

A SUPPLEMENT TO
DRAVIDIAN ETYMOLOGICAL
DICTIONARY (R)

25827

P.S. SUBRAHMANYAM



CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF CLASSICAL TAMIL
CHENNAI

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**CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF CLASSICAL TAMIL
KAMARAJAR SALAI, CHEPPAKKAM
CHENNAI**

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-ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY (R)

© Central Institute of Classical Tamil, Chennai

CICT Publication No. 11

First published 2011

Published by

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF CLASSICAL TAMIL
No. 6, Kamarajar Salai, Cheppakkam, Chennai 600 005

Price Rs. 450/- (US - \$10)

ISBN: 978-81-908000-6-8

Typeset by

Central Institute of Classical Tamil

Printed by

Central Institute of Indian Languages Printing Press,
Mysore, India

M. KARUNANIDHI

Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu

Chairman

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF CLASSICAL TAMIL

Secretariat

CHENNAI – 600 009

FOREWORD

The Tamils may be justly proud of the fact that Tamil has won the status of a Classical language, the status it richly deserves and should have got long, long ago. The Central Institute of Classical Tamil (CICT), established in Chennai, has mapped out various plans including preparation of definitive editions of forty-one Classical Tamil texts and translation of these works into English and other major European languages as well as into major Indian languages, and writing of a historical grammar of Tamil. Language being the autobiography of a people, our objective is to preserve and safeguard the invaluable treasure of the literary compositions in our language. If only we could delve into our past and recover the riches and wealth of the mighty treasure trove of Classical Tamil poetry, we will be amply rewarded by its lofty poetry, the poetry that strengthens and purifies the holiness of heart's affection and enlarges our imagination. Apart from these, reading the ancient Tamil texts such as *Tolkāppiyam*, *Ettuttokai*, *Pattuppāṭṭu*, *Tirukkural* provides a foundation for scholarship for the present and in this sense provides enlightened education.

It is heartening to write this foreword to the series of publications being brought out by CICT, which I am sure, will do full justice to the masterpieces in Tamil without compromising on the quality of production. The *Caṅkam* corpus being a repository of our glorious culture, it behoves our present and future generations to study them and to convey their message and the vision of life embodied in them to the public at large. Let me, therefore, commend the series to the enlightened beings the world over.

Sd/-

(M. KARUNANIDHI)

PUBLISHER'S NOTE

Etymological dictionaries are the product of research in historical linguistics. With the growth of language and addition of new words and phrases, such dictionaries need periodic updating and revision. Professor P.S. Subrahmanyam, a devoted scholar, persevering researcher and linguist of international repute who has a number of publications to his credit, has brought out this compact volume *A Supplement to Dravidian Etymological Dictionary (R)*. On behalf of the Institute, I am pleased to extend my profound thanks to Professor Subrahmanyam for his work, an outcome of long years of sustained research.

I am thankful to the Institute and the publications division for their help in bringing out this volume. My special thanks are due in a large measure to Professor K. Ramasamy for the efforts he took in coordinating the work leading to the publication of this attractive volume.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and Respectful Chairman of the Central Institute of Classical Tamil has written the foreword to this book. With a missionary zeal, he has been spreading the message enshrined in the invaluable *Caikam* classics and *Tirukkural* through his writings and speeches all along. His foreword lends grace to this precious volume. I am indeed most happy to express my gratitude to him.

Chennai

S. MOHAN

Director

PREFACE

This work is the result of a modest attempt to provide a supplement by way of updating *A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary (R)* (2nd edition [1984]) of Professors T. Burrow and M. B. Emeneau which is the only source for cognates in the Dravidian languages but is in need of revision. The present volume utilises the new data available after 1984 and offers suggestions for realignment of cognates and for additions and deletions in the individual groups. It is hoped that this volume with the new information in it will be of help to the users of the original work until a comprehensive revised version of the latter is brought out and that it will make the work of the scholar(s) who undertake such a revision easier.

I take this opportunity to express my deep sense of gratitude to the Chairman of CICT and the honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Kalaignar M. Karunanidhi, a renowned scholar of Tamil, for writing the foreword for this volume. I feel grateful to Professor S. Mohan, the Director of CICT, for his encouragement and offer to undertake the publication of this work. I thank Professor K. Ramasamy, Officer in Charge, Central Institute of Classical Tamil, Chennai for suggesting to me to work on this book under a project of Scheme for Classical Tamil and for taking all necessary steps for its publication. I am indebted to Professor P. R. Subramanian for a number of useful suggestions on some of the etymological groups. My thanks are also due to Dr. S. Prema who spared no effort in undertaking the laborious task of preparing the indexes. I thank Dr. M. Ramakrishnan for doing a nice job in readying the manuscript for publication and Mr. K. Sankar for making the layout for this book. Last but not least, I wish to thank my wife, Satyavati, for all encouragement and support in my academic pursuits.

P.S. SUBRAHMANYAM

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INTRODUCTION

Burrow and Emeneau published *A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary* (2nd edition; abbreviated DEDR) in 1984 (the first edition of it appeared in 1961 and in between two supplements were issued in 1968 and 1972). From the time of the publication of the first edition, it has been serving as an indispensable reference work for Dravidianists as well as for other scholars interested in Indian linguistics. It contains 5569 groups of words of Dravidian origin and an Appendix of 61 groups consisting of items of Indo-Aryan or other non-Dravidian origin. The present volume is designed as a supplement to that work. The main features of it are outlined in the following paragraphs.

While the original work (pp. xii-xiii) contains a very sketchy table of phonetic correspondences for Proto-Dravidian sounds the present volume includes in it elaborate rules for the development of each proto sound in the daughter languages based on the present state of our knowledge (taken from Subrahmanyam 2008).

This volume contains as additions to the material in DEDR vocabulary items chiefly from the following five non-literary languages the sources for most of which appeared after 1984: Iruḷa (taken from Zvelebil 1973, 1979 and Perialwar 1978a), Kurumba (taken from Kapp's works), Badaga (taken from Hockings and Pilot-Raichoor 1992), Manda (taken from Ramakrishna Reddy 2009b) and Malto (taken from Mahapatra 1987).

Apart from this, some words from the literary languages (and also from the non-literary languages other than those mentioned above) that are left out in the original work either due to oversight or because of other reasons are included here. Many Modern Kannada words with the p- > h-change that are not found in the original work are added here. Two instances for significant addition of words from the non-literary languages that may be mentioned here are: (i) *Ko. petg/ petk* 'stomach, belly' (< **pottay* [4494]) — one more example for the rule of backing of the root vowel in Kota formulated by Emeneau (1969; Subrahmanyam 2008: 179-80). (ii) *To. soḍy* 'quarrel', a borrowing from *Ta. caṇṭai* (2318), taken from Toda texts; though the Toda word appears to be unrelated to the Tamil word at first sight the former is regular in showing the *a > o and the other changes that have affected it.

Words given from various languages in an entry here are of two types, those that are to be added to the entry in the original work and those already found in it but are here furnished with additional morphological, semantic and other information. The information added here includes such

things as the plural form, oblique base, past and non-past stems and the word's status as a loan (where appropriate).

Suggestions for the shifting of words of individual languages from one entry to the other as well as for shifting an entry to another location on the basis of the reconstructed root are also incorporated in this work. The authors of the original work themselves carried out intensive investigation in revising the groupings from the time of the publication of the first edition and received suggestions from other scholars with an open mind. This kind of rethinking is also a part of the work in producing such an etymological work with as much perfection as possible.

Burrow and Emeneau continued and improved upon the work of earlier scholars like Caldwell, Kittel and Gundert in identifying Dravidian words that have entered Sanskrit and modern Indo-Aryan languages as loans (DEDR, pp. 759-68). I was able to add a few more to the list. For example, the 'bamboo' words in 5485 (*Ta. vetir, Te. veduru*, etc.) are identified as the source for *Skt. vētra-* 'a kind of large reed'.

On the other hand, the authors of the original work have identified a number of etyma originally thought to be Dravidian in the 1961 work as loans from Indo-Aryan in the subsequent works (DEDR, pp. 509-14). The present volume contains a few additions to the list of such groups; for example, the words of DEDR 4791 (*Kol. ma:s* 'man', etc.) can be considered as derived from *Skt. manusya-/manuja-* 'human being' rather than as those of genuine Dravidian origin.

A table of the misprints noted in DEDR along with the corrections is also included.

SOURCES

(The following list is a supplement to that in DEDR, pp. xxii – xxxi.)

Tamil (Ta.)

Rajam, V. S. 1992. *A Reference Grammar of Classical Tamil Poetry (150 B.C.- Pre-fifth/sixth Century A.D.)*. Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society.

Ramakrishnan, S. 2008 (ed.). *Kriyaavin̄ tarka:lattamiz akara:ti* (Cre-A: Dictionary of Contemporary Tamil [Tamil – Tamil – English]). Chennai: Cre-A:.

Malaya:lam (Ma.)

Asher, R. E. and T.C. Kumari. 1997. *Malayalam*. London and New York: Routledge.

Chandrasekhar, A. C. 1970. Personal pronouns and pronominal forms in Malayalam. *Anthropological Linguistics* 12: 246-55.

Iruļa (Ir.)

Perialwar, R. 1978a. *Iruļa Phonology with Vocabulary*. Annamalainagar: Annamalai University.

_____. 1978b. *A Grammar of the Iruļa Language*. Annamalainagar: Annamalai University.

*Zvelebil, Kamil V. 1973. *The Iruļa Language*. Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz.

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_____. 1982a. Bettā Kurumba: First Report on a Tribal Language. *JAOS* 102: 523-7.

_____. 1982b. *The Iruļa (ērla) Language*, part III: *Iruļa Lore, Texts and Translations*. Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz.

Kurumba (Kurb.)

Kapp, Dieter B. 1978. Pa:lu Kurumba Riddles: Specimens of a South Dravidian Tribal Language. *BSOAS* 41: 512-22.

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- _____. 1984. A:lu Kurumba Riddles. *BSOAS* 47.2: 302-23.
- _____. 1985. Echo-Word Formation in A:lu Kurumba. *IJDL* 14: 35-55.
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Toda

Bhaskararao, Peri. 2007. Toda Verbal Stem Alternants. *Research on Minority Languages of South and South-East Asia* (Working Papers, ed. Peri Bhaskararao, Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Japan) 2: 119-41.

Emeneau, M. B. 1984. *Toda Grammar and Texts*. Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society.

Kannada

Bucher, J. 1991 (reprint of 2nd ed. 1923, 1st ed. 1899). *Kannada – English Dictionary* (2nd ed. revised and enlarged by Prof. Christianja Watsa). New Delhi: Asian Educational Services.

Badaga (Baḍ.)

*Hockings, Paul and Christiane, Pilot-Raichoor. 1992. *A Badaga – English Dictionary*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

Balakrishnan, R. 1999. *Badaga – A Dravidian Language*. Annamalai-nagar: Annamalai University.

Tulu

Kekunnaya, Padmanabha. 1994. *A Comparative Study of Tulu Dialects*. Udupi: Rashtrakavi Govind Pai Research Institute.

Telugu

Gwynn, J.P.L. (assisted by J.V.Sastry). 1991. *A Telugu-English Dictionary*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Gondi

Bhattacharya, S. 1968. Muria Morphology. *Bulletin of the Anthropological Survey of India* 17: 336-73.

Natarajan, G. V. 1985. *Abhujmaria Grammar*. Mysore: Central Institute of Indian Languages.

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Manda

- Ramakrishna Reddy, B. 2009a. *Manda – English Dictionary*. Mysore: Central Institute of Indian Languages (& Bhasha Research and Publication Centre, Vododara).
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Kolami (Adilabad dialect) (Kol. (ASu.))

Subrahmanyam, P. S. (f.) Kolavagoṭṭi (Kolami of Adilabad).

Malto

- Kobayashi, Masato and Bablu Tirkey. 2006. Malto Basic Words and Sentences in Comparison with Kurux. *Research on Minority Languages of South and South-East Asia* (Working Papers, ed. Peri Bhaskararao, Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Japan) 1: 1-34.
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NOTE ON TRANSCRIPTION

(Special phonetic symbols)

[Vowel length is uniformly represented in this work by */:/*. Nasalized vowels are indicated by a tilde, e.g. *ã*. t and d without any diacritic represent the dental stops.]

- ä* probably identical with *ə* (*Iruḷa*)
- ə* mid central vowel (*Malaya:ḷam*)
- ĩ* high back unrounded vowel (*Iruḷa*, *Koḍagu*, *Toda*, *Kuṛumba* and *Tuḷu*)
- े* mid back unrounded vowel (*Iruḷa*, *Koḍagu*, *Kuṛumba*)
- ූ* high front rounded vowel (*Iruḷa*, *Toda*)
- ጀ* mid central rounded vowel (*Toda*)
- ጀ* lower-mid back rounded vowel (*Gowda Kannada*)
- ጀ* lower-mid front unrounded vowel (*Tuḷu*, *Telugu*)
- c* voiceless palatal affricate (in languages other than *Toda* and *Telugu*; it is post-dental in *Toda* and palatal before a front vowel and alveopalatal before a non-front vowel in *Telugu*)
- č* voiceless palatal affricate (*Toda*)
- ɖ* voiced retroflex stop
- ɖ* voiced alveolar stop (*Kota* and *Toda*)
- ɖ* voiced dental fricative (*Malto*)
- ɟ* voiced palatal affricate (*Sanskrit loans*)
- G* voiced velar fricative (*Hill-Maria dialect of Gonḍi*, *Malto* and *Brahui*)
- ɻ* retroflex lateral (*South Dravidian*, *Telugu*, *Naikṛi*)
- L* voiceless alveolar lateral (*Toda* and *Brahui*)
- L* voiceless retroflex lateral (*Toda*)
- n* dental nasal in *Tamil-Malaya:ḷam* but alveolar in others except before a dental stop
- ɳ* alveolar nasal (*Tamil-Malaya:ḷam*)
- ɳ* palatal nasal (*Tamil-Malaya:ḷam*, *Koḍagu*, *Malto*)
- ɳ* retroflex nasal (*South Dravidian*, *Telugu*)
- ɳ* velar nasal
- q* voiceless post-velar stop (*Malto*)

- R* voiceless alveolar trill (Konḍa)
- r* voiced alveolar trill (Tamil, Malaya:lam, Toda, Irula, Kurumba, Paniya, Kannada, Telugu, Konḍa)
- r̥* voiced retroflex flap (in many languages but retroflex trill in Toda and vocalic r in Sanskrit)
- s̥* voiceless apico-alveolar sibilant with flattened body of tongue (Toda)
- ś* voiceless alveo-palatal sibilant (Toda)
- ʂ* voiceless retroflex sibilant (Toda, Sanskrit loans)
- t̥* voiceless retroflex stop
- t̥̥* voiceless alveolar stop (Kota and Toda)
- x̥* voiceless velar fricative (Spoken Tamil, Toda, Kurux and Brahui)
- z̥* voiced post-dental sibilant (Toda)
- ʐ* voiced alveolar sibilant (Toda)
- ʐ̥* voiced retroflex fricative/approximant (Tamil, Malaya:lam, Old Kannada and inscriptional Telugu)
- ž̥* voiced alveo-palatal sibilant (Toda)
- z̥̥* voiced post-dental affricate (Toda)
- θ̥* voiceless inter-dental fricative (Toda)
- ?̥* glottal stop

PROTO-DRAVIDIAN SOUNDS AND THEIR REFLEXES

The following points may be noted in using the following tables:

- (i) The Proto-Dravidian sounds remain unchanged in the languages (or dialects) other than those given below. They remain unchanged in environments other than those specified (for full discussion on the rules, see Subrahmanyam 2008).
- (ii) Sporadic voicing of word-initial stops (in languages other than Tamil-Malaya:jam and Toda), sporadic loss of PDr. *n- and metathesis in Telugu-Kuwi are not represented.
- (iii) In the case of intervocalic single stops, what is given as the normal development occurs in most of the languages and exceptions to it in the individual languages are given.
- (iv) Contraction of vowels after loss of consonants in between in Ko^ñagu, Kota and Toda and that after metathesis are not represented.
- (v) *PP > PP in Tamil-Malaya:jam, > P in Kota-Toda, Kon^ña-Kuwi, Kolami-Parji and Malto, and PP after V₁ (short) but P elsewhere in Ko^ñagu, Kann^ña, Tu^ñu, Telugu and Gon^ñi. Kann^ña also shows the change *PP > B sporadically after V:₁ or V₂₍₊₎ (this change is regular in inflectional morphology).
- (vi) *NPP > PP in Tamil-Toda and Gon^ñi-Kuwi and > NP in the rest.
- (vii) PDr. (n)V > Ø / # ____ {RET/I/r/l} (Iru^ña)
- (viii) PDr. FV > CV / ____ {*RET/I} (Kurumba)
- (ix) PDr. *V > Ø / # ____ {RET/r} -V-C(C)-u (Common Tu^ñu)
- (x) A reflex that occurs in loanwords is given in parentheses.
- (xi) The reflexes of word-final *ay: Ta. ai (Sp.) e. Ma. a (but e before CC and in the accusative suffix). Ko^ñ. e ([phonetically E] but accusative *-ay > -a). Kurb. e. Ko. Ø (< pre-Ko. *e). To. Ø (< pre-To. *-a(y)). Ka. e. Tu. E (but e at the end of verb bases). Te. a (rarely i). Go. a; i;. Kon^ña a. Kol. Nk. Ga. e. Nk. (Ch.) e, a. Pa. a (but e before suffixes). Kur. a;. Malt. e, i.
- (xii) In the conditioning part of a rule, a sound that undergoes some change or is deleted in the actual language is marked with an asterisk.

- (xiii) Dialectal variants are given separated by a slash. However, a slash within braces means 'or'.
- (xiv) When two or more reflexes are given for a language without any specification, it means that no conditioning could be found so far.
- (xv) Pre-To. *w > To. Ø /p_____.

1. PDr. *a

- 1.1. Ir. PDr. *a > e / ____ C-*ay
- 1.2. To. PDr. *a > a / {#(C) ____ Non-N ALV}
 / {#(C) ____ C(C)-*ay}
 / {#(C) ____ RET-*a}
 > o elsewhere
- 1.3. Pa. PDr. *a > e / # ____ *ALV

2. PDr. *a:

- 2.1. Ir. PDr. *a:> e: / ____ C-*ay
- 2.2. To. PDr. *a:> a: / #(C) ____ C(C)-*ay
 > o: elsewhere
- 2.3. Pa. PDr. *a:> e: / ____ *ALV

3. PDr. *i

- 3.1. Ir. PDr. *i > e / ____ C-a
- 3.2. Kod. PDr. *i > u / LAB ____ {RET/*t-V}
 > i / C(≠LAB/PAL) ____ {RET/*t-V}
 > e / ____ C-a
- 3.3. Ko. PDr. *i > e / ____ C-a
 > y / C₂₍₊₎ ____ #
 > Ø / C₂₍₊₎ ____ C

3.4. To.	PDr. *i > ī / {#*C(≠PAL) } / { C(≠PAL) } > e / __ C-a > y / C ₂₍₊₎ __ # > Ø / C ₂₍₊₎ __ C
3.5. Proto-Ko.-To.	PDr. *i > *y / C ₂₍₊₎ __ #
3.6. Ka.	PDr. *i > e / __ C-a
3.7. Tu.(S.C.)	PDr. *i > u / LAB __ RET > e / __ C-a

4. PDr. *i:

4.1. Kod.	PDr. *i: > u: / LAB __ {RET/*t-V} > ī: / (C(≠LAB/PAL)) __ {RET/*t-V}
4.2. Tu.	PDr. *i: > u: / LAB __ RET

5. PDr. *u

5.1. Ir.	PDr. *u > o / __ C-a
5.2. Kod.	PDr. *u > o / __ C-a
5.3. Ko.	PDr. *u > o / __ C-a > i / __ *CC-*ay)
5.4. To.	PDr. *u > ü / __ {y/c/č/s/*C(C)-*i} > ī / {#LAB __ C-*a} > / {(C) __ LAB(-LAB)-*a} > *o / #Non-LAB __ C-a > u elsewhere
5.5. Ka.	PDr. *u > o / __ C-a
5.6. Tu. (S.C.)	PDr. *u > o / __ C-a
5.7. Te.	PDr. *u > o / __ C-a

6. PDr. *u:

6.1. Ko.	PDr. *u: > i: / __ *C(C)-*ay)
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7. PDr. *e

- 7.1. Ta.-Ma. PDr. *e > i / ____ C-a
- 7.2. Kod. Pre-Kod. *e > a / {k/c/p/m} ____ RET-*a(y)
PDr. *e > o / LAB ____ {RET/*t₁}
> ē / (C(≠LAB/PAL)) ____ {RET/*t₁}
- 7.3. To. PDr. *e > Pre-To. *i > To. ī,
i / ____ {PAL/C(*C){HV/y}}
> e / ____ ALV
> ö elsewhere
- 7.4. Ka. PDr. *e > i / ____ C-HV.
- 7.5. Tu. (N.C.) PDr. *e > o / LAB ____ RET
> i / ____ C-a
- 7.6. Go.(Tr.) PDr. *e > a
- 7.7. Pa. PDr. *e > a (rarely)
- 7.8. Br. PDr. *e > .a, i

8. PDr. *e:

- 8.1. Kod. PDr. *e: > o: / LAB ____ {RET/*t₁-V}
> ē: / (C(≠LAB/PAL)) ____ {RET/*t₁-V}
- 8.2. To. PDr. *e: > e: / ____ {y/C(*C)*i}
> ö: elsewhere
- 8.3. Tu. PDr. *e: > o: / LAB ____ RET
- 8.4. Pa. PDr. *e: > a: [rarely]

9. PDr. *o

- 9.1. Ta.-Ma. PDr. *o > u / ____ C-a
- 9.2. Ko. PDr. *o > e / ____ C(*C)-*ay)
- 9.3. To. Pre-To. *o > wa / ____ {Non-N ALV/C(*C)*ay}
> wī elsewhere
- 9.4. Ka. PDr. *o > u / ____ C-HV
- 9.5. Tu. (N.C.) PDr. *o > u / ____ C-a
- 9.5. Go. (Tr.) PDr. *o > a
- 9.6. Manda PDr. *o > u, o
- 9.7. Br. PDr. *o > a, u, o:

10. PDr. *o:

- 10.1. Ko. PDr. *o: > e: / ____ C(*C)-*ay
 10.2. To. PDr. *o: > wa: / ____ C(*C)-*ay
 > wi: elsewhere
 10.3. Manda. PDr. *o: > u:

11. PDr. *k**11.1. PDr. *k-**

- 11.1.1. Ta.-Ma. PDr. *k > c /#____ FV-(C[≠ ALV/RET])
 11.1.2. Te. PDr. *k > c /#____ FV
 11.1.3. Kur. PDr. *k > x /#____ V[-high]
 11.1.4. Malt. PDr. *k > q /#____ V[-high]
 11.1.3. Br. PDr. *k > x /____ V[≠ i(:)]

11.2. PDr. *-k- (normally > g)

- 11.2.1. Ta. PDr. *k > x (phonetically) /V(:)____ V(:)
 11.2.2. To. PDr. *k > x /V(:)____ *V
 11.2.3. Ka. PDr. *k > k /{z/r}*V____
 11.2.4. Go., Kuwi PDr. *k > y /V(:)____ V
 11.2.5. Pa. PDr. *k > g, v, y /V(:)____ V
 11.2.6. Kur., Br. PDr. *k > x /V(:)____ V
 11.2.7. Malt. PDr. *k > G /V(:)____ V

11.3. PDr. *kk

- 11.3.1. Kur. PDr. *kk > x /V:____
 > kk, kh elsewhere
 11.3.2. Malt. PDr. *kk > q, k
 11.3.3. Br. PDr. *kk > kk, xx

11.4. PDr. *ŋk (normally [but only phonetically in Ta.-Ma.] > ɳg)

- 11.4.1. Ma. PDr. *ŋk > ɳɳ, ɳk
 11.4.2. Ko. PDr. *ŋk > g, (ŋg)
 11.4.3. To. PDr. *ŋk > g /#(C)V ____
 > x, (g) elsewhere
 11.4.4. Ka. PDr. *ŋk > ɳg /#(C)V ____
 > g elsewhere

11.4.5. Go., Konḍa	PDr. *ŋk > ɳ
11.4.6. Pe.	PDr. *ŋk > ɳ(g)
11.4.7. Kur.	PDr. *ŋk > x, ɳg
11.4.8. Malt.	PDr. *ŋk > G, ɳG
11.4.9. Br.	PDr. *ŋk > ɳg, G

12. PDr. *c

12.1. PDr. *c- (> Ø in SDr. and Te. is sporadic)

12.1.1. Ta.-Ma.- Koḍ-Ko.	PDr. *c > c, Ø /# _____
12.1.2. To.	PDr. *c > t, Ø, (s) /# _____
12.1.3. Ka.	PDr. *c > c, s, Ø /# _____
12.1.4. Tu.	PDr. *c > s, Ø /# _____
12.1.5. Te.	PDr. *c > c, Ø /# _____
12.1.6. Go.	PDr. *c > (NW) s/(SE) h/(K-HM) Ø /# _____
12.1.7. Konḍa, Kui, Kol-Nk.	PDr. *c > s /# _____
12.1.8. Ga.	PDr. *c > (O.) s/(S.) s, c /# _____

12.2. PDr. *-c- (normally [but only phonetically in Ta.-Ma.] > s)

12.2.1. Koḍ., Tu.	PDr. *c > j /V(:) _____ V
12.2.2. Pe.- Mand., Kuwi	PDr. *c > h /V(:) _____ V
12.2.3. Kui	PDr. *c > s, h /V(:) _____ V
12.2.4. Ga.-Pa.	PDr. *c > y /V(:) _____ V
12.2.5. Kur.-Malt.	PDr. *c > s, j /V(:) _____ V

12.3. PDr. *cc

12.3.1. Konḍa, Kui	PDr. *cc > s
12.3.2. Br.	PDr. *cc > s, sh

12.4. PDr. *ñc (normally [but only phonetically in Ta.-Ma.] > ñj;
Brahui reflex not known)

12.4.1. Ma.	PDr. *ñc > ññ, ñc
12.4.2. Koḍ, Tu.	PDr. *ñc > ññ, ñj
12.4.2. To.	PDr. *ñc > z,
12.4.3. Pa.-Ga.	PDr. *ñc > ñ(j)

13. PDr. *ñ**13.1. PDr. *ñ-**13.1.1. Languages other than Ta.-Ma.-(Kođ.) PDr. *ñ- > n**14. PDr. *t̪****14.1. PDr. *-t̪- (normally [but only phonetically in Ta.-Ma.] > d)**

14.1.1. Ko.	PDr. *-t̪- > r
14.1.2. To.	PDr. *-t̪- > r, (d)
14.1.3. Go.	PDr. *-t̪- > r/rr
14.1.4. Konđa	PDr. *-t̪- > r, r̪
14.1.5. Pe.	PDr. *-t̪- > d, z
14.1.6. Manda,	PDr. *-t̪- > r

Kol. (Kin.),

Nk., Kur.-Malt.

14.1.7. Kui	PDr. *-t̪- > r / C_____
	> d, j elsewhere

14.1.8. Kuwi	PDr. *-t̪- > r, y
14.1.9. Ga.	PDr. *-t̪- > r, rr
14.1.10. Br.	PDr. *-t̪- > r, r̪, rr

14.2. PDr. *-ɳt̪- (normally [but only phonetically in Ta.-Ma.] > nd)

14.2.1. Ko.	PDr. *-ɳt̪- > d, (nd)
14.2.2. To.	PDr. *-ɳt̪- > d
14.2.3. Ka.	PDr. *-ɳt̪- > nd /#(C)V_____

> d elsewhere

15. PDr. *ɳ**15.1. PDr. *-ɳ(-)**

15.1.1. Tu.(C.),	PDr. *-ɳ(-) > n
CDr., NDr.	

16. PDr. *t**16.1. PDr. *-t- (normally r > Sp. Ta., Mod. Ka., Mod. Te. r)**

16.1.1. Kođ., Ko.	PDr. *- <u>t</u> - > <u>r</u>
16.1.2. Tu.	PDr. *- <u>t</u> - > <u>r</u> , d, j
16.1.3. Go.	PDr. *- <u>t</u> - > <u>r</u> / <u>r</u>
16.1.4. Pe.	PDr. *- <u>t</u> - > z
16.1.5. Mand., Ga.	PDr. *- <u>t</u> - > y
16.1.6. Kui	PDr. *- <u>t</u> - > <u>r</u> /#C_____ > j elsewhere
16.1.7. Kuwi	PDr. *- <u>t</u> - > r, y, ?
16.1.8. Kol-Nk (Ch.)	PDr. *- <u>t</u> - > d, (r)
16.1.9. Pa.	PDr. *- <u>t</u> - > d/(NE) <u>d</u>
16.1.10. Kur.-Malt.	PDr. *- <u>t</u> - > s(s), r(r), Ø
16.1.11. Br.	PDr. *- <u>t</u> - > <u>r</u> , rr

16.2. PDr. *tt (Brahui reflex not known)

16.2.1. Ta.	PDr. * <u>tt</u> > <u>rr</u> (> Sp. tt)
16.2.2. Kođ., Ka., Tu., Go.	PDr. * <u>tt</u> > tt
16.2.3. Ko.-To.	PDr. * <u>tt</u> > <u>t</u>
16.2.4. Te.	PDr. * <u>tt</u> > <u>tt</u>
16.2.5. Konda	PDr. * <u>tt</u> > R
16.2.6. Pe.-Manda	PDr. * <u>tt</u> > c(c)
16.2.7. Kui	PDr. * <u>tt</u> > s
16.2.8. Kuwi	PDr. * <u>tt</u> > c(c), h
16.2.9. Kol.-Nk (Ch.),	PDr. * <u>tt</u> > tt, t
16.2.10. Pa.	PDr. * <u>tt</u> > tt, t/(NE) <u>tt</u> , t
16.2.11. Ga	PDr. * <u>tt</u> > <u>tt</u> , t
16.2.12. Kur.	PDr. * <u>tt</u> > tt
16.2.13. Malt.	PDr. * <u>tt</u> > t

16.3. PDr. *nt

16.3.1. Ta.	PDr. * <u>nt</u> > <u>nr</u> (> Sp. nn /V_____, n /V:____)
16.3.2. Ma.	PDr. * <u>nt</u> > nn

16.3.3.Kod,	PDr. * <u>nt</u> > nd
Kol.-Nk (Ch.),	
Kur.-Malt.	
16.3.4.Ko.	PDr. * <u>nt</u> > nd /#(C)V: _____ > d elsewhere
16.3.5.To.	PDr. * <u>nt</u> > d
16.3.6.Ka.	PDr. * <u>nt</u> > nd /#(C)V _____ > r elsewhere
16.3.7.Tu.	PDr. * <u>nt</u> > nj / ____ i > nd elsewhere
16.3.8.Te.	PDr. * <u>nt</u> > n̪d, nd
16.3.9.Go.	PDr. * <u>nt</u> > nd/n̪d /V: _____ > dd elsewhere
16.3.10.Konda	PDr. * <u>nt</u> > r /#(C)V: _____ > nr elsewhere
16.3.11.Pe.- Kuwi	PDr. * <u>nt</u> > nj
16.3.12.Pa.	PDr. * <u>nt</u> > nd/(NE) n̪d
16.3.13.Ga.	PDr. * <u>nt</u> > nd
16.3.14.Br.	PDr. * <u>nt</u> > s

17. PDr. *t

*17.1. PDr. *-t- (normally [but only phonetically in Ta.-Ma.] > d)*

17.1.1.Ka.	PDr. *-t- > t /{l/r} *V _____
17.1.1.To.	PDr. *-t- > θ
17.1.1.Kur.-Malt.	PDr. *-t- > d, θ

*17.2. PDr. *-nt- (normally [but only phonetically in Ta.-Ma.] > nd;
Brahui reflex not known)*

17.2.1.Ma.	PDr. *-nt- > nn, nt
17.2.2.Ko.	PDr. *-nt- > d
17.2.3.To.	PDr. *-nt- > d /#(C)V _____ > θ elsewhere
17.2.4.Ka.	PDr. *-nt- > nd /#(C)V _____ > d elsewhere
17.2.5.Pa.-Ga.	PDr. *-nt- > nd /#(C)V ₁ _____ > d elsewhere

18. PDr. *n**18.1. PDr. *n-**

18.1.1.Br.

PDr. *n > d /# FV**18.2. PDr. *-n**

18.2.1. Old Ka.

PDr. *n > m / #**19. PDr. *p****19.1. PDr. *p-**

19.1.1.Kurb.

PDr. *p > Ø /# 19.1.2.Ka. (Mdl./Mod.) PDr. *p > h /# **19.2. PDr. *mp (normally [but only phonetically in Ta.-Ma.]> mb)**

19.2.1.Ko. PDr. *mp > b, (m(b))

19.2.2.To. PDr. *mp > b

19.2.3.Ka. PDr. *mp > mb /#(C)V
 > v elsewhere19.2.4.Te. PDr. *mp > m /V:
 > mm elsewhere19.2.5.Go.Manda,
 Kol.-Nk (Ch.) PDr. *mp > m

19.2.6.Kuwi PDr. *mp > m, mb

19.2.7.Pa.-Ga. PDr. *mp > m(b)

20. PDr. *m**20.1. PDr. *-m**20.1.1.Kur., Kod, Tu. PDr. *m > Ø /V₂₍₊₎ #20.1.2.Ka. PDr. *m > v /V(:) V
 > Ø /V₂₍₊₎ #**21. PDr. *y****21.1. PDr. *ya:- (Brahui reflex not known)**21.1.1. Ta.-Ka. PDr. *ya:- > a:
(except Old Ta.),

21.1.2.Tu., PDr. *ya:- > a:, e:

Kol.-Pa.,

Konda-Kuwi

21.1.3.Te., Go., PDr. *ya:- > e:

Kur.-Malt

21.2. PDr. *-y(-) (Brahui reflex not known)

21.2.1.Ko. (PDr. *i >) Pre-Ko. y > Ø / {c/j} ____

21.2.2.Kui PDr. *-y(-) > j

22. PDr. *r

22.1.To. PDr. *r > š / { ____ {(*V)t/{k/*pp}-FV}}
 / { *tV ____ # }
 > § / ____ (V){k/t/*pp}
 > Ø / V ____ *V
 > r elsewhere (irregularly)

22.2.Ka. (Mdl./Mod.) PDr. *r > Ø / ____ C

22.3.Te. (Mod.) PDr. *r > Ø / C ____

22.4.Go. PDr. *r > r/ř

22.5.Br. PDr. *r > r, rr

23. PDr. *l

23.1. PDr. *l

23.1.1.Ko. PDr. *l > l / i ____ *i
 > j / V(≠ i) ____ *i

23.1.2.To. PDr. *l > š, L, l, (l)

23.1.3.Kui PDr. *l > l / C ____
 > d elsewhere

23.1.4.Kuwi PDr. *l > ř

23.1.5.Br. PDr. *l > L, l

23.2. PDr. *11

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 23.2.1.Ko. | PDr. *ll > l / i _____ i
> j / V(≠ i) _____ i |
| 23.2.2.To. | PDr. *ll > s, (l) |
| 23.2.3.Konda- Mand.,
Malt. | PDr. *ll > l |
| 23.2.4.Kui | PDr. *ll > d/l |

24. PDr. *v

24.1. PDr. *v-

- 24.1.1.Ir. PDr. *v > m /# V-RET
 24.1.2.Kođ., Ka., Tu., PDr. *v- > b
 NDr.
 24.1.3.To. PDr. *v- > p

24.2. PDr. *-v-

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 24.2.1.To. | PDr. *-v- > f |
| 24.2.2.Tu., Kur. | PDr. *-v- > b, v |
| 24.2.3.Malt. | PDr. *-v- > w |
| 24.2.4.Br. | PDr. *-v- > f, v |

25. PDr. *1

25.I. PDr. *1

- | | |
|---|---|
| 25.1.1. Sp. Ta.,
Ir., Kod. | PDr. *! \rightarrow Ø / V ₂₍₊₎ # |
| 25.1.2. Kurb. | PDr. *! \rightarrow Ø |
| 25.1.3. To. | PDr. *! \rightarrow L, (!) |
| 25.1.4. Tu. (C.),
Te., Go.,
Kur.-Malt.,
Kol.-Pa. (except Naikṛi) | PDr. *! \rightarrow I |
| 25.1.5. Konda- Kuwi | PDr. *! \rightarrow r. |
| 25.1.6. Kui | PDr. *! \rightarrow I / #C #
d/l elsewhere |

25.1.7.Naikṛi PDr. *l > 1 /FV__

25.1.8.Br. PDr. *l > L, l

25.2. PDr. *ll (Kui-Kuwi reflexes not known)

25.2.1.Ko. PDr. *ll > l

25.2.2.To. PDr. *ll > L (l)

25.2.3.Te., Go., PDr. *ll > ll

Kol.-Pa.,

NDr.

25.2.4.Konḍa- PDr. *ll > 1
Pe.-Manda

26. PDr. *z

26.1.Ta. (Sp.) PDr. *z > z/l/y

26.2. Ir. PDr. *z > y, Ø (l in l.w. < Ta.)

26.3. Kurb. PDr. *z > Ø

26.4.Kod. PDr. *z > y/a__ *i
> l/V(:)__ {V/#}
> Ø /__ C

26.5.Ko. PDr. *z > y /__ {*V(y)/*i}#
> Ø /__ *V{*ŋk/*kk}
> r /__ *Vl
> t elsewhere, (l)

26.6.To. PDr. *z > *r /__ C
> w / [V/V:[-high]] __ [*ay/{*ay/#}]
> Ø / {V __ V}
/ {V:[+high] __ #}
> d, t (y, l, L)

26.7.Ka. (a) PDr. *z > Old Ka. n /__ V-N
> z elsewhere

(b) Old Ka. z > Mid. Ka. r /__ C
> l elsewhere

26.8.Tu. PDr. z > (N.B.) l/(C., S.B.) r /__ *V{t/c}
> (B.) l/(C.) r elsewhere

26.9.Te. (after 9 th c.)	PDr. *z > r /#C__ > d elsewhere
26.10.Go.-Kuwi, Pa.	PDr. *z > r̩
26.11.Kol.	PDr. *z > r
26.12.Nk. (Ch.)	PDr. *z > y, Ø
26.13.Ga.	PDr. *z > (O.) r̩, (S.) d
26.14.Kur.-Malt.	PDr. *z > Ø, r̩/d, r
26.15.Br.	PDr. *z > r, rr, r̩, l, Ø

CORRECTIONS FOR MISPRINTS IN DEDR

- i. (p. xii) Read *nt for *nd.
- ii. (p. xii) Read the Malaya:lam reflex of *ŋr as nn (dental; *not* ŋŋ).
- iii. (p. xiii) Read the Parji reflexes of *tt as tt, t (NE ʈʈ, ʈ)
- iv. (p. xiv, line 16) Read: when and in which (*not* when) dialect
- v. (p. 76, entry no. 766 Te.) ekkumati (*not* ekkumati)
- vi. (p. 197) Read: 2187 (*not* 1287), 2188 (*not* 1288).
- vii. (p. 243, entry no. 2800 Kui) Read se:k-p- (*not* sek-p-)
- viii. (p. 250) Read: 2885 (*not* 2835).
- ix. (p. 325, beginning of entry no. 3675) Read: niŋp- (*not* nirp-).
- x. (p. 385, entry no. 4354 Ka.) Read: to break (*not* to bread).
- xi. (p. 423, entry no. 4762 (ASu.)) Read: marɳda:r (*not* marn̩da:r).
- xii. (p. 467, entry no. 5154 Te. (obl.)) Read: mam- (*not* man-).
- xiii. (p. 498, end of entry no. 5486) Read 5517 (*not* 5519).
- xiv. (p. 499, beginning of entry no. 5495) Read: Te. (*not* Ta.)
- xv. (p. 512, entry no. 47 Ta.) Read: paʈam (*not* patam)
- xvi. (p. 527, column 1, kɪtukɪṭa:y) Read: 1530 (*not* 1580)
- xvii. (p. 715, column 1, vark-) Read 5307 (*not* 5397)
- xviii. (p. 696, column 3, line 23) Read: 3549 (*not* 3599)
- xix. (p. 725, column 2, line 25 at puci) Read 4335 (*not* 4435)
- xx. (p. 846, column 1) Read: 4215 (*not* 5215).

CORRECTION IN THE ORDER OF THE LANGUAGES IN DEDR

On the basis of recent studies in subgrouping, the following changes in the order of the languages in each entry have to be made (see Subrahmanyam 2008, chapter 1). Since Ko $\ddot{\text{a}}$ gu is closer to Tamil-Malaya: lam rather than to Kannada, it has to be placed between Be $\ddot{\text{t}}\text{ta}$ Kurumba and Kota. Gondi-Kon $\ddot{\text{a}}$ -Pengo-Man $\ddot{\text{a}}$ -Kui-Kuwi has to be placed immediately after Telugu since that group, rather than Kolami-Parji, is closer to Telugu.

ABBREVIATIONS

abl.	ablative
accus.	accusative
adj.	adjective
adv.	adverb
AFR	affricate
ALV	alveolar
APR	approximant
B	voiced plosive
Ba.	Baðaga (dialect of Ka. in origin)
Br.	Brahui
BRV	back rounded vowel
BSO(A)S	<i>Bulletin of the School of Oriental (and African) Studies</i>
BUV	back unrounded vowel
BV	back vowel
C	consonant
C(≠ x)	consonant other than x
caus.	causative
CDIAL	Turner 1966-71
Central Dravidian	Te.-Go.-Konda-Pe.-Mand.-Kui-Kuwi-Kol.-Naikṛi-Nk. (Ch.)-Ga.-Pa.
CV	central unrounded vowel
dat.	dative
DBIA	Emeneau and Burrow 1962
DBIAS	Burrow and Emeneau 1972 (pp. 477-79)
DEDR	Burrow and Emeneau 1984
DEN	dental
dial.	dialectal
dist.	distant
excl.	exclusive
FLP	flap
FRI	fricative
FRV	front rounded vowel
FUV	front unrounded vowel
FV	front vowel

Ga.	Gadaba
Ga. (Koṇ./ O./ S.)	Koṇekor/ Ollari/ Salur dialect of Ga.
gen.	genitive
GLI	glide
GLO	glottal
Go.	Gondi (called Ko:ya:ṇ by native speakers)
Go. (A.)	Adilabad dialect of Go.
Go. (ASu.)	Adilabad dialect of Go. (Subrahmanyam 1968)
Go. (Ch.)	Chindwara dialect of Go.
Go. (G.)	Gaḍchiroli (Chanda) dialect of Go.
Go. (H.M.)	Hill Maria dialect of Go.
Go. (Ko.)	Koya dialect (Malkangiri in Koraput district, South Bastar) of Go. (Burrow and Bhattacharya)
Go. (Koya Su.)	Koya dialect of Go. (Subrahmanyam 1968)
Go. (K-HM)	Koya and Hill Maria dialects of Go.
Go. (L.)	Maria dialect of Go. (Lind)
Go. (M.)	Maria dialect (Bastar) of Go. (Mitchell)
Go. (Ma.)	Hill-Maria dialect (Abhuj-Maṛ region of Bastar) of Go. (Burrow and Bhattacharya; also by Grigson)
Go. (Mu.)	Muria dialect (North Bastar) of Go. (Burrow and Bhattacharya; also by Elwin)
Go. (Pat.)	Chanda dialect of Go. (Patwardhan)
Go. (Ph.)	Mandla dialect of Go. (Phailbus)
Go. (S.)	Sironcha dialect of Go. (Bhattacharya)
Go. (SE)	South-eastern dialect of Go.
Go. (SR.)	Adilabad dialect of Go. (Sethumadhava Rao)
Go. (Tr.)	Betul dialect of Go. (Trench)
Go. (W.)	Mandla dialect of Go. (Williamson)
Go. (Y.)	Yeotmal dialect of Go.
Go.-Kuwi	Go.-Konda-Pe.-Manda-Kui-Kuwi
hon.	honorific
HV	high vowel
IA	Indo-Aryan
IIJ	<i>Indo-Iranian Journal</i>
IJDL	<i>International Journal of Dravidian Linguistics</i>
IL	<i>Indian Linguistics</i>
incl.	inclusive
inscr.	inscriptional, in inscriptions
instr.	instrumental

int.	intermediary
intr.	intransitive
Ir.	Iruḷa
Ir. (P.)	Iruḷa (Perialwar 1979)
JAOS	<i>Journal of the American Oriental Society</i>
Ka.	Kannada
Kod.	Koḍagu (Koḍava takkī)
Ko.	Kota
Kol.	Kolami (called Kolavagotti by native speakers)
Kol. (A.)	Adilabad dialect of Kol.
Kol. (W.)	Wardha dialect of Kol. (Emeneau 1955)
Kol.-Nk.	Kol.-Nk.-Nk. (Ch.)
Kol.-Pa.	Kol.-Nk.-Nk. (Ch.)-Ga.-Pa.
Kui (K.)	Kuṭṭia dialect of Kui (North-east Koraput)
Kur.	Kuṛux
Kurb. (P./A.)	Kuṛumba (Pa:lu/ A:lu dialects)
Kuwi (D)	Dongriya dialect of Kuwi
Kuwi (F.)	Kuwi dialect (Fitzgerald)
Kuwi (Isr.)	Kuwi dialect (Israel 1979)
Kuwi (S.)	Kuwi dialect (F. V. P. Schulze)
LAB	labial
LAT	lateral
LD	labio-dental
loc.	locative
l.w.	loanword
Ma.	Malaya:lam
Malt.	Malto
Malt. (M.)	Malto (Mahapatra 1987)
Mand.(R.)	Manḍa (Ramakrishna Reddy 2009a)
Mdl.	Middle
Mod.	Modern
MV	mid vowel
n.	noun
N	nasal
Nk. (Ch.)	Naiki (Chanda)
Nk.	Naikṛi
neg.	negative
nom.	nominative
Non-FV	non-front vowel
Non-N	non-nasal

North Dravidian	Kur.-Malt.-Br.
NW	North-western dialect of Go.
obl.	oblique stem
onom. expr.	onomatopoeic expression (expressive)
P	voiceless plosive
Pa.	Parji
PAL	palatal/palatalized
Pa. (N.)	Northern dialect of Pa.
Pa. (S.)	Southern dialect of Tu./Pa.
PCDr.	Proto-Central Dravidian
PD	post-dental
PDr.	Proto-Dravidian
Pe.	Pengo
Pe.-Kuwi	Pe.-Manḍa-Kui-Kuwi
PJDS	<i>PILC Journal of Dravidic Studies</i>
Pkt.	Prakrit
pl.	plural
PNDr.	Proto-North Dravidian
postp.	postposition
prox.	proximate
PSDr.	Proto-South Dravidian
RET	retroflex
RET ₁	retroflex (single)
sg.	singular
SIB	sibilant
Skt.	Sanskrit
South Dravidian	Ta.-Ma.-Ir.-Kođ.-Ko.-To.-Ka.-Ba.-Tu.
Sp.	Spoken
STP	stop
Ta.	Tamil
Ta.-Ka.	Ta.-Ma.-Ir.-Kođ.-Ko.-To.-Ka.
Ta.-Kođ.	Ta.-Ma.-Ir.-Kođ.
Ta.-To.	Ta.-Ma.-Ir.-Kođ.-Ko.-To.
Te.	Telugu
Te.-Kuwi	Te.-Go.-Konḍa-Pe.-Manḍa-Kui-Kuwi
To.	Toda
TRL	trill
tr.	transitive
Tu.	Tulu
Tu. (B./ C.)	Brahmin/ Common dialect of Tu.

Tu. (N.)	Northern dialect of Tu.
Tu. (S.)	Southern dialect of Tu.
UVU	uvular
V	short vowel
V:	long vowel
V(:)	short or long vowel
V ₂₍₊₎	second or a subsequent vowel
V(≠ x)	vowel other than x
VD	voiced
VEL	velar
VL	voiceless
voc.	vocative

NEW COGNATES

- 1 *Ir.* a: 'that'; **adike** 'there', **aduru** 'they'; **amma/ agga** 'that-he'; **apade/ ava/ avla** 'that-she'; **avaru** 'those persons'; **apo:/ ab(u)ra:** 'then'; **avlu** (< *Ta.*) 'that much, enough'; **a:nge** 'there'; **appu** 'then'

Kurb. (P.) **adu** 'that thing, those things'; **ay-** (remote demonstrative base)

Ba. a: 'that (*adj.*)'; **a:ga** 'then, at that time'; **ama** (archaic: **ava(nu)**) 'he (remote)' (**ama-na** 'him, his', **aman-enda** 'from him', **ama-ga** 'to/for him'); **ava** (archaic: **avalu/avla**) 'she (remote)' (**avana/avva** 'her, of her', **avvanda** 'by her', **avaga** 'to/for her'); **adu** 'it' (**aduna** 'it (*accus.*), of it', **aduga** 'to/for it'); **avaka** (archaic: **avaru**; both used also as *honorific*) 'those people' (**avakara** 'those people (*accus.*), of those people', **avakaga** 'to/for those people, **avakaranda/ avaka:nda** 'by those people'); **ave** 'those things' (recorded only by Emeneau 1939); **atta** 'to one side, that side'; **atta ma:ke** 'thus, in that manner'; **atta:ge** 'from that side'; **attu** 'there'; **atte** 'such, so much, like that'; **adanenda** 'from it, so, therefore'; **andu** 'that day, daily'; **alli** 'there'; **ava** 'she (remote)'; **a:sa(ga)** 'thus much, to that extent'; **a:su/ ase/ a:se** 'beyond (a certain point)'

Malt. (M.) **a:da** 'that place, that spot'; **a:tar** 'those'; **a:tarer** 'all those'; **a:r** 'they'; **a:h** 'he'; **a:d** 'she, it'

5 **Ba.** **agasene** 'tree bean, West Indian pea tree'

7 **Ba.** **aga** 'interior, local (*adj.*)'; **agacu** 'cloister, enclosed space, (*v.t.*) 'to enclose (as within the armpit)'; **aga na:du** 'interior, interior region'; **anga:lu** 'feet, footprint, sole'; **a:ngai** 'palm (of the hand)' (k[> g]ai [2023]); **o:ragatti** 'co-wife; wife of husband's brother; girls or women of the same house or generation level' (l.w. < *Ta.* o:r+akatti 'wife of husband's brother [lit., 'woman of the same house'])'

8 **Ba.** **agala** 'wide, large, broad'

11 **Ba.** **age-** (**agev-**, **aged-**) 'to dig, excavate, make a hole'

15 **Ba.** **age-** *v.i.* (**agev-**, **aged-**) 'to loosen', *v.t.* (**agep-**, **agat-**) 'to loosen, untie'

- 23 *Ir.* akke 'elder sister'

Kurb. (A.) akka 'elder sister'

Ba. akka 'sister, elder sister, wife's elder sister, wife's father's sister (if older than Ego), son's wife's mother, respectful term of address for women'; (also **akka guđi**, **ajji guđi**, **hette guđi**) 'stone sacred to the goddess Hette and so treated as a shrine (only found in the head village of a commune'; **akka tange** '(elder and younger) sisters'; **akka:lu** 'sisterly woman'

- 28 *Ta.* aŋkaŋam (l.w. < **Ka./Te.** [because **Ta.** ŋk [ŋg]: **Ka.** **Te.** ŋk is unexpected in regular cognates])

Ba. angana/angene 'space between two beams supporting a roof, linear measure', l.w. < Sp. **Ta.**

- 33 **Ba.** anguva 'palate, root of the mouth'

Te. aŋguđi (locative aŋguđlo:) 'far back of the mouth, throat'

- 34 **Malt.** (M.) aŋGl- 'to open mouth'; aŋGlo 'a person whose mouth remains open always'

- 35 *Ir.* a:ngadi 'shop' (long a: is unexpected)

Kurb. (A.) aŋgidi 'shop, stall'

Ba. angadi/angidi 'shop, company, groceries and other provisions carried home from market'

- 36 **Ba.** asega 'washerman'

- 50 *Kurb.* (A.) ajji 'old woman'

Ba. aija 'old man, elder, ancestor, god Muruga, male name'; **ajji** 'old woman, grandmother, ancestress, goddess Hette'

- 55 **Ba.** anju- 'to fear, be afraid of'; ancu- 'to frighten, scare'; **anjike** 'fear'

- 57 **Ba.** ance 'boundary, landmark'

- 63 *Ir.* ađakka 'burial'

Ba. ađangu- 'to subside, quench, control oneself'; ađaku-/ađiku- 'to control, verify, check, put in order, press, subdue'; ađakicu-/ađukicu- 'to (make to) control'; **ađaka** 'burial (of corpse)'

Kurb. ađaka 'burial'

Malt. (M.) ařk- 'to thrust a wedge in; to push'; ařg(a)- 'to press'

- 72 **Ta.** *aṭi* ‘measure of foot’; *aṭikal* ‘term of respect used with the name of a deity, sage, guru (lit., feet [of such a great personality])’
Kurb. (A.) *aḍime* ‘slavery’
Ba. *aḍi* ‘one foot (measure)’; *aḍi* ‘below, at the bottom’; *aḍi hotṭe* ‘belly’; *adigal(u)* ‘sage, guru’ (Zvelebil 1997: 136)
[Note: This entry may be combined with 2302 *Pa.* *caḍunj*. SDr. and *Te.* show *c- > Ø; the words in *Ga.*, *Go.* and *Konda* are loans from *Te.*]
- 76 **Ir.** *aṛu-* (*aṭ-*)/ *aḍu-* (*aḍug-*, *aṭṭ-*) ‘to cook’
Ba. *aṭṭe* ‘food, feast, meal’; *aṭṭilu* ‘cookies, biscuits’; *aṭṭu* ‘home-cooked food, hot-cakes, left over food’; *adige* ‘cooking, cookery’
Malt. (M.) *aṛage* ‘curry’; *a:ṭo* ‘fireplace’
- 77 **Kurb.** (P.) *aḍi-* (*adikund-*, *adikuv-*, *aḍit-*) ‘to beat, strike’; *aḍi* ‘blow, stroke’
- 79 **Ba.** *aḍasu-* ‘to approach, follow, join suit’; *aḍuvali/ado:li* ‘gift by a man to a son, daughter or daughter’s husband’; *aḍuve* ‘possessions, personal property’
Te. (Mod.) *daggira* ‘(n.) proximity, (adj.) nearby, close, (postp.) near’
Malt. (M.) *aṛgaṭ-* ‘to load one over another’
- 80 **Ba.** *aḍangu-* ‘to be aligned, be ranked, be piled up, be arranged in heaps’; *aḍaku-/ aḍuku-* ‘to pile up, arrange in piles’; *aḍangalu* ‘quantity of stored grain’.
- 82 **Ba.** *haḍla* ‘clay, mud’
- 83 **Kurb.** (A.) *aḍe-* ‘to shut, close’; *aḍḍa* ‘that which is horizontal’
Ba. *aḍalu/ aḍale/ aḍlu, aḍdageṭṭu* ‘barrier, obstacle, obstruction’; *aḍe-* (*adev-, aḍed-*) ‘to stop (tr.)’; *aḍḍa* ‘objection, obstruction, way across’; *aḍḍama:du-* ‘to obstruct’
Malt. (M.) *aṭkar-* ‘to be stopped, detained’; *aṭkes-* ‘to stop, detain’
- 88 **Ir.** *ḍakke* ‘areca-nut’; *ḍa(:)kkumara* ‘areca-palm’
Kurb. (A.) *aḍake* ‘areca-nut’
Ba. *aḍake* ‘areca-nut’
- 89 **Ba.** *aḍeya:ja* ‘signal, sign, identification, mark’

- 93 **Ba.** *aṭṭa/aṭṭu* ‘loft, attic, upstairs room’
- 97 **Ba.** *aṭṭu-* ‘to pour’
- 100 **Ba.** *aṭṭe* ‘still vital but headless trunk’
- 101 **Ba.** (*h)aṭṭu ‘ditch, cliff, ravine, rock shelter, high, deep, steep, adv. above, high up’; *aṭṭu aḍi* ‘bottom of a ditch’*
- 104 **Ba.** *adda* ‘old coin of 2 annas (also known as **cikkahaṇa**)’
- 105 **Te.** *aḍḍa* ‘a dry measure ([1/2 of kuncam] for measuring paddy, rice, etc.)’ < *Skt. aःdhaka* ‘a measure of grain (= 4 prasthas)’ (CDIAL 1106)
Konda *aḍḍa* ‘a unit of one seer’ (l.w. < **Te.**)
Kuwi (Isr.) *aḍḍa* ‘a unit of measure’ (l.w. < **Te.**)
[Note: This entry may be shifted to Appendix as it is from Indo-Aryan.]
- 119 **Ba.** *aṇila kae* ‘common/black/chebulic myrobalan’
- 120 **Ba.** *anasu* ‘ferrule, iron collar’; *ani* ‘location in a fork (of two streams, etc.)’; *ande* ‘nearby, near, around’; *aṇdeyaru/aṇdeyavaka* ‘near male relatives, collateral relatives’
- 122 **Ba.** (*h)aṇe ‘upper part of a ridge, elevation, water channel’*
- 131 **Ir.** *aṇṇe* ‘elder brother’
Ba. *aṇṇa* ‘elder brother’; *aṇṇana ma:ti* ‘elder brother’s son’; *aṇṇana heṇṇu* ‘elder brother’s daughter, wife’s brother’s daughter’
Kurb. (P.) *aṇṇa(nu)* ‘elder brother’
- 134 **Malt.** (M.) *adrdu* ‘broken particles of corn’
- 142 **Ta.** *atta:n* (< *attai+makan* ‘father’s sister’s son’) ‘a term of endearment used by a woman in addressing her husband’ (additional meaning)
Ir. *ettapan/ ettapa:* ‘grandfather’; *ette* ‘grandmother’; *at(t)ige* ‘elder brother’s wife’ (< **Ba.**)
Ba. *attige* ‘sister-in-law, (elder) brother’s wife, wife’s elder sister, wife’s brother’s wife, father’s sister’s daughter (when older than Ego), mother’s brother’s daughter (when older than Ego), potential wife’; *atte* ‘mother-in-law, aunt’
- 144 **Ba.** (*h)atti* (*mora*) ‘fig tree’; (*h)atti* (*h)u: ‘fig flower, something marvellous, something rarely seen’; *atti kae/ke:* ‘fig fruit’*

- 156 (a) *Ta. appa*:** ‘father, term of address used by elders or superiors to youngsters’; **appan** ‘father, (term added to male names, e.g. **irul-appan**)’; **appan pa:ttan** ‘ancestors’; **appamma**: ‘paternal grandmother’

Ir. appe ‘grandmother’

Ba. appa ‘father, son (in affectionate address), Kuřumba term of address for any Bađaga man, Toreya term of address for any higher status Bađaga man, sir, respected man’; **appaja** ‘form of address for old men (Lingayat dial. only)’.

Te. abba ‘father’ (pejorative, rarely used); (Mod.) **abba:yi** ‘son’

Malt. (M.) aba: ‘father’; **abo** ‘your father’; **abadudur** ‘parents’; **abandar** ‘father-in-law’; **ababeda** ‘ancestors’

- (b) *Ta. appa:ti*** ‘particle used for relief or relaxation’

Ba. appo: ‘alas! oh!’

Te. abba(:) ‘*interj.* expressing pain, grief, surprise or admiration’; **abbo:** ‘*interj.* expressing surprise or admiration’; **abbabba(:)** ‘*interj.* expressing displeasure, annoyance’

/(Dravidian loan in Sanskrit) **Skt. + appa** in +**appa+da:yi**: added to the name of the dead female relative (mother, grandmother, great-grandmother) in the mantras while performing the death ceremony in the Andhra area, e.g. for lakṣmi the form used is **lakṣmappada:yi**: [da:yi: (364)])

- 169 *Ba. amugu-*** ‘to be immersed, be dunked’; **amuku-** ‘to press, lean on, immerse’

- 174 *Ba. ambali/ambili*** ‘gruel, a semi-liquid food made from millet flour’

- 178 *Ba. ambu*** ‘arrow’; **ambisu-** ‘to pierce with an arrow, shoot an arrow’

Mand. (R.) ap (*pl.* -ke) ‘arrow’; **apka be:t** ‘hunting with arrows’

- 183 *Ta. ammai*** ‘chicken-pox (lit., mother)’

Ba. amma ‘mother, madam, goddess, (small) pox’; **ammañi** ‘good woman or goddess’; **amme** ‘younger sister, sister’s daughter’

Te. ammaya:ru/ ammuva:ru/ (dial.) ammo:ru ‘goddess, chicken-pox’

- 196 (a) *Ir.* **ayyan** ‘father’

Ba. *ayya* ‘old man, grandfather, respected Sir, master, Toreya term of address for higher status Bañaga men’; *ayyeru* ‘pastor (Christian usage); **Aine:r** ‘priests’ division, name of one of the clans (ku:ru) of Kota society’

Malt. (M.) *aya* ‘mother’; *ayaonqo* ‘mother’s/ father’s younger sister’; *ayagarni* ‘mother-in-law’; *ayarabar* ‘parents’; *ayadudu* ‘small-pox’ (cf. **Ta.** *ammai* ‘chicken-pox (lit., mother)’; **Te.** *ammava:ru* ‘chicken-pox (lit., goddess)’)

- (b) **Ba.** *ayyo:* ‘alas!, ouch!’

- 201 **Ba.** *arasa/ arasu* ‘king, government’; **arasi** ‘queen’; *aramane/ arunmane/ aremane* ‘palace, office’

- 210 **Ba.** *araļi/ aralū* ‘common oleander’

- 212 **Ba.** (**h**)*ari-* (*ariv-*, *arid-*) ‘to get torn, be cut’, (*ari-*, **ari-**) ‘to cut, tear, punish’ (this verb may also belong to 4027); **ari** ‘sheaf, bundle of grain’; **aruvade** ‘harvest’ (l.w. <*Ta.*>).

- 215 **Kurb.** (A.) *akkiṭṭu* ‘cooked rice’ ((i)tṭu [DBIA 269b])

Ba. *akki* ‘(husked) rice, millet grain’; *akki ganje* ‘barley, bearded wheat’; *akki sukku* ‘rice and grits, grain given during a funeral ceremony’

- 220 **Ba.** *ariciṇa/arisiṇa* ‘turmeric, yellow’; *ariciṇa:vare* ‘golden bush bean, *Phaseolus vulgaris communis*’ (**avare** [264]).

- 224 **Ba.** *arambu/ arumbu* ‘flower bud’

Malt. (M.) *arg-* ‘to sprout (as seed)’

- 226 **Ba.** *ibbi* ‘tiny waterfall’

- 228 (a) *Ir.* *re:-* (P.)/ *re-* (*rek-*, *ret-*) ‘to grind’

Ba. *are-* (*arep-*, *aret-*) ‘to crush, grind (spices), prepare (food)’

- 229 **Ba.** *are* ‘half’; *are kaṇṇu* ‘partisan attitude, biased view’ (*kaṇṇu* ‘eye’ [1159a]).

- 231 **Malt.** (M.) *arge* ‘steep ground, rising ground’; *argbe:rno* ‘time of sunrise’

- 234 **Ba.** *alla* ‘is/are not (invariable negative verb)’; *alla(:)da* ‘bad, disagreeable’

- 236 **Ba.** *ale-* (*aleb-*, *aled-*) ‘to experience difficulties, undergo hardship’; *alasalu/alasu* ‘something tiring’

- 237 **Ba.** *alagu* 'plough-pole'
- 240 **Ir.** *le:- (le:g-, lend-)* 'to roam, wander'
Ba. *alagu-/ alugu-* 'to be shakey, be loose, sway, shake'; *aluku-* 'to shake'
- 245 **Ir.** *la:ru-* (non-past *la:rug-*) 'to shout, roar, grind teeth, make noise (animals and birds)'
- 247 **Ba.** *araļu* 'blossom, flower'
- 264 **Ba.** *avare* 'country bean; avare tagaru 'bean pod'
- 270 **Ba.** *agaļu* 'grain (a food), lump'
- 273 **Ir.** *agve/ auve/ avve* 'mother'
Ba. *auve/ avve* 'mother, father's wife, wife's father's sister, Toreya term of address for higher status Badaga women'; *avvappa* 'mother and father, parents'; *avvapparu* 'forefathers'; *avveyaguru* 'maternal uncle, child's spiritual guide'
Kurb. (P.) *avve* 'mother'
- 276 **Ba.** *arukalu* 'upset, worry, botheration'
[Note: 1. The words of *Ta.*, *Ma.*, *Ka.*, *Te.* and *Kurux* that mean 'to grieve, feel pain; grief' should be shifted to 282 *Ta. ažu.*]
- 277 **Ba.** *ali- (aliv-, alid-)* 'to be destroyed'; *alicu-/aļucu-* 'to destroy'
- 281 **Ba.** *ar(i)ti/arta* 'desire, enjoyment, liking, something with a good taste'
Te. (Old) *akkara* 'use', (Mod.) *akkara* 'necessity' (in the phrase *akkarle:du* 'it is not necessary').
- 282 **Ta.** *ažaippu* 'invitation, call, offer'
Ir. *o:l-/ oļu- (o:lg-)* 'to weep'
Ba. *au-/ avu-/ avvu- (avuv-, att-)* (archaic: *aļu-*) 'to cry, moan, weep, lament, mew', n. cry, moan, weeping'
Te. (Old) *ađalu-* 'to cry, be worried'; (Mod.) *hađilipo:vu-* 'to be afraid, be taken aback, shocked'; *hađulu* 'fear, worry, shock'
[Note: 1. *Go.* (Tr.) *a:y-* 'to weep', *Ga.* *a:d-* give evidence for PDr. **a:z-* apart from **až-u-* required by the SDr. evidence. This entry, therefore, must be placed under **a:*.
2. See 276 *Ta. ažal.*]
- 283 **Ba.** *aļuku* 'dirty'
- 294 **Kurb.** (P., A.) *alle* 'side of body'
Ba. *alle* '(organs inside the) waist; adj. shakey, shaking'

- 295** *Ir.* (P.) **la:-** ‘to measure’

Ba. **ae** (**a:v-**, **a:d-**) ‘to measure, gauge’; **alavu** ‘measure’

- 308** *Ir.* **eļe** ‘cave’

To. **olb** ‘animal’s den’ (l.w. in view of ! rather than); to be shifted to 1015 *Ta.* **oli-** ‘to hide’ since all other words in 308 give evidence for the reconstruction ***alay** with the root extension *-ay before which **a* > *To.* o is not possible.)

- 311** *Ba.* **ara** ‘counsel, sense of justice’

- 314** *Ba.* **ari-** (**ariv-**, **arid-**) ‘to know, understand’; **ariya:maṇde** ‘bumpkin, simpleton’; **arime/ arivu/ aruvu** ‘knowledge’, **ariya:me** ‘ignorance’.

[Notes: 1. Since SDr. ***ari-** ‘to know’ and *Te.* **erūgu-** look to PDr. ***yat-**, this entry may be shifted to an appropriate place under **y*.]

2. *Br.* **harrif-(ing)** ‘to inquire, ask’ may be shifted from this entry to 81 because of semantic closeness (cf. *Te.* **adugu-** with the same meaning [Subrahmanyam 1983:349]; note that Br. h- dialectally alternates with a glottal stop and has no etymological value).]

- 315** *Malt.* (M.) **ara:** ‘dying, passing away’

- 318** *Ba.* **aruve** ‘rag’

- 321** *Ir.* (P.) **ēre** ‘rock’

Kurb. (A.) **are** ‘stone’

Ba. **are** ‘slab, flat rock, stone hideout’, **aregui** ‘prehistoric cist graves found on the plane N of Sirumuge’ (gui ‘pit’ [1818]).

Te. (Old) **ra:yi** (obl. **ra:ti-**, pl. **ra:-lu**) ‘stone’, (Mod.) **ra:yi** (obl. **ra:ti-**, pl. **ra:-llu**); (Mod.) **rappa**, pair-word for **ra:yi** (**ra:yi: rappa**: ‘stone(s) and the like’)

*a:

- 333** *Ba.* **a:gu-** (**a:p-**, **a:d-**; special forms: (present) 1sg. **a:ne**, 2sg. **a:re**, 3 masc. sg. **a:na**, non-hum. sg. **a:ra**; (past) 3 non-hum. sg. **a:tu**) ‘to become, be ready, happen; come out, emerge’

Kurb. (P.) **a:-** (**a:nd-**, **a:v-**, **a:n-**) ‘to be/ become that, happen’; (A.) **a:g-** ‘to become’; **a:k-** ‘to effect, make, put’

Go. (ASu.) **a:yo:** 'it is not so'

Malt. (M.) **aka** 'certainly'; **ako** 'perhaps, possibly'

- 334 *Ir.* **a:-pi** 'cow-dung'

- 347 *Ba.* **a:du-** 'to move, do; dance, jump; be stirred, be shaken; v.t. move, play (game); stir up, shake'; **a:dasu-/ a:ducu-/ a:tu-** 'to stir, shake (tr.)'; **a:duva** 'egoist, self-centred person'; **a:ta** 'work; play; dance'; **a:di** 'action, word, promise'

- 356 *Ba.* **a:ndi** 'destitute man, penitent' (l.w. < *Ta.*)

- 359 *Ir.* **a:nde** 'owl'

- 360 *Ba.* **avuñde** 'castor-oil plant'

- 364 *Ir.* **ta:y** 'mother'

Ba. **ta:(y)i** 'mother, goddess'

Mand. (R.) **ta:ya** 'his/ her/ its mother; female of animals'

Malt. (M.) **ta:ni** 'mother' in **maqota:ni** 'mother with child' (maqo [4616])

/(Dravidian loan in *Skt.*) *Skt.* **+da:yi:** in **+appa+da:yi:** added to the name of the dead female relative (mother, grandmother, great-grandmother) in the mantras while performing the death ceremony in the Andhra area, e.g. for lakṣmi the form used is **lakṣmappada:yi:** (*appa* [156])

- 367 *Ba.* **abbarisu-** 'to make a terrible noise, make a fearful racket'

Mand. (R.) **a:rpi** 'crowing of a cock'

- 373 *Kurb.* (A.) **a:r-** 'to jump, leap'

[Note: This entry may be merged with 4020 (*Ta.* **para**) since the words in both Kota and Toda can be considered as loans from Bañaga (suggested by Hockings and Pilot-Raichoor [1992:47]).]

- 377 *Ba.* **ar(a)cu-/(h)arisu-** 'to seek, choose, search' (semantically this connection is better than with 314 suggested by Hockings and Pilot-Raichoor); **a:r(u)va** 'counsellor, advisor'; **a:rake/ a:rageṭṭi/ a:rageṭṭu** 'care, concern, support, meticulous job';

- 382 *Ir.* **e:lamara** 'banyan tree'

- 392 *Ba.* **a:vi** 'yawn'; **a:vi ettu-** 'to yawn'

Malt. (M.) **a:wł-** 'to yawn'

- 393** *Ba. a:vi* ‘vapour, steam; spirit, good ghost’
Malt. (M.) *a:wqrdu* ‘steam, moisture, mist, hot wind of summer’; *a:wG(a)-* ‘to apply heat, bake’; *a:wGr-* ‘to bask’
- 396** *Ba. a:la* ‘depth’
- 398** *Ba. a:ni* ‘circle, roundness’
- 399** *Ir. a:la/ a:lu* ‘husband’; *a:lapoṇdiru/ a:lapoṇnu* ‘husband and wife’ (*poṇdiru/ pōṇnu* [4395])
Kurb. (P., A.) *a:lu* ‘man, person’; *a:la(nu)* ‘husband’
Ba. a:ni ‘male, masculine, boisterous’; *a:nivi* ‘maleness’; *a:a:lu* ‘servant; people, persons’; *a:ngudi* ‘penis, male organ’ (*guḍi* [2049]).
- 400** *Mand.* (R.) *a:s* ‘woman, female’
- 404** *Ba. a:ru-* (archaic: *a:ṛu-*) ‘to become cold; become dry; be healed’; *arutama* ‘one who hungers, one who is famished’; *arupu/aruya* ‘thirst’

*i

- 410** (a) *Ir. i:* ‘this’; *idi* ‘this thing’; *idike* ‘here’; *ippu* (P.)/ *inu* ‘now’; *inu:rti* ‘one more female person’ (*u:rti* [990]); *ippuyi* ‘this time, now’ (*puyi* [4559]); *inru* (P.) ‘today’
Kurb. (P.) *idu* ‘this thing, these things’; (A.) *i:ga* ‘now’
Ba. i: ‘this (adj.)’; *i:ga/i:ge/hi:ge* ‘now, thus’; *ima* ‘this man’; *iva* ‘she (prox.), this woman’; *idu* ‘this one (non-hum.)’; *ivaka* ‘these people’; *ive* ‘n. these (non-hum.)’; *illi* ‘here’; *illigeda* ‘hither’; *ittu/ itta;ge* ‘here, on this side’; *itte* ‘thus’
Malt. (M.) *i:* ‘this’; *i:de* ‘this place’; *i:n-* ‘to do so’; *i:nond* ‘this much’; *i:leko* ‘like this’; *inor* ‘now’; *inda* ‘catch it!’
- (b) *Ir. indu/ indu/ indu* ‘today’
Ba. indu ‘today’
Malt. (M.) *ina* ‘today’
- (c) *Ba. innu* ‘yet, again’
- 411** *Ba. (h)igi- ((h)igip-, (h)igit-)* ‘to pull away, make social distance (between people), separate (tr.)’
- 414** *Te. egata:li* ‘disparagement, joking’

- 429 *Ba.* *ingu/ inji* 'ginger' (*inji*, l.w. < *Ta.*)

[Notes: 1. Since the items in this entry are most probably from Indo-Aryan (cf. *Skt.* śṛṅgavera-, with ś > s > Ø [no CDIAL entry]), it may be shifted to the Appendix; note that *Te.* *allamu* 'ginger' is also l.w. derived from *Skt.* a:rdraka- (CDIAL 1341).]

2. *Ko.* *inj*, l.w. < *Ta.* since there are no other instances of -k- > j before i in *Kota.*]

- 430 *Ba.* *ingu-* 'to sink into, enter'

- 432 *Kurb.* (A.) *īdi-* 'to pound'

Ba. *īdi-* (*īdiv-*, *īdid-*) '(v.i.) to get destroyed, be broken, get cut', (*īdip-*, *īdit-*) '(v.t.) to destroy, break, cut into'

- 434 *Kurb.* (P.) *īde* 'place, spot'; (A.) *ēde* 'place, spot'

Ba. *ēde* 'place, spot'

- 436 *Ba.* *ētala mulli* 'Indian wild olive'

- 438 *Ba.* *īdi* 'thunder'

- 442 *Kurb.* (A.) *īd-* 'to throw away'

Ba. *īdu-* (*īduv-*, *ītt-*) 'to fall down; throw'

- 445 *Kurb.* (A.) *ēdenj-* 'to trouble, annoy'

Ba. *īdu* 'nook'

- 448 *Kurb.* (A.) *īdupu* 'waist, hip'; *ēde* 'spot between two places, middle of a distance'

Ba. *ēda* 'middle, half, half-way'; *ēdattara* 'in between'; *ēde* 'centre, middle'; *ēdega* 'suspended in mid-air, not prospering'; *ēdega:ra* 'middleman'; *ēde hēna* 'night before a funeral, when people watch over the dead or dying person' (*hēna* [4157])

- 449 *Ba.* *ēda* 'left side'

Mand. (R.) *deba ki:* 'left hand'

- 455 *Kurb.* (A.) *īttili* 'a kind of cake prepared by steaming a dough made of rice mixed with black gram'

- 457 *Kurb.* (A.) *ēne* 'pair, couple'; *ēne-* 'to lean against'

- 470 *Ba.* *i(:)se* 'music'

- 474 *Ir.* *rāṇdu/ rēṇdu* 'two'

Kurb. (P., A.) *ra:du* 'two'; *ra:da:vudu* 'second'; (A.) *ippattu* 'twenty' (*pattu* [3918]); *ra:da* 'two people'

Ba. erađu ‘two’; irunu:ru/innu:ru ‘two hundred’; ippattu (adj.) ippatta [e.g. ippattamu:ru ‘twenty-three’] but ippatt- before a vowel [e.g. ippatterađu ‘twenty-two’]) ‘twenty’; ibba(re) ‘pair, brace’; rattaru ‘term by which other Badagas refer to some Lingayats, mainly Wodeyas and Kongaru, who do not intermarry with any other Badaga phratries (also called ratte lingaka:raru, since the husband and wife both have a linga)’, ratte ‘double’, ratte ku:su ‘twins’

Malt. (M.) irwer ‘two persons, classifier for human beings’

- 475 **Ba.** erande ‘kind of red fruit’ (? probably *Zizyphus jujuba*).

- 479 **Malt.** (M.) i:s- ‘to tear’

- 480 **Ba.** iru- (ibb-, idd-) ‘to be (somewhere); wait; stay (used only with animate subject; (auxiliary) used (with past participle of another verb) to indicate perfect or pluperfect tense (used mainly with animate subject’

Kurb. (P.) ir- (irukund-, irukuv-, ind-) ‘to exist’; (A.) ir- ‘to be, exist’

- 485 **Ba.** irippe ‘mahua tree, forest mango’

- 486 **Ba.** iruba:lu ‘iron saw (made by Kotas)’; iruva:lu/iro:lu ‘hedging sickle; machete; axe, woodaxe’ (for b/va:lu [> o:lu], see 5376 *Ta.* va:l).

- 492 **Kurb.** (A.) ikk- ‘to put, place, set fire to’

Ba. ikku- ‘to put, give, pay; treat; dress; lock’

- 497 **Kurb.** (P.) ile ‘leaf’; (A.) ele ‘leaf’

Ba. ele ‘leaf’

- 502 **Ba.** i:gu- ‘to descend’

Malt. (M.) i:mb- ‘to slip, tumble down’

- 504 (a) **Kurb.** (A.) i:- (i:p-, i:t-) ‘to pull, draw, drag’; i:c- ‘to cause to pull’

Ba. e|e- ‘to uproot, gouge’

- 506 **Kurb.** (A.) ie ‘hair of the head’

Ba. e: (recorded by Emeneau as ē:) ‘loose thread’

- 508 **Kurb.** (A.) i:- (i:v-, i:n-/ i:d-) ‘to creep (as snakes), crawl (as infants)’

- 509 **Ba.** e:lu- ‘to sway’

- 510 **Ba.** elaku- ‘to be a slattern, easy-going’

- 511 *Ba.* ejakisu- 'to tease, thin out (plants, etc.)'
- 513 *Ir.* (P.) ajani ka:yи 'tender coconut' (*ka:yи* [1459]); lamme 'soft, tender and younger; sprout'
Ba. e:ku 'tender'; e:garu (< *elam 'young' + *karu [1279] / *kant(u) [1411] 'young of animal') 'young calf'
- 516 *Ir.* ra(:)ŋgu- (*rangug-*, *rangin-*) 'to descend, go down, come down'; ekku- (*ekkug-*, *ekkin-*) 'to place, insert, put'
Ba. eragu- 'to descend, fade away'; eraku- 'to put (object) down, place'
- 521 *Ba.* ere- (*erev-*, *ered-*) 'to pour (torrential rain); well up; scatter'
- 524 *Kurb.* (A.) iruk- 'to fasten, tie up'
Ba. iruku- 'to squeeze, pinch between two fingers'; irupu/irupe 'multitude, large number'; ikku 'niche, tight corner'
- 527 *Ba.* ereya 'rich man'
- 528 *Kurb.* (A.) ērgilu 'place behind the house to which the kitchen leads (= place for taking bath)'
Ba. ere (*mane*) 'veranda; front room (where young couples and visitors from outside the community would sleep overnight); temporary shed'
- 530 (b) *Malt.* (M.) embe 'sweet'; embembro 'sweetish'

*i:

- 533 *Ir.* i:ppi 'fly'
- 541 [Note: As suggested by Pfeiffer (1972: 32), this entry may be merged with 2623 assuming PDr. *c- > *Kur.-Malt.* Ø and connection between the semantic units 'ant' and 'white ant'. Since PDr. *c- shows many sporadic changes, the absence of other instances for this change in *Kurux-Malto* is not a problem (but see 588). However, note that Emeneau (1988: 249) rejected Pfeiffer's suggestion holding that the two meanings cannot be connected.]
- 546 *Ir.* i:ralu/ i:rvo 'liver'
Ba. i:ralu 'liver'
- 555 *Ba.* i:nu-/ i:yu- (*i:mb-*, *i:nd-*) 'to bear young (animals)'

*u

- 558 *Ba.* osage 'feast, festival'
- 561 *Kurb.* (A.) uguru 'fingernail'
Ba. ugili 'fingernail'
Malt. (M.) orgdu 'fingernail'
- 565 *Ba.* ukkada 'toll, toll-house'
- 572 *Ba.* ungara 'finger-ring'

[Note: *To.* ugorm 'ring' must have been borrowed from Bađaga before the loss of *-m in the latter or, more correctly, in Kannada. Since the loss must have taken place around the 10th century (note that the *Pampabha:rata* of that period has some forms with and without -m), the migration of the Bađagas to the Nilgiris must have taken place not in the 16th century as is generally supposed but must have started at a time much earlier to that.]

- 586 *Ba.* ođambu 'body'; ođalu 'inside of body; cloth across a Badaga woman's chest used as a pocket'
Te. ḫolaka 'outer covering for tamarind, etc.; empty covering with no pulp or seed inside'
- 587 *Ir.* ođe 'dress, clothes'
Kurb. (A.) uđ- 'to wear (clothing)'
Ka. uđugere, uđugore 'a present of clothes, jewels, money, etc. to bride, bridegroom or others at marriage or on any auspicious occasion'
Ba. uđu- (uđuv-, uđt-) 'to put on, wear (clothing)'; uđugare 'clothes (which are carried from her father's house by a newly married wife)'
- 588 *Te.* (Mod.) uđuku 'fever, (dialectal) heat, hot'; uđake:yu- (< uđaka+ve:yu-) 'to cook (rice)' (pejorative word for vanđu-); uđakabet̄tu- 'to boil (tr.)'; uđukkunu- 'to feel insulted'; uđukumo:tutanam 'feeling of being ignored or insulted'; uđakapo:ta 'sultriness'; uđakapo:yu- 'to be sultry'

[Notes: 1. This entry may be merged with 2654 *Ta.* cuđu- 'to burn'. The Telugu word shows PDr. *c- > Ø for which there are many other instances. *Kur.* uđturna:- 'to be boiled or cooked' also shows this change only in this case (but see 541) but this is

not a problem since the development of PDr. *c- shows many irregularities (Emeneau 1988, Subrahmanyam 2008: 132-41).

2. The Koya and Kuwi words are loans from Telugu.]

- 592 **Ba.** *udumbu* ‘iguana’

- 593 **Ba.** *odeya* ‘Lingayat priest; proprietor (especially of land); the highest Badaga phratry’; *odame/odave* ‘possessions; vessels; amenities’

- 600 **Ir.** *uɳ-* ‘to drink’

Ba. *uɳṇu-* (umb-, uɳɖ-) ‘to eat, suck (**nipple**); absorb’; *uɳṇa* ‘food; adj. fed’; *u:ʈa* ‘meal, food’

Mand. (R) *uʈ-/ uʈpi ki-* ‘to give to drink’

Malt. (M.) *o:n-/ onḍa-* ‘to drink; smoke’

[Note: **Kuwi** (Su. P.) **onḍa** ‘boiled rice’, (F.) **onda** ‘cooked rice’ (d for ḍ is probably a mistake), (S.) **onḍa** ‘id., food’ should be removed from this entry (and shifted to 5329, see below) since PDr. *u (of the root of this entry, *uɳ-/ *u:ɳ-) > **Kuwi** o is unexpected. The above words are probably loans from Telugu in origin with t > ḍ followed by semantic change at a later stage, cf. **Te.** *vanta* (pronounced *onṭa* [5329]) ‘cooking’, *piṇḍivanta* ‘sweetmeat (lit., flour-cooking, that is, one made out of flour/pulse).]

- 601 **Kurb.** (A.) *onqang-* ‘to dry (intr.)’

Ba. *onagu-/ onqugu-* ‘to dry out’; *onaku/onuku* ‘to dry off’

- 603 **Ba.** *onapu* ‘alertness’; *uɳarci* ‘sensitive’ (l.w. < **Ta.**)

- 609 **Ba.** *odavi* ‘help’

- 615 **Ba.** *udaru-/ odaru-* ‘to fall, drop’

- 616 **Ba.** *ode-* (*odep-*, *odet-*) ‘to kick’

- 625 **Ba.** (h) *undu-* ‘to push’

- 632 **Ba.** *ubbasa* ‘wheeze, wheezing, breathing hard’

- 636 **Ir.** *ogalu/ gualu* ‘spittle’

Ka. (Mod.) *ugulu-* ‘to spit’

Ba. *ugi-* ‘to spit; gush forth’; *ugu* ‘saliva, spittle’; *ugu kiɳdi* ‘spittoon’

- 637 **Kurb.** (A.) *umi* ‘husk’

- 644 **Ir.** *mallu-* (*mallug-*, *mallin-*; inf. *makka*) ‘to urinate; n. urine’

- 645** *Ba.* **usuru** ‘life; soul’
- 646** *Ba.* **oyara/oyira** ‘tall’
- 649** *Ba.* **uruḍi** ‘coarse, rough, uncouth’
- 651** *Ba.* **oralu** (*kallu*) ‘grinding mortar’
- 652** *Ba.* **uri-** (*urip-*, *urit-*) ‘to skin, peel off, twist (a leather rope)’
- 656** *Ba.* (*h*)**uri-** (*urip-*, *urit-*) ‘to burn (*intr.*); burn (with envy); fry, grill’; *n.* jealousy, pique’; **uricu/urisu/ureu** ‘pain, hurt’; **urida** *adj.* ‘burning, burned, fried; jealous’; **uriya** *n.* ‘burning; malicious gossip’
- 657** *Ba.* **uru** ‘body’
- 661** *Ba.* **urugu-** ‘to melt, dissolve (*intr.*)’; **uruku-** ‘to melt, dissolve (*tr.*)’
- 663** *Ba.* **uccu-** ‘to enter’
- 664** (a) *Ir.* **ruttu-** (*ruttug-*, *rutti-*) ‘to roll (*tr.*)’; **rullu-** (*rullug-*, *rund-*) ‘to roll (*intr.*)’
Ba. **unde** ‘ball of food (especially cooked millet or rice)’; **urunde** ‘round’; **urunḍu-** ‘to roll (*intr.*)’; **uruṭtu-** ‘to roll (*tr.*)’; *adj.* round’
- 664** [Note: This entry may be merged with 2684 *Ta.* **curi-** since all the words in the former show *c- > Ø, cf. *Ta.* **urul-** ‘to roll’ (664a) and **curul-** (2684) with the same meaning. The *Ga.*, *Go.*, *Konda*, *Pe.*, *Mand.* words with *c- > Ø are all loans from *Te.* *Pe.* *ro:ṇḍa* ‘egg’, *Mand.* **rundā** are perhaps loans from pre-*Te.* **urunday* with metathesis and semantic shift (‘round thing’ > ‘egg’) occurring at a later time.]
- 665** *Ba.* **or(u)cu-** ‘to rub and wash’; **ujju-** ‘to rub, clean; impress upon’
- 666** (b) *Ba.* **ubbu-/ubbisu-** ‘to swell’
- 672** *Ir.* (*P.*) **lakke** ‘pestle’
Ba. **onake** ‘pounding-stick’
- 680** *Ba.* **uzepe** ‘hard work, labour’ (*l.w. < Ta.*)
- 688** *Ba.* **ui-** (*u:v-/upp-*, *utt-*) ‘to plough, hoe, peder with a hoe; dig up’; (*h*)**u:-** ‘to hoe, plough; yoke’
- 690** *Ba.* **uddu** (*uḷundu*, *l.w. < Ta.*) ‘black gram’
- 692** *Malt.* (*M.*) **durqi** ‘species of small tiger’

- 694 **?Ba.** u:re 'kind of deer' (**Ba.** r : PDr. *z is problematic).
- 696 **Ba.** ucce 'urine'
- 697 **Kurb.** (A.) uñdu ma:d- 'to create' (ma:d- [4797])
Ba. ullu- (umb-, uñd-) 'to be'; ullama (archaic: ullava) 'owner; wealthy man'; ulivadu 'being, living, life, existence'; unme 'truth' (l.w. < **Ta.**)
- 698 **Kurb.** (A.) va:ge 'inside'
Ba. ołage 'inside; within'; ołe 'birth canal, vagina'; o:ga/ o:ge/ (archaic) o:gane 'the inside'; o:gatlu 'part of the loft or attic which covers all or a portion of the inner room'; o:gana/ o:ga:su/ o:ge/ o:ga 'inside, inner'; o:ga mane 'inner room (a combined kitchen, bedroom and storage area)'; o:su/ o:ga:su 'milk closet inside the house'
- 699 **Ba.** ulı 'chisel'
- 698 **Ba.** o:ge (archaic: ul/oł) 'inside'
- 703 **Te.** ulikipadu- 'to be startled (from bad dream, sudden touch, loud noise, etc.)'
- 705 **Ba.** (archaic) ulli 'onion' (present-day form: bengu(v)e).
- 707 **Kurb.** (A.) orang- 'to sleep'
Ba. oragu- 'to sleep'
- 708 **Ba.** uri (archaic: urı) 'pot-hanger; decorated pot'; uri ko:lu 'pot-hanger made of cord'.
Te. (Mod.) uri 'noose around the neck', uri şikşa 'death penalty by hanging'; uri ve:sukunu- 'to commit suicide by hanging'
- 709 **Ba.** u:lu- (u:t-, u:p-) 'to drink (by putting mouth to water), sip'
Malt. (M.) ors- 'to sip; eat with a scooping hand'
- 727 **Ba.** unisu-/uñisu- 'to think, worry'; unupu 'thinking, worry'

*u:

- 741 **Ba.** u:du- 'to blow (a fire, instrument, etc.)'; u:ta ka:ma:le 'fever which causes the body to swell and affects the vision, soaking fever' (ka:ma:le [1458])
- 746 **Ba.** u:me 'dumb man'

- 751 *Malt.* (M.) **u:r-** ‘to blow (pipe, etc.)’
- 752 *Ba.* **u:r(u)** ‘village’; **u:rama/u:ruva** ‘villager’
- 756 *Ba.* **u:galu** ‘decaying, decayed; of poor quality’
- 758 *Ba.* **u:liga** ‘servant (usually male)’
- 760 *Ba.* **u:le** ‘howl of a jackal’; **u:valu** ‘howling’
- 761 *Ba.* **u:ru-** ‘to soak, drain (food after rinsing), let drip’; **u:ra bi:-** ‘to drain, strain (food stuffs)’ (**bi:-** [5549]).
- 763 *Ba.* **u:ru-** (archaic: **u:ru-**) ‘to sow; get into (a hole); seek refuge’; n. ‘sowing’
Malt. (M.) **u:d-/ uda-** ‘to give a prop’

*e

- 766 *Ba.* **ekkasaka** ‘plenty, excessive’; *adv.* ‘to an excessively bad extent’
[Note: This and 768 (*Ka.* **ekkaṭiga**) may be merged into one.]
- 768 [See 766]
- 769 *Ba.* **ekka** ‘number, counting’
- 707 *Ir.* **rongu-** (**rongug-**, **rongin-**) ‘to sleep’
- 771 *Ba.* **ottikka** ‘wild boar’
- 772 *Ba.* **ekkaṭtu** ‘hiccups, hiccough’
Te. (usually *pl.*) **ekkilu** ‘hiccup’; **ekki ekki e:dcu-** ‘to cry for a long time with gasping’
- 777 *Ba.* **esaru** ‘water boiled for cooking vegetables’
- 780 *Ba.* **ecca(lu)/ enjala** ‘impurity (from contact with the mouth)’; saliva, spit; leftover food’; **ecca(lu) kindi** ‘spittoon (mainly for women)’; **ecci** ‘excess, residue, left-over’; **enjalu** ‘dirty-water, rinsing water’.
- 783 *Ir.* **et(t)u-** ‘to reach; (with dat.) be enough’
Ba. **etṭu-** ‘to reach to; suffice; be obtained’; **etṭa** ‘it is insufficient’ (lit., it will not reach (the target) [negative of **etṭu-**])

- 784 Ir. ēṭu 'eight'**
Kurb. (A.) ēṭtu 'eight'
Ba. ēṭtu 'eight'; ēṭtu nu:ru/ ēṭtu:ru 'eight hundred'; embattu 'eighty'
- 791 Ba. e:ḍucu- 'to tease, mock, make fun'**
- 792 Ba. hedḍa 'clown, fool, simpleton'**
- 793 Kurb. (A.) ēṇṇ- 'to count'**
Ba. eṇṇu- 'to wish'; n. 'wish, thought, idea'
- 795 Ba. ediri 'enemy'; ediru 'opposite'; ediru no:ḍu- 'to expect, wait for'; ediru paṭaka/ pa:ka 'extramarital relationship (lit., counter habit' (paṭaka [> pa:ka] 'habit', l.w. < **Ta.**)**
- 796 Kurb. (A.) ett- 'to take up'**
Ka. ettara, ettaru 'height, tallness'; ettagade 'means, device, trick'; ett-isu- 'to cause to be raised'
Ba. ettara 'height'; ettu- (ettuv-, ettid-) 'to lift, carry; drive off; take (a step)'; ett-isu- 'to raise; build; elevate; erect'
Te. ettugada 'plan, trick'
- 811 Ba. ere- (erev-, ered-) 'to flame up'; erevadu 'flaming up, crackling'.**
- 812 Ir. ra:yi 'ra:gi, *Eleusine coracana*'**
Kurb. (A.) ra:yit̪tu 'cooked dish made of *Eleusine coracana*, ragi gruel' (ra:yi '*Eleusine coracana*'; (I)t̪tu [269b]); ra:yodit̪tu 'cooked or baked dish made of the flour of *Eleusine coracana*' (odi [4481]; (I)t̪tu [DBIA 269b])
Ba. erigi (less common: (e)ra:gi) 'African millet, *Eleusine coracana*'
- 813 Malt. (M.) erG- 'to defecate'**
- 815 Kurb. (A.) ēttu 'ox'**
Ba. ettu 'ox, bull'; ettu mari '(male) calf' (mari [4764])
- 816 Ir. erme 'buffalo'**
Ba. emme/ (Kunde dial.) erume 'buffalo'
- 817 Ba. erigl̪t̪avare 'pinky-coloured bush bean'**
- 827 Ba. ede 'heart, courage'**
- 833 Ba. ili 'rat'; ili mari 'mouse' (mari [4764]); ili da:re 'rat hole'**
- 836 Ba. ilimiccike 'lemon'**

- 839 Kurb.** (A.) **eluvu** ‘bone’

Ba. **ilu/elu** ‘bone’; **ilu ođe** ‘fracture (of a bone)’; **ilu gu:đu** ‘skeleton’

- 844 Kurb.** (P.) **ella** ‘whole, all’

Ba. **ella** ‘all (adj.); everything, everybody’; **ella:ru** ‘everybody’

Mand. (R) **ela:y/ eley/ elek** (ma:nay) ‘all people’

- 846 Ba.** **elle** ‘boundary marker’

- 851 (a) Kurb.** (P.) **ilag-** ‘to rise, get up, soar up’; **ëđu-** ‘to take up, lift’; (A.) **ë:-** (**ëbb-, ëdd-**) ‘to rise, get up’; **ë:t-/ ë:c-** ‘to cause to rise, arouse from sleep’

Ba. **ebbu-** ‘to rise up, develop; development; ant-hill’; **ellu-** (**ebb-, edd-**) ‘to rise; awake; happen; raise; wake up’; **e:la** ‘upward’

- (b) Malt.** (M.) **ej(a)-** ‘to awake from sleep’

[Note: Since the majority of forms in this entry are derived from PDr. *e:z-/ *ez-u-, the following forms with C₂ = *t̪ may be made a separate entry (there are no other cases of *z̪ ~ *t̪ alternation). Note also that *eżu- (-v-, -nt-) and *etu- (-pp-, -tt-) belong to different verb classes (V.I. Subramoniam 2005: 87): **Ta.** **etu-** ‘to take up’ and all other forms with t̪ as C₂. **Ma.** **etu-(kka)** ‘to raise’, **Ko.** **er** ‘weight’ (cf. **Ta.** **iṭai** ‘weight’), **Kod.** **ëđi-** ‘to raise’]

- (b) Ba.** **eccarike** ‘sudden awakening from sleep’

- 853 Ir.** **ö:đdu-** (**ö:đdug-, ö:đdin-**) ‘to write’

- 854 Kurb.** (P.) **enñe** ‘gingelly oil; (any) oil’; (A.) **ëllu** ‘sesame seeds’

Ba. **ellu** ‘sesame seeds, gingelly plant’; **enñe** ‘gingelly oil’

- 857 Malt.** (M.) **ejdu** ‘bear’

- 859 Ba.** **iri-** ‘to pick; poke; nudge; stab; strike; punch; pound’

- 864 Ir.** **urumbu** (P.)/ **urumbu** ‘ant’

Ba. **iruppu** ‘ant’; **katt-iruppu** ‘small black ant’.

- 866 Ba.** **eravadu** ‘sound of rain, pouring with rain’

- 868 Ir.** **indu** (past adverb of *in- ‘to say’ used as quotation marker meaning ‘so, thus’)

Kurb. (P.) **en-** (**ennund-, ennuv-, end-**) ‘to sound, say, think’; (A.) **enn-** ‘to say’

Ba. ennu- (emb-, end-; archaic annu-) ‘to say, make a noise, consider’; en-du (past participle of ennu-) ‘having said (used as the quotative particle)’

[Note: Since the PDr. reconstruction for this entry is probably *ya:ñ-/*yan- ‘to say’ (e.g. *Ta.* en-, *Ka.* en-, an-, *Te.* anu-, *Kur.-Malt.* a:n-) this entry may be shifted to an appropriate place under *y-.]

*e:

- 882 [Note: *Ta. Ma.* e:ṭakam ‘a kind of cloth’, most probably <*Skt.* ūṣṭaka- ‘cloth’ (CDIAL 12381; it may be shifted to the Appendix.)]
- 889 [Note: *Ta. Ma.* e:tam ‘suffering, ruin’, *Ta.* e:tu ‘fault’, most probably <*Skt.* cheda- ‘cut’ (CDIAL 5064) with ch- > c > Ø; Tamil has the alternant ce:tam with the same meaning but preserving the c-.]
- 893 **Ba.** e:du- ‘to send, drive away’
- 896 **Ba.** e:ṇu ‘edge, ridge (pair-word with ko:ṇu/go:ṇu)’
- 898 **Ba.** e:maru- ‘to become disappointed; fail to achieve’; e:ma:ta/e:ma:ti ‘disappointment’; e:ma:tu- ‘to cheat, trick’
- 901 **Ba.** e:ri ‘river-bank; hill; escarpment’
- 905 **Kurb.** (A.) ē:r- ‘to become, happen’
Ba. e:rpaḍu- ‘to take place’
- 909 **Ba.** e:valu ‘command’
- 910 **Ir.** ö:(lu) ‘seven’
Kurb. (A.) ē:lu ‘seven’ **Ba.** iyyu/ ilu/ (Todana:d dial.) e:lu ‘seven’; iyyuattu/ iluattu/ e(la)vattu ‘seventy’; ia/iyyu/(Me:kuna:du dial.) ilu nu:ru/ (Todana:d dial.) e:lu nu:ru ‘seven hundred’
- 911 **Ba.** e:le ‘poor man’, <*Ta.* e:zai (> Sp. e:ze/ e:le)
- 916 **Kurb.** (P.) ē:ruc- ‘to lift up (and put down on), load’; (A.) ē:ra ‘place situated above, west, upward, above’
Ba. e:ru- (archaic: e:ru-) ‘to rise up, ascend’, *adv.* ‘upward, above’; e:ta ‘height’
- 917 **Ba.** e:ru ‘male buffalo’

*O

- 924 Ba.** oppu- (*ottuv-*, *ottu-*) ‘to agree to, find suitable, accept’
- 925 Ba.** okkaliga ‘farmer’; okkalu ‘permanent inhabitant’
- 927 Ba.** okku- ‘to tread out (grain, using oxen)’
- 933 Ba.** oge- (*ogep-*, *oget-*) ‘to wash’
- 945 Ba.** o:da ‘with (*postp.*)’; oda(ta)ne ‘as soon as’
- 946 Ir.** de- (*deg-*, *dend-*) ‘to be broken’; de- (*dek-*, *dett-*) ‘to break (*tr.*)’; depisu- (*depisug-*, *depisin-*) ‘to cause to break’
Kurb. (A.) ode- ‘to break’, *n.* ‘answer to a riddle’
Ba. (h)ode- (*odev-*, *oded-*) ‘to be broken, move’, (*odep-*, *odet-*) ‘to break, move, crack, thrash’; ođe ko:l ‘castrating device for cattle’; ođakku ‘riddle’
- 947 Ba.** ođe kaññi ‘breast string, waist string’; ođe da:ra ‘waist string (of boys and girls)’; ođe ko:lu ‘breast stick (lit.,), silver case worn by men on a cord round the neck (in which they carry some tiny gold coins)’; ođe munđu ‘man’s loincloth’; ođe ‘testicles (of animals)’
- 957 Ba.** uđi ‘medicine bag; (Kurumba/Toda) sorcery’
- 958 Ba.** ottu-/ ottu- ‘to adhere, stick together’; ottige ‘together with’; ottume(ya) ‘co-operation’; ođdu- ‘to fix up, tie up, stick up’
- 965 Ba.** ođdu/ odđe ‘hilltop, sloping land’
- 973** [Note: The forms in (a) and (b) should be made separate entries since they are not formally related. The (a) forms yield *ott(u)- (with *Ko.* ot- < *Ka.* (*Ba.*)) while the (b) forms yield (*intr.*) *ot-uñk(u)-, (*tr.*) *ot-uñkk(u)-.]
- 990 (a) Ir.** ortar ‘one man’
Ba. obba ‘one person’, obbandige ‘bachelor, widower’
Te. (Old) orulu ‘other people’
Malt. (M.) ort(u) ‘classifier for human beings’
(b) **Ba.** utti/otti/otte ‘single, solitary’; ottigittu- ‘to avoid, remain aloof’.
(d) **Ir.** onđu/ unđu/ onđu ‘one’
Kurb (P.) onđu ‘one (neuter); also *adj.*; (A.) onđu ‘one thing, one (*adj.*)’; obba ‘one man’
Ba. onđu ‘one’; onđuttu/onđottu ‘once’; -undige *postp.* ‘with, by, around’
Malt. (M.) e:nđond ‘one’

999 **Ba.** uli 'waterfall'

1004 **Ba.** ulli 'thin, meagre'

1006 **Ba.** o(:)langa 'merry; merry-making'

Te. (Old) **ollu-** 'to desire, agree to' (inflected only in the negative: **oll-a-nu** 'I will not agree', etc.); **valayun(u)** 'it is required', **valasen(u)** 'it was required' (*both used also as auxiliaries after infinitive with the meaning: 'must/had to VERB'; valavadu, valadu, (Mod.) vaddu/oddu 'it is not required, used also as auxiliaries after infinitive: 'must not VERB'; (Mod.)'; debititive suffix -a:li (-va:li in ra:-va:li 'must come', etc. <(Old) valayun(u)).*

1015 **Ba.** un*i*- (**unip-**, **unit-**) 'to hide oneself, cover up'; **unisu-/unisu-** 'to hide (tr.), cover up'; **unuta:ta/unupa:ta** 'hide-and-seek (a game played by children)'; **huli-** 'to hide (oneself)'

1017 **Ba.** ol(i)ittu '(that is) good; well-behaved'; **olleyama** 'good man, good husband'; **ollange** 'well, clearly; **ollaya/ olliya/ olleya** 'good, beautiful', **ollitolla** (<**ollitu** + **olla**) 'what is good or bad, news'

1025 **Ir.** ombat/ ombadu 'nine'

Ba. ombattu 'nine'; **ombe:** **nu:ru** 'nine hundred', **tombattu** 'ninety'

***O:**

1041 **Kurb.** (P.) **o:t-** 'to drive, chase'; (A.) **o:d-** 'to run'

Ba. **o:du-** 'to run'; **o:ducu-** 'to lead, make to run'; **o:dige** 'difficulty'; **o:ta ma:ta** 'games, running'; **o:di** 'running, racing, games'

Te. (Mod.) **o:reukunu-** 'to bear (pain), withstand (difficulties)'

1042 **Ir.** **o:tei** 'house'

Ba. **o:du** 'tile, broken pottery; baking pot; rind, outer cover'

1043 **Kurb.** (P.) **o:de** 'bamboo-like plant, large reed'

Ba. **o:de** 'thornless reed, unripe bamboo'; **o:de/ otte kuđi** 'edible bamboo shoots' (**kuđi** [2049])

1046 **Ba.** **o:pi** 'pathway, track'

1052 **Ir.** **Ba.** **o:du-** 'to read, study'

1053 **Ba.** **o:ji** 'garden lizard'; **o:na** 'garden lizard, bloodsucker lizard'

- 1054 *Ba.* o:ma ‘bishop’s weed’
Te. (Mod.) va:mu ‘bishop’s weed’
- 1059 *Ir.* o:r- (o:rk-, o:rt-) ‘to look, see’
- 1060 *Ba.* o:ra ‘side; bent, sloping’; o:re kaṇṇu ‘squint eye’
 [Note: This entry and 1062 may be merged together.]
- 1062 [See 1060]
- 1070 *Ba.* o:le ‘dried palmyra leaf; writing on a strip of palm leaf; thatched roof; earring, jewellery’; o:leka:ra ‘postman (lit., palm-leaf carrier), one who brings government’s orders’

*k

- 1073 (a) *Ir.* kari ‘black’
- 1077 *Ba.* kakutṭe ‘red-eye, Nilgiri milkwort, rattlesnake root (the wood is capable of producing fire by friction)’
- 1079 *Ba.* kakku- ‘to vomit’, n. ‘vomit’
- 1088 (a) *Ba.* kasa ‘dirt, rubbish’; kasakilu/ kasikilu/ kasikalu ‘broomstick’; kasadi ‘dirtiness, rubbish’; kasa mora ‘a little wood provided by each house of a hamlet to help build the pyre for a funeral’
- 1097 *Ba.* kaccu- ‘to bite’; kaccu kari ‘side-dish of cooked vegetables’.
- 1104 *Ba.* gajji ‘sore, boil, scab’
- 1106 *Ba.* ganje ‘barley’
- 1107 *Ba.* ganji ‘gruel, porridge, waste water drained from boiling rice’
- 1109 *Ir.* aḍavul/kaḍavlu ‘god’ (no k- in the first variant)
Kurb. (A.) kaḍe:cialu ‘at the end’
Ba. kaḍavu ‘gorge, passage’; kaḍa ‘edge; last’; kaḍe/ kaḍe:si ‘end’; kaḍasi ‘last’; kaḍucu- ‘to let out; say farewell’; kaḍe beralu ‘finger, toe’; kaḍe- (kaḍeb-, kaḍad-) ‘to cross’; gaḍi ‘occasion, frequency’; gaḍu/ gedu ‘time limit, deadline’
- 1112 *Malt.* (M.) qarqarr- ‘to make noise (as falling water)’
- 1113 *Ba.* kaḍanu ‘loan, debt’
- 1114 *Ir.* kodame ‘sambar deer’
Ba. kaḍe ‘stag of sambur or elk’

- 1117 *Ba.* keđanja kuñni/ keđanju kunni 'cell-building wasp'
- 1118 *Kurb.* (P.) kađalu 'sea'
Ba. kađalu 'sea; coast'
- 1120 *Ba.* kađale/kalle 'common pea'
- 1123 *Ba.* kađasu 'heifer, large female calf'
- 1135 *Ba.* kađu 'strong'
Malt. (M.) katpe 'much, exceedingly'
- 1137 *Kurb.* (A.) kađugu 'mustard'
Ba. kađugu (giđu) 'mustard (plant)'
- 1141 *Ba.* kađe- 'to churn, overturn'
- 1144 *Kurb.* (P.) gëttigara 'clever, intelligent person'
Ba. gađti 'clever, strong'; gattika:ra 'clever person'
- 1145 *Ba.* kađalu/kađilu/kađlu 'cot, bedstead'
- 1147 *Kurb.* (P.) këttađe 'building'; (A.) këtt- 'to bind, tie'; këttu 'knot, bundle'; këttađa/ kađada 'building of brick or stone, etc.'
Ba. kađtu- 'to tie; to build; to copulate (animals only); n. 'bundle; fence; regulations'; kađada 'construction, wall'; gatte 'bale of hay or straw, bundle'
Malt. (M.) kađo 'tight'
- 1148 *Ba.* gađti 'thick'; gađigallu 'larynx, Adam's apple'
Te. ađdu kađta 'obstruction to stop the flow of water'; celiyalı kađta 'sea shore (which the sea should not cross treating it as celiyalu 'sister').'
- 1154 *Ba.* katte giđu 'strobilanth, *Srtobilanthes*'
- 1156 *Ir.* gëđda 'chin'
Ba. gađda/ gedđa (archaic) 'chin, beard'
- 1159a *Kurb.* (P.) kañnu 'eye'
Ba. kañnu 'eye'; kañqa ni:ru/ kañpi:ru 'tears'
Malt. (M.) qa:ndu 'eye'
- 1160 *Kurb.* (A.) këne-kayi 'wrist'; këne-ka(:lu) 'ankle'; këne-ka:lu (Barliya:r dialect) 'shank, calf'; gëñucu 'knuckle, finger-joint'; gëñnu 'joint of bamboo, cane, etc.'
Ba. kañnu 'kneecap; edge of a hill'

- 1163 *Ba.* *kaṇave* ‘gorge’
- 1166 *Ba.* *gaṇe* ‘weapon, instrument, door-bolt, shutter’
- 1172 *Ba.* *kāṇḍama* (archaic: *kāṇḍava*) ‘stranger, foreigner’; *kāṇḍava* ‘female stranger, foreign woman’
 [See 1443]
- 1173 *Ir.* *gāṇḍa:ṛuga* ‘boys’; *gāṇḍucu* ‘male person’
Kurb. (A.) *gāṇḍa* ‘husband’
Ba. *gāṇḍa* ‘husband’; *gāṇḍu* ‘boy, young man’; *gāṇḍutana* ‘manliness’
- 1175 *Ba.* *kāṇḍa* ‘muscle, flesh without bone in it.’
- 1176 *Ba.* *kāṇḍi* ‘boundary’
- 1182 *Ba.* *kaṇṇa(:)di/ kannādi* ‘mirror, lense’
- 1183 *Ba.* *kaṇike* ‘meddling’
- 1184 *Ba.* *kaṇṇi* ‘rope’
- 1185 *Ba.* *kaṇṇe hu:* ‘spiderwort, day-flower, *Commelina coelestis*’.
- 1198 *Ba.* *kadali* ‘mass, multitude’
- 1204 *Ba.* *katti* ‘knife (made by Kotas from iron); sickle; sword’; *katte* ‘serrate elliptic-leaved holly, *Ilex denticulata*’
- 1206 *Ba.* *kattu-* ‘to cry; bark’
- 1209 *Ba.* *kandaya/ kandeya* ‘revenue, rental of land’
- 1216 *Ba.* *gabbili* ‘bat (mammals of several families)’
- 1218 *Ba.* *kappa* ‘tax’
- 1219 *Ba.* *kappalu* ‘boat’
- 1221 *Malt.* (M.) *kaps-* ‘to pounce upon’
- 1224 (a) *Ir.* *kappe* ‘frog’
Ba. *kappe* ‘frog’
- 1227 *Ba.* *kabbala* ‘hunter’
- 1234 *Ba.* *kakkuva/ kakkoa* ‘armpit’
- 1238 *Ba.* *kambu(v)a* ‘co-operative labour (paid for in feasting and drink in the evening or at the end of the task); such a feast’
- 1241 *Ba.* *kambi* ‘wire’

- 1245 **Ba.** *kammalu* 'earring'
- 1247 (a) **Ba.** *gamalu/ kamaru/ gamaru* 'smell'
- 1249 **Kurb.** (A.) *kayi-* 'to be bitter'
Ba. *kai-* 'to be bitter' (only forms are: *kaitara* 'it is bitter', *kaita* 'it was bitter' and past adverbial participle *kaitu*); *kaipa/kaipu* 'bitter'; *kaime* 'bitterness'; *kasapu* 'bitter'
Malt. (M.) *qas-* 'to become bitter'
- 1254 **Ir.** *kō:ru/ kō:yu* 'rope'
- 1263 **Ba.** *karadı* 'sloth bear'
- 1267 **Kurb.** (A.) *cērəndi* 'metal spoon'
Ba. *karanđi* 'spoon, ladle'
- 1273A **Ka.** *karana* 'skull, a water-pot made from coconut'
Ba. *karaga* 'decorated pot carried in festivals and representing a goddess'
Te. *garaga* 'decorated pot carried in festivals and representing a goddess'
- 1274 **Ba.** *karu* 'stomach, entrails; dysentery'
- 1278 (a) **Ir.** *käri* 'charcoal'; *karuverugu* 'Malabar squirrel, giant squirrel' (*verugu* [5490])
Kurb. (P.) *ka:ru* 'blackness; black'
Ba. *kabbuna* 'iron'; *karaku/ karuku* 'rain-baring clouds'; adj. 'black'; *ka(:)raji/ kariji* 'blackish'; *kari* 'black; charcoal'; *karia* 'black'; *karigilu* 'scorched appearance'.
(b) **Ba.** *kattale* 'darkness'
(c) **Ba.** *ka:r(u) bo:ga* 'major agricultural season, roughly March 12 - June 12'
[Note: Since the root here is reconstructable as **ka:r-/kar-V-*, this entry has to be shifted to a place under **ka:.*]
- 1284 **Ba.** *kannađiga/ kannadiya* 'person from Karnataka or Mysore'
- 1287 **Ba.** *karungallu* 'type of granite'
- 1288 **Ba.** *kabbu* 'sugarcane'
- 1291 **Ba.** *gage:r* 'musician's division, name of one of the clans of *Kota* society'

- 1292** *Ba.* karaku-/ karuku- ‘to disintegrate, dissolve (tr.)’; karugu-/ karagu- ‘to be dissolved’; kare- (*karep-*, *karat-*) ‘to dissolve (tr.)’, (*karev-*, *kared-*) ‘to be dissolved’
Malt. (M.) gary- ‘to melt’
- 1293** *Ir.* kere ‘river, river-bank’
Ba. kare ‘boundary, river bank, stripe along the border of a cloth’
- 1297** *Ba.* kallu- (*kapp-*, *katt-*) ‘to learn, study’; kalisu-/ kalcu- ‘to teach’; kaluve ‘knowledge’; kattama ‘educated man’
- 1298** *Kurb.* (P.) kallu ‘stone, rock’
Ba. kal(lu) ‘stone’; kalluga:ra ‘stonemason’
- 1299** *Ir.* kala- (*kalak-*, *kaland-*) ‘to mix’
Kurb. (A.) kalec- ‘to mix’
Ba. kalukku-/ kaluccu- ‘to mix by hand’
- 1303** *Kurb.* (A.) kalak- ‘to mix, stir up’
Ba. kalaku ‘muddiness’; kalaga ‘mixture of spices (mustard, garlic, curry leaves) fried separately in a little oil before adding to a *dhal*’; kalangu- ‘to disturb (tr.)’
- 1324** *Ba.* kavandi ‘pack-saddle’
- 1325** *Ba.* kavaṇe ‘(graden) fork’
- 1326** *Ba.* kavara ‘plunderer’
- 1328** *Ba.* kavale ‘sadness’
- 1334** *Ba.* kaucu ‘stench’
- 1335** *Kurb.* (P.) kavuc- ‘to turn upside down, put over or (up)on’
- 1340** *Ba.* kavare ‘whirling around, turning around’
- 1343** *Ba.* kauve/ kav(v)e ‘little; little lantern flower; a minute herb eaten by wild pigs (*Ceropegia pusilla*)’
- 1347** *Ba.* kecciga ‘Mysore thorn (tree; *Caesalpinia decapetala*)’
- 1349** *Ba.* kajicu- ‘to deduct, remove’ (probably l.w. <*Ta.*>.)
- 1355** *Ba.* gadde/ gedde ‘foothill settlement, fertile place, paddy field’
- 1356** *Ba.* kal-/ kayyi- (*kaip-*/ *kaiv-*, *kait-*/ *kaid-*) ‘to spend (time, money), reach, finish off’; kaike ‘stubble (left after reaping)’.

- 1361** *To.* **ko:w** ‘pointed stick’ < *ka:z (found in Tamil) and **ka:w** ‘forked stick’ < *ka:zay (the query before the latter may be deleted).

[Note: This entry may be merged with 1370 (*Ta.* **każai**); the basic meaning in both is ‘stick’ and all the words can be derived from *ka:z/*każ-V-.]

- 1364** *Ir.* **kaļude/ kēlude** ‘donkey’

Ba. **katte** ‘donkey’

- 1366** *Ir.* **kaṇucu/ köṭṭu/ këttu** ‘neck, throat’

Kurb. (A.) **gattu** ‘neck’

Ba. **gaṭṭe** ‘throat'; **gaṇṭa** ‘larynx’

Malt. (M.) **qasrdū** ‘neck’

- 1369** *Ir.* **kē-** (kēg-, kēd-) ‘to wash the floor’

- 1370** *Ba.* **ga:** *gidu* ‘false privet, shrubby honeysuckle, *Lonicera ligustrina*’

Te. **ka:da** ‘handle, stalk of greens’, also cf. *mulaga+ka:da* ‘drumstick (a vegetable resembling a stick)’, *aṭṭa+ka:da* ‘a ladle with a flat point for making *aṭṭu* ‘pancakes’

[Note: See 1361 (note 1).]

- 1372** *Ir.* **kał-** (**kałlug-**, **kallin-**) ‘to steal’

Ba. **kallu-/kałlu-** (**kabb-**, **kadd-**) ‘to steal’; **kałla/ kaddama** ‘thief’; **kałli** ‘female thief; wizard, sorcerer (rare)’

Manđ. (R.) **kařnan** (*pl.* **kařnar**) ‘male thief’; **kařandel** (*pl.* **kařnahnij**) ‘female thief’

Malt. (M.) **qa:l-/ qada-** ‘to steal’; **qalwni** ‘female thief’; **qałGr-** ‘to be robbed’

- 1373** *Ba.* **kae/kale** ‘weeds’

- 1374** *Ba.* **kałlu** ‘toddy’

- 1376** *Ir.* (P.) **kała** ‘threshing floor’

Ba. **ka:** ‘threshing-floor’

Malt. (M.) **qa:ldu** ‘terraced field for cultivation’

- 1377** *Ba.* **ka:viju** ‘Bengal currant (*Carissa paucinervia*); fragrant wintergreen (*Gaultheria fragrantissima*)’

- 1378** *Ba.* **kai** ‘jelly-like substance (in spoiled fruit, diseased eye, etc.); soap, shampoo’

- 1381 *Ba. kali* (*maṇṇu*) ‘clay’
- 1383 *Ba. kalli* ‘cactus’
- 1385 *Kurb.* (P.) *kara-* (*karakund-*, *karakuv-*, *karand-*) ‘to milk’
Ba. kare- (*karev-*, *kared-*) ‘to milk’; *n.* ‘yield’; **kare mane** ‘milk-room in a sacred Toda dairy; ordinary Toda dairy’.
- 1391 *Ba. kari* ‘vegetable (raw or cooked)’
- 1395 *Kurb.* (P.) *karupu* ‘blackness, darkness; black, dark’; (A.) *karupu* ‘black’; *kēruvē:du* ‘black ugly person or animal’; *kere:na* ‘blackness, ugliness’
Ba. kappu ‘black’; **kare** ‘dirt, stain’; **ka:** ‘black’.
Te. karru ‘stain’
- 1396 *Ba. kari* ‘envy, grudge’
- 1397 (a) *Ba. garike/ naggarike* ‘Bermuda grass (*Skt. du:rva*; used in various cures, in oath-taking and in several ceremonies, including the funeral)’
- 1400 *Ba. kante* ‘cone-shaped resinous mass which contains a small stone *linga*’
- 1406 *Ba. kanalu* ‘heat’; *kana(va)* ‘reddish, hot’
- 1407 *Ba. kanasu/ kanusu* ‘dream’; *kanasu/ kanusu ka:ṇu-* ‘to dream’
- 1408 *Ir. (P.) kani-* ‘to ripen’
- 1411 *Kurb.* (P.) *konṇe* ‘stem of bamboo, young tree (without twigs and branches)’
Ba. karu ‘calf; son (poetic)’; **karuharasuvadu** ‘lengthy funeral prayer (it lists all possible sins committed by the deceased and magically transfers them to a female calf which is henceforth allowed to run free’; **kanda** ‘progeny, offspring’
- 1412 *Ba. kanneka:ra* ‘burglar (lit., one who makes a hole)’
- 1416 *Kurb.* (A.) *ka:-* ‘to wait, guard’; *ka:valu* ‘watching, guarding’
Ba. ka:i- (ka:p-, ka:t-) ‘to guard’; *ka:pu* ‘protection’; **ka:tama** ‘protector’; *ka:pama/ ka:pava* ‘herdsman’; *ka:valu* ‘the act of watching’; *ka:vala/ ka:valka:ra* ‘watchman’
Malt. (M.) *qa:p-* ‘to guard, watch, wait for’

- 1417** *Ba.* *ka:vadi* 'decorated pole of cloth and religious offerings brought round to Badaga hamlets by Tamilian mendicants and Badagas preparing for pilgrimage'
- 1418** *Ba.* *ka:na* 'forest'
- 1425** *Kurb.* (A.) *ka:ke* 'crow'
Ba. *ka:ke* 'southern jungle crow'
Malt. (M.) *ka:g-* 'to cackle (as hen)'
- 1429** *Ba.* *ka:su* '(foreign) cucumber'
- 1431** *Kurb.* (A.) *ka:cu* 'money'
Ba. *ka:su* 'money'
- 1438** *Kurb.* (P.) *ka:du* 'forest patch cleared for cultivation; field'
Ka. (Old) *ka:zkircu* 'forest fire'
Ba. *ka:du* 'forest'; *ka:ti* 'wild buffalo/ bull'; *ka:da* 'forest-dwelling incarnation of god Śiva; a male name'; *ka:d(u h)andi* 'wild boar'; *ka:dama* 'stranger, jungle person'; *ka:du kuļivadu* 'defecating (lit. sitting in the forest)'; *ka:demme* 'wild buffalo'; *ka:rkiecu* 'jungle fire'
Te. *ka:rciccu* 'jungle fire' {note: *ka:ru* 'forest' (given in DR) is not an independent word but occurs only in such compounds}.
- 1440** *Ba.* *ka:ta* 'ill omen; trouble'
- 1443** *Ir.* *ka:ṇ-* (*ka:ṇg-*, *kaṇḍ-*) 'to see'
Kurb. (P.) *ka:ṇ-* (*ka:ṇund-*, *ka:ṇuv-*, *kaṇḍ-*) 'to see'
Ba. *ka:ṇu-* (*ka:mb-*, *kaṇḍ-*) 'to see'; *ka:ṇike* 'money gift'; *ka:ṇe* 'unseen, unobtainable'.
[Notes: 1. *Skt.* *ka:ṇā-* 'one-eyed, blind of one eye' (attested in Rigveda 10.155.1) is derived from Dravidian *ka:ṇ-a:* 'one that does not see (neg. adj.)' (< **ka:ṇ-* 'to see' followed by the negative adjective suffix -a:).
2. 1172 *Ta.* *kaṇṭavan* 'whoever is seen' may be merged with this entry as the semantic relationship is clear (the connection has been suggested in the original work but with a query).]
- 1444** *Ba.* *ka:ṇi* 'purse, pouch'
- 1447** *Ba.* *ka:du-* 'to dispute; shout'
- 1454** *Ba.* *ka:vu* 'handle, shaft'

- 1458 Ir.** *kaja* ‘hot’

Ba. *ka:su-* ‘to heat, dry’

Malt. (M.) *qa:y(a)-* ‘to dry’; *qa:yro* ‘dried’; *qey-/ qeca-* ‘to heat’

- 1459 Ir.** *ka(:)yi* ‘unripe fruit’

Kurb. (A.) *ka:yi* ‘fruit’

Ba. *ka:i* (/kae /ke: [these variants occur only in composite words]) ‘unripe fruit or vegetable’; *ka:i kari/ ke: kari* ‘vegetable for cooking’

Malt. (M.) *qañj(a)-* ‘to bear fruit’; *qañjpe* ‘fruit’

- 1466 Ba.** *ka:ra* ‘pungent’; *karapu* ‘pungent’

- 1475 Ba.** *ka:re* ‘thorny; gutta-percha tree, *Isonandra candelleana*’

- 1477 Ba.** *ka:ru-* ‘to vomit’

- 1479 Kurb.** (P.) *ka:lu* ‘leg, foot; quarter’

Ba. *ka:l(u)* ‘leg; heir; one-fourth [¼]’

- 1480 Ba.** *ka:ve* ‘irrigation canal, ditchwater, well’

- 1488 Ba.** *ka:vali/ ka:vili* ‘frying-pan’

- 1490 Ba.** *ka:vi kallu* ‘soft reddish earth’

- 1494 Ba.** *ka:r(u)* ‘black’; *ka:rappa* ‘black man’; *ka:ruppi* ‘black woman’

- 1502 Ir.** *ka:la* ‘male, man’

- 1506 Ba.** *ka:re* ‘flat metal bangle worn by women’

- 1510 Ba.** *kisi-* ‘to smirk, sneer’

- 1512 Ba.** *kittoli* ‘orange (fruit)’

[Note: The *Ka.* *Ba.* *Tu.* forms with -tt- indicate that the original form is *kittVli* with tt > *Ta.* *cc,* *Ka.* *c* (in *kicili*) at a later date because of the preceding front vowel; the entry may be shifted to a proper place under **kitt-*.]

- 1513 Malt.** (M.) *kis-* ‘to pull out with nails; pinch’

- 1514 Kurb.** (A.) *kiccu* ‘fire’; *kicc-ole* ‘fire-place’ (ole [2857]); *kiccu-pëtti* ‘matchbox’ (pëtti [4388])

Ba. *kiccu* ‘fire’; *kiccu mi:nu* ‘pole star’

Mand. (R.) *iske* ‘fire, burning coal’; *iske ka:y-* ‘to warm oneself by fire’

Malt. (M.) *cicdu* ‘fire’; *cickatı* ‘matchstick’; *cicpan* ‘matchbox’; *cic mundro* ‘burnt wood’

- 1517 *Malt.* (M.) *kisdu* ‘pig’
- 1520 *Ba.* *giju* ‘disorderly, messy’
- 1524 *Ir.* *kađanduko*(ve) ‘sleep’
Kurb. (P.) *kiđe* ‘lying down; *kiđe bi:-* ‘to lie down’ (*bi:-* [5430])
- 1528 *Kurb.* (A.) *cëđilu* ‘spark’
- 1538 *Ba.* *kitti* ‘clamp’
- 1541 *Ba.* *kindi* ‘brass drinking vessel’
- 1543 *Ba.* *kinñalu* ‘small plate made of bell-metal’; *kinñi* ‘vessel, pot’
- 1545 *Ba.* *giligiluma:ru-/ giligilusu-* ‘to rattle’
- 1546 *Ba.* *gijju-/ ginju-* ‘to scatter, sprinkle’
- 1562 *Ir.* *ciri-* (cirk-, cirit-), *jiri* (jirikky-, jiritt-) ‘to laugh’
- 1564 *Kurb.* (A.) *gérēnd-* ‘to remove weeds by hoeing up the ground (with the two-pronged hoe)’
Ba. *gere-* ‘to scrape, gash’; (archaic) *kere-* ‘to shave, scrape’
Malt. (M.) *qe:rwrur-* ‘to shave oneself’; *qe:rGr-* ‘to be shaved’
- 1570 *Ir.* *kil-* ‘to be able, permitted; can’
- 1571 *Ba.* *kelavu* ‘some’
- 1574 *Ba.* *kele-* (kelep-, kelet-) ‘to shout’
- 1575 *Ba.* *gilli* ‘playing stick, a game usually played at noon’
- 1578 *Ir.* *kangu* ‘bulbous root, especially yam and potato’; *ke:ca:ŋku/ keca:ŋgu/ käcanggu/ käcungu/ kaŋgu/ kängu/ këngu* ‘tuber, edible root’; *ke:ca:ŋgu:la* ‘[wet] pit for cultivation of tubers’; *këa* ‘mushroom’
Kurb. (A.) *ga:cu* ‘tuber, potato’
Kod. (Su.) *kaļangī* ‘bulbous root’
Ba. *ga:su* ‘root, tuber, potato’
- 1579 *Ba.* *keļava* ‘old man’, *keļavi* ‘old woman’
- 1581 *Kurb.* (A.) *kł:- (këpp-, kitt-)* ‘to tear, pull out’

Ba. **ki:-** (**kipp-**, **kitt-**) ‘to uproot’; **kitta** ‘adoptive, foster- (lit., one that has taken away)’

- 1584 (a) **Ir.** **kili** ‘parrot’

Kurb. (P., A.) **kili** ‘parrot’

Ba. **kili** ‘parrot’

[See 2582]

- 1587 **Ba.** **kila haṇṇu** ‘Indian cranberry, carbolic acid plant, hill carondah’ (connection with **Ta.** **kili** ‘parrot’, suggested by Hockings and Pilot-Raichoor [1992:173], is uncertain)

- 1588 **Ir.** **kallu** (P.)/ **kile-** (**kilek-**, **kilet-**) ‘to dig up’

Kurb. (A.) **gèle-** ‘to scratch up (as fowls)’

- 1589 **Kurb.** (A.) **gënd-** ‘to pinch with the nails, scratch with the claws (as a cat)’

- 1590 **Ba.** **kiriccu-/ kericcu-** ‘to shout’

- 1594 **Kurb.** (A.) **kiru-na:lange** ‘uvula’ (**na:lange** [3633])

Ba. **kiru** ‘young’; **kirita/ kirite** ‘short, shortness’; **kiru na:lange** ‘uvula’

- 1596 **Kurb.** (A.) **kirudu** ‘impudence, insolence, meanness’

- 1599 **Ir.** **kurba/ kruba** ‘panther’

Ba. **kiruma** ‘hunting leopard, cheetah’

- 1600 **Te.** **kiŋka** ‘anger’ (all the words are of Old **Telugu** and are l.w. < **Ka.** since they do not show *k- > c-).

- 1602 **Ba.** **kunđe/ kolli/ ko:li** ‘glandular-leaved olive, *Olea glandulifera*’

- 1606 **Ir.** **ci:** ‘pus’

Kurb. (A.) **cī:lu** ‘pus (oozing from the ear)’

Ba. **gi:bu/ gi:vū** ‘pus’

- 1610 **Ba.** **si:pu** ‘comb’ (modern word for older **(h)anige**; l.w. < **Ta.** since it shows *k- > c-/s-)

- 1612 **Ba.** **ki:su-** ‘to shave, scrape’

- 1613 **Ba.** **ki:re** ‘common mongoose’

- 1617 **Ir.** **ki:re** ‘greens, edible leaves, amaranth’

Kurb. (P., A.) **ki:re** ‘greens, edible leaves, amaranth’

Ba. **ki:re (soppu)** ‘greens, edible leaves, amaranth’

- 1619** *Ir.* kī:(y)ē/ kē:e/ kū:ge 'down, below'
Kurb. (A.) kī:e (kī:(a)- in compounds) 'place situated below, beneath'
Ba. kie/ ki:e/ ki:y- 'lower'
Te. (Old) ki:da:du- 'to disparage, talk ill of'
Malt. (M.) ki:d(a)- 'to put down'
[See note 2 under 1942]
- 1622** *Kurb.* (A.) cī:g- 'to rip apart, cleave'
- 1623** *Ba.* gi:tu- 'to scratch'
- 1624** *Ba.* ki:ru- 'to tear'
- 1625** *Ba.* kiri-/ kiru- 'to wink, blink'
- 1629** *Ba.* kukke 'small basket used for storing flour, etc.'
- 1630** *Malt.* (M.) kukdu 'head'
- 1646** *Kurb.* (A.) kunna 'childhood, smallness'
Ba. kunna 'small; younger'; kunnave 'children, little ones'; kunnappa 'father's younger brother, mother's younger sister's husband'
- 1649** *Ba.* kođuga 'Coorgi (Kođagu) man'; kođugu 'west, Coorg (Kođagu) area'
[Note: The Kuřux words kūřux adj. 'Oraon', etc. with a nasalized ū may be shifted to 1864 (*Ta.* kūnram).]
- 1651** *Ba.* kuđike 'small earthen pot (used for boiling an infant's food during its first year)'; guđu guđuke 'jug, long-necked vessel'; kođa 'pot'
- 1652** *Ir.* kođaru 'bowels'
Ba. kođalu 'intestine'
- 1654** *Ba.* kuđi- (kuđip-, kuđit-) 'to drink'
- 1655** *Ir.* guđi 'Iruļa temple in the jungle'
Ba. kuđi 'population, offspring, family; Badaga term for a Toda buffalo herd'; kuđisu 'tenant, servant (poetic)'; guđi 'temple, mosque, church'; guđili/ guđilu 'hut (generally for calves), small hut in a field (where people watch for wild animals)'
- 1659** *Ba.* guđugu- 'to thunder'; guđugalu 'thunder'
- 1660** *Ir.* kuđe- (kuđeg-, kuđa:nd-) 'to scoop, hollow out, perforate'

- 1663** *Ba.* **kode** ‘umbrella’
- 1669** *Ba.* **gundi** ‘garbage pit’
- 1670** *Kurb.* (A.) **kutte** ‘smallness, shortness; short person’; **giiddappa** ‘dwarf’ (**appa** [156a])
- 1671** *Ba.* **koṭuku-**/ **koṭṭuku-** ‘to peck, pick at; *n.* pecking sound’
- 1673** *Ba.* **guṭṭu** ‘self-respect, secret’
- 1676** *Ba.* **kutte** ‘log, funeral pyre, share of firewood that each household contributes to a pyre’
- 1680** *Ba.* **gu:de** ‘circular’
- 1681** *Ba.* **guḍḍa**/ **guḍde** ‘handkerchief’ (Christian usage)
- 1682** *Ba.* **guḍḍa** ‘hillock’
- 1684** *Ba.* **kuḍupa**/ **kuḍupe** ‘stick for beating a drum’
- 1685** *Ba.* **guṇu** **gu:ṭudu** ‘whispered gossip, rumour’
- 1688** *Ba.* **kuṭṭa**/ **kuṭṭuga:ra** ‘lame man’; **kuṭṭi**/ **kuṭṭiti**/ **kuṭṭuga:riti** ‘lame woman’; **kuṭṭu-** ‘to limp; lameness’; **ku:ṇḍu-** ‘to limp’
- 1693A** *Ir.* **gunḍe** ‘back (of the body)’
Ba. **kuṇḍe** ‘buttocks, anus; bottom (of object)’
- 1695** *Ta.* **kunṭu** (Sp. **guṇdu**/ **guṇdan**) ‘stout person’
Kurb. (A.) **guṇdu** ‘heavy’
Ba. **guṇḍa**/ **kunḍa** ‘male nickname (Fat Boy; name deliberately chosen to ward away evil from a child born frail and weak)’; **gundi** ‘fat girl’; **guṇdu** ‘round rock, seed’
- 1710** *Ba.* **kutti** ‘large basket with a cover for storing grain’
- 1711** (a) *Ba.* **kudire**/ **kudure** ‘horse’
- 1716** *Ba.* **kuttu** ‘steep, vertical, erect’
- 1717** *Ba.* **kuttaṇde** ‘narrow pot, undecorated bamboo container’
- 1719** *Kurb.* (P.) **kutt-** ‘to pierce, prick, sew’
Ba. **kuttu-** ‘to stab, cut’; **kuttulu** ‘sharp internal pain’; **kuttaṇe** ‘embroidered cloak or shawl, worn by respected Badaga elders and Todas’
Malt. (M.) **guty-** ‘to hit with the fist’
- 1721** *Kurb.* (P.) **kuttu** ‘thicket’

- 1722 *Kurb.* (A.) *guddali* 'hoe'
Ba. *guddali* 'two-pronged hoe'
- 1728 *Ba.* *ku:tu* 'sitting down', *ku:tujju-* 'to sit'
- 1731 (a) *Ba.* *kuppe* 'heap'
Malt. (M.) *qopri* 'assembly'
- 1732 *Ba.* *koppa* 'hutment, small tribal hamlet'
- 1733 *Ba.* *gubbu/ gumbu* 'shrub, bush'
- 1741 *Ir.* *gumi* 'heap (of stones)'
Ba. *guppu* 'extended family, minimal lineage, social group';
gubbilu 'herd, crowd'
- 1750 *Ir.* *kumuđu-* (*kumuđug-*)/ *ku(:)mbiđu-* (-g-, -t̪-) 'to worship'
Ba. *kumbuđu-* 'to worship'; *kumbuđucu-* 'to bless (by an elderly person)'; *kumbuđucudu* 'divorce ceremony'
- 1762 *Ba.* *ko:va* 'potter'; *ko:* *makka* 'Kota people'; *ko:ti* 'Kota woman/ girl'
[Note: *Ka.* *kuvara* 'potter' (with -m- > -v- change) may be removed from this entry since it is most probably from *Skt.* *kumbhaka:ra-* (CDIAL 3310 [DBIA 109]).]
- 1769 *Ir.* *korangu* 'black monkey'
Kurb. (A.) *korangu* 'monkey'
Ba. *korangu* 'monkey'
- 1774 *Kurb.* (A.) *korec-* 'to call'
Ba. *koralu* 'throat'; *koralu kođu-* 'to shout (at the top of one's voice)'; *korasu-/ korucu-/ korusu-* 'to call'
- 1787 *Ba.* *kurađa/ kuruđa* 'blind man'; *kurađu/ kuruđu* 'blind; blindness'; *kuruđi* 'blind woman'
- 1793 *Ir.* *kürivi* 'small bird, sparrow'
Ba. *gubbasi/ gubbicci* 'yellow-throated sparrow'
- 1794 *Ba.* *koruni* 'girl with curly hair'
- 1795 *Ba.* *gulle* 'bubble, snail'
- 1796 *Mand.* (R.) *kukra* 'wild dog'
- 1806 *Ba.* *kuluku-* 'to shake loose'
- 1810 *Kurb.* (P.) *kule* 'cluster, bunch (especially of plantains)'

1817 [See 2048]

1818 *Ir.* **kuy(y)i/ guyyi** ‘pit, hole, funeral pit, grave’; **koayli/ ko:alu/ ko:lu/ köylü** ‘small bamboo flute’; **kolavu** ‘tube, hollow, hole, pit’

Kurb. (P.) **kugalu** ‘special wood-wind instrument, oboe; tune of oboe’

Kurb. (A.) **guyi** ‘pit’; **koalu** ‘(the A.:lu Kurumba) oboe’

Ba. **gui/ gulî** ‘pit, grave, storage pit for grain, money or valuables’; **gui ma:vu** ‘Nilgiri sticky-seed, yellow-flowered resin-seed (*Pittosporum nilghirensis*), cherry orange’; **ko:l(u)** ‘flute’; **ko:vil(l)u** ‘gun’

1822 **Ba.** **koe** ‘filth, dirt, carcass’; **ko:** ‘meaness, dirtiness, dirt’; **koe katte** ‘strobilanth’; **koe haddu** ‘black eagle’; **ko:da** ‘mush, rot, overripe state’; **ko:du-** ‘to rot, decompose’

1827 (a) **Ba.** **kolaga/ ko:ga/** (archaic: **konda/ klo:ga**) ‘a grain measure used by Badagas (a kolaga of average husked wheat weighs ca 3.15 kg)’

1828 **Ba.** **koļa** ‘well, pond’

1829 **Ba.** **ko:ku** ‘hoof’

1834 **Ba.** **kuli** ‘cold wind’; **ku:dal(u)** ‘severe winter, shivering coldness, Capricorn (December 14 - January 11)’

1835 **Kurb.** (A.) **kuli-** ‘to sit’

Ba. **kuli-** ‘to sit’

1838 **Ba.** **gulle** ‘any cultivated plant’

1839 **Ba.** **kulla(u)** ‘short man’; **kulli** ‘short girl’

1842 **Ba.** **kunđa** ‘club or stave’; **kundu** ‘log, stick, club or stave, bat’; **korađu** ‘dead plant stem, very old person’

[Note: **Ko.** **To.** **kud** ‘club’ and the above Badaga words yield the reconstruction ***kund(am)**; this seems to be one of the etyma restricted to the Nilgiris languages; since they are not directly relatable to **Ta.** **Ma.** **korađu** ‘piece of wood’, etc., they may be treated as a separate entry.]

1844 **Ba.** **kurubaru** ‘shepherds’; **kurum(b)a** ‘seven Kurumba tribes’

1847 **Ba.** **kuri** ‘landmark’; **guri** ‘target’; **gottu** ‘acquaintance’

1849 (b) **Ba.** **kurunda** ‘Nilgiri prickly white nail dye (shrub, *Barleria noctiflora*); racemose blue nail dye (*B. involucrata* var. *elata*)

- 1850 (a) *Ir.* **kuru-** (P.)/ **kü:-** (past **kütt-**) ‘to pound’; **kurru** ‘pounding’
 (b) *Ba.* **kuttu** ‘swipe, blow’; **guddu-** ‘to strike, deliver a blow with a fist’
 (c) *Ba.* **kummu-** ‘to pound (grain in a mortar)’
- 1851 *Ba.* **kunda** ‘weak man’; **kundu** ‘defect; a disease of cattle or buffaloes’; **kundu-** ‘to become defective’; **gujja** ‘dwarf’; **kore/koracca**^{lu}/ **korasalu** deficiency’
Malt. (M.) **qond-** ‘to be tired’
- 1852 *Ir.* **görakke** ‘snoring’
Ba. **guri-** (**gurip-**, **gurit-**) ‘to snore’; **gurupu** ‘snore’
- 1856 (a) *Malt.* (M.) **qo:s-** ‘to pound’
- 1859 *Ba.* **kore-** (**korev-**, **korad-**/ **korud-**) ‘to cut’, **n.** ‘piece (of food), pieces in a curry’
- 1863 *Kurb.* (P.) **goṇiki** ‘dancer’; (A.) **goṇung-** ‘to copulate’
Ba. **kunpi-** (**kunip-**, **kunpit-**) ‘to jump around, dance around’
Malt. (M.) **qonq-** ‘to swing while dancing’
- 1864 *Ba.* **kunnu** ‘escarpment, slope’
[See 1649]
- 1865 *Ba.* **gulugunji** ‘retty seeds, seeds of the bead root (used for weighing silver and gold)’
- 1867 *Kurb.* (P.) **kunni** ‘bee’
Ba. **kunpi/ kunni** ‘bee, honey-bee’
- 1868 *Kurb.* (P., A.) **ku:g-** ‘to crow’
Ba. **ku:/ ku:gu** **ku:gu** ‘call of a priest repeated while on the way to a temple (lest any women encounter him while he is in a pure state)’; **ku:i/ ku:e** ‘cooing’; **ku:** **ku:** ‘clucking sound’; **ku:gu-** ‘to shout’
Malt. (M.) **ku:k-** ‘to howl (as a jackal)’
- 1873 *Ba.* **kuyyu** ‘little boy’; **ku:cu/ ku:su** ‘child’
- 1876 *Ba.* **ku:cu/ ku:ce** ‘shame, shamefulness, contemptibleness’
- 1878 *Ba.* **gujji** ‘post, pole’
- 1881 *Ba.* **gu:da:ra** ‘tent-like temporary structure to cover a corpse during the early part of a Badaga funeral’
[Note: This entry may be merged with 1883 *Ta.* **ku:tu.**]

- 1882** *Ba.* **ku:ṭa** ‘assembly, crowd, meeting, partnership’; **ku:tu** ‘conference’; **ku:du-** ‘to join together, mix’; **ku:ḍadu** (follows an infinitive) ‘must not’; **ku:ḍale** ‘immediately after’; **ku:ḍi** ‘together’; **ku:ḍiya** ‘that which is possible’ (in: **ku:ḍiya sikkarano:** ‘in a short while’, cf. *Ta.* **ku:ṭiya ci:kkirattil** [*< Skt. śi:ghra-*]); **ku:ḍa** ‘together with’

[Note: *Kur.* **xo:nḍ-** ‘to bring together, etc.’ may be shifted to 2151 *Ta.* **koł-** (*konṭ-*) ‘to receive’ as it appears to be a case of the original past stem becoming the verb base; Hahn (1900: 64) gives the form with a short o. Since the reconstruction for 1882 is ***ku:ṭ(u)-** the connection of the Kuṛux form with it is doubtful, especially because of the additional nasal and PDr. ***u:** > **o:** in the latter.]

- 1883** *Ir.* **gu:du** ‘ant-hill; (P.) nest’

Ba. **gu:du** ‘nest, room built on the veranda of a house’; **gu:de** ‘pit of the stomach’

[See 1881]

- 1884** *Ir.* (P.) **gu:de** ‘basket’

Kurb. (P.) **ku:de** ‘basket made from rattan’

Ba. **gu:du/ gu:de** ‘husking winnow, large open basket, a measure of grain (roughly 4 litres), share of the harvest traditionally given by Badaga households to their Toda, Kota and Kurumba associates’

- 1887** *Ba.* **gudde** ‘heap, rubbish’

- 1892** *Ir.* **ku:dalu** ‘woman’s hair’

Ba. **ku:dalu** ‘hair’

- 1893** *Ba.* **ku:nu** ‘mushroom, fungi’

- 1898** *Ba.* **ku:rume** ‘sharp’

- 1900** *Ir.* **kukku-** (*kukkug-*) ‘to sit’

- 1904** *Ir.* **ku:re** ‘village, house’/ **kü:re** ‘hut, house’

Ba. **ku:re** ‘roof’

- 1905** *Ba.* **ku:li** ‘wage, porter’

- 1911** *Ba.* **ku:** (archaic: **ku:ju**) ‘cooked rice, meal, food’

- 1914** *Ba.* **ku:le** ‘stubble, stumps’

- 1917** *Ba.* **gu:i/ gu:li** (archaic: **gluyi**) ‘bull’

- 1924 *Kurb.* (P.) *ku:ru* 'part, share (especially of meat)'
- 1926 *Ba.* *ku:re* 'body-louse'
- 1927 *Kurb.* (A.) *gu:n* 'hunchback'
Ba. *gu:nu* 'hunchback'; *gu:na* 'hunchbacked man'; *gu:ni* 'hunchbacked woman'
- 1931 *Ta.* *ceŋkal* 'brick (lit., red stone)' (*kal* [1298]); *ceŋka:y* 'fruit almost ripe' (*ka:y* [1459]); *cekkaccivanta* 'bright red'
Ir. *jevve* 'red'; *cemma* 'spotted deer' (for *ma*, see 4780 *Ta.* *ma*: 'beast')
Kurb. (A.) *ceŋgallu* 'brick (lit., red stone)' (*kallu* [1298])
Ba. *keng-*/ *ken-*/ *kenje-* 'red'; *kenne:* 'Indian wild dog (lit., red dog)'; *keppu* 'red, fair (complexion)'; *keppa* 'fairness (of complexion)'; *keppi* 'fair woman'
Malt. (M.) *qe:solar-* 'to become red'; *qe:sta:ni* 'bloody'; *qe:sdu* 'blood'
- 1939 *Ba.* *kenju* 'act of begging, pleading for mercy or favour'
- 1941 *Ir.* *giđa* (*giđatt-*)/ *giđa* 'plant'; *cěđi* *păndi* 'wild boar' (*păndi* [4039])
Kurb. (A.) *cěđi* 'plant, shrub, young tree'
Ba. *giđu* 'plant'
[Note: *Ka.* *cetļu* 'plant' and the words in *Kol.* *Nk.* and *Nk.* (Ch.), all with *s-*/ *c-/š-*, are loans from *Te.* since there is no palatalisation in the native words of these languages.]
- 1942 *Ir.* *kēṭṭa* 'bad'
Ba. *kiđu-*/ *keđu-* (*keđuv-*, *kēṭṭ-*) 'to be destroyed'; *kēṭṭa* 'spoiled, dead, bad'; *keđasu-/keđicu-/keđisu-* 'to ruin, destroy, spoil'; *kēṭṭo:dama* 'man who is polluted by his wife's death, recent widower'; *kēṭṭo:dava* 'woman who is polluted by her husband's death, recent widow'; *ke:đu* 'loss, ill fate, death, funeral'; *ke:đu mane* 'funeral house (lit.), house where a Toda or Badaga corpse lies'
Te. (Old) *ce:đpa:tu* 'bad situation'
Notes: 1. *Te.* *ki:đu* 'evil' may be shifted to 1619 (*Ta.* *ki:z* 'below') accepting Krishnamurti's suggestion.
2. *Te.* *giđu* 'to die', the *Kolami-Parji* words and the *Kuwi* words (all < **kitt(u)-* may be made a separate entry since the other words look to PDr. **keṭṭu-/*ke:ṭ(u)-*.)

- 1944 *Ba.* kaṇuku-/ keṇaku- 'to provoke, poke'
- 1946 *Ir.* kēnde-kari 'calf-muscle'; kēn(d)e-ka:lu 'shank, calf'
- 1950 *Ba.* keṇḍa 'live coal'; keṇdi haḍu- 'to get scalded'
- 1953 *Ba.* kettu- 'to drag, take off (dead grass)'; kettal kettu- 'to weed, clean (a field)'
- 1957 *Ir.* ce:(y)- (ce:(y)g-, ce:(y)d-) 'to do, make'
Ba. gi:- (gi:v-, gi:d-) 'to do, work, cultivate'; gi:vama 'labourer', gi:dava 'woman labourer'
- 1962 *Ba.* kaccalu 'udder'
- 1963 *Kurb.* (A.) cerupu 'sandals (footwear)'
Ba. kera 'leather footwear'
- 1964 *Ba.* kemmalu 'cough'; kemmu 'cough, disease'
- 1969 *Ba.* kela 'side, vicinity'
- 1970 *Ba.* gelasa 'job, work'; gelasa gi:- 'to work'
[See 1971]
- 1971 [Note: This entry may be merged with 1970 (*To.* kelc) since *Ka.* kelasi, which basically means 'worker' is a euphemism for 'barber', cf. *Te.* paniva:du 'worker' > 'barber', pani ce:yincukunu- 'to have the work done' > 'to have a haircut']
- 1972 *Ba.* gelu- 'to win'; gelisu-/ gelusu- 'to win'; gella 'goal, victory', excl. 'an admission of defeat'
- 1977 (a) *Kurb.* (A.) kevi 'ear'
Ba. kivi 'ear'
Malt. (M.) qedwdu 'ear'
(c) *Ir.* cēgiḍe 'deaf man'; cēgiḍi 'deaf woman'
Ba. kivaḍu/ kivuḍu 'deafness'; kivaḍa/ kivuḍa 'deaf man'; kivaḍi/ kividi 'deaf woman';
- 1998 *Ba.* ge:ni 'small waterhole (near a swamp)'
- 1980 *Kurb.* (A.) kēre 'pond'
Ba. kere 'pond'; sere 'prison' (l.w. <*Ta.* in view of *k- (>c-) >s-)
- 1982 *Ba.* kiru 'cloud-filled sky, rainy period of both monsoons, regular seasonal rain'
- 1987 *Ba.* kene 'thick buttermilk'

- 1990** *Ba.* ke:vu- 'to copulate'; ke:/ ke:vadu 'intercourse, copulation'
- 1998** *Ba.* keñaru 'well'
- 2005** *Ba.* ge:r(u) 'common marking-nut tree (*Semecarpus anacardium*)'
- 2007** *Ir.* (P.) ke:ru 'Iruļa hamlet'
Kurb. (A.) ke:ri 'outside of a house'
- 2011** *Ba.* ga:re/ ge:re 'common Indian krait'
- 2016** *Kurb.* (A.) kë:(l)e-kë:(l)e 'onom. signifying the cry of the barking deer'
Ba. ke:(y)i 'hyena, barking-deer'
- 2017** (a) *Ir.* kö:lu- (kë:kk-, kë:t-) 'to hear'
Ba. ke:- (ke:p-, ke:t-) 'to ask'; ke:pama 'hearer, listener'
Kurb. (A.) kë:- (kë:p-, kë:t- [kë:t- ?]) to hear; ask'; kë:live 'question'
- 2018** *Ba.* ke: 'Toda friend, Toda exchanging associate of a Badaga family'
- 2019** *Ir.* ke:ru- (P.)/ kë:r- (kë:rug-, kë:rin-) 'to clean rice'
Ba. keracci 'flat basket, round cane tray (used for drying grain and in a post-funeral ceremony)'; ke:ru- 'to winnow'; ke:ri 'winnow'
Mand. (R.) he:si (pl. -ŋ) 'winnowing basket'
Malt. (M.) qarw- 'to clean rice'; ke:tndu 'winnowing basket'; ke:s- 'to winnow'
- 2020** *Ir.* (P.) ke:ru 'pond'
Kurb. (A.) cë:tu 'mud, mire, slush'
Ba. kesaru 'mud'; se:ru mud, muddy' (l.w. < *Ta.*)
Malt. (M.) qajdu 'earth, mud'
 [Notes: 1. Since the reconstruction for this entry is *kec(-at(u/-al)) as evidenced by *Ta.*, *Ka.* and *Tu.*, it should be shifted to a proper place under *ke-.).
 2. *To.* sör 'mud' is l.w. < *Ta.* in view of *k- (> c-) > s-.]
- 2022** *Malt.* (M.) cina 'kind of tuber'
- 2023** *Ir.* kö(y)i 'hand'
Ba. kai 'hand, arm, elephant's trunk'

- 2032** *Ba.* **kokku/ kokke/ gokke** ‘crooked, curved’; **kokkane** ‘ridicule, sarcasm’; **kokka mande** ‘curly hair’
- 2037** *Ba.* **konga** ‘man from the plains, stupid fellow, crook (often used as a term of abuse)’; *pl.* **kongaru**; **kongi** ‘woman from the plains, stupid woman’; **kongu** ‘foreign place, the eastern plains, low country, former Kongu country, Badaga name of the town **Ka:ramuđu** or **Karamadai** (a town midway between Ootacamund and Coimbatore)’
- 2047** *Ir.* **kodambe** ‘long basket for fishing’
- 2048** [Note: *Te.* **godava** ‘bother, worry, fuss, confusion, trouble, disturbance, clash, noise, danger, calamity’ may be shifted to 1817 (*Ta.* **kužampu-** ‘to become mixed’); cf. *Ta.* **Ma.** **kužappam** ‘confusion’ (*z > *Te.* d is regular). Since *Ka.* **godave** ‘concern with’, *Tu.* **godavE** are loans from Telugu (the latter through Kannada), this entry may be merged with 1817. Since the meanings ‘danger, calamity’ of *Te.* **godaba** (rare), **godava** given in 2073 (*Ka.* **godđa**) are only extensions, these words are the same as that in 2048 and they may be removed from 2073.]
- 2049** *Ba.* **kuđi** ‘sprout, shoot; penis; blood vessel; kutti ‘tuft of hair, Brahmin’s turf, crest’; **kodi** ‘flag’; **ko:du** ‘peak, summit’
Te. **kođigatđu-** ‘(flame of a wick) becomes weak or extinguished because of lack of oil’
- 2051** *Ir.* **kođucu** ‘cheek’
- 2053** *Ir.* **kořu-** (**kořk-**, **kořt-**) ‘to give’
Kurb. (A.) **kođ-** ‘to give (to 3rd person)’
Ba. **kođu-** (**kođuv-**, **kođt-**) ‘to give’; **kađe /kođe** ‘gift’; **kođa** ‘a term by which a Badaga refers to his Toda exchanging associate’
Malt. (M.) **qađ-** ‘to give to me/ us’
- 2054** (a) *Ba.* **kuđi** ‘bent, crooked’
- 2055** *Ba.* **kođume** ‘harshness’
- 2058** *Ba.* **kođalu** ‘menstrual hut’
- 2063** *Ba.* **kođtu-** ‘to strike, beat’
- 2069** *Ba.* **gođte** ‘seed inside fruit’
- 2070** *Ba.* **gođte** ‘jagged jujube (*Zizyphus glabrata*)’; **gođteya mora** ‘Indian wild olive tree (*Olea dioica*)’
- 2073** [See 2048]
- 2074** *Ba.* **godđi** ‘barren woman’; **godđu** ‘barren cow’

- 2081** *Ba.* *konđe* 'plant bud, head of an object, hair-bun'
Malt. (M.) *konđi* 'bud'
- 2084** *Ba.* *kudi-* (*kudip-*, *kudat-*) 'to boil; become angry'
- 2088** *Ba.* *kosu(mbu)* 'mosquito'
- 2091** *Ir.* *kottu-* (*kottug-*, *kottin-*) 'to chop into pieces'
Kurb. (A.) *kottu* 'two-pronged hoe'
- 2093** *Ba.* *gottu* 'headman's work; headmanship'
- 2115** *Ba.* *konju* 'branch (of a tree)'; *kombu* 'horn'
- 2119** *Ir.* *koy-* (*koyg-*, *koyd-*) 'to pluck'
Kurb. (A.) *koyilu-katti* 'harvesting sickle'
Ba. *kui-* 'to pluck, reap, cut'; *kuyyalu/ ku:vane* 'harvest'
Malt. (M.) *qoh-/ qota-* 'to chop, hack'
- 2121** *Ba.* *kakutti/ karkutti* 'Indian buckthorn, *Rhamnus virgatus*'
- 2132** *Ir.* *kollu-* (*kollug-*, *kond-*) 'to kill'; *köllu-* (*köllug-*, *kond-*) 'to kill'
Kurb. (P.) *kol-* (*kollund-*, *kolluv-*, *kond-*) 'to kill, murder'
Ba. *kollu-* (*kobb-*, *kodd-*) 'to kill'; *kole* 'murder'; *kolega:ra/ koleyali* 'murderer, a *Kurumba* (if it is a Badaga woman speaking or in poetry)'; *koddama* 'killer'
- 2140** [Note: This entry (*Kur.* *xoll-* 'to serve (food)', *Malt.* *qol-* 'to take up liquids') may be merged with 2151 (**kol-* 'to take') as the meaning connection is straightforward.]
- 2146** *Ir.* *koļupu* 'fat'; (P.) *goļu-* 'to become fat'
Ba. *kobbu* 'fat(ness), arrogance'; *koļuppu* 'fat, fat meat, grease'
 (l.w. < *Ta.*)
- 2147** *Ba.* *gu:* 'crowbar, ploughshare'
- 2149** *Ir.* *kondi/ ko:gundi* 'younger brother's wife'; *koruve* 'husband's younger brother'; *koļande* 'child' l.w. < *Ta.*; *koļunday* 'leaves, shoots, springs'; *köđu* 'cuttings, tender twigs, tender leaves'
Te. *ko:đalu* (pl. [Old] *ko:đanđru(nu)/* [Mod.] *ko:đallu*) 'daughter-in-law'
 [Note: Since *Te.* *ko:đalu* 'daughter-in-law', *Kur.* *xo:r* 'leaf-bud' and several other etyma with a long vowel in the root give evidence for the reconstruction of the root as PDr. **ko:z-/koz-*V-, the entry may be shifted to a place under *ko:.*]

- 2151** *Ir.* **kollu-** (*kollug-*, *konḍ-*) ‘to take, get’

Ba. **kollu-** (*koll-*/ *komb-*, *konḍ-*) ‘to have, have as wife, buy, obtain’; **-uṇḍu** (-u:ṇḍu) [in the example *tegedu:ṇḍu* ‘taking’, Hockings and Pilot-Raichoor 1992:65] < *-konḍu [past participle of *kol-* ‘to take’]); **konḍa:du-** ‘to celebrate (other than family rituals)’; **kolle** ‘looting’

[See 1882, 2140]

- 2163** *Ba.* **koralı** ‘a millet (*Setaria pumila*)’; **kollu** ‘horse gram’

- 2165** (a) *Ir.* **kori a:du** ‘sheep’

Ba. **kuri** ‘goat’

- 2168** *Ba.* **koruvu** ‘cold’

- 2170** *Ir.* **kotti** ‘cat’

Ba. **kotti** ‘cat’

- 2184** *Ba.* **kuvve** ‘poon spar tree (*Calophyllum elatum*)’

- 2190** *Ba.* **gunju-** ‘to pull out, shake out’

- 2196** *Ir.* **ko:da** ‘(small) monkey’

Ba. **ko:da** ‘bonnet monkey’

- 2197** *Ba.* **go:ṭe** ‘ravine’

- 2200** *Ba.* **ko:du** ‘line, stripe, boundary, horn’; **ko:r(u)** ‘buffalo horn; buffalo with a special sort of horn (sharply pointed and curving upward in a near-circle)’

- 2201** *Ba.* **ko:di** ‘decoration (on garment)’

- 2203** *Ba.* **ko:de** (*kiru*) ‘rainy season (roughly June 16 - September 15’)

- 2207** (a) *Ba.* **ko:ṭe** ‘fortress’

Malt. (M.) **koṭa** ‘building’

(b) *Ba.* **go:de** ‘wall’

[Note: 1. It is better to make the ‘fort’ words of (a) and the ‘wall’ words of (b) as separate entries. The relationship between the two meanings is uncertain and the reconstructions are certainly different: (a) *ko:ṭṭay and (b) *ko:ṭay. The words in the non-literary languages in both the groups could be loans from the neighbouring literary ones.]

- 2209** *Ba.* **koṇa/ koṇe/ ko:ne** ‘curved tip, corner (of a room, etc.)’

- 2212** *Ba.* **ko:ṇa** ‘male buffalo’

- 2216 *Ba.* go:nde 'horned wild animal (Sp. uncertain, probably the gaur)'
- 2235 *Ba.* ko:re/ go:re 'an erect grass (*Arundinella lawsoni* var. *Heyne*, *A. villosa*)'
- 2237 *Kurb.* (P.) ko:lu 'stick, staff'
Ba. ko:l(u) 'stalk, stick, stick (for drumming), stem'; ko:la 'lean man'
- 2240 *Ba.* ko:la 'pattern made on the ground with a white powder'
- 2245 *Ba.* ko:li 'Nilgiri privet, wax tree (*Ligustrum perrottetii*)'
- 2248 *Ir.* ko:yi 'fowl'
Kurb. (P.) ko:yi 'fowl'
Ba. ko:i 'chicken, grey jungle fowl'
Mand. (R.) kuy 'fowl, hen'; kuy a:rpa 'early morning (lit., when the cock crows)'
- 2252 *Ba.* gauguru-/ gaugere- (gaugerev-, gaugered-) 'to growl, yell'
- 2257 [Note: For *Te.* ko:ra (Sp. ko:ra), add: sharp, pointed (adj., e.g. ko:ra mi:sa:lu 'pointed moustache')]

*C

- 2272 *Ba.* cakkaliyar 'caste of Tamilian or Telugu shoemakers who sometimes visit Badaga hamlets to repair shoes'
- 2275 *Ir.* cakke kayi 'jack-fruit' (kayi [1459]); cakke mara 'jack-tree' (mara [4711a]); cakke pammu 'jack-fruit' (pammu [4004])
Kurb. (A.) cakke ka:yi 'jack-fruit'
Ba. cakke/ sakke mora 'jack tree'; cakkāṇu/ sakkaṇu 'jack-fruit'
- 2277 [Note: This entry (*Kur.-Malt.* cek- 'to sharpen') may be merged with 2748 (*Ta.* eakkai), cf. *Te.* cekku- 'to sharpen']
- 2295 *Ba.* sattana 'quickly'
- 2304 *Ba.* satṭa 'cross-beam'
- 2306 *Ba.* catṭi/ satṭi 'small spheroidal pot, earthen vessel (used for cooking curry)'
- 2308 *Ba.* satṭe 'flat, bland, nothing much'

- 2309** *Kurb.* (A.) **cëde** ‘ladle, scoop (made of a bamboo stick and the half of a coconut shell’
Ba. **sattugal(lu)/ sattuva** ‘skillet (for turning food while cooking)’
- 2310** *Ba.* **satte** ‘breast-cloth, breast cord’
- 2315** *Ir.* **canne** ‘three-striped squirrel’
Kurb. (P.) **canṇa:nu** ‘three-striped palm squirrel, *Funambulus palmarum*’
Ba. **sanne** ‘common striped squirrel’
- 2318** *To.* **sodym mudym** ‘duel’ ([Emeneau 1984: 259, note on Text 59: 18] PDr. *c- > s- rather than t- and *ay > y rather than Ø indicate that this is a recent loan from Tamil/Baḍaga; m in both the words is the conjunctive clitic; the etymology of the second word is not clear)
Ba. **sande** ‘war, quarrel’
- 2321** *Ba.* **sappega** ‘Nilgiri tulip tree (*Michelia nilagirica*)’
Te. **campakamu** (l.w. <*Skt.* *campaka-*>)
- 2322** *Ba.* **jajju-** ‘to stamp someone under foot’; **saccu-** ‘to strike, beat’
- 2323** *Ba.* **cadi/ sadì** ‘deceit, plot’
- 2328** *Ba.* **canda/ sanda** ‘beautiful’ *n.* ‘good sight, good manner’
Te. **candamu** ‘beauty’ (used only as the pair-word in **andacandamulu** ‘beauty and the like’).
- 2334** *Ba.* **sappu-** ‘to suck, squeeze’, *n.* ‘sucking’
Malt. (M.) **jaby-**‘to chew’
- 2337** *Ba.* **sappe** ‘saltlessness, insipidity’
- 2342** *Ir.* **cameyal** ‘cooking, cooked meal’
- 2343** *Ba.* **same-** (**samev-, samed-**) (v.i) ‘to go waste’, (v.t.) (**samep-, samet-**) ‘to waste, spend’
- 2346** *Ba.* **samba** ‘superior kind of paddy’
- 2351** *Ba.* **sape:na** ‘calm’
- 2353** *Ba.* **saraku** ‘goods, cargo’
- 2358** *Ir.* **carapalji** ‘necklace (common for men and women)’ (l.w. <*Ta.*>)
Ba. **serapani(ge)** ‘silver necklace’

- 2360 *Ba.* *sari-* 'to move to one side' (archaic)
Malt. (M.) *jarq-/ jary-* 'to fall'
- 2365 *Ba.* *salage* 'measuring basket (made by Todas); measure of capacity also called *kaṇḍuga*)'
- 2370 *Ba.* *ja:lisu-/ ja:lisu-* ' 'to rinse, sieve (rice, etc.); *jali/ ja:li* 'sieve'
- 2371 *Ba.* *salupu/ jalupu* 'weariness, tiredness'
- 2381 *Ba.* *jalli* 'gravel, bits of iron'
- 2390 *Ba.* *savari* 'wick; hank of cut hair (a ritual gift to a woman's corpse at the funeral)'
- 2396 (a) *Ba.* *savi-* 'to taste; (adj.) tasty'
- 2400 *Ir.* *javvu* 'sinew, tendon'
- 2408 *Ba.* *jaṭi* 'cold'
- 2410 *Ba.* *aliya* (*pl.* *aliyəndarū*)/ (Lingayat dial.) *ayya* 'son-in-law'; *aliyase:du*/ (Lingayat dial.) *ayyase:du* 'live-in son-in-law' (*se:du* is given as *se:ḍu* on p. 38 of Hockings and Pilot-Raichoor 1992).
Mand. (R) *ha:ḍu* 'wife's sister's husband'
- 2423 *Ba.* *cenne/ senne* 'beautiful'
- 2426 *Ir.* *ca:- (ca:g-, catt-)* 'to die'
Kurb. (P.) *ca:- (ca:nd-, ca:v-, cat-)* 'to die'; (A.) *ca:g-* 'to die'
Ba. *sae-* (*sae-*, *sa:v-*, *satt-*). 'to die'; *ca:vu/ sa:vu* 'death, dead body, funeral'; *sattama* 'dead man'; *setta* 'dead body'
Malt. (M.) *key-/ keca-* 'to die'
- 2427 *Ba.* *sa:ku-* 'to bring up'
- 2428 *Ba.* *sa:ki* 'blame, excuse'
- 2429 *Malt.* (M.) *ca:g- in ji:wa ca:g-* 'to be overpowered by hunger, be desperate'
- 2430 *Ba.* *sa:gu-* 'to grow old, get bigger'; *sa:sal* 'set of furrows ploughed in the same direction'
- 2440 *Ba.* *ja:ḍu* 'jump, leap'
- 2444 *Kurb.* (A.) *jē:ṇu* 'span between thumb and little finger'
- 2452 *Ba.* *saqe* 'mat'

- 2456 *Ba.* sa:nju- 'to lean'
- 2457 *Ba.* sa:ya 'colour, dye'
- 2444 *Ba.* ge:nu/ ja:nu 'handful, span, the shortest measure of distance'
- 2460 *Ba.* sa:re 'near, nearby'
- 2468 *Malt.* (M.) ja:ra 'a thorny tree'
- 2470 (b) *Ir.* ca:ku (l.w. < *Ka.* sa:ku) 'he/ she/ it is, they are sufficient'
Ka. (Old.) sa:lkum/ sa:lgum, (Mod.) sa:ku 'it is enough'
Ba. sa:ku 'enough'
Te. (Old) ea:lun(u)/ (Mod.) ca:lu 'it is enough'; (Old) ca:la/ (Mod.) ca:la: 'very, very much'
 [Note: All the **Irula**, **Kota**, **Toda** and **Tulu** entries in (b) are basically loans from Modern Kannada; *Ko.* ca:g- 'to be possible' is most probably l.w. < *Ka.* sa:gu- 'to go, be achieved' (2430).]
- 2471 *Ba.* sa:lu 'furrow, line'; sa:le 'road'
- 2472 *Ba.* ca:la/ sa:la 'loan, wish expressed by a dying man'
- 2473 *Ba.* sa:lu 'taloora lac tree (*Shorea roxburghii*)'
- 2482 *Ba.* ja:ru- 'to slip, skid'; ja:ralu 'slip, slippery'; ja:rike 'slippery surface'
- 2484 *Ir.* ca:ru 'curry'
- 2485 *Ir.* a:ru 'six'
Kurb. (A.) a:ru 'six'; aruvattu 'sixty'
Ba. a:ru 'six'; aranu:ru/a:runu:ru 'six hundred'; aravattu 'sixty'
- 2486 *Ba.* sa:ru- 'to publicize'
- 2491 *Ba.* sige- (sigev-, siged-) 'to split'; sippu 'split, broken'
- 2495 *Ba.* cikka/ sikka 'small', n. 'young fellow, mouse'; cikkamma/ sikkamma 'chickenpox'; cikkavve/ sikkavve 'mother's younger sister, father's brother's wife, wife's mother's sister'; ? jikkaṭu/ sikkatū 'mosquito'
- 2498 *Ta.* cikkal 'tangle, trouble, complexity, problem'
Ir. cikku- (cikkug-, cikkin-) 'to get entangled; be available, obtained'

Ba. sikkalu ‘problematic’; **sikku-** (defective verb) ‘gets into, blocks, is available (only 3rd person neuter); (v.i.) to tangle; (n.) knot’

- 2500 **Ba.** siggu ‘shyness’
- 2511 **Te.** ciṭik-eḍu ‘(adj.) a small quantity of (that which can be held between two fingers?’); ciṭika-lo: ‘in no time’
- 2512 [Note: This entry may be merged with 2513 **Ta.** ciṭtu ‘anything small’ since the words in it (e.g. **Ta.** ciṭti ‘a small measure’) show a special semantic restriction of ‘smallness’]
- 2513 **Ba.** ciṭiga/ siṭiga/ ciṭṭiga/ siṭṭiga ‘a little bit of’, (adv.) ‘slightly’
[See 2512]
- 2520 **Ir.** ciṇuku-/ ciṇiku- ‘to pass slowly, intermittently, in little quantities (as water from a little hole in a coconut, or milk from the udder or urine from a small orifice’)
- 2535 **Ba.** sibbi ‘shell, seashell’
- 2537 **Ba.** sibbilige ‘shallow basket ca 30 cm. in diameter, used for winnowing rice’
- 2545 **Kurb.** (A.) cīmūt- ‘to make a signal with the eyes (secretly), wink’
Ba. eme ‘eyelid, eyelash’
- 2550 **Ba.** karaṭalu ‘coconut shell’
- 2552 **Ir.** ra:po(:)du/ ra:vepodu ‘morning’; ra:vu/ riṭtu ‘night’
Kurb. (A.) īriṭu ‘darkness’
Ba. iru (archaic: irul) ‘darkness; night’; iru:da/iru:da ‘by night, throughout the night’
Te. (Old) re:yī (pl. re:-lu) ‘night’; re:ra:ju ‘moon (lit., king of the night’; (Mod.) re:cī:kāṭi ‘night blindness’
- 2559 **Kurb.** (P.) ille ‘is/ are not (there)’; (A.) illa:da (adj.) ‘who/which does not have’
Ba. illa/ ille ‘no, not, it is not’; illa(:)da ‘(adj.) one that does not have (something)’; illa(:)de/ illa:rade ‘if (something) is not there’
Malt. (M.) cil(a)- ‘to deny, forbid’
- 2562 **Ba.** telatti ‘cobweb, spider’s web’; sedili/ selandi/ selidi ‘spider’
- 2574 **Ba.** silure ‘mean’ (figurative meaning of ‘small things, coins’)

2575 *Te.* cillu ‘hole’

2582 [Note: This can be combined with 1584 (*Ta.* kili) since all the words in it (*Go.* (W.) sirī: ‘parrot’, etc. *Konda* sirā. *Pe.* hīra) are derived from *Proto-Go.-Kuwi* *cili, which must be a loan from pre-*Te.* *cili (< PDr. *kili); note that *k- > c- is found in Telugu but not in *Gondi-Kuwi* (Bh. Krishnamurti’s suggestion mentioned in the preface [p. viii] of DEDR).]

2587 *Ba.* sillu ‘branch (of tree)’

2590 *Ir.* cīrutte ‘leopard’

Ba. sirute ‘panther’

2591 *Ba.* eragu ‘feather’; **rakke/ rekke** ‘wing, feather, plume’

2592 *Ir.* tene- (tenek-) ‘to bud, grow, come into being, rise, form’

2594 *Ba.* cinna ‘small’

Kurb. (P.) cīnnu-kutṭi-biralu ‘little finger, toe’ (*kutṭi* [1670], *biralu* [5409])

2596 *Kurb.* (A.) cinna ‘gold’

Ba. cinna/ sinna ‘gold, gold earring, gold stud’

2598 *Ba.* hi:- ‘to give’; ? i:su- ‘to receive; buy’ (causative of *(c)i:- ‘to give’ with the semantic shift ‘cause to give to oneself’ = ‘receive’)

Malt. (M.) ciy-/ cica- ‘to give’

2599 *Malt.* (M.) kepe ‘broom stick’

2607 (a) ***Ba.* siake** ‘soapnut powder, soap-pod tree (*Acacia sinuata*)’; **si:ge** ‘thorny thicket; white wattle (*Acacia dealbata*)’

2617 *Kurb.* (A.) i:cilu ‘wild date palm’

Ba. hi:su ‘reed, wild date palm’; e:calu ‘wild date palm’

2618 *Ba.* si:- (sipp-, sitt-) ‘to sneeze’

2621 (a) ***Ba.* si:pu-** ‘to chew, suck, squeeze’

Malt. (M.) ei:p- ‘to suck’

2623 [See 541]

2625 *Ba.* si:ru ‘nit, egg of a louse’

- 2629 *Ir.* ci:le 'sari'
Kurb. (A.) ci:le 'sari'
Ba. se:le/ si:le 'shawl, cloak, sari'
- 2632 *Ba.* si:ra 'bag, pouch'
- 2639 *Kurb.* (A.) cī:r- 'to hiss (as a mongoose)'
- 2644 [This entry may be shifted to a place under *co- since the *Kurux-Malto* forms from *cok- establish that *Ka.* sugi- 'to tear off' may be < *coki- with *o > *Ka.* u under the influence of the following high vowel.]
- 2654 *Kurb.* (A.) cuq- 'to burn (*intr.*), bake'
Ba. suđu- (suđuv-, suđt-) 'to burn, roast; shoot (with gun); cremate'; suđaga:đu 'cremation ground'; suđiki 'arsonist'; suđu/ su:đu 'hot, burning'
[See 588]
- 2655 *Ba.* juttu 'top-knot, tuft of hair'
- 2656 *Ba.* sutti 'clever, powerful'
- 2661 *Ir.* cu:ndi 'mouse'
Ba. sunđeli 'house mouse'
- 2663 *Kurb.* (P.) cuñq- 'to shoot with the thumb and finger, flick away'
- 2665 *Ba.* ele sunđe 'mountain giant brinjal, probably *Solanum giganteum*'; sunđe/ su:ndē 'Indian nightshade (*Solanum anguivi*)'
- 2666 *Ba.* tunđe 'penis'
- 2673 *Ba.* soppu/ coppu 'cooked greens, spinach'; sappe 'clump of a tall grass (used for thatching roofs); grassy slope'
- 2674 (a) *Kurb.* (A.) uppu 'salt'
Ba. uppu 'salt'; uppanike/uppanige 'pickles'
- 2677 *Kurb.* (A.) cimma:đu 'load pad for head'
- 2678 *Ba.* summane iru- 'to be silent'
- 2680 *Ba.* suvvi/ sususu (exclamation) 'voiceless sound Badaga men make repeatedly while driving the oxen in threshing, and women make while doing any hard work or climbing up a hill'
- 2684 *Kurb.* (A.) curut- 'to roll up'
Ba. suruttu- 'to roll'

Malt. (M.) **cuṭi** ‘cigar; tuft of hair’

[Notes: 1. Since the root for the forms of this entry is PDr. *cu:r/*cur-[V], it should be shifted to a place under *cu:.
2. See 664 and 3514]

2687 Ba. **suruku-** ‘to shrink, shrivel up’, (*n.*) ‘churning’; **suru-** ‘to churn’; **surugu** ‘harvesting season’

Kurb. (A.) **curuku** ‘fold’

2688 Ba. **surusuru** ‘heartburn, pyrosis’

Te. **currumanu-** ‘to feel a smarting or burning sensation in the mouth while eating spicy food’ (e.g., **no:ru/ na:lika** currumandi ‘mouth/ tongue had a burning sensation’, **paccadi currumandi** ‘the chutney caused a burning sensation (in the mouth)’); **suru** ‘smart, smarting’

[Note: The existing Telugu entry may be replaced by the above one.]

2690 Ir. **cōre** ‘gourd’

2698 (a) Ba. **sui** ‘whorl of hair’

(b) **Te.** (Old) **dollu-** ‘to roll (intr.), fall down’

2705 Ir. **jolle** ‘mosquito’

2707 Ba. **sulli** ‘fragrant garland flower (*Hedychium coronarium*)’

2708 Ba. **sullu** ‘lie’; **sulli** ‘liar’

2709 Kurb. (A.) **cuṭe** ‘kiln’

Ba. **su:je** ‘kiln’

2712 Ba. **juri-** ‘to sip, drink’

2713 Ba. **surusurupu** ‘brisk’

2715 Ba. **suṭti** ‘cigar’; **suttu-** ‘to wander, circle around’

Kurb. (P.) **cutt-** ‘to go round, surround, wander about’; **cutti** ‘round about’ (adv., postp.); (A.) **cutti-mutti** ‘surroundings’

2721 Ir. **cu:du-** (**cu:ḍug-**, **cu:ḍin-**) ‘to wear, adorn oneself’

Kurb. (A.) **cu:ḍ-** ‘to wear (specially on the head)’; **cu:de** ‘cock’s comb’

2744 Ba. **su:re-** ‘to loot, plunder’, (*n.*) ‘loot, plunder’; **su:re ma:du-** ‘to destroy, drive cattle into a field to damage the crop’

2748 Ba. **sakke** ‘peg, chip of wood’

[See 2277]

- 2759 *Ba.* *sidi(lu)* 'lightning, spark'
- 2760 *Ba.* *cidi/ seddu* '(bad) smell'
- 2763 *Ba.* *coppu/ soppu* 'Indian spinach, cooked greens'
- 2766 *Kurb.* (A.) *cēndu* 'ball used in game'
Ba. *senđu* 'ball'
- 2775 *Ba.* *sembu* 'copper, metal pot'; *sem̥ba* 'copper-coloured'; *sembe* 'shingle tree, Darjeeling red cedar (*Acrocarpus fraxinifolius*)'
- 2776 *Malt.* (M.) *citrdu* 'porcupine'; *citr kaṭi* 'spikes of porcupine'
- 2778 *Ba.* *sekku-* 'to fit'; *sekusu-* 'to insert'
- 2779 *Go.* (ASu.) *cehro:/ se:ro:* 'yesterday' in *cehro:/ se:ro: e:r* 'yesterday's water'
- 2781 *Ir.* *cellu-* (*cel(lu)g-*, *cellin-*) 'to go'
Ba. *cellu-/ sellu-* 'to throw out'
Te. *cellincu-* 'to pay back (debt)', *cellimpu* 'paying back'
- 2783 *Te.* *cellelu* (pl. [Old] *celleñđru*/[Mod.] *cellellu*) 'younger sister'
- 2785 *Ba.* *sella* 'spring of water'
- 2786 *Ba.* *selva* 'rich man' (l.w. < *Ta.*)
- 2792 *Ir.* *jölle/ jölle* 'tick (insect)'; *tëllu-pü:ci* 'flea'
- 2796 *Ba.* *serangu* 'end of a cloth that is worn (whether a shawl or a loincloth)'
- 2801 [Note: This entry may be < Indo-Aryan, cf. *Skt.* *svi:kṛ-* 'to take' (no CDIAL entry).]
- 2812 *Malt.* (M.) *ce:nd(a)-* 'to carry in small quantities from a heap'
- 2814 *Ir.* *cä:r-* (*cä:rg-*, *cä:rnd-*) 'to join, unite (sexually)'
Kurb. (A.) *ce:t-* 'to join, assemble, mix'
- Ba.* *se:du-/ se:ru-* (*se:r-, se:v-, se:d-*) 'to join, be associated';
se:tu- 'to join, go with, save money'; *se:rada* 'not on good terms'; *se:ruve/ se:luve* 'crowd'
- 2815 *Ba.* *e:ru* 'plough-set'; *e:ruga:ra* 'servants who plough (normally low-caste immigrants from the plains)'
- 2818 *Ir.* *ca:va* 'cock'

- 2826** *Ir.* **anji/ anju/ antu/ eindu** ‘five’
Ba. **aidu** ‘five’, **aidaavadu** ‘fifth’, **ainu:ru** ‘five hundred’,
aivattu ‘fifty’
- 2835** *Kurb.* (A.) **coṭṭu** ‘drop of water’
Ba. **sottu-** ‘to drip’, (n.) ‘drop of water’
- 2838** (b) *Ba.* **sotte** ‘lame, crippled, useless; unused ground beyond the last wall at each end of a line of houses; rickets’
- 2846** *Te.* **coppa** ‘dried stalks of paddy, etc.’
Malt. (M.) **jabe** ‘straw, hay, rubbish’; **jabṛar-** ‘to be full of rubbish’; **jabṛdu** ‘vegetable fiber as in ripe plum’
- 2850** *Ta.* **compu** ‘beauty’ (l.w. < *Te.* sompu)
- 2852** *Kui* (K.) **hoju** ‘porcupine’
- 2853** *Ba.* **śukku-/ sokku-** ‘to be charmed, be bewitched’ (rare)
- 2855** *Ba.* **sollu(vu)** ‘word, command, order’
- 2856** *Ba.* **suli-** (**suliv-**, **sulid-**) ‘to peel (intr.)’, (**sulip-**, **sulit-**) ‘to peel (tr.)’
- 2857** *Ir.* **ole** ‘oven’
Kurb. (P.) **ule** ‘fire-place’
Ba. **ole/ olamatti** ‘hearth, fireplace’; **ole kal** ‘hearthstones’ (kal [1298])
- 2862** *Ir.* **jöllu/ jollu** ‘saliva’
- 2865** *Ba.* **turisu-/ turucu-** ‘to itch’; **turuce/ turuse** ‘Nilgiri nettle, itching plant (*Gigardinia diversifolia*), bastard/ soft nettle (*Pilea wightii*)’
- 2883** *Ba.* **juri-** ‘to overflow’; **suri-** (**suriv-**, **surid-**) ‘to dump, hurl, throw in a heap’
Malt. (M.) **curg-** ‘to flow in streams’; **curGr-** ‘to trickle’
- 2884** [See note 2 under 3558]
- 2885** *Ba.* **so:re** ‘dove, pigeon’
- 2891** *Ir.* **co(:)le/ cō:le** ‘forest, jungle’; **co:le pugu-** (**pugug-**, **pugund-**) ‘to menstruate (lit. ‘to enter the forest’)
Kurb. (A.) **co:le** ‘forest’
Ba. **so:le** ‘jungle, forest’
- 2896** *Ba.* **jo:/ jolu/ jo:]u** ‘maize, corn’

- 2897 *Ir.* co:r(u) 'boiled rice'

Ba. to:ru 'food'

***ñ**

- 2901 *Ir.* nēñdu 'crab'

Kurb. (P., A.) nēñdu 'crab'

Ba. nalli/ nellii 'crab'

- 2902 *Ir.* navilu 'peacock'

Ba. navilu 'peacock', navilu pekke 'peacock tail feather'

- 2903 *Ir.* nerambu 'vein'

Ba. narambu/ naravu 'vein, nerve'

Malt. (M.) na:ru 'vein'

- 2904 *Ba.* narakalu 'groaning, sigh'

- 2905 *Ba.* narigu- 'to shake, shiver'

- 2907 *Ba.* ne:gilu 'yoke, the cross-beam with which two oxen pull a plough'

Malt. (M.) nagli 'plough'

- 2908 *Ir.* ne:ñ 'rope'

- 2910 *Ta.* ña:yirrukkiżamai 'Sunday'

Ir. na:ttikęłame 'Sunday'

Malt. (M.) ne:r- '(earth) to lose moisture'

[Notes: 1. Since the PDr. form for the cognates is *ña:cat(u), this entry may be shifted to indicate that C₂ = c.

2. See 3774.]

- 2912 *Ba.* ne:nu-/ ne:lu- 'to be hanged, commit suicide by hanging oneself'

- 2914 *Ba.* na:ge mora 'Arnott's mountain black plum, small jamoon (*Syzygium arnottianum*); pu: na:ge 'Nilgiri mountain black plum, jamboo (*Syzygium montanum*)'

- 2917 *Ir.* (P.) ne:ra mara 'jamoon (jambu) tree'

Kurb. (A.) nē:ri-mara 'Eugenia jambolana'

Ba. **kanne:raļu** ‘jamoon, jambu’; (**jambu**) **ne:raļu** ‘common black plum’; **ne:ri** ‘Arnott’s mountain black plum’

- 2918 Kurb.** (P.) **na:ta(mu)** ‘offensive smell, stench’
Ba. **na:ru-** ‘to stink’; **na:ta** ‘bad smell’

- 2920 Kurb.** (A.) **do:ce** ‘flat rice-cake’

- 2928 Ir.** (P.) **neriji** ‘cow’s thorn’

- 2929 Te.** (Mod.) **nerusu** ‘spark’

Malt. (M.) **nare** ‘flame, tongue of fire’

***t̪**

- 2976 Ba.** **do:ga** ‘body’

- 2989 Te.** **đollu, đolaka** ‘hardcovering of a nut, etc.’

***t̪**

- 2996 Ba.** **tiguṇe** ‘bug’

- 3003 Ba.** **tagare giđu** ‘vetch (until early in this century this plant was crushed for a medicine to cure headaches)’

- 3005 Ba.** **tagu-** ‘to be fit, be suitable’; **takka** ‘friend’

- 3009 Ba.** **takka:ji** ‘Malabar tamarind, acid leaf tree’

- 3013 Kurb.** (P.) **tanga(mu)** ‘pure gold’

- 3015 (a) Ir.** **tangați/ tange** ‘younger sister’

Kurb. (A.) **tange** ‘younger sister’

Ba. **tange** ‘younger sister’

- 3016 Ir.** **cede/ cëde** ‘flesh, muscle’

- 3024 Ba.** **tađa/ dađa** ‘path, cattle-track’

- 3025 Ba.** **tađavu-** ‘to caress, fondle, stroke’; **tađuku-** ‘to search, try, look for’

- 3027 Ba.** **taṭṭe** ‘milk pot, churning pot, cooking pot’

- 3030 Ba.** **dađi** ‘stick’

- 3031 Ba.** **tađe** ‘obstruction’

- 3035 Ba.** **taṭṭu** ‘plate’; **taṭṭe** ‘flat’

- 3039** *Kurb.* (P., A.) **tatt-** 'to tap, pat, knock, strike against'
Ba. **tattu-** 'to slap, strike'; **tat̄ta** 'silversmith'; **tattu** 'removal'
- 3040** *Ba.* **tat̄tu** 'slope, embankment, ravine'
- 3045** *Ba.* **tan̄i-** (**tan̄iv-,-tan̄id-**) 'to cool'; **tangaļu** 'stale, too old'; **tađi** 'wet'; **tan̄ni/ tan̄ni:ru** 'water' (l.w. < *Ta.*)
- 3054** *Ba.* **tan̄du-** 'to be able, satisfy'; **dañda** 'tribute, waste; useless'
- 3055** *Ba.* **dan̄du** 'battle, war; military camp; chieftain'
- 3056** *Ba.* **tan̄du** 'stem, trunk, stalk'; **dađtu** 'plant-stem, stalk'
- 3057** *Ir.* **tan̄du** 'body of the bugari flute made of bamboo'
- 3067** *Ba.* **tande** 'father'
- 3068** *Ba.* **tavaru-** 'to diminish, come to an end, miss'
- 3070** *Ba.* **dappa** 'stout, bigger'
- 3071** *Ba.* **tappu-** 'to escape, (n.) mistake'; **tappisu-** 'to escape (from someone)'; **tabbaricu-** 'to slip'
- 3082** *Ir.* **tamboṭṭe** 'small drum'
Ba. **tappate/ tambaṭe** 'drum'
- 3085** *Ir.* **tamma** 'younger brother'
Kurb. (P.) **tambi** 'younger brother'
Ba. **tamma** 'younger brother'
Te. (Old) **tammūdu** (*pl.* **tammu-lu**)/ (Mod.) **tammuđu** (*pl.* **tammullu**) 'younger brother'
Go. (ASu.) **tammu:r** (*pl.* **tammu:-k**) 'younger brother'
- 3091** *Ba.* **taradu** 'testicle'
- 3096** *Ba.* **tariki/ tarikila/ tarikilu** 'holly-leaf barberry (*Mahonia leschenaultii*), bitter cress (*Cardamine africana*)'
- 3097** *Ba.* **tari** 'coarse flour'
- 3098** *Ir.* **taru-** (**tar(u)g-, tand-**) 'to give'
Kurb. (A.) **tar-** (**tand-**) 'to give to 1st or 2nd person'
Ba. **ta:-** (**tapp-, tan(d)-**) 'to give to 1st or 2nd person, provide, bring'; **tarisu-** 'to select, invite'
- 3101** *Ba.* **tabbari/ tabbiri/ tabbili** 'orphan both of whose parents are dead'

3103 *Ir.* **tele** ‘head’

Kurb. (P., A.) **tale** ‘head’; (P.) **tale-mu:ru** ‘hair of head’ (**mu:ru** [4707])

3109 *Ba.* **tave-** (**tavev-**, **taved-**) ‘to crawl’

3111 *Ba.* **tauđu/ tavuđu** ‘millet husk, bran’

3112 *Ba.* **tauđe/ tavuđe** ‘hill gooseberry, Indian hill guava’

3116 *Ba.* **tabbu-** ‘to embrace’

3118 *Ir.* **taļumbu** ‘wound-scar’

3131 *Ba.* **taige** ‘children, offspring’

3135 *Kurb.* (P.) **tałl-** (**tałlund-**, **tałluv-**, **tałlun-**) ‘to push’; (A.) **tałl-a:đ-** ‘to sway, rock’ (**a:đ-** [347])

Ba. **tałlu-** ‘to push, reject’; **tallubadı/ talluvadı** ‘cancellation, useless thing/ fellow’

3140 *Ba.* **tari** ‘pole, adobe walls’

3150 *Ba.* **ta:ku-** ‘to touch’

3153 *Ir.* **ta:yŋu-** (**ta:yŋug-**, **ta:yŋin-**) ‘to support, protect’

3158 *Kurb.* (P., A.) **da:ñd-** ‘to jump, leap across, cross’

Ba. **da:tu-** ‘to cross’; **ta:ñdu-/ da:ñdu-** ‘to cross, cross step into a magical trap’

3160 *Ba.* **ta:ta/ ta:da** ‘old man, ancestor (also **ta:dappa**), male name (only used as such in the Gauđa and Toreya phratries’)

3162 *Ba.* **tanga** ‘they (honorific 3rd person pl.)’; **tevare** ‘house of the wife’s family’

3163 *Kurb.* (A.) **ta:mare** ‘lotus’

Ba. **ta:mara** ‘lotus’

3170 *Kurb.* (A.) **da:ri** ‘path, road’

Ba. **da:ri** ‘path’

3175 *Ba.* **ta:li** ‘gold disc on a necklet or coloured string placed round the bride’s neck during the marriage ceremony’

3176 *Ba.* **ta:ve** ‘fern’

3178 *Ba.* **ta:ju-** ‘to stoop down, calm down’, **taggu-** ‘to stoop, lower oneself’, **tappal(u)** ‘tableland, flat land on or below a mountain’

3180 *Malt.* (M.) **tađı** ‘toddy, alcoholic beverage’

- 3188 *Ba.* **ta:gu-** 'to tolerate, put up with', **ta:ngu-** 'to support, hold up'
- 3196 *Ir.* V] **da(:) (/de)/ C] ta(:) (/te)** (*emphatic particle*) 'indeed, sure'
Kurb. (A.) **ta** (*emphatic particle*) 'only, indeed'
Ba. **tan(na)** 'him, her (*accus.*), his, her (*gen.*), oneself (*accus.*), one's own'; **tanaga** 'for him/ her'; **tannenda** 'from him/ her', **tani** 'special', **ta:** 'him, himself, her, herself, itself, oneself', **ta:** 'indeed, certainly (*emphatic suffix*)', **ta(:)niya** 'alone'
- 3197 *Kol.* (A Su.) **ta:nu:ŋ** 'why'
- 3199 *Ba.* **tigute** 'false Indian jalap, Indian rhubarb (*Merremia turpethum*)'
- 3202 *Ba.* **tigalu** 'pang, shock'
- 3211 *Ba.* **tikku-** 'to rub on the face' (Christian usage)
- 3213 *Ir.* **tinga** 'month'
Kurb. (A.) **tinga** 'month'
Ba. **tingua** 'moon, month, month of a pregnancy'
- 3221 *Ba.* **titta/ dittu** 'mound, hillock, embankment'
- 3224 *Ba.* **dimbu** 'pillow'
- 3227 *Kurb.* (A.) **dene** 'veranda'
Ba. **teñe** 'platform, verandah'; **dinne** 'raised platform on either side of the entrance to a house; milk-shed'
- 3229 *Ba.* **tippa/ tippe** 'garbage heap'
- 3231 *Ba.* **dimusu/ dimmisu** 'ram, tool for flattening soil by beating'
- 3233 *Ba.* **timaru/ timiru/ timuru** 'mischief, arrogance'
- 3246 *Ir.* **tilimbi po:-** 'to return' (po:- [4572])
Kurb. (P., A.) **tirug-** 'to twist, turn, revolve, return'
Ba. **tirigu-/ tirugu-** '(v.i.) to turn, wander around, (v.t.) beg'; **tiriki/ tiruki/ tirigi/ tiriku/ tiruku** 'back (*adv.*), again', **tiriku-/ tiruku-** '(v.t.) to mix, turn, bend; (n.) frequency of action'
- 3251 *Ba.* **tiddu-** 'to straighten, (v.i.) disperse'
- 3259 *Ir.* **tar-a-** (**tarak-, tarand-**) 'to open'
Ba. **tare-** 'to open, enter'; **tera** 'opening, clearing'
Malt. (M.) **telg(a)-** 'to open (door)'

- 3263 (a) *Ir.* tin- (ting-, tind-) ‘to eat’; ti:ttu- (ti:ttug-, ti:ttin-) ‘to feed’
Kurb. (P.) tin- (tinnund-, tinnuv-, tind-) ‘to eat’; (A.) tinn- ‘to eat’
Ba. tinnu- (timb-, tin(d)-) ‘to eat, burn, enjoy’, tinnicu- tinnisu- ‘to feed (by hand)’
(b) *Mand.* (R.) tina ki: ‘right hand’; tina bakes ‘right side’
- 3265 *Ba.* tehe ‘ears of corn, Bengal grass’
- 3266 *Kurb.* (P.) ti: ‘fire’; (A.) ci:- ‘to be baked, roasted, charred’
Ba. si:- ‘to be parched, be scorched’
- 3268 (a) *Ba.* si:ya ‘sweet, tasty’
(b) *Ir.* te:ni ‘honey’; te:nükünni ‘honey-bee’
Kurb. (P.) te:nu ‘honey’; (A.) je:nu ‘honey’
Ba. je:nu ‘honey’
Malt. (M.) te:ni ‘honey bee’; te:ni paṭa ‘honey comb’ (paṭa [4034]); te:ni rasi ‘honey’ (rasi <*Skt.* rasa- ‘juice’)
- 3273 *Kurb.* (A.) tū:ṭ- ‘to whet, sharpen’
- 3274 *Ba.* ti:ṭu ‘filth, dirt; (death/ menstrual) pollution, pollution from a Kota, pollution from meat brought into a vegetarian household, pollution immediately following coitus’
- 3278 *Ba.* ti:ru- (v.i.) ‘to finish’, ti:risu- (v.t.) ‘to finish’, ti:rpu/ tiripu ‘judgment’, ti:rma:na ‘decision’
- 3282 *Ba.* tappa ‘clarified butter, ghee, (fig.) profit’; tappa mulli ‘hill raspberry, Indian blackberry (*Rubus racemosus*)’
- 3283 *Ba.* du: ‘dust’
- 3291 *Ba.* susali/ susili ‘spinster, loose woman’
Mand. (R.) hus- ‘sleepy’; hus kanke ‘sleepy eyes’ (kanke [1159a])
- 3296 *Ba.* tuḍi ‘lip’
- 3297 *Malt.* (M.) tuṛmbe ‘trumpet’
- 3301 *Ba.* tode- (todev-, todad-) ‘to clean, wipe’
- 3302 *Kurb.* (P.) tuḍe ‘thigh’
Ba. tode ‘thigh’

- 3305 [Note: **Kui tu:ṇu** ‘log of wood’ may be shifted to App. 44 (**Ta-tu:ṇ**).]
- 3308 **Ba. tope** ‘help’
- 3310 **Ba. tuṇḍu** ‘loincloth, dhoti, cloth Badaga women wrap around themselves to reach from the shoulders to the knees’
- 3311 **Ba. dumbi** ‘elephant’s trunk’
- 3312 **Ba.** tuṇṭu ‘wickedness’; **tonḍu** ‘liar; prostitution; immoral (adj.)’
- 3314 **Ba. tudi** ‘toe-tip, edge’
- 3323 **Kurb.** (A.) tupp- ‘to spit’
Malt. (M.) tupGLE ‘spittle’
- 3328 **Ir. dumbi** ‘bee, beetle, dragon fly, wasp’
Kurb. (A.) dumbi ‘bee’
Ba. dumbi ‘wild bee’
Malt. (M.) tumbe ‘wasp’; tumbrṛa/ tumbrṛā ‘bumble bee’
- 3331 **Ir. tumba** ‘much’ (correct **thumba** > **tumba** in DEDR)
Kurb. (P., A.) tumb- ‘to become full, filled up’
Ka. tumba ‘much’
Ba. tumbu- ‘to fill’, **tumba** ‘much’, **tumbi** ‘full, brimming over’; **tumbidu** ‘appropriately, in good time and proper manner’
Malt. (M.) tuby- ‘to heap up’
- 3334 **Ba. tumbe** ‘dead-nettle shrub (*Leucas rosmarinifolia*)’
- 3336 **Ir. tummu-** (tummug-, tummin-) ‘to sneeze’
Malt. (M.) tum- ‘to sneeze’
- 3338 **Ba. tuyya** ‘holy, sacred’, **tuikal** ‘monolith, standing stone in a village (on which people swear during disputes)’
- 3350 **Ba. tovaku-** ‘to begin’
- 3353 **Ir. togare/ togwäre** ‘dhal’
Ba. togalu ‘jungle dhal (*Atylosia trinervia*)’
Malt. (M.) ture ‘variety of pulse’
- 3357 **Ba. tulasi/ tulasi** ‘sacred basil (*Ocimum tenuiflorum*)’
- 3360 **Ba. tolagu-** ‘to shine forth’
- 3364 **Ir. dullu-** (dullug-, dullin-) ‘to jump’

- 3365** *Ba.* **tore-** ‘to quit, relinquish, renounce’
Malt. (M.) **turg-** ‘to dispose of a dead man’s bones after cremation’
- 3367** *Ba.* **turuku-** ‘to be filled, be crammed’; **turumbu** ‘hair-clip, hair knot’; **tottu-** ‘to gulp, swallow’
- 3375** *Ba.* **duve/ du:e** ‘cremation/burial ground’; **duve natta** ‘cremation place (as used by all Badagas except Lingayats and Christians)’
- 3376** (a) *Ir.* **du:ŋgu-** (**du:ŋgug-**, **du:ŋgin-**) ‘to hang’
Kurb. (A.) **tu:ŋg-** ‘to swing’
Ba. **tu:ku-** ‘to lift (v.t.), be suspended (v.i.)’; **tu:gu-** ‘to be raised, wing’
Mand. (R.) **du:g-** ‘to doze off’; **du:gul** ‘nap’
Malt. (M.) **tumgldu** ‘dream’
- 3377** *Ba.* **tu:de** ‘hill mango (*Meliosma simplicifolia*)’
- 3394** *Ir.* **tu:-** (**tu:g-**, **tu:n-**) ‘to spill’
- 3395** *Ba.* **du:ru-** ‘to reject, push away’
- 3397** *Ba.* **tu:ru-** ‘to blame’; **du:ru-** ‘to abuse; (n.) scandal; (adj.) argumentative’
- 3400** *Ba.* **tu:ru-** ‘to have diarrhoea’, **tu:re** ‘intestines’
- 3402** *Ba.* **tu:ravare** ‘blue-grey pole bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris communis*)’
- 3407** *Ba.* **tege-** ‘to take (away), pull’
- 3408** *Ir.* **teginamara** ‘coconut palm’
Kurb. (A.) **teŋka:yi-ni:ru** ‘coconut water’ (**ni:ru** [3690a])
Ba. **tenke/ tengu** ‘coconut tree’
- 3414** *Ba.* **teppa** ‘boat, temple pond’
- 3419** *Ba.* **terivu** ‘selection, choice’
- 3433** *Kurb.* (A.) **tēyi-** ‘to become clear (as water); come to senses after a swoon’
- 3435** *Kurb.* (A.) **tēli-** ‘to sprinkle (liquid)’
Ba. **tellu-** ‘to winnow’
- 3441** *Ba.* **teru-** (**teruv-**, **tett-**) ‘to pay, remit, settle (an account)’;
tettadu ‘over-payment, financial loss’

- 3451 (a) *Ba.* te:ku 'burp, belch'
- 3452 (a) *Ba.* te:ku mora 'teak tree'
- 3456 *Ba.* te:du- 'to search for'
- 3458 *Ba.* te:- 'to grind in water', te:du- (te:v-, te:d-) 'to demolish, become smaller, weaken'; te:da 'weak'
- 3459 *Ba.* te:ru 'chariot, funerary chariot'
- 3469 *Ba.* te:ve 'need, want'
- 3470 *Malt.* (M.) kakro te:le 'scorpion'; te:le 'centipede'
- 3471 *Kurb.* (A.) tē:t- 'to make to improve in health, cure'
Ba. te:ru- (te:t-) 'to be successful'
- 3473 *Malt.* (M.) teh-/ teta- 'to knit, weave'; te:qrī 'needle'
- 3474 *Ba.* sasi 'sapling'
- 3476 *Ir.* tugile 'is not sufficient'
- 3478 *Ba.* tongu- 'to hang (v.i.)'; tongusu- 'to hang (v.t.)'
- 3480 *Ba.* tuđiku- 'to touch, interfere with, mess around with'
Malt. (M.) tɔrg(a)- 'to aim with a bow'
- 3481 *Malt.* (M.) tɔrg(a)- 'to be ready for action'
- 3483 *Ba.* tonđa 'thief'
- 3484 *Ir.* (P.) tot̪ta 'cradle'
Ba. tot̪ti 'bucket, cylinder'
- 3486 *Ba.* tot̪tilu 'cradle'
- 3488 *Ba.* tot̪tu 'nipple of the breast'
- 3491 *Ir.* tot̪te 'father's elder brother's wife; mother's elder sister';
 tođappe 'father's elder brother; mother's elder sister's husband'
Kurb. (P.) dodda 'big, great'; doddadu 'big, great thing';
 dodđava(nu) 'big, great man'; (A.) dodđ- 'to become big, grow up'
Ba. dodda 'big'; dodda habba '(lit., great festival) a sowing festival performed on the Monday and Tuesday following the new moon in late March or early April'; dodđu- 'to grow'
Te. (Mod.) dodda(mma) 'mother's elder sister'
- 3498 *Ir.* *Ba.* tonđe 'throat'

- 3502** *Ba.* **donne** ‘club, stave; stout fellow’
- 3504** *Ba.* **toda** ‘Toda tribe’, **todama/ todava** ‘Toda man’, **todavati/ todumati** ‘Toda woman’
- 3506** *Ba.* **tondara** ‘nuisance’
- 3507** *Ba.* **dondu/ donde** ‘fat man’
- 3514** *Te.* (Mod.) **dollu-** (<**dor(a)lu-**) ‘to roll (*intr.*)’, *tr.* **doll-iñcu-**
[Note: *Te.* **dor(a)lu**, **dor(a)l-incu-**, **doral(u)-cu-** and the above words may be shifted to 2684 *Ta.* **curi-** since they manifest the change *c- > t-/d-; cf. *Ta.* **curul-** ‘to roll’.]
- 3516** *Ba.* **tonpu** ‘ancient’
- 3524** *Ba.* **tottu** ‘servant; wife; bastard’; **tottu-** ‘to hang on, depend on’; **tollil** ‘work’ (< Sp. *Ta.* with l!)
- 3525** *Ir.* **toga** ‘god, goddess; worship; place of worship’
- 3526** *Ba.* **to:** ‘cattle-pen’; **ti:** (mane) ‘Toda dairy-temple’, **ti:riyeremandu** ‘Toda **ti:** dairy-temple, hence the name of numerous abandoned Toda hamlets, of which twelve can be identified’
- 3528** *Kurb.* (A.) **tolle** ‘hole’
Ba. **tue/ tolle** ‘hole for a nosering’; **tullu/ tollu** ‘vagina’
- 3532** *Kurb.* (A.) **tonpu:ru** ‘ninety’ (**nu:ru** [3729])
- 3542** *Ba.* **do:se** ‘pancake (made of rice or millet flour)’; **do:se kallu** ‘pan’
- 3549** *Ir.* **to:(n)du- (to:(n)dug-, to:(n)din-)** ‘to dig’
Ba. **to:ndu-** ‘to dig’; **to:ta** ‘plantation, farmland, garden’
- 3555** *Ba.* **tai-/ dai-** ‘to wet, cause wetting’; **to:gu-** ‘to wash’
- 3558** *Ba.* **soe-/ so:lu-** (**so:p-, so:t-**) ‘to lose, get defeated’; **soe-** (**so:p-, so:t-**) ‘to be tired’; **so:lu** ‘bodily weakness’
[Notes: 1. Since *Ka.* **so:l(u)-** ‘to be defeated’ indicates that the reconstruction of the root is ***co:l-** but not ***to:l-***, this entry may be shifted to a place under *c-.
2. Since the meanings ‘to be defeated’ and ‘to be tired, become loose’ are relatable, *Ka.* **jo:l-** ‘to become loose’, **so:lu-** ‘to fall off in respect to vigour’, *Kod.* **co:l-** ‘to become tired’ and *Te.* **so:lu-** ‘to faint’ (and other words of this language) given in 2884 may be brought under 3558.]

- 3559 *Ir.* tö:lu 'skin, leather'

Ba. to:lu 'skin'

- 3564 *Ir.* to:lu 'armpit'

Ba. to: 'the upper arm where a woman's bangle is worn, above the elbow'; to: *mandige* 'woman's armlet, bangle (formerly worn on the upper arm, above the elbow, by Toda and Badaga women)'

- 3566 *Ba.* to:ru- 'to appear, show up'; to:r(i)cu- 'to show'

Kurb. (A.) to:ruc- 'to show, point at'

*n

- 3568 *Ba.* nagara 'city'

- 3569 *Kurb.* (A.) nage- 'to laugh'

Ba. nage-/ nege- 'to laugh; laughter'

- 3570 *Kurb.* (A.) nakk- 'to lick'

Ba. nakku- 'to lick'

- 3577 *Ba.* naccu 'botheration'

- 3580 *Ba.* nanju 'poison'

- 3582 *Ir.* nađa- (nađak-, nađand-) 'to walk'

Ba. nađe- (nađev-, nađed-) 'to walk; walk, journey, behaviour'; nađatte 'conduct'; nađicu- 'to cause to walk'

- 3583 *Ir.* nađu- (nađug-, nađt-) 'to plant'; na:đtu- (na:đtug-, na:đtin-) 'to fix, plant, set up'

Kurb. (A.) nad- (nađt-) 'to plant'

Ba. nađu- (nađuv-, nađt-) 'to build, plant (a tree or bush)'

- 3584 *Ir.* něđi 'back (lower portion of the back side of the body)'; něđu 'hip'

Kurb. (P., A.) nađuke 'middle, centre'

Ba. nađu(ve) 'centre, mid-, centrally; hips (anatomy)'; nađu beralu 'middle finger'; nađu manca/ mansa 'mediator'; nađu 'day of the Last Judgment (Protestant usage)'

- 3585 *Ba.* nađigu-/ nađugu- 'to shiver'

- 3588** *Ir.* **nattu/ naṭṭu** '(as) guest, invitee'

Ba. **naṭṭa/ naṇṭa** 'affinal relative, cross-cousin, in-law'; **naṭṭa hatti** 'hamlet with which one's family can have marital relationships'; **naṭṭu ho:gu** 'to go on a preliminary visit to the bride'; **naṭṭu** 'relationship, friendship'; **naṭṭuka:ra** 'relatives'; **naṭṭa:ku** (< **naṭṭu** + (h)a:ku) 'to please, satisfy'

- 3600** *Kurb.* (A.) **namb-** 'to believe'

Ba. **nambu-** 'to trust'; **nambike** 'confidence, trust'

- 3606** *Ir.* **niri** 'jackal'

Ba. **nari** 'fox'

- 3609** *Ir.* **nara** 'a yam with whitish hairs'

Ba. **nare-** (**narep-**, **naret-**) 'to become grey; (adj.)grey-haired, (n.) grey hair'

- 3610** *Ir.* **nal(l)acanne** (/ **nalacan-** before a vowel) 'well, all right'

Ba. **nalla/ nallane** 'good, goodness'; **nanni/ nanri** 'thanks, affection' (l.w. < *Ta.*)

- 3612** *Ba.* **nali-** (**nalib-**, **nalid-**) 'to play with'

- 3625** *Malt.* (M.) **nark-** 'to scratch the field with a hook for cultivation'

- 3630** *Ir.* **nine-** (**nineg-**, **ninend-**) 'to be soaked, wet'

Ba. **nane-** 'to become wet, (v.t.) to soak'; **na:nu-** (**na:mb-**, **na:nd-**)

'to get wet, get soaked'

- 3633** *Ir.* **na:kku/ na:lange** 'tongue'

Kurb. (P., A.) **na:lange** 'tongue'

Ba. **na:lange** (rare: **na:vu**) 'tongue'

Malt. (M.) **naqldu** 'epiglottis'

- 3634** *Ba.* **na:gu** 'buffalo heifer, young female buffalo not yet impregnated'

- 3637** *Ba.* **na:du-** 'to approach, come purposefully'

- 3638** *Ba.* **na:du** 'country'; **na:dama** 'stranger, outsider', **na:da-varu** 'strangers, outsiders'

- 3639** *Ir.* **na:ṇu-** (**na:ṇug-**, **na:ṇin-**) 'to be ashamed'

Ba. **na:ccike/ na:sige** 'disgrace, shame'

3644 Ir. na:ttni 'younger brother's wife'

Ba. na:ni 'younger brother's wife'

3647 Ta. na:m (obl. nam- before dative -akku, genitive -Ø, and namm - elsewhere) 'we (incl.)'; (Sp.) naama/namma/ namba (obl. nam- before dative -akku [nam-akku], namma]- before accusative -e [namma]-e]), namma-/ namba before genitive -Ø [namma/ namba])

Ma. (Old) na:m (obl. nam- before dative -ukku, and namm- elsewhere), (Mod.) namma] (obl. namma]-[accusative namma]-e, sociative namma]-o:de, locative namma]-il] but in the dative namma]- freely varies with nam- [namma]-kkə/ nam-akkə/ namukkə] and in the ablative it freely varies with namm- [namma]-ilnnnə/ nammilnnnə) (no:m/(rarely) na:m was earlier used as a 'royal we' by Namoodiri Brahmins while talking to persons of lower status [Asher and Kumari 1997: 258-59 quoting Chandrasekhar 1970: 246])

Ir. na:mu 'we (excl./incl.) (obl. nam-)

Kurb. naŋga (nanga-) 'we (incl.)'

Ka. (Old) na:m, na:vu (obl. nam- before dative -age, namm- elsewhere) 'we (incl.)', (Mod.) na:vu (obl. as above) 'we (excl./incl.)'

Ba.. nanga (nanga-) 'we (incl.)'; gen. nanga namma), nangaga 'to us (incl.)'; nanganda 'from us'; nangava 'us (incl.)'; (archaic:) namma 'we (excl./incl.), gen. our'

Tu. (NC.) nama, (S.) namo, (NB.) na:vu (< Ka.) (obl. nama- but [SC.] namma-/namma-/[N.] namm- before ablative and genitive; all dialects naŋ- before dative -ki)

Koraga nakili (obl. nam(m)-, accus. namu-nu, gen. namm-a)

Te. manamu (obl. mana-; but Old accus. mana-l-a-nu)

Go. (Southern Chandrapur) manaṛ, (South Bastar) manal, (Khammam) manad(a) (obl. mana- for all) (all < Te., Umamaheswar Rao 2008)

Kol. (ASu.) ne:m/ne:ɳɖ (obl. ne:m-/ne:ɳɖ-)

Malt. (M.) na:mu 'we (incl.)'

[Notes: 1. **Ta. na:ŋka]** (< *na:ŋka] < *ya:ŋka] 'we (excl.)' [Shanmugam 1971: 185-6] may be deleted from this entry since it is given (in DEDR itself) correctly under 5154 (**Ta. ya:m**).

2. Mod. **Ma.** oblique base namma]- (cf. **Ta. nam(m)-**) took on the final a] due to analogy with the oblique bases 1st pl.

excl. *ñiaŋŋaļ-* and 2nd pl. *niŋŋaļ-* which originally contained **kaļ*.

3. See 5154.]

- 3650** *Ir.* *na:yi-cūruttē* ‘hyena’

Ba. *na:yi/ ne:* ‘dog’

- 3651** *Ba.* *na:ri/ na:ru* ‘plant fibre’

- 3655** *Ir.* *nä:lu* (P.)/ *na:đu/ na:lu* ‘four’

Kurb. (A.) *na:ku* ‘four’

Ba. *na:ku* (rare: *na:lu*) ‘four’; *nalavatu/ na:lavattu* ‘forty’; *na:nu:ru/ na:nnu:ru* ‘four hundred’

- 3656** *Ir.* *na:ļu* ‘day’; *na:ļaka/ na:ļekku* ‘tomorrow’; *na:ļenru* (P.)/ *na:ļandi* ‘day after tomorrow’

Ba. *na:iga/ na:le/ ne:ga* ‘tomorrow’

Pe. *na:ris* ‘morning’

Malt. (M.) *ne:la* ‘tomorrow’; *ne:lte* ‘of tomorrow’; *ne:lbeňje* ‘day after tomorrow’

- 3672** *Ta.* (Sp.) **rombu-** ‘to become full’, **romba** ‘very much’

Ir. **rombu-** ‘to become full, grow full’

- 3675** *Ir.* **nillu-** (*nikk-, nind-*) ‘to stand’

Kurb. (A.) *nill-* (*nibb-, nidd-*) ‘to stand, stop’; *nilluc-* ‘to cause to stand, stop’

Ba. *nillu-* (*nibb-/ nimb-, nidd-/ nind-*) ‘to stand’; *nilicu-* ‘to put up’; *nele* ‘permanent, (n.) location’

Malt. (M.) *i:l-/ ija-* ‘to be, stand’; *ild-* ‘to make stand, erect’

- 3676** *Kurb.* (P.) **nila(mu)** ‘ground, soil, earth’

Ba. *nela* ‘floor’; *nela ki:re* ‘amaranth’

- 3678** [Note: *Ka.* *nibberagu* ‘amazement’, *Te.* *nivvera(gu)* (and others) can be analysed as *niru* ‘full’ (3682) + *veragu* ‘surprise’ (5489). This entry, therefore, can be merged with 5489.]

- 3679** *Ir.* **nog(a)lu** (P.)/ **nöylu/ nölalu/ noļalu/ nagalu/ nigalu** ‘shade, shadow’

Kurb. (A.) *na:lu* ‘shadow’

Ba. *na:lu* ‘shadow, shade’

- 3680** *Kurb.* (P.) **nřa(mu)** ‘colour’

- 3682** *Ir.* **nera abba** ‘festival celebrated when a girl reaches puberty’ (**abba** ‘festival’ < *IA*; cf. *Skt. parvan-*).
Kurb. (A.) **nërevu** ‘puberty (of girls)’
Malt. (M.) **nind-** ‘to be filled’; **nind(a)-** ‘to fill’
- 3683** *Kurb.* (A.) **nene-** ‘to think’
Ba. **nencu-/ nenasu-** ‘to think’
- 3684** *Ta.* **ni:** (obl. [Old] **nin(n)-**, [Mdl.] **nin(n)-/ nun(n)-/ un(n)-**, [Mod.] **un(n)-**; [**n** before dative -akku and genitive -Ø and **n** elsewhere]) ‘you (sg.)’
Ir. **ni:** (obl. **nin-**; gen. **nina-**) ‘you (sg.)’
Kurib. **ni:(nu)** (obl. **ninna-**) ‘you (sg.)’
Kod. **ni:nī** (obl. **nin-** before accus. and instr. suffixes, **ni:-** elsewhere) ‘you (sg.)’
Ko. **ni:** (obl. **nin-** but genitive form (with -Ø suffix) is **ni** before kinship terms that begin with a nasal [e.g. **ni meyn** ‘your son’] and **di** before those that begin with a stop [e.g. **di bed** ‘your wife’]) ‘you (sg.)’
Ka. (Old) **ni:m, ni:n,** (later) **ni:nu** (obl. **nin-** before dat. -age and **ninn-** elsewhere) ‘you (sg.)’
Ba. **ni:** (obl. **nin-**) ‘you (sg.)’; **ninaga** ‘to you (sg.)’; **ninna** ‘your, you (sg.) (accus.)’
Tu. **i:** (obl. [SB.] **inna-**, [NB.] **ina-/nina-**, [SC.] **ninna-**, [NC.] **nina-**; dat. [SB.] **in-kī**, [SC.] **ni-kki**, [NB.] **niŋ-kī**, [NC.] **ni-kki**) ‘you (sg.)’
Koraga **ijji** (obl. **nin(n)-**, accus. **nin-nī/nina-nu**, gen. **ninn-a**) ‘you (sg.)’
Te. (Old) **i:vū, ni:vū**, (Mod.) **nuvvu** (obl. **ni:-;** but [Old] **nin(n)u-** before accus. **-n(u)/[Mod.]** accus. form **ninnu**) ‘you (sg.)’
Go. (Betul, etc. [Umamaheswar Rao 2008]) **ime**, (AS.) **nimme:**, (Muria [Bhattacharya 1968]) **nim(m)a**, (Abhuj Maria [Natarajan 1985]) **nim(m)a:**, (Madia [Nimsarkar 1991]) **nimma:**, (Koya Su.) **nimma** (obl. [all dialects] **ni:-;** Koya Su. *accus.* **ni:n-in**) ‘you (sg.)’
Kuwi **ni:nu** (obl. **ni:-;** *accus.* **ni:n-a?ā/ni-ŋgo/ni-ŋge**, *dat.* **ni-ŋge**) ‘you (sg.)’
Malt. (M.) **ni:nu** ‘you (sg.)’
- 3685** *Ir.* **ni:ŋg-** (**ni:ŋgug-, ni:ŋgin-**) ‘to quit, leave’; *tr.* **ni:kk-**.

3687 *Ba.* ni:calu/ ni:njudu ‘swimming’

3688 *Ta.* (Old) ni:m, ni:r (also ni:rkal in Middle *Ta.*), ni:yir, ni:vir, (Mod.) ni:ŋkal, ni:r (the latter is first degree honorific sg. in Southern dialects) (obl. [Old] num(m)-/um(m)-, [Mdl.] num(m)-/nuŋkal-/um(m)-/ŋkal-, [Mod.] ũŋkal-, um(m)- [the latter corresponding to nominative ni:r of Southern dialects] [m before dative -akku and genitive -Ø and mm elsewhere]) ‘you (pl.)’

Ir. ni:mu (nim-) ‘you (pl.)’

Kurb. ninga- (ninga-) ‘you (pl.)’

Ba. ninga- (ninga-) ‘you/ your (pl.)’; ningaga ‘to you (pl.)’; ninganda ‘from you (pl.)’; ningava ‘you (pl.) (accus.)’

Tu. (NB.) iŋk(u)lu (obl. iŋk(u)le-)/niŋklu (obl. niŋkle-), (SB.) iklu, (SC.) nik(u)lu, (NC.) nigulu (obl. nigule-/nigale-); honorific sg. (C [B. uses it only while addressing a religious head (swamiji) of a Mutt]) i:rī (obl. [S.] i:re-, [N.] i:re-/ire-) ‘you (pl.)’

Koraga nikili (obl. nim(m-); accus. nimu-nu, gen. nimm-a) ‘you (pl.)’

Te. (Old) i:ru, mi:ru, mi:ralu, (later) mi:ru (obl. mi:-, but [Old] mim(m)u- before accus. -n(u), [Mod.] mimmal- before accus. -ni) ‘you (pl.)’

Go. (Betul, etc., Umamaheswara Rao 2008) imat/ umat, (Mandla, Umamaheswara Rao 1987) imahk/ imak, (North Bastar [plains], Adilabad, U.) nimat/ nimet, (Chandrapur [Umamaheswar Rao 2008]) mimat/ mimoṭ (South Chandrapur, Adilabad [Umamaheswar Rao 2008]) mimeṭ, (Muria, [Bhattacharya 1968]) nim(m)aṭ, (Ma., Abujh Maria [Natarajan 1985], *Mađia*, [Nimsarkar 1991]) mi:t, (NW Bastar [Hills], NE Garhchiroli [Umamaheswar Rao 2008]) mi:t/ mi:r, (ASu.) mira:t, (Bastar *Mađia*, [Umamaheswar Rao 2008]) miraṛ, (Koya Su.) mi:r (< *Te.*), (SE Bastar [Umamaheswar Rao 2008]) mi:r/ mi:r (< *Te.*) (mi:-; Koya Su. accus. mi:m-in) ‘you (pl.)’

Kuwi (F., S., P., Isr.) mi:mbu, (S.) mi:ru (obl. mi:-; accus.-dat. mi:ŋge/mi:ŋgo, accus. also mi:m-a?ā) ‘you (pl.)’

Malt. (M.) ni:mu ‘you (pl.)’; niŋdo ‘your younger brother or sister’; ningadi ‘your daughter’; ningade ‘your son’

3690 (a) *Ba.* ni:ru ‘water’; ni:ru aṭṭu-/ ‘to bathe’; i:ra ‘wet, damp; the river Ganga’;

Kurb. (A.) ni:ru ‘water’; i:ra ‘wet’

- 3691 *Kurb.* (A.) **nī:g-** ‘to wave (corn under the influence of the wind)’; **nī:k-** ‘to make even, smooth’
Ba. **ni:vū-** ‘to caress, stroke’
- 3692 *Ba.* **ni:ja** ‘long, upright’; **ni:tu-** ‘to stretch, lengthen’
- 3697 *Ba.* **nungu-** ‘to swallow’
Malt. (M.) **nunG-** ‘to swallow, eat the whole thing at one go’
- 3700 *Ba.* **nūnpeṇā** ‘softly, gently’
- 3705 *Ba.* **nosalu** ‘brow, forehead’
- 3710 *Ba.* **nore** ‘foam’
- 3712 *Ba.* **navaṇe** ‘Bengal grass’
- 3714 *Ba.* **nuggu-/ nu:gu-** ‘to pass by, hang overhead’
Malt. (M.) **nud-** ‘to hide’; **nudGr-** ‘to hide oneself’; **nulq(a)-** ‘to step in, thrust in’
- 3715 *Ba.* **noṇa** ‘fly’
- 3719 *Ir.* **nuni** ‘breast-nipple’
- 3726 *Ir.* **nu:lu** ‘thread’
Ba. **nu:lu** ‘web, thread’
- 3727 *Ba.* **nuccu** ‘crushed grain, grits’
- 3728 *Ba.* **nuggisu-** ‘to pound’
Kuwi (F.) **nu:kaṇa** ‘broken rice’, l.w. <*Te.* **nu:ka(-lu)**> with the addition of the native plural suffix.
- 3729 *Kurb.* (A.) **nu:ru** ‘hundred’
Ba. **nu:ru** ‘hundred’
- 3731 *Ba.* **negadi** ‘a cold, catarrh’
- 3736 *Ir.* **ninca/ nenc/ nenju** ‘chest’
Ba. **nenju** ‘chest, heart’
- 3738 *Ba.* **neḍu** ‘long; length; flat top (to a hill)’
- 3739 *Ba.* **neṭṭage/ netṭe:na** ‘straight’; **neṭṭe** ‘tallness, height (of people)’
Kurb. (A.) **neṭṭe** ‘tallness, length; tall person’; **neṭṭe:na** ‘directly, straight’
Te. **niṭṭaniluvu** ‘straight standing position’

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- 3745 *Ir.* **ney-** (*neyg-*, *neyd-*) ‘to weave’
Ba. **ni:-** (*ni:v-*, *ni:d-*) ‘to weave’
- 3746 *Ir.* **neyyi** ‘ghee’
- 3748 *Ir.* **Ba.** **nettaru** ‘blood’
- 3753 **Kurb.** (A.) **nellu** ‘paddy’
Ba. **nellakki** ‘rice’
- 3754 *Ir.* **nilavelicca** ‘moonlight’
- 3755 *Ir.* (P.) **nëlli** ‘emblic myrobalan’
Ba. **nelli** ‘emblic myrobalan’
- 3758 *Ir.* **nä:ṛru** (P.)/ **nagattu**/ **nagattu**/ **na:t(t)u**/ **ne:tttu**/ **na:yit(u)**/
nä:tttu **na:ttu** ‘yesterday’
Ba. **nenne** ‘yesterday’
Mand. (R.) **inelij/ineli:k** ‘yesterday’
- 3759 *Ir.* **netti**/ **netti** ‘forehead’
Kurb. (A.) **netti** ‘forehead’
Ba. **netti** ‘upper part of forehead’
Malt. (M.) **nitldu** ‘crown of head’
- 3770 *Ba.* **nera** ‘neighbour’; **neppu** ‘fine, good’
- 3772 *Ba.* **ne:ra** ‘straight, straightness’
- 3774 *Ir.* **ne:ra** (**ne:ratt-**) ‘time’
[Note: **Br.** **de:** ‘sun’ may be shifted back to 2910 (**Ta.** **ñaa:yiru**) as in the DED (1st edn., entry no. 2371) since the words in 3774 (**Ta.** **ne:ram**) are primarily used in the sense of ‘time’; ***ña:->ne:->Br. de:** is a good possibility.]
- 3783 *Malt.* (M.) **no:dr-** ‘to wash oneself’; **no:ṛ-** ‘to wash (clothes)’
- 3784 *Ba.* **nudi-** ‘to scold’
- 3790 *Malt.* (M.) **nol-** ‘to take out with a spoon’
- 3793 *Ir.* **no:-** (**no:g-, nond-**) ‘to hurt’
Ba. **nonnu-** (**nomb-, nond-**) ‘to suffer, experience pain’;
nonnalu ‘sufferings’; **no:** ‘illness’
Malt. (M.) **nuñj-** ‘to pain, ache, hurt’; **nuñjwur-** ‘to get hurt’
- 3794 **Kurb.** (A.) **no:ḍ-** ‘to see’
Ba. **no:ḍu-** ‘to see’; **no:ṭa** ‘sight’

- 3800 *Ir.* no:lu- (no:lk-, no:t-) ‘to fast’; no:mbi ‘festival of the gods toga and pasa:du’
Ba. no:mivilu ‘festive occasion, ritual event; any present passing between a married woman’s house and her father’s in either direction’

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- 3805 *Ba.* (h)agalu ‘day, daylight’; (h)agalottu daytime, midday, afternoon’
- 3808 *Ba.* (h)age ‘enemy, enmity, hostile’
Te. (Old) pagaturu ‘enemies’
[See 4074]
- 3811 *Ba.* hakku ‘scab, crusted mucus’
- 3818 *Malt.* (M.) pamg- ‘to take between the legs as when climbing a tree’; poŋra ‘forked’
- 3821 *Ir.* (P.) pacaru ‘green gram’
Ba. (h)asaru giđu ‘vetch (plant of the pea family, used as fodder for cattle)’; hacca:vu ‘(lit., green snake) cobra manila ((h)a:vū < *pa:mp(u) ‘snake’ [4085])’; hacce ‘green, raw’; pacce ‘green’ (l.w. < *Ta.* in view of the absence of *p- > (h)-)
[See 3939]
- 3825 (a) *Ba.* (h)asu/hacu ‘hunger, v.i. ‘to be hungry’
(b) *Ir.* panja ‘famine’
- 3836 *Ba.* (h)anji ‘cotton, vegetable fibre’
Te. pance/ panci ‘long cloth worn around the waist by men (traditional dress; dhoti)’
- 3845 *Ba.* (h)adi ‘door, doorway’
- 3849 *Kurb.* (A.) padi ‘measuring vessel’
Ba. padī ‘milking vessel, formerly made by Todas from a section of bamboo, and more recently made of iron in the Coimbatore Plain; a measure of capacity equivalent to 463 cc’
- 3850 *Ba.* padī ‘rung, step (of ladder)’

- 3852** *Ba.* pađuvelu ‘West’; pađuvu ‘western’; . (h)adi- ‘to lie down, sleep’; adasu-/adisu- ‘to put (an infant) to bed’
Kol. (ASu.) **pađ-** (**patt-**) ‘to fall’
- 3853** *Ir.* pađuttu- (pađuttug-) ‘to cause to suffer’
Kurb. (A.) **pađ-** ‘to experience, suffer’
Ba. pađu- (pađuv-, patt-) ‘to suffer; to labour’; pa:đu ‘trouble, hard work, knock’ (both l.w. <**Ta.** in view of the absence of *p-> (h)-); hađu- ‘to be, exist; be together with (used mainly with an inanimate subject, whereas **iru-** is used with an animate)’
- 3860** *Ba.* **pađe** ‘army’
- 3868** *Ba.* (h)aṭṭi ‘Badaga hamlet, constituent hamlet of a Badaga commune, village’
- 3872** *Ir.* **pattini** ‘famine’
- 3876** *Ba.* **patte** ‘bark (of tree)’, l.w. < Sp. *Ta.* patte.
- 3884** *Ba.* **pania** ‘Pan(n)iya(n) tribe; a member of that tribe’
- 3887** *Ba.* **pani** ‘compulsion’
Konda palkis- ‘to cause to sound’ (l.w. <**Te.**)
[See 5310]
- 3891** *Ba.* (h)aṇe ‘meadow, grassland’
- 3892** *Ir.* **panci/ panē** ‘place of habitation, sleeping place, settlement’; -panci/ -panē/ -pani/ peṇe/ pene (suffix used in local names, meaning ‘place, settlement, village’)
- 3899** *Ir.* **panḍige** ‘festival’
- 3903** *Ba.* **baṇde** ‘boulder, rock’
- 3907** *Ba.* (h)ada ‘seasoned’
- 3913** *Ba.* (h)aduva ‘Nilgiri elm, Grecian honey berry, white Indian nettle, lotus tree’
- 3918** *Kurb.* (P.) **pattu** ‘ten’; **pannañdu** ‘eleven’; (A.) **attu** ‘ten’
Ba. (h)attu ‘ten, bunch, small group’; (h)annondu ‘eleven’; (h)annerādu ‘twelve’; (h)adimu:ru ‘thirteen’; (h)adina:ku ‘fourteen’; (h)adinaidu ‘fifteen’; (h)adinaaru ‘sixteen’; (h)adine:ju/ (h)adini:ju/(h)aderiu/ hadi:ju ‘seventeen’; (h)adineṭṭu/ (h)adereṭṭu ‘eighteen’; (h)attombattu ‘nineteen’

- 3922 *Ir.* **panda** 'raised platform for feasts; temporary shed erected for feasts'
Ba. *pandalu* 'canopy, pandal'
- 3936 **Ba.** (h)accu- '(v.t.) to distribute, (n.) 'distribution'; (h)acci 'part, partition'
- 3939 **Ba.** *pailu* 'shoot, small plant; harvest; children'
 [Note: In view of the close relatability of meaning, this entry may be merged with 3821 *Ta.* *paca-* 'to be green', etc., cf. *Ta.* *paccai+kkužantai* 'young (lit., green) child', *Te.* *pasi+kandu* with the same meaning; merging will be better than mere cross reference found in DEDR.]
- 3941 **Ba.** (h)asaru 'green gram, *Vigna radiata*'
- 3945 [Note: The Telugu words in it are the same as in 4451 with semantic extension: 'upper' > 'easily, lightly, superficially'; in any case, the meanings given here for these words are not relatable to 'slowly, gently' of the other etyma in this entry.]
- 3949 **Ba.** *are-* (*arep-*, *aret-*)/ (more modern form) (h)arutu- 'to spread, spread out (clothes or grain for drying, etc.)'
- 3951 **Ba.** (h)arasu-/(h)arcu- 'to bless, chant; be happy'; (h)arake 'prayer, oath, religious vow, church service'
- 3962 (a) *Ir.* *pari-* (*parik-*, *parit-*) 'to pluck'
Ba. (h)arigallu/harigal 'kitchen garden, enclosed patch of land, parapet wall'
- 3963 *Te.* (Mod.) *parigettu-* 'to run'
- 3970 **Ba.** *pariya* 'custom'; *pariyam/ parisam* 'brideprice'
- 3977 **Ba.** (h)addu 'falcon, eagle'
- 3978 **Ba.** *parappu* 'split pulse'
- 3986 (a) *Kurb.* (A.) *allu* 'tooth'
Ba. (h)*allu* 'tooth'
Malt. (M.) *pa:ldu* 'tooth'
- 3988 *Malt.* (M.) *pañsa* 'jack fruit' (< *Oriya pOnOse*)
- 3997 [Note: This entry may be shifted to Appendix as it is < Indo-Aryan; *Ka.* (Old) *bavara* 'war', *Te.* (Old) *bavaramu* < *Pkt.* *paha:ra-* 'blow, wound' < *Skt.* *praha:ra-* (CDIAL 8906) with the meaning shift 'blow' > 'war'; cf. *Skt.* *sampraha:ra-* 'war'.]

- 3998** *Ba.* *pavaḷa* ‘coral’
- 3999** *Ba.* (*h*)*aeṭu* ‘old things’
Malt. (M.) *pac-* ‘to get old’; *pace* ‘old’; *pacge* ‘old man’; *paco* ‘old woman’
- 4000** *Ba.* *paḷaka/ pa:ka/ baḷaka* ‘custom, habit’; *paḷaka ma:du-* ‘to habituate, massage’
- 4003** *Ba.* *pa:me* ‘story, proverb, adage’
- 4004** *Ir.* *pammu/ pa:m(b)u* ‘ripe fruit’
Kurb. (A.) *aṇṇu* ‘fruit’
Ba. (*h*)*aṇṇu* ‘fruit, a score in the game of *tallā:ṭa*’
Te. *pañḍu* (*pl.* [Old] *pañḍ-lu*, [Mod.] *pañḍ-lu*) *n.* ‘fruit’;
pañḍincu- ‘to ripen (*tr.*), cultivate (crops)’; *pañḍu-* ‘to win in a game of cowries’
Malt. (M.) *pa:n-/ pañja-* ‘to ripen’; *pa:ndu* ‘fruit’; *pañjke* ‘ripe’
- 4016** *Ir.* *palla* ‘river’; (P.) *balle* ‘a large hole in rock or earth’
Ba. (*h*)*alla* ‘bottomland, lowest spot; stream, river, lake; floodwater’; *alle* ‘slope’
- 4018** *Ba.* *palli* ‘sacred place’; *palli/ halli* ‘hamlet (both forms occur mainly in place names at a low elevation; *haṭṭi* is the common Badaga word)’
- 4020** *Ka.* (Mod.) *ha:ru-* ‘to leap up, jump; run; fly (about)’
Ba. (*h*)*a:ru-* ((*h*)*a:ruv-*, (*h*)*a:rid-*) ‘to jump, leap’; *pare-* (*paramb-*, *parand-*) ‘to fly’
[See 373]
- 4027** [See 212]
- 4031** *Ba.* (*h*)*araṭe* ‘idle talk’
- 4032** *Ir.* *pora/ pore/ pere/ pēre* ‘drum’; *pore* ‘cannister-like large drum’
Ba. (*h*)*arako:lu/ (h)areko:lu* ‘music (ceremonial or processional, lit. drum and pipe [cf. 1818]); suffering, sorrow’
- 4034** *Kurb.* (A.) *att-* ‘to climb’
Ba. (*h*)*attu-* ‘to climb, grow upward, remain aloof; *n.* excess growth’; *paṭṭu-* ‘to hold’; *patti* ‘about’ (l.w. < Sp. *Ta.* since there is no *p-* > (*h*)-)
Te. *paṭṭu* in *te:ne paṭṭu* ‘honey comb’ (*te:ne* [3268b])

Malt. (M.) **paṭa** in **te:ni paṭa** ‘honey comb’ (**te:ni** [3268b])

- 4035 **Ba.** (b)ani ‘drop, water droplet, dew, snow(fall), hail, frost, cold season’; (h)anikal(lu) ‘hailstone’
- 4037 **Ir.** (P.) **ponemara** ‘palmyra palm’
Ba. **pane** ‘toddy palm’ (l.w. < **Ta.** in view of the absence of *p->(h)-).
- 4039 **Ir.** **paṇḍi/ peṇḍi/ panḍi/ panni** (the last one l.w. < Sp. **Ta.**) ‘pig’
Ba. (h)andī ‘pig’
- 4042 **Ba.** **panne** ‘beautiful; female friend, Badaga term of address for all Toda women, pride’
- 4045 **Ir.** (P.) **pa:gara ka:yi** ‘bitter gourd’
Kurb. (A.) **pa:gara ka:yi** ‘bitter gourd’
- 4062 **Ba.** **ha:da** ‘flat land’
- 4065 **Ir.** **pa:du-** (**pa:du-**, **pa:din-**) ‘to sing’
Kurb. (P.) **pa:di** ‘singer’
Ba. (h)a:du- ‘to sing; speak; bark; (n.) singing, song’
Malt. (M.) **pa:r-** ‘to sing’
- 4066 **Ir.** (P.) **pa:tṭā** ‘great-grandfather’
- 4074 **Ba.** **pa:di** ‘half’ (l.w. < **Ta.** in view of the absence of *p->(h)-).
[Note: This entry may be merged with 3808 **Ta.** **paku-**; **pakuti** ‘portion’ > **pa:ti** ‘half’; for -k- > Ø and compensatory lengthening, cf. **Ta.** **akalam** ‘breadth’ > **a:lam** (DR 8).]
- 4083 (a) **Ir.** **pa:ppude** ‘butterfly’
- 4085 **Ir.** **pa:mbu** ‘snake’; **pa:mbuvira** ‘middle finger’
Kurb. (P.) **pa:mbu** ‘snake’
Ba. (h)a:vū ‘snake’
- 4087 **Ir.** **pa:y-** (**pa:yg-**, **pa:ynd-**) ‘to jump’
- 4088 **Ir.** **a:cige** ‘bed’ (l.w. < **Ka.**)
Kurb. (A.) **a:c-** ‘to spread (as mat, cloth)’; **pa:yi** ‘mat’ (l.w. < **Ta.**)
Ka. (Mod.) **ha:sige** ‘bed’

Ba. (h)a:su/(h)a:se ‘flat surface; canopy of trees’; **ha:sike** ‘bed’; **ha:si** ‘flat’; **pa:i** ‘mat’ (l.w. < **Ta.** in view of the absence of *p- > (h)-).

- 4093 **Ba.** (h)a:re ‘crowbar (made by Kotas)’

- 4094 **Nk.** (Ch.) **pahar** ‘crowbar’ is not a native word but < Marathi **paha:r** (CDIAL 8906; the second vowel is phonetically long in **Nk.** (Ch.) also).

- 4096 **Kurb.** (P.) **pa:lu** ‘milk, milky juice of plants’

Ba. (h)a:lu ‘milk’

Malt. (M.) **pa:le** ‘udder’

- 4097 **Ta.** (Old) +**pa:I** (*postp.* meaning ‘side, to, towards’, e.g. **nin+pa:I** ‘to you (sg.)’ (Rajam 1992: 371-72)

To. -**po:l** (case suffix meaning ‘at’ only with the verb **nwi:t-** ‘to look’, e.g. **irpo:l** ‘at the buffalo’ (Emeneau 1984: 88; Subrahmanyam 2005: 77-78)

Ba. **pa:la** ‘part, share’

Te. (Old) (case forms of *+**pa:lu** ‘share, side’ used as *postp.*): +**pa:lan** ‘at/ near/ with’ (e.g. **dharmaju+pa:lan** ‘near Dharmaja’) and +**pa:likin** ‘to’ (e.g. **bhi:smu+pa:likin** ‘to Bhi:smu’).

- 4099 **Ba.** **pa:la** ‘bridge, dam’ (l.w. < **Ta.** in view of the absence of *p- > (h)-).

- 4100 **Ba.** (h)a:li/ **ha:la/ ha:le** ‘ironwood, *Sideroxylon tomentosum/ elengioides*’

- 4110 **Ba.** **a:i/(h)a:yi/ha:ji** ‘old thing, stale thing, ruin; sculptured dolmen, cist burial; *adj.* old, stale’; **(h)a:ya** ‘old, ruined’; **a:(y)i/ha:yi/ha:ji** ‘old, stale, rotten; *n.* old thing, ruin, sculptured dolmen, cist burial’; **(h)a:lu** ‘ruin’; **(h)a:lu ma:du-** ‘to spoil, ruin’

- 4112 **Kurb.** (A.) **a:yi** ‘garden’ (in **mane-a:yi** ‘house-garden’ (**mane** [4776]))

[Note: **Ko.** **va:yv** ‘Toda ti: dairy’, **To.** **po:w** ‘one variety of dairy’ and the other words of these languages may be shifted to 5372 (***va:z-**) since **Kota** v- is evidence for *v- [Emeneau 2002: 350-51.]

- 4117 **Ba.** **pa:laya** ‘military camp’ (l.w. < **Ta.** in view of the absence of *p- > (h)-).

- 4118 *Ba.* pa: ‘young female buffalo (just weaned and larger than a calf)’
- 4121 *Ba.* a:ra/ a:re ‘high slope, rocky surface on top of a hill’; a:re ‘prominent, outstanding’
- 4123 *Ir.* pa:tte ‘cockroach’
Ba. ha:te ‘cockroach’
- 4124 *Ba.* ba:na/ ba:ne ‘large earthenware pot’
- 4135 *Ir.* pece- (peceg-, pecend-) ‘to squeeze out, drip out’
Ba. pisuku- ‘to squeeze’
- 4143 (b) *Ir.* p̄i:le/ pü:le ‘(wet) eye-dirt, secretion of the eye’
- 4145 *Ir.* (P.) pinju ‘young tender fruit’
Malt. (M.) piño ‘chick of a bird’; biñji ‘unripe fruit, tender fruit’
- 4146 *Ba.* hedā ‘back, behind’
- 4148 *Ir.* piđi- (piđik-, piđit-)/ püyi- (püyik-, püyit-) ‘to catch, hold’
Kurb. (A.) īđi ‘handful’
Ba. (h)idi- (idip-, idit-) ‘to catch; like (subject in dative case)’
- 4152 *Malt.* (M.) purg(a)- ‘to pull out’
- 4151 *Ir.* piđukku ‘penis’
Ba. piđtike ‘testicles’; piđtike ku:su ‘term of rebuke for mischievous children (lit., testicles child)’
- 4154 *Malt.* (M.) piṭa otro ‘a particular kind of bird’
- 4157 *Ir.* (P.) piṇa ‘corpse’
Ba. (h)eṇa ‘dead body’
 [Note: Since the root here has to be reconstructed as *pi:ṇ-/ *piṇ- (cf. *Te.* pi:nūgu; the *Ga.* Konda and *Kuwi* words are possibly l.w. <*Te.*>), the entry should be shifted to a place under pi:.]
- 4160 (a) *Kurb.* (A.) īne- ‘to entwine, plait’; n. ‘entwining, plaiting’
 (b) *Ba.* hone ‘guarantee’
- 4162 *Kurb.* (A.) īndiṭtu ‘dish made of rice-flour, grated coconut and jaggery steamed in a special manner’ (īṭtu [269b])
 [Notes: 1. The words in the languages other than Telugu are loans from *Te.* piđi ‘flour, powder’; the word is not common in Tamil in which the common word is ma:vū [4784].
 2. This entry may be merged with 4183.]

- 4167** *Malt.* (M.) **pi:t-/ pit-** ‘to break wind’
- 4171** *Ir.* **piyi-** (*piyig-*, *piyind-*) ‘to be torn into bits’
Te. **pigulu-** ‘(old cloth) to be torn into bits’
- 4172** *Ka.* (Mod.) **hegalu** ‘shoulder’
Ba. (**h**)**egalu** ‘shoulder’
- 4175** *Ba.* **perumbu** ‘cane, Nilgiri rattan (*Calamus huegelianus*)’
- 4176** *Ir.* **pīru-** (*pīrug-*, *pīrund-*) ‘to bifurcate’
Ba. **hiri-** (*hirib-*, *hirid-*) ‘to split, become parted’; **hiri-** (*hirip-*, *hirit-*) ‘to scratch, gore; rip open’
[See 4367]
- 4181** *Ba.* **pilli** (*su:ni*) ‘sorcery, magic’; **pillikat̪ti** ‘sorceress, witch’;
pilliga:ra ‘sorcerer, one who disables others through sorcery’;
Toda man (poetic)’
- 4183(a)** *Ir.* **īndu-** (*īndug-*, *īndin-*) ‘to extract’ (l.w. <*Ka.*>)
Ba. **inju-** ‘to squeeze, extract liquid (from clothes, fruit, breast, etc.)’
Te. **pīndi** ‘flour (of rice, wheat, pulse); ground paste (of rice, pulse)’
[Note: 1. All the entries of 4162 including that of *Te.* given above may be shifted here.]
- 4185** *Ka.* (Mod.) **hikke** ‘dung of goats and sheep’
Ba. (**h**)**ikke** ‘dung, droppings, manure’
- 4186** *Ir.* (P.) **pele-** ‘to live, survive’
Kurb. (A.) **pēle-** ‘to live (carefree and in good health), get on in life’
[See 5292 (note 2).]
- 4187** *Ir.* **pīye** ‘crime’
- 4193** [Notes: 1. Since *Go.* **pi:r** (*pi:t-*) ‘belly’ and *Br.* **piq** look to **pi:t-*/**pi:t-V-* these may be made a separate entry; the *Parji* and *Gadaba* words look to **piz-*.
2. The *Kol.* *Nk.* *Nk.* (Ch.) words are loans from Mod. *Te.* **pe:gulu**. The ! in *Nk.* **pe:gul!** is due to regularization of the plural suffix in that speech.]
- 4194** *Ba.* **hillu** ‘wood-chip, tip-cat’
Konda (Sova) **pre:l-/** (others) **perel-** ‘to explode’
- 4195** ?*Malt.* (M.) **bi:k-** ‘to call, summon’

- 4198 Ir.** **pülle-payyi** ‘womb, uterus, lit., child-bag’ (**payyi** ‘bag’ [4450])

Ba. **ille** ‘pullet, young hen’; **pille** ‘child (only recorded in the phrase **kađecci pilleya teguñdu po** ‘a children’s game of catch (lit., take the last child’); **ma:pila** ‘name of a Muslim caste of Malappuram district in Kerala (whose members sometimes visit Badaga hamlets to sell or repair locks, keys, umbrellas, etc.)’

Mand. (R.) **pi:l** (*pl.* –**ke**) ‘sapling, young shoot of a plant’

- 4199 Mand.** (R.) **pi:(yu)** ‘rain’

- 4205 Ir.** **parage/ porage** (*postp.*) ‘after, then’; **pinpu** (*adv., postp.*) ‘then, after’; **pitta** ‘backside, buttocks, anus’; **pinbi/ piragay** ‘afterwards’; **poranga:lu** ‘back of the foot’; **porangëyyi** ‘back of the hand’

Kurb. (A.) **imbiđi** ‘heel’

Ba. (**h**)**imbara** ‘bathroom (lit., room at the back)’; back of a row of Badaga houses’; (**h**)**imbu** ‘back (of body), hunched shoulders’; (**h**)**inda:du-** ‘to come behind, follow’; (**h**)**inda:su/ (h)inde/hindu** ‘behind; afterwards’; **pitti** ‘anus, rectum, bottom of a stick’

Te. **pinatalli** ‘mother’s younger sister’ (**talli** [3136]); **pinchamu** ‘peacock’s tail’

[See 4209]

- 4209** [Note: This entry may be deleted. **Kur.** **pinni:** ‘wife of father’s younger brother, niece’ may be brought under 4205. **Malt.** **peni** ‘mother’s elder sister’ may be brought under 4411. The vowel e and the meaning of the Malto word justify placing it in 4411 ***pe:r-/ *per-V-** ‘big’.)

- 4210 Ir.** **pi:** ‘excrement’

Malt. (M.) **pi:kdu** ‘excrement, dung’

- 4211 Ba.** **bi:ga** ‘girth; cattle enclosure’

- 4230 Kurb.** (A.) **i:r-** ‘to be torn; tear off’

- 4235 Malt.** (M.) **pogl-** ‘to praise’

- 4236 Ba.** **pukku** ‘anus; baby’s faeces’

- 4238 Kurb.** (A.) **ug-** (**ukk-**) ‘to enter’

Ba. (**h**)**ukku-/uggu-** ‘to enter’; **hugu** ‘mouth of a gorge’

- 4239 Ba.** **bug(g)iri/ buguri** ‘cane flute with five finger holes’

- 4240** *Ir.* **poge-** (**pogek-**, **poget-**) ‘to cause to smoke’; *ti:* **poge-** ‘to kindle fire’
Kurb. (P.) **puge** ‘smoke, vapour’
Ka. (Mod.) **hoge** ‘smoke’, ‘(v. i.) to smoke’
Ba. (**h**)**oge** ‘smoke’; (**h**)**oge-** (**oge**v-, **oged-**) ‘(v.i.) to smoke’;
(**ogep-**, **oget-**); ‘(v.t.) to smoke (a cigarette, etc.)’
- 4241** ?**Ba.** **mukkicu-**/**mukkusu-** ‘to wash out (the mouth)’
- 4249** [See 4485]
- 4250** **Malt.** (M.) **porori** ‘snake gourd’
- 4253** **Te.** **bodipi**, **boppi** ‘round swelling from a blow’
- 4256** **Ba.** **pođave** ‘sari’ (l.w. < **Ta.**)
- 4259** **Ba.** **huđugu** ‘little, childish’
Malt. (M.) **pućka** ‘small’; **puć** **pućka** ‘small ones’
- 4263** **Ba.** **buđti** ‘basket, bundle’
- 4264** **Kurb.** (A.) **utđ-** ‘to be born’
Ba. (**h**)**utđu-** ‘to be born, (sun) rises; n. birth, creation; adj. inborn’; **utđu** ‘genitals’; **utđu(v)a** **dese** ‘east (lit., the direction where [the sun] rises’ (**dese** [DBIA 209]); (**h**)**utđu nađtu** ‘kith and kin’ (**nađtu** [3588])..
- 4265A** [Note: **Ta.** **putđi** ‘bottle, Go. (SR.) **budđi** ‘earthen vessel’ are l.w. < **Te.** **budđi**]
- 4266** **Te.** **budđa** ‘swollen testicle’, **budaga** ‘bubble, balloon’
[Note: The words with m- (**Te.** **Go.**) may be given as a separate entry.]
- 4268** *Ir.* **puñnu** ‘wound’
Ba. (**h**)**uñnu** ‘wound, scab, sore, boil’
- 4271** *Ir.* (P.) **oñe** ‘bamboo container for milk’ (l.w. < **Ba.**)
Ba. (**h**)**oñe** ‘milking vessel, bamboo container (still used for keeping milk in the house)’
- 4272** **Ba.** **puñđa** ‘wretched, miserable; evil (n.); **puñđare** ‘devil’; **puñđu** ‘vagabond’
- 4273** *Ir.* **peñđi** (P.)/ **poñđi** ‘vagina’
Malt. (M.) **puřa** in **jaram puřa** ‘womb’ (**jaram** < *Skt.* *janman-* ‘birth’)
[See 4379]

- 4275 **Ba.** (h)osa 'new, young'
Malt. (M.) pu:ne 'new'
- 4281 **Malt.** (M.) puc- 'to strip, to undress'
- 4283 **Ka.** (Mod.) hore- 'to nourish, support, preserve'
Ba. (h)ore 'food offered first to a god, then to the ancestors, then consumed by worshippers'
[Note: **Ka.** pokkuļa, pokkuļi and horakuļi may be shifted to 4333 **Ta.** puram.]
- 4286 **Ba.** puri 'strength'
- 4290 [Notes: 1. **Ta.** puruļu 'childbirth', **Ka.** puruļu are loans from **Te.**; **Ta.** piracavam (< *Skt.* prasava-) and **Ka.** herige are the common words for it. **Konda** puruļ is also likewise a loan from **Te.**
2. This entry may be merged with 4422 **Ta.** peru- 'to generate, beget'; **pira-** 'to be born' Since the **Te.** word occurs only in the modern language, r > r is normal and e/i > u after p is not unexpected.]
- 4292 **Ba.** ho:raļu 'elliptic-leaved holly (*Ilex wightiana*)'
- 4295 **Ba.** pare 'cataract, (unwanted) growth' (l.w. < **Ta.**)
- 4300 **Ba.** (h)ullu 'grass'
- 4303 **Ir.** (P.) ola 'arable land' (l.w. < **Ba.** < **Ta.**)
Kurb. (A.) olagara 'farmer'
Ka. (Mod.) hola 'plough-field, corn field'
Ba. (h)ola 'field, ploughed land'; (h)ola gi:su- (< *geyy-isu-, cf. 1957) 'to have a field cultivated by servants'.
- 4307 **Ir.** pūli/ pili 'tiger'
Ba. (h)uli 'tiger'; huli nari 'Indian wolf'
- 4312 **Ir.** pu: 'worm (esp. inside body)'
Ba. (h)u: 'insect, worm'; ukki 'worm, earthworm'
Malt. (M.) poka 'worm, bug'; pokī 'weevil'; pokldu 'silk moth'; pokl pan 'cocoon'; pokl suta 'silk fibre' (suta < *Skt.* su:tra- 'thread'); pocrdu 'worm, caterpillar'
- 4313 **Ir.** pupuļgu 'musk cat'
Ba. punugu kotti 'common palm civet, toddy cat (*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*)'

- 4315 ?*Ir.* *pudu/ podu* ‘boiled rice’
Malt. (M.) *pu:G-/ puGa-* ‘to steam rice’; *pu:G-* ‘to swell’;
pu:Gro- ‘swollen’
- 4316 *Kurb.* (A.) *bu:di* ‘ashes’
Ba. *bu:di* ‘ashes’
- 4317 *Kurb.* (A.) *pillu* ‘path, way to be beaten through thicket’
Ba. *pillu* ‘path’
- 4318 *Ka.* (Mod.) *hole* ‘river’
Ba. *(h)ołe* (archaic: *(h)oże*) ‘river, stream, marsh’
- 4319 *Ir.* *püllu* ‘bird’
Ba. *ülle* ‘a small black bird with a long tail’
- 4322 *Ir.* (P.) *puli(ppu)* ‘sour’; *puli* ‘tamarind’; *puliya mara* ‘tamarind tree’
Kurb. (A.) *uyiṭṭu* ‘cooked dish made sour with tamarind’ (*uyi* ‘tamarind’; *(i)ṭṭu* [269b])
Ba. *(h)ui* (archaic: *(h)uļi*) ‘tamarind; sour’
- 4324 *Kurb.* (A.) *pilugu* ‘lie, falsehood’
- 4327 *Ir.* *pulli* ‘dot, spot’
Ba. *pulli* ‘spotted, dotted’; *pulli ma:nu* ‘spotted deer’
- 4333 *Ka.* (Mod.) *horagu/ horage/ horagade/ herakade/ horaganā/ horagaļa* ‘outside’; *hora(va)du-* ‘to go out’; *horapadu-* ‘to come out’; *horabiga* ‘outsider’; *hor(a)tu* ‘except, without’
Ba. *(h)oraṭṭu* ‘part of the loft or attic which covers only the front third of the front room’; *(h)ore/ hora/ (h)ora:su* ‘outside, external’; *(h)ora:suga* ‘outward’; *oreḍu-* ‘to go outside, overflow’; *(h)oreyaļo:ge* ‘on both sides (lit., outside and inside)’
- 4335 *Ir.* *purru* (P.)/ *pütṭu* ‘anthill’
Konda *puṭa* ‘anthill’ (l.w. < *Te.* *putṭa*)
Mand. (R.) *pusi* ‘anthill’
- 4337 *Ba.* *puṇaji* ‘dry and dusty soil’
- 4338 *Ba.* *honalu* ‘irrigation channel’
- 4343 *Ir.* *ponne* ‘mast-wood (*Calophyllum inophyllum*), poon’
Ba. *(h)onne* ‘common shrubby St. John’s wort’; *hone mora* ‘Indian kino tree (*Pterocarpus marsupium*)’
- 4344 (a) *Ba.* *puri-* (*puriv-, purid-*) ‘to understand’ (l.w. < *Ta.*)

- 4345** *Ir.* **pu:** 'flower'
Kurb. (A.) **u:** 'flower'
Ba. (h)u:- (hu:p-, hu:t-) 'to flower, blossom, bloom'; *n.* 'flower; tail-side of a coin'
Malt. (M.) **pu:pdu** 'flower'
- 4352** *Kurb.* (P.) **pu:c-** 'to smear, daub on'; (A.) **u:c-** 'to smear, daub'
Ba. (h)u:su- 'to smear, apply'
- 4354** *Ba.* (h)u:su- 'to break wind; rot; become emaciated; be useless; (*n.*) fart; (*adj.*) useless' (for the meaning connection, cf. *Te.* **pittu** 'fart' > 'very small, worthless (esp. ornament)'
- 4355** *Ir.* **pü:ne** 'cate'
Ba. **pu:se** 'common wild cat'; **pi:s** 'cat!' (word used only in calling to a wild cat)'
- 4361** *Ba.* **pu:tu** 'lock'
Malt. (M.) **pu:n/- punda-** 'to wear around neck'; **pu:ndu** 'beads'
- 4362** *Ba.* **hundi** 'pasturage, temporary camp for Badaga, Kurumba and Kasava herdsmen while tending their cattle away from home'
- 4367** *Te.* **puri** 'peacock's tail when it is spread' (it is **pinchamu** when not spread)
[Note: In view of the meaning of the Telugu word, this entry can be merged with 4176 *Ta.* **piri-** 'to become disjoined or parted'; i > u after p is not unusual.]
- 4373** *Kurb.* (A.) **u:nja-cu:de** 'cock's comb' (**cu:de** [2721])
Ba. (h)u:nja **ko:i** 'cock' (**ko:i** [2248]).
- 4376** *Ba.* (h)u:i- (u:v-, u:d-) 'to be buried'; (u:p-, u:t-) 'to bury'
- 4379** *Malt.* (M.) **pudgdu** 'pubic hair'
[Note: *Br.* **pundu:** 'buttocks, anus' may be shifted to 4273 since it is phonologically closer to *Ta.* **puṇṭai** 'vagina'.]
- 4385** *Ir.* **anci** 'roof'
- 4388** *Kurb.* (A.) **pëtti** 'box, chest'
Ba. **petti** 'box'
- 4392** *Ba.* **heṭṭa** 'cunning'; **heṭṭu-** 'to be cunning'
- 4394** *Ba.* **hitte** 'clod of earth'; **henḍi** 'lump of mud'

- 4395** (a) *Ir.* **poṇṇu** ‘woman’; **peṇḍu** (P.)/ **pōṇḍu/ pōṇṇu** ‘wife’; **poṇḍiru/ poṇḍir(u)ga** ‘women, girls (in the phrase **poṇḍiru gaṇḍucu** ‘girls and boys’)

Kurb. (P.) **pēṇḍu** ‘woman, wife’; (A.) **īṇḍuru** ‘wife’; **īṇṇu/ ēṇṇu** ‘girl’

- (b) *Mand.* (R.) **peti** ‘female of an animal or bird’; **peti u:de** ‘female goat’

Ka. (Mod.) **heṇḍati** (*pl.* **heṇḍaru/heṇḍandiru**) ‘wife’; **heṇṇiga/ heṇṇuga** ‘coward’; **heṇṇu** (*pl.* **heṇṇu-gaļu/heṇ-gaļu**) ‘woman, female’; **heṇṇu makkalu** ‘daughters (lit., female children)’; **heṇgasu** (< **heṇ** ‘female’ + **ku:su** ‘infant’; *pl.* **heṇgasaru**) ‘woman’; **heṇṇuvali** ‘female line’; **heṇṇuhēṇgasu** ‘woman (showing her weak side)’

Ba. (**h)eṇḍ(a)ru** ‘wife; woman’ (forms with h- are the common ones); (**h)eṇṇu ‘daughter; bride; girl’; (**h)emma:ti** (*pl.*) **hemmakka**) ‘wife, girl, woman’**

Malt. (M.) **pelo** ‘unmanly, effeminate’; **pelto** ‘like a woman’; **peldu** ‘woman’; **pel maqo** ‘girl’ (**maqo** [4616]); **ponder** ‘women’ (balance word with **maqer** ‘children’); **po:ne** ‘bride price’

- (b) *Ir.* **potacirava** ‘girl’ (**poṭaci**, l.w. < Sp. *Ta.* **poṭacci** ‘woman’); **pēṭṭe-ko:yi** ‘hen’ (**ko:yi** ‘fowl’ [2248])

- 4407** *Ba.* **puyalu/ poelu** ‘storm’ (l.w. < *Ta.*)

Malt. (M.) **poy-/ posa-** ‘to rain’

- 4410** *Ir.* **pe:ru** ‘name’; **pe:ra** ‘grandson’; **pe:ti** ‘granddaughter’

Kurb. (P.) **pe:ru** ‘name’

Ka. (Mod.) **hesaru** ‘name’

Ba. (**h)esaru/ pe:ru** (l.w. < *Ta.*) in view of the absence of ***p-** > (**h**-)) ‘name’; **hesaru ma:duvadu** ‘making a name (lit.)’; when an elder brother dies, his younger brother may take the widow into his house as his wife without any ceremony, a procedure called “making a name”

- 4411** *Ir.* **biliya** ‘big, large, great’; **biliyaru** ‘the elders of the village’; **biliyavar** ‘elders of the village, members of the tribal council’; **biliye(:)tapa** ‘chief of the tribe’; **peruveralu** ‘thumb’

Ba. (**h)eccu- ‘to increase, overflow’; *n.* ‘overflow, excess (also used instead of the words for ‘seven’ when measuring grain)’; (**h)eb(bu)/(h)em-** ‘big, strong’; **ebbu handi** ‘wild pig’ (**handi** ‘pig’ [4039]); **emmulli** ‘wild tobacco’ (lit., large thorn-bush);**

paryamma (l.w. < *Ta.*) ‘female name (lit., big mother)’; **hiriya** ‘large, great, big; great and respected man; church elder (Christian usage)’; **heggade** ‘important personage; village headman (Wodeya dialect); **heggua** ‘rat’; **hebbili** ‘rat’; **hebbu** ‘honeycomb supposedly formed only once every twelve years, at the flowering of the strobilanth’; **hebbola** ‘mature field’; **hemmara** (< **hem+mara** ‘big tree’) ‘Malabar ailanto, large neem’

Malt. (M.) **peni** ‘father’s elder brother’s wife; mother’s elder sister’

[See 4209, 4430]

- 4421 **Ba.** **pe:re** ‘watery buttermilk’

- 4422 **Ta.** **perro:r** ‘parents’

Ir. **para-** (**parak-**, **parand-**) ‘to be born’; **peru-** (**perug-**, **pett-**) ‘to get, obtain’

Kurb. (A.) **ëre** ‘crescent moon’; **përapu** ‘birth, bringing forth’

Ka. (Mod.) **heru-** (**hett-**) ‘to give birth to’; **herige** ‘delivery’; **here** ‘crescent moon’; **hettappa/ hettayya/ hetta:ta** ‘grandfather’; **hettamma** ‘grandmother’; **hettavaru** ‘parents’

Ba. (**h**)**eru-** (**hepp-**, **hett-**) ‘to give birth’; **hetta** ‘child’; (**h**)**ettadava/hettava** ‘mother (lit., she who gave birth)’; **hettappa** ‘forefather, grandfather’; (**h**)**ette** ‘old woman; grandmother; ancestress; ancestral goddess; a Kurumba helper’s Badaga mistress; Kurumba term of address for all Badaga women; Toreya term of address for higher-status Badaga women’; (**h**)**ere** ‘crescent moon’; **herige** ‘childbirth’.

[See 4290]

- 4423 **Ba.** (**h**)**iriku-** ‘to pick up; collect’

- 4428 **Malt.** (M.) **be:kdu** ‘salt’; **be:kbe:kr-** ‘to taste salty’

- 4430 **Kurb.** (A.) **ë:g-** ‘to speak, tell, call’

Ka. (Mod.) **he:lu-** ‘to tell, say’

Ba. (**h**)**e:gu-** ‘to say, speak, call, tell, ask, teach’

[Note: **Tu.** **pe:rmE** ‘fame, glory’ may be shifted to 4411 **Ta.** **peru** ‘great’, cf. **Ta.** **perumai**, **Te.** **pe:r(i)mi** with the same meaning.]

- 4434 **Ba.** **pe:di/ (h)e:di** ‘coward’

- 4437 **Ir.** **pëde** ‘daughter’

- 4438** *Ba.* **pe:i** ‘ghost’; **pe:iki** ‘sorcerer, exorcist (said to travel around always in pairs)’
Mand. (R.) **pen** (*pl.* **-ke**) ‘god’
- 4441** (a) *Ir.* **pē:-** (**pē:g**, **pē:nđ-**) ‘to defecate, ease oneself’
Kurb. (P.) **pe:l-** (**pe:lund-**, **pe:luv-**, **pe:nđ-**) ‘to ease oneself’
Ba. (**h)e:lu- (**e:b-**, **e:d-**) ‘to defecate’; *n.* ‘excrement’**
- 4444** *Kurb.* (A.) **bē:e** ‘kind of pulse, *Cajanus indicus* (dal)’
Ba. **be:** ‘split pulse; lentil’
- 4446** *Ba.* **he:ru** ‘bag, load (on the back of an ox or horse); quantity of grain given by the bride’s family to the groom’s at a marriage’; (*v.t.*) ‘to carry a load’
- 4449** *Ir.* **pe:nu** ‘louse’
Kurb. (P.) **pe:nu** ‘louse’; (A.) **e:nu** ‘louse’
Ba. (**h)e:nu ‘louse’
Malt. (M.) **pe:ndu** ‘louse’**
- 4450** *Ir.* (P.) **pöyi** ‘bag’
Ba. **pai/ pae** ‘bag’
- 4451** *Te.* **paiki** ‘upwards, for appearance’; **paina/ paini** ‘above’; **paipaina/ paipaini** ‘just on the surface, superficially’
- 4452** *Ba.* **bokka** ‘toothless man’; **bogge/ bugge** ‘cavity, hole in the ground’
Malt. (M.) **po:te** ‘vagina’
- 4460** (a) *Ir.* **bokku/ pokku** ‘navel’; **bokku-kodi** ‘navel-string’ (**kodi** [2049])
Kurb. (A.) **okkudi** ‘navel’
(b) *Ba.* **buđđa/ buđđu** ‘navel’
- 4469** *Ir.* (P.) **bongu-** ‘to boil up’
Ba. **pengu-** ‘to gush out’; **bokku-** ‘to overflow (milk, etc.)’
Malt. (M.) **ponđa** ‘bulged nose’; **ponđGj-** ‘to be increased, abundant’; **po(:)Gj-** ‘to swell as soaked grain’
- 4481** *Kurb.* (P.) **ođitđu** ‘cooked or baked dish made of four’ (**ođi** ‘powder’; (**đi**)**ttu** [269b])
Ba. (**h)uđi** ‘powder’
- 4482** *Malt.* (M.) **pođso** ‘buds of jack-fruit’

- 4485** [Note: This entry may be merged with 4249 *Ka.* *buđa* 'sound produced by a vessel when immersed in water']
- 4487** *Ba.* *pođa* 'fool; impotent man (in archaic usage); useless, dull'
- 4488** *Kurb.* (A.) *bëđti* 'scorpion'
- 4491** *Ka.* (Mod.) *hotđu* 'chaff; husk of rice or corn; pod without its contents'
Ba. (h)*otđu*/ (h)*ottu* 'pod; any waste from vegetables'
- 4492** *Ba.* *buđtu*/ *bođtu* 'auspicious round spot in colour worn on a woman's brow'
- 4493** *Ir.* *bottavira* 'thumb' (*vira* 'finger' [5409])
Te. (Mod.) *botakana ve:lu* 'thumb, toe'; (North coastal [Peri Bhaskararao (according to Zvelebil 1979: 63)]) *bođta* 'thumb' (*ve:lu* 'finger' [5409])
- 4494** *Ko.* *petg/ petk* 'stomach, belly' (Emeneau 1944-46, vol. IV: 230, 238) (peṭ- < *petṭe < *pođe < *pottay)
Kurb. (A.) *otđe* 'stomach'
Ka. (Mod.) *hotđe* 'stomach'
Ba. (h)*otđe* 'stomach'; *otđe kiccu* 'jealousy (lit., stomach fire)'
- 4508** *Mand.* (R.) *pu:tar* 'fathers-in-law'; relatives from the father-in-law's side'
- 4509** *Ir.* *pode* 'thick part of a jungle'
Ba. (h)*ode*/(h)*odake* 'roof'
- 4531** *Ir.* (P.) *poyyi* 'lie'
Ba. *husi* 'lie'; *pui/ poi* 'false' (l.w. < *Ta.* in view of the absence of *p- > (h)-)
Malt. (M.) *boky-* 'to speak ill of others'
- 4534** *Ba.* (h)*ui-* (hu:v-, hu:d-) 'to beat; mix up'
- 4537** *Ba.* *puri/ pori* 'popped rice, meal made of peas and rice'
- 4540** *Ir.* *po:ra:đu-* 'to fight'
Ba. *o:rige* 'botheration'; *ho:ra:đa* 'struggle'
- 4541** *Ba.* *puri-/ huri-* 'to entwine'
- 4544** *Ba.* *porađu/ poruđu* 'thing'

4547 *Ir. polla* ‘bad’

Ba. (h)ola ‘polluted, impure; pollution, impurity, menstruation’; (h)olagudi ‘pollution hut’; (h)olavađi ‘menstrual heat’; (h)olavu ‘menstruation, menstrual blood’; (h)olla(da) ‘bad, mean, unwise, unlucky’; **holeya** ‘(lit., polluted one) untouchable person, person from beyond the Nilgiri hills’

4554 *Ba. (h)ollu-* (hobb-, hodd-) ‘to stitch’4559 *Ir. podu* ‘sun’; +püle (clitic meaning ‘at the time of’ added to past adjective)

Kurb. (A.) ottu ‘time’ (in **cand-ottu** ‘evening time’ [cand- < Skt. sandhya:]])

Ba. ottu/(h)ottu ‘sun; period of the day’

Te. poda (in enđa poda ‘dim sunlight’)

4562 *Ba.* ollu ‘pocket (as in the woman’s upper cloth)’; **hollu** ‘husk, chaff; blighted grain standing in the field’4565 *Ir. poru-* (poruk-, porut-) ‘to bear, endure, forgive’

Kurb. (A.) ore ‘load’

Ka. (Mod.) horu- ‘to bear, carry on the head, assume’; **hore** ‘burden’; **horisu-** ‘to put on, cause to carry, impose’

Ba. (h)oru- (horuv-, hott-) ‘to carry, bear, ware, possess; swell, rise’; n. ‘burden; swelling; ritual obligation; day of the Last Judgment’; (h)ore ‘head-load, bundle of firewood’; **poru-** ‘to wait for, tolerate’; **porume** ‘patience’ (l.w. < *Ta.*)

4570 *Ba.* honnu ‘gold; brideprice; dowry’4572 *Ir. po:-* (po:g-, po:n-) ‘to go’

Kurb. (P.) po:- (po:nd-, po:v-, po:n-) ‘to go, proceed’; o:g-(o:d-) ‘to go’

Ba. (h)o:gu- (ho:g-, ho:p-, ho:n-, ho:d-) ‘to go (used also as auxiliary after past participle of the main verb signifying that something has been completed, or changed from one state to another, or continuity of action)’; -o:ge (archaic: -ol/-ul) ‘locative suffix (spatial or temporal, e.g. **muccande-o:ge** ‘during the evening’); **po:gu-** ‘to go’ (only recorded in the phrase **kadecci pilleya tegunđu po:** ‘a children’s game of catch (lit., take the last child)’)

Malt. (M.) bong- ‘to run away, flee’

4574 *Ba. po:li* ‘misdeed; bad, mean’

- 4581 *Ir.* po:du- (po:du-, po:t(f)-) 'to place'
- 4584 [Note: This entry should be shifted to the Appendix as it is < Indo-Aryan, cf. *Pkt.* po:a-i 'plaits' (< *Skt.* pravayati 'weaves on'), CDIAL 8785]
- 4586 *Ba.* o:tu 'billy-goat, he-goat'
- 4588 *Ba.* po:tu 'beef'
- 4593 *Ba.* (h)o:ri 'male calf, young adult bull'
- 4600 *Ir.* (P.) po:leva:yi 'toothless mouth' (va:yi [5352])
Ka. (Mod.) bo:li 'a shaven widow'; bo:lisu- 'to shave'; bo:ju 'a bald, bare, roofless, leafless state'
Ba. bo:li 'destitute woman'; bo:le 'bald; tonsured head; senseless man'; bo:le manđe 'bald head'
Malt. (M.) bo:yo 'toothless person'; bo:ri 'toothless woman'

*m

- 4616 *Ir.* maga 'daughter'; mage/ muga/ muje 'son'; mega 'boy, boy-child'
Kurb. (P.) magalu 'daughter'
Ba. makka 'child (of either sex), children, people'; makka makka (idiom) 'all the children, all the relatives'; makka mari (idiom) 'children (and young ones)'; makku 'dullard'; maga/ magu 'son, daughter, child'; maganu 'son'; ma:ti 'son; boy; Badaga term of address for men of the Kota, Kurumba, Irula or Kasava tribes'
Malt. (M.) maqe 'son, child'; maqo 'daughter (a diminutive word)'; maqota:ni 'mother with child'; meGro 'eldest son'; meGri 'eldest daughter'
- 4620 *Ba.* makkari 'medium-sized basket (formerly used for carrying food to the fields or on journeys, and to feed visiting Kurumbas)'; makkari kukke 'basket for storing grain'
- 4624 *Ba.* magga 'loom'
- 4628 *Ba.* masitu- 'to sharpen'
- 4630 *Ba.* majjige 'buttermilk'
Mand. (R.) mayiq 'buttermilk'

- 4632** *Ir.* **macciya** ‘mole, birth-mark’
Ba. **macca/ matti** ‘blackhead, mole (on human body), black spot on body’
- 4635** *Ta.* **mañcał ka:ma:lai** (Sp. **mañca** **ka:ma:le**) ‘jaundice’; **mañcał karu** ‘yolk’; **mañcał ka:ni** ‘land gifted to one’s daughter at the time of her marriage’; **mañcał taṇṇi:r/ mañcał ni:ra:ṭṭu viṣa:** ‘ritual bath in turmeric mixed water for a girl who has attained puberty’
Ba. **manja** ‘yellow’; **manja ka:ma:le** ‘jaundice’ (l.w. < Sp. *Ta.*); **manja gabba/ gabbe** ‘yellow (of an egg)’
- 4637** *Ba.* **manji** ‘fibre formerly used as thread, from the Nilgiri nettle’
- 4641** *Ba.* **manju** ‘cloud (especially a colourful one)’
- 4642** *Ir.* **muyiru/ muyilu** ‘peacock’; **mayilu/ moyilu** ‘peafowl’
Ba. **mailu** ‘peacock’
- 4644** *Ba.* **maḍagu-** ‘to put’
- 4645** *Ir.* **mađi** ‘lap’
Ba. **mađangu-** ‘to be folded’; **mađaku-** ‘to fold’; **mađulu/ mađilu/ maļlu** ‘lap’
- 4647** *Ba.* **mađdi** ‘stupid’
- 4649** *Ba.* **miđi/ mede** ‘heel, ankle’
- 4651** *Kurb.* (A.) **mađake** ‘cooking pot’
Ba. **mađake** ‘large cooking pot’
- 4653** *Malt.* (M.) **maři** ‘place where dead bodies are disposed off’
- 4654** *Ba.* **mađi(lu)/ maļlu** ‘front of a shawl, cloak or wrap (used for carrying items in - when it has to be held with the left hand); loincloth worn by a priest; offering cloth for the gods in which pu:ja materials are presented (also called **mađiya**); place of worship; auspicious beginning’
- 4658** *Ir.* **mađu** ‘pond, pool in river’
Kurb. (A.) **mađuvu** ‘pond, pool’
Ba. **mađu** ‘pond, pool’
- 4659** *Ba.* **mađe** ‘small dam’
- 4660** *Ba.* **maṭṭa** ‘flat ground, playground, place to dance’
- 4661** *Ta.* **maṭṭum** *clitic.* (after a noun) ‘only’
Ba. **maṭṭalu** ‘only’
Te. **maṭṭuki** *clitic.* (after a noun) ‘only’

- 4666 (a) *Ta.* maṇvetti 'hoe'

Ir. ma:muṭṭi/ ma:maṭṭi 'hoe'

Ba. maṇṇu 'earth, soil, mud'; mammuṭṭi 'large hoe'

- (b) *Ba.* maṇalu 'sand'

- 4667 *Ta.* ma:ppillai 'son-in-law, bridegroom, son of paternal aunt or of maternal uncle, younger brother of one's wife' (< maṇappillai [<> maṇam 'marriage' + pilla 'boy']; the meanings 'son-in-law' and 'bridegroom' are relatable, cf. *Te.* (Old) pendli+koḍuku/ (Mod.) pelli+koḍuku, which at present means 'bridegroom (lit., marriage-boy)' is used in the sense of 'son-in-law' in Old *Te.*); ma:ppillai ma:tu 'stud bull'; ma:ppillai murukku 'affected airs of superiority'

Ir. moṇamu/ möṇamu/ mēṇamu 'marriage'; ma:pṭe 'son-in-law' (l.w. < *Ta.*); möṇama:pille 'a man who lives with his future wife in her house before the wedding takes place'

Ba. maṇa me:de 'marriage booth (Hindu usage, l.w. < *Ta.*) (cf. *Ta.* tirumāṇam 'marriage')

Te. (Mod.) manuguḍupulu 'celebrations at the in-laws' house (usually for three days) after marriage (lit., marriage-eatings) (guḍupulu [1654])

[Note: Go. marminj(g) 'marriage' with C₂ = r cannot remain in this entry since the entries of the other languages in it yield *maṇ- with C₂ = ɳ; the Gondi word may be shifted to 4715 *Ta.* maru-makan 'son-in-law']

- 4672 *Ba.* maṇi 'hour, bell'

- 4673 *Ir.* maṇi-këyyi 'wrist'

Ba. maṇi kaṭṭu 'wrist'

- 4674 *Ba.* maniya(ga:ra)/ manega:r(a) 'headman'

- 4675 *Ba.* maṇe 'seat, plank (used as a bench in the house)'

- 4676 *Ba.* maḍḍi 'residue of any decoction or of a watery substance'

- 4682 *Ir.* maṇde 'hair (on the head)'

Ba. maṇde 'head'

- 4690 [Note: This entry can be merged with Appendix 53(a) as all the words in it appear to be derived from Indo-Aryan; note that *Ta.* matinji is included in both.]

- 4692 *Ba.* madilu 'shelf, lamp-shelf, cut-away part of wall between two rooms where the main brass lamp rests'

- 4694 *Ba.* **maduve** ‘marriage (pair-word with **mangala** ‘decoration’)
- 4698 *Ir.* **mandi** ‘black monkey’
- 4706 *Ba.* **mayengu-** ‘to be surprised; startled; bewildered; fascinated’
- 4707 *Ir.* **megaru/ meguru/ moyiru** ‘hair (of body)’
Ba. **mailu** ‘hair’
- 4711 (a) **Kurb.** (A.) **mara** ‘tree’
Ka. (Old) **maram/mara** ‘tree’
Ba. **mora** ‘tree; wood’; **mora kotti** ‘woodpecker; Nilgiri spotted piculet (*Picumnus innominatus malayorum*)’
Malt. (M.) **mandu** ‘tree’; **mandrdu** ‘medicine’; **mandrawe** ‘medicine man’; **mandrani** ‘medicine woman’; man (classifier for trees)
 /(Dravidian loan in *Skt.*) **Skt.** **markaṭa-** ‘monkey’ (attested first in *Va:jasaneyi Saṃhitā*:) is a partial Dravidian loan with its first part **mar-** derived from PDr. ***maran/m** ‘tree’; the literal meaning will be ‘one living on trees’ (the origin of -**kaṭa-** is obscure [? PDr. ***kaṭa-** ‘to cross’ (1109), cf. **śa:kha:mṛga-**, another word for monkey (lit., ‘animal of tree branches’)]). The traditional etymologies are outlandish: **markati gacchati:ti markaṭah** ‘**markaṭa-** since it goes (**markati**)’ and **mriyate śliṣṭaśa:kha:samkaṭe markataḥ** ‘**markaṭa-** since it dies (**mriyate**) in entangled tree branches’.]
- 4715 *Ba.* **mamma ku:su** ‘grandchild’; **mammakka** ‘grandchild; grandchildren’
 [See 4667]
- 4719 **Kurb.** (A.) **maddu** ‘medicine’
Ba. **maddu** ‘medicine; magical potion’; **maddu ma:du-** ‘to perform sorcery or witchcraft’
- 4720 **Malt.** (M.) **margdu** ‘horn’; **margo** ‘possessing of horns’
- 4722 *Ba.* **meccu-** ‘to praise’
- 4728 *Ba.* **mabbu** ‘fatigue; intoxication; darkness’
- 4729 *Ba.* **male** ‘haughty, self-important’
- 4732 *Ba.* **bala akka** ‘elder half-sister’; **bala anna** ‘elder step-brother’; **bala appa** ‘stepfather’; **bala amme** ‘younger half-sister’; **bala auve/ avve/ ta:yi** ‘stepmother’; **bala tamma** ‘younger step-brother’

- 4735 *Ba.* malagu- 'to sleep'; maggilu 'cot, bedstead'
- 4740 *Ir.* mällä:- (mällä:g-, mällä:nd-) 'to turn the face upwards'
- 4742 *Ir.* mele 'mountain'; melende:nu 'mountain bee' (*de:nu* [3268b])
Kurb. (P.) male 'mountain'
Ba. male 'hill'; malaga:ri 'woman of the hill tribes'; male ganje 'mountain barley'
- 4743 *Malt.* (M.) mala 'no, not; or'
- 4749 *Ba.* masu/ maca kallu 'stone axe once used by Kurumbas to cut thickets in the forest'
Malt. (M.) masdu 'axe'
- 4750 *Ba.* maggi 'blunt'; maggu- 'to become blunt; sink down; settle down'
- 4753 *Ir.* mä: (P.)/ ma:/ me:/ 'rain'
Kurb. (A.) mae 'rain'
Ba. ma:ye/ me: 'rain'
- 4760 *Ir.* mere- (P.)/ märe- (märeg-, märend-) 'to disappear'
Ba. mare- (mareb-, mared-) 'to forget; hide'; mariti 'disguise'; marisu- 'to hide'; maru- 'to be hidden'; marake 'confusion, faint'; maradi 'forgetfulness'
- 4761 *Ba.* maralisu- 'to upturn'
- 4762 *Te.* (Old) marädi (*pl.* marädu-lu) 'spouse's younger brother, etc.', (Mod.) maridi (*pl.* maridi-lu/marudu-lu) 'younger sister's husband (for a woman)'; ba:vamaridi (*pl.* ba:vamarudu-lu) 'wife's brother (older or younger)'; (Old) marädalu (*pl.* marädand-ru) 'spouse's younger sister, etc.', (Mod.) maradalu (*pl.* maradalju 'wife's younger sister, younger brother's wife'
- 4764 *Ba.* mari 'infant; young animal'
- 4766 *Ba.* maraŋe 'day before yesterday'; marici/ maru 'again'; maru makka 'grandchild'
- 4769 *Ba.* mare- (marev-, maret-) 'to hiss, bubble up (fire, rain, etc.)'
- 4776 *Kurb.* (A.) mane 'house'
Ba. mane 'house; house-site'; maneka:ra 'house-owner'; maneyava 'wife'

- 4777 **Ba.** *manda* 'meeting place; grassy slope; council, panchayat'; *manda kallu* 'meeting stone (lit.); a low, wide, earth-filled and stone-cased wall where people sit in the sun'; **mandu** 'Toda hamlet; suffix in all Badaga forms of Toda site names and in several Badaga village names (indicating these places had grown on abandoned Toda sites)'
- 4778 **Malt.** (M.) *man-/ mañja-* 'to be, become'
- 4780 **Ir.** *ma:vu* 'sambar deer, stag'
Malt. (M.) *ma:kdu* 'small hornless deer'
- 4781 **Ba.** *ma:le* 'evening'
Malt. (M.) *ma:qdu* 'night'
- 4782 **Ir.** *ma:ve pammu* (P.)/ *ma:pamu* 'mango fruit (ripe)' (*pam(m)u* [4004]); (P.) *ma:ve mara* 'mango tree' (*mara* [4711a])
Ba. *ma:vañnu/ ma:vu hañnu* 'mango fruit'; **ma:vu mora** 'mango tree'
- 4783 **Ir.** *ma:cu* 'placenta, afterbirth'
Ba. *ma:su* 'placenta, afterbirth'
- 4784 **Kurb.** (A.) *ma:vu* 'flour'
Ba. *ma:vu* 'flour, powder'; *ma:vavalakki* (< *ma:vu* + *aval* 'flattened rice' [2391] + *akki* 'rice' [215]) 'block of rice flour prepared with sugar and some spices as a ritual offering (it can then be eaten by worshippers without further cooking)'
- 4786 [Note: This entry may be shifted to the Appendix since **ma:* 'great' is most likely derived from *Skt.* *maha:*; *Ta.* *ma:il* 'greatness, great man' is a later creation based on it.]
- 4791 [Note: This entry is < Indo-Aryan; cf. *Skt.* *manuṣya-/ manuja-* 'man'. **Pa.** *mañja/ mañña*, **Go.** (Mu.) *manja* 'man' with the nasal preserved are closer to the Sanskrit words. **Kol.-Nk.** *ma:s* 'man, husband' and its variants and **Konḍa** *ma:si* 'husband' involve loss of the nasal and compensatory lengthening of the preceding vowel. The feminine word in this group **ma:c-a:* 'wife' is a new creation by the addition of the feminine suffix -*a:* found in female kinship terms. **Go.** (Tr.) *mai* 'woman' and the other words closely related to it are from Indo-Aryan *ma:* 'mother'.]
- 4796 (a) **Ba.** *ma:da* 'tableland'; *ma:di* 'upstairs'

- 4797** *Ir.* **ma:du-** ‘to do, make, cause, effect’ (cf. **co:ruma:du-** ‘to cook rice/ food’, **ko:bama:du-/ ro:cama:du-** ‘to get angry’) l.w. <*Ba.*
- Kurb.* (A.) **uṇḍu-ma:d-** ‘to create’ (**uṇḍu-** [697])
- Ba.* **ma:du-** ‘to do’; **ma:ṭa** ‘action’
- [See 4802]
- 4798** *Ta.* **ma:ṭu** ‘ox, cow (**pacu+maaṭu**) or buffalo (**erumai+ma:ṭu**); senseless person’ (meaning correction)
- Ir.* **ma:du** ‘ox, cow, bull’
- Kurb.* (P.) **ma:du** ‘cow, cattle’
- Ba.* **ma:ṭu** ‘bull’
- 4801** *Malt.* (M.) **ma(:)nḍ-** ‘to roast in hot ashes’
- 4802** [Note: Since the original meaning of *Ta.* **ma:tṭu-** (auxiliary with only negative suffixes, e.g. **var-a ma:tṭ-Ø-e:n** ‘I will not come [lit., I will not do coming]’) is ‘to do’, it should be shifted to 4797 *Ma.* **ma:tuka** ‘to build’, *Ka.* **ma:du-** ‘to do’ (it has nothing to do with **ma:tṭu-** ‘to fasten on’, etc.)]
- 4808** *Ir.* (P.) **ma:dala mara** ‘Italian lemon tree, citron lemon’
- 4810** *Ba.* **ma:diga** (*pl.* **ma:dendaru**) ‘cobbler’
- 4813** *Ba.* **mamma/** (Lingayat dialect) **ma:va** ‘uncle, father-in-law’; **mammi/ ma:i** ‘aunt, mother-in-law’
Malt. (M.) **mama** ‘maternal uncle’; **mami** ‘maternal aunt’; **mamqler** ‘uncle and nephew’
- 4814** *Ba.* **ma:i-** ‘to be hidden; commit suicide by self-immolation on the husband’s funeral pyre’; **ma:yisu-** ‘to commit suicide; (n.) ‘suicide’; **ma:isige** ‘suicidal’
- 4818** *Ir.* **ma:ru** ‘breast (fem.)’
Ba. **ma:ru** ‘breast, chest; a measure from the sternum to the outstretched fingertips, mainly for rope and cloth’
- 4827** *Ir.* **mä:le** (P.)/ **me:le** ‘garland’
Ba. **ma:le** ‘garland; fame, reputation’
- 4834** *Ba.* **ma:ru-** ‘to change, sell’; **ma:tu** ‘word; advice; promise’; **ma:ta:du-** ‘to talk’; **ma:tu-** ‘to change, become changed’; **ma:ri** ‘idling, waiting around’
Te. (Old) **ma:rturu** ‘enemies’

- 4838 *Ba.* mikku- / (rare) miccu- ‘to remain, be saved’; **mikka** ‘safe, secure’; minju- ‘to excel, go forward’
- 4841 *Kurb.* (A.) meda- ‘to float’
Ba. mi: ‘topland, land above a marsh’
- 4851 *Kurb.* (A.) mīdi ‘very young, tender fruit (gourd)’
- 4858 *Ba.* mīḍā(ma) ‘lover of a married woman; man who goes beyond the limits of acceptable behaviour’; hero, one who has overpowered’
- 4860 *Malt.* (M.) med(a)- ‘to relish food’
- 4867 *Kurb.* (A.) ma:c-aṇṇu ‘chilly’ (aṇṇu ‘fruit’ [4004])
Ba. masuka:i/ ma:su/ ma:cu ‘chilly; seasoning’ (ka:i [1459])
- 4876 *Ba.* mi:nu ‘star’; miccu- ‘to shine, make lightning’; miccalu ‘lightning’; minigu- ‘to shine; glisten’; miniki ‘glittering object’
- 4878 *Ir.* mi:yu- (mi:yg-, mi:ynd-) ‘to bathe’
Ba. mi:- (mi: -, mind-) ‘to bathe’ (archaic)
- 4879 *Ir.* mi:se ‘moustache’
Ba. mi:se ‘moustache’
- 4884 *Ba.* mi:rida ‘that which is greater’
- 4885 *Kurb.* (A.) mi:nu ‘fish’
Ba. mi:nu ‘fish’
Malt. (M.) mi:ndu ‘fish’
- 4886 *Ir.* mo:- (mo:kk-, mo:nd-) ‘to smell’
Ba. mu:cu-/ mu:su- ‘to smell, taste; (n.) taste, nibble’
- 4887 *Ba.* moge ‘earthen vessel’; a liquid measure’, (v.t.) (mogeb-, moged-) ‘to ladle out a measure of liquid’
- 4888 *Ba.* mokke ‘ground, high slope, landmark’
- 4889 *Ir.* (P.) mo:nde ‘face’
Ba. mogā/ mo:re ‘face’; moguḍā/ maguḍā ‘crown (of head)’
- 4893 *Ba.* mogge ‘shoot, seedling; (v.i.) to bud’
- 4896 (a) *Ba.* mukkavale ‘straining at childbirth’; mukkalotte ‘dysentery’; mukkalu ‘appendicitis’; muggiru- ‘to work hard’
- 4899 *Ba.* mugu ‘pot for keeping clarified butter in’
- 4902 *Ir.* mocaru ‘curds’
Ba. mosaru ‘curds’

- 4908 *Ba.* mojju kunni 'wasp'
- 4915 *Ir.* mü:y- (mü:yg-, mü:yŋd-) 'to surround, gather round'
Ba. muccu- 'to cover; shut'; mucukikku-/ musukikku- 'to veil, cover the head with a cloth (an indication of sorrow)'; mucuku/ musuku 'pot lid; veil'; musuku/ mucuku si:le '(lit., covering cloak) cloth given to a widow to cover her head during her husband's funeral'
- Malt.* (M.) muc- 'to shut; close'; musg- 'to tie into a bundle, pack up'
- 4921 *Ba.* muđi 'hair'; (v.t.) 'to knot'; muđuppu 'coins given as a token of intent to pay a sum of money'
- 4922 *Ir.* muđi- (muđik-, muđit-) 'to finish'; muđi- (muđig-, muđind-) 'can, be able to'; muđiya:du/ muđigale 'cannot'; muđindale 'could not'; muđigidu 'can'
Kurb. (A.) muđi- 'to be possible'
Ba. muđicu- 'to finish'
- 4923 *Kurb.* (A.) muđi- 'to be possible' (muđidadu 'it was possible to'; muđia(ra) 'it is not possible to')
Ba. muđiya: (auxiliary verb following Verbal Noun in the dative) 'to be unable, cannot'
- 4925 *Ir.* muđuku- 'to urge, force, insist, press'
- 4929 *Ba.* muđta:lu 'senseless (person)'
- 4934 *Kurb.* (P.) muđt- 'to touch'
Ba. muđtu- 'to touch; (n.) 'profit'; muđtu ka:la 'knock-kneed man'; muđtu ka:li 'knock-kneed woman'
- 4935 *Ir.* (këyyi-)muđti 'elbow'
Ba. muđti ka:lu 'knee'
- 4937 *Ba.* muđtu 'sundry articles made and given by a Kota associate'
- 4939 *Ir.* mođtu 'egg'; mođte 'egg, testis'
Kurb. (A.) mođte 'egg'
Ba. mođte 'egg'
- 4941 *Ba.* muđtu 'new moon (day)'

- 4947** *Ba.* muṇḍu ‘loincloth; waist-cloth; cloth worn over the shoulders by Badaga women’
- 4950** *Ir.* modali/ modäli ‘a Pa:lu Kurumba, resident in an Irula settlement, functioning as the folk doctor for the village’; modälu:more ‘once’ (*more* [5015])
Kurb. (A.) modalu ‘at first’
Ba. modalu ‘first’; modali ‘Kurumba headman’
- 4952** *Ir.* modale ‘crocodile’
Ba. musue/ musuvi/ mosue ‘crocodile’
- 4954** *Ir.* mudukka/ moduk(k)a ‘old man’; mudukki/ modukki ‘old woman’
Ba. mudakka/ muduka ‘old man, old age’; mudikki/ muduki ‘old woman’; muduku ‘old age’; mudi/mudu ‘old; aged; ripe’; mutta/ mutte (*pl.* muttaru/ muttavaru) ‘forefathers’; adj. ‘old; earlier’; muttappa ‘forefather’; muttayya ‘great-grandfather’; mu:pu ‘old age’; mu:pa ‘aboriginal, jungle-dwelling tribesman (Irula, Kasava, Urali, Solega, Kurumba)’
- 4955** *Ir.* mudugu ‘back (upper portion)’
Malt. (M.) mudq ḍo:wle ‘buttocks’; mudq ḍe:le ‘person with prominent buttocks’; mu:dqe ‘anus’
- 4959** *Ba.* muttu ‘pearl’
- 4960** *Ba.* muttu ‘kiss’; muttu ikku- ‘to kiss’; mutti/ muddi ‘lovely, affectionate thing’; muddu ‘love, affection’
- 4962** *Ba.* mutta/ mudda ‘meal’; mutte/ mudde ‘handful (of food, etc.)’
- 4963** *Ba.* mundari haṇṇu ‘grapes’
- 4968** *Ir.* munna/ macalu ‘hare’
Kurb. (A.) mola ‘hare’
Ka. (Old) molam/mola ‘hare’
Ba. mola ‘hare’
Malt. (M.) muñe ‘rabbit’
- 4971** *Kurb.* (A.) munde ‘stump, foot of a tree’
- 4973** *Kurb.* (A.) more- ‘to buzz’
- 4975** *Ba.* mare- ‘to break, obstruct’; muri- ‘to break; collapse’
Malt. (M.) murk- ‘to cut across, cut to size’; murge ‘severed neck from where an animal is cut’

- 4978 **Ba.** **muruga** 'very handsome man; god Subrahmanya'; **murugi** 'very beautiful girl'
- 4982 **Ir.** (P.) **nugge** 'Indian horse-radish tree'
Kurb. (P.) **muruŋge** 'drumstick, Indian horse-radish'
Te. **mulaga** 'Indian horse-radish tree'
- 4985 **Ir.** **möle** 'female breast'; **mole-kotti** 'breast-nipple' (**kotti** [2049]); **möleyadipaṇa** 'money given to the bride's mother for having fed the bride with her milk' (**adi** [72], **paṇa** [DBIA 250])
Kurb. (P.) **mule** 'woman's breast'
Ba. **mole** 'breast; udder'; **mole kaṇṇu** 'dark ring around a nipple'; **mole mone** 'teat on a cow's udder'
- 4987 **Ba.** **mulle** 'jasmine'
- 4988 **Ba.** **molle** 'navel'; **molle kuḍi** 'umbilical cord' (**kuḍi** [2049])
- 4989 **Ba.** **mo:la** 'tambourine'
- 4990 **Ir.** **muļi** 'knee'; **moṇangëyyi** 'fore-arm'
Kurb. (P.) **muļa(mu)** 'cubit'; (A.) **moļa** 'cubit'
Ba. **ma:** 'cubit; a linear measure roughly equivalent to the cubit or half a yard'; **muṇi** 'knuckle'; **moṇanga:lu/ moṇa ka:lu** 'knee'
Malt. (M.) **muka** 'from elbow to the tip of finger'; **mukṭ-** 'to kneel; crawl'
- 4991 **Ba.** **mui/ muļi** 'anger, hatred'
- 4993 **Ba.** **mu:gu-** 'to sink, bathe'
Te. (Mod.) **mulugu-** 'to sink'
[Note: Since *z > /ɳ/ is found in Kannada but not in Telugu (the root here is *mu:z-/ *muž-[u-]), the Telugu words mulugu- as well as muṇugu- and its variants may be loans from Kannada.]
- 4995 **Ir.** **muļlu pandi** 'porcupine'
Ba. **muļ(lu)** 'thorn; bad person'; **muļandi** (< **muļlu** + **handi**) 'porcupine'; **muļli/ muļle** 'thorn tree'; **muļlu giđu** 'spinous blackthorn (*Prinsepia utilis*)'; **muļlu mora** 'thorn tree';
- 4997 **Ba.** **moe/ moyye/ moļe** 'shoot, seedling', (v.i.) 'to bud'
Tu. (Br.) **moļE/ moļikE/ moļekE** 'bud, sprout, shoot'; **muļ ki:re** 'amaranth (greens)'.
- 4998 **Ba.** **moļe** 'nail; peg; branch'
- 5004 **Ba.** **muļlangi/ muļengi** 'radish'

- 5005** *Ir.* **mura** (P.) / **mora** ‘winnowing fan’
Kurb. (P.) **mura(mu)** ‘winnowing fan’
Ba. **mora** ‘winnowing fan’
- 5006** *Ba.* **marule** ‘chironji, forest mango (*Buchanania lanza*)’
- 5007** *Ba.* **muggu** ‘mould, mustiness’; (v.i.) ‘to become musty’
- 5008** *Ba.* **murua** ‘young chap’; widower; person without any commitments
- 5012** *Ba.* **muri-** ‘to twist’; **murigi** ‘twisting, bending; hard work’; **muruku-** ‘to tighten, twist’; **murugu-** ‘to be tightened; work hard (sarcastic)’
- 5013** *Ba.* **more** ‘complaint; charge’
- 5015** *Ir.* **more** ‘relationship, kinship’
Ba. **more** ‘relationship; good relations’
- 5017** *Ba.* **muttu** ‘harvested’
- 5018** *Ba.* **muttu-** ‘to enclose’
- 5020** (a) *Ir.* **munda** ‘god, deity’; **munjëyi** ‘elbow’; **mundana:ttu** / **mundiattu** ‘day before yesterday’ (for **na:ttu** / **attu**, cf. *Ta.* **ne:rru** ‘yesterday’ [3758])
Kurb. (P.) **mund-** ‘to go in front, precede, overtake’; **mundela** ‘prior, first’
Ba. **mone** ‘tip, edge’; **munda:du** / **munda:su** / **mundu** / **munde** / **munna** ‘first (adv. & adj.)’; **mungai** / **mongai** ‘forearm’; **munnetti** ‘forehead’; **munne:ru** ‘first ploughing’
Te. **mundaṭ(i) e:du** ‘two years before’ (e:du [5153])
Malt. (M.) **mundi** ‘ancient, old’; **mucne** ‘year after next’ (cf. *Te.* **mundat(i) e:du**)
(b) *Ir.* **minna:]** ‘previous day, former day’
- 5024** *Ir.* **mu:k** ‘nose’; **mu:kboṭu** / **mu:kkitti** ‘nose-jewel’
Kurb. (P., A.) **mu:ku** ‘nose, beak’
Ba. **mu:ku** ‘nose’; **mu:ka** ‘man with a pointed nose’; **mu:ki** ‘woman with a pointed nose’; **mu:ku-cinna/** (ele) **mu:kutti** ‘nose-stud’
Malt. (M.) **muñu** / **muso** ‘nose’; **muso tu:tro** ‘nostril’
- 5026** *Ba.* **mu:ngu** ‘dumbness’; **mu:n̥ga** ‘dumb man’; **mu:n̥gi** ‘dumb woman’

- 5028 *Ir.* (P.) **mu:n̥ga** ‘bamboo’
Ba. **mongillu** ‘bamboo’
- 5031 *Ir.* **mo:nde** ‘face’; **mū:n̥ji-eli** ‘shrew-mouse (a mouse with long pointed nose) (l.w. < *Ta.*; *eli* [833])
- 5035 *Ba.* **mu:ðane/ mu:du** ‘east’; **mu:de** ‘mist, hazy sky; easterly’
- 5037 *Ir.* **mu:t̥tu** ‘shoulder joint, any joint’
Ba. **mu:t̥e** ‘bag’
- 5038 *Ir.* **mu:t̥te-pū:ci** ‘bed-bug’
- 5040 *Ba.* **mu:du-/ mo:du-** ‘to confront, upbraid’; **mu:dale** ‘taunt, rebuke, upbraiding’
- 5041 *Ba.* **mu:ri** ‘lazy ox’
- 5044 *Kurb.* (A.) **mu:le** ‘corner’
Ba. **mu:le** ‘corner, border’
- 5049 *Ba.* **mu:li** ‘ugly woman’
- 5051 *Ir.* **mu:le** ‘marrow’
Ba. **mu:le** ‘brain, skull’
- 5052 *Ir.* **mu:n̥ru** (P.)/ **mu:n̥du**/ **mū:n̥du** ‘three’
Kurb. (A.) **moaⁿttu** ‘thirty’; **moaⁿttu-ra:du** ‘thirty-two’ (*ra:du* [474]); **mu:ra** ‘three people’
Ba. **mu:ru** ‘three’; **mu:vattu** ‘thirty’; **munnu:ru** ‘three hundred’; **mukka:l(u)** ‘three-quarters’; **muppere** ‘third day after a full moon’; **mumbara** ‘front of the houses’
- 5057 *Ba.* **met̥tu-** ‘to walk on, tread’; *n.* ‘shoes’; **met̥tu kallu** ‘(stone) steps’
- 5058 *Ir.* **mē:du** ‘hill-top’
Kurb. (A.) **mē:du** ‘small rising ground, mound’
Ba. **me:du** ‘rising ground’
- 5068 *Ba.* **medde** ‘bed’
- 5070 *Ba.* **mette** ‘softness’
- 5072 *Ba.* **mette** ‘fenugreek’
- 5073 *Ir.* **moyi** ‘body’
Ba. **mei** ‘body’

- 5074** *Malt.* (M.) **merG(a)-** ‘to thunder’; **merGdu** ‘sky’; **merG sarke** ‘milky way’
- 5075** *Kurb.* (A.) **mérēt-** ‘to frighten, terrify (vehemently)’
- 5077** *Ir.* **mellu-** (mekk-, mend-) ‘to chew’
Ba. **mekku** ‘cud’
- 5078** *Ir.* **mella:ga** ‘gently’
Ba. **meli:su** ‘thin, light’; **mele:na/ melle** ‘slowly’; **melle** ‘weak; lean; thin’
- 5082** *Ir.* **mëkku** ‘bee’s wax’
Kurb. (A.) **mëkku** ‘bee’s wax’; **mëkku-tiri** ‘candle’(tiri [3245])
Ba. **mekku** ‘wax’
- 5083** *Ba.* **mere/ mare** ‘pitchfork’
- 5086** *Kurb.* (A.) **me:le** ‘above’
Ba. **me:/ me:l(e)** ‘above; afterwards’; **me:ku** ‘west’
- 5087** *Ba.* **me:** ‘bleat (of a buffalo calf), call, cry; (exclamatory) sound used by Todas and Badagas only in calling buffaloes’
Malto (M.) **me:q-** ‘(cattle) to bellow, bleat’
- 5093** *Ir.* **me:- (me:g-, me:nd-)** ‘to graze’
Kurb. (A.) **me:-** ‘to graze’
Ba. **me:- (me:mb-, me:nd-)** ‘to graze’; **me:su-** ‘to cause to graze’, n. ‘grazing’; **me:i** ‘gentle cattle (other than bull or ox), grazing animal’
- 5099** *Te.* (Old) **me:narikamu/** (Mod.) **me:narikam** ‘relationship eligible for marriage, i.e. the relationship between a boy/ girl and his/ her maternal uncle’s or paternal aunt’s daughter/ son’
Malt. (M.) **me:ddu** ‘body’
[See Appendix 53(b)]
- 5101** *Kurb.* (P.) **maci** ‘soot’
Ba. **masi** ‘soot’
- 5102** *Ba.* **mai** ‘barren buffalo’
- 5114** *Ir.* **monđi** ‘lame (without legs, or one or both legs lame)’
Ba. **modđu** ‘blunt; stupid’; **mo:ta** ‘tree-stump’
- 5115** *Ba.* **motte manđe** ‘clean-shaven head’

- 5121** *Ir.* (P.) **meyi** ‘presents given on special occasions as at a wedding’
Ba. **mu(y)i** ‘gifts, usually money, presented by wedding guests to the couple as they sit on the veranda’
- 5122** *Ir.* **muppu** ‘shoulder, shoulder-blade’
Ba. **muđu** ‘shoulder (socket)’
- 5126** **Ba.** **mo:te** ‘baggage’
- 5132** (a) **Ba.** **mo:đi** ‘acrobatics’
- 5135** *Kurb.* (A.) **mëđe** ‘stupid, ignorant man; stupidity, ignorance’

*y

- 5151** *Ir.* **da:ru** ‘who’

Kurb. (P.) **a:ru** ‘who (sg./pl.); a:rumu ‘anybody, everybody’;
endu/ e:du ‘which, what’; (A.) **e:na** ‘what’; **a:ra** ‘who’

Ba. **e:na** ‘what; which (things); why’; **e:du** ‘which one’; **e:ma** ‘which man’; **e:gua** ‘when’; **elli** ‘where’; **ette** ‘how’; **da:ra** (archaic: **a:ra/(y)a:ru**) ‘who’; (**h**)**enge** ‘like, alike’; **etta/ etteyu:** ‘anyhow, in any manner’; **ettaga** ‘why, what for’; **ettađe/ ette** ‘how’; **ettava** ‘like what’; **ette a:leyu:/hutđa:leyu:** ‘anyhow’; **endu(gu)** ‘always’; **elli** ‘where’; **e:ma** ‘which man’; **eva** ‘which woman’ (**evako:đa** ‘with which woman’, **eva-ga** ‘for which woman’), **e:va** ‘any woman, which woman’; **evaka** ‘which people’; **eve** ‘which things’; **eve eve** ‘which and what things’; **e:** ‘which’; **e:ka/e:naga** ‘why’; **e:gu** ‘always’; **e:gu(v)a** ‘when’; **e:gu(v)ali** ‘anytime, sometime’; **e:sa(ga)** ‘how much’; **e:su** ‘how many’; **da:radu** ‘whose’; (**y**)**a:ru/ a:ra** (archaic forms of **da:ra**) ‘who’; **ya:va** (archaic form of **e:**) ‘which’

Mand. (R.) **inar** ‘which men’, **inah** ‘why’, **inahiñ** ‘which women’, **ina:k** ‘why’

Malt. (M.) **indr** ‘what’; **e:naguđa** ‘how many’; **e:naguđa/ e:nond** ‘how much’; **e:nopan** ‘how big’

[Note: The Kuřux-Malto words with n- (*Kur.* **ne:** ‘who (sg.)’, **ne: ne:** (pl.), *Malt.* **ne:re(h)** ‘which man’, **ne:ri(th)/ne:(th)** ‘which woman’, **ne:rer** ‘which persons’) and the Brahui word **de:(r)** who (sg. or pl.) with d- (< *n- before a front vowel) may be made a separate entry since they are not relatable to *ya:-.]

5152 *Kurb.* (A.) **a:du** 'goat'

Ba. **a:du** '(wild) goat'

Malt. (M.) **e:re** 'goat'

5154 *Ta.* **ya:ŋkał** 'we (excl.)' (*Cilappatika:ram* 11.161)

Kurb.(A.) **enga** (obl. **enga-**)

Kod. **enga-** (**enga-**) (not in use now)

Ba. **anga/ enga** [nominative and genitive], (Emeneau) **enga-** (**enga-**); **engaga** 'for us (excl.)'; **engadu** 'ours (excl.)'; **enganda** 'from us (excl.)'; **engava** 'us (excl.) [accusative]'

Tu. (B.) **eŋklu**, (SC.) **eŋk(u)li**, (NC.) **eŋkulu** (obl. [NC.] **eŋkale-**, [others] **eŋk(u)le-**)

Kor. **ekili** (obl. **am(m)-**, accus. **amu-nu**, gen. **amm-a**)

Te. (Old) **e:mu**, (Old & later) **me:mu**, (**ne:mu** only in inscriptions of the 16th century and later) (obl. **ma:-** but [Old] **mam(m)u-** before accus. -**n(u)**, [Mod.] **mammal-** before accus. -**ni**)

Go. (Sehore, Balaghat, Yeotmal [Umamaheswar Rao 2008]) **amak/ amok**, (Muria [Bhattacharya]) **mammo(t)**, (Koya Su.) **mamma** (obl. **ma:-** in all dialects, Koya Su. accus. **ma:m-in**) (In dialects other than Tr. and ASu., the forms mean both exclusive and inclusive.)

Kuwi (obl. for both **ma:-**; accus. **ma:m-a?ã/ma-ŋgo/ma-ŋge**, dat. **ma-ŋge**)

Pa. **amor** 'we (incl.)' ((Subrahmanyam 1967-68:207))

Malt. (M.) **e:m(u)** 'we (exclusive)'

[Note: The inclusive oblique base **am-** of *Ko.* **a:m** 'we (exclusive or inclusive)' and *To.* **om** (obl. **om-**) 'we (incl.)' may be shifted to 3647 (*Ta.* **na:m**) as there are problems in deriving these forms from the exclusive **ya:m* (**yam-*) (Subrahmanyam 1967-68: 209 (note 8).]

5155 *Ir.* **e:me** 'tortoise'

Ba. **a:me** 'tortoise'

5157 *Ba.* **a:lu-** 'to rule, govern'; **a:luva** 'authoritarian, domineering'; **a:ŋdama** (archaic: **a:ŋdava**) 'god' (l.w. < *Ta.*)

5160 *Ma.* (early inscriptional) **na:n** 'I'

Ir. **na:(nu)** (obl. **nan-**)

Kurb. (P.) **na:(nu)** (obl. **enna-**)

Ko. a:n (obl. en- but the genitive form is e (with -Ø suffix before a kinship term that begins with a consonant [e.g. e meyn 'my son'])]

Ka. (Old) a:n (obl. en-), (later) na:n(u) (obl. nan-)

Bad. na: (very rarely na:nu) (obl. en-; accus./gen. en-na 'me/my' (also gen. nan-na), dat. en-aga 'to/for me', abl. enn-anda 'from me')

Tu. (NB. & S.) e:nī (obl. en(a)-), (NC.) ya:nī (obl. [S.] enna-, [N.] ena-/ yana-; [all dialects] ej- before dative -ki)

Koraga ya:nī (obl. an(n)-, accus. an-nū/ ana-nu, gen. an-na)

Te. (Old) e:nu, (Old & later) ne:nu (obl. na:- but [Old] nan(n)u- before accus. -n(u), [Mod.] accus. form nannu)

Go. (Madia [Nimsarcar 1991, ASu.] nanna:, (Abhuj Maria [Natarajan 1985]) nan(n)a:, (Muria [Bhattacharya 1968], Koya (Su.) nanna (obl. na:-; Koya (Su.) accus. na:n-in)

Kuwi na:nu (obl. na:-; accus. na:n-a?ā/na-ŋgo/na-ŋge, dat. naŋ-ge)

Malt. (M.) e:n 'I'

5161 **Ir.** ä:ne (P.)/ e:ne 'elephant'

Kurb. (P.) a:ne 'elephant'

Ba. a:ne 'elephant'

*]

5186 **Go.** (ASu.) lahe:ŋ 'parched grain'

[Note: The words in this can be combined with those in DBIA S19 (Burrow and Emeneau 1972:479) since all of them are borrowed from Indo-Aryan, cf. *Pkt.* la:ya- (< Skt. la:já- 'fried or parched grain'), CDIAL 11011. The words in DBIA S19 are reproduced here: *Konda* liyo 'popcorn', *Kui* lia 'parched rice', *Kuwi* (Su.) leyā.]

5193 **Te.** (Old) lessa 'goodness, excellence'

* V

5202 **Ir.** (P.) vege- 'to separate, divide and distribute'

Ba. **bage-** (**bagep-**, **baget-**) ‘to share, divide up’; **vaguppu** ‘social class, division of people’ (l.w. <**Ta.** in view of absence of v- > b-)

Te. **vaipu** ‘side’ (e.g. **a:/i:** **vaipu** ‘that/ this side’); **postp.** ‘towards’ (e.g. **in̪ti+****vaipu** ‘towards the house’)

Kol. (ASu.) **va:y** **postp.** ‘towards’ (e.g. **ella va:y** ‘towards the house’)

[See note 2 under 5352]

5205 Ba. **be:-** ‘to believe’ (archaic)

5210 Ta. **vaŋki** ‘a kind of armlet’, l.w. <**Te.** **vaŋki:/ oŋki:** (note that **Ta.** should have kk but not ŋk [phonetically, ŋg] corresponding to **Te.** ŋk if it were a real cognate).

Ka. **Tu.** **vaŋki, oŋki** ‘hook, etc.’, l.w. <**Te.** **vaŋki:/ oŋki:** (note the absence of *v- > b- and the presence of va- > o- which are natural to **Te.**)

[Note: This entry may be merged with 5335 since the meaning ‘curved ornament/ instrument’ is a special development of the general meaning ‘to bend, be crooked’]

5213 Ba. **baj(j)e** ‘sweet flag’

5214 Ba. **basi-** (**basiv-/ basip-, basid-/ basit-**) ‘to drain, filter’

5218 Ba. **baŋdaga** ‘Badaga person/ community/ language (lit, northern one)’; **baŋagu** ‘language of the Badagas (Sp. on the Nilgiri Hills, the Biligiri Rangan Hills and the Wainad Plateau of South India)’; **baŋdage** ‘North’

5220 Ir. **vađa** (**vađatt-**) ‘rope’

Kurb. (A.) **bęđilu** ‘kind of snare, noose-trap’

5222 Ba. **badatana** ‘poverty’; **bađava** ‘poor man’; **bađavi** ‘poor woman’; **bađave** ‘poor people’

5233 Ba. **baňta** ‘complete; low valley’

5239 Kurb. (A.) **bęñdu** ‘any (larger) flying insect (as hornet, large beetle species, etc.)’

Ba. **bañdu** ‘butterfly’

5241 Ba. **vaŋna:ra** ‘washerman’

[Note: This entry is most probably < Indo-Aryan; cf. **Skt.** **varṇa-ka:ra-** ‘colour-maker’]

5252 Ba. **bambu** ‘difficult, problematic’

- 5253 *Ba. bambi* ‘bamboo rods’
- 5257 *Te. ve:yu-* ‘to be felt’ (as *a:kali* ‘hunger’, *daaham* ‘thirst’, *bhayam* ‘fear’)
- 5259 *Ir. vö:ru* *vö:ru* ‘stomach, belly; body’; *vö:rukođume* ‘suffering of the belly (from hunger)’ (kođume [2055])
Ba. bevaru ‘stomach, belly’; *basaru/ basuru* ‘pregnancy’;
basari/ basuri ‘pregnant woman’
- 5260 *Ba. baragu (batta)* ‘common millet’
- 5263 *Ba. bare-* (*barev-*, *bared-*) ‘to write; writing; pattern made on the ground with powdered chalk or rice flour as a sign of auspiciousness’; *barava* ‘writing’
- 5266 *Ba. vari* ‘tax’ (l.w. < *Ta.* since no v- > b-)
- 5270 *Kurb.* (P.) *bar-* (*band-*, *baruv-*, *band-*) ‘to come’; (A.) *bar-* ‘to come’; *ba:pp-a* ‘that which comes’; *bara-bara* ‘gradually’
Ba. ba:- (*bar-*, *bapp-*, *ban(d)-*) ‘to come’; *barisu-* ‘to ask to come’; *ba:radu* auxiliary (following an infinitive) ‘should not’; *varavu* ‘income’ (l.w. < *Ta.* since no v- > b-); *varave:rpu* ‘welcome’ (l.w. < *Ta.* since no v- > b-)
Malt. (M.) *bar(ca)-* ‘to come’
- 5274 *Ir. vere* ‘mountain’
- 5276 *Ir. bälla* ‘much’ (*adv.*), ‘such, so big’ (*adj.*)
Ba. bala ‘strong; right (as opposed to left)’; *balu* ‘strength’;
baluga:ra ‘wealthy man, capable man’; *balla* ‘responsible; knowledgeable; big; great; a known fact’; *ballama* ‘controller’
- 5281 *Ir. vali* ‘pain’
- 5288 *Ir. vele* ‘net’
Kurb. (A.) *bale* ‘net’
Ba. bale ‘net’
- 5292 [Notes: 1. *Ko. valkm* ‘usual practice’, l.w. < Sp. *Ta. palakkam/valakkam* with I < *z (*z > I only in loans in *Kota-Toda*). *valc-* ‘to use (pots, etc.)’, l.w. < *Mod. Ka. bajasu-*.
2. *To. polc-* ‘to live’, *polp* ‘way of living’ given in this entry as well as in 5372 (with a query) are loans from Sp. *Ta. pole-* (< *pizai-*) ‘to live’, *polleppu* (< *pizaippu*) ‘living’ and therefore may be shifted to 4186 (*Ta. pizai*); the Toda verb is the past stem in origin: *polc-* < **polē-cc-* < **pizai-tt-*.]
- 5295 *Ir. vay-* (*vayk-, vayt-*) ‘to wipe, scrape, wash’
Ba. ba:ku- ‘to sweep a floor’

- 5297** *Ir.* *vuyi/ vöyi* ‘way, path’
- 5298** *Ir.* *vökkku-* ‘to slide, slip’
- 5299** (a) *Kurb.* (A.) *bëkkilu* ‘stickiness, sticky substance’
- 5301** *Ir.* (P.) *vadane ka:yi* ‘brinjal’ (l.w. <*Ba.*>)
- Ba.* *badane kae* ‘egg-plant, aubergine, brinjal’
- 5310** [Note: *Go.* *vark-/wank-* ‘to speak’ may be shifted to 3887, cf. *Te.* *paluku-* ‘to speak’; for **p-* > *Go.* *v-*, cf. **pa:t(u)-* ‘to sing’ > *Go.* *va:r-* (4065).]
- 5313** *Ir.* *vale/ mole* ‘bangle’
- Ba.* *bałe/ be:* ‘copper bangle, wristlet’
- 5315** *Ba.* *balla/ balla* ‘basket holding more than one *salage*; a large basketwork cylinder for grain storage; a measure of capacity; in previous centuries a measure of acreage (a reference perhaps to the amount of land to be sown by a basketful of millet seeds’
- 5320** *Kurb.* (P.) *barađu* ‘dryness, dry thing’
- Ba.* *battu-* ‘to wither, go to ruin’; *bara* ‘dried, drought-stricken’; *barađa* ‘barren man’; *barađi* ‘barren woman’; *barađu* ‘barren’; *barađa nela* ‘dry earth’; *baralu* ‘dryness’; *bara sa:vu* ‘funeral performed after a person has been missing for some years, or when his death is finally confirmed; the second funeral of the Todas or Kotas’
- Malt.* (M.) *bat-* ‘to dry (*intr.*)’; *bat(a)-* ‘to dry (*tr.*)’
- 5321** *Ba.* *baṭṭi/ baratṭi* ‘dried cowdung cake (used in solution for the ritual cleansing of a house or temple’)
- 5325** *Ba.* *bare-* (*barev-*, *bared-*) ‘to be fried’; (*barep-*, *baret-*) ‘to fry’
Kol. (ASu.) *vadd-* (*vad-t-*) ‘to cook’
[Note: *Nk.* (Ch.) *vadd-* ‘to cook’ given in 5329 (the words of which yield **vant-*) may be shifted to this entry (**vat-u-*) since there is no nasal in it as in the Kolami word.]
- 5329** *Te.* *vantakamu* ‘cooked item (curry, etc.)’; *piṇḍivanṭa* ‘sweetmeat (lit., flour-/ground-pulse-cooking, that is, one made out of flour/ ground pulse; *piṇḍi* [4183a])’
[See 5325]
- 5330** *Ba.* *banni* ‘anasandra bark tree (*Acacia ferruginea*)’
- 5335** *Kurb.* (A.) *bagg-* ‘to bend’
- Ba.* *baggu-* ‘to bend, stoop, go along with’

Te. *vanya* 'bend, curve (as in *nelavaṇka* 'crescent moon'), rivulet, side, blame, blemish, defect, deformity, a lame excuse'; *vanyakara* 'bend, crookedness, not straightforward'

[Notes: 1. This should be split into two entries with words that yield the reconstruction *va:ŋk(u)- (*SDr.*, *Te.*) being separated from those that yield *vanya(k(u)- (*SDr.*, *CDr.* and *NDr.*)

2. See 5210]

- 5336 **Kurb.** (P.) *ba:ŋg-* 'to take, buy'

Malt. (M.) *ba:g-* 'to collect with both hands'

- 5337 [Note: **Go.** (Koya Su.) *ve:ŋ-* '(bell) to sound', *ve:nc-* 'to ring (bell)' may be shifted to 5555 **Ka.** *bese.*]

- 5339 **Ba.** *ba:ci/ ba:sı* 'iron-headed axe'

- 5343 **Kurb.** (P.) *ba:de* 'scent, fragrance'

- 5345 **Ba.** *ba:du* '(uncooked) flesh, meat'

- 5350 **Ba.** *ba:vı* 'swelling'

- 5352 **Kurb.** (P., A.) *ba:yi* 'mouth'

Ba. *ba:i/ be:* 'mouth'

[Notes: 1. **Te.** *va:yi* 'mouth' occurs in Mod. *Te.* only as a pair-word with the more common *no:ru*, e.g. *va:diki no:ru: va:yi: le:du* 'he cannot assert himself (lit., to him, mouth and, mouth and, is not (there))' In Old *Te.* also it is very rare occurring always as *va:* with loss of *yi*, e.g. *va:terə* 'lip, (lit., screen of the mouth)', *va: viðici ka:rul aracu-* 'to shout abuses (lit., mouth, having opened, abuses, shout)'

2. **Kol.** *bay* (actually *ba:y*) 'side, bank (of river)' in *i: bay* 'this side or bank', *a: bay* 'that side or bank' should be shifted to 5202 **Ta.** *vaku-* 'to separate'.]

- 5354 **Ir.** *va:ca* (*va:catt-*) 'threshold (of a house)'

Kurb. (A.) *ba:kilu* 'door'

Ba. *ba:ilu/ ba:gilu* 'threshold, entrance'; *ba:gila mane* 'bathroom (lit., entrance room, since in earlier days people would bathe there before entering the house)'

- 5357 **Ba.** *ba:su-* 'to comb' (archaic); *ba:sapikke/ ba:sapige* 'comb'; *ba:caŋpu* 'banana (lit., comb-fruit)'

- 5370 **Ba.** *vava:lu/ vavva:l* 'bat (flying mammals of several families)' (l.w. < **Ta.** since no *v-* > *b-*)

- 5372 *Ir.* **badukku-** (**badukkug-**, **badukkin-**) ‘to live’ (l.w. < **Ka.** **baduku-** ‘to live’)

Ba. **ba:lu-** ‘to live well, prosper’; **badaku/ baduku** ‘man’s life; wealth, prosperity, salary; to prosper, survive, live’; **ba:lake** (/ **va:lke** [l.w. < **Ta.** since no v- > b-]) ‘life; wedding rite’

[Notes: 1. **Ko.** **va:l-** ‘(woman) lives prosperously with husband’, l.w. < Sp. **Ta.** **va:l-;** **va:lq** ‘extremely fatty meat’ seems to have been created on this. **vadk-** ‘to prosper’, **vadk-** ‘prosperity’, both l.w. < Mod. **Ka.** **baduku-/badaku-** (verb and noun).]

2. **To.** **poθk-** ‘to prosper’, **poθk** ‘wealth’, both l.w. < Mod. **Ka.** **baduku-/badaku-** (verb and noun).

3. **To.** **pašk** ‘property’ < ***pazakkam** (5292); this word may be shifted to 5292 (**Ta.** **vazaŋku-**).

4. See 4112, 5292 (note 2).]

- 5373 *Ir.* **va:(e)pammu** ‘ripe banana fruit’; **va:(e)mara** ‘plantain tree’; **va:yekayi** ‘unripe banana fruit’; **va:** **to:tta** ‘plantain plantation’

Kurb. (A.) **ba:e-aṇṇu** ‘banana’ (**aṇṇu** [4004])

Ba. **ba:le** (**haṇṇu**) ‘banana’ (archaic form); **ba:ye/ be:** (**giḍu**) ‘wild plantain (*Musa superba*)’

- 5376 **Ba.** **ba:lu** ‘sword’

- 5381 *Ta.* **va:nampa:ti** ‘(lit., sky-singer) Indian skylark (*Alauda gulgula*), shepherd koel’

Ir. (P.) **ve:na/ va:na** ‘sky’

Kurb. (P., A.) **ba:nu** ‘sky’

Ba. **ba:nu** ‘sky’, **ba:na:di** (< ***va:nampa:ti**) ‘small Nilgiri skylark’

- 5382 **Ba.** **bigida** ‘over-filled, crammed’; **biguli** ‘swelling’

- 5383 **Kurb.** (A.) **bikk-** ‘to sob’

Ba. **bikki/ bekki** ‘hiccups’

- 5389 **Ba.** **bijju** ‘Brahminy kite; black-winged kite’

- 5393 *Ir.* **vīdu-** (**vīdug-**, **vīṭṭ-**) ‘to leave’

Kurb. (P.) **bī:du** ‘house, hut’; (A.) **bīd-** ‘to leave, abandon’; **bīduco:-paʃame** ‘riddle (lit., old saying to be opened’ (**paʃame** [3999])); **ud/- od-** (completive auxiliary added after past adverb)

Ba. **bīdu-** (archaic)/ **buđu-** (**buđuv-**, **buṭṭ-**) ‘to release; loosen, leave; auxiliary (after a past participle) indicating completion of action’; **buđusu-** ‘to divorce’; **bīđugađe/ buđugađe** ‘release’

Te. viðucu- 'to blossom'; vellā-di:yu (with ro:julu 'days') 'live (lit., spend days) with difficulty' (vellā in vellā-di:yu, etc. is the infinitive of vellu- 'to go')

Malt. (M.) biṭlaha 'person outcasted for misconduct'; biḍrar- '(tree) to spread branches'

5395 **Kurb.** (A.) büṭṭa 'rafter'

5397 **Ba.** bimmu- 'to throb, ejaculate'

5401 **Kurb.** (P.) bide 'seed'; (A.) mede 'grain, seeds'

Ba. bittu- 'to sow; (n.) seed, crop; father's line'; bittuvane 'sowing season'; bede- 'seed, grain, crop; father's line; (v.t.) to seed'

5407 **Ba.** berecu- 'to mix up by pouring'

5409 **Ir.** varalu/ veralu/ vira 'finger'

Kurb. (P.) biralu 'finger, toe'; (A.) beralu 'finger'

Ba. beralu 'finger, toe'; bere 'pointed finger'; bere/ bare beralu 'index finger'; be:ru 'index finger'

5410A **Ba.** vala:ri 'Jamaican switch sorrel (*Dodonea angustifolia*)'

5411 **Ir.** virda 'extravagantly'

5415 **Kurb.** (A.) birundu 'feast'

5419 **Ba.** bikke 'Nilgiri mock-olive (*Elaeocarpus serratus*)'; kal bikke 'bracelet tree, gland-dotted live linden'

5421 **Ir.** vele 'price'

Ba. bele 'price'

5422 **Ba.** billu 'bow'

5426 **Ba.** billanga 'troubles'

5430 **Ir.** vüyu-/ vü:yu- (vü:yug-, vü:nd-) 'to fall'

Kurb. (P.) bii:- (bii:nd-, bii:v-, bii:nd-) 'to fall down'; (A.) bli:- (bii:v-, bii:d-) 'to fall down, set (as sun)'; bii:k(uc)- 'to cause to fall'

Ba. bui- (bu:v-, budd-) 'to fall down; set (sun); drown; (v.t.) to strike'; bu:- 'to fall'; buuku- 'to make to fall'

5433 **Kurb.** (P.) bli:i- 'to call, summon, shout'

5437 **Kurb.** (A.) bēe- 'to grow, grow ripe (as corn, etc.); bēe- 'to cause to grow'

Ba. *beļu* ‘prosperous’; *beļuvu* ‘growth (of crops)’; **beļe** ‘crop, yield; richness; cost; price’; **be:-** (*be:v-*, *be:d-*) ‘to grow, swell’, (*be:p-*, *be:t-*) ‘to grow, cultivate (tr.)’; ‘fertile; yield; crops’

Malt. (M.) **bilo** ‘edible plants, vegetables’; **bilŋrdu** ‘a kind of plant and its fruit’

5440 **Ir.** *varagu* ‘firewood’

5444 **Kurb.** (A.) **bērug-** ‘to be finished (work, ceremony, desire, food, etc.)’; **bērug-** ‘to finish, finish off (man by killing)’

5450 **Kurb.** (P.) **bi:cu-kallu** ‘grinding stone’ (*kallu* [1298])

Ba. *bi:sagallu/ bi:sa:ngallu* ‘grinding stone (kept near the door into the outer room)’; **bi:su-** ‘to wag; shake; grind’

5463 **Ba.** *bi:ru-* ‘to throw, spray’

5465 **Ba.** *bekka* ‘shame; insult’

5473 **Kurb.** (A.) **bēdi** ‘gun’

[Note: Since most of the forms in this entry are derived from **veti-*, the Kannada words and Te. *bī:ta* and the rest of the words of that language, all with a long i:, should be made a separate entry.]

5474 **Ir.** *beṭ(t)a/ boṭṭu* ‘mountain’

Ba. *beṭṭu* ‘hill’

5478 **Ir.** *vēṭṭu-* ‘to cut as with sword or axe’

Kurb. (P., A.) **bēṭṭ-** ‘to cut with a knife or axe, cut off’; (A.) **bēṭṭu** ‘cut’

Ba. *beṭṭu-* ‘to cut’

5481 [Note: This entry may be merged with 5488 (**Ta.** *verin*, *ven*, *ven* ‘back’) as **Te.** *vēṇdi* ‘again’ and other words in it can be derived from **ven-*; the meanings are also relatable.)

5483 **Malt.** (M.) **bed-** ‘to search’

5485 **Ir.** *biduru* ‘mountain slope with bamboo-thicket’; (P.) **vettu** ‘bamboo, rattan’

Kurb. (A.) **beduru** ‘bamboo’

Ba. *bidil(u)* ‘bamboo’

/(Dravidian loan in *Skt.*) **Skt.** *vetra-* ‘a kind of large reed (used for making sticks, prob. *Calamus rotang* or *Fasciculatus*)’ (it is undoubtedly from Dravidian **vetir* with short e, not found in

Sanskrit, being replaced by long e: and original voiceless t retained intact (it later changed to d in Dravidian languages after the borrowing took place.)

5486 Ir. *be:vuru/ be:varu* ‘sweat’

5488 Ir. *bennü* ‘body’

Kurb. (A.) *bennu* ‘back’

Ba. *bennu* ‘shoulder’

Te. (Old) *vendiyun* ‘again’

5489 Ba. *beccu* ‘fear’

[See 3678]

5490 Malt. (M.) *berGe* ‘cat’

5494 Ba. *bella* ‘jaggery’

5496 (a) *Ir.* *mollı/ velli/ vallı/ vëlli(këlame)* ‘Friday’; *velicca* ‘light’
(l.w. < *Ta.*)

Kurb. (P.) *bilaku* ‘lamp; bilak-ëñne ‘lamp-oil’ (ëñne [854]); (A.) *bëlang-* ‘to become clear, be understood’; *bëłak-* ‘to make clear, explain’; *bëyica* ‘light, brightness’; *bënguca-kallu* ‘quartz’; *bëllęgaru* ‘white men’; *bëlli-mi:nu* ‘star (lit., white fish (mi:nu [4885]))’; (P., A.) *belle* ‘whiteness, white’

Ba. *ba:gu* ‘dawn, early morning; brightness’; *billı/ bellı/ belle* ‘white; silver; coins; Friday; planet Venus; white girl; disease causing whitish patches on human skin; a venereal disease (thought to originate in men)’; *belagu-* ‘to shine; light up; dawn’; *belaku* ‘light, lamp’; *belupu* ‘whiteness’; *bellı* ‘white man; good man; one who would not steal’; *bellı beralu* ‘fourth finger (ring finger)’; *belleka:ra* ‘white man (Englishman, westerner)’; *belle benguve* ‘garlic’; *velica* ‘light’ (l.w. < *Ta.* since no v- > b-)
Malt. (M.) *bilpdu* ‘moon’; *bilp ni:ri* ‘moonlight’; *bilibila-* ‘to twinkle’

(b) *Ba.* *benñe* ‘butter’

Kurb. (A.) *bëñne* ‘butter’

5498 Ir. *vëttekke po:-* ‘to go outside; menstruate’

Te. *veli ve:yu-* ‘to excommunicate’

5500 Kurb. (A.) *békka* ‘shyness, dignity’

5507 Ta. *ve:la:n* (adjective form of *ve:la:nmai* ‘agriculture’, e.g. *ve:la:n kalvi* ‘study of agriculture’)

Ba. *vella:me* ‘agriculture’ (l.w. < Sp. *Ta. vella:me* since no v- > b-)

5512 *Kurb.* (A.) **bëru-** ‘to dislike, hate’

5513 *Kurb* (P.) **be:ru** ‘empty, bare, mere’; (A.) **bïru/ bëru** ‘empty, nothing but’; **bïrude** ‘for nothing, unnecessarily’

5515 *Ir.* **vetle** ‘betel’

Kurb. (A.) **bettale** ‘betel leaf’

Ba. **bettale** ‘betelnut’

5517 *Ir.* **ve:-** (ve:g-, vend-) ‘to burn’; **vä:gaväkke** ‘to set on fire to boil’ (väkke [5549]; l.w. <*Ta.*>); **vicil** ‘heat’; **vicilu** ‘daylight’; **ve:vuru** ‘sweat’

Kurb. (P.) **be:-** (be:nd-, be:v-, bend-) ‘to burn, be cooked, boiled’; **be:c-** ‘to cook’; (A.) **be:-** (bend-) ‘to burn, be cooked’

Ba. **bi:salu/ bisalu/ bisilu** ‘sunlight; summertime’; **bisi** ‘heat; hot’; **bisi bisi** ‘very hot’; **bekki/ benki/ be:ki** ‘wild fire’; **bekke** ‘hot drink’; **be:-** (be:v-/ bemb-, bend-) ‘to be burnt, cooked’; **be:su-** ‘to cook; fry; burn; cremate’; **be:yisu-** ‘to keep on irritating (figurative of ‘to burn, cook’, cf. *Te.* ve:puku tinu-); **be:sege** ‘summer’

Te. **ve:yincu-** ‘to fry’; **ve:puku tinu-** ‘to irritate, give trouble, nag (lit., to fry and eat)’

5521 *Ba.* **be:nge huli** ‘royal tiger’

5527 & 5528 *Ir.* **bo:da** ‘hunter’; **bo:damu** ‘hunting, chase’; **vë:ndu** ‘animal’

Kurb. (A.) **bë:te** ‘hunting, chase’

Ba. **be:te** ‘hunting’; **be:da** ‘hunter’; **be:du** ‘band of hunters’; **be:qu-** ‘to request, beg; (n.) beggar; begging’; **be:ku** ‘be needed’ (auxiliary verb added to an infinitive); **be:da** ‘not needed’ (auxiliary verb added to an infinitive)

[Notes: 1. Since the reconstruction for most of the words (meaning ‘hunting’) of 5527 is *ve:ntt-(ay/am), it can be merged with 5528 *ve:ntt(u)- ‘to want’; the meaning connection between ‘to want’ and ‘to hunt’ is also quite reasonable.

2. Since all other words of 5527 contain e:, *Te.* venta ‘hunting, the chase’ may be shifted to 5488 (*Ta.* verin).

3. *Ta.* **ve:tan** ‘hunter’, *Ma.* **ve:tan**, *Ka.* **be:da** ‘huntsman’, **be:du** ‘multitude of huntsmen’ (5527) and *Ta.* **ve:tam** ‘desire’, **ve:tai**, **vi:tay**, all from *ve:t- may be made a separate entry.

4. **Ta.** *vizai-* 'to wish' and the other forms with *z* and **Ka.** *be:žku(m)* (> *be:ku*) 'it is desired' yielding the reconstruction **ve:ž-/vez-ay-* may be made a separate entry.

5. **Ta.** *vekku-* 'to desire ardently' may also be separated from this entry.]

- 5528** *Ir.* *be:ku* 'is necessary' (l.w. < **Ka.**)

Kurb. (A.) *bë:nd-* 'to beg, entreat, supplicate'; *vë:nd-* (auxiliary [used after infinitive] meaning 'should not')

[Note: 1. Since it is possible that **ve:n̩t(u)-* is from **ve:l-nt(u)-*, this entry may be shifted to an appropriate place to indicate that C₂ is **l*; see also 5527.]

- 5531** *Ir.* *ve:mbamara/ vä:ppamara* 'margosa tree' (*mara* [4711a])

Ba. *be:vu (mora)* 'neem tree'

- 5532** *Malt.* (M.) *bes(a)-* 'to thatch'

- 5535** *Ir.* *ve:reyile* 'roots and leaves, plants, vegetables' (ile [497])

Kurb. (A.) *be:ru-kadale* 'peanuts' (*kađale* [1120])

- 5538** *Ba.* *be:li* 'fence'

5540 [Note: **Te.** *ve:la* 'work', l.w. < Sp. **Ta.** *ve:le* with e > a, is uncommon and, if it exists, is perhaps restricted to the dialects influenced by Tamil. The commonly used word for 'work' in Telugu is *pani*.]

- 5548** *Ba.* *be:re* 'different; additionally'

5549 **Ta.** (Mod.) *vaippu/ vaippa:t̩i* 'concubine (lit., woman who is kept)' (*a:t̩ti* 'woman, wife' [400]); *vaipputtokai* 'deposit (in a bank, etc.)' (*tokai* [3476])

Ir. (P.) *vippa:t̩i* 'concubine'

Kurb. (A.) *beyi-* 'to put'

Ba. *bi:-* (*bi:p-, bi:t-*) 'to put, save; crouch, poise oneself'; *bi:vama* 'man who saves'

- 5552** *Ir.* *väci* 'pointed stake, pale, point, edge'

Ba. *Basi* 'pointed stick'

- 5554** *Malt.* (M.) *bij-* 'to dawn'; *bij merG* 'past midnight, early morning'

- 5555** [See 5337]

APPENDICES

Appendix - I

Additions to the Groups in DEDR

[The following groups prefixed with 'DRS' are additions to the groups in DEDR.]

DRS 1 *Ta.* i:tu 'appropriateness, fitness, equality'

Ma. i:tu 'equivalent, what is equal'

Ko. i:r 'equal, equality'

Ka. i:du 'fitness, equality'

Ba. i:du 'equal'

Te. i:du 'equal, equality (pair-words: i:du: jo:du: 'compatible age (especially for marriage)'

[Note: The above words in the languages other than *Ba.* are in DEDR 442. They should be separated from that entry since their meaning is unrelatable to the basic meaning of words in that entry: *i:tu- 'to put' and *i:t(u) 'putting on, placing'.]

DRS 2 *Ta.* karuṇai (spoken karaṇe) 'a plant having an esculent root or white yam, *Dracontium polyphyllum*', karuṇai(kkiṣaṅku) 'the bulb or root of the karuṇai plant' (Winslow's *A comprehensive Tamil and English dictionary* [1862/ 1979, Asian Educational Services, New Delhi], pp. 245, 249)

Te. kanda 'a bulbous esculent root, *Amorphophallus campanulatus*'; kanda gadḍa 'a piece of the root' (gadḍa [1148]); kanda mokka 'the plant' (mokka [4997])

DRS 3 *Ba.* ka:s 'tassel, tail hanging down from the back of a turban'

Ka. ka:še 'end of a woman's garment tucked into the waistband'

Te. (Old) ka:se 'sari'

DRS 4 *Ta.* ka:la:n 'mushroom'

Ir. kö:la 'mushroom' (DK [Zvelebil 1979: 51])

DRS 5 *Ko.* ke:p- (ke:py-) 'to send'

Ba. ke:gu- 'to send, drive'

(Emeneau [Hockings and Pilot-Raichoor 1992:203])

DRS 6 *Ba.* kose 'end of a turban, corner of a small cloth'

Te. kosa ‘end of a sari, dhoti, etc.’

DRS 7 *Ir. kolla/ kolle/ kolla* ‘much, many’

Te. ko:kollalu ‘very many, abundant’

(P. Bhaskararao [according to Zevelebil 1979: 50])

DRS 8 *Ta. tiṇai* ‘class (of nouns based on human/ non-human distinction); division of land adopted in classical Tamil literature’

Malt. (M.) *te:ne* ‘a male relative; kinsman’; *te:nni* ‘a female relative’

[Note: For semantic connection between ‘division/ group’ and ‘relative’, cf. *Ta. currām* (*Te. cuṭṭamū*) ‘relative’ which is derived from *currū-* ‘to surround, encircle’ (DEDR 2715).]

DRS 9 *Ka. toppe* ‘fresh cowdung’

Ba. toppe ‘heap of waste matter, cowdung (mixed with water and sprinkled to purify a place’

(Hockings and Pilot-Raichoor 1992:307)

DRS 10 *Ir. mattu* ‘lip’

Kurb. (P.) *mattu* ‘lip’

(Kapp 1978: 521)

DRS 11 *Ka. ha:ku-* ‘to put, have, throw, plant’

Ba. (h)a:ku- ‘to put, have, throw, plant’

DRS 12 *Ta. veṇka:yam* ‘onion’

Ir. (P.) *veng(i)ya* ‘onion’; *velle vengya* ‘garlic’ (*velle* ‘white’ [5496a])

Kurb. (A.) *benga:yi* ‘onion’

Ba. bengu(v)e ‘onion’

(Hockings and Pilot-Raichoor 1992:424; it is possible that the *Iruḷa*, *Kurumba* and *Baḍaga* words are loans from Tamil in origin)

Appendix - II

Indo-Aryan Loans [DEDR]

[The following groups prefixed with 'Appendix' (DEDR, pp. 509-514) are loans from Indo-Aryan; words not found in the original entries are added here in these entries. The groups prefixed with 'Appendix (new)' are new additions to the list.]

- Appendix 2** *Ba.* (h)agga '(plough) rope, cord'
 Te. paggamu 'thick rope'
- Appendix 6** *Ba.* (h)ajje 'footprint, hoofprint, track'
- Appendix 10** *Ba.* a:ṇi 'iron-nail, lynch-pin, wedge'
- Appendix 11** *Ba.* sa:vira 'thousand'
- Appendix 18** *Ka.* o:ja 'teacher, carpenter, blacksmith'
 Ba. o:ji 'metalworker, woodworker'
 Te. (Old) ojja 'teacher', (Mod.) vajjhala (surname which originally meant 'of teachers')
- Appendix 19** *Ba.* oppa 'lustre, polish'; o:pa 'smoothness'
- Appendix 20** *Ba.* kacce 'strip of cloth (tied round the waist of a female corpse)'; kacce si:le/kacce:le 'man's loincloth'.
- Appendix 21** *Ba.* kaḍaga 'bracelet (generally of silver, worn on the left wrist by Baḍaga and Kota women)'
- Appendix 26** *Ba.* ki:lu 'bolt, sliding wooden bar inside a door'
- Appendix 28** *Kurb.* (A.) kumba-ka:yī 'pumpkin'
 Ba. kumbaṭa/ kumbua 'pumpkin'
- Appendix 29** *Te.* (Mod.) gu:ṭam 'iron pestle for crushing'; gu:ṭincu-'(boss) pressurizes subordinates'
- Appendix 31** *Ir.* geje 'ankle bell(s)'
 Ba. gaggere 'rigid silver anklet worn by girls to protect them from fits and from lightning'; gejje 'ornament, anklet'

- Appendix 32** *Ba. kodali* 'axe'
- Appendix 33** *Ba. go:ni* 'gunny-sack'
- Appendix 35** *Ir. jëde* 'plaited hair, a braid of hair'
Ba. jeđe 'hair which is matted or twisted together'
- Appendix 40** *Go.* (ASu.) *ṭoddī:* 'mouth'
- Appendix 49** *Ba. (h)anige* 'comb, something worn on the head'
- Appendix 50** *Ba. bandī* 'cart'
- Appendix 53** (a) *Ba. maida/ maiduna* 'brother-in-law, husband's younger brother, sister's husband (form of address even with a fictive relation, out of friendship)'; *ma:dina* 'friend, term used by Todas for addressing male Badagas (especially if the Badaga is older than the Toda speaker)'
(b) [Notes: 1. It is better to consider *Te. me:nā* as a native word (connected with *me:nū* 'body' [5099] because it denotes blood relationship in opposition to relationship through marriage, for example, *me:nā ma:ma* 'maternal uncle' versus *ma:ma(ga:ru)* 'father-in-law' and *me:n(a) atta* (Old also *me:nayatta*) 'paternal aunt' versus *atta(ga:ru)* 'mother-in-law'. In the meaning given for this word, the phrase 'or through a maternal uncle or paternal aunt' may be replaced by 'a form (optionally) prefixed to *ma:ma* and *atta* to denote blood relationship'
2. See 4690.]
- Appendix 57** *Ba. ba:lu* 'tail; anything meagre; comet'
- [Notes: 1. This entry may be Dravidian in origin. The following points are in favour of this view. (i) There is no other word for 'tail' in the Southern languages (the words in 3538 are loans from Telugu and are not common). (ii) Old *Te. va:l-idi* 'tailless' with a native secondary derivative suffix suggests that *va:l-* in this is native and not a loan from Sanskrit. (iii) *Te. va:lamu* 'tail', on the other hand, is a Sanskrit loan since it occurs only in old literature and the common word is *to:ka* (3539). (iv) There is no problem in considering *Sk. va:ra-/ va:la-* as a loan from Dravidian since there is no

Indo-European etymology for it (for a parallel for l > r in a Dravidian loan, cf. *Skt.* *mayu:ra-* ‘peacock’, cf. *Ta.* *mayil*, etc. (4642).

2. *Skt.* *va:nara-* ‘monkey’ < **va:l+nara-* ‘man¹ with a tail²’ (attested since *Maha:bha:rata*) is partially (i.e., the *va:l-* part) a Dravidian loan. This etymology is better than the traditional one, namely, *nara* *iva* *va:narah* ‘*va:nara-* is called so since it is like a man’ (*va:* does not mean ‘like’).]

Appendix 58 *Ba. bi:ga* ‘affinal relationship’

Appendix (new) 1 *Ba. a:dire* ‘Dravidian soli-lunar month, Taurus, April 12 - May 12’ < *Skt.* *a:rdrá:* ‘the fourth or sixth asterism’ (CDIAL 1343).

Appendix (new) 2 *Ka. kamma:ra/ kamba:ra* ‘blacksmith, iron-smith’

Ba. kamma:ra ‘blacksmith, ironsmith’

Te. kammari ‘blacksmith’

(This entry < *Skt.* *karmá:ra-* (probably < *karma* + *ká:ra-* ‘worker’; CDIAL 2898; CDIAL’s suggestion that the word is < Dravidian is questionable since the cited word, *Ta. karuma:* ‘smith, smelter’ has no real cognates in other sister languages).

Appendix - III

Indo-Aryan Loans [DBIA(S)]

[The following groups prefixed with 'DBIA' (found in Emeneau and Burrow 1962) and those prefixed with 'DBIAS' (found in Burrow and Emeneau 1972: 477-79) are loans from Indo-Aryan; words not found in the original works are added here.]

- DBIA 4** *Ba.* *agga* 'interest, price'
- DBIA 9** *Kurb.* (A.) *ajīṭa* 'luck as unforeseen'
Ba. *adiṣṭa* 'lucky'
- DBIA 11** *Ba.* *adduva:na* 'absurd, pointless'
- DBIA 24** *Ba.* *avasara* 'need, hurry'; *avas(i)ya* 'necessary'
- DBIA 30** *Ta.* *a:ca:ri* 'carpenter'
Ba. *a:ca:ra* 'qualification, ritually pure state (Lingayat usage)'; *a:ca:ri/ a:sā:ri* 'carpenter'.
- DBIA 31** *Ba.* *a:di/ pera:di* 'Dravidian soli-lunar month, Gemini, May 13-June 12'
- DBIA 39** *Ba.* *a:va:ṇi* 'Dravidian soli-lunar month, Cancer, June 13-July 14'
- DBIA 41** *Kurb.* (A.) *īṭṭi* 'spear, lance'
Ba. *i(:)ṭi* 'spear'
- DBIA 45** *Ba.* *uttara* 'order, saying, pronouncement'; *uttara ma:du-* 'to permit to leave'
- DBIA 46** *Ba.* *udaka/uduka* 'curry, stew, food' (cf. *Ko.* *udk* 'broth');
udaka coppu/soppu 'vegetables, boiled greens' (*coppu/ soppu* [2673]).
- DBIA 47** *Ba.* *udde* 'work, job'; *udyō:ga* 'salaried position'
- DBIA 49** *Ba.* *ubbe* 'heat, warmth'; *ubbe a:gu-* 'to become hot'; *ubbe ma:du-* 'to heat'; *ub(b)ake* 'heated, warm (liquid)'
- DBIA 51** *Ba.* *uma:ta* 'thorn-apple, burdock, Datura'; *uma:ta kūṇḍu* 'fruit of thorn-apple'

- DBIA 52** *Ba. olaga* ‘world’
- DBIA 55** *Ba. e:ni* ‘ladder’
- DBIA 62** *Ba. o:na habba* ‘the great annual festival of Malappuram District, Kerala as celebrated by the Wainad Gaudas during late August or early September’
- DBIA 67** *Ba. kacceu* ‘bronze, brass’; *kaccega:ra* ‘maker of brass vessels’.
- DBIA 68** *Ba. kaṭṭe* ‘log; firewood; very old person’; *adj.* ‘dry, senseless’
- DBIA 69** *Ba. kaṇakka* ‘accountant’
- DBIA 71** *Ba. kaṇḍipu* ‘strictness, certainty’; *kaṇḍipa* ‘certainly’
- DBIA 73** *Ba. gaddige* ‘throne, seat’
- DBIA 76** *Ba. kambayi/ kambige/ kambuva* ‘coarse woollen blanket’
- DBIA 77** *Ba. kambu* ‘pillar, pole’
- DBIA 78** *Ba. kammi* ‘cheap, less’
- DBIA 79** *Ba. kar(u)ma* ‘sin, fate’; *karumi* ‘sinner’
- DBIA 82** *Ba. gauḍa* ‘headman, landowner, the Gauḍa phatry, a common title for a respectable Badaga man (except a Toreya or Lingayat)’; *gauḍu* ‘headmanship’, *gauṇḍike* ‘headman’s or pa:rptatti’s assistant, hamlet headman’; *gauṇḍu* ‘expertise’
- DBIA 85** *Ba. kanne/ kanneyastiri* (< Skt. *kanya*: ‘virgin’ [+ stri: ‘woman’]) ‘nun (Christian usage); (*adj.*) first, virgin, original’
- DBIA 86** *Ba. ka:gida/ ka:yida* ‘paper’
- DBIA 90** *Ba. ga:ya* ‘wound’
- DBIA 92** *Ba. ka:raṇa* ‘cause’
- DBIA 94** *Ba. ka:riya* ‘matter, subject, topic’
- DBIA 96** *Ba. ka:tige* ‘Dravidian soli-lunar month (October 16 to November 14); harvest-time’
- DBIA 97** *Ba. ka:la* ‘time, season, year’; *ka:le* ‘morning’ (l.w. < *Ta. ka:lai* ‘morning’).
- DBIA 102** *Ba. ki:rti* ‘fame’; *ki:rtige* ‘glory’

- DBIA 104** *Ba. gu:ṭa* ‘peg’
- DBIA 106** *Ba. kuppacca/ kuppasa/ kuppusa* ‘cloth, dress, man’s coat and shirt’
- DBIA 107** *Ba. gobbara* ‘cowdung, manure’
- DBIA 109** *Ba. kumba:ra* ‘potter; name of a Badaga phratry living in two villages only’; *kumba:raru* ‘people of the Kumba:ra phratry’
- DBIA 110** *Ba. kula/ kola* ‘sept; clan, community, crowd’
- DBIA 116** *Ba. kottamalli* ‘coriander’
- DBIA 120** *Ba. golla* ‘(member of the) cowherd caste, beggar’
- DBIA 123** *Ba. go:dum(b)e* ‘wheat, corn’
- DBIA 129** *Ba. jagala* ‘fight, quarrel’
- DBIA 137** *Ba. saṇṇa* ‘small, weak, lean’
- DBIA 140** *Ba. satte/ sande* ‘market’
- DBIA 142** *Ba. sappari/ sappari/ sappura* ‘ceremonial canopy, pandal’
- DBIA 143** *Ba. sambua* ‘salary’; *samba:ricu-* ‘to earn’
- DBIA 147** *Ba. cari/ sari* ‘(excl.) right, okay; (adv.) alright; (adj.) equal, satisfactory’; *cari cari/ sari sari/ cari sama* ‘same, equal, parallel’; *sari:ya* ‘exact, precise’
- DBIA 155** *Ba. jauka* ‘square (figure)’
- DBIA 156** *Ba. ja:di kae* ‘nutmeg’
- DBIA 157** *Ba. sa:ḍi* ‘malicious gossip’
- DBIA 162** *Ba. s(v)a:mi/ jo:mi/ so:mi* ‘God; religious teacher’
- DBIA 163** *Ba. sa:me* ‘common millet’
- DBIA 164** *Ba. sa:raya* ‘liquor’
- DBIA 165** *Ba. a:le* ‘house, Toda hut, jungle habitation, wayside shed, isolated settlement’; *sa:le* ‘hut, shack’
- DBIA 168** *Ba. ji:range* ‘cumin’
- DBIA 169** *Ba. su:ri* ‘sharp’
- DBIA 171** *Ba. su:nji* ‘needle’

- DBIA 172** *Ba. ju:ju* ‘competition, wagering’
- DBIA 175** *Ba. cetti* ‘name of several trading castes in the plains’; *setti* ‘merchant’
- DBIA 177** *Ba. sonda* ‘one’s own, private; close relative; relationship’ (l.w. <*Ta.* in view of -nt- > -nd-)
- DBIA 179** *Ba. ja:de/ jo:de* ‘pair, couple, pair of shoes or sandals’
- DBIA 181** *Ba. jo:li* ‘affair, concerns, connexion’
- DBIA 188** *Ba. taddu* ‘eczema-like disease caused by ringworms’
- DBIA 193** *Ba. dabbe/ darbe* ‘sacred (darbha) grass’
- DBIA 203** *Kurb.* (A.) *jē:de* ‘lower jaw’
Ba. davađe/ da:đi/ da:de ‘jaw’, *da:đi* ‘beard’
- DBIA 207** *Ba. ta:vara* ‘shelter, stationary’, *ta:vu* ‘place’
- DBIA 209** *Ba. dikku* side, direction; side of a family’; *dese* ‘direction’
- DBIA 211** *Ba. siri* ‘happiness; prosperity’; *tiru* ‘holy, sacred’
- DBIA 213** *Ba. dore* ‘master, lord, white man’
- DBIA 217** *Ba. te:di* ‘date (of month)’
- DBIA 219** *Ba. devva gudi/ mane* ‘temple’; *devva/ de:va habba* ‘harvest festival performed in late July or early August’; *devvu* ‘spirit beings, evil spirits’; *de:va(ru)* ‘god’; *de:varu* ‘gods’
- DBIA 221** *Ba. nage* ‘ornament’
- DBIA 233** (a) *Ba. pakka* ‘side’
(b) *Ba. (h)akki(lu)* ‘bird’
- DBIA 240b** *Ba. dupati* ‘bedsheet (European-style), shawl’
- DBIA 245** *Ba. baṭṭu* ‘ability, competence’
- DBIA 246** *Ba. paṭṭa* ‘land-grant; throne’; *paṭṭa kattu-* ‘to crown (a king)’; *paṭṭu* ‘plot of land’
- DBIA 247** *Ba. paṭṭekatti* ‘sword’
- DBIA 250** *Ba. (h)aṇa* ‘money, wealth, four annas (25 paise) coin’; *(h)aṇaga:ra* ‘rich man’

- DBIA 252** *Ba. u:da batti* ‘incense stick’ (*u:da* < Arabic, so Hockings and Pilot-Raichoor 1992:74); also cf. *Ta. u:tu vatti*).
- DBIA 256** *Ba. (h)abba* ‘festival, holiday’
- DBIA 257** *Ba. halage/ hagale* ‘shelf in the outer room of a house, plank’
- DBIA 266** *Ba. pa:pa* ‘sin’
- DBIA 269** (b) *Kurb.* (A.) *iṭṭu* ‘cooked or baked dish (made of grain); (millet-)gruel, (in general) food’
Ba. (h)iṭṭu ‘flour; food’; *(h)iṭṭu soppu* ‘food (lit. flour and greens)’; *(h)iṭṭottu* ‘mealtime’
- DBIA 273** *pītti* ‘buttocks’
- DBIA 274** *Ba. pu:je* ‘worship’; *pu:ja:ri/ pu:je:ri* ‘priest’
- DBIA 276** *Ba. pe:ṭe* ‘market, shandy, bazaar; the usual name for Gundlupet (it was the nearest cattle-fair for the Badagas, and had a market every Monday)’
- DBIA 277** *Ba. poṭala* ‘packet’
- DBIA 284** *Ba. madi* ‘sense, awareness’; *madicu-* ‘to respect’; *madipu* ‘value; respect’
- DBIA 287** *Ba. mattu* ‘churning’
- DBIA 290** *Ba. manca/ manisa/ manusā* ‘man’
- DBIA 299** *Kurb.* (A.) *mūñdeci/ mīñdeci* ‘widow’
Ba. mūñde ‘widow; bad woman’
- DBIA 304** *Ba. mo:sa* ‘bad; cruel; (n.) deceit; disappointment’
- DBIA 306** *Ba. rave* ‘tiny grains of wheat’
- DBIA 315** *Ir. vade* ‘cutlet made of pulse’
Ba. vade ‘cutlet made of pulse’
[Note: It is possible that the Sanskrit words *vāḍa:* and *vāṭa(ka)-*, given as the source for this group, are of Prakrit origin and are themselves derived from *Skt. vṛtta-* ‘circle, circular’; note that the snack is round.]

- DBIA 316** (b) *Ba.* bat̪alu/ baṭu ‘brass plate from which a man eats (also used by post-menopausal women; in the Wodeya and Lingayat dial., the term is reserved for a woman’s plate)’
- DBIA 317** [Note: *Te.* venṭa given with a query can be deleted from this since it is the same as venṭa(n) found in 5488 (*Ta.* verin, ven, ven); none of the meanings given for the word in the present entry is found in old literature or in the present-day language.]
- DBIA 318** *Ba.* bat̪te ‘cloth’
- DBIA 320** *Ir.* vanṇa (vanṇatt-) ‘sari’
- DBIA 325** *Ba.* ba:dige ‘rent’
- DBIA 328** *Ba.* ba:tu (/va:tu [l.w. < *Ta.* since no v- > b-]) ‘duck’
- DBIA 334** *Ba.* beṇḍe ‘okra’
- DBIA 335** *Ba.* bettu ‘cane’
- DBIA 337** *Ba.* ba:va ‘brother-in-law’
- DBIA S15** *Ba.* u: (jina) ‘first day after a full moon’; jinaka:ra/ jenaka:r ‘seer, person who can predict about daily auspiciousness and inauspiciousness’; jina/ jena/ (archaic: dina) ‘day’

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