

SOME MUNDA ETYMOLOGIES

by

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Some comparative work on the Munda languages has been done, particularly in the present century, by Schmidt, Konow, Hoffmann, Bodding, Ramamurti, Kuiper, Pinnow, and others. Sixteen Munda languages have been studied so far, besides Nahali.

In this article an attempt has been made to suggest some Munda etymologies, quoting forms mostly from the different Munda languages studied by us. In order to test their relationship with the Austroasiatic languages these Munda forms have been compared with their Austroasiatic parallels as far as possible. Any possible speech-contact with the Dravidians and Indo-Aryans with whom the Munda people are living in symbiosis long since, has also been indicated wherever it has been possible.

The table on p. 29 will show the languages and dialects from which etyma have been collected and the sources of the material used here.

The other works and their abbreviations used in this article are:

1. SB = *Pagan Races of the Malayan Peninsula* by W. W. Skeat and C. O. Blagden, Vol. II, 1906.
2. Pin. = *Versuch Einer Historischen Lautlehre Der Kharia-Sprache* by H. J. Pinnow, 1959.
3. DED = *A. Dravidian Etymological Dictionary* by T. Burrow and M. B. Emeneau, 1961.
4. Turner = *A Comparative Etymological Dictionary of the Nepali Language* by R. L. Turner, 1931.
5. LSI = *Linguistic Survey of India* by G. A. Grierson.
6. PMS = *Proto-Munda Words in Sanskrit* by F. B. J. Kuiper, 1948.

Orthography:

The forms have been recorded in narrow phonetic transcription using IPA symbols.

S. No.	Name of language or dialect	Collected from Dist. (State)	Abbre-via-tion used	Sources of material
1	Didey	Koraput (Orissa)	Di.	Collected by the writer in 1955
2	Bonda	Koraput (Orissa)	Bo.	Collected by the writer in 1951
3	Gutob (i.e. Munda- speaking Gadba)	Koraput (Orissa) and Srikakulam (Andhra)	Gu.	Collected by the writer in 1951 and 1955
4	Parengi	Koraput (Orissa)	Pa.	As above ¹
5	Sora	Koraput (Orissa)	So.	<i>Sora-English Dictionary</i> by G. V. Ramamurti, 1938
5a	Sora	Koraput (Orissa)	So. (Bhat.)	Collected by the writer in 1955
6	Juang	Keonjhar, Dhenkanal (Orissa)	Ju. (Ke.)	As above
7	Kharia	Ranchi (Bihar)	Kh.	Collected by the writer in 1954
7a	Kharia	—	Kh. (R.)	<i>The Kharias</i> by S. C. Roy
8	Ho	Singbhum (Bihar)	—	Collected by the writer in 1954
9	Asur	Ranchi (Bihar)	As.	As above
10	Birhor	Ranchi (Bihar)	Bh.	As above
10a	Birhor	—	Bh. (R.)	<i>The Birhor</i> by S. C. Roy
11	Munda	—	Mu.	<i>Encyclopaedia Mundarica</i> by Rev. John Hoffmann, S.J. in collaboration with Rev. Arthur Van Emelen S.J. 1950
11a	Munda	—	Mu. (B.)	<i>Mundari-English Dictionary</i> by M. B. Bhaduri, 1931
12	Santali	—	Sa.	<i>A Santali Dictionary</i> by P. O. Bodding, 1929-1936
13	Koraku	Surguja (M.P.)	Kor.	Collected by the writer in 1959
14	Korwa	Jashpur-Raigarh (M.P.)	Kw.	As above
15	Mowasi	Chhindwara (M.P.)	Mo.	Collected by the writer in 1958
16	Korku	Betul, Amravati and Nimar (M.P.)	Ko.	Collected by the writer in 1955, 1956 and 1957
16a	Korku	—	Ko. (ER.)	<i>A Korku Vocabulary</i>
17	Nahali	Nimar (M.P.)	Nah.	Collected by E. Ramsay in 1955 ²

¹ See the present writer's article on "Studies in Parengi Language", *Indian Linguistics*, Vol. 14, Pt. III, 1954, pp. 43-63. This tribe has been described under the name Parengi-Poroja by E. Thurston (*Castes and Tribes of Southern India*, Vol. VI, page 209. They are also called Parenga).

² See the writer's article "Field Notes on Nahali", *Indian Linguistics*, 1957.

The symbols /ɪ/ and /ʊ/ represent very short vowels.

The symbols *k'*, *c'*, *j'*, *p'*, *b'*, etc. denote checked consonants, i.e. pre-glottalized unexploded stops; *i'* and *e'* used in Hoffmann's Munda forms indicate vowels followed by checked consonants.

The symbols *a* and *U* are mean-mid back and lower-high back allophonic vowels, respectively.

The symbol *t* is an alveolar *t*.

1. Di. *hojria* 'air', 'wind', Bo. *uirak* 'id'; cf. Nah. *o:ra* 'id.'

2. Gu. *ojoj*, Ju. *kojo*, *kaja* 'air', 'wind', Kh. *kojo* id. Ho. *hojo*, *hojo?* 'id.', Mu. *hoeo*, *hojo*, As. *hoj*. Bh. *haja* 'id.', Sa. *hoe* id., *hoej* 'gentle breeze', Kor. *hojo* 'air', Kw. *hoj*, *hojo* 'id.', Ko. Mo. *kojo* 'id.'

Note: Other words recorded in this sense are Pa. *imbur* 'id.' which belongs to a different word-group meaning 'sky', 'cloud' which has not been included in this article, and So. *range*, *ringe*, *ruan-ən*, 'air', *rije:-n*, *rin-ən*, *raje-n*, *ray-ən* 'wind', (Bhat.) *rrenge* 'id.' which perhaps belongs to the word-group Ko. *lanka* 'far' etc., not included here. Besides the above forms, *dhuka* 'id.' has also been recorded in As.

(It is not clear whether the etyma in 1 and 2 above are to be derived from the same Proto-Munda form.)

3. Bo. *go?* 'axe', Mu. *hake* 'middle-sized axe for cutting wood', Ho. *hake* 'axe', Kw. *vake* 'id.', Mo. *ak(h)ej* 'id.', Ko. *akhe* 'id.'

[Cf. SB A-33 Sömañ *gäk*, *he:g*, etc. 'edge'; etc.; Bahnar *hak* 'to split', Stieng *hak* 'to tear', *jik* 'to cut', etc.].

4. Mu. *kapi* 'hunting axe', Sa. *käpi* 'battle axe'

[Cf. SB A-194 Ulv Cheres (Sakai) *ka-pak*, etc. 'axe'; see also Pin. 41, p. 74].

5. Ju. *gujia* 'axe', Kh.(R.) *konde*, (Bhat.) *kōreij* 'id.', Mu. *konde* 'small wood axe', Ho. *hojо* 'axe'; cf. Nah. *ceko* 'axe'.

6. Di. *maloë* 'battle axe', Bo. *maray* 'big axe'

[This seems to be a Dravidian word; cf. DED 3889, Ta. *maru* 'axe', 'battle axe', Te. *maccu-katti* 'wood-knife', Go. *mars*, *maras* 'axe', etc.]

7. Di. *tangjia* 'axe', Bo. *tangja* 'id.', As. *tanya* 'big axe', *tangeja* 'small axe', Sa. *tengoc* 'small axe', *tanya* 'axe (large)'.

Also a common IA word; cf. Turner (p. 241) *tā:gi*.

8. Gu. *asu*, *ɔ̄su* 'axe', Pa. *suron*, So. *enjum-ən* 'id.', Ju. *arisia* 'big axe'. (It is doubtful if all the four can be treated as cognates).

9. So. *kuma:b-ən*, (contr. *kub-ən*), 'ashes', Ju. *akob* 'id.', Kw. *o:b*, Mo. *hob*, Ko. *hob*, *hop* 'id.'

[Cf. SB A-160 *pahpu*, *habu*, *abo*', *abu*, etc., 'id.'].

10. Ho. *toroe*, 'ashes', Bh.(R.) *to:re*, Mu.(B.) *toroe*, *to:rej* 'id.', Sa. *toroc* 'id., to reduce to ashes'.

11. Di. *ogsa* 'ashes', Gu. *uṛcɔŋ* (*c* = *ts*) 'id.'

Note: The Kharia word recorded in our material is *kharom* which is derived from IA.

12. Di. *guggdia* ‘back’, Bo. *gurāñ*, Gu. *giḍqan*, *gi:dañ* ‘id.’, Pa. *adum* ‘id.’, So. *kən-dU:ñ-ən*, *kindo:ñ-ən*, (contr. *dUñ-ən*) ‘id.’, Kh. *kundab* ‘id.’, *kundam* ‘id.’, Mu. *kundam* ‘back part of the house’, Sa. *kuḍəm* ‘rear of the house’; (Ke.) *kinənomde*, *kinəbdo* ‘id.’ ? Ju.(Dh.). *kenəb*, *kenəm* ‘id.’ [Cf. SB B-4(a) *krökn*, *krong*, *hörong*, *ködroi*, *krau*, etc., ‘back’].

13. Ho. *doja*, *doj* ‘id.’, As. *dea* Mu. *dea*, *doea* ‘id.’, Sa. *dea* ‘id.’, Kw. *dēh(at)* ‘back’, Kor. *dehi*, ‘id.’

14. Kh. *hin-taj* ‘after that’ (: *hin* ‘that’), Ko. *tau-en*, *tauten* ‘behind’, ‘after’, ‘afterwards’, Ho *tao-kula* ‘kind of fox which follows tiger’, Mu. *ta:eom*, *ta:iom* ‘after’, ‘following’, ‘back’, ‘behind’, Sa. *tajəm*, *taenəm* ‘behind’, ‘after’

[Cf. SB A-46 *tēkoh*, *tkuh*, etc. ‘back’].

15. Pa. *uruñ* ‘bamboo’, So. *uruñ-ən*, *ur-ən*, (Bhat.) *urriñ* ‘id.’, ? Nah. *ju:d*, Ko. *judo* ‘id.’

[Cf. SB B-29 *hau-ūr*, *aur*, etc. ‘bamboo’].

16. Di. *gajha?* ‘bamboo’, Bo. *aṛa*, *aṛap*, Gu. *aṛl* (*buṭa*) ‘id.’, Ju. *arō* ‘id.’

[Cf. SB B-21 *lēbeh*, *buloh*, etc., ‘bamboo’].

17. Kh. *konden(g)* ‘bamboo’, Mu. *hāndua* ‘young tender bamboo shoots’, Sa. *hāndu* ‘an article of food made from the young shoots of bamboo’

[Hoffmann has compared it with Sadri *hāndua*, and Oraon *hāndhua*; and Bodding has compared it with De. *ha:nđoja*; cf. also SB B-31 Bahnar, (R) *ding* Jarai *ding*, Selung *kedun*, etc. ‘bamboo’].

18. As. *ma:q'*, Bh. *mat*, Mu. *mad'*, (B.) *ma:d'*, *ma:t'*, Sa. *mat* ‘id.’, Kor. *mad* ‘bamboo’, Kw. *ma:t'*, *ma:t'*, Ko. *mad*, *mad'*, *mhad'*, *ma:t* ‘id.’ [? Cf. DED 3929: Kur. (Hahn) *ma:s*, Malt. *masu* ‘bamboo’].

19. Kh. *kuril* ‘young bamboo shoot’

[? Cf. DED 1140: Ma. *kayal*, Pa. *karri*, Kur. *kharra* ‘young bamboo shoot’].

20. Bo. *ili* ‘liquor’, Gu. *ili* ‘id.’, Pa. *ali*, So. *ali-n* ‘id.’, *əli:-n*, *ali:-n* ‘beer’, (R) *hōlak* ‘spirits’, etc., (Bhat.) *ali* ‘liquor’, Ho *ili* ‘liquor’, *ote-ili* ‘a part of the Ma:ge-Parab festival when wine is poured in the courtyard’, Mu. *ili* ‘beer brewed from rice or grain’, Kor. *illi* ‘id.’, Ko. (ER.) *ela*: ‘jungle vine’.

ehc. alac

21. Kh. *golāj* ‘rice-beer’, Kw. *gorra* ‘liquor’, Kor. *jhara* ‘rice-beer’.

22. Kw. *kosona* ‘rice-beer’, Kor. *kosṇa* ‘id.’; cf. 21.

23. Di. *miā* ‘blood’, Gu. *ijam*, Pa. *mijam*, *mijay* ‘id.’, So. *mija:m-ən*, *mija:m-ən*, *mapa:m-ən*, (Bhat.) *mepam* ‘id.’, Ju. (Ke.) *ipam*, (Dh.) *ja:m*

məhəm

'id.', Kh. *ipam*, Ko. *majum*, *majom* 'id.', Ho *majom*, As. *majam* Bh. *majam*, Mu. *mačom* 'id.', 'to bleed', Sa. *mājām*, *majam* 'blood', 'to bleed' [Cf. SB B-249: *muhum*, *maham*, *aham*, *ham*, etc. 'blood'].

24. Kw. *balngi(t)* 'blood'

[Cf. SB R-52: *bēr-kait*, *bēkait*, *bērkayd*, *phāket*, *b'ket* 'red'].

25. Ko. *pacna*, Mo. *pacna* 'blood'

[Cf. SB B-250: *che-nāh* 'blood'].

Note: Other words recorded are – Nah. *corto* 'blood' (cf. DED 2353: Ma. *co:ri*, *co:ra* 'id.); Bo. *boni*; Kor. *raktu*, *lehu* 'id.' (IA).

26. Di. *jca* 'bone', Bo. *si:san*, Gu. *sisan* 'id.', Pa. *dz:aj*, So. *aja:y-an* 'id.', Ju. *ejay*, *ɔjay* 'seed', Kh. *jay*, *ja:y* 'bone', Ho *jay* 'bone', 'seed in general', As. *jay*, Bh. *jay* 'bone', Mu. *jay* 'bone', 'seed', 'stone of fruit', Sa. *jan* 'bone', 'kernel of fruit', Kor. *jan* 'bone', Kw. *ja:y(to)* 'id.', Ko. *gor-jay* 'backbone'.

Note: The Nah. word for 'bone' is *pakoto*. IA forms have been recorded only from Ko. *hadqa*, *hade*, and Mo. *ha:re* 'id.'

[Cf. SB B-336 (b): *ai-eng*, *iaang*, (*jiagng*) *cha'ing*, *siengang*, *hang*, *ngang*, etc. 'bone'].

27. Di. *äjja*, *hää:ja* 'bow', Bo. *vak*', *wak*', *oja?* 'id.', So. (Bhat.) *naya*, Ju. (Ke.) *kakag*', (Dh.) *karkar*, Kh. *ka?* 'id.', Ho *a?sar*, As. *a?* 'id.', Mu. *a?* 'id.', *a?* *sar* 'bow and arrow', Sa. *ak* 'bow', *ak* *sar* 'bow and arrow', Kor. *a?* 'bow'

[Cf. SB B-353: *ak*, *a:k*, etc. 'bow'].

28. Di. *sohää* 'arrow'; *hää:* 'arrow-head', Bo. *Pom* 'arrow', So. (Bhat.) *a?m(an)* 'arrow-head', Kh. *kam*, *kom* 'arrow'; cf. 27

[Cf. Pin. 265, p. 130].

Note: IA words have been recorded from the languages not quoted in items 26, 27 and 28.

29. Di. *sūnu*, *sūno* 'broom', Bo. *sunu*, *sunuar* 'id.', *sug-* 'to sweep', Gu. *suna* 'soft broom', Pa. *dzuno* 'id.', So. *jəno:-n* 'broom', Ju. *jənɔk*', *jenak*', *jenog* 'id.', *jəjɔg-* 'to sweep', Kh. *jono?* 'broom', *jorkat* 'sweeper', Ho *jono* 'broom', *jo?*- 'to sweep', Mu. *jono* 'broom', *jo* 'to sweep', As. *jono* 'broom', *jo?*- 'to sweep', Bh. *jana* 'broom', *jo-* 'to sweep', Sa. *jɔk* 'id.', *jənɔk* 'broom', Kor. *jono* 'id.', Kw. *jono?* 'id.', *jog-* 'to sweep', Mo. *junu*, Ko. *junu* 'id.', *jukr-*, (*jukr-*) 'to sweep', Nah. *junu* 'broom'.

30. Di. *gūla*: 'bull', Bo. *gilaj*, *glaj* 'bullock', Gu. *gulaj* 'id.'

[Cf. DED 1597: Ta. *ku:li* 'ox', 'covering bull', Ka. *gu:li* 'bull'].

31. Di. *gīrij*, *giriŋ* 'cat', *turi-riŋ* 'wild cat', *bo-riŋ* 'male cat' Bo. *girem*, *grem*, *grem* 'cat', Gu. *girem* 'cat', Pa. *raman*, *ruman*, So. (Bhat.) *rrameŋ* 'id.'

32. Ju. *bilai*, *belej* 'cat', Kh. *bileg*, Ho *bila:j*, As. *bilej*, Kw. *bilua* 'id.', Nah. *berko* 'id.'

[Cf. DED 4520: Ta. *veruku*, Oll. *ve:rig*, etc., 'cat', also DED 3438: Ta. *pilli*, Pa. *biley*; cf. also Turner *billi* 'id.'].

33. Ho *pusi*, 'cat', Bh. *pusi*, Mu. *pusi*, Sa. *pusi*, Kor. *pusi* 'id.'

(Other words recorded for 'cat' are: Kw. *gunu* 'cat', Ko. Mo. *minu* 'id.', and Sa. *runda* 'wild cat').

34. Bo. *krimei* 'claw', 'finger nail', Gu. *rumaj* 'claw', 'nail of finger', Pa. *ruvai*, *ruaj* 'id.', Kh. *ramad*', *ram* 'nail of finger', As. *rama*, Bh. *rama* 'id.', Mu. *rama* 'id.', 'claw', Sa. *rama* 'id.', Kor. *rama tiP(t)* 'nail of (his) finger'. Ko'niñ(R)

35. Di. (*h*)*ambug*' chaff', Bo. *anab*, Gu. *anab*, *anaPb* 'id.', ? So. (Bhat.) *kinam* 'id.'

36. Bh. *here* 'chaff', Mu. *here* 'id.', 'husk of rice', Sa. *herē* 'husk', 'chaff', Ko. *kere*, *keře* 'chaff', Kw. *heret*', *here* 'skin' (Sa. *harta*, etc. 'skin' should not belong here).

37. Gu. *luṭub'* 'powder of samel grain', Ho *lupuP* 'bran', Mu. *lupud* 'id.', Sa. *lobok* 'husk', 'bran', Kh. (R.) *lob-lob pe:* 'evening meal' (R) h̄mək

[Cf. SB B-55: *kēlūpak*, etc. 'bark of tree'.

Note: Other words recorded in this sense are Kh.(R.) *kundā* 'husk of rice', *bhu:ra:* 'husk', and Ju. *alojan* 'husk'.

38. (a). Di. *giri* 'chest', Gu. *gire*, Pa. *garei* 'id.'; (b) Ju. *gore* 'heart', *ɔrora*, *hɔrora* 'lung', Kh. *gore* 'lung'; (c) Ho *kuam* 'chest', Bh. *kunduram*, *kūdoram*, As. *kuṭam* 'id.', Mu. *kuṭam* 'id.', Kor. *kuṭam*, Kw. *kurom(to)* 'id.'

39. So. (Bhat.) *majoy*, Kh. *majoy* 'chest'; cf. Ho *majan*, etc. 'waist'.

40. Bo. *gire*, *gire* 'liver', Pa. *gare*, So. *ɔ-gare-n* 'id.', Ju. *gɔreñje* 'my liver', Kh.(R.) *go:re:* 'liver'.

41. Ho *iPm* 'liver', Mu. *im*, *isim*, 'id.', As. *iPlim* 'liver', 'heart', Bh. *iñim* 'liver', Sa. *im*, *in* 'id.', Kor. *iPiñ(tu)*, Kw. *iPim(to)* 'id.' KQ̄em(R)

(Other words recorded in this sense are Ko. *kalija* 'liver', *kelnja* 'id.', 'heart', Mo. *kaleja* 'liver' (cf. Hindi).)

42. Di. *gigia* 'crow', Bo. *gagak*', *gūgak*', Gu. *guga* 'id.', Pa. *kav*, (vN) ac So. *ka:ka:-n* 'id.', Ju.(Ke.) *gūak*, (Dh.) *guay*, Kh. *kovva* (also *kusar*) 'id.', Ho *kaP*, Mu. *ka:ū*, *kaūa*, As. *kovva*, Bh. *kafu*, Sa. *kəhu* 'id.', Kw. *kava*, Mo. *kafu*, pl. *-ku*, Ko. *kavṛa* 'id.', Nah. *ka:vra* 'id.'

[Cf. SB C-277: *gagak*, *wūka:g*, *kaek*, etc., 'crow'; cf. also DED 1197, and Turner *ka:g*, p. 84].

43. Di. *rūjua* 'daughter's husband', 'younger sister's husband', Bo. *arjū*, 'id.', Gu. *arion* 'id.', Pa. *ranja*, *rania* 'id', 'granddaughter's hus-

r̄ e² (vN)

band', So. *rəjam-an* 'younger sister's husband', 'son-in-law', Ju. *aram-* 'daughter's husband', 'younger sister's husband', Kh. *aram*, *aram kūdu* 'bride-groom', Ho *ara-*, *aratađi* 'younger sister's husband', 'daughter's husband', Mu. *ara*, *hon-ara* 'son-in-law', Bh. *ara* 'daughter's husband', 'younger sister's husband', Kw. *ara* 'daughter's husband' (IA *jaway* 'daughter's husband' has been recorded from Ko.).

44. Di. *gūsu?*, *gusu* 'dog', Bo. *guso?*, Gu. *guso*, Pa. *kusu*, *kusan*, *kusaŋ* 'id.'

[Cf. SB D-143: *chuak*, *chooh*, *choh*, *cho*, etc. 'id.'; also D-146 (a): *asu*, *asau* 'id.', 'wild dog', 'hunting dog'. In the South Munda languages the more original prefix *k/g* seems to have been preserved].

45. So (Bhat.) *kin-tsor* 'male dog', *ayay-tsor* 'bitch'.

[Cf. SB D-143 (a). *chu-ôr*, *chor*, *tschor*, etc. 'dog'. This item may also be connected with the previous one.]

46. Ju. *selog'*, *selog* 'dog', Kh. *solo?* 'id.'

[Cf. SB D-148: *chelong*, *chäläu*', etc. 'wild dog'.

47. Ho *seta* 'dog', Mu. *seta*, As. *seta*, Bh. *setta*, Sa. *seta* 'id.', Mo. *sita*, Ko. *sita* 'id.'

[Should it be connected with SB D-139: *ood*, 'ott, etc. 'dog'?].

Note: The remaining words are Kor. *kuttu*, pl. *-ku*, Kw. *kutu* 'id.' which are to be connected with Hi. *kutta*: 'id.'; see Turner *kuti*¹, p. 97. The Nah. word for 'dog' is *na:j* which is a Drav. loan, cf. DED 3022: Ta. *na:j* 'dog', etc.

48. Di. *ik'tia* 'cowdung', Bo. *ik'* 'human excrement', *iktaj*, *iPtaj* 'cow-dung', *igme* 'goat's excreta', Gu. *iPcan* 'dung', *iPtaj* 'cowdung', Pa. *i:taj* 'cowdung', So. (Bhat.) *asay* 'dung', *asaytan* 'cowdung', Ju. *iPtaj*, *ittaj* 'id.', Kh. *iP*, *i:j* 'dung', *iPk-kolod* 'ear-wax', *iPthaj* 'cowdung', Ho *iP* 'dung', 'to defecate'. Mu. *i'* 'dung', 'excrement', (B.) *ij'* 'stool', 'to pass stool'; As. *i:k'*, *i:g'*, *iP* 'dung', Bh. *i:c*, *ic* 'dung', *ic-* 'to defecate', Sa. *ic'*, *ij'* 'excrement', Kor. *ij'* 'excrement', *iju-* 'to defecate', Kw. *i:c* 'excrement', Mo. *i:g'*, *iP*, Ko. *ij'* 'id.', *ij-/ijk-/iju-* 'to defecate'

[Cf. SB D-114: Mon, etc. *ik*, *iy*, *aik*, *eit* etc. 'dung']

49. Ho *guri* 'cowdung', Mu. (B) *guri*, As. *gurig'*, *guri?* 'id.' It may be grouped with the previous item, although the meaning of *gur-* is not clear.

Note: Another word *bari* 'dung' has been recorded from Ju.; cf SB D-114: Mal. *berak* 'to stool'. In this connection SB D-117: *charäp* 'dirty' may be compared with DED 1986: Pa. *carpi*, Oll. *sarpi*, Go. *sara:pi*, etc. 'cowdung'.

50. Gu. *gile* 'ear of corn', So. *gale:-n*, (contr.) *gal-an* 'id.', 'to put forth ear (as of corn), Mu. *gele* 'an ear or ears of any kind of grain or grass,

Sa. *gele* 'an ear of any kind of grain or grass', Ko. *gele* 'ear of corn'.

51. Di. *tri* 'ebony', Bo. *tre*, *tere*, So. (Bhat.) *teren*, *tarel* 'id.', *terrel nib* 'id.', Ju. *teren*, Kh. *tiriel*, *tirel* 'id.', Ho. *tiril*, Mu.(B.) *tiril*, Sa. *terel*, Kor. *tiril* 'id.'

Note: The other words recorded are Ko. *temru*, Kw. *tū:t*, Sa. *karise*, Pa. *ke:ndu*, Gu. *kendu* 'id.'

52. Di. *nta?siŋ* 'egg', Bo. *ntor?siŋ*, *ntasiŋ* 'id.', *ntabsi* 'nit', Gu. *ntob'siŋ*, (M.?) + *luŋ* *utUbsiŋ* 'egg'

[These three Southern Munda languages seem to have preserved the Austroasiatic word for 'egg'; cf. SB E-36: *entab*, *entab* (*antab*), *ntam*, (R) *Kətāp* etc., 'egg'. The last part of the Munda words is *siŋ* 'hen'. So their word for 'egg' actually means 'hen's egg' which they use for food and worship].

53. Ju.(Ke.) *susuter*, (Dh.) *susuter* 'egg', *su-* '(hen) to lay egg'

[Cf. SB E-37.(b): *teror*, *tēlor*, etc. 'egg'].

54. Pa. *ari* 'egg', So. *arre*, *ar-re:-n*, *adre:-n* 'egg', Kh. *aṛā* 'id.'; Kor. (R) *an-kom* 'egg, nit, to lay egg', Mo. *atkom*, Ko. *atkom* 'id.'

55. Ho. *jarom* 'egg', 'to lay egg', Bh. *jarom* 'ripe', Mu. *jarom* 'egg', Sa. *jērūm* 'over-ripe'

56. Di. *bilikin* 'ripe', *biley-* 'to ripen', Bo. *bulu* 'ripe', Gu. *bulu* 'ripe (R) *p̄l̄* *frū* fruit', *bulu-* 'to ripen', 'hair to become grey', Ju. *bilim-* 'to ripen', *bilim*(*do*) 'ripe mango', *bilim olak* 'dry leaf', Kh. *beloŋ* 'ripe', Mu. *bele* 'egg', 'testicle', 'to ripen', As. *bili* 'egg', Bh. *bili* 'nit', Sa. *bele* 'egg', 'testicle', 'to lay egg', 'ripe', 'ripen', 'ripe fruit', etc., Kor. *bili* 'ripe', Kw. *bili* 'egg', *biliku* 'nit', *buluŋ* 'ripe', Mo. *bili* 'ripe', 'to ripen', Ko. *bili* 'ripe'.

57. Pa. *gur* 'ripe', *gu?r-* 'to become ripe', So. *g?ur-* 'to ripen (fruit, crops)'.

Note: Other words recorded are Nah. *kallen* 'egg', Ho. *mata* 'egg', 'ripe', 'boil to ripen', Bh. *anda* 'egg' (cf. Sk. *anḍa* 'egg', etc.).

58. Gu. *qrɔp̄*, *roh* 'elephant', Pa. *rPaP̄*, So. *rPa:-n* 'id.'

[Cf. SB E-50A and E-40 and Pin. 174, p. 216].

Note: Other words recorded are: Di. *ha:ti*, 'elephant', Bo. *a:ti*, Ju. *a:ti*, *ha:ti*, Kh. *ha:thi*, Ho. *ha:ti*, As. *ha:thi*, Bh. *ha:thi*, Kor. *hathi*, Kw. *hathi*, Mo. *ha:ti*, Ko. *ethi*, *hatti*, *ha:ti*, *hithi* 'id.' (= IA).

59. Di. *aba*, (*neba*, *pemba*, etc.) 'father', Bo. *oba*, *ba?* 'id.', *ba?ren* 'his father', Pa. *aba* 'father', *asu aba* 'step father', *nini-ba* 'father's younger brother', *ayay* 'father', So. *ua:-n*, (Bhat.) *va*: 'id.', Ju. *aba*; *ba*: 'id.', (voc.) *eba*:, As. *baba*, Bh. *aba* 'father', Mo. *ba*:, Ko. *aba* 'id.', *baṭe* 'his father', Nah. *aba*, *ba*: 'father'.

[? Cf. SB F-40; it may be a form influenced by IA].

60. Gu. *apuŋ*, *apoy* 'father', Kh. *apa*, 'id.', Ho. *apu*, Mu. *apu* 'id.',

voc. *aba*, Sa. *apa*, *apu* ‘father’, Kor. *ap-*, etc., Kw. *apa-*, etc. ‘id.’ [Cf. SB F-44 (a, b): *bapa*, *pa*, *apa*, etc.; cf. also DED 133: Ta. *appan*, Te. *appa* ‘father’].

61. Di. *gra*: ‘kind of big rat’, Bo. *grap* ‘kind of rat’, Ho. *guru* ‘field-rat’, Mu. *guqu*, *guru* ‘common Indian field-rat’, Bh. *guru* ‘field-rat’, Sa. *godō* ‘rat’, Kw. *guqu* ‘kind of rat’, Ko.(ER.) *godai* ‘mouse’; ? Kor. *sijio* ‘kind of rat’.

62. Bo. *urey* ‘rat’, ‘mongoose’, So. *on(d)rey-an*, *rey-an* ‘rat’, Ju. *korey*, *korey* ‘rat’, *taqo korey* ‘field rat’, ? Nah. *honqar* ‘rat’.

63. Gu. *kitir* ‘field rat’, Pa. *kūtur* ‘id.’, So. *guntur-an* ‘rat’, (Bhat.) *guttur* ‘field rat’.

64. Kh. *kone* ‘rat’, Mu. *huni*, Sa. *hōn* ‘id.’

[For items 61-64 cf. SB R-33: *kadong*, *kadeg*, *kane*’, *kni*, *gni*, *kōnē*, *kondor*, etc. I have treated them separately to show their difference in phonetic details].

65. Gu. *kuṭaj* ‘big mouse’, Pa. *kaṭi* ‘kind of rat’, Ho. *kaṭia* ‘big house rat’, Mu. *kaṭea* (also used in Sadri) ‘rat’.

66. Ho. *cūtu* ‘rat’, Bh. *cūtu*, Kor. *cūtu*, Kw. *cūtu* ‘id.’

67. Di. *hōra* ‘house rat’, Bo. *oraj* ‘kind of big mouse’, Kor. *soʔo* ‘kind of rat’.

68. Gu. *kisaj* ‘rat’, Pa. *kosai* ‘id.’

69. Mo. *puci*, Ko. *puci* ‘rat’.

70. (a) So. (Bhat.) *somula* ‘mongoose’, Ho. *combe* ‘id.’; (b) So. *kumbul-an*, *taŋkum-an*, *gato-kum-an* ‘rat’, (Bhat.) *kumbul*.

[Cf. DED 2202: Pa. *cumbri* ‘musk-rat’, etc.]

Note: Other forms recorded are: Di. *ŋga*: ‘mongoose’, Pa. *karkan* ‘garga rat’, So. *santuj-an*, *tember-an* ‘rat’, Mu. *caūria* ‘rat’, Kor. *togo* ‘mongoose’.

71. Di. *haṛə*, *a:ro* ‘fish’, Bo. *adoj*, *aqoj*, *andoj*, *ar̥*, Gu. *a:qoj* ‘id.’, So. *a-do:d-an*, Ju. *karɔj*, *karoy*, Kh. *kađoj*, *kađom* ‘id.’

[Cf. SB F-144: *kadō* ‘to fish’].

72. Ho. *haku*, *hai*, pl. *-ko* ‘fish’, Mu. *hai*, *haku* ‘id.’, As. *haku*, Bh. *haku*, Sa. *hako*, pl. *-ko* ‘id.’, Kor. *haku*, pl. *-ku*, Kw. *haku*, pl. *-ku*, Mo. *kaku*, Ko. *kaku*; Nah. *ca:n* ‘id.’

[Cf. SB F-138 (a): *kaa*, *ka*’ (*kak*), *ka* (*ca*), *kha*: (*kāa*), etc. ‘fish’; cf. also DED 1050: Kol. *kaye*, Pa. *key*; etc. ‘fish’].

73. Pa. *aju* ‘fish’, So. *ajo:-n*, (Bhat.) *ajo*, *aja* ‘id.’, *jajal jo* ‘kind of fish’. [Cf. SB F-134: *ai* ‘fish’].

74. Bo. *gira* ‘kind of fish-net’, Gu. *gira* ‘id.’, *ginir* ‘fish-net’, Pa. *gira* ‘kind of fish-net’, So. *ger-* ‘to catch fish’, Kh. *gira* ‘kind of fish-net’, Ho. *gari* ‘cage’, Mu. *gira*, *gari*, *ganari* ‘a small round net for catching small

fry', 'to catch fish with a gira', *ger-* 'to nibble', Sa. *gənəri* 'kind of fish-net', *ger* 'to bite', Kor. *gira* 'fish-trap', Ko. *giri* 'kind of fish-net', *gaq-* 'to catch fish', *gi|i* fish-hook, *gi|-*, *gigi|-* 'to fish with hook', Nah. *geri* 'fishing hook'. [Cf. 71 above: *kadō* 'to fish']

75. Di. *ŋd̪re* 'fly', Bo. *ajun*, *ajəŋ*, Gu. *uroj*, *urej* 'id.', Pa. *aro:i*, So. *ə-ro:j-ən*, *ə-ro:j-ən*, (Bhat.) *aroj* 'id.', Ju.(Dh.) *guner*, (Ke.) *guner*, *gunid'*, (VN) *ruži* *guniʃ'* 'id.', Kh. *kondoj* 'id.', Ho *roko*, Mu. *roko*, pl. -*ko*, As. *roP*, Sa. *ro* 'id.', Kor. *roPo*, pl. -*ku*, Kw. *roPo*, pl. -*ku*, Mo. *ruku*, Ko. *ruku* 'id.', Nah. *edūgo* 'id.'

[Cf. SB F-199: *roai*, *roi*, *raui*, *ruði*, *róy*, *roi*, *ruěi*, *ruôi*, *yu:i* 'fly'].

76. Di. *g̪l̪seŋ*, *gisiŋ* 'fowl', Bo. *gisiŋ* 'id.', *ʒPs̪iŋ* 'chicken', Gu. *gissiŋ* 'fowl', Pa. *anoi* 'id.', So. *kən-si:m-ən*, *si:m-ən*, *i:m-ən* 'domestic fowl', (Bhat.) *kantsim* 'fowl', Ju.(Dh.) *sɔŋkaj*, (Ke.) *siŋkoj*, *seŋkoj*, *soŋkaj* 'id.', Kh. *siŋkoj* 'id.', Ho *sim*, Mu. *sim*, As. *sim*, Bh. *sim*, Sa. *sim* 'id.', Kor. *sim*, Ko. *sim* 'id.'

[Cf. SB B-216: *chap*, *cheep*ⁿ, *chim*, *chibm* 'bird', *kăchim*, *găchē*, *chém*, *chr.* *sūm* *sum*, etc. 'id.'; cf. also Vedda *cappi*, *sappi* 'bird'.

Note: The Nah. word recorded for 'fowl' is *kokhor*.

77. Di. *g̪l̪ti* 'frog', Bo. *gire*, Gu. *gidb'* 'id.', So. *kindUd-ən*, contr. *dUD-ən*, (Bhat.) *kandud'ən* 'id.', Kh. *kendod'*, Ko. *dedda*, Nah. *dedda* 'id. [? Cf. Sk. *dardura* 'frog'].

78. Ho *coke* 'frog', Bh. *cokke*, Mu. *coke* 'id.'

chr. kyoŋ *jike*

79. Sa. *rökac'* 'a small snail', 'periwinkle', Kor. *rokeij'*, pl. -*ku* 'frog'. Note: Other words recorded to mean 'frog' are: Pa. *mendki* 'frog', Ju. *kut* *dukur* 'id.'

80. Bo. *guloy* 'gentleman', Gu. *guloy* 'id.', 'stranger', Pa. *gorum* 'tribal name of the Parengs', So. *go:dən* 'officer's rank' Ju. *goroy* (*do*) 'topmost part', 'tip', Ho *gołom* 'parent's father', Mu. *gołom* 'company', 'the state of being accompanied for protection on a dangerous road', Sa. *gołom* 'namesake', 'grandfather', 'grandson', etc.

81. So. *gamən-ən*, contr. *gam-ən* 'rich man', 'headman', Ko. *gomna* 'friend'.

82. Di. *g̪imi*, *gimi* 'goat', Bo. *gime*, Gu. *gime* 'id.', Pa. *kinmen*, So. *kimmed-ən*, etc., (Bhat.) *kimme* 'id.', Ju. *merom*, Kh. *meroy* 'id.', Ho *merom*, Mu. *merom*, As. *meram*, *merom*, Bh. *meram*, Sa. *merom* 'id.', Kor. *merom*, Kw. *merom* 'id.', Ko. *meme* 'goat' (when called endearingly). [? Cf. Sk. *meñdhra*, *meñdhā* 'ram'; Turner *mero*, p 518. ? cf. also SB G-53A: *bēbek*, *bē*, *beh*, *beih*, etc. 'goat']

83. Kw. *cheri* 'goat', Mo. *seri*, pl. -*ko* 'id.', Ko. *siri* 'she-goat', (ER.) *kiri* 'jungle goat', Nah. *cheri* 'goat' (= IA).

84. Bo. *i²lei* ‘grandchild’, Gu. *ile²ei*, Pa. *ilen*, So. *ulley* ‘id.’
 85. Sa. *kora²* ‘grandchild’, Kor. *kupi-* ‘grandchildren’, Ko. *kurar*, *kular* ‘id.’, *kurar-jai* ‘grand-daughter’.

86. Ho *ja* ‘grandchild’.

[Cf. SB G-78: *ya* ‘grandchild’]

87. Di. *hare*, *are* ‘hailstone’, So. *are:l-da:-n* ‘id.’, (Bhat.) *arel* ‘id.’, Ju. *o²ren* ‘id.’, *o²rein*, *r²rein* ‘hailstorm’, Kh. *arel* ‘hailstone’, Ho *aril*, Mu. *aril* ‘id.’, Sa. *arel* ‘id.’, ‘to hail’, Kor. *aril*, Kw. *aril* ‘id.’

[? Cf. DED 320: Ka. *a:ri-kal*; etc. ‘hailstone’].

88. Gu. *kara pakan* ‘hailstone’, Mo. *gara*, Ko. *gara*, *ga:ra*, *gara*, *ga:ra* ‘id.’

[Cf. Ollari, Naiki and Kolami *ga:r* ‘hailstone’, cf. also Sk. *karaka* ‘id.’, Marathi *ga:r* ‘id.’, Koraput dialect of Oriya *ka:ra pakhna* ‘id.’].

89. Di. *ug'bɔ*, *ugbo?* ‘hair of head’, Bo. *ugbɔk*, *u²bɔk*, Gu. *igbo?**p*, *igbo* ‘id.’, Pa. *uba²koi*, *tikui* ‘id.’, So. *u²Pu:-n* ‘id.’, ‘hair-like fibres in tubers’, (Bhat.) *u²P* ‘hair’, *upur* ‘hair on the body’, Ho *ub*’, *u²b* ‘hair’, Mu.(B.) *ub* ‘id.’, As. *u²p²*, *u:p*, Bh. *u:P* ‘id.’, Sa. *up*’, *ub* ‘id.’, ‘wool’, Kor. *u:b* ‘hair’, Kw. *u:b* ‘hair’, *up*‘(to) hair (of head)’, Ko. *hub*, *kapra hub* ‘id.’

[? Cf. SB H-1: *sog*, *suk*, *sok*, *sak-kui*, *sok*, *sâk*, *sôh*, *tôk*, etc. ‘hair’, ‘hair of head’].

Note: Other forms recorded are: So. *kuru:-n* ‘hair of the head’, Ju. *junta* ‘hair’, ‘feather’, *î²i junta* ‘hair on the body’, Kh. *ului* ‘hair’, *so²lui* ‘coiffure’, *cutté* ‘pigtail’, Nah. *kuguso*, *kuguchyo* ‘hair’, Mo. *cu:ti* ‘hair’.

90. Di. *gûlug*, *guluk* ‘hare’, Bo. *glu*, *gulu*, *gulu?* ‘id.’, ‘an animal locally called *ka:ra:*’, Gu. *gili* ‘id.’, Ho *kula²* ‘hare’, Mu. *kula²e* ‘id.’, *pundi kula²e* ‘white hare’, Sa. *kulai* ‘hare’, Kor. *kulahi*, pl. *-ku* ‘id.’, Mo. *kujali*, Ko. *kva:li(j)* ‘id.’

91. So. *pander-ən*, (Bhat.) *pander* ‘hare’, Ju. *o²ry*, Kh. *poroy*, Nah. *botor* ‘id.’

[Cf. Mu. *pundi kula²e* ‘white hare’ in 90].

Note: The other form recorded is So. *tur-dai²-ən* ‘hare’.

92. Di. *kurtia* ‘horse’, Gu. *kirta*, Pa. *kurta*, So. *kudta:-n*, *kurta:-n* (Bhat.) *kurta* ‘id.’

[Cf. SB H-137: *kuda*, etc. ‘horse’; also Tibetan *rta*, *ta* ‘id.’; see also *Sora-English Dictionary* by G. V. Ramamurti, p. xxvi.].

93. (a) Bo. *gora* ‘horse’, Ju. *gora*, Kh. *ghora*, Kor. *ghora*, pl. *-ku*, Kw. *ghora*, ‘id.’; (b) Mo. *ghorgi* ‘horse’, Ko. *ghorgi*, *ghurgi*, *ghorga* ‘id.’

[Cf. Turner *ghora*; also LSI, I, Pt. II, p. 104-5].

94. Ho *sadom*, *sadam* ‘horse’, Mu. *sadom* ‘pony’, ‘horse’, Bh. *sadom* ‘horse’, Sa. *sadom* ‘id.’

[? Cf. Pin. 70, p. 78].

95. Nah. *ma:v* 'horse'.

[Cf. LSI, Vol. I, Pt. II, p. 104-5: Man languages *ma*, etc. 'horse'].

96. Di. *kri:sor* 'to be hungry', Bo. *kuđu*, *kuđu* 'hunger', 'to be hungry', Gu. *kuđu* 'hunger'.

[? Cf. DED 1081: Ta. *karuppu* 'famine', Te. *karuvu*, etc. 'id.' Go. *karu*, etc. 'hunger'; also DED 1350: Kur *kira*, Malt. *kire* 'hunger'].

97. Ho *reng-e-* 'to be hungry', Mu. *reng-e* 'hunger', Bh. *rengec* 'id.', *mongot* (R) 'to be hungry', Sa. *rengec* 'want', 'hunger', etc., *rängeij* 'to be hungry', Mo. *rängei* 'hunger', Ko. *rängeij* 'id.'

98. So. *dolaij-an*, contr. *dol-an* 'hunger', Ju. *tilaj'* 'to be hungry', *tilaj-* 'id.'

Note: The other forms recorded are: Kh. *be:torq'* 'hunger', 'hungry' and Nah. *ca:to* 'hunger'.

99. Di. *urüve* 'husband's younger brother', *iliboj* 'husband's younger sister', Bo. *ere* 'husband's younger brother', Gu. *erel* 'id.' Pa. *ili* 'husband's younger brother'; 'husband's younger sister', 'wife's younger brother', 'wife's younger sister', So. *ærer-sij-an* 'husband's younger brother' *erer-sij-an* 'wife's brother', *ali-boi* 'husband's younger sister', *erel-boi*, 'wife's younger sister', Ju.(Ke.) *iñibɔ-*, (Dh.) *iñimujje*, etc. 'husband's younger brother', Ho *iril* 'husband's younger brother', 'husband's younger sister', Mu. *iril*, *irul*, *iriul* 'husband's younger brother', 'husband's younger sister', Sa. *ervel* 'younger brother or sister of husband or wife' (= ? *era* + *el*, suggested by Boddin), Kor. *irvil* 'husband's younger brother', Ko. *ilur* 'husband's younger brother', Nah. *ilur* 'id.'

100. Ho *med'* 'iron', Mu. *mered'*, *mered'*, *mered* 'id.', As. *merhet* 'id.', Sa. *mērhēt'* 'id.'

[? Cf. SB R-57: *merah* 'red'].

101. Gu. *ɔson*, *ason* 'iron', Ju. *kajon* 'iron-smith'.

102. Bo. *lua* 'iron', So. *lua:y-an*, *la:y-an* 'id.', Ju. *lua* 'ploughshare', Kh. *luan* 'iron', 'ploughshare'; also Mo. *lo:ha* 'iron'.
[Cf. Man *lia*, etc. 'iron' in LSI, Vol. I, Pt. II, p. 76-77; cf. also Sk. *loha*, *lauha* 'red', 'copper', 'iron', etc.].

Note: The other form recorded is Pa. *umal* 'iron'.

103. Di. *ntir* 'leaf-cup-pin', Bo. *ntur*, Gu. *kitral*, Pa. *ütur* 'id.'

104 (a) Ho *cari* 'leaf-cup-pin', Mu. *cari?* 'bamboo pin', As. *cari* 'leaf-cup-pin', Bh. *cari* 'id.', Sa. *carec* 'a pin of dry hard straw or wood'; (b) Kor. *silik* 'chip of wood', Kw. *silik*, Ko. *silika* 'id.'

[Cf. Parji *cilurka* 'chips of wood'; Hoffmann has stated that *cari* is also used by the Oraons to mean 'leaf cup pin'].
Chr. /orih /ro

Note: Other words recorded are: Ju. *jurun* ‘leaf-cup pin’, ‘thorn’ and Kh. *pondod* ‘leaf-cup pin’.

105. Di. *qñā* ‘younger’, ‘small’, Bo. *iñikon* ‘a small bit’, *uñi* ‘something’, ‘a piece’, ‘bit’, ‘a little’, Gu. *iñig* ‘small’, *iñi goñā* ‘the small one’, So. *arid* ‘small’, ‘little’, Gu. *añapo* ‘little’, Ho. *hñiqñ* ‘small’, ‘a little quantity’, Mu. *hñiqñ*, *hñiqñ* ‘small’, ‘little’, ‘few’, *hñi*’, *hñi*’ ‘id.’; intensive forms: *hñiqñi*’, *hñiqñi*’, *hñiqñiñ* ‘very small’, etc. As. *hñiqñ* ‘small’, *hñiqñi* ‘younger brother’, Bh. *hñiqñ* ‘young’, Sa. *hñiqñ* ‘small’, ‘little’, ‘young’, *tin udic*’, *tin uñi hñi* ‘a few people’, Kw. *hñiqñ* ‘small’.

106. Pa. *asu* ‘small’, So. *əsui*, *əsu-n* ‘id.’, Ju. *əcə* ‘little later’, Kh. *ichlaykon* ‘a little’.

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