 3 widowhood.

ਦੁਹਾਗਣਿ [dohagəɳɪ], ਦੁਹਾਗਣੀ [dohagɳi], ਦੁਹਾਗਨਿ [dohagənɪ], ਦੁਹਾਗਨੀ [dohagɳi] *Skt* दुर्भाग *adj* ill-fated, unfortunate. 2 widow. “dəs nari mē kəri duhagənɪ.”—*prəbha ə m 5*. ‘I have abandoned the ten senses; they have no effect on my mind now.’

ਦੁਹਾਜੁ [dohaju] *Skt* दृढार्थ *adj* marrying for the

second time, having a second wife. 2 bringing home a widow without performing marriage-rites. 3 *Skt* दृज *mongrel*, hybrid; one not sure of paternity.

ਦੁਹਾਵਨੀ [dohavni] *n* wages for milking.

ਦੁਹਾਵੈ [dohavə] get milked. 2 milks. “bell kəu netra paɪ dohavə.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਦੁਹਿਣਾ [dohɪɳa] See ਦੋਹਨ.

ਦੁਹਿਤਾ [dohɪta] *Skt* दुहितृ *n* daughter; one who milks the cattle. Some authors are of the view that daughters used to milk cows, hence this name. While some opine that a daughter was always a drag on her parents hence called dohɪta.

ਦੁਹਿਨ [dohɪn] See ਦੋਹਨ and ਦੁਹਿਣ.

ਦੁਹੀ [duhi] *adj* both, the two. “duhi sər̄ai khunami kəhae.”—*suhi m 5*.

ਦੁਹੁ [dohu], ਦੁਹੁ [dohu] *adj* both. “dohu mɪɪɪ karəju upje.”—*gəu kəbir*. “dohu pakh ka apəhɪ dhəni.”—*sukhməni*. 2 *n* duality, pair of opposite objects, conflicting pair. “dohu vɪc he səsar.”—*var ram 1 m 3*.

ਦੁਹੇਰਾ [duhera], ਦੁਹੇਰੀ [duheri], ਦੁਹੇਲਾ [duhela], ਦੁਹੇਲੀ [duheli] *Skt* दुहेला *n* difficult job, arduous work. “sej ek pē mɪɪən duhera.”—*asa kəbir*.

2 *adj* suffering, in pain. “həu khəri duheli hoi.”—*gəu m 1*. “tɪsɒ bɪɪnu tuhi duheri.”—*asa m 5*. “bɪɪnu gobɪd əvər səgɪ neha, ohu jaɳəhu səda duhela.”—*dhəna m 5*. 3 difficult, arduous. “pɒr sələt ka pəθu duhela.”—*suhi rəvɪdas*. See ਸਿਰਾਤ 3 and ਪੁਰ ਸਲਾਤ.

ਦੁਕ [duk] See ਦੁੱਕ.

ਦੁਕਧਾ [dukədha], ਦੁਕੱਧਾ [dukəddha] *n* vomit, puke, spew. “bhəjən ədər mukkh jɪu hoɪ dukədha.”—*BG*.

ਦੁਕੜਾ [dukɾa], ਦੁਕੜੀ [dukɾi] *n* set of two, pair, coupled objects. 2 four-wheeled carriage driven by two horses; buggy.

ਦੁਕਾਨ [dukan] *A* دكان *n* shop, where there is an exchange of goods.

ਦੁਕਾਨਦਾਰ [dukandar] *n* owner of a shop,

shopkeeper; one who sells and buys goods; trader.

ਦੁਕਾਲ [dukāl] *Skt* दुकाल *n* famine, scarcity. “adī dukāl hot utpata.”—*NP*. **2** two periods. sense – life and death, birth and death. “dukālāḥ prāṇasi dāyalāḥ sārūpe.”—*javu*.

ਦੁਕਿ [dukī] See ਦੁੱਕ.

ਦੁਕੁਲ [dukul] *Skt* न cloth, clothing. “1īyo dukul āchera.”—*GPS*. **2** silken cloth. **3** two water-channels, two banks, two shores. “dāḍ dukul bhāe tīh ke.”—*krīṣān*. ‘the two arms became two banks of that river.’

ਦੁੱਕ [dukk] *n* set of two, pair, two objects. **2** roar of a lion, lion’s noise.

ਦੁਕ੍ਰਿਤ [dukrit] See ਦੁਗ੍ਰਿਤ. “dukrit sukrit mādhē sāsar sāglaṇa.”—*sri* *m* 5.

ਦੁਖ [dukh] *Skt* दुःख *vr* cause pain, deceive. **2** *n* hardship, distress, trouble, torture.

According to Sankhya Shastar, trouble is of three types –

(a) Spiritual – distress of body and mind.

(b) Metaphysical – distress caused by enemies, birds and animals.

(c) Supernatural – distress caused by the natural powers like storm, lightning, heat (summer), winter etc. “dukh sukhi te bhāe nīrale.”—*maru solhe* *m* 1.

ਦੁਖਹਰ [dukh-hār], **ਦੁਖਹਰਣ** [dukh-hārāṇ], **ਦੁਖਹਰਤ** [dukh-hārāt], **ਦੁਖਹਰਤਾ** [dukh-hārta], **ਦੁਖਹਰਨ** [dukh-hārān] *adj* who eradicate sufferings, or destroys sufferings. “dukh-hār bhēbhājān hārī rāīa.”—*gāu chāt* *m* 5. “dukh-hārāṇ dīn-sārāṇ sridhār cārāṅkāmāl āradhīe.”—*gāu chāt* *m* 5. “dukh-hārāt kārta sukhaḥ svāmī.”—*dhāna chāt* *m* 5. “dukh-hārta hārīnam pāchāno.”—*bīla* *m* 9. “dukh-hārān krīpa kārān mōhān.”—*bīha chāt* *m* 5.

ਦੁਖਕਰ [dukhkār] See ਦੁਸਕਰ. “tīn kam kāryo dukhkar.”—*krīṣān*.

ਦੁਖਕਾਗਰ [dukhkagār] documents causing

sufferings; reckoning in the record book maintained by Dharamraj; document prepared by Chitargupt. “tīn jāmtāras mīṭīo dukhkar.”—*sāveye* *m* 4 *ke*.

ਦੁਖਣੂਤਾ [dukhṇūta] ਦੁਖਣੂਤਾ.

ਦੁਖਤਰ [duxtār] *P* ਝੜ; *n* daughter’s daughter; daughter. See *E* daughter.

ਦੁਖਦ [dukhād] *adj* painful, hurting.

ਦੁਖ ਦਰਦ [dukh dārād] *adj* dreadful suffering, terrible grief. “vīṇ nāvē dukh dārād sārīr.”—*asa* *m* 3. See ਦਰਦ.

ਦੁਖਦਾਇਕ [dukhdaīk], **ਦੁਖਦਾਈ** [dukhdaī], **ਦੁਖਦਾਯਕ** [dukhdayāk] *adj* painful, hurtful.

ਦੁਖਦਾਰੀ [dukhdārī] *adj* which eradicates sufferings, or destroys sufferings. “nīrākār dukhdārī.”—*sor* *m* 5. See ਦਾਰੀ.

ਦੁਖ ਦਾਰੂ ਸੁਖ ਰੋਗ ਭਇਆ [dukh daru sukhi rog bhāīa] Hard work is a cure while indolence is a disease. See ਤਾਮਿ.

ਦੁਖਦਾਲ [dukhdal] *adj* which crushes the sufferings, which annihilates sufferings. “hārī dārādbhāj dukhdal.”—*nāṭ pāṭal* *m* 4.

ਦੁਖਨਾਸ [dukhnas], **ਦੁਖਨਾਸਕ** [dukhnasāk], **ਦੁਖਨਾਸਨ** [dukhnasān] *adj* which destroys sufferings. “bhāvkhāḍān dukhnas dev.”—*bāsāt* *m* 5.

ਦੁਖਪ੍ਰਦ [dukhprād] *adj* painful, hurting, distressing.

ਦੁਖਬਦੁਖ [dukhbādhuḅh] bundle of sufferings, enormous distress. **2** gigantic torment. See ਮਝ.

ਦੁਖਬਿਦਾਰਨ [dukhbīdarān], **ਦੁਖਭੰਜਨ** [dukhbhājān] *adj* which destroys of suffering, relieves sufferings. “dukhbīdarān sukhdātē sātīguru.”—*kan* *m* 5. “dukhbhājān guṇtas.”—*bavān*.

ਦੁਖਭੰਜਨੀ [dukhbhājīnī] It is the name of a bathing place situated on the eastern bank of Amritsar pond with a jujube tree grown there. Here the husband of the daughter of Duni Chand Khatri (freeholder of a ward of the village) was cured of leprosy just by taking a dip in this holy pond.

ਦੁਖਮੁਤ੍ਰਾ [dukhmutra] *n* urination followed by pain, feeling of pain during urination.

ਦੁਖਰੋਗ [dukhrog] *adj* pain caused by a disease, ache due to a disease. “kaṭṭa dukhrog.”—*bīla m 5*.

ਦੁਖਵੈ [dukhvæ] causing pain. “dukhvæ nā tīn ko kam.”—*cōdr*.

ਦੁਖੜਾ [dukhṛā] *n* suffering, distress. See ਦੁਖ.

ਦੁਖਾਉਣਾ [dukhauna] *v* cause suffering, torment.

ਦੁਖਾਨ [duxan] *A* ੯੬; smoke. **2** steam, vapours. **3** tobacco.

ਦੁਖਾਰਤ [dukharət] *Skt* ਦੁ:ਖੌਤੰ *adj* suffering due to affliction, distressed due to pain.

ਦੁਖਾਰੀ [dukhari] See ਦੁੱਖਾਰਤ, sufferer. **2** sufferer.

ਦੁਖਾਲਾ [dukhala] *adj* suffering, afflicted with agony. “esa denu dukhala.”—*suhi kəbir*. **2** distressed. “kəde nā hoṭ dukhala.”—*majh m 5*. **3** difficult, arduous.

ਦੁਖਾਲੀ [dukhali] *adj* distressing, causing pain. “cakri vīḍaṇi khəri dukhali.”—*gəu chōt m 3*.

ਦੁਖਿਆ [dukhīa] *adj* got harrassed, caused hurt, made distressed. “cōdrəhas dukhīa dhriṣəṭbudhi.”—*nəṭ ə m 4*. See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਸ 4.

ਦੁਖਿਆਰਾ [dukhīara], ਦੁਖਿਯਾਰਾ [dukhīyara], ਦੁਖੀ [dukhi], ਦੁਖੀਆ [dukhīa] *adj* painful, agonising. “dukhie ka mīṭavəhu prəbhū sog.”—*bher m 5*.

ਦੁਖੁਤ੍ਰਾ [dukhutra] See ਦੁਖੁਤ੍ਰਾ.

ਦੁਖੱਤ [dukhōt] causing torment. **2** extreme suffering. “dukhōt grīhcīta.”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਦੁੱਖਤਾ [dukkhta] *adj* distressed, tormented. “bhəi dukkhta sərbəg.”—*ramav*.

ਦੁੱਖਰੀ [dukkhri] *adj* which eradicates sufferings, or removes pain. “savja sēbhīri sīdhula dukkhri.”—*parəs*.

ਦੁਖੜ [dukhy] See ਦੁਖ.

ਦੁਖੜਤ [dukhyət] *adj* distressed, tormented. “bhup su dukhyt hvē ətī hi.”—*krīṣən*.

ਦੁਗਣ [dugəṇ], ਦੁਗਣਾ [dugṇa], ਦੁਗਣੀ [dugṇī] *adj* double, two times, twofold. “to pəhī dugṇī

məjuri dēhəu.”—*sor namdev*. **2 n** द्वैगुण्य duality. See ਬਿੰਨਿ.

ਦੁਗਧ [dugədḥ] *Skt* दुग्ध *n* milked out product; milk. See ਦੁੱਧ. **2** water from the clouds.

ਦੁਗਧਨਿਧਿ [dugədḥnidhi] *n* ocean of milk.

ਦੁਗਧ ਪਰੀਖਣਾ ਯੰਤ੍ਰ [dugədḥ pərikhya yōtr] an instrument, which, when immersed in milk, tells how much pure or impure is it. Lactometer.

ਦੁਗਧਾਰਾਰੀ [dugdhahari] See ਦੁਧਧਾਰੀ.

ਦੁਗਨਾ [dugna], ਦੁਗਨੀ [dugni] See ਦੁਗਣ.

ਦੁਗਾਣਾ [dugaṇa], ਦੁਗਾਨਾ [dugana] duet, two gōḍas. (one gōḍa = 4 cowries), eight cowries. “khoṭe ka mūl ek dugaṇa.”—*dhəna m 1*. ‘The cost is one dāmṛi.’ **2 P** ੯੬, *adj* double, twofold. **3** recitation of two rəkats during a Muslim prayer. See ਰਕਾਅਤ. “jəhā nəmaji pərhət dugana.”—*cəṛītr 323*.

ਦੁਗਾਮਾ [dugama] ambling pace, lifting together of both legs on one side alternating with those on the other side.

ਦੁਗਾਰਾ [dugāra] double shot, double-barrelled gun.

ਦੁਗੁਣ [dugun], ਦੁਗੁਣਾ [duguna], ਦੁਗੁਣੀ [duguni], ਦੁਗੁਨਿ [duguni], ਦੁਗੁਨੀ [duguni] *adj* double, two times, twofold. “khəṭ kərma te duguṇe puja kərta nāṭ.”—*sri ə m 5*.

ਦੁੱਗਲ [duggal] a subcaste of Khatri.

ਦੁਘਟ [dughəṭ] two pitchers. “mīli dughəṭədhər sūdər nari.”—*GPS*. **2 Skt** दुघट *adj* difficult to make. See ਦੁਘਟਘਟ.

ਦੁਘਟਘਟ [dughəṭghəṭ] *adj* making the difficult to happen. causing the unexpected to happen. “dughəṭghəṭ bhubhōjən paie.”—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਦੁਘਦ [dughəd] See ਦੁਗਧ.

ਦੁਘੜੀਆ ਮੁਹੁਰਤ [dughəṛīa muhurət] *n* auspicious moment having duration of two ghəṛis. According to Hora, division of a day and night into sixty ghəṛis (each ghəṛi equalling nearly 22.5 minutes)—for regarding the occasion

auspicious/unauspicious for a specific Zodiac sign.

In Hindu Mythology, a journey or any work is begun only if it is auspicious and circumstances make its performance obligatory on the same day.

ਦੁੱਖਰੀ [dugghri] a village under police station and tehsil Ropar of district Ambala, which is about three miles away from Chamkaur Sahib to the east. Guru Gobind Singh arrived here while going towards Chamkaur Sahib. There exists a gurdwara named Manji Sahib, in memory of Guru Tegbahadur, which is still under construction. The villagers themselves sweep the gurdwara.

ਦੁਚਿਤ [ducit] *adj* double-minded, in two minds, diffident. **2** *Skt* दुश्चित् *n* apprehension, misgiving, anxiety. **3** nervousness.

ਦੁਚਿਤਾਈ [ducitāi], **ਦੁਚਿਤਾ** [ducita], **ਦੁਚਿਤਾਈ** [ducitai] *n* fickleness, instability of mind, double-mindedness, diffidence, vacillation. “ducite ki dui thunī girani.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਦੁਜ਼ਦ [duzəd] *P* دزد *n* thief, burglar, smuggler.

ਦੁਜ਼ਦੀ [duzədi] *P* دزدی *n* theft, burglary.

ਦੁਜ਼ਦੀਦਨ [duzədidən] *P* دزدیدن *v* steal, commit a theft.

ਦੁਜਨ [dujən] *Skt* दुजन *n* bad person, scoundrel.

ਦੁਜਨਤਾ [dujənta] *n* rascalism, scoundralism, impurity.

ਦੁਜਾਤਿ [dujatī] See ਦ੍ਰਿਜਾਤਿ. **2** low caste.

ਦੁੱਜਨ [dujən] See ਦੁਜਨ. “dujən ke pāl me dāl dāre.”—*əkāl*.

ਦੁੱਜਾ [dujja], **ਦੁੱਜੇ** [dujjo] *adj* second, another. “bīn əkal dujjo kəvən?”—*gyan*.

ਦੁੱਝੇ [dujjhē] milks, draws milk. “jivən mukət bhugət kər dujjhē.”—*BG*. **2** is squeezed. “səkh nisəkkhən həstən dujjhē.”—*BG*.

ਦੁਟੁਕ [diṭuk] two parts, two segments.

ਦੁਤ [dut] See ਦੁਤਿ. **2** See ਦੁਤ.

ਦੁਤਰੀ [dut-hi] *n* double layered bed-sheet, bed-

sheet having two layers.

ਦੁਟਰ [dotər], **ਦੁਤਰ** [dotəru] *Skt* दुसुर *adj* which is difficult to swim across. “kiukərī dutəru tərīa jaī?”—*gəu m 3*. “jake ram vəse mən mahi. so jən dutəru pekhət nahi.”—*ram m 5*. **2** *Skt* दुट्टर *n* rude reply, discourteous response. “kīne nə dutəru bhakhe.”—*dhəna m 5*. **3** question which is difficult to answer.

ਦੁਟਰੰਗੀ [dotərəngi] *n* that which moves with a very high velocity; lightning. “ghən me cəmke dutərəngi.”—*krīsən*. See ਦੁਤ and ਰੰਘ.

ਦੁਤਾਰਾ [dotara] *n* a musical instrument having two strings. It is a replica of veena (a stringed instrument). “sur ko kərət bəjaī dotara.”—*GPS*. See ਸਾਜ.

ਦੁਤਿ [dutī] *Skt* दुजति *n* brightness, light. **2** splendour, glory. **3** ray, beam (of light).

ਦੁਤਿਆ [dutīə], **ਦੁਤਿਯ** [dutīy], **ਦੁਤੀਅ** [dutīə], **ਦੁਤੀਆ** [dotia] *adj* second, other. “jəg jivən esa dutia nahi koī.”—*asa kəbir*. **2** *n* feeling of alienation/estrangement. “dutia gəe sukh hou.”—*dev m 5*. **3** third aeon of Hindu mythology. “dutia ərodho-ərdhī səmətā.”—*ram m 5*. During the third aeon, half of the people remained religious-minded; effect of religion was reduced to half during the third aeon. **4** second day of either phase of a lunar month. “dutia durmətī durī kərī.”—*gəu thīti m 5*. Here the word dutia is a homonym. ਦੁਜ and ਦੁੱਤ. **5** *adv* secondly, at the second place. “dutia jəmūn gəe.”—*tukha chāt m 4*. Guru Amar Das went to the Yamuna after visiting Kurukshetar.

ਦੁਤੀਆਭਾਉ [dutiabhau], **ਦੁਤੀਆਭਾਵ** [dutiabhav] *n* feeling of estrangement; feeling of discrimination between one's own and the alien; sense of taking someone else as equivalent to the transcendent one. “sadh səgī dutiabhav mīṭāī.”—*gəu thīti m 5*.

ਦੁਤੁਕਾ [dutuka], **ਦੁਤੁਕੀਆ** [dotukia] *n* the name of a metre used in Guru Granth Sahib, with

stanzas each consisting of two lines. See दुपटे.
दुडेडा [duteṛa] less by two, deficiency of two.
2 deficiency, loss. “*trītie māhī kīchū bhāīa duteṛa.*”—*ram m 5*. ‘Religiosity got reduced by half.’
3 double mindedness, indecisiveness.
4 misunderstanding between the two. Sense – feeling of rift.

दुँड [dott] *Skt* द्वित्व double. e.g. a conjugate character.

दुँद [dūd] *Skt* दुँद *n* pair, couple. **2** man-woman. **3** two opposites e.g. darkness-light, hotness-coolness (summer-winter), pleasure-pain etc. **4** dispute, trouble. **5** disturbance, disorder, riot. “*dūd pāvega mulākh vīc.*”—*jāgnama*.

दुँदुँप [dūdjuddh] *n* duel – combat between two persons, in which no third person intervenes; duel.

दुँदुँड [dūdābh], **दुँदुँडि** [dūdābhī] *Skt* दुन्दुभि *n* kettledrum; according to Nirukat, this name is onomatopoeiac. **2** Varun god. **3** a demon, whom Bali killed. **4** poison, venom.

दुँदुँडिधेनि [dūdbhīghokānī] *n* army, in which the beat of kettledrum is heard.—*sānāma*.

दुँदर [dūdār] *Skt* द्वन्द्वालु *adj* quarrelsome, riotous. **2** sense – feeling of liking and disliking. “*dūdār badho sūdār pavō.*”—*bher kābir*. “*dūdār dut bhut bhīhale.*”—*maru solhe m 1*.

दुँदल [dūdāl] two groups, two armies. **2** two leaves. **3** hard to crush.

दुँप [dūd] See दुगप and दुँप. “*dūd bhī dhenu.*”—*asa m 1*. **2** *S* curd.

दुँपकल [dūdhal] See दुँपक 3.

दुँपकीर [dūdhhīr] curd and milk. See दुँप 2. **2** milked milk.

दुँपनी [dūdhnī] milch animal in lactation period; lactating animal.

दुँपनिधन [dūdhhīkhyā], **दुँपनिधन** [dūdhhīchya] *n* act of begging milk. **2** alms taken without harming any body; alms taken without any loss

to a householder like milking a cow without causing any harm to the animal. “*jesi kesi jo kīm deī. yāthasākātī dūdhhīchya leī.*”—*GPS*.

दुँपर [dūdhar] *adj* two-edged weapon. **2** basis for the two worlds – the present (existing) and the future (next) world. **3** two sides; antagonists. **4** difficult to adopt.

दुँपरध [dūdhrākh] See दुँपरध.

दुँपरी [dūdhrī] *adj* milch animal in lactation period, lactating animal. “*mārgī dūdhrī bāchre āru bājha.*”—*kṛtsān*. **2** double-edged; two-edged sword. **3** See दुँपरी.

दुँपवानी [dūdhvānī] *adj* milky white. “*bhāe kes dūdhvānī.*”—*sor bhīkhān*.

दुँप [dūdha] *adj* milked. “*dūdha thānī nā avāi.*”—*suhī fārid*. ‘milked milk cannot return to the teats.’ **2** in two pieces, in two fragments. “*kop mālechān kī prātna su dūdha kāre sāttha kārdārī.*”—*kṛtsān*.

दुँपारा [dūdharā] *adj* two-edged, **2** *n* a type of double-edged sword.

दुँपारी [dūdharī] *adj* double-edged. **2** *n* sword.

दुँपिँठ [dūdhitṭh] *adj* split in two pieces. **2** *n* baby – who loves milk.

दुँपरीर [dūdhirāy], **दुँपरीरा** [dūdhirā] *n* bird of prey. Looking for fish, it keeps flying steadily at one point in the air. “*āvīlok dūdhirāy ek tāhā.*”—*datt*. ‘Dattatreya adopted this bird as his seventeenth master.’

दुँपु [dūdhu] See दुँप and दुँप. “*phārīda, sākār khādu nīvat gurū makhīo mājha dūdhu.*”—*s*.

दुँपैल [dūdhal] *adj* which provides milk in large quantity; high-yielding (milch cattle).

दुँप [dūdhdh] See दुँप and दुँप a white fluid secreted out of mammary glands of a woman, cow, nanny-goat, buffalo etc. It is an excellent nourishment. Nature has provided all the nutritive elements in milk, required for a healthy and perfect diet. The major constituent

in milk is water while the remaining elements are sugar, fat, salt, carbohydrates etc. Mother's milk is a boon for the infants. The next best milk is of nanny-goat, while milk of jennet (female donkey) and cow is regarded less efficacious in comparison. Buffalo milk is heavy and fatty and is not considered beneficial for children.

ਦੁੱਧਦੰਦ [duddhdād] first teeth which help in sucking milk; milkteeth. **2** child whose first teeth are still intact.

ਦੁੱਧਰ [duddhər] *adj* double-edged; which can cut from both sides. “kəḍhi su teg duddhrē.” –*ramav*. **2** *adv* on both sides. “kərāt ghav duddhrē.” –*kəlki*. “bəjēt nad duddhrē.” –*dətt*. **3** *adj* difficult to subdue.

ਦੁੱਧਰੀ [duddhri] *adj* double-edged (weapon). **2** which cannot be overcome by the enemies. “su prəbha duddhri.” –*parəs*. **3** See ਦੁਧਰੀ.

ਦੁਧਿੱਠ [duddhɪṭh] *adj* having a feeling of alienation/estrangement. **2** split into two.

ਦੁਨਈ [dunəi] *adj* worldly, practical. “karəj mohɪ bəne dunəi.” –*GPS*.

ਦੁਨਾਲੀ [dunali] double-barrelled.

ਦੁਨਿਆਈ [dunɪai] *adj* worldly, mundane. **2** *n* world, people, mankind, multitude. See ਦੁਨੀਆ and ਦੁਨੀਆਈ.

ਦੁਨਿਯਵੀ [dunɪyəvi] *A* دُنْيَوِي *adj* related to the world, pertaining to the world.

ਦੁਨਿਯਾ [dunɪya] *A* دُنْيَا *n* world.

ਦੁਨਿਯਾਸਾਜ [dunɪyasaz] *P* دُنْيَا سَا ج *adj* selfish, self interested, prudent.

ਦੁਨਿਯਾਦਾਰ [dunɪyadar] *P* دُنْيَا دَا ر *n* man of the world, householder.

ਦੁਨੀ [duni], **ਦੁਨੀਆ** [dunia] See ਦੁਨਿਯਾ. “əur duni səbh bhərəmɪ bhulani.” –*sri kəbir*. “dunia rəg nə əvə neɾe.” –*maru solhe m 5*. **2** sense – wealth, riches. “dukhi duni səheɾie, jahɪ tə ləgəhɪ dukh.” –*var mələ m 1*. “ɪs ke pəlle bəhut dunia hɛ.” –*JSBB*.

ਦੁਨੀਆਈ [duniaɪ] See ਦੁਨਿਆਈ. “duniaɪ akhe kɪ kɪonɪ.” –*var ram 3*. ‘People say – “what has he done?”’

ਦੁਨੀਆਈਐ [duniaɪɛ] of the world, worldly. “kalu sɪɾɪ duniaɪɛ.” –*m 1 var majh*.

ਦੁਨੀਆਵਾ [duniava] *adj* of the world, worldly, mundane.

ਦੁਨੀਚੰਦ [dunicād] a Lahore based follower of Guru Nanak Dev. The Guru revealed truth to him by describing the rite of feasting Brahmins for the benefit of a dead ancestor's soul as a mere superstition. **2** See ਦੁਖਭੰਜਨੀ. **3** a preacher cum collector of tithe belonging to the Majha region and grandson of Bhai Salha. He went to Anandpur to fight on the side of Guru Gobind Singh. He was made chief of 500 soldiers and ordered to stay in Agampur fort. The other chiefs of Majha along with him were – Anand Singh, Amrik Singh, Sabeg Singh, Sujan Singh, Sobha Singh, Sant Singh, Hazara Singh, Hamir Singh, Kahn Singh, Kaul Singh, Kirpal Singh, Gopal Singh, Chet Singh, Tek Singh, Dyal Singh, Dan Singh, Diwan Singh, Fateh Singh, Bir Singh, Mann Singh.

The tenth Master ordered Duni Chand to combat the intoxicated elephant of raja Kesri Chand Jaswalia. However he proved himself a coward and ran away during the night thus fracturing his leg while jumping over a wall. One night he died of snakebite when he was lying ill in Amritsar. His grandsons Sarup Singh and Anup Singh prayed to Guru Gobind Singh to pardon them for the sins committed by their grandfather. They always remained in attendance upon the Guru.

ਦੁਨੀਚੰਦ ਦੀ ਹਵੇਲੀ [dunicād di həveli] a mansion belonging to Bhai Duni Chand, situated in Gurdaspur. It was like a huge fort in which Banda Bahadur was besieged from all sides by the royal (Mughal) forces. The defiant

Banda Bahadur took shelter in this mansion and fought bravely against the enemies. When the supply of ration ran short and it became impossible to survive, the Mughals asked Banda Bahadur on oath to vacate the fortress and pledged not to harm him. But when he came out along with the Sikh warriors, he was immediately captured and sent to Delhi. This incident took place in Sammat 1772.

ਦੁਨੀਦਾਰ [dunidar] See ਦੁਨਿਯਾਦਾਰ. “vəḍa hoə dunidar.”—*var asa*. See ਵਡਾ ਹੋਣਾ.

ਦੁਨੀਮਣੀ [duniməni] worldly pride. See ਮਣੀ.

ਦੁਨੋਤਿ [dunoti] See ਦਨੋਤਿ.

ਦੁੱਨਾ [dunna] elder son of Ram Singh son of Baba Phul. He was ancestor of Bhadaur and Kotdunna families. See ਫੂਲਵੰਸ਼.

ਦੁਪਹਰ [dupəhər], **ਦੁਪਹਿਰ** [dupəhɪr] noon : six hours (two quarters of a day) after sunrise; six hours past sunrise, mid-day.

ਦੁਪਹਿਰੀਆ [dupəhɪria] *n* that which blooms at noon.

ਦੁਪਟਾ [dupəṭa] *n* a headwear having two single breadths of cloth sewn together.

ਦੁਪਟੀ [dupəṭi] *n* a sheet of cloth having its two single breadths sewn together.

ਦੁਪਦਾ [dupəda] *n* a verse having two lines. At many places in Guru Granth Sahib, the words cəupəda, dupəda are used together as a title of hymns. There it means that the specific hymn consists of four stanzas of two lines each. See hymn in Gauri Rag by the fifth Master “jo pəraio soi əpnā....” **2** a poetic metre having two lines. **3** man who has two feet.

ਦੁਪਲ [dupəl] period of two moments. **2** two segments, two parts, two components. “əkhəḍ khəḍ dupəla.”—*gyan*. ‘cutting the inseparable (whole) into two pieces.’

ਦੁਫਸਲਾ [duphəsla] yielding two crops in a year; foodgrains, cereals, fruits etc. produced twice a year. **2** double-talker, double-tongued.

ਦੁਫਾਰ [duphar] two parts, two segments. “sis kino duphar.”—*ramav*.

ਦੁਬਹੀਆ [dubəhia] *n* one who has two arms — man. “gəhɪ gəhɪ paɪɪ kɪɪpaɪ dubəhia rəɪ bhɪre.”—*surəj*.

ਦੁਬਧਾ [dubdha] See ਦੁਬਿਧਾ.

ਦੁਬਲ [dubəl], **ਦੁਬਲਾ** [dubla], **ਦੁਬਲਿ** [dubəlɪ], **ਦੁਬਲੀ** [dubli], **ਦੁਬਲੀਆ** [dublia] *Skt* ਦੁਬਲ and ਦੁਬਲਾ *adj* weak. “je ko hovə dubla nəg bhukh ki pir.”—*sri ə m 5*. **2** feeble, infirm. “dhən thi-i dubəlɪ kət-havə.”—*gəu chət m 1*. “sadhən dublia jiu pɪr kə havə.”—*gəu chət m 1*.

ਦੁਬੱਲ [dubbəl] *adv* on both sides, on both flanks. “dūdəbhɪ dubəl.”—*VN*.

ਦੁੱਬਾ [dūba] *P* دُبّ *n* guile, deceit. **2** buttock, bum. **3** fat tail of a ram. **4** ram, who has a fat tail. “dūba kuhɪ tɪn mas bənao.”—*NP*.

ਦੁਬਾਜਰਾ [dubajra] *adj* cross-bred, illegitimate. **2** who does not worship a single deity, but has faith in two deities. “mɛ jəhə nə dubajra təj gurmətɪ durmətɪ hɪtkara.”—*BG*.

ਦੁਬਾਰ [dubar], **ਦੁਬਾਰਾ** [dubara] second time, again. “jɪtyo dubar.”—*gyan*.

ਦੁਬਿਧ [dubɪdɪh], **ਦੁਬਿਧਾ** [dubɪdɪhə] *adj* double-minded. **2 n** double-mindedness, discrimination. “dubɪdɪhə durɪ kəro lɪv ləɪ.”—*bəsət m 5*. “gurɪ dubɪdɪhə jəki hɛ mɪrɪ.”—*gəu ə m 5*.

ਦੁਬਿਲਾ [dubɪla] See ਦੁਬਲਾ.

ਦੁਬੇਲਾ [dubela] *adj* having two riders on its back. “mɛro əhɛ dubela ghora.”—*GV 6*.

ਦੁੱਬ [dubb] *Skt* दूब *n* a kind of perennial grass, green grass. *L* Panicum dactylon. This grass is offered on auspicious occasions for wishing prosperity and progress to the person accepting it.

ਦੁੱਬ ਦੇਣੀ [dubb deɪni] See ਦੁੱਬ.

ਦੁਬਰ [dubhər] *adj* horrible, terrible. “uṭhət nad dubhrə.”—*ramav*. **2** difficult to fill. **3** difficult to carry out.

ਦੁਭਾਸੀ [dubhasi], **ਦੁਭਾਸੀਆ** [dubhasia], **ਦੁਭਾਖੀਆ**

[dubhakhia] *Skt* द्विभाषिन् *n* interpreter; one having knowledge of two languages; one who acts as a translator between two speakers of different languages. “jiv pratəm mel ke kīdhō dubhasi car.”—*NP*. ‘four characters in ਵਾ ਹ ਗੁ ਰੁ may be regarded as the interface between the individual soul and the ultimate Reality.’

ਦੁਭਿਤ [dubhɪt] two kinds, two types.

ਦੁਭਿੱਤੀ ਆਰਸੀ [dubhɪtti arsi] *n* mirror in which two images are seen; mirror reflecting an object in two ways.

ਦੁਭੰਗੀ [dubhāṅgi] See ਡਿਉਢਾ.

ਦੁਮ [dum] *P* دُم *n* tail.

ਦੁਮਚੀ [dumci] *P* دُمچِي *n* a strap/string tied at the saddle's back and worn under the tail of a horse. 2 tail. “dumci me dumci pəhɪrai.”—*GPS*.

ਦੁਮਣੀ [duməṇi], ਦੁੰਮਣੀ [dūməṇi], ਦੁਮਨੀ [duməni] *adj* double-minded, in two minds. “mūdh ɪaṅi dūməṇi.”— *var suhi m 3*.

ਦੁਮਾਲੜਾ [dumalɾa], ਦੁਮਾਲਾ [dumala] *P* دُمالِ *n* tail. 2 loose hanging end of a turban. 3 loose end of a turban waving like a plume. “me gur mɪɪ uc dumalɾa.”—*sri m 5 pepaɪ*. The reference is to a wrestler who wins a wrestling match in the arena, and is presented with a headgear (turban). The winner rejoices over his victory by waving the loose top end of this turban on his head. Similarly the Guru bestows honour on his disciples who succeed in defeating the evils of the mind like lust etc. 4 high turban of a Nihang Singh with a loose waving end at the top. See ਨਿਹੰਗ 6.

ਦੁਮੁਹਾ [dumuha] *adj* two-mouthed. 2 double tongued; double talker. 3 *n* two-headed creatures like snakes etc.

ਦੁਮੁੰਹੀ [dumūhi] *adj* double-headed (f). 2 *n* scissors. 3 pen, reed.

¹Those who interpret it as the turban worn by a Nihang Sikh are ignorant about the context of this verse.

ਦੁਮੰਜਲਾ [duməṅjɪla] *P* دُمَنْجَل *adj* double-storeyed. 2 double-roofed.

ਦੁਯ [duyə] *adj* two.

ਦੁਯਾ [duya] *adj* second. “duya kagəlu cɪɪɪ nə jaṅda.”—*sri m 5 pepaɪ*. ‘I do not know writing except in praise of the Creator.’ “bhau duya kuṭha.”—*var gəu 2 m 5*.

ਦੁਯਭਾਉ [duyabhau] *n* duality, jealousy. 2 thought of a deity other than the Creator.

ਦੁਯੀ [duyi] *adj* second. “duyi kudrətɪ sajie.”—*var asa*. “duyi gəṅət lahɪ.”—*səva m 5*. 2 *n* double-mindedness, duality.

ਦੁਰ [dur] *part* (insulting word; word indicating contempt) buzz off; disappear. 2 *Skt* ਦुर as prefix, gives negative, derogatory or pejorative meaning as – durdəsa, durgəm and durmətɪ etc. 3 *P* دُر *n* pearl, jewel, gem. 4 pearl or pearl shaped ear-ornament.

ਦੁਰਸੀਸ [dursis] *n* curse, malediction. “dərət mat nəhɪ kəhɪ dursis.”—*GPS*.

ਦੁਰਕਟ [durkəɕ] *adj* difficult to cut.

ਦੁਰਕਾਰਨਾ [durkarna] *v* shoo away, drive away, look down upon.

ਦੁਰਗ [durəg] *Skt* दुर्ग *adj* difficult to reach, difficult to approach. 2 *n* fort. 3 a demon, son of Ruru, after killing whom the goddess came to be known as Durga. See ਦੇਵੀ ਭਾਗਵਤ ਸੰਕਪ 7 ch 28.

ਦੁਰਗਤਿ [durgətɪ] *Skt* दुर्गति *n* miserable state, miserable condition. 2 miserable plight in the next world. 3 *adj* where movement is difficult; arduous to reach. “təhā durəg durgətɪ bəḍo.”—*cəɪɪɪ 175*.

ਦੁਰਗਪਾਲ [durəgpəl] *n* garrison-commander, fort-keeper, defender of the fort.

ਦੁਰਗਮ [durgəm] *adj* difficult to reach. “durgəm səthan sugmā.”—*səhəs m 5*. 2 Durgam is also another name of demon Durag. See ਦੁਰਗਾ 2.

ਦੁਰਗਾ [durga] goddess who killed demon Durag. See ਦੁਰਗਾ 3. “durga səbh səṅghare rakhəs khəɾəg lɛ.”—*cəḍi 3*. “durga koɕɪ jake mərdən kərə.”

–*bher ə kəbir*. **2** Durga is also another name used for demon Durag or Durgam. “*ɪɪ məɪkhasur dət mare durga aɪa. cəðəɪ lokəɪ rəɪ sɪgh nəcaɪa.*”–*cəḍi* 3. **3** a disciple of Guru Amar Das. **4** a Brahmin of Bhambhi subcaste, who was a resident of village Mihar, and prophesied just by seeing the line of fortune on the Guru’s foot that Guru Amar Das would be universal emperor. He enjoyed the supreme blessings of his Master after becoming his follower. **5** a devout follower of Guru Arjan Dev.

ਦੁਰਗਾਸ਼੍ਰੀ [durgas̄tmi] eighth day of the worshipping period of Durga; eighth day of the bright phases of lunar months of Assu and Chet.

ਦੁਰਗਾ ਸਪਤ ਸਤੀ [durga səpət sətɪ] *n* praise of Durga in seven hundred shaloks, text from chapter 81 to chapter 94 of Markanday Puran. See ਸਤਸਈ.

ਦੁਰਗਾਹ [durgah] *Skt* ਦੁਰਗੰਹੜ *adj* difficult to traverse through.

ਦੁਰਗਾਦਿ [durgadɪ], **ਦੁਰਗਾਧ** [dʊrəgadh] *Skt* ਦੁਰਗੰਧ *n* foul smell, malodour. “*mɪlət səgɪ pəɪsət tən hoe durgadɪ.*”–*bɪla m* 5. “*jhuṭh səgɪ dʊrɡadhə.*”–*asa m* 5.

ਦੁਰਗਾਧੜਕ [dʊrɡadhəkʂ] *Skt n* garrison-commander, fort’s defender.

ਦੁਰਗਾਨੌਮੀ [dʊrɡanəmi] ninth day of the bright phase in Kattak of worshipping period of Durga. In Hinduism worshipping Durga in the morning, at noon and in the evening is a religious convention. **2** ninth day of the bright phase of lunar month Assu. **3** ninth day of the bright phase of lunar month Chet.

ਦੁਰਗਾਪਾਠ [durgapath] recital of Durga Saptshati. “*durgapath bənaɪa səbhe pəɪā.*”–*cəḍi* 3. See ਸਤਸਈ and ਦੁਰਗਾਸਪਤਸਤੀ.

ਦੁਰਗਾਪੁਰ [durgapur] a village under police station Rahon in tehsil Nawan Shahar of district

Jalandhar situated at a distance of one and a half mile east of Nawan Shahar railway station. There is a sacred place in memory of Guru Hargobind to the west of this village. The Guru stayed here while going to Kiratpur from Jindowal. Initially there was a small memorial at the place where the Guru stayed. His disciples raised a gurdwara at that place in Sammat 1920 BK. The villagers donated 10 ghumaons of land to the gurdwara on the persuasion of Baba Ram Singh of Bhaini. The income from this land is utilized for the maintenance of the gurdwara. The priest is a Namdhari Sikh.

ਦੁਰਗਿਆਣਾ [durgɪaɳa] abode of goddess Durga. **2** a specific temple of Durga situated in Amritsar.

ਦੁਰਗੇਇ [dʊrgeɪ], **ਦੁਰਗੇਯ** [dʊrgeɪ] *Skt* ਦੁਰਜੇਯ *adj* difficult to understand, hard to grasp. “*dih məhā dʊrgeɪ bəḍo.*”–*GPS*.

ਦੁਰਗੰਧ [dʊrɡədh], **ਦੁਰਗੰਧਿ** [dʊrɡədhɪ] *n* malodour, foul smell. “*mukhɪ avət tāke dʊrɡədhɪ.*”–*sukhməni*. **2** sense – infamy, disrepute. **3** condemned material. “*jo dʊjebhəɪ sakət kamna-əɾəthɪ dʊrɡədh səɾevde.*”–*suhɪ m* 4. **4** evils, sins. “*bhəɪɪ jobənɪ laga dʊrɡədh.*”–*ram m* 5.

ਦੁਰਗ੍ਰਹ [dʊrgrəh] *adj* difficult to catch, difficult to grasp. **2** difficult to understand.

ਦੁਰਘਟ [dʊrəghət] *adj* difficult to make; which gets done with difficulty.

ਦੁਰਘਟਨਾ [dʊrəghətɳa] *n* accident, mishappening, occurrence of an unfortunate event.

ਦੁਰਜਨ [dʊrjən] *n* bad person, rascal, scoundrel. “*dʊrjən seti nehu rəcaɪo.*”–*var ram* 2 *m* 5.

ਦੁਰਜਨਾਂਤ [dʊrjənāt] *adj* killing of bad persons. “*dʊrjənāt dukh-həɾən bɪkət əɪɪ.*”–*cəɪɪtr* 244. **2** *n* killer of the enemy – sword.–*sənama*.

ਦੁਰਜਯ [dʊrjəɪ], **ਦੁਰਜੈ** [dʊrje] *adj* difficult to conquer. “*ɪh jodha dʊrje səbh māhi.*”–*NP*.

2 *n* son of Dhritrashtar. **3** Lord Vishnu. **4** Guru Gobind Singh.

दुरजोधन [durjodhən] *Skt* दुर्योधन *adj* difficult to fight against. **2** *n* eldest son of Dhritrashtar and Gandhari, who was a staunch opponent of Pandavs. When Yudhishtar performed Rajsuya Yajna (sacrifice performed at the coronation by the king and his tributary princes) in Indarprasth (Delhi), he (Durjodhan) felt jealous of Yudhishtar's supremacy. He started planning to destroy – Pandavs. With the help of his maternal uncle Shakuni he persuaded Yudhishtar to gamble.

He gambled with such cunningness that he won the entire empire of Yudhishtar. Dropadi, dear wife of Pandavs, was also won in the gamble. Duryodhan ordered Dropadi to be brought to the assembly. Pulling her by the hair, Dushasan dragged her. Duryodhan asked her to sit on his thigh. Bhimsen got furious and pledged that he would crush the thighs of Duryodhan with his mace.

Pandavs had to remain in exile for twelve years and live incognito for one year because they had lost all in gambling. Krishan tried to forge a compromise among the brothers but Duryodhan would not agree. The dispute resulted in war in the battlefield of Kurukshetar, causing an absolute ruin of Bharat (India). Bhimsen crushed the thighs of Duryodhan with his mace as per his pledge – “budha durjodhən pətɪ khoi.” – *gəu ə m 1*.

दुरा [durna] *v* get away, conceal oneself, go into hiding.

दुरत [durət], **दुरतु** [durətu] *Skt* दुरित *n* sin, blame, fault. “kəlɪjug durət durɪ kərbe kəu.” – *səveye m 4 ke*. “durətu gəvɑɪɑ hərɪ prəbhɪ ape.” – *sor m 5*. **2** *adj* sinner.

दुरज [durəj] *adj* boundless, infinite.

दुरद [durəd] *Skt* दुरद *n* one having two teeth;

elephant.

दुरदसा [durdəsa] *Skt* दुर्दसा *n* miserable plight, pitiable condition.

दुरदगामिनी [durədgamɪni], **दुरदगामी** [durədgami] *adj* having gait like that of an elephant; moving like an elephant; having superb gait.

दुरदन [durdnɪ] *n* army of elephants. – *sənama*.

दुरदरुद्र [durədrur] *adj* riding an elephant, elephant-rider.

दुरदान [durədanən] *n* one having the face of an elephant; Ganesh. “səg pəcanən tat khəranən he durdanən sobh bəḍhae.” – *NP*.

दुरदिन [durədɪn] period of adversity, difficult time. **2** *Dg* dark cloudy day.

दुरधर [durdhər] *Skt* दुर्धर *adj* difficult to hold. **2** *n* mercury. **3** a minister of demon Mahikhasur, who also finds mention in Devi Bhagwat. **4** Vishnu. **5** a commander of Ravan, who was killed by Hanuman.

दुरधरक [durdhərək] *Skt* दुर्धरक *adj* difficult to conquer. **2** strong, mighty. “durdhərək bhəḍ.” – *parəs*.

दुरन [durnəy] *Skt* दुर्न *n* injustice, lack of justice. **2** bad custom, bad gambit.

दुरना [durna] get away, conceal oneself, go into hiding, hide oneself.

दुरनिरीह [durnɪrich] *adj* difficult to view; hide; be out of sight. “durnɪrich əɪ pūj tej ko.” – *GPS*. **2** dreadful, terrible. **3** ugly, hideous.

दुरबचन [durbəcən] *n* scurrilousness, vulgarity of expression. “durbəcən bhəd bhərmə.” – *səhəs m 5*. See **डरम 9**.

दुरबर [durbər] *Skt* दुर्बर *adj* which cannot be prevented, unstoppable. “durbər ves.” – *kəlki*. ‘dress of Durvar, the warrior.’ **2** weak, lean, feeble. “durbər tən jhər jhəjhər hova.” – *GPS*.

दुरबल [durbəl] *adj* weak, frail. **2** lean, thin, feeble. **3** penniless, indigent. “soi mukəd durbəl dhən ladhi.” – *gəḍ rəvɪdas*.

ਦੁਰਬਾਸਾ [durbasa] *Skt* दुर्वासस् *adj* with dirty dress, maldressed. **2 n** a sage, son of Atri and Ansuva. Some people claim that he was born to Shiv.¹ He was highly wrathful and cursed so many beings. According to a legend in Vishnu Puran, he gave a rosary to Indar, which was not liked by Airawat – the elephant of Indar, At this Durvassa cursed Indar that his lordship/supremacy over the three worlds (i.e. hell, earth and heaven) would end. Indar and other demigods became powerless due to this curse of Durvassa and began losing to the demons. At last the dieties approached Lord Vishnu for help and they churned the ocean on the order of Vishnu to obtain nectar and many other precious gems. In this manner they (dieties) reassumed their power.

In Mahabharat, once Krishan greeted Durvassa very respectfully, but Krishan forgot to collect the leftout pieces of loaves scattered on the floor. This enraged Durvassa, who in turn cursed Krishan to die of an injury caused by an arrow shot by a hunter.

A wooden pestle, that proved to be destroyer of Yadav dynasty, was born from the spurious pregnancy apparent from the clothes tied around the stomach of Krishan's son Saamb² due to a curse of Durvasa. See ਵਿਸਨੁ ਪੁਰਾਣ ਅੰਸ਼ 5 ਐ 37. “durvasa siu karat thægəuri jadəv e phəl pae.”—*dhāna namdev*. See ਅੰਬਰੀਸ and ਦੱਤ.

ਦੁਰਬੁੱਧਿ [durbuddhi] *Skt* दुर्बुद्धि *n* depraved

¹According to Mahabharat, a person who has deep faith in religion is named Durvassa.

²The Yadavs put female dress on Saamb and wrapped some clothes on his belly so that he looked like a pregnant woman. They asked Durvasa “What will she deliver?” Durvasa before hand knew about their ill-intention and thus replied “a wooden pestle will be born from her, that will ruin the whole dynasty of Yadavs.”

intelligence. **2 adj** who has puerile wisdom.

ਦੁਰਬੋਧ [durbodh] *Skt* दुर्बोध *adj* difficult to understand.

ਦੁਰਬ੍ਰਿਤ [durbrit] *Skt* दुर्ब्रित *adj* lecherous, vicious, sinful. “durbrit citvyo pap.”—*GPS*.

ਦੁਰਭਗ [durbhəg] *Skt* दुर्भग *adj* hapless, unlucky.

ਦੁਰਭਰ [durbhər] *Skt* दुर्भर *adj* difficult to lift. **2** difficult to fill.

ਦੁਰਭਾਗ [durbhag] *Skt* दुर्भाग *n* misfortune, ill luck.

ਦੁਰਭਿਖ [durbhikh], **ਦੁਰਭਿੱਚ** [durbhicch] *Skt* दुर्भिक्ष *n* period during which it is difficult to obtain alms; period of famine/scarcity.

ਦੁਰਭਿਦ [durbhid] *Skt* दुर्भेद *adj* difficult to pierce into, difficult to penetrate, impossible to perforate.

ਦੁਰਭੇਦ [durbhedy] See ਦੁਰਭਿਦ.

ਦੁਰਭ੍ਰਮਾ [durbhrəma] *adj* wandering to far off places; all pervading; Durga.—*dəsəmgrəth*. **2** free from illusion.

ਦੁਰਮਤਿ [durməti], **ਦੁਰਮਤੀ** [durmāti] *Skt* दुर्मति *adj* having poor intelligence; obtuse, dull. “durməti siu nanək phadhio.”—*s m 9*. **2 n** ignorance, folly, stupidity. “təji səkəl dukkrīt durmāti.”—*gujjedev*.

ਦੁਰਮਦ [durməd] *Skt* दुर्मद *adj* intoxicated, inebriated. **2** absorbed in vanity, arrogant. “juddh vikhe durəməd bəde.”—*krisən*.

ਦੁਰਮਿਲ [durmil] ਦੁਰਮਿਲ. See ਸਵੈਯੈ ਦਾ ਭੇਦ 15.

ਦੁਰਮੁਖ [durmukh] *Skt* दुर्मुख *adj* ugly faced. **2 n** a monkey in the army of Ramchandar. **3** a son of Dhritrashtar. **4** a military officer of demon Mehikhasur. **5** horse. **6** lord Shiv. **7 adj** vituperative; bad-mouthed.

ਦੁਰਯੋਧਨ [duryodhan] See ਦੁਰਯੋਧਨ.

ਦੁਰਲਭ [durləbh], **ਦੁਰਲਭਯ** [durləbhy] *Skt* दुर्लभ *adj* difficult to get or find, scarce. “jih prəsadī pai durləbh deh.”—*sukhmāni*. “pətətī mohkup durləbhy dehā.”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਦੁਰਵਚਨ [durvəcən] See ਦੁਰਬਚਨ.

ਦੁਰਵਾਸਾ [durvasa] See ਦੁਰਬਾਸਾ.

ਦੁਰਵਿਗੇਯ [durvigey] *Skt* ਦੁਰਵਿਗੇਯ *adj* difficult to know; not easily understood.

ਦੁਰਵਿਦਗਧ [durvidgadh] *Skt* ਦੁਰਵਿਦਗਧ *adj* not completely burnt. **2** not completely baked. **3** semiliterate; arrogant; vain; having little knowledge but considering oneself omniscient.

ਦੁਰਾਉ [duraʊ] *n* hiding, sense of concealing; going out of sight. “ka kəʊ duraʊ ka sɪʊ bəlbəca.”—*BIla m 5*. **2** curtain, veil of ignorance. “səhje mɪʃɪʊ səgəl duraʊ.”—*gəʊ ə m 5*.

ਦੁਰਾਉਣਾ [duraʊna] *v* remove; keep away from one's sight; conceal.

ਦੁਰਾਇ [durai] *adv* by hiding, by concealing. “log duraɪ kərət ʃhəgɪai.”—*məla m 5*. “nam duraɪ cəle se cor.”—*bəsət ə m 1*. ‘Those who whisper saying that the divine Name is a secret mystical formula, are guilty in the eyes of the Almighty.’ **2 n** hiding, refuge. “ətərɪ bahərɪ səgɪ he nanək kaɪ duraɪ?”—*bavən*.

ਦੁਰਾਇਣੁ [duraɪɲʊ] *n* hiding. See ਦੁਰਾਉ.

ਦੁਰਾਈ [durai] See ਦੁਰਾਉਣਾ. **2** See ਦੁਰਾਈ.

ਦੁਰਾਈਂ [durai] is far off; is difficult. “ʃhakur mɪlən duraɪ.”—*kan m 5*.

ਦੁਰਾਸ [duras] See ਦੁਰਾਸਾ. **2**

ਦੁਰਾਸਦ [durasəd] *Skt adj* difficult to achieve. **2** arduous, difficult. “kin durasəd təp jɪh bhari.”—*NP*.

ਦੁਰਾਸਾ [durasā] *Skt* ਦੁਰਾਸਾ *n* unbecoming expectation; false hope. **2** bad intention. “fə duras dhərɪ ur me hera.”—*GPS*. **3 adj** wicked, vicious. “bolyo bəhuro bəcən durasa.”—*NP*.

ਦੁਰਾਸੀ [durasi] *adj* having false expectation, nurturing futile hope. “so təskər dʊrməti durasi.”—*GPS*.

ਦੁਰਾਸੀਸ [durasis] *Skt* ਦੁਰਾਸੀਸ *n* curse. **2** slander.

ਦੁਰਾਹਾ [duraha] *n* a point where two roads meet; junction of two roads. **2 adj** double-dealer, hypocrite, unprincipled. **3** See ਦੋਰਾਹਾ.

ਦੁਰਾਗਮਨ [duragmən] See ਦੁਰਾਗਮਨ.

ਦੁਰਾਗ੍ਰਹ [duragrəh] *Skt n* unconvincing persistence; thoughtless insistence.

ਦੁਰਾਚਰਣ [duracəraɲ], ਦੁਰਾਚਾਰ [duracar] *n* misconduct, moral turpitude, condemned deed.

ਦੁਰਾਚਾਰੀ [duracari] *adj* lecherous, vicious, characterless. “dʊrmətɪ hənəkəʃu duracari.”—*gəʊ ə m 1*.

ਦੁਰਾਚੈ [durachɛ] *n* ਦੁਰ-ਇੱਛਾ ill-intention, evil purpose. “aɪ pərɪʊ nanək gʊ-rəcərni təʊ utri səgəl durachɛ.”—*dev m 5*.

ਦੁਰਾਤਮ [duratəm], ਦੁਰਾਤਮਾ [duratma] *Skt* ਦੁਰਾਤਮਨੁ *adj* ill intentioned, evil-minded.

ਦੁਰਾਤੇ [durate] See ਦੁਰਾਉਣਾ. “pəc tət mɪɪ bhəɪʊ səjogə ɪn məhɪ kəvəʊ durate?”—*maru m 5*. ‘What is the secret in it?’ **2 Skt** ਦੁਰਤਮਨੁ difficult to find whose farthest limits? incomprehensible.

ਦੁਰਾਧਰਮ [duradhərəs], ਦੁਰਾਧਰਖ [duradhərkəh] *Skt* ਦੁਰਾਧਰਮ *adj* difficult to suppress; which cannot be brought under control.

ਦੁਰਾਨਨ [duranən], ਦੁਰਾਨਨੀ [duran-ni] *adj* ugly-faced, ugly-faced (f). “kur kujatɪ kupəθhɪ duranən.”—*ramav*.

ਦੁਰਾਨਾ [durana] See ਦੁਰਾਉਣਾ. **2 adj** disappeared; concealed, hidden.

ਦੁਰਾਨੀ [durani] concealed, hidden. See ਦੁਰਾਉਣਾ. **2 P** دُرّان; *n* Saddozai Pathans, nicknamed Abdali. Ahmad Shah, belonging to them, was designated Durre Durran (gem of all gems) by Faqir Sabarshah, He is briefly called Durrani. Now all the Saddozai Pathans are popularly known as Durrani.

ਦੁਰਾਨੋ [durano] concealed, hidden. See ਦੁਰਾਉਣਾ. **2** ugly faced, having hideous visage. “cira dagərdə durano.”—*ramav*. ‘The hideous demon was cut to pieces.’

ਦੁਰਾਪ [durap] *Skt adj* difficult to achieve; rare.

ਦੁਰਾਰਾਯਜ [duraradhy] *Skt adj* which is difficult to worship. “duraradhy so ləkh pərmesur.”—*NP*.

ਦੁਰਾਲਾ [durala] *adj* far off; distant; distantly related. "pəɾɪvar durala."—*BG*.

ਦੁਰਾਲਾਪ [duralap] *n* vicious utterance. **2** *adj* having evil tongue.

ਦੁਰਾਵ [durav] See ਦੁਰਾਉ. "kəɾ bəhu əpən durav."—*NP*.

ਦੁਰਾਵਨ [duravən] See ਦੁਰਾਉਣਾ.

ਦੁਰਿਤ [durɪt] See ਦੁਰਤ.

ਦੁਰੀ [duri] concealed, hidden. See ਦੁਰਣਾ.

ਦੁਰੁਸੁ [durust] *P* درست *adj* in good condition, proper. **2** blameless. **3** correct, precise.

ਦੁਰੁਖਾ [durukha] having dual character, double-tongued.

ਦੁਰੁੱਤਰ [duruttər] *Skt n* abusive reply, evil reply. **2** *adj* difficult to answer. **3** difficult to cross.

ਦੁਰੇਫ [dureph] *Skt* दुरेफ *n* a word which contains two ਰ (rara), for example bhrəmər; large flower-sucking black bee.

ਦੁਰੈ [durə] short for ਦੁਰੰਤ. "sou nas kərə tɪh det durə."—*rudr*. See ਦੁਰੰਤ 6.

ਦੁਰੰਗ [durəṅg] two colours.

ਦੁਰੰਗਤ [durəṅgət] ਦੁਰ-ਗਤ gone far off. **2** going far off, travelling on a long journey. "subahu durəṅgət."—*ramav*.

ਦੁਰੰਗਮ [durəṅgəm] *Skt* दुरंगम *adj* who goes far off.

ਦੁਰੰਗੀ [durəṅgi] *adj* bi-coloured, dichromatic. **2** double-faced. **3** *n* dilemma, duality.

ਦੁਰੰਟਾ [durəṅta] a kind of herbal plant, generally grown on the boundary of gardens for decoration and defence. It is an evergreen plant. It blossoms with beautiful flowers twice a year. It is counted among thorny hedges. *L duranta plumieri*.

ਦੁਰੰਤ [durət] *Skt* दुरन्त *adj* unbound, infinite. "durət asa."—*gujə m 5*. **2** tremendous, intense. "jɪm jəth sur kɪɾnə durət."—*ramav*. **3** unclean, dirty. "upər dəryo vəstrə durət."—*GPS*. **4** tough, hard. "durət kərəm ko kərə."—*surəj*. **5** having bad end. **6** wicked, vicious.

ਦੁਰੰਤਰ [durətər] ਦੁਰ-ਅੰਤਰ wide gap. "durətər tərū gədh marut nə lage hæ."—*BGK*. 'trees far away from sandalwood do not get its fragrance.'

ਦੁੱਰਹ [durrəh] *A* دُرّ, whip, lash, hunter, scourge.

ਦੁਲਹ [duləh], **ਦੁਲਹਣੀ** [dulhəni], **ਦੁਲਹਨ** [dulhən], **ਦੁਲਹਨਿ** [dulhənɪ], **ਦੁਲਹਨੀ** [dulhəni], **ਦੁਲਹਾ** [dulha], **ਦੁਲਹਿਨ** [dulhin], **ਦੁਲਹਿਨੀ** [dulhɪni], **ਦੁਲਹੀ** [dulhi] *n* bride, bridegroom. "gau gau ri dulhəni məḡəlcara."—*asa kəbiri*.

ਦੁਲੱਤਾ [duləṭta], **ਦੁਲੱਤੀ** [duləṭti] *n* ਦੋ-ਲਤਾ. See ਲਤਾ. kick with both the hind legs.

ਦੁਲਦੁਲ [duldul] *A* دلدل *n* a mule, which was of white and black colour. This was presented to Hazrat Mohammad by the emperor of Egypt. Hazrat Mohammad used to ride on it. Thereafter this mule was gifted to Hazrat Ali. **2** a horse belonging to Imam Hussain during Moharram is also named Duldul. In fact this horse used to replace that mule. **3** In Sarabloh the word 'Duldul' stands for a horse. viz.—"syam kərən duldul dəɾɪyāi."

ਦੁਲਦੁਲ ਸਵਾਰ [duldul səvar] Hazrat Ali, who used to ride the mule named Duldul. See ਦੁਲਦੁਲ.

ਦੁਲੱਦੀ [duləddi] a village of Patiala state to the north-west of Nabha situated near Nabha town on the Malerkotla road. There was a dispute over the demarcation of this village between the two states (viz. Nabha and Patiala) which resulted in the loss of many lives. Maharaja Ranjit Singh himself came in 1807 AD to resolve this dispute amicably.

ਦੁਲਭ [duləbh] *Skt* दुल्भ *adj* difficult to find, hard to get. "duləbh jənəm pəɪoɪ."—*sri m 5*. "duləbh deh khoi əḡɪāni."—*majh m 5*.

ਦੁਲਭਾਇਆ [dulbhāiā], **ਦੁਲਭਾਵਉ** [dulbhāv], **ਦੁਲਭਾਵਹੁ** [dulbhāvəhu] is rare, is scarce. "tɪn kəu məhɪl dulbhāv."—*asa m 5*.

ਦੁਲਰਾਏ [dulrae] fondled, coddled. See ਦੁਲਰਾਨਾ. "bhāt bhāt daiən dulrae."—*VN*.

ਦੁਲਰਾਨਾ [dulrana] *v* fondle, show affection to the child.

ਦੁਲਰੀ [dulri] double-stringed, any ornament or rosary having two strings.

ਦੁਲਾਈ [dulai] *n* thin mattress padded on both sides, light quilt. **2** See ਤੁਲਾਈ.

ਦੁਲਾਰ [dular] *n* love, indulgence. “səhɪt dular ək ke mahi.”—*NP*.

ਦੁਲਾਰਨ [dularən] See ਦੁਲਰਾਨਾ.

ਦੁਲਾਰਾ [dulara] dear, dear son. **2** darling.

ਦੁਲਾਰਿਓ [dulario] fondled, loved. **2** This word is also used for durario. ‘l’ replaces ‘r’. “ətəɾjami səbh bɪdɦɪ janɛ tɪstɛ kəɦa dulario?”—*maru m 5*. **3** is far away, is far off.

ਦੁਲਾਰੀ [dulari] *adj* dear, dear daughter. **2** darling.

ਦੁਲੀਚਾ [dulica] *P* **دلیچا** *n* cushioned mattress of woollen or cotton thread having floral pattern, which is spread on the floor; carpet, rug. “bijəu sujɦe kə nəɦɪ bəɦe dulicaparɪ.”—*oəkar*. In ancient days, officers used to sit on carpets spread on the floor in the courts. “lal suped dulicɪa.”—*var sar m 4*. “əvənɪ dulica pɛ bitan aɦe asman.”—*kɪʃor kəvɪ*.

ਦੁਲੀਚੇ ਬੈਠਣਾ [dulice bəɦɪɳa] *v* sit on the seat of authority in a court. “tɪ nəɾ dulice bəɦəɦɪ.”—*səvɛɛ m 3 ke*. See ਦੁਲੀਚਾ.

ਦੁਲੰਭ [duləbh] See ਦੁਲਭ. “ɪɦu maɳəs jənəm duləbh ɦe.”—*asa chət m 4*. “ɦərɪ ki puja duləbh ɦe.”—*ram ə m 3*.

ਦੁੱਲਟ [dulləɭ] a subcaste of Jatts, originating from Rajputs.

ਦੁਵੱਯਾ [duvəyya] See ਦੁਵੈਯਾ.

ਦੁਵਾਲ [duval] See ਦੁਆਲ 2.

ਦੁਵਾਲ ਭਾਥਾ [duval bhatha] See ਦੁਆਲਭਾਥਾ.

ਦੁਵੈਯਾ [dುವੈਯਾ] a poetic metre also named as dove, characterised by four feet, each foot having 28 matras, the first pause on the 16th, the second on the next 12th with a guru at the

end.

Example:

cəɾənkəməl kəlɪmələɦɪ nɪvarən,
ur dhər dhyanəɦɪ tɪn ko,
ʃri nanək ɪtɪɦas bəkhano,
dukɦnaʃək prən jɪn ko....

—*NP*.

2 If there are two gurus in the end, it is named ਸਾਰ [sar] and ləlɪtpəd.

Example:

sridɦər mohən səgəl upavən nɪrəkər sukhdata...
—*bɦer m 5*.

ਦੁੜੌਤਰਾ [duɾotra] *adj* in excess by two; having two more. “əɧɦarā sə duɾotre sal su bɪkrəmraɪ.”—*PPP*. ‘Sammat 1802.’

ਦੂ [du] *adj* two. “dɪɾɪg du pər.”—*ramav*. **2** part from, with. “ɪkdu jibɦə ləkh hohɪ.”—*jəpu*. “səbh du uca soɪ.”—*asa m 3*. **3** *Skt* ਦੂ *adj* restless, uneasy. **4** *n* disease, ailment.

ਦੂਆ [dua] *adj* second, another, other. “nanək əvər nə dua.”—*bɦer m 1*. **2** *n* feeling of alienation/enmity, opposition, rivalry. “unɪ ghərɪ ghərɪ melɪo dua.”—*dhəna m 5*. **3** a digit representing two in mathematics, the figure 2.

ਦੂਆਤੀਆ [duatia] two-ness and three-ness, sense of being two and three. For example Islam and Christianity; God and His companion Dua (duality); God, His son and the sacred soul are the three i.e. Trinity. **2** alienation, estrangement and the three characteristics. “sukɦu nahi phonɪ due tɪe.”—*majɦ ə m 3*. “kɪu sukh pave due tɪe?”—*maru solɦe m 1*.

ਦੂਐ ਤੀਐ [due tɪe] in duality and in trinity. See ਦੂਆਤੀਆ.

ਦੂਈ [dui] *adj* second.

ਦੂਸਣ [dusən] *Skt* दूष *vr* be blemished, pollute. *Skt* दूषਣ *n* demerit, fault. **2** act of blaming. **3** brother of Ravan, who lived alongwith Khar

¹See ਕੁਰਾਨ, ਸੂਰਤਨੂਰ ਆਯਤ 52.

in Panchvati. He was killed by Ramchandar after the amputation of Soopnakhā's nose and ear. 4 who blemishes.

ਦੁਸਣਾਰਿ [dusənarɪ] enemy (killer) of Dushan, Ramchandar.

ਦੁਸਰ [dusər], **ਦੁਸਰਾ** [dusra] *adj* second, another. "dusər hoɪ tə sojhi paɪ."—*sukhmāni*.

ਦੁਸਰਾਂਸੁ ਹੈ ਮਾਲੀ [dusrānsu he mali]—*cəɪɪɪr* 291. 'is the second sun'.

ਦੁਖ [dukh] See **ਦੁਖ**. "səbh dukh bɪnase ramraɪ."—*bəsət m 1*. 2 short for **ਦੁਸਣ**. "jese kou su kəbɪ ku kəbɪ ke kəbɪtt sun, səbha bic dukh kər manət nə bat ko."—*krɪsən*.

ਦੁਖਕ [dukhək] *Skt* **ਦੁਸਕ** *adj* who accuses. 2 *n* an object that turns one into a culprit.

ਦੁਖਣ [dukhən] See **ਦੁਸਣ** 3. "dukhən ɔ khər det pəθhae."—*ramav*.

ਦੁਖਤ [dukhət] *adj* in distress, in grief. "dukhət mohɪ kərə bɪn jani."—*NP*. 2 See **ਦੁਖਿਤ**.

ਦੁਖਦਰਦ [dukhdərəd] *adj* terrible pain, terrifying suffering. 2 *n* unbearable disease, incurable disease. "dukh dərəd mən te bhəu jaɪ."—*sukhmāni*.

ਦੁਖਨ [dukhən] See **ਦੁਸਣ** 2. 2 See **ਦੁਸਣ** 3.

ਦੁਖਨਾ [dukhna] *n* act of accusing some one, vilification, slander. "sət ki dukhna sukh te tərɛ."—*sukhmāni*. "kəi koɪɪ pərdukhna kərəhɪ."—*sukhmāni*. 'talk ill of others.'

ਦੁਖਨਾਸ [dukhnas] *adj* which eradicates sufferings. "bhə bhəjən əgh dukhnas, mənəhɪ əradh hərə."—*bavən*.

ਦੁਖਨਿ [dukhənɪ] by accusing, by blaming. "sət ke dukhənɪ arja ghəɛ."—*sukhmāni*.

ਦੁਖਨਿਵਾਰਣ [dukhnɪvarən], **ਦੁਖਨਿਵਾਰਣੁ** [dukhnɪvarənʊ], **ਦੁਖਨਿਵਾਰਨ** [dukhnɪvarən] *adj* who eradicates sufferings. "dukhnɪvarənʊ guru te jata."—*maru solhe m 3*. 2 See **ਜੰਬਰ** and **ਤਰਨਤਾਰਨ**.

ਦੁਖਬਿਡਾਰਣ [dukhbɪɖarən] *adj* who eradicates sufferings.

ਦੁਖਭੰਜ [dukhbhəj] *adj* who heals sufferings, who relieves pain. "dukhbhəj prəbhū paɪa."—*bəsət m 4*.

ਦੁਖਰੋਗ [dukh rog] pain and ailment. 2 accusation and disease. "dukh rog bɪnse bhə bhərəm."—*sukhmāni*.

ਦੁਖਵਿਸਾਰਣ [dukhvɪsarən] *adj* causing one to forget the agony. "dukhvɪsarən sevɪa."—*dhəna m 1*.

ਦੁਖਿਤ [dukhɪt] *Skt* **ਦੁਸਿਤ** *adj* besmirched with blame, stigmatised.

ਦੂਜ [duj] *n* second day, second day of either phase of the lunar month. 2 second, another, other.

ਦੂਜਣ [dujən] second person, the other person.

ਦੂਜੜਾ [dujɾa], **ਦੂਜੜੀ** [dujɾɪ], **ਦੂਜੜੇ** [dujɾə] *adj* second. "həri dujɾi lav sətɪguru purəkhu mɪlɪaɪa."—*suhi chət m 4*.

ਦੂਜਾ [duja] *adj* second. "duja sevənɪ nanka se pəɪɪ pəɪɪ muə əjan."—*var gəu 1 m 5*. 2 *n* feeling of alienation. "duja jaɪ ɪkətu ghəri anɛ."—*sɪdhgosətɪ*.

ਦੂਜਾਣੈ [dujaɳɛ] with the second, to the second, with the other. "jɪna nehu dujaɳɛ ləga."—*suhi ə m 5*.

ਦੂਜਾਭਾਉ [dujabhau], **ਦੂਜਾਭਾਇ** [dujabhaɪ] *n* double-mindedness, duality. 2 leaving one for expression of love and trust in the other. "dujabhau vɪsarɪɛ."—*asa m 5*. "dohagnɪ muθhi dujebhaɪ."—*sri m 1*.

ਦੂਜੀ [duji] *adj* other, alternate. "mənmuKh duji tərəph hɛ."—*var məla m 3*. 'apostate to the Creator inclines towards maya (the illusory world).' 2 *n* ignorance, dualism, duality. "jəb ləg duji rai."—*sor ə m 1*. 'negligible duality.'

ਦੂਜੈ [dujɛ] in the second stage. 2 with the other. "dujɛ ləgɛ jaɪ."—*var asa*.

ਦੂਜੇ [dujo] See **ਦੂਜਾ**. 2 *Dg n* grandson.

ਦੂਣ [duɳ] *adj* double, twofold. "duɳ cəuɳi de vəɖɪaɪ."—*sor m 5*. 2 See **ਦੂਣ** 2.

ਦੁਣਾ [duṇa] *adj* double, two times, twofold.

ਦੁਣਿ [duṇɪ] *Skt* ਦੁਹੁਨ loss, harm, disadvantage. “duṇɪ nə pəraɪ phāk vɪcare.”—*gəu bavən kəbir*. ‘One who contemplates upon the ultimate Reality, is never at a loss.’ **2** gap, separation.

ਦੁਣੀ [duṇi] *adj* double, twofold. “duṇi məl lagi aɪ.”—*sri m 3*.

ਦੁਤ [dut] *Skt n* pleader, lawyer, counsel. **2** messenger, courier. **3-4-5** In Punjabi, ਦੁਤ [dut] also means ਗਣ (attendant/servant), cugəl (back-biter) and ਵੇਰੀ (enemy), e.g. “duta no phurmaɪa le cəle pətɪ gəvaɪ.”—*asa ə m 1*. ‘The soldiers were ordered to catch/arrest the children.’ See ਜਮਦੁਤ. “dusət dut ki cuki kan.”—*asa m 5*. ‘the backbiter missed the target.’ “dut ləge phɪrɪ cakri.”—*sri m 1*. and —“dutən ke dəl an mɪle jəb.”—*GV 10*. Here dutən means enemy. **6** See ਦੁਤੁਤ.

ਦੁਤਿਕਾ [dutɪka], ਦੁਤੀ [duti] *Skt n* female message carrier from a lover. “tāhɪ dutɪka ray sō bhed kəhyo səmjhaɪ.”—*cəritr 2*. “təb duti ɪh bat bənai.”—*cəritr 397*. **2** one who pleads, advocate. In poetics ਦੁਤੀ [duti] is of three types—

Noble, who gets her work done through sweet expression.

Medium, who gets her purpose served by saying harsh or polite words.

Ignoble, who speaks only harsh words. **3** In Punjabi ਦੁਤੀ [duti] also means backbiting. “jaɪ səbha mē duti khai.”—*səloh*. **4** ਦੁਤੀ [duti] is also used for ਦੁਤੀਂ [duti], which means messengers.. “jəmduti hē herɪa dukh hi məhɪ pəca.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਦੁਦ [dud] *P* دود, smoke. **2** sigh of pain.

ਦੁੰਦ [dūd] See ਦੁੰਦ. **2** uproar, commotion.

ਦੁੰਦਰ [dūdər] See ਦੁੰਦਰ. **2**. See ਉੰਦਰ ਦੁੰਦਰ.

ਦੁਧ [dudh] See ਦੁਧ.

ਦੁਧਪੁਤ [dudhput] milk and progeny. sense —

wealth and progeny.

ਦੁਧਾਰੀ [dudhahari], ਦੁਧਧਾਰੀ [dudhadhari] *Skt* दुग्धहारिन् one who lives on milk only. “jəg məhɪ bəkte dudhadhari.”—*g5d kəbir*. **2** an infant, who has not developed his teeth yet.

ਦੁਧੀਆ [dudhia] *adj* milky, having milky colour. **2 n** arsenic.

ਦੁਧੁ [dudhu] See ਦੁਧ.

ਦੁਨ [dun] *adj* double, twofold, two times. “dɪnprətɪ dun cəun bɪsala.”—*NP*. See ਦੁਣ. **2 n** valley, level area between two hills. *Skt* ਦੁੰਣਿ e.g. Dehradun. “kɪtək pəharən ki jəhɪ dun.”—*GPS*. **3 Skt adj** burnt. **4** who is suffering. **5 A** دونه mean, base. **6 part** without, sans.

ਦੁਨਾ [duna], ਦੁਨੀ [duni] See ਦੁਣਾ and ਦੁਣੀ.

ਦੁਬ [dub] See ਦੁੱਬ. **2** second. “ek tumaro dād səhɪ əvər nə jano dub.”—*GPS*.

ਦੁਬਖੁਰਚਣਾ [dubkhorəɕna] *n* an implement to hoe green grass; a weeding or hoeing implement. **2** process of hoeing green grass.

ਦੁਬਰਾ [dubra], ਦੁਬਲਾ [dubla] See ਦੁਬਲਾ. “kəbir hərna dubla.”—*s kəbir*. ‘Human beings feeble are devoid of moral values.’

ਦੂਰ [dur] *Skt adj* not closeby; distant. See *P* دور. **2 adv** at a distance, far away.

ਦੂਰਾਸਥ [durəsth] *adj* situated far away.

ਦੂਰਦਰਸੀ [durdərsi] *Skt* दूरदर्शिन् *adj* far-sighted, fore-sighted.

ਦੂਰਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿ [durdriṣəṭɪ] *Skt* दूरदृष्टि *n* far-sightedness, foresight.

ਦੂਰਬਾ [durba] See ਦੁੱਬ. **2** sage Durvasa. See ਦੁਰਬਾਸਾ. “durba pəzurəv əgre guru nanək jəs gaɪo.”—*səveye m 1 ke*. ‘Durvasa, Pururava, Angiara.’

ਦੂਰਬੀਨ [durbin] *P* دوربین, *n* optical instrument to see far off objects; that which shows far off objects closer to the eye because of the power of lenses used; telescope. **2 adj** fore-sighted, sagacious.

ਦੁਰਵਰਤੀ [durvṛti] *Skt* दूरवर्तिन् *adj* living far away.

ਦੁਰਾਈ [durai] *n* sense of being far; gap; distance. “kətəhi nə bhəiO durai.”—*maru m 5*. “jəu ləu bhau əbhau ihu mane, təu ləu mīlənəu durai.”—*sor m 5*. **2** *adv* at a distance.

ਦੁਰਾਰੀ [durari] *adv* at a distance, distant. “so marəg sāt nə durari.”—*asa m 5*.

ਦੁਰੀ [duri] *n* distance, gap, separation.

ਦੁਰੁ [duru] See ਦੁਰ. “tudhu sujhe duru.”—*var ram 3*.

ਦੁਰੰਤਰ [durəntar] *adj* terrible, scary, horrible. “durət durəntar nase.”—*səvəye m 4 ke*. See ਦੁਰੰਤ. **2** at a distance, with a gap.

ਦੁਰੰਦੇਸ਼ [durādeṣ] *P* دُرَيْدِسْ, *adj* far-sighted, foresighted, sagacious.

ਦੁਲਹ [duləh] See ਦੁਲਹ. “duləh prəbhū ki sərənī pərīO.”—*maru namdev*. Here duləh stands for seeker of spiritual knowledge.

ਦੁਲਹਦੇਈ [duləhdei] See ਚੌਪਈ.

ਦੁਲਹਿ [duləhi], **ਦੁਲਹੁ** [duləhu] See ਦੁਲਹ.

ਦੁਰਾ [dura] *n* messenger, postman, courier. *S* ਦੁਰੈ. “dura aīO jəməhi tənə.”—*sri trilocan*.

ਦੇ [de] short for ਦੈਵੀ. “de guna sətī bən bhəravhe.”—*var ram 3*. ‘Divine virtues are closely related.’ **2** short for ਦੈਵੀ. “bicī nəkət de rani.”—*asa kəbir*. “təb vicītr de səstrə prəhare.”—*cəritr 52*. ‘Goddess Vichitar used her weapons.’ **3** provides. “guṇ vātra guṇu de.”—*jəpu*. **4** *adv* by giving, after giving, providing. “bīnəu sunəhu de kan.”—*gəu m 4*. **5** postposition indicative of belongingness. “lātā vāll khudai de.”—*BG*.

ਦੇਉ [deu] *Skt* देव *n* deity, demi-god. “sətīguru jagta he deu.”—*asa kəbir*. “sətīguru deu pərtəkhi həriMurəti.”—*məla m 4*. **2** the Divine, the Creator. “soi nīrājəndeu.”—*var asa*. **3** please give. “deu suhni sadhu ke.”—*bīla m 5*. **4** *P* दु, ghost, fiend, demon. “həri simrət det deu nə pohe.”—*bher m 5*.

5 devil.

ਦੇਉਟਣੀ ਏਕਾਦਸੀ [deuṭṇi ekadāsi] See ਦੇਵੋਥਾਨ ਏਕਾਦਸੀ.

ਦੇਉਰ [deur] See ਦੇਵਰ.

ਦੇਉ [deu] a subcaste of Jatts. People belonging to this subcaste live mostly in district Sialkot.

ਦੇਅ [deə] *n* deity, demi-god. “təkyo chir samudr deə ədeə.”—*kəcch*. ‘deities and demons.’ **2** See ਦੇਯ.

ਦੇਇ [deɪ] after giving, by giving. “deɪ əharu əgənī məhi rakhe.”—*asa dhōna*. **2** gives, provides. “tīna bhi roji deɪ.”—*var ram 1 m 2*.

3 goddess. “deɪvicītr pāc nrīp mare.”—*cəritr 52*. ‘Goddess Vichitar killed five kings.’

4 See ਦੇਯ.

ਦੇਈ [dei] gives. “səbh-hīn ko roji nīt dei.”—*GPS*. **2** may give, may donate. **3** deity’s consort, goddess. “dei məhā krodh kər gərji.”—*səloh*.

ਦੇਸ [des] *Skt* देश *n* country, region, a large area of the earth having many territories. “des choḍī pərdesəhi dhāra.”—*prəbha ə m 5*. **2** part of the body. “des ves sūvərən rupa səgāl unə kama.”—*bīha chāt m 5*. ‘body’s dress and ornaments.’

ਦੇਸਹਿਤੈਸੀ [des-hītesī] *Skt* देशहितैषिन् *adj* well-wisher of the country.

ਦੇਸਕ [desək] See ਦੇਸਿਕ.

ਦੇਸਕਾਲ [desəkāl] space and time, country and juncture.

ਦੇਸਗੜ [desəgy] *Skt* देशज्ञ *adj* knowing the country; knowing the state of affairs in the country.

ਦੇਸਚਾਲ [desəcal] *n* unrest in the country, turmoil in the country. **2** act of departing from one’s country, act of leaving one’s country. “descāl hām te pun bhəi.”—*VN*. **3** tradition of a country, country’s custom.

ਦੇਸਵਾਲ [desdhal] *n* tradition of a country; custom prevalent in a country.

ਦੇਸਤਲੱਟੀ [destələṭṭi] *n* disturbance in the country.

2 *adj* causing commotion in the country. “destələṭṭi bāsən nə devəhī.”—*cəṛītr* 207.

ਦੇਸਦਿਸੰਤਰ [desdīsətər] one's own country and the other country; one's own and foreign country. **2** from one country to another. **3** See **ਦੇਸਿਦਿਸੰਤਰਿ**.

ਦੇਸਧਰਮ [desədhəram] *n* religion of a country.

2 rules and regulations operative in a country. **3** customs prevalent in a country.

ਦੇਸਨਿਕਾਲਾ [desnikala] exile, banishment.

2 penalty of deportation.

ਦੇਸ ਬਿਦੇਸ [des bīdas] native and foreign; our own country and the foreign country. **2** sense — this world and the next.

ਦੇਸਭਾਸ਼ਾ [desbhasa], **ਦੇਸਭਾਖਾ** [desbhakha] *n* the language of a country, the language spoken by people of a country. e.g. Punjabi is the language of Punjab.

ਦੇਸਰਾਜ [desəraj] a Khatri Sikh residing in Amritsar, who was a devotee of the Guru. He was handed over a sum of rupees four lakhs by Sikhs in Sammat 1825 and was assigned the task of reconstructing Harimandir which was destroyed by Ahmad Shah Durani. He discharged this duty excellently with utmost devotion.

ਦੇਸਾ [desa] *Skṭ* **ਦੇਸੁ** *adj* benevolent, charitable, highly generous, benevolent. “həm papi tum papkhōḍən niko ṭhakor desa.”—*sor* m 5.

ਦੇਸਾਂ [desā] a Jatt woman resident of Patti, who went to Guru Hargobind with the desire to have children. She bore seven sons with the blessings of the Guru. **2** queen of Amar Singh, ruler of Patiala, She was stepmother of Raja Sahib Singh. **3** stepmother of Raja Jaswant Singh of Nabha. See **ਨਾਭਾ**. (In history, the entries at number 2 and 3 are also mentioned as **ਦੇਸੇ**). **4** daughter of Sardar Mehar Singh Nakkai. She was married to

Sher Singh, son of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1819 AD. She expired two years after her marriage. She died issueless. **5** will give, will provide.

ਦੇਸਾਉਰ [desaur] See **ਦਿਸਾਉਰ** and **ਦਿਸਾਵਰ**.

ਦੇਸਾਸਿੰਘ [desasīgh] writer of a book on code of conduct for the Sikhs. See **ਗੁਰਮਤਸੁਧਾਕਰ ਕਲਾ 8**.

ਦੇਸਾਂਗਿਓ [desāgiō] part of the country; identification of a country, standard of a country, emblem of a country. “puchəu din bhāt kəṛī kou kəhə pṛīə desāgiō.”—*sar* m 5.

ਦੇਸਾਚਾਰ [desacar] custom of a country, tradition of a nation.

ਦੇਸਾਟਨ [desaṭən] travelling in a country; journeying in a country; pilgrimage of a country.

ਦੇਸਾਂਤਰ [desātər] **ਦੇਸ-ਅੰਤਰ** *n* foreign country, other country.

ਦੇਸਾਂਤਰਿ [desātərī] abroad.

ਦੇਸਾਧੀਸ [desadhis] *n* lord of a country, ruler of a country; king, emperor.

ਦੇਸਿਕ [desīk] *Skṭ* **ਦੇਸਿਕ** *n* traveller. **2** preacher. **3** leader.

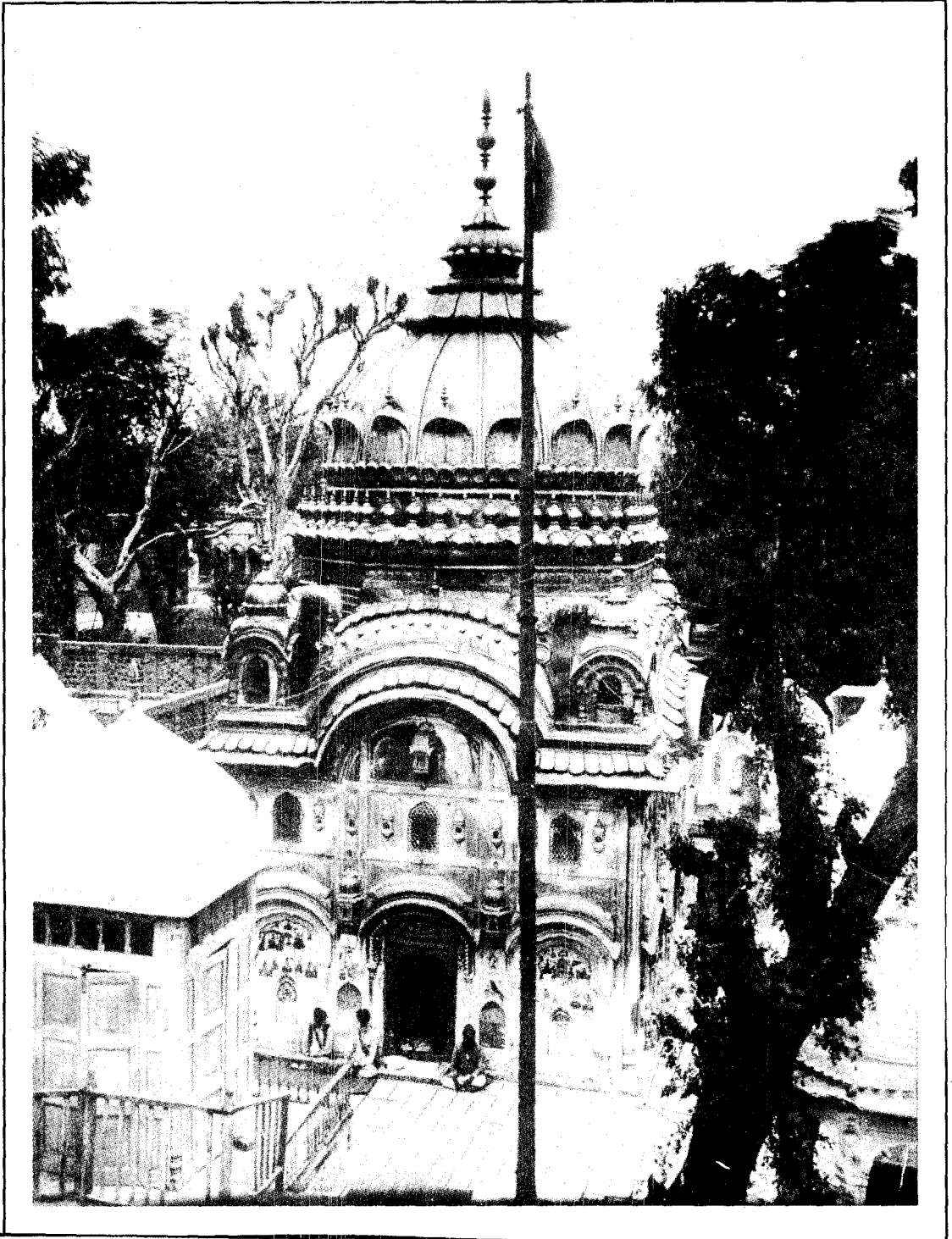
ਦੇਸਿ ਦਿਸੰਤਰਿਸਰਿ [desī dīsətərī] in a foreign country, or in different countries. “jogu nə desī dīsətərī bhəviē.”—*suhi* m 1.

ਦੇਸੀ [desī] *Skṭ* **ਦੇਸੀਯ** *adj* native, pertaining to one's own country. **2** native, local. **3** short for **ਦੇਵਸੀ**. “desī rījəku sēbahī.”—*suhi* ə m 3. **4** *Hn* signal, indication, sign. “tuhī dekhət desī ōhī dāi.”—*cəṛītr* 148.

ਦੇਸੁ [desu] a Muslim devotee, resident of Bhikhi, a Jatt belonging to Chahal subcaste was the village headman. He became a follower of Guru Tegbahadur. The Guru bestowed him with five arrows but he strayed away from Sikhim due to the bad company of a woman.

ਦੇਸੁਸਿੰਘ [desusīgh] See **ਭਗਤੂ**.

ਦੇਸੇਸ [deses] *n* lord of country, king, ruler. “deses nyay nəhī kəryo.”—*cəṛītr* 104.



DEHRA BABA NANAK JI

ਦੇਸ਼ [deso] See ਜਸਵੰਤਸਿੰਘ 2 and ਦੇਸਾਂ 2-3.

ਦੇਸ਼ੋੱਨਤਿ [desonnətɪ] *Skt* देशोन्नति *n* development of a country, progress of a country.

ਦੇਸ਼ੋਰ [desoːr] *n* other country, foreign country. “hər tāko desoːr sɪ dharyo.”—*cərtɪr* 129.

ਦੇਸ਼ੋਤਰ [desətəːr] See ਦੇਸਾਂਤਰ.

ਦੇਹ [deh] *Skt* (दिह् *vr* paste, coat with, increase). *n* body, physique, mortal frame. “jɪh prəsadɪ pai durləbh deh.”—*sukhməni*. 2 *P* ੲ or ੲ village.

ਦੇਹੰ [dēh] *n* day. “ənɪk sukh cəkvi nəhi cahət, ənəd purən pekɦɪ dēh.”—*jet* m 5.

ਦੇਹਸਰੀਰ [dehsəriːr] See ਸਰੀਰ and ਸਰੀਰਿ.

ਦੇਹਤਯਾਗ [dehtyag] *n* death, breathing one's last, leaving the mortal frame.

ਦੇਹ ਦੀ ਦਸ ਹਾਲਤਾਂ [deh di dəs haltā] See ਦਸ, ਦਸ਼ਾ and ਦਸਾ.

ਦੇਹਧਰ [dehdhər], ਦੇਹਧਾਰੀ [dehdhari] *n* in bodily form, alive. 2 human being. “dehdhar əru deva dərpəɦɪ.”—*maru* m 5.

ਦੇਹਧਤ [dehpat] *n* death, end of the mortal frame.

ਦੇਹਬਾਸੀ ਅਰਿ ਹਰ [dehbasi əɪ hər] *n* life in the mortal frame, its enemy – senility (old age), its cure – elixir of life (nectar).—*sənama*.

ਦੇਹਰਾ [dehra] *n* place of cremation of a deceased person; memorial. 2 shrine raised over the cremation site of a deceased person. 3 abode of deity, temple. “dehra məsit soi.”—*əkāl*.

ਦੇਹਰਾਸਾਹਿਬ [dehrasahɪb] shrine raised over the cremation site of the Gurus. 2 shrine raised over the cremation site of Phul Shah, an Udasi saint, in Bahadurpur village of district Hoshiarpur and situated two miles to the south-east of Hoshiarpur railway station. Phul Shah was head of a centre of Udasis. The above mentioned shrine is popularly known as Dehra Sahib. An elegant temple has been built here. Land measuring several thousand ghumaons

was allotted to this holy place by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The priests are Udasi monks.

ਦੇਹਰਾ ਗੁਰੂ ਅਰਜਨ ਜੀ ਦਾ [dehra guru əɾjən ji da] a sacred place near Lahore fort where Guru Arjan Dev breathed his last. This holy place was made pucca by Guru Hargobind in 1669. See ਲਹੌਰ.

ਦੇਹਰਾ ਗੁਰਦਿੱਤਾ ਬਾਬਾ [dehra gurdɪtta baba] a holy place in Kiratpur where Baba Gurditta was cremated. An elegant shrine stands here. See ਕੀਰਤਪੁਰ ਨੰ: 9.

ਦੇਹਰਾ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗਬਹਾਦੁਰ ਜੀ ਦਾ [dehra guru teɡbəhadur ji da] a sacred place in Anandpur, where the tenth Master cremated the head of his father. See ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਨੰ: 3.

ਦੇਹਰਾ ਦੂਨ [dehra dun] See ਦੇਹਰਾ ਰਾਮਰਾਇ ਜੀ.

ਦੇਹਰਾ ਬਾਬਾ ਨਾਨਕ [dehra baba nanək] a town 22 miles away from Gurdaspur on the south bank of river Ravi in tehsil Batala of Gurdaspur district. Guru Nanak Dev cast off his mortal frame in this town. It is popularly known as Dera Baba Nanak. This town was earlier known as Kartarpur. The shrine, which was raised over the cremation place of Guru Nanak Dev, against his (Guru's) permission, was washed away alongwith the town by a flood in river Ravi. Dharam Chand son of Lakshmi Das named the newly founded town as Dehra Baba Nanak and raised the new shrine in memory of Guru Nanak. This shrine was got built and subsequently developed by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Sardar Sudh Singh and loving devotees with love and humility. The estates allotted to the shrine are from village Quilla Nathu Singh. They are worth annual revenue of fourteen hundred rupees, village Kamalpur worth annual revenue of eight hundred and twenty-five rupees, villages Taalpur and Gadram of district Amritsar

worth annual revenue of seven hundred and ten rupees. Land measuring one thousand and fifty ghumaons is attached with the gurdwara, of which about four hundred ghumaons in area is barren while the remaining is cultivable. The gurdwara has about 70 ghumaons of land in other villages. There are 29 shops attached with the gurdwara, which are a good source of income because of their rent. The religious congregations are held on Baisakhi, 20th Phagun and on the 10th day of Sharads. Now Dera Baba Nanak is a railway station on Amritsar – Verka railway line and is 34 miles away from Amritsar.

A historical gurdwara, named Chola Sahib of Guru Nanak Dev, also exists in this town. See ਚੋਲਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

2 a shrine near village Pakho, which was got built by Mehar Chand, grandson of Baba Lakshmi Chand. It was beautifully renovated by Nanak Chand, uncle of Dewan Chandu Lal Hydrabadi by spending a huge amount of money. Maharaja Ranjit Singh also contributed a lot for its maintenance and renovation. See ਪੱਖੋ.

ਦੇਹਰਾ ਰਾਮਰਾਇ ਜੀ [dehra ramraɪ ji] a shrine raised over the cremation site of Ram Rai in the Doon hills about 40 miles away from Haridwar in U.P. This was built in 1699 AD, hence the town came to be known as Dehra Doon. The head priest of this holy place is an Udasi saint belonging to Balluhasna sect. It has an estate allotted by the Mughal ruler. There is also a gurdwara in memory of the tenth Master. Guru Gobind Singh came to this place from Paonta to help Mata Punjab Kaur and punish the vicious masands (Guru's preacher-cum-collectors of tithes and offerings).

ਦੇਹਰੀ [dehri] *Skt* ਦੇਹਰੀ *n* doorsill, threshold. “dehri beṭhi mɪhri rove.”—*keda kəbir*. 2 body, mortal frame.

ਦੇਹਰੀਵਾਲਾ ਕਲਾਂ [dehriwala kəlā] See ਜੰਡਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੰ: 5.

ਦੇਹਲ [dehəl] See ਦੇਹਰੀ 1.

ਦੇਹਲੀ [dehli] See ਦੇਹਰੀ 1. 2 This word ਦੇਹਲੀ is also used for ਦਿਹਲੀ (ਦਿੱਲੀ).

ਦੇਹਲੀਦੀਪ ਨਜਾਯ [dehli dip nyay] See ਦੀਪਕ (e) and ਨਜਾਯ.

ਦੇਹਵਾਨ [dehvan] *adj* embodied, mortal.

ਦੇਹਵੰਤ [dehvāt] *adj* plural of ਦੇਹਵਾਨ.

ਦੇਹੜਿ [dehəɾɪ], ਦੇਹੜੀ [dehri] *n* body, physique. 2 in bodily form. “cəɾɪ dehəɾɪ ghoɾi.”—*vəḍ m 4 ghoɾiā*. ‘riding the mare in bodily shape.’

ਦੇਹਾ [deha] one who feels proud of his physique and gender. 2 subconscious mind.

ਦੇਹਾਂਤ [dehāt] *n* end of mortal frame, death, departure of soul, end of life.

ਦੇਹਾਤੀ [dehati] *adj* pertaining to village, rustic.

ਦੇਹਯਾਸ [dehadhyas] *Skt n* illusion of taking the body for the a soul.

ਦੇਹਾੜੀ [dehaɾi] See ਦਿਹਾੜੀ.

ਦੇਹਿ [dehi] give (me), bestow (me). “dehi dehi akhe səbhukoi.”—*oākar*. 2 See ਦੇਹ 1. 3 See ਦੇਹੀ 2. 4 dedicate, offer. “mənʊ tənʊ əpna tɪn jən dehi.”—*sukhməni*.


ਦੇਹੀ [dehi] *n* body, mortal frame, physique. “ɪs dehi kəʊ sɪmərəhɪ dev.”—*bher kəbir*. 2 (you) give, (you) bestow. 3 *Skt* देहिन् individual soul. “mən ka jɪʊ pəvən, pətɪdehi, dehi məhɪ dev səmaga.”—*sor m 1*. ‘life of mind is vital air, lord of vital air is individual soul, the Almighty prevades the body (individual soul).’ 4 embodied, one having a mortal frame.

ਦੇਹੁ [dehu] give; please donate. “dehu dəɾəs nanək bəlɪhari.”—*tukha chāt m 5*.

ਦੇਹੁਰਾ [dehura] See ਦੇਹਰਾ. “pherdia dehura name ko.”—*məla namdev*. 2 body, physique. “maɪ ka le dehura kəɾɪa.”—*ram ə m 5*.

ਦੇਹੁਰੀ [dehūri] *n* body, physique, mortal frame. “bhe sacti rati dehuri.”—*sri ə m 1. 2* threshold, doorsill. “dehuri beṭhi mata rove.”—*asa kābir*.

ਦੇਹੁਰੀਆ [dehuria] *n* body, physique. “bhāi pərapəti manukh dehuria.”—*sopurəkhū*.

ਦੇਹੇਮ [dehem] *P*  *n* crown.

ਦੇਖਕੇ ਅਣਡਿੱਠ ਕਰਨਾ [dekhke aṇḍiṭh kərna] *v* ignore some one's fault, overlook some one's misdeeds. This phrase is used in Sikh prayer and is a sublime principle of Sikhism.

ਦੇਖਣਾ [dekhṇa] *v* view, see, observe, look back. See ਦੇਖਣਾ. **2** examine, check, watch. “sətiḡuru dekhia dikhia lini.”—*gəu ə m 1*.

ਦੇਖਤ [dekhət] *adv* immediately; at once. “dekhət dərəsu pap səbh nasəhi.”—*sar m 5. 2* sees, looks. See ਦੇਖਣਾ. **3** *n* organ of sight, eye. “cəran kər dekhət suni thəkē.”—*var bīha m 3*. ‘feet, hands, eyes, ears got tired.’

ਦੇਖਦਿਆਂ [dekhdiā] *adv* in the nick of time, before (my) very eyes.


ਦੇਖਨ [dekhən] See ਦੇਖਣਾ.


ਦੇਖਨਹਾਰ [dekhənar], ਦੇਖਨਹਾਰੂ [dekhənarū] *adj* beholder, observer.

ਦੇਖਾਦੇਖੀ [dekhadekhi] *n* act of copying without giving any thought to it; mindless, imitation. “dekhadekhi səbh kərə mənmuḡh bujh nə paṭi.”—*sri m 3*. “dekhadekhi mənheṭhi jəlijaie.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਦੇਖਾਲਿਹੁ [dekhaliḡu] make see, show. “me dekhaliḡu tiṡu.”—*maru m 1*.

ਦੇਖਿ [dekhī] *n* vision, sight. “eh sətiḡuru dekhī dikhai.”—*ram ə m 1. 2* *adv* on looking. “dekhī sərūp purən bhāi asa.”—*ṭoḡi m 5*.

ਦੇਗ [deg] *P* , *n* large wide-mouthed cooking vessel; cauldron. **2** sense – community kitchen. “deg teg jəḡ me dou cəle.”—*krīsən*. See ਸਿੱਕਾ.

ਦੇਗਚਾ [degca] *P* , small cooking vessel.

ਦੇਗ ਤੇਗ [deg teg] cooking vessel and sword, community kitchen and sword. sense – feeding

the poor and the destitute as well as destroying the evil-doers.

ਦੇਗ ਤੇਗ ਫਤਹ [deg teg fətəh] It is a blessing of the Khalsa meaning the community kitchen should continue and the sword should always be victorious. The poor and the destitute be fed and the evil-doers destroyed. “deg teg jəḡ me dou cəle.”—*krīsən*. “dego tego fətəh nusrət bedəṛəḡ. yaftəz nanək guru gobīdsīḡh.” See ਸਿੱਕਾ.

ਦੇਗ ਮਸਤ [deg məsət] *xə* closure of the kitchen; meals not being cooked in the kitchen due to non availability of required material.

ਦੇਗ [dega] See ਦੇਗ and ਦੇਗਚਾ.

ਦੇਗੁਣ [degūṇ], ਦੇਗੁਨ [degūn] divine qualities, celestial qualities, divine virtues. See ਦੇ 1.

ਦੇਣ [deṇ] *n* loan, debt. See ਦੈਨ 5.

ਦੇਣਦਾਰ [deṇḡar] *n* debtor, indebted person. **2** *xə* one who has violated the Sikh religious code.

ਦੇਣਾ [deṇa] *v* donate, bestow.

ਦੇਣਿ [deṇi] in giving, in bestowing. “deṇi nə ṭtu.”—*jəpu*.

ਦੇਤ [det] *adv* by giving, by bestowing. “car pədarəth det nə bar.”—*bīla kābir*.

ਦੇਦਾ [deda] *adv* giving, bestowing. “deda rəhe nə cukē bhog.”—*sodəru. 2* *n* giver, bestower. “deda de lede thəkī pahī.”—*jəpu*. “dede thavəhu dīta cəḡa.”—*var majh m 1*. ‘donated material is regarded more important than the person who donates it.’

ਦੇਦੀਪੜ [dedipy], ਦੇਦੀਪੜਮਾਨ [dedipyman] *Skt adj* shining, glimmering, lustrous. “dedipy besvātəṛəh.”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਦੇਨ [den] (they) give. **2** give, donate. **3** See ਦੈਨ.

ਦੇਨਹਾਰ [denhar] *adj* giver. “denhar dəṛəḡo sujana.”—*bavan*.

ਦੇਨਾ [dena] See ਦੇਣਾ.

ਦੇਨਿ [deni] (they) give. See ਦੇਨ 1. “deni duai se mərəhi.”—*var məla m 1*.

ਦੇਨੁਹਾਰ [denuhar] See ਦੇਨਹਾਰ. “denuhar prabh choḍīkē.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਦੇਬ [deb] See ਦੇਵ.

ਦੇਬਰਿ [debərɪ] *n* ਦੇਵ-ਅਰਿ enemy of the deity, demon.—*sānāma*.

ਦੇਯ [dey] *Skt adj* worth giving, suitable for offering.

ਦੇਰ [der] *P* ੫ *n* delay, lateness. **2** short for ਦੇਵਰ. **3** short for ਦੇਵਰਾਨੀ; wife of the younger brother of one's husband. “der jīṭhāṇi mui dukhɪ sātāpɪ.”—*asa m 5*. Here the meaning is hope and desire. “der jēṭhanṛi ah.”—*maru ə m 1*.

ਦੇਰੀ [deri] See ਦੇਰ 1.

ਦੇਰੀਨਹ [derinəh], **ਦੇਰੀਨਾ** [derina] *P* ੫ *adj* old, ancient.

ਦੇਵ [dev] *Skt* देव *vr* play, make merry. **2 n** deity, demi-god. “nam dhɪavəhɪ dev tetis.”—*səveye m 3 ke*. See Latin Deus. **3** spiritual preceptor. “dev, kərəhu dətā mohɪ marəgɪ lavəhu.”—*asa kəbir*. **4** king. **5** cloud. **6** deity's idol. “bahərɪ dev pəkaliə je mən dhovə koɪ.”—*guj m 1*. **7** the Creator, the ultimate One, God. **8** According to the holy scripture of the Parsees (Zoroastrians) – Zend, this word means a demon or a giant. **9** See ਦੇਉ 3 and 4.

ਦੇਵ ਅਸਥਲ [dev əsthəl] *n* holy place, place of worship, temple. **2** sect of saints. **3** abode of faith.

ਦੇਵ ਅਰਦਯਾਰਦਨੀ [dev ərdyārdəni] *n* killer of demons and enemies of gods (deities) – Durga.—*cāḍi 2*.

ਦੇਵਅਰਿ [devərɪ] *n* enemy of the deities; demon, giant.

ਦੇਵਇਸਤ੍ਰੀਆਂ [devɪstriā] See ਦੇਵਪਤਨੀ.

ਦੇਵਸਥਲ [devsəthəl], **ਦੇਵਸਥਾਨ** [devsəthan] place of the deities, abode of the gods. **2** places pertaining to the deities like Kailash, Sumer, Himalaya mountains. **3** temple, gurdwara, place of religious congregation. **4** mind of a

person who has achieved self-realization. “devsəthane kɪa nisaṇi? təh bajə səbəd ənahəd baṇi.”—*ram beṇi*.

ਦੇਵਸਥਾਨਿ [devsəthanɪ] at the holy place. “sɪdh bəhəhɪ devsəthanɪ.”—*sri ə m 1. 2* in the temple, inside the holy place.

ਦੇਵਸਮਾਜ [devsəmaj] the chief of this sect is Satyanand Agnihotri, a Kanyakubaj Brahmin, who was born in Akbarpur (district Kanpur) on December 20th, 1850. He did a government job for nine years from 1868 after getting education in Engineering from Roorkee college. He joined Brahm Samaj and for some time delivered religious discourses. He started his separate sect Dev Dharam, regarded as science based religion, from Lahore on 16th February, 1887 AD. The people belonging to this sect formed Dev Samaj. Initially Satya Nand believed firmly in God, but afterward in 1891, he became a non-believer.

“Dev Shastar” is the holy scripture of Dev Samaj and the followers of this sect have to refrain from the following ten sins –

- 1 accepting bribe, deceiving and cheating in dealings;
- 2 theft;
- 3 not repaying the loan or refusing to pay back the trust money;
- 4 snatching something forcibly or with deception;
- 5 gambling;
- 6 remaining idle without work;
- 7 sexual misconduct;
- 8 drug addiction;
- 9 eating eggs, meat, etc;
- 10 violence.

ਦੇਵਸਰੀ [devsəri] river of the deity, Ganges. See ਸੁਰਸਰੀ.

ਦੇਵਸੀ [devsi] will give. “apɪ dətā kərɪ devsi.”—*sri m 4*.

ਦੇਵਸੁਨੀ [devsuni] *Skt* ਦੇਵਸੁਨੀ *n* bitch of the deities, bitch of Indar called Sarma.

ਦੇਵਹੂਤੀ [devəhuti] daughter of Svayambhuv Manu, wife of sage Kardam, who gave birth to Kapilmuni. Kapilmuni is the author of Sankhya Shastar.

ਦੇਵਕ [devək] *adj* giver, bestower. **2** *n* king of Yadu dynasty, younger brother of Ugarsain. Devak married his daughter Devki, alongwith her six sisters, to Vasudeva. Devki gave birth to Krishan. Although Devak was the real maternal grandfather of Krishan, yet Ugarsain is popularly accorded this status, because Ugarsain brought up his niece, Devki, like his own daughter. See ਉਗ੍ਰਸੇਨ.

ਦੇਵਕਰਮ [devkəram] *n* ritual performed to please/worship the deity; rituals like offering sacrifice, charity etc. **2** pious deeds.

ਦੇਵਕਾ [devka] *adj* giver, bestower. “apuchīa dan devka.”—*var śri m 4*.

ਦੇਵਕਿ [devəkɪ], **ਦੇਵਕੀ** [devki] daughter of king Devak of Yadu dynasty; wife of Vasudev and mother of Krishan. See ਉਗ੍ਰਸੇਨ and ਦੇਵਕ. “dhənɪ dhənɪ tu mata devki.”—*mali namdev*.

ਦੇਵਕੀਸੁਤ [devkisut], **ਦੇਵਕੀਨੰਦਨ** [devkinədan], **ਦੇਵਕੀਪੁਤ੍ਰ** [devkiputr], **ਦੇਵਕੀਲਾਲ** [devkilal] *n* Krishan. **2** Balbhadar, Balram.

ਦੇਵਕੁਲ [devkul], **ਦੇਵਕੁਲੀ** [devkuli] *n* Dev dynasty, lineage of a deity. “devkul detkol.”—*māla m 5*. “devkuli ləkhmi kəu kərəhɪ jəkaru.”—*bher ə m 3*.

ਦੇਵਕੁਲਾ [devkula] *Skt* ਦੇਵਕੁਲਾ *n* river Ganges.

ਦੇਵਖਟਕ [devkhəṭək] *Skt* ਦੇਵਸਟਕ group of six deities, group of six gods. In Hinduism. six deities worthy of worship are – Ganesh, Sun, Fire, Vishnu, Shiv and Durga. See ਸੂਰ-ਵੈਵਰਤ.

ਦੇਵਗਣ [devgəṇ] *n* gods, deities. **2** world of gods. See ਤੇਤੀਸ ਕੋਟਿ ਦੇਵ.

ਦੇਵਗਿਰਿ [devgiri] Raivtak mountain, situated in Gujarat, is also called Girinar. **2** an old city

in the south, now known as Daultabad. It is situated in the empire of Nizam Hydrabad. There is an old fort here. **3** See ਦੌਲਤਾਬਾਦ. **4** a hill of Malwa in the south of Chambal.

ਦੇਵਗੁਹੀ [devgohi] *n* Sarasvati.

ਦੇਵਗੁਰੂ [devguru] *n* master of deities, Jupiter. See ਬ੍ਰਿਹਸਪਤਿ. **2** Kashyap.

ਦੇਵਗੰਧਾਰੀ [devgədhari] This is a perfect musical measure belonging to Bilaval tradition. All the notes in this composition are pure. The first note ਝੜੜ is major and fifth note is auxiliary while the third ਗ਼ਧਾਰੀ is a weak note. The time for reciting it is four ghəris [one ਘੜੀ = 22.5 minutes) after dawn.

ascending – ਝੜੜ ਰਾ ਮਾ ਪ ਧ ਝ ਝ.

descending – ਝੜੜ ਨ ਧ ਝ ਮ ਗ ਰ ਝ.

Some musicians think that in Devgandhari composition the first, fourth, fifth notes are pure, while the second, third, sixth and seventh are halftone.

This measure has sixth place in Guru Granth Sahib.

ਦੇਵਗ੍ਰਿਹ [devgrih] *n* temple, holy place.

ਦੇਵਘਨਾਕਸ਼ੀ [devghənakṣri] See ਘਨਾਕਸ਼ੀ (e).

ਦੇਵਜਨਨਿ [devjənənɪ] *n* mother of gods, Aditi.

ਦੇਵਜਾਨੀ [devjani] *Skt* ਦੇਵਜਾਨੀ daughter of Shukaracharya, wife of king Yayati. See ਕਠ. “kɪdhō devjani kɪdhō mənjai.”—*cəritr 20*.

ਦੇਵਣ [devəṇ] *n* sense of giving, act of giving alms. “devəṇ vala səbh bɪdhɪ jaṇə.”—*asa ə m 3*.

ਦੇਵਣਹਾਰੂ [devəṇharu], **ਦੇਵਣਵਾਲਾ** [devəṇvala] *adj* donor, bestower. “dekhega devəṇharu.”—*sohɪla*. “devəṇvale kə həthɪ datɪ.”—*sri m 3*.

ਦੇਵਣੀ [devṇi] wife of a giant. “tuhɪ devṇi ɪk tɪn mahi.”—*GPS*.

ਦੇਵਤਰੂ [devtəru] *n* tree of god. See ਸੁਰਤਰੂ.

ਦੇਵਤਰੰਗਿਣੀ [devtrəṅiṇi] *Skt* *n* river goddess; Ganges.

ਦੇਵਤਾ [devta] enlightened person. **2** dwellers of

paradise, immortals, demi-gods, deities. See ਤੇ ਸੀਸ ਕੋਟਿ and ਵੈਦਿਕ ਦੇਵਤੇ. 3 ideal person. “sadhukārām jo purākh kāmavē. nam devta jḡgāt kāhāvē.”—*VN*. “maṇas te devte bhāe dhīāra nam hāre.”—*var sri m 3*. 4 sacred material. “ānu devta paṇi devta besōtāru devta.”—*var asa*. 5 Sage Katyayan has written what can be established by chanting of Vedic mantars is god.

ਦੇਵਤਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਵਾਹਨ [devtīā de vahān] See ਵਾਹਨ. ਦੇਵਤੇਸ [devtes] *n* lord of gods, Indar; king of deities. “devtes sāhās bhē bhāg.”—*parās*. 2 chief of Brahmans. “kūpyo devtesā dāyaram juddhā.”—*VN*.

ਦੇਵਤੇਸੇਸਣੀ [devtesesṇi] *n* consort of the lord of deities, Durga.—*cōḍi*.

ਦੇਵਦੱਤ [devdatt] *adj* bestowed by deities, god-gifted. 2 *n* Arjuna's conch-shell. 3 air – one of the ten vital breaths. See ਦਸਪ੍ਰਾਣ.

ਦੇਵਦਾਸੀ [devdasi] In ancient times, there was a tradition that the devotees used to offer their daughters to the temples as dedication to the deity. These girls would serve in the temple and also recite devotional psalms in praise of the deity. In south India, many people still offer their daughters to the temples. There has been a spate of strong protests against this tradition in the country.

ਦੇਵਦਾਰੂ [devdarū] *n* cedar, a mountaineous tree grown at a height of 6000 to 8000 feet above the sea level. Its wood is silky and fragrant. It is specially used as timber in houses. *L* Cedrus Deodara.

ਦੇਵਦੇਵ [devdev] *n* supreme among gods, the Creator. 2 Vishnu, according to Purans. 3 Shiv. 4 Ganesh.

ਦੇਵਦੇਵਾਕਰ [devdevakār] *n* lord of the sun, the Creator; He, who also provides light to the sun. “sūn sādhiā teri devdevakār.”—*prābha kābir*.

ਦੇਵਧੁਨਿ [devdhunī], ਦੇਵਧੁਨਿ [devdhvānī] *n* milky way.

ਦੇਵਨ [devān] *n* sense of giving, act of donating, act of giving in charity. “devān kāu eke bhāgvan.”—*sukhmāni*. 2 *Skt* amusement, amorous play. 3 flower garden. 4 lotus. 5 prayer. 6 gamble. 7 sorrow, grief.

ਦੇਵਨਹਾਰ [devānhar] *adj* provider. “devānhar datarū āt nā paravar.”—*ram m 5*.

ਦੇਵਨਦੀ [devnādi] *n* river of the deities, the sacred river Ganges.

ਦੇਵਨਾਗਰੀ [devnagri] Sanskrit script, particularly used to write Hindi just as Urdu is written in Persian script. Some people hold that this is called Nagari because it was invented by residents of Nagar, whereas others opine that it was developed by Brahmans of Nagar subcaste.

ਦੇਵਪਤਨੀ [devpātni] consort of a deity. In Purans, prominent wives of the deities are – Parvati of Shiv, Lachhmi of Vishnu, Shachi of Indar etc but as per Vaitnasutr the well known consorts of the gods are— Prithvi (the earth) of Agni (fire), Vaach of Vaat, Sena of Indar, Dhena of Brihaspati (Jupiter), Pathya of Pooshan, Gaytari of Vasu, Trishtubh of Rudar, Jagati of Aditya, Anushtubh of Mittar, Viraj of Varun, Pankti of Vishnu, Diksha of Som.

ਦੇਵਪਤਿ [devpātī] lord of deities, Indar.

ਦੇਵਪੁਰ [devpur], ਦੇਵਪੁਰੀ [devpuri] *n* heaven, paradise. 2 abode of the Creator. “devpuri māhī gāyāu.”—*sāveya m 5 ke*.

ਦੇਵਬਧੂ [devbādhu] *n* nymph, fairy. 2 wife of a deity, goddess. 3 See ਦੇਵਪਤਨੀ.

ਦੇਵਬਨ [devbān] See ਦੇਵੇਦਯਾਨ.

ਦੇਵਬਾਨੀ [devbāni] *Skt* ਦੇਵਵਾਣੀ *n* Sanskrit language. 2 revelation. 3 Gurbani. 4 utterances of saints.

ਦੇਵਭਵਨ [devbhāvan] *n* heaven, paradise. 2 temple. 3 home for the Guru's devotees.

ਦੇਵਮਣਿ [devmənɪ] *n* sun. 2 Kaustubh gem.

3 a specific line of hair on a horse's neck.
ਦੇਵਯਾਣ [devyaŋ] path of deities. According to Sanskrit scholars, a path that leads to the abode of God. There are two paths for human beings as described in Upanishads. The individual souls of the performers of rites, after death, move along their ancestral path that leads towards the moon's region. From there, after intermingling with food, medicine etc, it enters into the human body and takes birth through conception.

The individual souls of the practitioners of spirituality go towards the sun's region, along the path of gods, and then attain the state of salvation and are not reborn in the mortal-world.

ਦੇਵਯਾਨ [devyan] vehicle for gods/deities. 2 specific vehicle for individual deities. See ਵਾਹਨ.

ਦੇਵਯਾਨੀ [devyani] See ਦੇਵਜਾਨੀ.

ਦੇਵਰ [devər] *n* younger brother of a woman's husband. "məti devī devər jesəʃ."—*asa m 5*.

ਦੇਵਰਾਜ [devəraj] *n* Indar, lord of deities.

ਦੇਵਰਾਤ [devrat] See ਸੀਤਾ and ਜਨਕ.

ਦੇਵਰਾਨੀ [devrani] See ਦਿਰਾਨੀ. 2 consort; wife of a deity, deity's consort, goddess.

ਦੇਵਰਿਖਿ [devrɪkɪ] *Skt* ਦੇਵਰਿਖਿ *n* sage dwelling in heaven. 2 one attaining the status of a sage in the category of gods. viz.—Narad, Sanak etc.

ਦੇਵਲ [devəl] *Skt n* priest earning his livelihood by worshipping the gods. 2 a sage, popularly known as Ashtavakr. 3 a sage, author of vedic hymns. 4 grandfather of the well known grammarian, Panini. 5 *Skt* ਦੇਵਲਾਯ abode of God, temple. "devəl devəl dhahri desəhɪ ugvət sur."—*s kəbir*. '(you) will wail loudly in temple after temple upon sunrise.' "ədev dev devlə."—*VN*. 'you are the holy shrine for gods and demons.' "kayəu deva kaɪəu devəl."

—*dhəna pipa*.

ਦੇਵਲੋਕ [devlək] *n* heaven, paradise.

ਦੇਵਵਧੂ [dev-vədhū] See ਦੇਵਬਧੂ. 2 goddess, deity's consort, wife of a deity. 3 See ਦੇਵਪਤਨੀ.

ਦੇਵਵ੍ਰਤ [dev-vrət] See ਭੀਸਮ.

ਦੇਵਾ [deva] *adj* giver, donor. "jivəndeva parbrəhəmseva."—*dhəna m 5*. 2 *n* deity; god. "so murətɪ hɛ deva."—*gəu m 4*. 3 goddess, Durga. "trɪpūdā tɪlək bhal deva bɪrajɛ."—*səloh*. 4 vocative. O! Deva.

ਦੇਵਾਕਰ [devakər] See ਦਿਵਾਕਰ and ਦੇਵਦੇਵਾਕਰ.

ਦੇਵਾਂਗਨਾ [devāgna] *Skt* ਦੇਵਾਙਗਨਾ *n* wife of a deity. 2 nymph, fairy. 3 See ਦੇਵਪਤਨੀ.

ਦੇਵਾਂਤ [devāt], **ਦੇਵਾਂਤਕ** [devātək] *Skt* ਦੇਵਾਂਤਕ *n* one who puts an end to a deity, demon. 2 son of Ravan, who was killed by Hanuman in the battle. "nagrədi nərātək gɪrət dagrədi devātək dhayo."—*ramav*.

ਦੇਵਾਦੇਵ [devadev] See ਦੇਵਦੇਵ. 2 deity and demon, god and devil.

ਦੇਵਾਧਿਦੇਵ [devadhɪdev] *n* lord of deities, supreme deity—the Creator. "oɪ pərəmpurəkh devadhɪdev."—*bəsət kəbir*.

ਦੇਵਾਧਿਪ [devadhɪp] *n* lord of deities, the Creator. 2 Indar.

ਦੇਵਾਨਾ [devana] See ਦਿਵਾਨਾ. "so kəhiɛ devana apu nə pəchanɪ."—*var majh m 1*.

ਦੇਵਾਰਦਨ [devardən], **ਦੇਵਾਰਿ** [devarɪ] *n* those who crush gods—demons; enemies of deities.

ਦੇਵਾਲਯ [devaləy] *n* abode of God, temple. 2 heaven, paradise.

ਦੇਵਾਲਾ [devala] See ਦੇਵਾਲਯ. 2 See ਦਿਵਾਲਾ.

ਦੇਵਾਲੀਆ [devalia] See ਦਿਵਾਲੀਆ. "həɪɪnam dhənə nə khəɪɪo, se devalie juɡ mahɪ."—*var bɪla m 4*.

ਦੇਵਾਲੇਈ [devalei] *n* give and take, selling and buying. See ਲੇਵਾਦੇਈ.

ਦੇਵਿਸ [devɪs] *n* lord of deities, Indar.—*sənama*.

ਦੇਵਿਕਾ [devɪka] *n* Ghaghra river, which merges with Saryoo river.

ਦੇਵੀ [devi] *n* wife of a deity, goddess. See **ਦੇਵਪਤਨੀ**. **2** Durga, goddess of power. “koṭɪ devɪ jakəu sevəhɪ.”—*asa chāt m 5*. **3** virtuous woman, faithful wife. **4** *adj* giver (f), provider (f). “mətɪ devɪ devər jəsət.”—*asa m 5*. **5** deities, gods. “əṯsəṯɪ tɪrəθ devɪ thape.”—*var majh m 1*. **6** *n* a poetic metre. See **ਤ੍ਰਿਗਤਾ 2**.

ਦੇਵੀਚੰਦ [devicāṅd] a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev, who lived in Goindwal.

ਦੇਵੀਦਾਸ [devidas] a Sikh warrior and follower of Guru Hargobind. He fought bravely in the Amritsar battle. **2** a distinguished Hindi poet of Bundelkhand, said to be born in Sammat 1742. His ethical stanzas are very appealing¹. He was a royal poet of Bhaiya Rattan Singh, king of Karoli.

“choṭe choṭe pōdān ko surān ki bar kārē
patre se rukhān ko pani kār parbo,
nice gɪrgāe tɪnhē ṭek dē dē ūce kārē
ūce bəḍgāe tē jārur kaṭḍarbo,
phule phule phul səb bin ek ṭhōr kārē
ghāne ghāne tərū ek ṭhōr tē uparbo,
rajān ko malɪn ko nɪṭprətɪ devidas
car ghəri ratɪ rāhe ɪtno vɪcarbo.”

ਦੇਵੀਭਾਗਵਤ [devibhagvət] a Puran having 18000 shaloks. It mainly describes Durga's wondrous acts of valour. Some scholars regard it as one of the 18 Purans, while for others it is a sub Puran.

ਦੇਵੀਮਹਾਤਮ [deviməhatəm] *Skt* ਦੇਵੀਮਹਾਤਮਜ. See **ਦੁਰਗਾਪਾਠ**.

ਦੇਵੇਸ਼ [deveṣ], **ਦੇਵੇਂਦ੍ਰ** [devēdr] *n* lord of deities, lord of gods – Indar.

ਦੇਵੇਂਦ੍ਰਸਿੰਘ [devēdrsiṅgh] younger son of raja Jaswant Singh, ruler of Nabha. He ascended the throne on October 5th, 1840 at the age of 18 years, after the death of his father. During the 1845 Anglo-Sikh war, Major Broadfoot,

¹Neeti Shatak, which contains 100 verses written by Devi Dass, is worth reading.

agent of Governor-General got suspicious of raja Devendar Singh being a supporter of Lahore kingdom. He thought that the raja was not a well-wisher of the British rulers. So raja Devendar Singh was dethroned by political advisers of the British Government in 1846, and granted an annual pension of rupees 50,000. Raja Devendar Singh was first kept at Mathura and was then brought to Lahore on 8th of December, 1855. He was allowed to live in the palace of maharaja Kharag Singh where he breathed his last in November 1865. He was cremated at Nabha. See **ਨਾਭਾ** and **ਫੁਲਵੰਜ਼**. **ਦੇਵੇਂਬਾਨ ਏਕਾਦਸੀ** [devotthan ekadasi] *n* day on which lord Vishnu wakes up from sleep, according to Purans. 11th day of the bright phase of lunar month Kattik. Lord Vishnu goes to sleep on 11th day of the bright phase of lunar month Harh and gets up on this day. This auspicious day is termed as Deotni Ikadasi in Punjabi. Farmers believe that sweetness enters into sugarcane on this auspicious day.

ਦੇਵੇਂਦਯਾਨ [devodyan] *n* garden of deities, garden of gods. According to Sanskrit scholars there are four such gardens – Nandan, Chaitar, rathya, Vaibhraj, and Sarvotarbhadar. Nandan is a garden set up by Indar in heaven, Chitrarath is set up by Kuber, named Chaitarrathya to the east of Ilavart, Vaibhraj is a garden on Vishkambh hills to the west of Sumeru while to the south of Sumeru on Ghandmadan hills there is garden of Neem trees called Sarvotarbhadar.

ਦੈ [dē] *adv* by giving, by providing. “pəg sis nɪvay upayən dē.”—*GPS*. **2** gentive postposition, of. “jɪs dē ədərɪ səcu hē.”—*var majh m 4*. **3** imperative form of the verb **ਦੇਹ**. “dē re dē re dih dāmama.”—*parəs*. ‘beat the kettledrum.’

ਦੇਆ [dēa] *Skt* ਦਯਾ mercy, pity, compassion. “jətu

sətu cavəl dea kəṇək kəɾɪ.”—*prəbha m 5*.
2 See ਦੈਯਾ.
ਦੇਆਰ [dear] *adj* provider, bestower. **2** merciful. “əpar dear ṭhakur.”—*gəu chōt m 5*.
ਦੇਆਲ [deal], **ਦੇਆਲੁ** [dealu] *adj* merciful, compassionate. “dinanath deal dev.”—*majh m 5 dɪnrɛṇ*. “jəu hoɪ dealu sətɪgur əpna.”—*gəu m 5*.
ਦੇਸ [des], **ਦੇਸਿਕ** [desɪk] *Skt* ਦੈਸਿਕ *adj* native. **2** See ਦੇਸਿਕ.
ਦੈਣੀ [deṇi] *adj* who gives, bestows or provides. “jiədan guru deṇi.”—*dev m 5*. **2** giver (f).
ਦੈਤ [det] gives, provides. “ḍan det nīdək kəu jam.”—*bher m 5*. **2** *Skt* ਦੈਤਜ *n* progeny of Kashyap from the womb of Diti. “det sōghare bɪn bhəgətɪ əbhɪasa.”—*gəu ə m 1*. **3** *Skt* ਦਯਿਤ *adj* dear, darling. **4** *n* husband, male spouse.
ਦੈਤਕੁਲ [detkʊl] Daitya dynasty, dynasty of demons. “devkʊl detkʊl jəkh kɪnər nər.”—*məla m 5*.
ਦੈਤਗੁਰੁ [detgʊru] master of demons, lord of demons, Shukar.
ਦੈਤਨਿ [detənɪ] army of demons.—*sənama*.
ਦੈਤਪੁਤੁ [detpʊtʊ], **ਦੈਤਪੁਤ੍ਰ** [detpʊtr] son of demon. “detpʊtr prəhladu gəɪtrɪ tərɔṇu kɪchu nə jaṇɛ.”—*bher m 3*. **2** Prahlad. “detpʊtʊ kərəm dhərəm kɪchu sōjəm nə pəɾɛ.”—*sri ə m 3*.
ਦੈਤਬਕਤੁ [detbəktrə] See ਦੰਤਬਕੁ.
ਦੈਤਜ [deɪtj] See ਦੈਤ **2**.
ਦੈਨ [den] *n* sense of giving, act of donating. “pūndan bəhu den.”—*dhəna m 5*. **2** gave, provided. “prem jən nanək kəɾɪ kɪrpa prəbhu den.”—*məla pərtal m 5*. **3** *Skt* pertaining to the day, daily, of the day. **4** See ਦੈਨਜ. **5** *A* ੯, loan, debt.
ਦੈਨਹਾਰ [denhar], **ਦੈਨਹਾਰੁ** [denharu] *adj* giver, provider, donor. “denhar budhɪ bɪbek.”—*prəbha pərtal m 5*. “denharu səd jivənhara.”—*bavən*.
ਦੈਨਜ [deɪnj] *Skt n* humility, indigence. **2** poverty.

ਦੈਯਾ [deya] *adj* who provides, who bestows. **2** *n* deity, supreme Lord.
ਦੈਰ [der] *A* ੯ *n* dome, cupola. **2** church.
ਦੈਰੇ ਖਰਾਬ [dere xərab] *P* دیر خراب minaret or tower likely to collapse. sense – the mortal world.
ਦੈਲਾ [dela] gave, provided. “chipe ke ghəɪ jənəm dela.”—*asa namdev*.
ਦੈਵ [dev] *Skt adj* pertaining to the deity, of the god. **2** *n* He, who gives rewards for deeds of human beings. **3** luck, fortune, destiny.
ਦੈਵਗ [devəg], **ਦੈਵਗਜ** [devəgɪ] *Skt* दैवज्ञ *n* one who predicts future; astrologer. “devəg jo həɪɪdɪyəl prəbina.”—*NP*.
ਦੈਵਜੋਗ [devjog], **ਦੈਵਯੋਗ** [devyog] *n* reward got by luck or chance. “devjog te ɪh thəl hera.”—*GPS*. **2** coincidence.
ਦੈਵਾਤ [devat] *adv* by chance, accidentally, incidentally.
ਦੈਵੀ [devi] *adj* pertaining to the deity, of the deities.
ਦੈਵੀਸੰਪੱਤਿ [devisəpəttɪ], **ਦੈਵੀਸੰਪਦਾ** [devisəpda] *n* treasure of deities/gods. **2** treasure of virtues.
ਦੋ [do] *adj* two. *P* ,, . **2** imperative form of verb ਦੇਨਾ. give.
ਦੋਊ [dou], **ਦੋਊ** [dou] *adv* both. **2** *adj* second. “nəhi hot kəchu dou bara.”—*bavən*. **3** *n* duality. “yəya jarəu durmətɪ dou.”—*bavən*.
ਦੋਊ ਪੱਛ [dou pəcch] both the sides, maternal and paternal. “dou pəcch bhɪtər uɪɪyari.”—*cəɪɪtr 161*.
ਦੋਆਬ [doab], **ਦੋਆਬਾ** [doaba] *n* region between two rivers, country between two rivers. See ਦੁਆਬਾ.
ਦੋਆਲੇ [doale] *adv* on both sides. **2** all around, around. “jhuṭha rudən hoa doale.”—*sri m 1 pəhre*.
ਦੋਇ [doɪ] *adj* two. “doɪ dhoti bəstrə kəpəṭṭ.”—*var asa*. **2** *n* this world and the next one.

ਦੋਈ [doi] *adv* both. “kuṛ kəpəṭ nə doi.”—*suhi chōt m 1*. **2 n** discrimination, enmity.

ਦੋਸ [dos] *Skt* (दुष्प्र be blemished, get polluted, commit crime. *n* sin. **2** demerit, vice. **3** blame. “dos nə kahu dije.”—*bīla m 5*. **4** In Ayurved, three disorders in the body—psora, syphlisis and sycosis. **5** *Skt* दोस् arm, side. **6** See ਦੋਸੁ. **7** *P* دُش, shoulder. **8** yesterday, day just elapsed.

ਦੋਸਗ੍ਰਾਹੀ [dosgrahi] *adj* acquiring vices of others; adopting demerits and shunning virtues.

ਦੋਸਤ [dosət] *P* دوست, *adj* attached, clung. **2 n** friend; one who has become one with the other.

ਦੋਸਤੀ [dosti] *P* دوستی, *n* friendship. “kisu nali kice dosti?”—*var asa*.

ਦੋਸਾ [dosa] *Skt* दोषा *n* evening, sunset. **2** night.

ਦੋਸਾਂ [dosā] of the accused. “həm dosā da kīa hal?”—*s fərid*.

ਦੋਸਾਰੋਪਣ [dosaropən] *n* ਦੋਸ-ਆਰੋਪਣ framing of charges, act of blaming.

ਦੋਸਾਲਾ [dosala] *adj* every two years. **2** See ਦੁਸਾਲਾ.

ਦੋਸੀ [dosi] *Skt* दोषिन् *adj* accused. **2 n** guilty person. **3** sinner, vicious person. “dosi dosu dhəre.”—*jəpu*. ‘sinful souls also curse him.’

ਦੋਸੁ [dosu] See ਦੋਸ. “dosu nəhi kahu kəu mita.”—*bavən*. **2** See ਦਿਵਸ, ਦੋਸ, ਦਿਨ. “cukh bīd upəṛī akhəṇu dosu.”—*var sar m 1*. ‘meditate on the Name each moment.’

ਦੋਹਤਾ [dohta], ਦੋਹਤੀ [dohti] *Skt* ਦੋਹਿਤੁ-ਦੋਹਿਤ੍ਰੀ *n* daughter’s son and daughter.

ਦੋਹਨ [dohən] *Skt n* process of milking; milking of an animal like a cow etc.

ਦੋਹਨਾ [dohna] *v* milk. **2 n** vessel in which milk is collected during milking.

ਦੋਹਨੀ [dohni] *Skt n* pitcher for collecting milk while milking is done.

ਦੋਹਰਾ [dohra] *adj* double. “ghure nəgare dohre.”—*cāḍī 3*. **2 n** a matrīk metre, couplet ਦੋਹਾ [doha]; its characteristics – two

feet (lines) each line having 24 matras¹ with the first pause after the 13th and second after the next 11th matra ending with guru ləghu. Scholars have established the rule also that apart from these characteristics of this metre, jəgəṇ (lS) should not come at the start of the couplet. The couplet retains its charm when it starts with two dəgəṇs (SS, lS, lS, Sll, lll) or ḍhəgəṇ (lS, S, lll) which means a four matra word resembles a four-matra word and a three-matra word resembles a three-matra word. It is named ਦੋਹਾ [doha] precisely because of two matra words.

A couplet has been classified into many types depending on the varying number of matras, but here only those forms of couplets are described which are prevalent in Sikh poetry –

(1) The couplet which consists of four guru and forty ləghu matras is called ਵਯਾਲ [vyal].

Example:

tɪh pər bhukhən ʃəstrə ləghu, rətən purtəməy saɟ,
cəmkət dəmkət nəvəl chəbɪ, jhəkət thəkət kəvɪrəɟ.

—*sɪkkhiprəbhakər*.

(2) The couplet consisting of five guru and 38 ləghu matras is named as Ahivar.

Example:

ʃri sətɪguru bər əməɾji, sərən nəɾən dukh hərən,
kərən kərən su jan mən, nəməskar tɪn cərən.
—*NP*.

(3) The couplet with six guru and thirty-six ləghu matras is called Sardul.

Example:

yədɪ prətɪbədhək səghən ghən,
ənəgən bhe məg bic,

¹Considering two feet per line, there are four feet in all. The first and third feet have 13 matras each, while second and fourth have 11 matras.

prələy prəbhəjənɪ prəbəl vət,
dɪy uɔay hən nic.

—sɪkkhiprəbhakər.

(4) The couplet which consists of seven guru and thirty-four ləghu matras is called Macch.

Example:

təp kɪy jɪnəhɪ səbasna,
jənəm ənət dhər soɪ,
paɪ raj jəg bɪkhe phəs,
nərək gəmən pun hoɪ.

—NP.

(5) Kacchap has 8 guru and 32 ləghu matras.

Example:

ʃri əgəd kədən vɪghən,
bədən su mægəl sal,
pərən sərən kər cərən ko,
nəməskar dhər bhal.

—NP.

(6) The couplet consisting of 9 guru and 30 ləghu is named Trikkal.

Example:

dərʃən ʃri həɪkɪɪʃn ko,
nɪ pun hərən jur tin,
cərən mənohər bədna,
jɪn sɪkkhən sukh din.

—NP.

(7) The couplet is named Vanar if it consists of 10 guru and 28 ləghu matras.

Example:

ae prəbh sərənagəti,
kɪɪpanɪdhɪ dəɪal,
ek əkhər həri mənɪ bəsət,
nanək hot nɪhal.

—bavən.

(8) The couplet having 11 guru and 26 ləghu matras is named Chal or Bal.

Example:

sathɪ nə calɛ bɪn bhəjən,
bɪkɦɪa səgli char,

həri həri nam kəmvəna,
nanək ɪhu dhən sar.

—sukhməni.

(9) The couplet consisting of 12 ləghu and 24 guru matras is called Charni or Payodhar.

Example:

din dərəd dukh bhəjna, ghəɪɪ ghəɪɪ nath ənath,
sərənɪ tumari aɪo, nanək ke prəbh sath.

—sukhməni.

jɪs nɔ səjən rakhsi, dʊsmən kən vɪcar?
chvɛ nə səke tɪh chāh ko, nɪhphəl jat gəvar.

—VN.

(10) The couplet is named Gayand and Madkal if it contains 13 guru and 22 ləghu matras.

Example:

ek səmē sri atma, ucəryo mətɪ so bən,
səb prətəp jəgədis ko, kəho səkəl bɪdhɪ ten.

—əkal.

(11) The couplet consisting of 14 guru and 20 ləghu matras is called Hans.

Example:

ekəkara sətɪguru, jɪh prəsadɪ səcu hoɪ,
vahguru ji ki phəte, vɪghən vɪnasən soɪ.

—NP.

(12) The couplet having 15 guru and 18 ləghu matras is termed as Nar.

Example:

həume eha jatɪ hɛ, həume kərəm kəmahɪ,
həume ɛɪ bədhna, phɪɪɪ phɪɪɪ joni pahɪ.

—var asa.

(13) Karabh is a couplet having 16 guru and 16 ləghu matras.

Example:

kəho su səm kasō kəhē, dəm ko kəhā kəhāt?
ko sura data kəvən, kəho tāt ko māt?

—əkal.

(14) The couplet having 17 guru and 14 ləghu matras is called Markat.

Example:

kāhā nem sājəm kāhā, kāhā gyan əgyan?
ko rogi sogi kəvən, kāhā bhrəm ki han?

—*akal*.

(15) Mandook is a couplet consisting of 18 guru and 12 ləghu matras.

Example:

mē bholava pəgg ka mət meli hojā,
gəhīla ruh nə jānəi sīr bhi mīṭṭi khā.

—*s fərid*.

(16) The couplet with 19 guru and 10 ləghu matras is named Shayan.

Example:

pura prəbhū aradhīa, pura jaka nau,
nanək pura paīa, pure ke gun gau.

—*sukhmāni*.

(17) The couplet consisting of 21 guru and 6 ləghu matras is termed as Bhramar.

Example:

sri guru pyare khalse, bāke bhari bir,
veragi tyagi tēpi, gyani dhyani dhīr.

—*sIkkiprəbhakər*.

(18) In Sarabloh there occurs a couplet under the heading of Dohra Vadda consisting of 28 matras with first pause after the 15th, second after the 13th matras with guru ləghu in the end.

Example:

he catur bəhut əṣṭakri, nərsīghi jīh ko bhes,
prəhlad ubaryo dukh həryo, hərnakhəs
həryonəres.

ਦੋਹਰਾ ਵਡਾ [dohra vāḍa] See no. 18 of ਦੋਹਰਾ.

ਦੋਹਾ [doha] See ਦੋਹਰਾ 2.

ਦੋਹਾਈ [dohai] See ਦੁਹਾਈ.

ਦੋਹਾਗ [dohag], ਦੋਹਾਗਣ [dohagəṇ] See ਦੁਹਾਗ and ਦੁਹਾਗਣ.

ਦੋਹਾਗਣੀ [dohagni] See ਦੁਹਾਗਣੀ. “dohagni kīa nisaṇia? khəsəməhu ghuthia phīrəhi nīmaṇia.”—*sri m I jogi āḍarī*.

ਦੋਹੀ [dohi] *n* cry for help. “sīv sīv kərət səgəl kər jorəhi sərəb mēīa ṭhakur teri dohi.”—*gəum*

5. 2 notice, information. “dohi dīce durjəna.”—*səva m I*. ‘Warn the vile persons not to come to his side again.’ 3 information proclaimed by the beat of a drum. “səbh jəg məhi dohi pherie bīnu nave sīrī kalu.”—*sri ə m I*. “ləhīne di pheraīe nanka dohi.”—*var ram 3*.

4 ਦੋਹੀ [dohi] has also been used for ਦ੍ਰੋਹੀ [drohi]. “man mohi pəc dohi.”—*kan m 5*. 5 milked.

ਦੋਖ [dokh] See ਦੋਸ 1. “dokh kərī kərī jori.”—*bīha chōt m 5*. ‘wealth accumulated through sinful means.’ 2 See ਦੋਸ 2. “mrīg min bhrīg pətəg kūcər ek dokh bīnas.”—*asa rəvīdas*. 3 sometimes ਦੋਖ [dokh] has also been used for dves. “rag dokh te nīaro.”—*suhī chōt m 5*. “rag dokh nīrdokh hē.”—*BG*.

ਦੋਖਤ [dokhət] *Skt* ਦੁਸ਼ਿਤ *adj* guilty, accused.

ਦੋਖਤਨ [doxtən] *P* دُخْتَن, stitch.

ਦੋਖਤ੍ਰਯ [dokhtrəy] three disorders viz. psora, syphilis and sycosis. 2 faults of mind, speech and action.

ਦੋਖਨ [dokhən] *Skt* accusation; fault, shortcoming. “dīndīal dəyanīdhī dokhən dekhət hē, pər det nə hare.”—*akal*.

ਦੋਖੜਾ [dokhṛa] *n* defect, demerit, vice.

ਦੋਖੜੈ [dokhṛē] due to shortcomings. “kē dokhṛē sərīohī?”—*səva m I*.

ਦੋਖੀ [dokhi] *Skt* दोषिन् *adj* accused, blemished, given to vices, sinful. “dokhi əpṇa kita paīa.”—*bher m 5*. 2 *Skt* द्वेषिन् *envious, opposed*. “sāt ka dokhi mēha hətīara.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਦੋਖੇ [dokhe] *adv* on polluting. “dunia ke dokhe mua calət kul ki kanī.”—*s kəbir*. 2 polluted, blemished.

ਦੋਗਲਾ [dogla] *P* دُغْلَا, *n* mixture of two types of grains; mixed crop of two types of grains. 2 sense — illegitimate, mongrel.

ਦੋਗੜਾ [dogara] See ਦੁਗੜਾ.

ਦੋਗੁਣਾ [doguṇa] See ਦੁਗੁਣਾ.

ਦੋਖੜੀਆ ਮੁਹੂਰਤ [dohṛīa muhurət] See ਦੁਖੜੀਆ ਮੁਹੂਰਤ.

ਦੇਜ [doj] illegitimate, mongrel. **2** short for ਦੇਜਖ.
“əjraɪɪ nə doj θərə.”—*maru solhe m 5*. ‘The
angel of death will not sleep in hell.’

ਦੇਜਕ [dojək] See ਦੇਜਕੁ.

ਦੇਜਕਿ [dojəkɪ] in hell. “dojəkɪ pae sɪrjənhare.”
—*maru solhe m 1. 2* towards hell. “nāga DOJəkɪ
calɪa.”—*var asa*.

ਦੇਜਕੁ [dojəkʊ], **ਦੇਜਖ** [dozəx] *P* ੳੜੜ, *n* sufferings.
2 grief, sorrow. **3** hell. “dojəkʊ bhɪsətu nəhi
khe kala.”—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਦੇਜਮੀ [dozəxi] *P* ੳੜੜ, *adj* pertaining to hell.
2 sinner, wrong doer.

ਦੇਜਨ [dojən] See ਦੁਜਨ. “dojən chaɖ pəro həri
gyo jən, jo chəl so tɪh ko hərəlehe.”—*krɪsən*.
‘one who walks over to the other side after
breaking ties with his enemy but is deceived
by the one in whom refuge is sought.’ **2** two
companions, one of whom deceives the other.

ਦੇਝ [dojha] *Skt* ਦੇਝ *n* process of milking.
2 vessel used for milking. **3** one who milks
the cattle; milkman.

ਦੇਝੀ [dojhi] See ਦੇਝਾ 3.

ਦੇਤ [dot] *Skt* ਦੇਤ *n* light. “bhanə məno dot.”
—*kəlki*. **2** adornment, decoration. **3** *adj* emerged,
appeared. See ਦਉਤ.

ਦੇਤਾ [dota] See ਦੇਤਾ, ਦੇਗਿਤੁ. **2** got lit or illuminated.
3 *P* ੲ, double, twofold. **4** sheet folded into
two layers. **5** bend in the back, sense of being
a hunchback.

ਦੇਤਿ [dotɪ] daily, per day. “dotɪ ucəpətɪ lekhu
nə lɪkhiə.”—*tukha chət m 1*. ‘sense – daily
routine should not be recorded.’

ਦੇਤੁ [dotu] See ਦੇਤ 2. “namu bhəṇəhu səcu dotu
səvarɪ.”—*bəsət ə m 1*. ‘meditate and adorn
yourself truly.’

ਦੇਥਣੀ [dothəni], **ਦੇਥਨਿ** [dothənɪ], **ਦੇਥਨੀ** [dothəni]
one having two teats; woman. “kən dothənɪ
jo jəna ju nə man he tɪh tras?”—*parəs*.

ਦੇਦੜਾ [dodɖa] a village under police station Kular
in tehsil and subdivision Sangrur of Jind state.

A gurdwara in memory of Guru Tegbahadur
is situated to the north of this village. The
peepul tree, beneath which the Guru took rest,
still exists there. This village is about 20 miles
to the south-west of Patiala railway station. It
is connected by a metalled road upto Samana
and by two miles of Kucha pathway beyond that.

ਦੋਦਾ [doda] a subcaste of Rajputs of the lunar
dynasty, which is mostly found in Hoshiarpur
region. **2** It is also a subcaste of Muslim Jatts
living in district Montgomri. **3** a devotee of
Guru Nanak Dev, who founded a village after
his name in district Gurdaspur. Perhaps he
belonged to Doda subcaste, hence was
popularly known as Doda.

ਦੋ ਦਾਹਾ [do daha] *adj* twenty, two-tens. **2** of
two days, for two days. “te pahun do daha.”
—*asa m 5*. “do dɪn pərahuṇa, tie dɪn tahuṇa.”
—*prov*.

ਦੋਦੇਵਾਲ [dodeval] According to Bhai Santokh
Singh, there exists a pond near villages Bahibal
and Siurasi in which Guru Gobind Singh
performed ablutions i.e. he washed five parts
of his body (pāj sənana). “dodeval tal ko
namu. tɪs məhɪ sunɪ jəl ko əbhɪramu.”
—*GPS*. This large pond is now popularly
known as Dodevali and Mattevali. This adjoins
village Sarav (Saranvan)¹ of Faridkot state.
An annual religious congregation is held on
Maghi at this large pond.

ਦੋਦੇਵਾਲੀ ਢਾਬ [dodevali dhab] See ਦੋਦੇਵਾਲ.

ਦੋਧਕ [dodhək] *Skt* *adj* deceiving one’s master.
2 *n* a poetic metre also named as Bandhu,
characterised by four feet, each foot having
three bhəgəṇs (Sll) followed by two guru viz.
Sll, Sll, Sll, S, S.

Example:

byah suta nrɪp ki nrɪp balə,
māg bɪda mukh lin utalə,

¹Siurasi has now this name.

matən var pīyo jəl panā,
dekh nāres rāhe chābī manā.

—ramav.

bāh gāhi tu nībahdāi hē,
prīṭī kādī nāhī bhāgkai hē,
svārēth tyag kārāt bhālai,
hē guru ke sikh te jāg bhāi.

(b) Modak in Dasam Granth is also described as Dodhak. Its characteristics are four feet, each foot consists of four bhāgāns Sll, Sll, Sll, Sll.

Example:

bah kṛīpaṅ su baṅ bhāṭeggāṅ
āt gīre pun juḅ māharāṅ. ...

—nārsīgh.

3 a weed plant *L sochus oleraceus*. It has milky secretion. Some people apply this milky secretion to cure ringworm. It is useful for germinating healthy semen.

ਦੇਨਉ [donəu], ਦੇਨੋ [dono] *adv* both. “donəu bārən gəvāṭ.”—*s kābir*.

ਦੋਮ [dom] *P* ੯ *adj* second. “dom nā sem, ek so ahi.”—*gəu rāvīdas*. ‘He does not believe in duality or discrimination. He is unique.’

ਦੋਯ [doy] *adj* two.

ਦੋਯਮ [doyəm] See ਦੋਮ.

ਦੋਰਾਹ [dorah] two paths – attachment and detachment. **2** Hindu and Muslim. **3** theist and atheist, believer and non-believer.

ਦੋਰਾਹਾ [doraha] path of double-mindedness, dilemma, path of duality. “durmāṭī ka doraha he.”—*maru solhe m 3*. **2** having dual character, trying to side with both. **3** a place in district Ludhiana, where canalway and railway meet. Doraha is railway station, situated 14 miles to the south-east of Ludhiana.

ਦੋਲ [dol] *Skt* दुल *vr* lift, cause to waver, shake. *n* palanquin. **2** cradle, swing. “sāpət dol jhol sēg jhulət.”—*səveye sri mukhvā m 5*. **3** *P* ੭, bucket or vessel to draw water. **4** pocket, pouch, wallet. **5** *adj* shameless, immodest.

ਦੋਲਕ [dolək] *P* ੭; *n* drum, kettledrum. “dolək dunia vājēhī vāj.”—*asa m 1*.

ਦੋਲੀਚਾ [dolīcā] See ਦੁਲੀਚਾ. “tākhāt sēbha māḍān dolice.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਦੋਵਰ [dovər] *adj* double. “dovər koṭ əru tevər khāi.”—*bher kābir*. ‘a double fort and trench with three characteristics.’

ਦੋਵੇ [dove], ਦੋਵੇਂ [dovē] *adv* both.

ਦੋਵੈ [dovē] *adv* both. *dovē sīre sātīguru nībēṛe.”—*maru m 1*. sense – cycle of birth and death. **2** See ਦੁਵੈਯਾ ਛੰਦ.

ਦੋਵੈ ਸਿਰੇ [dovē sīre] See ਦੋਵੈ 1.

ਦੋਵੈ ਥਾਂਵ [dovē thāv] both places, both worlds: this world and the next.

ਦੋੜ [doṛ] *n* two-layered roti buttered from inside. “jāv ki doṛ kīnāhu āclāi.”—*GPS*.

ਦੋੜਾ [doṛā] *n* a dress of coarse cotton cloth having double width.

ਦੋ [do], ਦੋਂ [dō] See ਦ. “pān kāryo hārī jī hārī dō tāv.”—*kṛīsān*. Krishan swallowed the forest-fire. **2** burning, inflammation. “grīsti te vād h mēn dō lagi.”—*NP*. ‘The mind felt more jealous than the householder did.’

ਦੋਧਰ [dōdhər] See ਗੋਬਿੰਦਗੜ੍ਹ ਨੰ: 4.

ਦੋਨ [don] See ਦੁਨ 2. “sīrināgār te ěc, don me lāyayhō.”—*cārītr 237*. **2** See ਦਮਨ.

ਦੋਨਾ [dōnā] See ਡੋਨਾ.

ਦੌਰ [dōr] *n* race, sprint. **2** *A* ੭, tour, journey. **3** period, era. **4** uncovered frame of a kettledrum. **5** improper reasoning; beating about the bush. **6** large mortar.

ਦੌਰਘ [dōrəp] janitor.

ਦੌਰਾ [dōrā] *n* tour, journey, circuit. See ਦੌਰ 2.

ਦੌਲਤ [dōlət] See ਦਉਲਤ. **2** This word has also been used for dōltā. “sri nanək ki dōlət dai.”—*NP*.

ਦੌਲਤਮਾਨ ਲੋਦੀ [dōlətān lōdī] Subedar of Punjab appointed by Ibrahim Lodi, ruler of Delhi. He used to stay, particularly, at Sultanpur, because this area was given to Daulat Khan as a fief. Guru Nanak Dev worked in his

provision-store. Dault Khan Lodi invited Babbar to invade India by providing him secret information about Indian rulers and assuring him of all assistance, but later on a misunderstanding developed between the two. Daulat Khan died in 1526. His sons Gazi Khan and Dilawar Khan remained in the good books of Babbar.

The remains of the fort of Daulat Khan still exist in Sultanpur.

ਦੌਲਤਗੜ੍ਹ [dɔlətɡəɾh] a village, Daulewal, under police station Anandpur of tehsil Una in district Hoshiarpur, situated 32 miles of Garhshankar railway station and 15 miles away from Ropar. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Har Rai stands within the settlement of this village. The true Master used to visit this place off and on during the rainy season because there was Guru's small stable of horses at this place. A religious fair is held on Hola every year. Bibi Sant Kaur is looking after this shrine with great devotion. About one ghumaon of land is attached with this holy place on which the gurdwara is built. The shrine has only a hall.

ਦੌਲਤਪਰਸੁ [dɔlətpərəst] *P* دولت پرست mammon worshipper, greedy.

ਦੌਲਤਪੁਰ [dɔlətpur] a holy place in memory of Sri Chand about two kols away from district Nawan Shahar of Jalandhar division. See **ਟਾਲੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੰ: 4.**

ਦੌਲਤਫਿਜ਼ਾ [dɔlətʃɪzɑ] *P* دولت افزا augmenting wealth, increasing the riches.

ਦੌਲਤਾਂ [dɔlətā] midwife of Guru Nanak Dev. "boli bəcən dɔlətā dai."—*NP*.

ਦੌਲਤਾਬਾਦ [dɔlətabad] An important town in the south, falling under Aurangabad district of Hyderabad state. Its old name was Devgiri. This used to be the capital of the Yadavs during the earlier days. Mohammad Bin

Tuglak named it Daultabad. Earlier the fort of Daultabad was very strong and beautiful. Abbul Hasan (Tanashah) was kept as a prisoner in this fort by Aurangzeb in 1687. Chand Minar and Chini Mahal of this fort are still worth seeing. Ellora Caves carved out of the hills near Daultabad are a centre of attraction for many tourists.

ਦੌਲਾਸ਼ਾਹ [dɔləʃah] a pious person of Gujarat (Punjab). He met Bhai Garhia during the period of the sixth Master, when the former was on his way to Kashmir for preaching Sikhism. Shahdaula became a disciple of the sixth Master on listening to the recitation of Sukhmani Sahib and was delighted to meet the Guru. He breathed his last during the period of the tenth Master. He sent an offering of one hundred tolas of gold to Guru Gobind Singh. The name of Gujarat was popularised as Daula Ki Gujarat (Gujarat of Daula) after the name of this holy person.

ਦੌਲਾ ਕੀ ਗੁਜਰਾਤ [dɔlə ki gujərat] See **ਦੌਲਾਸ਼ਾਹ**. "dɔlə ki gujrat mē bəsət sulok əpar."—*cəɾɪtɾ* 255.

ਦੌਲੇਵਾਲ [dɔləval], **ਦੌਲੋਵਾਲ** [dɔləval] See **ਦੌਲਤਗੜ੍ਹ**.

ਦੌੜ [dɔɾ] *Skt* दृष्ट *n* race. 2 attack, invasion.

ਦੌੜਨਾ [dɔɾəna] *v* run, sprint. See **ਦੌੜ**.

ਦੌਸ [dɔs] *Skt* दंश *vr* sting, bite, wear armour. 2 *n* act of biting with teeth, biting. 3 armour. 4 *Skt* दंस *vr* ruin, destroy.

ਦੌਸਕ [dɔsək] *adj* stinging, biting. 2 creature, that stings. See **ਦੌਸ**.

ਦੌਸਨ [dɔsən] *n* act of biting with teeth. 2 armour.

ਦੌਸ਼ਟ [dɔs̄tɾə] *Skt* *n* tooth, dent. 2 pig, boar.

ਦੌਸ਼ਟ੍ਰਾ [dɔs̄tɾa] *n* molar, grinder tooth. 2 boar's tusk.

ਦੌਂਗ [dɔŋ] *P* دڠ, *adj* surprising, astonishing. 2 stupid. 3 burnt. "dəvə jan dɔŋgə."—*cāḍi* 2. 'as if forest-fire has burnt (them).'

ਦੰਗਈ [dāḡəi] *adj* rioting, riotous.

ਦੰਗਲ [dāḡəḷ] *P* ڳل, *n* wrestling arena.
2 battlefield.

ਦੰਗਾ [dāḡa] *n* riot, disturbance, dispute. See ਦੰਗਲ.

ਦੰਗੈਤ [dāḡət], ਦੰਗੈਲ [dāḡəl] *adj* rioting, riotous, quarrelsome.

ਦੰਡ [dāḍ] *Skt* दण्ड *vr* warn, fine, punish. 2 *n* club, rod. 3 punishment. 4 fine. 5 a length measure equal to four cubits. 6 a period (duration) of sixty pāls, (one pāl = a ghəri = 22.5 minutes). “pārsad chākke ek dāḍ vīraj.” –*PP*. 7 Yam, god of death. 8 large branch of a tree, bough. 9 See ਤਿੰਦੰਡ.

ਦੰਡਕ [dāḍək] *n* person authorised to punish the guilty. 2 a forest called Dandak, named after king Dand son of Ikshvak. Dandkarnaya; it is spread from Vindhya mountain to the bank of river Godavri. While in exile, Ramchandar spent most of his time in this forest. 3 Many poets like Keshav Das etc take it as a kind of a poetic metre. They have used Dandak for Kabitt, but it is a generic name, not a specific one.

The poetic metre having more than 32 matras per foot is termed Matrikdandak while one with 26 matras is named Varandandak. The Karkha Kabitt etc are in Dandak metre.

Just as poets casually write chād for metre, similarly it has become a convention to use dāḍək. However, it is not proper because it is difficult to establish which kind of dāḍək this is.

ਦੰਡਕਲਾ [dāḍəkəla] See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 4.

ਦੰਡਕਾਰ [dāḍkar] short for ਦੰਡਕਾਰਣਜ. See ਦੰਡਕ 2.
“dāḍkar me sādān sāvāryo.” –*cārītr* 97.

ਦੰਡਕਾਰਨਜ [dāḍkarnəy] *Skt* दण्डकारण्य. See ਦੰਡਕ 2.

ਦੰਡਣ [dāḍəṇ] See ਦੰਡਨ.

ਦੰਡਧਰ [dāḍdhər], ਦੰਡਧਾਰ [dāḍdhar], ਦੰਡਧਾਰੀ [dāḍdhari] *adj* authorised to keep a rod. 2 *n* king. 3 Yam, god of death. 4 potter, who keeps

a rod in his hand. 5 ascetic, mendicant. “dāḍdhar jəḍdhare pekho.” –*bher m* 5. 6 police constable. 7 mace bearer. 8 some scribe has written dāḍ for dāt in Dasam Granth. “bāḍo dāḍdhari. hāṇyo kal bhari.” –*VN*. ‘Varah (incarnation of God) having extra protruding teeth was also killed by death.’ 9 Nihang Sikh carrying a heavy club.

ਦੰਡਨ [dāḍən] *Skt n* act of punishing, punishment.

ਦੰਡਨੀਯ [dāḍniy] *Skt adj* punishable, deserving to be punished.

ਦੰਡਪਾਣਿ [dāḍpaṇi] *adj* holding a club in his hand; club-bearer. 2 *n* god of death, Yamraj. 3 See ਦੰਡਧਾਰੀ. 4 Nihang Sikh bearing a heavy club. 5 mace bearer, gate keeper.

ਦੰਡਵਤ [dāḍvət], ਦੰਡਵਤ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਮ [dāḍvət prəṇam] *n* act of saluting by lying prostrate on the ground, kotow. See ਤਿੰਦੰਡੁਤ.

ਦੰਡਾ [dāḍa] *n* staff, club. See ਦੰਡ.

ਦੰਡਾਦੰਡੀ [dāḍadāḍi] (fighting) with clubs, exchanging blows with clubs.

ਦੰਡਾਧਿਯ [dāḍadhīp] *n* ਦੰਡ-ਅਧਿਯ one who is authorized to punish, king, ruler. 2 god of death.

ਦੰਡਾਰ [dāḍar] *Skt adj* got punished. 2 *n* intoxicated elephant. 3 potter’s wheel. 4 vehicle.

ਦੰਡਿਤ [dāḍit] *adj* punished.

ਦੰਡੀ [dāḍi] *Skt* दण्डिन् *adj* having a club in hand. 2 *n* king, ruler. 3 Yam. 4 gatekeeper. 5 mace-bearer. 6 mendicant, ascetic. See ਤਿੰਦੰਡੀ. 7 Shiv. 8 Nihang Singh. 9 an eminent Sanskrit scholar, who composed Dashkumar and Kavyadarash. He lived prior to Kalidas.

ਦੰਡਯ [dāḍy] *Skt adj* capable of punishing; deserving punishment.

ਦੰਤ [dāṭ] *Skt n* teeth. *L* dent. “dāṭ rāsən səḡəl ghəsī javət.” –*səveye sri mukhvak m* 5. The teeth are mainly of two types – cutting teeth, used for cutting, and grinder teeth – used for chewing. 2 number denoting 32, as there are

32 teeth. 3 the word dāt has also been used for datt which means ditta (gave). “surdan dāt.”—*gyan*. 4 Sometimes dāt is also used for dety viz.—“avāhu veri dāt he!”—*sāloh*.

ਦੰਤਈਆ [dātəia] See ਤੰਦਈਆ.

ਦੰਤ ਸ਼ਰਕਰਾ [dāt šarkəra] caries, tartar. Its best treatment is to get the teeth cleaned through scratching or scrubbing of deposits by an experienced dentist. Those, who apply salt on their teeth daily and do not allow the scales to be deposited on them, do not suffer from such a disease.

ਦੰਤਕ [dātək] *Skt* *n* teeth. 2 hill top, hillock, high mound.

ਦੰਤਕਥਾ [dātkaṭhā] *n* hearsay; that which has no specific proof but comes from tradition. 2 loose talk.

ਦੰਤਕਾਸ਼ੂ [dātkaṣṭh] *n* twig or walnut bark used for cleaning the teeth.

ਦੰਤਛਦ [dātchəd] *Skt* दन्तच्छद *n* lips — which cover the teeth.

ਦੰਤਧਾਰੀ [dātdhari] *n* elephant. 2 See ਦੰਡਧਾਰੀ 8.

ਦੰਤਧਾਵਨ [dātdhavən], ਦੰਤਧਾਵਨੀ [dātədhavni] See ਦਾਤਨ.

ਦੰਤਬਕਰੂ [dātbəktrə], ਦੰਤਬਕਰੂ [dātbəkr] *Skt* दन्तबकरू that which has quite large teeth in its mouth.¹ Ruler of Karoosh², son of Vriddhsharma from the womb of Prithukirti. He was Shishupal's brother, and a bitter enemy of Krishan. Krishan killed him in Datihe town. In Purans, he is mentioned as an incarnation of Hiranyakashipu. See ਹਰਿਵੰਸ਼ and ਭਾਗਵਤ. “dātbəkr tēb cīt me ətī hi kop bəḍhāI.” —*KRISĀN*. “ute dātbəktra ite KRISĀN suro.” —*cārītr* 142.

ਦੰਤਰੋਗ [dātrog] دانتالوج toothache; pain in the teeth and molars is felt due to the deposit of ਦੰਤਵਕੁ means one having slanting teeth. Its real name was ਦੰਤਵਕੁ.

tartar, growth of caries; or due to the rinsing of mouth with cold water immediately after taking hot milk etc, excessive use of ice, or because of impurities in blood, by formation of pus in the gums, etc. If one has proper digestion and a clean mouth, this disease does not occur at all.

The best treatment for the disease of the teeth and the gums is as follows —

Clean the mouth and the teeth with the root of a twig of neem tree or Akk Plant. Applying of mixture of three drops of Amritdhara with ground alum on the teeth, putting ammonium chloride and lime in a phial, adding a little water in it and then inhaling its fumes. Grinding the mixture of asafoetida, black pepper, camphor, baṭbṛīḡ, salt and applying it on affected parts of the teeth and the gums. Filling this mixture in the cavities is also beneficial. Brushing them with salt daily is useful.

Take equal amount of jasmine leaves, tuantheme pentandra (a weed), piper longum, kurāḍ, kuṭṭh, bāc, roots of long pepper, ginger, chebulic myrobalan, catechu and grinding the mixture into a fine powder. Application of this powder on the teeth and the molars is very effective.

Take flowers of ਧਾਵਾ [dhava], māi, jəg-hərrā, galnut of oak, betelnut, pomegranate flowers, madder (rubia munjista), gypsum, cardamom, catechu, parched alum, emblic myrobalan, seləkhri, ਬੋਲ [bol], sandalwood dust, camphor, parched almond skin and roots of calotropis procera, clax of small sea shells, all in equal measure, grind and store them in jars. Applying this tooth powder twice a day (morning and evening) will keep you free from all kinds of dental diseases. If the disease of the teeth is not treated by this method, they should be got extracted by an experienced

²Kroos is the present district of Shahbad.

dentist and cavity got filled with gold or silver. “dōtrog əru darhpīr gən.”—*cəritr* 405.

ਦੰਤਲੀ [dāntli] *adj* long-toothed. See ਦੰਤੁਰ.

ਦੰਤਵਕਤ੍ਰ [dāntəvaktrə], ਦੰਤਵਕ੍ਰ [dāntvəkr] See ਦੰਤਬਕ੍ਰ.

ਦੰਤਵੀਜ [dāntvij] *Skt n* that has seeds like teeth.

ਦੰਤਾਯੁਧ [dāntayudh] *Skt n* that which has teeth as its weapon.

ਦੰਤਾਰ [dāntar], ਦੰਤਾਰਾ [dāntara], ਦੰਤਾਲ [dāntal] *Skt* दन्तुर *adj* having projected teeth. **2 n** elephant. “māno gəjj juṭṭe dāntare dāntare.”—*VN*. ‘as if long-toothed elephants fight producing a roaring sound.’

ਦੰਤਾਲਯ [dāntaləy] house for teeth, mouth.

ਦੰਤਾਵਲਿ [dāntavəli] *n* ਦੰਤ-ਆਵਲਿ line of teeth.

ਦੰਤਿ [dānti] *n* elephant. See ਦੰਤੀ. “set dānti mōgāṅke bəhu.”—*prichət*.

ਦੰਤਿਨਿ [dāntini], ਦੰਤਿਨੀ [dāntini] *n* army of elephants.—*sənama*.

ਦੰਤੀ [dānti] *Skt* दन्तिन् *adj* long toothed. **2 n** elephant.

ਦੰਤੁ [dāntu] *n* demon. “səbh dāntu səghəṭṭe.”—*BG*. **2** tooth-powder. “damodəru dāntu lei.”—*asa m 1*. **3** See ਦੰਤ.

ਦੰਤੁਰ [dāntur], ਦੰਤੁਲ [dāntul], ਦੰਤੁਲਾ [dāntula] See ਦੰਤਾਰ.

ਦੰਤੋਯਾ [dāntəya] See ਤੰਦਈਆ.

ਦੰਤਯਾਰਿ [dāntyārī], ਦੰਤਯਾਰਿ [dāntyārī] *n* elephant’s enemy, lion.—*sənama*.

ਦੰਦ [dād] See ਦੰਤ *P* ੭੫. **2 adj** giver, bestower, provider. “dukhdād he sukhkōḍ ji.”—*kəlki*. ‘causing pain and destroying pleasure.’ **3** See ਦੰਦ. **4 P** ੫, penniless, penurious, indigent.

ਦੰਦਈਆ [dādəia] *n* stinging creature, wasp, yellow hornet.

ਦੰਦ ਖੱਟੇ ਕਰਨੇ [dād khəṭe kərne] *v* give a crushing blow so as to make the other not dare to confront again.

ਦੰਦਖੰਡ [dādkhāṅḍ] *n* part of a tooth, piece of ivory. “dādkhāṅḍ kite rasī.”—*asa ə m 1*.

ਦੰਦਘਸਾਈ [dādghəsai] payment in cash given

to Brahmans after feeding them for the benefit of the soul of a dead ancestor. The Hindus, who feast the Brahmans in the name of their ancestors believe that a Brahman who has chewed the food under his teeth for their forefathers, must be rewarded for his effort.

ਦੰਦਣ [dādəṅ] *n* lock jaw, trismus, unconscious locking of the teeth in such a way that nothing can be put in the mouth. See ਮੁਰਛਾ.

ਦੰਦਨ [dādən] See ਦੰਦਣ. **2** The word dādən has also been used for dvāḍin which means fighting by biting. “mādhudādən-ni mukh te adī bhəṅijjīe. jacər kəhīke pun səbdēdr kəhījīe. səturu səbəd ko tāke ət bəkhanīe. ho səkəl tūpək ke nam prəbin pəchanīe.”—*sənama*. ‘Krishan having a teeth fight with the demon Madhu; his wife – Yamuna, grass grown from it; deer grazing it; its lord – Indar; its enemy – gun.’

ਦੰਦਲ [dādəl] *adj* toothed. **2** See ਦੰਤਾਲ.

ਦੰਦਾ [dāda] *n* sharp tooth of a saw etc.

ਦੰਦਾਨ [dādān] See ਦੰਦ.

ਦੰਦਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਘਾਹ ਲੈਣਾ [dādā vīcc ghah ləṅa] *v* seek shelter with folded hands and a straw of grass in the mouth in order to show that the refuge seeker is helpless like an animal. “jīn dātən ghas gəhyo bəl haryo.”—*krīsən*.

ਦੰਦੀ [dādi] See ਦੰਤੀ. **2** within the teeth. “dādi melu nə kətu mən.”—*var sor m 1*. sense – ‘inedibles are not eaten.’

ਦੰਦਪਤਿ [dāpəti], ਦੰਦਪਤੀ [dāpti] *Skt* दम्पती *n* couple, husband and wife.

ਦੰਫ [dāph] *n* hypocrisy, false ostentation. **2** See ਦਫਨ.

ਦੰਫਾਨ [dāphan] *n* act of hypocrisy, dissimulation. **2** cheating, deceiving, betraying. “sādhīakal kārəhī səbhī vərta jīu səphri dāphan.”—*sar m 5*. ‘As a fisherman sits still to catch fish and entraps the aquarians by alluring them with the bait of meat, food etc, similarly hypocrites

- exploit people under the garb of religious rites/rituals.'
- ਦੰਡ [dābh] *Skt* दम् and दम् *vr* cheat, saw, slit, gather. **2** *n* dissimulation, pretence. **3** conceit, guile.
- ਦੰਭਾਰੀ [dābhari] ਦੰਭ-ਅਰੀ *adj* enemy of dissimulation. **2** *n* Guru Nanak Dev. "bole śri dābhari."—*NP*.
- ਦੰਭੀ [dābhi] *Skt* दम्भिन *adj* dissimulator. **2** deceitful, guileful.
- ਦੰਮ [dām] See ਦਮ. **2** See ਦਮ. **3** *Skt* दम् weight equivalent to sixteen one-paisa coins. **4** Bhai Gurdas has mentioned money as dām. "tre vihā de dām le ṭkk rupāia."—*BG*.
- ਦੰਮਲ [dāmāl] *n* drum, two-sided drum. **2** rich man, wealthy person.
- ਦੰਮਾਦੰਮਿ [dāmadāmī] *adv* always, at all times. "maṭa mānāhu nā visre, māge dāmadāmī."—*sāva m 5*.
- ਦੰਮੁ [dāmu] breath, respite. See ਦਮ. "jīcāru vīcī dāmu he, tīcāru nā cetāi."—*var bhā m 3*. **2** See ਦਮ.
- ਦਯਧਨੀ [dāydhāni] Some ignorant scribe has used this word in Shastarnammala for dvīpāni (army of elephants). See section 442.
- ਦਯਾਇਕਰ [dyaīkār] *adv* by procuring for someone, by assisting in getting. "bāhu dhān dyaīkār."—*cāritr 262*.
- ਦਯਾਰਦਨੀ [dyardāni] See ਦਿਜਗ ਦਯਾਰਦਨੀਐਂ.
- ਦਯੁ [dyu] *Skt n* day. **2** sky. **3** fire. **4** heaven.
- ਦਯੁਚਰ [dyučār] existing/living/flying in the sky; birds, sun, stars, arrows etc.
- ਦਯੁਤਿ [dyuṭī] *Skt* द्युत् *vr* shine. **2** *n* flash of light. **3** ray. **4** praise, glory, grace.
- ਦਯੁਪ [dyup] See ਦਯੁਪਤਿ. **2** See ਦ੍ਰਿਪ.
- ਦਯੁਪਤਿ [dyupāṭī] *n* master of the day, sun.
- ਦਯੁਮਣਿ [dyumāṇī] *n* gem of the day, sun.
- ਦਯੁ [dyu] *Skt adj* gambler.
- ਦਯੁਤ [dyut] *Skt n* gambling. **2** game, played by staking money.
- ਦਯੁਤਕਾਰ [dyutkar] *adj* gambler.
- ਦਯੁਨ [dyun] *Skt adj* grieved, in distress, sorrowful. **2** feeble.
- ਦਯੋਸ [dyos] *n* day, daytime. "dyos nīsa sāsī sur ke dip."—*cāḍī. 1*.
- ਦਯੋਸਈਸ [dyosāis] *n* lord of the day, sun.
- ਦਯੋਤ [dyot] *Skt n* light, radiance. "dyot kārcōḍ māhī."—*NP*. 'as there is light in the sun.' See ਚੰਡਾਸੁ. **2** sunshine, sunlight.
- ਦਯੋਤਕ [dyotāk] *Skt adj* producing light. **2** who shows, who tells.
- ਦਯੋਤਨ [dyotān] *Skt n* act of producing light/radiance. **2** lamp. **3** *adj* shining.
- ਦੁਉਣ [drəuṇ] See ਦੁੋਣ.
- ਦੁਸ਼ਾ [draṣṭā] *adj* onlooker. **2** producing light.
- ਦੁਹੀ [drāhi] See ਦੁੋਹੀ.
- ਦੁਦਨੀ [drādni] *n* army of elephants.—*sānama*.
- ਦੁਪ [drāp] See ਦਰਪ.
- ਦੁਬ [drāb], ਦੁਬੁ [drābu] *Skt* दृव *n* wealth. **2** provision, thing, object. "ārāthu drābu dekhū kāchu sāgī nahi cāna."—*dhāna m 5*. **3** See ਦਰਬ.
- ਦੁਭ [drābh] See ਦਰਭ.
- ਦੁਮਕ [drāmāk], ਦੁਮਦੁਮ [drāmdrām] *onom* thumping sound of drums etc. "drām drām drāmki mīrdāga."—*NP*.
- ਦੁਵ [drāv] *Skt* (दृ *vr* run, flow) *n* flow. **2** thaw. **3** race. **4** impulse, excitation. **5** *adj* nonviscous like water.
- ਦੁਵਣ [drāvāṇ] *Skt n* sense of flowing, flow. **2** act of going/running, race. **3** act of melting or feeling pity. **4** state of having soft corner in mind, melting of the heart. "ānīk jāṭān kāṛī atām nāhī drāve."—*sukhmāni*. "gurbaṇi sunāt mera mān drāvā."—*kan ā m 4*. **5** See ਦੁਵਿਣ.
- ਦੁਵਣਾ [drāvāna] See ਦੁਵਣ.
- ਦੁਵਤਾ [drāvta], ਦੁਵਤੁ [drāvtvā] *n* sense of being as fluid as water, fluidity. **2** act of feeling pity/being compassionate.
- ਦੁਵੜ [drāvṛ] See ਦੁਵਿੜ.

ਦੁਵਿਆ [drəvɪa] See ਦੁਵੀਭੂਤ.

ਦੁਵਿਣ [drəvɪɳ] *Skt n* wealth. **2** gold. **3** strength, power. “choḍ rəṇ bhəjət drəvɪɳ gəṇ.”—*kəlki*.

ਦੁਵਿੜ [drəvɪɽ] *Skt n* a territory in the south, which extends from the south of Orissa to Rameshwar on the eastern coast of the ocean. **2** resident of Dravid. **3** a class of Brahmins, having subcastes of Gurjar and Maharashtar. ਦੁਵੀਭੂ [drəvɪbhū], ਦੁਵੀਭੂਤ [drəvɪbhut] *adj* liquefied, melted. **2** merciful, compassionate.

ਦੁਵੜ [drəvɪ] *Skt n* wealth. **2** material, object. **3** See ਦਰਬ and ਦੁਵ.

ਦੁਵੜ ਵਾਚਕ ਸੰਗਯਾ [drəvɪ vacək sāgya] a name qualified by a signifier as, for example, ਕਲਗੀਧਰ [kəlgidhər], ਬਾਜਾਂਵਾਲਾ [bajāvala], ਚਕ੍ਰਧਰ [cəkradhər], ਪਿਨਾਕੀ [pɪnaki] etc.

ਦੁਕ [drak], ਦੁਗ [drag] *Skt* द्रक् *adv* immediately, quickly, at once.

ਦੁਵ [drav] *Skt n* flow. **2** act of feeling pity. **3** dripping.

ਦੁਵਕ [dravək] *adj* liquefying, diluting. **2** affecting the mind. **3 n** borax. **4** gem that shines in the moonlight. **5** purgative.

ਦੁਵੜ [dravəɽ] *adj* pertaining to Dravid territory. See ਦੁਵਿੜ. **2 n** This word is also used for Dravid territory, as in. “mohənsīgh sūput subh dravəɽ desəhɪ es.”—*cəɽitr 84*.

ਦੁਵਿੜੀ [dravɪɽi] *Skt* cardamom grown in Dravid territory.

ਦੁ [drɪ] *Skt* दृ *vr* break, slip, separate.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ [drɪs] *Skt* दृश् *vr* see, think of future, worry. **2 n** act of seeing. **3** eyes. “jɪs ke nəhi ənɪkta drɪs me.”—*GPS*. “nəmo sərəbdrɪsə.”—*jəpu*.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟ [drɪsət] *Skt* दृष्ट *adj* seen. **2** visible, evident.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਉ [drɪsətəu] *adj* viewed. **2** visible, within sight. “drɪsətəu kəchu sāgɪ nə jəɪ.”—*sar pəɽtal m 5*.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਭੂਟ [drɪsətəkut] *Skt* deep intrigue. **2** hidden meaning contained in phrases, not easily

understood. See ਪ੍ਰਹੇਲਿਕਾ.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਮਾਨ [drɪsətman] *Skt* दृश्यमान *adj* visible, evident. “drɪsətman həsəgəl mɪ thena.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਾਇਆ [drɪsɪtəɪa] came into sight, viewed. **2** made visible, showed. “gʊɾɪ drɪsɪtəɪa səbhni ʃhəɪ.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਾਗਿਓ [drɪsɪtəgɪo] came into sight. “ʊdɪən drɪsɪtəgɪo.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਾਂਤ [drɪsɪtāt] *Skt* दृष्टान्त *n* example, illustration. **2** scripture, sacred book, code of law. **3** a figurative expression, in which comparison is made with an identical object to explain the illustration. In other words explanation of comparable object is called drɪsɪtāt expression.

Example:

bhəriə hæθu pəɾu tənə deh,
paɳi dhote utərəsu kheh,
mut pəɻiti kəpəɾu hoɪ,
de sabuɳu ləie oɦu dhoɪ,
bhəriə mətɪ papa ke sāgɪ,
oɦu dhoɾə navə ke rāg.

—*jəpu*.

re mən! esi həɾɪ sɪu prɪtɪ kəɾɪ
jesi jəl kəmleɦɪ,
ləɦri nəlɪ pəcharɪə bhi vɪgse əsnehɪ...

re mən! esi həɾɪ sɪu prɪtɪ kəɾɪ
jesi məchuli nɪr,..

bɪnu jəl ghəɾɪ nə jivəi
prəbhū janə əbhpir,

re mən! esi həɾɪ sɪu prɪtɪ kəɾɪ
jesi catɾɪk meh,

sər bhəɾɪ thəl həriavle
ɪk būd nə pəvəi keh,...

re mən! esi həɾɪ sɪu prɪtɪ kəɾɪ
jesi jəl dudh hoɪ,

avətəɳu ape khəvə dudh kəu
khəpəɳɪ nə deɪ,...

re mən! esi həɾɪ sɪu prɪtɪ kəɾɪ

jesi cəkvi sur,
khiṇu pəlu nid nə sovəi jaṇe durɪ həjuri...
—sri ə m 1.

jiu barəku pi khiru əghave,
jiu nirdhən dhən dekhi sukh pavə,
trikhavət jəl pivət t̪həḍha,
tiu həri səgɪ ihu mən bhina jiu,
jiu ədhɪare dipək prəgasa,
bhərta citvət purən asa,
mɪli pritəm jiu hot ənəda
tiu həri rəgɪ mən rəgina jiu.

—majh m 5.

suami ko grɪhu jiū səda
suan təjət nəhi nɪt,
nanək ih biɖhi həri bhəjəu
ikmən hoɪ ikcɪt,
tirəth brət əru dan kəri
mən məhi dhərə gumanu,
nanək nɪhphəl jat tɪh
jiu kūcər ɪsnanu.

—s m 9.

pun grikhəm rɪtu kino jora,
təpət bhəi əti se cəhū ora,
təpəhi rɪda jim mətsərdhari,
tiū təpgəi bhumika sari.
bəhit jor sō təpət səmira,
jo tapəhi nər narɪ sərira,
jiū khəl ucərəhi bəcən kuḍhali,
rɪda təpaidet ris nali.
martəḍ ki cəḍ mərɪca,
dukhi jiv ləghu talən bica,
jiū jəg bhəgətɪhin he prani,
jənəm mərən məhi nɪt dukh-khani.
suke jəl kərdəm bihrani,
jən premi ur sikh sikhani.
səhit dhuri bəhu bhrmət bəghure,
jiū məti bhrmət bina guru pure.
mrɪgtriṣna ko herəhi nira,
dərət mrɪg nəhi pavəhi nira,
jiū mən viṣyəsukhən hit dhai,

trɪpət nə hot nə thɪrta pai.
pəsɪ pəchi herəhɪ təruchaya,
besəhɪ təpətəhi te sukh paya,
bəhut jəgət dukh te jɪgyasi,
jiū mɪl sətsəgətɪ sukhraɪ.
bhavəhi bəhu sitəlta pani,
bhag jəge jiū guru ki bani.
əs grikhəm məhɪ sri jəgsai,
bɪcərət lila kərət suhai.

—NP.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਾਂਤਕਰ [drɪstātəkər] In Shastarnammala, some scribe has incorrectly written drɪstātəkər for duṣtātəkər. See ਦੁਸਟਾਂਤਕਰ.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਾਨਾ [drɪstana], ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਾਨਿਓ [drɪstaniɔ] came into sight, came to notice. “jesa sa, tesa drɪstana.”—sukhməni. “kəvənu rup drɪstaniɔ?”—sar m 5.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਾਰ [drɪstər] adj worth seeing. “eko pəsɪa duja kəh drɪstər?”—sukhməni.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਾਰੀ [drɪstəri] seen, viewed. 2 is visible; appears. “jeso sa, teso drɪstəri.”—kan m 5.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਾਰੰ [drɪstərɪ] is being seen, is visible. “nɪrgun te sərgun drɪstərɪ.”—bavən.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ [drɪsətɪ] *Skɪ* दृष्टि *n* vision, sight. “drɪsətɪ ave səbh ekākar.”—gəu m 5. 2 eyes. 3 thinking, insight. 4 See ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ ਅਨਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ ਅਨਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ [drɪsətɪ əndrɪsətɪ] sense of being visible and invisible, state of being apparent and missing. “avənu javənu drɪsətɪ əndrɪsətɪ. aɡɪakari dhari səbh srɪsətɪ.”—sukhməni.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਿਗੋਚਰ [drɪsətɪgocər] adj which can come into sight; which can be known by looking.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਿਬੰਦ [drɪsətɪbəd], ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਿਬੰਧ [drɪsətɪbədh] *n* which is closed to sight. According to Tantar Shastar, an activity because of which objects, not seen as they are in reality, appear to be different ones. “drɪsətɪbəd kərti əs bhəi.”—cərɪtr 351. 2 sleight of hand, due to which reality can't be judged by the people.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਿਭੋਗ [driṣṭiḥhog] See ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟਿਭੋਗ.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਿਮਾਨ [driṣṭiḥman] See ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਮਾਨ.
“driṣṭiḥman sēbh binsiē.”—*bīla* m 5.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟੀ [driṣṭi] See ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟੀਜਾ [driṣṭija] *adj* born of sight. “əmīu teri driṣṭija he.”—*maru solhe* m 5.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟੇਹ [driṣṭeh] has seen, is seen, appears.
“nirmal driṣṭeh.”—*bīla* m 5.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟੇਣ [driṣṭeṇ] by viewing, by seeing. “mərno driṣṭeṇ mīthīa.”—*gātha*. ‘Falsehood of vanishable objects becomes apparent on seeing them.’

ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟੇਤਾ [driṣṭeta] is visible. “jəb əkaru ihu kəchu nə driṣṭeta.”—*sokhmāni*.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟੈ [driṣṭe] is viewed, is seen. “driṣṭe ek sərəb me soi.”—*səloh*.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟੰਗਨਾ [driṣṭəṅna] coming into sight.
“əmīodhar driṣṭəṅna.”—*maru solhe* m 5.
‘Bliss is only achieved through His Grace.’

ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟੰਤ [driṣṭəṭ], ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟੰਤਿ [driṣṭəṭi] appears, is visible. “driṣṭəṭ eko suniəṭ eko.”—*var jet*.
2 sees, views. “nəh driṣṭəṭi jəmdutənəh.”—*səhəs* m 5.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸਦਵਤੀ [driṣḍvəti] See ਘੱਘਰ.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਿ [driṣi], ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ੀ [driṣi] *Skt* दृशि and दृशी. *n* vision, sight. 2 light, brightness. 3 scripture, holy book. 4 eyes.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ੁ [driṣṭ] See ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟ.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟਿ [driṣṭi] See ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟਿਭੋਗ [driṣṭiḥhog] *n* act of copulation by sight; voyeurism. “driṣṭiḥhog ki ih thā riti.”—*NP*.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਯ [driṣy] *adj* which can be viewed; which can be seen with eyes. 2 worth-seeing. 3 beautiful. 4 *n* worth-seeing objects. 5 play, drama.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਯ ਕਾਵਯ [driṣy kavy] a happening or an event that can be acted on stage.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਯਮਾਨ [driṣyman] See ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਮਾਨ.

ਦ੍ਰਿਕ [drik], ਦ੍ਰਿਗ [drig] *Skt* दृक् *n* eyes. 2 indicative

of two, because there are two eyes. “sāmət som ɔ tət mīle drig rutt sēbhē jəg mēgal chaya.”—*GV 6*.¹ ‘the birth year of Guru Nanak Dev 1526.’

ਦ੍ਰਿਗੀ [drigī] *adj* having eyes. 2 *n* deer; stag that has beautiful eyes.—*sənama*.

ਦ੍ਰਿਗੰਚਲ [drigəcəl] *Skt* दृगञ्चल *n* ਦ੍ਰਿਗ-ਅੰਚਲ eye-lid. “cəkh jīn cəcəl nəcət drigəcəl.”—*GPS*.

ਦ੍ਰਿਢ [driḍh] *Skt adj* tight, not loose. 2 hard, firm. 3 mighty. 4 fearless. 5 certain. 6 *n* iron. 7 Lord Vishnu. 8 son of Dhritrashtra.

ਦ੍ਰਿਢਮੁਸ਼ਿ [driḍhmūṣṭi] sword with a strong grip. 2 miser, who does not spare a penny.

ਦ੍ਰਿਢਵ੍ਰਤੀ [driḍhvṛti] *n* Bhisham Pitama – firm in resolve. 2 Guru Arjan Dev. 3 Guru Tegbahadur. 4 Guru Gobind Singh.

ਦ੍ਰਿਤ [drit] *Skt* दृत् *adj* respected, honoured. 2 torn, split.

ਦ੍ਰਿਤਿ [driti] *Skt* दृति *n* leather bag. 2 leather bag for carrying water. 3 small boat for crossing a river. 4 fish. 5 leather around the neck of an ox or a cow. 6 rain cloud.

ਦ੍ਰਿਤਿਪੁਟ [dritipuṭ] *n* leather bucket, contraption.

ਦ੍ਰਿਦਿ [dridi] See ਦ੍ਰਿਤਿ 3. “dridi sagər te lehu ubar.”—*səloh*. ‘Liberate (us) in the guise of a boat.’

ਦ੍ਰਿਦ੍ਰ [dridr] See ਦਰਿਦ੍ਰ.

ਦ੍ਰਿਬ [drib] See ਦ੍ਰਵਯ. “əkhott tuṭṭ driḥbəkə.”—*gyan*.

ਦ੍ਰਿਬਹਾ [driḥb-ha] *n* one who snatches objects from others; thug.—*sənama*.

ਦ੍ਰਿੜ [driṛ] See ਦ੍ਰਿਢ. “driṛ bhəgəṭi səci jiu.”—*gəu chət* m 3.

ਦ੍ਰਿੜਈਆ [driṛəia] has made sure; determined, made to believe firmly. “dhərəmu kərəhu khəṭu kərəm driṛəia.”—*bīla ə* m 4. 2 firm believer. 3 causing to ascertain. “simriti sastrə namu driṛəia.”—*bīla ə* m 4.

ਦ੍ਰਿੜਤਾ [driṛta] *Skt* दृढता *n* firmness, strength.
¹ਸੋਮ [som] 1, tət 5, drig 2, ruttā 6.

2 hardness. 3 stability, persistence. 4 irrevocable faith. "esi drīṛta take hoI."—gəu ə m 5.

ਦ੍ਰਿੜਧਨਾ [driṛdhənvə], ਦ੍ਰਿੜਧਨੀ [driṛdhənvi] *Skt* दृढधन्विन् *adj* who has an inflexible bow. 2 *n* Guru Gobind Singh. 3 Arjun.

ਦ੍ਰਿੜਵੈ [driṛvə] See ਦਿੜਵੈ 2.

ਦ੍ਰਿੜਾਉਣਾ [driṛəuṇə] *v* cause to have firm faith, ensure firm belief. "guri pure namu driṛataI."—sri m 4 vən̄jara. "ape bhəgətI driṛamō."—sor ə m 4.

ਦ੍ਰਿੜੰਤ [driṛōt] causing one to have firm faith. "driṛōt namō tājōt lobhā."—səhəs m 5.

ਦ੍ਰਿੜੁ [driṛh] See ਦ੍ਰਿੜ.

ਦ੍ਰਿੜੁਯਓ [driṛhayəu] made to believe firmly. "guri namu driṛhayəu."—səvəye m 5 ke.

ਦ੍ਰੁ [dru] *vr* harm, repent, go, run, flow.

ਦ੍ਰੁਸਟ [druṣət] See ਦੁਸਟ. "druṣət dut həri kadhe chaṇI."—bīla m 5. 2 See ਦੁਸਟਾ.

ਦ੍ਰੁਸਟਾ [druṣṭə] *Skt* द्वेषि *adj* who opposes, who makes jealous. "druṣṭa səkha səjənəh."—səhəs m 5. 2 *n* enemy, foe.

ਦ੍ਰੁਸਟਾਈ [druṣṭəi] *n* jealousy. 2 *adj* having jealousy, jealous. "kam krodh druṣṭai."—bavən.

ਦ੍ਰੁਹ [druh] See ਦ੍ਰੋਹ.

ਦ੍ਰੁਹਣ [druhəṇ], ਦ੍ਰੁਹਿਣ [druhiṇ] *Skt* द्रुहिण *n* Brahma; four-faced One. "druhəṇ gIris gəyo dhiḡ viṣnu."—*NP*.

ਦ੍ਰੁਹਿਣੇਸ [druhiṇes] Brahma and Shiv. 2 Lord of Brahma, the Creator.

ਦ੍ਰੁਹੀ [druhi] *adj* jealous, rival, opponent. 2 *Skt n* daughter.

ਦ੍ਰੁਕ [druk], ਦ੍ਰੁਕ [drūk] *onom* sound produced by a drum or a kettledrum etc. "drukke niṣanō."—gyan. "niṣaṇ drūke."—cəḏi 2.

ਦ੍ਰੁਗਤਿ [druḡətI] See ਦੁਰਗਤਿ. "jəhā durəḡ kəldhət ko rakhyo druḡətI bənəI."—cəriṭr 203. 'fort made of gold (or silver), difficult to get in.'

ਦ੍ਰੁਗਮ [druḡəm] See ਦੁਰਗਮ. 2 sense — tenth opening. "əḡəm druḡəm ḡəṛI rəciə bas."—bher

ə kəbir. 3 bliss, beatitude.

ਦ੍ਰੁਗੰਧ [druḡəd̄h] See ਦੁਰਗੰਧ. "rudhiṛ druḡəd̄ha."—gatha.

ਦ੍ਰੁਗੰਧਤ [druḡəd̄hət] *adj* stinking, having bad odour, malodorous.

ਦ੍ਰੁਘਣ [druḡhəṇ] *Dg n* Brahma — four-faced One. See ਦ੍ਰੁਹਿਣ.

ਦ੍ਰੁਜਨ [drujən] See ਦੁਰਜਨ and ਦ੍ਰੁਜਾਨ.

ਦ੍ਰੁਜਾਨ [drujan] to bad persons. "saj sənəh drujan dəlēḡe."—əkāI.

ਦ੍ਰੁਜੈ [druje] See ਦੁਰਜਯ.

ਦ੍ਰੁਜੋਧਨ [drujodhən] See ਦੁਰਜੋਧਨ. "drujodhən se mandhari."—əkāI.

ਦ੍ਰੁਤ [druṭ] *Skt adj* liquefied, molten. 2 *adj* quick to move, active. 3 *adv* immediately, quickly. "javəhu druṭ pun eye."—*NP*. 4 *n* musical tune faster than the medium, doubleness, two times. 5 tom cat. 6 scorpion.

ਦ੍ਰੁਤਵਿਲੰਬਿਤਾ [druṭviləbīṭə] See ਸੁੰਦਰੀ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 2.

ਦ੍ਰੁਪਤ [druṭət] See ਦ੍ਰੁਪਦ.

ਦ੍ਰੁਪਤੀਸ [druṭtis] husband of Dropadi, Arjun. "rəṭImāni druṭtis."—cəriṭr 137.

ਦ੍ਰੁਪਦ [druṭəd] son of Prishat, ruler of North Panchal, belonging to the lunar dynasty. He was father of Dhrihtduman, Shikhandi and Krishna (Dropadi). He was also named as Yagyasen. He was killed by Dron on the fourteenth day of the battle of Mahabharat.

ਦ੍ਰੁਮ [druṃ] *Skt n* a tree. "druṃ ki chaṛa niṭhəlu ḡriṭh bādhiā."—asa m 5. 2 Kuber; lord of the riches. 3 son of Krishan from the womb of Rukmini. 4 a tree named Parijaat in the forest of the deities.

ਦ੍ਰੁਮਅਰਿ [druṃəri] *n* tree's enemy, elephant.

ਦ੍ਰੁਮ ਅਰਿ ਅਰਿ ਅਰਿ [druṃ əri əri əri]—sənāma. tree's enemy — elephant; its enemy — tiger; its enemy — gun.

ਦ੍ਰੁਮਸਪੁਰ [druṃsəpur] tree laden with fruit. "druṃ səpur jiu niṭe."—səvəye m 2 ke.

ਦ੍ਰੁਮਛਾਇਆ [druṃchāiə], ਦ੍ਰੁਮਛਾਯਾ [druṃchayā]

shadow of a tree, sense – transitory objects; ever changing situation. “mṛigtrisna drumchara.”—*BiIa m 5*.

ਦੁਮਜ [druməj] *n* grown from a tree, fruit. “yāhṛ soi drumjahṛ ju mē trīy ko dāyo.”—*cārītr 209*. ‘It is the same fruit.’ 2 gun’s stock made from a tree.—*sānāma*.

ਦੁਮਜ ਨਾਇਕ [druməj nāṅk] wood obtained from a tree, its chief – wood of walnut.—*sānāma*.

ਦੁਮਜ ਬਾਸਨੀ [druməj basnī] *n* stock (of a gun) produced from a tree; gun – fitted in it.—*sānāma*.

ਦੁਮਨੀ [druməni] *n* the earth, on which trees grow.—*sānāma*.

ਦੁਮਨੀਜ [drumniṅ], **ਦੁਮਨੀਜਾ** [drumniṅjā] *n* earth on which trees grow; grass etc grown on the earth.—*sānāma*.

ਦੁਮਨੀਜਾਚਰ [drumniṅjācār] earth, grass grown on it, deer grazing on it.—*sānāma*.

ਦੁਮਾਰਿ [drumarī] *n* tree’s enemy, elephant. 2 axe. 3 storm, violent wind. 4 carpenter. 5 fire.

ਦੁਮਿਲਾ [drumīla] See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਭੇਦ 7.

ਦੁਲਭ [druləbh] See ਦੁਰਲਭ. “cīrākal pai druləbh deh.”—*ram m 5*.

ਦ੍ਰੋਹ [droh] *Skt* द्रुह् *vr* feel jealous, wait for the moment to kill. 2 *n* enmity. 3 feeling of vicious thinking, malafide intention. “pərdroh kərət vīkar nīda.”—*sar m 5*.

ਦ੍ਰੋਹਦ [drohəd] Some ignorant scribe has written this word for dūrhrīd. “des vīdes dekhne drohəd.”—*NP*. ‘to look for ill-intentioned mean people in the country and abroad.’

ਦ੍ਰੋਹੀ [drohi] *Skt* द्रोहिन् *adj* envious, wishing ill. “pərdrohi ṭhəg maīa.”—*BiIha chāt m 4*. 2 *n* enemy, foe.

ਦ੍ਰੋਣ [droṅ] *Skt n* wooden bowl. 2 a measure equal to 32 seers. 3 bowl made of leaves. 4 tree. 5 In Purans, a mountain, on which Vishalykarni plant is grown. See ਸਰਬੋਖਧਿ ਪਰਵਤ. 6 banana. 7 Dronacharya. In Mahabharat,

there lived a sage named Bhardwaj on the bank of Ganges. Once his semen got discharged at the sight of the nymph Ghritasi, which he kept in a wooden bowl. The son born from it was named as Dron. Dron got training in arms from Agnivesh – a disciple of Bhardwaj and was married to Kripa – daughter of Sharadvan, who gave birth to a son – Ashavthama. Dron was also trained in missile-like weapons by Parashuram, who lived on Mahendra Hills. Sons of Dhritrashtra – Duryodhan etc and sons of Pandu – Yudhishtar, Bhim etc were made disciples of Dron by Bhisham Pitahma. Dron was respectfully made to stay in the palace with great respect. He was on the side of Kauravs in the Mahabharat war and was killed by Dhrishtdyuman. “bhāe droṅ senapəti senpālā. bhəyō ghor yuddhō tēhā tō kalā.”—*jānmejəy*. 8 bowl. “bhār bhār droṅ sroṅ əru meda pivət bhut səkamā.”—*səloh*.

ਦ੍ਰੋਣਅਰਿ [droṅərī] *n* enemy of Dron – Dhrishtdyuman.

ਦ੍ਰੋਣਸਿੱਖ [droṅsīkkh] *n* disciple of Dronacharya – Arjun.—*sānāma*.

ਦ੍ਰੋਣਕੀ [droṅki] *n* born from a wooden-bowl – Dronacharya. “kīyo droṅki jəyō mähājuddh soddhā.”—*VN*. See ਦ੍ਰੋਣ.

ਦ੍ਰੋਣਜ [droṅəj] *n* son of Dron, Ashvthama.—*sānāma*.

ਦ੍ਰੋਣਜ ਪਿਤਾ [droṅəj pīta] father of Ashvthama – Dronacharya.—*sānāma*.

ਦ੍ਰੋਣਰਿਪੁ [droṅrīpu] See ਦ੍ਰੋਣਅਰਿ.

ਦ੍ਰੋਣਾਚਲ [droṅacəl] See ਦ੍ਰੋਣ 5.

ਦ੍ਰੋਣਾਚਾਰਯ [droṅacarəy] See ਦ੍ਰੋਣ 7.

ਦ੍ਰੋਣਿ [droṅī] *n* son of Dron—Ashvthama. “nəhṛ bhikhəm droṅ krīpa əru droṅī.”—*cāḍī 1*. 2 mountain range. 3 an ancient measure of weight equal to 128 non-standard seers.

ਦ੍ਰੋਣ [droṅ] See ਦ੍ਰੋਣ.

ਦ੍ਰੋਪਤੀ [dropti] See ਦ੍ਰੋਪਦੀ. “jɪu pəkəɾɪ dropti dustā ani.”—*nəṭ ə m 4*.

ਦ੍ਰੋਪਦਸੁਤ [dropədsut] son of Drupad – Dhrishtdyuman.

ਦ੍ਰੋਪਦੀ [dropdi] See ਦ੍ਰੋਪਦੀ. “dropdi ləja nɪvəri udharən.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਦ੍ਰੋੜ [droɾ] See ਦੋੜ, ਦ੍ਰਵਿੜ and ਦ੍ਰਾਵੜ.

ਦ੍ਰੋਣਿ [droṇɪ] *n* son of Dron, Ashvthama.

ਦ੍ਰੋਪਦੀ [drɔpdi] Krishna, daughter of king Drupad. She was wife of the five Pandavs. See ਦ੍ਰੁਪਦ. There is a tale in Mahabharat that king Drupad made a revolving mechanical fish and pledged that he, who would pierce the eye of the fish with his arrow, would wed Krishna. Arjun succeeded in his maiden attempt and reached home alongwith Dropadi. As advised by their mother all the five brothers took Dropadi as their common wife. Dropadi delivered five sons, one each of the five husbands. These sons were – Prativindhya from Yudhishtar, Shrutsum from Bhimsen, Shrutkirat from Arjun, Shataniko from Nakul and Shruttkarma from Sahdev.

When king Yudhishtar lost his empire in the gamble, Dropadi was also staked and lost. Duryodhan called for Dropadi from the palace to the gambling house through Dushasan and ordered to strip off her clothes. At that time the helpless and desperate Dropadi prayed to the Creator and was thus saved from being unclothed. “kəppəɾ koṭ usarɪəṅu θəkke dut nə parəvsādi.”—*BG*. See ਦੁੱਸ਼ਾਸਨ and ਦੁਰਯੋਧਨ. Pandavs took Dropadi alongwith them while in exile to the Himalaya and she breathed her last alongwith her husbands.

ਦ੍ਰ [dv], ਦ੍ਰਾ [dva] *adj* two. **2** *adv* both.

ਦ੍ਰਾਦਸ [dvadəʃ] *adj* two plus ten, twelve – 12. **2** See ਦੁਆਦਸ.

ਦ੍ਰਾਦਸ ਅਕਰ [dvadəʃ əkʂəɾ], ਦ੍ਰਾਦਸ ਅੱਖਰ [dvadəʃ əkħhəɾ] “ɪkəōkar sətɪ namu sətɪgʊɾ prəsədɪ.”

2 According to Purans – “onəmo bhəgvəte vasu devay.”

ਦ੍ਰਾਦਸਸਿਲਾ [dvadəs-sɪlɑ], ਦ੍ਰਾਦਸਸੇਵਾ [dvadəs-sevɑ] See ਦੁਆਦਸ ਸਿਲਾ, ਦੁਆਦਸ ਸੇਵਾ and ਦੁਆਦਸ ਭੂਸਣ.

ਦ੍ਰਾਦਸਕੋਣ [dvadəskoṅ] *adj* having twelve corners, dodecagon.

ਦ੍ਰਾਦਸਭੂਸਣ [dvadəsbhūʂəṅ] See ਦੁਆਦਸ ਭੂਸਣ.

ਦ੍ਰਾਦਸ ਮਹਾਵਾਕ [dvadəs məhavak] See ਮਹਾਵਾਕ 4.

ਦ੍ਰਾਦਸ ਮੁਦ੍ਰਾ [dvadəs mudra] See ਦੁਆਦਸਿ ਮੁਦ੍ਰਾ.

ਦ੍ਰਾਦਸ ਲੋਚਨ [dvadəs locən] having twelve eyes, having six faces, Kharanan – son of Shiv who had six heads.

ਦ੍ਰਾਪਰ [dvaɾəɾ] See ਦੁਆਪਰ and ਯੁਗ.

ਦ੍ਰਾਰ [dvaɾ] See ਦੁਆਰ.

ਦ੍ਰਾਰਕਾ [dvarka]¹ See ਦ੍ਰਾਰਵਤੀ. “dvarka nəgri kahe ke məgol.”—*tlɪlɔg namdev*.

ਦ੍ਰਾਰਕਾਦਾਸ [dvarkadas] descendant of Guru Amar Das, who, alongwith Bhai Garhia, reached Bakala and anointed Guru Tegbahadur as the Guru. **2** See ਮਹਾਦੇਵੀ.

ਦ੍ਰਾਰਕਾਬ [dvarkab] sea near Dvarka; ocean touching Gujarat.

ਦ੍ਰਾਰਪ [dvaɾəp], ਦ੍ਰਾਰਪਾਲ [dvaɾpal] See ਦੁਆਰਪਾਲ. **2** According to Tantar Shastar, there are four janitors of Kali Durga, goddess of power viz., Ganesh in the east, Kshetarpal in the west, Vatuk in the south and Yogini in the north.

ਦ੍ਰਾਰਵਤੀ [dvaɾvəti] *n* Dwarvati, Dwarika.

ਦ੍ਰਾਰਵਤੀ ਨਾਇਕ [dvaɾvəti naɪk] *n* hero of Dwarika, Lord Krishan.—*sənama*.

ਦ੍ਰਾਰਵਤੀ ਨਾਇਕਨਨਿ ਜਾਰਰ ਪਤਿ ਸਤੁ [dvaɾvəti naɪkənənɪ jəcəɾ pətɪ sətɪ]—*sənama*. heroine of Krishan – Yamuna, flowing on the earth; grass grown on it; deer grazing the grass; king of the deer – the tiger; its enemy – the gun.

ਦ੍ਰਾਰਾ [dvaɾɑ] See ਦ੍ਰਾਰ. **2** *part* through, by means of. “guru dvara guṅ prapət hoɪ.”—*GPS*. **3** See ਮਹਾਦੇਵੀ.

¹It is also pronounced as dvarka.

ਦੁਆਰਾਵਤੀ [dvaravāṭi] town having a number of entrance gates. **2** a town on the sea-shore in Kathiawarh of Baroda state in the territory of Bombay. It is one of the seven sacred pilgrim centres of the Hindus. It remained the capital of Yadavs for long. It is said that the ocean submerged Dwarika (existing at that time) on the seventh day after Krishan left this mortal world. The existing town was founded afterwards. Dwarka is situated 270 miles west of Baroda. There is an elegant temple here, in which idol of Krishan as “Ranchor” has been installed.

ਦੁਾਰਿਕਾ [dvarika] See ਦੁਾਰਕਾ and ਦੁਆਰਾਵਤੀ.

ਦੁਾਲ [dval] See ਦੀਵਾਰ and ਦੁਆਲਾ.

ਦ੍ਰਿ [dvi] *adj* two.

ਦ੍ਰਿਜ [dviḥ], ਦ੍ਰਿਜਨਮਾ [dviḥnāma] See ਦਿਜ.

ਦ੍ਰਿਜਪਤਿ [dviḥpatī], ਦ੍ਰਿਜਰਾਜ [dviḥraj] See ਦਿਜਰਾਜ.

ਦ੍ਰਿਜਾਤਿ [dviḥjatī] *n* one, who has second birth through religious rites: Brahmin, Khatri, Vaishya. **2** any person of the world, who has been formally initiated or baptised. **3** creature born from the egg. **4** tooth, dent.

ਦ੍ਰਿਣਕ [dviḥṅak] See ਦ੍ਰਿਣਕ.

ਦ੍ਰਿਤੀਆ [dviṭiā] See ਦੁਤੀਆ 4.

ਦ੍ਰਿਤੀਯ [dviṭiy] See ਦੁਤੀਆ.

ਦ੍ਰਿਧਾ [dviḥdha] See ਦੁਧਾ.

ਦ੍ਰਿਪ [dviḥp] *n* animal drinking with both trunk and mouth, elephant.

ਦ੍ਰਿਪਦ [dviḥpad] *adj* biped. **2** *n* human being. **3** bird. **4** See ਦੁਪਦਾ.

ਦ੍ਰਿਪਨੀ [dviḥpni] army of elephants.—*sānāma*. See ਦ੍ਰਿਪਨੀ.

ਦ੍ਰਿਪ ਰਿਪੁ ਧੁਨਿਨੀ [dviḥripu dhunini] gun — producing roaring sound like a tiger, who is enemy of the elephant.—*sānāma*. See ਦਿਧਿਰਿਪ ਧਨੀ.

ਦ੍ਰਿਬਾਹੁ [dviḥbahu] *adj* having two arms, having two sides. **2** *n* human being.

ਦ੍ਰਿਮੁਖ [dviḥmukh] *adj* having two heads, two-

headed. **2** *n* two headed fabulous snake, amphisbaena.

ਦ੍ਰਿਰਦ [dviḥrad] See ਦੁਰਦ.

ਦ੍ਰਿਵਿਦ [dviḥvid] a monkey, who was a counsellor of Sugriv. **2** a monkey, who broke the pitcher containing wine belonging to Balram and was killed by him. He was a friend of Narakasur.¹

ਦ੍ਰਿਪ [dviḥp] See ਦੀਪ 3.

ਦ੍ਰਿਪਨਿ [dviḥpani], ਦ੍ਰਿਪਵਤੀ [dviḥpavati] *n* earth lit by seven lamps.—*sānāma*.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ [dvesi], ਦ੍ਰਿਖ [dvekh] *Skt* द्वेषि *vr* envious, be jealous. **2** *n* jealousy, enmity.

ਦ੍ਰਿ [dve] *Skt* ਦ੍ਰਿਯ *adj* two. **2** *adv* both.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸੀ [dvesi], ਦ੍ਰਿਖੀ [dvekhī] *Skt* द्वेषिन् *adj* jealous, envious; who opposes.

ਦ੍ਰਿ ਘਟ ਆਠ [dve ḡhṭ aṭh] eight less by two. i.e. six. “dve ḡhṭ aṭh rāthi bāḷavāḍ.”—*krīṣān*.

ਦ੍ਰਿਤ [dvet] idea of ‘two’. **2** feeling of ownness and strangeness; discrimination between one’s own and others; sense of belonging to self and the other. **3** doublemindedness, dilemma. **4** belief in the existence of objects other than the Creator. **5** distinguishing between the independent existence of creatures and the Creator.

ਦ੍ਰੋਤਵਾਦ [dvetvad] *n* the belief according to which creatures and the Creator are regarded as different entities. All the schools of philosophy other than Vedant believe in duality. **2** Belief in objects rather than in the Creator.

ਦ੍ਰੋਤਵਾਦੀ [dvetvadi] *Skt* द्वैतवादिन् dualist; one who considers the created ones and the Creator as different entities. The dualist scholar Madhavachary has proved the existence of animates from that of the Creator as separate by writing exegesis on Vedant Shutars of Vyas, while Shankarachary has established the theory of monotheism by

¹See ਵਿਸ਼ਨੁ ਪੁਰਾਣ part 5, ਐ 36 and ਭਾਗਵਤ ਸਕੰਧ 10 ਐ 67.

writing his exegesis on the same Shutars.

ਦੈਧੀਭਾਵ [dvēdhibhav] *n* doublemindedness, doubtfulness, uncertainty about the reality of an object. **2** inconsistency in one's inner feeling and outlook. **3** administrative skill of a ruler to create division, among his councillors, subjects and the army etc.

ਦੈਪਾਯਣ [dvēpayəṇ], **ਦੈਪਾਯਨ** [dvēpayən] *n* ਦ੍ਰਿਪ-ਆਯਨ born in an island; Vyas. This name has become popular as he was born in the island of Yamuna. See ਪਰਾਸਰ and ਬਿਆਸ.

ਦੈਭੇਯਾ [dvēbheya] *n* second brother Yudhishtar; Kunti first gave birth to Karan and then to Yudhishtar as her second son. **2** Yudhishtar had two real brothers (Bhim and Arjun).

—sənama.

ਦੈਮਾਤੁਰ [dvēmator] *n* Ganesh, having two mothers; he was brought up by Pushpika, wife of king Varenya and Deepvatsala wife of sage Parshav. **2** Jarasand. See ਗਣੇਸ਼ and ਜਰਾਸੰਧ.

ਦੈਯਾ [dvēya] *adj* giver, bestower. “dvēya rajtaj ke vṛidheya sukhsaj ke rākheya das laj ke kəreya kəvīkaj ke.”—GPS. **2** See ਦੁਵੈਯਾ.

ਦੁੰਦੀ [dvēdi] *Skt* द्विदि *adj* engaged in a dual fight, contestant, antagonist. **2** of a pair. **3** rioter; who causes strife.

ਦੁੰਦੁ [dvēdv] See ਦੁੰਦ.

ਦੁੰਦੀ [dvēdvi] See ਦੁੰਦੀ.

ਦ੍ਰੁੜ [dvṛṇṇ], **ਦ੍ਰੁੜਕ** [dvṛṇṇok] *Skt n* biatomic, combination of two atoms. See ਅਣੁ.



य [dhəddha] twenty-fourth character of Punjabi script representing dental plosive.

2 *Skt n* wealth. 3 religion. 4 Kuber, god of wealth. 5 Brahma.

यँ [dhəu], यँ [dhəu] *H part* not to know, who knows? “təmri dhəu kəha gətɪ hve hɛ.” –*KRISƏN*. 2 or. 3 what. 4 *suf* from. “bhərəm ədher mōhɪo kət dhəu?” –*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*. ‘How has (one) been misled by illusory darknes?’

यँ [dhəuŋ], यँ [dhəuŋ] *n* neck. 2 half a maund, twenty seers. 3 a subcaste of Barhi Khatri. “dhəuŋ murari gursəŋai.” –*BG*.

यँ [dhəul] *Skt* यँ *adj* white, clean, bright. 2 pure, unpolluted. 3 white bull. “dhəul dhərəmudəɪa ka putu.” –*jəpu*. “वृषोहि भगवान् धर्म ख्यातो लोकेषु भारत.” –*məhabharət śāṭɪ pərəvmokṣdhərəm ə 342 s 86*. 4 Himalayas. 5 white temple, temple constructed with white marble. “cəŋhi səbh subhr dhəul utal.” –*ramav*. “ɪtno sukh na həri dhəulən ko.” –*KRISƏN*. ‘Such pleasure is not found in golden mansions.’ 6 mount Kailash. 7 slap. See यँ.

यँ [dhəulhər], यँ [dhəulər] *Skt* यँ यँ white royal palaces. “kɪɪ-hi kam nə dhəulhər jɪtu həri bɪsrae.” –*suhi m 5*.

यँ [dhəulri] pertaining to Himalayas; white; Gauri (Parvati), goddess Durga.

यँ [dhəula] *adj* white. “pūḍər kes kusəm te dhəule.” –*sri beṇi*. “məhadeu dhəule bələd cəɪa avət dekhɪa tha.” –*gōḍ namdev*. 2 See यँ 2.

यँ [dhəulali] having a white bull. 2 who

lives in white hills; who resides in snow-clad mountains; Parvati, goddess Durga.

यँ [dhəuli] *adj* white. 2 *adv* having grey hair, in old age. “kalɪ jɪnhi nə ravɪa, dhəuli ravɛ koɪ.” –*s fərid*.

यँ [dhəulu] See यँ.

यँ [dhəi] ran, attacked, advanced.

यँ [dhəe] attacked, advanced, ran. “dhəe samohe vɛ.” –*cəɪɪtr 2*.

यँ [dhəskna] *v* get stuck, sink. “dhōsa ki dhōkar sun dhəra dhəskət hɛ.” –*52 Poets*.

यँ [dhəsəŋ] *n* getting stuck, sinking. 2 marshiness, slushiness, bog.

यँ [dhəsŋa] *v* get stuck, enter, bog down.

यँ [dhəsət] sinks, sticks down.

यँ [dhəsauŋa] *v* cause one to sink, make one drown.

यँ [dhəhak] *n* thud, thump.

यँ [dhək] *n* apprehension, fear, heartbeat.

यँ [dhəkdhək], यँ [dhəkdhəka], यँ [dhəkdhəki] *n* fear, apprehension, trembling, heart's sinking. “həri paɪa cuke dhəkdhəke.” –*asa m 4*.

यँ [dhəka] *n* act of pushing; push. “ja bəkhse ta dhəka nəhi.” –*var suhi m 1*. ‘When the Almighty blesses, one does not suffer misfortune in this and the next world.’ “bhəve dhirək bhəve dhəke.” –*asa m 1*. 3 highhandedness, arrogance.

यँ [dhəkadhəki], यँ [dhəkadhik] *n* highhandedness, struggle, pull and push. “dhəkadhəki dhəkkə.” –*IVN*.

यँ [dhəkəɪna], यँ [dhəkəlna] *v* push, roll down.

पँका [dhækka] See पका.

पँध [dhækkh] *n* young louse, nit.

पग [dhæg] See पँग.

पगड़ा [dhægṛa] *n* starstruck husband, overbearing husband, gigolo, lover.

पँग [dhægg] *n* large drum, kettledrum. “juṭṭe vir jujhare dhæggā vėjjiā.”—*ramav*.

पगडा [dhəḡaṇa] *n* arrogance, highhandedness. See पिडाडा.

पग [dhəj] *n* standard, flag. 2 rag. “paṛi pəṭola dhəj kəri.”—*s fərid*. 3 long and thin piece of wood. 4 splendour, affectation.

पगा [dhəja] *n* standard, flag, symbol. “sīkhəṛi dhəja phəhīraṛi.”—*s kəbir*.

पटा [dhəṭa], पँटा [dhəṭṭa] *Skt* bull; studbull. “dhəṭe khoru kəriḡæ.”—*m I bəno*.

पढ [dhəṇ] *Dg* wife, better half, female spouse. *Skt* पढिका. See पन 5. 2 *Skt* पनु. “baṇəhī taṇ dhəṇā.”—*ramav*.

पढक [dhəṇək], पढक [dhəṇəkḥ], पढकु [dhəṇəkhu] *Skt* पनुज *n* bow, weapon to shoot an arrow with. “gəḡnətəṛi dhəṇəkhu cəṛaṛa.”—*maru solhe m I*. “dhəṇəkhu cəṛaṛo sətī da.”—*var ram 3*.

पढी [dhəṇi] *adj* rich, wealthy. 2 *S* and *Dg* master, lord. “səḡəl sṛisəṭi ko dhəṇi kəhije.”—*guj m 5*. 3 husband, male spouse. “dhəṇi viḥuṇa paṭ pəṭəbər bhahi seti jale.”—*səva m 5*.

पढीआ [dhəṇia] See पनीआ.

पढीऐ [dhəṇiə] is the master, is the lord. “vəḍa he səbhna da dhəṇie.”—*var gəu I m 5*. 2 the master (nominative case). 3 to the lord, to the master.

पड [dhət] *n* acquired bad habit, vice, bad habit. 2 *part* word of reproach. 3 sound produced to drive back an elephant.

पडुरा [dhətura] *Skt* पँडुर and पुसुडुर *n* a poisonous plant, having round and thorny poisonous fruits. *L* *Datura alba* *E* thorn apple. The ayurvedic

practitioners use it to cure asthma and many other diseases. Thugs loot people by feeding the seeds of this plant mixed with some edibles. The Shaivites offer flowers of this plant to lord Shiv for the fulfilment of their wishes. Its names in Sanskrit language are: kənək, mədən, ṣivṣekhər, kləl, kəṭəkphəl, ṣivpṛiy. *Datura* has warm and dry effect and is harmful for the brain.

पयक [dhədḥək] *n* sound produced by the beating of a large drum etc. 2 sound produced by flames of fire.

पयकर [dhədḥkar] *n* explosion; sound produced as dhədh dhədh. 2 rebuke, reproach, malediction.

पया [dhədha] Punjabi character प. “dhədha dhurī punit tere jənuā.”—*bavən*. 2 pronunciation of प.

पयेला [dhədḥela] *n* a subcaste of the Rājputs. “məḡhele dhədḥele būdele cədele.”—*cəṛitr 320*.

पन [dhən] *Skt* धन् *vr* produce sound, produce, flourish, bear fruit. 2 *n* wealth, riches, money. “dhən dara səpətī səḡəl.”—*s m 9*. 3 one’s favourite object. 4 property, wealth. 5 *Skt* पढिका young woman. “dhən pīṛo ehī nə akhīnī.”—*var suhi m 3*. 6 soul. “sa dhən pəkṛi ek jəna.”—*gəu m I*. 7 body, mortal frame. “ja sathi uṭhī cəṛi ta dhən khaku raṛi.”—*sri m 5*. “pṛiṛo de dhənəhī dīlāsa he.”—*maru solhe m 5*. Here pṛiy (husband) means the individual soul and dhən stands for the mortal frame. 8 *Skt* पनज *adj* admirable, praiseworthy. “dhən ohu məstək.”—*gəu m 5*. 9 *part* bravo! wonderful! “pīṛi vaṭṛi nə puchəi, dhən soḡaḡṇī nau!”—*s fərid*. 10 See पनु. 11 dhən has also been used for dhvəsən (which means to destroy). *viz* “nam mṛiḡən səb kəhī dhən səbəd ucarie.”—*sənama*. ‘The sword used for killing the deer.’ 12 short for न्पन (destruction) may also be पन.

पनमँउ [dhənsətt] *Skt* मउपनु. “dhənsətt ki jā hɪt deh gəi he.”—*KRISĀN*. See मउपनु.

पनहउडा [dhənhərtā] *adj* pickpocket. **2** *n* thief, robber.

पनहि [dhənəhɪ] short for पनहिउ. “jese əpne dhənəhɪ praṇi mərən māḍe.”—*bəṣṭ namdev*. **2** to the money.

पनहीन [dhənhin] *adj* poor, penniless, indigent.

पनक [dhənək], **पनख** [dhənəkʰ], **पनखु** [dhənəkʰu] *Skt* पनुस *n* bow. “tɪnɪ bɪn baṇe dhənəkʰu cəḍhaie.”—*gəu kəbir*.

पनज [dhənəj] See पनुज.

पनठी [dhənṭhi] *Skt* पनिसु *adj* rich, wealthy. **2** *n* president of a theatre, director of a theatre. “apən hve dhənṭhi bhəgvan tɪno pəhɪ te bəhu nac nəcayo.”—*KRISĀN*.

पनद [dhənəd] *adj* who gives money; generous. **2** *n* treasurer of gods, Kuber. **3** treasurer, cashier. **4** king, ruler, emperor.

पनधनी [dhəndhəni] *adj* richest of the rich. “təm dhəndhəni udar tɪagi.”—*bɪla kəbir*.

पनधान [dhəndhan] wealth and food, cash and provisions.

पनधाम [dhəndham] wealth and house. **2** wealth and family.

पननी [dhən-ni] *Skt* धन्विन् *adj* who has a bow. **2** *n* army of bowmen.—*sənama*.

पनपउडि [dhənpətɪ] *n* Kuber, god of wealth. **2** money lender. **3** wealthy, richman. **4** king, ruler. **5** See पनपिर.

पनपाडी [dhənpaṭi], **पनपाडु** [dhənpatr] *n* wealthy man, rich man. “dhənpaṭi vəḍ bhumia.”—*sri m 5*. **2** Kuber, god of wealth. “dhənpaṭi januk purhuta.”—*GV 10*.

पनपाल [dhənpal] *adj* protector of wealth. **2** *n* Kuber, god of wealth.

पन पिर [dhən pɪr] पनिका – bride and पिर – bridegroom.

पनभग [dhənbhag] fortune of a bride; bliss of married life. **2** good luck, good fortune.

पनरपान [dhənərpan] See पनुरपाणि. “dhənərpan dhrɪtman dhəradhər.”—*həjare 10*.

पनवान [dhənvān] *adj* wealthy, rich.

पनवँउ [dhənvət], **पनवँडा** [dhənvəta] *adj* wealthy, rich. “dhənvət nam ke vəṇjare.”—*sar m 5*. “dhənvəta ɪvhi kəhe əvri dhən kəu jəu.”—*var sar m 1*. “prəbhukəu sɪmərəhɪ se dhənvəte.”—*sukhməni*.

पनवँडी [dhənvəṭi] *adj* praiseworthy. “dhənasri dhənvəṭi jaṇie, bhai! jā sətɪgur ki kar kəmaɪ.”—*səva m 3*. Bhai Santokh Singh has drawn attention to a variation of Rag using adjective ‘dhənvəṭi’ as a noun. *viz*—“gujərɪ əru kəmac dhənvəṭi.”—*GPS*. **2** rich woman, wealthy woman. **3** See गीगा भाडा.

पना [dhəna] *Skt* पनिका *n* young woman. **2** soul. “bhɪtərɪ beṭhi sa dhəna.”—*gəu m 1*.

पनाम [dhənas] *n* desire for wealth, longing for wealth. “des bɪdes dhənas kələləhɪ.”—*cəɪtr 266*.

पनामरी [dhənasri] *Skt* पनामी it is a complete variation of Rag belonging to Kafi ṭhaṭ. It is a constituent of Bhimplasi in the ascending note while the descending note has a tinge of Poorvi and Multani. dhevət is weak, pəcəm and gādhār are in combination in the descending note. pəcəm is a vadi note. The period of singing of this rag is the third quarter of the day. The ṣərəj, gādhār, pəcəm and nɪṣad are pure, while rɪṣəd, dhevət are flat whereas maddhəm is sharp.

Ascending - ṣə ra gə mi pə dha nə.
Descending - nə dha pə mi gə ra dhə.
Some musicians take the first (ṣə), second (ra), fifth (pə) and sixth (dha) as pure, third (gə) medium (mi) and seventh (nə) as flat. Dhanasari comes at number 10 in Guru Granth Sahib. **2** *Skt* पनैमूर्ज wealth and luxurious living. “dhənasri dhənvəṭi jaṇie bhai, jā sətɪgur ki kar kəmaɪ.”—*səva m 3*. ‘Wealth and luxurious living

of rich people is justified only if they live according to teachings of the True Master.’

पनाह [dhənaḥ], **पनाहि** [dhənaḥi], **पनाह्य** [dhənaḥy] *adj* wealthy, rich. “dhənaḥi ḥi bhādar ḥarīnidhi, hot jina nā cir.” –*guj* 5. ‘Those who had no clothes to wear, became wealthy by attaining divine Grace.’

पनाय [dhənādh] *adj* arrogant due to wealth.

पनापिप [dhənadhīp], **पनापजब** [dhənadhyaḥs] *n* Kuber, god of wealth. **2** treasurer, cashier.

पनारथी [dhənārthi] *Skt* धनार्थिन् *adj* who longs for wealth; asking for money, begging for money.

पनि [dhənī] See **पनी**. **2** *Skt* पनज *adj* praiseworthy. “dhənī dhənī sətīguru əməradasu jīnī namu drīḥayəu.” –*səveye* m 4 ke. **3** with money, through money. “bīkhiā ke dhənī sēda dukh hoī.” –*dhəna* m 3.

पनी [dhəni] *Skt* धनिन् *adj* wealthy, rich. **2** See **पनी**.

पनीआ [dhəniā] *Skt* पानक or पनजाक coriander *L* coriandrum sativum. a small plant, grown in winter. Fragrant flowers grow on it, which are used in spices. Its green leaves are used to prepare sauce, and also used in cooked vegetables. According to Ayurved, its latent effect is wet and cold. Coriander oil is also very useful. **2** wife of Kamaal; daughter-in-law of saint Kabir. “meri bəhuria ko dhəniā nau.” –*asa* kəbir.

पनीता [dhənita] *adj* wealthy, rich. “srəmu karte dəm aḥ kəu, te gəni dhənita.” –*bīla* m 5.

पनु [dhənu] *adj* blessed, fortunate. **2** praiseworthy. “dhənu vapari nanka jina namdhən khəḥiā.” –*var* guj 1 m 3. “dhənu gurmukhi so pərvaṇ hē.” –*sri* m 3. **3** *Skt* पन *n* wealth, money. “dhənu sēcī həri həri namu vəkharu.” –*tukha* chāt m 1. **4** *Skt* bow. “dhər dhənu kər məhi sər bərkhae.” –*NP*. **5** ninth zodiac sign,

according to astrology. **6** See **पन**.

पनुस [dhənuḥ] *Skt* धनुस् and धनुष् *n* bow. **2** measurement of length equal to four hands; measure of about 2 yards. “dhənuḥ dhənuḥ pər sur beḥhare.” –*GPS*. ‘The gods were seated with a gap of four hands each.’

पनुसर [dhənuḥsər] bow and arrow. **2** *Skt* ध्वंस *adj* destroyer. “nam mriḡən səbh kəhi dhənuḥsər ucarīe.” –*sənama*. sword—the destroyer of deer.

पनुही [dhənuhi] *n* small bow.

पनुक [dhənuk], **पनुख** [dhənukh] *Skt* पनुस् and पनुस् *n* bow.

पनुखअरदन [dhənukh-ərdən] *Skt* arrow that breaks a bow. –*sənama*. The bow is cut by an arrow shaped like the halfmoon.

पनुखसुत [dhənukhsut] *n* son of a bow – arrow. –*sənama*. See **पनुज**.

पनुख चड्ढाउटा [dhənukh cəḥauṭa] *v* be ready for expedition or war. In earlier times, a bow was kept with untied string in the royal court. The courtier who came forward to tie the string to the bow, was appointed chief of the forces and sent to fight against the enemy.

पनुखागु [dhənukhagr] *n* which is attached to the front of a bow – arrow. “bīsikh ban dhənukhagr bhən.” –*sənama*.

पनुज [dhənuj] *n* which hits the enemy after being shot from a bow – arrow; son of a bow. “dino dhənuj cəlaī, dhənukh drīḥ sadhkər.” –*cərītr* 175. “bīsikh baṇ sər dhənuj bhən.” –*sənama*.

पनुनी [dhənuni] *n* army of soldiers possessing bows and arrows; army of bow-men. –*sənama*.

पनुर्दुम [dhənurdum] *Skt* पनुर्दुम *n* bamboo, whose wood is used to make bows.

पनुर्धर [dhənurdhər] *Skt* धनुर्धर *n* bearer of a bow; bow man.

पनुर्पाटि [dhənurpaṭi], **पनुर्पानि** [dhənurpani] *adj* bow-man, having bows in one’s hand. **2** *n* bow man.

पनुर्वदाउ [dhānurvat] See पुरुषदाउ.

पनुर्वदेउ [dhānurved] *Skt* पनुर्वेउ *n* a sub Ved of Yajurved, which has descriptions of knowledge of weapons like bows etc. There are five sections of Dhanurved:

1 description of mechanised weapons – weapons which are fired by mechanical aids, such as arrow, gun, rifle etc.

2 unfreed or unthrown weapons—weapons which are not released from hands while in use such as sword, dagger etc.

3 hand-thrown weapons—weapons which are thrown with hands such as wheel.

4 thrown but gripped weapons—weapons in which one end is held by hand and the other is released by throwing it such as noose.

5 fight by grappling—tricks of grappling or fisticuff.

पने [dhāne] praiseworthy, admirable. “pāpilkā sīmrāṇē tuyā dhāne.”—*sāhas* m 5.

पनेस [dhāneṣ], पनेसुव [dhāneṣvār] *n* lord of wealth, god of wealth. 2 wealthy person.

पनेज [dhānējāy], पनेजे [dhānēje] *Skt* धनञ्जय *adj* receiving money as tribute, successful in collecting wealth. 2 *n* the Creator, whose worship brings one wealth. “dhānēje jāḷī thālī he māhic.”—*maru solhe* m 5. 3 Arjun, who acquires wealth with the strength of his bow. 4 Lord Vishnu. 5 one of the ten vital airs, due to the departure of which the body swells after death.

पनेउर [dhānētār], पनेउरि [dhānētārī] *Skt* पनुँउरि. “dhār ēvtar dhānētār jāi.”—*dhānētār*. See पनुँउरि.

पनेज [dhāny] *Skt adj* fortunate, lucky. 2 praiseworthy, admirable.

पनेजदाउ [dhānyvad] *Skt n* praise, admiration, gratitude.

पनु [dhānv] *Skt n* bow.

पनुा [dhānva], पनुी [dhānvi] *Skt* धन्विन् *adj* who possesses a bow. 2 man possessing a bow;

bow-man. “māha ugr dhānva.”—*aj*. 3 Shiv. 4 Arjun. 5 Indar. 6 Guru Gobind Singh.

पनुँउरि [dhānvētārī] physician of the deities. According to Purans, Dhanvantri emerged from the ocean when it was churned. He is considered one of the fourteen gems. He was a prominent practitioner of Ayurved and instrumental in spreading the message of Ayurved. According to Harivansh, he was the son of raja Dhanv of Kashi. He became vaidya of world fame after acquiring knowledge from Bhardvaj. According to writings in Bhav Parkash, he was sent to cure the people on earth by Indar after teaching him Ayurved. 2 a vaidya of in the court of raja Vikramaditya. 3 sun.

पप [dhāp] *n* sound produced by the falling of a heavy object, thud. 2 slap, thump. 3 See पप.

पपट [dhāpəṭ] *n* attack, invasion. 2 sultriness, stuffy weather, heat and dampness. “khule kəpəṭ dhāpəṭ bujhī trīsnā.”—*keda* m 5. ‘doors of misconception were opened and desire for greed vanished.’

पपप [dhāppa], पपपा [dhāppha] *n* which produces sound of thump on striking; slap, blow.

पपबा [dhābba] *n* spot, stain. 2 blot, blame.

पपम [dhām] *Skt* धम् व् blow (with bellow), breathe, make fire.

पपमक [dhāmək] *n* sound of thump, sound produced by a gun etc; sound produced by the fall of a heavy object. 2 vibrations produced by the sound of a gun or falling of a heavy object.

पपमकाउठा [dhāmkaūṭhā], पपमकाना [dhāmkanā] *v* terrorise, warn, frighten, threaten. *Skt* पपमैठ.

पपमी [dhāmki] *n* threat, warning.

पपडान [dhāmtan], पपपड [dhāmdhaṇ] a village of Narwana tehsil, Sunam subdivision of Patiala state, situated about one mile southwest of Dhamtan railway station. A gurdwara

in memory of Guru Tegbahadur is situated to the north of this village. The Guru visited this place while on his preaching tour from Bangar to Agra and stayed here for a few days. A farmer, Daggo, belonging to this village, served the Guru with milk etc. The Guru gave him some money for getting a well dug for the welfare of the public. The selfish Daggo dug up the well in his own land, which ultimately sank. This sunk well can still be seen near the gurdwara.

This holy place was got built by Maharaja Karam Singh and an annual revenue income of rupees three thousand two hundred has been granted to the gurdwara. In addition to this 2200 vighas of land are attached with the gurdwara. An annual donation of one hundred fourteen rupees is given by Nabha state. A religious fair is held on Dussehra and Hola, which have gained much popularity among the devotees with the efforts of Mahant Mall Singh. The present Mahant Aghar Singh also follows the Sikh doctrine. There is an excellent arrangement of recitation of hymns, langar etc.

Bhai Mihan was blessed at this place. See भीरानं डाएी.

पमन [dhəmən] *Skt* *n* act of blowing with bellows or pipe. **2** a Khatri subcaste.

पमनि [dhəmənɪ], **पमनी** [dhəmni] bellow, pipe. See पम् *vr.* **2** nerve, vein, artery that pumps blood to the veins with for expanding and contracting the heart just like a bellow. “herət dhəmni kər kər dhara.”—*NP*. ‘hand of the guru.’ Physicians feel the pulse by holding the wrist.

पमका [dhəmaka] *n* sound of beating-drums etc. See पमक. **2** a short barrel gun having a wide mouth. “ələp dhəmake bəḍ jējel.”—*GPS*.

पमान [dhəmaŋ], **पमान** [dhəman] *n* a subcaste of blacksmiths and carpenters. Its root is dhəmən. **2** *Skt* पमान. **3** swelling caused by

inflating of air. **4** See पिमण.

पमार [dhəmar], **पमाल** [dhəmal] *n* jumping and dancing. **2** noise, din. “gən bhut pret pavət dhəmar.”—*GPS*. **3** song of Holi (a festival of colours). “magh bɪtɪt bhəi rut phagun aɪ gəi səbh khelət hori... khelət syam dhəmar ənup məha mɪl sūdərɪ savəl gori.”—*KRISƏN*. **4** a beat, whose movement is : dhin dhin dha dhin tin tin ta tin. It consists of seven or fourteen matras. **5** Many musicians hold dhəmar as an independent variation of Rag, but it is not so. It is simply a pace of music. See कडी.

पमिआल [dhəmɪal] a village under police station, tehsil and district Rawalpindi, situated three miles to the south-west of Rawalpindi railway station. Guru Gobind Singh and Mata Sahib Kaur gave their pairs of shoes one each to Rocha Ram and Anar Singh, residents of Anandpur. They were pleased with the services rendered to the congregation with dedication at Anandpur Sahib. One shoe of each pair is preserved with their descendant Bhai Narayan Singh. The shoes of Guru Gobind Singh are plain, 11 inches long and 3½ inches wide at toes, while those of Mata Sahib Kaur are embroidered, 9 inches long and 3 inches wide.

पमीआ [dhəmia] See पमनी. **2** *adj* blower.

पमुडी [dhəmuḍi] wasp. See डेमु.

पमेट [dhəmoṭ] a village under police station and tehsil Payal in subdivision Sunam of Patiala state, situated about 8 miles to the south-west of Chawa Payal railway station. This village is connected by five miles of metalled road upto Payal followed by three miles of unpaved path. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind is situated close to this village. The Guru stayed here while he was on his walk from Ghurhani. Initially it was a simple gurdwara; but an elegant shrine was built in Sammat 1974. The priests are Sikhs belonging

to the village.

ਧਮਜਾਲ [dhəmyal] See ਧਮਿਆਲ.

ਧਯਾਯ [dhəyay] See ਅਧਯਾਯ.

ਧਯੋ [dhəyo] dashed, ran.

ਧੱਯਾ [dhəyya] *n* patience. **2** *adj* runner, running.

ਧਰ [dhər] *n* trunk, body below the head, torso.

“sɪr tuʃ pəryo dhər ʃadhə rəhyo hē.”—*kr̥isən*.

“lage ərɪ gər gere dər pər dhər sɪr.”—*GPS*.

2 umbilic, navel circle, centre of nerves near the navel. **3** front part of uterus/womb. See ਮਾਤ੍ਰੁ.

4 direction, side. “tʊdh no choʃɪ jaie

prəbhū kē dhərɪ?”—*asa m 5*. ‘Where should

we go?’ “nɪsrət uh dhər.”—*ramav*. ‘arrows

pass by his side.’ **5** shelter, refuge, support.

“nanək mē dhər əvəru nə kai.”—*nəʃə m 4*. “me

dhər teri parbrəhəm.”—*sri m 5*. **6** axle; shaft

of a cart, which supports the wheel. “dhər tuʃi

gədo sɪrbharɪ.”—*ram m 1*. Here ‘cart’ stands

for the body, and ‘axle’ is the knot of vital air.

7 earth. “jɪnɪ dhər saji gəgən.”—*asa ə m 1*.

“so tənʊ dhər səgɪ rulɪa.”—*gəv m 5*.

8 *Skt* ਧਰ hill, mountain (See ਧ੍ਰਿ (ਝ) *vr*). “gɪrē

dhərē dhurēdhərē dhərē jɪvō.”—*ramav*.

‘warriors fall on the ground like the mountains.’

9 a tortoise described in the Purans, supposed

to be under the earth. **10** Lord Vishnu. **11** *Skt*

adj possessor, keeper. “bhəju cəkr dhər sərṇā.”

—*guj jēdev*. “səbh kɪrnən ke nam kəhɪ dhər

pəd bəhʊr ucar.”—*sənama*. the source of rays,

sun, moon. **12** See ਧਰਿ. **13** grip, hold.

ਧਰਈਆ [dhərəia] *adj* possessor, keeper.

ਧਰਏਸਰ [dhərəesər] *n* lord of earth – king, ruler.

2 tree.—*sənama*.

ਧਰਏਸਰਣੀ [dhərəesərṇi] *n* which is loved by

the king, land. **2** trees.—*sənama*.

ਧਰਸਣ [dhərsəṇ] *Dg* lecher; one, having illicit

relations with another’s wife. **2** See ਧਰਖਨ.

ਧਰਮੁਹਾਗ [dhərsuhag] *n* earth’s good luck, spring

(season), the best season. **2** rain, downpour.

3 king who dispenses impartial justice; just ruler.

ਧਰਹੁ [dhərhu] catch hold of. “dhərəhu dhərəhu

marəhu kəhɪ dhaye.”—*NP*. See ਧਰ 13.

ਧਰਕਟ [dhərkət], **ਧਰਕਟੀ** [dhərkəti] *Skt* धिक्कृत *adj*

cursed, abused, rebuked, reproached. “ohɪ

ghərɪ ghərɪ phɪrəhɪ kusudhəmənɪ jɪʊ

dhərkət nari.”—*var sor m 4*. “maɪa moh

dhərkəti nari.”—*bɪla m 1*.

ਧਰਕਨਾ [dhərkəna] See ਧੜਕਨਾ.

ਧਰਕਾ [dhərka] See ਧੜਕਾ.

ਧਰਖਣ [dhərkhəṇ], **ਧਰਖਨ** [dhərkhən] *Skt* धर्षण *n*

act of threatening, threat. **2** disrespect, insult,

dishonour. **3** Lord Shiv. **4** heartbeat. “kərki tərɪt

nərən dhɪrɪtɪ dhərkhɪ.”—*NP*.

ਧਰਚਕ੍ਰ [dhərcəkr] *n* geography. “sace sahɪb

sɪrjəṇhare. jɪnɪ dhərcəkr dhəre vicare.”—*maru*

solhe m 1. **2** part of the earth, island. **3** See

ਚਕ੍ਰਧਰ.

ਧਰਚਰੀ [dhərcəri] *adj* moving on the earth, living

and moving on the earth, always dynamic, non-

static. “dhərət dhərət dhərcəri.”—*kan m 5*.

ਧਰਜ [dhərəj] *n* grown from the soil, tree. **2** (blade

of) grass. “hē gē pəsu jɪtək tɪh thanē. dhərəj

bɪna jəb dukhɪt pəchane.”—*GV 10*.

ਧਰਜ ਚਰ ਰਾਇ [dhərəj cər raɪ] *n* grass grown

from the soil; deer grazing it; its king, the tiger.

“dəya dhərəj cər raɪ.”—*GV 10*. Bhai Daya

Singh.

ਧਰਜ ਚਰ ਰਾਇ ਸਤ੍ਰੁ [dhərəj cər raɪ sətrʊ] *n* gun,

that can kill a tiger. See ਧਰਯੋ ਚਰ ਰਾਇ.

ਧਰਣ [dhərəṇ] *n* uterus, womb. **2** artery of navel

circle. **3** *Skt* act of holding; grasping.

4 a measure of weight equivalent to 24 rattis.

5 bridge. **6** sun. **7** world. “tū kərta səgəl

dhərəṇ.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. **8** See ਧਰਣਿ.

ਧਰਣਾ [dhərṇa] *v* hold, adopt. **2** put. **3** *n* sitting

on a fast as a protest, sitting on strike without

taking any food in protest in front of some one’s

door and not yielding without the acceptance

of demands. According to 111th couplet in

chapter on Ayudhia of Valmik Ramayan, the

right to squat was that of Brahmins only.
4 *Skt* earth. “kēla upaI dhəri ṣabh dhərṇa.”
—*maru solhe m 5*.

परतः भारता [dhərṇa marna] See परतः 3.

परतः [dhərṇaI] *Skt n* earth, land, territory.
“dhərṇaI gəgəṇ nəhI dekhəu doI.”—*gəuə m 1*.

परतः पैता [dhərṇaI pəṇa] See परतः पैता.

परती [dhərṇi] *Skt n* earth, that adopts all. 2 a
Khatri subcaste. “jəgga dhərṇi janie.”—*BG*.

परतीसुता [dhərṇisuta] *n* daughter of the earth,
Sita.

परतीपर [dhərṇidhər] *Skt* परतीपर *n* tortoise.
2 Sheshnag. 3 white bull. 4 God, who supports
the earth. “dhərṇidhər tIagI nickul sevəhI.”
—*maru m 1*. 5 farmer, landlord.

परतीपरतीस [dhərṇidhər is] *n* Sheshnag
(supporting the earth), its lord, Vishnu. 2 lord
of Sheshnag, the bull etc, the Creator.
“dhərṇidhəris nərsīgh naraIṇ.”—*maru solhe*
m 5. 3 lord of farmers – king.

परत [dhərət] See परती. 2 bears, keeps (in).
“dhərət dhIaṇu gIaṇ.”—*kəI m 5*.

परतगेर [dhərətger] revolving of the earth.

परतचक्र [dhərətçəkr] rotation of the earth.

परता [dhərta] *Skt* धर्तु *adj* supporting. “tū aṇI
kərtā ṣabh sriṣəṇI dhərta.”—*asa m 5*.

परति [dhərətI], परती [dhərṭi] *Skt* परती *n* earth
that supports and sustains living beings; land.
“dhərṭi kaIa sadhIke.”—*var asa*. “dhənu
dhərṭi, tənu hoIgəto dhurI.”—*sar namdev*.
2 number counting by a weighman; act of
speaking loudly the numbers 1, 2, 3... in a
sequence while weighing 3 sameness of
weight. “ape dhərṭi sajanu pIare pIche ṭəku
çəṇaIa.”—*sor m 5*.

परतेव [dhərteṇ] earth (is) also like that. “sagər
īdra əru dhərteṇ.”—*bher kəbir*.

परत [dhərtrə] *Skt* धर्त *n* base, support.

परत्री [dhərtri] bearing arms. “tejvan bəlvan
dhərtri.”—*çəItr 288*. 2. See परती.

परदा [dhərda] See दापर.

परद्वि [dhərdrI] *n* king – forcibly acquiring
the territory on earth.—*sənama*.

परद्विनी [dhərdrIṇi] army of the ruler –
possessor of the earth.—*sənama*.

परन [dhərən] See परतः 3. “hərən dhərən punəh
pun kərən.”—*ram pəṭal m 5*. ‘destruction and
nourishing.’

परना [dhərna] See परतः 2 earth. “hərI
sImərənI dhəri ṣabh dhərna.”—*sukhməni*.

परनि [dhərni] earth. See परतः. “dhərənI mahI
akas pəIal.”—*sukhməni*.

परनिजा [dhərnija] *n* Sita born from the earth
(soil), daughter of the earth. 2 grass and trees.
—*sənama*.

परनिजा चर मत्तु [dhərnija çər sætru] grass grown
on the earth; deer grazing on it; its enemy, the
gun. “dhərənI səbəd ko adI ucaro. ja çər pəd
pache tIh çaro. sætru səbəd ko bəhur bəkhano.
ṣabh sri nam tUpək ke jano.”—*sənama*.

परनी [dhərni] *n* earth, land. “dhənu dhərni əru
səpəṭI səgri.”—*sar m 9*.

परनीसुता [dhərnisuta] *n* daughter of the earth,
Sita.

परनीसुर [dhərnisut] *n* deity of the earth, angels
of the earth, saints. 2 Brahmin, according to
Hindu religion. 3 lord of the earth – king, ruler.
4 farmer, landlord.

परनीपर [dhərṇidhər] See परतीपर.

परनीपति [dhərṇipəṭI], परनीराव [dhərṇirav] *n*
lord of the earth; king; ruler. 2 tree.—*sənama*.

परम [dhərəm] *Skt n* that sacred law of nature
which is the basis and support of the world.
“ṣabh kul udhri I k nam dhərəm.”—*səveye sri*
mukhvak m 5. 2 sacred action, pious deed.
“nəhI bIəb dhəmə, bIəb papə.”—*səhəs m 5*.
“sadh ke sāgI drIṇe ṣabhI dhərəm.”
—*sukhməni*. ‘firm faith acquired in the company
of holy persons, i.e. religion.’ 3 religion, faith.
“sət ka marəg dhərəm ki pəuṇi.”—*sor m 5*.

4 virtue. "Ihu s̄ariru s̄abhū dh̄ar̄am h̄e, j̄is ãd̄ar̄i s̄æce ki vic̄i j̄oti."—*var ḡau I m 4*. 5 customs, rituals, traditions prevalent in a family or a country. 6 duty. 7 justice. 8 nature, temperament. 9 god of death. "ãn̄ik dh̄ar̄am ãn̄ik kumer."—*sar a m 5*. 10 bow. 11 features of elements like the touch etc. 12 See ਧਰਮਅੰਗ. 13 See ਉਪਮਾ.

ਧਰਮਅੰਗ [dh̄ar̄am āng] *n* qualities of religion: patience, forgiveness, controlling of mind, giving up the habit of theft, purity, control over sensory organs so as to avoid doing evil deeds, pure-mind (clear thinking), acquiring knowledge, truthfulness, forsaking of anger. These are the ten qualities of religion.

धृतिः क्षमा दमोऽस्तेयं शौच मिन्द्रिय निग्रहः ।
धीर्विद्या सत्यमक्रोधो दशकं धर्म लक्षणम् ।।

—*m̄anu a 6, s 92*.

2 There are eight principles of Buddhism. See ਬੁੱਧ.

3 There are three principles of Sikhism. See ਨਾਮ, ਦਾਨ, ਇਨਸਾਨ.

ਧਰਮਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ [dh̄ar̄amsastr̄] *n* a scripture depicting principles of religion; holy scripture.

ਧਰਮਸ਼ਾਂਤਿ [dh̄ar̄ams̄ãti] *n* according to religious rituals, a rite performed for peace of a person after his death; ending of impurity. See ਪਾਤਕ.

ਧਰਮਸਾਲ [dh̄ar̄amsal], **ਧਰਮਸਾਲਾ** [dh̄ar̄amsala] *n* temple, abode of God. 2 inn, where a traveller is allowed to stay without paying any expenses. 3 religious place of the Sikhs, where Guru Granth is respectfully installed. The visitor is given free food and lodging, as well as education. "m̄e b̄adh̄i s̄æcu dh̄ar̄amsal h̄e. ḡurs̄ikhã l̄ahda b̄hal̄ike."—*sri m 5 pep̄ar*. "moh̄i n̄irgun̄ d̄ice thau s̄ãtdh̄ar̄amsalie."—*var guj 2 m 5*. See ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ 3. 4 place for religious activities. "tis̄u vic̄i dh̄erti thap̄i r̄ekhi dh̄ar̄amsal."—*j̄ãpu*. 5 a hill station in district

Kangra, which is now a district headquarters. Initially there existed an inn here for visitors, hence the name Dharamsala has become popular for this station. The height of Dharamsala above the sea level is 7112 feet. It is situated 16 miles to the north-east of Kangra. This town is 52 miles from Pathankot railway station and 10-11 miles from "Dharamsala Road" railway station of Kangra Valley Railways.

ਧਰਮਸਾਲੀਆ [dh̄ar̄amsalia] *n* priest of a holy place.

ਧਰਮਸਿੰਘ [dh̄ar̄ams̄īgh] See ਪੰਜ ਪਜਾਰੇ. 2 See ਰੂਪਚੰਦ ਭਾਈ.

ਧਰਮਸੁਤ [dh̄ar̄amsut] *n* son of Dharam, Yudhishtar. See ਪਾਂਡਵ. 2 god child, foster son.

ਧਰਮਸੁਤ ਤ੍ਰਿਯਾ [dh̄ar̄amsut triya] wife of Yudhishtar, Dropadi.—*s̄anama*.

ਧਰਮਸੁਵਨ [dh̄ar̄amsuv̄an] son of Dharam. See ਧਰਮਸੁਤ.

ਧਰਮਾਥ [dh̄ar̄am̄asth] *adj* firm in religious practices; having full faith in religion. 2 justice; judicial magistrate.

ਧਰਮਹਤਉ [dh̄ar̄ m̄asth̄au], **ਧਰ ਮਹਤਾ** [dh̄ar̄ m̄astha], **ਧਰ ਮਹਿਤਾ** [dh̄ar̄ m̄ast̄ita] *n* landlord. See ਮਹਿਤਉ.

ਧਰਮਹੰਤਾ [dh̄ar̄am̄h̄õta] *Skt* धर्महन्तृ preacher of atheism, who causes one to go astray from one's faith.

ਧਰਮਕਲਾ [dh̄ar̄am̄k̄ala] *n* knowledge of religion, study of religion. 2 power of religion, religious power. "dh̄ar̄am̄k̄ala h̄ar̄i b̄ãdh̄i b̄ãhali."—*asa m 5*.

ਧਰਮਖੰਡ [dh̄ar̄am̄kh̄ãd̄] *n* gurdwara. 2 company of holy persons. 3 sense of duty that inspires one to lead a religious and pious life. Evil deeds are completely given up by practising virtue. "dh̄ar̄am̄kh̄ãd̄ ka eho dh̄ar̄am̄u."—*j̄ãpu*.

ਧਰਮਗ [dh̄ar̄m̄æg], **ਧਰਮਗਜ** [dh̄ar̄am̄æḡy] *Skt* धर्मज्ञ *adj* having knowledge of religion; who knows

religions. “adī yudhiṣṭhīr dhərməg bhare.”
–GPS.

ਧਰਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ [dhəramgrəth] *n* holy scripture, scripture preaching religious doctrine. **2** basic scripture of a religion.

ਧਰਮਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ [dhəramcīnh] symbols of religious faith; symbols acquired according to holy scripture as untrimmed hair, sword or dagger, drawers etc. They are symbols of Sikh faith.

ਧਰਮਚੰਦ [dhəramcənd] son of Baba Lakhmi Chand who was born in Sammat 1580 and expired in Sammat 1675. Manak Chand, Mehar Chand, sons of Dharam Chand were very pious persons. See ਵੇਦੀਵੰਸ਼.

ਧਰਮਜ [dhərməj] *n* pleasure which is achieved by through virtuous deeds. **2** Yudhishtar. See ਧਰਮਸੁਤ and ਪਾਂਡਵ. “dhərməj jābe jup ko khela.”
–NP. **3** son born to a wedded wife.

ਧਰਮਣੋ [dhərməno] to the religion. **2** *Skt* धर्मिन् *adj* religious, holy, pious, virtuous. “təjət dhərməno nərə.”–*kalki*.

ਧਰਮਤਾਤ [dhəramtat] son of religion–virtuous person; Yudhishtar.

ਧਰਮਦਾਸ [dhəramdas] a disciple of Kabir, who became chief of the Kabir Panthis (followers of Kabir) in Kashi after Kabir’s death. The book Kabir Bijak was compiled with his efforts. **2** devotee of Guru Ram Das. He belonged to Khosla subcaste.

ਧਰਮਦੂਤ [dhəramdut] *n* messenger of the god of death; Yam. “dhəramdutəhī dīṭhīa.”–*jet chāt m 5*.

ਧਰਮ ਦੇ ਚਾਰ ਚਰਣ [dhəram de car cəraṅ] See ਚਾਰ ਚਰਣ. **2** four basic principles of religion as mentioned in Vishnu Puran part 6 chapter 2. They are: truth, fire-ritual, worship and meditation. **3** according to Mani Singh these are: meditation, charity, ablution, knowledge. “care per dhəram de.”–BG.

ਧਰਮਧਾਮੀ [dhərdhami] *adj* religious place, holy

place. **2 n** one who discharges responsibilities towards his family – householder. “kəhū dhəramdhami, kəhū sərəb ṭhər gami.”–*akal*. ‘sometimes in the form of a householder and sometimes as an itinerant saint.’

ਧਰਮਧੀਰ [dhəramdhir] *adj* having firm faith in religion. **2** Guru Tegbahadur. **3** See ਧਰਮਧੀਰ. **4** See ਧੰਮਧੀਰ.

ਧਰਮਧੁਜਾ [dhəramdhōja] *n* standard (flag) of religion; emblem of religion, symbol of religion. **2** flag of the monastery of saints belonging to the Nirmala sect. See ਅਖਾੜਾ and ਨਿਰਮਲੇ. **3** a flag having signs in consonance with religious practice.

ਧਰਮਧੁਜੀ [dhəramdhōji] See ਧਰਮਧੁਜੀ. **ਧਰਮਧੁਰ** [dhəramdhur] *adj* axle of faith, support of religion. “dhəra dhirda dhəramdhur.”–NP.

ਧਰਮਧੂਜੀ [dhəramdhvōji] *Skt* धर्मध्वजिन् *n* one who misleads people in the name of religion; hypocrite; dissimulator.

ਧਰਮਨ [dhərmən] *Skt* धर्मिन् *adj* religious, pious. “səkər vərən prəja bhəi, dhərmən kəthū rəhan.”–*kalki*. **2** In entry number 1057 of Shastarnammala, an ignorant scribe has erroneously written dhərmən for dhimənī (which means a wise woman).

ਧਰਮਨਾਰੀ [dhəramnari] *n* duly wedded woman, wife. “təjē dhəramnari təkē papnarē.”–*kalki*.

ਧਰਮਨਿਆਉ [dhəramniəu] *n* justice righteously done, impartial justice. “hərī dhəramniəu kiəi.”–*var sri m 4*.

ਧਰਮਨਿਸ਼੍ਠਾ [dhəramniṣṭha] *n* faith in religion.

ਧਰਮਪਤਨੀ [dhərampətni] *n* wife wedded according to religious rituals; duly wedded wife.

ਧਰਮਪਤਿ [dhərampəti] *n* duly wedded husband; husband who has wedded a wife according to religious rituals. **2** virtuous person (man).

ਧਰਮਪਾਲ [dhərampal] person practising teachings of a religion. **2** See ਬਿਸਾਲੀ.

ਧਰਮਪਿਤਾ [dhərəmpɪtɑ] godfather.

ਧਰਮਪੁਤ੍ਰ [dhərəmpuʈr] See ਧਰਮਸੁਤ.

ਧਰਮਬੀਰ [dhərəmbɪr] ਧਰਮਵੀਰ *n* person remaining unshaken from religious principles even in the time of hardships/crises; one having firm faith in religion. **2** Guru Arjan Dev. **3** Guru Tegbahadur. **4** Guru Gobind Singh. **5** martyrs like sons of Guru Gobind Singh; Bhai Mani Singh etc. **6** See ਵੀਰ 7.

ਧਰਮਭਾਈ [dhərəmbhai], ਧਰਮਭੈਣ [dhərəmbhɛɳ] *n* co-religionist; forging of deep relations like those of brothers and sisters due to religious affinity; fellow disciples of the same guru.

ਧਰਮਯੁੱਧ [dhərəmyuddh] war that is fought according to the established religious principles; war in which no cheating, fraud or falsehood are practised. **2** religious war, crusade.

ਧਰਮਰਾਇ [dhərəmrɑɪ], ਧਰਮਰਾਜ [dhərəmrɑj] *n* a virtuous ruler who observes righteousness. **2** the Creator. **3** Yam, god of death. “dhərəmrɑɪ əb kəhɑ kərəgo jəu phɑɪɪo səglo lekha?”—*sor m 5*. In Sanskrit scriptures, the names of Yam and Dharam Raj refer to the same god. This god was born from the womb of Sangya impregnated by the Sun. Yami was also born along with her brother which means that Yam and Yami were twins. The abode of Yam is in Sanyamani, the name of his palace there is Kalichi. His throne is named Vicharbho while the huge register for keeping record (maintained by Chitar Gupt) is called Agrasandhani.

ਧਰਮਰਾਜ ਦਾ ਪੁਤ੍ਰ [dhərəmrɑj da puʈr] *xɑ n* fever.

ਧਰਮਰਾਜ ਦੀ ਪੁਤ੍ਰੀ [dhərəmrɑj di puʈri] *xɑ n* sleep.

ਧਰਮਰਾਜਾ [dhərəmrɑjɑ] See ਧਰਮਰਾਜ 3. “dhərəmrɑjɑ bɪsmɑd hoɑ.”—*asa m 5*.

ਧਰਮਰਿ [dhərəmərɪ] *adj* opponent of religion.

ਧਰਮਲਕਣ [dhərəmləkʂɳ] See ਧਰਮਅੰਗ.

ਧਰਮਵੀਰ [dhərəmvɪr] See ਧਰਮਬੀਰ, ਵੀਰ 7 and ਰਜ.

ਧਰਮਵੰਤ [dhərəmvənt] *adj* religious, faithful to

religious code, practising the teachings of religion, pious, virtuous.

ਧਰਮਵਯਾਧ [dhərəmvyadh] according to Mahabharat, a hunter who used to sell meat. He sincerely observed the religious code. He achieved salvation by meditation as well as by serving his parents with dedication.

ਧਰਮਾ [dhərma] follower of Guru Arjan Dev. He belonged to Udda subcaste. **2** *adj* ਖਰਿੰਨ੍ ਪਿਊਸ, virtuous. “ɪhʊ mən kərma ɪhʊ mən dhərma.”—*asa ə m 1*.

ਧਰਮਾਈ [dhərmai] *adj* pious, virtuous, holy. **2** attached to worldly possessions, having greed for wealth. See ਕਤੀਫਿਆ.

ਧਰਮਾਂਗ [dhərmāg] See ਧਰਮਅੰਗ.

ਧਰਮਾਤਮਾ [dhərmatma] *Skt* ਖਰਿੰਨ੍ ਪਿਊਸ person, holy person having righteous thinking and feelings.

ਧਰਮਾਤਾ [dhərmata] *adj* sincere to righteousness. “gɪrəsti gɪrəst dhərmata.”—*sri ə m 5*.

ਧਰਮਾਂਧ [dhərmād] *n* one who has blind faith in his own religion, who claims the inferior principles of his own religion as superior by refuting the ideal principles of other religions and thus hurts the feelings of the followers of other faiths (i.e. of non-co-religionists).

ਧਰਮਾਪੁਰ [dhəmapur] company of saints; society of saints.

ਧਰਮਾਪੁਰਿ [dhəmapurɪ] *adj* pertaining to fully devoted persons. **2** of saints, pertaining to saints. “dhərəmə dhərə dhəmapurɪ.”—*oākar*.

ਧਰਮਾਰਥ [dhəmarəth] for the sake of religion, for charity.

ਧਰਮਾਵਤਾਰ [dhərmavtar] *n* embodiment of righteousness and spirituality. **2** Guru Nanak Dev.

ਧਰਮਾਵਤੀ [dhəravəti] *n* abode of the god of death, Sanyamni.

ਧਰਮਿ [dhərmɪ], ਧਰਮੀ [dhərmi] *adj* ਖਰਿੰਨ੍ ਪਿਊਸ, virtuous, honest. **2** acting according to religious

code, ritualist. “dhərmi dhərəmu kərəhī gavavəhī.”—*var asa*. ‘the ritualist loses fruit by performing rites with an ulterior motive.’
3 with the pious persons, in the company of righteous persons. “oī dhərəmī rəlae na rələnī, ona ēdərī kuṛ.”—*var guj 1 m 3*.
4 through religion, by observing righteousness. “kahu jugətī kīṭe nə paie nə paie dhərəmī.”—*sukhməni*.

ਧਰਮੀੜ [dhərmiṛ], **ਧਰਮੀੜਾ** [dhərmiṛā] *Skt* धर्मिष्ठ *adj* admired by righteous persons.

ਧਰਮੀੜਿਆ [dhərmiṛiā] vocative. addressing the praiseworthy. “bolī su dhərmiṛiā! monī kət dhari?”—*bīha chōt m 5*.

ਧਰਮੁ [dhərəmu] See **ਧਰਮ**. “dhərəmu dṛiṛəhu hərīnamu dhīavəhu.”—*suhi chōt m 4*.

ਧਰਮੁਧੀਰਾ [dhərəmuḍhira] *Skt* धर्मधीर trapping people under the garb of religion, fanatic trapper. “dhərəmuḍhira kəlī ēdre īhu papi mulī nə təge.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਧਰਮੁ ਦਾ ਕੋਟ [dhərəmu da koṭ] See **ਸੁਲੀਸਰ**.

ਧਰਮੁਰਤਿ [dhərəmurətī] *n* likeness of the earth, cow. “dhərəmurətī ghasa cuge.”—*krīṣən*.

ਧਰਲੰਕੁਰ [dhərləṅkur] *Skt* लाङ्गूलधर *adj* having a tail, tailed. See **ਧਰਿਲੰਕੁਰੁ**.

ਧਰਵਾਸ [dhərvas], **ਧਰਵਾਸਾ** [dhərvasā] *n* courage and assurance; stability of mind and satisfaction. “rəhīt īhā je sədən nə avət, təddəpī ji dhərvasa”—*NP*.

ਧਰਵਾਰ [dhərvar] or **ਧਾਰਵਾਰ** [dharvar] a town in Bombay territory, the headquarters of district Dharvar. “dhərvarən tāko dhən maryo.”—*cārītr 128*. **2** robber

ਧਰਾ [dhəra] See **ਧੜਾ**. “pun kəhī baṭ dhəra ənvayo.”—*GPS*. ‘asked for weight and counter-balancing weight.’ **2** adopted, acquired. **3** base, support, shelter. “so dərvesu jīsu sīphətī dhəra.”—*maru solhe m 5*. **4** *Skt* earth, land. **5** marrow. **6** nerve, vain.

ਧਰਾਇਣੁ [dhəraiṇu] *adj* who adopts or acquires

or keeps. “kərta sṛisətī dhəraiṇu.”—*bher m 4*.

ਧਰਾਇੰਦ [dhəraiṅd], **ਧਰਾਇੰਦੁ** [dhəraiṅdr], **ਧਰਾਈਸ** [dhərais], **ਧਰਾਏਸ** [dhəraes] *n* lord of the earth; king, ruler. **2** hills, mountains. **3** tree.—*sənāma*. **4** landlord.

ਧਰਾਏਸਣੀ [dhəraesṇī] king’s army – the lord of earth.—*sənāma*.

ਧਰਾਸ [dhəras] See **ਧਰਵਾਸ**. **2** See **ਧੁਰਾਸ**.

ਧਰਾਸੁਤ [dhərasuṭ] *n* son of the earth; planet Mars. See **ਮੰਗਲ**. **2** See **ਭੌਮਸੁਰ**. **3** grass.—*sənāma*. **4** tree.—*sənāma*.

ਧਰਾਕਿਵਰਣਤਾ ਭਈ [dhərakīvəṛṇṭa bhāi] —*kalkī*. i.e. only a single class dominated the society (on earth). sense—all the classes lost their individual existence.

ਧਰਾਤਾਤ [dhəratat] son of the earth, Bhaumasur. “jīm tatdhəra sūpəṭṭī ləryo.”—*krīṣən*. **2** ਧਰਾਸੁਤ.

ਧਰਾਧਰ [dhəradhər] *n* Shesh Nag – a mythical snake. **2** mountain, hill. **3** ruler, king. **4** the Creator. **5** tree, that is supported by earth.—*sənāma*.

ਧਰਾਧਾਰ [dhəradhar] *n* tree, which has its roots in the earth.—*sənāma*. **2** foundation of the earth.

ਧਰਾਧਿਪ [dhəradhīp], **ਧਰਾਧੀਸ** [dhəradhīṣ] *n* lord of the earth – king, ruler. **2** landlord.

ਧਰਾਧ੍ਰਿਤ [dhəradhrīṭ] *n* hill, mountain. **2** king, ruler.—*sənāma*.

ਧਰਾਨਾਇਕ [dhəranāīk], **ਧਰਾਨਾਥ** [dhəranāth], **ਧਰਾਨਾਯਕ** [dhəranāyək] *n* ruler, king. **2** tree.—*sənāma*. **3** Indar, master of deities.—*GV10*. **4** mountains. **5** landlord.

ਧਰਾਪਤਿ [dhərapətī] *n* God, Almighty. **2** ruler, king. **3** landlord.

ਧਰਾਪਨਾ [dhərapnā] *v* be satisfied/satiated, have one’s fill. See **ਧੁਪਣਾ**.

ਧਰਾਰਾਜ [dhərarāj], **ਧਰਾਰਾਟ** [dhərarat] *n* tree.—*sənāma*. **2** lord of the earth.

ਧਰਿ [dhəri] have, keep. “dhəri jīrē! īk ṭek tū.”—*bavən*. **2** by acquiring, by keeping. “ape

dhərɪ dekhe kəci pəki sari.”—*majh ə m 3*.
“dhərɪ taraju toliē.”—*var asa. 3* towards, side,
direction. **4** earth.

ਧਰਿਓਨੁ [dhərɪɔnu] acquired, kept. “ləhɪne
dhərɪɔnu chətru sɪrɪ.”—*var ram 3. 2* he kept,
he placed.

ਧਰਿਓਉ [dhərɪəu] acquired, kept.

ਧਰਿਆ [dhərɪa] acquired, placed. “taka rɪjəku
agə kərɪ dhərɪa.”—*sodəru. 2 n* base, support,
shelter. “lok sət bənɪta koɪ nə kɪs ki dhərɪa.”
—*sodəru*.

ਧਰਿਸ [dhərɪs] *n* ਧਰਾ-ਈਸ, tree.—*sənama*.

ਧਰਿਚਕੁ [dhərɪcəku] See ਮਾਤੁ.

ਧਰਿਚਕੁ [dhərɪcəkɾ] See ਧਰਚਕੁ.

ਧਰਿਧਾਰਣ [dhərɪdharəɳ] *n* earth’s sustainer, the
God. “dhərɪdharəɳ dekhe jaɳe apɪ.”—*bəsət ə
m 1*.

ਧਰਿਲੰਕੁਰੁ [dhərɪlākurɪ] having a tail. “həɳvətu
jagə dhərɪlākurɪ.”—*bəsət kəbir*.

ਧਰੀ [dhəri] See ਧੜੀ. **2** acquired, had. “surupɪ
sujanɪ soləkhni səhje udərɪ dhəri.”—*asa kəbir*.
3 pertaining to the earth. **4 n** hills, mountains.
“dhəri nəgən ke nam kəhɪ.”—*sənama*.

ਧਰੀਆ [dhəria] *adj* possessing, having. “dhəria
səbh hi bər ətrən ke.”—*krɪsən*. ‘possessing
weapons.’

ਧਰੀਜੇ [dhərije] let us acquire, let us possess.

ਧਰੇਸ [dhəres] ਧਰਾ-ਈਸ; king, ruler. **2** landlord.

ਧਰੇਲ [dhərel] *n* mistress; not a duly wedded
wife.

ਧਰੇਲਾ [dhərela] *n* a man who keeps a woman
without performing the ceremony of remarriage.
“machɪdr dhəri su dhərela.”—*BG*. Machhindar
Nath entered into the dead body of a king by
the power of Yog and kept the queen as his
wife. Gorakh Nath saw his guru engrossed in
worldly pleasures and went there to teach him
spirituality and liberated Machhindar Nath
from sinful merry making.¹

¹Such a story about Shankracharya also prevails.

ਧਰੇਯਾ [dhərya] *adj* acquired, kept.

ਧਰੋਹ [dhəroh] See ਢੋਹ and ਧੁੋਹ.

ਧਰੋਹਰ [dhərohər] *n* pledged object, trust, deposit.

ਧਰੰਮ [dhərəm] See ਧਰਮ and ਧੁੰਮ. **2** *adj* adopts or
acquires. “mul dāl dhərəme.”—*BG*.

ਧਰੜਉ [dhəryəu] blessed. “səmrəth guru sɪrɪ
həth dhəryəu.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਧਲੇਉ [dhəleu] a village under police station and
tehsil Mansa. A gurdwara in memory of Guru
Tegbahadur is situated to the north of the
village. The Guru visited this place while
coming from Gandu. He liberated an ascetic
who was longing for having glimpse of the true
Master since the time of the sixth Guru. A
pucca room for installing Guru Granth Sahib
was built by Sardar Ranbir Singh, Lieutenant
Governor, in Sammat 1973. The priest is a Sikh.
An annual revenue of rupees 120 has been
granted by Patiala state since Sammat 1981.
The village is to the north-east of Narinder
Pura railway station, connected by about six
miles of unmetalled road.

ਧਵ [dhəv] *Skt* ਧ੍ਰੁ ਵਰ run, flow. **2 n** husband,
male spouse. **3** lord, master. **4** a tree, bassia
latifolia or madhuca indica, bearing sweet
yellow flowers. See ਧਵਾ 3. **5** deceit, guile, trick.

ਧਵਤ [dhəvət] running. “gəhɪ gəhɪ dhəvət
krɪpan kəṭare.”—*cəɪɪtr 405*.

ਧਵਨ [dhəvən] See ਧਵਨ. **2** See ਧੋਣ.

ਧਵਲ [dhəvəl] *Skt adj* white. **2 n** white bull.
3 according to the Purans, the bull, which is
supporting the earth on its horns. “dhəvle upərɪ
keta bharu?”—*jəpu*. **4** camphor. **5** leukoderma,
piebald skin. **6** See ਛੋਪਯ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 5.

ਧਵਲਹਰ [dhəvəlhər], ਧਵਲਹਰੁ [dhəvəlhəru] white
palace, white house. “ɪhu jəgu dhue ka
dhəvəlhəru.”—*var majh m 1*.

ਧਵਲਧਰ [dhəvəldhər] *n* which is supported by
the white bull – the earth.—*sənama*.

ਧਵਲਧਰਿਸ [dhəvəldhərɪs] *n* earth supported by

the white bull; its lord – king.—*sānāma*.

पदलपरिसङ्घी [dhəvəldhərisŋi] *n* army of the ruler of the earth (which is supported by a white bull).—*sānāma*.

पदला [dhəvla] *adj* white. **2** *n* white cow. **3** Gauri, Parvati. “*det sāghar kər dhəvla cəli əvas.*” —*cāḍi* 2.

पदलांग [dhəvlāg] *n* one having white complexioned body. **2** Mahadev, lord Shiv. **3** Narad.

पदलागिरि [dhəvlagiri] *n* mountains on which Parvati (Gauri) lived; Kāilash. **2** white mountain, mountain covered with snow, Himalayas. “*te dhəvla giri or pəṭhae.*” —*cāḍi* 2.

पदलार [dhəvlar] See **पदलागिरि**. **2** Dhaval, the white bull, that is supporting the earth. “*dhərni dhəvlar əkar səbe.*”—*gurusobha*.

पदलंग [dhəvlāg] See **पदलांग**.

पड [dhəṛ] *n* trunk, torso, body below the head comprising major limbs like heart, liver, stomach etc; the portion of the body below the neck and above the waist. The body below the neck is named as trunk. “*sis bina dhəṛ rəṅ giriyo.*” —*GPS*. **2** heap of threshed ears of grains alongwith chaff. **3** See **पडना**. **4** *S* act of weighing and measuring; counter balancing weight.

पडहड [dhəṛhəṛ] *n* sudden and extreme fear, terror. “*dhəl dhəṛhəṛio.*”—*ramav*.

पडकटा [dhəṛəkṭa] *v* pulsate, get frightened. **2** cause the heart to beat/palpitate. **3** produce the sound of heartbeat.

पडका [dhəṛna] *n* explosion, bang. **2** sudden and extreme fear; terror. **3** anxiety, apprehension.

पडपुँड [dhəṛdhott] *n* mound, raised ground. **2** heap, dump. “*tiutiuḍəṛəb hoṛ dhəṛdhotte.*” —*BG*.

पडपमड [dhəṛdhəməṛ] quick succession (occurrence); production of dhəṛ dhəṛ sound incessantly. “*luṅhərami guṅəghar dhəṛdhəməṛ*

dhəṛie.”—*BG*.

पडना [dhəṛna] *v* produce the sound of heartbeat; pat, beat.

पडब [dhəṛəb] *n* act of weighing, wages of weighing.

पडवाडी [dhəṛvai] weighman. See **पड** 4. *Skt* धटिन्. **2** trader/shopkeeper who keeps record of the accounts of the village and weighs the commodities.

पडा [dhəṛa] *Skt* पट *n* a weight placed on the lighter pan to equalise the beam of a balance, counter-balancing weight. **2** side, party, aspect. **3** helping, helper. “*həm həri stiu dhəṛa kia... kinhi dhəṛa kia mitr sut nalī bhai.*”—*asa m* 4.

पडाका [dhəṛaka] *n* thud; sound produced by the falling of a heavy object or by firing of a gun. **2** beating of the heart.

पडापड [dhəṛadhəṛ] See **पडपमड**. **2** sound produced by continuous firing of a gun.

पडी [dhəṛi] *Skt* पटिका *n* weight measuring five seers, measure equivalent to five seers. **2** now the nonstandard measure of ten seers is also called by this name. **3** line, streak. **4** cloth, clothes. **5** *S* border of a line; lining, hem. “*sacu dhəṛi dhən māḍie.*”—*sri ə m* 5. **6** *Dg* पटी an ornament worn by women in their ears. “*dhireṅṅ dhəṛi bēdhave kaməṅi.*”—*asa m* 1. **7** a streak of vermilion in the parting line of the hair. “*dhəṛi stire nū lāvdi le le sir da khūn.*”—*haməd*.

पडीआ [dhəṛia] weighman. **2** shopkeeper. **3** robber, invader. “*dhəṛie bəṭpəṛie.*”—*gurusobha*.

पडीऐ [dhəṛie] let us produce a loud beating sound. **2** is beaten, is played. “*mādəl bedəsī bajno ghəṅo dhəṛie joṛ.*”—*var maru* 1 *m* 1. ‘Believers in rituals are beating the drum (of having knowledge of three veds).’

पडु [dhəṛu] See **पड** 4.

पडैबडी [dhəṛebāḍi] *n* groupism. **2** organisation, union.

ਧੜੇ [dhəɾo] *S* high mountains. **2** chief, leader.
 ਧੜੰਗ [dhəɾəṅg], ਧੜੰਗਾ [dhəɾəṅga] *adj* naked, nude, having no clothes on one's body. **2** part of the trunk, of the body.
 ਧੜੰਮ [dhəɾəm] *n* sound produced by the fall of a heavy object.
 ਧਾ [dha] *Skt vr* adopt, wear, put on, nourish, keep with, cover, popularise, pay attention to, accept, help, take birth, inspire, like, order. **2 n** Brahma. **3** Jupiter (Vrihaspati). **4** sign for dhavət (sixth note) in music. **5** rhythmic stroke of the beat of a drum. **6 adj** possessor, bearer. **7 Suf** kind, type as "nəvdha bhakti". **8** divided, partitioned, divided into parts. See ਸਤਧਾ and ਦੁਧਾ.
 ਧਾਉਣਾ [dhauna] See ਧਾਵਨ. "dharīo re mən dāhdīsi dhaio."—*ṭoḍi m 5*.
 ਧਾਇ [dhai] *n* midwife. **2 Skt** ਧਾਤਕੀ. a tree which is named as mādyvasīni, mādypuṣpa, tivṛjvala, əgnījvala etc in Sanskrit language *L* woodfordia floribunda. Its fruits are intoxicating. "je səu əmṛitū nirie, bhi bīkhu phāl lage dhai."—*asa ə m 3*. **3 adv** by running. See ਧਾਵਨ. "dhai dhai kṛipən sṛəm kino."—*ṭoḍi m 5*.
 ਧਾਇਆ [dhaiā] ran. See ਧਾਉਣਾ. **2** satiated, satisfied. "na tisu bhukh pīas, rāja dhaiā."—*var mēla m 5*.
 ਧਾਇਜਾਇ [dhaijāi] affects. "kaurtənu dhaijāi."—*var sar m 5*.
 ਧਾਈ [dhai] *n* midwife. **2** attack, invasion. "dut mare kəri dhai he."—*maru solhe m 5*. **3** cycle of birth and rebirth; transmigration. "nanək simre eku namu, phiri bəhuṛi nə dhai."—*var bəsət*. "gəṇət miṭai cukī dhai."—*asa chət m 5*. **4 adj** satisfied, satiated. "rəji dhai sēda sukhu jaka tu mira."—*asa m 5*.
 ਧਾਈਂ [dhāi] *n* paddy, paddy-seedlings. "guru əgəd ji ghah lēāia dhāiā vicəhu."—*JSBB*.
 ਧਾਂਸ [dhās] *Skt* ਧੁਮਾਂਸ or ਧੁਮ-ਸੁਮਸ irritation caused

in the nose by inhaling air polluted by minute particles of bitter smoke or chilly powder. **2** cough caused by inhaling polluted air.
 ਧਾਹ [dhah], ਧਾਹੜੀ [dhahṛi] *n* wailing cry of a person in grief. "gəe si git pukari dhah."—*var majh m 5*. **2** sorrowful cry. "devəl devəl dhahṛi desəhi."—*s kəbir*.
 ਧਾਹੀ [dhahi] wailing loudly. "se əti dhahi rūniā."—*asa chət m 1*. **2 n** sorrowful cry.
 ਧਾਕ [dhak] *n* sense of pushing, act of pushing, push. **2 Skt adj** bearer, possessor. **3 n** the Creator. **4** bull, stud bull. **5** foodgrains. **6** column, pillar. **7** See ਧਾਕੁ. **8** See ਧਾਕ.
 ਧਾਕ [dhāk] *n* fame, glory. **2** dominance, sway.
 ਧਾਕਨ [dhakən] *n* sense of pushing, push.
 ਧਾਕੁ [dhaku] *n* push. See ਧਾਕ 1. "jisəhi dikhale məhəlu tisu nə mīle dhaku."—*var ram 2 m 5*. "jini rəciā tini dina dhaku."—*biā m 5*.
 ਧਾਗਾ [dhaga] thread, cord. "sui dhaga sive."—*var ram 1 m 1*. **2** thread tied ceremonially by chanting a magical text. **3** sacred thread worn by upper class Hindus as a mark of initiation. "tīlək dhaga kaṭh di mala dhare, so tənkhahia."—*rəhit dəyasīgh*. **4** sense – consciousness. "səbh pəroi ikətu dhage."—*majh m 5*.
 ਧਾਗੈ [dhagə] with the thread. **2** to the thread.
 ਧਾਣ [dhan] See ਧਾਨ.
 ਧਾਣਕ [dhanək] *Skt* ਧਾਨੁਕ *n* bowman. **2** uncivilised groups like Bheel, Kirat etc are called Dhanak because they keep bows with them for hunting. **3** a low caste originating from Bheels, which is widely found in Punjab. "dhanək rupi rəha kərtar."—*sri m 1*. Guru Nanak Dev once assumed the appearance as a Dhanak to put his disciples to test.
 ਧਾਣੀ [dhaṇi] See ਧਾਨੀ.
 ਧਾਤ [dhat] See ਧਾਤੁ. **2** short for dhavət.
 ਧਾਤਕੀ [dhatki] See ਧਾਇ 2.

ਧਾਤਯਮਾਨ [dhatəyman] See ਮਾਂਧਾਤਾ. “sIR dhatəyman dukhōḍ kəryo.”—*mādhata*. ‘Mandhata cut the head into two parts.’

ਧਾਤਰਿ [dhatərI] See ਧਾਤ੍ਰਿ.

ਧਾਤਾ [dhata] *Skt* धातृ *adj* saviour. **2** sustainer. **3** *n* Brahma.

ਧਾਤਿ [dhatI] *S* semen. **2** customs, rites, traditions.

ਧਾਤੁ [dhatu] (See *vr* ਧਾਤੁ) *Skt n* the Creator, who sustains all. “əsulu ɪkudhatu.”—*jəpu*. **2** seven basic parts of the body according to Ayurved – mucus, blood, flesh, earth, bones, marrow and semen. **3** three basic constituents in the formation of the human body – psora, sycosis, syphlosis. **4** metals extracted from a mine: gold, silver, copper, iron etc. See ਉਪਧਾਤੁ and ਅਸਟਧਾਤੁ. “sUIna rupa səbh dhatu hē maṭi rəIɪjai.”—*maru ə m 1*. **5** five feelings – speech, touch, beauty, taste and odour. “həɪɪ ape pəctətəu bɪsthara vɪcɪ dhatu pəc apɪ pave.”—*bera m 4*. “ɪdridhatu səbəl kəhiət hē.”—*maru m 3*. See ਗੁਣਧਾਤੁ. **6** sensory organs, which convey the above feelings. “mənə mare dhatu mərɪɪjai.”—*gəu m 3*. **7** five elements which are sources of enjoyment for the body. “jəb cukē pəcdhatu ki rəcna.”—*maru kəbir*. **8** illusion. “ɪv dhatu duɪ rah hē.”—*var sri m 3*. ‘Love for the Divine and attachment with worldly objects are two different ways.’ “nanək dhatu lɪve jəɾ nə avəi.”—*var gəu l m 4*. **9** ignorance. “seɪ məkət jɪ mənə jɪnəhɪ phɪɪɪ dhatu nə lage aɪ.”—*guj m 3*. **10** individual soul. “dhatu mɪle phon dhatu kəu sɪphtɪ sɪphətɪ səmaɪ.”—*sri m 1*. **11** quality, characteristic. “jehi dhatu teha tɪn nau.”—*sri m 1*. **12** solid, liquid, material. “tre guɳ səbha dhatu hē.”—*sri m 3*. **13** nature, temperament. “kute cəḍən laie bhi so kuti dhatu.”—*var majh m 1*. **14** tendency, inclination. “pəjve khaɳ piəɳ ki dhatu.”—*mar*

majh m 1. **15** semen. **16** verbal root, in grammar. There are 1708 verbal roots in Sanskrit language. **17** cow in lactation, milch-cow. **18** sense – four castes and four religions. “əsəṭ dhatu ɪk dhatu kəraɪa.”—*BG*. ‘ɪkk dhatu’ means Sikhism. **19** a verse composed according to the rhythm of music. **20** *Skt* धावित् *adj* unsteady, dynamic. “horu bɪrha səbh dhatu hē, jəbləgu saɦɪbu prɪɪ nə hoɪ.”—*var sri m 3*. **ਧਾਤੁ ਪੰਚ** [dhatu pəc] See ਧਾਤੁ 5 and 7.

ਧਾਤੁਰ [dhatuɾ] *Skt* धातुर *n* datura, datura stramonium. **2** See ਧੁਰਤ.

ਧਾਤੁਰਬਾਜੀ [dhaturbaji] *n* cunningness. “dhaturbaji səbədɪ nɪvare.”—*ram ə m 3*. **2** cheating, swindling.

ਧਾਤੁ [dhatu] See ਧਾਤੁ 5. “vɪcɪ dehi dokh əsadh pəc dhatu, həɪɪ kie khɪɪɪ pəɪle.”—*nəṭ m 4*.

ਧਾਤ੍ਰਿ [dhatrɪ], **ਧਾਤ੍ਰੀ** [dhatrɪ] *Skt* धातृ *adj* who carries. **2** helper. **3** *n* the Creator. In the last shaloks of Rigved, the Vidhata is said to be the one who creates, sustains, causes procreation, arranges marriage and fulfills requirements of a householder. He cures diseases and rejoins the broken limbs. It is also written in the same script that he has also created the sun, the moon, the sky, the earth and the wind (air). Some also call him Prajapati (Creator) and Brahma. In Purans He was considered one among the three deities. **4** the Creator. **5** luck, fortune. **6** *Skt* धात्री mother. **7** earth. **8** midwife. **9** illusion, maya. **10** myrobalan; emblic myrobalan. **11** tamarind, tamarindus indica. **12** goddess Durga. “nəmo dhatrieyə.”—*cəḍi 2*.

ਧਾਤ੍ਰੀਫਲ [dhatrɪphəl] *n* fruit of myrobalan tree. **2** fruit of tamarind. See ਧਾਤ੍ਰੀ 10 and 11.

ਧਾਤ੍ਰੀਵਿਦਯਾ [dhatrɪvɪdya] midwifery.

ਧਾਂਧਾ [dhādhā] *n* business, work. **2** *adj* engaged/busy in business. “na us dhādhā na həm dhadhē.”—*asa m 5*. **3** See ਧਾਂਧੜ.

पंयज [dhādhy] *Skt n* symptoms of a disease.

पान [dhan] *Skt n* paddy. **2** grain with husk, husked grain. **3** grains. See पानु. **4** basis, support. “jiə dhan prəbhu pran ədhari.”—*səveeye sri mukhvak m 5*. “tuhī man tuhi dhan.”—*gəu m 5*. **5** quantity once weighed and then used to weigh other materials.

पानक [dhanək] See पणक.

पानजे वीजटे [dhanje bijte] *v* perform the ritual of sending off daughter on her marriage. It is a tradition to throw roasted rice during the sending off ceremony of a daughter on her marriage. Its origin is found in Hindu scriptures. The Christians also shower rice on this occasion.

पाना [dhana] *Skt n* roasted rice or roasted barley. **2** coriander. **3** foodgrain. **4** ran. See पान्ह. “mənua dəh dīstī dhana.”—*maru m 5*.

पानि [dhanī] of the paddy. “etū dhanī khadhe tera jənəmu gəta.”—*asa pəti m 3*. See पान and पानज. **2** with grains (seeds). “Ihu mən sito tumre dhanī.”—*sar m 5*. ‘the field in the form of mind is sown with the seeds of divine Name (praise).’

पानी [dhani] green coloured like the leaves of paddy-plant. **2** *Skt adj* who bears/carries. **3** *n* place, location. “tryodəs bərəkh bəsē bəndhani.”—*ramav*. “bəsudev ko nād cəlyo rəndhani.”—*krīṣən*. **4** short for राजपानी [rajdhani]. “dhumr drīg dhərənī dhər dhur dhani kərni.”—*cəḍi 1*. **5** chief, leader. “dhəṭṭha vicc medan de rajtā da dhani.”—*jēgnama*.

पानु [dhanu] See पान. “dhanu prəbhu ka khana.”—*gəu m 5*. “əncari ka dhanu.”—*səva m 3*. **2**rice alongwith husk. **3** unbroken rice. “prapəti pati dhanu.”—*prəbha m 1*.

पानुवा [dhanuva] demons. “kərjorī ṭhadhe dhanuva.”—*səloh*.

पानं [dhanə] base. See पान 4. “əkəl kəla he

prəbhu sərəb ko dhanə.”—*səveeye sri mukhvak m 5*.

पानज [dhany] *Skt n* wealthiness; riches, richness. **2** *adj* of food grains, of grains.

पपण [dhapṇa], **पपण** [dhapna] *v* be saturated, be satiated. **2** be happy. “mūḍia ənudinū dhapejahī.”—*gḍḍ kəbir*.

पाम [dham] *Skt* धामन् *n* home, place to reside. “nam kam bīhin pekhət dham hu nəhī jahī.”—*japū*. **2** body, physique, mortal frame. **3** glory, eminence, splendour. **4** abode of the Creator; holy places like Amritsar, Abchal Nagar etc. for the Sikhs; Badrinath, Rameshwar, Dwaravati and Paryag for the Hindus. **5** birth. **6** paradise, heaven. **7** the Creator.

पामण [dhaməṇ], **पामन** [dhamən] *Skt* पामन *n* a species of grass, narcissus, jonquil. It grows in the rainy season and is good fodder for the cattle. **2** a tree mainly found in Garhwal, Sikkim, Gujarat, Bihar, Assam etc. Its wood is elastic. It is preferred in making contrivance of palanquin-bearers and bearings of carts. *L* grewia scabrophylla.

पामा [dhama] *n* food collected as alms from house to house. **2** invitation for taking food at one’s residence. “nrīp bhi sikh ko dhama lio.”—*GPS*. **3** helping; sufficient quantity of food served in one measure for one’s satiation. **4** left part of tambourine-pair, on which kneaded flour is pasted to produce a deep note.

पामी [dhami] *adj* house owner. **2** householder. **3** *C* feast, treat. **4** a small hill state near Shimla.

पपण [dhai] See पाटि.

पपण [dhayən] See पाटन.

पपणते [dhayəte] (they) attack/invade. “dhayəte gopalkirtənəh.”—*səhəs m 5*.

पार [dhar] See पारह. “dharəhu kirpa jīṣəhī gusai.”—*bavən*. **2** See पार. “pəri dham təv dhar.”—*cəritr 170*. **3** See पार. The word पार [dhar] (milking of cattle) is derived from this

word. 4 according to magical practices, exorcism by sprinkling jet of liquor, oil, water etc around one's house or town with the chanting of magical text. "dhar bheṭ puja e dehē."—*PP*. 5 sharp edge of a weapon. "yāh prem ko pōth kārār he re, təlvar ki dhar pe dhavno he."—*bodh kāvṬ*. 6 *Skt* पार torrential rain. 7 rain water. 8 loan, debt. 9 *adj* deep.

पारम [dharəs] *n* consolation, solace, reassurance.

पारक [dharək] *adj* bearer, possessor. 2 *n* vessel, container, pot, utensil.

पारकँदडी [dharkəḍḍhī] *v* milk an animal. See पार 3.

पारण [dharəṅ] *Skt n* act of gripping. 2 act of bearing/keeping. 3 quantity once weighed and then used for weighing other objects.

पारणक [dharṇək] *Skt adj* bearer, holder.

पारण [dharṇa] *Skt n* act of keeping. "səgəl tumari dharna."—*maru solhe m 5*. 2 state of consciousness, when one can understand things; understanding. 3 firm determination. 4 according to Yog – that stable state of mind in which one contemplates upon Braham, the ultimate Reality, for getting all others. 5 mode of living as prescribed in religious scriptures. 6 traditional way of reciting hymns.

पारण [dharṇṬ] *adj* who bears/holds. 2 *n* Braham, God, the Creator. "dharəṅṬ dharṬrəḥṬo brəhməḍ."—*sukhmāni*.

पारणी [dharṇi] *Skt n* pulse. 2 line, class. 3 earth.

पारणीय [dharṇiy] *adj* adoptable.

पारपर [dhardhər] See पारापर. 2 *Dg* Indar, lord of rains.

पारपार [dhardhar] See पारपम. 2 See पारापर.

पारन [dharən], **पारना** [dharna] See पारण and पारण. "prəbhə səgəl tumari dharna."—*ram m 5*.

पारनीक [dharṇik] See पारणक.

पारनीय [dharṇiy] See पारणीय.

पारघरि [dharbari] See घरिपर.

पारमिक [dharmik] *Skt* पारमिक *adj* pertaining to religion; religious.

पारय [dharəy] *Skt* पारय *adj* adoptable, acceptable. 2 *n* water.

पारवी [dharvi] See पारवी.

पाररा [dharra] See जलपार.

पारा [dhara] *Skt n* flow of liquids like water; water current. "cəli vilocən te jəldhara."—*GPS*. 2 sharp edge of a weapon. 3 file of soldiers. 4 progeny, immediate descendants; sons and daughters. 5 line. 6 range of mountains. 7 group, community. 8 section. "avəṅṅu jaṅṅu nəhi jəmdhara."—*maru solhe m 1*. 'According to sections of the law laid by Yamraj (god of death), there is no cycle of coming and going.' 9 a town of Malwa (central India), which was very famous during the time of Bhoj. It has been the capital of Parmar dynasty after Chedi. It was ruled by Munj in Sammat 1032 and his nephew Bhoj became the ruler in Sammat 1068. According to Dasam Granth Raja Bharthari (Bhartrihari) also ruled over Dhara. "dhara nəgri ko rəhe bhərthərṬ rav sojan."—*cəriṬr 209*. 10 See पार. "ek dīvəs dhara ko gyo."—*cəriṬr 65*. 11 kept under control. See पारण. "ehu akarū tera he dhara."—*bher m 3*.

पाराघट [dharaghəṭ] See जलपार.

पाराट [dharat] *Skt n* which goes round to get water-drops; rain-bird. 2 clouds. 3 intoxicated elephant. 4 horse.

पारा उरिष [dhara tirəṭh] a holy pilgrimage centre in Mahabharat. It is situated near Pinjore town in Patiala state. Guru Nanak Dev visited this place while on his preaching mission. There is an arrangement made by Patiala state for worship in the gurdwara. See पारिष.

पारापर [dharadhər] *n* weapon with sharp

edges. **2** cloud – bearer of water. “dekh dandhara dharadhər ṣərmane hē.”—*sekhər*.

पारापरज [dharadhərəj] *n* water born of a cloud. —*sənāma*.

पारापरदपर [dharadhərdədhər] *n* water fallen from a cloud; ocean that stores it.—*sənāma*. **2** pond, tank.

पारापर पुनि [dharadhər dhunɪ] son of Ravan who produced the sound like that of a cloud-Meghnad.—*sənāma*. **2** cloud’s thunder.

पारापर घृद [dharadhər dhrəd] ocean. See पारापरदपर.

पारापरि [dharadhəri] *n* sword with a sharp edge. “əsɪ krɪpan dharadhəri.”—*sənāma*. **2** river, stream.

पारापनग्री [dharanəgri] See पारा 9.

पारापथ [dharapəθ] *n* water pipe; fountain.

पारापला [dharala], **पारापली** [dharali] sharp-edged sword and dagger.

पारावाही [dharavahi] *adj* flowing smoothly like the flow of a river.

पारि [dharɪ] bearing, having. “dharɪ krɪpa prəbhu hath de rakhɪa.”—*sor m 5*. **2** in the flow. “buḍe kali dharɪ.”—*s kabir*. **3** imperative form of verb dharna; believe, have faith. “re nər! ɪh saci jɪə dharɪ.”—*sor m 9*.

पारिही [dharɪhi] *Skt n* earth, land. **2** *adj* possessing.

पारिउ [dharɪt] *Skt adj* possessed, kept.

पारी [dhari] *adj* possessed, kept under control. “səgəl səməgri tɔmre sutɪ dhari.”—*sukhməni*. **2** accepted. “sai suhagəɪ ʃhakur dhari.”—*oākar*. **3** *n* string, cord, string made by twisting many threads. “pəuɪ hove sutdhari.”—*asa m 1*. **4** assumption. “bɪnɪsə əpni dhari.”—*sor m 5*. **5** *Skt* धारिन् *adj* bearer, possessor. **6** sharp-edged. **7** *n* sharp weapon. **8** river, stream.

पारीवाल [dharival] a Jatt subcaste of Bhatti Rajputs. The word is derived from Dhara town. Father-in-law of Akbar, Mahar Mitha, belonged

to the Dhariwal subcaste.¹ **2** a town of Gurdaspur district situated on Amritsar-Gurdaspur railway line which is 36 miles away from Amritsar. It is a famous production centre of fine woollen clothes. In 1880 AD a woollen mill named Egerton Woollen Mills was established here.

पारु [dharu] a follower of Guru Hargobind, who belonged to the Dhir subcaste.

पारो [dharo] a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. He belonged to the Suri subcaste and was a resident of Sultanpur.

पारजुडि [dharyəu] kept under control. “jɪsəɪ dharyəu dhərətɪ ər vɪom.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

पारीवाल [dhalival] See पारीवाल 1.

पाह [dhav] *Skt* धाव् *vr* run, wash, clean, irrigate.

पाहसि [dhavəsɪ] runs. “ua kəu phɪɪ phɪɪ dhavəsɪ re.”—*maru m 5*. See पाह. **2** will run.

पाहक [dhavək] *Skt n* washerman. **2** messenger, courier.

पाहह [dhavəɪ] a Khatri subcaste dhəɪ or dhavəɪ. **2** an agricultural subcaste of the Rajputs of Montgomeri region. **3** See पाहन.

पाहहा [dhavəɪ] *v* run. See पाह. **2** *adj* belonging to the Dhavan subcaste. “mula suja dhavəɪ.”—*BG*.

पाहही [dhavəɪhi] *adj* runner (female). **2** *n* act of running; race, attack, invasion. “bəɪnu bəɪɪa kəɪ dhavəɪhi.”—*sor m 1*.

पाहउ [dhavət], **पाहउ** [dhavətɔ] running, moving. “dhavət ko dhavəɪ bəɪnu bhati.”—*ṭoḍi m 5*. **2** which is fickle or unstable—mind. “dhavətɔ lio bəɪɪ.”—*səveye m 2 ke*. **3** *Skt* धावित् *adj* runner (male). **4** *n* messenger, courier. **5** See पाहउ.

पाहन [dhavən] *Skt n* act of running. “mən mero dhavən te chuɪɔ.”—*bəsət m 9*. **2** messenger, courier. “jəɪ kəɪ dhavən kəɪ pəθhavən.”—*GPS*. **3** act of washing. **4** water, soap etc.

¹Some people pronounce it पारीवाल [dhalival] also.

used for washing clothes etc. See ਧਾਵ.

ਧਾਵਨੀ [dhavni] See ਧਾਵਣੀ.

ਧਾਵਰਤਾ [dhavṛta] *n* tendency to store, effort to accumulate. See *vr* ਧਾ and ਫਿੜਾ. “ənɪk kaj ənɪk dhavṛta ɔrjɪo an jəjari.”—*sar m 5*.

ਧਾਵਰੀ [dhavri] *Skt n* fan. “bēṭh pəɾjək pəɾ dhavrin dhɑɪ kə.”—*BGK*. ‘mid wives are waving the fans.’

ਧਾਵਲ [dhavəl] *n* earth-supported (lifted) by a white bull.—*sənama*.

ਧਾਵਲੇਸ [dhavles] *n* lord of earth – king, ruler.—*sənama*.

ਧਾਵਲੇਸਣੀ [dhavlesni] *n* army of the ruler.—*sənama*.

ਧਾਵਾ [dhava] *n* race, running. **2** attack, invasion. See ਧਾਵ. **3** *Skt* ਧਵ *L* *bassia latifolia*. The secretion of its flowers is an intoxicant. It is a wellknown constituent of wine. “gʊɾ kəɾɪ gɪɑnʊ dhɪɑnʊ kəɾɪ dhavə.”—*asa m 1*.

ਧਾਵਿਤ [dhavɪt] *Skt adj* washed, clean.

ਧਾਵੈ [dhavə] runs. **2** prays. “bherəu bhut sitla dhavə.”—*gōḍ namdev*. “əhɪ nɪs dhyan dhavə.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. **3** See ਧਾਵਾ **3**.

ਧਾੜ [dhaɾ] *n* band of robbers. **2** attack by dacoits, assault by bandits.

ਧਾੜਵੀ [dhaɾvi] *n* robber, dacoit.

ਧਾੜਾ [dhaɾa] *n* robbery, act of plundering.

ਧਾੜਾਪੇੜਾ [dhaɾapeɾa] *n* loot, booty.

ਧਾੜੀ [dhaɾi] robber, dacoit.

ਧਿ [dhɪ] *Skt vr* possess, meet, go, be happy, catch.

ਧਿਆ [dhɪɑ] See ਅਧਯਾਯ. **2** See ਧੜਾ.

ਧਿਆਉ [dhɪɑu] See ਅਧਯਾਯ. **2** meditate, contemplate. See ਧੜਾ.

ਧਿਆਉਣਾ [dhɪɑuɳɑ] *v* meditate. “dhɪɑiə əpno səda həri.”—*gʊj m 5*.

ਧਿਆਇ [dhɪɑɪ] See ਅਧਯਾਯ. **2** meditating, contemplating. “dhɪɑɪ dhɪɑɪ bhəgətəhɪ sukh pɑɪɑ.”—*sukhməni*.

ਧਿਆਇ ਬਣੀ [dhɪɑɪ θəi] by meditating. “chuṭə nam dhɪɑɪ θəi.”—*kəlɪ m 4*.

ਧਿਆਇਨਿ [dhɪɑɪnɪ] meditate, contemplate. “nam dhɪɑɪnɪ sajna.”—*maru solhe m 4*.

ਧਿਆਈ [dhɪɑi] by meditating. “nanək nam dhɪɑi he.”—*maru solhe m 4*. **2** meditates. “jɪs no kɾɪpa kəɾə pɾəbhʊ əpni so jənu tɪsəhɪ dhɪɑi he.”—*maru solhe m 5*. **3** *Skt* ध्यायिन् *adj* engrossed in meditation. “atmə hoɪ dhɪɑi.”—*sri m 1*.

ਧਿਆਨ [dhɪɑn], ਧਿਆਨੁ [dhɪɑnʊ] *Skt* The verbal root *dhye* means to contemplate. The word ਧੜਾਨ [dhyan] is formed from it, which means to focus one’s mind on a given object; concentrating one’s mind on the subject by preventing it from wandering about.

According to Patanjali Darshan — “तत्र प्रत्ययैकता ध्यानं.”—*yogsutr*, 3-2. “suɳɪɛ lage səhəjɪ dhɪɑnʊ.”—*jəpʊ*. “dhɪɑni dhɪɑnʊ lavəhɪ.”—*sri ə m 5*. **2** a lucid image of an object in one’s conscience. **3** thinking; contemplation.

ਧਿਆਵਣਾ [dhɪɑvɳɑ], ਧਿਆਵਨਾ [dhɪɑvna] *v* meditate, contemplate. “dhɪɑvəu gavəu gʊn govɪda.”—*asa m 1*. “mukte namdhɪɑvɳɑ.”—*majh ə m 1*. ‘Those who meditate on Thee are free from all bondages.’

ਧਿਸ [dhɪs] *Skt* धिश् *vr* produce a sound; describe.

ਧਿਸਟਾਨ [dhɪsɳɑn], ਧਿਸਠਾਨ [dhɪsɳhan] See ਅਧਿਸ਼੍ਠਾਨ. “rəju dhɪsɳɑn aɦɪ əgʏɑn.”—*GPS*.

ਧਿਕ [dhɪk] *Skt* धिक् *part* word expressing humiliation and disrespect; censure, reproach.

ਧਿਕਾਰ [dhɪkar] *Skt* धिक्कार *n* pronunciation of the word *dhik*. **2** reproach, disrespect. “lok dhɪkar kəhə məgətjən, məgət man nə pɑɪɑ.”—*ram m 1*.

ਧਿਖ [dhɪkh] See ਧਿਸ.

ਧਿਖਣ [dhɪkhɳ] *Skt* ਧਿਸਣ *n* Brahma. **2** lord of gods—*Vrihaspati*. **3** lord Vishnu. **4** *adj* wise. **5** learned, scholar. See ਧਿਸ.

ਧਿਖਣਾ [dhɪkhɳɑ] *Skt* ਧਿਸਣਾ *n* wisdom. “gʊrəkʰ ne dhɪkhɳɑ nə dini toɦɪ.”—*NP*. **2** praise. **3** earth.

ਧਿਖਣੀ [dhɪkʰni] *Skt* शिक्षण्य *adj* wise. **2** *n* army – which has expert knowledge of fighting skills.–*sənama*. See **ਧਿਖਣੀਰਿਪੁ**.

ਧਿਖਣੀਸ [dhɪkʰnis] *adj* supreme scholar. “kəvɪ kovɪd dhɪkʰnis jo avət cəl dərbar.”–*GV 10*.

ਧਿਖਣੀਰਿਪੁ [dhɪkʰnirɪpu] *n* enemy of the expert army; gun. “dhɪkʰni adɪ ucarke rɪpu pəd ət ucar.”–*sənama*. **2** enemy of the wise; fool.

ਧਿਗ [dhɪg] See **ਧਿਕ**.

ਧਿੰਗ [dhɪŋ] *adj* firm, strong. **2** bully, oppressor. **3** *n* rowdyism, disorder.

ਧਿੰਗਣ [dhɪŋəŋ] a carpenter who became devotee of Guru Hargobind. Alongwith his brother Maddu, he used to split wood for the common kitchen and was busy in serving fellow disciples with deep devotion. The Guru himself cremated his body. He is also known as Dhingar. “dhɪŋgə məddu jaŋiən vəde sujaŋ təkhaŋ əpara”–*BG*.

ਧਿੰਗੜ [dhɪŋgəʀ] See **ਧਿੰਗਣ**. **2** an Arora subcaste. **3** *adj* bully, oppressor.

ਧਿੰਗਾਈ [dhɪŋgai] *n* bullying; oppression; high-handedness.

ਧਿਗੁ [dhɪgu] See **ਧਿਕ**. “dhɪgu tɪna da jɪvɪa jɪna vɪdāni as.”–*s fərid*. “dhɪgu pənənu dhɪgu khaŋu.”–*var sor m 3*.

ਧਿੰਛਾ [dhɪŋʂa] a barber, deeply dedicated disciple of Guru Nanak Dev. He attained supreme bliss by the grace of Guru Angad Dev.

ਧਿਛਾਣਾ [dhɪŋʂaŋa] *n* bullying, oppression, high-handedness. **2** injustice. “deda nəɾəkɪ, sʊɾəŋɪ lēde, dekhəhu ehu dhɪŋʂaŋa!”–*var mələ m 5*. **3** *adj* bully, oppressor.

ਧਿਛਾਣੈ [dhɪŋʂaŋə] high-handedly, by bullying, oppressively. “təu kəɾiɛ je kiɪchu hoɪ dhɪŋʂaŋə.”–*bher m 5*.

ਧਿਛਾਣਾ [dhɪŋʂa] *v* have patience. **2** rely, trust.

ਧਿਜਾਉਣਾ [dhɪjaʊŋa] *v* pacify. **2** win confidence, win the trust.

ਧਿਠ [dhɪtʰ], **ਧਿਠਾ** [dhɪtʰa], **ਧਿੱਠ** [dhɪtʰtʰ] *Skt*

धृष्ट *adj*wise, learned, knowledgeable. **2** generous. **3** brave, courageous. **4** shameless, impudent. See **ਸੁਧਿੱਠ** and **ਧਿਸੁ**.

ਧਿਠਕਾਰ [dhɪdʰkar] See **ਧਿਕਾਰ**. “nətu ʂahjəhə dhɪdʰkar kəhə.”–*GPS*.

ਧਿਮਾਣ [dhɪmaŋ] *S* ਧਮਾਨ *n* inner feelings impacting one’s facial expression. “mukʰɪ dhɪmaŋə dhən khəɾi.”–*maru ə m 1*. ‘The seeker of spiritual knowledge stands with a blooming face on experiencing the glimpse of the Almighty’ sense – ‘her face reflects the feelings of inner consciousness.’

ਧਿਮਾਣੈ [dhɪmaŋə] See **ਧਿਮਾਣ**.

ਧਿਰ [dhɪr] *S n* side. **2** party. “səbhe dhɪrā nɪkʰuʂiəsʊ.”–*var gəu 1 m 4*.

ਧਿਰਕਾਰ [dhɪrkar] See **ਧਿਕਾਰ**. “nɪdək dhɪrkaryo səbh logən.”–*GPS*.

ਧਿਰਤ [dhɪrət] See **ਧਿਤ**.

ਧਿਰਤਿ [dhɪrətɪ] See **ਧਿਤਿ**.

ਧਿਰਾਜਰਾਜ [dhɪrajraj] *adj* king of kings. “dhɪrajraj prəbin.”–*əkal*.

ਧਿਰਿ [dhɪrɪ] side, direction. See **ਧਿਰ** 1. “pav suhave ja təu dhɪrɪ juldə.”–*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਧੀ [dhi] *Skt vr* keep, be a base for, be hidden, long for. **2** *n* wisdom, intelligence. “vɪsəl dhi prəbəl hɛ.”–*GPS*. **3** mind. **4** action, deed. **5** contemplation, concentration. **6** desire, wish. **7** *Skt* ਧੀਤਾ daughter. “put dhi kʰaɪ.”–*gəu m 4*.

ਧੀਅ [dhiə] See **ਧੀ** 7. “dhia put səjog.”–*sri ə m 1*.

ਧੀਸ [dhis] *Skt* ਅਧੀਸ਼ lord of lords, emperor.

ਧੀੰਗ [dhɪŋ] See **ਧਿੰਗ**.

ਧੀਜ [dhij] *Skt* ਧੈਰਿਯ *n* stability of mind, patience. “trɪsna hoi bəhot, kɪvɛ nə dhijəi.”–*var mələ m 1*. “kəhɪŋɪ sunəŋɪ nə dhijə.”–*asa chāt m 1*.

ਧੀਜਨਾ [dhijna] *v* be patient, have patience. **2** win confidence.

ਧੀਜੈ [dhijə] should have patience. See **ਧੀਜ**. **2** short for dhərije. “ətəɪ pəc əgəŋɪ, kɪu

dhirəju dhije?"—*ram ə m 1.*

ਧੀਠ [dhiṭh], **ਧੀਠਾ** [dhiṭha] See ਧਿਠਾ. **2** *Skt* धृष्ट *adj* thick-skinned, immodest. "kīchu sad nə pave dhiṭha."—*gəu m 4.* See ਢੀਠ. **3** *Skt* धिष्ठित *adj* stable, settled. "bīnsīa bhṛəm bhəu dhiṭha jiu."—*majh m 5.* 'Apprehension of fallacy and fear of mind have vanished.'

ਧੀਨ [dhin] *Skt* अधीन *adj* subordinate. "so thakur tīs hi ko dhin."—*ṭoḍi m 5.* **2** ਧੀ-ਨ. having no wisdom/intelligence; unwise. **3** *Dg n* iron.

ਧੀਨਾ [dhina] *n* subordination. **2** *adj* having no intelligence; unwise.

ਧੀਪ [dhip] *Dg n* daughter's husband; son-in-law.

ਧੀਮਤ [dhimət], **ਧੀਮਨ** [dhimən] *Skt* धीमत् and धीमन्त् *adj* wise, intelligent. "dhərməru kirəṭi dhimət ki səda hē jit səbh thāi."—*səloh.*

ਧੀਮਨਿ [dhimənī] See ਧਰਮਨ 2.

ਧੀਮਾ [dhima] *adj* having patience. **2** dull, inactive, slow. **3** short for ਧੀਮਾਨ [dhiman] which means intelligent.

ਧੀਮਾਨ [dhiman], **ਧੀਮੰਤ** [dhimənt] See ਧੀਮਤ.

ਧੀਰ [dhir] *n* short for dhirəj. "dəmṛa pəle na pəve, nako devē dhir."—*sri ə m 5.* **2** *Skt* *adj* calm and quiet, who is not easily perturbed. "səcī namī mən dhir."—*sri ə m 3.* **3** mighty, strong. **4** humble. **5** sober, serene. **6** *n* saffron. **7** a Khatri subcaste. **8** patience, sense of having patience. "bhəgət anədme pekhi prəbh ki dhir."—*blīa m 5.* **9** *Dg* sun.

ਧੀਰਓ [dhirəu] *adj* patient, having patience. "dhirəu sunī dhirəu prəbhū kəu."—*jet m 5.*

ਧੀਰਕ [dhirək], **ਧੀਰਕੁ** [dhirəku] *n* patience, firmness of mind, determination. "ədərī dhirək hoi pura paīsi."—*var guj 1 m 3.* **2** assurance, consolation, solace. "bhavē dhirək bhavē dhəkē."—*asa m 1.* "jaki dhirək īsu mənəhī sədhare."—*suhi m 5.* **3** *adj* having patience. "dhirək həri sabasī."—*maru m 4.*

ਧੀਰਜ [dhirəj], **ਧੀਰਜੁ** [dhirəju] *Skt* धैर्य *n* stability

of mind, patience, firmness of mind during distress. "dhirəj mənī bhəe hā."—*asa m 5.* "dhirəju jəsū sobha tīh bənīa."—*bavən.*

ਧੀਰਜੁ ਧੁਰਿ [dhirəju dhurī] initiator of patience. "jīsu dhirəju dhurī dhəvəlu."—*səvəye m 3 ke.* 'who has provided the white bull (supporting the earth) with forbearance.'

ਧੀਰਣ [dhirən] *Skt* *adj* pious soul, having unperturbed mind.

ਧੀਰਤਾ [dhirta], **ਧੀਰਤ੍ਵ** [dhirtvə] *Skt n* sense of patience, stability. **2** absence of fickleness; seriousness.

ਧੀਰਦਾ [dhirda] provider of patience. "dhəra dhirda."—*NP.*

ਧੀਰਨ [dhirən] See ਧੀਰਣ. **2** *n* sense of having patience.

ਧੀਰਨਿ [dhirənī] may have patience. "vesakhi dhirənī kiū vadhia, jīna prem vīchoh?"—*majh barəhmaha.*

ਧੀਰਮੱਲ [dhirməll] son born to Ananti, mother of Baba Gurditta, on Magh 13, 1683 BK at Kartarpur. His descendants are the Sodhis of Kartarpur. See ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ 2.

ਧੀਰਮੱਲੀਆ [dhirməllia] *n* member of Baba Dhir Mall's lineage. **2** follower of Dhir Mall.

ਧੀਰੜ [dhirəṛ] a Khatri subcaste.

ਧੀਰਾ [dhira] *adj* became patient. **2** *Skt n* a heroine, who does not react directly on seeing signs of indulgence by the other lady on the body of her husband but expresses her indignation sarcastically. **3** a scholar and warrior disciple of Guru Hargobind. He fought bravely alongwith his brother Hira in the battle of Amritsar.

ਧੀਰਿਓ [dhirio] attained patience. **2** established, stayed, settled. "kəvən than dhirio hē nama, kəvən vəsətu əhəkara."—*maru m 5.* 'What is the significance of caste like Brahman etc and the name of a person? and I am so and so, what does this arrogance denote?'

पीरी [dhiri] *adj* having patience. **2** *n* pupil of the eye.
पीरीऐ [dhirie] let us have patience. “duji nahi jaɪ kɪnɪ bɪdhi dhirie?”—*var gəu 2 m 5*.
पीरु [dhiru] See पीर.
पीरै [dhirē] may have patience. “həri bɪnu kiɪ dhire mənʊ mera?”—*sar ə m 1*.
पीरै [dhiro] having patience. See पीरउ.
पीरैदि [dhirodɪ] *adj* blessed with patience of mind; having patience. “bɪrhi na dhirodɪ.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.
पीरर [dhivər] *Skt adj* highly intellectual, sharp minded. **2** *n* fisherman. The real root of the word jhivər (water carrier) is this word. **3** boatman.
पीररी [dhivri] *n* wife of a fisherman. **2** wife of a water-carrier.
पीरर्री [dhivri] *n* daughter, female child.
पुँस [dhuss] *n* act of stuffing forcibly. **2** push, thrust.
पुँसा [dhussa] *n* *Skt* द्विस्राट two-layered rough and coarse woolen blanket. **2** a Khatri subcaste.
पुँसी [dhussi] *n* act of stuffing forcibly. **2** thrill, tremor. “dhussi liti dekh kuḍhōge.”—*BG*.
पुहण [dhuhṇa], **पुहना** [dhuhna] *v* cheat, betray, deceive. “vekhdɪa hi maɪa dhuhɪgəɪ.”—*var sar m 4*. “ətɪkalɪ tɪthe dhuḥe, jɪthe hæthu nə paɪ.”—*səva m 3*.
पुक [dhuk] *n* apprehension. **2** sound produced by the falling of a heavy object. “dhuk dhuk pərē kəbəd̄h bhua.”—*cəḍi 2*. **3** fall, decline; sense of falling.
पुँक [dhūk] *n* beat of a kettledrum; deep sound. “dhūke nɪsan.”—*VN*.
पुकहु [dhukəṇu] *S* पिकहु *v* jump, run. Its root is the Sanskrit word drutgəmən. “koṭhe dhukəṇu ketra?”—*s fərid*.
पुकपुकी [dhukdhuki] *n* umbilicus; a body part between chest and abdomen. **2** palpitation of the heart caused by fear. **3** a type of necklace;

an ornament for neck and breast. “ɪk dhukdhuki mol bəhu kerɪ.”—*GPS*.
पुँकर [dhūkar] *n* beat of a kettledrum; vibrating sound of a thump. “dhōsa ki dhūkar dhəradhər dhəskət hē.”—*52 Poets*.
पुखण [dhukhṇa], **पुखना** [dhukhna] (*Skt* धुख् *vr* ignite, fire, feel tired) *v* smoulder, burn slowly without flames. “əgənɪ nə ətəɪ dhukhi.”—*sor m 5*. “dhukhā jɪɪ malih.”—*s fərid*. **2** get tired. “rati vəḍia dhukhi dhukhi uṭhanɪ pas.”—*s fərid*. ‘Limbs of the body feel tired by sleeping on one side.’
पुखा [dhukha] *n* agony. “səbhna de jə əḍər dhukha.”—*BG*. See पुखण.
पुखाउटा [dhukhauna], **पुखारना** [dhəkharna] *v* ignite, burn. See पुखण. “cərcəhɪ cəḍ nə dhup dhukharhɪ.”—*NP*.
पुधि [dhukhi] after being tired, after having fatigue. See पुखण.
पुधु [dhukhu] *n* agony, suffering. See पुखण. “jənəm mərən phɪɪ gərəbh nə dhukhu.”—*ṭoḍi m 1*.
पुगपुगी [dhugdhuḡi] See पुकपुकी. “kəlgi ɔɪ dhugdhuḡi ani.”—*gurusobha*.
पुँगारना [dhūgarna] *v* make fragrant by burning incense; provide flavour to a meal by smoking it in a container.
पुन [dhuj] *Skt* पुन *n* flag, standard, symbol. See पुन. **2** *Dg* a kalaal; distiller and seller of country liquor.
पुनडीआ [dhujəia] *adj* flag keeper.
पुननी [dhujni] *Skt* पुननी *n* army with a standard; army bearing a flag. “bhaj gəi dhujni səbhe rəhyo nə kəchu upau.”—*cəḍi 1*. **2** army with a strength of 162 elephants, 162 chariots, 486 horses and 810 foot soldiers. **3** the border of two states on which trees are planted in a row.
पुजा [dhuja] See पुन and पुन.
पुजा सेडि [dhuja setɪ] white flag meaning flag of fame, glory or good reputation. “dhuja setɪ

bekōṭh biṇa.”—*səveye m 3 ke*. ‘Your white flag is visible in heaven.’

पुजिनी [dhojɪni] See पुजनी.

पुनी [dhoji] See पुनी.

पुंटा [dhoṭṭa] a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev, who served at the time of digging and building of Amritsar Pond.

पुण्ड्रवृत्ति [dhoṇḍṛkṛvau], पुण्ड्रवृत्ति [dhoṇḍṛkṛvau] *Skt* पुण्ड्रवृत्ति *n* a rheumatic disease, in which the body is bent like a bow due to the stretching of muscles; tetanus. Doctors presume the cause of this disease is a bacteria – bacillus of tetanus.

The body of a patient suffering from this disease gets bent inward and in some cases outward or even in some cases becomes stiff and straight like a rod. This disease can also occur from infection in a wound and injury. Sometimes it starts with convulsions and remains incurable till death. Children who suffer from this ailment, often have fits. It is a very terrible disease for persons in old age. This disease must be cured by an experienced and qualified physician.

The general treatment of this disease is :

- taking tablets made from pure strychnina and sweet aconite root.
- taking sweet dish of garlic.
- massaging the body with narayani oil, kuth baboona oil, turpentine oil, olive oil etc.
- massaging with sesame oil with some opium mixed in it.

Take one tola of cinnabar and three mashas each of musk, saffron, जवन्ति, अकरोरा, clove, nutmeg, cinnamon (cassia bark), gold foils and stone. Grind them in the extract of ginger continuously for four quarters of the day, then make small tablets of one ratti each. Take with warm milk one such tablet in the morning and one at night by coating it with the cream of milk. This is very beneficial to get relief from tetanus.

It is always useful for patients suffering from this disease to take dry fruit, ginger and garlic etc.

पुनन [dhoṇṇ] *Skt* पुनन *n* act of shaking; feeling of vibrations. “hath pəchoṛe sɪr dhoṇṇ.”—*tlīg m 1*.

पुडीआ [dhotia] *n* length of cloth worn round the waist to cover the body’s lower part.

पुँद [dhōd] *n* darkness because of the fog; darkness due to the mixture of smoke and dust suspended in the air. **2** condensed water particles present in air due to cold; fog, mist. **3** See पुँघ.

पुँदल [dhōddəl] *n* fine dust, fine grit on the pathways. **2** dust blown due to the army’s movement.

पुँध [dhōdh] See पुँद. **2** an eye-ailment, due to which vision gets blurred. “netri dhōdhɪ kərən bhæ bəhre.”—*bher m 1*. **3** See पुँद. **4** ignorance. “sətɪguru nanək pərgəṭɪa, mɪṭi dhōdh jəgɪ canəṇ hoə.”—*BG*.

पुँधराना [dhōdhrana] *v* raise dust. “ɪnh mōḍiən mera ghər dhōdhrava.”—*asa kəbir*. **2** make hazy; cause mistiness.

पुँधला [dhōdhla] foggy, misty, dusky, dim. **2** dust-coloured, pale bluish, khaki. “na mela na dhōdhla na bhəgva.”—*var maru 1 m 1*.

पुँधर [dhōdhar] short for पुँधरारा [dhumdhara].

पुँधि [dhōdhɪ] See पुँघ. **2** due to mist; because of fog.

पुँघु [dhōdhu] *Skt* पुँघु *n* a demon, son of Madhu. According to Harivansh, this demon was meditating deeply, by immersing his body completely under sand, with a wish to destroy the whole world. When the dust storm produced from his breathing and emanating out of his nostrils, started causing torment to the world, sage Utank persuaded king Kuvalyashav to kill Dhandhu, and lord Vishnu entered into the body of Kuvalyashav to make him very powerful. The king marched

alongwith his one hundred sons to kill Dhundhu. His 97 sons were reduced to ashes due to exhaling of fire by the demon. But ultimately Kuvalyashav succeeded in killing Dhundhu and hence is popularly known as dhūdhumar.

ਪ੍ਰੰਧੁਮਾਰ [dhūdhumar] king Kuvalyashav. See ਪ੍ਰੰਧੁ.

ਪ੍ਰੰਧੁਕਾਰ [dhūdhukar] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਾਂਤਕਾਰ *n* darkness. 2 period prior to the creation of the universe, when there was no light of the sun and the moon etc. “dhūdhukar nīralām bēṭha.”—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਪ੍ਰੰਧੁਪੰਤ [dhūdhupant] See ਨਾਨਾ 5.

ਪੁਨ [dhun] *Skt n* vibration, act of vibrating. 2 absorbing thought; thought. 3 See ਪੁਨਿ.

ਪੁਨਕਾਰ [dhunkar] See ਬੁਨਿਕਾਰ.

ਪੁਨਕੀ [dhunki] See ਪੁਨਖੀ.

ਪੁਨਖਣਾ [dhunakhṇa] See ਪੁਨਨਾ. “təhī ɪk rum dhunakhte ləha.”—*datt*.

ਪੁਨਖੀ [dhunghi] *n* an implement in the shape of a bow used to card cotton wool; carding bow, carding machine.

ਪੁਨਨਾ [dhunna] *v* cause trembling. “ram nam bīnu mūḍ dhune pəchutəi he.”—*guj kəbir*. 2 carding and cleaning cottonwool with a carding bow. See ਪੁਣਨ and ਪੁਨ.

ਪੁਨਿ [dhunɪ] *n* See ਪੁਨੀ. 2 *Skt* ਪੁਨਿ sound, music. “dhunɪ vaje ənhəd ghora.”—*ram m 1*. 3 melody, musical singing. “bəhu guɪ dhunɪ, muɪ jən khəṭbete.”—*asa m 5*. masters of musicology and scholars of six schools of Hindu philosophy.

ਪੁਨਿਕਾਰ [dhunɪkar] *n* musical instruments, harmonium, stringed instrument. “pəc səbəd dhunɪkar dhunɪ.”—*var mēla m 1*.

ਪੁਨਿਤ [dhunɪt] *Skt* ਪੁਨਿਤ *adj* sung with tune, preluded to a song. “əɪk dhunɪt ləlɪt səgɪt.”—*sar ə m 5*.

ਪੁਨਿਨੀ [dhunɪni] *n* army that produces sound/noise.—*sənama*. 2 river, stream.

ਪੁਨੀ [dhuni] *Skt n* river, stream. 2 *Skt* ਪੁਨਿ sound, music. “ənhəd dhuni dəɪ vəjɛ.”—*sri m 4*. 3 echo of sound. 4 according to poetics, the sense of deeper meaning which is expressed by the metaphoric quality of words different from their literal meanings. e.g. “meɪɪ jətɪ hue dəɪbərɪ.”—*gōḍ rəvɪdas*. This leads to the sense that those who are proud of their castes, do not deserve the grace of God.¹ 5 rhythmic tune of singing; melody. Guru Arjan Dev selected nine such Vars and suggested to the musicians tunes for singing them according to the ballads of ancient warriors. He indicated specific names of these ballads (vars) in the beginning. Guru Hargobind got these Vars sung for the promotion of the sentiment of valour; these are still sung by traditional musicians. Many authors are of the opinion that these tunes have been entered by the sixth Master but it is not true.²

These nine tunes are:

(a) Majh Ki Var: The tune of Malik Murid and Chandarharha Sohia. Murid Khan of Malik subcaste and Chandarharha of Sohi subcaste, both army commanders of Akbar, were always hostile to each other. Once, Akbar sent Malik to war on the border. Malik defeated the enemy and captured his territory. He stayed there for sometime to maintain peace. Chandarharha insinuated to the emperor realise that Malik had become rebellious after

¹Meaning originates from the word; satire from meaning, while sound is the outcome of satire.

²It is irrelevant to discuss here that the ballads which were selected are according to the Guru's percepts or not, only the tunes have been adopted as many Sikhs sing hymns on the tunes of songs of Lacchi. To raise the question whether Lacchi was a virtuous person or not is out of context here.

capturing the territory. On this the emperor sent Chandarharha to crush Malik. Both the warriors died fighting in the battle. The balladeers composed their ballads on the following meter:

“kabol vɪcc mʊrɪdkhā phəɾɪa bəɖ jɔɾ,
cādr-həɾa lɛ phɔj ko cəɾhɪa bəɖ tɔɾ,
duhā kādharā muh jʊɾɛ damade dɔɾ,
səstrə pəjute surɪā sɪɾ bəddhe tɔɾ,
holi khele cādr-həɾa rāg ləgge sɔɾ,
dovē tərphā jʊtɪā sər vəggən kɔɾ,
mɛ bhi raɪ sədaisā vəɾɪa lahɔɾ,
dovē sure samɲe jujhe us tʰɔɾ.”

Compare the following eight-lined-stanza of Majh-var with the above stanza:

“tū kərta purəkhu əgəmu he apɪ sɪsɪətɪ upati.”...

(b) Gaurhi Ki Var Mahalla 5: The tune of ballad of Maujdi of Rai Kamal. Kamaluddin, ruler of Waar state poisoned his brother to death. His widow went to her parents’ house taking along her minor son, Muajjuddin (مؤجد الدين). When Muajjuddin grew up, he taking along a heavy manforce of his maternal grand father’s family, challenged his uncle and fought with so such valour that Kamaluddin had to leave this world. The balladeers wrote the description of this war in to this metre as:

“raɲa raɪ kəmalɪ rəɲ bhara bahi,
mɔjuddī təlɪvəɖɪɔ cəɾɪa sabahi,
ɖhalī əbər chaɪa phulle ək kahi,
jʊtɛ amho samɲe neje jhəlkahi,
mɔje ghər vadhaiā ghər cace dhahi.”

See five-lined stanza of Gaurhi Ki Var for singing the tune of the above ballad. “jo tɔdhu bhavə so bhəla səcu tera bhəɲa.”...

(c) Asa Ki Var: The tune of Tunda Asraj. Asraj was son of Sarang. His younger (step) mother, who was a beautiful young lady, got infatuated with him and expressed feelings of

lust for him, but the pious Asraj remained firm in his virtue. The stepmother provoked the lecherous king and falsely implicated his son. The king sent his son into exile after amputating his hand. Even while living in exile the maimed Asraj acquired all wealth and luxury with divine grace through his virtuous acts. When after sometime his father came to know about the reality he wrote a letter to his son to return, but Khaan and Sultan, stepbrothers of Asraj, alongwith a heavy force, fought against him. With God’s grace, Asraj conquered them and reached his father to pay regards. Feeling ashamed of his earlier misdeeds, the king went into seclusion after enthroning Asraj in his place.

The ballad composed on the basis of this event is:

bhəbkɪa ser sərdul raɪ rəɲ maru bəjje,
sultan khan bəɖ surme vɪc rəɲ de gəjje,
khət lɪkhe tūɖe əsraj nū pətsahi əjje,
tɪkka sarəg bap ne dɪta bhər ləjje,
phəte paɪ əsraj ji ʃahi pər səjje.

The Guru compared the tune of this five-lined stanza with that of Asa Ki Var as: “apɪ ne apu saɲɪo apɪne rəcɪo nau.”

(d) Gujri Ki Var: The tune of Sikandar-Ibrahim. Sikandar and Ibrahim were two noble persons of the same family. Ibrahim was lecherous, while Sikandar was pious. Once Ibrahim attempted to molest someone’s daughter. Her father approached Sikandar and narrated to him the cruelty of Ibrahim. Sikandar attacked Ibrahim alongwith his force and made him captive after defeating him in the battle. Ultimately Ibrahim vowed to reform himself and was released by Sikandar.

The ballad depicting this event has been composed as:

“papi khan bɪram pər cəɾɪa sekədər,
bhər duhā da məcɪa bəɖ rəɲ de ədər,

phəɾɪa khan bɪram nū kəɾ bəɖ aɖəbər,
bəddha səgəl paɪkə jənu kile bəɖər,
əpna həkəm mənəɪkə chəɖɖɪa jəg əɖər.”

See five-lined stanza of Gujri for the tune of the above five-lined stanza:

“apna apu upatonu tədəhu horu nə koi.”...

(e) Vadhans Ki Var: The tune of Lalla Behilim. Lalla and Behilim were rulers of neighbouring hill states. The territory of Lalla was barren and dry and that of Behilim was fertile and green. Once Lalla asked for water from the perennial stream flowing through the territory of Behilim because of low rainfall. In return, he promised to give the latter one sixth part of the produce. But on harvesting the crop, he backed out of his promise. This resulted in a battle between the two in which Behilim came out the conqueror. The ballad composed on this event is as:

“kal ləla de des da khorɪa bəhɪlima,
hɪssa chəɥha mənəɪkə jəl nəhɪrō dima,
phɪrahun huɪ ləla ne rəɳ məɖɖɪa dhima,
bheɾ duhū dɪs məcɖɪa səɥpəɪ əjɪma,
sɪɾ dhəɾ ɖɪgge khet vɪccɪɹu vahəɳ dhima,
mar ləla bəhlim ne rəɳ me dhər sima.”

The Guru fixed the following six-lined stanza of Var Gujri with the above six-lined stanza as:

“tu ape hi apɪ apɪ he apɪ karənu kia.”..

(f) Ramkali Ki Var m 3: The tune of Jodha and Veera of Poorbani. Jodh and Veer, sons of Rajput Poorbani, were famous plunderers. They were offered service many times by Akbar in his administration, but they bluntly rejected the offer saying that they were not that kind of Rajputs, who enjoyed Akbar’s slavery by selling their daughters to him. On hearing this sarcastic reply, Akbar ordered his army to attack them in order to teach them a lesson. These two self-respecting brothers died fighting very bravely. Bhatts composed

the following rhythmic ballad in their honour:

jodh vir purbanie do gəllā kəri kərariā,
phəɳj cərai badsah əkbər rəɳ bhariā,
sənmukh hoe rajput sʊtri rəɳkariā,
dhuh mɪano kəɖɖhiā bɪjjulcəmkariā,
ɪɖər səne əpəcchrā mɪɪ kərən juhariā,
ehi kiti jodh vir pətsahi gəllā sariā.

The following six-lined stanza of Ramkali is to be sung according to the tune of the above six-lined stanza:

“səce təkhatu rəcaɪa bəsəɳ kəu jai.”...

(g) Sarang Ki Var: The tune of Rai Mehma Hasna. Mehma and Hasna were Bhatti Rajputs. Hasna was a government official, but he was dismissed from service for some offence and took shelter with Mehma. Mehma appointed Hasna his chief and used to send him to pay the royal tax. Hasna regularly collected this tax but deposited it in his own name thus declaring Mehma as absent on all the occasions. Mehma was imprisoned as a defaulter for not paying the royal tax, but when the secret was out, Mehma was sent alongwith royal forces to teach a lesson to Hasna for his misdeeds. Mehma conquered Hasna and thus the latter was imprisoned. But Hasna was pardoned by merciful Mehma on a humble request from him.

Balladeers have composed the following ballad on this tune as:

məhɪma həsna rajput rai bhare bhəɥti,
həsne beimangi nal məhɪme thəɥti,
bheɾ duhā da məcɖɪa sər vəge səphəɥti,
məhɪme pai phəte rən gəl həsne ghəɥti,
bən həsne nū chəɖɖɪa jəs məhɪme khəɥti.

The five-lined stanza of Sarang Var was sung as per the tune of the above five-lined stanza.

“ape-apɪ nɪrəjna jɪnɪ apu upaɪa.”

(h) Malar Ki Var: The tune of Rana Kailash and Malda. Rana Kailash Dev and

Maldev two Rajputs were real brothers and nobles of a hill state.

The elder brother behaved improperly with his younger brother immediately after being enthroned. Maldev was a fighter with self-respect. He enlisted the army and citizens on his side and defeated Kailash Dev in a battle, thus bringing the state under his own control. When Kailash repented and begged pardon from his brother, the pious and virtuous brother gave half of his kingdom to the former. The ballad composed by balladeers for these two Rajput brothers is as:

“dhərət ghōṛa pərbət pəlaṅ sɪr tət̪t̪ər əbər,
nəu sɛ nədi nəɾɪnve raṇa jəl kədhər,
d̪hukka rɑɪ əmɪrde kər megh-əḍəbər,
anət khəḍa raṅɪɑ kelase ədər,
bɪjoll jyō cəmkaniā tegā vɪc əbər,
maldev kelas nū bənhɪɑ kər səghər,
phɪrəddha dhən mal de chəḍḍɪɑ gər̪h ədər,
maldev jəs khəḍḍɪɑ jɪu sɑh sɪkəḍər.”

The eight-lined stanza of Malar Var is sung according to the above eight-lined stanza. “apɪ nɛ apu saɟɪ apu pəchaṅɪɑ.”...

(i) Kanrhe Di Var: The tune of the Ballad of Moosa. Moosa Rath was a great warrior. Someone else married his fiancée (betrothed). Upset over this, Moosa brought his enemy (his fiancée’s husband) alongwith his fiancée to his house after defeating and capturing him in the battle. Then he asked the lady what she desired. The lady replied that she would remain faithful to the person who had married her and with whom she had spent a few days. Moosa was pleased to hear such a just reply from the lady and he respectfully sent her off with her husband. The balladeers had written a ballad for this brave act of Moosa as:

“trɛ sɛ sət̪t̪h məratba ɪk ghurɪɛ dɔgge,

cəɾɪɑ musa patsah səbh suṅɪɑ jəgge,
dəd cɪt̪ɛ bəḍ hathiā kəhu kɪtt vərəgge,
rott pəchati bəgʊlɪā ghəḥ kali bəgge.
ehi kiti musɪɑ kɪn kəri nə əgge.”

Singing of the five-lined stanza of Kanrha Var was fixed by Guru in tune with the above five-lined stanza. “tū ape hi sɪdh sadhɪko tu ape hi jʊgʊgɪɑ.”...

6 shook, shaken. “kop mūd̪i dhuni.”—*ramav*. ‘shook his head in anger.’ See पुन 1 and पुन. पुनीआं [dhuniā] *n* cotton-carder, cotton-comber. पुनीऐ [dhuniɛ] (let’s) tune (musical string-instruments). “ənhəd vaje dhuniɛ ram.”—*suhi chət̪ m 5*.

पुनीया [dhuniya] *n* cotton-carder, cotton-comber. “jɪm tul dhune dhuniya.”—*krɪsən*.

पुंनि [dhūni] *n* navel, umbilicus. 2 a village under police station and tehsil Hafzabad, of district Gujranwala, situated seven miles to the north-east of Hafzabad railway station. There is a metalled road upto village Chattha followed by two miles of unpaved passage. One piece of a pair of shoes of Guru Amar Das is preserved in this village. The shoe is 11 inches long and 3½ inch wide in the fore part. Bhai Chaina Mall (popularly known as Pero Mall) was a firm devotee of the third Master. Pleased over his dedication and devotion, the Guru gave him his own pair of shoes. Now one shoe is in this village while the second one is in village Madar of tehsil Nankiana Sahib. The descendants of Bhai Pero Mall live in these two villages. Patients suffering from scrofula touch their necks with these shoes. The pair is preserved in the gurdwara of the village. See मद् 4.

पुप [dhup] *n* heat, sun, sunlight. See पुम.

पुपयडी [dhupghəri] See यडी.

पुत्रीआ [dhubia] *Skt* पादक washerman. “jyō dhubia sərɪtɑ tət̪ jaykɛ lɛ pət̪ ko pət̪ sath pəcharyo.”—*cəḍi 1*.

ਪੁਸ਼ [dhuməs], ਪੁੰਸ਼ [dhūməs] *n* turmoil, pandemonium. **2** noise, uproar. See ਹੁੰਸ਼ ਪੁੰਸ਼.
ਪੁਸ਼ਰਾ [dhumra] *adj* smoke-coloured, smoky. “dhurī bhəre dhumre tən.”—*cəritr 1*.
ਪੁਸ਼ਾਉਣਾ [dhumaʊṇa] *v* make noise, cause turmoil. **2** emit smoke, raise smoke. **3** labour in vain. “namu danu ṭsnaṇu nə mən mukhī tītu tənī dhuṛī dhumai.”—*sor m 1*.
ਪੁਰ [dhur] *Skt n* axle; pin or rod in the nave of a wheel on which the wheel turns; axis. **2** main point, headquarters; main centre. “dhur ki baṇi ai.”—*sor m 5*. **3** weight. **4** beginning, origin. “dhurəhu vīchūni kiṭu mīle?”—*sri m 1*. **5** yoke, used to fasten oxen, horses etc. **6** money, wealth. **7** vital air.
ਪੁਰਹੁ [dhurəhu] *adv* since the start, from the beginning. **2** from the main source.
ਪੁਰ ਕੀ ਬਾਣੀ [dhur ki baṇi] *n* musical utterances of the ultimate Reality; divine revelation.
ਪੁਰਧਰ [dhurdhər] See ਪੁਰੰਧਰ. “trahī trahī rakhəhu həm, dhurdhər.”—*cəritr 405*.
ਪੁਰਧੋਰੀ [dhurdhori] See ਪੁਰੰਧਰ. “səṭiguru guru purən dhurdhori.”—*BG*. **2** See ਪੁਰ and ਧੋਰੀ.
ਪੁਰਪਦ [dhurpəd] See ਪੁਵਪਦ.
ਪੁਰਲੀ [dhurli] act of moving forward with a jerk, act of moving forward with a sudden pull or push as “oh dhurli marke bahər aīa”.
ਪੁਰਲੀ ਮਾਰਨਾ [dhurli marna] *v* See ਪੁਰਲੀ. “nīklīa dhurli mar.”—*rəhmətšah*.
ਪੁਰਵਾ [dhurva] *n* cloud. “dhavət te dhurva se dəso dīs.”—*cəritr 1*.
ਪੁਰਾ [dhura] See ਪੁਰ 1.
ਪੁਰਾਸ [dhuras] *Skt* ਖੁਰਾਸਨ raised seat, high seat, prominent place. “dhrītdhər dhuras.”—*javu*. ‘One who has a distinctive place among patient people.’
ਪੁਰਾਹ [dhurah], ਪੁਰਾਹੁ [dhurahu] right from the start, ab initio, from the main source. See ਪੁਰ. “aīa mərəṇu dhurahu.”—*asa m 4*. “sərəb jā sīrī lekh dhurahū.”—*sor m 1*.

ਪੁਰਿ [dhurī] ab initio, right from the start. “dhurī mare pure sətīguru.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*.
2 See ਪੁਰ.
ਪੁਰਿਯੋ [dhurīyo] *Dg* one who is under debt; loanee.
ਪੁਰੀਣ [dhurīṇ] *Skt adj* having responsibility. **2** chief.
ਪੁਰੇ [dhure] from the beginning, right from the start. “jī kia tūdhū dhure.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.
ਪੁਰੋਂ [dhurō] from the beginning, right from the start. **2** from the main source.
ਪੁਰੰਧਰ [dhurədhər] *Skt adj* who is a bearer of burden. **2** the most powerful. “soi dhurədhər soi bəsūdhər.”—*sar m 5*.
ਪੁਲਨਾ [dhulna] *v* be free from dust; be dust-free; be washed.
ਪੁਵੀਜੇ [dhuvije] let us wash/clean. See ਧਾਵ. **2** get washed. “rama! me sadhucərəṇ dhuvije.”—*kəṭī ə m 4*. ‘Get me wash the feet of saints.’
ਪੁੜਪੁੜੀ [dhurḍhuṛī] *n* tingling sensation of the body; trembling of the body; shiver. See ਪੁੱਸੀ 2.
ਪੁੜਮ [dhurəm] *adj* prominent, famous, whose reputation is wide-spread. “kuṛəm dhurəm bəhu bhaia.”—*məgo*.
ਪੁ [dhu] *Skt vr* tremble, shake; give up, forsake, destroy, see. **2** *Skt* ਪੁਵ *n* “kete dhu updes.”—*jəpu*. See ਉਪਦੇਸ. **3** *Dg* forehead. **4** head.
ਪੁਊ [dhuu], ਪੁਆ [dhuə] *Skt* ਪੁਮ *n* smoke, fume. “dhuu nə nīkəsīo kaī.”—*sri m 1*. **2** Dhruv. “əṭəl bhəīo dhuə jake sīmərəṇī.”—*sor m 9*. “jəha jəha dhuə narəd teke.”—*gōḍ namdev*.
ਪੁਆਰੇ [dhuəro] *adj* of smoke, smoky. “īhu jəg dhuəro dhōlhər.”—*ramav*. **2** *Skt* ਪੁਮੁ smoke coloured.
ਪੁਆ [dhua], ਪੁਆਂ [dhuā] *Skt* ਪੁਮ *n* smoke. “bujhīgəī əgəṇī nə nīkəsīo dhua.”—*asa kəbir*. ‘Heat of the body cooled down, no smoke in the form of breath is emitted.’ **2** pyre. “kən ərəth dhuā tum payəhu?”—*GPS*. **3** fire or seat

of an ascetic, four branches of Udasi the sect. See ਊਦਾਸੀ.

ਧੁਆਂਧਾਰੁ [dhuəḍharu] smoke and darkness, pitch dark. “kəɫɪ vɪɪɪ dhuəḍharu sa.”—*var ram 3*.

ਧੁਈ [dhui], **ਧੁਈਂ** [dhuī] *n* place of fire kept going by ascetics practising austerities. “dəɪa phahuri kəɪa kəɪɪ dhui.”—*asa kəbir*. **2** fire — which has smoke in it. “yṓ bhərki jɪm tel so dhui.”—*krīṣaṇ*.

ਧੁਏ ਕਾ ਪੋਲਹਰ [dhue ka dhəlhər], **ਧੁਏ ਕਾ ਪਹਾਰ** [dhue ka pəhar] white cloud (palace) of smoke and mountain of smoke. This illustration is for the world e.g. as the white palace and the mountain made of smoke vanish immediately in the sky consisting of air; such is the state of the world. See ਧੁਔਰੋ. “ɪhu jəgu dhue ka pəhar.”—*bəsət m 9*.

ਧੁਸ [dhus] *n* act of dragging. **2** *adj*: foolish, unwise. **3** *Dg n* a team of riders deputed for implementing the orders of the state. The team does not leave the person unless the order is implemented.

ਧੁਸਨ [dhusən] See ਧੁੰਸਨ.

ਧੁਸਰ [dhusər] *Skt adj* of the earth's colour or dust, ashen, khaki. “ləgi dhurɪ tən dhusər hoe.”—*NP*. **2** *n* ass, donkey. **3** camel. **4** a subcaste of the Banias (traders). **5** *Dg* oilman.

ਧੁਹ [dhuh] *n* attraction, fascination. **2** imperative form of dhuhṇa (pull). **3** ਧੁਹ [dhuh] is also used for dhuhɪ. “dhuh krɪpaṇā tɪkkhɪā.”—*cəḍi 3*. See ਧੁਹਿ.

ਧੁਹਣਾ [dhuhṇa], **ਧੁਹਨਾ** [dhuhna] *v* pull. **2** drag. **ਧੁਹਰਾ** [dhuhra] *adj* dusty. **2** of the earth's colour or dust, ashen, greyish brown. “dhulɪ ləpəṭe dhuhre.”—*cəḍi 3*.

ਧੁਹੜ [dhuḥər] dust. **2** *Dg* thunder of cloud.

ਧੁਹਿ [dhuɪ] by dragging, by pulling. “kaḍhi nəɾək te dhuhɪ.”—*sar m 5*.

ਧੁਜਤ [dhujət] causes one to tremble/shake/stir. See ਧੁ. “dhujət hēpəkhən əṇəḍ umgayo he.”—*GPS*.

ਧੁਣਾ [dhuna], **ਧੁਣੀ** [dhuṇi] place of open fire

kept going by ascetics practising austerities; open-fire; smoke. See ਧੁਆਂ.

ਧੁਤ [dhut] *Skt adj* shaken. **2** abandoned. **3** rebuked, reprimanded, dishonoured. “ɪm bhage guru ḍhɪg əgh dhuta.”—*GPS*.

ਧੁਤਪਾਪ [dhutpap] *Skt adj* liberated from sins.

ਧੁਤਾ [dhuta] See ਧੁਤ. **2** *Skt* wife, female spouse.

ਧੁਤੀ [dhuti] a bird, also named ḍheḍi, ਤੁਤੀ [tuti], ਤੁਧੀ [tudhi]. ਧੁਤੀ [dhuti] is a female, while ਧੁਤਾ [dhuta] is a male. See ਢੇਡੀ and ਤੁਧੀ.

ਧੁਨ [dhunən] *Skt* act of causing one to tremble; shiver, pulsation.

ਧੁਨਾ [dhuna], **ਧੁਨੀ** [dhuni] See ਧੁਣਾ and ਧੁਣੀ.

ਧੁਪ [dhup] *Skt* ਖੂਧ *vr* warm, shine, speak. **2** *Skt n* fumes of fragrant objects like the pine tree gum (amyris comiphora), sandalwood, saffron, camphor and other incense materials.

“dhup məl-anlo pəvəṇ cəvro kəre.”—*sohɪla*. It is an old practice to burn incense in temples (holy-places) and at public places. All the religious sects have adopted this practice in one way or the other considering it to be very beneficial. See ਬਾਈਬਲ Ex chapter 30 verse 7 and 8. **3** the object, that produces fragrant smoke (of pleasing odour) on burning. **4** heat of the sun, sunshine. **5** brightness, glamour, grandeur. “kəl rup dhup gɪan hini.”—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਧੁਪਘੜੀ [dhupghəṛi] sundial. See ਘੜੀ.

ਧੁਪ ਛਾਂਹ [dhup chāh], **ਧੁਪ ਛਾਂਵ** [dhup chāv] sun and shade. **2** pleasure and pain, prosperity and adversity. “dhup chav je səmkəɪ səhe.”—*var ram 1 m 1*. **3** silken cloth made of two-coloured warp and weft.

ਧੁਪਦਾਨੀ [dhupdani] *n* incense-burner; censer.

ਧੁਪ ਦੀਪ [dhup dip] joss-stick, incense and wick. “dhup dipghɪɪt saɪɪ arti.”—*dhəna sən*.

ਧੁਪਨ [dhupən] *Skt n* act of incense-burning; ritual of incense burning. “so əvḍhuti jo dhupə ap.”—*var ram 1 m 1*. ‘who worships his own soul instead of worshipping god in the temples.’

ਧੂਪੀਆ [dhupia] *n* one who burns incense.

2 priest of a holy place, who is assigned the duty of incense-burning. Dhupia family is very famous in Amritsar.

ਧੂਪੈ [dhupɛ] See ਧੂਪਨ.

ਧੂਬਰੀ [dhubri] famous town of district Goalpara in Assam, situated on the right bank of Brahmaputra river. It was declared as district headquarters of Goalpara in 1879. Dhubri is a railway station situated on Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Guru Tegbahadur visited this town in Sammat 1723-24 alongwith Raja Ram Singh, the ruler of Jaipur.¹ The gurdwara in memory of the Guru is popularly known as “Damdama Sahib”.² According to Bhai Santokh Singh Dhubri was founded after the name of a washerwoman.³ 2 area surrounding the

¹Many authors including Bhai Santokh Singh write the name of the raja as Bishan Singh viz. – “sətɪguru ki məɾjɪ ləi bɪsənsɪŋh məɦɪpəl. kəɾyo kuc age cəlyo ləkhi muɦɪm vɪsəl.”– *GPS rasɪ 12* ə 4. but it is erroneous. Raja Bishan Singh was not even born at the time of Guru Tegbahadur’s visit of Kamroop. He was just four or five years old when the Guru passed away. In this context, see footnote on page 348 of the Sikh Religion, Volume 4 written by Macauliff. Colonel James Todd writes in ‘Rajasthan’ about the history of Ambar that Ram Singh who succeeded (Mirza Jai Singh) had the mansab of four thousand conferred on him and was sent against the Assamese. Bishan Singh ... succeeded him on his death.

²About the building of this Damdama, it is written that each soldier of the king’s army put five bucklers full of earth at this place so as to raise a high mound, on which Guru Tegbahadur held a congregation.

³“sun dhobən! yobən yot ɪhā. rəɦəɦu beɦ ɦɪtɪ təv təɾu jəɦā... toɦɪ nam pəɾ ɡɾam bəsəɪ... jəɦɪ dhobən ko bɪɾəç ɦɪkəyo. ek ɡɾam təb təhā bəsəyo.”–*GPS rasɪ 12*, ə 11.

Dhubri town.

ਧੂਮ [dhum] *n* noise, uproar, din, turmoil. 2 fame, reputation which spreads like smoke. “ɪs ki dhum pɾəɡəɾ bhi sare.”–*NP*. 3 *Skt* smoke. “dhum ədɦomukɦ dhumɦɪ”–*nərsɪŋh*. ‘(they) smoke hanging upside down.’ 4 open fire, kept going continuously by ascetics practising austerities. “dhum dərɛ ɪɦ ke ɡɾɦ samuɦɪ.”–*kɪsən*. ‘(we) will sit with continuous fire in front of his house.’ 5 short for dhumrənən. “dhum dhukarəɾ dərəp məɦe.”–*əkal*.

ਧੂਮ [dhūm] See ਧੂਮ 3. “dhūmbadər səbɦɪ məɪsəj.”–*bəsət ə m 5*.

ਧੂਮਕੇਤੂ [dhumketu] *Skt n* fire, of which the standard is smoke. 2 comet. 3 an army chief of Ravan.

ਧੂਮਧਾਮ [dhumdham] presence of smoke in a house, suggests a ceremony like a fire-ritual etc. 2 hustle and bustle in a festival.

ਧੂਮਧੁਜ [dhumdhuj] See ਧੂਮਕੇਤੂ.

ਧੂਮ ਧੁਜਾ ਮਨ ਧੌਰ ਧਰਾ ਧਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਸਭੈ ਰਨ ਕੋਪਕੈ ਆਏ [dhum dhuja mən dhər dhəra dhər sɪŋh səbɦe rən kopkə ae]–*kɪsən*. ‘Dhum Singh, Dhuja Singh, Man Singh, Dhaul Singh, Dhara Singh, Dhar Singh all full of rage came to the battlefield.’

ਧੂਮਧੁਜ [dhum dhvəj] See ਧੂਮਕੇਤੂ 1.

ਧੂਮਪੋਤ [dhumpot] streamer that moves on steam.

ਧੂਮਬਾਦਰ [dhumbadər], ਧੂਮਬਾਦਲ [dhumbadəl] cloud of smoke; that is, world destructible within a moment. “uɾɪjəɪgo dhumbadro.”–*sor m 5*.

ਧੂਮਮੁਕਤ [dhum-mukət] *adj* smokefree, free from smoke. “sar dhar dhər dhum-mukət bədhən te chuɾe.”–*VN*. ‘the brave warriors got liberated (won salvation) by bearing swords having edges like smouldering fire (burning without smoke).’

ਧੂਮਯੋਨਿ [dhumyoni] *n* one that is produced from smoke – fire. 2 cloud.

ਧੂਮਰ [dhumər] See ਧੂਮ.

पुमरल्लेचन [dhumərlocən] See **पुमल्लेचन**.

पुमराढ [dhumrach] See **पुमूअँढ**.

पुमरी [dhumri] *adj* having colours like that of earth or dust; ashen. “dhumri dhurɪ bhəre.” –*cərɪtr 1*.

पुमाधम [dhumadham] See **पुमधम**. hustle and bustle. “aɪ pəre dhərəmraɪ ke bicəhɪ dhumadham.” –*s kəbir*.

पुमू [dhumr] *Skt adj* having colour like that of earth or dust; greyish brown. “dhumr baji rəth chajət.” –*parəs*. **2 n** short for dhumr nen. “krudh ke dhumr cəre ut səni.” –*cəḍi 1*.

पुमूअँढ [dhumr-əcch] *Skt* **पुमूअँढ** having greyish brown eyes. See **पुमूअँढ**.

पुमूरंती [dhumrhəti] *n* Durga who destroyed demon Dhumarnain. “nəmo dhumr-həti.” –*cəḍi 2*.

पुमूक [dhumrək] *Skt n* camel.

पुमूकेस [dhumr-kes] *n* a demon having smoke-coloured hair, – father of Vrinda and father-in-law of Jalandhar.

पुमूकेतु [dhumr-ketu] *n* one whose standard is smoke-coloured; a soldier of demon Viryanaad. **2** comet.

पुमूद्विग [dhumr-dvīg], **पुमूनजन** [dhumr-nəyən], **पुमूनैन** [dhumr-nen] *n* one having smoke-coloured eyes; demon – Dhumarlochan. **2** although dhumrakṣ also means dhumrlocən yet they are different from it. See **पुमल्लेचन** and **पुमूअँढ**. “dhumr-nen gɪɪɪraj təṭ ūce kəhi pukar.” –*cəḍi 1*.

पुमूपान [dhumr-pan] *n* act of smoking, smoking, a kind of meditation in which only smoke is allowed; all other kinds of foods, water etc. are forbidden. “ɪk kərət kəsət kər dhumr-pan.” –*dətt*. See **पुम 3**. **2** act of smoking hubble-bubble, smoking. **3** fomentation of some medicine as advised by an Ayurvedic physician.

पुमूल्लेचन [dhumr-locən] *n* a demon having of eyes greyish-brown colour, who was army

commander of Shumbh. “təhā dhumr-locən cəle cəturəgənɪ dəl səj.” –*cəḍi 1*. He was killed by goddess Durga. **2** pigeon. **3** *adj* brown or blue-eyed.

पुमू वरुण [dhumr vərəṇ] *n* smoky colour. **2** *adj* smoke-coloured, greyish-brown colour.

पुमूअँढ [dhumrach] See **पुमूअँढ**. chief of the army of Brijnaad (Viryanaad). “setdərɪ dhumrach vɪkət bhət.” –*səloh*. **2** chief of Ravan’s army, who was killed by Hanuman. He was brother of Akampan. “dhumr-əcch sujābumalɪ bulaɪ bir pəthədəe.” –*ramav*. **3** This name has also been used for dhumr-locən. “dhumrach bɪdhəsən.” –*əkāl*.

पुच [dhur] *Skt* **पुलि** *n* dust, grit.

पुचरती [dhurjəti] *Skt* **धूर्जटी** *n* one having densely tangled hair, Shiv, Mahadev. **2** lord Shiv (Shankar) caring for all the spheres.

पुचरत [dhurət] *Skt* **धूर्त** *adj* cheat, conceited. **2** dacoit, robber. **3** See **पुचरतु**.

पुचरतता [dhurət-ta] *n* conceit, cheating. **2** robbery.

पुचरतु [dhurətu] *adj* **पुच-रत** having attachment for one’s native place. “dhurətu soi jɪ dhur kəu lage.” –*sar m 5*. **2** See **पुचरत**.

पुचरधानी [dhurdhani] a capital town in the form of dust. “dhurdhani kərən.” –*cəḍi 1*. ‘She who razed the capital of demons.’ **2 n** sky – having dust in it. **3** air, wind. **4** See **पुलिधानी**.

पुचरनि [dhurənɪ] *n* earth-having dust/grit. –*sənāma*.

पुचरम [dhurəm] *n* dusty earth. “urəm dhurəm jotɪ ujalā.” –*oḍkar*. See **पुचरम**.

पुचरराट [dhur-raj] See **पुचरराट**.

पुचरराट अरिणी [dhur-raj əɪɪɪni] *n* tree; its enemy – elephant; its army – army of elephants. –*sənāma*.

पुचरा [dhura] *n* powder, fine powder ground like fine dust. **2** spraying of finely powdered thing. “dhura kia təvən ke əgā.” –*cərɪtr 281*.

पुरावा [dhurava] with dust, with sacred ash. “māsət punit sāt dhurava.”—*sar m 5*. ‘forehead of a holy person.’

पुडि [dhurɪ] dust, sacred ash, grit. “dhurɪ sātən ki mästəkɪ laɪ.”—*ram m 5*. **2** foulness, defilement, “dirty”ness. “bəhutu sɪaŋəp lage dhurɪ.”—*asa m 1*. **3** earth.—*sənama*.

पुडिधर [dhurɪdhər] *n* that which has dust – earth. **2** sky. **3** air, wind.—*sənama*.

पुडिधरनिधि [dhurɪdhərɪndhɪ] *n* treasure of the earth –water.—*sənama*.

पुडिन [dhurɪn] *n* earth.—*sənama*. See **पुडिन**.

पुडिराट [dhurɪraṭ] *n* king of the soil (earth) – tree.—*sənama*.

पुडिराटाडरि [dhurɪraṭəɾɪ] *n* king of the soil (earth) tree; its enemy – elephant.

पुडिराट अरिणी [dhurɪraṭ əɾɪɳɪ] by suffixing *ni* with *dhurɪraṭəɾɪ* it gives the meaning “of” as of elephants, army of elephants.—*sənama*. See **पुडिराट अरिणी**.

पुडी [dhuri], **पुल** [dhul] See **पुडि** and **पुलि**.

पुलि [dhulɪ] *Skt n* dust, grit, sacred ash. **2** sense – dust of the feet of a holy person.

पुलिकरण [dhulɪkəɾəɳ] a demon, chief commander of the army of demon Viryanaad. He was killed by goddess Durga. See **सरबल्लेव** 2. “ched cɪcchur bɪɾarasur dhulɪkəɾəɳ khəpaɪ.”—*gyan*.

पुलिपानी [dhulɪdhani] See **पुडिपानी**. **2** earth having dust. “dhulɪdhani ke dhojeya.”—*gyan*. **3** mace, knobbed club. “kæ kop gaɾho læ dhulɪdhani.”—*cəɾɪɾ 405*. **4** small cannon; rifle with a long barrel. “kəhū dhulɪdhani chuṭṛē philnalē.”—*cəɾɪɾ 405*. “jhəɾəkke kɾɪpani. dhəre dhulɪdhani.”—*rudr*.

पुली [dhuli] See **पुलि**.

पुलीकरण [dhulikəɾəɳ] See **पुलिकरण**.

पुड [dhur], **पुडि** [dhurɪ] See **पुलि**. “dhurɪ tɪnaki je mɪle.”—*tɪlōg m 1*.

पुडिमंडी [dhurɪmənɪ] which has dust as its

main constituent; human body. “dhurɪmənɪ gaḍi calti.”—*bəsāt namdev*.

पुडी [dhurɪ] See **पुलि**. “dhurɪ vɪcɪ luḍāḍəɾɪ sohā.”—*səva m 5*.

पे [dhe], **पेडि** [dheɪ] See **पजेज**. “dhe səbh brəhəm rup kər jan.”—*NP*.

पेड [dheɳ] See **पेड**.

पेडवा [dheɳva] *Skt* धेनवः plural of *dhenu*. “nədia hovəhɪ dheɳva.”—*var majh m 1*.

पेडु [dheɳu] *Skt* **पेनु** *n* recently calved cow. **2** Kaamdhenу (cow). “sātəbhə gur paie mukəɾɪ pədarəth dheɳu.”—*sri m 1*.

पेन [dhen] *Skt n* river, stream. **2** sea, ocean. **3** See **पेनु**.

पेनु [dhenу] *Skt n* recently calved cow. **2** cow. “dhenu dudhe te bahri kɪ te nə ave kam.”—*majh barəhmaha*. **3** Kamdhenu. “sri guru sərən dhenu, kəɾəm bhəɾəm kəṭ.”—*BGK*.

पेनुक [dhenuk] according to Bhagwat – a demon, who lived in a jungle of toddy palm trees. Once Balram and Krishan went to this jungle to graze their herd of cows and started plucking fruits growing on the palm trees. Demon Dhenuk, in the guise of an ass, started kicking Balram. The irate Balram tied the legs of Dhenuk and struck him strongly against the palm tree, and Dhenuk died. “dhenuk krodh məha kərke dou pāu hrɪde tɪh sath prəhare. goḍən te gəhɪ phēk dyo həɾɪ jyō sɪɪ te gəhɪ kukər mare.”—*kɾɪsən*.

पेनुपाल [dhenupal] *n* milkman. **2** Krishan.

पेज [dhey] *Skt adj* adoptable. **2** potable, fit for drinking. **3** nourishable, fit for bringing up. **4** See **पजेज**. “dhyata dhyan su dhey su dhey jo prɪthək prɪthək kər jan.”—*NP*.

पेला [dhela] See **अपेला**.

पेली [dheli] *n* half a rupee, eight-anna piece.

पेड [dher] *n* raised boundary. **2** ridge (dividing a field) on which grass is grown.

पै [dhe] *n* sound produced by a heavy object

falling down; thump, thud. “dhe kē moko pəṭkayo.”—*cārītr* 130. **2** *adv* by acquiring, by possessing. **3** by keeping, by having. “lē le avāhu dhe dhe jeyāhu.”—*cārītr* 93.

ਧੋਰ [dher] *Skt* **ਧੁਰ** *adj* fit for ploughing and cultivating. “jānəm mārəṇ nāhī dhādhā dher.”—*oṣkar*. **2** patience. See **ਧੀਰਜ**.

ਧੋਰਯ [dherəy] See **ਧੀਰਜ**.

ਧੋਵਤ [dhevət] *Skt* *n* sixth note according to musicology; note between the fifth and seventh notes. It has three variations; rāmya, rohīṇī and mādāṭī. See **ਸੁਰ**.

ਧੋ [dho] *n* short for **ਧੋਹ** [dhoh] and dhōṇa.

ਧੋਅਣੁ [dhoəṇu] *S v* wash. **2** See **ਧੋਣ**.

ਧੋਈ [dhoi] *adj* washed, cleaned. “ēsa jētu īk dekhīa jesi dhoi lakh.”—*s kəbir*. It refers to a hypocrite, who looks gentle and honest from his appearance. **2** See **ਦੁੱਹੀ** and **ਧੁੱਰੀ**.

ਧੋਹ [dhoh] *n* a house made of branches of a tree and grass, which can be kept cool by sprinkling water on it during the summer. “rāci dhoh sitāta kərə.”—*GPS*. **2** body, physique. “moh man dhoh bhārəm rakhīlīje kaṭī berī.”—*kan* *m* 5. See **ਧੋਹੁ**.

ਧੋਹਣਾ [dhohṇa] *v* deceive. **2** swindle, cheat. **3** harbouring ill feeling; betray.

ਧੋਹੀ [dhohi] *adj* betrayer, traitor, disloyal.

ਧੋਹੁ [dhohu] betrayal, treachery. See **ਧੋਹ**. “dhohu nā cāli khāsəm nālī.”—*gəu var* 2 *m* 5. **2** deception, guile, trick. “baba, māīa rācna dhohu.”—*sri* *m* 1.

ਧੋਹੇ [dhohe] cheated, deceived. “bīnu gopal dhohe.”—*sar* *m* 5 *pāṭal*.

ਧੋਹੈ [dhohe] cheats, deceives. **2** washes. “gurməṭī namu rīdeməlu dhohe.”—*guj* *m* 4.

ਧੋਕ [dhok] base, support, shelter. **2** salutation, sense of bowing to someone. **3** uniting, combining. **4** *adv* by joining, by uniting. “kər dhok ṭhāḍho aī sēmokh.”—*səloh*.

ਧੋਖ [dhokh] See **ਧੋਖਾ**, **ਚਿੰਤਾ**, **ਫਿਕਰ**. “nīṭ cəlṇe ki

dhokh.”—*sri* *ə m* 1.

ਧੋਖਾ [dhokha] *n* cheating, deception, betrayal, treachery. **2** false knowledge. “hārīdhən lahīa dhokha.”—*guj* *m* 5. **3** apprehension, worry. “ūṭṛīa mən ka dhokha.”—*sor* *m* 5. “əgəṇī rəs sokhe mārīe dhokhe.”—*tukha barəhmaha*.

ਧੋਖੇ [dhokhe] See **ਨਰਦੇਵ**.

ਧੋਟਾ [dhoṭa], **ਧੋਟੋ** [dhoṭo] *Dg* son, male child.

ਧੋਣ [dhoṇ] *n* water in which some object has been washed.

ਧੋਣਾ [dhoṇa] See **ਧਾਵਨ** 3. See **ਧਾਵ**.

ਧੋਤਾ [dhota] *Skt* *adj* washed, cleaned.

ਧੋਤਿਆ [dhotīa], **ਧੋਤਿਆਂ** [dhotīā] *adv* due to washing, by washing. “dhotīa juṭhī nə ūṭre.”—*suhī* *m* 1.

ਧੋਤੀ [dhoti] *adj* washed. “bahārī dhoti tūbṛī āḍārī vīsu nīkor.”—*var* *suhī* *m* 1. **2** *n* length of cloth worn round the waist and covering the lower body. “dhoti kholī vīchae heṭhī.”—*gəu* *m* 5. **3** *Skt* **ਧੋਤਿ** a practice of Yog, which is performed as follows: swallowing of eight to ten hands long and two fingers wide wet cloth alongwith water and, after holding it within for a while, taking it out. With this action the intestine is cleaned of all unwanted deposits. Those who practise Hath Yog perform this Dhoti action. **4** a piece of cloth to cleanse the stomach. **5** purity, sacredness; according to Yog, there are four methods of practising **ਧੋਤੀ** [dhoti] viz.—cleaning of intestines, teeth, heart and rectum/anus.

ਧੋਨਾ [dhona] See **ਧੋਣਾ**.

ਧੋਪ [dhop] *n* a straight and thin sword without any bend. “nəmo dhop pəṭṭā.”—*VN*. See **ਸਸਤ੍ਰ**. **2** *adj* famous, popular. “sadhu sū suddh jəg rāhyo lop. bāhu dhar dābh ənsadhu dhop.”—*GV* 10.

ਧੋਪਈ [dhopəi] is washed, is cleaned. “paṇī cīṭu

nə dhopəi.”—*var sar m 1*.

ਧੋਏ [dhope] let it be washed, may be washed.

“maṭi ka kṛa dhope suami?”—*ram m 5*.

ਧੋਬਪੁਰ [dhobpur], **ਧੋਬੜੀਗ੍ਰਾਮ** [dhobṛigram] See **ਪੁਬਰੀ**.

ਧੋਬੀ [dhobi] *Skt* ਧਾਵਕ *n* washerman. **2** slanderer, backbiter. “həmre kəpre nīdək dhoṛ.”—*gəu kəbir*. **3** Guru (teacher), who has attained self-realisation, who liberates us from falsehood overwhelming consciousness. “dhobi dhove bīrəh bīrata.”—*bəsət namdev*.

ਧੋਬੀਆ ਬੰਦਰ [dhobia bədar] See **ਪੁਬਰੀ**.

ਧੋਮ [dhom] in Dasam Granth the term **ਧੋਮ** [dhom] has also be used for **ਧੂਮ** [dhum] (which means smoke). See **ਧੋਮਧਾਰ**.

ਧੋਮਧਾਰ [dhomdhar] *Skt* ਧੂਮਧਾਰ *n* fire. “dhomdhar ke dhəreya.”—*gyan*. **2** *Skt* ਧੂਮਧਾਰ source of smoke — sky.

ਧੋਮੁ [dhomu] *Skt* ਧੋਮੜ *n* son of sage Dhoom, teacher of Uddalek and younger brother of sage Deval. He was family priest of Pandavs. “gave guṇ dhomu.”—*səveye m 1 ke*.

ਧੋਰ [dhor] *Bg adv* nearby, close. **2** shore, beach. “kəṛī dāṛa carəhu dhor.”—*keda m 5*. ‘Kindly take us to the shore.’

ਧੋਰਾ [dhora] *Bg n* support protection. “iha uha tuharo dhora.”—*sor m 5*. **2** nearness, closeness. “me ahīo tumra dhora.”—*guj m 5*.

ਧੋਰਾਹਾ [dhoraha] *adj* initial; of the origin; original.

ਧੋਰੀ [dhori] *Skt* ਧੋਰੇਯ *adj* who pulls to the last. **2** sense — chief, leader. **3** *Pu* mean, base.

ਧੋਰੇ [dhore] *adv* near, nearby.

ਧੋਵਣ [dhovəṇ], **ਧੋਵਨ** [dhovən] *n* act of washing, process of cleaning. See **ਧਾਵ** and **ਧਾਵਨ**. “dhote mulī nə utərhī je səu dhovəṇ pahī.”—*var majh m 1*.

ਧੋਵਾਹਾ [dhovaha] *adj* washable. **2** liberated, washed, cleaned. “mel pap dhovaha.”—*jet m 4*.

ਧੋਵੰਦੋ [dhovādo] washing, cleaning. **2** *n* that

water, in which something has been washed. “per dhovādo pivsā.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਧੌ [dhə], **ਧੌਂ** [dhō] See **ਧਉ** and **ਧੌਉ**.

ਧੌਸ [dhəs], **ਧੌਂਸ** [dhōs] *P* **دھوس** *n* squad chasing a culprit. **2** group which causes destruction. **3** This word is also used for dhōsa, a large kettledrum. “bəḍ baji dhōs gəhirə.”—*GPS*.

ਧੌਂਸਾ [dhōsa] *n* a large kettledrum.

ਧੌਂਕਣਾ [dhōkṇa], **ਧੌਂਕਨਾ** [dhōkna] *Skt* ਧਮਾ *vr* bellow, blow fire. **2** *v* blow with bellows.

ਧੌਂਕਨੀ [dhōni] *n* bellows.

ਧੌਂਕਲ [dhōkəl] a village near Wazirabad, in which there exists a huge holy shrine of Sultan Peer. The pilgrims while on their journey to Nagaha, make a stop here to pay obeisance. See **ਸੁਲਤਾਨ**.

ਧੌਂਕਲੀਆ ਪੀਰ [dhōkṛia pīr] See **ਸੁਲਤਾਨ** and **ਧੌਂਕਲ**.

ਧੌਂਖੜਾ [dhōkṛa] *n* movement with small jumps or leaps in sitting position. **2** movement with speed between brisk walk and fast running.

ਧੌਚਾ [dhōca] See **ਢੋਚਾ**.

ਧੌਣ [dhōṇ] See **ਧਉਣ**.

ਧੌਤ [dhōt] See **ਧੋਤਾ**.

ਧੌਤਿ [dhōtī] See **ਧੋਤੀ** 3, 4 and 5.

ਧੌਮ [dhōm], **ਧੌਮੜ** [dhōmy] See **ਧੋਮੁ**.

ਧੌਰਾ [dhōra] See **ਧਉਲਾ**.

ਧੌਲ [dhōl] See **ਧਉਲ**.

ਧੌਲਹਰ [dhōlhər] See **ਧਉਲਹਰ**.

ਧੌਲਪੁਰ [dhōlpur] a state ruled by Bamrolia Jatts near Agra in Rajputana. Its area is 1155 square miles. This district is surrounded by the states of Agra and Bharatpur, Karauli etc. Dhaulpur is a railway station of GIP Railway, situated 154 miles away from Delhi. Patiala and Nabha states have been closely related to Dhaulpur. See **ਰੀਰਾਸਿੰਘ ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ**, **ਨਰੋਂਦ੍ਰਸਿੰਘ ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ** and **ਬਸੰਤਕੌਰ ਬੀਬੀ**.

ਧੌਲਰ [dhōlər] See **ਧਉਲਹਰ**.

ਧੌਲਾ [dhōla] See **ਧਉਲਾ**. **2** a village under police station and tehsil Dhanaula subdivision Phul

of Nabha state. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Tegbahadur is situated about two miles away from this village to the north-west. A residential house is built near Kacchi Manji Sahib. The priest is a Sikh. Nabha State has allotted about 70 ghumaons of land to the gurdwara. This village is about three miles to the south-west of Handiaya railway station. See मैरीहल.

पैली षर [dhōli dhar] a high mountain range in district Kangra, which is always covered with snow. It forms the boundary of Chamba state.

पैलु [dhōlu] See षरुल.

पैलु षरमु [dhōlu dhərəmu] See षरुल 2.

पैलु [dhōlh] *n* slap, smack, cuff.

पैरी [dhōri] *n* tanned hide; buff; removed and tanned skin of a cow, or buffalo etc.

पँरा [dhāda], **पँप** [dhādh] *n* financial dealing, money earning business, the work that earns money. **2** business dealing. “səgəl jəgət dhādh ādh.”—*asa m 5. 3 Skt धस्य diagnosis. 4* pleasure.

पँपख [dhādhək] *adj* businessman, dealer, trader.

पँपपिटटा [dhādhpɪt̪a] *v* suffer by involving oneself in the acquisition of wealth. “mən̪m̪k̪ dhādhpɪt̪ai.”—*suhi m 4.*

पँपथप [dhādhbādh] bonded job, contracted work, work on contract. “dhādhbādh bɪnse maɪa ke.”—*toḍi m 5.*

पँपली [dhādhli] busy in trading, engrossed in business. “ādhv buḍḍ dhādhli.”—*suhi chāt m 1.*

पँपरा [dhādhra], **पँप** [dhādha], **पँपु** [dhādhv] See पँरा. “m̪e ch̪əḍɪa s̪əbho dhādhra.”—*sri m 5 pepaɪ.* “m̪ən te bɪsɪɪo s̪əglo dhādha.”—*dhana m 5.* “ət̪he dhādhupɪt̪ai.”—*sri m 1. 2* dealings; business; relations. “p̪ərnari sɪu ghale dhādha.”—*bher namdev.*

पँपेर [dhādher], **पँपेरे** [dhādhero] a subcaste of Rajputs. “khāḍele b̪əghele dhādhere p̪əchare.”—*cəɪɪtr 91.*

पँन [dhān] See पँन, पँनु and पँनज.

पँना [dhāna] He was born in a Jatt family in Sammat 1473 in village Dhooan (situated 20 miles away from Deuli) of Tank region. He became a disciple of Swami Rama Nand after going to Kashi. He initially remained an idol worshipper, but finally he attained supreme realisation after becoming a follower of Jagan Nath. His verses are included in Guru Granth Sahib. “m̪ɪle p̪r̪ət̪əkhɪ gusaia dhāna v̪əḍbhaga.”—*asa dhāna.*

पँना सिंथ [dhāna sīgh] He was a stable boy of Guru Gobind Singh and also a scholar and poet. Once a poet, Chandan, came to the court of the Guru with one stanza composed by him and he boasted that no poet in the Guru's court could explain its meaning. The tenth Master said that it could be explained even by a grass-cutter (i.e. a common follower) who has a faith in Sikhism. The stanza is like this:

“nəvsat tɪye nəvsat kɪye
 nəvsat pɪye nəvsat pɪyae,
 nəvsat r̪əce nəvsat b̪əce
 nəvsat pɪyap̪əhi dayək pae,
 jɪt k̪əla nəvsatən kɪ
 nəv-satən ke m̪uk̪h̪ āc̪ər chae,
 manəhu megh kɪ m̪əḍəl me
 k̪əvɪ c̪əd̪ən c̪əd̪ k̪əlev̪ər chae.”

Bhai Dhanna Singh explained its meaning as: The sixteen years old young woman adorned herself with sixteen ornaments; her husband returned from a journey after sixteen months; the young lady served him food consisting of sixteen dishes; spread the chess-board of sixteen squares before him and each played sixteen moves of the game. The woman got sixteen annas of a rupee by winning the game of sixteen pawns. When the husband had a win over his wife, the lady due to shyness, covered her face like the full moon with cloth as if the moon had been entrapped in the clouds.

Bhai Santokh Singh writes that:

sun dhēnasīgh ərəth bəkhana,
 trīy khoṛəs bərkhən bəy vana,
 tən khoṛəs sīgar suhayo,
 khoṛəs masən me pīy ayo,
 khoṛəs ghər ko cəpəṛ rəcyo,
 khoṛəs dav lay sukh məcyo,
 soi khoṛəs pyare layo,
 khoṛəs ki baji jə payo,
 khoṛəs kəla cədmukh joi,
 har pay trīy chadət soi,
 mənhu megh me nīspətī chayo,
 ɪm ēcər məhī mukh dərsayo.

—GPS *rott* 5 ə 25.

Poet Chandan felt ashamed of his vanity and begged pardon from the true Master.

Bhai Dhanna Singh asked Chandan to explain the meaning of the stanzas composed by him, which the latter could not. The stanzas are as the follows:

“min mərə jəl ke pər se
 kəb-hu nə mərə pər pavək pae,
 hathī mərə məd ke pər se
 kəb-hu nə mərə tən tap ke ae,
 tiy mərə pətī ke pər se
 kəb-hu nə mərə pərdes sīdhae,
 guṛh mē bat kəhi dīj raj
 bīcar səkē nə bīna cītlāe.

kəl mərə rəvī ke pər se
 kəb-hu nə mərə səsī ki chəbī pae,
 mītr mərə mīt ko mīlke
 kəb-hu nə mərə jəb dur sīdhae,
 sīgh mərə jəb mas mīlē
 kəb-hu nə mərə jəb hath nə ae,
 guṛh mē bat kəhi dījraj
 bīcar səkē nə bīna cītlāe.”

These stanzas contain paradoxical expressions. If the text kəb-hu nə is associated with the previous line, its meaning becomes

self explanatory viz:

“min mərə jəl ke pər se kəb-hu nə,
 mərə pər pavək pae.”... etc.

ਪੰਨਿ [dhənɪ] *Skt* पन्न *adj* charitable, virtuous. **2** admirable, praiseworthy. “jəh gobīdbhəgət so dhənɪ des.”—*bəsət* *m* 5. “dhənɪ su than dhənɪ oɪ bhəvna.”—*dhəna* *m* 5.

ਪੰਨਿਆ [dhənɪa] See ਪਨ੍ਹਾ.

ਪੰਨਿਕਾ [dhənɪka] *adj* applaudable, praiseworthy. **2** charitable; which provides foodgrains.

ਪੰਨੀ [dhəni] *adj* admirable, praiseworthy. “nanək jən-ni dhəni maɪ.”—*məla* *m* 1. ‘mother, who gives birth, is praiseworthy.’ **2 n** territory in tehsil Chakwal of district Jehlum. “dhəni gheb kɪ pəthohar.”—*GPS*.

ਪੰਨੁ [dhənu] *Skt* पन्न *adj* dmirable, praiseworthy. **2** charitable, virtuous. “dhənu jənedi maɪ.”—*sri* *m* 3. **3 n** wealth, riches; luxuries. “ənu dhənu bəhut upjɪa.”—*var* *gəu* *2 m* 5. **4 Dg** पनु bow.

ਪੰਨੜ [dhəny] See पन्न.

ਪੰਨੜਵਾਦ [dhənyvad] See पन्नवाद.

ਪੰਨੜਾ [dhənya], **ਪੰਨ੍ਹਾ** [dhənvə] *adj* bowman. See ਪਨ੍ਹਾ. “məhā ugr-dhənya bəḍi phəjleke.”—*ramav*.

ਪੰਮ [dhām] *Pkt* धम्म *n* religion. **2 onom** sound produced by a heavy object falling down.

ਪੰਮਣ [dhəməṇ], **ਪੰਮਨ** [dhəməṇ] a Khatri subcaste. **2** a subcaste of carpenters.

ਪੰਮੀ [dhəmi] *adj* religious. **2** pertaining to the home. See ਫੁੜਿਈਂ. **3 Po n** early morning, dawn. “uttō hoi dhəmi, dəhi nəhījəmi.”—*prov*.

ਧਰਮਾਉ [dhyau] See ਅਧਯਾਯ. “bhakhō əgle dhyau məjhari.”—*NP*.

ਧਰਮਾਉਣਾ [dhyauṇa] *v* *Skt* धरै *vr* meditate, contemplate, think, search worship. “səṛəb jə mənɪ dhyauṇə.”—*səveye* *m* 4 *ke*.

ਧਰਮਾਇ [dhyai] by worshipping. See ਧਰਮਾਉਣਾ. **2** See ਧਰਮਾਉ.

ਧਰਮਾਤਾ [dhyata] *Skt* ध्यातृ *adj* meditator, contemplator. **2** thinker.

पञान [dhyān] *Skt n* concentration of mind.

2 thought, idea. See पਿਆन.

पञानसिंघ [dhyānsiṅgh] a resident of village Majri, who got baptised by Guru Gobind Singh. He was a poet in the court of the tenth Master. 2 Dogra Dhyān Singh, who was elevated to the status of raja by a kind gesture of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. He was chief of inner council of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. See गुलाब सिंघ 5.

Although there might have been many causes for the fall of the Sikh empire, but the main reason was the selfishness of raja Dhyān Singh. All historians are of the view that just to maintain his pre-eminent position he was the first one to sow seeds of dissension among members of the royal family. The author of *sikkhā de raj di vithya* – ‘The Plight of the Sikh Empire’, has openly written about his selfish motives. Sardar Ajit Singh Sandhawalīa killed raja Dhyān Singh too inside the Lahore palace on September 15, 1843 after assassinating Maharaja Sher Singh and his son. The descendants of Dhyān Singh now rule over Punch under the control of Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir.

पञानी [dhyāni] *Skt* ध्यानिन् *adj* who meditates, contemplates, ponders. See पਿਆनी.

पञापक [dhyāpak] See अपञापक.

पञेय [dhyay] *Skt adj* worth-meditating upon, worth-considering. See पेय 4.

पुकेटी [dhrəkəṭi] *adj* condemned, censured. See परकट. “tis nam pəriō hē dhrəkəṭi.”—*dev m 4*.

पुद [dhrəd] पर + द. See पारापर पुद.

पुम [dhrəm] See परम. “jog-əbhīas kərəm dhrəm kīriā.”—*sukhmāni*.

पुमसाल [dhrəmsal] See परमसाल. “koṭi brəhmēd jake dhrəmsal.”—*bher ə m 5*.

पुमपंथ [dhrəmpəṭh] path of religion, Sikhism. “dhrəmpəṭh dhəriō dhərnidhər apī.”—*səveye*

m 4 ke.

पुमराटि [dhrəmraṭi] See परमराटि. “jiu mēthāni madhāni tiu mēthe dhrəmraṭi.”—*səva m 5*. “kər-ro dhrəmraṭi.”—*suhi pəṭal m 5*.

पुमंठ [dhrəmōṭ] *adj* religious, faithful to religion. “dhrəmōṭ cəkr bəkrəṇō.”—*gyan*.

पुप [dhrap] *adj* satiated, satisfied. 2 happy, pleased. “ram rəsaiṅ atəm dhrap.”—*brīla m 5*.

पुपना [dhrapna], पुपना [dhrapna] *v* be satiated, be satisfied. “dhrapəṣi nahi trīsna bhukh.”—*dhəna m 5*. “mən kəu hoī sətōkh bhukha dhrapie.”—*var guj 2 m 5*. 2 be happy, be satisfied, get satiated. “bīnu sēgətī sadh nā dhrapia.”—*sri m 1*.

पुपे [dhrapē] satiated, satisfied. “jiē jētū səbhī dhrapē.”—*majh m 5*.

पुपै [dhrapē] gets satiated, gets satisfied. “həriṣ dhrapē.”—*səva m 3*.

पु [dhrī] *Skt* धृ *vr* acquire, keep, support.

पुस [dhrīṣ] *Skt* धृष् *vr* be brave/courageous, frighten, be strong, be angry, contain the mighty, stop the powerful.

पुसटदुमन [dhrīṣəṭdrəmən] See पिसुदुमन.

पुसटदुमनजा [dhrīṣəṭdrəmənja] *Skt* पिसुदुमनानुजा younger sister of Dhrishtdyuman, Dropadi. “dhrīṣəṭdrəmənja pīṭhəm kəhī pun pəṭi səbəd bəkhan.”—*sənama*. husband of Dropadi – Arjun.

पुसटबुधी [dhrīṣəṭbudhī] See चंदूरास 4.

पुसु [dhrīṣṭ] *Skt* धृष्ट *adj* clever, intelligent. 2 shameless, immodest. 3 *n* in poetics a type of hero. “dhərə laj ur me nā kəchu kərə doṣ nīṣōk. ṭərə nā ṭaro kēs hū kəhyo dhrīṣṭ səkṭk.”—*jgədvīnod*. See पिसु.

पिसुदोन [dhrīṣṭ-dōn], पिसुदुमन [dhrīṣṭ-dyumən] *Skt* धृष्टदुमन He was the son of Drupad, king of Panchal and brother of Dropadi. Grieved on the death of his son, he beheaded Dronacharya in the battle of Kurukshetar on the last day of the war; Ashvthama, son of

Dron, entered secretly into the camp of the Pandavs and killed Dhrisht-dyman. “hənyo dhrisṭ-dənē.”—*gyan*.

पिसृष्टुषी [dhrisṭ-buddhi] See चंद्रगण 4.

पिक्ट [dhrīkəṭ] *onom* sound produced by beating on a large drum. “dhīdhīkəṭ dhrīkəṭ mṛīdāg.”—*parās*.

पिकेना [dhrīkōnā] *n* fruit of dek tree. “guccha hoī dhrīkōnīa kiū vāriē dakhē.”—*BG*.

पिग [dhrīg], **पिगु** [dhrīgu] See पिक्. “dhrīg snehō bhṛat bādhevāh.”—*səhəs m 5*. “dhrīgu dhrīgu khāīa dhrīgu dhrīgu soīa.”—*bīla m 3*.

पिगंड [dhrīgəṭ] condemnable, highly cursed. “dhrīgəṭ mat pīta snehō.”—*səhəs m 5*.

पिड [dhrīt] *Skt* धृत *adj* acquired, adopted, kept. **2** grasped, gripped. **3** determined.

पिडराष्ट्र [dhrītraṣṭrə] *Skt* धृतराष्ट्र a raja of lunar dynasty, born from the womb of Ambika, widow of Vichitrviray and son of Shantanu by the semen of Vyas.

He was chief of the Kaurvs. He married Gandhari and produced one hundred sons and a daughter from her. Duryodhan was his eldest son. Dhritrashtar was blind, hence could not succeed the throne, but after the death of Pandu, he was made the ruler. “bhæ tən ke vās me dhrītraṣṭrē.”—*gyan*. **2** chief of Nags. **3** son of Janmejya. **4** an efficient ruler, who effectively exercised control over his state.

पिडि [dhrītī] *Skt* धृति *n* act of achieving/acquiring. **2** act of remaining stable; stability. **3** firm determination of mind; patience.

पिडियर [dhrītīdhər], **पिडिमान** [dhrītīman], **पिडिवान** [dhrītīvan] *adj* having patience. “dhənōrpaṇī dhrītīman dhəradhər.”—*həjare 10*.

प्रीकट [dhrīkəṭ] *v* pull, drag. “puch nə siddhi dhrikən dhrike.”—*BG*. ‘A dog’s tail can’t be straightened by dragging or pulling.’

पु [dhru] *Skt vr* be still, travel, go.

पुकि [dhrukī] *adv* immediately, quickly. “pətən kuke patṇī vājəhu dhrukī vīlāṭī.”—*maru ə m 1*. See विलगि.

पुपट [dhrupəḍ] See पुरुषट.

पुद् [dhruvh] *Skt v* remain firm, stand, go, travel. **2** *adj* stable, immovable, static. “guru səmrəthu gəhī kəriā dhruv budhī.”—*səvəye m 4 ke 3 n* See वरवट. **4** the Creator, who is always stationary. **5** sky. **6** mountains, hills. **7** axis of a celestial object; Pole Star. **8** son of king Uttanpad, according to Bhagwat and Vishnu Puran. The tale is like this: Uttanpad had two wives—Suniti and Suruchi. Suniti gave birth to Dhruv while Uttam was born to Suruchi. The king loved Suruchi more. One day Dhruv saw Uttam sitting in the lap of his father Uttampad, and expressed his desire to sit in his place. Suruchi objected to it and said, “O! child, do not try to do so since you were not born from my womb. Only a child born to me has the right

on the affection of the king as well as on the throne.” Dhruv, on hearing this, came weeping to his mother, Suniti, and narrated the whole incident. The mother told her dear son that his father’s co-wife was right in her assertion. She lamented that Dhruv could not claim his right to the throne as he was born to an unfortunate woman like her. If he longed, at all, for some high status, he should worship and meditate upon the true One. Dhruv left his house and met seven pious souls (sages) on the way. They were kind enough to bestow the child with mystic power.¹ Dhruv meditated rigorously in Madhuvan. Lord Vishnu appeared there to fulfill Dhruv’s desire. When Dhruv returned home,

¹The incantation is –

“हिरण्यगर्भ पुरुष प्रधानाव्यक्त रुपिणौ ।

ओंनमो वासुदेवाय शुद्धज्ञान स्वभाविने ।।”

—*vīṣṇopuraṇ āṣ 1 ə 11 § 5*.

his father respectfully put him on the throne. His brother Uttam was killed by the demi-gods when he was on a hunting mission. Dhruv had two wives – Bhoomi and Ila. Bhoomi gave birth to two sons, Kalap and Vatsar, while one son, Utphal, was born to Ila. Dhruv attained his permanent abode provided by Vishnu to him after ruling for 36 thousand years.

पुवक [dhruvək] See **पुवपद**.

पुवपद [dhruvpəd] *Skt* **पुवक**. according to Sangeet Ratnakar a kind of song, which is sung in a particular rhythm of four beats.¹ It consists of introductory, second, other, third and concluding stanzas. Stanzas can be four to six in number, while each foot can have 11 to 26 characters.

Sangeet has described sixteen forms of dhruvpəd – jəyāt, ʃekhər, utsah, mədhur, nɪrməl, kūtəl, kəməl, sanəd, cədrʃekhər, sukhəd, kumud, jayi, kədrəp, jəyməgəl, tɪlək and ləlɪt. jəyāt consists of eleven characters in each foot, ʃekhər consists of twelve and so on. Thus the ləlɪt consists of twenty-six characters in each foot.

dhruvpəd of six stanzas is considered excellent, having five stanzas is considered average while dhruvpəd of four stanzas is treated as inferior.

dhruvpəd is not accompanied by pəkhavəj (a side drum), but by “sath”.

पु [dhr] *Skt vr* remain stable. *n* short for **पुव**. See **पुव** 8. “dhru prəhɪlad bɪdərɪ dasisutɪ gurɪmukhɪ namɪ tərɪ.”—*maru m 8*.

पुअ [dhruə] See **पुव** 8. “narəd kəhɪt sunət dhruə bərɪk bhəjən mahɪ ləpʃano.”—*bɪla m 9*. **2 adv** with determination, firmly. “jɪnəhɪ bat nɪscəl dhruə jani.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

पुेक [dhərek] *Skt* **द्रेका** *n* lilac tree. See **डेक**.

पुेह [dhəroh] See **दुेह**. “dhroh moh mɪɪnɪ.”—*bavən*. **2** It has also been used to express longing (पुेह) as – “tā nanki ji nū mən dhroh pɪa.”—*JSBB*.

पुेहन [dhrohənɪ], **पुेहनी** [dhrohni] *Skt* **दुेहिनी**. *adj* envious, wishing evil. **2 sense** – Maya the illusory. “bɪn sadhu səbhɪ dhrohni dhrohe.”—*asa m 4*.

पुेह [dhrohu] See **दुेह**. “nam vɪhuɪa sūdər maɪa dhrohu.”—*var jet*.

पुेर [dhror] See **पेरेर**.

पुेम [dhrəm] See **परम**. “dhrəm dhiru gurumətɪ gəbhiru.”—*səveye m 5 ke*. “dhrəmdhruja phəhrət səda.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

पुन [dhvəj], **पुन** [dhvəja] *Skt* **ध्वज**. *n* flag, standard. In yuktɪkəlpətru eight types of flags have been mentioned – jəya, vɪjya, **भीम** [bhima], cəpla, vejyətɪka, dirgha, vɪʃala, **लोल** [lola]. The flagpole used for jəya is five hands long and for vɪjya it is six hands long and so on respectively. In this way, the flag pole for **लोल** [lola] is twelve hands long.

पुनी [dhvəji] *Skt* **पुनिन**. having a flag; with a standard. **2 n** mountain. **3** fight, battle, struggle. **4** peacock.

पुन [dhvən] *Skt* **ध्वन**. *vr* make sound, cover.

पुनि [dhvənɪ] See **पुनि** and **पुनी**. satirical use of words in poetry. See **पुनी** 4.

पुांड [dhvāt] *Skt adj* covered. **2 n** darkness, dark, pitch dark.

पुै [dhvɛ] after washing. “payən dhvɛ cəɪnamɪt lino.”—*krɪsən*.

पुंस [dhvəs] *Skt* **ध्वस्** and **ध्वंस**. *vr* be broken into pieces, break into small pieces, fall, sink.

पुंसक [dhvəsək] *adj* destroyer.

पुंसन [dhvəsən] *n* act of destroying. **2 sense** of being destroyed, destruction.

¹dhruvpəds are also sung in brəhəm, rudr and ləkʃmi rhythms.



ਨ [nənnə] twenty-fifth character of Punjabi script; teeth and nose comprise its articulation point. **2** *Skt* *n* simile, example. **3** gem. **4** bondage. **5** short for ਨਗਣ. **6** *adj* admired, praised. **7** *part* cognitive of prohibition, no, not. In Persian as also in Punjabi it has this very meaning. “nə ātəru bhijə nə səbədū pəchaṇəhɪ.”—*maru solhe m 3*. **8** cognitive of plural. “əghən kəṭəhɪ səbh tere.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. ‘Destroy your vice totally.’ “dukhən nas.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. **9** *suf* of. “kəb lagə məstək cərnən rəj?”—*BGK*. ‘When will my forehead have the touch of thy feet’s dust.’

ਨਉ [nəu] *Skt* ਨਵ *adj* nine. “nəukhəḍ prithmi phirə.”—*sukhməni. 2 P j* new. “ja jobən nəu hula.—*sri m 1*. **3** *part* to, for. “jis nəu ape ləe mɪlɪɪ.”—*sri m 3*. “gəṇte nəu sukh nahɪ.”—*sri m 3*.

ਨਉਸ਼ਹ [nəuʂəh] *P* نؤش n the new king; means – bridegroom. “varke panɪn nəuʂəh kəṭh ləgavət bhi.”—*səloh*.

ਨਉ ਸਤ ਚਉਦਹ ਤੀਨਿ ਚਾਰਿ ਕਰਿ [nəu sət cəudəh tɪnɪ cəɪ kəɪ] See ਮਹਲਤਿ.

ਨਉ ਸਰ [nəu sər] *n* nine ponds; sense – nine openings of the body. “nəu sər subhər dəsvə pure.”—*sɪdhgəṣəṭɪ*.

ਨਉ ਸੈ ਨਦੀ ਨੜਿੰਨਵੈ [nəu sɛ nədi nəṛɪnve] Ancient scholars have assumed this to be the total number of streams and tributaries that fall into the Ganges. “nəu sɛ nədi nəṛɪnve əṭhsəṭh tɪrəṭh gəḡ səmai.”—*BG*. sense – ‘all rivers and places of pilgrimage.’

ਨਉਹਰ [nəuhər] See ਨੌਹਰ.

ਨਉਹੁਲਾ [nəuhula] See ਹੁਲਾ and ਨਉ. **2** *A* ۛ *n* gift, boon.

ਨਉਕਾ [nəuka] *n* sign of nine; number 9. *Skt* boat, canoe. “buḍɪmue nəuka mɪle.”—*bilā sədhna*.

ਨਉ ਕੁਲ [nəu kul] nine houses; means – nine boxes. “əjəru jərə tə nəu kul bədhū.”—*var mələ m 1*.

ਨਉ ਖੰਡ [nəu khəḍ] nine regions of the earth. “nəu khəḍ jite səbhɪ than thanəṭər.”—*asa m 5*. See ਨਵਖੰਡ.

ਨਉ ਘਰ [nəu ghər] nine openings; the human body that has nine boxes. “nəu ghəɪ dekhɪ ju kaməɪ bhuli.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਨਉ ਟੰਕੀ [nəu ṭəki] of nine tōks (a weight equal to four masas). See ਟਾਂਕ and ਟੰਕ.

ਨਉ ਚੰਦ [nəu cəḍ] See ਨੌ ਚੰਦ.

ਨਉ ਡਾਡੀ [nəu ḍəḍi] See ਡਾਡੀ.

ਨਉਤਨ [nəutən], ਨਉਤਨੁ [nəutənu], ਨਉਤਨੋ [nəutəno] *Skt* ਨੂਤਨ *adj* new. “tū sətɪguru həu nəutənu cəla.”—*gəu kəbir. 2* young. “pɪru risalu nəutəno.”—*sri ə m 1*.

ਨਉ ਦਰ [nəu dər], ਨਉ ਦਰਵਾਜ [nəu dərvaɪ], ਨਉ ਦਰਵਾਜੇ [nəu dərvaɪje] nine openings of the body, nine boxes. “nəu dər ṭhake dhavət rəhəe.”—*majh ə m 3*. “nəu dərvaɪ nəve dər phike.”—*kəɪɪ ə m 4*. “nəu dərvaɪe kəɪa koṭu hɛ.”—*var ram 1 m 3*.

ਨਉ ਦੁਆਰ [nəu duar] See ਨਵ ਦੁਾਰ. “nəu duare pərgəṭu kie, dəsvə gupətu rəkhəɪa.”—*ənəḍh*.

ਨਉਧਾ [nəudha] See ਨਵਧਾ. **2** See ਨੌਧਾ 2.

ਨਉਧਾ ਭਗਤਿ [nəudha bhəḡəṭɪ] See ਨਵਧਾ ਭਗਤਿ.

ਨਉ ਨਾਇਕ ਕੀ ਭਗਤਿ [nəu nək ki bhəḡəṭɪ]—*gṛḏ*

kābir. nine types of devotion and worship of the Lord. See ਨਵਾਯਾ ਭਗਤਿ. **2** worship of the Creator who remains ever new. **3** worship of the Lord of the nine regions of the universe.

ਨਉਨਾਥ [nəʊnath] See ਨਵੈ ਨਾਥ.

ਨਉ ਨਿਧਿ [nəʊnɪdhi] *n* nine treasures of Kuber mount; treasure consisting of nine fabulous gems. The following treasures in specific particular have been referred to in Sanskrit literature –

pādām, māhapādām, sākḥ, mākar, kācchāp, mukūḍ, kūḍ, nil and vārc.¹ “prābhū ke śimārāṇi rīdhī śīdhī nāḥ nīdhī.” –*sukhmani*. ‘nine treasures means – all type of wealth and property.’

It is mentioned in the 68th chapter of Markandeya Puran that these treasures are protected by the goddess of learning named Padmini and it is evident from this description that these treasures are in the form of specific gems. Different qualities are attributed to these, such as – pādāmnīdhī is virtuous, and it helps in increasing the number of sons and grandsons and getting all types of valuable metals like gold and silver. mukūḍ nīdhī has mainly the quality of passion. It enables one to learn the art of music. Poets and singers always remain present. mākar nīdhī is filled with evil. With its help, one becomes master in fighting skill; he rules over all the people. Such are his treasures.

ਨਉਪਰੀ [nəʊpəri] *Skt* नूपुर *n* an ornament worn around the ankles. “nəʊpəri jhūnātkar ānāg bhāu kārāt phīrāt.” –*sar pārtal m 5*. ‘Jingling sound produced by the ornaments worn around the ankles and their sexual suggestiveness.’

ਨਉਬਤ [nəʊbət], ਨਉਬਤਿ [nəʊbətɪ] *A* بَت *n* turn. **2** state. **3** time, occasion. **4** watch. **5** large

¹“पद्मोऽस्त्रियां महापद्मः शङ्खो मकर कच्छपी,

मुकुन्द कुन्द नीलशच वचोऽपि निधयो नव.” –*haravli*.

kettledrum. “kābir nābātɪ apni dīn dās lehu bājāɪ.” –*sālok*.

ਨਉਮੀ [nəʊmi] *Skt* नवमी *n* the ninth day of the lunar phase. “nəʊmi nāve chīdr āpvit.” –*gāu thīti m 5*.

ਨਉ ਮੁਨੀ [nəʊ muni], ਨਉ ਰਿਖੀ [nəʊ rīkhi] nine sages, in section 4 and chapter 2 of Bhagwat. These nine sages are named :

māricɪ, ātrɪ, āgīra, pulstāy, pulāh, krātu, bhīrīgu, vāṣṭāṭh and āthraṇāṇɪ, respectively.

The wives of the sages are these –

kāla, ānsuya, śrāddha, hāvīrbhūg, gātɪ, krīya, khāyatɪ, ārūdhātɪ and śātɪ. “nəʊ muni dhurī le lāvego.” –*kan ā m 4*.

ਨਉਰੋਜ [nəʊroj] See ਨੌ ਰੋਜ.

ਨਉ ਰੰਗ [nəʊ rāg] new colour. **2** See ਨੌਰੰਗ.

ਨਉਰੰਗਾ [nəʊrāṅgā] *adj* newly coloured. **2** *n* emperor Aurangzeb.

ਨਉਰੰਗੀ [nəʊrāṅgī] *adj* having a new colour; newly coloured. “prem sāda nāurāṅgī.” –*sar ā m 1*. **2** *n* orange.

ਨਉਆ [nəʊa] *n* barber.

ਨਅਲ [nə-əl] See ਨਾਲ.

ਨਇਆ [nəɪa] *adj* new. See *E* new.

ਨਈ [nəɪ] *n* stream. “makhīā nāi vāhānɪ.” –*s fārid*. **2** *adj* new. **3** politician, statesman.

ਨਈਆ [nəɪa] *Skt* नियन्तृ law maker; the Creator who determines the rules and regulations of the world. “nāia te berekāna.” –*dhāna namdev*. ‘No body is beyond the domain of the Creator.’ **2** advisor. **3** inspirer. **4** *H* boat, canoe.

ਨਈਬੇਦ [nəɪbed] *Skt* नैवेद्य *n* a dish that has been offered to the deity; eatables presented as an offering to the deity. “dhupdip nāibedāhī bāsā.” –*guj rāvīdas*. ‘The person who offers himself enjoys the sweet smell of the incense, lamp and meals before the deity does!’

ਨਈਮਖਾਰ [nəɪmkhar] See ਨੈਮਿਸ.

ਨਈਵਾਸ [nəɪvas] See ਨਿਵਾਸ.

ਨਈਵੇਦ [nəɪved] See ਨਈਬੇਦ.

ਨਸ [nəs] *Skt* नश् *vr* be destroyed, be lost, be seen. **2** *n* destruction. See ਨਸਣਾ. **3** *Skt* नस् *n* nose, nostril. **4** *Skt* स्नायु vein, tendon, sinew.

ਨਸਈ [nəsəi] *adj* habituated to harmful drugs; drug-addict.

ਨਸਹ [nəsəh] *A* نصح *n* advising, advice. **2** wishing well, favour.

ਨਸਕਨਾ [nəsəkna] *v* go down due to weight, sink. “dhəra dhəskət phəṇiphəṇ nəsəkət he.” –hāsram.

ਨਸਟ [nəsəṭ] See ਨਸ੍.

ਨਸਣਾ [nəsṇa] *v* flee, run. **2** be destroyed. See ਨਸ 1.

ਨਸਤਰ [nəsṭər] *P* نثر *n* short for ਨਸੀਤਰ; sharp-edged knife used by surgeons for dissecting; lancet.

ਨਸਤਰੰਗ [nəsṭərəṅ] *n* musical instrument like flute blown with the movement of the throat-nerve.

ਨਸਤਾਲੀਕ [nəsṭalik] *A* نستعلیق a handwriting formed by joining two type of writing: nəsəx and tə-əlik; present Persian writing. **2** calligraphy, beautiful handwriting, clear handwriting.

ਨਸਬ [nəsəb] *A* نسب *n* lineage, dynasty. **2** caste, community. **3** *A* نصب act of establishing. **4** act of appointing.

ਨਸਬਨਾਮਾ [nəsəbnama] *P* نسب نامہ family tree, genealogical chart.

ਨਸਰ [nəsər] *A* نشر *n* prose; nəsər also means spreading. **2** *A* نشر act of expressing or circulating. **3** *P* shadow, shade. **4** cottage raised on the top of a hill.

ਨਸਰਤ [nəsərt] See ਨੁਸਰਤ.

ਨਸਰਤਖਾਨ [nəsṛətṅan] See ਨਾਹਰ ਖਾਨ and ਨੁਸਰਤਖਾਨ.

ਨਸਲ [nəsəl] *A* نسل *n* family, lineage, progeny.

ਨਸਵਾਰ [nəsvar] *n* substance snuffed into the nose by sniffing; snuff.

ਨਸਾ [nəsə] *A* نسه intoxicant; intoxicating substance; material that puzzles the mind. **2** mental perplexity due to the taking of an

intoxicating substance.

ਨਸਾਦਰ [nəsadər] *P* نسا در *Skt* नरसार alkaline substance obtained from the urine and stool of animals; sal-ammoniac.

ਨਸਾਦਰ ਕੋ ਪਿਤਾ [nəsadər ko pīta] *n* stool; filth from which sal-ammoniac is obtained. Bhai Sukha Singh has used this term in Guru Vilas.

ਨਸਾਨ [nəsən] See ਨਿਸਾਨ.

ਨਸਾਨਾ [nəsana] *P* نسا a point hit by an arrow or bullet etc, target.

ਨਸਾਨਾ ਫੁੱਡਣਾ [nəsana phūḍṇa] hit a target. See ਦੀਦਬਾਨ.

ਨਸਾਨੀ [nəsani] See ਨਿਸਾਨੀ.

ਨਸਾਫ [nəsaph] *P* نساफ short for ਨ-ਇਨਸਾਫ, injustice. **2** in Punjabi short for ਇਨਸਾਫ.

ਨਸਾਰ [nəsar] *Skt* सारਣि *n* channel of water, aqueduct of a Persian wheel through which water is discharged to a channel. **2** *P* سار shadow. **3** canopy. **4** a place where light of the sun does not reach. **5** See ਨਿਸਾਰ.

ਨਸਾਰਾ [nəsara], **ਨਸਾਰੀ** [nəsari] *A* نسا رة Nazareth. Because of his birth in the town (nasīrəh) Lord Christ is called nasīri; his follower nəsāri. plural form of the latter is nəsara.

ਨਸਿ [nəsɪ] by running; that is, hurriedly, immediately. “nəsɪ vəṇəhu kɪlvɪkəhu.” –asa chāt *m* **5**. **2** after having been destroyed.

ਨਸਿਆ [nəsɪa] ran, fled. “dukh dərəd bhrəm bhəu nəsɪa.” –gəu *m* **5**. **2** got destroyed; was ruined; died. “ja nəsɪa kɪa cakri, ja jəme kɪa kar?” –var sar *m* **1**.

ਨਸਿਆਰਾ [nəsɪara] *adj* intoxicated, inebriated. *A* defaulter, guilty. “mən khōṭe aki nəsɪara.” –BG. **2** *P* ਨਿਸਿਆਂ opposed to. **3 *P* نسه gilding, counterfeit coin.**

ਨਸੀਹਤ [nəsihət] *A* نصيحت wishing well, good will. **2** advice, precept, teaching.

ਨਸੀਹਤਨਾਮਾ [nəsihətnama] paper on which religious teaching is written. **2** a composition made by a disciple in the name of Guru Nanak,

which begins with this line. “kicē neknamī jī devē khōdar.”... According to the Janamsakhi and Nanak Prakash this writing deals with the tyrannical king of Egypt but it could not be proved by historical research, and the contents of the Nasihatnama do not accord with the Gurbani.

ਨਸੀਨ [nəsin] *P* نشین *adj* who occupies; it is used as a suffix as taxətnəsin, kursinəsin etc. **2** Please have a seat.

ਨਸੀਬ [nəsiβ] *A* نصیب *n* fortune, luck, destiny. **2** share, portion, part.

ਨਸੀਮ [nəsim] *A* نسيم soft morning air, breeze.

ਨਸੀਰੁੱਦੀਨ [nəsiruddin] See ਸੁਬਕਤਗੀਨ.

ਨਸੂਰ [nəsūr] See ਨਾਸੂਰ. “rəhə vīkar nəsūr sədai.”—*NP*.

ਨਸ਼ੇਬ [nəʃeb] *P* نشیب *n* ramp, slope; low level place.

ਨਸੂ [nəʃt] *Skt adj* destroyed. **2** invisible, which is not seen. **3** penniless, poor. **4** base.

ਨਸ਼ਵਰ [nəʃvər] *Skt adj* perishable, mortal. “nəʃvər əhē pədarəth sare.”—*GPS*.

ਨਹ [nəh] See ਨਹਨ. **2** *Skt* ਨਹਿ *P* نه *part* gives the meaning of prohibition; no, not. “nəh kīchu jənme nəh kīchu mərə.”—*sukhməni*. **3** *adv* why, how. “jivtīa nəh məriē?”—*ram m l*. ‘How can one die during one’s life time?’ **4** *n* nail. “cakər nəh da pāṭnī ghau.”—*var mēla m l*. ‘Like beasts, government officials are gobbling up the public.’

ਨਹਸ [nəhəs] *A* نحس *adj* unlucky; inauspicious.

ਨਹਜ [nəhəj] *A* نهج *way, path*. **2** method, custom.

ਨਹਨ [nəhən] (*Skt* नह *vr* tie, join, wear arms). **2** *n* act of wearing arms, helmet etc. **3** act of yoking. “nəhe pīg baji.”—*ramav*. ‘Yellowish horses were harnessed to the chariot.’ **4** See ਨਾਹਨ.

¹Scholars interpret it as – ‘will not die’, meaning ‘become immortal’, but the answer which is given in the next line is contrary to this interpretation.

ਨਹਰ [nəhər] See ਨਹਿਰ.

ਨਹਰੀ [nəhri] See ਨਹਿਰੀ.

ਨਹਾਂਕਰਾ [nəhākra] *Skt* न्हिकृ *adj* which kills, who commits murder. “bir bākre bəhākre həkarte.”—*GPS*.

ਨਹਾਤ [nəhat] takes bath.

ਨਹਾਰ [nəhar] *A* نهار *n* time between sunrise and sunset; day. **2** *P* فاکر [faka] fasting. See *Skt* निराहार.

ਨਹਿ [nəhi] *Skt part* conveying sense of negation; not, no. “dham hū nəhi jāhī.”—*japu*.

ਨਹਿਸ [nəhis] See ਨਹਸ.

ਨਹਿਨ [nəhin] *part* no, not. “jati ərupati nəhin jīh.”—*japu*. **2** See ਨਹਨ.

ਨਹਿਰ [nəhir] *A* نهر *n* man-made channel starting from the sea or a river for the purpose of navigation and irrigation.² In India, first of all Firozshah Tuglaq got built a canal from Jamuna in 1350.

There is a legend in the Purans that Balram, brother of Krishan dug Jamuna with his plough. Scholars interpret it to mean that Balram got a canal dug from Jamuna for the irrigation of crops.

ਨਹਿਰੀ [nəhiri] *adj* pertaining to a canal, regarding a canal. **2** *n* land which is irrigated with canal water. **3** a type of bridle (curb) for a horse, which when put in the jaws of the horse, does not let him eat anything. See ਨਹਾਰ.

ਨਹੀ [nəhi], **ਨਹੀ** [nəhī] *part* See ਨਹਿ. “nəhi choḍəu re baba, ram nam.”—*bəsət kəbir*.

ਨਹੀਐ [nəhiē] is not. “tīsu sər nəhiē.”³—*dev m* **5**. ‘is incomparable.’ **2** Let us harness, let us yoke. See ਨਹਨ.

ਨਹੀਨ [nəhin] See ਨਹਿਨ. “mohī ese bənəj sīu nəhin kaju.”—*bəsət kəbir*.

ਨਹੁ [nəhu] *part* no, not. “sej īkeli nid nəhu

²as for example – Suez canal, Panama canal, and canals of Sutlej and Chenab etc.

³Scholars also interpret it as sərən-əhiē.

nənəh.”—*sor m 5*. “tɪnər nɪdʰən nəhəkəhiə.”
—*səvəye m 3 ke. 2* refusal, denial. “jɪnɪ guru
nə dekhiəu, nəhəkɪəu, te əkyəth sōsar
məhɪ.”—*səvəye m 4 ke*. ‘Who have not beheld
the Guru and do not have faith in the Guru,
their lives are purposeless in the world.’ **3** *adj*
nine *P* ٩. “tɪnər sev nəhəkərəhɪ.”—*səvəye m*
3 ke. ‘Nine treasures of Kuber are placed at
their service, nine sages help them.’ See ਨਉ
ਮੁਨੀ.

ਨਗੁਖ [nəhukh] *Skt* नगुख according to Mahabharat,
Nahush was son of Ambrik, king of Ayodhya
and was father of Yayati. After killing Vritrasur
(who was a brahmin), and fearful of the
consequences of a heinous murder he had
committed, he hid himself in the stem of a
lotus. Then Vrihaspati enthroned Nahukh in
his place. Nahukh called Indar’s wife who
replied that if he came in a palanquin carried
by seven sages, only then would she
accompany him. After yoking the sages to
carry the palanquin, Nahukh uttered ‘sərap-
sərap’ (hurry up) to make them move quickly.
On this, sage Agastya cursed him and he
turned a snake. Nahukh became a snake and
fell down from heaven. King Yudhishtir
liberated him from the life of a snake.

ਨਗੁਚ [nəhur] See ਨੌਚਰ.

ਨਗੁਚਾ [nəhura] *Dg n* cattleshed.

ਨਚੇ [nəhe] yoked, harnessed. See ਨਚਨ 2.

ਨਚੇਰਨਾ [nəherna] *n* instrument to cut nails with;
nail-cutter.

ਨਚੇਰਨਾਸਿੰਘ [nəhernasīgh] *xa* Sikh with a nail
cutter; barber Sikh.

ਨਕ [nək] *n* nose. **2** *Skt* नक night. **3** *Skt* नक
alligator. “jəpət pənəgə nəkə.”—*gyan*.

ਨਕਈ [nəkəi] *adj* resident of Nakka. See ਨੱਕਾ.

2 linked with Nakai misl. See ਨਕੈਯਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ.

ਨਕਸ਼ [nəkəʃ] *A* نقش *n* features; form; appearance.

2 mark. **3** ability, calibre. **4** amulet, charm, holy

text in written form.

ਨਕਸ਼ੀ [nəkʃi] *P* نقش expert in tracking;
tracker. See ਨਿਸ਼ਕੀ.

ਨਕਸ਼ਾ [nəkʃa] *A* نقش *n* picture, illustration, model.

2 representation of the earth’s surface or a
part of it; map.

ਨਕਸੀਰ [nəksir] *n* nose-vein. **2** bleeding from
the nose-vein زفاف (ruaf) epistaxis.
Disturbance in bile, prickly heat, eating pepper
or spicy food, drinking and excessive sexual
indulgence and sustaining an injury because
of bleeding from the nose.

Its treatment is in splashing cold water on
the face, sucking cold water through the nose,
sniffing water after rubbing kernel of a mango
and bud of a pomegranate in it, rubbing
camphor in the water of corriander and causing
it to drip into the nose, massaging oil of gourd
and almond on the head, giving syrup of blue
lotus, mixing into it the syrup of pomegranate
and sandal and drinking the extract of bihḍaṇa.

ਨਕਕਟਾ [nək-kəṭa], ਨਕਖੀਨਾ [nək-khina], ਨਕਖੀਨੀ

[nək-khini], ਨਕਟਦੇ [nəkəṭde], ਨਕਟਪੰਥ [nəkəṭpəṭh],

ਨਕਟਾ [nəkṭa] *adj* having cut the nose; whose

nose has been cut; without nose. **2** *n* shameless
person, immodest person. “namhiṇ phɪrəhɪ

se nəkṭe.”—*ram m 4*. **3** group of shameless

persons; sect of dishonoured persons; a body

of people who make one immodest like

themselves. **4** noseless goddess; illusory

phenomena; Maya, which is dishonoured

because saints have discarded it and thus have

cut its nose. “nək-khini səbh nəth-hare.”—*nəṭ*

ə m 4. ‘Disgraced (Maya) has brought all

under its control.’ “bicɪ nəkəṭde rani.”—*asa*

kəbir. ‘Vam margis worhsip the noseless

goddess.’

ਨਕਟੀ [nəkṭi] lady without a nose, feminine of

ਨਕਟਾ. “həɪ ke nam bɪna sūdərɪ hɛ nəkṭi.”

—*dev m 4*. ‘Without meditating upon the Lord,

even a beautiful woman has no grace.' 2 *Skt* ਨਕੁਟੀ nose. 3 means—Maya; illusory phenomena. “səgəl mahɪ nəkʈi ka vasa.”—*asa kəbir*.
ਨਕਟ [nəkəʈ], **ਨਕਟੂ** [nəkʈu] *Skt* ਨਕੁਟ and ਨਕੁਟੀ nose. “nenu nəkʈu srəvnu.”—*maru kəbir*.
 2 See ਨਕਟਾ.
ਨਕਤ [nəkət] *Skt* ਨਕੁ night. 2 a type of fast which is practised on the date of lunar phase that starts at night. 3 *adj* wet. 4 Bhai Santokh Singh has used nəkət for nəkʈək (towel). “kəɪɪ kupin ɪk nəkət kər do dupəʈe səbyan.”—*NP*. ‘wearing loin cloth on waist, a towel in hand and two cloth sheets of double breadth.’
ਨਕਤਕ [nəkʈək] *Skt* ਨਕੁਕ *n* duster, handkerchief, towel.
ਨਕਤਾ [nəkətə] *Skt* ਨਕੁ *n* night; according to Nirukt, night has been called nəkta because it renders nose wet with dew. 2 turmeric.
ਨਕਤਾਂਧ [nəkʈādh] night blindness, nyctalopia. See ਅੰਧਨੇਤ੍ਰਾ.
ਨਕਦ [nəkəd] *A* نكده *n* money in the form of coins or notes; cash. 2 *adj* ready, present.
ਨਕਦੀ [nəkdi] *A* نكدي *n* wealth in the form of cash.
ਨਕਬ [nəkəb] *A* نكب *n* breach; burglary.
ਨਕਰ [nəkər] *A* act of pecking. 2 cutting wood with a saw. 3 blowing the trumpet.
ਨਕਲ [nəkəl] *A* نقل *n* imitation, making a likeness of the other thing. 2 copy. 3 act of carrying from one place to another. 4 a type of play in which a scene is represented in the same form; drama, farce.
ਨਕਲਨਵੀਸ [nəkələnəvis] scribe who copies a document; copyist.
ਨਕਲੀਆ [nəkliə] *A* نكلى *n* person who is a master in the art of mimicking others so as to make fun of them; mimic.
ਨਕਵਾਨੀ [nəkvanī] ਨਕ-ਪਾਨੀ water upto the nose level; close to drowning. “log bhæ səbh hi nəkvanī.”—*cəɪɪɪ* 40.

ਨਕਾਸ [nəkəs] See ਨੱਕਾਸ and ਨਿਕਾਸ.

ਨਕਾਹ [nəkəh] See ਨਿਕਾਹ.

ਨਕਾਹਤ [nəkəhət] *A* نكاهت *n* act of recovering strength after illness. 2 weakness.

ਨਕਾਬ [nəkəb] *A* نكاب *n* a thin cloth with which women cover their faces.

ਨਕਾਰ [nəkər] Punjabi character ਨ. 2 articulation of ਨ. 3 sound; word. 4 refusal, denial. “nəɦɪ nəkər tɪn ko kət hovəɦɪ.”—*NP*.

ਨਕਾਰਾ [nəkəɾə] who does not work, jobless, lazy. 2 See ਨਗਾਰਾ.

ਨਕੀਹ [nəkīh] *A* نكیه *adj* weak.

ਨਕੀਜ [nəkij] *A* نكيس *n* state of being opposed; opposition.

ਨਕੀਬ [nəkīb] *A* نكيب *n* person making public announcements; official for narrating dynasty and praising the ruler; type of a bard; panegyrist; a person heralding the king uttering words like. “māharaja səlamət”. “bolət jat nəkīb əgari.”—*GPS*. 2 chieftain. 3 leader of a body of people.

ਨਕੀਬੀ [nəkībī] *P* نكيبى *n* work of a herald *A* نكيبى *n* ਨਕਾਬਤ.

ਨਕੁੰਭ [nəkūbh] See ਨਿਕੁੰਭ.

ਨਕੁੰਭਲਾ [nəkūbhla] See ਨਿਕੁੰਭਲਾ.

ਨਕੁਲ [nəkul] *Skt* *n* mongoose. 2 younger brother of Yudhishtir who was born to Madri from her mating with Ashvini Kumars. 3 Shiv, one of the Hindu triad. 4 *adj* without any family background.

ਨਕੁਲੀ ਵੀਣਾ [nəkuli viṇə] See ਦੁਤਾਰਾ.

ਨਕੇਲ [nəkəl] *n* nose-nail; top, ring, rope etc fixed into the nose of animals like camel etc to control them; nose-string.

ਨਕੈਣ [nəkəɳ] Datar Kaur, queen of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The Maharaja addressed her by this name because she belonged to the Nakka region. See ਦਾਤਾਰ ਕੌਰ, ਨਕੈਯਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ and ਨੱਕਾ.

ਨਕੈਯਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ [nəkəyā di mɪsəl] one of the twelve Sikh misls led by chieftains of the

Nakka¹ region. Its first commander was Hira Singh son of Hem Raj, a Sandhu Jatt. He was born in 1763 Sammat at village Behaswal in Chuhania subdivision. He got himself baptised in Sammat 1788 and rendered great service to the Sikh faith after joining the Khalsa Dal. He had six or seven thousand horsemen under his command. Datar Kaur, queen of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, was sister of Bhagwan Singh, chief of this misl. She gave birth to the heir apparent prince Kharag Singh. Chieftains of Baharhwal and Gugrera in district Montgomery belonged to this misl.

ਨਕੇ [nəkə] *n* an alligator. See ਨਕ 3.

ਨਕੇਦ [nəkəd] See ਨਕੇਦ.

ਨੱਕ [nəkk] nose. See ਨਕ. 2 *Skt* नक् *vr* murder.

ਨੱਕਾ [nəkka] *n* eye of a needle through which thread is passed. 2 opening or source of a field for irrigating it with canal or well water. 3 region between Ravi and Satluj in the south of Lahore. “ik nəkke me huto māsād.”—*GPS*.

ਨੱਕਾਸ਼ [nəkkaʃ] *A* نقاش *n* who paints a picture; painter, draughtsman.

ਨੱਕਾਸ਼ੀ [nəkkaʃi] *n* art of painting, picture making, drawing, draughtsmanship.

ਨੱਕਾਲ [nəkka] See ਨਕਲੀਆ.

ਨੱਕੀ ਪੁਰ [nəkki pur], ਨੱਕੀ ਮੁਹ [nəkki muh] These are the stock words used by gamblers. nəkki means one and ਪੁਰ [pur] means four. When gamblers play with cowries etc, they risk money on a definite number. If that number comes up then a gambler comes out the winner. See ਕਿਤਵ 5.

ਨੱਕਰ [nəkr] *Skt n* which does not go far off. means – remains at one permanent place, crocodile, alligator, careless person.

ਨੱਕਤੁ [nəkʃətr] *Skt n* star. 2 planets shining in the sky. 3 constellations that mark the moon's path in space. The moon moves round the earth with these groups of stars in the background.

¹See ਨੱਕਾ 3.

According to the scholars, these groups of stars are twenty-seven in number:

əʃvini, bhərni, krīttika, rohiṇi, mṛigṣira, ardra, puṇarvāsu, puṣy, śāleṣa, māgha, purvaphalguni, uttra phalguni, hāst, citra, svati, viśakha, anuradha, jyēṣṭha, mul, purvaśadha, uttra śadha, śrāvāṇ, dhāniṣṭha, śatābhikha, purvabhādrapāda, uttrabhādrapāda and revāti.

Lunar months derive their names from these constellations as – viśakha from the full moon with viśakha constellation, jyēṣṭha for the full moon with jyēṣṭha constellation etc.

ਨੱਕਤੁਨਾਥ [nəkʃtrənath], ਨੱਕਤੁਪਤਿ [nəkʃtrəpəti] *n* lord of stars, moon.

ਨੱਕਤੁਰੀ [nəkʃətri] See ਨੱਕਤੁਰੀ.

ਨੱਕਤੁਰੀ ਮਾਸ [nəkʃətri mā] See ਨੱਕਤੁਰੀ ਮਹੀਨਾ.


ਨੱਕਤੁਰੇਸ਼ [nəkʃətrēṣ] See ਨੱਕਤੁਨਾਥ.

ਨਖ [nəkh] *Skt n* nail, finger nails. “hərnakhəsu chedio nəkhabidar.”—*bəsāt kabir*. 2 part, portion. 3 *P* ॐ string for making a kite fly; string made of silk.

ਨਖਸਿਖ [nəkhɪk] *Skt* नखसिख *n* all body parts from the nail of the foot to the top of the head; the whole body. “jəb nəkhɪk ihu mən cina.”—*ram kabir*. 2 description of all parts of the body; poetic composition in which all bodily parts are described. Poets have written countless such poems but Gwal, royal poet of Maharaja Bharpur Singh has composed a very beautiful poem depicting the whole body. Its first stanza goes like this.

panəp pərəm mājju mukta śərəm khāhī
dube sīdhū əgəm ədəm gəm kor ke,
tar tejvare te nəkare nīstare pərə

dīvəs dərare rəhē dur mukh morke,
gval kəvī phəb phəb chəbī jo chəpakər ki
dəb dəb dubrē kumud jīmī bhōr ke,
yāte jəg pəkh nək mək mē nə pəc sək
pəd lək cək nək nəvəlkiṣor ke.

ਨਮਚੀਰ [nəxci:r] *P*  game, chase, hunting.

ਨਮਚੀਰਗਾਹ [nəxcirgah] *n* hunting ground, game-preserve.

ਨਖਛਤ [nəkhçət] *n* nail wound; mark of the nail wound.

ਨਖੱਟੂ [nəkhəttu] *n* idle person; one who does not earn anything, unemployed.

ਨਖਤ [nəkhət] See ਨਕਤੁ.

ਨਖਤੋਸ [nəkhtes] *n* lord of stars, moon.


ਨਖਤ੍ਰੁ [nəkhtrə] See ਨਕਤੁ.

ਨਖਤ੍ਰੋਸ [nəkhtrəs] See ਨਕਤ੍ਰੋਸ.

ਨਖਪ੍ਰਸੇਵ [nəkhprəsev] See ਪ੍ਰਸੇਵ.

ਨਖਬਿਦਾਰ [nəkhəbɪdar] he who tears with nails; Narsinh, the fourth incarnation of Vishnu.

ਨਖਰ [nəkhər] See ਖੰਜਰ.

ਨਖਰਾ [nəxra] *P*  *n* flirtatious airs; affectation.

ਨਖਾਸ [nəkhas] See ਨੋਖਾਸ.


ਨਖਾਯੁਧ [nəkhayudh] *Skt n* lion, whose weapons are his nails. **2** tom cat. **3** cock. **4** wolf, falcon etc. **5** Narsingh, the fourth incarnation of Vishnu.

ਨਖਾਲਸ [nəkhaləs] See ਨਿਖਾਲਸ.


ਨਖਿਆਤੁ [nəkhɪətr], ਨਖਿਆਤ [nəkhɪət], ਨਖਿਆਤਿ [nəkhɪətɪ] See ਨਕਤੁ. “nəkhɪətr səsɪər sur dhɪəvəɦɪ.”—*asa chət m 5*. “ənɪk sur səsɪər nəkhɪətɪ.”—*sar ə m 5*.

ਨਖੀ [nəxhi] *Skt* नखिन् *adj* having nails. **2 n** lion. **3** Narsingh, the fourth incarnation of Vishnu. **4** he who has lengthened his nails.

ਨਖੁ [nəxhʊ] See ਨਖ 1.

ਨਖੁਸਤੀਨ [nəxhustɪn] *P*  *adj* first, primary, foremost.


ਨਖੁਟਨਾ [nəxhʊtna] *v* See ਨਿਖੁਟਣਾ.

ਨਖੁਦ [nəxud] *P*  *n* black gram; gram; single grain of gram. See ਚਣਾ.

ਨਖੰਡ [nəkhəṅd] *adj* ਨ-ਖੰਡ, full, entire, whole. “əddhi rat nəkhəṅd vɪɦəni.”—*BG*. ‘Exactly half the night had elapsed.’

ਨਖਯਤੁ [nəxhyətr], ਨਖਿਯਤੁ [nəkhɪyətr] See ਨਕਤੁ. “səsɪər sur nəxhyətr məɦɪ eku.”—*sukhməni*. “ghəʃət rəvɪ səsɪər nəkhɪyətr gəgnə.”

—*səhəs m 5*.

ਨਗ [nəg] *n* which does not move; mountain. “pəçç pəsu nəg nəg nəradhɪp.”—*əkal*. **2** house. **3** tree. **4 P**  palate, velum. **5** precious stone; gem. “nam nəg hir məɦɪ.”—*səvəye m 4 ke*. **6** indicative of the number of units as “car nəg thal, dəs nəg glas.”

ਨਗਉਰ [nəgəur], ਨਗਉਰੀ [nəgəuri] See ਨਗੌਰ and ਨਗੌਰੀ.

ਨਗਈ [nəgəi] *adj* of a mountain. **2** thing relating to a mountain; person belonging to a mountainous region.

ਨਗਸਰੂਪਿਣੀ [nəgsərupɪni], ਨਗਸਰੂਪੀ [nəgsərupi], ਨਗਸਰੂਪਿਣੀ [nəgsvərupɪni] a poetic metre also named *prəmaṅɪka*, It is characterized by four feet, each foot comprising *jəgəṅ, rəgəṅ ləghu, guru: |S|, S|S, l, S*.

Example:

ənek sət tarṅə,
ədev dev karṅə,
sures bhət rupɪṅə,
səmrɪddhɪddhɪ kupṅə.


—*ramav*.


ਨਗਸਰੂਪੀ ਅਰਧ [nəgsvərupi ərədh] a poetic metre also named as *sudhi*, characterised by four feet; each foot comprising *jəgəṅ* and *guru:*

Example:

nə lajɪyɛ. nə bhajɪyɛ.
rəgheṣ ko. bəneṣ ko.

—*ramav*.

ਨਗਜ [nəgəj] *adj* born in the mountains. **2** jewel. **3** elephant. **4 P**  ਨਗਜ *adj* good, superior. “nəgəj tere bəde.”—*bher m 5*. **5** happy, glad.

ਨਗਜਕ [nəgzək] *P*  mango.

ਨਗਜਾ [nəgja] *Skt n* (female) born in the mountain, daughter of the Himalyas, Parvati. **2** stream, brook.

ਨਗਣ [nəgəṅ] a *vərnɪk* foot with three characters each of which is short; ||l.

ਨਗਦ [nəgəd] *adj* free from disease, healthy.

2 See नकर.

नगपर [nagdhər] bearer of a mountain.

2 ocean.—*sənama*.

नगपर सुत पर धर [nagdhər sut dhər dhər] *n* sea that holds a mountain; his son, moon; bearer of the moon, sky; and arrow, that flies in the sky.—*sənama*.

नगन [nəgən] *Skt* नग्न *adj* naked, uncovered. 2 *n* monk who lives naked. 3 a flaw in poetry; a poem without wonderous quality; a poem that has not been studded with metaphors. “ædh ju bædhər pīgu nəgən mriṭək chād.”—*NP*. 4 See नगह.

नगनिका [nəgnika] *Skt* नग्निका *n* a girl who has not experienced menstruation.

नगनी [nəgni] *adj* belonging to a mountainous area; woman residing in a mountain. 2 *n* goddess Parvati, daughter of the Himalyas. “nəri nagni nəgni in me kəvən tum.”—*cəriṭr* 259.

नगनोली [nəgnoli] village in tehsil Una district Hoshiarpur. A shrine in memory of Guru Gobind Singh has been built at this place.

नगपति [nəgpəti] *Skt* *n* lord of the mountains, Himalyas. 2 Sumer mountain. 3 Shiv. 4 a king of a hilly area.

नगर [nəgər] area teeming with mountain-like houses; city. “nəgər məhi api bahəri phunṭi apən.”—*bīla m 5*. 2 body. “kamṭi kərdhi nəgər bəhu bhəri.”—*sohīla*. 3 a hamlet in Kulu region that remained the capital for some time in the past. 4 This word has been also used in place of nagər (clever). “nəgrən ke nəgrən kəhi mohē.”—*cəriṭr* 244. ‘They attract clever persons of the town.’

नगरकीरतन [nəgərkirtən] *n* procession of people, going through the town (city), reciting hymns.

नगरकोट [nəgəkoṭ] See कोट काँगड़ा.

नगरगंधपरब [nəgərgādhərəb], नगरगंधपुष

[nəgərgādhərəb] abode of celestial musicians. See गरुडदेवी. “mriṭrisna pekhiṭ bhuṭne vuṭhe nəgərgādhərəb.”—*səva m 5*.

नगरचक्र [nəgrəchhək] *n* Krishan, who saved the milkmen by lifting mountain Govardhan on his finger.

नगरि [nəgəri], नगरी [nəgri] in the town. 2 city, town village. 3 body. “raja balək nəgri kaci.”—*bəsət m 1*. Here king stands for the mind of a man. 4 *Skt* नगरिन् *adj* citydweller, town man.

नगलु [nəglu] See नगलु.

नगामुन [nəgastən] *P* نغمه *v* write.

नगाहा [nəgaha] See मुलडान.

नगाधिप [nəgadhīp] *Skt* *n* lord of the mountains; Himalyas. 2 Sumer, an imaginary mountain supposed to be the residence of gods. 3 king of a hilly region. See नगपति.

नगारची [nəgarci] *P* نواقيس *n* one appointed to beat the drum.

नगारबंद [nəgarbād] *n* who has in front of him a kettledrum on horseback beaten for him; that is one who has an army and gives command. “nəhi nəgarbād ko rəhe.”—*GPS*.

नगारा [nəgara] *P* نواقيس *n* kettledrum, mythical drum.

नगरेंद [nəgarēd] *P* نواقيس *v* write, may write, will write.

नगाली [nəgali] See पुच्छ.

नगिंद्र [nəgīdr] lord of the mountains; Himalyas. “sīdhubīdh nəgīdr.”—*əkal*.

नगी [nəgi] *adj* which is related to a mountain. 2 a man residing in a hill area; lady belonging to a mountainous region. 3 goddess Parvati, daughter of the mountains. “nəri nagni nəgi bicari kən mən.”—*cəriṭr* 265.

नगी [nəgi] *P* نگیس *n* precious stone, gem.

नगीस [nəgis] *n* king of a mountainous region. 2 See नगपति.

नगीच [nəgic] *P* نزدیک *adv* near, close by, close to.

sidereal month.

ਨੱਛ [nəchh] *Skt* नक्ष् *vr* go near, reach. **2** *n* act of getting close. “kou kəhē ṭh khed gəhē hām, kou kəhē ṭh nahən nēcche.”—*KRISĀN*.

ਨਜ਼ਦ [nəzəd] *P* نزد *adv* near, close to, close by.

ਨਜ਼ਦੀਕ [nəzdik] *P* نزدیک *adj* near, close.

ਨਜ਼ਮ [nəjəm] *A* نظم *n* arrangement, management. **2** poetry, verse, metrical writing. **3** *A* نجم *n* star. **4** creeper, vine.

ਨਜ਼ਰ [nəjər] or **ਨਜ਼ਰਿ** [nəjərɪ] *A* نظر *n* eyesight, vision, look, glance. “nəjərɪ bhəi ghəru ghər te janɪa.”—*gəv m 1*. **2** attention, care. **3** *A* نزر *n* offering, present, largess. **4** vow; pledge.

ਨਜ਼ਰਬੰਦ [nəjərbəḍ], **ਨਜ਼ਰਬੰਧ** [nəjərbəḍh] See **ਦਿਸ਼ਿਬੰਧ**. “kəhē kɪ nəjərbəḍ sa kina.”—*NP*. **2** a person locked up and kept under the watch of a constable; detainee.

ਨਜ਼ਰਾਨਾ [nəjɾana] *P* نزرانه *n* money paid as a tribute. **2** offering, present.

ਨਜ਼ਲਾ [nəzla] *P* نزل *act* of falling down, downfall. **2** According to the Greek system of medicine disorder bodily in which foul secretion from the head enters into other parts of the body, and puts the organ on which it falls out of order. It is believed that if this mucous discharge remains confined to the head, hair turns grey; if it falls on the eyes, eyesight becomes dim; if it affects the ears, one becomes hard of hearing; if it comes into the nose, one suffers from catarrh. **3** a specific disease, *Skt* पुत्रिस्राज Catarrh, coryza; its symptoms are flow of foul mucous discharge from the nose, the eyes, feeling of irritation and itching in the nose, sneezing, headache, nervousness, distaste for food, mild fever and the voice becoming hoarse etc.

Causes of catarrh are keeping the stomach and intestines unclean, ignoring the call of nature, exposing oneself to smoke, dust, or cold wind, getting angry, and change of weather

all of a sudden.

Taking cow's hot milk, enema, drinking hot soup of black gram, eating snacks or bread prepared from gramflour, massaging of opium on the nose and the temples, taking slightly warm drink prepared by crushing poppy seed, almond, cardamom and black pepper and eating pudding prepared from eggs etc are very curative for this ailment.

Decoction prepared from the flowers of viola qdorata, licorice, reṣaxətmi taken after dissolving sugar in it, also cures catarrh.

Decoction prepared from fragaria vesca, kuṭh, kəkkəṣṣṭgi, dried ginger, pepper, piper longum, camel-thorn (althagi maurorum), parsley is also beneficial.

When catarrh becomes chronic, it is called coryza. See **ਪੀਨਸ**.

ਨਜ਼ਾਕਤ [nəzakət] *P* نزاكت *n* tenderness, delicacy.

ਨਜ਼ਾਤ [nəjat] *A* نجات *n* salvation liberation. See **ਮੁਕਤਿ**.

ਨਜ਼ਾਤਿ [nəjatɪ] *n* low caste. “jat nəjatɪ dekhɪ mət bhəṛəməhu.”—*kan ə m 4*.

ਨਜ਼ਾਬਤ [nəjabət] See **ਨਿਜ਼ਾਬਤ**.

ਨਜ਼ਾਬਤਖ਼ਾਨ [nəjabətɣan] نجات‌خاں Resident of Kunjpura, this ungrateful Pathan was a commander of one hundred horsemen who betrayed Guru Gobind Singh and joined the hilly rulers in the battle of Bhangani. He was killed by Sangoshah. See **ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਨਾਟਕ** — “mar nəjabtkhan ko səgo jujhe jujhar.”

ਨਜ਼ਾਮ [nəjam] See **ਨਿਜ਼ਾਮ**.

ਨਜ਼ਾਮਾਬਾਦ [nəjamabad] See **ਨਿਜ਼ਾਮਾਬਾਦ**.

ਨਜ਼ਾਰਾ [nəjara] *A* نزاره *n* scene, what is seen. **2** eyesight, vision.

ਨਜ਼ਿਕਾਨਾ [nəjɪkana] *v* come close.

ਨਜੀਕ [nəjik], **ਨਜੀਕਿ** [nəjikɪ] *adv* near, closeby. See **ਨਜ਼ਦੀਕ**. “gur ke səbədɪ nəjikɪ pəchaṇəhu.”—*maru solhe m 3*. “honɪ nəjikɪ khudaɪ de.”—*s fərid*.

ਨਜੀਬ [nəjib] *P* نجیب *adj* gentle, noble, courteous.
2 brave. 3 liberal.

ਨਜੀਰ [nəjir] *A* نظير *n* sense of likeness; example, instance.

ਨਜੁਮ [nəjum] *A* نجوم *n* plural of ਨਜਮ; stars.
2 astronomy, astrology.

ਨਜੁਮੀ [nəjumi] *n* one who has knowledge of stars, astronomer. See ਨਜਮ 3 and ਨਜੁਮ 2; person having knowledge of astrology; astrologer. “pəḍɪt ətə nəjumie səbh šah sədae.”—*jəgnama*.

ਨਜੁਲ [nəjul] *A* نزل; act of descending. 2 catarrh. 3 a thing on which someone has lost his right. 4 property fallen in the possession of government due to the absence of any claimant for it.

ਨਟ [nət] *Skt* नट *vr* dance, fall down, show emotion, tremble, move a little. 2 *n* a person who acts in a play, stage actor. “nət naɪk akhare gaɪa.”—*gəum 5*. 3 complete *ṣarəv*¹ musical mode of Bilawal. In this musical mode the fourth note is primary and *riṣəbh* is secondary. *gādhār* and *dhevət* are flat.² The time for its singing is the fourth quarter of the day.

ascending — ṣə, rə, gə, mə, pə, dhə, nə, ṣə.
descending — ṣə, nə, dhə, pə, mə, rə, ṣə.

It comes at number 19 in *Guru Granth Sahib*. 4 See ਨਟਨਾ 1. “nət kər kəhɪn lægyo mukh kur.”—*GPS*. ‘he resiled and began telling lies.’

ਨਟਆਸਨ [nət-asən] according to sexology, a posture adopted during coitus.

ਨਟਸਾਲ [nətəsəl] *n* shaft of an arrow. 2 tip of an arrow that remains in the body after breaking into pieces. See ਵਿਹਾਰੀ. “lagət hɪye dəsarkər təu rəhɪt nəṣsal.” 3 shooting pain, twinge, pang. 4 rolling. “lagət hi nəṣsal bhəyo, tən me bəlbhətr məha dukh payo.”—*krɪsən*.

¹having seven notes in the ascending, and six in the descending, order.

²‘flat’ means not falling tone; *gādhār* and *dhevət* don’t seem much clear; they are used in low tone.

ਨਟਸਾਲਾ [nəṣsala] *n* theatre, building in which an actor performs his role in a play. “ətəɪ krodhu pərəhɪ nəṣsala.”—*bɪlā əm 1*. ‘Spiritual leaders who are like actors of a play cannot attain peace. Only those persons enjoy tranquility of mind who seek guidance from the true master and practise spirituality in their lives.’

ਨਟਸੇਵਕ [nətsevək] *n* disciple of an actor, juggler’s assistant, apprentice in dramatic art. “nətsevək jyō pɪkh, na bhəmai.”—*NP*.

ਨਟਣੀ [nətɪni] See ਨਟਨੀ.

ਨਟਨਾ [nətna] *v* deny, go back upon one’s word, change one’s stand. “nətət bhəyo nəhɪ sac bəkhana.”—*NP*. 2 perform a play, enact a role.

ਨਟਨਾਇਕ [nətənəɪk] *n* leader of actors. 2 Lord Shiv. 3 See ਨਟਨਾਰਾਇਣ.

ਨਟਨਾਰਾਇਣ [nətnarəɪn], ਨਟਨਾਰਾਇਨ [nətnarəɪn], ਨਟਨਾਰਾਯਣ [nətnarayən] *Skt* नटनारायण *n* According to the system of *Someshvar* musicology, it comprises six main musical modes. It is formed by mixing *bɪlavəl* and *kəlyan* musical modes. It is a musical mode of the complete type. All the pure notes are employed in it. In the opinion of several musicians, it consists of only six notes and they forbid the use of the seventh note (*nɪṣad*) in it. In *Dasam Granth*, it is mentioned under the name of *nətnəɪk* as well— “nətnəɪk suddhməlar bɪlavəl.”—*krɪsən*. In *Guru Granth Sahib*, it has been entered under the *nət* musical mode and per the Sikh musicology, it belongs to the *kəmac* musical mode and it is a musical measure of *ɔṛəv* and *ṣarəv*. In the ascending order, the third note (*gādhār*) and the seventh note (*nɪṣad*) are forbidden and in the descending order only the third note (*gādhār*) is forbidden. The second note (*riṣəbh*) is the main note. It has a tinge of the *ṣarəg* musical mode. *nɪṣad* is flat, other remaining notes are

pure, time fixed for its singing is the fourth quarter of the day.

ascending – ਝə, rə, mə, pə, dhə, ਝə.

descending – ਝə, na, dhə, pə, mə, rə, ਝə.

ਨਟਨੀ [nəṭni] *n* actor's wife. **2** actress.

ਨਟਵਟ [nəṭvəṭ] *n* disciple of an actor, apprentice in dramatic art, juggler's assistant. **2** like an actor. "nəṭvəṭ khele sarıgpanı."—*gəv kəbir*.

ਨਟਵਟਿ [nəṭvəṭi] pellet a of juggler with which several tricks are performed.

ਨਟੀ [nəṭi] *Skt n* actor's wife. **2** actress. **3** the illusory world, Maya.

ਨਟੂਆ [nəṭua] See ਨਟ 2. "nəṭua bhekh dıkhave bəhu bıdhı."—*asa m 5*.

ਨਟੇਸ [nəṭes], ਨਟੇਸ਼ੁਰ [nəṭeʃvər] *n* lord of dancing, Shiv. **2** the Creator, who makes Maya, the actress, dance and who enacts all the roles.

ਨਠਣਾ [nəṭhṇa], ਨਠਨਾ [nəṭhna] *v* be destroyed. "nəṭhe tap dukh rog."—*var guj 2 m 5*. **2** not resist bravely; run away, flee.

ਨਠਯੋ [nəṭhyo], ਨਠੜੋ [nəṭhro] destroyed, ran away. See ਗਰਲ. "nəṭhro dukh tap."—*var jet*.

ਨਠੂੰਗੜਾ [nəṭhūgrā] See ਨਾਠੂੰਗੜਾ.

ਨਢੜਾ [nəḍhṛa], ਨਢਾ [nəḍha], ਨਢੀ [nəḍhi] ਨ-ਊਢ who is not married, unmarried. See ਨੰਢੜਾ. **2 Skt** ਨਵੇਢਾ a newly married woman.

ਨਣਦ [nəṇəd], ਨਣਾਨ [nəṇan] *Skt* ननन्द and ननान्द *n* She who is not pleased even when attended and served – husband's sister.

ਨਤ [nət] *Skt adj* submissive, yielding, bending. **2** curved, bent. **3 Skt** ਨਤੁ *part* or, else. "sura əpviṭr nəṭ əvər jəl re, sursuri mɪlət nəṭı hoı anə."—*məla rəvıdas*. 'unholy wine or other drink.'

ਨਤਰ [nəṭər], ਨਤਰੁ [nəṭəru] *part* or, otherwise. "nəṭər kudhka dıvəi hē."—*bıla kəbir*. See ਨਤਰੁ. *n* warp's stretched threads.

ਨਤਾਣਾ [nəṭaṇa], ਨਤਾਨਾ [nəṭana] See ਨਿਤਾਣਾ.

ਨਤਿ [nəṭi] *Skt n* reverential greeting; act of bowing. **2** humility, sense of bowing.

ਨਤੀਜਾ [nəṭija] *A* *ਝ* *n* sense of being born; effect of some activity. **2** result, outcome.

ਨਤੁ [nəṭu] *Skt part* otherwise, or. "nəṭu ədvət vıkhe lıv lave."—*GPS*.

ਨੱਤਾ [nəṭṭa] *Skt* नपत्तु *n* one due to whom ancestors do not have a downfall;¹ offspring of son and daughter. **2** great-grandson's son. "put pota pəṛota nəṭṭa."—*BG*. See ਨੱਤਾਨੰਦ. **3** son of daughter's son.

ਨੱਤਾਨੰਦ [nəṭṭanāṇd] great-grandson's grandson.

"guru kəhyo murəkh cəvgəṭṭa,
duʃṭ kupəṭṭa məṭṭa məḍ,
durməṭı rəṭṭa hve bıṇ səṭṭa
həṭṭa turkən tej bələḍ,
hokər təṭṭa əru unməṭṭa
bəne əvəṭṭa ghəṭṭa dūd,
guru vər dıṭṭa babər lıṭṭa
ıh khove tıṣ nəṭṭanāḍ."

—*GPS*.

'Babar's son Hamayun; his son Akbar; his son Jehangir; his son Shahjahan; his son Aurangzeb.'²

ਨੱਤੀ [nəṭṭi] See ਨੱਤਾ. **2** See ਅਨੱਤੀ ਮਾਤਾ. **3** an ornament for the ears; small ear-ring worn by men.

ਨੱਤੀ ਮਾਤਾ [nəṭṭi mata] See ਅਨੱਤੀ ਮਾਤਾ.

ਨਥ [nəṭh] *Skt* नसजा *n* nose-ring; string passing through the nose of an animal. "nəkı nəṭh khəsəm həṭh."—*var sor m 2*. **2** ornament for nose, worn by women.

ਨਥਹਾਰ [nəṭh-har], ਨਥਹਾਰਾ [nəṭh-hara] *adj* taking away by holding the nose-string, having the nose-string in hand. **2** engaged in prompting; having control over; having the power to make one perform according to his will.

¹Hinduism believes that ancestors receive water and food from grandsons and grand daughters and thus do not fall from their status.

²Shah Jahan is nəṭṭa (great great grandson) and his son Aurangzeb is nəṭṭanāḍ (great great great grandson).

ਨਥਣਾ [nəthṇa], **ਨਥਨਾ** [nəthna] *Skt* ਨਸ੍ਰਾ ਕਰਣ *v* pierce the nose; put a nose-string. **2** curb, restrain, check. “apṛ nathu səbh nəthiənu.”—*var sar m 4*.

ਨਥਾਣਾ [nəthāṇa] village Jand Maghauri in Patiala state, tehsil Ghanaur under police station of the same name. To the north west of this village at a distance of one mile, a shrine is erected in memory of Guru Tegbahadur which is like a long room; some residential houses have been built in the vicinity of the shrine. Patiala state has donated one hundred vighas of land to it. A Sikh priest takes care of the shrine. A fair is held on Lohri festival. It is situated at a distance of three miles from Shambhu railway station in the south-west direction on the unmetalled road to Ghanaur. **2** See ਨਿਥਾਣਾ.

ਨਥੀ [nəthi] *n* papers tagged together. **2** lordship, sovereignty, sway. “apṛ nathu nəthi səbh jāki.”—*maru solhe m 1*. **3** attached.

ਨਥੀਆ [nəthia], **ਨਥੈਯਾ** [nətheya] *adj* having control over; with power to control. “kalinəthia prīthəm kəhṛ.”—*sənama*.

ਨਥਾਸਿੰਘ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ [nəthhasiṅgh šəhid] This warrior of faith belonged to Shaheedan misl. In sammat 1819, he fought against the Persian invaders for the protection of Amritsar. He got a beautiful shrine named Babe di Ber erected in Sialkot and donated his fief to the shrine which still exists.

ਨਥਾ ਭਾਈ [nəthha bhāi] He was a large hearted holy man, young disciple of Almast, an Udasi saint. With the blessings of Guru Har Rai, he engaged himself in preaching Sikhism in Dhaka and he used to send finely woven muslin of Dhaka for his mentor. When Guru Tegbahadur visited Dhaka, he remained in attendance. “bhāi nəthha bhakh-hī nam. ḡhake bīkhe bəsəhṛ subh dham.”—*GPS*.

Bhai Nattha is also known as Nattha Ram. The panegyric composed by Nattha Ram is recited with great devotion among the Udasi saints. The original text of panegyric goes like this :

“oṅ guru ji jōgh jəgoṭa kəməṛ jōjir. khəph ki khəphni surət ke tir. esa jogi kəbhi nə aṛa. uce cərhke nad bəjāṛa. kəməṛ kəchoṭi kəskər dhara. bīdua bhav nə supne ḡara. sājəm kər əṭṛ jəp təp kina. sīdh bhəe pəmatəm cina. jəṭa mukəṭṛ səm thīgṛi dhari. gur ki agya ləgi pṛari. ... sətīgur ji jəb agya dina. ḡhaka des rəvana kina. nṛs dṛn rəhō nam līv lai. nəvəm gur ke dərəsən pai.” **2** a ballad singer who joined Bhai Abdulla in singing ballads about warriors to the Sikh congregation in the presence of Guru Hargobind Sahib.

ਨਥਾਰਾਮ [nətharam] See ਨਥਾ ਭਾਈ.

ਨਦ [nəd] *Skt* नद् *v* sound, make noise, shine. *n* river, which makes a noise; river that bears the masculine name of Brahmaputar etc.

ਨਦਉਨ [nədun] See ਨਾਦੋਨ.

ਨਦਏਸ ਏਸ ਸਸਤ੍ਰ [nədes es səstrə] *n* lord of rivers, ocean; his lord, the god of water; and his weapon, the noose.—*sənama*.

ਨਦਜ [nədəj] *n* which grows due to wetness of land caused by a river's flow – grass.

ਨਦਜਚਰ ਅਰਿ [nədəjčər əri]—*sənama*. grass, growing in the wet land on the side of a river and the deer which grazes it; his enemy, the tiger.

ਨਦਨੀ [nədni] *n* the earth on which rivers flow.

ਨਦਨੀ ਜਾ ਚਰ ਸਤ੍ਰੁ ਅਰਿ [nədni ja čər sətṛu əri]—*sənama*. grass growing on the earth; the deer that grazes it; his enemy, the tiger; his enemy, the gun.

ਨਦਮ [nədəm] See ਨਦਾਮਤ.

ਨਦਰ [nədər] See ਨਦਰਿ. **2** *n* low land along a river. **3** *adj* not fearing any one; fearless.

ਨਦਰ ਹਵਾਲੇ ਕਰਨਾ [nədər həvale kərəna] *v* give

into the custody of a guard; lock-up. “badṣah kəhɪa, ena nū nədərħəvələ kəro.”—*bhəgtavli*.
ਨਦਰਿ [nədərɪ] *A* نظر *n* look, glance. “nədərɪ upħi je kəre sultana ghahə kəraɪda.”—*var asa*.
2 grace of the the Divine. “nədri kəre səcu paie.”—*sri ə m 1*. **3** See **ਨਦਰੀ**.

ਨਦਰੀ [nədri] *adj* who sees, who observes. **2** *n* the Creator. “nanək nədri nədərɪ nɪhalu.”—*jəpu*. “nanək nədri nədərɪ kəre.”—*var bɪla m 3*. “nanək nədri mənɪ vəʃe.”—*var guj 1 m 3*. **3** sight; vision. “nədri bahərɪ nə kəɪ.”—*sri ə m 3*. **4** under observation within sight. “səbh nədri kərəm kəməvde.”—*sri ə m 3*. **5** by the grace of the Divine, with divine grace. “nədri ɪhə mən vəsɪ ave, nədri mənə nɪrməlu hoɪ.”—*vəḍ m 3*.

ਨਦਾਨ [nədan] See **ਨਾਦਾਨ**.

ਨਦਾਮਤ [nədamət] *A* عار *n* sense of feeling disgraced; shame.

ਨਦਿ [nədɪ] *Skt n* praise, admiration. See **ਨਦੀ**.

ਨਦਿਨੀ [nədɪni] *n* earth, on which rivers flow.—*sənama*.

ਨਦੀ [nədi] *Skt n* flow of water that makes noise; stream of water formed from spring water and thawing of snow. According to Katyayan, flow of water less than eight thousand bows¹, in magnitude, is not regarded as a stream. “nədiā vɪcɪ ɪɪbe dekhale.”—*var majh m 1*.

ਨਦੀਅ [nədiə] See **ਨਦੀ**.

ਨਦੀਅਜ [nədiəj] *Skt* **ਨਦੀਜ** *n* son of river (Ganga), Bhisham.—*sənama*. **2** grass.—*sənama*.

ਨਦੀਆ [nədia] *Skt* **ਨਵਦੀਪ** *n* a famous town in Bengal, which is an ancient centre of education. It was founded by Raja Lakshman Sen in the twelfth century. Chaitanya, the reformer of the Vaishnav sect, was born at this place towards the end of fifteenth century.

ਨਦੀਆਪਤਿ [nədiapatɪ] *n* ocean.—*sənama*. **2** Raja Lakshman Sen. See **ਨਦੀਆ**.

¹a bow is four hæth (hands) in length.

ਨਦੀਸ [nədis], **ਨਦੀਚੇਨਾਥ** [nədicenath] *n* lord of rivers – ocean. “sɪkhərɪ su nagər nədice nathō.”—*dhəna trɪlocən*. **2** Varun, god of rivers.

ਨਦੀਦਾ [nədida] *P* دیدار *adj* unseen. **2** *n* wonderful object.

ਨਦੀਨ [nədin] *n* unwanted wild plants removed from the crops; weed. “ɪhə nədɪnko bādhəlu bhara.”—*NP*. **2** *Skt* ocean. **3** Varun, god of rivers.

ਨਦੀਨਾਇਕਜ ਭਗਨਿ [nədinaɪkəj bhəgənɪ] *n* lord of rivers – the sea; moon born of the sea; his sister river Chandarbhaga.—*sənama*.

ਨਦੀ ਨਾਵ ਸੰਜੋਗ [nədi nav səjog] union for a while, as many persons meet by chance in a boat, while crossing a river. “nədi nav səjog ɪɪ bəhərɪ nə mɪɪɪhe aɪ.”—*s kəbir*.

ਨਦੀਪਤਿ [nədipətɪ] *n* ocean. **2** Varun, god of water.

ਨਦੀਰਾਟ ਸੁਤ [nədɪraɪ sət] *n* sea, king of rivers; his son, the moon.—*sənama*.

ਨਦੇੜ [nədeɾ] See **ਅਬਿਚਲ ਨਗਰ**.

ਨਦੋਣ [nəḍən], **ਨਦੋਨ** [nəḍən] See **ਨਾਦੋਨ**.

ਨੱਦ [nədd] See **ਨਾਦ**. “nədd bherō kəre.”—*ramav*.

ਨੱਧ [nədh] *Skt* **ਨਫ਼** *adj* tied up, bound. **2** *n* knot, joint, tie.

ਨਨ [nən] *Skt* **ਨਨੁ** *part no*, never. “səhəs təv nən, nən nən həhɪ tohɪ kəu.”—*sohɪla*. See *E* none. **2** word for expressing doubt.

ਨਨਸਾਰ [nənəsar] *n* house of maternal grandfather and grandmother. “nəhɪ nənsar pɪt pɪtama.”—*BGK*.

ਨਨਹੇੜਾ [nənherə] village in district and tehsil Ambala under police station Ambala. A shrine in memory of Guru Gobind Singh has been erected at this place. The Guru visited this place during a pleasure trip. Banarsi Das, a rich merchant, got built the shrine which is of small dimensions. A Sikh takes care of the holy place. It is about half a mile away from the

railway station Ambala Cantonment towards the south.

ਨਨਹੇੜੀ [nənhəri] a village in Patiala state tehsil Ghanaur and district Patiala. A shrine in memory of Guru Tegbahadur stands to the south-east side of this village. Keeping in view the devotion of Fateh Chand, a preacher-cum-collector of tithes and offerings, the Guru stayed here for many days. Ten vighas of land belongs to the gurdwara; and the priest is a Sikh. It is three miles away from Shambhu railway station to the south. In Nanheri, on the request of Ghoga who was a masand, Guru Gobind Singh also visited this place while coming to Anandpur from Patna. Some persons have spelled it as – ਨਨੇੜੀ. See ਨਨੇੜੀ.

ਨਨਕਾਣਾ [nənkāṇa], **ਨਨਕਾਨਾ** [nənkāna] See ਨਾਨਕਿਆਨਾ.

ਨਨਕਾਰ [nənkār] *n* refusal. “jIh siMəRəni nahi nēnkār.”—*ram kābir*.

ਨਨਦ [nənəd] See ਨਣਦ. “səkhī səheli nənəd gəheli.”—*asa kābir*. ‘Here nənəd (husband’s sister) is used in a derogatory sense.’

ਨਨਾ [nəna] See ਨਨ. “səhəs murətī nənā ek tohi.”—*sohīla*. **2** See ਨੰਨਾ. **3** *Skt* mother. **4** girl, virgin.

ਨਨਾਕਾਰ [nənākār] See ਨਨਕਾਰ and ਨੰਨਾਕਾਰ.

ਨਨਾਦ [nənād] *Skt* ਨਿਨਾਦ *n* sound, word, voice, tone. “kəhū nad ko nənād.”—*əkal*.

ਨਨਿਹਾਲ [nənīhal] *n* family of maternal grandfather. **2** house of maternal grandfather.

ਨਨੁ [nənu] See ਨਨ.

ਨਨੁਨਚ [nənunəç] *Skt n* refusal; non-acceptance and excuse; doubt, misgiving.

ਨਨੇਂਦੂ [nənēdu] *adj* blameless; blamefree; praiseworthy; admirable. “ik kal nārēdu sāt nənēdu kəri rəsoi sar.”—*NP*.

ਨਨੇੜੀ [nəneri] See ਨਨਹੇੜੀ. “gram nənēri nIkəṭ əhe jəhī. ghogha nam māsəd bəsət təhī.”—*GPS*.

ਨਨੌਤਾ [nənōta] a town in district Saharanpur of U.P. which was residential centre of wealthy Sayyids during the reign of Aurangzeb. Banda Bahadur along with the Khalsa army captured this town in Sammat 1767.

ਨਨਾ [nənha] *adj* less, deficient, inadequate. **2** small, young.

ਨਪਣਾ [nəpṇa] See ਨੱਪਣਾ.

ਨਪਾਕ [nəpak] *P* ناپاک *adj* contaminated, defiled, impure. “sakət mur nēpak.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਨਪਾਲ [nəpal] See ਨੇਪਾਲ.

ਨਪੁੰਸਕ [nəpūsək] *Skt n* a male lacking in sexual power; who does not have the capability of reproduction; impotent person. **2** eunuch. **3** cowardly, chicken-hearted. **4** neuter gender as of the words akaṣ (sky), brāhəm (ultimate reality).

ਨਪੁੰਸਕਤਾ [nəpūsəkta] not having male potency, نپوتنت impotency according to Ayurvedic system of medicine, is thought to be of two types: one is by birth and the second occurs due to one’s own wrong doings. Those, who are impotent by birth, can gain virility by getting medical treatment but one, who does not possess the genital organs like a eunuch, cannot be cured.

There are so many males who have become impotent due to their own wrong doings. Causes of impotency are:

Suffering from syphilis, gonorrhoea, spermatorrhoea, loss of semen due to masturbation, misuse of penis or male genitalia, excessive intercourse, nocturnal emission, discharge of semen through urine, being under extreme anxiety and fear, fatness, excessive use of opium, of hemp (cārās), cāḍu, tobacco (təmakhu), poppy, and alcohol etc.

Sometimes extreme celebacy also causes impotence. Many a impotent persons’ penis remains inactive; some are disappointed while

trying to realise the desire of sexual enjoyment; some men's semen gets discharged after a brief erection.

One can get better results if impotence is treated by taking its cause into account. Normal treatment is like it : take three mashas each of musk, saffron, oxide of lime, lump sugar, arabic gum, ਜ਼ਵਿਰੀ, nutmeg, ਐਕਰਕੇਰਾ, seeds of cardamom, gum mastic, pure strychnina, oxide of steel and mix these with one masha leaf of gold. Pulverize these in the juice of betel-leaf for four pahars (one pahar is equal to three hours) and make pills of one ratti in weight and dry those pills in the shade. One to four pills should be taken with hot milk.

Take one tola each of medicinal salep edible rector tuber, both kinds of tap roots, both bahamans, seeds of asteracantha longifolia, sətavər (a medicinal plant), kernel of tamarind seeds, ਕੌਚ ਬਿਜ, ਬਿਜ ਊਠਗੇਠ, bəhu phəli, oxide of lime, ਬਿਜ ਬੈਦ and lump sugar; after grinding these make small packets of one tola each. These packets should be taken with hot milk twice or thrice a day.

Grind one tola of edible rector tuber and take it with half a seer of milk.

Pudding prepared with one tola of sətavər, two eggs in half a litre of milk may be taken.

Medicines like compound phosphorus are also beneficial for the treatment of impotency. Massage of oils should also be undertaken. 2 cowardice, chicken-heartedness.

ਨਪੋਲੀਅਨ [nəpɒliən] See ਐਲਰਡ.

ਨੱਪਣਾ [nəppna], ਨੱਪਨਾ [nəppna] *Skt* ਨਿਪੀਡਨ press with force, catch tightly. 2 crush, rub.

ਨਫ਼ਸ [nəfəs] *نفس* *n* soul. 2 vital air, breath. 3 reality. 4 mind. 5 desire. "nəphəs setan he."—*hajərna*. 6 superiority, excellence.

ਨਫ਼ਸ ਹਵਾਈ [nəfəs həvai] *P* *نفس هوائی* *n* sexual desire; lust; determination to fulfil one's

aspirations.

ਨਫ਼ਰ [nəfər] *A* *نفر* *n* human being, person. 2 sense – servant, attendant. 3 victory, conquest. 4 feeling afraid.

ਨਫ਼ਰਤ [nəfrət] *A* *نفرت* *n* hatred, disgust, aversion, dislike.

ਨਫ਼ਰੂ [nəphəru] servant. See ਨਫ਼ਰ. "sahību jīs ka nāga bhukha hove, tīs da nəphəru ki thəhu rəjīkhae?"—*var gəu l m 4*.

ਨਫ਼ਾ [nəpha] *A* *نفا* *n* profit, gain.

ਨਫ਼ੀ [nəfi] *A* *نفي* *n* refuse. 2 remove. 3 wipe out. 4 prohibition.

ਨਫ਼ੀਸ [nəfis] *A* *نفس* *adj* fine, excellent. 2 essence. 3 pure; its root is ਨਫ਼ਸ (superiority).

ਨਫ਼ੀਰੀ [nəphiri] *P* *نفيري* *n* musical pipe, musical wind-wood instrument which is blown with the mouth. It is blown to the company of a kettledrum; beating a kettledrum and blowing a musical pipe at the doors of kings and emperors is an old tradition.

ਨਫ਼ੁੱਸਕ [nəphūsək], ਨਫ਼ੁੱਸੀ [nəphusi], ਨਫ਼ੁੱਸੀ [nəphusi] See ਨਫ਼ੁੱਸਕ. "vəriamu nəphusi koi."—*vəḍ chət m 3*. 'Someone is brave and another is timid.'

ਨਫ਼ੁਰ [nəfur] *A* *نفور* *adj* contemptuous.

ਨਬਜ [nəbəj] *A* *نبض* *n* vein, artery, pulse. 2 pulse-rate.

ਨਬਰਦ [nəbərəd] *P* *نبرد* *n* war, battle, fight.

ਨਬਾਤ [nəbat] *A* *نبات* *n* vegetation; green leafy vegetable.

ਨਬਾਤਾਤ [nəbatat] *A* *نباتات* *n* plural of ਨਬਾਤ. 2 science of plants; botany.

ਨਬਾਬ [nəbab] *A* *نواب* *n* person who governs. 2 representative of a king, or an emperor. 3 rich man.

ਨਬਾਲਗ [nəbələg] See ਨਾਬਾਲਿਗ.

ਨਬੀ [nəbi] *A* *نبي* *n* messenger, prophet.

ਨਬੀਉਲਕਿਤਾਬ [nəbiulkitāb] *نبي الكتاب* *a* prophet, who got the revelation of the divine book; prophet Mohammad. 2 who reveals the divine book i.e. God, from whom the prophet gets

the revelation of the divine book.

ਨਬੀਖਾਨ [nəbixan] See ਗਨੀਖਾਂ.

ਨਬੀਖਮਸ਼ [nəbixməʃ] son of army commander Abdul Khan who came to fight against Guru Hargobind in the battle of Hargobindpur and was killed by Bhai Saktu. See ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ.

ਨਬੀਰਾ [nəbira] P نبيير n grandson, granddaughter. 2 daughter's son, daughter's daughter.

ਨਬੁੱਚਦ [nəburrəd] P نبرد does not bite.

ਨਬੇ [nəbe] See ਨਵੈ.

ਨਬੇੜਾ [nəbeɾa] See ਨਿਵੇੜਾ.

ਨਭ [nəbh] Skt नभस् n sky, heaven. 2 cipher, zero. 3 month of Savan. 4 month of Bhadon. 5 proximity; nearness. 6 support, base. 7 Shiv. 8 water. 9 cloud. 10 rain.

ਨਭ ਕੀ ਗਤਿ [nəbh ki gətɪ] movement in the sky; act of moving through the air. 2 power to go into the sky. "nəbh ki gətɪ tahɪ həti sər sō." –ramav. See ਪਰਸੁਰਾਮ.

ਨਭਗ [nəbhəg] See ਨਭਚਰ. 2 See ਨਭਾਗ.

ਨਭਚਰ [nəbhçər] Skt नभचर adj flying in the sky. 2 n bird. 3 arrow. 4 cloud. 5 god. 6 wind, air. 7 aeroplane, aircraft.

ਨਭਚਰਿ [nəbhçərɪ], ਨਭਚਰੀ [nəbhçəri] n army that fights with arrows; army of archers.—sənama. 2 kite, vulture etc.

ਨਭਚਾਰੀ [nəbhçari] नभचारिन. See ਨਭਚਰ.

ਨਭਨੀਰਪ [nəbhniɾəp] a bird belonging to the cuckoo species which drinks only falling rain drops. In poems, it is written that this bird only drinks mythical rain drop fallen under the fifteenth lunar constellation svatɪ.

ਨਭਬਾਨੀ [nəbhbanɪ] See ਆਕਾਸ਼ਬਾਨੀ.

ਨਭਾਗ [nəbhəg] Skt नभग adj unfortunate, unlucky. 2 See ਨਭਾਗ.

ਨਮ [nəm] Skt नम vr salute, bow. 2 n नमस salutation, greeting. "nəm sətɡuru deva." –BG. 3 P نمت adj wet, drenched. 4 n wetness, moisture.

ਨਮਸ [nəməs] Skt नमस part bowing. 2 produce

a sound.

ਨਮਸਕਰਾ [nəməskəra] Skt नमस्करा worthy to be greeted. "gurdev nanək həɾɪ nəməskəra." –bavən.

ਨਮਸਕਾਰ [nəməskar] Skt n salutation, greeting, supplication. "nəməskar d̪əɖəʊt bəɖna." –bɪla m 5.

ਨਮਸਕਾਰਨੀ [nəməskarni] n gun.—sənama. "nəməskarni te çuɖ ɡulka." –GPS.

ਨਮਸਤਸਤੁ [nəməstəstu] short for ਨਮਸਤੁਭਯਮਸਤੁ i.e. may you be greeted. "nəməstəstu rəme." –japu. 'greetings to the pleasant.'

ਨਮਸਤੇ [nəməste], ਨਮਸਤੰ [nəməstə̃], ਨਮਸਤ੍ਵੰ [nəməstvə̃], ਨਮਸ੍ਯੇ [nəməste], ਨਮਸ੍ਤ੍ਵੇ [nəməstvə̃] नमस्ते, नमस्त्वाम् greeting to you. "nəməstə̃ ərupe. ... nəməstə̃ əkale." –japu. 2 short for ਨਮਸਗ੍ਰਸ੍ਤ੍ਵੰ 'you are worthy of supplication.'

ਨਮਕ [nəmək] P نمل n salt.

ਨਮਕਹਰਾਮ [nəməkhəram] P نملك نمل n not worth one's salt, ungrateful.

ਨਮਕਹਲਾਲ [nəməkhələl] P نملك حلال n true to one's salt, loyal to the master.

ਨਮਕੀਨ [nəmkɪn] P نملکين adj salty; saline; salty vegetable dish.

ਨਮਗੀਰਾ [nəmgira] P نملگیر n cloth that absorbs the dew; canopy; cloth stretched for protection from the dew.

ਨਮਤ [nəmət] Skt n lord, master. 2 actor. 3 adj humble. "nəmət subhav nə kəb-hu tyage." –GPS. 4 A نمت n practice, manner.

ਨਮਤਾ [nəmta] n humility, modesty. "mano sudha nəmta tum piti." –NP. 2 virtuous qualities. "taməsta məmta nəmta." –cəɖi I.

ਨਮਦਾ [nəmda] P نمد n wool, pressed flat into a blanket, felt for bedding etc.

ਨਮਨ [nəmən] n bowing, bending. 2 greeting, salutation.

ਨਮਾ [nəma] adj new. 2 See ਨੁਮਾ.

ਨਮਾਇਮ [nəmaɪm] P نملی I show, I will show. 2 I do, I will do.

ਨਮਾਈ [nəmai] *P* نماي you show, you will show.
2 you do, you will do.

ਨਮਾਜ਼ [nəmaz] *P* نماز *A* صلاة Prayer is the second doctrine of Islam, although five times are not fixed in Koran but according to the instruction on circumcision and from the anecdotes of prophet Mohammad, it is obligatory for a Muslim to offer prayers described as :

1 səlātulfəjər – صلاة الفجر prayer during the period from dawn to sunrise.

2 səlātuzzuhər – صلاة الظهر prayer at the time when the sun just passes the middle point.

3 səlātuləsər – صلاة العصر prayer in the afternoon.

4 səlātul məgrīb – صلاة المغرب evening prayer, from sunset upto the end of dusk.

5 səlātulīṣā – صلاة العشاء prayer offered at the time of going to bed.

These five prayers are obligatory, apart from these, the following three prayers are optional. Their performance is highly meritorious.

1 səlātul īṣṛak – صلاة الاشراق prayer at the time when the sun rises high in the sky.

2 səlātuləzūha – صلاة الضحى prayer at about eleven o'clock.

3 səlātultəhəjjūd – صلاة التهجيد prayer shortly after midnight. In addition to these, two prayers are meant for two muslim festivals, i.e. at the time of idulfiṭər and idulzəha.

According to 'səhihe muslim', when prophet Mohammad returned from the seventh heaven after appearing before God, he met on his way back, prophet Moses at the sixth heaven. Moses asked what had been ordained for him by God. Mohammad replied that offering fifty prayers was ordained. Moses objected that his community would never carry out this order, He was tired of preaching to his disciples but they could not

practise his teachings. He told him to go to God for asking again. When Mohammad expressed his helplessness to God, He repeatedly went on decreasing the number of prayers to five. When he explained the whole situation to Moses, he remarked that people would not offer prayer even five times a day. He advised him to go again to God and request for exemption. Prophet Mohammad replied that he was wary of requesting again and again, and would not ask for any exemption.

According to the Koranic verses, offering of prayers is mandatory; one cannot do so by reading a translation of the Arabic text in another language. Before offering the prayer, one should clean one's body and clothes; the place chosen for prayer should not be dirty either.

If the prayer is to be offered in a mosque by many persons then it is essential to give a call for prayer from the minaret, so that all may gather there after hearing the call, at the time of prayer. One should remove one's shoes; and offering of prayer bare-headed is also forbidden.

Over and above all these above mentioned prayers, there is also the convention in Islam to pray for some achievement and for the well-being of a deceased person.

The convention to pray seven times a day is prevalent among the Jews. See ਜੱਬੂਰ ch 119, verse 164.¹

ਨਮਾਜ਼ੀ [nəmazi] *P* نمازي one who regularly offers prayer per Muslim belief. See ਨਿਵਾਜ਼ੀ 1.

ਨਮਾਣਾ [nəmaṇa] See ਨਿਮਾਣਾ.

ਨਮਾਣੀ [nəmaṇi] See ਨਿਮਾਣੀ.

ਨਮਾਂਦਰ [nəmədəh] *P* نماءد did not remain.

ਨਮਾਨਰੋਆ [nəmanəroa] *adj* healthy and fresh; hale and hearty. See ਨਵਾਨਿਰੋਆ.

¹Seven times a day do I praise Thee.

ਨਮਾਨਾ [nəmana], ਨਮਾਨੀ [nəmani] See ਨਿਮਾਣਾ and ਨਿਮਾਣੀ.

ਨਮਾਮਿ [nəmamɪ] I salute you.

ਨਮੀ [nəmi] *adj* new, fresh, recent. 2 *P* نَمِي *n* wetness, dampness.

ਨਮੁਚਿ [nəmuɔɪ], ਨਮੁਚੀ [nəmuɔi] *Skt* ਨਮੁਚਿ according to Mahabharat a demon who was son of Viprachitti. Indar first blessed him with the boon of fearlessness but afterwards killed him deceitfully. For this Indar had to undergo atonement with permission from Brahma. Namuchi is also mentioned in Rig Ved. “dvesɪɾ sēbər nəmuɔi jou.”—*NP*. 2 third brother of Shumbh, the demon king. He was younger than Nishumbh. According to Vaman Puran, he was born to Danu who conceived him from the semen of Kashyap. When Indar killed Namuchi both his brothers Shumbh and Nishumbh attacked Indar to avenge their brother. After vanquishing all the gods, they began to rule over heaven. Shumbh sent a messenger Sudhir to goddess Katyayani on Vindhya mountain with a proposal that she marry one of the brothers she liked. The goddess replied that she could not marry without fighting a battle. A fierce battle ensued and all the chiefs of the demons like Dhaumarlochan, Rakatbij, Chand and Mund were killed in this fighting. At last, Durga killed Shumbh and Nishumbh also and handed over the kingdom of heaven back to Indar. 3 god of love, Kamdev.

ਨਮੁ [nəmu] *A* نَمُو *increase, growth.*

ਨਮੁਜ [nəmuj] *n* rise, progress, increase. 2 honour, respect, renown, fame. 3 *A* نَمُوَج sample, specimen.

ਨਮੁਦ [nəmuɔd] *P* ,نَمُوَد *adj* showed. 2 did. 3 *n* show, display. 4 mark, sign. See ਨਮੁਦਨ.

ਨਮੁਦਜ [nəmuɔdəʃ] *P* نَمُوَدَش showed him. 2 did him.

ਨਮੁਦਹ [nəmuɔdəh] *P* نَمُوَدِه did. 2 has been done. 3 showed. 4 has been shown.

ਨਮੁਦਨ [nəmuɔdən] *P* نَمُوَدَن *v* show. 2 do.

ਨਮੁਦਾਰ [nəmuɔdar] *P* نَمُوَدَار *adj* what has come into view; visible.

ਨਮੁਨਾ [nəmunə] *P* نَمُوَن *n* sample, specimen. 2 equality, similarity. 3 example, instance. “beʃub-hə jo bɪnə nəmunə.”—*NP*.

ਨਮੇ [nəme] *P* نَمِي *part* no, not; prohibition.

ਨਮੋ [nəmo] salutation. “hərɪsətən kərɪ nəmo nəmo.”—*gəv ə m 5*.

ਨਮੋਸੀ [nəmosi] *n* condemnation, ill reputation. See ਨਮੁਸ 3.

ਨਮੁ [nəmr] *Skt adj* bent, bowing. 2 humble, modest, without ego.

ਨਮੁਤਾ [nəmrətə] *Skt n* sense of bowing, bending of the head. 2 humility.

ਨਯ [nəyə] *Skt* नय *vr* take away, reach, protect. 2 *n* policy. 3 justice, equity. “səməs mənɪd prəkəʃ nəy, təm ənəy nəsəe.”—*GPS*. ‘Light of justice is similar to the sun which dispels darkness of injustice.’ 4 Vishnu. 5 river. See ਨੈ.

ਨਯਗ੍ਰੋਧ [nəygrədh] See ਨਜਗ੍ਰੋਧ.

ਨਯਣ [nəyən] *Skt* नयन *n* eye. “guru ərjun pɪkħəhu nəyən.”—*səveye m 3*. 2 act of taking away.

ਨਯਣਿ [nəyənɪ] with eyes. “nəyənɪ guru əmər pɪkħɪje.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.

ਨਯਨ [nəyən] See ਨਯਣ.

ਨਯਨਛਦ [nəyənçəd] covering of the eye; eyelid.

ਨਯਨਜਲ [nəyənʃəl] tear, tears.

ਨਯਨੀ [nəyni] earth on which streams flow. —*sənama*. because of eyes. See ਨਯਣਿ, ਨੈਣੀ and ਨੈਨੀ.

ਨਯਪਾਲ [nəypal] *adj* appointed to carry out the policy; executive head. 2 See ਨੇਪਾਲ.

ਨਯਰਜਦ [nəyərʒəd] See ਨਿਯਰਜਦ.

ਨਯਾ [nəyā] *adj* new.

ਨਯਾਇ [nəyāɪ] See ਨਜਾਯ.

ਨਯਾਸ [nəyas] See ਨਯਾਸ.

ਨਯਾਜ [nəyaj], ਨਯਾਜੀ [nəyajī] See ਨਿਆਜ and ਨਿਆਜੀ.

ਨਯਾਮ [nəyam] *P* 𑂔𑂗 *n* cover, box, sheath; Punjabi word ਨਿਆਮ is its variant.

ਨਯਾਯ [nəyay] See ਨਯਾਯ.

ਨਯਾਰਾ [nəyara] See ਨਿਆਰਾ. **2** humble, bent. “drumō tal nəyare.”—*ramav*. ‘Palm trees were bending.’

ਨਯੋਤਾ [nyōta] *Skt* नियन्तृ *n* one who makes law. **2** motivator, administrator. “ek nəyōta sēda mayā.”—*NP*.

ਨਰ [nər] *Skt* *n* man, male, human. “nər te sur hoījat nīmākh mē.”—*gōḍ namdev*. **2** a distinct class of gods. “surī nər gəṇ gōdhərbe jəpīo.”—*maru m 4*. **3** son of Yam born to Ahinsa, daughter of Daksh Prajapati. In Purans he is partly considered incarnation of Vishnu. He was elder brother of Narayan. See ਨਰ ਨਾਰਾਯਣ. **4** Arjun has been described as incarnation of Nar. “nər əvtar bhəyo ərjuna.”—*nər narayəṇ*. **5** Vishnu. **6** Shiv. **7** Brahma. **8** the Creator, the transcendent One. “nər nīhkeṅvəl nīrbhəu nau.”—*gəu ə m 1*. **9** warrior. **10** husband, lord. **11** best type of comphor. **12** *adj* enterprising, energetic. “nər mənūkhā nū eku nīdhana.”—*brīla m 3*. **13** See ਦੋਰੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ **12**. **14** *P* ; masculine gender. **15** *adj* daring, courageous.

ਨਰਸਿੰਹ [nərsīh], ਨਰਸਿੰਘ [nərsīgh] *Skt* नृसिंह as per scriptures like Harivansh etc the fourth incarnation of Vishnu, one half of whose body was similar to man and the other half was like a lion. It is said that Hiranakashipu had undergone penance in the era of truth and obtained a boon from Brahma that he might never get killed by any god, demon, celestial musician, snake or humanbeing, neither with arms nor missile weapons, nor die at any time in day and night etc. Blessed with this boon, he became fearless, expelled gods from heaven and caused them great distress and trouble.

There is an anecdote in Bhagvat that he severely tortured his son Prahlad who was a worshipper of Vishnu. To save gods and Prahlad, Vishnu assumed the form of Narsingh and tore Hiranakashipu with his nails and killed him at dusk when it was neither day nor night.

In Guru Granth Sahib, Narsingh is the Creator's incarnation so as to kill Harnakhas (Hiranakash) and Prahlad is the son of Harnakhas.¹ “hərənakhəs dūsəṭ həri marīa prəhlad tərāīa.”—*asa chōt m 4*. “bhəgətī het nərsīgh bhev.”—*bəsōt kəbir*. “gərje nərsīgh nərātkərə. drīg rətt kiye mukh srōṇ bhərə.”—*nərsīgh*. A famous temple where Narsingh is worshipped exists in Multan. **2** great person, honourable man. **3** brave person. **4** the Creator, the Divine.

ਨਰਸਿੰਘਾ [nərsīgha] *Skt* नलशुङ्ग horn-shaped musical pipe made of copper or brass, which is blown like a trumpet, and is also called gomukh.

ਨਰਸੀ [nərsī] This holy person was born in a Nagar Brahman family in Sammat 1507 at Junagarh (near Bombay). He was the person whose draft was honoured by Saval Shah in Davarika. Narsi passed away in Sammat 1572. See ਸਾਵਲਸ਼ਾਹ.

ਨਰਹ [nərah] *Skt* निरीह *adj* without desire. “nərah nīhkeṅvəl rəvrəhīa tīhu loi.”—*suhi chōt m 1*. **2** *n* short for ਨਰ-ਹਯ. kinnar gods who are horse-headed.

ਨਰਹਨਰਿੰਦ [nərhnrīd] *n* Kuber (god of riches) who is the lord of Kinnar demigods. “əspətī

¹Several scholars try to prove Harnakhas to be Hiranyakashipu by distorting and misinterpreting grammar, but they do not keep in view that the anecdotes found in Purans are not uniform or consistent. They are contrary to one another. See ਨਰਮਦਾ for differences. The saint poets prior to Guru Granth Sahib have doubtless mentioned the killing of Harnakhas by Nrsinh.

gəjpətɪ nərəhnrɪd, name ke svami.”-*tläg namdev*. ‘Lord of Namdev is the master of Sun, Indar, Kinnar gods and Kuber.’

ਨਰਹਨਰੁ [nərəhnrɪ] carefree person. **2** the Creator, the Divine. “nərək nɪvarən nərəhnrɪ.”-*oākar*. **3** powerful and supreme among men.

ਨਰਹਰ [nərhər] *n* one who robs people of money; cheat, pick-pocket. “nərhər əru bətpar.”-*kalki*. **2** Narsingh, the fourth incarnation. **3** the Creator. “nərhər namu nərəhər nɪhkamu.”-*gəu m 1*. “səbh kəhəhu mukhəhu nər nərəhəre.”-*var kan m 4*.

ਨਰਹਰਿ [nərhərɪ], **ਨਰਹਰੀ** [nərhəri] See **ਨਰਸਿੰਘ**. **2** supreme among men. **3** the Creator, the Divine. **4** See **ਨਵਨਮਕ**.

ਨਰਹਰੀਐ [nərhəriɛ] to the Creator. “mē dāse hərɪ nərəhəriɛ jiu.”-*majh m 4*.

ਨਰਹਿ [nərhɪ] See **ਅਸਪਤਿ** and **ਨਰਹ**.

ਨਰਕ [nərək] *Skt n* per Purans, a place where sinners go to undergo punishment for their evil deeds – hell. Due to the lack of uniformity in scriptures, the number of these hells varies. For Manu, they are twenty-one – tamɪsr, ədhtamɪsr, rərəv, məharərəv, nərək, mahanərək, kalsutr, sējivən, məhavɪɪ, tərən, səprətəpən, səhat, səkakol, kudməl, prətɪmurtɪk, lohşəku, rɪjɪş, şalməli, vətərni, əsɪpətrəvən and lohədarək. See **ਮਨੁ** ə 4 § 88, 89, 90. In Brahmarat, 86 hells have been mentioned. See **ਪ੍ਰਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ ਖੰਡ** ə 27. “kəvən nərək kɪa sūrəg bɪcara sətən dou rade.”-*ram kəbir*. **2** pain, distress. **3** evil act, vice. It is stated in the first part of Vishnupuran, chapter 6 that virtue is heaven and vice is hell. **4** a demon. See **ਭੋਮਾਸੁਰ**.

ਨਰਕਗਾਮੀ [nərəkɡami], **ਨਰਕਪਤੀ** [nərəkpati] *adj* deserving to be put in hell; fallen in hell, sinful. “so nərəkpati hovət soan.”-*sukhməni*.

ਨਰਕਾਸੁਰ [nərkasur] See **ਭੋਮਾਸੁਰ**.

ਨਰਕਾਂਤਕ [nərkātək] Krishan who killed demon Narak. **2** word of the Divine, the repetition of which makes hell vanish away.

ਨਰਕਿ [nərkɪ] in the hell, to the hell. “je oe dɪsəhɪ nərəkɪ jāde.”-*var mēla m 1*.

ਨਰਕੁ [nəroku] See **ਨਰਕ**.

ਨਰਕੁਟ [nərkut] *Dg* nose.

ਨਰਕੇਸਰੀ [nərkəsri] *n* [nər] man and [keşri] lion Nrisingh. See **ਨਰਸਿੰਘ**. **2** lion (brave) among men.

ਨਰਗਸ [nərgəs], **ਨਰਗਿਸ** [nərgɪs] *P* **نرگس** *n* sweet-smelling white coloured flower having eyelid-shaped yellow colour in the centre. Poets compare eyes to this flower. *L* narcissus odoratimus. “khərəg baðh jənu dhəre puhəp nərgəs tət kohe?”-*cərɪtr 142*. Bhai Nand Lal has written, “bimar nərgəsem kɪ nərgəs gulam ost.”-*divan goya*.

ਨਰਜਾ [nərja] *Pkt n* weighing scale, balance. “le nərja mən tole dev.”-*bɪla kəbir*. **2** *Skt* female child.-*sənama*.

ਨਰਣੀ [nərni] *n* that which has multitude of persons; gathering, army, military.-*sənama*.

ਨਰਤ [nərət] *Skt* **नर्त** *n* dance, dancing.

ਨਰਤਕ [nərtək] *Skt* **नर्तक** *adj* skilled in dancing. **2** making one dance. **3** *n* dancer.

ਨਰਦ [nərəd] *P* **نرد** *n* counter, used in a game played with dice. **2** *Skt* **नर्द** *vr* thunder, low, move, go. **3** *n* thunder, sense of thundering. **4** noise. **5** praise, admiration. **6** proclamation.

ਨਰਦਕ [nərdək] *Skt n* Bangar region. See **ਬਾਂਗਰ**. “nərdək des bɪkhe gəmnəte.”-*GPS*.

ਨਰਦੇਵ [nərdev] *Skt n* holy person, saint, ascetic. “sur pəvɪtr nərdev pɪvɪtra khɪnu boləhu gurmukhɪ bəni.”-*ram m 5*. **2** raja. **3** Brahman. “kəha bhəɪo nərdeva dhokhe.”-*gəu kəbir*. ‘What could be gained by bowing to the Brahman?’ See **ਧੋਕਨਾ**.

ਨਰ ਨਰਹ [nər nərəh] See **ਨਰ** and **ਨਰਹਨਰੁ**. **2** to the Creator. “nər nərəh nəməskarə.”-*ram pərtaɪ m 5*.

ਨਰਨਾਹ [nərnah], ਨਰਨਾਹਿ [nərnahɪ], ਨਰਨਾਥ [nərnath] *n* king, lord of men. **2** the Creator. ਨਰਨਾਰਾਇਣ [nərnaraɪɳ], ਨਰਨਾਰਾਯਣ [nərnarayəɳ] Ahinsa, daughter of Daksh gave birth to two sons of Yam who became famous sages. Vaman Puran contains a tale about them, and it is found in Vikarmorvashiya as well, that the gods were astonished to see penances undergone by Nar Narayan. So Indar sent nymphs to interrupt his meditation. Narayan took a flower and kept it on his thigh's upper part. From the flower arose a nymph who was more beautiful than the heavenly nymphs. She was named Urvasi for arising from the thigh. All the heavenly nymphs felt abashed on seeing her and returned to their abode. Narain sent the nymph he had created with them too.

It is written in Kalika Puran that Mahadev assumed the body of a lion [ʃərəbh] and tore Nar Singh, incarnation of Vishnu, into two parts. Two sages came into being, Nar from the human part and Narayan from the part of the lion. Both of them are regarded as the incarnation of Vishnu.

According to Devi Bhagvat, Krishan was incarnation of Narayan and Arjun was an incarnation of Nar. **2** the Creator, the Divine. “nər naraɪɳ ətəɾjamɪ.”—*gəu m 1*.

ਨਰਪਤਿ [narpətɪ] *Skt adj* having authority over the people. “nərpətɪ raje rəg rəs maɳəhɪ.”—*suhi m 4*. **2 n** king, emperor. “nərpətɪ eku sɪghasənɪ soɪa.”—*sor rəvidas*. **3** the Creator, the Divine. **4** the god of riches, Kuber. See ਨਰਦਾਹਨ.

ਨਰਪਾਲ [nərpal] *n* king, who protects the people. **2** the Creator.

ਨਰਪ੍ਰਾਣੀ [narprāṇi] enterprising person, energetic man. See ਨਰ 12. “nərpṛāṇi pṛitɪ maɪa dhən khaṭe.”—*gəu m 4*.

ਨਰਬਦ [nərbəd] humanly indescribable; which

cannot be described by man. “ərbəd nərbəd dhūdhukara.”—*maru solhe m 1*. ‘in the beginning was pitch darkness beyond description.’ i.e. before the creation was a state of nothingness.

ਨਰਬਦਾ [nərbəda] See ਨਰਮਦਾ.

ਨਰਮ [nəɾəm] *P* ੴ *adj* soft, delicate. **2 Skt** नर्म *n* play. **3** laughter. **4** joy.

ਨਰਮਦਾ [nərməda] *Skt* नर्मदा a pleasure-giving stream, that has been regarded as the daughter of sage Mekal. Due to this, it is also called Mekal or Mekalkanya. Narmada is also taken as the sister of the snakes. It was she who brought Purukutas to help the snakes against Gandharavs, the celestial musicians. So pleased were the snakes that they named it Narmada. It is written in Vishnu Puran that Purukutas was son of Narmada. In Matasyapuran, name of her husband is mentioned as Dusah. According to Harivansh, she was wife of Purukutas and her names were Reva and Puravganga. Due to being a daughter of the Moon, she is also shown by the names of Induja and Somodbhava.

Narmada rises in the Amarkantak region and falls in the Bay of Khanbhat near Bharoch. Its total length is 801 miles; and shivlings are found in large numbers in this river. See ਨਰਮਦੇਸ਼ੁਰ. **2** wife of Kaushik. See ਕੌਸ਼ਿਕ and ਮਾਂਡਵ.

ਨਰਮਦੇਸ [nəɾəmdes], ਨਰਮਦੇਸ਼ੁਰ [nəɾmdesvər] *Skt* नर्मदेश Shivling installed by Narmada in Kashi. See ਕਾਸ਼ੀ ਖੰਡ ੩92. **2** Shivling shaped stone got from Narmada. As shalgrams emerge from Gandki in the same manner Shivlings are found in Narmada.

ਨਰਮਨੁਖ [nəɾmənukh] enterprising person. See ਨਰ 12.

ਨਰਮਾ [nəɾma] a type of cotton; yarn spun from it is very soft and fine. **2** soft and shining cloth woven from this fine cotton.

ਨਰਮੀ [nərmi] *P* ५; *n* softness, tenderness. 2 gentleness. “maṇiye nərmi gəribi amdəh.” –zīdāgi.

ਨਰਮੇਧ [nərmedh] *n* man’s sacrifice; a type of fire-ritual in olden times in which a human being was used as a sacrifice for oblations; human offering;¹ Narmedh Yajna commenced on the 10th day of the bright half of Chet and ended in 40 days. In the Vedic era human sacrifice was performed without any reservation. See ਸੁਨਰੇਸ਼ਫ.

ਨਰਯਾਨ [nəryan] a type of conveyance which is carried or pulled by men like a palanquin or a rickshaw etc. 2 Kuber, the god of riches. See ਨਰਵਾਹਨ.

ਨਰਲੋਕ [nərlək] *n* world of human beings, mortal world.

ਨਰਵਰ [nərvər] *adj* supreme among human beings. 2 *n* a region called Nishadh. 3 a town 40 miles away from Gwalior to the south-west, which was at one time the capital of king Nal. “nərvər ko raja bədo.” –cəriṭr 161.

ਨਰਵਾਹਨ [nərvahən] *Skt n* Kuber, lord of riches, whose conveyance is man; god of human being. 2 conveyance which is carried or pulled by man; palanquin, sedan chair etc. See ਨਰਯਾਨ.

ਨਰਵਿਰਤਿ [nərvirətī] *Skt* निर्वृत्ति *n* indifference towards the material world, lack of interest in worldly pleasures. “gurmukhī pərvirətī nərvirətī pəchāṇē.” –sīdhgosaṭī. 2 *Skt* निर्वृत्ति tranquility, calmness. 3 *Skt* निर्वृत्ति completeness. 4 immorality. 5 absence of livelihood.

ਨਰਵੈ [nərvə] *adj* great; best among human beings. “kəhīṭ kəbir sunəhu nər nərvē.” –prəbha kəbir.

ਨਰੜਨਾ [nəɾəna] *v* compress, fasten, tie tightly.

ਨਰੜਾ [nəɾra] *n* tough kernel of esculent roots like carrot, which is covered with soft pulp.

¹See ਸੁਕਲ ਯਜੁਰਵੇਦ ੩ 30 and 31.

ਨਰਾਇਣ [nəraɪn], ਨਰਾਇਨ [nəraɪn] See ਨਾਰਾਇਣ.

ਨਰਾਇਨਦਾਸ [nəraɪndas] See ਨਾਰਾਯਣ ਦਾਸ.

ਨਰਾਇਨਾ [nəraɪna] See ਨਾਰਾਯਣਾ.

ਨਰਾਗਸ [nəragəs] See ਨਰਗਸ. “nəragəs ne dekhke nak ēṭha.” –ramav.

ਨਰਾਚ [nərac] See ਨਾਰਾਚ. 2 a poetic metre known as ਨਾਗਰਾਜ [nagraj], pəc camər and vicitra as well. It is marked by four feet, each foot consists of sixteen characters in ləghu guru order having pauses after eight characters each; in other words each foot is thus characterised: jə, rə, jə, rə, jə, gə. |S|, |S|S, |S|, |S|S, |S|, S.

Example:

əgəj adɪ dev hē, əbhəj bhəj janɪē,
əbhut bhut hē səda, əgəj gəj manɪē,
ədev dev dev hē, səda əbhev nath hē,
səməstɪddhɪ briddhɪ da, sədiv sərb sath hē.
–əkal.

ਨਰਾਚਨ [nəracən] man-eating; act of eating men; eating of human beings; cannibalism. 2 using humans as food.

ਨਰਾਚਨੀ [nəracəni] man-eating ogress; female ascetic, female fiend, witch.

ਨਰਾਜ [nəraj] See ਨਾਰਾਜ. 2 See ਨਰਾਚਕ.

ਨਰਾਜ ਅਰਧ [nəraj ərədh] This poetic metre is a form of nəgsvərupɪṇi or prəmaṇɪka and is half part of nəraj metre i.e. each foot consists of eight characters in ləghu guru sequence as jə, rə, lə, gə. |S|, |S|S, |, S.

Example:

su dhum dhum dhum hi,
kəɾət sən bhum hi,
bɪət dhəyan dhəyavhi,
durət ṭhər pavhi.

–suraj.

ਨਰਾਜ ਬ੍ਰਿੱਧ [nəraj briddh] opposed to ləghu nəraj, is briddh in fact; it is a complete form of poetic metre nəraj. See ਨਰਾਜ ਦਾ ਲੱਛਣ.

Example:

cəli sukət sighr si krɪpaṇ paṇɪ dharke,

uṭhe sugriddh briddh or ḍakṛṇi ḍakarke. ...
—*cāḍi* 2.

(b) Some poets have named *anāgāṣekhār* as *nārac vṛiddh* or *māhanārac* poetic metres. See *ਅਨੰਗਸ਼ੇਖਰ*.

ਨਰਾਜ ਲਘੁ [nəraj ləghu] It is also known by the names of *sudhi* and *ਹੋਹਾ* [hoha], Its characteristics are: four feet, each foot consists of four characters joined in *ləghu guru* sequence or as *jə, gə, lsi, ṣ*.

Example:

jəle həri. thəle həri.
ure həri. bəne həri.

—*akal*.

ਨਰਾਂਤ [nərat], **ਨਰਾਂਤਕ** [nəratək], **ਨਰਾਂਤਕਰ** [nəratkər] *adj* guilty of killing a man, convicted of murder. **2** *n* son of Ravan, who was killed by Angad¹. “*nərat devāt dujo bəli*.”—*ramav*.

ਨਰਾਧਮ [nəradhəm] *mean* fellow, base person. **2** low-bred among human beings.

ਨਰਾਧਿਪ [nəradhip] *Skt n* lord of men, king. **2** Kuber, lord of riches.

ਨਰਾਧਿਪੀ [nəradhipi] See *ਨਰਾਧਿਪ*. **2** Kuber. See *ਨਰਵਾਹਨ* and *ਗਜਾਧਿਪ*.

ਨਰਾਮੇਧ [nəramedh] See *ਨਰਮੇਧ*.

ਨਰਾਯਨਾ [nərayna] See *ਦਾਦੂ*.

ਨਰਿਏਰ [nərier] See *ਨਲੀਏਰ*.

ਨਰਿਸ [nəris] See *ਨਰੇਸ*. “*ṛṣkətēbol nəris təhī ko hē*.”—*cārītr* 353. ‘is king of that region.’

ਨਰਿੰਦ [nəriḍ], **ਨਰਿੰਦੁ** [nəriḍu] See *ਨਰੇਸ*. “*ṅṇi sevīa prəbhū aṇṇa soi rajnəriḍu*.”—*sri m* 5.

ਨਰਿਯਲ [nəriyəl] See *ਨਲੀਏਰ* and *ਨਾਰੀਅਲ*.

ਨਰੀ [nəri] *n* woman. “*nəri asurī kīṇni*.”—*sənama*. **2** See *ਨਲੀ*. **3 P** ੳ coloured skin of a billy-goat or ram etc.

ਨਰੀਆ [nəria] See *ਜਾਹਮਣ*.

ਨਰੀਛਨ [nərichən] See *ਨਿਰੀਛਨ*.

ਨਰੂ [nəru] See *ਨਰ*.

ਨਰੁਜਾ [nəruja] See *ਨਰਜਾ*.

ਨਰੂ [nəru] See *ਨਰ*. “*nəru məre nəru kamī nə ave*.”—*gōḍ kəbir*.

ਨਰੇਸ [nəres] *Skt n* lord of men, king.

ਨਰੇਸੁਣਿ [nəresṇi] *n* *əni* (army) of *nəresvər* (king); army of a king.

ਨਰੇਂਦ੍ਰ [nəredr] *Skt* *ਨਰੇਂਦ੍ਰ n* lord of men, king. **2** Kuber, god of riches.

ਨਰੇਂਦ੍ਰਸਿੰਘ [nəredrsiṅgh] son of maharaja Karam Singh, (ruler of Patiala) and a majestic one who was born on the 10th day of the dark half of Magghar in Sammat 1880 (26th November 1823). He was an embodiment of religion and politics. At the age of twenty-three, he was coronated on the 6th day of the dark half of the month of Magh in Sammat 1902 (18th January 1846) and he managed the affairs of the state elegantly. His court remained full with numerous gallant and talented persons. During the mutiny of 1857-58, he proved himself a true friend of the British rulers. The English government greatly appreciated this, honoured his majesty and organised an open court at Ambala on 18th January 1860 in which Lord Canning thanked him and ceded the territory of Narnaul to him. On 1st November 1861, the title of K.C.S.I. was conferred upon him and he was taken as a member in the council of the Governor General. The right to have an adopted son, was granted to the Phulkian states in 1860. An order of granting this right was received on 5th March 1862. The laws for administration which Maharaja Narendar Singh enacted along with the other two kings, and the agreement, which he signed with the British Government, show his ingenuity and farsightedness. He died at the age of thirty-nine on 13th November 1862 at Patiala. See *ਪਟਿਆਲਾ*.

ਨਰੇਂਦ੍ਰ ਮੰਡਲ [nəredr māḍəl] (Chamber of Princes), honourable chamber of ruling princes, kings

¹According to Ramayan, Narantak was killed by Dadhibal, the monkey.

and nawabs of India which was established in 1921. Its session is held every year at Delhi. The viceroy of India delivered the inaugural speech during this meeting. Maharaja Ganga Singh of Bikaner was the first chancellor of this body. Now Maharaja Bhupendar Singh is its chancellor.

The main objective of the Chamber of Princes is that the relationship established through treaties may be implemented and the rights of states be protected so as to bring reforms in the over-all administration of the states.

ਨਰੋਰ [nərer], **ਨਰੋਲ** [nərel] *Skt* नारिकेल *n* coconut, fruit of coco. “kud kud kər pəri nərər nəcaykē.”—*cəritr* 195. ‘praying with a coconut in hand, they jumped into the funeral pyre to burn themselves with their husband’s body.’ The self-immolating widows mount the funeral pyre holding material like vermilion, coconut etc.

ਨਰੋਣਾ [nəreṇa] See ਦਾਦੂ.

ਨਰੋਆ [nəroa] *adj* healthy, free from disease.

ਨਰੋਸੁ [nərosu] *n* man’s wealth, property. “kəbir nīrguṇ nam nərosu.”—*gəu kəbir*. ‘realisation of the Divine which is above the material world is the real wealth of the holy persons.’

ਨਰੋਤਮ [nərotəm] *adj* greatest among men. 2 the Creator.

ਨਰੋਮਣਿ [nəroməṇi] gem among men; distinguished person. 2 *n* having practical experience; experienced and erudite person. 3 emperor, king.

ਨਰੋਕਾਰ [nəṛəkār], **ਨਰੋਕਾਰੀ** [nəṛəkāri] See ਨਿਰੋਕਾਰ and ਨਿਰੋਕਾਰੀ.

ਨਲ [nəl] *Skt* जल *vr* smell, bind. 2 *n* hand pump. See ਨਾਲ. 3 sinews connecting testes to upper organs. 4 testicle, testis. 5 *Skt* lotus. 6 a monkey in the army of Ram, shown as son of Vishavkarma. He rendered great help in building a bridge over the sea. 7 son of king Bir Sen of lunar dynasty, ruler of Nishadh

region, who was married to Damyanti, daughter of Bhim, king of Vidarabh. After winning in gambling, his younger brother Pushkar expelled Nal from his house. In these testing times love between Nal and Damayanti stayed as exemplary as that of Sita and Ram. At last Nal again got back his kingdom by winning in the gambling. “nəl rājā dəkḥhən īk rəhīṇi. ətī sūdər tāko jəg kəhīṇi.”—*cəritr* 157.

ਨਲਕੀ [nəlki] *Skt* नलक hollow bone. 2 metallic pipe or segment of a reed-like hollow bone.

ਨਲਕੁਬਰ [nəlkubər] son of Kuber, lord of riches, who accompanied by his brother Maingreev was drinking heavily and indulging shamelessly in merry-making with women. At this Narad cursed both the brothers to grow as a pair of Arjun trees [yəmlarjun] (terminalia alata glabra) on the land of Vrij. Lord Krishan pulled out these trees and secured their release from the curse. “nəlkubər ghayəl kiye ətī jīy kōp bādhaī.”—*krīsən*. See ਜਮਲਾਰਜਨ.

ਨਲਣੀ [nəlṇi] See ਨਲਿਨੀ.

ਨਲਣੀਧਰ [nəlṇidhər] *n* stalk of lotus; lotus, which is attached with a stalk. “həṇṇipətī se nəlṇidhər se.”—*kəlki*. ‘eyes like those of a deer and resembling a lotus.’

ਨਲਨਿ [nələnī], **ਨਲਨੀ** [nəlṇi], **ਨਲਿਨ** [nəlīn], **ਨਲਿਨੀ** [nəlīni] *n* pipe, tube. 2 contraption to catch a parrot; it is made of a hollow pipe of bamboo. The hollow pipe strung with an iron rod is floated in the pond of water. When a parrot sits upon it, the pipe revolves and the parrot hangs over water in a headlong position. Due to the fear of drowning, the parrot does not leave the pipe and is thus caught and then caged. “bādhiō jīu nəlīni bhrəmī sua.”—*bavən*. 3 *Skt* number of lotus flowers, blue lotus, water-lily. 4 stream. 5 short for ਨਲਿਨੀਠੰਦਨ (garden of lotus flowers). “hari dhənesur ki nəlīni chəbī, yō nəlīni vīksē sukhkari.”—*GPS*.

‘The splendour of the garden of Kuber has been excelled by the blossoming of a number of blissful lotus flowers.’ 6 lotus garden.

ਨਲਿਨੀਨੰਦਨ [nəliːninə̃dən] *Skt n* garden of Kuber. See ਨਲਿਨੀ 5. 2 cetrārathy is also a garden of Kuber.

ਨਲੀ [nəli] *n* pipe, tube. 2 pipe-shaped thin bone. 3 calf’s bone. 4 barrel of a gun. 5 tube used by weavers. “chochi nəli tātū nəhi nīksæ.” –*gəu kəbir*. Here it means a windpipe. 6 mucous sliding down from the nostril; drivel. 7 See ਨਲਕੀ.

ਨਲੀਏਰ [nəlier] *Skt* ਨਾਰਿਕੇਲ and ਨਲਿਕੇਰ *n* coconut tree; cocos nucifera.

ਨਲੂਆ [nəluə] *n* umbilical cord. 2 rivulet, brook.

ਨਲੂਛੀ [nəluːchi] a village in Jammu state of district, tehsil, and police station Muzaffarabad, which is about two miles away from the city across the bridge. Tonga and bus service is available from Rawalpindi upto Muzaffarabad. A shrine in memory of Guru Hargobind stands in the village. The Guru stayed at this place on his way to Kashmir and caused a spring of water to rise with a thrust of his spear in the earth. Maharaja Ranjit Singh donated a fief of three thousand rupees to the shrine, which the priest misappropriated by getting the amount transferred to his name. Now there is Sikh priest. A fair is held on Vaisakhi day and congregation is organised on every Sunday.

ਨਲੇਰ [nəler] See ਨਲੀਏਰ.

ਨਲੈਨ [nəlen] *A* نعلين outer covering for the feet; shoes, boots. “perī nəlena dəstī dəstane.” –*PPP*.

ਨਲਜ [nəly] a poet who composed verses in praise of the Guru. “nəly kəvī parəspərəs kəc kəcna huī.” –*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਨਵ [nəv] *Skt n* eulogy. 2 new. 3 *Skt* nine. See ਪੰਚ ਤੀਨ ਨਵ ਚਾਰ.

ਨਵਸਾਤ [nəvsat] nine plus seven equals sixteen.

See ਪੰਨਾ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਨਵਹਾਇਣ [nəvhaɪɪɳ], ਨਵਹਾਣਿ [nəvhaɪɪ] *adj* young in years; young. “nəvhaɪɪ nəv dhən səbədɪ jagi.” –*bilā chāt m 1*.

ਨਵਕਾ [nəvka] See ਨੌਕਾ. “nəvka se rəthi.” –*cādi 2*.

ਨਵਕੁਮਾਰੀ [nəvkumari] nine goddesses, worshipped by the Hindus from the 1st to the 9th days of the bright half phase in the month of Chet. Their names are: kumarika, trīmurəti, kalyāni, rohīni, kali, cādikā, śābhvi, durga and subhədra. 2 See ਨਵ ਦੁਰਗਾ.

ਨਵਖੰਡ [nəvəkhə̃d] nine regions of the earth – bhərət, ilavṛit, kīpuruṣ, bhədr, ketumal, həri, hīrṇy, rəmy and kuṣ. “nəva khāḍa vīci janīe.” –*jəpu*. “nəv khāḍən ko raj kəmave.” –*toḍi m 5*. 2 nine joints of the human body. “saṭh sut nəvkhāḍ.” –*gəu kəbir*. See ਗਜਨਵ.

ਨਵਗ੍ਰਹ [nəvgrəh], ਨਵਗ੍ਰਿਹ [nəvgrɪh] nine planets according to astrology¹, Sun [surəy], Moon [cādrma], Mars [māgəl], Mercury [budh], Jupiter [vr̥t̥həspətɪ], Venus [ʃukr], Saturn [ʃənəʃcər], Seizer [rahu], Dragons’ Tail [ketu]. “nəvgrəh koṭi ṭhādhe dərbar.” –*bher ə kəbir*.

ਨਵਘਰ [nəvəghər] nine doors of the body; body having nine openings. “nəvghər thapɪ məhəl ghər ucəu.” –*tukha barəhmaha*. ‘residing in a lofty palace ensconced in the tenth abode).

ਨਵ ਛਿਅ ਖਟ [nəv chɪə khəṭ] nine grammars, six schools of Indian Philosophy, six parts of Veds. “nəv chɪə khəṭ boləhɪ mukhagər.” –*dhāna m 4*. “nəv chɪə khəṭ ka kərə bicar.” –*var sar m 1*.

ਨਵਟਾਂਕ [nəvṭā̃k], ਨਵਟੰਕ [nəvṭə̃k] nine taks (a weight equal to four masas). See ਟਾਂਕ and ਟੰਕ.

ਨਵਤਨ [nəvtən], ਨਵਤਨੁ [nəvtənu] *Skt* ਨੂਤਨ *adj* new. “kəi koṭi nəvtən nam dhīavəhɪ.” –*sukhməni*. According to a Puranic tale, Sheshnag (the mythical snake) praises the

¹The West accepts only seven planets. According to them, Seizer and Dragon’s Tail are not planets.

Creator daily with new epithets. 2 young, free from aging, ageless. “gun nīdhan nāvtaṇu sēda.”—*sri m 5*.

ਨਵਤੇਸ [nāvtes] *n* head of the kettledrummers; chief kettledrummer. “suṇ bhāi bātiā nāvtesa.”—*GV 10*.

ਨਵੱਤੀ [nāvattī] *Skt* ਨਵਤ੍ਵ *n* newness, modernity. “rāḡ bīrāḡ tārāḡ nāvattī.”—*BG*.

ਨਵਦੁਰਗਾ [nāvduṛga] nine goddesses. See ਨਵਕੁਮਾਰੀ. 2 another count as described in the Purans – śeḷputri, brāhamaṇī, cādraghōṭa, kuṣmāḍa, skādmata, katyayāni, kalrātri, māha gōri and siddhīda.

ਨਵਦੁਵਾਰ [nāvduvar] nine doors of the body: two ears, two eyes, two nostrils, mouth, anus, penis or vagina.

ਨਵਦ੍ਵੀਪ [nāvduvip] See ਨਦੀਆ.

ਨਵਧਾ [nāvdhā] *Skt* *adj* having nine types, of nine ways, in nine manners.

ਨਵਧਾਭਗਤਿ [nāvdhābhagati] *Skt* ਨਵਧਾ ਭਗਿੰ *n* nine ways of worshipping the Almighty. “nāvdhā bhagati rīde ātī jagī.”—*NP*. “bhagati nāve prākara.”—*sri a m 5*. In the scriptures nine types of worship is thus described:—

(1) śrāvāṇ – hearing the praise of one’s own deity.

“koṭī kārāṇ dijāhī prābhū prītām,
hārī guṇ sunīāhī ābīnāsī ram.
suṇī suṇī īhū mānu nīrmal hove
kātīe kal ki phāsī ram.”

—*suhī chāt m 5*.

(2) kīrtān – devotional singing in praise of the deity.

“lakhū jīhva dehu mere pīare,
mukh hārī arādhe mera ram.”

—*suhī chāt m 5*.

“anād sukḥ māḡal bāne pekhāt guṇ gau.
kāthā kīrtān rag nad dhūnī īh bānīo suāu.”

—*bīlā m 5*.

(3) sīmrāṇ – meditating upon the Divine;

contemplating:

“hārī hārī kābāhū nā mānāhū bīsarē.
ihā uhā sārābsukḥ data sāḡal ghōṭā prātipare.”

—*gāu m 5*. “nānāk soi dīnāsu suhāvṛa jītu prābhū ave cīti.”—*var gāu 2 m 5*.

(4) padsevān – foot worship, devoted service.
“hārīcārāṇ kāvāl mākrād lobhīt māno
āndīno mohī ahī pīāsā.”—*sohīlā*.
“pē pāī mānāī soi jīu.”—*sri m 5*.

(5) ārcān – worship with material like sandal-wood, flowers etc.

“tera nām kāri cāṇṇāṭhā
je mānu ursa hoī,
kārnī kūḡu je rāle ghāṭ ātārī puja hoī.”

—*guj m 1*.

“mānu sāpāṭu jītu sāt sārī nāvāṇu
bhāvān patī trīpātī kāre,
puja pran sevāku je seve
īn bīdhī sahību rāvātu rāhe.”

—*suhī m 1*.

(6) vādān – salutation, bowing, obeisance.

“prābhū jī, tū mere pran ādhare.
nāmāskar dāḍāṭī bādna.
ānīk bar jāubare.”—*bīlā m 5*.

(7) sākhy – feeling of cordiality with the deity.

“tū mera sākha tū hī mera mit.
tū mera prītāmu tum sāḡī hit.”—*gāu m 5*.
“sājāṇ sāca patīsāhu sīrī sāhā de sāhu.”

—*sāva m 5*.

(8) dāsī – subordination, servitude.

“tū sāca sahību dasu tera gola.”—*māj m 5*.
“bēkhārid hāu dasro tera.
tu bhārō ṭhākāru ḡuṇī ḡāhera.”—*suhī m 5*.

(9) atām nīvedān – entreaty, dedication of oneself.

“tūdh āḡe ārdāsī hāmārī
jīu pīḍu sābh tera.”—*āsā m 5*.
“mānu tānu ārāpī rākḥāu hārī āḡe
sārābh jīā kā he prātipal.”—*bīlā m 5*.

ਨਵਨ [nāvān] *n* bowing, salutation, obeisance.

2 mongoose. 3 slope. “nəvən gəvən jəl.”—BGK.

ਨਵਨਾਇਕਾ [nəvnaɪka] See footnote to ਨਾਇਕਾ.

ਨਵਨਾਥ [nəvnath] nine chief yogis are:

adnath, mächēdrnath, udəynath, sātokhnath, kəthəpnath, sətynath, əcəbhath, cəṛəginath and gorəkhnath. “guṇ gavəhɪ nəv nath.”—*səveye m l ke*. According to an other branch of yogis — adɪnath, řelnath, sātokhnath, əcəbhath, gəjkəthnath, prəjanath, mächēdrəpnath, gorəkhnath and gyansvərupinath.

ਨਵਨਾਮਕ [nəvnamək] This poetic metre is also known as ‘nərhəɪɪ’. Its characteristics are four feet; each foot has two nəgəṇs and two ləghu matras ॥, ॥, |, |.

Example:

tərbhər pər sər. nɪrkhət sur nər.
hərpər pur kər. nɪrkhət bər nər.

—ramav.

ਨਵਨਾਯਿਕਾ [nəvnayɪka] See footnote to ਨਾਇਕਾ.

ਨਵ ਨਿਧਿ [nəv nɪdhɪ] See ਨਉ ਨਿਧਿ. “nəv nɪdhɪ nam nɪdhan.”—*kan m 5*.

ਨਵਨੀ [nəvni], **ਨਵਨੀਤ** [nəvnit] *Skt n* fresh butter, just made by churning milk or cream.

ਨਵਨੂਤ [nəvnūt] *adj* absolutely new, brand new. **2 n** butter. See ਨਵਨੀਤ. “təb sūdər nəvnūt nɪkale.”—*NP*.

ਨਵਪਦ [nəvpəd] new rank, new post.

ਨਵਪਦੀ [nəvpədi] It is a form of cəpəi and əɾɪll. Its characteristics are four feet, sixteen matras in each foot, bhəgəṇ, ॥, in the end.

Example:

jəhɪ təhɪ kərən ləgə səbh papən,
dhərəm kərəm təjkər hətɪjapən,
pahən kəu su kərət səbhɪ bədən,
dərət dhup dip sɪr cədən.

—kəlki.

ਨਵਮ [nəvəm] *adj* ninth.

ਨਵਮੀ [nəvmi] *n* the ninth day of both halves of a lunar month.

ਨਵਮੁਨਿ [nəvmunɪ] See ਨਉਮੁਨੀ.

ਨਵਰਸ [nəvrəs] nine sentiments of poetry. “pɪɪthəm řɪɪgar su hasy rəs kəruṇa rədr sūvir. bhəy bibhətəs bəkhaniye ədbhut řāt su dhɪr.”—*rəsɪkprɪya*. See ਰਸ. **2 a** hilly mound near Nadaun. “tɪɪn kəthgəɾh nəvrəs pər bādho.”—*IV*.

ਨਵਰਤਨ [nəvrətən] nine precious gems — pearl, emerald, ruby, topaz, diamond, coral, lahsunia, pukhraj (a topaz), sapphire. **2** nine legendary scholars in the court of king Vikramaditya who were very illustrious — Dhanvantri, Kshapnak, Amar Singh, Shanku, Vetā Bhatt, Ghatkarpar, Kalidas Vrahmihir and Varahruchi.¹

ਨਵਰਤਨਾ [nəvrətna] *n* armlet having nine precious gems embedded in it. See ਨਵਰਤਨ. “nəvrətne dəmkət dutɪ khan.”—*GPS*.

ਨਵ ਰਦ [nəv rəd] new tooth, new teeth.

ਨਵਰਾਤ੍ਰ [nəvratrɪ] *Skt n* nine nights from the 1st day upto the 9th day of the bright half in the month of Assu and nine nights from the 1st day upto the ninth day of the bright half in the month of Chet. During these days, devotees of Durga worship the nine forms of the goddess. See ਨਵਰੁਮਾਰੀ and ਨਵ ਦੁਰਗਾ. At the completion of the worship, food, money and clothes are offered to nine unmarried girls in the name of nine goddesses.

ਨਵਰੋਜ [nəvroj] See ਨੌ ਰੋਜ. “təhɪ nəvrojkəro mɪl sūdər.”—*GPS*.

ਨਵਰੰਗ [nəvrəṅg] *adj* new colour. **2** youthful, youngman. “nəvrəṅg lalə sej ravəṇ aɪa.”—*suhɪ m 5*. **3** new theatre. **4 n** emperor Aurangzeb for whom Hindi poets have employed this name quite often.

ਨਵਰੰਗਰਾਇ [nəvrəgraɪ] *n* emperor Aurangzeb. **2** spring season. “mədən kɪ nəvrəṅg rai?”—*cəɪɪtr 30*.

ਨਵਰੰਗੜਾ [nəvrəṅgɾa], **ਨਵਰੰਗੀਆ** [nəvrəṅgia], **ਨਵਰੰਗੀ** [nəvrəṅgi] having new colour; fond of playing

¹These scholars were not contemporary.

new games. "həri həri nəvrēgria."—*vəḍ m 4 ghorīā*.

ਨਵਲ [nəvəl] *Skt adj* new. **2** clear, clean. **3** young. **4** beautiful. "nəvəl nəvtən nahu bala."—*bīla chōt m 5*.

ਨਵਲਾ [nəvla] *n* stick decked with new flowers; thin stick, around which flowers are plaited. "nəvla si liye kərvar kəṭari."—*kṛīṣən*. "nəvla həth gəhi cəplavē."—*GPS*.

ਨਵਲਾਇਆ [nəvlaia] assisted in taking bath, gave a bath. "guri ēmrīṣərī nəvlaia."—*suhi m 4*.

ਨਵਲੂ [nəvlu] a devoted Sikh of Guru Hargobind, who was a great scholar. Sikhs from afar used to come to listen to his religious discourses. He was also a unique warrior.

ਨਵਾ [nəva], **ਨਵਾਂ** [nəvā] *adj* new.

ਨਵਾਸਾ [nəvasa] *P* نواسه *n* daughter's son.

ਨਵਾਸੀਰ [nəvasir] plural of ਨਾਸੂਰ. See ਨਾਸੂਰ and ਭਗੰਦਰ.

ਨਵਾਹ [nəvah] *A* نواح plural of ਨਾਹੀਆ (bank); land by the riverside.

ਨਵਾਖਤਨ [nəvaxtən] *P* نواختن *v* praise, honour.

ਨਵਾਂ ਚੰਦ [nəvā cād] crescent moon of the first day of a lunar month; moon on the second day of bright fortnight. **2** See ਨਵੇਂ ਚੰਦ ਦੀ ਰਾਮ ਰਾਮ.

ਨਵਾਜ਼ [nəvaz] *P* نواز used as a suffix in compound words, as cəribnəvaz etc. **2** See ਨਮਾਜ਼.

ਨਵਾਜ਼ਿਸ਼ [nəvazīṣ] *P* نوازش *n* act of admiring or exaltin **2** kindness, benevolence.

ਨਵਾਦ [nəvad] *P* نواذ *n* spoken language, dialect, written language.

ਨਵਾਦੀ [nəvadi] *adj* lacking in skill of discussion; uneducated. "nic nəvadi jan."—*GV 6*. **2** scurrilous, foul-mouthed, ribald, evil-tongued.

ਨਵਾਨਿਰੋਆ [nəvanīroa] *adj* young and healthy; energetic and healthy. "həriḡobīd nəvanīroa."—*sor m 5*.

ਨਵਾਬ [nəvab] See ਨਬਾਬ.

ਨਵਾਬੀ [nəvabi] *n* nawab's rank. **2** nawab's job.

ਨਵਾਂਬੁਦ [nəvābud] ਨਵ-ਅੰਬੁਦ, new cloud, fresh

rain.

ਨਵਾਰ [nəvar] *P* نوار *n* lining, hem. **2** ribbon. **3** *adj* innocent, guiltless.

ਨਵਾਲਾ [nəvala] *P* نواله *n* morsel, bite.

ਨਵਾਲੇ ਪਯਾਲੇ ਦਾ ਯਾਰ [nəvale pəyale da yar] accomplice in dining and wining. **2** friend who keeps company in dining and wining. "əho nəvale pyale yar."—*GPS*.

ਨਵਿਸ਼ਤ [nəviṣət] *P* نوشت *n* writing, dictation. **2** *adj* written.

ਨਵਿਸ਼ਤਰ [nəviṣtəh] *P* نوشته *adj* written. **2** *n* writing, written work. **3** fate, fortune, luck, destiny.

ਨਵਿਸ਼ਤਨ [nəviṣtən] *P* نوشتن *v* write.

ਨਵਿਸ਼ਤਾ [nəviṣta] See ਨਵਿਸ਼ਤਰ.

ਨਵਿਤ [nəvit], **ਨਵਿੱਤ** [nəvitt] *Skt* ਨਿਮਿੱਤ *n* cause, motive. "vitt nəvitt bhrəmīo bəhu bhāti."—*maru m 5*. "kahe ke nəvitt kə səməgri tē bənai hē?"—*kṛīṣən*.

ਨਵੀਸ [nəvis] *P* نویس *n* writer; This word is used as a suffix in compound words like ərjinəvis (petition-writer), nəkəlnəvis (draughts-man). **2** imperative form of nəviṣtən: write down.

ਨਵੀਸਿੰਦ [nəvisīd], **ਨਵੀਸਿੰਦਹ** [nəvisīdəh] *P* نویسنده *n* writer, scribe, clerk. "mīl nəvisīd sō bese."—*NP*.

ਨਵੀਨ [nəvin] *Skt adj* new, modern. **2** unprecedented, unique. **3** pen-name used by Gopal Singh, a poet. See ਸੁਧਾਸਰ.

ਨਵੇ [nəve] *adj* all the nine. "nəve chīdr əpvit."—*gəu thīti m 5*. **2** new, modern. "əge jiu nəve."—*var asa*. **3** See ਨਵੈ.

ਨਵੇਸੋਤ [nəvesot] ਨਵ-ਸੋਤ, nine springs, nine openings of the body. "nəve sot səbhī dhīla."—*var gəu m 4*.

ਨਵੇਕਲਾ [nəvekla] *adj* extraordinary, different, distinct.

ਨਵੇਂ ਚੰਦ ਦੀ ਰਾਮ ਰਾਮ [nəvē cād di ram ram] It is a custom among the Hindus that they greet each other and to feel cheered on seeing the

moon on the second day of a month's bright half. This festival is also approved in the Bible. "Blow a trumpet on the new moon and the full moon, which are our festivals. It is the law and command of God for the Israelite people." See ਜੱਬੂਰ ਸਾਮ (Psalm) 81, verse 3 and 4.

ਨਵੇ ਛਿਦ੍ਰ [nəve χɪdɾ] nine doors, nine abodes. "nəumi nəve χɪdɾ əpvit."—*gəu thɪti m 5*.

ਨਵੇਦ [nəved] See ਨਿਵੇਦਨ and ਨੈਵੇਦ. **2 P** ۲۹ good news, auspicious news.

ਨਵੇਲ [nəvel], **ਨਵੇਲੜਾ** [nəvelʒa], **ਨਵੇਲੜੀ** [nəvelʒi], **ਨਵੇਲਾ** [nəvela], **ਨਵੇਲੀ** [nəveli] *adj* new, modern, young (man or woman), mature. "nanək mūdḥ nəvel sūdərɪ."—*bɪla χhət m 1*. "mūdḥ nəvelʒia goɪɪ ai."—*bɪla χhət m 1*. "ohu nehv nəvela əpne prītəm sɪu lagɪrhe."—*asa m 5*.

ਨਵੈ [nəvɛ] See ਨਵ 3. **2 Skt** ਨਵਕ, group of nine. **3 Skt** ਨਵਤਿ ninety, 90. "nəvɛ ka sɪχjasəɳi."—*var majh m 1*.

ਨਵੈ ਖੰਡ ਕੀ ਪ੍ਰਿਥਮੀ [nəvɛ khəḍ ki prɪθmi] See ਬਟੁਆ.

ਨਵੈ ਘਰ [nəvɛ ghər] nine houses, body's nine openings. "kəhɪt kəbir nəvɛ ghər muse."—*gəu kəbir*.

ਨਵੈ ਦਰ [nəvɛ dər] See ਨਉ ਦਰਵਾਜ਼.

ਨਵੈ ਨਾਥ [nəvɛ nath] See ਨਵਨਾਥ. "nəvenath surəj əru cāda."—*bher kəbir*.

ਨਵੈ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰਾ [nəvɛ prəkara] See ਨਵਧਾ ਭਗਤਿ.

ਨਵੇਛਾ [nəvoɕha] *Skt n* a newly married maiden, bride. **2** In poetry, the young heroine who hesitates to get close to the hero due to shyness and fear.

ਨਵੰਤ [nəvənt] group of nine. "nəvənt dvarə bhɪt rəhɪtə."—*səhəs m 5*. "The nine doors of the body are without door-flaps or shutters."

ਨਵੰਨਿਧਿ [nəvəniɪdhɪ] See ਨਉਨਿਧਿ. "hərɪ həri nam nəvəniɪdhɪ pai."—*vəḍ χhət m 4*.

ਨੜ [nəʃ], **ਨੜਾ** [nəʒa] *Skt* ਨੜ *n* hollow reed; hollow bamboo, *L* arundinacea falcata.

ਨੜਾਲੀ [nəʒali] a village in district Rawalpindi,

tehsil Gujjarkhan under police station Jatli which is at a distance of six miles towards south-west from Daultala railway station. A shrine in memory of Guru Hargobind stands in this village. Bhai Harbans ji Tapa, a disciple of the Guru, lived here. Finding him ardently devoted, the Guru stayed at this place when he was on his way from Kashmir to Punjab. At first this shrine was known by the name of Tapa Harbans. Now it is known by the name of the Guru. The hall in which Guru Granth Sahib is on display has been beautifully built.

ਨੜਿੰਨਮੇ [nəʃɪnme], **ਨੜਿੰਨਵੇ** [nəʃɪnve] *adj* ninety-nine – 99.

ਨੜੀ [nəʃi] *n* hollow bamboo. See ਨੜਾ. **2** a bird belonging to the crane species, having long neck and beak. It feeds on amphibious creatures. **3** pipe of a hookah.

ਨੜੀਮਾਰ [nəʃimar] *adj* smoker.

ਨਾ [na] *P t part* word expressing the meaning of negation. *Skt* ਨਹੀਂ. "na oɪ jənəməhɪ na mərəhɪ."—*suhɪ ə m 3*. **2 n** short for ਨਾਮ. "tate seviəle ram na."—*asa kəbir*. 'meditate on the name (existence) of Ram (the Divine).' **3** in Pothohari dialect, the word ਨਾ [na] is used for ਕਾ [ka] of as in "us na", means his (us da).

ਨਾਉ [nau] *Skt* ਨੌਕਾ, boat, canoe. "bhəvʒəl bɪkhəm dərau, guru tare hərəɪnau."—*sri ə m 1*. **2** name of the Almighty. "nau suɳɪ mənʊ rəhsɪɛ."—*var asa*. **3** bath. See ਨਉਣਾ. "ətərɪgətɪ tɪrəθɪ məɪɪ nau."—*jəpu*. **4** justice, fairness. "nau kəɪta kadər kərə."—*var ram 3*.

ਨਾਉਧਰੀਕ [naudhərik] who acquires the name from the Guru; who repeats the initiating formula. "naudhərik sɪkh hoe, guru guru ləge jəpən."—*JSBB*. **2** See ਨਾਮਧਰੀਕ.

ਨਾਉ [nau] *n* barber. **2** name. **3** disciple of Guru Arjan Dev who is known as Naoo Sekhar for belonging to Sekhar subcaste.

ਨਾਉ ਸੇਖੜ [nau sekhər] See ਨਾਉ 3.

नाई [nau] *n* name. “jInI dItṛa nao.”—*tIlāg m 4. 2* boat.

नाई [naI] in the name, in meditation. “naI rāte se jInIḡae.”—*var asa. 2* having bathed. “vInu bhāne KI naI kəri.”—*jəpu. 3* after taking bath. “naI nIvaja nate puja.”—*var majh m 1. 4 P* ५ flute. “naI nāphiri jat nā gāni.”—*cādi 2. 5 A* ८ thirst, i.e. desire, greed, fire of lust. “bujhe bālāti naI.”—*s kəbir. 6 n* नाज policy. “səbh sen jure muhI naI bādhehe.”—*krIsən.* ‘Killing in the presence of all is a matter of policy.’

नाई [nāI] name.

नाई [naIO] name. “sunət tuharo naIO.”—*sar m 5. 2* of name. **3** subdued, made to feel humble, bent.

नाई [naIE] *adv* after taking bath, having taken bath. “kəsməl jahI naIE ramdas sər.”—*phunhe m 5. 3* through name.

नाई [naIk] *Skt* नायक *n* a person (male) who gives lead to others, leader, chief, hero. **2** lord, master. **3** leader of the Vanjara caste (a trading community). See लषाड and नाई 2. **4** in poetry a full-grown youth projected as the protagonist of eroticism in poetry:

“sūdər guṇmādiṛ yuva yuvāti vIlōkē jāhI. kāvIta rag rāsəgy jo nayək kəhIye tāhI.”—*jəgədvinod.* “əbhImani tyagi tərūṇ kok-kālan prəbin. bhəby kṣəmi sūdər dhəni suCI ruCI sēda kulīn.”—*rəsIkprIya.*¹ **5** protagonist of a poetic work or a play; hero, as Lord Ram

¹In books of poetic theory three types of hero are described :

1. husband who has duly married a woman.
 2. vice husband (interested in a woman that belongs to an other man)
 3. indulger in whoring (lover of a prostitute).
- Further, five types of husband are listed (friendly, dexterous, brazen, wicked, indifferent). Paramours are of two types (sweet tongued and sexually expert).

in Ramayan.

नाईक [naIka], नाईक [naIkI] *Skt* नायिका *n* woman whom other women follow. **2** mistress, woman head of a household. “ghər ki naIkI ghər vasu nā devē.”—*asa m 5.* “ghəru mera Iḥ naIkI hāmari.”—*asa m 5. 3* In poetry, the heroine — “upjət jāhI vIlōkke CIṭṭ bic rāsbhav. tāhI bəkhanət nayIka je prəbin kəvIṛav.”—*rəsraj.*² **4** woman portrayed as seminal to a poetic work; heroine, as Janki is the heroine in Svayamvar Katha, and Durga in Chandi Chritar. **5** goddess Durga; eight goddesses in Sanskrit scriptures are : ugr-cāḍa, prācāḍa, cāḍogra, cāḍnayIka, ətIcāḍa, camūḍa, cāḍa and cāḍvāti. See वृमहैवत, पृति ३ ६१.

In poetic works eight types of heroines are:

²On this basis of classification, four types of heroines are pādmīni, CIṭṭīni, śākhīni and hāstīni. In terms of nature, heroines are : good, average and vile.

Just as three types of hero are described, in the same manner, three types of heroine are acknowledged by the poets:

1. svākiya — who has been duly married to her husband.
2. pərkiya — woman married to one man, but who loves another man; her hero is vice husband.
3. samanya or gāṇIka — (who indulges in licentiousness for earning money; her hero is vėṣIk. mūgdha (foolish), mādhyā (middle) and prāḍha (mature) etc are the kinds of svākiya; uḍha, ənuḍha, gupta, vidgādha, ləkṣIta, kulṭa, ənuṣyana and mudIta etc are the kinds of pərkiya.

1352 types of heroines have been counted by poet Raslin in his work entitled Ras Prabodh, 3240 by Hirjivi in Lakshmivīnod, 9222 by Sardar poet in his annotation of Rasik Priya and 4788 by Babu Jagannath Prasad (Bhanu poet).

In fact all these kinds are the fantasy of the poets. If considered seriously, there are only nine types of heroines — pādmīni, CIṭṭīni, śākhīni, hāstīni, uttma, mādhyā, ədhāma, svākiya, pərkiya and samanya.

svadhinpətika, utkəla, vaskəsəjja, əbhīsədhita, kəlhātrita, khəḍita, proṣṭpreyāsi and viprəlbədhā. 6 vocative, O lord! “səgəl bhəvən ke nāika.”—*gəu rəvidas*.

ਨਾਇਕੁ [nāiku] See ਨਾਇਕ 1. “tu nāiku səgəl bhəuṅ.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. 2 See ਨਾਇਕ 3. “nāiku ek bənjare pāc.”—*bəsət kəbir*. ‘mind is headman; five evils are its traders.’

ਨਾਇਣ [nāiṅ], **ਨਾਇਣੁ** [nāiṅu] v take bath, bathe. “gṛan sərī nāiṅ.”—*bher m 4*. 2 See ਨਾਇਣ 2.

ਨਾਇਨ [nāin] See ਨਾਇਣੁ. 2 wife of a barber.

ਨਾਇਰਸੀਅੜਾ [nāirəsīəṛā] who enjoys the ecstasy of meditation. See ਰਸੀਅੜਾ.

ਨਾਈ [nai] n one who pares nails and cleans utensils; barber. “nai udhriā sen sev.”—*bəsət ə m 5*. 2 adj renowned, famous. “vahu vahu səcepatisah, tu səci nai.”—*var ram 1 m 3*. 3 by reciting His Name, through meditation. “tirəth əḥsəḥṭi məjənu nai.”—*məla m 4*. 4 in the names. “juḥṭi nə əni juḥṭi nə nai.”—*var sar m 1*. Impurity of names has been accepted in the religious scriptures of the Hindus. See ਮਨੁ ਐ 3 § 9. 5 by bowing. “tūrək mue sīru nai.”—*sor kəbir*. 6 A ʃt messenger of death.

ਨਾਈਐ [naie] should bathe, should take bath. 2 name is. “ṭek tero iku naie.”—*bīla m 5*.

ਨਾਏ [nae] took bath, bathed. “sətsəgətī pəg nae dhurī.”—*sar m 4*. ‘bathed in the dust of the feet of the saints.’ 2 via the name, by reciting the name. “səbh sukh həri ke nae.”—*gəu m 5*. 3 figure 9. “no nae ekasih.”—*BG*. 4 subdued, made to bow.

ਨਾਸ [nas] *Skt* नास v snore, make a jarring sound while breathing. 2 n nostril, nose. 3 *Skt* नास, destruction, devastation. 4 when used as a suffix, it gives the meaning of removal or destruction as – “bhe bhəjən əgh dukhnas.”—*bavən*. “he parbrəhəm əbīnasi əghnas.”—*bavən*. 5 A ʃt human being, man. 6 angel. 7 P नास destruction, wailing, lamentation.

ਨਾਸਕ [nasək] *Skt* adj destructive, ruinous. 2 See ਨਾਸਿਕ.

ਨਾਸਕਾ [naska] See ਨਾਸਿਕਾ.

ਨਾਸਤਾ [našta] P ناست or ناست n empty stomach. 2 breakfast; light food taken in the morning.

ਨਾਸਤਿ [nasətī] *Skt* नासि does not exist. “dutiā nasətī, iku rəhiā səmaī.”—*bher m 5*. 2 not existing, not living. “asətī nasətī eko nau.”—*var ram 1 m 1*. 3 short for ਨਾਸਤਿਕ.

ਨਾਸਤਿਕ [nasətīk] See ਨਾਸਿਕ.

ਨਾਸਨ [nasən] *Skt* नासन n act of destroying. “nasən bhajən thake.”—*dhəna m 5*. 2 See ਨਸਣਾ.

ਨਾਸਨੀ [nasni] n which has destructive effect; poison, venom.

ਨਾਸਪਾਤੀ [naṣpati] T ناسپاتی n a pear L pyrus communis. “naṣpati khati tebnaspati khati hē.”—*bhuṣəṅ*.

ਨਾਸਪਾਲ [naspal] P ناسپال n peel of pomegranate, its latent effect is dry and cold¹. It causes constipation. It strengthens gums and removes swelling, Washing pile-warts with its water gives relief from pain.

ਨਾਸਵਾਨ [nasvan], **ਨਾਸਵੰਤ** [nasvət] adj mortal, perishable.

ਨਾਸਾ [nasa] *Skt* n nostril, nose. 2 hole of the nose.

ਨਾਸਾਗੁ [nasagr] n tip of the nose.

ਨਾਸਾਬੁਰੁ [nasaburu] P ناسابور adj not stable, not content, dissatisfied. “nasaburu hove phiri məge.”—*bəsət ə m 1*.

ਨਾਸਿਹ [nasih] A ناسي adj who gives advice.

ਨਾਸਿਕ [nasīk] *Skt* नासिक adj related to the nose, produced from the nose. 2 n gods Ashwini kumar who took birth from the nose of a mare. 3 a region in south India. 4 a town near Bombay in the region of Nasik; it is district headquarters, 107 miles away from Bombay. River Godavri rises near this town. In this town

¹According to the Greeks, the peel of a sweet pomegranate is cold and moist and that of a sour one is cold and dry.

stands the famous temple dedicated to Shiv. Kumbh fair is celebrated at this place with great enthusiasm. Panchvati, where Lachhman chopped the nose of Sarupnakha, is situated on the left side of Godavri.

ਨਾਸਿਕਾ [nasika] *Skt* *n* nose.

ਨਾਸਿਕਾ [nasiky] See ਨਾਸਿਕ.

ਨਾਸਿਯ [nasyi] *adj* destructive, ruinous. "sərəb nasyi he."—*javu*. **2** See ਨਾਸਕ.

ਨਾਸਿਰ [nasir] *A* ناسير *n* ਨਾਸਿਰ, helper.

ਨਾਸਿਰ ਅਲੀ [nasir ali] He was a tyrannical military commander of Jalandhar who burnt Thumh Sahib in Kartarpur and set the city on fire.¹

ਨਾਸਿਰੁੱਦੀਨ [nasiruddin] نصرالدين *adj* advocate of religion. **2** *n* Nasirudin Mehmood the emporer of Delhi belonged to Gulam (Slave) dynasty; who ruled over the country from 1246 to 1266. See ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿਚ ਰਾਜ ਨੰ: 8. **3** Emperor of Delhi related to Tughlaq dynasty. He was enthroned in 1390 and ruled till 1394. See ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿਚ ਰਾਜ ਨੰ: 19. **4** at several places, Nasir Ali is shown as Nasirudin. See ਨਾਸਿਰ ਅਲੀ.

ਨਾਸੀ [nasi] *Skt* नाशित् *adj* destructible, perishable. **2** ran away, fled. See ਨਸਣਾ.

ਨਾਸੁਰ [nasur] *A* ناسور or ناسور *n* a festering wound, carbuncle.

ਨਾਸੁ [nasti] *Skt* न-असि it is not. "dīa suci nasti."—*səveye sri mukhvak* *m* 5.

ਨਾਸੁਕ [nastik] *Skt* *n* a person who does not believe in God; one who does not accept the existence of the Divine and the other world; atheist.

ਨਾਸੁਕਤਾ [nastikta] *n* atheism.

¹Many references are found on the pages which are attached in the beginning and at the end of the copy of Guru Granth Sahib which is kept at Kartarpur. One of them is this note: "Kartarpur was set on fire in Sammat 1814."

ਨਾਸਕ [nasyə] *Skt* *adj* which is related to the nose. **2** produced from the nose. **3** *n* string put through the nose, nose-string, nose-bar. **4** *Skt* नसक *adj* perishable, destructible.

ਨਾਹ [nah] *n* lord, master, husband. (See ਨਹਨ). "jīnī nah nīrētārī bhəgətī nā kini."—*suhi rəvīdas*. **2** *part* no, not. "tīn ko jəm dər nah."—*GPS*. **3** *n* refusal, denial, disavowal. "kəro nah, kə əgikaro."—*səloh*.

ਨਾਂਹ [nāh] See ਨਾਹ 3.

ਨਾਹਕ [nahək] *adv* aimlessly, meaninglessly, purposelessly. "nahək tū bhərmi mən me."—*krīsən*.

ਨਾਹਣ [nahən], ਨਾਹਨ [nahən] *part* word indicating prohibition, negation. "nahən gun nahənī kəchu bidīa."—*ram* *m* 9. **2** *n* a hill state adjoining Ambala, also known as Sirmaur. Guru Gobind Singh came from Paonta and stayed here several days swayed by the devotion shown by raja Medni Prakash. The gurdwara is situated near the Parade. Fifteen rupees per annum are paid by the state for burning incense. The priest is a Sikh. Nahan is at a distance of thirty-seven miles to the north of railway station Barara. Nahan town was founded by raja Karam Prakash in 1621 AD. It is at a height of 3207 feet from the sea level. See ਮੇਦਿਨੀਪੁਕਾਸ਼.

ਨਾਹਨਿ [nahənī] See ਨਾਹਨ 1.

ਨਾਹਰ [nahər] *n* (नृ - हृ) lion, tiger. **2** hyena, tiger. **3** a branch of Lodi Pathans, settled especially in Dera Gazi Khan. **4** short for Nahar Khan. See ਨਾਹਰ ਖਾਨ.

ਨਾਹਰਸਿੰਘ [nahərsiŋh] a soldier of Guru Gobind Singh who was assigned the custody of Lohgarh fort, during the battle of Anandpur.

ਨਾਹਰਖਾਨ [nahərxan] a Pathan of Maler and brother of Nusrat Khan and Vali Mohammad Khan, who fought against Guru Gobind Singh in the battles of Anandpur and Chamkaur on

the orders of Wazir Khan, governor of Sirhind. “cu didəm kɪ nahər byaməd bəjəg.”—*jəfər*.
ਨਾਹਰਨਖਾ [nahərnəkha] *n* weapon of the shape of a lion’s nail. It is kept in the waistband, and used during a scuffle with the enemy. See ਸਸਤ੍ਰ.
ਨਾਹਿ [nahɪ], **ਨਾਂਹਿ** [nāhɪ] *part no*, *not*. **2 n** master, husband. “tako nahɪ nahɪ kəχu pavɛ.”—*cəritr 34*. **3 adv** after bathing, after having taken a bath. “əhɪnɪsɪ kəsməl dhovəhɪ nahɪ.”—*gəv.kəbir var 7*.
ਨਾਹਿਤ [nahɪt] *adv* otherwise; else. “nahɪt pahɪ pahɪ.”—*var majh m 1*.
ਨਾਹਿਨ [nahɪn] See ਨਾਹਨ 1. “nahɪn ɡuɒu nahɪn kəχu jəpu təpu.”—*jet m 9*.
ਨਾਹੀ [nahi] *part no*, *not*. “nahi bɪn həriɒu sərəbsɪdhɪ.”—*prəbha m 5*. **2** taking bath, bathing. “bahəɪ kahe nahi?”—*ram m 1*. **3 A** 𑂔 which prohibits; who creates an obstacle; obstructionist. “nahi dekhɪ nə bhajɛ, pərəm sɪanəp eh.”—*gəv bavən kəbir*. ‘not to go back on seeing the antagonists.’ **4 Dg n** navel, umbilicus.
ਨਾਹੁ [nahu] *n* lord, master. “həɪɪ jɪu nahu mɪɪɪa.”—*ram roti m 5*.
ਨਾਕ [nak] *Skt n* ਨੋ-ਅਕ where there is no ਅਕ (suffering) – heaven. **2** sky. **3 Skt** nose. “nakəhɪ bɪna, na sohe bətisələkhɲa.”—*bher namdev*. **4 Skt** ਨਕੁ alligator. “nakəhɪ te prəbhɪ rakhləyo hɛ.”—*krɪsən*. ‘The elephant was saved from the alligator.’ **5 P** 𑂔 *suf* filled; full; it is used as suffix like –xɒfnak, ɡəmnak.
ਨਾਕਸ [nakəs] *P* 𑂔 *adj* fallen from the status of ਕਸ (man). **2** cowardly, timid. **3** worthless, mean. **4** having head bent downward with feeling of shame or regret. **5** See ਨਾਕਿਸ.
ਨਾਕਸਰ [naksər] *be fed up*. “avət jat naksər hoi.”—*gəɒd kəbir*.
ਨਾਕਹ [nakəh] *A* 𑂔 *n* female camel; she-camel.
ਨਾਕਚਰ [nakčər] *god who moves in the ਨਾਕ (sky)*. **2** sun. **3** bird.

ਨਾਕਦਮੁਦਾ [nakədɒuda] *P* 𑂔 not married; bachelor; maid.
ਨਾਕਨਟੀ [naknəti] *n* dancer from ਨਾਕ (heaven); nymph.
ਨਾਕਨਦੀ [naknədi] *milky way*.
ਨਾਕਨਾਥ [naknath] *Indar*. See ਨਾਕ ਪਤਿ.
ਨਾਕਨਾਰੀ [naknari] *nymph, fairy*.
ਨਾਕਪਤਿ [nakpəti] *n* lord of heaven, *Indar*.
ਨਾਕਾ [nak] *n* narrow passage through a mountain; narrow passway in a valley.
ਨਾਕਾਲਯ [nakaləy], **ਨਾਕਾਲੇ** [nakale], **ਨਾਕਾਲੈ** [nakalɛ] *n* one who belongs to heaven – Ganges. —*sənama*. **2** *milky way*. **3** *god*.
ਨਾਕਿਸ [nakɪs] *A* 𑂔 *adj* worthless, useless. **2** *unintelligent, inefficient*. **3** *incomplete, defective*. **4** See ਨਾਕਸ.
ਨਾਕੀ [naki] *n* farmer who irrigates the field by changing water course from one subdivision of the field to another. **2** *alligator*. “nagəɒdəg naki tagəɒdəg talɛ.”—*ramav*. ‘like an alligator in a pond.’ **3 Skt** नाकिन् *adj* which is related to heaven. **4 n** *god*.
ਨਾਕੁ [naku] See ਨਾਕ. **2 Skt** mound raised by white ants.
ਨਾਕੇਸ਼ [nakesʃ], **ਨਾਕੇਸ਼ੁਰ** [nakesʃvər] *Indar*. See ਨਾਕਪਤਿ.
ਨਾਕੰਦ [nakənd] *P* 𑂔 *n* male foal, young horse.
ਨਾਕਤੁਮਾਸ [nakʃətr mas] See ਨਛਤੁ ਮਹੀਨਾ.
ਨਾਖ [nakh] *Skt* refutation. “nəhɪ vak nakha.”—*GPS*. **2** *breach*. “nakh cəle jəmna.”—*krɪsən*. **3 P** 𑂔 *navel, umbilicus*. **4** *pears grown in Kashmir and Kabul*.
ਨਾਖਚ [naxəç] *metathesis of ਨਾਚਖ*. See ਨਾਚਖ.
ਨਾਖਤ [nakhət] *trespassing, crossing*. “nakhət des nədi pur sūdər.”—*GV 10*.
ਨਾਖਨਾ [nakhna] *v* *refute, violate*. “bəɒð ki sikh nakhte nə seva bɪkhe gakhte.”—*GPS*. “nɪjnɪj dhərəm nəɾən səbh nakha.”—*NP*. **2** *cross over*.
ਨਾਖਾ [nakha], **ਨਾਖੀ** [nakhi] See ਨਾਖਨਾ.
ਨਾਖੁਨ [naxun], **ਨਾਖੁਨ** [naxun] *P* 𑂔 *n* *nail*.

ਨਾਗ [nag] *Skt n* elephant. “aruṛ te əsv rəθh nagəh.”—*səhəs m 5*. “guruṽəc əkus, nag mən.”—*NP*. **2** snake, cobra. “pəcchɪ pəsu nəg nag nəradhɪp.”—*əkal*. **3** a type of air in the body that is supposed to cause belching. “nag ɔr kurəm krɪkəl devdət̪ ləkho.”—*NP*. See **ਦਸਪੁਰਾਣ**. **4** descendants of Kashyap born to Kadru who initiated Nag family; kings of this dynasty were annihilated by Janmeja. According to the historians, Nag dynasty is affiliate of Shak dynasty. At the time of Alexander’s invasion on India, the raja of Nag dynasty was ruling over Takshila who kept huge snakes and those were daily worshipped. **5** vermillion. **6** river. See **ਨਾਗਪੁਰ**.

ਨਾਗ [nāg] *adj* naked, bare. “nāg sɪdharəhu.”—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*.

ਨਾਗਉਚੀ [nagəuri] See **ਨਗੋਰੀ**.

ਨਾਗਰਾਂ [nag-hā] *P* ناگہاں *adv* unexpectedly, suddenly.

ਨਾਗਕੁਲ [nagkul], **ਨਾਗਕੁਲੀ** [nagkuli] Nag dynasty. Many books have referred to eight Nag dynasties and several others to nine. Per reference in Varah Puran the snakes in existence before Kashyap, got the name of Nag dynasty. “juro əsɪ kul nag əpara.”—*səloh*. Forefathers of eight dynasties mentioned in Purans are — ənət, vasukɪ, kəbəl, krəkot, pədəm, məhapədəm, ʃəkh, and kulɪk. Many have added təkʂək to raise the number of dynasties from eight to nine.

ਨਾਗਚੂੜ [nagcuṛ] *n* Lord Shiv who keeps snakes on his head. He has snakes rolling round the knot of his hair.

ਨਾਗਝਾੜ [nagjhaṛ] *Dg* opium.

ਨਾਗਣੀ [nagni], **ਨਾਗਨਿ** [nagnɪ] female of cobra or snake. “nagənɪ hovā dhər vəsā.”—*gəu m 1*. **2** pike. **3** See **ਨਾਗਨੀ 2**.

ਨਾਗਨੀ [nagni] female serpent. See **ਨਾਗਨਿ**. “maɪa hoi nagni.” **2** army of elephants.—*sənama*.

ਨਾਗਦਮਨੀ [nagdəmni], **ਨਾਗਦੌਨ** [nagdɔn] a herb which is regarded antivenom. *L artemisia vulgaris*. See **ਭਰਨੀ**.

ਨਾਗਨਾਥ [nagnath], **ਨਾਗਪਤਿ** [nagpətɪ] mythical snake. **2** an elephant named Airavat. **3** king having elephants.

ਨਾਗਪਾਸ [nagpas] *n* noose-rope which resembles a snake. **2** weapon of Varun with which he used to tie his enemies. **3** a magical text, according to Purans, which was chanted to tie the enemy in a noose of snakes. To escape it, a magical text known as gəruṽəmət̪ər had to be recited.

ਨਾਗਪਿਤਣੀ ਇਸਣੀ [nagpɪtɪni ɪsɪni]—*sənama*. army, military. See **ਸਰਪਤਾਣੀ ਇਸਣੀ**.

ਨਾਗਪੁਰ [nagpur] See **ਗੰਗਨਾਪੁਰ**. **2** main town of central India which is Governor’s residence. It is at a distance of 520 miles from Bombay and 701 miles from Calcutta by rail. Situated as it is on the bank of river Nag, it was named as Nagpur. This town was founded in the eighteenth century by Raja Bakhatbaland. It is popular for its sweet oranges.

Guru Gobind Singh stayed here for some time while he was on his way to Nanded.

ਨਾਗਪੰਚਮੀ [nagpəçəmi] fifth day of the bright fortnight in the month of Sawan. The Hindus worship snakes on this day. In Varah Puran, it is held that Brahma blessed the snakes with a boon.

ਨਾਗਫਾਸ [nagphas] See **ਨਾਗਪਾਸ**.

ਨਾਗਫੇਨ [nagphen] opium. See **ਅਹਿਫੇਨ** and **ਪਾਰਬਤੀਬੱਲਭਾ**.

ਨਾਗਬਾਨੀ [nagbani] *n* language of the people belonging to Nag lineage. See **ਝਕਕ**. “kəhū nag bani.”—*əkal*. See **ਨਾਗਭਾਸਾ**.

ਨਾਗਬੇਲਿ [nagbelɪ] *Skt* ਨਾਗਵੱਲੀ *n* betel creeper. **2** Bhai Santokh has termed the betel-leaf also as nagbel. “nagbel nrɪp kin əgare.”—*GPS*.

ਨਾਗਬੰਸ [nagbəns] See **ਨਾਗਕੁਲ**.

- ਨਾਜਮ** [najəm] See ਨਾਜਿਮ.
- ਨਾਜਰ** [najər], **ਨਾਜਰੂ** [najəru] *A* نَجْرٌ *adj* one who sees and takes notice; observer. “səd həjuri həjəru hə nəjəru.”—*maru m 5. 2 n* superintendent, supervisor.
- ਨਾਜ਼ਾਂ** [nazā] *P* نازٍ *adj* loving.
- ਨਾਜਿਮ** [najim] *A* نَجِمٌ *adj* appointed to control the affairs; manager. **2 n** person who manages the public affairs of a district or a country; administrator. **3** person who composes a poem; a poet.
- ਨਾਜ਼ਿਲ** [nazil] *A* نَزَلَ *adj* downcast. **2** coming down, descending. **3** inferior, substandard.
- ਨਾਜੂ** [naju] *n* foodgrain, cereals. “mən dəs naju, təkā car gāthi.”—*sar kābir*. “nana bīdhi ko naju.”—*s kābir*.
- ਨਾਜੁਕ** [nazuk] *P* نَجِيكٌ *adj* soft, smooth, sensitive. **2** thin, fine. **3** dangerous, as “zəmana vəḍa nazuk hē.”
- ਨਾਟ** [naṭ] *Skt n* dance, dancing. **2** mimicry. “sukh nahi pekhe nīrət naṭe.”—*bher m 5*.
- ਨਾਟਕ** [naṭək] *Skt n* person who ridicules by imitating; mimic. **2** presentation of an event through facial expressions, dress and dialogue and talk. **3** play in which a story is written in such an excellent style that it can be staged in the theatre artfully by the actors. **4** a mountain near Kamakhya.
- ਨਾਟਕਸ਼ਾਲਾ** [natəkṣala] *n* a building for the performance of plays; theatre.
- ਨਾਟਕਾ** [naṭka] See ਨਾਟਿਕਾ.
- ਨਾਟਨੀ** [naṭni] *n* woman who takes part in plays; actress. “naṭni nrīpəṇi nrīṭəṇi bəkhaniē.”—*cəriṭr 264*.
- ਨਾਟਾਂ** [naṭa] performed dance; danced. “bīnu rəs rate mən bəhu naṭa.”—*gəu ə m 1. 2* who has backed out of his promise; who has repudiated. **3** short-statured.
- ਨਾਟਿਕ** [naṭik] See ਨਾਟਕ 3. “nəṭ naṭik akhare gāra.”—*gəu m 5. 2 Skt* ਨਾਡਿਕਾ pulse, vein. “bedək naṭik dekhi bhulane, mē hīrde mənī tənī prempir ləgəia.”—*bīla ə m 4*. ‘physicians misunderstood after feeling the pulse while I felt pangs in my heart.’
- ਨਾਟਿਕਾ** [naṭika] pulse, vein. See ਨਾਟਿਕ 2.
- ਨਾਟੀ** [naṭi] *adj* short-statured (lady).
- ਨਾਟੇ** [naṭe] See ਨਾਟ.
- ਨਾਟੜ** [naṭy] *Skt n* work of an actor. **2** dance, vocal music, instrumental music, dancing, singing and playing musical instruments. **3** mimicry.
- ਨਾਠਾ** [naṭha] ran, fled. “chuṭke nahi naṭha.”—*maru m 5. 2* destroyed, ruined.
- ਨਾਠੀ** [naṭhi] ran, fled (female). See ਨਠਣਾ. **2 S n** son-in-law. **3** guest. “əjrailu phəresta, kē ghəri naṭhi əju?”—*s fərid*. ‘will be guest of which house today?’
- ਨਾਠੀਅੜਾ** [naṭhiəra], **ਨਾਠੀਆ** [naṭhia] *adj* destructible, perishable. **2 n** runner, messenger. **3** guest. See ਨਾਠੀ 2 and 3. “dhənu jobənu əru phulra naṭhiəre dīn carī.”—*sri m 1*. ‘guest for a few days.’ “sath ləḍe tīn naṭhia.”—*maru ə m 1*.
- ਨਾਠੂੰਗੜਾ** [naṭhūgra] walker; three wheeled frame used to help children walk. “naraṇ ləia naṭhūgra per kiṭhe rekhe?”—*gəu var 1 m 5*. ‘How can a child (ignorant person) take steps when his walker (support) has been snatched by the Creator.’
- ਨਾਡਾ** [naḍa] a village in Patiala state, tehsil Rajpura under police station Pinjore, which is at a distance of four miles from Chandigarh railway station towards the south-east; a shrine in memory of the tenth Master stands near this village.
- ਨਾਤ** [nat] See ਨਾਤਾ. “bəcən neh ke nat.”—*cəriṭr 21. 2* bathing. See ਨੂਤ.
- ਨਾਤਰ** [natər], **ਨਾਤਰੂ** [natəru] otherwise. See ਨਤਰੂ. “natəru khəra riṣeḥe raī.”—*gəu kābir*.
- ਨਾਤਵਾਂ** [natvā] *P* نَاتِيءٌ *adj* weak, feeble, infirm.

ਨਾਤਾ [nata] *n* relation, kinship. “əsən bəsən dhən dham kahū me nə dekhyo, jeso gursikkh sadhusəgətɪ ko nata he.”—*BGK*. **2** *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਾਤ *adj* having taken a bath, bathed. “sadhudhuri nata.”—*dev m 5*. “nata dhota thar nə pai.”—*majh ə m 3*.

ਨਾਤਿਕ [natɪk] *A* ناطق *adj* speaker.

ਨਾਤਿਕ ਹੁਕਮ [natɪk hukəm] order dictated by an officer; decision announced by the holder of the court.

ਨਾਤੀ [nati] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਾਤਾ *adj* having taken bath. “nati dhoti sāb-hi.”—*s fərid*. **2** *n* relative, related person. “nati səbh nɪj nɪkət bulae.”—*GPS*. **3** *Skt* ਨੰਪੁ great grandson’s son, grandson of daughter’s son. “ɪku ləkh put səva ləkhu nati.”—*asa kəbir*.

ਨਾਤ੍ਰਾ [natra] relation, relationship. See ਨਾਤਾ 1. “so hərəɪ bic əhɪrən ke kər bekəhu kətək kin su natra.”—*krɪsən*.

ਨਾਥ [nath] *Skt* नाथ *vr* be powerful, be the lord, desire help. **2** *n* lord, master. “nath! kəchua nə janəu.”—*jet rəvɪdas*. **3** title of the chief of yogis.¹ See ਨਵ ਨਾਥ. **4** husband. **5** nose-string. **6** an ornament for ladies to put on the nose, nose-ring. “dehɪ jɪbayəʃ pərke nath.”—*GPS*.

ਨਾਥਣਹਾਰਾ [nathəṅhara] *adj* strong enough to pass a string through someone’s nose. **2** having power to curb; capable of having control over. “tū nathā nathəṅhara.”—*māla m 1*.

ਨਾਥਨਾ [nathna] *v* make a hole in the nose and pass a string through it. **2** have a control over. **3** discipline.

ਨਾਥ ਪਰਾਣਾ [nath pəraṅa] See ਪ੍ਰਾਣਨਾਥ. “sevək ʃhakur nathpəraṅa.”—*suhɪ chət m 5*.

ਨਾਥੀ [nathi] *n* lordship, supremacy. “apɪ nathu nathi səb jaki.”—*jəpu*. **2** lord’s position. **3** *Skt* नाथिन *adj* who has the support and protection

¹According to many scholars, the origin of the title Nath was from a yogi named Nath.

of some lord. **4** ਨਾਥੀ [nathi] also means controlled and curbed.

ਨਾਦ [nad] (See ਨਵ *vr*) *Skt* *n* word, sound. “nad kurəkəhɪ bedhɪa.”—*var jet*. Scholars have classified sound into two types: one is tuneful sound like that of a bell, kettledrum etc, the other is sound in the form of letters as the language spoken by human beings. Some scholars have described three types of sound, one that is produced by living beings. The second type of sound which is produced by inanimate things like the tune of Indian lute; the third type of sound is possible as of the flute, trumpet etc. **2** sound like that of yogis’ horn etc. “ghəɪɪ ghəɪɪ vajəhɪ nad.”—*jəpu*. **3** conch-shell. “tɪn ghəɪɪ brahməṅ purəhɪ nad.”—*var asa*. **4** art of music, music. “gurmokhɪ nad bed bicaru.”—*maru solhe m 3*. **5** in Nighantu, it means praiseworthy. **6** according to musciology what is produced from the union of ਨ (breath) and ਦ (fire of the body) is ਨਾਦ (sound). It exists at three places, heart, throat and forehead. In the heart it is called mādɪ, in the throat its name is mādhyəm; and in the forehead it is ਤਾਰ [tar]. **7** See ਅਨਹਤ ਨਾਦ.

ਨਾਦਉਨ [nadəun] See ਨਾਦੋਨ.

ਨਾਦਸਤ [nadsət] See ਸਦ 14 and ਚੰਦਸਤ.

ਨਾਦ ਕਵਿਤ [nad kəvɪt] music and literature, singing and poetry. “təh hərəɪjəsə gavəhɪ nad kəvɪt.”—*dhəna m 5*.

ਨਾਦਬਿੰਦੁ [nadbɪdu] *Skt* नादबिंदु According to yog, nadvɪdu means echo in the form of waves, produced from the sound; continuous echo produced from many types of sounds in the tenth opening, in the pleasure of which, the yogi remains absorbed.

According to Sikh religion ‘nadbɪdu’ means always to meditate upon the teachings of the Guru. “nadəbɪdu ki surətɪ səmɪ.”—*asa m 1*. **2** See ਨਾਦ ਬਿੰਦੀ. **3** According to

musicology, raising the voice to the peak and making it stay without a break is called 'nadvīdu'. 4 Per Bhagwat Puran the energy originated from the Almighty, it produced sound, and sound gave rise to echo (symbolic syllable Om). 5 an Upnishad.

ਨਾਦਬੇਦ [nadbed] music and spiritual knowledge. "gurmukhī nad bed bicar."—oḱkar.

ਨਾਦਮ [nadəm] See ਨਾਦਿਮ.

ਨਾਦਰ [nadər] See ਨਾਦਿਰ.

ਨਾਦਰਸ਼ਾਹ [nadərṣah] See ਨਾਦਿਰਸ਼ਾਹ.

ਨਾਦਵਣ [nadvəṇ] See ਨਾਦੋਨ.

ਨਾਦਵਿੰਦੁ [nadvīdu] See ਨਾਦਬਿੰਦੁ.

ਨਾਦਨ [nadan] *P* نادر *adj* ignorant, knowing little.

ਨਾਦਿਨ [nadin] An ignorant scribe has spelled nadīni as nadīn in the 809th verse of Shastarnam mala; earth on which rivers flow.

2 *Skt* नादिन् *adj* making a noise.

ਨਾਦਿਮ [nadim] *A* نادم *adj* ashamed; its plural is ਨਿੱਦਮ.

ਨਾਦਿਰ [nadir] *A* نادر *adj* wonderful, marvellous.

ਨਾਦਿਰਸ਼ਾਹ [nadirṣah] نادرشاه Nadir (Tahmasap) Kuli Khan. a poor shepherd, son of a coolie named Imam, he was born at Khurasan in 1687, and ascended the throne of Persia by abolishing the rule of the Safvi dynasty with his valour and intellectual power in 1736. Afterwards he conquered Kabul and Kandhar and then invaded India in 1739 (Sammāt 1796). After winning the battle of Karnal he reached Delhi plundering and killing the people of the region. Mohammad Shah the emperor of Delhi fought against him but was defeated after a brief skirmish, and compromised with Nadir and welcomed him to the fort. A hemp-addict person resident of Delhi spread a rumour that Nadir had been killed in the fort. On this, the people of Delhi killed several soldiers of Nadir. Hearing this, Nadir drew his sword came to the golden mosque and gave order for the

massacre of the people. Several thousand persons were butchered in the carnage that continued for nine hours.¹ With a great effort Nadir could be persuade to sheathe his sword²; after which the carnage stopped.

Nadir Shah moved to Iran from Delhi taking Peacock throne, Kohinoor diamond and unlimited wealth with him, but the Sikhs caused a lot of trouble for him by making raids on his army and in large scale siezing the booty.

Returning from India, Nadir annexed into Iran parts of Afganistan to the west of river Sindh.

Nadir Shah was killed by a man from his own community on 20th June, 1747 (Sammāt 1804) near Kuchan while he was sleeping in his camp. His tomb is situated in Mash-had.

ਨਾਦਿਰਸ਼ਾਹੀ [nadirṣahi] *n* barbarity like that of Nadir Shah; plundering; coercion; atrocity; tyranny as committed by Nadir Shah. See ਨਾਦਿਰਸ਼ਾਹ.

ਨਾਦਿਰ ਸੀਯਰ [nadir siyər] *A* نادرسيور *adj* having queer temperament; having strange habits.

ਨਾਂਦੀ [nadi] *Skt* नादिन् *adj* producing sound. 2 *n* disciple; whose relation with the mentor as a son develops through the former's teachings.

"nadi bedi sēbdi moni jəm ke pəṭe līkhaīa."—*sor kəbir*. 'disciple, teacher, religious debater and the taciturn all are registered with Yam.'

3 one who performs hymn singing; musician.

4 *A* assembly, gathering.

ਨਾਂਦੀ [nādi] *Skt n* dignity, prosperity. 2 worship of the deity at the beginning of a play, praise sung before commencement of a play, which pleases the gods, that is why it has been named (nādi). Bharatmuni, a musicologist, has

¹Some writers have written that one and a half lac people were killed, but it is an exaggeration.

²From this event the term 'Nadir Shahi kəṭəlam' (massacre) has originated'.

composed ten stanzas in praise of the deity.
3 pleasure, happiness.

ਨਾਦੀਆ [nadia] *Skt* ਨੰਦਿ *n* bull used by Shiv as conveyance. See ਕਾਮਧੇਨੁ.

ਨਾਦੀ ਬਿੰਦੀ [nadi bīdi], ਨਾਦੀ ਬੇਦੀ [nadi bedi] disciple and progeny. See ਨਾਦੀ and ਬਿੰਦੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ.

ਨਾਦੀਮੁਖ [nādimukh] *Skt* *n* according to the Hindu scriptures an act of devotion performed for prosperity, also called Vriddhi Shradh. It is performed at the time of birth, marriage, or inauguration of a new house.¹ 2 a devotional feast given to Brahmans for the happiness of progeny. Bhai Santokh Singh has called this ceremony Nandimukh. – “nādimukhē śraddh kərvayo. vedān vīdhī jīmī vīpr bətayō.” –*NP*. 3 a lid for a well.

ਨਾਦੋੜ [nader] See ਅਬਿਚਲਨਗਰ.

ਨਾਦੌਣ [nadon], ਨਾਦੌਨ [nadon] old capital of Katoch Rajputs in district Kangra, tehsil Hamirpur, under police station Jwalaji. It is 20 miles away from Kangra to the south-east and situated on the bank of river Vipash (Bias). A shrine dedicated to Guru Gobind Singh is situated to the west of this town near Vipash; the priest is a Sikh. Sixty rupees per annum are offered by Nabha State for the maintenance of the shrine. Six peepul trees standing from the time of the Guru are still in the premises of the shrine.

It has been described in the ninth chapter of Vichitar Natak that the tribute was not paid by the hill chiefs. So Aurangzeb sent his military commander Mian Khan towards the their states. Mian Khem himself went towards Jammu and sent his nephew Alaf Khan towards Nadaun; this is why Bhim Chand, raja of Kahlur, asked Guru Gobind Singh for help. The battle of Nadaun was fought towards the

¹“कन्या पुत्र विवाहेषु प्रवेशे नव वेश्मनः...

नान्दीमुखं पितृगणं पूजयेत् प्रयतो गृही.”—*śraddhātṭv*.

end of Sammat 1747 in which Alaf Khan fled away after suffering a defeat.

ਨਾਧਾ [nadha] See ਨੱਧ.

ਨਾਨ [nan] *Skt* ਨਾਨ *n* bath. “tirəth nan dāya dām dan.”—*əkal*. 2 less, inferior, low, mean. “kīa hām kīrām nan nīk kīre.”—*dhāna m* 4. 3 See ਨਨ੍ਹਾ. 4 *P* نان naan or nan.

ਨਾਨਕ [nanək] the name of the Lord Guru Nanak, interpreted by the scholars as one who is without diversity (non dual). Bhai Santokh has explained in Guru Nanak Prakash—
prak jo nəkar na puman əbhīdhan jan
tahū te əkar le ənək pun tin hē,
dusre nəkar te nīkarke əkar īk
bhəyo “ən ək” car vərəṇ sū kin hē,
ək nam dukkh ko vīdīt hē jəgət mādhy
jahī nər nəhī dukkh sēda sukh lin hē,
eso īh nanək ke nam ko ərəth cin
səccīd ənēd nīt bhəgət ədhin hē.²

See ਨਾਨਕਦੇਵ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ. 2 nine manifestations of Guru Nanak Dev – from the second to the tenth Master – who are also known as Nanak. 3 *adj* pertaining to maternal grandfather; of maternal grandfather. 4 *n* family of maternal grandfather. “nanək dadək nau nə koi.”—*BG*.

ਨਾਨਕਸਰ [nanəksər] a pond which was got dug by Rai Bular at Nanakiana and was dedicated to Guru Nanak. The sixth Master did stay here when he visited Nanakiana. 2 a shrine in memory of Guru Nanak Dev to the north-west of the houses of Digga village in district Gujarat tehsil Kharian. A pond exists in the vicinity of the shrine. The building of the shrine is small in size; seven kanals of land is owned by the holy place. The priest is a Sikh belonging to the Udasi sect. It is situated at a distance of three/ fourth of a mile from Digga railway station.

²क (सुखं) तद्विरुद्धम् अकं (दुःखं), न अकं विद्यते यस्य सोऽनकः
नाऽपरः पुमाँश्चासौ अनक इति नानकः

3 a holy place relating to Guru Nanak at a distance of three-fourth of a mile to the south of Harappa village in district Montgomery, under police station Harappa. An elegant shrine has been built at this place. A number of residential houses also exist near the shrine. Ten ghumaons of land is owned by the gurdwara. A congregation alongwith fair is held on the first three days of Chetar. Priests are Sikhs. The place is three and a half miles away to the west from Harappa railway station.

4 There is a village named Sahawal, in district and tehsil Sialkot under police station Sambharial, three miles away to the south-west from railway station Ugoki. A shrine relating to Guru Nanak Dev is situated at a distance of two furlongs to the south of this village. The true Master came here from Sialkot and stayed at this place for seven days. At that time a pond spreading over twenty-five ghumaons existed here. This shrine has also been built in the pond; the priest is an Udasi Sikh. No fief or land has been offered to the shrine.

5 There is a village and railway station Verka in district and tehsil Amritsar. A shrine relating to Guru Nanak Dev is situated near this village in the western direction. The Guru stayed at this place while going from Nankiana to Batala. A small pond has been built on the eastern side of the shrine. The building of this holy place is very elegant. It has been got built by Bhai Waryam Singh with the help of Sikh devotees. People of the village show great reverence for the sacred place. Hymn-singing is performed daily. Only five vighas of land is owned by the gurdwara.

6 There is a village named Halimpur in district Jalandhar tehsil Nawan Shahar

under police station Banga. This village is five miles away from railway station Behram to the south. A shrine relating to Guru Har Rai stands to the north of this village at a distance of about two furlongs. The Guru camped at this place for a few days during his journey from Kartarpur to Kiratpur. The bo trees and margosa trees with which horses of the true Master were tethered, still exist there. An elegant building has been constructed, which was got built by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The priest is a Sikh. A congregation alongwith fair is held on Vaisakhi day. A beautiful pond is situated to the east near the shrine. No land as fief has been offered for the maintenance of this shrine. It has only a compound in four ghumaons. It is believed that Guru Nanak Dev also visited this place.

7 There is a village named Takhtupura in district Ferozepur, tehsil Moga, under police station Nihal Singh Wala. The village is 17 miles away to the south from railway station Moga. To the east of this village is a holy place known as Nanaksar. Three shrines stand at this place: –

(a) When Guru Nanak Dev visited this place, yogis, Gopichand and Bharthari, came and met the Guru. An inn dedicated to them is situated near the shrine, where ascetics reside. A pond is to the south of the shrine, was only an unlined tank at the time of the Guru.

(b) A place relating to Guru Hargobind to the west of the shrine dedicated to the first Master is there on which only a raised platform is built.

(c) Guru Gobind Singh stayed here on his way to Kangar. Along with his horse the Guru took bath in the holy pond of Nanaksar. A lofty shrine has been built. Residential houses are

also there, near this place. The priest is a Sikh. congregations are held on the festivals of Lohri and Vaisakhi. Eighty ghumaons of land has been donated to the shrine since the time of the Sikh empire.

ਨਾਨਕਸ਼ਾਹੀ [nanəkṣahi] *n* disciple of Guru Nanak. 2 in 1765 AD chief of the Sikhs, Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluwalia and others issued a coin of one rupee stamped with the name of Guru Nanak which was struck by the chief. This coin was continued by Maharaja Ranjit Singh in somewhat changed form.¹ See ਸਿੱਕਾ.

ਨਾਨਕ ਚੰਦ੍ਰੋਦਯ [nanək cādrodāy] See ਗੁਰੂਨਾਨਕ ਚੰਦ੍ਰੋਦਯ.

ਨਾਨਕਚੰਪਾ [nanəkchēpa] an evergreen tree having height upto seventy feet, which produces fragrant flowers, *L pterospermum acerifolium*.

ਨਾਨਕਛੱਕ [nanəkchəkk] See ਛੱਕ.

ਨਾਨਕਝੇਰਾ [nanəkjhēra] See ਝਿਦਰ.

ਨਾਨਕਦੇਵ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ [nanəkdev sətīguru] Mentor of Sikh religion, destroyer of darkness and ignorance, source of light like the sun, master of the world, Guru Nanak was born to mother Tripta in the house of Bedi Kalu Chand at Rai Bhoi di Talwandi (now famous as Nanakiana Sahib)² on the third day of bright half of Vaisakh (20 Vaisakh) Sammat 1526 (April

¹Maharaja Ranjit Singh issued Nanak Shahi coin on his behalf in 1800 AD for the first time.

²In the biography written by Bhai Bala, and in Guru Nanak Prakash, the date of birth has been recorded as fifteenth day of bright half of Kattak; in all other old manuscripts it is third day of bright half of Vaisakh. Bhai Mani Singh also agrees with third day of bright half of Vaisakh. An old biography has been preserved in the house of Lala Thakur Das in village Balakot district Hazara, which was written on Jeth 3rd, Sammat 1600, According to this the true master was borne on the fifth day of bright half of Vaisakh in Sammat 1526.

15th, 1469).

He was sent to Gopal Pandit for learning Hindi in Sammat 1532, to Brij Lal Pandit for Sanskrit in Sammat 1535 and to Maulvi Kutbudin for Persian in 1539, but he, with his spiritual power, made all the three teachers his disciples and explained to them that without knowing the essence of education, a learned man is no less than a fool. That very year, according to a practice among Khatri, Kalu arranged for him to wear the brahmnical thread from Pandit Hardyal, a family priest. When the priest, initiating him, tried to put the sacred thread around his neck, the Guru refused to wear it. Considering it to be the bond of caste system, he uttered the hymns “dāṭa kəpah sətokh sut” etc contained in Var Asa.

The Guru always remained absorbed in meditating upon the Creator and took no interest in worldly affairs. But Baba Kalu was keen to get him engaged in the family business. Once he gave Nanak some money and sent him to strike a bargain. On the way, some scholarly ascetics met him. They were hungry for many days, and he gave all his money to provide them food items. When he returned, his father chided him severely. Rai Bular chieftain of Talwandi who had firm belief that Nanak Dev was a fully enlightened saint, was perturbed to notice this situation. He advised that Guru Nanak Dev be sent to his sister Bibi Nanki at Sultanpur so that his calmness might not be disturbed. Jai Ram, husband of Bibi Nanki came and took Guru Nanak along with him to Sultanpur in Sammat 1542, where he was prevailed upon to take up the charge of Daulat Khan Lodi's provision-store.

Guru Nanak was married to Sulakhni, daughter of Mul Chand on Jeth 24th, Sammat

1544, who gave birth to Baba Sri Chand and Lakhami Das.

The holy Master was convinced that the world could not be fully benefitted by his sitting at home preaching religion to the people. So leaving the store of provisions in Sammat 1554, he set out on a long journey to shower the nectar of the divine Name on the humanity burning in the fire of disunity, jealousy and enmity. By staying at Emnabad in the house of Bhai Lalo, a carpenter, and by taking food from him he challenged the superstition of untouchability. At Haridwar he proved that offering of water to the ancestors was a humbug. Preaching religion at cities like Delhi, Kashi etc he reached Gaya, where the Guru rejected the practice of oblation to the deceased ancestors. At Jagannath, he preached meditation on the Divine.

He went on his second travel to the South in Sammat 1567. He preached the same gospel at many places like Arbudgiri (Kohabu) Setuband, Rameshvar, Sinhaleep etc.

He left for his third journey in Sammat 1571 and preached how unique it was to keep he Creator always in mind at Sarmaur, Garhwal, Hemkunt, Gorakhpur, Sikkim, Bhutan etc.

The fourth journey he made in Sammat 1575 was in the western direction. He reached Mecca via Balochistan. He refuted the practice of adoring the Creator by turning one's face in a specific direction. Visiting Rome, Bagdad and Iran, preaching the true Name in Kandhar and Kabul, he humbled the pride of Vali Kandhari at Hasan Abdal.

In Sammat 1579, he settled at Kartarpur (which was founded by him in Sammat 1561) and started distributing alms and food daily to all people, along with imparting the value of spiritual knowledge and devotion.

In this very year Guru's parents died at

Kartarpur. To prove that only the competent deserve to hold the office of the Guru, he bestowed Guruship on Angad Dev and merged the light of his soul into that of the Creator on Assu 23rd (10th day of bright half) Sammat 1596 (September 22nd, 1539). A dispute arose between the Hindus and Muslims on the issue of performing his final rites because they all considered him as their own lord. Dividing among themselves the sheet of cloth covering of Guru Nanak, the Muslims buried it while the Hindus cremated it. This sacred place dedicated to Guru Nanak is known as "Dera Baba Nanak". The total lifespan of Guru Nanak was 70 years, 4 months and 3 days.

"tIn kəu kɪa ʊpdesiə jɪnɪ gʊɾu nənək dev?"
—*var majh m 2.*

"hərəkʰ ənət sog nəhi thɪa. so ghəɾu gʊɾɪ nənək kəu dia."—*gəu m 5.*

"gʊɾu nənək jakəu bhəɪa dɪala. so jənu hoə səda nɪhala."—*asa m 5.*

"nənək jɪn kəu sətɪgʊɾ mɪɪa tɪn ka lekha nɪbɪɾɪa."—*asa m 5.*

"gʊɾu nənək jɪnɪ sʊɳɪa pekʰɪa se phɪɾɪ gərbʰasɪ nə pəɾɪa re."—*sor m 5.*

"bhəgətɪbhəḍar gʊɾɪ nənək kəu səuɾpe, phɪɾɪ lekha mulɪ nə ləɪa."—*sor m 5.*

"jo jo sərəɳɪ pəɾɪo gʊɾu nənək əbhədan sukh pae."—*bɪla m 5.*

"carɪ bərən carɪ asrəm hɛ, koi mɪle gʊɾu nənək so apɪ tərɛ, kul səgəl tərədhə."—*kan pəɾtal m 4.*

"hərɪ gʊɾu nənək jɪnɪ pərsɪɳəu sɪ jənəm məɾən dūhəthe rəhɪo."—*səveye sri mukhvək m 5.*

ਨਾਨਕਪਿਆਉ [nanəkpiəu] See ਦਿੱਲੀ.

ਨਾਨਕਪੋਤ੍ਰਾ [nanəkpoɾa] boy belonging to Bedi lineage. 2 a saint belonging to Udasi sect.

ਨਾਨਕਪੰਥੀ [nanəkpeṯhi] follower of Guru Nanak; disciple of the Guru; a Sikh.



singh



rajsi singh



phou singh



arhoun singh



nirmala singh



manabari singh



sahabari singh

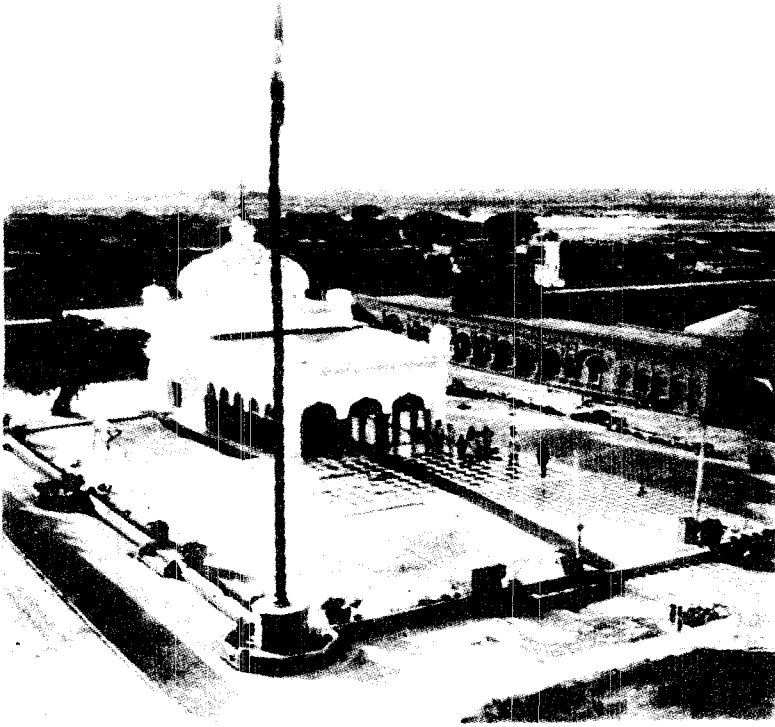


idasi



sahabari idasi

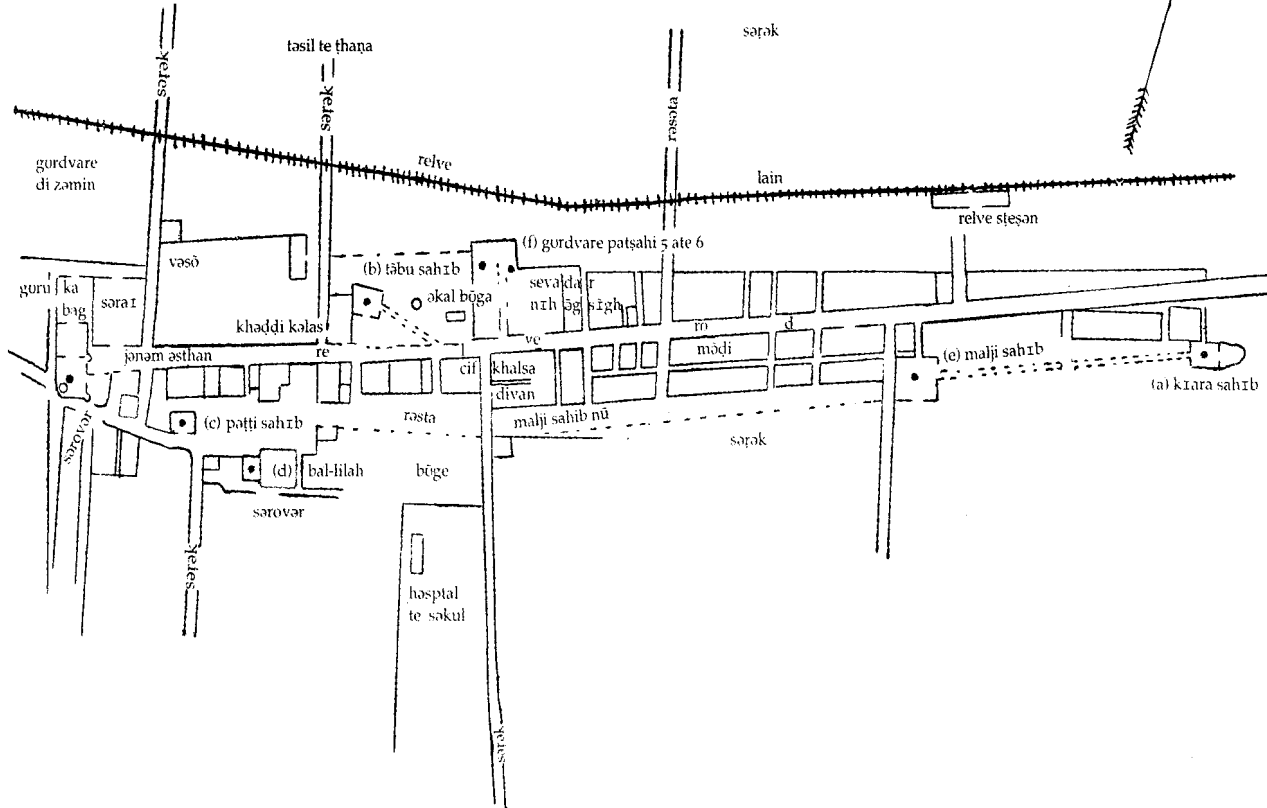
PICTURES OF NANAK PANTHIS



BIRTH PLACE OF NANKIANA SAHIB AND ITS DARSHANI DARVAZA (dārshni dārvaza)

nəkşa nankiana sahib

nəşan gurdvara-----●



1760

“nanəkp̄ēthi jīn ko nam,
vahguru jəp rəhīt əkam,
so yəm ko nəhī dekhənp̄ehē,
sukh sō gətī prapət tīn hvēhē.”—*NP*.

Though there are so many sects of the followers of Guru Nanak, but the main ones are only three: Udasi, Sahajdhari and the Sikhs (in which Nihangs, Nirmalas and Kukas etc. all are included). A picture of Nanak Panthies is given here for the knowledge of readers.

ਨਾਨਕਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ [nanəkp̄rəkaʃ] versified history of Guru Nanak written by Bhai Santokh Singh, which is divided into two parts, and contains 130 chapters. The poet completed it in Sammat 1880 while living at Buria. As stated below –

“tīh tir buria nēgər īk
kəvī nīket ləkhīye tēhā,
kər grēth səmapətī ko bhāle
guruyəʃ jīs məhī suṭh məha.
ek āk əru əṣṭ kər
bəhur əṣṭ pər sun,
katək purnəma bīkhe
bhəyo grēth bīn un.”¹—*NP*.

See ਸੰਤੋਖ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਨਾਨਕਬਾਰਾ [nanəkbara] See ਸੇਹਵਾਨ.

ਨਾਨਕਮਤਾ [nanəkməta] This shrine is situated in U.P. district Nainital tehsil Satarganj, fifteen miles away from Pilibhit to the north-west and at a distance of ten miles from railway station Khatia to the west. Earlier it was known as Gorakhmata because ascetics of the Gorakh Panth sect lived there, but since Guru Nanak won over the disciples of Gorakhnath like Jhangarnath and Bhangarnath in discussion, and spiritually enlightened them, it is known as Nanakmata; this place, including the forest, is under the supervision of the Udasi saints.

¹Sammat 1880, fifteenth day of bright half in the month of Kattak.

The sixth Master also visited this place to help Almast, an Udasi saint. There is a peepul tree which was planted by the Guru and a well got dug by him. A fief of rupees five thousand per annum has been donated to the holy place, and the priest is an Udasi saint belonging to the branch of Almast Ji.

ਨਾਨਕਾਨਾ [nankana] See ਨਾਨਕਿਆਣਾ.

ਨਾਨਕਿ [nanəkī] Guru Nanak Dev. “səcu namu kərtaru su drīṭ nanəkī sōgrəhīəu.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.

ਨਾਨਕਿਆਣਾ [nankīāṇa], ਨਾਨਕਿਆਨਾ [nankīāna] ਨਾਨਕ Guru Nanak's, ਅਯਨ (home); birthplace of Guru Nanak in district Shekhupura (now in Pakistan) at a distance of forty-eight miles to the west of Lahore, which was earlier known as Raipur; but later it came to be known as Talwandi Rai Bhoi. Now Nankiana is a station of North Western railway. Guru Nanak Dev was born in this holy village in Sammat 1526. An elegant shrine known as 'Janam Asthan' stands at this place. There are beautiful residential houses beside the shrine. Land measuring eighteen thousand acres is the property of the shrine and a fief amounting to rupees nine thousand, eight hundred ninety-two per annum has been granted to the shrine. The annual income from the offerings is nearly twenty thousand rupees. Earlier the priests of this holy place were members of Udasi sect. Since 1921 religious affairs of the shrine are managed by the Sikhs themselves. Religious fairs are held on the day of full moon in Kattak and on Nimani.

Besides Janam Asthan there are several other shrines also:

(a) Kiara Sahib – close to the village and to the east, a place related with the Guru where he turned the crop into a flourishing one after it was grazed by his cattle. The shrine owns forty-five squares of land.

(b) Tambu Sahib – To the north of the village, there is a shrine in memory of the Guru where he, along with Bhai Bala sat under a wild tree (*salvadora indica*) returning home after striking a True Bargain. An elegant building of the shrine with a dome is under construction. It is being got built by a devoted Sikh.

(c) Patti Sahib – a shrine in memory of the Guru. It is within the village near the shrine named Bal Leela. Here the Guru gave a sermon to the teacher to whom he was sent as a pupil but made him his disciple. Asa Patti Bani was uttered by the Guru at this place. The priests are Sikhs.

(d) Bal Leela – within the built up area of Nankiana Sahib, there is a gurdwara in memory of Guru Nanak Dev where the Guru used to play during his childhood. A pond which was got dug by Rai Bular and dedicated to Guru Nanak lies to the east of the gurdwara. The priests are Sikhs. Land measuring 120 squares is owned by the shrine and a fief amounting to rupees thirty-one per annum has been donated to this holy place.

(e) Maal Ji Sahib – In Nankiana Sahib itself is a place relating to the Guru where he used to graze cattle, and where the shadow of the wild tree did not move away from his face, just as on this very place a snake once provided shade with its hood to protect him from the sun. This shrine has been built in the open fields. 180 squares of land are owned by the shrine and a fief of rupees fifty per annum has been donated to this holy place. The building of the shrine is magnificent. The wild tree under which the Guru slept still exists here.

(f) Holy places in memory of Guru Arjan and Guru Hargobind: The fifth Master came on a pilgrimage to the sacred places related with the first Guru and Guru Hargobind. While returning

from Kashmir, he visited this place on the eleventh day of bright half in the month of Jeth. Devotees have arranged for a fair permanently on this day. Thirteen ghumaons of freehold land is the property of the shrine. The wild tree under which the Guru rested, still exists here. The Sikhs perform the duty of priests.

2 a shrine in memory of Guru Nanak Dev near Sangrur, which is one mile away from village Mungwal to the north-west. Guru Nanak Dev stayed here for fifteen days. Guru Hargobind also visited this sacred place. An elegant shrine has been built by maharaja Raghbir Singh of Jind state. A pond lies near the shrine. A village has been donated to the shrine by the Jind state. Sixteen rupees from Jind state and twelve and a half rupees from Nabha state are fixed for the shrine. The duty of the priest is performed by a Sikh. This holy place is situated on the old Nabha Road at a distance of two miles to the north-east from railway station Sangrur.

3 a shrine related with Guru Nanak Dev on the outskirts and to the south-east of Deepalpur, a city in Montgomery district. The Guru camped here under a dried peepul tree and it became lush, and near this place, he cured a leper named Noori (Nauranga) from whose body blood and pus were oozing. A small shrine has been built on this place. A separate room is used as sanctum-sanctorum. Land measuring twenty-five ghumaons has been donated to the shrine in village Mancharia by Kambo Sikhs and one ghumaon is at this place. The priest is Hari Singh Bedi. A fair is held here on the day of full moon.

In this city, a cot bestowed by Guru Har Rai is kept in the house of Bhai Hazoor Singh Sahajdhari, a descendant of Bhai Nathu Ram. Its measurement is quarter to six feet by three

feet by one and a quarter foot. It is knitted with red and white cotton yarn. Its bars are made of black wood and legs are multicoloured. There is one, very old almirah with an engraving of a creeper. It is said that this almirah with a copy of Guru Granth Sahib was presented by Guru Gobind Singh to Bhai Nathu. The almirah is intact here but the copy of Guru Granth Sahib is missing. This place is on the metalled road at a distance of sixteen miles to the south-east from railway station Ukara.

ਨਾਨਕੀ [nanki] See ਨਾਨਕੀ ਬੀਬੀ. **2** See ਨਾਨਕੀ ਮਾਤਾ. **3** daughter of Sardar Sham Singh, noble of Atari, to whom Kanwar Naunihal Singh grandson of Maharaja Ranjit Singh was married with great pomp and show in 1837. Nanki died in November 1856. See ਅਟਾਰੀ and ਨੌਨਿਹਾਲਸਿੰਘ.

ਨਾਨਕੀ ਬੀਬੀ [nanki bibi] Elder sister of Guru Nanak Dev, she was born in Sammat 1521 and was married to Divan Jai Ram of Sultanpur in Sammat 1532. She was the first follower of Guru Nanak.

ਨਾਨਕੀ ਮਾਤਾ [nanki mata] Born to Hardei daughter of Hari Chand Lamb of Bakala, who was married to Guru Hargobind at Amritsar on Vaisakh 8, Sammat 1670, she gave birth to Guru Tegbahadur. She left her mortal frame in Sammat 1735.

ਨਾਨਕੇ [nanke] relatives belonging to the family of the maternal grandfather. **2** town and house of the maternal grandfather.

ਨਾਨੜ [nanəʈʌ], **ਨਾਨੜ** [nanəʈv] *Skt* ਨਾਨੜ *n* diversity, difference, variance. "so nanəʈv pər phurən kərə nə. ... jɪh nantvə prətɪtɪ kərai."—*GPS*.

ਨਾਨਕਿਕ [nan-nɪk] *adj* tiny, very small, smallest. "kɪa həm kɪrəm nan-nɪk."—*dhana m 4*.

ਨਾਨਬਾਈ [nanbai] *P* نَبَاۓ *n* baker, maker of a naan.

ਨਾਨਾ [nana] *n* father of one's mother. **2** *adj* See ਨਨ੍ਹਾ and ਨਾਨ੍ਹਾ. "həm nane nic, tume bəð sahɪb."—*sar ə m 5*. **3** *part* no, not. "nana kərət nə chuɪɛ vɪɪɪu guɪ jəmpurɪ jahɪ."—*oəkar*. 'Non-believers will not be liberated.' **4** *Skt adj* many, various. "nana rup jɪu suāgi dɪkhavɛ."—*sukhmāni*. "nana prəkar jɪɪɪ jəg kio."—*səvɛye m 4 ke*. **5** adopted son of Baji Rao Peshwa II whose popular name was Nana (Nana Sahib); his real name was Janardan Bhanu Ji. He was also known as Dhundhupant. He lived at Bithur ten miles away from Kanpur. After the death of Baji Rao on January 28th, 1853, he was not granted pension by the British. Due to this, he became their enemy, and in the mutiny of 1857 joined hands with the mutineers and caused the death of many English men, women and children. Along with the multineers, he fought battles against the British at many places. Great efforts were made to arrest the Nana but he could not be captured. It is believed that he might have died in the jungles of Nepal.

ਨਾਨਾਸਾਹਿਬ [nanasahɪb] See ਨਾਨਾ 5.

ਨਾਨਾੜ [nanatv] See ਨਾਨੜ.

ਨਾਨੀ [nani] *n* mother of one's mother, maternal grandmother. "phuphi nani masiā."—*maru ə m 1*. **2** *adj* small. See ਨਾਨੀ.

ਨਾਨੂ [nanu] a renowned Pandit who after being defeated in the discourse at Kurukshetar became disciple of Guru Nanak Dev. **2** a highly devoted disciple of Guru Arjan, belonging to Ohri subcaste.

ਨਾਨੂਮੱਲ [nanuməll] a merchant of Aggarwal subcaste, who belonged to Sunam. He remained minister of raja Sahib Singh, of Patiala, for a long time. He died on the 10th day of dark half of Kattak in Sammat 1848.

ਨਾਨੇਹਾਲਾ [nanehala] *n* house of maternal

grandfather; family of maternal grandfather.

ਨਾਨੋ [nana] a spiritually enlightened Sikh of Guru Arjan, who belonged to Latkan caste. He showed great valour while remaining in the service of Guru Hargobind. 2 *P* ♪ lullaby, cradle song.

ਨਾਨ੍ਹਾ [nanha] *adj* less, small, petty, mean, tiny. “mukəṭi duara əṭi nika nanha hoṭi su jaṭi.” –*guj var 1 m 3*. “hukme nanha vəḍa thive.” –*var ram 2 m 5*. 2 See ਨਾਨਾ 4.

ਨਾਨ੍ਹੀ [nanhi] *adj* little, small. “nanhi si būd pəvənu pəṭi khove.” –*məla ə m 1*.

ਨਾਪ [nap] *n* measurement; figures relating to length, breadth, height, depth etc of an object.

ਨਾਪਨਾ [napna] *v* measure.

ਨਾਪਾ [napa] See ਨਾਫਰ.

ਨਾਪਕ [napak], ਨਾਪਕੁ [napaku] *P* كُت *adj* unholy, defiled. 2 dirty. “tu napaku, paku nəhi sujhi.” –*prəbha kəbir*. “sulhi hoṭi mua napaku.” –*biṭa m 5*.

ਨਾਪਯਦਾਰ [napaydar] *P* ناپيدار *adj* not having sound legs, not lasting, perishable. 2 transient, short-lived.

ਨਾਪਿਤ [napit], ਨਾਪਿਤੀ [napiti] *Skt n* barber; wife of a barber.

ਨਾਪੇ [nape] measures. See ਨਾਪਨਾ. 2 smear. “səṭdhuṛi nṛt nape.” –*suhi chət m 5*.

ਨਾਫ [naf] *P* نابت *n* navel, umbilicus.

ਨਾਫਹ [nafəh], ਨਾਫਾ [nafa] *P* نابت *n* umbilicus of a deer, small pouch of the navel of a muskdeer in which musk grows.

ਨਾਫਿਰੋ [naphirō] See ਨਫੀਰੀ. “mrīdāg jhal naphirō.” –*ramav*.

ਨਾਬਾਬ [nabab] See ਨਬਾਬ.

ਨਾਬਾਲਿਕਾ [nabalika] *P* نابلت *adj* minor, not having turned a major.

ਨਾਬਿਰ [nabir] *adj* disobedient, recusant. 2 opponent.

ਨਾਬੀਨਾ [nabina] *P* بليت *n* without eyesight; blind.

ਨਾਬੁਦ [nabud] *P* نابود *adj* non-living, destroyed;

ruined.

ਨਾਭ [nabh] *Skt* नभ n hub of a wheel in which spokes are fixed and which has an axle at its centre. See ਨਾਭਿ.

ਨਾਭਾ [nabha] Nabha state is the main branch of the Phulkian misl, one of the twelve misls of the Sikhs. The Nabha dynasty originated with Gurdit Singh, elder son of Baba Phul's elder son chaudhary Tilok Singh. Therefore Nabha is also called House of Chaudhary.

With the might of his arms, chaudhary Gurdit Singh got possession of many areas and founded many villages and established royal splendour all around. Surtia Singh, son of Gurdit Singh, died in 1752 before his father. Therefore after the death of Gurdit Singh in 1754 AD, his grandson Hameer Singh (son of Surti Singh) became the master of the kingdom.

Hameer Singh

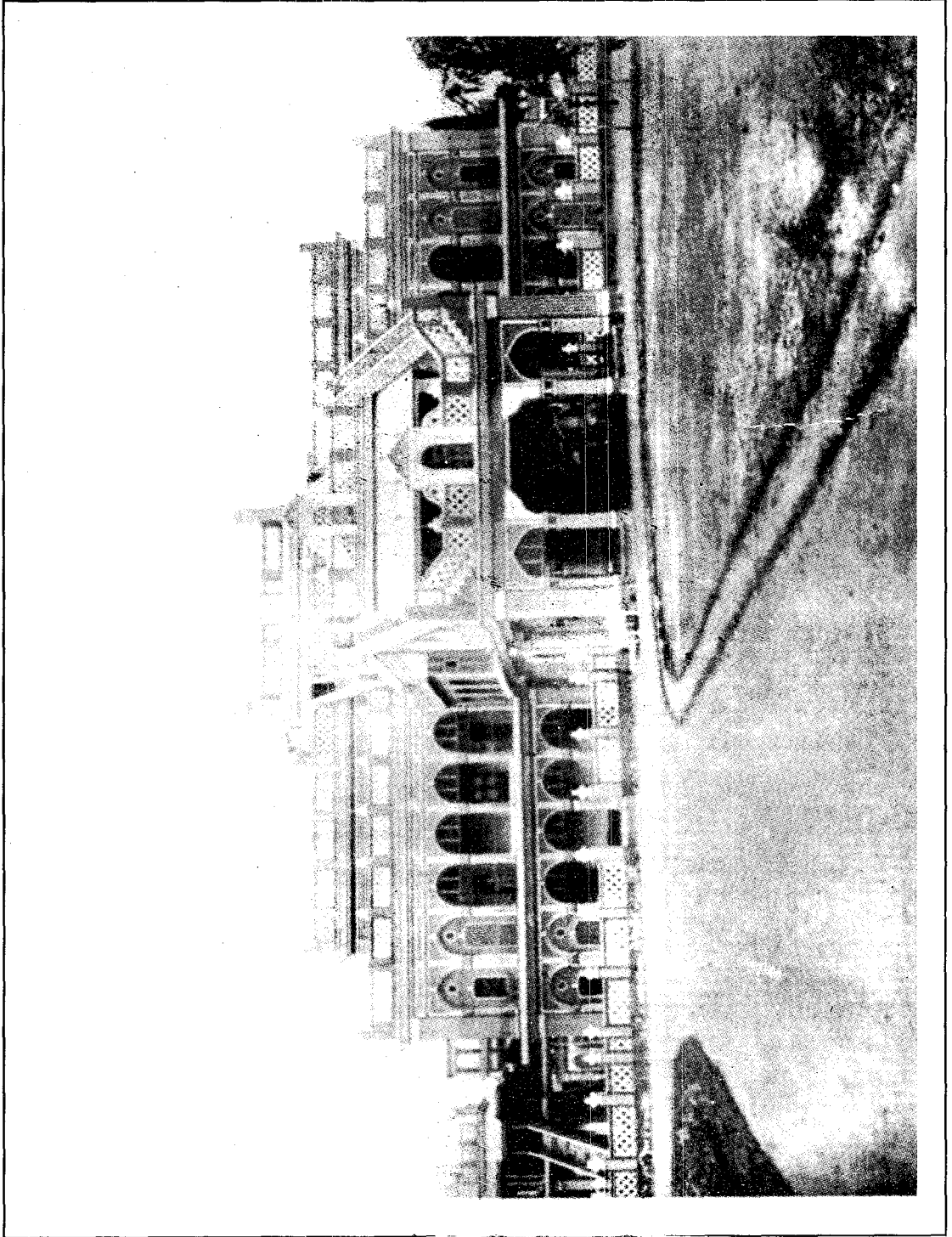
The great raja Hameer Singh governed the kingdom of his grandfather properly and annexed many more areas. He founded the Nabha city in Kattak month, Sammat 1813 (1755 AD) which is thirty-two miles away from Rajpura and sixteen miles away from Patiala to the west.

Joining hands with his kin and nobles of other states in 1763 AD, the brave Hameer Singh triumphed over Zain Khan, governor of Sirhind, and annexed the area of Amloh into his state, and issued coins stamped in his name. In 1776 AD, he conquered Rori subdivision.

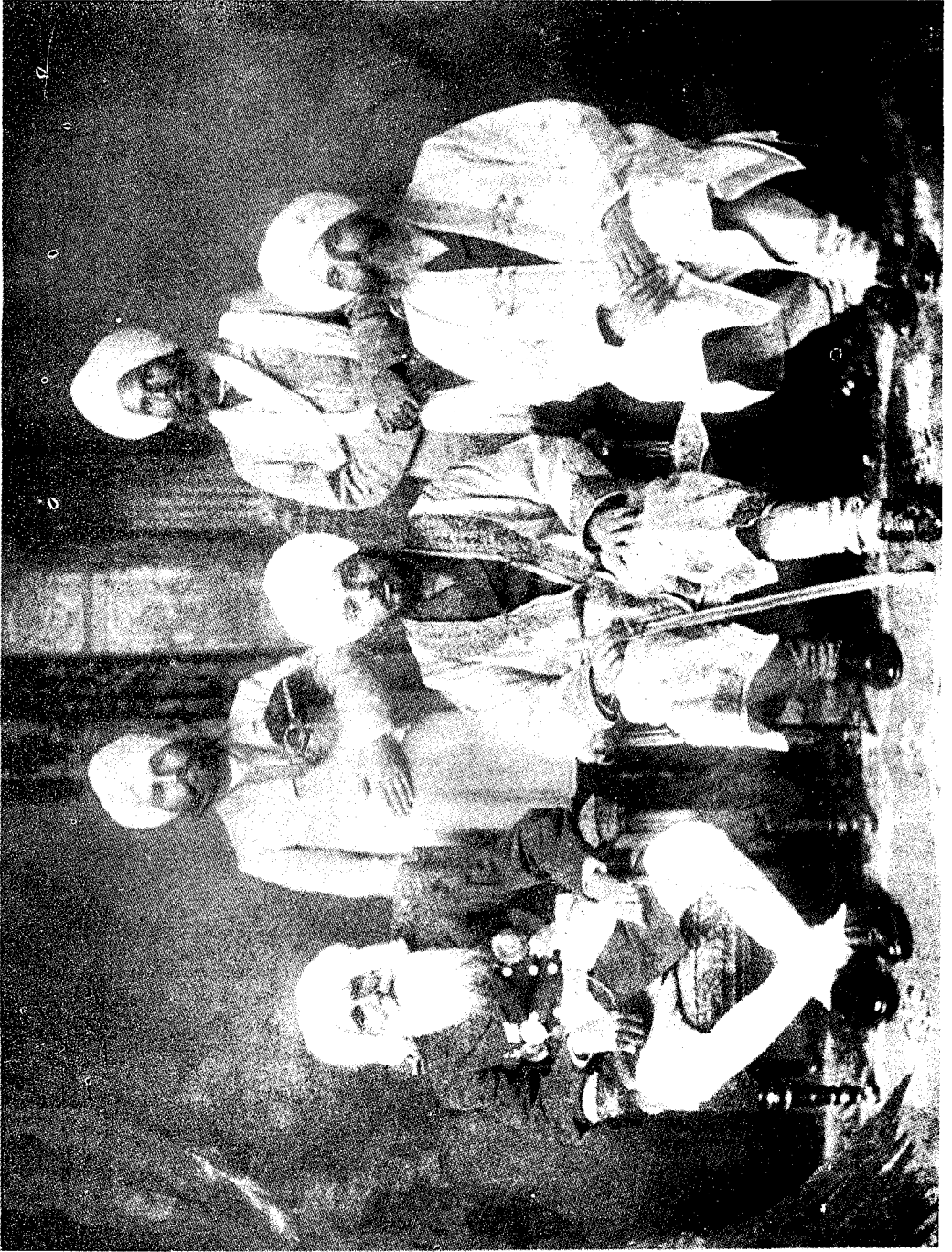
Raja Hameer Singh died in 1783 AD at Nabha. His memorial is situated near the eastern side of the fort.

Raja Jaswant Singh

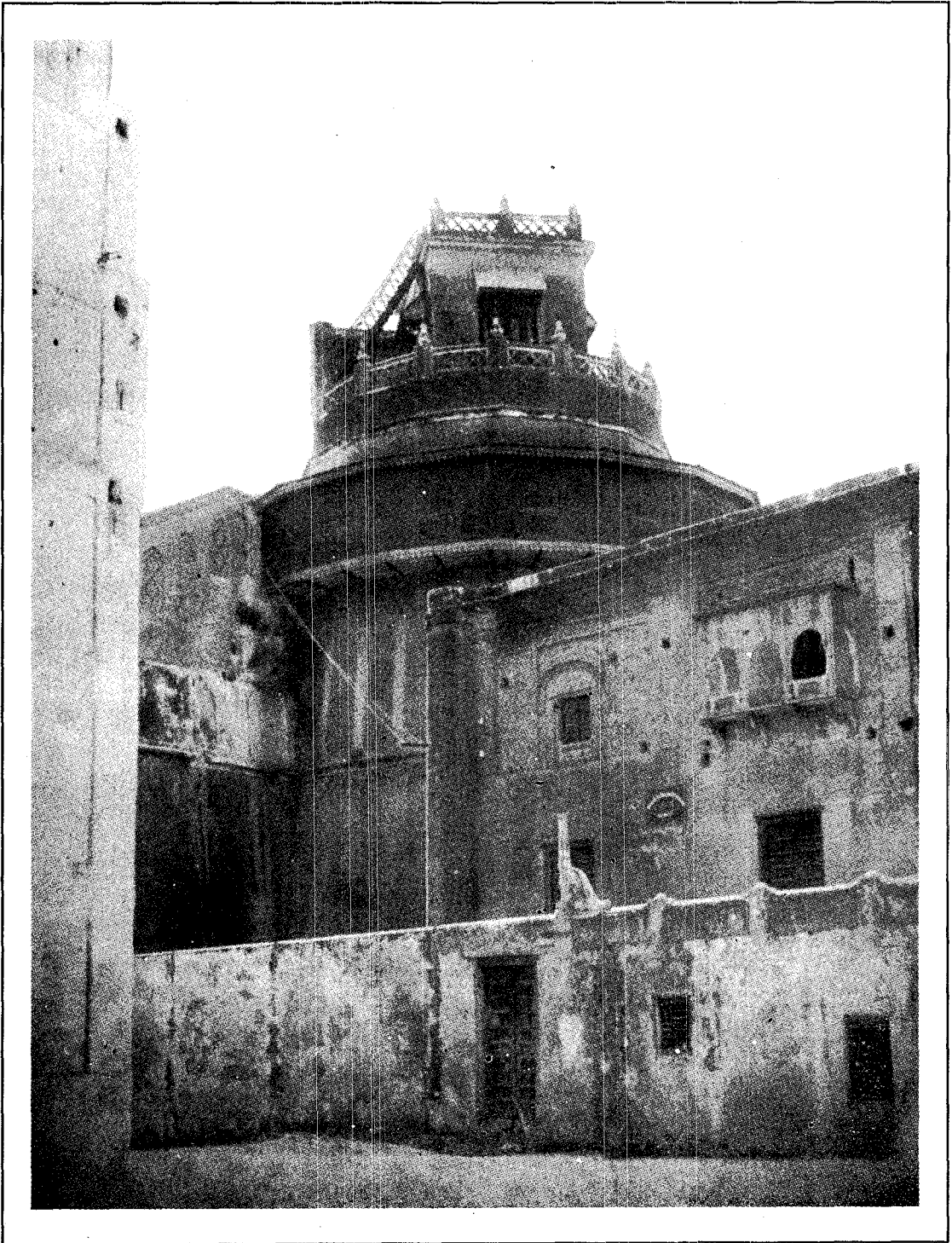
Prince Jaswant Singh, son of raja Hameer Singh was born in 1775 AD at Badbar village to rani Raj Kaur, daughter of Sujan Singh Manshahia. After the death of his father in



HIRA MAHAL NABHA



MAHARAJA SIR HIRA SINGH AND RIPUDAMAN SINGH, RULER OF NABHA



GURDWARA SAROPA SAHIB



MAHARAJA PRATAP SINGH MALVENDAR BAHADUR, RULER OF NABHA

1783 AD, he succeeded to the throne of Nabha state at the age of eight years. The affairs of the state were managed excellently by Mai Deso (daughter of Sardar Makhan Singh chief of Rori), widow of raja Hameer Singh and stepmother of raja Jaswant Singh. She also made proper arrangement for the education of raja Jaswant Singh.

After the death of Mai Deso in 1790 AD, raja Jaswant Singh took the reins of government in his own hands, and with the advice of intelligent ministers he ruled the state efficiently.

Raja Jaswant Singh was very farsighted; he was a protector of his subjects, devotee of religion and patron of scholars. All the British officers who came into his contact admired him.¹

During the rule of raja Jaswant Singh, Nabha state came under the protection of the British on May 3rd, 1809. Not only did his own subjects but also people belonging to neighbouring states have a great regard for him.

He died on May 22nd, 1840 at the age of sixty-six years.² A beautiful marble memorial

¹Sir David Ochterlony had formed a high opinion of the Raja's abilities; writing to the Government, he observed: "Jaswant Singh is one of the principal Sirdars under our protection, and by far superior in manner, management, and understanding to any of them I have yet seen." (The Rajas of the Punjab, p. 386)

²Lord Griffen writes about raja Jaswant Singh in Rajgan Punjab :-

The late Raja had been a faithful ally of the British Government. In 1804 he refused to assist Holkar against the English; he gave assistance in supplies and carriage during the Ghurkha campaign of 1810, and in that of Bikaner in 1818, and during the northward march of the British army to Kabul in 1838, he advanced a loan of six lakhs of rupees to the Government. (P. 397)

for him has been built in Shyam Bagh.

Raja Devender Singh

Prince Devender Singh son of raja Jaswant Singh was born to queen Har Kaur daughter of Sardar Hari Singh Jodhpuria³ on Bhadon 22nd, Sammat 1879 (1822 AD). After the death of his father (Jaswant Singh), he succeeded to the throne of Nabha on 5th October, 1840 at the age of eighteen years.⁴

He was so much influenced by his association with the egocentric and arrogant Pandit Jay Gopal of Kaul that he began to hate the rajas of neighbouring states and fines began to be imposed on officials for their minor lapses, which turned all the people against him.

During the war against rulers of Lahore in 1845, Major Broadfoot agent of Governor General concluded from many factors that raja Devender Singh was a supporter of the Lahore government and not a wellwisher of the British. According to the practice current at that time it was decided that one-fourth of Nabha state should be confiscated⁵, and

³This Jodhpur is situated in Patiala state near Bhatinda.

⁴Ranjit Singh elder son of raja Jaswant Singh and heir-apparent of Nabha died in 1832 while prince Santokh Singh another son of Ranjit Singh had died in 1830. Therefore Devender Singh the youngest son of raja Jaswant Singh succeeded to the throne.

⁵Though Major Broadfoot (having been killed in the war) was not present at the time when decision was taken but his report and notes were fully relied upon.

From the confiscated region, rupees 71224 annually were equally divided between the rajas of Patiala and Faridkot. Rupees 28766 yearly were forefeited by the Government as compensation for the service of cavalry and foot soldier. With efforts made by majaraja Hira Singh, orders for the return of the area worth revenue of twenty-eight thousand were issued, but due to the death of maharaja Hira Singh this could not be finalised.

his eldest son Bharpur Singh be enthroned in his place. Accordingly in 1846 raja Devender Singh was sent to Mathura on pension amounting to rupees fifty thousand per annum. After that he was taken to Lahore on December 8th, 1855 and was kept in the haveli of Maharaja Kharag Singh where he died in November 1865. His body was brought to Nabha and cremated there.

Raja Bharpur Singh

The elder son of raja Devender Singh, ruler of Nabha, was born on 9th day of bright of Assu Sammat 1897 (1840 AD) to queen Man Kaur daughter of sardar Wazir Singh, noble of Rangarh Nangal (district Gurdaspur). After dethroning raja Devender Singh, the British Government put him on the throne in 1847. The administration of the state remained in the hands of rani Chand Kaur, widow of raja Jaswant Singh and her assistants Gurbakhash Singh Manshahia, Fateh Singh Gill and Bahali Mall were appointed members of the council. Raja Bharpur Singh acquired religious education from Sarup Singh, priest of Gurdwara Baba Ajapal Singh, who was a lover of Gurbani and firmly regular in reciting daily the hymns of the Guru:

This handsome raja in made his early years a positive impact on the British Government, nobles of neighbouring states, his officials and the subjects of the state. He could proficiently read and write Persian, English, Punjabi, Hindi and he wrote his decisions in his own hand. He had made such a schedule for himself that affairs of religion and state could be managed and performed well. He always prayed to the Almighty to enable him to discharge his duties properly and provide

comfort to others.¹

During the mutiny of 1857, he earned renown and showed courage and administrative power beyond expectation of his age. By helping the British Government he proved his true friendship.²

¹Raja Bharpur Singh was a remarkable exception to what is unfortunately a very general rule. The excellence of his disposition and his natural intelligence were such as enabled him to resist the deteriorating influences which surrounded him, and he gave promise of being one of the most liberal Princes in Northern India. A taste for learning is rare among the Sikhs, but the Raja was of a studious disposition. He had thoroughly mastered the Indian vernaculars, and studied English three or four hours a day, whenever the duties connected with the administration of his State allowed him leisure. The work of all departments he supervised himself, and a private memorandum, drawn up in English and containing rules for the disposition of his time, was a very remarkable document, showing how earnestly he was resolved to neglect no opportunity for self-improvement, and to govern for the good of his people. It concluded with these words:-

“In conclusion, I invoke a blessing from the Almighty, and from the Darbar Sri Satgur dial, to preserve me steadfast in the discharge of these my duties, and to enable me to pass my life, that, under the Almighty’s shadow & protection, I may live to His glory, & be a blessing to others.” (The Rajas of the Punjab, pp. 432-33)

²Raja Bharpur Singh turned a major a few months after the breaking out of the mutiny of 1857. At this critical time he acted with the utmost loyalty and intelligence, and his services were as distinguished as those of the other Phulkian Chiefs. xxx

Raja Bharpur Singh was anxious himself to march to Delhi at the head of his troops, as the Raja of Jind had done. This was not allowed. He was very young,

contd...

The Government also honoured him generously with a title and a robe of honour, and gave the territory of Bawal Kanti, and was given the right of death sentence, child adoption, non-interference by British Government into the state administration, which had been sought from the government jointly with the other two Phulkian states.¹

On January 16th, 1860 Lord Canning, the Governor General held a court in Ambala and on behalf of Queen Victoria expressed gratitude to raja Bharpur Singh for his help and friendliness.

Raja Bharpur Singh was an excellent painter and lover of poetry. He engaged poet Gval with due regard and honour and studied many poetic works. Gval has extolled the name of worthy raja in this way:

and such service was more onerous than could be fairly asked from him. A Detachment, however, of his force, about 300 in number, did good service at Delhi under Sardar Didar Singh throughout the seige.

In addition to this, the Raja enlisted many hundred new troops, he furnished supplies and carriage, arrested mutineers marching through his State, and performed every service required of him with the utmost loyalty and good-will. At a time when money was urgently wanted, he advanced to Government a loan of two and a half lakhs of rupees. (The Rajas of the Punjab, pp. 422-23)

¹In addition to these honours, there were conferred upon him those privileges which he, in common with his kinsmen of Patiala and Jind, had asked from Government in their Paper of Requests in 1858 – the power of life and death, the right of adoption, and the promise of non-interference of the British Government in the domestic affairs of the family and the internal management of the state. (The Rajas of the Punjab, p. 424).

kahū te nā kām iṭmam² hār kamən me
kəb-hu nā hoy kām jī s ko kəlam hē,
gyan me nā kām hār iḍhyan me nā kām kəb-
hū

dan me nā kām o nā kām dhən dham hē,
gval kəvī tej me prətap me nā kām kəyō hū
hukəm me nā kām o nā kām iṭjam hē,
yahi te gərib ke nī vaz gurudev ju nē
rakhyo maharaj “bhərpurs iḡh” nam hē.

Lord Elgin appointed him a member of Governor General's Council in September 1863 but before he could go to Calcutta, he died on November 9th, 1863 after suffering from fever for a few days.

Raja Bhagwan Singh

Younger son of raja Devender Singh and younger brother of raja Bharpur Singh, he was born to Mai Man Kaur in 1842 AD (thirteenth day of dark half of Maghar 1899). Because raja Bharpur Singh died issueless, he succeeded to the throne of Nabha state on February 17th, 1864. He was very kind hearted and easy going. He was so much influenced by bad companions that he could not find any time to pay attention to the administration of the state. Raja Bhagwan Singh died of tuberculosis on May 31st, 1871 at Nabha.

Maharaja Sir Hira Singh

Elder son of Phul dynastic Sukha Singh, noble of village Badrukhan, he was born to mother Raj Kaur (daughter of Basawa Singh Borhawaliala) at Badrukhan on Poh 6th, Sammat 1900 (1843 AD). Because the ruler of Nabha state raja Bhagwan Singh was issueless, he succeeded to the throne of Nabha on the 10th day of bright half of bhaddon, Sammat 1928 (August 10th, 1871).

The competence with which he ruled the state and provided facilities and comfort to the

²ਇਹਕਿਸਮ – administration.

subjects, should be exemplary for other rulers. He had boundless love for education and granted many scholarships to students. He provided substantial aid to Macauliffe Sahib for writing a book on Sikh religion and made efforts to set up Khalsa College Amritsar on firm footing.

He got built elegant buildings particularly in the capital and in the region spending lacs of rupees, and used limitless funds to make the army an efficient one.

All the officers of the Government were unanimous in praising Maharaja Hira Singh.¹

Personal expenditure of Maharaja Hira

¹On November 9, 1903 Lord Curzon the Viceroy of India delivered a speech after the royal dinner at Nabha, it speaks for the greatness of the Maharaja –

... There is no chief whose hospitality I receive with keener pleasure or whose health it is a greater satisfaction to me to propose, than His Highness the Raja of Nabha. We recognise in him a ruler devoted to his sovereign, his religion, and his people; the three supreme objects of attachment for a worthy Prince. For 32 years he has presided over the fortune of the Nabha state, and has conducted the administration with equal ability and success; and at Delhi in January last we recalled his chivalrous figure as he rode at the head of his troops. I selected him to represent the Sikh Princes of the Punjab at the coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor in England, and it was only illhealth that prevented him from carrying out this mission. Sometimes His Highness talks to me as he was growing old and would like to rest, but I always tell him in reply that he is younger than the Sovereign who bears on his shoulders not the burden of a single state, but the entire British Empire, and I add further that the Raja is indispensable to his people and his state. I hope, therefore that for years to come they may continue to profit by his great experience and by his keen devotion to duty. ...

Singh was very small. He considered the treasury of the state a safe deposit of the people. He daily spared time to do justice and every body could go to his court without any hindrance.

He became father of Bibi Ripudaman Kaur² who was born to queen Parameshher Kaur of Ralla on Magh 7th Sammat 1939 (January 18th, 1883) and his elder son Ripudaman Singh was born to queen Jasmer Kaur on Phagun 22nd, Sammat 1939 (March 4th, 1883).

Maharaja Hira Singh fully helped the Government with army and money in the war against Afghans in 1879-80 and in the war of Tirah in 1897. In 1887 he became entitled to enhanced salutation of 13 guns from 11 guns and in 1898 to 15 guns.

In 1879 title of G.C.S.I. and in 1893 'rajae rajgan' (king of the kings) were conferred on him. In 1903 he was made G.C.I.E. and colonel³ of 14 Ferozepur Sikh Battalion (King

²Bibi Ripudaman Kaur was married to maharana Ram Singh ruler of Dhaulpur in 1905, but she could not lead a happy family life because the king died in 1911.

³Since that time he has governed his estate with great energy & ability, while he has given repeated proofs of his unswerving loyalty and friendship to the sovereign power. In 1872, when trouble was raised by the Kukas, he at once despatched a force to quell the disturbance at the request of the Deputy Commissioner, & the Governor-General expressed his entire satisfaction at the conduct of the Nabha troops. Raja Hira Singh also sent a force of two guns, 200 cavalry and 500 infantry for service on the frontier during the Afghan War of 1879-80, and these troops did excellent service in the Kurram Valley throughout the first phase of the campaign. In recognition of this the Grand Cross of the Star of India was conferred on the Raja in 1879, and in

contd...

George's own). He got the status of hereditary king in a royal court organised at Delhi in 1911.

Maharaja Sir Hira Singh chief of the Bairarh family left this mortal world on Poh 11th, Sammat 1968 (December 25th, 1911).

Maharaja Ripudaman Singh

Ripudaman Singh, elder son of Maharaja Hira Singh, gem of Phul dynasty and ruler of Nabha state, was born to queen Jasmer Kaur daughter of Sardar Anokh Singh of Longowal on Phagun 22nd, Sammat 1939 (March 4th, 1883) at Nabha. The Maharaja made a proper arrangement for his son's education and saw him proficient in all respects.

He was married to Bibi Jagdish Kaur¹ daughter of Sardar Gurdial Singh Mann on Jeth 29th, Sammat 1958. She gave birth to Bibi Amrit Kaur on Assu 23rd, Sammat 1964 (October 8th, 1907) who was married to raja Ravisher Singh ruler of Kalsia on February 16th, 1925.

Prince Ripudaman Singh remained additional member of the Legislative Council of Governor General from 1906 to 1908. In 1910, he made a tour of Europe and was present at Westminster Abbey on the occasion of the coronation of H.M. George V on 22nd June, 1911. He was still abroad when Maharaja Hira Singh died.

He succeeded to the throne of Nabha state 1893 he was given the title of Raja-i-Rajgan. His salute was raised to 13 guns as a personal distinction in 1887 and to 15 guns in 1898. At the Delhi Coronation Darbar in January 1903, he was invested with the Grand Cross of the Indian Empire and was also appointed Honorary Colonel of the 14th Sikhs. - (Chiefs and families of note in the Punjab, by col. C.F. Massy, p. 414).

¹Maharani Jagdish Kaur was born on the 7th day of bright half of Harh, Sammat 1941 (1883 AD) and died on August, 1927.

on Magh 11th, Sammat 1968 (January 24th, 1912). The British Government bestowed a robe of honour on his coronation on December 20th, 1912. When the world War broke out in 1914, he offered the services of his army to the Government, which was not requisitioned at that time, but in 1918 Akal Infantry Regiment was sent to Mesopotamia, which performed excellent duty for six months under the command of Colonel Bachan Singh. The Maharaja contributed lacs of rupees to many funds as help for war effort in 1917-18. In 1919, during the third Afghan war, the army of the state rendered excellent service under the supervision of the English officers.

He was married to Sarojani Devi daughter of Sardar Prem Singh of Raipur on October 10th, 1918. She gave birth to prince Pratap Singh on Assu 5th, Sammat 1976 (September 21st, 1919). Many selfish and immoral persons, who had no love for the Nabha state, and who did not wish the Maharaja well, unfortunately got access to the him on account of which several respectable persons had to endure humiliation, and many trifling disputes arose with the Patiala state. This matter became so much serious that he had to abdicate on Harh 25th, Sammat 1980 (July 9th, 1923). He was directed to live at Dehradun on fixed allowance of rupees three lac per year from the Nabha state, and, in accordance with the wish of the Maharaja a British administrator was appointed to govern the state.²

Maharaja Ripudaman Singh got himself baptized at Abchal Nagar on Magh 25th, Sammat 1983 (February 6th, 1927) and assumed a new name of Gurcharan Singh.

²Major J. Wilson Johnston was appointed administrator. Due to his going to England on leave Mr. C.M.G. Ogilvie deputised for a few months.

The government issued a declaration on February 19th, 1928 that the terms and conditions on which Maharaja Ripudaman Singh (Gurcharan Singh) was allowed to dissociate from the state, had not been carried out, therefore the subsistence was reduced from rupees three lac to one lac twenty thousand and title of Maharaja was forfeited and he was to be kept under the vigil and watch of the Government at Kodaikanal¹ in Madras.

The agent of the Governor General reached Dehradun and delivered a letter to Prince Pratap Singh on February 23rd, 1928, that the Emperor had accepted him as the ruler of Nabha state.

Raja Pratap Singh is living at Dehradun and studying under the supervision of his mother Sarojani Devi.

The area of Nabha state is 968 square miles. According to the census of 1921, its population is 263,394.

The state is at number four in Punjab. In the court of the Viceroy the sitting of Nabha state is after Jind state but the return visit is before the Jind. It is entitled to a salute of 13 guns. The total revenue of the state is rupees 2400000 per annum.

Nabha city has one high school, one middle school for girls. There are six middle schools and twenty-three primary schools in the state. An elegant civil hospital and a military hospital are there in the Nabha city while eight dispensaries are working in the outer region. The strength of Akal infantry is 450, that of police is 415.

¹This pleasant hill spot (Kodaikanal) is in the district of Madras. It is at a height of 7000 feet from sea level. Travellers feel difficulty in going there because the condition of road is not good. This hill is at a distance of 33 miles from the railway station.

The full title of the Maharaja is – His Highness fərzāde ərəjmād əkidət pəvād dālta ɪglɪʃia bəraɪvəs sərmər² rajae rajgan məharaja prətapsɪgh malvədr bəhadur.

A gurdwara, named Sirpao, is situated in the western tower of the Nabha fort. Here the following articles relating to the Guru are kept with reverence:

(a) a long robe of Guru Gobind Singh which was bestowed upon Baba Tilok Singh, and Ram Singh along with an edict. Its outer side is made of silken striped cloth ‘masru’ and the inner side is made of silk.

(b) an edict by the tenth Guru. The original edict is at Patiala, and its copy is kept at Nabha. See the sacred text of the edict in entry of ਤਿਲੋਕ ਸਿੰਘ.

(c) Guru Gobind Singh’s turban which was bestowed by him upon Buddhu Shah of Sadhaura after the battle of Bhangani.

(d) a turban with a comb in which combed hair are entangled.

(e) a knife, which is about three and a half inches long with a turban.

(f) with all the three relics, edicts which were given by the Guru to the Buddhu Shah.³ Raja Bhangpur Singh had acquired all the four relics (number, c, d, e, f) from the descendants of Buddhu Shah by granting sufficient sustenance for them.

(g) Guru Hargobind’s whip. Its handle is made of cane.

(h) Guru Hargobind’s broad and straight sword.

(i) Guru Gobind Singh sword which was bestowed by him upon Tilok Singh at Damdama on the occasion of baptizing him in Sammat 1763. The inscription on one side

²Skt शिखरमैलि, crown, crest, a gem worn on head.

³See ਬੁੱਧਸ਼ਾਹ.

reads: “sri bhəgōti ji səhāɪ guru gobīd sīgh patsahi dəs.” and on the other side: “patsahi dəs.”

(j) the tenth Guru’s sword, which was brought by Maharaja Hira Singh with him from Badrukhan. It bears inscription on it – guru gobīdsīgh ke kāmər ki təlvar hēgi, bədhe deg te, ya teg te.” The inscription on the grip is: “guru nanək sərəb sɪkhhā nū səhāɪ.”

(k) the tenth Guru’s sword which he bestowed upon Kalha Rai. Maharaja Jaswant Singh got it through the Governor of Malerkotla. The word ‘Genoa’¹ has been engraved on it.

(l) a dagger of Guru Gobind Singh, which he used to wear on his waist in childhood. The inscription on it is:

“sēmət 1741 sətɪ sri əkal pūrəkh ji səhāɪ.
tūhi khəṛəgdhara tūhi bədhvari.
tūhi tir tərvar kati kətari.
hələbbi jənəbbi mēgərbi tūhi hē.
nɪharo jəhā ap thəḍhi vəhī hē....

(m) two studs of the shield of the tenth Guru, having miniatures of ten incarnations of Vishnu.

(n) tip of the arrow of the tenth Guru. Its historical background is as:– The tenth Guru used to shoot arrows aiming at a silk cotton tree. A few years ago that tree withered away and fell down. Many tips were found from within that tree. One tip was offered by the priest of Keshgarh Sahib to Baba Narain Singh, priest of monastery of Baba Ajapal Singh, which he presented to Maharaja Hira Singh.

(o) a manuscript in which characters have

¹Genoa (or Genova) is a port of Italy. Swords of the best quality were shaped here in old times. When the European traders began to visit India, these swords reached our country. Now the best silken clothes are made at this place.

been inscribed in verse. It contains 300 leaves. According to Bhai Tara Singh, a poet, this manuscript was written by the tenth Guru. Raja Bharpur Singh acquired this manuscript from the poet by paying him a sum of Rs. 2000 and granting a fief of rupees two hundred per annum.

An elegant shrine in memory of Baba Ajapal Singh is situated outside the Lahoran gate Nabha.

2 a village in Patiala state, tehsil Rajpura under police station Lalru four miles away from railway station Ghaggar to the west. Choa Sahib a shrine in memory of Guru Gobind Singh stands in the village at a distance of one furlong to the south. The Guru visited this place while travelling from Paonta to Anandpur Sahib. The shrine is built in the thick forest. The disciple of the Guru who was carrying the revered head of Guru Tegbahadur from Delhi to Anandpur stayed at this place for some time. Land measuring 51 vighas has been donated and rupees twenty-five per annum are fixed by the Patiala state. The attendant is a Sikh.

3 See ਨਾਭਾ ਜੀ.

ਨਾਭਾਗ [nabhag] according to Ramayan, father of raja Aj. See ਰਾਮ 3.

ਨਾਭਾਜੀ [nabhaji], ਨਾਭਾਦਾਸ [nabhadas] author of Bhaktmala and a poet who was born in the family of dums (muslim bards) in Sammat 1600 at Gwalior. His real name was Narayan Das and he was a vaishnav disciple of saint Agar Das. He composed Bhaktmala (string of biographies) in 108 chəppəy stanzas between Sammat 1642 to 1680, in which names and brief bio-data of well known saints is contained. But from the historical point of view, the book has no importance.² The poetry of

²Persons like Priya Das, Lala ji and Tulsi Ram etc have written annotations on Bhagatmala written by Nabha Ji.

Nabha Ji is like this –

“ṣṭəkār ṣuk sənkaḍI kəpI narəd hənumana, viṣvāksen prəhlaḍ bəlIru¹ bhiṣm jəg jana, ərjun dhruv əbriṣ vi bhiṣəṇ məhI ma bhari, ənuragi əkrur səda uddhəv ədhI kari, bhəgvət bhəgət uchIṣṭhi ki kirətI kəhI t sujan, həri prəsad rəs səvad ke bhəkt I te pərdhan.”

ਨਾਭਿ [nabhi] *Skt* *n* navel, umbilicus. “nabhi bəsət brəhmē ātu nə jaṇIa.”—*var sar m I. 2* hub of a wheel. **3** musk. **4** middle part.

ਨਾਭਿਸੰਭਵ [nabhisəbhəv] Brahma who took birth from the navel of Vishnu (one made possible by the navel).

ਨਾਭਿਕਮਲ [nabhi kəməl] *n* lotus, which according to the Purans, grew from the navel of Vishnu. “nabhi kəməl te brəhma upje.”—*gujm I. 2* lotus in the navel as believed by the yogis (ascetics). “nabhi kəməl əsəthəbh nə hoto, ta pəvənu kəvəṇ ghəri rəhI ta?”—*sidhgosəti*.

ਨਾਭੀ [nabhi] See ਨਾਭਿ. ਨਾਭਿ and ਨਾਭੀ are synonymous; both words have the same meaning.

ਨਾਮ [nam] *Skt* नाम् *P* १८ See *E* name *n* name, noun, word by which a thing is known, or by which a meaning is understood. Nouns are of two types – one is material noun as: man, ox, mountain etc; the other is abstract noun as: beauty, cruelty, gentlemanliness, brotherhood etc. “nam kam bihin pəkhət dham hu nəhI jahI.”—*japu. 2* in the Sikh scriptures, the ਨਾਮ [nam] is cognitive of the Almighty and His command.² “nam ke dhare səgle jət. nam ke dhare khəḍ brəhməḍ.”—*sukhməni. 3* *Skt* ਨਾਮ *part* accepted. **4** memory, recollection. **5** fame, renown.

ਨਾਮ ਅਭਿਆਸ [nam əbhyas] Practice to concentrate one’s mind on ਨਾਮ [nam] again and again while contemplating upon its sense with a devotion

¹ਬਲਿ-ਅਰੁ.

²in the Bible the term used with the same meaning is ‘word’.

to the entity that bears the name. In Sikhism state of firmness of this practice is called *IIV* and the bliss enjoyed at this stage is termed as *namrəs*.

ਨਾਮਸ਼ [naməṣ] *P* ۱۸ his name.

ਨਾਮਹ [naməh] *P* ۱۸ *n* letter. **2** book.

ਨਾਮਕ [namək] *Skt* *adj* bearing the name, named. “Ikk gurmukh namək si khh sətI guru di seva kərda si.”—*JSBM. 2* famous, well-known. “hoI gəe tənme kəchv namək.”—*krI sən*.

ਨਾਮਕਰਣ [namkəraṇ] giving the name; naming ceremony of the child. It is a tradition in Hindu that the father should name the infant on the eleventh or the twelfth day of the birth. It is mandatory for a Brahman name to end with Sharma, a Kshatri name to end with Verma, a Vaishya name to end with Gupt, and a Shudar name to end with Das.

In Sikhism no specific day is fixed but a boy or girl child should be named before the age of forty days. The name to be given to a child should begin with the first character of the first hymn of the randomly opened Guru Granth Sahib. If the boy is baptized, Singh should be added to his name.

ਨਾਮਕੀਰਤਨ [namkirtən] singing praise of the Almighty’s Name; reciting His Name; repeated utterance of the name; devotional singing.

ਨਾਮਕੋਸ਼ [namkoṣ] See ਅਮਰਕੋਸ਼.

ਨਾਮਤਤੁ [namtətʊ], ਨਾਮਤਤ੍ਵ [namtətv] doctrine of name, name in the form of ultimate reality, concept of name.

ਨਾਮ ਦਾਨ ਇਸਨਾਨ [nam dan isnan], ਨਾਮ ਦਾਨ ਸਨਾਨ [nam dan sənən] all the precepts of Sikhism are subsumed in the term “nam dan sənən”, as a tree has a form within its seed.

ਨਾਮ [nam] (name) means constantly meditating upon the Almighty and considering Him all knowing and all prevailing and refraining from doing evil deeds.

ਦਾਨ [dan] (charity) signifies that one should make himself proficient in knowledge, strength and technique, and be self-dependant, help others but beg from none, rather keep one's hand above the hands of all others. The true master's word is:—

“brəhəmgɪani ka səbh upərɪ hath.”—*sukhmāni*.

sənan (bath) is the symbol of purity of mind, body, character, clothes and the house so that the soul and the body may be saved from three types of fevers and disorders.

ਨਾਮਦਾਰ [namdar] *P* *جالت* *adj* renowned, famous, well known.

ਨਾਮਦੇ [namde], ਨਾਮਦੇਉ [namdeu], ਨਾਮਦੇਅ [namdeə], ਨਾਮਦੇਇ [namdei], ਨਾਮਦੇਵ [namdev] Namdev was born to Gonabai in the family of Damsheti a cloth printer in Sammat 1328 at village Narsibamni in district Satara of Bombay Presidency. He was married to Rajabai, daughter of Gobindsheti, who gave birth to four sons Narayan, Mahadev, Govind, Vitthal.

The first stage of his life passed in worshipping Shiv and Vishnu, but in the company of spiritually enlightened persons such as Vishoba Khecher and Gyan Dev, he attained self-realization. A major part of his life he spent at Pandarpur (Pundrikpur which is in the Sholapur district) and at that very place he left his mortal frame in Sammat 1408. See ਔਂਦੀ.

Many hymns of Namdev are available in Marathi language, which are well-known as Abhang. In all the attributes of God, ‘Vitthal’ was his favourite name, which he always employed in his utterances. Its explanation is given under the entry of ਬੀਠਲ.

Once, during his journeys, this holyman arrived in Punjab and visited many places where shrines have been built in his memory. Among these, the best known is at Ghumman

(district Gurdaspur) which was got built by Sardar Jassa Singh Ramgarhia. A fair is held at this place every year on 2nd Magh. The priest and preachers of this temple are called ਬਾਵੇ [bavas].

Once Namdev fell into the clutches of Mohammad Tuglaq, a fanatic ruler of Delhi, but was freed by the grace of God. Nabha ji has mentioned the biodata of Namdev differently in Bhagatmal, but the description given by scholars from Maharashtra is more authentic. Hymns composed by Namdev are contained in the holy Guru Granth Sahib.

“namdeu trɪlocən kəbir dasro.”—*guj m 5*.

“namdeə prɪtɪ lægi hərəɪ seti.”—*suhi m 4*.

“namdeɪ sɪmərənu kərɪ jana.”—*bilā namdev*.

“namdev hərəɪju bəsəhɪ səgɪ.”—*bəsət ə m 5*.

ਨਾਮਧਰੀਕ [namdhərik] *adj* just in name, nominal, so called, not performing action in accordance with his name. 2 worshipper of name, concentrating upon name, adopting the mystical word as instructed by the spiritual teacher. See ਨਾਉਧਰੀਕ.

ਨਾਮਧਾਰੀ [namdhari], ਨਾਮਧਾਰੀਆ [namdharia] See ਨਾਮਧਰੀਕ. “namdhari sərənɪ teri.”—*kəɪɪ m 5*.

2 *n* one who receives the mystical formula from a spiritual mentor. 3 See ਰਾਮ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਨਾਮਧਾਰੀਕ [namdharik] See ਨਾਮਧਰੀਕ.

“namdharik jhuṭhe səbhɪ sak.”—*gəu m 5*.

“namdharik udhare, bhəgətəh səsə kəun?”

—*asa chət m 5*.

ਨਾਮਨਾ [namna] *n* fame, glory. “nam ki namna səpət dipa.”—*məla ravɪdas*.

ਨਾਮਬੁਰਦਸ਼ ਜ਼ਮਾਨ [namburdəʃ zəman] *P* *جماں دُنیا* ‘the world utters his name’, means to be famous in one's time.

ਨਾਮਰਸ [namrəs] See ਨਾਮਅਭਯਾਸ.

ਨਾਮਰਸਿ [namrəsɪ] in concentration on the ਨਾਮ [nam]. 2 by concentrating on the ਨਾਮ [nam].

“namrəsɪ jo jən trɪptane.”—*sukhmāni*.

- ਨਾਮਰੂਪ** [namrup] name and appearance, that is – the world.
- ਨਾਮਲੇਵਾ** [namleva] *adj* follower. “us da koi namleva na rəhɪa.”—*JSBB*.
- ਨਾਮਵਰ** [namvər] *P* **نَامِ** *adj* famous, greatly distinguished, illustrious.
- ਨਾਮਾ** [nama] *n* name. **2** account entered in a cash book about one’s name. **3** Namdev Bhagat. “nama ubrə hərɪ ki oɬ.”—*bher namdev*. **4** *P* **نَامَة** letter. **5** written paper, document. **6** book.
- ਨਾਮਾਬੰਸੀ** [namabəsi] a descendant of Namdev. **2** follower of Namdev. **3** all the cloth-printers, chības feel honoured in being called descendants of Namdev (ਨਾਮਾਬੰਸੀ).
- ਨਾਮਾਭਯਾਸ** [namabhyas] See ਨਾਮਅਭਯਾਸ.
- ਨਾਮਿ** [namɪ] See ਨਾਮੀ **3**. “jo ɪsu mare su namɪ səmahɪ.”—*gəuə m 5*. ‘merges into the ultimate reality.’ **2** due to the name, by the name. “namɪ jɪse ke ujli tɪsu dasi gəniɑ.”—*asa m 5*. **3** in the name. “namɪ rəta soi nɪrbaɲu.”—*asa m 5*.
- ਨਾਮੀ** [nami] *Skt* **नामिन्** *adj* having a name. **2** famous, renowned. **3** God, the ultimate Reality.
- ਨਾਮੁ** [namu] See ਨਾਮ. “esa namu nərəjənu hoɪ.”—*jəpu*. **2** famous. “nanək namu namu jəpu jəpɪa.”—*bəvən*.
- ਨਾਮੁਸ** [namus] *A* **نَامُوس** *n* respect. **2** divine religion; religion; dedicated to the eternal One. **3** shame, disgrace, humiliation. The word ਨਾਮੋਸੀ [namosi] has been formed from this.
- ਨਾਮੇ** [name] due to the name, through the name. “name səgle kul udhre.”—*gəɔd m 5*. **2** Namdev. “name soi sevɪa.”—*gəɔd namdev*.
- ਨਾਮੇਨਾਮਿ** [namenamɪ] absorbed in the name only. “namenamɪ rəhe beragi.”—*sɪdhgosəɬɪ*.
- ਨਾਮੋ** [namo] the name only. “namo gɪan, nam ɪsnan.”—*kan m 5*.
- ਨਾਮੈ** [name] ਨ-ਆਮਯ (disease); free from disease. **2** through the name. **3** into the name.
- ਨਾਯ** [nay] bowing, having the head bent. “sis nay ɪm bhakhi gatha.”—*GPS*. **2** *n* remedy, effort. **3** leader, preceptor. **4** policy, political view. **5** See ਨਾਇ.
- ਨਾਂਯ** [nāy] name.
- ਨਾਯਕ** [nayək] See ਨਾਇਕ. **2** See ਬਹਿਰ ਤਵੀਲ.
- ਨਾਯਕਾ** [nayka] See ਨਾਇਕਾ.
- ਨਾਯਦ** [nayəd] *P* **نَايَد** ਨ-ਆਯਦ; does not come, will or may not come.
- ਨਾਯਬ** [nayəb] *A* **نَايِب** *n* assistant. **2** representative, person who acts for others. **3** subordinate.
- ਨਾਯਿਕਾ** [nayɪka] See ਨਾਇਕਾ.
- ਨਾਰ** [nar] *n* cord for fastening the trousers. “nar bədhəhō.”—*cəɪɪtr 17*. **2** *adv* with, alongwith. “rəhō khalse ke səd nar.”—*GV 10*. “kɪtək pəyade gəmnə nar.”—*GPS*. **3** *Skt* *n* crowd, mob. **4** dried ginger. **5** water. See ਨਾਰਾਯਣ. **6** *adj* pertaining to man, of man. **7** *Pkt* *n* neck, throat. “ləyo gəhɪ nar dhəra pər maryo.”—*cəɔdi 1*. “bəhi dət ki nar me dhar jai.”—*cəɪɪtr 142*. **8** *A* **نَار** fire. **9** hell. **10** pomegranate. “nəɪɪyəl nar nargi rajē.”—*cəɪɪtr 156*. **11** *Skt* pipe, tube. **12** This word has also been used for ਨਾਰੀ [nari]. “kəhū jogi jəti brəhəmcari nər kəhū nar ho.”—*əkal*.
- ਨਾਰਸਿੰਘ** [narsɪŋh] *n* Narisinh, incarnation of Lord Vishnu. “narsɪŋh bəudha tuhi.”—*sənama*. **2** *adj* pertaining to Narsingh; of Narsingh.
- ਨਾਰਕੀ** [narəki] *Skt* **नारकिन्** *adj* suffering hell, sinner.
- ਨਾਰਕੇਰ** [narker], ਨਾਰਕੇਲ [narkel] See ਨਲੀਏਰ.
- ਨਾਰਗੀ** [nargi] See ਨਾਰੰਗੀ.
- ਨਾਰਜ** [narəj] lotus that grows in ਨਾਰ (water). “narəj paɲɪ mel kəhɪ lalɪ.”—*NP*. ‘Lalu says with folded lotus – like hands.’ **2** See ਨਾਰਿਜ.
- ਨਾਰਦ** [narəd] a seer who has composed many hymns of Veds. According to Rigved he belonged to Kanv lineage; at another place he has been referred to as born from the forehead of Brahma. It is mentioned in Vishnu Puran, that he was son of Kashyap. It has been held

in Mahabharat and other Purans that when Narad disturbed Daksh during the creation of world, the latter cursed him to go away and take birth from the womb of a woman. On this Brahma interceded on behalf of Narad and Daksh demanded that Narad may take birth from the union of Brahma and daughter of Daksh. Therefore he is called 'bramh' and 'devbrāhma'. Narad was chief of the celestial musicians. Once he visited the netherworld, and was very much pleased with it.

He is also linked with the life story of Krishan. He had informed Kans about the incarnation of Vishnu and explained to him that he would be killed by the child who would be born to Devki, due to which Kans killed Devki's infants.

It has been described in the Panchtantar written by Narad that Brahma instructed his son Narad to get married, but Narad retorted that his father was a false teacher, and only the worship of Krishan could lead to spiritual power. On this Brahma cursed him to be subject to indulgences of the flesh and domination by women. Reacting to it Narad cursed back Brahma that he would have dalliance with his daughter and the people would not worship him. "narəd munī jən suk bias."—*gəu thiti m 5.*

2 Narad is also known for causing disputes instigating different persons. therefore people consider Narad a backbiter and a riotous person. "narədu kəre khuari."—*bəsət ə m 1.*

3 It has been mentioned in 'Makke di Gosat' (a discussion at Mecca) that Narad is the name of the devil.

"narəd šetan ke həvale kərišhīge."

"narədu nace kəlika bhau."—*asa m 1.*

नारदपुराण [narədpuraṅ] See पुराण.

नारदपीचरत्र [narədpācratr] a tome written by

Narad, in which five parts of worship have been described:—

1 əbhīgəməṅ (approaching) – to plaster and wash the place and then to invoke the god.

2 upadan (acquisition) – to collect material like flowers, sandal etc for worship.

3 ɪjy (worshipful person) – to worship the deity.

4 svadhya (systematic study) – to repeat the holy text.

5 yog (meditation) – to concentrate upon the image of the deity.

नारद [narədɪ] by Narad. "narədɪ kəhɪa sɪ puɟ kərəhi."—*var bɪha m 1. 2* See नारदी.

नारदी [nardi] *Skt* नारदीय *adj* pertaining to Narad; of Narad; percepts of worship and hymn singing as described by Narad. "nardi nərhəɪ jaŋɪ hədure."—*ram m 5.* 'realising the omnipresence of God is true dancing and worship as described by Narad.'

नारद [narədu] See नारद.

नारनागी [narnagi] *n* one who has snake around his neck – the Shiv. "gɪɪɪja kə kəhyo narnagi ne nɪhalsīgh."

नारनौल [narnəl] main town of district Mahendergarh of Patiala state which is at a distance of 37 miles from Rewari on Rewari Phulera railway line, a branch of Rajputana Malwa railway. After the mutiny of Sammat 1914, Raja Narender Singh got it alongwith the surrounding territory out of the confiscated state of Nawab Jhajjar. In Mahabharat, the name of this region has been mentioned as Narashtar. "narnəl ke des me bɪjesīgh ɪk nath."—*cəɪɪtr 124.*

नारवा [narva], or नरुववा [nəhurva] *Skt* मूत्रवृद्धि or عرق مدنی or ریشة dracunculus (guinea worm) According to Ayurved its causes are – eating sour, acrid and hot food, taking impure water,

bathing in ponds, walking barefoot. Narva is a type of long worm which enters into the body through water, where it multiplies. When it increases enough, then it comes out ripping the skin. At first a swelling appears suddenly from which a pimple emerges and a worm like thread comes out of the wound. If it comes out completely then one feels relief but if it is there in parts then it causes intense pain. This disease is very common in deserts (around Rajputana). Narva does not affect people who use asafoetida in cooked dals or vegetable. A simple treatment for this disease is:— cook flour of roasted barley in butter milk and apply this paste on the pimple. Take one ratti of asafoetida dissolved in water. Grind the seeds of acacia arabica in water and apply this paste, drink refined ghee prepared from cowmilk for three days and after that take soup of leaves of vitex negundo for three days. Use refined butter cooked with physalis flexussaital. Grind seeds of herdera helix and boil these in the sesame oil and fasten them hot on narva, rub nuxvomica in cold water and apply it; smear leaves of calotropis procera or thorn apple (datura stramonium alba) with sweet oil and fasten these upon the wound.

नार [nara] *n* channel, small flow of water. **2** cord for fastening trousers. “nara ko hochā ghāno.”—*cārītr* 194. **3** **أ**, loud voice, shout, challenge, roar of a lion.

नारद [naraṇ], **नारद** [naraṇ], **नारद** [naraṇ] See **नारायण**. **2** God, the ultimate Reality. “naraṇ sēbh mahī nīvas.”—*gōḍ* *m* 5. “naraṇ nērhārī dāīal.”—*ram* *m* 5. “naraṇ suprasān hōe.”—*bāsāt* *namdev*. “naraṇ nērpētī nēmāskarē.”—*kan* *m* 5.

3 one who prepares extracts, sherbets etc. See **नार** 5. “ape vēdu apī naraṇ.”—*var* *ram* *2 m* 5. ‘he himself is the physician and

pharmacist.’

नारायण [naraṇdas] See **नारायण**.

नार [nara] *Skt n* an arrow with a shaft or iron rod instead of a stick and having five wings. **2** a poetic metre, — at many places **नार** [nara] has been listed for *nārāc* but **नार** [nara] is an altogether different metre which has these characteristics:— four feet, every foot consists of two *nāgāṇs* and four *rāgāṇs* III, III, S/S, S/S, S/S, S/S, with a pause after nine characters each; it is also called ‘māhamāṭīka’.

Example:

kārət nār sēda rūci, dhārm ke kārṁ me prem se,
jāgət māhī sukhi rāhe, āt ko mokh hve nem se. ...

नाराज [nara] See **नाराज** 2. **2 P** **أ** *adj* displeased, annoyed, unhappy.

नाराय [naraṭ] See **नाराय**.

नारायण [naraṇ] *Skt* **नार** is collection of human beings; whoes **अण** (home) is He, meaning — who is present in every body. **2** **नार** (elements originating from) **नर** (creator), which are whose abode, means omnipresent form in elements.

नाराज्जातानि तत्त्वानि नाराणीति विदुर्बुधाः
तान्येवायनं यस्य तेन नारायणः स्मृतः

—*māhabharət*.

3 waters **नार** [nar] are the sons of the ultimate Reality *nār*; which are the abode of whom in earlier age that is Narayan (God).

आपो नारा इति प्रोक्ता आपोवै नरसूनवः

ता यदस्यायनं पूर्वं तेन नारायणः स्मृतः—*mānu*.

4 aquatic animals, animals living in water. “naraṇ kēcch mācch tīduā kēhī sēbh.”—*ākal*. **5** See **नारद**.

नारायणसिंघ बाबा [naraṇsīgh baba] This holyman was grandson of Baba Sarup Singh and son of Baba Gurdial Singh. He was born on the 10th of bright half of Sawan, Sammat 1898 at village Pittho in Nabha territory. After



BABA NARAYAN SINGH JI

the death of his grandfather in Sammat 1918, he was designated as priest of the shrine dedicated to Baba Ajapal Singh. After getting this position, the service he rendered to preach Sikhism was commendable. He baptized thousands of people by administering consecrated water, inspired them to memorise the Guru's hymns, made them relish the ecstasy of meditation and helped them to attain the stage of devotion.

He had memorised the whole text of the holy Guru Granth Sahib. He regularly used to complete the recital of the holy scripture four times a month. On three occasions, he solely performed uninterrupted recitation of Guru Granth Sahib in one sitting. Once Maharaja Hira Singh listened to the whole text with devotion.

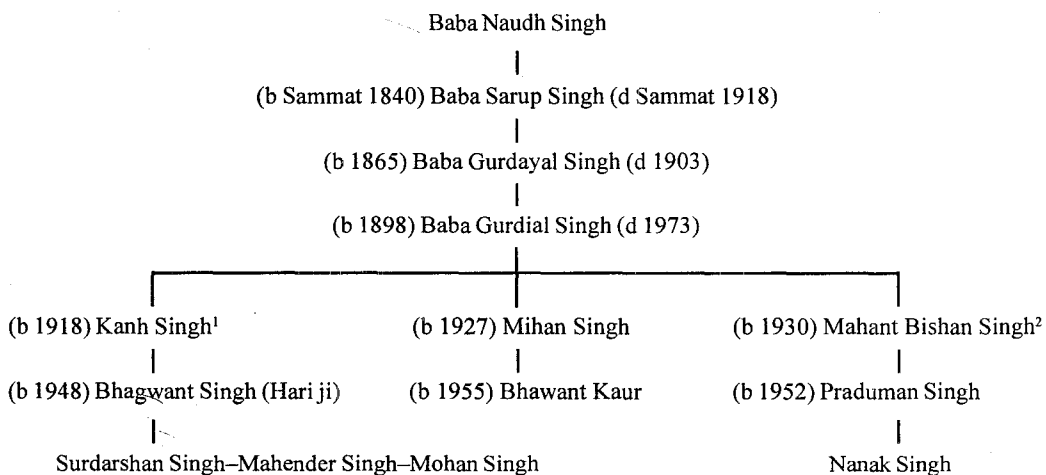
At the completion of the recitation, the Maharaja desired to grant a fief, but Baba ji declined to accept any reward for the performance. When at the end of the ceremony, Baba ji sat in a palanquin to go back to his residence, the Maharaja relieved one bearer of the palanquin and carried it on his own shoulder.

Baba ji used to rest for four or five hours daily, and the remaining time he spent in meditation.

Baba ji used to run nonstop langar. Serving the devotees with his own hands was a pleasurable task for him.

When he left this material world on Vaisakh 20th, Sammat 1973 at Nabha, his younger son Baba Bishan Singh became mahant in his place.

The family tree of Baba Narayan Singh is this –



See ਅਜਾਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ and ਸਰੂਪਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ. 2 See ਨੈਣਾਸਿੰਘ.

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²head priest of Baba Ajapal Singh's gurdwara.

ਨਾਰਾਯਣਚੂਰਣ [narayāṇcurāṇ] See ਊਦਰਚੋਗ.

ਨਾਰਾਯਣਤੋਲ [narayāṇtel] Take half a seer each of these thirteen medicines – phisalis, flexussaital, bark of ‘gōgerān’, kernel of Indian bil, paṭha, kēḍīari large and small, tribulus alatus, aṭībāla, bark of margosa tree, hogweed, sāyonak, prāsariṇi, and arṇi (a reed) and crush all these and boil in one maund and twenty four seers of water; when water is reduced to one/fourth put it down and after sieving mix in it sesame oil four seers, juice of sātavri four seers, milk of cow eight seers. Strained remnant of these seventeen medicines saussurea, small cardamon, white sandal, murābba, sweet flag, Indian spikenard, white rock salt, physalis flexussaital, bark of gōgerān, raisin, aniseed, cedar, salpārāṇi, priṣāṭhpārāṇi, maspārāṇi, mudāgpārāṇi, tāgār (a tree) may be prepared and mixed into the liquid and cook it on moderate heat. When only oil remains put it down, and after sieving, pour it into bottles; massage of this oil dispels joint-pain, rheumatic diseases and idleness.

ਨਾਰਾਯਣਦਾਸ [narayāṇdas] a devout Sikh of Guru Angad Dev. 2 a devout Sikh of Julk caste and resident of village Dalla, who was father of Mata Damodari and father-in-law of Guru Hargobind. See ਦਾਮੋਦਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ. 3 See ਨਿਰੀਕਾਰੀਏ.

ਨਾਰਾਯਣਾ [narayṇa] See ਦਾਦੂ.

ਨਾਰਾਯਣੀ [narayṇi] *Skt* *n* Lakshmi, goddess of wealth. 2 Ganga. 3 Durga, the goddess.

ਨਾਰਾਯਣੀਤੋਲ [narayṇitel] See ਨਾਰਾਯਣਤੋਲ.

ਨਾਰਾਯਣਦਾਸ [narayāṇdas] See ਨਾਰਾਯਣਦਾਸ 2.

ਨਾਰਿ [narī] *Skt* pipe, tube. “turi narī ki choḍī bata.”—*gōḍ kēbir*. ‘he does not mention the brush and the pipe at all.’ See ਤੁਰੀ. 2 *Skt* ਨਾਡੀ pulse, vein. “jōb tīh trīy ki narī nīhari.”—*cārītr* 289. 3 See ਨਾਰੀ. “sāgi jogi narī lēpṭāṇi.”—*maru solhe* *m* 5. Here yogi means a person’s soul and ਨਾਰੀ is a symbol of physical

body. 4 maya, the illusory world. “purākh mēhī narī, narī mēhī purkha.”—*ram m* 1.

ਨਾਰਿਕੇਲ [narīkel] See ਨਲੀਏਰ.

ਨਾਰਿਜ [narīj] *n* blood, that is produced by veins [narī]. 2 menstruation. 3 sea that is red like the colour of menses.—*sānama*.

ਨਾਰਿਜ ਈਸਰਾਸਤ੍ਰ [narīj isastrā] *n* lord of red sea, Varun; his weapon, noose. See ਨਾਰਿਜ 3. “narīj aḍī ucarke isastrā pēd dehu. nam sākāl sri pas ke cin catur cīt lehu.”—*sānama*.

ਨਾਰੀ [narī] *Skt* ਨਾਡੀ *n* vein, nerve. “pāvān drīr sukhmān narī.”—*gāu kēbir*. See ਸੁਖਮਨਾ. 2 *Skt* woman, lady. “nari purākh pīarū premī sigaria.”—*var majh m* 1.

According to sexology, women are divided in four classes—pādmīni, cītrīni, śākhīni and hāstīni. With respect to them, there are four types of men, namely śāśāk (hare), mṛīg (deer), vrīṣābh (ox), and aṣv (horse). See ਪੁਰੁਸ਼ਜਾਤਿ.

Based on age four types of women are—ਬਾਲਾ [bala] (child), tārūṇi (young), prōḍha (mature), vrīdhha (old woman). ਬਾਲਾ [bala] is upto the age of sixteen, tārūṇi upto thirty, prōḍha upto fifty and vrīdhha above fifty.

In Brahmvaivarat, women are divided into three types—ਸਾਧ੍ਵੀ [sadhvi], ਭੋਗਯਾ [bhogya] and ਕੁਲ੍ਠਾ. The woman who serves her husband with devotion and mates with him with the desire of having children, is sadhvi (pious woman). The woman who serves her husband with the desire of riches and sexual enjoyment, is called bhogya, and the woman who works for her husband with the intention of guile and greed and establishes illicit relations with other men for sexual merriment is considered as kulṭa (an unchaste woman).

According to Hinduism, freedom is not allowed to women. See ਮਨੁਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ 5 § 147-48. Not only were women denied the knowledge of Veds, even rituals pertaining to women could

not be performed by them reciting the Veds. It is a religious decision. Women are ignorant, they are devoid of the right to Vedic text, and are embodiment of falsehood.”—*mānu* 9 § 19.

For rights of women in Sikhism. See *ਆਸਾ* ਮ 5, ਸ਼ਬਦ 3, couplet with the stanza 19 of *var asa*. “bhāḍi jēmīe,” and *var bhai gurudas* 5, stanza 16.

3 special sign of woman, vagina. “təgu nə ɪdri təgu nə nari.”—*var asa*. 4 *Pkt* ਨਾਰ neck, nape. “mukh nari rāhi nə ucavət nari.”—*cārītr* 233. 5 *A* ੯੯ devil born of ਨਾਰ [nar] (fire). “nari hukām nə mēnīa rākhiā nāḥ ʃetan.”—*māgo*. 6 *adj* hellish. 7 *P* *n* dress, uniform.

ਨਾਰੀਅਲ [nariəl], ਨਾਰੀਏਲ [naliel] See ਨਲੀਏਰ.

ਨਾਰੂ [naru] See ਚਰਣਦਾਸੀਏ.

ਨਾਰੂਆ [narua] See ਨਾਰਦਾ.

ਨਾਰੇ [nare] *adv* along with, together with. “ɪh bhi pəḱkō ɪh ke əb nare.”—*krisən*. 2 plural of ਨਾਰਾ [nara] (cord of cotton for fastening trousers).

ਨਾਰੰਗ [narəŋg] *Dg* *n* blood.

ਨਾਰੰਗੀ [narəŋgi], ਨਾਰੰਜੀ [narəŋji] *Skt* नागरङ्ग *n* whose colour is like vermilion; a kind of orange, small in size, yellow coloured tinged with red. See ਸੰਗਤਰਾ. “narəji miḥa bəhu lage.”—*cārītr* 256.

ਨਾਲ [nal] *adv* near, beside. 2 with, along with. See ਨਾਲਿ. 3 *Skt* *n* stem of lotus. See ਨਾਲਿਕੁਟੰਬ. 4 pipe, tube. “nal bīkhe bat kie sunət kan die.”—*BGK*. 5 barrel of a gun. “chuḱkāt nalō.”—*kəlki*. 6 flame. “uḥe nal əggō.”—*vərah*. 7 *P* ੯੯ pith which comes out of a pipe while shaping the reed-pen. 8 imperative of ਨਾਲੀਦਨ weep, cry, wail. 9 *A* ੯੯ a metal band nailed under the hoof or shoe, which protects it from wearing out. 10 shoe, boot. 11 metallised part at the end of a sheath towards the tip. 12 circular wooden structure on which the wall of a well is raised.

ਨਾਲਹੁ [naləhu] *adv* from. “mānmukha naləhu

tuḥia bhāli.”—*var bīha* m 3.

ਨਾਲਕੀ [nalaki] *n* palanquin open from both sides and having a bow shaped arch.

ਨਾਲਕੇਰ [nalaker], ਨਾਲਕੇਲ [nalkel] See ਨਲੀਏਰ.

ਨਾਲਦ [naləd] *P* ੯੯ weeps, may weep; will weep; its root is ਨਾਲੀਦਨ.

ਨਾਲਬੰਦ [naləbəd] *P* ੯੯ *n* smith who shoes the horses, farrier.

ਨਾਲਬੰਦੀ [naləbēdi] *n* act of shoeing, shoeing the horses. 2 wages for shoeing. 3 a type of annual tax. In days, gone by this tax was imposed by a maharaja on rajas under subjection, suggesting that it was mere reimbursement of shoeing expenditure, and not a huge collection of taxes. “nalbēdi adī dhən kəchu nə pəhucayo he.”—*GPS*.

ਨਾਲਾ [nala] *n* a small flow of water, channel.

“nalīa ṭobhīa ka jəlu jaɪ pəve vīcī sursəri.”—*var bīla* m 4. 2 cord for fastening, the trousers. 3 umbilical cord. “jī dīh nala kəpīa.”—*s fərid*.

4 *S* letter. 5 *P* ੯੯ weeping, crying. 6 appeal.

ਨਾਲਾਂ [nalā] *P* ੯੯ *adj* tearful, about to cry. 2 weeping. 3 appellat.

ਨਾਲਾਇਕ [nalaiḱ] See ਨਾਲਾਯਕ.

ਨਾਲਾਗੜ੍ਹ [nalagəḥ] See ਹੰਡੂਰ.

ਨਾਲਾਯਕ [nalayək] *adj* having no ability, unfit.

ਨਾਲਿ [nali] *adv* with, together with, along with.

“sīaṅpa lək hohi tə ɪku nə cəle nali.”—*jəpu*.

“nali īaṅe dosti.”—*var asa* m 2. 2 *Skt* ਨਾਲ *n* pipe, stem of the lotus. See ਨਾਲਿਕੁਟੰਬ. 3 river, stream. See ਅਖਲੀ ਉਡੀ.

ਨਾਲਿਸ਼ [nalīʃ] *P* ੯੯ *n* appeal. 2 complaint.

ਨਾਲਿਕ [nalīḱ] *n* which has a stem or reed; arrow.—*sənama*.

ਨਾਲਿਕੁਟੰਬ [nalīkuṭəb] *n* one whose family is a stem of the lotus, Brahma. “nalīkuṭəb sathī vərdata brəhma bhaləṅ srisəṭī gəīa.”—*asa* m 1. ‘The selfish Brahma who was born from a stem of the lotus, who grants the boons, went to search the world.’ There is a Puranic

anecdote that Brahma wondered as to where from he was born. Then an idea struck his mind that he might have been born from a lotus. He again wondered how could this little lotus give birth to him. On this Brahma kicked the lotus strongly, due to which he fell down headlong into the stem and wandered inside it for many ages. At last he gave up his arrogance and prayed to the Almighty, then he again came up and was seated on the lotus as before.

ਨਾਲੀ [nali] *n* drain for carrying water. **2** pipe, tube. **3** barrel. **4** gun.—*sənama*.

ਨਾਲੀਅਰ [naliær], **ਨਾਲੀਏਰ** [nalier] See **ਨਲੀਏਰ**. “nalier phəlu sēbærɪ paka.”—*ram kəbir*. ‘Silk-cotton tree is bad company and coconut is true company. The vile persons think that coconut has ripened with the fruit of silk-cotton tree.’

ਨਾਲੀਦਨ [nalidən] *P* نالیدن *v* weep, wail. **2** appeal.

ਨਾਲੇ [nale] *adv* accompanied with, in the company of. “gavəhɪ ɪd ɪdasəŋɪ beʃhe devətɪa dærɪ nale.”—*jəpu*. **2** with, along with, together with. “je koi us ka sōgi hovə nale læ sɪdhavə.”—*asa m 5*. **3** plural of **ਨਾਲਾ** [nala].

ਨਾਲੇ ਦਾ ਹੋਛਾ [nale da hochə] *adj* lustful, lecherous. See **ਨਾਰਾ** **2**.

ਨਾਲੇ ਦਾ ਜਤੀ [nale da jəti] one who does not indulge in extramarital relations; one who regards women other than his wife as his mother, sister and daughter.

ਨਾਲੇ ਦਾ ਢਿੱਲਾ [nale da dhilla] lecher; one who indulges in sexual intercourse with women other than his own wife.

ਨਾਲੈਨ [nalən] See **ਨਲੈਨ**.

ਨਾਲੋਂ [nalō] *adv* from. See **ਨਾਲਹੁ**.

ਨਾਵ [nav] *n* name. “əsəkh nav əsəkh thav.”—*jəpu*. “nav jɪna sultan khan.”—*sri m 1*. **2** *Skt* boat, ship. *P* نہ “bhəvsagər nav hærɪseva.”—*suhi chāt m 5*. **3** acclamation, shout of ecstasy.

ਨਾਵ [nāvə] *n* name. **2** boat, ferry, canoe. “sadh

nāv beʃhavəhu nanək, bhəvsagər parɪ utara.”—*sar m 5*.

ਨਾਵਉ [navəu] See **ਨਾਵਣ**.

ਨਾਵਹੁ [navəhu] from name. “navəhu bhula jəgu phɪrɛ.”—*var majh m 1*. **2** See **ਨਾਵਣ**.

ਨਾਵਕ [navək] *P* ناک hollow pipe; a clean and straight pipe used for shooting arrow through it so that the arrow moves straight and exactly hits the target. “jəs navək ko tir cəlayo.”—*cərɪtr 358*. **2** dented arrow. **3** plough pin. **4** sting of poisonous insects like bees, wasps etc. **5** See **ਨਾਵਿਕ**.

ਨਾਵਣ [navəŋ] *v* bathe, take bath. “navəhu dhovəhu tɪləku cəravəhu.”—*ram ə m 1*.

ਨਾਵਣਿ [navəŋɪ] for a dip. “tirəthɪ navəŋɪ jau tirəthu namu hɛ.”—*dhəna chāt m 1*.

ਨਾਵਣੀ [navəŋi] *n* act of taking bath; bath by women after menses. **2** menses, periods. See **ਸਿਰਨਾਵਣੀ**.

ਨਾਵਣੁ [navəŋu] See **ਨਾਵਣ**.

ਨਾਵਨ [navən] See **ਨਾਵਣ**. “navən kəu tirəth ghəne.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਨਾਵਰਾ [navra], **ਨਾਵੜਾ** [navɾa] *n* name. “phəlrəhyo dəso dɪs navra.”—*krɪsən*. “navɾa læie kɪsu?”—*səva m 3*.

ਨਾਵਾ [nava] plural of **ਨੌਕਾ**. “duɪ əkhər duɪ nava.”—*bəsət m 1*. **2** *adj* ninth. “nava khəq sərɪr.”—*var majh m 2*. **3** I may take bath. “tirəthɪ nava joe tɪsu bhava.”—*jəpu*. **4** See **ਨਾਮਾ**.

ਨਾਵਾਂ [nāvā] name as in: “us da nāvā kɪtab te cəɾɪa hoɾa hɛ.” **2** account, as. “mɛ usda nāvā cəgi tərā vekhlɪa hɛ.”

ਨਾਵਾਰੇ [navare] bathed, gave a bath. **2** may bathe, may give a bath. “hærɪ əmrɪtsəɾɪ navare.”—*nəʃ ə m 4*.

ਨਾਵਾਲਿ [navalɪ] *adv* after bathing, after giving a bath, after washing. “puj kərə rəkhə navalɪ.”—*var sar m 1*.

ਨਾਵਾਲਿਆ [navalɪa] bathed, gave a bath. “jəlɪ

məli jani navalia.”—*vəḍ m 1 əlahṇi*. ‘The dead body was washed by massaging with water.’

ਨਾਵਕ [navɪk] See ਨਾਵਕ. 2 *Skt n* boatman, oarsman, sailor.

ਨਾਵੈ [navɛ] bathes, takes a bath. “həri namɪ navɛ soi jənu nirməlu.”—*sar ə m 3*. 2 name. See ਨਾਵ 1. “navɛ ka vapari hovɛ.”—*maru solhe m 3*. 3 name. “həume navɛ nalɪ virodhu hɛ.”—*vəḍ m 3*.

ਨਾੜਾ [naʃa] *n* rope made of intestine, cord made by twisting leather-strips. 2 cord for fastening trousers.

ਨਾੜਿਕਾ [naʃɪkə], ਨਾੜਿਕਾ [naʃɪkə], ਨਾੜੀ [naʃi] *Skt* ਨਾੜਿ-ਨਾੜਿਕਾ *n* vein, artery. 2 pulse. 3 hollow pipe. 4 rope made of intestines; leather-cord. 5 period of six moments; according to many half a muhurət (thirtieth part of day and night) is a naʃi

ਨਿ [ni] *Skt part* a prefix which gives many meanings – specific, always, negation, completely, in, etc as in nigəm, nigrəh, nidəʃən, nides, niṇa, nikhaləs etc.

ਨਿ: [ni:] See ਨਿਹ.

ਨਿਉ [niu] *n* foundation, base. 2 *adv* humbly, by bowing. 3 in this way, like this, thus.

ਨਿਉਜਾ [niuja] See ਨੇਵਜਾ.

ਨਿਉਣਾ [niuṇa] *v* bow, salute, greet, be humble.

ਨਿਉਤਾ [niuta], ਨਿਉਂਦਾ [niūda] *n* invitation. “pəthyo mrigva kəhɪ kehəri niuta.”—*krisən*. 2 money contributed by relatives on the occasion of a marriage ceremony etc.

ਨਿਉਰ [niur] See ਨਿਵਲ.

ਨਿਉਰਾ [niura] See ਨਿਉਲਾ.

ਨਿਉਲ [niul] See ਨਿਉਲਾ and ਨਿਵਲ.

ਨਿਉਲਾ [niula] *n* mongoose.

ਨਿਉਲੀ [niuli] *Skt* ਨੌਲਿ *n* a yogic exercise; its method is this – while sitting erect, straighten the back, move the abdomen towards right, left, up, down with the force of air in the way

as curd is churned in the pitcher. “niuli kərəm kərə bəhu asən.”—*sukhməni*. 2 feminine of mongoose.

ਨਿਉਲੀਕਰਮ [niulikərəm] See ਨਿਉਲੀ 1.

ਨਿਆਮਤ [niəmət] See ਨਿਆਮਤ.

ਨਿਆਰ [niəɾ] *part* near, close to, close by. *E* near.

ਨਿਆਰਨਾ [niəɾana] *v* come near, approach. 2 came near.

ਨਿਆਉ [niəu], ਨਿਆਉ [niāu], ਨਿਆਇ [niəi] *Skt n* justice, equity. “tere ghəri səda səda hɛ niəu.”—*asa m 5*. “rajsɪghasən syədən bəthke surən ko nrɪp niəu cukayo.”—*krisən*. “kəhū niəi rajvibhuti.”—*əkal*.

ਨਿਆਈ [niəi] *Skt* च्यायिन् *adj* just, fair, known for doing justice. “həri səca niəi.”—*var bɪla m 4*. 2 equal, similar, like. “pəsə ki niəi soio.”—*sor m 9*. 3 *P* ੴ ਨ-ਆਈ, you did not come.

ਨਿਆਈਂ [niəi] *n* land adjoining the village boundary, land near or next to the village. 2 See ਨਿਆਈ 2.

ਨਿਆਸ [niəs] See ਨਜਾਸ.

ਨਿਆਜ [niəz] *P* ڃو *n* need, desire. 2 offering made to a saint or deity. “kəro kəbul niəj ghəneri.”—*GPS*. 3 request, entreaty, solicitation.

ਨਿਆਜੀ [niəji] *adj* who makes an offering. See ਨਿਆਜ. 2 a caste of Nasir Gilzai Pathans. “lodi sur niəji cəle.”—*cəritr 297*.

ਨਿਆਣਾ [niəṇa] *adj* having no knowledge, ignorant. 2 *n* child, minor. 3 rope fastened to the legs of a cow while milking. See ਨਹਨ.

ਨਿਆਫਤ [niəfət] *P* ڤاڤت ਨਾ-ਯਾਫਤ not achieved, not attained. See ਯਾਫਤਨ.

ਨਿਆਮਤ [niəmət], ਨਿਆਮਤਿ [niəməti] *A* ڤڤم *n* grant, gift. 2 property, wealth. 3 means of living, livelihood.

ਨਿਆਯਦ [niəyəd] See ਨਾਯਦ.

ਨਿਆਰਉ [niəɾəu], ਨਿਆਰਾ [niəra] *adj* detached,

aloof, indifferent. “hərəkḥ sog te rəhe nɪarəu.”—*sor m 9*.

ਨਿਆਰੀਆ [nɪaria] *n* person who separates gold from ashes thrown by the goldsmith.

ਨਿਆਵ [nɪav] *n* justice, fairness. “raje colɪ nɪav ki.”—*var sar m 1*.

ਨਿਅੰਤਾ [nɪāta] prompter, motivator. See ਨਯੰਤਾ.

ਨਿਸ [nɪs] *Skt* निश् *vr* mediate, go into trance. **2** *n* night. See *L* NOX. “nɪsɔɪn sunɪke puran, səmjhət nəhɪ re əjan.”—*jeja m 9*. **3** See ਨਿਹ.

ਨਿਸ਼ਸਤ [nɪʃəst] *P* نشست *n* sense of sitting, sitting posture.

ਨਿਸ਼ਸਤਹ [nɪʃəstəh] *P* نشسته sitting, seated. “dono cəʃəm kuʃad nɪsəstəh samuḥe.”—*NP*.

ਨਿਸ਼ਸਤਨ [nɪʃəstən] *P* نشستن *v* sit, be seated.

ਨਿਸਕਚੀ [nɪskəci] transform of ਨਕਸਚੀ. expert in tracking down by following footprints; tracker. See ਨਕਸਚੀ. “təbe ʃah nɪskəci duʔae.”—*PPP*.

ਨਿਸਕਪਟ [nɪskəpət] *Skt* निष्कपट *adj* guileless, without fraud, honest.

ਨਿਸਕਰ [nɪskər] moon. See ਨਿਸਕਰ.

ਨਿਸਕਰਸ [nɪskərəs], ਨਿਸਕਰਖ [nɪskərəkh] *Skt* निष्कर्ष *n* conclusion, essence, outcome. **2** faith, belief, devotion.

ਨਿਸਕਲ [nɪskəl] *Skt* निष्कल *adj* effortless, motionless. **2** *n* God, the Creator. **3** aged person who can not walk. See ਸਿਹਜਾਸਣੀ. **4** *adj* artless.

ਨਿਸਕਲੰਕ [nɪskələk] *Skt* निष्कलङ्क *adj* unblemished, unstained, blameless.

ਨਿਸਕਾਮ [nɪskam] *Skt* निष्काम *adj* not having desire for reward; free from wish. **2** action performed disinterestedly.

ਨਿਸਕਾਮੀ [nɪskamɪ] *Skt* निष्कामिन् *adj* having no desire, free from wish.

ਨਿਸਕੰਟਕ [nɪskəṭək] *Skt* निष्कण्टक *adj* without enemy. **2** free from trouble, without any suffering.

ਨਿਸਕ੍ਰਮਣ [nɪskrəmən] *Skt* निष्क्रमण *n* act of going

outside; moving on; advancing; emerging.

ਨਿਸਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ [nɪskritɪ] *Skt* निष्कृति *n* liberation, salvation. **2** penance, atonement; expiation; absolution from sin.

ਨਿਸਖਣ [nɪsəkhən] *adj* totally empty, vacant, unoccupied. “məhɪɪ nɪsəkhən rəhɪgəe.”—*s fərid*. See ਸਖਣਾ.

ਨਿਸਚਉ [nɪscəu] See ਨਿਸਚਯ

ਨਿਸਚਹਾ [nɪscəha] *adj* short for ਨਿਸਾਚਰਹਾ; demon-killer. “tɪmrərɪ bəl vrɪt nɪscəha kəhɪ sut bəhūr ucar. ayodhucər sri ban ke nɪksəhɪ nam əpar.”—*sənama*. enemy of Tumar – a demon, Indar the killer of Bal and Vrit, Arjun his son, arrow the weapon of Arjun.

ਨਿਸਚਯ [nɪscəy] निश्चय *n* faith, belief, trust. **2** knowledge without any doubt. **3** firm determination.

ਨਿਸਚਰ [nɪscər] See ਨਿਸਾਚਰ.

ਨਿਸਚਲ [nɪscəl] *Skt* निश्चल *adj* immovable, fixed, which does not change its place.

ਨਿਸਚਲਦਾਸ [nɪscəldas] See ਦਾਦੂ.

ਨਿਸਚਾ [nɪsca] See ਨਿਸਚਯ.

ਨਿਸਚਿਤ [nɪscɪt] *Skt* निश्चित *adj* ascertained, concluded. **2** decided, determined. “bəhūt der məhɪ nɪscɪt kəryo.”—*GPS*.

ਨਿਸਚਿੰਤ [nɪscɪt] *Skt* निश्चिन्त *adj* free from worry; carefree.

ਨਿਸਚੇ [nɪsce] *adj* surely, certainly.

ਨਿਸਚੋ [nɪsco] See ਨਿਸਚਯ. **2** See ਨਿਹਚੋ.

ਨਿਸਟ [nɪsət] See ਨਸੂ. **2** *Skt* नेष्ट न-इसू, who is not dear. **3** See ਨਿਸੂ.

ਨਿਸਟੁਰ [nɪstʰur] *Skt* निष्ठुर *adj* harsh, hard. **2** pitiless, merciless, cruel.

ਨਿਸਤਰਣ [nɪstərən] *Skt* निस्तरण *n* passing from one side to the other; crossing; swimming across. **2** liberation, salvation, deliverance. “tɪnkə səgɪ nanək nɪstərɪe.”—*jet m 5*. “ese durmətɪ nɪstərə, tu kɪu nə tərəhɪ rəvɪdas?”—*keda*. “səbədɪ nɪstərə səsara.”—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਨਿਸਤਰਿ [nɪstərɪ] by getting salvation. “hərɪ sɪmrət jən gæ nɪstərɪ tære.”—*asa rəvɪdas*. ‘by meditating upon the Creator the holymen swam across the ocean of world.’ See ਨਿਸਤਰਣ.

ਨਿਸਤਾਰ [nɪstɑr], **ਨਿਸਤਾਰਾ** [nɪstɑrɑ] *Skt* निस्तार *n* sense of passing from one side to the other; act of swimming across. **2** liberation, salvation, deliverance. “təmhi te mero nɪstɑr.”—*bɪla kəbir*. “hələtɪ pələtɪ sədə kərə nɪstɑrɑ.”—*var vəd m 4*. **3** ship, steamer. “gur ke cərən jə ka nɪstɑrɑ. səmūdʊ sagəru jɪnɪ khɪn məhɪ tara.”—*dhəna m 5*.

ਨਿਸਤਾਰੀ [nɪstɑrɪ] *adj* competent to get one pass to the other side; saviour. “hərɪ hərə nɪstɑrɪ.”—*var guj 1 m 3*.

ਨਿਸੱਤਾ [nɪsətɑ] *adj* without existence, meaningless, untrue, false. “kuʈəb səbh nədɪnavsəjog nɪsətɑ.”—*BG*.

ਨਿਸਤ੍ਰਿੰਸ [nɪsətɾɪns] *Skt* निस्त्रिंश *n* sword longer than thirty fingers. **2** *adj* pitiless, merciless.

ਨਿਸਤ੍ਰਿੰਸਨੀ [nɪsətɾɪnsni] army which is equipped with swords.—*sənama*.

ਨਿਸਤ੍ਰੇ [nɪstre] liberated, emancipated, saved. See ਨਿਸਤਾਰ. “jɪnɪ jɪnɪ jəpɪ tei səbhɪ nɪstre.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਨਿਸਦਨ [nɪsdən] *Skt* निषदन *n* act of sitting. **2** residence, dwelling. “subudhɦɪ nɪsdəni.”—*ramav*.

ਨਿਸਦਿਨ [nɪsdɪn] *adv* day and night, always, continuously, constantly, regularly. “nɪsdɪn sunɪke puran səmjhət nəɦɪ re əjan!”—*jeja m 9*.

ਨਿਸਧ [nɪsədh] *Skt* निसप *n* a part of Kumaon region; at some time it was ruled by raja Nal (husband of Damyanti).¹

¹Colonel Todd has termed it to be the territory of Marwar Some scholars think that the present word nərɖər is the changed form of word nəlɖər It is forty miles away from Gwalior to the south-west of the city See ਨਠਵਰ.

ਨਿਸਧਪਤਿ [nɪsədhpətɪ] raja Nal who was ruler of Nishadh region.

ਨਿਸਨ [nɪsən] See ਨਿਸੂਨ.

ਨਿਸਨਾਇਕ [nɪsnaɪk], **ਨਿਸਨਾਥ** [nɪsnath], **ਨਿਸਨਾਯਕ** [nɪsnayək] *n* lord of night – moon.

ਨਿਸਨਾਯਕ ਭਗਨੀ [nɪsnayək bhəgni] *n* lord of night, moon; his sister, river Chandarbhaga.—*sənama*.

ਨਿਸਪਤਿ [nɪspətɪ] *n* lord of night, moon.

ਨਿਸਪੱਤਿ [nɪspətɪ] *Skt* निष्पत्ति *n* completion, end. **2** success, achievement. **3** doctrine, tenet, conclusion. **4** faith, belief.

ਨਿਸਪਲਕ [nɪspələk] *adj* without blinking, without winking. “cəkhʊ nɪspələk thɪryorəɦɪ age.”—*GPS*. **2** *n* a god who does not wink.

ਨਿਸਪਾਪ [nɪspap] *Skt* निष्पाप *adj* sinless, blameless.

ਨਿਸਪਾਲ [nɪspal], **ਨਿਸਪਾਲਿਕਾ** [nɪspalɪka] *Skt* निष्पाल a poetic metre, characterised by four feet; each foot consisting of bhə, jə, sə, nə, rə SII, ISI, IIS, III, SIS.

Example:

dhɑɪ bhət ɑɪ rɪs khɑɪ əsɪ jɦɑrhɪ,
ʃor kər jor sər tor əɪ dɑrhɪ,
pran təj pɛ nə bhəj bhumɪrəŋ sobh-hɪ,
pekh chəbɪ dekh dutɪ narɪəsʊr lobh-hɪ

—*kəlki*.

ਨਿਸਪੰਦ [nɪspənd] *Skt* निष्पन्द *adj* immovable, steady, inactive. “tʊnev nɪspənd səpədəsc.”—*səloh*. ‘verily you are steady and playful.’

ਨਿਸਪੁਯੋਜਨ [nɪsprəyɔjən] *Skt* निष्प्रयोजन *adj* causeless, groundless, meaningless, purposeless

ਨਿਸਪ੍ਰਿਹ [nɪsprɪɦ], **ਨਿਸਪ੍ਰੇਹ** [nɪspreɦ], **ਨਿਸਪ੍ਰੇਹੀ** [nɪspreɦɪ] *Skt* निष्प्रह *adj* free from desire, without wish.

ਨਿਸਫ [nɪsəf] *A* نصف *adj* half.

ਨਿਸਫਲ [nɪsɸhəl] *Skt* निष्फल *adj* fruitless, meaningless, in vain, futile. **2** *n* straw of paddy.

3 castrated; without testicles.

ਨਿਸਬਤ [nɪsbət] *A* **نِسْبَت** *n* relation, connection. **2** marital bond; betrothal. **3** comparison, similarity, likeness.

ਨਿਸਬਾਸਰ [nɪsbasər], **ਨਿਸਬਾਸਰੁ** [nɪsbasəru], *adv* day and night, always, daily. “nɪsbasər bɪkɦɪən kəu dhavət.”—*sor m 9*. “nɪsbasur bhəju tahɪ mɪt.”—*bəsāt m 9*.

ਨਿਸਰਣ [nɪsərən] *Skt* **नि.सरण** *n* moving forward, advancing. “səghər nɪsər ae bhəjɪte.”—*səloh*. “nɪsər cəle sayək jənu chuʈe.”—*ramav*. **2** coming out; exit. **3** leaking, dripping. “kər məɦɪ əmɪɪtu aɪɪ nɪsariɔ.”—*asa m 4*.

ਨਿਸਰਾਟ [nɪsɾaʈ] *n* lord of night, moon.

ਨਿਸਰਾਟ ਭਗਨੀ [nɪsɾaʈ bhəgni] moon’s sister, river Chandarbhaga.

ਨਿਸਰਿ [nɪsəri] *n* ਨਿਸ਼ਾ-ਅਰਿ enemy of night, sun. “dɪvkər dɪnpətɪ nɪsəri bhən.”—*sənama*.

ਨਿਸਰੁ [nɪsəru] *Skt* **निम्** flowing, dripping, dribbling.

ਨਿਸਲ [nɪsəl], **ਨਿਸਲੁ** [nɪsəlu] *Skt* **नि शल्य** *adj* without a wound. **2** sans suffering, not having any trouble, without anxiety. “səu nɪsəl jən ʈəg dhəri.”—*var bɪla m 4*. “hoɪ nəcɪd nɪsəlu hoɪrəɦie.”—*var vəd m 4*.

ਨਿਸਾ [nɪsa] *n* satisfaction, contentment. “təmri nɪsa hoɪ hɛ təb hi.”—*NP*. **2** *Skt* ਨਿਸਾ night. “nɪsa nɪsɪnath jane.”—*ramav*. **3** **نساء**, ladies, women.

ਨਿਸਾਸ [nɪsas], **ਨਿਸਾਸਾ** [nɪsasa] *Skt* **नि.श्वास** *n* act of exhaling, exhalation. **2** sigh, deep breath. **3** See ਨਿਸਾਸੇ 2.

ਨਿਸਾਸੇ [nɪsaso] See ਨਿਸਾਸਾ. **2** **नि:संशय** *adj* without doubt. “kərət nɪsaso ur nɪsce udar ko.”—*GPS*.

ਨਿਸਾਸੁਆ [nɪʂasta] *P* **نَسَاة**; its root is ਨਿਸਾਚਨ (to settle something) fine wheat flour prepared after getting the pulp of wheat settled to the bottom of water. In winter, people eat sweet balls of roasted fine flour to gain strength.

ਨਿਸਾਹੰਤ [nɪsahət] *Skt* **निशाहन्तृ** *n* sun, which dispels the night.

ਨਿਸਾਕ [nɪsāk] *Skt* **नि शङ्क** *adj* fearless, intrepid. “cəche kachni te səbhe hi nɪsāke.”—*cəɪɪtr 2*.

ਨਿਸਾਕਰ [nɪsakər] *n* moon. See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ.

ਨਿਸਾਗਮ [nɪsagəm] ਨਿਸ਼ਾ-ਆਗਮਨ nightfall. **2** evening time.

ਨਿਸਾਚਰ [nɪsacər] *n* demon, that moves at night. **2** jackal. **3** owl. **4** snake, serpent. **5** ruddy sheldrake. **6** thief. **7** tomcat. **8** Shiv. **9** moon.

ਨਿਸਾ ਚਰਮ [nɪsa cərəm] *Dg n* darkness.

ਨਿਸਾਚਰੀ [nɪsacəri] *n* feminine of ਨਿਸਾਚਰ. **2** demoness who moves at night. **3** adulteress, unchaste woman.

ਨਿਸਾਚਾਰੀ [nɪsacari] *Skt* **निशाचारिन्** *adj* which roams about at night. **2** *n* demoness. **3** Shiv. **4** See ਨਿਸਾਚਰ.

ਨਿਸਾਜਲ [nɪsajəl] *n* water of night; dew.

ਨਿਸਾਣ [nɪsan] See ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ.

ਨਿਸਾਣੀ [nɪsaɪ] sign, symbol. See ਨਿਸਾਨੀ. “pərəupkar vɪkar nɪsaɪ.”—*BG*.

ਨਿਸਾਤ [nɪʂat] *A* **لذّة** *n* pleasure, happiness. **2** freshness.

ਨਿਸਾਤ [nɪʂāt] *n* end of night, break of day, dawn, early morning. **2** extremely calm and quiet.

ਨਿਸਾਦ [nɪʂad] See ਨਿਖਾਦ.

ਨਿਸਾਦਨ [nɪʂādən] *P* **نَسَدَن** *v* get settled at the bottom.

ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ [nɪʂan] *P* **نشان** *n* flag; standard. Kingdoms and religions use different types of flags as symbols of their distinct identity; an emblem of double-edged sword is fixed on the mast-head in the Sikh religious flag which is light yellow in colour. **2** sign. **3** characteristic. **4** royal proclamation. **5** medal. **6** In musicology a long kettledrum having three feet long vessel, but now this word (nɪʂan) is used duly for any kettledrum. “ləghu nɪsan əru bəjɪ nəphiri.”—*GPS*. “bəjyo nɪsan ɪh jəbu dip.”—*gyan*. **7** *Skt* ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ to sharpen.

ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ ਸਾਹਿਬ [nɪʂan saɦɪb] See ਝੰਡਾ 1.

ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨਚੀ [nɪʂanci] *n* who holds the flag; flag

bearer.

ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ ਵਾਲੀ ਮਿਸਲ [nɪʃən vali mɪsəl] one of the twelve misls (divisions) of the Sikhs, led by sardars Sangat Singh, Mohar Singh, Dasundha Singh Bhanga Singh, Jatt Sikhs of Shergill subcaste who belonged to village Mansurwal district Ferozepur. Whenever the Sikh army was engaged in a religious crusade, the sardars of this misl led from the front bearing flags, thus the misl was named Nishan Wali. Ambala was the capital city of this misl. Now the sardars of Shahbad in Ambala district, of Ladhar in Ludhiana district, of Mansurala in Ferozepur district and Sountiwala in Nabha state are descendants of this misl.

ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨਾ [nɪʃana] *P* نيشان *n* target; something aimed at in shooting practice.

ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨਾਬ [nɪʃanath] lord of night, moon.

ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨੀ [nɪʃani], **ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨੀ** [nɪʃani] *P* نيشان *n* sign, symbol. **2** signature, sign. “pəri nɪʃani ravər hath.”—*GPS*. **3** a poetic metre, also called ‘upman’; its characteristics are four feet, each foot consisting of twenty-three matras; first pause is at the thirteenth, second at the tenth matra, with two gurus at the end.

Example:

bhəli suhavi chapri, jaməhɪ gun gae,
kɪt-hi kamɪ nə dhəul-hər, jitu hərə bisrae.

—*suhi m 5*.

See ਪਉੜੀ ਦਾ ਭੇਦ 11.

ਨਿਸ਼ਾਪਤਿ [nɪʃapətɪ], **ਨਿਸ਼ਾਮਣਿ** [nɪʃaməɳɪ] *n* lord of night – moon, which shines at night.

ਨਿਸਾਰ [nɪsar] *n* spout through which water flows out; aqueduct of Persian wheel through which water brought out from the well in pots is discharged into a channel. **2** *Skt* निः सार *adj* without essence; residue. **3** نثار *n* act of scattering; sacrifice, offering a sacrifice to propitiate the gods.

ਨਿਸਾਰਿਓ [nɪsarɪo] See ਨਿਸਾਰਣ and ਨਿਸਰੂ.

ਨਿਸਿ [nɪsɪ] *Skt* निसि *n* night. “əhɪnɪsɪ jəpi səda salahi.”—*suhi chāt m 4*. **2** turmeric.

ਨਿਸਿਸ [nɪsɪs] lord of the night, moon. See ਨਿਸੇਸ.

ਨਿਸਿਸਭਗਾ [nɪsɪsbhəga] *n* river Chandarbhaga, sister of the lord of night (moon).—*sənama*.

ਨਿਸਿਤ [nɪsɪt] *Skt* निसित *adj* fast, swift, hot, pungent. **2** desirous.

ਨਿਸਿਨਾਦ [nɪsɪnad] *n* a musical instrument rung by a hunter at night, bell of a hunter. “jɪu korək nɪsɪnad bal-ha.”—*dhəna namdev*.

ਨਿਸਿਪਾਲ [nɪsɪpal], **ਨਿਸਿਪਾਲਕ** [nɪsɪpalək] *n* protector of the night, moon. **2** See ਨਿਸਪਾਲ.

ਨਿਸਿਪੁਸ਼ਪੀ [nɪʃɪpʊʃpi] See ਰਜਨੀਗੰਧਾ.

ਨਿਸਿਬਾਸੁਰ [nɪsɪbasur], **ਨਿਸਿਵਾਸਰ** [nɪsɪvasər] day and night; all the time. See ਨਿਸਬਾਸਰ. “nɪsɪbasur jəpi nanək das.”—*gōḍ m 5*.

ਨਿਸੀ [nɪsi] *n* night. “suhā rēg sʊpne nisi.”—*var suhi m 3*. ‘is similar to a dream at night.’

ਨਿਸੀਲ [nɪsil] *adj* having bad conduct, licentious. **2** not having amiable disposition.

ਨਿਸੁਨ [nɪsun] *Skt* निसून *n* word, sound, voice. “nɪsun nad dəhḍəh ḍaməru.”—*cəritr 1*.

ਨਿਸੁੰਭ [nɪsʊbh] *Skt* निशुम्भ a demon born to Danu from the sperm of Kashyap, who was younger brother of Shumbh. See ਨਮੁਚਿ 2.

ਨਿਸੁਲ [nɪsul] See ਨਿਸਲ.

ਨਿਸੁਦਨ [nɪsudən] *Skt* *n* killing, slaughtering, destruction. See ਸੁਦਨ. **2** *adj* used as a suffix, it carries the meaning of a killer (destroyer) as — ਕੰਸਨਿਸੁਦਨ.

ਨਿਸੇਸ [nɪses] *n* lord of the night, moon.

ਨਿਸੇਸਾਨੀ [nɪsesan-ni] whose face is beautiful like the moon.

ਨਿਸੋਕ [nɪsok], **ਨਿਸੋਗ** [nɪsog] *Skt* निः शोक *adj* free from grief; without sadness; happy; glad.

ਨਿਸੋਤ [nɪsot] *adj* not combined; in which nothing has been mixed. unadulterated; pure as — ‘nɪsot paɳi’. **2** came out, spread; fresh from the spring.

ਨਿਸੇਥ [nɪsoθ] *Skt* त्रिवृत् turpeth, a herb used mostly as purgative; its latent effect is warm/dry; it cures abdominal diseases, worms, phlegum etc. It is also used in treating a patient for jaundice, sprue and fever. White turpeth is the best of all. *L ipomœa turpethum.*

ਨਿਸੰਕ [nɪsɪk] *Skt* निः संक *adj* without doubt, fearless, dauntless. “bəhʊɾɪ kəməvəɦɪ hʊɪ nɪsɪk.”—*prəbha ə m 5.*

ਨਿਸੰਖ [nɪsɪkʰ] *adj* not countable in numbers like one hundred, thousand, billion etc; countless, innumerable.

ਨਿਸੰਗ [nɪsɪŋg], **ਨਿਸੰਗੁ** [nɪsɪŋɡʊ], **ਨਿਸੰਙ** [nɪsɪŋ], **ਨਿਸੰਙੁ** [nɪsɪŋɡʊ] *Skt* निः संक *adj* free from doubt, fearless. **2** unaffected, unattached; disinterested. “gurmukɦɪ ave jaɪ nɪsɪŋɡʊ.”—*oəkar.* “həɾɪ bɦeɽɪa rau nɪsɪŋɡʊ.”—*suɦɪ m 4.*

ਨਿਸੰਤ [nɪsɪt] *n* sun, which dispels darkness of the night. “nɪsɪt jɪt jɪtkə ənət surma læ.”—*surəj.* **2** See **ਨਿਸਾਂਤ** 1.

ਨਿਸੂ [nɪʃk] a gold coin of olden days weighing sixteen mashas; its weight has been fluctuating over time. **2** See **ਨਿਹਕ**.

ਨਿਸੂਯ [nɪsɔy] See **ਨਿਸਚਯ**.

ਨਿਸੂਲ [nɪsɔl] See **ਨਿਸਚਲ**.

ਨਿਸੂਤ [nɪsɪt] See **ਨਿਸਚਿਤ**.

ਨਿਸੂੰਤ [nɪsɪt] See **ਨਿਸਚਿੰਤ**.

ਨਿਸੁ [nɪʃtʰ] *adj* steady, fixed. **2** engaged, busy.

ਨਿਸੁਾ [nɪʃtʰa] *n* steadiness, firmness. **2** faith, devotion. **3** attachment, fondness.

ਨਿਸੂਤ [nɪʃtʰɪt] *adj* firm, steady. **2** having faith, believer. “əjər jərən nɪʃtʰɪt brəɦəmgyani.”—*GPS.*

ਨਿਸੁਠਰ [nɪʃtʰʊɾ] tough, hard. See **ਨਿਸੁਠਰ**.

ਨਿਸੂਚ [nɪstʌɾ] See **ਨਿਸਤਾਰ**.

ਨਿਸੁਣੀ [nɪsɾeɳɪ], **ਨਿਸੁਣੀ** [nɪsɾeɳɪ] *Skt* निश्रेणी *n* ladder, steps. **2** poetic metre ‘nɪʃani’. See **ਪਉੜੀ ਦਾ ਫੁਟਨੋਟ**.

ਨਿਸੁਨ [nɪsvən] See **ਨਿਸੁਨ**.

ਨਿਹ [nɪɦ] *Skt* निस् *part* used as prefix to give

the meaning of negation in particular and in Punjabi language character ‘ਚ’ is used for the sign visəɾəg (:). See the words **ਨਿਹਸੰਗ** and **ਨਿਹਚਲ** etc.

ਨਿਹਸਨੇਹ [nɪɦsəneh] not affectionate; unloving.

ਨਿਹਸਪੰਚ [nɪɦsəpəɳd] See **ਨਿਸਪੰਚ**.

ਨਿਹਸਪ੍ਰਿਹ [nɪɦsəprɪɦ] See **ਨਿਸਪ੍ਰਿਹ**.

ਨਿਹਸਾਸਨ [nɪɦsasən] *adj* free of control, without penalty. **2** not controllable, rebel. **3** See **ਜਾਸਨਿ**.

ਨਿਹਸਾਚ [nɪɦsəɾ] See **ਨਿਸਾਚ** 2.

ਨਿਹਸੰਸੇ [nɪɦsɪsɛ] *adj* doubtless, without doubt.

ਨਿਹਸੰਗ [nɪɦsɪŋg], **ਨਿਹਸੰਗਾ** [nɪɦsɪŋɡa] *adj* without association. ‘ənəd bɪnɔdɪ nɪɦsɪŋɡa.”—*maru solɦe m 5.*

ਨਿਹਸੰਦੇਹ [nɪɦsɪdeɦ] *adj* doubtless, without doubt.

ਨਿਹਸੁਮ [nɪɦsrəm] *adj* tireless, untiring. **2** without labour.

ਨਿਹਸੁਣੀ [nɪɦsɾeɳɪ] See **ਨਿਸੁਣੀ**.

ਨਿਹਸੁਚਥ [nɪɦsɾəθ] *adj* without selfishness.

ਨਿਹਕ [nɪɦək] *Skt* निष्क *n* embedded ornament. **2** gold coin, mohur. **3** diamond. “nəɦkən nɪɦək çəbɪmul.”—*NP.* “bɦəɾyɔ nɪɦək mukta ke sathə.”—*NP.* **4** gold. **5** piece of gold for offering to the priest in a fire-ritual.¹

ਨਿਹਕਪਟ [nɪɦkəpət] *Skt* निष्कपट *adj* without fraud, sincere, honest. “nɪɦkəpət seva kɪjə həɾɪ kerɪ.”—*gɔd m 4.*

ਨਿਹਕਰਮ [nɪɦkəɾəm], **ਨਿਹਕਰਮਾ** [nɪɦkəɾma], **ਨਿਹਕਰਮੀ** [nɪɦkəɾmɪ] *Skt* निष्कर्मन् *adj* not engrossed in actions. “kəɾəm kəɾət hovə nɪɦkəɾəm.”—*sukɦməɳɪ.* “həuɦe kəɾə nɪɦkəɾmɪ nə hovə.”—*majɦ ə m 3.* **2** worthless. **3** unfortunate, unlucky.

ਨਿਹਕਲਮਥ [nɪɦkəlməθ] *Skt* निष्कल्मष *adj* sinless, blameless, innocent.

ਨਿਹਕਲੰਕ [nɪɦkələk], **ਨਿਹਕਲੰਕੀ** [nɪɦkələkɪ] *Skt* निष्कलङ्क *adj* without blemish, unstained,

¹In olden times, kings got leaves of gold in big and small sizes as required to give as offering to brahmins

flawless. **2** *n* incarnation as Kalki. See ਕਲਕੀ. ਨਿਹਕਾਮ [nɪhkam], ਨਿਹਕਾਮਾ [nɪhkama], ਨਿਹਕਾਮੀ [nɪhkami] *Skt* निष्काम *adj* without desire of reward; disinterested. “prəṇve nama bhæ nɪhkama.”—*mali*. “seva kərət hoɪ nɪhkami.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਨਿਹਕਿੰਚਨ [nɪhkɪcən] *Skt* निष्किञ्चन *adj* poor, indigent. **2** living in seclusion after renouncing the world. “nɪhkɪcən nɪhkeval kəhiɛ.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਨਿਹਕੇਵਲ [nɪhkeval], ਨਿਹਕੇਵਲੁ [nɪhkevalu] *adj* without help from others. **2** unadulterated, pure. **3** without attachment, disinterested. “as ədese te nɪhkevalu.”—*var asa*. “dərsən dekhɪ bhəi nɪhkeval.”—*suhi chət m 1*. **4** *Skt* निष्कैवल्य *decidedly one and only one, unique, peerless. 5* extremely pure.

ਨਿਹਕੰਟਕ [nɪhkəṭək] *Skt* निष्कण्टक *adj* unobstructed. **2** without enemy. “nɪhkəṭək rajɪ bhūcɪ tū.”—*var maru l m 3*.

ਨਿਹਕ੍ਰਮ [nɪhkrəm] See ਨਿਹਕਰਮ. **2** See ਨਿਸਕ੍ਰਮਣ.

ਨਿਹਕ੍ਰਾਂਤ [nɪhkrāt] *adj* without splendour. **2** gone outside, out of limits.

ਨਿਹਚਉ [nɪhcəu] See ਨਿਸਚਯ. “guru pure te ɪh nɪhcəu paɪɛ.”—*gəu thɪtɪ m 5*. **2** *adv* undoubtedly, certainly. “kərta kərə su nɪhcəu hovɛ.”—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਨਿਹਚਲ [nɪhcəl] *Skt* निश्चल *adj* steady, immovable. “nɪhcəl raj hɛ sɛda tɪs kera.”—*var bɪha m 3*. **2** See ਨਿਹਚਲੁ **2**.

ਨਿਹਚਲਾਇਆ [nɪhcəlaɪa], ਨਿਹਚਲਾਧਾ [nɪhcəladha] *adj* steady, firm, unmoved, immovable, eternal. “hərɪdhən nɪhcəlaɪa.”—*var guj l m 3*. “ɪkɪ sadhbəcən nɪhcəladha.”—*sar m 5*.

ਨਿਹਚਲੁ [nɪhcəlu] See ਨਿਹਚਲ. “tū nɪhcəlu kərta soi.”—*sopurəkhɪ*. **2** very fickle, inconstant. “əsthɪru kərə nɪhcəlu ɪhu mənua.”—*dhəna m 5*. ‘Make the caparicious mind stable.’

ਨਿਹਚਾ [nɪhca] *faith, belief, trust.*

ਨਿਹਚੇ [nɪhce] *adv* truly, exactly, certainly.

ਨਿਹਚੋ [nɪhco] *adv* undoubtedly, certainly. **2** believing in. “kəhu nanək nɪhco dhɪave.”—*var asa*.

ਨਿਹਟੇਵ [nɪhtev] *adj* not having any bad habit, not licentious. **2** indifferent to pleasure and pain; free from addiction.

ਨਿਹਣ [nɪhəŋ] *Skt* ण्ण *n* act of fastening, check, restriction. “səc kuɾɛ le nɪhəŋ bəhəda.”—*BG*. ‘truth restrains falsehood.’

ਨਿਹਤ [nɪhət] *Skt* adj killed. **2** defeated, thrown down. “nɪhte pəjɪ juan me.”—*sri m 5 pəpaɪ*. ‘have defeated five evils.’

ਨਿਹਦ [nɪhəd] *P* ॥ has; keeps.

ਨਿਹਨੱਦ [nɪhnədd] See ਨਨਾਦ. “nagərdi nad nɪhnədd.”—*ramav*. **2** without noise; soundless.

ਨਿਹਪਗ [nɪhpəg] without foot; maimed in leg. **2** *Skt* निष्पद्म *stupid, ignorant, that is— one who has no spiritual knowledge.*

ਨਿਹਪਗਿ [nɪhpəgɪ] of ignorant persons. See ਨਿਹਪਗ **2**. “ghəni nɪhpəgɪ nanka chɪɪh pəi dərɪvəɪ.”—*m l bəno*. ‘Ignorant persons in large numbers quarrelled with one another at the door of Yam.’

ਨਿਹਫਲ [nɪhphəl], ਨਿਹਫਲੁ [nɪhphəlu] See ਨਿਸਫਲ. “nɪhphəl dhərəm tahɪ tum mano.”—*bɪla m 9*. “nɪhphəlu tɪnka jɪvɪa.”—*var guj l m 3*. **2** castrated, without testicles.

ਨਿਹਭਾਗ [nɪhbhag], ਨਿਹਭਾਗੜੇ [nɪhbhagɾo] *adj* unfortunate, unlucky. “nɪhbhagɾo bhahɪ səjɔɪo.”—*toḍi m 5*.

ਨਿਹਮ [nɪhəm] *P* ॥ I have, I may have, I will have. See ਨਿਹਾਦਨ.

ਨਿਹਮੇਵ [nɪhmev] *adj* sans ego, without arrogance, not egoistic.

ਨਿਹਲੀਆ [nɪhliə] *adj* happy, delighted, satisfied. See ਨਿਹਾਲ. **2** observed, gazed. “gəɪɪ pai nanək nədərɪ nɪhliə.”—*maru m 5*.

ਨਿਹਾਂ [nɪhā] *P* ॥ hidden.

ਨਿਹਾਰ [nɪhad] *P* نِهَار *adj* placed. **2** *n* body, physique. **3** nature, character.

ਨਿਹਾਰਨ [nɪhadən] *P* نِهَارِن *v* lay, place.

ਨਿਹਾਰਤ [nɪhayət] *A* نِهَارَت *adj* very much, extreme.

ਨਿਹਾਰ [nɪhar] *n* look, watch, observation. **2** sense – evil eye. “rai varət sas dɪkh jɪn ɪh lag nɪhar.”—*GV* 6. **3** *Skt* नीहार dew.

ਨਿਹਾਰਣ [nɪharən], ਨਿਹਾਰਨਾ [nɪharna] *v* look, observe, gaze, watch. “jəm nɪhare sasa.”—*asa kəbir*.

ਨਿਹਾਰੀ [nɪhari] looked. See ਨਿਹਾਰਨਾ. **2** *P* نِهَارِي *n* breakfast, first meal of the day.

ਨਿਹਾਲ [nɪhal] *P* نِهَال *adj* satisfied, successful, having all success. “hərɪ jəpɪ bhəi nɪhal nɪhal.”—*kan pərtal m* 4. **2** See ਨਿਹਾਰ and ਨਿਹਾਰਨਾ. “sal təmal bəde jəhɪ byal nɪhal tɪne kəchu na dərpehō.”—*cəritr* 81. ‘I will not fear at all to see those.’

ਨਿਹਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ [nɪhal sɪŋh] an excellent poet and greatly honoured person of Nirmala sect. He lived at Chuni Mandi Lahore in Gobind Kutia near an inn established by Baba Khuda Singh. He wrote many books like Akal Natak, Nirmal Prabhakar, Sikhi Prabhakar. A specimen of his poetry is –

kəbɪtt

prat hi pɪyukh səmē gat ko punit kin
cit ko nə jandet nek-hū vɪkar mē,
asən ko sadhkē əradhkē əgadhmōtr
bādhkē upadhɪ ko səmadhɪ nɪrakar mē,
bani prəbhū grēth ki prəmod sō cɪtare caru
kəj jyō əlep he sədɪv jo vɪhar mē,
nəmɾətə udartai bhavəna əkalpēth
ese gursɪkkh ko jumarō var var mē.
devigun dev ke prətap ko bədhave beg
sūbh se prəmad ko bɪdare śəbhudara¹ si,
dati patšahi ki surahi si pɪyukh puri
tābo cit syahiko ɪlahi xakpara si,

¹Goddess Durga.

tino tap sapən ke jhapən ko japən sɪ
papkəla kapən ko bhari dāt ara si,
ʃkam se prəcōd əjaputən ke kaṭəbe ko
sɪkkhi jo əkal ki so tɪkhi tegdhara si.

2 He was born to mother Kuirdei in the family of Mall Singh at village Sabajpur (district Amritsar) in Sammat 1887. Due to the death of his mother at a young age, Nihal Singh was brought up by his maternal grandfather Sukkha Singh and maternal grandmother Kuiran at Amritsar. He became disciple of Bhai Lal Singh, a Nirmala saint. He studied poetic works under the guidance of a scholar Ram Singh. His poetical work is Kavinderprakash². He died in Sammat 1943. He lived at Sohlan Wala Bunga. An example of his poetry is given below:

ujjəl bhəi he buddhɪ prəbhū gun gave sūddh
cēcəltə cəpla jyō cəpəl cəligəi,
chuchi hərɪnam te chəlɪli chəlvətən ko
esi prak mətɪ hutɪ chɪn so chəligəi,
gyan ki əgənɪ ke prəbhav ke nɪhalsɪgh
sēcɪt kərəmkɪɾya tɪɾɪɪ lə jəligəi,
sətsəg ke prəbhav bhəyo rɪda sūddh aɪ
sudhasər nharɪ pātɪ pap ki dəligəi.
mēdā pranpyara tū ɪthāi həbh thāi hɪkko
tēde pas benti me thuvā sət dasra,
sath vāj vāj vēde dəkhdəkh dūmna me
thisi tənū dheri jədu vesi vāj sasra,
thīda bəlɪhari mē nɪhalsɪgh tēdepah
ərəj kərəda tū suṇeda nɪs basra,
tēthi lok mēgda nə sēgda tū mata pɪta
guru ramdas sāi mekū tēdā asra.
vəde vele utth tū jəpəda nəhɪ rəbb nam
vela chəljasi ətkal pəchutisē tū,
thisi vɪrlap tēde səthhər de as pas
jəmua phəresi pret kərke sədɪsē tū,

²Hand written form of this manuscript is available at Bunga Sohlan Wala. This Bunga is in one corner side of Guru Ka Bagh

phĩrsi pĩṭṭēdi narĩ ṭēḍi te khuthēdi val
 haĩ haĩ hosi bhōdu! kəb læg jisē tū?
 akhe læggũ mēḍe ətē sētā di sərəṇ vāṇ
 oṛək de vele sər̄mīda nāhĩ thisē tū.

3 Nihal Singh was born to Mai Bassi at Amritsar in the family of Mahal Singh of village Saiyad in Pothohar.¹ He was a duly baptised Sikh to whom consecrated water was administered by Thakur Dayal Singh. He was an excellent poet of Hindi and Sanskrit. Motivated by Baba Sadhu Singh at Nijamabad he wrote annotation to Jap Sahib under the title “cəkrədhər cəṛitr caru cādr̄ika” which was completed in Sammat 1929.

4 a resident of Thoha (district Rawalpindi) and a unique scholar of Sanskrit, who wrote commentary on Japu Sahib under the title “gudharəthdip̄ika”.

5 Nihal Singh raja. See ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ.

ਨਿਹਾਲ ਕੌਰ [nĩhal kɔr] See ਅਨੰਤੀ ਮਾਤਾ.

ਨਿਹਾਲਨ [nĩhalən], ਨਿਹਾਲਨਾ [nĩhalna] *Skt* निहालन look, observe, examine. “səṇəṇ mukh ənupu əthe pəhəri nĩhalsa.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. “eni netri jəgətu nĩhal̄a.”—*var asa*. “gurmukh̄i soĩ nĩhal̄e.”—*asa ə m 1*.

ਨਿਹਾਲਾ [nĩhala] disciple of Guru Arjan Dev who joined the army of Guru Hargobind and fought in religious wars. 2 headman of village Chamkaur who entertained Guru Gobind Singh. The Guru stayed at his house while coming back from Thanesar.

ਨਿਹਾਲੀ [nĩhali] saw. See ਨਿਹਾਲਨਾ. 2 may see. “nen nĩhali t̄isu purək̄hu dət̄ale.”—*majh m 5*. 3 delighted. See ਨਿਹਾਲ. “gurdərsən dekh̄i nĩhali.”—*var ram 2 m 5*. 4 *P* لہے *n* quilt. “ĩk̄i nĩhali p̄e səvəni.”—*var asa*.

ਨਿਹਾਲੂ [nĩhalu] a follower of Guru Arjan Dev

¹This Nihal Singh also resided at Thoha; hence he is also called Thakur Nihal Singh of Thoha. Actually Nihal Singh of Thoha is at No 4.

who belonged to Dhir subcaste. He served Guru Hargobind and showed great valour in the battle of Amritsar.

2 a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev who belonged to Chattha subcaste.

3 a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev who belonged to Kohli subcaste and was a resident of Sultanpur.

4 a Sikh of Guru Arjan Dev who belonged to Sethi subcaste.

5 a goldsmith disciple of Guru Arjan Dev.

6 a follower of Guru Arjan Dev who belonged to the water-carrier caste and was resident of Agra.

7 a follower of Guru Arjan Dev who was a brother of Nivala, resident of Patna. The Guru instructed both the brothers to preach religion by singing holy hymns and delivering religious discourses. They proved to be such impressive preachers that whosoever listened to them became an ardent follower of Guru Nanak.

ਨਿਹਿਤ [nĩhit] *Skt* adj covered. 2 established, placed.

ਨਿਹੁਰਨ [nĩhurən], ਨਿਹੁਰਨਾ [nĩhurna], ਨਿਹੁੜਨਾ [nĩhurna] *v S* bow, bend down, humble oneself. “kər ərdas sis nĩhuraĩ.”—*GPS*.

ਨਿਹੋਰਨ [nĩhorən], ਨਿਹੋਰਨਾ [nĩhorna] *Skt* ਮਨੋਹਾਰ pray. “həm kəu uc̄it̄ nĩhorən əhe.”—*GPS*.

ਨਿਹੋਰਾ [nĩhora] *n* prayer, entreaty. “ənik̄ bhāt̄i t̄isu kərəu nĩhora.”—*gəu m 5*. 2 favour, obligation. “jəu tən kasi təje kəbira, rəmiə kəha nĩhora?”—*dhəna kəbir*. “b̄inəs̄io səgəl nĩhora.”—*guj m 5*.

ਨਿਹੰਗ [nĩhəṅ] *P* شمشیر *n* sword, sabre. “bahət nĩhəṅ. uṭhət̄ phul̄iṅ.”—*səloh*. ‘Sparks are produced when swords clash.’ 2 reed pen, pen.

3 crocodile, alligator. “jənuək̄ ləh̄ir dəryav te n̄ikəs̄yo bəḍo nĩhəṅ.”—*cəṛitr 217*. 4 *Dg* horse. “b̄icre nĩhəṅ. jese p̄il̄əṅ.”—*VN*. ‘horses galloped jumping like a leopard.’ 5 *Skt* निःशङ्क

adj fearless of death, brave, daring. “*nīrbhəu hoɪo bhəɪa nīhəga.*”—*asa m 5*. “*pəhɪlā dālā mɪlēdɪā bheɾ pɪa nīhəgā.*”—*cēdī 3*. **6** *Skt* निःसङ्ग unattached, disinterested, spiritually enlightened, not living in a dilemma. “*nīhəg kəhave so purəkh dukh sukh māne nā əg.*”—*PPP*. “*mulla brahməṇ na bujhe bujhe phəkər nīhəg.*”—*məgo*. **7** A sect of the Singhs who wrap a high turban around their head leaving an end piece of cloth on the top of the turban and tie a sharp-edged quoit in the layers of the turban, wear weapons like musket, double edged sword, sword and ‘gəjgah’ (a string composed of several tassels) and put on a blue dress. Nihang Sikhs are ever ready to sacrifice their lives without fear of death They live unattached; that is why they are known by this name.

It has been heard from many Sikhs that once Guru’s son Fateh Singh joyfully came before his father wearing high turban and a blue dress. On this, the tenth Master predicted that there would be a Nihang sect with this dress also.

Many people say that when Guru Gobind Singh burnt the blue dress which he wore to appear as a Muslim saint of Uch, he tied a strip with the sword, from which a sect of persons wearing blue clothes came into being as has been hinted at by Bhai Santokh Singh—*səgle phukcuke nɪlābər tənɪk tɪsi te rakhləya, jəmdhər səg bədhkər sou pəthbekh hɪt səbhɪn chəya.*—*GPS*.

Bhai Santokh has also stated that Guru Gobind Singh blessed Bhai Man Singh that he would set up a Nihang sect as –

“*hve prəsən bər devət jovə.*

pəth khalse me təv hovə.

tujh səm bekh¹ subhau bɪsali.

¹It seems that Bhai Man Singh had already started wearing the uniform of Nihangs.

nam nīhəg ənek əkali.”—*GPS*.

Many Nihang Sikhs also say that Guru Gobind Singh hoisted the end piece of cloth on the top of high turban of Nihang Sikhs as sign of flag. But according to the late old man Vivek Singh of Amritsar, it was Baba Naina Singh (Narayan Singh) who hoisted first of all, a piece of cloth as flag after tying high turban around the head of a marksman of the army so that he could lead the army from the front in place of a standard and use weapons as a warrior with free hand. Akali Phoola Singh, a disciple of Baba Naina Singh rose to the rank of a famous general of the Sikh army. Nihang Singhs are worshippers of the Eternal and repeat the name of Akal, which has led to their nomenclature as Akalis.

Nihal Singh has articulated the commendation of the Nihangs by Guru Gobind Singh as follows:

dhərm ke dhurədhər udarta ke dharadhər

bhole bhal bhrajte jhəkol prem rəg me,

sərbloh pyare ərb khərb lə nā dərb bədh

nek hū nā gərb pūn pərb yake səg me,

sajke subano sur gajke mɪɪgēdr bhurɪ

bhajke gənim ko bɪdārē jor jəg me,

mod ke tərəg me uməg ke utəg pəth

lok dəg kebe ko su kine e nīhəg me.

ਨਿਹੰਗਸਿੰਘ [nīhəgsɪgh] See ਨਿਹੰਗ 7.

ਨਿਹੰਗਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਦੇ ਬੋਲੇ [nīhəgsɪghā de bolle] See ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੇ ਬੋਲੇ.

ਨਿਹੰਗਾਂ ਦੀ ਛਾਵਣੀ [nīhəgā dɪ chavnɪ] See ਅਕਾਲੀਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਦੀ ਛਾਵਣੀ and ਫੂਲਸਿੰਘ.

ਨਿਕ [nɪk] *adj* small, short. “*həm nɪk kɪre*”—*nəɟ ə m 4*. **2** many, short for ਅਨਿਕ. “*sastərsɪmrətɪ jantətho nɪk.*”—*cəɪtɪr 314*. ‘knew many.’ **3** See ਨੀਕ.

ਨਿਕਸ [nɪkəs] See ਨਿਕਸਨਾ. **2** *Skt* निकष *n* touchstone, test. **3** *Dg* stone used for sharpening the weapons; hone; whetstone.



NIHANG SINGH

ਨਿਕਸਨਾ [nikəsna] *Skt* ਨਿਸ਼ਕ੍ਰਮਣ *v* go out, emerge, leave. “nikəsʊ re pākhi sɪmərʊ həɾɪ pākʰ.”—*gəʊ m 5*.

ਨਿਕਸਿਜਾਤਉ [nikəsɪjatəʊ] the mind which goes out from the body, and does not remain at peace within. “nikəsɪjatəʊ rəhə əsthɪrʊ.”—*gəʊ chət m 1*.

ਨਿਕਸਜੋਬ [nikəsɯob] ਨਿਕਸਜੋ-ਅਬ came out, appeared.—*nərsɪgh*.

ਨਿਕਟ [nikət] *Skt* *adj* around, close by, nearby. **2** *adv* near, close to.

ਨਿਕਟਵਰਤੀ [nikətʋərti] *Skt* निकटवर्तिन् *adj* always around, who is a regular attendant.

ਨਿਕਟਾਨੀ [nikṭāni] came near. **2** comes near. “jəra mərə həɾɪɲənəɦɪ nəɦɪ nikṭāni.”—*toḍi m 5*. **3** brought near.

ਨਿਕਟਿ [nikətɪ] See ਨਿਕਟ 2. “nikətɪ vəse nahi həri durɪ.”—*gəʊ m 4*.

ਨਿਕਟਿਵਰਤਨਿ [nikətɪvərtənɪ] *adj* which is always around. “nikətɪvərtənɪ sa səda suhagənɪ.”—*sar m 5*. See ਨਿਕਟਵਰਤੀ.

ਨਿਕਟੀ [nikṭi] *adj* near, close. “sevək kəʊ nikṭi hɔɪ dɪkhəvɛ.”—*asa m 5*.

ਨਿਕਥਾ [nikətha], ਨਿਕਥਾ [nikəthha] going out, passing. “lohu ləbʊ nikətha vekʰu.”—*var ram 1 m 1*. **2** came out. “təpp nikəthha uppər vərə.”—*BG*.

ਨਿਕਦਨ [nikədən] destruction. See ਨਿਕੰਦਨ. “təv bədhən bhəe nikədna.”—*NP*. ‘your bonds have been destroyed.’

ਨਿਕਮਾਨ [nikəman] without a bow. “nikman hi nən ke ban mare.”—*ramav*.

ਨਿਕਰ [nikər] *Skt* *n* flock, multitude. **2** wealth, treasure.

ਨਿਕਰਨਾ [nikərna] See ਨਿਕਸਨਾ and ਨਿਕਲਨਾ. “nam səkəl sri ban ke nikrətjāɦɪ ənət.”—*sənama*.

ਨਿਕਰਮਾ [nikərma] *Skt* निर्कर्मा *adj* not interested in doing work, idle. **2** who abandons action. **3** devoid of the grace of God.

ਨਿਕਲਸਨ [nikəlsən] John Nicholson. He was

born in Ireland on December 11th, 1822. After joining the British army of Bengal in 1839, he fought in many battles and acquired good reputation.

During the second Anglo-Sikh War he showed great valour. For some time he remained political officer of Kashmir and administrator of Sindh Sagar. At the time of mutiny in 1857, he rendered great service to the British Government. To please the Sikhs he got a prayer offered at Akal Takhat and made offerings.¹ Defeating the rebellion in the battle of Delhi, he died fighting against them on September 23rd, 1857. A statue of Nicholson in Nicholson Park in front of Kashmiri Gate Delhi is a memorial to his glory.

ਨਿਕਲਨਾ [nikəlna] *v* come out. See ਨਿਕਸਨਾ. **2** appear, rise. **3** pass through. **4** separate from, go in different directions. **5** pass. **6** (of a line) to be drawn; to be painted. “tɪn mukɦɪ tɪke nikələɦɪ.”—*sri m 5*.

ਨਿਕਾ [nika] See ਨਿਕਾ.

ਨਿਕਾਇ [nikaɪ] See ਨਿਕਾਯ.

ਨਿਕਾਈ [nikai] See ਨਿਕਾਯ. **2** goodness, virtue, welfare. **3** beauty, prettiness. “təb jano tahɪ nikai.”—*GPS*.

ਨਿਕਾਸ [nikas] *Skt* निष्काश *n* which looks elegant, balcony or verandah etc of a house **2** going out, passing through. **3** place for coming out, exit.

ਨਿਕਾਸਨਾ [nikasna] *Skt* निष्काशन *expel*, send out.

ਨਿਕਾਰ [nikah] *A* نکاح *n* union of man and woman; marriage ceremony according to Islamic tradition. Nikah is confirmed on request from one side and on approval from the other side. The marriage should be confirmed before two witnesses who are adult, sensible and Muslims. In this custom, the husband promises to give “məhər” (marriage

¹Sikhs of that time called him Nikal Singh

portion agreed to at the time of marriage) to his wife which is estimated keeping in view the beauty, merit, family and position of the bridegroom. There is no upper limit but it can not be less than ten dirhams (a coin)¹.

ਨਿਕਾਣ [nɪkəŋ], **ਨਿਕਾਣਾ** [nɪkəɳa], **ਨਿਕਾਣੀ** [nɪkəɳi] *adj* without imperfection, faultless. **2** not under pressure, unchecked, self-willed. “jəmkal te bhæ nɪkəɳe.”—*dhəna m 5*. “prəbhv ji bhəɳi bhəi nɪkəɳi.”—*suhī chət m 5*.

ਨਿਕਾਬ [nɪkəb] See **ਨਕਾਬ**. **2 P** **۲** *n* covering for the hand, glove.

ਨਿਕਾਮ [nɪkəma], **ਨਿਕਾਮਾ** [nɪkəma] *Skt* **ਨਿਕਾਮ** *n* desire. **2** happiness, pleasure. **3 adj** desirous. **4 Skt** **ਨਿਕਾਮ** without desire for reward; gratis. “nɪrbhe nɪkəma.”—*jəpu*. **5** See **ਨਿਕੰਮਾ**.

ਨਿਕਾਮੀ [nɪkəmi] *adj* worthless, meaningless. “ɪkəsʊ həri jʊ bahri səbh phɪre nɪkəmi.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. **2 Skt** **ਨਿਕਾਮਿਨ੍** free from desire for reward.

ਨਿਕਾਯ [nɪkəj] *Skt n* multitude, flock, group. **2** army, military. **3** house, dwelling.

ਨਿਕਾਰ [nɪkəɾ] See **ਨਿਕਾਰਨਾ**. **2** short for **ਨਿਕਾਰਕਾਰ**. “kɪ nɪkəɾəs.”—*gyan*. ‘is formless.’ **3 Skt** **ਨਿਕਾਰ** *n* disrespect, insult. **4** defeat, discomfiture.

ਨਿਕਾਰਨਾ [nɪkəɾna], **ਨਿਕਾਲਨਾ** [nɪkəlna] *expel*, send out. See **ਨਿਕਾਸਨਾ**.

ਨਿਕਾਲਾ [nɪkəla] *n* expulsion, act of sending out. **2** act of sending away from one’s country, exile.

ਨਿਕਾਲਿਅਨੁ [nɪkəliənʊ] he brought out. “cəudəh rətən nɪkəliənʊ.”—*var ram 3*.

ਨਿਕਿਸ਼ੂ [nɪkɪʃtʃ] See **ਨਿਕਿਸ਼ੂ**.

ਨਿਕੀ [nɪki] *adj* small, tiny. “eni nɪki jəghɪe.”—*s fərid*. **2** thin. “valəhu nɪki purəslat.”—*s fərid*.

ਨਿਕੁੰਜ [nɪkʊj] *Skt n* place covered by trees and climbing plants; bower.

ਨਿਕੁਟੀ [nɪkʊti] *adj* intimate, close (relative). “nɪkʊti deh dekhɪ dhʊni ʊpɛ.”—*sri beɳi*.

¹dirhəm was an old coin of silver equal to 24 rattis

‘utters loving words.’ **2** small, short.

ਨਿਕੁੰਭ [nɪkʊbh] *Skt* **ਨਿਕੁੰਭ** *n* croton. See **ਜਮਾਲ ਰੋਟਾ**. **2** son of Kumbhkarān, who was killed by Hanuman. **3** according to Harivansh, a demon, who got blessings of Brahma for getting killed by Vishnu. He was ruler of Shatpur and knew black art. He had actually three faces, but could make many faces from one. He kidnapped Bhanumati, daughter of Brahmduṭṭ, who relentlessly fought against him and killed him many times in several forms, but actually Krishan put him to death and handed over the rule of Shatarpur to Brahmduṭṭ. **4** son of Prahlad.

ਨਿਕੁੰਭਲਾ [nɪkʊbhla], **ਨਿਕੁੰਭਿਲਾ** [nɪkʊbhɪla] *Skt* **ਨਿਕੁੰਭਿਲਾ** *n* a particular cave on the western side of Sri Lanka. **2** an idol of goddess Bhadr Kali installed in Nikumbhila cave. By worshipping this goddess, Megh Nad used to acquire blessings to win the battle. “thəl gəyo nɪkʊbhla hom kəɾən.”—*ramav*.

ਨਿਕੁ [nɪku] *P* **۲** *adj* good, virtuous, pious. transform of **ਨੇਕ**. **2** beautiful. **3** See **ਨਿਕੁ**.

ਨਿਕੇਤ [nɪket] *Skt n* house. **2** place, spot

ਨਿਕੋਰ [nɪkor] *Skt* **ਨਿਕੋਰ** *n* multitude, assemblage. **2** quantity, heap. **3 adj** pure, unadulterated. “səpə dudhu pɪaɛ ədərɪ vɪsʊ nɪkor.”—*suhī ə m 3*. **4** totally indfferent, not affected. See **ਅਭਿਗਾਅਤਮ**.

ਨਿਕੋਲ [nɪkol] See **ਨਿਕੋਰ**. **2** one who imitates others; mimic. **3** very near.

ਨਿਕੰਦ [nɪkəd] See **ਨਕੰਦ** and **ਨਿਕੰਦਨ**.

ਨਿਕੰਦਨ [nɪkədən] *Skt n* act of destroying; destruction. “hovəhɪ vɪghən nɪkəd.”—*PP*.

ਨਿਕੰਮਾ [nɪkəma] *adj* useless (fellow); who does not work. **2** See **ਨਿਕਰਮਾ**.

ਨਿੱਕਾ [nɪkka], **ਨਿੱਕੀ** [nɪkki], **ਨਿੱਕੁ** [nɪkku] *adj* small, short. **2** thin, fine.

ਨਿਕਿਸ਼ੂ [nɪkɪʃtʃ] *Skt adj* mean, petty, inferior,

²it is also pronounced as nɪko

base, bad.

ਨਿਖਉ [nɪkʰəʊ] *adj* ਬਿਨਾ-ਕਯ indestructible. See ਨਿਖਿਅਉ.

ਨਿਖਤ [nɪkʰət] See ਨਕਤੁ.

ਨਿਖਤਪਤਿ [nɪkʰətpətɪ] *n* moon. See ਨਕਤੁਪਤਿ. “ləjət ləkh koʈɪ nɪkʰətpətɪ.”—*gyan*.

ਨਿਖਤੁ [nɪkʰətr] See ਨਕਤੁ.

ਨਿਖਦਯਾ [nɪkʰdya] *Skt* ਨਿਸਦਯਾ *n* a frame used for sitting, cot, bedstead. **2** shop, store, place where people can come and sit. “soda vɪsekh hi dekh nɪkʰdya mē.”—*NP*.

ਨਿਖਰਣਾ [nɪkʰəɾna], ਨਿਖਰਨਾ [nɪkʰəɾna] *v* be removed, drip, dirt to be separated by sieving, become clean. **2** to be separated from, to part. “man kio nɪkʰri tɪn te.”—*kɪɪsən*.

ਨਿਖਰਬ [nɪkʰəɾəb] *Skt* ਨਿਖੜੈ *n* hundred billion, 100,000,000,000. **2** *adj* dwarf, short-statured.

ਨਿਖਲ [nɪkʰəl] See ਨਿਖਿਲ.

ਨਿਖਾਦ [nɪkʰad] *Skt* ਨਿਸਾਦ *n* forest dweller of low caste. There is an anecdote in Vishnu Puran that sages rubbed the dead body of raja Ven, a black dwarf man appeared from his thigh, whom the sages asked to sit down [nɪʃid], from which he got the name Nishad. It is from him that the Nishad caste spread in the world. See ਵੇਣ 3. **2** son of a Brahmin born to a Shudar woman. See ਮਨੁਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ ੩ 10 § 8. **3** according to musicology the seventh note. See ਸੂਰ.

ਨਿਖਾਲਸ [nɪkʰaləs], ਨਿਖਾਲਿਸ [nɪkʰalɪs] *adj* very pure, unadulterated, very clean. See ਨਿ. “təb khalsa taɪ nɪkʰaləs janē.”—*səveye* 33.

ਨਿਖਿਅਉ [nɪkʰiəʊ] *adj* indestructible; which can not be destroyed; eternal. “hoɪ nɪkʰiəʊ əkʰepədu ləhē.”—*gəʊ bavən kəbir*.

ਨਿਖਿੱਧ [nɪkʰiddh] *Skt* ਨਿਖਿੜ *adj* prohibited, forbidden.

ਨਿਖਿਲ [nɪkʰil] *Skt* *adj* entire, whole, complete, total. “nɪkʰil jəgətadhar he.”—*səloh*.

ਨਿਖੁਟਨਾ [nɪkʰuʈna], ਨਿਖੁਟਨਾ [nɪkʰuʈna] *v* be

finished, decrease, diminish. “ɪhu dhənu əkʰəʊ nə nɪkʰuʈə nə jaɪ.”—*dhəna* m 3. “bati suki telu nɪkʰuʈa.”—*asa kəbir*. “nanək pɪd bəkhəsis ka kəb-hū nɪkʰuʈəsɪ nahɪ.”—*asa* m 1.

ਨਿਖੇਧ [nɪkʰedh] *Skt* ਨਿਸ਼ੇਧ *n* refutation. **2** prohibition. **3** hindrance.

ਨਿਖੇੜਨਾ [nɪkʰəɾna] *v* separate into parts, analyse.

ਨਿਖੋਟ [nɪkʰoʈ] *adj* without adulteration, unadulterated. **2** innocent, blameless.

ਨਿਖੰਗ [nɪkʰəŋg] *Skt* ਨਿਖੰਡ *n* container in which arrows are arranged properly; quiver. “tū nɪkʰəŋg əɾu ban.”—*sənāma*.

ਨਿਖੰਗਬਾਸੀ [nɪkʰəŋgbasi] *n* arrow which is kept in the quiver.

ਨਿਖੰਗੀ [nɪkʰəŋgi] *Skt* ਨਿਖੰਡਿਗਨ *adj* having a quiver.

ਨਿਖੰਜਨ [nɪkʰəŋjən] (*Skt* ਖੰਜੁ *vr* limp, be worthless) *n* rendering useless; rejecting; making ineffective. See ਨਿਖੰਜਨੋ.

ਨਿਖੰਜਨੁ [nɪkʰəŋjənu], ਨਿਖੰਜਨੋ [nɪkʰəŋjəno] See ਨਿਖੰਜਨ. **2** *adj* who rejects. **3** having power to neutralize. “bʰəbʰəŋjənu əɪ pap nɪkʰəŋjənu.”—*ram* ə m 3. “jəmdut kalnɪkʰəŋjənu.”—*ram sədu*.

ਨਿਖੰਡ [nɪkʰəṅd] *S* *adj* half. **2** middle, centre.

ਨਿਖੰਡ ਅੱਧੀ ਰਾਤਿ [nɪkʰəṅd ədhhi rat] exactly midnight. “pɪchhō raja jagɪa əddhɪ ratɪ nɪkʰəṅd vɪhəɪ.”—*BG*. See ਨਿਖੰਡ.

ਨਿਖੰਡਨ [nɪkʰəṅdən] *n* act of rejecting absolutely; complete refutation. **2** act of breaking into pieces.

ਨਿਗਹ [nɪgəh] *P* ੬ *n* eyesight, vision.

ਨਿਗਹਬਾਂ [nɪgəhbā], ਨਿਗਹਬਾਨ [nɪgəhban], ਨਿਗਹਾਰ [nɪg-har] *n* one who keeps something in mind; protector. **2** soldier deputed to keep under watch, sentry. “choḍɪ gəe nɪgəhar.”—*maru* m 5. means ‘the messengers of death.’

ਨਿਗਡ [nɪgəḍ] *Skt* *n* thick chain, chain. **2** fetter, chain for the ankle. “hukəm sah ke nɪgəḍ

nikari.”—GPS. 3 thick chain for the foot of an elephant.

ਨਿਗਤ [nigət], ਨਿਗਤਾ [nigta] *adj* not saved; (of a dead person) whose funeral rites have not been performed. “nīdhāriā dhār, nigətīā gətī.”—sar m 5.

ਨਿਗਤਿ [nigətī] *n* miserable plight; meeting violent death, and without religious rites.

ਨਿਗਤਿਆਗਤਿ [nigətīāgətī] *adj* having power to raise or uplift persons living in miserable plight. 2 *n* The Almighty who can save souls from hell and grant them salvation.

ਨਿਗਦ [nigəd] *Skt n* utterance, speech, pronunciation. 2 above said.

ਨਿਗਮ [nigəm] *Skt n* holy text of Veds; Veds. “ṭhādha brəhma nigəm bicare.”—prəbha kəbir. 2 way, path. 3 market. 4 method of business, manner of trade. 5 *Skt* transform of Sanskrit word निग्ग; river, stream. “jake nigəm dudh ke ṭhaṭa. sāmūdu bilovən kəu maṭa.”—sor kəbir.

ਨਿਗਮਨ [nigməṇ] *Skt n* according to Nayay philosophy, a sentence in which is put forth the conclusion of a speech; deduction.

ਨਿਗਮਬੋਧ [nigəmbodh] a famous bathing place on river Jamuna, near Delhi. 2 knowledge of Veds.

ਨਿਗਮਾਗਮ [nigmagəm] ਨਿਗਮ (Veds) and ਅਗਮ (Shastars) Veds as Shastars. 2 a holy scripture for the guidance of the people.

ਨਿਗਰ [nigər] *Skt n* meal. 2 See ਨਿਗਰ. 3 *P* مگر see. 4 one who looks about; beholder.

ਨਿਗਰਣ [nigrəṇ] *Skt n* drive down the throat; swallowing; to take meals.

ਨਿਗਰੀਸੁਨ [nigristən] *P* نگرين v see.

ਨਿਗਲਨ [niglən], ਨਿਗਲਨਾ [nigəlna] See ਨਿਗਰਣ.

ਨਿਗੜ [nigəṛ] See ਨਿਗਡ.

ਨਿਗਾਹ [nigah] See ਨਿਗਾਹ.

ਨਿਗਾਹਬਾਨ [nigahban] See ਨਿਗਰਬਾਨ.

ਨਿਗਾਰ [nigar] *P* نگر n sign, mark. 2 splendour,

decoration. 3 lovely. 4 used as a suffix, it gives the meaning of doer, belonging to etc as in — ਨਾਮਹਨਿਗਾਰ (sender of a letter).

ਨਿਗੁਸਾਈ [nigusai] *adj* unowned, unclaimed. 2 atheist. 3 without master “nigusae bəhigəe” —s kəbir.

ਨਿਗੁਣ [nigun], ਨਿਗੁਣਾ [nigūṇa], ਨਿਗੁਣੀ [nigūṇī], ਨਿਗੁਣੀਆ [nigūṇīā], ਨਿਗੁਨ [nigun] *Skt* ਨਿਗੁਣ *adj* beyond sət, rəj, təm — three qualities of maya (the illusory world); the ultimate reality. 2 without education and skill. 3 without good deeds; culprit; sinner; blemished. “nigūṇīā no ape bəkhəsīlæ.”—sor ə m 3. “mūdh īani bhōli nigūṇīā jiu.”—gəu chāt m 3.

ਨਿਗੁਰਾ [nigura] *adj* without a spiritual guide; self-willed. 2 not having faith in Guru Nanak Dev. “nigure avəṇ javṇīā.”—majh ə m 3.

ਨਿਗੁੰ [nigū] *P* نگوں *adj* curved, bent. 2 upside down, face downward.

ਨਿਗੋਸਾਈ [nigosai], ਨਿਗੋਸਾਵਾ [nigosava] See ਨਿਗੁਸਾਈ.

ਨਿਗੋਡਾ [nigoda], ਨਿਗੋਡੀ [nigodī] *adj* caught in bondage; entangled. 2 bondage, noose. “chūṭe kəhā nigodī jagi.”—cərītr 57. Here it means bondage of love.

ਨਿੱਗਰ [niggər] *adj* not empty from within; solid. 2 hard, tough. 3 check.

ਨਿਗ੍ਰਹ [nigrəh] *Skt n* sense of preventing; stopping, restraining. 2 act of controlling senses from indulgence in evil deeds. “pacəu īdri nigrəh kərəi.”—gəu bavən kəbir. 3 bondage. 4 punishment. 5 boundary of a country; border.

ਨਿਗ੍ਰਹਾਸਾਥਾਨ [nigrəhṣthan], ਨਿਗ੍ਰਹਕੋਟਿ [nigrəhkoṭī] *n* point in discussion where one can be trapped; according to logic, if, in discussion, a protagonist speaks something against the propriety of a statement or contradicts the claim of the speaker, the antagonist makes him silent over this point.

ਨਿਗ੍ਰਹਿ [niḡrəhi] See ਨਿਗ੍ਰਹ.

ਨਿਗ੍ਰਹੀ [niḡrəhi] *Skt* निग्रहिन् *adj* obstructing.
2 having control over the organs of perception and action.

ਨਿਗ੍ਰਹੀਤ [niḡrəhit] *adj* obstructed. 2 caught, siezed.

ਨਿਗ੍ਰਹੁ [niḡrəhu] See ਨਿਗ੍ਰਹ. “həṭh niḡrəhu kəṛi kaṛa chije.”—*ram ə m 1*.

ਨਿਗ੍ਰੋਧ [niḡrodh] See ਨਗ੍ਰੋਧ.

ਨਿਘਰਨਾ [niḡhərna] *v* sink, go down. “moh cikəṛi phathe niḡhrət həm jate.”—*asa chət m 4*.

ਨਿਘਰਾ [niḡhəra] *adj* without house, homeless. “niḡhrā, ghər au.”—*s fərid*. 2 sunk; brought down.

ਨਿਘਾਇ [niḡhai] See ਨਿਘਾਤ. “dəl dəyo niḡhai.”—*kṛisən*. ‘wounded the army.’

ਨਿਘਾਤ [niḡhat] *Skt n* blow, hurt. 2 wound, injury, cut.

ਨਿਕਠ [nikhəṭu] *Skt n* a dictionary of Veds prepared by Kashyap of which Yasak, the sage, wrote an annotation entitled ‘Nirukt’ (etymological explanatory treatise); it is a very ancient manuscript. It helps in understanding the meaning of words in Veds.

ਨਿੱਘ [niḡgh] *Skt* निघ्न *n* heat, warmth.

ਨਿੱਘਾ [niḡgha] *adj* warm. See ਨਿੱਘ.

ਨਿਚਲ [nicəl], ਨਿਚਲਾ [nicla] *Skt* निमल *adj* immovable, steady.

ਨਿਚਾਣ [nicəṇ] *n* slope, low ground, low land.

ਨਿਚਿੰਤ [nicit], ਨਿਚਿੰਦ [nicid], ਨਿਚਿੰਦਾ [nicida] See ਨਿਸਚਿੰਤ. “niḡdək miṛtək hoḡgə tum hohu nicid.”—*bīla m 5*. “lobh təji hohu nicida.”—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਨਿਚੀਜ [nicij] *adj* trifling, unimportant, insignificant. “nicijā cij kəre mera gobḡd.”—*sor m 5*.

ਨਿਚੀਤ [nicit] *adj* free from anxiety, carefree. “aj hveke nicit.”—*ramav*.

ਨਿਚੁਰਨਾ [nicurna], ਨਿਚੁਰਨਾ [nicurna] *v* drip.

“nenən peḡ cəlyo nicurkə.”—*kṛisən*. ‘dripped from the eyes.’

ਨਿਚੋਹ [nicoh] *Skt* निचय *n* mass, multitude. “dəyo biḡdhən rəs yaḡi nicohē.”—*kṛisən*.

ਨਿਚੋਰਨਾ [nicorna] See ਨਿਚੁਰਨਾ and ਨਿਚੋੜਨਾ.

ਨਿਚੋਲ [nicol] *Skt n* dress, robe. “line ruḡri nicol.”—*NP*. 2 blue lotus. “niḡ nicol se nen lāsē.”—*cəṛitr 114*.

ਨਿਚੋਲਨਾ [nicolna], ਨਿਚੋਵਨਾ [nicovna] *v* ਨਿ-ਚੜਵਨ cause to drip, get water out of clothes etc by wringing. “cir pəkharət nad uṭhay nicorət.”—*GPS*. “rəs kanh nicolē.”—*kṛisən*. “motin ki mal le nicovti.”—*52 poets*. ‘the unfortunate lady squeezes the string of pearls with the hope of getting water to quench her thirst.’

ਨਿਚੋੜ [nicor] conclusion, essence.

ਨਿਚੋੜਨਾ [nicorna] See ਨਿਚੋਲਨਾ.

ਨਿਚੰਦੁ [nicədu] *adj* free from anxiety; carefree. “həume mari nicədu.”—*sri m 3*.

ਨਿਛ [nich] See ਨਿੱਛ.

ਨਿਛੜੁ [nichəṭr] See ਨਛੜੁ. 2 See ਨਿਛੜੀ.

ਨਿਛੜਾ [nichətra], ਨਿਛੜੀ [nichətri] *adj* without canopy. 2 without Kshatris, void of Kshatri caste. “nichətra priṭhi bar ikkis kərhē.”—*cəṛitr 1*. “ikkis bar nichətri dhəni.”—*NP*. See ਪਰਸੁਰਾਮ.

ਨਿਛਾਵਰ [nichavər] *A* च्छ *n* sacrifice; giving away something after waving it over a person’s head.

ਨਿਛੋਟ [nichot] *n* release, discharge.

ਨਿੱਛ [nichh] *n* sneeze. See ਛਿੱਕ.

ਨਿਜ [nij] *Skt adj* personal, own, not other’s. “soi jənu soi nijbhəḡta.”—*nət m 5* 2 chief, supreme. “tū nijpəṭi hē data.”—*dhəna m 3*. See ਨਿਜਪਤਿ. 3 special, particular, specific. “nijkəṛi dekhio jəḡətu mē.”—*s m 9*.

ਨਿਜਸੁਖ [nijəsukh] *n* spiritual bliss. “nijosukh mahi səmaṛa.”—*bəsət m 9*.

ਨਿਜਕ [nijək] *adj* short for ਨਜਕੀਕ.

ਨਿਜਕਾਰਿ [nijkəri] *part* specially, particularly,

peculiarly, properly. See ਨਿਜ 3.
 ਨਿਜਕਾਨਾ [nɪjˌkɑːnɑ], ਨਿਜਕਾਨੀ [nɪjˌkɑːni] came near. See ਨਿਜਕਾਨਾ. “sadh̄sət̄i t̄andh̄ər nɪjˌkɑːni.”—*GPS*.
 ਨਿਜਗਤਿ [nɪjˌgət̄ɪ] *n* one’s own situation or position. 2 knowledge of self.
 ਨਿਜਘਰ [nɪjˌgħər] own house. 2 duly married wife. 3 self-realization.
 ਨਿਜਘਰਿ [nɪjˌgħərɪ] in one’s own house. 2 in a state of self-realisation. “j̄ini s̄uṅɪk̄e m̄ōnɪɑ t̄ɪnɑ nɪjˌgħərɪ v̄as̄u.”—*srɪ m 3*.
 ਨਿਜਘਰੁ [nɪjˌgħər̄u] See ਨਿਜਘਰ.
 ਨਿਜਠਾਉ [nɪjˌθ̄ɑu] state of self-realization; sense of being absorbed in the ultimate reality after self-realisation. “nam b̄ɪnɑ nahi nɪjˌθ̄ɑu.”—*ḡəu ə m 1*
 ਨਿਜਦ [nɪjˌd̄ɛd] *P, ʔ, adv* near, close to.
 ਨਿਜਧਨ [nɪjˌd̄hən] own wealth, personal property. 2 special wealth. “nɪjˌd̄hən ḡɪɑn bh̄əgət̄ɪ ḡurɪ d̄ɪni.”—*ḡəu k̄əb̄ɪr*.
 ਨਿਜਪਤਿ [nɪjˌpət̄ɪ] self-governing; sovereign, independent. See ਨਿਜ 1.
 ਨਿਜਪਦ [nɪjˌpəd] self’s position, self’s authority 2 state of self-realisation, blissful state of the soul. “nɪjˌpəd up̄ərɪ l̄ago dh̄ɪɑnu.”—*bher k̄əb̄ɪr*.
 ਨਿਜਭਗਤ [nɪjˌbh̄əgət̄] ardent devotee. “ḡuru əm̄ərdas nɪjˌbh̄əgət̄ h̄e.”—*səv̄eȳe m 3 ke*. 2 special devotee.
 ਨਿਜਭਗਤੀ [nɪjˌbh̄əgət̄i] particular devotion. 2 unique devotion. “nɪjˌbh̄əgət̄ɪ s̄ilv̄ēti n̄arɪ.”—*asa m 5*.
 ਨਿਜਭਾਗੀ [nɪjˌbh̄ɑgi] *adj* received as a share, got in division. 2 personal heritage, legacy. “k̄ev̄əl r̄ambh̄əgət̄ɪ nɪjˌbh̄ɑgi.”—*ḡəu k̄əb̄ɪr*.
 ਨਿਜਮਤ [nɪjˌmət̄] *n* one’s own religion; individual faith 2 particular cult, specific doctrine.
 ਨਿਜਮਤਿ [nɪjˌmət̄ɪ] one’s opinion. “name ki nɪjˌmət̄ɪ eh.”—*ḡōḍ̄*.
 ਨਿਜਮਤੁ [nɪjˌmət̄u] See ਨਿਜਮਤ. “k̄əh̄u n̄an̄ək nɪjˌmət̄u s̄adh̄ən k̄əu bh̄akh̄ɪo t̄oh̄ɪ p̄ok̄arɪ.”

—*sor m 9*.

ਨਿਜੜਾ [nɪjˌʒɑ] *adj* rootless, baseless.

ਨਿਜਾਅ [nɪjˌzɑə] *A* عِزْ n dispute, controversy. 2 division, disunity, opposition.

ਨਿਜਾਬਤ [nɪjˌabət] *A* نِجَابَت decency 2 elderliness, respectability.

ਨਿਜਾਬਤਖਾਨ [nɪjˌabətˌkħɑn] See ਨਜਾਬਤਖਾਨ.

ਨਿਜਾਮ [nɪjˌjam] *A* مَنَاجِم n management, arrangement; title of the ruler of Hyderabad in south India. Hyderabad state was established by Chinkalichakhan, who was a minister of Mohammad Shah, emperor of Delhi and whose title was Nijamulmulik due to being the administrator of the province. When the government of Delhi weakened, Nijamulmulik established his independent state in 1778, which is now ruled by his descendants. The famous gurdwara Abichal Nagar (Hazoor Sahib) is situated in the state of Nizam.

ਨਿਜਾਮਾਬਾਦ [nɪjˌjamabad] a town in district Azamgarh of U.P., situated on the banks of Tamsa river; it is twenty kōhs away from Jaunpur and thirty kōhs from Kashi. Guru Nanak Dev visited this place, and a gurdwara stands there in his memory.

Baba Kripa Dial Singh Bhalla, a descendant of the Guru, came and settled in this town, and preached Sikhism at a large scale and put many people on the right path by administering amrit to them. His son Baba Sadhu Singh was a virtuous person and dedicated to meditation. Like his father, he also spread Sikhism. See ਸੁਮੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ. 2 In Hyderabad state a town of this name is also famous.

ਨਿਜਾਮੁੱਦੀਨ ਔਲੀਆ [nɪjˌamuddɪn ɔliɑ] نِجَامُ الدِّينِ اَوْلِيَا a famous Muslim saint and disciple of Sheikh Farid; he was born in 1236 AD at Badaon and died in 1325 AD at Delhi, where his tomb is a celebrated place of pilgrimage for Muslims. When Guru Nanak Dev visited Delhi, he had

a discourse with his successor.

निजावल [niɟavəl], **निजावलि** [niɟavəli] own line, own category. “bəsəsi nirməl jəl pədəm niɟavəl re.”—*maru m 1*.

निजि [niɟi] *Skt adj* pure, unadulterated.

निजुट [niɟuɟ] *n* knot of hair on the head. **2** knot of tangled hair. “niɟuɟṣ sudharṣ.”—*VN*.

निजेस [niɟes] **निज-डीस** one's own master. **2** own husband; husband.

निजंजु [niɟəɟr] *Skt* नियन्तु *n* who makes rules and regulations. **2** motivator, inspirer. **3** who causes others to follow his precept. “niɟəɟr keke janie.”—*əkal*.

निजि [niɟij] *adj* whose birth is meaningless.

निजक [niɟhəkk] *adj* fearless, unhesitant. “jhuke niɟhəkk.”—*cəḍi 2*.

निजर [niɟhər], **निजरु** [niɟhəru] *Skt* निर्झर *n* waterfall; spring; source from which water flows continuously. “niɟhərdharu cve əti nirməl.”—*ram kəbir*. “niɟhəru jhəre səhəjdhunɪ lagē.”—*suhi m 1*. According to Yog, nectar flows from the tenth opening. According to the Guru's teachings, it means spiritual bliss dawning from meditation. **2** a disciple of Guru Hargobind, who belonged to Randhawa subcaste.

निजुर [niɟhur] hard, tough. See **निसजुर**. “vəɟr səman niɟhur tən dhərke.”—*NP*.

निजुरता [niɟhurta] *Skt* निम्बुरता *n* hardness, toughness. **2** cruelty.

निजदर [niɟdər] *Skt* निदर *adj* fearless, dauntless. “niɟdərə kəu kesa dərū?”—*gəu ə m 1*.

निडीय [niɟdiy] See **नीड**.

निजाल [niɟhal] *adj* shelterless, unprotected. **2** powerless, weak.

निजान [niɟan] See **नजद**.

निज [niɟ] *Skt* निज *adj* everlasting, eternal, indestructible. **2** *adv* always, ever, daily. “niɟ uɟhi gavəhu prəbh ki baɟi.”—*prəbha m 5*.

निज [niɟ] See **निज**.

निजगिनिज [niɟəhɪniɟ], **निजनिज** [niɟniɟ], **निजनिजहि** [niɟniɟəhi], **निजनीज** [niɟniɟ], **निजपुज** [niɟprət], **निजपुजग** [niɟprətəh], **निजपुजि** [niɟprəti] *adv* daily, everyday, always, ever. “kal niɟəhniɟ here.”—*dev m 5*. “niɟniɟ kaɪa məjənu kia.”—*nəɟ ə m 4*. “pɦirən miɟe niɟniɟ.”—*bavən*. “rəmət guɟ gobid niɟprətəh.”—*səhəs m 5*. “niɟprəti navənu ramsəri kije.”—*gəu m 5*.

निजरना [niɟərna], **निजरना** [niɟərna] *v* swim properly, swim across. **2** come forward to face the challenge. “niɟre bir mərən dər jahɪ nə.”—*GPS*. **3** pass the examination.

निजरा [niɟrā] *Skt* नितराम् *part* always, ever.

निजा [niɟa] See **कलस दा रूप 3**.

निजाटा [niɟtaɟa] *adj* powerless, weak. **2** without protector, without saviour.

निजात [niɟāt] *Skt adj* much, more. **2** only, mere.

निजानंद [niɟanənd] See **निजानंद**. **2** a pundit of Batala who became a disciple of Guru Hargobind and preached Sikhism.

निजापुजि [niɟapɟi] See **निजपुजि**. “vərət nem niɟapɟi puɟa.”—*biɪa m 3 var 7*.

निजारना [niɟarɟa] *v Skt* निमृरन help in swimming. **2** to clean by floating out straws from uncooked dal. **3** settle the truth.

निजारा [niɟara] *n* sense of deciding or finding out the truth. See **निजारना**. “sac jhuth təb kərə niɟara.”—*GPS*.

निजि [niɟi] everlasting. See **निज**. **2** always, ever. “niɟi jəpəhi tere das purəkh ətoləi ju.”—*dhəna chət m 5*.

निजिब [niɟib] *Skt n* what turns a lustful person on: bum, arse.

निज [niɟ] See **निज**.

निजनेम [niɟnem] See **निजनेम**.

निज [niɟ] See **निज**.

निजकरम [niɟkəɾəm] *n* acts which are routinely performed; daily routine. **2** religious acts to be performed daily as – taking bath,

meditating etc.

ਨਿਤਜਨਿਯਮ [nɪtynɪyəm], ਨਿਤਜਨੇਮ [nɪtynem] *n* acts to be performed daily, according to rule.

2 religious acts to be performed daily.

3 rule to be observed regularly.

ਨਿਤਜਪੁਤਰਿ [nɪtjprətəhɪ], ਨਿਤਜਪੁਤਿ [nɪtjprətɪ] See ਨਿਤਪੁਤਿ.

ਨਿਤਜ ਪੁਲਯ [nɪtj prələy] See ਪੁਲਯ.

ਨਿਤਜਨੰਦ [nɪtjanənd] See ਨਿਤਾਨੰਦ. 2 everlasting peace of mind, eternal bliss.

ਨਿਥਾਣਾ [nɪθaṇa] See ਨਥਾਣਾ. 2 a famous village in district Ferozepur seven miles away from Bhuccho railway station to the south. In the percints of this village a gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind stands on the edge of a big pond. A saint named Kalu Nath lived here who was a devotee of the Guru and meditated upon the Divine. He served and helped the Guru a great deal while he was engaged in the battle of Gurusar Mehraj. He brought the Guru with him to this place and served him with great devotion. Impressed by the teachings of the Master, he became worthy of spiritual enlightenment. A gurdwara has been constructed and twenty-seven ghumaons of land has been donated by the village. A fair is held on the fourteenth day of Chet. The priest is a Sikh.

ਨਿਥਾਵ [nɪθav], ਨਿਥਾਵਾ [nɪθava] *adj* homeless, destitute. “nɪθave kəu tum thanɪ bəθhavəhu.”—*bher m 5*.

ਨਿੰਦ [nɪnd] *Skt* निन्द् *vr* reproach, blame, defame. 2 *n* slander, act of finding fault. “pərtɪɪy rəməhɪ, bəkəhɪ sadhnɪd.”—*gəu thɪti m 5*.

ਨਿੰਦਕ [nɪndək], ਨਿੰਦਕੁ [nɪndəku] *n* slanderer, blasphemer. “nɪndək kəu phɪt̪kə səsaru. nɪndək ka jhutha bɪuħar.”—*bher m 5*. “nɪndəku gurkɪrpa te haʈɪo.”—*ʈoɖi m 5*.

ਨਿੰਦਚਿੰਦ [nɪndɔɪd] thinking about slander; pondering over blaming. “nɪndɔɪd kəu bəhət

umahɪo.”—*asa m 5*.

ਨਿੰਦਣਾ [nɪndɔna], ਨਿੰਦਨ [nɪndən] act of slandering, criticising. “nɪndəu nahi kahu bate.”—*sor m 1*.

ਨਿੰਦਨੀਯ [nɪndniy] *adj* condemnable, censurable. 2 bad.

ਨਿਦਰਸਨ [nɪdərsən] *Skt* निदर्शन *n* example, illustration, instance, likeness.

ਨਿਦਰਸਨਾ [nɪdərsna] *Skt* निदर्शना (to show, to explain with examples) ‘nɪdərʂna’ is a figurative expression, which brings out the similarity of ideas between two expressions through the use of conjuncts like ਜੋ or ਜੈ.

Example:

prɪthɪ vɪcc chɪma jo hɛ dhirəj so guru vɪcc sitəltə cəɖ di jo sātɪ so hɛ guru dɪ ..
guru da prətəp jo hɛ rəvɪ vɪkhe teɟ so hɛ
jəs sətɡuru da so cəɖən me gūɖh hɛ ..

(b) The second form of nɪdərʂna is to attribute a characteristic of one thing to another.

Example:

jəl di sitəltai dekho sətā de mən ai,
jələn əgg di mən mukhā de hɪrəde vɪcc səmai ..
and

ʂri gobɪdsɪgh məharaj bajɪ surəj ke
lino beg tere bər bəli bajɪraɟ ko,
surəj prətəp lino tumte təhəlsɪgh
sɪkhyo hɛ surɪdr sətɾu jitbe ke sɟ ko ..

—*alākar sagərsudha*.

(c) The third form of ‘nɪdərʂna’ is to teach morals by one’s own example.

Example:

guru cəturəth ʂricəɖ ke jħar səməsə se pad,
manhanɪ əru sev ki thapət hɛ məryad.

ਨਿਦਰਨਾ [nɪdərna] *v* insult, disgrace.

ਨਿਦਲਨ [nɪdələn] *Skt* निदलन *n* grinding; crushing. See ਪੰਚਾਰ.

ਨਿਦਾ [nɪda] 1 *v* calling aloud. 2 address. 3 prayer.

ਨਿੰਦਾ [nɪda] *n* blaming; slander; finding fault in one’s merit. “nɪda kərəhɪ sɪrɪ bħar uʈhae.”

—asa m 5. 2 Some ignorant scribe has written nīda instead of nāda in Chandi di Var. See ਨੰਦਾ 3.

ਨਿੰਦਾ ਉਸਤਤਿ [nīda ustətɪ] See ਉਸਤਤਿ ਨਿੰਦਾ. 2 See ਨਿੰਦਾ ਵਾਜ ਸੂਤਿ.

ਨਿੰਦਾਈ [nīdai] n weeding the crop; process of hoeing. “əs kəɦɪ lagyo kərən nīdai.”—NP.

ਨਿੰਦਾਸੂਤੁਤਿ [nīdastutɪ] See ਉਸਤਤਿ ਨਿੰਦਾ. 2 See ਨਿੰਦਾ ਵਾਜ ਸੂਤਿ.

ਨਿੰਦਾਘ [nīdagħ] Skt n sun, heat of the sun. 2 heat, warmth. 3 summer; hot season of the year; weather in the months of Jeth and Harh. 4 sweat, perspiration.

ਨਿੰਦਾ ਚਿੰਦਾ [nīda cīda] thinking about slander; thought of blasphemy. “nīda cīda kərəɦɪ pərai.”—gəu m 1.

ਨਿੰਦਾਨ [nīdan] Skt n cause, reason. 2 diagnosis, clinical examination. 3 rope for fastening the cattle. 4 end, completion, finale. 5 word nīdan has been used for ਨਾਦਾਨ [nadan] (ignorant), as in — “kəɦɪ rəvīdas nīdān dīvane!”—suhī. “mət nīdan bən, mət nīdan kər, rīda ṣudhh kər sīmro nam.”—GPS. ‘don’t be foolish, don’t go to the extreme.’

ਨਿੰਦਾਨਿ [nīdanɪ] at last, in the end. “maɪa ka rəgu səbhū phīka jato bīnəsɪ nīdanɪ.”—sri m 5. See ਨਿੰਦਾਨ 4.

ਨਿੰਦਾ ਵਾਜ ਸੂਤਿ [nīda vyaɪ stutɪ] praise under the pretext of criticism. See ਵਾਜ ਸੂਤਿ.

ਨਿੰਦਿਆ [nīdia] See ਨਿੰਦਾ. “ustətɪ nīdia nahɪ jɦɪ.”—s m 9.

ਨਿੰਦਿਤ [nīditɪ] adj blamed, notorious, reviled.

ਨਿੰਦਿਯਾਸਨ [nīdɪdhyasən] Skt n trying again and again to focus the mind into the meditation.

ਨਿੰਦੁ [nīdu] Skt ਨਿੰਦੁ adj condemnable, despicable, vile. “jo ənīdu nīdu kərɪchoɟɪo.”—guj m 5. 2 Skt ਨਿੰਦੁ woman whose children die during child birth.

ਨਿੰਦੁਬਿੰਦੁ [nīdubīdu] unholy drop; suggestive of blood and semen. “nīdubīdu nəɦɪ ju nə

jīdo.”—maru solhe m 1.

ਨਿੰਦੇਸ [nīdes] Skt ਨਿੰਦੇਸ n order, command. 2 utterance, statement. 3 nearness, proximity.

ਨਿੰਦੇਸ [nīdos], ਨਿੰਦੇਸਾ [nīdosa] Skt ਨਿੰਦੇਸ adj stainless, unblemished. 2 without bad habits.

3 guiltless, innocent. “əɦu nīdosa marie, həm dosā da kɪa hal?”—s fərid.

ਨਿੰਦੋਪਮਾ [nīdopma] See ਵਾਜਸੂਤਿ. 2 criticism and praise.

ਨਿੰਦੁ [nīdu] See ਨਿੰਦੁ.

ਨਿੰਦੁ [nīdra], ਨਿੰਦੁ [nīdra] n sleep¹; it is a condition when mind and inner consciousness, after being exhausted relax to get refreshed. To sleep immediately after meals, to sleep during day time except in summer is condemned in Ayurved. To sleep for seven hours is thought sufficient for a young and healthy person. Children need to sleep more than this time, depending on their age. “supne nɪsɪ bhūlie jəb ləg nīdra hoɪ.”—sri ə m 1. 2 ignorance. 3 negligence.

ਨਿੰਦੁਲੁ [nīdralu] Skt adj sleepy, drowsy.

ਨਿੰਦੁਠ [nīdhan] Skt n destruction, devastation. 2 death. “tɪnər nīdhan nəɦu kəɦie.”—səveye m 3. “je lə səstrə samuhe gəe. tɪte nīdhan kəɦu prapət bhəe.”—cāɟɪ 2. 3 family, lineage, dynasty. “jɪm jɪm thɪɪta rəɦe sūbhau. tɪm tɪm nīdhan kərə bɪrdhau.”—GPS. 4 Skt ਨਿੰਦੁਠ adj poor, indigent, penniless. “nīdhan sune dhəni hve jave.”—səloh. “nīdhanɪa dhənu.”—maru m 1. nīdhan is also correct for nīrdhan in Sanskrit.

ਨਿੰਦੁਠਾ [nīdhna] adj poor, penniless, indigent.

ਨਿੰਦੁਠ [nīdhər] See ਨਿੰਦੁਠ.

ਨਿੰਦੁਠਕ [nīdhərək] adj fearless, courageous, bold. “nīdhərək bat ɪn kəɦɪ.”—GPS.

¹It is written in Yogdarshan as “अभाव प्रत्ययालम्बना वृत्तिर्निद्रा” —verse 1 precept 10 ‘Due to lack of concentration of mind, absorption of consciousness into ignorance is called sleep’

ਨਿਧਰਾ [nɪdhrɑ] *adj* baseless, false. “nɪdhərɪɑ dhər ek nam nɪr̥əjno.”—*dhəna chōt m 5*.

ਨਿਧੜਕ [nɪdhrək] fearless, dauntless, bold.
2 free from worry, carefree.

ਨਿਧਾਨ [nɪdhan] *Skt n* base, support.
2 established, situated. “jɪsu mənɪ vəse su hot nɪdhan.”—*sukhmāni*. 3 treasure, store. “səbhɪ nɪdhan dəs əsət sɪdhan ʃhakur kərtəl dhərɪɑ.”—*sodəru*. 4 a place, reaching where that thing is absorbed.

ਨਿਧਾਰ [nɪdhar], ਨਿਧਾਰਾ [nɪdhara] *adj* having no base, without support. “he sətəh ke səda səgɪ nɪdhara adhar.”—*bavən*.

ਨਿਧਿ [nɪdhi] *Skt n* treasure. “nɪdhi namu nanək more.”—*asa pərtal m 5*. 2 wealth buried under ground. 3 nine gems of Kuber (god of riches), nine treasures. See ਨਉ ਨਿਧਿ. 4 signifier of number 9, because treasures are believed to be nine. 5 sea, ocean. 6 house, dwelling place. “gʊnnɪdhi gɑɪɑ.”—*asa chōt m 5*.

ਨਿਧਿਆਸਨ [nɪdhiəsən] See ਨਿਦਿਯਾਸਨ.

ਨਿਧਿਗੁਣ [nɪdhiɡʊn] See ਗੁਣਨਿਧਿ. “nɪdhiɡʊn gava dekhɪ hədʊrɪ.”—*asa ə m 1*.

ਨਿਧਿਛੀਰ [nɪdhiʃɪr] See ਕੀਰਨਿਧਿ.

ਨਿਧਿਜਲ [nɪdhijəl] See ਜਲਨਿਧਿ.

ਨਿਧਿਨਾਮ [nɪdhiɳɑm], ਨਿਧਿਨਾਮੁ [nɪdhiɳɑmu] treasure of Name (spiritual realisation), wealth of Name. “nɪdhiɳɑmu nanək more.”—*asa pərtal m 5*.

ਨਿਧਿਨਿਧਾਨ [nɪdhiɳɪdhan] *adj* base of treasure; support of wealth and property. “nɪdhiɳɪdhan həri əmrɪt pure.”—*bavən*.

ਨਿਧਿਪਤਿ [nɪdhiɳpətɪ], ਨਿਧੀਸ [nɪdhis] *n* lord of treasures, owner of treasures; Kuber, the god of riches. 2 God, the Creator.

ਨਿੱਧਾ [nɪdhha] family priest of Jai Ram, husband of Bibi Nanki, who lived at Sultanpur and attained spiritual enlightenment by becoming a follower of Guru Nanak Dev.

ਨਿਧਯਾਸਨ [nɪdhiəsən] See ਨਿਦਿਯਾਸਨ. “kər

nɪdhiəsən ənəd su ʃhanəɦɪ.”—*NP*.

ਨਿਨੱਦ [nɪnnəd] *Skt* ਨਿਨਦ *n* sound, tone.
2 resonance, echo.

ਨਿਨਾਉ [nɪnaʊ] *adj* nameless, unknown, obscure. 2 notorious. “jɪʊ vesʊaput nɪnaʊ” —*sri m 4 vəŋjara*.

ਨਿਨਾਦ [nɪnad] See ਨਨਾਦ.

ਨਿਨਾਨ [nɪnan] husband's sister. See ਨਣਦ. “sun tənʊja, hʃ jaɪkə aɡɛ tor nɪnan” —*NP*.

ਨਿਨਾਨਵੇ [nɪnanve] *adj* ninety-nine, 99.

ਨਿਨਾਮ [nɪnɑm], ਨਿਨਾਵ [nɪnav] *adj* nameless, having unknown name, little known.
2 dishonourable. “sakət besʊaput nɪnɑm.” —*gəʊ ə m 4*.

ਨਿਨਿੰਦ [nɪnɪnd] *adj* irreproachable, not blameworthy.

ਨਿਨੰਦ [nɪnənd] See ਨਿਨੱਦ. 2 See ਨਿਨਿੰਦ. “nɪnənd gēd brɪdyə.”—*gyan*. ‘One can not find fault in the planets of the spherical universe created by God.’ 3 without son; not having a son; childless.

ਨਿਪ [nɪp] *Skt n* pitcher, earthen waterpot.

ਨਿਪਜ [nɪpəj] *n* yield. produce. 2 profit. 3 *Skt* Sage Agast, who was born from a pitcher.

ਨਿਪਜਣਾ [nɪpəjɳɑ] *v* grow, be produced. 2 grow, become strong. “ʊpje nɪpje nɪpɳɪ səmɑi.” —*gəʊ kəbɪr*. 3 get ready.

ਨਿਪਜਿ [nɪpəjɳɪ] after growing. See ਨਿਪਜਣਾ 2.

ਨਿਪਟ [nɪpət] *part* only, mere. 2 absolutely, entirely. “nɪpət bɑɪ harɪ muka.”—*asa m 5*. 3 *adj* without cloth, unclad, uncovered.

ਨਿਪਤਨ [nɪpətən] *Skt n* sense of falling down, downfall. 2 destruction, wreckage.

ਨਿਪਰਸ [nɪpərəs] *adj* ਨਾ-ਪ੍ਰਿਪ੍ਰਸਯ, untouchable. See ਪਰਸ.

ਨਿਪਾਤ [nɪpat] *Skt n* downfall, degradation
2 destruction. 3 death. 4 particle.

ਨਿਪਾਤਨ [nɪpatən] *Skt n* felling 2 killing
3 destruction. 4 See ਨਿਪਤਨ. “munɪraɳ, nɪpatən təyō jəɡ jano.”—*dətt*.

ਨਿਪਾਤੀ [nɪpati] *Skt* ਨਿਪਾਤਿਨ੍ *adj* who falls

(objects) down. **2** destroyer. See ਸੈਲਨਿਪਾਤੀ.
 ਨਿਪੀੜਨ [nɪpɪʔən] *Skt* ਨਿਪੀੜਨ *n* pressing.
2 squeezing. **3** causing pain.
 ਨਿਪੁਣ [nɪpʊŋ], ਨਿਪੁਨ [nɪpʊn] *Skt* *adj* superb in
 acquiring qualities. See ਪੁਣ *vr* clever, expert,
 skillful.
 ਨਿਪੁਨਤਾ [nɪpʊnta], ਨਿਪੁਨਤਾਈ [nɪpʊntai] *Skt*
 skillfulness, cleverness, expertise, dexterity.
 ਨਿਪੁਤ [nɪput], ਨਿਪੁਤਾ [nɪputa] *adj* without a
 son; not having a male issue. “jəb ki mala læi
 nɪpute.”—*bɪla kəbir*. **2** *Skt* ਨਿਪੁਤ very clean,
 very sacred.
 ਨਿਪੰਗ [nɪpəŋg], ਨਿਪੰਗੁ [nɪpəŋgu] *Skt* ਨਿਘੜਗ *adj*
 without mud. **2** clear. “verse niru nɪpəŋgu.”
 —*var mələ m 3*.
 ਨਿਪੰਨ [nɪpən] short for ਨਿਪਜਣ. See ਨਿਪਜਣਾ.
 ਨਿਪੰਨੇ [nɪpəne] was born, took birth. See ਨਿਪੰਨ.
 “mat pɪta ki rəkət nɪpəne.”—*var mələ m 3*.
 ਨਿਫਲ [nɪphəl] See ਨਿਸਫਲ. “jaki seva nɪphəl nə
 hovət.”—*guj m 5*. **2** a hole in the musket
 through which gun powder is ignited. *E* nipple.
 ਨਿਫਾਕ [nɪfak] *A* نِفَاك *n* deceit, act of fraud
2 enmity, rivalry. **3** disunity, division.
 ਨਿਫਿਰ [nɪphɪr] See ਨਫੀਰੀ. “nənədd nɪphɪrə
 rəŋə.”—*ramav*.
 ਨਿਫੁੰਸਕ [nɪphūsək], ਨਿਫੁੰਸਕ [nɪphūsək] See
 ਨਪੁੰਸਕ.
 ਨਿਫੇਨ [nɪphen] *Skt* *n* opium.
 ਨਿਫੇਟ [nɪphoʔ] *adj* ਨਿ-ਸੁਫੁਟ clear, distinct.
 ਨਿੰਬ [nɪb] *Skt* *n* margosa tree, melia
 azadirachta. Margosa tree gives thick shade,
 and its wood is used in buildings, while its bark,
 fruit and leaves, are used in many medicines.
 See ਨਿੰਬਰਪਚਕ.
 ਨਿਬਹਨ [nɪb-hən] *Skt* ਨਿਵਹਨ *n* transporting,
 bringing and taking away. **2** being constant,
 remaining faithful. “khat khərcət nɪb-hət
 rəhe.”—*bɪla m 5*. “kou nə nɪb-hɪo sath.”—*s m*
9. “nɪbəhi nam ki səckhep.”—*sar m 5*.
 ਨਿਬਹੰਦੇ [nɪbəhəde] reached. **2** remained

constant; lasted.
 ਨਿਬਗ [nɪbəg] *adj* very bright, very white. “loʔe
 hæthɪ nɪbəg.”—*asa kəbir*. **2** recently obtained,
 newly adopted.
 ਨਿਬਟਨਾ [nɪbəʔna] *Skt* ਨਿਵੱਤੰਨ *v* be freed/
 released/retired. **2** be ended. **3** be decided/
 settled. **4** be liberated.
 ਨਿਬੱਧ [nɪbədhh] *adj* tied, fastened. **2** plaited,
 interlaced. **3** In musicology, an instrument the
 notes of which are divided by metallic or string
 bands as on a musical string-instrument or
 Indian lute.
 ਨਿੰਬਰਪਚਕ [nɪbɪpəcək] set of five parts of
 margosa tree: leaves, bark, flowers, fruit and
 roots. According to Ayurved, it eradicates
 impurities of blood and spittle.
 ਨਿਬਰਨਾ [nɪbərna] *Skt* ਨਿਬਟਨਾ. “so kəbir rəmeɦuɪ
 nɪbriɪo.”—*bher kəbir*. “so səliʔa gəga huɪ
 nɪbri.”—*bher kəbir*.
 ਨਿਬਲ [nɪbəl] *Skt* ਨਿਬੰਲ *adj* weak, emaciated.
 “iɪdri səbəl, nɪbəl bɪbəkɪbʊdɦɪ.”—*sorɪvɪdas*.
 ਨਿਬੜਨਾ [nɪbəʔna] See ਨਿਬਟਨਾ. “tɪn ka lekɦa
 nɪbɪɪa.”—*asa pəʔi m 3*.
 ਨਿਬਾਸਨ [nɪbasən] *adj* without lust, without any
 desire for reward, disinterested. “basən meʔɪ
 nɪbasən hoie.”—*maru solɦe m 5*. **2** without
 pots. **3** unclothed, naked.
 ਨਿਬਾਹ [nɪbah] *Skt* ਨਿਵੰਹ *n* continuity of some
 work; act of being continued. **2** subsistence,
 sustenance. **3** arrangement to operate and
 complete a work. “kaj tumare deɪ nɪbahɪ.”
 —*gəv m 5*.
 ਨਿਬਾਹਨਾ [nɪbahna], ਨਿਬਾਹੁਣਾ [nɪbahʊna] *v*
 subsist, adjust. See ਨਿਬਾਹ.
 ਨਿਬਾਹੁ [nɪbahu] *adj* making both ends meet;
 adjusting oneself.
 ਨਿੰਬਾਦਿਤ [nɪbədɪʔɪ], ਨਿੰਬਾਰਕ [nɪbarək] See
 ਬੈਸਨਵ.
 ਨਿਬਾੜਾ [nɪbəʔa] eradicated, prohibited,
 removed, ended. See ਨਿਵਾੜਾ.

निघड [nɪbɪd] See निघड.

निंबु [nɪmbu] *Skt* निंबुक *n* lemon *L citrus acida*. A lemon with a thin peel is considered to be the best. It is a fine remedy for liver and stomach diseases. It increases appetite, provides relief from thirst, headache and fever. Lemon squash is very beneficial in summer; pickle and jam of lemon also have a good effect.

निंबुनिचेड [nɪbunɪcoɖ] See नेंबुनिचेड.

निबेर [nɪber], निबेरा [nɪbera], निबेरा [nɪbera], निबेड [nɪberu] *Skt* act of liberating, sense of separating two bound things; justice. **2** decision. “təɦɪ sac nɪaɪ nɪbera.”—*sor m 5*. “ətɪ səcnɪbera ram.”—*vəɖ chət m 3*. “sətɪguru həɦɪ nɪberu.”—*var majh m 1*. **3** doctrine, essence. “səbde ka nɪbera suɦɪ tu əudhu.”—*sɪdhgosətɪ*. **4** finish, end. “həume marɪ nɪberi.”—*sar m 1*. **5** act of settling an account. “ətɪ nɪbera tere jə pəɦɪ lije.”—*sor kəbir*.

निबंध [nɪbəndh] *Skt n* bondage. **2** explanatory treatise in which doctrines of many sects are referred to and quoted. **3** scripture. **4** prosody. **5** *adj* free from bondage; without restriction; free. “bədən kərə nɪbəndh hvə.”—*GPS*.

निभ [nɪbh] *Skt* equal, similar. **2** luminous, lighted.

निभडा [nɪbhɖa] *Skt* निबहडा *v* make do, adjust. **2** keep on, go on. **3** reach, arrive.

निभरम [nɪbhərəm] *adj* निभूम without suspicion; certain.

निभराड [nɪbhrat], निभराडि [nɪbhrātɪ], निभराडी [nɪbhratɪ], निभराडी [nɪbhrətɪ] *Skt* निभृत *adj* silent, quiet. **2** about to set, about to go down below the horizon. “kaɪāəgəɦɪ kərə nɪbhrātɪ.”—*məla m 1*. ‘may put out (pacify).’ **3** immovable, fixed. “səhənsɪl pəvən əru paɦɪ bəsudha khɪma nɪbhrate.”—*maru m 5*. **4** *Skt* निर्भ्रन्त without illusion, without false knowledge. “jəhu rəhe nɪbhratɪ.”—*maru m 1*. “ətəɦɪ bɪkhu bahəɦɪ nɪbhratɪ ta jəmu kərə khvəri.”

—*maru ə m 1*. ‘Poison of sensuality lies within (the mind) but talks of the knowledge of reality. “cɪɦɪ avə tã səɖ nɪbhrətɪ.”—*bher m 5*.

निभर [nɪbhər], निभरा [nɪbhva] *adj* fearless, bold. “jɪna bhəu tɪn nahɪ bhəu, muc bhəu nɪbhvrɪah.”—*var suhi m 2*. ‘Those who fear God are not afraid of anyone; those who are not God fearing will live in extreme fear.’

निभारुडा [nɪbhauruɖa] See निभारुडा.

निभारु [nɪbhag], निभारुडे [nɪbhagɖo] *adj* unfortunate, unlucky.

निभृत [nɪbhrāt] See निभरत 4.

निभृत [nɪbhrɪt] *Skt* निभृत *adj* laid, placed. **2** adopted. **3** ascertained. **4** perfect.

निम [nɪm] *n* humility, meekness. “nəmo nɪmrup nɪrəjən.”—*gyan*. **2** See निंब **3** See निमि. **4** *Skt* peg, stake, wooden shaft with a twisted handle.

निम [nɪm] See निंब and निमू.

निमसकार [nɪməskar] See नमसकार.

निमस [nɪmsən] See निवस. “ghəgha ghəɦɪ ghəɦɪ nɪmse soi.”—*gəv bavən kəbir*. ‘present in every heart.’

निमक [nɪmək] See नमक. **2** See निमख.

निमका [nɪmka] only a particle. “mɪle dan həɦɪ nɪmka.”—*tukha chət m 5*.

निमख [nɪməkh] *Skt* निमस *n* time equal to the twinkle of an eye; wink; a moment. “nɪməkh nə bɪsərəu man te həɦɪ həɦɪ.”—*gum 5*. **2** निमख has also been used for जरा (जरी). “nɪməkh nɪməkh kəɦɪ səɦɪr kəɦəve.”—*sukhməni*.

निमखक [nɪməkhək] a twinkle, a wink. “musən nɪməkhək prem pər varɪ varɪ dev sərab.”—*cəv m 5*.

निमखडा [nɪməkhəɖa], निमखडा [nɪməkhəɖa], निमखा [nɪmkaɦa], निमखडी [nɪmkaɦatɪ] for a wink, for a moment. “bhəju ramnam həɦɪ nɪmkaɦəɖa.”—*prəbha m 4*. “mukɦɪ devəhu həɦɪ nɪmkaɦatɪ.”—*dhəna m 4*.

निमथिख [nɪmkaɦɪk] See निमथिख.

ਨਿਮਖੇ [nɪmkhe] in a twinkle of an eye, in a wink. “həmre əvgən bɪkɦɪa bɪkɦe ke bəhʊ bar bar nɪmkhe.”—*nəʔ m 4*. ‘burned to ashes in a moment.’

ਨਿਮਗਨ [nɪmɔgən] *Skt* ਨਿਮਗ੍ਯੁ *adj* sunk. 2 absorbed, engrossed.

ਨਿਮਘਾ [nɪmgha] *n* humility, meekness. “mo kəu dije danʊ həri nɪmgha.”—*suhɪ m 4*.

ਨਿਮੋਜਨ [nɪmɔjən] *Skt n* bath taken by dipping. 2 dive, dip.

ਨਿੰਮਣ [nɪmən], ਨਿੰਮਣਾ [nɪmɔna] *Skt* ਨਿਮੰਣ *n* creation, formation. 2 act of manufacturing. 3 growth of the foetus in pregnancy. “rəkət bɪdu kəri nɪmɪa.”—*var jət*.

ਨਿਮਤ [nɪmət] See ਨਿਮਿੱਤ. “nɪmət namdeu dudhu piara.”—*as rəvidas*. 2 humility, meekness. “nɪmət thəl jəl pəɦɪcani.”—*BG*.

ਨਿਮਨ [nɪmən] *Skt* ਨਿਮ੍ਨੁ *n* low ground, depth. 2 *adj* deep.

ਨਿਮਨਗਾ [nɪmənga] stream that flows downward.

ਨਿੰਮਰੀਭੂਤ [nɪmribhut] *adj* humble, submissive, without arrogance. “nɪmribhut sədiv pərəm piar.”—*səveye m 2*.

ਨਿਮਲ [nɪməl], ਨਿਮਲੁ [nɪməlʊ] *adj* clear, unpolluted, pure, bright. “nanək kʊli nɪməlʊ əvtəryəu.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.

ਨਿਮਾਜ [nɪmaj] See ਨਮਾਜ.

ਨਿਮਾਜੀ [nɪmaji] See ਨਮਾਜੀ.

ਨਿਮਾਣ [nɪmaɔn], ਨਿੰਮਾਣ [nɪmaɔn] *adj* humble, without arrogance, not conceited. “gurmukɦɪ nɪmaɔna hoɦu.”—*asa chət m 3*. 2 reviled, disdained. “nɪmaɔna həri maɔu he.”—*bɪla chət m 4*. 3 *n* low ground; place lower than the surrounding land; slope.

ਨਿਮਾਣਾ [nɪmaɔna], ਨਿੰਮਾਣਾ [nɪmaɔna] *adj* not arrogant, humble. See ਨਿਮਾਣ 1. 2 *n* leper; leprous person.

ਨਿਮਾਣੀ [nɪmaɔni] *adj* humble (lady). 2 reviled (lady). “nɪmaɔni nɪtaɔni həri bin kiʊ

pave sukh?”—*tukha barəɦmaha*. 3 deep. “gor nɪmaɔni sədu kəre.”—*s fərid*. 4 *n* ਬਿਨਾ-ਪਾਣੀ, eleventh day of the bright half of Jeth when water is not used. See ਨਿਰਜਲਾ ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ੀ.

ਨਿਮਾਣੀ ਮਾਣੀਆ [nɪmaɔni maɔni] *adj* having respect for the reviled person “tū nɪmaɔni maɔni.”—*suhɪ ə m 5*.

ਨਿਮਾਨ [nɪman], ਨਿਮਾਨਣੀ [nɪmanɔni], ਨਿਮਾਨੜੀ [nɪmanɔri], ਨਿਮਾਨਾ [nɪmana], ਨਿਮਾਨੀ [nɪmani], ਨਿਮਾਨੋ [nɪmano] See ਨਿਮਾਣ, ਨਿਮਾਣਾ and ਨਿਮਾਣੀ. “nɪmane kəu gurɪ kino man.”—*asa m 5*. “rəhəɦɪ nɪmanɔni.”—*var sri m 1*.

ਨਿਮਿ [nɪmi] *Skt n* act of closing the eye. 2 time equal to the twinkling of an eye; wink; moment. 3 a sage who was the son of Dattatreya. 4 son of king Ikshvaku, who was an ancestor of Videh dynasty of Mithila. It is mentioned in scriptures like Mahabharat and Vishnu Puran that once Nimi asked Vashishth to perform a fire-ritual for him, but Vashishth had already agreed to perform such a ritual for god Indar. So when he returned from heaven after performing the ritual, he found that Nimi was getting it performed by Gautam. Vashishth hurled a curse upon Nimi that his body would perish. Nimi also hit back that he would also die. Both of them died. After leaving the body Vashishth again took birth from the semen of Mritavarun. The gods and the sages wished to make him immortal in the same body, but Nimi did not like to enter into a dead body. On this the gods awarded him a place in their eyes.

ਨਿਮਿਖ [nɪmikɦ] *Skt n* eyelid. 2 time taken in twinkling an eye; wink.

ਨਿਮਿਖਾਣੀ [nɪmikɦati] See ਨਿਮਖਾਣੀ.

ਨਿਮਿਤ [nɪmit], ਨਿਮਿੱਤ [nɪmitt] *n* cause, motive. 2 sign, mark. 3 good omen.

ਨਿਮੀਲਨ [nɪmilən] *Skt n* act of closing the eyes. 2 time taken to wink. 3 death; passing away.

ਨਿਮੀਲਿਤ [nīmilit] *adj* closed, covered. **2** dead.
ਨਿੰਮੁ [nīmu] See ਨਿੰਬ. “nīmu bīrakh bəhu sōci
ōmrīt rəsu.”—*var sar m 4*.

ਨਿਮੁਣਿਆਦਾ [nīmuṇiada], ਨਿਮੁਣਿਆਦੀ [nīmuṇadi],
ਨਿੰਮੁਨੀਆਦਾ [nīmunīada] *adj* without foundation,
baseless; – unstable, transitory. “nam
vīhuṇiā nīmuṇiadi deh.”—*var maru 2 m 4*.
“kuṛī kəpəṭī bēcī nīmunīada bīnəsīgəiā
tətkale.”—*asa m 5*. ‘After cheating through
falsehood and treachery, the transient being
has been disintegrated.’

ਨਿਮੁਲ [nīmul] See ਨਿਰਮੁਲ.

ਨਿਮੇਖ [nīmekh] *Skt* ਨਿਮੇਸ਼ See ਨਿਮਖ 1 and ਨਿਮਿਖ.
“mekhūli nīmekh sōdi.”—*cāritr 12* ‘Eyelids
are like a tərāgī (cord around the waist of a
male child) worn around (the eyes).’

ਨਿਮੋਝਾਣਾ [nīmojhaṇa] *adj* embarrassed.
2 sense – feeling ashamed, or mortified.

ਨਿਮੋਰੀ [nīmori], ਨਿਮੋਲੀ [nīmoli], ਨਿਮੋਰੀ [nīmori]
n fruit of margosa tree; its oil cures skin
diseases and purifies blood.

ਨਿਮੰਤ੍ਰਣ [nīmōtrəṇ] *Skt n* act of inviting,
invitation.

ਨਿਮੰਤ੍ਰਿਤ [nīmōtrīt] *adj* invited.

ਨਿਮੁਤਾ [nīmrəta], ਨਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਾ [nīmrīta] *Skt* ਨਮ੍ਰੁਤੁ,
ਨਮ੍ਰੁਤਾ *n* humility, meekness, submissiveness.
“nic kic nīmrīt ghəni.”—*cəu m 5*. “sēnahō tən
nīmrītah.”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਨਿਯਗ੍ਰੋਧ [nīygrōdh] See ਨਜਗ੍ਰੋਧ.

ਨਿਯਤ [nīyət] *Skt adj* fixed, laid down.
2 measured, weighed. **3** appointed, settled,
decided. **4** See ਨੀਯਤ.

ਨਿਯਮ [nīyəm] *Skt n* custom, rule, law.
2 promise, pledge. **3** a part of Yog, i.e. practice
of austerity, contentment, purity, intellectual
training, charity etc. **4** *P* ۴ I am not.

ਨਿਯਰ [nīyər] near, close to.

ਨਿਯਰਜ਼ਦ [nīyərzəd] *P* ۴ not valued, not fit to
be sold at any price.

ਨਿਯਰਾਵਾ [nīyrava] came near. “təjən sərīr səma

nīyrava.”—*GPS*.

ਨਿਯਾਸ [nīyas] See ਨਯਾਸ.

ਨਿਯਾਜ [nīyaz] See ਨਿਆਜ.

ਨਿਯਾਨ [nīyan] *Skt n* act of reaching. **2** way,
route, path. “bherīnad nīyan.”—*ramav*.
‘sound of a musical pipe on the way.’

ਨਿਯਾਬਤ [nīyabət] *A* نایب rank of ‘Nayab’ (a
vice regent).

ਨਿਯਾਮਕ [nīyamək] *adj* who makes rules. **2** who
manages (organises) **3** who inspires/operates
4 n boatman, oarsman. **5** driver.

ਨਿਯੁਕਤ [nīyukət] *Skt* ਨਿਯੁਕਤ *adj* properly joined.
2 inspired. **3** appointed to a position.

ਨਿਯੋਗ [nīyog] *Skt* act of engaging someone to
do a work. **2** order, command. “kanən
gəmənyo bīna nīyogu.”—*NP*. **3** an old
tradition of the Hindus, according to which a
widow or a woman whose husband is unable
to impregnate her could conceive a child by
mating with her husband’s brother or an other
person.¹ Swami Daya Nand has formulated
this concept for the Aryans. According to
Sikhism it is a despicable custom.

ਨਿਯੋਗ੍ਰੋਧ [nīyogrodh] banyan tree, ficus
benghalensis. See ਨਜਗ੍ਰੋਧ. “beṭhe guru vīrajhī
nīyogrodh kī chaī.”—*GPS*.

ਨਿਯੋਜਨ [nīyojən] *Skt n* sense of joining.
2 relation. **3** bondage. **4** yoking a horse or an
ox to a chariot or a cart

ਨਿਯੰਤਾ [nīyōta] See ਨਯੰਤਾ. **2** *Skt* ਨਿਯੰਤ੍ਰ *adj* who
yokes properly. **3** who drives a chariot, or rides
a horse.

ਨਿਰ [nīr] *Skt* निर् part without. See ਨਿਹ, ਨਿਰਗੁਣ
and ਨਿਰਜਨ etc.

ਨਿਰਸ [nīrəs] *adj* without taste, tasteless. **2** who
gives up taste. “hōī nīrəs surəs pəhīcanīā.”
—*gəu bavən kabīr*. **3** without water. “nīrəs
megh hve ge nīj desu.”—*NP*. **4** See ਨੀਰਸ.

ਨਿਰਸਤੁ [nīrstrə] *Skt* ਨਿਰਸਤੁ *adj* armless, without

¹See ਮਨੁ ੩ ੧੧ 59.

a weapon.

ਨਿਰਸਨ [nɪrsən] *Skt* *n* killing, murder. **2** remove. **3** throw away. **4** come out. **5** without taking any food, empty stomach.

ਨਿਰਸੰਸ [nɪrsəns] *adj* undoubted, no doubt. “bhəvsagər ko nɪrsəns tərō.”—*NP*. **2** *Skt* नृशस merciless, cruel, tyrant.

ਨਿਰਸੰਕ [nɪrsək] *adj* without doubt, undoubted.

ਨਿਰਸੁ [nɪrəst] *Skt* *adj* thrown out, removed. **2** deserted, forsaken.

ਨਿਰਹਾਰ [nɪrəhar] See ਨਿਰਹਾਰ. “nɪrəharvərti aprəsa.”—*sri* ə m 5.

ਨਿਰਹਾਰਵਰਤੀ [nɪrharvərti] *adj* who observes a fast during which he does not take any kind of food.

ਨਿਰਹਾਰੀ [nɪrəhari] *adj* who does not take any food, living without food. “nɪrəhari kesəv nɪrvera.”—*majh* m 5.

ਨਿਰਹੰਕਾਰ [nɪrəhəkar] *adj* not arrogant, humble.

ਨਿਰਕਤ [nɪrəkət] *Skt* अनकतु *adj* be enamoured of, in love with. **2** absorbed, engrossed. “sətru mo bhəyo nɪrəkət.”—*nərs* ĩgh.

ਨਿਰਕਰ [nɪrəkʂər] *adj* illiterate, unlettered.

ਨਿਰਖ [nɪrəkʰ] See ਨਿਰਖਨਾ. **2** *P* نر *n* price, value, *Skt* निरख. **3** *Skt* निरीकज *adj* worth seeing, beautiful. “təb le nɪrəkʰəhɪ nɪrəkʰ mɪlava.”—*gəu* bavən kəbɪr. ‘united the looker with God (whom he was looking at).’

ਨਿਰਖਣਾ [nɪrəkʰna], ਨਿਰਖਨਾ [nɪrəkʰna] *Skt* निरीकज look at. “nɪrəkʰəu təmri or.”—*dhəna* m 5. **2** contemplate, think about, pay attention “nɪrkʰət nɪrkʰət jəb jai pava.”—*gəu* bavən kəbɪr.

ਨਿਰਖਿਤ [nɪrəkʰɪt] *Skt* निरीकज *adj* seen. **2** tested, checked.

ਨਿਰਖੀ [nɪrkʰi] saw. See ਨਿਰਖਨਾ. **2** ਨਿਰ-ਕੀਣ passed, elapsed. “nɪrəkʰət nɪrəkʰət rənɪ səbh nɪrkʰi.”—*kəli* ə m 4.

ਨਿਰੱਖਰ [nɪrəkʰhər] See ਨਿਰਕਰ.

ਨਿਰਗਮ [nɪrgəm] *adj* not feeling any sorrow,

free from grief. **2** *Skt* निर्गम *n* act of coming out. **3** nɪrgəm has been used in place of nɪrgəm in. “agəm nɪrgəm jotɪk janəhɪ.”—*asa* kəbɪr

ਨਿਰਗੁਣ [nɪrguṇ] *Skt* निर्गुण *adj* without characteristics of Maya (the illusory world) i.e. virtue, emotion and vice **2** the ultimate Reality. “nɪrguṇ ram tɪni bujhɪ ləhɪa ”—*asa* pəti m 3. **3** lacking qualities; worthless, without speciality. “nɪrguṇ nɪstare.”—*asa* m 5. **4** weak, feeble. “ɪk nɪrguṇ bəl həmar ”—*gəu* rəvɪdas.

ਨਿਰਗੁਣਆਰ [nɪrguṇ-ar], ਨਿਰਗੁਣਆਰਾ [nɪrguṇ-ara], ਨਿਰਗੁਣਵੰਤ [nɪrguṇvət], ਨਿਰਗੁਣਵੰਤਤਾ [nɪrguṇvətɾa], ਨਿਰਗੁਣਵੰਤਤੀ [nɪrguṇvətɾi], ਨਿਰਗੁਣਵੰਤਾ [nɪrguṇvəta] *adj* who has no merit, worthless. “nɪrguṇvətɾiə' pɪr dekhɪ hədure.”—*vəd* chət m 3.

ਨਿਰਗੁਣਿ [nɪrguṇɪ] to him who lacks good qualities. “nanək nɪrguṇɪ guṇ kərə.”—*jəp*. **2** the ultimate Reality.

ਨਿਰਗੁਣਿਆਰਾ [nɪrguṇɪara] See ਨਿਰਗੁਣਆਰਾ.

ਨਿਰਗੁਣਿਆਰੇ [nɪrguṇɪare] in the worthless, (in the one who lacks good qualities). “mɛ nɪrguṇɪ-are, ko guṇ nahɪ ”—*mūdavnɪ* m 5 **2** plural of ਨਿਰਗੁਣਿਆਰਾ.

ਨਿਰਗੁਨ [nɪrguṇ] See ਨਿਰਗੁਣ 1. “nɪrguṇ kəɾta, sərguṇ kəɾta.”—*gōd* m 5. **2** See ਨਿਰਗੁਣ 3. “nɪrguṇ nic ənath əpradhɪ.”—*sor* m 5.

ਨਿਰਗੁਨੀਆਰ [nɪrguṇɪar], ਨਿਰਗੁਨੀਆਰਾ [nɪrguṇɪara] See ਨਿਰਗੁਣਿਆਰਾ. “həm nɪrguṇɪar nic əjan ”—*sukhməni*

ਨਿਰਗੰਧ [nɪrgədh] *adj* without smell (odour) “kaṭh nɪrgədh.”—*s* kəbɪr.

ਨਿਰਘ [nɪrəgh] *adj* sinless. **2** innocent.

ਨਿਰਘਾਤ [nɪrghat] *Skt* निर्घात *n* sound of strong wind, sound produced by a tempest. **2** thunder. **3** sound produced by a stroke. “uṭhə səbəd nɪrghat aghat birə.”—*jənmejəy*. **4** destruction, devastation **5** earthquake.

ਨਿਰਜਨ [nɪrjən] *adj* without any person, desolate, uninhabited. **2** solitary.

ਨਿਰਜਰ [nɪrjər] *Skt* ਨਿਰਜਰ *adj* ageless, free from aging. **2** *n* god. **3** nectar; amrit.

ਨਿਰਜਲ [nɪrjəl] *adj* without water. **2** a place where there is no water.

ਨਿਰਜਲ ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ੀ [nɪrjəl ekadəʃi], ਨਿਰਜਲਾ ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ੀ [nɪrjəla ekadəʃi], ਨਿਰਜਲਾਕਾਦਸ਼ੀ [nɪrjəlakadəʃi] निर्जलैकादशी eleventh day of bright half of Jeth; The Hindu religious scriptures contain instruction not to use water for drinking and bathing on this day; it is mandatory that one should not use water during the whole day and night of the eleventh day and should end fast after bathing early in the morning on the twelfth day (See ਹਰਿਭਕ੍ਰਿਵਿਲਾਸ) but the current practice is seen totally contrary to it. The constraint on eating and drinking on this day becomes clear from the following stanza written by a poet.

āb sāvaso cus aṭhsa aru khae.
khire kai hajar kakkri khet mukae.
dahi kaṭore car ghare do rās ke piē
laddhu pere adhik khūbce khali kie.
ih bhāt divās vitat bhayo vrət nɪrjəl ekadəʃi
rən sēbār kaṛ sorāho, bhor hoigi dvadəʃi

ਨਿਰਜਾਸ [nɪrjas] *Skt* ਨਿਰਜਾਸ *n* secretion of a tree, which becomes gum after thickening. **2** essence, liquid extracted by squeezing. **3** decision. “jɪu bhavē tɪu nɪrjas”—*sri m 1*.

ਨਿਰਜਾਸਿ [nɪrjasɪ] after deciding, after contemplating. “mənɪ vekhəhu nɪrjasɪ.”—*var sri m 4*.

ਨਿਰਜਾਣ [nɪrjaṇ] *Skt* ਨਿਰਜਾਣ *n* travel, pilgrimage. **2** salvation, liberation, release. **3** dying.

ਨਿਰਜੀਉ [nɪrjiu] *Skt* ਨਿਰਜੀਵ *adj* lifeless, inanimate. “sərju kaṭəhi nɪrju puṭəhi”—*gəu kabir*.

ਨਿਰਜੀਤ [nɪrjit] *adj* unconquerable; too strong to be defeated; invincible. **2** Bhai Gurdas has used nɪrjit in place of nɪrjivɪt (inanimate) i.e. who has given up making effort and become a dead man during his life time. “jan

drava khet vɪcc nɪrjit pəraṇi.”—*BG. 3 Skt* ਨਿਰਜੀਤ conquered.

ਨਿਰਜੀਵ [nɪrjiv] See ਨਿਰਜੀਉ.

ਨਿਰਜੁਰ [nɪrjuɾ] *Skt* ਨਿਰਜੁਰ *adj* not having fever. **2** healthy. **3** nɪrjuɾ has also been used in place of nɪrjər (a god). “nɪrjuɾ jəj-hɪ əjʊli jori” —*NP*. ‘(they) worship the deities with folded hands.’

ਨਿਰਜੋਗ [nɪrjog], ਨਿਰਜੋਗਾ [nɪrjoga] *adj* unattached, disinterested, unaffected. “apəhɪ rəsbhogən nɪrjog.”—*sukhməni*. “pərbərəhəm purən nɪrjog.”—*ram m 5*. “vəḍe bhagɪ pae həri nɪrjoga.”—*asa m 4*. **2** *n* figure of speech, ornament. **3** equipment for yoking horses, oxen.

ਨਿਰਜੁਰ [nɪrjvər] See ਨਿਰਜੁਰ.

ਨਿਰਝਰ [nɪrjhər] See ਨਿਝਰ. **2** *Skt* निर्भर spring. **3** sun’s horse. **4** elephant.

ਨਿਰਣਉ [nɪrnəu], ਨਿਰਣਯ [nɪrnəy], ਨਿਰਣਾ [nɪrna] *Skt* निर्णय *n* wisdom, discernment, act of knowing the truth or falsehood etc. **2** judgement, decision. **3** fresh water. “khet mɪala uca ghər-uca nɪrnəu.”—*var guj 1 m 3* ‘The field which has high boundaries is filled with fresh water of rain.’ meaning – he who has profound devotion in his subconsciousness, only keeps the teachings of the Master in his mind.

ਨਿਰਣੀਤ [nɪrṇit] *Skt* निर्णित *ascertained, decreed*.

ਨਿਰਤ [nɪrət] *Skt* *adj* ready, engaged in work, absorbed. **2** See ਨਿਰਤਿ and ਨਿਤਯ.

ਨਿਰਤਕਾਰ [nɪrətkaɾ] dances. “megh səme mor nɪrətkaɾ.”—*bəsət m 5*. **2** *n* dancer.

ਨਿਰਤਿ [nɪrətɪ] with great devotion. “rəvɪe həri nɪrətɪ.”—*bɪla m 5*. See ਨਿਰਤ **2** *Skt* ਨਿਰਤਿ great affection, continuous love. **3** *Skt* नृत्य expanding and contracting limbs of the body in accordance with the rhythmic tune. “nɪrətɪ kərə bəhu vaje vəjæ.”—*asa m 3*. **4** ਨਿ-ਰਿਤਿ

(ऋति) auspicious, causing prosperity. 5 path, search. “nīrətī nā paia gāṇi sēhās.”—ram m 1. 6 nīrətī has also been used in place of anrīt (अनृत) false, illusory. “sətī nīrətī bujhe je koī.”—sukhmānī. ‘if some one knows truth and falsehood.’ See ਸਤਿ ਨਿਰਤਿ. 7 act of ascertaining, sense of determining. “nīrətī nā pāvē āsākh guṇ.”—jet chāt m 5. 8 Skt निऋति without hatred (ऋति is hatred). 9 wife not wedded according to the accepted religious code of conduct. 10 calamity, trouble. 11 death. 12 according to Rig Ved, god of sin is Nirat.

ਨਿਰਤਿਸਯ [nīrətīsəy], ਨਿਰਤਿਸੈ [nīrətīsē] Skt ਨਿਰਤਿਸਯ *adj* nothing excels, excellent, superb. 2 *n* the ultimate reality, the Creator.

ਨਿਰਤਿਕਾਰੀ [nīrətīkārī] *n* act of dancing. “ehu nīrətīkārījānāmī nā ave.”—ram m 5. 2 dancer (नर्तक) one who performs a dance “ram ko nīrətīkārī.”—ram m 5.

ਨਿਰਤਯ [nīrətīy] *n* dance. “nīrətīyē kərotī jətha məkəṭəh.”—səhəs m 5.

ਨਿਰਤਯਯ [nīrətīyāy] *adj* indestructible; eternal. 2 the Creator, the ultimate Reality.

ਨਿਰਦਏ [nīrdəi], ਨਿਰਦਏਆ [nīrdəiā], ਨਿਰਦਈ [nīrdəi] Skt ਨਿਰਦਏ *adj* merciless, cruel. “nīrdəiā nēhi jōtī ūjala.”—ram ə m 1.

ਨਿਰਦਲਨ [nīrdələn] Skt ਨਿਰਦਲਨ *n* act of breaking into pieces; crushing absolutely. “kəhu nanək tīnī jōnī nīrdəlīā.”—asa m 5.

ਨਿਰਦਾਵਾ [nīrdava] *adj*; not claiming the ownership of, free from attachment. “nīrdave rāhe nīsāk.”—s kabir

ਨਿਰਦਿਸ਼ੁ [nīrdīst] Skt ਨਿਰਦਿਸ਼ੁ *adj* pointed out, determined. 2 set, fixed.

ਨਿਰਦੇਸ [nīrdes] ਨਿਰ-ਦਿਸ਼ੁ Skt ਨਿਰਦੇਸ਼ *n* act of pointing out. 2 directive, order. 3 without any particular country; who belongs to no country in the east or the west. “nāmēstē nīrdese.”—japu.

ਨਿਰਦੈ [nīrdē] See ਨਿਰਦਈ “nīrdē jōtu tīsu dāīā nā pai.”—suhī m 5

ਨਿਰਦੋਸ [nīrdos], ਨਿਰਦੋਖ [nīrdokh] *adj* faultless, free from vice 2 blameless, innocent

ਨਿਰਦੰਭ [nīrdābh] *adj* without hypocrisy 2 humble, modest

ਨਿਰਧਨ [nīrdhən] *adj* poor, having little money, indigent. “nīrdhən kəu tōm devəhu dhāna.”—bher m 5.

ਨਿਰਧਾਤੁ [nīrdhatu] *adj* without metal See ਧਾਤੁ.

ਨਿਰਧਾਰਣ [nīrdharən] *n* sense of determining. 2 distinction between virtue and vice, truth and falsehood.

ਨਿਰਧੁਤ [nīrdhut] *adj* shaken; which have been shed, shaken off. 2 forsaken by relatives and friends. 3 who has shed all his vices. 4 Skt ਨਿਧੌਤ well-washed, cleaned. 5 See ਨਿਧੁਤ.

ਨਿਰਨਉ [nīrnəu], ਨਿਰਨਾ [nīrnā] See ਨਿਰਣਉ. “kəri nīrnəu dīṭhā.”—var jet. 2 ਨਿਰੰਨ, empty stomach, period during which one has not taken any food, between sleeping at night and getting up in the morning.

ਨਿਰਨਾਥ [nīrnath] *adj* without a lord. 2 *n* lord of human beings, king. 3 God, the Creator

ਨਿਰਪ [nīrəp] *adj* without water; dry. 2 master of human beings. king. “nīrəp dhavəhi ləṭi dukh paīā.”—asa chāt m 4.

ਨਿਰਪਰਾਧ [nīrəpradh] *adj* who has not committed any offence; innocent, blameless.

ਨਿਰਪਾਰ [nīrpar] See ਨਿਪਾਲ.

ਨਿਰਪੇਖ [nīrpekh], ਨਿਰਪੇਛ [nīrpech] *adj* without desire, disinterested. 2 free from attachment; separate; without company.

ਨਿਰਬਹੀਐ [nīrbəhīē] reach. See ਨਿਰਬਾਹ. “bīnu guru pēthu nā sujhāi, kītu bīdhi nīrbəhīē?”—gəu ə m 1.

ਨਿਰਬਲ [nīrbəl] *adj* weak, feeble.

ਨਿਰਬਾਹ [nīrbah], ਨਿਰਬਾਹੁ [nīrbahu] Skt ਨਿਰਵਾਹ *n* bringing to completion; management, arrangement. 2 continuance of an act.

3 sustenance. “ōtɪ kære nɪrbahu.”—*s kəbir*.
 4 subsistence. 5 reaching. See ਨਿਰਬਹੀਐ.
 ਨਿਰਬਾਣ [nɪrbaɳ] *Skt* निर्वाण *n* salvation, liberation, release. 2 uninvolved; withdrawn. 3 status of an Udasi saint who is free from worldly attachment. 4 living in seclusion. 5 quiet. 6 liberated. 7 tired. 8 dead. 9 See ਸਤਨਾਮੀ.
 ਨਿਰਬਾਣਸਰ [nɪrbaɳsər] pond belonging to Nirban monastery near Delhi Gate at Amritsar.
 ਨਿਰਬਾਣਪਦ [nɪrbaɳpəd] *n* fourth state of consciousness [tʊria], immortal state. “nɪrməl nɪrbaɳpəd cinɪlije.”—*ram namdev*. “nirbaɳpəd ɪk həri ko nam.”—*bher namdev*. See ਨਿਰਬਾਣ.
 ਨਿਰਬਾਣੀ [nɪrbaɳi] *adj* free from worldly attachment, ascetic. See ਨਿਰਬਾਣ. “əpɪ nɪrbaɳi ape bhogi.”—*bher m 5*. 2 *Skt* निर्वाणी unable to speak, dumb
 ਨਿਰਬਾਣੀਪਦੁ [nɪrbaɳipədʊ] See ਨਿਰਬਾਣਪਦ. “səbədɪ rəpə ghəru paɪə nɪrbanipədu nɪɪ.”—*sri ə m 1*
 ਨਿਰਬਾਤ [nɪrbat] See ਨਿਰਵਾਤ.
 ਨਿਰਬਾਦੀ [nɪrbadi] *adj* who does not controvert. 2 निर्वादिन् who slanders.
 ਨਿਰਬਾਧ [nɪrbadh] *adj* without obstruction. 2 uninterrupted. 3 free from pain.
 ਨਿਰਬਾਨ [nɪrban], ਨਿਰਬਾਨਪਦ [nɪrbanpəd], ਨਿਰਬਾਨੁ [nɪrbanʊ] See ਨਿਰਬਾਣ and ਨਿਰਬਾਣਪਦ. “pave pəd nɪrbana.”—*ram m 9*. “grɪhsət məɦɪ soi nɪrbanʊ.”—*sukhmāni*. 2 निर्वाण flow “səlɪ nɪrban hɛ.”—*BGK*.
 ਨਿਰਬਿਕਾਰ [nɪrbɪkar] *adj* unchangeable; which remains in the same state. 2 faultless, free from vice.
 ਨਿਰਬਿਖ [nɪrbɪkh] *adj* poisonless. 2 inanimate, which is beyond the grasp of senses. “nɪrbɪkh nəəkənɪvari.”—*həjare 10*. 3 free from the effect of sensual enjoyment through sound or

touch etc.
 ਨਿਰਬਿਖਈ [nɪrbɪkhəi] who keeps away from sensuality; not indulging in sensual enjoyment See ਨਿਰਬਿਖ 2. “dərsən pekɦɪ bhæ nɪrbɪkhəi.”—*sar surdas*.
 ਨਿਰਬਿਖਨ [nɪrbɪghən] *adj* without obstruction. 2 without adversity. 3 without any trouble (problem). “nɪrbɪghən hoɪ səbh θaɪ vuʃhe.”—*bilā m 5*.
 ਨਿਰਬੇਦ [nɪrbed] See ਨਿਰਵੇਦ
 ਨਿਰਬੋਧ [nɪrbodh] *adj* lacking in knowledge, ignorant
 ਨਿਰਬੰਧ [nɪrbədh] *adj* without bondage; free. “bhæ dev səbh hi nɪrbədh.”—*səloh*. 2 *n* persistence, obstinacy 3 petition, request. 4 obstruction, interruption. 5 *adj* bound, fastened.
 ਨਿਰਬੰਧੁ [nɪrbədhʊ] *adj* without relative, relationless.
 ਨਿਰਭਉ [nɪrbhəʊ], ਨਿਰਭਇ [nɪrbhəɪ], ਨਿਰਭੇ [nɪrbhæ], ਨਿਰਭਯ [nɪrbhəy] *adj* fearless, dauntless. “nɪrbhəʊ nɪrvəʊ”—*jəpu*. “təʊ nanək nɪrbhæ.”—*gəʊ m 5*. became fearless.
 ਨਿਰਭਰ [nɪrbhər] *adj* brimming, full. 2 associated. 3 dependent. 4 very much, most, extreme.
 ਨਿਰਭਵ [nɪrbhəv] *adj* not liable to take birth. 2 fearless, dauntless. “bhɛ khinət nɪrbhəvəh.”—*səhəs m 5*.
 ਨਿਰਭਾਰ [nɪrbhar] *adj* without weight, light. “te nəʊ bhəv utarɪ kie nɪrbhar.”—*səvəye m 2 ke*. ‘relieved the burden of sins.’
 ਨਿਰਭਿਮਾਨ [nɪrbhɪmān] *adj* without conceit, humble.
 ਨਿਰਭੀਤ [nɪrbhit] *adj* fearless, bold
 ਨਿਰਭੇਦ [nɪrbhed] *n* act of unveiling 2 *adj* uninterrupted, continuous.
 ਨਿਰਭੈ [nɪrbhɛ], ਨਿਰਭਯ [nɪrbhy] See ਨਿਰਭਯ “nɪrbhɛ hoɪ bhəjɛ bhəgvənu.”—*sar namdev*. “bɪcərtɛ nɪrbhyə sətɾusɛnə”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਨਿਰਮਾਣਿਓ [nɪrməɪo], **ਨਿਰਮਾਣੇ** [nɪrməe], **ਨਿਰਮਾਯ** [nɪrməy], **ਨਿਰਮਾਯੇ** [nɪrməye] created, raised, built. See **ਨਿਰਮਾਣ**. “tɪh nɪrmai sərəb rɪkhika.”—*NP*. ‘he has created all the senses.’ “bohɪthəu bɪdhate nɪrməyo.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.

ਨਿਰਮਰ [nɪrmər] *adj* deathless, eternal, immortal. 2 limpid; clean.

ਨਿਰਮਰਿ [nɪrməri] clear, not foggy. “an nahi səmsəri ujaro nɪrməri.”—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*.

ਨਿਰਮਲ [nɪrməl] or **ਨਿਰਮਲੁ** [nɪrməlu] *adj* unpolluted, clear, clean, pure. “nɪrməl udək gobɪd ka nam.”—*gəu m 5*. “nɪrməl te, jo raməhɪ jan.”—*bher kəbir*. 2 *n* the ultimate Reality, the Creator. “jo nɪrməlu seve su nɪrməlu hove.”—*majh ə m 3*. 3 light, radiance. “kɪu kəri nɪrməlu, kɪu kəri ədhɪara?”—*sɪdhgəosətɪ*. 4 *adj* lighted; illuminated. See **ਚਾਖੇ 2**.

ਨਿਰਮਲ ਸੋਭਾ [nɪrməl sobha] shining glory; true fame born of good qualities, and without any trace of falsehood and hypocrisy. “nɪrməl sobha əmrɪt taki banɪ.”—*sukhməni*. On the contrary; insincere praise of mean, vicious and wealthy persons sung by flattering bards is not regarded as real fame of a person.

ਨਿਰਮਲ ਕਰਮ [nɪrməl kərəm] *n* deeds without blemish, kind actions done without any intention of sin and hypocrisy. “sadh nam nɪrməl take kərəm.”—*sukhməni*.

ਨਿਰਮਲ ਕਰਮਾ [nɪrməl kərma] *adj* devoted to virtuous deeds. See **ਨਿਰਮਲ ਕਰਮ**.

ਨਿਰਮਲ ਗਿਆਨ [nɪrməl gɪan] *n* spiritual knowledge free from doubt and contradiction. “məm̄ta tən te bhagi, upɪo nɪrməl gɪan.”—*bəsət m 9*.

ਨਿਰਮਲਧਰਮ [nɪrməldhərəm] *n* Sikh religion, Sikhism.

ਨਿਰਮਲਪੰਥ [nɪrməlpə̄th] *n* a branch of Sikh

religion. 2 Sikhism. “marɪa sɪkka jəgət vɪc nanək nɪrməlpə̄th cəlaɪa.”—*BG*.

ਨਿਰਮਲਪੰਥ ਪ੍ਰਦੀਪਕਾ [nɪrməlpə̄th prədipka] a booklet containing detailed history of the origin of Nirmala sect written by Bhai Gyan Singh, which was completed in Sammat 1948 (1891 AD) and was printed by Guru Gobind Singh Press in Sialkot city.

ਨਿਰਮਲਬੁੰਦ [nɪrməlbūd] sense – religious instruction by the Master. “nɪrməlbūd əkas ki lini bhumɪ mɪlaɪ.”—*s kəbir*. ‘The Master who holds all within him like the sky, his teaching was absorbed in the earth of inner consciousness.’

ਨਿਰਮਲਭੋਖ [nɪrməlbhek] See **ਨਿਰਮਲਪੰਥ**. “nɪrməlbhek əpar tas bɪn əvər nə koɪ.”—*səveye m 5 ke*. 2 whose dress is without dirt.

ਨਿਰਮਲਾ [nɪrməla] *adj* without dirt. See **ਨਿਰਮਲ**. “əhɪnɪsɪ nəvtən nɪrməla, mɛla kəb-hū nə hoɪ.”—*var suhi m 1*. 2 without the dirt of ignorance. “sadh səgɪ hoɪ nɪrməla nanək prəbh kə rəgɪ.”—*gəu thɪti m 5*. 3 *n* one who adopts the true religion (Sikhism); disciple of Guru Nanak Dev. “səbədɪ rətə se nɪrməle.”—*sri m 3*. 4 See **ਨਿਰਮਲੇ**.

ਨਿਰਮਲਾਇ [nɪrməlaɪ] *adj* who is clean. “bəsətər əɪpət səda nɪrməlaɪ.”—*maru m 5*.

ਨਿਰਮਲੀ [nɪrməli] *adj* who is clean (female) 2 superb, excellent. 3 *n* follower of Guru Nanak; a Sikh woman.

ਨਿਰਮਲੀਆ [nɪrməliə] *adj* unpolluted. “əmrɪtu namu səda nɪrməliə.”—*majh m 5*.

ਨਿਰਮਲੀ ਹੂੰ ਨਿਰਮਲਾ [nɪrməli hū nɪrməla]—*var ram 2 m 5*. *adj* clean to the utmost extent, very much pure.

ਨਿਰਮਲੁ [nɪrməlu] See **ਨਿਰਮਲ** “gur te nɪrməlu janɪe.”—*sri ə m 1*.

ਨਿਰਮਲੇ [nɪrməle] plural of **ਨਿਰਮਲਾ**. See **ਨਿਰਮਲਾ**. Guru Gobind Singh sent five Sikhs (Ram Singh, Karam Singh, Ganda Singh, Vir Singh, and

Sobha Singh) to Kashi dressed as celebrates for the study of Sanskrit. They were called 'nirmāle'; disciples of these five Sikhs who wear clean clothes, remain calm and quiet, and devote themselves to learning, meditation, and preaching of religion they are all known as Nirmalas. Among the Sikh people Nirmala saints are considered scholars and learned persons. See ਅਖਾੜਾ and ਧਾਅਧੁਜਾ.

ਨਿਰਮਾਣਿਲ [nirmāḷ], **ਨਿਰਮਾਣਿਲੁ** [nirmāḷu] *Skt* ਨਿਰਮਾਲਜ *n* offering; an object presented to a deity. "atəm jəu nirmāḷu kiɟ."—*ram namdev*. 'if we submit ourselves to the Divine.' **2** *adj* not enamoured of, not in love with. "pīr nirmāḷ sēda sukhdata."—*vāḍ m 3 əlahnū*. **3** clean, free of dirt. "jogī jūgətī namu nirmāḷ tako mēl nə rati."—*maru m 1*. "həri nirmāḷ sēgi."—*sar ə m 1*.

ਨਿਰਮਾਣੀ [nirmāi] built, created, made. See ਨਿਰਮਾਣ.

ਨਿਰਮਾਣ [nirman] *Skt* ਨਿਰਮਾਣ *n* creating, making. **2** job of creating; job of making. **3** measuring. **4** constructing. **5** See ਨਿਰਮਾਣ 1.

ਨਿਰਮਾਣ [nirman] *adj* without pride, not feeling arrogant. **2** See ਨਿਰਮਾਣ.

ਨਿਰਮਾਲ [nirmal] See ਨਿਰਮਾਣਿਲ **2** clean. **3** free from worldly attachment, detached. "tisu jən kəu updes nirmal ka."—*maru solhe m 5* 'it is the teaching of the Master who is totally free from worldly attachment.'

ਨਿਰਮਾਲਜ [nirmaly] See ਨਿਰਮਾਣਿਲ 1.

ਨਿਰਮਿਤ [nirmit] *adj* created, made. See ਨਿਰਮਾਣ.

ਨਿਰਮੂਲ [nirmul] *adj* baseless, unfounded. **2** uprooted.

ਨਿਰਮੋਹ [nirmoh] *adj* without affection, free from worldly attachment. **2** a village near Kiratpur. See ਨਿਰਮੋਹਗੜ੍ਹ.

ਨਿਰਮੋਹਗੜ੍ਹ [nirmohgarh] a fort got built by Guru Gobind Singh near village Hardo Namoh, in tehsil Ropar under police station Ropar district

Ambala; it is at a distance of one furlong from the built up area to the east. In Sammat 1757, after leaving Anandpur, the Master stayed here on a mound. Since then it has been known as Nirmohgarh.

Once the tenth Master was holding a congregation at Nirmohgarh. A gunner at the behest of hilly kings fired a cannon ball aiming at Guru Gobind Singh, with which Bhai Ram Singh who stood on duty for swaying the flywhisk was blown up. Guru Gobind Singh instantly killed the gunner with his arrow. The building of the gurdwara is very simple with only a platform. No land has been allotted to the gurdwara. It is thirty-two miles away from Nawan Shahar railway station to the south-east. Through Ropar its distance is less than that because the place is near Kiratpur, Now Ropar is also a railway station.

ਨਿਰਮੋਕ [nirmok] *n* skin. **2** slough (snake). **3** sky.

ਨਿਰਮੋਖ [nirmokh] *Skt* ਨਿਰਮੋਕ *n* complete salvation; without bondages. **2** renunciation.

ਨਿਰਮੋਲ [nirmol], **ਨਿਰਮੋਲਕ** [nirmolək], **ਨਿਰਮੋਲਾ** [nirmola] *adj* priceless, invaluable. "esa namrətən nirmolək."—*sor bhikhən*. "jīnī dia todhu niru nirmola"—*ram ə m 1*

ਨਿਰਯ [nirəy] *Skt n* hell, inferno.

ਨਿਰਯਾਸ [niryas] See ਨਿਰਜਾਸ

ਨਿਰਯਥ [nirəəth] *Skt* ਨਿਰਯਥ *adj* not having any money, penniless. **2** useless, meaningless, futile

ਨਿਰਯਥਕ [nirəthək] *Skt* ਨਿਰਯਥਕ *adj* aimless, purposeless, useless.

ਨਿਰਲਜ [nirlə], **ਨਿਰਲੱਜ** [nirləj], **ਨਿਰਲਾਜ** [nirlaj] *adj* shameless, immodest, impudent "simərəhi nahī jonī dukh nirləje bhād."—*bīla m 5*.

ਨਿਰਲੇਪ [nirlep], **ਨਿਰਲੇਪਾ** [nirlepā], **ਨਿਰਲੇਪੀ**

¹The grave of this gunner is one and a half mile away from Nirmohgarh

[nɪrlɛpi] *adj* not smeared. **2** free from evils of lust and hatred. **3** not interested in sensuality, free from worldly attachment. “sukh dukh rəhɪt səda nɪrlɛpi.”—*sor m 9*.

ਨਿਰਲੋਭ [nɪrlɔbh] *adj* not coveting; free from greed; contented.

ਨਿਰਲੰਬ [nɪrləb], ਨਿਰਲੰਭ [nɪrləbh] See ਨਿਰਾਲੰਭ. “nɪrləbh hɛ.”—*japv*. **2** without contact. **3** without violence.

ਨਿਰਵਦਯ [nɪrvədy] *Skt adj* blameless, innocent, irreproachable.

ਨਿਰਵਧਿ [nɪrvədhɪ] *adj* unlimited, boundless. **2 adv** always, forever.

ਨਿਰਵਯਵ [nɪrvəyəv] *adj* without limbs, formless.

ਨਿਰਵਰਈ [nɪrvərəi] removes, eradicates, dispels. See ਨਿਵਾਰਣ. “pəp pūn dou nɪrvərəi.”—*gəu bavən kəbir*.

ਨਿਰਵਲੰਬ [nɪrvələb] *adj* without dependence, without support; self dependent.

ਨਿਰਵਾ [nɪrva] *adv* near, close to. “koi bole nɪrva, koi bole durɪ.”—*ṭoḍi namdev*.

ਨਿਰਵਾਸ [nɪrvas] *adj* unclothed, naked. **2 n** foreign tour. **3** exile, banishment.

ਨਿਰਵਾਹ [nɪrvah] See ਨਿਰਬਾਹ.

ਨਿਰਵਾਣ [nɪrvaṇ] See ਨਿਰਬਾਣ.

ਨਿਰਵਾਤ [nɪrvat] *adj* not ventilated, airtight, hermetic. **2** steady, static.

ਨਿਰਵਾਦ [nɪrvad] *n* slander, reproach. **2** disregard, disrespect, sacrilege. **3** absence of discussion.

ਨਿਰਵਾਰਣ [nɪrvarəṇ] *n* act of preventing, removal. See ਨਿਵਾਰਣ.

ਨਿਰਵਾਰੀ [nɪrvari] removed, prevented. **2** separated. See ਨਿਵਾਰਣ. “na nɪrvariɟɪ.”—*s kəbir*.

ਨਿਰਵਾਰੋ [nɪrvaro] please remove, prevent, *n* sense of separating. “khir nir nɪrvaro.”—*BG*.

ਨਿਰਵਿਕਲਪ [nɪrvɪkəlp] *Skt* निर्विकल्प *adj* without sense of discrimination, without thought of diversity. **2** undoubted, certain.

ਨਿਰਵਿਕਲਪ ਸਮਾਧਿ [nɪrvɪkəlp səmadhɪ] *n* trance in which sense of duality vanishes; deep meditation in which no difference remains between the seeker and the sought. **2** the sort of meditation in which no thought of diversity comes into mind.

ਨਿਰਵਿਕਾਰ [nɪrvɪkar] *adj* free from vice. **2** unchangeable; which remains in the same state.

ਨਿਰਵਿਖ [nɪrvɪkh] See ਨਿਰਬਿਖ. **2 Skt** निर्विष settled, established.

ਨਿਰਵਿਰਤਿ [nɪrvɪrətɪ], ਨਿਰਵਿਰਤੀ [nɪrvɪrtɪ] *Skt* निवृत्ति *n* act of withdrawing; refraining. **2** indifference; lack of involvement in the worldly affairs. “apɪ pərvɪrətɪ apɪ nɪrvɪrətɪ.”—*var bɪha m 4*.

ਨਿਰਵਿਵਾਦ [nɪrvɪvad] *adj* indisputable, beyond doubt.

ਨਿਰਵੇਦ [nɪrved] *Skt n* apathy, disinterestedness. **2** disrespect, insult. **3** sorrow, grief. **4** repentance, regret.

ਨਿਰਵੈਰ [nɪrver], ਨਿਰਵੈਰੁ [nɪrveru] *adj* without malice, free from jealousy “nɪrbhəu nɪrveru.”—*jəpu*. **2 n** the Creator. “bəsɪo nɪrver rɪdətəɪ.”—*səvəye m 1 ke*. **3** the true Master Guru Nanak Dev.

ਨਿਰਵ੍ਰਣ [nɪrvrəṇ] See ਅਨਵ੍ਰਣ.

ਨਿਰਾ [nɪra] *adj* pure, unadulterated. **2** only.

ਨਿਰਾਸ [nɪras] *adj* disappointed, in despair. See ਨਿਰਾਸੀ. “nɪras as kəṇṇṃ.”—*səhəs m 5*. **2 n** disappointment, despair. “jəkə as nahi nɪras nahi.”—*prəbha m 1*. **3 adj** disappointing, dismaying. “həɪɪdhən rasɪ, nɪras ɪh bɪtu.”—*ram m 5*. **4 Skt** निरास *n* dispelling, refutation, rejection.

ਨਿਰਾਸਰੇ [nɪrasrɛ], ਨਿਰਾਸਰੈ [nɪrasrɛ] *Skt* निरासृज *adj* without support, unfounded. “nəməstə nɪrasrɛ.”—*japv*.

ਨਿਰਾਸਾ [nɪrasa] *n* disappointment; despair; losing hope. **2 adj** See ਨਿਰਾਸੀ. “hokmɛ bujhɛ

nīrasa hoi.”—*asa ə m 3*. **3** who has no hope. “sāt ka dokhi uṭhīcāle nīrasa.”—*sukhmāni*.
ਨਿਰਾਸੀ [nīrasi] *adj* disappointed, disheartened, dismayed. **2** without desire, disinterested, indifferent.
ਨਿਰਾਸੋਰ [nīrasor], **ਨਿਰਾਸੂਯ** [nīrasūy] See **ਨਿਰਾਸੇ**. “nīrasor manē.”—*parəs*.
ਨਿਰਾਹਾਰ [nīrahar], **ਨਿਰਾਹਾਰੀ** [nīraharī] *adj* without food, who has given up eating. **2** who does not eat anything. “nīrahar nīrver sukhdai.”—*sukhmāni*. “dhīai nīrēkar nīraharī.”—*sar pərtal m 4*.
ਨਿਰਾਕਰਣ [nīrakəṛṇ] *Skt n* act of separating. **2** refutation, rejection. **3** removal, prevention.
ਨਿਰਾਕਾਰ [nīrakar] *adj* formless. **2** the Creator, the ultimate Reality. **3** sky.
ਨਿਰਾਕਾਰੀ [nīrakari] See **ਨਿਰੰਕਾਰੀ**.
ਨਿਰਾਕੁਲ [nīrakul] *Skt* not confused, unperturbed, calm and quiet. “ətī vāyakulbuddhī nīrakul hvē lākh lage hē ghar sārīrən ko.”—*krīṣṇ*. ‘Calm and quiet persons also became restless.’
ਨਿਰਾਕੇ [nīrake] prevented, removed. See **ਨਿਰਾਕਰਣ**.
ਨਿਰਾਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ [nīrakṛitī] *Skt* निराकृति *adj* formless. **2** refutation, rejection.
ਨਿਰਾਗ੍ਰਹ [nīragrəh] *adj* without persistence.
ਨਿਰਾਤ [nīrat] comes near. **2** *Skt* निर्णय *adj* determined. **3** considered. “nāhī tādṛī tas sobha nīrat.”—*dətt*.
ਨਿਰਾਤੰਕ [nīratōk] *adj* without fear. **2** not perturbed.
ਨਿਰਾਦਰ [nīradər] *n* absence of regard; disrespect.
ਨਿਰਾਧਾਰ [nīradhar] *adj* without support, not dependent. “nīradhar hē nē paravar.”—*əkal* **2** which cannot be proved by any method and example. **3** nīradhar has also been used for nīrdhar — “mokh tətḃīd mēhī jan nīradhar hē.”—*NP*. ‘Spiritually enlightened person does

win salvation.’ See **ਨਿਰਧਾਰਣ**.
ਨਿਰਾਪਰਾਧ [nīrapradh] See **ਨਿਰਪਰਾਧ**. “nīrapradh cītəvəhī burīai.”—*asa m 5*.
ਨਿਰਾਫਲ [nīraphəl] See **ਨਿਸਫਲ**. “ja pətī lekhe na pəvē, tā səbh nīraphəl kam.”—*asa m 1*.
ਨਿਰਾਮਯ [nīraməy] *adj* free from disease, healthy.
ਨਿਰਾਮਿਖ [nīramikh] *Skt* निरामिष *adj* without meat, in which meat is not served as — nīramikh śradh. **2** who does not eat meat.
ਨਿਰਾਯਾਸ [nīrayas] *adj* spontaneous; naturally.
ਨਿਰਾਯੁਧ [nīrayudh] weaponless; not carrying arms.
ਨਿਰਾਰ [nīrar], **ਨਿਰਾਰਉ** [nīrarū] *adj* aloof, separate. “mohən rəhī nīrar.”—*dev m 5*.
ਨਿਰਾਰਥ [nīrarəth], **ਨਿਰਾਰਥਕ** [nīrarthək] See **ਨਿਰਰਥ** and **ਨਿਰਰਥਕ**. “jīu kīrpən ke nīrarəth dam.”—*sukhmāni*.
ਨਿਰਾਰਾ [nīrara], **ਨਿਰਾਰੀ** [nīrari], **ਨਿਰਾਰੋ** [nīraro] *adj* distinct; different; unique. “bed kəteb te rəhī nīrara.”—*gəu kəbīr*. “səbh hū te pīara purəkh nīrara”—*asa chēt m 5*. **2** *adj* uncommon, strange. “tīn kī kətha nīrari” —*bīla kəbīr*. **3** special, unusual. “jən ko əg nīraro.”—*guj m 5*.
ਨਿਰਾਲਸ [nīraləs], **ਨਿਰਾਲਕ** [nīralək] *Skt* निरालस *adj* without laziness; active; smart. **2** *n* absence of laziness, state of being active, smartness. **3** name of a kind of sea fish; as mentioned in the Sanskrit scriptures.
ਨਿਰਾਲਮ [nīraləm] *adj* separate from the world, aloof, not affected by worldly activities. “əhīnīsi rəhē nīralmo kar dhur kī kəṛnī” —*asa ə m 1*. **2** uninvolved, disinterested. “jēse jəl mēhī kəməl nīraləm.”—*sīdhgosətī*. **3** See **ਨਿਰਾਲੰਬ**.
ਨਿਰਾਲਾ [nīrala], **ਨਿਰਾਲੀ** [nīralī] *adj* of a different type; varying; uncommon. “bhəgta kī cal nīralī.”—*ənēdv*. **2** solitary place, seclusion **3** uncommon, unusual. **4** unique, peerless.

ਨਿਰਾਲੰਬ [nɪrāləb] *adj* which does not need any support; free from dependence. “nɪrāləb nɪrhar nɪhkeval.”—*prabhā m 1*.

ਨਿਰਾਵਨ [nɪravən] *n* separating. **2** act of hoeing, weeding out. **3** irrigating, watering.

ਨਿਰਾਵਯਵ [nɪravəyav] See ਨਿਰਵਯਵ.

ਨਿਰਾਵਰਣ [nɪravərən] *adj* without veil; uncovered.

ਨਿਰਾਵਲੰਬ [nɪravələb] *adj* without support, not based upon the other, independent.

ਨਿਰਿੱਛ [nɪrɪcch], **ਨਿਰਿੱਛਿਤ** [nɪrɪcchit] *Skt* ਨਿਰਿੱਛ *adj* without desire, disinterested.

ਨਿਰੀ [nɪri] feminine of ਨਿਰਾ. See ਨਿਰਾ. **2** See ਨਿਰੀ.

ਨਿਰੀਹ [nɪrih] *Skt adj* without desire, disinterested. **2** not making an effort, without movement. **3** indifferent, without worldly attachment. “nɪrihō nrībanō sēda je əkhāḍā.”—*NP*.

ਨਿਰੀਕਾਰ [nɪrikar] See ਨਿਰਾਕਾਰ. “sudh budh nɪrikar.”—*səveye m 4 ke. 2* from which has disappeared the illusory world.

ਨਿਰੀਕਾਰੀਏ [nɪrikarie] Narayan Das, a bairagi saint, resident of village Kheri (in Patiala state near Dirba). His disciple Sarju Das used to meditate muttering the mystic formula ‘sətt nɪrikar’ from which the sect gets its name. Its followers greet one another with this greeting when they meet.¹ Sarju Das died in Sammat 1899 at Patiala. His memorial is near Nabha Gate, to which village Kheri has been donated as a fief. All traditions of Nirakaris are like those of bairagi saints. They put on red coloured loincloth which they claim was bestowed upon them by Hanuman. **2** See ਨਿਰੀਕਾਰੀਏ

ਨਿਰੀਕਣ [nɪrikṣən], **ਨਿਰੀਖਣ** [nɪrikhən], **ਨਿਰੀਕਨ** [nɪrichən] *n* looking at, seeing. **2** supervision, watch. **3** method of looking; meditating. **4** eye.

ਨਿਰੁਕਤ [nɪrukət] *Skt* ਨਿਰੁਕਤੁ *adj* clearly mentioned.

2 n a part of Veds containing explanation of Vedic words. In this, the meaning of words are explicitly expressed; it is a Vedic lexicon [nɪghāṣṭu] and an explanatory treatise prepared by the sage Yasak, and has twelve chapters. **3** ਨਿਰ-ਉਕੁ *adj* unsaid, not expressed. “nɪrukət sərup hē.”—*japu*.

ਨਿਰੁਕਤਿ [nɪrukətɪ] *Skt* ਨਿਰੁਕਿ *n* explanation given in the best manner; etymology. **2** a figurative expression; a literary composition in which the meaning of noun is interpreted with ingenuity.

Example:

jāke əcīt vāse mənɪ aɪ,
takəu cīta kət-hu nahɪ.

—*gəu m 1*.

bəga bəge kəpɾe tirəth mōjhɪ vāsənɪ,
ghuṭɪ ghuṭɪ ja khavne bəge na kəhiənɪ.

—*suhɪ m 1*.

‘bəgga (white) is a crane but its act is black (bad) so it should not be called ‘bəgga’ (white)’
narayən kəchh məchh tīdua kəhɪt səbh
kəlnabhɪ kəl jɪh tal mē rəhət hɛ,
gopinath gujər gopal səbhɛ dhenucarɪ
rɪkhikes nam ke məhət ləhiyət hɛ,
madhəv bhəvər əṭeru ko kənhəya nam
kəs ko vədheya yəmdut kəhiyət hɛ,
muṭ ruṭ pɪṭət nə gurhta ko bhəd pavē
pujət nə tāhɪ jāke rakhe rəhiyət hɛ.

—*əkal*.

mohɪ nɪthava ɪn kəhyo so sac bəkhani,
jəb lə atəmruṭ ko mən leɪ nə jani,
thaū paɪkər thɪre nəhɪ təb ləgō nɪthava,
bhəḱkət mɪɪgɪrɪsna vɪkhe kɪt sātɪ nə pava.

—*GPS*

bhəyo səbhɪn ko mohɪ nam mohɪ tohɪ.

—*GPS*

akhəy bhagbhəri subh tera
sarəth bhagbhəri əb hera

—*GPS*.

¹It is a transform of sətɪ nɪrakar

tāhI ban bani ɪnəhu chedət læchh əpar,
nam doɪ ɪk krɪya jɪn sɾɪ əɾjən sukhkar.

—GPS.

ਨਿਰੁਕੁ [nɪrukt], ਨਿਰੁਕ੍ਰਿ [nɪruktɪ] See ਨਿਰੁਕਤ and ਨਿਰੁਕਤਿ.

ਨਿਰੁਜ [nɪruj] *adj* free from disease, healthy.

ਨਿਰੁੱਤਰ [nɪruʈtər] *adj* which cannot be refuted, unanswerable. **2** unable to answer back or refute an argument; deeply impressed.

ਨਿਰੁੱਦਮ [nɪruddəm], ਨਿਰੁਦਯਮ [nɪrudyəm] *adj* not enterprising, lazy.

ਨਿਰੁੱਧ [nɪrudhh] *Skt* निरुद्ध *adj* restricted, obstructed, under check. **2** fastened, tied.

ਨਿਰੁਪਮ [nɪrupəm] *adj* unequalled, unparalleled, peerless, matchless.

ਨਿਰੁਪ [nɪrup] *adj* formless. “nɪrupə nrɪbañ.”—VN. **2** *n* sky. **3** *Skt* नि-रुप act of shaping. **4** search, hunt. **5** view, attention, contemplation.

ਨਿਰੁਪਣ [nɪrupəṇ] *Skt n* a description in which an object is explained through an illustration; a discourse delivered after drawing final conclusions; illustration.

ਨਿਰੁਪਮ [nɪrupəm] See ਨਿਰੁਪਮ.

ਨਿਰੈ [nɪrɛ] *n* hell See ਨਿਰਯ. “nər ghor nɪrɛ mər so pərhi.”—NP.

ਨਿਰੋਆ [nɪroa] *adj* free from disease; healthy. “səbh rog mɪtəe nəva nɪroa.”—suhɪ m 5.

ਨਿਰੋਸੁ [nɪroʂt] See ਚਿਤੁ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਅੰਗ (ਅ).

ਨਿਰੋਗ [nɪrog] *adj* free from disease, healthy.

ਨਿਰੋਧ [nɪrod] *Skt n* obstruction. **2** bondage. **3** quietness of mind. “gurmukhɪ sɛda nɪrodh.”—sɪ m 1.

ਨਿਰੋਧਕ [nɪrodhək] *adj* obstructive, preventive. **2** who concentrates his mind; with concentrated mind.

ਨਿਰੋਧਨ [nɪrodhan] *Skt n* act of obstructing, act of stopping.

ਨਿਰੋਧਰ [nɪrodhər], ਨਿਰੋਧਰਾ [nɪrodhra], ਨਿਰੋਧਰੁ [nɪrodhəru] *adj* practising abstinence

2 competent to control the mind from being frolic or fickle. **3** निरुद्धार incontrovertible; which cannot be neutralized. According to the magical theory, there is an antimagical incantation for destroying the effect of each magical incantation. There are magical incantations to protect from the bad effects of the planets, and health restoring incantation can be used to do away with the effect of disease-producing magical incantations. The magical incantation which cannot be rendered ineffective by their incantatory alternatives is called ‘nɪruddhar’. “gurdəvmətu nɪrodhra.”—bavən. “nɪrməl ritɪ nɪrodhər mət̪.”—gəu thɪti m 5. “ek səbəd ramnam nɪrodhəru” —oākar.

ਨਿਰੋਲ [nɪrol] *adj* distinct, unadulterated, pure.

ਨਿਰੋਵਾ [nɪrova] *adj* free from disease, healthy. “rəhe nɪrova sukh sō bəy¹ bəhu.”—GPS.

ਨਿਰੰਗਰਿ [nɪrəḡarɪ] See ਨਗਰਿ.

ਨਿਰੰਗਾਰ [nɪrəḡar] See ਨਿਰਾਗਾਰ. “nəh ḡrəh nɪrəḡarə.”—ram pərtaɪ m 5.

ਨਿਰੰਕਾਰ [nɪrəkar] See ਨਿਰਾਕਾਰ. “nɪrəkar akar apɪ.”—sukhməni. **2** *n* the Creator, who is formless. “nɪrəkar kɛ desɪ jahɪ.”—sor m 1.

ਨਿਰੰਕਾਰ ਕਾ ਦੇਸ [nɪrəkar ka des] congregation. **2** inner consciousness of the Guru-oriented being. **3** the whole universe. **4** fourth state of consciousness. See ਨਿਰੰਕਾਰ 2.

ਨਿਰੰਕਾਰੀ [nɪrəkari] *adj* worshipper of the formless Creator. “atəm cɪnɪ bhəe nɪrəkari” —asa ə m 1. **2** *n* Guru Nanak Dev. **3** devotee of Guru Nanak Dev. “dubɪdha choḡɪ bhəe nɪrəkari.”—dhəna ə m 1. **4** a branch of the Sikhs established by Bhai Dayal Ji. A nonbaptised Sikh, Gurusahai, a Bahri Khatri lived in Peshawar. A son Ram Sahai took birth in his house, who was married to Ladiki, daughter of Bhai Wasakha Singh who was a

¹ਵਯ — age

cashier of the Tenth Master. Bhai Dayal was born to her on Vaisakh 1st, Sammat 1840 (1783 AD.)

When Bhai Dayal was thirty years old, his mother passed away, and he began to live with his maternal uncle Milkha Singh at Rawalpindi. Milkha Singh inspired him to take up the mission to preach Sikhism in which he achieved great success.

Dayal ji was married to Mula Dei, who gave birth to three sons Darbara Singh, Bhag Singh and Ratta ji.

Dayal ji always repeated the word 'nirākar' and preached worship of the formless Creator as contrary to idol-worship. So he was called Nirankari and his branch was also nicknamed as Nirankaris.

Dayal ji died on Magh 18th, Sammat 1911 at Rawalpindi. An elegant gurdwara by the Nirankari Sikh congregation has been built in Rawalpindi where proper arrangement for, hymn singing and free kitchen has been made. Gurdit Singh is the priest at this holy place. **5** *adj* of formless. "həu varı jıu vari nirākari nam dhiavṇia."—*majh ə m 3*.

ਨਿਰੰਕਾਰੀਏ [nirākari] See ਨਿਰੰਕਾਰੀ 4.

ਨਿਰੰਕਾਰੁ [nirākaru] See ਨਿਰੰਕਾਰ. "nirākaru əchəl əḍolo."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਨਿਰੰਕੁਸ [nirākus] *adj* unchecked, independent. **2** fearless. **3** disrespectful.

ਨਿਰੰਕੇਰੈ [nirākere] to the formless One. "manı ek nirākere."—*kan m 5*. **2** of the formless One.

ਨਿਰੰਕੇਰੋ [nirākero] *adj* of the formless One.

ਨਿਰੰਜਨ [nirājan], ਨਿਰੰਜਨਿ [nirājanı] *adj* without collyrium. **2** faultless. **3** detached from the illusory world, free from worldly attachment. "əjan mahı nirājanı rəhiə jogjogəti iv paie."—*suhi m 1*. **4** *n* God, the ultimate reality.

ਨਿਰੰਜਨੀ [nirājni] *adj* of the spotless (God), of the One who is beyond time. "jhule su chətu

nirājni."—*var ram 3*. **2** See ਨਿਰੰਜਨੀਏ.

ਨਿਰੰਜਨੀਏ [nirājnie] Hindal, a resident of Jandiala and a member of Jatt caste, born to Sukhi in the house of Gaji in Sammat 1630. He was married to Uttami, daughter of Hamja Chahal. She gave birth to a son Bidhi Chand Bhai Hindal was an ardent follower of Guru Amar Das, and the Guru bestowed on him the honour of being a preacher of Sikhism. He used to work for the langar of the true Master with devotion. His village became famous as Guru Ka Jandiala. Hindal always repeated the word 'nirājan-nirājan'. Due to this, a branch of Sikhism, that originated from him, came to be called Niranjanie. Hindal died in Sammat 1705.

Hindal's son Bidhi Chand was an evil person He rendered the story of Guru Nanak in an offensive way. By incorporating imaginery matter into it, he tried to prove his own vices in herent to the doctrine of Sikhism. Some priests of Hindal's faction helped the tyrannical rulers of Lahore against the Sikhs. ਨਿਰੰਜਨੁ [nirājənu] See ਨਿਰੰਜਨ. "esa namu nirājənu hoı."—*jəpu*.

ਨਿਰੰਤਰ [nirətər] *Skt* निरन्तर *adj* without gap, continuous. "nirətər tuməhi səmane."—*sor m 5*. **2** *Skt* निरंतु without limbs.

ਨਿਰੰਤਰਿ [nirətəri] completely within; in the heart "se chutə məhajal te jisə gursəbəd nirətəri."—*asa m 5*.

ਨਿਰੰਤਰੀ [nirətəri] *adj* continuous **2** of the Creator who is all pervading. "ghətı ghətı joti nirətəri."—*sri m 1*.

ਨਿਰੰਤੀ [nirəti] *adj* unending. "puchəu bat nirəti."—*maru m 1*.

ਨਿਰੰਧੁ [nirədhru] See ਬ੍ਰਹਮਨਿਰੰਧੁ.

ਨਿਲਜ [niləj] See ਨਿਰਲੱਜ. "re jiə niləj, laj tohi nahi."—*gəu kəbir*.

ਨਿਲਯ [niləy] *Skt n* house, dwelling place.

ਨਿਲਾਜ [nilaj] See ਨਿਰਲੱਜ.

ਨਿਲੇਟ [nɪlɛt] *adj* lying down, tossing and turning. “həsda həsda nɪlɛt hoɪa.”—*JSBB*.

ਨਿਵ [nɪv] See ਨਿਵਣੁ.

ਨਿਵਸਮਿ [nɪvəsəɪ] becomes humble, bows, salutes, greets. “cāḍ kumudni durəhu nɪvəsəɪ.”—*maru m 1*. **2** will bow. **3** resides.

ਨਿਵਸਨ [nɪvəsən] *Skt n* dress, clothes. **2** village. **3** house.

ਨਿਵਚਾਵਰ [nɪvchavər] This word has been used for ਨਿਚਾਵਰ. “tən mən əṭkyo cərənkəməl sō, dhən nɪvchavər det.”—*krisən*.

ਨਿਵਡ [nɪvɔḍ] See ਨਿਵਿੜ.

ਨਿਵਣ [nɪvəṇ], **ਨਿਵਣੁ** [nɪvəṇu] bow, yield, be humble. See ਨਮਨ. “nɪvəṇu su əkhəru, khəvəṇu guṇu.”—*s fərid*.

ਨਿਵਤਨ [nɪvətən], **ਨਿਵਤਾ** [nɪvta] invitation. See ਨਿਮੰਤ੍ਰਣ. “nɪvta kəhɪdɪn cəhū vərna.”—*GPS*.

ਨਿਵਰ [nɪvər] *Skt adj* which heals, removes, or prevents. See ਨਿਵਾਰਣ. **2 Pkt** nearby, near.

ਨਿਵਰਣ [nɪvərən] See ਨਿਵਾਰਣ. **2** without caste or colour.

ਨਿਵਰਤਨ [nɪvərtən] *Skt* निवर्तन *n* act of removing (pushing back). **2** prohibition. **3** a measurement of land equal to a 210 square hands (hand equal to half a yard).

ਨਿਵਰਨ [nɪvərən] See ਨਿਵਾਰਣ. “nɪvre dut dəsəṭ berai.”—*bɪla m 5*.

ਨਿਵਰਾਯੋ [nɪvrayo] healed, removed. “avət banən ko həri marəg me nɪvrayo.”—*krisən*.

ਨਿਵਰੀ [nɪvri] removed, healed. “jəlɪ¹ nɪvri gurɪ bujh bujhai.”—*gəu ə m 1*.

ਨਿਵਰੈ [nɪvrɛ] may be removed, or healed. See ਨਿਵਾਰਣ. “əgənɪ nə nɪvrɛ trɪsna nə bujhai.”—*gəu thɪtɪ m 5*. **2** near, close to. See ਨਿਵਰ **2**. “nɪvrɛ durɪ, durɪ phunɪ nɪvrɛ.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਨਿਵਲ [nɪvəl] *n* lock with a chain to fasten the legs of an animal, especially used for a camel. **2** lock, padlock. “guru kūji pahu nɪvəl.”—*var*

निलन is fire or flame

sar m 2. ‘The mentor has a key to open the lock of the mind.’ **3** See ਨਿਉਲੀ. “kɪn hi nɪvəl bhɪɪəgəm sadhe.”—*ram ə m 5*. ‘performed the act of cleaning the intestines.’

ਨਿਵਲਾ [nɪvəla] See ਨਿਗਲੂ. **2** See ਨਿਉਲਾ.

ਨਿਵਲਾਦਿ ਕਰਮ [nɪvlatɪ kərəm] yogic exercises like ‘nɪvli’ (cleaning the intestines) etc. See ਨਿਉਲੀ.

ਨਿਵਲਿ [nɪvəlɪ], **ਨਿਵਲੀ** [nɪvli] See ਨਿਉਲੀ. “nɪvəlɪ bhɪəgəm sadhe.”—*sor ə m 5*. “nɪvlikərəm bəhət bɪsəthar”—*sar pərtal m 5*.

ਨਿਵਲੀਕਰਮ [nɪvlikərəm] yogic exercise of cleaning the intestines. See ਨਿਉਲੀ. “nɪvlikərəm asən cəurasih, ɪn məhɪ sātɪ nə ave ju.”—*majh m 5*.

ਨਿਵੜ [nɪvəɾ] See ਨਿਵਿੜ.

ਨਿਵਾਸ [nɪvas] *Skt* निवास *v* cover, wrap. **2** house, dwelling place. **3** clothes. **4** residence, sense of living. “sadhsəgɪ prəbh dehu nɪvas.”—*sukhməni*. **5** equipoise, calmness. “mɪn nɪvas upjɛ jəl hi te.”—*məla ə m 1*. **6 Skt** निर्वाम act of turning out. “nicrukɪ te uc bhəe hē gəḍdh sugəḍdh nɪvasa.”—*asə rəvɪdas*. ‘after expelling the smell of castor, have become redolent of sandal.’

ਨਿਵਾਜ [nɪvaz] *P* نواز *adj* kind, merciful; it is used as a suffix in compound words. “gəribnɪvaj dɪn rɛɪɪ dhɪaɪ.”—*bher m 5*. **2** See ਨਮਾਜ. “səc nɪvaj yəkin musla”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਨਿਵਾਜਨਾ [nɪvajna] *v* do honour to. See ਨਵਾਖਤਨ. “dhru prəhɪlad nɪvajə”—*bɪla kəbir*. “jɪsəhɪ nɪvajɛ so jən sura.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਨਿਵਾਜਿਸ਼ [nɪvazɪʃ] *P* نوازش *n* idea of conferring honour. **2** kindness, mercy.

ਨਿਵਾਜੀ [nɪvajɪ] a person offering Muslim prayer. “jɪu jhɒkpəun nɪvajɪ.”—*cəḍɪ 3*. **2** See ਨਿਵਾਜਨਾ.

ਨਿਵਾਣ [nɪvaṇ] See ਨਿਮਾਣ **3**.

ਨਿਵਾਤ [nɪvat] *A* نبات *n* vegetable. **2 P** lump sugar. “səkər khəḍ nɪvat gur.”—*s fərid*. **3 Skt**

place of residence, house. **4** armour which cannot be pierced by a weapon. **5** *adj* without air.

ਨਿਵਾਤਕਵਚ [nɪvatkəvəç] *adj* armour which cannot be pierced. **2** grandson of Hirnyakashipu and son of Sanhrad. **3** Three crore demons of Nivatkavach family who lived on the seashore and used to hide in the sea to protect themselves from the enemy.¹ Arjun killed them as instructed by Indar.² “pɪɪthəm nɪvatkəvəç sabh mare.”—*nərav*.

ਨਿਵਾਨ [nɪvan] *n* humbleness, humility, bowing. **2** slope, depth. “jɪs dhərti məɦɪ hoɪ nɪvan.”—*NP*. **3** low place.

ਨਿਵਾਰ [nɪvar] See ਨਿਵਾਰਣ. **2** See ਨਵਾਰ. “kahu pələgh nɪvara.”—*asa kəbir*.

ਨਿਵਾਰਣ [nɪvarəɳ] *Skt n* act of preventing, prohibition. **2** release, liberation.

ਨਿਵਾਰਾ [nɪvara] healed, removed. **2** bent, saluted. “pəçəm mukh kər sis nɪvara.”—*BG*. **3** made of cotton webbing. See ਨਿਵਾਰ 2.

ਨਿਵਾਰਿ [nɪvari] after giving up, after dispelling. “apu nɪvari həri həri jəpəu.”—*ram thɪti m 5*.

ਨਿਵਾਰੀ [nɪvari] removed. See ਨਿਵਾਰਣ. **2** remover, who prevents. “nɪrbɪkɪh nəɾəkɪnɪvari.”—*həjare 10*.

ਨਿਵਾਰਜੁਠਿ [nɪvaryəu] removed, warned. “səbədɪ hæume nɪvaryəu.”—*səvəye m 5 ke*.

ਨਿਵਾਲਾ [nɪvala] See ਨਵਾਲਾ.

ਨਿਵਾਰਾ [nɪvara] removed, dispelled. “jɪni θəgi jəgu θəgɪa se tɪdɦu marɪ nɪvara.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. **2** finished, settled.

ਨਿਵਿ [nɪvi] *adv* by bowing, by bending, by submitting. “tɪsu nɪvi nɪvi ləga paɪ ju.”—*sri m 5 pəpaɪ*.

ਨਿਵਿੜ [nɪviɾ] *Skt* ਨਿਵਿਡ *adj* thick, dense, deep.

¹It is mentioned in Bhagvat that nɪvatkəvəç lived in the netherworld

²See ਮਹਾਭਾਰਤ ਵਨ ਪਰਵ, ੳ 168-173

2 snub-nosed. **3** without a hole; Sanskrit word ਨਿਬਿਡ is also correct.

ਨਿਵੀੜੀ [nɪviɾi] *adj* continuous, without break.

See ਨਿਵਿੜ. “maɳɪk moti cog nɪviɾi.”—*BG*.

ਨਿਵੇਸ [nɪves] *Skt* ਨਿਵੇਸ *n* house. **2** tent. **3** camp, residence. “sūdər sədan nɪves de, vəç mədɦuɾ bəkhane.”—*GPS*. **4** entry, admission **5** marriage

ਨਿਵੇਦਕ [nɪvedək] *adj* applicant, petitioner **2** who offers.

ਨਿਵੇਦਨ [nɪvedən] *n* request, entreaty. **2** submission.

ਨਿਵੇਰਨਾ [nɪverna] See ਨਿਬੇੜਨਾ.

ਨਿਵੋਤ [nɪvət] becoming humble, bowing. “nɪvət hovət mɪthɪa.”—*səhəs m 5*

ਨਿਵੰਦਾ [nɪvəda] becoming humble, bowing, submitting. **2** deep.

ਨਿਵੰਧਾ [nɪvədha] *adj* humble, meek, submissive. **2** deep. “həthu nə əbɾɛ tɪtu nɪvədhe talɪ.”—*var suhi m 1*. ‘hand is thinking and intellect, and the low pond is the mind lowered by evil deeds.’

ਨਿਵ੍ਰਿਤ [nɪvrɪtt] *Skt* ਨਿਵ੍ਰਿਤ *adj* abstaining, refraining. **2** separated **3** indifferent, free from worldly attachment.

ਨਿਵ੍ਰਿਤਿ [nɪvrɪttɪ] *Skt* ਨਿਵ੍ਰਿਤਿ *n* liberation, release. **2** sense of abstaining or refraining. **3** aversion, indifference.

ਨੀ [ni] *part* vocative for addressing, especially females. **2** giving the sense of negation; no, not. “kuch nɪ si chəda.”—*jet chət m 5*. ‘had not any desire.’ **3** In Punjabi, this word is used as a copula: ‘is’ as in — ‘ae ni premɪ jan.” **4** *Skt vr* take; help one to reach; guide, draw, be near, be low, desire.

ਨੀਉ [niu], **ਨੀਉਂ** [niö] *n* foundation, base

ਨੀਅਤ [niət], **ਨੀਅਤਿ** [niətɪ] *A* نية *n* a plan in mind; intention, resolve. “mɪldɪa dɦɪl nə hovəɪ je niətɪ rasɪ kəre.”—*var vəd m 1*.

ਨੀਅਰ [niər] *adv* near, close to. See *E* near. “ek

marəg dur he, ɪk nɪər he, sun ram!"—*ramav*.
ਨੀਸਾਣ [nisaɳ] See ਨਿਸਾਨ. **2** character (letter), writing. **3** signature. "dhərəm dəlal pae nisaɳ."—*var suhi m 1*. **4** large kettledrum. "dhunɪ upje səbəd nisaɳ."—*sri m 1*. **5** See ਨੀਸਾਣੁ and ਨੀਸਾਨ.
ਨੀਸਾਣਿ [nisaɳɪ] under the banner. "səgəl bhəgət jācē nisaɳɪ."—*inajh m 5*. **2** through the symbol.
ਨੀਸਾਣੀ [nisaɳi] sign, symbol. See ਨਿਸਾਨੀ. "prəbh mɪlɳe ki ehu nisaɳi."—*majh m 5*. "ɪh nisaɳi sadh ki jɪsu bhətətɪ tərɪe."—*gəu var 2 m 5*.
ਨੀਸਾਣੁ [nisaɳu], **ਨੀਸਾਨ** [nisan] See ਨਿਸਾਨ. **2** sign, mark, signature. "ɟɪthe lekha mōgie, tɪthe hoɪ səca nisaɳu."—*sri m 1*. **3** large kettledrum. "baje səbəd nisaɳu."—*var mēla m 1*. "mɪləu gopal nisan bəjai."—*bher namdev*. **4** writing. "təp kagəd tera nam nisan."—*mēla m 1*. "ape səbəd ape nisan."—*bɪla m 1*. **5** epithet for Jap, a composition by Guru Nanak, because it leads like a standard. See the text in the index of Guru Granth Sahib — "jəpu nisaɳu."
ਨੀਸਾਨਾ [nisana] See ਨਿਸਾਨਾ. **2** sign, characteristic. "pəsəu bhəe, nəhi mɪɳtē nisanā."—*ram ə m 1*. **3** target; something to be aimed at to attack. "pərɪo nisanē ghau."—*maru kəbir*.
ਨੀਸਾਨੀ [nisani] See ਨਿਸਾਨੀ and ਨੀਸਾਣੀ. **2** sign, characteristic. "sunɪ səkhie, prəbh mɪlən nisanɪ."—*suhi m 5*. **3** example. "ɪhu nisanɪ sunəhu tom bhai, ɟɪu kalər bhɪt ɡɪɪe."—*bɪla m 5*.
ਨੀਸਾਨੁ [nisanu] See ਨਿਸਾਨ. **2** large kettledrum. "tē səbəd nisanu bəjəɪo."—*səveye m 4 ke*.
ਨੀਸੀ [nisi] was not. See ਨੀ 2.
ਨੀਂਹ [nī h] foundation, base.
ਨੀਂਹਣ [nīhən], **ਨੀਂਹਣੇ** [nīhənə] *Skt* ਨਹਨ *n* string, bow-string. "səbər mājh kəman e səbərəu ka nīhənə."—*s fərid*.
ਨੀਂਹਮ [nīhəm] See ਨੀਂਹਮ.
ਨੀਂਹਲ [nīhəl] *n* low country. **2** foot-hill. "nīhəl

pəhari duabe mahɪ."—*PPP*.

ਨੀਂਹਾਰ [nīhar] *Skt n* mist. "rəvɪ ɟyō nɪkəs nīharhɪ phorɪ."—*NP*.

ਨੀਂਹਿ [nīhɪ], **ਨੀਂਹੁ** [nīhu], **ਨੀਂਹੁਮ** [nīhum] *S n* love, affection, attachment. "galɪ hərɪnihu nə hoɪ."—*toḍi m 5*. "thəga nīhum troɳɪ."—*var maru 2 m 5*. **2** foundation, base. "mərəg səvai nīhɪ."—*s fərid 3* with affection. "nīhɪ ɟɪ vɪdha mənū."—*var gəu 2 m 5*.

ਨੀਂਹੁ [nīhu] *S n* custom, rite.

ਨੀਕ [nik] *Skt* ਨਿਕੁ *adj* clean. **2** good, nice.

ਨੀਕਸ [nikəs], **ਨੀਕਸਿ** [nikəsɪ], **ਨੀਕਸੈ** [nikəsɛ] See ਨਿਕਸਨਾ. "həu bəlɪharɪ tɪnh kəu pəsɪ ɟu nikəsɪjahɪ."—*s kəbir*.

ਨੀਕਰ [nikər], **ਨੀਕਰਿ** [nikərɪ], **ਨੀਕਲ** [nikəl], **ਨੀਕਲਿ** [nikəlɪ] See ਨਿਕਲਨਾ. **2** after coming out. "kɪlɪkɪh dokh gəe səbh nīkərɪ."—*nəɳ m 4*. "durmətɪmɛl gəi səbh nīkəlɪ."—*ram m 4*.

ਨੀਕਾ [nika], **ਨੀਕੀ** [nikɪ] *adj* good, nice. "kɪchu kɪa nə nika"—*bɪla kəbir*. **2** small. "nikɪ kɪrɪ məhɪ kəl rakhe."—*sukhməni 3* good, superb. "nikɪ sadhsəgani."—*asa m 5*. "sɪ ərjən sut tɪnəhu ko ɡun ɡənte nika."—*GPS*. **4** free from disease; healthy, without wound. "kəb dərsən nɪɟ dehɪge kərɪhē pəd nika."—*GPS*. 'will cure my foot.' **5** A dancer who dances best when accompanied by music and rhythm is called 'niki'.

ਨੀਕੇ [nike] *adj* plural of ਨੀਕ, nice, superb. "nike sace ke vapanɪ."—*maru solhe m 1*. **2** small, young. **3** *adv* in a nice way. "nike ɡun ɡau."—*toḍi m 5*.

ਨੀਂਗਰ [nīgər] *n* child, kid.

ਨੀਂਗਰੀ [nīgri] female child.

ਨੀਘਰ [nīghər], **ਨੀਘਰਿਆ** [nīghərɪa], **ਨੀਘਰੀਆ** [nīghərɪa], **ਨੀਘਰੁ** [nīghərɪ] *adj* without a house, homeless. "nīghərɪa ghərɪu pərɪa re."—*asa m 5*. "ɪhu nīghərɪu ghərɪu kəhi nə pae."—*prəbha ə m 5*. **2** which has no single place of stay. "maɪa mohɳɪ nīghərɪa ɟu."—*gəu chət m 1*.

3 sunk. “nighrīa nit bhog rāsən me.”—*səloh*.
नीच [nic] *Skt* नीच् *vr* be a slave, adopt servitude.

2 *adj* low in caste, merit and action. “nickūla jolāhra.”—*asa dhāna*. **3** low, meek. “nic griv bēthyo īk than.”—*GPS*. **4** wicked, mean. “nic se nā priti kijo.”—*hānu*. **5** dwarf.

नीचनीचाटि [nicnicaṭi] becomes lower than the lowest. “sāt ke dukhān nicnicaṭi.”—*sukhmāni*.

नीचबिरक [nicbīrakh], नीचबुध [nicrukḥ] *n* tree of very small size, castor. “hām nicbīrakh, tum melagər.”—*sar m 5*. “nicrukḥ te uc bhāe he.”—*asa ravidas*.

नीचल [nicāl] *Skt* नीचल *n* a tree *L* *barringtonia acutaugula*. **2** cane.

नीचा [nica] *adj* low. **2** showing meanness. See नीच.

नीचाण [nicāṇ], नीचान [nicān] *adj* mean-minded. “hām murakh muḡadh nicāṇ.”—*suhi m 4*. **2** low place, slope.

नीचु [nicu] See नीच. “nicu ānathu ājanu.”—*bīla m 5*.

नीचे [nice] *adv* below, beneath.

नीज [niz] *P* ५ *part* also, too.

नीज [nijh] *n* stare; fixed look; keen observation.

नीजर [nijhər] See निजर. “unāv bāse nijhər dhara.”—*oākar*. **2** continuous sound of water falling from a spring. “lobhlāhāri āti nijhər bajē.”—*bāsāt namdev*.

नीठ [niṭh], नीठि [niṭhi] *adj* apparent, evident. “manāhu kurām piṭh pē niṭh bhāe hē sāhsrāphāni phān ṭhādhe.”—*cāḍi 1*. **2** *adv* with difficulty, hardly. “niṭhi niṭhi mānu kia dhira.”—*gəu bavān kābir*.

नीड [niḍ] *Skt n* nest. “bādh niḍ uh bāse sukhare.”—*GPS*.

नीडज [niḍəj] *n* hatched in a nest; bird.

नीडज [niḍy] See नीड. “sārāb bīhāga gīrhī niḍy te.”—*NP*.

नीड [nit] *Skt adj* brought, delivered. **2** acquired, siezed, held. **3** received. **4** See नीअड.

ūco kār kārē tāhi ūco kārta kārē

uni mān ānē duni hot hārkat hē,
jyō jyō dhān dhārē sēte¹ tyō tyō bīdhī khor
khēce

lakh bhāti dhārē koṭi bhāti sārkat hē,
dālat duni me thīr kahūke rāhi nā “kṣām”
pache neknamī bādnamī khārkat hē,
raja hoy ray hoy sah umray hoy
jēsi hot nit tēsi hot bārkat hē.

5 always, ever. “nit nit ghār bādhiāhi, je rāhna hoi.”—*asa ā m 1*.

नीडा [nīṭa] See नीड 5. “deh nā geh nā neh nā nita.”—*sāveye sri mukhvak m 5*. not for ever.

नीडानीड [nīṭānīṭ], नीडानीडा [nīṭānīṭa] *adv* daily, always, ever. “sobha nīṭānīṭ.”—*sor m 5*. “səḡāl ḡuṇ āvḡuṇ nā koi hohī nīṭānīṭa.”—*suhī chāt m 1*.

नीडि [nīṭi] daily. “rāvīdasu dhuvāta dhor nīṭi.”—*asa dhāna*. “datān nīṭi kārēi.”—*tānama*. **2** *Skt n* act of taking away. **3** manners and customs for guiding a person on the right path. **4** doctrines for the running of religion and society. **5** practice of administration, manner of administrating the state.

nīṭi hi te dhārām dhārām hi te sābhē sīddhi
nīṭi hi te adār sābhan bic paie,
nīṭi te ānīṭi chuṭe nīṭi hi te sukh luṭe
nīṭi liye bolē bhālo bākta kāhāie,
nīṭi hi te raj rajē nīṭi hi te patṣahī
nīṭi hi te yās nāvkhāḍ māhi gāie,
choṭān ko bāḍo āru bāḍe māhi bāḍo kārē
tāte sābh hi ko rajnīṭi hi sunāie.

—*devīdas*.

नीतिशास्त्र [nīṭiṣāstrā] *n* science or art in which rules for running the society and state are described; political science; work on political ethics.

At present so many works on political
¹accumulates

ethics are available in different languages, but the main works of the ancient times are –
 ṣukrānīṭI, caṅṅkynīṭI, pāctāṭr, yudhīṣṭhīnīṭI
 and vīḍurnīṭI.

ਨੀਤਿਗੜ [nitɪgɜ]. *Skt* नीतिज्ञ *adj* having knowledge of politics.

ਨੀਤਿਘੋਸ਼ [nitɪghoʃ] See ਬ੍ਰਿਹਸਪਤਿ.

ਨੀਤਿ ਦੇ ਚਾਰ ਅੰਗ [nitɪ de car əŋg] (1) साम [sam] (सामन्) to pacify with sweet words. (2) दान [dan] (bounty) to please by giving money. (3) दंड [punishment] to punish with weapon and force. (4) भेद [bhed] (rift) to achieve the object by creating disunity.

ਨੀਦ [nid], **ਨੀਦ** [nid], **ਨੀਦੜੀ** [nidɜi], **ਨੀਦ੍ਰਾ** [nīdra] See ਨਿਦ੍ਰਾ. “nid bhukh sēbh pērhēri ṭragi.” –*asa chāt m 4*. “ghəṭu dukh nidərie, pərsəu sēda pəga.” –*bīha chāt m 5*. **2** sense – ignorance. “avegi nid kəha ləgu sovəu.” –*māla rəvīdas*.

ਨੀਦ੍ਰਾਵਲਾ [nidravla] *Skt* निद्रालु *adj* drowsy. “jīna neṅ nidravle.” –*s fərid*.

ਨੀਧ [nidh] treasure. See ਜਲਨੀਧ.

ਨੀਧਸ [nidhəs] *Dgn* beat of a kettledrum, sound produced by beating a kettledrum.

ਨੀਧਨ [nidhən] See ਨਿਰਧਨ. “nidhən ko dhənu nam pīar.” –*prəbha m 1*. **2** See ਨਿਧਨ.

ਨੀਧਰ [nidhər] See ਨਿਧਰਾ and ਨਿਰਧਾਰ. “nidhəriṭa sətɪguru dhər teri.” –*gūḍ m 5*.

ਨੀਧਰਿਆਧਰ [nidhəriṭ adhər] *adj* helper of the destitute, shelter for the shelterless.. “nidhəriṭ adhər pənəhṭ khudāṭ.” –*bher m 5*.

ਨੀਪ [nip] *n* Kadamb tree, nauclea orientalis **2** tree (bēdhuk). **3** low region, deep place. **4** foot of a mountain.

ਨੀਬ [nī b], **ਨੀਬਾ** [nība], **ਨੀਬੁ** [nību] See ਨਿੰਬ and ਨਿੰਮੁ. “nību bhəiō ābu, ābu bhəiō nība.” –*ram kəbir*. ‘finds evil deeds sweet but spiritual qualities bitter.’

ਨੀਬੁ [nību], **ਨੀਬੁ** [nību] See ਨਿੰਬੁ.

ਨੀਮ [nim] *part* prohibition, no, not. **2** *n* foundation, base. **3** fort. “nim gualṭər vicc

rəhīda sɪ.” –*bhəgtavli*. **4** *P* مارجوسا margosa tree **5** *adj* half.

ਨੀਮਖਾਰ [nimkhar] See ਨੈਮਿਸਾਰਣੜ.

ਨੀਮਚਾ [nimca] *P* نمچا *n* small pole.

ਨੀਮ ਜੌ [nim jə] *P* half a grain of barley, sense – very small.

ਨੀਮਾ [nīma] *adj* humble, low. **2** bent down. **3** *P* نمچا *n* short-limbed person **4** *adj* half.

ਨੀਮਾਸੁਨਿ [nimastin] *P* نیمه آستین *n* jacket with half sleeves.

ਨੀਮਿ [nimɪ] not. See ਨੀਮ 1. “dəru bibha me nimɪ ko.” –*asa ə m 1*.

ਨੀਮੀ [nimu] *adj* humble, low (female). **2** short-statured female. **3** inferior, belonging to a low caste **4** *part* negation, not. “ko nimu mēḍa.” –*asa ə m 1*. ‘No one is mine.’

ਨੀਯਤ [niyət] See ਨੀਅਤ and ਨੀਤ 4.

ਨੀਰ [nir] *adj* near. “jəmu nəhu ave nir” –*var maru 2 m 5*. See ਨੀਅਰ. **2** *Ml* *n* tears. **3** scattering. **4** serving. **5** *Skt* juice, extract. **6** water. “ṣyaməl nir bəhe jəmna.” –*GPS*.

ਨੀਰਉ [nirəu] *adv* near See ਨੀਅਰ. “nirəu pekhiṭ prəbhū kəu.” –*jet m 5*.

ਨੀਰਚਰ [nirəcər] See ਜਲਚਰ.

ਨੀਰਜ [nirəj] *n* grown in water, lotus. **2** pearl. **3** fish. **4** tree. –*sənama*.

ਨੀਰਜਤ੍ਰਾਣ [nirəjtraṅ] *n* pond. **2** sea, ocean. –*sənama*.

ਨੀਰਤਰ [nirtər] *n* that which floats on water, wood. –*sənama*.

ਨੀਰਦ [nirəd] *n* that which gives water; cloud **2** *adj* without teeth.

ਨੀਰਧ [nirədh] *n* cloud. **2** See ਨੀਰਧਿ.

ਨੀਰਧਰ [nirdhər] See ਨੀਰਧ 1.

ਨੀਰਧਰ ਧੁਨਿ [nirdhər dhunɪ] *n* cloud’s thunder. **2** Megh Nad, son of Ravan. –*sənama*.

ਨੀਰਧਰ ਧੁਨਿ ਤਾਤ ਅਰਿ [nirdhər dhunɪ tat əri] *n* father of Megh Nad, Ravan; his enemy, the arrow. –*sənama*.

ਨੀਰਧਿ [nirədhɪ], **ਨੀਰਧੀ** [nirdhi] *n* sea, which

contains water; ocean.

ਨੀਰਨ [nirən] *n* act of serving a meal. See ਨੀਰ 4.

“mē nire ənik bhojən bəhu bījən.”—*sar m 5*.

“je səu bhojən mē nire.”—*vəḍ m 5*. “je səu

əmritu nirie.”—*sri ə m 3*. **2** act of weeding

out; rooting out weeds from a crop.

ਨੀਰਨਾਇਕ [nirnaɪk], **ਨੀਰਨਾਥ** [nirnaθ], **ਨੀਰਨਾਯਕ**

[nirnaɪk], **ਨੀਰਨਾਯਿਕ** [nirənaɪk] *n* expanse of

water; ocean. **2** Varun, god of water.

ਨੀਰਨਿਧਿ [nirnidhi] *n* sea, ocean.

ਨੀਰਪਤਿ [nirpəti] god of water, Varun.

ਨੀਰਰਾਸਿ [nirrasɪ] *n* ocean. **2** earth.—*sənama*.

ਨੀਰਾ [nira] *n* food for cattle; chaff, hay etc.

2 *adv* near, closeby. “durɪ bətavət paɪo

nira.”—*gəu thɪti kəbir*. **3** *n* nearness,

closeness. **4** water. “mrɪgtrisna ko herəhi

nira. dərət mrɪg nəhi pavəhi nira.”—*NP*.

‘Deer can never reach near that water which appears due to the effect of mirage.’

ਨੀਰਾਰਾ [nirara] *adj* different, separate.

2 unattached, without companion.

ਨੀਰਾਲਯ [niraləy] *n* expanse of water, ocean.

ਨੀਰਾਲਯਨੀ [niraləyni] earth, that has water.

ਨੀਰਾਲਾ [nirala] See ਨਿਰਾਲਾ. **2** See ਨੀਰਾਲਯ.

ਨੀਰਾਲੈ [nirale] See ਨੀਰਾਲਯ.

ਨੀਰਿ [niri] with water. **2** on water. “pahən

niri tære.”—*bavən*.

ਨੀਰੀਐ [niriə] should serve the meal. See

ਨੀਰਨ 1.

ਨੀਰੁ [niru] See ਨੀਰ 6. “niru bɪrole khəpi khəpi

mərta.”—*suhi m 5*.

ਨੀਰੇ [nire] See ਨੀਰਨ 1.

ਨੀਰੈ [nire] serves a meal. “sar səmalɪ mata

mukhi nire.”—*məla m 5*. See ਨੀਰ 4. **2** being

near, matching, standing comparison with.

“kamdhenu sətrenu nə nire.”—*BG*. **3** from

water. “jɪu məchuli bɪnu nire bɪnse.”—*sor*

m 4.

ਨੀਲ [nil] *Skt* नील *vr* dye, dye in blue colour. **2** *n*

a plant from which blue dye is extracted;

indigo. **3** dye obtained from indigo plant. **4** blue

mark on the body caused by a blow. **5** stigma,

blot, moral stain. **6** a monkey in the army of

Ramchandar. “jamvət sukhen nil.”—*ramav*.

7 according to the Purans a mountain in Ilavritt

region, which is on the border of Ramyak

Varsh. **8** out of the nine treasures of Kuber.

9 sapphire, amethyst. **10** equal to the British

number, ten billion, 10,000,000,000,000.

11 poison, venom. **12** banyan tree; ficus

benghalensis. **13** *adj* blue, blue coloured “nil

vəstre pəhiɪ hovəhi pərvaṇu.”—*var asa*.

14 dirty, ashen, dull. “nil ənil əgəni ɪk θai.”

—*gəu ə m 1*. fire of sensuality and good desire;

that is – fire of desire for doing evil and

emotional deeds. **15** a poetic metre. See

ਬਿਸੇਖ. **16** *A* النيل a famous river of Egypt. See

ਨੀਲਏਸ ਅਸਤੁ.

ਨੀਲਏਸ ਅਸਤੁ [nil-es əstrə] *n* lord of river Nil,

Varun; his weapon, noose. “nil adɪ

səbəducərke esəru əstrə bəkhan.”—*sənama*.

ਨੀਲਕੰਠ [nilkəṭh] *Skt n* Shiv. There is an

anecdote in Mahabharat that the three

worlds were perturbed when poison

(kalkuṭ) emerged after churning the sea.

At the request of Brahma, Shiv swallowed

poison, as a result of which his throat

turned blue. “nilkəṭh nərhəri narayəṇ.”

—*həjare 10*. ‘O God! you are verily

Neelkanth, Nrisinh, and Vishnu, who lies

on the waters.’ **2** peacock. **3** male sparrow.

4 blue jay. **5** There were several scholars

of Sanskrit with this name.

ਨੀਲਗਊ [nilgəu], **ਨੀਲਗਯ** [nilgay] *n* bluebull,

baselaphus tragocamelus.

ਨੀਲਗਿਰਿ [nilgɪri] See ਨੀਲ 7. **2** a district in

Madras with headquarters at Ootacamund,

which is a very pleasant hill station. It is at a

height of 7500 feet from the sea level. It is

356 miles away from Madras, 1053 miles from

Bombay and 1374 miles from Calcutta. Wealthy persons and high officials of Madras state spend their summer season at this place.

ਨੀਲਗ੍ਰੀਵ [nilgriv] See ਨੀਲਕੰਠ.

ਨੀਲਨਗ [nilnæg] See ਨੀਲਗਿਰਿ. **2** See ਨੀਲ 7. “māṇi nilnægýā ləkhā sis nyayā.”—*VN*. ‘seeing the blackness of God, sapphire and mountain Nilgiri bow before him.’

ਨੀਲਬਸਨ [nilbəsən] See ਨੀਲਵਸਨ.

ਨੀਲਮ [niləm], **ਨੀਲਮਣਿ** [nilmənɪ] a blue-coloured gem which is reckoned among the nine precious stones; sapphire.

ਨੀਲਵਸਨ [nilvəsən] *n* blue clothes. **2** who wears blue clothes. **3** *n* Saturn, the planet. **4** Balram, elder brother of Krishan. “nilvəsən bənvāri.”—*həjare 10*. ‘O God! you are verily Balram and Krishan (Vanmali).’ **5** Nihang Singh.

ਨੀਲਾ [nila] *adj* blue-coloured. **2** *n* donkey. “kala mūh ər nile pər.”—*prov*. ‘with blackened face and riding on a donkey.’

ਨੀਲਾਥੋਥਾ [nilathotha] *Skt* ਨੀਲਤੁੱਥ *n* sulphate of copper having blue colour; blue vitriol.

ਨੀਲਾਬ [nilab] water of river Nile. **2** blue water, clear and deep water. **3** river Atak. See ਸੁਰਖਾਬ.

ਨੀਲਾਬਰ [nilābər] See ਨੀਲਵਸਨ.

ਨੀਲਾਬਰੀ [nilābri] Balram, who wore blue clothes. **2** a Nihang Singh.

ਨੀਲਾਮ [nilam] *Pg* ਲੀਲਾਮ [lilam] *n* auction.

ਨੀਲਾਰੀ [nilari] *n* dyer.

ਨੀਲੋਤਪਲ [nilotpəl] *Skt* ਨੀਲੋਤਪਲ *n* blue lotus. **2** white esculent lotus; waterlily.

ਨੀਲੋਫਰ [nilofər] *P* نیلوفر See ਨੀਲੋਤਪਲ.

ਨੀਲੰਬਰ [nilābər] wearing blue clothes. See ਨੀਲਵਸਨ.

ਨੀਵ [niv] *n* foundation, base. “jɪnɪ əbɪcəl niv rəkhai.”—*suhī chāt m 5*. “de de niv dɪval usari.”—*gəu m 1*. **2** *adj* low. See ਪ੍ਰਾਵ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਨੀਵਾਂ [nivā] *adj* submissive, bent. **2** without conceit, humble. **3** deep.

ਨੀਵਿ [nivɪ] *Skt* *n* string wound around the waist.

2 cord for fastening trousers of women.

3 dhoti; sari. **4** principal amount, capital.

ਨੀਵੀ [nivi] See ਨੀਵਿ. **2** *adj* low. **3** small, trivial. “həm nivi prəbhū əɪɪ uca.”—*suhī chāt m 3*. **4** female dwarf.

ਨੂ [nu] *adj* nine. “cap nu tāk te chorət hē sər.”—*GPS*. ‘shoot the arrow with a bow having nine joints.’ **2** *Skt vr* praise.

ਨੁਸਖਾ [nusəkha] *A* نُسْخَة *n* something written on paper. **2** copy, copy of a book. **3** prescription.

ਨੁਸਰਤ [nusrət] *A* نُسْرَت reinforcement, help. “nusrət be dəɾəg.” See ਦੇਗ ਤੇਗ ਫਤਹ.

ਨੁਸਰਤਮਾਨ [nusrətɬan] a Pathan of Malerkotla who was brother of Naharkhan. Both of them were present in the battle of Chamkaur.

ਨੂਹ [nuh] See ਨੂਹ. **2** See ਨੂਹ. **3** *P* نُه nine.

ਨੂਹਾਰ [nuhar] See ਅਨੂਹਾਰ.

ਨੂਹਮ [nuhum] *P* نُؤْم ninth.

ਨੁਕਸ [nukəs] *A* نُقْص n defect. **2** deficiency, shortage, loss.

ਨੁਕਸਾਨ [nuksan] *A* نُكْصَان n loss, harm damage. **2** deficiency, shortage.

ਨੁਕਤਹ [nuktəh], **ਨੁਕਤਾ** [nukta] *A* نُكْتَة n dot, cypher. “ɪkkətu nukte hoɪɪɪ məhrəm mujɾəm kher khuarı.”—*BG*. **2** *A* نُكْتَة subtle utterance, excellent saying, sarcasm. “mukh te mukta nukta səm əmɪɪ t kədhyo.”—*krɪsən*. **3** *Skt* ਨਕੁਕ plain cloth of the length of two yards. “sɪɪ pər nukta jugəl gəɪ.”—*NP*. ‘two yards long turban.’

ਨੁਕਤਾਚੀ [nuktacī] *adj* fault-finding, cavilier. **2** critic.

ਨੁਕਤਾਚੀਨੀ [nuktacini] *P* نُكْتَة چینی n criticism. **2** analysis of qualities and defects, review, critique. **3** act of fault-finding.

ਨੁਕਤੀ [nukti] See ਨੁਕਦੀ.

ਨੁਕਰਾ [nukra] *A* نُكْرَة n silver. **2** silver-coloured horse.

ਨੁਕਲ [nukəl] *A* نُكْل n snacks like meat etc which are eaten to neutralize the bitter taste of liquor in the mouth. “kəryo pan mukh nukəl

māgaṭ.—GPS. 3 Ignorant writers have written nukəl in place of nəkul at many places.

ਨੁਖਸਾਨ [nukhsan] See ਨੁਕਸਾਨ.

ਨੁਖਸਾਨੀ [nukhsani] who suffers a loss. “ਹੋ ਨੁਕਸਾਨੀ ਐਯੁ ਰੋਵੇ.”—BG.

ਨੁਖਾ [nukha] Skt नुखा n son's wife, daughter-in-law.

ਨੁਖੁਸੁ [nuxust] P نُخُسْتُ adj firstly, before.

ਨੁਗਦਾ [nugda] n residue of an intoxicating drink prepared with crushed poppy-seed, almonds etc, which remains in the napkin after sieving. See ਨੁਗਦਾ ਮਾਰਨਾ.

ਨੁਗਦਾ ਮਾਰਨਾ [nugda marna] rolling into small spherical tablets the residue, which remains in the napkin after filtering the hemp, and hitting with these the target in the name of the enemy. Hemp addicts often say. “ਅੰਗ ਨੁਗਦਾ, ਤੇਰੇ ਬਾਲ ਬੱਚੇ ਨੂੰ ਚੁਗਦਾ.” etc. “sətrun ke sir nugda marē.”—GPS.

ਨੁਗਦੀ [nugədi] P نُغْدِي n salty vermicelli of gram flour fried in ghee or oil. 2 vermicelli of gramflour fried and coated with sugar. “nugdi əru sevkiā cirve.”—krīṣan.

ਨੁਚਾਰਾ [nucara] ਨ-ਉਚਾਰਾ, not uttered. “pran taje tin pani nucara.”—rudr. ‘not asked for water.’

ਨੁਤ [nut] Skt adj praised, admired.

ਨੁਤਫਾ [nutfa] A نُتْفَا n semen. “nutphīō mas upjai masəhu jusse pak.”—JSBB. 2 offspring, progeny.

ਨੁਤਿ [nuti] Skt n praise, admiration. “suni notī gortat.”—NP. “nutih bəkhanət anədkōda.”—NP. 2 salutation, obeisance, reverential address.

ਨੁਦ [nud] Skt नुद vr push, drive, inspire, go ahead.

ਨੁਦਯ [nudəy], ਨੁਦੈ [nude] adj secret, hidden. 2 apparent, visible. “pūn ke pāthprakaṣ nude bhəye.”—ṣekhər. See ਨੁਦ ਧਾ.

ਨੁਮਾ [numa] P نُمَا showing. 2 suffix that gives

the meaning of guide as in - rəhnuma.

ਨੁਮਾਇਸ਼ [numaiṣ], ਨੁਮਾਯਸ਼ [nəmayəṣ] P نُمَائِش n display, show. 2 affectation. 3 fair in which rare things are displayed; exhibition.

ਨੁਰਾਤੇ [nurate] See ਨਵਰਾਤੁ.

ਨੁਰੰਗਾ [nurāga] Emperor Aurangzeb. “dillipur ko gəyo nurāga.”—GPS.

ਨੁਰੰਗਾਬਾਦ [nurāgabad] See ਨੌਰੰਗਾਬਾਦ.

ਨੁਵਾਹ [novah] See ਨਵਾਹ.

ਨੂੰ [nu], ਨੂੰ [nū] part used in accusative and dative case; to.

ਨੁਹ [nuh] A نُوح act of lamenting. 2 Prophet Noah who has been mentioned at many places in the Bible and the Koran. He is said to be the tenth generation of Adam. When he reached the age 500 years, his three sons (Sam, Ham and Yafas) took birth in his family. At that time, deadly sins were being committed on the earth; and God wanted to submerge it in the ocean, but being kind to Noah he ordained him to get on a boat along with him take one pair each of species on earth; and those who will be on his boat, shall be saved from annihilation. According to this instruction of God, Noah got made a boat, three hundred hands long, fifty hands wide and thirty hands high; stored food-material and boarded into it taking one pair of each species of creatures and closed the entrance of the boat with resin. When this work was completed, the earth was submerged into water because of incessant rain for forty days. Water-level rose to a height of fifteen hands above the mountain peaks. Water dried after twelve months and Noah came out of the boat with all the creatures, which had remained in the boat with him and their race spread on the earth. Noah lived for nine hundred years. The word Noah is a transform of Manu. See ਮਨੁ.

ਨੂੰਹ [nūh] *n* son's wife – daughter-in-law.

ਨੁਣ [nuṇ] *n* salt.

ਨੁਤ [nut] *Skt adj* praised, admired. **2** short for ਨੁਤਨ, new. See ਨੁਤਨ.

ਨੁਤਨ [nutən], ਨੁਤਨੋ [nutno] *Skt* ਨੁਤਨ *adj* new. **2** fresh. **3** strange, unique.

ਨੁਦ [nud] *Skt n* mulberry tree and its fruit.

ਨੁਨ [nun] salt. See ਨੁਣ. **2** less. See ਨੁਨੁਨ.

ਨੁਨਤਾ [nunṭa] shortage, loss. See ਨੁਨੁਨਤਾ. “pəhɪre bɪna nunṭa jou.”—*NP*.

ਨੁਪਰ [nupər], ਨੁਪੁਰ [nupur] *Skt* ਨੁਪੁਰ *n* an ornament for ankles; jingling anklet.

ਨੁਰ [nur] *A, ʃ; n* glow, light. **2** light of God. “ek nur te səbhū jəgu upjɪa.”—*prəbha kabir*. **3** grandeur. **4** a name for God, who is in the form of light. **5** pious ladies; it is a plural of ਨਵਾਰ. “hur nur musək khudaɪa bədgɪ.”—*maru solhe m 5*. ‘Nymphs of heaven, pious ladies, objects like fragrance etc all are included in the prayer to God.’ **6** plural of ਨਾਰ [nar] (fire).

ਨੁਰਸਾਹਿ [nurṣahɪ] according to a biographical story of Guru Nanak Dev, queen of Kamrup who was wasting her life in practising black magic.¹ Guru Nanak Dev showed her the right path.

ਨੁਰਜਹਾਂ [nurjəhā] *نورجہاں* Mirza Gayas (Itmaduddaula's) daughter, who was born in 1591. She was sister of Asdar Khan, and was the fond wife of Jahangir. Earlier, she was married to Sherafgan Khan. Jahangir got him killed and made her his own wife in 1611, and changed her name to Nur Jahan from Meharunisa. She was a very wise queen, who assisted her husband in governing the kingdom. She died in 1645, eighteen years after the death of Jahangir and was buried in Jahangir's tomb at Shahdra. See ਜਹਾਂਗੀਰ.

ਨੁਰਦੀ [nurdī], ਨੁਰਦੀਨ [nurdin] See ਤਰਨ ਤਾਰਨ.

¹The chief of that place was a woman by the name of Noor Shah.—*JSBB*.

ਨੁਰਪੁਰ [nurəpur] a village in district Hoshiarpur near police station Nurpur. Pir Mohammad Sayyad of this village testified at Lull that Guru Gobind Singh was a miraculous saint. The tenth Master bestowed on him an edict, which is now in possession of his descendants, who, now, get offering from the Sikh states. “basi nurpure ko subhmətɪ məg khudaɪ ke mɪlən cəhət.”—*GPS*. Some writers say that Pir Mohammad was a resident of Saloh. **2** See ਬਾਈਧਰ.

ਨੁਰਮਹਲ [nurməhəl], ਨੁਰਮਹਿਲ [nurməhɪl] a village in district Jalandhar, tehsil Philaur, which has a police station. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Har Rai stands one and a half miles away from Nurmahal railway station to the north. Keeping in view the devotion of Sai Fateh Shah, the true Master stayed at this place. Two sites at this place are believed to be related with the sojourn of the Master. A platform has been built near the tomb of Fateh Shah by the dharamsala of Chhimbas. The priest is a Sikh. **2** The tenth door of consciousness (believed in the human body besides the nine openings). **3** spiritually enlightened; inner consciousness. “nurməhəl ko sodhke gurubəl dhəse ju das.”—*GV 10*. **5** Nurmahal is also the name of queen Nurjahan.

ਨੁਰਮਹਿਲ ਦੀ ਸਰਾਇ [nurməhɪl di sərəɪ] See ਤਰਨਤਾਰਨ.

ਨੁਰੁ [nuru] See ਨੁਰ.

ਨੇ [ne] *surf* a postposition of nominative, case of a transitive verb used in the past tense, as — “us ne sənən kərke gurbaɪ da pəθ kɪtə.” **2** copula; are; as in — “sət kərtar nal pɪar kərde ne.” **3** ਨੇ [ne] has also been used for ਨਹਿ as in — “ne kələkɪ sərurpe.”—*japɪ*.

ਨੇਉਜਾ [neuja] See ਨੇਵਜਾ.

ਨੇਉਂਦਾ [neūda] See ਨਿਉਂਦਾ.

ਨੇਸ [nes] *P* *نیش* *n* bite, sting. **2** long tooth of the

beasts with which they tear and cut. 3 नेम [nes] has also been used for नेसु *نيس* [nest]. “kæs nes dæstōgir.”—*tIlg m 1*.

नेमटा [neṣṭa] village in district Amritsar, under police station Gharinda about one mile away from railway station Attari to the south. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind is near the built-up-area to the north of the village. The Master visited this place on his way to Amritsar from Mujang. The condition of the gurdwara is very unsatisfactory, and there is no priest in attendance. The old well near which the Master sat still exists. 2 See निमू.

नेमउ [nesət] *P* *نيس* *adj* which is not. *Skt* नसि. is not.

नेमुक [nesuk] *adv* little, hardly any.

नेमू [neṣṭha] See निमू.

नेमू [neṣṭhi] See निमू. 2 *Skt* नैसिक *adj* having faith. 3 firm in spiritual realisation.

नेमू [nesti] *P* *نيس* *n* – idea of non-existence. 2 idleness. 3 destruction, devastation.

नेह [neh], नेह [nēh] *n* affection, love. 2 oil. “səpət suhagəṅI neh cəḥavē.”—*GPS*.

नेह नानसि विचन [neh nanasṭI kīcən]¹ There is no plurality in the ultimate Reality.

नेहनिघचन [nehnIbahən] love constantly, let no inconsistency appear in love.

sikhe rəsritI sikhe pritI ke prəkar səbe
sikhe “kesoray” mən mən ko mIlaybo,
sikhe sōhē khan nəṭ tan muskan sikhe
sikhe sen benən me hāsbo hāsaybo,
sikhe cah cah sō ju cah upjaybe ki
jesi kou cahe cah tēsi vāh cahbo,
jəhā təhā sikhe esi batē ghatē tāte təb
təhā kyō nə sikhyo nek neh ko nIbahbo?
gahbo sagər ko nə kəchu phIṛ
darbo sətru səmuḥ əcheh ko,

¹मनसैवानु द्रष्टव्य नेहनानास्ति किञ्चन. (vrIhdarṇyak ə 8, brahmən 4, verse 19). It is visible to mind only but there is not a little plurality in the soul

ḍhahbo meru ko bat kIṭi phIṛ
pavək bic umahbo deh ko,
tyō kəvI gval vIsahbo dukkh
kəhā phIṛ cahbo sīgh sətēh ko
bahbo teg ko he səhIja su
pərə kəṭhIna ju nIbahbo neh ko.

नेही [nehi] *n* cord, string. See नरू पा. 2 *A* *نِي* *act* of churning. 3 pitcher in which milk is kept.

“jInI basuk netre ghəṭIa kəṛI nehI tanu.”

—*var ram 3*. 4 *A* *نِي* *n* farsightedness, foresight, prudence.

“rəṅI rutəu nər nehI kərə.”—*gəu bavən kəbir*. 5 *Skt* स्नेहिन् *adj* devotee, having deep love for.

“gurucərnən ko nehI.”—*gurupəd*. नेहु [nehu] *S n* affection, love.

“jIsu pyare sIu nehū, tIsu age məṛIcəlie.”—*var sri m 2*.

नेक [nek] *P* *نِي* *adj* good, virtuous pious. “khivi nek jən.”—*var ram 3*. 2 much, more. 3 *adv* a little, a bit. 4 *adj* न-ऐक many.

“nər narən nek mətā.”—*kəlki*. ‘men and women of many faiths.’ 5 An ignorant scribe has written नेक [nek] in place of nəkr – “təhā brīd baj bəhe nek jese.”—*əg 171*. ‘like horses and crocodiles.’

नेकमु [nekxu] *P* good-natured; having nice temperament.

नेकचलन [nekcələn] bearing good moral character.

नेकनाम [neknām] having good reputation, celebrated.

नेकबखत [nekbəxət] *P* *نِي بخت* *adj* lucky, fortunate.

नेकलक [nekələk], नेकलकी [nekələki] *adj* without blemish, unstained. “kələkā bIna, nekələki sərupe.”—*japu*.

नेका [neka] a village in district Lahore, tehsil Kusur. Guru Arjan Dev visited this place.

नेकी [neki] *P* *نِي* *n* goodness. 2 gentleness.

नेध [nekh] *Skt* नजिस, good motivator, excellent inspirer. “bir bəhore nekh.”—*ramav*.

नेधाम [nekhās] *A* *نيس* *n* a bazaar where cattle and slaves are sold. “kIu nekhas bIkai?”

—*prəbha ə m 1*. ‘Why would Harish Chandar

have been sold in the market?' 2 slave-trader.

ਨੇਗ [neg] *n* customary payment to village menials for serving on auspicious occasions like marriage etc. "aykə nɪket lin bedikulketu neg."—*NP*.

ਨੇਗੀ [negi] *n* village menial working for customary payment. 2 In Kangra district this word means a headman. 3 *Dg* barber.

ਨੇਚਾ [neca] *P* ਜ਼ pipe of a hookah (hubble-bubble).

ਨੇਜਬਾਜ [nejbaj] *P* ਜ਼ *n* spearman, lancer. "nejbaj bəhu bir sōghare."—*cəRItr* 405.

ਨੇਜਾ [neja] *P* ਜ਼ *Skt* ਨੇਕਣ *n* spear, lance. "neja nam nisaṇu."—*səveye m* 5 *ke*. 2 flag. 3 a measure prevalent in old times that was equal to seven hands (three and a half yards), because this weapon (spear) used to be seven hands long. "surəj səva neje ute an ʃhəhɪre."—*hir varəṣṣah*. 4 pine-seed is also known by this name. See ਨੇਵਾਜ.

ਨੇਜੈ [neje] ਨੈ (Ganga) + ਜੈ (born) Bhisham who was born from river (Ganges). "ərjənu dhru prəhlaḍ əbriku narədu neje."—*məla namdev*. 2 *Skt* नमन *n* नम (Vishnu) + न (born). Brahma who was born from Vishnu, 'cəturaṇən' (having four faces). He was born from the lotus grown in the navel of Vishnu.

ਨੇਤ [net] See ਨੇਤ and ਨੇਤੁ. 2 See ਨਿਤਜ. "kəri mɪɪg net hərə."—*ramav*. 'kill elephants and deer everyday.' "harɪ sɪmərɪ nanək net."—*bɪla ə m* 5. 3 *Skt* निजति *n* happening as ordained by God; what is destined to happen according to one's previous actions; destiny, fate. "net kərtar ki nə mɪɪtə."—*NP*. 4 See ਨੇਤਾ. 5 See ਨੇਤਿ.

ਨੇਤ ਨੇਤ [net net] ਨੇਤਿ ਨੇਤਿ. ਨ-ਇਤਿ, ਨ-ਇਤਿ. not — this; soul is not body, nor vital air and nor mind; that is, it is beyond all. "net net kəthətɪ beda."—*səhəs m* 5.

ਨੇਤਰ [netər] See ਨੇਤੁ. 2 ਨ-ਇਤਰ not another.

ਨੇਤਾ [neta] *Skt* नेतु *adj* guiding or giving direction

by leading. 2 motivator, inspirer.

ਨੇਤਿ [netɪ] ਨ-ਇਤਿ beyond limit, no end. 2 See ਨੇਤੀ 2.

ਨੇਤਿ ਨੇਤਿ [netɪ netɪ] See ਨੇਤ ਨੇਤ. "netɪ netɪ bəṇ trɪɪṇ kəhət."—*japu*.

ਨੇਤੀ [neti] *Skt* नेत्री *n* a cord that is whirled round a churning stick. See ਨੇਤੁ. 2 ਨੇਤਿ *n* yogic exercise, in which one span long piece of fine and soft cotton string is put into the nose with the force of breathing and its end is taken out from the mouth; thus nose and throat are cleaned by catching both ends of the string

ਨੇਤੀ ਧੋਤੀ [neti dhoti] See ਧੋਤੀ 3 and ਨੇਤੀ 2.

ਨੇਤੁ [netu] eyes "dhən oh məstək, dhənu tere netu."—*gəu m* 5. 2 See ਨੇਤ.

ਨੇਤੈ [netɛ] eternal, everlasting. "ekə ekɪ netɛ."—*kan m* 5.

ਨੇਤੁ [netr] *n* sense organ which diverts the attention of mind towards objects; eye. "netr punit pəkhət hi dərəs."—*gəu m* 5. 2 cord whirled round the churning stick. 3 root of a tree. 4 pulse, vein. 5 chariot. 6 cognitive of number two because there are two eyes.

ਨੇਤੁਉ [netrəu] *n* eye. See ਨੇਤੁ. "netrəu nid nə avɛ."—*suhi m* 1. 'not being overpowered by the sleep of ignorance is the cord of a churning staff.'

ਨੇਤੁਛਦ [netr-çəd] *n* covering of the eye, eyelid.

ਨੇਤੁਜਲ [netr-çəl] *n* tears.

ਨੇਤੁਠੋਕਾ [netr-ʃhoka] *xa* antimony, collyrium.

ਨੇਤੁਤੁੰਗ [netr-tūg] *n* a hillock where the eyes of goddess Durga as a self-immolating widow fell. "netr-tūg ke çərən tər sətɖrəv tɪr tərəg."—*krɪsən*. See ਨੈਣਾ ਦੇਵੀ.

ਨੇਤੁਫੋਰੁ [netr-phoru] *n* time taken in twinkling the eye; moment. "hərən bhərən jaka netr-phoru."—*sukhməni*.

ਨੇਤੁਰੰਜਨ [netr-rəjən] *n* colour with which eye lids are painted; lampblack; collyrium.

ਨੇਤੁਾ [netra] *Skt* नेतु rope. "bəl kəu netra paɪ

duhave.”—*gəu m 5*. **2** rope whirled round a churning stick. “*jinɪ basəku netre ɣhətɪo.*” —*var ram 3*.

“मन्थान मन्दर कृत्वा तथा नेत्रञ्च वासुकिम्.” —*məhabharət, pəɾəv 1, ə 18*.

ਨੇੜਾਬੁ [netrābu] *n* ਨੇੜ-ਅੰਬੁ tears.

ਨੇੜਿ [netrɪ] See ਨੇੜਾ.

ਨੇੜੀ [netri] See ਨੇੜਾ. **2** *Skt* नेत्री *n* a woman who gives direction by going ahead; woman leader. **3** goddess Lakshmi. **4** stream. **5** with eyes. “*netri sətɪguruṛ pekhṇa.*”—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਨੇਧਾਨੁ [nedhanu] See ਨਿਧਾਨ. “*gundata nedhanu.*”—*var məla m 3*.

ਨੇਧ [nepəθ] *Skt* नेपथ *n* dress including clothes and ornaments. **2** place on the stage of a theatre behind the curtain's back. **3** curtain, tent-wall.

ਨੇਪਰ [nepər] See ਨੁਪਰ.

ਨੇਪਾਲ [nepal] an independant Hindu hill state to the north of India. To its north is Tibet, to the east is Sikkim state and Darjeeling, to the south is some area of Bengal and U.P., and to the west is Kamaon and the black river. It is the motherland of Gorkhas; its area is 54,000 sq. miles and population is 5000000. The name of its capital is Kathmandu which is at a height of 2646 ft. from the sealevel.

ਨੇਫਾ [nefa] *P* نفا *n* turned-in top of the pajama through which tying-cord is passed.

ਨੇਬ [neb] *P* نيب *n* deputy of a king who assists him in ruling; minister. “*kam neb sədɪ puchiə.*”—*var asa*. “*kɪa ləskər kɪa neb khəvasi.*”—*var majh m 1*. **2** in Punjabi, the word ਨੇਬ [neb] is used for a Kalal and its etymology is नज-आब, which means one who draws water with a tube. **3** This word is also used for a macebearer; its root is नज (to take away); a macebearer leads the people to the court of a king.

ਨੇਬ ਖਬਾਸ [neb khəbas] various deputies of a

lower level in the court of a king .

ਨੇਬੀ [nebi] *n* post, duty and status of a deputy. **2** macebearer; usher. “*nebi məhta səgəl bulae.*”—*cəɪɪtr 326*.

ਨੇਬੁ [nebu] See ਨੇਬ.

ਨੇਬੁ [nəbu] See ਨਿੰਬੁ.

ਨੇਬੁਨਿਚੋੜ [nəbunɪcoɾ] person who sits to eat with others by squeezing a lemon as his contribution to the meal; sense – who sucks profit from others with little contribution; selfish; leech. See ਤੁਫੈਲ.

ਨੇਬੇਰਾ [nebera], ਨੇਬੇੜਾ [nebera] decision. See ਨਿਬੋੜਾ. “*hɪdu turək duha nebera.*”—*bher m 5*. “*hathɪ tɪsɛ ke nebera.*”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਨੇਮ [nem] *Skt* *n* time. **2** piece, part. **3** wall, walled compound. “*khəɫ nem kəɪɪ koθɾi bādhi.*”—*gəu kəbir*. See ਖਟਅੰਗ 1. **4** See ਨਿਯਮ. “*nem nɪbahɪo sətɪguru.*”—*asa m 5*.

ਨੇਮਖਾਰੰਨ [nemkharən], ਨੇਮਖਾਰਨ [nemkharən] See ਨੈਮਿਸਾਰਣਜ. “*neməkhvarən bhūtər ayo.*”—*kɪsən*.

ਨੇਮਿ [nemɪ] *Skt* *n* outer framework of a wheel in which spokes remain fixed. ਨਾਭਿ [nabhɪ] is the axle of the wheel and ਨੇਮਿ [nemɪ] is its rim. **2** raised platform around a well. **3** a circular frame of wood to protect the raised wall of a well.

ਨੇਮੀ [nemɪ] *adj* regular, regulated. **2** See ਨੇਮਿ. “*ghore pər ko bəjəte, nemi səbəd uθhəte.*”—*GPS*. **3** *Dg* moon.

ਨੇਰ [ner] *adv* near, close to. “*sadhusəg ke nahɪ ner.*”—*gəu m 1*.

ਨੇਰਉ [nerəu], ਨੇਰਾ [nera] *n* nearness. “*nerəu paɪo tah.*”—*gəu bavən kəbir*. **2** *adv* close by, near. “*ghəɫɪ ghəɫɪ ətəɪ vətə nera.*”—*majh m 5*. **3** *adj* small, young. “*jəh apən uc, apənəpɪ nera.*”—*sukhməni*.

ਨੇਰਿ [nerɪ], ਨੇਰੇ [nere], ਨੇਰੈ [nerɛ] *adv* near, close by. “*koɫɪ bɪghən nəhɪ avəhɪ nerɪ.*”—*ram m 4*. “*kal nere aɪa.*”—*biɪa m 4*.

ਨੇਵਜਾ [nevja] *P* چنورہ a kind of nut taken out from the pine fruit; pine seed, edible pine.

ਨੇਵਰ [nevər] wound on the ankle of a horse which occurs due to the ankles hitting each other. 2 *Skt* तुपुत्र *n* jingling anklet. “pəg nevər chənək chənhəri.”—*gōḍ kəbir*.

ਨੇਵਲ [nevəl] See ਨਿਉਲਾ.

ਨੇੜ [neɾ], ਨੇੜਾ [neɾa] *n* nearness. “jɪsu bujhae apɪ neɾa tɪsu he.”—*suhī ə m 5*.

ਨੇੜਿ [neɾɪ], ਨੇੜੇ [neɾe], ਨੇੜੈ [neɾɛ] *adv* near, close by. “neɾe dekhəu parbrəhəm.”—*var gəu 2 m 5*.

ਨੈ [ne] *suf* See ਨੇ. “ɪkne bhāḍe sajie.”—*sri ə m 1. 2 n* river. See ਨਯ. “murgai ne sanē.”—*sɪdhgosəɪ*. “soṅhi mehival nū ne tərədi rati.”—*BG. 3 P* نِ pipe, tube. 4 flute. “gopi ne goalia.”—*sri m 1 jogi əḍəɪ*.

ਨੈ [nɛ] See ਨੈ 2. 2 name of Sutlej river especially from Harike Pattan onward in Ferozepur district. “nɛ ləg kərḥē raj tuhara.”—*GPS*.

ਨੈਸਕ [nesək] See ਨੇਸਕ. “nesək mor gəe əntɛ.”—*cəɪtr 129*. ‘due to my going to the other place for a little while.’ 2 *Skt* ਨੈਸਿਕ linked with night, pertaining to night.

ਨੈਸ਼ਕਰ [neʃkər] *P* نیشکر *n* sweet reed; sugarcane.

ਨੈਸਧ [neʃədh] *Skt adj* related to Nishadh area. 2 *n* king Nal who was ruler of Nishadh state. 3 Nalopakhyan Kavay written by poet Shri Harash. See ਖਟਕਵਜ.

ਨੈਸਰਗਿਕ [nesərgɪk] *Skt* ਨੈਸਰਿਗਿਕ *adj* natural.

ਨੈਸਾਣੂ [nesaṅu], ਨੈਸਾਨੁ [nesanu] *n* which makes sound – stream, river. “ləkh saɪru nesaṅu būd səmavṇe.”—*BG. 2* ocean that thunders due to waves. “udəru nesaṅu nə bhərie kəb-hū.”—*bher m 3*. “həsu hetu asa əsmanu. tɪsu vicɪ bhukh bəhutu nesanu.”—*gəu m 1*. violence, attachment, greed and conceit.

ਨੈਸਿਕ [nesɪk] See ਨੈਸਕ 2.

ਨੈਸੁੰਭ [nesūbh] See ਨਿਸੁੰਭ.

ਨੈਸ਼ਿਕ [neʃθɪk] *Skt adj* having firm faith; believer.

ਨੈਸ਼ਿਕ ਬ੍ਰਹਮਚਾਰੀ [neʃθɪk brəhəmcari] who practises celibacy all his life.

ਨੈਹਰ [nehər] *n* father’s house, parental house. “nehər kutəb təj byahe səsurar jaɪ.”—*BGK*.

ਨੈਕ [nek], ਨੈਕੁ [neku] *adja* little, a bit. “yəh mən nek nə kəhɪo kərə.”—*dev m 9. 2 ਨ-ਏਕ*, many.

3 ਨ-ਐਕ, disunity, opposition.

ਨੈਜਰਿਆ [nejəriə] *A* plural ਨਜੀਰ نَجِير example, instance. See ਨਜੀਰ. “name ce svamū biṅhlo jɪn tɪ neɾiə.”—*guj namdev*. Three examples – a) “avət kɪne nə pekɪo, jɪu akasə pəkhuəlo.” ‘as is the bird not seen coming from the sky.’ b) “jɪu jəl majhe machlo.” ‘as is fish in the water.’

c) “jɪu akasə ghəruəlo mɪɪgɪtrisna bhəriə.” ‘as is pitcher of the sky filled with illusion.’

ਨੈਣ [neɳ] *Skt* नज्ज *n* which diverts the attention of mind towards the objects of the world; eye. “neɳ nə dekhəɪ sadh, sɪ neɳ bihaliə.”—*phunhe m 5. 2* wife of a barber.

ਨੈਣਹਜਾਰ [neɳhəjar] *Dg n* Indar, who has a thousand eyes.

ਨੈਣਭਾਰ [neɳbhar] *n* moment; time required for the twinkling of an eye. “gəcheɳ neɳbhareɳ.”—*gatha*. ‘can circumambulate the universe in a wink.’

ਨੈਣਸਿੰਘ [neɳsɪŋh] This religious warrior was a gem of misl Shaheedan; he is referred to in history under this name but his real name was Narayan Singh. He pioneered the practice of wearing a high turban. See ਨਿਹੰਗ and ਫੂਲਾ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਨੈਣਕੋਟ [neɳakoɳ] a town in district Gurdaspur, tehsil Shakargarh. To the east of this town at a distance of one furlong is a place related to Baba Gurbax Singh (Ram Kunvar) descendant of Budha Ji.

Earlier Baba ji lived at Ramdas in district Amritsar. When he got old, he assigned the service of preaching religion to Mohar Singh

¹ਤੁਝੀ – three

and himself came here. This town was founded by Chaudhary (headman) Nainsukh. Baba ji told Nainsukh that he would live there and Nainsukh welcomed him by donating 19 ghumaons of land to Baba Ji, and got built a gurdwara. After some time Baba ji left this mortal world, In his memory an elegant shrine with a golden dome on the top was got built by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Land for langar has been donated by the following villages:

10 ghumaons at village Lallu Chakk.

7 ghumaons at village Saun Chakk.

12 ghumaons at village Sultanpur.

2 ghumaons at village Mamian.

2 ghumaons at village Bhagwal.

2 ghumaons at village Kaithe Brahmanan.

10 ghumaons at village Chakk Bhupa and Chakk Ishar.

52 ghumaons at village Manjua.

A fief of ten rupees per annum from village Paramanand. Another fief of 900 rupees per annum by Maharaja Ranjit Singh was made. Priest Prem Das has laid a beautiful garden. Since 1922; Sewa Singh has been serving at this holy place. A fair is held on the Vaisakhi day. It is at a distance of fourteen miles to the north-east of Gurdaspur railway station.

ਨੈਣਾਦੇਵੀ [neṇadevi] a temple of goddess Durga and a village of this name at the top of a hill to the north of Anandpur at a distance of seven Kohs (koh = 2.4 kilometres). According to Gurpartap Surya, a goddess popularised by a Jatt Naina, and according to Purans, a place where the eyes of a self-immolating widow sātī fell down. See ਸਤੀ 8. A text of Dasam Granth confirms this : – “netr tōg ke cārən tər sətḍrəv tīr tərāg.” –ramav. To the north-east of village Naina Devi is a place where Guru Gobind Singh paid a visit. There is no priest at this place. It falls in the

area of Bilaspur state and is 35 miles away from railway station Garhshankar towards the east. Now it is close to Ropar railway station. See ਭੈਰੋ.

ਨੈਣੀ [neṇi] with eyes. “hərɪ prəbhu dɪɪθa neṇi jiu.” –gəu m 4. **2** adv apparently, seemingly. “ətər cīta neṇi sukhi, mulɪ nə utrə bhokh.” –var gəu 2 m 5. **3** adj with eyes, having eyesight.

ਨੈਣੂ [neṇu] n butter. “atsəɪ mājhi neṇu.” –var maru 2 m 5. as – butter in fire. **2** a kind of embroidered muslin called cɪkən. **3** short for ਨਚੈਣੂ, which is a short for ਨਾਰਾਇਣ.

ਨੈਨ [nen] eyes. See ਨਯਣ and ਨੈਣ. “səhəs təv nen, nən nen həhɪ tohɪ kəu.” –sohɪla.

ਨੈਨਸਲੋਨੀ [nensəloni] lady with beautiful eyes. “nensəloni sūdərɪ narɪ.” –gəu ə m 1.

ਨੈਨ ਦਿਖਾਲਨੂ [nen dɪkhalənu] See ਅਧਮਚੰਡਾਲੀ and ਮਾਲਿ ਦੁਲੀਚੇ.

ਨੈਨ ਨੰਦਨੀ [nen-nədni] adj appealing; whose beauty looks pleasant to the eyes; charming (lady). **2** n illusory world. “udhrəṇə nennədni.” –səhəs m 5.

ਨੈਨਾਹ [nenah] See ਰੰਕਾਈ.

ਨੈਨੀ [neni] See ਨੈਣੀ. “neni həɪɪ həɪɪ lagi tari.” –məla m 4.

ਨੈਨੂ [nenu] butter. See ਨੈਣੂ. “nuru bɪlove əɪ srəmu pave, nenu kəsə rɪsə?” –sar m 5. **2** eyes. “nenu nəktu srəvnu.” –maru kəbir.

ਨੈਨੋਤਮ [nenottəm] n one who has superb eyes
ਦੇਰ. –sənama.

ਨੈਪਾਲ [nepal] adj ethical. **2** of Nepal. See ਨੇਪਾਲ.

ਨੈਮਿਸ [nemɪs], ਨੈਮਿਸਾਰਣ [nemɪsarṇ], ਨੈਮਿਖਰ [nemɪkhar] a place of pilgrimage in district Sitapur of U P. where a big forest existed in days goneby. It is written in the Varah Puran that at this place sage Gaurmukh reduced to ashes a huge army of demons in a wink. So it got the name ‘nemɪsarṇ’. Ramchandar

performed horse-sacrifice by resorting to fire-ritual at this very place. See ਲੋਮਹਰਖਣ.

ਨੈਮਿੱਤਿਕ ਕਰਮ [nəmittik kəɾəm] *n* an action performed for the sake of some other person and which is not required to be done as a matter of routine, i.e. actions performed on a religious festival commemorating a guru, or on occasions of birth and marriage of children.

ਨੈਯਾ [neya] *adj* inspirer. **2** *n* boat.

ਨੈਯਾਯਿਕ [neyayik] *adj* versed in logic.

ਨੈਰਤ [nerət], **ਨੈਰਿਤ** [nerit] *Skt* नैर्ऋत *n* a demon and master of the south west direction, who was son of Nirit. In works of astrology, Rahu has been referred to as Nairit. *

ਨੈਰਿਤਿ [neriti], **ਨੈਰਿਤੀ** [neriti] *Skt* नैर्ऋति *n* south-west direction, which is under Nairit.

ਨੈਰੰਗ [nerəŋg] *P* نیرنگ *n* deceit, treachery, guile.

ਨੈਵਾਸ [nevas] See ਨਿਵਾਸ.

ਨੈਵੇਦ [neved], **ਨੈਵੇਦੜ** [nevedy] See ਨਈ ਬੇਦ. “ṭhakur kəu neved kəɾəu.”—*asa namdev*.

ਨੋ [no] *suf* a particle used in the accusative and dative cases; to. “jɪsno bəkhse sɪphəti salah.”—*jəpu*. “tudhno choḍi jaie prəbh kēdhəri?”—*asa m 5*. **2** *Skt adv* no one. **3** indicative of negation.

ਨੋਸ [noʃ] *P* نوش imperative of ਨੋਸ਼ੀਦਨ [noʃidən] (to drink), have, take. **2** *adj* given to drinking. In such a situation, this word is used as a suffix, as in ʃərabnoʃ. **3** *n* honey. **4** antidote of poison.

ਨੋਸਦ [noʃəd] *P* نوش drink, may drink, will drink. See ਨੋਸ਼ੀਦਨ.

ਨੋਸ਼ੀਦਨ [noʃidən] *P* نوشیدن *v* take, drink.

ਨੌਕ [nok] *P* نوک *n* sharp point, tip. **2** tip of a jutti (country-made shoe) etc. “ɪk pəg pənhi nok bəḍ.”—*NP*.

ਨੌਕ ਚੌਕ [nok cok] prick of the tip of a weapon like the spear etc. **2** pungent argument, sarcastic remarks. “kɪt kɪt nok cok məg bhəi.”—*GPS*.

ਨੌਖਾ [nokha], **ਨੌਖੋ** [nokho] See ਅਣੋਖਾ. “nokho

neh nɪgoḍo lago.”—*cəritr 206*.

ਨੌਚਣਾ [nocṇa], **ਨੌਚਨਾ** [nocna] *v* strip, tear; pull off; scratch; pluck.

ਨੌਦ [nod], **ਨੌਦਨਾ** [nodna] *Skt n* inspiring, goading, driving. “cəḍhē kɪkan kudāy su nod.”—*GPS*. it is a transform of ਚੋਦਨਾ [codna].

ਨੌਦਿਤ [nodit] *adj* inspired. “munɪ nodit kal sɪdhar təhā.”—*ramav*. See ਨੌਦਨਾ.

ਨੌਨ [non] *n* salt.

ਨੌਨਾ [nona], **ਨੌਨੀ** [noni] *adj* salty, saline. **2** handsome, beautiful, best. “təv kirətɪ noni.”—*NP*.

ਨੌਰਾ [nora] *n* rivulet; flow of water. “tāte nora nora bhər cələt.”—*BGK*.

ਨੌ [nə] *Skt* नव *adj* nine. See ਨਉ. **2** *P* نو new, novel. **3** brave.

ਨੌਸਾਬਾ [nosaba] *P* نوشابه *n* nectar, elixir, ambrosia. **2** daughter of king Barua, with whom Alexander held a meeting. “nosaba ɪstri da kɪla si.”—*JSBM*.

ਨੌਸ਼ੀਰਵਾਂ [noʃirvā], **ਨੌਸ਼ੇਰਵਾਂ** [noʃervā] *P* نوشيروان *a* renowned impartial king of Iran, who was son of Qubad and a fire-worshipper. He sat on the throne in 531 and ruled gloriously for 48 years. Prophet Mohammad was born during his reign. “ədəl kita noʃervā jəs jəg vɪc chaɪa.”—*jəgnama*.

ਨੌਹਰ [nohər] a city in the district and tehsil Reni of Bikaner state, 58 miles away from Hisar to the west, 129 miles away from Bikaner to the north-east and at a distance of 25 miles from Sirsa to the south-west direction. On his way to the southern states, Guru Gobind Singh stayed here. A gurdwara has been built at Chhintalari; the priest is a yogi saint.

ਨੌਕਰ [nokər] *P* نوکر *n* servant, employee.

ਨੌਕਰੀ [nokri] *n* work of a servant. **2** salary of a servant.

ਨੌਕਾ [noka] *Skt n* boat; small boat. In Yuktikalpatar written by Bhoj many names of boats are given

according to their different sizes.

32 hands long and 4 hands wide (that is 32 by 4) boat is dirghika.

48 by 6, tərṇi.

64 by 8, lola.

80 by 10, gətvra.

96 by 12, gamṛni.

112 by 14, tərṇi.

128 by 16, jəglā.

144 by 18, plavni.

160 by 20, dharṇi.

176 by 22, vegṛni.

ਨੌਕਾਦੰਡ [nəkādəṅd] *n* a pole with a flat blade to propel a boat through water; oar.

ਨੌ ਕੰਨਯਾ [nə kənyā] See ਨਵ ਕੁਮਾਰੀ and ਨਵ ਦੁਰਗਾ.

2 according to the Tantriks, the following are the nine virgins – nəṇṇi, kəlahi, veṣya, dhobəṇ, nariṇ, brahmaṇi, ṣudra (ṣudri), gəvaləṇ and maləṇ.

ਨੌਖੰਡ [nəkhəṅd] See ਨਵਖੰਡ.

ਨੌਗ੍ਰਹਿ [nəgrəhi] See ਨਵ ਗ੍ਰਹ.

ਨੌਚੰਦ [nəcəṅd] new moon; moon on the second day of bright half of the lunar month.

ਨੌਚੰਦਾ [nəcəṅda] *adj* pertaining to the new moon.

2 the first day of bright half of the lunar month.

ਨੌਜਵਾਨ [nəjəvan] *P* جوان *adj* young, youth.

ਨੌਬੇਹਾ [nətheha] According to Bhai Santokh Singh, Guru Gobind Singh visited this place while he was passing through the Malwa region, but residents of this village prevented the true Master from camping at this place. Guru Gobind Singh still on the horse back went straight to Tahlian Fattu Sammukian. “nəthehe jəb sri prəbhū gəe. təhṛ ke nər gəṇ avət bhəe. hath jor tɪn ərəj gujari. ap cəmu həjrət ki mari. ɪs thəl kɪ jə nəhi mukamu. utro jaɪ aɡle gramu.”—*GPS*.

ਨੌਦ [nəd] *P* , *j* *adj* favourite son. **2** ninety – 90.

ਨੌਦੁਆਰ [nəduar] See ਨਉ ਦੁਆਰਾ and ਨਵ ਦੁਆਰ.

ਨੌਧਾ [nədhā] See ਨਵਧਾ. **2** Missar Naudha,

revenue minister of Patiala state, who worked in the executive of Raja Sahib Singh and Queen Aas Kaur and managed the affairs of state well.

ਨੌ ਨਾਗਕੁਲ [nə nagkul] See ਨਾਗਕੁਲ.

ਨੌ ਨਾਥ [nə nath] See ਨਵ ਨਾਥ.

ਨੌਨਿਹਾਲ [nənihal] *adj* delightful youngman.

2 This word is use for the favourite son like ‘bərxdar’.

ਨੌਨਿਹਾਲਸਿੰਘ [nənihalsiṅgh] son of prince Kharag Singh who was born to Chand Kaur, daughter of Sardar Jaimal Singh, a noble of Kanahya misl, in Phagun, Sammat 1877 (February 11th, 1820) at Lahore. Maharaja Ranjit Singh had much affection for this prince. The charge of his religious education was given at an appropriate time to Bhai Sant Singh Giani, and for training in arms, Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia, Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa and General Vetura were appointed as his tutors. Kanwar Naunihal Singh was married to Nanki, daughter of Sardar Sham Singh Atari, a noble, on Phagun 23rd, 1893 (March 1837) with great pomp and show, in which all rulers and rajas of Punjab and representative of the Government of India, Sir Henry Fane, Commander-in-Chief, were present.

Kanwar Naunihal Singh proved himself an efficient prince rising to the expectations of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. He annexed many territories into the Sikh state on the orders of his grand father. The victory of Peshawar on May 6th, 1834, made him especially popular in the whole of Punjab and generated a deep feeling of love for him among the armed forces.

After the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, when Kharag Singh, father of the Kanwar succeeded to the throne, Raja Dhian Singh, blinded by selfishness felt jealous of the

proximity of Sardar Chet Singh to the Maharaja. Exploiting the political situation, he succeeded in creating a rift between the father and the son. So he murdered Chet Singh in the presence of Maharaja Kharag Singh and turned the Prince into deadly enemy of his father, by convincing him that his father wanted to hand over the Lahore empire to the British.

The Kanwar imprisoned his father and held the reins of administration of the state in his hands. On November, 1840 (Kattak 21st, Sammat 1897) Kanwar Naunihal Singh was returning to the fort after cremating his father. As he reached near the grave of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, a portion of left entrance of the royal tombs collapsed upon him which caused his death. Many historians and colonel Alexander have given an eye-witness account of this happening from which it appears that Kanwar Naunihal Singh was killed in a conspiracy.¹

ਨੌਨਿਧ [nɔnɪdh] a resident of Agra belonging to Bhandari caste, who came and attended upon the tenth Master when he visited Agra. The Master instructed him to keep his hair unshorn.

ਨੌਨਿਧਿ [nɔnɪdhɪ] nine treasures. See ਨਉ ਨਿਧਿ.
ਨੌਬਹਾਰ [nɔbəhar] *P* نوبهار *n* new season, spring season.

ਨੌਬਤ [nɔbət] *A* نوبت *n* large kettledrum. **2** turn. **3** state, condition. **4** guard's duty, police post. **5** pavilion for court.

ਨੌਬਤਖਾਨਾ [nɔbətɁana] *n* a house at the entrance of kings and emperors in which kettledrum was sounded and clarinet played. In olden times, kettledrums were sounded and clarinets

¹About this see 'biography (jivən brɪtāt) of Maharaja Naunihal Singh' written by Baba Prem Singh; resident of Hoti

were played five times a day.

ਨੌਬਤੀ [nɔbti] drummer. **2** intermittent as nɔbtɪ buxar (intermittent fever).

ਨੌਭਗਤੀ [nɔbhəgti] See ਨਵਧਾ ਭਗਤਿ.

ਨੌਮਿ [nɔmɪ], **ਨੌਮੀ** [nɔmi] See ਨਉਮੀ and ਨਵਮੀ.

ਨੌਰਸ [nɔrəs] See ਨਵ ਰਸ and ਰਸ.

ਨੌਰਤਨ [nɔrətən] See ਨਵਰਤਨ.

ਨੌਰਤੇ [nɔrte], **ਨੌਰਤੇ** [nɔrate] See ਨਵਰਾਤੁ. "Ṛsi prakar nɔrte prəpujte su ayudhan."—*GPS*.

ਨੌਰਿਖੀ [nɔrɪkhi] See ਨਉਮੁਨੀ.

ਨੌਰੋਜ [nɔroz] *P* روز; new year day. **2** celebration on new year day. **3** new year day especially celebrated by Parsees in reverence of the sun.

ਨੌਰੰਗ [nɔrəŋg] See ਨਵਰੰਗ

ਨੌਰੰਗਸਿੰਘ [nɔrəŋsɪŋh] an attendant of Guru Gobind Singh, who was a great warrior.

ਨੌਰੰਗਾ [nɔrəŋga] See ਨਵਰੰਗੀ. **2** See ਨੁਰੰਗਾ.

ਨੌਰੰਗਾਬਾਦ [nɔrəŋgabad] a famous village in district Amritsar tehsil Tarn Taran, which was the residence of Baba Bir Singh. It is to the south-east of Tarn Taran at a distance of four miles. The gurdwara has land in freehold in many villages. See ਬੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ.

ਨੌਲਕੀ [nɔlki] See ਨਿਉਲੀ.

ਨੌਲੱਖਾ [nɔləkhha] *adj* priced at nine lacs; cost of which is nine lacs. **2** a village in Patiala state, district Patiala, tehsil Sirhind, under police station Mulepur. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Tegbahadur stands here adjoining the built-up area to the north side of this village.

At this place a tradesman offered nine coins of two pice each to the Master. The Guru said that they were equal to nine gold coins; this is how this place derived the name of Naulakha, and the village which was founded near this place also acquired the name of Naulakha. There is Manji Sahib there with some residential houses near by. The holy Granth Sahib is daily displayed the traditional way. The priest is a Sikh. 100 vighas of land has been

donated by Patiala state. A seven mile long unmetalled road leads to the place from Sadhugarh railway station to the west.

ਨੌਲਿ [nɔli], ਨੌਲੀ [nɔli] See ਨਿਉਲੀ.

ਨੌ ਵਯਾਕਰਣ [nɔ vɔyakarəṇ] ědr, cādr, kaṣkrɪtsn, apɪʃəlɪ, ʃaktayən, paṇɪniy, amər, jənēdr, and kəlap (katōtr). These are nine main grammars. For eight grammars, See ਅਸਟ ਸਾਜਿ ਸਾਜਿ. “nɔ vɔyakarəṇəru sastrə khəṭ nɪj drɪɪ pəṛhe sudhar.”—*cəriTr* 235.

ਨੌ [nə] *part* indicative of negation, no, not. “sukhēn bēn rət nā.”—*gatha*. ‘in sweet words there is a lack of love.’

ਨੰਗ [nəṅ] *adj* naked, without clothing, unclothed. 2 poor, penniless. 3 *P* ੬ *n* shame. 4 rust. 5 fault, sin. 6 respect.

ਨੰਗਨਾ [nəṅna] *v* become naked; uncover oneself. 2 feel abashed, be ashamed. See ਨੰਗ 3. “bahurɪ jonɪ nə nəṅna.”—*maru solhe m* 5.

ਨੰਗਨੰਗੀ [nəṅnəṅgi] *adj* नग्नान्दगिन having unclad limbs. “ɪkɪ nəṅən phɪrəhɪ nəṅnəṅgi.”—*gəu m* 4. ‘Some unclad ascetics wander completely naked.’

ਨੰਗਲ [nəṅəl] a village in Faridkot state which is at a distance of six miles from railway station Faridkot to the east. Bhai Bhagwan Singh of this village has in his house the following articles relating to Guru Gobind Singh :-

(1) a long robe, of which the colour is deep grey and cloth is very soft.

(2) a pair of shoes worn by Guru Gobind Singh which are nine and a half inches long while breadth of the forepart is three inches. The sole is made of leather and the upper part is made of brocade; on the inner side green silken cloth is fixed on which marks of having been worn can be seen. With one shoe of the pair, a yellow silken thread was tied by Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa, when he had a glimpse of the pair.

(3) a big bowl equal to one seer in weight

and two inch deep, eight inches wide at the mouth and seven inches wide at the bottom. It is made of an alloy.

The tenth Master bestowed these articles upon his devotee Bhai Lal Chand who was earlier resident of Buria (Ambala) and was a confectioner. Afterwards he lived at Anandpur in the service of the Master, and showed great valour in the battle of Bhangani.

When the Guru was to proceed towards Muktsar, he sought permission to return to his home. The Master bestowed these articles upon him with great pleasure.

After getting farewell from the Guru, Lal Chand lived at Kot Kapura and later his descendants settled at Nangal. Bhai Bhagwan Singh is his ninth generation. See ਲਾਲ ਚੰਦ.

ਨੰਗਾ [nəṅga] *adj* naked, unclad. “nəṅga dojəkɪ calɪa.”—*var asa*.

ਨੰਗਾਸਣਾ [nəṅgasṇa] *adj* without armour. “ghaɪɪ hoɪ nəṅgasṇa.”—*BG*.

ਨੰਗੇ ਧੜ ਲੜਨਾ [nəṅe dhəɪ ləɪna] *v* fight without wearing an armour and shield. 2 work upon a big project beyond one's capacity without any external help.

ਨੰਢੜਾ [nəṅḍḥa], ਨੰਢੜੋ [nəṅḍḥro], ਨੰਢਾ [nəṅḍha], ਨੰਢੀ [nəṅḍhi], ਨੰਢੇਰੜੋ [nəṅḍherḥo], ਨੰਢੋ [nəṅḍho] *Ml adj* young, small (boy) i.e. – lust free. “je jaṇa səhu nəṅḍhɪrə tā thoɪa maṇ kəri.”—*s fərid*. 2 See ਨਵੇਢਾ. “nəḍḥi kətu nə ravɪo vəḍi thi muiasu.”—*s fərid*.

ਨੰਦ [nəḍ] *Skt* नन्द *vr* enjoy, be happy, acknowledge an obligation, attain prosperity, praise. 2 *n* bliss. “bəḍḥyo nəḍ ji ko”—*cəriTr* 286. “jəḡət bhəḡət da nəḍ.”—*NP*. ‘bestower of bliss upon the devotees in the world.’ 3 the Creator who is the embodiment of bliss. 4 a treasure of Kuber (God of wealth), which is reckoned one among nine treasures. 5 Lord

Vishnu. 6 son. “tegbəhadur nād.”—*GPS*. 7 son of Parjanay born to Variyasi, headman of the milkmen of Gokul, husband of Yashodha, and caring father of Krishan. “tūm ju kəhət həu nād ko nādənu.”—*gəu kəbir*. 8 Parkhad, a close devotee of Vishnu. “nādadɪk prəbhukɪkər tei.”—*NP*. See **ਪਾਰਖਦ**. 9 step borther of Mahatma Buddh. 10 a glorious king of Magadh named Mahapadam whose title was Nand. Mahapadam founded the Nand empire with great effort in 413 BC¹ and his eight successors were also called Nand. The reign of Nand dynasty ended after 91 years. See **ਚੰਦਰ ਗੁਪਤ**. 11 The word gives the meaning of nine because nine Nand kings ruled. 12 frog, that enjoys rain.

ਨੰਦਕ [nādək] *Skt* नन्दक *adj* pleasing. 2 sword of Vishnu. 3 frog.

ਨੰਦਗ [nādəg] See **ਨੰਦਕ** 2. “dhənu sarəg nādəg khəg bəhəñə.”—*səmuḍr məthən*.

ਨੰਦਗ੍ਰਾਮ [nādəgram] a village at a distance of fourteen kōhs from Mathura which was the dwelling place of Nand, the milkman who nourished Krishan like a father.

ਨੰਦਚੰਦ [nādəčənd] resident of Daroli and grandson of Umarshah who was the Guru's agent for Daroli area. Guru Gobind Singh appointed him his revenue officer and commander of the army. He showed great valour in the battle of Bhangani, which finds reference in the 8th chapter of Vichitar Natak: “təhā nādečəndə kɪyo kop bhəro. ləgai bərrəchi kɪpəñə səbhəro. tuṭi teg trɪkkhi kəðhe jəmdəðḍhə. həṭhi rakhɪyə ləjj bəsə sənəðḍhə.”

Once Udasi saints brought² a hand written

¹Before Christ means before the beginning of the Christian era

²From the time of Guru Hargobind to Guru Gobind Singh whenever a fresh copy of Guru Granth Sahib was made, it was presented by Sikhs to the Guru for his signature

copy of Guru Granth Sahib at Anandpur to get the signature of Guru Gobind Singh on it. Nand Chand kept this copy with him at his house and refused to return it to the Udasis. When the saints complained to the tenth Master, Nand Chand disappeared from Anandpur and went to Dhir Mall at Kartarpur, who got him killed suspecting him to be a spy of Guru Gobind Singh. Nand Chand was cremated at Kala Sangha.

The copy of Guru Granth Sahib that had been taken from the Udasis is now at Daroli. **ਨੰਦਜ** [nādəj] Krishan, who was brought up like a son by Nand. 2 son of a son, grandson.

ਨੰਦ ਦੇਸ [nādə des] *n* Magadh region which was ruled by Nand dynasty. See **ਨੰਦ** 10.

ਨੰਦਨ [nādən] *Skt adj* pleasing. “nādən jəg bani pəg bədən.”—*NP*. 2 *n* son. “nādən pheru suchəd bələd.”—*GPS*. 3 garden of Indar. See **ਦੇਵੇਦਜਾਨ**. 4 cloud. 5 saffron. 6 sandalwood. 7 Many Punjabis pronounce London, name of the main city of England, as ‘nādən.’

ਨੰਦਨੀ [nādəni] *adj* pleasing, charming See **ਨੈਨੰਦਨੀ**. 2 *Skt* **ਨੰਦਿਨੀ** *n* daughter. 3 Uma, Parvati. 4 river Ganges. 5 Kamdhenu, that was daughter of Vashishth's cow Surbhi. In many writings, the cow of Jamdagni, father of Parshuram, has been mentioned as Nandini. “hutɪ nādəni sɪdhujə ki suputri.”—*pərəs*.

ਨੰਦਨੰਦਨ [nādənādən] Krishan, son of milkman Nand. 2 son of the son, grandson.

ਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਕਲੋੜ [nādəpur kaləṛ] See **ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ** 2. Now the railway station of this place is Bassi Pathana.

ਨੰਦਰ [nādər] *n* vision, look, glance. “sɪ guru dekhət bhe kər nādər.”—*GPS*.

ਨੰਦ ਰਾਜਨੀਸ [nādə rəjnis] *n* son of the moon; lord of night, moon; his son, Mercury. “var nādə rəjnis.”—*GPS*. Wednesday.

ਨੰਦਰਿ [nādərɪ] sight. See **ਨੰਦਰ**. “durɪ nəhɪ dekho, kəri nādərɪ.”—*maru solhe m l*. consider, think

about. 2 See ਕਰਣੈਦਰਿ.

ਨੰਦਲਾਲ [nāḍəlal] See ਮੀਰਾਂ. 2 a devotee of Guru Hargobind, whose other name was Sohna, his earlier name was Khwaja Arjani. 3 See ਨੰਦਲਾਲ ਭਾਈ. 4 a Brahman, brother of Pindi Lal who became a follower of Guru Gobind Singh. The tenth Master explained the meanings of Japu to him. 5 Lord Krishan, the darling son of Nand.

ਨੰਦਲਾਲ ਭਾਈ [nāḍəlal bhai] See ਸੋਹਣਾ 3. 2 Munshi Chhajju Ram a member of Angris Khatri caste, who was a scholar of Persian, migrated from Hindustan to Ghazni in 1630 and on the merit of his qualification became a scribe of the ruler of that kingdom. At this very place Nand Lal took birth in his family in 1633. His father made appropriate arrangements for his education. When he was 12 years old, according to the the family tradition, his father wanted his son to acquire the knowledge of Vaishnav sect from the family priest and made him the priest's disciple. However the thoughtful Nand Lal told the family priest that he would not like to adopt any religion not fulfilling his curiosity.

After the death of his father in 1652, Nand Lal, feeling apathetic and dejected, came from Ghazni to Multan and got built his house near Delhi Gate and settled there. The neighbouring street is known as Agapur because his disciples addressed him as Agha (the Master).

At this place he was married to the daughter of a Sikh family from where the love and devotion for Sikhism sprouted in his mind.

In 1682 he went from Multan to Amritsar on foot and after having a glimpse of Amritsar and paying obeisance there, he reached Anandpur to be in the service of tenth Master, and after initiation from the Guru he proved to be a unique follower.

Bhai Nand Lal was a great scholar of Arabic, Persian and Riazi and possessed very sharp intellect. He was introduced to Prince Muazzam by the Guru and from 1683 began to live with the prince as an attendant and chief scribe. Hearing his praise from the prince and listening to a wonderful interpretation of one verse of Koran in the gathering of scholars, Emperor Aurangzeb desired to bring him into the Muslim fold, due to which he took leave (of Muazzam) and came to Anandpur again to be in the service of the Master.

He was hailed as an ornament in the court of the Master, and was reckoned among the Guru-oriented persons. At the time of inspection of free kitchens arranged by the Sikhs, the tenth Master praised the 'hospitality of Sikhs' rendered by Bhai Nand Lal above all others.¹

When the true Master left Anandpur Sahib, Bhai Nand Lal returned to his house at Multan and spent his life in preaching Sikhism and imparting education. He died in 1705.

Bhai Nand Lal had two sons, the elder was Lakhpat Rai and the younger Leela Ram. Lakhpat had no issue. The family of Leela Ram prospered, which now lives at many places like Multan, Bahawalpur etc, having both Sahajdhari (easy going) and Amritdhari (baptised) members who are held in great respect by the Sikh community and addressed as "Bhai". Bhai Nand Lal wrote the following books in praise of the Guru, on devotion and spiritual realisation:

(1) zīdginaməh. (2) tāsifosəna. (3) gājənaməh. (4) jətvīkaş. (5) dīvangoya. (6) īnşa dəstur. (7) ərəjulīlfaj. (8) xatməh. The
 "nāḍlal bo hāmro data. bhəgətībhav sətən mən rata. chudhīt nə dekh səke cīt bharo deg kərət məm sor pīaro"—GPS

pen name of Bhai Nand Lal is 'Goya'.

ਨੰਦਵੰਸ਼ [nādvāṣ] See ਨੰਦ 10.

ਨੰਦਾ [nāda] *Skt* नन्दा *n* sister-in-law; husband's sister. **2** first, sixth, eleventh day of the lunar half of month. **3** Durga, goddess. "kār nāda khəṛəg uṭhaɪkɛ."—*cāḍi* **3**. See ਨਿੰਦਾ **2**. **4** a mountain peak in the district Almora of U.P., the height of which is 25661 feet; it derives its name from the seat of Nanda (Durga). **5** a person of Sudna caste who was the follower of Guru Amar Dev. **6** a person belonging to Sanghera caste, who was a devotee of Guru Hargobind; he was a spiritually enlightened person and a great warrior. He died in the battle of Amritsar after killing commander Mirzabeg. **7** See ਸੁਾਮੀ ਦਾਸ. **8** See ਬਰਵਾ.

ਨੰਦਿ [nādi] *Skt* *n* bliss. **2** the Creator, the embodiment of bliss. **3** bull, used as conveyance by Shiv. **4** Shiv. **5** friend.

ਨੰਦਿਗਾਂਵ [nādiḡāṅv], ਨੰਦਿਗ੍ਰਾਮ [nādiḡram] a village four kos away from Ayodhya where Bharat ruled in the guise of an ascetic during the exile of Ram. See ਭਰਵਾਸਾ.

ਨੰਦਿਘੋਸ਼ [nādiḡhoṣ] *Skt* whose sound is pleasure pleasing. **2** chariot of Arjun.

ਨੰਦਿਨੀ [nādiṇi] See ਨੰਦਨੀ.

ਨੰਦੀ [nādi] See ਨੰਦਿ and ਨਾਂਦੀਮੁਖ. "byah səmē nādi kəṛɛ."—*GPS*. **2** bull, used as conveyance by Lord Shiv. "əmɪt baṅ nādi kəhu mare."—*rudr*. **3** marked bull left free in the name of Shiv. **4** *adj* happy, joyful.

ਨੰਦੀਮੁਖ [nādimukh] See ਨਾਂਦੀਮੁਖ. "nādimukhə ṣraddh kərvayo."—*NP*.

ਨੰਦੇਰ [nāder], ਨੰਦੇੜ [nādeṛ] See ਅਬਿਚਲਨਗਰ.

ਨੰਨਾ [nāna] ਨ character of Punjabi script. "nāna nārək pərəhī te nahu."—*bavən*. **2** pronunciation of ਨ; negation. **3** *part* no, not, prohibition.

ਨੰਨਾਕਾਰ [nānakar], ਨੰਨਾਕਾਰੁ [nānakaru] *n* refusal, disapproval, rejection. "nānakaru nə koi kərei."—*gəu ə m l*.

ਨੰਨਾ [nāna] *adj* small, deficient.

ਨੰਬਰ [nābər] *E* number, counting, reckoning.

ਨੰਬਰਦਾਰ [nābərdaɾ] *adj* who is appointed to keep record of men, fields and articles. *n* headman of a village.

ਨੰਮੂ [nām̄r] *adj* low. **2** bent. **3** free from arrogance, humble.

ਨੰਮੂਤਾ [nām̄rəta] *n* sense of bending, bowing. **2** humility.

ਨਾਉਣਾ [nauṇa] *v* take bath.

ਨਾਤ [nhat] takes bath. **2** bathed.

ਨਾਨ [nhan] *n* bath. "həṛət kinəs nhan həmam."—*GPS*.

ਨਾਪੇ [nhape] have a bath, let's bathe.

ਨਾਪੈ [nhape] by bathing, by taking bath.

ਨਜਸ [nyəs] *Skt* त्यस् *vr* throw, renounce, plant.

ਨਜਸੁ [nyəst] *Skt* *adj* thrown away. **2** deserted. **3** sitting. See P نشسته.

ਨਜਗ੍ਰੋਧ [nyəḡrodh] *Skt* *n* banyan tree.

ਨਜਾਸ [nyas] *Skt* *n* sense of laying or putting.

2 safe deposit. **3** dedicating, offering.

4 renunciation, asceticism. **5** according to the tradition of Tantarshastar, touching the precepted organ, chanting the magical text or word 'oḥ' etc. See ਅੰਗਨਜਾਸ.

ਨਜਾਯ [nyay] *Skt* *n* right dictum, ethics, justice.

(b) a treatise written by Gautam which is recognised in schools of philosophy. See ਖਟ ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ.

(c) a sentence having five parts such as: prətɪḡya, hetu, udahrəṅ, upnəy and nɪḡmən.

(i) the mountain has fire — prətɪḡya.

(ii) because of having smoke — hetu.

(iii) smoke must have fire as a kitchen — udahrəṅ.

(iv) according to the axiom, the mountain has a reason to have smoke because of its association with fire — upnəy.

(v) hence, undoubtedly this mountain has fire — nɪḡmən.

(d) illustration, example, maxim, logical

expression are used in all languages, and these are unlimited. We give here those which are very well known and are frequently used.

(1) Camel stick logic [uṣṭrā lāgōṣ nyay]: As a camel is controlled by taking a stick from a bundle of woods with which the camel is loaded, so is using other's argument to confirm one's own view point.

(2) Barren rain logic [u:khær vārkha nyay]: As rain is not productive in barren land, so is the person whom to advise is in vain.

(3) Fire smoke logic [əgənɪ dhū:m nyay]: As one can guess fire (the cause) arise from smoke (action), similarly one can understand the cause from the action.

(4) Forest weeping logic [əṛny rōdān nyay]: As weeping in the forest is in vain, similar is the situation where no body is interested in listening and the speaker goes on speaking uselessly.

(5) Blind and elephant logic [ədhgəj nyay]: Many blind persons tried to learn about an elephant by groping. One who felt the tail told that the elephant was like a rope, one who touched his legs said it was like a column, and one who felt the ears stated that it was like a winnowing basket. This saying is quoted where people imagine something in a partial way.

(6) Blind and tradition logic [ədh pəṛəpəra nyay]: To do a work following another person is following the old tradition without thinking about it.

(7) Blind and lame logic [ədh pāgu nyay]: A blind man cannot see and a cripple cannot walk, but it can be made possible if the blind person carries the cripple and they can go where they want. Similarly where persons, who can do only one type of work, are united to help each other this saying is quoted.

(8) One-eyed man and the straw [ekakṣi

trīṇ nyay]: A man was blind in one eye and a bit of straw fell into the other eye. Similarly, if there is already weakness in some thing, over and above which another obstruction is caused, this maxim is quoted.

(9) Logic Thorny beard [ṣəmṣru kātək nyay]: Persons who shave their beard and moustaches, grow sharp hair like thorns on their faces. Such persons when they kiss their children with affection, cause their children to cry due to prickly or thorny hair. This maxim is used for one who causes pain inspite of his love.

(10) Logic of Rain in the sea [səmodr vārkha nyay]: As the rain is of no use in the sea, this saying is quoted where something is not wanted.

(11) Logic of looking back by a lion [sīghavālokān nyay]: As the lion looks back again and again when he goes forward after killing the prey, likewise is to pay attention again and again to some matter

(12) Logic of Sund and Upsund [sūdopəsūd nyay]: Sund and upsund both brothers wanted to marry nymph Tilotamma. She said she would get married to him who prove more powerful of the two. On this both of them died fighting against each other; similarly where both sides suffer a loss due to mutual enmity, this example is quoted.

(13) Needle and cauldron logic [suci kəṭah nyay]: One person gave an order to make a cauldron for him and the other person ordered a needle. The blacksmith first made the needle and after that began to make the cauldron. So it is right to do easy work first and then undertake big project.

(14) Earthen pot and rice logic [səthālī tādūl nyay]: As one can know that rice has been cooked in the pot by taking one rice grain similarly one gets to know about the whole

situation from the knowledge of one thing.

(15) Fixing a wooden beam logic [səthunə nɪkhnən nyay]: As a wooden beam while being fixed is tested by shaking again and again after stuffing, like this is to make a claim stronger by using skill and giving arguments in its favour.

(16) Plantain tree and fruit logic [kædlɪ phəl nyay]: Plantain tree bears more fruit after pruning, similarly benefit can be won over from a mean person by giving him punishment.

(17) Logic of hand and bracelet [kər kəkən nyay]: It is understood only by कंकन to be an ornament for the hand so the word 'hand' with it is redundant. So where words are used in excess to clear a point, this saying is quoted.

(18) Logic of crow and clapping [kaktaliy nyay]: A crow was sitting on a palm tree, hands were clapped to scare it away, because of which the crow flew away, due to the disturbance caused by the flying of crow, the fruit, which was very ripe, dropped from the branch. There may be no direct relation between two events but they happen all the same.

(19) Logic of the well and a frog [kup mēḍuk nyay]: A frog from the sea fell into a well. The frog of the well asked him 'how vast is your sea?' He replied, 'very vast'. The frog from the well asked again if that is as large as the well. On this the frog from the sea told him that this small well was no match for the sea! On hearing this the frog from the well said that he was a liar. How could a sea be larger than the well. This is a case of a man of little knowledge not believing a great scholar and arguing with him.

(20) कैमुटिक नज्ज [kɛmʊtɪkk nyay]: One who has completed a big project has no

difficulty in doing a small one.

(21) Logic of neck and gold [kəθ camikər nyay]: A man who has been wearing a necklace around his neck but he is wrongly thinking that it is lost, becomes mentally disturbed while searching for it. This is having a thing with himself yet believing that he has not got it.

(22) Logic of walking sheep style [gæḍḍʊɾɪ prəvah nyay]: See डेडचल.

(23) Logic of jaggery and medicine [gʊɾ əkhəḍh nyay]: Bitter medicine is given to a child by tempting him with jaggery. In the same manner, we prepare some one to do a work by arousing his interest.

(24) Logic of pitcher and lamp [ghəḥ dɪpək nyay]: The light of a lamp in the pitcher remains within the pitcher. This applies to a person who wishes his own well being and does not benefit others by his knowledge etc.

(25) Logic of woodworm and letter [ghʊn əkkhəɾnyay, ghʊnəkṣər nyay]. As the woodworm eats wood and sometimes by chance, shape of characters is drawn. When some work is done without paying any attention, this maxim is quoted.

(26) Logic of water and wave [jəl tərəgnay]: In spite of the name of the wave being different from that of water, it is not separate from water. This saying is quoted to express that two things are identical.

(27) Logic of water and water-container [jəl tūbi nyay]: Someone hid a water-container made of gourd in water, and it began to float on the surface. This is trying to conceal a matter which cannot be concealed.

(28) Logic of sesame seed and rice [tɪɪtəḍul nyay]: Sesame seed and rice, though mixed together, appear separate. Different types of things cannot become integral part of each other.

(29) Logic of threshold and lamp [dehli dipək nyay]: A lamp placed on the threshold gives light in and outside of the house. This saying is spoken when some thing shows two qualities or a word sounds ambiguous.

(30) Logic of a stick and potter's wheel [dāḍ cəkr nyay]: Just as a stick, potter's wheel and many other articles help in making a pitcher, in the same manner, when an axiom is proved from many happenings this maxim is quoted.

(31) Logic of grinding the already ground [pɪṣṭ peṣəṇ nyay]: It is useless to grind which has already been ground, similarly doing the same work agains and again is fruitless; it is of no use to repeatedly utter the same words.

(32) Logic of frog and weighing [māḍuk tolən nyay]: A tradesman used to weigh by putting frogs in the pan of material so that he had to give less, as the frogs jumped out of the pan and the weight of the thing weighed became less. By implication a treacherous act is exposed.

Or – frogs cannot be weighed if one collects them and tries to weigh them, because they cannot sit still. You place one and four will jump out of the pan. Similarly, a group of self-willed persons cannot be successful in doing any work.

(33) Logic of deer and musk [mrɪg kəsturi nyay]: Musk develops in the umbilicus of a deer, but the deer searches it in the forest. Similar is the case of one who has bliss within him, but is looking for it elsewhere.

(34) Logic of the rope and the snake [rəjju sərəp nyay]: So long as one is ignorant of reality he considers the rope to be a snake. Similarly without realisation of the ultimate reality, one considers the world to be real. Misapprehension cannot be removed without knowing the reality

of a thing.

(35) Logic of iron and magnet [loh cūbək nyay]: Iron, inspite of being stationary, is attracted towards the magnet. Similarly, the inactive soul endeavours for salvation with the help of Nature. Scholars of Sankhya school of philosophy quote this example.

(36) Logic of the ocean and a sandpiper [varɪdhɪ ɪɪṭṭəbḥ nyay]: It is said that once the ocean submerged the eggs of a sandpiper. The sandpiper associated all the birds with her to dry the ocean. At last with the help of blue jay she put the ocean to shame and got her eggs. It means with effort and unity, all jobs can be done.

(37) Logic of wood apple tree and the bald [vɪl (vɪlv) khəlvəṭ nyay]: A bald person, troubled by the heat of the sun, sat under a bɪl tree, where a bɪl fruit fell and struck him on the head, This saying is quoted when one has to undergo pain while making effort to find comfort.

(38) Logic of seed and sprout [vɪjākur nyay]: Whether the sprout grows from the seed or the seed is produced from the sprout, cannot be determined. To illustrate the continued process of two related things, the Vedantists quote this example.

(e) *adv* bent, down. “mukh nyay khɪsəy cəlyo.”—*krɪsən*.

ਨਜਾਯੀ [nyayi] *Skt* नयायिन् *adj* just, impartial.

ਨਜਾਰ [nyar] *n* food for animals, which is prepared by mashing of chaff and solution of ground grain.

ਨਜਾਰਾ [nyara] See ਨਿਆਰਾ.

ਨਜਾਰੀਆ [nyaria] See ਨਿਆਰੀਆ.

ਨਜੂਨ [nyun] *adj* less, deficient. 2 sinner, mean, base.

ਨਜੂਨਤਾ [nyunta] *n* loss, shortage. 2 meanness.

ਨਜੂਨ ਰੂਪਕ [nyun rupək] See ਰੂਪਕ (e).

ਨਜੰਤਾ [nyāta] See ਨਜੰਤਾ

ਨਿ [nrɪ] *Skt* नृ *n* human being, man. **2** word ਨਿ [nrɪ] has also been used for ਨਿਰ as – “nəməstē nrɪname. nəməstē nrɪkame.” – *japu*.

ਨਿਸਿੰਘ [nrɪsɪŋh] See ਨਰਸਿੰਘ.

ਨਿਸੰਸ [nrɪs̄s̄s] who kills human beings, merciless.

ਨਿਸ੍ਰਿਕ [nrɪsrik] without any rival. “nrɪsrik hē.” – *japu*.

ਨਿਹਰਿ [nrɪhəri] See ਨਰਸਿੰਘ and ਨਰਹਰਿ.

ਨਿਕ੍ਰੋਧ [nrɪkrudh] *adj* free from anger. “phirē s̄əb nrɪkrudh.” – *gyan*.

ਨਿਖੇਧ [nrɪkhedh] See ਨਿਖੇਧ. “te bhāt bhāt kine nrɪkhedh.” – *mənu*.

ਨਿਗ [nrɪg] *Skt* नृग *n* According to Mahabharat a bountiful king daily gave a herd of cows in charity. One cow given in charity entered the herd of king, which the king again gave in charity to another Brahman. In the meantime, the Brahman whom the king had given the cow earlier arrived. The king very earnestly requested both the Brahmans to come to terms with each other but neither agreed to it. At last due to curse hurled by the quarrelsome Brahman, the king became a large sized lizard and had to live in a well for one thousand years. Krishan liberated him. In *krɪsənavtar* the word *dig*¹ is written in place of *nrɪg*. See ਡਿਗ 2.

ਨਿਘਾਤ [nrɪghat] *adj* which cannot be killed; immortal. “nəməstē nrɪghate.” – *japu*. **2** *n* ਨਿ (man) + ਘਾਤ (murder) killing a person, murder, homicide.

ਨਿਚੱਛ [nrɪcəch] *adj* without eyes, blind.

ਨਿਜਰ [nrɪjər] See ਨਿਰਜਰ.

ਨਿਤ [nrɪt] *Skt* नृत *vr* dance. **2** See ਨਿਤੜ.

ਨਿਤਣਿ [nrɪtəɳɪ] *adj* dancing (girl). – *cəritr* 264.

ਨਿਤੰਤ [nrɪtāt] end of the dance. **2** *adj* after the dance. **3** See ਨਿਤੰਤ.

ਨਿਤਿ [nrɪtɪ], ਨਿੱਤਿ [nrɪtɪtɪ] *Skt* dance.

¹It is result of the ignorance of a scribe

ਨਿੱਤਕਾ [nrɪttka] *Skt* नर्तकी *n* female dancer “nrɪttka ke pav hē.” – *ramav*.

ਨਿੱਤੜ [nrɪty] *n* rhythmic movement of limbs; dance.

ਨਿਦਾਇਕ [nrɪdaɪk] *adj* who gives to human beings. “nəmo nath nrɪdaɪk.” – *gyan*.

ਨਿਦੇਸ [nrɪdes] *adj* without a country; not confined to a particular country. “nəməstē nrɪdese.” – *japu*. **2** *n* ਨਿ-ਦੇਸ (world of human beings), this world, mortal world. **3** See ਨਿਰਦੇਸ.

ਨਿਦੈ [nrɪdɛ] See ਨਿਰਦਯ.

ਨਿਧਾਤ [nrɪdhat] *adj* without the primary substance; who has no element in his body like water, blood etc. See ਧਾਤੁ. “nəməstē nrɪdhate.” – *japu*.

ਨਿਧੁਤ [nrɪdhut] *adj* immovable, steady. See ਧਾਤੁ. “nəməstē nrɪdhute” – *japu*. **2** See ਨਿਰਧੁਤ. **3** *Skt* नृधूत purified in the form of man.

ਨਿਨਾਥ [nrɪnath] *adj* without the lord; who has no master over him. **2** *n* ਨ੍ਰਿਨਾਥ lord of human beings, king. “nəməstē nrɪnathē.” – *japu*.

ਨਿਪ [nrɪp] *Skt* नृप *n* protector of humans; king, lord of men. “kop dekh munis ko nrɪp put tā s̄əg din.” – *ramav*.

ਨਿਪਕੰਨਿਆ ਕੇ ਕਾਰਨੈ [nrɪpkənɪa ke karne] See ਭੇਖਧਾਰੀ.

ਨਿਪਜਨ ਏਸਣਿ [nrɪpjən esəɳɪ], ਨਿਪਜਨ ਏਸੁਣਿ [nrɪpjən esrəɳɪ] *n* public; lord of the public, the king; his army, army of the king. – *sənama*
ਨਿਪਣੀ [nrɪpɳi] *n* army of a king. – *sənama*. wife of a king, queen “nəɳi natəki nrɪpɳi.” – *cəritr* 264.

ਨਿਪਤਾ [nrɪpta] *n* authority of a king; rule, kingship. “ben gəe jəb te nrɪpta kər ” – *mādhata*.

ਨਿਪਤਿ [nrɪpətɪ] *n* lord of man, king.

ਨਿਪਤਿ ਨਾਥ [nrɪpətɪ nath] king with vast empire, emperor. “nrɪpətɪnath nanək bər.” – *səveye m 3 ke*.

ਨਿਪਨੀ [nrɪpni] See ਨਿਪਣੀ.

द्विपमेघ [nrɪpmedh] *n* a fire-ritual in which a king is presented as an offering. **2** a fire-ritual in which a Kshatria is sacrificed. See द्विमेघ. “læcch jɔ nrɪp marɪɛ təb hot hæ nrɪpmedh.” –*parəs*. **3** Poets have also mentioned Rajsuy fire-ritual as nrɪpmedh.

द्विपापम [nrɪpadhəm] *adj* a mean person among the kings; unjust king.

द्विपान [nrɪpan] *Skt* निरपायिन् *adj* unfailing, without fault. “əbhed nrɪpan səbhɛ pəc-hare.” –*əkal*. **2** *Skt* नृपाण *adj* engaged in serving water to men. **3** *n* group of kings.

द्विपार [nrɪpar], **द्विपाल** [nrɪpal] *n* sustainer of human beings; king; protector of the public.

द्विपेस [nrɪpes] *n* lord of kings, emperor.

द्विषाक [nrɪbak] *adj* fearless, dauntless. “nəməstə nrɪbake.” –*japv*. **2** not speaking; who has taken a vow of silence. **3** who does not speak any language like Sanskrit, Arabic etc; God.

द्विषाह [nrɪbaḥ] See निरषाह.

द्विषाय [nrɪbadh] *adj* without suffering, free from trouble. **2** See निरषाय.

द्विषान [nrɪban] See निरषाह.

द्विषाम [nrɪbam] *adj* without loss. **2** without crookedness. **3** beyond the illusory world (maya); the ultimate Reality. “nəməstə nrɪbame.” –*japv*.

द्विषुञ्ज [nrɪbuḥj] *adj* who is beyond intellect; in comprehensible. “nəməstə nrɪbuḥje.” –*japv*. **2** ignorant.

द्विर्भङ्गी [nrɪbhṅgi] *adj* not broken, whole. **2** indestructible.

द्विमेघ [nrɪmedh] *n* a fire-ritual in which man is sacrificed; in old times; these yajnas were quite usual. See जसुर देव chapter 30.

द्विलंब [nrɪlābh] See निरालंब. “nrɪlābh hæ.” –*japv*. **2** *Skt* निर्लम्भ which is difficult to be achieved. See लंब.



ਪ [pəppa] twenty-sixth character of Punjabi script; it is articulated bilabially. **2** *Skt* *n* air, wind. **3** leaf. **4** egg. **5** as a suffix in a compound word it suggests the meaning of a drinker as in ਦੁੜਿਪ, ਪਾਦਏ, ਮਾਠਹੁਪ etc. **6** protector, nourisher etc as in ਨਰਿਪ, ਭੁਪ etc. **7** In Punjabi it is also used in place of ਪ੍ਰ See ਪਯਾਰਨ. **8** As a suffix, it also forms an abstract noun as in ਸਿਅਠਏ, ਸੁਠਠਏ etc.

ਪਉ [pəu] *n* foot. *P* ਪਾ and ਪਯ. **2** moment, instant. “jeṭho pəu pəu luhe.”—*var ram* 2 *m* 5. ‘The month of jeṭh scalds every moment.’ i.e. the god of death causes suffering. **3** free stall for drinking water. *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਪ. **4** attainment. “dḥiṇau ləhiə, pəu mukḥiḥi.”—*səveye m* 3 *ke*. ‘salvation is attained.’¹ **5** trick in a game. See ਪੈਬਾਰਾਂ. **6** *Ml* saffron. **7** imperative form of verb ਪੇਨਾ. “pəu sərṇai ramraḥi.”—*bīla chāt m* 5. “pəu sət sərṇi lagu cərṇi.”—*sri m* 5. **8** *adv* on, upon. “rəkhḥi rəkhḥi pər dhəre pəu dhərṇa.”—*maru solhe m* 1.

ਪਉਸਟਣੀ [pəusəṭni] See ਪੈਸੁਨੀ.

ਪਉਸਨਿ [pəusənɪ] will be, will happen. “təlbā pəusənɪ akiā.”—*var ram m* 1.

ਪਉਸਾਹਿਬ [pəusəhiḥ] See ਦਿੱਲੀ ਦਾ ਅੰਗ 11.

ਪਉਸੀ [pəusi] will happen. “dɪn te sərpər pəusi ratɪ.”—*asa m* 5.

ਪਉਛਕ [pəuchək] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਛਯ *n* destruction. “pəuchək sari.”—*BG*. ‘end of the game.’ **2** *Skt* ਪ੍ਰੋਕਸ਼ਕ *adj* who is engaged in sprinkling.

ਪਉਡਰੀਕ [paudrik] *Skt* ਪੌਂਡ੍ਰਕ king of Punder region (Bihar) who was son of Vasudev; his

¹or – by meditating one succeeds in attaining salvation

mother’s name was Sutanu. It is recorded in Harivansh that he was very arrogant, and disliked Krishan being addressed by the name of Vasudev. He claimed that only he was Vasudev’s conch bearer. In his presence, the son of a cowherd had no right to be called Vasudev. Once Pondrak attacked Dwaravati with a large army to subdue Krishan but he was killed by the latter in the battle. “pəudrik ki ɪk kəṭha so mē kəḥɪt sunaɪ.”—*krīṣan*.

ਪਉਢਣਾ [pəuḍṇa], ਪਉਢਨਾ [pəuḍṇa] *v* lie down, roll.

ਪਉਣ [pəuṇ] *n* air, wind. “pəuṇ paṇi dhərti akas.”—*tīlāg m* 4. **2** vital air; breath “pəuṇe puchəhu jaɪ.”—*var guj* 1 *m* 3. **3** shortfall of one fourth, deficiency of a quarter.

ਪਉਣਸੁਮਾਰੀ [pəuṇsumari] *adj* engaged in counting breaths; regularly doing of breathing exercises; who inhales uttering the holy word ‘ōṁ’ and counting his breaths; holds it for some time and then exhales it. “ɪkɪ paṇsumari pəuṇ sumari.”—*var maj m* 1.

ਪਉਣ ਕੀ ਬਾਣੀ [pəuṇ ki baṇi] *n* wind’s whistling sound; sound produced by the blowing of wind. “akhəṇ sunṇa pəuṇ ki baṇi.”—*sri m* 1. ‘Sermonising is like the noise of wind. i.e. ineffective.’

ਪਉਣ ਪਾਣੀ ਅਗਨੀ ਬਿਸਰਾਉ [pəuṇ paṇi əgṇi bisrau]—*bīla thīthi m* 1. ‘has forgotten wind (virtue), water (passion) and fire (evil)’ i.e. ‘has forgotten vanity of the body formed from the five elements.’

ਪਉਣ ਮਾਰਿ [pəuṇ mari] by having control over

breathing, by controlling the sprightliness of breathing and putting it into the practice of repeating ਨਾਮ [nam]. “pəuŋ marɪ mənɪ jəpu kəre.”—*var sar m 1*.

ਪਉਣਵਾਉ [pəuŋvau] See ਪਵਣ ਵਾਉ.

ਪਉਣਵੇਗ [pəuŋveg] *adj* who walks with the speed of wind. i.e. — very fast moving. “soɪn sakhətɪ pəuŋveg.”—*var sar m 4*. ‘fast moving horses with golden saddles.’

ਪਉਣਾ [pəuŋa] *adj* three fourths; less by one quarter, falling short by one fourth. “jəno sara dev tən, pəuŋa manəsdeh.”—*GPS*.

ਪਉਣੁ [pəuŋu] *n* wind. “kɪti vəge pəuŋu.”—*s fərid*.

ਪਉਣੁ ਬਿੰਦੁ [pəuŋu bīdu] See ਨਾਦ ਬਿੰਦੁ. 2 See ਬਿੰਦੁ.

ਪਉਤ [pəut] is put; is placed. “sətəh cəɾən matha mero pəut.”—*ram m 5*. “pəp bədhən nɪt pəutjəhɪ.”—*bəsət ə m 5*. ‘are being put in.’

ਪਉਦ [pəud] See ਪੌਦ.

ਪਉਦਾ [pəuda] See ਪੌਦਾ. 2 occurs, falls. “həɪrəs tʊlɪ tʊlɪ pəuda jɪu.”—*majh m 4*. ‘abounds with, overflows.’

ਪਉਦੀ [pəudi] getting filled with. “pəudi jəɪ pəɾəlɪ.”—*var suhi m 1*. Here paddy straw means bad intentions. sinful actions.

ਪਉਦੀਈ [pəudi-i] being struck with. “thəu nə hovɪ pəudi-i.”—*var asa*. ‘there will be no end to shoe-beating.’

ਪਉਦੇ [pəude] plural form of ਪਉਦਾ. 2 fall into. “həɪɪ bɪsɾaɪkə pəude nəɾəkɪ ədhəɪɾ.”—*səva m 5*.

ਪਉਧ [pəudh] See ਪੌਧ.

ਪਉਨ [pəun] See ਪਉਣ ਅਤੇ ਪਵਨ.

ਪਉਨਸੁਤ [pəunsut], **ਪਉਨਪੁਤ** [pəunput] Hanuman and Bhimsen. See ਪਵਨਪੁਤ.

ਪਉਨਾ [pəuna] See ਪਉਣਾ. “karəju sɑdhe tɪnɪ həth, gəni tə pəune cɑɪɪ.”—*s kəbir*. i.e. ‘for a grave to be long, then three and three quarters of a hand will suffice.’

ਪਉਬਾਰਾਂ [pəubarā] See ਪੌਬਾਰਾਂ.

ਪਉਰਖ [pəurəkh] See ਪੌਰਖ.

ਪਉਰਾਤਨ [pəuratən] *Skt* ਪੁਰਾਤਨ *adj* old, ancient. 2 endless. See ਪਉਰਾਤਨ. 3 *n* the Creator, the Transcendent One.

ਪਉਲਾ [pəula] *n* which remains attached to the foot; shoe, boot. “pəuli pəudi phava hoɪkə uθɪ ghəɪ aɪa.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*. ‘foot stuck with shoes.’ 2 one-fourth of a rupee.

ਪਉਲੀ [pəuli] See ਪਉਲਾ 2. 2 with shoes. See ਪਉਲਾ 1.

ਪਉੜ [pəuɾ] *n* horse’s foot, hoof.

ਪਉੜਨਾ [pəuɾna] See ਪਉੜਨਾ. “jəh pəure sɾɪ kəmlakət.”—*bher ə kəbir*.

ਪਉੜਾ [pəuɾa] *n* xa stairs; wooden steps. See ਚੌਥਾ ਪਉੜਾ. 2 authority, rank.

ਪਉੜੀ [pəuɾɪ] or ਪੌੜੀ [pəɾɪ] place for the foot; series of fixed steps, ladder; stairway. “bɪnu pəuɾɪ gəɪ kɪu cəɾəu?”—*sri m 1*. Here ladder (pəuɾɪ) means a congregation and fort (gəɾh) means realization of the Divine. 2 rank, destination. “ɪsu pəuɾɪ te jo nəru cuke, so aɪ jəɪ dukh pɑɪda.”—*maru solhe m 5*. Here pəuɾɪ means the human body. 3 a poetic metre¹ in which ballads of battles are especially composed. The balladeers describe the context in prose and after that recite the gist of the context in pəuɾɪ poetic metre, rhythmically with the help of a small drum and thus conclude the chapter. “durga pəth bənaɪa səbhe pəuɾiā.”—*cədi 3*.

In the ballads contained in Guru Granth Sahib, many poetic metres are used under the title of pəuɾɪ. Vars of Bhai Gurdas are also known as pəuɾis. These poetic metres are both of simple and complex kind.

Guru Arjan Dev has set nine spiritual ballads and nine tunes to be recited according

¹The translation of the poetic metre which has been described as नि श्लोकी in prosodic works is ‘pəuɾɪ’

to musical measures. pəuɾi is sung in one repeated beat, thrice repeated beat, two and a half times repeated beat. At the time of singing a pəuɾi ਸਾਥ [sath] is played, but without the accompaniment of a side drum. Thus after singing pəuɾi it is again recited so that the audience may understand the meaning of the text. It is regretted that devotional singers are getting ignorant of the tunes of pəuɾis, and in the morning and evening, while concluding the session, they do not sing stanzas of (pəuɾi) in bɪlavəl and kanṛa musical measures per the earlier convention.

In Sikh literature, pəuɾi is found in these forms:

(1) ਦੋਹਾ [doha] (couplet) consisting of eight lines:

re mən! bɪn həri jəhɪ rəhəu,
təhɪ təhɪ bədhən pahɪ
jɪh bɪdhɪ kətəhu nə chuṭie
sakət teu' kəmahɪ. ...

—bavən.

(2) cəpəi metre, comprising eight lines:

bhəbbha bhəɾəm mɪʔavəhu əpna,
ɪa səsaru səgəl he supna,
bhərme sur nər devi deva,
bhərme sɪdh sadhɪk brəhmeva. ...

—bavən

(3) həsəgətɪ metre, comprising eight lines—
(See ਹੰਸਗਤਿ).

(4) as a variation of həsəgətɪ metre, pəuɾi is of nine feet, each foot having twenty matras, first pause at the eleventh, and second at the next ninth, guru at the end, with alliteration in the middle and at the end of the foot:

guru cele rəhɪras, ələkh əbheu he,
guru cele şabaş, nanəkdeu he. ...

—BG var 3.

¹for flow of the poetic metre, the pronunciation here is
ਤੇਉ [teu]

(5) six feet, each foot has twenty-one matras, first pause at the eleventh, second at the next tenth, məgəŋ (SSS) at the end, with alliteration in the middle and at the end of the line.

sətɪguru səcca naū, gurmukhɪ jaŋie,
sadhəsəgətɪ səc thaū, şəbəd vəkhanie. ...
—BG var 14.

(6) eight feet, it is a form of cādrayən poetic metre; each foot contains twenty-one matras, first pause at the eleventh, jəgəŋ at the end; second at the next tenth rəgəŋ at the end.

səccəhu pəŋ upaɪ, ghəṭeghəṭɪ chaɪa. ...
—BG var 22.

(7) eight feet; in six feet, twenty-one matras, first pause at the eleventh, second at the next tenth; last two lines, contain twenty-seven matras each, first pause at the fifteenth, second at the next twelfth, with all lines ending with məgəŋ.—SSS.

əkul nɪrəjən purəkhu, əgəm əparie, ...
səbhse de dataru, jet uparie, ...
prəbhu jɪv tudhu dhɪae soɪ,
jɪsu bhagu mətharie,
terɪ gətɪ mɪtɪ ləkhi nə jaɪ.
həu tudhu bəlɪharie.—var guj 2.

(8) eight feet, twenty-one matras in each foot, first pause at the twelfth, two gurus in the end, second pause at the next ninth, ləghu and guru in the end, with alliteration in the middle of the lines. It is a form of srikhənd metre:

əgəŋɪt ghure nəgare, dələ bhɪrədɪā,
pae məkhkəl bhale, devā danvā. ...
—cəḍi 3.

(9) eight feet, each foot contains twenty-two matras, first pause at the thirteenth, second at the next ninth. This pəuɾi is a form of 'radhɪka' metre

ੴ ਭਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਮ ਚਰਾਵੇਹਿ ਐਗਿ, ਮੇਲੁ ਨੇ ਧੋਵਹਿ,
ੴ ਜਠਾ ਬਿਕਾਠ ਬਿਕਰਲ, ਕੁਲੁ ਗਹੈਰੁ ਖੋਵਹਿ.

—var *māla m 1*.

(10) six feet, twenty-two matras in each foot, first pause at the thirteenth, second at the next ninth, *lāghu guru* in the end.

ਜੇ ਖੁਠਹਿ ਬਿੰਦਾ ਬਾਹੇ, ਕੀਉ ਹੋਇ ਬਾਜਾ?
ਕੁਟੇ ਦੇ ਗਲ ਵਾਸੀ, ਨੇ ਖਰਾਫੀ ਸਾਜ. ...

—BG var 36.

(11) five feet, twenty-three matras in each foot, first pause at the thirteenth, second at the next tenth, two gurus in the end; it is a form of *dāṭpṛāṭa* and *nīṣani* metres.

ਲੇ ਪਾਹੇ ਰਾਤੀ ਤੁਰਾਹਿ, ਪਰਬਹੁ ਜਾਏ ਪਰਾਨੀ,
ਤਕਾਹਿ ਨਾਰੀ ਪਰਾਇਆ, ਲੁਕੀ ਐਦਰੀ ਠਾਨੀ. ...

—var *gāu 1 m 5*.

This form of stanza has also been used in the first ballad ਵਾਰ [var] of Ramkali musical measure.

ਸਾਛੇ ਤਕਾਹੁ ਰਾਇਆ, ਬੇਸਾਨ ਕਾਉ ਜੀ,
ਸਾਠਕੁ ਚਿਉ ਅਪੇ ਅਪੀ ਹੇ, ਗੁਰਸਾਬਦੀ ਸੁਨਾਇ. ...

This very form is also seen in *cāḍī di var*.
ਦੇਖਨ ਚਾਢ ਪਰਾਛਾ ਨੁ, ਰਾਘੁ ਗੁਰੇ ਨੇਗਾਰੇ,
ਧਾਏ ਰਾਕੇ ਰੋਹਲੇ, ਚਾਉਗੁਰੁ ਭਾਰੇ. ...

A devotee composed a 'var' (ballad) in praise of Guru Gobind Singh in the beginning of nineteenth century of Bikrami Sammat. In that ballad, stanzas consisting of seven, eight and nine lines, are found composed in this metre as:

ਜੇਬਨੇਸਾ¹ ਪਹਿਰ ਅਖਦੀ, ਟਕ ਸੁਖਾਨ ਸੁਨਾਯਾ,
ਜੇਦ ਦਾ ਬੇਠਾ ਤੇਖਾ ਤੇ, ਕੀ ਐਦਲ ਕਾਮਾਯਾ?
ਸ਼ਾਹਜਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੇਦ ਕਾਰ, ਦਾਰਾ ਮਾਰਵਾਯਾ,
ਤੇਗਬਾਹਦੁਰ ਨਾਲ ਬੀ, ਤੇ ਧੋਹ ਕਾਮਾਯਾ,
ਬੀਯਾ ਬੀਯੁ ਜੁ ਤੇਖਿਰ ਦਾ, ਪਹਲ ਕਾਨਾ ਆਯਾ,
ਐਗੇ ਲੇਖਾ ਮਾਗੇ, ਬਾਹਰ ਲੇਗੁ ਸਾਵਾਯਾ,
ਸ਼ਾਹ ਐਦਲੇ ਨੇ ਕਾਰੇ, ਪਹਿਰ ਡੋਝਾ ਪਾਯਾ,
ਉਮਾਰਕੀਟਾਬ² ਐਦਲੀ, ਬੇਠਾ ਮਾਰਵਾਯਾ,

kita ədəl nuṣervā,³ jəs jəg vīc chaya.

In the eighteenth century, poet Nijabat composed a ballad about Nadar Shah, which has stanzas in this metre:

gussa khake dākkhṇo, kālraṇi jagi,
əgge nadərṣah de, ai phəryadi,
tu suṇ kībla almi, phəryad əsadi. ...

(12) five feet, each foot containing twenty-four matras, first pause at the thirteenth, second at the next eleventh, *rəgəṇ, śiś*, in the end.

ਅਪੇ ਅਪੀ ਨੀਰਾਜਾ, ਜੀਨੀ ਅਪੁ ਉਪਾਇਆ,
ਅਪੇ ਖੇਲੁ ਰਾਇਆ, ਸਾਠਹੁ ਜਾਗੇ ਸਾਠਾਇਆ...

—var *sar m 4*.

(13) five feet, each foot containing twenty-four matras, first pause at the thirteenth, second at the next eleventh, two gurus in the end.

ਹਾਰੀ ਕਾ ਨਾਮੁ ਧਰਾਇਕੇ, ਹੋਹੁ ਹਾਰੀਆ ਬਾਈ, ..
ਨਾਨਕੁ ਸਿਮਰੇ ਏਕੁ ਨਾਮੁ, ਪਹਿਰੀ ਬਾਹੁਰ ਨੇ ਧਾਈ.

—var *bāsāt*.

(14) eight feet, each foot containing twenty-four matras, first pause at the thirteenth, second at the next eleventh, *guru lāghu* in the end.

ਹੇ ਐਦਲੇ ਹੇ ਪਾਰਬਰਾਹਮ, ਐਬੀਨਾਸੀ ਐਗਨਾਸ,
ਹੇ ਪੁਰਾਨੇ ਹੇ ਸਾਰਬਮੇ, ਡੁਖਬਹਾਯਾਨ ਗੁਣਾਸ. ...

—*bavān*.

(15) six feet, each foot containing twenty-five matras, first pause at the thirteenth, second at the next twelfth, two gurus in the end; it is a form of *muktamāṇī*:

ਗੁਠੈ ਗੁਠਾਯਾ ਕੁਹੀਏ, ਗਲ ਬੀਲੀ ਪਾਏ,
ਮਾਟਾ ਪਾਕਾਯਾ ਮਾਕਹੀਏ, ਗੁਹੀ ਐਦਰ ਨਾਏ. ...

—BG var 36.

(16) four feet, in the first three feet are each of twenty-seven matras, first pause at the thirteenth, second at the next fourteenth, two gurus in the end; the fourth foot contains

¹Zebunisa, daughter of Aurangzeb

²See ਉਮਾਰਕਾਬ.

³See ਨੌਸ਼ੇਰਵਾ

fifteen matras, two gurus in the end:
 sūbhū nisūbh əlɑɪɑ, vəɖ jodhīsəghər vae,
 roh dɪkhalɪ dɪttɪɑ, vərɪɑmɪ ture nəcɑe.
 dev dano lɪjɪhən ae.

—cāḍɪ 3.

(17) eight feet, the first seven feet having each twenty-eight matras, first pause at the thirteenth, second at the next fifteenth, guru in the end; the eighth foot has seventeen matras, guru in the end:

sadhū sətjog bɪɪɑ, ədhsɪlɪ treta ɑɪɑ,
 nəcci kəl sərosɪ, kəl narəd ɖəru vɑɪɑ,
 pas druɡɑ de ɪdər ɑɪɑ.

—cāḍɪ 3.

(18) twelve feet, the first eleven feet each having twenty-eight matras, pause at the thirteenth and the next fifteenth; the twelfth foot containing fifteen matras; rəɡəɳ, ʃɪʃ, at the end of each:

bəde bəde cuɳ surme, ɡəhɪ koɖɪ dæ cələɪkɛ,
 rən kalɪ ɡussa khaɪkɛ.

—cāḍɪ 3.

(19) eight feet, the first seven feet each having twenty-nine matras, pause at the thirteenth and the next at sixteenth, last foot contains sixteen matras, each ends with a guru. suɳɪ pukar dətər prəbhū,
 ɡuru nanək jəɡ mahɪ pəθhaya, ...
 kəlɪ tarən ɡuru nanək aya

—BG var 1.

(20) five feet, each foot containing twenty-three matras, pause at the fourteenth and at the next ninth, guru ləghū in the end.

koɖɪ əɡha səbhɪ nas hoɦɪ, sɪmrət hərɪnɑv,
 məncɪde phəl pɑɪəɦɪ, hərɪ ke ɡuɳ ɡau,
 kərɪ kɪɪpɑ prəbhū rakhlehū, nanək bəlɪ ɟau.

—var ɟet.

(21) eleven feet, each foot containing twenty-three matras, pause at the fourteenth and the next ninth, two gurus and alliteration

in the middle of the line, last words not rhymed. It is a form of sɪɪkɪhāḍɪ (sɪɪkɪhāḍ) metre.
 dhəɡɡā sul bəɟaiā, dəlā mukabla,
 dhuh mɪɑnō laiā, ɟvanɪ surmi. ...

— cāḍɪ 3

(22) six feet, five feet each having thirty matras, pause at the fourteenth and the next sixteenth, the last foot having sixteen matras, məɡəɳ — ʃʃʃ at the end of each.

danu məɦɪɖɑ təlɪkhaku,
 ɟe mɪɪɪɪ tə məstəki laɪɛ,
 kuɾɑ lələcu chəɖɪɛ
 hoɪ ɪkmənɪ ələkhu dhɪɑɪɛ. ..
 məɪɪ thoɾɪ sev ɡəvɑɪɛ.

—var asa m 1.

(23) seven feet, each of the first six feet containing thirty matras, pause at the fourteenth and the next sixteenth; last foot consisting of sixteen matras, two gurus at the end of each.

sətɪ ɡuru səcca patsah, pəθsahā pəθsah ɟuhari,
 sadhsəɡətɪ səckhəḍ he, ɑɪ ɟhərokɦe khole barɪ,..
 bhəɡət vəchəlɪ huɪ bhəɡətɪ bhəḍari.

—BG var 11.

(24) five feet, each foot containing twenty-five matras, pause at the fifteenth and the next tenth, two gurus at the end. This stanza is a form of poetic metre ‘sugita’:

tu kərta apɪ əbhulɪ he, bhulən vɪcɪ nahɪ,
 tu kərəɦɪ su səce bhəla he, ɡursəbədɪ buɟhai...

—var ɡəu 1 m 4.

(25) six feet, the first five feet each containing twenty-five matras each, pause at the fifteenth and the next at tenth, last foot consisting of twenty-four matras, pauses at the fourteen and the ten, two gurus at the end of all lines.

hərɪ səcce təkhət rəcɑɪɑ, sətəsgətɪ mela,
 pio pəɦul khəddhar, huɪ ɟənəm suhela, ..
 vah vah ɡobɪd sɪ ɡh, apɛ ɡuru cela.

—gurudas kəvɪ.

(26) five feet, each foot containing twenty-six matras, pause at the fifteenth and the next eleventh, rāgāṇ, ślś, at the end.

tu hārI prābhū apI agāmu hē, sābhI tudhu
upāta,

tu ape apI vāṛtāda, sābhū jōgātu sēbāI a. ...

—var *bīla m 4*.

(27) five feet, the first three feet containing thirty-one matras each, pauses at the fifteenth and the next sixteenth; the last two feet have forty matras in each foot, pauses at twelve and twenty-eight, māgāṇ, śśś, in the end of each.

tu ape hi sīdh sadhI ko,

tu ape hi jōg jōgia, ...

sābhI kāhāhu mukhāhu hārI hārI hāre hārI
hārI hāre,

hārI bolēt sābhI pap lāhogia.

—var *kan m 4*.

(28) five feet, each foot containing thirty-one matras, pause at the sixteenth and the next fifteenth, rāgāṇ — ślś in the end of each. This stanza is also a form of Bir metre. It contains rāgāṇ — ślś in place of guru lāghu:

pāce sēbād vāje mātI gurmātI,

vādbhagi ānhādu vājIa. ...

—var *kan m 4*.

(29) seven feet, the first six feet containing thirty-two matras each, pause at the sixteenth and the next at last sixteenth; last foot consisting of sixteen matras, two gurus at the end of each

bālIhari tīnha gursīkkhā,

jaI jīnhā gurdārṣān dīṭṭha,

bālIhari tīnha gursīkkhā,

peri pē gursābha bhāṭṭha, ...

gurmukhI mīlIā pap pāṇIṭṭha.

—BG var 12.

(30) five feet, this type of stanza consists of unequal (measures); the first foot

containing forty-six matras, second thirty, third seventy-three, fourth fifty-nine and fifth forty-six, having two gurus at the end of each:

jitne patīśah sah rāje khaṇ umrav

śīkdar hāhI, tī tne sābhI hārI ke kie,

jo kīchū hārI kāravē sū oī kārahI

sābhI hārI ke ārthie,

so esa hārI sābhna ka prābhū sātīguru ke vālI
hē

tīnI sābhI vārān cārē khaṇi sābh sīśāṭI gole
kāhI,

sātīgur āgē kar kāmavāṇ kēu die. ...

—var *bīla m 4*.

ਪਉਆ [pəua] *n* a slipper. See **ਖੜਾਉ**. **2** one-fourth.

3 one quarter of a seer. **4** one-fourth of an hour, fifteen minutes. **5** a bottle with the capacity of eight ounces or four chāṭāks in weight.

ਪਉਰਾਣਕ [pəuraṇək] *S* ਪੌਰਾਣਿਕ. *adj* scholar of Purans. **2** related to Purans, of Purans. **3** old, ancient. **4** *n* a 'puraṇpāṭhi sut'. See ਲੋਮਹਰਸ਼ਣ.

ਪਉਰਾਣਕ ਅਰਿ [pəuraṇək ərI]—*sānāma n* Balbhadar, enemy of Puranic Lomharshan; when Balram went to Naimisharnay, he killed Lomharshan for the offence of not showing respect to him.

ਪਉਰਾਤਨ [pəuratən] See ਪਉਰਾਤਨ. "purākhū pəuratənu sūṇie."—*sāveye sri mukhvāk m 5*. the primeval man; primordially, the primeval person.

ਪਉਰਾਤਨ ਪੁਰਖ [pəuratən purākh] See ਪਉਰਾਤਨ.

ਪਉਵਾ [pəuva] See ਪਉਆ 1. "raj sāma] dio pəuva pər."—*ramāv*. 'Bharat dedicated the kingdom and its subjects to Ram's slipper.'

ਪਇ [pəI] *n* foot. **2** *Skt* पयस् milk. **3** water. **4** *adj* by lying down. **5** See ਪੈ.

ਪਇਓਈ [pəioi] you have felt. "ape tārəsu pəioi."—*mūdavṇi m 5*.

ਪਇਆ [pəIa] written, ordained. "pəIa kīrətu nē meṭē koI."—*sukhmānī*. 'What has been

destined according to one's actions.'

ਪਇਆਣ [pəiɑṅ] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਯਾਣ *n* departure, travel, march, leave. "səbhna ehu pīāṇa."—*vāḍ m 1 əlahṇī*. **2** advance. **3** beginning, act of beginning a task. "juṭhī ləhe jīu mājīe, mokh pīāṇa hoī."—*gūj m 1*.

ਪਇਆਣਾ [pəiāṇa] See **ਪਇਆਣ**. **2** gone away, has left, departed.

ਪਇਆਣੇ [pəiāṇe] went away. See **ਪਇਆਣਾ** **2**. "dukh durī pīāṇe."—*mājh m 5*.

ਪਇਆਣਾ [pəiāṇa] See **ਪਇਆਣਾ** **2**. "jəh ənəd, dukh durī pīāṇa."—*prəbha kəbir*. 'pain has gone.'

ਪਇਆਰ [pəiɑr] See **ਪਯਾਰ**. **2** See **ਪਾਤਾਲ**. "bīnu gur puche jāī pīāri."—*gəu ə m 1*. 'For without asking his mentor Shukar, king Bali went to the netherworld.'

ਪਇਆਰੀ [pəiɑri] to the netherworld. See **ਪਇਆਰ**.

ਪਇਆਰੁ [pəiɑru] See **ਪੈਆਰੁ**.

ਪਇਆਲ [pəiɑl] *Skt* ਪਾਤਾਲ. region underneath the earth. Sanskrit scholars believe that there are seven nether regions. See **ਸਪਤ ਪਾਤਾਲ**. "tū dip loə pīāliā."—*sri m 5 pēpāī*. **2** bottom, i.e. under the foot; sole. **3** *adv* under, below. "uca cəṛe su pəve pīāla."—*asa m 5*.

ਪਇਆਲਭਗਤ [pəiɑlbhəgət] *n* devotee residing in the netherworld; king Bali. See **ਪਾਯਾਲਿਭਗਤ**.

ਪਇਆਲਾ [pəiɑla] See **ਪਯਾਲਾ**. **2** See **ਪਇਆਲ** **3**.

ਪਇਆਲਿ [pəiɑli] in the nether world. "pərbəti gupha kəri, kə paṇi pīāli."—*var mājh m 1*. **2** from the netherworld. "sāci pīāli gəgənsər bhəre."—*rətənmala bəno*. 'Hold the vital air (breath) in the highest region after drawing it from below.'

ਪਇਆਲੇ [pəiɑle] in the netherworld. "məch pīāle."—*jəp*. **2** *adv* under, below. See **ਪਇਆਲ** **3**. "kəb-hu jīəra ubhī cəṛət hē, kəb-hu jāī pīāle."—*ram m 1*.

ਪਇਐ [pəiɛ] *adv* being destined. sense —

predestined. "pəiɛ kirətī nəcə səbhū koī."—*var asa*.

ਪਇਐਪ [pəiɛp], **ਪਇਐਪਨ** [pəiɛpən] *Skt* ਪੁਲਪਨ *n* utterance, speech, articulation. "nanək pəiɛpək kərəhu kirpa."—*bīla chət m 5*. **2** babbling, uttering nonsense. **3** *Skt* ਪਾਦਾਰਪਣ offer at someone's feet. **4** enter, arrive .

ਪਇਐਪੇ [pəiɛpɛ] utters. See **ਪਇਐਪਨ**.

ਪਈ [pəi] became. "jəgatiā mohən mūdāṇī pəi."—*tukha chət m 4*. 'Octroi clerks got silent.' **2** followed. "səbh bhagī sətīgur pīche pəi."—*tukha chət m 4*.

ਪਈਅਸੁ [pəiəsʊ] has become. See **ਪਈਸੁ**.

ਪਈਆ [pəiɑ] See **ਪਰੀਆ**. "dhur uṭhī rəth pīān chayō."—*krīṣən*. **2** has taken. "səṛəṇī pəbhū tīsu pache pəi."—*bīla ə m 4*.

ਪਈਸਾ [pəisɑ] See **ਪੈਸਾ**.

ਪਈਸਾਚ [pəisɑc], **ਪਈਸਾਚਾ** [pəisɑcɑ], **ਪਈਸਾਚੀ** [pəisɑci] See **ਪਿਸਾਚ**, **ਪਿਸਾਚੀ** and **ਪੈਸਾਚ**, **ਪੈਸਾਚੀ**.

ਪਈਸੁ [pəisʊ] has been put. "gəlī pəisʊ jəm kī phas."—*mājh barəhmaha*.

ਪਈਹੀ [pəihē] will fall. "rəhīnu nə kou pəihē re."—*bīla kəbir*.

ਪਈਨਾ [pəina] See **ਪੈਨਾ**.

ਪਸ [pəs] *Skt* पश् *vr* see, fasten, touch, moye. **2** पश् *vr* crush, grind. **3** *P* پس part due to this, owing to it. **4** again. **5** after, later. **6** *n* landslip. **7** pus, suppuration. See *E* pus.

ਪਸਖੁਰਦਾ [pəʃxurda] *P* پس خورده *n* leftover, remnant.

ਪਸਗੀਬਤ [pəsgibət], **ਪਸਗੈਬਤ** [pəsgəbət] *P* پس گيبت slander someone in his absence "pəsgəbət ka muh kala hē."—*hazīrnama*. See **ਗੀਬਤ**.

ਪਸਚਮ [pəscəm] *Skt* पश्चिम *adj* back *n* direction in which the sun sets; west; direction at the back while one stands with face towards the rising sun. "pəscəm dʊare kī sīl oṛ" —*bher kəbir*. Here it stands for the backbone and the nape.

ਪਸਚਾਤ [pəscat] *Skt* पश्चात् *adv* after, later.

ਪਸਚਾਤਾਪ [pəscatap] *Skt* पश्चात्ताप *n* regret for wrong doing; repentance.

ਪਸਚਿਮ [pəscim] See ਪਸਚਮ.

ਪਸਜਯੋ [pəsjyo] felt pity. “bhər ək pulək tən pəsjo.”—*ramav. 2* became fond of.

ਪਸਟ [pəsət] *Skt* प्रहृष्ट *adj* glad, happy, overjoyed. “pəra pəstəni parbəti dəsət-hərtā.”—*cāḍi 2*. who can be pleased; who can be enraptured.

ਪਸਟਣੀ [pəstəni] See ਪਸਟ.

ਪਸਣ [pəsəṇ], ਪਸਣੁ [pəsəṇu] *v* see, behold. See *vr* ਪਸ and ਪਸੜ. “prem əthah pəsəṇ ku səca dhəni.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਪਸਤ [pəsət] *P* پست *adj* low. **2** pressed. **3** mean. **4** *n* level and plain land.

ਪਸਤਵੀ [pəstəvi] *P* پشتو *n* language of Afganistan. “pəhəlvi pəstəvi səskrīti ho.”—*əkal*.

ਪਸਤਾ [pəsta] *adj* short-statured.

ਪਸਤੋ [pəstəto] *P* پشتو *n* language of the Pathans of Afganistan.

ਪਸਪਰਦਰ [pəspərdəh] *P* پس پردہ *adv* behind the curtain, secretly.

ਪਸਪਾ [pəspa] *P* پسپا *adj* withdrawn; retreating.

ਪਸਮ [pəsəm] *P* پشم *n* soft hair of sheep and goat etc, wool.

ਪਸਮਣ [pəsməṇ], ਪਸਮਨ [pəsmən] *Skt* पसवन् *n* drip, flow. “purəb əsthən me kuch nahi, pun pəy pəsmət dhara.”—*NP*. ‘dripping, flowing.’ **2** dripping of milk. **3** coming down of milk to the teats from the udder.

ਪਸਮਾਉਣਾ [pəsməuṇa] *v* cause to drip. **2** disposing a cow or a buffalo to yield milk.

ਪਸਮੀਨਾ [pəʃəmina] *P* پشمینه *n* cloth made from soft wool of the sheep from the cold climes.

ਪਸਮੰਬਰ [pəsməbər] *n* cloth made of wool. “posis əg pəṭəbər əbər, he pəsməbər sobh kəri.”—*NP*.

ਪਸਰ [pəsər] *Skt* पसर *n* expansion. “pəsri to apī huī ənət tərəg.”—*sokhməni*. **2** See ਪੁਸਰ.

ਪਸਰਈਆ [pəsrəia] *adj* spread, expansive. “nədri ave sabh brəhəm pəsrəia.”—*bilā ə m 4*. **2** *n* expansion.

ਪਸਰਣ [pəsrəṇ] *Skt* पसरण *n* advancing. **2** act of

expanding, spreading. “pəsri kirəṇ jotī ujīala.”—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਪਸਰੂਰ [pəsəru] tehsil headquarters in district Sialkot, a town eighteen miles away from the city towards the south. To the east of this town is a place visited by Guru Nanak Dev. It is called Diuka. Guru Nanak Dev came here from Sialkot. In those days, a river named Dek used to flow here, which has now changed its course somewhat.

The shrine has an ordinary building in which Bhai Mohan Singh performs service of sweeping the floor. This land is under the control of the district board.

This place is at a distance of two or three furlongs to the south of Pasrur railway station.

ਪਸਲੀ [pəsli] *Skt* पसुली *n* a curved bone round the chest; rib. “pəsli cirdin tət kala.”—*səloh*.

ਪਸਵਾਜ [pəsvaj] See ਪਿਸਵਾਜ.

ਪਸਵਾਰਾ [pəsvāra], ਪਸਵਾੜਾ [pəsvāra] *n* turning of the body to one side. “tuṭo əməl əphimīhī jənu pəsvare let.”—*cəritr 91*.

ਪਸਾ [pəsa] short for ਪਸਾਉ. **2** *Pkt* *n* beard.

ਪਸਾਉ [pəsau], ਪਸਾਇ [pəsai] *Skt* पसार *n* expansion, extension. “kita pəsau eko kəvau.”—*jəpu*. **2** preaching. “dhadhi kəre pəsau səbədu vəjāta.”—*var majh m 1*. **3** *Skt* पसाद *n* benediction, kindness. “jisū pəsai gətī əgəm jāni.”—*səveye m 3 ke*. ‘by whose grace, attained His benediction.’ **4** pristineness, purity. “guru tuṭha kəre pəsau.”—*sri m 4*. **5** happiness, joy. “kəre rəg pəsau.”—*sri m 1*.

ਪਸਾਣ [pəsəṇ] See ਪਖਾਣ.

ਪਸਾਰਣ [pəsarəṇ] *Skt* पसारण *n* act of expanding, elaborating. **2** extending, spreading ahead. “māgəhī hath pəsari.”—*guj ə m 4*.

ਪਸਾਰਾ [pəsara] See ਪਸਾਉ 1. “atəm pəsara kərəṇhara.”—*bilā chāt m 5*.

ਪਸਾਰਿ [pəsari] by expanding, by extending, by spreading.

ਪਸਾਰੀ [pəsari] expanded, extended. See ਪਸਾਰਣ. “əpni maɪa aɪ pəsari.”—*bīha m 9*. **2** *Skt* प्रसारिन् *adj* expansive, pervasive, extensive. “chuɛ hoɪ pəsari.”—*gəu kəbir*. **3** See ਪਨਸਾਰੀ and ਪਸਾਰੀ. **4** See ਪਸਾਰਿ. “magəɦɪ hath pəsari.”—*guj m 4*.

ਪਸਾਵ [pəsav] See ਪਸਾਉ. **2** *Dg n* charity. **3** See ਪੁਸੁਵ.

ਪਸਿੰਦ [pəsɪnd] See ਪਸੰਦ. “khəsəm ki nədəɦɪ dɪləɦɪ pəsɪnd.”—*sri m 1*.

ਪਸੀ [pəsi] longing to see. See ਪਸ 1. “kəd pəsi didar?”—*var maru 2 m 5*. ‘when may I have the glimpse?’

ਪਸੀਐ [pəsiɛ] should see. See ਪਸ 1. “nanək bɪa, nə pəsiɛ.”—*var guj 2 m 5*. ‘should not see other than the Divine.’

ਪਸੀਜਨਾ [pəsijna] *v* get wet with sweat, melt. **2** feel pity. **3** be pleased.

ਪਸੀਨਾ [pəsina] *n* sweat, perspiration.

ਪਸੁ [pəsʊ] *Skt* पशु *n* which can be fastened. See ਪਸ *vr* four footed creature, animal. **2** animate. **3** ritual, sacrifice. **4** stupid as an animal. “pəsʊ apən həʊ həʊ kərə.”—*bavən*.

ਪਸੁਈਸ [pəsʊis], **ਪਸੁਈਸ** [pəsʊes] See ਪਸੁਪਤਿ.

ਪਸੁਢੋਰ [pəsʊdhor] *n* animal fit for yoking. “bɪn bujhe pəsʊdhor.”—*bavən*.

ਪਸੁਪਤਾਰਿ [pəsʊpətari] *n* lion, enemy [əɦɪ] of the elephant—*sənama*. **2** lord of the animal—Shiv; his enemy, sexual desire. “pəsʊpətari dukh dɛ ghəno.”—*cəɦɪtr 21*.

ਪਸੁਪਤਿ [pəsʊpətɪ] *n* Shiv—lord of the animals. **2** lord of creatures (persons), the Creator. **3** Fire, the lord of the ritual type sacrifice. **4** elephant.—*sənama*. **5** lion, tiger.

ਪਸੁਪਤਿਸੁਰਧਰ ਅਰਿ ਧੁਜ ਚਖੁ ਅਰਿ [pəsʊpətɪsurdhər əɦɪ dɦʊj cəkɦʊ əɦɪ]—*sənama*. *n* arrow, lord of animals; Shiv, his enemy Kam; his flag, bearing fish in it; the eye of the fish; its enemy, the arrow. Arjun had pierced the eye of the fish at the time of marrying Dropadi.

ਪਸੁਪਤੇਸ [pəsʊpətəs] *n* elephant, lord of animals; his lord, lion.—*sənama*. **2** Shiv, lord of Nadia.

ਪਸੁਪਤੇਸ ਅਰਿ [pəsʊpətəs əɦɪ] *n* lion, lord of the elephant, his enemy, gun.—*sənama*. **2** Kam, enemy of Shiv.

ਪਸੁਭਾਸਾ [pəsʊbhaʃa], **ਪਸੁਭਾਖਾ** [pəsʊbhakha] *n* language of animals; it was held in the ancient scriptures that many people understood the language of animals and used to converse with them. See ਵਾਲਮੀਕ ਰਾਮਾਯਣ ਕਾਂਡ 2 ch 35 and ਕੁਰਾਨ ਸੁਚਤ 27.

ਪਸੁਰਾਜ [pəsʊraj], **ਪਸੁਰਾਟ** [pəsʊraɪ] *n* lion, the king of animals. **2** Shiv, lord of the ox. “ek dɪvəs pəsʊraɪ rɪjɦayo.”—*cəɦɪtr 142*. **3** hugely foolish; king of fools.

ਪਸੁਰਿਯਾ [pəsʊriya] See ਪਸਲੀ. “ɬuk ɬuk hve səbhe pəsʊriya jayhɛ.”—*cəɦɪtr 228*.

ਪਸੁ [pəsʊ], **ਪਸੁਆ** [pəsʊa] See ਪਸੁ. “pəsʊ mɪləɦɪ cəgɪaia, khəɾʊ khavəɦɪ əɦɦɪtʊ deɦɪ.”—*guj m 1*. ‘Animals graze hay and yield elixir (milk).’

ਪਸੁਆਕਰਮ [pəsʊakəram] *n* actions performed not from any benevolence but only to satisfy one’s hunger. **2** actions bereft of benevolence. “pəsʊakəram kərə nəɦɪ bujhe.”—*bher m 3*.

ਪਸੁਆਰਾ [pəsʊara] *adj* पशुहारिन् animal killer. **2** *n* hunter. **3** water carrier. “jɪʊ mina hərə pəsʊara.”—*gɔd namdev*.

ਪਸੇ [pəsɛ] see. See ਪਸ 1. “pəsɛ kɪʊ didar?”—*sri chāt m 5*.

ਪਸੇਉ [pəsɛʊ] *n* sweat, perspiration.

ਪਸੇਸ [pəsɛs], **ਪਸੇਸੁਰ** [pəsɛsur], **ਪਸੇਸੁਰ** [pəsɛsvər] *n* पशु-ਈस. lord of Nandi, Shiv. “bəɦʊ tokh kin pəsɛs.”—*jəg*. ‘pleased Shiv.’ “ses sures dɪnes pəsɛsvər.”—*GV 10*. **2** lion, lord of animals. “nath kəɦyo ju pəsɛsur ko, əb hohu sucet!”—*GV 10*.

ਪਸੇਚ [pəsɛc] *P* पशुच n preparation. **2** baggage for a journey.

- ਪਸੇ ਪੁਸੁ** [pəse pust] *P* **پس پشت** *adv* at the back.
- ਪਸੇਮਾਨ** [pəʃeman] *P* **پشیمان** *adj* repentant.
2 ashamed, abashed.
- ਪਸੇਮਾਨੀ** [pəʃemani] *P* **پشیمانی** *n* repentance, penitence. 2 shame.
- ਪਸੇਵ** [pəsev] *n* sweat, perspiration. “nəkh pəsev jace sursəri.”—*məla namdev*. ‘from whose foot-nails, Ganga has erupted.’
- ਪਸੈ** [pəse] sees. See **ਪਸ** 1. 2 will lie down, will fall. 3 is placed, is put. “pote pəse.”—*BG*. ‘is put in the treasury.’
- ਪਸੋ ਪੇਸ਼** [pəso peʃ] *P n* back and front.
2 deliberation, consideration. 3 good and bad.
4 loss and profit.
- ਪਸੰਦ** [pəsəd] *P* **پسند** *adj* desirable, likeable.
- ਪਸੰਦੀਦਨ** [pəsədīdən] *P v* like.
- ਪਸੰਦੀਦਾ** [pəsədīda] *P* **پسندیدہ** *adj* favourite.
- ਪਸੰਦੋ** [pəsədo] *adj* liked, favoured. 2 sees. See **ਪਸ** 1. “nəṇ pəsədo soɪ, pekɪɪ musətak bhəi.”—*asa m 5*. 3 on seeing. “pɪɪɪ pəsədo həriɔ thio.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.
- ਪੱਸ** [pəss] See **ਪਸ਼**.
- ਪਸੁਮਿ** [pəscəmɪ] towards the west. “uləɪɪ gəg pəscəmɪ dhəria.”—*səvəye m 3 ke*. e.g. — ‘The convention was reversed, and the master bowed before the disciple.’
- ਪਸ਼ਿਮ** [pəʃcɪm] west, the direction in which the sun sets. See **ਪਸਚਮ**.
- ਪਸੁ** [pəst] See **ਪਸਤ**.
- ਪਸ਼** [pəʃy] *Skt see*, understand clearly. See **ਪਸ਼ ਧਾ**.
- ਪਸ਼ਤੋਹਰ** [pəʃytohər] *Skt n* who steals while being seen, pickpocket. 2 goldsmith, who makes ornaments of gold.
- ਪਸ਼ਯਨ** [pəʃyən] see. See **ਪਸ਼ ਧਾ**. “ləkh əcəɾəj pəʃyən cɪt cahu.”—*NP*. 2 seeing.
- ਪਸ਼ਯੰਤੀ** [pəʃyānti] See **ਚਾਰ ਬਾਣੀਆਂ**. 2 See **ਪਸ਼ ਧਾ**.
- ਪਸ਼੍ਵੇਸ** [pəsves] *n* **ਪਸ਼ੁ-ਈਸ਼**. Shiv, lord of Nandi. “pəsves piṭh dəi he.”—*krɪsən*. ‘Shiv fled the battlefield.’ 2 See **ਪਸ਼ੁਪਤਿ**.
- ਪਹ** [pəh] *n* dawn, daybreak, early morning. “cɪɪɪ cuhki pəh phuɪ.”—*var gəu 2 m 5*. 2 path, track, way. 3 *S* pain, distress. “pəh pɪɪɪɪ.”—*ramav*. ‘bundle of sufferings.’
- ਪਹਚਾਨ** [pəhcan] *n* recognition, introduction, acquaintance, understanding.
- ਪਹਣੀ** [pəhni] See **ਪਨਹੀ**.
- ਪਹਿਤਿ** [pəhətɪ] *S n* lentil, pulse. See **ਪਹਿਤਿ**. 2 *Skt* offering; food offered to a deity; sacrifice.
- ਪਹਨ** [pəhən] *P* **پهن** *adj* wide.
- ਪਹਨਣਾ** [pəhənna], **ਪਹਨਨਾ** [pəhən-na] *v* put on clothes, wear ornaments, dress up.
- ਪਹਨਾਉਣਾ** [pəhnauna], **ਪਹਨਾਨਾ** [pəhənana] *v* help one to dress up with clothes and wear ornaments. 2 bestow a robe of honour in king’s open court.
- ਪਹਨਾਮ** [pəhənam] *Skt परिहृतनाम adj* disreputable. 2 inconspicuous. “prəgət bhəe səsar məhɪ phɪɪɪɪ pəhnam.”—*bɪla m 5*. See **ਛਾ-ਪਿਨਹਾਂ**.
- ਪਹਨਾਮੀ** [pəhnamɪ] *n* infamy. See **ਪਹਨਾਮ**. 2 *Skt* ਅਪਨੁਤਿ. secrecy, privacy, notoriety. “tɪs nalkɪa cəle pəhnamɪ.”—*bɪla ə m 3*. 3 cheating, treachery, secret plans.
- ਪਹਨਾਵਾ** [pəhənavə] *n* dress, costume. *adj* who helps in putting on clothes.
- ਪਹਰ** [pəhər] *Skt* **पूर** *n* eighth part of day and night; a period of three hours. “ghəɪɪa səbhe gopia, pəhər kənh gopal.”—*var asa*.
- ਪਹਰਣਾ** [pəhərna] *v* put on clothes and wear ornaments.
- ਪਹਰਾ** [pəhra] *n* session, which changes after three hours; police post set up for protection.
- ਪਹਰਾਨਾ** [pəhrana] *v* help one dress, dress. 2 put on the robe of honour.
- ਪਹਰਾਵਾ** [pəhravə] See **ਪਹਨਾਵਾ**.
- ਪਹਰੂ** [pəhru], **ਪਹਰੂਅ** [pəhrua], **ਪਹਰੂਆ** [pəhrua] *n* guard, watchman. “uṭhət bəṭhət həriɪ səgɪ pəhrua.”—*gəu m 5*. See **ਛਬ**.
- ਪਹਰੇ** [pəhre] See **ਪਹਰਣਾ**. 2 a poetic composition uttered by Guru Nanak in Sri Rag comparing

- each stage of life with pəhrs i.e. period of three hours during the course of day and night. This divides life span of a human being into four parts. **3** *adv* always, day and night. “bīnu hārībhagətī kəha thīrī pave, phīrto pəhre pəhre.”—*gəu m 5*.
- ਪਹਰੇਕ** [pəhrek] one of the eight parts of a day and night. “pəhrek lagi jəg bajī.”—*səloh*.
- ਪਹਰੇਕਿਕ ਲਉ** [pəhrekīk ləu] for a period of three hours. **2** after a period of three hours. “pəhrekīk ləu phīr pran phīre.”—*ramav*.
- ਪਹਲ** [pəhəl] *n* side, edge. **2** See ਪਹਿਲ.
- ਪਹਲਵ** [pəhləv] See ਪਲੁਵ.
- ਪਹਲਵਾਨ** [pəhəlvan] *P* پهلوان *n* brave man, valiant fighter. **2** who takes part in wrestling; wrestler.
- ਪਹਲਵੀ** [pəhəlvi] See ਫਾਰਸੀ. Sanskrit scholars believe as ‘pəhlvi’ its root. ‘pəhləv’ is the language of the Iranians.
- ਪਹਲੜਾ** [pəhəlʒa], **ਪਹਲੜੀ** [pəhəlʒi], **ਪਹਲਾ** [pəhla], **ਪਹਲੀ** [pəhli] *adj* first, initial, primary.
- ਪਹਲੂ** [pəhlu] *P* پهلوی *n* body’s middle part, between the armpit and groin; facet, side.
- ਪਹਲੋਠਾ** [pəhəlθa] *adj* the first born, the first son. **2** the earlier born.
- ਪਹਾ** [pəha] has been. “ṭhagəuri sīu uləjhī pəha.”—*sar m 5*. ‘has been entangled in cheating.’ **2** *n* path, way, track as in — ‘īh pəha pīḍ nū jāda hē.’
- ਪਹਾਰ** [pəhar] *n* mountain. “gun ko pəhar hē.”—*əkal*. **2** See ਪ੍ਰਹਾਰ. **3** *Skt* expansion, spread, elaboration.
- ਪਹਾਰਾ** [pəhara] *n* multiplication table, table of multiplication. **2** *Skt* expansion, spread, elaboration. **3** effect, competence. “nanək prəgəṭ pəhare.”—*sor m 5*. “prəgəṭ pəhara japda.”—*var gəu I m 4*. **4** preaching, character. **5** place of striking, blacksmith’s workshop where metal is heated and moulded by beating with a hammer. See ਪਹਾਰਾ.
- ਪਹਾੜ** [pəhaʒ] mountain. **2** a musical measure. also known as ‘pulīg pəhaʒ’. See ਪਹਾੜੀ **2**.
- ਪਹਾੜਸਿੰਘ ਰਾਜਾ** [pəhaʒsīgh raja] son of Charhat Singh Bairar who ascended the throne of Faridkot in 1827. At the end of the second Anglo-Sikh war, the British Government gave him more territory and bestowed the title of raja upon him. He died in April 1849. See ਫਰੀਦਕੋਟ and ਵਜ਼ੀਰਸਿੰਘ.
- ਪਹਾੜਾ** [pəhara] See ਪਹਾਰਾ **1**.
- ਪਹਾੜੀ** [pəhaʒi] *n* hill, hillock. **2** a musical measure popular in the hilly areas, as complete mode of music. In this mode both flat and pure forms of the seventh note (nīṣad) are employed. All other notes are used in pure form. The third note (gādhār) is the key note and the sixth note (dhevət) is used as supplemental. It is also known as jhəjhoṭī. No particular time has been fixed for its singing.
ascending : dha ṣə rə mə gə mə pə dhə nə ṣə
descending : ṣə na dhə pə mə gə rə ṣə
3 dialect of the hill area. **4** residents of a hilly area. **5** *adj* related to the hills; hilly.
- ਪਹਾੜੀਆ** [pəhaʒia] *n* a resident of hills.
- ਪਹਾੜੀ ਰਾਜੇ** [pəhaʒi raje] See ਬਾਈ ਧਾਰ.
- ਪਹਿ** [pəhī] See ਪਹ. **2** *part* with, to. “jīs manukh pəhī kərəu bentī.”—*guj m 5*. “īhu tənu vecī sət pəhī.”—*asa chət m 5*. **3** *Suf* than. “to pəhī dugnī məjuri dehəu.”—*sor namdev*. ‘I will pay double of what you pay.’
- ਪਹਿਤ** [pəhīt], **ਪਹਿਤਿ** [pəhītī], **ਪਹਿਤੀ** [pəhītī] cooked pulses. See ਪਹਿਤਿ. “bhatu pəhītī əru lapsī.”—*asa kəbir*. “ap pəhītī me ḍar khat nə bəsar hē.”—*cəritr 266*. ‘such misers as do not put turmeric powder in the cooked pulse.’
- ਪਹਿਨਣਾ** [pəhīnṇa] See ਪਹਨਣਾ.
- ਪਹਿਨਾਮ** [pəhīnam] See ਪਹਨਾਮ.
- ਪਹਿਨਾਮੀ** [pəhīnami] See ਪਹਨਾਮੀ. “ləkh ṭhəgia pəhīnamī.”—*var asa*.

ਪਹਿਰ [pəhɪr] See ਪਹਰ.

ਪਹਿਰਣਾ [pəhɪrɳa] See ਪਹਰਣਾ. “bəstrə nə pəhɪrə əhɪ nɪsɪ kəhɪrə.”—*var asa*.

ਪਹਿਰਣੁ [pəhɪrəɳu] See ਪਹਰਣਾ. 2 See ਪੈਰਾਰਨ. “pəhɪrəɳu pərdhɪanɳu.”—*sri m 1*. ‘Meditating at the feet of the Creator is my attire.’

ਪਹਿਰਾ [pəhɪra] See ਪਹਰਾ.

ਪਹਿਰਾਇਆ [pəhɪraɪa] made one wear a dress; was dressed, was attired. 2 bestowed a dress of honour. “pureguri pəhɪraɪa.”—*sor m 5*.

ਪਹਿਰਾਨਾ [pəhɪrana] See ਪਹਰਾਨਾ.

ਪਹਿਰਾਵਾ [pəhɪrava] See ਪਹਰਾਵਾ.

ਪਹਿਰਿਆ ਕੈ ਘਰਿ ਗਾਵਣਾ [pəhɪria kə ghəri gavɳa]—*sri beṇi*. This hymn is to be sung on the same tune as “pəhɪle pəhrə rəɳɪ kə vəɳjarɪa mɪtra!”.

ਪਹਿਰੇ [pəhɪre] See ਪਹਰੇ.

ਪਹਿਲ [pəhɪl] See ਪਹਲ. 2 *n* beginning. 3 *adv* first of all, primarily. “pəhɪl pursa bɪra.”—*dhəna namdev*. ‘First of all, the seeker should embrace non-attachment.’

ਪਹਿਲਸਿੰਘ [pəhɪlsɪɳgh] son of Mela, a goldsmith, who lived in Sirhind. Once he came to Anandpur Sahib, got into the service of Guru Gobind Singh, who assigned him the task of making some gold articles. He stole a part of the gold given to him but the Guru prohibited him from indulging in evil deeds, taught him to lead a righteous life and baptised him with amrit.

ਪਹਿਲ ਪੁਰੀਏ [pəhɪl puriɛ] from the ancient man, from the primeval person. 2 before the creation. “pəhɪlu puriɛ pūḍrək vəna.”—*dhəna namdev*. ‘the lotus (pūḍrik) came into being.’

ਪਹਿਲਰੀਆ [pəhɪlria] *adj* first; of the first aeon. “prɪtɪ cɪtɪ pəhɪlria.”—*sar m 5*.

ਪਹਿਲਵਾਨ [pəhɪlvan], ਪਹਿਲਵਾਨੜਾ [pəhɪlvənɳa] See ਪਹਲਵਾਨ. “həu gosai da pəhɪlvənɳa.”—*sri m 5 pepai*.

ਪਹਿਲੜਾ [pəhɪlɳa], ਪਹਿਲੜੀ [pəhɪlɳi] *adj* the first,

coming before all others in time. “həri pəhɪlɳi lav pərvɪrti kəɳəm drɪɳaia.”—*suhɪ chāt m 5*.

ਪਹਿਲਾ [pəhɪla] See ਪਹਿਲਾ. 2 *adv* first of all, in the first instance, at first. “pəhɪla suca apɪ huɪ.”—*var asa*.

ਪਹਿਲਾਂ [pəhɪlā] *adv* earlier, previous.

ਪਹਿਲਾਦ [pəhɪlad] See ਪ੍ਰਹਲਾਦ.

ਪਹਿਲਾਦਸਿੰਘ [pəhɪladsɪɳgh] See ਪੁਹਿਲਾਦਸਿੰਘ.

ਪਹਿਲਾ ਪੁਤੁ ਪਿਛੈਰੀ ਮਾਈ [pəhɪla putu piçeri mai] hymn uttered by Kabir in Asa mode:

- 1 pəhɪla putu piçeri mai,
- 2 guru lago cele ki pai, ...
- 3 dekhət sɪɳghu cəɳavət gai,
- 4 jəl ki məchuli tərɳvəri bɪai,
- 5 dekhət kotra ləɳgəi bɪlai,
- 6 təle rebesa upəri sula,
- 7 tɪs kə peḍɪ ləɳe phəl phula,
- 8 ghore cəri bhəs cəɳavən jai,
- 9 bahəri belu gonɪ ghəri ai. ...

Thus goes the meaning of this hymn:

1 Due to lineal descent from the ultimate Reality, the living being, as the first born son came earlier and the world of illusion was created later.

2 The soul is the mentor but it follows the mind (disciple).

3 Cow-like senses prevail upon the lion-like being.

4 Fish-like intellect entitled to enjoy ocean-like spiritual bliss, dotes upon the tree-like body.

5 The cat of hypocrisy has snatched away the dog of spiritual service.

6 The tree of the world with branches downward, has its root upward i.e. the ultimate Reality.

7 The Divine, controlling the world of illusion, bears all the fruit and flowers.

8 The conscience, riding the horse of vital air, involves the buffaloes of senses in

worldly pleasures.

9 The ox of energy stands outside but the bundle of sexual yearnings has already overwhelmed the mind.

ਪਹਿਲੂ [pəhɪlu] See ਪਹਲੂ.

ਪਹਿਲੋਦੇ [pəhɪlode] *adv* at first, in the first place, primarily. “pəhɪlode tɛ rɪjəku səmaha. pɪchode tɛ jət upaha.”—*majh ə m 5*.

ਪਹੀ [pəhi] *n* narrow countryroad, footpath. 2 wayfarer, traveller. “pəhi nə vɔjə bɪrəθrə.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. 3 can. “kudrətɪ kim nə pəhi.”—*dev m 5*. 4 fell down. “gurdəran məstəku dərɪ pəhi.”—*məla pərtal m 5*. 5 *S* messenger.

ਪਹੀਆ [pəhia] *n* wheel of a cart or a chariot etc. 2 traveller, wayfarer. “avət pəhia khudhe jahɪ.”—*gōḍ kəbir*. ‘The wayfarers who come and go without assuaging their hunger.’ “pur bhəre pəhia.”—*maru ə m 1*. ‘The boats are loaded fully with passengers.’

ਪਹੁ [pəhu] See ਪਹ 1. 2 *part* from. “kɪthəhu hətɪ pəhu nəsiɛ?”—*gəu m 4*.

ਪਹੁਚ [pəhuc], ਪਹੁੱਚ [pəhūc] *n* act of reaching, reach. 2 power, strength. 3 entrance, access. 4 pəhūc has also been used for pəhūci; an ornament worn by women on their wrists. “besər gəjrarə pəhūc əparə.”—*ramav*.

ਪਹੁਚਣਾ [pəhucna], ਪਹੁਚਣੁ [pəhucənu], ਪਹੁੱਚਨ [pəhūcən] *v* go from one place to another, arrive. 2 be equal, fare equal in a competition. “pəhucɪ nə səke koɪ teri tək jən.”—*guj var 2 m 5*. “tɪsu nəhɪduja ko pəhucənhara.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਪਹੁਚਾ [pəhuca], ਪਹੁੱਚਾ [pəhūca] *n* joint between hand and forearm; wrist. *adj* reached; arrived.

ਪਹੁਚਾਉਣਾ [pəhucəuṇa], ਪਹੁੱਚਾਨਾ [pəhūcana] *v* carry from one place to another, deliver at a fixed place.

ਪਹੁਚਿ [pəhucɪ] *adv* after reaching, after realizing one’s hopes. “rəjɪ nə koi jivɪa, pəhucɪ nə cəɪa koɪ.”—*səva m 1*.

ਪਹੁਚੀ [pəhuci], ਪਹੁੱਚੀ [pəhūci] *n* an ornament

for the wrist. 2 feminine form of wrist [pəhucə].

ਪਹੁਤਣਾ [pəhutna], ਪਹੁਤਨਾ [pəhutna] *v* be present; reach; it is a transform of word ‘pəhucna’. “le le dat pəhutɪa lave kərɪ təiaru.”—*sri m 5*. “məhəlu nə pavə, kəhəto pəhuta.”—*suhi m 5*. “ətɪ dukhu pəhuta ai.”—*m 3 var sor*.

ਪਹੁਤਾ [pəhuta] reached. See ਪਹੁਤਨਾ.

ਪਹੁਨਾ [pəhuna] See ਪਹਾਰੁਣਾ.

ਪਹੁਨਾਈ [pəhunai] *n* state of being a guest. 2 entertaining a guest, hospitality.

ਪਹੁਚਾ [pəhuca], ਪਹੁਤਾ [pəhuta] reached, arrived. “apəskəu apəhɪ pəhuca.”—*sukhməni*. “so to gəe bəkūṭh pəhuti.”—*GPS*.

ਪਹੁੜੀ [pəhūɾi] *adj* relating to one getting angry; irate, evil. “səgəl sənəḍhi bhəe pəhūɾi. je gurunɪda kərhē kūrɪ.”—*GPS*.

ਪਹੇਲ [pəhel] See ਪਹਿਲ 1.

ਪਹੇਲੀ [pəheli] See ਪਹੇਲਿਕਾ.

ਪਹੋਆ [pəhoə] a place of pilgrimage in district Karnal, tehsil Kaithal at a distance of sixteen miles from Thanesar. It is a part of Kurukshetar of which the Sanskrit name is Prithudak (pond of king Prithu). Two gurdwaras have been built at this place – one, relating to Guru Har Rai, Guru Tegbahadur and Guru Gobind Singh, is situated to the north of this city at a distance of one furlong near the Shivalya of Jammu. Now only its walls stand, the rest of the building has collapsed. There is a tank close by and margosa tamarid trees stand there. Due to the absence of any attendant, this place is not properly maintained. It is being disregarded.

(2) The other, relating to Guru Nanak Dev, Guru Tegbahadur and Guru Gobind Singh, is situated in the city on the bank of Sarasvati. It was got built by Bhai Sahib Uday Singh, raja of Kaithal. Donation of rupees 100 per year has been made by Nabha state. A religious congregation is held on the fourteenth day of

the lunar half in the month of Chet and on full moon in the month of Kattak.

It is eighteen miles from Kurukshetar railway station to the west. A pucca road leads to the gurdwara.

ਪੜਲਵ [pəhhləv] See ਪਲੁਵ.

ਪਕ [pək] See ਪੱਕ.

ਪਕਣਾ [pəkṇa], ਪਕਨਾ [pəkna] *v* ripen, not to remain unripe. **2** affirmation of an idea, its formation into a principle. **3** be expert in the art and erudition; be skilled.

ਪਕਰ [pəkər] *n* grip, grasp. See ਪਕੜਨਾ. **2** anxiety, worry. “pəkər vɪkhe mən gəg kə.”—GPS.

ਪਕਰਸਿ [pəkərsɪ] will hold, will grasp, will catch.

ਪਕਰਨਾ [pəkərna] catch; catch hold of.

ਪਕਰਾਈ [pəkrai] gave the grasp of; let it be held. “prəbhū bah pəkrai.”—asa chāt *m* 4. **2** act of being caught, sense of being held.

ਪਕਰਨਾ [pəkraṇa] deliver, give into the custody of. “bah prəbhū pəkraṇa jiu.”—asa chāt *m* 4.

ਪਕਰਿ [pəkəri] *adv* after catching. “pəkəri jiu anɪa deh bɪnasi.”—prəbha kəbir.

ਪਕਰੀ [pəkəri] held, grasped, took. “nanak oṭ pəkri prəbhū suami.”—gəu *m* 5.

ਪਕਲੁਤ [pəklut] See ਲੁਤਾ 2.

ਪਕਵਾਨ [pəkvan] *n* cooked meal. **2** dishes fried in ghee. See ਸਤ ਪਕਵਾਨੀ and ਪੱਕੀ ਰਸੋਈ.

ਪਕੜ [pəkər] See ਪਕਰ and ਪਕੜਨਾ.

ਪਕੜਨਾ [pəkəṇa] *v* catch, sieze, grip. **2** make firm determination. “ədrɪsəṭu əgocər pəkṛɪa gursəbdi.”—tukha chāt *m* 4.

ਪਕੜਿ [pəkəri] *adv* catching hold of. “pəkəri cəlaɪnɪ dutjəm.”—majh barəhmaha.

ਪਕਾ [pəka] See ਪੱਕਾ 4. “pəke bək duar.”—var majh *m* 1.

ਪਕਾਉਣਾ [pəkaʊṇa] *v* cook, boil well. **2** cause fruit to ripen etc. **3** be firm in one’s view or doctrine, resolve firmly. “bəhɪ məd pəkəɪa.”—var sar *m* 4.

ਪਕਾਈ [pəkai] cooked, boiled well. **2 n** firmness,

resoluteness, determination. “kəc pəkai othe paɪ.”—jəpu. ‘testing the deficient to know the extent of perfection.’

ਪਕਾਰੋਗੀ [pəkərogi] *adj* suffering from an incurable disease. **2** leper, leprous. “jɪu pəkərogi vɪl-laɪ.”—dhəna *m* 1.

ਪਕੀਸਾਰੀ [pəkisari] confirmed oblong dice. See ਪੱਕੀ ਸਾਰੀ. “ape dhəri dekhəhɪ kəci pəki sari.”—majh ə *m* 3.

ਪਕੌਰਾ [pəkəra], ਪਕੌਰੀ [pəkəri], ਪਕੌੜਾ [pəkəṛa], ਪਕੌੜੀ [pəkəri] *n* pakora; cooked ball, ball of gram flour fried in ghee. “dədhɪ sō pəkəri bəre jirək mərəc paɪ.”—GPS. “sukhəm odən bəre pəkəre.”—NP.

ਪਕੌਬਰ [pəkəbər] See ਪੈਕੌਬਰ.

ਪੱਕ [pəkk] *Skt* ਪਕ੍ਵ *adj* ripe. **2** determined.

ਪੱਕਰਣਾ [pəkkəṇa] *v* oblige; render grateful. **2** reach for helping someone in the hour of need.

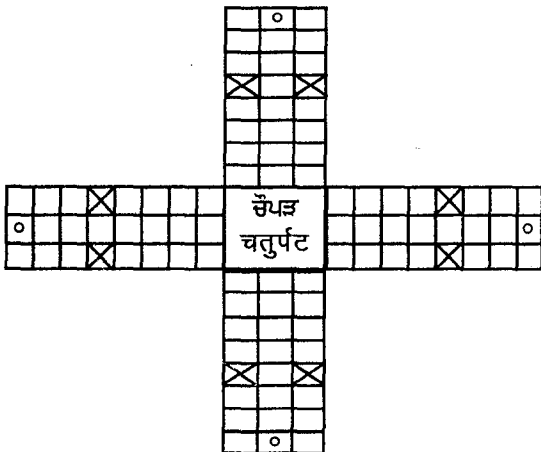
ਪੱਕਾ [pəkka] *adj* ripe; ready to be used. **2** well cooked. **3** fully practised. **4** built with mortar of lime and brick powder etc. **5 n** a village of Patiala state in district Barnala, tehsil and police station Rama. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh stands to the south of this village close to the residential houses. On his way to Talwandi, the Guru stayed here for three days. The wild tree with which the Guru tied his horse still exists. A built shrine stands there. The gurdwara owns one hundred ghumaons of land donated by Patiala state. The priests are Sikhs. It is four miles to the south away from Sangat railway station (B.B. & C.I Railway).

ਪੱਕਸਾਹਿਬ [pəkkasahɪb] There is village Madheh (or Madhei) in district Ferozepur, tehsil Moga, under police station Nihal Singh Wala, which is at a distance of sixteen miles from Moga railway station. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh stands two furlongs away from the village (Madheh) to the south.

The Guru stayed here for sometime while going from Takhtupura to Dina. The Guru's thumb had gone septic and he changed the bandage at this place. So it has come to be known as Pakkasahib. An elegant and lofty shrine has been built. An Udasi saint Rodu Ram got it renovated through social service. Sixteen to seventeen ghumaons of land has been donated by the villagers.

ਪੱਕੀ [pəkki] feminine form of ਪੱਕਾ.

ਪੱਕੀ ਸਾਰੀ [pəkki sari] a pawn, in the game of 'ਚੌਪੜ', which has cleared all obstacles and reached the safe region. Starting from the centre and passing forty-two squares, the pawn gets confirmed and when it reaches the outer house it is called strong and sound. If it is not conquered upto this square, then it enters the inner chamber. Like the squares with dots in the figure, are the obstructions. "ape dhərɪ dekhəɪ kəci pəki sari."—*mājh ə m 3*. "dekhəɪ kita apna dhərɪ kəci pəki sarie."—*var asa*. An unconfirmed (kəcci) pawn stands for a being wandering in the transmigratory cycle; confirmed means the spiritually enlightened person who has realised the ultimate truth under the guidance and protection of the Guru and whose transmigratory cycle has come to end.



ਪੱਕੀਸੰਗਤਿ [pəkkisəgətɪ] a holy place in Prayag where Guru Tegbahadur stayed. See ਪ੍ਰਯਾਗ 4.

ਪੱਕੀ ਰਸੋਈ [pəkki rəsoi], **ਪੱਕੀ ਰੋਟੀ** [pəkki rotɪ] according to Hinduism, it is a meal which is cooked with ghee and milk on fire, like fried bread ball, sweet dish prepared with rice and milk, and roasted grains or potatoes cooked in hot ash.

ਪੱਕੇ ਪੌਬਾਰਾਂ [pəkke pobarā] See ਪੌਬਾਰਾਂ.

ਪਕ੍ਰ [pəkv] See ਪੱਕ and ਪੱਕਾ.

ਪਕ੍ਰਾਸ਼ਯ [pəkvəʃəy] a bodily organ that digests food. See ਮੇਦਾ.

ਪਕ [pəks] *Skt* पक् or adopt, be partial to one side; participate in some matter. **2** *n* side, direction. **3** one aspect of an issue. **4** companion, assistant. **5** wing, feather. **6** bright and dark halves of the lunar month. **7** house, dwelling place. **8** sun. **9** wisp of hair adorning the forehead of women. **10** word suggestive of the numeral two because there are two halves in a month. **11** shoulder. **12** opinion, view. **13** wall. **14** elephant, used by a king as his conveyance. **15** part of the body. **16** neighbourhood.

ਪਕਧਰ [pəksdher] *n* bird. **2** moon. **3** arrow.

ਪਕਪਾਤ [pəkspat] *Skt n* favouring of someone without considering his good and bad points; partiality.

ਪਕਾਘਾਤ [pəksəghat] See ਅਧਰੰਗ.

ਪਕਿਰਾਜ [pəksɪraj] *n* king of birds, blue jay. **2** vulture.

ਪਕੀ [pəksi] *Skt* पक्षिन् *adj* having wings. **2** partial. **3** supporter. **4** *n* bird. **5** arrow.

ਪਖ [pəkh] See ਪਕ. **2** *P* ਝੁ aspect, side. **3** *adj* fine, good. **4** *part* wonderful, excellent!

ਪਖਉਆ [pəkhəua] *n* wing, feather. "morpəkhəuaən ko dhərke."—*krɪsən*. 'adorning oneself with peacock's feathers.' **2** bird.

ਪਖਈਆ [pəkhəia] I wash. See ਪਖਾਲਨ. "sadhucəraən pəkhəia."—*bɪla ə m 4*. **2** *adj*

engaged in washing.

ਪਖਰ [pəkhər] See ਪਖਰ and ਪੁਖਰ.

ਪਖਰਾਰਾ [pəkhərara], **ਪਖਰਿਯਾ** [pəkhriya], **ਪਖਰੀਆ** [pəkhria], **ਪਖਰੇਤ** [pəkhret], **ਪਖਰੈਤ** [pəkhret] *adj* who uses saddle and armour; who rides the horse which is saddled and armoured; horseman, cavalry man. “pəkhrare nacət bhæ.”—*cəritr 128*. “cun cun hāne pəkhria juana.”—*VN*. “cāle pəkhret sīgari.”—*gurusobha*. “bədə i bānet bir səbhe pəkhret.”—*krīṣan. 2 n* saddled and armoured horse or elephant.

ਪਖਲਾਵਨ [pəkhlavən] *v* washing, cleaning. “kər pəg pəkhəlavəu.”—*bīla m 5*.

ਪਖਵਾਰਾ [pəkhvara], **ਪਖਵਾਰਾ** [pəkhvara] *n* period, equal to half of a lunar month, time equal to fifteen lunar days. “pəl pəkhvara ghəri māhina.”—*prov*.

ਪਖਾ [pəkha] *n* stirrer of a current of air; fan. “pəkha pheri paṇi dhova.”—*suhi ə m 4*. **2** wing, feather. “morpəkha ki chəṭa mādhu murətī.”—*cəritr 12*.

ਪਖਾਉਜ [pəkhauj] See ਪਖਾਵਜ.

ਪਖਾਣ [pəkhaṇ], **ਪਖਾਨ** [pəkhan] *Skt* ਪਾਸ਼ਾਣ *n* stone. “pəkhaṇ puṅ-hō nāhī.”—*VN*.

ਪਖਾਨਪੂਜਾ [pəkhanpuja] worship of stones, idolatory, idol worship.

ਪਖਾਰ [pəkhar] See ਪਖਾਰਨ. **2 n** line, streak. “bədə pəkhar gat pər pəre. mānəhu gīrī pər əhī səmsəre.”—*GPS*. ‘Black lines on the body of a tiger appear like black snakes on a mountain.’ **3** gully or erosion formed by the flow of water. **4** leather bag, filled with water, which is mounted on an animal. “īkī dīn jəl pəkhar kəu lade brīkhəbh əgari kərət pəyan.”—*GPS*.

ਪਖਾਰਨ [pəkharən] *Skt* ਪੁਕਾਲਨ *n* act of washing well. “kərī sēgī sadhu cərən pəkhare.”—*asa m 5*. “cərən pəkharəu kərī seva.”—*bīla m 5*.

ਪਖਾਰਿ [pəkhari] *adv* after washing. “cərən pəkhari kəhā guṅ tasu.”—*dhəna m 5*.

ਪਖਾਰੀ [pəkhari] See ਪਖਾਰਨ. **2** ਪਕ-ਅਰੀ. opponent,

rival, defendant. “əpne ləkhī bar nīvar pəkhari.”—*krīṣan*. ‘Remove sufferings of opponents by taking them as your own children.’

ਪਖਾਲ [pəkhal] See ਪਖਾਰ 4.

ਪਖਾਲਨ [pəkhalən] See ਪਖਾਰਨ. “tīṣu cərən pəkhali jo tere māragī calē.”—*majh m 5*. “so pəkhəḍi jī kārā pəkhale.”—*var ram 1 m 1*.

ਪਖਾਵਜ [pəkhavəj] *n* pair of one-sided musical drums used for maintaining rhythm. Its right part is plastered black and left is coated with flour. It is used for maintaining rhythm. “philu rəbabi bələdu pəkhavəj.”—*asa kəbir*. See ਫੀਲੁ.

ਪਖਾਵਜੀ [pəkhavji] *n* one who plays a pair of one-sided musical drums.

ਪਖਾਵਜੁ [pəkhavəju] See ਪਖਾਵਜ. “vaja māṭī pəkhavəju bhau.”—*asa m 1*.

ਪਖਿਆਨ [pəkhian] See ਪਖਯਾਨ.

ਪਖਿਆਰੀ [pəkhīari] *adj* having a plait on the forehead; having adorned herself with a lock of hair on the forehead. See ਪਕ 9. “kərī sigaru bəhe pəkhīari.”—*gōḍ kəbir*.

ਪਖੀ [pəkhī] See ਪਕੀ. **2** See ਪੱਖੀ. **3** See ਪੰਖੀ. **4** wing, feather. See ਪਖੀਆਂ.

ਪਖੀਆਂ [pəkhīā] wings, feathers. “tuṭ khəges gəi pəkhīā.”—*cōḍi 1*. **2** petals, floral leaves. “phul gulab ki jəyō pəkhīā.”—*cōḍi 1*.

ਪਖੀਜੈ [pəkhije] should wash. “sadhucərən pəkhije.”—*kəli ə m 4*.

ਪਖੁ [pəkhū] See ਪਕ 4. “mē həri bīnu pəkhū dhəra əvəru nē koi.”—*asa m 4*.

ਪਖੇ [pəkhe] washed. “həm sətīgur cərən pəkhe.”—*nəṭ m 4*.

ਪਖੇਰੁ [pəkheru] *n* feathered creature; bird. See ਪੱਖੇਰੁ.

ਪਖੋਆ [pəkhōa] See ਪਖਉਆ.

ਪਖੰਡ [pəkhəḍ], **ਪਖੰਡੀ** [pəkhəḍi] See ਪਾਖੰਡ and ਪਾਖੰਡੀ.

ਪੱਖ [pəkh] See ਪਕ.

ਪੱਖਰਾ [pəkhra], **ਪੱਖਰੀ** [pəkhri] *adj* with saddle

and armour (he or she). See ਪਖਰੀਆ.

ਪੱਖਾ [pəkhha] See ਪਖਾ.

ਪੱਖੀ [pəkhhi] *n* small fan. 2 See ਪਕੀ.

ਪੱਖੇ [pəkhho], ਪੱਖੇਕੇ [pəkhhoke] a village in district Gurdaspur at a distance of three kōhs from Dehra Baba Nanak on the opposite side of river Ravi. Here Baba Mool Chand of Chona Khatri caste lived before settling at Batala. Ajita Randhawa, a spiritually enlightened devotee of Guru Nanak, also belonged to this village. See ਟਾਲੀਸਾਹਿਬ No. 2.

ਪਖਯਾਨ [pəkhyan] *Skt* ਉਪਾਖਯਾਨ *n* tale, story. “updesē kəhī kəhī pəkhyan.”—*GPS*. 2 a story referred to in a long tale; a story related with another story. In Dasam Granth, an ignorant scribe has mentioned Pakhyan Charitar in place of Charitropakhyan.

ਪਗ [pəg] *n* foot. “sōtpəg dhoie hā.”—*asa m 5*. 2 turban. “pharida, me bholava pəg da mətū meli hoījaī.”—*s fərid*. 3 *Dg* one step; distance covered by one step; distance equal to two paces. “rəṅ coṭ pəri pəg dve nā ṭale hē.”—*VN*.

ਪਗਚਕਟੀ [pəgçakti] See ਚਕਟੀ.

ਪਗਡੰਡੀ [pəgḍḍi] *n* a path on which one can walk only on foot, and through which a chariot etc cannot be driven. footpath; a straight path like a stick.

ਪਗਨਾ [pəgna] *v* be coated with the jelly of sugar candy etc. 2 be absorbed in an object. 3 be engrossed in love.

ਪਗਪਾਹੁਲ [pəgpahul] See ਚਰਣਾਮਿਤ. “prem vīne sən bani sunke. pəgpahul dini sīkh gunke.”—*NP*.

ਪਗਬੰਦਨ [pəgbədn] *n* act of laying forehead on the feet to pay respect.

ਪਗਰਉ [pəgrəu] catch, adopt. 2 caught, adopted. “pēcā te eku chuṭa, jəu sadhu sōg pəgrəu.”—*sar pəṭal m 5*. 3 *n* foot movement.

ਪਗਚਿਯਾ [pəgrīya], ਪਗਰੀ [pəgri], ਪਗਰੀਆ [pəgria] *n* turban. “vəstrə pəgrīya lal yut.”—*cəriṭr 39*.

“həu əbhīmanī ṭedhī pəgri.”—*bīla kəbir*.

ਪਗਰੇਣੁ [pəgreṅu] *n* dust of the feet. See ਪਗ and ਰੇਣੁ.

ਪਗੜੀ [pəgri] See ਪਗਰੀ.

ਪਗਾਹ [pəgah] *P* ਾਝੁ *n* dawn, daybreak, early morning, dusk.

ਪਗਾਰ [pəgar] *n* ford. “nədi əgadh nīr jəhī bəhe, hoī pəgar tohī ko ləhe.”—*GPS*. 2 swamp on the bank of a river. 3 *n* palace, elegant building. See ਪਰਲ.

ਪਗਾਰਾ [pəgara] See ਪਗਾਰ 3 and ਪਰਲ.

ਪਗਿ [pəgi] on foot. “jən pəgi ləgi dhīavəhu.”—*bīla var 7 m 3*.

ਪਗਿਯਾ [pəgiya] *n* turban.

ਪਗੀ [pəgi] *adv* at the feet. “suk jənəkpəgi ləgi dhīavego.”—*kan ə m 4*. 2 coated with. 3 absorbed in.

ਪਗੀਆ [pəgia], ਪੱਗ [pəgg] *n* turban. “ghor pəgia sīr bādhe.”—*parəs*.

ਪੱਗ ਬਦਲਨੀ [pəgg bəḍalni], ਪੱਗ ਵਟਾਉਣੀ [pəgg vəṭauni] *v* become fast friends. In olden times friends used to exchange turbans with each other to show that their honour was mutually shared.

ਪੱਗ ਵੱਟ ਮਿਤ੍ਰ [pəgg vəṭṭ mītr] a friend who has exchanged his turban with a friend. See ਪੱਗ ਵਟਾਉਣੀ.

ਪੱਗਵੰਡ [pəggvəḍ] *n* criterion for dividing property, according to which male members of the family (who wear turban) get equal share; stepbrother, elder or younger brother are not discriminated. See ਚੁੰਡਾਵੰਡ.

ਪਘੁਲਾ [pəghula] *Skt* ਪੰਕੇਰੁਹ *n* lotus. “pəghula ke mul bīkhē jese jəl pan kije.”—*BGK*. ‘like sipping water through the stem of a lotus.’

ਪਚ [pəç] *Skt* पच *vr* cook (boil well).

ਪਚਟੇ [pəçə] *adj* fifth. 2 with the fifth. “pəçə hənūvətē ləkh.”—*ramav*. ‘on seeing Hanuman with the fifth face.’

ਪਚਣਾ [pəçna] *v* digest. See ਪਚ and ਪਚਨਾ.

ਪਚਨ [pəcən] *Skt n* act of cooking. 2 fire.

ਪਚਨਾ [pəcna] *v* simmer; be thoroughly cooked, boil. 2 be digested. See ਪਚਣਾ. 3 be destroyed. “upje pəcē hət bujhe nahi.”—*majh ə m 3*. “pəcē pətəgū mriḡ bhrīḡ kūcār min.”—*nəṭ ə m 4*. 4 boil inward with anger and jealousy; simmer with indignation. “pəcī pəcī buḍəhī kuṛu kəməvəhī.”—*maru solhe m 1*. 5 hide, remain hidden. “kin məhā əgh pəcē sunahi.”—*GPS*.

ਪਚਪਨ [pəcpən] fifty and five, fifty-five.

ਪਚਮਾਰ [pəcmar] *adj* powerful to kill a lion; lion killer; brave. “an pəryo pəcmar səbhən sunpaio.”—*cəritr 93*.

ਪਚਵੰਜਾ [pəcvəja] See ਪਚਪਨ.

ਪਚਾਉਣਾ [pəcauṇa] *v* digest. 2 hide. 3 destroy. See ਪਚ.

ਪਚਾਇਤ [pəcait] stricken with pain, emaciated on account of a disease; feeble. “hoī pəcait dukhh səhāda.”—*BG*.

ਪਚਾਸ [pəcas] *Skt ਪੰਚਾਸਤ adj* fifty. 50.

ਪਚਾਸਾ [pəcasa] *Skt ਪੰਚਾਸਿਕਾ n* a cluster of fifty chāds (poetic metres); such a book. See ਗੁਰੂਪਚਾਸਾ. 2 a group of fifty. “khīn visərahī tu suami, jaṇəu bərəs pəcasa.”—*sor m 3*. 3 assembly of councillors. “məta nə kərə pəcasa.”—*sar m 5*. 4 *Skt ਪੰਚਾਸਤ adj* with five faces. 5 Shiv.

ਪਚਾਸੀ [pacasi] *Skt ਪੰਚਾਸੀਤਿ adj* eighty and five. *adv* among eighty-five. “pəcasi pəgu khīse.”—*var majh m 1*.

ਪਚਾਹਾ [pəcaha] destroyed. 2 destroys. “kəri baləkrup pəcaha.”—*sor m 4*.

ਪਚਾਂਗ [pəcāḡ] See ਪੰਚਾਂਗ. “gənpətī adī pəcāḡ mənəe.”—*GPS*.

ਪਚਾਧ [pəcadh] *Skt ਪਾਸ਼ੁਤ੍ਰ adj* western; of the western side. *n* a region between the banks of Ravi, Sutlej and Sindh; western part of Punjab.

ਪਚਾਧਾ [pəcadha] *n* a resident of Pachadh area. See ਪਚਾਧ. 2 a caste bearing the name of the

Pachadh region, tracing its origin to the Rajputs.

ਪਚਾਨਵੇ [pəcanve] ਪੰਚਨਵਤਿ. ninety-five.

ਪਚਾਨਾ [pəcana] See ਪਚਾਉਣਾ. 2 destroyed.

ਪਚਾਨੁ [pəcanu] digestible. See ਪਚਨ. “gurnīda pəcē pəcanu.”—*sri m 1*.

ਪਚਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ [pəcamrit] See ਪੰਚਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਪਚਾਯਾ [pəcaya] digested. 2 cooked. See ਪਚ. 3 *n* brick-kiln; kiln where bricks are baked in fire. “təb ramu īk dəyo pəcaya.”—*GPS*.

ਪਚਾਰ [pəcar] *Skt ਉਪਚਾਰ n* service. 2 cure. 3 effort. 4 *Skt ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ expansion*. 5 inspiration. 6 custom, vogue. 7 fame.

ਪਚਾਰਣੁ [pəcarəṇu] *S v* mention, say. 2 challenge. See ਪਚਾਰਨਾ 2.

ਪਚਾਰਨਾ [pəcarəna] *v* advertise. 2 challenge, dare. See ਪਚਾਰਣੁ. “sor sāmuh səghare rəṇəhī pacarke.”—*cāḍi 1*.

ਪਚਾਰਾ [pəcara] See ਪਚਾਰ and ਲੋਕਪਚਾਰ.

ਪਚਾਰੀਐ [pəcarīe], ਪਚਾਰੀਏ [pəcarīe] should preach. 2 is known. See ਪਚਾਰ. “jeha ghale ghalṇa tevehō nau pəcarīe.”—*var asa*. 3 let us challenge.

ਪਚਾਵਣ [pəcavəṇ] *v* cook well; cause to decay. 2 destroy. i.e. conquer. “pēc dut səbədī pəcavəṇīa.”—*majh ə m 3*. 3 digest.

ਪਚਾਵਨ [pəcavən] See ਪਚਾਵਣ. *adj* fifty-five. “sāmət sətṛəhī səhəs pəcavən.”—*ramav*. Sammat 1755.

ਪਚਾਵਾ [pəcava] *n* kiln in which bricks are baked; brick-kiln. See ਪਜਾਵਾ. “laī pəcave lehī pəkai.”—*GPS*.

ਪਚਿ [pəci] *adv* having been digested. See ਪਚ and ਪਚਨਾ. “pəci pəci mue bīkhu dekhi pətəga.”—*asa m 4*. 2 *Skt* act of cooking. 3 fire.

ਪਚੀ [pəci] *adj* absorbed, engrossed. “je nər pəci ədhīk sāsari.”—*GPS*. 2 twenty-five.

ਪਚੀਸ [pəcis], ਪਚੀਹ [pəcih] *Skt ਪੰਚਵਿੰਸਤਿ adj* twenty-five. “pāc pəcis moh məd mətsər.”—*bher kabir*. according to Sankh school of

philosophy, five senses and twenty-five elements. See ਖਟ ਸ਼ਾਸਤ੍ਰ. 2 See ਪੰਚੀਕਰਣ.

ਪਚੇਉ [pəceu] *adj* who cooks. See ਪਚ. 2 who sticks to someone with a selfish motive.

ਪਚੋਤਰ [pəcotər], ਪਚੋਤਰਾ [pəcotra] *n* ਪੰਜ-ਉੱਪਰ, (extra) five rupees per one hundred which are recovered with revenue and are paid to the village headman for services rendered by him.

ਪਚੰਦੇ [pəcāde] sulking, raging, suffering. See ਪਚ ਯਾ. “*ver kərəhī nīrver nālī dhərəmniat pəcāde.*”—*var gəu 1 m 4.*

ਪੱਚਰ [pəccər] *n* piece of wood or metal driven into a gap, wedge. 2 sense – obstruction, hindrance.

ਪੱਚੀ [pəcci] See ਪਚੀਸ. 2 *adj* ashamed, abashed as – ‘*oh vəḍa pəcci hoīa.*’

ਪਚੜ [pəcy] *Skt adj* fit to be cooked. See ਪਚ ਯਾ.

ਪਛ [pəch] See ਪਛ and ਪੱਛ. 2 river bank. “*munīpətī bəṭh rəhət pəch bhəe.*”—*dətt.* ‘sat by the bank.’ 3 *adv* after. “*pəch lagəhī sərḍar.*”—*gyan.*

ਪਛਣਾ [pəchṇa] *v* phlebotomise the skin with a sharp-edged weapon like a blade etc. 2 *n* razor.

ਪਛਤਹਿ [pəchətəhī] repents. 2 *adv* from behind, from the rear. See ਪਛਤਹਿ.

ਪਛਤਾਉਣਾ [pəchtaṇa], ਪਛਤਾਨਾ [pəchtana] *v* repent, regret, feel sorrow after doing a wrong act.

ਪਛਤਾਪ [pəchtap] *Skt* ਪਸ਼ੁਤਾਪ *n* act of regret for wrong doing; repentance. “*choḍī jāī bīkhiaras, təu lagə pəchtap.*”—*sar m 4.*

ਪਛਤਾਪਿਆ [pəchtapīa] repented, felt sorrow. “*khoī gīan pəchtapīa.*”—*bīha chāt m 5.*

ਪਛਤਾਪੈ [pəchtapə] repents. “*dīnprətī kərə kərə pəchtapə.*”—*dhəna m 5.*

ਪਛਤਾਵਾ [pəchtava] See ਪਛਤਾਪ.

ਪਛਮ [pəchəm] See ਪਛਿਮ. “*pəchəm duarə surəj təpə.*”—*bher kəbir.* ‘Heat is produced by penetrating vital air into the serpent nerve.’

ਪਛਮਨ [pəchəmən] *Skt* पक्ष्मन् *n* eyelash; a row of hair on the edge of the eyelid.

ਪਛਮੀ [pəchmi] *adj* western, of the west.

ਪਛਰਾ [pəchra] *n* nymph, beautiful woman, fairy.

ਪਛਰਾਜ [pəchraj] See ਪਛਿਰਾਜ and ਪਛਿਰਾਜ.

ਪਛੜਨਾ [pəchṛṇa] *v* be left behind, to lag behind.

ਪਛੜਾਇਦਾ [pəchṛaīda] leaving behind. 2 get defeated. “*papī nū pəchṛaīda.*”—*BG.*

ਪਛਾ [pəcha] *adj* latter, last, ultimate. “*pəhīle pəhīre phulṛa, phəlu bhi pəcha ratī.*”—*s fərid.* i.e. ‘in the early morning.’

ਪਛਾਹ [pəchah] *n* west, direction in which the sun sets. “*kahu pəchah kō sis nīvayo.*”—*akal.*

ਪਛਾਣ [pəchaṇ] See ਪਹਚਾਣ.

ਪਛਾਣਨਾ [pəchaṇna] *v* be acquainted with, know personally. 2 respect.

ਪਛਾਣੂ [pəchaṇu] *adj* acquaintance, person known. “*īku pəchaṇu jī ka.*”—*sri m 5.*

ਪਛਾਣੰਦੇ [pəchaṇōde] feel, be aware of. “*mərəṇ pəchaṇōdo kōī.*”—*var maru 2 m 5.*

ਪਛਾਤਾ [pəchata] realised. “*jīnī hukəmu pəchata həri kera.*”—*asa chāt m 3.*

ਪਛਾਨ [pəchan], ਪਛਾਨੂ [pəchanu] See ਪਛਾਣ and ਪਛਾਣੂ. “*tuməhī pəchanu sak tuməhī səgī.*”—*sar m 5.*

ਪਛਾਰ [pəchar] *n* relegation. 2 falling down to become unconscious. “*gīryo əvənī pər khai pəchare.*”—*NP.*

ਪਛਾਰਨਾ [pəcharəna] *v* defeat, throw down, to fell with force.

ਪਛਾਰਾਤਿ [pəcharatī] in the latter part of the night, in the early morning. See ਪਛਾ.

ਪਛਾਵਰ [pəchavər] *adv* at the back of. “*əsī le təb kanh pəchavər jharyo.*”—*krīṣən.*

ਪਛਾਵਾ [pəchava] *n* back side. 2 shadow. “*jete maīa rəg, tet pəchavīa.*”—*asa m 5.*

ਪਛਾੜ [pəchaṛ] throwing down.

ਪਛਾੜਨਾ [pəchaṛna] See ਪਛਾਰਨਾ. “*ap pəchaṛəhī dhərtī nālī.*”—*var asa.*

ਪਛਾੜਗਉ [pəcharyu] thrown down. “kam gəhɪ keʃ pəcharyu.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਪਛਿ [pəchɪ] See ਪਕੀ. “pəchɪsɪt orən jənuk vɪdare.”—*cəɪɪtr 332*. ‘as if the fledglings were killed by the hailstorm.’

ਪਛਿਮ [pəchɪm] *Skt* ਪਸ਼ਿਮ *n* direction in which the sun sets; west. **2** according to yog, the left nostril. “pəchɪm pherɪ cəɾave suru.”—*ram beɪni*. ‘should stop taking vital air through the left nostril and take it through the right nostril.’

ਪਛਿਮਿ [pəchɪmɪ] in the west. “pəchɪmɪ ələh mukama.”—*prəbha kəbir*. the Muslims believe that God resides in the west. It is ordained by the Koran that one should keep one’s face towards Kaaba while offering prayer [nəmaz]. See ਸੂਰਤ ਬਕਰ, ਯਾਯਤ 144 and 149.

ਪਛਿਰਾਜ [pəchɪraj] king of vultures. See ਪਕਿਰਾਜ. “pəchɪraj ravən marke rəghuraj sɪtəhɪ ləgəyo.”—*ramav*. ‘having killed the king of vultures [jətayul].’

ਪਛੁਤਰਿ [pəchutəhɪ] *adv* afterwards. “pəchutəhɪ pəchtaɪa.”—*var sar m 4*.

ਪਛੁਤਾਪ [pəchutap] See ਪਛੁਤਾਪ.

ਪਛੁਤਾਯਉ [pəchutayəu] *n* repentance, penitence. “kəb-hu mɪɬ-he nəhi re pəchutayəu.”—*səveye m 5 ke*. **2** repented.

ਪਛੇਲਾ [pəchela] *adj* who lags behind. “basəv sō kəb-hu nə pəchele.”—*cəɪɪtr 1*. ‘did not lag behind Indar in the battle.’ **2** resident of the west. **3** back side.

ਪਛੇਆ [pəchoa] *adj* last. **2 n** back side, rear.

ਪਛੋਤਾਉ [pəchotau] See ਪਸਚਾਤਾਪ and ਪਛੁਤਾਉ.

ਪਛੋਤਾਉਣਾ [pəchotauṇa], ਪਛੋਤਾਵਣਾ [pəchotavṇa] *v* See ਪਛੁਤਾਉਣਾ. “esa kəmu mule nə kice jɪtu ətɪ pəchotaie.”—*ənədu*.

ਪਛੋਤਾਵਾ [pəchotava] See ਪਛੁਤਾਵਾ. “pəchotava na mɪle.”—*tɪlōg m 1*.

ਪਛੋਰਨਾ [pəchorna] *v* throw down; push back. “hath pəchorəhɪ sɪr dhərənɪ ləgahɪ.”—*bher m 5*.

ਪਛੋ ਰੇ ਤਾਣੀ [pəcho re taɪi] regretted, repented. “sa pəcho re taɪi.”—*tɪlōg m 1*.

ਪਛੋੜਨਾ [pəchoṛna] *v* throw down, strike forcefully. “sir hath pəchoṛe ədha muṛ.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਪਛੋੜੀਐ [pəchoṛiɛ] is thrown down, is struck. “kapəɾ jɪve pəchoṛiɛ.”—*var maru 1 m 3*.

ਪਛੋੜਾ [pəchōḍa] *n* a kick with (both) hind legs. “həɬ tʊrət pəchōḍa mardin.”—*GPS*.

ਪੱਛ [pəcch] See ਪਕ. **2** wing, feather. **3** partiality; support. “uḍ pəcch gəe pɛ nə pəcch təjyo.”—*ramav*. ‘Jatayu got his wings cut by the weapons of Ravan but he did not give up siding with Ram.’ **4** bird. “ʃer jɪm bhəcch pəɾ, baj jɪm pəcch pəɾ.”—*NP*. **5** dynasty, lineage. “duhū pəcch bhitar uɟɪari.”—*cəɪɪtr 161*. ‘with glorious reputation in the parental and the in-laws family.’ **6** slight cut caused on the skin with a knife etc.

ਪੱਛਣਾ [pəcchṇa] See ਪਛਣਾ.

ਪੱਛਰਾ [pəcchra] *n* nymph, fairy, houri. See ਅਪਸਰਾ and ਮੱਛਰਾ.

ਪੱਛਾਲ [pəcchal], ਪੱਛਾਲਾ [pəcchala] *adj* feathered, having wings. “uḍe jənu pəbbə pəcchale.”—*ramav*. ‘as if the feathered mountains flew.’

ਪੱਛਿ [pəcchɪ] See ਪਕੀ. **2** arrow.

ਪੱਛਿਣੀ [pəcchɪɳi], ਪੱਛਿਣੀ [pəcchɪɳi] *n* army of archers; military armed with winged arrows. —*sənama*.

ਪੱਛੀ [pəcchi] See ਪਕੀ. **2** arrow. **3** residue of pressed sugarcane.

ਪੱਛੀ ਅੰਤਕ [pəcchi ətək] *n* arrow that kills a bird.—*sənama*. In old times, arrows were used in hunting. **2** falcon.

ਪਛ੍ਰ [pəchr] *Skt* पच्छ्र *adv* in words. “kəhū əchr ke pəchr ke sɪdh sadhe.”—*əkal*. ‘somewhere proven in letters and words by the scholars.’ **2** *Skt* पृच्छय *adj* which may be questioned; worthy of questioning. **3** feathered, winged.

ਪਛ੍ਰਾ [pəchra] *n* See ਪੱਛਰਾ. **2** See ਅਛ੍ਰਾ 2.

यन [pəj] See पॅन.

यनमुरदा [pəjmurda] P *مردم* *adj* withered, faded.

यनभा [pəjama] P *پاجامہ* *n* garment, that is worn from the feet onward; pajamas.

यनार [pəjar] See पैजार.

यनारन [pəjarən] See पुनारन.

यनावा [pəjava] P *باجا* - *باجا* - *باجا* *n* furnace where bricks are baked; brick kiln.

यनि [pəji] on some pretext. “chuṭəhuge kiṭu pəji.”—*m l bñn*.

यनीर [pəjir] P *پسند* imperative form of पनीरडउन to like. **2** *adj* liked; in such a situation, this is used as a suffix, as - दिलपनीर.

यनीरडउन [pəjirfətən] P *پسند* *v* like. **2** accept.

यजुत [pəjut], यजुता [pəjuta], यजुती [pəjuti] *adj* well connected. **2** used, employed. **3** inspired by supporting. “cəṛni cəle pəjuta aḡe.”—*asa m l*. **4** held. “sah pəjuta prəṇvət nanək lekha deha.”—*asa m l*. **5** inspired, persuaded. **6** grasped. “sih pəjuti bəkkri.”—*BG*.

यजेघ [pəjeb] See यजेघ.

यजेगम [pəjohəḡ] P *پوش* *n* search, quest. See यजेगीदन.

यजेगीदन [pəjohidən] P *پوش* *v* search, look for. **2** determine.

यॅन [pəjj] *n* pretext; excuse. *Skt* born from the foot of a low caste person – outcaste.

यट [pəṭ] *Skt* पट् *vr* wrap; divide; shine; speak; go to; root out; saw. **2** *n* clothes, dress. **3** wooden plank. ‘le pəṭ ko pəṭ sath pəcharyo.’—*cəḡdi l*. ‘hit the cloth on the wooden plank.’ **4** layer. “prɪthvi ke khəṭ pəṭ uḡḡe.”—*cəṛitr 405*. **5** leaf/flap of a door. “bhəṛəm pəṭ khule.”—*dhəna m 3*. **6** curtain, tent wall. **7** silk. “ḡhɪə pəṭ bhāḡa kəhe nə koɪ.”—*tlīḡ m l*. **8** upper part of the thigh. **9** mill’s grinding stone. “cəkia ke se pəṭ bəne ḡḡəḡən bhumɪ pun doɪ.”—*cəṛitr 81*. **10** *adv* in, within, inside. “pur rəhyo səbh hi ḡhəṭ ke pəṭ.”—*33 səveye*.

यटही [pəṭəi] *adj* lease holder.

यटम [pəṭəs] See पॅटिम.

यटह [pəṭəh] *Skt n* पट-हन such kettledrum as is sounded with a rod of twisted cloth. **2** a large drum. **3** kettledrum put on the back of a horse. **4** *Pkt* fencing. **5** sword. See पॅटिम.

यटहा [pəṭ-ha] *n* who snatches clothes. **2** who kills by throttling with a piece of cloth. “jo pəṭha jən ḡhəvət hē.”—*krɪsən*. **3** who strikes the cloth on wooden plank – washerman.

यटहि [pəṭəhi] See यटह.

यटकटा [pəṭəkṭa] *v* throw down, strike.

यटका [pəṭka] *Skt* पॅटक *n* piece of cloth to be fastened round the waist, girdle, waistband. **2** small turban, towel. **3** *xa* an animal which is not slaughtered with a single stroke of the sword, but is thrown down on the ground partially slaughtered; eating flesh of such an animal is tabooed.

यटकार [pəṭəkar] weaver who prepares cloth. **2** tailor.

यटकुटी [pəṭkuṭi] tent.

यटह [pəṭəḡ] *Skt* पॅटन and पॅउन *n* town, city. “həṭ pəṭəḡ bɪj mādər bhāne.”—*ḡəu m l*.

यटहा [pəṭəḡa] See यटना and पॅटहा.

यटह [pəṭəḡu] See यटह.

यटतर [pəṭtər] *n* equality, parity. **2** simile; comparison; example. *adv* comparable, equal.

यटताल [pəṭtal] See यडताल.

यटन [pəṭən] See यटह.

यटना [pəṭna] *Skt* पाटलिपुत्र.¹ capital of Bihar (Magadh) situated on the right bank of Ganges, it has the honour of being the birth place of Guru Gobind Singh. Patna was the capital of the Maurya dynasty in 321-184 BC. At the time of Chandar Gupat, the inhabited area of Patna was nine miles long and one and a half miles wide. A bricked wall with 570 minarets and 64 doors went around the city. A trench

¹The root of this name is paṭal tree (Bignonia suaveolens).

sixty feet wide and forty-five feet deep, was dug along the wall. See चंद्रगुप्त.

Calcutta is 332 miles and Lahore is 843 miles away from Patna. According to the previous census, its population is 153739. Aurangzeb appointed his grandson Azim governor of Patna and named it Azimabad.

Patna was first of all founded by king Ajatshatru. As the ruins of old Delhi are at some distance from New Delhi, similiary ruins of Patliputar are found near Patna, and signs of the royal palace of Ashok have also been found. In Sanskrit books Kusumpur, Padmavati, Pushppur are also the names of Patna.

These are the holy Sikh shrines in Patna:

(1) Harimandir—birth place of Guru Gobind Singh. It is regarded as the second throne of the Khalsa. Its building was got built by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Afterwards several well-intentioned persons got it renovated with marble and are still continuing to do so. The following articles relating to the Guru are kept here:

– pāghuṛa saḥṛb, (the cradle) on which the Guru sat in childhood.

– four arrows of the Guru

– a small sword

– a double-edged sword

– a small dagger

– a kāgha (comb) of the Guru which is made of sandalwood.

– a pair of shoes of the the Guru which are made of ivory.

– a pair of shoes of Guru Tegbahadur made of sandalwood.

– papers on which the Guru used to write Gurmukhi characters .

Income of the shrine (Harimandir):

– 450 vighas of land donated by a noble of

Bihar, Gopal Singh, income from which is rupees 1000 per year.

– Rupees thirty-one and five and half annas per month from the Government.

– Rupees five hundred yearly from Nabha state.

– Rupees four hundred and seventy yearly from Jind state.

– Rupees seven hundred and twenty yearly from Patiala state at the rate of rupees two per day.

– Rupees four hundred and fifty-six yearly from Faridkot state.

– Rupees one hundred and sixty yearly from 22 vighas of land of Mohalla Ranipur of Patna.

– Rupees forty-four yearly from the land of Mohalla Rakab Ganj.

– Rupees forty yearly from the land of Mohalla Jalla.

– Rupees forty-seven yearly from the late Diwan Bishan Singh an officer of Nabha.

– Rupees fifty yearly income from Guru ka Bagh.

(2) Guru ka Bagh – a garden of Qazis near a graveyard in Patna, when Guru Tegbahadur visited this place. It was offered by the Qazi to the Guru. A gurdwara has been built at this place and Guru Granth Sahib (holy scripture of Sikhs) has been installed. Congregation is held on the 5th day of the bright half of Vaisakh.

(3) Gobindghat – a bathing place on the bank of Ganga where Guru Gobind Singh used to frolic in water and from where he used to get into boats and enjoyed moving on the Ganga. A small gurdwara has been built for displaying Guru Granth Sahib.

(4) Bari Sangat – a place in mohalla Gaughat where a mansion of Jait (or Jaitamal) a wealthy person is situated. Guru Tegbahadur

first stayed here. Jait, who was a wealthy man, extended hospitality to him with devotion. Now it is an elegant gurdwara.

(5) Maini Sangat – also known as Chhoti Sangat. See ਮੈਨੀ ਸੰਗਤ.

(6) Mohan Mai Ki Sangat – a very pious woman. Keeping in view her devotion, the Guru visited her house several times and ate roasted grams. This place is uninhabited. Due to the negligence of the Sikhs, no gurdwara could be built here.

The gurdwaras of Patna mentioned at numbers 2, 3, 4 and 6 are under the management of the priest of Harimandir but that at number 5, is managed independently by the Nirmala Sikhs.

ਪਟਨਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ [pətna sahɪb] See ਪਟਨਾ.

ਪਟਨੀ [pətni] *n* army having a cloth-flag; having a flag.—*sənama*.

ਪਟਬੀਜਨਾ [pətbijna] *n* which is similar to light; insect that shines; glowworm; firefly.

ਪਟਮੰਡਪ [pətməḍəp] *n* house of cloth; tent.

ਪਟਰਾਣੀ [pətraṇi], **ਪਟਰਾਨੀ** [pətrani] *Skt* पट्ट राज्ञी *n* queen who sits on the throne, who is entitled to sit on the throne along with the king. “bɪnti kərə pətrani.”—*bher namdev*.

ਪਟਲ [pəṭəl] or **ਪਟਲੁ** [pəṭəlu] *n* thatched hut; thatched roof. **2** curtain, covering. “həume pəṭəlu kɪɪpa kəɪɪ jarəhu.”—*bɪla m 5*. “bɪn hərəɪnam nə tuṭəsɪ pəṭəl.”—*ram m 5*. **3** eyelid. **4** wooden plank, sheet. **5** chapter of a book or part of a section. **6** consecration mark. **7** group, gang. **8** according to Tantar Shastar prefixed and suffixed to a holy text (incantation), as, for example, “oḥ nāməh” may be used in the beginning and at the end of a mystical formula; ‘oḥ’ at the beginning and nāməh at the end. **9** companions, material world and worldly relatives. “gəhu parbrəhəm sərən hɪɪrde kəməl cərən, əvər as kəchu pəṭəlu nə kije.”

—*dhəna m 5*.

ਪਟਲਿ [pəṭəlɪ] due to covering. “parbrəhəm maɪa pəṭəlɪ bɪsərəɪa.”—*bɪla m 5*.

ਪਟਲੁ [pəṭəlu] See ਪਟਲ.

ਪਟਵਾ [pəṭva] See ਪਟੁਆ. **2** a community of cloth merchants, garments. “bhəṭvan ke lal bhəe pəṭva.”—*kɪsən*.

ਪਟਵਾਰੀ [pəṭvari] *n* maiden incharge of dresses; woman who helps in dressing. **2** employee who keeps wardwise record of a village. “møkəu nɪɪɪ dəsə pəṭvari.”—*suhi kəbir*. Here pəṭvari means ‘Chitar Gupt’ – a recorder of the god of death.

ਪਟੜਾ [pəṭra] *n* a square-legged wooden plank used for taking bath and washing clothes.

ਪਟੜੀ [pəṭri] *n* small wooden plank with legs. **2** a smooth path along the road or canal. **3** writing board. **4** thigh’s upper part. “pəṭri pər khəg ʃan.”—*GV 6*. ‘Put the sword on the upper part of the thigh.’

ਪਟਾ [pəṭa] *n* straight and thin sword shaped like a rapier. “pəṭa bhɪrəmayə jɪm jəm dhayə.”—*ramav*. “pəṭa se pəṭəbər.”—*cəɪɪtr 179*. **2** hair shaped like the feather of a crow. **3** deed, testimonial, authority letter. “jəm ke pəṭe lɪkhaɪa.”—*sor kəbir*. **4** circular band put round dog’s neck etc. **5** rent.

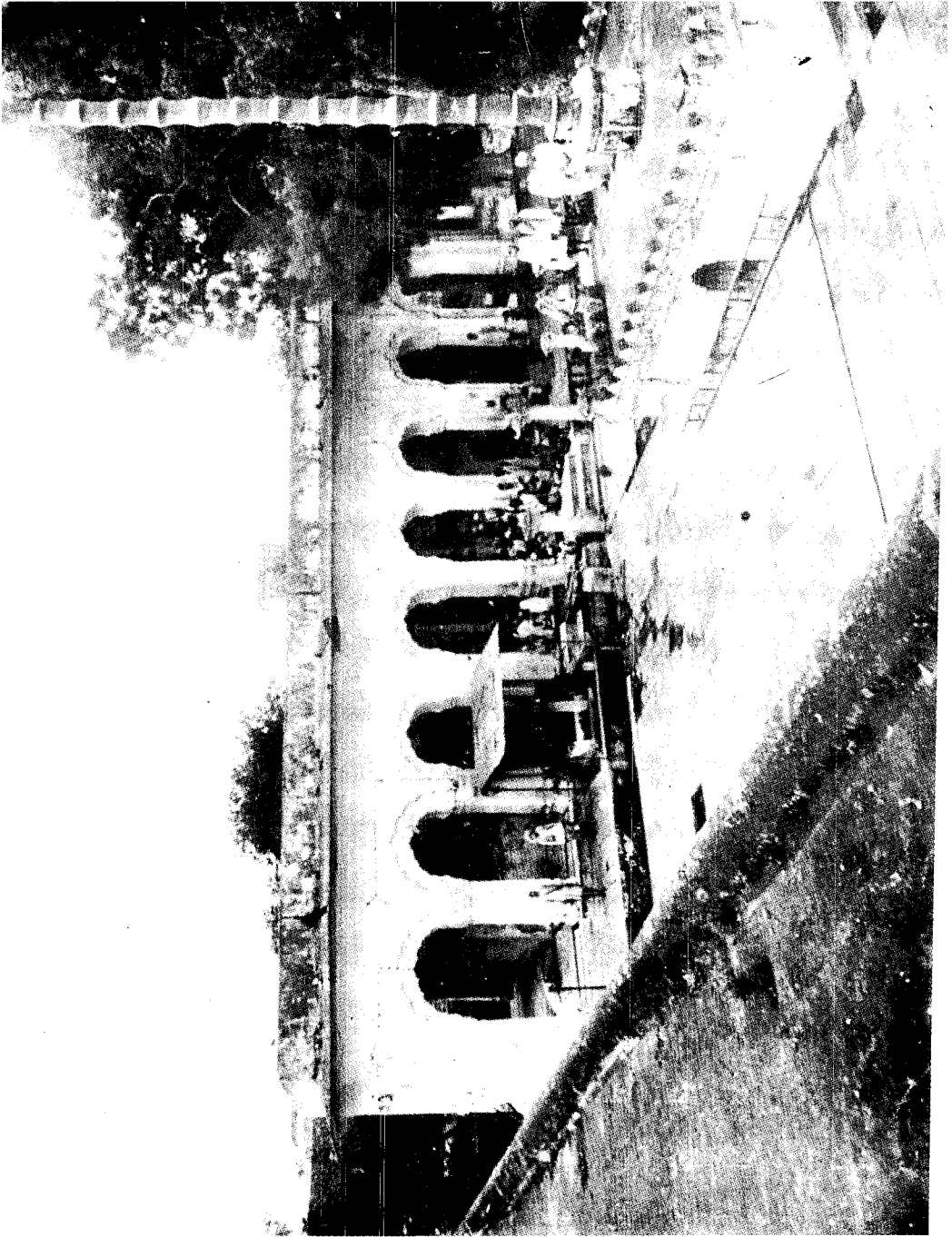
ਪਟਾਕ [pəṭək] *onom* sound produced by a falling or exploding object.

ਪਟਾਕਾ [pəṭaka] *n* sound of a cracker. **2** cracker that makes such a noise.

ਪਟਾਕੇਪ [pəṭəksep] fall of curtain at the end of an act in a play.

ਪਟਾਨਾ [pəṭana] *v* get something filled up. **2** have some thing dug; excavate.

ਪਟਿਆਲਾ [pəṭɪala] capital of the main Sikh state of misl Phul, one of the twelve Sikh misls. It was founded by Baba Ala Singh in Sammat 1810 who built it by raising a fort of concrete in Sammat 1820 (1763 AD). It is at a distance



BIKH PLACE OF GURU GOBIND SINGH 'HARIMANDIR' PATNA SAHIB



BABA ALA SINGH JI

of sixteen miles from Rajpura to the south-west and is the second railway station from Rajpura on the Rajpura–Bhatinda–Samasata railway line. According to the last census, its population is 46,974.

The court chamber (divan khana), Motibagh, the palace and Baradari garden, Mahendra College and Rajindra Hospital are worth seeing places in Patiala.

Patiala State

Baba Ram Singh son of Baba Phul, after separating from his elder brother Tilok Singh, conquered many villages and assumed royal grandeur. However Baba Ala Singh should be acknowledged as the founder of the Patiala state. Therefore Patiala is known as 'House of Baba Ala Singh'.

Baba Ala Singh

Ala Singh was born to Mai Sabi¹ in the family of Baba Ram Singh in Sammat 1748 at Phul Nagar.² At an early age, he showed sense of dignity and by his noble and virtuous deeds won for himself regard in the hearts of the people. Day by day, he expanded his father's territories. He conquered many territories with the might of his sword and founded many towns like Barnala, Bhadaur and Patiala. In Sammat 1820 (1763 AD), he defeated Zain Khan, governor Sirhind, and annexed the territory of Sirhind into his state and got built the Sikh gurdwaras.

Raja Ala Singh was generous, brave and a devotee of Gurbani, who ate food after serving it to others. He was free from haughtiness, and was skilled in politics. His life partner Rani

¹She was the daughter of a landlord named Nanu who belonged to Buttar subcaste.

²In the History of Patiala written by Caliph Mohammad Hassan, the year of his birth has been mentioned as Sammat 1753 (1695 AD).

Fateh Kaur³ was a pious lady, who was very talented and helpful in advancing the cause of her husband. She used to distribute food with her own hands and brought up orphan children as her own sons.

He died on Saun 27th Sammat 1822 (August 22nd, 1765) at Patiala. There is proper arrangement of free kitchen and devotional singing at his memorial of which the priest is an Udasi saint.

Raja Amar Singh

Amar Singh, son of Sardul Singh, elder son of Baba Ala Singh, was born to Rani Hukman on the 7th day of the dark half of Harh, Sammat 1805 (1748). Prince Sardul Singh had died in 1753 before his father. Thus Raja Amar Singh succeeded to the throne of Patiala state after the death of his grandfather in 1765 (Sammat 1822). He got himself baptised, according to the Sikh rites from Jathedar Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluwalia.⁴ With the might of his sword he annexed many territories into his kingdom, framed rules for the administration and struck coins in his own name. In Sammat 1824 (1767 AD), he got released twenty thousand Hindu men and women from Ahmad Shah Abdali and became known as the Bandichhor. He conquered Bhatinda in Sammat 1828, annexed Saifabad (Bahadargarh) into his state in Sammat 1831.

Raja Amar Singh died of dropsy at the age of thirty-three on the 8th day of the dark half of Phaggun Sammat 1838 (February 1781 AD).

³Many historians have written her name as Phatto. She was the daughter of Kala, headman of Khana.

⁴Sardar Jassa Singh had given the young chief (Amar Singh) pahul or baptism, always a bond of affection among the Sikhs, and there was more sincere friendship between them than had existed in the time of Ala Singh.

(The Rajas of the Punjab, p. 31.)

Raja Sahib Singh

Prince Sahib Singh, son of Raja Amar Singh, was born to Rani Raj Kaur on 15th day of the dark half of Bhadon in Sammat 1830 (1773 AD). He succeeded to the throne at the age of six. So the reins of the government remained in the hands of his grandmother Mai Hukman and Divan Nanumall. After the death of Rani Hukman, Bibi Rajendar Kaur (sister of Raja Amar Singh's father, who was married to Bhumia Singh at Phagwara) extended full help to Nanumall.

In Sammat 1844 (1787 AD) Raja Sahib Singh was married with great pomp and show at Amritsar to Ratan Kaur, daughter of Sardar Ganda Singh, an honourable leader of Bhangi misl.

After the death of Bibi Rajendar Kaur in 1791, Bibi Sahib Kaur, his elder sister who was married at Fatehgarh to Sardar Jaimal Singh, chief of Kanahya misl and son of Sardar Haqikat Singh, took great interest in the affairs of the state. Raja Sahib Singh was artless, credulous and ignorant of politics. If Bibi Sahib Kaur had not protected the state, undoubtedly many disasters would have befallen it. In 1794 when Anant Rao and Lachhman Rao invaded Patiala state, seeing the Sikhs losing ground in the battlefield of Mardanpur, Bibi Sahib Kaur left her chariot, unsheathing her sword sat on the back of a horse, and gave enthusiastic lead to the army. She defeated the enemy army in a short time, and returned to Patiala accompanied by triumphant beating of drums. In 1796 disturbances broke out in Nahan state. On the request of the Raja, Bibi Sahib Kaur reached there with her army and restored law and order.

After the death of Bibi Sahib Kaur in 1799 (Sammat 1856), Rani Aas Kaur (wife of Raja Sahib Singh) governed the state efficiently and well.

During the very tenure of Raja Sahib Singh, the farsighted Phulkian states came under the political protection of the British Empire.¹

Raja Sahib Singh died on the 9th day of the dark half of Chet Sammat 1869 (March 26th, 1813) at Patiala.

Maharaja Karam Singh

Maharaja Karam Singh was born to Rani Aas Kaur², daughter of Sardar Gurdas Singh Chattha, and Raja Sahib Singh on 5th day of bright half of Assu, Sammat 1855 (October 16th, 1798).

He succeeded to the throne of Patiala on the 2nd day of bright half of Harh, Sammat 1870 (June 30th, 1813). The administration of the state remained in the hands of Rani Aas Kaur and Misar Naudha (Naunidh Rai).

Maharaja Karam Singh was married to Roop Kaur, daughter of Sardar Bhanga Singh, a noble of Thanesar, in 1810. That very year, he was awarded the title of Maharaja. In the war against Gorkhas in 1814, Maharaja Karam Singh had helped the British government and got hill areas as a reward. Mai Aas Kaur handed over the administration of the state to her son in 1818, which he handled efficiently thereafter.

In 1827, the Maharaja gave a loan of 20 lacs to the British government and sided with the British in the war of 1845 against the Sikhs. Maharaja Karam Singh was an ideal follower of the Guru; brave, faultless, and adept in administration. He got constructed buildings of all the gurdwaras in the state with bricks and offered fiefs.

The Maharaja died on December 23rd, 1845 (Sammat 1902) at Patiala.

¹See the note sent by Mr. Metcalf to Maharaja Ranjit Singh on December 12, 1808.

²She was married to Raja Sahib Singh in 1792 AD.

Maharaja Narendar Singh

He was son of Maharaja Karam Singh and was born on the 10th day of the dark half of Magghar, Sammat 1880 (November 26th, 1823). He succeeded to the throne of Patiala state at the age of twenty-three, on the 6th day of dark half of Magh Sammat 1902 (January 18th, 1846) and ruled over it efficiently. Many warriors, scholars, topmost poets and singers used to attend his court.

In February 1847, he got territory worth rupees ten thousand per annum from the British government. He was invested with a robe of honour equal to forty-one boats, and salute of seventeen guns was approved. He helped the British government in wars against the Sikhs and got new territory in return.

During the mutiny of 1857-58 (Sammat 1914), he proved himself a true friend of the British Governemnt.¹

¹During the disturbances of 1857-58, no prince in India showed greater loyalty or rendered more conspicuous service to the British Government than the Maharaja of Patiala. He was the acknowledged head of the Sikhs, and his hesitation or disloyalty would have been attended with the most disastrous results, while his ability, character, and high position would have made him a most formidable leader against the Government. But following the honourable impulses of gratitude and loyalty, he unhesitatingly placed his whole power, resources, and influence at the absolute command of the English, and during the darkest and most doubtful days of the mutiny, he never for a moment wavered in his loyalty, but, on the contrary, redoubled his exertions when less sincere friends thought it politic to relax theirs. ...

His support at such a crisis was worth a brigade of English troops to us and served more to tranquillise the people than a hundred official disclaimers would have done. ...

In 1858, he sent his troops to Dhaulpur, Gwalior and Avadh and established law and order there. Feeling obliged the British government in turn handed over confiscated area of the ruler of Narnaul, namely Jhajjar, to the Patiala state as acknowledgement to him. He got the right to adopt an heir, award capital punishment etc which the state had demanded.²

He also gave a loan of five lakhs of rupees to government, and expressed his willingness to double this amount, but no more was required of him.

The Patiala contingent employed in the British cause during 1857, consisted of 8 guns, 2156 horses, 2846 infantry, with 156 officers, the most distinguished of whom were Sirdar Partab Singh and Syad Muhammad Hussain, who commanded the detachment at Delhi, Kaur Dip Singh at Thanesar, Hira Singh and Hazra Singh at Ambala, Sirdar Karam Singh and Kahan Singh at Hissar, Sirdar Dal Singh and Fateh Singh at Hansi, and Sirdar Jiun Singh at Firozpur.

(The Rajas of the Punjab, p. 213, 214, 216).

²The three Phulkian Chiefs, accordingly, solicited, in 1858, that the power of life and death might be again restored to them. During the mutiny, indeed, it had been restored, for, without it, they could never have maintained order in their territories, and they were then specially authorised to execute heinous offenders without reference to the Commissioner; and the Government, in 1858, granted them the right fully and absolutely, as they desired, considering that they might with safety be entrusted with the power. ...

The second request of the Chiefs was, that in case of a minority in anyone of the three houses, a Council of Regency, formed of three of the old and trusted servants of the State, should be appointed by the British Agent and the other two Phulkian Chiefs, while, from this Council, strangers and the relatives of the minor should be excluded. The Government agreed to this request.

contd...

Lord Canning thanked the Maharaja in the royal celebration organised at Ambala on January 18th, 1860.

In 1861 the Maharaja got the title of K.C.S.I. and attended meeting of the Council as a member in January 1862 at Calcutta.

Treaties and agreements, which he entered into with the government, completely endorse his knowledge of politics.

To promote Sikhism, he created 'Dharam Dhujā' a monastery of Nirmala Sikhs, in association with two other states. He got built an elegant shrine in memory of Guru Tegbahadur in front of Moti Bagh and set up a customary practice of devotional singing and free kitchen.

At the age of thirty-nine, he died in Patiala on 13th November, 1862 (Sammāt 1919).

For the first time in the Phulkian states, all the three contemporary rulers (Narendar Singh, Bharpur Singh, Sarup Singh) happened to be well versed in politics, popular with the public qualified to set an example for other rulers. However due to bad luck of the people, these three gems (great personalities) vanished within a short span of time, after which till now such fortunate situation has not come about.

Bhai Sahib Singh (Mrigind) of Sangrur has written about these three rulers:

kēdho dev trāi dhāra ekmāi hot dekh
dhāe əvtar dhar hēdd hīdvan ki,
nr̥pət̥i nārēdr̥s̥īgh s̥r̥pət̥i s̥r̥ups̥īgh

The third and fourth clauses of the memorial of the Chiefs asked for the right of adoption, in default of male issue, from among the members of the Phulkian family; and in case of the death of a chief without male issue and without having adopted an heir, that the two remaining Chiefs should have power to elect a successor from the same family.

(The Rajas of the Punjab, pp. 224, 225).

bhupət̥i bhr̥purs̥īgh əvədh nr̥pan ki,
sēmət̥ uni s̥o unnī əg-hən əs̥it̥ sat̥ē¹.

sri nārēdr̥s̥īgh ji jo bekūṭh pəyan ki,

bise bēdi kātāk tryodāṣi bhr̥purs̥īgh

magh bēdi tij sri s̥r̥ups̥īgh yan² ki.

jəg ūj̥are bhujbhare nit̥i nem vare

tino trāived ke nr̥tāt bhedvare hē,

dana dinbēdhu dāyas̥īdhu hē udar dani

saph̥ īnsaph̥ ke əsaph̥ vəpu dhare hē,

tinəhu tr̥iv̥kr̥m̥ tr̥ibeni ki "mr̥īg̥īd" dhara

tin̥hū bhov̥an jəs pur̥ b̥istare hē,

ərse xəfif me s̥ərif ye r̥eis tino

dekhie! bekūṭh t̥əsrif le pədhare hē.

Maharaja Mahendar Singh

Son of Maharaja Narendar Singh, he was born on September 16th, 1852 (Sammāt 1910). After the death of his father, he succeeded to the throne on the 10th day of bright half of Magh, Sammāt 1919 (January 29th, 1862) at the age of ten years and four months. During the period he was a minor, Council of Regency governed in his name.³ In February 1870, he himself took over complete charge to govern the state.

During his reign digging of Sirhind canal began from Ropar, on which an expenditure of rupees one crore and twenty-three lacs was incurred by the state as its share.

He was the first English knowing Maharaja of Patiala and had great interest in education. In 1870, he donated rupees 70,000 to the Panjab University. In 1871, the government conferred on him the title of G.C.S.I. In 1873 he gave rupees ten lacs in charity to help the destitute and desolate people of Bengal.

On March 29th, 1875 when the Viceroy of India, Earl Northbrook, visited Patiala, the 17th day of the dark half of əgr̥əhəy̥ən [məgh̥hər].

²Vehicle, journey to other world (death).

³Members of this council were Sardar Jagdish Singh, Bakhshi Uday Singh, and Rahim Bakhsh.



MAHARAJA BHUPINDAR SINGH SAHIB, RULER OF PATIALA

Maharaja laid the foundation of Mahendra College where education is imparted to students free of cost.¹

King Mahendar Singh was tall, brave, intelligent and a very fine horseman. He was very fond of hunting and visiting places. Regretably enough, he could not live long. The whole of Punjab felt aggrieved at his untimely death on April 14th, 1876 (Sammat 1933).

Maharaja Rajendar Singh

Son of Maharaja Mahendar Singh, he was born on the 4th day of dark half of Jeth, Sammat 1929 (May 25th, 1872). He succeeded to the throne on January 6th, 1877. During the period he was a minor, the state administration remained under the charge of the Council of Regency.²

Rajpura-Bhatinda rail track was built at the state's expense and it was opened for the public in 1889.

In 1879, the Maharaja helped the British government a lot with troops in the war of Kabul.

The Maharaja assumed the reign of State government in 1890. In Vaisakh Sammat 1945 (1888 AD), he was married to the daughter of Sardar Kishan Singh, a noble of Chakerian, with great pomp and show. The rajas belonging to Phul dynasty, the viceroy of India and the

¹The proposal for digging this canal was made by Maharaja Narendar Singh in 1861, and he was of the opinion that entire expenses of this canal should be incurred by Patiala State and it should make the whole area luxuriant. See Rajas of Punjab p. 247 by Griffen.

This canal was inaugurated during the reign of King Rajendar Singh during the time of Lord Ripon. See ਸਤਦਵ ਸ਼ਬਦ.

²The Chairman of this council was Sardar Sir Deva Singh and members were Chaudhary Charhat Ram and Namdarkhan.

governor Punjab were present on the occasion.

In 1897, the Patiala troops won the gratitude of the British government for their admirable performance in the war of Tirah.

In 1898, the title of G.C.S.I. was conferred upon him.

Sadly enough, he died at the age of twenty-eight in 1900.

King Rajendar Singh was very generous, benevolent, brave and very fond of polo, cricket etc.

Maharaja Bhupendar Singh

He was born to Maharani Jasmer Kaur, wife of King Rajendar Singh on October 12th, 1891 (10th day of bright half of Assu Sammat 1948). After the death of his father, he succeeded to the throne of Patiala state in 1900. During the period he was a minor, the state administration remained in the charge of Council of Regency, Sardar Gurmukh Singh was Chairman, Lala Bhagwan Das and Khalifa Mohammed Husain, were members of the Council of Regency.

Besides, getting private education, the Maharaja regularly studied at Aitchison College Lahore.

On March 9th, 1908 (26th Phaggun 1964), he was married to Bakhtawar Kaur, daughter of Sardar Bahadur General Gurnam Singh; On January 7th, 1913 (Poh 25th, 1969) she gave birth to prince Yadvinder Singh.

In 1908, at the time of disturbances in Mohamand and Zakakhel in the border area; he provided all type of help to the government.

He assumed reign of the state administration from October 1th, 1909, announcement of which was made by Lord Minto at a function in Patiala on November 3rd, 1910.

In 1911, the Maharaja travelled to Europe. In December 1911, he participated in the royal

celebration at Delhi. The government conferred the title of G.C.I.E. upon him.

During the first World War, the Maharaja decided to proceed to the battlefield in person but due to severe illness, the doctors sent him back from Aden. At this critical juncture, the help which he rendered to the British government was not less than what his state had done during the mutiny of 1857. Thousands of recruits were enlisted, lacs of rupees were contributed to several funds and the performance of royal troops at Egypt, Mesopotamia and Balochistan was applauded very much.

In 1917, the British government exempted forever the Maharaja and his successors from paying tribute at the court of the Viceroy.

On January 1st, 1918 title of G.B.E. was conferred on him. Cannons for salutation were increased to nineteen, and the rank of Major General was bestowed upon him.

In this very year (1918), he went to England to attend the Imperial War Conference as a representative of the ruling princes of India.

During his travel to Europe, all the countries honoured him and titles were conferred on him.¹

He himself took part in the Afghan war of 1919. Title of G.C.S.I. was conferred on him on January 1st, 1921. He was made G.C.V.O. and was appointed A.D.C. to His Majesty. He was appointed honorary colonel of 15 Ludhiana Sikh Battalion. Since 1926, he has been a chancellor of the Chamber of Princes.

The complete title conferred upon him goes:

¹From Belgium – The Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold; from France – Grand officer of the Legion of Honour; from Italy – The Order of the Crown of Italy; from Egypt – The Grand Cordon of the Order of Nile.

Major General His Highness Farzand-i-Khas Daulat-i-Inglishia Mansur-i-Zaman Amir-ul-Umra Maharaja-Dhiraj Rajeshwar Sri Maharaja-i-Rajgan Sir Bhupindar Singh Mahendar Bahadur, G.C.S.I.; G.C.I.E.; G.C.V.O.; G.B.E.; A.D.C.; F.R.G.S.; F.Z.S.; M.R.A.S.; M.R.S.A.; F.R.C.I.; F.R.H.S. Ruler of Patiala State.

Patiala state is at number one in Punjab. Its area is 5412 square miles. According to the census of 1921, its population is 1499739 and annual income is rupees 1, 22, 73,719.

There are fourteen cities and 3580 villages in the state.

Military Imperial Service – Rajendar Cavalry Regiment (Lancers) has 526 horsemen.

There are 740 soldiers of the first battalion and 740 of the second.

Local Cavalry has one regiment and two battalions.

Artillery is equipped with 8 cannons, 150 cannoners.

The strength of the police is 1300 men and police stations are 31 in number.

The elegant Mahendra College is situated in the capital, where education is imparted free of cost up to B.A. Bhupendra Medical College and Bhupendra Agricultural Institute are excellent centres.

High schools in the state are 11, middle schools 30 and primary schools 253.

One high, one middle and forty-four primary girls schools are there.

In the capital, operates Rajendra Hospital, in which eighty patients can be admitted, and Lady Duffrin Women Hospital with twelve beds does commendable work. In the state are nine hospitals and twenty-eight dispensaries.

The following relics relating to the Sikh Gurus are kept in 'Baba Ala Singh Buraj' in the fort:

- 1 written command by the tenth Guru. Its contents are given in the entry on Tilok Singh.
 - 2 Guru Hargobind Sahib's sword which is made of steel and weighs twelve seers.
 - 3 double-edged sword of Guru Tegbahadur.
 - 4 hunting sword of Guru Gobind Singh.
 - 5 sword of Guru Gobind Singh on which these words are inscribed – *əkāl səhāɪ ɡurū gobīdsīgh, jō dərʃən kəregā so nīhal hoɪgā.*
 - 6 arrow of the tenth Guru, with two segments, having three bands of gold fixed round it.
 - 7 spear of the tenth Guru having a handle studded with jewels in an extraordinary form.
 - 8 battle-axe of the tenth Master.
 - 9 breviary of Guru Gobind Singh that contains Japuji, Rahiras – upto “*sərən pəre ki rakho səma-*” Kirtan Sohla, hymns and verses of Guru Tegbahadur, Slok Sahiskirti and Gatha.
 - 10 Tenth Master's golden dagger for use in hunting.
 - 11 Tenth Master's wooden sandals which were presented to the Maharaja by a wealthy man of Pindigheb.
 - 12 Tenth Master's double-edged sword which was presented by Bhai Sahib (holy person) of Bagrian.
- ਪਟਿਸ** [pəʈɪs] See ਪੱਟਿਸ.
- ਪਟਿਯਾ** [pəʈɪyā] See ਪਟੀਆ and ਪੱਟੀ.
- ਪਟੀ** [pəʈi] See ਪੱਟ and ਪੱਟੀ. **2** a wooden board to write on. “*səci pəʈi səcū mənɪ, pəʈiə səbəd su sar.*” – *oḱkar*. **3** a specific composition containing teachings penned in alphabetical order, as – “*səse soɪ srɪsəʈɪ jɪnɪ saji.*”... – *asa m 1*. **4** smoothed lock of hair on the forehead of women; tress. “*jɪn sɪrɪ sohənɪ pəʈiā.*” – *asa ə m 1*.
- ਪਟੀਆ** [pəʈiā] *n* a wooden board to write upon.

“*meri pəʈiā ɪk khəhu həri ɡobīd ɡopala.*” – *bher m 3*.

ਪਟੀਆਲਾ [pəʈiāla] See ਪਟਿਆਲਾ.

ਪਟੀਯਸ਼ [pəʈiəʃ] *Skt adj* very shrewd, very cunning.

ਪਟੀਰ [pəʈɪr] *Skt n* sandalwood. “*birən ke tən cir pəʈɪr se.*” – *cḱḱi 1*. “*pusəp kəpur pəʈɪr ghənəra.*” – *NP*. **2** Kamdev. **3** rainbird; a kind of cuckoo. **4** cloud. **5** siliceous concretion formed in the hollow of a bamboo. **6** belly, abdomen. **7** a kind of wild apple tree. **8** banyan tree. **9** sieve.

ਪਟੁ [pəʈu] *n* silk. **2** silken cloth. “*jɪn pəʈu ədərɪ, bahərɪ ɡudəru.*” – *var asa*. “*hḱḱhe ūn kəɪɪda, pədhā loʃe pəʈu.*” – *s fərid*. **3** armour, helmet. “*əbhe pəʈu rɪpu mədh tɪh.*” – *səveye m 3 ke*. **4** *Skt* ਪਟੁ *adj* clever, shrewd. **5** expert, adept, skilled. **6** cheat, deceitful. **7** healthy, strong. **8** sharp. **9** beautiful. **10** *n* salt. **11** cumin seed. **12** bitter gourd. **13** china camphor.

ਪਟੁਕਾ [pəʈuka] See ਪਟਕਾ.

ਪਟੁਤਾ [pəʈuta] *Skt n* intelligence. **2** cleverness. **3** cunningness.

ਪਟੁਆ [pəʈuā] *n* silk trader. **2** who makes articles from silk. “*ʃahjəhāpur me huti ɪk pəʈuā ki narɪ.*” – *cəɪɪtr 41*. **3** silkworm.

ਪਟੇਬਾਜ [pəʈəbaj] *n* trained swordsman, fencer. “*pədhən prəkər doɪ ko janəhu. pəʈəbaj ɪk sur prəmanəhu.*” – *NP*. ‘The hero excels while the fencer only practises fencing.’

ਪਟੇਬਾਜੀ [pəʈəbaji] *n* fencing, art of fighting with the sword.

ਪਟੇਰ [pəʈer] *n* grass that grows on the bank of a water body. Its leaves are one inch wide and four to five feet long. They are used to make soft mats. Its root is called ‘bəc’ which is used by physicians for curing several diseases. *Typha Angustifolia*.

ਪਟੇਲ [pəʈel] See ਪਟੇਰ. **2** headman of a village. See ਪਟੈਲ. **3** *Skt* ਪਟਲ cover for face; iron

network, worn by the warriors with armour for protecting the eyes. "səj cɪlətəhɪ səj pətɛl."—*səloh*. "səj pətɛla pae."—*cəḍi* 3.

ਪਟੇਲਾ [pətɛla] See ਪਟੇਲ 3.

ਪਟੈ [pətɛ] See ਪਟਹ and ਪਟਾ.

ਪਟੈਤ [pətɛt] See ਪਟੇਬਾਜ਼.

ਪਟੈਲ [pətɛl] *S* village headman.

ਪਟੋਹਲੀ [pətɔhli] See ਪਟੋਲੀ.

ਪਟੋਲ [pətɔl] *Skt n* a kind of silken cloth which was made in Gujarat in olden times. 2 a wild vegetable plant, of which leaves, seeds and roots are used by physicians to cure diseases. *trichosanthes cucumerina*.

ਪਟੋਲਾ [pətɔla] *n* cloth made of silk. See ਪਟੋਲ 1. "preṃ pətɔla tɛ səhɪ dɪtə dʰəkəṅ ku pətɪ meri."—*var guj 2 m 5*. "paɾɪ pətɔla dhəj kəri, kəbəlɾi pəhɪreu."—*s fərid*.

ਪਟੋਲੀ [pətɔli] *n* one who trades in silk or is engaged in silk work. "ləkhhu rəhe pətɔli tāhɪ."—*GPS*. See ਲੱਬੂ. 2 a caste that is known as Patoli on account of its profession. 3 *Dg* end portion of a sheet, scarf or front of the shirt.

ਪਟੰਤਰ [pət̪̄nt̪̄r], ਪਟੰਤਰਾ [pət̪̄nt̪̄ra] equal, equivalent. See ਪਟਤਰ. "tasu pət̪̄nt̪̄r na puje."—*s kabir*. 2 equality, competition. "nanək ehɪ pət̪̄nt̪̄ra tɪtu dibanɪ gəɪahɪ."—*m 2 var suhi*.

ਪਟੰਬਰ [pət̪̄bər] *n* cloth made of silk. "pəhɪre pət̪̄bər kəri əḍəbər."—*suhi chāt m 1*.

ਪਟੰਬੂ [pət̪̄bu] See ਕਰਪਟੰਬੂ.

ਪੱਟ [pət̪̄t] imperative form of verb ਪੱਟਣਾ dig, uproot. 2 *n* highly fleshy part between the knee and the waist; thigh. 3 pit. 4 crack, slit. 5 distance. 6 width of a river, distance between the two banks of a river. 7 *Skt* ਪੱਟ town. 8 country. 9 public square, crossroads. 10 wooden board. 11 a deed of grant or gift bestowed by a king. 12 shield. 13 throne. 14 dress. 15 silk. 16 stone on which something is crushed.

ਪੱਟਣਾ [pət̪̄ṭṇa] *v* uproot, pull out. 2 dig.

ਪੱਟਤਾਲ [pət̪̄t-tal] See ਪੜਤਾਲ.

ਪੱਟਨ [pət̪̄ṭṇ] *Skt n* town, city, riverbank. "purəb pət̪̄ṭṇ upət̪̄t."—*kəlki*. 'after destroying cities of the eastern region.'

ਪੱਟਾ [pət̪̄ṭa] *Skt* ਪੱਟ *n* wooden board to write upon. 2 certificate, degree. 3 small turban tied upon the head, cloth to wear round the waist. 4 See ਪਟਹ.

ਪੱਟਿਸ [pət̪̄ṭɪs] *Skt* ਪਟਿਸ਼ਾ *n* double-edged sword made of flexible steel, with netting round the handle on both sides. In the olden writings, four hands long double-edged sword is regarded as the best, three and a half hands long as the medium and three hands long as inferior. "kəɾə pət̪̄ṭɪsə pəɾəgh pasi səbhare."—*cəḍi 2*. 2 three-pointed spear with four hands long shaft.

ਪੱਟੀ [pət̪̄ṭi] *n* small writing board. See ਪਟੀ. 2 cloth to be worn round the waist and the legs. 3 strip of cloth for binding on a wound; bandage. 4 a kind of woollen cloth of short breadth; such cloth made in Kabul and Kashmir is considered the best. 5 curtain cloth, tentwall etc. *Skt* ਅਪਟੀ. 6 race, run. 7 section of a village. 8 a town in district Lahore, tehsil Kusr, now a railway station on Amritsar Kusr railway line. See ਸੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ.

At this place, Maharaja Ranjit Singh got built a stud to improve the breed of horses. 9 See ਗੁਰੂਆਣਾ.

ਪੱਟੂ [pət̪̄ṭu] *n* thick woollen cloth. 2 *adj* engaged in digging or uprooting. 3 spoiler.

ਪਠ [pəṭh] *Skt* ਪੜ *vr* learn, read, write a book.

ਪਠਨ [pəṭhən] *Pkt v* send. See ਪੁਸ਼ਥਾਨ. 2 *Skt n* act of reading, reciting. See ਪਠ.

ਪਠਨੀਯ [pəṭhniy] *Skt adj* worth reading, legible.

ਪਠਨੇਟਾ [pəṭhneṭa] *n* son of a Pathan, born in a Pathan family. "kɔc kɾɪpan kəse pəṭhneṭe."—*cəɾɪtr 2*.

ਪਠਾਣ [pəθaŋ], **ਪਠਾਨ** [pəθan] one who belongs to the western region; residents of the north-west. **2** See ਅਫਗਾਨ. “mugəl pəθaŋa bhəi lərai.”—*asa ə m 1*.

ਪਠਾਨਕੋਟ [pəθhankot] See ਪਥਾਨੀਆ.

ਪਠਾਨਾ [pəθhana], **ਪਠਾਵਨ** [pəθhavən] *v* shift, send.

ਪਠਿਤ [pəθit] *adj* sent. **2** *Skt* read. **3** uttered.

ਪਠੀਨ [pəθhin] fish. See ਪਾਠੀਨ. “nir bɪhin pəθhin ədhin.”—*NP*.

ਪੱਠਾ [pəθha] *n* leaf of grass. **2** fodder. **3** tendons of the body which are connected with the brain, and are the medium for organs relating to touch and movement; sinew. **4** child. **5** young.

ਪੱਠੇਵਿੰਡ [pəθhevīd] See ਡੇਰਰਾਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਪਡੀਆ [pəðia], **ਪੱਡੀਆ** [pəðia] *n* scholar. **2** priest, family-priest at the pilgrimage-centre. “pəðia! kəvən kuməɾɪ tum lage?”—*maru kəbir*.

ਪਢਨ [pəðhən] See ਪਠਨ **2**. “pəðhe gune nahi kəchu, bəure!”—*asa kəbir*.

ਪਢਾਣਾ [pəðhaŋa] a village in district and sub division Lahore under police station Berki, seven miles to the south of railway station Atari. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind is built here. The Guru visited this place on way to Amritsar from Lahore. During this journey he conversed with Jallhan Jatt, landlord of this area, who was a devotee of the Guru.

Earlier it was an ordinary gurdwara. Sardar Atar Singh, chief of this village, initiated its renovation and an elegant gurdwara has come up with the efforts of the congregation of this village. A local body takes care of the gurdwara. There is no land or fief. Offerings, comprise the only source of income.

ਪਢਿਅਉ [pəðhiəu] read, studied. “tə pəðhiəu iku, mənɪ dhəriɔ iku.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.

ਪਣ [pəŋ] *Skt* पण् *vr* praise, buy, play, win. *n* game played on bet; gamble. “bəhute subhəṭ

rəhe pəŋ θər.”—*GPS*. **2** vow, pledge. **3** value, price. **4** merchandise, goods for sale and purchase. **5** trade. **6** praise. See *E* paeān. **7** a coin of olden times, which was made of brass and its weight was equal to eleven or twenty masha. “tin tābr-pəŋ mol sunayo.”—*NP*. **8** *Suf* abstract noun is formed by suffixing it to the end of a word as – əgyanpəŋ, balpəŋ, tɪkkhapəŋ etc. puŋa and pəŋ are its transforms.

ਪਣਠ [pəŋəθ] *Skt* पुनसु *adj* destroyed.

ਪਣਵ [pəŋəv] *Skt* *n* small drum played while singing a song of praise. See ਪਣ.

ਪਣਿਠਾ [pəŋiθa] *adj* got destroyed. See ਪਣਠ. “əvɡuŋɪare pap pəŋiθa.”—*BG*.

ਪਣੀਆ [pəŋia] shoe. See ਪਨੀਆ **3**. “nanək pəŋia pəhiɾe soɪ.”—*məla m 1*.

ਪਣੋ [pəŋo] small drum. See ਪਣਵ. “pəŋo dhol bəjje.”—*pərəs*. **2** transform of ਪਣ **8**.

ਪਣੜ [pəŋyə] *Skt* *adj* praiseworthy, admirable. **2** worthy of purchase and sale. See ਪਣ ਧਾ.

ਪਤ [pət] *n* glory, honour, respect, esteem. “duhu lokən me pət ko khovəhi.”—*GPS*. **2** leaf. “pət pərapəti chav ghəni.”—*bəsət m 1*. **3** vessel, hollowed shell of gourd. “bhəu bhau duɪ pət laɪ jogi, ihu səriɾu kəɾɪ dədi.”—*ram ə m 3*. **4** See ਪਤਿ and ਪਤੁ. **5** *Skt* पत् *vr* be the lord; rule, fly, fall.

ਪਤਊਆ [pətəua], **ਪਤਊਵਾ** [pətəuva] *n* leaf. “pətəua jəyō ləhər sō.”—*krɪsən*. **2** cottage made of leaves. “nɾɪp bəθ pətəuvən bādh jəhā.”—*ramav*. **3** leaf used as a musical instrument; taking this leaf in the mouth, children produce whistling sound. See ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨਾਵਤਾਰ and ਵਿਸਨੁਪੁਰਾਣ Section 5 ch 6.

ਪਤਸਾਹੀ [pətsahi] See ਪਾਤਸਾਹੀ. “eko əmər, eka pətsahi.”—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਪਤਸਾਖ [pətsəkh] *n* testimony of honour. “həɾɪnam mɪlɛ pətsəkh.”—*maru m 4*. **2** leaf and branch.

ਪਤਗ [pətəg] *Skt* creature that can fly; bird.¹
2 sun. 3 arrow.

ਪਤਝਾਰ [pətjhar] *n* falling of leaves from the trees. 2 Autumn, fall.

ਪਤਣ [pətən] *n* ਪੋਤ-ਠਥਾਨ place for boats to anchor on the bank of a river, quay. “pətən kuke patəni.”—*maru ə m 1*. 2 which is possible to ford on foot; ford of a river. 3 See ਪੱਤਨ. 4 See ਪਤਨ.

ਪਤਤ [pətət] See ਪਤਿਤ. 2 *Skt* ਪਤਤ੍ *adj* flying in the air.

ਪਤਤ੍ਰਿ [pət-tri], ਪਤਤ੍ਰੀ [pət-tri] *Skt* ਪਤਤ੍ਰਿਨ੍ *n* winged creature, bird. 2 arrow. “əg pət-trin bedhe.”—*səloh*.

ਪਤਨ [pətən] *Skt* ਪਤ੍ *vr* fall, come down. 2 *n* falling down, downfall. “jru dip pətən pətəg.”—*bilā ə m 5*. “jo nīde, tis ka pətən hoī.”—*gōd m 5*. 3 decline, degradation. 4 sin. 5 destruction, mortality.

ਪਤਨਾਲਾ [pətnala] *n* outlet for roof-water, spout.

ਪਤਨੀ [pətni] *Skt* ਪਤ੍ਰੀ *n* spouse, wife.

ਪਤਨੀਯ [pətniy] *adj* fallible. 2 *n* action that causes degradation; sin.

ਪਤਰ [pətər] *Skt* ਪਾਤ੍ਰ vessel, utensil. 2 leaf.

ਪਤਰਣ [pətrən] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਤਰਣ *n* swimming across emancipation, liberation. 2 progress.

ਪਤਰਾ [pətra] See ਪਤਲਾ. 2 See ਪੱਤਰਾ.

ਪਤਰਿ [pətəri] in the vessel, in the utensil. “īkətu pətəri bhəri urkəṭ kurkəṭ.”—*asa kəbir*. See ਉਰਕਟ.

ਪਤਰਿਆ [pətriā] landed on the other bank; emancipated, liberated. 2 disgraced, humiliated. “kəvənu kəvənu nəhi pətriā tumri pərtiti?”—*bilā m 5*.

ਪਤਰਿਯਾ [pətriya] *adj* thin, not thick. 2 See ਪਤਰਿਆ.

ਪਤਰੀ [pətri] See ਪਤਲੀ. 2 See ਪਤ੍ਰੀ.

ਪਤਰੀਐ [pətriē] should progress. 2 progress, development. “nanək mīṭhe pətriē vekhəhu

¹The word pətəga has been derived from this very word.

loka, aī.”—*m 1 var majh*. ‘how much had the jaggery to suffer for coming into its own. come and see it!’

ਪਤਲ [pətəl] See ਪਤਲਿ and ਪੱਤਲ.

ਪਤਲਾ [pətlā] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਤਲੁ *adj* not thick, not fat. 2 weak, feeble. 3 not dense, porous.

ਪਤਲਿ [pətəli] *n* plate made of leaves. “pīḍu pətəli kirīa diva.”—*ram sədu*. “pīḍu pətəli meri kesəu kirīa.”—*asa m 1*.

ਪਤਲੀ [pətli] feminine of ਪਤਲਾ. See ਪਤਲਾ. 2 weak, feeble. “īk apine pətli, səhī kere bola.”—*suhī fərid*. ‘For one, the woman is inherently weak; then the strict orders of the husband.’

ਪਤਵਾਮਘ [pətvaməgh] ruler of Magadh, Jarasandh. “mardəryo chəl sō pətvaməgh.”—*krīsən*.

ਪਤਵਾਰ [pətvār] *n* a triangular flat board hinged on the stern of a boat for steering it right or left; rudder.

ਪਤਵੰਤਾ [pətvəntā] *adj* honourable, respectable.

ਪਤਾ [pəta] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਤਯਯ *n* proof, testimony. 2 search, hunt. 3 information, knowledge. 4 sign, mark. 5 symptom. 6 See ਪੱਤਾ.

ਪਤਾਇ [pətai] See ਪਤਿਅਉਣਾ and ਪਤਯਾਇ.

ਪਤਾਸਾ [pətasā] See ਬਤਾਸਾ.

ਪਤਾਕਨਿ [pətakəni], ਪਤਾਕਨੀ [pətakni] *Skt* ਪਤਾਕਿਨੀ *n* which has a flag; army.—*sənama*.

ਪਤਾਕਾ [pətakā] *Skt n* flag, standard. 2 flag-cloth.

ਪਤਾਕਿਨੀ [pətakīni] See ਪਤਾਕਨੀ.

ਪਤਾਰ [pətar] *n* nether world. “səpət pətar ke tər.”—*əkal*. 2 See ਪਤਾਰੇ. 3 See ਪਤਵਾਰ. 4 *Skt* trick, guile, deception.

ਪਤਾਰੇ [pətare] ਪਤ-ਉਤਾਰੇ disrespect. “je ma hove jarni, kīu pot pətare?”—*BG*. ‘Why should the son show disrespect to his mother?’ 2 See ਪਤਾਰ 4.

ਪਤਾਲ [pətāl] See ਪਾਤਾਲ.

ਪਤਾਲਪੁਰੀ [pətālpuri] See ਪਾਤਾਲਪੁਰੀ.

ਪਤਾਲਮੋਚਨੀ [pətālmocni] *xa n* spade, hoe.

ਪਤਾਲੂ [pətālu] *Skt* ਪਤਯਾਲੁ *adj* fallible, hanging.

2 *n* testicle.

ਪਤਿ [pəti] *n* honour, respect, esteem. “pəti seti əpʊnə ghəri jahi.”—*bavən*. “pəti rakhi gur parbrəhəm.”—*bavən*. 2 line, row, dynasty, family, subcaste. “name hi jəti pəti.”—*sri m 4 vən̄jara*. ‘name determines caste and lineage.’ 3 property, assets. “jatī nə pəti nə adro.”—*var jet*. 4 the word pəti has also been used for pətti. See ਪੱਤਿ. 5 ਪਤੀ plant, sapling. “nāi mēniē pəti upjē.”—*var asa*. ‘The cotton plant grows.’ 6 *Skt* husband, lord, master. See ਪਤ 5. “səɾəv jəgətpəti sou.”—*səloh*. 7 consort, husband. “pəti sevəki ki seva səphli. pəti bīn ɔr kəre səbh ni phli.”—*GV 6*. In poetry books, a husband is defined as one, who is not attracted to a woman other than his wife. 8 in the index of old manuscripts of Guru Granth Sahib, pəti has been used for pēna.

ਪਤਿਆਉਣਾ [pətiəuṇa], **ਪਤਿਆਨਾ** [pətiāna] *v* have faith; trust; belief.

ਪਤਿਆਰ [pətiar], **ਪਤਿਆਰਾ** [pətiāra] *n* faith, trust, belief.

ਪਤਿਸਸ [pəti səs] short for ਪਤਿਸਸਤੁ. “kāt̄ ṣəbəd pɾiṭh̄mē ucər əghən ṣəbəd kəhu ət̄. pəti səs bhakhəhu pās ke ni kəshī nam ənət̄.”—*sənama*. kət̄əkəgh (sin-destroying) Ganges; Varun, her lord; noose, his weapon.

ਪਤਿਸਟ [pəti sət̄] *Skt* ਪਤਿਸੁ *adj* extremely fallible, falling down.

ਪਤਿਸਟਾ [pəti sət̄a] See ਪਤਿਸੁ.

ਪਤਿਸਟਿਆ [pəti sət̄iā] fallen, come out. See ਪਤਿਸਟ. “kəuṛa hoī pəti sət̄iā.”—*sor ə m 5*.

ਪਤਿਹਾਰ [pəti har] *n* postman, mail-carrier. 2 See ਪਤਿਹਾਰ. 3 See ਪ੍ਰੇਤਹਾਰ.

ਪਤਿ ਕੇ ਆਚਾਰ [pəti ke acar] *n* deeds adding to one’s honour, conduct enhancing one’s prestige. 2 customs practised in a lineage; family-tradition. “jatī rəhe pəti ke acara.”—*gəu ə m 1*.

ਪਤਿਗ੍ਰਹ [pəti grəh], **ਪਤਿਗ੍ਰਹਿ** [pəti grəhi] *Skt*

ਪਤਿਗ੍ਰਹ *n* acceptance. 2 taking alms, accepting charity. “māha pəti grəh ki m le sək-hi?”—*GPS*. ‘How can we accept a large charity given at the time of the eclipse?’

ਪਤਿਤ [pətit] *adj* fallen. 2 fallen from religious behaviour and beliefs. “pətit pəvitr lie kəri əpʊnē.”—*guj m 5*. 3 fallen from the grace of caste and creed; excommunicated. “pətit jatī utəm bhāia.”—*suhī m 4*.

ਪਤਿਤਉਧਾਰਣ [pətit-udharən], **ਪਤਿਤਉਧਾਰਨ** [pətit-udharən] *adj* liberating the sinners. “pətit udharən həri, bīrəd tumara.”—*bīla chət m 5*. 2 *n* the Creator who emancipates the sinners. “pətit udharən bhehərən.”—*s m 9*. 3 Guru Nanak Dev.

ਪਤਿਤਜਾਤਿ [pətit jatī] excommunicated. See ਪਤਿਤ 3.

ਪਤਿਤਪਾਵਨ [pətitpavən] *adj* uplifter of the disgraced or fallen; who purifies the guilty. “pətitpavən nam həri.”—*mali m 5*. 2 *n* the Creator, the Almighty. 3 Guru Nanak Dev. 4 a book written by Giani Gian Singh in which is explained the method to purify a person guilty of behaving against family, caste and creed. With references from the Hindu and Sikh scriptures, it has been proved that purifying a guilty person is a noble task. This book was completed in Sammat 1951, as— “mən sər grəh səsī puniō, magh sudi səsī var¹. gyansīgh pustək rəcyo pətit sudharnvar.”

ਪਤਿਦੇਵਤਾ [pətidəvtā] *adj* who regards her husband as a deity; who worships none other than her husband.

ਪਤਿ ਨਾਗਨਿਨੀ [pəti nagnini] *n* chief snake — Krishan; the husband — his wife, Yamuna. —*sənama*.

ਪਤਿਨੀ [pəti ni] *n* army of foot-soldiers, infantry. —*sənama*. 2 See ਪਤਨੀ.

¹mən (1), ṣər (5), grəh (9), səsī (1). i.e. 1951. 15th day of bright half of Magh, and Monday.

ਪਤਿ ਪਰਮੇਸਰੁ ਗਤਿ ਨਾਰਾਇਣੁ ਧਨੁ ਗੁਪਾਲ [pəti pərmesəru gətɪ naraɪɳu dhənu gopall] —*dhāna m 5*. ‘honour is like the Divine, knowledge is like Vishnu and wealth is one with Krishan. ‘Real is the name of the transcendent one.’

ਪਤਿਬ੍ਰਤ [pətibrət], ਪਤਿਬ੍ਰਤਾ [pətibrəta] See ਪਤਿਵ੍ਰਤ and ਪਤਿਵ੍ਰਤਾ.

ਪਤਿਮ੍ਰਿਗ ਅਰਿ [pətimrɪg əri] lion, lord of the deer; his enemy, the gun.—*sənama*. See ਛੰਦ ਵਡਾ.

ਪਤਿਯਾਨਾ [pətiyana] See ਪਤਿਆਨਾ.

ਪਤਿਯਾਰਾ [pətiyara] See ਪਤਿਆਰਾ.

ਪਤਿਵ੍ਰਤ [pətivrət] *n* ardent devotion for the husband, norm of attending upon and worshipping one’s husband, one vowing to have love only for the husband.

ਪਤਿਵ੍ਰਤਾ [pətivrəta] *adj* with full devotion for her husband; the wife who vows not to love any person other than her husband.

ਪਤੀ [pəti] lord, master. See ਪਤਿ 6 and 7. “*kɪn bɪdhi pavəu pranpəti?*”—*bəsət m 1*. **2** almanac, annual book. “*padhe aɳɪ pati bəhi vacaia.*”—*suhi chət m 4*. **3** epistle, letter. **4** foot soldiers. “*rəthi gəji həi pəti əpar sen bhəjj-he.*”—*parəs*.

ਪਤੀਅਈ ਹੈ [pətiəi hɛ] rests assured; is confident. “*kəhən kəhavən nəhi pətiəi hɛ.*”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਪਤੀਆ [pətiə] *n* letter, epistle. **2** faith, belief, trust. “*namdev ka pətiə jaɪ.*”—*bhər namdev*. **3** test, trial, examination. “*tinɪ bar pətiə bhərɪlina.*”—*gəḍḍ kəbir*.

ਪਤੀਆਉਣਾ [pətiəuɳə] See ਪਤਿਆਉਣਾ. “*jisno tū pətiəɪda, so sənu tɔjhe ənɪt.*”—*sri m 5*. “*sah umrau pətiə.*”—*gəḍḍ ə m 5*.

ਪਤੀਆਇ [pətiəɪ] rests confident; brings himself to trust. “*kəhe nə ko pətiəɪ.*”—*s kəbir*.

ਪਤੀਆਗਾ [pətiəga] felt assured; brought himself to trust. had faith in. “*gur puche mənəu pətiəga.*”—*sor namdev*.

ਪਤੀਆਨਾ [pətiəna] felt assured. **2** See ਪਤਿਆਉਣਾ.

ਪਤੀਆਰ [pətiar], ਪਤੀਆਰਾ [pətiara], ਪਤੀਆਰੁ [pətiaru] *n* faith, belief, trust, devotion. “*bhəgətɪ rəte pətiara hɛ.*”—*maru solhe m 1*.

2 test, trial, examination. “*əb pətiaru kɪa kɪjɛ?*”—*dhāna rəvidas*. **3** one who keeps an almanac; astrologer. “*jəh apən apu apɪ pətiara. təh kəuənu kəthe kəuənu sun-ne hara?*”—*sukhməni*.

ਪਤੀਆਵਣ [pətiavən], ਪਤੀਆਵਣੁ [pətiavənu] See ਪਤਿਆਉਣਾ.

ਪਤੀਐ [pətiɛ] should have faith in. **2** having faith in, reposing trust in. “*jhuṭhi nə pətiə pərcə sacɛ.*”—*gəḍḍ kəbir*.

ਪਤੀਜਣਾ [pətiɟna], ਪਤੀਜਨਾ [pətiɟna] *adj* to be satisfied; to have trust in. “*həṭhi nə pətiɟə na bəhu bhəkhe.*”—*dhāna ə m 5*.

ਪਤੀਣ [pətiɳ] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਤ੍ਨੁ *adj* old. **2** decayed, weak. “*əkhi dekhi pətiɳiā, suɳɪ suɳɪ riɳe kən.*”—*s fərid*. **3** See ਪਤੀਜਨਾ.

ਪਤੀਣਾ [pətiɳə] became satisfied, had trust in. See ਪਤੀਜਣਾ. **2** *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਤਨੁ *adj* fine, delicate. **3** feeble, weak.

ਪਤੀਣੀ [pətiɳi] got assured. See ਪਤੀਜਣਾ. **2** See ਪਤੀਣ.

ਪਤੀਣੀਆਂ [pətiɳiā] See ਪਤੀਣ.

ਪਤੀਣੈ [pətiɳɛ] by getting assured. **2** by pleasing. “*lokɪ pətiɳɛ na pəti hoɪ.*”—*dhāna m 1*.

ਪਤੀਣੋਹਿ [pətiɳohɪ] has got assured, has come to trust. “*tu əje nə pətiɳohɪ.*”—*s fərid*. See ਪਤੀਜਣਾ.

ਪਤੀਨ [pətin] See ਪਤੀਣ. **2** *Skt* प्रत्ययिन् *adj* reliable, trustworthy. “*ənəd ciɪta həkhe pətin.*”—*toḍi m 5*. ‘All conscious, blissful, trustworthy, were pleased.’

ਪਤੀਨਾ [pətiɳə] See ਪਤੀਣਾ. “*mən kəṭhor əj-hu nə pətiɳə.*”—*gəḍḍ kəbir*.

ਪਤੀਨੀ [pətiɳi] See ਪਤੀਣੀ. “*səcɛ səbədɪ pətiɳi.*”—*var ram 1 m 3*.

ਪਤੀਨੇ [pətiɳɛ] became assured, came to believe in. “*nanək sacɪ pətiɳɛ.*”—*sor m 5*.

ਪਤੀਲਸੋਜ [pətilsoz] See ਫਤੀਲਸੋਜ.

ਪਤੁ [pətu] See ਪਤ. 2 vessel. “pətu vicar
gɪanmətɪ d̪əḍa.”—*asa m 1*. 3 leaf. “sakha mul
pətu nəhi ḍali.”—*asa chōt m 1*.

ਪਤੂਆ [pətua] *n* leaf, leaves. “pətua səbh apən
hi udja vɦɪge.”—*kəlki*. 2 *adj* made of leaves.

ਪਤੋਹੂ [pətohu] *n* son's wife, daughter-in-law.
2 grandson's wife.

ਪਤੋਆ [pətoa] See ਪਤੋਊਆ.

ਪਤੌੜ [pətoɾ] *n* pakora prepared from a leaf;
leaf of spinach coated in paste of gram flour
and fried.

ਪਤੰਗ [pətəŋg] *Skt adj* flying; which flies. 2 *n*
bird. 3 moth, winged insect. “prəgəɾɪ bhəɪo
səbh loə məɦɪ nanək ədhəm pətəŋg.”—*cəu m 5*.
4 sun. 5 ball. 6 body, physique. 7 boat, ship.
8 spark, cinder. 9 arrow. 10 also used for a
kite because it flys like a bird. 11 See ਪਤੰਗੁ.
12 *Skt* ਪਤੰਗ, a tree from which red colour is
obtained by boiling its wood. caesalpina sappan.
This colour washes out easily. “səbh jəg rəŋ
pətəŋg ko həɦɪ eke nəvrəŋg.”—*nəḍ-das*.

ਪਤੰਗਸੁਤ [pətəŋgsut] Sun's son, Karan.
2 Ashvinikumar. 3 Yam (god of hell).
4 Sugriv.

ਪਤੰਗਮ [pətəŋgəm] *Skt adj* which moves with
the help of wings; which can fly. “əsthavər
jəŋgəm kiɾ pətəŋgəm.”—*mali namdev*. 2 *n* bird.
3 moth, winged insect.

ਪਤੰਗਾ [pətəŋga] *n* See ਪਤੰਗ 3. “pəɦɪ pəɦɪ mʊe
bɪkɦu dekhɪ pətəŋga.”—*asa m 4*. 2 See ਪਤੰਗ 8.
3 In Nighantu (glossary) horse is called pətəŋga.

ਪਤੰਗੀ [pətəŋgi] *n* tiny kite. See ਪਤੰਗ 10. 2 *adj* of
pətəŋg tree. See ਪਤੰਗ 12. “pətəŋgi su rəŋga cəlyo
sron əŋga.”—*GPS*. shed pətəŋg—coloured blood.
3 *Skt* पतङ्गिण *n* bird; winged creature.

ਪਤੰਗੁ [pətəŋgu] See ਪਤੰਗ. 2 *Skt* पत्रंशु *adv* to each
part of the body. i.e. to any part of body. “ləge
nə melu pətəŋgu.”—*sri ə m 3*. 2 a little, a bit.

ਪਤੰਚਿਕਾ [pətəɳɪka] *Skt* पतञ्जिका *n* bowstring.

ਪਤੰਜਲਿ [pətəŋjəlɪ] *Skt* पतञ्जलि a sage, the author
of Yogsutar (Yog philosophy) who was born
in the family of Patanjali. 2 a known saint who
wrote exegesis on the rules of grammar set
by Panini. He was born to Gonika in Gonarad
(Gonda). Patanjali is supposed to have lived
around 150 BC. Several Sanskrit poets have
mentioned that Patanjali fell from the sky into
the cupped hands of Panini in the form of a
little snake. He was named Patanjali as he
was the incarnation of Sheshnag (a mythical
snake).

ਪਤੰਤਿ [pətəɳtɪ] falls down. See ਪਤਨ. “pətəɳtɪ
mohkup.”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਪਤੰਦਰ [pətəɳdər] ਪਤਿ-ਅੰਤਰ, one who has forcibly
become the husband of a woman. 2 lover;
gigolo.

ਪੱਤ [pətt] *n* leaf.

ਪੱਤਕ [pəttək] *n* line. “subhət dət pəttəkə.”—*gyan*.
'row of the teeth.' 2 See ਪੱਤਿਕਾ.

ਪੱਤਣ [pəttən], ਪੱਤਨ [pəttən] *Skt n* city, town.
2 bank of a river; shore. 3 shallow place in a
river where it is possible to walk across; ford.

ਪੱਤਰਾ [pəttɾa] *n* leaf. 2 flat piece of a metallic
leaf, thin like paper.

ਪੱਤਲ [pəttəl], ਪੱਤਲਿ [pəttəlɪ] *n* plate made of
tree-leaves. See ਪਤਲਿ.

ਪੱਤਾ [pəttə] *n* leaf. 2 Bhai Gurdas has used ਪੱਤਾ
for ਆਪਤੜ (offspring). “pəɦnana pəɦnani
pəttə.”—*BG*.

ਪੱਤਿ [pəttɪ] *Skt n* foot soldier. “pəttɪ gɪɾe gəj
bajɪ kəɦū.”—*krɪsən*. “pəttɪ kəbe əsvar cəlai.”
—*GV 10*. 2 military squad comprising a chariot,
an elephant, three horses and five foot soldiers.
Some people have mentioned the number of
foot soldiers as fifty-five.

ਪੱਤਿਕ [pəttɪk] *Skt n* special army squad
comprising ten horses, ten elephants, ten
chariots, and one hundred foot soldiers.
2 commander of a unit. 3 *adj* who goes on

foot; footman.

ਪੱਤੀ [pətti] *n* a small leaf. **2** dry leaf of sugarcane etc. **3** petal of a flower. **4** part, portion. **5** division of land.

ਪੱਤੀਦਾਰ [pəttidar] partner, shareholder. **2** owner of a pətti.

ਪੱਤੋ [pətto] See **ਚੌੜ** and **ਅਕਬਰ**. **2** a village in district Ferozepur, tehsil Moga under police station Nihal Singh Wala, which is at a distance of sixteen miles from Moga to the south. To the east of this village a shrine in memory of Guru Nanak Dev, Guru Hargobind and Guru Gobind Singh stands beside a pond. It is also known as Gurusar.

Guru Nanak Dev came here from Takhtupura; afterwards Guru Hargobind visited this place on his way from Takhtupura to Daroli, and Guru Gobind Singh stayed here when he came from Dina to this side for sojourning and hunting. A new shrine is under construction. The village has Bhai Vir Singh's seminary which is held in high regard by the people. Its condition is not satisfactory. The gurdwara has ten ghumaons of land. The priest is a baptised Singh.

ਪਤਯਾਇ [pətyaɪ] to put faith in. See **ਪਤੀਜਨਾ**. “əjə nə pətyaɪ nɪgəm bhæ sakhi.”—*jet rəvɪdas*. **2** after testing, after trying.

ਪਤ੍ਰ [pətr] *Skt n* which falls from a tree – leaf. “pətr bhurjən jhəriə nəhɪ jəriə ped.”—*gatha*. **2** letter; In olden times, leaves of palm tree etc were used for writing on, so the word pəttər (leaf of a tree) became prevalent in the sense of a letter or sheet of paper. “pəthyo pətr kasɪd ke hath.”—*GPS*. **3** piece of metal-sheet thin like a leaf. **4** feather, wing. **5** conveyance. “chətr nə pətr nə.”—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*. ‘neither canopy nor conveyance.’ **6** blade of a sword. **7** clothes, dress. “uḍyo pən ke beg sō əgr pətrə.”

—*jənmejəy*. **8** whisk comprising feathers of a peacock, used for whisking over the heads of kings. “chətr pətr dhariə.”—*ramav*. **9** bird, winged creature. **10** arrow. **11** pətr has also been used for ਪਾਤ੍ਰ [pətr]. “bhərət pətr khecri.”—*ramav*. ‘A she-demon fills the vessel with blood.’ “pətr ka kərəhu bicar.”—*ram kəbir*. ‘Make thinking a vessel.’ **12** petal. See **ਸਤਪਤ੍ਰ**.

ਪਤ੍ਰਹਾਰ [pətrhar] *n* who delivers a letter, postman. **2** messenger, courier.

ਪਤ੍ਰਕਾ [pətrka] See **ਪਤ੍ਰਿਕਾ**.

ਪਤ੍ਰਧਰ [pətr-dhər] *adj* having wings. **2** *n* bird. **3** arrow. **4** blue jay. “nagsuta tyag cəli grəhɪ pətr-dhərə se.”—*KRISƏN*.

ਪਤ੍ਰਲ [pətrəl] *Skt adj* having leaves, leafy.

ਪਤ੍ਰਵਾਹ [pətrvah] *Skt n* arrow. **2** bird. **3** postman. **4** air, wind.

ਪਤ੍ਰਾ [pətra] See **ਪਤ੍ਰ**. **2** piece of paper, leaf. **3** metal sheet, thin like a leaf. **4** almanac; calendar in the form of a booklet.

ਪਤ੍ਰਾਲਾ [pətrala] *Skt ਪਤ੍ਰਲ adj* leafy. **2** winged. “tən sohe pətri pətrale.”—*ramav*. ‘winged arrows penetrating the body looked graceful.’ **ਪਤ੍ਰਾਲੀ** [pətrali] leafy. See **ਪਤ੍ਰਲ**. “jɪs bəhuti chau pətrali.”—*var ram 3*.

ਪਤ੍ਰਿ [pətri] See **ਪਤ੍ਰੀ**.

ਪਤ੍ਰਿਕਾ [pətrika] *n* letter. **2** small magazine or news paper.

ਪਤ੍ਰਿਣੀ [pətriṇi] *n* army of archers.—*sənama*.

ਪਤ੍ਰੀ [pətri] *n* letter, epistle. **2** postman, courier, messenger. “prɪthme mətə jɪ pətri cəlavəu.”—*asa m 5*. **3** almanac; calendar in the form of a booklet. “mən ki pətri vacṇi.”—*var maru 1 m 3*. **4** horoscope. “kɪtɪ bɪdhɪ pətri lije, bala?”—*NP*. ‘O Bhai Bala! how can we get horoscope of Guru Nanak?’ **5** *Skt* पत्रिन् *adj* winged, having wings. **6** leafy, covered with leaves. **7** *n* arrow. “kəi koṭɪ pətri tɪsi ṭhər chuṭe.”—*cəritr 102*. **8** bird. **9** tree. “pətri pər

pātri je vasa.”—*NP*. ‘birds which live on the tree.’ **10** flower which has petals; lotus. **11** rose.

ਪੜ੍ਹਾਹਿ [pātryāhī] elephant, enemy of the tree.—*sānāma*.

ਪੜ੍ਹਾਹਿ ਅਹਿ [pātryāhī āhī] *n* enemy of the tree — elephant; his enemy — lion.—*sānāma*.

ਪੜ੍ਹਾਹਿ ਅਹਿ ਅਹਿ [pātryāhī āhī āhī] *n* enemy of the tree — elephant; his enemy — lion; his enemy — gun.—*sānāma*.

ਪੜ੍ਹਾਹਿ ਅਹਿ ਧੁਨਿਨੀ [pātryāhī āhī dhūnīnī] enemy of the tree — elephant; his enemy — lion; which gives out sound like him — the gun.—*sānāma*.

ਪਥ [pāth] *Skt* पथ् *r* throw away, go, fly, send. **2** *n* way, path, passage. “calāhī prābhū pātha.”—*var jēt*. **3** custom, rite, ritual. **4** precautionary measures (against illness). See ਪਥੁ. **5** Parth (Arjun) who was son of Pritha (Kunti). “kyō pāth kō rāth hāk dhāyo ju?”—*33 sāveye*.

ਪਥਕ [pāthak] See ਪਥਿਕ.

ਪਥਣਾ [pāthṇā], ਪਥਨਾ [pāthnā] *v* install, appoint. **2** harden by striking; pat. **3** give round shape to cow-dung etc by patting with hands. **4** *n* ball made by patting pale white clay etc; round, flat-shaped material.

ਪਥਰ [pāthar] *Skt* पथुर *n* stone. “pāthar ki berī je cāre bhārī nālī buḍave.”—*asa ā m 1*.

ਪਥਰਸੈਲ [pātharsel] *adj* stone which remains in the flow of water. See ਸੈਲ 7.

ਪਥਰਕਲਾ [pātharkāla] *n* gun in which stone is fixed to ignite the fuse. In it, the fuse is ignited with stone instead of matchlock. See ਸਸਤ੍ਰ and ਚਕਮਕ.

ਪਥਰਾਉਣਾ [pāthraūṇā], ਪਥਰਾਨਾ [pāthranā] *v* pelt stones; stone to death. In Islam this punishment was inflicted on a lecherous married person and likewise on a married woman of loose morals. A ੯੭. See ਸੰਗਸਾਰ.

ਪਥਰੀ [pāthri] *n* small stone. **2** stone in the urinary bladder due to which urine is obstructed and its passing out becomes painful. *Skt* अथरुरी gravel. “pāthri baīphīrōg ādhnetra.”—*cārītr 405*. Per Ayurved, disturbed air hardens bile and phlegm mixed with urine and semen in the urinary bladder and the kidney and shapes it like stone and sand. People who do not observe precautionary measures in taking food but consume meat, eggs and sweets in excess and do not do any exercise, are affected by this disease. When the stone begins to be formed, the patient has gas in the urinary bladder and the urine smells like that of a billy goat. When it increases in size, the urine flows in drops causing severe pain. Sometimes, pieces of stone pass through the urine. If the urinary bladder gets scratched, then blood begins to flow. Stone is also formed in the kidney.

The best cure for this is that it should be got operated by some qualified doctor.

Use of the following medicines also proves very effective:

(1) taking picrorhiza after grinding it and mixing it in curd.

(2) taking barley alkaline and jaggery mixed in the juice of white gourd.

(3) taking wild horsebean like tea after boiling and mixing barley alkaline into it.

(4) taking tribulus alatus seeds after grinding and mixing it in honey with goat’s milk.

(5) taking rock secretion with sheep’s milk.

(6) taking oxide of black stone with goat’s milk.

(7) taking decoction of the root of suhājne tree.

(8) taking crushed mixture of pākhaṇbhed, bārna, seeds of tribulus alatus, centella asiatica and cucumber after boiling

them, and then mixing with rock secretion and jaggery.

ਪਥਰੀਆ [pəθria] *n* stone-cutter, engaged in stone-work. **2** a Khatri subcaste.

ਪਥਰੀਲਾ [pəθrila] *adj* stony, rocky.

ਪਥਰੋਲੀ [pəθroli] *n* piece of stone, fragment of a rock.

ਪਥਾਨੀਆ [pəθania] *n* a Rajput subcaste; a Rajput subcaste that founded Pathankot and made it the capital. Now nobles of Nurpur (Kangra) are the chiefs of this caste.

ਪਥਿਕ [pəθɪk] *Skt n* traveller, wayfarer. “pəθɪk pɪas cɪt sərovər atəmjl̩ l̩n.”—*məla pəṭal m 5*. Here pəθɪk means seeker of spiritual knowledge.

ਪਥਿਕਸ਼ਾਲਾ [pəθɪkʂala] inn, waiting room.

ਪਥੀਣਾ [pəθiṇa] *n* ਪਥ-ਆਈਨ rules of a sect. **2** custom, tradition. “həm jəgg jəg thap pəθiṇa.”—*BG*. **3** person on the move; traveller.

ਪਥੁ [pəθu] See ਪਥ. **2** *Skt* ਪਥਜ *n* object that is beneficial to a patient. “guri əmrətnamu pialɪa jənəm mərəṇ ka pəθu.”—*sri m 5*. **3** precautionary measures (against illness).

ਪਥੇਰਾ [pəθera] *n* one who pats cow-dung into cakes; maker of bricks.

ਪੱਥ [pəθh] See ਪਥੁ **2** and ਪਥਜ.

ਪੱਥਰ [pəθhər] See ਪਥਰ.

ਪੱਥੰ [pəθhə] Parth (Arjun) did. “hənyo tāhɪ pəθhə, səd̩ sis kəpyo.”—*gyan*. ‘Parth killed him and immediately chopped off his head.’

ਪਥਜ [pəθəy] *Skt adj* related to a path. **2** comfortable, beneficial. **3** *n* myrobalan. **4** interest, benefit, welfare. **5** precautionary measures (against illness). **6** some thing beneficial to a patient.

ਪਦ [pəd] *Skt* पद् *vr* remain standing; go, receive, obtain, produce; be promoted, search. **2** *n* foot. “səhəs pəd bɪməl.”—*sohɪla*. **3** footprint. **4** status, rank. “mɪrtək pɪdɪ pəd məd na,

əhɪnɪs ek əgɪan sʊ naga.”—*sri beṇi*. “khojə pəd nɪrbana.”—*gəu m 9*. **5** word “ba pəd pɪrɪthəm bəkhankə pʊn nəkar pəd dehu.”—*sənama*. Adding ਠ [nə] to ਬਾ [ba] gives ਬਾਠ [ban], which means an arrow. **6** foot of a poetic metre, a line or part of a line. **7** metric composition, verse; composition written according to metrical rules involving vərəṇ, gəṇ and matra. However, poets have used pəd specifically for vɪʂəṇʊpəd. The verses of saints like Surdas etc are also popular as pəd. Verses contained in Guru Granth Sahib are also known as pəd as – dupəda, cəpəda, əsəṭpədi, (group of eight stanzas) etc. See ਗੁਰੂਛੇਦ ਦਿਵਾਕਰ. **8** according to Purans, the constituents of charity – clothes, ornaments, food, vessels etc. See ਤੇਰਹਿ ਪਦ. **9** holy text, mystical formula. “so pəd rəvəhu jɪ bəhurɪ nə rəvna.”—*gəu kəbir*. **10** *P* † protection, safety. **11** *adj* protector, saviour. **12** pəd has also been used in the sense of prəd (giver). “jivən pəd nanək prəbhʊ mərə.”—*maru m 5*. “səgəl sɪdhɪpəd̩.”—*gʊj jēdev*. ‘who bestows miraculous powers.’ **13** An ignorant scribe has used ਪਦ [pəd] instead of ਪਿਤ [pit] at several places in Shastarnammala. See page 231 and the peculiar conclusion drawn in the explanation of Ripusamudar Pit. **14** Per grammar, words used as subject, verb and object.¹

ਪਦਛੇਦ [pədched] *Skt* पदच्छेद or पदविच्छेद *n* act of separating combination of words and compound words of a sentence so as to make the meaning clear and explicit; parsing. **2** writing words leaving space in between, so that the reader can understand the meanings easily; separation of words. In olden times, the lines were written by joining words with each other. This was done for two reasons –

¹सुप् तिङन्तपदम्.—Panini.

first, there was scarcity of paper, second people were fully skilled. They recited the text of the scripture as if it was memorized. Now it is not proper to write or print books without separating words because the unskilled person can play havoc with the meaning of the text, as :

“jIthediṭhamirətkoīlābēhiṭhiaṭ.”

“gurmukhihoīṭpaie.”

“bādesejīpāvāhivīciābēdi.”

“namvīhunekiagāṇijīnuhārigurdārsnāhoṭ.”

etc. In these verses if words were not separated, the text could be read as koīl, tēpaie, seji, and dārsān.

पदम [pādāj] according to Hinduism a low caste person, believed to be born from the feet, padāj.

पदत्राण [pādtraṇ] *n* shoe, which protects the feet. **2** a pair of wooden sandals.

पदपाहुल [pādpahul] *n* water poured over the preceptor’s toes and taken by the initiate. See चरत्राम्भुज. “pādpahul de sīkhh kāryo hē.”—*GPS*.

पदपंकज [pādpāṅkaj] *adj* lotus-like feet; feet delicate and clean like a lotus. “sāṭjana ki pādpāṅkaj dhurī.”—*bāsāt m 3*.

पदम [pādām] *Skt* पद्म *n* lotus (*nelumbium speciosum*). “pādām nījavāl jāl rās sāgētī.”—*maru m 1*. **2** one thousand billion. 1000000000000000.¹ “pētālīs pādmā āsur sājyo kāṭāk caturāg.”—*cāḍī 1*. **3** according to astrology a line on the sole and the palm, which is regarded as a sign of luck. See पदम्. **4** shaped lotus, weapon of Vishnu, used like a mace in fighting against the enemy. “sākh cākṛ gāda pādām apī apu kio chādām.”—*sāvēye m 4 ke*. **5** scars spotted on the trunk of an elephant. **6** according to Yog, lotuses of the different number of petals within the body at

¹Many Sanskrit books differ on counting numbers. See मंथना.

places like the heart, and the forehead etc. See पदचक्र. **7** a poetic metre, comprising— four feet, each with nā, sā, lā, gā, ll, ll, l, s.

Example:

prābhū dhārāt dhyan jo. ṣubh lāhīṭ gyan so. . .

(b) several poets have termed the poetic metre kāmāl as pādām. See काल. **8** whitish spots on a snake’s hood. **9** pādām has also been used for pādmasān (a yoga exercise) — “māgār pache kāchu nā sujhe ehu pādām āloṭ.”—*dhāna m 1*. ‘It is a strange type of posture named pādām.’ **10** a tree which bears fruit similar to a berry; in Kashmir. it is known as गलास [glas]. It does not grow in hot regions; cherry. **11** pādām has also been used for Lakshmi (goddess of wealth). See पदम कदलास पति.

पदम कदलास पति [pādām kāvlas pātī]—*māla rāvīdas*. Vishnu, lord of Padma and Shiv, lord of Kailash. pātī relates to both.

पदमगर्भ [pādāmgārābh], **पदमज** [pādmāj] *n* born from the lotus, Brahma.

पदमनी [pādmānī] See पदमिनी.

पदमनाथ [pādāmnath], **पदमनाभ** [pādāmnabh], **पदमनाभि** [pādāmnabhī] *n* Vishnu, lord of lotus, who has it in his navel. **2** Shiv, whose umbilicus is shaped like a lotus.

पदमनि [pādmānī], **पदमनी** [pādmānī] See पदमिनी. **2** elephants used for fighting in a battle. —*sānāma*.

पदमर्षयु [pādāmbādhū] sun; lotus blooms at sunrise. **2** a flower-sucking large black bee.

पदमभु [pādāmbhū], **पदमभोनि** [pādāmyonī] *n* born from the lotus, Brahma.

पदमराग [pādāmrāg] *Skt n* gem of red colour as of a red lotus, Ruby. “pādāmrāg ke asān jāhīva.”—*NP*.

पदमल्लोचन [pādāmlōcān] See कालनैन and पदमाक.

पदमा [pādma] *Skt n* Lakshmi (goddess of wealth), who lives in the lotus. **2** wife of Kalki,

an incarnation of the Divine.

ਪਦਮਾਸਨ [pədməsən] *n* according to Yog, lotus shaped posture, i.e. sitting erect while putting right foot on the left thigh and left foot on the right thigh, straightening the spine, and catching the thumb of the right foot with the right arm behind the back and the thumb of the left foot with the left arm, gazing at the tip of the nose and the chin touching the chest. **2** Brahma who sits on the lotus. **3** one who practises pədmāsən. **4** Shiv. **5** sun.

ਪਦਮਾਕਰ [pədmakər] *n* a lake in which lotuses grow abundantly. **2** a Hindi poet who was born in the family of Mohan Lal Bhatt in Sammat 1810 at Banda (Bundelkhand). He composed beautiful verses. At first he was in the service of the Nawab of Banda; later he was at the court of Raghunath Rav Peshwa; thereafter he served Maharaja Partap Singh and his son Jagat Singh of Jaipur. There he compiled a book entitled Jagad Vinod which is highly rated among the poets. In old age, Padmakar worshipped Ganga and composed a hymn in praise of it, entitled Ganga Lahiri from which a stanza is given below :

locən əsəm əg bhəsəm cɪtə ki lay
tin lok nayək su keseke ʃhəhərtə?
kəhe pədmakər vɪlok ɪm dʒəg jəkə
ved-hū pūran gan kese ənusərtə?
bādhe jəʃajʊt beʃh pərbətkuʃ pər
məha kalkuʃ kəho kese kəʃh kərtə?
pie nɪt bhəgē rəhe pretən ke səgē
eso puchto ko nəgē jə nə gəgē sis dhərtə?
Padmakar died in Sammat 1890.

ਪਦਮਾਕ [pədmakʃ], **ਪਦਮਾਕ** [pədmach] *n* whose eyes are like lotus; lotus-eyed; Vishnu. **2** nut of lotus; seed of waterlily. **3** *adj* having eyes like petals of lotus. “pədəmnath pədmach.” –*gyan*.

ਪਦਮਾਪਤ [pədməpət], **ਪਦਮਾਪਤਿ** [pədməpətɪ] *n*

Vishnu. “pər nə pət səkə pədməpət.” –*əkal*. **2** the Creator who is lord of the material world. “pət sɪʊ kɪn sɪt pədməpətɪ pəe?” –*əkal*.

ਪਦਮਾਲਯ [pədmaly], **ਪਦਮਾਲੈ** [pədmale] *n* one whose abode is the lotus – Brahma. **2** abode of Lakshmi (goddess of wealth) – lotus. “pədmale jət-ti hvə jese.” –*GPS*. **3** whose dwelling place is lotus – Lakshmi.

ਪਦਮਾਵਤੀ [pədmavəti] *n* ancient name of Patna (Patliputar). **2** ancient name of Ujjayini. **3** Lakshmi (goddess of wealth). **4** See ਚੌੜਗੜ੍ਹ. **5** a poetical metre, named cəʊrɪpədi and also cəʊpɛya, is marked by four feet, thirty matras in each foot, first pause at the tenth, second at the next eighth and the third at the last twelfth matra, səgəʃ and gʊrʊ ʌʃ, ʃ in the end. It is better if its first and second pauses are alliterative.

Example:

dɪkɦɪyət səbh papi, nəɦɪ hərtɪjapi,
tədəpɪ məhə rɪs ʃhəʃe,
hə ətɪ bɪbhcarɪ, pərtɪy bhari,
dev pɪtər nəɦɪ manɛ,
so tədəpɪ məhā bər, kəɦɪt dhərəmdhər,
pəpkərəm ədɦɪkari,
dɦrɪg dɦrɪg səbh akhē, mukh nəɦɪ bhakhē,
deɦɪ pɪrɪʃtɪ cəʃh gari. –*kəlki*.

(b) there is another form of pədmavəti also in prosody, marked by four feet, thirty-two matras in each foot, first pause at the tenth, second at the next eighth and third at the subsequent fourteenth matra, with two gurus in the end; it is also called kəmlavəti.

Example:

səbh jəg ko kərtə, jɪvən bhərtə,
jɪɦɪ puʃət mʊnɪ jən sare,
tɪs tyagi seva, puʃē deva,
səhē kəʃt ətɦɪ bhare. ...

6 goddess Mansa. **7** wife of Jaydev. **8** a heavenly nymph. **9** queen of king Udhishthir.

ਪਦਮਿਨੀ [pədmīni] *n* a small lotus. **2** Padmavati has also been termed Padmini. See ਚਤੋੜਗੜ੍ਹ. **3** In poetical works, a class of women:

“səhəj sugədh səvrup śubh puṇy prem sukhdan,

“tənu tənu bhōjən ros rətī nīdra man bəkhan,¹

səlaj subudhhi udar mṛīdu has bas sūci əg, əməl əlom ənəg bhuvī pədmīni haṭkəṛəg.

—*rāsīkprīya*.

4 Lakshmi (goddess of wealth).

ਪਦਮੀ [pədmī] *n* Vishnu who keeps a lotus-shaped weapon. See ਪਦਮ 4. **2** elephant. **3** a pond full of lotuses.

ਪਦਮੁ [pədəm] a line indicating fortune, named pədəm. See ਪਦਮ 3. “mere hathī pədəm.” —*phunhe m 5*.

ਪਦਮੈਤ੍ਰੀ [pədmētri] See ਅਨੁਪਾਸ.

ਪਦਮਜਰਿ [pədəmyərī] *n* gun, enemy of the elephant.—*sənama*. **2** lion, enemy of the elephant.

ਪਦਰ [pədər] *P* ५ *Skt* ਪਿਤ੍ਰਿ *E* father, *L* pater, *Pg* padre. “jən pīsər pədər bīradra.”—*tīlōg m 1*.

ਪਦਵੀ [pədvī] *Skt n* way, path. “māḍ māḍ gətī jate pədvī me pədpəkəj sūdər.”—*NP*. **2** system, custom, method. **3** grade, rank, position. “tīn kəu pədvī uc bhāi.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. **3** title, epithet.

ਪਦਵੰਡ [pədvəḍ] See ਪਦਫੇਦ.

ਪਦਾ [pəda] See ਪਦ 7. “gūjri jēdev jīu ka pəda.”

ਪਦਾਇਸ [pədaɪs] See ਪੈਦਾਯਸ. **2** earning, income. “məha pədaɪs dhən ki mere.”—*GPS*.

ਪਦਾਂਤ [pədāt] *n* end of a verse, rhyme.

ਪਦਾਤਿ [pədatī] *n* pedestrian, foot soldier.

ਪਦਾਰਘ [pədarəgh] ਪਦਾਰਘੰ *n* water offered to wash one's feet; water offered for washing the feet of a deity.

ਪਦਾਰਥ [pədarəth] *Skt* ਪਦਾਰਥੰ *n* meaning of a verse,

¹whose body is delicate but is indifferent to diet, anger, love, sleep and arrogance.

rhyme or word. **2** accepted topics of a school of philosophy, as there are six topics according to Vaisheshik i.e. substance, qualities, actions, general, specific, relationship between part and whole; sixteen in Nayay School of Gautam. See ਖਟਸ਼ਾਸਤ੍ਰ. **3** In Purans, they are religion, riches, passion and salvation. **4** thing, article. **5** wealth. **6** a devotee of Guru Ramdas.

ਪਦਾਰਥ ਵਿਦਯਾ [pədarəth vīdya] natural philosophy.

ਪਦਾਰਥੁ [pədarəthu] See ਪਦਾਰਥ. “gīan pədarəthu paie.”—*sri ə m 1*. **2** invaluable object. “īhu jənəm pədarəthu paīke.”—*sri m 3*.

ਪਦਾਰਥੁਯੇਨੁ [pədarəthudhenu] Indar's cow that grants everything. “sātsəbha gur paie mukətī pədarəthudhenu.”—*sri m 1*.

ਪਦਾਰਵਿੰਦ [pədarvīd] lotus-shaped feet.

ਪਦਾਵ੍ਰਿਤਿ [pədavritī] See ਦੀਪਕ (ਸ).

ਪਦਿ [pədi] in a stage or phase. “cəuṭhe pədi vasa hōīa.”—*māla m 3*. **2** pertaining to the foot, on-foot. **3** *Skt* who deserves to go.

ਪਦੀਦ [pədid] *P* ५ *adj* evident, apparent.

ਪਦੀਨਾ [pədina] See ਪੈਦੀਨਾ.

ਪਦੁ [pədu] See ਪਦ.

ਪਦੁਕ [pəduk] *n* line, row. “subhāt dāt pədukā.” —*gyan*. row of teeth; it is composed by an ignorant scribe, correct version being pəttəkā. See ਪੱਤਕ.

ਪਦੇ [pəde] plural of ਪਦ or ਪਦਾ (stanza). See ਦੁਪਦੇ, ਚਉਪਦੇ etc.

ਪਦੋਦਕ [pədodək] *n* water with which someone's feet have been washed, water for washing the feet.

ਪੱਦ [pədd] *Skt* पर्द *vr* farting; breaking wind. **2** *n* wind released through the anus; fart. “chīkk pədd hīḍki vətara.”—*BG*.

ਪਦਜ [pədy] *n* a composition in which stanzas are written according to a poetical measure; poem. **2** according to Hinduism, a person of the lowest class, who is believed to have been

- born from the feet. **3** *adj* related to the feet.
- ਪਦੁ** [pədr] *Skt n* village. **2** way to the village.
3 a village street.
- ਪਧਤਿ** [pədhətɪ] *Skt* पद्धति *n* footprints. **2** way, path. “Ihə pədhətɪ te mət cukəhɪ, re mən!”—*səvəye m 5 ke*. **3** custom, tradition, ceremony. **4** book of religious rites and rules. **5** method, manner.
- ਪਧਰਾ** [pədhra], **ਪਧਰੇ** [pədhro] *adj* proper for placing the foot; even, level. “nanək padhəru pədhro.”—*var gəu 2 m 5*. **2** See ਪਦੁ.
- ਪਧਾਉ** [pədhau], **ਪਧਾਣੂ** [pədhānu] *MI* traveller, wayfarer. “puchəhu jaɪ pədhauā.”—*sri ə m 1*. ‘ask the seekers of spiritual knowledge.’ See ਪੰਧਾਣੂ.
- ਪਧਾਰਣਾ** [pədharna], **ਪਧਾਰਨਾ** [pədharna] *v* step; put the feet forward, walk, go, travel. **2** come, arrive.
- ਪਧਿਸ਼ਟਕਾ** [pədhɪʃtəka], **ਪਧਿਸ਼੍ਟਕਾ** [pədhɪʃtəka] Two forms of this poetical metre are there in Dasam Granth. It is marked by four feet, each foot containing rə, jə, tə, gə, lə ʃɪʃ, lɪ, ʃɪʃ, ʃ, l. See ਸੰਗੀਤ ਛੰਦ. **2** In Kalki Avtar it is called totək as under:
“ətɪ papən te jəg chaɪ rəhyo.”...
- ਪੱਧਰ** [pəddhər] See ਪਧਰਾ.
- ਪੱਧਚਿ** [pəddhərɪ], **ਪੱਧਰੀ** [pəddhri] See ਪਧਰਾ and ਪਧੜੀ.
- ਪਨ** [pən] *Skt* पन् *vr* trade, praise, feel pleasure. See ਪਨਸਾਰੀ. **2** See ਪਣ 8. “barəh bərəs balpən bite.”—*asa kəbir*. **3** vow, pledge. “pən purən kin.”—*GPS*.
- ਪਨਸ** [pənəs] *Skt n* jackfruit, artocarpus integrifolia. “səkəl sərɪr pənəsphəl jəsa.”—*GPS*. **2** In Ramayan, a monkey in the army of Sugriv.
- ਪਨਸਾਰੀ** [pənsari] *Skt* पण्यसारिन् one who displays articles for sale; one who buys and sells goods; trader. **2** shopkeeper.
- ਪਨਸਾਲ** [pənsal] *n* current of water. **2** home of water; place where water is available for drinking. **3** meter for measuring water. **4** act of measuring water.
- ਪਨਹ** [pənəh] *P* ६५ *n* refuge, shelter. “teri pənəh khudaɪ!”—*asa tərɪd*. **2** protection, security.
- ਪਨਹਾਰੀ** [pənhari] *n* female water-bearer.
- ਪਨਹੀ** [pənhi] *Skt* ਉਪਾਨਹ or ਪੱਨਧਾ (which remains fastened to the foot). *n* shoe, boot. “log gəʃhave pənhi.”—*sor rəvɪdas*. pənhi means human body.
- ਪਨਕਤ** [pənkət], **ਪਨਕਤਿ** [pənkətɪ] *Skt* पंनकति a creature that crawls on the ground. See ਬੂਟਿਟਿ.
- ਪਨਘਟ** [pənghət] *n* a place on the river bank or elsewhere for drawing water.
- ਪਨਚ** [pənəç] *Skt* पतञ्जिका *n* bowstring.
- ਪਨਚ ਅਗੁਜ** [pənəç əgrəj] *n* which is shot by joining to the front of a bowstring; arrow. —*sənama*.
- ਪਨਚ ਅੰਤਕ** [pənəç ətək] *n* made for cutting the bowstring; arrow shaped like a half-moon. —*sənama*. **2** sword.
- ਪਨਚ ਪ੍ਰਹਾਰਨਿ** [pənəç prəharənɪ] *n* which strikes arrows with the help of bowstrings; army of archers.—*sənama*. **2** sword which can cut a bowstring.
- ਪਨਵਾਰ** [pənvar] a Rajput subcaste.
- ਪਨਵਾਰਾ** [pənvara] *adj* belonging to Panwar subcaste. **2 n** a bowl made from tree-leaves; duna etc. “age səbhke dhər pənvare. bhat pərosyo bhəli prəkare.”—*GPS*. **3** preparation of areca-nut, spices and edible lime wrapped in a betel-leaf. “pun pənvare kin cəbino.”—*NP*.
- ਪਨਾਹ** [pənah] *P* ६५ place of refuge, asylum or shelter. **2** strength, protection.
- ਪਨਾਹਣ** [pənahən], **ਪਨਾਹਣਿ** [pənahənɪ] *adj* who gives shelter, protector. “sət pənahən.”—*əkal*.
- ਪਨਾਰਾ** [pənara], **ਪਨਾਲਾ** [pənala] *Skt* पुटाल *n* channel which carries water. “bəhɪ sron cəlyo jənu koʃɪ pənare.”—*cāḍi 1*. **2** outlet for roof water. **3** pipe-like vessel for pouring ghee in the fire-pit.

ਪੰਨਿਹਾਰ [pənɪhar], **ਪੰਨਿਹਾਰਾ** [pənɪhara], **ਪੰਨਿਹਾਰਿ** [pənɪharɪ], **ਪੰਨਿਹਾਰੀ** [pənɪhari] *adj* water-bearer (male or female). “hərɪ ka sāt pəran dhən tɪs ka pənɪhara.”—*suhi m 5*. “hərɪjən ki pənɪharɪ.”—*s kəbir*. “əvər jonɪ teri pənɪhari.”—*asa m 5*. **2** *Skt* पण्यहारिन् *adj* who carries goods for sale. **3** caravan; company of merchants. “jɪh pɛdɛ luɪ pənɪhari. so marəg sətən durari.”—*asa m 5*. **4** merchant, trader. **5** See ਪੰਚ ਪੰਨਿਹਾਰੀ.

ਪਨੀ [pəni] short for ਪਨੀ. “pəni pamri təj bhəjyo.”—*cəritr 21*. ‘ran leaving behind his shoes and silken cloth.’

ਪਨੀਆ [pənia] *n* water **2** *adj* related to water. **3** *n* shoe, boot. “pənia chadən nika.”—*dhəna dhəna*.

ਪਨੀਰ [pənir] *P* پنیر *n* milk without water, solid food made by separating water from milk, which tastes sour; cottage cheese. **2** a thick dish prepared by squeezing water from curd.

ਪਨੀਰੀ [pəniri] *n* seedlings of flowers and vegetables, sown densely for transplanting.

ਪਨੋ [pəno] drum. See ਪਣਵ. “kəhū ben bina pəno ɔ nəgare.”—*cəritr 405*.

ਪੰਨੂ [pənnu] a subcaste of Jatts, also spelled as ਪੰਨੂ and ਪੰਨੂ. During the Mughal period, Jatts of Pannu subcaste were famous chieftains. This subcaste originated from Rajputs of the solar dynasty. See ਪੰਨੂ.

ਪਪੱਕ [pəpəkk] by moving like wind; with the speed of wind. “pəpəkk pəkkhre ture.”—*ramav. 2* See ਪੁਪਕੁ.

ਪਪਨਾ [pəpna] *Skt* प्रपन्न *adj* who seeks refuge. “həm papi rakhu pəpna.”—*bɪla m 4*.

ਪਪਾ [pəpa] twenty-sixth character of Gurmukhi script. “pəpa pərmɪɪ par nə pəɪa.”—*bavən. 2* pronunciation of ਪ.

ਪਪਾਤ [pəpat] *adj* fallen to a lower level, degraded. “yō kəhɪ bat pəpat dhəra pər.”—*GV 10*.

ਪਪਿਹਾਰ [pəpɪhəra], **ਪਪੀਹਾ** [pəpiha] *n* one who has the desire to drink water; rain-bird. See ਚਾਤਕ. “cah rəhi jəs megh pəpɪhra pyaske.”—*cəritr 269*.

ਪਪੀਤਾ [pəpita] papaya, carica papaya; it is beneficial for and curative of liver.

ਪਪੀਲਕਾ [pəpilka], **ਪਪੀਲੀ** [pəpili] *Skt* पिपीलिका *n* ant. “kərdəmə tərət pəpilkəh.”—*səhəs m 5*. “gəj ɔ pəpili.”—*krɪsən*.

ਪਪੋਰਨਾ [pəporna], **ਪਪੋਲਨਾ** [pəpolna] *v* nourish. “re nər! kaɪ pəpərəhu dehi?”—*sor m 5*. “unke səgɪ tu rəkhi pəpolɪ.”—*asa m 5*. ‘O body! you were nourished in the company of the Supreme Being.’ **2** suck juice of something by taking it in the mouth but without touching with the teeth and molar; suck. **3** recite a hymn without understanding its sense and without practising the teaching inhering it. “bhəlke uɪɪ pəpolie vɪɪ bujhe mugədh əjanɪ.”—*sri m 5*.

ਪਪੋਲਿ [pəpolɪ] by rearing. See ਪਪੋਲਨਾ 1. **2** by sucking. See ਪਪੋਲ 2.

ਪਬ [pəb] See ਪੱਬ 2. **2** “dhae pəbā jive hənə.”—*cədi 3*. ‘Demons, huge like mountains, came running.’

ਪਬਣ [pəbəɪ] See ਪਵਨ. **2** See ਪਬਣਿ.

ਪਬਣਿ [pəbəɪɪ] *S n* waterlily, blue lotus, *Skt* पद्मनि. “pəbəɪɪ kere pət jɪu dhəlɪ dhulɪ jəmənhar.”—*sri m 1*. “bɪa dhəlɪ pəbəɪɪ jɪu jōmɪo.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. perished by withering like waterlily. See ਜੁੰਮਣ 3.

ਪਬਨ [pəbəɪ] See ਪਵਨ.

ਪਬਰ [pəbər] *Skt* पुर *adj* superb, excellent. “pəvər tū həriavla kəvla kəcənvənɪ.”—*səva m 1*. ‘oh golden lotus! you were excellent and blossoming.’ Lotus means human body.

ਪੱਬ [pəbb] *n* front part of a foot. **2** short for ਪਰਵਤ, mountain. “mecək pəbbən se jɪn ke tən.”—*cəritr 1*. ‘bodies like dark mountains.’

ਪੱਬਯ [pəbbəy] *n* mountain. See ਪਿਸ਼ਾਨ.

ਪੱਬਰਾਟ [pəbbraɪ] *n* king of mountains, the

Himalayas. 2 Sumeru. 3 king of a hilly region.

ਪੰਜਾਕਾਰ [pəbbakar] *adj* of the size of a mountain. “gəʒraj pəbbakar.”—*parəs*.

ਪੰਜਾਣੀ [pəbbaɳi] *n* daughter of the mountain, Parvati. “papa pavɪtri pəbbaɳi.”—*dətt*. 2 *adj* mountainous, hilly.

ਪੰਬੜ [pəby] See ਪੱਬ.

ਪੰਬੜਭੇਦਨੀ ਈਸ ਸਸਤੁ [pəbybhedni is səstrə] stream, which pierces through the mountains; her lord, Varun – the god of water; his weapon – the noose.—*sənama*.

ਪਮਾਰ [pəmar] See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਰ. 2 See ਪਵਾਰ 3 and 4.

ਪਯ [pəy] *Skt* पय *vr* go, flow. 2 *n* पयस् milk. 3 water. 4 semen. 5 strength. 6 pəy has also been used for pəd (pay) – “həth ləgəhɪ gur əmər pəy.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.

ਪਯਾਜ [pəyaz] See ਪਿਯਾਜ.

ਪਯਾਨ [pəyan] *Skt* पृजाਣ *n* going; act of moving, voyage, departure.

ਪਯਾਮ [pəyam] *P* पत्र *n* message. 2 account, description.

ਪਯਾਰ [pəyar] *n* underneath world, netherworld. “jan pəyar gəyo turəgəm.”—*prithu*. 2 paddy straw. 3 love, fondness, affection. 4 a poetical metre, which is another form of anəd; it is marked by four feet, fourteen characters in each foot, first pause at the eighth, second at the next sixth matra, guru and ləghu in the end.

Example:

bhimcād kəhi əb, sunɪye jənab,
nakɪs əkəl kəhō, ek nɪtɪ phab,
dur dur dər dər, ghaɖ baɖ rok,
ʃhəhɪɪɪye chor səb, jəhū ko ʃok.

—*gurupəd*.

ਪਯਾਲ [pəyal] *n* the underneath world. 2 paddy straw.

ਪਯਾਲਾ [pəyala] *P* पत्र *n* cup, mug, bowl. 2 transform of ਪਾਤਾਲ. See ਪਾਤਾਲ. “jɪnɪ akas kuləh sɪɪɪ kini, kəuse səpət pəyala.”—*bher*

namdev.

ਪਯਾਲਿ [pəyalɪ] in the nether world. “jəlɪ thəlɪ gəgənɪ pəyalɪ purɪ rəhɪa.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਪਯੂਖ [pəyukh] See ਪਿਊਖ and ਪੀਯੂਸ.

ਪਯੋਹਸ਼ [pyohəʃ] See ਪਯੋਹਸ਼.

ਪਯੋਹਰ [pəyohər] See ਪਯੋਧਰ.

ਪਯੋਹੀਦਨ [pəyohidən] See ਪਯੋਹੀਦਨ.

ਪਯੋਜ [pəyoj] *n* lotus that grows in water; something born of water.

ਪਯੋਦ [pəyod] *n* cloud, that gives water. 2 cattle that gives milk.

ਪਯੋਧਰ [pəyodhər] *n* cloud that carries water. 2 pond. 3 milk-bearing part of the body, teat, breast. “jāke subhət pəyodhər pina.”—*NP*. 4 coconut. 5 mountain. 6 See ਦੋਹਰੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 9.

ਪਯੋਧਿ [pəyodhɪ], ਪਯੋਨਿਧਿ [pəyonɪdhɪ] *n* expanse of water; sea, ocean.

ਪਯੋਧੈ [pəyōpɛ] *Dg* statement. 2 utterance, sentence. 3 See ਪਇਅੰਧੈ.

ਪਰ [pər] *part* but. 2 after, succeeding, subsequent. 3 *Skt adj* other, another. 4 belonging to someone else. “pərdhən pərtən pərti nɪda.”—*asa m 5*. 5 different, varied, separate. 6 far, away, distant. 7 superb, excellent. 8 pious; in the habit of doing things. 9 enemy, foe. 10 Shiv. 11 salvation, liberation. 12 *Skt* परत *adv* last year, previous year. 13 *suf* above, on. “upərɪ gəgənɪ, gəgənɪ pər gərəkhɪ.”—*maru m 1*. “sətɪguru pər ke vəstrə pəkharəhɪ.”—*NP*. ‘wash robes worn by the true Master.’ 14 imperative form of ਪੜਨਾ. “gurcərnən pər māgo khɪma.”—*GPS*. 15 *adv* by lying down. “nəmo kin pər dəɖ səmane.”—*NP*. 16 *P* प *n* wing, feather. “na pər pəkhi tahɪ.”—*var bɪha m 3*.

ਪਰਉ [pərəu] lie down. 2 lay down. “kəhu rəvɪdas pərəu teri sabha.”—*gəu*. 3 read, recite. 4 I read, I study. “bɪdɪa nə pərəu badu nəhi janəu.”—*bɪla kəbir*. 5 day before yesterday. 6 day after tomorrow. See ਪਰੋ 2.

ਪਰਉਪਕਾਰ [pər-upkar] *n* act performed for the good of the other; help; benevolence. “pər-upkar pūn bəhu kia.”—*gəu m 4*. “mɪθɪa tən, nəhi pər-upkara.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਪਰਉਪਕਾਰੀ [pər-upkari] परोपकारिन् benevolent, who works for the good of others. “jən pər-upkari ae.”—*suhi m 5*.

ਪਰਆਤਮਾ [pər-atma] See ਪਰਾਤਮਾ. **2** another's mind.

ਪਰਈ [pərəi] lies down.

ਪਰਈਆ [pərəia] *adj* who lies down. **2** See ਪਰੈ-ਪਰਈਆ. **3** of the other; other's. “janə ko pir pərəia?”—*bɪla ə m 4*.

ਪਰਸ [pərəs] *Skt* पस् *n* act of touching. “puhəp sugədhə pərəs manukhy dehə məliṅə.”—*gatha*. **2** *Skt* पारस. parās—philosopher's stone. “pərəm pərəs guru bhetie.”—*gəu rəvɪdas*. **3** पार्सु dice. “bam pərəs te jhuṭh bənava.”—*parəs*. ‘created falsehood from the left side.’ **4** See ਪਰਸੁ.

ਪਰਸਣ [pərəsəṅ] *Skt* पस्न *n* act of touching, to touch.

ਪਰਸਣਾ [pərəsəṅa] *v* touch. **2** meet, come face to face. “jɪnɪ pərəsɪa guru sətɪguru pura.”—*tukha chət m 4*. “pərəsət cərən gətɪ nɪrməl rɪɪ.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਪਰਸਣਿ [pərəsəṅɪ] for touching. “tɪsʊ nanək pərəsəṅɪ ave.”—*asa m 5*.

ਪਰਸਤ [pərəsət] touching with. **2** by touching. See ਪਰਸਣਾ. **3** See ਪਰਸੁ.

ਪਰਸਤਸ [pərəstəs] *P* پستش *n* worship, prayer.

ਪਰਸਤਨ [pərəstən] *P* پستن *v* worship, pray.

ਪਰਸਨ [pərəsən] or ਪਰਸਨੁ [pərəsənu] See ਪਰਸਣ. **2** *Skt* प्रसू question, act of asking. “gurbaṅɪ sɪʊ prɪɪ su pərəsənu.”—*maru solhe m 1*. **3** *Skt* प्रसन्न *adj* happy, joyful. **4** *adv* getting pleased, happily. “pərəsən pərəs bhəe kubɪja kəu.”—*nəf ə m 4*.

ਪਰਸਨਾ [pərəsəna] See ਪਰਸਣਾ.

ਪਰਸਨਿ [pərəsəɪ] being pleased, pleasingly. “pərəsəɪ pərəsʊ bhəe sadhu jən, jənu hətɪ

bhəgvanʊ dɪkhije.”—*kəɪɪ ə m 4*. ‘The saints met joyfully as if they had a glimpse of the Creator.’

ਪਰਸਪਰ [pərəspər] *adv* mutual, reciprocal. **2** See ਅਨੜੋਨੜ. **3** See ਪਰਸ ਪਰਸ ਪਰਾ.

ਪਰਸਰਾਮ [pərəsram], ਪਰਸਰਾਮੁ [pərəsramʊ] a physician, who, after turning a disciple of Guru Hargobind, treated poor patients free of cost and preached Sikhism. **2** a great warrior in the army of the sixth Guru. **3** a Vairagi saint, devotee of Guru Gobind Singh, whom the Guru preached the essence of Yog.

4 Parshuram—Ram with an axe; in Purans he is the incarnation¹ of Vishnu. He was the fifth son of Brahmin Jamdagni and his wife Renuka. He was a Kushik because his mother belonged to Kushik dynasty. He extirpated Kshatris in Treta, the second aeon. His tale is told in detail in Mahabharat, Purans and Ramayan.

It is mentioned in Mahabharat that he taught martial arts to Karan and fought against Bhisham. When members of the Kuru dynasty held a meeting after the war, he also participated in it. He was born before Ram, but they were contemporary as well. It is stated in Mahabharat that Ram attacked and rendered him unconscious. It is mentioned there that Parashuram was a worshipper of Shiv, and when at the time of marrying Sita, Ram broke the bow of Shiv, Parshuram was filled with anger and gave his Vaishnav bow to Ram and challenged him to fasten its string. Ram easily fastened the string of the bow, on which he accepted his defeat. But the arrow fixed on the string, Ram did not let go in vain, and he destroyed Parshuram's power to move

¹According to Matsay Puran, Parshuram was the sixth incarnation of Vishnu and according to Bhagwat, he was the sixteenth incarnation.

through the skies, as – “nəbh ki gətɪ tāhɪ həti sər sō.”—*ramav*. The story goes that when Parshuram returned the earth to the Brahmans after conquering it from Kshatris, from that day; he stopped staying on the earth at night, only to spend the night in the sky.

Parshuram became a disciple of Shiv at a very young age. Shiv trained him in the art of arms and weapons and bestowed the gift of divine axe upon him, due to which he came to be known as Parshuram (Ram with an axe). It is mentioned in Mahabharat that he chopped off the head of his mother Renuka on the directive of his father. He was engaged in severe fighting against the Kshatris, extirpated them from the earth twenty-one times and gave the earth to the Brahmans. Parshuram killed the Kshatris and with their blood filled five ponds named Samatpanchak. It is said that he populated the land of Malabar. Some are of the opinion that this region was granted to him by Varun (god of waters). Others hold that he pushed back the ocean and developed many colonies. The cause of his enmity with the Kshatris was that Arjun (Kartveerya Sahasrabahu), the king of Haihaya dyansty had killed Jamadagni i.e. Parshuram's father. “pərəṣuram rove ghərɪ aɪa.”—*var ram 1 m 1*. See ਸਰਸੂਬਾਹੁ, ਜਮਦਗਨਿ and ਰੇਣੁਕਾ.

ਪਰਸਰਾਮੇਸੁਰ [pərəsramesur] Parshu (with an axe) Ram, the incarnation of Vishnu. “pərəsramesur kər kuṭharu rəghu teju hərɪo.”—*səveye m 1 ke*.

ਪਰਸਾ [pərsa] *xa n* water. **2** axe, small axe.

ਪਰਸਾਦ [pərsad] or **ਪਰਸਾਦੁ** [pərsadu] See ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ 1. “guru pərsadu kəre namu devē.”—*majh ə m 4*. “guru pura pura pərsad.”—*bher m 5*. **2** See ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ 2. “ɪhu pərsad guru te jaṇē.”—*var mēla m 1*. **3** See ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ 3.

ਪਰਸਾਦਨ [pərsadən] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਨ *n* pleasing. **2** food, victuals. “dāḍəut pərsadən bhoga.”—*gəu ə m 5*. **3** *adj* pleasing.

ਪਰਸਾਦਾ [pərsada] *xa n* bread. **2** See ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ 3.

ਪਰਸਾਦਿ [pərsadɪ] by the grace of, by virtue of kindness. “pərsadɪ nanək guru əḡgad.”—*sədu*. “gur pərsadɪ əmrɪtrəs cinɪa.”—*sar m 4*. **2** See ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ.

ਪਰਸਾਦੀ [pərsadi] *n* bread. **2** consecrated food. **3** *Skt* प्रसादिन् *adj* kind, merciful. “səhje səcu mɪɪa pərsadi.”—*gəu ə m 3*. **4** by the grace of, due to kindness. “gurpərsadi tū pavṇɪa.”—*majh ə m 4*. **5** See ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦੀ.

ਪਰਸਾਦੁ [pərsadu] See ਪਰਸਾਦ and ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ.

ਪਰਸਾਦੇ [pərsade] plural of ਪਰਸਾਦਾ. **2** by the grace of, by virtue of kindness. “sukh paɪa sətən ke pərsade.”—*sor m 5*.

ਪਰਸਿ [pərəsɪ] by touching. “kəcənu tənu hoɪ pərəsɪ parəs kəu.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਪਰਸਿਐ [pərsɪɛ] by virtue of, by touching. “dərsənɪ pərsɪɛ guru ke.”—*səveye m 2 ke*.

ਪਰਸਿਯ [pərsɪdh] *Skt* प्रसिद्ध *adj* famous, renowned. “ɪhu re lok pərsɪdh kəbira.”—*mēla rəvɪdas*.

ਪਰਸੁ [pərəsu] See ਪਰਸ and ਪਰਸਨਿ. **2** *Skt* परसु **ਪਸੁ** *n* axe. “pərəsu əḍolə həthnālə.”—*ramav*. “tum pəṭṭɪs pasi pərəsu pərəm siddhɪ ki khan.”—*sənama*. **3** *Skt* पुरसु *adj* very dear. “namu pərəsu jɪnɪ paɪo.”—*səveye m 2 ke*. **4** parəs; philosopher's stone. “pərəsu bhəɪɪ pərəsu kəryəo.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. ‘The true Master, who is like a philosopher's stone, has also rendered me valuable with his touch.’

ਪਰਸੁਆਰਥ [pərsuarəth] *n* benevolence; in fact pərarth and svarth are two different words but this word has been formed in Punjabi from the combination of these two, and its meaning is benediction or favour. **2** an act performed for another's good and one's own.

ਪਰਸੁਧਰ [pərəsudhər] *n* one who bears an axe.

- 2 a baptised Sikh who keeps an axe.
ਪਰਸੁਰਾਮ [pərəsuram] See ਪਰਸਰਾਮ.
ਪਰਸੂਤ [pərsut] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਸੂਤ *adj* born, produced.
 2 producer, progenitor.
ਪਰਸੂਤਿ [pərsutɪ] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਸੂਤਿ *n* origin, birth.
 2 act of giving birth, reproduction. 3 cause, reason. 4 offspring, progeny. “maṛa mai treguṇ pərsutɪ jəmaṛa.”—*maru solhe m 3*.
ਪਰਸੁਨ [pərsun] *n* flower. See ਪ੍ਰਸੁਨ. “selən kanən sō dhərnɪ pərsunəhɪ jyō jɪn sis oṭhai.”—*NP*. ‘The mythical snake Sheshnag supports the entire earth on his head like a flower.’
ਪਰਸੇਉ [pərsəu] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਸ੍ਰੇਦ *n* sweat, perspiration.
ਪਰਸੋ [pərsə] See ਪਰਸੁ 2. “bərchi əru dhal gəda pərsə.”—*kəlki*. 2 See ਪਰਸੋ.
ਪਰਸੋਂ [pərsō] *Skt* ਪਰਸ਼ਵਸ੍ *adv* day after tomorrow.
 2 day before yesterday. 3 ਪਰ—ਦਿਵਸ *n* another day.
ਪਰਸੰਸਾ [pərsəsa] See ਪ੍ਰਸੰਸਾ.
ਪਰਸੰਗ [pərsəŋg] See ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗ. 2 sequence. “avagəvənu hot hē phunɪ phunɪ, ɪhu pərsəŋg nə tuṭe.”—*ram kəbir*.
ਪਰਸੰਨ [pərsən] See ਪ੍ਰਸੰਨ.
ਪਰਸੰਵੇਦ [pərsəved], ਪਰਸੰਵੇਦਜ [pərsəvedy] *adj* which can be known properly through the other.
ਪਰਸੂ [pərst] *P* پست *adj* worshipper, it is used as a suffix, as — ਬੁਤਪਰਸੂ, ਖੁਦਪਰਸੂ etc.
ਪਰਸਤ੍ਰੀ [pəstri] other’s wife; woman other than one has married.
ਪਰਸਮੈਪਦ [pərsməpəd] *Skt* a verb used for the other; to the contrary, a verb used for the self is atəmnepəd. transitive and intransitive.
ਪਰਸਿਯਉ [pərsɪyʊ] offered. See ਪਰਸਣ. “guru pərsɪyʊ əmər prəgasu.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.
ਪਰਸੁ [pərsvə] other’s wealth.
ਪਰਹਰਣ [pərhəɾən], ਪਰਹਰਨ [pərhəɾən] *Skt* ਪਰਿਹਰਣ *n* act of snatching, grabbing. 2 renunciation. “kuləkḥṇi pərhəɾɪ choḍi bhətar.”—*var guj 1 m 3*. 3 eradicating, removing. “jese jələdhɪ barɪ pərhəɾe.”—*cəɾɪtr 297*. 4 See ਪੁਹਰਣ.
ਪਰਹਰਨਾ [pərhəɾna] *v* steal another’s wealth. “pərhəɾna lobh jhuṭh nɪdɪ v hi kəɾət gudari.”—*dhəna m 5*. 2 attack, assault.
ਪਰਹਰਿ [pərhəɾɪ] after forsaking, after giving up. “pərhəɾɪ lobh nɪda kuru tɾagəhu.”—*sor m 1*. “pərhəɾɪ papu pəchaṇe ap.”—*oḱkar*.
ਪਰਹਰੀਆ [pərhəɾia] *adj* in the habit of stealing others’ wealth. 2 *n* act of stealing another’s wealth; theft, robbery. “kam krodh nɪda pərhəɾia kadhe sadhu kē sōgɪ marɪ.”—*sar m 5*. 3 *adj* who attacks.
ਪਰਹਰੁ [pərhəɾu] forsake, give up. “pərhəɾu lobhu əru lokacaru.”—*gəu kəbir*. 2 See ਪਰਹਰਿ.
ਪਰਹਾਰ [pərhəɾ] See ਪਰਿਹਾਰ. 2 See ਪੁਹਾਰ. 3 fire. See ਪਰਹਾਰਿ.
ਪਰਹਾਰਿ [pərhəɾɪ] in the fire, with the fire. “bhrəmbən dəhən bhəe khɪn bhɪtəɾɪ ram nam pərhəɾɪ.”—*sar m 5*. ‘burnt to ashes in the fire of meditation.’
ਪਰਹੇਜ [pərzez] *P* پرهز *n* self-control, restraint. 2 act of avoiding evil acts. 3 abstinence.
ਪਰਹੇਜ਼ਗਾਰ [pərzezgar] *P* پرهزگار *n* abstemious person, content person. 2 one who exercises abstinence, one who does not indulge in immoral acts.
ਪਰਹੇਜ਼ੀਦਨ [pərzezidən] *P* پرهزیدن *v* abstain, refrain, refrain from evil doings.
ਪਰਕਰ [pərkəɾ] See ਪਰਿਕਰ.
ਪਰਕਾਸ [pərkas] See ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ.
ਪਰਕਾਜ [pərkaj] others’ work.
ਪਰਕਾਰ [pərkəɾ] See ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ. “chəṭih əmɾɪt pərkəɾ kəɾəhɪ bəhu melu vədhai.”—*var sar m 4*.
ਪਰਕਾਲਾ [pərkala] *P* پركالو *n* spark, ember.
ਪਰਕਿਰਤ [pərkɪɾət] See ਪਰਕਿਰਤਿ.
ਪਰਕਿਰਤਿ [pərkɪɾətɪ], ਪਰਕਿਰਤੀ [pərkɪɾti] *n* other’s work. “sudu vesu pərkɪɾətɪ kəməvə.”—*gəu m 4*. 2 See ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਤਿ. “pərkɪɾətɪ choḍe, tətʊ pəchaṇe.”—*bher m 3*.
ਪਰਕੀਆ [pərkia], ਪਰਕੀਯਾ [pərkɪya] *n* a woman

who is in love with a person other than her husband; a woman other than one's wife. In poetical compositions, such a woman is of two types – *uḍha*, who is married; and *ənuḍha* who is unmarried.

ਪਰਕੰਮਿਆਂ [pərkəmīā] See ਪਰਿਕ੍ਰਮਾ.

ਪਰਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ [pərkṛitɪ] See ਪ੍ਰਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ. “pərmədbhutə pərkṛitɪ pəṛō.”—*gujjēdev*.

ਪਰਕ੍ਰਿਤਿਪਰ [pərkṛitɪpər] *adj* who is beyond nature. See ਪਰਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ and ਪ੍ਰਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ.

ਪਰਖ [pərkə] *n* act of looking at carefully; examining merits and demerits; inspection. See ਪਰੀਕਾ. **2** ability to discriminate between merits and demerits; power of discrimination.

ਪਰਖਣਾ [pərkəḥṇa] *v* examine, observe, inspect, verify; determine merits and demerits.

ਪਰਖਣ [pərkəḥṇ] examines, inspects. **2** sees. “gurməṭɪ səṭɪ kər pərkəḥṇ əḍh he.”—*BGK*.

ਪਰਖਾ [pərkə] See ਪਰਿਖਾ. **2** See ਪਰੁਖਾ. **3** See ਪਰੀਕਾ. “nəḥɪ pərkə tum kərət ho, həm janəḥɪ bheva.”—*GPS*.

ਪਰਖਾਉਣਾ [pərkəhauṇa] *v* get examined, get inspected.

ਪਰਖਾਸ਼ [pərkəʂ] *P* ﷚ *n* war, battle, fight. **2** teasing, irritating.

ਪਰਖਿ [pərkəḥɪ] after examining, after testing. “pərkəḥɪ khəjanə pae se bəhəṛɪ nə khoṭɪa.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਪਰਗਟ [pərgəṭ] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਕਟ *adj* evident, obvious. “pərgəṭ kia apɪ.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. **2** clear, limpid. “məṭɪ məliṇ pərgəṭ bhəi.”—*gəu m 3*.

ਪਰਗਟਨਾ [pərgəṭna] *v* appear, become visible. “ap hi gupət apɪ pərgəṭna.”—*bilā m 5*.

ਪਰਗਟੜਾ [pərgəṭṛa] *adj* appeared, became visible. **2 n** act of appearing, appearance. “ketṛɪa dɪn dhūdhukara ape kərta pərgəṭṛa.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਪਰਗਟਾ [pərgəṭa] *adj* got manifest, became obvious. “gurmukha no pəḥṭh pərgəṭa.”—*sri m 5*.

ਪਰਗਟੀਏਸਾ [pərgəṭiēsa] ultimate Reality has revealed itself. “səc pərgəṭiēsa.”—*var ram 1 m 3*.

ਪਰਗਣਾ [pərgəṇa], **ਪਰਗਨਾ** [pərgəna] *P* ﷚ *n* a territory which includes several villages.

ਪਰਗੜ [pərgəṛ] *adj* evident, obvious, visible. **2** thick, dense.

ਪਰਗੜੀਐ [pərgəṛiē] reveal. “tu ghəṭɪ ghəṭɪ ɪku vərətta gurmukhɪ pərgəṛiē.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*. **2** make manifest or determined.

ਪਰਗਾਸ [pərgas] *n* light, glow, lustre, sunshine. **2** growth, blossoming.

ਪਰਗਾਸਿ [pərgasɪ] with light. **2** in the light. **3** *Skt* प्रकाशिन੍ bright, luminous. **4 n** radiance, eminence. “mɪɪ jən nanək nam pərgasɪ.”—*sodəru*.

ਪਰਗਾਸਿਆ [pərgasɪa] got luminous. **2** preoccupied. See ਬਿਬਲ.

ਪਰਗਾਸੁ [pərgasu] light. See ਪਰਗਾਸ. “nam kərə pərgasu.”—*sri m 4*.

ਪਰਗਾਝਾ [pərgajha] made manifest. “jɪnɪ gupət nam pərgajha.”—*jet m 4*. **2** worth adopting.

ਪਰਗਾਮੀ [pərgami] *Skt* पारगामिन् *adj* which penetrates. “pərgami tarəṇ tarəṇ.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. ‘for carrying across, a ship is at hand.’

ਪਰਗੰਦਾ [pərgəṇḍa] See ਪਰਗੰਦਾ.

ਪਰਗ੍ਰਹ [pərgṛəḥ], **ਪਰਗ੍ਰਿਹ** [pərgṛih], **ਪਰਗ੍ਰਿਹੁ** [pərgṛihu] *Skt* परगृह other's house. **2** other's wife. “jesa sēg bisɪər sɪu he re! teso hi ɪhu pərgṛihu.”—*asa m 5*. “lobhadɪ drɪsəṭɪ pərgṛihā.”—*guj jēdev*. **3** See ਪਰਿਗ੍ਰਹ.

ਪਰਘ [pərgəḥ] *Skt* परिघ *n* iron-rod, used to shut the door flaps from inside. **2** long iron mace. “pərgəḥ bhəsūḍi tomər səkti.”—*NP*. In Dhanurved, the length of a pəriḥ is mentioned as three and a half hands. **3** arrow. **4** mountain. **5** lightning. **6** according to musicology, a drum-like instrument which is sounded with bamboo strips. **7** pitcher. **8** house. **9** obstacle, hindrance. **10** Sheshnag

- a mythical snake. **11** water. **12** moon. **13** sun.
- ਪਰਘਰ** [pərgħər] See ਪਰਗ੍ਰਿਹ. **2** temple or sect of a deity other than one's own. "an mənəu, təu pərgħər jəu."—*gəu m 1*.
- ਪਰਘਰਿ** [pərgħərɪ] in other's house, at another's threshold. "trɪsna ræɪ nə pərgħərɪ jəvə."—*sor ə m 1*.
- ਪਰਘਰੁ** [pərgħəru] See ਪਰਗ੍ਰਿਹ. "pərgħəru johə hənəhənɪ."—*sɪdhgəsətɪ*.
- ਪਰਚਉ** [pərcəu] *n* introduction, information, knowledge, understanding. "pərcəu prəmaɪnu gur pəɪəu."—*səveye m 4 ke*. **2** proof, evidence. **3** miracle of spiritual power. "bərəsu eku həu phɪɪɪo kɪnə nəhu pərcəu layəu."—*səveye m 3 ke*.
- ਪਰਚਸੁ** [pərcəst] *P* پارتی dress, robe. **2** See ਪੁਰਚੁਸਤ.
- ਪਰਚਣਾ** [pərcəɳə], ਪਰਚਨਾ [pərcəɳə] *v* be acquainted, get to know. **2** practise.
- ਪਰਚਾ** [pərcə] See ਪਰਚਉ 1. "ghər hi pərcə paɪə."—*suhɪ m 1*. **2** See ਪਰਚਉ 3. "koi mʊgəl nə hoə ədha, kɪnə nə pərcə laɪə."—*asa ə m 1*. **3 P** پتہ piece of paper; slip of paper. **4** letter, missive.
- ਪਰਚਾਉਣਾ** [pərcəuɳə], ਪਰਚਾਇਣੁ [pərcəɪɳu] *v* introduce, make familiar, acquaint oneself with. **2** amuse oneself. **3** impart spiritual power. "ramcəɔɔɪ marɪu əhɪ rəvəɳu, bhədubəbhikhəɳ gurmukhɪ pərcəɪɳu."—*sɪdhgəsətɪ*. 'the Creator killed Ravan, the embodiment of vanity, by imparting spiritual power to His devotee.'
- ਪਰਚਾ ਚਾਕ ਹੋਣਾ** [pərcə cak hoɳə], ਪਰਚਾ ਚਾਕ ਕਰਨਾ [pərcə cak kəɳə] in police terminology, to tear half of a sheet of paper from the register and attach it with the file after charging the guilty one under a section of law.
- ਪਰਚਾਰ** [pərcəɾ] See ਪਰਿਚਾਰ. **2** See ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ.
- ਪਰਚਾਵਣੀ** [pərcəvɳi] *n* act of introducing. **2** act of amusing. **3** expressing sympathy on the death of a relative, condolence. "tā lok pərcəvɳi nū avəɳ."—*JSBB*.
- ਪਰਚਾਵਾ** [pərcəvə] *adj* who introduces, who amuses. **2 n** introduction, knowledge, acquaintance. **3** act of amusing.
- ਪਰਚੀਨ** [pərcɪn] *Skt* प्राचीन *adj* old, ancient. "dinadhɪn pərcɪn ləg."—*BGK*. 'we are in poverty and subjection since ancient times.'
- ਪਰਚੂਨ** [pərcun] *n* retail; ingredients like flour etc; provisions including salt, oil, flour, pulses etc. **2** mixture of good and partly bad actions. "purəbɪ jənəmɪ pərcun kəmae."—*nət ə m 4*.
- ਪਰਚੂਨੀਆ** [pərcunɪə] *n* trader of groceries, grocer. See ਪਰਚੂਨ.
- ਪਰਚੈ** [pərcɛ] See ਪਰਚਉ. through practice. "gurmukhɪ pərcɛ bedbɪcari."—*sɪdhgəsətɪ*. **2** through knowledge. "sətɪguru pərcɛ mənɪ mōdra paɪ."—*bɪlā ə m 4*.
- ਪਰਚੈ ਕੈ ਘਰਿ** [pərcɛ kə ghərɪ] See ਅਰਚੈ ਕੈ ਘਰਿ.
- ਪਰਚੰਡ** [pərcəɔɔ] See ਪੁਚੰਡ.
- ਪਰਚਾਈ** [pərchai], ਪਰਚਾਹੀ [pərchāhi], ਪਰਚਾਵਾਂ [pərchavā] *n* reflection, image, projection. **2** shadow. **3** in magical lore, influence of a ghost on some person. "hot bhəyo pərchavā pretu."—*NP*.
- ਪਰਚਿੰਨ** [pərchɪn], ਪਰਚੰਨ [pərchən], ਪਰਚੰਨਾ [pərchəɳə] *Skt* परिच्छन्न *adj* covered, hidden. "ɪkətu rupɪ phɪrəhɪ pərchəɳə, koi nə kɪs-hi jəhə."—*sor m 1*. "ɪko apɪ phɪrə pərchəɳə."—*majh ə m 3*. **2 Skt** परिच्छन्न separated. **3** limited, bound. **4 Skt** प्रच्छन्न covered. **5** secret, hidden. "mən mukh səc rəhə pərchəɳə."—*BG*.
- ਪਰਜ** [pəɾə] *n* public, offspring, progeny. "sutək pəɾəj bɪgoi."—*gəu kəbir*. **2 Skt adj** born of another. **3 n** Indian cuckoo; it is well-known that the crow takes care of cuckoo's eggs. Hence this word pəɾəj. **4 Skt** पराजिका a musical measure formed by the union of dhənaṣri, gādhār and ਮਾਰੂ [maru]. In this rɪṣəbh and dhəvət (2nd and 6th) notes are pure and mādhyəm is sharp, all other notes being pure.

The primary note is *ṣəɾəj* (first) and the supplementary note is *pācəm* (fifth). The proper time for its singing is the second quarter of the night. “*maru ɔ pəɾəjɔɾ kanɾa kəlyan subh.*” —*kr̥ṣən*.

ਪਰਜਨ [pəɾjən] *n* strangers, who are not members of a family or residents of a village. “*purjən pəɾjən səbh m̥le.*”—*GPS*.

ਪਰਜਨੜ [pəɾjəny] *adj* worthy of birth because of other person. **2** *Skt* पर्जन्य *n* which irrigates several lands; cloud, rain. **3** cloud’s thunder. **4** Indar. **5** Vishnu.

ਪਰਜਰਨ [pəɾjəɾən] See ਪਰਜਲਨ.

ਪਰਜਰਿ [pəɾjəɾɪ] *n* pain caused by another person (enemy). See ਅਸਜਰਿ.

ਪਰਜਲਨ [pəɾjələn] *n* act of burning, being on fire.

ਪਰਜਾ [pəɾja] *n* public, the ruled. “*kuɾ raja kuɾ pəɾja.*”—*var asa*. **2** universe, people. “*ɪn kəu pəɾja puɾjə ai.*”—*var guj 1 m 3*.

ਪਰਜਾਰਨ [pəɾjəɾən] See ਪਰਜਾਲਨਾ.

ਪਰਜਾਲਣਾ [pəɾjalṇa], ਪਰਜਾਲਨਾ [pəɾjalna] *v* ignite fire, cause conflagration. “*brəhəm-əgəni səhje pəɾjali.*”—*bher kəbir*. **2** burn. “*bhəɾəm moh pəɾjalṇa.*”—*maru solhe m 5*. “*gɔɾ ke səbədɪ pəɾjalie.*”—*var guj 1 m 3*.

ਪਰਜਾਲਿ [pəɾjalɪ] *Skt* material for burning; articles to be burnt as offerings and incense. “*puja prem maɾa pəɾjalɪ.*”—*asa m 1*. **2** by making fire, by lighting. **3** after burning, after putting on fire.

ਪਰਜਾਲੇ [pəɾjale] burnt, scorched, burnt to ashes. See ਪਰਜਲਨ. “*bəhu c̥ɪta pəɾjale.*”—*sri m 3*.

ਪਰਜੁਆਲਿ [pəɾjuəlɪ] *n* flame, blaze. **2** gun, which throws out fire; cannon. “*sətərnal ghɔɾnal bhən curəɳɪ pun pəɾjuəlɪ.*”—*sənama*.

ਪਰਜੰਕ [pəɾjək] *Skt* पर्यङ्क *n* bed, cot.

ਪਰਜੰਤ [pəɾjət] *Skt* पर्यन्त *adv* to, up to. **2** *n* limit; ultimate boundary. “*pəɾmaṇo pəɾjət akasəh.*”—*gatha*. ‘assuming the form of an atom, (it)

may travel upto the end of the sky.’

ਪਰਜੰਨ [pəɾjən] See ਪਰਜਨੜ.

ਪਰਟਿਆ [pəɾəɾɪa] *adj* ਪਰ (beyond) – ਅਤਯਯ (fault) without fault. **2** free from destruction. “*pəɾə pəɾəɾɪa.*”—*var ram 2 m 5*. ‘beyond mind and thought, sans fault and destruction.’

ਪਰਣ [pəɾəṇ] *Skt* पर्ण *vr* become green. **2** *n* leaf. **3** betel leaf. **4** feather, wing. **5** See ਪੁਣ. **6** See ਪਰਨ 2.

ਪਰਣਸਾਲਾ [pəɾəṇsala], ਪਰਣਕੁਟੀ [pəɾəṇkuti] *n* house made of leaves; hut with walls and roof of leaves.

ਪਰਣਚੀਰ [pəɾəṇcir] one who has worn clothes of leaves. **2** dress of leaves.

ਪਰਣਤ [pəɾəṇət] See ਪਰਿਣਤ.

ਪਰਣਧਿ [pəɾəṇədhɪ] who dresses himself with leaves. **2** arrow; something having wings. **3** bird.

ਪਰਣਮ [pəɾəṇəm] See ਪੁਣਮ. “*puj paɪ pəɾ pəɾəṇəm kina.*”—*NP*.

ਪਰਣਯ [pəɾəṇy] See ਪਰਿਣਯ.

ਪਰਣਾ [pəɾṇa] See ਪੜਨਾ. **2** *n* handkerchief, towel, scarf. **3** *Skt* ਪੁਣਯ trust, belief. **4** support, base. “*əgocəɾ sah̥ɪbo jīā ka pəɾṇa.*”—*var gəu 2 m 5*. **5** See ਪਰਣੈ.

ਪਰਣਾਇ [pəɾṇaɪ] after marrying. “*jɪdu vəhuɾi məɾəṇu vəɾ, lejasi pəɾṇaɪ.*”—*s fərid*. See ਪਰਿਣਯ. **ਪਰਣਾਇਣੁ** [pəɾṇaɪṇu] *S* getting married, act of marrying.

ਪਰਣਾਮ [pəɾṇam] See ਪਰਿਣਾਮ. **2** See ਪੁਣਾਮ. **3** system of regulating respiration. “*nasa mūd kəɾē pəɾṇamə.*”—*VN*.

ਪਰਣੈ [pəɾṇə] through. “*əkhī pəɾṇə je phɪrā dekhā səbh akaru.*”—*var sar m 1*. **2** *Skt* ਪਰਿਣਯ *n* marriage. “*məɾṇə pəɾṇə mōnie.*”—*BG*. **3** *Skt* ਪੁਣਯ faith, trust. “*apu chəɳɪ səda rəhe pəɾṇə.*”—*ənədu*.

ਪਰਣੰਮਣਾ [pəɾṇəmṇa] *v* reach the last stage, alter.

ਪਰਤ [pəɾət] *n* bottom, base. **2** *adj* reverse,

contrary, opposite. **3** falls. **4** melts, decays. “kaci gagərI nir pərət he.”—*sor kəbir*. **5** See ਪਰਤ੍ਰ.

ਪਰਤਹ [pərətəh] *Skt* परतः *part* from the other. **2** behind. **3** away, further.

ਪਰਤਖ [pərtəkh], **ਪਰਤਖਿ** [pərtəkhI], **ਪਰਤਖਯ** [pərtəkhy], **ਪਰਤਛ** [pərtəch], **ਪਰਤਛਿ** [pərtəchI] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਤੱਖਕ ਪ੍ਰਤਿ-ਅਕ *adj* obvious, evident. “pərtəkhI deh parbrəhəm suami.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. “pərtəchI riḍe guru ərjən ke həri purən brəhəm.”—*səveye m 5 ke*. “guru ərjən pərtəkhy həri.”—*səveye m 5 ke*.

ਪਰਤਣਾ [pərətṇa] *v* turn, return, come back. **2** rotate, revolve, cause to turn. **3** go back upon one's word, back out.

ਪਰਤਨ [pərtən] other's body. i.e. other's wife. “pər dhən pərtən pər ki nīda.”—*dhəna m 5*. **2** other's son, other's children. “pərdhən pərtən pərti nīda.”—*asa m 5*.

ਪਰਤਲਾ [pərətla] *n* strip of leather or silk, or brocade which is worn across the shoulder, back and chest, coming upto the waist where a sword is fastened; sword-belt.

ਪਰਤਵਾ [pərətva] *n* image, reflection. “jese sise viḥc apṇe rukh ka pərətva pəūda he.”—*JSBM*.

ਪਰਤਾਪ [pərtap] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ *n* glory, fame. “prəgəṭ bhəIa pərtap prəbhū bhai.”—*sor ə m 5*. **2** *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਤਾਪਿਨ੍ *adj* glorious. “ələkh əbhev purəkh pərtap.”—*sukhməni*. **3** *Skt* ਪਰਿਤਾਪ *n* intense burning, severe pain. “nam bīn pərtapəe.”—*asa chət m 1*. “pərtap-hīga prāṇi.”—*ram m 1*. **4** hearts' intense desire, mind's painful state. “həri nave no səbhuko pərtapda, viṇ bhaga paIa nə jaI.”—*məla ə m 3*. “səbh nave no pərtapda.”—*sri m 1 jogi ədərI*. **5** See ਪਰਤਾਪੁ.

ਪਰਤਾਪਏ [pərtapəe], **ਪਰਤਾਪਹਿਗਾ** [pərtap-hīga] suffers severe pain, will suffer. See ਪਰਤਾਪ 3.

ਪਰਤਾਪਦਾ [pərtapda] has intense longing. See ਪਰਤਾਪ 4.

ਪਰਤਾਪੀ [pərtapi] *Skt* परतापिन् *adj* troublesome

for the enemies. **2** *Skt* परितापिन् sufferer, in distress. **3** pain-giving, troublesome. **4** *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਤਾਪਿਨ੍ glorious, renowned, celebrated.

ਪਰਤਾਪੁ [pərtapu] *n* agony, torment. “pərtapu ləga dohagnī.”—*sri m 1 jogi ədərI*. **2** burning sensation, fire. “kIṛu lagi nIvrə pərtapu?”—*ram ə m 1*. **3** See ਪਰਤਾਪ.

ਪਰਤਾਪੈ [pərtapə] burns. **2** (there) will be a lot of trouble. “vela həthI nə ave pərtapə pəchtavego.”—*kan ə m 4*.

ਪਰਤਾਵਾ [pərtava] *n* examination, test. “kIm pərtava lIhō, mən dhari.”—*GPS*.

ਪਰਤਿਅ [pərtiə] woman other than one's wife, another's spouse.

ਪਰਤਿਪਾਲ [pərtiṇpal] *adj* protector, sustainer, nourisher. “pərtiṇpal prəbhū krīṇpal kəvən gun gəni?”—*bher pərtal m 5*.

ਪਰਤੀ [pərti], **ਪਰਤੀਅ** [pərtiə] woman other than one's wife, another's spouse.

ਪਰਤੀਖਨ [pərtikhən] See ਪ੍ਰਤੀਖਨ.

ਪਰਤੀਤ [pərtit] See ਪ੍ਰਤੀਤ.

ਪਰਤੀਤਿ [pərtiti] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਤੀਤ *n* faith, trust, belief, reverence. “jake məni gur ki pərtiti.”—*sukhməni*.

ਪਰਤੀਰ [pərtir] *Pkt* ਪ੍ਰਤੀਰ *n* peeled banana; soft portion of a banana after its skin is peeled off. “jəghva pərtirən si dutI gai.”—*krīsən*. **2** *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਤੀਰ shore, coast, bank.

ਪਰਤੇ [pərtə] came back, returned. **2** See ਪਰਤੈ.

ਪਰਤੈ [pərtə] *Skt* परतः (परतस्) *part* through another, from other, by other. “sətiḡor no mīle su həri mīle, nahi kiṣe pərtə.”—*gəu var 1 m 4*. ‘cannot get realization of the Divine through any other.’

ਪਰਤੋਤ੍ਰ [pərtōtr] *adj* in subjection, in bondage.

ਪਰਤ੍ਰ [pərtṛə] *Skt* adv at another place. **2** at any other time. **3** in the next world.

ਪਰਤ੍ਰਿਅ [pərtṛiə] woman other than one's wife. “pərtṛiə ravəṇI jahI sei ta lajiəhI.”—*phunhe m 5*.

ਪਰਤ੍ਰਿਣ [pərtɾiɳ] in Ramavtar, some ignorant scribe has erroneously written this word for ਪਤੰਤ੍ਰਿਣ. “jəljətu pərtɾiɳ pətr dəhe.” The correct line is as – “pətrɾiɳ pətr dəhe.” ‘the wings of birds got burnt.’

ਪਰਤ੍ਰਿਯ [pərtɾiɳ] See ਪਰਤ੍ਰਿਯ.

ਪਰਥਾਉ [pəθau] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਥਾ *n* custom, tradition. “vɪŋ gurəbəd ju mənna ura pəθau.”—*BG*. ‘This custom is without gain.’ **2** place that belongs to others. **3** See ਪਰਥਾਈ **2**.

ਪਰਥਾਇ [pəθai] *n* other world. “kɪu rəhie cəɳa pəθai.”—*maru solhe m 1*. “laha le pəθai.”—*oōkar*. **2** *Skt* tradition, custom, ceremony. “jəjɪ kajɪ pəθai suhai.”—*asa m 5*. **3** principle, tradition. “māhapurkha ka bolṇa hove kɪte pəθai.”—*suhī ə m 3*. ‘commitment is principle based.’

ਪਰਥਾਈ [pəθai] at some other place, in an alien land. **2** sense – at the door of gods or goddesses other than the Creator. “manukh pəθai ləjivdo.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. **3** for fame, for renown. **4** beyond all places, in the final stage of consciousness. “kɪrpa te sukh paɪa sace pəθai.”—*asa ə m 1*.

ਪਰਥਾਏ [pəθae] See ਪਰਥਾਏ. **2** for fame. “raje dhərəm kərəhɪ pəθae.”—*maru solhe m 1*. **3** for the heavenly abode.

ਪਰਦ [pərad] See ਪੱਦ. See ਪੁਦ.

ਪਰਦਖਣਾ [pərdəkhṇa], **ਪਰਦੱਛਨਾ** [pərdəcchṇa] See ਪੁਦਭਿਣਾ. “gurmukh marəg cəllṇa pərdəkhṇa purən pərtape.”—*BG*. “səphəl cərən pərdəcchṇa kəroie.”—*BGK*.

ਪਰਦਾ [pərdə] *P* پرده *n* cover, curtain. “jɪɳɪ bhɾəmpərdə khola.”—*suhī chāt m 5*. **2** veil; cover of cloth or house etc to protect women from other’s gaze. In Valmik section 6, ch 116, Ramchandar said to Vibhishan, ‘O King of the demons! woman’s noble character is the best veil for her; purdah of the house, cloth, tent-wall, high wall is of no avail.’

For a woman to cover her face is prohibited in Sikhism. See ਗੁਰੂਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ ਸੂਰਜ ਰਾਸਿ 1, ch 33. **3** iron strips on string instruments to separate one note from another.

ਪਰਦਾਖਤ [pərdaxət] *P* پرداخت *v* busy in work, engaged in labour. **2** free from duty. See ਪਰਦਾਖਤਨ.

ਪਰਦਾਖਤਨ [pərdaxətən] *P* پرداختن *v* be engaged in work; be busy; be ready. **2** be free, have leisure.

ਪਰਦਾ ਪਾੜਨਾ [pərdə paɾna] *v* reveal a secret, disclose some hidden fact, expose someone’s secret. “bic kəc-hɪri pərdə para.”—*GPS*.

ਪਰਦਾਰਾ [pərdara] woman who belongs to another man. “pərdara pərdhənu pərləbha.”—*māla m 1*.

ਪਰਦੁਖਨਿਵਾਰੁ [pərdukhnɪvaru] *adj* eradicator of another’s suffering. “bhəybhəjənu pərdukhnɪvaru.”—*səvəye m 5 ke*.

ਪਰਦੁਮਨ [pərdumən] See ਪੁਦਗੁਮੁ.

ਪਰਦੂਖਨਾ [pərdukhna] slander, act of talking ill of others. “kəi koɾ pərdukhna kərəhɪ.”—*sukhməni*.

ਪਰਦੇਸ਼ [pərdes] *n* foreign country, alien land. “pərdes jhagɪ səude kəu aɪa.”—*asa m 5*. **2** next world. **3** several births. **4** See ਪੁਦੇਸ.

ਪਰਦੇਸੀ [pərdesi] *adj* foreign. **2** resident of the netherworld. **3** estranged, downcast. “mənu pərdesi je thie səbhū desu pəraɪa.”—*suhī chāt m 1*.

ਪਰਦੇ [pərdə] See ਪਰਦਾ.

ਪਰਦੇਖ [pərdəkh] evening. See ਪੁਦੇਖ. “kərəē bɪcar pɪkhō pərdəkhū.”—*NP*. **2** ਪਰ-ਦੇਸ਼ evils of others, others’ sins.

ਪਰਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ [pərdɾisətɪ] *n* gazing at another’s wife with lustful eyes. “nənəhu nid pərdɾisətɪ vɪkar.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਪਰਦ੍ਰੋਹ [pərdroh] *n* enmity, ill-will for others, ill-intention. “pərdroh kərət bɪkar nɪda.”—*sar m 5*.

- ਪਰਦ੍ਰੋਹੀ** [pərdrohi] *adj* ill-intentioned; who wills ill of others.
- ਪਰਧਨ** [pərdhən] other's wealth, wealth which is not one's own.
- ਪਰਧਰਮ** [pərdhəram] religion other than one's own; others' faith. "स्वधर्मो निधनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः."—*gita* ३ ३ ३५.
- ਪਰਧਾਣੁ** [pərdhəṇu] *adj* chief, supreme, exalted. "ape hi pərdhəṇu."—*sor* m 4.
- ਪਰਧਾਨ** [pərdhan] *adj* chief, supreme, exalted, leader. See *Gk*—ਪ੍ਰਭਾਤਨ. "jɪnɪ mənɪ vəsɪa parbrəhəm se pure pərdhan."—*sri* m 5. **2** daughter of Baba Ala Singh, honourable chief of the Phul dynasty. She was younger to prince Sardul Singh and was married to Sham Singh, chieftain of Ramdas Jhanda. She was a very pious and erudite lady. She granted fief to the dera of Baba Gandha Singh and desired scholars of Gurbani not to go to Kashi. After getting all types of knowledge at this place, they should serve the Sikh community and the country. The fief granted by her still exists but no priest and maharaja has paid attention to turn this place into a centre of learning.
- ਪਰਧਾਨਿ** [pərdhanɪ] having supremacy. "tū sət̪vəti tū pərdhanɪ."—*asa* m 5. **2** the president did.
- ਪਰਧਾਨੁ** [pərdhanu] See ਪਰਧਾਨ. "soi nam pərdhanu."—*səveye* m 3 ke.
- ਪਰਧੁਨਿ** [pərdhunɪ] See ਸਬਦਿ ਪਰਧੁਨਿ ਧੁਨਿ ਅਰਿ.
- ਪਰਨ** [pəran] *n* act of lying down. **2** a part of the main beat of tabor. These are played to accompany dhrovək for example — "dhaginkət tək tək təkɪ nəktɪk dhɪnu kɪta gɪdi gɪna dha." **3** support, shelter. "pəran səran kar cəran ko."—*NP*. **4** See ਪ੍ਰਣ. **5** *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਣੈ leaf. **6** feather, wing.
- ਪਰਨਾ** [pərna] *v* happen, occur, lie. "parɪ nə pərna jaɪ."—*maru* m 5. **2** faith, protection. See ਪਰਣਾ **3** and **4**. "thakur jiu tuharo pərna."—*kan* m 5. **3** towel, handkerchief, duster.
- ਪਰਨਾਈ** [pərnai] married, wedded.
- ਪਰਨਾਮ** [pərnəm] See ਪ੍ਰਣਾਮ.
- ਪਰਨਾਮੀ** [pərnami] See ਪ੍ਰਣਾਮੀ.
- ਪਰਨਾਰ** [pərnar] See ਪਰਨਾਰੀ. **2** See ਪੁਨਾਰ.
- ਪਰਨਾਰਿ** [pərnarɪ], ਪਰਨਾਰੀ [pərnari] woman who belongs to another man; woman other than one's wife. "pərnari ke bhəje səhəs basəv bhəg pae."—*cəritr* 21.
- ਪਰਨਾਲਾ** [pərnala] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲ *n* outlet for water, spout. **2** hand-pump.
- ਪਰਨਾਲੀ** [pərnali] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ *n* pipe for carrying away water. **2** See ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ.
- ਪਰਪ** [pərap] *Skt* *n* home, house. "kəhɪ mərdana jaū pərap jɪhɪ, mujh pɪkhi nəɾ yō prahi."—*NP*. 'whichever house I visit, the people looking at me make this comment.' See ਪਰਪਾ.
- ਪਰਪੱਕ** [pəpəkk] See ਪਰਿਪਕ੍ਰ.
- ਪਰਪਚ** [pəpəç] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਪੰਚ *n* hypocrisy, trick, pompousness. "pəpəç dhroh moh mɪɳnai."—*bavən*.
- ਪਰਪਟ** [pəpət] See ਪਾਪੜ.
- ਪਰਪਾ** [pəpa] which has rows of houses built; bazaar, market, street. "pəpa cəli prəkəs chəbila."—*NP*. 'women of graceful appearance, walked through the streets.' See ਪਰਿਪਾਂਚਲੀ. **2** pəpa has also been used for papəf. "modək səkulɪ pəpa puri."—*NP*. **3** See ਪੁਪਾ.
- ਪਰਪਾਟੀ** [pəpaɪ] See ਪਰਿਪਾਟੀ.
- ਪਰਪਿਤਾਮਾ** [pəpɪtama] *n* father of one's grandfather. "pɪtama pəpɪtama sujən kuṭəb sut."—*BGK*.
- ਪਰਪੀਰ** [pəpɪr], ਪਰਪੀੜ [pəpɪr] others' suffering.
- ਪਰਪੁਰਖ** [pəpurəkh] person other than one's husband. "jesi pəpurkha rət nari."—*bher* namdev.
- ਪਰਪੰਚ** [pəpəñç] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਪੰਚ *n* expansion of five elements; world. "bɪrle paiəhɪ, jo nə rəcəhɪ pəpəñç."—*gəu* thɪti m 5. **2** fraud, deceit. "kəɪɪ

pərpənc jəgət ko dāhɪkɛ.”—*dev m 9*.

ਪਰਪੰਚਬੇਣੁ [pərpəncbenu] *Skt* विपंची वीणा *n* a string instrument which expands a note. **2** unheard five types of mystic sound as of a lute. “pərpəncubenu tāhi mən rakhɪa.”—*ram ə m 1*.

ਪਰਪੰਚੁ [pərpəncu] See ਪਰਪੰਚ.

ਪਰਫੁੜ [pərfəʊ], **ਪਰਫੁਲਿਤ** [pərfulɪt], **ਪਰਫੁੜਾ** [pərfuʊʌ], **ਪਰਫੁਲਤਾ** [pərfhulta], **ਪਰਫੁਲਿਤ** [pərfhulɪt] *Skt* पुडुल *adj* flowering, fully developed, blossoming. **2** delighted, happy. “pərfəʊ cɪt səmaltɪ soɪ.”—*bəsət m 1*. “jɪu udɪan kusəm pərfhulɪt.”—*gəu kəbir*. “sadh kɛ səʒɪ səda pərfhulɛ.”—*sukhmāni*. “sət sāge mənɪ pərfhə.”—*māla pəʔtal m 5*. “pərfhulta rəhɛ.”—*bəsət m 5*. “atəmjotɪ bhəi pərfhulɪt.”—*sar m 4*. **3** result, consequence. “sad kite dukh pərfhure.”—*maru m 1*.

ਪਰਬ [pəʔəb] *Skt* पूर्वं *vr* fill, complete. **2** *n* ਪਵੈਂ religious function; festivity. **3** festival, pleasure. **4** part, portion. **5** part of a book; section as eighteen sections of Mahabharat. “sunə byas te pəʔəb əstə dəsənā.”—*gyan*. **6** joints of the body, junction.

ਪਰਬਸ [pəʔəbəs] *adj* in subjection; who is in bondage; dependent.

uno bhəlo supəth kupəth ko nə duno bhəlo
sunə bhəlo ghər pɛ nə khəl sath kəʔɪyɛ,
ənəl ki ləpəʔ jhəpəʔ bhəli nahər ki
kəʔɪ kɛ kəpəʔ te dur hi se dərɪyɛ,
yəhɛ kəvɪ “jivən” pəʔəm pəʔsəʔrəth hɛ
pəʔghər bəs pɦɪr rəs sō nɪkɪrɪyɛ,
har man lije pɛ nə bad kije nicən sō
səʔbəs dije pɛ nə pəʔbəs pəʔɪyɛ.

ਪਰਬਤ [pəʔbət] *Skt* पर्वत *n* mountain. “pəʔbət suɪna ruʔa hovəɦɪ.”—*var majh m 1*. **2** arrogance; vanity regarding oneself as superior. “kiʔi pəʔbət kɦaɪa.”—*asa kəbir*. ‘kiʔi’ means humility. **3** one of the ten branches of ascetics. See ਦਸਨਾਮ ਸੰਨਯਾਸੀ.

ਪਰਬਤਾਰਿ [pəʔbətari] *Skt* पर्वतारि Indar, the

enemy of mountains, who with thunderbolt had broken the heads of mountains into pieces.

ਪਰਬਤਿ [pəʔbətɪ], **ਪਰਬਤੀ** [pəʔbətɪ] *adj* resident of hilly area; hilly, mountaineous. “pəʔbətɪ kala mehɪra.”—*BG*. ‘Kala and Mehra Sikhs of hilly area.’ **2** *n* hillman, highlander. **3** in the hills. “bənɪ tɪnɪ pəʔbətɪ hɛ pəʔbrəɦəm.”—*sukhmāni*. “suɪne pəʔbətɪ gupɦa kəri.”—*var majh m 1*.

ਪਰਬਲ [pəʔbəl] See ਪੁਬਲ.

ਪਰਬਾਦ [pəʔbad] *Skt* प्रवाद *n* false infamy; slander. “əɦəbudɦɪ pəʔbad nɪt.”—*bɪla m 5*.

ਪਰਬੀਣ [pəʔbɪn], **ਪਰਬੀਨ** [pəʔbɪn] *Skt* पूर्वीण *adj* skilled, shrewd. **2** who has full knowledge; fully enlightened. “janənhər pəʔbhɪ pəʔbɪn.”—*sukhmāni*. “so səʔəʔgɪn pəʔbɪna.”—*bɪɦa chət m 5*. See ਪੁਵੀਣ.

ਪਰਬੋਧ [pəʔbodɦ] *Skt* पूर्बोध *n* sense of being vigilant, absence of sleep. **2** enlightenment; absence of ignorance. “mənɪ pəʔbodɦəɦu həʔɪ kɛ nɪ.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਪਰਬੋਧਹੁ [pəʔbodɦəɦu] enlighten; educate. See ਪਰਬੋਧ 2.

ਪਰਬੋਧਨ [pəʔbodɦən] *Skt* पूर्बोधन *n* enlightenment, wakefulness, vigil. **2** knowledge of reality, self-realization. **3** enlightening; imparting knowledge. **4** equipping with knowledge or making enlightened. “cəlu cəlu səkɦi, həm pəʔbhɪ pəʔbodɦəɦ.”—*bɪla ə m 4*. **5** encouraging; assuring.

ਪਰਬੋਧਿਆ [pəʔbodɦɪa] awakened, made aware. “gɪrɪ tuʔɦɛ mənɪ pəʔbodɦɪa.”—*suɦi m 4*. **2** See ਪਰਬੋਧਨ.

ਪਰਬੋਧੈ [pəʔbodɦɛ] should awaken, make aware. **2** make enlightened. “pɪrɪthɦɛ mən pəʔbodɦɛ əʔnə, pəɦɛ əvəʔu rɪjɦəvɛ.”—*asa m 5*. **3** awakens. **4** enlightens.

ਪਰਬੁਹਮ [pəʔbrəɦəm], **ਪਰਬੁਹਮ** [pəʔbrəɦm] *n* ultimate Reality, without attributes and beyond the world; the all-prevading Divine without

rank; the supreme Being.

ਪਰਭ [pərəbh] See ਪ੍ਰਭੁ.

ਪਰਭਰਿ [pərbhəri] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਮਰ੍ਰਿ transporter, carrier. “maṭən mō dhər pərbhəri dai.”—*cərītr* 125. ‘Sweets placed in the pitchers were handed over to the bearers.’

ਪਰਭਵ [pərbhəv] *Skt* *n* repeated births, other birth. 2 See ਪਰਭਵ. 3 See ਪ੍ਰਭਵ.

ਪਰਭਵਣੁ [pərbhəvəṇu] *Skt* ਪਰਿਭ੍ਰਮਣ *n* wandering, rambling. “ihu jog nə hove jogi! ji kuṭēb choḍi pərbhəvəṇu kərəhi.”—*ram* 3.

ਪਰਭਵਨ [pərbhəvən] alien house. See ਪਰਗ੍ਰਿਹ. 2 See ਪਰਭਵਣੁ.

ਪਰਭਾਸ [pərbhas] See ਪ੍ਰਭਾਸ. “jaṭ suta pərbhas vic goḍe utte per pəsare.”—*BG*.

ਪਰਭਾਤ [pərbhat] See ਪ੍ਰਭਾਤ.

ਪਰਭਾਤਿ [pərbhati] See ਪ੍ਰਭਾਤ. “reṇi gai phiri hoṭi pərbhati.”—*asa* 5. 2 at dawn, at daybreak. “Isnanu kərəhi pərbhati sudh māni.”—*səveye* 4 ke.

ਪਰਭਾਤੇ [pərbhate] *adv* at dawn, at daybreak, early in the morning. “pərbhate pərbhnamu jəri.”—*var maru* 2 m 5.

ਪਰਮ [pərəm] *adj* supreme, highest. “oṭi pərəmpurəkh devadhīdev.”—*bəḍḍ* 1 kəbir. 2 head, chairman. “kəhū pil pərmā kəṭe.”—*cəḍi* 2. 3 primal, arch. 4 *n* the Creator; the ultimate Reality.

ਪਰਮਸਿੰਘ [pərəmsiŋh] See ਰੂਪਚੰਦ ਭਾਈ.

ਪਰਮਹੰਸ [pərəmhəs], ਪਰਮਹੰਸੁ [pərəmhəsū] *n* the ultimate Reality, the Divine without attributes. “pərəmhəsū səc jotṭi əpar.”—*gəḍ* 1 m 1. 2 fully enlightened one, who can distinguish truth from untruth. “jiə dəia məia sərbətr rəmṇə pərəmhəsəhi riti.”—*guj* 1 m 5. 3 according to the Hindu scriptures, one of the four classes of ascetics. See ਸੰਨਿਆਸੀ.

ਪਰਮਗੀਤਿ [pərəmgəti] *n* excellent state, salvation, liberation. “jitu miṭie pərəmgəti paie.”—*sri* 1 m 1 jogi əḍari. 2 high status. “char

ki putri pərəmgəti pai.”—*bavən*.

ਪਰਮਗੁਰਦੇਉ [pərəmgurdeu] *n* adorable, supreme Being, the Creator, the ultimate Reality. “bheṭe tasu pərəmgurdeu.”—*ram beṇi*. 2 Guru Nanak Dev.

ਪਰਮਗੁਰੂ [pərəmguru], ਪਰਮਗੁਰੂ [pərəmguru] *n* the ultimate Reality, the Creator. 2 Guru Nanak Dev. “gavəu gun pərəmguru sukhsagər.”—*səveye* 1 m 1 ke. 3 imam; muslim high priest. See ਕਿਬਲਾ.

ਪਰਮਜੀਤਸਿੰਘ [pərəmjitsiŋh] heir-apparent of Kapurthala State. See ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ.

ਪਰਮਤ [pərmət] *n* other's religion. 2 other's view, advice. 3 See ਪ੍ਰਮੱਤ.

ਪਰਮਤੰਤ [pərəmtət] *n* gist of all knowledge, self realization, spiritual knowledge. “pərəmtət məhi jogə”—*asa* 1 m 1. 2 the ultimate Reality. “pərəmtət məhi rekh nə rup.”—*var ram* 1 m 1.

ਪਰਮਦਭੁਤ [pərəmədbhut] *adj* excellent, superb. “pərəmədbhutə pərkrīti pəṭe.”—*guj* 1 m 1.

ਪਰਮਧਾਮ [pərəmdham] *n* abode of the gods, paradise. 2 stage of immortality, abode of the true One. 3 the Golden Temple; a gurudwara in Amritsar. 4 company of holy persons.

ਪਰਮਨਾ [pərməna] a woman who is attracted towards another man.

ਪਰਮਨੁ [pərmənu] another's heart. “jitu mən dekhəhi pərmənu tesa.”—*prəbha* 1 m 1. 2 who is beyond the mind; whom the mind cannot comprehend. “jo jən pərmīti pərmənu jana.”—*gəḍ* 1 kəbir. 3 the Divine.

ਪਰਮਪਦ [pərəmpəd], ਪਰਮਪਦਵੀ [pərəmpədvi], ਪਰਮਪਦੁ [pərəmpədu] *n* highest status, high rank, salvation, final stage of consciousness. “gurpəsadṭi pərəmpədu paia.”—*sodəru*.

ਪਰਮਪੁਰਸ [pərəmpurəs], ਪਰਮਪੁਰਖ [pərəmpurəkh] *Skt* ਪਰਮਪੁਰਸ *n* the ultimate Reality. “prani! pərəmpurəkh pəg lago.”—*həjare* 10.

ਪਰਮਰਿਖਿ [pərəmrīkhi] *Skt* ਪਰਮਸਿੰਘ *n* the exalted sage; devoted Sikh.

ਪਰਮਲ [pərməl] *Pkt* ਪਰਿਮਲ scent made by crushing many fragrant things. “rəsu pərməl ki vasu.”—*sri m 1. 2* excellent fragrance; sandal. “əkəhu pərməl bhəe.”—*vəḍ ə m 3. 3* See ਪਰਮਲੁ. **4** See ਪਰਿਮਲ.

ਪਰਮਲਾਦਿ [pərmələdɪ] *adj* source of excellent fragrance; which produces fragrance. “sərbe adɪ pərmələdɪ kasəṭ cādən bhēɪla.”—*prəbha namdev*. ‘ordinary wood turns into sandal in the company of that which is the origin of all and the origin of fragrance.’

ਪਰਮਲੀਓ [pərməlio] *adj* sweet smelling, fragrant. “pərməlio beṭho ri ai.”—*guj namdev*. ‘All prevailing God, the source of fame’s fragrance has come and entered my heart.’

ਪਰਮਲੁ [pərməlu] *n* other’s filth, i.e. slander, talking ill of others. “kai as nə pūnia nɪt pərməlu hɪrte.”—*var gəu 1 m 4. 2* See ਪਰਮਲ.

ਪਰਮਾਣ [pərman] See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ.

ਪਰਮਾਣੁ [pərmanu] *Skt n* ਪਰਮ-ਅਣੁ. *S* ਪਰਮਾਣੋ. tiniest part, a thin particle of earth, water etc which cannot be divided and cannot be seen with naked eyes; atom. According to Vaisheshik school of philosophy, when atoms of earth, water, fire and wind come together then two atoms form dvyṇuk and three dvyṇuks form trəsreṇu. So the world is created by the union of atoms; when they disperse, the world meets with catastrophic end. “pərmaṇo pərjət akasəh”—*gatha*.

Believers in Vaisheshik and Nayay school of philosophy hold that the world was created as written above. Their theory is known as atomism.

ਪਰਮਾਣੁਵਾਦ [pərmanuṽad] See ਪਰਮਾਣੁ.

ਪਰਮਾਣੋ [pərmaṇo] See ਪਰਮਾਣੁ.

ਪਰਮਾਤਮਾ [pərmatma] *Skt* परमात्मन् *n* the supreme Being, the ultimate Reality.

ਪਰਮਾਤਾ [pərmata] *n* stepmother. **2** great grand mother. **3** maternal grandmother. “nəhi nənsar

mata pərmata briddhmata.”—*BGK. 4* See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਤਾ.

ਪਰਮਾਦ [pərmad] See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਦ. “gae gun gobīd, bɪnsio səbh pərmad.”—*sar m 5. 2* See ਪਰਮਾਦਿ.

ਪਰਮਾਦਿ [pərmadɪ], **ਪਰਮਾਦੀ** [pərmadi] *adj* first and primal; first of all; root of all; original. “pərmadɪ purəkh mənopəmā.”—*guj jedev. 2* mad in love, rapturous. “bɪsəm bɪnod rəhe pərmadi.”—*prəbha ə m 1. 3* See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਦੀ. “nam jəpavəhu je pərmadi.”—*GPS*.

ਪਰਮਾਦੁ [pərmadu] See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਦ. “jhurɪ mərə dekhe pərmadu.”—*oākar*.

ਪਰਮਾਨ [pərman] See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ. **2** *adj* matching, equal. “bhrɪkuṭi kuṭɪɪ dhənukh pərmana.”—*GPS*.

ਪਰਮਾਨਾਦਿ [pərmanadɪ], **ਪਰਮਾਨਾਦੁ** [pərmanadu] eternal. “jəpɪ hərə hərə pərmanadu.”—*var gəu 1 m 4. 2* supreme bliss.

ਪਰਮਾਨੰਦ [pərmanāṇd] *n* highest pleasure, great bliss, state of blessedness, spiritual happiness, bliss of realising the Creator. **2** the ultimate Reality, the ocean of joy. “jo nə sunəhɪ jəs pərmanāṇda.”—*gəu m 5*. ‘who do not hear the praise of God.’ **3** a holyman, resident of Barsi (district Sholapur) who was a great renunciant and devotee. In most of his compositions, he uses his pen-name, Sarang, but in the holy scripture of the Sikhs his name is mentioned as Parmanand i.e. “pərmanāṇd sadhsəgətɪ mɪɪɪ.”—*sar*. Parmanand’s year of birth and account of life are not known. **4** a resident of Sultanpur, father of Jai Ram and father-in-law of Bibi Nanki.

ਪਰਮਾਨੰਦਾ [pərmanāṇda] See ਪਰਮਾਨੰਦ. **2** vocative O Parmanand!

ਪਰਮਾਨੰਦੁ [pərmanāṇdu] See ਪਰਮਾਨੰਦ. **2**. “mere pritam ram hərə pərmanāṇdu beragi.”—*məla pəṭal m 4*.

ਪਰਮਾਰ [pərmar] *adj* who kills another e.g. the enemy. **2 n** a subcaste of the Rajputs. See

ਰਾਜਪੂਤ. 3 S birds like the eagle which feed themselves by killing other birds.

ਪਰਮਾਰਥ [pərmārəθ] *n* most excellent substance. 2 essence. 3 spiritual knowledge. “pərmārəθ pərvəs nāhī.”—*sor ravidas*. 4 liberation, salvation. 5 abstract, doctrine, gist. “əgge ɪs da pərmārəθ.”—*JSBM*.

ਪਰਮਾਰਥੀ [pərmārəθi] *adj* परमार्थिन् who tries to know the self; seeker; who desires to know the essence of the creation.

ਪਰਮਾਰਥੀ [pərmārəθi] See ਪਰਮਾਰਥ. 2 See ਪਰਮਾਰਥੀ. “həɪɪgʊn gāvəhɪ mɪɪ pərmārəθ.”—*asa ə m 1*.

ਪਰਮਾਵਧਿ [pərmāvədhɪ] *n* extreme limit, boundary on the other side, highest degree. 2 excellent end; death after self realization, because of which one does not die again.

ਪਰਮਿਤਿ [pərmɪtɪ] *Skt* प्रमिति. *n* real knowledge which is attained through evidence. “pərmɪtɪ bahəɪ khɪθa.”—*gəu kabir*. ‘tattered quilt has been worn outward (on the body).’ 2 *adj* which is beyond measurement, limitless. “pərmɪtɪ rup əgə̃m əgocər.”—*kan m 5*. 3 which is beyond weighing, not weighable. 4 far from distress, untroubled.

ਪਰਮਿਤਿਪਾਰੁ [pərmɪtɪparu] *adj* beyond empirical knowledge or evidence. 2 *n* the Divine which cannot be known through mind and intellect. “pəpa, pərmɪtɪparu nə pəɪa.”—*bavən*.

ਪਰਮਿਤ੍ਰ [pərmɪtɪr] *n* enemy’s friend. 2 false friend, insincere friend. “ɪh as pərmɪtɪri bhau duja hɛ, khɪn məhɪ jhuthu bɪnəsɪ səbh jai.”—*gɔ̃d m 4*.

ਪਰਮੁਦਾ [pərmudə] See ਪ੍ਰਮੁਦਾ. 2 *adj* delightful, pleasing. “bər pərmudə əpvəræg.”—*NP*. blissful state of emancipation.

ਪਰਮੇਸ [pərmes], **ਪਰਮੇਸਰ** [pərmesər], **ਪਰਮੇਸਰੁ** [pərmesərɪ], **ਪਰਮੇਸੁਰ** [pərmesur] *n* supreme Reality, superb Reality, the Creator, the Divine.

“pərmesər ka asra.”—*bɪla m 5*. “əprəpər parbrəhəm pərmesərɪ.”—*sor m 1*. “əcut parbrəhəm pərmesur.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਪਰਮੇਸੁਰਿ [pərmesurɪ] The Divine did. “hath deɪ rakhe pərmesurɪ.”—*guj m 5*.

ਪਰਮੇਸੁਰੀ [pərmesuri] See ਪਰਮੇਸੁਰੀ.

ਪਰਮੇਸੁਰ [pərmesvər] See ਪਰਮੇਸਰ. “apɪ pərmesvər bhayəu.”—*səveye m 5 ke*.

ਪਰਮੇਸੁਰੀ [pərmesvəri] limitless power of the Creator, the great Illusion. 2 in Purans, Durga the goddess.

ਪਰਮੋਦ [pərmɔd] See ਪ੍ਰਮੋਦ.

ਪਰਮੋਧ [pərmɔdh] See ਪ੍ਰਬੋਧ. “yəhe an pərmɔdh jətave.”—*cəɪtɪr 150*. 2 See ਪ੍ਰਮੋਦ.

ਪਰਮੰ [pərmə̃] *Skt* परमम् *part* acceptance. 2 permission.

ਪਰਯਸੁਪਨੁਤਿ [pəryəstapənhutɪ] See ਅਪਨੁਤਿ (d).

ਪਰਯਟਨ [pəryətən] *n* roaming, going about, wanderlust.

ਪਰਯਵਸਾਨ [pəryvəsan] *Skt* पर्यवसान *n* end, termination, eradication. 2 act of determining the real meaning. 3 act of participating; inner meaning.

ਪਰਯਾਸ [pəryas] *Skt* पर्यास *n* fall, act of falling. 2 assassination, killing. 3 changing, transformation. 4 See ਪ੍ਰਯਾਸ.

ਪਰਯਾਣ [pəryaṇ] *Skt* पर्याण *n* leather seat placed on the back of a horse; saddle. See ਪਲਾਣ.

ਪਰਯਾਪਤ [pəryapət] *Skt* पर्याप्त *adj* gained, obtained. 2 finished, ended. 3 full, complete.

ਪਰਯਾਯ [pəryay] *Skt* पर्याय *n* synonyms such as ab=jəl, əgənɪ=atɪs, həvə=pəvən=vayu etc. 2 opportunity, chance. 3 series, order. 4 figurative expression where a single base is provided to several objects.

hoɪ əneko aʃrəy ek,
krəm sō kəhɪ pəryay vɪbek.

—*gərəbḡājni*.

Example:

həumɛ tɪɪsna səbh əgənɪ bujhəɪ,

bīnse krodh khīma gāhīlāi.

—gāu ə m 3.

dukh bīnse sukh kio bīsrām.—gāu kēbir.

kāṭu bol gāe bāse miṭhe bēn rāsna me

nen tyag cāpālta gāhi əb laj he.

(b) another figurative expression about something shifting its place.

īkk āīau nū chādḍke duje thā thāhīray,

īs nū bhi kāvī akhde bhed īkk pāryay.

Example:

sudha surpurī tyag vāsyō sātṛasna pē

vīkh ṣīvkāṭh tyag nicjibh pē vāsyō.

परजायेवि [pāryayoktī] figurative expression having words with the same meaning.

pāryayoktī he bīdh dot.

rācna sō jēhī bēcān ju hoī.

duṭio chāl kār sadhe kaj.

yo lācchān bhakhē kāvīraj.

—gārābgājīni.

Example:

he əjitsīgh! sātru te moko kāro əjīt.

(b) the second form of this figurative expression involves something indirectly said, which may help in achieving the objective.

Example:

pāhīr oḍhni ghār rāho sukh sō kār nīrvāh,

khārāg pag muhī dijīye jāū jēg ke māh.

This statement is made by a woman to her cowardly husband with the intention of sending him to the battlefield.

परजालेचन [pāryalocān], परजा लेचन [pārya locna]

Skt पर्यालोचन *n* act of observing minutely; considering, pondering, act of determining merits and demerits.

परज्यैक [pāryāk] *Skt* पर्यङ्क *n* bedstead, cot.

परज्यैत [pāryāt] *Skt* पर्यन्त *adv* upto. **2** *n* extreme limit. **3** side.

पररा [pārārā] *P* पृ० *adj* which flies, flying. See

परीरन and परानीरन. “kine khātāg pār-rā.”—*ramav.*

‘made the arrows fly.’

पररंडन [pārərāḅhān] See परिवंडन.

परल [pārəl] quantity of fodder that can be tied in a rope, seven hands long. **2** *Skt* पल्लि colony, habitation, town. “khai koṭu nā pārəl pāgara.”—*bher kēbir.* ‘neither trench, nor enclosing wall, no city with habitation, and no palace in the middle of that city.’ In olden times, a palace was built in the middle, people lived around it within the enclosing wall encircled by a ditch.

परलु [pārəlu], परलुटि [pārəlṭi] *Skt* पुल्ल *n* sense of being dissolved. **2** state of the world ending, dissolving of the world into nature. “opətī pārəlu khīn māhī kārta.”—*asa m 5.* “utpətī pārəlu sēbde hovē.”—*majh ə m 3.* See पुल्ल **2.** **3** swoon, stupefaction.

परल [pārəla] *adj* on the other side. **2** on the opposite side. **3** fell, lay. “bhəujəl parī pārəla.”—*ram m 5.*

परले [pārəle] plural of परल. **2** destruction, absorption. “vīcī dehi dox əsadh pāc dhatu, hārī kie khīnī pārəle.”—*nəṭ m 4.* ‘destroyed in a moment.’

परले [pārəle], परले [pārəlo] See परलु. “sāmṛāth he opətī sēbh pārəle.”—*var maru 2 m 5.* ‘creation and destruction.’

परलेक [pārəlok], परलेग [pārəlog] *n* foreigners, unknown people. **2** *Skt* the other world where one has to go leaving the mortal frame behind; heaven, paradise. “jīhī pārəlok jāī əpkīrətī soi əbīdīā sadhi.”—*sar pārmanād.* “log gāyo pārəlog gāvāyo.”—*səveye 33.* **3** *adj* who is beyond all living beings, the transcendent One. “kese bhēṭe pārəlok so?”—*ākal.*

परलेड [pārəlobh] *n* avarice for other’s possession. **2** *Skt* पुल्लेड extreme greed. “pārḍara pārḍhān pārəlobha hāume bīkhe bīkar.”—*māla m 1.*

परले [pārəlb] final destruction. See परलु. “opətī pārəlb eke nīmākh.”—*səveye sri mukhvāk m 5.*

¹The recitation “pārəp gara” is incorrect.

ਪਰਵ [pərvə] See ਪਰਬ.

ਪਰਵਸ [pərvəs], ਪਰਵਸਿ [pərvəsɪ] *Skt* ਪਰਵਸ and ਪਰਵਸਜ *adj* in other's subjugation, in other's bondage. "oh pərvəsɪ bhəiə bɪcara."—*dhāna m 5*. See ਪਰਬਸ.

ਪਰਵਸੁ [pərvəst] *n* upbringing, nurturing. "əjəki pərvəst kərije."—*NP*. 2 other's thing.

ਪਰਵਤ [pərvət] See ਪਰਬਤ.

ਪਰਵਦਗਾਰ [pərvədgar], ਪਰਵਦਗਾਰੁ [pərvədgaru], ਪਰਵਦਿਗਾਰ [pərvədɪgar] See ਪਰਵਰਦਿਗਾਰ. "pərvədgar əpar əgəm bešt tü."—*asa fərid*. "pərvədgaru səlahiə jɪs de cəlɪt ənek."—*sri m 5*. "nau pərvədɪgar da."—*var gəu 2 m 5*.

ਪਰਵਰ [pərvər] *P* رور *adj* nourisher, sustainer; used as a suffix in compound words, as —*cəribpərvər* etc. 2 See ਪੁਵਰ.

ਪਰਵਰਣੇ [pərvərɳe] *adj* clearly stated. "devi deva dehure puja pərvərɳe."—*BG*.

ਪਰਵਰਦਨ [pərvərdən] *P* رور *v* bring up, rear.

ਪਰਵਰਦਾ [pərvərda] *P* رور *adj* brought up, nurtured.

ਪਰਵਰਦਿਗਾਰ [pərvərdɪgar] *P* رور *n* the Creator who sustains; the Divine who protects.

ਪਰਵਰਿਓ [pərvəriə], ਪਰਵਰਿਅਉ [pərvəriəu], ਪਰਵਰਿਆ [pərvəriə] *adj* changed into another form, was transformed. See ਪਰਵਰਿਯਉ.

2 encircled, surrounded. "osū ətəri namu nɪdhan hē, namo pərvəriə."—*var sri m 4*. 3 covered, hidden, protected. 4 brought up, reared.

ਪਰਵਰਿਸ [pərvəriʃ] *P* رور *n* bringing up.

ਪਰਵਰਿਯਉ [pərvəriəu] See ਪਰਵਰਿਅਉ 1. "apɪ nərəiɳu kəladhari jəg məhi pərvəriəu."—*səveye m 3 ke*.

ਪਰਵਰੀਦਨ [pərvəridən] See ਪਰਵਰਦਨ.

ਪਰਵਰਣੁ [pərvərɳu] *S v* understand. 2 carry out research, decide.

ਪਰਵਾ [pərva] short for ਪੁਵਾਹ. 2 first day of either half of a lunar month. "pərva pritəm kərəhu bicar."—*gəu thɪti kəbir*. 3 *P* رور *power*,

strength. 4 respite. 5 patience, contentment. 6 attention, care. 7 need, want. 8 fear. 9 bringing up, nourishment.

ਪਰਵਾਹ [pərvah] See ਪੁਵਾਹ. "chutət pərvah əmɪə."—*səveye m 4 ke*. 2 See ਪਰਵਾ 7. "pərvah nahi kiʃe keri."—*var asa*. 3 *Skt* पर्वह day of rejoicing; festival.

ਪਰਵਾਜ [pərvaz] *P* رور *n* flight. *Skt* पृज.

ਪਰਵਾਣ [pərvəɳ] See ਪਰਵਾਣ and ਪੁਮਾਣ.

ਪਰਵਾਣਾ [pərvəɳa] *n* something meant for measuring; a measure. "pətɪ pərvəɳa piçhe paie ta nanək toliə jəpə."—*var asa*. 2 *P* رور *letter*, written order, edict. "pərvəɳa aɪa hukəmi pəthaiə."—*dhāna chət m 1*. 3 script of an order. "kaɪa kagədu mən pərvəɳa."—*dhāna m 1*. "jɪnha dhure pəya pərvəɳa."—*m 1 var ram 1*. 4 moth, winged insect. 5 *Skt* पृमणिक *adj* who has knowledge of religious scriptures; savant. "hovə pərvəɳa kərəhi dhɪɳəɳa kəlɪ ləkhəɳ vicari."—*ram ə m 1*.

ਪਰਵਾਣੀਕ [pərvəɳik] See ਪੁਮਾਣਿਕ.

ਪਰਵਾਣੁ [pərvəɳu] See ਪੁਮਾਣ. 2 *n* with which something is measured; a measure. "əmulu tulu əmulu pərvəɳu."—*jəpu*. 3 *adj* credible, authentic, acceptable. "prəgət purəkhu pərvəɳu səbh thai janie."—*asa m 5*. "nil vəstrə pəhiri hovəhi pərvəɳu."—*var asa*. 4 accepted, popular. "namu vəstɪa jɪsu ətəri pərvəɳu gɪrəsət udasa jiu."—*majh m 5*. 5 proven, i.e. evident, obvious. "ape hi gupət vərətɪa piara, ape hi pərvəɳu."—*sor m 4*.

ਪਰਵਾਣੇ [pərvəɳə] See ਪਰਵਾਣੁ 4. "mərəɳ muɳsa surɪa həkū hē, jo hoɪ mərəɳɪ pərvəɳə."—*vəð əlahɳiā m 1*.

ਪਰਵਾਦ [pərvad] *Skt n* slander, reproach. 2 See ਪਰਿਵਾਦ.

ਪਰਵਾਨਗੀ [pərvangi] *P* رور *n* approval, sanction. 2 permission. "guru ki le pərvangi."—*GPS*.

ਪਰਵਾਨਾ [pərvana] See ਪਰਵਾਣੁ 4. "sadh səgɪ jɪnɪ

- hæri hæri jəpɪo nanək so pərvana.”—*sar m 5*.
2 P ੨੫੫ *n* written order, edict. **3** moth, winged insect. **4 Skt** verified, proved. “mæti pæti puri pura pərvana, na ave na jasi.”—*suhī chāt m 1*.
ਪਰਵਾਨੀ [pərvāni] See ਪ੍ਰਾਮਾਣਿਕ *n* reflection, image, shadow. “jese dərpeṇ mahi bədən pərvani.”—*kan namdev*.
ਪਰਵਾਨੁ [pərvanu] See ਪਰਵਾਣੁ. **2** proof, testimony. **3** result, consequence. “is pətia ka ihe pərvanu. saci silī caləhu sulitan.”—*bher namdev*.
ਪਰਵਾਰ [pərvār] See ਪਰਿਵਾਰ. “māne pərvare sadharu.”—*jəpu*.
ਪਰਵਾਲ [pərvāl], **ਪਰਵਾਲਾ** [pərvālā] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਵਾਲ *n* coral. “sūine ka birəkh pət pərvālā.”—*var majh m 1*. “nam niḍhan hæri vənjie hire pərvālā.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*.
ਪਰਵਿਦਗਾਰ [pərvīdgar] See ਪਰਵਰਦਿਗਾਰ. “jəpīa pərvīdgar.”—*s kəbir*.
ਪਰਵਿਰਤਿ [pərvīrəti], **ਪਰਵਿਰਤੀ** [pərvīrti] *Skt* प्रवृत्ति disposition. “gurmukhi pərvīrəti niḍvīrəti pəchāṇe.”—*sidhgosəṭi*. **2** tradition of the other, other’s custom. “putər prəhīlad siu kəhīa māi. pərvīrəti nə pəṛəhu rəhi sāmjhāi.”—*bher ə m 3*. **3** other’s means of livelihood. **4 Skt** परिवृत्ति act of returning/coming back.
ਪਰਵੇਸ [pərvəs] *n* other’s dress, disguise. “nətua bhekh dīkhavē... sukhəhi nəhi pərvēsa re.”—*asa m 5*. **2** admission, approach, access. “pərmārəth pərvəs nəhi.”—*sor rəvīdas*. **3** See ਪਰਿਵੇਸ.
ਪਰਵੇਖ [pərvəkh] See ਪਰਵੇਸ. **2** See ਪਰਿਵੇਖ. “cāḍ māno pərvəkh pəryo hē.”—*cāḍi 1*.
ਪਰਵੇਲ [pərvəl], **ਪਰਵੇਲਿ** [pərvəlī] *n* alien creeper, i.e. other man’s wife. “pərvəlī nə johəhi.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. **2** urgency. “pəj tət pərvəl ət vīgovhi.”—*BG*. ‘urgency of five vices and senses.’
ਪਰਵੰਨਿਆ [pərvāniā] ਪਰਿ-ਵਣਿੰਤ, clearly stated, properly explained “bhəla bura pərvāniā” —*BG*. **2** having expertise, intelligent, clever.
ਪਰਾ [pəra] *Skt n* first of four types of speeches. See ਚਾਰ ਬਾਣੀਆਂ. **2** science which makes one aware of reality beyond all objects; spiritual knowledge. “ਅਥ ਪਰਾ ਯਯਾ ਤਦਕਸ਼ਰ ਸਥਿਗਮ੍ਯਤੇ.”—*śrutī*. **3 part** release. **4** reversion. **5** in front of, face to face. **6** renunciation. **7** valour. **8** disrespect. **9** *adj* superior, excellent. “gurdev parəs pərvəs pəra.”—*bavən*. **10** got. “pəra kəreje chek.”—*s kəbir*. **11** the other side, the opposite bank, the far side. See ਉਰਾ. **12 P** ੫੫ line, row. “gəj bajīn ko pəra bēdhava.”—*GPS*.
ਪਰਾਉਠਾ [pərauṭhā] *n* pratha; many layered roṭī cooked by applying ghee into the dough.
ਪਰਾਇਓ [pəraio], **ਪਰਾਇਆ** [pəraia] *adj* other person’s, related to the other person. “pəraia chīdr ətkələ.”—*asa m 4*. **2** fled, retreated. “pəraio mən ka birhā.”—*dhāna m 5*. “dukh durī pəraia.”—*bīha chāt m 5*.
ਪਰਾਇਐ [pəraie] at other’s (place). “barī pəraie besṇa.”—*s fərid*.
ਪਰਾਇਣ [pərain] *adj* alert, ready, engaged, attached. “jesi muṛ kuṭāb pərain.”—*bher namdev*. **2 n** support, hope. “sakət ki uh pīḍ pərain.”—*gḍḍ kəbir*. **3** See ਪਲਾਯਨ. **4** See ਪਰਾਯਣ.
ਪਰਾਇਣਾ [pəraina] *v* happen, occur, lie. “jisu bhetət parī pəraina.”—*maru solhe m 5*. **2** flee, retreat. “bāḍe gun lobh te jat pərai.”—*cāḍi 1*. **3** fleeing, going away, running. “let nam hi vīghən pərai.”—*NP*.
ਪਰਾਇਨ [pərain] See ਪਰਾਇਣ.
ਪਰਾਈ [pərai] *adj* other’s; belonging to the other person. “pərai əmaṇ ki u rəkhie?”—*var sar m 3*. **2** going away. See ਪਲਾਯਨ. “bāḍe gun lobh te jat pərai.”—*cāḍi 1*.
ਪਰਾਏ [pərae] *adj* unfamiliar, other’s, which are not your own, not one’s own. **2** ran away, fled. See ਪਲਾਯਨ. “pəyade pərae.”—*cəritr 125*.
ਪਰਾਸਚਿਤ [pəraschit] See ਪਰਾਛਤ.

ਪਰਾਸਰ [pərasər] *Skt* ਪਰਾਸਰ *adj* who throws away. **2** *n* Indar. According to Nirukt, Indar is called Prashar because he kills demons and throws them afar. **3** a Vedic sage who composed several verses of Rigved. He was disciple of Kapil, the seer. He got hold of Vishnu Puran from Pulasty and taught it to Maitrey. He also laid down the religious laws. His mating with Satyavati, led to the birth of Krishan Dvaipayan (Vyasa). According to Nirukt, he was son of Vashisth, but in Mahabharat and Vishnu Puran, he is said to be born to Adrishyanti and was son of sage Shakti and grandson of Vashisth. “ətrɪ pərasər narəd sarəd byas te adɪ jɪ te munɪ bhae.”—*dətt*.

ਪਰਾਸਾ [pərasa] *n* ਪਰ-ਆਸਾ expectation from others.

ਪਰਾਸੁ [pərasu] *Dg* who has breathed his last; dead.

ਪਰਾਸੁ [pərast] *Skt adj* conquered, defeated.

ਪਰਾਸੁਯ [pərasrəy] *n* other's support, reliance on the other. **2** dependence. **3** *adj* dependent; who relies on other's assistance.

ਪਰਾਹਨ [pərahən] See ਪਿਰਾਹਨ.

ਪਰਾਹੀ [pərahi] runs, flees. **2** gets destroyed, is spoiled. “jɪhke pərsə pərlək pərahi.”—*VN*.

ਪਰਾਹੁਣਾ [pərahuna], ਪਰਾਹੁਨਾ [pərahuna] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਾਹੁਣ and ਪ੍ਰਾਹੁਣ *n* one who stays on; one who pays a visit; guest. “bhəlke uʰɪ pərahuna mere ghəɪ avəu.”—*var gəu 2 m 5*. The soul is also called ‘guest’ for abiding in many bodies.

ਪਰਾਕ [pərak] *Skt n* sword. **2** according to Manu and Shankh Simritis, fasting for twelve days. **3** See ਪ੍ਰਾਕ.

ਪਰਾਕਉ [pərakəu], ਪਰਾਕੁਇ [pərakuɪ], ਪਰਾਕੁਮ [pərakrəm] *n* sense of going forward. **2** attack, invasion. **3** force, strength. **4** endeavour, effort. “rəhe pərakəu taɳa.”—*sri pəhɪre m 1*. ‘endeavour and strength are finished.’ “jorɪ pərakuɪ jɪəde.”—*var ram 3*.

ਪਰਾਕ੍ਰਮੀ [pərakrəmi] *adj* पराक्रामिन्, strong. **2** enterprising, energetic.

ਪਰਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ [pərakrɪt] *n* service of the other; other's obligation. “sudr səbdə pərakrɪtəh.”—*var asa 2* See ਪ੍ਰਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਪਰਾਖਹਿ [pərahəhɪ], ਪਰਾਖਾ [pərahə], ਪਰਾਖੈ [pərahə] examines, tests, inspects. “gʊɪ mɪɪɪe hɪrʊ pərahə.”—*jet m 4*. “ape dana səcu pərahə.”—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਪਰਾਗ [pərag] *Skt n* fine powder formed on flowers; pollen. It is the semen of plants and trees. When black bees and honey bees mix it with the stamens and pistils of flowers, then fruit and seed are produced. “pāʃu pərag si sohət sūdər.”—*NP 2* dust. **3** paste prepared with sandal and camphor. **4** fame, repute. **5** movement according to one's own will; absence of dependence; liberty. “māgənɪ māg tə ekəhɪ māg. nanək jate pərahɪ pərag.”—*bavən*. ‘from which you may get freedom.’

ਪਰਾਗ [pərag] has also been used by poets for ਪ੍ਰਾਯਾਗ, a place of pilgrimage.

ਪਰਾਗਕੇਸਰ [pəragkesər] *n* long and thin yarns in pollen-bearing flower. It is the generative organ of flowers by which female flowers, become pregnant.

ਪਰਾਗਾ [pəraga] a Brahman of Chibber subcaste, who was a resident of village Karhiala in district Jehlum. He was the son of sage Gautam. He adopted Sikhism and made himself a model for others. He took part in the battles fought by Guru Hargobind; hence “jet so pəraga dhir pəra jəg ayo hɛ.”—*GPS*. This spiritually-enlightened person and holy warrior had four sons. — Bhai Matidas,¹ Satidass, Jatidass and Sakhidas. See ਮਤੀਦਾਸ.

ਪਰਾਗੰਦਾ [pəragəda] P २२१५ *adj* divided, separated, scattered.

¹He was Diwan of Guru Tegbahadur, and was martyred along with the Guru in Delhi.

परंभुम [pəraṅmukh] *Skt adj* disrespectful; who has turned away his face. **2** deserter. **3** against, opposed to. **4** who moves with his face turned back.

पराची [pəraci] See प्राची.

पराहृत [pərachət], **पराहृत** [pərachit] *Skt* प्राणसिद्धि
expiation, penance, action performed for absolving oneself from sin, प्राणः (austerity) सिद्धि (determination); action performed with austerity and determination is called prayścīt. **2** In Gurbani this word is used for sin, which one has to expiate. “səgəl pərachət lathe.” –*sor m 5*.

पराजय [pərajəy], **पराजय** [pəraje] *n* defeat.

पराधे [pəradhe] on the other side, across. “bhəu dutəru tarī pəradhe.” –*gəu m 4*. ‘delivered across the ocean of material world, which is otherwise difficult to cross.’

पराह [pəraṅ] See पिराह and पिराह. **2** See प्राह.

पराहा [pəraṅa] See नैद पराहा and पिराहा.

पराणी [pəraṅi] *n* animate being; person. “pure gur ki sumətī pəraṅi.” –*gəu m 5*. **2** knew, realised. **3** a pointed stick for goading the cattle forward.

परात [pərat] *n* transform of पात [patr]; wide flat vessel, especially used for kneading flour. **2** See परै पराति. **3** पात (प्रातर) morning, daybreak. **4** runs away, flees. “məhakal pīkh det pərat.” –*səloh*.

परांत [pəraṅt] *adv* after, later, subsequently. “məre pəraṅt curel hve.” –*cəritr 91*. ‘turned a witch after death.’ **2** *Skt* परान्त death, demise, end, expiry. **3** salvation.

परातु [pəratəu] See पराता.

परातम [pəratəm], **परातमा** [pəratma], **परातम** [pəratəmu] *Skt* परात्मन् *n* the ultimate Reality, the transcendent One. “atəmu cinī pəratəmu cinəhu.” –*maru solhe m 1*. “atma pəratma eko kəre.” –*dhəna m 1*. ‘atma is the living being, and pəratma is the Divine.’

पराता [pərata] *adj* deeply in love with. “nanək gurcəraṅī pərata.” –*sri ə m 5*. **2** engrossed in greed. “jīu kūḍi min pərata.” –*maru solhe m 1*.

पराति [pəratī] *adv* in the morning, at daybreak. **2** because of love. “chəḍaṅlio məha bəli te əpne cəraṅ pəratī.” –*dhəna m 5*.

पराती [pəratī] *adj* in love with. “guru pure ki oṭ pəratī.” –*maru solhe m 1*. **2** submits, surrenders.

पराते [pərate] adopted with loving devotion. “tīn sadhucəraṅ lē rīde pərate.” –*maru solhe m 5*. **2** moved. “te te parī pərate.” –*gəu m 5*.

परातो [pərato] See पराता. “nanək gursəbədī pərato.” –*gəu m 5*.

परादा [pərada] *n* tasselled tag for braiding the hair.

पराध [pəradh] *n* crime, offence, sin. “koṭī pəradh mīṭe teri seva.” –*dev m 5*.

पराधी [pəradhi] *adj* criminal, accused, culprit. “koṭī pradhi tərīa re.” –*sor m 5*.

पराधीन [pəradhin] *adj* dependent, under subjection.

परान [pəraṅ] See प्राह. **2** ghee. “əgəṅī mahī homət pəraṅ.” –*sukhməni*. **3** animate; living being. “nīrbhəu bhəe pəraṅ.” –*asa chət m 5*. **4** went. “jīnī jəpīa te parī pəraṅ.” –*prəbha pəṭal m 4*. **5** See प्राह. **6** See परान. **7** See परानै.

पराना [pəraṅa] See परानिगा. **2** See प्राह.

परानथ [pəraṅəth] falls, lands. “jo sunē so parī pəraṅəth.” –*maru m 5*.

परानपति [pəraṅpətī] *n* master of breath; soul. **2** the Creator, the Divine.

पराना [pəraṅa] ran away, absconded. “dukh durī pəraṅa.” –*majh m 5*. ‘vanished’. **2** landed, lay. “suami sīmrət parī pəraṅa.” –*dhəna m 5*. **3** departure, journey. “as əḍesa bəḍhī pəraṅa. məhəl nə pavē phīrət bīgana.” –*suhi ə m 5*. ‘Hope and fear are obstacles in the spiritual

journey of a human being.' 4 ship. "həri həri tarī pəraṇa."—*guj m 5*.

ਪਰਾਨਿ [pəraṇi] *n* a living or sentient being. "balək birədh nə surəti pəraṇi."—*asa ə m 1*.
ਪਰਾਨਿਹਾਂ [pəraṇihā] I have landed; I have been transported. "bhe pavək parī pəraṇihā."—*asa m 5*.

ਪਰਾਨੀਦਨ [pəraṇidən] *P* **پرانيدن** *v* cause to fly.
ਪਰਾਨੇ [pəraṇe] absconded, fled; who moved away. 2 landed. "te bhəvjəl te parī pəraṇe."—*GPS*. 3 went, got. "kəvəc bhed sər par pəraṇe."—*səloh*.

ਪਰਾਨੈ [pəraṇə] infers. "jo hovən so durī pəraṇe."—*sukhməni*.

ਪਰਾਨੋ [pəraṇo] went away, fled. 2 fell, landed. 3 happened, took place. See **ਪਰਾਨੇ**.

ਪਰਾਨੰ [pəraṇn] *n* **परान्न** other's grains or food.
ਪਰਾਪਤਿ [pərapəti] See **ਪ੍ਰਾਪ੍ਤਿ**. 2 *adj* ਪਰ-ਆਪੱਤਿ beyond all types of calamities and sorrows. 3 *n* the Creator, the Divine. "əcərəj suniə pərapəti bheṭule."—*biṭa m 5*.

ਪਰਾਪੁਰਬਲਾ [pərapurbəla] *adj* immemorial, primordial, from the beginning. "səti nam tera pərapurbəla."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਪਰਾਪੁਰਬਿ [pərapurbəbi] *adv* from time immemorial, from the beginning. "pərapurbəbi jīsəhi līkhiṭa."—*sar m 5*.

ਪਰਾਪੁਰਬੇਣ [pərapurbəṇ] because of the original. "danə pərapurbəṇ bhucəte məhipətəh."—*səhəs m 5*.

ਪਰਾਭਯ [pərabhəy], **ਪਰਾਭਵ** [pərabhəv] *n* disrespect, disdain, disgrace. "i chəsī jəmadī pərabhəyē."—*guj jēdev*. 2 defeat, capitulation. 3 annihilation.

ਪਰਾਮਰਸ [pəramərəs] (See **ਮਿਸ੍ਰ** *vr*) *Skt* **परामर्श** *n* reflection, thinking, concentration. 2 holding, clutching. 3 recollection, memory retrospection. 4 reasoning, argument. 5 counsel, consultation.

ਪਰਾਮੁਖ [pəramukh] See **ਪਰਾਕ੍ਰਮੁਖ**. "sə mukh

pəramukh kəbi vicrəte."—*GPS*.

ਪਰਾਯਣ [pərayəṇ] See **ਪਰਾਇਣ**.

ਪਰਾਯਾ [pəraya] See **ਪਰਾਇਆ**.

ਪਰਾਰ [pərar] *n* the other side, opposite of urar. 2 year gone by. See **ਪਰਾਰਿ**. 3 See **ਪਰਾਲ**. 4 See **ਪਾਯਦਾਰ**.

ਪਰਾਰਥ [pərarəth] *n* ਪਰ-ਅਥ another's purpose or interest. 2 *adj* for another's sake or good.

ਪਰਾਰਧ [pərarədh] *Skt* **परार्द्ध** *n* time corresponding to half of Brahma's life. 2 a number-10000000000000000; figure 1 followed by seventeen zeros. 3 sandal. 4 saffron.

ਪਰਾਰਾ [pərarā] *adj* of paddystraw. "kahu gəri godri nahi, kahu khan pərarā."—*asa kəbir*. 'One does not have even a tattered quilt, another has a thatched hut to live in.' See **ਪਰਾਲ**.

ਪਰਾਰਿ [pərarī] *Skt part* during the preceding year.

ਪਰਾਰੇ [pərare] *adj* on the other bank of a river, etc; at a distance; away. "təj sakət pəre pərare."—*nəṭ ə m 4*. 2 further off, far away.

ਪਰਾਲ [pəral] *Skt* **पराल** *n* paddystraw. 2 fruitless, vain. "choḍījahī se kərəhi pəral."—*dhāna m 5*.

ਪਰਾਲਬਧ [pəralbədh] *Skt* **पारबध** *n* an act done in the previous life as a result of which now the body has been assumed.

ਪਰਾਲਿ [pərali], **ਪਰਾਲੀ** [pərali], **ਪਰਾਲੁ** [pəralu] *n* See **ਪਰਾਲ**. "rovəṇ vale jetṭe səbhī bənəhi pəḍ pərali."—*sri m 1*. "chīje kaṭa hoī pəralu."—*var mēla m 1*. "mən mukh thie pərali."—*var ram 3*.

ਪਰਾਵਉ [pəravəu], **ਪਰਾਵਹੁ** [pəravəhu] (you) fall or land. "bhəvsagər te par pəravəhu."—*GPS*. 2 (you) obtain, get. "əugun choḍəhu gun kərəhu, ese tətə pəravəu."—*asa ə m 1*. 3 (you) flee, abscond. "səbhē jəg te əbē pəravəhu."—*səloh*.

ਪਰਾਵਨ [pəravən] *v* flee, abscond. "kīh bhāt pəravət hō bəl hare?"—*kriṣən*. 2 get torn. "nīj

pərəd pəravən cah-hi.”—*NP*. ‘He wants his veil to be torn.’

ਪਰਾਵਰ [pəravər] *Skt adj* excellent, superb. “pərəm pəravər nath.”—*NP*. **2** preceding and succeeding. **3** high and low, beginning and ending.

ਪਰਾਵੈ [pəravə] falls, lands. “bahərɪ jatəu ulətɪ-pəravə.”—*asa ə m 1*. **2** flees, absconds.

ਪਰਾਵਿਜ [pəravɪj] *Skt n* an outcast. **2** one, who, through penance, has cast off his sins; ascetic.

ਪਰਿ [pəri] *prep* coming at the beginning of words, it lends them the following meanings: all round, around; as ਪਰਿਕ੍ਰਮਾ.

2 richly, abundantly; as ਪਰਿਪੂਣੈ.

3 excessively; as ਪਰਿਚਪਲ.

4 imputation of a fault, as ਪਰਿਵਾਦ.

5 rule, seriatum, as ਪਰਿਛੋਦ, etc.

6 *adv* on, above, upon. “haṭ pəri ala.”—*ram beṇi*. See ਉਪਰਿ ਹਾਟ.

ਪਰਿਆ [pəriə] fell, lay. “ja ahərɪ hərijiu pəriə.”—*sodəru*.

ਪਰਿਆਇ [pəriəi] See ਪਰਯਾਯ.

ਪਰਿਸ਼ਿਸ਼੍ਟ [pəriʃiʃt] *adj* leftover, remaining. **2** *n* appendage of some writing; appendix.

ਪਰਿਸ਼ੋਧਨ [pəriʃodhən] *n* proper or thorough correction or rectification. **2** repayment of debt in full.

ਪਰਿਸੰਖਯਾ [pəriʃsəkhya] *n* enumeration, count.

2 a figure of speech denying a thing at one place, and asserting it at another.

“ɪk thəl vərəj dətɪy thəl mahi,
kəchu ʃhəɪray prəsəkhya gai.”

—*gərabgəjini*.

Example:

“ghore hathi cɪtrən ke rəhe cɪtrsari majh
ram ke jənəm rəhyo dam dəphtər me.”

—*rəghunath kəvɪ*.

“surtai ādhre me dɪrɪhtai pəhən me,
nasɪka cənən mədhy nən rəhyo haṭ mē,

dhərəm rəhyo pothɪn vəḍai rəhi vɪɪkʃən me,
bādh prəpa patən me pani rəhyo ghaṭ me,
yəh kəlɪkal ne bɪhal kɪyɔ səbh jəg

“nayək” su kəvɪ kəsi bəni hē kʊṭhaṭ me,
rəj rəhi pāthən rəjai rəhi ʃitkal

raja bhəyo nai əru rai gəi bhəṭ me.”

—*nayək kəvɪ*.

(b) Denying the existence of a thing at several places and showing its presence at one place, is the second form of this figure of speech.

Example:

“sukhu nahi bəhute dhənɪ khaṭe,

sukhu nahi pekhe nɪrətɪ naṭe,

sukhu nahi bəhu des kəmae,

sərab sukha hərɪhərɪ guṅgae.”

—*bher m 5*.

“nəh sitlā cādr-devəh, nəh sitlā bavəncədənəh,
nəh sitlā sit ruten, nanək sitlā sadh svəjənəh.”

—*səhəs m 5*.

“hot sukhu jən me nə bən me nə dhən me nə

jəp me nə təp me nə tirəth me nhaɪye,

bhog me nə jog me səjog me vɪjog me nə

deʃ vɪdeʃ dəʃodɪʃa jə bhrəmaɪye,

gyan me nə dhyan me nə syan sənman me nə

man əpman me nə prəbhuta bəḍhaɪye,

sadhən səmadhɪ vyadhɪ janɪye ʃəhəlsɪgh

sukh hē vɪcar me vɪcare sukhu paɪye.”

—*əlākarsagərsudha*.

ਪਰਿਸ਼੍ਰਮ [pəriʃrəm] *Skt n* tiredness, fatigue.

2 hardwork, exertion.

ਪਰਿਸ਼੍ਰਮੀ [pəriʃrəmi] *adj* hardworking, industrious.

ਪਰਿਸ੍ਰਵ [pəriʃrəv] *Skt n* dripping, leaking.

2 spring, fountain. **3** cascade, waterfall.

ਪਰਿਹਰਣ [pərihəṛəṇ] *Skt n* seizing, snatching.

2 abandoning, relinquishing. **3** removing, averting.

ਪਰਿਹਰਨਾ [pərihəṛna] *v* abandon, relinquish.

2 snatch, seize. **3** remove, hinder, restrain.

परिहं [pərihā] See पुनह.

परिहस [pərihas] *Skt n* laughter. 2 ridicule, banter.

परिहार [pərihar] *Skt n* act of removing some defect. 2 abandoning. 3 common village land, to avail which all have equal right. 4 wealth seized during a victory. 5 refutation, repudiation. 6 defiance, disregard. 7 a Rajput tribe, mentioned by Todd in his book named Rajasthan.

परिकर [pərikār] *Skt n* family, household. 2 bed, couch. 3 retinue. 4 preparation. 5 waistband. 6 a figure of speech, in which a significant adjective is employed to qualify a noun.

“jāhā viṣeṣaṅ sabhīpray,
pərikār bhuṣaṅ soī gānāy.”

—gərabgājni.

Example:

“əgiān ədhera mīṭigəīa
gūr giānu dipāio.”

—gəu ə m 5.

“səṭiguru surāj hərət hē səbh jāg ko ədhar.
kələptərovər jəgətguru mənāvāchī t phəl det.”

The adjectives *viz* surāj (the sun) and *kələpvriks* (the mythological wish-fulfilling tree), employed to qualify *səṭiguru* (the true spiritual guide) are absolutely meaningful. They have been employed to demonstrate his two qualities, *viz* dispelling nescience and granting the desired reward.

परिकरकुट [pərikārākūr] (rise of a subordinate). a figure of speech in which there is a mention of a noun to be qualified, with the purpose of conveying an abstruse meaning.

“sabhīpray viṣeṣy so pərikār ākūr man,
vərnət budh ənoman kār grāthən ko mət jan.”

—ramcādrbhuṣaṅ.

Example:

“guṇi purəṣ səbh nārən ko əpne vəṣ kərlet.”

Here “guṇi” has double meaning. *guṇ* is (1) excellent quality (2) a rope.

परिक्रम [pərikrām], परिक्रमा [pərikrāma] *Skt n* the act of circumambulating; going round a revered deity. “devkilal pərikrām dini.” —kriṣaṅ. 2 path laid around a temple for circumambulation. See पुरबिड.

परिबल [pəriksəy] *Skt n* annihilation, destruction. 2 death, breathing one's last.

परिबिड [pəriksit] *adj* spread around, surrounded. 2 *n* a king of the lunar dynasty, who was son of Abhimanyu from Uttra. He was grandson of Arjun and father of Janmejāy. Ashwatthama had killed him in the womb itself but Krishan blessed him with life; that is why he was named Parikshit.

When, after relinquishing his throne, Yudhishtir went to the Himalayas, Parikshit became the king of Hastinapur and Indraprasath. He died of snakebite. That is why his son, Janmejāy performed the snake sacrifice, i.e. fire ritual to destroy all the snakes.¹ 3 See परीबिड.

परिखन [pərikhən] *Skt* act of digging around. See परिख.

परिखा [pərikha] *Skt n* moat, ditch. 2 trench around a fort, which is kept filled with water. In ancient times, it was used to block the advance of the enemy. According to Neeti Shastar, this trench happened to be a hundred cubits wide and ten cubits deep.

परिगण [pəriḡya] *Skt* परिज्ञा *n* subtle knowledge. 2 definite or thorough knowledge. 3 See पुगण.

परिगणत [pəriḡyat] *Skt* परिज्ञात *adj* known, ascertained. 2 clearly or thoroughly known.

परिगृह [pəriḡrəh] *Skt n* receiving, obtaining. 2 acceptance of alms. 3 amassing of wealth.

¹Several scholars have written that Janmejāy had waged war against Takshak clan of Nag race and from there has evolved the tale of Sarapmedh.

4 family, household. 5 wedlock marriage. 6 favour, grace. 7 oath, vow. 8 hand. 9 army's rear.

परिचय [pəriɪgh] See पत्न्य.

परिचय [pəriɪcəy] See पत्न्य.

परिचरया [pəriɪcərya] *Skt* परिचर्या *n* attendance (on somebody). 2 worship. 3 nursing and looking after a patient.

परिचर [pəriɪcar] *Skt n* attendance, nursing. 2 See पृचर.

परिचरक [pəriɪcarək] *Skt n* attendant, servant. 2 See पृचरक.

परिचरिका [pəriɪcarika] *Skt n* female attendant or servant. 2 See पृचरिका.

परिचित [pəriɪcit] *adj* known, familiar. 2 accumulated, heaped, raised.

परिच्छ [pəriɪchəd] *Skt* परिच्छद *n* cover. 2 garment, dress. 3 family, household.

परिच्छाही [pəriɪchāhi] See पत्न्याही.

परिच्छेद [pəriɪched] *Skt* परिच्छेद *n* a section or chapter of a book. 2 division, part, portion.

परिच्छिन [pəriɪchān] See पत्न्याहीन.

परिजन [pəriɪjən] *Skt n* all the people dependent on a family; attendants, servants, etc. 2 members of a household.

परिणत [pəriɪnət] *Skt adj* bent down. 2 transformed; changed, as milk into curd. 3 ripened. 4 digested (as food).

परिणय [pəriɪnəy] *Skt n* marriage, wedlock.

परिणयन [pəriɪnəyən] *Skt n* act of marrying, wedding.

परिणाम [pəriɪnam] *Skt n* alteration, transformation. 2 result, consequence. 3 a poetic figure of speech, in which a subject identifies itself with, and its functions are transferred to, an object with which it is compared.

“hv̄e upmey s̄arup j̄əhī, kriyavan upman,
əl̄əkar p̄əriṅnam t̄əhī, su k̄əvī k̄ərət vakhyān.”
—əl̄əkarsaḡərsudha.

Example:

“nenkəməl n̄irkh̄e gurs̄ikkh̄ən.”

Here eyes are being compared with the lotus but seeing, which is the function of the eyes, is being done by the lotus, which is the object of comparison.

परिणामवाद [pəriɪnamvad] *Skt n* doctrine of the Sankhya philosophy, according to which the creation of the universe takes place as a result of Prakriti's alteration.

परिणामी [pəriɪnāmi] *adj* subject to change; altering.

परिणै [pəriɪni] *n* army which possesses or rains down arrows.—s̄anama.

परिणय [pəriɪtap] See पत्न्या 3.

परिणय [pəriɪtokh] *Skt* परिणय *n* great happiness, delight. 2 complete satisfaction, contentment.

परिणयग [pəriɪtyag] *Skt n* abandonment, renunciation.

परिणयगी [pəriɪtyagi] *adj* who forsakes or renounces (परित्यागिन).

परिण [pəriɪd], परिण [pəriɪda] *P* ५५ bird.

परिणान [pəriɪdhan] *Skt n* an upper garment, robe, dress.

परिणयि [pəriɪdhi] *Skt n* circumference, circle. 2 halo around the sun or the moon. 3 rampart. 4 dress. 5 branch of a tree pitched near or round a sacrificial fire-pit. 6 protective line drawn round the sacrificial fire or the kitchen-square. 7 ocean.

परिणय [pəriɪdhey] *Skt adj* worth-wearing. 2 *n* garment, dress.

परिणय [pəriɪpəkk], परिणय [pəriɪpəkv] *Skt adj* quite ripe, completely cooked. 2 digested. 3 accomplished, perfect.

परिणय [pəriɪpa] See पत्न्या. 2 See पृचर.

परिणयक [pəriɪpak] *Skt n* state of being completely cooked or ripe. 2 digestion. 3 efficiency, expertise. 4 reward, result.

परिणयली [pəriɪpācli] *n* lightning. “p̄əriṅpācli

prākas chābila.”—NP. 2 Scholars also read this line as, “pārpa cāli prākas chābila.” See ਪਰਪਾ 1.

ਪਰਿਪਾਟੀ [pəɾɪpɑːtɪ] *Skt n* sequence, order. 2 manner, method. 3 principle.

ਪਰਿਪਾਲਨ [pəɾɪpələn] *n* rearing. 2 guarding.

ਪਰਿਪੁਲਤ [pəɾɪpʊlət] *Skt* परिप्लुत *adj* inundated from all sides; immersed in water. 2 drenched, soaked. “jəl pəɾɪpʊlət vɪlocən kine.”—GPS.

ਪਰਿਪੂਰਣ [pəɾɪpʊrən] *Skt adj* quite full. 2 satiated. 3 completed. 4 all pervasive.

ਪਰਿਫੁੱਲ [pəɾɪphʊll] *Skt adj* blossoming.

ਪਰਿਭਗਨ [pəɾɪbhəgən] *Skt adj* broken, fragmented. 2 broken-hearted.

ਪਰਿਭਵ [pəɾɪbhəv] *Skt n* insult, humiliation.

ਪਰਿਭਾਖਾ [pəɾɪbhakha] *Skt* परिभाषा *n* an apophthegm. 2 such an interpretation as leaves no doubt about the proper meaning. 3 censure, calumny.

ਪਰਿਭੰਗ [pəɾɪbhəṅg] See ਪਰਿਭਗਨ.

ਪਰਿਭ੍ਰਮਣ [pəɾɪbhṛmən] See ਪਰਭਵਣੁ.

ਪਰਿਮਰਸ [pəɾɪmərəʃ] *Skt* परिमर्स *n* attachment, relation. 2 reflection, cogitation. 3 See ਪਰਮਰਸ. 4 *Skt* परिमर्ष jealousy, envy.

ਪਰਿਮਰਦਨ [pəɾɪmərdən] *n* thorough rubbing, crushing.

ਪਰਿਮਲ [pəɾɪməl] See ਪਰਮਲ. 2 turmeric paste for rubbing on the body to clean and soften the skin. 3 sexual intercourse. 4 a group of learned persons.

ਪਰਿਮਾਣ [pəɾɪmɑːn] *Skt n* perimeter; expanse. 2 weight. 3 measurement, measure. 4 value, price. 5 number, count. 6 height, physique.

ਪਰਿਮਿਤਿ [pəɾɪmɪtɪ] *Skt n* measurement. 2 weight. 3 limit, boundary.

ਪਰਿਰੰਭਣ [pəɾɪrəbhən], ਪਰਿਰੰਭਨ [pəɾɪrəbhən] *Skt* परिस्मरण *n* embracing, hugging. “pəɾɪrəbhən gər səḡ umāḡa.”—NP. See ਰੰਭ *vr*.

ਪਰਿਲਸਤ [pəɾɪləsət] *adj* shining all around; resplendent. “mukh māḡḡəl pɾɪləsət jɔtɪ.”—*gyan*.

ਪਰਿਵਰਜਨ [pəɾɪvərjən] *Skt n* complete avoidance. 2 giving up, renouncing. 3 act of killing or murdering.

ਪਰਿਵਰਤਨ [pəɾɪvərtən] *Skt n* change, transformation. 2 turning or whirling round. 3 interchange. 4 flux of time.

ਪਰਿਵਾਦ [pəɾɪvad] *Skt n* censure, slander. 2 exposure of someone's actual defects or blemishes. Scholars have differentiated between nīda and pəɾɪvad. According to them, nīda is defaming a person on the basis of something that has not happened, and pəɾɪvad is defaming a person by making public his actual defects. 3 metallic straw to strike the strings of a musical instrument; plectrum.

ਪਰਿਵਾਰ [pəɾɪvar] *Skt* a cover, covering. 2 sheath, scabbard. 3 relations, family. 4 attendants, retinue. 5 halo (around the sun or the moon).

ਪਰਿਵਾਰਿਤ [pəɾɪvarɪt] *adj* surrounded, encompassed. “pəɾɪvarɪt bəhu jəhī kəhā.”—GPS.

ਪਰਿਵੇਸ [pəɾɪves], ਪਰਿਵੇਖ [pəɾivekh] *Skt* परिवेस *n* perimeter of a circle. 2 serving of meals. 3 halo (especially one around the sun or the moon). 4 a protective wall around a city; rampart.

ਪਰਿਵੇਦ [pəɾived] *Skt n* thorough knowledge, accurate information.

ਪਰਿਵ੍ਰਾਜਕ [pəɾɪvɾajək] *Skt n* a wandering mendicant.

ਪਰਿਵ੍ਰਿਤਿ [pəɾɪvɾɪtɪ] *Skt n* turning around, revolution. 2 barter, exchange. 3 a figure of speech, also called vɪnɪmāy, in which there is exchange of a thing for what is in surplus. It is also.

“dibe tənəkhī ke jəhā, mɪlɛ bɪtt bəhu aj, pəɾɪvɾɪt bhuṣəṅ tahr kəhī je pɾəbɪn kəvɪraj.”—*ramcādrābhūṣṅ*.

Example:

“cərənsərən guru ek pēḍa jaṭ cāl,
 sətɪguru koṭɪ pēḍa agehoṭ let hē,
 ek bar sətɪguru mōtr sɪmrən matr,
 sɪmrən tāhɪ barēbar guru het hē,
 bhavni bhəgətɪ bhəṭ kəḍi əgr-bhag rakhe,
 tahɪ guru sərəb nɪdhan dan det hē,
 sətɪguru dəyanɪdhɪ məhɪma əgadhbodh
 nəmo nəmo nəmo nəmo netɪ netɪ netɪ hē.”

-BGK.

“bōdna ko let-hi əbōdta ko det tɪh,
 prɪtɪ let det hē prətɪt sukhsət hē,
 bhav ur let-hi prəbhav bəḍo det ap
 nɪrguṇ pəd det gən dokh let hē,
 thorijsi bheṭ let jəm ki əbheṭ det
 sətɪguru nanək ji kəruṇanɪket hē,
 hōta let dasən ki brəhəmgyan det tɪh
 mən let cərən me mukətɪ ko det hē.”

-NP.

(b) Exchange of a thing for what is less is another form of pəriṭvɪttɪ.

Example:

“tirəthu təpu dəɪa dətɪ danu,
 je ko pavə tɪl ka manu.”-jəpu.
 “əgənɪ tapna jəl məhɪ rəhɪno,
 vrət kərnə sitoṣən səhɪno,
 urədɪ vahu ədho sɪr kərna,
 khəre hon cɪr lɔ ɪkərna,
 kərəm tamsi kərən dukhare,...
 ɪnɪ mɪhənət bəḍ, ləghu phəl pai.”

-NP.

ਪਰੀ [pəri] happened. “kəhu nanək meri puri pəri.”-bɪla m 5. 2 which has wings, bird. “kɪsu pəri ke pəkhən lyayo.”-GV 10. 3 fell. 4 fallen down, lying down. “pəri mudɪka pai.”-cəɪtr 64. 5 P ੴ day after tomorrow. 6 very beautiful woman. “kete rag pəri sɪu kəhɪnɪ.”-jəpu. Here pəri stands for feminine personification of the main musical mode. 7 fairy, nymph.

ਪਰੀਸਹ [pərisəh], ਪਰੀਸਹਿ [pərisəhɪ] serves food, etc. See ਪਰੀਸਨ. 2 distributes. “səgətɪ kul tare sacu pərisəhɪ.”-maru soləhe m 1. 3 will land or happen. “kese par pərisəhɪ.”-səloh. 4 Skt परिषह endurance, forbearance.

ਪਰੀਸਨ [pərisən] Skt परिदेष्ट n act of laying food before somebody.

ਪਰੀਹਣਾ [pərihṇa] v lay food before somebody. See ਪਰੀਸਨ.

ਪਰੀਕਕ [pərikək], ਪਰੀਕਾ [pərikə], ਪਰੀਕਿਤ [pərikɪt] Skt परि-डीक adj examining or inspecting thoroughly. 2 n examination, inspection, investigation. 3 adj carefully inspected, tried or tested. 4 See परिबिड.

ਪਰੀਖ [pərikh] n test, examination. 2 adv having examined or tested, etc. “tənu mənu sitəlu sacu pərikh.”-gəu m 1.

ਪਰੀਖਤ [pərikhət] See ਪਰੀਕਿਤ 2.

ਪਰੀਖਿਆ [pərikhɪa] See ਪਰੀਕਾ. “jɪsu mənɪ bəse tɪsu sacu pərikhɪa.”-sukhməni.

ਪਰੀਖਯਤ [pərikhyət], ਪਰੀਖਯਤੁ [pərikhyətɪ] See ਪਰੀਕਿਤ 2. “sukhdeu pərikhyətɪ guṇ rəvə.”-səveye m 1 ke.

ਪਰੀਚੈ [pərice] Skt परिचज n familiarity, knowledge. “gurmətɪ həriṇam pərice.”-majh m 4. 2 acquaint yourself with.

ਪਰੀਚਤ [pərichət] See ਪਰੀਕਿਤ 2. “manəhu kal pərichət kəu jəmdəḍ prəcəḍ kɪdhō cəmkayo.”-krɪsən. “ek dɪvəs pərichət-hɪ mɪl kɪyo mətr məhan.”-gyan.

ਪਰੀਚਾ [pəricha] See ਪਰੀਕਾ. 2 a book, authored by some Sikh, but ascribed to the Guru, on which the dice is thrown and by adding values appearing on the relevant line, prediction is made of auspiciousness or its opposite.

ਪਰੀਚਿਆ [pərichɪa] See ਪਰੀਕਾ and ਪਰੀਚਾ 2.

ਪਰੀਚਿਤ [pərichɪt] See ਪਰੀਕਿਤ 2 and ਪਰੀਕਿਤ 3.

ਪਰੀਠਾ [pəriṭha] (meal etc) served up. See ਪਰੀਸਨ. 2 Skt परिदिष्ट before the eyes, in sight, evident. “həri əgəmu əgocəru parbrəhəmu hē... jɪn

gurbacān sukhane hiāre, tīn age aṅī pāriṭha.”
 –gāu m 4. **3** *Skt* ਪਰਿਸ੍ਰਾ interchange, change.
ਪਰੀਤ [pərit] See ਪਰੀਤਿ and ਪ੍ਰੀਤਿ. **2** *Skt* adj
 surrounded, encompassed. **3** *Skt* ਪਰੀਤ narrow.
ਪਰੀਤਮ [pəritam] See ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮ.
ਪਰੀਤਿ [pəritī] *Skt* collyrium made of the juice
 of flowers. **2** See ਪ੍ਰੀਤਿ. “nanək sai bhāli pəritī,
 jītu sahīb seti pəti rāhe.”–m 1 var vāḍ.
ਪਰੀਤੈ [pəritē] *Skt* ਪਰਿਤ: part in every way.
 “purohīta prit pərite vīrēti māgahī.”–BG.
ਪਰੀਦਨ [pəridān] *P* ਉੜ੍ਹ v fly up, take wing.
ਪਰੀਏ [pəridhe] served up. See ਪ੍ਰੀਏ. **2** those
 who serve or distribute food. **3** See ਪਰਿਏਯ.
ਪਰੀਬੰਦ [pəribāḍ] *n* bracelet having small tinkling
 bells.
ਪਰੀਰੁਖਸਾਰ [pəliroḡsar] *P* adj fair-faced, See
 ਰੁਖਸਾਰ.
ਪਰੀਲਾ [pəriḡla] *adj* far away. **2** beyond words,
 ineffable. “nanək pāre pəriḡla.”–guj m 5.
ਪਰੀਵਾਂ [pərivā] I go or swim across. “həriḡgī
 parī pərivā.”–majh m 5. ‘With the Creator’s
 love, I swim across the ocean of life.’
ਪਰੁ [pəru] (you) get into, seek. “mān, sārni pəru
 ṭhakur pṛabhū tāke.”–sukhmāni. **2** *adv*
 without fail, certainly. “jo pṛabhū kāhe soi pəru
 kije.”–suhi chāt m 4. **3** undoubtedly. “jaka karāj
 soi pəru jāṇe.”–gāu m 3. **4** See ਪਰ. but,
 however. “pəṛhī mānmukh, pəru bīdhī nāhi
 jāṇe.”–maru solhe m 1. **5** *Skt* ਪਰੁ *n* hill,
 mountain. **6** ocean. **7** paradise. **8** knot, riddle.
ਪਰੁਸ [pərus] See ਪਰੋਸਣਾ. “səpād pərusge sēg
 umāga.”–NP. ‘Soon the meals were served.’
2 See ਪਰੁਖ.
ਪਰੁਖ [pərukḡ] *Skt* ਪਰੁਸ *adj* hard, harsh, unkind.
 “herət bolyo mukh te pərukḡa.”–NP.
ਪਰੁਖਾ [pərukḡa] See ਪਰੁਖ. **2** *n* coarseness,
 harshness, cruelty, brutality. “īrkḡa pərukḡa
 chār amārkḡa.”–NP. jealousy, cruelty,
 deception, anger. **3** *Skt* ਪਰੁਸ਼ਾ a type of poetic
 composition in which such letters as ट, ठ, ड, ढ,

ਣ, ञ and composite letters are abundantly used.
 The sentiments of heroism, fury and terror are
 best expressed in this manner, as- “āhīp hīy
 dhəṛək pīṭh kāmāṭh luṭh kəṛək uṭh khəṛək sun
 bhəṛək hār brīkḡabh bōka.”–sīkkhiprābhakār.
 “dāh dāhāt dāvār dāmākiyā.”–cāḍi 2. **4** river
 Ravi.

ਪਰੁਲੀ [pəruḡli] *adj* causing dissolution of the
 whole world; annihilating, destroying.
 “dhārāmraī pəruḡli pṛāṭhar.”–māla namdev.
 See ਪ੍ਰਤਿਹਾਰ.

ਪਰੁਰਉ [pəruṛəu], **ਪਰੁਰਵ** [pəruṛəv], **ਪਰੁਰਵਾ** [pəruṛəvā]
Skt ਪੁਰੁਰਵਸੁ son of Buddh from Ila, grandson
 of the moon, who was the first king of the lunar
 dynasty. Pratihthanpur (Jhusi), near Prayag,
 was his capital. He was a righteous person
 believing in the Divine. “durba pəruṛəu
 āgrāu.”–səveye m 1 ke. ‘Durvasa, Parurava
 and Angira.’

ਪਰੇ [pəre] *adv* away, on the opposite or far side.
2 on that side. **3** afterwards. **4** fell. “jo sətīguri
 sārāṅī pəre.”–var ram 2 m 5.

ਪਰੇਅ [pəreā] *adj* beyond the reach of mind and
 speech. “pəreā pāvītrā.”–VN. **2** *Skt* ਪ੍ਰੇਯਸੁ
 dearest.

ਪਰੇਸ [pəres] *Skt* ਪਰੇਸ਼ ਪਰ-ਈਸ਼ *n* Braham, the
 Divine.

ਪਰੇਸਨ [pəresan] *P* ਉੜ੍ਹ *adj* perplexed, distressed,
 amazed, downcast. “kār mālāt bāhu presan
 bhō.”–səloh.

ਪਰੇਸਾਨੀ [pəresāni] *P* ਉੜ੍ਹ *n* perplexity, distress,
 amazement. “na phīr presāni māhī.”–tīlāg
 kābir.

ਪਰੇਕੈ [pəreke] come to, seek. “sārāṅī pəreke.”
 –maru solhe m 1.

ਪਰੇਖਾ [pərekḡa] *n* examination, test. “īlām
 pərekḡhē nār.”–NP.

ਪਰੇਜ [pərej] short for ਪਰੇਜ਼.

ਪਰੇਟੇ [pəreṭe] far away. **2** wrapped in. “bīṣṭā
 asātī rəkāt pəreṭe cam.”–asa m 5.

ਪਰੇਤ [pəret], **ਪਰੇਤੁ** [pəretu] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰੇਤ *adj* departed. **2** dead. **3** *n* dead body. **4** ghost, spectre. “maṭamohu pəretu hē.”—*var guj 1 m 3*. **5** spectre, spectrality. “khin māhi binsio māha pəret.”—*bher m 5*.

ਪਰੇਥਨ [pərethən] *n* dry flour used for dusting the pastry board; dry flour applied to the kneaded ball; dry flour used as sprinkle on the kneaded one.

ਪਰੇ ਪਰਾਰੇ [pəre pərare] *adv* further off, on the far side; i.e., far away.

ਪਰੇ ਪਰੀਲਾ [pəre pəriḷa] See **ਪਰੀਲਾ**.

ਪਰੇਮ [pərem] See **ਪ੍ਰੇਮ**.

ਪਰੇਯ [pərey] *adj* beyond thought and speech. “pəreyō pəvitrā.”—*VN*.

ਪਰੇਰਣਾ [pərerṇa] See **ਪ੍ਰੇਰਣਾ**.

ਪਰੇਰੇ [pərerē], **ਪਰੇਰੈ** [pərerē] *adv* away, further off. “mukh dekhāt agh jahī pərerē.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. “kəsməla mīṭṭījahī pərerē.”—*kan m 5*.

ਪਰੇਵਾ [pəreva] *n* that which flown from afar — pigeon. **2** bird. **3** See **ਪਰਵਾ**.

ਪਰੇਵੈ [pəreve] gets, becomes. “jəṭən kəṛəu urjhaī pəreve.”—*asa m 5*.

ਪਰੈ [pəre] See **ਪੜੈ**. **2** See **ਪਰੇ**.

ਪਰੈ ਪਰਈਆ [pəre pəreia] farther than far away; beyond thought and speech. “həṛī parūnə pave pəre pəreia.”—*bīḷa ə m 4*.

ਪਰੈ ਪਰਾਤਿ [pəre pəratī] *Skt* परात्पर *adj* farthest, further than the farthest. “gun beāt... kəhənu nə jai pəre pəratī.”—*dev m 5*.

ਪਰੈ ਪਰਾਰੇ [pəre pərare] See **ਪਰੇ ਪਰਾਰੇ**. “təjī sakət pəre pərare.”—*nəṭ ə m 4*.

ਪਰੋ [pəro] (you) be, (you) land etc. **2** day after tomorrow. “pəro, aju ke kal.”—*s m 9*. ‘day after tomorrow, today or tomorrow.’

ਪਰੋਇਆ [pəroia] *adj* threaded, strung. “həṛī nam rīde pəroia.”—*sor m 5*.

ਪਰੋਸ [pəros] See **ਪਰੋਸਨਾ**. **2** See **ਪੜੋਸ**.

ਪਰੋਸਨ [pərosən] *n* female neighbour. **2** act of laying out food. See **ਪਰੀਸਨ**.

ਪਰੋਸਨਹਾਰਾ [pərosənhara] *n* one who serves food. “pekhe bījən pərosənhare.”—*kan m 5*.

ਪਰੋਸਨਾ [pərosna] *v* serve food.

ਪਰੋਸਾ [pərosa] *n* one who serves or distributes food. **2** quantity of food sufficient for one person; quantity of food put on a plate of metal or leaf and served or sent to one person.

ਪਰੋਸੀ [pərosi] See **ਪੜੋਸੀ**.

ਪਰੋਹਤ [pərohət] See **ਪੁਰੋਹਿਤ**.

ਪਰੋਕ [pərokʃ], **ਪਰੋਖ** [pərokh], **ਪਰੋਛ** [pəroch] *Skt* परोक्ष *adj* escaping observation, invisible, hidden. **2** *n* absence. **3** one who has true or spiritual knowledge, mystic.

ਪਰੋਜਨ [pərojən] See **ਪੁਯੋਜਨ**. “pun tīh sāg nə kəchu pərojən.”—*NP*. **2** to the turquoises. See **ਪਰੋਜਾ**.

ਪਰੋਜਾ [pəroja] See **ਫੀਰੋਜਾ**. “cir pərojən rəce səroja.”—*NP*. ‘Lotus flowers have been made by cutting the turquoises.’

ਪਰੋਣਾ [pəroṇa] *v* pierce. **2** string, thread (beads, flowers, etc) with the needle.

ਪਰੋਤ [pərot], **ਪਰੋਤਾ** [pərota] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰੋਤ *adj* pierced, perforated. **2** attached. “səd beragi tətū pərota.”—*ram ə m 1*. **3** sewn. “həṛī rəkhəu kəṭhī pərot.”—*keda m 5*.

ਪਰੋਪਕਾਰ [pəropkar] *n* benevolence, philanthropy.

ਪਰੋਪਕਾਰੀ [pəropkari] *Skt* परोपकारिन् *n* benefactor, philanthropist.

ਪਰੋਬਾਲ [pərobal] *P* feathers and wings.

ਪਰੋਵਣਾ [pərovṇa] See **ਪਰੋਣਾ**. “nəṭ... mən māhī pərovṇa.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਪਰੰ [pəṛə] *Skt* परम् *part* afterwards, later. **2** only. **3** connection, relationship. **4** See **ਪਰਮ**.

ਪਰੰਗ [pəṛəṅ] short for **ਉਪਰੰਗ**. *n* a secondary colour, prepared from primary ones. “rəṅg pəṛəṅ ənek nə jəpənī kəṛtəba.”—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਪਰੰਤਪ [pəṛəṭəp] *Skt* adj tormenting the enemies. **2** one who has subdued his senses. **3** fabulous gem supposed to fulfill all desires. **4** Arjun.

ਪਰੰਤਿਆਗੀ [pəɾə̃tiagi] *adj* extremely self-denying. **2** *Skt* परित्यागिन् forsaker, renouncer. “səɾəb dokh pəɾə̃tiagi.”—*gatha*.

ਪਰੰਤੁ [pəɾə̃tu] *Skt part* but, however, nevertheless.

ਪਰੰਦ [pəɾə̃d], **ਪਰੰਦਾ** [pəɾə̃da] *P* पंक्षु *n* bird. See ਪਰਿੰਦਾ. “pəɾə̃dæ nə gɪrah jər.”—*var majh m 1*. ‘Birds do not have money on them.’

ਪਰੰਪਰ [pəɾə̃pər] *Skt n* series, succession. **2** familyline. **3** musk; fragrance.

ਪਰੰਪਰਾ [pəɾə̃pəra] *Skt n* a series, succession. **2** tradition.

ਪਰਿਯੁੱਠਿ [pəɾiɪəu] occurred, happened. “pəɾiɪəu jacək ik sərna.”—*səveye m 5 ke*.

ਪਰਯੋ ਪਰੋਸੋ [pəɾyo pərosə] already grown up. “pəɾyo pərosə sut grəhɪ dēhē.”—*cəɾiɪr 124*.

ਪਲ [pəl] *Skt n* period of 24 seconds. “pəl bhitarɪ taka hoɪ udhar.”—*sukhmāni*. **2** flesh, meat. “bəhu bhut pɪsacən kakən ɖakənɪ tokh kərə pəl me pəl sō.”—*krɪsən*. **3** weight of four tolas. **4** balance. **5** pan of a balance. **6** eyelid, eyelash. **7** dunce.

ਪਲਸਾਰ [pəlsar] just a moment. **2** meat-stew, broth.

ਪਲਕ [pələk] *n* eyelid. “mukh ɖekhau pələk chəɖɪ.”—*var jet*. **2** eyelash. *Skt* पलक. **3** an instant or a moment. “sitɾa mən mājhaɪ pələk nə thivə bahra.”—*var jet*.

ਪਲਕਾ [pəlka] See ਪਲਕ 1. “pəlka nə lage pɪɪəpreɪm pagē.”—*asa chət m 5*. **2** bed. “pəlkẽ nə lægē pəlka pe pəre.”—*cəɾiɪr 180*.

ਪਲਕਾਰਾ [pəlkaɾa] *n* moment. **2** twinkling of an eye.

ਪਲਕੀ [pəlki] *n* small cot, bassinet.

ਪਲੱਕ [pələkk] *n* leopard's leap; act of leaping like a leopard. “rən mo rəndhir pləkk-hīge.”—*kalki*.

ਪਲਘ [pələgh] See ਪਲੱਘ.

ਪਲਚਨਾ [pələcna] *v* scrape flesh from bones with beak or teeth. **2** cling. **3** be engrossed or

absorbed in; be covetous.

ਪਲਚਰ [pələcər] *Skt n* carnivore. **2** ogre.

ਪਲਚਾਈ [pələcai] gets covetous, becomes lustful. See ਪਲਚਨਾ. “hete pələcai.”—*vəɖ chət m 3*.

ਪਲਚਿ [pələcɪ] *adv* greedily; lustfully. “pələcɪ pələcɪ səgli mui.”—*majh barəhmaha*.

ਪਲਟਨ [pələtən] *E* platoon *n* a small group of foot-soldiers; squad; platoon. “do pələtən¹ pəhucē ɪs kala.”—*GPS*. It is a transform of battalion.

ਪਲਟਨਾ [pələtəna] *v* overturn. **2** change. **3** turn back, return. **4** retract.

ਪਲਟਾ [pələtə] *n* change. **2** act of overturning. **3** returning sequentially to the lowest key in singing after having reached the highest pitch. **4** scraper, used to turnover bread, etc when baking on a griddle.

ਪਲਟਿ [pələtɪ] *adv* turning back or in the opposite direction. “kəi pələtɪ surəsjɪɖda kəraɪ.”—*əkal*. ‘Having turned their backs towards the east, many bow their foreheads towards the west.’ “pələtɪ bhəi səbh kheh.”—*s kəbir*.

ਪਲਤ [pələt] next world, world after death. “hələt pələt duɪ lehu səvar.”—*sukhmāni*. **2** See ਪਲਿਤ.

ਪਲਤਾ [pələta] a Khatri subcaste. Bibi Nanki's husband, Jai Ram son of Parmanand, belonged to this subcaste. **2** a flat package of paper.

ਪਲਤਿ [pələtɪ] in the next world; hereafter. “hələtɪ pələtɪ səkhu paɪde.”—*sri m 3*.

ਪਲਤੁ [pələtu] *n* the next world. “hələtu pələtu tɪni dove gəvae.”—*majh ə m 3*. See ਪਲਤ 1.

ਪਲਤੇ [pələte] See ਪਲਿਤ. “cəbe tətə loh sar vɪcɪ səghe pələte.”—*gəu var 1 m 4*.

ਪਲਥੀ [pələthi] act of sitting cross-legged; sitting on one's haunches with knees close to one's body.

ਪਲੱਥਾ [pələttha] *n* act of turning one's hand; fencing, swordsplay. “pələtthe khɪlari. kəɾē

¹During the time of Bhai Santokh Singh, many English and French words gained currency in Hindustan.

ghav kari.”—*GPS*.

पलना [pəlna] *v* be reared. **2** rot, decay. **3** grow or become old. **4** *n* cradle, bed hanging with a rope. “pəlna pər pōdhavai.”—*NP*.

पलपंक [pəlpāṅk] *n* mud of flesh. “rəkət bīdu ka gara.” ‘mud, made of mother’s blood (i.e. ovum) and father’s semen, from which is formed the body.’

पलपंकज [pəlpāṅk] *n* human body, which is formed from **पलपंक** [pəlpāṅk]. “pəlpāṅkəj məhī koṭī udhare.”—*dhāna ə m 1*. “pəl pāṅkəj məhī nam chəḍae.”—*māla ə m 1*. The divine Name liberates not only after the mortal frame has been cast off but it does emancipate when one is still alive. So liberation is obtained through the divine Name while one is alive. **2** Scholars also interpret pāṅkəj as eye because the eye is often compared with the lotus (pāṅkəj). Thus pəlpāṅkəj means twinkling of the eye. The divine Name bestows liberation in no time.

पलपा [pəlpha] in a moment, in an instant. “dokh səbh jən ke həri durī kie ik pəlpha.”—*prābha m 4*.

पलभक्ष [pəlbhəḥ] carnivore. See **पलचर**. **2** lion. **पलभक्ष नदन्ति** [pəlbhəḥ nadənṭī] *n* army which makes noise like the flesh-eating animals. —*sənāma*. carnivorous animals make noise to eat flesh in the battlefield. **2** which roars like a lion, the gun.—*sənāma*.

पलम [pələm] *P* ^१ *n* dust, ashes. **2** injured portion’s turning ashen i.e. gangrene.

पलर [pələr], **पलरि** [pələrī], **पलरी** [pəri], **पलरु** [pələrū] *Skt* **पलरल** *n* straw, husk. “ja pəka ta kəṭīa rāhi su pələri vaṛī.”—*var majh m 1*. **2** *Skt* **पलरल** stone. “rətən pədarəthu pələri tīage.”—*majh ə m 3*. ‘giving up a gem in exchange for a stone.’ **3** mire, mud. **4** scum, moss. **5** dirt, filth. **6** milk. **7** a kind of sweet meat made of ground **त** seed or sesame and molasses or sugar. **8** power, strength. **9** corpse,

dead body. **10** *S* rainwater. **11** *Skt* **पलरल** pond, tank. “sukh pələri tīage māha dukh pave.”—*maru solhe m 3*. “həri sukhpələri tīage.”—*var bīla m 3*. **12** balance bearer, merchant. “guṇ ki sajhī tīn siu kəri səbhī əvgəṇ səbədī jəlae. əvguṇ vīkəṇī pəri jīs dei su səce pae.”—*var gəu l m 4*. ‘holy men (traders) buy (i.e. take away) the defects (bad qualities) and (in exchange for the bad qualities) provide virtues.’ **13** *Skt* **पलररर** giving up. “cori cor nā pələrhī dukh səh-hī gərthe.”—*BG*. **14** *adv* having eliminated. “dukh pələri həri nam vəsae.”—*māla ə m 3*.

पलल [pələl] See **पलर** 2. **2** *Skt* flesh; meat. **3** dirt, mire. **4** a kind of sweetmeat made of pounded sesum and molasses or sugar. **5** sesame flower. **6** stone. **7** corpse, dead body. **8** milk. **9** strength, power.

पलव [pələv] See **पलर**.

पलवल [pəlvəl] a town in district Gurgaon of Punjab. “pəlvəl ko raja rəhe.”—*cərītr 169*.

पलवा [pəlva] just a moment. “tīh ṭhər nāhī pəlva ṭhəhīreye.”—*krīsən*.

पलवान [pəlvan] *adj* fleshy, fat. **2** See **पलवान**.

पलवै [pəlvə] (may) put on new leaves, flourish, bloom, blossom. “təti toṭī nā pəlvə je jəṭī ṭubi dei.”—*s fərid*. ‘crop once destroyed by water does not blossom even if it is submerged in water.’ Even in the company of holy saints, persons, whose minds have been polluted by vices, can never prosper.

पलद्वंग [pəlvəṅg], **पलद्वंगम** [pəlvəṅgəm] *Skt* **पलद्वंगम** *adj* jumpy, leaping. **2** *n* frog. **3** long-tailed and black-faced monkey. **4** monkey. “pəlvəṅgəm gən kudət ae.”—*GPS*. **5** a poetic metre. It has four lines of 21 matras each, with the first pause at the eighth matra, the second at the last thirteenth and ending in a jəgəṇ and one guru, |S|, S.

Example:

“səm dām uprətī, adī vīpən gīrīvas ko,

bhānyo su prābhū subh, sāt dhārāu tāj as ko,
rajyog bhāl, bhakti vibek vicar jo,
prābhuta rag trīkal gyan tāj sar jo.”

—*sīkhiprābhakār*.

(b) There is another form of this metre, each line of which begins with a guru. For example:

“vīdya pārhkē, mēn ābhīman nā dhariye,
orān ke hīr, īlām hūnār pāricariye...”

(c) The third form of this metre has 21 matras in each line, with the first pause at the 11th matra, the second at the next 10th, ending with a terminal guru.

Example:

“jīś ki baṇī nāhī, cītt hārṣaṇ kārē,
jīś ki krīyaṣārīr, nā mēn kārṣaṇ kārē,
jīś ko jīvān jāgāt, lokhīr nāhī hē,
hārīvrījēṣ līhu jan, su jēn mrit vāhī hē.”

ਪਲੜਾ [pālra] *n* pan of a balance.

ਪਲਾ [pāla] *n* pan of a balance. 2 skirt or border of a garment. See *E* pall. “oṭ gāhī sāt pāla.” —*dhāna* *m* 5.

ਪਲਾਉ [pālau] *Skt* ਪਲਾਪ *n* lamentation, wailing. 2 incoherent talk.

ਪਲਾਉ [pālau], ਪਲਾਉਗੜ [pālaugəḍh] a district in the Chotta Nagpur area, which, surrounded by hills, was regarded as a place for shelter. “ek pālau des sunije.”—*cārītr* 132. “para si pālaugəḍh.”—*akāl*.

ਪਲਾਇਣ [pālaiṇ], ਪਲਾਇਨ [pālaiṇ] *Skt* ਪਲਾਜਨ *n* flight, escape. “sāgle dukh pālaiṇ.”—*ṭoḍī* *m* 5.

ਪਲਾਸ [pālas] *Skt* ਪਲਾਸ *adj* flesh-eating, carnivorous. 2 cruel, merciless. 3 green. 4 *n* a tree, also known as dhāk or ਕੇਸੂ [kesu] or ਪਲਾਹ [plah] butia fondosa. According to chapter 160 of the Uttar Khand (the second half) of the Padam Puran, Brahma was transformed into butea fondosa due to a curse from Parvati. So, it is a manifestation of Brahma. According

to the Shatpath Brahmin, this tree had sprung up from Brahma's flesh. Its flowers are used in dyeing and also in various medicines. Its gum is used as a remedy for many diseases. 5 leaf; foliage. “so kul dhak pālas.”—*s kēbir*. ‘a leaf of the dhakk tree.’ 6 petal. “bād te pālasakhy.”—*sāloh*. ‘whose eyes are like lotus petals.’ 7 carnivorous ogre. 8 carnivore like a lion, etc.

ਪਲਾਸਾਕ [pālasaks], ਪਲਾਸਾਖ [pālasakhy] having eyes like petals of a lotus. See ਪਲਾਸ 6.

ਪਲਾਸੀ [pālasī] A city, on the bank of river Bhagirathi, in district Nadia of Bengal, where, on 23rd June, 1757, Lord Clive won a victory over Nawab Sirajjudaula of Murshidabad. 2 *Skt* पलाशिन *adj* leafy. 3 flesh-eating, carnivorous. 4 *n* carnivore. 5 tree with leaves. “purano pālasī māno vayo dāryo.”—*nārīgh*.

ਪਲਾਸੂਰ [pālasur], ਪਲਾਸੌਰ [pālasor] See ਤਰਨਤਾਰਨ.

ਪਲਾਹ [pālah] See ਪਲਾਸ 4. 2 *Skt* पलप incoherent or nonsensical talk, lamentation. See ਕਰਣਪਲਾਹ.

ਪਲਾਹ ਸਾਹਿਬ [pālah sahib] See ਗੁਰਪਲਾਹ. 2 a gurdwara, at a distance of one and a half miles to the north-west of Khalsa College, Amritsar, where Guru Hargobind had halted under a butea fondosa tree.

ਪਲਾਹਾਰ [pālahar] nonvegetarian food. 2 carnivorous, flesh-eating.

ਪਲਾਹੀ [pālahī] a village in tehsil and police station, Phagwara of Kapurthala state. It is situated at a distance of three miles to the north of Phawara railway station. In the residential area of this village, there is a nicely built gurdwara in memory of Guru Har Rai. Nearby, there are residential houses; Guru Granth Sahib is installed in one room. A piece of land, measuring 14 ghumaons, has been attached with the gurdwara by the state. Akali Singhs are the officiants there. 2 See ਫਲਾਹੀ.

ਪਲਾਕ [pālak], ਪਲਾਕੀ [pālakī] *Skt* पलक *n* leaping,

jumping. 2 act of mounting astride a horse with a jump.

ਪਲਾਖ [pəlakh] *Skt* ਪੁਲਕ *n* banyan tree. 2 According to the Purans, a continent, where this tree is found. “pəlakh dip məhī bətho jaɪ.”—*NP*. See ਪਿਲਖਨ.

ਪਲਾਚਨੀ [pəlacni] *n* flesh-eating demoness. 2 goddess Kali. “pəlacni cœre bhut.”—*PP*.

ਪਲਾਣ [pəlaŋ] *P* ٧٧٧ *n* saddle put on the back of a donkey, camel etc. 2 See ਪਰਯਾਣ.

ਪਲਾਣੇ [pəlaŋe] *adj* pack-saddled. “tœre pəlaŋe pəuŋveg.”—*var asa*.

ਪਲਾਤਾ [pəlata] See ਪਰਤੂ and ਪਲਤ. “səvre hælət pəlata.”—*maru m 5*. ‘This world and the next were set right.’

ਪਲਾਧ [pəladh] half a moment. “thɪr nəhɪ rəhɪt pəladh.”—*kəlki*.

ਪਲਾਨ [pəlan] See ਪਲਾਣ. “cɪr pəlan kɪkan dhəsi vəsudha məhɪ.”—*cōḍi 1*. ‘Piercing the pack-saddle and the horse, the sword got stuck into the ground.’ 2 *Skt* ਪਲਾਨ grain cooked with meat.

ਪਲਾਯਨ [pəlayən] *Skt n* running away, flight, escape.

ਪਲਾਲ [pəlal] *Skt n* paddy straw. 2 chaff, hay. 3 hollow, insubstantial.

ਪਲਿਓ [pəliɔ] See ਪਲਿਆ. 2 kept or carried out. “pəliɔ chətr dhərmō.”—*ramav*. ‘carried out the duties of a Kshatri.’

ਪਲਿਆ [pəliɑ] *adj* brought up. 2 *Skt* grey-haired, aged. 3 ripe. 4 white, grey. “sɪr pəliɑ daɪ pəli muchā bhi pəliā.”—*s fərid*.

ਪਲਿਕ [pəlik] ਪਲ-ਇਕ a moment.

ਪਲਿਤ [pəlit] See ਪਲਿਆ. 2 *Skt n* heat, hotness. 3 mud, mire. 4 fragrant gum — resin. 5 chilli.

ਪਲਿਯੋ [pəliɔ] See ਪਲਿਓ.

ਪਲੀ [pəli] (of a female) aged. See ਪਲਿਆ 2. 2 *Skt* ਪਲਿਯ ladle for taking out ghee, oil etc.

ਪਲੀਆ [pəliɑ] in the skirt, in the mantle. “uθɪ tɪnake lagi pəliɑ.”—*maru m 5*.

ਪਲੀਤ [pəlit] *P* ٧٧٧ *adj* impure, unholy. 2 base,

degenerate.

ਪਲੀਤਹ [pəlitəh], ਪਲੀਤਾ [pəlita] *P* ٧٧٧ *A* ٧٧٧ twisted wick; wick of an earthen lamp.

2 igniting charge for a cannon. “pœm pəlita surət həvai gola gɪan cəlaɪɑ.”—*bher kəbir*.

3 sound, touch are vices of the five sense organs, which incite the mind and fan the fire of desire. “pāc pəlitəh kəu pərbodhə.”—*gōḍ kəbir*. 4 match of a gun or a cannon.

5 According to the tantriks, a string of cloth, on which some pungent material is applied to fumigate the nostrils of a person possessed by some ghost. “jharət mētrən sēg... bəhuro leɪ pəlita.”—*NP*.

ਪਲੀਤੀ [pəliti] *adj* polluted. “mut pəliti kəpəɾu hoɪ.”—*jəpu*. 2 *n* pollution, impurity.

ਪਲੀਦ [pəlid] See ਪਲੀਤ.

ਪਲੁਤ [pəlut] See ਪੁਲੁਤ.

ਪਲੁੱਥ ਲੁੱਥ [pəlutθ lutθ] heap of corpses. “pəlutθ lutθ biθthri.”—*ramav*.

ਪਲੂ [pəlu] *n* end-portion of a sari, dupatta, etc. 2 *Skt* ਪੱਲਵ leaf. 3 petal. “pəlu ənət mul bɪckar.”—*ram beni*. The tenth door, as assumed in Yog is a region wherein the soul is supposed to reside.

ਪਲੇ [pəle] in the skirt of one’s garment or the end-portion of a dupatta. “udhərəhɪ lagɪ pəle.”—*sar m 5*. ‘by aligning with the saints’ i.e., by following the saints. 2 observed, fulfilled. “səɾəb θɾə səbo uθ dhəɾəm pəle.”—*dɪlip*.

ਪਲੇਸਣਾ [pəlesnɑ] *v* heat; heat a green stick to remove its bark. *Skt* ਪੁਲੁਸ to heat, burn.

ਪਲੇਟਨਾ [pəleṭnɑ] *v* wrap, surround, encase. “pəsu maŋəs cəmi pəleṭe.”—*var mēla m 1*. “gɪhəsətɪ kuṭəbɪ pəleṭɪɑ.”—*sri ə m 5*. See *E* plait.

ਪਲੇਟਿ [pəleṭɪ] having wrapped. “kuɾ mulōma pəleṭɪ dhərehu.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

ਪਲੇਬਨ [pəleθən] See ਪਰੇਬਨ.

ਪਲੈ [pələ] gets, does. "lobhi ka jiu təlpələ."—*sri m I*. 'gets postponed.' **2** is reared or brought up. See **ਪਲਨਾ**. **3** in one's possession. See **ਪਲੈ** 1. "pələ sacu səcə səcīara."—*maru solhe m I*.

ਪਲੋਆ [pəloa] went away, vanished. "tare chəpe ədher pəloa."—*BG*. **2** got obliterated, disappeared.

ਪਲੋਇ [pəloɪ] ran away, fled. **2** disappeared. "tarka ləkh pəloɪ."—*sri ə m I*.

ਪਲੋਈ [pəloɪ] ran away, fled. **2** vanished. "nīməhu cədən bīrəkh pəloɪ."—*BG*. 'gets coalesced with, i.e., merges its identity with.'


ਪਲੋਸਣਾ [pəloṣṇa], **ਪਲੋਸਨਾ** [pəloṣna] *v* ਪ੍ਰ-ਲੋਠਨ shake, agitate. **2** caress or lightly move the hand over somebody's head. "muḍ pəloṣṇ kəmar bədhī pothi."—*gōḍ kəbir*.

ਪਲੋਸਿ [pəloṣi] having patted lightly on the head. See **ਪਲੋਸਨਾ**.

ਪਲੋਟਨ [pəloṭən], **ਪਲੋਠਨ** [pəloṭhən] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਲੋਠਨ *n* massaging or kneading the muscles. "syam pəloṭət udhəv paɪ."—*krīṣṇ*. **2** shake. **3** act of moving something up and down.

ਪਲੋਵੈ [pəloʋe] may or should flee or run away. **2** be absorbed in. "tin tīlok səmadhī pəloʋe."—*ram beṇi*. 'The trinity of the three emotions (*viz.* rəj, sət and təm) and the three worlds should merge in a state of trance.'

ਪਲੋਹਾਰ [pəlohə] carnivore. See **ਪਲਹਾਰ**. "pəlohə nəcə."—*VN*. 'The carnivores danced.'

ਪਲੰਗ [pələŋ] See **ਪਲੰਘ**. **2 P**  leopard. **3** panther. See pictures under **ਸਿੰਘ**.

ਪਲੰਘ [pələŋh] *Skt* पल्लङ्ग and पर्यङ्ग *n* bed, cot. "cūra bhənu pələŋh siu mūdhe!"—*vəḍ m I*.

ਪਲੰਮ [pələm] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਲੰਬ *adj* hanging, pendulous. "bīrəkh əkar bītharkər bəhu jəṭa pələme."—*BG*. **2** See **ਪਲਮ**.

ਪਲੁਵ [pəlhəv] *Skt* पल्लव or पल्लव. Parthians or Persians. According to Manu, they are from the Kshatri caste but have been ostracised by them. Mahabharat says that the Palhavs

had sprung up from the tail of Vashisht's cow. At one time, Kanchi was the capital of this caste. They had reigned from the middle of the sixth century to the middle of the eighth century. Arcot, Madras, Trichanapali and Tanjaur were under them. **2** territory bordering the Coromandal, which is in the state of Madras.

ਪੱਲ [pəll] *Skt n* granary, barn. **2** process of ripening fruit by placing it in layers of grass and straw, etc.

ਪੱਲਵ [pəlləv] *Skt n* leaf. **2** shoot, sprout. **3** bracelet. **4** expansion. **5** unsteadiness. **6** strength. **7** Palhav region. **8** resident of Palhav. See **ਪਲੁਵ**. **9** petal. **10** finger, digit. "hath dʋe pathojsəm, pəlləv se pəlvən, tame nəg suce khəc nəkhən ki pəḡti."—*GPS*. **11** border, margin. **12** in Sanskrit books, this word has been used for pəlhəv. See **ਪਲੁਵ**.

ਪੱਲਾ [pəlla] *n* border, edge or skirt of a garment. **2** a leaf (of a door).

ਪੱਲਾ ਫੜਨਾ [pəlla phəṛna], **ਪੱਲੇ ਲੱਗਣਾ** [pəlle ləḡḡṇa] *v* attach oneself to somebody; rely for support or help. **2** accept one as husband.

ਪਵ [pəv] you fall etc. See **ਪਵਈ**. **2** *Skt n* purity, purification. **3** air, wind. **4** cowdung. **5** process of winnowing grains from straw.

ਪਵਈ [pəvəi] fits, is approved. "bīnu gur ghal nə pəvəi thaɪ."—*sīdhgōṣṭ*. **2** drinks. "īku bīd nə pəvəi keh."—*sri ə m I*. 'does not drink even a drop of water other than the swati rain drop.'

ਪਵਈਆ [pəvəia] recipient. **2** one who bows. **3** gets; is received. "sətīgur sərəṇī pəvəia."—*bīla ə m 4*.

ਪਵਸਤ [pəvəsət] *Skt* पवसु sky and earth. See **ਪਵਸ**.

ਪਵਗ [pəvəḡ], **ਪਵਗੇ** [pəvḡe] *adj* the holiest of the holy; the purest. "həɪ kie pətīt pəvḡe."—*nəṭ m 4*.

ਪਵਣ [pəvəŋ] *Skt* ਪਵਨ *n* air. “pəvəŋ paŋi əgni patal.”—*jəpu*. **2** See ਪਵਣੁ and ਪਵਨ. **3** See ਪਵਣਾ.

ਪਵਣ ਵਾਉ [pəvəŋ vaʊ] *Skt* ਪਵਨ ਵਾਯੁ purifying wind. “bhe VICI pəvəŋ vəhe sād vaʊ.”—*var asa*. See ਵਾਯੁ.

ਪਵਣਾ [pəvɳa] *v* bow, fall etc. “pəɽi pəvɳa jəgɪ vəɽtaɪa.”—*BG*. **2** fall. *S* ਪਵਣੁ.

ਪਵਣੁ [pəvəŋʊ] *n* air. “pəvəŋʊ guru paŋi pɪta.”—*jəpu*. “əkhi ədhu jibh rəsu nahi kəni pəvəŋʊ nə vaje.”—*asa m 1*. ‘The air, impinging on the eardrum, does not produce any sound.’ **2** See ਪਵਣਾ **2**.

ਪਵਣੁ ਉਡੰਤ [pəvəŋʊ-ʊḍənt] *adj* having the speed of wind; swift as wind. **2 n** mind, conscience. “kam krodh vəsɪ kərə pəvəŋʊ-ʊḍənt nə dhavə.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.

ਪਵਣੈ ਪਾਣੀ ਜਾਣੈ ਜਾਤਿ [pəvɳe paŋi jaɳe jaɽɪ]—*məla m 1*. One should acquaint oneself with the nature of air and water. Both air and water come in contact with and soothe all without any reservation; likewise one should be helpful to all.

ਪਵਣੇ [pəvɳe] fall. “jɳəɽɪ jɳəɽɪ pəvɳe kəce bɪrhi.”—*səva m 5*.

ਪਵਨ [pəvən] *Skt n* air; which purifies. “pəvən jhulare maɪa deɪ.”—*bɪla m 5*. See ਮਾਰੂਤ. **2** breath. **3** water. “əgəŋɪ nə dəhe, pəvən nəhi məgɳe.”—*gəʊ kəbir*. **4** kiln for baking earthen pots.

ਪਵਨ ਉਣੰਜਾ [pəvən ʊṇəŋja] See ਮਰੂਤ.

ਪਵਨ ਅਰੰਭੁ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੁ ਮਤਿ ਵੇਲਾ [pəvən əɾəbhu səɽɪguru məɽɪ vɛla]—*sɪdhgəsəɽɪ*. Repetition of the Creator’s Name with every breath is the basis, and the communion with the Guru is the moment for receiving spiritual knowledge. See ਮਤਿਵੇਲਾ.

ਪਵਨਸੁਤ [pəvənsut] son of the wind god, Hanuman. **2** Bhimsen.

ਪਵਨਸੁਤੁ [pəvənsutu] *n* linking every breath with meditation on the Divine. “pəvənsutu səbhu

nika kəɽɪa səɽɪguruɪsəbədʊ vicare.”—*nəɽ ə m 4*. **2** practice of the breathing exercise.

ਪਵਨਕੁਮਾਰ [pəvənkumar], ਪਵਨਜ [pəvɳəj], ਪਵਨਤਨਜ [pəvəntəŋəj], ਪਵਨਤਾਤ [pəvəntat] *n* son of the wind god, Hanuman. **2** Bhimsen.

ਪਵਨਤਾਤ ਸਸਿ [pəvəntat səsi]—*GV 10*. son of the wind; Bhim; moon; Raja Bhim Chand. Bhai Sukha Singh has written this name by way of a conundrum.

ਪਵਨਧਾਰ [pəvəndhar] *adj* life-supporting. **2** doing breathing exercise. **3 n** breathing exercise. **4** vow to live on air. “kahū pəvəndhar jat bɪhae.”—*ram ə m 5*.

ਪਵਨਨਿਵਾਸ [pəvən-nɪvas] *n* sky. **2** tenth door. **3** stillness of air. **4** entry of air in the abdomen. “tɪsi khɪne mata ʊḍər kɪno pəvən nɪvas.”

—*GV 6*. It is held in the Purans that the incarnation does not enter the womb. Only the wind enters the womb of the would-be mother, lives there for the full period of pregnancy and shapes the belly in such a way that people come to believe the mother to be pregnant. In the tenth month, the wind gets discharged and the deity, taking the form of a child, makes its appearance. “tā pəŋ ko agya hoi kɪ tū jaɽke mata ke ʊḍər mē sojhi kəɾ, jo us ko putr bhau məlum hove.”—*JSBM*. For this, see ਬੁਹਮਾਂਡਪੁਰਾਣ ੧182.

ਪਵਨਪਤ [pəvənpət], ਪਵਨਪਤਿ [pəvənpəɽɪ] *n* lord of breath; soul. **2** one who controls one’s breath; yogi. “pəvənpəɽɪ unman rəhɪn khəra.”—*ram kəbir*.

ਪਵਨਪਿਆਲਾ [pəvənpɪala] kōbhək (pitcher) like cup of breaths. “pəvənpɪala səjɪa.”—*sri kəbir*.

ਪਵਨਪੁਤ੍ਰ [pəvənputr], ਪਵਨਪੁਤ [pəvənpʊt] See ਪਵਨਸੁਤ and ਪਵਨਕੁਮਾਰ.

ਪਵਨਪ੍ਰਵੇਸ਼ [pəvənpɾəvɛʃ] See ਪਵਨਨਿਵਾਸ **4**. **2** according to Tantrashastar, the entry of a ghost or an evil spirit into someone’s body.

ਪਵਨਾ [pəvɳa] *v* fall, lie, be put. **2** air-like. See

ਪਵਨ. "ape pavaku ape pavna."—*gəu kəbir*.
 ਪਵਨਿ [pəvənɪ] due toor with the air. "pəvənɪ əphar tor camro."—*sar m 5*.
 ਪਵਨੁ [pəvənu] See ਪਵਨ. 2 breath. "pəvənu nə sadhɪa səcu nə əradhɪa."—*sɪdhgosəɪɪ*.
 "mənu pəvənu duɪ tūba kəri hɛ."—*gəu kəbir*.
 ਪਵਰ [pəvər] See ਪੌਰ. 2 See ਪੁਮਰ. 3 See ਪੁਵਰ.
 ਪਵਰਖ [pəvrəkh] manhood, virility. See ਪੌਰਖ.
 ਪਵਰੀ [pəvri] See ਪਉੜੀ and ਪੌੜੀ. "pəvri paki pərəm bənavəhɪ."—*GPS*.
 ਪਵਲਿਰਯ [pəvlɪrəy] (they) fall, lie etc. 2 (they) walk swiftly. "cəɾəɳ təpər səkyəθ, cəɾəɳ gur əmər pəvlɪrəy."—*səvəye m 3 ke*. 'Steps rise quickly towards Guru Amardev.' 3 take to the road; resume journey.
 ਪਵੜੀ [pəvri] See ਪਉੜੀ and ਪੌੜੀ. "etu rahɪ pətɪ pəvri cəɾiɛ."—*jəpu*.
 ਪਵਾਹੀ [pəvahi] *adj* of the track or the path. "thiʊ pəvahi dəbh."—*s fərid*. See ਪਵਿ 5. 2 See ਪੁਵਾਹੀ.
 ਪਵਾਨ [pəvan] *n* air. "raj rāk kəu lage tɒɪ pəvan."—*sukhməni*. 2 *adj* pure, sacred. "sakhibhut pəvan."—*sar m 5*.
 ਪਵਾਰ [pəvar] See ਪਰਮਾਰ. 2 journey of the world of Yam (the ruler of the spirits of the dead). There is a popular story that messengers of Yam take the soul of the dead person to Yam's world. But Yam, concluding from the account of the said soul that it is not yet time for that particular person to die, sends the said soul back and the dead body resumes its breathing. See ਪਵਾਰਿ.
 ਪਵਾਰ ਜਾਣਾ [pəvar jaṇa] See ਪਵਾਰ 2.
 ਪਵਾਰਾ [pəvara] See ਪਵਾਰਾ.
 ਪਵਾਰਿ [pəvarɪ] in the world of Yam. "əkhi miɪɪ pəvarɪ gəɪa."—*var majh m 1*. See ਪਵਾਰ 2.
 ਪਵਾਰਾ [pəvəɾa] *n Skt* परिवृढ king; one who remains surrounded by his subjects and the army. "rəɳ məhɪ jɪte pəvəɾe."—*asa m 5*. 2 arena of death; battle, war. 3 a narrative of

war. "jo ɪh sune pəvəɾa, tɪs jənəm nə barəbərə."—*səloh*. 4 dispute, problem, trouble.
 ਪਵਿ [pəvɪ] *Skt n* lightning. 2 thunderbolt. 3 utterance, saying. 4 cactus, euphorbia nerrifolia. 5 *Dg* path, way, track, trail.
 ਪਵਿਤ [pəvit] See ਪਵਿਤੁ. "pətɪt pəvit bhəe ram kəhət-hi."—*toḍi namdev*.
 ਪਵਿਤਪਾਵਨ [pəvitpavən], ਪਵਿਤਪੁਨੀਤ [pəvitpunit] *adj* holiest of the holy, the holiest. "ɪk dhurɪ pəvitpavən həhɪ tudhu name lae."—*asa ə m 1*. "sət bhəle sājogi ɪs jug məhɪ pəvitpunit."—*dhəna m 5*.
 ਪਵਿਤੁ [pəvitʊ], ਪਵਿਤ੍ਰ [pəvitr] *Skt* ਪਵਿਤੁ *adj* clean, unsullied. "bhəe pəvitʊ sərɪr."—*sri ə m 3*. "pəvitr əpəvitrəh kɪrəɳ lage."—*maru ə m 5*. 2 *n* rain. 3 water. 4 milk. 5 ghee. 6 honey. 7 a ring of the sacred grass (poa cynosuroides), according to the holy Hindu scripture, worn while performing the annual ceremony to feed and honour the dead, etc. See ਪਵਿਤ੍ਰੀ.
 ਪਵਿਤ੍ਰਤਾ [pəvitrətə] *n* cleanliness, purification.
 ਪਵਿਤ੍ਰਪਾਵਨ [pəvitr-pavən] See ਪਵਿਤਪਾਵਨ. "pəvitr-pavən purəkh prəbhʊ suami."—*dev m 4*.
 ਪਵਿਤ੍ਰਾ [pəvitra], ਪਵਿਤ੍ਰੀ [pəvitri] See ਪਵਿਤੁ 7. "kusa pəvitre əgʊrən pae."—*GPS*. On this subject, see ਸੰਵਰਤ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ, § 218 and ਕਾਤਜਾਨਨ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ section 11, § 3.
 ਪਵੀ [pəvi] *n* Indar, who carries the thunderbolt.
 ਪਵੀਛ [pəvich], ਪਵੀਛੇ [pəviche] *adj* pure, sacred. 2 became pure. "həɪ jəpɪo pətɪt pəviche."—*bəsət m 4*.
 ਪਵੀਜੇ [pəviʃe] may or should fall. "sətɪgʊrsəɾəɳɪ pəviʃe."—*kəɪɪ ə m 4*.
 ਪਵੀਤ [pəvit], ਪਵੀਤਾ [pəvita] *adj* pure, sacred. "nam let te səgəl pəvit."—*bhər m 5*. "kəhu re pəḍia, kəvən pəvita?"—*gəu kəbir*.
 ਪਵੀਏ [pəvidhe] fell, lay, etc. "jən janək səɾəɳɪ pəvidhe."—*bəsət m 4*. 2 See ਪੁਵਿਏ.
 ਪਵੇਨ [pəven] *adj* sacred, pure. "həɪ kɪe pətɪt

pāven.”—kan m 4.

ਪਵੈ [pəvɛ] fall. “jɪn ki lekhe pətɪ pəvɛ.”—var asa.

ਪਵੰਗ [pəvəŋg], **ਪਵੰਗਮ** [pəvəŋgəm] *n* horse, which runs fast as wind. “gɪɪɪ gɪɪɪ pərɛ pəvəŋg te.”—VN. “pərəm pəvəŋgəm payo poie.”—GPS.

2 See **ਪਲਵੰਗਮ**.

ਪਵੰਗੀ [pəvəŋgi] *n* horseman, horse rider. “pərə dhar pəvəŋgi phəjā cirke.”—kalki.

ਪਵੰਦੜੇ [pəvəndrɛ] lying. “pəɪɪ pəvəndərə dɪɪɪ mɛ.”—maru ə m 1.

ਪਵੰਨਾ [pəvəna] *adjs* sacred, pure. “həɪɪ kie pətɪɪ pəvəna.”—bɪla m 4.

ਪਵੰਨਿ [pəvəni] fall. “sədrɛ nɪɪ pəvəni.”—sohɪla.

ਪੜ [pəɾ] See **ਪਰ** and **ਪੜਪੋਤਾ**. 2 See **ਪੜਨਾ**.

ਪੜਉ [pəɾəu] (you) fall, land, etc. 2 (you) read. 3 (I) fall into. “dubɪdha nə pəɾəu, həɪɪ bɪnu əvəru nə puju.”—sor ə m 1. 4 I read.

ਪੜਈਐ [pəɾəiɛ] we should read or utter. “həɪɪ nɪɪ pəɾəiɛ.”—gōd m 4.

ਪੜਛੱਤੀ [pəɾchətti] *n* loft or shelf-like projection along the wall in a room etc.

ਪੜਛਾ [pəɾcha] *n* fragment, long sliver. 2 See **ਪੜਛਾ**.

ਪੜਛਾਵਾਂ [pəɾchavā] *n* reflection, image. 2 shadow, shade.

ਪੜਣਾ [pəɾna], **ਪੜਣੁ** [pəɾənu] See **ਪਠਨ**. “həɪɪ pəɾna həɪɪ bujɪna.”—oākar. 2 lie down. 3 fall.

ਪੜਤ [pəɾət] See **ਪਰਤ**. 2 reading. 3 *adv* while reading. “pəɾət gunət ese səbh mare.”—asa kəbir.

ਪੜਤਾ [pəɾta] lies down, lands. 2 falls. 3 reads. “koi pəɾta səhsa kɪɪɪta.”—ram m 4. 4 price, rate. 5 cost price. 6 average cost, as— “do rupye ɪkk jɪləd da pəɾta pɪa.”

ਪੜਤਾਲ [pəɾtal] *n* verification, scrutiny, checking, investigation, etc. 2 a variety of **ਚਾਰ ਤਾਲ** [cartal]. Whatever the rhythm, the hymns, sung in this tune, have been given the title of pəɾtal. See **ਆਸਾ ਕਾਨੜੇ** in **ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ**. The word pəɾtal

appears at the head of many verses of Sarabloh. The old traditions of singing pəɾtal are now vanishing. The Sikhs, through carelessness, have forgotten the musical system taught by Guru Arjan Dev. The pəɾtals sung by Bhai Gurmukh Singh, Bhai Atra and Bhai Dittu, etc., which we have heard, have become a thing of the past.

ਪੜਤਿਆ [pəɾtɪa] fall, bow. “jo gurcəɪni sɪkh pəɾtɪa.”—var sor m 4. 2 while reading. 3 while falling.

ਪੜਦਾ [pəɾda] See **ਪਰਦਾ**. 2 falls etc. 3 reads.

ਪੜਦਾਦਾ [pəɾdada] *n* paternal grandfather.

ਪੜਨ [pəɾən] See **ਪਠਨ**. 2 act of falling, lying down, etc.

ਪੜਨਸਾਲ [pəɾənsal], **ਪੜਨਸਾਲਾ** [pəɾənsala] *n* school. “pəɾənsal pəɾənsal.”—bəsət kəbir.

ਪੜਨਾ [pəɾna] *v* lie down. 2 fall. 3 read. 4 receive, get. “sətɪgur tesəməjh pəɾɪmənɪ mahi.”—maru solhe m 4.

ਪੜਨਾਉ [pəɾnaū], **ਪੜਨਾਮ** [pəɾnam], **ਪੜਨਾਵ** [pəɾnav] a word used in place of a noun; pronoun. For example—“vɪcɪɪɪ sɪgh ne jəd hathi da mukabla kəɪən ləi kələgɪdɪhər da hukəm suɪɪa, təd uh bəde utsah nal jəg vɪcc jaɪ nū tɪar hoɪa.” Here uh is a pronoun.

ਪੜਪੋਤਾ [pəɾpota] *n* son of a son’s son, son of a grandson, great grandson.

ਪੜਬੋ [pəɾbo] *v* read. “mɛ janɪo pəɾbo bhəlo.”—s kəbir. 2 lie down. 3 fall.

ਪੜਵਾ [pəɾva] *n* the first day of every lunar fortnight.

ਪੜਵਾਲ [pəɾval] *Sk* पक्षरोग trichiasis. When eyelashes turn in and rub against the eyeballs, the eyes become red and water begins to flow from them. The best treatment is that eyelashes should be got realigned surgically or the roots of the turned-in eyelashes be got electrolysed.

ਪੜਾਉ [pəɾau] *n* a halting place, encampment, camp.

ਪੜਾਉਣਾ [pəɾaʊɳa] *v* cause to be torn, split, etc. “rovəhɪ rajē kān pəɾaɪ.”—*var ram 1 m 1*.

ਪੜਾਇ [pəɾaɪ] having got torn, split, etc. See ਪੜਾਉਣਾ.

ਪੜਾਵ [pəɾav] See ਪੜਾਉ. “duhi pəɾavī dukkh vɪhave.”—*BG*. ‘in this world and the next.’ **2** in the house of one’s father as well as that of one’s father-in-law.

ਪੜਿ [pəɾɪ] having read. “pəɾɪ pəɟɪt əvra səmjhae.”—*maru solhe m 3*. **2** having taught. “pəɾɪ sua gənək udhare.”—*nəṭ ə m 4*.

ਪੜਿਆ [pəɾɪa] learned, literate. “pəɾɪa ənpəɾɪa pəɾəmgəɪ pavē.”—*gəu m 5*. **2** harboured, felt. “bhe kəu bhəu pəɾɪa sɪmrət həriɳnam.”—*bher m 5*.

ਪੜੀਐ [pəɾɪɛ] we should read. “pəɾɪɛ gunie namu səbh sunie.”—*ram rəvɪdas*. **2** is read, is known by reading the books. “tudhu jeha tūhe pəɾɪɛ.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*. **3** should fall at or bow to. “sadhəsəɳni pəɾɪɛ cəɳni.”—*asa chət m 5*.

ਪੜੀਵਦੈ [pəɾɪvdə] is obtained, falls to one’s lot. See ਪਾਰੰਗਤ.

ਪੜੇ [pəɾe] have (been) read. “pəɾe re, səgəl bed, nəhɪ cukē mənbbhed.”—*dhəna ə m 5*. **2** learned, literate. “akhəhɪ pəɾe kəɾəhɪ vəkhiɳaɳ.”—*jəpu*.

ਪੜੇਬਣ [pəɾethəɳ] See ਪੜੇਬਨ.

ਪੜੇਪੜਿ [pəɾepəɾɪ] having repeatedly or continuously read. “kəbɪt pəɾepəɾɪ kəbɪta mue.”—*sor kəbir*.

ਪੜੇ [pəɾe] reads. “pəɾe suṇave tətū nə cini.”—*ram ə m 1*. **2** falls, lies down, etc.

ਪੜੋਸ [pəɾos] *Skt* ਪੁਤਿਵੇਸ neighbourhood, vicinity.

ਪੜੋਸਣਿ [pəɾosəɳɪ], **ਪੜੋਸਨੀ** [pəɾosni], **ਪੜੋਸੀ** [pəɾosi] *Skt* प्रतिवेशिन् neighbour, a female neighbour. “pəɾosəɳɪ puchɪle nama.”—*sor namdev*. See ਪਾੜ ਪੜੋਸਣਿ.

ਪੜੋਤਾ [pəɾota] *n* son of a grandson; great-grandson. “puṭ pota pəɾota nətta.”—*BG*.

ਪੜੰਤਉ [pəɾətəu] *adv* falling. “nəɾəkɪ pəɾətəu kɪu rəhe?”—*oṅkar*. **2** while reading.

ਪੜੰਤਿਆ [pəɾətɪa] (to) the readers. “puchəu bedpəɾətɪa.”—*maru ə m 1*.

ਪੜੁਨਾ [pəɾhna] See ਪਠਨ and ਪੜਨਾ.

ਪੜ੍ਹੇਯਾ [pəɾheya] *adj* reader. **2** learned, literate.

ਪਾ [pa] *Skt vr* drink, protect. **2 n** protection. **3** upbringing, fostering. **4 Skt** short for ਪਾਦ. *P*

ੜ foot. “guṇvətɪa pa char.”—*var asa*. “trahɪ trahɪ tūə pa sərəɳ.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.

5 foundation, base. **6** quarter of a seer. “babe ne pa da vətṭa vekhiɳa.”—*bhəgətavəli*. **7** short for and imperative of ਪਾਉਣਾ.

ਪਾਉ [pau] *n* foot. “pəɾsi gur ke pau.”—*majh m 5 dɪnɾeɳ*. **2** one-fourth of a seer. “pau ghiu səgɪ luna.”—*sor kəbir*. **3** obtain. “gurpɾəsadɪ nanək sukh pau.”—*sukhməni*. **4** I should or shall fall or bow to. “sadhū tere ki cəɳni pau.”—*sukhməni*.

ਪਾਉ [pāu] *n* foot. **2 Skt** पासा a skin disease. Medicines used for treating of psoriasis and ringworm are also useful for curing this disease. The Indian system of medicine regards it as a mild form of leprosy. Like ringworm, it is also caused by minute mites. It is a contagious disease.

ਪਾਉਂਟਾ [paũṭa] See ਪਾਂਵਟਾ.

ਪਾਉਣਾ [paʊɳa] *v* obtain, acquire, attain. “paɪa khəjana bəhʊt nɪdhana.”—*asa chət m 5*. **2** put or thrust in, insert. **3** take meals, put edible substance into the abdomen. “khir səmanɪ sagu mē paɪa.”—*maru kəbir*.

ਪਾਉਂ ਪਸਾਰਨ [paũ pəsarən] See ਪਾਵ ਪਸਾਰਨ.

ਪਾਉਲਾ [paula], **ਪਾਉਲੀ** [pauli] *n* quarter of a rupee, four-anna coin.

ਪਾਅੰਦਾਜ [pa-əɟaj] *P* ॥॥॥ *n* doorrug, doormat. “nɪɾməl rakhət cāɳni jese paəɟaj.”—*vrɪd*.

ਪਾਇ [paɪ] *n* quarter of a seer. **2 adv** having obtained, acquired, put etc. “cəle vər paɪ.”—*GPS*. “paɪ ṭhəgəʊri apɪ bhuləɪo.”—*sar m*

5. 3 falls, bows. "jo pathər ki pai paɪ."—*bher kəbir*. 4 *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਾਯ like, as it were, resembling. "tɪl tɪl paɪ rəthi kəɖdare."—*parəs*. 5 *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਾਯ: especially, particularly. 6 about, approximately. "dəs dyos paɪ dɪkxi nəreɳ."—*dətt*. 7 *P* 𑂔𑂗 *n* feet. "paɪ pərəu gur kə bəlɪhərə."—*sor m I*. "paɪ gəhe jəb te tumre."—*ramav*. 8 foundation, base. "nanək jete kuɾɪar kuɾe kuɾi paɪ."—*var majh m I*. 9 firmness, steadfastness. 10 power, strength. "tera ətu nə paɪa kəha paɪ?"—*bəsət m I*. 'what strength do I have?' 11 excuse, pretext. 12 boundary, limit.

ਪਾਂਇ [pāɪ] *n* foot. See ਪਾਂਇ 7. 2 power. See ਪਾਂਇ 10. "us ki pāɪ kəhā ɪh kərə."—*GPS*. 3 base. See ਪਾਂਇ 8. "jog jugətɪ ki ɪhe pāɪ."—*bəsət ə m I*.

ਪਾਂਇਓ [paɪo], ਪਾਂਇਅੜਾ [paɪəɾa], ਪਾਂਇਆ [paɪa] got, obtained. "əb mɛ sukh paɪo."—*jet m 5*. "həri paɪəɾa bəɖ bhagi-i."—*gəu m 4*. "paɪəre sərəb sukha."—*var vəɖ m 4*. "paɪa nɪhcəlɔthanu."—*var guj 2 m 5*. 2 took meal, ate. "khir səmanɪ sagu mɛ paɪa."—*maru kəbir*. 3 clothed, caused to wear or put on. "kala khɪdholɾa tɪnɪ vəmukhɪ vəmukhe no paɪa."—*var gəu I m 4*. 'The defiant clothed the defiant.' 4 *P* 𑂔𑂗 existence, essence. "gurcərəɳ lagɪ həm bɪnvəta puchət kəh jɪu paɪa."—*asa kəbir*. 5 See ਪਾਂਯਰ.

ਪਾਂਇਸ [paɪs] See ਪਾਂਯਸ.

ਪਾਂਇਸੀ [paɪsi] will receive, obtain, etc. "mənɔɖɪa phəlɔ paɪsi."—*səva m 4*.

ਪਾਂਇਕ [paɪk] *Skt* ਪਾਂਦਾਤਿਕ *n* foot soldier. *P* 𑂔𑂗. 2 messenger, envoy. 3 slave, servant. "pəɔc səmæ gurmətɪ paɪk."—*maru solhe m I*. 4 See ਪਾਂਯਕ.

ਪਾਂਇ ਕੁਹਾੜਾ ਮਾਰਨਾ [paɪ kuhaɾa marna] *v* injure or harm oneself, cut one's own roots. "paɪ kuhaɾa marɪa gaphəl əpne hathɪ."—*s kəbir*.

ਪਾਂਇਖਾਨਾ [paɪkhana] *P* 𑂔𑂗 *n* ਪਾਂਈਨ [pain] (of

a low level) ਖਾਨਾ [xanəh] (house), lavatory, latrine.

ਪਾਂਇਗਰੇ [paɪgəhe], ਪਾਂਇਗਾਹ [paɪgah] *P* 𑂔𑂗 *n* main entrance of a palace, main gate. 2 inn. 3 rung (of a ladder). 4 authority, rank. "paɪgəhe tere paɪgəhe paɪət."—*52 poets*. 'Authority is attained at your door.' i.e., high rank is attained by visiting your place, or distinction is attained by falling at your feet.

ਪਾਂਇਤਾ [paɪta] has put in. "dhəri paɪta udre mahɪ."—*sri m 5 pəhre*. 2 *n* carpet, etc spread to receive a guest; red carpet. "dur lɔ paɪte dəre."—*səloh*. 3 according to Tantrashastar, clothes, weapons, etc, which are sent after worship at the auspicious time of departure. Those who due to some reason cannot themselves depart at the said moment, send the paɪta in stead. "puj paɪta cəɖ gənesa. rɪpudɛʂən pər cəɖhe nəresa."—*NP*. See ਪੈਤਰਾ 2.

ਪਾਂਇਦ [pāɪd] *n* ਪਾਂਯ-ਦਾਮਨ tightening string at the foot of a cot. "bunke pāɪd paɪ bənae."—*GPS*.

ਪਾਂਇਏ [paɪpe] *adv* having bowed or fallen at the feet (of). 2 on foot.

ਪਾਂਇਮਾਲ [paɪmal] See ਪਾਂਮਾਲ.

ਪਾਂਇਯਉ [paɪyəu] obtained, received. "səhəj-jog nɪj paɪyəu."—*səvəye m 5 ke*.

ਪਾਂਇਲ [paɪl] *n* ornament for wearing on the feet; anklet with tiny bells. 2 peacock's dance. 3 process of laying out fruit on a bed of hay etc for ripening. *Skt* ਪੱਲ. 4 a village, two kōhs to the west of Anandpur, which was visited by Guru Hargobind while returning from the battle of Kartarpur. His horse, named Suhela, died of wounds at this place. The well, which the sixth Guru had got dug, is situated here. 5 a town in tehsil Rajpura of the Patiala state. Raja Amar Singh had annexed it after conquering it from the Pathans of Kotla, in 1766 AD.

ਪਾਇ ਲਾਗਨ [paɪ lagən] *v* bowing to someone's feet; touching some one's feet.

ਪਾਈ [pai] obtained, received. "pai nəvniɪdhi həri kə naɪ."—*oḱkar*. **2** *n* a measure of grain which, in volume, roughly equals 25 seers in weight. **3** waterclock; small bowl with a hole underneath. It sinks when full. "muhlət pōni pai bhəri."—*vəḍ əlahni m 1*. **4** one third of a paisa. **5** weaver's wooden shoes, worn by him while operating the handloom. "pai jorɪ bat ɪk kini."—*asa kəbir*. A pair of wooden shoes (of a weaver) implies that by obliterating the duality, unity gets established. **6** *adv* to or at the feet. "jo pathər ki pai paɪ."—*bher kəbir*. **7** See ਪਾਯੀ.

ਪਾਈਂ [paĩ] to or at the feet. See ਪਾਈ 6. "gətɪ hove sətəh ləgɪ paĩ."—*asa m 5*.

ਪਾਈਆ [paia] has put or placed. "jɪniɪ ʈəgəuli paia."—*ənādu*. **2** *n* a quarter of a seer.

ਪਾਈ ਜੋਰਿ [pai jorɪ] See ਪਾਈ 5.

ਪਾਏ [pae] obtained, received. "pae mənorəth səbhɪ."—*var guj 2 m 5*. **2** eats. "bhəjənu nanka vɪrla pae koɪ."—*var ram 1 m 3*. **3** *adv* to or at the feet. "ləgɪ sətɪgur pae."—*bher m 5*. **4** plural of ਪਾਯਰ, pillars, columns. **5** pillars or mainstays of religion. "car pədarəth care pae."—*bɪla m 4*. **6** puts, stores. "jəha ədərɪ pae teha vərte."—*majh m 3*. **7** has put or placed. "nɪdək dusəʃ səbh peri pae."—*var sri m 5*.

ਪਾਸ [pas] *Skt* ਪਾਸੁੰ *n* side of the body, flank. "dhukhi dhukhi uʈhənɪ pas."—*s fərid*. **2** side, direction. **3** *adv* near, close, at hand. "lɛ bhəʈa pəhucyo guru pas."—*GPS*. **4** *Skt* ਪਾਸ *n* noose, snare. "pasən pas lə əɪ ketək."—*cəɪtr 128*. 'entrapped many enemies with the snares.'

Two types of nooses have been mentioned in Dhanurved — one for animals and the other for men. In ancient times, it was a weapon of combat. It was ten cubits long. It was made

of thread, leather-rope and coir and made slippery and tough with wax. There used to be a slip-knot at one end of the noose, which was thrown round the enemy's head. When the loop of the noose fell round the neck, the enemy got quickly dragged. On being pulled the neck of the enemy got pressed and, as a result, he died or swooned. **5** *P* پاش burst, get splintered or scattered. **6** *P* پاس watching, guarding. **7** protection, custody. **8** three hour period in a day.

ਪਾਸਸਕਤਨਿ [passəktənənɪ]—*sənama*. river that destroys the noose with its own power, Vipasha. See ਬਿਆਸ 2.

ਪਾਸਕ [pasək], ਪਾਸਖ [pasəkh], ਪਾਸਗ [pasəg] *Skt* ਪਾਸੁੰਗ *n* counterweight, used to balance pans of a balance. *P* پاسک.

ਪਾਸਦ [pāsəd] *P* پانصد five hundred.

ਪਾਸਦੁਆਸ [pasduas] See ਪਾਸਿ ਦੁਆਸਿ.

ਪਾਸਧਰ [pasdhər] *n* who holds or carries a noose, Varun. **2** one who waylays; highwayman.

ਪਾਸਬਾਨ [pasban] *P* پاسبان *n* watchman, guard. See ਪਾਸ 6 and 7.

ਪਾਸਰਾ [pasra] *n* nearness, vicinity. See ਪਾਸ. "həu na choḍəu kət pasra."—*suhi ə m 5*. **2** shelter or refuge of the feet.

ਪਾਸਵ [pašəv] *Skt adj* concerning or relating to animals. **2** cattle-like, animal-like.

ਪਾਸਵਰਤੀ [pasvərti] *Skt* पार्श्ववर्तिन् *adj* living or situated nearby; neighbouring.

ਪਾਸਾ [pasa] *Skt* ਪਾਸਕ *n* ivory dice, having four or six sides with a different number of spots on each side, used in playing cəpəʃ etc. Players throw them randomly and move their counters according to the dots appearing on the said dice. "kəbəhu nə harəhi ḍhalɪ ju jaṇəhi pasa."—*suhi kəbir*. **2** flank, side of a body. **3** direction, side. **4** small brick of pure gold, twenty six tolas and eight mashas in weight. **5** oblong dice used in divination.

ਪਾਸਾ ਢਾਲਣਾ [pasa dhalṇa] *v* play the game of cōpār. **2** lay a wager. “jīu sahīb nālī nā harie, teveha pasa dhalie.”—*var asa*. **3** fashion or devise a sport. “kārī kudrātī pasa dhalī jīu.”—*sri m l jogi ādārī*. **4** throw dice for divination or enquiry into the future.

ਪਾਸਾਰ [pasar] See **ਪਸਾਰੀ**. “səcuvəkhəru jīni lādīa se səcṛe pasar.”—*səva m 5*. **2** *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਸਾਰ expanse. “jəh pəsṛe pasaru sāt pərtapī.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਪਾਸਾਰਾ [pasara] *n* expansion, expanse, extent. “ātārī jotī pərgəṭ pasara.”—*majh ə m 3*. **2** expansion of trade, business, etc. “mānmukh khoṭī rasī, khoṭā pasara.”—*majh ə m 3*.

ਪਾਸਾਰੀ [pasari] See **ਪਸਾਰੀ** and **ਪਨਸਾਰੀ**. **1** jeweller, appraiser. “apəhī rətan jəvahər mānīk apē hē pasari.”—*keda kəbir*.

ਪਾਸਾਰੁ [pasarū] See **ਪਸਾਰ** **2**. **2** expansive. “ape sukhəm bhaliē, ape pasarū.”—*var bīha m 3*.

ਪਾਸਿ [pasī] *adv* near, nearby. “bīnəu kərəu gur pasī.”—*sodəru*. “bəhiē pəṛīa pasī.”—*m 2 var majh*. **2** aside, apart. “dōkh bəhu kine səbh pərhārī pasī dhəre.”—*nəṭ m 4*. “vəstu ādārī vəsətu səməve, duji hovē pasī.”—*var asa*. **3** in the noose. “bhag-hiṇ jəmpasī.”—*sodəru*. **4** *Skt* ਪਾਸ *n* noose. “nar kəṭh gər griv bhən grəhta bəhūr bəkhān. səkəl nām e pasī ke nīksət hē əpṛəman.”—*sənāma*.

ਪਾਸਿਕ [paṣīk] *Skt adj* who traps.

ਪਾਸਿ ਦੁਆਸਿ [pasī duāsī] *adv* around, near by. “ona pasī duāsī nā bhīṭīē.”—*sri m 4*. **2** See **ਦੁਆਸਿ**.

ਪਾਸਿਯ [pasīy] *Skt* पाशय *n* bond, fetter. “sərəbpaṣīy hē.”—*japu*. ‘He is the binder of all.’

ਪਾਸੀ [pasi] will obtain or receive, etc. “ətu īku tīlu nəhi pasi.”—*səvəye sri mukhvak m 5*. **2** *adv* near, nearby. “ṭhakur, səbhkīchu tūm hi pasi.”—*sar m 5*. **3** *n* halter, noose. See **ਪਾਸ** **4**. **4** a subcaste of Khatris. “vega pasi kəṛṇī sari.”—*BG*. Inhabited by Khatris of this

subcaste, Passian da Chowk in Amritsar has been famous from the time of Guru Arjan Dev. **5** *Skt* पाशिन having a net or a noose. **6** *Skt* पाषी stone. **7** javelin, lance.

ਪਾਸੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਚੌਕ [pasiā da cōk] See **ਪਾਸੀ** **4**. “cōk pasiā ko jəhī cin.”—*GPS*.

ਪਾਸੀਦਨ [paṣidən] *P* پاشيدن *v* scatter, spread. **2** sprinkle.

ਪਾਸੁ [pasu] See **ਪਾਸ**.

ਪਾਂਸੁ [pāsu]¹ *Skt n* dust, pollen. “pāsu pərag si sohət sūdər.”—*NP*. ‘The dust of the feet is like pollen.’ **2** dry dung. **3** menses.

ਪਾਸੁਪਤ [paṣupət] *adj* concerning or relating to Pashupati (Shiv). **2** worshipper of Shiv, Shaiv. **3** Tantarshastar, authored by Shiv.

ਪਾਸੁਰੀ [pasuri], **ਪਾਂਸੁਰੀ** [pāsuri], **ਪਾਸੁਲੀ** [pasuli] *n* rib. See **ਪਸਲੀ**. “gən pasurin səbh kaṭḍin.”—*GPS*.

ਪਾਸੇ [pase] *adv* closeby, near, at hand. “sərəb cīt tudhu pase.”—*bīla m l*. **2** plural of **ਪਾਸਾ**.

ਪਾਸੋਯਾ [paṣoya] *P* پاښو *n* act of washing feet. In Ayurvedic/Unani system of medicine, washing of feet and legs in cold or warm medicated water is a treatment for some ailments.

ਪਾਸੰਗ [pasōg] See **ਪਸਗ**.

ਪਾਸੰਡ [pasōḍ] See **ਪਾਖੰਡ**. “pasōḍ marəg krīt əgju.”—*səloh*.

ਪਾਹ [pah] (you) fall, bow. “sətīgur kē pəgī pah.”—*var kan m 4*. **2** near. “gəmnē guru pah.”—*GV 10*. **3** rinsing of cloth in a solution of alum, before dyeing it. “nanək pahe bahra kore rəgu nā soī.”—*var asa*. “īhu tənū māīa pahīa.”—*tlīlōg m l*.

ਪਾਹਣ [pahəṇ] See **ਪਾਹਣਾ** and **ਪਾਹਣੁ**.

ਪਾਹਣਾ [pahṇa] *v* rinse in mordant — a solution of alum. See **ਪਾਹ** **3**.

ਪਾਹਣੁ [pahəṇu], **ਪਾਹਨ** [pahən] *Skt* पाशाਣ *S* ਪਾਹਣੁ *n* stone. “gəl məhī pahəṇu lē ləṭkave.”—*suhī* ¹pāṣu too is a Sanskrit word.

m 5. “jɪsu pahən kəu pati tore, so pahən nɪrju.”—*asa kəbir*.

ਪਾਹਨਨਾਵ [pahən-nav] a stone-boat. 2 i.e., benighted mentor and his teachings.

ਪਾਹਰੂ [pahru], **ਪਾਹਰੂਅ** [pahruə], **ਪਾਹਰੂਆ** [pahrua] *n* watchman, guard. “pahruə ra chəb coru nə lage.”—*asa m 1*. See **ਛਬ**.

ਪਾਹਾ [paha] See **ਪਹਾ**. 2 near, closeby, at hand. “həri sət nə paha.”—*bɪla chət m 5*.

ਪਾਹਾਰਾ [pahara] See **ਪਹਾਰਾ**. “jətu pahara.”—*jəpu*. “nɪdək ka pərgəʃ pahara.”—*gōḍ rəvɪdas*. “pərgəʃ pahare jəpda.”—*sri jogiḍḍəri*.

ਪਾਹਿ [pahɪ] near, closeby. “ədhē! tu bēʃha kēdhi pahɪ.”—*sri m 5*. “kəhu benəti əpne sətɪgur pahɪ.”—*gəu m 5*. 2 gets, obtains. “sɪmrət nam mukəʃpəl pahɪ.”—*gəu m 5*. 3 remain ready in. “je səbhɪ mɪɪkə akhəɪpahɪ.”—*sodəru*. ‘All may jointly utter.’ 4 *Skt part* save! protect! “məmā pahɪ məm pahɪ! tvə sərəɳ əe.”—*səloh*.

ਪਾਹੀ [pahi] near, closeby, at hand. “so əmrɪt gur pahi jiu.”—*sor m 1*. 2 shoe. “nahɪ tə pahi pahɪ.”—*var majh m 1*. ‘Otherwise, one gets shoebeating.’ 3 wayfarer, co-traveller. 4 attainment. “gurbəcni phəl pahi.”—*sor m 1*. 5 spread. “kəɳ bɪnu gahu kɪ pahɪ?”—*guj trɪlocən*.

ਪਾਹੁ [pahu] See **ਪਹਾ** 3. “sərəmu pahu tənɪ hoɪ.”—*var asa*. 2 fall or bow to. “gur ki cəɳni pahu.”—*sri m 5*.

ਪਾਹੁਚਾ [pahuca] *n* message, despatch. 2 auspicious wristband, that is sent to relatives with the wedding invitation. It is also known as *vɪah di gōḍh* (knot of wedding). Those accompanying the marriage procession tie these bands on their wrists. It was an old custom and is very rare these days. “ghəri ghəri eho pahuca.”—*sohɪla*. 3 See **ਪਹੁਚਾ**.

ਪਾਹੁਣ [pahun] *Skt ਪ੍ਰਾਹੁਣ n* guest, visitor. **ਪ੍ਰਾਹੁਣ** [prahun] too is a Sanskrit word. *P/ਪਹੁਣੇਯ*. See

ਪਰਾਹੁਣਾ.

ਪਾਹੁਣਚਾਰੀ [pahunçari] *n* treatment of a guest. 2 hospitality.

ਪਾਹੁਣਾ [pahunə], **ਪਾਹੁਣੀ** [pahunɪ], **ਪਾਹੁਨ** [pahun], **ਪਾਹੁਨੜਾ** [pahunɾə], **ਪਾਹੁਨਾ** [pahunə] See **ਪਰਾਹੁਣਾ** and **ਪਾਹੁਣਾ**. “ghəri pahunɪ bəl ram jiu.”—*suhi chət m 1*. “pahunre mere sət pɪare.”—*asa chət m 5*.

ਪਾਹੁਰ [pahur], **ਪਾਹੁਲ** [pahul] *n* ‘tempering water’; water sanctified with scriptural incantations, used to temper a person.¹ “pahur jan grɪhəhɪ lə əe.”—*VN*. 2 nectar of the double-edged sword. “pio pahul khōḍ-dhar.”—*gurdas kəvɪ*.

ਪਾਹੁਲੀਆ [pahulia] one who has taken pahu. 2 one who has taken nectar of the double-edged sword; an initiated or baptised Sikh.

ਪਾਹੂ [pahu] near, close. See **ਨਿਵਲ**. 2 wayfarer. 3 guest, visitor. “pahu ghəri əe muklau əe.”—*gəu kəbir*. 4 *S* hook, buckle. 5 hole in which the hook of a buckle is fixed. 6 *adv* behind.

ਪਾਹੂਚਾ [pahuca] reached, arrived. See **ਪਹੂਚਾ**. 2 *n* access, reach, approach. “kəhɪt jət pahuca.”—*sar ə m 5*.

ਪਾਕ [pak] *n* pus that comes out of a festering wound. 2 *Skt* the process of cooking food etc. 3 something cooked. “soc pak hoti.”—*gəu ə m 5*. 4 a demon, killed by Indar. See **ਪਾਕਸਾਸਨ**. 5 *adj* foolish. See **ਅਪਾਕ**. 6 *P* **پاک** pure, clean. See **ਪਾਕੁ**. 7 unblemished, innocent. 8 *Dg* infant, child.

ਪਾਕਸਾਸਨ [paksasən] *n* chastiser of Pak, the demon; Indar.

ਪਾਕਸਾਰ [paksar], **ਪਾਕਸਾਲ** [paksal], **ਪਾਕਸਾਲਾ** [paksala] *n* kitchen. “əprəs kərət paksar.”—*sar pəɾtal m 4*. “ətɪ suci teri paksal.”—*asa m 5*.

¹The real root of this word is **ਪਾਦਜਲ** (ਚਰਨਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ) [padjal (cəɳnamɪt)]. Although it is a tradition to call nectar of the double-edged sword as pahu, it is not correct.

ਪਾਕਨਾਮਾ [paknama] a writing, authored by some Sikh but attributed to Guru Nanak. “mække mædine di gosəɽɪ” is another name of this composition. See ਮੱਕੇ ਦੀ ਗੋਸਟਿ.

ਪਾਕਪਟਨ [pakpəɽən] Pakpattan, a town in district Montgomery of Panjab, where venerable Fārid used to live. Its ancient name is Ajodhan. Guru Nanak Dev visited this place. There is a gurdwara, known as Nanaksar, at a distance of four miles to the west of the town. The railway station is called Pakpatan. There are residential houses near the gurdwara with eight ghumaons of land attached to it. The priests are Singhs. A fair is held there on the fullmoon day of the month of Kattak.

To the north of the town, there is a large monastery of Udasi saints. It has thousands of ghumaons of land attached to it. Magnificent buildings have been erected there. There is excellent arrangement for free community kitchen. See ਫਰੀਦ.

ਪਾਕਬਾਜ਼ [pakbaz] *P* پاکباز *adj* abstemious, a temperate or saintly person.

ਪਾਕਰ [pakər] wild fig tree. See ਕੈਮਰੀ.

ਪਾਕਰਿਪੁ [pakɾɪpʊ] enemy of demon Pak – Indar. See ਪਾਕਸਾਸਨ.

ਪਾਕਰੀ [pakri], **ਪਾਕੜਿਆ** [pakɾɪa], **ਪਾਕੜੀ** [pakɾi] *Pkt* caught, seized. “kɪɽu chuɽe jəm pakɾɪa?” –asa pəɽi m 3. “kite karəɽɪ pakɾi.” –sri ə m 1.

ਪਾਕਾ [paka] ripened. “kela paka jharɪ.” –ram kəbir. By fools’ reckoning, a banana has ripened on the thorny bush. **2** skilful and experienced scholar. “pake seti khel.” –s kəbir. **3** whitlow.

ਪਾਕੀ [paki] ripe. “kaci paki badhɪ pərani.” –asa m 5. **2 P** پاکي *n* purity, cleanliness.

ਪਾਕੀਜ਼ਹ [pakizəh] *P* پاکیزہ *adj* pure, chaste, clean. **2** innocent.

ਪਾਕੀਜ਼ਗੀ [pakizgi] *P* پاکیزگی *n* purity. **2** abstinence.

ਪਾਕੀ ਨਾਈ ਪਾਕ [paki nai pak] *adj* holier than the holy names. **2** holier than those hailed as holy. “paki nai pak thaɪ səca pərvədɪgar.” –sri ə m 1.

ਪਾਕੁ [paku] See ਪਾਕ 3. “ta hoa paku pəvɪɽu.” –var asa. ‘the food became pure.’ **2** See ਪਾਕ 6. “tū napaku paku nəhi sujhɪa.” –prəbha kəbir. Here paku stands for the Creator. **3 Skt** cook, who is in charge of the kitchen.

ਪਾਕੰਪਾਕ [pakəpak] *adj* purer than the pure, purest. “əlah pakəpak hɛ.” –tɪlɪə kəbir.

ਪਾਖ [pakh] *n* side, direction. “dohu pakh ka apəhɪ dhəni.” –sukhməni. **2** help, favour, advocacy. “bepərvah səda rəgɪ həɪɪ kɛ jako pakhu suami.” –toɽi m 5. **3** See ਪਕ and ਪੱਖ.

ਪਾਂਖ [pākh] *n* feather, wing. “nɪkəsʊ re pəkhɪ, sɪməɽu həɪɪ pākh.” –gəʊ m 5.

ਪਾਖਣ [pakhəɽ] *n* stone. “dəɪa prəbhu dharəhʊ, pakhəɽ həm tarəhʊ.” –asa chət m 4.

ਪਾਖਰ [pakhər] father of a carpenter named Jhanda, resident of Bashahar, who, along with his son, became a disciple of Guru Nanak and emerged as a religious preacher as well as philanthropist. **2 Skt** ਪੁੱਖਰ a covering, made of iron-chains, meant for a horse or an elephant, used as protection in the battlefield. “həsti ghore pakhre ləskər ləkh əpar.” –sri ə m 1.

ਪਾਖਰੇ [pakhre] covered with a protective cover. See ਪਾਖਰ 2.

ਪਾਖੜ [pakhəɽ], **ਪਾਖੜਾ** [pakhɾa] See ਪਾਖਰ. **2** packsaddle for a camel’s back. *S* ਪਾਖੜੇ. **3** hobble, tether.

ਪਾਖਾ [pakha] in favour of. “həm pəre bhagɪ tum pakha.” –jet m 4. ‘We have rushed to your side.’ **2 n** fan. “guru kəʊ jhulavəʊ pakha.” –gəʊ ə m 5.

ਪਾਖਾਕ [pakhak] ਪਾ [pa] (foot) ਖਾਕ [khak] (dust), dust of the feet. “tere cakra pakhak.” –tɪlɪə m 1.

ਪਾਖਾਣ [pakhaɽ] *Skt* पाषाण which grinds; stone,

slab. “kiṭ hēsətī pakhaṇ jēt sērəb mē prətīpal tu.”—*sar m 5*. See ਪਸ 2. 2 sulphur.

ਪਾਖਾਣਿ [pakhaṇī] *adj* concerning stone; stony. 2 in the stone. “pakhaṇī kiṭ gupət hoī rəhīta.”—*asa dhāna*.

ਪਾਖਾਣੁ [pakhaṇu] See ਪਾਖਾਣ 1. “jīu pakhaṇu nav cəṛī tərē.”—*sukhmāni*. 2 *adj* hard like a stone. “mīlī sadhu pakhaṇu həriō mən muṛa.”—*jet m 4*.

ਪਾਖਾਨ [pakhan] stone. “pakhan gədhīke murətī kini.”—*asa kəbir*.

ਪਾਖਾਨਾ [pakhana] See ਪਾਇਖਾਨਾ.

ਪਾਖਿਆ [pakhiā] through favour. “nanək bhē nīhal prəbhū ki pakhiā.”—*var vəd m 4*.

ਪਾਖੀ [pakhi] on the side of, in favour of. “sət pərə gobīd ki pakhi.”—*sar m 5*. 2 *n* a small fan.

ਪਾਖੁ [pakhu] See ਪਾਖ 2.

ਪਾਖੰਡ [pakhəṇḍ] *Skt* पाषण्ड *n* who refutes the protector; who refutes what saves from wickedness; heretic. 2 impostor. 3 pretension, dissembling. “pakhəṇḍ kine jogu nā paie.”—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਪਾਖੰਡਕਰਮ [pakhəṇḍkəram], ਪਾਖੰਡਪਰਮ [pakhəṇḍdharəam] dissembling, pretension, showing off. “pakhəṇḍdharəam prīti nāhi həri siu.”—*maru solhe m 1*. See ਪਾਖੰਡ.

ਪਾਖੰਡਿ [pakhəṇḍī] by dissembling, through pretence. “pakhəṇḍī jəmkalu nā choḍəi.”—*var vəd m 4*.

ਪਾਖੰਡੀ [pakhəṇḍī] *Skt* पाषण्डिन् *adj* refuting the protector. 2 *n* pretender. 3 renegade, heretic. 4 This word figures in Gurbani as short for papkhəṇḍī; i.e., destroyer of sin. “tīsu pakhəṇḍī jəra nā mərṇa.”—*var ram 1 m 1*.

ਪਾਖੰਤਣ [pakhəṭəṇ] *adj* of the wings. “pakhəṭəṇ baj bəjāīla.”—*bher namdev*. ‘playing the musical instrument of the wings.’ 2 chime, sounded at the end of a day’s watch.

ਪਾਗ [pag] turban. “jīhī sīrī rəci rəci bādhət

pag.”—*gəu kəbir*. 2 See ਪਾਗਣਾ.

ਪਾਗਉ [pagəu] dip or throw, wrap in. See ਪਾਗਨਾ. “lokən kia vədīaia besətəri pagəu.”—*bilā m 5*. ‘Throw into the fire.’

ਪਾਗੁਣਾ [pagna], ਪਾਗਨਾ [pagna] *v* cook. 2 dip in or cover with syrup. 3 be absorbed or immersed in. “həri ke rəs pagō.”—*həjare 10*.

ਪਾਂਗਰਾ [pāgra] maimed, crippled.

ਪਾਗਲ [pagəl] *Pkt adj* crazy, mad. Taking it as a Sanskrit word, Vishavkosh defines it as “pa rəkṣṇē təsmat gələtī”. ‘who has become helpless to defend himself.’ Many have taken it as derived from pa-b-gīl, i.e., whose feet remain smeared with mud.

ਪਾਂਗਲੁ [pāglu] *n* an inhabitant of Pangi area of Chamba. See ਨਾਂਗਲੁ.

ਪਾਗਾ [paga] immersed. See ਪਾਗਨਾ 3. “əmīə sərovəri paga.”—*dhāna m 5*. 2 *P* پاگ پاگ n footpath. 3 a stable. “jəl ke əsv əsv īk jayo. so paga raja ke ayo.”—*cəṛītr 122*. A hippopotamus sired a horse which came to the king’s stable.

ਪਾਗਿਓ [pagio] engrossed or immersed in. See ਪਾਗਨਾ. 2 at the feet. “məstək ḍarī gurpagio.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਪਾਗੀ [pagi] engrossed, immersed. See ਪਾਗਨਾ. 2 of the feet. “ren nanək jənpagi.”—*mala m 5*. 3 at the feet. “məstək anīdhəriō prəbhpagi.”—*kan m 5*.

ਪਾਗੇ [page] wrapped, covered. 2 engrossed in love. See ਪਾਗਨਾ. “rəhīn nā pavəu binu pag page.”—*suhi m 5*. 2 under the feet. “səgəl nīdhī prəbhpage.”—*asa chət m 5*.

ਪਾਗੋ [pago], ਪਾਗੋ [pago] See ਪਾਗਉ and ਪਾਗਨਾ.

ਪਾਂਚ [pāc]¹ *Skt* पञ्च *adj* one more than four;

¹The words pāc, pāc and pāj have the same meaning. In this dictionary they are included as separate entries, in the serial order of the characters and the matras attached, because in the original texts they have been used as such. For example, “pāc pəlītəh”—“pāc šəbəd”—“pāj sərīk”, etc.

five. “pāc tət ko tənʊ rəciɔ.”—*sm* 9. 2 *n* village elder. See ਪਾਂਚਚੌਤਰਾ. 3 emerald, gem. “pāc kāc nəhɪ hoɪ.”—*vr̥ḍ*. ‘A piece of glass cannot be a gem.’ 4 gilding, plating. “rakhət sac pāc ughrai.”—*GPS*. 5 objects which are five in number. See the following entries.

ਪਾਚਉ [pacəu] all the five. “jɪh mukhɪ pacəu əmrɪt khæ.”—*gəu kəbir*. i.e. milk, yoghurt, clarified butter, sugar and honey. 2 to the five. i.e., lust, etc. five passions or vices. “pacəu musɪ musla bɪchavə.”—*asa kəbir*.

ਪਾਚਉ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ [pacəu əmrɪt] See ਪਾਚਉ 1 and ਪੰਚਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਪਾਚਉ ਲਰਿਕਾ [pacəu ləɪkə] all the five sons or boys. i.e., the five vices or passions such as lust, etc. “pacəu ləɪkə jarɪkə rəhe ramlɪv lagɪ.”—*s kəbir*.

ਪਾਂਚ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ [pāc əmrɪt] See ਪਾਚਉ 1 and ਪੰਚਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਪਾਂਚ ਸਸਤ੍ਰ [pāc səstrə], ਪਾਂਚ ਹਥਿਆਰ [pāc həthɪar] See ਪੰਜ ਸਸਤ੍ਰ and ਪੰਜ ਹਥਿਆਰ. Sainapati, a court poet of the tenth Master, writes in his Gursobha:

“mare şəmşerən ke lothən pe loth çari
tiran ke mare kəhū dhirəj nə dhərhī,
mare bədukən ke dīne əsvar çar
nejən ke mare nə dhərnī pe pərhī,
mare jəmdharən ke jivən ke nahɪ mul
bādhe həthɪar pāc khalsa ji lərhī ...”

That is, the sword, bow and arrow, gun, spear and dagger.

ਪਾਚਕ [pacək] *Skt n* cook, employed to work in the kitchen. 2 digestive powder: substance that makes food digestible.

ਪਾਂਚਚੌਤਰਾ [pāc-çotra] platform on which members of the village council sit to dispense justice. “pāc-çotro chor çadhri aɪo.”—*çəɪɪtr* 156.

ਪਾਂਚਜਨ [pācçən], ਪਾਂਚਜਨਜ [pācçəny] *n* conch-shell of demon Panchjan (पाञ्चजन्य). According to Bhagwat, demon Panchjan carried away to

the sea son of Sandipani, mentor of Krishan. Sandipani asked Krishan to get his son restored to him by way of fee to his mentor. At this, Krishan went into the sea and, after killing Panchjan, brought back his mentor’s son as well as the demon’s conch-shell. Krishan used to blow the said conch in the battles.

In chapter 21 of section 5 of Vishnu Puran, it is mentioned that this conch was made of the bones of Panchjan. In other words, the said conch is the skeleton of Panchjan.

ਪਾਚਨ [pacən] *n* starch applied to the warp. See ਪਾਚਨੁ. 2 *Skt* cooking. 3 digestive. 4 sour juice. 5 fire.

ਪਾਂਚ ਨਾਰਦ [pāc narəd] five sense-organs (which, like Narad, are never at rest); extremely restless. See ਨਾਰਦ. “pāc narəd ke səgɪ bɪdhɪvarɪ.”—*gōḍ kəbir*. ‘pierced with the five sense-organs.’

ਪਾਚਨੁ [pacənu] *n* starch, which is applied to the warp. “pacənu ser əḍhai.”—*gəu kəbir*. The reference is to the diet of a person. 2 See ਪਾਚਨ.

ਪਾਂਚ ਪਚੀਸ [pāc pəciɪs] See ਪਚੀਸ.

ਪਾਂਚ ਪਲੀਤਹ [pāc pəlɪtəh] five objects of senses which excite five vices. “pāc pəlɪtəh kəu pərbodhe.”—*gōḍ kəbir*. 2 five defiled organs.

ਪਾਂਚ ਭੌਤਿਕ [pāc bhətɪk] पाञ्च भौतिक *adj* of the five elements. 2 *n* human body, comprising the five elements.

ਪਾਂਚ ਮਿਰਗ [pāc mɪrəg] lust, etc five vices which eat away the crop of good actions. “pāc mɪrəg bedhe sɪv ki bani.”—*bher m* 5. See ਬਾਨੀ.

ਪਾਂਚਯਾਰੀ [pāçyari] assembly of the five loved ones. 2 a committee of the Five Beloved Ones.

“şri guru gobḥḍsɪgh bhari tegdhari bir
çətrɪkəm sari kin baji jandini he,
bākro çəbilo pyaro tisro səjajo pəth
rah dou rəddke mɪyad nut çini he,

çiri tē çirae baj kiri tē bhəgae phil
miri ɔ phəkiri piri tino dharlini hē,
ənacari šahən ki patšahi dini gar
caryari hū tē bəḏh pācyari kini hē.”

—*nɪhalsīgh*.

ਪੰਚਲਰਕਾ [pāc lərka] See ਪਾਚਉ ਲਰਿਕਾ.

ਪਾਚੜ [pacəʃ] *adj* ravenous, voracious,
gluttonous. “pōma pacəʃ ləkhyo prəbin.”—*GPS*.

ਪਾਚਯੇ [pacadhe] a subcaste among Khatris.
“khətri bahri, pacadhīā, khokhraṅ.”—*BG*.
2 See ਪਚਾਧਾ.

ਪੰਚਾਮਰ [pācamər] Panchjanya’s conch-shell.
See ਪੰਚਜਨੜ. “pacamər lē nad ədhɪk kɪɽ.”
—*krīṣən*.

ਪੰਚਾਲ [pācal] *adj* of the Panchal territory. See
ਪੰਚਾਲ. 2 assembly of the five i.e. the carpenter,
the weaver, the barber, the washerman and
the leather-worker.

ਪੰਚਾਲੀ [pācali] *adj* (a female) of the Panchal
territory. 2 a doll or puppet made of cloth.
3 daughter of the king of the Panchal territory,
Draupadi. See ਪੰਚਾਲ and ਪੰਚਾਲੀ. 4 language of
Panchal territory.

ਪਾਚੇ [pace] simmered, stewed. “vici viṣṭa mərɪ
mərɪ pace.”—*gəu m 4*.

ਪੰਚੈ [pācē] *n* fifth day of a lunar fortnight. “pācē
pōc tət bɪsthar.”—*gəu thɪti kəbir*.

ਪਾਛ [pach] *n* lunar fortnight. 2 rear part. 3 *adj*
rear, last. “gəi vəy pach əkarəth.”—*NP*. 4 See
ਪੱਛ 6.

ਪਾਛਲ [pachəl], ਪਾਛਲਾ [pachla] *adj* rear.

ਪਾਛੜ [pachəʃ] *n* hind part, backend. 2 load
carried on the back. 3 *adj* laggard, dawdling.

ਪਾਛਾਰ [pachar] dust of the feet. See ਪਾ and ਛਾਰ.

ਪਾਛਾਵਾ [pachava] *n* reflection. 2 shade; shady
place. 3 *adj* hanger on, follower. 4 rear,
posterior.

ਪਾਛੈ [pachē], ਪਾਛੈ [pachē] *adv* behind, after.
“sərəṅɪ prəbhū tɪsʊ pache pəia.”—*bɪla ə m 4*.
“əgle mue sɪ pache pəre.”—*gəu m 5*. 2 in the

past. See ਆਗੈ 3.

ਪਾਛੈ [pachō] to the rear one. “pachō kərotɪ
əgrṇivəh.”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਪਾਜ [paj] *n* soldered or welded joint, knot.
2 gilding. 3 *n* dissimulation, hypocrisy. 4 guile.
“kɪdhō hərəkh hɪt paj ucare.”—*NP*. 5 secret,
mystery. “təb janəhuge, jəb ughregō paj.”—*gəu
kəbir*.

ਪਾਜਣਾ [pajna] *v* weld, close the hole. 2 wrap
up, cover.

ਪਾਜਾ [paja] See ਪੈਜਾ.

ਪਾਜਾਮਾ [pajama] See ਪਜਾਮਾ.

ਪਾਜਿਆ [pajia] patched up. 2 gilded. 3 plastered.
“soləh kie sigar kɪ əjənu pajia.”—*phunhe
m 5*.

ਪਾਜੀ [paji] *adj* specious, fake. “paji ko əpaji
ləkh tasō vɪrmayo hē.”—*NP*. 2 *P* ੜ੍ਹ base,
mean or vile.

ਪਾਜੂ [paju] See ਪਾਜ. “khotə pajū khuar.”—*sri ə m
1*. “muləma pajū ləhɪjaɪ.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

ਪਾਜੇ [paje] ostentation; outward display. “ləskər
neb khəvasi paje.”—*gəu ə m 1*. 2 engrossed or
absorbed in. “maɪamoh paje.”—*bɪla m 3*.

ਪਾਜੇਬ [pazeb] *P* پازب *n* ornament for the ankle;
anklet with tiny bells.

ਪਾਟ [paṭ] or ਪਾਟੁ [paṭu] *n* cloth, curtain, yarn,
screen. “pekhiɔ lalənu paṭ bic khoe.”—*toḏi m
5*. 2 yarn, silk cloth. “paṭ pəṭəbər bɪrthia.”

—*suhī m 5*. 3 cloth, yarn. “paṭ ko paṭ dhəre
pɪɽo.”—*krīṣən*. 4 door’s leaf, door’s side.

5 blind, curtain. 6 throne. “raj paṭ dəsərəth ko
dəyo.”—*VN*. 7 ford, town, market. “manē haṭu
manē paṭu.”—*prəbha namdev*. ‘mind itself is

both the shop and the market.’ 8 thigh. “paṭ
bəne kədlidəl dve.”—*krīṣən*. 9 See ਪਾਟਲਾ and

ਪਾਟਿ. 10 woof, waft. See ਗਜਨਵ. 11 *Skt* gap.
12 width between the banks of a river.

ਪਾਟਸ [paṭəs] See ਪੈਟਿਸ.

ਪਾਟਕ [paṭək] *n* schism, rift, dissension, act of
breaking apart.

- ਪਾਟਣਾ** [paṭṇa] *v* crack, split, separate. **2** See ਪਾਟਨਾ.
- ਪਾਟਨ** [paṭən] *n* rolling in, filling up. See ਪਾਟਿ. **2** ford, town. “paṭən te ujər bhəla.”—*s kabir*. **3** *Skt* splitting, tearing. **4** separating.
- ਪਾਟਨਾ** [paṭna] *v* be torn. **2** fill up (a ditch, etc) so as to level the whole surface. See ਪਾਟਿ. **3** become an adversary after shedding friendliness.
- ਪਾਟਨਾਰਾ** [paṭnara] silken draw-string.
- ਪਾਟ ਪਟੰਬਰ** [paṭ paṭēbər] silk and silken clothes, silken strings, tapes and clothes, etc. “jīh prəsadī paṭ paṭēbər hāḍhavəhī.”—*sukhmāni*. **2** cotton and silken clothes.
- ਪਾਟਲ** [paṭəl] *Skt n* white and red colour; pink colour. **2** a tree, bignonia suaveolens, also known as kamduti; the concoction of its bark cures dysentery, cough and fever. **3** a kind of paddy that ripens during the rainy season.
- ਪਾਟਲਾ** [paṭla] *n* a large cube or brick of pure gold, five hundred tolas in weight.
- ਪਾਟਲਿਪੁਤ੍ਰ** [paṭlipuṭr] city of Patna. The old city of Patliputar was situated on the bank of Ganga, where stands village Kumhrar, about two and a half miles to the east of the present city of Patna. See ਪਟਨਾ.
- ਪਾਟਵ** [paṭəv], **ਪਾਟਵਤਾ** [paṭvəta] *Skt n* cleverness, deftness, sharpness of wit. **2** healthiness, absence of any disease.
- ਪਾਟਿ** [paṭi] *adv* having filled up. See ਪਾਟਨਾ. **2** “paṭi barīdhīraj kəu.”—*ramav*. **2** having been rent or split.
- ਪਾਟੀ** [paṭi] *n* child's wooden writing board. “le paṭi padhe ke aīa.”—*bher ə m 3*. **2** long bar of a cot's frame. “paṭi coṭ goḍ pər lagi.”—*GPS*. **3** was torn, got torn. See ਪਾਟਨਾ.
- ਪਾਟੁ** [paṭu] silk. See ਪਾਟ. “hərī colī deh səvari... paṭu ləga ədhīkai.”—*var sor m 4*.
- ਪਾਟੁ** [paṭu] *adj* silken. **2 n** a kind of striped, silken cloth. **3** See ਪੱਟੂ 1.
- ਪਾਟੰਬਰ** [paṭēbər] See ਪਟੰਬਰ.
- ਪਾਠ** [paṭh] or **ਪਾਠੁ** [paṭhu] *Skt n* act of reading. **2** lesson, reading. “paṭh pərīo əru bed bicarīo.”—*sor ə m 5*. **3** chapter of a book. **4** act of reading a book or saying prayers.
- ਪਾਠਸ਼ਾਲਾ** [paṭhšala] *n* school.
- ਪਾਠਕ** [paṭhək] *Skt* reader. **2** teacher, master. **3** a Brahman subcaste. “paṭhək nam tīloka.”—*GPS*.
- ਪਾਠਨ** [paṭhən] *Skt n* act of teaching.
- ਪਾਠਾ** [paṭha] *n* sturdy youngman. “paṭhe tərən pəkhriya pərkhe.”—*cəriṭ 142*.
- ਪਾਠਾਂਤਰ** [paṭhātər] *Skt* variant text; variation in a text.
- ਪਾਠਿਕਾ** [paṭhīka] *Skt n* female teacher, mistress.
- ਪਾਠੀ** [paṭhi], **ਪਾਠੀਆ** [paṭhia] *Skt* ਪਾਠਿਨ੍ *adj* reading, reader. **2 n** one who can read Guru Granth Sahib competently.
- ਪਾਠੀਨ** [paṭhin] *Skt n* kind of fish, boalis.
- ਪਾਠੁ** [paṭhu] See ਪਾਠ.
- ਪਾਠੰਗਾ** [paṭhōga] main part of the recital, its chief motive. “hərī paīo paṭhōga.”—*sar m 5*.
- ਪਾਠਜ** [paṭhy] *Skt adj* worth reading, worthy of reading.
- ਪਾਡਲ ਸਾਹਿਬ** [paḍəl sahiḅ] There is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh at a distance of about half a miles to the south of the capital city of Mandi. When the Guru visited the mountains of Rawalsar, the raja of Mandi brought him to his capital. The Guru did encamp there but his consort stayed in the raja's palace. The gurdwara has its own building. There are residential quarters as well. Guru Granth Sahib is installed there.
- Since the time of Sardar Lahna Singh Majithia, it gets a regular annual grant of rupees 85 from the revenue of village Balh of Mandi state. The following relics of the Guru have been preserved there:

(1) a matchlock, the length of which, including the butt, is 7 feet 4 inches;

(2) a large bedstead woven with hemp-string. Its length is 8 feet 2 inches, breadth 3 feet 10 inches and height 2 feet.

(3) a four feet long rebeck.

Udasi Harkaran Das is the head there. This place is about 80 to 85 miles to the north-east of Jejon Doaba and Hoshiarpur railway stations.

पांडव [pāḍəv] the family or descendants of raja Pandu. The tale of the rise of the Pandavs' as given in the books such as Mahabharat, etc is as follows:

Vichitarviray, the son of Raja Shantanu of the lunar dynasty, died of consumption in the prime of his life. His two widows, named Ambika and Ambalika remained childless.

At this, Satyavati, mother of Vichitarviray called her first son Vyas (who was born to her from sage Parashar's semen, before her marriage with Shantanu). Obeying the orders of his mother, Vyas begot children from both of them through ऋयोग. On seeing Vyas, Ambika shut her eyes and, consequently, Dhritrashtara was born blind. Out of fear, Ambalika's face turned pale and, consequently, she gave birth to Pandu (the pale one).

As a blind person could not ascend the throne, Pandu became the king. Bhishampitamah arranged the marriage of Pandu with Kunti and Madri. Once, while hunting, Pandu killed sage Kimindya with his arrow when the latter was mating in the guise of a deer with his wife. At this, the sage cursed that Pandu would die whenever he copulated with his wife.

For fear of this curse, the king preferred to keep away from his queens. But, without a son, the family line could not continue. This

anxiety started gnawing him. Seeing her husband in distress, Kunti told him that she was capable of calling in the gods through the power of magical incantations. With the permission of the king, Kunti called Dharam, Paun and Indar and bore Yudhishtar, Bhim and Arjun respectively. For the co-wife, Madri, she called the gods Ashwini Kumars who begot Nakul and Sahdev. All these five khetraj – born of the field – sons of Pandu became famous as Pandavs. Bhishampitamah brought them up and trained them in the martial and other arts. Although Pandavs, coming from the family of Kuru, were also Kauravs, yet this family acquired, from the illustrious Pandu, a new family line and the progeny of Dhritrashtar became famous as Kauravs. Hastinapur was the capital of the Kauravs and Indarprasth (Delhi) was the capital of the Pandavs. “rovəhɪ pāḍəv bhæ məjur. jɪn kə svami rəhɪt həjurɪ.”—var ram 1 m 1. The Pandavs, with whom Krishan used to keep company, lamented when they, having lost their kingdom in gambling, became menials in the house of Viratpati. 2 territory on the banks of river Jehlam. 3 five, because Pandavs were five in number.

पांडव नगर [pāḍəv nəgəɾ], पांडव पुरी [pāḍəv puri] Delhi.

पांडा [paḍa], पांडा [pāḍa] priest at a place of pilgrimage; Brahman priest-cum-teacher; officiant. “suɳɪ paḍe! kɪa lɪkħəhu jəjala.”—oḷkar.

पांडित्य [pāḍɪty] *Skt n* erudition, scholarship.

पांडी [pāḍi] *n* porter; one who carries load.

पांडु [pāḍu] *n* yellowish-white colour. 2 light-coloured clay (which is used for plastering).

3 raja of the lunar dynasty, from whom began the familyline of Pandavs. See पांडव. 4 white elephant. 5 anaemia. See मटका and पांडु रोग.

ਪਾਂਡੁਰ [pāḍur] *Skt n* yellow colour mixed with white colour. 2 white colour. 3 white clay. 4 white leprosy; vitiligo.

ਪਾਂਡੁ ਰੋਗ [pāḍu rog] See ਸਟਕਾ. “pāḍu rog pinas kəṭṭidesi.”—*cəṛitr* 405.

ਪਾਂਡੂ [pāḍu] See ਪਾਂਡੂ. 2 *Dg* groom, stable boy.

ਪਾਂਡੋ [pāḍo] See ਪਾਂਡਵ. “pāḍe pāḍo dekhde.”—*BG*. 2 See ਪਾਂਡੂ 2.

ਪਾਢਾ [paḍha] See ਪਾੜਾ. “paḍhe gher gher guru mare.”—*GPS*.

ਪਾਣ [paṇ] *n* starch, which is applied to the thread at the time of weaving cloth. 2 the process of tempering iron. 3 See ਪਾਨ. “kəryo mædd paṇḱ.”—*ramav*. 4 lustre. “sæcc paṇ sæcc man mæhætta.”—*BG*. 5 water. “tɪh paṇ pɪaɪ.”—*ramav*. 6 See ਪਾਣੂ. 7 *Skt* trade, exchange. 8 stake, wager. 9 praise, eulogy.

ਪਾਣਪ [paṇəp] See ਪਾਨਪ and ਪਾਨਿਪ.

ਪਾਣਾ [paṇa] a kind of mixture for cattle, made from oil-cake and barley-meal, etc. 2 shoe. “paṇa læhe səjaɪ.”—*var asa*. 3 See ਪਾਉਣਾ.

ਪਾਣਿ [paṇɪ] *Skt n* hand. 2 *S pron* self, oneself. “je tu taru paṇɪ tahu puchu.”—*səva m I*. ‘even if you are yourself a swimmer, ask someone else;’ i.e. if you can swim in water, even then ask some other person about it.

ਪਾਣਿਗਤ [paṇɪgət] *adj* held in hand, acquired.

ਪਾਣਿਗ੍ਰਹਣ [paṇɪgrəhəṇ] *n* act of holding the hand. 2 marriage; taking the hand of the bride.

ਪਾਣਿਨਿ [paṇɪni] the eminent grammarian, descendant of sage Panini who authored *Ashtadhyayi*.¹ He was born from the womb of Dakshi in village Salat (Shalatur) near Peshawar. He was grandson of Dewal. Scholars opine that he lived during 400 to 300 BC.

ਪਾਣਿਨੀਯ [paṇɪniy] disciple of Panini. 2 grammar authored by Panini.

¹This book, comprising 3996 aphorisms, is the best of all the books on grammar. Laghu Sidhant Komudi and Sidhan Komudi are based on this book.

ਪਾਣਿਪ [paṇɪp] lustre, splendour. See ਪਾਨਿਪ. “paṇɪp hɪdæn gobɪdsɪgh guru bærbir dhæf ætɪ traṇ.”—*GPS*.

ਪਾਣੀ [paṇi] *Skt* ਪਾਨੀਯ *n* water. “paṇi ədərɪ lik jɪu.”—*var asa m 2*. 2 See ਪਾਣਿ.

ਪਾਣੀਹਾਰ [paṇihar], ਪਾਣੀਹਾਰੀਆ [paṇiharia] water-carrier. See ਪਾਨੀਹਾਰ. “meghmala paṇiharia.”—*məla namdev*.

ਪਾਣੀ ਬਿਨਾ ਡੁੱਬਣਾ [paṇi bɪna ḍubbṇa] *v* suffer without reason. “mænmuḱhɪ ədhu nə cet-hi, ḍubɪmue bɪnu paṇi.”—*sri m 3*.

ਪਾਣੀਲਾਗ [paṇilag] See ਪਾਨੀਲਾਗ.

ਪਾਣੀ ਵਾਰਨਾ [paṇi varna] *v* drink water after waving it over someone’s head. This means that the person who does so is prepared to face hardships likely to befall his loved relative over whose head the water has been waved. “ʊpərəhu paṇi varɪ.”—*asa ə m I*. “matən var pɪyo jəl panḱ.”—*ramav*.

ਪਾਣੂ [paṇu] See ਪਾਣ. 2 See ਪੈਣਾ. “na hæu, na mɛ juni paṇu.”—*var məla m I*. “gəḍəhu cəḍənɪ khəulɛ bhi sahu sɪu paṇu.”—*var suhi m I*.

ਪਾਤ [pat] *n* a leaf. “jɛsə bæn hær pat.”—*sar kəbir*.

2 wing. “bhābhiri ke pat pardo.”—*sor m 5*.

3 short for pavət. “tɛs kərəmphəl pat.”—*GPS*.

4 *Skt* act of falling; decline. “raj kaj rakhbe ko kəchu nəhɪ pat hɛ.”—*kɪsən*. 5 losing an argument; failure in polemics. “uttər de, nətu hvɛhɛ pat.”—*NP*. 6 blow, attack. “devi kəryo khəgg patḱ.”—*cəḍi 2*. 7 *adj* protecting, defending. “kete pat nəɪɪd.”—*jəpu*. 8 *P* 𑂔𑂗 throne.

ਪਾਤ [pāt] *n* line, row.

ਪਾਤਉ [patəu] *Skt* ਪਾੜੂ hero, heroine, etc in a drama; actor, character. “dəs patəu pəc səgɪta.”—*ram m 5*. ‘ten actors, i.e. organs of sense and action, and five singers,’ meaning five objects of the sense organs.

ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹ [patʂah] lord of the throne; monarch; emperor.

ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ [patṣahi] monarchy, emperorship. **2** according to the Sikh faith, Guruship; the task of a spiritual mentor. **3** the true sovereigns, ten Gurus of the Sikhs. i.e., “kḥial patṣahi 10” and “sri mukhvak patṣahi 10” etc.

ਪਾਤਕ [patək] *n* act that brings about the doer’s fall; sin; guilt. **2** According to the Simritis, the ten sinful acts which cause one to fall are: theft, violence committed without following the Vedic precepts, and adultery; these three are sins of the body. Use of bitter words, telling of lies, back-biting and useless blabber; these are four sins of the tongue. Covetousness, malevolence and conspiracy to denigrate others are the three sins of the mind. See ਪਾਪ 4. **3** according to the Hindu canonical texts, pollution resulting from the death of someone. A Brahman has it for 10 days, a Kshatri for 12 days, a Vaish for 15 days and the Shudar for 30 days. Some Simritis mention it to last for 12, 13, 17 and 30 days respectively. **4** per Sikh faith, act calling for religious punishment; viz, tonsure, adultery, use of intoxicants such as smoking etc and eating of halal meat.

ਪਾਤਕੀ [patki] *Skt* पातकिन् *adj* sinning, sinner.

ਪਾਤਣ [patəṅ] See ਪੱਤਣ. **2** See ਪਾਤਣੁ.

ਪਾਤਣਿ [patəṅɪ], **ਪਾਤਣੀ** [patṅi], **ਪਾਤਣੁ** [patəṅu], **ਪਾਤਣੁ** [patṅu] *n* navigator; guide putting up at a inform harbour to inform boatsmen about the tides. “kḥəra pukarə patṅi.”—*s fərid*. Here patṅi means a guru or spiritual guide. “ape pətəṅu patṅi pīara.”—*sor m 4*. **2** boatsman, ferryman (pilot), i.e., the spiritual guide. “je patəṅu rəhə sucet.”—*s fərid*. **3** wharfinger.

ਪਾਤਨ [patən] *Skt n* act of throwing down or felling.

ਪਾਤਰ [patər] See ਪੱਤਲ. **2** See ਪਾਤੁ. **3** *adj* thin, not fat. “pīy patər pətəri trīya.”—*cəritr 161*.

ਪਾਤਰਾ [patra] *adj* thin. “mṛidul patre bəhu kər dhərə.”—*GPS*.

ਪਾਤਰੇ [patro] *n* courier, messenger. See ਕੋਸਰੇ. “təb cətur patro aīo.”—*sor m 5*. **2** *adj* thin.

ਪਾਤਲ [patəl] See ਪੱਤਲ. **2** See ਪਾਤਰ. **3** a large tortoise of the size of a leaf-plate.

ਪਾਤਲੀ [patli] *Skt* पादल, sole (of a foot).

ਪਾਤਾ [pata] *n* leaf.

ਪਾਤਾਰ [patar] See ਪਾਤਾਲ.

ਪਾਤਾਲ [patal] *Skt n* nether region. **2** seventh of the subterranean regions. “patal puria lə akara.”—*maru solhe m 3*. See ਸਪਤ ਪਾਤਾਲ. **3** See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 27.

ਪਾਤਾਲਗੰਗਾ [patalgəga] See ਤ੍ਰਿਪਥਗਾ.

ਪਾਤਾਲਪੁਰੀ [patalpuri] a place at the bank of river Sutlej, near Kiratpur, where Guru Hargobind passed away. Sardar Bhoop Singh of Ropar got a memorial constructed there. See ਕੀਰਤਪੁਰ. **2** *xa* spade. Many Singhs call it ਪਾਤਾਲ ਮੋਚਨੀ [patalmocni].

ਪਾਤਾਲਮੋਚਨੀ [patalmocni] See ਪਾਤਾਲਪੁਰੀ 2.

ਪਾਤਾਲਯੰਤ੍ਰ [patalyātr] For extracting oil or essence, a particular substance is put in a pot having a hole in its bottom, and its mouth is sealed. Another pot is fixed under it in such a way that the hole at the bottom of the upper pot comes over the mouth of the lower one. Both these pots are thus placed and fire is lit over the pit. With the heat of the fire, the oil or essence drips into the lower pot, which is used per direction of the physician.

ਪਾਤਾਲੀ [patali] in the subterranean regions. “patali akasi səkḥni.”—*asa m 5*.

ਪਾਤਿ [patɪ] *n* integrity, honour, reputation. “bhəgtən ki rakhi patɪ.”—*dhəna m 5*. **2** footsoldier, infantry man. “gəjbajɪ rəthadɪk patɪ gəṅṅ.”—*əkāl*. **3** row, queue, line. **4** sect, subcaste, caste’s subdivision. “jatɪ əru patɪ nəhən jɪh.”—*japv*. **5** family, lineage. “prəthme teri niki jatɪ. dutia teri mənɪe patɪ.”—*asa m 5*.

6 *Skt* master, lord.

ਪੰਤਿ [pāṭi] *n* row, queue, class. 2 lineage, caste's subdivision; family. "meri jatī kāmīni pāṭi kāmīni."—*sor ravidas*.

ਪਤਿਸਾਹ [patisah], ਪਤਿਸਾਹਿਬ [patisahib], ਪਤਿਸਾਹਿਬੁ [patisahibū], ਪਤਿਸਾਹੁ [patisahū] See ਪਾਤਸਾਹ and ਪਾਦਸਾਹ. "sāci teri kudrētī sāce patisah."—*varasa*. "patisahū chātr-sīrsou."—*bavān*. "so patisahū saha patisahibū."—*jāpu*.

ਪਤਿਕ [patik] See ਪਾਤਕ. "pātī ke patik utārāhī."—*sar m 5*.

ਪਤੀ [pati] *n* missive, letter. "sri ārjan pati jū pāṭhai."—*GPS*. 2 leaf. "pati torē malīni."—*asa kēbir*. 3 row, family line, clan. "tu jatī meri pati."—*ram m 5*. 4 integrity, honour, reputation. "nanāk hārī rakhi pati."—*dhāna m 5*. 5 husband, master. "tuhī nīrājānu kāmīlpati."—*dhāna sen*. 'husband of goddess Lakshmi.' 6 *Skt adj* falling, sinking (पातिन्). "so nārēkpati hovēt suānu."—*sukhmāni*. 7 those having the charge. "hārī jāpīo utām pati."—*dhāna m 4*. 8 *Skt* पात्रिन् having a vessel or dish. "mānī bhāpīo kārpati rāhīo."—*sor ə m 5*. See ਕਰਪਤੀ.

ਪਤੀਪਾਨੁ [patidhanu] leaves and unbroken rice; leaves of basil, and of wood-apple and unbroken rice for worship. "prapātī patidhanu."—*prābha m 1*.

ਪਤੰਜਲ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ [patānjāl darṣhan] *n* Yog Darshan, authored by Patanjali. See ਯੋਗਸ਼ਾਸਤ੍ਰ and ਪਤੰਜਲਿ.

ਪਾਤ੍ਰ [patr] *Skt n* a drinking vessel; pot; utensil. 2 competent person; one capable of receiving something. 3 hero, heroine of a play. 4 actors of a play. 5 minister. 6 weight equal to four seers. 7 leaf.

ਪਾਥ [path] *Skt* पथ *n* path, way. "nāh nīb-hāt jām ke path."—*keda m 5*. "mīl- sadhu path."—*kan m 4*. See *E* Path. 2 *Skt* पथुर stone. "rakhīlehu hām papi path."—*kan m 4*. 3 *Skt*

ਪਾਥ (पाथस्) water. "hārī nam āmrītpath."—*maru m 5*. 'His Name is the elixir of life.' 4 sun. 5 fire. 6 air, wind. 7 grain. 8 sky.

ਪਾਥ [pāth] *Skt n* wayfarer, traveller, passenger. "jām marāg ke sāgi pāth."—*bher m 5*.

ਪਾਥਣਾ [pathṇa], ਪਾਥਨਾ [pathna] *v* प-पथण् remould to flatten or mould by patting, pat; pat a brick, etc. 2 *n* mass formed by patting, as "gobār adī da pathṇa."

ਪਾਥਨਾਥ [pathnath], ਪਾਥਪਤਿ [pathpātī] *n* lord of water, Varun. 2 ocean.

ਪਾਥਰ [pathar], ਪਾਥਰੁ [patharu] *n* stone. "jō pathar kēu kāhte dev."—*bher kēbir m 5*. 2 blockhead, stupid. 3 sinner, one burdened with evil deeds. "pathar dūbda kadhīlia."—*vād ə m 3*.

ਪਾਥੀ [pathi] *n* mass formed by patting; cow dung-cake. 2 wayfarer, traveller, passenger.

ਪਾਥੋਜ [pathoj] *Skt n* growing in water, lotus. "hath dve pathoj sām."—*GPS*.

ਪਾਥੋਦ [pathod] *Skt n* giver of water; cloud; rain-cloud.

ਪਾਥੋਧਿ [pathodhi] *Skt n* holder of water, ocean.

ਪਾਦ [pad] See ਪੈਦ. "pad mar kār uc sunava."—*PP*. 2 *n* foot, feet. "dhāryo pad pē sis."—*GPS*.

3 one-fourth of a poetic utterance or a metre.

4 fourth part of something, quarter of a seer or a rupee, etc. 5 root of a tree. See ਪਾਦਪ.

6 ray, beam. 7 gait, movement, motion. 8 Shiv.

9 *P* पद् throne.

ਪਾਦਸਾਹ [padṣah] *P* پادشاه a king, emperor, monarch.

ਪਾਦਕ [padāk] *Skt adj* who walks; light-footed, swift.

ਪਾਦਕਾ [padka] See ਪਾਦਕਾ.

ਪਾਦਗ੍ਰਹਣ [padgrāhṇ] *n* act of touching or grasping the feet. 2 obeisance by touching the feet of someone. 3 act of taking refuge.

ਪਾਦਜ [padāj] *Skt n* foot-born; belonging to the lowest division of the Hindu society. See ਬਹੁਜ.

ਪਾਦਜਲ [padjəl] water in which feet have been washed. **2** water touched by the mentor's feet used as baptismal.

ਪਾਦਤੁ [padtrə], **ਪਾਦਤੁਣ** [padtraṅ] *n* that which protects feet; shoe. **2** wood-soled sandal.

ਪਾਦਪ [padəp] *Skt n* which drinks with its feet; tree. A tree absorbs water with its roots. "padəp dəl sūdər."—*NP*.

ਪਾਦਪੂਰਣ [padpurəṅ] *n* completing a verse's foot. **2** poetic skill of completing the later half of a verse, the first part of which is provided. **3** word or syllable inserted to balance a line or measure of a verse.

ਪਾ ਦਰ ਹਵਾ [pa dər həva] *P* **ਪਦੁ** *adj* who walks on air; fleet-footed.

ਪਾਦਰਥ [padrəth] *n* wood-soled slippers.

ਪਾਦਰੀ [padri] *Pg* Padre. It is derived from the Latin word 'pater', meaning 'father'. A Christian priest or clergyman. In India, William Carey was the first padre who settled in Malwa, on November 11, 1793. He learnt languages like Bengali, Sanskrit, etc and preached the teachings of the Bible.

ਪਾਦਸ਼ [padaṣ] *P* **ਪੈਸ਼** *n* recompense, retribution. **2** punishment.

ਪਾਦਕੁਲਕ [padakulək] See ਅਤਿਮਾਲਤੀ.

ਪਾਦਾਰਘ [padarəgh] *Skt* ਪਾਦਰਾਘ *n* water provided for washing the feet.

ਪਾਦਾਤਿ [padatɪ], ਪਾਦਾਤਿਕ [padatɪk] *Skt n* footsoldier.

ਪਾਦੁਕਾ [paduka] *Skt n* pair of shoes. **2** wood-soled slippers.

ਪਾਦੋਦਕ [padodək] *Skt n* water in which the feet of an idol or a venerable person have been washed.

ਪਾਧਰ [padhər] or ਪਾਧਰੁ [padhəru] *Skt* ਪਦੁ village, town. "jɪtu mɪɪɪ həri padhər baṭ."—*kan pərtal m 4*. 'encountering whom one finds the way to the city of God.' "rah padhəru guru dāse."—*suhi chāt m 1*. **2** *Skt* ਪਦੁ way, path. "bhuli me

phɪri padhəru kəhe nə koɪ."—*var maru l m 1*. "ādhā agu je thie kɪtu padhəru jāne?"—*suhi chāt m 1*. **3** guide, traveller. "padhəru həri prəbhū kera."—*toḍi m 4*. **4** level, plane. **5** *Dg* sword.

ਪਾਧਰੀ [padhri] See ਪਾਧੜੀ. **2** wayfarer, traveller.

ਪਾਧਰੁ [padhəru] See ਪਾਧਰ.

ਪਾਧੜੀ [padhɾi] a poetic metre having lines of sixteen matras each, with a pause at every eighth matra and terminating in jəgəṅ, |S|.

Example:

"ənbhut tej, ənchɪjgat,
kərtā sədīv, hərtā ənas..."

—*əkal*.

ਪਾਧੜੀ ਅਰਧ [padhɾi ərədh] a poetic metre comprising four lines, each beginning with two gurus, terminating in a jəgəṅ. It is another form of the metre called mādhubhar. S, S, |S|.

Example:

"sobhāt sur. lobhāt hur.
əchri əpar. rɪjhi sudhar."

—*əj*.

ਪਾਧਾ [padha] *Skt* ਉਪਾਧਯਾਯ *n* teacher. "padha gurmukhɪ akhie caṭɾɪa mətɪ deɪ."—*oākar*. "ape caṭsal aɾɪ he padha."—*var bɪha m 4*.

ਪਾਧਾਣੁ [padhaṅu] *S n* wayfarer, traveller. "padhaṅu sāsar."—*jet chāt m 5*.

ਪਾਧਾ ਨਾ ਪੁੱਛਣਾ [padha na pučchṇa] *v* perform some function without consulting a soothsayer about the auspicious moment. "nəhɪ pucho padha cəl pəriē."—*GPS*.

ਪਾਂਧੀ [pādhi] *n* wayfarer, traveller.

ਪਾਨ [pan] *n* lustre, glow, splendour, dazzle. **2** permission. "dije panā."—*ramav*. **3** hand. "khan pan kər pan pəkhare."—*GPS*. **4** on one's feet. "səbe pan lage təjyo gərəb bhari."—*dətt*. **5** devoted; eager. "ɪk pan jan udas."—*dətt*. 'devoted to.' **6** vital breath, life breath. "pan təje tum tahɪt pritəm, pan təje tumre hɪt pyari."—*cəɪɪtr 367*. **7** leaf (of a tree, etc).

“pən bəhē drum pan nɪhare.”—*kəlki*. **8** betel leaf. *P* ਪੁਲ੍ਹ. “pan supari khatia.”—*tɪlāg m 4*. **9** *Skt* act of drinking some liquid. “hərɪ ɔmɪɪt pan kərəhu sadhsəgɪ.”—*gəu thɪti m 5*. **10** water. “mɪθɪa bhojən pan.”—*sar m 5*. “nə pan pher jacte nə pran deh dharte.”—*GPS*. **11** wine, alcohol. “pan dərərɪ kəsūbhɾo ruro.”—*cərɪtr III*. See ਕਮੁੰਡੜਾ. **12** nectar. “hərō aj panō.”—*ramav*. ‘Today I can snatch nectar from Indar.’ **13** drinking pot. **14** stream, canal. **15** protection. **16** a roadside place for serving water. **17** victory, conquest, triumph.

ਪਾਨਹਾਰ [panhar] *n* water-carrier. “kəi koɪɪ ɪdr jɪh panhar.”—*əkal*.

ਪਾਨਹੀ [panhi] shoe. See ਪਨਹੀ. “take pəg ki panhi mere tən ko cam.”—*s kəbir*.

ਪਾਨਗੋਸ਼ਠੀ [pangos̥thi] *Skt n* a gathering of drinkers bacchanalia. **2** gathering of devotees of goddess Bhairavi.

ਪਾਨਦ [panəd] *adj* life-giving, life-providing. “panəd boləhɪ bani.”—*NP*. **2** who offers betel-leaf. **3** See ਪਾਨ and ਦ.

ਪਾਨਦਾਨ [pandan] *n* box for keeping betel-leaves, etc.

ਪਾਨ ਦੇਣਾ [pan dena] *v* offer betel leaf to a fighter, who is leaving for the battlefield. See ਪਾਨ ਮੰਗਣਾ and ਬੀੜਾ ਚੁੱਕਣਾ.

ਪਾਨਧ [panədh] *n* which holds water; ocean. —*sənama*.

ਪਾਨਨੁਚਾਰਾ [panənučara] ਪਾਨ-ਨ-ਉਚਾਰਾ did not utter the word ‘water’ from his mouth. i.e., could not ask even for water. “pran təje tɪn panənučara.”—*rudr*.

ਪਾਨਧ [panəp] *Skt adj* given to drinking alcohol. **2** given to drinking soma juice. **3** short for ਪਾਨ ਪਤ੍ਰ [pan patr], drinking vessel, goblet. “kəi ɪdr panpəhar.”—*brəhəm*. ‘bearing goblets for offering water to drink.’

ਪਾਨਪਾਨ [panpan] cup and drink. See ਪਾਨ.

2 adj quintessence of potable drinks. “nəmo panpane.”—*japu*.

ਪਾਨਭੋਗ [panbhog] masturbation; kneading or massaging both hands together. “kər bam matrɪ səman. kər dəcchnatərɪ prəman. kɪy panbhog bɪcar. təb bhəe dət̥t kumar.”—*dət̥t*. The left hand took the form of the mother and the right hand became sage Atri. From the union of these two, Dattatreya was born.

ਪਾਨ ਮੰਗਣਾ [pan məg̃na] *v* get ready for going to the battlefield; ask for a betel leaf. “ahəvsɪgh bəli huto mäg̃ lɪye tɪn pan.”—*krɪsən*. See ਬੀੜਾ ਚੁੱਕਣਾ.

ਪਾਨਾ [pana] See ਪਾਉਣਾ. **2** drank.

ਪਾਨਾਵਾੜੀ [panavaɾi] a betel-leaf orchard. “panavaɾi hoɪ ghərɪ khər sar nə jaɳe.”—*tɪlāg m 1*.

ਪਾਨਿ [panɪ] See ਪਾਣਿ and ਪਾਨੀ.

ਪਾਨਿਗ੍ਰਹਣ [panɪgrəhən] See ਪਾਣਿਗ੍ਰਹਣ.

ਪਾਨਿਨਿ [panɪnɪ] *n* which holds water, earth. —*sənama*. **2** See ਪਾਣਿਨੀ.

ਪਾਨਿਪ [panɪp] *n* lustre, splendour. “pran ɔr panɪp dhən raja.”—*cərɪtr 405*. **2** water.

ਪਾਨੀ [pani] *Skt* ਪਾਨੀਯ potable liquid, water. “pani mahɪ dekhu mukh jesa.”—*kan namdev*. **2** alcohol, wine. “ɪkətu pətərɪ bhərɪ pani.”—*asa kəbir*. **3** mother’s menstrual excretion. “pani mela maɳi gori.”—*gəu kəbir*. Here the words mela and ਗੋਰੀ [gori] refer to the colour of the menstrual excretion and that of the semen. **4** lustre, glow.

ਪਾਨੀਹਾਰ [panihar] *n* water-bearer; slave. “rambhəgət ke panihar.”—*gōd m 5*.

ਪਾਨੀਦੇਵਾ [panideva] water-giver; in the Hindu thought, a relative like a son, grandson, who performs libation for his forefathers. “panideva rəhyo nə koi.”—*GPS*.

ਪਾਨੀਪਤ [panipət] a city in district Karnal of Punjab. Having defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in the battlefield in 1526 AD, Babar occupied the

throne of Delhi. The land around this city has been a battlefield for several well-known kings foreign and Indian. It was here that Ahmad Shah Abdali vanquished the Marhattas. Guru Nanak also visited this place and conversed with Sheikh Tahar (mentioned as Tatihari Sheikh in the Janam Sakhis). Sheikh Tahar was an ascetic belonging to Abu Ali Kalandar sect. See ਸੇਖ ਸਰਫ਼.

ਪਾਨੀ ਭਰਨਾ [pani bharna] i.e. serve submissively; obey and serve without demur, serve even in ignominy. “pani səkətɪ bhərije.”—*kəɪɪ ə m 4*. ‘Maya serves as a water-bearer.’

ਪਾਨੀਲਾਗ [panilag] ill-effect of water of an alien region on health. **2** contracting a disease from drinking of water. **3** effect of water of an alien region on one's nature.

ਪਾਨੋ [pano] *Skt* ਪਾਨੀਯ *n* water. “təmro dudh, bɪdər kəu pano.”—*maru kəbir*.

ਪਾਪ [pap] or **ਪਾਪੁ** [papu] *Skt* पाप *n* act from which one should safeguard oneself; action, crime or sin of this nature. “pərhəɪɪ papu pəchəɳəp.”—*oəkar*. **2** *adj* sinner. **3** base. **4** unluckly, inauspicious.

Ten heinous sins are mentioned in Mahabharat: violence, theft, adultery, telling of lies, use of sarcastic words, backbiting, breach of promise, malevolent thinking, cruelty, expecting reward for acts of charity.

In verse 54, in the second chapter of Manu Simriti, five sins, mentioned as heinous, are: killing a Brahman, consuming intoxicants, committing theft, adultery with the wife of one's mentor, association with one who has committed such a sin. See ਪਾਤਕ 2.

In Gurmat, turning away from the Creator, giving up endeavour and inflicting pain upon another person are primary sins. Rahitnamas mention tonsure, adultery, use of tobacco and eating halal meat as four abominable crimes.

The Bible mentions seven sins such as: pride, lust, envy, anger, covetousness, gluttony, and sloth.

ਪਾਪਹਰ [pap-hər], ਪਪਹਾ [pəp-ha] *adj* destroyer of sin. **2** *n* the Creator's name.

ਪਾਪਖੰਡਨ [papkħəḍən] *adj* sin-destroying. “papkħəḍən prəbhū tero nam.”—*ram m 5*. **2** *n* Sikh religion.

ਪਾਪਗਰਹ [papgərəh] *Skt* ਪਾਪਗ੍ਰਹ *n* in astrology, planets like Sun, Mars, Saturn, Rahu and Ketu or Mercury or conjunction of any of these planets. “pap gərəh dʊɪ rahu.”—*var majh m 1*.

ਪਾਪਗੇ [papgə] *adj* enmeshed in sin, infected with sin. “həm rakhəhu vəd pagge.”—*nəɪ m 4*.

ਪਾਪਗ੍ਰਹ [papgərəh] See ਪਾਪਗਰਹ.

ਪਾਪਣ [papəɳ], ਪਾਪਣਿ [papəɳɪ] *adj* female sinner. “ai papəɳɪ putna.”—*BG*.

ਪਾਪਨਾਸਨੀਸ ਅਸਤੁ [papnasnis əstr] *n* the missile of Varun who is the master of sin-destroying Ganga; noose.—*sənama*.

ਪਾਪਨਾਰੀ [papnari] *n* prostitute. **2** adulterous woman, whore. See ਪਰਮਨਾਰੀ.

ਪਾਪਬਿਨਾਸਨੁ [pəpbɪnasənu] *adj* sin-destroying. **2** *n* the Almighty. “pəpbɪnasənu sevɪa.”—*majh ə m 5*. **3** name of the Creator.

ਪਾਪਰ [papər] See ਪਾਪੜ.

ਪਾਪ ਰਤ [pap rət] *adj* engrossed in sin. “pap rət kərjhar.”—*sar m 5*.

ਪਾਪੜ [papərɪ] *Skt* पपट *n* papad; poppadom. Eating papads is harmful for the stomach.

ਪਾਪੜਾ [papra] *n* sin, vice, crime. “papraɪ pachar.”—*var guj 2 m 5*. **2** See ਪਿੰਤਪਾਪੜਾ.

ਪਾਪੜਿਆਂ [papɪɪā] to the sins. See ਪਾਪੜਾ.

ਪਾਪਕ੍ਰਾਂਤ [papakrāt] *adj* ਪਾਪ-ਆਕ੍ਰਾਂਤ burdened with sins. “papakrāt dhəra bhəi.”—*kəlki*. ‘The earth was overwhelmed with sins.’ **2** beleaguered by sins.

ਪਾਪਾਤਮਾ [papatma] *Skt* पापात्मन् *adj* wicked, reprobate, engrossed in sin. “he jənəm məɳəɳ mʊlə əhəkəɳə pəpatma!”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਪਾਪਿ [papɪ] after sin, with sin. “papɪ ləde pape pasara.”—*oḱkar*.

ਪਾਪਿਸਟ [papɪsət] *Skt* ਪਾਪਿਸ੍ਟ *adj* most sinful, ever sinning. “tɪn ka dərɪsən na kərəhɪ papɪsət hətɪari.”—*var sor m 4*. “mɪlət səgɪ papɪsət tən hoe durgadɪ.”—*brla m 5*. ‘Having come into contact with the sinful body, the best material got malodorous.’

ਪਾਪੀ [papi] *Skt* पापिन् *adj* sinful, wicked, criminal, maladroit. “papi hɪɛ mɛ kam bəsaɪ.”—*bəsōt m 9*.

ਪਾਪੇ [pape] of the sin. “pape pasara.”—*oḱkar*.

ਪਾਪੋਸ਼ [papoʃ] *P* پاڻش *n* covering for the foot, shoe.

ਪਾਬੰਦ [pabənd] *P* پابند *adj* with feet tied, bound, fettered. 2 bound by some rule or order. 3 *n* prisoner.

ਪਾਬੰਦੀ [pabəndi] *P* پابندی *n* subordination, restriction. 2 obedience to observe some rule.

ਪਾਮ [pam] *n* foot. “təre tap dhumə kərē pap uccə.”—*dətt*. ‘Having lit fire under the head and with feet raised.’ 2 See ਪਾਉ 2.

ਪਾਮਰ [pamər] *Skt adj* पा-मर who kills the protector. 2 mean, base, malicious. 3 irreligious. 4 afflicted with scabbies.

ਪਾਮਰਿ [pamərɪ], ਪਾਮਰੀ [pamri] *n* long cloak *Skt* प्राङ्घ्रित a mantle (to be worn during winter). “ṣyamset nili lal zərəd səbəz rəg, guru ji gubīd esi mɔj det pamri.”—*māgəl kəvɪ*. 2 *Skt* पाम-अरि enemy of foot disease, sulphur.

ਪਾਮਾ [pama] See ਪਾਉ 2.

ਪਾਮਾਲ [pamal] *P* پامال *adj* trodden under feet, trampled. 2 destroyed, devastated.

ਪਾਯ [pay] *adv* having obtained. 2 *P* پای *feet*. 3 *Skt adj* potable; drinkable. 4 *n* water.

ਪਾਯਉ [payəu] obtained. “payəu namnɪvas.”—*səvəye m 3 ke*.

ਪਾਯਸ [payəs] *n* anything made from milk. 2 dish made from rice and milk. 3 condensed milk; ਖੋਆ [khoa].

ਪਾਯਹ [payəh] *P* پای *n* leg of a table or a cot, etc. 2 column, pillar. 3 rank, status, position. 4 ladder, stairs.

ਪਾਯਕ [payək] See ਪਾਇਕ.

ਪਾਯਤਖ਼ਤ [paytəxət] *P* پاڻتخت capital city; seat of a government.

ਪਾਯਦਾਰ [paydar] *P* پایدار *adj* firm-footed. 2 strong, durable.

ਪਾਯਦਾਰੀ [paydari] *P* پایداری *n* firmness, durability.

ਪਾਯਾ [paya] See ਪਾਯਹ.

ਪਾਯਾਲ [payal] See ਪਾਤਾਲ.

ਪਾਯਾਲਿਭਗਤ [payalɪbhəgət] *n* devotee living in the netherworld; denizen of the netherworld; king Bali. “gʊn gavəhɪ payalɪbhəgət.”—*səvəye m 1 ke*. 2 Sheshnag the thousand-headed snake.

ਪਾਯਿਕ [payɪk] See ਪਾਇਕ.

ਪਾਯੀ [payi] *Skt* पायिन् *adj* drinking. 2 See ਪਾਈ.

ਪਾਯੂ [payu] *Skt* guard, protector, watchman. 2 anus, arse.

ਪਾਯੰਦਾਜ [payədaɟ] See ਪਾਅੰਦਾਜ਼.

ਪਾਰ [par] *n* housebreaking, burglary. “ɪs ko par dəyo dərɪsavɛ.”—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* पार *vr* conclude, complete. 3 *n* other bank, opposite shore. “par pərə jəgsagər te.”—*GPS*. 4 end or limit. “par nə par səke pədməpətɪ.”—*əkal*. 5 *adv* on the other side, on the side beyond. 6 See ਪਾਰਿ. having rent or torn. “ur te pərda bhrəm ko səbh par.”—*GPS*. 7 *P* پار *last year*, the year goneby. 8 *P* پارچہ *fragment*, piece, portion, segment. “sɪr kərvət səhɪ tərɪ par par he.”—*BGK*. ‘gets cut into pieces.’

ਪਾਰਸ [parəs] *Skt n* Persia, Iran. *P* پارس *a country* of central Asia, towards the west of India, surrounded by Turkey, Balochistan and Afghanistan. Its area is 628,000 square miles and its population is about ten million. Tehran is its capital. It is governed by an elected body, called Majlis. The name of its king is Rizakhan

Pahalvi, who ascended the throne on December 16, 1925. 2 *Skt* पारस an imaginary stone, with the touch of which iron is supposed to change into gold; philosopher's stone. "loha hīrān hoṃe sāgī parās."—*kan m* 4. 3 short for ਪਾਰਸਨਾਥ (ਪਾਰਸੁੰਨਾਥ). "parās kār dāḍḍot ghār ae."—*parās*.

ਪਾਰਸਦ [parṣəd] See ਪਾਰਖਦ.

ਪਾਰਸਨਾਥ [parṣnath] *Skt* पारसुनाथ son of Ashvasen, born to his queen Vama. Ashvasen was from Ikshvaku dynasty and king of Varanasi. Once, during her pregnancy, Vamadevi saw Parshva, the snake, by her side and there was also an impression of a snake, on the body of the child. So he was named Parshvanath. He was married to Prabhavati, daughter of Prasenjit, king of Kushsthan. He was a very illustrious and kind-hearted person. Having developed revulsion against homicide, he converted to Jainism and by practising religious austerities, became the 23rd Tirathankar. See ਤੀਰਥੰਕਰ.

Parasnath was born on the 10th of the dark fortnight of the month of Poh and breathed his last on the 8th of the bright fortnight of the month of Savan. Scholars have estimated that he lived around 599 BC. 2 a hilltop, with a temple on it, in Hazaribagh district of Bengal, where Parasnath passed away. 3 In the Dasam Granth, Parasnath is mentioned as an incarnation of Shiv, who eradicated the sect of Dattatreya and established his own sect. "parṣnath bəḍo rəṇ paryo. apən prəcūr jəgət mət kina, devdət ko ṭaryo."—*parās*.

ਪਾਰਸ ਪਰਸਪਰਾ [parās pərṣpəra] —*bavən*. a spiritual guide, through contact, turns his disciple into his own image whereas parās, (philosopher's stone) turns iron into gold but not into parās itself.

ਪਾਰਸਭਾਗ [parṣbhag] written by Bhai Addanshah, it is the translation of Imam

Ghazali's book, Kimia S'adat, and contains excellent precepts.

ਪਾਰਸਾ [parsa] *P* 𑂣𑂱𑂰 *adj* abstinent, content, pious. 2 whose passions are subdued.

ਪਾਰਸੀ [parsī] *adj* of or relating to Persia. *Skt* पारसीक. 2 *n* language of Persia, Persian language. 3 inhabitant of Persia. 4 believer in Zoroastrianism; Parsee. The Parsees are fire-worshippers. They don't let fire be extinguished in their temples. In order to keep the fire pure, they neither smoke nor cremate the dead bodies. They keep the corpses in a deep encloure, called dākḥme, where the carnivorous birds eat their flesh. Zend is their scripture, which, together with its exegesis, is called Zend Avesta. The Parsees came to India for the first time in 735 AD, from Khurasan and settled in Sanjan (district Thana in the presidency of Bombay). Now, this community has spread in the whole of India and is highly competent in business.

ਪਾਰਸੁਤੀ [parsuti] *Skt* परिमृति *n* praise, eulogy.

ਪਾਰਹ [parəh] *P* 𑂣𑂱𑂰 *part*, fragment, portion, segment.

ਪਾਰਕ [parək] *adj* who preserves, rears or supports. 2 reared, brought up, fostered. "le parək kār palṭo."—*cərītr* 57. 3 *Skt n* who enables one to cross over; boatsman. 4 ship, that carries across. 5 gold. 6 *adj* enabling to cross.

ਪਾਰਖਦ [parkhəd] *Skt* पारखद *n* member of an assembly; courtier, councillor. 2 courtiers of Vishnu, whose names are recorded thus in the Bhagatmal of Nabha ji:

"vīṣṅkəsen jəy vījəy prəbəl bəl mägəlkari,
nəḍ sunəḍ subhədr bhədr jəg aməyhari,
cəḍ prəcəḍ vīnit kumud kumudakṣ krīpaləy,
ṣil suṣil suṣeṇ bhav bhəktən prəṭīpaləy,
ləkṣmipətī priṇən brəviṇ bhəjnanəḍ bhəkt-
tanīhəd.

mo cītt vrittī nīṭ tēhī rēho
jēhī narayāṇ parkhād.

Of these courtiers the eight – Jai, Vijay, Bal, Subal, Nand, Sunand, Bhadar and Subhadar – are well-known.

ਪਾਰਖਾ [parkha] *n* test, appraisal, examination. “nrīp ko khoj parkha dhāṛte.”—*GPS*. **2** See ਪਰਿਖਾ.

ਪਾਰਖੀ [parkhi], **ਪਾਰਖੁ** [parəkhū], **ਪਾਰਖੁ** [parkhu] tester, assayer. “parkhia thavəhu ləṭo pərkhaṭ.”—*var sar m 3*. “nanək parkhu apṭ.”—*var majh m 1*. “ədhē ka nau parkhu.”—*gəu ə m 1*.

ਪਾਰਗ [parəg] *Skt adj* who goes across. **2** well-versed, expert. “ved pargē vīpr sūkərmī.”—*GPS*.

ਪਾਰਗਰਾਮਨੋ [pargramno], **ਪਾਰਗਰਾਮੀ** [pargəramī], **ਪਾਰਗਾਮੀ** [pargami], **ਪਾਰਗਿਰਾਮੀ** [pargīramī] *Skt* पारगामिन् *adj* going across, crossing over to the other world. “guru bohīthu pargramno.”—*gəu m 5*. “jī kəməve su pargami.”—*gəu m 5*. “tarəṇtəṛəṇ pargami.” “pahəṇnav nə pargīramī.”—*suhī m 5*.

ਪਾਰਚ [parəc], **ਪਾਰਚਾ** [parca] *P* पृथक् *n* piece, fragment. **2** cloth. “mīthīa moh bēdhəhī nīṭ parəc.”—*suhī m 5*. ‘girds up his loins every day.’

ਪਾਰਜਾਤ [parjat], **ਪਾਰਜਾਤੁ** [parjatu] *Skt* पारिजात *n* a tree of the gods, born out of the ocean. There is a legend that this tree came out at the time of the ocean’s churning and was handed over to Indar. Indar’s wife, Shachi, was very fond of it. When Krishan went to Paradise to see Indar, his queen, Satyabhama, urged him to take Parijat tree to Dwarika. As a result, a fierce battle took place between Indar and Krishan. At last, Indar was defeated and Krishan took Parijat with him and planted it in Satyabhama’s courtyard. After Krishan’s demise this tree, on its own, went back to Indar’s world. See ਸੁਰਤਰੁ. “parjatu gopi le

aṭa.”—*var asa*. “parjatu ṭh həṛṭ ko nam.”—*sukhmāni*. **2** coral. **3** hollowed-out gourd. **4** the Creator. “parjatu ghəṛṭ agəṇṭ merə.”—*gūj ə m 1*.

ਪਾਰਣ [parəṇ] *Skt n* first meal after a fast. **2** process of concluding a fast. **3** satiation, satisfaction. **4** conclusion, end. **5** cloud. **6** See ਪਾਰਣਾ. **7** *Skt* पार्ण *adj* made of leaves.

ਪਾਰਣਾ [parṇa] refuge, shelter, support. See ਪਰਣਾ. “səbhse tera parṇa.”—*maru solhe m 5*. “mit hit dhənu nəh parṇa.”—*bher m 5*. **2** rend, tear. **3** rear, bring up.

ਪਾਰਥ [parəth], **ਪਾਰਥਉ** [parthəu] *Skt* पार्थ *n* Pritha (Kunti’s) son – Arjun. “guru əṛjəṇ purəkh prəmaṇ parthəu calə nəhī.”—*səvəye m 5 ke*. ‘Like the legendary Arjun, the valiant Guru Arjan, does not turn away from the battlefield.’ **2** Yudhishtar and Bhim, being sons of Pritha (Kunti), are also called Parth, but, more commonly, it is the name of Arjun. **3** king of the earth.

ਪਾਰਥਿਵ [parthiv] *Skt* पार्थिव *adj* concerning the earth, earthly. **2** *n* king, sovereign. **3** earthen vessel. **4** planet Mars.

ਪਾਰਥਿਵੀ [parəthivi] *Skt* पार्थिवी *n* born of the earth, Sita.

ਪਾਰਦ [parəd] *Skt n* which helps to overcome diseases; mercury. “mən mukhək bīl basna pəkṛe kən upay? parəd sri guru prem pəg pyavo he thīṛ jay.”—*NP*. ‘the rat becomes motionless after taking quicksilver.’

According to Bhavprakash, mercury was produced from the semen of Shiv, and that is why it has names like shīv-vij, rūdrəj, etc. It is used for the treatment of various diseases. Its calx is used by physicians as a prophylactic as well as a tonic. Hydragyrum. *E* mercury. **2** *adj* transporting to the opposite bank or side. **3** *P n* tick.

ਪਾਰਦਰਸੀ [pardərṣī] *Skt* पारदर्शिन far-sighted, far-seeing.

- ਪਾਰਦੇ** [pardo] See ਪਾਰਦ. 2 See ਪਰਦਾ. “hoɪ kɪɪpalu gur laɦɪ pardo.”—*sar m 5*.
- ਪਾਰਧੀ** [pardhi] *Skt n* who hunts from behind a shelter; invisible hunter. “kəɦu pardi jyo dhəre ban raje.”—*VN*. 2 according to the Hindu Dharamshastar, Brahman’s son from a Shudar woman. See ਔਸ਼ਨਸੀ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ § 36.
- ਪਾਰਨ** [parən] *n* fostering, nurturing. “əb lɔ tum parən kine.”—*GPS*. 2 See ਪਾਰਣ.
- ਪਾਰਨਾ** [parna] *v* nurture, foster. 2 tear, rend. 3 root out, tear up. “roɪ kər piɪ sɪr kes ko parti.”—*GV 10*. 4 burgle; break into a house. “əpər than ko parən kərɔ̃.”—*GPS*. 5 knock down the opponent in wrestling or battle. “jəb bhup ɪto rəɳ parət bhəyo.”—*krɪsən*. 6 See ਪਾਰਣ.
- ਪਾਰ ਪਰਾਨਾ** [par pəranā] got across. 2 *v* get across.
- ਪਾਰ ਪਾਰ** [par par] in pieces, in fragments. See ਪਾਰ 8.
- ਪਾਰ ਬਸਾਉਣਾ** [par bəsaʊnā] See ਪਾਰ ਵਸਾਉਣਾ.
- ਪਾਰਬਤੀ** [parbətī] See ਪਾਰਵਤੀ. 2 hill-dweller. “parbətī pərəmdesi pəchele.”—*dətt*.
- ਪਾਰਬਤੀਸ** [parbətis] *n* husband of Pavati, Shiv.
- ਪਾਰਬਤੀਸ ਅਰਿ** [parbətis əɪɪ] *n* enemy of Parvati’s husband, Shiv – Kam. “parbətis əɪɪ ko əvtara.”—*cəɪɪtr 346*. ‘incarnation of Kam.’
- ਪਾਰਬਤੀਪਤਿ** [parbətīpətɪ] See ਪਾਰਬਤੀਸ.
- ਪਾਰਬਤੀਪਤਿ ਬੱਲਭਾ** [parbətīpətɪ bəlləbha] *n* hemp, which is prized by Shiv. “parbətīpətɪ bəlləbha nagphen ko khaɪ.”—*GV 10*. 2 Uma, Girija.
- ਪਾਰਬ੍ਰਹਮ** [parbrəhəm] See ਪਾਰਬ੍ਰਹਮ. “parbrəhəm əpərəpər suami.”—*gəʊ m 5*.
- ਪਾਰਭਾ** [parbha] got across.
- ਪਾਰਮਲੋ** [pərməlo] *adj* beyond defilement; immaculate. “məle nə lache pərməlo.”—*guj namdev*.
- ਪਾਰਮਾਰਥਿਕ** [pərməɪɪk] *adj* concerning comfort of the next world. 2 eternal, unchanging.
- ਪਾਰਲਾ** [parla] *adj* of the far or opposite bank, side or border. “parla urarla nə tera ət mɪle jəra.”—*səloh*.
- ਪਾਰਲੀਮੈਂਟ** [parlimēt] *n* parliament, a national legislative body of the people of England.
- ਪਾਰਲੌਕਿਕ** [pərləkɪk] *adj* concerning the next world. 2 yielding fruit in the next world.
- ਪਾਰ ਵਸਾਉਣਾ** [par vəsəʊnā] *v* exert to the utmost. “lobhi ka vesahu nə kije, je ka parvəsəɪ.”—*səva m 3*.
- ਪਾਰਵਣ** [parvən] *Skt adj* concerning or relating to a festival; festive. 2 *n* something done at the time of a festival.
- ਪਾਰਵਤੀ** [parvətī] *n* daughter of Himalaya mountain; Uma, who was married to Shiv. 2 according to the Nighantu, a river rising in a mountain.
- ਪਾਰਾ** [para] *n* opposite side or end. “jogi khojət hare, paɪo nəɦɪ tɪɦ para.”—*jət m 9*. 2 chill, frost. “para pəre jəgət ədɦɪkai.”—*GPS*. 3 *adj* of the other end or side. “ət nə para kimətɪ nəɦɪ pai.”—*maru solhe m 3*. ‘There is no end to your excellence.’ 4 found. “des kəɦu rəɦe nə para.”—*rəghu*. ‘could not stay anywhere in the country.’ 5 mercury, quicksilver. “ese uɖi bara jese para uɖ jat hə.”—*krɪsən*. ‘The girl vanished like quicksilver.’ See ਪਾਰਦ. 6 *P* ੲੜ piece, fragment, part. 7 chapter (of a book).
- ਪਾਰਾਇਣ** [paraɪɳ], **ਪਾਰਾਯਣ** [parayən] *Skt n* conclusion, culmination. 2 time-bound and continuous recitation of a holy-book from the beginning to the end.
- ਪਾਰਾਵਤ** [paravət] *Skt adj* who has come from afar. 2 foreigner. 3 *n* pigeon. 4 monkey. 5 mountain.
- ਪਾਰਾਵਾਰ** [paravar] *Skt n* this and the other bank or side; limit; border. “nanək ət nə japni həɪɪ take paravar.”—*var asa*. 2 this and the next world. 3 ocean. “paravar ləg pheli jit səmʃer ki.”—*52 poets*.

ਪਾਰਿ [pari] *adv* on the other or opposite bank. “pari utərijahı ik khina.”—*bəsōt m 3*.
2 having nurtured. **3** having torn.
ਪਾਰਿਓ [pario], **ਪਾਰਿਆ** [paria] nurtured. **2** tore. **3** took place, occurred. “pəlu pəlu həri ji te ətəru pario.”—*jet rəvidas*.
ਪਾਰਿਜਾਤ [parijat] See ਪਾਰਜਾਤ.
ਪਾਰਿਤੋਖਕ [paritokhək] ਪਾਰਿਤੋਸਿਕ *adj* pleasing, gratifying. **2 n** object given to please the other person; reward, present.
ਪਾਰਿਪਰਾਨ [paripran], ਪਾਰਿਪਰਾਨਾ [pariprana] got across, went beyond this world. “jini jəpia te paripəran.”—*prəbha pətal m 4*. “simrət paripərana.”—*dhəna ə m 5*.
ਪਾਰਿ ਪਰੀਵਾਂ [pari pərivā] may get across (the ocean of life). “həri rəgi pari pərivā jiu.”—*majh m 5*.
ਪਾਰੀ [pari] reared, nurtured. “hitu citu de le le pari.”—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*. “mənəhu bulai kin go pari.”—*NP*. reared cow. **2** tore, rent. **3** rooted out, uprooted. **4** turn, occasion. **5 Skt n** ocean. **6** rope for tying an elephant’s feet. **7 P** fruit.
ਪਾਰੀਆ [paria] obtained, got. “ətə nə paria.”—*gəu ə m 5*.
ਪਾਰੀਅੰ [pariā] fell, bowed. “nrupes pai pariā.”—*ramav*. ‘fell at the feet of.’
ਪਾਰੁ [paru] See ਪਾਰ. “paru kəse paıbo re.”—*gəu rəvidas*. **2 Skt** sun. **3** fire.
ਪਾਰੈ [parə] rears, nurtures. “jiu janəhi tiu parə.”—*sar m 5*.
ਪਾਰੋ [paro] chill, cold. **2** See ਪਾਰੋ ਭਾਈ. **3** you rear, or observe.
ਪਾਰੋਸੀ [parosi] neighbour; one living in the adjacent house. “parosi ke jo hua, tu əpne bhi jan.”—*s kəbir*.
ਪਾਰੋ ਪਰਮਹੰਸ [paro pəramhəs], ਪਾਰੋ ਭਾਈ [paro bhai] Julka Khatri, resident of Dalla, who became a disciple of Guru Angad Dev. Having served Guru Amar Das, he obtained the title

of Paramhans i.e. a sanctified person. The third Guru appointed him preacher and bestowed him with a diocese. Narayan Das, father-in-law of Guru Hargobind, was from the same lineage.

With permission from Guru Amar Das, he pioneered to organise the Vaisakhi fair. Before this no particular fair had been held. “paro julka pəramhəs pure sətiguru kirpadhari.”—*BG*.
ਪਾਰੰਗਤ [parəgət] *Skt adj* who has crossed over; who has won emancipation. “nanək so parəgət hoı.”—*ram m 1*. **2** perfect scholar; who has realised the limitations of knowledge.
ਪਾਰੰਗਤਿ [parəgəti] *n* highest state; salvation. “parəgəti dan pəıvde.”—*var ram 3*. ‘Salvation is attained at the Guru’s door.’
2 act of getting across, transcending.
ਪਾਲ [pal] *n* border of a dupatta or garment. “nanək bādhiu pal.”—*dhəna m 5*. “jəgət udharən sadhuprəbhu tin lago pal.”—*bila m 5*. **2** sail, ship’s cloth set in the direction of the wind. It impels the boat to move fast. “udhre bhrəm moh sagər ləgi sətina pəg pal.”—*keda m 5*. See *E* pall. **3** cradle. “diyo ek palə subalə rikhisā.”—*ramav*. **4** act of placing fruit in the layers of straw or leaves for it to ripen. *Skt* ਪੱਲ. “əb pal da, khərbuja dāl da.”—*prov*. **5** small tent. **6** line, row. **7** ridge, embankment. **8 Skt** पाल *vr* rear, protect. **9 adj** nurturer, rearer protector. “tu əprəpər sərəb pal.”—*bəsōt m 1*. “jiu rakhe məhtari balək kəu tēse hi prəbhu pal.”—*dhəna m 5*. **10** a subcaste of the Jatts. **11** a hill-dwelling tribe. **12** a royal family, eighteen kings of which ruled over Bengal and Magadh from 815 to 1200 AD.
ਪਾਲਕ [palək] *n* spinach *Skt* पालक . **2 Skt adj** rearer. **3 n** horse-keeper. **4** fosterson, adopted son. **5** the Creator, the Divine.
ਪਾਲਕਾ [palka] vocative. O Protector! **2** fosterer. “bəhu pərkari palka!”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਪਾਲਕੀ [palki] *n* a type of covered palanquin which is carried by porters on their shoulders. From it the Portuguese coined the word palanquin.

ਪਾਲਨ [palən] *Skt n* rearing, protecting. “paləḥi akīrətghāna.”—*bīha chōt m 5*. “pale balək vāgī.”—*var ram 2 m 5*. **2 H** cradle, swing. “balək palən pəuḍhiāle.”—*ram namdev*.

ਪਾਲਨਾ [palna] *v* rear. **2 n** a child's cradle.

ਪਾਲਨੀਯ [palniy] *Skt adj* worth-rearing.

ਪਾਲੜਾ [palṛa] *n* pan of a balance, basket.

ਪਾਲਾ [pala] reared, brought up. “matgəṛəbh mēḥi tumhi pala.”—*mājh ə m 5*. **2** border of a dupatta. “gur ka bēcənu tīni badhīo pala.”—*prəbha ə m 5*. **3 Skt** ਪੁਾਲੇਯ *n* frost, snow. **4** chill, cold. “pala kəkəru vərəph bəse.”—*suhī ə m 4*. See ਪਾਲਾਕਕਰੁ.

ਪਾਲਾਕਕਰੁ [palakəkəru] *n* hailstone, snow flake. “palakəkəru vərəph bəse.”—*suhī ə m 4*.

ਪਾ ਲਾਗਨ [pa lagən] *n* act of bowing down or touching another's feet. “pa lagən kəhio.”—*GPS*.

ਪਾਲਾਗਲ [palagəl] See ਪੈਦਲ 2.

ਪਾਲਾ ਤਾਉ [pala tau] *n* fever that causes shivering, malarial fever. See ਤਾਪ (c). **2** heat and cold; winter and summer. “pala tau kəchu nə bīape ram nam guṇ gaī.”—*asa m 5*. **3** ague and plague. See ਤਾਉਨ.

ਪਾਲਿ [palī] *adv* having reared, nurtured. “so prəbhū sīmriē īsu dehi kəu palī.”—*var bīha m 5*. **2 Skt n** row, queue. **3** ridge, embankment. “suke sərvər palī bōdhavē.”—*asa kəbir*. **4** border, limit. **5** bridge. **6** screen, veil. “kuṛe ki palī vicəhu nīkle.”—*gəu m 3*. “kīv kuṛe tuṛe palī?”—*jəpu*. **7** edge of a sword. **8** bearded woman. **9** sign, figure, mark. **10** In Punjabi, it is imperative form of the verb palṇa.

ਪਾਲਿਓ [palīo], **ਪਾਲਿਆ** [palīa] reared, nurtured, etc.

ਪਾਲਿ ਸਮੁਹਾ [palī səmuha] *adj* barricaded, obstructed. “palī səmuha sərvəru bhəra, pi nə səkə koi niru.”—*s kəbir*. ‘the water of the Divine's Name and the ego's barricade.’ **2** brimful.

ਪਾਲੀ [pali] nurtured. “ənīk jətən kəri kara pali.”—*gəu kəbir*. **2 adv** attached in wedlock. “lave apən pali.”—*dhāna m 4*. ‘i.e., may take us under His Wing.’ **3 n** an old Prakrit of Magadh that originated from Sanskrit and is now partially in vogue in Ceylon. Many Buddhist books are composed in this language. The Pali dictionary by R. C. Childers is considered to be the best. **4 Skt** पालिन् *adj* keeper, rearer. **5 n** herdsman.

ਪਾਲੀਟਿਕਸ [palīṭīks] politics, knowledge of the polity.

ਪਾਲੁ [palu] *n* bedstead. See ਕੁਰਮਾ.

ਪਾਲੁ [palu] *adj* domesticated, tamed.

ਪਾਲੇ [pale] rears, nurtures. “pale balək vagī deke apī kər.”—*var ram 2 m 5*. **2 adv** in one's lap, in one's lot.

ਪਾਲੈ [pale] rears. “so udasi, jo pale udas.”—*var ram 1 m 1*. **2 adv** equipped with. “nam dhənu jīsu jən kə pale.”—*dhāna m 5*.

ਪਾਲਯ [paly] *adj* worth rearing, worth nurturing, etc.

ਪਾਵ [pav] *n* foot. “sīru nanək loka pav hē.”—*bəsāt m 1*. **2** one-fourth of a seer, etc; a quarter. **3 Skt** पवनजंतु a machine or musical instrument worked by the power of air or wind; wind instrument.

ਪਾਵਉ [pavəu] (you) get, receive, etc. **2 I** get, receive, etc. “pavəu danu səda dərəsu pekha.”—*gōḍ m 5*.

ਪਾਵਸ [pavəs] *Skt* पवसु heaven and earth. “təh pavəs sīdhū dhup nəhi chəhia.”—*gəu kəbir*. Aridness and wetness (or rise and fall), sun and shade are not there. Those who mean rainy season by pavəs are not aware of the

theme of this hymn in which pairs of opposites are mentioned. See ਸੁੰਨ 9. 2 *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਾਵੁਥ the rainy season (in the months of Savan and Bhadon). “bīkhe bhāi mātī pavāsi kaiā kāmēlu kumlaṇa.”—*sri beṇi*.

ਪਾਵਸਿ [pavāsi] will obtain. 2 takes. “jake namī sunīe jāmū chodē, tāki sērāṇī nā pavāsi re.”—*maru m 5*. 3 See ਪਾਵਸ 2. “bīkhe bhāi mātī pavāsi kaiā kāmēlu kumlaṇa.”—*sri beṇi*. ‘The lotus withers away during the rainy season.’

ਪਾਵਸੁ [pavāsu] See ਪਾਵਸ.

ਪਾਵਹ [pavāh], **ਪਾਵਹਿ** [pavāhi] receives, obtains. “pāṛī pāṛī pavāhi manū.”—*jəpu*.

ਪਾਵਹੀ [pavhi] obtains, gets. 2 adopts, brings. “kis hi citī nā pavhi.”—*sri m 5*. ‘does not bring anyone in to his mind. i.e., does not care for anyone.’

ਪਾਵਕ [pavək] *Skt n* which purifies i.e., fire. “jīh pavək sur nār hē jare.”—*gəu kəbir*. 2 fire caused by lightning. 3 tree of illusion.

ਪਾਵਕਤੋਅ [pavəktoə] *n* ਤੋਯ-ਅਗਨਿ, fire, submarine fire. “pavəktoə əsadh ghorə.”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਪਾਵਕਬਾਣ [pavəkbaṇ] See ਅਗਨਿਬਾਣ. “pavəkbaṇ bāhe nā jəle hē.”—*VN*.

ਪਾਵਕਬੇਖ [pavəkbekh] robe of fire; shaped i.e. turned red with rage. “rīs ke səg pavəkbekh bhāe hē.”—*krīsən*.

ਪਾਵਕਮਣਿ [pavəkmanī] shining glass.

ਪਾਵਕੁ [pavəku] See ਪਾਵਕ 1. “paṇī pavəku tīn hi kia.”—*sopurəkhū*.

ਪਾਵਟਾ [pavṭa], **ਪਾਂਵਟਾ** [pāvṭa] *n* in which the foot may be set; stirrup. 2 shoe. 3 cloth or carpet spread in front of a door for personages to walk on. “bithīn me pāvṭe pərət jat.”—*rəghu*. 4 Guru Gobind Singh got a fort built on the bank of river Yamuna, in Sammat 1742, in Kiyar Dun, on the land purchased from the raja of Nahan and named it Panvta. The battle of Bhangani was fought during his stay in this

fort, a mention of which is found in the eighth chapter of the Vichitar Natak. Bhai Santokh Singh writes:

“pav ṭīkyo sətguru ko anədpur te aī.
nam dhəryo īs pāvṭa səbh desən prəgṭaī.”

—*GPS*.

Translation of the tenth section of the Bhagwat was also done during his stay at Panvta, as:

“dəsəm kəthā bhagot ki bhakha kəri bənaī,
əvər vasna nahī prəbhū dhərəmjudhd ke caī,
stre se petalī me savən sudī tīthī dip,
nəgər pāvṭa subh kərən jəmuna bāhe səmpī.”

—*krīsən 2390*.¹

There are four more places around Panvta where the Guru used to stay but there is only one major gurdwara. It receives annual grant of rupees 125 from Patiala state, rupees 111 from Nahan state, rupees 25 from Buria state, rupees 18 from Nabha state, rupees 72 from the state of Kalsia and rupees 10 from the landlord of Bharoli. Four hundred and twenty five bighas of freehold land has been attached with the gurdwara by Nahan state. A sword of the Guru was there, which is now with the raja of Nahan. A fair is held there on the Baisakhi day. This place is under the police station Majra, in tehsil Panvta of Nahan state. It is situated at a distance of 30 miles to the north-east of the railway station Jagadhari.

ਪਾਵਣਾ [pavṇa] *v* take, receive, have.

ਪਾਵਣਿਆ [pavṇīā] *adj* obtaining. 2 obtains. 3 obtainer. “gurmukhī sojhi pavṇīā.”—*majh ə m 3*.

¹Some writers like Bhai Gian Singh have mentioned Sammat 1743 as the year of the battle of Bhangani. But this is not correct. After the said battle, the tenth Master did not compose any poetry at Paonta but immediately moved away. The battle of Bhangani had taken place in Sammat 1746.

पावउ [pavət] receives. 2 gets, receives. "phulI phulI kIa pavət he?"—*BiIa m 5*.

पावद [pāvəd] *n* tightening cord of a stringed cot; footside of a bed. "pāvəd beṭh mukIṭyən mare."—*cəRIṭr 294*.

पावढ [pavən] or पावढु [pavənu] *v* put, pour. "nIj pavən ko kəriəhI pavən. jIṣ te hoI sədən məm pavən."—*GPS*. 'Step into my house so that it may be blessed.' 2 to the feet. See पाव. "pun dhovəhI pavən."—*GPS*. 3 with the feet. "pavən dhavən suami sukhpātha."—*kan m 5*. 4 is done, gets done. "ko rove, ko həṣI həṣI pavənu."—*asa m 5*. 5 *Skt* प्रपन्न *adj* who takes refuge, refugee. "gotəm narI əhəIṭa tari, pavən ketək tariəle."—*mali namdev*. 6 *Skt* sanctifier. "pavən nam jəgət me həṣI ko."—*gəu m 9*. 7 pure, sacred. "pavən cəṛən pəkharən kəre."—*GPS*. 8 subsisting on air. 9 *n* fire. 10 water. 11 sandalwood.

पावढा [pavna] See पाउिहा and पावहा.

पावढु [pavənu] See पावढ.

पाव पसारन [pav pəsəran] *n* spreading; act of stretching one's feet. 2 keeping a foothold; regarding oneself as everlasting. 3 extending one's right. "thIṛ kou nəhi kaI pəsəraḥu pav?"—*bavən*.

पावर [pavər] *n* a roadside place for drinking water. "səṛəb tirəth pər pavər bādha."—*rəghu*. 2 See पावदि. 3 This word is also used in place of pamər. "he mən mohən sūdər savər. me məlin pamər te pavər."—*GPS*. 4 *Skt* पावर dice that carries marks.

पावदि [pavəṛI], पावदी [pāvri] *n* wooden sandals for putting on the feet.

पावला [pavla] See पाउला.

पावडा [pavṛa], पावडा [pāvṛa] stirrup to put one's foot into. See पावटा 1. "səhəj ke pavṛe pəgu dhəṛIlije."—*gəu kəbir*. 2 See पावटा 3.

पावा [pava] *n* leg of a cot or a stool. "huto hin cōki ik pava."—*GPS*. 2 obtained. "sacu mIle

sukh pava."—*maru solhe m 1*. 3 may get or obtain.

पावये [pavadhe], पावये [pavādhe] a caste among the Kshatris. "pavādhe pacadhIā."—*BG*.

पावडा [pavaṛa] war. See पवडा. "jIṭa pavaṛa."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

पावडु [pavIṭr] *n* sanctity, piety. "kI pavIṭr kərmā."—*dətt*.

पावै [pavə] gets, obtains. 2 *adv* at the feet. "ləgI səṭIgurI pave."—*asa m 5*.

पावंग [pavəṅ] See पवंग. 2 relating to a horse.

पाव [paṛ] *n* house-breaking, burglary. 2 breach, cleavage. 3 far side. 4 pit dug for laying the bricks of a well.

पावहा [paṛcha] trough into which water, drawn by buckets of the Persian wheel, first falls and then flows into a drain. 2 large sliver (split from hard wood etc with the help of an axe), e.g. "us ne mar marke paṛche lah ditte." 'He beat him black and blue.'

पावना [paṛna] *v* rend, split. 2 separate, tear off. 3 oppose. *Skt* पाटन. 4 snatch, rob.

पाव पजेमदि [paṛ pəṛosəṇI] female neighbour; she who lives across the street. "paṛ pəṛosəṇI puchIle nama."—*sor namdev*.

पावडा [paṛa] *n* antagonism, opposition. 2 distance. 3 distance between the banks of a river; gap.


पावडि [paṛI] having torn (off). "paṛI pəṭola dhəj kəri."—*s fərid*.

पावडीघाट [paṛibaṭ] *n* highwayman, brigand. "pəḍIṭ paṛibaṭ."—*s kəbir*.

पावडा [paṛha] *n* a type of deer, which is brown-coloured and two feet high; hog-deer. "ketək paṛhe sukər mare."—*GPS*. The meat of a hog-deer contains fever tendons. 2 *adj* studious, scholarly.

पिउ [pIu] *n* dear; father. "pIu de nahI pIaṛ tollI."—*BG*. 2 husband, master, lord.

ਪਿਉਕਾ [pɪʊka] *n* father's abode, parental house.

ਪਿਉਂਦ [pɪʊd] *P*  *Skt* ਪਿਥੁਦ *n* the act of joining, or connecting. **2** grafting a patch of one plant onto another. See ਪੈਵਸੁਨ.

ਪਿਉਂਦੀ [pɪʊdi] *adj* which is grafted.

ਪਿਉਸ [pɪʊs], **ਪਿਉਖ** [pɪʊkh] *Skt* ਪੀਯੁਸ *n* beverage worthy of drinking; nectar. "huti ju pɪas pɪus pɪvən ki."—*savēye m 4 ke*. "kət hu' pɪʊkh hveke pivət pɪvavət ho."—*əkāl*. **2** an inebriating drink; juice of an intoxicating plant, mentioned in Veds; ਸੋਮ [som] juice. **3** cow's milk; milched during the first seven days of calving, colostrum. **4** milk cream.

ਪਿਓ [pɪʊ] father. See ਪਿਉ. "kaḥi khəṛəg ko pɪʊ rɪsai."—*bəsāt kəbir*.

ਪਿਆ [pɪə] beloved, husband, consort. **2** *adj* having drunk.

ਪਿਆਰਵਾ [pɪərvə] *Pu Skt* ਪ੍ਰਿਯਵਰ *adj* beloved. "səmər svəyāvər kərke pərəm pɪərvəhɪ pāu."—*parəs*. **2** yellow-coloured. **3** *n* husband, consort.

ਪਿਆਰਾ [pɪəra] *adj* beloved, dear. **2** pale, yellow.

ਪਿਆਰਾਨੀ [pɪərani] turned pale. **2** of the dear one. **3** became painful.

ਪਿਆਉ [pɪəʊ] *n* place where water is freely offered; a roadside watering place.

ਪਿਆਇ [pɪəi] having provided water, etc.


ਪਿਆਸ [pɪas] *Skt* ਪਿਪਾਸਾ *n* urge to drink; thirst. "pɪas nə jai horətə kite."—*ənādu*. **2** desire, craving. "jin həri həri sərḥa həri pɪas."—*sodarv*. **3** *adj* thirsty. "phirət pɪas jɪʊ jəl binu mina."—*suhī ə m 5*.

ਪਿਆਸਾ [pɪasa], **ਪਿਆਸੀ** [pɪasi] *adj* thirsty. "dərən pɪasi dɪnəsə ratɪ."—*jet chāt m 5*. **2** will offer water to drink. "so pie jisv ramu pɪasi."—*sar pərtal m 4*.

ਪਿਆਕ [pɪak], **ਪਿਆਕੁ** [pɪaku] *adj* fond of drinking. **2** drunkard.

ਪਿਆਜ [pɪaj] See ਪਜਾਜ.

ਪਿਆਣ [pɪaɳ] See ਪਯਾਣ and ਪ੍ਰਯਾਣ.

ਪਿਆਦਾ [pɪada] *P*  *n* pedestrian. *Skt* ਪਦਾਤਿ footsoldier. **2** (in opium-eaters' idiom) a tiny spherical quantity of opium, taken as a regular dose. It is taken to sustain intoxication (like a messenger is sent to recall a person). In the jargon of the opium-eaters, it is termed as 'pɪada dərəʊnə'. **3** pawn in the game of chess.

ਪਿਆਦਾ ਦੌੜਾਉਣਾ [pɪada dərəʊɳə] *v* See ਪਿਆਦਾ **2**.

ਪਿਆਨ [pɪan] See ਪਯਾਨ.

ਪਿਆਰ [pɪar] *n* love, affection, fondness.

ਪਿਆਰੜਾ [pɪarɜ], **ਪਿਆਰਾ** [pɪara] *adj* dear, beloved, loving. "je kər gəhəhɪ pɪarɜ!"—*var gəʊ 2 m 5*. "pɪare! tu mero sukhdata."—*sor m 5*. See ਪਯਾਰਾ. **2** Bhai Piara Randhawa, whom, taking as a worthy person, Baba Buddha, while leaving for Gwalior to have a glimpse of Guru Hargobind, handed over the charge of Harimandar. Several persons from his family have been performing the priestly duty of doing the prayer there.

ਪਿਆਰਾ ਭਾਈ [pɪara bhai] See ਪਿਆਰਾ **2**.

ਪਿਆਰਿਹੁ [pɪarihu], **ਪਿਆਰਿਹੋ** [pɪariho] (vocative case) O dear ones! "avəhu sikh sətɪguru ke pɪariho."—*ənādu*.

ਪਿਆਰੀ [pɪari] *adj* (female) beloved. "səgətɪ sadh pɪari."—*sor m 5*. **2** *n* love, affection. "həri dije nam pɪari jɪʊ."—*sor m 1*. **3** of the beloved one, or of a dear one. "əmɪrɪtrəs pivəhu prəbhv pɪari."—*gəʊ m 5*.

ਪਿਆਰੇ [pɪare] helps someone drink. **2** (vocative case) O dear one! "pɪare, ɪnbɪdɪ mɪləʊnə nə jai."—*gəʊ m 5*. **3** plural of pɪara.

ਪਿਆਰੈ [pɪare] helps someone drink. "tɪjhəhɪ pɪare dudh."—*sukhməni*.

ਪਿਆਰੋ [pɪaro] See ਪਿਆਰਾ. "mɪlət pɪaro prannath kəvən bhəgətɪ te?"—*məla rəvɪdas*. **2** help somebody drink; provide some one with drink.

ਪਿਆਲ [pɪal] *n* nether region. 2 cup. “surətɪ pɪal sudharəs əmritu.”—*ram kəbir*. 3 See ਪਿਆਲਣਾ.

ਪਿਆਲਣਾ [pɪalɳa] *v* help drink.

ਪਿਆਲਾ [pɪala] *P* **ਪਿਆਲਾ** *n* cup, bowl. “ɪhu pɪrəmpɪala khəsəm ka.”—*varram l m 3*. 2 fire-pan of a musket having the shape of a bowl for putting powder. Its fire, ignited with sparks from stones, reaches this place through a small aperture. 3 *adj* causing to drink; providing water, etc to drink. “pəj pɪale pəj pɪr, chəthvā pɪr bətha gurubhari.”—*BG*. ‘The five Sikh Gurus who provided amrit.’

ਪਿਆਲਾ ਚਰ ਜਾਣਾ [pɪala čər jaṇa] *v* (of the gun powder) flash before powder in the bowl gets ignited. 2 See ਪਿਆਲਾ 2.

ਪਿਆਲਿ [pɪalɪ] in the nether region. 2 having caused someone to drink.

ਪਿਠੀਣੀ [pɪiṇi] *adj* sharp, pointed. 2 subtle, tenuous. “khənɪəhu tɪkhi bəhot pɪiṇi.”—*suhi fərid*.

ਪਿਸ [pɪs] *Skt* **पिश्** *vr* break into pieces, rend; make ready, prepare. 2 **पिष** *vr* pound, grind.

ਪਿਸਟ [pɪsət] *Skt* **पिसृ** *adj* ground. 2 *Skt* **पिसृ** *n* paste or batter of beans (soaked in water and crushed in a mortar or on a stone). 3 back. “koi dhərət jaɪ lɛ pɪsət pan.”—*dətt*. ‘Someone sits in lotus posture with his arms approaching from behind his back.’

ਪਿਸਟਲ [pɪstəl] *n* pistol, gun. “jəbua pɪstəl həthnal jəbər.”—*səloh*.

ਪਿਸਟਿ [pɪsətɪ] See ਪਿਸਟ 2 and 3.

ਪਿਸਤਾ [pɪsta] *adj* short-statured, pygmy. “kukər tho pɪsta kəhɪ jāhi.”—*GPS*. 2 *P* **पिस्ता** *n* a kind of fruit growing in places like Iraq, Khurasan, etc. Like almond, it also has a hard shell and its kernel is greenish in colour. It is used in sweetmeats and various medicines. It is warm and moist in effect. “dakh bədam gɪri pɪsta.”—*NP*.

ਪਿਸਤਾਸਨੀ [pɪstasni] See ਪਿਸਤਾਸਨੀ.

ਪਿਸਤਾਨ [pɪstan] *Skt* **पञ्चषान** *P* **पञ्च** *n* nipple (of the breast), pap. 2 teat, breast.

ਪਿਸਤੌਲ [pɪstəl] See ਪਿਸਟਲ.

ਪਿਸਨ [pɪsən] *Skt* **पिसन** *n* who creates rift or schism; backbiter. See ਪਿਸ. “durbəcən bhəd bhərmə sakət pɪsnə tə surjənəh.”—*səhəs m 5*. 2 pawn. 3 crow. 4 tick. “pɪsən pɪrit jɪu re.”—*maru m l*.

ਪਿਸਨਤਾ [pɪsənta] *n* habit of backbiting. 2 depravity, baseness. See ਪਿਸਨ.

ਪਿਸਰ [pɪsər] *P* **پسر** *n* son. “pɪsər pədər bɪradra.”—*ɪlɪg m l*.

ਪਿਸਰਾਂ [pɪsrā] *P* plural of ਪਿਸਰ; sons.

ਪਿਸਵਾਜ [pɪsvaj] *P* **پسواج** *n* woman’s gown. 2 gusseted petticoat sewn with the smock, mostly worn by dancing girls.

ਪਿਸਾਇ [pɪsaɪ] having got ground.

ਪਿਸਾਈ [pɪsai] *n* act of grinding, etc. 2 wages for grinding, etc.

ਪਿਸਾਚ [pɪsac] *n* carnivore, flesh-eater. 2 a class of gods regarded inferior to the yakshes. “kai koɪ jəkhy kɪnər pɪsac.”—*sukhməni*. 3 ghost, spectre. 4 an ancient race inhabiting Punjab.

ਪਿਸਾਚੀ [pɪsaci] feminine of ਪਿਸਾਚ; demoness.

ਪਿਸਾਨ [pɪsan] *n* powder, flour. “pəbbəy pɪsan huɪ.”—*kəlki*. ‘Mountains get pounded.’

ਪਿਸਾਬ [pɪsab] See ਪੇਸ਼ਾਬ.

ਪਿਸਿਤ [pɪsit] *Skt* **पिसित** *n* flesh, meat.

ਪਿਸਿਤਾਸ਼ਨ [pɪsɪtəʃən] *n* flesh-eater, demon. 2 carnivore.

ਪਿਸਿਤਾਸ਼ਨੀ [pɪsɪtəʃni] *n* demoness; who eats flesh. “pɪsɪtəʃni as dukhdai.”—*GPS*. 2 *adj* carnivorous.

ਪਿਸੁਨ [pɪsun] See ਪਿਸਨ.

ਪਿਸੇਮਾਨ [pɪseman] See ਪਸ਼ੇਮਾਨ.

ਪਿਸੌਰ [pɪsɔr] See ਪੇਸ਼ਾਵਰ.

ਪਿਸੰਗ [pɪsəŋ] *Skt* **पिशङ्ग** *n* reddish-brown colour.

ਪਿੱਸੂ [pɪssu] *n* small, brown, flying insect,

which, like a biting mosquito, sucks blood. It is found particularly in moist and cold places; flea.

पिंसु येडे [pɪssu peɳe] *v* be fidgety or restless. as if bitten by fleas.

पिम् [pɪɪʃt] See **पिम्**.

पिम् [pɪhət] See **पिम्**. 2 See **पिम्**.

पिम् [pɪhɪt] *Skt adj* covered, hidden. 2 *n* in poetry, a figure of speech, in which someone's secret feelings or actions get disclosed through gestures, without his uttering any word.

pər ke mən ki jan gətɪ tāko det jənay,
kəchu krɪya kər kəhɪt hē pɪhɪt tahɪ kəvɪraj.
—*ṣivraj bhusaṇ.*

Example:

pɪkh məsəd beṭhe səbha kəlgidhər həsdin,
əru tɪn or nɪhar dhən khise ɖarənkɪn.

The Guru expressed the secretive act of the məsəds through a gesture.


jogasɪgh ne aɪ jəb cərəṇbōdna kin,
həs kəlgidhər ne tūrət asa nɪj kər lin.

Having disguised himself as a gatekeeper, the Guru prevented Joga Singh from entering a harlot's abode in Hoshiarpur.

पिम् [pɪk] *Skt adj* dulcet, mellifluent. “bolət hē pɪk kokəl mor.”—*krɪsən*. 3 *n* cuckoo.

पिम्पुज [pɪkprɪj] *n* mango, that is dear to the Indian cuckoo. 2 spring season.

पिम्बनी [pɪkbəni], **पिम्बनी** [pɪkbəni], **पिम्बनी** [pɪkbəni] *adj* having sweet voice like a cuckoo; mellifluent. “ruprasɪ sūdər pikbēni.”—*ramav*.

पिम्बर [pɪkabər], **पिम्बर** [pɪkābər] *P*  *n* messenger; prophet, who delivers God's message to the people. “pir pɪkabər sek.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.

पिम्बु [pɪkābr], **पिम्बर** [pɪkābər] See **पिम्बर**. “pir ɔ pɪkābr kete.”—*əkal*.

पिम् [pɪkhəɳ] See **पिम्**.

पिम्पिम् [pɪkhaɪkhi] *n* act of imitating or

emulating the other person; blind emulation. “pɪkhaɪkhi tɪs dhɪg cəljavē.”—*GPS*.

पिम् [pɪkhi] having seen. “pɪkhi dərəsən gursɪkhəh.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.

पिम् [pɪkhɪjə], **पिम्** [pɪkhɪjə] please do. “nəyəṇ guru əmər pɪkhɪjə.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.

पिम् [pɪkhədo] See **पिम्**.

पिम् [pɪg] *Skt* पिङ्ग *adj* yellowish-brown; tawny. 2 brown and reddish, reddish-brown, copper-coloured. “nəhe pɪg baji rəthə jen sobhē.”—*ramav*. 3 *n* adult male-buffalo. 4 rat. 5 orpiment. 6 *adj* *Skt* पङ्गु lame, crippled. “pɪg gɪrən cədhɪaɪ.”—*VN*. 7 See **पिम्**.

पिम् [pɪgəl] *Skt adj* yellow, pale. 2 reddish brown, cupreous. 3 *n* a reputed sage who was father of Sanskrit prosody. The aphorisms of Sanskrit prosody were, first of all, written by him. He lived about two hundred years before Christ. 4 a treatise on prosody, authored by sage Pingal. 5 monkey. 6 fire. 7 brass. 8 orpiment. 9 owl. 10 grass for making screens.

पिम्मलम् [pɪgəlsar] See **पिम्मलम्**.

पिम् [pɪgla] *adj* lame, crippled. See **पिम्** 6. 2 See **पिम्**. 3 *Skt* पिङ्गला According to hāthyog, one of the three major vessels. It is on the right side of the body. It is also called surəynaṇi. “ɪra pɪgla sukhmən bōde.”—*gəu kəbir*. 4 goddess Lakshmi. 5 Durga. “jəpe hɪgula pɪgla.”—*parəs*. 6 a courtesan, whose story is thus recorded in the eighth chapter of the eleventh part of Bhagwat.

There used to live a courtesan, named Pingla, in the town of Videh (Janakpuri). One day she saw a rich youth and got amorously excited. But the youth did not come to her and she remained restless all through the night. At last, she became penitent and it occurred to her that had she developed such intense love for God, the result would have been far

better. At this, she engaged herself in meditating upon the Creator; and obtained emancipation. In the Sankhya aphorisms, it is held — “*nīraṣaḥ sukhi pīḡla vāt.*” See ਗਨਕਾ. 7 queen of king Bharath-hari (*həṛɪbhəṛəɪɪ*). 8 rosewood tree.

ਪਿੰਗਲਾਡੀ [*pīḡlachi*] *adj* brown-eyed (female).

ਪਿੰਗੜਾ [*pīḡra*] copper-coloured. 2 goddess Durga. See ਪਿੰਗਲਾ 5.

ਪਿੰਗਾ [*pīḡa*] *Skt n* goddess Chandī; Bhawani, Durga. 2 turmeric. 3 asafoetida.

ਪਿੰਗਾਛ [*pīḡach*] *Skt* ਪਿੰਗਾਛ. *adj* brown-eyed. 2 *n* Shiv. 3 a demon, who was killed by Durga. “*bīṛalach mare sū pīḡach dhae.*”—*cāḍi* 2.

ਪਿੰਗਾਛੀ [*pīḡachi*] *adj* brown-eyed (female). 2 *n* goddess Durga.

ਪਿੰਗੀ [*pīḡi*] *adj* reddish-brown. See ਪਿੰਗ.

ਪਿੰਗੁ [*pīḡu*] See ਪਿੰਗ and ਪੰਗੁ.

ਪਿੰਗੁਰੀਆ [*pīḡuria*] *adj* lame, crippled. “*arət dvarɪ rəṭət pīḡuria.*”—*gəu* m 5.

ਪਿੰਗੁਲ [*pīḡul*] *adj* lame, crippled. “*pavəhu te pīḡul bhəɪa.*”—*s kəbir*. 2 See ਪਿੰਗਲ. 3 See ਪਿੰਗਲਾ 7. “*jo kəchu pīḡul kəhyo man soi ləyo.*”—*cəɪɪtr* 209. ‘whatever the crippled said.’

ਪਿੰਗੁਲਾ [*pīḡula*] See ਪਿੰਗਲਾ 3. “*sukhməna ɪṛa pīḡula bujhe.*”—*sɪdhgosəɪɪ*. 2 See ਪਿੰਗਲਾ 6. “*əjaməl pīḡula lubbət.*”—*keda rəvɪdas*.

ਪਿੰਗੁਲੀਆ [*pīḡulia*] *adj* reddish-brown. See ਪਿੰਗ and ਪਿੰਗਲ. “*mata pīḡulia.*”—*parəs*.

ਪਿਘਲਨਾ [*pīḡhəlna*] *v Pkt* melt or become liquid; thaw; liquefy on heating. 2 be touched, moved with tender emotions.

ਪਿਚ [*pɪc*] *adj* not fully ripe. 2 See ਪਿਚੁ.

ਪਿਚਕ [*pɪcək*] See ਪਿਚਕਣਾ. 2 See ਪੇਚਕ. “*ʃri əɾjən jəḡ rəvɪ dɪpət khəl pɪcək nə janyo.*”—*GPS*. ‘The owls were not aware of the sun.’

ਪਿਚਕਣਾ [*pɪcəkṇa*], ਪਿਚਕਨਾ [*pɪcəkna*] *v* be pressed, sag, contract or shrink. See ਪਿੱਚ.

ਪਿਚਕਾਰੀ [*pɪckari*] syringe in which, per the suction principle, water rises and comes out

with force when pressure is exerted. “*həthnal bəduk chutə pɪckari.*”—*kɪɪsən*.

ਪਿਚਵਯ [*pɪcvəy*] *Dg* cotton. See ਪਿਚੁ.

ਪਿਚੁ [*pɪcu*] *Skt n* cotton. 2 leprosy. 3 weight equal to two tolas. 4 Bhairav, Bhairon.

ਪਿਚੁਮਦੰ [*pɪcuməd*], ਪਿਚੁਮੰਦ [*pɪcuməd*] *n* margosa tree that destroys leprosy.

ਪਿੱਚ [*pɪcc*] *Skt* पिच्छ *vr* clip, tear, press.

ਪਿਛ [*pɪcch*] *adv* behind. “*pɪcch pəḡ dhara.*”—*NP*. 2 See ਪਿੱਛ. 3 *Skt* पिछ *vr* press, squeeze.

ਪਿਛਉਡੀ [*pɪchəuḍi*] See ਪਿਛੰਉਡੀ. 2 bundle carried at a person’s back; backpack.

ਪਿਛਉਰੀ [*pɪchəuri*] *n* ləghu sign of ɪɾi [f]; sɪari [ɪ].

ਪਿਛਹੁ [*pɪchəhu*] *adv* afterwards, subsequently. 2 from behind.

ਪਿਛਹੁ ਰਾਤੀ [*pɪchəhu rati*] *adv* in the later part of the night; at pre-dawn time. “*pɪchəhu rati səḍɾa nam khəsəm ka lehu.*”—*maru* m 1.

ਪਿਛਲ [*pɪchəl*] *adj* last. “*pɪchəl rati nə jagɪohɪ.*”—*s fərid*. 2 See ਪਿੱਛਲ.

ਪਿਛਲਗ [*pɪchləḡ*] *Skt* पितृश्रानुग *adj* attached, aligned. 2 *n* a son, born of a former husband, who accompanies the widow, to the house of her second husband on her remarriage.

ਪਿਛਲਰਾਤਿ [*pɪchəlratɪ*] *adv* during the later part of the night; at the time of pre-dawn. 2 *n* the time meant for meditation.

ਪਿਛਲਾ [*pɪchla*], ਪਿਛਲੀ [*pɪchli*] *adj* hind, back, previous. “*pɪchle əḡḡuḅ bəkhəsɪləe prəbhū.*”—*sor* m 5.

ਪਿਛਵਾਇ [*pɪchvaɪ*] *adv* on the backside, behind. “*pɪchvaɪ həṭyo ɪk pər nəhi.*”—*GPS*.

ਪਿਛਵਾਰਲਾ [*pɪchvarla*], ਪਿਛਵਾਰਾ [*pɪchvaral*], ਪਿਛਵਾੜਾ [*pɪchvara*] *n* the backside or portion. “*pəḍiən kəu pɪchvarla.*”—*məla namdev*.

ਪਿਛਾ [*pɪcha*] *n* back, hind part. 2 time gone by; past. “*pɪcha rəhɪa durɪ.*”—*s fərid*. 3 See ਪਿੱਛਾ.

ਪਿਛਾਰਾਤਿ [*pɪcharatɪ*] See ਪਛਾਰਾਤਿ and ਪਿਛਲਰਾਤਿ.

ਪਿਛਾਰੀ [pɪchari], **ਪਿਛਾੜੀ** [pɪchari] *adv* on the backside, behind. **2** tether for rear legs of a horse. “cərən pɪchari tərət churai.”—*GPS*.

ਪਿਛੁਆ [pɪchua] *adj* previous, etc. **2 n** backside or hind side.

ਪਿਛੇ [pɪche], **ਪਿਛੇਰੇ** [pɪchere], **ਪਿਛੈ** [pɪche] *adv* afterwards, subsequently. “pɪche pətəlɪ sədɪhʊ kav.”—*var majh m 1*. ‘After the death (of a person), they consecrate leaf-plates and beckon the crows to consume them.’ “tən bɪnse pun rəho pɪchere.”—*GPS*. **2** towards the backside.

ਪਿਛੇਰੀ [pɪcheri] *adj* later, subsequent. “pəhɪla put pɪcheri mai.”—*asa kəbir*. See ਪਹਿਲਾ ਪੁਤ.

ਪਿਛੋਂ [pɪchō], **ਪਿਛੋਂਦੇ** [pɪchōde] *adv* afterwards, later. See ਪਹਿਲੋਂਦੇ.

ਪਿਛੋਰ [pɪchor] *n* backside, rear. **2 adv** behind. “pən gən ko kərət pɪchorē.”—*GPS*.

ਪਿਛੋਰਿਕਾ [pɪchorɪka] *n* ləghu sign of ɪri [f]. **2** shawl, sheet. “pit pɪchorɪka rəndhir carō bir.”—*ramav*.

ਪਿਛੋਰ [pɪchor] See ਪਿਛੋਰ.

ਪਿਛੋਰੀ [pɪchori] See ਪਿਛੋਰਿਕਾ **2**. “sɪr ki gɪrgi su pɪchori.”—*krisən*.

ਪਿਛੋਂਉਡੀ [pɪchōuḍi] *adj* inferior, degraded, insignificant. “teri pɛj pɪchōuḍi hoɪla.”—*asa namdev*.

ਪਿੱਛ [pɪcch] *Skt* पिच्छ *n* juice obtained by squeezing grain. See ਪਿਛ *vr*. **2** hairy tail of an animal. **3** tail of a peacock. **4** tail of any bird. **5** peacock’s crest. **6** See ਪਿੱਛਾ **4**.

ਪਿੱਛਲ [pɪcchəl] *adj* last, previous. **2 Skt** slippery; which makes the feet slip. **3 n** dodder. **4** rosewood tree.

ਪਿੱਛਾ [pɪccha] *adj* back. **2 n** time past. **3 Skt** पिच्छा betel nut. **4** scum of boiled rice. **5** rosewood tree. **6** orange tree.

ਪਿੱਛੋਂ [pɪcchō] See ਪਿਛੋਂ.

ਪਿੰਜ [pɪj] *Skt* पिञ्ज *vr* cause to shine, glitter or gleam; touch, make a tinkling sound, trouble,

beat, vex.

ਪਿੰਜਣ [pɪjəŋ], **ਪਿੰਜਣਾ** [pɪjɳa] See ਪਿੰਜ, ਪਿੰਜਨ and ਪਿੰਜਨਾ.

ਪਿੰਜਣੀ [pɪjɳi] carder’s bow. **2** stick used for beating cotton. **3** calf of the leg.

ਪਿੰਜਨ [pɪjən] *Skt* पिञ्जन *n* carder’s bow with which cotton is carded. See ਪਿੰਜ.

ਪਿੰਜਨਾ [pɪjɳa] *v* card cotton. See ਪਿੰਜ and ਪਿੰਜਨ.

ਪਿੰਜਰ [pɪjər], **ਪਿੰਜਰਾ** [pɪjra] *Skt* पिञ्जर *adj* yellow, pale. **2 Skt** पञ्जर *n* cage for keeping birds. “tū pɪjəru həu suəta tor.”—*gəu kəbir*. **3** frame of the body; skeleton. “kaga! cūḍɪ nə pɪjra.”—*s fərid*. **4** human body. “jɪs pɪjər me bɪrha nəhi, so pɪjəru le jarɪ.”—*var sri m 2*.

ਪਿੰਜਰਿ [pɪjɪrɪ] in the cage. “pɪjəɪ pəkhɪ bədhɪa koɪ.”—*bɪla m 1 thɪti*. **2** in the body.

ਪਿੰਜਰੁ [pɪjəru] See ਪਿੰਜਰ.

ਪਿੰਜਾ [pɪja] See ਪੇਂਜਾ. **2 Skt** पिञ्जा cotton. **3** turmeric.

ਪਿੰਜਾਉਣਾ [pɪjəuɳa] *v* get cotton carded. See ਪਿੰਜ and ਪਿੰਜਨ.

ਪਿੰਜੈ [pɪje] please drink. “səcu rəsna əmrɪtu pɪje.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

ਪਿੰਵ [pɪj] See ਪਿੰਜ.

ਪਿੰਵਣੁ [pɪjəu] See ਪਿੰਜਨ and ਪਿੰਜਨਾ.

ਪਿੰਵਾਉਣਾ [pɪjəuɳa] See ਪਿੰਜਾਉਣਾ. “velɪ pɪjəuɳaɪ vɳəɳaɪ.”—*var ram 1 m 1*.

ਪਿਟ [pɪt] *Skt* पिट् *vr* produce a sound; heap together. See ਪਿਟਣਾ.

ਪਿਟਕ [pɪtək] *Skt n* basket or box. **2** boil. **3** part of a tome, especially of the Buddhist tome so called for being stored in a box. When bookbinding was not in vogue, the loose leaves of books were kept in boxes. See ਤੁਪਿਟਕ.

ਪਿਟਣਾ [pɪtɳa], **ਪਿਟਨਾ** [pɪtɳa] *v* thrash the body. **2** lament by beating one’s breasts, cheeks, etc. See ਪਿਟ. **3 n** dispute, conflict, distress. **4** lamentation, etc.

¹From this has been formed the word pɪjɳa, which means ‘to card cotton’.

ਪਿਟਨਿ [pɪtənɪ] (women) lament. “gəlhā pɪtənɪ sɪru khohenɪ.”—*səva m 1*.

ਪਿਟਾਰ [pɪtɑr], **ਪਿਟਾਰਾ** [pɪtɑrɑ], **ਪਿਟਾਰੀ** [pɪtɑrɪ], **ਪਿਟਿਆਰੀ** [pɪtɪɑrɪ] *n* box; woven basket with a lid.

ਪਿਟਿਹੁ [pɪtɪɦu] (you) work hard or drudge. “dhādhā pɪtɪɦu bhāi ho! tum kuɾu kəməvəɦu.”—*asa ə m 1*.

ਪਿਟੋਰਾ [pɪtɔrɑ] See **ਪਿਟਾਰਾ**.

ਪਿਠ [pɪθ] *n* back. **2** See **ਪ੍ਰਿਸ਼ੁ**.

ਪਿਠਰ [pɪθər] *Skt n* churning-stick. **2** wide-mouthed metal vessel.

ਪਿਠਰੀ [pɪθrɪ] *Skt n* small cauldron.

ਪਿਠਿ [pɪθɪ] *n* back, haunches. “əhəkaria nɪdka pɪθɪ deɪ.”—*asa chāt m 4*.

ਪਿੱਠ [pɪθ̃] See **ਪਿਠ**.

ਪਿੱਠਾ [pɪθ̃hɑ] *n* back. **2** reflection, image. “dərɔn̄ rup jɪvehi pɪθ̃hɑ.”—*BG*.

ਪਿਡ [pɪd], **ਪਿੰਡ** [pɪɪd] *Skt* पिण्ड *vr* accumulate; roll in globular form. **2 n** ball of dough, etc. **3** ball of barley dough, etc, offered to the forefathers. “pɪd̄ pətəli meri kesəu kirɪɑ.”—*asa m 1*. **4** body, physique. “mɪli mɑtɑ pɪtɑ pɪd̄ kəməɑ.”—*maru m 1*. “jɪnɪ e vədu pɪd̄ θɪnɪkɪoɪu.”—*var ram 3*. See **ਠਿਣਿਕਿਠੁ**. **5** spherical universe. **6** village, hamlet. “həu hoɑ mɑhəru pɪd̄ dɑ.”—*sri m 5 pepɑɪ*. Here the reference is to the human body. **7** heap, collection. **8** food, sustenance.

ਪਿੰਡ ਅਹੀਰਾਂ [pɪɪd̄ əhirā] herdsmen’s village. Wherever the herdsmen go to graze their cattle during the rainy season, they temporarily settle there in thatched huts. **2** world. **3** prompted by the above illustration, Bhai Gurdas termed the society of the unattached, itinerant, devout Sikhs as the ‘village of the herdsmen.’ “sətɪgɔr sāg vərəttdɑ pɪd̄ vəsɑɪɑ pher əhirā.”—*var 26*.

ਪਿੰਡ ਪਰਾਇਣ [pɪɪd̄ pəraɪɪn̄], **ਪਿੰਡ ਪਰਾਯਣ** [pɪɪd̄ pəraɪyən̄] *adj* infatuated with or devoted to the body. **2 n** body and breath. “sakət ki oh pɪd̄

pəraɪɪn̄.”—*gōd̄ kəbir*. See **ਪ੍ਰਾਯਣ**.

ਪਿੰਡਰੀ [pɪɪd̄rɪ] *Skt* पिंडिका *n* calf of the leg; part above the ankle and below the knee. “kər pərsə pɪɪd̄rɪ jəb dekhi.”—*NP*.

ਪਿੰਡਾ [pɪɪd̄ɑ] *n* body, physique. See **ਪਿੰਡ** **4**. “bəɦɪnɪ jɪ pɪɪd̄ɑ dhoɪ.”—*var asa*. **2 Skt** पिण्डा steel, iron. **3** turmeric. **4** musk.

ਪਿੰਡੀ [pɪɪd̄ɪ] *adj* concrete, body-like. See **ਅਚੇਤਪਿੰਡੀ**. **2 Skt** पिण्डी *n* small rounded mass, small ball. **3** wheel’s nave. **4** bottlegourd. **5** sacrificial altar. **6** ball of thread. **7** See **ਪਿੰਡਰੀ**. **8** short for Rawalpindi.

ਪਿੰਡੀਲਾਲ [pɪɪd̄ɪlɑl] See **ਨੰਦਲਾਲ**.

ਪਿੰਡੁ [pɪɪd̄u] See **ਪਿੰਡ**.

ਪਿੰਡੇ [pɪɪd̄e] in the body. See **ਬੁਹਮੰਡੇ**.

ਪਿਤ [pɪt] father. “pɪt suto səgəl kalətr mɑtɑ.”—*sri m 1*. **2** See **ਪਿੰਡ**. “kadhɪ kuθharu pɪt bat hōtɑ.”—*toḍi m 4*.

ਪਿਤਪਾਰਥ [pɪtɔpəθ] *n* Parath’s father. i.e. Indar.

ਪਿਤਰ [pɪtər] *n* father, ancestor, forefather. “mɑtər pɪtər tɪɑgɪkə.”—*sar pərtɑl m 5*. **2 Skt** पितृ deceased forefathers. “ese pɪtər tumare kəɦɪəɦɪ, ɑp nəkəɦɪ ɑn leɦɪ.”—*gəu kəbir*. **3** elders, forefathers; that is, father, grandfather, mother, grandmother, etc. “jivət pɪtər nə mɑnə kou, mue sərɑdh kərəɦɪ.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਪਿਤਰਕਰਮ [pɪtərkəɾəm] *n* obsequial rites like śradhh performed for the forefathers, etc. “pɪtərkəɾəm kər bhəɾəm bhulɑyɑ.”—*BG*.

ਪਿਤਰਤੀਰਥ [pɪtər-tɪrəθ] See **ਪਿਤ੍ਰਿਤੀਰਥ**.

ਪਿਤਰਪੱਖ [pɪtərpək̄k̄h], **ਪਿਤਰਪੱਛ** [pɪtərpəç̄k̄h] *n* dark half of the month of Assu. Per Hindu scriptures, this fortnight is very dear to the forefathers and all of them come from the other world to this world. “pɪtrən pəç̄h pəɦuɑɑi.”—*cəɪɪtr 40*. **2** paternal family; relating to the paternal family.

ਪਿਤਰਰਾਜ [pɪtər-rɑj] *n* Dharamraj.

ਪਿਤਰਲੋਕ [pɪtərlək̄] *n* the world where

forefathers abide. In Hindu scriptures, the world of forefathers is said to be above the moon.

ਪਿਤਰੀ [pɪtri] *n* ਪਿਤ੍ਰਿ ਧਿਰ੍ਵੁ See ਪਿਤਰ 2. 2 to the deceased ancestors; to the forefathers. “ghar muhi pɪtri dei.”—*var asa*.

ਪਿਤਲ [pɪtəl] See ਪਿੱਤਲ.

ਪਿਤਾ [pɪta] *n* who protects; father. “pɪta ka jənəm kɪa jəne put?”—*sukhmāni*.

ਪਿਤਾਜਾਤਿ [pɪtajati] *n* fatherlike. “pɪtajati ta hoie, guru tuṭha kərə pəsau.”—*sri m 4 vāṅjara*. ‘The Creator has no caste. So to be free from the pride of caste and class is to become ‘pɪtajati.’ 2 merge with the Guru’s family, to become the Guru’s son.

ਪਿਤਾਨੁਜ [pɪtanu] *n* father’s younger brother, uncle. “pɪta pɪtanuɔr jɪ gyati.”—*NP*.

ਪਿਤਾਪੁਰਖੀ [pɪtapurkhi] *n* custom of the forefathers; age-old family convention.

ਪਿਤਾਪੁਤ [pɪtaput] the Creator and the creature. “pɪta put ekə rəgɪ line.”—*bher m 5*.

ਪਿਤਾਮਹ [pɪtaməh] *Skt n* father’s father; paternal grandfather. 2 Brahma. 3 Bhisham.

ਪਿਤਾਮਹੀ [pɪtaməhi] *Skt n* father’s mother; paternal grandmother.

ਪਿਤਾਮਾ [pɪtama] See ਪਿਤਾਮਹ. “pɪt pɪtama pəpɪtama.”—*BGK*.

ਪਿਤੀਏਰ [pɪtier] *adj* paternal; of the paternal family.

ਪਿਤੁ [pɪtu] See ਪਿਤ. 2 See ਪਿੱਤ. 3 *Skt* ਪਿਤੁ *n* nourishment, food. 4 This word, pɪtu, has also been used in place of ਪਿਸ਼ਿਤ (flesh, meat). “rətu pɪtu kətiho cəɪɪjahu.”—*var mālā m 1*. ‘the obsequious servants (dogs) eat away the flesh and blood of the subjects.’

ਪਿੱਤ [pɪtt] *Skt* पित्त / مفر bile. The bile is like the heat of the body. In its balanced state, it protects the body and its imbalance causes many ailments. It is a pale liquid, that drains away poison and waste matter from the body.

The Indian system of medicine mentions five types –

(a) aloçək – which is located in the eyes and lends brightness to them. It receives images of the objects.

(b) rəjək – which is located in the liver. It forms blood by converting food that flows to the liver for this purpose.

(c) sadhək – which is located in the heart. It enhances the intellect, memory, etc.

(d) paçək – which is located in the stomach and the intestines. It helps digestion and excretion; it separates bodily secretions, faeces, urine and morbid elements.

(e) bhrajək – which resides in the skin and enhances its beauty and lustre.

Disorder of the bile gives rise to some forty ailments like premature greying of hair, paleness of eyes, deep yellowishness of urine, sourness of the mouth, foul eructations, anger, burning sensations, darkness before the eyes, feverishness of the body, foul perspiration, etc.

The remedies recommended for the bilious fever and jaundice should also be employed to cure the biliary disorder.

The simple treatment for it is the cleansing of intestines with the use of milk, rice etc, intake of six mashas of fleawort-husk with lump sugar mixed in milk, use of sherbets of pomegranate and sandal, eating fruits having cool and moistening effect, bathing in clear, cold water, cleaning the body with a paste called vətṇa, etc. “baɪ pɪtt kər upjət bhæ.”—*cəɪitr 405*. 2 Tiny pimples, which appear during the summer, due to the biliary disorder, are also called pɪtt. These pimples disappear with the use of vətṇa, sandalpaste and a good quality scented soap. 3 anger, melancholy.

ਪਿੱਤਜੁਰ [pɪttjuɾ], ਪਿੱਤਜੁਰ [pɪttjuvər] See ਉਸਤਨਾਪ and ਯਰਕਾਨ.

ਪਿੱਤਪਾਪੜਾ [pittpapra] *n* a medicinal plant that cures biliary disorder. *L. fumaria officinalis*. During the winter, it is found everywhere in Punjab. Its plant is one foot high. It is bitter and nauseating to taste. Its plant, bearing red flowers, is more effective than the one with blue flowers. According to the Indian system of medicine, it exercises cool and dry effect and cures disorders of the blood.

ਪਿੱਤਲ [pittal] *Skt adj* bilious. **2** *n* brass. See ਪੀਤਲੋਹ. **3** orpiment. **4** bark of a birch tree.

ਪਿੱਤਵਤ [pittvat] combination of bile and wind (the two cardinal humours). As hot water scalds the body but extinguishes fire, so the combination of bile and wind causes many complications in the body. See ਪਿੱਤ and ਬਾਇ.

ਪਿੱਤਾ [pitta] *Skt* ਪਿੱਤਾਸ਼ਯ *n* gall bladder. It is located below the liver towards the backside. **2** heart and mind. “sadhūsāgātī mīl piṭṭan pitta.”—*BG*. **3** See ਪਿੱਤ. **4** anger. **5** enthusiasm. **6** courage.

ਪਿੱਤਾਸ਼ਯ [pittasāy] gall bladder. See ਪਿੱਤਾ 1 and ਜਿਗਰ.

ਪਿੱਤਾ ਪੀੜਨਾ [pitta piṛna], ਪਿੱਤਾ ਮਾਰਨਾ [pitta marna] control one's mind. **2** control one's malevolent nature.

ਪਿੱਤੀ [pitti] *adj* bilious, having excess of bile. “pitti sāhīṭ vikarēn je nār viṣāy lāgē āṭisar māhan.”—*GPS*. **2** *n* urticaria appearing on the skin due to impurities of the body's blood. **3** See ਪਿੱਤ 2.

ਪਿੱਤ੍ਰਿ [pitrī] See ਪਿਤਰ and ਪਿਤਾ.

ਪਿੱਤ੍ਰਿਤੀਰਥ [pitrītirāth] place of pilgrimage where one goes to perform obsequial rites such as offering of rice-balls for the deceased ancestors. In the twenty-second chapter of Shraddhkalap of Matsyapurān, 222 such pilgrimages including Gaya, Kashi, Prayag, etc, are mentioned.

ਪਿੱਤ੍ਰਿਮੇਧ [pitrīmedh] *Skt n* cremation of one's

father. Its procedure, as mentioned in the 114th chapter of the sixth section of Ramayan, is as follows:

Fire is to be set up in the sacrificial altar prepared in the south-east quarter. Having placed the dead body of the father on this sacrificial altar, ghee (clarified butter) and curd are poured over it. The ghee-pouring ladle is placed on the shoulder of the corpse, a small cart on its feet and a mortar and pestle on its legs. After sacrificing an animal, the dead body is cremated.

ਪਿੱਤ੍ਰਿਯਾਣ [pitrīyaṇ] See ਦੇਵਯਾਣ.

ਪਿੱਠੋਰਾ [pithōra] another name of Prithiraj. See ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਰਾਜ.

ਪਿਦਰ [pidar] See ਪਦਰ.

ਪਿੰਦਾਸਤਨ [pīdaṣṭan] *P* پنداشتن *v* recognize, ascertain. **2** accept, agree.

ਪਿੰਦਾਰ [pīdar] *P* پندار (you) know, understand. **2** arrogance, pride.

ਪਿੰਦਾ [pīdda], ਪਿੰਦੀ [pīddi] *Skt* ਪਿੰਦੂ *n* a kind of diminutive sparrow.

ਪਿੰਧ [pīdh], ਪਿੰਧਿ [pīdhi], ਪਿੰਧੀ [pīdhi] *Skt* ਆਪਿਧਿ *n* water-vessel, small pitcher. “pīdhi māhī sāgra.”—*dhāna namdev*. ‘water in small pitchers.’

ਪਿੰਨ [pīn] See ਪਿੰਡ.

ਪਿੰਨਹਾਂ [pīnhā] *P* پنهان *adj* hidden, concealed, secret.

ਪਿੰਨਣਾ [pīnṇa], ਪਿੰਨਣਾ [pīnṇa] *n* stealing away rice-balls, offered to forefathers at an obsequial ceremony. i.e., to live on alms. “pīnṇe dārī ketre.”—*sāva m* 5. “jəṭṭ pīṇe tā kēdh thī ghīne.”—*GPS*. ‘When a Jatt begs, he wangles even from a wall.’

ਪਿੰਨਣੁ [pīnṇu] *S v* beg. See ਪਿੰਨਣਾ.

ਪਿੰਨੱਧ [pīnṇadh] *Skt adj* tied, tightened. **2** covered.

ਪਿੰਨਾ [pīna] See ਪਿੰਡ. **2** See ਪਿੰਡੀ 6.

ਪਿਨਾਕ [pīnak] *n* protecting bow; Shiv's bow. **2** trident. **3** shower of dust (from the sky).

ਪਿਨਾਕਪਾਣਿ [pɪnakpaɳɪ], ਪਿਨਾਕੀ [pɪnaki] *n* he who has the bow, named Pinak, in his hand; Shiv. “pɪnakpaɳɪ te hāne.”—*rvdr*.

ਪਿਨਾਕੀ ਅਰਿ ਧੁਜ ਨੇਤ੍ਰੁ ਅਰਿ [pɪnaki əɾɪ dhuj netr əɾɪ] *n* Arjun, enemy of the eye of the fish whose image decorates the flag of Kam, who is the enemy of Shiv.—*samana*. At the time of Draupadi's wedding, Arjun had pierced the eye of a revolving fish.

ਪਿੰਨੀ [pɪɳni] *adj* carded. See ਪਿੰਨਣਾ. **2** obtained by begging. See ਪਿੰਨਣਾ. **3 n** a ball of rolled thread, etc. See ਪਿੰਡੀ.

ਪਿਪਲ [pɪpəl] *Skt* ਪਿੱਪਲ *n* Peepul tree; ficus religiosa. **2** water.

ਪਿਪਲਪਤ੍ਰਾ [pɪpəlpətra], ਪਿਪਲਵਤ੍ਰਾ [pɪpəlvətra] *n* ornament, shaped like a peepul-leaf; part of a nose-ring, shaped like a peepul-leaf.

ਪਿਪਲਾ [pɪpla] *n* tip of a sword-blade (which is shaped like a peepul-leaf). “pɪpla khəg əgr ʂəɾɪr chuhe.”—*GPS*.

ਪਿਪਲਾਦ [pɪplad] See ਪਿੱਪਲਾਦ.

ਪਿਪਲੀ [pɪpli] *n* eye-lash. **2** a kind of peepul tree having small leaves. **3 Skt** ਪਿੱਪਲੀ, long-pepper; piper longum.

ਪਿਪਲੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ [pɪpli saɦɪb] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ.

ਪਿਪਾਸਾ [pɪpasa] *Skt n* urge to drink. **2** acute thirst. **3** greed, avarice.

ਪਿਪਾਸੁ [pɪpasu], ਪਿਪੀਸੁ [pɪpiʂu] *adj* desirous of drinking; thirsty.

ਪਿਪੀਲ [pɪpil], ਪਿਪੀਲਕ [pɪpilək], ਪਿਪੀਲਿਕਾ [pɪpilɪka] *Skt n* large black ant, ant; female ant.

ਪਿੱਪਲ [pɪppəl] See ਪਿਪਲ. **2** naked, unclad.

ਪਿੱਪਲਾਦ [pɪpplad] an ancient sage, who was a preacher of a school of the Atharv Ved. See ਸਕੰਦ ਪੁਰਾਣ, ਨਾਗਰਥੰਡ, chapter 164.

ਪਿੱਪਲਾਯਨ [pɪpplayən] a raja, who was son of Rishabhdev and brother of the royal sage Bharat. His mention is found in the Bhagwat.

ਪਿਯ [pɪy] beloved; husband; dear.

ਪਿਯਤ [pɪyət] while drinking, drinking. “pɪyət nə trɪpte locən ɖone.”—*NP*.

ਪਿਯਰਾ [pɪyɾa] *adj* pale, yellow. **2 n** husband, beloved. **3** pain, ache.

ਪਿਯਰਾਤ [pɪyɾat] causes pain, hurts. “khətkət hɪy ke mājh səda pɪyɾat hē.”—*cəɾɪtr* 249.

ਪਿਯਰਾਨੀ [pɪyɾani] turned pale. “praci pɪyɾani caru cəʈɪka cuhani.”—*NP*. **2** got painful, started aching.

ਪਿਯਾ [pɪya] beloved, loved one. **2** husband, consort.

ਪਿਯਾਜ [pɪyaz] *P* ਯੜੁ *n* onion.

ਪਿਯੁ [pɪyu] father. “pɪyu dade jevɪha.”—*var ram* 3.

ਪਿਯੁਖ [pɪyukh] See ਪਿਯੁਖ.

ਪਿਰ [pɪr] *adj* beloved, dear. “sigaru kəre pɪr khəsəmu nə bhavē.”—*maru solhe m* 3. **2 n** husband: “pɪr bɪnu kɪa tɪsu dhən sigara?”—*maru solhe m* 1. **3** arena, threshing ground. “məlləɦɪ ki pɪr sobh dhəre.”—*krɪsən*.

ਪਿਰਹੜੀ [pɪrəɦɪ] *n* love, affection. “kəɾɪ sāi sɪu pɪrəɦɪ.”—*s fərid*. “sei dhənu, jɪna pɪrəɦɪ səc sɪu.”—*var jet*.

ਪਿਰਘਾ [pɪrgha] *adj* ਪਿਯ-ਅਯੰਤ venerable beloved. “bhəjɪ ram nam ətɪ pɪrgha.”—*suhi m* 4.

ਪਿਰਥਮ [pɪrthəm] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਥਮ *adj* first.

ਪਿਰਥਮੀ [pɪrthəmi], ਪਿਰਥਵੀ [pɪrthəvi] *n* earth that has huge and expansive size. “chətr sɪghasənu pɪrthəmi guru əɾjən kəu de aɾəu.”—*səveye m* 5 ke. **2** See ਪ੍ਰਿਥੁ 5.

ਪਿਰਮ [pɪrəm] *n* love. “pɪrəm pɪala khəsəm ka.”—*var ram* 1 m 3.

ਪਿਰਮਲੁ [pɪrməlu] fragrance. See ਪਰਮਲ. “prem pɪrməlu tənɪ lavɳa.”—*asa ə m* 3. **2** paste prepared for massage before bath.

ਪਿਰਮੁ [pɪrəmu] See ਪਿਰਮ. “pɪrəmu nə pəɪa jaɪ.”—*sri m* 3.

ਪਿਰਾ [pɪra] *vocative*, O beloved! **2** O sire! “durɪ nə jaɦɪ pɪra jɪu.”—*gəu chāt m* 3.

ਪਿਰਾਹਨੁ [pɪrahənu] *P* **پیراہن** *n* shirt, mantle. “əgəni pɪrahənu.”—*sɪdhgostɪ*. ‘flaming dress.’

ਪਿਰਾਗ [pɪrag] See ਪਰਾਗ. 2 See ਪ੍ਰਯਾਗ. “dhuɾɪ punit sadhu ləkh koɾɪ pɪrage.”—*var gəu 2 m 5*.

ਪਿਰਾਗਾ [pɪraga] See ਪਰਾਗਾ.

ਪਿਰਾਗੁ [pɪragu] See ਪ੍ਰਯਾਗ. “beni səgəmu təhɪ pɪragu.”—*ram beni*. ‘Prayag where the three vessels, viz. ɪɾa, pɪgla and sukhməna merge.’

ਪਿਰਾਣਾ [pɪraɳa] a devoted disciple of Guru Nanak Dev. 2 a benevolent and dexterous person, fully devoted to Guru Arjan Dev. (He displayed valour in the religious battles fought during the lifetime of the sixth Guru and was at his service in the Gwalior fort.) 3 See ਜੈਦ ਪਰਾਣਾ.

ਪਿਰਾਣਿ [pɪraɳɪ], **ਪਿਰਾਣੁ** [pɪraɳu] *n* being, creature. “thē bhavə dəru ləhəsɪ pɪraɳɪ.”—*məla ə m 1*. 2 *Skt* प्रज्ञान cognition, understanding. “pʊrəb prɪtɪ pɪraɳɪ lə moɾəu ɾhakur maɳɪ.”—*var maru 1 m 1*. 3 *Skt* पृजाਣ, departure, march. “rəkət bɪdu ka ɪhu təno əgni pasɪ pɪraɳu.”—*sri ə m 1*.

ਪਿਰਾਤ [pɪrat] See ਪ੍ਰਯਾਤ. 2 causes torment or gives pain.

ਪਿਰਾਤੀ [pɪrati] See ਪਰਾਤੀ. 2 devoted to the beloved.

ਪਿਰਾਨੀ [pɪrani] departed, left. 2 ਪੀੜਾ-ਆਨੀ started aching. “kag uɾavət bhujə pɪrani.”—*suhi kəbir*. See ਕਾਂਉ ਉਡਾਉਣਾ. 3 ਪ੍ਰਿਯ-ਆਨੀ brought forth some lovely thing. “ɔpmā kəbɪ ʃyam pɪrani.”—*krɪsən*. ‘Brought forth a lovely simile. An excellent simile came to his mind.’

ਪਿਰੀ [pɪri] beloved, dear. 2 husband. 3 of the loved one. “ətər pɪri pɪaru.”—*tukha chət m 4*.

ਪਿਰੀਆ [pɪria] beloved, loved one. “mu pɪria səu nehu.”—*səva m 4*. 2 the beloved (female).

ਪਿਰੀਏ [pɪrie] O loved one! O my dear! “jɪthe pɪrie nanək jɪ! tu vɔɾɪa.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. 2 O my beloved! O my dear!

ਪਿਰੰਨਿ [pɪrənɪ] towards the loved one. “lai prɪtɪ pɪrənɪ.”—*var guj 1 m 4*.

ਪਿਰੰਮ [pɪrəm], **ਪਿਰੰਮੁ** [pɪrəmu] *n* love. “jɪsu lagi prɪtɪ pɪrəm ki.”—*asa chət m 4*. 2 See ਪ੍ਰਯਾਮ. 3 *adj* dearest. most loved. “mere məni təni prem pɪrəm ka.”—*vəɖ m 5*.

ਪਿਲਕਨ [pɪlkən], **ਪਿਲਖਨ** [pɪlkən] *n* a kind of oak tree. See ਪੁਲਕ. 2 an isle named after this tree. “təru pɪlkən te nam səɾaɪ.”—*NP*.

ਪਿਲਚਣਾ [pɪləɳa], **ਪਿਲਚਨਾ** [pɪləɳa] *v* cling. 2 be willing; be intent on.

ਪਿਲਚੀ [pɪlchi], **ਪਿਲਚੀ** [pɪlji] *n* a kind of grass growing in the sandy soil. 2 a riverine plant resembling the branch of a mulberry tree, which is used for making baskets.

ਪਿਲਪਿਲਾ [pɪlpɪla] *adj* flabby, flaccid, so much so that when pressed, it gives out its juice. “əg pɪlpɪl kərət.”—*GPS*.

ਪਿਲਾਉਣਾ [pɪlaʊna], **ਪਿਲਾਨਾ** [pɪlana] *v* offer something to drink.

ਪਿਲੰਗ [pɪlɔg] See ਪਲੰਗ.

ਪਿਲੰਗੀਛਾਲ [pɪlɔgichal] *adj* a leap like that of a leopard. “pɪlɔgichalā paɪā.”—*kəlki*.

ਪਿੱਲਾ [pɪlla] *n* a puppy. 2 *adj* half-baked, pot of clay.

ਪਿਵ [pɪv] *Skt* पिव् *vr* irrigate, moisten, serve.

ਪਿਵੀਜੇ [pɪviʃe] please drink, have a taste (of it).

ਪਿਵੰਨਿ [pɪvənɪ] they should drink; they drink.

ਪਿੜ [pɪɾ] *n* threshing floor. 2 arena for displaying a sport. “maɪa karənɪ pɪɾbədhi nace.”—*majh ə m 3*. 3 sport, game. “bɪn nave pɪɾ kaci.”—*vəɖ əlahənɪ m 1*. “ape pasa ape sari, ape pɪɾbədhi.”—*maru solhe m 1*.

4 battlefield. 5 battle, fight. “sə vərɪā ki pɪɾ bədhi.”—*var majh m 1*. “eku visare ta pɪɾ hare.”—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਪਿੜਾਈ [pɪɾai] *n* woven basket with a lid. “səpu pɪɾai paɪɛ.”—*maru ə m 1*. 2 process of crushing. 3 wages for crushing.

ਪਿੜਾਨੀ [pɪʀani] ਪਿੜ-ਰਾਨੀ goddess of warfare; Kali. 2 Some ignorant scribes have used this word instead of mɪʀani. See ਮਿੜ and ਮਿੜਾਨੀ. ਪਿੜ [pɪʀ] See ਪਿੜ.

ਪੀ [pi] *Skt vr* drink, flourish, increase. 2 *adj* having taken or drunk. “pi ɔ̃mɪɪtu tɪɪptasiɑ.”—*bɪla m 5*. 3 *n* beloved husband. “sadh sɔ̃gɪ nənək pi ki re.”—*asa m 5*. ‘husband’s tale through the holy coggregation.’ 4 ਪੀ [pi] is also used in stead of əpɪ, meaning ‘moreover’, ‘even’, etc. According to the grammar of sage Bhaguri, ‘ə’ of ‘əpɪ’ gets elided.

ਪੀਉ [piu] *adv* having drunk. “bɪkhe ʃhəgəuri piu.”—*sar m 5*. 2 *n* beloved, husband. “na jana kɪɑ kərsi piu.”—*suhi kəbir*. “səɾəb sukhanɪdhi piu.”—*bɪla chət m 5*. 3 *adj* beloved, dear. “bhəgət aradh-hɪ jəpte piu piu.”—*asa m 5*. 4 imperative of piṇa, you drink. “ram nam rəs piu.”—*s kəbir*.

ਪੀਉਣ [piuṇ] *v* drink.

ਪੀਉ [piu] *n* father. “piu dade ka kholɪ dɪʃha khəjana.”—*gəu m 5*. 2 *adj* father’s. “mau piu kɪɾətu gəvaɪnɪ.”—*var majh m 1*. ‘They forget what has been done by their parents for them, i.e., they become ungrateful to their parents.’ 3 He will drink.

ਪੀਉਖ [piukh] See ਪਿਉਖ and ਪੀਯੂਸ.

ਪੀਓ [pio] Please take a drink. “pio ɔ̃mɪɪtnam ɔ̃molək.”—*sar m 5*. 2 drank. “pio mədro dhən mətvəta.”—*suhi m 5*.

ਪੀਓਈਐ [pioie] is drunk, is taken. “ɪn bɪdhi ɔ̃mɪɪt pioie.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਪੀਅ [piə] *n* husband. 2 *adj* beloved, dear. 3 This word, piə, has also been used in place of ਪੀਯੂਸ [piyus]. “ədhra piə se.”—*kɪɪsən*.

ਪੀਅਹਿ [piəhɪ] (if) you drink. “piəhɪ tə paṇi aṇi mira!”—*maru m 1*. ‘If you taste water.’ 2 (they) drink (water).

ਪੀਅਣ [piəṇ] *v* drink, taste. “khaṇ piəṇ ki dhatu.”—*var majh m 1*.

ਪੀਅਣੀ [piəṇi] *n* stream, from which water is drunk.—*sənama*.

ਪੀਅਣੀਣ [piəṇiṇ] *n* that which has a stream; the earth.—*sənama*.

ਪੀਅਰ [piər] *adj* pale. “piər sɪt bəɾəṇ mukh.”—*parəs*.

ਪੀਅਰਾ [piəra] pale. See ਪੀਅਰ. 2 beloved, dear.

ਪੀਅਰੀ [piəri] *adj* pale, yellow. “hərdi piəri.”—*s kəbir*.

ਪੀਅਲਾ [piəla] *adj* pale, yellow. See ਬਗਾ.

ਪੀਆ [pia] *n* husband. 2 beloved female. 3 drank, tasted.

ਪੀਆਲਿਆ [pialɪɑ] gave or made to drink. “guri ɔ̃mɪɪtnam ɔ̃pialɪɑ.”—*sri m 5*.

ਪੀਏਉ [pieu] drinks. “je purəbɪ hovə lɪkhiɑ, ta ɔ̃mɪɪt səhəjɪ pieu.”—*suhi ə m 4*. 2 potable, drinkable.

ਪੀਸ [pis] *n* grains prepared for grinding; grist. “pis jɪm pise gəe danəv əpar jəg.”—*səloh*. 2 See ਪੀਸਣਾ.

ਪੀਸਣਾ [pisṇɑ] *v* grind, pulverize. *Skt* पिष् *vr* grind. 2 *Skt* ਪੇਸਣ act or process of grinding. “pisəu cəɾən pəkharɪ apu tɪagie.”—*asa chət m 5*.

ਪੀਸਣੁ [pisəṇu] See ਪੀਸਣਾ. 2 *n* grains for grinding, grist. “həɾɪjən kə pisəṇu pisɪ kəmava.”—*suhi m 5*. 3 stone roller used for grinding something on a stone slab; grindstone. “sɪla sətəkh pisəṇu həthɪ danu.”—*məla m 1*.

ਪੀਸਤ [pisət] while grinding. “pisət pisət cabɪɑ.”—*s kəbir*. 2 grinds.

ਪੀਸਨ [pisən], ਪੀਸਨਾ [pisna] See ਪੀਸਣਾ and ਪੀਸਣੁ. “pisən pisɪ oḍhɪ kamri.”—*suhi m 5*.

ਪੀਸਿ [pisɪ] having ground or pulverized. See ਪੀਸਣਾ.

ਪੀਹਣ [pihəṇ], ਪੀਹਣਾ [pihṇɑ], ਪੀਹਣੁ [pihəṇu] See ਪੀਸਣਾ and ਪੀਸਣੁ.

ਪੀਹਰ [pihər] *n* father’s house; parental home or paternal house. “sahur pihər pəllre.”—*BG*.

ਪੀਕ [pik] *n* spittle mixed with betel-juice. *Skt* पुक्कित. “gəre me təbor ki pik nəvini.”—*cəḍi 1*.

2 very fine dust. 3 *S* complete or full rest.
 4 drank, quaffed. "gavət sunət dou bhæ mukte
 jɪnha gurmukhɪ khɪnu hæɪ pik."—*prābha m*
 4. 5 funnel, broad-mouthed on one side with
 which such substance as essence, is poured
 into a bottle with a narrow mouth.
 ਪੀਕਦਾਨ [pikdan], ਪੀਕਦਾਨੀ [pikdani] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਕਿਵਧਾਨ
n spittoon.
 ਪੀਘ [piḡh] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰੇਡ੍ਰਾ *n* swing; string hung from
 the roof or a tree for swinging.
 ਪੀਘਣਾ [piḡhṇa] *v* swing. *Skt* ਪ੍ਰੇਖਣ. "tutti piḡhe
 piḡhie pe tōe mærie."—*BG*.
 ਪੀਚਨ [picən] are drunk; are tasted. "lækh lækh
 ðmrɪt picən."—*BG*.
 ਪੀਚੈ [picɛ] please drink; have taste. "hæɪɪræs
 picɛ ju."—*majh m 4*.
 ਪੀਚਾ [picha] See ਪਿੱਚਾ.
 ਪੀਚੈ [piche], ਪੀਚੈ [piche] *adv* after. 2 behind.
 "piche lagɪcəli uḥɪ kæula."—*gəu ə m 5*.
 ਪੀਚਈ [pijə-i] should be drunk. 2 let us drink,
 let us taste. "nam səsarɪ ðmrɪt pijə-i."—*var*
məla m 1.
 ਪੀਜਾ [pija] *n* carder, for carding cotton. See
 ਪਿੰਜ and ਪਿੰਜਣਾ.
 ਪੀਜੈ [pije] may or should be drunk. "tətu
 nɪjghæɪ bethɪa pije."—*kəli ə m 4*.
 ਪੀਂਤੂ [pijhu] *n* ripe fruit of wild caper.
 ਪੀਟਨਾ [piṭna] *v* beat; spank.
 ਪੀਠ [piṭh] *n* back. "piṭh rɪpu ko nəhɪ dini."
 —*GPS*. 2 *Skt* stool, chair, seat. 3 deity's seat,
 when uttering a spell. 4 place where limbs of
 goddess Sati fell. See ਸਤੀ 8, ਜੁਲਾਦੇਵੀ and ਨੈਣਾਦੇ
 ਵੀ.
 ਪੀਠਸਥਾਨ [piṭhsthan] *n* per Tantarshastar, such
 places are Kamakhya, Jwalamukhi, Nainadevi,
 etc, where fell some limbs of the body of
 goddess Sati.
 ਪੀਠਣਾ [piṭhṇa] *v* grind, pulverize, crush.
 ਪੀਠਾ [piṭha] ground, pulverized. "jɪn kam krodh
 lobh piṭha."—*majh m 5*.

ਪੀਠਿ [piṭhɪ] *adj* having ground or pulverized.
 2 on the back. "soṭa teri pære piṭhɪ."—*bəsət*
kəbir. 3 *n* back.
 ਪੀਠਿਕਾ [piṭhɪka] *Skt* low stringed square stool.
 2 base supporting a pillar; pedestal.
 ਪੀਠੀ [piṭhi] *Skt* ਪਿਸ਼ੀ *n* soaked and ground paste
 or batter of pulse (such as lentil and bean).
 ਪੀਠੇ [piṭhe] *adv* at the back, behind. "jənəm
 mæɪn bəhɪrɪ nəhi piṭhe."—*ṭoḍi m 5*. 2 ground,
 pulverized.
 ਪੀਡਣ [pidəṇ], ਪੀਡਨ [pidən] See ਪੀਡਨ.
 ਪੀਡੀ [pidi] *S* strong, hard, tight. "je jaṇa ləɪu
 chɪjṇa, pidi pai gəḍhɪ."—*s fərid*. See ਪੀਡਨ.
 ਪੀਢਾ [pidha], ਪੀਢੀ [pidhi] a low, stringed square
 stool. See ਪੀਡਾ and ਪੀਡੀ.
 ਪੀਣ [piṇ] See ਪੀਣਾ. 2 See ਪੀਨ. "krodh piṇ
 manie."—*kəlki*. 'filled with anger.'
 ਪੀਣਾ [piṇa] *v* drink.
 ਪੀਤ [pit] *Skt adj* pale, yellow. "pit bəsən."
 —*səveye m 4 ke*. 2 drunk, gulped. "kəhū jogɪni
 pit lohu."—*cəɪɪtr 102*. 3 *n* orpiment. "pit
 pitəbər trɪbhəvəṇ dhəni."—*maru solhe m 5*.
 'an orpiment like yellow dress.' 4 topaz. 5 This
 word has also been used in place of ਪਿਟਿ.
 "pas si pit."—*cəɪɪtr 180*. 'noose-like love.'
 ਪੀਤਜੁਰ [pitjvər] See ਉਸਨਤਾਪ and ਯਰਕਾਨ.
 ਪੀਤਮ [pitəm] See ਪ੍ਰਿਯਤਮ.
 ਪੀਤਮਣਿ [pitməṇɪ] *n* topaz.
 ਪੀਤਲ [pitəl], ਪੀਤਲੋਹ [pitloh] See ਪਿੱਤਲ 2.
 ਪੀਤਾ [pita] drank. 2 *Skt n* turmeric. 3 yellow
 jasmine. 4 yellow banana. 5 dodder. 6 *adj*
 yellow-coloured (feminine).
 ਪੀਤਾਬਧਿ [pitabədhɪ] *Skt* ਪੀਤਾਬਧਿ *n* who drank
 off the sea; sage Agastya. See ਅਗਸਤ.
 ਪੀਤਾਬਰ [pitābər] yellow-coloured cloth. 2 Krishan,
 who used to wear yellow coloured robes.
 3 God. 4 *adj* yellow-robed.
 ਪੀਤਿ [pitɪ] This word has been used in place of
 ਪਿਟਿ. "jane nə hæɪɪ ki pitɪ."—*səloh*. 2 *Skt* ਰਖਯਾ
 protection, defence. 3 horse. 4 speed, gait.

ਪੀਤੀ [piti] drank. 2 *n* love.

ਪੀਤੰਬਰ [pitābār] See ਪੀਤੰਬਰ.

ਪੀਤੰਬਰ ਪੀਰ [pitābār pir] *n* the yellow-robed mentor, Krishandev. “jaha bāsəhɪ pitābār pir.”—*asa kābir*. 2 Swami Ramanand.

ਪੀਤੰਬਰੁ [pitābāru] See ਪੀਤੰਬਰ 3. “pitābāru vake rɪdɛ bəse.”—*guj trɪlocən*.

ਪੀਨ [pin] *n* hole in the blade of a hoe or an axe, etc in which the handle is fixed. 2 *Skt* *adj* fleshy, corpulent. “mɪn kər jɪto kəhyo pərɪman. tɪto rakh kər pin məhan.”—*GPS*. 3 prosperous. “sri ərjən ji guru bhəe pərūpkari pin.”—*GPS*. 4 full. “pūn hin tən papən pin.”—*NP*. 5 This word has also been used in place of ਪਾਨੀਯ [paniy] (water). “min hin bɪn pin.”—*cəkrədhər cəɪtr caru cədrəɪka*.

ਪੀਨਸ [pinəs] *n* palanquin. *Skt* ਉਪਾਨਸ. 2 *Skt* which destroys the plump one as well;¹ chronic coryza which destroys the olfactory sense of the patient. See ਨਜਲਾ. “pāḍurog pinəs kəɪdesi.”—*cəɪtr 405*. “pinəs vare jə təjyo šora jan kəpur.”—*vrīd*.

ਪੀਨਕ [pinək] *P* پينک *n* drowsiness, daze.

ਪੀਨਾ [pina] See ਪੀਣਾ.

ਪੀਪ [pip] *n* pus. 2 peepul tree, ficus religiosa. “səgətɪ sət səgɪ ləgɪ uce, jɪu pip pələs khaɪlije.”—*kəɪɪ ə m 4*. ‘As a peepul tree growing on butea frondosa tree eats away the latter (i.e. obliterates its identity), similarly degenerate people, when repairing to the company of the saints, lose their previous selves.’

ਪੀਪਰ [pipər], ਪੀਪਲ [pipəl] peepul tree. See ਪਿਪਲ.

ਪੀਪਾ [pipa] *n* a large barrel-like container, made of wood or metal; cask. 2 a great man, who was chief of Gagraun.² He was born in Sammat 1483. At first, Pipa was a devotee of goddess Durga. Later on, he became follower

¹ਪੀਨ = स्थूलमपि स्यति नाशयति.

²Gagraun is 45 miles to the south-east of Kota.

of Ramanand and, along with his wife, Sita, renounced the world and lived a wanderer’s life. His compositions are included in Guru Granth Sahib. “pipa prəṇve pərəm tətə he.”—*dhəna pipa*.

ਪੀਪਾਨ [pipan], ਪੀਪਾਨਾ [pipana] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਪਾਨ drinking. 2 drank, quaffed. “nam əmɪtɪ pipana he.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਪੀਯ [piy] beloved, dear. 2 husband, consort. 3 *Skt* पीय *vr* blame, please.

ਪੀਯਰਾ [piyra] beloved, dear. 2 pale, yellow.

ਪੀਯਰੀ [piyri] yellow, pale. “piyri pəri nə kɪs dɪs hərət.”—*GPS*.

ਪੀਯੂਸ [piyus], ਪੀਯੂਖ [piyukh] *n* nectar. 2 milk. See ਪਿਯੂਸ.

ਪੀਰ [pir] *n* pain. *Skt* पीड़ा. “sətɪguru bhəṭe ta utre pir.”—*asa m 3*. 2 calamity, misfortune. “nəg bhukh ki pir.”—*sri ə m 5*. 3 *adj* pale, yellow. “bədən bərən hve avət pir.”—*GPS*. 4 *adv* having crushed or pressed. “kolu pir dip dɪpət ədhar me.”—*BGK*. ‘By working the oilpress, oil is extracted using which the lamp emits light. 5 *P* پير *adj* adjaged, old, weak. “həməz pir moro həməz piltən.”—*jəfər*. 6 *n* venerable old man; elderly person. 7 spiritual mentor or preceptor. “pir pəkabər əulie.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਪੀਰਜ਼ਾਦਾ [pirzada] *P* پيرزاد *n* son of a spiritual preceptor.

ਪੀਰਤਨੁ [pirtənu] *n* paleness, yellowness. “hərđi pirtənu hərə.”—*s kābir*.

ਪੀਰਪਰਸੂ [pirpərəst] *P* پيرپرست *adj* devoted to the spiritual preceptor.

ਪੀਰਮੁਹੰਮਦ [pirmuḥəməd] See ਨੂਰਪੁਰ.

ਪੀਰਾ [pira] *n* pain, affliction. “pira di tən hath prəhare.”—*NP*. 2 *adj* yellow, deep yellow.

ਪੀਰਾਨਪੀਰ [piranpir] *adj* chief preceptor. 2 *n* Guru Nanak Dev.

ਪੀਰਿਤ [pirtɪ] See ਪੀੜਿਤ.

ਪੀਰੀ [piri] *adj* yellow. 2 *n* paleness, yellowness.

“piri pər rəhi mukh pər jāke.”—*NP*. 3 low, stringed square stool, small cot. “yahi cəṙh piri pər.”—*cəṙItr* 234. 4 task, status or office of a spiritual preceptor. “miri piri dharən kəri.”—*GPS*.

ਪੀਰੂ [piru] Rattan Singh has attributed this name to Peron in Panthprakash. “piru mānsubo ṭhəṙṙayo.”—*PPP*. See ਪੇਰੋਂ.

ਪੀਲ [pil] *P* پيل *n* elephant. *Skt* पीलु. “pilraj phire kəhū rəṙ.”—*cəḍi* 2. 2 castle or rook in the game of chess.

ਪੀਲ ਅਡਗਨ [pil əfgən] *P* پيل اگن *adj* who throws down or overpowers an elephant.

ਪੀਲਸੋਜ [pilsoz] See ਫਤੀਲਸੋਜ.

ਪੀਲਕੂ [piləkū] *n* mahout, elephant-driver, elephant's guide, trainer. “mənu kūcəru piləkū guru.”—*var guj* 1 m 3.

ਪੀਲਤਨ [piltən] *P* پيل تن *adj* having elephantine body. 2 *n* Rustam — the wrestler.

ਪੀਲਪਾ [pilpa], ਪੀਲਪਾਉ [pilpau], ਪੀਲਪਾਵ [pilpav] *P* پيل پا *elephantiasis*; an affliction causing the feet to get heavy and huge. See ਫੀਲਪਾ.

ਪੀਲ ਮਰਦਾਂ [pil mərdā] *P* پيل مردان *adj* a brave person, an elephant among men.

ਪੀਲਰਾਜ [pilraj] *n* a large elephant (for the king to ride on). 2 name of Indar's elephant; Airavat.

ਪੀਲਵਾਨ [pilvan] *n* elephant-driver.

ਪੀਲਾ [pila] *adj* pale, yellow.

ਪੀਲਾਉਣਾ [pilaṙṙṙa] *v* cause a person to drink something.

ਪੀਲਾਵਾ [pilava] *n* cup-bearer. “pilava həkər.”—*var bṙha mərdana*.

ਪੀਲੀ ਕੋਠੀ [pili koṭhi] name of the Nirmala sect's cloister at Prayag, called Dharamdhuja.

ਪੀਲੀਭੀਤ [pilibhit] a town in Ruhelkhand, U.P., which is the headquarters of the district. Its railway station is located on the Lucknow-Sitapur-Barreilly line.

ਪੀਲੂ [pilū] *Skt* *n* elephant. 2 a tree, and its fruit, careya arborea. 3 flower. 4 arrow.

5 leaves of the chickgram-pea plants. 6 worm infesting fruits. 7 walnut tree. 8 palm of the hand.

ਪੀਲੂ [pilū] See ਪੀਲੂ 2.

ਪੀਲੇਦਮਾਂ [piledāmā] *P* پيل دما *adj* intoxicated elephant. 2 irate elephant.

ਪੀਲੋ [pilo] See ਕਾਰੂ. 2 a helptatonic musical mode, in which ṣəṙəj, rīṣəbh, məddhəm, pəcəm, nīṣad are pure notes; gādhar and dhevət are flatones. rīṣəbh is the concluding note of the rag (ਰਾਗ ਦਾ ਗੁਹਸੁਰ); pəcəm is the primary note and ṣəṙəj is the supplementary one; dhevət is the feeble one. The third watch of the day is the time when this ਰਾਗ [rag] is to be sung.

Ascending notes - ṣə rə ga mə pə dha nə ṣə

Descending notes - ṣə nə dha pə mə ga rə ṣə

ਪੀਵ [piv] drink. See ਪੀ. “pivṙṙəhe jəl nīkhuṭət nahi.”—*gəṙ kəbir*. 2 husband, beloved. “mosō aṙ jəse tūm piv piv kəhyo, tēse more pranpyare ju sō pyari pyari kəhio.”—*dev*.

ਪੀਵਉ [pivəṙ] (you) drink.

ਪੀਵਸਿ [pivəsṙ] drinks. “nīkəṙṙ nīru pəsū pivəsṙ nə jhagṙ.”—*gəṙ kəbir*. 2 will drink.

ਪੀਵਹੁ [pivəhu] (you) drink.

ਪੀਵਤ [pivət] *adv* while drinking. 2 on drinking. “pivət hi pərvaṙ bhəṙa.”—*asa* m 1.

ਪੀਵਨਾ [pivna] *v* drink. “pivna jṙtu mən əghave.”—*maru* ə m 5.

ਪੀਵਾ [piva] I (should or may) drink. “gurmukhṙ əmṙṙṙ piva.”—*majh* m 5.

ਪੀੜ [piṙ] *Skt* पीड़ *vr* hurt, squeeze, press. 2 *n* pain, agony. “həṙṙṙevək nahi jəmpir.”—*bṙla* m 5. 3 See ਪੀੜਨ. 4 contortion, wilting, drooping. “həṙṙ həṙṙ kəṙəṙṙ ṙṙ sukəṙṙ nahi, nanək piṙ nə khahṙ jṙ.”—*asa chət* m 1.

ਪੀੜਨ [piṙən] *Skt* पीड़न *n* act of pressing. 2 causing pain, oppressing. See ਪੀੜ 1. 3 tightening, squeezing. 4 tightening the rug, blanket, etc on the back of a donkey or a camel, etc. See ਪੀੜ 2.

ਪੀੜਾ [piɾa] *n* suffering, trouble, pain. “cītarog gəi hæupiɾa.”—*majh m 5*.

ਪੀੜਿ [piɾɪ] *adv* having squeezed or pressed. “dərɪ læ lekha piɾɪ chuɾe nanka jɪu telu.”—*var asa. 2* having tightened. “piɾɪ pəlan bæghəbər lahyo.”—*GPS*. ‘having tightened the rug, removed the tiger-skin therefrom.’

ਪੀੜਿਤ [piɾɪt] *adj* oppressed, tormented. **2** pressed, compressed.

ਪੀੜੀ [piɾi] squeezed, pressed. **2** See ਪੀੜੀ. **3** genealogy. See ਪੀੜੀ. “vədhi velɪ bəhu piɾi cali.”—*asa m 5*.

ਪੀੜੇ [piɾe] squeezes, presses. **2** should or may squeeze or press. **3** harnessed, yoked. “kheme chətr sərəɪce dɪsənɪ rəth piɾe.”—*maru m 1*.

ਪੀੜਾ [piɾha] *n* a low, square stringed stool; a small bedstead. “piɾha sūdər sədən dəsava.”—*NP*.

ਪੀੜੀ [piɾhi] *n* a small, low, square stringed stool. **2** a family-line; genealogy. “cəlli piɾhi soɬhiā.”—*BG*. See ਪੀੜੀ **3**.

ਪੁੰ [pũ] *Skt* पुं male person; the cosmic spirit. **2** masculine.

ਪੁਆਤ [puat] See ਪੁਆਧ. **2** a village, under police station Machhiwara, in tehsil Samrala of district Ludhiana. Situated on the northern bank of the Ropar canal, it is at a distance of about fifteen miles from railway station Doraha. While coming from Chamkaur, Guru Gobind Singh visited this village. No gurdwara has been raised there. Puat is inhabited by Muslims of the Ranghar subcaste; some Sainis also live there.

ਪੁਆਧ [puadh] the region near the lower slopes of a mountain range; foot of a mountain. **2** region which is irrigated from wells. **3** district Ambala and the area around it.

ਪੁਆਧੜਾ [puadhɾa] *adj* who lives in Puadh; a denizen of Puadh. **2** a village, under police station Nurmahal, in tehsil Philaur of district

Jalandhar, which is situated at a distance of two miles from railway station Bilga. Guru Har Rai visited this place. There is a gurdwara in this village, which has seven or eight acres of land attached to it. A Singh is the officiant there.

ਪੁਆਰ [puar] a caste among the Rajputs. This word is a transform of Pramār.

ਪੁਆੜਾ [puara] See ਪਵਾੜਾ **2** and **3**.

ਪੁਐ [puɛ], ਪੁਐਤ [puət] strings together. “puɛ rũdmalə.”—*VN*. “puət parbətɪ sɪrə.”—*ramav*.

ਪੁਸ [pus] See ਪੋਸਣ.

ਪੁੰਸ [pũs] *Skt* पुंस् man. **2** soul, spirit.

ਪੁਸਕਰ [puskər] *Skt* पुष्कर *n* a natural lake in Rajputana, which is a famous place of pilgrimage of the Hindus. It is situated at a distance of three kohs from Ajmer. According to a legend, Brahma performed a sacrificial rite there. There is Brahma’s temple on the bank of Pushkar. Guru Gobind Singh, while proceeding towards the Deccan, visited this place. Seeing the beautiful demeanour of the Khalsa, the officiant of this place of pilgrimage had asked the Guru—

“səg ap ke kesəndhari,
kəya ɪn ki dɪhu jatɪ ucari?
sunkər guru phərmavən kia,
bhəyo khalsa jəg me tia,
hɪdu turək dʊhʊn te nəyaro,
ʃri əkal ko das vɪcaro.”—*GPS*.

The place, where stands the gurdwara of the tenth Guru, is known as the Gobindghat. **2** water. **3** blue lotus. **4** deep pool, tank. **5** sky. **6** one of the seven legendary islands. “ava puskar dip əgari.”—*NP*. **7** a mount in Puskar isle. **8** mouth of musical instruments like the drum, tabor, etc. **9** serpent. **10** elephant’s trunk. **11** trumpet. **12** arrow. **13** war. **14** cloud. **15** crane. **16** brother of king Nal, who was an expert at gambling. **17** Varun’s son. **18** Bharat’s

son and Ramchandar's nephew, who was king of Gandhar. 19 See ਪੁਸਕਰ.

ਪੁਸਕਰਨਾਭ [puskərnabh] one who has lotus in his navel; Vishnu.

ਪੁਸਕਰਾਕ [puskraks] lotus-eyed; Vishnu. 2 *adj* having eyes like the petals of a lotus; lotus-eyed.

ਪੁੰਸਚਲੀ [pūscāli] *Skt* पुंश्चली *n* who runs away from her husband; woman of easy virtue. 2 harlot.

ਪੁਸਟ [pusət] See ਪੁਸ਼.

ਪੁਸਤ [pusət] *Skt* पुस्त *vr* bind; put together. 2 *adj* written. 3 covered. 4 *P* پشت *n* back. 5 generation, genealogy. "pustən lægō rəbabi thive."—*GPS*. 6 short for ਪੁਸ਼ੁਕ. "həte kəsa bəhu pusət nɪkare."—*GPS*. 'He gave many lashes and the horse kicked with both its hind legs.'

ਪੁਸਤਕ [pustək] *Skt* पुस्तक *n* book. "pustək pəth bɪakərən vəkhaṇe."—*bher m 1*. See ਪੁਸਤ 2. 2 *P* كعبه a kick with both the hind legs. 3 padded jacket. 4 foot-disease of horses and donkeys.

ਪੁਸਤਕਾਂਗਾਰ [pustəkagar], **ਪੁਸਤਕਾਲਯ** [pustəkāləy] *n* library.

ਪੁਸਤਾ [pusta] *P* سترة *n* mound, heap. 2 buttress to strengthen the wall of a house.

ਪੁਸਤੀਨ [pustin] See ਪੋਸਤੀਨ. "guru upər thi təb pustin."—*NP*. "kanh təbe pustin hve ap utardāryo səbh gopɪn jaɖa."—*krɪsən*.

ਪੁਸਤੈਨੀ [pusteni] *P* وراثتي *adj* hereditary.

ਪੁਸਪ [pusəp] *Skt* पुष्प *n* flower. 2 menses. 3 blossoming, blooming. 4 clove. 5 aerial vehicle of Kuber. 6 juice of barberry.

ਪੁਸਪਕ [puspək] *Skt* पुष्पक *n* flower. 2 inlaid bracelet. 3 brass. 4 spotted snake. 5 name of a mountain. 6 aerial vehicle of Kuber, a mention of which has been made in books such as Ramayan. Kuber acquired this aerial vehicle as a boon from Brahma. But Ravan snatched it away from Kuber and was using

it for a long time. After having killed Ravan, Ramchandar, along with Lachhman, Sita and his army, flew to Ayodhya in it and returned it to Kuber. This aerial vehicle is also called Ratanvarshak. See ਪੁਰਪਯ.

ਪੁਸਪਕੇਤੁ [pusəpketu], **ਪੁਸਪਚਾਪ** [pusəpcap], **ਪੁਸਪਧਨ੍ਵਾ** [pusəpdhənvā] *n* who keeps a flag and a bow of flowers; Kam, the Indian god of love.

ਪੁਸਪਰਸ [pusəprəs] *n* flower-nectar.

ਪੁਸਪਵਾਣ [pusəpvaṇ] who possesses an arrow of flowers, i.e. Kam, god of love. See ਪੰਚਸਰ.

ਪੁਸਾਕ [pusak] See ਪੋਸਾਕ.

ਪੁਸ਼ [puʃt] *Skt* पुश *adj* nourished. 2 fat. 3 firm, strong. 4 arrogant. "dusətɖəɖəṇ puʃtkhəɖəṇ."—*əkal*. 5 *n* Vishnu.

ਪੁਸ਼ਿ [puʃtɪ] *Skt* *n* act of rearing or nourishing. 2 fatness, plumpness. 3 increase, progress. 4 firmness, strength. 5 corroboration. 6 Dharamraj's wife. 7 a yogini.

ਪੁਸ਼ੀ [puʃtɪ] See ਪੁਸ਼ਿ. 2 *adj* nourishing, rearing. "pərəm isvəri puʃtɪ."—*GPS*.

ਪੁਹਕਰ [puhkər] See ਪੁਸਕਰ. 2 See ਪੁਖਰਾਜ. "puhkər ɔ bɪrje cunke."—*krɪsən*. 'Having culled topazes and turquoizes.' 3 king Nal's brother. "dhər puhkər ko rup təhā kəlɪyug gəyo."—*cəɪtr 157*.

ਪੁਹਪ [puhəp] *Skt* पुष्प *n* flower. "puhəp mədhɪ jɪu basu bəsətʊ hɛ."—*dhəna m 9*. 2 aerial vehicle named Pushpak. See ਪੁਸਪ 5. "təbe puhəp pəkə. cəṛhe juɖhh jəkə."—*ramav*.

ਪੁਹਪਕ [puhpək] See ਪੁਸਪਕ 6. "puhpək bɪbən bəṛhe."—*ramav*.

ਪੁਹਪਧਨੁਖ [puhəpdhənukh], **ਪੁਹਪਧੰਨਆ** [puhəpdhənɪa], **ਪੁਹਪਧੰਨੀ** [puhəpdhənvi] See ਪੁਸਪਧਨ੍ਵਾ. Indian god of love, Kam. 2 In Gyanprabodh, this word is used for Rati, wife of Kam. That is, of Pushpdhanvi. "kɪdhō puhəpdhənɪa."

ਪੁਗਧਰਾਜ [puhəpraj] *n* king of flowers; rose. 2 lotus flower. 3 spring season. 4 Kam. 5 Brahma, whose seat is the lotus flower.
ਪੁਗਧਵਲਿ [puhpavəli] *n* line or garland of flowers. 2 shower of flowers.
ਪੁਗਮਿ [puhəmi], **ਪੁਗਮੀ** [puhmi] *n* earth. “puhəmi patək bīnasəhi.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.
ਪੁਹਾਰਾ [puhara] See ਫੱਵਾਰਾ.
ਪੁਕਰਣਾ [pukərṇa] See ਪੱਕਰਣਾ.
ਪੁਕਰੋਚੈ [pukroṇē] proves to be beneficial. See ਪੱਕਰਣਾ. “hərī ko nam ətī pukroṇē.”—*kan m 5*.
ਪੁਕਾਰ [pukar] *n* cry, shout; call for help. “mət tū kərəhi pukar.”—*sri m 3*. 2 suit, charge, complaint. “əbjən upərī ko nə pukarē.”—*sar m 5*.
ਪੁਕਾਰਣਿ [pukarəṇi] for calling out. “mukəti ənət pukarəṇi jai.”—*gəu kəbir*. ‘innumerable emancipations call out for acceptance.’
ਪੁਕਾਰਨਾ [pukarna] *v* shout. 2 call out. 3 complain.
ਪੁਕਾਰਿ [pukari] having proclaimed publicly. “kəhət kəbir həu kəhəu pukari.”—*bher*.
ਪੁਖ [pukh] *Skt* पुसज *n* which facilitates or supports a cause; eighth of the twentyseven lunar asterisms.
ਪੁੱਖ [pūkh] *Skt* पुङ्ख *n* feathered part of an arrow; an area of Bagar (in Rajputana).
ਪੁਖਕਰ [pukhkar] See ਪੁਸਕਰ. “pukhkar bhəre pukhkar pukhkar jyō, pekh kər səsikər kərə dotī hin hē. pukhkar hin dīnkər kərə chin.”—*NP*. ‘Lotus flowers, growing in water-filled tanks, become lustreless on seeing the moon rays and when the water of the tanks gets dry, the sun makes the lotus flowers wilt.’ See ਪੁਸਕਰ.
ਪੁਖਤਾ [puxta] *P* پختا *adj* firm. 2 skilful, full of merits. 3 experienced, mature.
ਪੁਖਤਾਕਾਰ [pukhtakar] See ਪੁਖਤਾ 3.
ਪੁਖਰਾ [pukhra] See ਪੁਖਰਾਜ. 2 tank, pond.
ਪੁਖਰਾਜ [pukhraj] *Skt* पुस्यराज *n* topaz, which is one of the nine jewels.

ਪੁੱਖੀ [pūkhi], **ਪੁੱਖੀ** [pukhi] *n* which has a pūkh; an arrow. See ਪੁੱਖ. “chuṭe svəreṇpukhi.”—*kəlki*.
ਪੁਗਣਾ [pugṇa] *v* progress; reach, arrive. 2 go on unhindered; bring to end without any disturbance.
ਪੁੰਗਵ [pūgəv] *Skt n* ‘ਪੁੰ’ (male) ‘ਗਵ’ (bull) bull, ox. 2 as adjective suffixed to a word, it means ‘the best’, ‘excellent’. as — “nər pūgəv”, ‘the best among men.’
ਪੁਗਾਉਣਾ [pugaṇa] *v* carry to the end. See ਪੁਗਣਾ. “ver pugaṇi mähā rīpu mare.”—*GPS*.
ਪੁੰਗੀਫਲ [pūgiphəl] See ਪੁਗਫਲ.
ਪੁਚਕਾਰਨਾ [puckarna] *v onom* produce the sound of puc puc with one’s lips, while calling an animal or a child; caress.
ਪੁਚਾਉਣਾ [pucəṇa] See ਪਚੁਚਾਨਾ.
ਪੁਚਾਰਨਾ [pucarna] *v* wipe something with a wet rag. 2 call by producing, with one’s lips, the sound of puc puc; produce the sound of kissing as an expression of love; caress. “jīu kapurəkh pucare nari.”—*gəu m 5*. 3 show jejune flattery.
ਪੁਛ [puch] *Skt* पृच्छा *n* query, question. “əge puch nə hovəi.”—*suhī m 1*. 2 See ਪੁੱਛ.
ਪੁੰਛ [pūch] *Skt* पुच्छ *n* tail. 2 hind part of something, tail-end.
ਪੁਛਣਾ [puchṇa] *Skt* प्रच्छ् *vr* ask, question. 2 *n* questioning, enquiring. “puchəhu jai sīaṇīa.”—*sor m 1*.
ਪੁਛਿ [puchī] *adv* after having enquired. “puchī nə saje puchī na dhəhe.”—*sri ə m 1*.
ਪੁੱਛ [pucch] See ਪੁਛ. 2 tail. See ਪੁੰਛ 1. “puchh sət̄kari.”—*GPS*. 3 This word has also been used in place of prokṣəṇ, which means ‘washing’. “mukhə pucchlyo kūbhkanə kərurə.”—*ramav*. ‘The irate Kumbhkan washed his face with water.’
ਪੁੱਛਕੰਟਕ [pucchkəṭək] *Skt n* which has a sting in its tail; scorpion.

ਪੁੰਜ [põj] *Skt n* that which conquers man with its progress; mass, multitude. “ægh pøj tæræg nɪvārən kəu.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਪੁਜਣਾ [pujna], **ਪੁਜਨਾ** [pujna] *v* reach. See **ਪੁਗਣਾ**.

2 come to end. “pujɪ dɪvəs æ lɪkhe mæe.”—*jet chāt m 5*. **3** be equal or equivalent to. “rəsna ucɾe guɳvəti koɪ nə puje danu.”—*sri m 5*. “pujəhɪ nə rətən kəroɸ.”—*s kəbir*. **4** be capable of worship. **5** be complete. See **ਪੁਜੈ**.

ਪੁਜਾਉਣਾ [pujauna] *v* cause to be worshipped.

2 cause to reach. **3** carry to completion.

ਪੁਜਾਇਣ [pujaɪɳ] *adj* fulfilling. “sɪmər suami səgəl æs pujaɪɳ.”—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਪੁਜਾਈ [pujai] *got* worshipped. **2** fulfilled. “sægəl ɪch pujai.”—*sor m 5*. **3** act of worshipping; worship.

ਪੁਜਾਰਾ [pujaha] *adj* causing to reach. **2** worshipper. **3** all together, collectively. “səbhɪ tɪrəθ vərət jæg pūn tulaha. hærɪ nam nə pujəhɪ pujaha.”—*jet m 4*.

ਪੁਜਾਮੀ [pujami] *adj* fulfilling. “səbh ɪch pujami.”—*bɪla chāt m 5*.

ਪੁਜਾਰਾ [pujara] *adj* worshipping, worshipper. **2** **ਪੁਜਾ-ਅਰੁ** (अर्ह) worth worshipping.

ਪੁਜਾਰਿਆ [pujarɪa] *worshipper's*; of the devotee. “purən ɪch pujarɪa.”—*bɪla m 5*.

ਪੁਜਾਰੀ [pujari] *n* worshipper; one who worships.

ਪੁਜੇਹਾਂ [pujehā] *I* worship. **2** *I* reach.

ਪੁਜੈ [puje] (he, she or it) reaches. **2** may be fulfilled. See **ਪੁਜਣਾ 5**.

ਪੁਜੰਦੇ [pujəde] (they) reach. “sadhəgətɪ gursɪkh pujəde.”—*BG*. **2** (they) worship, show devotion. **3** (they) serve.

ਪੁਟ [puṭ] *n* mordant; tempering. **2** *Skt* पुट् *vr* wrap up, cover up. **3** *n* lid, cover. **4** cup made of leaves. **5** shallow metallic cup or bowl. **6** seat; mat or cloth spread to sit on. “bes-hɪ puṭ pəṭ bɪməl bɪchæe.”—*NP*. **7** pocket. See *E* pocket.

ਪੁਟਕ [puṭək] *Skt n* lotus. **2** hollow of the hands.

3 pocket. See *E* pocket.

ਪੁਟਿਕਾ [puṭɪka] *Skt n* paper wrapping (formed by folding a piece of paper around a small quantity of something).

ਪੁੱਟਣਾ [puṭṭṇa] *v* uproot, pull out; disjoint. **2** *Skt* पुँट्. *vr* become small, diminish, decrease.

ਪੁਠਕੰਡਾ [puṭhkəṇḍa] *n* plant having crooked thorns, ash of which cures cough. *L* Amarantaceae.

ਪੁੱਠ [puṭṭh] *n* temper. **2** back. **3** reverse (the opposite of obverse).

ਪੁੱਠਾ [puṭṭha] *adj* reverse, contrary. **2** rear end of horse's back, which is above its rear legs; croup, rump. “puṭṭhe bəḍe puṭṭh sət̪kari.”—*GPS*.

ਪੁਡ [puḍ] *Skt* पुड् *vr* cover up, grind, mark. **2** *n* sky. “uḍəs tuyə, puḍəs tuyə.”—*gyan*. ‘you are the star (or constellation), you are the sky.’

ਪੁੰਡਰ [pūḍər] *Skt* पंडुर *adj* whitish pale. **2** white, grey. “pūḍər kes kusəm te dhəule.”—*sri beṇi*. “kes pūḍər jəb hue.”—*asa pəṭi m 1*.

ਪੁੰਡਰਕ [pūḍrək], **ਪੁੰਡਰੀਕ** [pūḍrɪk] *Skt* पुण्डरीक *n* elephant, who presides over the south-east quarter. **2** tiger. **3** white lotus. “pəhɪɪ purie pūḍrək vəna.”—*dhəna namdev*. **4** silkworm. **5** vessel for water. **6** a variety of mangoes (having white pulp). **7** white-coloured elephant. **8** a variety of sugarcane. **9** sugar. **10** snake. **11** white snake. **12** leucoderma, kind of leprosy. **13** fire. **14** arrow. **15** sky. **16** white colour.

ਪੁੰਡਰੀਕ ਨਾਦਨਿ [pūḍrɪk nadənɪ] *n* army which roars like a lion.—*sənama*. **2** gun.—*sənama*.

ਪੁੰਡਰੀਕਾਕ [pūḍrɪkək] *n* who has lotus-like eyes; Vishnu. **2** *adj* lotus-eyed.

ਪੁੰਡੁ [pūḍr] *Skt* पुण्ड्र *n* a variety of thick sugarcane. **2** mark on the head. See **ਊਰਧਪੁੰਡੁ**. **3** son of king Bali and a country famous by the same name, now a part of Bihar.

ਪੁਣ [puṇ] *Skt vr* be pious, progress, accumulate.

ਪੁਣਛ [puṇəch] a hilly state and its capital within

the jurisdiction of Kashmir and its capital, where rules the progeny of Raja Dhyān Singh an attendant of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. It is located at a height of 3300 feet above the sealevel. See ਧਯਾਨ ਸਿੰਘ.

Guru Gobind Singh sent his revenue-collector and devotee Bhai Pheru Singh to Kashmir in order preach Sikhism. He baptised many persons and inculcated in them the Guru's precepts. His disciples (Bhai Punjab Singh and Bhai Rocha Singh)¹ did a very fine job. Bhai Mela Singh, a disciple of Bhai Rocha Singh, established a dera in village Negali. Negali is situated at a distance of three miles to the east of Punch. He started preaching the Guru's teachings and was highly successful in his mission.

Mela Singh was born at village Kotehari (Punchraj) in Phagan sammat 1840 and he breathed his last on 22nd of Kattak Sammat 1911.

At first Maharaja Ranjit Singh gave rentfree grant to the dera of Negali, later on Raja Gulab Singh donated eight villages to it.

At present Bhai Mangal Singh is the head of the dera and he is engaged in the preaching of Sikhism.

ਪੁਣਨਾ [puṇna] *Skt* पुण् *vr* be pious, filter, sieve, clean. **2** *n* justice, dispensing of justice. "sahṛb ke dārī hēcha puṇīc."—*m 1 bāno*. **3** in Majha and Pothohar puṇna also stands for hurling of abuses. — "mavā dhiā nū puṇ-na cōga nēhī."—*prov*.

ਪੁਣੇਦੇ [puṇede] *adv* sieving. "hēbhe bhēsu puṇede vātānī"—*var ram 2 m 5*. 'All were doing useless deeds.'

ਪੁਤ [put] *n* son, male child. "put bhai bhatije
¹Bhai Rocha Singh was born at village Kausa of district Hazara in sammat 1745. He did a commendable job of preaching Sikhism in Pothohar and Kashmir.

rovāhī"—*vəḍ əlahṇi m 1. 2 Skt* hell. See ਪੁੜ. **ਪੁਤਹਾਰੀ** [put-hari] loving son, favourite son. "jīnī die bhrat put-hari"—*ram ə m 5. 2* ਪੁਤਹਾਰੀ (ਪੁਤਹਾਰਿਨ) person engaged to look after a baby; baby-sitter.

ਪੁਤਨਾ [putna] See ਪੁਤਨਾ.

ਪੁਤਰ [putar] See ਪੁੜ.

ਪੁਤਰਾ [putra], **ਪੁਤਰੀ** [putri] *Skt* पुँत्रल and पुँत्रलिका *n* doll. **2** i.e. body. "maṭi ko putra kēse nēcāt hē!"—*asa kēbir*. "pōc tātu kārī putra kina."—*ram m 5*. "putri teri bīdhīkārī thaṭī"—*asa m 5. 3* pupil of the eye. "nēnān ki putri dou hari."—*krīṣan*.

ਪੁਤਰੇਲਾ [putrela] adopted son.

ਪੁਤਲਾ [putla], **ਪੁਤਲੀ** [putli] See ਪੁਤਰਾ-ਪੁਤਰੀ.

ਪੁਤੀ [putī] due to sons, by virtue of sons. "putī gōdhu pāve sōsārī"—*var majh m 1*.

ਪੁਤੁ [putu], **ਪੁੱਤ** [putt], **ਪੁੜ** [putr] *n* he who saves from hell named pū; son. See ਵਿਸ਼ਨੁਪੁਰਾਣ ਅੰਸ 1 ਐ 13 and ਮਨੁਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ ਐ 9 s 138.² "putukālātu kuṭōb hē."—*sōva m 4*. "putr mītr bilas bānīta"—*maru m 5*.

ਪੁੜ ਕਲੜ [putr kəlātr] son and wife. **2** son's wife, daughter-in-law. "putr kəlātr lok grīh bānīta māṭa sēnbōdhehi."—*sor m 5*.

ਪੁੜਵੰਤੀ [putrvāntī] *adja* woman who has begotten a son. "putrvāntī silvāntī suhagāṇī"—*majh m 5*.

ਪੁੜਾ [putra] See ਪੁਤਰਾ.

ਪੁੜਿਕਾ [putrīka] *n* daughter. **2** according to Hindu scriptures, a daughter, whose father gets a commitment at the time of her marriage that the son born to her would be taken as his (grandfather's) son. **3** puppet. "cītr ki putrīka hē."—*ramav*. "jōnuk kēnēk ki putrīka."—*cārītr 96*.

ਪੁੜੀ [putri] *n* daughter. "sai putri jājman ki."—*asa pātti m 3. 2* doll, puppet. "kī sovṛāṇ
²"पुत्राम्नो नरकाद् यस्मात् पितरं त्रायते सुतः, तस्मात् पुत्र इति प्रोक्तः"

putri.”-*datt*. ‘as if the doll is made of gold.’
3 pupil. **4** sons did. “putri kolu nē palto.”-*var ram 3*.

पुद्गल [puḍgəl] *Skt* पुद्गल *n* proof, evidence.
2 soul. **3** human body, according to Buddhism.
4 according to Jainism, an inanimate substance subject to touch, taste and colour.

पुदीना [puḍina] See **पेदीना**.

पुन [pun] *Skt* पुनः (पुनर) *part* – again; second time. **2** after, then. “pun rachas ka kaṭa sisa.”-*caritr 405*. **3** *Skt* पुनज (पुण्य) virtuous deed. “sāt jana siu sāgu paie vāde pun.”-*var jet*. **4** *Skt* पुन make pious.

पुंन [pūn] *Skt* पुण्य *adj* pious, noble, gentle. “hātrās cakḥā se pūn pāraṇi.”-*var guj 1 m 3*. **2** *n* righteous deed. “pūn pap sabbhu bed dīṭāṭa.”-*maru solhe m 3*. पाप [pap] means violence.

पुनह [punəh] See **पुंन** 1. “punəh punəh nāməskar.”-*toḍi m 5*.

पुनहचरह [punəhcəraḥ], **पुनहचरन** [punəhcəraṇ], **पुनहचार** [punəhcaṭ] *Skt* पुनहचरह *n* planning ahead about the successful execution of a job. **2** repeated recitation of a mantar for its accomplishment. According to the incantation treatise, it has five parts नप (silent repetition of a mantar) रोम [hom] (ablation), तर्पण (libation of water to gods), अब्धिकेक (spraying of water) and brahambhoj (feeding the Brahmins). “anik punəhcəraṇ kəraṭ nāhi tārē.-*sukhmāni*. “mātr tāt r əukhədhu punəhcaṭ.”-*gəu m 5*. “udhrə nam punəhcaṭ.”-*bher m 5*.

पुनह पुनह [punəh punəh] again and again, repeatedly. See **पुनह**.

पुनहा [punha] This metre is also known as hārihā, cādrayəḥ, pārihā and phunha. It is characterised by four lines, each line having twenty one matras, first pause at the eleventh, jəgəṇāt, and the second pause at the next tenth, rəgəṇāt.

Example:

dhavəu dəsə ənek, premprəbhū karṇe,
 pāc sətavəhī dut, kəvən bīdhī marṇe?..
 -*phunhe m 5*.

At the start of the last line of this metre, vocatives such as वे ! उरगं ! वे ! ढरीदा ! घनीदा ! and names can be added at the discretion of the poet and their matras are not taken into account.

(b) some poets do not consider jəgəṇ in between to be necessary; to their mind the metre must end with a rəgəṇ, as –
 ayes əb jə hoī, grəth təu mē rəcō,
 rətən prəmud kər bəcən, cin tā mē gəcō,
 bhakha subh səbh kərḥō, dhərḥō krīt mē,
 ədbhut kətha əpar, səməjhkər cīt mē.
 -*cāḍi 1*.

bhāḍa dhovē kəuḥ, jī kəcā sajīa,
 dhatu pājī rəlaī, kuṛa pajīa...
 -*səva m 1*.

पुनह [punəc], **पुनह** [punəch] See **पुनह**.

पुंनदान [pūndan] charity, alms, donation. “pūndan ka kərə sərīr.”-*var ram 1 m 1*.

पुंनपराणी [pūn pāraṇi] pious man, man of piety. “te pūn pāraṇi.”-*var guj 1 m 3*.

पुनर [punər] See **पुन** 1.

पुनरपि [punərəpī] *Skt adv* even then. **2** sometime later. “punərəpī jənəm nā ahi.”-*gəu m 3*. “punərəpī gərəbhī nā pavna.”-*maru ə m 5*.

पुनरउच [punərəbhəv] *Skt* पुनरुच *n* rebirth, birth after death. **2** nails; which regrow after being cut.

पुनरबु [punərəbhū] *Skt n* nails; which regrow after being cut. “dīp-hī punərəbhū maṇīk jese.”-*GPS*. **2** In Hindu scriptures, a woman who remarries her husband. **3** a woman who gets married again after being widowed. **4** a woman remarried to make her virtuous after having been an adulteress.¹

¹See भिडाबरा.

पुनर विवाह [punər vɪvəh] remarriage of a woman after her husband's death and that of a man after his wife's death. In Hindu scriptures, there are contradictory statements regarding widow-remarriage.¹ In Sikhism remarriage is fully allowed. See अपरसंयोग.

पुनरागमन [punragəmən], **पुनरावरोध** [punravəroḥ] *n* birth in another body after the demise of the first; rebirth. "punravəroḥ nāhī jītu hoī." –GPS.

पुनरावरोध [punravəroḥ] *Skt* पुनरावर्तिन् who comes again. **2** who takes rebirth.

पुनरावृत्ति [punravṛtī] *Skt* पुनरावृत्ति *n* act of coming again. **2** repetition of a work already done. **3** frequent repetition of a lesson. **4** rebirth, transmigration.

पुनरुक्त [punərukət] *Skt* पुनरुक्त repeated sentence, sentence spoken for the second time.

पुनरुक्त वदबध [punərukət vədabhas] (glimpse of repetition in verse). This is a figurative expression of words. Its characteristic is that there seems to be a repetition in the sentence but infact there is none.

"bhasət he punərukṭī so, nāhī nidan punərukṭī, vədabhas punərukṭ so, bhuṣəṇ vərṇət yuktī."

–*svīvrāj bhuṣəṇ.*

मृते मृते प्रब्रजिते क्लीबे च पतिते पतौ । पञ्चस्वापत्सु नारीणां पतिरन्यो विधीयते ॥

–*paraṣər and narədsīmrīti.*

a widow may remarry, in case her husband is missing or is dead, or becomes ascetic, is impotent or turns an outcaste.

स्त्रीणामुद्वाह एकोवै वेदोक्त पावनो विधिः—*vṛtḥət pəraṣər sēhīta* ०4.

न विवाहविधायुक्तं विधवावेदनं पुनः—*mənu* ०9 § 65.

न द्वितीयशुच साध्वीनां क्वचिदभर्त्तापदिश्यते.—*mənu* ०5 § 162. This means that women are to be married once. There is no provision for a widow in the institution of marriage. There is no mention of a second husband for women.

Example:

"cāga nau rākhaṭke jəsu kirətī jəgī leī."—*jəpu*. Here kirətī means fame. Hence there is no punərukṭī.

"ehu vīsu sāsaru tum dekhde ehu hətī ki rupe he."

—*ənədu*.

In this verse, the word sāsar means short-lived or perishable. The word vīṣv also means – total.

"khəṭukəram kul sājukətu he hətī bhəgətī hirde nāhī, cərnarbfīd nə kətha bhavə supəc tulī səmanī."

—*keda rəvīdas*.

Here the word səman means म – him, मान – know i.e. know him.

"jəlaj kəməl kər sobhī tal."

In this verse kəməl means water. Hence there is no punərukṭī, but in all the aforesaid sentences there is a glimpse of punərukṭī.

पुनरुक्ति [punərukṭī] *n* repetition of a sentence in poetical works; it is regarded a defect. See काव्यदोष.

पुंनवान [pūnvan] पुण्यवान् *adj* pious, virtuous.

पुंनञ्जी [pūnñī] accomplished, fulfilled. "muhlətī pūnñīa, kītu kuṛī lobhāīa?"—*asa chət m 5*.

पुंनग [pūnag] *Skt* पुनग *n* a species of a fragrant flower which is specifically found around Madras seashore. The stamens of its flowers are known as punāgkesər. According to Ayurved, its effect is cold and humid. *L rotteria tinctoria*. **2** nutmeg. **3** white lotus. **4** best of all, topmost.

पुनि [punī], *part* again; and thereafter. "punī detraj vəc bhakhe.—*səloh*.

पुंनिआ [pūniā] accomplished, fulfilled. "bīrədh bhəe dīn pūniā."—*dhən chət m 1*. **2** due to virtuous deeds, as a result of virtuous deeds. "cīr jivən bəd pūniā."—*ram m 1 bāno*. **3 n**

fullmoon night.

ਪੁੰਨਿਆਤਮਾ [pūnī-atma] *Skt* पुण्यात्मन् *adj* pious in mind, virtuous. “prābhū pūnī-atme kine dhərma.”—*prābha* ə m 5.

ਪੁੰਨੀਦਾ [pūnīda] *P* पुण्ड्र *adj* who provides shelter, who gives protection. “palək pūnīda. —*gyan*. 2 who strains or filters.

ਪੁੰਨੀ [pūnī], **ਪੁੰਨੀ** [pūnī] fulfilled. “mīṭī gāi cīṭ, pūnī mən asa.”—*gəu* m 5. “mūhlətī pūnī cālṇa.”—*sri* m 5. 2 due to virtuous deeds. “paie vəḍ pūnī mere mēna.”—*asa* m 5. 3 virtuous. “pūnī papi akhəṇu nahī.”—*jəpu*.

ਪੁੰਨੀਆ [pūnīa] fulfilled. “səgəl īcha pūnīa.”—*bəsət* m 5.

ਪੁੰਨੀਐ [pūnīe], **ਪੁੰਨੀਹਾ** [pūnīha] fulfills. “jīh pərsadī īch pūnīe.”—*suhī chāt* m 5.

ਪੁੰਨੀਤ [pūnīt], **ਪੁੰਨੀਤ** [pūnīt] *Skt* rendered pious, holy. “suṇte pūnīt kīṭhe pəvīt.”—*ənāḍu*. “pekhat hi pūnīt hoī.”—*s kəbir*.

ਪੁੰਨੁ [pūnu] See **ਪੁਨ** 1. 2 See **ਪੁਨ** 3. “kəṛī sadhu əjūli pūnu vəḍa he.”—*sohīla*.

ਪੁੰਨੁ [pūnu] a Jatt subcaste originating from Surajvanshi Rajputs. See **ਪੱਨੁ** and **ਪੰਨੁ**. 2 See **ਸੱਸੀ**.

ਪੁੰਨੇ [pūne] fulfilled, passed. “ae dur vrīd dīn pūne.”—*GPS*.

ਪੁੰਨਜ [pūny] *Skt* पुण्य *n* virtuous deed, auspicious act. 2 *adj* pious.

ਪੁੰਨਜਦਾਨ [pūnydan] charity, noble donation. See **ਪੁੰਨ ਦਾਨ**.

ਪੁੰਨਜਾਤਮਾ [pūnyatma] *Skt* पुण्यात्मन् *adj* virtuous. 2 one who performs noble deeds.

ਪੁਬ [pub] *Skt* पूर्व *adv* previously, earlier. “pub jīnəhu seva kəṛīā —*səveye* m 4 ke. 2 *n* east. See **ਪੁਬਿ**.

ਪੁਬਲੀ [publi] *adj* previous, earlier. “prītī publi nə huṭəhī.”—*səveye* m 4 ke.

ਪੁਬਿ [pubī] *n* in the east. “pubī əru pəscəmī.”—*səveya* m 3. See **ਉਤਰਿ**.

ਪੁਮ [pum], **ਪੁਮਾਨ** [poman] *Skt* पुमस् and पुमान् *n*

man, male.

ਪੁਰ [pur] *n* bridge. See **ਪੁਰਸਲਾਤ**. 2 measure of two yards. 3 milling stone, grinding stone. “dur pur jorī rəsai bhāṭhi.”—*ram kəbir*. “duhū purən me aṭke sabət gəya nə koī.”—*cəṛītr* 81. 4 *Skt* town, city. “pur mēhī kīyo pəyan.”—*NP*. 5 residence. 6 attic. 7 world. 8 body, physique. 9 fort, castle. 10 *P* पूर *adj* full, brimming. “nanək pur dər bepərvah.”—*var suhī* m 1. 11 full, complete. 12 in Punjabi, short for upər (upər).

ਪੁਰਏਨ [purəin] *n* blue lotus. 2 four leaves. See **ਪੁਰਵਿਨ**, **ਪੁਰਾਇਨਿ** and **ਪੁਰੈਨ**.

ਪੁਰਈਆ [purāia] See **ਪੁਰਈਆ**.

ਪੁਰਏ [purəe] pierced, strung, pinned. “purəe īn sīgən sathe.”—*kṛīsən*. ‘pierced with horns.’

ਪੁਰਸ [purəs] See **ਪੁਰਖੁ**. 2 *Skt* पुरस् *adv* face to face. 3 previous, earlier.

ਪੁਰਸਸ [pursəs] See **ਪੁਰਸਿਸ**.

ਪੁਰਸਸਿੰਘ [purəs-sīgh] *Skt* पुरुष सिंह *adj* best of all men, topmost person. 2 manly, bold.

ਪੁਰਸਕਾਰ [purəskar] *Skt* पुरस्कार *n* act of presenting. 2 honour, respect. 3 gift, prize. 4 *Skt* पुरस्कार effort; endeavour.

ਪੁਰਸਰਾਤ [purəsrat], **ਪੁਰਸਲਾਤ** [purəslat] a bridge of hell named sīrat. See **ਸਿਰਾਤ**. “purəslat ka pəṭhu duhela.”—*suhī rəvīdas*. “valəhu nīki purəslat.”—*s fərid*.

ਪੁਰਸਾਈ [pursai] *Skt* पुरुसयु *n* manliness. “khəsme sa pursai.”—*asa* m 1. 2 See **ਪੁਰਸਿਸ**.

ਪੁਰਸਾਰ [pursar] *n* lineage, convention generation, tradition. “lege ve pursarən khəṭṭ.”—*PPP*.

ਪੁਰਸਾਰਥ [pursarth] *Skt* पुरुसार्थ *n* initiative; something for which man should aspire. 2 bravery. 3 endeavour, strength.

ਪੁਰਸਾਵਾ [pursava] *adj* befitting a man, manly. “pursava ves.”—*BG*.

ਪੁਰਸਿਸ਼ [pursīṣ] *P* پرسش *n* question, enquiry.

ਪੁਰਸੀ [pursi] *P* پرسی you ask, you may ask, you

will ask. See ਪੁਰਸੀਦਨ.

ਪੁਰਸੀਸ [pursis] See ਪੁਰਸਿਸ਼.

ਪੁਰਸੀਦਨ [pursidən] *P* پرسیدن *v* ask, to question.

ਪੁਰਸੋਤਮ [pursotəm] *Skt* पुरुसोत्तम *adv* ideal man.

2 *n* the Creator, the Divine. **3** Guru Nanak Dev. **4** chief; headman. **5** Vishnu. **6** Jagannath.

ਪੁਰਸੋਤਮਪੁਰੀ [pursotəmpuri] Jagannath Puri. a city near Jagannath temple, but now only its short form Puri is in use.

ਪੁਰਸੁਰਣ [purəscərəṅ], **ਪੁਰਹਚਰਣ** [purəhcərəṅ] See ਪੁਨਹਚਰਣ.

ਪੁਰਹੀਰਾਂ [purhirā] See ਜਾਹਿਰਾਜਹੂਰ.

ਪੁਰਹੂਤ [purhut] *Skt* पुरुहुत *n* a person having numerous names; one who is called by various names – Indar.

ਪੁਰਖ [purəkh] See ਪੁਰੁਖ. **2** male, man. **3** husband, consort. “kəvən purəkh ki joi.”—*asa kəbir*.

ਪੁਰਖਈਆ [purkhəia] *adj* brave, enterprising. “həu bəlɪ bəlɪ sətɪgur sətɪpurkhəia.”—*bilā m 4*.

ਪੁਰਖੱਤ [purəkhətt] *Skt* पुरुषत्वं *n* manliness. “ləkhyo tum te purkhətt rəhyo.”—*krɪsən*.

ਪੁਰਖਪਤਿ [purəkhpətɪ] *adj* lord of all human beings, chief of all persons. **2** the Creator. “sadhu purəkhū purəkhpətɪ pətə əgɪanū ədheru gəvətə.”—*bəsət m 4*. See ਪੁਰਖੁ 9.

ਪੁਰਖਪ੍ਰਾਣੀ [purəkhpraṇi] *adj* a brave man, heroic person. “oɪ purəkhpraṇi dhən jən həɪ.”—*var gəu l m 4*.

ਪੁਰਖਰਾਸ਼ [purxərəʃ] *P* خراش *adj* painful, hurting.

ਪੁਰਖਾਰਥ [purkharəθ], **ਪੁਰਖਾਰਥੁ** [purkharəθu] See ਪੁਰਸਾਰਥ. “nanək ke mənɪ ɪhu purkharəθu.”—*bher m 5*.

ਪੁਰਖਿ [purəkhɪ] man did. “kərtəpurəkhɪ talu dɪvətə.”—*sor m 5*. ‘The Creator did.’

ਪੁਰਖੁ [purəkhū] *Skt* पुरुष *n* man, human being; one who resides in the body. “nari te jo purəkhū kərave, purkhən te jo nari.”—*sar kəbir*. **2** husband, consort. “jɪu purkhe ghəri bɪəgti narɪ hɛ.”—*səva m 3*. **3** the perfect Creator,

the transcendent One. “sətɪ namu kərtə purəkhū.”—*jəpu*. **4** soul. “purkhe purəkhū mɪɪtə guru pətə.”—*sor m 4*. **5** sun. **6** mercury.

7 man; having qualities of manliness. “bɪnu pɪɪ purəkhū nə jənəi.”—*sri m 1*. **8** according to Sankh Shastar, a substance that is non-changing, non-creative, incompatible and is unconcerned with nature. **9** according to Rig Ved, the Creator – who creates the universe.

In the ਪੁਰੁਸ਼ਸੂਕਤ [puruʃsukət] of Rig Ved it is mentioned that He has 1000 heads, 1000 eyes and 1000 feet. He is so huge that after wrapping the entire earth, a breadth of 10 fingers remains unused. Till date whatever has happened on this earth or will happen in future is (due to) Him. The entire creation is ¼ of Him and ¾ are all objects which are in outer space and are everlasting. When He stood erect His ¼ portion crossed the outer space. When gods performed “puruʃ yəgy” they put clarified butter of spring, fire-wood of summer and the sacrifice of winter. Therefrom emerged animals and birds. When gods apportioned Him, his face turned into Brahman, arm into Kshatri, thigh into Vaish and feet into Shudar. From his mind emerged early morning, from eyes the sun, from mouth Indar and fire, from breath the air, and from ears the four directions. “jəh nɪɪməl purəkhū purkhpətɪ hotə.”—*sukhməni*. **10** according to grammar – the first, second and third persons, as in the following sentence. “ਮੈ ਤੈਨੂੰ ਅਨੇਕ ਵਾਰ ਸਮਝਾਇਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਤੂੰ ਕਦੇ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਸੰਗਤਿ ਨਾ ਕਰੀਂ.” [mɛ tənū ənək var səmjhətə hɛ kɪ tū kədə us di səgətɪ nə kəri.] In this sentence ਮੈ [mɛ] is the first, ਤੂੰ [tū] is the second and ਉਸ [us] is the third person.

ਪੁਰਖੋਤਮ [purkhotəm] See ਪੁਰਸੋਤਮ. “purkhotəm əpar pərə.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਪੁਰਗਗਨ [purgəgən] See ਗਗਨਪੁਰਿ.

ਪੁਰਚੁਸਤ [purcusət] پورچوست *adj* full of activity.

“purgusət jā jīgər ra.”—*ramav*. ‘providing awareness to mind and body.’ See ਪਰਚਸਤ.

ਪੁਰਜਨ [purjən] inhabitants of a town, residents.

ਪੁਰਜਾ [purja] *P* ۰۰۰ *n* piece, part, segment.

“purja purja kəɪɪ məre.”—*maru kəbir*.

ਪੁਰਟ [purət] *Skt n* which can further be whirled; foremost among metals, gold. “hire jəɪɪɪɪ purət ke pave.”—*GPS*.

ਪੁਰਤਗਾਲ [purətgal] ۰۰۰ Portugal, a country of Europe situated on the coast of Atlantic ocean. It has a common frontier with Spain. Its area is 34254 square miles and population is a little more than fifty lakhs.

The Portuguese were the first of the white people to reach India. Vasco da Gama was the first European to set foot on the Indian soil. His ship, San Gabriel anchored at Calicut harbour of Malabar on 20th of May 1498. In 1520 AD, the Portuguese occupied Goa and established trade with India.

ਪੁਰਤਗਾਲੀ [purətgali] *adj* of or relating to Portugal, Portuguese. See ਪੁਰਤਗਾਲ.

ਪੁਰਧਨੀ [purdhəni] a subcaste of Kshatris.

ਪੁਰਥ [purəb] *Skt* ਪੂਵੈ *adj* previous. **2** *Skt* ਪਵੈ *n* festival, celebration. “baba aɪa tirthī tirəθ purəb səbɛ phɪɪɪ dekhe.”—*BG*. **3** See ਪੁਰਥੁ.

ਪੁਰਬਾਇਆ [purbaɪa] ਪਵੈ-ਆਇਆ. “nam let səgle purbaɪa.”—*bher m 5*. ‘have reaped the benefits of all festivals, have gained from all celebrations.’

ਪੁਰਬਾਇਆ [purbaɪa] *adj* of or relating to a festival. “navəɳ purbaɪa.”—*var məla m 1*.

ਪੁਰਬਿ [purəbɪ] previously, earlier. “jəha purəbɪ kɪnɛ boɪa.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

ਪੁਰਬੀ [purbi] *n* past, earlier moment. “purbi nave.”—*bəsət m 1*.

ਪੁਰਥੁ [purəbʊ] See ਪੁਰਥ. **2** *M* accomplishment, fulfilment. **3** virtue, quality. “ek purəbʊ mə tera dekhɪa, tu səbhna mahɪ rəvəɪta.”—*sor m 1*.

ਪੁਰਯਾਸ਼ਕ [purjəʃək] See ਪੁਰਿਸਟਕਾ.

ਪੁਰਵਨ [purvən] See ਪੁਰਵਿਨ. **2** fulfill. “purvən ko mənbhavna.”—*GPS*. **3** filling up, completing.

ਪੁਰਵਾ [purva] *n* eastern wind. **2** village. “bādhe duɪ purva.”—*VN*.

ਪੁਰਵਾਉਣਾ [purvauna] *v* cause to be completed. **2** get filled.

ਪੁਰਵਾਈ [purvai] *n* eastern wind. **2** act of getting filled up. **3** wages for getting something filled up.

ਪੁਰਵਾਸੀ [purvasi] inhabitants of a town, residents.

ਪੁਰਵਿਨ [purvɪn] See ਪੁਰਵਿਨ and ਪੁਰਵਿਨ. “jese purvɪn pat.”—*bɪla kəbir*.

ਪੁਰਵੀ [purvi] See ਪੁਰਵੀ. **2** accomplished, fulfilled. “məno prətikhəθ purvi cahən.”—*GPS*.

ਪੁਰਾ [pura] *n* eastern wind. **2** east. **3** town. **4** *Skt* *adv* at first, earlier. “khan pura hərəɪnam uɪara.”—*NP*. ‘prior to taking meals.’ **5** ancient, olden.

ਪੁਰਾਇਨਿ [puraɪnɪ] *n* a plant having four leaves; a plant that spreads upon water. “jəl puraɪnɪ rəs kəməl pərikh.”—*gəu m 1*. ‘uninvolved like four leaves of puraɪn over water and lotus in water.’

ਪੁਰਾਈ [purai] fulfilled. “mən ki as purai.”—*var vəd m 4*. **2** getting filled up or accomplished.

ਪੁਰਾਣ [puraṇ] *Skt* *adj* ancient. **2** Rudar, Shiv. **3** ancient topic and history. “pothi puraṇ kəmaie.”—*sri m 1*. **4** eighteen scriptures authored by Saint Vyas or other scholars, using his name; these contain four lakh couplets. According to Vishnu and Brahman Purans, the following characteristics are integral to a writing of this sort.

“सर्गश्रुच प्रतिसर्गश्रुचव वंशो मन्वन्तराणिच ।

वंशानुचरितं चैव, पुराणं पञ्च लक्षणम् ।।”

The book that deals with the following five topics is a Puran: origin of universe, deluge, genealogy of deities and ancestors, time and description of Manu’s reign, description regarding descendants of the sun and the moon.

The aforesaid eighteen Purans are:

Vishnu, Padam, Brahm, Shiv, Bhagwat, Narad, Markendey, Agni, Brahmvevert, Ling, Varah, Sakand, Vaman, Kuram, Matsya, Garur, Brahamand and Bhevishya.

Apart from these major Purans, there are eighteen minor Purans as well:

Sanat Kumar, Narsinh, Nardiya, Devi Bhagwat, Durvasa, Kapil, Manav, Aushnes, Varun, Kalika, Shamb, Nanda, Saur, Parashar, Aditya, Maheshvar, Bhargav and Vashishth.¹ 5 indicative of number eighteen as there are eighteen purans.

ਪੁਰਾਣਪੁਰਖ [puraṇpurəkh] *Skt* ਪੁਰਾਣਪੁਰੁਖ *n* the Creator, the omnipresent, eternal, Divine. See ਪੁਰਿਰਾਤਨ.

ਪੁਰਾਣਾ [puraṇa] *adj* ancient, of olden times. 2 worn out, weak. "hoI puraṇa sotiē."—*var asa*. "səcu puraṇa na thie."—*var sar m 3*.

ਪੁਰਾਣੀ [puraṇi] feminine of ਪੁਰਾਣਾ. 2 Purans have. "jəs ved puraṇi gaɪa."—*suhi chət m 5*. 3 in Purans. "masu puraṇi masu kətebi."—*var mālā m 1*.

ਪੁਰਾਣੁ [puraṇu] See ਪੁਰਾਣ.

ਪੁਰਾਤਨ [puratən] *Skt adj* ancient, olden. "jo jo tərɪo puratən nəvtən bhəgətɪbhəɪ həri deva."—*sar m 5*. 2 the Creator, the omnipresent, eternal Divine.

ਪੁਰਾਧਿਪ [puradhɪp] *n* master of the town, lord of the town.

ਪੁਰਾਨ [puran] See ਪੁਰਾਣ 1. "tɪn dhurɪ məstəkɪ bhag puran jɪu."—*asa chət m 4*. 2 See ਪੁਰਾਣ 3 and ਸਹਸਾਕਿਰਤਾ.

ਪੁਰਾਨਪੁਰਖ [puranpurəkh] See ਪੁਰਾਣਪੁਰਖ. "purəkhpuran se puranən me gaiət."—*həsram*.

ਪੁਰਾਨਾ [purana] See ਪੁਰਾਣ.

ਪੁਰਾਬ [purab] ਪੁਰ-ਆਬ. "purab kham kuje."—*var mālā m 1*. 'Body in the form of an earthen

¹There is a variation of names in different books. See ਉਪਪੁਰਾਣ.

pitcher is full of life in the form of water.'

ਪੁਰਾਰਾਤਿ [puraratɪ], ਪੁਰਾਰਿ [purarɪ], ਪੁਰਾਰੀ [purari] destroyer of the world, Shiv. See ਤ੍ਰਿਪੁਰਾਰਿ. "jəp-hɪ jɪh sət purari."—*NP*. Sanatkumar and Shiv. See ਸੰਤ 5.

ਪੁਰਿ [purɪ] *Skt n* habitation town. 2 body, physique. 3 river.

ਪੁਰਿਸ੍ਰਕਾ [purɪstəka] *Skt* ਪੁਰਿਸ੍ਰਟਕ 1 five elements, 2 ten senses, 3 mind, 4 intellect, 5 sensuality, 6 action, 7 breath 8 ignorance. All these eight together form purɪstəka. This is an alternative form of the erotic body.² "jā di purɪstəka vəsdi he."—*JSBM*.

ਪੁਰਿੰਦੁ [purɪdər] See ਪੁਰੰਦਰ.

ਪੁਰੀ [puri] *Skt n* which is prosperous in population and property; town. "kəro bəsavən sūdər puri."—*GPS*. 2 heaven, paradise. "patal puri jekar dhunɪ."—*səveye m 1 ke*. 'ovation in the lower world and the upper world.' 3 a class from ten categories of ascetics, whose name is suffixed with this word. "pur jas sɪkkh kine əpər. puri nam tən jano vɪcar."—*dətt*. See ਦਸ ਨਾਮ ਸੰਨਯਾਸੀ. 4 short for ਪੁਰੁਸੋੱਤਮਪੁਰੀ, a famous city of Orissa. See ਜੰਗਨਾਥ. 5 See ਪੁਤੀ, ਪੁਟਿਕਾ. "puri ek dini tɪn pane."—*NP*. 6 stuffed and folded betel-leaf. "pan khaɪkər puri bənai."—*cəɪɪtr 66*. 7 accomplished. "nahɪ puri mənbhavna."—*GPS*. 8 filled, brimming with. "gurukirətɪ se he puri."—*GPS*. 9 one from amongst the six castes of Khatris. See ਖਤ੍ਰੀ. "pəmu puri guru ka pɪara."—*BG*. 10 intestine. 11 body, physique. 12 river.

ਪੁਰੀਆ [puria] a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev, who was Chuhar's brother. See ਚੂਹੜ. 2 plural of ਪੁਰੀ i.e. ਪੁਰੀਆ. "puria khəḍa sɪɪ kərə."—*var sar m 1*. 3 a small packet; doze of medicine wrapped in a piece of paper. "dhurɪ səkelke

²See sənədən sɪmɪɪɪ —

भूतेन्द्रिय मनो बुद्धि वासना कर्म वायवः ।
अविद्या चाष्टकं प्रोक्तं पुर्यष्टमृषि सत्तमैः ॥

puria bādhi deh.”—*s kəbir*. **4** weaver’s shuttle. “chuṭe kūḍe bhige puria.”—*gəu kəbir*. See ਗਜ ਨਵ. **5** *adj* complete. “puria ek tənai.”—*gəu kəbir*. See ਗਜ ਨਵ. **6** *Skt* पूर्य worth-filling, worthy to fill. “je bāna puria bhar.”—*jəpu*. ‘if organs of the body such as stomach which need filling up, are stopped from getting food.’ See ਭੁਖਿਆ.

ਪੁਰੀਈ [puri-i] in the cities, in the towns. “puri-i tṛibhəvən taṛi lai he.”—*maru solhe m I*.

ਪੁਰੀਏ [purie] See ਪਹਿਲ ਪੁਰੀਏ.

ਪੁਰੀਸਰ [purisər] *n* lord, ruler. **2** lord of all towns — the Creator.

ਪੁਰੀਖ [purikh] *Skt* ਪੁਰੀਸ਼ excreta, faeces. “mutər purikh das le uce.”—*GPS*. **2** water.

ਪੁਰੀਤਤ [puritət], ਪੁਰੀਤਤੀ [puritəti] *Skt* पुरीतत् which extends the body, intestine. **2** a fine nerve in which mind is supposed to enter during a dreamless sleep. **3** a fine membrane surrounding the heart, pericardium.

ਪੁਰੁ [puru] See ਪੁਰ 11. “calisi puru hoṛ.”—*var majh m I*. **2** See ਪੁਰ 10. “tu puru sagər maṇək hir.”—*asa ə m I*. **3** *Skt* heaven. **4** body, physique. **5** pollen of a flower. **6** a king who was moon’s descendant. He was born to Sharmishtha from Yayati. He was very devoted to his father and became an illustrious king. Kuru was his descendant from whom Kaurav dynasty originated. **7** king of a territory lying between Jehlum and Chenab rivers, who fought against Alexander near Jehlum in 326 BC and was defeated. The Greek historians have mentioned him as Porus.

ਪੁਰੁਸ [purus], ਪੁਰੁਖ [purukh] See ਪੁਰਖੁ.

ਪੁਰੁਖਜਾਤਿ [purukhjatī] corresponding to the classification of women as pədmīni, cītrīni, ṣākhīni and həstīni as mentioned in Kam Shastar, men have also been classified into ṣəṣək, mṛiḡ, vṛiṣ (vṛiṣəbh) and vaji (horse).

(a) ṣəṣək is a man who is robust, tawn-eyed, delightful, fair-complexioned with broad forehead, white and spaced teeth, soft hair, sharp nose and long arms. He is shrewd, enterprising, religious, altruistic, not very amorous and truthful. He is suitable for union with a pədmīni woman.

(b) mṛiḡ is handsome, playful, industrious, brisk in walking, fond of humour, dance, singing, pretentious, spends more than what he earns and is fond of forging many friendships, is suitable for union with cītrīni woman.

(c) vṛikhəbh man has a large head, medium eyes, inward-inclined forehead, coarse and rough hair, is sturdy, untiring, broad-nosed, has hair upon ears with gap-less teeth and is very amorous. He befits a ṣākhīni woman.

(d) ਵਜੀ [vaji] (horse) man is very haughty, quarrelsome, deceitful and selfish. He body is not well-built. His limbs are covered with thick hair, and he is voluptuous. He is greedy, dirty and ruthless. He befits a həstīni woman.

ਪੁਰੁਖਵ [purukhətv] See ਪੁਰਖੱਤ.

ਪੁਰੁਖਮੇਧ [purukhmedh] See ਨਰਮੇਧ.

ਪੁਰੁਰਵਾ [pururəva] See ਪਰੁਰਉ.

ਪੁਰੇਜਾ [pureja] See ਪੁਰਜਾ. “teu kal kine pureje purejə.”—*VN*. ‘cut into pieces.’

ਪੁਰੈਨ [puren] See ਪੁਰਇਨ and ਪੁਰਾਇਨਿ. “jese puren pat rəhe jəlsəmip.”—*Bīla rəvīdas*.

ਪੁਰੋਹਿਤ [purohit] *Skt n* priest of the Hindus authorised to perform rituals, such as fire-ritual etc. Chanakya has thus described the characteristics of a priest —

“वेद वेदाङ्ग तत्त्वज्ञो जप होम परायणः

आशीर्वाद वचो युक्त एव राजपुरोहितः”

ਪੁਰੋਗ [puroḡ], ਪੁਰੋਗਮ [puroḡam], ਪੁਰੋਗਮੀ [puroḡami] *Skt* पुरोगामिन् *adj* guide, forerunner. **2** peon, gate-keeper. **3** headman, chief, leader. **4** a community of the subordinates of the god.

ਪੁਰੋਡਾਸ਼ [puroḍaṣ] *Skt* meat or food, which is offered to a deity at the outset. **2** meat, foodgrains etc which are put as offerings during a fire-ritual.¹ **3** cake of oat-flour baked in human skull. It is dedicated to gods through fire-ritual. **4** liquor, wine.

ਪੁਰੋਧਾ [purodha] *Skt* पुरोधस् *n* a family priest for performing rituals. **2** Hindu priesthood.

ਪੁਰੰਜਨ [purəjən] *Skt* पुरञ्जन *n* one who creates body according to his deeds; soul; living being. “pɪrəmpɪale sad pərəm.purəjno.”—*BG*. See ਭਾਗਵਤ ਸਕੰਧ 4, ਅਧਯਾਯ 25 to 29. **2** See ਪੁਰਜਨ. **3** *Dg* Varun, the deity. *Skt* ਪਰੰਜਨ.

ਪੁਰੰਜਯ [purəjəy] *Skt* conqueror of the world. **2** conqueror of the demon land, king of solar dynasty, son of Vikukshi. There goes a tale that gods after getting defeated at the hands of the demons, went to Vishnu and sought his help. He assured them that after entering into the body of Puranjay he would kill the demons.

Acceding to the request of the gods, Puranjay got ready for the battle. Having turned Indar into a bull, he mounted on him and gave a crushing defeat to the demons. For sitting on the hump of the bull, Puranjay was also given the name of Kukatsath.

ਪੁਰੰਦਰ [purədər] *Skt n* destroyer of the demon land – Indar. “paɪ vɪjə ko ədhɪk purədər.”—*NP*. **2** Vishnu. **3** thief who commits thefts in villages. **4** at one place Indar’s son Arjun is also mentioned as Purandar. “ayəs man purədər ko.”—*krɪsən*.

ਪੁਰੰਦਰਚਾਪ [purədərçap] See ਇੰਦ੍ਰਧਨੁਖ.

ਪੁਰੰਦਰੀ [purədri] *Skt* ਪਰੰਧ੍ਰੀ *n* woman having a complete family comprising husband, son and daughter etc. “rajkuarɪ purədrie.”—*ram namdev*. ‘Purandhari came to fetch water for the princess.’ In Hinduism keeping of a widow

or an issueless woman in the harem is prohibited.

ਪੁਰੰਧ੍ਰੀ [purədhi] See ਪੁਰੰਦਰੀ.

ਪੁਲ [pul] *Skt* पुल *vr* be tall, be large. **2 n** bridge, that arches a river for crossing it.

ਪੁਲਸਤ [pulsət], **ਪੁਲਸਤਯ** [pulsəty] *Skt* पुलसत्य a saint who is counted among the seven saints. He was son of Brahma, father of Vishrva and grandfather of Kuber and Ravan. “ægəst pulsət bəsɪsət te adɪ, nə janpərə kɪH des sɪdhae.”—*datt*.

ਪੁਲਸਰਾਤ [pulsərat], **ਪੁਲਸਿਰਾਤ** [pulsɪrat] See ਸਿਰਾਤ and ਪੁਰਸਲਾਤ.

ਪੁਲਹ [puləh] *Skt* a saint, said to be the son of Brahma, in human form. He is counted among seven saints and prajapatis.

ਪੁਲਕ [pulək], **ਪੁਲਕਾਵਲਿ** [pulkavəlɪ] *Skt* standing of hair upon ends due to sensual excitement. “pulkyo pərəm prem se mānuā.”—*NP*. “bhəre prem pulkavəlɪ hoi.”—*GPS*.

ਪੁਲਕਿਤ [pulkɪt] *Skt* became erotic.

ਪੁਲਤ [pulət] *Skt* पुलत *n* gallop. **2** variant of a vowel, having three matras. Its articulation is longer than of that of guro. **3 adj** drenched. “srənət pulət təbe uṭh dhai.”—*GV 10*. drenched in blood.

ਪੁਲਨ [pulən] See ਪੁਲਿਨ.

ਪੁਲਾਉ [pulaʊ] *Skt* पलाक *P* प्ल *n* a dish of sweet or salted rice roasted and cooked in ghee. **2** rice cooked in ghee-fried meat.

ਪੁਲਾਕ [pulak] See ਪਲਾਕ. **2** See ਪੁਲਾਉ.

ਪੁਲਾਦ [pulad] See ਫੋਲਾਦ.

ਪੁਲਾਵ [pulav] See ਪੁਲਾਉ.

ਪੁਲਾਤ [pulaɾ] *n* space, vacuum.

ਪੁਲਿੰਗ [pulɪŋ], **ਪੁੰਲਿੰਗ** [pūlɪŋ] *Skt* पुलिङ्ग male genital organ. **2** masculine in grammar; masculine gender.

ਪੁਲਿੰਦਾ [pulɪda] *n* a bundle or pad of cloth or papers etc. *Skt* पुल. **2** In Mahabharat, a river which makes confluence with Tapti. **3** ancient name of the western part of Bundelkhand and district Sagar.

¹बभ्रुर्हि पुरोडाशा भक्ष्याणां मृग पञ्जिणाम्.

ਪੁਲਿਨ [pulɪn] *Skt* bank of a river. 2 furrow of sand created by water ripples. 3 raised piece of land in between a river, created by the flow of water. “sūdər pulɪn səthən jɪsi ke.”—*GPS*.
ਪੁਲੋਮਨ [pulomən] *Skt* ਪੁਲੋਮਨ father-in-law of Indar and father of Shachi. “səkunɪ pəlomən əɪ bəl jāka.”—*NP*.
ਪੁਲੋਮਾ [puloma] daughter of demon Vaishvanar. She was wife of saint Bhrigu and mother of Chayven. 2 See ਪੁਲੋਮਨ.
ਪੁਲੰਦਾ [pulōda] See ਪੁਲਿੰਦਾ.
ਪੁੱਲੇ [pulle] made to gallop. “kɪ pavəg pulle.”—*parəs*. ‘made horses gallop.’ See ਪੁਲਤ.
ਪੁੜ [puʀ] *n* curtain, veil. 2 surface. 3 grinding stone. “duɪ puʀ cəki joʀɪke pisəŋ aɪ bəɦɪʈh.”—*var majh m 1*. 4 denizens of nether and celestial regions; earth and sky.
ਪੁੜਪੁੜੀ [puʀpuʀi] mid-portion between ear and fore-head; temple.
ਪੁੜਾ [puʀa] *n* a wrapped piece of paper or leaf. 2 parchment of a mridang. 3 a round mark on the back of an animal made by pricking with an awl fitted at the end of a goad.
ਪੁੜਿ [puʀɪ] to one or both grinding stones. “duɪ puʀɪ joʀɪ vɪchəʀɪən.”—*vəɖ əlahni m 1*. See ਪੁੜ 4.
ਪੁੜੀ [puʀi] *n* a small packet. See ਪੁੜਾ 1.
ਪੁੜੁ [puʀu] See ਪੁੜ.
ਪੂ [pu], ਪੂੰ [pū] See ਪੂਯ. *Skt* ਪੂ *vr* make sacred, cleanse, cause to shine.
ਪੂਅਰ [puər], ਪੂੰਅਰ [pūər] fire. “əɪɪ əgənɪ nə gur bɪnu bujhe, bahəɪ puər tapɛ.”—*maru ə m 1*. “pūər tap geri ke bəstra.”—*prəbha ə m 4*. 2 a Rajput caste. See ਪੱਵਾਰ and ਪੁਵਰ. “puər gəuʀ pəvar ləkkh.”—*BG*.
ਪੂਅਰੇ [puare] fountains. “bar sɪbal te sekh puare.”—*krɪsən*. ‘hair of the head are like fungus and the pig-tail is like a fountain.’
ਪੂਸ [pus] *Skt* ਪੌਸ – month of Poh. 2 *Skt* ਪੂਸ – mulberry tree.

ਪੁਕਾਰ [pukar] See ਪੁਕਾਰ. “mət tu kəɦɪ pukar.”—*sri m 3*.
ਪੁਕਾਰਨ [pukarən] See ਪੁਕਾਰਨਾ. “pukarən kəu jo udəmu kəɪta guru pərmesur takəu mare.”—*sar m 5*. ‘who dare complain against the true Guru in the royal court.’
ਪੁਕਾਰੰਤਾ [pukarənta] complainant; caller. “pukarənta ajaŋəta.”—*var sar m 1*. ‘complains to others, but does not understand himself.’
ਪੁਖ [pukh] See ਪੁਖ. 2 See ਪੋਖ.
ਪੁਖਨ [pukhən] *Skt* ਪੂਸ਼ਨ (पूषन्) *n* which nourishes – sun. “pukhən punəɦɪ prəkəʃɪt bhəyo.”—*NP*. 2 *adj* sustainer, foster. “bɦɪɪtpukhən he.”—*kəlki*. ‘is the sustainer of followers.’
ਪੁਖਾ [pukha] *Skt* पूषा *n* earth. 2 a nerve of the right ear.
ਪੁਗ [pug] *Skt* areca catechu (betel-nut tree). 2 betel-nut. “gən pug nalɪyər so cəɦaɪ.”—*GPS*. 3 mulberry-fruit. 4 group, community, heap. 5 village assembly.
ਪੂੰਗ [pūg] *MI n* young one of locust. 2 young one of fish. 3 See ਪੂਗ.
ਪੁਗਫਲ [pugphəl] areca nut, betel-nut.
ਪੂੰਗਰਾ [pūgra], ਪੂੰਗੜਾ [pūgrā] infant. 2 son. “kəbɪr pūgra ram ələh ka.”—*prəbha kəbɪr*. “nə həu tera pūgrā nə tu meri maɪ.”—*bher namdev*. 3 See ਪੂੰਗਵ.
ਪੁਗੀ [pugɪ], ਪੁਗੀਫਲ [pugiphəl] See ਪੁਗ and ਪੁਗਫਲ.
ਪੁਛ [puch] *n* question, inquiry. See ਪੁਛਣਾ. “nanək bəkhse puch nə hoɪ.”—*asa m 1*. “saci dərgəɦɪ puch nə hoɪ.”—*biɪla ə m 1*. 2 tail.
ਪੂੰਛ [pūch] See ਪੂੰਛ. 2 *Dg* strength, force, power.
ਪੁਛਟ [puchət], ਪੂੰਛਟ [pūchət] *n* tail. “teri pūchət upəɪ jhəmək bal.”—*bəsət kəbɪr*.
ਪੁਛਣਾ [puchna], ਪੁਛਨਾ [puchna] See ਪੁਛਣਾ. “puchəu bedpəʀəɪtɪa.”—*maru ə m 1*. “puchəhu jaɪ sɪaŋɪā.”—*var maru 1 m 1*.
ਪੁਛਲ [puchəl] *adj* having a tail. 2 having a long tail.

ਪੁੰ [puchɪ] *adv* having asked. “me apna guru puchɪ dekhɪa.”—*sri m 1*.

ਪੁਜ [puj] *Skt* पूज् *vr* worship, respect. **2 n** worship. “bɪnu nave puj nə hoɪ.”—*guj m 1*. **3 adj** respectable. “jɪn nanəku sətɪguru puja tɪn həri puj kərava.”—*asa chāt m 4*. “sərəb puj cərən guru sev.”—*gōḍ m 5*. **4 n** a Jain hermit upon whom followers of Jainism look as a respectable householder. **5** See **ਪੁਜਣਾ**. “puj ərədh dɪsan.”—*prɪthu*. **6 P** *j* snout of an animal.

ਪੁਜਸਿ [pujəsɪ] worships. “sɪɪ pujəsɪ bəgulsəmadhə.”—*var asa*. **2** arrives, is, equivalent. “pujəsɪ nahi həri hərə nanək nam əmol.”—*sukhməni*.

ਪੁਜਹਿ [pujəhɪ] worships. **2** (they) worship. “nɪrjuvə pujəhɪ mərə sərəvəhɪ.”—*məla m 4*. **3** is like, is equivalent to.

ਪੁਜਹੁ [pujəhu] worship. “pujəhu gur ke pər.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਪੁਜਕ [pujək] *adj* worshipping. **2 n** priest.

ਪੁਜਣਾ [pujna] *v* worship. See **ਪੁਜ** 1 and **ਖੋੜਸੋਪਚਾਰ**. **2** arrive. **3** be equal to, be equivalent to. **4** be complete. “pujət pav nə pujət kama.”—*GPS*.

ਪੁਜਨ [pujən] *Skt n* act of worshipping, adoration. “pujən cali brəhəmṭhaɪ.”—*bəsət ramanād*.

ਪੁਜਨੀਕ [pujnik], **ਪੁਜਨੀਯ** [pujniy] *adj* respectable, worthy of reverence, adorable.

ਪੁਜਰੀ [pujri] *adj* highly respectable, reverential. “gavē kan pujri.”—*krɪsən*.

ਪੁਜਾ [puja] *n* act of worshipping, reverence, service. “əcut puja jog gopal.”—*bɪla m 5*. **2** (*satirical*) reprimanding, thrashing. “ek gəda un kər me dhəri. səbh bhupən ki puja kəri.”—*krɪsən*.

ਪੁਜਾਚਾਰ [pujacar] *n* worshipping, act of worship. “duapərɪ pujacar.”—*gəu rəvɪdas*.

ਪੁਜਾਰਾ [pujara] *adj* worshipper. **2** worthy of worship.

ਪੁਜਾਰਿਆ [pujarɪa] worshipped. “prəbhə nanək

cərən pujarɪa.”—*bəsət m 5*.

ਪੁਜਾਰੀ [pujari] *n* priest doing worship. “koṭɪ pujari kərte puja.”—*bher ə m 5*. **2 adj** worshipper. “ek nam ko thio pujari.”—*gəu m 5*. **3** **ਪੁਜਨ-ਅਰੰ** worthy of worshipping. “ṭhakur ka sevək səda pujari.”—*sukhməni*.

ਪੁਜਾਰੇ [pujare] worshipped. “iha uhā cərən pujare.”—*prəbha m 5*.

ਪੁਜਿ [pujɪ] *adv* having worshipped. “but puja puja hɪdu mue.”—*sor kəbir*.

ਪੁਜਿਤ [pujɪt] *adj* which is worshipped.

ਪੁਜੀ [puji] reached; arrived. **2** fulfilled. **3 n** See **ਪੁੰਜੀ**. a mouth-case of a horse which extends from over its nose to below its throat. See **ਪੁਜ** 6.

ਪੁੰਜੀ [pūji] *n* capital, assets, wealth. “səude kəu dhavə bɪn pūji.”—*gəu m 5*. **2** accumulated wealth. “pūji mar pəvə nɪt mugdər.”—*bəsət ə m 1*.

ਪੁਜੈ [puje] worships. **2** is equivalent to, comes to be equal to. “ramnam sərɪ əvəru nə puje.”—*ram ə m 1*. **3** may end. “jɪs ki puje əudh.”—*phunhe m 5*. **4** be accomplished. “ta ki as nə puje kaɪ.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਪੁਜਯ [pujy] *adj* respectable, worthy of reverence.

ਪੁਜਯਾਦ [pujyad] whose feet are venerable.

ਪੁੰਝਣਾ [pūjhna], **ਪੁੰਝਨਾ** [pūjhna] *Skt* प्रोज्छन *n* act of wiping or cleaning; wiping of some wet thing or dust with a cloth.

ਪੁਟ [puṭ] See **ਪੱਟਣਾ**. “puṭlāyo nəg kop hətha.”—*krɪsən*. ‘in rage, uprooted the mountain and put it on his palm.’

ਪੁਠਾ [puṭha], **ਪੁਠੋ** [puṭho] upside down. See **ਪੁੱਠਾ** 1.

ਪੁਣ [puṇ] See **ਪੁਣੀ** 2.

ਪੁਣੀ [puṇi] *Skt* पाणिज *n* roll of corded cotton. **2** *Skt* पूण *vr* collect; gather.

ਪੁਤ [put] *n* son. “dhia put sējogu.”—*sri ə m 1*. “kahe put jhəgrət həu səgɪ bap.”—*sar m 4*.

2 disciple, the so-called son. “gorəkh put luharipa bole.”—*sɪdhgosətɪ*. **3** *Skt adj* pious.

“təgu nə tuʃəsɪ put.”—*var asa*. 4 clean. 5 *n* truth, verity. 6 a kind of wild grass. 7 conch. 8 a tree – *butea frondosa*.

ਪੁਤਨਾ [putna] *Skt n* cleaner of stomach – myrobalan. 2 daughter of Bali, sister of Vaksasur and Aghasur, who instigated by Kans went to Nand’s house in the guise of a nurse to kill Krishan. She had planned to kill Krishan by feeding him from her poison-coated teats; he killed her by sucking her blood instead. See ਭਾਗਵਤ ਸਕੰਧ 10 ਐ 6. “ai papəṅɪ putna duhīthəṅi vɪhu laɪ vəheli.”—*BG*. “jāko mən put na ləkhyo guru sɔput na ɪsi ko pir put na sēghari səm putna.”—*GPS*. ‘who is not good at heart, who did not care for the son of the Guru and who had no love for the son, was killed like Putna by Guru Hargobind.’ 3 See ਪੁਦਨਾ.

ਪੁਤਨਾਸੁਦਨ [putnasudən], **ਪੁਤਨਾਰਿ** [putnarɪ] *n* killer of Putna; Krishan.

ਪੁਤਰਾ [putra] effigy; idol. “maṭi ke həm putre.”—*s kəbir*.

ਪੁਤਰੀ [putəri] puppet. 2 pupil of the eye. “so həɪ nənəhu ki putri.”—*gɔd namdev*.

ਪੁਤਲਾ [putla], **ਪੁਤਲੀ** [putli] See ਪੁਤਲਾ, ਪੁਤਲੀ.

ਪੁਤਾਤਮਾ [putatma] *Skt* पूतात्मन् *adj* holyman.

ਪੁਤਿ [putɪ] son did. “putɪ bapɪ khelata.”—*bəṣəṭ kəbir*. See ਜੋਇ ਖਸਮ. “putɪ pɪta ɪku jaɪa.”—*sor kəbir*. ‘The living being has given rise to knowledge.’ 2 *Skt n* holiness, sanctity. 3 foul smell, stench. 4 a cat which emits smell from its glands.

ਪੁਤਿ ਖਿਤਾ ਇਕੁ ਜਾਇਆ [putɪ pɪta ɪku jaɪa] See ਪੁਤਿ.

ਪੁਤਿ ਬਾਪੁ ਖੇਲਾਇਆ [putɪ bapɪ khelata] See ਜੋਇ ਖਸਮ.

ਪੁਤੀ [puti] daughter, female child. “sohagəṅɪ kɪrɔn ki puti.”—*gəṭd kəbir*. ‘Money is the daughter of a miser, which he cannot enjoy.’

ਪੁਤੁ [putu] See ਪੁਤੁ.

ਪੁਦਨਾ [pudna] a bird found in northern India. It

is of brown colour, about seven to eight inches high. It makes its nest upon the ground. Its voice resembles the sound of “tuhi–tuhi”. “pudna sədiv tuhi tuhi ucrət hɛ.”—*əkal*. 2 See ਪੋਦੀਨਾ.

ਪੁਨਉ [punəu] See ਪੁਨਿਉ.

ਪੁਨਾ [puna] a famous city of Bombay Presidency. Guru Gobind Singh visited this place on his way to Nader. It is at a distance of 119 miles from Bombay. Its population is 176,671.

ਪੁਨਿਉ [punɪu], **ਪੁਨਿਓ** [punɪo], **ਪੁਨਿਆ** [punɪā] *n* full-moon night, the fifteenth day of the bright phase of the moon. “punɪu pura cəḍ əkas.”—*gəu thɪti kəbir*. See ਰਾਕਾ.

ਪੁਨੀ [puni] See ਪੁਣੀ.

ਪੁਨੀਆ [puniā] a Jatt subcaste.

ਪੁਨੋ [puno], **ਪੁਨੋ** [punyo] See ਪੁਨਿਉ.

ਪੁਪ [pup] *Skt n* waffle, fried sweet round cake. “pup purɪka bəhɔr tɪhəvəl.”—*NP*.

ਪੁਪਨਾ [pupna] *n* glutton, epicure. 2 beggar.

ਪੁੱਬਾ [pūba] *n* bit of cotton which flies in the air during carding. “danəv man gəyo uḍ pūbe.”—*cəḍi 1*.

ਪੁਯ [puy] *Skt* पूय *vr* become filthy, rot, emit foul smell. 2 *n* pus.

ਪੁਰ [pur] *n* the whole lot of persons that can be accommodated in a boat at time; as many as can sit in a boat. “bhe vɪcɪ avəhɪ javəhɪ pur.”—*var asa*. 2 earth. “pur phəṭi chəṭ dhurjəṭi jəṭ.”—*kəlki*. ‘The earth opened up and the matted hair of Shiv got scattered.’ 3 perfect. “gurmukhɪ pur gɪani.”—*sar m 5*. 4 prevalent. “jəɪ thəɪ pur sɔɪ.”—*jət chəṭ m 5*. 5 *Skt n* rise of water-level. 6 wound’s healing.

ਪੁਰਉ [purəu] *adj* full, perfect. “purəupurəkh rɪde həɪɪ sɪmrət.”—*səveye m 5 ke*.

ਪੁਰਈਆ [purəia] fills. “rəkhɪ rəkhɪ cərəṅ həɪɪ tal purəia.”—*bɪla ə m 4*. 2 *adj* one who gets a job completed.

ਪੁਰਕ [purək] *Skt adj* one who completes/fills.

2 sustainer. “səgəl purək prəbhū dhəni.”—*asa chāt m 5*. **3 n** first part of Pranayam – inhalation of the breath accompanied by recitation of oḥ. “recək purək kōbh kərə.”—*prəbha ə m 1*.

ਪੁਰਕਰੰਮਾ [purkərōma] *adj* fortunate, lucky. “so purkərōma na chīna.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਪੁਰਕੁ [purəkū] See **ਪੁਰਕ** 1. “jesi bhukh tēsi ka purəkū.”—*sor m 5*.

ਪੁਰਗਿਆਨ [purgīan] *adj* perfect knowledge. “bhāṇe purgīana jiu.”—*majh m 5*.

ਪੁਰਣ [purəṅ] *Skt* पूर्ण *vr* gather, make a heap. **2 n** the Divine, the Creator. **3** water. **4 adj** perfect, entire. **5** filled, fulfilled. “purəṅ hoi as.”—*var sor m 5*.

ਪੁਰਣਕਾਮ [purəṅkam] *adj* one whose wish is fulfilled.

ਪੁਰਣਦੇਇ [purəṅdeī] the Divine. **2** fulfills, completes. See **ਪੁਰਣਦੇਇ**.

ਪੁਰਣਾਵਤਾਰ [purəṅavətar] incarnation perfect in all respects; Guru Nanak.

ਪੁਰਣਿਮਾ [purṅīma] See **ਪੁਨਿਉ**.

ਪੁਰਣੁ [purəṅu] See **ਪੁਰਣ**.

ਪੁਰਣੁ ਦੇਇ [purəṅu deī] See **ਪੁਰਣ ਦੇਇ**. **2** “ape bhāḍe sajīṅnu ape purəṅu deī.”—*var asa*.

ਪੁਰਣੋਪਮਾ [purṅopma] See **ਉਪਮਾ** (ਉ).

ਪੁਰਤ [purət] *Skt* पूरत *n* fostering, bringing up. **2** digging and masonry. **3** digging of a tank or a well and laying bricks. **4** filled.

ਪੁਰਤਿ [purətī] *Skt* पूरति *n* completion. **2** fulfilment. **3** act of filling.

ਪੁਰਨ [purən] See **ਪੁਰਣ**. “purən as kəri khīn bhītərī.”—*majh m 5*. **2 n** son of illustrious king Shalivahan of Sialkot and brother of Rasalu, who became a yogi against the wishes of the king. To the north of Sialkot at a distance of four miles is situated ‘purəṅ da khuh’ (Puran’s well) into which he was got thrown cunningly by his step-mother from where he was later recovered by Gorakhnath. The mound of

Gorakhnath is close to the well. Issueless women of innumerable castes take bath at Puran’s well. Its priests are Jogis. In Sialkot town there is also an underground cell named after Puran. It is here that as a child he was kept on the advice of astrologers.

ਪੁਰਨਆਸਨੀ [purən-asni] fulfilling of desires. “prəb purənasni, mere māna.”—*asa m 5*. **2 Skt** पूर्ण आसन्न very near; closeby, everpresent.

ਪੁਰਨਕਾਮ [purəṅkam] See **ਪੁਰਣਕਾਮ**: “purəṅkam mile gordev.”—*bher m 5*.

ਪੁਰਨ ਦਾ ਖੁਹ [purən da khuh] See **ਪੁਰਨ 2**.

ਪੁਰਨਪਦ [purəṅpəd] perfect status – becoming an incarnation of knowledge through self-enlightenment. “hərī simrət purəṅpəd paīa.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਪੁਰਨਪੁਰਖ [purəṅpurəkh] omnipresent Creator. “purəṅpurəkh acūt əbīnasi.”—*suhī chāt m 5*. **2** Guru Nanak Dev.

ਪੁਰਨ ਪੁਜੰਕ [purən prəjəṅk] sharing of bed with one’s wife. “kəhū purən prəjəṅk.”—*əkal*.

ਪੁਰਨ ਭੋ [purən bho] completed, accomplished. See **ਭੋ**.

ਪੁਰਨਮਾ [purnəma], **ਪੁਰਨਮਾਸੀ** [purənmasi] See **ਪੁਨਿਉ**. “purnəma purən prəbhū ek.”—*gəu thīti m 5*.

ਪੁਰਨ ਰਾਜਜੋਗ [purən raj jog] perfect in public dealings and religious affairs. “pura təpu purən rajjog.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਪੁਰਨ ਵਾਕ [purən vak] perfect statement. “jən ka kino purən vak.”—*biīa m 5*. **2** the Guru’s utterance that is flawless. **3** in grammar a sentence which contains the subject, the object and the verb.

ਪੁਰਬ [purəb] *adj* earlier, previous. “purəb jənəm ke mīle sējogi.”—*jet m 5*. **2 n** east. **3** See **ਪੁਰਵ**.

ਪੁਰਬਕ [purəbək] See **ਪੁਰਵਕ**.

ਪੁਰਬਜ [purəbəj] See **ਪੁਰਵਜ**.

ਪੁਰਬਜਨਮ [purəbjənəm] *Skt* पूर्वजन्म *n* previous birth. “purəbjənəm ke mīle sējogi.”—*jet m 5*.

ਪੁਰਬਣਾ [purəbɳa] full-moon night. See ਪੁਨਿਉ.
ਪੁਰਬਰੂਪ [purəbrup] earlier form, previous form.
2 in poetics, a figure of speech acquiring the attribute of an accompanying word and then abandoning it once again to regain its original meaning.

“prəthəm səggəṅ grəhɪn kər phɪr dharət nɪrjəg.”—ramcōdərbbhuṣṅ. i.e. till the time it accompanies a word, it will retain that word’s meaning and on separating from that, it will return to its own meaning.

Example:

bajigəɾɪ jese baji pai.
 nana rup bhekh dɪkhlai,
 sāgu utarɪ thōmɪo pasara,
 təb eko ekōkara,...
 biju bijɪ dekhɪo bəhu pərkarā,
 phəl pake te ekōkara.

—suhɪ m 5.

kəbira dhurɪ səkəlɪke puria bādhi deh,
 dɪvəs carɪ ko pekhna ət kheh ki kheh.

—s kəbir.

ek murətɪ ənek dərsən kin rup ənek,
 khel khel əkheh khelən ət ko phɪr ek.

—japu.

phəʔək mənɪd hutɪ mətɪ kaci,
 dhɪg sətəṣg rəg ṣubh raci,
 vɪchuryo jəbɛ tətha rəhɪgəɪu,
 yətha prɪthəm murəkhmətɪ bhəɪu.

—GPS.

ਪੁਰਬਲਾ [puərbɫa] *adj* previous, of the earlier time. “purəbla əkur jagɪa.”—sor m 5. See ਪਰਾ ਪੁਰਬਲਾ.

ਪੁਰਬਲੋ [purəblo] See ਪੁਰਬਲਾ. “purəblo krɪt kərəm nə mite.”—dhəna trɪlocən.

ਪੁਰਬਾਣੀ [purbaɳi], **ਪੁਰਬਾਣੈ** [purbaɳɛ], See ਜੋਧੈ ਵੀਰੈ ਅਤੇ ਧੁਨੀ (a).

ਪੁਰਬਾਪਰ [purbapər] *adv* one after another.
2 *adj* former and later. **3** of east and west.

ਪੁਰਬਾਰਧ [purbarədh] *n* the first half.

ਪੁਰਬਿ [purəbɪ] in the past. **2** in advance. “je hove purəbɪ lɪkɦɪa.”—var asa.

ਪੁਰਬਿ ਲਿਖਣਹ [purəbɪ lɪkɦəɳəh] predestined. “ləbhɳə sādɦ səgəɳ nənək hərəɪ purəbɪ lɪkɦəɳəh.”—gatha.

ਪੁਰਬਿ ਲਿਖਿਆ [purəbɪ lɪkɦɪa] predestined. “purəbɪ lɪkɦɪa paɪa.”—sor m 5.

ਪੁਰਬੀ [purbi] *adj* eastern. **2** *n* an oriental. “purbi nə par pavē.”—əkal. **3** a heptatonic ragini. In it both dhevət can be used. rɪṣəbh dhevət is flat, məddhəm sharp, ʃəʔəj, gādhar, pəcəm and nɪṣad pure. In əvrohi pure məddhəm is also affixed; gādhar is primary and dhevət is supplementary. The time of its singing is in the afternoon.

arohi — ʃə ra mi pə dha nə ʃə.

əvrohi — ʃə nə dha pə mə gə ra ʃə.

In Guru Granth Sahib this ragini is written after combining with gəuɾi.

ਪੁਰਬੀਆ [purəbia] *n* an oriental. **2** resident of UP.

ਪੁਰਬੋਕਤ [purbokət] See ਪੁਰਵੋਕਤ.

ਪੁਰਭੰਡਾਰੀਆ [purbhəɳdaria] *adj* whose godown is full, i.e. very rich. “hərəɪ purbhəɳdaria.”—gəu ə m 5.

ਪੁਰਵ [purəv] See ਪੁਰਬ.

ਪੁਰਵਕ [purvək] *Skt* ਪੁਵਕ earlier, previous. **2** *n* ancestors such as father, grandfather etc. **3** *adv* with. It is used as a suffix ‘vɪcar purvək uttər deɳa, dhyan purvək kətha suɳna adɪ.’

ਪੁਰਵਜ [purvəj] *n* who is born earlier; elder brother. **2** ancestors, forefathers. **3** *adj* elder.

ਪੁਰਵ ਪਕ [purəv pəkʃ], **ਪੁਰਵ ਪੱਖ** [purəv pəkɦɦ] *n* dark half of the lunar month. **2** initiation of a discourse, i.e. questioning what ever is said in elaboration and replying is defence. **3** claim by plaintiff.

ਪੁਰਵਭਾਸੀ [purəvbhasi] *Skt* ਪੂਰਵਭਾਸਿਨ੍ *adj* one who initiates talk with a caller as a matter of

courtesy.
ਪੂਰਵ ਮੀਮਾਂਸਾ [purəv mimāsa] *n* the first thought.
2 a scripture concerned with rituals; a philosophical work by Jaimini Muni describing the process of performing rituals.
ਪੂਰਵਾਪਰ [purvapər] See ਪੂਰਬਾਪਰ.
ਪੂਰਵੋਕ੍ਰ [purvokət] *adj*, aforesaid.
ਪੂਰਾ [pura] *adj* perfect. “pura sətīguru je mīle.”—*sri m 5*. **2** *n* an aquatic germ. **3** a devotee of Guru Ram Das.
ਪੂਰਾਇਸਨਾਨੁ [puraɪsnaɪnə] complete bath; cleanliness within and without. “pura marəgu pura ɪsnaɪnə.”—*gav m 5*.
ਪੂਰਾਈ [purai] act of getting filled, wages for getting filled. **2** filled. **3** filfilment.
ਪੂਰਾ ਗੁਰ [pura gur], **ਪੂਰਾ ਗੁਰੁ** [pura guru] perfect guru, perfect spiritual guide, enlightened religious preacher. **2** *n* Guru Nanak Dev. “puraguru əkhyu jaka mātr.”—*sukhmənɪ*.
ਪੂਰਾਨ [puraɪn] omnipresent, all-pervasive. “kiṭ həsətɪ səgal puran.”—*g5d m 5*.
ਪੂਰਾਪੁਰਖੁ [purapurəkhə] *n* perfect man; Guru Nanak Dev. “purapurəkhə paɪa vəḍbhagi.”—*suhi chāt m 4*. **2** the Creator.
ਪੂਰਾਮਾਰਗੁ [puramarəgu] *adj* the path upon which one does not go astray. **2** Sikhism; path of life revealed by Guru Nanak Dev. “puramarəgu pura ɪsnaɪnə.”—*gəv m 5*.
ਪੂਰਾ ਲੋਕੀਕ [pura lokik] *adj* very well-known, widely famous among the people. **2** worldly wise. “puri sobha pura lokik.”—*gəv m 5*.
ਪੂਰਾ ਵੇਸਾਹੁ [pura vesahu] full-faith, complete belief. **2** full-fledged business. See ਵੇਸਾਹਨ.
ਪੂਰਿ [purɪ] *adv* having filled. **2** *adj* complete. “sukhvəti sa narɪ sobha purɪ bəṇa.”—*asa chāt m 5*. **3** omnipresent. “purɪ rəhɪo sərbətr mē.”—*var jet*.
ਪੂਰਿਅਤੀ [purɪəti] fulfilled. “nanək purɪəti mənasa.”—*gəv m 4*.
ਪੂਰਿਆ [purɪa] completed. **2** perfected.

3 according to Hathyag, air is filled within, through inspiration while repeatedly reciting Oam. “nad sət purɪa.”—*maru jedev*.
ਪੂਰਿਕਾ [purɪka] *n* puri. See ਪੂਰੀ 4 and ਪੁਪ.
ਪੂਰਿਤ [purɪt] *adj* filled, satisfied.
ਪੂਰਿਨ [purɪn] some ignorant scribe has written this word at page 777 of Shastarnammala instead of dhurɪn. ‘ਪੂਰਿ’—(dust) i.e. earth having dust.
ਪੂਰੀ [puri] fulfilled. “puri asa ji mənasa mere ram.”—*vəḍ chāt m 5*. **2** complete, without any deficiency. “puri hoi kəramatɪ.”—*var ram 3*. **3** *n* satisfaction. “bhənətɪ nanək meri puripəri.”—*gəv m 5*. **4** puri. *Skt* ਪੁਪਲਾ. **5** a round piece of leather mounted on the face of mɪɪdəg etc.
ਪੂਰੀਅਲੇ [purɪəle] is perfect, is getting omnipresent. “səpət lok samantɪ purɪəle.”—*məla namdev*. ‘is everywhere equally present.’
ਪੂਰੀਨਾ [purina] the Creator, the fulfiller. “nic te uc, un purina.”—*biɪla m 5*.
ਪੂਰੀਪੈਣੀ [puripəni] *v* reach fulfilment; be fully content. “sətīguruɪ mɪɪɪe puripəi.”—*var sor m 3*.
ਪੂਰੀ ਰਾਸਿ [puri rasɪ] capital that never gets reduced; that is, accumulation of virtues.
ਪੂਰੁ [puru] See ਪੂਰ 1. “dubɪdha ḍobe puru.”—*sri m 1*.
ਪੂਰੇਵ [purev] fulfills. “mənasa səbh purev.”—*sri m 4*.
ਪੂਰੈ [pure] fills. **2** who is full, perfect. “guru pure kiti puri.”—*sor m 5*.
ਪੂਰੇ [puro] a benevolent disciple of Guru Amar Das. **2** *adj* perfect, flawless.
ਪੂਰੋਪੁਰਾ [puropura] perfect beyond all measure. **2** flawless in every respect. “puropura akhie.”—*sri m 1*.
ਪੂਲ [pul], **ਪੂਲਕ** [pulək], **ਪੂਲਾ** [pula] *Skt* पूल *vr* make a heap, collect. **2** *n* bundle of grass etc. “kes jəle jese ghas ka pula.”—*g5d kəbir*.

3 *Skt* पूल्य *n* hollow grain i.e. worthless deed from which nothing is gained. “hərɪ ke bhəjən bɪnu bɪrtha pulu.”—*bher m 5*.

ਪੁਲਾਦ [pulad] *P* پولاڈ *n* steel. 2 a wrestler of Turan. 3 club, rod, pestle for pounding.

ਪੁਲੀ [puli], ਪੁਲੁ [pulu] See ਪੂਲ, ਪੂਲਾ.

ਪੁਲਾ [pulha] See ਤਾਰੂ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਪੁੜਾ [puṛa] *n* waffle; sweet round cake, fried in oil or ghee.

ਪੁੜੀ [puṛi] See ਪੁਰੀ 4.

ਪੇਉ [peu] *n* father. 2 *adj* worth drinking. “ehu məharəs peu re.”—*ram kəbir*. 3 drink. “gurmukhɪ əmrɪt peu.”—*sri m 1*.

ਪੇਉਕਾ [peuka] *n* father's house, parental home. 2 father's progeny.

ਪੇਉਖ [peukh] See ਪੀਉਖ.

ਪੇਈਅੜਾ [peiəṛa], ਪੇਈਆ [peəia] *n* father's house, father's progeny i.e. this world. “peiəṛe səhu sevi tū sahurṛe sukhɪ vəsu.”—*sri m 5*. “nɪt nə peia hoɪ.”—*sri m 1*. “nanək soti peiə.”—*sri m 1*. ‘i.e. in this world.’

ਪੇਸ [pes] *n* control, power, strength. “purəb kəre upay jo ko pes nə javə.”—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* पेश make-up, decoration. “kes pes sō juṭ uparyo.”—*cəɪɪtr 53*. 3 *P* پیش *adv* in front of, in the presence of. “yək ərəj guphtəm pesɪ to.”—*tɪlɪg m 1*. 4 *n* front part of a loose shirt etc. 5 *Skt* पेष *vr* crush, grind, put in effort.

ਪੇਸ਼ ਆਮਦ [peṣ aməd] *P* پیش آمد *came forward*.

ਪੇਸ਼ਕਸ਼ [peṣkəṣ] *P* پیشکش *n* offer, present, gift.

ਪੇਸ਼ਕਬਜ [peṣkəbəj] *P* پیش کبج *which is in the belt; small dagger*.

ਪੇਸ਼ਕਾਰ [peṣkar] *P* پیشکار *foreman, court-clerk*.

ਪੇਸ਼ਗਾਹ [peṣgah] *P* پیشگاه *compound, courtyard*. 2 royal court.

ਪੇਸ਼ਗੀ [peṣgi] *P* پیشگی *n* advance money, cash given beforehand.

ਪੇਸਣ [peṣəṇ] *Skt* pounding, pulverising. See ਪੇਸ 5.

ਪੇਸਣੀ [peṣni] *n* grinder. See ਪੇਸ 5.

ਪੇਸਤਰ [peṣtər] *P* پیشتر *adv* before, before time.

ਪੇਸ਼ਦਸਤੀ [peṣdəsti] *P* پیشدستی *n* act of extending the hand forward. 2 oppression, injustice. 3 valour.

ਪੇਸ਼ਨੀ [peṣəni] *n* living by prostitution prostitute. —*cəɪɪtr 148*.

ਪੇਸ਼ਬੰਦੀ [peṣbādi] *P* پیشبندی *defensive device; adopted beforehand*.

ਪੇਸ਼ਰਉ [peṣrəu], ਪੇਸਰੋ [peṣrɔ] *P* پیشرو *n* leader, pioneer.

ਪੇਸ਼ਵਾ [peṣva] *P* پیشوا *n* leader, chief head. 2 prime minister Balaji Rao Vishavnath, a seasoned brave strategist of Brahman descent, who was the chief official of Marhatta state, attained this status. His son Baji Rao I became Peshwa in 1720 AD. Peshwa dynasty ruled over Pune for one century. It ended in 1818 AD during the reign of Baji Rao II. The Britishers fixed a pension for him. He died in 1852 AD. See ਨਾਨਾ 5.

ਪੇਸ਼ਵਾਈ [peṣvai] *P* پیشوائی *n* leadership; going forward to receive some honourable person.

ਪੇਸ਼ਾ [peṣa] *P* پیشه *profession, vocation*. 2 occupation. 3 This word is used for prostitution as well.

ਪੇਸ਼ਾਨੀ [peṣani] *P* پیشانی *n* forehead. 2 anterior part.

ਪੇਸ਼ਾਬ [peṣəb] *P* پیشاب *n* urine. *Skt* पशुवा or पजसुवा.

ਪੇਸ਼ਾਵਰ [peṣavər] *P* پیشاور *n* professional. 2 a well-known town situated on the north-west frontier. Its Sanskrit name is Purushpur. It was the capital of Gandhar. Kanishak ruled here from 120 to 162 AD. In about 991 AD Subakatgin wrested Peshawar from Jaipal and annexed it to his kingdom. Maharaja Ranjit Singh occupied it in 1817 AD. (4th of Maghar Sammat 1875), but it was Kanwar Naunihal Singh who finally annexed it and hoisted the flag of Sikh rule on Bala Hisar fort and named it Sumergarh.

A well-known gurdwara attributed to Bhai Joga Singh is located in Peshawar, where recitation of Gurbani goes on alongwith its musical rendering and interpretation.

Peshawar is the capital town of north-west frontier province, where the chief commissioner A. G. G. resides. There is also a large cantonment. Its population is 93884. It is at a distance of 288 miles from Lahore and 1594 miles from Bombay.

पेसि [peʃɪ] *Skt* egg. **2** a piece of meat. **3** amnion, in which the embryo is enclosed.

पेसि तें [peʃɪ to] in front of you. See **पेस**.

पेसी [peʃɪ] See **पेसि**. **2** *P* پیشگی presenting oneself in front of a ruler or an officer. **3 *Skt* चन्नु. **4** pulse or lentil of māh. **5** sheath of a sword. **6** big drum.**

पेसीन [peʃɪn] *P* پیشین *adj* ancient. **2** time period from morning to midnoon.

पेसीनग [peʃɪnəh] *P* پیشینہ *adv* previous; ancient.

पेसीनगीटी [peʃɪngoi] *P* پیشین گوئی prophecy, prediction.

पेसज [pehəj] *Skt* पेज beverage such as milk etc.

पेसनु [pehənu] *P* پیرامن *n* dress, robe. "chəpən koɪ ka pehənu tera."—*bher namdev*.

पेका [peka] See **पेकुका**.

पेकाबर [pekābər] See **पैगाबर**. "pir pekābər salɪk sadɪk."—*asa m 1*.

पेकन [pekhən], **पेकन** [pekhən] *Skt* प्रेकन *n* act of seeing; observation. "pekhən kəu netər, sunən kəu kərna."—*ram ə m 5*.

पेकना [pekhna] *v* see, observe. "pekhno lalən paɪ bicɪ khoe."—*toḍi m 5*. **2** ponder, think. "bəhu sastrə bəhu simriti pekhe, sərəb ḍhəḍholɪ."—*sukhmāni*. **3** *n* fun and forlic. "jɪu sɒpna əru pekhna ɛse jəg kəu janɪ."—*s m 9*. **4** sight, view.

पेकगिदि [pekhagɪo] saw clearly, observed closely. **2** may see clearly. "niməkh dərəs pekhagɪo."—*sar m 5*.

पेकारु [pekharəu] may show, may reveal. "kəh

pekharəu həu kərɪ cəturai."—*dev m 5*.

पेकारीआ [pekharɪa] observer, perceiver.

पेधि [pekɪ] having seen, having observed. "pekɪ dərsənu nanək bɪgse."—*suhi chāt m 5*.

पेधु [pekhu] see, observe. "pekhu hərɪcəḍurri əsthɪru kɪchu nahi."—*asa chāt m 5*.

पेधंत [pekḥət], **पेधंतु** [pekḥətu] *adv* on seeing, on observing. "mrɪgi pekḥət bədhək."—*səhəs m 5*. "pekḥəte tyagə kərotɪ."—*səhəs m 5*.

पेधंजरा [pekḥəḍɾa], **पेधंजरे** [pekḥəḍɾo], **पेधंजे** [pekḥədo] *adj* who observes. "pekḥəḍɾo ki bhul tōma dɪsəmu sohṇa."—*var jēt*.

पेच [pec] *P* چو *n* twist, twine, fold. **2** complication. **3** fraud, deception. **4** a fold of turban, girdle etc.

पेचक [pecək] *Skt n* owl. **2** tail of an elephant. **3** louse. **4** cloud, rain. **5** cot, bedstead. **6** *P* بچک bobbin, upon which thread of wool or silk is wound.

पेचताब [pectab] *P* پتو *n* twisting in indignation, getting restless due to anger.

पेचा [peca] *P* چو *a* short turban. **2** turban for tying on the head. **3** an ornament for the head. **4** entanglement of the string of one kite-flier into that of another's kite.

पेसिस [pecɪs] *P* پیشگی *Skt* प्रवाहिका dysentery. It is caused by the consumption of impure water, milk, rotten fruit, food, meat etc. In addition to it, exposure of edibles to flies, excessive eating, eating without hunger, postponement of defecation, drinking too much of water and taking of spicy hot eatables and beverages are some of the factors responsible for it.

Its symptoms are loose motion accompanied with pain due to twisting of bowels, ejection of indigested food alongwith mucus, rumbling sound emanating from the intestines, haemorrhage from intestines, low fever, constipation at times, sweating at night etc.

The remedial measures to be undertaken are –

- (1) taking of small quantity of castor oil in milk.
- (2) boiling bṛl pulp (marelos) in water and drinking its extract as tea.
- (3) taking of decoction prepared from the bark of holarrhena, aconitum heterophyllum, nordostachys jatamansi, symplocos paniculata, sandalwood dust, terminalia balerica, seeds of pomegranate, root of ficus infectoria mixed with honey.
- (4) taking of fleaseed husk with syrup of polygonum viviparum.
- (5) taking one and a half tola of flea seed treated with almond-oil with syrup of violet flowers.
- (6) taking in the morning and evening six mashas of finely ground fried aniseed and small myrobalan mixed with equal quantity of sugar.

पेचीदन [pecidən] *P* پیچیدن *v* twist, twine, get rolled up.

पेचीदा [pecida] *P* پیچیده *adj* complicated, complex.

पेच्छ [pechəṅ], पेचन [pechən] See पेचन and पेचन.
“prəṅpechəṅ he.”—*kālki*. ‘given to keeping one’s commitment.’ i.e committed to fulfill one’s promise.

पेजा [pēja] *n* cotton carder, comber. See पिंजरा.

पेजीदन [pezidən] *P* پیزیدن *v* sift, sieve.

पेजुधा [pējukha] *Skt* पेजुधा ear wax.

पेजु [pējhu] *n* caper fruit.

पेजा [peja] See पेजा and पिंजरा.

पेट [peṭ] *Skt n* slap; push. **2** *Skt* पेटक sac. **3** abdomen, belly. This name is due to its shape being such. “ghər musṭ birano peṭ bhəre əpradhī.”—*sar pərmanəḍ*. “jəu ṭh peṭ nə kahū hota. rau rək kahū kə kəṭta?”—*VN*. **4** womb, pregnancy.

पेट हुटना [peṭ chuṭna] *v* have loose motions.

“bhəcchət bəri peṭ ṭīh chuṭa.”—*cəṛṭṭr* 281. ‘had loose motions immediately after taking the pill.’

पेटल [peṭəl] one having pot belly, pot-bellied.

पेटा [peṭa] *n* warp. “sut ṭkk jṭu taṇa peṭa.”—*BG*. **2** mid portion. **3** detail. **4** detail elaboration. **5** width of a river.

पेटार [peṭar] See पिटारा.

पेटारची [peṭarṭhī] glutton, who has nothing to do except eat; gluttonous.

पेटिका [peṭīka] *Skt n* small box, casket, smallchest.

पेटी [peṭī] *n* See पेटिका. **2** belt. **3** portion of the body that lies between chest and abdomen. **4** *Dg* provisions, ration.

पेटू [peṭu] See पेटारची.

पेठा [peṭha] *n* pumpkin. It is known for its two varieties: one is yellow from within, and is known as hālva kəḍḍu; while the other is white from within. It is used for making vəṛis and sweet meat – known as peṭhe di mṭṭhai.

पेड [peḍ] *n* tree enclosed in its branches. “peḍ pat apən te jəle.”—*VN*. **2** beginning, origin. “jesi upji peḍ te, jəu tsi nṭb-he oṛṭ.”—*s kəbir*. **3** See पेडि.

पेड संपडा [peḍ səṭpa] See संपडा 2.

पेड थानि [peḍ thanṭ] *n* origin, root. “paṭo peḍ thanṭhā.”—*asa m* 5.

पेडा [peḍa] See पेड. **2** trunk of a tree. “ḍala sṭu peḍa gəṭkavəḥṭ.”—*asa kəbir*.

पेडि [peḍṭ] from the beginning, from time immemorial. “peḍṭ ləgi he, jṭəra caləṅharo.”—*asa m* 1.

पेडु [peḍu] See पेड. “tū peḍu sakh teri phuli.”—*majh m* 5.

पेडु [peḍu] *n* pelvis, pubic region.

पेडु [pēḍu] *n* villager, rural.


पेडी [peti] *adj* bilious, short-tempered. “je subhau tən peti hoṭ.”—*GPS*.

पेज [pej] *Skt adj* potable. **2** *n* beverage such

as milk; sherbet etc.

ਪੇਯਾ [peya] See ਪੇਈਆ.

ਪੇਯੁਖ [peyukh] See ਪਿਊਖ.

ਪੇਰਣ [perəŋ], ਪੇਰਨ [perən] *P*  long loose shirt; dress, robe. “Ikna perəŋ sīr khur paṭe.”—*asa ə m 1*. ‘some people have got their dresses totally torn.’

ਪੇਰੁ [peru] *n* feet. “avsi gaphəl phahi peru.”—*var guj 2 m 5*. “jamī khīśōdo peru.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. **2** *Skt* ocean. **3** sun. **4** fire. **5** *adj* protector. **6** thirsty.

ਪੇਰੁ [peru], ਪੇਰੋ [perō] General Pierre Perron. He was a French sailor. He came to India in 1780 AD and fought under the command of Deboin as an officer in the army of Sindhia. General Lake in 1803 AD inflicted a crushing defeat on Sindhia’s army under his command.

After the departure of Deboin from India, he took over as commander-in-chief of the Marahatta army. See ਵਝਾਈ. Sardar Rattan Singh in Panth Prakash has called him Piru. See ਪੀਰੁ.

ਪੇਲ [pel] *Skt* ਪੈਲ੍ *vr* go, walk, move.

ਪੇਲਕ [pelək] *adj* pusher. See ਪੇਲਨ. **2** *Skt n* testis, testicles.


ਪੇਲਨ [pelən] *n* act of moving i.e. pushing. See ਪੇਲ *vr*. “kalu nə sake pel.”—*asa m 1*. **2** persuading. “həri lavəhu mənua pelī.”—*asa m 4*. **3** cancelling, removing. “pel dehu tō suməti pərbina.”—*NP*. **4** crushing. “kaci səsəu pelīke na khəl bhāi nə telu.”—*s kəbir*.

ਪੇਲਿ [pelī] having inspired, having pushed. **2** having pressed, having crushed. See ਪੇਲਨ.

ਪੇਵਕੜਾ [pevkəṛa] *n* father’s house, parental home. “pevkəṛe dhənu khəri ṭāṇi. ṭīsu səh ki me sar nə jāṇi.”—*asa m 1*.

ਪੇੜਾ [peṛa] *n* a ball of some sweet meat. **2** a ball of kneaded flour. **3** a ball made of condensed milk; a sweetmeat made from condensed milk.

ਪੇੜੈ [peṛe] in a ball made of clay. “peṛe pəi kumīhar.”—*var asa. 2* in the vessel. “je phīri mīṭha peṛe paī.”—*var sar m 1*.

ਪੈ [pe] *adv* in. “pe paī mānai soī.”—*sri m 5*. **2** *part* but. “duba tha, pe ubriō.”—*s kəbir*. “sej ek, pe mīlən duhera.”—*asa kəbir. 3* to. “bhejyo təb tā pe īk das.”—*GPS. 4* on, upon. “cəḍhe əsv pe kīrpa nīdhan.”—*GPS. 5* *part* indicative of instrumental case – from. “mōdəl nə bajē nəṭ pe suta.”—*asa kəbir. 6* *Skt* ਪਯਸੁ *n* milk. “pe me jīm ghriṭ.”—*NP. 7* water. “kai kəṛət sak pe pətər bhəcch.”—*əkal. 8* *P*  foot. “māka mīhər roja pəkhaka.”—*maru solhe m 5. 9* tendon. “gaḍhe jug goṣe bəḍe pe bəhu ləṭṭae.”—*GPS. ‘Tendons make the bow more durable.’ 10* clue, trace, trail. **11** time(s). **12** *part* for.

ਪੈਓਹਰ [peohər] *Skt* ਪਯੋਧਰ holder of milk – breast; teat, nipple.

ਪੈਓਹਰੀ [peohəri] *adj* having breasts. See ਪੈਓਹਰ. “utōgi peohəri, gəhri ri gəbhiri.”—*səva m 1*. O’ thou damsel, with fully developed breasts, be humble. i.e. don’t be proud of youth.’

ਪੈਅਸ [peəs] *Skt* ਪਯਸੁ *n* man’s semen. “peəs tuyō, trəs tuyō.”—*gyan*. ‘thou art man’s semen and thou art the woman who conceives.’ in other words you are the semen and the menses. **2** See ਪੈ 6 and 7.

ਪੈਆਰੁ [pearu] See ਪਯਾਰ. **2** See ਪਾਤਾਲ. **3** paddy-straw. “kəb-hu khaṭ supedi sūvavē. kəb-hu bhumī pearu nə pavē.”—*bher namdev*.

ਪੈਅੰਪੈ [peəpə] See ਪਇਅੰਪੈ.

ਪੈਸਕਾਰ [peskar] *Skt* ਪੁਰਸਕਾਰ *n* reward. “dhānu su tera thanu hē, səcu tera peskariā.”—*var ram 3. 2* See ਪੇਸਕਾਰ. **3** i.e. teacher, saint.

ਪੈਸਠ [pēsəṭh] sixty-five.

ਪੈਸਨ [pesən] *Skt* ਪੁਵੇਸਨ *n* act of entering, trespassing, transgressive entry. **2** will have to.

ਪੈਸਾ [pesa] *n* one pice. It is equivalent to one-fourth of an anna, sixty-fourth of a rupee; three

pies make a paisa. **2** money, wealth as – “us pas bahut pesa he.”—*prov.* **3** a copper coin. “ਤਿਊ ਕੇਚਨੁ ਆਰੁ ਪੈਸਾ.”—*ਗੁਰੂ ਮ 9*. ‘A sovereign and a farthing are of the same value.’

ਪੈਸਿ [pēsɪ] having entered, having got in. “pēsɪ ju nikāsɪ jahɪ.”—*s kəbir*.

ਪੈਸੀ [pēsɪ] *n* a coarse cotton cloth with five hundred threads in its warp; a type of coarse cotton cloth.

ਪੈਸੀਲੇ [pēsile] has entered. “pēsile gəgən məjharə.”—*ram kəbir*. ‘has entered into the tenth opening.’ **2** let us enter.

ਪੈਸੇਰੀ [pēseri] *n* a measure of weight equal to five seers. **2** a measure of five seers.

ਪੈਹਨ [pəhən] dress, robe. **2** See ਪਿਰਾਹਨੁ. **3** See ਪਹਨ.

ਪੈਹਮਾਨ [pəhman] *P* پیمان *n* promise, undertaking.

ਪੈਹੇ [pəhe] undergo. “ਤਿਨ ਕੋ ਕੇਸ਼ ਨੇ ਦੇਖਨ ਪੈਹੇ.”—*VN*. ‘will not have to undergo sufferings.’

ਪੈਕ [pek] *P* پیک *Skt* पादातिक *n* foot-soldier. “bhe təp bhau ju pek dāl rajət sətgurū ram.”—*GPS*. ‘God’s fear, fever, affection are like foot soldiers.’

ਪੈਕਰ [pekər] *P* پیکر *n* face. **2** cast; mould. **3** See ਪੈਖੜ.

ਪੈਕੜ [pekər] See ਪੈਖੜ.

ਪੈਕਾਨ [pekan] *P* پیکان *n* blade of an arrow or a spear. **2** arrow. **3** quiver.

ਪੈਕਾਨੈ [pekanɛ] *P* پیکانہ *n* ruby, gem. “takəu sumətɪ deɪ pekanɛ.”—*kəlɪ m 4*. ‘sublime teaching i.e. invaluable advice.’

ਪੈਕਾਬਰ [pekabər], **ਪੈਕਾਬਰ** [pekābər] See ਪੈਗੰਬਰ.

“pir pekabər əulie.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. “pir pekābər əulie.”—*ram m 5*.

ਪੈਕਾਮ [pekam] *n* See ਪੈਕਾਨ 2. “ਪਿਰਾਮ ਪੈਕਾਮ ਨੇ ਨਿਕਲੇ.”—*səva m 1*. ‘Cupid’s arrow is hard to pull out.’ **2** See ਪੈਗਾਮ.

ਪੈਕਾਮਰ [pekamər] See ਪੈਗੰਬਰ. “pir pekamər salɪk sadɪk.”—*sri m 1*.

ਪੈਕਾਰ [pekar], **ਪੈਕਾਰੁ** [pekaru] *P* پکار *n* resolve,

concept, idea. “ਨਿਰਮਲ ਸਾਦਿ ਰੇਤਾ ਪੈਕਾਰੁ.”—*asa ə m 1*. **2** battle, war. **3** short for ਪੈਰੋਕਾਰ; i.e. one who is ready to act. **4** in ancient times a mint worker, who used to purchase ash from goldsmiths and extract gold and silver from it.

ਪੈਕੰਬਰ [pekābər] See ਪੈਗੰਬਰ.

ਪੈਖਰ [pəkhər], **ਪੈਖਰੁ** [pəkhəru], **ਪੈਖੜ** [pəkhəru] *n* rope to tie the feet of animals; fetters for animals. “bhəram moh kəchu sujhəsɪ nahi tɪ pəkhər pe pəra.”—*ਗੁਰੂ ਮ 5*. “khər ka pəkhəru təu chuṭe.”—*bilā m 5*. **2** fetters. “həume pəkhəru tere mənə mahɪ.”—*bəsət ə m 1*. **3** See ਪਾਖੜ.

ਪੈਖਕ [pəkhak], **ਪੈਖਕੁ** [pəkhaku] *n* dust of a pious person’s feet. “hoɪ pəkhak phəkir musaphɪru.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਪੈਗ [pəg] *n* footstep. *Dg* kərəm (a unit of land measure equivalent to five feet six inches). “pəg ədhai bhumi de kəhi.”—*vamən*. “əṭharəhɪ pəg pə jaɪ pəryo he.”—*krisən*.

ਪੈਗਲਾ [pəgla] *n* dew. “megh bhi nāhī vərəsde əte pəgla bhi nāhī pēda.”—*JSBM*.

ਪੈਗੰਬਰ [pəgābər] See ਪੈਗੰਬਰ.

ਪੈਗਾਮ [pəgam] *P* پیغام *n* message.

ਪੈਗਾਮਰ [pəgamər] See ਪੈਗੰਬਰ.

ਪੈਗੰਬਰ [pəgābər] *P* پیغمبر *prophet*, messenger of God; one who delivers the message of God to the people; such a religious prophet.

ਪੈਗੰਬਰੀ [pəgābri] *n* prophetship. **2** job of a prophet.

ਪੈਚ [pēc] *n* member of the village panchyat. **2** headman, chaudhari.

ਪੈਜ [pej] *S n* honour, prestige, respect. “jən ki pej səvari apɪ.”—*guj m 5*. “jən ki pej bəḍhai.”—*maru m 9*. **2** famous. “ədhərahū jhūṭhe, pej bahəɪ.”—*var asa*. **3** promise, undertaking. “pun tere vakən ko dhɪk dhɪk, kərən pej ko dhɪk dhɪk hoɪ.”—*GPS*. **4** šudər – a person of low caste; one born of the feet. **5** product of milk – butter. **6** born of water – lotus.

ਪੰਜਨੀ [pejɲi], ਪੰਜਨੀ [pɛjɲi] anklet, foot ornament.
ਪੰਜਵਾਰ [pejvar] *adj* respectable. **2** one who keeps his word.

ਪੰਜਾ [peja] *n* wild cherry. This tree grows on cold mountains. See ਗਲਾਸ 3.

ਪੰਜਾਰ [pezar] *P* پنجار shoe.

ਪੈਝਣਾ [pejɲna], ਪੈਝਣੁ [pejɲəɲu] *v* wear. **2** be worn.

ਪੈਝੇ [pejɲe] may wear. “khaje pejɲe rəli kərije.”—*maru solhe m 1*. **2** may be worn. “ਮਿਤੁ ਪੇਝੇ ਮਿਤੁ ਬਿਝੇ.”—*sədu*.

ਪੈਠ [peθ] *n* entry, interference. **2** movement, mobility, access.

ਪੈਠਨ [peθən] *n* penetration, entrance, trespassing, transgression.

ਪੈਠਿ [peθi] *adv* having entered, having penetrated.

ਪੈਠੀ [peθi] *adj* entered. “səɾəpni nɪɾməljəli pethi.”—*asa kəbir*. sərəpni (female snake) i.e. maya (illusion) nɪɾməl jəl (pure conscience).

ਪੈਡ [peɖ], ਪੈਡ [pɛɖ] *n* step, foot. “peɖe pɛɖ nə pavət bhəi.”—*cəɾitr 173*. ‘didn’t take a single step on the way.’ **2** *Dg* two steps.

ਪੈਡਾ [peɖa], ਪੈਡਾ [pɛɖa] *n* way, path. “mənu kəɾi belu sɾətɪ kəɾi peɖa.”—*keda kəbir*. **2** *Dg* two steps, distance thus covered comes to one and a half yards. “cəɾəɲ sərəɲ guru ek peɖa jaɪ cəl.”—*BGK*.

ਪੈਡੀ [peɖi] See ਹਰਿਗੀਤਕਾ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ (b).

ਪੈਡੁ [peɖu] See ਪੈਡ.

ਪੈਡੇਖਾਂ [peɖekhā] See ਪੈਂਦਾਖਾਨ.

ਪੈਡੇ ਬਿਨੁ ਬਾਟ [peɖe biɲu baɪ] See ਜੋਇ ਖਸਮ.

ਪੈਡੇ [peɖe] during the journey; on the way. “jɪh peɖe luɲi pənɪhari.”—*asa m 5*.

ਪੈਡੋਈ [peɖoi] *n* wayfarer; traveller. “koi peɖoi həməri or avta he.”—*JSBM*.

ਪੈਣਾ [peɲa] *v* enter. **2** lie down. **3** fall.

ਪੈਤਰਾ [petəɾa] *n* changing the position of feet. According to the rules of fencing, change in the position of feet. **2** A Hindu ritual regarding

departure. If a person cannot depart at the appointed auspicious moment, he sends his sword, waist-band etc through someone else. This act is known as petra. It has its origin in Sanskrit word ‘ਪਦੇਤਰ’. See ਪਾਇਤਾ 3.

ਪੈਤਾਲ [petal] forty-fifth year. “sətrəhse petal me kini kətha sudhar.”—*kr̥tsən*. Krishanavtar was written in Sammat 1745.

ਪੈਤਾਲੀ [pɛtali] See ਪੰਤਾਲੀ.

ਪੈਤੀ [pɛti] *Skt* ਪੰਚਤੰਸ਼ਤ thirty-five. **2** Punjabi alphabet which contains the following thirty-five characters:

ੳ [uɾa]	ਅ [ara]	ੲ [iri]	ਸ [sasa]	ਹ [haha]
ਕ [kəkka]	ਖ [khakkha]	ਗ [gəggga]	ਘ [ghəgggha]	ਙ [ŋəŋga]
ਚ [cəcca]	ਛ [chaccha]	ਜ [jəjja]	ਝ [jhəjjha]	ਞ [ɲəɲa]
ਟ [tɛka]	ਠ [thəθtha]	ਡ [dəɖɖa]	ਢ [dhəɖɖha]	ਣ [ɲana]
ਤ [tətta]	ਥ [thəθtha]	ਦ [dəɖɖa]	ਧ [dhəɖɖha]	ਨ [nəɲna]
ਪ [pəppa]	ਫ [phəppha]	ਬ [bəbbba]	ਭ [bhəbbha]	ਮ [məmma]
ਯ [yəyya]	ਰ [rara]	ਲ [lalla]	ਵ [vava]	ੜ [ɽara]

ਪੈਤੀਸ [petis] See ਪੈਤੀ. **2** See ਤੀਸ ਇਕੁ ਅਰੁ ਪੰਜ.

ਪੈਤੀਸਅੱਖਰੀ [pɛtisəkkhəri] alphabet of thirty-five characters. **2** an elucidatory composition of thirty-five characters attributed to Guru Nanak Dev by some devout disciple.¹

oākar sərəɲpəɾkasi,
atəm sudhh əkre əvinasi,
is jiv me bhed nə jano,
sadh cor səbhɪ brəhəm pəchano,
həsti ciɲi trɪɲ lə adə,
ek əkhəɖɪt vəse ənadə...

3 that verse which has thirty-five characters in alphabetical order at its beginning or end. For example səveye chəɖs in Krishanavtar of Dasam Granth have this at the end.

kətək ek vɪcəɾ jəɖupətɪ
sɾət ek dhəri gɪɾɪ bāki, ...

¹Many Sikhs, having faith in Tantar-shastar, observe fast on fullmoon night, recite pɛtis-əkkhri in varying numbers, turn their faces in different directions. However this ritual is not in accordance with the Guru’s precepts.

hoIrahe viSne sabh gop
 suni hāri ke mukh te jəb sakhi ...
 or gəi sudh bhul səbho
 ik kanh-hī ke rəs me ənurage ...
 kanh kəhi səbh ko həske
 mī dham cəlo jou hē hərta əgh...
 bhusut sō lərke jīnhu
 nəvsat chəḍāi ləi bərməṅṅa. ...

In Gyan Prabodh, pēti is written in the beginning of chāds as –

krīpstvā krīparə. khīpstvā əkhəḍə.
 gətstvā əgəḍə. ghətstvā ghəranə.
 ṅrīəstvā ṅrīhālṅ. ... etc.

ਪੈਤੀਸ ਨ ਖੀਣਉ [pētis nə khīṅəu] See ਤੀਸ ਇਕੁ.

ਪੈਤੀਹ [pētih] See ਪੈਂਤੀ 1.

ਪੈਥਾਨ [pəṯhan] See ਸਾਲਿਬਾਹਨ.

ਪੈਦਲ [pədəl] *n* pedestrian. 2 In Sanskrit, word ‘पालगल’ means messenger.

ਪੈਦਾ [pəda] *P* پيدا *adj* born. 2 begotten.

ਪੈਦਾਇਸ [pədaɪs], ਪੈਦਾਇਸਿ [pədaɪsɪ] *P* پيدائش *n* creation, birth. “asman jimi dərəkhat ab pədaɪsɪ khudai.”—*tīlāg* *m* 5.

ਪੈਦਾਖਾਨ [pəḍaxan] پيداخان He was son of Fatah Khan Pathan and belonged to village Alampur. His maternal grandparents’ house was at village Vademir near Kartarpur. Due to his impressive height and sturdy built, Guru Hargobind took him into his employment and after training him in the use of arms, appointed him commander in his army. Instigated by his son-in-law Asman Khan, Pande Khan led an invasion by the royal army against the Guru in Sammat 1691. He was killed by the Guru in the battlefield of Kartarpur. The sword with which his body was cut into two pieces is now at Kartarpur and weighs six pacca (standard) seers. 2 an official in Aurangzeb’s army who was killed by Guru Gobind Singh in the battle of Anandpur.

ਪੈਦਾਯਸ [pədayəʃ] See ਪੈਦਾਇਸ.

ਪੈਦਾਵਾਰ [pədaɪvar] *P* پيدوار *n* produce.

ਪੈਧਨ [pədhən] *Skt* परिधान *n* dress. 2 See ਪ੍ਰਵੇਸ਼ਨ.

ਪੈਧਾ [pədhə] *adj* whatever has been put on. “tīn ka khadha pədhā maṭa səbhū pəvītu hē.”—*var* *sor* *m* 4.

ਪੈਧਿ [pədhɪ] *adj* having dressed, having put on.

ਪੈਧੇ [pədhə] wearing. “kīa pədhē hoɪ?”—*var* *majh* *m* 1.

ਪੈਨਣਾ [pənṅə], ਪੈਨਣੁ [pənṅəu] *v* wear, dress.

“pənṅə rəkh pəti pərmesur.”—*maru* *ə* *m* 5.

“pənṅəu khāṅa citi nə pai.”—*prəbha* *m* 1.

ਪੈਨਾ [pənə] *adj* sharp; so sharp that it could easily pierce or penetrate.

ਪੈਨਾਇਆ [pənaiə] helped to dress. 2 bestowed a robe of honour. “hāri date hāriṅnamu jəpəṭa, nanək pənaiə.”—*var* *sri* *m* 4.

ਪੈਨੀ [pəni] *adj* sharp. See ਪੈਨਾ. “pərnari so neh churi pəni kər janəhu.”—*cəritr* 21.

ਪੈਨਾਵਟੀ [pənəvəṭi] *n* dress, robe.

ਪੈਨਾਵਣੁ [pənəvəṅu] *v* help or make one wear or dress.

ਪੈਪੁਰਖਾ [pəpʊrkha] ancestors. “dē jəl, pəpʊrkha rījhvae.”—*krīsən*.

ਪੈਮਾਂ ਸ਼ਿਕਨ [pəmə̃ ʃikən] *P* پيامن *adj* promise breaker, disloyal, unfaithful.

ਪੈਮਾਨ [pəman] *P* پیمان *n* promise. 2 agreement, undertaking.

ਪੈਮਾਨਾ [pəmana] *P* پیمانہ a measuring vessel or a scale with which something is measured.

ਪੈਮਾਯਸ [pəmayəʃ] *P* پیمایش measurement.

ਪੈਮਾਲ [pəmal] See ਪਾਮਾਲ.

ਪੈਮੁਦਹ [pəmuḍəh] *P* پیمودن measured. See ਪੈਮੁਦਨ.

ਪੈਮੁਦਨ [pəmuḍən] *P* پیمودن *v* measure.

ਪੈਯਾ [pəya] got. “jīna dhure pəya pərvāṅa.”—*var* *ram* *l* *m* 1. 2 which/what lies on the way.

ਪੈਰ [pəɪ] *n* feet. “pəɪ dhovā pəkha pherda.”—*sri* *m* 5. 2 ṣudər, thought to have been born from the feet. “ulṭa khel pīrəm da pəɪ uppər

sis nīvaya.”—BG. ‘The Brahman bowed before the Shudar.’ 3 yonder; the other bank. “payo nā jaī jīh per par.”—*akal*. 4 extension. “per pərag rāhi hē besakh.”—*krīṣan*.

ਪੈਰਊਆ [pəɾəua] *adj* who enters into water; swimmer; who crosses the river by swimming.

ਪੈਰਕਾਰੀ [pərkari] *n* stairs, ladder. “jese nər per perkari pə dhərət hē.”—*krīṣan*.

ਪੈਰ ਕੁਹਾੜਾ ਮਾਰਨਾ [pəɾ kuhaɾa marna] See ਪਾਇ ਕੁਹਾੜਾ ਮਾਰਨਾ.

ਪੈਰਣ [pəɾən], **ਪੈਰਨਾ** [pərna] *v* swim, cross through the flow of water. “pəɾən par nā pavəhī bahu.”—*NP*. “pəre sāmər sāmudr bəhu məharəthi bəl dham.”—*krīṣan*. ‘who has swum across many war-like oceans; i.e. who has conquered many battles. 2 enter.

ਪੈਰਵੀ [pəɾvi] *P* ੯੯ follow up. 2 compliance.

ਪੈਰੀ [pəri] *adv* on foot. “pəri cālē, həthi kərṇa.”—*var majh m I*.

ਪੈਰੀ ਪਵਣਾ [pəri pəvṇa], **ਪੈਰੀ ਪਵਣੁ** [pəri pəvəṇu], **ਪੈਰੀ ਪੈਣਾ** [pəri pəṇa] *v* beg for mercy, pay one’s respect to. “pəri pəvəṇu nā choḍie kəlīkal rəhīras kərəhi.”—*BG*. “pəri pəvṇa jəg vətaya.”—*BG*. ‘by this practice the true Guru means that one should shun vanity and embrace humility.’

ਪੈਰੀਵਾਜਾ [pəri vaja] *n* ghūgru; an ornament worn around the ankle. It consists of a bunch of small bells. They enhance the rhythm. “pəri vaja səda nīhal.”—*asa m I*.

ਪੈਰੇ [pəre] See ਪੈਰਣ.

ਪੈਰੋ [pəro] *P* ੯੯ *adj* follower, disciple.

ਪੈਰੋਕਾਰ [pərokar] *P* ੯੯ *adj* follower, disciple. 2 obedient.

ਪੈਲ [pel] *adj* the other, on the other side. “chedkē pel pəre pədharyo.”—*VN*. ‘penetrated through to the other side.’ 2 See ਪਾਇਲ.

ਪੈਲਾਂ ਪਾਉਣੀਆਂ [pelā paṇiā] as a peacock dances with its wings spread, likewise to put in effort to please someone. 2 to implore

and flatter.

ਪੈਲੀ [peli] *adj* cultivated land. 2 a container used to measure foodgrains. *Skt* पेलिका.

ਪੈਵਸੁਨ [pəvəstən] *P* ੯੯ *v* join, unite, tie, bind into a knot.

ਪੈਵਸੁਆ [pəvəsta] *P* ੯੯ *adj* joined, tied. 2 always.

ਪੈਵੰਦ [pəvəṇd] *P* ੯੯ *n* joint, knot. 2 graft, patch. 3 See ਪਿਉਂਦ.

ਪੈੜ [pəɾ] *n* footprints. 2 a ramp close to a well, where water-drawing animals move to and fro to draw water.

ਪੈੜਾ [pəɾa] a disciple of Guru Nanak Dev who was of Mokha caste. He also served Guru Angad Dev. Some scholars are of the view that it was he who was the author of the first Janam Sakhi. 2 a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev who belonged to Chajjal caste. He had brought the manuscript of Pransangli from Sangaldeep. See ਰਾਹ ਹਕੀਕਤ. 3 a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. who was of Chandalia caste. He served Guru Hargobind and took part in battles fought by the Guru. 4 stirrup lace made of leather. 5 a storehouse of book-keeping. “bhujhyo pədhyo kēse pəɾa?”—*NP*. 6 a gynecological disease. *Skt* प्रदर. كشر الطمف menorrhagia i.e. excessive bleeding at the time of menstruation, usually caused by eating things not compatible with one’s nature or season, excessive horse-riding, consumption of intoxicants such as liquor, abortion, indulgence in excessive sexual intercourse, excessive walking, burdensome weight-lifting, excessive mourning etc. It leads to upsetting the menstrual cycle.

Its simple treatment lies in taking honey-mixed powder of sēcār salt, cumin cyminum, liquorice, blue lotus in equal measures with washings of rice or honey-mixed decoction of triphela hərəɾ, bəheɾa and amla dried ginger, pure wood, turmeric, symplocos peniculate or one and a half tola mixture of ash of old twine

mixed with equal quantity of sugar daily in the morning.

ਪੈੜੀ [pɛɾi] See ਹਰਿਗੀਤਿਕਾ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ (b).

ਪੋਇਆ [poia] *adj* strung, threaded.

ਪੋਈ [poi] strung, threaded. See ਪੋਇਆ. 2 *n* achievement. “sətsəg poi hɛ.”—BGK.

ਪੋਈਆ [poia] *P* پوئی *n* gallop. *Skt* प्लुत्. See ਪਵੰਗਮ. 2 messenger.

ਪੋਈਐ [poie] let's wander. 2 let's go, walk. See ਪੋਈਦਨ. “cəɾən pərdəkkhənakə poie.”—BGK.

ਪੋਈਦਨ [poidən] *P* پويدن *v* run. 2 search, look for.

ਪੋਸ [pos] *P* پوش *n* covering, coverlet. “cəməɾpos ka mādər tɛɾa.”—bher rəvɪdas. ‘cəɾəmpoɾ da mādər’ means human body. 2 coat of mail. 3 hide, skin. “sɪɾ pəg səgəl pos utraɪ.”—GPS. ‘having entire skin from head to foot removed.’ 4 *adj* which covers. In this sense it is suffixed to a word as səɾpoɾ, səphedpoɾ etc. 5 *Skt* पोस, पोसਣ nourishing, bringing up, fostering. “pal pos kər tahɪ.”—cəɾɪtr 15. See ਪੋਸਣ. 6 short for pəso peɾ. This word is uttered by a peon or coachman to get the way cleared of wayfarers.

ਪੋਸਸ [posəs] *P* پوش *n* dress. “jyō ədhɪpətɪ ɪk posəs təjke.”—NP.

ਪੋਸਣ [posən] *Skt* पोसਣ *n* fostering, nourishing. (*Skt* पुष् vr foster, nourish). 2 increase. 3 endorsement, confirmation. 4 support.

ਪੋਸਤ [posət] *P* پوست *n* rind. 2 rind of poppy-pod. See . 3 skin. 4 poppy-plant.

ਪੋਸਤ ਪੀਣਾ [posət piɳa] *v* drink the aqueous extract of poppy-pod's rind. Its intoxication induces sluggishness in muscles and reduces strength of the body.¹

ਪੋਸਤਿਯਾ [postɪya], ਪੋਸਤੀ [posti] one addicted to

¹According to Bernier, during the Mughal period certain aristocratic prisoners were made to drink poppy-pod's extract. Dara Shikoh's son repeatedly implored Aurangzeb to spare him from drinking it.

poppy-pod extract. Such people are hydrophobic and are very lazy.

ਪੋਸਤੀ [postɪ], ਪੋਸਤੀਨ [postin] *P* پوشين *n* a buff coat, leather coat. “kuhən postɪ tən dhəɾe.”—cəɾɪtr 217.

ਪੋਸਨ [posən], ਪੋਸਨਾ [posna] See ਪੋਸਣ.

ਪੋਸਾ [posa] satiated, satisfied. “sətɡuru ko əcayke posa.”—GPS.

ਪੋਸਾਕ [poɾək] *P* پوشاک *n* dress, robe, apparel.

ਪੋਸਿਸ [poɾɪs] See ਪੋਸਸ.

ਪੋਸੀਦਨ [poɾidən] *P* پوشيدن *v* wear. 2 cover.

ਪੋਸੀਦਾ [poɾida] *P* پوشيده *adj* hidden, concealed.

ਪੋਸੜ [poɾɪ] *Skt* adj worth nourishing.

ਪੋਹ [poh] *n* tenth month of Bikrami era. See ਪੋਖ. 2 See ਪੋਹਣਾ.

ਪੋਹਣ [pohən] *Skt* पृवहण *n* vehicle, conveyance. 2 See ਪੋਹਣਾ.

ਪੋਹਣਾ [pohɳa], ਪੋਹਨਾ [pohna] *v* enter, penetrate. 2 get affected. “pohət nahi pəc bətvɾe.”—suhɪ m 5. “suɳie pohɪ nə səke kalu.”—jəpu. “dət dev nə pohɛ.”—bher m 5. 3 torment. “ɪs no pohe kəvəɳu jɪs vəlɪ nɪɾəkəɾ.”—var guj 2 m 5.

ਪੋਹਲੀ [pohli] *n* bud. “pohliō sɪɾ kəɳɳhke phull kusōbh cəlōbh khɪɳare.”—BG.

ਪੋਹੇ [pohe] animal. 2 See ਪੋਹਣਾ 2 and 3.

ਪੋਹੰਤਿ [pohəɳɪ] influencing, affecting. “nəhɪ pohəɳɪ səsar dukhəɳəh.”—səhəs m 5. See ਪੋਹਣਾ.

ਪੋਖ [pokh] *Skt* पोष tenth month of Bikrami era. See ਪੋਸ 5.

ਪੋਖਕ [pokhək] *adj* fosterer, nourisher.

ਪੋਖਣ [pokhən], ਪੋਖਨ [pokhən] See ਪੋਸਣ. “bhəɾəɳ pokhən səgɪ əudh bɪhəɳi.”—suhɪ m 5.

ਪੋਖਰ [pokhər], ਪੋਖਰਾ [pokhra] *Skt* पखर *n* tank, pond. “ukhər pokhər səbh bhəɾe.”—GPS. “pokhəɾu nɪɾu vɪɾolɪə makhəɳu nəhɪ rɪsɛ.”—gəu ə m 1.

ਪੋਖਰਿ [pokhəɳɪ] in the tank or pond. “pokhəɳɪ pokhəɳɪ dhudhte.”—s kəbɪr.

ਪੋਖਰੁ [pokhəru] See ਪੋਖਰ.

ਪੋਖਿ [pokhi] month of Poh. See ਪੋਖ. “pokhi tukharu nā viapāi.”—*majh barāhmaha*. 2 due to fostering. 3 See ਸੋਮਸਰੁ.

ਪੋਖਿਓ [pokhiō], ਪੋਖਿਆ [pokhiā] nourished, fostered filled. “kəri pərpēc udər ni j pokhiō.”—*sor m 9*.

ਪੋਖੁ [pokhu] month of Poh. See ਪੋਖ. “pokhu sohēda sərəbh sukh.”—*majh barāhmaha*.

ਪੋਖੇ [pokhe] fosters, nourishes. “sər bhəri sokhe bhi bhəri pokhe.”—*oākar*.

ਪੋਗਾ [poga] *n* bud, nascent leaf. 2 reasoning; pretext.

ਪੋਗੰਡ [pogəḍ] *Skt n* a child in the age group of five to ten years. 2 *adj* handicapped.

ਪੋਚ [poc] *n* dab, coat. “na cəchu poc maṭi ke bhāḍe, na kəchu poc kōbhare.”—*prəbha kəbir*. 2 fraud, ostentation. “pər-upkar nit citvate nahi kəchu poc.”—*bīla m 5*. 3 *P* ਭੇੜ *adj* petty mean, menial. “meri sēgətī poc soc dīnraṭi.”—*gəu rəvidas*. “manukha əvtar durləbh tīhi sēgətī poc.”—*asa rəvidas*.

ਪੋਚਨ [pocən] *n* sprinkling of water. 2 plastering, coating.

ਪੋਚਨਹਾਰਾ [pocənhara], ਪੋਚਨਹਾਰੀ [pocənhari] dabber, one who with cold water dabs a hot vessel coming out of furnace. “sukhmən pocənhari.”—*ram kəbir*. cold water is applied so that water vapours don't get burnt. According to yog, the sukhməna nerve, which cools the heat generated while elevating the breath to the tenth opening.

ਪੋਚਨਾ [pocna] *v* daub, coat. See ਪੋਚਨ.

ਪੋਚਾ [poca] *n* daub, coat. See ਪੋਚਨ. 2 coat. “na us lepū, nā hām kəu poca.”—*asa m 5*. 3 daubing of distillation-vessel with cold water in order to cool the distillate. “uhi bhaṭhi uhi poca.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਪੋਚਾਰਣੁ [pocarəṇu] *S v* look after, take care of, guard.

ਪੋਚਾਰਿ [pocarī] *adv* having daubed, rubbed.

“rəkhəhī pocarī maṭi ka bhāḍa.”—*suhi m 5*. i.e. human body. See ਪੋਚਾਰਣੁ.

ਪੋਂਡਨ [pōchən] *Skt* प्रोच्छन्न wipe, mop.

ਪੋਜਲ [pozəʃ] *P* ڄڻ act of abjuring. 2 asking to be excused, apologising.

ਪੋਟ [poṭ], ਪੋਟਲਾ [poṭlā], ਪੋਟਲੀ [poṭli] *Skt* ਪੋਟਲ *n* a small bundle. “jəu ləu poṭ uṭhai cəlīəu təu ləu dān bhare.”—*gəu m 5*. “bənī uṭhai poṭli.”—*s fərid*.

ਪੋਟਾ [poṭā] *n* stomach, belly, abdomen. 2 phalange.

ਪੋਠੋਹਾਰ [poṭhoṭhar], ਪੋਠੋਵਾਰ [poṭhovar] *n* a region lying between river Jehlum and Indus (Sindh). A major chunk of it falls in district Rawalpindi. “dhāni gheb kī poṭhoṭhar.”—*GPS*.

ਪੋਂਡਾ [pōḍā] *Skt* ڀنڈ *n* a variety of thick and juicy sugarcane.

ਪੋਣਾ [poṇā] *n* a piece of cloth for filtering milk etc. 2 a covered bathroom for ladies separated by perforated wall from a pond. See ਪੁਣਨਾ.

ਪੋਤ [pot] *Skt n* young one of an animal or a bird. 2 foundation, base. 3 cloth. 4 ship, boat. See ਪੋਤੁ. 5 *Skt* ਪੋਤ *adj* strung. See ਪੋਤਿ. 6 *n* weft. 7 plant.

ਪੋਤਹ [potəh] See ਪੋਤਾ 1.

ਪੋਤਕ [potək] *Skt n* a type of leafy vegetable. 2 young one of an elephant. 3 young one of a bird, fledgling. “potək kəpot sarkan te sohayo he.”—*GPS*.

ਪੋਤਤਟ [pot-təṭ] *Skt* port.

ਪੋਤਦਾਰੀ [potdari] *n* accountancy i.e. account keeping. “tīs ki kəri potdari phīrī dukh nā lage.”—*bəsāt m 5*.

ਪੋਤਵਾਰ [potvah] *Skt* pilot.

ਪੋਤੜਾ [potṛā] *Skt* ڀلّوੜ *n* clout; piece of cloth. 2 baby cloth, diaper - spread to put a child on.

ਪੋਤਾ [pota] *n P* ڀٽ treasure. “dāīa ka pota.”—*ram m 5*. “khoṭe pote na pəvəhī.”—*sri m 1*.

2 *Skt* ਪੋਤ ship, boat. “prapətī pota kərəm pəsau.”—*ram m 1*. 3 *Skt* ਪੋਤੁ grandson, son of the son. “pīyū dade jevēhīa pota pərvaṇu.”

—*var ram 3*.

je şərənagət ke prətīpalək
 bhəjəl tarən ko pəd pota,
 vak bəli şīkre səm jo huṛ
 doṣ nəsəi səmuḍay kəpota,
 sevək ke priy devəndev
 əbhev səda gun gyanəhī pota,
 so əb jahər rup ənup
 bhəyo guru sri həriḡobīd pota.

—GPS.

ਪੋਤਾਲ [potal] testicle.—*m* 1 *bāno*.

ਪੋਤਿ [poti] in the weft of cloth. See ਓਤਿ ਪੋਤਿ and ਪੋਤ 6. 2 in the treasury.

ਪੋਤੀ [poti] *n* grand daughter. 2 son's daughter.

ਪੋਤੁ [potu] *n* ship, boat. See ਪੋਤ 4. “həri həri namu potu he meri jīduṛie.”—*brha chāt m* 4. 2 See ਪੋਤੁਬੋਹਿਥ.

ਪੋਤੁਬੋਹਿਥ [potubohith] *Skt* प्रतूर्त वहित्र a highspeed boat or ship. “həri həri nam potubohitha, khevəṭu səbədu guru parīlāghəia.”—*brla ə m* 4. ‘The divine Name is like a high speed boat, the Guru’s sermon is the sailor, which ferries us across the worldly ocean.’

ਪੋਤੇਦਾਰ [potedar] *n* treasurer, accountant. “sīphətīna kəu bəkhsei sei potedar.”—*var sar m* 2. 2 pilot guiding the ship. See ਪੋਤਵਾਹ.

ਪੋਤੁ [potr], ਪੋਤ੍ਰਾ [potra], ਪੋਤ੍ਰੀ [potri] See ਪੋਤਾ and ਪੋਤੀ. 2 See ਪੋਤੁ and ਪੋਤ੍ਰੀ.

ਪੋਥ [poth] *adj* strung, knitted. 2 spread, extended. “loth poth bhəi mähā.”—*GPS*. 3 voluminous book. See ਪੋਥਾ.

ਪੋਥਾ [potha] a large-sized book. The term is derogatory.

ਪੋਥੀ [pothi] *n* book. 2 Guru Granth Sahib.¹ “pothi pərməsər ka than.”—*sar m* 5.

ਪੋਦੀਨਾ [podina] *P* نعنع mint, mentha. *Skt* पुडनी and ਮਰੀਚ. a small plant, the leaves of which are used for making sauce; oil and

¹In the table of contents of Guru Granth Sahib of Kartarpur, the word “pothi” has been used for the Sikh scripture.

essence are also extracted from it. Its effect is hot and dry. It stimulates hunger, treats hiccup, is diuretic and perspirant. Its smell is useful in regaining consciousness. It treats dyspepsia and nausea. menthus arvensis.

ਪੋਨਾ [pona] *v* string. 2 knead. 3 See ਪੋਂਡਾ.

ਪੋਪਲ [popəl] *adj* hollow, empty. 2 pauper, penniless. 3 *P* پلّی *n* betelnut. *A* डेढल *Skt* पुगढल See ਫੋਫਲ.

ਪੋਪਲੀ [popli] *n* air-filled leatherbag. See ਭਰਨਾਲ. 2 subcaste of Aroras.

ਪੋਮਚਾ [pomca] *n* tattered cloth. 2 duster.

ਪੋਯੋ [poyo] strung; pierced. “cādu dukh poyo.”—*GPS*.

ਪੋਰ [por] *n* phalange. 2 nodal joint of a bamboo. 3 a long hollow stem of bamboo with the help of which farmers sow seeds.

ਪੋਰਾ [pora] *n* a long round chiselled piece of wood. 2 stem of a tree.

ਪੋਰੀ [pori] See ਪੋਰ 1 and 2. “sāg əgusṭ əgurīn pori.”—*GPS*. 2 tube. “kēcən pori srīgən pae.”—*GPS*.

ਪੋਲ [pol] *n* empty space. 2 emptiness, hollowness. 3 hitherto unknown defect.

ਪੋਲਾ [pola] *adj* hollow.

ਪੋਲਾਦ [polad] See ਪੁਲਾਦ and ਫੋਲਾਦ.

ਪੋਲਿਟੀਕਲ [politikəl] *E* political. *adj* relating to politics; pertaining to the rule of the country; administrative.

ਪੋਵਨ [povən] *n* act of stringing and kneading.

ਪੋੜਨਾ [porna] *v* penetrate, thrust. “pave vicc sui por avo.”—*bhəgtavli*.

ਪੋ [pɔ] See ਪਓ.

ਪੋਸ਼ਨੀ [pōstni] corroborator, who corroborates. “pəra pōstni parbəti.”—*cādi* 2.

ਪੋਖ [pɔkh] See ਪੋਖ.

ਪੋਗੰਡ [pōgəḍ] childhood, age group of five to ten years. See ਪੋਗੰਡ.

ਪੌਂਟਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ [pōṭa sahib] See ਪਾਂਵਟਾ.

ਪੈਂਡਰੀਕ [pɔ̃d̪rɪk] See ਪਉਡਰੀਕ. **2** *Skt* *adj* made of lotus. See ਪੰਡਰੀਕ.

ਪੈਂਡਰ [pɔ̃d̪r] *adj* of Paunder region. See ਪੁੰਡ 3.

ਪੈਂਡਰਕ [pɔ̃d̪rək] See ਪਉਡਰੀਕ.

ਪੈਂਦਣਾ [pɔ̃d̪hna], **ਪੈਂਦਨਾ** [pɔ̃d̪hna] See ਪਉਦਨਾ.

ਪੈਂਣ [pɔ̃ɳ] See ਪਉਣ.

ਪੈਂਣ ਵਾਉ [pɔ̃ɳ vaʊ] See ਪਵਣ ਵਾਉ.

ਪੈਂਤ [pɔ̃t], **ਪੈਂਤੀ** [pɔ̃tɪ] grandson and granddaughter.

ਪੈਂਦ [pɔ̃d] *n* saplings, collection of tiny plants.

ਪੈਂਦਾ [pɔ̃da] *n* plant.

ਪੈਂਧ [pɔ̃dh], **ਪੈਂਧਾ** [pɔ̃dha] *Skt* ਪੇਂਡ. See ਪੈਂਦ and ਪੈਂਦਾ.

ਪੈਂਨ [pɔ̃n] See ਪਉਣ.

ਪੈਂਨਜ ਨੀਰਧਿ ਤੰਤ [pɔ̃nəj nɪrədhɪ tət] *n* son of wind – Bhim; son of sea – moon i.e. Bhimchand. –*GV 10*. Bhai Sukha Singh has given this name to Bhimchand in the form of a riddle.

ਪੈਂਨਰ ਭਵ [pɔ̃nər bhəv] *Skt* .ਪੌਨਰਮਵ children begotten by a deserted wife or a widow from the second husband.¹ See ਪੁਨਰਭੂ 3 and 4.

ਪੈਂਬਾਰਾ [pɔ̃bara] in a game of dice, when three thrown dices, appear with six dots each on two and with one dot on the third, then it amounts pəkke pɔ̃barā and when six dots appear upon one, five on the second and one upon the third, then it comes to kəcce pɔ̃barā. pɔ̃barā means victory.

○	○	○
○	○	○

○	○	○
○	○	○

○

“cəle te jɪt jəg bəjɪ, pəɾe hɛ pəkke pɔ̃barā.”
–*səloh*.

¹या पत्या वा परित्यक्ता विधवा वा स्वयेच्छया ।

उत्पादयेत्युनर्भूत्वा स पौनर्भव उच्यते ।।

ਪੈਂਚ [pɔ̃r] *n* main entrance of the town. **2** *adj* citizen; inhabitant. **3** hoof. See ਪੈਂੜ. “əvni bəjət pəɾət jəb pɔ̃r.”–*GPS*.

ਪੈਂਚਕ [pɔ̃rək] *Skt* park.

ਪੈਂਚਖ [pɔ̃rəkʰ] *Skt* ਪੈਂਚਖ manliness, virility. **2** bravery. **3** endeavour.

ਪੈਂਚਣ [pɔ̃rəɳ] *adj* of or relating to a Puran.

ਪੈਂਚਣਿਕ [pɔ̃rəɳɪk] *adj* one who studies Purans. **2** of or relating to a Puran. See ਪਉਚਣਿਕ.

ਪੈਂਚੀ [pɔ̃rɪ] *n* keeper of the town’s main entrance. **2** See ਪੈਂੜੀ.

ਪੈਂਲਾ [pɔ̃la] See ਪਉਲਾ.

ਪੈਂਲਦ [pɔ̃lad] *P* ॥੩॥ *n* steel of excellent quality used for sword-making.

ਪੈਂੜ [pɔ̃r] *n* hoof of a horse. **2** broad ladder. **3** guard’s post in front of an entrance gate. It is located on both sides of the gate.

ਪੈਂੜਾ [pɔ̃ra] *xa* steps of a ladder; stair in front of a gurdwara. **2** steps of stairs of a tank. **3** status, rank, right.

ਪੈਂੜੀ [pɔ̃rɪ] *n* stairs. **2** a tehsil and its principal town in U.P. **3** a poetical metre. See ਪਉੜੀ 3.

ਪੰਸਾਰੀ [pɔ̃sari] See ਪਨਸਾਰੀ.

ਪੰਸੇਰੀ [pɔ̃seri] a measure of five seers. **2** anything weighing five seers.

ਪੰਕ [pɔ̃k] *adj* who drinks. **2** *n* blackbee that drinks nectar from flowers. “pɔ̃kəj phathe pɔ̃k məha məd gūphɪa.”–*phunhe m 5*. ‘highly intoxicated blackbees were trapped in lotuses.’ **3** dust. “tɪnki pɔ̃k paie vəɖ bhagi.” –*mali m 4*. “tɪn ki pɔ̃k hove je nanək.”–*gəu m 1*. **4** wing, feather. See ਪੰਕੜ. **5** short for ਪੰਕਜ. “urədh pɔ̃k le sudha kəɾe.”–*gəu kəbir var 7*. **6** *Skt* पङ्क mud. **7** plaster, coat. **8** sin, impiety, vice.

ਪੰਕਜ [pɔ̃kəj] *adj* born of mud. **2** born of impiety. **3** *n* distress produced out of sin. “bhrəm ki kui, trɪsna rəs, pɔ̃kəjətɪ tɪkhəɳ moh ki phas.” –*gəu m 5*. ‘Illusion (small well), craving (water) and allurements (deadly noose) are highly

distressing.' See ਤੀਖਣ. 4 also used to mean mud. "pākəj moh nɪghərətʊ hɛ prani."—*kan ə m 4*. 5 *Skt* lotus which is produced from mud. "pākəj phathe pāk."—*phunhe m 5* 6 pitcher. 7 Indian crane.

ਪੰਕਜਸੂਤ [pākəjsut], ਪੰਕਜਤਨਯ [pākəjtənəy], ਪੰਕਜਪੂਤ [pākəjput] *n* son of lotus, Brahma.

ਪੰਕਜਬਾਟਿਕਾ [pākəjbatika], ਪੰਕਜਵਾਟਿਕਾ [pākəjvatika] garden of lotuses. 2 an alternative name for modak meter in Dasam Granth. Its characteristics are – four lines, each line having four bhəgəns, Sll, Sll, Sll, Sll.

Example:

sen jujhe nrɪp bhyo ətɪ akul,
dhavət bhyo səmʊhe ətɪ vyakul,
sənədh hvɛ cɪt me ətɪ krudhhɪt,
avət bhyo rɪs kɛ kər yudhhɪt.

—*kalki*.

(b) In books of prosody, it has the following characteristics – four lines, each line ਭ, ਨ, ਜ, ਜ, ਲ, Sll, Ill, lSl, lSl, l.

Example:

ram cələt nrɪp ke yug locən,
barɪ bhərət bhəy varɪd rocən. ...

—*ramcōdrɪka*.

ਪੰਕਜਾਸਨ [pākəjasən] *n* one who sits upon a lotus –Brahma.

ਪੰਕਤੀ [pākṭi] See ਪੰਕਿਊ.

ਪੰਕਨਿਧਿ [pāknɪdɪ] *n* treasure of mud; sea.

ਪੰਕਰੁਹ [pānk-ruh] *n* produced from mud; lotus. 2 produced from sludge.

ਪੰਕੁ [pāku] See ਪੰਕ. 2 feather, wing. See ਪੰਖ. "jɪu murgai pāku nə bhije."—*kəɪɪ ə m 4*.

ਪੰਕੇਰੁਹ [pākeruh] See ਪੰਕਰੁਹ.

ਪੰਕਿਊ [pāktɪ] *n* row, line. 2 rank, level. 3 caste, genealogy. 4 See ਉਛਾਲ.

ਪੰਖ [pākh] *n* wing. "pākh tuṭe phahi pəri."—*oākar*. 2 This word has also been used for pāchi, meaning, sparrow or nightingale. "pharida, pākh pərahunɪ, duni suhava bag."

—*s fərid*. i.e. soul.

ਪੰਖਣੂ [pākhṇu], ਪੰਖਣੂ [pākhṇū] *n* bird. "kheɪɪ gəe se pākhṇū jo cuḡde sər təlɪ."—*sri ə m 1*.

2 ਪਕ-ਅਨੁ one of a kind: eunuch, impotent. "narɪ nə purəkh nə pākhṇu."—*maru ə m 1*. 3 *Skt* ਧੜਯੂ cook.

ਪੰਖਰੀ [pākhri] *n* petal. "khɪɪɪyo səroj cɪtt bəhu bhāti. ɪccha pākhri jɪh bɪgṣati."—*NP*.

ਪੰਖਾ [pākha] *n* fan, contraption to wave the air.

ਪੰਖਿ [pākhɪ], ਪੰਖੀ [pākhi], ਪੰਖੀਅਲੋ [pākhiəlo],

ਪੰਖੀਆ [pākhia] *n* bird, flying in wings. "bɪɪrəkh

bəsero pākhɪ ko."—*gəu kəbir*. "kəbir mən

pākhi bhəɪo."—*səlok*. "jɪu akase pākhiəlo."

—*gujanamdev*. 2 soul. "haḡ mas narɪ ko pɪjəru

pākhi bəse bɪcara."—*sor rəvɪdas*. 3 a small

hand fan. "pākhi bhəudɪa lɛnɪ nə sah."

—*var asa*.

ਪੰਖੀ ਪੰਚ [pākhi pāc] five senses. "tərvəɪɪ pākhi pāc."—*oākar*.

ਪੰਖੀਰਾਇ [pākhiraɪ] *adj* king of birds. "pākhiraɪ

gəruɪ."—*dhəna trɪlocən*. 2 *n* gəruɪ – conveyance

of Vishnu. It is half man and half bird.

ਪੰਖੁਰੀ [pākhuri], ਪੰਖੁਰੀ [pākhuri] *n* petal. "əlɪ

pākhuri kəməl kər."—*cəɪɪɪɪ 314*.

ਪੰਖੇਰੂ [pākheru] *n* bird. See ਦੁਇ ਪੰਖੇਰੂ.

ਪੰਗ [pāg] *n* mud. See ਨਿਪੰਗ. 2 *Skt* ਪੜ੍ਹਾ moth,

insect. 3 *Skt* ਪੜ੍ਹਾ *adj* cripple, lame. "gurmukh

pāthi pāg barəhɪ khelɪa."—*BG*. 'The Guru's

disciple is a cripple, in so far as trudging the

twelve paths of yogis are concerned." "kuc

bojhən kər dəgməgat trɪy cəl nə səkət bhi pāg."

—*səloh*. 4 See ਪੰਗਾ.

ਪੰਗਤ [pāgət], ਪੰਗਤਿ [pāgətɪ], ਪੰਗਤੀ [pāgti] See

ਪੰਕਿਊ.

ਪੰਗਾ [pāga] *n* a projected piece of wood, hook-

like projection. *P* گنگا.

ਪੰਗਾ ਲੈਣਾ [pāga ləɪnə] *v* pick up a quarrel, commit

mischief. See ਪੰਗਾ. "pərgəhər jəɪ nə ləɪe pāga."

—*BG*.

ਪੰਗੀ [pāgi] *Dg* reputation, fame.

ਪੰਗੁ [pəŋgu] *adj* cripple. See ਪੰਗ 3. “mera cITU nā cāle mānu bhIṃ pōgu.”—*bāsōt ramnād*. See ਮਨੁ.

ਪੰਘੁਰਾ [pəŋhura], ਪੰਘੁੜਾ [pəŋhura] cradle, small cot.

ਪੰਛ [pəŋ], ਪੰਛੁ [pəŋu] See ਪੰਕ. “səbh lathe kIṃ vIkh pəŋu.”—*suhi m 4*. ‘All sins, sticking like mud, were washed away.’ 2 See ਪੰਗੁ.

ਪੰਚ¹ [pəŋc] *Skt* पञ्च *vr* make known, spread. 2 पञ्चान् *adj* five, four plus one. 3 an assembly of five or more persons. 4 headman, chief from amongst five persons. “mIṃI pəcəhu nāhi səhsa cukaIṃa.”—*sor m 5*. 5 sage, saint. “pəc mIle sukhaIṃa.”—*suhi chāt m 1*. “pəc pərvan pəc pərdhanu.”—*jəpu*. 6 In Sikhism – the five beloved ones; five pious Sikhs who live according to the Guru’s precepts.

“gurghər ki mēryada pəc-hū,
pəc-hū pahul purəb pin.
huI təkhahi bəkhəṣ-hī pəc-hū,
pahul dē mIṃI pəc prəbin.
ləkhəhu pəc ki bəḍ bəḍIṃai,
pəc kərhī so nIphəl nā cin.”—*GPS*.

7 five objects, five flaws as sex (sensuality) etc. “təu pəc prəgəṭ sətape.”—*sri beṇi*. “pəc mənāe, pəc rusae, pəc vəsae, pəc gəvae.”—*asa ə m 5*.

‘adopted truth, patience, compassion, righteousness and courage; abandoned sensuality, anger, greed, attachment and ego; established attributes of five elements such as forgiveness, lost interest in tunes of five types of musical instruments.’ 8 This word has been used for ਪੁਤੜੀਚਾ (ਚਿੱਲਾ). See ਅਰਪੰਚ.

ਪੰਚ ਅਕਰ [pəŋc əkṣər], ਪੰਚ ਅਖਰ [pəŋc əkhər] ੴ
In Gurbani both ਪੰਚ and ਪੰਜ have identical meanings, but have been shown at different places in this encyclopaedia. This is due to their origins being different. If a reader does not find a word in ਪੰਚ, he should refer to an entry under ਪੰਜ.

ਸਤਿਨਾਮ² – Iṃ oəkar sətnam. “pəc əkhər upkar nam səmalIṃa.”—*BG*.

ਪੰਚ ਅਗਨਿ ਘਟ ਭੀਤਰਿ ਜਾਰੈ [pəŋc əgənI ghəṭ bhitərI jare]—*rətənmala bāno*. ‘To burn sensuality, anger, greed, attachment and ego, one should ignite five fires of chastity, peace, patience, renunciation and humility.’

ਪੰਚ ਅੰਗ [pəŋc əŋg] See ਪੰਚਾਂਗ.

ਪੰਚ ਅੰਨ [pəŋc ən] rice, green gram, sesame, oat, black gram.

ਪੰਚ ਸਖੀ [pəŋc səkhi] five senses when free from five flaws and put to good use. “pəc səkhi mIṃI mōgəl gəIṃa.”—*asa m 5*.

ਪੰਚ ਸਖੈ [pəŋc səkhe] five beloved ones; five Sikhs leading their lives according to the Guru’s precepts. “gurmatI pəc səkhe gurbhai.”—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਪੰਚ ਸਨਾਨ [pəŋc sənən] washing of both hands, both feet and face. *xa* – *pəjsənana*. 2 following ਪੰਝ ਸਨਾਨਸ are mentioned in Parashar Simriti ə 12 § 9-10 –

- ਆਗਨੇਯ [agəney] – purification of the body with ash;
- ਵਾਰੁਣ [varuṇ] – cleanliness with water;
- ਬ੍ਰਹਮ [brəhəm] – sanctity through recitation of Veds;
- ਵਾਯਵਜ [vayvyə] – purification with air,
- ਦਿਵਜ [divy] – sun-bath during rain.

ਪੰਚ ਸਬਦ [pəŋc səbəd] sounds of five musical instruments. These instruments are –

- ਤਤ [tət] – stringed instruments such as sIṃtar, rəbab etc.
- ਵ੍ਰਿਤ [vrit] – leather-mounted instruments such mIṃdāḡ, ḍholək etc.
- ਘਨ [ghən] – metal instruments such as ghəṭa, chəṇe etc.
- ਨਾਦ [nad] – percussion instruments such as ghəṛa etc.

²ੴ is not two words; just one word like ਤੌ is in Veds. Likewise ੴ is one word in Gurmat.

e. ਸੁਖਿਰ [sukhɪr] – wind instruments such as naphiri, morli etc. “tət bɪt ghən sukhrəs səbh bajē. sun mən ragō guntɪgən lajē.”—əj. 2 five sounds of ten openings of human body as visualised by yogis, are those produced by sākḥ, mṛīdāg, kīguri, morli and viṇa. 3 according to Hathyog Pradipika, humming of black bee, sounds produced by a resonating air column, by bell, by roaring of sea and by thunder of cloud. “pāc sēbəd təhɪ purən nad.”—ram m 5. 4 according to Purans five sounds i.e., those of Veds, prisoners, victories, conches and drums. 5 according to Purans, the sound of five musical instruments which are customarily produced in the presence of a king. These are sīg, dāph, ṣākḥ, bheri and jayghōṭa.

ਪੰਚਸਬਦੀ [pācsəbdi] *adj* in whose presence, five sounds are perpetually produced. 2 *n* a practiser of NAM; one who has adopted the Guru's way of life. “vīvah hōa sobh seti pācsəbdi aṛa.”—*suhi chēt m 1*.

ਪੰਚ ਸਰ [pāc sər] five tanks, five highly sacred tanks – Amritsar, Santokhsar, Ramsar, Kaulsar and Viveksar. See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ. 2 *Skt* ਪੰਚ ਸਰ. See ਪੰਚਸਾਯਕ.

ਪੰਚ ਸਾਖ [pāc sakh] hand having five fingers.

ਪੰਚਸਾਯਕ [pācsayək] *n* five arrows of Kam – softening, exploitation, warming, attraction and intoxication. See ਪੰਚ ਬਾਣ. 2 Kam, who possesses five arrows.

ਪੰਚ ਸਿਕਦਾਰ [pāc sɪkdar] five leaders; five reigning flaws such as sensuality etc. “eko koṭu pāc sɪkdara.”—*suhi kəbir*. ‘Here koṭ means human body.’

ਪੰਚ ਸਿੰਘ [pāc sīgh] five violent flaws such as sex etc. “pāc sīgh rakhe prəbh marɪ.”—*ram m 5*.

ਪੰਚ ਸੂਰਬੀਰ [pāc surbir] five heroic warriors, such as sex, who vanquish all. “jɪnɪ mɪɪɪ mare pāc surbir eso kənu bəli re?”—*asa m 5*.

ਪੰਚਸੈਲ [pācsel] *Skt* पञ्चशैल According to Purans, there is situated a mountain to the south of Sumeru which serves as a place of indulgence for the gods. All types of sexual gratifications are available there. See ਮਾਰਕੰਡੇਯ ਪੁਰਾਣ ੩ 55. “jo jivənmərna janē. so pācsel sukh manē.”—*sor kəbir*. According to Sikhism ‘pāc səl sukh’ is nothing but abnegation of ego.

ਪੰਚਸੰਗੀਤਾ [pācsəgita] five musicians, five singers i.e., five senses such as touch etc. “dəs patəu pāc səgita eke bhītərɪ sathe.”—*ram m 5*.

ਪੰਚਸੰਗੁ [pācsəgu] company of five flaws. 2 five companions. “pāc səgu guru te chuṭe.”—*bɪla m 5*.

ਪੰਚ ਹਿੰਸਾ [pāc hɪsa] In Hinduism, a householder indulges daily in five violences i.e., life is destroyed by five actions – pounding of cereals in a small wooden or stone mortar, firing a hearth, grinding, sweeping and filling a pitcher. Sin caused by these actions can be staved off by performing pāc yāg. See ਪਾਰਾਸਰ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤੀ ੩ 2 § 13, 14, 15. See ਪੰਚ ਯਗਜ਼.

ਪੰਚਕ [pācək] *n* a group of five, collection of five articles. 2 a group of five planets – dhənɪṣṭha, ṣətbhɪkha, purvabhadrəpəd, uttrabhadrəpəd and revəti. In astrology, undertaking of a new venture is prohibited under the influence of these planets.

ਪੰਚ ਕਕਾਰ [pāc kəkār] See ਪੰਜ ਕਕਾਰ.

ਪੰਚਕਕਾਰੀ [pācəkəkārī] See ਪੰਜਕਕਾਰੀ.

ਪੰਚਕਣਾ [pācəkəṇa] See ਪੰਚਕ 2.

ਪੰਚਕਲਿਆਣ [pācəkəlɪaṇ], ਪੰਚਕਲਿਆਨ [pācəkəlɪan] five auspicious marks. 2 a horse with five auspicious marks is taken to be of high quality by the Rajputs. A reddish brown [kela], a dark red [komet] and a black [muṣki] horse with all the four hoofs and forehead white are regarded as auspicious.

ਪੰਚ ਕਲੇਸ [pāc kəles] See ਕਲੇਸ 5.

ਪੰਚਕਲਜਾਣ [pācəkəlyan] See ਪੰਚ ਕਲਿਆਣ.

ਪੰਚ ਕਵਰ [pāc kəvər], **ਪੰਚ ਕਵਲ** [pāc kəvəl] five morsels. According to the Simritis of Hindus one should, before taking his meals, take out five morsels. These are meant for a dog, an apostate, a leper, a diseased person and a crow.

ਪੰਚਕਾਵਲੀ [pāc kāvli] See ਸਰਸੀ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ (ਅ).

ਪੰਚ ਕੋਸ਼ [pāc koṣ] five covers. According to Upanishad the five shields of the soul are – ਅੰਨਮਯ ਕੋਸ਼ [ānməy koṣ] elemental existence, ਪ੍ਰਾਣਮਯ ਕੋਸ਼ [prāṇməy koṣ] ethereal existence, ਮਨੋਮਯ ਕੋਸ਼ [mānoməy koṣ] mental existence, ਵਿਗਿਆਨਮਯ ਕੋਸ਼ [vīgyānməy koṣ] scientific existence, ਆਨੰਦਮਯ ਕੋਸ਼ [ānādməy koṣ] state of equipoise.

ਪੰਚ ਕ੍ਰਿਸਾਨਵਾ [pāc krisanva] five cultivators, five sense-organs. “pāc kṛisanva bhagīgāe, le bādhrō jiu dārbari.”—*maru kābir*.

ਪੰਚ ਖਤੰਗ [pāc khātōg] See ਪੰਚ ਸਰ 2 and ਪੰਚ ਸਾਯਕ.

ਪੰਚ ਖਤੰਗ ਅਰਾਤੀ [pāc khātōg arati] Kam, who possesses five arrows; his enemy – Shiv. See ਆਤਮਭੂ.

ਪੰਚ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਦੀਵਾਨ [pāc khalsa divan] court of five disciples of the Guru's teachings. 2 a council of five leading Singhs. 3 See ਪੰਚਖੰਡ.

ਪੰਚਖੰਡ [pāc khāḥḍ] hermitage. 2 assembly of five beloved ones. 3 assembling place of panchayat. 4 a place near village Bhasaur, tehsil Dhuri, Nazamat Sunam of Patiala state. It is said that Guru Nanak Dev stayed here on his way from Sunam and Sangrur. At this place, there is a particular organisation named as ‘pāc khalsa divan’.

With the efforts of Bhai Basawa Singh of Bhasaur, Singh Sabha Bhasaur was established in Sammat 1950. Bhai Basawa Singh and Babu Teja Singh were appointed its president and secretary respectively. pāc khalsa divan was constituted in Sammat 1962.

ਪੰਚ ਗਵਾਏ [pāc gəvae], See ਪੰਚ 7.

ਪੰਚ ਗਵਯ [pāc gəvy] five substances produced from a cow's body. 2 a mixture produced by mixing five substances produced from the body of a cow. According to Hinduism, it is presumed to be very sacred. It helps in eradicating uncleanness prevailing among the members of a family after the birth of a child, cleansing of apostates and purification of impure water of wells and tanks. It is prepared by mixing one part of urine of a black cow, two parts of dung of a white cow, four parts ghee of a kəpīla cow, four parts of milk of a copper-coloured cow and also eight parts of curd of a red cow. To this mixture of five substances is added kuṣa grass water and the whole thing is churned. The end product thus produced is pāc gəvy.

Varun resides in urine, Agni (fire) in dung, Wind in yoghurt, Moon in milk and Sun in ghee. See ਪਾਰਾਸ਼ਰ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ ੳ 1 § 2 to 40.

ਪੰਚ ਗੁਣ [pāc guṇ] attributes of five elements i.e., voice of the sky, touch of the air, form of the fire, taste of the water and fragrance of the earth. 2 See ਤੱਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਗੁਣ.

ਪੰਚ ਚਾਮਰ [pāc camər] See ਨਰਾਜ.

ਪੰਚ ਚੇਲੇ [pāc cele] five sense-organs, so that these are disciplined. “pāc cele vāsī kijāhī, ravāl!”—*gəu m 1*.

ਪੰਚ ਚੋਰ [pāc cor] five flaws which take away virtues. “īsu dehi ādārī pāc cor vāsāhī kam krodh lobh moh āhākara.”—*sor m 3*.

ਪੰਚ ਚੰਡਾਲ [pāc cāḍal] five perversions such as sensuality etc. “pāc cāḍal nale leāīa.”—*prābha ੳ m 5*.

ਪੰਚਜਨ [pācjan] saint; sage; who adopts the Guru's way of life. “pācjanā mīlī mēgāl gāīa.”—*gəu m 5*. 2 five perversions such as sensuality etc. “pācjanā gurī vāsīgātī āḥ.”—*sar m 4*. 3 *Skī* पञ्चजन product of five elements – the human body. 4 man. “pācjanā

SIU bat bātəua.”—ram namdev. 5 according to Purans, man, Gandharav (celestial singer), Apsara (fairy), cobra and ancestor. 6 etymologically Gandharav, celestial singer, ancestor, deity, devil and demon. 7 a demon whose conch is known as pācjəny. See ਪੰਚਜਨਜ. “jənpāc sunaməy sākḥ subhō.”—səmuḍrməthən.

ਪੰਚਜਨੀ [pācjanī] *Skt n* village council.

ਪੰਚਜਨੀਨ [pācjanīn] *Skt n* jester, buffoon. 2 juggler.

ਪੰਚਜਨਜ [pācjanj] See ਪੰਚਜਨਜ.

ਪੰਚ ਜਲ [pāc jal] waters of well, river, tank, rain and sea. According to the Hindu scriptures, the ritual requires of a king to take bath in these waters at the time of coronation.

ਪੰਚ ਜੋਗੀ [pāc jogī] five worshippers of Shiv personified as a woman; five tantriks sitting in bhairvi's circle. “asī pasī pāc jogia bēṭhe, bicī nəkəṭde rani.”—asa kəbir.

ਪੰਚਜੰਨ [pācjan] See ਪੰਚਜਨਜ.

ਪੰਚ ਤਸਕਰ [pāc təkər] five thieves. five sense-organs. “pāc təkər dhavət rakhe.”—prəbha m 1.

ਪੰਚ ਤਤੁ [pāc tət], ਪੰਚ ਤੱਤ [pāc tət], ਪੰਚ ਤਤ੍ਵ [pāc tət] earth, water, air, fire and sky. “pāc tət kə rəcən rəcana.”—maru solhe m 5. 2 according to Tantarshastar, five most essential objects—
“मद्यं मांसं तथा मत्स्यो मुद्रा मैथुन मेवच ।
पञ्च तत्त्व सिद्धं प्रोक्तं देवि ! निर्वाण हेतवे ।”

See ਪੰਚ ਮਕਾਰ.

ਪੰਚ ਤਨਮਾਤ੍ਰ [pāc tənmatr] according to Sankhya system, primordial and pure form of five elements such as sound, touch, form, taste and fragrance. See ਤਨਮਾਤ੍ਰ.

ਪੰਚਤਪ [pāc təp] five penances. Four dhunis (smoke fires) and the sun; the act of heating/scalding one's body with these. See ਹਾਰੀਤ ਸਿਮਿਤਿ ੭ 5, § 7.

ਪੰਚ ਤਰੁ [pāc tər] five trees of the gods. See

ਸੁਰਤਰੁ.

ਪੰਚ ਤੀਨਿ ਨਵ ਚਾਰਿ [pāc tinī nāv carī]—asa ੭ m 1. five elements, three attributes, nine openings and four consciences. 2 five elements, three words, nine divisions, four directions.

ਪੰਚਤੰਤ੍ਰ [pāc tātṛ] a fascinating ethical work by an eminent scholar named Vishnu Sharma. He authored it in the third century AD. It has five parts—Mitarbhed, Mitarsamprapti, Kakolukiye (which deals with a crow and an owl), Labadh Parnash and Aprikshitkarak.

Panchtantar was first got translated by king Naushirvan from Sanskrit to Pahalvi language. In 750 AD Abdulla translated Panchtantar in Arabic. It was translated into Hebrew in 1100 AD, Spanish in 1251 Latin in 1480 and English in 1570 AD. See ਅਬੁੱਲਫਜਲ.

Budh Singh, a poet of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's time, translated Panchtantar into Punjabi mixed with Vrij Bhasha in Sammat 1868 under the title 'Budhhivaradhi' I have seen a beautiful copy of this book from the Maharaja's library, in India office, London See ਤਨਸੁਖ and ਬੁੱਧਿਵਾਰਧਿ.

ਪੰਚਤ੍ਵ [pāc tət] *Skt n* signifying five. 2 dispersal of five elements of the body i.e. death.

ਪੰਚਦਕਾਰ [pāc dəkār] five ਦ's. “deṣ dūrəg dəl dərbəru dan. pāc dəkari bhup prədhan.”—GPS.

ਪੰਚਦਕਾਰੀ [pāc dəkāri] having five ਦ's. See ਪੰਚਦਕਾਰ.

ਪੰਚ ਦਾਸ [pāc das] five fishermen. 2 five dacoits, five demons. “pāc das tinī dokhi ek mən ənath.”—keda m 5. i.e. ‘five perversions such as sensuality and three attributes.’ See ਦਾਸ 9.

ਪੰਚ ਦੂਤ [pāc dut] five spies i.e. sensuality or music etc. “pāc dut tūdhū vāsī kite.”—ənādu. “pāc dut səbədī pəcavṇīa.”—majh ੭ m 3.

ਪੰਚ ਦੇਵ [pāc dev], ਪੰਚ ਦੇਵਤਾ [pāc devta] according to Hinduism, five gods—Sun, Ganesh, Durga, Rudar and Vishnu.

ਪੰਚ ਦੇਖ [pāc dokh] five evils; five flaws. “Īdrijit pāc dokh te rāhət.”—*sukhmāni*. “pāc dokh ar āhā rog ih tən te sēgəl durī kin.”—*ṭoḍi m 5*.

ਪੰਚ ਧਾਤੁ [pāc dhātu], **ਪੰਚ ਧਾਤੂ** [pāc dhātu] five evils, flaws. See ਧਾਤੁ and ਧਾਤੂ. “gur ke sēbədī mārēhī pāc dhātu.”—*maru solhe m 5*. **2** five elements. “jāb cukē pāc dhātu ki rācna.”—*maru kābir*.

ਪੰਚਨਖ [pāc nākh] *Skt n* an animal having five nails. In the seventeenth chapter of the fourth part of Valmīk, it is mentioned that of all the five-nailed animals, the following five are worth eating – rhinoceros, porcupine, large lizzard, hare and tortoise. Manu has also confirmed it. See ਮਨੁ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ 5, § 18.

ਪੰਚਨਦ [pāc nād] five rivers Satluj, Beas, Ravi, Chenab and Jehlum. **2** land of five rivers – Punjab. **3** a place located 44 miles upwards, from the confluence of Indus, where Satluj, Beas, Ravi, Chenab and Jehlum merge.

ਪੰਚ ਪਹਰੁਆ [pāc pāhruā] five senses. “pāc pāhruā dār māhī rāhī te tīn kā nāhī patiāra.”—*gāu kābir*.

ਪੰਚਪਦਾ [pāc pādā] a hymn with five lines/verses. See ਰਾਗ ਗੁਜਰੀ ਵਿੱਚ. “prāthmē gārāb māta kē vāsa.”—*ṣābād*.

ਪੰਚ ਪਨਿਹਾਰੀ [pāc pānīhārī] five senses. See ਕੁਆਟਾ.

ਪੰਚ ਪਰਵਾਣ [pāc pārvāṇ], **ਪੰਚ ਪਰਵਾਨ** [pāc pārvān] See ਪੰਚ. **2** five virtues adopted by followers of the Gurus – “māty o sātōkh dya dhārām arāth mel, pāc pārvān kie gurmāt saj hē.”—*BGK*. **3** an assembly of leading persons. “pāc pārvān me prāṭīṣṭā ghāṭāvāi.”—*BGK*.

ਪੰਚ ਪਾਤਕ [pāc pātāk], **ਪੰਚ ਪਾਪ** [pāc pāp] five terrible sins – murder of a person who has attained self-realisation, drinking of liquor, theft, adultery, and ingratitude.

ਪੰਚ ਪਿਤਾ [pāc pītā] father, father-in-law, king, teacher and foster father.

ਪੰਚ ਪੀਰੀਆ [pāc pīriā] worshipper of Sultan, Miran, Gugga, Bibrian and Seetla. **2** worshipper of Vishnu, Sun, Shiv, Ganesh and Durga.

ਪੰਚ ਪੁਤ [pāc put] five elements. “pāc put jānē īk māī.”—*gōḍ m 5*. **2** five types of sons – son, disciple, son-in-law, attendant and guest.

ਪੰਚ ਪੰਖੀ [pāc pākhī] five senses. “pākhī pāc uḍārī nāhī dhāvāhī.”—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਪੰਚ ਪੁਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਸਿੱਖੀ [pāc prakār dī sīkhi]

dhādhē ki īk, dekhadekhi, hīrsī trē, sīdkī āvrekhi. pācām āhē bhav ki bhāle. prāthmā īm jīm bhāi cāle, sēbhī sēgure mājh nīgura kāhē, le sīkhi “dhādhē” ki āhē. kōīk sīkhi bānyo kīh dekha, sādān pādārāth bhāle bīṣekha, lobh pādārāth ko mān bhāyo, guru ko sīkhi hōī so gāyo. īh sīkhi hē “dekhadekhi,” rāhī pādārāth cāh vīsekhi, tījī “hīrsī” sīkhi jāno, bāhut jū kārāhī, kārān so ṭhāno, sojhi kujh nā ap ko ai, nāhī sīkh le gurmātī pai. cātūrāth sīkhi “sīdkī” hōī, guru bīn āpār nā mānāhī kōī, jīvān mānān bīkhe guru ṣārānī, tājāhī nā jīm prāvāh mē tārānī. pācām “sīkhi bhav” upāī, lākh gurumāhīma pār ṣārānī, nīṣ dīn gurumūrātī urdhārī, kārāhī bhav sēbh sīkhi mājhārī.

—*GPS*.

ਪੰਚ ਪ੍ਰਾਣ [pāc prāṇ] five types of breaths, depending upon the place of breathing – prāṇ, āpān, sāmān, vāyān and udān. See ਦਸ ਪ੍ਰਾਣ.

ਪੰਚ ਬਜਿਤ੍ਰ [pāc bājītr] five musical instruments. “pāc bājītr kārē sātōkha.”—*ram m 5*. See ਪੰਚ ਸ਼ਬਦ.

ਪੰਚ ਬਣਵਾਰੇ [pāc bəṽvare] five dacoits. “pāc bəṽvare, se mit kərI manəhI.”—*ram m 5*. i.e. sense organs.

ਪੰਚਬਟੀ [pācbəṽṭi] See ਪੰਚਵਟੀ.

ਪੰਚ ਬਾਣ [pāc baṅ] five arrows of Kam.¹ **2** Kam who bears five arrows. See ਪੰਚਸਾਯਕ. **3** five arrows of self control, calmness, forbearance, renunciation and humility which conquer five evils, such as sensuality etc. “pāc baṅ le jəm kəu mare.”—*maru solhe m 1*. **4** five flower arrows of Kam — pādəm, əṣok, siriṣ, amr and utpāl.

ਪੰਚ ਬਿਕਾਰ [pāc bīkar] five evils such as sensuality. “pāc bīkar mən məhI bəse.”—*thIti gəu m 5*.

ਪੰਚ ਬਿਖਾਦੀ [pāc bīkhadi] five trouble makers; five evils such as sensuality etc. “pāc bīkhadi ek gəriba, rakhəhu rakhəṅhare.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਪੰਚ ਬੈਲ [pāc bəl] five breaths. “pāc bəl gəḍia deh dhari.”—*ram m 1*. **2** five sense-organs.

ਪੰਚ ਭਰਤਾਰੀ [pāc bhərtari] a woman having five husbands, Dropadi.

ਪੰਚਭੂ [pācbhu], ਪੰਚਭੂਆਤਮਾ [pācbhuatma] *Skt* पञ्च भूतātmanḥ conscience. It came into being from the imperceptible essence of five elements. “bācən gur rīdī dhərəhu pācbhu bəsī kərəhu.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. “pācbhuatma vəsī kərəhī, ta tirəthī kərəhī nīvas.”—*guj m 3*. **2** five virtues of five elements such as forgiveness etc. “pācbhu ṭopi.”—*sīdhgosəṭI*. See ਪੰਜ ਤੱਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਗੁਣ.

ਪੰਚ ਭੂਤ [pāc bhut] five elements. **2** five demons such as sensuality etc. “pācmi pāc bhut betala.”—*bīla thIti m 1*. “pāc bhut səbəl he dehi.”—*nət ə m 4*.

ਪੰਚਭੂਤਾਤਮਾ [pācbhutatma] See ਪੰਚਭੂਆਤਮਾ.

ਪੰਚਭੂਨਾਇਕ [pācbhunaīk] lord of five elements, ¹“mohən tapən vəṣīkərən unmadən uccaṭ. pāc baṅ mənmathən ke ge bīrhənī tənū kaṭ.”—*hənu*. See ਪੰਚਸਾਯਕ.

the Creator. “pācbhunaīko apī sīrēda.”—*sūhi chāt m 1*.

ਪੰਚ ਭੁਮ [pāc bhrəm] See ਭਰਮ 5.

ਪੰਚਮ [pācəm] *Skt adj* faithful. **2** beautiful. **3** clever. **4** *n* fifth note in music. **5** low caste; one whom the Hindus regard as untouchable. **6** any caste other than of the Brahmans, Kshatris, Vaishes and Shudars.

ਪੰਚ ਮਕਾਰ [pāc məkār] five m's. See ਪੰਚ ਤਤ੍ਵ. **2** The following five məkars have been mentioned in some works — ਮਦਿਰਾ (wine), ਮਾਂਸ (meat), ਮੈਥੁਨ (sexual intercourse), ਮਾਇਆ (illusion) and ਮੁਦਰਾ (money). mixture of parched rice, grams and wheat — which is a dessert for Vammargi tantriks. See ਵਾਮਮਾਰਗ.

ਪੰਚ ਮਜਮੀ [pāc məjmi] collection of five; evident form of five evils. “pāc məjmi jo pācən rakhe.”—*bher m 5*.

ਪੰਚ ਮਨਾਏ [pāc mənəe] See ਪੰਚ 7.

ਪੰਚ ਮਰਦ [pāc mərəd] five great warriors such as sensuality. “pāc mərəd sīdək le bādhəhu.”—*maru solhe m 5*. **2** five beloved warriors, who dedicated their heads to the tenth Master.

ਪੰਚ ਮਾਤਾ [pāc mata] mother, guru's wife, mother-in-law, queen and wet-nurse.

ਪੰਚ ਮਾਰ [pāc mar] short for pācənən (lion)+ marək (killer) killer of lion. **2** See ਪੰਚ ਮਾਰਿ.

ਪੰਚ ਮਾਰਿ [pāc marī] *adv* having conquered five evils such as sensuality etc. “pāc marī sukh paīa.”—*prəbha m 1*.

ਪੰਚਮਿ [pācəmī], ਪੰਚਮੀ [pācmī] fifth day of bright and dark halves of the lunar month. “pācəmī pāc prədhan te.”—*gəu thIti m 5*. “pācmī pāc bhut betal.”—*bīla thIti m 1*. **2** Dropadi. **3** in grammar, ablative case.

ਪੰਚਮੁਖ [pācmukh] having five faces, Shiv. **2** lion, who has open mouth.

ਪੰਚ ਮੇਲ [pāc mel] See ਪੰਜ ਮੇਲ.

ਪੰਚ ਯਗੜ [pāc yəgy] as per the Hindu scriptures, five fire-rituals have been provided for house-

holders –

dev yāgy (libation with ghee)

bhut yāgy (animal sacrifice)

pṛtri yāgy (libation to ancestors)

brāhṃm yāgy (teaching and reading of Veds).

nār yāgy (worship of guests) See ਮਨੁ ੩ 3, § 70.

The following five rituals have been assigned for a king in Atri Simriti – crushing of the wicked, nourishing of the good, accumulation of wealth in a just manner, delivering of justice with partiality, prosperity and defence of the state (§ 28).

ਪੰਚ ਰਤਨ [pāc rātən] gold, diamond, sapphire, ruby and pearl. **2** according to some others: gold, copper, silver, pearl and coral. To put five rātəns into the mouth of the dead is considered a noble deed. **3** “tulsī ya sāsar me pāc rātən hē sar. sadhu mīlən ɔ harībhājən dāya dan upkar.”

ਪੰਚਰਾਸੀ [pācraśi] *adj* who has tamed five senses; who does not let his senses go astray. “jā pācraśi, tā tirəthvasi.”—*asa m 1*.

ਪੰਚਰਾਤ੍ਰ [pācraṭr] a vedic sacrificial ritual which is completed in five nights. **2** a famous book of Vaishnavism, which provides information regarding five stages of worship.¹

ਅਭਿਗਮਨ [əbhīgəməṇ] (plastering of the place, washing and invoking of the deity).

ਉਪਾਦਾਨ [upadān] (collection of fragrant material such as incense, flowers etc.)

ਇਜਯ [ijy] (worship of the deity)

ਸ੍ਵਾਧਯਾਯ [svadhayay] (recitation of mantars in a pleasing manner)

ਯੋਗ [yog] (meditation upon the deity's idol).

ਪੰਚ ਰੁਸਾਏ [pāc rusae] See ਪੰਚ 7.

ਪੰਚ ਲੋਕ [pāc lok] leaders. “pāc lok səbh həsəṇṇī 'ਚਾਤ੍ਰ [raṭr] is an expression that provides knowledge. In addition to Narad Panchratar, there are twenty-five other Panchratars.

lāge.”—*var gəu 1 m 4. 2* holy men. “pāc lok vāsəhṇī pərdhana.”—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਪੰਚ ਵਸਾਏ [pāc vəsae] See ਪੰਚ 7.

ਪੰਚਵਕਤ੍ਰ [pāc vəkṭrə] See ਪੰਚਮੁਖ.

ਪੰਚਵਟੀ [pāc vətī] place having five trees; place where there are five banyan or other trees.

2 a particular place in Dandak forest near Nasik, situated on the bank of river Godavri, where Lord Ram, alongwith Sita and Lakshman, stayed during their exile. Due to the existence of five trees of peepul, bill (marmelos), banyan, gooseberry and Ashok (Saraca indica), this place came to be known as Panchvati. One commentary of Ramayan mentions these trees as ṣṇivvət, ṣṇiddhvət, sənət kumarvət, brāhəmvət and rīṣṇivət. Hence its name Panchvati. “ram vīrajət pāc vətī.”—*hənu*.

ਪੰਚਵਦਨ [pāc vədən] Shiv. See ਪੰਚਮੁਖ. **2** See ਪੰਚਾਨਨ.

ਪੰਚਵੱਲਭਾ [pāc vālləbha] beloved of five Pandavs – Dropadi.

ਪੰਚਵਾਣ [pāc vāṇ] See ਪੰਚਸਰ 2, ਪੰਚਸਾਯਕ and ਪੰਚ ਬਾਣ.

ਪੰਚ ਵਾਦਿਤ੍ਰ [pāc vadīṭr] See ਪੰਚ ਸਬਦ.

ਪੰਚ ਵ੍ਰਿਕ [pāc vṛikṣ] See ਸੁਰਤਰੁ.

ਪੰਚਾਇਣ [pācāiṇ], **ਪੰਚਾਇਣੁ** [pācāiṇu] group of five. **2** collection of five elements – the body.

3 four consciences and the soul. **4** five sense organs. “təskər marī vəsi pācāiṇī.”—*suhi chāt m 1*. ‘have tamed the group of sounds after

doing away with such dacoits as sensuality etc.’ **5** council of five leading persons. “raja təkhətī ṭīke gəṇī bhē pācāiṇ rətu.”—*maru m 1*.

6 group of five. “care jage cəhu jugi pācāiṇu ape hoā.”—*var ram 3*.

ਪੰਚਾਇਤ [pācāit] council of five leading persons; panchayat.

ਪੰਚਾਇਤੀ [pācāitī] See ਪੰਚਾਯਤੀ.

ਪੰਚਾਸਾ [pācāśa] See ਪਚਾਸਾ and ਕੋਟਪੰਚਾਸਾ.

ਪੰਚਾਸਤ [pācāśt] one having five faces. See ਪੰਚਾਨਨ.

ਪੰਚਾਹਰੁ [pācahāru] conscience, that directs the five senses to respective evils. “pācahāru nīdāliāu.”—*sāveye m 5 ke.*

ਪੰਚਾਕਾਰੀ [pācakarī] *adj* the Creator of five elements. **2** council of ministers. “ape rajānu pācakarī.”—*maru solhe m 1. 3 adj* who assumes five forms. See ਪੰਚਦੇਵ.

ਪੰਚਾਂਗ [pācāṅg] almanac, a calendar showing dates, days, planets, conjuncture of stars (ਯੋਗ [yog]) and divisions of dates (ਕਾਰਨ). **2** an incense having sandalwood, aloewood, camphor, saffron and guggal (bdellium olibanum). **3** according to Ayurvedic system of medicine, five parts of a tree viz root, branch, leaf, flower and fruit. **4** five parts as devised by tantarshastar viz jəb, ਹੋਮ [hom], ਟਰਪਨ, ਐਠਿਸੇਕ and brahmān bhojān. **5** five parts of ethics—help, means of accomplishment, knowledge of time and space, effort to stave off distress and successful execution of a job. **6** tortoise, which possesses five main organs (head and four feet). **7** human body having hands, feet and head.

ਪੰਚਾਗਨਿ [pācagāni] See ਪੰਚ ਤਪ. **2** five types of fire, as described in Brahmins of Veds—

a. ānvahary pācān (dākṣīṇagāni, with which libation to ancestors is performed on the new moon night every month. The fire is lit according to the process as mentioned in Rig Ved).

b. garhpaty i.e. the fire which purifies the oblation material and the vessels by heating.

c. ahavāniy i.e. fire taken out from garhpaty while reciting mantars and installing the same to the east of ritual-pavilion, where oblation is done.

d. avasth i.e. common fire, used for cooking purposes in households.

e. sābh i.e., fire lighted to provide warmth to sages and guests.

3 adj having five fires. **4** a worshipper of five fires.

ਪੰਚਾਂਗੁਲ [pācāṅgul] *Skt* castor. Its leaves resemble an open hand.

ਪੰਚਾਂਗੁਲਾਂ [pācāṅgulā] five fingers. “pher dīkhaṭ pācāṅgulā.”—*BG.*

ਪੰਚਾਨਨ [pācanān] he who has five faces—Shiv.

2 lion supposed to have five mouths in the form of four claws and the real mouth.

3 a metre whose characteristics are four lines, each line having forty eight matras, pause after twelve matras each, with guru lāghu in the end.

Example:

“kāvālnen mādhor bēn, koṭī sen sāg sobh,
kēhīṭ ma jāsod jīśāhī, dāhi bhat khahī
jiu,

sāṭī sacu srinīvas, adīpurākh sāda tuhi,
vāhīguru vāhīguru vāhīguru vāhī jiu.”

—*sāveye m 4 ke.*

ਪੰਚਾਨਨ ਘੋਖਨਿ [pācanān ghokhāni] roaring like a lion—the gun.—*sānama.*

ਪੰਚਾਪਸਰ [pācāpsar] पञ्चाप्सर a tank in the south. Sage Mandkarani meditated on its bank and Indar, in order to interrupt his meditation, sent five fairies. Ram stayed on its bank for some time during his exile. **2** See ਪੰਪਾਸਰ.

ਪੰਚਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ [pācamrit] पञ्चामृत kērah pārsad distributed in gurdwaras. Bhai Gurdas writes.

“khād ghrīṭ cun jēl pavāk īkētr bhāe pāc mīl
prāgāṭ pācamrit prāgas he.” **2** According to Simiritis, it means milk, yoghurt, ghee, sugar and honey.

“jīh mukhī pācāu āmrīṭ khāe.”—*gāu kābir.* **3** According to Vedic system of medicine,

gīloy, gokhru, muṣli, gorākhmūḍī and śāṭavri.

ਪੰਚਾਯਤ [pācāyat] See ਪੰਚਾਇਤ.

ਪੰਚਾਯਤੀ [pācāyati] *adj* of or relating to a panchayat as ‘pācāyati ākhāra.’

ਪੰਚਾਯਤੀ ਅਖਾੜਾ [pācāyati ākhāra] See ਅਖਾੜਾ 4.

ਪੰਚਾਲ [pācal] *Skt* पञ्चाल It seems from

Mahabharat that this country was located towards the upper Doab. Gurpratap Suraj also supports this view, as – “des pācal rāsal sēnatēn tirēth raj sūdhāsē jana.” Some scholars are of the view that Hastinapur (district Meerut) was also adjoining to it. Manu says that it was near Kanauj. Wilson feels that the whole of the territory towards the north-west from Delhi to Chambal river is Panchal. River Ganga divides it into two parts – northern Panchal and southern Panchal. According to Cunningham, northern Panchal was Rohelkhand and southern Panchal was Doab of Ganga and Jamuna. The capital of Rohelkhand or northern Panchal was Ahichhatar, the ruins of which are extant near Ramnagar, and the capital of south Panchal was ‘kāpīlāy’ which was in between Badayun and Farukhabad situated near old Ganga.

There is a reference in Vishnu Puran part 4 ch 19 that this land belonged to five sons of a Bharat Vanshi Raja Haryashav, namely Mudgan, Srinjay, Vrihdishu, Pravir, and Kampalya. Hence its name Panchal.

ਪੰਚਾਲਬਾਰਾ [pācalbara], ਪੰਚਾਲਬਾਰੀ [pācalbari], ਪੰਚਾਲਬਾਲਾ [pācalbala] daughter of Panchal land – Dropadi. “kī pācalbari.”—*datt*.

ਪੰਚਾਲਿ [pācali], ਪੰਚਾਲਿਕਾ [pācalika], ਪੰਚਾਲੀ [pācali] *Skt* ਪੰਚਾਲਿਕਾ and ਪੰਚਾਲੀ. Dropadi of Panchal land. Daughter of Drupad, raja of Panchal. “pācali kēu rajsābha māhī ramnam sūdh ai.”—*maru m 9*.

ਪੰਚਾਵਸਥਾ [pācāvstha] five stages of life – infancy childhood, boyhood upto five years of age, youth from five to ten years of age, and old age.

ਪੰਚੀ [pāci] *adj* five times.

ਪੰਚੀਕਰਣ [pācīkārṇ] according to Vedant division of five elements. In ancient works

numerous types of divisions have been referred to, but the general view is that, to begin with, an element was divided into two parts. While one part remained intact, the other was further divided into four parts. Thus five parts came into being. Thereafter these parts were combined with parts of other elements so that all elements combined together could lead to the creation. “pācīkārṇ pāc tātu joi. ātāhkarṇ upae soi.”—*NP*.

ਪੰਚੀਕ੍ਰਿਤ [pācīkrīṭ] *adj* divided into five parts. See ਪੰਜੀਕਰਣ.

ਪੰਚੇ ਰੁੰਨੇ ਦੁਖ ਭਰੇ [pāce rūne dukh bhāre]—*sri m 1*. mother, father, brother, wife, son. 2 five senses.

ਪੰਛੀ [pāchi] *Skt* पक्षिन् bird.

ਪੰਜ [pāj] *P* ੳ *adj* five. 2 *n* something signifying five. “tīh karī rakhe pāj karī sathi.”—*sri m 1*. The reference here is to thirty fasts and five prayers.

ਪੰਜ ਐਬ [pāj eb] theft, adultery, gambling, drinking and telling lies. 2 according to others, meat-eating, drinking, gambling, adultery and theft.

ਪੰਜ ਸਸਤ੍ਰ [pāj sāstrā] five weapons of Guru Gobind Singh which he used to wear everyday – sword, bow, gun, dagger and quoit. 2 See ਪਾਂਚ ਹਥਿਆਰ and ਪੰਜ ਹਥਿਆਰ.

ਪੰਜ ਸਤਿ ਨਉ ਲਗਾ ਰਖਣ [pāj satī nōu lāga rakhṇ] —*rātānmala bāno*. who slowly and steadily retains, five, seven and nine breaths, while practising Pranayam. 2 who practises as advised by the Guru: five virtues (contentment, charity, compassion, happiness and humility); Seven: five senses of perception, plus mind and intellect; and nine types of worship.

ਪੰਜ ਸਨਾਨਾ [pāj sānana] *xa* See ਪੰਜ ਸਨਾਨ.

ਪੰਜ ਸਰੀਕ [pāj sārik] five evils such as sex which are active in the human body. “bānī āde pāj

¹See foot-note on ਪੰਚ.

sarik jiu.”—*sri m 5 pēpaṛ*.

ਪੰਜ ਹਥਿਆਰ [pāj hæthiɑr] five weapons of Singhs of yester-years – sword, bow, gun, dagger and spear. See ਪੰਚ ਹਥਿਆਰ.

ਪੰਜ ਕਕਾਰ [pāj kəkar], **ਪੰਜ ਕਕਾਰੀ** [pāj kəkari], **ਪੰਜ ਕੱਕੇ** [pāj kəkke] five religious symbols of the Singhs, which they adopt on getting baptised with ambrosia prepared with a double-edged sword. These symbols begin with Gurmukhi character kəkka [ਕ] – ਕੇਸ [kes], ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨ, ਕੇਚਹ, ਕੇਘਾ and ਕੇਰਾ. See ਤ੍ਰੈਮੁਦ੍ਰਾ. **2** one who wears the aforesaid five symbols is known as pāj kəkari.

ਪੰਜ ਕੱਪੜੇ [pāj kəpprē] See ਪੰਜ ਵਸਤੂ.

ਪੰਜ ਕਲੇਸ [pāj kələs] See ਕਲੇਸ and ਪੰਚ ਕਲੇਸ.

ਪੰਜ ਕਿਰਸਾਣ [pāj kirsaṇ] five evils such as sex, which act as cultivators of the human body. “pāj kirsaṇ mujere mihəḍiɑ.”—*sri m 5 pēpaṛ*.

ਪੰਜ ਕੁਕਰਮ [pāj kukəram] falsehood, censure, back-biting, wrong acquisition of someone else’s property, ingratitude.

ਪੰਜ ਕੇਦਾਰ [pāj kedar] See ਕੇਦਾਰ.

ਪੰਜਖਤੰਗ ਅਰਾਤੀ [pājkhətəg əraṭi] See ਪੰਚਖਤੰਗ ਅਰਾਤੀ.

ਪੰਜੱਖਾ [pājəkkha] xa blind of one eye.

ਪੰਜਗ੍ਰੰਥੀ [pājgrəṭhi] a book which contains jəpu, sodəru, sohɪla, asa di var and ənəḍu. Such sacred verses as sukhmāni etc. have now been included in pājgrəṭhis. **2** the scripture which contains jəpu, jəpu, səvəye, rəhɪras and sohɪla. **3** the scripture which contains jəpu, əkal ustəṭi, vɪcɪtr naṭək, gyan prəbodh and thirty-three səvəye.

ਪੰਜ ਜਥੇ [pāj jəthe] five groups. See ਤਰੁਣ ਦਲ.

ਪੰਜ ਠਾਗ [pāj ṭhag] “raju malu rupu jatɪ jobənu pəje ṭhəg.”—*var mēla m 1*.

ਪੰਜ ਤਖਤ [pāj təkhet] Akal Bunga, Patna Sahib, Kesgarh, Abichal Nagar and Khalsa Diwan in the holy presence of Guru Granth Sahib.

ਪੰਜ ਦੱਦੇ [pāj dādde] See ਪੰਚ ਦਕਾਰ.

ਪੰਜ ਧਾਮ [pāj dham] See ਧਾਮ 4.

ਪੰਜ ਨਿਮਾਜਾਂ [pāj nɪmajā], **ਪੰਜ ਨਿਵਾਜਾਂ** [pāj nɪvajā] See ਨਮਾਜ. “pāj nɪvajā vəkhet pāj, pājā pəje nau.”—*var majh m 1*. Guru Nanak Dev has described the following five superb prayers – truthfulness, honest living, charity, upright intention and praise of the Creator. “pəhɪla səcu həlalu duɪ tija kher khudaɪ. cəuthi niəṭɪ rasɪ mənəu pəjvi sɪphəṭɪ sənaɪ.”—*var majh m 1*.

ਪੰਜ ਨੂਣ [pāj nuṇ] See ਪੰਜ ਲੂਣ.

ਪੰਜ ਪਿਆਰੇ [pāj piare], **ਪੰਜ ਪਯਾਰੇ** [pāj pyare] Throughout the Sikh tradition, five persons who adopted the Guru’s way of life have occupied a prominent place. It is evident from the hymns of the Guru and sayings of Bhai Gurdas. “pəc pərvəṇ pəc pərdhan.”—*jəpu*. “gurməṭi pəc səkhe gurbhai.”—*maru solhe m 1*. “pəc mɪle pərpəc təj ... sadhsəgəṭi sohəni gurbhai.”—*BG*. “səbəd surət lɪv guru sɪkh sədhɪ mɪle pəc pərpəc mɪṭe pəc pərdhan hē.”—*BGK*. “guruḡhər ki mərəjada pəcəhu.”—*GPS*.

Since Guru Nanak’s time, five beloved ones have continuously been chosen, but not all have been recorded. Only a few find mention in history, e.g., five beloved ones of Guru Arjan – Bidhi Chand, Jetha, Langah, Pirana and Bhai Pairha. Five self-enlightened beloved ones of Guru Tegbahadur – Diwan Mati Das, Bhai Gurditta, Bhai Dyalla, Uda and Jaita.

2 especially Bhai Daya Singh, Dharam Singh, Muhkam Singh, Sahib Singh and Himmat Singh. These great men are referred to as “Pyaras” because on the occasion of the religious congregation held at Keshgarh on first of Vaisakh Sammat 1756, Guru Gobind Singh with an unsheathed sword in hand, demanded heads of devotees, as sacrifice was need of the hour. It was at this place that first of all, these five persons offered their heads.

The Master addressed them as “Pyara”, embraced them and after baptising them laid the foundation of the Khalsa Panth.

Then the Guru ordered that whatever Prasad was served in a religious congregation, it should first be served to them and later on to the other Sikhs. The convention continues to be followed.

It is regrettable that the real life-history of these great altruistic followers of the Guru’s way of living, could not be traced inspite of our best efforts. We do not fully subscribe to whatever has been recorded. All the same we reproduce the same for the knowledge and consideration of the readers. Bhai Thakur Singh Giani records the following in “Gurduare Darshan”–

(1) In the family of Bhai Paro Khatri – a resident of Dalla, Daya Singh was born to Suddha from the womb of Mai Dyali at Lahore in Sammat 1718 Bhadon 11. His father was a disciple of Guru Tegbahadur. Daya Singh shifted to Anandpur in Sammat 1734 and started serving the tenth Master. On 1st of Vaisakh Sammat 1756 he offered his head and got baptised.

Having received Zafarnama in Sammat 1762 at Lohgarh (Dina), he went to Aurangzeb in the Deccan. He breathed his last at Abichal Nagar on 11th of Assu Sammat 1765. The family of Daya Singh remained in Delhi with Mata Sundari and when Bhai Mani Singh was appointed priest at Amritsar, Daya Singh also shifted to Amritsar. Priest Jawahar Singh belongs to his lineage.

(2) Dharam Singh was born to Santram Jatt, of village Jatwara (district Saharanpur) from the womb of Mata Jassi (or Savo) on 7th of Kattak Sammat 1724. He came under the protection of the tenth Master in Sammat 1735. On 1st of

Vaisakh Sammat 1756, he offered his head and got baptised. He sacrificed himself at Chamkaur on 8th of Poh, Sammat 1761. Sardar Naudh Singh a risaldar (an officer of cavalry) of Raja Sahib of Kalsia, belonged to his lineage.

(3) Sahib Singh was born to Tulsi (or Chamanram) barber from the womb of Mata Bisen Dei at Nangal Shahidan (district Hoshiarpur) on 4th of Harh Sammat 1722. He came under the protection of the tenth Master in Sammat 1738, and offered his head in Sammat 1756 and got baptised. He sacrificed himself on 8th of Poh Sammat 1761 at Chamkaur. His descendants reside at Nangal Shahidan.

(4) Himmat Singh was born to Jotiram, a water-carrier from the womb of Mai Ramo at village Sangatpura (Patiala state) on 5th of Magh Sammat 1718. He came under the protection of the tenth Master, and offered his head and got baptised. He sacrificed himself on 8th of Poh Sammat 1761 at Chamkaur. He had no issue.

(5) Mohkam Singh was born to Tirathram Chhimba from the womb of Mata Sukhdevi at village Burie on 22nd of Jeth Sammat 1733. He shifted to Anandpur in Sammat 1742, offered his head on first of Vaisakh and got baptised. He sacrificed himself on 8th of Poh Sammat 1761 at Chamkaur. Poet-laureate Bhai Santokh Singh author of Gurpratap Surya, was his descendant.

In the biography of Baba Buddha Ji, Bhai Mangal Singh gives the following detail:

(a) Daya Ram was born to Sudhhe Khatri of Lahore from the womb of Mata Dyali in Sammat 1726. He became a Singh after getting baptised from the tenth Master in Sammat 1756. He died at Abchal Nagar on the bank of Godavari in Sammat 1765. He was

the head of five Beloved Ones.

(b) Dharam Dass was born to Santram Jatt of Hastnapur from the womb of Mata Sabho in Sammat 1723. He became a Singh after getting baptised from the tenth Master in Sammat 1756. He died in Sammat 1765 at Hazur Sahib.

(c) Mohkamchand was born to Tirathchand Chhimba of Dwarika from the womb of Mata Devan bai in Sammat 1720. He became a Singh after getting baptised from the tenth Master in Sammat 1756. He sacrificed his life during the battle of Chamkaur.

(d) Sahibchand was born to Chiman barber of Bidur from the womb of Sonabai in Sammat 1719. He became a Singh after getting baptised from the tenth Master in Sammat 1756. He had participated in the battle even before he got baptised. During the battle of Bhangani, he showed great valour, which finds mention in the eighth chapter of Vichitar Natak.

(e) Himmat was born to Guljari, the water-carrier of Puri (Jagannath) from the womb of Dhanno in Sammat 1718. He became a Singh after getting baptised from the tenth Master. He sacrificed himself in the battle of Chamkaur.¹ 3 those five Singhs who had adopted the way of life of Guru and whom the Guru had assigned Guruship before leaving the fortress of Chamkaur – Daya Singh, Dharam Singh, Man Singh, Sangat Singh and Sant Singh.

ਪੰਜ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ [pəj prəsad] according to Sikhism,

¹Some writers have mentioned the following names of the previous births of the five beloved ones – Lau, Dhanna, Namdev, Sen and Jerphendhak, which is a sheer gossip. The poets have perhaps forgotten that the soul of a Khatri cannot take rebirth as Khatri and that of a barber as barber.

five substances are approved as offerings to the Creator. These are then distributed among the religious congregation. These are kərahprəsad, pətase, gur, phəl and məkhaṇe (sugar-coated seeds of cardamom).

ਪੰਜ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਭ੍ਰਮ [pəj prəkar da bhrəm] See ਭਰਮ 5.

ਪੰਜ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਭੋਜਨ [pəj prəkar de bhojən] See ਭੋਜਨ.

ਪੰਜ ਬਾਣੀਆਂ [pəj baṇiā] jəpu, jəpu ‘sraṇəg’ etc; ten səṇəye of əkal ʊstət, rəhɪras and sohla which as a matter of routine are mandatory. 2 five baṇis, which are included in the aforesaid banis and are recited while preparing Amrit. These are jəpu, jəpu, cəpəi, səṇəye, and ənədu.

ਪੰਜਭੀਤਿ [pəj bhitɪ], **ਪੰਜਭੀਤੀ** [pəj bhitɪ] five fears. “esə kəliō pəj bhitio kɪʊkəɪ rəkhā pətɪ?”

(a) je bolā tā akhie bəɾ bəɾ kəre bəhətɪ,

(b) cəp kərə tā akhie ɪtu ghəɪɪ nahi məɪɪ,

(c) je bəhɪrəhā tā akhie bəθa səθəru ghəɪɪ,

(d) uθɪɪjai tā akhie charu gəɪa sɪɪɪ ghəɪɪ,

(e) je kəɪɪ nɪva tā akhie dərda kəre bəghəɪɪ.

—m l bəno.

ਪੰਜ ਭੂ [pəj bhu], **ਪੰਜ ਭੂਤ** [pəj bhut] See ਪੰਚਭੂ and ਪੰਚ ਭੂਤ.

ਪੰਜਮ [pəjəm] P **پنجم** adj fifth. See ਪੰਚਮ.

ਪੰਜਮਾਰ [pəjmar] See ਪੰਚਮਾਰ. 2 one who has conquered the five evils. “hoa pəcaɪɪ pəjmar.”—BG.

ਪੰਜ ਮੁਕਤੇ [pəj mukte] five emancipated Singhs, risen above the shackles of caste and creed, who were baptised by the tenth Master on 1st of Vaisakh Sammat 1756 after the five Beloved Ones. These were Deva Singh, Ram Singh, Tehil Singh, Isar Singh, Fateh Singh.

ਪੰਜ ਮੇਲ [pəj mel] five groups worthy of shunning – miṇe, məsəd, dhirməllie, ramrəie, sɪrgūm.² Only when baptised, they should be treated as dear fellow brethren Khalsa.

²See ਸਿਰਗ੍ਰੰਮ.

ਪੰਜ ਯਾਰ [pāj yar] See ਪੰਜ ਪਯਾਰੇ.

ਪੰਜ ਯਾਰੀ [pāj yari] See ਪੰਚਯਾਰੀ.

ਪੰਜਰ [pājər] *n* skeleton. 2 cage. “sagərdi sāj pājre.”—*ramav*. ‘armoured bodies are being put in cages.’

ਪੰਜ ਰਤਨਾ [pāj rətna] See ਪੰਚਰਤਨ. 2 *xa* mixed vegetable dish prepared from carrot, raddish, turnip, brinjal and gourd.

ਪੰਜ ਲੂਣ [pāj luṅ] sāmūdri, sōcār, bīṛ, sēdha and sābhār.

ਪੰਜ ਵਸਤੂ [pāj vəstrə] five clothes of cultured persons of yester years – turban, stringed shirt, shorts, girdle and a cloth to wipe clean the face. 2 two underwears, turban, a male wear sheet tied around hips to cover the lower part of the body and a cloth used for changing the undergarment. These clothes were also called pāj vəstrə by cultured persons of yesteryears.

ਪੰਜ ਵਖਤ [pāj vəkhat] five times of nāmaz. See ਨਮਾਜ਼. “kəb-hi cəlī nā aīa pāje vəkhat məsīṛ.”—*s fərid*.

ਪੰਜਵਾ [pājva], ਪੰਜਵਾਂ [pājvā] *adj* fifth. “pājva paīa ghīrətu.”—*var asa*. 2 *n xa* ghee. It, being placed at number five in Asa Di Var, has this as the assumed name.

ਪੰਜ ਵਾਜੇ [pāj vaje] See ਪੰਚ ਸ਼ਬਦ.

ਪੰਜਾ [pāja] *P* ५ *Skt* ਪੰਚਕ *n* group of five. 2 upper fore part of the shoe which contains toe and fingers of the foot. 3 palm of the hand including five fingers. 4 glove. “pəhīre pājā.”—*ramav*. 5 impression of five fingers of the hand on paper. This practice came into being from Hazrat Mohammad. Being illiterate he used to affix the impression of his palm and fingers below the written material. Kings of Delhi such as Jahangir etc also used to put their palm and fingerprints upon papers. On certain documents they used to write mənjur and affix their palm and finger print instead of putting their signature.

Colonel Todd has mentioned this fact in his book, ‘Rajasthan.’ 6 a claw-shaped iron weapon, which Nihang Singhs wear over their double-turban. 7 See ਪੰਜਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਪੰਜਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ [pāja sahib] palm-print of Guru Nanak upon a rock near village Hassan Abdal. A famous gurdwara has been built there. There is a small spring of water near Panja Sahib. Its crystal clear water at first gets collected in a small tank and from there flows onwards. The congregation, after investigation, are of the firm belief that Guru Nanak reached here on first of Sawan and that his palm-print was affixed on the same day.

This gurdwara is located at a distance of half a mile to the south-west of railway station Hassan Abdal. A jagir of five hundred rupees has been assigned to it by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Some of the land adjoins the gurdwara. There is also some income to the gurdwara from water-mills. Towards the end of 1920 AD, its management was underwent improvement. At present, a committee of Sikh devotees is managing its affairs very well. There is a good provision for the comfort of pilgrims and a community kitchen is also provided. A large building has come up and construction work is going on continuously. Devotees from Peshawar have constructed a magnificent inn for the pilgrims.

Renowned poet Gwal of the court of Maharaja of Nabha, has composed the following lines about Panja Sahib—

“pərvət pə pani ki jəlus ko jəgeya pīr
vāki kəramat khēc dab ko ʃīkəja hē,
sīkkhən ke palbe ko vīṣṇu paṅīpədəm jeso
darīd dukhən ko trīsulī sām gāja hē,
gval kəvī ərəj kəreyən ki pure gərz
turkən tej tul tūgən ko bhāja hē,
gīṛī ko gīṛət thābhīyo so prətəkhk əjō
dekho! svəch eso guru nanək ko pāja hē.”

2 Now the village Hassan Abdal has come to be known as Panja Sahib, though most of the people still call it by the former name. Hassan Abdal is at a distance of 29 miles from Rawalpindi. See ਹਸਨ ਅਬਦਾਲ.

ਪੰਜਾਂਗੁਲਾਂ [pə̃jə̃gʊlā] See ਪੰਚਾਂਗੁਲਾਂ.

ਪੰਜਾਬ [pə̃jə̃b] five rivers. The land where five rivers flow – Jehlum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, Satluj. There are thirty-two English districts and forty-three native states in it. Out of these thirteen (Patiala, Bahawalpur, Jind, Nabha, Kapurthala, Mandi, Sarmour, Bilaspur, Malerkotla, Faridkot, Chamba, Suket and Luharu) are politically attached with the Agent to the Governor General. Three (Pataudi, Dujana and Kalsia) are attached to the Government of Punjab. Twenty-seven states (Bushehir, Nalagarh (or Hindur), Kyonthel, Baghal, Beghat, Jubbel, Kumharsen, Bhajji, Mailog, Balson, Dhami, Kutthar, Kunihar, Mangel, Bija, Darkoti, Tiroch, Sangeri, Kaneti, Delttha, Koti, Theog, Medhan, Ghund, Ratesh, Hanvighedh and Dhadi) are politically attached to the Governor of Punjab.

The total area of Punjab is 136905 square miles, out of which states cover 37059 square miles.

Total population of Punjab is 25101060, out of which 4,416,036 persons live in the states.

Denominational split up of the population is as under—

Muslims	12,955,141
Hindus	9,125,202
Sikh	3,110,060 ¹
Christians	346,259

¹The population of Sikhs is not correctly enumerated, because Sahijdhari Sikhs are not included in it. Moreover numerous Sikhs with unshorn hair have been shown as Hindus. Hence the Sikhs are far more numerous than in the figure given here.

Jains	46,019
Baudhs	5,918
Parsis	598
Jews	36

This state was annexed to the British empire on 29th of March 1849. To find out its true history see Sikh History by J.D.Cunningham and Annexation of the Punjab by Evans Bell.

ਪੰਜਾਬਕੌਰ [pə̃jə̃bəkɔr] wife of Baba Ramrai, who after the demise of her husband and fed up with the māsōds (priests who recieved offerings and presents on behalf of their gurus) sought the help of Guru Gobind Singh. The Guru reached Dehradun and reorganised her household very efficiently. She died on Vaisakh Sudi 4, Sammat 1798. Her memorial is at Dehradun.

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ [pə̃jə̃bi] a resident of Punjab. 2 language of Punjab as spoken by its residents. 3 of or relating to Punjab. 4 the script of Punjabi language, which is most suitable for scribing it.

ਪੰਜਾਲੀ [pə̃jə̃li] yoke, which is strapped to the necks of the oxen before ploughing a field or drawing a cart.

ਪੰਜਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਰਮੇਸੁਰ [pə̃jə̃ vicc pə̃rmesur] means that the direction given by the five true followers of the Guru be taken as a direction from the Almighty.

baṅɪ me ʃarəd kaṭh hutaʃən
tar ke yə̃tr me rag kə̃lɔlə̃,
sadhən mahɪ jə̃yɔ sɪdhhɪ bə̃se
hə̃rɪ sadhun sə̃gətɪ me nɪt dɔlə̃,
mən me jiv jyɔ dhenu me “ə̃mɪɪɪ”
tyɔ də̃dhɪ me ghɪɪt paɪye cholē̃,
phul me gə̃dh mə̃hanəd kə̃cən
pə̃cən me pə̃rə̃mēʃvər bolē̃.

See ਪੰਚ.

ਪੰਜੀਹ [pə̃jɪh] twenty-five.

ਪੰਜੀਰੇ [pə̃jɪrē] money. In the by gone days it

was a practice to count rupees by making piles of twenty-five rupees each. “je pājīhe hōde hen, tā rojhar kārde hən.”—*JSBB*.

पंजीरी [pājīri], **पंजीरु** [pājīru] a sweet preparation of fried wheat flour, sugar and cumin seeds. Corriander seeds and powdered dried ginger are also added to it. Many people also put dry fruit in it. In the bygone days its Sanskrit name was ‘pāc jīrak’. Cumin seeds, aniseeds with five substances were added to it. “kārī pājīru khavaṁ cor.”—*bher m 5*.

पंजे औष सरदी [pāje eb šarai] considering oneself religious inspite of having all the five sins. See पंज औष.

पंजेब [pājeb] See पानेब.

पंजेभरा [pājokhra] a village that falls under police station of tehsil and district Ambala. It is located on a pacca road at a distance of six miles to the east of railway station of Ambala city. Towards the north-east, a furlong away from this village, is a gurdwara of the eighth Guru. On his way to Delhi, Guru Harkrishan stayed here. Krishan Lal Pandit tested the knowledge of the Guru by asking the meanings of Gita. Thereupon the Guru enabled a silly water-carrier Chhaju to explain the chrismatic meanings of this scripture. Impressed by the explication, the Pandit turned a disciple.

The gurdwara has a magnificent building. There are residential houses closeby. Two hundred vighas of land is assigned to it from the time of the Sikh kingdom. The priest is a Singh. A fair is held on 1st of Phagun.

पंजेर [pājor] *Skt* पञ्चपुर a village near Kalka in tehsil Kandaghat, nazamat Patiala of Patiala state, where Ferozshah Tughlaq laid a beautiful terraced garden.¹ There is a

¹Some writers are of the opinion that this garden was laid by Fidai Khan, a high official of Aurangzeb in Hijri 1071.

gurdwara of Guru Nanak Dev situated near Dharatirath. Its building was got constructed by Maharaja Karam Singh. Eighty vighas of land is assigned to it and rupees fifty-one in cash are provided to it annually by the Patiala state. The priest belongs to the Udasi sect. A fair is held on Vaisakh Sudi 3.

पंजी [pājhi] twenty-five.

पंख [pāṅ], **पंखु** [pāṅḁ] headman, leader. “sārāṅgātī sadhu pāṅḁ.”—*bāsōt m 4*.

पंड [pāṅ] *Skt* पण्ड् *vr* collect, heap. **2 n** small bundle. “ṭīha guṇa ki pāṅḁ utarē.”—*māla m 3*.

3 quantity of fodder etc that can be tied in a cloth measuring two by three yards; three maund kacca load (one maund is equivalent to 12½ standard seers). **4 Skt** eunuch. **5** king Pandu, who was the ancestor of Pandavs. “pāṅḁ raj jāhī jog kāmava.”—*VN*.

पंडत [pāṅḁt], **पंडतायी** [pāṅḁtai] See पंडित and पंडितायी.

पंडरपुर [pāṅḁarpur] or **पंधरपुर** [pāṅḁharpur] a town situated on the southern bank of Bhima river in district Sholapur of Bombay presidency. It is known for its Vithova (Vishnu) temple.

पंडा [pāṅḁa] *Skt n* intellect. **2** thought. **3** knowledge of scriptures. **4 Skt** scholar. It is from this word that family priests at pilgrimage centres have acquired the name pāḁa or pāda.

पंडावत [pāṅḁavət], **पंडित** [pāṅḁīt] *Skt adj* scholar, learned. “bīṅḁ bīḁīa kaha koi pāḁīt.”—*bher m 5*. **2 n** well-versed in knowledge. “pāḁīt, dekhāhu rīde bicarī.”—*gāu kabir*. **3** There is a reference in Vyas Simiriti “इन्द्रियाणां जये शूरो धर्मं चरति परिदत्तः” (ch 4, § 60) ‘Whosoever subdues senses and behaves in an upright manner, is a pandit.’ See पंडितु.

पंडिता [pāḁītā] female scholar; erudite lady.

पंडितायी [pāḁītāī] scholarship.

पंडितु [pāḁītū] See पंडित. “pāḁītū ved pukara.”

—*sri ə m 5. 2* pēdɪt according to the teachings of Sikhism — “so pēdɪtu jo mən pərbodhē.” —*sukhmāni*. “tətu pəchaṇe so pēdɪtu hoi.” —*majh ə m 3. 3* who throws away a bundle. “so pēdɪtu jo tɪhā guṇa ki pēḍ utare.” —*məla m 3*.

ਪੰਡੀਆ [pəḍia] scholar; family priest at a centre of pilgrimage. “əcərəj eku sunəhu re pēḍia!” —*sri kəbir*.

ਪੰਡੂ [pəḍu] adj yellow. “kər her kuvəḍ-hī tūḍəhɪ pēḍu bhəge.”—*NP*. ‘palefaced, they fled’ *n* king Pandu. See ਪਾਂਡਵ.

ਪੰਡੂਸੁਤ [pəḍusut], **ਪੰਡੂਵੰਸ** [pəḍuvəṣ] See ਪਾਂਡਵ.

ਪੰਡੇ [pəḍe] in the pack or sac. “sagər pēḍe paɪa.”—*bəsət m 5*. ‘has maintained sea in a circular form by virtue of force of gravity.’

ਪੰਡੁਨ [pəḍvən] ਪਾਂਡਵਨ. “ute kətha pēḍvən pe gi.” —*cəritr 137*.

ਪੰਤ [pənt] See ਪੰਤਿ.

ਪੰਤਾਲੀ [pəntali] forty-five.

ਪੰਤਿ [pəntɪ], **ਪੰਤੀ** [pənti] *n* row. “bəg pəntɪ ləse jənu dət gəṭa.”—*cəḍi 1*. “dətɪ pənti ənətē.”—*ramav*. ‘numerous rows of elephants.’ “ləse dət pəntē.”—*parəs*. ‘row of teeth.’

ਪੰਥ [pənth] *Skt* पन्थ् *vr* go, wander. *2 n* path. “je je pənth təvən ke pəre.”—*VN*. *3* way to achieving communion with the Divine; religion. “gurmukh pənth nɪrol, nə rələ rəlaie.”—*BG*. *4 M* minister.

ਪੰਥਪੁਕਾਸ [pənthprəkəs] a book of Sikh history authored by Sardar Rattan Singh of Bhari. Its foreward reads as follows:

Due to the inspiration provided by Sir David Ochterlony, whatever material captain Murray took down about the Sikh history from Sardar Rattan Singh in Sammat 1866 at Ludhiana, the same in versified form was published in Sammat 1898¹ for the Sikhs. Sardar Rattan Singh was grandson of Sardar Metab Singh

Meerankotia Bhangu, son of Sardar Rai Singh and maternal grandson of Sardar Shiam Singh Karoria. Sardar Rattan Singh expired in Sammat 1903 (1846 AD). At present his descendants reside in village Bhari, tehsil Samrala, district Ludhiana. *2* Finding that poetry in Panth Prakash was not in accordance with the rules of prosody, Gyani Gyan Singh of Longowal, included a lot more material in it and authored a new Panth Prakash in Sammat 1924. Its first edition saw the light of the day in 1937. Written under a pseudonym, much of the poetry of poet Nihal Singh of Lahore has been included in it.

ਪੰਥਾ [pənthə] path, way. See ਪੰਥ. “səṭ ka pənthə thəṭɪo.”—*ṭoḍi m 5. 2* *Pa* virtuous woman, one who burns herself alive at her husband’s funeral pyre. “pənthə prem nə jaṇəi bhuli phɪre gəvar.”—*səva m 5*. ‘Dying by burning at a funeral pyre is wrong; a true sati suffers through pangs of separation.’

ਪੰਥਿ [pənthɪ] in the path. “pənthɪ suhele javəhu.” —*vəḍ əlahni m 1. 2* See ਪੰਥੀ and ਮਾਰਗਿ ਪੰਥਿ.

ਪੰਥੀ [pənthi] पन्थिन् wayfarer; traveller. “pənthi kəu dukh deɪ.”—*s kəbir*.

ਪੰਥੁ [pənthu] See ਪੰਥ *2*. “pənthu nɪhare kamni.” —*gəv kəbir. 2 Skt* traveller. *3* follower of a particular religion. “māne məgu nə cəle pənthu.”—*jəpu*. ‘One who has faith in the Creator, does not blindly follow other people’s path. His concern is with true religion.’

ਪੰਦ [pənd] See ਪੰਦਿ.

ਪੰਦਰਸ [pəndrəs] fifteenth day of a lunar month; new moon night and full moon night, especially full moon night, because it is written with number 15.

ਪੰਦਰਾਂ [pəndrā] fifteen.

ਪੰਦਿ [pəndɪ] *P* ५ *n* advice, counsel, lesson, instruction. “nanək əge utəm sei jɪ papā pəndɪ nə dehi.”—*var sri m 1. 2* rule, principle. *3* tradition, custom.

¹“bɪkrəm bəsu grəh əhɪ səsi bitət bhəe susal.

paṭhək srote nɪtt hi hoī nɪhal nɪhal.”—*PPP*.

ਪੰਚੀ [pāḍi] *adj* advisory. **2** *n* preacher, adviser.

“dʊɪ pāḍi dʊɪ rah cəlae.”—*maru solhe m 1*.
‘theists and atheists i.e., worshippers of Nature and Braham.’

ਪੰਦ੍ਰਹ [pāḍrəh], ਪੰਦ੍ਰਹਿ [pāḍrəhɪ], ਪੰਦ੍ਰਾਂ [pāḍrā] fifteen. “pāḍrəh thɪtɪ tɛ sətvar.”—*bɪla m 3 var 7*.

ਪੰਧ [pāḍh] *Ml* path, passage. “pav julai pāḍh təu.”—*suhɪ ə m 1. 2* distance.

ਪੰਧ ਸਿਰ [pāḍh sɪr] beginning of a path; where a path forks.

ਪੰਧ ਸਿਰਿ [pāḍh sɪrɪ] from the origin of the path. See ਪੰਧ ਸਿਰ. “jɪsəhɪ bhulai pāḍh sɪrɪ, tɪsəhɪ dɪkhave kəuɪ.”—*var ram 1 m 1*.

ਪੰਧਰਪੁਰ [pāḍhəpʊr] See ਪੰਡਰਪੁਰ.

ਪੰਧਾਊ [pāḍhaʊ], ਪੰਧਾਆ [pāḍha-a], ਪੰਧਾਣੂ [pāḍhaṇu], ਪੰਧੀ [pāḍhi] traveller. **2** lost in the cycle of transmigration. “ɪsʊ pāḍhaṇu ghər ghəṇe.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਪੰਧੀਆ [pāḍhia] traveller. **2** way, path, road. “kəthəɾɪa sətah, tɛ sukhau pāḍhia.”—*var maru 2, m 5*.

ਪੰਧੇਰ [pāḍher] See ਭੰਦੇਰ.

ਪੰਧੇਰੂ [pāḍheru] traveller. **2** soul.

ਪੰਨ [pān] *Skt* पन्न *adj* fallen. **2** *n* walking crestfallen.

ਪੰਨਗ [pānəg] who walks crestfallen; who creeps; snake. “barək məryo tə pānəg khaya.”—*NP*.

ਪੰਨਗਾਰਿ [pānɔarɪ] enemy of snakes; gəruɪ. **2** ləmdhīg (a long legged bird). **3** mongoose. **4** porcupine. **5** peacock.

ਪੰਨਗੀ [pāngi] female snake. **2** Nag Kanya (daughter of a serpent).

ਪੰਨਾ [pāna] *n* foil. **2** leaf of an account book. **3** emerald. “rajət bic pāna nəg khanən.”—*krɪsən*. **4** fore part of a shoe. **5** a state of Bundela Rajputs in central India. **6** a midwife of Rana Uday Singh, king of Chataur who in order to save his life in childhood, sacrificed

her own son.

ਪੰਨਿਆ [pānia] See ਪੰਨਾ.

ਪੰਨੂ [pānu] a Jatt caste, originating from the Rajputs. See ਪੱਨੂ. Bhai Lala, who accompanied by Bhai Bala to Baba Kalu at Talwandi to bring the horoscope, belonged to this very subcaste.

ਪੰਨੈ ਪਾਉਣਾ [pāne paʊna], ਪੰਨੈ ਪਾਉਣਾ [pāne paʊna] v post on a register. “tɪnh ka akhɪa apɪ sʊnɛ jɪ ləɪənu pāne paɪ.”—*var bɪla m 3*. “mɛɪənu sətɪgʊrɪ pāne paɪ.”—*sri m 3*.

ਪੰਨਾ [pānya] Nag Kanya; daughter of a snake. “kəhū srɪstɪ ki prɪstɪ ki rɪstɪ pānya.”—*əkal*. ‘noble nagkanya of the under world.’

ਪੰਪਾ [pāpa] a river that takes its origin from Rishymuk mountain and merges into Tungbhedra.

ਪੰਪਾਸਰ [pāpasər] a lake situated on the bank of river Pampa. On its bank lived Shavri (Bhilni) in a hut and worshipped Ramchandar. **2** See ਪੰਚਪਸਰ.

ਪੰਮਾ [pāma] Parmanand, the family priest of Raja Bhimchand of Kehlur. He used to visit Guru Gobind Singh at Anandpur, as a intermediary of the Raja. He was a great fraud, liar and selfish man. He was afraid that, if the Raja became a follower of the tenth Master, he could no longer remain his family priest. Such was the reason behind the battles that the Guru fought with the hill chief. The Sikhs in contempt called him ‘Pamma’. Thereafter for the Khalsa every Brahman was ‘Pamma’. **2** wretch, wicked.

ਪੰਮੂ [pāmu] a valiant disciple of Guru Hargobind. He belonged to the Puri subcaste. See ਪੁਰੀ 9.

ਪੜਾਸ [pyas] See ਪਿਆਸ.

ਪੜਾਜ [pyaz] *P* पज़ onion. *Skt* पलांडु.

ਪੜਾਦਾ [pyada] See ਪਿਆਦਾ.

ਪੜਾਰ [pyar] See ਪਿਆਰ.

ਪੰਜਾਰਾ [pyara] dear; friend.

jane rag ragṛṇi kəbṛtt rəs doha chēd
jəp təp teg tyag hove drɪd̪h tən ka,
“māhḅub” urəjh nə dekh səkə mɪtrən ki
cɪtr hər bhāt me rɪjhəya nuktən ka,
jā se jo kəbule so nə bhule, bhule maph kərə
saphdɪl akɪl khɪleya hərphən ka,
neki se nə nyara rəhə bədi se kɪnara gəhə
esa mɪle pəyara to gujara cəle mən ka.
2 goblet, drinking vessel. “mədɪra ke se
pyare.”—*cəṛɪtr* 220. ‘as if eyes were drinking
vessels.’

ਪੰਜਾਲਾ [pyala] See ਪਿਆਲਾ.

ਪ੍ਰ [pr] *Skt part* a prefix which denotes the
meanings of beginning, speed, intensity, fame
etc. as ਪ੍ਰਚੰਡ, ਪ੍ਰਬੋਧ, ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ etc.

ਪ੍ਰਉਢ [prəuḍh] See ਪ੍ਰੋਢ.

ਪ੍ਰਓਘ [prəogh] See ਪ੍ਰਯੋਗ.

ਪ੍ਰਸਸ਼ੁ [prəʃəst] *adj* admired, eulogised. 2 excellent,
superb.

ਪ੍ਰਸਕ੍ਰੁ [prəsəkt] continuously attached. 2 lover,
paramour.

ਪ੍ਰਸਥਾਨ [prəsthan] See ਪ੍ਰਸਥਾਨ. “səne səne
prəsthan.”—*NP*.

ਪ੍ਰਸਨ [prəsən] See ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ੁ.

ਪ੍ਰਸਨੋਤਰ [prəsnotər] See ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ੋਤਰ.

ਪ੍ਰਸਰ [prəsər] *Skt n* expansion, extension.
2 advance. 3 battle.

ਪ੍ਰਸਰਣ [prəsərən] *Skt n* forward march. 2 process
of extending. 3 origin. 4 march and assault by
the army.

ਪ੍ਰਸਵ [prəsəv] *Skt n* maternity. 2 birth.
3 progeny, children. 4 fruit. 5 extension,
progress.

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਸਕ [prəʃəsək] *Skt n* administrator.

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਸਨ [prəʃəsən] *Skt* administration.
2 administering.

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਂਤ [prəʃāt] *Skt adj* steady, stable, calm.
2 calm of mind.

ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ [prəsad] *n* happiness. “ur hve prəsad

tətkala.”—*GPS*. 2 purity, serenity. 3 sound
' health. 4 eatables offered to a deity. “je oh
ənɪk prəsad kəravə.”—*g5d rəvɪdas*. “vərtəɪ
prəsad vɪsala.”—*GPS*. 5 a quality of verse;
arrangement of lines in a graceful manner with
clarity of meanings. 6 kindness, compassion.
7 *xā* food; kitchen. 8 See ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ.

ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ [prəsadɪ] *adv* through kindness. “jɪh
prəsadɪ chətɪh əmrɪt khahɪ.”—*sukhmāni*.
2 *Skt* प्रसादिन् *adj* merciful, compassionate.

ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦੀ [prəsadi] chapati. 2 a rare elephant of
Guru Gobind Singh, which was presented to
him by Raja Rattan Rai of Assam. It had a
sort of white moon of the size of a chapati on
its forehead from which a white sign, two
fingers in breadth, extended to the tip of the
trunk on one side and after crossing over the
back, to the tip of the tail on the other side. It
used to whiskfly the Guru, wash his feet with
Gangasagar and wipe them with a
handkerchief, be his torch-bearer and collect
arrows shot by him. 3 See ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ 2.

ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦੁ [prəsadu] See ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ 1 and 6. “kəɪt
prəsadu gurdev.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਪ੍ਰਸਾਧਨ [prəsadhən] *Skt n* effort, device.
2 decoration. “vɪsv prəsadhə.”—*gyan*.
3 appearance, guise, impersonation.

ਪ੍ਰਸਾਰਣ [prəsarən] *Skt n* act of extending,
extension.

ਪ੍ਰਸਾਰਿਣੀ [prəsarɪni] a herb – hesmideisnus
indicus. Its effect is hot and dry. It is anti-
phlegmatic, is a tonic and cures blood diseases.

ਪ੍ਰਸਾਰਿਣੀ ਤੇਲ [prəsarɪni tel] प्रसारिणी तैल The
method of preparing it is given below: four
hundred tolas of this drug be put in a deep
vessel alongwith ten standard seers (thirty-two
seers nonstandard) of water and boil till water
is reduced to one fourth. Then it is filtered
and weighed. After that take an equivalent
weight of oil, curd and kāji (beverage prepared

by mixing black carrots, salt and mustard in water) and add oil, four times of cow's milk. All these ingredients are put in a large frying pan and the following drugs pounded, tied in a piece of cloth are dropped in it:

liquorice, large pepper, bark of chitta, sea-salt, acones calamus, hesmideisnus indicus, deodar, raisin, abies smithin, bhelave, aniseed jatamasi. All these twelve medicines should be equivalent to one eighth of the weight of oil. When only the oil remains, it should be strained and put in bottles. Its massage does away all the disorders connected with wind and phlegm. This oil is also very useful for such diseases as palsy, paralysis, hunch causing wind etc.

पुसिंभ [prəsɪkkh] *Skt* प्रशिष्य a disciple's disciple.

पुसिन [prəsɪj] *Skt* पुसिन् *adj* pleased, satisfied. "səməstə prəsɪjje."—*japv*.

पुसिंभ [prəsɪddh] *Skt* प्रसिद्ध famous, eminent. 2 decorated, adorned. 3 See of कुलक (c).

पुसिंभि [prəsɪddhɪ], **पुसिंभी** [prəsɪddhi] *Skt* प्रसिद्धि *n* fame, eminence.

पुसिंभन [prəsɪjən], **पुसिंभन** [prəsɪdən] perspiring. 2 feeling pleased; being satiated. "line bɪna nəhɪ nek prəsɪje."—33 səveye. "guru prəsɪde bale pər təb."—*NP*.

पुसिंभ [prəsina] *n* perspiration, sweat. 2 *adj* pleased; happy. "prəbhū bhəe prəsina."—*BIla m 5*.

पुसुपु [prəsupt] *adj* sound sleep; fast asleep.

पुसुक [prəsuk] *adj* whistling, giving out sound like a whistle. "prəsuk gorɪ khər sis kan."—*GV 10*. 'whistling bullets pass over the head and ears of the donkey.'

पुसुत [prəsut] *adj* delivered, gave birth.

पुसुता [prəsuta] *adj* who has delivered a baby.

पुसुन [prəsun] *adj* born, delivered. 2 *n* flower. 3 fruit. 4 son, progeny.

पुसेत [prəset], **पुसेर** [prəsed] *Skt* पुसेर perspiration,

sweat. "məhakal ke bhəyo prəseta."—*cəɪɪtr 405*.

पुसेन [prəsen] See सज्जतक.

पुसेव [prəsev] *n* perspiration, sweat. 2 *adj* dripped, leaked, fell in drops. "nəkh prəsev jāce sursuri."—*məla namdev*. 'from whose nails drips Ganga.' 3 *Skt* प्रसेव hollowed gourd of a harp. 4 large bag.

पुसेक [prəsokhən] *Skt* पुसेक *n* act of drying thoroughly. 2 blotting-paper.

पुसेसा [prəsəsa] *n* praise, appreciation, admiration.

पुसेक्या [prəsəkhyā] *Skt n* total. 2 counting. 3 See जसमंभज.

पुसेग [prəsəg] *n* tale, context. 2 liking, affection. 3 attachment, affection. 4 intercourse; between man and woman; coitus. 5 reason, cause.

पुसेन [prəsən] प्रसन्न *adj* glad, happy. 2 clear; pure. 3 *n* Mahadev, Shiv.

पुसेन्ता [prəsənta] *n* joy, happiness.

पुसेन्मुक [prəsənmukh] *adj* looking vivacious; cheerful. 2 *n* Guru Nanak Dev.

पुसेर [prəstər] See पवर.

पुसेर [prəstar] *Skt* पु-रिन् *n* expansion; extent. 2 bed of leaves. 3 an affix in prosody, from which with the extension of a character and matra, numerous forms of metre are identified and new metres are created. 4 stairs. 5 abundance, increase, progress.

पुसेर [prəstav] *Skt n* interesting matter. 2 reference of. "sri nanək prəstav cɪtara."—*GPS*. 3 preface, foreword.

पुसेरना [prəstavna] *Skt n* prologue, foreword. 2 beginning.

पुसेत [prəstət] *Skt adj* who is admired. 2 mentioned; who is brought under discussion. 3 present. 4 ready.

पुसेतांरु [prəstətākur] (a sentence suggesting something in the context of the present) a figure of speech in which a complaint or

grievance is addressed to someone in an abstruse manner.

duji prāstutī ko jēhā prāstutī bic prābhav,
prāstutīākur janiye ālōkar kāvirav.
—ramcōdrbhuṣaṇ.

Example:

tāv gun kāhā jēgātgura, jāv kārām nā nase?
sīghsārān kāt jāie jāv jōbuk grase?
—bīla sādhnā.

kyō mīṣri ko tyagke cori ko guṛ khat?

‘Having abandoned your beautiful wife, why do you hanker after other ugly women.’

ਪ੍ਰਥ [prāsthə] *Skt n* clear ground at the top of a mountain. **2** plain; level field. **3** high end of a mountain. “cāhu dīs ke prāsthān prāsthāne.” —GPS. **4** extent, expansion. **5** raised ground. **6** an old measure of length and weight equivalent to forty-eight times the width of a closed palm and weight of two seers.

ਪ੍ਰਥਾਨ [prāsthān] *Skt n* departure, march, advance. **2** if a person cannot depart on an auspicious moment, then he sends his weapon, dress etc. This practice is also known as prāsthān. See ਪਾਇਤਾ 3.

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ [prāṣṇ] *Skt n* question, query, enquiry. **2** an Upnishad of Athrav Ved. It contains sixty-seven mantars.

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ੋਤਰ [prāṣṇottar] *n* question and answer. **2** a composition incorporating a series of questions and answers.

“kou bujhe bat ko kou uttār det,
prāṣṇottar tāko kāhī bhuṣaṇ sukāvī sucet.”

—ṣīvraj bhuṣaṇ.

It is also known simply as ‘uttār’.

Example:

jai puchāhu sohagṇi, tūsi ravīa kīni guṇi?
sāhājī sātōkhi sigaria, mīṭha bolṇi.
—sri m 1.

sātīsāgātī kesi jāniē?
jīthe īko namu vākhaṇiē. ...

dohagṇi kīa nīsaṇiā?
khāsāmāhu ghuthīa phīrāhī nīmaṇiā.

—sri m 1 jogī ādārī.

tohi mohi, mohi tohi ātār kesa?

kānāk kāṭāk jāl tārōg jesa.

—sri rāvīdas.

nanāk, sohagāṇī kā kīa cīhānu hē?
ādārī sācu, mukhhuṅjā, khāsme māhī sāmāhī.

—var suhī m 3.

ah hānu ! kāhī sri rēghubīr,

kāchu sudh hē sīy kī chīṭī māhī?

hē prābhū lāk kālāk bīnā, su

bāsē tāhī ravānbag kī chāhī.

jīvāt hē? kāhī bē kūī nāh

su kyō nā māri hām tē bīchurāhī?

prān bāsē pād pākāj mē

yām avāt hē, pār pavāt nāhī.—hānu.

(b) See ਅਰਥ ਚਿਤ੍ਰ.

ਪ੍ਰਸ੍ਰਵਣ [prāsravṇ] *Skt n* dripping, leaking. **2** source of water; spring, cascade. **3** perspiration, sweat. **4** milk, which is milched from the teats.

ਪ੍ਰਸ੍ਰਵ [prāsrav] *Skt n* run, flow. **2** flow of water; river, stream. **3** perspiration. **4** urine.

ਪ੍ਰਸ੍ਰੇਦ [prāsrved] *Skt n* perspiration, sweat.

ਪ੍ਰਹਸਤ [prāhāsət], **ਪ੍ਰਹਸੁ** [prāhst] *adj* laughing. **2** having long hands. **3 n** slap, smack. **4** a minister and commander of Ravan. He was brother of Akampan. “prāhāsət tē rī bhāt mātī bīcārīo.”—ramav.

ਪ੍ਰਹਰਸ [prāhārās], **ਪ੍ਰਹਰਖ** [prāhārakh] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਹਰਸ *n* ecstasy, bliss, joy.

ਪ੍ਰਹਰਖਣ [prāhārkhṇ] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਹਰਸਣ *n* ecstasy; extreme joy. “pust prāhārkhṇ dust mātē.” —ākal. **2** a figure of speech describing an achievement which is far more than expected.

jāhī icchā tē phāl ādhīkai,

ko pavē, pārharṣaṇ gai.

—gārābgājni.

Example:

əjaməlu prɪtɪ putr prətɪ kini
kəɪɪ naraɪŋ bolare,
mere ʃhakur kə mənɪ bhəɪ bhavnɪ
jəmkəkər marɪ bɪdare.

—nəʃ ə m 4.

dəlle ne māgi jəb bərkha,
guru krɪpa te təb jəl vəkha.
tɪsɪ səme dino yəɦɪ vər he,
sətdrəv məruthəl secən kər he.

(b) Another version of it is to think about a plan to achieve something, but get the desired result without executing the same. “mən jāki ɪccha kərə mɪle vəsətu so ayə.”—ramcōdr bhushəŋ.

Example:

dhən upjavən karne cɪtvə ənɪk upay,
əkəsmat nɪū khodte dəbyo khəjana pay.

पुर्वरु [prəhərəŋ] *Skt* *n* act of snatching, grabbing. **2** assault. **3** weapon. **4** battle. **5** a veiled palanquin for women.

पुर्वरुटा [prəhərta] *Skt* प्रहर्तृ *adj* who assaults. “jəgət prəhərta səbh jəg bhərta.”—gyan. **2** warrior.

पुर्वरुद [prəhlad] *Skt* प्रल्हाद same as प्रह्लाद. He was the son of Hiranyakeshipu and father of Bali. Legend goes that Hiranyakeshipu, after defeating Indar, took heaven into his possession. His son Prahlad, right from his childhood, had been worshipper of Vishnu. Enraged, he ordered his son’s killing. But demons, weapons, snakebites, tusks of elephants, flames of fire etc had no effect on Prahlad and to punish Hiranyakeshipu, Vishnu had to take the form of Narsingh.

After his father’s death, Prahlad became king of the demons and began to live in the netherworld. As per Padam Puran, he occupied the throne of Indar and finally became one with Vishnu. In the works of

Indian saints and Sikh scriptures, the name of Prahlad’s father is mentioned as Harnakhas. “prəhlad ka rakha hoɪa rəghuraɪ.”—*bher* m 3. “detputr prəhlad.”—*bher* m 3. “prəhlad bhəgət linovtar.”—*nərsɪgh*. **2** ecstasy, bliss. “den prəhlad prəhlad ko.”—*GPS*.

पुर्वरुदसिंघ [prəhladsɪŋh] a Singh who authored a Rahitnama (code of conduct for the Sikhs). It starts with the following couplet:

“əbcəlnəgər beʃhe guru mən məɦɪ kia bɪcar,
bolɪa pura sətɪguru murətɪ sri kərtar.”

and has stated the year of its completion:

“səmət sətrəɦɪ se bhəe bəərəkh bəvəja nɪhar,
magh vədɪ tɪtɦɪ pəcmɪ virvar subh var.”

He has not bothered about the fact that the tenth Master had not reached Abchalnagar in Sammat 1752 and had neither created the Khalsa till then.

The following sentences occur in this very Rahitnama –

“əkəlpurəkh ke hukəm te prəgət cəlayo pəth,
səbh sɪkhhən ko hukəm he guru manio grəth.”
guru khalsa manio prəgət guru ki deh.” ...

पुर्वरुदु [prəhəladu] See पुर्वरुद.

पुर्वरुस [prəhas] *Skt* *n* peel of laughter. **2** Shiv. **3** juggler, acrobat. **4** buffoon, jester.

पुर्वरुसन् [prəhasən], पुर्वरुसी [prəhasi] *Skt* प्रहासिन् *adj* who laughs loudly; who laughs wholeheartedly. “damni prəhasən.”—*əkə*.

पुर्वरु [prəhar] *n* assault, stroke, hit, injury.

पुर्वरुही [prəhari] प्रहारिन् *adj* assaulter, striker, hitter. **2** who uses weapons etc. **3** destroyer.

पुर्वरुलद [prəɦɪlad] See पुर्वरुद. “mata updese,
prəɦɪlad pɪare.”—*bher* m 3.

पुर्वरुलदसिंघ [prəɦɪladsɪŋh] See पुर्वरुदसिंघ.

पुर्वरुलदु [prəɦɪladu] See पुर्वरुद. “prəɦɪladu
kəhe, suŋəɦu meri maɪ.”—*bher* m 3.

पुर्वरुहिरुत [prəɦirət] attacked with. “prəɦirət
tirə.”—*kəlki*.

पुर्वेलिका [prəɦelɪka] puzzle, riddle. This is a

double figure of speech. For the form of ਅਰਥਪਹੇਲੀ refer to ਚਿਤ੍ਰ – 6.

A character based riddle is such that answers to its questions are available in the characters themselves. It has variants such as ਐਤਰਲਪਿਕਾ and ਵਹਿਰਲਪਿਕਾ. Its numerous examples are given below –

Example:

(a) ਕੀਸ ਤੇ ਪਾਸੁ ਜਾਯੋ ਪੇਠ ਭਰ
ਲੇਤੈ ਹੋਇ ਨਿਸੰਗ?

buddhi vīdyā vīdā kār
man mr̥yada bh̥ṅg?

The answer to this question is “bh̥ṅg”.

(b) ਨਿਰਮਲ ਕੇ ਵਾਹ ਅਦਿ ਮੇ
ਰਾਹਿ ਤੋ ਬਿਕ ਬਿਹੰਗ,

j̥ṅg āt me pekhiyēt
bujho pr̥ṣan pr̥ṣṅg.

The answer is “nīh̥ṅg”.

(c) ਸੰਭੁ ਕਾਹਾ ਬਿਕਿ ਧਰੈਤ?
ਜਨਮ ਦੁਰਲੱਭ ਕਾਵਨ ਕਾਹਿ?

pr̥jā bhup k̥āhī det?
dan me c̥āhēt k̥āvan n̥āhī?

ka kār sobhāt bam?
dāya n̥āhī ka pār c̥āhiye?

m̥āḡal me dh̥ānu k̥āvan?
k̥āvan pr̥ābhū puji l̥āhiye?

k̥āvan gyan vīgyan da?
vedīv̥ṣ ko dh̥ar̥amd̥hur?

s̥āsīj̥āhri uttār dāyo
“nanāk dev ābhev gur.”

–*bhai budhsīgh.*

Answer to the ten questions in this stanza are provided in the sentence “nanāk dev ābhev gur.” in the following order – ਨਾਰ [nar], nār, kār, ਦੇਰ [der], vār, ār, ਭੇਰ [bher], vār, gur and nanākdev ābhev gur.

(d) ਕਾਯੇ ਲਾਸੇ ਕੀ ਮਾਠਿ?
ਸੁਭਾਠਿ ਹਾਕਿ ਕੀ ਕੇ ਨਿਠਿ?

s̥ātrū d̥ārē kī d̥ekh?
k̥ān h̥āripr̥iāyā s̥ārāb s̥īdh?

ko bhukhān r̥am̥ṇin?

k̥āhā gavān mānbhavān?

jupkar ko sar?

k̥ān h̥āy ram b̥ādhavān?

k̥āhī munī gr̥āhī? ko ṣubh j̥ānām j̥ṅg?

j̥ṅg kī bhakh̥ āmr̥it̥ su k̥āvī?

dās-sis h̥ārān sri ram kār

sobhāt hē “sār n̥ābāl ch̥āb.”

–*kāvī āmr̥it̥rayā.*

Answers to the twelve questions in this stanza are provided in the expression “sār n̥ābāl ch̥āb” as under according to g̥ātag̥at̥ system – sār, r̥ān, b̥āl, l̥āch, ch̥āb, b̥āch, ch̥āl, l̥āb, b̥ān, n̥ār, r̥ās and sār n̥ābāl ch̥āb.

(e) ਮੋ ਮਾਦ ਕਾ ਚਰੇ ਲੋਹਾ ਮਾਲ
ਸੰਭ ਕਾਬੀ ਉ ਮਾਹਿ ਨਾ ਧਾਰੋ,

rah ābo s̥ākhī dē mār j̥ādhām
māv s̥āda ur te n̥āhī ṭāro,

sagu bhāve su s̥āp̥āc īni tār
jō dān da th̥āl net s̥ābharo,

j̥ō īn te h̥ārī nahī m̥īle
t̥āb jāmān sīgh gulāb tīharo.

–*bhavr̥āsāmrit̥.*

The scheme of words in this s̥āveye is as under –

moh, mād, dāga, kam, chāl, rās,
lobh, k̥ābi ur mahī n̥ā dhāro,

ram, hār, āj, bodh, sām, khīma,
dēv, s̥āda ur te n̥āhī ṭāro,

sāt, gur, bhāj, ved, sun, sād,
p̥āth, cāl, īne nit s̥ābharo.

(f) ਈਸਤੀ ਕੋ ਪ੍ਰੀਯ ਕਾਵਨ?

j̥ānām uttām ko k̥āhiye?

n̥īp̥āhī pr̥jā k̥āya det?

man ka kār j̥ṅg l̥āhiye?

k̥āvan netr̥ ko vīṣay?

dēh c̥ētān kīh̥kār hē?

j̥āḡtarāk hē k̥āvan?

p̥ārāmgur adī ākṣār hē?

It is a ਵਹਿਰਲਪਿਕਾ. The answers are as – nahī, nār, kār, ਗੁਣ, ਰੂਪ [rup], ਜੀਵ [jiv]. The

answer to the last question jəgtarək pəramgur kəvən hɛ? is contained in the opening characters of the words and that comes to be “nanək guru ji”.

पुवट [prəkət] *Skt adj* manifest. **2** obvious, evident.

पुवकरधट [prəkərkəhən] *Skt n* abundance. **2** act of dragging, pulling. “dusət prəkərkəhən.”—*akal*.

पुवकरठ [prəkəraṅ] *Skt n* context, tale. **2** chapter. **3** creation. “jəgət prəkəraṅ.”—*gyan*.

पुवकाश [prəkəʃ] *Skt n* brightness, light, flash. **2** revelation. “təhi prəkəʃ hāmara bhəyo.”—*VN*. **3** sunshine, heat. **4** fame, reputation. **5** knowledge. **6** loud laughter (ridicule); laughter. **7** bronze. **8** expansion, extent. **9** Shiv. **10** chapter of a book.

पुवकामी [prəkāsi] प्रकाशिन् *adj* illustrative, illuminative.

पुवकांड [prəkāṅ] *Skt* प्रकाण्ड *n* thick; branch of a tree. “gəhe prəkāṅ səjor hɪlæ.”—*NP*. **2** branch. **3** stem of a tree. **4** *adj* expansive.

पुवकार [prəkār] *Skt n* type; kind. “ənɪk prəkār kio bəkhyān.”—*sukhmāni*. **2** form, type. **3** equality, likeness. **4** *Skt* fort, castle. “təm hi die ənɪk prəkārā, təm hi die mān.”—*sar m 5*.

पुवकीरठ [prəkīraṅ] *Skt* पुकीरठ. *adj* scattered, expanded. **2** mixed. **3** of numerous kinds. **4** *n* chapter. **5** crazy; resolute. **6** assorted verse. **7** flywhisk. **8** expansion. **9** horse; battle horse.

पुवकीरठि [prəkīrətɪ] *Skt* प्रकीरति *n* fame. **2** proclamation with the beat of a drum.

पुवकैप [prəkəp] *Skt n* shivering vehemently. **2** shaking, vibrating.

पुवकैपन [prəkəpən] *Skt n* shaking vigorously. **2** air, wind. **3** a minister of Ravan.

पुवकृत् [prəkṛɪt] *Skt* प्रकृत *adj* commenced. **2** contextual. **3** created. **4** natural, normal.

पुवकृति [prəkṛɪtɪ] *Skt* प्रकृति *n* nature, temperament. **2** effect. **3** according to Sankhya Shastar, the

essence of the universe from which the vast universe emerges. Emerges from this nature the whole creation which then merges into Nature. **4** qualities produced by the effects of the elements are as under:

“ek ek tət tākī pāc hē prākṛɪtɪ bhāi,

lobh moh əhā dukh prɪtɪ nəbh janɪye,
bəl ko kərən əru dhavən pəsarən

sākoc deh bədhe su səmɪr pəhɪcənɪye,
nɪd oj kātɪ bhukh pyas hoɪ aləs jo

əgənɪ ke tət ki prākṛɪtɪ e prəmanɪye,
rəkət pəsina pɪtt kəph bɪdʊ nɪr hū ki

cam haḍ mas naɪ rom chɪtɪ bhənɪye.”

—*NP*.

5 illusion. “pərəmdəbhutə prākṛɪtɪpərə.”—*gʊj jədɛv*. **6** ignorance. **7** the Divine. **8** according to Manu’s description seven divisions of a state. i.e. king, minister, territory, castle, treasure, punishment (four segments of the army), friend. See ə 9 § 294.¹ **9** authority, power. **10** root of a word. **11** vagina. **12** penis. **पुवकृतिपर** [prākṛɪtɪpər] *adj* supernatural; pure Braham. See पुवकृति 5.

पुवकृत्वा [prəkṛɪvā] *Skt n* process. **2** context. “kəhū prəkṛɪvā kasɪka² sərəb mətthē.”—*əje*. **3** a system in grammar.

पुवकालन [prəkʃalən] *Skt n* act of thorough cleansing.

पुवकर [prəkħər] *Skt adj* very sharp. **2** mighty furious. **3** *n* mule. **4** dog. **5** See पुवकर.

पुवकरे [prəkħrɛ] plural of पुवकर (mule). See पुवकर **3**. wearing iron armour. “prəkħrɛ pavəgə.”—*ramav*. See पुवकर.

पुवक्याड [prəkhyat] *Skt adj* very reputed.

पुवक्याडि [prəkhyatɪ] *n* fame, reputation.

¹In Shukrmiti, king is mentioned as head, minister as eye, friend as ear, treasure as mouth, army as arm, fort as hand and country as foot. Due to these seven traits, it came to be known as Saptangrajya.

²book of grammar entitled Kashika.

ਪ੍ਰਗਟ [prəgət] See ਪ੍ਰਕਟ. “prəgət kine prəbh kərnehare.”—*dhāna m 5*.

ਪ੍ਰਗਟਣਾ [prəgəṭna], ਪ੍ਰਗਟਨਾ [prəgəṭna] v appear, become evident.

ਪ੍ਰਗਟੀਨਾ [prəgṭina] *adj* apparent, manifest. 2 famous. “je jekarū jəgətī prəgṭina.”—*bīla m 5*.

ਪ੍ਰਗਟੁ [prəgəṭu] See ਪ੍ਰਕਟ. “jīh prəsadī tū prəgəṭu sēsarī.”—*sukhmāni*. “gur mīlīe īku prəgəṭu hoī.”—*bəsāt m 4*.

ਪ੍ਰਗਲਭ [prəgəḷabh] *Skt* प्रगल्भ *adj* very enterprising. 2 clever. 3 witty. 4 fearless, dauntless. 5 serious.

ਪ੍ਰਗਸੁ [prəgasu] See ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ. “ghəṭī ghəṭī maulīa atəmprəgasu.”—*bəsāt kəbir*. “gursəbədī prəgasīa.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਪ੍ਰਗਾਯਾ [prəgajha] See ਪਰਗਾਯਾ.

ਪ੍ਰਗਾਢ [prəgadh] *adj* dense, concentrated. 2 very rigid, intrepid.

ਪ੍ਰਗਿਆ [prəgīa] See ਪ੍ਰਗਣਾ.

ਪ੍ਰਗਿੰਦਾ [prəgīda] प्रज्ञातृ *adj* having thorough knowledge. “parsi prəgīda.”—*gyan*. 2 See ਪਰਾਗਿੰਦਾ.

ਪ੍ਰਗਿ [p] प्रज्ञ *adj* having thorough knowledge. 2 clever, wise.

ਪ੍ਰਗਿਆ [prəgya] *Skt* प्रज्ञा *n* intellect, intelligence, grasp. 2 Sarasvati. 3 power of discrimination, conscience.

ਪ੍ਰਗਿਆਚਕੁ [prəgyacəkṣu] *Skt* प्रज्ञाचक्षुस *n* blind; who sees through intellect. 2 whose erudition comprises his eyes; perfect scholar. 3 Dhritrashtar.

ਪ੍ਰਗਿਆਤ [prəgyat] प्रज्ञात *adj* well-known. 2 eminent, reputed.

ਪ੍ਰਗਿਆਨ [prəgyan] प्रज्ञान *n* true knowledge, absolute knowledge.

ਪ੍ਰਗਿਆਵੰਤ [prəgyavāt] *adj* having penetrating intelligence; active.

ਪ੍ਰਘ [prəgh] See ਪਰਘ. “təb hi kupaīo īn pē dhēta prəgh.”—*kṛīṣan*. ‘thunder-bearing Indar got

‘furious.’

ਪ੍ਰਚਰਜਾ [prəcərja] See ਪਰਿਚਰਜਾ. “bhut prəcərja het umāga.”—*NP*. ‘the demon got eager for eating.’ 2 See ਪ੍ਰਚਰਜਾ.

ਪ੍ਰਚਰਯਾ [prəcərya] *Skt* प्रचर्या *n* action. 2 pursuit, follow-up. 3 putting a plan into action.

ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ [prəcar] *n* publicity, preaching. 2 behaviour, custom. 3 fame, reputation.

ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰਕ [prəcarək], ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰਿਕਾ [prəcarīka] preacher of religion or knowledge, female preacher.

ਪ੍ਰਚੁਰ [prəcur] *Skt* adj abundant, excessive. “apən prəcur jəgət mət kina.”—*parəs*. 2 *n* thief.

ਪ੍ਰਚੇਤਾ [prəceta] *Skt* प्रचेतस् *adj* sincere, honest. 2 *n* an ancient sage, who is counted amongst Prajapatis. 3 god Varun.

ਪ੍ਰਚੰਡ [prəcōḍ], ਪ੍ਰਚੰਡੁ [prəcōḍu] प्रचण्ड *adj* fierce. 2 intense. 3 illustrious, magnanimous. 4 *n* fire. “gur gīanu prəcōḍu bēlaīa.”—*sri chēt m 4*. 5 sun. “kəri prəgasu prəcōḍ prəgṭīo ēdhkar bīnas.”—*maru ə m 5*.

ਪ੍ਰਚ [prəch] *Skt* प्रच् *vr* question, ask.

ਪ੍ਰਚਸਤੁਆ ਪ੍ਰਜਾਪੰ [prəchsətua prəjapā] you are achieved through inquisitiveness and knowledge.

ਪ੍ਰਚਿੰਨ [prəchīn] *Skt* प्रच्छन्न *adj* well-covered, hidden, mysterious. “ap prəchīn khudāi hō.”—*NP*. “əhō prəchīn, nē pərəhu ləkhaī.”—*NP*. 2 immaculately cut apart.

ਪ੍ਰਚੇਦਨ [prəchedən] *Skt* प्रच्छेदन *n* cutting apart. 2 separation.

ਪ੍ਰਚੰਨ [prəchān] See ਪ੍ਰਚਿੰਨ.

ਪ੍ਰਚਾਦਨ [prəchadən] *Skt* प्रच्छादन *n* act of covering or concealing. 2 sheet, shawl. 3 eyelid.

ਪ੍ਰਜਲਪਨ [prəjəlpən] *Skt* प्रजल्पन *n* chattering, act of being garrulous. 2 conversation, discourse. See ਜਲਪ.

ਪ੍ਰਜਾ [prəja] *n* progeny, children. 2 birth. 3 subjects i.e., people of a state who pay taxes.

ਪ੍ਰਜਾਨਾਥ [prəjanath], ਪ੍ਰਜਾਪਤਿ [prəjapəṭī] *n* king. 2 the Creator of the universe. 3 father. 4 gods

and sages who created subjects/people. According to Anhik Tantar, they are ten in number i.e. mæricI, ætri, ægira, pulsæty, pulæh, krætu, præceta, væsiṣṭh, bhrigu, naræd.

There is a mention of twenty-one Prajapati in Mokshdharam of Mahabharat – brähma, sthanu, manu, daks, bhrigu, dhæram, yamraj, mæricI, ægira, ætri, pulsæty, pulæh, krætu, væsiṣṭh, pærmesṭhi, vinvæsvæt, som, kærdæm, krodh, ærvak and krit. 5 Indar, Devraj. 6 sun. 7 fire. 8 A potter is also known as Prajapati.

पुनारवट [præjarəṅ] *n* act of complete burning; process of reducing to ashes.

पुनरुगत [præjugət] *Skt* पुनरुगु *adj* attached, joined. “præjugət ænup hæ.”—*javu*.

पुनरुल [præjul] short for पुनरुलित. “jval ghæṅṅ præjulæ.”—*VN*.

पुनरुम [præjes], **पुनरुमर** [præjesævər] *n* Prajapati. 2 the Creator. 3 king.

पुनरुग [præjog] See पुनरुग.

पुनरुमन [præjəsən] *Skt* पुनरुमनि *adj* child-bearing. “præjəsən, jægət bɪdhūsən.”—*ækal*.

पुनरुक [præjək] *Skt* पुनरुक *n* cot, bed, sleeping couch. See पुनरुक पुनरुक.

पुनरुलन [præjvələn] *Skt n* ignition.

पुनरुलित [præjvəlɪt] *adj* ignited, burning, blazing.

पुनरुल [prædull] *adj* spread; prevailing. “sobha bæṣæt jəhɪ təhɪ prædull.”—*ækal*. ‘Reputation is spread far and wide.’

पुनरु [præṅ] *Skt n* promise. 2 oath, vow. 3 *adj* old; ancient.

पुनरुत [præṅət] *Skt adj* humble, bowing in humility. 2 *n* who makes obeisance; servant. 3 devotee, worshipper.

पुनरुतपाल [præṅətpal] *adj* defender of the poor. 2 sustainer of the slaves. See पुनरुत.

पुनरुति [præṅətɪ] *Skt n* salutation, obeisance. 2 request, plea. “præṅətɪ hæmari mit, kəha sunlijɪye.”—*cæritr* 402.

पुनरुमन [præṅəmən] *Skt n* salutation, obeisance.

पुनरुज [præṅəj] *Skt n* loving submission. 2 love. 3 reverence, faith. 4 leader, head. 5 salvation, emancipation.

पुनरुव [præṅəv] *Skt n* eulogiser; उँ [oṅ] which is recited prior to all other hymns of praise. 2 the divine One. 3 See पुनरुमन. “præṅvo adɪ ekækara.”—*ækal*.

पुनरुवति [præṅvətɪ] *Skt* प्रणयवन्त *adj* devoted. “præṅvətɪ nanək tɪn ki sərṅa.”—*sopurækhv*. 2 pays obeisance.

पुनरुवै [præṅəvɛ] pays obeisance. “præṅvɛ nama.”—*mali namdev*.

पुनरुसन [præṅəsən] *n* act of dissolution, merger. “jægət præṅasi tuy sərṅṅṅ.”—*gyan*.

पुनरुसी [præṅasi] *adj* प्रणाशिन् destroyer, annihilator. See पुनरुसन.

पुनरुम [præṅam] *n* bowing one’s head as a mark of respect. See परिणाम.

पुनरुम पान पँदी [præṅam pan pæddhiyṅ]—*cædi* 2. with head bowed and hands folded, recited the hymn of praise.

पुनरुमवद [præṅamvad] See परिणामवद.

पुनरुमी [præṅami] *Skt* प्रणामिन् *adj* who pays obeisance. 2 a faith founded by Devchandar who was born at Amarkot (Sindh) to Manumehta in Sammat 1636. He became a disciple of Haridas of Bhuj and began reciting. ‘præṅam—præṅam’. He did not find any difference between Ved and Koran and used to preach to Hindus and Muslims alike in a loving manner. Numerous people became his followers in towns such as Jamnagar, Panna, Satara etc., who came to be known as ‘præṅami’. These people perform arti (a religious ceremony performed by moving lighted lamps) around their scripture and put a saffron mark on their foreheads. Devchandar died at Panna in Sammat 1751. His memorial exists there.

3 See परिहामी.

ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲਿਕਾ [prənalɪka], **ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ** [prənali] *Skt n* drain gurgoyle. 2 barrel of a gun. 3 convention, custom. 4 method, way. 5 genealogy, generation.

ਪ੍ਰਣਿਧਾਨ [prəɳɪdhan] *Skt n* effort, endeavour. 2 concentration of mind; meditation. 3 worship done in full dedication.

ਪ੍ਰਣੀਤ [prəɳit] *Skt adj* altered. 2 created, formed. 3 improved. 4 sent.

ਪ੍ਰਣੇ [prəɳo] See पणव. “prəɳo sākḥ bheri.”—*cārītr* 405.

ਪ੍ਰਤ [prət] See प्रति.

ਪ੍ਰਤਖ [prətəkh], **ਪ੍ਰਤਖਿ** [prətəkhɪ], **ਪ੍ਰਤਖਯ** [prətəkhɪy] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਤਖਯ *adj* obvious, evident, manifest. “tinɪ dev prətəkhɪ torəhɪ.”—*asa kəbir*.

ਪ੍ਰਤਗਿਆ [prətəgɪa], **ਪ੍ਰਤਗਯਾ** [prətəgya] See ਪ੍ਰਤਿਗਯਾ. 2 devotion, determination, dedication. “ram səgɪ namdev jən kəu prətəgɪa ai.”—*foḍi namdev*. 3 test; examination. “ae sətɡuru len prətəgya.”—*GPS*.

ਪ੍ਰਤਛ [prətəch], **ਪ੍ਰਤਛਿ** [prətəchɪ] See ਪ੍ਰਤਖ and ਪ੍ਰਤਖਯ. “ketək prətəch huɪ pəcaɪ khairjahɪge.”—*əkāl*.

ਪ੍ਰਤਨਾ [prətna] See ਪ੍ਰਿਤਨਾ. “kəp bhəri jədvi prətna.”—*krīṣən*. “Yadav army was full of rage.”

ਪ੍ਰਤਨਾਤਕ [prətnātək] *n* destroyer of the army – the noose.—*sənama*.

ਪ੍ਰਤਨਾਪਤਿ [prətnapətɪ] *n* commander. 2 king.—*sənama*.

ਪ੍ਰਤਪਾਨੀ [prətpani] *Skt* प्रतिपन्न *adj* adopted, accepted. “sərəb jə kie prətpani.”—*məla ə m* 1. 2 reborn. 3 prətpani can also have the alternative form of prətɪpalən.

ਪ੍ਰਤਮਾ [prətma] See प्रतिमा.

ਪ੍ਰਤਰਦਨ [prətrədən] *Skt* प्रदरन *n* act of censuring or reprimanding. 2 admonisher. 3 a king of Kashi, who was the son of Divodas. His wife Mandalsa was a great scholar and performed

miraculous deeds. 4 Vishnu.

ਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ [prətəp] *Skt n* splendour, lustre. 2 recognition, magnanimity. 3 bravery, heroism. 4 illustrious son of the raja of Udaypur, Rana Uday Singh, who occupied the throne of Udaypur in 1572 AD. He was a true patriot and defender of Rajput lineage.

ਪ੍ਰਤਾਪਸਿੰਘ [prətəpsɪŋgh] See ਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ 4. 2 See ਨਾਭਾ and ਫੂਲਵੰਸ਼.

ਪ੍ਰਤਾਪਵਾਨ [prətəpvan] *adj* magnanimous, illustrious.

ਪ੍ਰਤਾਪਿ [prətəpɪ] through magnanimity. “sāt prətəpɪ bhərəm səbh nase.”—*sar m* 5. 2 See ਪ੍ਰਤਾਪੀ.

ਪ੍ਰਤਾਪੀ [prətəpi] *adj* ਪ੍ਰਤਾਪਿਨ੍ਹ. magnanimous, illustrious.

ਪ੍ਰਤਾਪੁ [prətəpu] See ਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ. “jɪh prəsadɪ tera prətəpu.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਪ੍ਰਤਾਪੁ [prətəpu] a devout Khatri disciple of Guru Arjan Dev, who attained self-enlightenment.

ਪ੍ਰਤਾਰਕ [prətərək] thug, swindler. 2 saviour.

ਪ੍ਰਤਾਰਣ [prətəraɳ] *Skt n* cheating, swindling.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿ [prətɪ] *Skt part to*. 2 against. 3 again. 4 in return. 5 each, every. “prətɪ vasər sən vədhavət hē.”—*GPS*. 6 equivalent. 7 as compared to. 8 towards. 9 *n* copy.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਉੱਤਰ [prətɪuttər] *Skt* प्रत्युत्तर *n* response; reply, counter answer.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਉਪਕਾਰ [prətɪupkar] *n* goodness in return for a favour.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਅੰਗ [prətɪəŋg] *Skt* प्रत्यङ्ग *n* sub-organ; as hand is an organ and fingers are its sub-organs. 2 *adv* every limb. “bahən ko prətɪəŋg prəharyo.”—*krīṣən*.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਸ਼ਟਾ [prətɪṣṭa] See प्रतिष्ठा.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਸ਼ੇਧ [prətɪṣedh] *Skt* प्रतिषेध *n* prohibition; prevention. 2 a figure of speech which negates the essential of a thing in the first instance and looks for another possibility from the same.

“jāhā prāsiddh niśedh kār an kirtan pārkaś, tēhā kāhīt prātīśedh he kāvijan budhhivīlas.”

—*lālītlālam*.

Example:

jīnha satīgurupurākhu nā sevīo,
sābādī nā kito vicaru,
oi maṇas junī nā akhīānī,
pāsu dhora gavar.—*sāva m 3*.
gunkhani gunben ucare,
nāhi pāk se bhāīo bhare,
dīn dūni ka chātru su dio,
āpār nā īh sām jēg me bio.—*NP*.

(b) first negating an idea and then imagining the same somewhere else is another form of this figure of speech.

Example:

devtrovār he nā īhe
hārīrāī guru kār devtrovār,
so surdhenu nāhi mān jānīy,
sevguru surdhenu lāhe nār,
he nā cītāmānī bujh jī dekhīy,
sri guru ke nākh cītāmānī bār,
so nā sudha mādhrāīt ko dhār,
gāyāngīrā guru ki mādhrī tār.—*GPS*.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਸ਼੍ਠਾ [prātīṣṭha] *Skt n* settling. **2** act of establishing; setting up. **3** earth. **4** respect, honour, veneration. **5** completion of rituals such as the fire-ritual etc. **6** support, assistance.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਸ਼੍ਠਾਨ [prātīṣṭhan] old name of Prayag. **2** See *मालिगहन*.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਸ੍ਵਰ [prātīsvār] a tune originating from the string of an instrument such as sarāgi, taus, sītar etc. **2** corresponding tone of one sāptāk to that of another. **3** resonance, echo.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਹਤ [prātīhāt] *Skt n adj* dead. **2** removed. **3** despondent. **4** felled.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਹਾਰ [prātīhar] *Skt n* attack, assault. **2** tongue touching the teeth during articulation. **3** gate-

keeper who checks the entry of an unauthorised person. “dhārāmraī pāruli prātīhar.”—*māla namdev*. “dhārām koṭī jake prātīhar.”—*bher ā kābir*. **4** mace-bearer; usher. “chāpān koṭī jake prātīhar.”—*bher ā kābir*. **5** acrobat, juggler.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਹਿੰਸਾ [prātīhīsa] retaliatory violence.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਕਾਰ [prātīkar] *Skt n* work for work; revenge. **2** remedy; cure.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਕੁਲ [prātīkul] *Skt adj* contrary, opposite. **2 n** enemy, antagonist. “jās vīlok dābāt prātīkulā.”—*NP*.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਗਯਾ [prātīgya] *Skt n* promise to do or not to do a task; undertaking. **2** oath, vow. **3** an undertaking on oath i.e. ‘I must do this job or if I fail to do it or that I must prove to be such and such, or if at all it happens that way, then it will not so happen etc.’ A discourse incorporating such conditions is a figure of speech of this sort.

prāṇ āthva sōgād ko vārṇān rācna māhī,
rup prātīgya ko īhi kāhē kavy āvgahī.

Example:

yō sunke bātīyā tīh ki
hārī kop kāhyo hām yudhh kārēge,
ban kāman gāda gāhīke
dūu bhraī sābe ārī sen hārēge,
sur sīvadīk te nā bājē
hānhē tum ko, nāhī jujh mārēge,
meru hāle suk he nīdhī varī
tāu rān ki chīrī te nā tārēge.—*krisān*.
pāścīm sur cārhe kāb-hū
āru gāg bāhi ulṭī jīy āve,
jēṭh ke mas tūśār pāre
bān or bāsātsāmīr jārāve,
lok hāle dhruā ko jāl ko thāl hve
thāl ko kāb hve jāl jāve,
kācān ko nag pākhan dhar udē,
khārges nā pīṭh dīkhāve.

—*krisān*.

rəvi əstən te purəb jəbɛ,
je nə lohɡəʁh toʁɔ təbɛ,
tɔ niʃ piʈ te jənəmyo nahī,
mukh nə dɪkʰavhū rajən mahī.—GPS.

4 a premise in logic.

पुत्रिगजा पालन [prətɪɡya palən] See **बचन पालन**.

पुत्रिगृह [prətɪɡrəh] *Skt n* acquisition, acceptance, assimilation. 2 act of acquiring. 3 marriage. 4 accepting alms. 5 spitoon.

पुत्रिचा [prətɪtʃa] *Skt* **पुत्रिचा** *n* string of a bow, bowstring.

पुत्रिदिन [prətɪdɪn] *adv* daily, everyday.

पुत्रिदुनि [prətɪdhuni], **पुत्रिदुनी** [prətɪdhuni], **पुत्रिनद** [prətɪnad] echo, resonance.

पुत्रिनिधि [prətɪnidhi] *Skt n* one who has a delegated appointment; representative. 2 ambassador. 3 statue. 4 *Dg* image, reflection.

पुत्रिपक्ष [prətɪpəkʃ], **पुत्रिपक्ष** [prtɪpəkʰh], **पुत्रिपक्ष** [prətɪpəkʰ] *n* antagonist. 2 enemy, adversary. 3 respondent, as against the questioner. 4 equality.

पुत्रिपैति [prətɪpətti] *Skt n* achievement. 2 knowledge. 3 estimate. 4 charity. 5 judgment. 6 honour. 7 determination.

पुत्रिपदा [prətɪpəda] *n* first day of a lunar month. “bhado sudi prətɪpəda dɪn ko. guruta din tɪlək ərjən ko.”—GPS.

पुत्रिपलया [prətɪpəlgʱa], **पुत्रिपलीया** [prətɪpəliya] *adj* sustainer, protector. “sərnagəti purəkʰh prətɪpəlgʱa.”—maru m 5. “ji jətu səgle prətɪpəliya.”—maru m 5.

पुत्रिपादक [prətɪpadək] *Skt n* one who explains thoroughly so that the other person understands well. 2 one who subsists.

पुत्रिपादन [prətɪpadən] *Skt n* act making the other understand completely. 2 proof, evidence. 3 charity. 4 reward.

पुत्रिपाद्य [prətɪpady] *Skt adj* worth describing; worth explaining. 2 worth giving.

पुत्रिपाकर [prətɪparək] sustainer, fosterer.

पुत्रिपारन [prətɪparən] *n* act of fostering or nurturing. “həm barɪk prətɪpare tumre.”—kəli m 4. “niʈ prətɪpare bap jese mai.”—gəv m 5.

पुत्रिपाल [prətɪpal] short for **पुत्रिपालक**. “səreb jia ka he prətɪpal.”—bɪla m 5.

पुत्रिपालक [prətɪpalək] *Skt n* sustainer, fosterer. 2 defender. 3 king. 4 the Creator.

पुत्रिपालन [prətɪpalən] *Skt n* act of fostering or nurturing. 2 defence. “prətɪpalɛ niʈ sar səmale.”—sor m 5. 3 act of fulfilling a commitment—fulfilment of a promise.

पुत्रिपाला [prətɪpala], **पुत्रिपालि** [prətɪpali], **पुत्रिपाली** [prətɪpali] sustainer. “tu səbhna ka prətɪpala jiu.”—majh m 5. “visariya jəgətpɪta prətɪpali.”—sri m 3. “həm barɪk həri pɪta prətɪpali.”—bher m 4.

पुत्रिपान [prətɪpən] *Skt* **प्रतिपन्न** *adj* known. 2 accepted. 3 complete with all limbs or organs. “jɪm səbh chɪti ko nrɪp prətɪpən.”—GPS. ‘having all organs of the state.’

पुत्रिबिंब [prətɪbɪb] *n* image, reflection. 2 picture. 3 mirror.

पुत्रिबंध [prətɪbədh] *n* obstruction, interruption. “tɪh prətɪbədh səkələp uʃhavən.”—NP. 2 management.

पुत्रिबंधक [prətɪbədhək] *n* prohibiter, interrupter. 2 tree.

पुत्रिभट [prətɪbhət] *n* warrior as a peer; hero of the same calibre. 2 enemy, adversary.

पुत्रिभा [prətɪbha] *n* brilliance. 2 genius; inventive mind of original extent and range. 3 shine, brightness.

पुत्रिभास [prətɪbhas] glare; light. 2 illusion.

पुत्रिभिज्ञा [prətɪbhɪgʱya] *Skt* **प्रत्यभिज्ञा** *n* fore knowledge, memory-based knowledge. 2 knowledge regarding monotheism.

पुत्रिबु [prətɪbhu] *Skt n* one who stands surety. 2 representative.

पुत्रिमा [prətɪma] *n* image, idol, picture. 2 copy.

3 reflection; shadow.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਮਾਸ [prətiːmas] *adv* every month.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਮਾਨ [prətiːman] *n* reflection, image; shadow. **2** counterpart, equivalence.

3 illustration, example. “əjə prətiːman prəbhadhər.”—*parəs*. “prətiːman nə nə kəhū dekhparə.”—*kəlki*.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਲੋਮ [prətiːlom] *adj* inverted; upside down. **2 n** backward reading — ਰਾਮ [ram] be read as mərə. **3** mean, dishonest. See ਦਸਅਠ ਵਰਨ.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਲੋਮਜ [prətiːloməj] See ਦਸਅਠ ਵਰਨ.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਵਸੂਪਮਾ [prətiːvəstupma] (similarity in different objects) depiction of common traits of subject and object in different sentences by different words having the same meanings. pəd səmuh jug dhərəm jəhī bhīn pədən sō ek, pərgəṭ prətiːvəstupma təhī kavī kəhət ənek. —*ləlītlələm*.

Example:

lāsət sur mādhyān jyō,
tyō dipət guru sēbha mēhī.

Common traits of illumination belonging to the sun and the guru, are depicted through synonymous words lāsət and dipət.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਵਾਦ [prətiːvad] *n* refutation. **2** response made to refute some assertion.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਵਾਦੀ [prətiːvadi] disputant, respondent refuting the assertion.

ਪ੍ਰਤੀ [prəti] See ਪ੍ਰਤਿ.

ਪ੍ਰਤੀਕ [prətik] *adj* opposite, unfavourable. **2** inverted. **3** symbol. **4** organ. **5** face. **6** form, shape. **7** image, idol.

ਪ੍ਰਤੀਕਾਰ [prətikar] See ਪ੍ਰਤਿਕਾਰ.

ਪ੍ਰਤੀਕੋਪਾਸਨਾ [prətikopasna] worship of some object as an incarnation of Brahm; worship of an idol or some object as incarnation of the Divine.

ਪ੍ਰਤੀਕਣ [prətikṣəṇ] *n* act of seeing ahead and behind. **2** waiting, act of expecting. **3** compassion, kindness.

ਪ੍ਰਤੀਕਾ [prətikṣa] urgent waiting. **2** waiting.

ਪ੍ਰਤੀਖਨ [prətikhən], **ਪ੍ਰਤੀਖਨਾ** [prətikhna] See ਪ੍ਰਤੀਕਣ. “kərət prətikhən ko cəl ai.”—*GPS*. “səbh prətikhna teri dhərə.”—*GPS*.

ਪ੍ਰਤੀਚੀ [prəticī] *n* which attracts the sun everyday towards itself; west.

ਪ੍ਰਤੀਚਨ [prəticən] See ਪ੍ਰਤੀਕਣ.

ਪ੍ਰਤੀਤ [prətit] *Skt adj* famous, well-known. **2** known. **3** happy.

ਪ੍ਰਤੀਤਿ [prətitī] *Skt* knowledge. **2** faith, conviction. “prətitī hie ai.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

kətha me nə kētha me nə tirəth ke pētha me nə pothi me nə path me nə sath ki bāsīt me, jəṭa me nə mūdān tīlək tīrpūdān me, nədi kup kūdān ənhan dan rit me, paṭh məṭh mādəl nə kūḍəl kəmādəl me maya deh me nə dev dehura məsīt me, ap hi əpar paravar prəbh pur rəhyo paie prəgəṭ pərmeṣvər prətitī me.

3 fame. **4** ecstasy, happiness. **5** honour, respect.

ਪ੍ਰਤੀਪ [prətip] *Skt adj* opposite, unfavourable. **2 n** unexpected result. **3** treating subject as object i.e., imagining an object in a subject, is a figure of speech called ‘prətip’.

jəhī prəsiddh upman ko kər vərṇət upmey, təhī prətip bhuṣəṇ kəhī bhuṣəṇ kəvī taprey. —*ṣīvrajbhuṣəṇ*.

Example:

əməl əkas māṣ kətək ki cōdrīka he
prəgəṭ prəkase jeso yəṣ dəṣmeṣ ko.
kirətī is object of comparison, cādni is subject of comparison, but here ‘yəṣ’ is described as object and ‘cōdrīka’ as subject. Hence it is ਪ੍ਰਤੀਪ.

(b) The second form of prətip is where the object is denigrated at the cost of the subject.

Example:

kəhā kərət ətī gərəb tū ṣri dəṣmeṣ krīpan?
nəh to se ghəṭ kal əru ṣtək prələy krīsan.

Here 'krīpan' of the tenth Master is the subject, let down by the object i.e. 'kal' and 'prələyəgəni'.

(c) The third form of prətīp is where the subject is denigrated by the object.

Example:

sətguru kamna ke purən kərənhar
tāke sām kəhā surtəru tuchh gənīye ?
'kələpvrīksh' (object) is let down by (subject)
'sət guru'.

(d) The fourth form of prətīp is where the object is regarded comparatively less important or is not regarded at par.

Example:

dou kər jorkər bādət gobīdsīgh,
det hē ənəd sukhkād əghmād hi,
syal te mriḡīd pəḡbijne dīnīd kəre,
kiḡ te gəjīd pəth dəyo gətīvād hi,
məḡək khəḡīd jīn kak te mərəl vrīd,
rāk te nərīd kəre bādət mukād hi,
sūdər mukharvīd sohət sətokhsīgh
hin je kələk tō səman hot cād hi.

—NP.

(e) The fifth form of prətīp is where the object figures as too insignificant with regard to the subject.

Example:

pukhkar bhare pukhkar pukhkar jyō,
pekhkar səsi kər kəre dutī hin hē,
pukhkar hin dīnkər kəre chin tīs,
khərdhari deh pər yāte so məlin hē,
sukhma nīhar bhər dahət əpar an,
jarət tukhar ese əguḡ ədhin hē,
sətguru ramdas cərən mukətī det
upma kəməl ki nə bəne vīdhīhin hē.

—NP.

ਪ੍ਰਤੀਚ [prətīr] *Skt n* bank; shore.

ਪ੍ਰਤੁਸ਼ [prətuḡ] *adj* very much content, very happy.

ਪ੍ਰਤੈ [prətə] See ਪ੍ਰਤਿਯੋਗ.

ਪ੍ਰਤੋਸ [prətos], ਪ੍ਰਤੋਖ [prətokh] *n* full satisfaction, complete contentment.

ਪ੍ਰਤੋਲੀ [prətoli] *n* highway in a city. "car prətoli rācie."—GPS. 2 a wide street. 3 entrance to a castle from the town.

ਪ੍ਰਤੰਗ [prətəḡ] See ਪ੍ਰਤੰਗ. "kəḡge bhəḡ əḡ prətəḡa."—krīḡan.

ਪ੍ਰਤੰਚ [prətəc], ਪ੍ਰਤੰਚਾ [prətəca] string of a bow. See ਪ੍ਰਤੰਚਾ.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਯੋਗ [prətyəḡ] *adv* daily, everyday.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਯੋਕ [prətyək] *adv* after, afterwards. 2 west.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਯੋਕ ਚੇਤਨ [prətyək cətən] *n* according to Yoga a self-enlightened person. 2 soul, conscience. 3 the Divine.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਯੋਕਸ਼ [prətyəkḡ] evident, apparent.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਯੋਕ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ [prətyəkḡ dərḡən] according to poetics, a glimpse from amongst four glimpses: to view the lover face to face before one's own eyes. See ਦਰਸ਼ਨ.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਯੋਗੀ [prətyōḡī] *n* opponent; antagonist. 2 interruption. 3 a figure of speech where an effort is made to torment a supporter of an indomitable enemy.

jəhī joravər ḡətru ke pəkḡi pē kər jor,
prətyōḡī tā sō kəhē bhūḡəḡ budhhīamər.

—ḡīvərājbhūḡəḡ.

Example:

vərmi mari sapu nə mərəi, nam nə sunəi dora.

—asa m 5.

təv bəl īhā nə pər səke bərva hənā rīsai,
salən rəs jīm banio rorən khat bənai.

—VN.

sətən sō vəḡ nə cəlyo rəma vīcarən kin,
kəvī kovīd hīy dhərət je tīn ko darīd din.

—alākarsagərsudha.

'The goddess of wealth could do no harm to her co-wife the goddess of learning, but she rendered pauper her admirer i.e. scholar of the poetic art.'

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਯੋਗ [prətyōḡ] *Skt n* conviction, belief. 2 proof,

evidence. 3 thought. 4 cause. 5 description. 6 necessity. 7 sign, symbol. 8 decision. 9 opinion. 10 assistant. 11 according to prosody a system of knowing the types and the numbers of metres. These are eight in number – *prəstar*, *sākhya*, *सुची* [*suci*], *nəṣṭ*, *udīṣṭ*, *meru*, *pətaka* and *mərkəṭi*. 12 in grammar a letter or word, which when suffixed to the root word makes a noun of the adjective and vice versa, as when ‘ल’ on suffixing *सीत*, makes it *सीतल* and suffixation of ‘त’ to *मुरध* converts it into *मुरधत* etc.

पुत्रजवाज [*prətyvay*] *Skt n* sin committed by not conforming to religious routine. 2 reverse gear; complete alteration.

पुत्रजहार [*prətyahar*] *Skt n* retrogression, turning back after retarding. 2 one of the eight divisions of Yog, to calm the senses by diverting them from evil intentions; abstraction.

पुत्रजागमन [*prətyagəmən*] arrival after departure; second coming.

पुत्रजुत [*prətyut*] *Skt n* contrary idea. 2 part rather. 3 to the contrary.

पुत्रजुत्तर [*prətyuttar*] See *पुत्रिउत्तर*.

पुत्रजुह [*prətyuh*] *Skt n* disturbance; hindrance; interruption. “*bhəyo nə ko prətyuh.*”—*GPS*.

पुत्रजेक [*prətyek*] *Skt adj* everyone, each one.

पुत्रजेग [*prətyəg*] every part, every organ.

पुत्रजेच [*prətyəc*], **पुत्रजेचा** [*prətyəca*] *n* string of a bow.

पुष [*prəth*] *Skt* प्रथ् *vr* expand, become large.

पुषम [*prəthəm*] *adj* first. 2 primary, main. 3 excellent, superb. 4 *adv* at first. “*prəthəm ae kulkhetI.*”—*tukha chət m 4*. ‘first arrived at Kurukshetar.’

पुषमा [*prəthma*] *n* nominative case. 2 first day of a lunar month. 3 according to Tantar-Shastar, wine is *prəthma*, because it is the most essential thing that is required.

पुषा [*prətha*] *Skt n* tradition, convention,

custom. 2 fame, reputation.

पुषीस [*prəthis*] See *पुषीस*.

पुद [*prəd*] *adj* giver, donor. It is used as an ending of other words as in *sīdhḥīprəd*, *sukḥprəd*, *mokṣprəd* etc.

पुदबिठ [*prədksṭṭ*] *n* placing of a deity on the right side and going around it—circumambulation. According to the scriptures of Hinduism, a goddess is circumambulated once, sun seven times, fire seven times, Ganesh thrice, Vishnu four times and Shiv one and a half time.¹ According to the Sikh teachings, there is – the tradition of one or five circumambulations.² 2 *adj* competent, capable.

पुदबिठा [*prədəksṭṭa*], **पुदबिठना** [*prədəkkhna*] See *पुदबिठ*.

पुदगध [*prədgədh*] *adj* thoroughly burnt.

पुदबिठन [*prədəcchan*], **पुदबिठना** [*pərdəcchna*] See *पुदबिठ*. 2 *adj* circumambulated. “*sadhu prədəcchən.*”—*əkal*.

पुदरसन [*prədərsən*] *n* demonstration, act of showing, revealing.

पुदरसनी [*prədərsni*] *Skt* प्रदर्शनी. See *नुमाजस*.

पुदान [*prədan*] *n* giving. 2 marriage, wedlock. 3 prohibition.

पुदायक [*prədayək*] *adj* giver. 2 donor. 3 the Creator.

पुदिसु [*prədīṣṭ*] *adj* made evident; preached.

पुदीप [*prədīp*] *n* earthen lamp. 2 light, illumination.

पुदीपन [*prədīpən*] *n* illumination.

पुदुमन [*prədumən*] See *पुदुमन*.

पुदेस [*prədes*], **पुदेसु** [*prədesu*] foreign country. 2 another place. “*tən sugədh dhudhe*

¹एकं देव्यां रवी सप्त त्रीणि कुर्याद्विनायके ।

चत्वारि केशवे कुर्यात् शिवे चार्द्धं प्रदाक्षिणम् ।।

²At numerous places Bhai Santokh Singh has mentioned that while awarding guruship, the Guru made three circumambulations: “*tin prədəcchan ko tēb din.*”—*GPS rasI 2* ə 22. “*tin prIkrəm kər tīh səme.*”—*GPS rasI 10* ə 27.

prādes.”—*bāsāt rāvī das*. 3 *Skt* region, a region within the country i.e., Doaba, Majha and Malwa regions within Punjab. 4 part. 5 place. 6 wall. 7 *n* name.

ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ਼ [prādeṣṭa] *Skt* प्रदेश guide. 2 preacher. 3 thinker.

ਪ੍ਰਦੋਸ [prādos], ਪ੍ਰਦੋਖ [pārdhokh] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਦੋਸ *n* heinous sin. 2 darkness at sunset. 3 dusk.

ਪ੍ਰਦੰਤ [prādāt] See ਦਾਤਵੀ. 2 giver, donor. 3 given, donated.

ਪ੍ਰਦੁਮਨ [prādyumān], ਪ੍ਰਦੁਮ੍ਨ [prādyumn] *adj* very powerful. 2 *n* Kam, who subdues the powerful. 3 son of Krishan from the womb of Rukmini. When he was just six days old, a demon took him away and threw him into the sea, where a fish swallowed him. A fisherman caught that fish and handed the same for demon Samber's kitchen. When the belly of that fish was opened, a handsome child emerged from it, whom a maid-servant named Mayavati kept with her. Narad told the truth about the child to Mayavati. So she ensured his full safety. When he came of age, Mayavati was fascinated by his youth and she told him all about Samber; wherefore Pradumen, after a terrible fight with Samber, killed him and flew away in the sky, alongwith Mayavati, to his father's palace at Dwarka. Books such as Harivansh hold that it was Kam, who took birth as Pradumen.

ਪ੍ਰਧਨ [prādhān] *Skt n* battle.

ਪ੍ਰਧਰਖਣ [prādhārkhaṇ] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਧਰਖਣ *n* intimidation; act of threatening. “*duṣaṭ prādhārkhaṇ*.”—*ākal*.

ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ [prādhān] *n* according to Sankh Shastar, nature in the form of uprightness, passion and darkness, which is a causative factor in the creation of the world. 2 God. 3 minister of a king. 4 commander-in-chief. 5 daughter of the founder of Patiala state – Baba Ala Singh. She was equipped with all the good qualities.

See ਪਰਧਾਨ 2. 6 main, important. 7 excellent.

ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨਪੁਰਖ [prādhānpurakhu] *n* most important person. 2 the Creator. “*prādhānpurakhu prāgəṭu səbh loṭ*.”—*sukhmāni*. 3 nature and Braham.

ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨਿਯ [prādhāniy] *adj* great. “*sādeṅvō prādhāniy*.”—*japv*. 2 *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ *n* discretion.

ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨੁ [prādhānu] See ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ 6. “*səgəl purəkḥ māhī purəkḥ prādhānu*.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਪ੍ਰਧੀ [prādhī] highly intellectual, deeply intelligent. 2 having profound understanding.

ਪ੍ਰਧ੍ਵੰਸ [prādhvās] *Skt n* destruction.

ਪ੍ਰਧ੍ਵੰਸਕ [prādhvāsak] destroyer, destroying.

ਪ੍ਰਧ੍ਵੰਸਭਾਵ [prādhvāsabhāv] See ਅਭਾਵ.

ਪ੍ਰਠ [prāṭh] See ਪ੍ਰਣ.

ਪ੍ਰਠਾਸਨ [prāṭhasān] See ਪ੍ਰਠਾਸਨ. “*dāhān əgh pap prāṭhasān*.”—*səṅvye m 2 ke*.

ਪ੍ਰਠਾਸਨਕਾਰੀ [prāṭhasānkārī] *adj* destroyer. “*kūkrīṭ prāṭhasānkārī*.”—*həjare 10*.

ਪ੍ਰਠਾਰ [prāṭhār] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਠਾਲ *n* drain, gutter. “*cətur kos bānāy kūḍ, səhəsṛ laṭ prāṭhār*.”—*jənmejəy*.

ਪ੍ਰਠਾਲੀ [prāṭhālī] See ਪ੍ਰਠਾਲੀ.

ਪ੍ਰਪੱਕ [prāpakk] *adj* fully ripe. 2 firm, definite. “*kṛye prāpakk bhup mān sou*.”—*NP*.

ਪ੍ਰਪਾ [prāpa] *Skt n* a place for wayfarers to drink water. 2 well. “*kəhī mārḍānā jāu prāpa jəhī*.”—*NP*.

ਪ੍ਰਪੰਚ [prāpāc] प्रपञ्च See ਪਰਪੰਚ.

ਪ੍ਰਪੰਚੀ [prāpācī] प्रपञ्चिन् *adj* deceitful, treacherous.

ਪ੍ਰਪੰਨ [prāpān] *Skt* प्रपन्न *adj* acquired, received. 2 refugee.

ਪ੍ਰਫੁਲਿਤ [prāphulit], ਪ੍ਰਫੁੱਲ [prāphull] *Skt* प्रफुल्ल *adj* blossoming. 2 happy.

ਪ੍ਰਬਰਖਣ [prābārkhaṇ] *Skt* प्रवर्षण *n* raining. “*sārdhār prābārkhaṇ*.”—*ākal*. 2 a mountain near Krishkindha, where Ramchandar stayed for sometime.

ਪ੍ਰਬਲ [prābāl] *adj* strong, powerful, mighty.

ਪ੍ਰਬਾਹ [prābah] See ਪ੍ਰਵਾਹ.

ਪ੍ਰਬਾਹਣ [prābahāṇ] See ਪ੍ਰਵਾਹਣ.

ਪ੍ਰਬਾਦ [prābad] *Skt* प्रवाद *n* tête-à-tête; mutual

conversation. 2 fame, reputation. "sun prabad ko bacen bakhana."—*NP*. 3 infamy, notoriety.

ਪ੍ਰਬੀਨ [prəbin] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਵੀਣ skilful in singing and playing veena; expert in singing and playing musical instruments. 2 intelligent, wise. 3 adept.

ਪ੍ਰਬੁੱਧ [prəbuddh] *Skt* awake aware. 2 scholar, learned man. 3 blossomed, bloomed.

ਪ੍ਰਬੋਧ [prəbodh] *n* awakening. 2 complete knowledge. 3 satisfaction, consolation.

ਪ੍ਰਬੋਧ ਚੰਦ੍ਰ ਨਾਟਕ [prəbodh cādr naṭək] See ਪ੍ਰਬੋਧ ਚੰਦ੍ਰਦਯ.

ਪ੍ਰਬੋਧ ਚੰਦ੍ਰਦਯ [prəbodh cādrodāy] a drama authored by Krishan Misar Pandit. It depicts a fight between attachment on the one hand and discretion on the other. This book was completed by the poet in 1065 AD on the direction Chandel Rajput Kritverma of Chedi, who ruled the state from 1049 to 1100 AD. Pandit Gulab Singh rendered it into versified Hindi in Sammat 1849. It is better known as Probodh Chandar Natak.

ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ [prəbādh] *Skt n* firm bond. 2 cord, string. 3 management, arrangement. 4 mutual relationship. 5 a poetic composition in which events are knit according to fine conventions.

ਪ੍ਰਭ [prəbh] See ਪ੍ਰਭੁ. "prəbh ae sərṇa bhəu nəhi kərṇa."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਪ੍ਰਭਣ [prəbhəṇ] *Dg* power, strength. 2 courage, enterprise.

ਪ੍ਰਭਣੀ [prəbhṇi] *n* army of the king; raja's army. —*sənama*.

ਪ੍ਰਭਤਾ [prəbhṭa] *n* primacy, influence; fame, elderliness. 2 sovereignty, ownership. "jobənu dhənu prəbhṭa kə məd mē əhɪnɪsɪ rəhē dɪvəna."—*dhəna m 9*. 3 rule.

ਪ੍ਰਭਵ [prəbhəv] *Skt n* power, strength. 2 birth. 3 world, universe. 4 Vishnu.

ਪ੍ਰਭਵਣ [prəbhvəṇ], ਪ੍ਰਭਵਨੁ [prəbhvənu] *Skt* ਪਰਿਭ੍ਰਮਣ

n wandering. "prəbhvənu kərə bujhe nəhɪ trɪsna."—*blā əm 4*. 2 *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਭਵਨੁ origin. 3 place of origin. 4 root.

ਪ੍ਰਭਾ [prəbha] *n* grandeur. 2 glitter, flash, light. 3 a fairy of Kuber – Alka. 4 sun's wife. 5 Durga.

ਪ੍ਰਭਾਉ [prəbhau] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ *n* effect. "nyare nyare desən ke bhes ko prəbhau he."—*əkal*. 2 See ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ.

ਪ੍ਰਭਾਸ [prəbhas] *adj* with full brightness; illuminating, miraculous. "kəthəṇ kəthṭhō prəbhas."—*brəhəm*. 2 *n* light, illumination. 3 a place, near Dwaravati on seaside in the South, also known as Somtirath. It is here that Krishan breathed his last and Yadav dynasty came to an end. See ਸੋਮਨਾਥ and ਪਰਭਾਸ. 4 god Vasu. See ਅਸ਼ਟ ਸਾਖੀ. 5 *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਭਾਸਾ sermon.

ਪ੍ਰਭਾਕਰ [prəbhakər] *n* sun. 2 moon. 3 fire. 4 ocean.

ਪ੍ਰਭਾਕਾਲ [prəbhakal] *n* noon when the sun shines the brightest. "prəbhakal mənə səbhē rəsəmɪ bhanō."—*parəs*.

ਪ੍ਰਭਾਕੀਟ [prəbhakīṭ] firefly, glowworm.

ਪ੍ਰਭਾਖਿਤ [prəbhakhɪt] *adj* stated, said, spoken. 2 *n* description; explanation.

ਪ੍ਰਭਾਤ [prəbhət] *n* dawn; early morning, time before sunrise.

ਪ੍ਰਭਾਤੀ [prəbhəti] *Skt n* a piece of twig or bark of a tree for brushing teeth in the morning. 2 a heptatonic ragini which belongs to bherəv ṭhət. In it sərəj gādhar, məddhəm pēcəm and nɪṣad are pure, rɪṣəbh and dhəvət are flat. məddhəm is primary keynote and sərəj is supplementary keynote; home note is məddhəm. This ragini is appropriate for early morning singing.

arohi - ਸ ਰਾ ਗ ਮ ਪ ਯਾ ਨ ਸ
avrohi - ਸ ਨ ਯਾ ਪ ਮ ਗ ਰਾ ਸ

It occupies thirtieth place in Guru Granth Sahib.

ਪ੍ਰਭਾਧਰਨਿ [prābhadhārənɪ] *n* army--sānāma.

2 lightning.

ਪ੍ਰਭਾਮਣਿ [prābhāməṇɪ] *n* sun.

ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ [prābhav] *n* act of manifesting, manifestation. 2 power, authority. 3 effect. 4 glory, greatness. 5 imposing influence; compelling force. 6 sun's son, whose mother was Prabha.

ਪ੍ਰਭਿ [prābhɪ] The Lord did. "prābhɪ ape pej rəkhai."--*sor m* 5.

ਪ੍ਰਭੁ [prābhʊ] *n* master, lord. "prābhʊ əpna sēda dhɪaɪaɪa."--*sor m* 5. 2 the Creator. 3 mercury. 4 husband, paramour.

ਪ੍ਰਭੁਸੰਤ [prābhʊsənt] saints of the Creator; saints who worship only the Creator.

ਪ੍ਰਭੁਗਤਿ [prābhʊgətɪ] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਭੁਤਿ *n* origin. 2 power. 3 abundance; excess. "prābhʊgətɪ prābhā hē."--*japū*. 4 *Skt* प्रभोक्तृ one who undergoes. 5 master; one who exercises authority.

ਪ੍ਰਭੁਤਾ [prābhʊta], ਪ੍ਰਭੁਤ੍ਵ [prābhʊtv] See ਪ੍ਰਭਤਾ.

ਪ੍ਰਭੁਲੋਗ [prābhʊlog] saints, sages.

ਪ੍ਰਭੁ [prābhʊ] See ਪ੍ਰਭੁ. "prābhʊ hāmara sare suarəth."--*bher m* 5.

ਪ੍ਰਭੁਤ [prābhʊt] *Skt adj* well-executed. 2 born, produced. 3 abundant, excessive.

ਪ੍ਰਭੁਤਿ [prābhʊtɪ] *Skt n* origin, birth. 2 power, strength. 3 abundance.

ਪ੍ਰਭੇਦ [prābhəd] *Skt n* variation, variety, diversity. 2 emergence by breaking out.

ਪ੍ਰਭੇਦਨ [prābhədən] *Skt n* piercing, penetrating. 2 tearing; sawing. 3 separating.

ਪ੍ਰਭੋਗੀ [prābhogɪ] who fully undergoes an experience. "nəməstā prābhoge."--*japū*.

ਪ੍ਰਭੰਗੀ [prābhəŋgɪ] *Skt* प्रभङ्गिन् *adj* breaker. 2 destroyer, annihilator. "prābhəŋgɪ prəmathe."--*japū*. 'destroyer of tormentors.'

ਪ੍ਰਭੰਜਨ [prābhəŋən] *Skt* प्रभञ्जन *n* act of breaking through. 2 hurricane. 3 wind--that breaks trees.

ਪ੍ਰਭੰਜਨਸੁਤ [prābhəŋənsut]; ਪ੍ਰਭੰਜਨਤਾਤ [prābhəŋəntat], ਪ੍ਰਭੰਜਨਨੰਦਨ [prābhəŋənnəndən] wind's son,

Hanuman. 2 Bhimsen.

ਪ੍ਰਭੰਜਨਿ [prābhəŋənɪ], ਪ੍ਰਭੰਜਨੀ [prābhəŋni] See ਪ੍ਰਭੰਜਨ 3.

ਪ੍ਰਭ੍ਰਿਤਿ [prābhɾɪtɪ] *Skt* प्रभृति *part* etcetra.

ਪ੍ਰਮੱਤ [prəmətt] *Skt adj* intoxicated, dead drunk. 2 insane, stubborn.

ਪ੍ਰਮਥਨ [prəməthən] *n* churning throughly. 2 pounding. 3 contempt, insult.

ਪ੍ਰਮਦ [prəməd] *Skt n* intoxication. 2 ecstasy, happiness. 3 fruit of thorn-apple. 4 *adj* intoxicated.

ਪ੍ਰਮਦਾ [prəməda] *n* nubile girl, young; lustful woman.

ਪ੍ਰਮਦਾ ਬਨ [prəməda bən] garden adjoining a harem.

ਪ੍ਰਮਰ [prəmər] See ਪਰਮਾਰ and ਰਾਜਪੁਤ.

ਪ੍ਰਮਰਦਨ [prəmərdən] *Skt n* rubbing thoroughly, crushing. 2 destruction.

ਪ੍ਰਮਾ [prəma] *Skt n* real knowledge, actual knowledge, pure knowledge. 2 foundation, base. 3 measurement; count.

ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ [prəmaṇ] *n* weight, measure. See ਤੋਲ. 2 measurement. See ਮਿਣਤੀ. 3 cause, reason. 4 tradition. 5 sense organ. 6 scale. 7 distance. 8 Braham, the Creator. 9 righteous person. 10 authentic scripture. 11 proof of the accomplishment of pure knowledge.

There may be a difference of opinion as to the number of proofs, but the following eight are accepted in poetic compositions - prātyākṣ, anuman, upman, śabəd, ərthapəttɪ, ənupləbədɦɪ, səbhəv and etɪɦy.

(a) knowledge gained by sense-organs, such as eyes, in conjunction with conscience is known as prātyākṣ

“īdriy əru mən ye jəhā
viṣəy apno paɪ,
gyan krē prātyākṣ təɦɪ
kəɦɪ gulab kəvɪraɪ.”

—*lālɪt kəmudi*.

Example:

“kudrəṭI dīse kudrəṭI suṇie
kudrəṭI bhəu sukhsar,
kudrəṭI patali akasi
kudrəṭI sərəb akar.”

–var asa m 1.

“jesa sətīguru suṇida teso hi me dīṭh.”

–var ram 2 m 5.

“səṭən ki suṇI saci sakhi,
so boləṭI jo pekhəṭI akhi.”

–ram m 5.

(b) knowledge of effect gained through cause is anuman pramaṇ.

“karəṇ ke jane jəhā karəy janyojaṭI,
he anuman əlākṛṭI kəvI gulab ke bhaṭI.”

–lālIṭ kōmudi.

Example:

“dhum te ag rəṭhe nə duri jIm,
tyō chəl te tum ko ləkhpayo.”

–krīsən.

(c) knowledge of some unseen substance got from its resemblance with some other object is known as upman pramaṇ.

“upma ki sadṛīṣy tē bīn dekhyo upmey,
janpərə upman so əlākar he geṭI.”

–lālIṭ kōmudi.

Example:

“gā jeha rojh, bəghIṭ hūda kotte jeha,
bīllI jIha bagh īll jeha hūda baz he.”

(d) what is stated in scripture or goes as a saying is śəbəd pramaṇ.

“jəhā śastrə ər lok ko bəcən pramaṇ bəkhan,
sou śəbəd pramaṇ he bhakhəṭ sukəvI sojan.”

–lālIṭ kōmudi.

Example:

“suṇIa mənIa mənI kita bhau,
əṭərgəṭI tirəṭṭI məlI nau.”

–jəpu.

“jīni namu dhIṭIa gəe məsəkəṭI ghālI,
nanək te mukh ūjle keti chuṭI nalI.”

–jəpu.

“sati gur ki baṇi sətI sətI kəṛI jaṇəhu
gursIkhəhu !

həṛI kəṛta apI muhəhu kəḍhae.”

–var gəu 1 m 4.

(e) if a statement fails to convey the desired meaning, then suggestion of an alternative is ərṭhapəṭI pramaṇ.

“jəhā vyəṛṭh bhe əṛəṭh ko ər jog se thap,
əṛṭhapəṭI əlākṛṭI bhakhəṭ sukəvI sədap.”

–lālIṭ kōmudi.

Example:

“sahIbu jIṣ ka nōga bhukha hove,
ṭIṣ da nəphəṛu kIṭhəhu rəji khae?”

jI sahIb ke ghəṛI vəṭhu hove su nəphre həṭṭI
ave,

əṇhōdi kIṭhəhu pae?”

–var gəu 1 m 4.

(f) where one does not experience a substance by a pramaṇ, then it is anuplābədṭI.

“jan pərə nəṭI vəṣṭu kəchu anuplābədṭI he soy.”

–lālIṭ kōmudi.

Example:

“naraṭIṇ nīdəsI kaṭI bhuli gavari.

dokṛṭIṭu sukṛṭIṭu tharo kərəmu ri,×××
purəblo kṛṭI kərəmu nə mIṭe ri ghərgəḥṇI,
tace mohI japiəle ram ce namā.”

–dhəna trilocən.

“sato əkas sato pəṭar,
bIṭhryo ədṛIṣəṭ jIṭ kərəmjar.”

–əkāl.

(g) where something is thought to be possible, it is səbhəv pramaṇ.

“jəṭI səbhəv hve vəṣṭu ko, səbhəv nam su hoy.”

–lālIṭ kōmudi.

Example:

“car jəne carəhu dIṣa te car kone gəṭI,
meru ko həlayke ukharē, to ukhəryaj.”

–ṭhakur kəvI.

(h) anonymous statement but

conventionally accepted as true is etihay
prəmaṇ.

“pəṛəpəra kəhənavət joi,
tīh etihy kəhīt səbkoī.”

—*garəb gəjəni.*

Example:

“bhəgət hetī marīo hərnakhəsu
nərsīgh rup hoī deh dhəriō
nama kəhə bhəgətī bəsi kesəv
əjhū bəlīke duar khəro.”

—*maru namdev.*

“nrīpkānta ke karne īk bhəta bhekhdhari,
kamarthi svarthi vaki pəj səvari.”

—*bīla sədhna.*

12 *adj* like. “sətīguru prəmaṇu bīdh nē
sīriū.”—*səveye m 4 ke.* ‘As Guru Amar Das,
the Creator has created you.’

13 *part* upto, till.

पुमाटका [prəmaṅka], **पुमाटिका** [prəmaṅika] This
metre is also known as “nəgsvərupīni”. Its
traits are four lines, each line having eight
matras in ləghu guru order or न, र, ल, ग, ल, स, स,
ल, स.

Example:

“nə dev danva nəra. nə sīddh sadhīka dhəra.
kəla dhərə hīre sui..×××”

—*var majh m 1.*

“ənədkād rup ho. bləd bhup bhup ho.

nə adī ət tohī ko. səman an hohī ko?”—*GPS.*

पुमाट [prəmaṇu] See **परमाट**.

पुमाता [prəmata] *Skt* प्रमातृ *n* who through proof
acquires knowledge of the real. **2** creator of
knowledge, a conscious person. **3** sensual
witness; evidence.

पुमाथ [prəmath] *Skt n* churning. **2** crushing.
3 tormenting. **4** destroying. “pəkhəḍḍē
prəmathā.”—*NP.*

पुमाथी [prəmathi] *Skt* प्रमाथिन् *adj* churner.
2 tormentor See **पुडगी**. **3** destroyer.

पुमाद [prəmad] *n* state of being intoxicated.

2 fault, mistake. **3** indifference. **4** insanity.

पुमादी [prəmadi] *Skt* प्रमादिन् *adj* intoxicated,
drunk. **2** who commits a mistake. **3 n** insane,
stubborn.

पुमान [prəman] See **पुमाट**.

पुमानिका [prəmanika] See **पुमाटिका**.

पुमित [prəmit] *adj* measured, weighed.
2 known, understood.

पुमिति [prəmiti] *n* real knowledge achieved
through proof. **2** measurement. **3** weight.

पुमुद [prəmud] *adj* delighted, joyful. **2** ecstasy.
“prəmud kəṛən səbh bhəhrən.”—*cəḍi 1.*

पुमुदा [prəmuda] a delightful lady.

पुमेर [prəmeḥ] **पुमेर** spermatorrhoea. Its
symptoms are excessive and turbid urination,
involuntary discharge of semen etc. If not
treated in time, it may lead to diabetes.

The main causes of spermatorrhoea are
sedentary habit, excessive sleep, eating too
much of curd, consumption of sugar and
jaggery, excessive indulgence in sex, too much
of drinking, excessive use of pickles and
sauces, and eating such foods as are very spicy
and phlegmatic.

Its usual treatments are taking of the juice
of gilo (*tinospora cardifolia*) or aulas
(*phyllanthus emblica*) mixed with honey.
Licking of sīlajit or kuṣṭa fōlad mixed with
honey, putting of turmeric powder into the
mouth and swallowing the same with the juice
of aulas. Having prepared a mixture of
parched, descaled and pounded tamarind seeds
with washed blackgram, roasted pulse and
sugar in equal measure, a fine powder is made.
One and a half tola of this powder is to be
taken daily with goat’s milk; taking of one tola
of powdered mixture of unripe dried kīkkār
(*acacia indica*) beans and sugar daily in equal
measure, with cow’s milk is good.

At its very outset, urine should be got

examined from a competent doctor and treatment started forthwith. “*cīṅṅag prāmeḥ bhāgīdr dukhutra.*”—*cārītr* 405.

ਪ੍ਰਮੇਯ [prāmey] *adj* subject to a proof. **2** weigh or measure of which can be told.

ਪ੍ਰਮੇਵ [prāmev] See ਪ੍ਰਮੇਯ. **2** See ਪ੍ਰਮੇਹ.

ਪ੍ਰਮੋਦ [prāmōd] *n* ecstasy, happiness.

ਪ੍ਰਮੋਦਕ [prāmōdāk] *adj* delightful, pleasing. **2 n** See ਕਕੁਭਾ.

ਪ੍ਰਮੋਧ [prāmōdh] See ਪ੍ਰਬੋਧ and ਪ੍ਰਮੋਦ.

ਪ੍ਰਯਤਨ [prāyātən] *n* all out effort.

ਪ੍ਰਯਾ [prāya] See ਪਰਯਾਯ.

ਪ੍ਰਯਾਸ [prāyas] *n* endeavour. “*prāyas te isvēr pavē.*”—*NP*. “*bāhu kin prāyas bhāe sēbh bad.*”—*NP*.

ਪ੍ਰਯਾਗ [prāyag] *Skt n* medium of a good fire-ritual—horse. **2** excellent fire-ritual. **3** the place of a fire-ritual. **4** a famous place of pilgrimage at the confluence of Ganga and Jamuna in U.P. It is said that river Sarasvati has also a latent confluence over here. According to Purans, when Vishnu brought back Vedś from Shankhasur and handed over the same to Brahma, the former performed ten Ashvmedh fire-rituals at this place, wherefore this place came to be known as “Prayag”. **5** Being a pilgrimage centre, Prayag, the city, has also acquired this name, though now-a-days it is known as Allahabad.¹ There was an Akshayvat tree in Prayag, dying after falling from which was believed by the Hindus as the means of attaining salvation. Emperor Jehangir got this Banyan tree cut.² A gurdwara named “Pakki Sangat” relating to Guru Tegbahadur is situated in Mohalla Ahiyapur of this town. It is managed by Nirmala saints. “*tāhī*

prākas hāmara bhāyo”, according to this statement of Guru Gobind Singh in Vichitar Natak, he was conceived by his mother at this place.

On his way to Punjab from Patna, Guru Gobind Singh also visited Prayag. It is 697 miles from Lahore, 560 miles from Calcutta and 844 miles from Bombay. Its population is 155,970.

ਪ੍ਰਯਾਣ [prāyaṅ] *Skt n* departure, march, pilgrimage. **2** march to the battlefield. **3** commencement of work.

ਪ੍ਰਯਾਤ [prāyat] *adj* departed. “*cāmu sāg umrav prāyat.*”—*GPS*. **2** dead. **3** durable.

ਪ੍ਰਯਾਮ [prāyam] *n* length, depth. **2** austerity. **3** dearness.

ਪ੍ਰਯੁਕ੍ਤ [prāyukt] *adj* very well welded. **2** very well joined.

ਪ੍ਰਯੋਗ [prāyog] *n* act of beginning a job; taking up some job. **2** according to Tantarshastar, an effort to accomplish some mantar. **3** a dramatic play. **4** act of giving medicine to the patient; treatment; attendance. **5** illustration, example. **6** horse. **7** use, application.

ਪ੍ਰਯੋਘ [prāyogh] See ਪ੍ਰਯੋਗ. “*sār ogh prāyogh cēlavāhīge.*”—*kālki*. ‘will shoot numerous arrows from the string.’ **2** See ਪਰਿਘ. “*loh musē prāyoghā.*”—*VN*.

ਪ੍ਰਯੋਜਨ [prāyōjan] *n* purpose; job that calls for involvement, i.e. it has a motive behind it.

ਪ੍ਰਯੋਕ [prāyōk] See ਪਰਯੋਕ.

ਪ੍ਰਯੋਤ [prāyōt] See ਪਰਯੋਤ.

ਪ੍ਰਲਯ [prālay] *n* total absorption, full involvement. **2** according to Purans, it means assimilation of the world within. There is a reference in part I chapter 7 of Vishnu Puran that day-to-day death of the living beings is called *nīty prālay*; when Brahma sleeps, it is *nēmittāk prālay*; when Brahma dies it is *prakṛitāk prālay*; absorption in self through knowledge

¹This name was given by Akbar. During the Mughal era Prayag was the capital of the province. Now the governor resides here.

²Priests still demand “worship” in the name of *ākhevāt*.

is yātik präləy.¹ According to the Bible, henceforth there will never be any deluge See દિંદુપનુષ. 3 in poetics, a genuine sentiment – amnesia, due to loss of one’s identity and then transportation into supraconsciousness.

પુલજ યન [präləy ghən] a cloud of the deluge era, which, according to Purans, causes torrential rain, and submerges the entire earth.

પુલવ [präləv] *Skt* n act of thorough cutting. “kār dānuj präləv sātān udhar.”—*rudr.* 2 piece, shred.

પુલપ [prələp] n babble; meaningless talk. 2 utterance. 3 talking deliriously during illness. Such irrelevant talk also occurs during the state of loneliness.

પુલીન [prəlin] *adj* fully submerged.

પુલૈ [prələ] See પુલજ.

પુલેઠન [prələṭhən] See પલેઠન.

પુલૈંબ [prələṅb] *Skt* પ્રલમ્બ *adj* hanging downwards. 2 long. 3 loose; lazy. 4 n branch, twig. 5 breast; teat. 6 a necklace. 7 In Bhagwat, a demon, who in the garb of Gop, started playing with Balram and Krishan and kidnapped Balram with the intention of killing him, but was killed by Balram instead. See **ભાગવત સર્વ 10 ઁ: 18.** “dēt prələṅb bāḍo kārṭi

tāb balāk rup dhāryo nā jēnayo.

kādh cādhay hāli ko udyo

tīn mukān sō dhēr mar gīrayo.”

—*krīṣān.*

પુલૈંબઘન [prələṅbghən], **પુલૈંબારિ** [prələṅbarī] killer of demon Pralamb i.e. Balram.

પુલવ [prəvəṅ] *Skt* n crossroads, square. 2 belly, abdomen. 3 slope; ramp. 4 *adj* inclined. 5 humble, mild. 6 generous. 7 favourable. 8 devotee; lover. “kālī kirāṭīhārī prəvāṅe.”—*nāṭ m 4.*

¹There is also a mention of four types of präləy in Kuram Puran:

“નિત્યં નૈમિત્તિકં ચૈવ પ્રાકૃતાત્યન્તિકૌ તથા”

પુલવમજડ પતિકા [prəvətsyət pətīka], **પુલવમજડ પુજસી** [prəvətsyət preysi] in poetic composition, the heroine whose husband is leaving for a foreign land.

પુલવ [prəvər] *adj* superb. 2 n children, progeny. 3 aloe wood.

પુલવતક [prəvərtāk] *Skt* પુલવતક n initiator of some job. 2 founder. 3 employer.

પુલવસ [prəvas] *Skt* n migration. 2 foreign country. 3 *Skt* residence. “prīṭhiul prəvas hē.”—*jāpu.*

પુલવસન [prəvasən] *Skt* n exile; banishment from a town or a country.

પુલવહ [prəvah] *Skt* n flow of water, movement of water. 2 stream of water. 3 continuation of a work. 4 a good conveyance such as the horse. “kesri prəvahe.”—*ākal.* ‘riding a lion’.

પુલવહસરિ [prəvahsārī] n a perennial stream, stream of continuous flow. “āmrit prəvahsārī ātul bhāḍar bhārī.”—*sāvēye sṛī mukhvak m 5.*

પુલવહી [prəvahī] *Skt* પ્રવાહિન *adj* flowing.

પુલવહ [prəvaṅ] accepted, acknowledged. See પુમાહ.

પુલવદ [prəvad] See પુષ્ટદ.

પુલવન [prəvan] See પુમાન. “ātul prəvane.”—*ākal.* ‘ātul prəmane’.

પુલવના [prəvana] See પરવાના.

પુલવર [prəvar] See પરિવાર.

પુલવલ [prəval] coral See પરવાલ. 2 Dg hollow connecting wood pipe in veena, which bears note-bands. 3 trichiasis – ingrowth or introversion of eyelids which strain the eye balls. “dhūd jal prəval khāsi.”—*sāloh.* See પરવાલ.

પુલવલચિંદ્રમ [prəvalbīdrām] coral reef, created by coalendrata. “lal jal prəval bīdrām.”—*parās.* See ચિંદ્રમ.

પુલવિમ્ [prəviṣṭ] *adj* entered, penetrated.

પુલવિંધ [prəviḍdh] *adj* well-strung, well-knit.

પુલવિં [prəviṅ], **પુલવિન** [prəvin] See પુષીન.

પુલવેશ [prəveṣ], **પુલવેશન** [prəveṣən] n entry. “sātī

te jən, jakε rɪdε prəves.”—*sukhmāni*. **2** reach; accessibility.

पुद्देध [prəvekʰ] See परिदेध. “jese deh pran ko prəvekʰ səsɪ bhanu ko.”—*kr̥tsən*.

पुद्दजन [prəvrəjən] *Skt* act of renouncing; renunciation.

पुद्दिति [prəvrɪttɪ], **पुद्दित्ति** [prəvrɪttɪ] See परवित्ति.

पु [pra] *vr* fill, add. **2** a form of पु used in compound words to show relationship; e.g.; पुक्खि-पुक्खि, पुगज-पुगज, पुजापउ-पुजापउ, पुषम-पुषम etc.

पुण [praɪ] See पुण.

पुस [pras] *Skt* प्राश eat, swallow. **2** *n* food. **3** controversy, dispute. “nə trasə nə prasə.” *əkal*. **4** *Skt* प्रास spear. “pras so prat, pəʃa se pəʃəbər.”—*cəritr 180*.

पुसन [praʃən] *Skt n* act of tasting. **2** food, victuals. “ənāt nyas prasnə.”—*gyan*. ‘Numerous people forego food’. **3** *Skt* पुसन throwing, hurling.

पुसाद [prasad] *n* royal temple. **2** a very large temple of a deity.

पुसु [prast] See परसु.

पुह [prah] *Skt* said, stated. “pas bəsaɪkε sadər prahi.”—*NP*.

पुहुण [prahuṇa] See परहुण and पुण्ह.

पुक् [prak] *Skt* प्राक् *adj* first. **2** *n* east. **3** *adv* earlier. “bəhu ɔgʊn kine ɪn prak.”—*NP*.

पुकागम [prakagəm], **पुकागामी** [prakagami] coming early, one who comes early.

पुक्खि [prakʰɪ] *Skt* प्राकृत *adj* natural, unintentional. **2** worldly, mundane. **3** common, normal. **4** *n* a language which evolved in due course of time from the interaction of the speakers of different languages. This is a corrupted form of original Sanskrit. In ancient times it was commonly used in dramas.

We learn from the history of languages that, when kings, officials, scholars, rustic villagers

and people of mean origin, interacted with each other, then naturally a mixed language came into being.

Though Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Punjabi etc are all Prakrit languages, but only that particular language came to be known as Prakrit which evolved as a mixed language, after the era of Sanskrit speaking was over.

Prakrit has the following eight vowels - अ आ इ ई उ ऊ ए ओ, and twenty-eight consonants - क ख ग घ, च छ ज झ, ट ठ ड ढ ण, त थ द ध, प फ ब भ म, य र ल व स ह. See सगसवित्त and गाघ.

पुक्खिजा [prakʰɪja] See पुक्खिजा.

पुग [prag] See पुक्. **2** See पुगज. **3** See पुजाग. “prag ɪsnane.”—*gōḍ namdev*.

पुगजोति [pragjotɪ] great scholar of astronomy. “dɪj pragjotɪ bulɪ.”—*gyan*.

पुगजोतिसपुर [pragjyotɪspur] capital town of Pragyotish (Kamrup). Now-a-days it is known as Gauhati. Once it used to be the capital town of Narkasur. This town was inhabited by Amuratraj, grandson of Ram (son of Kush).

पुगभाव [pragbhav] See अभाव.

पुगार [pragar] *Skt n* palace, a magnificent house.

पुगि [pragɪ] at the holy place Prayag. “məkər pragɪ danu bəhu kia.”—*mali m 4*.

पुगज [pragəy] *Skt* प्राज्ञ *adj* learned; man, scholar, erudite person. **2** an examination in Sanskrit. **3** soul. **4** elder brother of Kalki avtar. **5** vain person’s soul at the stage of dreamless sleep.

पुण्ह [prahʊn] Ske पु-युद्ध wanderer, sojourner. **2** *n* guest.

पुच [prac] *Skt* प्राच् old days and places.

पुची [praci] *n* east.

पुचीन [pracin] *adj* eastern. **2** oriental.

पुचउ [prachət], **पुचउ** [prachɪt] See परचउ. “prachət sət səgɪ bɪnas.”—*ram ə m 5*.

पुनी [praji] *n* defeat. “cɪtə pagərdə praji.”—*ramav*. ‘anxiety of defeat occupied

Ram Chander's mind'.

ਪ੍ਰਾਣ [praṇ] *Skt n* breath. "praṇ mən tən jia data."—*gəu chāt m 5*. **2** Scholars are of the view that there are ten types of breath. See **ਦਸ ਪ੍ਰਾਣ**. **3** life. **4** mind. "jɪs sɛgɪ lage praṇ."—*phunhe m 5*. **5** strength, energy. **6** God.

ਪ੍ਰਾਣਅਧਾਰ [praṇ-ādhar] *n* soul. **2** as dear as life, the dearest. **3** husband.

ਪ੍ਰਾਣਸਖਾ [praṇsəkhā], **ਪ੍ਰਾਣਸਖਾਈ** [praṇskhai] a very close friend. **2** life-long friend.

ਪ੍ਰਾਣਸੰਗਲੀ [praṇsəgli], **ਪ੍ਰਾਣਸੰਗੁਲੀ** [praṇsəguli] *Skt* प्राण शृङ्खला according to Hathyog, a book in which, Pranayam i.e., the process of exercising control over one's breath is described. It is said to have been authored by Guru Nanak. As described in Gurpartap Surya, Guru Arjan Dev consigned the same to water, signifying thereby that the book was not written by Guru Nanak.¹ Even now-a-days a book of the same title is available, the contents of which depict that it is not written by Guru Nanak.

ਪ੍ਰਾਣਹਾ [praṇha] *n* one that takes life away, Yam. **2** cheat—*sənama*.

ਪ੍ਰਾਣਦ [praṇəd], **ਪ੍ਰਾਣਦੱਤ** [praṇdət], **ਪ੍ਰਾਣਦਾਤਾ** [praṇdata] *n* that restores life, elixir—*sənama*. **2** In Sikhism, amrit is prepared for baptism. "praṇəd tum ko guru dina."—*GV 10*.

ਪ੍ਰਾਣਨਾਥ [praṇnath], **ਪ੍ਰਾਣਪਤਿ** [praṇpətɪ] master of life—the soul. **2** master, paramour, husband. **3** the Creator, the Divine. "he praṇnath gobɪdɪh."—*səhəs m 5*. See **ਪ੍ਰਾਣਪਤਿ**.

ਪ੍ਰਾਣ ਪ੍ਰਤਿਮਾ [praṇ prətɪmɪ] In Hindu scriptures, the process of infusing life into a diety's idol made from a metal or stone through the recitation of mantars. It is only after this ritual that an idol is deemed worth worshipping.

ਪ੍ਰਾਣਪ੍ਰਿਯ [praṇprɪy] *adj* dear as one's life-breath, dearest. **2 n** husband.

ਪ੍ਰਾਣਬਾਇ [praṇbaɪ] vital breath. See **ਦਸ ਪ੍ਰਾਣ**

and **ਪੰਜ ਪ੍ਰਾਣ**. The vital breath is supposed to reside in the head, chest, throat, mouth, ear and nose. Its functions are spitting, sneezing, eructation, respiration, ingestion.

When the vital breath, due to inappropriate food, persistence of hunger or thirst, excessive intercourse, insomnia, anxiety, sadness and fear, deterioration of dysentery etc. becomes defective, it leads to such diseases as headache, noseache stiffening of eyes, stammering, panting, drowsiness, soreness of throat etc.

In order to cure diseases arising from defective vital air, use of ginger, garlic, ghee, almond oil, meat-soup, sweet pudding, eggs etc and sweating out are beneficial. Boiling the pulp of salpərɪni (desmodium triliaefolium) in milk and then drinking the same, or taking a powder of two mashas each of əsgədh (physalia flexosa) and skin of bəhɾa (terminalia balerica) and then mixing four mashas of jaggery. Thereafter taken twice a day with milk, it removes the defects of vital air. "praṇbaɪ apanbaɪ bhən."—*cəɪɪtr 405*.

ਪ੍ਰਾਣਮੁਖ [praṇmukh] See **ਪ੍ਰਾਣਮੁਖ**.

ਪ੍ਰਾਣਯਾਤ੍ਰਾ [praṇyatra] *n* respiration. **2** business that sustains life. **3** leading life somehow.

ਪ੍ਰਾਣਾਂਤਕ [praṇātək] *adj* killer. **2 n** Yam. **3** cheat—*sənama*.

ਪ੍ਰਾਣਯਾਮ [praṇayam] fourth part of Yog. In Yog Shastar, it is the process of exercising control over breathing. Sage Atri,² holds that silent repetition of Gaytri mantar three times with stopped breathing. "oḃ bhur bhuvəh svəh." is known as Pranayam.

ਪ੍ਰਾਣਿ [praṇɪ], **ਪ੍ਰਾਣੀ** [praṇi] *adj* living, alive. **2 n** living creature. **3** human being. "praṇi, tū aɪa laha lɛɪ."—*sri m 5*.

¹See Gurpartap Surya rasi 3, ch. 32.

²श्वास प्रश्वासयोगति विच्छेदः प्राणायामः—*yogdərṣən 2-49*.

ਪ੍ਰਾਤ [prat] *n* ਸ਼ਾਮਲ early morning; dawn. “sēdhɪa prat ɪsnan kərahi.”—*gəu kəbir*. 2 See ਪਰਾਤ 1.

“anəhu ghər te prat məhana... tɪs me sɪkkhən cərən pəkhare.”—*GPS*. 3 *adj* also used for ਪ੍ਰਾਪੁ. “mənɔ rəvɪ əst ko prat bhəyo hē.”—*krɪsən*.

ਪ੍ਰਾਂਤ [prāt] *Skt* प्रात्त *n* margin. 2 boundary. 3 territory, province. 4 edge, point. 5 direction, side.

ਪ੍ਰਾਤਹਕਾਲ [pratəhkal], ਪ੍ਰਾਤਕਾਲ [pratkal] *n* early morning. “pratəhkal lagəu jəncərnɪ.”—*dev m* 5.

ਪ੍ਰਾਤਨਾਥ [pratnath] master of dawn – sun.

ਪ੍ਰਾਤਮਾ [pratma] See ਪਰਮਾਤਮਾ. 2 *Skt* परात्मन the Divine, the Transcendent. 3 soul, the vital principle. “pratma parbrəhəm ka rup.”—*gōḍ m* 5.

ਪ੍ਰਾਤਿਭਾਸਿਕ [pratibhasik] *Skt adj* virtual, not real; just as a rope may be taken for a snake.

ਪਾਦੁਰ [padur] *Skt* outside the door, meaning before one’s eyes, or, manifest.

ਪ੍ਰਾਦੁਰ ਭਾਵ [pradur bhav] *Skt* revelation, manifestation. 2 origin.

ਪ੍ਰਾਨ [pran] See ਪ੍ਰਾਣ. 2 living being. “pran tərən ka ɪhə suəu.”—*sukhməni*. 3 life. “kərəhu pran nɪj ko kəlyan.”—*NP*.

ਪ੍ਰਾਨਾਧਾਰ [pran-ādhār] See ਪ੍ਰਾਣਾਧਾਰ. “pranādhār nanək hɪt cit.”—*gōḍ m* 5.

ਪ੍ਰਾਨਸਖਾ [pransəkhā], ਪ੍ਰਾਨਸਖਾਈ [pransəkhāi] See ਪ੍ਰਾਣਸਖਾ. “gurməti namu mera pransəkhāi.”—*sodəru*.

ਪ੍ਰਾਨਸਾਇ [pransai], ਪ੍ਰਾਨਸਾਈ [pransai] God – the lord of life. “sukhdata həri pransai.”—*sar m* 5.

ਪ੍ਰਾਨ ਗਤਿ [pran gəti] ਪ੍ਰਾਣੀ-ਗਤਿ emancipation. “sɪmrət namu pran gəti pave.”—*sar m* 5. 2 salvation. 3 movement of respiration.

ਪ੍ਰਾਨਨਾਥ [pran-nath], ਪ੍ਰਾਨਪਤਿ [pranpəti] See ਪ੍ਰਾਣਪਤਿ. “pranpəti tɪagɪ an tu rəciə.”—*sor m* 5.

ਪ੍ਰਾਨਪੁਜਾ [pranpuja] *n* eating and drinking in order to sustain life. 2 dedication of life.

“sətguru seva bhāi pranpuja kərə sɪkkh.”—*BGK*.

ਪ੍ਰਾਨਮੁਖ [pranmukh] *Skt* प्राणमुख See ਮੁਖੁ *vr n* who takes away life – Yam. 2 executioner. “thəg dɪsəti bəgalɪv laga. dekhi bəsnə pranmukh bhaga.”—*prəbha beṇi*. ‘in the face of deceitful murderous Vaishnav, the executioner, got ashamed and took to his heels.’

ਪ੍ਰਾਨਿ [pranɪ], ਪ੍ਰਾਨੀ [prani] See ਪ੍ਰਾਣੀ. “prani kəchu nə cətəi.”—*s m* 9.

ਪ੍ਰਾਪਕ [prapək] *Skt adj* receiver, achiever. 2 receivable.

ਪ੍ਰਾਪਣ [prapəṇ] *Skt n* achievement, gain. 2 inspiration.

ਪ੍ਰਾਪਣਿਕ [prapəṇɪk] *Skt n* shop. 2 shopkeeper.

ਪ੍ਰਾਪਣੀਯ [prapəṇiy] *adj* receivable.

ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ [prapət] *adj* received, achieved.

ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤਵਤ [prapətəvy] *adj* receivable.

ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤਿ [prapəti], ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ [prapti] *n* achievement. 2 access, approach. 3 gain. “prapəti pota kərəm pəsau.”—*ram m* 1. 4 income.

ਪ੍ਰਾਪਯ [prapy] *Skt adj* achievable, worth receiving.

ਪ੍ਰਾਬ੍ਰਿਤ [prabrɪt] See ਪ੍ਰਾਵ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਪ੍ਰਾਮਾਣਿਕ [pramaṇɪk] *adj* authentic. 2 acceptable. 3 right, true, genuine. 4 *n* businessman of repute.

ਪ੍ਰਾਯ [pray] *Skt adj* equal, same. “tɪl tɪl pray səkəl kərɖare.”—*cəritr* 405. 2 death. 3 age.

ਪ੍ਰਾਯ: [prayəh] *Skt* प्रायस् part often. 2 nearly; approximately. 3 in abundance.

ਪ੍ਰਾਯਸਚਿਤ [prayəscɪt] See ਪ੍ਰਾਛਿਤ.

ਪ੍ਰਾਯਣ [prayəṇ] *Skt n* migration, escape. 2 initial act.

ਪ੍ਰਾਰਥਨਾ [prarthəna] *Skt n* longing, soliciting. 2 prayer, submission.

ਪ੍ਰਾਰਥੀ [prarthi] *Skt* प्रार्थिन् *adj* one who longs, one who solicits. 2 one who prays, one who submits; petitioner.

ਪ੍ਰਾਰਥਾ [prarbədh] *Skt* act initiated for body's formation. 2 fate, destiny. 3 *adj* initiated.

ਪ੍ਰਾਰੰਭ [prarəbh] *n* beginning, start etc.

ਪ੍ਰਾਰੰਭਣ [prarəbhəṇ] *n* initiation, beginning.

ਪ੍ਰਾਵ੍ਰਿਸ [pravritṣ] See ਪਾਵਸ.

ਪ੍ਰਾਵ੍ਰਿਤ [pravrit] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਾਵ੍ਰਿਤ *n* dress that covers the body well; robe, apparel. "gər pravrit niv mənog bənyo."—*NP*. 'the long robe around the neck is elegant'.

ਪ੍ਰਿ [pri] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਿ *vr* defend, restart the work.

ਪ੍ਰਿਉ [priu], ਪ੍ਰਿਅ [priə] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਿਯ *adj* dear. "huṇ kədī mīliə priə tudh bhəgvāta!"—*majh* m 5. 2 husband, paramour. "jīni priu pəmesəru kəri janīa."—*gəu* m 5. "eko priə səkhia səbh priə ki."—*dev* m 4. 3 See ਪ੍ਰੇਯ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਆ [priā] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਿਯਾ *adj* beloved, darling. 2 i.e., Lakshmi. "priā səhit kəṭh mal."—*səveye* m 4 ke. 3 See ਪ੍ਰਿਯਾ 5.

ਪ੍ਰਿਸਟ [prisət], ਪ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟ [priṣṭ] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟ *adj* inquired; the person about whom inquiry is made. 2 desired, demanded. 3 See ਪ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟਿ [priṣṭi] *n* inquiry, questioning. 2 back of the body.

ਪ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਠ [priṣṭh] *n* back. 2 page.

ਪ੍ਰਿਤਨਾ [pritna] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਿਤਨਾ *n* army, force. 2 an army consisting of 243 elephants, 243 chariots, 729 horsemen and 1215 footmen. 3 battle, warfare. 4 man, human being.

ਪ੍ਰਿਤਪਾਰਕ [pritparək] See ਪ੍ਰਿਤਪਾਲਕ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਤਮਾ [pritma] See ਪ੍ਰਿਤਮਾ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਤਮਾਨ [pritman] See ਪ੍ਰਿਤਮਾਨ. "pritman nə nər kəhū dekhpərə."—*kəlakī*. 'There didn't seem to be a man of his stature.'

ਪ੍ਰਿਤਾ [prita] *n* idol, statue. "ki svəṇi prita he."—*dətt*.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥ [prith] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਿਥ *vr* expand, be excessive, nourish. 2 *n* palm.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥਕ [prithək] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਿਥਕ *adj* separate, different, apart. "prithək prithək hō bhakhō səbh hi."—*NP*.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥਮ [prithəm] See ਪ੍ਰਿਥਮ. 2 *adv* firstly. "prithəm bhəgəti sīmərke."—*cəḍi* 3.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥਮਾ [prithma] See ਪ੍ਰਿਥਮਾ. "har bədi prithma sukhdavən."—*ramav*. 'the first day of the dark half of har.'

ਪ੍ਰਿਥਮਿ [prithəmi], ਪ੍ਰਿਥਮੀ [prithmi] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਿਥਿਵੀ earth. See ਪ੍ਰਿਥ. There is a myth that the earth came to be known as Prithvi because it was defended by raja Prithu. "dara əgre prithəmi dhəraṇ."—*maru solhe* m 5. "əpu teju pai prithmi əkasa."—*gəu kəbir*.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥਮੇ [prithme], ਪ੍ਰਿਥਮੈ [prithmē] *adv* firstly, at first. "prithme vəsīa sət ka kheṛa."—*ram* m 5. "khōḍa prithmē sajīke."—*cəḍi* 3.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥਵੀ [prithvi] See ਪ੍ਰਿਥਮੀ and ਪ੍ਰਿਥਵੀ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥਵੀ ਬਿੰਦ ਪੰਚਾਨਨ [prithvi bīd pācanən]—*GV* 10. prithvi (go) bīd pācanən (sīgh) name of Guru Gobind Singh in the form of a riddle, as given by Bhai Sukkha Singh.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥਾ [pritha] a Khatri of Kheda caste, who became a disciple of Guru Nanak Dev. Pritha was an altruist and enlightened man. 2 *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਿਥਾ Kunti, daughter of Kunti Bhoj, who was mother of Yudishtar, Bhim and Arjun. 3 See ਪ੍ਰਿਥਾ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥਿ [prithi] *Skt* *n* earth that extends. See ਪ੍ਰਿਥ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥਿਜ [prithij] *n* grass and trees, which are produced by the earth—*sənama*.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥਿਜ ਚਰ ਅਰਿ ਅਰਿ [prithij cəṛ əri əri] grazer of grass — deer; its enemy — the lion; lion's enemy — the gun.—*sənama*.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥਿਵੀ [prithivi] *Skt* *n* earth. See ਪ੍ਰਿਥਮੀ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥਿਵੀਸ਼ੁ ਰ [prithivishu r], ਪ੍ਰਿਥਿਵੀਨਾਥ [prithivinath], ਪ੍ਰਿਥਿਵੀਪਤਿ [prithivipati], ਪ੍ਰਿਥਿਵੀਪਾਲ [prithivipal] king. 2 landlord, king, emperor. 3 the Creator.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥਿਵੀਰਾਜ [prithiviraj] See ਸ਼ਹਾਬੁੱਦੀਨ and ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਰਾਜ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀ [prithi] See ਪ੍ਰਿਥਿ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਉਲ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਸ [prīthiul prəvas]—*japū*. inherent in the earth; pervasive in the universe; the Transcendent.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਆ [prīthia] See ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀ ਚੰਦ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਸ [prīthis], **ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਸੁਰ** [prīthisur] king. 2 landlord. 3 the Creator. “prīthisē.”—*japū*.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਚੰਦ [prīthicāṅd] elder son of Guru Ram Das. He was born in Sammat 1615. He breathed his last in Sammat 1675 at Heher. Sodhis of his progeny are believed to be inferior. See ਮੀਣਾ. 2 a hill chief of Dadhwals who along with the hill-chieftain fought the battle of Nadaun. See ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਨਾਟਕ ਅ: 9.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਜ [prīthij] See ਪ੍ਰਿਥਿਜ.—*sānāma*.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਨਾਥ [prīthinath], **ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਪਤਿ** [prīthipəti], **ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਪਾਲਕ** [prīthipalək] master and sustainer of the earth — king. 2 the Creator.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਮੱਲ [prīthiməll] a Khatri of Sehgal sub-caste, who became a disciple of Guru Nanak Dev and attained the status of a gurmukh. 2 a Khatri of Bhalla caste, who became a disciple of Guru Amar Das. He abnegated the pride of his caste. 3 a disciple of Guru Hargobind, who belonged to Buhranpur.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਰਾਜ [prīthiraj] the last Hindu king of Chauhan dynasty. He was son of Someshvar from the womb of Kamla. He ruled over Ajmer, Delhi etc. Shahabuddin defeated him at Karnal in Sammat 1250 (1192 AD) and brought to end his Hindu kingdom. See ਸ਼ਹਬੁੱਦੀਨ. Poet Chand, in his book “Prithirajrayso”, has given a detailed history of the Chauhan dynasty.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਰਾਜਰਾਯਸੋ [prīthirajrayso] See ਚੰਦ and ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਰਾਜ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਰਾਟ [prīthiraṭ] *n* tree—*sānāma*. 2 king—*sānāma*.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਰਾਟਨੀ [prīthiraṭni] *n* bearer of the tree — earth.—*sānāma*. 2 army of a king.—*sānāma*.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੁ [prīthu] *Skt* पृथु *adj* broad, extensive.

“prīthunītābjin ki chəbī ko na.”—*NP*. 2 great. 3 expert, adept. 4 innumerable, countless. 5 *n* a king, who was son of Ven. He finds mention in Rig Ved. Ven was the author of one Ved mantr. It is mentioned in Ather Ved that Manu Vaivsvet was his ancestor and the earth was his pot. In Shatpeth Brahman, it is held that first of all king Prithu came into being. Purans describe him as son of Ven and grandson of Ang, it is because of his name that the earth came to be known as ‘Prithvi’. Vishnu Puran mentions that the sages made him the king of the earth but he was very irreligious. He stopped the worship of gods and performance of fire-rituals. Seeing religion being thus harmed, pious sages killed Ven by pricking him with straws of grass. When there remained no king, plundering started. Then the sages together began rubbing the thigh of the dead king and from that emerged a short-statured, broad-faced, dark-complexioned horrible man, from whom arose the Nishad tribe. Thereafter the sages started rubbing his right thigh and therefrom emerged Prithu, who was glowing like fire. It gladdened everyone and Ven was transferred from hell to heaven. When Prithu took over the charge of his kingdom, he found that the earth abounded with forests and mountains. He cleared the forests and pushed aside the mountains with his bow. Thus the earth became ready for cultivation. “mano māha prīthu lēke kəman sū bhudhər bhumī te nyare kəre hē.”—*cāḍi I*. 6 Mahadev, Shiv. 7 Fire. 8 Vishnu.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੁਲ [prīthul] *Skt adj* enormous, broad. “prīthul nītāb pit kəṭi dhōti.”—*NP*. 2 abundant.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੁਦਕ [prīthudək], **ਪ੍ਰਿਥੋਦਕ** [prīthodək] *Skt* Pehoa pilgrimage centre. It is located on the

right bank of river Sarasvati. The myth goes that king Prithu performed here the last rites of his father Ven and served water to the guests for twelve days. “jəhā prithodək tirəth hera.”—*GPS*. See ਪਰੋਆ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੁ [prithvi] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਿਥੁੜ earth.

ਪ੍ਰਿਮ [prīm] See ਪ੍ਰੇਮ. “həɾɪ lage pɪara prīm ka.”—*sor m 4*.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯ [prīy] *Skt adj* dear. **2** *n* husband. **3** welfare. **4** son-in-law. **5** Kartikey.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯਤਮ [prīytəm] *adj* dearest, most loved, consort. **2** *n* husband, paramour. **3** true friend.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯਦਰਸਨ [prīydərsən] *adj* charming to look at. **2** *n* khīrni tree, mimusops kauki tree. **3** Guru Nanak Dev.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯਭਗਤਾ [prīybhəgta] wife faithful to her husband. “prīybhəgta ṭhadhi ekōgi.”—*dətt*.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯਭਾਖੀ [prīybhakhi], **ਪ੍ਰਿਯਵਾਦੀ** [prīyvadi] ਪ੍ਰਿਯਭਾਖਿਨ੍— ਪ੍ਰਿਯਵਾਦਿਨ੍ soft-spoken. **2** Guru Nanak Dev.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯਾ [prīya] *adj* sweetheart, darling. **2** *n* wife, better half. **3** jasmine. **4** cardamom. **5** a metre also known as “aṛuha” and “sōyuta”. Its traits are four lines, each line ਸ, ਜ, ਜ, ਗ. ॥S, ॥S, ॥S, ॥S.

Exmample:

dukh dūd hē sukhkād ji.

nəhɪ bōd hē zəgbōd ji.

nəhɪ bedbak prəman hē.

mət bhīn bhīn bəkhān hē.—*kəlki*.

(b) In its second form, each line has one rəgəṅ
—SIS

Example:

“he prəbhū. he vɪbhū. pran tu. man tu..”

ਪ੍ਰਿਯਾਲ [prīyal] buchanania lalifolia tree. It yields cɪrōji fruit.

ਪ੍ਰੀ [pri] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰੁ *vr* complete, foster, give, gladden. **2** *n* love, affection. **3** shine. **4** desire. **5** satisfaction.

ਪ੍ਰੀਹਾ [priha] *Skt* स्पृहा *n* desire, interest, wish. “kəcu dərəb nə priha mere.”—*NP*.

ਪ੍ਰੀਛਤ [prichət] See ਪਰਿਛਿਤ. **2** See ਪਰੀਛਿਤ.

ਪ੍ਰੀਣਨ [prīṇən] *Skt n* act of satisfying. See ਪਰੀਠਣਾ.

ਪ੍ਰੀਤ [prit] *Skt adj* loving. **2** happy, joyful.

ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮ [prītəm] See ਪ੍ਰਿਯਤਮ. “prītəm, janɾlehu mən mahi.”—*sor m 9*. “prītəm mohɪ lage nau.”—*asa m 5*.

ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮਣੀ [prītməni] a friend’s army; allies. —*sənama*.

ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮਦਾਸ [prītəmdas] a Udasi holyman of noble nature, who became a disciple of Sangat Das in Sammat 1820. He was addressed as “Nirban” and given a ball of ash by Sant Bankhandi. When he reached Hyderabad on his Deccan mission to spread religious teachings, then Nanak Chand, paternal uncle of Diwan Chandu Lal, became his disciple. Pritam Das desired that at centres of pilgrimage, there should be a proper arrangement of kitchen-service for the holymen of Guru Nanak’s sect. At his bidding Nanak Chand gave a lot of money to him, which the altruist Pritam Dass brought to Prayag and handed over to the mission, and thus Panchayati Akhara was established in Sammat 1836.

In Sammat 1838, Pritam Das and Sangat Das did an excellent job of digging a small canal (həsli) and bringing water from Ravi to the tank of Golden Temple (Amrit Sarover).

Pritam Das was born in Sammat 1809 at Hoshiarpur and died at Amritsar in Sammat 1888. Sangalwala Akhara in Amritsar is very well known memorial of this holyman.

ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮ ਪ੍ਰਾਨ [prītəm pran] *adj* as dear as life-breath. **2** dearer than one’s own life. **3** assimilated into the dearest. “prītəm pran bhəe sunɪ səjni, dut mue bɪkhu khai.”—*sar ə m 1*.

ਪ੍ਰੀਤਿ [prītɪ] *n* love, affection. “jəgət me jhuṭhi dekhi prītɪ.”—*dev m 9*. **2** satiation. **3** happiness,

joy. "mine priti bhāi jāli naṁ."—*gəu m 4*.
4 Kam's wife, who is rival of Rati, the co-wife.

ਪ੍ਰੀਤਿਕਰ [priti:kər] *adj* jovial. **2** loving.

ਪ੍ਰੀਤੀ [priti] See ਪ੍ਰੀਤਿ.

ਪ੍ਰੀਧੇ [pridhe] See ਪਰੀਧੇ. "updesṁ guru hāṁ
 pridhe."—*bāsət m 4*.

ਪ੍ਰੇ [pre] *Skt* advance, proceed, depart.

ਪ੍ਰੇਉ [preu] See ਪ੍ਰਿਯ. "ghəṁṁ ghəṁṁ ravə sərəbpreu."
 —*bāsət m 1*.

ਪ੍ਰੇਕਣ [prekṣəṅ], **ਪ੍ਰੇਖਣ** [prekhəṅ] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰੇਸਣ *n*
 inspiration. **2** sending *Skt* ਪ੍ਰੇਥ. **3** *Skt* observing.

ਪ੍ਰੇਤ [pret] *Skt adj* departed, gone. **2** *n* dead.
3 according to Purans that imaginary body,
 which a man gets after meals etc are offered
 to the ancestors. **4** an inhabitant of hell. **5** of
 the category of fiends which have horrible
 shape.

ਪ੍ਰੇਤਸ਼ਿਲਾ [preṭṣila] a stone in Gaya, upon which
 food is offered to the ancestors long since dead.

ਪ੍ਰੇਤਹਾਰ [preṭhar] *n* bearer of a corpse; who
 gives shoulder to the plank on which a corpse
 is carried.

ਪ੍ਰੇਤਕਰਮ [preṭkəram], **ਪ੍ਰੇਤਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ** [preṭkriya] *n*
 according to Hinduism, the cremation of the
 dead body and offering food to the dead
 ancestors etc.

ਪ੍ਰੇਤਗੇਹ [preṭgeh] abode of the dead, cremation
 ground. **2** according to Purans, it is named land
 of the ghosts.

ਪ੍ਰੇਤਤਹ [preṭ-təh] *n* state of having an evil spirit.
 "hāṁṁ bisrət te preṭ-təh."—*var het*.

ਪ੍ਰੇਤਨਾਥ [preṭnath], **ਪ੍ਰੇਤਪਤਿ** [preṭpəṭi] *n* lord of
 evil spirits; Yamraj.

ਪ੍ਰੇਤਪਿੰਜਰ [preṭpījər], **ਪ੍ਰੇਤਪਿੰਡ** [preṭpīṅḍ] *n* skeleton
 of a ghost; dead body. See ਪ੍ਰੇਤ. "preṭpījər
 māṁṁ kasəṭu bhāṁṁ."—*ram ə m 1*.

ਪ੍ਰੇਤਪੁਰ [preṭpur], **ਪ੍ਰੇਤਲੋਕ** [preṭlok] *n* Country of
 ghosts; Yampur. "sāymāni."

ਪ੍ਰੇਮ [prem] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰੇਮਨ੍ love, affection. "prem ke
 sər lage tən bhītəṁṁ."—*sor m 4*. "sac kəhō

sunlehu səbe, jīn prem kio tīn hi prəbh
 payo."—*əkal. 2* wind, air.

ਪ੍ਰੇਮਸੁਮਾਰਗ [premsumarəg] a book of praise,
 regarding the Sikh code of conduct, written
 by a devout Sikh under the name of Guru
 Gobind Singh. See ਗੁਰਮਤਸੁਯਾਕਰ.

ਪ੍ਰੇਮਕੌਰ [preməkōr] younger daughter of Raja
 Sahib Singh of Patiala from the womb of Rani
 Aas Kaur, who was married to Sardar Kharag
 Singh a rais of Shahabad. **2** daughter of Sardar
 Hari Singh Namberdar of Ladhewal
 (Jujjeranwala). She was married to prince Sher
 Singh in 1822 AD. She gave birth to Prince
 Pratap Singh in 1831 AD, who was brutally
 murdered¹ by Lehna Singh Sandhawalia on
 15th of September 1843.

ਪ੍ਰੇਮਗਰਵਿਤਾ [premgərvita] in poetic compositions,
 the heroine who is proud of her paramour's
 love.

ਪ੍ਰੇਮਜਲ [premjəl] *n* tears, born of love.
2 perspiration generated by passion.

ਪ੍ਰੇਮਪ੍ਰਾਤ [premprat] *n* worthy of love. **2** beloved.

ਪ੍ਰੇਮਪਿਟਾਰੀ [prempitāri] See ਦੀਵਾਨਗੋਯਾ.

ਪ੍ਰੇਮਪੁਲਕ [prempulək] *n* standing of hair on ends
 due to excitement; excitement.

ਪ੍ਰੇਮਪੱਥ [preməpəṭh] path of love.

"əṁṁ chin mṁṁṁal ki tarhō te
 tīh upəṁṁ pay de avno hē,
 sui bedh ke bedh so kin təhā
 pərtit ko ṭāḍo lədavno hē,
 kəvṁṁ "bodh" əni ghəni neṁṁō ki
 cəḍh tāpə nə cəṁṁṁ cəlavno hē,
 yāh prem ko pəṭh kərar hē re
 təlvar ki dhar pə dhavno hē.

ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਪ੍ਰੀਤਿ [prem priti] ecstasy and love. "prem
 priti səda dḁṁṁṁṁṁṁṁ."—*majh ə m 3*.

ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਫੁਲਵਾੜੀ [prem phulvarī] See ਦੀਵਾਨ ਗੋਯਾ.

ਪ੍ਰੇਮਭਗਤਿ [prembhəgəṭi] *n* loving devotion.

¹On the same day Maharaja Sher Singh was killed by
 Ajit Singh Sandhawalia.

2 loving service. “prembhāgati kari sēhaji sāmāṭ.”—*dhāna* 1 m 1.

ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਨੇਮ ਨਹੀਂ [prem vicc nem nāhī] love knows no rule.

“nir bīna min dukhi kṣir bīna sisu jese
pir jāke daru bīn kēse rāhyojat he,
catāk jyō svatībūd cād ko cākōr jese
cādān ki cah kār phāṇi ākulat he,
ādhān jyō dhān cahe kamīni ko kami cahe
esi jāke cah tāko kachū nē suhat he,
prem ko prābhav eso prem tāhā nem keso?
“sūdār” kāhīṭ yāhī prem hi ki bat he.

ਪ੍ਰੇਮਾ [prema] See ਮਥੇ ਮੁਰਾਰੀ. a Khatri of Talwandi (near Goindwal). He was lame. He became a disciple of Guru Amar Das and attained self enlightenment. Everyday, devotedly he brought yoghurt from his house for the Guru. With the Guru's grace his lameness disappeared. 3 See ਸਧਾਰ 2.

ਪ੍ਰੇਮੀ [premi] *adj* ਪ੍ਰੇਮਿਨ੍ lover. 2 paramour.

ਪ੍ਰੇਯ [prey] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰੇਯਸ੍ *adj* darling.

ਪ੍ਰੇਯਸੀ [preysi] *Skt adj* darling.

ਪ੍ਰੇਰ [prer] *Skt* motivate, urge.

ਪ੍ਰੇਰਕ [prerāk] *Skt adj* inspirer. 2 motivator.

ਪ੍ਰੇਰਣਾ [prerṇa] *Skt n* inspiration, motivation.

“jīu prere tiu kārna.”—*bīla* m 4. 2 urge. 3 incite, excite. “urājhī rāhīu īdrirās prerīo.”—*bīla* m 5.

ਪ੍ਰੇਸ [pres] *E* press. See ਛਾਪਾ.

ਪ੍ਰੋਸਿਤ [proṣit] *Skt adj* migrant. 2 dead, expired.

ਪ੍ਰੋਸਿਤਪਤਿਕਾ [proṣitpāṭika] in poetics the heroine who is distressed due to her husband's departure to a foreign land.

ਪ੍ਰੋਹਤ [prohāt] See ਪੁਰੋਹਿਤ.

ਪ੍ਰੋਕ੍ਤ [prokt] *Skt* well said. 2 said.

ਪ੍ਰੋਕ੍ਸ਼ [prokṣ] sprinkle. 2 sprinkling. 3 act of sprinkling of mantar-recited water on the animal and the place where it is to be sacrificed, or where yag is to be performed.

ਪ੍ਰੋਖ [prokh] *Skt* ਪਰੋਕ *adj* out of sight, hidden.

“dina nath prokh prāṭīpala.”—*NP*. 2 See ਪ੍ਰੋਕ.

ਪ੍ਰੋਖਿਤ [prokhit], ਪ੍ਰੋਖਿਤਪਤਿਕਾ [prokhitpāṭika] See ਪ੍ਰੋਸਿਤ and ਪ੍ਰੋਸਿਤਪਤਿਕਾ.

ਪ੍ਰੋਛ [proch] See ਪ੍ਰੋਛ and ਪ੍ਰੋਖ.

ਪ੍ਰੋਛਨ [prochān] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰੋਛਨ *n* act of sprinkling water. 2 sprinkling of water upon the animal to be sacrificed. 3 *Skt* ਪ੍ਰੋਛਨ (ਪ੍ਰੋਛਨ) wipe. “prochāt bhe drīg nir bāhae.”—*GV* 6.

ਪ੍ਰੋਛਪਾਲ [prochpal] pārokṣ palāk. “proch palā.”—*javu*. See ਪਰੋਖ.

ਪ੍ਰੋਤ [prot] *adj* strung, stitched. 2 sewn, joined, attached. 3 *n* dress.

ਪ੍ਰੋਧਾ [prodha] family priest. See ਪੁਰੋਧਾ. “subh gūn sēbh īs me kāhī prodha.”—*NP*.

ਪ੍ਰੋਢ [prōdh] *adj* well-developed. 2 mature. 3 strong, determined. 4 serious. 5 shrewd, adept.

ਪ੍ਰੋਢਤਾ [prōdhta], ਪ੍ਰੋਢਤ੍ਵ [prōdhtvā] *Skt n* maturity. See ਪ੍ਰੋਢ.

ਪ੍ਰੋਢਾ [prōdha] *n* mature woman. 2 in poetics, the heroine adept in the art of love-making.

ਪ੍ਰੋਢਾ ਅਧੀਰਾ [prōdha ādhira] in poetics, the heroine who is furious on noticing playful marks of love left by another woman on the hero's body and is incapable of concealing her feelings.

ਪ੍ਰੋਢਾ ਧੀਰਾ [prōdha dhira] in poetics, the heroine who is not furious upon noticing playful marks on the hero's body, rather she expresses her anger in ironical vein.

ਪ੍ਰੋਢਾ ਧੀਰਾਧੀਰਾ [prōdha dhiradhira] in poetics, the heroine who is partly furious on noticing playful marks of love left by another woman on the hero's body and to some extent expresses her anger in satirical vein.

ਪ੍ਰੋਢੋਕਿ [prōdhokṭi] a figure of speech about making of a cause from no cause.

“jāhī utkāṣ āhetu ko vārṇāt hē kār hetu, prōdhokṭi tā so kāhīṭ bhūṣṇ kāvīkulketu.”—*ṣṭvraj bhūṣṇ*.

Example:

“jhuṭṭhe ko nahi pəṭṭi naū,
kəb-hu nə suca kala kau.”

—*bīla dhīti m I.*

‘Black crow is not the only cause of unholiness’.

“pokhər nir viroliē makhən nəhi risē.”

—*gəu ə m I.*

‘If a well’s water is churned, no butter will come out’.

“sadhun ke ujjəl riḍəy jyō hīm hīmvət svet.”

‘It is not that snow of Himalayas is white, but snow from other sources is white too.’

“kare pahən sarkhe dərjən cītt kəthor.”

—*əlākar sagərsudha.*

‘Even a brown stone is not soft, attribution of hardness to a black stone is, therefore, without

reason.’

पुलक [pləkṣ] *Skt n* fig tree; ficus infectoria. See **पलाध**.

पुलव [pləv] *Skt* leap. **2** dive. **3** swimming. **4** leaping animal. **5** frog. **6** monkey. **7** cock.

पुलवग [pləvəg] *adj* leaping animal. **2 n** frog.

पुलवंगम [pləvəgəm] leaping animal, monkey, langur. See **पलवंगम**.

पुलव [plav] *Skt n* dive. **2** fullness.

पुलीग [pliha] *Skt* प्लीहन् *n* spleen. **2** a disease relating to the enlargement of spleen. See **लिंद**.

पुलउ [plət] *Skt adj* swam, bathed. **2** lept. **3 n** gallop. **4** a note of three matras, longer than that of love sound. **5** leap, jump. **6** having the rhythm of three matras. **7** putting a finger on the string of a veena and producing three or more notes by deflecting it.



ਫ [phəppha] twenty-seventh character of Punjabi script. It is pronounced with the lips. Sometimes ਪ-ਬ-ਭ are replaced by ਫ in Punjabi and, at times, the ਮ preceding it is dropped, as ਫਸ in place of ਪਸ, ਫੰਧ in place of ਬੰਧ, ਡੰਫ in place of ਦੰਭ and ਫੁਰਣਾ in place of ਸਫੁਰਣ etc. 2 *Skt* *n* extent. 3 harsh utterance of words. 4 hissing, whizzing. 5 yawning, gaping. 6 result, consequence. 7 hurricane, gale.

ਫਉਜ [phəʊj] *A* فوج *n* army. “muhkəm phəʊj hæθli re.”—*aca m* 5. ‘a strong, unyielding army.’

ਫਉਤ [phəʊt] See ਫੌਤ.

ਫਸਣਾ [phəsna] *v* be ensnared, get trapped. 2 be held up or get entangled.

ਫਸਤ [phəsət] See ਫਸਤ.

ਫਸਤਾ [phəsta] *n* noose, snare. 2 dispute, wrangle. 3 *S* ਫਸਤੋ useless blabber; twaddle.

ਫਸਤਾ ਵੱਢਣਾ [phəsta vəddhna] *v* cut off the noose, remove the obstacle. 2 settle a dispute.

ਫਸਦ [phəsəd] *A* فصد *n* surgical incision into a vein for blood-letting; phlebotomy.

ਫਸਨਾ [phəsna] See ਫਸਣਾ.

ਫਸਲ [phəsəl], ਫਸਲਿ [phəsəlɪ] *A* فصل *n* season. 2 time. 3 crops during winter and summer solstices, that is, spring crops and autumn crops. “phəsəlɪ əhəri eku namu.”—*var mēla m* 1. 4 *adv* at the harvest-time.

ਫਸਲੀ [phəsli] *adj* seasonal. 2 *n* an era based on spring and autumn harvests. According to some, this era was started by king Akbar, in Hijri 963 (1556 AD). It begins in the month of July.

ਫਸਲੀ ਬਟੇਰਾ [phəsli bəṭera] a selfish person. *A*

person who comes only to serve his self-interest as the quail appears during the harvest season to pick corn.

ਫਸਾਉਣਾ [phəsauṇa] *v* ensnare, entrap. 2 bring under control, subdue.

ਫਸਾਹਤ [phəsahət] *A* فصاحت *clear* articulation; eloquence.

ਫਸਾਦ [fəsad] *A* فساد *n* disorder, corruption, defect. 2 mutiny, rebellion. 3 quarrel.

ਫਸਾਦੀ [fəsadi] *A* فسادى *adj* trouble-making. 2 quarrelsome, riotous.

ਫਸਾਨਹ [fəsanh] *P* فسانه *n* tale, story, romance. 2 wile, subterfuge, deception.

ਫਸੀਹ [fəsih] *A* فصیح *adj* eloquent, fluent.

ਫਸੀਲ [phəsil] *A* فسیل *n* wall of defence built around a city or town, rampart.

ਫਹਮ [fəhəm] *A* فهم *n* knowledge, comprehension, intellect, cognition.

ਫਹਮਾਯਸ [fəhməyəs] *P* فهمائش *n* instruction, admonition. 2 direction, order.

ਫਹਮੀਦਨ [fəhmīdən] *P* فهمیدن *v* understand, cogitate.

ਫਹਮੀਦਾ [fəhmīda] *P* فهمیده *intelligent*, intellectual.

ਫਹਮੀਦਾ ਏਮ [fəhmīda em] *P* فهمیده ایم *we have* understood. See ਫਹਮੀਦਨ.

ਫਹਰਨਾ [phəhərna] *v* flutter or flap in the air. “dhrēm dhujā phəhrət sēda.”—*səveye m* 4 *ke*.


ਫਹਰਾਉਣਾ [phəhrauṇa], ਫਹਰਾਨਾ [phəhrana] *v* flap in the air, flutter. “cəle dhujā phəhravət he.”—*səloh*.


ਫਹਾ [phəha] *n* piece of cotton cloth put on a boil. 2 dressing for a wound.

ਫਹਿਮ [phəhɪm] See ਫਹਮ.


ढहराउरु [phəhɪraʊɳa] See ढहराउरु.


ढही [phəhi] *n* noose, snare. **2** *adj* entrapping. “bhiri gəli phəhi.”—*var ram l m l*. **3** *adv* entangling. “jəm ki bhir nə phəhi.”—*sar m 5*.

ढहीम [phəhim] *A*  *adj* learned, intelligent knowledgeable. “kɪ pərmə phəhime.”—*japu*.

ढक [phək] *Skt* फकक् *vr* move slowly, creep, steal, do an immoral act. See ढके. **2** *A*  give up, leave. **3** set free. **4** lower and upper jaws. **5** act of putting medicine into the mouth of a child. **6** In Punjabi, the dust of straw etc is also called phəkk. **7** imperative of ढके. **8** In Arabic, it means ‘to open, to tear, to get flat, etc’ from which it has acquired a figurative meaning of ‘to become discoloured or dull’; e.g. — “us da cehra fəkk hogɪa.”—*prov*.

ढकऱ [phəkɳa] *v* toss grains etc, from the palm of one’s hand, into the mouth.

ढकऱ [phəkət] *A*  *part* only, merely. **2** enough of, sufficient.

ढकर [phəkər] *A*  *n* penury. **2** asceticism, mendicancy.

ढकरदेम [phəkərdes] *n* an assembly or meeting of holymen. “phəkərdes kɪʊ mɪle dəme te.”—*BG*. ‘How can there be an encounter with holy men by spending money?’

ढकरु [phəkəru] See ढकर 2. “phəkəru kəre hor jati gəvae.”—*var sar m l*. “kəri phəkəru daɪm.”—*tlɪlɔg kəbir*.


ढकर [phəkər] or ढकरु [phəkəru] See ढकर. **2** *adj* vain, unavailing. “phəkər jati phəkəru nau.”—*var sri m l*. **3** depraved, vicious. See ढक. **4** *n* abusive language, nonsensical talk.


ढकरि [phəkəri] in vain or in unavailing activity. “loka, mət ko phəkəri paɪ.”—*asa m l*. **2** See ढकरी.

ढकरी [phəkəri] *S* ढकरी *n* public defamation. “osu pɪche vəjo phəkəri.”—*var sor m 4*. **2** *adj* depraved, villainous. See ढक 1.

ढकरु [phəkəru] See ढकर 2. “henɪ virle nahi

ghəne phəlpəkəru səsaru.”—*səva m l*. ‘Those who are fakirs are indeed rare.’ **2** *adj* vain, unavailing. “phəkəru pɪte ədhu.”—*var məla m l*.

ढका [phəka] *n* quantity of grain etc that can be tossed from the palm of one’s hand into the mouth. **2** stuff eaten through this process. **3** *A*  complete deprivation of food; fast (for want of food). “ɪkɪ khavəhɪ bəkhəs toɪɪ nə ave, ɪkna phəka paɪa jɪv.”—*gəv m 4*.

ढकीर [phəkiri] *A*  *n* a penniless or penurious person. “jɪn ke pəle dhən vəse tɪn ka nau phəkiri.”—*var məla m l*. **2** a dervish, fakir, self-denying person. “pəre guri bəkhəsaɪhɪ səbhɪ gunəh phəkire.”—*maru ə m l*.

“kahe ko tu ghər choɳa kahe ko ghərənɪ choɳi?

kahe ko ɪjət khoi durbeş bane ki?

kahe ko tu nəga hua kahe ko bɪbhutɪ lai?

kane sikh dəi tujhe jəgəl me jane ki?

adət ko choɳdeta pəreşan mət hota

sikh sun leta tu “cətursɪgh” rane ki,

goşə jaɪ ek leta khane ko khudaɪ deta jati mɪɪ cɪta re fəkir khane dane ki.

jəl hɪm mahɪ dekhi ag ki ləpət kəhā?

sadhv ke kəpət kəhā bhəy kəhā bir ke?

khələn ke gyan cɪt cəpəl ke dhyan kəhā?

aturi sɪghan kəhā bəcən ədhir ke?

“cədən” kəhɪt dhən kaj laj choɳ hɪye

laləc səmat kəhā kəhū mətɪdhir ke?

muɳhta me rəs kəhā sumta me jəs kəhā?

jogi bambəs kəhā phɪkər phəkiri ke?”

ढकीरी [phəkiri] *n* poverty, penury. **2** asceticism; mendicancy.

“jəb lə he pəra xvab gəphəlt ka ākhō pər

ləjjət təbhi lə badşahi ɔ vəziri he,

kɪsi vəkt cōk jave bhul pərda uṭhave

rəg lal nəzrave chuṭe dɪlgiri he,

“je” kəhe jəhān bic nɪgəşan phiki kəchu

bhavət nə niki dhunɪ nəbət nəphiri he,

ap hua miri t̄ab pəʃəm əmiri gəne
 bhavə na musahɪbi t̄o saɦɪbi phəkiri he.
 dukhən s̄o dukɦɪ ɔr sukhən s̄o ənɔrag,
 nɪdək s̄o b̄er phɪɪ b̄ədək s̄o giri he,
 puja ko bhərəm ɔ pujaɪbe ko d̄əbh j̄lə
 paye te ənəd ənpaye dɪlgiri he,
 jivən ki aʃa əru mərəɳ phɪkər j̄lə
 bɪn h̄ərɪbhəktɪ j̄əg jamət ki jiri he,
 “əkʃr ənəny” eti phaʃe nə phɪkər j̄lə
 t̄əb phəjɪhət¹ baba! phurə na phəkiri he.

ਫੱਕ [phəkk] See ਫਕ.

ਫੱਕਿਕਾ [phəkkɪka] *Skt n* an argument that proves a principle. **2** inappropriate behaviour. **3** deceit. **4** line from some book.

ਫੱਕੀ [phəkki] *n* anything tossed into the mouth. See ਫਕ 5.

ਫੱਕੁੱਲਰਹਨ [fəkkullrəhən] *A* كك الرهن *n* redemption of the mortgaged object.

ਫ਼ਖ਼ਰ [fəxər] *A* فخر *n* glory, honour. **2** nobility, excellence.

ਫਗਵਾ [phəgva] *Vj* Holi festival. See ਫਗੂਆ.

ਫਗਵਾੜਾ [phəgvara] It is a large and ancient city in Kapurthala state. It is situated on the Grand Trunk Road and the North Western Railway. It is at a distance of 62 miles from Amritsar. There are two gurdwaras there:

(1) In the Bansanwala Gate, near Bhairo’s temple, there is a gurdwara of Guru Har Rai. The Guru stayed here while he was going from Kartarpur to Kiratpur. It is a small gurdwara near the market. An Udasi is the officiant there.

(2) At about one and a half mile to the east of the city, Sukhchainana is a memorial common to Guru Hargobind and Guru Har Rai. It is a small gurdwara and there is no regular officiant. Three ghumaons of land have been donated to the gurdwara by Kapurthala state. A fair is held here on Baisakhi day. The

¹fəjɪhət, needless inconvenience.

gurdwara is two miles to the north-east of Phagwara railway station.

ਫਗਾਂ [fəgā] *P* فغان *n* noise, uproar. **2** cry of distress, outcry. **3** short for ਅਫਗਾਨ (ਪਠਾਨ).

ਫਗੂਆ [phəgua] See ਫਗੂਆ.

ਫਗੁਣ [phəgʊn], **ਫਗੁਨ** [phəgʊn] See ਫਲਗੁਣ.

ਫਗੂਆ [phəgua] *n* Holi festival, celebrated during the month of Phaggun. **2** song sung at the Holi festival.

ਫੱਗੁਵਾਲਾ [phəgguvala] a village in police station Bhawanigarh, tehsil Sunam, in Patiala state. About half a mile to the south, there is a gurdwara of Guru Tegbahadur. Only a temporary sanctum has been constructed there. Nearby, there is a residential apartment made of bricks and mortar. A Brahman performs the duty of incense-burning and lighting the lamps. It is situated on a metalled road, at a distance of 14 miles to the west of Nabha railway station. It is 11 miles to the south-east of Sangrur.

ਫੱਗੋ [phəggo] See ਚਚਾ ਫੱਗੋ.

ਫਜ਼ਰ [fəjər] *A* فجر *n* daybreak, dawn, early morning, before sunrise.

ਫਜ਼ਲ [phəjəl] *A* فضل *n* grace, favour. “pavoge khuda te phəjəl.”—*GPS*. It is also pronounced as ਫਦਲ [fədəl].

ਫਜਾ [phəja] *A* فضا *n* open area, open ground.

ਫਜ਼ਿਹਤ [phəjɪhət], **ਫਜ਼ਿਹਤ** [phəjɪhət] *A* فضيحت *n* disgrace, ignominy. See ਫਦੀਹਤਿ.

ਫਜ਼ੀਲਤ [phəjɪlət] *A* فضيلت *n* eminence, excellence. **2** greatness, dignity.

ਫਜ਼ੀਲਤ ਮਆਬ [phəjɪlət mə-ab] *P* فضيلت مآب *adj* seat or repository of dignity. **2** dignified.

ਫਜ਼ੂਲ [phəju:l] *A* فضول *adj* useless, unnecessary. **2** superfluous. **3** talkative, garrulous. **4** short for ਫਜ਼ੂਲਖਰਚ. “ese bɪpɪr phəju:l ko mohɪ nə rakhyojaɪ.”—*cəɪɪtr* 91.

ਫਜ਼ੂਲਖਰਚ [phəju:lkhərəç] *P* فضول خرچ *adj* wastrel. **2** extravagant.

ਫਜੂਲੀ [phəjuli] *P* فُجُولِي *adj* garrulous. **2** *n* vain effort. **3** extravagance. “‘ab chor phəjuli ko hohu siana.”—*NP*.

ਫਟਕ [phətək] flapping sound produced by a bird with its wings. “pōchi phətək səkē nahī”—*cərItr* 82. ‘The bird cannot reach there.’ **2** *Skt* स्फटिक *n* quartz, rock crystal. “modra phətək bənai kan.”—*ram ə m I*. **3** glass.

ਫਟਕਰੀ [phətəkəri], **ਫਟਕੜੀ** [phətəkəri] *Skt* स्फटिका *n* quartz-like mineral which is alkaline. It is used in various medicines and is famous as mordant for clothes; alum. *L* Alumen.

ਫਟਕਾਚਲ [phətəkacəl] *n* quartz-like shining mountain; Kailas. “phətəkacəl sīv ke səhīt bəhur bīraji jaī.”—*cərItr* 141.

ਫਟਣਾ [phətṇa], **ਫਟਨਾ** [phətṇa] *Skt* स्फट् *vr* burst, explode. **2** *n* bursting forth. **3** rending.

ਫਟਾਕ [phətək] *onom* sound produced by something dashed to the earth; crash. “phətəkē gəjanē.”—*gyan*.

ਫਟਿਕ [phətɪk] See **ਫਟਕ**.

ਫੱਟ [phəṭt] *n* wound, injury, cut. **2** width of a river; distance between river’s two banks. **3** wooden plank.

ਫੱਟੜ [phəṭṭṛ] *adj* wounded, injured.

ਫੱਟੀ [phəṭṭi] bandage. **2** flat portion between the grip and the corner of a bow. “phəṭṭi dve cōri ədhɪk, dɪɪṅh muṣṭɪ vɪsala.”—*GPS*. **3** wooden writing-tablet.

ਫਣ [phəṇ] *Skt* फण् *vr* go, jump, shine. **2** *n* expanded throat of a snake; hood of a snake.

ਫਣਧਰ [phəṇdhər] *n* that which has a hood; hooded snake; cobra.

ਫਣਿ [phəṇɪ] See **ਫਣੀ**.

ਫਣਿੰਦ [phəṇɪnd] See **ਫਣੀਂਦ**.

ਫਣਿੰਦਬੁਜ [phəṇɪndbhuj] *n* which eats up a (large) hooded snake; blue jay. “sɪə jəcch gədhəɾəb phəṇɪndbhujə.”—*əkal*. **2** snake-eating storks, peacocks, etc.

ਫਣਿਮਣਿ [phəṇɪmənɪ] *n* gem found on the head

of a snake. See **ਫਨਿਮਨਿ**.

ਫਣੀ [phəṇi] *Skt* फणिन् which has a hood – snake; hooded snake.

ਫਣੀਅਰ [phəṇiər] See **ਫਣਧਰ**.

ਫਣੀਸ [phəṇis] *n* large snake. **2** king of serpents, Sheshnag. **3** Vasuki. **4** See **ਡਿਉਢਾ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ** (c).

ਫਣੀਂਦ [phəṇɪndr], **ਫਣੀਰਾਜ** [phəṇiraj], **ਫਣੇਸ** [phəṇeṣ] *n* king of serpents; Sheshnag. **2** serpent Vasuki. **3** large snake.

ਫਤਹ [phətəh] *A* فتح *n* victory, conquest. “dego tego fətəh nusrət be dərəḡg.” **2** success. **3** expression of social courtesy, used by the Khalsa, when meeting. See **ਵਾਹਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਕੀ ਫਤਹ**.

ਫਤਵਾ [fətva] *A* فتوے *n* a judgement. **2** opinion given by a religious head; edict.

ਫਤਿਹ [fətɪh] See **ਫਤਹ**. “phətɪh bhəi mənɪjɪt.”—*bavən*.

ਫਤੀਲ [phətɪl] *A* فتيلة *n* wick; earthen lamp’s wick.

ਫਤੀਲਸੋਜ [fətɪlsoz] *P* فتيلسوز *n* lampstand; four-cornered metallic lampstand with different portions for oil-pots and wicks.

ਫਤੀਲਾ [phətɪla] See **ਫਤੀਲ**.

ਫਤੂਹ [phətuh] plural of **ਫਤਹ**.

ਫਤੂਹੀ [phətuhi] a Jatt leader of Gujjarwal who had refused to hand over his falcon to Guru Hargobind. When after having swallowed a cord, the falcon was about to die, he offered it to the Guru; he got himself pardoned for his offence and became a Sikh. **2** *A* جاكٹ a jacket; sleeveless coat with buttons.

ਫਤੂਰ [fətur] *A* فتر defect, unsoundness of mind. **2** commotion, riot. **3** obstacle. **4** damage. **5** laziness, langour, idleness.

ਫਤੇ [phəte] See **ਫਤਹ** and **ਵਾਹਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਕੀ ਫਤਹ**.

ਫਤੇਸਾਹ [phəteṣah] raja of Srinagar (Garhwal) also known as Fatechand. Instigated by Bhimchand, the ruler of Kahloor, he, without any reason whatsoever, fought a battle against Guru Gobind Singh at Bhangani, near Paonta,

and met with defeat. See ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰਨਾਟਕ ੨ 8. "phātesah kopa tēb rājā. loh pēra hām sō bīn kaja." See ਭੰਗਾਣੀ.

ਫਤੇਸਿੰਘ [phātesīṅh] See ਫਤੇਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ. **2** son of Bhag Singh, the raja of Jind, who, after the demise of his father, ascended the throne of Jind in 1819 AD and died at Sangrur on 3rd February 1822, at the age of 23 years. **3** See ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ.

ਫਤੇਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ [phātesīṅh baba] son of Guru Gobind Singh, born of Mata Jito, at Anandpur, on the 7th of the bright fortnight of Phagun, Sammat 1755. By the orders of subedar, Wazir Khan, he was martyred on the 13th of Poh, Sammat 1761 at Sirhind. His dead body, as well as that of Baba Zorawar Singh, was cremated by Baba Phool's sons, Tilok Singh and Ram Singh¹ who had, at that time, gone to Sirhind to deposit land revenue there. See ਗੁਪਸੂ ਐਨ 1 ੨ 29. See ਜੋਰਾਵਰਸਿੰਘ and ਫਤੇਗੜ੍ਹ.

ਫਤੇ ਕੁਮੈਤ [phāte kumet] xa a heavy thick club.

ਫਤੇ ਕੌਰ [phāte kōr] queen of Baba Ala Singh, ruler of Patiala, whom some have mistakenly written as Phatto. She was daughter of Chaudhary Khana, headman of Kala. She served food to the Khalsa Dal herself and looked after thousands of orphans. She used to help her husband in his religious and secular deeds. She died in Sammat 1830.

ਫਤੇਗੜ੍ਹ [phātegarh] That holy place of the Sikhs where Guru Gobind Singh's younger sons – Baba Zorawar Singh and Fateh Singh – were martyred in Sammat 1761. Having conquered Sirhind in Sammat 1767, Baba Banda Bahadur got a gurdwara constructed there, which was

¹At that time, their names did not have the appellation Singh as they had not taken Amrit. Both of these brothers underwent the initiation ceremony of baptism at Damdama Sahib.

named as Fatehgarh. Maharaja Karam Singh, the ruler of Patiala, renamed his nizamāt Sirhind also as Fatehgarh. Fatehgarh Sahib is a railway station on the Ropar-Sirhind railway line and is situated at a distance of two miles from Sirhind. **2** a fort at Anandpur, which the Guru had got erected. See ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ.

ਫਤੇਚੰਦ [phātechānd] See ਫਤੇਸ਼ਾਹ.

ਫਤੇ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ [phāte dārṣan] See ਸੱਚੇ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੀ ਫਤੇ and ਤੱਤ ਖਾਲਸਾ.

ਫਤੇਪੁਰਸਿੰਘਾਂ [phātepurṣīṅhā] a village in tehsil Ropar of district Ambala. There is a gurdwara of the seventh Guru there named Manji Sahib.

ਫੱਤਾ [phāṭṭa] a Jatt, resident of village Kanech. While going from Macchiwara, the Guru stayed with him for a while and demanded a mare from him to ride. He put off the Guru with an excuse. The mare and Phatta died of snake-bite on the same day. See ਚੜੌੜ.

ਫੱਤੂ ਸੰਮੂ [phāṭṭu sāmu] See ਟਾਲੀਆਂ ਫੱਤੂ ਸੰਮੂ ਕੀ.

ਫੱਤੇ ਨੰਗਲ [phāṭṭe nāṅgāl] See ਬੁਰਜਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਫੱਤੇ ਭਿੰਡਰ [phāṭṭe bhīṅḍar] a village in tehsil and police station Daska of district Sialkot. It is 12 miles to the north-east of Gujranwala railway station. There is a metalled road for ten miles and unmetalled path for two miles. Near this village, towards the south, there is a small gurdwara raised in memory of Guru Nanak Dev. On his way to Sialkot, the Guru had stayed here. The officiant here is a Singh. Only one ghumaon of land has been attached to the gurdwara. A fair is held on the occasion of Nirjala Ekadasi.

ਫੱਤੇ [phāṭṭo] Bibi Phatto, daughter of Baba Phool. She was married to Bhai Dhanna Singh who was a worthy descendant of Baba Buddha. She gave birth to Sangat Singh whose progeny are landlords of Bilha. **2** Some writers have mistakenly taken Phatto to mean queen Phate Kaur. See ਫਤੇਕੌਰ.

ਫਦਲ [phədəl] See ਫਜਲ.

ਫਦੀਹਤ [phədihət], ਫਦੀਹਤਿ [phədihətɪ] *A* فضیلت *n* ignominy, shame. **2** infamy. **3** state of being unsuitable. **4** filth, faeces. “pholɪ phədihətɪ muhɪ lenɪ bhərasa.”—*var majh m 1*.

ਫਦੂਲ [phədul] See ਫਜੂਲ.

ਫਦੂਲੀ [phəduli] See ਫਜੂਲੀ.

ਫਧ [phədh], ਫਧਾ [phədha], ਫਧਿ [phədhɪ] bondage, noose, snare, trap. “nə kalphədha phəs hē.”—*əkal*. “mən maɪa mɛ phədhɪ rəhɪo.”—*s m 9*. “durmətɪ sɪu nanək phədhɪo.”—*s m 9*.

ਫਨ [phən] See ਫਣ. **2 A** فتن *n* wile, trick. **3** ashes; wealth, prosperity. “hɪt lagɪo səbh phən ka.”—*sar kəbir*. **4 P** talent, skill.

ਫਨਖਾਨਾ [phənkhana] *n* ਫਨ (deception) - ਖਾਨਹ (abode) house of deception. “cetəsɪ nahi dunia phənkhanə.”—*suhī rəvɪdas*.

ਫਨਾ [phəna], ਫਨਾਇ [phənai], ਫਨਾਹ [phənah] *A* † *adj* perishable, destructible. “cəsəmdidə phənai.”—*tlɪlōg m 5*. **2 n** state of being absorbed in the self; single-minded contemplation upon one's own entity. **3** self-effacement.

ਫਨਿ [phənɪ] snake. See ਫਣੀ. “mor te jyō phənɪ, tyō səkucanə.”—*cāḍi 1*.

ਫਨਿਜਾ [phənɪja] snake's daughter.—*sənama*.

ਫਨਿੰਦ [phənɪnd], ਫਨਿੰਦ੍ਰ [phənɪndr] See ਫਣੀਂਦ੍ਰ.

ਫਨਿਸਨਿ [phənɪmənɪ] *n* Nagmani, an imaginary jewel grown in the hood of a serpent. “lulu jəmurəd nil phənɪmənɪ.”—*səloh*. **2** jewel (head) among serpents; Sheshnag.

ਫਨਿਯਾਰਾ [phənɪyara] hooded. See ਫਣੀਅਰ.

ਫਨੀ [phəni] See ਫਣੀ.

ਫਨੀਂਦ੍ਰ [phənɪndr] See ਫਣੀਂਦ੍ਰ.

ਫਨੂਸ [phənuːs] See ਫਾਨੂਸ. “jənu dipək məddh phənuːs ki theli.”—*cāḍi 1*.

ਫਫੜਾ [phəphɾa] *n* deceit, guile, wile.

ਫਫੜੇ ਭਾਈਕੇ [phəphɾe bhaikə] a village in tehsil and police station Mansa, nizamat Barnala of

Patiala state. It is two miles to the north-east of Narendarpura railway station. The following articles of Guru Gobind Singh, which he had bestowed upon Bhai Desraj, are preserved in the house of Bhai Dasaundha Singh – a descendant of Bhai Bahilo:

(1) a pajama made of the skin of a barking deer.

(2) two long, loose shirts made of embroidered tapestry.

(3) a muslin handkerchief.

(4) a gold coin.

(5) a dagger.

ਫਫਾ [phəpha] twenty-seventh character of the Punjabi script. “phəpha phɪrət phɪrət tu aɪa.”—*bavən*. **2** pronunciation of ਫ.

ਫਫਾ ਕੁਟਨੀ [phəpha kuṭni] See ਫੁਫੀ ਕੁਟਨੀ.

ਫਫੋਲਾ [phəphola] *n* blister caused by burning or friction.

ਫਬ [phəb] See ਫਬਿ.

ਫਬਣਾ [phəbṇa], ਫਬਨਾ [phəbna] *v* become fit, get impressive, adorn one self. “guri purə dio həri nama, jə kəu eha vəsətu phəbi.”—*guj m 5*.

ਫਬਿ [phəbɪ] *n* charm, splendour.

ਫਬੀ [phəbi] See ਫਬਣਾ.

ਫਯਾਜ [phəyaj], ਫੱਯਾਜ [phəyyaj] *A* فاضل *adj* beneficent. **2** generous.

ਫੱਯਾਜੀ [phəyyaji] *A* فاضل *n* beneficence. **2** generosity.

ਫਰ [phər] See ਫਲ. “akase phəru phərɪa.”—*ram kəbir*. ‘The breathing exercise matured in the final stage of spiritual enlightenment.’ “pʊtr pʊtr tɪnke nəhɪ phərē.”—*VN*. **2 P** فر feather, wing. “bɪn phər sər məricke mara.”—*NP*. **3** pomp, grandeur. **4** tip of a weapon (as of an arrow, etc.) “srɔn ki dhar chuṭi sʊ ləge sər ke phər nɛ.”—*cāḍi 1*. **5** See ਫੜ.

ਫਰਉਨ [phərəun] *A* فرعون Pharaoh. There have been many Egyptian monarchs with this name.

Like Janak, it was also a title of the royal throne but the most famous Pharaoh was the one who was a contemporary of Moses. He abrogated to himself the divine powers and tyrannized the Israelites (including Moses). Once, by the divine will, plague overwhelmed the Egyptian people. Moses, along with his people, moved out with the intention to quit Egypt. When he had covered some distance, the Pharaoh, along with his army, closed on him. In accordance with the Divine Will, Moses and his people crossed the Red Sea but, The Pharaoh and his army got drowned in the sea. The real name of this Pharaoh was Walid Bin Musab.¹ **2** crocodile, alligator, taintless being. **3** *adj* revengeful. **4** arrogant, proud.

ਫਰਸ [phərəs] *P* فرش *n* carpetting, mat. **2** *A* فرس horse.

ਫਰਸਤਾਦਨ [phərstadən] *P* فرستادن *v* send.

ਫਰਸਤਾਦਾ [phərstada] *P* فرستاده *adj* sent. “khudai de phərstade ae hən.”—*JSBM*.

ਫਰਸਾ [phərsa] *n* a hatchet, axe, battle-axe.

ਫਰਸੀ [phərsi] *adj* of or relating to the floor.

ਫਰਹ [phərəh] *n* short for ਫਰਹਰਹ; ensign that flaps in the air. “phərəh niʃanə.”—*suraj*. **2** *A* فرح happiness, delight, joy.

ਫਰਹਤ [fərhət] *A* فرحت *n* gladness, happiness, joy. **2** elation, rapture.

ਫਰਹਰ [phərhər] *adj* feathered, winged. “phərhər tirə.”—*ramav*. **2** See ਫਰਹਰਾ.

ਫਰਹਰਾ [phərhəra] *n* flag, pennant.

ਫਰਹਾ [phərha] *n* barrier, gate. “phərhe muhkəm gurgianu bicari.”—*asa* ə m 5.

ਫਰਹਾਦ [phərhəd] See ਸੀਰੀ 3.

ਫਰਹੀ [phərhi] See ਫਰੀ.

ਫਰਹੰਗ [fərhəg] *P* فرهنگ *n* intellect. **2** learning, knowledge. **3** respect. **4** elderliness. **5** dictionary, glossary.

¹Many writers have mentioned his name as Musab Ibn Raiyam and Qaboos and his age as 620 years.

ਫਰਕ [phərak] *A* فرق *n* separation, difference. **2** gap; intervening space. **3** distinction. **4** deficiency, shortage. **5** top, summit.

ਫਰਕਸ [phərkəs] *P* فرخس *n* rump of a horse or a mule, etc.

ਫਰਕਣਾ [phərakṇa], ਫਰਕਨਾ [phərakna] *v* welter, wreath. **2** (of some limb or muscle) pulsate, flutter. See ਫੁਰਣ 1.

ਫਰਕਾਬਾਦ [phərkabad] See ਫਰਕੁਖਾਬਾਦ. “kasi adik phərkabad.”—*GPS*.

ਫਰਕਿ [phərakɪ] *adv* immediately, instantaneously, at once. “jəb dekhio beṛa jərjəra təb utəɪpəɪɪo hæu phərakɪ.”—*s kabir*. **2** at a distance.

ਫਰਕੁ [phəraku] See ਫਰਕ. “ape phərak kiton ghəṭ ətəɪ.”—*majh* ə m 3.

ਫਰਕਸ [fərxəʃ] See ਫਰਕਸ.

ਫਰਖੰਦਹ [fərxədhəh] *P* فرخنده auspicious. **2** happy, joyful.

ਫਰਗਲ [phərgəl] *A* فرغل *n* a long cloak, padded with wool.

ਫਰਜ [phəraj] *A* فرض *n* duty. **2** religious activity, the performance of which is mandatory. **3** divine command. **4** bestowal. **5** fixing time. **6** estimating, guessing.

ਫਰਜ਼ਾਨਗੀ [fərzangi] *P* فرزنگی wisdom, intelligence.

ਫਰਜੀ [phəɾji] *A* فرضی *adj* hypothetical, assumed, fabricated.

ਫਰਜੰਦ [phəɾjənd] *P* فرزند *n* son. “məktəb māhɪ phəɾjənd ko bæṭhəɪye.”—*NP*.

ਫਰੜਾ [phəɾɖa] *n* stubble; stump of reaped corn, left behind in the field. “phəɾɖa læg jəvar ko more.”—*GPS*.

ਫਰਦ [phəɾəd] *A* فرد *n* a wooden plank or board. **2** list, schedule. “kam krodh kur hū ki vriddhta phəɾəd ki.”—*GPS*. **3** individual, person.

ਫਰਦਾ [fəɾda] *P* فردا the day after today; tomorrow.

ਫਰਦੋਸ [fəɾdɔs] *A* فردوس *n* paradise, heaven. Its

pronunciation as firdās is also correct.

ਫਰਦੌਸੀ [phærdɔsi] or ਫਿਰਦੌਸੀ [fɪrdɔsi] فرودي court poet of Mahmood, emperor of Ghazni. He was son of Sharf Shah. He spent thirty years writing a history, named Shahnama, comprising 60,000 verses in classical Persian. His real name was Abbulkasām Hassan (ابوالقاسم حسن).

The emperor had promised to give him one gold coin for each verse. But, after the completion of the book, he offered to pay in silver coins. The poet refused to accept the said payment and returned to his home town Toos (Mash-had) and recorded the meanness of Mahmood in the above-mentioned book. At last, in repentance, the emperor sent sixty thousand gold coins to the poet. But, when the officials entered Toos through one gate, the poet's hearse was being taken out from the other gate. The poet's daughter refused to accept the payment. But, later on acceding to Mahmood's request, she accepted the payment and spent it on the construction of an embankment and a bathing place on the river near the city. Fardausi died at Toos (Mash-had) in 1025 AD.

The tenth Master has written in his Zafarnamah:

“cɪ xʊʃ gʊfət færdɔsie xʊʃzʊbā.”

ਫਰਨਾ [phærna] See ਫੜਨਾ. 2 See ਫਲਨਾ.

ਫਰਫਰਾਨਾ [phærphærana] *v* flap, flutter.

“phærphærat bhajən ɪt ut ko.”—*NP*.

ਫਰ ਫਰਿਆ [phær phæɪa] bore fruit. See ਫਰ 1.

ਫਰਫੰਦ [phærphəd] *n* guile, subterfuge.

ਫਰਬਾ [færba] *P* فرہ *adj* fat, bulky.

ਫਰਮਾਂਹ [phærmāh] a cypress-like tree, which grows in hot countries. Its wood is used as timber. tamarix dioica.

ਫਰਮਾਨ [færman] *P* فرمان *n* mandatory epistle; edict. 2 order, command.

ਫਰਮਾਯੋਸ [færmayəʃ] *P* فرمایش *n* command, order.

ਫਰਮੁਦ [færmud] *P* فرمود ordered, commanded.

ਫਰਮੁਦਨ [færmudən] *P* فرمودن *v* order, command.

ਫਰਮੋਸ [færmos] See ਫਰਮੋਸ.

ਫਰਯਾਦ [phæryad] See ਫਰਿਆਦ.

ਫਰਰਾ [phær-ra] See ਫਰਹਰਾ.

ਫਰਰੁਖ ਸਿਯਰ [færrux siyər] فرخ سیر grandson of Aurangzeb and subedar of Bengal. He ascended the throne of Delhi in the month of Magh, Sammat 1770 (1713 AD) after having slain Jahandarshah with the help of Abdulla Khan Sayyad. He married daughter of Ajit Singh, raja of Jodhpur, in 1715 AD. During his regime, Banda Bahadur was martyred, in Sammat 1773, and he left no stone unturned to extirpate the Sikhs. In Sammat 1776 (16th May, 1719), Husain Ali, brother of Abdulla Khan, killed Farrukhsiyar with the help of the Marhattas. See ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿਚ ਰਾਜ.

ਫਰਰੁਖਾਬਾਦ [phær-rukhabad] a district headquarters in U.P. which falls under Agra division. It was founded in the name of Farrukhsiyar, by Nawab Mohammad Khan, in 1714 AD.

ਫਰਲਾਂਗ [phærlāg] *E* furlong – one eighth of a mile or a length of 220 yards.

ਫਰਵਾਹੀ [phærvahi] *n* a saw that is worked by two men. 2 a village in nizamat and tehsil Barnala of Patiala state. It is situated at a distance of three miles to the south of Barnala railway station. Near this village, towards the south-east, there is a gurdwara in memory of Guru Tegbahadur. The Guru stayed here for one night. This gurdwara has a donation of 35 ghumaons of land and an award of rupees 84 in cash. The officiant is a Singh. The local population is now busy in constructing a large assembly hall of this gurdwara.

Bhai Thamman Singh has been an eminent Sikh of Farwahi. His memorial is regarded as a tourist spot in the Malwa. See ਥੰਮਨ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਫਰਾਂਸ [phəra] short for France. “phəra ke phɪrāgi.”—*əkal*. **2** a town in district Mainpuri of U.P. **3** See ਫਲ੍ਹਾ.

ਫਰਾਂਇ [phəraɪ] *adv* having rent or pierced. “kan phəraɪ hɪrae tuka.”—*prəbha ə m* **5**. **2** having handed over.

ਫਰਾਂਸ [phəras] *n* فرانس *n* whose business is to spread carpets.

ਫਰਾਂਸ [phəras] France; a famous country in western Europe. Earlier there was monarchy in this country. After the removal of Napoleon III on 4th September 1870, the republic was established in 1875. To its north, there are Belgium and the English Channel; to the west is the Atlantic ocean; to the south, is the Mediterranean sea; and to the east are Italy and Germany. Paris is its capital.

The area of France is 212,660 square miles. Its population is 39,209,766. Besides this, the territories ruled by France in Asia, America and Africa cover 5,120,000 square miles and their population is 53,500,000.

French contact with India began in 1664 AD. when a trading company, La Compagni des Indes was established. Over a period of time, by developing relations with the states, it occupied a large territory in the south. But this company did not receive as much support from the parent country as the English company did from England and it could not develop its power.

The English company, particularly during the times of Clive, Warren Hastings and Wellesley, dealt a heavy blow to the French forces. At present some places like Pondicherry, Chandar Nagar, etc are under the French control.

ਫਰਾਂਸਖਾਨਾ [fərasxana] *P* فرانس خانہ *n* room in which carpets etc are kept. **2** a house where the servants live, whose job is to spread carpets etc.

ਫਰਾਂਸੀ [phərasī] a citizen of France. **2** language

of France, French.

ਫਰਾਂਸੀਸ [phərasis] country named France. “phərasis ke durāgi.”—*əkal*. See ਫਰਾਂਸ. **2** French language.

ਫਰਾਂਸੀਸੀ [phərasisi] *adj* of France, French. **2 n** French language.

ਫਰਾਂਹਮ [fərahəm] *P* فراهم *collected, assembled.*

ਫਰਾਂਹੁਨ [phərahun] See ਫਰਹੁਨ. **2** according to Sarabloh, son and commander of demon Brijnad (Virynad).

ਫਰਾਂਕੀ [phəraiki] *P* فرانگی *waistband, horsebelt.*

ਫਰਾਂਖ [fərax] *P* فراخ *adj* open, wide; capacious.

ਫਰਾਂਖੀ [fəraxi] *P* فراخی *n* width, extent. **2** abundance of wealth. **3** See ਫਰਾਂਕੀ.

ਫਰਾਂਗ [fərag] *A* فراغ *n* leisure.

ਫਰਾਂਗਤ [fəragət] *A* فراغت *n* deliverance, release. **2** leisure. “təbe phəragət ki bɪdɦɪ jovə.”—*GPS*. **3** prosperity.

ਫਰਾਂਮੋਸ [fəramoʃ] *P* فراموش *adj* forgotten. “hoʃ bhəi phəramoʃ səbhe.”—*NP*.

ਫਰਾਂਮੋਸੀਦਨ [fəramoʃidən] *P* فراموشیدن *v* forget, ignore.

ਫਰਾਂਰ [fərar] *A* فرار *adj* absconding, fugitive. **2** act of absconding.

ਫਰਾਲਾ [phərala] a village, under police station Banga, tehsil Nawanshahar of district Jalandhar. It is at a distance of two miles to the north of Bahram railway station. Near the government school in this village, there is a small gurdwara of Guru Har Rai. On his way from Kartarpur to Kiratpur, the Guru stayed here. Land measuring 3-4 ghumaons, is attached to this gurdwara. Near the gurdwara, there is residence of officiant Bhai Ram Singh Nirmala, where Guru Granth Sahib is displayed.

ਫਰਿਆ [phəriɪa] bore fruit. See ਫਰ 1.

ਫਰਿਆਦ [phəriɪad] *P* فریاد *n* cry for help; petition for redress.

ਫਰਿਆਦੀ [phəriɪadi] *adj* seeker of redress or justice, petitioner. See ਫਰਿਆਦ.

ਫਰਿਸਤ [phəriːsət] See ਫਿਰਿਸੁ.

ਫਰਿਸਤਤ [fəriːstət], **ਫਰਿਸਤਾ** [phəriːstā], **ਫਰਿਸਤਾ** [phəriːstā] *P* فرشته *adj* sent. Its root is **ਫਰਸੁਦਨ** [fərstadən] i.e. to send. The letter **ش** has been substituted for **س**. **2** messenger, envoy. **3** gift, present. **4** angel. *A* **مَلَك** According to the books of Islam (اسلام), angels have been created from God's light. They do not suffer from hunger, and possess huge power. At some places, their count is given as one lac and twenty-five thousand and at others, eighty thousand. The Koran mentions four archangels:

(a) [jɪbrail] **جبرائیل** who carries the gospel to the prophets. This very angel had, at times, brought and handed over to Mohammad many verses of the Koran. He has also been mentioned as the Holy Ghost.

(b) [mikail] **میکائیل** who provides subsistence to the people and sends rain.

(c) [ɪsrafil] **اسرافیل** is the angel who sounds the trumpet of the Doomsday. With the sound of this trumpet, the Dissolution will take place and the dead will rise from their graves.

(d) [ɪzrail or əzrail] **عزرائیل** is the angel of death. "əzrailu phəresta tɪl piɾe ghaɳi."—*gəv var I m* 5. He is also called **مَلِكُ الْمَوْتِ** [mælkulmōt]. "mælkəlmōt jā avsi səbh dərvaje bhənɪ."—*s fərid*.

Besides these, two more angels **کراما کاتبین** [kɪrāmən katɪbin] are mentioned in the Koran. One of them stays on the right shoulder of every person to record his good deeds and the other remains on the left shoulder to record his evil deeds. See **ਚਿਤ੍ਰਗੁਪਤ**.

Two angels, named **مکر** [munkər] and **نکیر** [nəkɪr] examine all the dead in their graves. Eight angels carry the throne of God, and nineteen angels, under the sway of **مَلِك** [malɪk], guard the hell. The chief angel of the paradise is **رضوان** [rɪzvan] who may be

regarded as the Indar of the Purans. **5** a poet whose actual name was Mohammad Qasim. He was born in Astrabad, in Persia, around 1570 AD. His father's name was Gulam Ali. A book of history, written by Muhammad Qasim, and completed in 1614 AD, is known as Farishta.¹ Mohammad Qasim was there in the court of Jahangir for some time. **6** a saint having qualities of a god. See **ਫਰਿਸਤਾ ਸਿਫਤ**.

ਫਰਿਸਤਾ ਸਿਫਤ [fəriːstā sɪfət] *P* فرشته صفت *adj* with angelic temper; saintly, virtuous.

ਫਰੀ [phəri] *n* a small shield, held in the left hand to ward off the strike while practising fencing or swordsmanship. "phəri əru khəḍa."—*cəɪtr I*. **2** See **ਫੜੀ**.

ਫਰੀਕ [fəriq] *A* فریق *n* opponent, rival. **2** supporter.

ਫਰੀਦ [phərid] *A* فرید *adj* unique, imcomparable. **2** *n* a great saint whose brief story is as under: Sheikh Farid was born in Sammat 1231 (1173 AD) in the house of Sheikh Jalalluddin Sulaiman (who was a descendant of Islam's second Caliph, Umar) and Mariyam, at village Kothiwal (now known as Chawali Mashayakh). He became a disciple of Khwaja Kutabuddin Bakhtyar Kaki. Farid was a great scholar, extremely self-denying, perfect ascetic and a unique devotee of the Creator. He made Ajodhan (now called Pak Patan or Pakpattan) his place of residence.

One of the marriages of Farid took place with Hazbara, daughter of Nasiruddin Mahmood, emperor of Delhi, whom he donned with ascetic attire so as to keep her in his own company. Besides her, Farid already had three more wives from whom five sons and three daughters were born. He breathed his last in

¹Gulshan-i-Ibrahimi and Naurasnamah are the other names of this book of history. Col. Briggs translated it into English in 1829 AD.



RAJA HAR INDER SINGH JI, RULER OF FARIDKOT

Sammat 1323 (1266 AD)¹ at Pakpattan and his eldest son, Diwan Badruddin Sulaiman, succeeded him.

Farid's genealogical tree is as under:

Sheikh Jamaluddin

|

Baba Fridudin Masaud Shakarganj

|

Diwan Badrudin Suleiman

|

Khwaja Diwan Pir Allauddin (Mauje Darya)

|

Khwaja Diwan Pir Muizzudin

|

Khwaja Diwan Pir Fazal

|

Khwaja Munnavar Shah

|

Diwan Pir Bahauddin (Harun)

|

Diwan Sheikh Ahmad Shah

|

Diwan Pir Ataulla

|

Khwaja Sheikh Mohammad

|

Sheikh Braham (Ibrahim)

Guru Nanak Dev had two meetings with Sheikh Braham (Sheikh Ibrahim who was also known as Farid Sani, Balraja, Salis Farid, etc). Sheikh Braham's name figures in the olden hagiographical accounts and also in Nanak Prakash.

“ṣex phərid pəʔən hɛ jəhɪva,
ṣexbrəhəm təb bəsəi təhɪva,
tɪh ke mɪlən het gətɪdai
doɪ kos pər bəʔhe jai.”

—NP uttra ə 33.

¹Farid's age has been mentioned as 120 years in Gulshan-i-Aulia. By this reckoning, he died in Sammat 1350.

A contemporary of Guru Nanak, Farid Sani died in Sammat 1610. Farid's verses are included in Guru Granth Sahib. See ਗ੍ਰੰਥਸਾਹਿਬ. 3 Sheikh Farid, cashier of Jehangir, who founded the city of Faridabad, in tehsil Ballabhgarh, in 1607 AD.

ढरीरखेट [phəridkot] Raja Mokal Dev founded Mokal Nagar towards the end of the twelfth century of the Bikrami era. But, on the visit of Farid, the raja renamed it as Faridkot, after the name of the said dervish.² It is to the south-east at a distance of 79 miles from Lahore and 22 miles of Ferozepur respectively.

For a long time, Faridkot remained under the control of various people. At last, the Brar dynasty captured it in the 16th century. These days, it is a famous Sikh state. Its brief history is as under:

Brar was a remarkable person in the dynasty of Jaisal Bhatti. From his elder son Paur, began the branch of the Phool and from his younger son, Dull, came into being the Faridkot dynasty. During the reign of Akbar, Chaudhary Bhallan from the house of Dull was a prominent person of Malwa. Bhallan's father, Sanghar, supported the emperor in various battles who, on this score, was greatly obliged. But, for dominance in the area, there always was a tussle between Bhallan and Mansur, who was the land revenue chief of the Sarsa sub-division. Once, when both of them were present in the court of Akbar, Mansur was presented a robe of honour by the emperor. When Mansur was about to tie the turban on his head, Bhallan, without waiting for his turn to receive a robe of honour, tore half of Mansur's turban and tied it on his own head. At this Akbar had a hearty

²Two memorials of Farid are extant there: one in the palace and the other in the city.

laugh and he divided the territory equally between them.¹

When, in 1630 AD (Sammāt 1688), Guru Hargobind visited Malwa, Bhallan became his follower and, along with his family, kept on serving the Guru whole-heartedly. Bhallan had no issue. So, after his death in 1643 AD, his brother Lala's son Kapura, born in AD 1628, was installed as the liege holder. Kapura founded, in 1661 AD, the village Kotkapura after his own name. He was generous, brave and just and, the people liked to obey his authority.

When Guru Gōbind Singh came to Malwa, in Sammāt 1761-62 (1703-4 AD) Kapura took baptism from him at village Siriawala, and he was given the new name of Kapur Singh. On this occasion, the Guru gave him a sword and a shield. Before being baptised, Kapur Singh was a Sahajdhari (i.e. uninitiated) Sikh and he had been sending presents to the Guru at Anandpur. Once, he sent an elegant steed to the Guru about which Bhai Santokh Singh has written:

“jǣgəl bɪkhe kəpura jaɪ,
ketɪk gramən ko pətɪ raɪh,
ɪk sɔ, ɪk həjər² dhən deke,
cēcəl bəli turǣgəm ləkə,
so həjur me dəyo pucəi,
dekhyo bəhu bəl sō cəplai,
əpne cədhbe het bədhayo,
dəlsɪgar tɪh nam bətayo.”³—GPS.

Isakhan Manj, the chieftain whose territory was adjacent to that of Kapur Singh, always harboured ill-will against him. Having found an opportunity, he captured Kapur Singh in guile and killed him. This happened in 1708 AD.

Sukkha, Sema and Mukhia were Kapur

¹Since then this saying has been in circulation:

bhəllən cira pəɪtə əkbər de dərbar.

²Rupees one thousand one hundred.

³See ਦਲੀਮੰਗਰ.

Singh's sons. To avenge their father's murder, they killed Isakhan in a battle, plundered his fort and occupied some of his territory.

After Kapur Singh, his son Sema became the liege-lord of the area and remained so for two years. After the death of Sema in 1710 AD, his elder brother Sukkha succeeded him. Through strenuous efforts, he brought many adjoining villages under his control. Sukkha died in 1731 AD and his sons, Jodh, Hamir and Vir began quarrelling among themselves over the division of the territory. On the intercession of leading Sikh sardars of the time viz Jassa Singh Ahluwalia, Jhanda Singh Bhangi, etc, it was decided that Faridkot should remain with Hamir Singh, Kotkapura with Jodh; and Mari Mustfa should be given to Vir. On this occasion, the Khalsa Dal performed the initiation ceremony and baptised all the three brothers as Singhs.

In 1732 AD, Hamir Singh took charge of Faridkot with royal splendour and brought prosperity to the city. For various reasons, Jodh Singh had a dispute with Patiala and as a consequence, he was killed in a battle, in 1767 AD.

After the death of Hamir Singh in 1782, Mohar Singh succeeded him.⁴ He was not a competent administrator and his son Charhat Singh dislodged him and took the authority in his own hands. Charhat Singh was a very intelligent and fearless fighter.

In 1804 AD, Dal Singh, elder brother of Charhat Singh's father, raided Faridkot during the night and, after having killed him, occupied the State. At that time Charhat Singh's sons – Gulab Singh, Pahar Singh, Sahib Singh and Matab Singh – were very young and, they fled to save their lives. But, Dal Singh could not enjoy the pleasure of ruling the State for more than a month. In order to help the minor boys, their

⁴Mohar Singh died in 1798 AD.

maternal uncle, Fauja Singh (Gill sardar of Sher Singh Wala), with some army, raided Faridkot during the night and, after killing Dal Singh in his sleep, installed Gulab Singh on the throne.

In 1806-07, Diwan Munkam Chand, a commander of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, mounted an attack on Faridkot and realised a tribute of rupees seven thousand. On 26th September 1808, Maharaja Ranjit Singh seized control of Faridkot and gave only five villages to the Rais (noble) for his livelihood.

When the English government took cis-Satluj states under its protection, Faridkot was restored to Gulab Singh, on 3rd April 1809.

On 5th November 1826, Gulab Singh while sauntering around, was killed by his enemies, who escaped undetected.

Gulab Singh was succeeded by his four-year old son Attar Singh who died in 1827 and Pahar Singh became the ruler of the state. He was a generous, brave and very shrewd person. He helped the State to make great progress, founded several villages and got many wells dug in the territory.

The farsighted Pahar Singh helped the English wholeheartedly during the Anglo-Sikh War in 1845 AD. As a result, the government bestowed upon him the title of Raja in 1846 and gave him a part of the confiscated territory of Nabha which fetched him an annual income of rupees 35612.

Raja Pahar Singh died in April, 1849 and his son, Wazir Singh¹, ascended the throne at the age of 21 years. He supported the English wholeheartedly during the Anglo-Sikh War in 1849 and the mutiny in 1857 (Sammatt 1914) for which the title of Bairarbans Raja Sahib Bahadur was bestowed upon him. He was

¹His mother, Rani Chand Kaur, was daughter of Samund Singh Dhaliwal, resident of Dina.

given a salute of 11 guns and a robe of honour comprising eleven pieces of cloth. On 11th March 1862, he received a decree for the adoption of a child. Raja Wazir Singh took baptism at Hazoor Sahib and embraced the Sikh way of life in full. Raja Wazir Singh died in April 1874, at the Than Tirath in Kurukshetar, where the State constructed a memorial, installed Guru Granth Sahib and initiated the practice of serving food to the poor.

After the death of his father, Raja Bikram Singh ascended the throne of Faridkot at the age of 32 years, and governed the state excellently. He was born to Rani Ind Kaur, Sardar Sham Singh Mann's daughter on the 11th day of the bright fortnight of the month of Magh, Sammat 1898 (January 1842). He wholeheartedly supported the British during the second Afghan War and earned the title of Farzand-i-Saadat Nishan Hazrat-i-Qaisar-i-Hind.

Raja Bikram Singh gathered many wise and learned men and got a commentary of Guru Granth Sahib written by Bhai Badan Singh Giani. The State got it published twice at a huge expenditure. A sum of rupees 75,000 was donated for the building of a community kitchen at Amritsar and another of rupees 25,000 for the installation of electricity in the Darbar Sahib there.

Raja Bikram Singh died on 8th August 1898.

After his death, his son Balbir Singh, who was born to Rani Bishan Kaur (daughter of Bakshi Pratap Singh Chahal), on Monday, the eighth day of the dark fortnight of Bhadon, Sammat 1926 (1869 AD), ascended the throne on 16th December 1898. He was a very tall, handsome, and sociable person. He got beautiful buildings constructed and gardens laid. But it is sad that he could not rule over

the State for long. He died in 1906 leaving no issue to succeed him. However in 1906, he had adopted Brijinder Singh, who was born in 1896 and was son of his younger brother Gajendar Singh. After the death of Raja Balbir Singh, Brijinder Singh occupied the throne.

He studied in Atchison College, Lahore. During the world War of 1914, he extended great help to the government with money and recruits. In east Africa, the State's company of sappers rendered meritorious service for more than three years. The government thanked him and he was decorated with the title of Maharaja. In 1922, he was given full powers to award capital punishment. He was a very shrewd and able administrator. Unfortunately, he was not blessed with a long life. On 22nd December 1918, the whole of Punjab was plunged into grief at his untimely death.

After the death of Maharaja Brijinder Singh, his son Har Inder Singh, who was born on 29th January, 1915, to Maharani Mahinder Kaur (daughter of Sardar Jiwan Singh, nobleman of Shahzadpur) ascended the throne on 23rd December 1928.

This promising ruler, along with his younger brother Kaur Manjit Inder Singh, is receiving education in Atchison College, Lahore. The governance of the State is in the hands of a council, under the presidentship of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Inder Singh BA. Fateh Singh, Lala Izzat Rai, Ali Mohammad and Gurdayal Singh¹ are the members of the said council.

In December 1913 the political contact of the State with the government was transferred from the commissioner of Jalandhar to the Bahawalpur Agency. Since 1st November 1921 it is with the A.G Punjab states and Faridkot

¹He is a Sardar of Mehmuana, a descendant of Prince Matab Singh, and a military member of the Council.

state is thirteenth in the Punjab.

The full title of Raja Sahib is:

His Highness Farzand-i-Sa'adat Nishan Hazrat-i-Qaisar-i-Hind, Brar Bans Raja Har Inder Singh Sahib Bahadur, Ruler Faridkot.

The area of the Faridkot state is 643 square miles. According to the census conducted in 1921, its population is 150,661; the yearly income is approximately rupees 18 lacs, the number of army personnel is 344 and that of the police is 244.

There is one main hospital with a capacity of twenty indoor patients, and one women's hospital accommodating twelve beds. Both these hospitals have fine buildings. The cantonment also has an impressive hospital with eight beds. There are four dispensaries in the territory.

There are 59 schools; out of which one is a high school. There is one girls' school, two middle schools and fifty-five primary schools.

In the treasure-house of the State, there are one sword and one shield of Guru Gobind Singh which he had bestowed on Chaudhary Kapur Singh.²

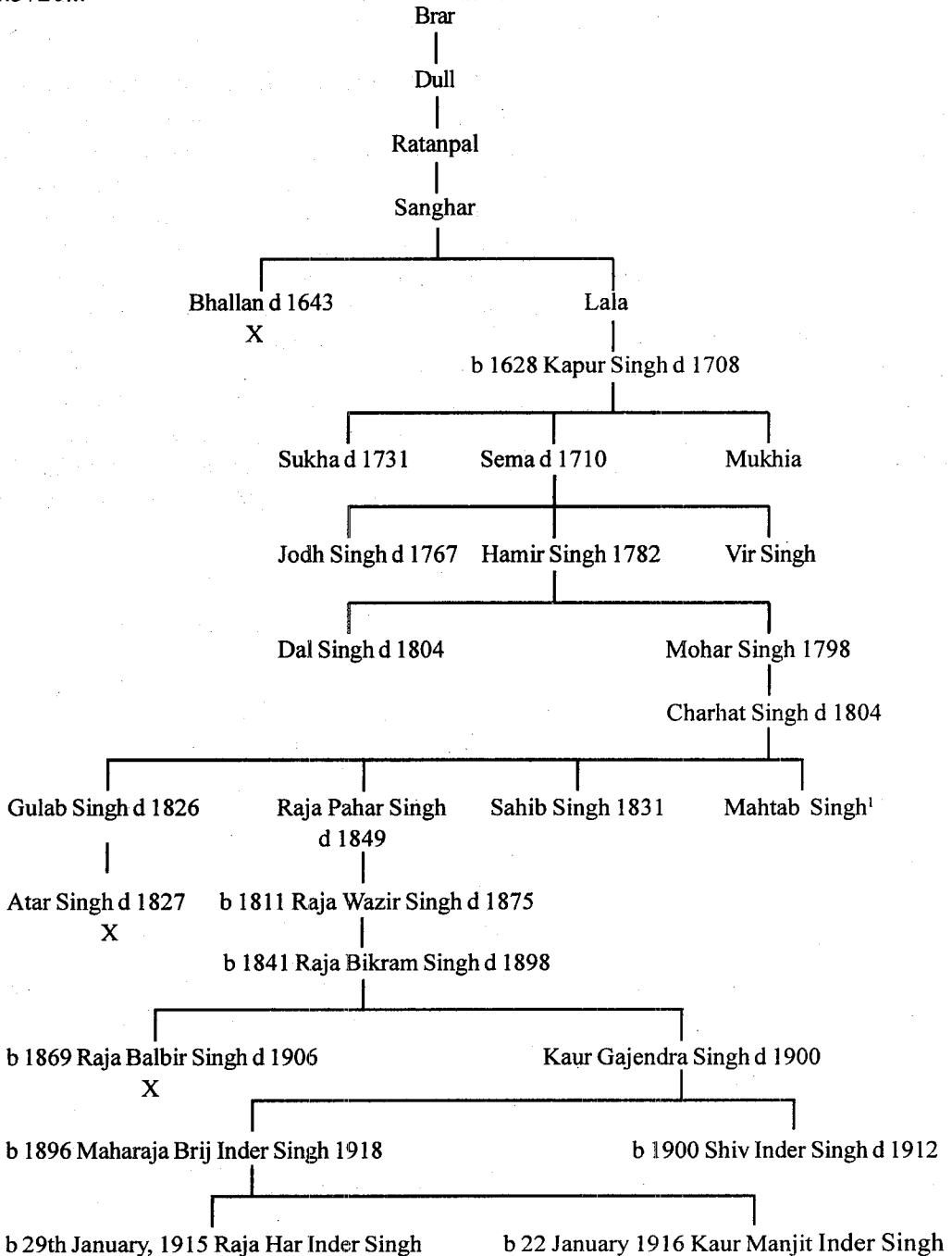
One leaf of some book, sixteen and a half inches long, is also there. It has been torn into two pieces and its writing is very old which cannot be deciphered by laymen. The state officials say that this leaf belongs to the times of Guru Gobind Singh. The text is in metrical order and it contains verses from number 5716 to 5740 showing that it is a part of some bulky tome. Without going through the text preceding and following this leaf, it is not possible to know the context. A sample of the text on the said leaf is as under:

“dekhyā vicar. raja əpar. anan citt. pərmə pəvitt.5717...”

²See ਕਧੂਰ.

“sūdār sərūp. sōdrəj bhup. sobha əpar. sobhe sudhar.5720...”

The genealogical tree of Faridkot state is as follows:



¹The Sardars of Mahmuana are the progeny of Mehtab Singh.

ਫਰੀਦੁੰ [phəridū], ਫਰੀਦੁੰ ਗਾਉ ਪਰਵਰ [phəridū gau pərvər] *P* فریدون گاور a famous and brave king of Iran who was Abtin's son, from Farang, in the lineage of Jamshed. Having conquered Iran, King Zuhak vowed to extirpate the family of Jamshed. Therefore, Faridun's mother took him away to a distant place and she brought him up there in the company of a milkman's cow. This is the reason why he was given this peculiar name. His time is believed to be 750 BC. Faridun's name appears in the eighth Hakayat in Dasam Granth. See ਬੈਤ 43.

ਫਰੂ [phəru] fruit. See ਫਰ 1.

ਫਰੂ [phəru] *adj* catcher, stopper. **2** helper. "jəmkale vəsɪ jəgʊ bādɦɪa, tɪs da phəru na koɪ."—*var vəd m 3. 3 A* فرور plural of ਫਰਾਅ (branch of a tree).

ਫਰੂਆ [phərua] *n* pot made by scooping out a piece of wood; a wooden bowl kept by mendicants in their hands while begging; wooden begging-bowl. "phərua bic ɖar kər dyo."—*cəriɪr 388. 2* kind of a rake used to collect the ashes of smoke-fire. "le phərua tɪh samohɪ dhup jəgəhē."—*krɪsən.*

ਫਰੇ [phəre] caught. **2** having caught. "guru bhəɛ kəɖhe bāh phəre."—*biɪa m 5.*

ਫਰੇਸਤਾ [phəresta] See ਫਰਿਸਤਾ. "əjrailu phəresta tɪl piɛ ɖhaɪ."—*var gəʊ l m 4.*

ਫਰੇਫਤਨ [fərefətən] *P* فرقتن charm, enamour. **2** be charmed; be enamoured.

ਫਰੇਫਤਾ [fərefəta] *P* فرقته *adj* fascinated, charmed. **2** infatuated, charmed.

ਫਰੇਬ [fəreb] *P* فریب *n* fraud, trick. **2** deception, treachery.

ਫਰੇਬੀ [phərebi] *adj* fraudulent, deceptive, cheat.

ਫਰੈ [phəre] fructify, bear fruit. See ਫਰ 1.

ਫਰੈਦੁੰ [phəredū] See ਫਰੀਦੁੰ.

ਫਰੇ [phəro] See ਫਰੂ 3. **2** See ਫਿਰੇ. **3** bear fruit. **4** catch, stop.

ਫਰੋਸ [fəroʃ] *P* فروش *adj* seller. In this sense it is

used at the end of another word, as - ਮੇਵਾਫਰੋਸ [mevafəroʃ]. See ਫਰੋਸੀਦਨ.

ਫਰੋਸਦ [phəroʃəd] *P* فروشد sells, may sell, will sell.

ਫਰੋਸੀ [phəroʃi] *n* selling; business; buying and selling. See ਫਰੋਸੀਦਨ. "ohu ɖəlpəroʃi kəre bəhuteri."—*var gəʊ l m 4.* i.e. 'he lives on his volubility.'

ਫਰੋਸੀਦਨ [fəroʃidən] *P* فروشیدن *v* sell, vend, trade.

ਫਰੋਖਤ [fəroxət] *P* فروخت *n* act of selling, sale. **2** *adj* sold, disposed of.

ਫਰੋਖਤਨ [fəroxɪn] *P* فروختن *v* sell, vend.

ਫਰੋਗ [fəroc] *P* فروغ *n* illumination, splendour. **2** facial glow.

ਫਰੋਗੁਜਾਸੂ [fərogujəʃt] *P* فروگزاشت *n* pardon. **2** release. **3** omission, negligence.

ਫਰੋਜਾ [phəroja] See ਫੀਰੋਜਾ.

ਫਰੋਜ਼ਾ [fərozā] *P* فروزا *adj* luminous, resplendent.

ਫਰੋਰਨਾ [phəroɪna] See ਫਰੋਲਨਾ.

ਫਰੋਰੀ [phərori] searched thoroughly, rummaged. See ਫਰੋਲਨਾ. "pəg sō ret phərori jəbhɪ."—*NP.*

ਫਰੋਲਨਾ [phərolna] *v* search thoroughly for something lost in sand etc. **2** rummage by groping things; sift. **3** search, look for.

ਫਰੌਕ [phəɾək] See ਫਰਕਨਾ.

ਫਰੌਗ [phəɾəg], ਫਰੌਗੀ [phəɾəgi] See ਫਿਰੌਗ and ਫਿਰੌਗੀ.

ਫਰੁੀ [phəɾhi] See ਫਰੀ.

ਫਲ [phəl] *Skt* फल *vr* grow or bear, bear fruit, go, pluck, succeed. **2** *n* fruit (of a tree). "phəl phɪke phul bəkbəke."—*var asa. 3* consequence (of acts performed). "phəl paɪa jəpɪ sətɪguru."—*asa m 5. 4* progeny, offspring. **5** point or head of an arrow or spear, etc. **6** revenge, retribution. **7** success, accomplishment.

ਫਲਅਦਨ [phəl-ədən] *n* parrot, which eats fruit.

ਫਲਸਫਹ [fəlsəfəh] *G* فلسفه prudence, logic, philosophy.

ਫਲਕ [phələk] *Skt* *n* plank, tablet. **2** leaf. **3** palm of a hand. **4** fruit. **5** result, consequence. **6** benefit.

7 A **فلق** sky, firmament. 8 heaven, paradise.

ਫਲਗੁ [phəlgʊ] will bear fruit. 2 See ਫਲਗੁ.

ਫਲਗੁਣ [phəlgʊn] *Skt* **फाल्गुन** *adj* red-coloured. 2 *n* Arjun, younger son of Kunti. 3 full-moon day of the month of Phagun on which the moon rises in the eleventh lunar asterism called purvaphalguni or the first lunar asterism called uttraphalguni.

ਫਲਗੁਣਿ [phəlgʊṅɪ] during the month of Phagun. “phəlgʊṅɪ nɪt səlahiɛ.”—*majh barəhmaha*.

ਫਲਗੁਨ [phəlgʊn] Phagun. See ਫਲਗੁਣ.

ਫਲਗੁਨਿ [phəlgʊṅɪ] during the month of Phagun. “phəlgʊṅɪ mənɪ rəhsi preṃu subhɑɪɑ.”—*tukha barəhmaha*.

ਫਲਗੁ [phəlgʊ] *Skt* **फल्गु** *n* a river in Bihar, on the bank of which is situated a holy place called Gaya. Its significance is underlined in Vayupuran and Atri Samriti. Its name has also been mentioned as Lilajan. 2 There is a pilgrimage by this name in Punjab, near Pahoā, in the land of Kurukshetar. Like Gaya, here also people make offerings of meal-balls for the sake of their ancestors. 3 coloured powder or dust used for playing Holi. 4 *adj* pithless, sapless. 5 small. 6 useless, worthless. 7 ordinary, unimportant. 8 red. 9 weak.

ਫਲਘਾ [phəlgʰɑ] ਫਲ-ਅਘ result of one’s misdeeds. “phɪɪɪ pəchutane həθ phəlgʰɑ.”—*suhi m 4*. ‘when one repented on experiencing the result of his misdeeds.

ਫਲਣਾ [phəlnɑ] *v* bear fruit. “phəliəhɪ phəliəhɪ bəpʊɾe.”—*var asa*.

ਫਲਣੈ [phəlnɛ] short for ਫਲ ਲੈਣੈ. “jo seve səbh phəlnɛ.”—*nəṭ m 4*. 2 worthy of bearing fruit.

ਫਲਤਹ [phəltəh] *Skt* **फलतः** *part* consequently. 2 therefore, hence.

ਫਲਦ [phələd] *Skt adj* bearing fruit. 2 *n* tree.

ਫਲਧ [phələdh], ਫਲਧਰ [phəldhər] *n* a tree that bears fruit. 2 a lance, an arrow.—*sənama*. See

ਫਲ 5.

ਫਲਧਰ ਅਰਿ [phəldhər əɾɪ] *n* enemy of fruit-bearing trees — elephant. 2 enemy of an arrow, i.e. arrow shaped like a half-moon which is used to cut its adversary.—*sənama*.

ਫਲਧਰ ਅਰਿਣੀ [phəldhər əɾɪṅɪ] *n* which contains enemies of the tree (elephants); an army having elephants. ‘ਣੀ’ suffix means ‘having or equipped with’.—*sənama*.

ਫਲਨਾ [phəlnɑ] See ਫਲਣਾ.

ਫਲਨਿ [phələnɪ] bearing fruit. “kəbir phə! lage phələnɪ.”—*s*. ‘started bearing fruit.’ 2 *Skt* **फलिन्** *n* that which bears fruit — a tree.

ਫਲਰਾਜ [phəlrɑj], ਫਲਰਾਜਨ [phəlrɑjən] *n* according to ancient Sanskrit books, melon and watermelon. 2 according to some, mango.

ਫਲਾ [phəla] See ਫਲ੍ਹਾ. 2 *Skt* **जैद** tree, prosopis spicigera.

ਫਲਾਂ [phələ] *A* **فلان** *adj* such and such; anyone, someone. 2 *pron* any.

ਫਲਾਸਫਹ [fələsfəh] *A* **فلاسفة** plural of ਫੈਲਸੂਫ. philosophers.

ਫਲਾਸੀ [phələsi] *Skt* **फलाशिन** fruit-eating; feeding or living on fruit; one who lives on fruit, frugivorous.

ਫਲਾਹਾਰ [phəlahar] *n* phəl-ahar, eating only fruit; except fruit taking nothing.

ਫਲਾਹਾਰੀ [phəlahari] **फलाहरिन्** *adj* feeding or living on fruit.

ਫਲਾਂਗ [phələg], ਫਲਾਂਘ [phələgh] *n* act of leaping, crossing by jumping over. 2 another form of ਫਰਲਾਂਗ.

ਫਲਾਦੇਸ਼ [phələdeʃ] *n* prediction of the consequences of some action. 2 according to astrology, the act of predicting good and bad effects of asterisms.

ਫਲਾਧਿਆ [phələdhɪɑ] ਫਲ-ਲਾਧਿਆ received the result. “səcu səca seɪ phələdhɪɑ.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

ਫਲਾਨਦ [phələnəd] ਫਲ-ਆਨੰਦ delight or enjoyment.

“səghən bas phəlānəd.”—*sar m 5*. ‘The thick forest provides the pleasure of fragrance and fruit.’

दलाना [phəlana] See **दलां**.

दलिस [phəliːs] *n* दल-डीस a tree.—*sənama*.

दलित [phəliːt] *Skt adj* laden with fruit. **2** fruitful. **3** *n* tree.

दली [phəli] *n* long seed-pods of peas, mustard, etc, bean; siliqua. **2** *Skt* फलित् *adj* bearing or yielding fruit. **3** *n* tree. **4** See **दली**.

दलीआं [phəliā] a subcaste of Khatris. “phəliā khokhraṭṇ əvgahi.”—*BG*.

दलीता [phəliːta] See **पलीता** and **दतील**.

दलीवृत्त [phəlibhut] *adj* advantageous, fruitful.

दलु [phəlu] See **दल**. “dhəram phulu phəlu gṛānu.”—*bəsāt m 1*.

दलुहा [phəluha] *A* جلد *n* crack in the skin of hands and feet due to dryness or cold; chilblain.

2 blister. “sətguru ke təb pəre phəluhe.”—*GPS*.

दलोहार [phəlohər] See **दलाहार**. “phəlohər kie phəlu jaṭ.”—*brīla thīti m 1*.

दलोरी [phəlbri] *n* a puffed up and crisp kachori.

दलंग [phəlēg] See **दलांग**.

दला [phəla] *Skt* दलक *n* plank or frame of wooden bars fitted in the doorframe for restricting entry; heavy frame with branches of a tree, formerly used for crushing ears of wheat, barley, etc.

दली [phəli] a small wooden framework. See **दला**.

दवज [phəvəj] See **दौज**. “gah gah phire phəvjən.”—*cāḍi 2*.

दड़ [phəṛ] *n* plank, board; splint of wood. **2** boast.

3 sleight at gambling. **4** hypocrisy, pretence. *Skt* दड. **5** See **दड़ना**.

दड़कना [phəṛəkna] *v* flap, flutter, pulsate. See *E* flutter.

दड़ना [phəṛna] *v* catch, grasp.

दड़फोट [phəṛphoṭ] *S n* fear, fright. **2** commotion.

दड़ौटा [phəṛauṭa] *v* hand over, pass on. “ləṛu

apṛ phəṛae.”—*var ram 2 m 5*.

दड़ि [phəṛi] *adv* having held or grasped.

दड़ी [phəṛi] *adj* pretentious; dissimulative. See **दड़ 4**. **2** *n* bow with a broad hold of wood. See **दड़ 1**. “phəṛi bələḍ mōgaṭ os phəmaṭs kər multan kəu.”—*cāḍi 3*. Bows made in Multan were very famous once.

दड़ीअगु [phəṛiəgu] will be caught. “hōḍa phəṛiəg.”—*var mēla m 1*. ‘The vain person will be caught.’

दड़ु [phəṛu] pretence, dissimulation. See **दड़ 4**. “phəṛu kəṛi loka no dīkhlavəhṛ.”—*var mēla m 1*.

दा [fa] *P* ५ *n* fancied or cherished thing. **2** *adj* bashful, modest. **3** *Skt n* prattle. **4** anguish.

दाइता [phaṛta] See **दातीआ**. “nəmaj dərud nə phaṛta.”—*məgo*.

दाइदा [phaṛda] See **दाजदा**.

दाइल [faṛl] *A* فاعل *adj* doing, active. **2** *n* agent. **3** in grammar, subject of a verb.

दास [phas], **दांस** [phās] *Skt* पास *n* noose, trap. “jəm ki kəṭie teri phas.”—*ram m 5*. **2** *A* ٢٥ hatchet, axe.

दासन [phasən] See **दासटा**. “phasən ki bīdhṛi səbhkou jāne.”—*gəu kəbir*. **2** ensnare, entangle, involve.

दासला [phasla] *A* فاصل *n* intervening space, distance, gap; distance.

दासा [phasa] *n* snare, noose, fetter. “guru mīṛi khole phase.”—*vəḍ m 1 əlahṇi*.

दासि [phasṛ] *n* snare, noose, fetter.

दासिद [fasid] *A* فاسد *adj* bad, damaged. **2** corrupted. **3** oppressive, riotous.

दासी [phasi] See **दासि**.

दासीपार [phasidhər] *n* noose-carrier; Varun. **2** highwayman, bandit. “ek cor, dujo dhəraphasi.”—*cəṛitr 39*.

दासु [phasu] See **दास**.

दाहा [phaha] *n* lasso, noose, fetter. “phahe kəṭe mīṭe gəvən.”—*bavən*. **2** scaling-ladder. “le

phahe rati turahI.”—*var gəu 1 m 5*. Thieves carry scaling-ladders with them for climbing up and down a house.

ਫਾਹਿਸ਼ [fahiʃ] *A* فاحش *adj* indecent, obscene.

ਫਾਹੀ [phahi] See ਫਾਹਾ. “phahi surətɪ məluki ves.”—*sri m 1*. ‘He is intent on defrauding others but looks a saint.’ See ਮਲੂਕ.

ਫਾਹੀਵਾਲ [phahival] *n* trapper, hunter.

ਫਾਹੁਣਾ [phahuṇa] *v* entrap, ensnare.

ਫਾਹੁਰਾ [phahura], **ਫਾਹੁਰੀ** [phahuri], **ਫਾਹੁੜਾ** [phahurā], **ਫਾਹੁੜੀ** [phahurī] *n* a kind of hoe for collecting dung, ashes, etc and levelling field-plots; small hoe kept by mendicants to sweep ashes of smoke-fire. “dəɪa phahuri kaɪa kəɪɪ dhui.”—*asa kəbir*.

ਫਾਹੁ [phahu] *adj* trapper, hunter.

ਫਾਕ [phak] *T* قك *n* arrow-head. **2** sharp tooth. **3** hook.

ਫਾਕ [phāk], **ਫਾਕੜ** [phākəɾ] *n* segment, slice. “ləjɪ āb phākē.”—*ramav*. **2** piece, fragment.

ਫਾਕਾ [phaka] *A* فاك *n* state of not eating food; fast.

ਫਾਕਾਕਸ਼ੀ [phakakəʃi] *A* فاكسي *n* starvation; state of remaining without food.

ਫਾਕਿਓ [phakio] stopped; got ensnared. “phakio min kəɾɪk ki nɪaɪ.”—*sor m 5*. **2** tossed in the mouth, swallowed. See ਡੀਅਰ. **3** See ਫਾਕਿਓ.

ਫਾਕਿਓ [phākio] ensnared, lassoed. See ਫਾਕ. “kam hetɪ kŭcəɾu le phākio.”—*dhəna m 5*. **2** scraped off. “minu pəkəɪɪ phākio əɾu kaɪo.”—*sor rəvɪdas*.

ਫਾਕੀ [phaki] *n* quantity of some eatable tossed into the mouth. **2** got caught, got entangled. “ətɪ gərbe mohɪ phaki tū.”—*asa m 5*.

ਫਾਕੈ [phakə] fornicates. See ਫਕ *vr*. “pəɾdara səgɪ phakə.”—*sor m 5*. A four-letter word – fuck – used by uncultured people, in the sense of coition.

ਫਾਖਤਾ [phakhta] *P* فاختة *n* dove. **2** short for

ਸੁਲਫਾਖਤਾ ਤਾਲ. See ਸਲੋਹ ə 5 part 3041 and ਸੁਲਫਾਖਤਾ.

ਫਾਗ [phag] *n* festival celebrated in the month of Phaggun; Holi. “aju həməɾe bəne phag.”—*bəsāt m 5*. ‘in which coloured powder is used.’ See ਫਲਗੂ **3**.

ਫਾਗੁਨ [phagun] See ਫਲਗੁਣ.

ਫਾਜ਼ਿਲ [phajɪl] *A* فاضل *adj* excellent, distinctive, excessive. **2** erudite. “phajɪl gən ulmau məhane.”—*GPS*.

ਫਾਟ [phaʈ] See ਫੱਟ. **2** *adj* wounded, injured, hurt. “mənu əɾna kino phaʈ.”—*sar m 5*.

ਫਾਟਕ [phaʈək] *n* gate, flap of a door. **2** rift, dissent, difference. **3** door, entrance.

ਫਾਟਣਾ [phaʈna], **ਫਾਟਨ** [phaʈən] *v* be torn, rent or split. **2** beat, flog, wound. “səpp gəe phəɾɪ phaʈən like.”—*BG*. ‘After the snake is gone, fools beat its trail.’

ਫਾਟਾ [phaʈa] got torn. “bhəɾəmu bhəu phaʈa.”—*maru m 5*. **2** got injured.

ਫਾਡੀ [phaḍi] *adj* lagging behind, defeated.

ਫਾਣਤ [phaṇət], **ਫਾਣਤੀ** [phaṇti], **ਫਾਣਿਤ** [phaṇɪt] *Skt* फणित *n* molasses.

“rəs ukhəhɪ kəɾ ləta su pale, phaṇət so tɪh kəɾ əlbəle, sɪta kədh pəɾ bədh hə soɪ, kəɾu tŭbi kəbɪ mədhur nə hoɪ.”—*NP*.

“phaṇti sɪtopəl sɪta sŭ gur adɪ jəu.”—*NP*. ‘Molasses, lump sugar, sugar and jaggery, etc.’

ਫਾਤਹ [phatah] *adj* conquering, victorious. **2** See ਫਾਤੀਆ.

ਫਾਤਯਾ [phatya], **ਫਾਤਿਹਾ** [phatɪha] See ਫਾਤੀਆ.

ਫਾਤਿਮਾ [phatɪma] فاطمة Prophet Mohammad’s daughter from his wife Khadija. She was wife of Imam Ali and mother of Hassan and Husain. She was born at Mecca in 606 AD and died in Madina in 632 AD. **2** daughter of the younger brother of Mohammad’s father.

ਫਾਤਿਯਾ [phatɪya], **ਫਾਤੀਆ** [phatɪa] *A* فاتحة *n* beginning, start. **2** conqueror, victor. **3** فاتحة first chapter of the Koran, which has seven verses.

It has been accepted in Islam as the basic credo. It is recited especially for healing patients and also for the good of the souls of the dead. There is a saying in Punjabi, “us da phatia pərhiḡaḡia.” This means that ‘he has died.’ As compared to it, there is a saying among the Sikhs, “us da sohila pərhiḡaḡia.” i.e. ‘after having read the Sohila his funeral rites were performed.’

Phatia is also recited at the time of the Muslim prayer. “nit kher phatiya det uhā bhæ.”—*cəritr* 149. “phatia den duaḡ.”—*s m* 1 bəno.

ਫਾਤੀਆ ਪੜ੍ਹਨਾ [phatia pərhiḡna] See ਫਾਤੀਆ 3.

ਫਾਤੀਹਾ [phatiha] See ਫਾਤੀਆ.

ਫਾਥਾ [phatha] *S* entangled, ensnared, fettered. “moḡ maḡa nṡt phatha.”—*jet m* 4. “phahi phathe mṡrəḡ jṡu.”—*var məla m* 3.

ਫਾਂਦਨਾ [phādna] ensnare. 2 *Skt* स्पन्दन jump, gambol. 3 jump over.

ਫਾਦਲ [phadəl], **ਫਾਦਲੁ** [phadəlu], **ਫਾਦਿਲੁ** [phadilū] *A* فاضل *adj* excessive, redundant. “boləḡ phadəlu nanka, dukh sukh khəsmə paḡ.”—*var majh m* 2. “bole phadilū badḡ.”—*si ə m* 1. 2 See ਫਾਜ਼ਿਲ.

ਫਾਧ [phadh] *n* noose, snare. “kəṡie kal dukh phadhō.”—*gəu chət m* 5. “kaṡe maḡa phadhṡo.”—*dev m* 5.

ਫਾਂਧਨ [phādhən], **ਫਾਂਧਨਾ** [phādhna] See ਫਾਂਦਨਾ.

ਫਾਂਧਿਓ [phādhio] entrapped or ensnared. “əpne sukh ṡṡu hi jəḡ phādhṡo.”—*sor m* 9. 2 jumped over, skipped. See ਫਾਂਦਨਾ.

ਫਾਂਧੀ [phādhī] *n* snarer, trapper. 2 noose, snare, fetter. “phādhī ləḡi jaṡi phəhaṡnṡ.”—*var məla m* 1. ‘The talking birds get ensnared the birds of their own species.’

ਫਾਨਾ [phana] *n* a wedge, dowel; peg. 2 splinter. 3 frivolous objection.

ਫਾਨਾਇ [phanaṡ], **ਫਾਨਾਇਆ** [phanaṡa] See ਫਨਾ. “mir mələk umre phanaṡa.”—*maru solhe m* 5.

ਫਾਨੀ [phani] *A* فانی *adj* perishable, destructible. “donia mukame phani.”—*tlīg m* 1.

ਫਾਨੂਸ [fanus] *P* فانوس *n* drum-shaped lamp-stand encased in a very finely clothed frame.

2 chandelier in which candles are set. See ਫਨੂਸ.

ਫਾਬ [phab] *n* elegance, splendour, brilliance.

ਫਾਮ [pham] *P* فام *n* appearance, demeanour. 2 colour, shade. 3 a city in Khurasan.

ਫਾਯਕ [phayək] *A* فائق *adj* superior, surpassing.

ਫਾਯਦਾ [phayda] *A* فایده benefit, profit. 2 good effect.

ਫਾਰ [phar] See ਫਾੜ.

ਫਾਰਸ [pharəs] *P* فارس *n* Persia, Iran. See ਪਾਰਸ.

ਫਾਰਸੀ [pharsi] *P* فارسی *n* Persian language. There are seven dialects of Persian - Persian, Pahalvi, Dari, Harvi, zabuli, Sakzi and Sagdi. 2 a native of Persia, Persian. 3 See ਪਾਰਸੀ.

ਫਾਰਕ [pharək] *A* فرق *adj* discriminating. 2 *A* فرار separate, apart. “phe pharək ho duni se.”—*JSBM*. 3 free, unoccupied.

ਫਾਰਖਤੀ [pharkhəti] *P* فارغ خطی *n* deed of release or discharge from some responsibility; acquittance.

ਫਾਰਗ [pharəḡ] See ਫਾਰਿਗ.

ਫਾਰਨਾ [pharna] *v* tear, rend. 2 cause dissent or disunity. 3 See ਫਾਰੈ.

ਫਾਰਿ [pharṡ] *adv* having torn. 2 having known.

ਫਾਰਿਗ [farig] *A* فارغ *adj* unoccupied. 2 leisurely. 3 carefree. 4 separate, aloof.

ਫਾਰੈ [pharə] help bloom or blossom. “ta phəlpḡək səbhe tən pharə.”—*gəu bavən kəbir*. ‘A slice of Braham, the individual soul, helps all bodies to bloom.’ 2 splits, rends.

ਫਾਲ [phal] *A* فال *n* augury. 2 presage. “mōt ki ṡh səbh nṡṡani, phal esi avsi.”—*səloh*.

ਫਾਲਸਾ [phalsa] *P* فالسہ *n* a tree, which bears sour-sweet fruit. *Skt* पलुसक. The sherbet of its fruit eradicates biliary ailment and is an appetiser. *grewia asiatica*.

ਫਾਲਗੁਨ [phalgun] *Skt* फाल्गुन. month of Phaggun.

2 Arjun. See ਫਲਗੁਣ.

ਫਾਲਤੁ [phaltu] *adj* redundant, surplus, superfluous. 2 useless.

ਫਾਲਰਾ [phalra] *n* blister. “pɑɪn pære phalre ghəne.”—*GPS*.

ਫਾਲਾ [phala] *Skt* ਫਾਲ *n* ploughshare.

ਫਾਲਿਆ [phaliɑ] spread. “cǝdǝn vas vǝnǝspǝtɪ phaliɑ.”—*BG*.

ਫਾਲਿਜ [falɪj] *A* ٤; *n* paralysis, hemiplegia. See ਅਧਰੰਗ.

ਫਾਵਾ [phava] *P* ١; *adj* abashed. 2 insulted, disgraced. “phava huɪkɛ uθɪ ghǝrɪ ɑɪɑ.”—*var gǝu 1 m 4*.

ਫਾਵੀ [phavi] feminine of ਫਾਵਾ. “phavi hoi bhāl.”—*var ram 1 m 3*. See ਫਾਵਾ.

ਫਾੜ [phaɾ] *n* piece, fragment, splint.

ਫਾੜਨਾ [pharna] *v* split, rend. 2 separate. 3 cause dissent.

ਫਾੜੀ [phaɾi] *n* piece, fragment. 2 segment (of some fruit).

ਫਿਆਜ [phiɑj] See ਫੈਜਾਜ.

ਫਿਸਕ [phisək] *A* ٤; violation or breach of an agreement. 2 going back on a deal. 3 *A* ٤; vice, sin, immoral act.

ਫਿਸਲਨਾ [phislna] *v* slip, slide, lose one's balance on a smooth surface.

ਫਿਸਾਦ [phisad] See ਫਸਾਦ.

ਫਿੱਸਣਾ [phisṣṇa] *v* burst.

ਫਿਹਰਿਸੂ [fihrist] *A* فهرست *n* list, table of contents, catalogue.

ਫਿਕਨ [phikən] *P* ١; *adj* throwing. It comes at the end of another word, as - “hɪrasul phikən he.”—*japv*. ‘Thou art the one who casts away fear.’

ਫਿਕਫਿਕਾ [phikphika] *adj* utterly tasteless; vapid. 2 dull, inelegant.

ਫਿਕਰ [phikər] *A* ١; *n* anxiety, care, apprehension. “dɪl ka phikər nə jɑɪ.”—*tlɪɔg kǝbir*. 2 attention, thought, cogitation.

ਫਿਕਰਨ [phikrən] *n* hissing. 2 howling of a

jackal; act of producing the sound of yawning. See ਫਿਤਕਾਰ 2. “rǝn phɪkɾət jǝbuk phɪɪ-hɪ.”—*cǝɪɪtr 1*.

ਫਿਕਰਮੰਦ [fikərmǝd], ਫਿਕਰਵੰਦ [phikərvǝd] *P* ١; *adj* worried, anxious. “phɪkərvǝd hve bhari.”—*NP*. 2 pensive.

ਫਿਕਰਾ [fikra] *A* ١; *n* sentence; a set of words expressing complete meaning. 2 vertebra (of the back bone).

ਫਿੱਕਰੀ [phɪkri] *Skt* ਫੇਰੂਕੀ *n* female jackal. “phɪkǝt phɪkri phɪɪ.”—*ramav*.

ਫਿਕਰੀਆ [phikria] *adj* tasteless, insipid. “hǝɪɪrǝs bɪn sǝbh svad phɪkria.”—*asa m 5*.

ਫਿਕਰੰਤ [phikrǝt] they hiss; they howl. See ਫਿਕਰਨ and ਫਿਤਕਾਰ. “phɪkǝt svan srɪgəl.”—*cǝḍi 2*.

ਫਿਕਾ [phika] *adj* insipid, tasteless. “phǝl phɪkɛ phul bǝkbǝkɛ.”—*var asa*. 2 foul-mouthed, not gentle or sweet in speech. “phɪka dǝrgǝhɪ suɪɪɛ, muh thukǝ phɪkɛ pahɪ.”—*var asa*. 3 discourteous, rude. “nanǝk phɪkɛ bolɪɛ tǝnu mǝnu phɪka hoɪ.”—*var asa*. 4 inglorious. “mɑɪɑ kɑ rǝg sǝbh phɪkɑ.”—*sri m 5*.

ਫਿਕੰਤ [phikǝt] they hiss or howl. See ਫਿਕਰਨ, ਫਿੱਕਰੀ and ਫਿਤਕਾਰ.

ਫਿਕੰਦਨ [phikǝdǝn] *P* ١; *v* throw, fling, hurl.

ਫਿਕੰਨ [phikǝn] See ਫਿਕਨ.

ਫਿਕ੍ਰ [phikr] See ਫਿਕਰ.

ਫਿਕ੍ਰਣੀ [phikr-ṇi] she jackal. See ਫਿੱਕਰੀ. “bhǝchǝt phɪkɾṇi tǝnǝ.”—*kǝlki*.

ਫਿਜ਼ਾ [fɪzɑ] *P* ١; *adj* augmenting, enhancing. It comes at the end of another word, as in dɪlfɪzɑ. 2 See ਫਜ਼ਾ.

ਫਿਟ [phɪt] *part* damnation, curse. 2 *adj* condemnable. 3 impure.

ਫਿਟਕ [phɪtək] *n* a condemnable action. 2 habit of performing foul or vile deeds; bad habit. “phɪtək phɪtka kɔɾu bǝdiǝ.”—*sǝva m 3*.

ਫਿਟਕਣਾ [phɪtəkṇa], ਫਿਟਕਨਾ [phɪtəkna] *v* imprecate, reproach. “nɪdǝk kǝu phɪtke

sāsar.”—*bher m 5*. “sətɪguru kɪa phɪt̪kɪa.”
—*sri m 3*.

ਫਿਟਕਾਰ [phɪt̪kar] *Skt* फिटकार *fie*; execration, objugation.

ਫਿਟਕੀਨਗਰੀ [phɪt̪kɪnəgri], **ਫਿਟਕੀਪੁਰੀ** [phɪt̪kɪpuri] the cursed city, Sirhind. See ਗੁਰੁਮਾਰੀ.

ਫਿਟਣਾ [phɪt̪na] *v* imprecate, reproach, execrate. **2** be leprous. **3** deform something viciously.

ਫਿਟਾ [phɪt̪a], **ਫਿਟਿਆ** [phɪt̪ɪa] *adj* condemned, execrated, cursed. **2** insulted, humiliated. “phɪt̪a vət̪e gəla.”—*var majh m 1*. ‘The whole lot stands humiliated.’ **3** condemnable. “nanək mən ke kām, phɪt̪ɪa gəṇət nə avhi.”—*var suhi m 1*.

ਫਿਟੁ [phɪt̪u] See ਫਿਟ. “phɪt̪u ɪveha jɪvɪa jɪtu khaɪ vədhaɪa pət̪u.”—*var suhi m 1*. “tɪs no phɪt̪u phɪt̪u kəhe səbh sāsaru.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

ਫਿੰਡ [phɪɳd] *n* ball.

ਫਿੰਡਾ [phɪɳda] *adj* deformed; club-footed. **2** distorted.

ਫਿਤਕਾਰ [phɪt̪kar] *Skt* फुत्कार *n* hissing; act of forcing breath out of the mouth. **2** *Skt* फेत्कार howl of a wolf, jackal, or dog etc.

ਫਿਤਕਾਰੀ [phɪt̪kari] *adj* hissing, howling. See ਫਿਤਕਾਰ.

ਫਿਤਨ [fɪt̪n] *A* فتن plural of ਫਿਤਨਾ.

ਫਿਤਨਾ [fɪt̪na] *A* فتن *n* discord, conflict, riot. **2** calamity, affliction.

ਫਿਤਰਤ [fɪt̪rət] *A* فطرت *n* wisdom. **2** birth, origin.

ਫਿਦਵੀ [fɪdvi] *A* فدی *adj* ready to sacrifice himself for another; devotee; obedient. **2** servant.

ਫਿਦਾ [fɪda] *A* فدا *n* act of sacrificing oneself for an other. **2** sacrifice.

ਫਿਰ [phɪr] *part* again; again and again; once again.

ਫਿਰਊਨ [fɪr-əun] See ਫਰਊਨ.

ਫਿਰਹੰਗ [phɪrhəŋg] See ਫਰਹੰਗ. **2** See ਫਿਰੰਗ. “phɪrhəŋg ke phɪrəga vali.”—*əkāl*.

ਫਿਰਕਾ [phɪrka] *A* فرقة *n* sect, clan. **2** Sikh community. **3** nation.

ਫਿਰਣਸੀਹ [phɪrəṇsih] the hero of Pheru. “guruɟəgət phɪrəṇsih əgrəu.”—*səvəye m 2 ke*. ‘The heroic son of Baba Pheru, Guru Angad Dev.’

ਫਿਰਣਾ [phɪr̪na] *v* move about, pay a visit. “həu phɪr̪əu dɪvɪni avəl bavəl.”—*dev m 4*. **2** go back, budge. **3** pass through the cycle of birth and death. **4** *n* a Jatt of Khahra subcaste, who, having become a disciple of Guru Nanak Dev, turned a person of self-realisation and benevolence. **5** a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev, who was from Sood subcaste. **6** a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev, who was from Behal subcaste.

ਫਿਰਤ [phɪrət] *n* act of wandering or moving. “us ne bəhət phɪrət kiti.”—*prov*. **2** *adv* wandering, moving. “phɪrət phɪrət prəbhū aɪa.”—*sukhməni*.

ਫਿਰਤਉ [phɪr̪təu] wanders. “phɪr̪təu gərəb gubarɪ mərəṇu nəh janəi.”—*phunhe m 5*.

ਫਿਰਥਈ [phɪr̪thəi] wanders; they roam about. “dhərəm̪u ərəth̪u səbh̪u kamu mokhu he, jən piche ləgɪ phɪr̪thəi.”—*kəɪɪ m 4*.

ਫਿਰਦੌਸ [phɪrdɔs], **ਫਿਰਦੌਸੀ** [phɪrdɔsi] See ਫਰਦੌਸ and ਫਰਦੌਸੀ.

ਫਿਰਨਾ [phɪr̪na] See ਫਿਰਣਾ.

ਫਿਰਨੀ [phɪr̪ni] *P* فريز *n* pudding made of ground rice, milk and sugar. **2** *xa* handmill; which keeps on turning.

ਫਿਰਨੀ ਦੀ ਸਵਾਰੀ [phɪr̪ni di səvəri] *xa* act of turning a handmill; act of grinding wheat etc with a handmill.

ਫਿਰਾ [phɪra] a Khatri of Katara subcaste, who believed in necromancy. He became a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev and turned a seeker of truth.

ਫਿਰਾਉ [phɪrau] *n* circular movement; rotation; round. **2** bend, curve. **3 *A* فرج *head, top*. “tənu mən̪u səupe jə sɪu bhai, ləe hukəmɪ phɪrau.”—*səva m 3*. ‘should bow before orders.’**

ਫਿਰਾਈ [phɪrai] See ਫਿਰਾਈ.

ਫਿਰਾਹਰ [phɪrahər] act of wandering about;

ordeal of transmigration. "bīnu nave səbh pher phīrahər."—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਫਿਰਾਹੂਨ [phīrahun] *adj* reneging, retracting. "phīrahun prəbhū te bhæ bəhū pai səjai."—*GPS. 2* See ਫਰਉਨ.

ਫਿਰਾਕ [phīrak] *A* فراق *n* separation. "jalim phīrak dina."—*ramav*.

ਫਿਰਾਤ [phīrat] wanders about, roams about.

ਫਿਰਾਦੀ [phīradi] *adj* plaintiff, complainant. See ਫਰਿਆਦ. "ləvpur gæ phīradi sare."—*GPS*.

ਫਿਰਾਮੀ [phīrami] goes around; (they) wander about. "nit gərəbī phīrami."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਫਿਰਿ [phīri] *adv* again, repeatedly. "phīri hoi nə phera."—*vəḍ chət m 3*. "phīri eh vela həthi nə ave."—*kan ə m 4*.

ਫਿਰਿ ਘਿਰਿ [phīri ghīri] *adv* again and again, repeatedly. "phīri ghīri əpune grīh məhi aia."—*majh m 5*.

ਫਿਰੈ [phīrē] wanders. See ਫਿਰਨਾ. **2** refuses to accept; disobeys. "phīrē aysaṅṅ."—*VN*. 'who disobeys an order.'

ਫਿਰੋ [phīro] *P* , *ف* *adj* low. **2** *adv* below, under.

ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ [fīroz] *P* , *ف* *adj* victorious, triumphant.

ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ ਸ਼ਹਰ [phīroz šəhər] See ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਸ਼ਾਹ **2**.

ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਸ਼ਾਹ [fīrozšah] فيروزشاه a Tughlak dynast of Delhi, who died on 20th September 1388. See ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿਚ ਰਾਜ ਨੰ: 16. **2** a village, in tehsil and district Ferozepur, where for no reason, a battle took place on 21st December 1845 between the English and the Sikhs. As is clear from the books of history written in English,¹ the battle, that the Sikhs had almost

¹At this moment Sirdar Teja Singh, with some twenty-five or thirty thousand fresh troops, arrived from the camp at Ferozepore, and presented himself before the British force, which, tired and exhausted with its previous exertions, was unable to attack him, and would, in all likelihood, have been found unable to repel a vigorous assault from an army of fresh men, in overpowering numbers, like that led by him. The usual

won, was lost due to the shameful misdeeds of their officers. This place has also been called as Pheru Shahar, Pheru Shah and Feroze Shahar.

ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਹ [fīrozəh] See ਫੀਰੋਜ਼ਹ.

ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਪੁਰ [fīrozpur] Firozshah Tughlak had good fortune of the British prevailed however, and instead of seeing the Seik (Sikh) reserve advance to the attack, they had the satisfaction of beholding them turn back without firing a shot and follow their defeated comrades towards the Sutlej. The British force was thus left in undisputed possession of the field of Ferozeshuhur, with the entrenched camp of the Seiks and all their artillery.

Rajah Lall Sing, who was one of the first to flee from the fight, made his way to the camp of Runjoor Singh near Philloor, whence he hastened to Umritsir, where he secreted himself for some time.

(The Reigning family of Lahore by Major Carmichael Smyth. pp. 175, 76)

The second wing of their army approached in battle-array, and the wearied and famished English saw before them a desperate and, perhaps, useless struggle. This reserve was commanded by Tej Singh; he had been urged by his zealous and sincere soldiery to fall upon the English at daybreak, but his object was to have the dreaded army of the Khalsa overcome and dispersed & he delayed until Lal Singh's force was everywhere put to flight, and until his opponents had again ranged themselves round their colors. Even at the last moment he rather skirmished and made feints than led his men to a resolute attack and after a time he precipitately fled, leaving his subordinates without orders and without an object, at a moment when the artillery ammunition of the English had failed, when a portion of their force was retiring upon Ferozpoor, and when no exertions could have saved the remainder if the Sikhs had boldly pressed forward.

(History of the Sikhs by J. D. Cunningham. Chap 9th, pp. 308, 309).

given this name to Sirhind. 2 a city, on the bank of river Satluj, which is 57 miles from Lahore. This name is also connected with Firozeshah. The English occupied it in 1835 AD. Taking it as the border of the Sikh state, the English government set up a cantonment there. There is a beautiful monument constructed in memory of the brave soldiers of the 36th Sikh Battalion, who sacrificed their lives in the battle of Saragarhi in 1897. This monument was unveiled by the Governor General in 1903 AD.

ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਾ [phɪrɔjə] See ਫੀਰੋਜ਼ਹ.

ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਾਂ [phɪrɔzā] See ਫੀਰੋਜ਼ਾਂ.

ਫਿਰੋਦ [fɪrod] P ڍڍ, adv below, under.

ਫਿਰੋਦ ਆਮਦ [fɪrod aməd] P ڍڍ, alighted, descended.

ਫਿਰੋਬੰਦ [phɪrɔbəd] P ڍڍ, shut down, close down.

ਫਿਰੰਗ [phɪrəŋ] E Frank. a European country. “koṭ ko kud sāmudr ko phādh phɪrəŋ mo an pəryo əbhɪmani.”—*cəɪɪtr* 125. There was a German band of people named Franks, which spread out to countries like France, etc and which had to fight many a time against the Turks. First of all, the Turks started calling the Europeans by the name Firangi. The Portuguese were the first to arrive in India and they were called Firangi. After this, whosoever came from France or England was termed as Firangi. 2 See ਫਿਰੰਗਵਾਤ.

ਫਿਰੰਗ ਕੀ ਪੌਰੀ [phɪrəŋ ki pəri], ਫਿਰੰਗ ਕੀ ਪੌੜੀ [phɪrəŋ ki pəri] After having come to India, the English and the French staged various shows. The people saw a strange ladder in the theatre whereby one who tried to go up, came down and vice versa. This means, ‘a queer thing’.

“jɪm phɪrəŋ ki pəri hoɪ.. ləkhe ju cədhət jat me uca. so utrət gəmnət he nica. jo jane me

gəmnə nice. so cədh jat əcanək uce.”—*GPS*. ਫਿਰੰਗਤਾਲ [phɪrəŋɡtal] a military tune played by the band at the head of the English army, named by the Indians as Firangtal. Firangtal is mentioned at the head of various verses in Sarabloh.

ਫਿਰੰਗਵਾਤ [phɪrəŋɡvat], ਫਿਰੰਗਮਯ [phɪrəŋɡaməy] a type of syphilis in which there is blood-disorder along with swelling and pain in the joints. See ਬਾਦਫਿਰੰਗ.

ਫਿਰੰਗਵਾਲੀ [phɪrəŋɡavali], ਫਿਰੰਗੀ [phɪrəŋɡi] a resident of Firang. “bəŋ ke bəŋgali phɪrəŋɡ ke phɪrəŋɡavali.”—*əkal*. See ਫਿਰੰਗ.

ਫਿਰੰਡਾ [phɪrəṇḍa] stubble. See ਫਰਡਾ. “ɪk ke drɪŋ so lægyo phɪrəṇḍa.”—*GPS*.

ਫਿਰੰਤ [phɪrət] wandering. “phɪrət jonɪ ənek.”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਫਿਰੰਦਾ [phɪrəṇḍa] wandering, travelling. 2 traveller, wayfarer. “vɪcɪ maɪə phɪrəh phɪrəṇḍe.”—*bɪɪa m 4*. 3 a master musician who, at the bidding of Guru Nanak Dev, taught music to Bhai Mardana and presented a rebeck to Guru Nanak Dev. See ਭੈਰੋਆਣਾ.

ਫਿਲਹਾਲ [phɪlhal] A في الحال adv at present, for the time being. “donia cij phɪlhal.”—*tlɪŋ m 5*. “dɪɪ məhɪ jaŋəhu səbh phɪlhala.”—*maru solhe m 5*. i.e., ‘the objects existing at present, will not last for ever.’

ਫਿਲਹਾਲਾ [phɪlhala] See ਫਿਲਹਾਲ.

ਫਿਲਫੌਰ [fɪɪfɔr] A في الفور adv at once, immediately, quickly.

ਫਿਲੌਰ [phɪlɔr] a major town of tehsil and district Jalandhar. It is situated on the north bank of Satluj river. Shahjahan had founded this city and had built a large caravan-serai there. Maharaja Ranjit Singh reinforced the fort, where now a police school is being run. Philaur was the boundary of the Sikh state and, therefore, it was a cantonment of the Sikh army.

ਫਿਲੌਰੀ [phɪlɔri] adj/resident of Philaur 2 puffed

up, fried and crispy kachori, stuffed with bruised pulses. See ਫਲੋਰੀ. “besən sanɪ phɪɪbrɪ kərē.”—GPS.

ਫਿੜਕਾ [phɪɪrka] *n* thatched gate.

ਫੀ [fi] *A* 3 *part* each, every. **2** in, during. **3** on.

ਫੀਕ [phik] *adj* tasteless, sapless. **2** lustreless. **3** vain, facile. “tɪn səbh karəj phik.”—*prəbha m 4*.

ਫੀਕ ਫਿਕਾਨਾ [phik phɪkənə], **ਫੀਕ ਫੀਕਾਨਾ** [phik phikənə] *adj* extremely tasteless, insipid. “nam bɪnə səbhɪ phik phɪkənə.”—*kan ə m 4*. **2** extremely lustreless.

ਫੀਕਾ [phika] See ਫਿਕਾ and ਫੀਕ. “an rēg phike səbh mətə.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਫੀਟਨਾ [phɪtənə] *v* cry shame on. **2** become defective and deformed. **3** get vilified and spoiled. “kəjə nə phɪtə kət.”—*oəkar*.

ਫੀਤਾ [phita] *Pg n* thin strip of cotton webbing or yarn; tape.

ਫੀਮ [phim] See ਅਫੀਮ.

ਫੀਮੀ [phimi] opium-eater.

ਫੀਰ [phir] or **ਫੀਰੁ** [phiru] *n* a return, visit. “jənəm mərən kə dukh gəɪə, phɪrɪ pəvə nə phiru.”—*var suhi m 3*. **2 P** *فیر* grief, sorrow.

ਫੀਰੋਜ਼ਸ਼ਾਹ [firozshah] See ਫ਼ਿਰੋਜ਼ਸ਼ਾਹ.

ਫੀਰੋਜ਼ [firozəh], **ਫੀਰੋਜ਼ਾ** [firoza] *P* *فیروزہ* *n* blue gemstone with greenish tinge. *Skt* ਹਰਿਤਾਸ਼ਮ and ਪੇਰੋਜ਼. turquoise.

ਫੀਲ [phil] *A* *فيل* *n* elephant. See ਫੀਲੁ.

ਫੀਲਖਾਨਾ [filxənə] *P* *فيلخانه* elephant house.

ਫੀਲਨਾਲ [philnəl] *n* heavy cannon drawn by elephants.

ਫੀਲਪਾ [philpa], **ਫੀਲਪਾਦ** [philpad], **ਫੀਲਪਾਦ** [philpav] *Skt* एलीपद. a disease in which the patient's feet become heavy like those of an elephant. *فيلفيل*, Elephantiasis. “philpav pun janu roga.”—*cəɪɪtr 405*. This disease is caused by the use of stagnant rain water, walking barefooted in damp, cold places, lying in bed for long periods, contamination

of blood, etc. One leg, and sometimes both the legs and feet, become heavy like those of an elephant.

Fasting, sweating, vomiting, purgation and proper blood-letting, etc are beneficial to cure this disease.

Simple remedies for elephantiasis are as under:

Take *ɪtɪɪt* (trianthema pentandra), *hərər* (terminalia chebula), *beleric myrobalan*, *phyllenthus emblica*, *piper longum* in equal quantities and grind them into powder. Mix six mashas of this powder with honey and administer the resultant linctus to the patient. Prepare a paste of thorn apple (*datura alba*), *ricinus communis*, *vitex trifolia*, *trianthema pentandra*, *moringa pterygosperma*, and mustard. Apply it to the affected parts of the body. Take leaves of neem tree, hemp (*canabis sativa*), *cassya filiformis*, and grind them into a paste and apply this paste, and bandage the leg and the foot.

ਫੀਲਬਾਨ [filban], **ਫੀਲਵਾਨ** [philvan] *P* *فيلبان* *n* elephant-driver.

ਫੀਲੀ [phili] *adj* concerning an elephant, elephantine. **2 n** elephant-driver.

ਫੀਲੀ ਤੋਪ [phili top] See ਫੀਲਨਾਲ.

ਫੀਲੀਨਗਾਰਾ [philinəgara] *n* a large kettledrum mounted on an elephant and sounded. “philinəgare bəjəkə.”—*cəɪɪtr 405*.

ਫੀਲੁ [philu] elephant, See ਫੀਲ. There is a hymn, by Kabir, in the Asa mode:

1 *philu rəbabi bələdu pəkhavəj kəua tal bəjəvə*,
2 *pəhɪrɪ colnə gəd-ha nəcə bhəsə bhəgətɪ kərəvə*,

3 *raja ram kəkri abre pəkəe*,

4 *kɪnə bujhənhərə khəe*.

5 *bəthɪ sɪghu ghəɪɪ pan ləgəvə*, *ghis gələvurə lɪəvə*,

6 *ghəɪɪ ghəɪɪ musri məgəl gavəhɪ*, *kəchua*

sākh bəjave,

7 bās ko putu biahən cəɪɪa suɪne mādəp chae,

8 rupkənɪa sūdərɪ bedhi səsə sɪgh gun gae,

9 kəhət kəbir sunəhu re sətəhu kiṭi pərbətu khara,

10 kəchua kəhe əgar bhɪ lorəu luki səbədu sunaɪa. (6)

It implies that as the things mentioned in this hymn are not possible, in the same manner the visualization of the Creator in material terms is not proper.

1 The elephant (drunk) is the rebeck-player, the ox (brute) is a drummer and the crow (sensualist) beats time.

2 The donkey (wanton belly-god), having donned a devotee's dress, performs dance and the male-buffalo (rancorous person) serves him.

3 The Creator ripened the seedpods of the gigantic swallow-wort (calotropis gigantia) into mangoes.

4 These fruits have been tasted only by some sagacious person.

5 The lion (egoist and violent person) sits at home and prepares betel-leaf rolls (for entertaining the visitors) and the bandicoot (the logician) presents these betel-rolls (to the visitors).

6 The female rats (sense organs) sing paeans in their houses (sockets) and the tortoise (impostor making a show of controlling his sense-organs) proclaims the teachings of the spiritual preceptor.

7 The son of the barren woman (maya¹), that is, the individual soul, goes to wed emancipation whereas the guile-and-sinless mind (the internal organ) is the golden pavilion.

8 Emancipation – the charming girl, the rabbit (weakling), the lion (the powerful), the high

and the low, sing eulogies.

9 The ant is humility and the mountain is pride.

10 The tortoise wants glowing coals (fire of knowledge) and the mosquito (benighted disposition) has sounded a loving song.

ढीलु रघषी [philu rəbabi] See ढीलु.

ढुसलरुण [phuslauna], ढुसलरन [phuslana] v make someone slip. 2 distract, divert. 3 amuse. 4 cajole, beguile. “jɪh tɪh bɪdɦɪ bhup-hɪ phuslaɪ.”—cərɪtr 404.

ढुगम [fuhəs] A فُجْم .djobscene, vulgar. 2 uncivil remark. 3 n shamelessness, brazenness.

ढुगर [phuhara] A فُؤر n fountain.

ढुंक [phök], ढुंकर [phökər], ढुंकर [phökar], ढुंकर [phökara] Ski फुत्कार sound made by a snake, etc, while blowing hard through the mouth or the nose; hiss. “phök phənā.” and “phənār phökarən.”—əkal.

ढुनल [fujla] A فُؤل n residue. 2 faeces, excrement (which is the residue of food taken by a person). 3 adj redundant.

ढुनुल [phujul] See ढुनुल.

ढुट [phuṭ] See ढुंट. 2 a kind of musk-melon that bursts after ripening. 3 E foot, one third part of a yard; a measure of twelve inches.

ढुटवल [phuṭkəl] adj miscellaneous; sundry. 2 separate, apart.

ढुटर [phuṭara] n sprouting, gemination, burgeoning.

ढुंट [phuṭṭ] n schism. 2 enmity, disunity. 3 See ढुट.

ढुंटी [phuṭṭi] n cotton in the freshly burst boll. 2 a thick piece of curd.

ढुंउकर [phütkar] See ढुकर. “phənā phətəkke phenka phütkarā.”—jənmejəy.

ढुदकरन [phudəkna] v jump, hop, skip.

ढुन [phun], ढुनर [phunəh] See पुनर.

ढुनर [phunha] See पुनर. a composition, recorded in Guru Granth Sahib, under the caption, “phunhe məhla 5, is in the punha

¹See घंम 11.

metre. Its other name is phunha.

ਫੁਨਿ [phunɪ] *part* again. See ਖੁਨਹ. “phunɪ gəɾəbh nahi bəsət.”—*ram m 5*. “təjɪ abhɪmanu moh maɪa phunɪ.”—*gəu m 9*.

ਫੁਫੜ [phuphəɾ] *n* aunt's husband; husband of father's sister.

ਫੁਫੀ [phuphi] *n* father's sister. *Skt* पित्रुसुसि. “phuphi nani masiā.”—*maru ə m 5*.

ਫੁਫੀ ਕੁਟਨੀ [phuphi kuṭni], **ਫੁਫੀ ਕੁਟਨੀ** [phuphi kuṭni] *n* a woman who claims to be an aunt of a young woman so as to act as a bawd. So she claims a close relationship with the young woman and then abets her to indulge in adultery; hypocrite.

ਫੁਫੇਰ [phupher], **ਫੁਫੇਰਾ** [phuphera] *adj* relating to the sister of one's father. **2** *n* progeny of the sister of one's father.

ਫੁੰਮਣ [phūmən] *n* pompom; tuft of silk or cotton threads. **2** bundle of cotton threads; mop. “ləki kase həthi phūmən.”—*var majh m 1*. Jain ascetics carry mops for removing insects, etc from their path lest they commit the sin of violence by stepping on them.

ਫੁਰ [phur] *n* sound produced by flapping wings of a bird while taking to air. **2** *adj* true. “təmro kəhyo nə phur bha eku.”—*NP*.

ਫੁਰਸ [phurəs] *P* فرس *n* resident of Persia; Persian.

ਫੁਰਸਤ [phursət] *A* فرست *n* leisure. **2** time, opportunity.

ਫੁਰਕਨਾ [phurəkna] See ਫਰਕਨਾ. **2** after taking some liquid in the mouth, forcing it out in a spray; spurting.

ਫੁਰਕਾ [phurka] See ਫੁਲਕਾ. “phurke cəhū dɪs dɪye bəgɑɪ.”—*GV 10*.

ਫੁਰਕਾਨ [furkan] *A* قرآن *n* Koran, holy scripture of the Muslims. **2** twenty-fifth chapter of the Koran. **3** division, part, fragment. **4** victory, conquest.

ਫੁਰਣ [phurən] throbbing of a muscle due to some disorder of the wind humour (of the

body). “devi dev nə sevka, tət nə mət nə phurən vɪcare.”—*BG*. Tantar Shastar believes in the ill and good effects of the throbbing of different parts of the body. **2** See ਫੁਰਣਾ 1.

ਫੁਰਣਾ [phurṇa] *v* (for some idea) to come to mind; strike. **2** be realised. “ɾɪdhi sɪdhi ja kəu phuri.”—*maru kəbir*. **3** prove to be true. **4** *n* resolve, idea or intention. **5** See ਫੁਰਣ.

ਫੁਰਤ [phurət] See ਫੁਰਤੀ. “kar kərən me dhərti phurət.”—*GPS*.

ਫੁਰਤੀ [phurti] *Skt* ऋति *n* quickness, alacrity. **2** senses.

ਫੁਰਤੀਲਾ [phurtila] *adj* agile, quick, industrious.

ਫੁਰਨਾ [phurna] See ਫੁਰਣਾ. **2** throbbing of some limb of the body. See ਫੁਰਣ 1.

ਫੁਰਮਾਉਣਾ [phurmauṇa] *v* order, command. See ਫਰਮਾਨ.

ਫੁਰਮਾਇਅੜੈ [phurmaɪəɾɛ] because of the command. “sahe ke phurmaɪəɾɛ.”—*maru əjuli m 5*.

ਫੁਰਮਾਇਆ [phumaɪa] ordered, commanded. “sətɪguru phurmaɪa kari eh kərehu.”—*var bɪha m 3*.

ਫੁਰਮਾਇਸ [phurmaɪs], **ਫੁਰਮਾਇਸਿ** [phurmaɪsɪ],

ਫੁਰਮਾਇਸੀ [phurmaɪsi] See ਫਰਮਾਯਸ. “ləkhā upəɾɪ phurmaɪsɪ teri.”—*asa m 1*. “bəhət kərəhɪ phurmaɪsi, vərətəhɪ hoɪ əphar.”—*sri m 5*.

2 recommendation. “bar bar sɪkh das məsəd. dɪj ki phurmaɪs kəhɪ brɪd.”—*GPS*. **3** entreaty. “ʃri kərtar udar məhā, tɪh upəɾɪ hɛ phurmaɪs meri.”—*NP*.

ਫੁਰਮਾਣ [phurmaṇ], **ਫੁਰਮਾਣੁ** [phurmaṇu], **ਫੁਰਮਾਨ**

[phurman], **ਫੁਰਮਾਨੁ** [phurmanu] See ਫਰਮਾਨ. “əmulu kərəmu əmulu phurmaṇu.”—*jəpu*.

“phurmaṇu tera sɪɾe upəɾɪ.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਫੁਰਮਾਯਸ [phurmayəs] See ਫਰਮਾਯਸ.

ਫੁਰੜਾਗਾ [phurṛaga], **ਫੁਰੜਾਟਾ** [phurṛaṭa] *n* forceful expiration through the nostrils that produces a grunting sound. “marət nasən sō phurṛaga.”—*NP*.

ਫੁੱਰੰਤ [phurāt] prove to be true. 2 burst, penetrate. “*kɪs ker bədən gulka phurāt.*”—*GPS*. ‘The bullet bursts someone’s face.’

ਫੁਲ [phul] See ਫੁੱਲ. 2 foremost phalanx of the finger. 3 remains of bones of the fingers of hands and feet of a cremated corpse, which the Hindus collect to immerse in flowing water or in the Ganges, etc. “*hərɪkəθa pərɪe hərɪnamu sʊnɪe, bebəŋ hərɪrəg guru bhavæ. pɪɖu pətəlɪ kɪrɪa diva phul hərɪsərɪ pavæ.*”—*sədu*. ‘The Lord appreciates eulogies to God more than the hearse, or offering of the rice-balls, leaf-bowls, and other rites, such as lighting of earthen lamps and casting the remains of bones of the greatness of the dead body in the Ganges.’

ਫੁਲਕਾ [phulka] *n* a puffed-up chapatti.

ਫੁਲਕਾਰੀ [phulkari] *n* cloth with floral embroidery. This cloth is used as a wrap by women in particular.

ਫੁਲਝੜੀ [phuljhəri] *n* shower of flowers. 2 a kind of firework that emits flower-like sparks.

ਫੁਲਣਾ [phulṇa] *v* expand like a flower, be happy. 2 be proud.

ਫੁਲੱਥਾ [phuləṯṯa] *n* agile hand; cudgel-play, swordsmanship. 2 fencing.

ਫੁਲਨਾ [phulna] See ਫੁਲਣਾ.

ਫੁਲਬਹਰੀ [phulbəhri] See ਸ੍ਰੋਤਕੁਸ਼ੁ.

ਫੁਲਵਤ [phulvət] swelling; swelling with pride. See ਫੁਲਣਾ. “*phulvət deh əɪane.*”—*keda kəbir*. 2 flower-like.

ਫੁਲਵਾਈ [phulvai], **ਫੁਲਵਾਰੀ** [phulvari], **ਫੁਲਵਾਰੀ** [phulvəri] *n* flower garden. 2 a kind of firework. “*bərud ke jhar mətabi chuṯē phulvai.*”—*NP*.

ਫੁਲੜਾ [phulṛa] *n* flower. “*pəhɪle pəhɪre phulṛa.*”—*s fərid*.

ਫੁਲਾਂ [phulā] See ਫਲਾਂ.

ਫੁਲਾਉ [phulau] *n* puffiness. 2 expansion. 3 swelling with vain pride.

ਫੁਲਾਇਣ [phulaɪŋ] *n* Phool dynasty; progeny of Baba Phool. See ਫੁਲ. “*sath phulaɪŋ səbh le ayo.*”—*PPP*.

ਫੁਲਾਹੀ [phulahi] *n* Acacia sengal or modesta; a thorny tree of the acacia species. Its gum is used in various medicines and its soft twig acts as a fine brush for cleaning the teeth. *L acacia sengal or modesta*.

ਫੁਲਾਦ [phulad] See ਫੋਲਾਦ.

ਫੁਲਿੰਗ [phulɪŋ] spark. See ਚਿਸਫੁਲਿੰਗ.

ਫੁਲੀਠਾ [phulīṯṯa] ਫੋਲ-ਝੀਠਾ. 2 *n* cyst; venomous snake’s sac. “*sakə kəu bəhu dudhu piaie bɪkhu nɪkse pholɪ phulīṯṯa.*”—*gəu m 4*. See ਫੋਲਿ.

ਫੁਲੁ [phulu] See ਫੁੱਲ. “*dhərəmu phulu phəlu gɪanu.*”—*bəsət m 1*.

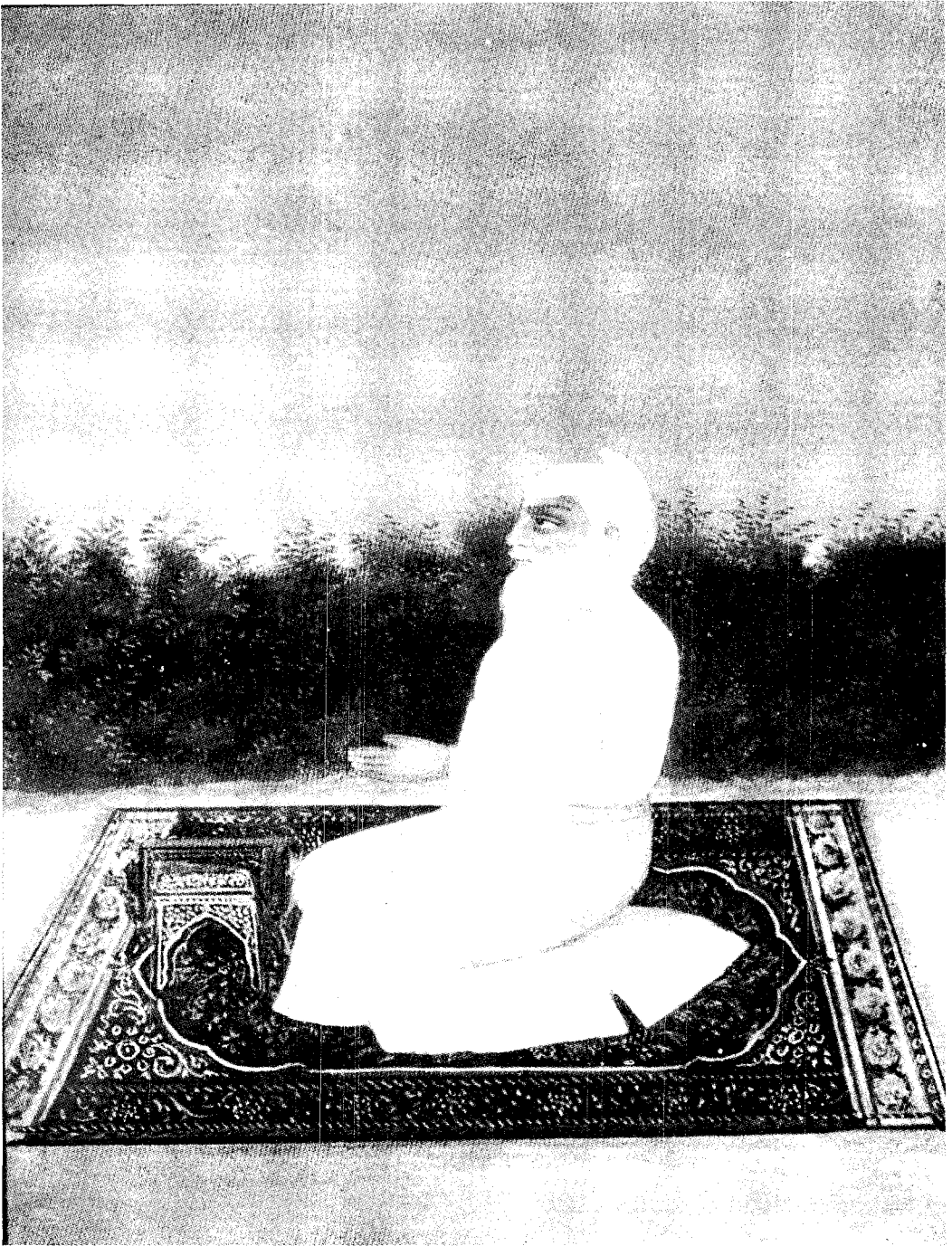
ਫੁਲੁਸ [phulus] *A* فُلُوس plural of ਫਲਸ (pice); small copper coins.

ਫੁਲੇਰਾ [phulera] *n* florist. 2 one who pilfers flowers from a garden.

ਫੁਲੇਲ [phulel] *n* ਫੁੱਲ-ਤੇਲ, scented oil.

ਫੁੱਲ [phull] *Skt* फुल्ल *vr* open (as a flower), bloom. 2 *n* flower, bloom, blossom. 3 narcotic juice of opium strained through a piece of thick woolen cloth. “*pita phull ɪaŋi ghumən surme.*”—*cədi 3*. ‘As teetotallers totter after having drunk poppy-juice, so the warriors move with stately steps.’ 4 menstrual discharge. 5 butter in the form of foam that collects on the surface of the curd when churned. 6 any flower-shaped object as, for instance, flowers on a shield; flower-shaped head ornament for women; flower embroidered with silken thread on cloth. 7 the burnt portion of the wick of an oil lamp that has the shape of cinder. 8 soot from a lamp, that sticks to the earthen lid of a pitcher. 9 *adj* light, light-weight. 10 *Dg n* astonishment, wonderment.

ਫੁੱਲ ਸਿਰ ਪਾਉਣੇ [phull sɪr paʊṇe] See ਫੁਲ ਸਿਰ ਡਾਲਨਾ.



BABA PHUL

ਫੁੱਲ ਪਾਉਣੇ [phull paʊṇe] immerse, in some river etc, the bones of the skull, chest and fingers collected after the cremation of a dead body.

ਫੁਏ ਫਾਲ [phue phal] *adj* pulled out and ruffled. “kuc bīcare phue phal.”—*gṛ̥d̥ kəbīr*. ‘The hair of the warp-cleansing brush is dishevelled.’

ਫੁਸ [phus] *n* dry and scattered grass. 2 rubbish.

ਫੁਸੀ [phusi] See ਨਫੁਸੀ.

ਫੁਹ [phuh] drop. 2 *S* pride of one’s youth and wealth.

ਫੁਹੜ [phuhəṛ] *n* straw-mattress, pallet. 2 *S* foul-mouthed person; person with a perfidious tongue.

ਫੁਹੜੀ [phuhəṛī] a foul-mouthed woman. See ਫੁਹੜ 2 and ਫੁੜੀ.

ਫੁਹੀ [phuhi] *n* drizzle, very fine drops of rain. 2 *adv* with a drop of water, etc through a water-drop. “phuhi phuhi tēlau bhārda hē.”—*prov*. 3 *n* tiny tuft of cotton.

ਫੁਕ [phuk] *onom n* breath, vital air which produces ਫੁ [phu] sound. “nīksīa phuk, tēhoī gəīo suaha.”—*asa m 5*. “phuk kədhəe dhəhīpəve.”—*var sar m 1*. 2 air blown hard with the mouth; puff. “phuk mar dipək bīsmave.”—*tənāma*. 3 See ਫੁਕਣਾ. “īhu tən deve phuk.”—*s kəbīr*. 4 *adj* dull, graceless. “phuk bhəe mukh suk gəe səbh.”—*əj*.

ਫੁਕਣ [phukəṇ], **ਫੁਕਣਾ** [phukṇa] *v* blow, infuse. 2 blow the air after chanting some incantation. “kən vīcc gəītri mātṛ phukəṇ.”—*JSBM*. 3 feed fire by blowing. 4 set fire to, reduce to ashes.

ਫੁਕਣੀ [phukṇī] *n* a blow-pipe. A pipe through which air is blown at high pressure. It is often used by goldsmiths. It is also used to ignite fire in a hearth. 2 boastful or bragging talk, swagger. “ṣex phukṇī hərhī bīsekhi.”—*NP*.

ਫੁਕਣੂ [phukṇu] *Dg* lung. See ਫੇਫੜਾ.

ਫੁਕਣੀ [phūkṇī] See ਫੁਕਣੀ.

ਫੁਕਾਰਣਾ [phūkārṇa] *v* hiss. See ਫੁਕਾਰ.

ਫੁਕਿ [phukɪ] having blown air through the mouth. “phukɪ phukɪ pavən kəu prīthi pē dhərət ho.”—*əkal*. i.e. ‘having removed the sensitive creatures.’ 2 having burnt.

ਫੁਕੇ [phuke] blows air from the mouth; hisses. “ḍəkē phukē khēh uḍave.”—*var mēla m 1*. 2 burns; lights fire.

ਫੁਟ [phuṭ] See ਫੁਟ and ਫੁੱਟ.

ਫੁਟਨਾ [phuṭṇa] *v* break, crack, explode. “phuṭo āḍa bhərəm ka.”—*maru m 5*. 2 break away, split. 3 sprout, shoot. 4 bloom.

ਫੁਟਮਫੁਟ [phuṭəmphuṭ] blown to smithreens. “khapər phuṭəmphuṭ.”—*s kəbīr*.

ਫੁਟਿ [phuṭɪ] got shattered. “tūjhte nīksi phuṭɪ mərə.”—*sri m 1*.

ਫੁੰਦਾ [phūda] *n* pompom, rosette.

ਫੁਫੀ [phuphi] See ਫੁਫੀ. “phuphi bēcən cītt həṛī dhəryo.”—*kṛīṣən*.

ਫੁੱਲ [phul] *n* flower. See ਫੁੱਲ. “ape bhəvra phul belɪ.”—*bəsət ə m 1*. 2 flower-sized ornament. “səgəl abhərən sobha kəṭhɪ phul.”—*asa m 5*. 3 ornamental knobs on a shield. “phulən lag cīnəg gən jaga.”—*GPS*. 4 Baba Phool, jewel of the Bairar dynasty, who was born in the family of Roop Chand from Ambi, in Sammat 1684 (1627 AD). It was the time when Guru Hargobind had, out of his kindness for Mohan and Kale, founded the village of Mehraj.

In Sammat 1688, after the battle of Gurusar, the boy Phool accompanied his paternal uncle Kale to the presence of the Guru and, on his own, started beating his belly. On being asked by the Guru about the peculiar action of the boy, Kale respectfully said, “Your Holiness! His mother has expired and he, through his gestures, is requesting for subsistence.” At this the Guru remarked that with the grace of Guru Nanak Dev, the boy would provide subsistence to

lacs of people and his progeny would enjoy kingship.

When, in Sammat 1703, obliging Malwa, Guru Har Rai reached Mehraj, Phool, accompanied by his relatives, kept on attending the religious congregations there. Considering his humility and devotion, Guru Har Rai blessed him in line with the blessings conferred by his grantfather. Its result is the present-day Phoolkian States, the pride of the Sikhs.¹ Phool married twice. He had Tilok Singh, Ram Singh and Ragghu² from Bibi Rami³ and Channu, Jhandu and Takhat Mall from Rajji. Guru Gobind Singh showed special kindness towards the progeny of Phool. See ਤਿਲੋਕਸਿੰਘ.

Baba Phool died in Sammat 1747 (1690 AD)⁴ at Bahadarpur⁵ and was cremated at Phool Nagar, where stands a memorial to him. See ਗੁਰੂ ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦ, ਗੁਰੂ ਹਰਿਰਾਇ, ਮੋਹਰਾਜ and ਫੂਲਵੰਸ਼.

5 a village founded by Baba Phool, in Sammat 1711 (1653 AD)⁶ which is in the

¹Historians have messed up the event of blessings to and the dates of birth and death of Phool so much that it is extremely difficult to correct them. We have written this topic after having modified it after thorough research.

²Sardars of Jiundan, in the Patiala state, are the progeny of Ragghu.

³Phool's daughter Rami was married to the nobleman of Ramdas. Baba Phool gave Buggar village in dowry. Her progeny is now settled in village Buggar (Nabha State).

⁴Some historians have erroneously given the date as 1652 AD.

⁵Bahadarpur is a large village in Dhanaula subdivision of Nabha state.

⁶Some writers have given 1627 AD as the year when Phool township was founded. But this date is not correct. This year is, in fact, the year of Baba Phool's birth.

Nabha state. It is the headquarters of the nizamat of the State. Here there are old hearths of Baba Phool, which are venerated by his family. The railway station is Rampura Phool. 6 See ਫੂਲਸਾਹਿਬ. 7 See ਫੂਲਵੰਸ਼.

ਫੂਲਸਾਹ [phulṣah], **ਫੂਲਸਾਹਿਬ** [phulsaḥib] son of a Kashmiri Khatri and younger brother of Goind Sahib. He was born in Sammat 1620. He became a disciple of Baba Gurditta in Sammat 1688 and ended up a great thaumaturge. He was the head of one of the monastic centres of the Udasis. Phool Sahib died at Bahadurpur (district Hoshiarpur) in Sammat 1730.

ਫੂਲ ਸਿਰ ਡਾਲਨਾ [pul sir ḍalna] ironic expression to disgrace, damn or humiliate somebody. "tere phul ḍar sir ehō."—*cəritr* 293. 2 singe somebody's hair with cinders of an earthen lamp's wick.

ਫੂਲ ਕੀਆਂ ਰਿਆਸਤਾਂ [phul kiā riastā], **ਫੂਲ ਕੀ ਮਿਸਲ** [phul ki misal] Of the twelve confederacies of the Sikhs, the most glorious one, was headed by Baba Phool. This confederacy comprising three states – Patiala, Nabha and Jind (Sangrur) - was called Phoolkian States. These states came under the protection of the English government in 1809 and, according to the Charter of May 5th, 1860 AD, they were given the right to adopt an heir. In case some ruler dies issueless or without having adopted an heir, the two neighbouring states, in consultation with the English government, can enthrone the nearest claimant. According to the above charter, these states have absolute right to impose capital punishment and the British government has no right to intervene in the internal affairs of these states. See ਫੂਲਵੰਸ਼.

ਫੂਲਜਈ [phuljāi] *Skt* ਫੂਲ-ਜਾਯਾ *n* mother of a

flower – creeper. “nam tera adhar mera, jiu phul-jai he narī.”—*gəu kəbir*. ‘I have the support of your Name as a creeper has of water.’ ਨਾਰ [nar] is water; and narī of the water.

ਫੁਲਦ [phuləd] plant or tree, that yields flowers.

ਫੁਲਨਾ [phulna] v flower, blossom. **2** swell with joy. **3** swell with pride. “kahe bhəia! phirto phulīa phulīa.”—*sor kəbir*.

ਫੁਲਮਾਲਾ ਰਾਮਾਯਣ [phulmala ramayəṅ] Poet Lal Singh was a resident of village Nanoke, near Amritsar. He concatenated selections from the verses of various poets in such a fashion that it turned out to be a full story of Ramayan. This book was prepared by him during the regime of Maharaja Bharpur Singh of Nabha. Lal Singh was a courtier as well as poet in the Nabha court.

chəppəy

sri əmrītsər nīkəṭ nəgər nanoke gənīje,
tas nəgərpətī put lalsīgh nam bhənīje,
əmīṭ kəvīṭ pracin cinkər prem kəvīn sən,
kīnē īkəṭhē səhəs kīṭək əṭī ūktī yuktī gən,
ṣubh ramcərīṭ cunī tīnəh te

bəhu grəṭhən pərman līy,
dhər chap “das” nīj nam kī
“phulmal” ih grəṭh kīy.

couplet

jēṭh mas dvīṭīya bīmāl¹
kəvī dīn² sukhəd rəsāl,
purən bhəyo grəṭh yəh
nīdhī nəbh grəh məhī sal.³

ਫੁਲਰਾਜਾ [phulraja] n **1** Brahma, gracefully sitting on the lotus. “kəhū phulraja hve bēṭha.”—*cəpəi*.

¹The 2nd of the bright fortnight of the month of Jeth.

²Friday.

³nīdhī (9), nəbh (0), grəh (9), məhī (1). Sammat 1909.

2 king of flowers – rose. **3** lotus.

ਫੁਲਦੰਸ [phulvəs] family of Baba Phool. Jaisal was a glorious warrior among the Yaduvanshi Bhatti Rajputs. He founded the city of Jaisalmer in Sammat 1213, which is now a famous capital city in Rajputana. In the sixth generation after Jaisal’s son Hem (who is also known as Hemhel and Bhim) there was born a person named Siddhu from whom Siddhu sept came into being. In the ninth generation after Siddhu, Barar was born, from whom his family got its name as Bairar. In the twelfth generation after Barar, the famous Phool was born, from whom began the Phool dynasty. As a result of Phool’s tenacity, the states of Patiala, Nabha and Jind (Sangrur) have come to represent the dignity and power of the Sikhs.

In addition to these three states the fiefholders of Bhadaur, Malaud, Pakkho, Ber, Rampur, Badrukkhan, Jiundan, Dialpura, Rampura, Kotdunna and Gumti, are the sub-rulers of the Phool dynasty about whom sufficient knowledge can be gathered from the family-tree of the Phool dynasty.

From amongst these, the chiefs of Bhadaur, Jiundan, Rampura and Kotdunna are in the Patiala state.

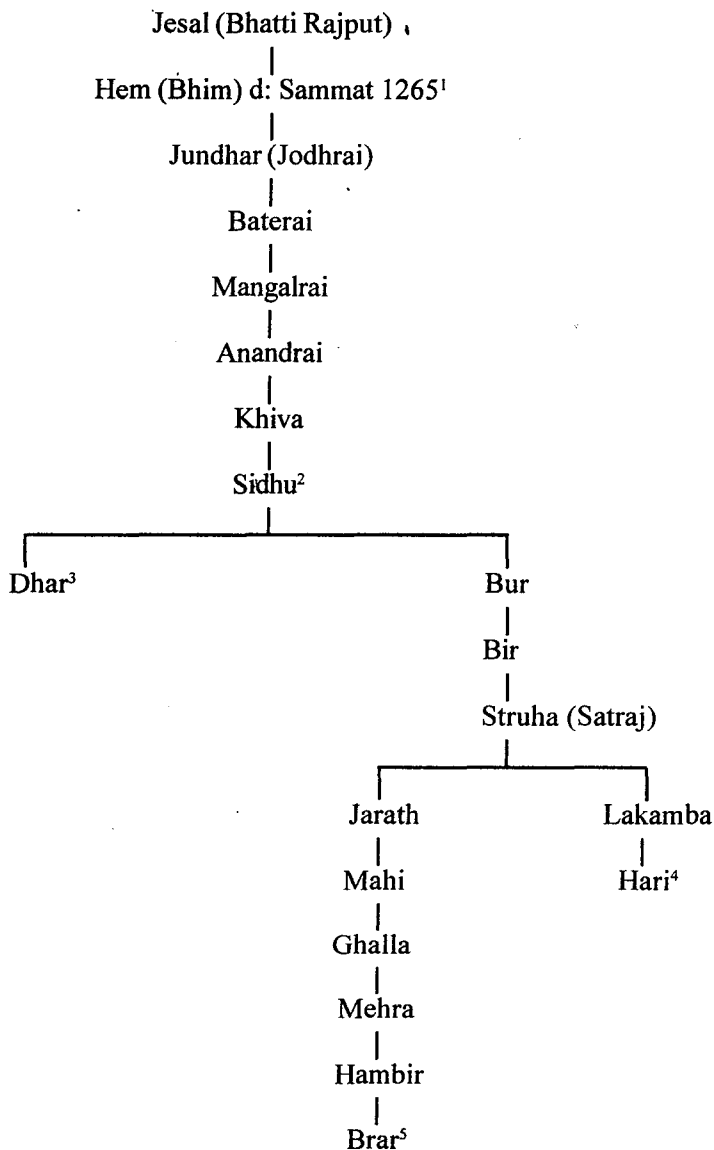
The chiefs of Pakkho, Ber, Malaud and Rampur are in the Ludhiana district, under the British government.

The chiefs of Badrukkhan and Dialpur are in Jind state.

The Lodhgharias of Gumati are under Nabha state.

The following is the genealogical tree of the Phool dynasty:

(No. 1)



¹In these family-trees Sammat stands for the Bikrami era and where there is no indication of Sammat or AD, that is to be taken as AD. Those with the mark × indicate that the person marked thus had no issue.

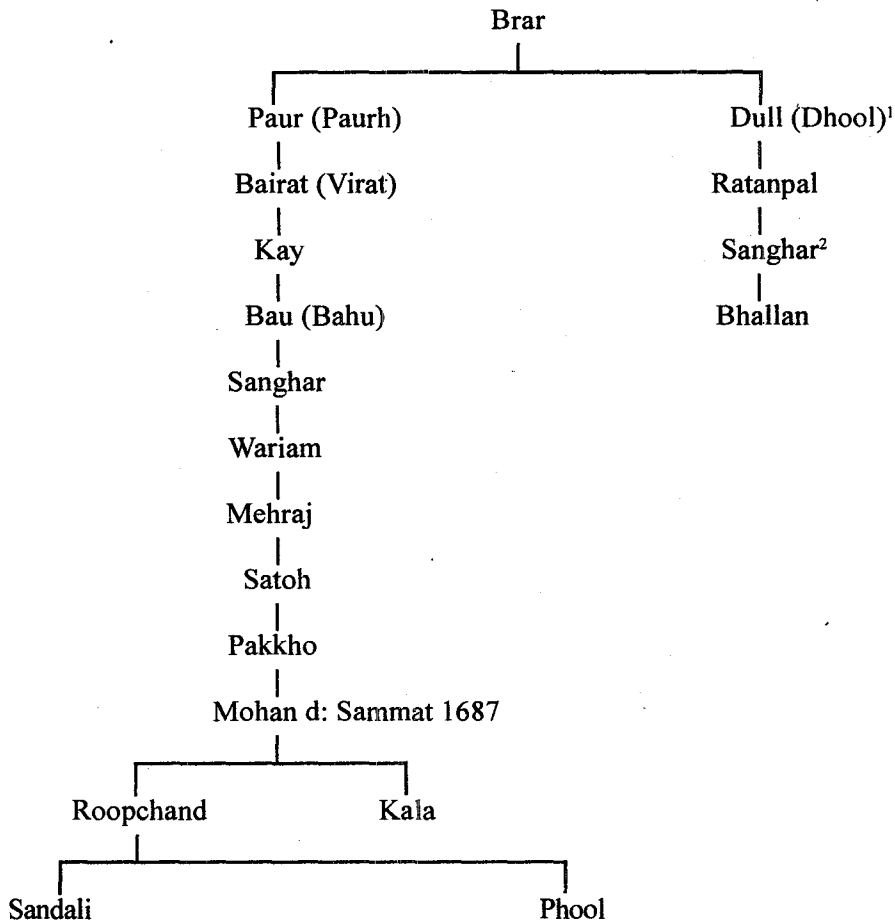
²From him began the Siddhu sept.

³He is the ancestor of the families of Kaithal, Jhumba, Arnauli and Suddhuwal. Bhai Bhagtu was born in his line, the jewel of whose family, Bhai Desu Singh, founded the Kaithal state.

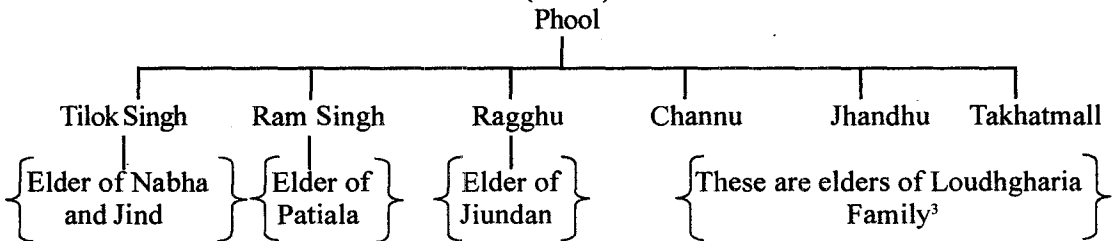
⁴The ancestor of the chiefs of Attari.

⁵From him his family got the name Bairar.

(No. 2)



(No. 3)



¹The ancestor of the Faridkot State.

²See ढरीदेवट.

³The पल (palace) being लेंच (small), the progeny came to be known as Lodhgharie, i.e., the progeny of Baba Phool by his younger wife Rajji. They are the masters of Gumati village in Nabha state. Jhandu had no issue; Lodhgharias are the progeny of Channu and Takhat Mall.

(No. 5)

Phool

Tilok Singh

Gurditt Singh
{Elder of Nabha}

Sukhchain Singh (Elder of Jind) d: 1751

b: 1738 Raja Gajpat Singh d: 1789

Bibi Rajkaur¹

Raja Bhag Singh d: 1819

Bhoop Singh d: 1815

{Elder of Bajidpur
& Badrukkhan}

Raja Fate Singh d: 1822

Raja Sangat Singh d: 1834

X

{Raja Sangat Singh had no issue, so Sardar Sarup Singh, a descendant of Sardar Bhup Singh was enthroned as Raja of Jind in 1837.}

Raja Saroop Singh d: 1964

Raja Raghubir Singh d: 1887

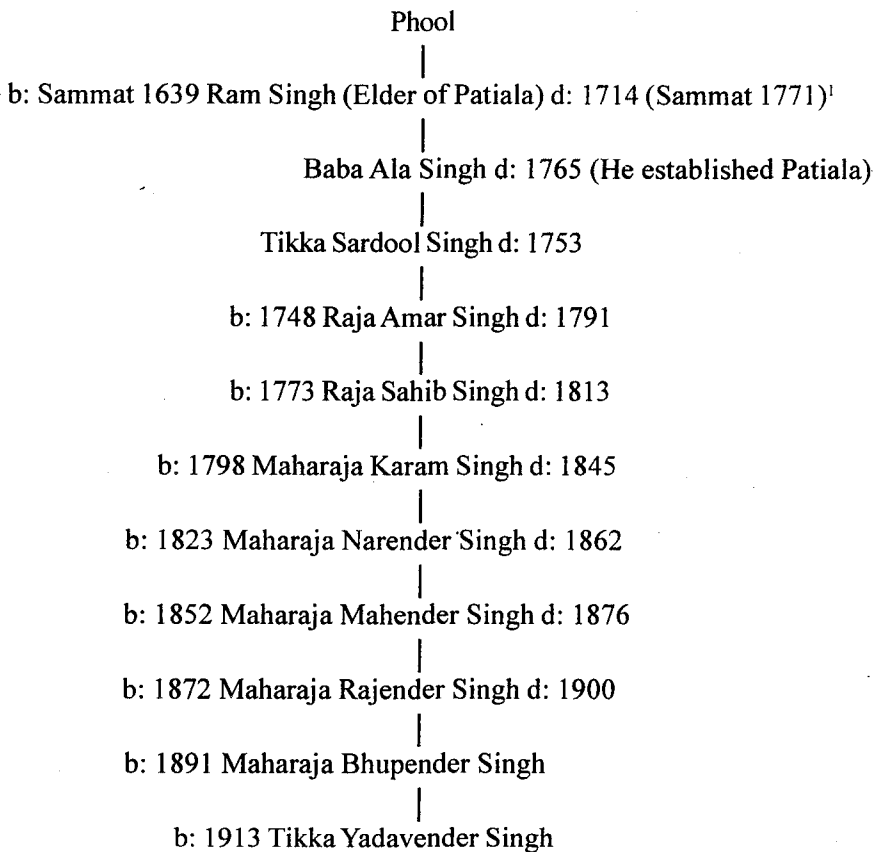
Tikka Balbir Singh d: 1883

b: 11th October 1879 Maharaja Ranbir Singh

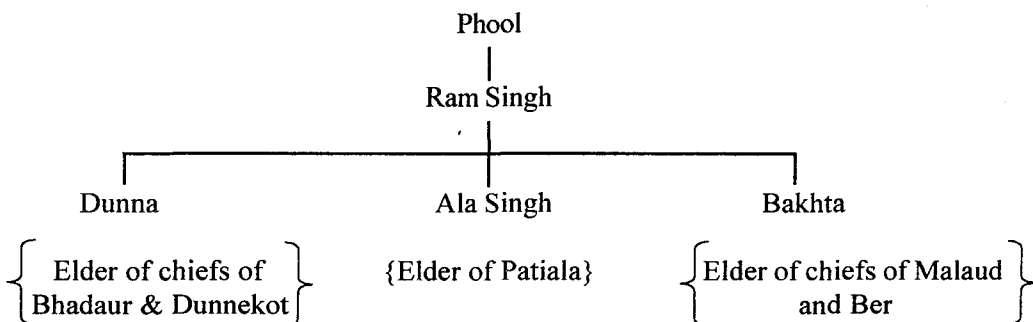
b: 25th September 1918 Tikka Rajbir Singh

¹She was married to Sardar Maha Singh Shukarchakia, in 1774 and gave birth to Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

(No. 6)



(No. 7)

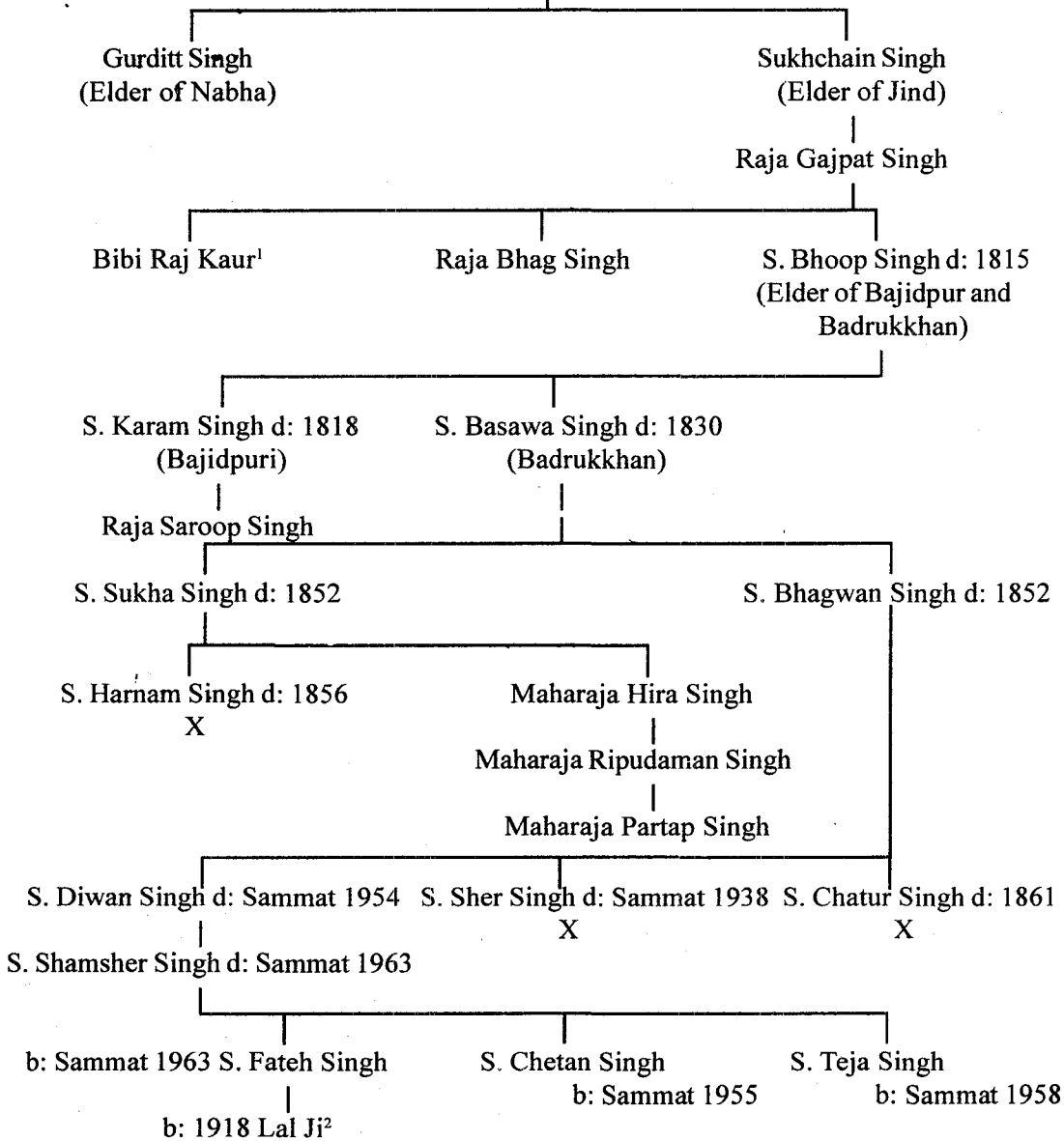


¹See footnote to Tilok Singh, in the genealogical tree No. 4.

(No. 8)

Phool

Tilok Singh



¹See footnote to the genealogical tree number 5.

²He has not been baptised yet.

ਫੂਲਾਸਿੰਘ ਅਕਾਲੀ [phulasīᅇgh əkali] son of Ishar Singh, resident of village Seehan, in Bangar. He was born in Sammat 1818. After having received initiation into Sikhism from Baba Narain Singh (Naina Singh) – the jewel-like Nihang of the Shaheedan confederacy – he was named Phoola Singh. He was a handsome and fragrant flower of the Guru’s Akali garden. By virtue of his exceptional qualities, Phoola Singh led the Akali Dal and served the gurdwaras and the nation with great elan. Though he had to travel frequently for the reformation of the sacred places of the Sikhs such as Anandpur and Damdama Sahib, yet he made Amritsar his headquarters, where a tower after him and the cantonment¹ of his contingent, are famously located.²

Akali Phoola Singh helped Maharaja Ranjit Singh in many battles and achieved great glory. He was so dauntless in upholding the principles of the Khalsa that, on several occasions, he made Maharaja Ranjit Singh stand up in the congregations and imposed religious penalty on him.

Akali Phoola Singh valiantly attained martyrdom on March 14, 1823 (1st of Chet Sammat 1879) while helping the Khalsa Dal win the battle against the Frontier Ghazis and armed mobs in Tarki³ battlefield. The

¹ਨਿਰੰਗਾਂ ਦੀ ਛਾਉਣੀ.

²Akali Phoola Singh had set up his quarters at Amritsar in Sammat 1857.

³This battle of Teree was won for Runjeet after all hope of victory had fled, by the bravery of Phoola Singh, so gallantly supported by his little troop of Akalees. The heroism of the Akalee chief won the applause of both Seik and Mussulman, and the tomb erected over his remains on the spot where he fell, although watched and attended by a party of Akalees, has become a place

monument in memory of his martyrdom stands on the bank of the river Lunde at a distance of four miles to the east of Nushahra. A group of Akalis live there. The rent-free grant for the free-kitchen, sanctioned by Singh Sahib, continues. A fair is held there on Vaisakhi and Diwali festivals.

Akali Phoola Singh was not married but the progeny of his younger brother, Bhai Sant Singh, lives in Tarn Taran.

The mahant in-charge of the crematorial monument of Akali Phoola Singh tried to sell some land and, consequently, the Sikhs filed a law-suit against him in 1916 AD. The judgement was delivered on 18th July 1918. As a result of this judgement, the mahant was dismissed and a committee was constituted for the management of the said memorial.

ਫੂਲਿ [phulɪ] *adv* puffed-up with pride or ego. “phulɪ phulɪ kɪa pavət he?”—*bɪla m 5*. 2 over the flower or flowers. “bhəvra phulɪ bhəvətɪa.”—*asa chət m 1*.

ਫੂਲੰਤ [phulənt] bloom, flower. 2 swell with joy; become happy.

ਫੂੜਿ [phurɪ] *adj* foul-mouthed. See ਫੂੜੜ 2. “bole kəuɾa jɪhba ki phurɪ.”—*asa m 5*.

ਫੇਹਰਿਸੁ [phehrɪst] See ਫਿਹਰਿਸੁ.

ਫੇਂਕਨਾ [phəkna] *v* See ਫਿਕੰਦਨ and ਫੈਂਕਣਾ.

ਫੇਟ [phət], **ਫੇਂਟ** [phēt] *n* girth, waistline. 2 waistband, sash, girdle. 3 jolt, bump. “jəm jədaru nə mare phətə.”—*maru solhe m 1*. “kəchu nə lage phət.”—*sar m 5*.

ਫੇਟਾ [phətə] *adj* curved, crooked. 2 *n* an ailment due to which muscles become slack and body starts shaking; palsy. See ਝੋਲਾ 3. 3 See ਫੇਂਟਾ and ਫੈਂਟਾ.

of pilgrimage for Hindoos and Mahometans alike. It stands at Naoshera on the Yussofzie side of the Loonda or Cabul river.

(The Reigning family of Lahore by Major Carmichael Smyth)

ਫੇਟਾ [phēṭa] *n* waistband, sash, girdle. See ਫੈਟਾ.

ਫੇਟੀ [phēṭi] *adj* curved, crooked. “tir tūphōgē bhūṭ cālai, śri prābhū vāc te pheṭi pārhi.”—*NP*. ‘The enemies’ strikes don’t hit the target.’

ਫੇਣ [phēṇ] See ਫੇਨ.

ਫੇਣੀ [phēṇi] See ਫੇਨੀ.

ਫੇਤ [phet], ਫੇਤਕਾਰ [phetkar] *Skt* फेत्कार *n* hiss. 2 growl, or grunt of a dog, jackal.

ਫੇਨ [phen] *Skt n* foam, froth. “jāl tārōg ar phen budbuda jāl te bhīn nā hoi.”—*asa nāmdev*. 2 Sir Henry Fane. He was commander-in-chief of the English army in India. He kept the company of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, as a representative of the English government. In March 1837, he attended the wedding of Kanwar Naunihal Singh with Nanki, daughter of Sardar Sham Singh, a celebrated noble of Attari. See ਅਟਾਰੀ, ਨਾਨਕੀ 3 and ਨੌਨਿਹਾਲਸਿੰਘ.

ਫੇਨਨਿ [phenənɪ] *n* foaming stream.—*sānāma*.

ਫੇਨਨਿ ਜਾਚਰ ਸਤੁ ਅਰਿ [phenənɪ jācār sātṛu arɪ] —*sānāma*. Grass grown due to the foaming stream; the stag that grazed it; tiger, the enemy of the stag; and gun, the tiger’s enemy.

ਫੇਨਨਿਨੀ [phenənɪni] *n* earth that supports rivers.—*sānāma*.

ਫੇਨਪ [phenəp] *adj* foam-drinker. 2 *n* a celibate, who feeds on foam from the mouth of the bovine calf sucking the teats of the cow before the latter is milked.

ਫੇਨਲ [phenəl] *Skt* ਫੇਨਿਲ *adj* frothy. 2 *n* soap-nut, which produces lot of foam. “phenəl ko tārū tāhī huto.”—*NP*. See ਚੀਠਾ.

ਫੇਨਿਲ [phenɪl] See ਫੇਨਲ.

ਫੇਨੀ [pheni] *Skt n* a kind of food, which, when mixed with milk, becomes frothy.

ਫੇਫੜਾ [phēphra] *Skt* फुफुस *E Lung n* a sponge-like pouch in the body with the help of which creatures breathe. The lung is spread out on both sides under the chest.

ਫੇਰ [pher] *part* again, then. 2 *n* round, revolution.

“pher mīle, pār pher nā ae.”—*datt*. ‘Passed through the endless cycle of transmigrations but failed to attain the same form again.’ “bhūte pher pāe kirpān kāu.”—*dhāna m 3*. “sātīgurī mīlīe pher nā pāve.”—*sri ə m 3*. 3 manoeuvre, stratagem. 4 denial of entry; prohibition from admittance. “dārī pher nā koi pāida.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਫੇਰਣਾ [pherṇa] *v* rotate, turn. 2 cause to move, move around. 3 return something; send back (a person). 4 See ਫੇੜਨਾ. 5 avert one’s face. “sātīgur te jo muh pherāhī, māthe tīn kale.”—*sri m 3*.

ਫੇਰਾ [phera] *n* round, visit, return. “sāca bākhāsīlāe phīrī hoī nā phera.”—*vād chāt m 3*. 2 circumambulation during the marriage ceremony. “phere tātū dīvāe.”—*suhi chāt m 4*. 3 a Khatri of Katara subcaste and resident of Mirpur (Jammu region), who was a disciple of the Jogis. He became a devotee of Guru Amar Das and attained self-realisation. The Guru put him in charge of a māji. He preached Sikhism in the hilly area.

ਫੇਰਿ [pherɪ] *part* again, next time. “pherī oh vela osū hāthī nā ave.”—*var gāu m 4*.

ਫੇਰਿਹਾਂ [pherɪhā] we have returned or come back. “ān sīu torī pherɪhā.”—*asa m 5*. ‘We have just broken up with the other.’

ਫੇਰੀ [pheri] *n* a round, whirl, gyration. “baje bīnū nāhi lije pheri.”—*gōḍ kābir*. “bhāu pheri hove mān cit.”—*asa m 1*. 2 circumambulation. “māl lāthe lede pheria.”—*sri m 5 pēpār*. 3 round or beat for begging. 4 rotation. “vari pheri sēda ghūmai.”—*keda m 5*.

ਫੇਰੁ [pheru] See ਫੇਰ. “lākh cāurasih pheru pāīa.”—*sri m 3*. 2 *n* jackal. 3 Baba Pheru. See ਫੇਰੁ.

ਫੇਰੁਆਣ [pheruāṇ] Guru Angad Dev – son of Baba Pheru.

ਫੇਰੁਆਣਿ [pheruāṇɪ] Guru Angad Dev, son of

Baba Pheru. “pherī vāsaiā pheruāṅī sətīguri khadur.”—*var ram* 3. 2 ਫੇਰੂਆਣ to Guru Angad Dev.

ਫੇਰੂ [pheru] *adj* itinerant, wanderer. 2 *n* father of Guru Angad Dev, Baba Pheru, who was resident of a village called Mate Di Sarai (Nage Di Sarai), in tehsil Muktsar of district Ferozepur. He was treasurer of the ruler of Ferozepur. Baba Pheru died in Sammat 1583. 3 Bhai Pheru. He was born in Sammat 1697, at Amb Mari village, in the house of Binna, a Khatri of the Uppal subcaste. His parents named him Sangat. He became a disciple of Guru Har Rai in Sammat 1713. The Guru renamed him Pheru because he had come to the Guru’s refuge as a hawker of his wares. After sometime the Guru appointed him a Masand (preacher-cum-collector) of Nakka. When Guru Gobind Singh questioned the Masands for their misdeeds, the order went out to bring Pheru by catching him by his beard. Bhai Pheru presented himself very humbly, with his beard caught in his own hand. At this, the Guru bestowed on him the epithets of Sacchi Darhi (Unsullied Beard) and Sangat Sahib (honoured by the congregation). The Udasi Sadhus of his sect are called “Sangat Sahibke” and the Chhota Akhara belongs to this branch of the Udasis. See ਅਖਾੜਾ.

Bhai Pheru’s memorial is situated in village Mien Ke Maur in tehsil Chohnian of district Lahore. It is at a distance of 9 miles from Chhanga Manga railway station and ten miles from Kot Radhakishan. A cap and a patched blanket of Guru Nanak Dev have been preserved there. In addition to an annual grant of rupees five thousand and approximately 110 squares of land have been attached with the gurdwara in this and adjoining villages.

ਫੇਰੂਸ਼ਹਰ [pheruṣəhər], **ਫੇਰੂਸ਼ਾਹ** [pheruṣah] See

ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਸ਼ਾਹ 2.

ਫੇਰੂਸਿੰਘ [pherusīgh] See ਪੁਣਫ਼.

ਫੇਰੂਸੁਤ [pherusut], **ਫੇਰੂਤਨਯ** [pherutəṅy], **ਫੇਰੂਤਨੈ** [pherutənə], **ਫੇਰੂਨੰਦਨ** [pherunāḍən], **ਫੇਰੂਪੁਤ੍ਰ** [pheruputr] Guru Angad Dev, son of Baba Pheru.

ਫੇਰੂ ਭਾਈ [pheru bhai] See ਫੇਰੂ 3.

ਫੇਰੋ [phero] See ਫੇਰਾ. 2 you commit or do. See **ਫੇੜਨਾ**. “thorē kaj burō kət phero?”—*kan m* 5. ‘Why do you commit evil during such a short life?’

ਫੇਰੋਜ਼ਸ਼ਹਰ [pherozṣəhər] See ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਸ਼ਾਹ 2.

ਫੇਲ [phel] *A* فعل *n* action, act. 2 deed, conduct. 3 *E* fail, in the sense of decreasing, being exhausted or finished.

ਫੇੜ [pher] *n* evil, wickedness. “təṅī phīṭe pher kərenī.”—*var asa*. 2 deeds, conduct, action. “jəṅəm mərən dukh pher kərəm sukh.”—*asa kabir*. “pherē ka dukhu səhe jiu.”—*bāsāt ravidas*. 3 loss, detriment.

ਫੇੜਨਾ [pherṅa] *v* act, do some deed. “pərdhən dokh kīchu pap nə phere.”—*dhəna m* 5. 2 commit evil, harm or do wrong to somebody. “sīr peri kīa pherīa?”—*s fərid*. ‘What evil have your limbs committed?’

ਫੈਸਲਾ [phesla] *A* فيصل *n* resolution, judgement, decision on two sides of an issue.

ਫੈਂਕਣਾ [phēkṅa] *v* hurl, throw. *Skt* बेफ़ेंक. See ਫਿਕੰਦਨ.

ਫੈਜ [phej] *A* فَيْض *n* benefit, profit. 2 reward, consequence, result.

ਫੈਜੀ [pheji] See ਅੰਬੁਲਫਜਲ.

ਫੈਜ਼ੁਲਾਪੁਰੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ [phejullapuriā di misəl] See ਸਿੰਘਪੁਰੀਏ.

ਫੈਂਟਾ [phēṭa] sash, waistband. See ਫੇਂਟਾ. “nīj kəṭī ko phēṭa dəyo.”—*cāḍī l*. 2 turban.

ਫੈਯਾਜ [feyaj], **ਫੈਯਾਜੀ** [pheyaḯi] See ਫੱਯਾਜ and ਫੱਯਾਜੀ.

ਫੈਲ [phel] See ਫੇਲ. “hənī virle nahi ghəne phelphəkəru sōsarū.”—*səva m l*. ‘Rare are those who are actual saints!’ 2 See ਫੈਲਣਾ.

ਫੈਲਸੁਫ [phelsuf] *G* فيلسوف physician, pundit, philosopher.

ਫੈਲਕੁਸ [felkus] *G* فيلقوس father of Alexander. See ਸਿਕੰਦਰ 1.

ਫੈਲਣਾ [phelna], **ਫੈਲਨਾ** [phelna] *v* spread, expand.

ਫੈਲਫਕੜ [phelphekəʀu] actual fakir. See ਫੈਲ.

ਫੈਲਾਉ [phelau] *n* expansion.

ਫੈਲੁ [phelu] *n* action, deed. See ਫੇਲ. “kəʀəm dhəʀəm səbhɪ hæume phelu.”—*ram m 5*. ‘are the result of ego.’ **2** expansion, pomposity. “dunia ədərɪ phelu.”—*var asa*.

ਫੋਆ [phoa] *n* swab of cotton-wool. **2** difference. “jəg vɪcc sadhu əsadhu səg, səsəsubhəɪ jəɪ phəl phoa.”—*BG*. ‘There is a difference between what is got from the company of a holy person as against from that of an unholy being.’

ਫੋਹਸ਼ [phohəʃ] See ਫੁਹਸ਼.

ਫੋਹਾ [phoha] See ਫਹਾ and ਫੋਆ.

ਫੋਕ [phok] *adj* vain, sapless, hollow. “bɪn hərəɪsɪmʀən phok.”—*dhəna m 5*. **2 n** anything from which pith or juice has been extracted; residue. **3** part of an arrow that is set on the bow-string; notch (of an arrow). “ban həne səb phokən lə gəɟe tən me.”—*krɪsən*.

ਫੋਕਟ [phokət], **ਫੋਕੜ** [phokəʀ] *adj* hollow, worthless. “səbh phokət nɪhcəu kəʀmā.”—*var asa*. “phokət kəʀəm kəʀəhɪ əgɪani.”—*maru m 5*.

ਫੋਕਾ [phoka] *adj* insipid, sapless. **2** pithless, residual.

ਫੋਕੀ [phoki] *adj* insipid. See ਫੋਕ. *n* arrow, which has a notch.—*sənāma*.

ਫੋਕੀ ਨੋਕੀ [phoki noki] *n* that which has an arrow-like beak — bird.—*sənāma*.

ਫੋਕੀ ਨੋਕੀ ਅੰਤਕ [phoki noki əntək] *n* that which kills a bird — arrow.—*sənāma*.

ਫੋਗ [phog] See ਫੋਕ. “bhi so phog səmalie.”—*var majh m 1*.

ਫੋਟ [phot] *part* fie, rebuke, curse, reproach.

2 n rift, dissension.

ਫੋਟਕ [photək] *n* rift, disunity.

ਫੋਟਾ [photə] *n* rift, rivalry. **2** difference, separation. **3** deficiency, loss. “surəj ɪkk cəʀədɪə huɪ əʃkhəɟə pəve phəl photə.”—*BG*. ‘When the sun rises, darkness disappears and its expansion is arrested.’

ਫੋਤਾ [fota] *P* فوطا *n* sash, waistband. **2** turban. **3** pouch, wallet. **4** scrotum.

ਫੋਤਦਾਰ [photedar] *P* فوتدار *n* treasurer, cashier. “sei photedar.”—*məgo*. See ਫੋਤਾ 3.

ਫੋਫਲ [fofəl] *A* فوفل *Skt* पुण्डल areca-nut. “cɪttmɪtale phophle.”—*BG*. See ਪੋਪਲ 3.

ਫੋਰ [phor] *n* twinkling of an eye; moment. “həʀən bhəʀən jəka netr-phor.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਫੋਰਨ [phorn], **ਫੋਰਨਾ** [phorna] *v* break, crack, burst open.

ਫੋਰਾ [phora] See ਫੋਰ 1. **2** See ਫੋਤਾ.

ਫੋਰਿ [phorɪ] having broken. “phorɪ bhəʀəm ki rekha.”—*sar m 5*.

ਫੋਰੀ [phori] broke, cracked. “jɪu gəgəɪ jəl phori.”—*sar m 5*. “ət ki bar gəgria phori.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਫੋਲਣਾ [pholna], **ਫੋਲਨਾ** [pholna] *v* scatter, disperse. **2** search, look for.

ਫੋਲਾ [phola] *n* leucoma. **2** opacity of the cornea; nebula.

ਫੋਲਿ [pholɪ] having searched. “pholɪ phədihətɪ muhɪ lenɪ bhəʀəsā.”—*var majh m 1*. **2** having burst or broken. “bɪkhu nɪkse pholɪ phulɪʃhə.”—*gəu m 4*. ‘Poison issues after bursting the blister.’ See ਫੁਲੀਠਾ.

ਫੋੜਨਾ [phoʀna] *v* burst open, break, crack.

ਫੋੜਾ [phoʀa] *n* boil, carbuncle.

ਫੋਰ [phəh] *n* throw or turn in a game, tactics. **2** fraud.

ਫੋਰ ਪੈਣਾ [phəh peɳa] *v* get a chance.

ਫੋਕ [fək] *A* فوق *n* distinction. **2** *adv* above.

ਫੋਜ [fəj] *A* فوج *n* multitude, host. **2** army.

ਫੋਜਦਾਰ [fəjdar] *P* فوجدار *n* commander. **2** an army

rank in the Mughal period; chief of the entire army of a province. Every province had a subedar and a faujdar.

ਫੌਜਦਾਰੀ [fɔjdari] *P* فوجدارى *n* the act of keeping an army. **2** fighting, assault, breach of peace. **3** governance; right to punish the subjects with the help of the army. **4** office and status of a faujdar. See ਫੌਜਦਾਰ 2.

ਫੌਜੀ [phɔji] *adj* of or belonging to the army.

ਫੌਤ [fɔt] *A* فوت *adj* dead, deceased. **2** lost. **3** *n* dying.

ਫੌਰਨ [fɔrən] *A* فوراً *adv* at once; immediately, instantly, quickly.

ਫੌਲਾਦ [fɔlad] *A* فولاد *n* tempered hard iron, of which weapons are made; steel. **2** Ayurvedic and Unani doctors refine steel with the help of certain chemicals and use it as a tonic as well as a remedy to cure various ailments. There are two procedures for refining steel - atīṣi – through fire, and ਆਬੀ [abi] – through water. The steel which is tempered with medicines by heating is known as atīṣi and that which is refined with the help of juices of various herbs, without the help of fire, is called ਆਬੀ [abi]. The effect of the watery

steel is less hot and dry than that of the fiery one.

ਫੌਲਾਦੀ [phɔladi] *adj* made of steel. **2** strong, sturdy. **3** hard, tough.

ਫੌਕ [phāk] *n* segment, slice. “tā phəl phāk ləkhe jəu koi.”—*gəu kəbir var* 7. ‘The individual soul as a segment of Braham.

ਫੌਗ [phəg], ਫੌਘ [phəgh] *n* wing, feather.

ਫੌਦ [phāḍ] *n* snare, noose, entanglement. **2** deception, trap, stratagem.

ਫੌਦਕ [phāḍək] *n* snarer. **2** deceiver, trickster.

ਫੌਦਾ [phāḍa] *n* snare, noose. “təb səgle ɪsu meləhɪ phāḍa.”—*gəu ə m* 5.

ਫੌਧ [phādh] *n* snare, noose. “pəɾət təhɪ jəmphādh.”—*s m* 9.

ਫੌਧਕ [phādhək] See ਫੌਦਕ. **2** fisherman. **3** snarer, he who traps the game.

ਫੌਧਾ [phādhə], ਫੌਧੁ [phādhv] *n* snare, noose. “jəu aɪpəɾe jəmphādhv.”—*bavən*.

ਫੌਨ [phən] See ਫਨ.

ਫੌਨੀ [phəni] *adj* artistic, skilful. **2** artful, crafty. “dhrɪgu dhrɪgu mətɪ budhɪ phəni.”—*bilā kəbir*. **3** See ਫਾਨੀ.

ਫ਼ਾਂਸ [phrās] See ਫਰਾਂਸ.

ਫ਼ਾਂਸੀਸੀ [phrāsisi] See ਫਰਾਂਸੀ and ਫਰਾਂਸੀਸੀ.