Most of the abbreviations used in this paper are in accord with CDIAL. Notes 1–25 have appeared in the Indo-Iranian Journal 24; 289–294, and 26 75 in 25; 41–9 of the same journal, therefore these notes are numbered from 76 to 175.

76. āgil f. ‘wooden bars (for carrying the idols of the gods and goddesses on shoulders)’. This word can be derived from *argaḍa or argala. Here this new semantic development is interesting. (Addendum to CDIAL 629.)

77. obrā m. ‘room’.

This word is derived from apavaraka (see CDIAL 450). In Maṇḍyāḷī the word means ‘room (in general)’. The diminutive form obru means ‘small room’. Kāṅgṛī obrī ‘inner room for storing valuables’; Bhaṭeḷī obrī ‘inner room for keeping goods’, Bilāspurī obrā ‘inner room for keeping foodgrains etc.; but Sirmaurī obrā ‘cow-shed’.

78. orī f. ‘sheep — pen’ (oblique ort).

We can derive this word from *avivāta. We can arrive at this form thus *avivāta > *oivāta > *ōvāda > *ōdā > *ōdā > or. Kāṅgṛī (Hamirpur version) has orī. CDIAL 896 records only H. aiwārā. This may be provided as a very significant addendum to this entry.


This word is derived from apaksā (see CDIAL 414). apaksā > Pa. apakkha (‘without partisan’ > *‘helpless, in distress’) > *avakkha > *āukkha > *aukkha > *aukha > aukhā (f. -i). Kāṅgṛī also uses same forms in same senses.

80. kathyař f. ‘small (wooden or bamboo) bowl’.

This word appears to have been connected with kāsthayavī = *katthamayī > *katthayai > kathyei > kathyai. Cf. kāsthama CDIAL 3128.

81. kathyarā m. ‘storehouse for keeping grains, granary.’

This word is derived from koṣṭhāgāra (see CDIAL 3550).

82. kathyalā m. ‘keeper of granary.’

This word is derived from koṣṭhayavāla > *kothavāla > *kōthāla > *kothayāla (introduction of y glide) > *kathayāla (vowel gradation o > a, other examples are kathyālā (entry 80), kathyār (entry 81) where o > a) > kathyālā. (Addendum to CDIAL 3547.)

83. kabāṭ f. ‘bad or difficult path (through mountains and forests).’

This word is derived from kuvartman. Original ku- > ka-, e.g., kamāṇas <
Thus we can have: *kuvartman > *kuvāṭṭa > *kubāṭṭa > *kabāṭa > kabāṭ. Kāṅgṛī also uses this word in the same sense. (Addendum to CDIAL 3357.)

84. kāmīn m. '(low - caste) meanial (professional) worker (such as carpenter, blacksmith, cobbler, etc.).'

It is interesting to note that the word is attested as an independent word in many dialects of NIA, whereas in OIA the word occurs only as a second member of the compound. The word is derived from kārminā (see P. 5.2.7; 5.4.7; both these sūtras teach us about the application of the secondary suffix kha (= īna). Ḍogṛī, Kāṅgṛī, Kului, Sirmaurī, Bhaṭeālī- all these have kāmīn in the same sense. Hariāṇvī also has kāmīn ‘meanial worker (such as sweeper, cobbler, etc.).’ (Addendum to CDIAL 2902.)

85. kālaun m. ‘banana orchard, banana bed’.

This might have been derived from *kadaladhānakā. Cf. *kadaladhānīkā (CDIAL 2713) which records Ku. kelaṇṭi; A. kelanī.

86. kāmī m. ‘(hired) labourer, servant’.

This word is derived from kārmin (see CDIAL 2900). The adjectival kāmī (f. kāmana) means ‘industrious.’

87. kalvār f. ‘lunch, day - meal’.

We can better think of deriving this word from *kalyāhāra. The obl. form is kalvāṛi. Kului has kalār. Ku. uses kalyo meaning ‘breakfast’.

88. kalvāl m. ‘a subcaste among Hindus (perhaps originally these people were distiller of country-wine)’.

This word is derived from kalyapāla (see CDIAL 2951). The fem. form is kalvālan. Kāṅgṛī kalāl, Bhaṭeālī kaliāl.

89. kūṛ m. ‘sprout, blossom’.

This word is derived from aṅkurā (CDIAL 112). As a matter of general rule, the initial original vowel a- (whether accented or unaccented) gets elided before a heavy syllable. Kāṅgṛī kūṛ; Ḍogṛī nūṛ.

90. khoḍa (~ khoṛ) m. ‘walnut’.

This word is derived from khoṛvā. It is attested in Ḍogṛī, Kāṅgṛī, Kului, Cameālī, Bhaṭeālī, Sirmaurī, Bilāspurī and also in many other WP dialects. The person who does most of the work with left hand is called khoṛbu. (Addendum to CDIAL 3832.)

91. kheo m. ‘(hard)work’; khep m. ‘work’.

Both these words are derived from kṣepa (CDIAL 3738). OIA kṣepa has twofold development: kṣepa > Pa. khepa > khep, also kṣepa > Pk. kheva > kheo.

92. khor (~ khor) m. ‘walnut’.

This word is derived from aṅkstōta (CDIAL 48). Here a- before a heavy syllable gets elided. Kului also has khoḍ (~ -r); Ḍogṛī khor; Kāṅgṛī khor; Sirmaurī khroṭ (with intruding -r-).