Grammar of Shina Language
And
Vocabulary

(Based on the dialect spoken around Dras)

B. B. Rajapurohit
Former Professor-cum-Deputy Director,
Central Institute of Indian Languages,
Mysore 570 009
India

2012
Grammar of Shina Language and Vocabulary:  
Dr. B. B. Rajapurohit,  
M.A., Ph.D., Diploma in Linguistics, Certificate in Acoustic Phonetics, (USSR)  
**Professor-cum-Deputy Director (1971-1991)**  
Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore,  
 Visiting Professor:  
Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Tokyo, (2 years)  
International School of Dravidian Linguistics, Trivandrum.  
Telephone: (+91-821) 2540 914; Mobile: +91-98454 54750
Contents

Brief biography of the author ........................................... 6
Foreword .............................................................................. 9
Acknowledgments ............................................................ 12
1. Preface ............................................................................ 13
   1.1. Extent of Shina language ........................................... 15
       Map of Dras Valley with Distribution of Shina ............. 16
2. General Phonetics ....................................................... 17
   2.1. Phonology ............................................................. 17
   2.2. Organs of Speech .................................................. 17
   2.3. Nature of Speech Organs ....................................... 18
   2.4. Phonetic Activity in the Three Areas ....................... 19
   2.5. Manner of Articulation ......................................... 22
   2.6. Identification of Sounds ........................................ 23
   2.7. Articulation of Vowels .......................................... 24
   2.8. Modification of Articulation .................................. 26
3. Grammar of Shina ....................................................... 28
   3.1. Phonology of Shina ............................................... 28
       3.1.1. Inventory of Vowel Phonemes ......................... 28
       3.1.2. Supra-segmental Features .............................. 30
   3.2. Distribution of Vowel Phonemes ............................. 31
   3.3. Key to the Chart ................................................. 32
   3.4. Diphthongs .......................................................... 32
4. Inventory of Consonant Phonemes ................................. 33
   4.1. Marginally Occurring Sounds: Distribution .......... 34
   4.2. Distribution of Consonant Phonemes ...................... 36
   4.3. Occurrence of Consonant Phonemes ...................... 38
   4.4. Key to the Chart ................................................. 39
5. Morphology of Shina ................................................... 41
   5.1. Noun Morphology ............................................... 41
   5.2. Pronouns ............................................................ 44
   5.3. Gender .............................................................. 45
   5.4. Case Suffixes ....................................................... 46
5.5. Adjectives ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 49
5.6. Compounds ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 51
5.7. Reduplication ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 52
6. Verb Morphology of Shina ... ... ... ... ... ... 52
6.1. Finite Verbs ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 54
7. Sentences ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 57
7.1. Intonation of sentences ... ... ... ... ... 58
8. Writing system for Shina language ... ... ... ... 59
8.1. Scripts recommended for Shina ... ... ... ... 60
8.1.1. Perso Arabic script ... ... ... ... ... ... 60
8.1.2. Writing system for Perso Arabic and Devanagari Scripts ... ... ... ... ... ... 62
8.1.3. Alphabet for Perso Arabic writing ... ... ... 66
8.1.4. The Devanagari script ... ... ... ... ... ... 68
8.1.5. Writing system for Devanagari Script ... ... 69
9. Shina Language Vocabulary ... ... ... ... ... ... 74
9.1. Earth, sky, water etc. ... ... ... ... ... ... 77
9.2. Mankind, Sex, family, Relationship etc. ... ... 79
9.3. Animals, birds etc ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 84
9.4. Parts of the body, conditions and functions ... ... 88
9.5. Food, drinks, cooking and utensils ... ... ... ... 93
9.6. Clothing, ornaments, care etc. ... ... ... ... ... 96
9.7. House and parts of it ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 99
9.8. Farming, gardening, trees, vegetables and fruits 102
9.9. Professions and professional equipment ... ... ... 107
9.10. Road transport ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 109
9.11. Adverbs and adjectives ... ... ... ... ... ... 110
9.12. Directions and measurements ... ... ... ... ... 115
9.13. Numerals and ordinals ... ... ... ... ... ... 116
9.14. Time, months and seasons ... ... ... ... ... ... 114
9.15. Sense of perception ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 121
9.16. Emotion, temperament, moral and aesthetic 122
9.17. Education ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 124
9.18. Government ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 126
9.19. War ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 127
9.20. Law ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 129
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.21.</td>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.22.</td>
<td>Games and sport</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.23.</td>
<td>Entertainment, music, dance, drama etc.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.24.</td>
<td>Metals</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.25.</td>
<td>Functional words</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.26.</td>
<td>Verbs</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.27.</td>
<td>Miscellaneous: specific to the area</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bibliography of the studies of Shina language | ... | 167
Brief biography of the author:

Date of birth: 20th May 1935

Academic record:

1. B.A. (Hons) 1957, Karnataka College, Dharwad, India.
2. M.A. 1959, Karnataka University, Dharwad, India.
4. Ph.D. 1965, Karnataka University, on "A Grammar of Vachana Literature"
5. Certificate in Acoustic Phonetics, 1979, Leningrad State University, USSR.

Languages known:
Kannada, English, Sanskrit, Hindi, Marathi, Malayalam.

Prizes and scholarships:
4. Karnataka University Research Fellowship, for Ph.D. 59-61
5. National Research Scholarship in Humanities of Govt. of India, (1961-63)
Teaching and Research Experience:
1. Lecturer in Kannada, Poornaprajna College, Udupi, 63-67.
2. Lecturer in Kannada and Linguistics, Dept. of Linguistics, Kerala University, Trivandrum, 1967-71.
3. Reader-cum-Research Officer, Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, 1971-90.
4. Professor-cum-Deputy Director, Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, 1990-91.
5. Visiting Research Professor, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Tokyo, 1991-92 and 1994-95. (two years)

Membership of Learned bodies:
1. Life Member, Linguistic Society of India, Pune.
2. Life Member, Dravidian Linguistic Association, Trivandrum.
3. Life Member and Organizing Secretary, Phonetics Society of India, Mysore.
4. Member, Place Names Society of India, Mysore.
5. Member, International Society for Phonetic Sciences, Florida University, Florida, USA.
6. Member, Board of Advisors to Government of Karnataka on the recognition of Kannada as Classical Language.

Publications: Books:
9. **Technology and Languages**, (Ed) 1994, CIIL, Mysore,
12-33. **Twentytwo books** in Kannada on different topics.
    (Updated up to 1st July 2012)
Foreword:

The field work on Shina language spoken in Dras and the villages around Dras, was undertaken in the years from 1971 to 73, during the summer months. The Central Institute of Indian Languages, (CIIL) where I was working as a Senior Research Officer at that time, deputed me to collect the data on Shina language and analyze it to prepare Phonetic Reader and Grammar of that language.

During early 70’s the Ladakh district was a prohibited area, because of the wars with Pakistan and China. Hence those who intended to visit Ladakh district had to take special permission from the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Government of India. A further permission from the Ladakh Affairs Department of the Jammu and Kashmir Government was also required to enter Ladakh district.

The CIIL deputed three more persons along with me, to work on Purki (Balti), Brokskat and Ladakhi. The team of four persons, including me, left for New Delhi to obtain the required permission to enter Ladakh, from the Government of India. After obtaining the special permission from the Government of India, we went up to Jammu Tawi by rail and traveled further up to Srinagar by bus. The distance from Jammu to Srinagar is about 300 kilometers. We decided to travel by bus as the journey by road would be a thrilling experience.

The transport facilities in that area were limited in the early years of 70’s and air travel and the road travel were the only two options. We opted for road travel and decided to take a bus.

The bus left Jammu in the early morning and was passing through a hill station, Patni top, which is at an
altitude of 6650 ft. above sea level. The driver stopped the 
bus at Patni top and we got out of the bus to enjoy the beauty 
of nature. We felt as though the smoky wind was blowing 
around us. But the bus driver explained that they were not the 
smoky wind but the clouds. We were excited to hear that 
because we were traveling in the clouds like mythological 
heroes.

Next thrilling experience in the afternoon was the travel 
through Nehru tunnel near Srinagar. This tunnel is 2.5 
kilometers long. When we entered the tunnel, it was all dark 
and the other end was not visible at all. After a travel of few 
minutes, the other end was seen like a white spot in the 
background of dark wall.

On arrival in Srinagar, we took rooms in the Tourist 
Reception Centre, in the heart of the city and the next day we 
went to the office of the Ladakh Department of the 
Government of Jammu and Kashmir. The under-secretary 
Mr. Vaishnavi was very cooperative. He not only got us the 
permission to enter Ladakh but got the government jeep with 
petrol, to take us to Kargil. The jeep was a powerful one with 
an option of four wheel drive to climb difficult steep 
mountains in four wheel drive gear.

Since we were living in south India, we were used to the 
altitude of 2-3 thousand feet. Hence we were advised that we 
should go slowly climbing the altitude to get acclimatized 
with the altitude step by step. Thus we halted for a day in 
Sonamarg, which at an altitude of 9200 feet. The glaciers and 
the mountain ranges around Sonamarg are simply thrilling.

The driver of our jeep was an experienced man to drive 
with ease and cross the Zojila Pass, which at an altitude of 
11,600 ft. It is said to be the second highest pass on Srinagar 
Leh highway. The first highest one being Fotula, between 
Kargil and Leh, which has an altitude of 13,500 ft.

While passing through Zojila we felt that we had to take 
deep breath to fill our lungs with oxygen. This was an 
experience that the oxygen becomes rare as we go higher
altitudes. The driver took us safely to Kargil and the local government authorities made arrangements for our stay in the Dak Bungalow. We settled there and started to plan to work on our respective languages.

I enquired the local merchants about the speakers of Shina Language and requested them to send them to me. Thus within a day or two speakers of Shina language started coming to meet me. After the preliminary introduction, I examined their suitability as informant and collected some sample data.

We had a standard questionnaire containing a list of 2500 words for vocabulary, 400 words for declensions and conjugations of nouns and verbs and 1000 sentences. The list was carefully prepared to collect all varieties of possible utterances.

There were variations from speaker to speaker but an informant who was representing the most popular way was selected for the collection of data in detail. Yet the data collected was cross checked with the other informants to test the reliability.

The data was transcribed using the IPA symbols, so that any one who knows the articulatory values of the symbols would be able to pronounce the words and sentences in the same way as the native speakers do.

The next stage was to analyze the data for preparing the phonetic reader and the grammar. The idea of the ‘Phonetic Reader’ was to enable the Shina-speaking community to get awareness about their language and help them to write in their own language and introduce Shina in the first four standards of the primary school, so that the children would get acquainted with their own language. The idea of Grammar was to give them a tool to scientifically handle their language and give them the confidence that their language is in no way less than the other languages. Here are the Grammar and Vocabulary of Shina language.
Acknowledgments:

I should express my deep gratitude to the Central Institute of Indian Languages, (Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India) for encouraging me to undertake the data collection in 1971-73 and analysis of Shina language spoken in and around Dras, in Kargil district of Jammu and Kashmir state.

I should also express my thanks to informants:

1. Mohammad Shafi Drasi (hails from Dras) Electrical Department, Leh,
2. Daulat Ali (hails from Kurutyal, Ranbirpur) Teacher, Primary School, Dras,
3. Hazi Gulam Mohiuddin (hails from Holyal) Teacher, High School, Dras,
4. Gulam Mohammad Mir (hails from Kurutyal) Teacher, High School, Dras,
5. Abdul Aziz (hails from Goshan, Dras) Teacher, Government High School, Dras,
6. Abdul Rashid Drasi (hails from Khunda, Dras) Electrical Department, Dras.
1. Preface

The Ministry of Human Resource Development of the Government of India, had decided to implement the mother tongue of the child as the medium of instruction in the primary schools from 1st standard to 4th standard. This decision was taken considering the difficulties the children of the age group between 6-9 were facing in picking up the subjects taught through the medium of language of school education. The language factor, that is, the medium of education in the schools being different from the language spoken at home, was the main reason for the children to drop out of the school because the children were not able to cope with the situation. Continuous efforts were being made by the Human Resource Development of the Government of India to solve the problem, and the culminating step was to form an act for the purpose. The act is known as Section 29 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. It is dated 31st January, 2012. The act has two sub-sections and they are as follows:

Section 29(1) of the RTE Act provides that the curriculum and evaluation procedure for elementary education shall be laid down by an academic authority specified by the appropriate Government.

Section 29(2) lays down the factors which need to be taken into consideration by the academic authority notified by the States for preparing the curriculum and evaluation procedure, namely:

(a) Conformity with Constitutional values;
(b) All round development of the child;
(c) Building up the child’s knowledge, potentiality and talent;
(d) Development of physical and mental abilities to the fullest extent;
(e) Learning through activities, discovery and exploration in a child friendly and child-centered manner;
(f) The child’s mother tongue serving ‘as far as practicable’ as the medium of instruction;
(g) Making the child free of fear, trauma and anxiety and helping the child to express views freely and
(h) Comprehensive and continuous evaluation of the child’s understanding and knowledge and the ability to apply it.

The Govt. of India also volunteered itself in conducting the conferences and meetings, and encouraging the organizations under it to organize national and international conferences. Two such recent meetings should be made mention of.

One was the international conference jointly organized by the National Multilingual Education Resource Consortium (NMRC) and Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), in collaboration with UNICEF, UNESCO, NCERT, NUEPA and other national institutions on the subject “International Consultative Meet and Strategy Dialogue on Mother Tongue Based Multilingual Education: Framework, Strategies and Implementation. It was held at CIIL, Mysore from September 19 – 21, 2011.

The second one was the Conference of the State Education Ministers held by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, on 22nd February 2012, in New Delhi.

It is gratifying to note that the Govt. of India is seriously concerned with the problem and making serious attempts to solve the problem although the solution does not seem to be easy, considering the extent of the details involved in the topic. One prominent problem is that of non-availability of grammar and script for many of the tribal and rural languages, and very few attempts have been made to develop
them. It appears that the Govt. of India has sensed it in Section 29(2)(f) in saying: ‘The child’s mother tongue serving ‘as far as practicable’ as the medium of instruction.’ Unless the grammar and script are developed for all spoken languages, it is impossible to think of preparing the texts for the children to study in their mother tongue. This is probably implied in the phrase, ‘as far as practicable.’

In this direction the present work, Grammar of Shina Language and Vocabulary attempts to prepare the grammar for Shina language spoken in and around Dras of Kargil district of Jammu & Kashmir state. It also tries to evolve modified Urdu script for writing down the language. Modified Urdu script is proposed because Urdu is the prominent language of the area. Modified Devanagari script is also suggested in case it is opted for writing the language. Since Shina is a member of the family of Indo Aryan languages, suggestion of adopting modified Devanagari is logically possible to be accepted.

The present grammar of Shina language will help in developing the texts in the text books and the vocabulary should come handy in building up the lessons on various topics. Once this process is completed, it will help to implement Shina language as the medium of instruction in the primary schools.

1.1. Extent of Shina language:

The Shina language belongs to Dardic branch of Indo-Aryan family of languages. The speakers of that language in India are said to be about 21,000, according to census of India 2001. They are distributed over a large hilly area and the communication and transport facilities are minimal. Yet the teachers in the schools in the area are enthusiastic about the implementation of their language as the medium of education in the primary standards. The map on the following page shows the distribution of Shina speakers.
It is evident from the above map that the maximum number of speakers is in the area around Karkit and Kharbu near Kargil. The second area is around Goshan, Prandras and Gindyal. It may also be noticed that Prandras and Kharbu are on the highway from Zoji La (Zoji pass) to Leh. Kargil being the district head quarters, it should be easy to watch the progress of implementation of Shina as mother tongue in the schools.
2. General Phonetics

2.1. Phonology:

The phonology of Shina is described in terms of general phonetics. Hence it would be necessary to explain the principles of general phonetics.

2.2. Organs of Speech:

Let us now look at the cross section of the human head.

Fig. 1
The organs involved in the production of speech are marked in the above figure. The abbreviations therein are expanded below:

A, B and C are the areas (indicated by broken lines) where the discerning phonetic activity takes place.

**In the area A, the following parts are marked:**

- VC = Vocal Cords
- Oe = Oesophagus, food pipe
- T = Trachea or wind pipe

**In the area B, the following parts are marked:**

- NP = Nasal Passage
- Ve = Velic
- U = Uvula
- FP = Faucal or oral Passage
- P = Pharynx
- E = Epiglottis

**In the area C, the following parts are marked:**

- NC = Nasal Cavity
- UL = Upper Lip
- LL = Lower Lip
- UT = Upper Teeth
- LT = Lower Teeth
- TR = Tooth Ridge, Alveolus
- HP = Hard Palate, or roof of the mouth, dome
- SP = Soft Palate, Velum
- a = Apex or the tip of the tongue
- BL = Blade of the tongue
- FT = Front of the Tongue
- MT = Mid of the tongue
- BT = Back of the Tongue
- RT = Root of the Tongue
- OC = Oral Cavity
- M = Mandible or lower jaw

### 2.3. The Nature of Speech Organs

The speech organs, described above, are classified into two types on the basis of their physiological nature:

One set of organs is stationary, like the teeth, the tooth ridge and the hard palate.

The other set of organs is movable, like the lips, the tongue, soft palate, vocal cords and the uvula. The uvula can have only the ballistic movements, i.e., it moves passively in an uncontrolled way; whereas the movements of the other organs can be controlled at the speaker’s will. The mandible or the lower jaw, can be moved, as a whole, up and down or sideways. The downward movement of the mandible
increases the volume of the oral cavity. In case of the most openly articulated sounds the mandible is opened approximately half of its full capacity of opening. The sideways movement of the jaw is not relevant in speech production.

The speech organs are also classified into two categories on the basis of their function in the process of speech production.

One category is known as the ‘articulators’, which touch or approximate at some point in the oral cavity. For example, the lower lip and the tongue.

Another category is known as the ‘points of articulation’, which are the areas, which the articulators touch or move towards. These are for example, upper lip, upper teeth, tooth ridge, hard palate, velum, uvula and the back of the tongue.

The earlier classification of speech organs on the basis of their physiological nature as stationary and movable should not be confused to correspond with the latter classification on the basis their function. However, some general relationships may be brought out. An articulator has to be movable, but the point of articulation need not necessarily be stationary.

2.4. Phonetic Activity in the Three Areas:

The phonetic activity in the three main areas (which are marked by the broken lines in figure 1) in which any kind of operation of speech organs becomes a part of the characteristic feature of a particular sound.

The area A is the glottal region, where the state of the glottis is taken into consideration while determining the nature of a sound.

The state of the glottis is determined by the function of the vocal cords. The vocal cords remain apart at the time of breathing. They tightly close as they do at the time of holding
breath. The ligament portion vibrates at the time of voicing, and the cartilaginous portion vibrates at the time of murmur. Like a musical instrument the vocal cords are capable of fine variation of pitch. The sounds produced when the vocal cords vibrate are known as the **voiced sounds** and the sounds produced when the vocal cords do not vibrate are known as **voiceless sounds**.

In the area B, there is a valve known as the velic, which when raised closes the nasal passage. The air, then, passes through the oral passage, and thus the **oral sounds** are produced.

On the other hand, the oral passage may be closed, somewhere in the oral cavity, and the air may be allowed to pass through the nasal cavity to produce **nasal sounds**. Depending upon the point of the oral closure, the nasals would be differentiated. It is also possible to allow the air to pass through both the passages, yielding the **nasalized sounds**. Sometimes the air may be completely blocked by the closure of both the passages, in which case the **unreleased sounds** will be produced.

The following table shows the nature of sounds on the basis of air release.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nasal passage</th>
<th>Open</th>
<th>Closed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oral passage</td>
<td>Nasalized sounds: ã,ũ,ẽ</td>
<td>Oral sounds: a,i,u,e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Nasals: m,ɲ,ŋ</td>
<td>Unreleased sounds: ɲ,d,ɡ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>Unreleased sounds: ɲ,d,ɡ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The area C is an important one because many of the articulatory features are determined by the movement of the articulators. It should be noted that the symbols given in the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) 2005, are used.
The following figure 2 shows the direction of the movement of the articulator towards the **point of articulation**. This constitutes one dimension of the nomenclature of the sounds. The other dimension of the nomenclature is the **manner of articulation**. This is the manner in which the sounds are articulated. It may be noted that in the same place of articulation different manners of articulations are possible. For example, plosive, fricative, trill etc. are the sounds produced by different manners of articulations in the same place of articulation.

The **nasal sounds** are produced with the nasal passage opened and the oral passage closed at some point in the oral cavity. The nasals can be continued, like the vowels, till the stock of breath in the lungs lasts. It is not necessary that a vowel should be released after the nasal.

The **oral sounds** are produced with the oral passage opened and the nasal passage closed.

The **nasalized sounds** are the ones produced with both the oral and nasal passages opened.

![Fig. 2. Area C](image)

The numbers in the above figure indicate the nature of the sounds produced. They are as follows:
1. **Bilabial** (where lower lip touches the upper lip)
2. **Labio-dental** (where lower lip touches the upper teeth)
3. **Dental** (where tip of the tongue touches upper teeth)
4. **Alveolar** (where the tip of tongue tooth ridge)
5. **Palatal** (where front of the tongue touches hard palate)
6. **Velar** ((where back of the tongue touches soft palate)
7. **Post velar** (where back of tongue touches uvula-root)
8. **Uvular** (where root of the tongue touched the uvula)
9. **Pharyngeal** (where root of tongue touches pharynx)
10. **Glottal** (where the vocal touch each other
11. **Retroflex** (where the tongue is curled up towards palate. Shown with broken line.)

**2.5. Manner of Articulation:**

Though the articulator approximates the same point of articulation, the manner, in which the sounds are produced, is an important dimension in the description of speech sounds. The names of these manners are self explanatory of the processes involved in the sound production. For example, **stops or plosives** are those sounds in which the air stream is stopped at some point of articulation and exploded. Thus the bilabial stops \([p]\) and \([b]\); alveolar stops \([t]\) and \([d]\) and velar stops \([k]\) and \([g]\) are obtained. It is customary to enclose the sounds in square brackets \([\ ]\), to indicate that it is phonetic writing.

In the same way, the **latterals** are those sounds in which the tongue closes at the central part of the oral cavity and the air is released through the sides of the tongue. If the air is released without frication the sounds are lateral non-fricatives. For example, alveolar lateral non-fricative, \([l]\) and retroflex lateral non-fricative \([ɭ]\) are thus obtained. On the other hand, if the air is released with frication, the sounds are lateral fricatives. For example, alveolar lateral voiceless fricative, \([ɬ]\) and alveolar lateral voiced fricative, \([ɮ]\) are
obtained. It may be noted again that the voiceless and voiced indicate the silent and the vibration condition of the vocal cords.

Similarly, in trills, the tip of the tongue beats against the tooth ridge area many times. Thus alveolar trill [r] is produced. Instead of many beats, if the tongue taps only once, then the alveolar flap of tap is produced. Thus alveolar flap [ɾ] is produced and if the tongue flaps against the palate in a retroflexed manner, retroflex flap [ɾ] is produced.

When the air passes through the slit or groove, made by the articulators creating friction, then the sounds are known as fricatives. Thus labio dental voiceless and voiced fricatives are respectively, [f] and [v]; the dental voiceless and voiced fricatives are respectively, [θ] and [ð]; post alveolar or alveo-palatal voiceless and voiced fricatives are respectively, [ʃ] and [ʒ]; retroflex voiceless and voiced fricatives are respectively, [ʂ] and [ʐ]; velar voiceless and voiced fricatives are respectively, [x] and [ɣ]; glottal voiceless and voiced fricatives are respectively, [h] and [ɦ].

Each sound thus produced is represented by a distinct symbol. It is also customary to write the voiceless sound first and then the voiced sound.

2.6. Identification of sounds:

The mechanism of speech production, as described above, has two purposes to serve. It would serve as reference information for describing the sounds. Secondly, when a phonetic description is given, it would serve as a guide to enable one to produce the sound of the given description as the native speakers of the language speak.

Every phonetic description of a sound will be indicating the following three factors:

a. Whether the vocal cords are vibrating or not at the time articulation (voiced or voiceless)
b. Which point of articulation the articulators are touching or approximating towards.

c. In what manner a sound is articulated.

For example, voiced velar stop or voiceless labio-dental fricative would express the above three factors. In some cases, unless otherwise mentioned, the description in which they are popularly found in the language, are construed. For example, [r] would be taken as a ‘voiced alveolar trill’ even though it is referred to as only ‘trill’. Similarly, [h] would mean voiceless glottal fricative even though it is referred to as glottal fricative and [l] would mean voiced lateral non-fricative or approximant even though it is referred to as lateral approximant.

In case of the nasals the passage through which the air passes out is indicated by the name itself. Unless otherwise specified they are taken to be voiced.

2.7. Articulation of vowels:

Vowels are oral sounds which are produced with the least or no obstruction in the oral cavity. All the vowels are produced within the palatal and velar region.

If the front portion of the tongue is raised towards the hard palate to such a high point by raising beyond which the sound would no more remain as a vowel and becomes a fricative, that point is known as high front position. Similarly, if the back of the tongue is raised towards velum, to such a high point by rising beyond which the sound becomes fricative is known as high back position. When the jaw is lowered to the normal open position and the tongue is moved forward or backward position, two more positions on the mid of the tongue and the back of the tongue are identified. They are known as low front position and low back position. It should be noted that in case of low front position, the tongue is not as much to the front as it would be in case of the high front position because of the muscular
structure of the tongue. In case of low back position the tongue is moved back as much as it is moved in case of high back position.

These four positions form the vertices of a trapezium, which is popularly known as vowel triangle. The following figure 3, would illustrate the four positions.

![Vowel Triangle Diagram](image)

**Fig. 3.**

A = High front position, B = High back position, 
C = Low back position, D = Low front position.

The range of tongue height from low to high is again sub-divided into 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7 points, like high, mid, low or close, half close, half open, open etc. depending upon the necessity created by the contrasting vowels. The range of forward and backward movement of the tongue is generally sub-divided into three points, like front, central and back.

For the description of vowels of Shina language, four levels of tongue height are found to be sufficient. These levels are high, lower high, higher low and low, corresponding to close, half close, half open, open.

In addition to the dimensions of tongue height and the forward-backward movement of the tongue, there is a third dimension which is also important in the description of
vowels. That is the lip rounding. The vowels pronounced with partly or fully rounded lips are known as **rounded vowels**. The vowels pronounced with lips in the normal position or widely spread position is known as **unrounded vowels**. Thus [i] is identified as high front unrounded vowel and [u] is identified as high back rounded vowel, and so on.

The vowel triangle or trapezium works well for all languages. Hence given any vowel one should be able to identify its place in the triangle. The vowels a, i, u, e, o have similar description in whatever language they occur.

All vowels are capable of forming the nucleus of a syllable. But there are some vowel-like articulations which cannot form the nucleus of the syllable. They are semi-vowels or approximants, like [w], a voiced labial-velar approximant in the IPA, is a bilabial approximant in our description and [y] is a high front rounded vowel in the IPA is a palatal approximant here in our description.

The syllabic [ṛ], [l] and [m] also appear in the data. The syllabic [ṛ] occurs in the words like [ʌtṛ] ‘perfume’, where the stop [t] is released into [ṛ]. In [ʃ[kḷ] ‘shape’, [l] is syllabic and in [názm] ‘poetry’, [m] is syllabic.

2.8. Modification of articulation:

In any natural language, all vowels and consonants are not found in their pure form as described above. Some of them might occur with modification.

With reference to Shina language two types of vowel modifications are seen:

(a) Stress and (b) Nasalization.

Both are simultaneous activities. That is, they are performed at the same time of pronouncing the vowel. Stress is an extra force applied on a particular vowel. It is marked on the vowel as [´] on the vowel. Nasalization is the coloring which vowels get when the nasal passage is also open at the time of pronouncing vowel. It is marked on the vowel as [~]
on the vowel. These two simultaneous activities will have to be accounted for because the meanings of words get distinguished by these activities.

With reference to Shina language two types of consonant modifications are observed:

(a) Affrication and (b) Aspiration

Affrication is a release of a stop consonant into the fricative in quick succession. For example, when alveolar stop [t] is released into alveolar fricative [s], alveolar affricate [ʦ] is generated. When alveolar stop [t] is released into palatal fricative [ʃ], palatal affricate [ʧ] is generated. When retroflex stop [ʈ] is released into retroflex fricative [ʂ], a retroflex affricate [ʈʂ] is generated. It should be noted that the state of the glottis has to be the same. Here all are voiceless consonants. The affrication of voiceless [t] or [ʈ] and voiced [z], [ʐ] or [ʒ] will not be articulatory possibility. However, it is possible to have the voiced counterparts of these affricates. For example,

The voiced counterpart of [ʦ] is [ʣ], the voiced counterpart of [ʧ] is [ʤ] and the voiced counterpart of [ʈʂ] is [ɖʐ]. Although [ʈʂ] occurs in the Shina language, [ɖʐ] does not occur.

Aspiration is a release of a consonant with an extra puff of air coming out of the lungs. Peter Ladefoged identifies a brief period of voicelessness after the stop is released. That period is of the duration of less than 5 milliseconds. It is observed only on the spectrograms but it is not audible. The puff of air is similar to that of the one found in the pronunciation of [h]. Since voiced aspirates are not found in Shina, the occurrence of its voiced variety [ɦ] in aspirates is ruled out, although it rarely occurs independently. Aspirates are treated as unsegmentable sequences of consonant and [h]. Thus the stops p, t, ʈ, k occur with their respective aspirated counterparts, pʰ, tʰ, ʈʰ, kʰ and the affricates ʦ, ʧ, ʈʂ occur with their aspirated counterparts, ʦʰ, ʧʰ, ʈʂʰ.
3. Grammar of Shina

3.1. Phonology of Shina:

There are 10 segmental vowel phonemes and 3 suprasegmental phonemes in Shina and 38 consonant phonemes. The phonemes and the distribution of their allophones is explained here. Most of the vowel phonemes realize as only one sound phonetically. But a few phonemes realize as more than one sound. The realizations are predictable in terms of environment. They are known as allophones. It is a convention to enclose phonemes in / /.

3.1.1. Inventory of vowel phonemes: Segmental sounds:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Front</th>
<th>Mid</th>
<th>Back</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>/i/</td>
<td></td>
<td>/u/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower high</td>
<td>/e/</td>
<td></td>
<td>/o/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher low</td>
<td>/ɛ/</td>
<td>/ə/</td>
<td>/ʌ/, /ɔ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td></td>
<td>/a/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Length: /:/

**Supra-segmental sounds:** Stress [´]. Nasalization [~].

The Shina language has nine vowels, as listed above. All of them occur with length to contrast the meaning. That is, on the basis of length of the vowel the meaning changes. Hence length is identified an independent phoneme /://. The length, as a phoneme, is also called ‘chroneme’ by some linguists.
To illustrate the contrast of length, minimally contrasting pairs are not available in the data. However the occurrence of short and long varieties of vowels is available in different environments. The following examples may be examined.

\[\text{[k}^{\text{h}}\text{aʧi:lo]} \text{ ‘Lean’} \quad \text{[k}^{\text{h}}\text{a:}r] \text{ ‘Sympathy’}\]
\[\text{[ʧ}^{\text{h}}\text{í:me k}^{\text{h}}\text{á:mo]} \text{ Kingfisher} \quad \text{[ʧ}^{\text{h}}\text{í:mo]} \text{ ‘Fish’}\]
\[\text{[ʧiʧé] ‘Clay’} \quad \text{[ʧé:v t}^{\text{h}}\text{ók]} \text{ ‘Tea plant’}\]
\[\text{[p}^{\text{h}}\text{ɛrɛ]} \text{ ‘Again’} \quad \text{[pe:dål]} \text{ ‘By foot’}\]
\[\text{[ʧũŋo]} \text{ ‘Small, young} \quad \text{[ʧũ:tʊ]} \text{ ‘Dwarf’}\]
\[\text{[kore]} \text{ ‘Big cup’} \quad \text{[ko:rɪ]} \text{ ‘A kind of animal’}\]
\[\text{[pətɔ:]} \text{ ‘Afterwards’} \quad \text{[pə:tɛ]} \text{ ‘Leaves’}\]
\[\text{[dəmãn]} \text{ ‘True’} \quad \text{[yɑtʂə:lo]} \text{ ‘Insanity’}\]

Short and long varieties of vowels i,e,a,u,o,u,ə are available in the above examples. But for [ɔ], its short variety is available in the words like [ʧɔl] ‘Dawn’ and its long variety is not available.

Sometimes the informants used to pronounce the words with length on different vowels. For example, for ‘Insanity’ some gave [yɑtʂə:lo] and for ‘Madness’ some others gave [yɑtʂəlo]. Such variations in pronunciation are not unnatural.

In the pronunciation of some informants the high central rounded vowel [a], high central unrounded vowel [i] and slightly lower than high unrounded vowel [I] were recorded in the words:

\[\text{[kut]} \text{ ‘Wall’} \quad \text{[gut]} \text{ (} \sim \text{[gut]} \text{) ‘Pendar (tent’}\]
\[\text{[giŋyó:no]} \text{ ‘Initiate’} \quad \text{[bíŋ]} \text{ ‘Lake’}\]

Since these were the alternative pronunciations, of some informants, those vowels are not included in the inventory.
3.1.2. Supra-segmental features:

The stressed vowels are generally long although short stressed vowels also occur. For example:

- [hí:n] ‘Ice, hail’
- [ʂé:ʋ] ‘blind’
- [káko] ‘brother’
- [báɾo] ‘elder, big’
- [bíɾo] ‘male’
- [bíɾi] ‘well (water)’
- [kʰúkuŋ] ‘pigeon pea’
- [kʰó:no] ‘to eat’

The stress [´] contrasts in the following minimal pairs. It optionally occurs on the monosyllabic words:

- [áʐo] ‘cloud’, [aʐó] ‘inside’
- [ɖaŋó] ‘Bridge’, [ɖŋo] ‘high’

Similarly, the nasalization [\~] occurs on eight vowels of the total nine vowels. That is, it occurs on a,i,u,e,o,ɛ,ə,ʌ and it does not occur on [ɔ] in the data. Although contrasting minimal pairs are not found, the nasalized vowels occur in a number of words which are not acceptable by the native speakers, without the nasalization. The following words illustrate the nasalized vowels and diphthongs.

- [ʃũː] ‘Ladder’
- [ɖũː] ‘Louse’
- [kũː] ‘Germ’
- [ʔnŋɜː] ‘Pickle’
- [aːst] ‘Eight’
- [byɛi] ‘Tree’

- [brũː] ‘Rice’
- [ʃũː] ‘Saturday’
- [ʔŋuː] ‘Pestle’
- [pʰyɻi] ‘Shovel’
- [ʂː] ‘Breath’
- [ɬoŋɛ] ‘Ear ring (big)’

Sometimes the stressed vowels show [ə] (shwa) glide. The [ə] glide may be the result of the extra stress also.

- [dáːst] ‘yard stick’ is pronounced as [dáːst].
- [yóːŋ] ‘forehead’ is pronounced as [yóːŋ].
Although a voiceless vowel [ɛ] occurs at the end of only one word, the possibility of occurrence of other voiceless vowels cannot be ruled out. They are marked with [h], below the vowel: [ɛ]. For example, [átɛ h ɛ] ‘Tears’

3.2. Distribution of vowel phonemes:

The following table shows the occurrence of vowels in the initial, medial and final positions. The key words follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vowel</th>
<th>Initial</th>
<th>Medial</th>
<th>Final</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i:</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e:</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ɛ</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ɛ:</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ə</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ə:</td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a:</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o:</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u:</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʌ</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʌ:</td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ɔ</td>
<td></td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.3. Key to the chart:

1. [iʃ] ‘Bear’  2. [bír] ‘Lake’
17. [əʃvāv] ‘Coriander seed’ 18. [məkāi] ‘Maize’
33. [huluk] ‘Sweat’  34. [pɨfɔ] ‘Cat (male)’
39. [bʌʃɔnɔ] ‘Echo’  40. [kʰːtɔ] ‘Lid’
41. [ʧɔl] ‘Dawn’

3.4. Diphthongs:

The diphthongs or the sequences of vowels in Shina are very interesting. Two vowels of different nature appear in sequence. Rarely stressed and unstressed same vowel sequence is also found. (As: aá). However three vowel sequences do not occur. Of the two vowels, the first one may be stressed or the second one may be stressed or neither may be stressed. The first one may be stressed and/or nasalized or the second one may be stressed. But the second one stressed and nasalized is not available. The diphthongs of the above
combinations are as follows: ăi, ăi, ăi, ŭi, ŭu, ăi, ăe, ăo, ăe, ăi, ă:ə, ăe, ăi, ŭe, ŭi, ăi, ăo, uí, ué, aá, uú, ei.

4. Inventory of consonant phonemes:

There are 49 consonants in Shina language. They are listed in the beginning of vocabulary. On the basis of their distribution, 38 consonants acquire the status of phoneme. The other 11 consonants marginally occur in the borrowed words from Urdu, Balti, Kashmiri or English. They also occur in some native words as alternative pronunciation. These are described after the main consonants.

The 38 consonant phonemes of Shina are tabulated below on the basis of their articulatory properties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bila-</th>
<th>Labio-</th>
<th>Alve-</th>
<th>Retro-</th>
<th>Palat-</th>
<th>Velar</th>
<th>Uvular</th>
<th>Glo-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bilabial</td>
<td>Dental</td>
<td>Alveolar</td>
<td>Retroflex</td>
<td>Palatal</td>
<td>Velar</td>
<td>Uvular</td>
<td>Glottal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>k</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>k</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>pʰ</td>
<td>tʰ</td>
<td>kʰ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>g</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>dʒ</td>
<td>dʒ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aft</td>
<td>pʰ</td>
<td>tʃ</td>
<td>tʃʰ</td>
<td>ʃʰ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fr</td>
<td>tʃʰ</td>
<td>tʃʰ</td>
<td>ʃʰ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ic</td>
<td>dʒ</td>
<td>dʒ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aft</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>ɳ</td>
<td>ɳ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lat.Approximant</td>
<td>l</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.1. Marginally occurring sounds and their distribution:

The occurrence 11 consonants is marginal. Hence they are not having the status of phoneme. The occurrence of these consonants may be due to influence of other languages also. They are as follows:

\[ \text{q ʔ ɱ ɲ ɾ ɽ ɸ β f w ð χ} \]

They do not show any contrast with other words. Further in some examples, they occur in free variation with the other sounds, or they occur in definable environments. Hence they do not get the status of phonemes. Their occurrence is noted below:

**Sounds occurring in free variation:**

[q] occurs in free variation with [k]. For example:

\[ \text{[toqlé:] ~ [toklé:] ‘pan’} \]
\[ \text{[ka:lí:n] ~ [qa:lí:n] ‘carpet’} \]

[ʔ] occurs in free variation with its absence. For example:

\[ \text{[ʔóŋo] ~ [óŋo] ‘sickle’} \]
\[ \text{[ʔé:li] ~ [é:li] ‘near’} \]
\[ \text{[ʔʌʃ] ~ [ʌʃ] ‘today’} \]
\[ \text{[ʔəmάn] ~ [əmán] ‘peace’} \]

[m] occurs finally in free variation with ʰ. For example,

\[ \text{[b:ʒən] ~ [b:ʒən] ‘he/it goes’} \]
Sounds occurring in predictable environments:

[ɲ] occurs before palatal affricates, [ʧ] or [ʤ] only.
- [ɲɛʃi] ‘an animal’
- [ʧɲʧi] ‘snail’
- [kʰɲʤi] ‘miser’
- [giɲʤi] ‘church’

[ɾ] occurs in between the vowels, in an isolated example:
- [dəɾo] ‘hail’ and its plural form [dəɾe]

whereas [ɾ] occurs in all the three positions:
- [ɾáðo já:] ‘boiled vegetable’;
- [tóri] ~ [torí:] ‘isthmus’;
- [so:r] ~[so:ər] ‘ice’

[t] occurs medially between vowels and in final position:
- [kəɾ:] ‘knife’
- [ɡəɾ:] ‘axe’
- [bάɾo] ‘big’
- [paːɾ:] ‘Papad’
- [kʰəɾá:k] ‘moss’
- [pʰəɾáro] ‘bald’

[ʃ] occurs medially between vowels in an isolated word:
- [bəɾúr] ‘fur’.

[β] occurs medially between vowels in isolated words:
- [ʃuβo] ‘silently’
- [ʃə:bi dyó:no] ‘wind (clock)’

[f] occurs medially followed by [s] in a few borrowed words:
- [mirá:ʃi] ‘descendents’
- [əfsə:r] ‘officer’

[w] occurs initially and medially as an alternative pronunciation of [v] in the native and borrowed words:
- [wʌy:v] ‘blister’
- [wa:ská:t] ‘waist coat’
- [bowár] ‘watermelon’
- [gá:wo] ‘cow’

It also occurs in cluster with other consonants:
- [ʃʰlikʰwe] ‘clothing’
- [kən(ə)waːdʒi] ‘ear ring’
- [sukwáʃ] ‘squash’
- [muzwálo] ‘gambling’

It occurs to make the consonant [k],[ʃ] labialized:
- [tsukʰé:] ‘toy’
- [kʰé:] ‘green peas’
- [ʃʰwə] ‘testicles’
[ð] occurs medially and in cluster with other consonant as an alternative pronunciation of [t], [d] or [ʈʂ].

[χɔtɡʌɾas] ~ [χοðɡʌɾas] ‘selfishness’
[bʌdyáːn] ~ [bʌðyáːn] ‘sago’
[ebadát] ~ [ebaðát] ‘worship’
[dádo málo] ~ [dádo málo] ‘ancestors’
[rádekrʌj] ~ [ráðek bríũ] ‘boiled rice’
[baːʃáː] ~ [báːð(ə)ʃaː] ‘king’

[χ] occurs initially, medially and in cluster with other consonants:

[χʌt(ʌ)raː] ‘danger’  [χοð γʌɾas] ‘selfishness’
[χoðai] ‘god’  [aχɾɛt ʧɛn] ‘north’
[buχáːr] ‘high fever’  [dʌχɔn] ‘sari’
[saχʃː] ‘generous’  [ʌχmɪq] ‘stupid’

4.2. Distribution of consonant phonemes:

Almost all the consonants have only one phonetic realization as recorded in the list of vocabulary. The prominent allophones are also recorded there. A few phonemes have additional allophones which are not recorded in the vocabulary list. They are noted here along with their distribution. Prominent allophones are also described here for confirmation.

(a) [b], [d], [g] have slightly fricativesed allophones, [b], [d], [g] respectively between two vowels or between [r] and a vowel in addition to their normal form. [g] has one more allophone [gʷ], a pre-velar variety, when it is followed by a front vowel. The following examples will illustrate these additional allophones:

[bábo] ‘father’ is actually [bábo]
[dʌrbaːk] ‘race’ is actually [dʌrbaːk]
[ʃʌdɪː] ‘monkey’ is actually [ʃʌdɪː]
[pʌrdáː] ‘curtain’ is actually [pʌrdáː]
[kʰˈɾɪɡi] ‘cheat’ is actually [kʰˈɾɪɡi]

(b) [k], [kʰ] have additional allophones [k̪], [kʰ̪], pre-velar voiceless consonants, when followed by front vowels.

[gikīti] ‘arm pit’ is actually [g̪ik̪iṭi]
[tek̪é] ‘jar (earthen pot)’ is actually [tek̪ᵉ̞r]
[seːv kʰikílo] ‘lizard’ is actually [seːv kʰ̪ik̪ílo]
[kʰˈiɲíro] ‘curl’ is actually [kʰˈiɲíro]

(c) [d] has an allophone [ɾ], a retroflex flap, between vowels, as has been recorded in the vocabulary:

[bÁːd̪o] ‘big’ is actually [bÁːɾo]
[kʰˈʌd̪̪ˈk] ‘moss’ is actually [kʰˈʌɾˈk]

(d) [n] has [n̩], a dental nasal and [ɲ], a palatal nasal before dental stops and palatal affricates. [ɲ] before palatal affricates has already been recorded in the list of vocabulary.

[sənt̪aːː] ‘orange’ is actually [sənt̪aːː]
[ʃˈʌnd̪áː] ‘pocket’ is actually [ʃˈʌnd̪áː]
[ʃˈʌŋʧul] ‘snail’ is actually [ʃˈʌŋʧul]
[ɪndʒéːn] ‘engine’ is actually [ɪndʒéːn]

(e) [ɾ] has an allophone [ɾ], an alveolar flap, after [b], [d], [ɡ], when the following vowel is short.

[brɛˈspuːt] ‘Thursday’ is actually [brɛˈspuːt]
[drʌŋ bóno] ‘volcano’ is actually [drʌŋ bóno]
[gʁoms] ‘box’ is actually [gʁoms]

(f) [u] has an allophone [w], a bilabial approximant, when followed by rounded vowels.

[gɔwóː] ‘canal’ is actually [ɡɔwóː]
[voːt̚] ‘vote’ is actually [woːt̚]

4.3. Occurrence of consonant phonemes:

The following table shows the occurrence of the consonant phonemes. ‘x’ at an intersection indicates that the occurrence is not possible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consonant</th>
<th>initial</th>
<th>Medial</th>
<th>Final</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pʰ</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʰ</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʼ</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʼʰ</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dʼ</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kʰ</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sʼ</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sʼʰ</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʣ</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʃ</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʃʰ</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʤ</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʼ</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʼʰ</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nʼ</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nʼʰ</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʃ</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʒ</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʐ</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>γ</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ŋ</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.4. Key to the chart:

1. [páːtɔ] ‘Wing’
2. [ʔəpόŋya] ‘Shell’
3. [ʧʰúp] ‘Bank of river’
4. [pʰaːʈáː] ‘Colt’
5. [dɔpʰós] ‘Mace’
6. [bɑlɛv] ‘Husband’
7. [bábo] ‘Father’
8. [tːtɔ] ‘Heat in kitchen’
9. [láti] ‘Building’
10. [hɑrút] ‘Woolen mattress’
11. [tʰɒ] ‘Dark(ness)’
12. [pɑtʰɑːr] ‘Floor’
13. [dáːsʰt] ‘Lane’
14. [tedáːt] ‘Number’
15. [tɔri] ‘Isthmus’
16. [ʧʰáːti] ‘Vomit’
17. [dʊkʰt] ‘Scissors’
18. [ʃʰóki] ‘Ball’
19. [muʧʰuː] ‘Kidney beans’
20. [dɔrɔ] ‘Hail’
21. [hʌdʒːs] ‘Sermon’
22. [kúːtɔ] ‘Deaf’
23. [dáːke] ‘Back’
24. [fǔluk] ‘Sweat’
25. [kʰútɔ] ‘Short’
26. [ʧʰakʰt] ‘Stammerer’
27. [gon] ‘Smell’
28. [pʰúguŋoːh] ‘Pincer’
29. [tsɔŋ] ‘Onion’
30. [bɑtsiːh] ‘Family’
31. [uts] ‘Spring of water’
32. [tʰɔŋ] ‘Trade’
33. [bʌʈʰár] ‘Calf’
34. [dʒáŋar] ‘Venom’
37. [kʰaʃi:lo] ‘Lean’ 38. [ilɑ:] ‘Treatment’
39. [ʧʰóro] ‘Shade’ 40. [kɑtʰá:] ‘Loin cloth’
41. [ʧá:ro] ‘Old (man)’ 42. [ʧɑːp] ‘Wonder’
43. [ʧəkyó:no] ‘Examine’ 44. [ʧəsúr] ‘Mine’
45. [ʧə] ‘Tears’ 46. [ʧʰapáro] ‘Churning rod’
47. [Λʃʰó:] ‘Walnut’ 48. [miʃ(i)ryó:no] ‘To mix’
51. [nAlká:] ‘Tap’ 52. [krinének] ‘Seller’
55. [tuɲ] ‘Navel’ 56. [síŋɛl] ‘Sand’
57. [yú:ŋ] ‘Liver’ 58. [lé:] ‘Blood’
59. [hilál] ‘Bridegroom’ 60. [i:l] ‘Canal (big)’
63. [so:r] ‘Ice’ 64. [suʒóno] ‘Known person’
69. [ʃuʒóno] ‘Gout’ 70. [pʰʃi] ‘Bed bug’
71. [dʃʃʃ] ‘Grapes’ 72. [ʒaró:] ‘Orphan’
73. [miʃúko] ‘First’ 74. [ʃiŋ] ‘Horn’
75. [pɑʒó:] ‘Turban’ 76. [ʃ̥ʃ] ‘Mother-in-law’
77. [zɪŋni] ‘Mid’ 78. [ázo kʰói] ‘Rain hat’
81. [γon] ‘Melon’ 82. [bʌɣái] ‘Loaf of bread’
83. [hʌtɡəʧi:] ‘Hand cuff’ 84. [zâhəɾ] ‘Poison’
85. [ʧʰuléh] ‘Eggs’ 86. [hilál] ‘Bridegroom’
87. [siʃát] ‘Health’ 88. [pʰapíʃ] ‘Paternal aunt’
89. [ʋabá:] ‘Epidemic’ 90. [gʌvó:] ‘Canal’

On the basis of the occurrence of 38 consonant phonemes in different positions, they are established as phonemes.
5. Morphology of Shina language

5.1. Noun morphology:

There are two numbers in Shina, viz, singular and plural. The uninflected nouns generally form the singular forms. In some cases of nouns, the uninflected forms also stand for their plural forms. These are the collective nouns.

The allomorphs of the plural suffixes and their distributions are as follows:

### Plural suffixes:

1. Plural suffix -e is added to singular nouns, to make them plural, without bringing any change in the singular form. Note the following singular and plural forms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular forms</th>
<th>Plural forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[sin] ‘River’</td>
<td>[sine] ‘Rivers’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[pon] ‘Road’</td>
<td>[pone] ‘Roads’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ʧʰúp] ‘Bank of river’</td>
<td>[ʧʰúpe] ‘Banks of river’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[udú:] ‘Dust’</td>
<td>[udú:e] ‘Dusts’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[so:r] ‘Ice’</td>
<td>[so:re] ‘Ices’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[kʰʌr] ‘Moss’</td>
<td>[kʰʌre] ‘Mosses’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ʒʌr] ‘Orphan’</td>
<td>[ʒʌre] ‘Orphans’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[bí:ro máiș] ‘He buffalo’</td>
<td>[bí:ro máiše] ‘He buffalos’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On some nouns suffix -éh is found and rarely -éh is also found.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular forms</th>
<th>Plural forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[ʤʰk] ‘People’</td>
<td>[ʤʰkéh] ‘Peoples’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ga:ʤár] ‘Carrot’</td>
<td>[ga:ʤáréh] ‘Carrots’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[kʰórm:] ‘Date palm’</td>
<td>[kʰórméh] ‘Date palms’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[z ámbindá:] ‘Farmer’</td>
<td>[z ámbinda:réh] ‘Farmers’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It may be noticed that the final vowel -a: replaced by é of -éh suffix and the the final d changes into t. In some words, the stress gets shifted to the final syllable.

Plural suffix -i is added to non-human singular nouns, to form their plural, without bringing any change in the singular form.

In case of some nouns the plural suffix -e replaces the final vowel of the singular form. Sometimes it shortens the penultimate vowel.
In case of some nouns the plural suffix -e replaces the voiceless consonant into voiced one. (Especially š into ž).

- [mú:ʂ] ‘Rat’  [mú:ʐe] ‘Rats’
- [oi bároʂ] ‘Stork’ [oi bározė] ‘Storks’
- [ʂíʂ] ‘Head’  [ʂíze] ‘Heads’

The -e suffix sometimes changes final [s] of the singular form in to [ʦ].

- [pʰúrus] ‘Dew’  [pʰúrutse] ‘Dews’
- [kórkus] ‘Crow’  [kórkutse] ‘Crows’
- [kàkəs] ‘Pheasant’ [kàkəse] ‘Pheasants’

Sometimes it replaces the final vowel along with the penultimate consonant.

- [ʃʌríʂo] ‘Necklace’  [ʃʌríʐe] ‘Necklaces’

Sometimes -e suffix replaces the penultimate long vowel by short vowel.

- [gá:ʊ] ‘Cow’  [gáve] ‘Cows’
- [tʂá:ku] ‘Spindle’  [tʂáke] ‘Spindles’

Some other times -e suffix becomes -yé and it drops the final vowel or it replaces the final vowel by other vowel.

- [bó] ‘Cave’  [bóyé] ‘Caves’
- [gəŋjì:] ‘Bell’  [gəŋjyé] ‘Bells’
- [ʃeirí:] ‘Wife’s brother’  [ʃeiryé] ‘Wife’s brothers’
- [tsələnì] ‘Pyjama’  [tsəlen(i)yé] ‘Pyjamas’
5.2. Pronouns:

There are 7 personal pronouns in Shina:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st person:</td>
<td>mo ‘I’</td>
<td>be ‘we’ (excl); bēĩ ‘we’ (incl.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person:</td>
<td>tu ‘thou’</td>
<td>thō ‘you’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person:</td>
<td>a:v ‘he’</td>
<td>a: ‘they’ (masc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ʐō ‘proximate’)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(pəra:v ‘remote’)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a:v ‘she’</td>
<td>a: ‘they’ (fem.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ʐe ‘proximate’)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person plural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>a:v, ʐō (proximate)</td>
<td>They (m) a:, ʐe, (proximate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>a:, ʐe, ʐe (proximate)</td>
<td>They(f) əya:, ʐe, (proximate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td>ani, anu, (proximate)</td>
<td>They(n) a:, ʐe, (proximate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>para: (remote)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the third person, the following pronouns are also used to indicate the proximate and remote persons and objects.

There are a number of pronouns listed in section 25 of the Vocabulary. Some of the pronouns which are frequently used, are illustrated here.

[butfʰe ~ buʧʧʰe] ‘Many’
[butfʧʰe ba:l] or [ba:l buʧʧʰe] ‘Many boys’
[buʧe] ‘All’
[ba:l buɾe] ~ [buɾe ba:l] ‘All boys’
[ʦé:k] ‘Few’ (countable)
[puʃi [ʦé:k] ‘Few or some flowers’
[zá:sek] ‘Few, little’ (uncountable)
[zá:sek br̥u] ‘Little rice’
5.3. Gender:

Gender in Shina grammar is like in Hindi. Some words are feminine by morphological function. That is, they take feminine verb suffixes. Such nouns are for example,

- \[kúi\] ‘Earth’
- \[gúi\] ‘Flame’
- \[mu:s\] ‘Flood’
- \[tóri\] ‘Isthmus’

Gender, in some words is natural and on some words the gender marker is suffixed. Examples for natural gender:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masculine nouns</th>
<th>Feminine nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[bábo] ‘Father’</td>
<td>[á:3e] ‘Mother’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[dá:do] ‘Grand father’</td>
<td>[dʌdí:] ‘Grand mother’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[zà:] ‘Brother’</td>
<td>[sas] ‘Sister’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[káko] ‘Brother’</td>
<td>[káki] ‘Sister’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[bá:l] ‘Son, young one’</td>
<td>[mulái] ‘Daughter’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[baréu] ‘Husband’</td>
<td>[ʧĩ] ‘Wife’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[iʂ] ‘Bear’</td>
<td>[kîʃ] ‘Female bear’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gender marker -i is suffixed. Examples,

- \[ʃúŋ\] Dog
- \[kʰá:r\] ‘Partiality’
- \[ʃúŋi\] ‘Bitch’
- \[kʰá:ri\] ‘Partialities’

When the gender marker -i is suffixed, the final vowel and sometimes the penultimate vowel are replaced.

- \[dá:do\] ‘Grand father’
- \[mʌyáro\] ‘Antelope’
- \[dʌdí:] ‘Grand mother’
- \[mʌyári\] ‘Female antelope’
When the gender marker -e is suffixed to some female nouns, the final consonant and sometimes the penultimate vowel are replaced. Examples,

- [sin] ‘River’ [sine] ‘Rivers’
- [pon] ‘Road’ [pone] ‘Roads’
- [nó:r] ‘Claw’ [nó:re] ‘Claws’
- [ká:] ‘Marriage’ [ká:ze] ‘Marriages’
- [mu:s] ‘Flood’ [mu:ze] ‘Floods’
- [ʈóri] ~ [ʈorí:] ‘Isthmus’ [ʈóre] ‘Isthmuses’
- [bír] ‘Lake’ [bíre] ‘Lakes’

**Sample paradigms of male and female nouns:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masc.</td>
<td>táro</td>
<td>táro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fem.</td>
<td>bír</td>
<td>bír</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Trans.) Masc.</td>
<td>tárosu</td>
<td>tárosu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Trans.) Fem.</td>
<td>bínsu</td>
<td>bínsu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acc:</td>
<td>táro</td>
<td>táro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fem.</td>
<td>bír</td>
<td>bír</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inst:</td>
<td>táro30</td>
<td>táro30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fem.</td>
<td>bír30</td>
<td>bír30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dat:</td>
<td>tárore</td>
<td>tárore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fem.</td>
<td>bírre</td>
<td>bírre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abl:</td>
<td>táro30</td>
<td>táro30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fem.</td>
<td>bír30</td>
<td>bír30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gen:</td>
<td>táryo:/e:</td>
<td>táryo:/e:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fem.</td>
<td>bírí:</td>
<td>bírí:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loc:</td>
<td>táro3a</td>
<td>táro3a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fem.</td>
<td>bír3a</td>
<td>bír3a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**5.4. Case suffixes:**

There are seven cases in Shina. They are nominative, accusative, instrumental, dative, ablative, genitive and locative. They largely correspond with the structure of major Indo-Aryan language, Hindi. (ø stands for zero or nil suffix.)

(Note: excl=exclusive, incl=inclusive, Trans=Transitive verbs, H. -ne=As subjects take -ne. suffix in Hindi.)
### The paradigms of seven pronouns, viz, mu ‘I’, be ‘we’, tu ‘thou’, s’h’o ‘you’, a:v, ‘he or she’, anu ‘it’, a: ‘they’ are as follows:

#### Paradigms of mu ‘I’ and be ‘we’:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom:</td>
<td>µ:ø</td>
<td>µ:ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Trans.)</td>
<td>-su</td>
<td>-su</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(H. -ne)</td>
<td>-i</td>
<td>-Ĩ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc:</td>
<td>ø</td>
<td>ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inst:</td>
<td>-30</td>
<td>-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat:</td>
<td>-re</td>
<td>-re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl:</td>
<td>-30</td>
<td>-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen:</td>
<td>-yo:</td>
<td>-ye:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loc:</td>
<td>-3a</td>
<td>-3a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|       | µ:ø      | µ:ø   |
| (Trans.) | su | su |
| (H. -ne) | i | -Ĩ |
| Acc:  | ø      | ø     |
| Inst: | -30    | -30   |
| Dat:  | -re    | -re   |
| Abl:  | -30    | -30   |
| Gen:  | -yo:   | -ye:  |
| Loc:  | -3a    | -3a   |

#### Paradigms of tu ‘thou’ and s’h’o ‘you’:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Masc.(sg.)</th>
<th>Fem.(sg.)</th>
<th>Masc.(pl.)</th>
<th>Fem.(pl.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom:</td>
<td>tu</td>
<td>tu</td>
<td>s’h’o</td>
<td>s’h’é</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Trans.)</td>
<td>tusu</td>
<td>tusu</td>
<td>s’h’osu</td>
<td>s’h’ésu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(H. -ne)</td>
<td>t’h’o</td>
<td>t’h’o</td>
<td>s’h’o3a</td>
<td>s’h’é3a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc:</td>
<td>tu</td>
<td>tu</td>
<td>s’h’o:re</td>
<td>s’h’ôre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Inst:  tʊː ʒo  tʊː ʒo ‘by thee’  tʊː ɔː ʒo  tʊː ɛː ʒo ‘by you’
Dat:  tʊː re  tʊː re ‘to thee’  tʊː ɔː re  tʊː ɛː re ‘to you’
Abl:  tʊː ʒo tʊː ʒo ‘from thee’  tʊː ɔː ʒo tʊː ɔː ʒo ‘from you’
Gen:  tʰ o  tʰ o: ‘of thee’  tʰ ɔː no  tʰ ɔː no ‘of you’
Loc:  tʊː ʒa  tʊː ʒa ‘in thee’  tʊː ɔː ʒa  tʊː ɔː ʒa ‘in you’

Paradigms of ʐo ‘he’, ʐe ‘she’ and ani ‘it’:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>He</th>
<th>She</th>
<th>It</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom:</td>
<td>zʊo, aːv</td>
<td>zɛ, aː</td>
<td>ani, anu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Trans)</td>
<td>zʊssu, aːvsu</td>
<td>zɛssu, aːsu</td>
<td>anisu, anusu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(H.-ne)</td>
<td>zɛssɛi, aːsei</td>
<td>zɛssɔ, aːssɔ</td>
<td>anisei, anusei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>zɛssɛre, aːsɛre</td>
<td>zɛssɛre, aːsɛre</td>
<td>aniserɛ, anusei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>zɛssɛzɛo, aːssɛzɛo</td>
<td>zɛssɛzɛo, aːssɛzɛo</td>
<td>aniserɛzɛ, anusezɛ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>zɛssɛre, aːsɛre</td>
<td>zɛssɛre, aːsɛre</td>
<td>aniserɛ, anusei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>zɛssɛzɛo, aːssɛzɛo</td>
<td>zɛssɛzɛo, aːssɛzɛo</td>
<td>aniserɛzɛ, anusezɛ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>zʊssɔ, aːssɔ</td>
<td>zɛssɔ, aːssɔ</td>
<td>aniso, anuso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loc.</td>
<td>zɛssɛzɛa, aːssɛzɛa</td>
<td>zɛssɛzɛa, aːssɛzɛa</td>
<td>aniserɛzɛa, anusezɛa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paradigms of zɛ ‘they’:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>They(masc.)</th>
<th>They(fem.)</th>
<th>They(neut.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom:</td>
<td>ʐɛ, aː</td>
<td>ʐɛ, əyaː</td>
<td>ʐɛ, əryanː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Trans)</td>
<td>ʐɛssu, aːsu</td>
<td>ʐɛssu, əyaːsu</td>
<td>ʐɛssu, əyanːsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(H.-ne)</td>
<td>ʐɛnnoːzɛa,ənːɔza</td>
<td>ʐɛnnoːzɛa,ənːɔza</td>
<td>ʐɛnnoːzɛa,ənːɔza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ac.</td>
<td>ʐɛnnoːre,ənːɔnoːre</td>
<td>ʐɛnnoːre,ənːɔnoːre</td>
<td>ʐɛnnoːre,ənːɔnoːre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>ʐɛnnoːzɔ,ənːɔzɔ</td>
<td>ʐɛnnoːzɔ,ənːɔzɔ</td>
<td>ʐɛnnoːzɔ,ənːɔzɔ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>ʐɛnnoːre,ənːɔnoːre</td>
<td>ʐɛnnoːre,ənːɔnoːre</td>
<td>ʐɛnnoːre,ənːɔnoːre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>ʐɛnnoːzɔ,ənːɔzɔ</td>
<td>ʐɛnnoːzɔ,ənːɔzɔ</td>
<td>ʐɛnnoːzɔ,ənːɔzɔ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>ʐɛnno, ənːɔ</td>
<td>ʐɛnno, ənːɔ</td>
<td>ʐɛnno, ənːɔ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loc.</td>
<td>ʐɛnnoːzɛa,ənːɔzɛa</td>
<td>ʐɛnnoːzɛa,ənːɔzɛa</td>
<td>ʐɛnnoːzɛa,ənːɔzɛa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paradigms of kɑnu ‘who’:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Followed by</td>
<td>Masc. nouns</td>
<td>Fem. nouns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom:</td>
<td>kɑnu</td>
<td>kɑni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Followed by</td>
<td>Masc. nouns</td>
<td>Fem. nouns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom:</td>
<td>kɑnu</td>
<td>kɑni</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paradigms of ʐo ‘he’, ʐe ‘she’ and ani ‘it’:

Inst:  tʊː ʒo  tʊː ʒo ‘by thee’  tʊː ɔː ʒo  tʊː ɛː ʒo ‘by you’
Dat:  tʊː re  tʊː re ‘to thee’  tʊː ɔː re  tʊː ɛː re ‘to you’
Abl:  tʊː ʒo tʊː ʒo ‘from thee’  tʊː ɔː ʒo tʊː ɔː ʒo ‘from you’
Gen:  tʰ o  tʰ o: ‘of thee’  tʰ ɔː no  tʰ ɔː no ‘of you’
Loc:  tʊː ʒa  tʊː ʒa ‘in thee’  tʊː ɔː ʒa  tʊː ɔː ʒa ‘in you’

Paradigms of zɛ ‘they’:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>They(masc.)</th>
<th>They(fem.)</th>
<th>They(neut.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom:</td>
<td>ʐɛ, aː</td>
<td>ʐɛ, əyaː</td>
<td>ʐɛ, əryanː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Trans)</td>
<td>ʐɛssu, aːsu</td>
<td>ʐɛssu, əyaːsu</td>
<td>ʐɛssu, əyanːsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(H.-ne)</td>
<td>ʐɛnnoːzɛa,ənːɔza</td>
<td>ʐɛnnoːzɛa,ənːɔza</td>
<td>ʐɛnnoːzɛa,ənːɔza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ac.</td>
<td>ʐɛnnoːre,ənːɔnoːre</td>
<td>ʐɛnnoːre,ənːɔnoːre</td>
<td>ʐɛnnoːre,ənːɔnoːre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>ʐɛnnoːzɔ,ənːɔzɔ</td>
<td>ʐɛnnoːzɔ,ənːɔzɔ</td>
<td>ʐɛnnoːzɔ,ənːɔzɔ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>ʐɛnnoːre,ənːɔnoːre</td>
<td>ʐɛnnoːre,ənːɔnoːre</td>
<td>ʐɛnnoːre,ənːɔnoːre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>ʐɛnnoːzɔ,ənːɔzɔ</td>
<td>ʐɛnnoːzɔ,ənːɔzɔ</td>
<td>ʐɛnnoːzɔ,ənːɔzɔ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>ʐɛnno, ənːɔ</td>
<td>ʐɛnno, ənːɔ</td>
<td>ʐɛnno, ənːɔ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loc.</td>
<td>ʐɛnnoːzɛa,ənːɔzɛa</td>
<td>ʐɛnnoːzɛa,ənːɔzɛa</td>
<td>ʐɛnnoːzɛa,ənːɔzɛa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paradigms of kɑnu ‘who’:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Followed by</td>
<td>Masc. nouns</td>
<td>Fem. nouns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom:</td>
<td>kɑnu</td>
<td>kɑni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Followed by</td>
<td>Masc. nouns</td>
<td>Fem. nouns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom:</td>
<td>kɑnu</td>
<td>kɑni</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.5. Adjectives:

Adjectives generally precede the noun they qualify. They end with -o if the following noun is masculine. For example:

ʧúŋo bá:l ‘small boy’  báŋo tol’yá: ‘big towel’
kʰúʈo goːʂ ‘small house’ ʤáro manúʐo ‘old man’

Adjectives change the final vowel -o into -i if the following noun is female, to agree with the gender of the following noun.

ʧúŋi meːs ‘small table’  báʈi dəχόn ‘shawl’
ʤáɾi dádıh ‘old woman’

Sometimes the adjectives follow the noun.

bá:l buʧʰe ‘many boys’  báːl búːɾe ‘all boys’
ʤák búːɾe ‘all people’  púʂi źseːk ‘few flowers’
ʧúŋi du ‘two dogs’ ʧúŋi buʧʰe ‘many dogs’

Agreement of adjectives:

The nouns or pronouns with genitive case suffix function as adjectives of the noun that follows it and they agree with the following noun in gender and number: For example,
Agreement with the following noun in number:

The pronoun changes its final vowel -o/-u to -e, when the following noun is in plural:

- myo ható ‘my hand’  →  mye hátì ‘my hands’
- th’o pa: ‘your leg’  →  th’e pe: ‘your legs’
- žesso pa: ‘his leg’  →  žesse pe: ‘his legs’
- ženno go:ʂ ‘Their house’  →  ženne go:și ‘their houses’
- žessu tükur ‘her basket’  →  žesse tükuri: ‘her baskets’

Agreement with the following noun in gender:

The pronoun changes its final vowel -o to -i, when the following noun is of feminine gender:

-ʧúɳo bá:l ‘small boy’  → ʧúɳi kʰa:y ‘small pebble’
- mulái píʃu ‘girl’s male cat’  →  mule píʃi ‘girl’s female cat’
- myo: gí:ro ‘my rock’  →  mye: kাফ ‘my marriage’

Ordinal adjectives:

When the numbers indicate the sequence, then the ordinal forms of the numerals are used: For example,

- [ek] ‘one’. Its ordinal form is first  [miʒúko]
- [du:] ‘two’. Its ordinal form is second  [dumó:go]
- [tʃe:] ‘three’. Its ordinal form is third  [tʃemó:go].

When the ordinals of the numerals refer to female nouns, the final vowel and the preceding consonant change. E.g.

- miʒúko ba:l ‘first boy’. miʒúki mulái ‘first daughter’
- dumó:goمانú zo ‘second man’. dumó:ki ʧéi ‘second wife’
- tʃemó:go mó:mo ‘third uncle’. tʃemó:ki ʃas ‘third sister’
Inflexion of adjectives with suffixes.

When the adjectives indicate men or things having that quality, they take suffixes like the nouns to mean ‘to small thing’, ‘from small thing’, ‘to big thing’, ‘from big thing’ etc. For example,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>븐ո ‘small’</th>
<th>բա ‘big’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masc. nouns</td>
<td>Fem. nouns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom: ᭽ո</td>
<td>᭽ի</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(H.-ne) ᭽իսո</td>
<td>᭽իսե</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc. ᭽իսե</td>
<td>᭽իսեի</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inst. ᭽իսեգի/dff</td>
<td>᭽իսե</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat. ᭽իսերե</td>
<td>᭽իսե</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl. ᭽իջո</td>
<td>᭽իջո</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. ᭽իսո</td>
<td>᭽իսե</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loc ᭽իսե</td>
<td>᭽իս</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The inflected forms of other adjectives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>բա ‘great’</th>
<th>էկ ‘alone’</th>
<th>տճ ‘bad’</th>
<th>մո ‘blunt’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom: բա</td>
<td>էկ</td>
<td>տճ</td>
<td>մո</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc. բարե</td>
<td>տճ</td>
<td>մո</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inst. բարջ</td>
<td>էկ</td>
<td>տճ</td>
<td>մո</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat. բարե</td>
<td>տճ</td>
<td>մո</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl. բարջո</td>
<td>տճ</td>
<td>մո</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. բարո</td>
<td>տճ</td>
<td>մո</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loc բարա</td>
<td>տճ</td>
<td>մո</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.6. Compounds:

The combination of an adjective and a noun type of compound is a common construction in Shina. For example,

dżáro manúʒo ‘old man’  
dżári dádih ‘old woman’  
տճ ‘bad house’  
lo:lo púso ‘red flower’  
ցինց ջակ ‘long stick’  
táto bai ‘hot food’  
знаком ‘female dog’  
kíne dó:ne ‘black cattle’
Two or more nouns combine to form the compounds.

síṉyo káʧe ‘bank of river’
pú̱so gâŋo ‘wreath of flower’
mâyármo mulái ‘step daughter’
p̱ere mulé:k ‘another girl’
béi páːte ‘leaves of tree’

5.7. Reduplication:

The numerals ék ‘one’, du ‘two’, ŋè: ‘three’, ŋ̱a:r ‘four’ and pò:j ‘five’ are reduplicated as ékek, dúdu, ŋèʈʂe:, ŋ̱a:jra:r, pòpò:j respectively to mean one each, two each, three each, four each and five each. For example,

ékekóre ŋ̱a:jra:r dé ‘give four to each one of them’
ékekóre pòpò:j dé ‘give five to each one of them’
ánnoːre ékek de ‘give one each to these’
ánnoːre dúdu, de ‘give two each to these’
ánnoːre ŋèʈʂe: de ‘give three each to these’

6. Verb morphology of Shina:

Verbs in isolation take ‘-o:no’ suffix as an infinitive marker. They are the forms of verbs not changed for person, number or tense. For example,

hâg̱ó:no ‘to laugh’
uy̱ó:no ‘to pack’
əḻyó:no ‘to pull’
kàṉyó:no ‘to scratch’

yó:no ‘to give’
p̱əry̱ó:no ‘to pour’
Ȧry̱ó:no ‘to put’
țʂəkyó:no ‘to see’

Conditional participles are formed in Shina by suffixing ‘-to’ to the verbs, to indicate the meaning, ‘if ...(did some thing)’
Infinitive forms                       Conditional participles
γλο:no ‘to tell’                        γλο:nto ‘if told’
γυνο:no ‘to think’                        γυνο:nto ‘if thought’
τʰ yPos:nto ‘if done’
λργο:no ‘to bring’                        λργο:nto ‘if brought’
  
Although τʰ yPos:no is an infinitive verb meaning ‘to do’, it also serves as an infinitive marker when it occurs on nouns, meaning to ‘do that work’. Then it forms all verbs like a regular verb. For example,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun forms</th>
<th>Verb formed from nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pré: ‘acting’</td>
<td>prés: τʰ yPos:no ‘to act’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τάκο:r ‘cover’</td>
<td>τάκο:r τʰ yPos:no ‘to cover’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ρά:r ‘other side’</td>
<td>ρά:r τʰ yPos:no ‘to go other side’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ρύς ‘baby, child’</td>
<td>ρύς τʰ yPos:no ‘Adopt (child)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>κάμ ‘less’</td>
<td>κάμ τʰ yPos:no ‘to reduce’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ρό:κ ‘belch’</td>
<td>ρό:κ τʰ yPos:no ‘to belch’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As in the above examples, τʰ yPos:no is employed in the sense, ‘to do’, ρό:κ:no ‘to become’ is employed after the noun forms to give the sense of ‘to become that’. For example,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun forms</th>
<th>Verb formed from nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ρʰ άτ ‘acquaintance’</td>
<td>ρʰ άτ ρό:κ:no ‘to get acquitted’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>λά: ‘shy’</td>
<td>λά: ρό:κ:no ‘to become shy’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πρίκ ‘bouncing’</td>
<td>πρίκ ρό:κ:no ‘to get bounced’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀπ ‘decrease’</td>
<td>ἀπ ρό:κ:no ‘to get decreased’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>σό:ρ ‘ice’</td>
<td>σό:ρ ρό:κ:no ‘to become ice’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>βάρ ‘big’</td>
<td>βάρ ρό:κ:no ‘to become big’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the similar way, ρό:κ:no ‘to give’ is employed on the nouns to give the sense of ‘to give (that)’.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun forms</th>
<th>Verb formed from nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ρα:ρέ ‘blessing’</td>
<td>ρα:ρέ τʰ ρό:κ:no ‘to give blessing’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ρο: ‘air, wind’</td>
<td>ρο: τʰ τρό:κ:no ‘to blow air’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ρς: άτ ‘heat’</td>
<td>ρς: άτ τʰ τρό:κ:no ‘to give heat’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φιάτ ‘hand’</td>
<td>φιάτ τʰ τρό:κ:no ‘to give hand, help’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
oi ‘water’ odyó:no ‘to give water, irrigate’
sa:t ‘company’ sa:t dyó:no ‘to give company’

Similarly ó:no ‘to come’ is also used on the nouns, to indicate the sense of ‘to come, become (that)’. For example,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun forms</th>
<th>Verb formed from nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bó:iki ‘bubble’</td>
<td>bó:iki ó:no ‘to bubble’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kʰu:zi ‘cough’</td>
<td>kʰu:zi ó:no ‘to cough’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ro:š ‘anger’</td>
<td>ro:š ó:no ‘to get angry’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hutsiki ‘hiccup’</td>
<td>hutsiki ó:no ‘to hiccup’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kʰá:ji ‘itch’</td>
<td>kʰá:ji ó:no ‘to itch’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>şā: ‘panting, breath’</td>
<td>şā: ó:no ‘to pant’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.1. Finite verbs:

The finite verbs usually occur at the end of a sentence. In other words, they complete the utterance. They carry different markers in respect of personal pronouns, in different tenses. The following examples illustrate the use of intransitive and transitive verbs of Shina, in respect of 7 basic personal pronouns.

The intransitive verbs form the simple present tense verbs in the following way. The forms of the verb, boʒó:no ‘to go’ are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st per.</td>
<td>(mf)mu boʒó:mos</td>
<td>(mf)be oʒnas(exclusive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(m)bëi boʒnas(inclusive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(f) bë boʒinas(inclusive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd per.</td>
<td>(mf)tu bo</td>
<td>(m) şʰo bo:ʒa:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(f) şʰe bo:ʒa:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd per.</td>
<td>(m.) a:v bo:ʒa:n</td>
<td>a: boʒna:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(f.) a: bo:ʒi:</td>
<td>a: boʒna:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(n.) a:v bo:ʒa:n</td>
<td>a: boʒna:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The **transitive verbs** form the simple present tense verbs in the following way: The forms of the verb dyó:no `to give’:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st per.</td>
<td>musu dyó:mos</td>
<td>(mf)besu dyó:nʌs(excl.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(m) bēisu dyó:nʌs(incl.)</td>
<td>(f) bēsu dyóinʌs(incl.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd per.</td>
<td>tusu dyó:</td>
<td>(m) tʰosu dyó:a:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(f) tʰesu dyóːa:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd per.</td>
<td>aːvsu dyóːʌmʃ</td>
<td>aːsu dyóːna:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(f.) aːsu dyóːiː:</td>
<td>{aːsu dyóːna:}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(n.) aːvsu dyóːʌmʃ</td>
<td>{aːsu dyóːna:}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Equational and Existential Verbs:**

The forms of verb hāʊ ‘to be’ are used as copula in equational of sentences. For example,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st per.</td>
<td>mu hāʊs ‘I am’</td>
<td>be (exclusive) hās ‘we are’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(m)bēi hēs (inclusive)</td>
<td>(f) bē hē (inclusive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd per.</td>
<td>tu hāʊ</td>
<td>(m) tʰ o hāt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(f) tʰ e hē</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd per.</td>
<td>aːv hāʊ</td>
<td>{aː hāː}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(f.) aː hēi</td>
<td>{aː hē}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(n.) aːv hāʊ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some examples to illustrate the use of verb hāʊ ‘to be’:

paráːde fú寓nɬ tɬe: hāː ‘there are three dogs’
χoːdai bɑːro hāʊ ‘God is great’
áːnni pʃuk hāːi. ‘Here is a cat’
áːnni pʃu du hē. ‘Here are two cats’
áːnni pʃu ga fúŋek hāː. ‘Here is a cat and a dog’
hati ʃuŋe hāː ‘hands are small’
The forms of verb bil `to exist' are used in existential sentences. For example,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Singular</strong></th>
<th><strong>Plural</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st per.</td>
<td>mu bil ‘I am’</td>
<td>be (exclusive) bili ‘we are’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(m)bẽĩ bili (inclusive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(f) bẽ bili (inclusive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd per.</td>
<td>tu bil</td>
<td>(m) tʰo bili</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(f) tʰe bili</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd per.</td>
<td>(m.) a:v bil</td>
<td>(mfn) a: bil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(f.) a: bil</td>
<td>{a: bil}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(n.) a:v bil</td>
<td>[a: bil]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples to illustrate the use of verb bil ‘to exist’:**

- anu go:ʂek bil ‘this is a house’
- anni go:ʐi du bil ‘these are two houses’
- anu myõ: go:ʂ bil ‘this is my house’
- anni myẽ go:ʐil bil ‘these are my houses’
- anni mi kitáp bil ‘these are my books’
- anu ʃúŋek bil ‘this is a dog’
- a:v myo bá:l bil ‘he is my boy’
- a: mi mulái ne bil ‘they are not my girls’

**Dubitative marker da ‘is (it) not?’**

In the event of expressing doubt or in order to question whether a particular thing exists or not, da ‘is (it) not’ is used outside the sentence.

- ani go:ʂ hǎʊ, da? ‘It is a house, is it not?’
- ḟeí ɖáŋi ʰɔi, da? ‘Is the mountain
- ʃũŋo ba:l ʃaːlá:k hǎʊ, da? ‘Small boy is smart. Isn’t he?’
7. Sentences:

The syntax of the sentence in Shina is like the sentence structure of Hindi and other major Indo Aryan languages. It is primarily ‘subject, object, verb’ (SOV) type. For example:

(Note the abbreviations: S=Sentence; NP=Noun Phrase; VP=Verb Phrase; S=Subject; O=Object; V=Verb; Adj=Adjective; Adv=Adverb; N=Noun; SC=Subordinate Clause)

```
S
NP       VP
S       O   V
bésu    tu   pāʃʌnʌs
We  you   see

‘We see you’
```

The extensions of the nouns, like the adjectives, occur before the subject or object and the extensions of the verbs, like the adverbs, occur before the verb. For example,

```
S
NP       VP
S       O   V
Adj   N   Adj   N   Adv   V
ʧuŋo  ba:l  s'yó: me:vá:  ékbo  kʰeʊ
small boy   good fruit    alone    ate

‘Small boy ate good fruit alone’
```
Other words may occur anywhere in the sentence. They are construed approximately.

The subordinate clauses, qualifying the noun or the verb occur before them respectively. Examine the clause qualifying the subject in the following example:

```
hi:vvi  krom  thenek  no:kar  básko ʧí:do ʰáː. with heart work does-who servant enough tired is ‘servant who works with heart is tired enough.’
```

In this way we can explain the sentences used in Shina language.

### 7.1. Intonation of sentences:

There are some general features of intonation of sentences. The statements have the falling intonation at the end of the sentence whereas the questions have the rising intonation at the end of the sentence. For example,

```
anu miʒúko ba:l bil  ‘He is the first boy.’
```

In the above sentence, the word miʒúko meaning ‘first’ is emphasized. The word, which is emphasized for meaning, will have higher rise-fall intonation. Apart from the stress on the second syllable in the above example, miʒúko, even if it were with the stress on the first syllable as in tí:ŋí meaning ‘sharp’, the general intonation of the emphasized word would
not have changed. In order to indicate the emphasized word in the meaning, the word first is also shown with stress.

On the other hand, if the sentence ends with a confirmative particle, da the intonation generally rises at the end.

ani goːʂ həːv, da? ‘It is a house, is it not?’

On the other hand, even if there is no confirmative particle, the terminal contour rises if the intention of the speaker is to seek the information. For example,

thoː nom dʃok bil? ‘What is your name?’

In case of wonder or exclamation, the terminal contour falls with an emphasis on the word having prominence. For example,

mùsù kəːnətəə ɾəːzəm ‘In what way should I tell!’

In the above example, ɾəːzəm ‘(I) tell’ is the centre of exclamation. Hence it has got the strong rise-fall intonation. The word kəːnətəə ‘in what way’ has the next high rise and fall intonation, which indicates the intension of the speaker.

ani syi moːʐi ne bil. ‘This is not a good word!’

In the above sentence, the phrase syi moːʐi ‘good word’ is strongly emphasized, and hence it has strong rise and fall. But ne bil ‘is not’ is having the next high rise and fall as that phrase has the expression of exclamation of the speaker.

8. Writing system for Shina language:

The languages in India genetically belong to four families: Indo Aryan, Dravidian, Austro Asiatic and Tibeto
Burman. Out of these, the speakers of the languages belonging to Indo Aryan and Dravidian families are in large number. Most of these languages, except Kashmiri and Urdu, use the descendants of Brahmi script, which was originally used in the stone edicts of emperor Ashok, in the 3rd BC.

In the state of Jammu & Kashmir Urdu language in Perso-Arabic script, has been accepted as the state language, and due to its dominance, Perso-Arabic script is being used for Kashmiri language also, although the language belongs to Indo Aryan family.

Since Shina language is spoken in Ladakh district of Jammu & Kashmir state, and as mentioned earlier, it belongs to Dardic branch of Indo Aryan family, the Perso Arabic script is recommended for Shina. However, the Devanagari equivalents for every phoneme is also suggested, in case anyone intends to write Shina language in Devanagari script. However, a number of modifications had to be suggested in both Perso Arabic and Devanagari scripts, to represent the phonemes of Shina correctly. It was noticed that fewer modifications were necessary for Devanagari script than for Urdu script. Since Shina is member of Indo Aryan family of languages, it is not surprising that Devanagari script can represent most of the phonemes of Shina, and the few modified symbols suggested in the light of Parivardhita Devanagari script (Extended Devanagari script) can represent the other phonemes special to Shina.

8.1. Scripts recommended for Shina:

8.1.1. Perso Arabic script:

The sounds of Shina which could be represented by the letters in Perso Arabic script are retained as they appear in their usual initial, medial and final occurrences.

However, following seven graphs needed modifications to represent the sounds specific to Shina. They are:
For short e and short o ‘ulṭa jazam’ and for ε: two ‘nuktas’ below the letter are used. For ə and əː the Kashmiri way of writing is used. That is, ‘hamza’ over ‘alif’ for ə and ‘hamza’ with length modification over ‘alif’ for əː are used.

For stress, ‘khaḍī zabar’ and for nasalization, the ‘noon’ without the dot are used. The symbols used here are only the recommendations. The stress and nasalization marks may be found useful under special circumstances of writing words which contrast in meaning the basis of these supra-segmental features. The frequency of such words is however very low. In the normal circumstances it may be written without these marks. But in the circumstances of teaching Shina language it would necessary to indicate these because the students will have to know which syllable of the word is stressed. So, they are indicated in the vocabulary, collected in the latter part of the book.

The ideal script for the Shina language is that which would be most phonemic. Hence the recommendations of the script are in accordance with the list of phonemes, in the following charts.

The shapes of the Perso Arabic letters in the three positions, Initial, Medial and Final are shown. The variant shapes of the graphs are shown by an oblique line. The Modifications in the Perso Arabic script are shown below or above a horizontal line to indicate whether the marks are to be put below of above the graphs.
8.1.2. The following tables show the writing systems for Shina language, in Perso Arabic and Devanagari Scripts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phonemes</th>
<th>Perso Arabic Script</th>
<th>Devanagari Script</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Initial</td>
<td>Medial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vowels</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i:</td>
<td>یی</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>ے</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e:</td>
<td>ےہ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ē</td>
<td>ے ے/ے</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ē:</td>
<td>ےہ ے/ے</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>ے</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ō</td>
<td>ے ے</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>ے</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a:</td>
<td>ا</td>
<td>آ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>۶</td>
<td>او</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o:</td>
<td>۶</td>
<td>او</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>۶</td>
<td>او</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u:</td>
<td>۶</td>
<td>او</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consonants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pa</td>
<td>۶</td>
<td>پ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pʰa</td>
<td>۶</td>
<td>پ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ba</td>
<td>۶</td>
<td>ب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma</td>
<td>۶</td>
<td>م</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta</td>
<td>۶</td>
<td>ت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʰa</td>
<td>۶</td>
<td>ت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>da</td>
<td>۶</td>
<td>د</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na</td>
<td>۶</td>
<td>ن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tə</td>
<td>۶</td>
<td>ت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʰa</td>
<td>ठ</td>
<td>ठ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qa</td>
<td>ड</td>
<td>ड</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ṇa</td>
<td>ढ</td>
<td>ढ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka</td>
<td>क</td>
<td>क</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kʰa</td>
<td>ख</td>
<td>ख</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ga</td>
<td>ग</td>
<td>ग</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ṇa</td>
<td>घ</td>
<td>घ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tsa</td>
<td>च</td>
<td>च</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʰa</td>
<td>छ</td>
<td>छ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḍa</td>
<td>ज</td>
<td>ज</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ṇʰa</td>
<td>झ</td>
<td>झ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḍa</td>
<td>झ</td>
<td>झ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tsa</td>
<td>घ</td>
<td>घ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tsha</td>
<td>झ</td>
<td>झ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la</td>
<td>ل ر ر</td>
<td>ک 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ra</td>
<td>ر ر ر</td>
<td>ر 6/5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa</td>
<td>س س س</td>
<td>س 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>za</td>
<td>ز ز ز</td>
<td>ز 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fa</td>
<td>ش ش ش</td>
<td>ش 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3a</td>
<td>ج 6 6</td>
<td>3 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6a</td>
<td>ش 6</td>
<td>ش 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>za</td>
<td>ج 6 6</td>
<td>ج 6 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xa</td>
<td>خ 6 خ</td>
<td>خ 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ya</td>
<td>غ غ غ غ غ غ غ غ</td>
<td>غ غ غ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ha</td>
<td>ح ح ح</td>
<td>ح</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>va</td>
<td>و و و و و و و و</td>
<td>و</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ya</td>
<td>ي 0</td>
<td>ي 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nasalization Consonant marker
8.1.3. Alphabet for Perso Arabic writing:

The script suggested above for Perso Arabic writing is arranged in the traditional alphabetical order below. The name of each letter is written below them. The phonemes represented by the letters are already given in the previous charts.

The graphs are arranged below in the Perso Arabic alphabet for Shina, on the basis of the similarity of shapes. That is, the letters having similar shapes are grouped together. The letter with less modifications are introduced earlier than the ones with more modifications.

Alphabet for Shina

1. 
   u:  u  i  a:  a  alif
2. 
   o:  o  i:  ə
3. 
   e:  e
4. 
   e:  e
5.  
   te  te  pe  be
6.  
   tʃim  zim  zim  dʒi:m  xai  hai
7.  
   va:v  də:l  dal
Some of the words containing the sounds special to Shina may be illustrated here. Other sounds are written in the same way as they are done in Kashmiri and Urdu. However, the teacher’s help may be necessary in order to learn this writing system.

Orphan: 3argó
In between: mizúko
Horn: síjo
8.1.4. The Devanagari script:

The primary letters of the Devanagari vowels occur in the initial position of the words, whereas the secondary letters of vowels, which are also known as ligatures, occur with the consonants in the non-initial position.

The primary letters of the consonants in Devanagari, contain the inherent /a/ vowel. The secondary letters are used for writing the clusters of consonants, as is done in the other
languages which use Devanagari script. The consonants, in whose case the secondary letters are not indicated, do not form them in the usual writing system. In case of their occurrence, in exceptional circumstances, the first consonant of the cluster could be indicated with a consonant marker (halant mark).

8.1.5. The following tables show the writing system for Devanagari Script:

In Devanagari script the modifications are not as many as they were in Perso Arabic script. It may also be noted that there is fairly a regular way of combining ligatures of vowels with the consonants.

The fourteen vowel letters are arranged in the Devanagari traditional order. The corresponding ligatures are given below each letter. The modifications suggested by the Central Hindi Directorate, (Government of India), to the traditional Devanagari script, in the Parivardhita Devanagari (Extended Devanagari) Alphabet, are accepted here also in suggesting the modifications to the script. In case any ambiguity was created in this process, then suitable different modifications are suggested to avoid confusion. The ligatures are shown below the primary letter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Vowels:</th>
<th>अ आ ए ऐ ऋ ऌ ए ऐ ऎ ऐ</th>
<th>ए एः एः</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vowel Ligatures:</td>
<td>इ ई उ ऊ ऋ ऌ</td>
<td>आः उः</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Vowels:</td>
<td>ए ऐ ओ औ</td>
<td>एः ऐः</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vowel Ligatures:</td>
<td>ा ओ औ</td>
<td>औः</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In order to indicate the exact pronunciation and avoid ambiguity, in contrasting words अ अः (əə:) and ए एः (ɛɛ:) may be necessary. Otherwise from practical point of view, it is possible to merge अ अः (əə:) in अ अः (a a:) and ए एः (ɛɛ:) in ए एः (e e:). However, since length is maintained in case of आ आः and ए एः it would be advisable to have एः and आः as short counterparts of their respective long vowels एः and आः.

Thirty six consonant letters may be arranged as follows. It may be observed that the homorganity of the consonants is maintained in the process of introducing the new symbols.

The phonetic values for the symbols have been shown in the previous charts on the writing system.

**Consonants: Primary and Secondary Symbols:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary:</th>
<th>Secondary:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) क, ख, ग, घ, ङ</td>
<td>क, ख, ग, घ, ङ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) च, छ, ज, झ, ञ</td>
<td>च, छ, ज, झ, ञ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) च, छ, ज, स</td>
<td>च, छ, ज, स</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) ट, ठ, ड, ढ, ण, त, थ, द, ध, त्र, थ्र, ज्ञ</td>
<td>ट, ठ, ड, ढ, ण, त, थ, द, ध, त्र, थ्र, ज्ञ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) त, थ, द, ध, त्र, थ्र, ल, व, श, ष, च, छ, स, झ, ञ</td>
<td>त, थ, द, ध, त्र, थ्र, ल, व, श, ष, च, छ, स, झ, ञ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) प, फ, ब, म, व</td>
<td>प, फ, ब, म, व</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) ह</td>
<td>ह</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The graphs can be written with vowel ligatures also:

के को का कि की कु कू कर के कर को को

Similarly, the other consonants can also be written as:

ह्रा ह्रा ह्रा ह्रा छु छु ह्रा ह्रा ह्रा ह्रा ह्रा ह्रा

The consonant clusters can be written as it is done in Devanagari by making use of the secondary symbols. Whenever there would be a case of modified symbol losing their identity in clusters, the first consonant could be written with ‘consonant marker’ or what is called in Hindi, ‘halant mark’, just below the first letter. For example,

utraɪo can be written as ṭृषोना or ṭृषोना
utraɪoː:no can be written as ṭृषोना or ṭृषोना
tarui can be written as ṭह्रे
phaʈvei can be written as ṭह्रे
misaryaː:no can be written as सिर्योना
ʧʌxaʈ can be written as ṭप्पर
ʈʂʰʌpaːro can be written as ३प्पर
šiŋi can be written as भिङि
sâːkdar can be written as सक्कर
káɣu: can be written as क़ौँ

áyav can be written as अयव

unéilo can be written as उनेइलोँ

The stress may be marked by a stroke on the stressed syllable, as done on the word áyav अयव above. Since the words would be contrasting on the basis of stress, it may be obligatory to mark it at least on certain words which are likely to cause the difference in meaning. It would be mandatory while preparing the teaching material. In the cases where the contrast between stressed and non-stressed words is not created, marking stress in Shina script may be optional.

Some words contrasting in meaning on the basis of stress are illustrated below:

‘high’ ड़ोइंग ‘bridge’ डाङन

‘cloud’ अङ्गो ‘in, inside’ अङ्गोँ

‘wife’s brother’ डङ्गीरे ‘mountain’ डङ्गरे

‘earth’ कङ्दे ‘cap’ खोइँ

The nasalization can be indicated by a ‘chandra bindu’ or ‘a moon with a dot inside’, on the letter which is nasalized.

‘seed’ बीँ ‘cow shed’ मौँँ खाल

‘paddy’ दूँँ ‘mouth’ ऑँँजा

‘flame’ मुँह ‘sickness’ श्वालँव

More examples can be given to illustrate the writing of diphthongs:
‘rain’ मेई ‘how’ केनु
‘of burning’ दूबना ‘father-in-law’ झा अंर
‘ram’ केरहला ‘room’ लईत
‘water’ ओइ ‘sky’ आइ
‘earth’ कुइ ‘wife’s brother’ झाइरी

The above brief grammar describes the Shina language spoken in Dras area of Kargil District of Jammu and Kashmir state.
9. Shina Language Vocabulary

The data from Shina language spoken around Dras was collected from different informants during the field trips, in 1971-75. It may be noticed that for many words, they gave the Urdu, Persian or Balti words which are included here.

After every Shina word, its use in the language, either masculine (m.) or feminine (f.) is indicated. Singular (sg.) and plural (pl) forms are also indicated. A number of words related to the main entry were supplied by the same informant or different informants, which are given below the main entry. Alternative pronunciations by the same or different informant, are shown after word in (), after ‘~’ mark.

### Transcription of vowels:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Front</th>
<th>Mid</th>
<th>Back</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>ũ</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(rarely)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower high</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>o</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher low</td>
<td>e̯</td>
<td>ë</td>
<td>ë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All vowels can occur with length and stress which are indicated by [:] and [´]. Stressed vowels have a tendency to be longer and of slightly higher pitch. Vowels in the words with single syllable are optionallly stressed. Voiceless vowels, occurring at the end of words, are marked with [,], below the vowel: [æ].

**Vowel Sequences:** Vowel sequences appear as a result of alternative pronunciation with a glide: āi, ēi, ūi, ūu, āi, āe, āo, ēə, ēi, ēə, ēi, ūe, ūi, ūi, ūə, uí, ué, aá, ei. Some of these can be treated as diphthongs.
Transcription of consonants:

(Note: vl=voiceless; un=unaspirated; as=aspirated; vd=voiced.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bila-</th>
<th>Labio-</th>
<th>Den-</th>
<th>Alve-</th>
<th>Retro-</th>
<th>Palat-</th>
<th>Uv-</th>
<th>Glot-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S vl-</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>q</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t un-</td>
<td>p^h</td>
<td>t^h</td>
<td>t^h</td>
<td>k^h</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o vl-</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>k</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p as-</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>q</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s vd-</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un-</td>
<td></td>
<td>g</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Af vl- | ts     | t^s  | tʃ   |
| fr un- | ts^h   | t^s^h| tʃ^h |
| ic     |        |      |
| at as- | dz     | dʒ   |
| es vd- |        |      |
| un-    |        |      |

| Nasals- | m | n | η | n | η |
| Lateral | l |   |   |   |

Approximant

| Trill  | r |
| Flaps  | r | ɾ |
| Frica- | f | s | ʃ | x | χ | h |
| tives  | β | ʒ | z | ʒ | γ | h |
| Appro- | w | ν | y |   |   |   |
| ximants|   |   |   |   |   |   |
Notes:

1. Superscript [h] as [ʰ] is used to indicate that the consonant on which it occurs is aspirated. No cluster of a consonant + [h] occurs in the data.

2. ʦ and ʧ, in gemination, are conventionally written as [ʦʦ] and [ʧʧ] respectively. But, in pronunciation, they are [ʦs] and [ʧʧ]. This pronunciation of [ʧʧ] is also confirmed in the words with a word boundary between [t] and [ʧ]. For example, in words like [aχrətʧən], meaning north, there is a word boundary between [aχrət] and [ʧən]. It may also be written as [aχrət#ʧən], where # indicates the word boundary. But we have used space here.

3. Approximants [ʋ, y] may occur with nasalization also. They are marked with the superscript: [~], like [ᵻ, ëy].

4. Approximants [w, y] stand for different sounds here, than in the IPA. That is, [w] is a voiced labial-velar approximant in the IPA whereas it is a bilabial approximant here and [y] is a high front rounded vowel in the IPA whereas it is a palatal approximant here.

5. For voiced velar fricative [ɣ] symbol is used here whereas in IPA the symbol for voiced velar fricative is [ɣ]

6. [w, y] are used as superscript to indicate respectively the labialized and palatalized pronunciation of the consonants on which they occur. E.g. [kʷ] is labialized variety of [k] and [pʸ] is the palatalized variety of [p].

7. Sometimes consonants [r], [l] and [m] are used vocally. That is, for example in [ʌtṛ] meaning perfume, or [ʃəkɾ] meaning sugar, the stops [t] or [k] are released into [ṛ] without any vowel. Similarly in [ʃəkḷ] meaning shape, [l] is released vocally. Vocalic [l] is symbolized as [l]. Further in [názm] meaning poetry, [m] is released vocally. Such cases of vocalic releases of [r], [l] and [m] are represented as [ṛ], [ḷ] and [ṃ] respectively.
9.1. Earth, sky, water etc.

2. Ash [da:l]
   [sínyo káʃe]
4. Brook, [úts] m.
5. Cave [bó] m.sg. [bóyé] m.pl.
6. Clay, [ʧíʧel] m.sg. (~ [ʧíʧʧel])
8. Coast [ʧʰúp]
   [ʦéəno] ‘to feel cold’
10. Comet [lo:ʧʰʌr]
11. Cyclone [yə[tΣa buró:] m.sg.
   [ʧəl]
19. Echo [bʌʃóno] (From Urdu bʌʒa:na)
   [bráki bʌʃóno]
24. Fire [pʰuː]
26. Fog [kayú:] m.sg. (~ [kawú:])
   [pʰˈrus]
27. Ground [kúi] m.sg.
   [daːs]
28. Hail [ɖóɾo] m.sg. [ɖóɾe] m.pl. [híːn]
31. Hill [ʃeɪ] m.sg.
32. Hillock [ʈʰʊko] m.sg. [ʈʰʊké] m.pl.
33. Island [kúi] (ground, land)
34. Ice [soːɾ] m.sg. [soːre] m.pl. (~[soːɾ])
40. Moon light [yuːn [tʃaː] (yuːn=moon, tʃaː = light)
42. Morning star [loːʔʰár] m.sg.
44. Moss [kʰʃɼæk] m.sg. [kʰʃɼake] m.pl.
45. Mud [dok] m.sg.
46. Nature [kudɾát]
47. Ocean [sár] m.sg.
50. Plain [daːs] m.sg.
51. Planet [táɾo] m.sg.
52. Rain [mɛi] f.sg.
57. Rock [ɡɪɾo]
[brak]
58. Rock [ɡíɾo] m.sg. [ɡíɾe] m.pl.
59. Sand [ʃiŋɛl] m.sg. (~ [ʃiŋil])
60. Satellite [táɾo] m.sg. [táɾe] m.pl.
61. Sea [sʌɾ] m.sg.
62. Shade [ʧʰóro] m.sg.
63. Sky [aŋŋãí] m.sg. (~[aŋãí] ~ [aŋãí])
64. Snow [hín] m.sg.
65. Spring of water [uts] m.sg.
68. Storm [baláh] f.sg.
    [gãvó:] ‘canal’
70. Sun [súːɾi] f.sg.
71. Sunshine [tíːl]
    [tíːlɛ] ‘twilight’
73. Universe [báɾo aŋŋãí] ‘big sky’
74. Valley [tsár] m.sg. ‘water falls’
75. Volcano [drãŋ bóno] ‘breaking of rocks’
76. Water [ói] m.sg.
77. Wave [óyeʧʰáʈi]
    [ʧʰáʈi] ‘to vomit’
78. Weather [móːsim]
79. Whirl pool [óí kíkiri] ‘turning of water’
80. Wind [óːʃ] m.sg.
81. Wood [káʈo] m.sg.
82. World [dunyát] f.sg.

9.2. Mankind, Sex, family, Relationship etc.

83. Adopted child [púʂ] m.sg.
    [púʂ tʰyó:no] ‘to adopt a child’
84. Ancestors [dáðo málo]
85. Baby [ba ál] m.sg.
86. Bachelor [kãʃ netʰeŋ⁹k ba:l]
    ‘man who has not yet married’
88. Boy  [bá:l]
89. Bridge  [daŋó]
88. Bridegroom  [hilíl] m.sg.
90. Brother  [káko] (a term of endearment also)
91. Brother  [mâyármo ūa:]  
92. Brother (elder)  [báɾo káko ūa:]  
93. Brother (younger)  [ʧúŋo káko ūa:]  
94. Brother-in-law  [ʃeirí]  
  [baréu] ‘husband’
95. Brother’s wife  [kákei ūéi]  
96. Child  [ʧúŋo bá:l]  
97. Childhood  [bá:lʧʰá:l]  
98. Cripple  [kʰinír]  
99. Daughter  [mulái]  
  Daughter (step)  [mâyármo mulái]  
100. Daughter-in-law  [nú:]  
101. Daughter-in-law’s father  [bíleíl]  
102. Daughter-in-law’s mother  [bíle:n]  
103. Descendents  [mirá:fs]  
104. Dumb  [ʧáʧo]  
105. Deaf mute  [ʧúʧo]  
106. Elopement  [naʃ thyó:no]  
107. Embrace  [bóʃi] ‘call, cry of heart’  
108. Eunuch  [né hóilok]  
109. Family  [bátsih]  
110. Fat  [tʰúlo]  
111. Father  [bábo] m.sg.; [bábe] m.pl.
112. Father’s brother (elder)  [báɾo babó]  
113. Father’s brother (younger)  [ʧúŋo babó]  
114. Father’s sister  [pʰapíh]  
115. Father-in-law  [ʃéəɾ]  
116. Female  [só:tʃi]
117. Friend [dost]
[sa:ti]
118. Girl [mulái]
119. Grand daughter [pá:ṭsi]
120. Grand father [dá:do]
121. Grand mother [dʌdí:]
122. Grand son [pó:ṭso]
123. Great grand daughter [pʌɦó:ṭsi]
124. Great grand father [dá:do bábo]
125. Great grand mother [dádf áʤe]
126. Great grand son [pʌɦó:ṭso]
127. Hunch back [gurú:]
128. Husband [baréu]
129. Husband’s brother [ʃeirí]
130. Husband’s brother’s wife [baréu ʒəvei ʧəri]
131. Husband’s sister [baréi sas]
132. Husband’s sister’s husband [baréi sasó: baréu]
133. Infant [kótte dʒá:lo]
[dʒúk dʒá:lok]
134. Lean [kʰaʧí:lo]
135. Left handed [kʰúʃo]
136. Maid [kάʃnetʰek mulói]
137. Male [bíro]
138. Man [manúʒo]
140. Master [maːʃər]
141. Maternal aunt [ʧũní á:ʒe]
142. Maternal aunt’s daughter [ʧũní a:ʒéi mulói]
143. Maternal aunt’s
husband [ʧúŋi a:ʒé bəɾéːv]
144. Maternal aunt’s son [ʧúŋi áː sö baːl]
145. Maternal grand father’s home [momyáː:l]
146. Maternal uncle [móːmo]
147. Maternal uncle’s daughter [móːmei muloi]
148. Maternal uncle’s son [móːmo báːl]
149. Maternal uncle’s wife [móːmei ʧeːː]
150. Mother [áːdʒe]
151. Mother’s brother [áːdʒo káːko]
152. Mother’s sister (elder) [báːti áː ʒeː]
153. Mother’s sister (young) [ʧúŋi áː ʒeː]
154. Mother-in-law [ʃáːʂ]
155. Nephew [káːkoː báːl]
156. Niece [káːkei muloi]
157. Old [dʒáːro]
158. Old man [dʒáːro manúːzɔ]
159. Old woman [dʒáːri dáːdih]
161. Parents [moːmáːlo]
162. Paternal aunt [pʰəpíːfi]
163. Paternal aunt’s daughter [pʰəpíː miːlʊi]
164. Paternal aunt’s husband [pʰəpíː ɾəɾéːv]
165. Paternal aunt’s
166. Paternal uncle’s daughter [pʰ'apeí mulői]
167. Paternal uncle’s son [ʧúŋo bá:bo bá:l]
168. Paternal elder uncle’s wife [báɾo babei ʧēi]
169. Paternal younger uncle’s wife [ʧúŋo babei ʧēi]
171. Person [mänůzō]
172. Pregnancy [surapǎi]
173. Pregnant woman [ʧō:no ɦēk]
174. Race [darbák]
175. Relatives [tőəme]
176. Sister (elder) [báɾi káki]
177. Sister (younger) [ʧúŋi káki]
178. Short [kʰútō]
179. Sister-in-law [ʧēi sas]
180. Son [bá:l]
181. Son-in-law [ʤámatšō]
182. Stammerer [ʧákʰát]
183. Spinster [kāʃnetʰek mulői]
184. Spoon [ʧamʧáː]
185. Step mother [á:ʒe]
186. Step son [bá:l]
187. Step sister [sas]
188. Tall [ʧáŋo]
189. Twin [yōi]
190. Vessel [zaːns]
191. Widow [kagú:ŋi]
192. Widower [kagú:no]
193. Wife [ʧēi]
Grammar of Shina Language and Vocabulary

195. Wife’s sister [ʧeiri sas]
196. Wife’s sister’s husband [ʧeiri sazev baréu]
197. Woman [ʧeiri]
198. Young [ʧũno]
199. Youth [ʧəbúr]
[ʧəu:vání]

9.3. Animals, birds etc:

200. Animal (tame) [ʧe:ván]
203. Antelope’s cub [kilái]
204. Ass [zAkún] m.sg. [sòtʃí zAkún] f.sg, [zAkúní] m.pl.
205. Monkey [ʃ̀Adjí:] sg. [ʃ̀Adyé:] pl.
206. Bat [råta ʧeiri]
207. Beak [musú:tí]
210. Beetle [lurúí]
211. Bill [musú:tí]
212. Bird [ʃufufí]
(she) [sòtʃí máíʃ] sg. [sòtʃí máíʃí] pl.
217. Butterfly [pʰatuváí]
218. Cage [takʃá:] sg. [takʃé:] pl.
220. Camel [ʉ:t]
221. Cat (male) [píʃu] m.sg. [píʃe] m.pl.
(female) [píʃi] f.sg. [piʃyː:] f.pl.
222. Caterpillar [krʃ:] ‘insect’
223. Cattle [dó:ne]
[λəʃ doːne]
225. Chicken [ʃələyːː]
228. Cobra hood [dʃúnyo ʃiʃ]
229. Cock [kokóː]
231. Colt [pʰətáː:] m.f.
234. Crane [ʧʰíme kʰáːmo]
235. Crocodile [galtʰós] sg. [zgal₄ʰós] (from Balti lge.)
237. Cuckoo [kayúːni] ‘raven with red beak’
240. Donkey [z̥ákuŋ]
241. Duck [oːi baruːʃ]
243. Egg [tʰúːl]
244. Elephant [fʰásto]
245. Sheep (female) [eʃ]
246. Feather [pəte]
247. Fire fly [tʃáː krik]
249. Fly [haːbuːː]
253. Gnat [mʊːɛ]
254. Goat (he) [ʧʰətʃːlo]
Goat (she) [ʔái]
| 256. Grass hopper   | [yáts]alóh] |
|                    | [Áʃup] |
| 257. Hare           | [ryón] (A Balti word) |
| 258. Hawk           | [úkpa] (A Balti word) |
| 259. Hen            | [sótsi kokó] |
| 260. Hyde           | [jó:de jóm] ‘processed leather’ |
| 261. Hind leg       | [pôtí:ne pé] |
| 262. Honey bee      | [matsí:] |
|                    | [biyári] f. |
| 264. Horn           | [šíno] m.sg. [šíne] m.pl. |
| 265. Hornet         | [biyári] |
| 267. Insect         | [krí:] |
| 269. Kid            | [ʃaál] |
| 270. King fisher    | [ʃʰíme kʰá:mo] |
| 272. Leech          | [durká:] f.sg. (Kashmiri word) |
| 273. Leopard        | [dí] sg. [díyé] |
| 274. Lion           | [ʃé:re bábár] |
| 275. Lion’s cub     | [ʃe:ró bá:l] |
| 276. Live stock     | [lás dó:ne] |
| 277. Lizard         | [ʃe:u kʰikílo] |
| 279. Mane           | [bé:l] |
| 280. Mare           | [sótsi ʃup] |
| 281. Mongoose       | [galtʰós] (Balti word) |
| 282. Monkey         | [ʃadí:] |
| 285. Mule           | [kʰÁʃər] (from Urdu) |
| 286. Myna           | [hári ʃé] |
| 288. Owl            | [hú:] sg. [húe] |
289. Vulture [bríŋ]
290. Parrot [to:ta:] (from Urdu)
292. Peacock [mayú:n]
294. Pig [sú:r] (from Urdu)
296. Pincer [pʰúguŋo:h]
297. Pony [pʰá:ta:] 
299. Python [ʤόn]
300. Rabbit [ʃyː:v]
301. Ram [káráelo]
304. Scorpion [gátʰós] (same Balti word: crocodile)
305. Sheep [ʔíilo]
307. Snake [ʤόn]
308. Sparrow [yóːʧēi]
309. Spider [ʦɔːzːi] m.
310. Stallion [ʔʃpaː:l]
311. Sting [dón]
313. Squirrel [truʃúŋi]
316. Tiger [díː]
317. Toad [mʌŋk] (same as frog)
318. Tortoise [ŋ̩ːlãːs] (Balti word, [ŋ̩ːlãːs])
320. Tusk [ŋáːsto]
321. Venom [ʣ̩ʰɔːr]
322. Vulture [rózunuːn]
323. Wasp [bulóː]
9.4. Parts of the body, body conditions and functions:

329. Alive [ʤó:no]
330. Anemia [serpó]
333. Arm (right) [dåʃtîno jáko]
    (left) [kʰáo jáko]
334. Arm pit [gikíti]
335. Asthma [dá:m]
336. Back [qá:ke]
338. Bandage [paʧíː]
339. Beard [dái]
340. Belch [obóki]
342. Birth [ʤó:no]
    [ʧá:lo] ‘to give birth’
343. Bladder [mu[tʃóː[to]
345. Blister [wɔyaːv]
346. Blood [léːl]
347. Body [qíːm]
348. Boil [dʌʤó:no]
    [kéːono]
349. Bone [áʧi] (~ [áʧi])
350. Brain [móto]
352. Breath [ʂáː]
353. Buttock [pʰoŋs]
    [saŋáy]
354. Calf of the leg. [pí:ŋye]
355. Cancer [ʌʂínoró:k](ʌʂíno=inside, ró:k=disease)
357. Cheek [haraː:m]
359. Chickenpox [tʰúke]
360. Chin [muʦú:ʈi]
361. Cholera [deryó ró:k]
362. Constipation [gorát]
365. Death [móət]
366. Diabetes [ʃkṛdíʒe nék]
367. Diarrhea [dás]
368. Diet [ázi raʃo:no]
369. Disease [ró:k]
370. Dwarf [fú:to]
371. Ear [koŋ]
372. Ear ache [kóŋo ró:k]
373. Ear lobe [kóŋo júʃo]
374. Ear wax [nækzér]
376. Epidemic [ʋabáː]
377. Epilepsy [káinyeno]
380. Eye lash [ʌʈʂó: bále]
382. Face [muk]
383. Fat [tʰúlo]
384. Fever [tʰʌt]
386. Finger (index) [məʒǐni ʌŋǔi]
387. Finger (middle) [ʐíŋŋi ʌŋǔi]
388. Finger (ring) [byáli ʌŋǔi]
389. Finger (little) [ʃǔŋi ʌŋǔi]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>390</td>
<td>Finger joint</td>
<td>[kʰrɪts]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>391</td>
<td>Finger nail</td>
<td>[nó:r]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>392</td>
<td>Fist</td>
<td>[mú:o]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>393</td>
<td>Flesh</td>
<td>[mo:s]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>394</td>
<td>Fomentation</td>
<td>[takóra]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>395</td>
<td>Forehead</td>
<td>[yó:ŋ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sg. [yó:ŋe]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pl.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>396</td>
<td>Goiter</td>
<td>[saŋ[yo ɡa]t]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>397</td>
<td>Gout</td>
<td>[ʃuʒóno]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>([suʒóno] ‘known person’)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>398</td>
<td>Grave</td>
<td>[mazár]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>399</td>
<td>Gullet</td>
<td>[manyé]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>Gum</td>
<td>[dóno ｍáʃ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401</td>
<td>Guts</td>
<td>[ʔóʃ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sg. [ʔóʒi]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pl.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>402</td>
<td>Hair</td>
<td>[ʒəkú:]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sg. [ʒəkúe]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pl.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>403</td>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>[ʃa]t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>404</td>
<td>Head</td>
<td>[ʃíʃ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sg. [ʃíʃe]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pl.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>405</td>
<td>Head ache</td>
<td>[ʃíʃo ro:k]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>406</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>[siŋát]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(from Urdu)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>407</td>
<td>Heart</td>
<td>[ʃi:v]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>408</td>
<td>Heart disease</td>
<td>[ʃi:v ro:k]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>409</td>
<td>Heel</td>
<td>[tʰúri]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>410</td>
<td>Hernia</td>
<td>[ʔóʒɔ̀ zúrmo]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>411</td>
<td>Hiccough</td>
<td>[ʃuʃkíte]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>412</td>
<td>Hip</td>
<td>[pʰóŋs]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>413</td>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>[ʃáspita:l]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>414</td>
<td>Human</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Excrement</td>
<td>[ɡu:]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(from Urdu)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>415</td>
<td>Hemp baked</td>
<td>[zgúru]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(~[ɡúru])</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>416</td>
<td>Ill (to fall)</td>
<td>[ʃuʃyó:no]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[zúrmó]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>417</td>
<td>Insanity</td>
<td>[ʃuʃtʃə:lo]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>418</td>
<td>Intestine</td>
<td>[ʃiʒi]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sg. [ʃiʒe]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pl.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>419</td>
<td>Itch</td>
<td>[kʰá:ʒi]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>420</td>
<td>Jaundice</td>
<td>[ʃuʃʒrók]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>421</td>
<td>Jaw</td>
<td>[ʃiɾamо: ʃʰái]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>422</td>
<td>Joints</td>
<td>[kʰrɪts]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sg. [kʰrɪʃi]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pl.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>423</td>
<td>Kidney</td>
<td>[ʃǔk]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sg. [ʃǔkii]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pl.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Pronunciation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knee</td>
<td>[kúʈo]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knee cap</td>
<td>[kúʈo pʰúli]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lazy</td>
<td>[uasidʒílo]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lean</td>
<td>[kʰaʧílo]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leprosy</td>
<td>[kʰÁʃurók]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life</td>
<td>[ʒí:]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ligament</td>
<td>[nár]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marrow</td>
<td>[miyó:]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>[ɐbáʈi]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mole</td>
<td>[tɪko]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moustache</td>
<td>[pʰúŋe] (~ [pʰúŋe])</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouth</td>
<td>[áːzo] (~ [áːŋ zo])</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mucus</td>
<td>[kʰunó:]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naked</td>
<td>[nóːno]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea</td>
<td>[bɪʐʌbáː] (~ [bɪʐbaáː])</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navel</td>
<td>[tun]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neck</td>
<td>[ʧʰáɣen] ([gандúri] ‘Adam’s apple’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nerve</td>
<td>[nár]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nipple</td>
<td>[mámú] (for breast also)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nostril</td>
<td>[nətə şóːli]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ointment</td>
<td>[mágafáːm] (~ [mágafáːm paʧjíː])</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain</td>
<td>[zurmó]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palate</td>
<td>[tálo]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palm (of hand)</td>
<td>[hantaláːu]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient</td>
<td>[rugyát]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penis</td>
<td>[máŋo]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlegm</td>
<td>[tʰúki]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigtail</td>
<td>[ʧʌmúʈi] (~ [ɖulúː] ‘plaited hair’)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piles</td>
<td>[bʌuːaːsír]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pill</td>
<td>[goːlíː]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
459. Pupil [ʌʧʰóː láː:l]
460. Purgative [dás bɛʃenek ɾəbətʃi]
461. Puss [pəʂ]
463. Saliva [lálo]
464. Scab [sŋóː] (from Balti)
466. Sick [ʃuːlɛː]
467. Skeleton [qimó áːtʃi]
469. Skin disease [ʧóːːmo róːk]
470. Skull [ʃiʃó kəpəʁi]
471. Smallpox [pʰóye]
472. Smile [mǐk]
473. Sneeze [ʧʰːʁː]
474. Spit [tʰúːk]
475. Sole [páːtʃ]
476. Soul [ʤiː]
477. Spine [ʤáːkʰaʃi]
478. Spleen [pʰusulɔ]
480. Stomach ache [ʤerəyó zúrmɔ]
481. Sweat [ɦúluk]
482. Tears [Άτʃʰɛ]
483. Testicle [ʧəː] sg. [ʧəːwɛ] pl
485. Thirst [unyáːl]
486. Thirsty [unyɛilo]
488. Toe [pɛu ɾɛŋu]
489. Toe nail [pɛu ɾɛŋué nɔːɾ]
490. Tongue [ʤip]
492. Tooth ache [dɔnɔ rɔk]
493. Treatment [iláːʧ]
494. Tuberculosis [ʃuʃuɾɔːk]
495. Tumor  [ʈʰó:ki]
496. Urine  [míko]
497. Vagina  [gá:ti]
498. Vein  [na:r]
499. Vertigo  [tiríu]
500. Vomit  [ʈʰáːːi]
501. Waist  [ɖʌxʌːʈíː]
502. Weeping  [ró:no]
505. Wrist  [kʰrís]
506. Yawn  [ʃaː]

9.5. Food, Drinks, cooking, utensils etc.:

507. Ashes  [dá:l]
508. Bag  [bʌstáː] (from Urdu)
509. Beef  [dó:no móːs]
510. Beer  [biyər]
511. Biscuit  [biskúːʈ]
512. Blade  [kʰurúː] (barber’s blade)
513. Boiled rice  [ráːðek br̩íː]\n514. Boiled vegetable  [ráːdo ʃáː]
515. Bottle  [boːːtól]
517. Bread  [ʈíːki]
518. Breakfast
   (morning)  [ʈʰináːn]
   (noon)  [dʌzóː]\n   (evening)  [bʌzúki]
520. Broth  [pʌkʧáː]
521. Butter  [dʒuːːli]
522. Buttermilk  [mέːl] (~ [méːl])
523. Cake  [keːk]
524. Cheese  [burús]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>526</td>
<td>Chutney</td>
<td>[ʧiʧini]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>527</td>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>[káːro]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>528</td>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>[kɔpʰíː]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>529</td>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>[bái tʰeːnek]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>530</td>
<td>Cooking pot</td>
<td>[záːns]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[bón]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>532</td>
<td>Cup</td>
<td>[Koré]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>533</td>
<td>Curds</td>
<td>[múːto dúːt]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>534</td>
<td>Curry</td>
<td>[paktʃáː:]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Curry (meat)</td>
<td>[mozoː paktʃáː:]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Curry (potato)</td>
<td>[əlóː paktʃáː:]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Curry (veg.)</td>
<td>[ʃeu paktʃáː:]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>535</td>
<td>Dish</td>
<td>[bái]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>536</td>
<td>Dough</td>
<td>[áːte]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>539</td>
<td>Fat</td>
<td>[tʰúːlo] Adj.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>540</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>[ʧʰímo]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>541</td>
<td>Flesh</td>
<td>[móːs]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>542</td>
<td>Food</td>
<td>[bai]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>543</td>
<td>Fruit</td>
<td>[meːváː:]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>544</td>
<td>Fruit juice</td>
<td>[meːváːː ōí]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>545</td>
<td>Frying pan</td>
<td>[toqléː:]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>546</td>
<td>Fuel</td>
<td>[déino káːte]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>547</td>
<td>Ghee</td>
<td>[dálo dʒúːli]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>548</td>
<td>Glass</td>
<td>[giláː]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>549</td>
<td>Grinding stone</td>
<td>[yóːza báːti]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>550</td>
<td>Heat (of sun)</td>
<td>[ʦʰát]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(kitchen)</td>
<td>[táːto]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>551</td>
<td>Honey</td>
<td>[matʃíː:]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>552</td>
<td>Jar (earthen pot)</td>
<td>[tekér] sg. [tekeré] pl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>553</td>
<td>Kerosene</td>
<td>[sətél] (sə ‘earth’, tèl ‘oil’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>554</td>
<td>Kettle</td>
<td>[kítt(ə)li]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>555</td>
<td>Kitchen</td>
<td>[bái tʰenek góːʃ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
557. Ladle [ɖóːɾi]
559. Liquor [ʃaːráp]
560. Loaf of bread [baːɣái]

[ɪap]

561. Match stick [sɪlːɛ]
562. Meal [bai]
563. Meat [mós]
564. Milk [ʌŋ̥ːʊ]
565. Mirror [əiːnáː]
566. Narrow necked pitcher [tɛkɛɾ]
567. Nutrition [təːkɔːtːo bái]
568. Nut cracker [ʌmbuːɾ] sg. [ʌmbuːɾeh]
569. Oil [num]
571. Pakoda (an eatable) [pəkóːʈa]
572. Pan [toːqlɛːʰ]
[zaːnːlʊk] (Balti word)
573. Papad [paːpːəːʈ]
574. Parched rice [bɾiːʊ sátu]
575. Pen knife [ʈʃuŋːi ʁaːɾəɾ]
576. Pestle [ǎŋːuːː] (~ [ǎŋːɔ])
577. Pickle [əŋːʃəɾ]
578. Pitcher [ʈɔːːkɪ] (~ [ʈɔːkɪ])
579. Plate [ʈəbək]
580. Poison [zəːhəɾ]
581. Pot (earthen) [ʈɛkɛɾ]
582. Powder [poːʃɔɾ]
583. Rice [bɾiːʊ]
584. Saffron [kurkúm]
585. Salt [lúŋi]
586. Saucer [palɛːʈ]
588. Seer (measure) [ʃɛːɾ] (1 kg.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>589. Shell</td>
<td>[əpóːnyə]</td>
<td>(no pl.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>590. Sieve</td>
<td>[dʌlǐː]</td>
<td>[dʌlǐːzɛ] pl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>591. Smoke</td>
<td>[duúːm]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>592. Soup</td>
<td>[azúːm]</td>
<td>[azuméh] pl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>593. Spice</td>
<td>[masála]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>594. Spoon</td>
<td>[khapéi]</td>
<td>[khapéič] pl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>595. Steam</td>
<td>[lʰɛns]</td>
<td>(from Balti)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>596. Stove</td>
<td>[sɨːp]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>597. Strainer</td>
<td>[tʰɛks]</td>
<td>[tʰɛkse] pl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>598. Squash</td>
<td>[sukwáːʃ]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>599. Stale</td>
<td>[próːni]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600. Sugar</td>
<td>[kʰáːni]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>601. Sugar candy</td>
<td>[ʃɛl ʃəkɛr]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>602. Tea</td>
<td>[ʧaː]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>603. Tiffin</td>
<td>[báːi]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>604. Tin</td>
<td>[ɗabáː]</td>
<td>[ɗabéː] pl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>605. Tobacco</td>
<td>[tάmbaku]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>606. Tongs</td>
<td>[mɛlɛn]</td>
<td>[mɛlɛnéh] pl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>607. Utensils</td>
<td>[zάːns]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>608. Vinegar</td>
<td>[ɬtʰɛr] ‘scent’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>609. Water</td>
<td>[oi]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>611. Winnowing pan</td>
<td>[báːtʃɛn]</td>
<td>(~[báːtʃʰɛn])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>612. Yolk</td>
<td>[ʰlỳó lóːli]</td>
<td>(~[ʰlỳó lóːli])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>613. Yarn</td>
<td>[ɛrýoːno]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.6. Clothing, ornaments, care etc.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>614. Anklet</td>
<td>[paʧufi]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>615. Armlet</td>
<td>[kaː]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>616. Arrow</td>
<td>[koːɲ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>617. Axe</td>
<td>[ɡarţáː]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>618. Bag (big)</td>
<td>[bąstáː]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>619. Banian (under wear of shirt)</td>
<td>[bəniyán]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
620. Bell       [ɡəŋʃí:] 
621. Belt       [kʌʃkí:] 
622. Blanket    [dʒó:li] 
623. Blouse     [kurté:ni] (?) 
624. Bow        [trəkúm] 
626. Button     [tək] 
630. Cloth      [dʒəmáli] 
631. Clothing   [tʃʰilukʰwe] (~[tʃʰilukʰwe]) 
633. Collar     [gombá:] 
634. Comb (men) [kənʃí:] 
                   (ladies) [kóŋo] 
635. Cotton     [kupás] 
637. Cymbal     [dóːl] (leather drum beaten with sticks) 
638. Dhoti      [doːtí:] 
639. Diamond   [yʌkúːt] 
640. Dress      [tʃʰilukʰwé] 
641. Drum       [zem] (wooden barrel) 
642. Ear ring (small) [kən(ə)wáːdʒí] 
                   (big) [ɔləŋɛ] 
                   (hollow) [dʒʊróːŋe] 
646. Frock      [pʰɪrāk] 
647. Fur        [baːfʊr] 
                   [dʒaːt] 
                   [pəʃ] 
648. Gem        [tuŋ] 
649. Glove      [hátə kúːte]
650. Gown  
[ʧʰilo]  
[bʌʈʂʰó] (goat-skin gown worn by the Ladakhis)

651. Handkerchief  
[lʌkpʰís]  
[rumá:l]

652. Hand towel  
(napkin)  
[tolyá:]  

653. Iron  

654. Jewel  
[ʤo:va:hí:r]  
[hí:r]

655. Knife  

656. Lace  
[ʧʰʌɣá:]  

657. Leather  
[ʧom]

658. Linen  
[li:lén]

659. Loin cloth  
[ka[tʰá:] (~[kaʧtá:])

660. Loom  

661. Lungi (under cover)  
[dotí:]  

662. Mirror  
[á:yna]  
[f[i:já:]  

663. Necklace  

664. Needle  
[su:] sg. [sue] pl.

665. Nose ring  

666. Ornaments  
[bá:leka:]  

667. Pyjama  
[ʦaléni] sg. [ʦalen(i)ýé] pl.

668. Pearl  

669. Pocket  
(men’s dress)  
[ʧʰandá:]  

(women’s dress)  

670. Rain hat  
[ʦo:kʰóí]

671. Razor  
[kʰurú:] sg. [kʰuruéh] pl.

672. Ring  
[ʧʰéilo]

673. Ruby  
[loːlo týŋ]

674. Sandals  

675. Sapphire  
[nilmí:] sg. [nilmiméh] pl.

676. Sari  

677. Scarf  
678. Shawl  
679. Sheath  
680. Shirt  
681. Shoe  
682. Shorts  
683. Silk  
684. Sleeve  
685. Sling  
686. Soap  
687. Sock  
688. Spear  
689. Spectacles  
690. Spindle  
691. Stick  
692. Sword  
693. Toe ring  
694. Tool  
695. Towel  
696. Toy  
697. Trousers  
698. Turban  
699. Umbrella  
700. Veil  
701. Waist coat  
702. Whip  
703. Wool  
704. Wreath

9.7. House and parts of it etc.: 

705. Arch  
706. Attic  
707. Bathroom

[Grammar of Shina Language and Vocabulary]
<p>| 708. Beam (of light) | [ʈʂa:] |
| Beam (of building) | [błamá] sg. [błamáléh] pl. |
| 709. Bed | [błamá]:re] |
| | [ʃáːpa:i] |
| 711. Bedroom | [so:na go:ʃ] |
| | [so:nek lóit] |
| 712. Bed sheet | [ʦázár] |
| 713. Bench | [bębʃ] |
| (to lean back) | [tɛn] |
| 716. Bolt | [ʃirkinǐh] |
| 717. Box | [groms] |
| 720. Bucket | [bamu:ʃi:n] |
| 722. Camp | [kemp] |
| 724. Castle | [kółt] |
| 725. Ceiling | [ulʃá ʃʰát] |
| 727. Cot | [ʃarpái] |
| 728. Court yard | [dáːʃt] |
| 729. Cow shed | [goːʃáːl] |
| 730. Cupboard | [ɔlmärʃiː] |
| 731. Curtain | [pardǎː] |
| 732. Door | [dár] |
| 733. Easy chair | [aːrám kurtʃiː] |
| 734. Fan | [paŋkáː] |
| 735. Floor | [paːmá:r] |
| 736. Fountain | [ʃúːro] |
| 737. Gate | [tʃąːːɔː] |
| 738. Hall | [haːl] |
| 739. Hearth (fire place) | [ʈʂąːːʔeːl] |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>740.</td>
<td>Hinge</td>
<td>[k̪ʌbzá:] sg. [k̪ʌbzé:] pl.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>742.</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>[ɡoːʃ]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>744.</td>
<td>Key</td>
<td>[ʧʰא́l]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>745.</td>
<td>Ladder</td>
<td>[ʃũl]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>746.</td>
<td>Lamp</td>
<td>[ʦαlųː:]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>747.</td>
<td>Latch (lock-on)</td>
<td>[kutsúr] sg. [kutsuréh] pl.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>748.</td>
<td>Lantern</td>
<td>[laː[ʃǐːn]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>750.</td>
<td>Mat (general)</td>
<td>[ʧʰAríː:] sg. [ʧʰArɣéh] pl.</td>
<td>(made of grass)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[ʧʰastán] sg. [ʧʰastán[zaŋgós]] pl.</td>
<td>(made of goat skin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>751.</td>
<td>Mattress (cotton)</td>
<td>[gadéla] sg. [gadéle] pl.</td>
<td>(wool)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>752.</td>
<td>Marble</td>
<td>[sαŋga marmár]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>755.</td>
<td>Pendal (tent)</td>
<td>[gut] (~ [ɡat])</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>756.</td>
<td>Peg</td>
<td>[kαtʃeːli kíli]</td>
<td>(kαtʃeːli=wooden, kíli=nail)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>757.</td>
<td>picture</td>
<td>[nαkʃáː]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>758.</td>
<td>Pillar</td>
<td>[tʰúŋ]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>764.</td>
<td>Room</td>
<td>[lɑt] (~[lɛit])</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>768.</td>
<td>Sofa</td>
<td>[sofáː]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>771.</td>
<td>Staircase</td>
<td>[ʃũl]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
774. Table [me:s] sg. [me:ze] pl.
775. Tap [nʌlká:]  
776. Teapoy [ʧʊnɪ me:s]
777. Tent [gut] (~[gat])
778. Terrace [ʃəró:η]
779. Thrashing floor [kʰʌl]
780. Threshold [kʰáriní dárbaːj]  
781. Tile (roof) [ʃəró:η]
782. Tower [ʧóki dɪʃ] (ʧóki=high, dɪʃ=place)
784. Verandah [bʌrʌɳɖá:]  
785. Wall [kut]  
786. Wax candle [moːmbʌtːiː:]  
787. Well (water) [bíri]
788. Window [trái]

9.8. Farming, gardening, trees, vegetables, fruits, flowers:

790. Ajawan (Bishop’s weed) [kúmboq són] (són= seed)  
791. Almond [bá:dʌm]
792. Apple [pʌlóː]  
793. Areca nut [supáːri]
794. Arum [ʃəʃxəʃ] (~ [kʰʃəʃkʰəʃ])
795. Axe (big) [gəɾá]
     (small) [ʃəɾʃál]
     (carpenter’ tool) [tátʃi]  
796. Bamboo [bãːs]
799, Barley [yoː]
800. Barn [sʰáː] ([kʰaliha:n] in Hindi)
801. Barrow [rɛːɾa]
802. Beans [muṭʰúː]
802. Black gram [ʧinás]
803. Black pepper [kíŋo máruʃ] (black round seed)
[loːo máruʃ] (red chilly)
805. Brinjal (egg plant) [vaːŋgán]
807. Cabbage [bán góbi]
808. Canal (small) [yʌp]
(big) [iːl]
809. Cane [dīlo]
812. Cashew nut [kaːʒúː]
813. Cassia [daːltʃíːni] ([daːltʃíːni] in Hindi)
814. Cauliflower [pʰúːl góːbi]
815. Champa flower [iʂkéːpar púʃi]
816. Chilly [máruʃ] ([maróːʂ]=black grapes)
817. Cinnamon [aláː]
818. Clove [zerúː] ([loːŋ] in Hindi)
819. Coconut [kʰopáː]
(cover) [kʰópo dīlo]
(kernel) [kʰopáː]
(oil) [kʰópo tɛːl]
820. Cotton plant [kupásɔ tʰok]
821. Creeper [kʰríːh]
824. Cumin seed [əyáv] (it may be ‘zeera’)
(small) [bánĩ]
827. Date palm [kʰórmaː] sg. [kʰrmɛh] pl.
828. Dentist [dóːno qákʈʌr]
829. Fallow land [daːs]
   [ʧimíro tár] ‘barbed wire’
833. Fig [táŋ]
834. Field (farm) [ʈʂʰeːʂ]
835. Flour [áːte]
839. Furrow (small canal) [yːap]
     (big canal) [iːl]
842. Ginger [áːzì]
   [ʃiŋŋér]
843. Godown (wearhouse) [díʃ]
844. Gourd [kʌdúː]
845. Gram [ʧʌnáː]
848. Greens [níːli]
849. Green coconut [ʔóːmo khopáː]
851. Ground nut [mumpʰɬli]
852. Green peas [kʷéː]
855. Hay [súku kʌʂ]
   [búre]
857. Horse gram [swáh]
860. Kidney beans [muʈʰúː] (no plural)
861. Lady’s finger [ʃóːmo]
862. Land [kúi]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>863</td>
<td>Leaf</td>
<td>[pá:to] sg. [pá:te]pl. (~[pá:to], ~[pá:ţo])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>864</td>
<td>Lemon</td>
<td>[léman] (no pl.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>865</td>
<td>Lilly</td>
<td>[oi púso] (‘water flower)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>866</td>
<td>Long pepper</td>
<td>[lo:ţ] ‘clove’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>867</td>
<td>Lotus</td>
<td>[kāvē]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>870</td>
<td>Mango (fruit)</td>
<td>[a:m]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(pit)</td>
<td>[a:m ɖóko]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(tree)</td>
<td>[á:mo byē]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>871</td>
<td>Manure</td>
<td>[pa:ş]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>872</td>
<td>Market</td>
<td>[hʌtʰé:y]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>874</td>
<td>Melon</td>
<td>[ʒon]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>876</td>
<td>Mustard</td>
<td>[yuŋskár] (~[yuŋskár])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>878</td>
<td>Oil cake</td>
<td>[pəʧá:]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>879</td>
<td>Onion</td>
<td>[ʦoŋ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>880</td>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>[sət(ə)rá:] (~[səntará:])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>881</td>
<td>Paddy (crop)</td>
<td>[dayó:]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>882</td>
<td>Paddy (plant)</td>
<td>[dayó: tʰók]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>883</td>
<td>Palm tree</td>
<td>[kʰormá byē]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>885</td>
<td>Pea</td>
<td>[kʰúkǔn]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>886</td>
<td>Petal</td>
<td>[púso pá:te]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>888</td>
<td>Pine tree</td>
<td>[ʧi:v byē]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>889</td>
<td>Plain</td>
<td>[da:s]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>891</td>
<td>Plantain (tree)</td>
<td>[keló: byē] (~[byē])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(flower)</td>
<td>[keló: púso]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(fruit)</td>
<td>[keló: me:vá:]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(leaf)</td>
<td>[keló: pó:te]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
892. Plough [hʌl]
893. Plough share [pʰá:l]
894. Pomegranate [dɑŋɔː]
895. Potato [ɪlúː]
896. Pond [bɪrɪ]
897. Pot for plant [kɑŋïː] sg. [kɑŋyɛː] pl
899. Pumpkin [kɑðuː]
900. Radish [mú:lo]
901. Rice [bɾɪũ]
902. Road [pon]
904. Rose [ɡʊl̩̂ːpʊːsɔ]
905. Sago [bʌðyɑːn] (~[bʌðyɑːn])
906. Sandal wood [tsɑndɑːn]
907. Saw [ɑɾ̩ã]
908. Seed [bɪː]
911. Spade [kɑl̩ɑmɪ]
912. Spiked small harrow [bɾat]
913. Spiked millet [pɑŋkɑː]
914. Stalk [kɑŋ]
[ɗóngɔ]
915. Stone of fruit [meːvɔː bɪː]
916. Straw [ʃʊku kɑʃ]
917. Sugarcane [dɔmbʊː]
918. Sun flower [ɡʊlɛ æstɛp]
919. Sweet potato [ʃʊkɛr kɑŋç]
920. Tamarind tree [t̪ɑbɑɾíŋɡyo bʊyɛi]
921. Tank [bɪɾɪ]
923. Tea plant [ʃeːv tʰók]
924. Tomato [pæy ámb]
925. Trade [tʰóŋ]
926. Tree [byɛi]
927. Trunk (of tree)  [ɖím]
928. Turmeric  [háliːzí]
929. Twig  [báːko] sg. [báːke]
930. Vegetable  [ʃaː]
932. Watermelon  [bowár] (no pl.)
935. Wheat  [guːm]

9.9. Professions and professional equipments:

938. Artist  [mistríː] (home builder)
940. Astrologer  [hār reːʃ  ámbenek] (palmist)
941. Author  [kitáːp likʰenek]
942. Axe  [eksél]
943. Baker  [nan báːyi] (Kashmiri word)
944. Balance  [tɾakéːɾi] (no pl.)
946. Basket  [tǔkuri]
947. Beggar  [bítʃáːlo] (~[bítʃáː:no])
948. Blacksmith  [ʌkáːr]
949. Book  [kitáp]
950. Book seller  [kitáp krinének]
951. Bottle  [boːtól]
952. Broker  [daláːl]
954. Butcher  [kásáyi] (~[kásái]) (from Urdu)
955. Carpenter  [ʃiŋkʰán]
956. Chisel  [rzuŋ] (rod for making hole [sóːr])
957. Clay  [ʧiʧél]
 [kâpér]
958. Clay mould  [pâr]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>959.</td>
<td>Clerk</td>
<td>[munʃí:]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>960.</td>
<td>Confectioner</td>
<td>[miʃₕái krinének]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>961.</td>
<td>Coppersmith</td>
<td>[ʌká:r] (same as blacksmith)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>962.</td>
<td>File</td>
<td>[sakdár] (~[sakdår])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>963.</td>
<td>Fisherman</td>
<td>[ʧʰíme rətėnek] ( ~[ʧʰíme kʰəlėnek])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>964.</td>
<td>Fowler (hunter)</td>
<td>[ʃikarí:]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>965.</td>
<td>Gardener</td>
<td>[ba:gbá:n]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>966.</td>
<td>Glass</td>
<td>[gilá:s]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>967.</td>
<td>Goldsmith</td>
<td>[so:n prɛ:nɛk] (~same as [ʌká:r])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>968.</td>
<td>Grocer</td>
<td>[hʌʧʰipə:]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>969.</td>
<td>Groom</td>
<td>[darzí:]‘tailor’, [tarzí:]‘horse rider’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>970.</td>
<td>Gum</td>
<td>[go:n]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>972.</td>
<td>Jeweler</td>
<td>[ʤavá:hir krinének]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>973.</td>
<td>Labourer</td>
<td>[krom tʰének]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>974.</td>
<td>Magician</td>
<td>[ʤadúgar]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>975.</td>
<td>Mason</td>
<td>[mistrí:]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>976.</td>
<td>Merchant</td>
<td>[hʌʧʰipə]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>977.</td>
<td>Metal cast</td>
<td>[ʌká:r] (same as blacksmith etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>978.</td>
<td>Midwife</td>
<td>[kʰídmatgár]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>979.</td>
<td>Milkman</td>
<td>[dút krinének]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>980.</td>
<td>Money lender</td>
<td>[suːt kʰó:r]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>981.</td>
<td>Needle</td>
<td>[suː]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>982.</td>
<td>Net</td>
<td>[ʤalí:]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>983.</td>
<td>Nurse</td>
<td>[nərás]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>984.</td>
<td>Oilman</td>
<td>[tel krinének]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>985.</td>
<td>Paint</td>
<td>[rǒŋ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>986.</td>
<td>Painter</td>
<td>[rǒŋ tʰének]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>987.</td>
<td>Painting</td>
<td>[rǒŋ tʰyóno]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>988.</td>
<td>Pan seller</td>
<td>[paːn krinének]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>989.</td>
<td>Perfume seller</td>
<td>[əʈ krinének]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>990.</td>
<td>Pincers</td>
<td>[ʌmbúːr]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>991.</td>
<td>Porter</td>
<td>[mazdúːr]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>992.</td>
<td>Postman</td>
<td>[ʤəkpaː:]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
993. Potter [kulá:l]
994. Printer [kitá:p kʰalének]
995. Rope dancer [ráʒugi náʧé:k]
996. Sailor [kiʧtí: yazé:nek]
997. Sculptor [baʧí okének]
998. Shepherd [pâyá:lo]
999. Shoe maker [moʧí:]
1000. Shop keeper [hʌʧí:pa]
1001. Shuttle [mʌʈʰór]
1002. Spinning wheel [indér]
1004. Surgeon [əpřʃan tʰének ḏáktar]
1005. Sweeper [şár tʰének]
1006. Tailor [dʌrzí:]
1007. Tin plate [ʈinó tʰá:n] (?)
1010. Washer man [dobí:]
1011. Weaver [ʈʂáʐá:] sg. [ʈʂáʐé:] pl.

9.10. Road, Transport:

1012. Aeroplane [hʌvái ɖɔházh]
1013. Boat [kiʃtí:]
1014. Bridge [ɖaŋó:] sg. [ɖaŋé:] pl.
1015. Bullock cart [dóno gaʧí:]
1016. Rickshaw [rikʃá:]
1017. Bus [bás]
1018. Conveyance [gaʧí:] sg. [gaʧyé:] pl.
1019. Engine [iɲʤén]
1020. Ferry boat [kiʃtí:]
1021. Lane [dá:ʃt]
1022. Litter [ʈʰá:m]
1023. Mast (of flag etc) [ɖáki] sg. [ɖákye] pl. (~[ɖáke])
1024. Motor car [moʈɾ ká:r]
1025. Palanquin  [zampá:na]
1026. Path       [pón]
1027. Rudder     [kí:ʃtyó: pʰyó:li]
1028. Saddle     [páló:n]
1029. Ship       [sámándarí dʒaháːz]
1030. Street     [pon]
1031. Train      [ré:l]
1032. Way        [pon]

9.11. Adverbs and adjectives:

1034. All        [búːɾe] (~[búːɾe])
1035. Alone      [ékbo]
1036. Bad        [ʌʦʰáko]
1037. Big        [báːɾo]
1038. Blunt      [mun]
1039. Brave      [bʌhádur]
1040. Broad      [bistíːɲi]
1041. Busy       [mʌʃgúːl] (~[mʌʒgúːl])
                 [láv krom] ‘many work’
1042. Careful    [huʃyáːr]
                 [mahsuːʃ] (Urdu word)
1043. Charm      [ʂaóːko]
1044. Cheap      [sastáːʃ]
1045. Circle (line)  [kíʃiːʃ]
1046. Clever    [huʃyáːɾ]
                 [ʃaláːk]
1047. Cold       [tʃeː]
                 [tʃaŋúːʃ]
1048. Costly     [meːɲáː]
1049. Crooked    [kóːlo]
1050. Cross      [lajŋ]
1051. Curved     [barársi]
1052. Curl       [kʰiŋíro]
                 [dʒakuí]
1053. Damp [bʌt]
1054. Dead [mu:k]
1055. Deep [guɡúmo]
1056. Delight [ʃuryá:] [kʰʊʃí:]
1057. Difficult [muʃkí:l]
1058. Dirty [ʌbˈháko]
1059. Drenched [bizɣó:no] (~[biʒɣó:no])
1060. Dry [ʃúko]
1061. Empty [ɡú:ʃó]
1062. Enough [buʃʰé:]
1063. Equal [pærúlo]
1064. False [ʧoːt] (noun), [ʧóɽe] (adj)
1065. Famous [nó:m]
1066. Fat [tʰúlo]
1067. Fault [kusú:r]
1068. Few [zá:ʃeʃ] (uncountable) [ʧeːk] (countable)
1069. Fear [biʃí:]
1070. Fine [ʃyó:] (men, texture)
1071. Flat (plain) [tɬaltálo]
1072. Fold [tah]
1073. Foolish [bevkúːʃ]
1074. Full [puréː]
1075. Funny [həzúːtʃo]
1076. Fresh [taːzáː]
1077. Generous [saʃíː]
1078. Good [ʃyóː]
1079. Great [báɽo]
1080. Greatness [báɽyáɾ]
1081. Greedy [təmáː]
1082. [laːliʧ]
1082. Hard [kúro]
         [hazá:lo]
1083. Heavy [ŋú:ro]
1084. High [qáŋo]
1085. Hole [áʒur]
1086. Hollow [gú:ʧό]
1087. Honest [dýanatí:] (~[dénatí])
         [dá:na:]
1088. Hot [táto]
         [kuro] (=Hindi sakhat)
1089. Horizontal [baráʧo] (~[baráso])
1090. Innocent [ma:sú:m]
         Inside [aʒό]
1091. Kind [mehɾbá:n]
1092. Kindly [ʧúʤu]
1093. Lame [kʰũŋo]
1094. Lean [kʰatʧí:lo]
1095. Light [tga:] (light)
         [ló:ko] (weight)
1096. Little [ʧuŋo]
         [zá:sek]
1097. Long [qáŋo]
1098. Loud [lifí:tʰe]
1099. Loudly [hilíŋ]
1100. Low [ʧʰút]
1101. Mad [yóʧəlo]
1102. Many [butfʰe] (~[bufʧʰe])
         [ʧá:pek]
1103. Miser [kündʒú:s]
1104. Mixture [miʧrǐhăk]
1105. More [bufʧʰe]
         [básko] ‘enough’
1106. Much [básko]
1107. Narrow [ãrũ:no]
1108. Naughty [rozáʧo]
1109. Neatness [safái]
1110. New [na:v]
1111. Notorious [kʰʌʃunó:m] (~[kʰʌʃunom]) [bʌdná:m] (from Urdu)
1112. Open [bʌs]
1113. Old [pró:no] (thing) [dʒá:ro] (man)
1114. Pale [gúro]
1115. Partiality [kʰá:r]
1116. Patient [rúgyá:t] (~[rogyá:t])
1117. Permanent [qá:yʌm]
1118. Poor [gərí:p]
1119. Price [ba:v]
1120. Raw [ʔó:mo] [nerádok]
1121. Ready [dulílo] [tayá:r]
1122. Rectangle [ʧʌrkúʈo]
1123. Rich [ɔmí:r] [rauví:s]
1124. Right [dáːtʃi bonkhiŋ] (opp. of wrong) [síː:] (side)
1125. Ripe [páːko]
1126. Rogue [ʌbʰáko]
1127. Rotten [krído]
1128. Rough [ʧʰídə]
1129. Round [kirkíro]
1130. Shallow [láːtoː]
1131. Shape [ʃákl] (~[ʃákl]) [نكʃáː]
1132. Sharp [tíːŋi]
1133. Short [kʰúṭo]
1134. Shut [bʌn]
1135. Shy [lʌʃ bó:no]
1136. Sign (gift) [séːl] (~[séːl]~ [seːl])
1137. Similar [pəɾúːlo]
1138. Size [eki káːlo] (?)
1139. Slow [tʰú:tbo]
1140. Slowly [tʰú:tʰ e]
1142. Smart [ʧalá:k]
1143. Smooth [sá:tʂo]
1144. Sober [nóto ʂʌʧo:no]
                [tiyá:r]
1145. Soft [hɔzá:lo]
            [náɾam] (from Urdu)
1146. Solid [kúru]
1147. Sphere [ʤuŋú:ro]
1148. Square [ʧarkú:ṭo]
1149. Straight [ʧalá:] 
1150. Stingy [kúɲʤú:s]
1151. Stout [mʌʒbú:t]
               [ta:katwā:]r
1152. Strength [ta:kat]
1153. Strong [ta:katwā:]r
1154. Stupid [ʌχmáq]
1155. Such [əná:v]
1156. Tame [rátʃinek]
1157. Terrible [bįʃá:ṭo]
1158. Thick [pʰʌɾó:ro]
1159. Thickness [pʰʌɾó:ryá:r]
1160. Thin [t começar Solver]
1161. Thinness [tɬʌne:no]
1162. Tired [ʧʰi:do] (verb)
              [ʃo:mo] (adj.)
1163. True [dəmán]
1164. Truly [dəmáŋgi]
1165. Ugly [əʃʰ əko]
        [zósta nuʃik] (?)
1166. Uncivilized [ʤəgenresa:k]
1167. Useful [króm ʔe:nek]
            [pʰyaaydá:man]
1168. Various [buʧʰé] (~[buʧʰé]) ‘many, much’
1169. Vertical: [ʤápek]
1170. Vice: [ʧóko]
1171. Virtue: [sˈo:]
1172. Weak: [kʰaʧílo]
1173. Weakness: [kʰaʧîlyá:r]
1174. Wealth: [má:l do:lát]
1175. Weight: [ʌŋú:ro] (adj.)
           [ʌŋuryá:r] (Noun.)
           [vázan]
1176. Wet: [ázo]
1177. Wicked: [kʌmzá:t]
           [bʌdzá:t]
1178. Wide: [bostí:no]
1179. Wild: [ʤʌŋg(ʌ)lí:]  
1180. Wise: [móto hāʊk]
           [da:ná:]  

9.12. Directions and measurements:

1181. Across: [paːrí:]  
1182. Area: [kʰΛrkʰór]
1183. Bottom: [tόni] (~[tό:ni])
           [taːv]
1184. Breadth: [bistiŋyáːt] (~[bistiŋyáːr])
1185. Centre: [mΛʒáː:]  
1186. Corner: [kurúː:]  
1187. East: [kʰΛrtʰe]
           [súri bé:nek vári]  
           [súri kʰˈzenek vári]
1188. Edge: [ʧʰúp]
           [mukʰ]
1189. End: [moː:]  
           [ʧʰúp]
1190. Far: [duːr]
1191. Far away: [máγa dúr]
1192. Left side [kʰái bómkʰíŋ] (~[kʰái bóŋkʰíŋ])
1193. Length [ʒǐŋyáːr]
1194. Maund [mán]
1195. Middle [mʌʒí:no]
1196. Mile [mi:l]
1197. Near [ʔéːli]
1198. North [aχrət ḟən] (~[aʳhət ḟən])
1199. Out [dərəː]
1200. Part [hisáː]
1201. Place [diʃ]
1202. Point [ṭíko]
1203. Right side [dástant bókʰíŋ]
1204. Right hand [dástanto hat]
1205. Sight [nəzár]
1206. South [pʌybóm]
1207. Span [pəráː] (~[pər ál])
1208. Top (of the body) [ʃiːʂ]
   (a play tool) [ʈʰóːki]
1209. Triangle [tʃekúto]
1210. Upwards [ʔóntʰe] (~[ʔóm tʰe])
   [adʒáː] or [adʒí:no] ‘on, above’
1211. West [súri byé:nek vári]
   [súri dʒílbe:nek vári]
   [mʌŋtəb] (from Urdu)
1212. Yard [gʌs]

9.13. Numerals and ordinals:

1213. First [miʒúko]
1214. Second [dumóːgo]
1215. Third [tʃemóːgo]
1216. Number [tedáːt]
1217. One [ek]
1218. Two [duː]
1219. Three  [tşe:]  
1220. Four  [ʧa:r]  
1221. Five  [pōːʃ]  
1222. Six  [ʂa:]  
1223. Seven  [sʌt]  
1224. Eight  [əːʃ]  
1225. Nine  [nʌu]  
1226. Ten  [dai]  
1227. Eleven  [ʌkái]  
1228. Twelve  [bʰwai] (~[boi])  
1229. Thirteen  [tsõ]  
1230. Fourteen  [ʧoːdāi]  
1231. Fifteen  [pážilāi]  
1232. Sixteen  [ʂōːi]  
1233. Seventeen  [sattá:i]  
1234. Eighteen  [āʃtēi]  
1235. Nineteen  [künñi:]  
1236. Twenty  [bi:]  
1237. Thirty  [tʃi:]  
1238. Forty  [du byo:] ‘2x20’  
1239. Fifty  [du byo:ɣa dai] ‘2x20+10’  
1240. Sixty  [tge byo:] ‘3x20’  
1241. Seventy  [tge byo:ɣa dai] ‘3x20+10’  
1242. Eighty  [ʧar byo:] ‘4x20’  
1243. Ninety  [ʧar byo:ɣa dai] ‘4x20+10’  
1244. Hundred  [ʃʌl]  
1245. Thousand  [saːs]  
1246. Lakh (100x1000)  [laːkʰ]  
1247. Crore (ten million)  [kʌroːtʃ]  
1248. Quarter  [ʧaːr kʰʌp]  
1249. Half  [bʌɣái]  
1250. Three quarters  [tge hise] ‘three shares’  
1251. One and a quarter  [ek ɣaʧaːr hise]  
1252. One and a half  [ek ɣa bʌɣái]  
1253. One and three
quarters [ek γʌ mu:ki [ʃé:]]
1254. Last [páto]

9.14. Time, months and seasons:

1255. Afternoon [dəzó:] [lʌŋs] ?
1256. Afterwards [pʌtó:]  
1257. Again [pʰere] (~[pʰere]) [bɑɾá:]  
1258. Already [mé:ʒe]  
1259. Always [dé:zo]  
1260. Autumn [ʃáre]  
1261. Age [baɾíš]  
1262. Before [mé:ze]  
1263. Century [ʃal bariš]  
1264. Clock [báɾi gatí]  
1265. Daily [dé:zo]  
1266. Day [de:s]  
1267. Day (noon) [sú:ri bąγáí]  
1268. Day before yesterday [ɔɾí:]  
1269. Day after tomorrow [iʃi:rye]  
1270. Date [tari:ʃ]  
1271. Evening [bas] [ʃya:m] (from Urdu)  
1272. Fast (quick) [urpo] [ló:ko]  
1273. Fortnight [pəɾʃ] [mo:s baγáí] ‘half of the month’  
1274. Full moon day [pú:ŋo]  
1275. Hour [gəɾʃʃá:]  
1276. In time [vák(ə)te:ʒa]  

Names of the months:

1277. January [ʤʌnevarí]  
1278. February [pʰʌɾvarí]
1279. March [ma:riʧ]
1280. April [əprel]
1281. May [me:]
1282. June [ʤən]
1283. July [ʤəulai]
1284. August [ʌgəst]
1285. September [səptʌmbər]
1286. October [ʌktu:bər]
1287. November [nəvʌmbər]
1288. December [dəjəmbər]

Local names of the months and seasons:
1289. Summer quarter [və:lo ʦé:mos]
1290. Winter quarter [yə:no ʦé:mos]
1291. Autumn quarter [ʃərə: ʦé:mos] ‘leaves-falling 3 months’
1292. Spring quarter [bəzə:no ʦé:mos] ‘hot days after winter’
1293. First month [ʧə:t]
1294. Second month [bəsa:k]
1295. Third month [ʤə:t]
1296. Fourth month [ha:t]
1297. Fifth month [sa:van]
1298. Sixth month [ba:dən] (~[bəha:dən])
1299. Seventh month [a:ʃə:t]
1300. Eighth month [kətAk]
1301. Ninth month [mərə:tə:t]
1302. Tenth month [poː]
1303. Eleventh month [a:k]
1304. Twelfth month [pʰa:ɣən]
1305. Drama staging [nau]
1306. Ild (Muslim festival) [i:d]
1307. Ramzan (Muslim festival) [ro:za]
1308. Mohram (Muslim festival) [ma:təm]
1309. Local festival [dakyó]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1310.</td>
<td>Late</td>
<td>[ʧʰuːt]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1311.</td>
<td>Midnight</td>
<td>[ráti baγái]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1312.</td>
<td>Moment</td>
<td>[ʤú:kek]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[lɑmha:] (from Urdu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1313.</td>
<td>Month</td>
<td>[moːs]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1314.</td>
<td>Morning</td>
<td>[ʧʰwːl]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1315.</td>
<td>New moon day</td>
<td>[ʦiːŋ] (~[ʦʰːŋ])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1316.</td>
<td>Night</td>
<td>[ráti]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1317.</td>
<td>Noon</td>
<td>[dʌzó:]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[súri baγái]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1318.</td>
<td>Often</td>
<td>[pʰɛrɛ pʰɛrɛ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[ʤǔːgga ʤǔːk]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1319.</td>
<td>Rainy season</td>
<td>[ázoː déːzi]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1320.</td>
<td>Season</td>
<td>[moːsim]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1321.</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>[bʌzóːno] (after winter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[uts] (of water)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1322.</td>
<td>Sometimes</td>
<td>[ʤɜːbɛlɛk]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1323.</td>
<td>Soon</td>
<td>[lóːko]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1324.</td>
<td>Suddenly</td>
<td>[máʒa:]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[beiháːk]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[ɑʧáːnãk]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1325.</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>[váːlo] (three months)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Week days**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1326.</td>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>[ʌdít]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1327.</td>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>[ʦændráːl]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1328.</td>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>[ʌŋgáːro]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1329.</td>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>[bóːdo]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1330.</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>[brésput]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1331.</td>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>[ʃúkru]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[ʤǔːmaː:] (from Urdu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1332.</td>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>[ʃiːʃɛːr]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[ʦeːaváːr] (~[ʦeːaváːr])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1333.</td>
<td>Sunrise</td>
<td>[ʤiːl] (coming)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[ʤʃãl] (past)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1334.</td>
<td>Sunset</td>
<td>[bɛːtʃi]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[byóono]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1335. Time [vaks]
1336. Today [ʔaf]
1337. Tomorrow [lóːste]
1338. Turn [goːŋ]
1339. Week [haftáː]
1340. Winter [yóː:no] (three months)
1341. Year [ʌvé:o]
             [baráː]
1342. Yesterday [byǎláː]

9.15. Sense of perception:

1343. Acidity [khaf]
1344. Bitter [ʈʃíːo]
1345. Black [kíŋo]
1346. Blind [šeːv]
1347. Blue [nǐːlo]
1348. Bright [ɾaf]
             [ʈsaː]
1349. Brown [násavári]
1350. Coldness [tʃeː]
1351. Dark [tʰʌp]
1352. Deaf [kúːtɔ]
1353. Dim [ápo]
1354. Green [nǐːli]
1355. Hot [tάto] (milk etc.)
             [ʃ^[t] (Sun)
1356. Light [lóko] (weight)
1357. Noise [hiliŋ]
1358. Red [lóːlo]
1359. Rosy [guláːbo róŋ]
1360. Scent [gon]
             [ʌtɾɨ]
1361. Sound [máʃo]
             [baːʃ]
1362. Sour [ʈʃítʊ]
1363. Sweet   [míṣṭo]
1364. Taste   [mazá:]  
1365. Touch   [hat dyó:no]
1366. Vermilion   [ló:lo]
1367. Violet   [gúro]
                [yú:ŋŋo rōŋ]
1368. White   [ʃo:]
1369. Yellow   [hálí NGOs rōŋ]

9.16. Emotion: Temperamental, moral and aesthetic:

1370. Affection   [ʃirá:to]
1371. Anger   [ro:§]
1372. Anxiety   [gun(i)yá:l]
                [hív kumyó:no]
1373. Alas!   [afsú:s]
1374. Attachment   [éilo] (~ [éili]~[é:lo])
1375. Blame   [bádná:m]
1376. Cause   [váŋa]
1377. Censure   [gúnyé sámé:]  
                [só:ʧ sámáž]
1378. Cowardice   [bįzé:ŋ]
1379. Courage   [hi:v bá[tō]
                [dilhé:r] (from Urdu)
1380. Danger   [χa(λ)ra:]
1381. Dear   [ʃirá:to]
1382. Deceit   [do:ká:]  
                [náfa:]
1383. Despair   [hi:v ʃʰinyó:no]
                [kailʌk bo:no] (out of sense)
                [na: ume:t] (from Urdu)
1384. Doubt   [ʃak]
1385. Envy   [dázé:],
                [dáʒó:no]
1386. Flattery   [tikˈʃó:no]
1387. Fury   [ro:§]
1388. Grief [duk]
1389. Habit [a:dát]
1390. Happiness [ʃuryá:r] [a:ra:m] (from Urdu)
1391. Hatred [nʌfrát]
1392. Hunger [unyá:lo] (~[unyá:no])
1394. Hush (silence) [ʧú] ‘silent’ [ʧúbo] ‘silence’
1395. Idea [guṇyá:l] [χʌya:l] (from Urdu)
1396. Idle [be:ka:r] (from Urdu)
1398. Intellect [dima:k] (from Urdu)
1399. Intension [guṇyá:l] (~[guṇiyá:l])
1400. Jealousy [dʌʒó:no] ‘to feel jealous’
1401. Labourer (coolie) [króm tʰenék] [kulli] (from Urdu)
1402. Labour (pain) [ʃú:le]
1403. Love [muh(ʌ)bát]
1404. Memory [yadgá:r]
1405. Mercy [ʤudʒu] [rʌhm]
1406. Merry [ʃuryá:r]
1407. Obscure [hí:za ne byó:no]
1408. Pain [zurmó]
1409. Passion [ʃʌhvát]
1410. Pity [nirá:v]
1411. Praise [tarí:p]
1412. Proud [takʌbúːr] [gurúːr]
1413. Pride [takʌbúːri]
1415. Ridicule [muz̥wáːlo]
1416. Regard [izzát] (~[idʒdzáːt])
1417. Respect [izzát]
1418. Secret [raːs] (from Urdu [raːz])
1419. Selfishness [χɔt gaːtas] (~[χɔd yaːgas])
1422. Suspicion [ʃʌk]
1423. Sympathy [kʰaːr]
1425. Thirst [unyáːl]
1426. Timid [biʒáːtɔ]
1427. True [dəmʌŋ]
1428. Truth [dəmʌŋgi]
1429. Wish [ʌʒó:no]
1430. Wonder [ʌʤí:p]

9.17. Education:

1432. Chalk [ʧaːk]
1433. Criticism [dəmʃi]
1434. Dictionary [loːɡãːt]
1435. Education [taːliːm]
1436. Envelope [liːfáːfaː] (Urdu)
1437. Examination [imtɪháːn] (~[imtriːyáːn]) (Urdu)
1438. Examine [imtɪháːn deːnék]
1439. Examiner [imtɪháːn gíŋenek]
1440. Grammar [ɡremʌr]
1441. Ignorant [ʤége ne dəʃʈenɛk]
1442. Illiterate [ʤége ne raːzák]
1447. Library [leːbrɛi]
1449. Literature [kitáːbe]
1450. Mail [ɖaːk]
1451. Map [nəkʃaː]
1452. Notebook [kaːpɪː]
1453. Novel [naːvɛl]
1455. Page [pəːtɛ]
1456. Paper [ʤuːs]
1457. Pen [kɛlɛm]
1458. Pencil [pən]
1459. Poetry [nəːzmi]
1460. Postage [ɖaːk]
1461. Post card [poʃt kaːt]
1462. Post office [ɖaːkənaː]
1463. Prose [ḍalɪːl]
1464. Publisher [kitáːp kʰɪlɛːnek]
1465. Pupil [səbəkɛːr]
1466. Scholarship [vazíːfaː] (Urdu)
1467. School [mədarsаː] (Urdu)
1468. Science [sainɛs]
1469. Slap [dəːk]
1470. State [riyaːsát] (Urdu)
1471. Standard [ʤəmɑːt]
1472. Stanza [pəːi]
1473. Story [ʃilɔːk][kʰɑni]
1474. Student [səbəkɛːr]
1475. Success [kaːmyaːbi] (Urdu) [paːs]
1477. Teacher [ma:stʌr]
1478. Telegram [ta:r]
1479. Voice [maʂό:]
1480. Word [mo:ʂ]

9.18. Government:

1482. Capital [da:ru kʰʌlːaːfa:] (Urdu)
1483. City [ʃʌhr]
1484. Country [zʊŋ]
1485. Crown [taːʃ] (~ [taːʒ])
1486. District [zɪlə] (~ [zilːaː])
1487. Emperor [baːʃaː] (~ [báːð(ə)ʃaː]) (Urdu)
1488. Empire [ʃaːn]
1489. Flag [ʤʌɳɖíː]
1490. Freedom [aːzáːdi]
1491. Glory [ʃaːn]
1492. Governor [gɔrnar]
1493. Government [hukúmat]
1494. Hand cuff [hʌtɡəɾiː]
1495. Harem [mulʌloː lát] [mulʌloː goːʂ]
1496. Inspector [ʈʂʌkːənek]
1497. King [baːʃaː]
1498. Kingdom [ʃaːlːaː]
1499. Member [mʌnʊˈzo]
1503. Palace [koːʈ (mʌh)]
1504. Peon [ʃəprəsiː]
1505. Prime minister [vazíːɾə eːla]
1506. President [preziˈdɛnt]
1507. Prince [baːjóː baːl]
1508. Police [puliːs]
1509. Police station [tʰaːnáː]
[ʃóːkiː]
1510. Province [soːbaː] ‘division’ (?)
1511. Ruler [baːðaː]
1512. Secretary [sekit(ʌ)ri]
1513. State [riyaːsát]
1514. Taluk [taːsíːl]
1515. Throne [taχ(ʌ)t]
1516. Village [gáːm]
[móːzaː]
[kui]

9.19. War:

1517. Air raid [bʌmbáːri]
1518. Armour [ʤəɡa baqtár]
1519. Army [pʰóːʤi]
1520. Artillery [yazíː]
1521. Arrow [koːŋ]
1522. Attack [hʌmláː]
1523. Battle [ʤəŋ]
1524. Battle axe [ʧʰʌŋíː]
1525. Battle ship [ʤəŋo ʧəháːz]
1526. Bayonet [bʌrʧíː]
1527. Blow [muʃtóko]
1528. Bomb [bʌm]
1529. Booty [luːyóː maːl]
1530. Bow [trəkúm]
[trəŋkúm]
[dʒuː]
1531. Breast plate [pʰʌlǐː]
1532. Bullet [ɡoːlǐː]
1533. Cannon [toːp]
1534. Cavalry [risáːlaː]
1535. Cease fire [ʧəŋ bəndí:]  
1536. Collision [diʒó:no]  
1537. Chain [ʧəŋalí]  
1538. Chariot [ɾató]  
1539. Club (Gada:) [qɔpʰós]  
1540. Cudgel [qɔpʰós]  
1541. Dagger [kəɾá:r]  
1542. Defeat [nɛkkurʰo:no]  
1543. Destroyer [təbaː tʰe:nɛk]  
1544. Drum [zen]  
1545. Enemy [dʊʃmán]  
1546. Enmity [dʊʃmaní:]  
1547. Fleet [səmundəɾíː dʒəhádʒ]  
1548. Fort [kílla]  
1551. General [dʒəɾné:l]  
1552. Gun [tubák]  
1554. Helmet [ʧəŋó: kʰóí] ‘war cap’  
1555. Imprisonment [kɛːttʰyó:no] (~[kaittʰyó:no]) (note word juncture in ttʰ)  
1556. Infantry [ʃéːzɛk]  
1557. Lock up [həvaː:lát] (~[həvalá:t])  
1558. March [ʃéːtô]  
1559. Navy [səmundəɾíː pʰóː³]  
1560. Peace [ʔəmán]  
1561. Pistol [pistóːl]  
1562. Plot, conspiracy [bəɣəvət]  
1563. Prison [keːtʰəːnaː]  
1565. Quiver [kóŋo tʰé:ko]
1566. Retreat [pɑtó:re saryó:no]
1568. Siege [hɑmlá:]
1569. Soldier [dʒavá:n]
1570. Spear [nezá:]
1571. Sword [khánar]
1572. Surrender [né kuryó:no]
1573. Trumpet [byú:gul]
1574. Victory [kuryó:no] [pʰátə]
1575. War [dʒaŋ]
1576. Warrior [dʒaŋ tʰe:nék] [miʃe:nek]
1577. Weapon [hɑtyá:r]
1579. Whistle [síti bʃřyó:no] (with whistle) [ʃi:v] (~[ʃi:v]) (human whistle) [ʃo:ki]

9.20. Law:

1580. Accused [mulzím]
1581. Adultery [doká:] [nasiyát]
1582. Advice [nasiyát]
1583. Agreement [puryó:no]
1584. Allowance [dʒɔ:k dyó:no] [tarki:] ‘promotion’
1585. Appeal [apí:l]
1586. Argument [tʰá:pʃe]
1587. Assembly [əsumbáli]
1588. Attorney [vaki:l]
1589. Bail [zamanáti]
1590. Bargain [pərbó:tye] (~[bərbutéh])
1591. Case [moqáddima:]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page No.</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1592.</td>
<td>Caste</td>
<td>[za:t]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1593.</td>
<td>Charge</td>
<td>[yó:no] (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1594.</td>
<td>Civil court</td>
<td>[ʌdá:lat]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1595.</td>
<td>Confession</td>
<td>[ikrá:r] (~[ekrá:r])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1596.</td>
<td>Conflict</td>
<td>[miʃó:no]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1597.</td>
<td>Conscience</td>
<td>[sambá:]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1598.</td>
<td>Contract</td>
<td>[tʰéka:]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1599.</td>
<td>Defense</td>
<td>[bʌʧʌrɪ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[bʌʧá:v] ‘protection’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1602.</td>
<td>Divorce</td>
<td>[tʃəléqna:ma:]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1603.</td>
<td>Estate</td>
<td>[ba:k] (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1604.</td>
<td>Evidence</td>
<td>[subú:t]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1605.</td>
<td>Fee</td>
<td>[pʰi:s]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1606.</td>
<td>Fine (penalty)</td>
<td>[ʤúrmá:na:]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1607.</td>
<td>Guilty</td>
<td>[gunahga:r]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1608.</td>
<td>Hanging</td>
<td>[pʰáːsí:]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1609.</td>
<td>Hill people</td>
<td>[ʃeyó: ʤəːk]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1610.</td>
<td>Instalment</td>
<td>[kiʃt]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1611.</td>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>[suːt]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1612.</td>
<td>Innocent</td>
<td>[sú[sɔː:]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[ʃuːɡo]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1613.</td>
<td>Judge</td>
<td>[ʤəːdʒ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1614.</td>
<td>Judgment</td>
<td>[pʰɛsəː:]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1616.</td>
<td>Law</td>
<td>[kanú:n]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1617.</td>
<td>Law suit</td>
<td>[ʃəːzl]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1618.</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>[vəkí:l]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1619.</td>
<td>Lie</td>
<td>[ʃʊrɛ] (no pl.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1620.</td>
<td>Liar</td>
<td>[ʃʊɾáːlo] (note personifier suffix)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1621.</td>
<td>Loss</td>
<td>[nuksá:n]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1623. Murder [qatl]
1624. Murderer [manũş máːro] (~[manúz máːro])
1625. Oath [kěsâm]
1626. People [dʒâk]
1627. Petition [ʌrzíː]
1628. Pick pocket [ʃ'lànda ʃ'óːri tʰenék]
1629. Profession [kaːr]
1630. Procession [dʒulúːz]
1632. Publicity [p̩arudʒaryóː:no] ‘to publicize’
1633. Public [dʒâk]
1634. Punctual [paːbán]
1635. Secretary [sektríː]
1636. Secure [raːs] (~[raːz])
1637. Rape [gív uʃgýóː:no]
1638. Recommend [suparíʃ]
1639. Recover [pʰaryóː:no]
1640. Reduce [kám tʰyóː:no]
1641. Reign [hukumát tʰěi]
1642. Reject [ne giŋyóː:no]
1643. Remedy [iláʧ] (from Urdu)
1644. Report [ɾapóːʃ]
1645. Represent [ʌrzíː]
1646. Republic [aːzaːt]
1647. Reputation [mʌj[húːri]
1648. Resign [istifáː]
1649. Retire [pensíl]
1650. Robber [dʒakúː]
1651. Royal [baːʃʰóː] (~[baːdiʃóː])
1652. Security [baʃ'a djíryóː:no]
1653. Suicide [kʰut kʌʃíː:]
1654. Tax [su:t]
1655. Theft [ʧoríː:]
1656. Thief [ʧo:r]
1657. Treaty [moháyda]
1658. Trial [bʌyá:n]
1659. Tribal people [ʃeyó: ʤʌk]
1660. Truth [hʌkíkʌt]
1661. Vote [voːt]
1662. Witness [gʌvahí] [ʃʌhʌbbât] [ʃʌhadât]
1663. Wrong [ɣʌlât]

9.21. Religion:

[kurbaːngaː]
1665. Atheist [kafír]
[χoðai nuʃek]
1667. Birthday [ʤá:lok de:s] [mu:k de:s] ‘day of death’
1668. Blessing [mubárek]
1669. Camphor [muʃki túːli]
1670. Church [giɲʤáː]
1671. Clergyman [padríː]
1672. Curse [ʃa:vé]
[ʃoː dyó:noː]
1673. Demon [ʃeitáːn]
1674. devil [ʃeitáːn]
1675. Fairy [pʌríː]
1676. Fast (go without food) [niryó:noː]
1677. Festival [syóː de:s] (~[syódde:s]) (note juncture)
1678. Garland [púʂo ha:r]
1679. Ghat (flight of steps leading to the river) [gaːt]
1680. Ghee lamp [ʤú:lyo tànú:] 1679. Ghat (flight of steps leading to the river) [gaːt]
1683. God [kʰudái] (~[χudái])
1684. Heaven [ʤānнат]
1685. Hell [ʤāhanná:m]
1686. Hermitage [ʧiːlá:] sg. [ʧiːlé:] pl.
1687. Holy place [siː diʃ]
1688. Holy water [zəmzəm]
1689. Hymn [aːyá:] (~[aːyáː])
1690. Idol [astáːn]
1691. Immortality [həyáːt]
1692. Incense [muʃki túːli]
1693. Magic [ʤadúː:]
1694. Matted hair [bʷéː:noː] [bóile ʤʌkúː:]
1695. Merit [səváːp]
1696. Monk [lamáː:]
1697. Mosque [məʒít]
1699. Offering [kʰeiráːt]
1700. Omen [ʃʌk]
1701. Pilgrim [haʃí] (~[háʃi])
1702. Pilgrimage [ʤərát]
1703. Pious [pák]
1704. Purity [dʷéː:no]
1705. Prayer [dʷyaːr]
1706. Preceptor [qazíː:]
1707. Priest [mo:lvi]
[ima:m]
1708. Prejudice [diʤó:no]
1709. Prophet [pɛɣʌmbár]
1710. Religion [mazháp]
1711. Rosary [tażbf:]  
1712. Satan [ʃeitá:n]
1713. Sermon [hʌdɹ:s]
1714. Sin [guná:h]
1715. Spirit [ʤzba:]  
1716. Superstition [vʌsvʌsá]
[tʌlatún]
1717. Temple [mandár]
1718. Thirst [momín]
[gunɛːnɛk]
1719. Worship [gunyó:no]
[ebaðát]

9.22. Games and sports:

1720. Acrobatics [sarkás]
1721. Amusement [ʃuré]
[havá:s]
1723. Bat [beːʃ]
1724. Chess [ʃʌtrɲʤ]
1725. Dice [ʧholóː]
1727. Exercise [vʌrdʒís]
1728. Gambling [ʤuwáː]
[tʰolóː]
1729. Games [tsukéː]
1730. Gymnastics [tʰúli bó:no]
[kʰaróːno]
1731. Hide and seek [liʃi piʃiː]
1732. Kabaddi (a sport) [kapatóː]
1733. Skate [sisilí:]  
[ʐ̪iliʒó:no]

1734. Medal [tginá:m]

1735. Puzzle [səvá:l]  
[dʒá:pe] ‘taunt’

1736. Race [dərbák]

1737. Rest [hu:ʂ]

1738. Wrestling [səlám]  
[səlámó dyó:no]

9.23. Entertainment, music, dance drama etc.:

1739. Act [siːn]

1740. Acting [préː] (~[préh])

1741. Actor [préː tʰének]

1742. Actress [préː tʰének]

1743. Ballad (of happiness) [kʌsí:da]  
(of sorrow) [mʌɾtʃáː:]

1744. Concert [tʌlmó]

1745. Drama [ɖraːmaː]

1746. Dancer [noːtʃének] (~[nøːtʃ:neːk])

1747. Dramatist [ɖraːmaː likʰének]

1748. Drama artist [ɖraːmaː tʰének]

1749. Drum [dəɾám]

[ɖol]

1750. Drumstick [ɖólo dʃáki]

[ɖólo dének dʃáki]

1751. Flute [ʈʌruí]  
[bʌntʃari]

1752. Green room [ɡfʰas tʰének láːt]

1753. Lullaby [alóː]


1755. Musical tone [ɡeː mɑːʃóː:] (~[ɡayáː mɑːʃóː:])
1756. Player [dópa:] sg. [dópe:] pl.
1757. Sarangi (a musical instrument) [sārangī]
1758. Shahanaí (a musical instrument) [sʊr(ʊ)máː]
1759. Scene [sɪːn]
1760. Sight [názára]
1761. Singer [gāyā:l]
1762. Sitar [sitāːr]
1763. Spectator [tālmó tšakéːk]
1764. Stage [sɪtʃːdʒ]
1765. Tanpura (a musical instrument) [tʌmbú:ra]
1767. Theatre [haːl]
1768. Tune [baːʃ]
1769. Veena (a musical instrument) [tʌtʌɾúi]
1770. Village show [tálmo] [naːv]

9.24. Metals:

1771. Alum [pʰʌ[tkár]
1772. Aluminum [giléːt]
1773 Ammonium chloride [gɛsáː]
1774 Asafoetida [ʌyáv] [hɪŋ]
1775 Bell metal [kʰʌrbaː]
1776 Brass [riːl]
1777 Copper [z̥oŋs]
1778 Glass [ʃiʃáː]
1779 Gold [sʊŋː]
1780. Iron [ʧɪmər]
1781. Ivory [hásto don] ‘elephant’s tooth’
1782. Lead [sʊŋɡáː]
1783. Lime [ʧúna]
1784. Magnet [pholá:t]
1785. Marble [sáŋŋa maˈmár]
1786. Metal [dehá:t]
1787. Mercury [pərâː]
1788. Mica [ɔbrók]
1789. Mine [ʌtʃúr]
1790. Mineral [ka:n]
1791. Money [rupɔi]
1792. Paper [ʤu:s]
1793. Quartz [ʃó:bʌʈ] ‘white stone’
1794. Silver [ru:p]
1795. Steel [pʰolá:t]
1796. Sulphur [gendák]
1797. Tin [ʧʌskr]  
1798. Tinsel [moziː]
1799. Zinc [səŋgáː]

25. Functional words:

1800. Across [parí]
1801. After [pətɔː]
1802. Against [moká:bilaː]
1803. Always [dɛːzo]
1804. Amidst [maðʃɔː] (~[maŋʃɔː])
1805. And [gaː]
1806. Around [kʰarkʰɔːr]
1807. At [áːse]
1808. Away from [duːr]
1809. Because [kɛː tʰˈyónto]
1810. Before  [méːʒe]
1811. Behind  [pɔtɔːː]
1812. Besides  [bɔrɔːː]
               [bɔɣair]
1813. Between  [mɔdʒaː] (~[mɔʒaː])
1814. By  [gi]
1815. But  [lɛːkin]
1816. Down  [kʰʌri]
1817. During  [vɔktɛ] (~[vɔkta])
1818. Even  [bɪlito]
1819. Even though  [bɪli tɔga] (note juncture tɔ#ga)
1820. Except  [bɔɣɛːr]
1821. For  [karyoː]
               [káːre]
1822. From  [ɡo]
1823. He  [ʐo]
1824. Here  [áːni] (~[áːnni])
1825. How  [kɔnáu]
               [kɔnátʰe] ‘in what way’
1826. If  [ʌɡr]
1827. In  [ʌzɔː]
               [mɔʒaː] ‘in between’
1828. Into  [ʌzɔː]
1829. Like  [pʰʌʂ]
1830. Meanwhile  [sádeʃak]
1831. Opposite  [kʰiláːf]
1832. Other  [dumóːɡi]
1833. Otherwise  [táːto]
1834. Or  [yaː]
1835. Out of  [dʒe]
               [dʒɔ]
               [dəɾɔː]
               [təfrík] (Urdu)
1836. Over  [ʌdʒaː]
1837. Near  [ʔeːli]
               [nʌlli]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Shina Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1838</td>
<td>Not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1839</td>
<td>So</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>Some how</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1841</td>
<td>Some one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1842</td>
<td>Some times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1843</td>
<td>Still</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1844</td>
<td>Than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845</td>
<td>Then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>There</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1847</td>
<td>Through</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1848</td>
<td>Till</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1849</td>
<td>To</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>Towards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>Thus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1852</td>
<td>Under</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1853</td>
<td>Until</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1854</td>
<td>What</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>When</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1856</td>
<td>Where</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1857</td>
<td>Which</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1858</td>
<td>Who</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>Why</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>With</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>Without</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Not: [nuʃ]
- So: [əná:v]
- Some how: [kʌnitʰ étoga]
- Some one: [dʒeː]
- Some times: [dʒəbëlekek]
- Still: [kótte]
- Than: [á:sedʒo]
- Then: [táːto]
- There: [pərạːde]
- Through: [mʌ3(i)nó]
- Till: [dʒək]
- To: [re] [sádeʃak]
- Towards: [vári] [kʰiŋ]
- Thus: [táːto] [pʰʌŋ]
- Under: [khári]
- Until: [sádeʃak]
- What: [dʒok]
- When: [kʌrēː]
- Where: [kóne]
- Which: [kʌnáv]
- Who: [koi]
- Why: [keː] (~[ké:h])
- With: [nʌláː]
- Without: [núʃo] [núʃto] [négi] [négili] [bʌɣɛːr]
1862. Yet  \[kóteʔak\]

9.26 Verbs:

1863. Abound (germs) \[k̂ṛ̂ː pt̂oːno\]
1864. Abandon \[p̂ĥ at t̂ĥ ŷoːno\]
1865. Able (to be) \[b̄oːno\]
1866. Accuse \[zul̄úm t̂ĥ ŷoːno\]
\[mòẑ(i) dŷoːno\]
1867. Accompany \[saːt dŷoːno\]
\[n̄al̄aː dŷoːno\]
1868. Ache \[ʃulŷoːno\]
\[z̄armu ōːno\]
1869. Acquit \[p̂ĥauté b̄oːno\]
1870. Act (drama) \[préː t̂ĥŷoːno\]
1871. Admit (to school) \[aʧ(ʌ)rŷoːno\]
\[(to confess)\] \[m̄anŷoːno\]
1872. Adopt (an idea) \[ak̄ino t̂ĥŷoːno\]
\[(child)\] \[pūʃ t̂ĥŷoːno\]
1873. Advise \[paruʒarŷoːno\]
\[nasíːyt t̂ĥŷoːno\]
1874. Agree \[m̄anŷoːno\]
1875. Aim (at) \[n̄ázar giŋŷoːno\] (~\[...giŋŷoːno\])
1876. Alight \[vaʃ̄oːno\]
\[diʃ̄oːno\]
1877. Allow (to work) \[t̂ĥŷoːdŷoːno\] (~\[t̂ĥóːndaʃ̄oːno\])
\[(to come inside)\] \[óːndaʃ̄oːno\]
\[(to go)\] \[b̄oːndaʃ̄oːno\] (~\[boʒoːdŷoːno\])
1878. Amuse \[ʃurarŷoːno\]
1879. Annoy \[hiːv ʧ̄inŷoːno\] ‘heart breaking’
1880. Answer \[moʃ̄p̄arŷoːno\]
1881. Appear \[paʃ̄oːno\]
1882. Approach \[ēl̄ŷoːno\] (~\[ēl̄ŷoːno\])
\[el̄ŷoːno\]
1883. Approve \[m̄anŷoːno\]
1884. Arrange \[ʃ̄te ŋorŷoːno\] (~\[ʃ̄t̂e ŋe...\])
1885. Arrive [pʰó:no]
1886. Attack [dʒəŋ tʰyó:no]
[miʃó:no]
1887. Ascend (hill etc) [kʰʌ3ó:no]
1888. Ask [kʰo3ó:no]
1889. Avenge [kále pʰʌryó:no]
[bʌdla: gyó:no]
1890. Avoid [huná:re tʰyó:no]
[bʌhna: tʰyó:no]
1891. Bark [bʌjó:no]
1892. Bathe [nó:ŋ(i) dyó:no]
1893. Bear (fruit) [giŋyó:no]
1894. Beat (drum) [kutyó:no]
1895. Beckon [hó: tʰyó:no]
1896. Become [dulyó:no]
(make some one) [dulʌryó:no] (note causative suf.)
1897. Beg [bɪtʃyó:no]
1898. Begin [mó: giŋyó:no]
[ʃuru tʰyó:no]
[obó:ki ɔ:no]
1900. Believe [yaki:n tʰyó:no]
1901. Bend (passive) [kʰiŋíro tʰyó:no]
(active) [kʰiŋíro bó:no]
1902. Betray [kʰarígi dyó:no]
1903. Betroth [ʌyó:no]
1904. Bewitch [ʃuʒyó:no] (~[ʃuʒyó:no])
[suró:mo]
1905. Bind [gaŋyó:no]
1906. Bite (with teeth) [ʧʰiŋyó:no]
(snake, dog) [raŋyó:no]
[zəŋ tʰyó:no]
1907. Bleach [ʃyó:tʰyó:no]
1908. Bleed (nose) [nλapá va3ó:no]
(general) [le:l kʰa3ó:no]
(menses) [he:s va3ó:no]
1909. Bless  [ʃʌpé dyó:no]
            [ʃa:pe tʰyó:no]
1910. Blink  [ʌʧé ni lýó:no]
1911. Bloom  [pʰunyó:no]
1912. Blow (wind)  [oːʃ dyó:no](~[..tʰyó:no]~[..ó:no])
        (breath)  [pʰu: tʰyó:no]
        (flute)  [tarú bʌʃó:no]
        (horn)  [pʰu: tʰyó:no] (~[pʰu: bʌʃó:no])
        (nose)  [kʰunó: va3ó:no]
1913. Praise  [tik yó:no]
1914. Boil  [kairyó:no] (Tr.)
          [kayó:no] (Intr.)
1915. Bore (hole)  [aʈʂúr pʰayó:no]
            [aʈʂúr kʰʌlyó:no]
1916. Borrow  [uːʂ ʌryó:no]
1917. Bounce  [prik bó:no]
1918. Braid (plait)  [bayó:no]
1919. Bow (salute)  [kóːlo bó:no]
1920. Break  [phoʈyó:no] (Tr.)
            [phoʈ(i)ʒó:no] (Intr.)
1921. Breathe  [sãː tʰyó:no]
1922. Brew (bear)  [ʃaːrap pó:no] ‘drink liquor’
1923. Bring  [ʌryó:no]
1924. Brood  [gunyó:no]
1925. Bubble  [bóːiki ˈno]
1926. Build  [pɾayó:no]
1927. Burn  [dəyó:no] (Tr.)
            [dəʒó:no] (Intr.)
1928. Bury  [kʰaʈyó:no]
1929. Buy  [giŋyó:no]
1930. Cackle (cock)  [bʌʃó:no]
        (hen)  [króki dyó:no]
1931. Call  [hoː tʰyó:no]
1932. Carry  [giŋyó:no] (~[ginyó:no])
1933. Carve  [kʰoyó:no]
1934. Castrate  [ʃá tʰyó:no]
1935. Catch (chase) [lomyó:no]
(for a while) [rʌtyó:no]
(an animal) [lomyó:no] (~[rʌtyó:no])
1936. Celebrate [dé:s tʰyó:no]
1938. Change (alter) [párbutyó:no]
(money) [párbutyó:no]
1939. Chant (mantra etc.) [vá:s tʰyó:no]
1940. Chase [tis tʰyó:no]
1941. Chatter [moʐi dyó:no]
1942. Cheat [kʰárigitʌ]
[do:kʰa dyó:no]
1943. Check [tʃʌkyó:no]
1944. Chew [tʃʰpyó:no]
1945. Chirp (birds) [ʃʃǐ bʃyó:no]
1946. Choke [ʃó: ʃʌʃó:no]
1947. Choose [dámʃi tʰyó:no]
1948. Chop [tʰʃó:no] (~[tʰʃyó:no])
1949. Circumcise [bá: tʃurýó:no]
1950. Clean [sáf tʰyó:no]
1951. Clear [ʃár tʰyó:no]
[ʃón tʰyó:no]
1952. Climb (tree etc.) [kʰaʒó:no]
[tʰúli bó:no]
(horse etc.) [pฎnyó:no]
1953. Cling to [ʂʌʧó:no]
1954. Clap [hạʧà:ti dyó:no]
1955. Close [ʃʰap tʰyó:no]
1956. Coagulate [kɔɾaʃyó:no]
1957. Collapse (humans) [váziBuʒó:no]
(non humans) [düzó:bó:no]
1959. Collect [sĩɲlyó:no]
1960. Collide [diʒó:no]
1961. Comb [ʈʃlyphó:no]
1963. Command [húkum dyó:no]
[χɔtka i tʰyó:no]
1965. Compare [dú:ri tʰyó:no]
[parúlo tʰyó:no]
1966. Compel [əkáʃo tʰyó:no]
[maʃbúr tʰyó:no]
1967. Complain [mózí dyó:no]
[mózí vyó:no]
1968. Conceive (idea) [gunyó:no]
(child) [qim duguno bó:no]
1969. Confirm [mányó:no]
[tʰám tʰyó:no]
1972. Continue [tʰyó: byó:no]
1974. Cook (food) [báí tʰyó:no]
(meat) [mós ranyó:no]
1975. Cool (food etc.) [tʂayó:no] (Intr.)
[tʂáryó:no] (Tr.)
[kʰu:zi ó:no] (note z > 3 )
1977. Count [kəlyó:no]
1978. Court (woo) [hu: bəʃó:no]
[hi:v boʒó:no]
1981. Cringe (due to cold) [komyó:no] (~[kɔmyó:no])
1982. Cross (over) [pa:r tʰyó:no]
(breed) [mɪʃ(ə)ryó:no]
[pʰʌkyó:no]
1983. Cry (weep) [kriːve dyó:no]
[ró:no]
1984. Cultivate [kúi vó:no]
[bá:n tʰyó:no]
[syo: tʰˈyó:no]
[ʂakyó:no]

1986. Curse [ʃəvε dyo:no]
[la:nat vyó:no]


1988. Dance [ʃuvé dyó:no]

1989. Dare [hí:v tʰˈyó:no]
[himmát tʰˈyó:no]

1990. Decay (rot) [kriʒó:no]

1991. Decide [móːʂ tʃinyó:no]


1993. Decrease [ápe tʰˈyó:no] (Tr.)
[ápe bó:no] (Intr.)

1994. Defeat [nékuryó:no] (Tr.)
[nékuryó:no] (Intr.)


1996. Defy [néʃuŋyó:no]

1997. Demolish (house) [pət tʰˈyó:no]
(take away) [zəl tʰˈyó:no]

1998. Deny [dá:m tʰˈyó:no]
[inka:r tʰˈyó:no]

1999. Describe [raʒó:no]

2000. Destroy [valavýó:no] (~[valevyó:no])
[təbá: tʰˈyó:no]
[nə:no] (~[nayó:no])

2001. Die [miryó:no]

2002. Drink [pyó:no]

2003. Dig [okέ:no] (causative)
[okyó:no] (non-causative)

2004. Dilute [miʃ(ə)rýó:no]

2005. Dislike [ɬɛkʰəɾi ne øryó:no] (~[ɬʰəɾi na]

2006. Dip (into) [dup tʰˈyó:no] (clothes etc.)
[ʃɬək tʰˈyó:no] (pen etc.) (~[ʃɬəq...])


2008. Disarrange [ʈʰˈuryó:no]
[si: tʰyó:no]
[hun tʰyó:no]
2009. Discuss [tʰˈpʃ(ː) tʰyó:no]
2010. Disagree [ʃəːde dyó:no]
       [beːzət tʰyó:no]
2011. Despair [hiː v tʰinyó:no]
2012. Disperse [kʰˈapo bó:no]
2013. Dissolve [bulyó:no] (~[bulyá:no])
2014. Divide [bʌgyó:no] (~[bʌgyó:no])
2015. Divorce [pʰˈat tʰyó:no]
2016. Do [tʰyó:no]
2017. Doubt [ʃək tʰyó:no]
       [hiː v ne preiʒô:no]
2018. Drag [əlyó:no]
2019. Draw (picture) [nʌkʃa: kʰˈalyó:no]
       (water from well) [oi kʰˈalyó:no]
2020. Dream [sáːtʃo pʰʃó:no]
2021. Dress [bunyó:no]
2022. Dwell (live in) [bʌlyó:no]
2023. Drink [pyó:no]
2024. Drip [θukóː vʌʒó:no]
2025. Drive (motor etc.) [vʌʒró:no]
       (cattle etc.) [bolyó:no] (~[balyó:no])
2026. Drop (water) [tsát bó:no]
       [tʰˈuko bó:no]
2027. Drown [oi ʤagi miryó:no] (~[pʰˈat bó:no]
2028. Dry (in sun) [ʃuʃryó:no] (~[ʃuʃryó:no])
2029. Dye [roŋyó:no]
2030. Earn [krʌmyó:no]
2031. Eat [kʰˈo:no]
2032. Echo [korəʃʰˈán ō:no]
2033. Embrace [bóːsi dyó:no]
2034. Embroider [púʃi tʰinyó:no]
2035. Empty [gúːʃə tʰyó:no] (~[gúːʃi tʰyó:no])
2036. Encourage [hiː v bʌːʃə thēiryó:no]
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2037. Endure</td>
<td>[tiyó:no]</td>
<td>[bάrdaːʃ tʰyó:no]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2038. Enjoy</td>
<td>[éiʃ tʰyó:no]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2039. Enter</td>
<td>[ʔʃó:no]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2040. Equal</td>
<td>[bó:no dyó:no]</td>
<td>[pʌɾúlo]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2041. Erase</td>
<td>[nɔyó:no] (Tr.)</td>
<td>[ʃikʃi tʰyó:no] (Intr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2042. Escape</td>
<td>[uʃgyó:no]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2043. Escort</td>
<td>[nʌláː bó:no]</td>
<td>[sáːt tʰyó:no]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2044. Exaggerate</td>
<td>[ʃũŋogi báɾo tʰyó:no]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2045. Examine</td>
<td>[ʂʌkkyó:no]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2046. Excel</td>
<td>[tʰoʃó:no]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2047. Expect</td>
<td>[gʊnyó:no]</td>
<td>[ɪntʌzaːɾ tʰyó:no]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2048. Explain</td>
<td>[ɾʌʃó:no]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2049. Extinguish</td>
<td>[niʃ(ʌ)ryó:no]</td>
<td>[pʰeː:l bó:no]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2050. Fade</td>
<td>[tʰaːp(i) tʰyó:no]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2051. Fail</td>
<td>[vázi bοʒó:no]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2052. Faint</td>
<td>[kʌí nɔyó:no] (~[kʌí nɛ:no])</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2053. Fall down</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(inanimate)</td>
<td>[dʒil bó:no]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>((animate)</td>
<td>[dɪɾi bó:no]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2054. Fan</td>
<td>[óːʃ(i) aɾyó:no]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2055. Fasten</td>
<td>[ɡaɾyó:no]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2056. Fear</td>
<td>[bɪʒó:no]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2057. Feed</td>
<td>[kʰˌaɾyó:no]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2058. Feel (-ing) (touch)</td>
<td>[daʃɪyó:no]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2059. Ferment</td>
<td>[ʃʊɾkyaɾyó:no]</td>
<td>[ʦuːkáː vύó:no]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2060. Fetch (from far)</td>
<td>[ɡi ˈno]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(from near)</td>
<td>[aɾyó:no]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2061. Fight</td>
<td>[mɪʃó:no]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2062. Fill</td>
<td>[puryó:no]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2063. Find | [le3ó:no]  
|            | [ʂakyo:no] |
| 2064. Finish | [baŋyó:no] (Tr.)  
|            | [baŋiʒó:no] (Intr.) |
| 2064. Finish | [baŋyó:no] (Tr.)  
|            | [baŋiʒó:no] (Intr.) |
| 2065. Fish | [ʧíme lomyó:no]  
|            | [ʧíme kʰλyó:no] |
| 2066. Flash | [bɪʧúʂ dyó:no] |
| 2067. Flatten | [sᵊmₐlúo tʰyó:no] |
| 2068. Flatter (self) | [ŋᵃ:r tʰyó:no] (Tr.)  
| (other) | [tᵊkyó:no] |
| 2069. Flicker | [niʃjo:no]  
|            | [ʂafjo:no] |
| 2070. Float | [oi áʤe şafjo:no]  
|            | [utgyó:no] |
| 2071. Flow | [yₐʒó:no] |
| 2072. Fly | [tₐluː dyó:no]  
|            | [utaːl dyó:no] |
| 2073. Fold | [tₐp tʰyó:no] |
| 2074. Follow | [tᵊs tʰyó:no] |
| 2075. Forbid | [mᵊnₐ: tʰyó:no] |
| 2076. Forget | [mᵊʃjo:no] (~[amʃjo:no]) |
| 2077. Forgive | [pʰat tʰyó:no] |
| 2078. Freeze | [sᵊːr bó:no] |
| 2079. Frighten | [biʃryó:no] |
| 2080. Gamble | [ʃʰolóː vyó:no] |
| 2081. Gather | [ɕᵊnₐlyó:no] (~[sᵃŋₐlyó:no]) |
| 2082. Gargle | [kᵊʃiː tʰyó:no]  
|            | [gargaráː tʰyó:no] |
| 2083. Germinate | [pʰₐli kʰₐʒó:no] |
| 2084. Gesture | [paʃryó:no]  
|            | [iʃáːra dyó:no] |
| 2085. Get | [ₐryó:no]  
|            | [giŋyó:no] |
2086. Get angry  [roːʃ ò:no]
                [roːʃ ʌryó:no]
2087. Get up    [hutʰyó:no]
2088. Get well (from illness) [bʌyó:no]
2089. Give      [dyó:no]
2090. Go        [boʒó:no]
2091. Go away   [duráre boʒó:no]
2092. Go out    [daró: boʒó:no]
2093. Go through [ʃər boʒó:no]
2094. Gossip    [ʧorevé dyó:no]
                [ʧʰotaryó:no]
                [moʐ(i) dyó:no]
2095. Grab      [muʃtʰyó:no]
2096. Grasp     [hí:ʒe vəʒó:no]  
2097. Grate (rub on) [kʰaʂ tʰyó:no]
2098. Graze     [ʧʰaryó:no]
2099. Greet     [salá:m tʰyó:no]
2100. Grind     [pizó:no] (~[peʒó:no])
2101. Grip      [lomyó:no]
2102. Grit (teeth) [do:nı tʰapyó:no]
2103. Groan     [ʧuŋryó:no]
                [ʧuriŋyó:no]
2104. Grow      [báθo bó:no]
                [báθo ʧó:no]
2105. Growl     [ró:no]
2106. Grunt      [hʌsto baʃó:no]
2107. Guard     [rʌʃʰó:no]
                hεfázt tʰyó:no]
2108. Guide     [pʌʃé:no] (Intr.)
                [pʌʃiryó:no] (Tr.)
2109. Hammer    [ʧukuʈyó:no]
                [kuʈyó:no]
2110. Hang up   [pʰil(i)tʰyó:no]
2111. Happen    [bó:no]
2112. Harrow    [dálo dyó:no]
2113. Harvest [léːʈʂ(i) tʰyó:no] (~[léːʧ(i) tʰyó:no])
2114. Hatch [ʧɛi kʰalyó:no]
        [tʰule vyó:no]
2115. Hate [áʦak(o) tʰyó:no]
        [dáštyó:no]
2116. Heal [balyó:no] (~[bayá:no])
2117. Hear [paɾuʒó:no]
2118. Heat [tʰapyó:no] (~[tʰʌt dyó:no])
2119. Help [ḥat dyó:no]
        [ḥat gyó:no]
2120. Herd [kíli tʰyó:no]
2121. Hiccup [hukʌʦyó:no]
2122. Hide [liʃyó:no] (Intr.)
        [liʃ(i)ryó:no] (Tr.)
2123. Hinder [rʌʈyó:no]
2124. Hire (to give) [mazuri dyó:no]
        (to take) [mazuri gyó:no]
2125. Hiss [ʂaː tʰyó:no]
2126. Hitch (hiccup) [huʦiki ó:no]
2127. Hold [rʌʈyó:no]
        [lomyó:no]
2128. Hope [ume tʰyó:no]
        [tʌmaː tʰyó:no] ‘desire’
        [gunyó:no]
2129. Howl [hoː tʰyó:no]
2130. Hum [baʃó:no]
2131. Hunt [hiŋs tʰyó:no]
        [dʌɾúː tʰyó:no]
        [duréː tʰyó:no]
2132. Hurry [lóko tʰyó:no]
2133. Ignore (no attention) [ne paʃáːv la胃肠:no]
2134. Imagine [səbaː tʰyó:no]
        [gunyó:no]
2135. Incite [krɔm ginyó:no]
        [sifʃé:no]
2136. Increase [baʈo bó:no] (Intr.)
2137. Inflate [ʧʰinyó:no]
2138. Initiate [giŋyó:no]
2139. Injure [diʒó:no] (one self. Intr.)
[diʒ(ə)ryó:no] (others. Tr.)
2140. Insist [goʈʰak tʰyó:no]
[zit tʰyó:no]
2141. Insult [ʧoːʈ dyó:no]
2142. Invite [gé:lire ho: tʰyó:no]
[ho: tʰyó:no]
2143. Iron (press) [istri: tʰyó:no]
2144. Irrigate [oi dyó:no]
2145. Itch [kʰá:jí ó:no]
2146. Jerk [biʈʰyó:no]
[tʰaːŋ bó:no]
2147. Joke [hʌʒryó:no]
[haːʒ tʰyó:no]
[jʌrgt tʰyó:no]
2148. Jolt (jar etc.) [tʰaːŋ tʰyó:no]
2149. Jump [hirge dyó:no]
2150. Keep [ʧʰryó:no]
2151. Kick [piʂʌʈó: dyó:no]
2152. Kill [maryó:no]
[kuʈyó:no]
2153. Kindle [ʂyó:no]
2154. Kiss [ma: tʰyó:no]
2155. Knead [ʌmryó:no]
2156. Kneel [kuʈiʤa: bó:no]
2157. Knit [bɛ:no] (~[bʌyó:no])
2158. Knock [[kuʈyó:no]
[ɖil tʰyó:no]
2159. Know [dʌʂʈyó:no]
[gunyó:no]
2160. Lack [pʌtó ʂʌʧó:no] ‘lag behind’
2161. Last [dé:zla:v byó:no]
2162. Laugh
[haʒó:no]
2163. Lay
[dyó:no]
2164. Lead
[muʧʰó:no]
[méʒe boʒó:no]
2165. Leak
[boʒó:no]
2166. Lean
[téni bó:no]
[tinyó:no]
2167. Learn
[suʧó:no] (~[suʧó:no])
2168. Leave
[pʰˌtʰyó:no]
2169. Lend
[uːɡ dyó:no]
[pʰˌhre dyó:no]
2170. Let go
[boʒóː:n dyó:no] (~[buʒóː:n ...])
2171. Lick
[pɨʧʰɬyó:no]
[lik tʰyó:no]
2172. Lie
[ʧʊtɛ dyó:no]
2173. Lie down
[tanʃó:no]
2174. Lift
[ginyó:no]
2175. Like
[ʌʤó:no] (~[aʤó:no])
2176. Link
[thut dyó:no] (~[thut tʰyó:no])
2177. Limp
[ʂək tʰyó:no]
2178. Listen
[koŋ dyó:no] ‘give ear’
2179. Load
[geyó:no]
[puryó:no]
2180. Long for
[gunyó:no]
2181. Look at
[ʈʂəkyó:no]
2182. Look back
[pató ʈʂəkyó:no]
2183. Lose
[nóʃyó:no]
2184. Love
[hiːv dyó:no](~ [hiːv vyó:no])
[muḥabbat tʰyó:no]
2185. Make
[prʌyó:no] (~[pre:no])
2186. Massage
[maːliʃ tʰyó:no]
2187. Measure
[tolyó:no]
2188. Meet
[ɖukyó:no]
2189. Melt
[bulyó:no] (~[bulyɛ:no])
2190. Mend
[prʌyó:no] (~[pre:no])
[próni kʰaʒó:no] ‘climb down’
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2191</td>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>[tʂʰau tʰyó:no] (~[ʌŋũ tʰyó:no])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2192</td>
<td>Mimic</td>
<td>[prei tʰyó:no] (~[prei tʰyó:no])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2193</td>
<td>Miss</td>
<td>[ŋlyó:no]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[pʰʌt bó:no]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2194</td>
<td>Mix</td>
<td>[miʃ(i)ryó:no]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2195</td>
<td>Mould</td>
<td>[pala kʰlyó:no]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2196</td>
<td>Mourn</td>
<td>[ro:no]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[duk tʰyó:no]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2197</td>
<td>Move</td>
<td>[saró:no] (Intr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[sarary:no] (Tr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2198</td>
<td>Mutter</td>
<td>[rĩsu moʒi dyó:no]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[Λkíyakóŋa moʒi dyó:no]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2199</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>[no:m ʧʰuryó:no]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2200</td>
<td>Need</td>
<td>[ʌʒó:no] (~[aʒó:no])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2201</td>
<td>Neglect</td>
<td>[ne gunyó:no]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[na: muʃó:no]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2202</td>
<td>Net</td>
<td>[rɔtyó:no]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2203</td>
<td>Nod (yes)</td>
<td>[mányó:no]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(no)</td>
<td>[ne mányó:no]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2204</td>
<td>Notice</td>
<td>[hí:ʒe ginyó:no]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2205</td>
<td>Nurse</td>
<td>[ʂakuyó:no]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2206</td>
<td>Obey</td>
<td>[mányó:no]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2207</td>
<td>Offend</td>
<td>[bakiʒó:no]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2208</td>
<td>Offer</td>
<td>[(χaira:t) dyó:no]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2209</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>[bas bó:no] (Intr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[bas tʰyó:no] (Tr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2210</td>
<td>Ought, should</td>
<td>[á:ʤaŋ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2211</td>
<td>Overflow</td>
<td>[ʧʰol bó:no]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2212</td>
<td>Overtake</td>
<td>[muʧʰó:no]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2213</td>
<td>Own</td>
<td>[Λkíno] (adj. no verb)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2214</td>
<td>Pack</td>
<td>[puryó:no]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[bany tʰyó:no]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2215</td>
<td>Paddle</td>
<td>[yΛʒ(Λ)ryó:no]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2216</td>
<td>Paint</td>
<td>[roŋ kʰaŋ tʰyó:no]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[rΛ: dyó:no]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2217</td>
<td>Pant</td>
<td>[ʂΛ: ó:no]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2218. Pass by [nʌlɑ: buʒó:no] 
2219. Patch [aŋŋei vyó:no] (~[aŋŋei vyó:no]) 
2220. Pay [dyó:no] 
2221. Pack [uʧó:no] (~[uʧyó:no]) 
2222. Peddle [yáʤiryó:no] 
2223. Peel [dilyó:no] 
2224. Persist [gu[tʰák tʰyó:no] (~[go[tʰák...]) 
2225. Persuade [tʰeîryó:no] 
2226. Pick [uʧó:no] 
2227. Pierce [tʃuk tʰyó:no] 
2228. Pile up [a:ʒék vyó:no] 
2229. Pinch [ʧurúʧ tʰyó:no] 
2230. Pity [hi:v dʌʒó:no] 
2231. Plan [grʌps tʰyó:no] 
2232. Plant [tʃuk dyó:no] 
2233. Plaster [ʤʌlɑ: tʰyó:no] 
2234. Play [ʦuké tʰyó:no] 
2235. Plough [ban tʰyó:no] 
2236. Plug [tʰut tʰyó:no] 
2237. Plunder [lu:t tʰyó:no] 
2238. Point [pʌʃːno] (~[pʌʃó:no]) (Intr.) [pʌʃryó:no]) (Tr.) 
2239. Point out [rʌʈyó:no] 
2240. Poison [zʌhr dyó:no] 
2241. Polish [pa:lis tʰyó:no] 
2242. Pound [ʦukutʃyó:no] 
2243. Pour [pʰʌryó:no] 
2244. Praise [nigɑʈyó:no] 
2245. Pray [dʰwá: tʰyó:no] 
2246. Predict [dʌʂtʃyó:no]
2247. Prefer [dʌmʃí tʰyóː:no]
[pasːan tʰyóː:no]
2248. Prepare [tayáː tʰyóː:no]
2249. Press [nayóː:no] (~[nyáː:no])
2250. Pretend [né dʌʃtek kalizóː:no]
2251. Prick [ʈʂuk bóː:no] (Intr.)
[ʈʂuk tʰyóː:no] (Tr.)
2252. Promise [vaːdaː tʰyóː:no]
2253. Protect [ɾaʈsyóː:no]
2254. Pull [ʌlyóː:no]
2255. Punish [səzaː dyóː:no]
2256. Push [tʰaːŋ tʰyóː:no]
2257. Put [ʈʰuryóː:no] (~[ʈʰoryóː:no])
2258. Put on [bunyóː:no]
2259. Put out [sairyóː:no]
[pʰuː tʰyóː:no]
2260. Put up [ʈʰuryóː:no]
[nalas byóː:no]
2261. Quarrel [miʃyóː:no]
2262. Race [darbak tʰyóː:no]
2263. Raid [ʤʌŋ tʰyóː:no]
2264. Rain [mei vaːʒóː:no]
2265. Raise [kʰʌlyóː:no]
[ginyóː:no]
2266. Rape [giː v utʃyóː:no]
[pʰakyóː:no]
2267. Rattle [bʌʃóː:no]
2268. Reach [pʰóː:no]
2269. Read [ɾaʃóː:no]
2270. Reap [lyóː:no]
[dilyóː:no]
2271. Rebel [bʌgáːvat tʰyóː:no]
[utʃóː:no]
2272. Recite [ɾaʃóː:no]
2273. Recover (illness) [ʈʰik bóːno]
(money) [niʃaryóːno]
2274. Refresh [huʂ kʰʌʒó:no]
2275. Refuse [ne mʌnyó:no]
       [inka:r tʰyó:no]
2276. Regret [gyotpá bó:no]
       [ʌfsú:s tʰyó:no]
2277. Rejoice [ʃuryó:no] (Intr.)
       [ʃuré:no] (Tr.) (~[ʃurəryó:no])
2278. Release [kʰʌlyó:no]
       [pʰʌt tʰyó:no]
2279. Remember [hiːze tʰyó:no]
       [yaː tʰyó:no]
2280. Remove [kʰʌlyó:no]
2281. Repair [pré:no] (~[prayó:no])
2282. Repay [pʰʌryó:no]
2283. Repeat [pʰʌre ɾaʒó:no] (~[pʰere ɾaʒó:no])
2284. Rescue [pʰʌt tʰyó:no]
2285. Resemble [ekbó:no]
2286. Resent (regret) [ʌfsó:s bó:no]
2287. Respect [idzdzat tʰyó:no]
2288. Rest [huʂ tʰyó:no]
2289. Return [pʰʌrɛ dyó:no]
2290. Ride [pʌnyó:no]
2291. Redicule [hʌʒó:no]
2292. Rinse [bilyó:no]
       [ziri tʰyó:no]
2293. Ripen [pʌʃó:no]
2294. Rise (sun) [kʰʌʒó:no]
       (man) [hutyó:no]
2295. Roar [gér ʌryó:no] (~[γέρ tʰyó:no])
2296. Roast [dʒʌʒʒó:no] (~[dʌʒó:no])
2297. Rob [pʌluʒó:no] (~[pʌliʒó:no])
2298. Roll (fall) [qiribó:no]
2299. Rub [kʰʌʒ tʰyó:no]
2300. Rule [hukúmat tʰyó:no]
2301. Run [dʒarba:k tʰyó:no] (Intr.)
       [bolyó:no] (Tr.)
2302. Sacrifice (give) [kurba:ni dyó:no]
  (oneself) [kurba:ni bó:no]
2303. Satisfy [híʒe vaʒó:no] (Intr.)
  [híʒe vaʒiryó:no] (Tr.)
  [taslí: bó:no] (Intr.)
  [taslí: tʰyó:no] (Tr.)
2304. Save [ʧʰuryó:no]
  [ʧʰó:no]
  [ʃʧó:no]
2305. Saw [atʃa kaʃiʃ tʰyó:no]
2306. Say [raʒó:no]
2307. Scatter [pʰʌt tʰyó:no]
2308. Scratch (itch) [kʌŋyó:no]
2309. Scrape [giŋyó:no]
2310. Scream [tʰar bó:no]
  [kɾí:ve dyó:no]
2311. Season [ʔʒotʰe juzó:no] (~[ʃuʒó:no])
2312. Search for [ʃaŋkyó:no]
2313. Seduce [maːkare tʰyó:no]
2314. See [ʃaŋkyó:no]
  [paʃyó:no]
2315. Seem [paʃyó:no]
2316. Sell [krinyó:no]
2317. Send [ʈʂinyó:no]
2318. Separate [diː tʰyó:no] (Tr.)
  (oneself) [diː bó:no] (Intr.)
  [huru bó:no] (Intr.)
2319. Serve (food) [arýó:no]
  (someone) [ʃaŋkyó:no] ‘to see, to look after’
2320. Set (trap etc.) [taŋyó:no]
  (on edge) [saɾamyó:no] (~[suramyó:no])
  (up right) [ʃoːko dyó:no]
2321. Settle [puryó:no] (Intr.)
  [puraryó:no] (Tr.)
2322. Sew [syó:no]
2323. Shake (head etc.) [biङharyό:no]
2324. Share [bαγγyό:no]
2325. Sharpen [tιङaryό:no]
                [tιङazyό:no]
2326. Shatter [tʰre: bó:no]
                (into pieces) [ʧʰinyό:no]
2327. Shave [ʤαku tʰyό:no]
2328. Shed [Λτς(e) vyό:no]
2329. Shine [τςα: dyό:no]
2330. Shiver [ʃαले aryό:no]
2331. Shoot [tυβκό dyό:no]
2332. Shout [krív(e) dyό:no]
2333. Show [pαʃέ:no] (Intr.)
                [pαʃίryό:no] (Tr.)
2334. Shrink [kʰumʃό:no]
                [kʰuτι(o) bó:no]
2335. Shut (door etc.) [bαν tʰyό:no]
                (mouth, eyes) [nilyό:no]
2336. Sift (change) [dαλिवτςο: dyό:no]
                [pαrb(u) tʰyό:no]
2337. Sigh [hi:ς tʰyό:no]
2338. Signal [iʃα:ra dyό:no]
                [iʃα:ra tʰyό:no]
2339. Silent (to be) [ʧυβो tʰyό:no]
2340. Sin (to commit) [γυνά: tʰyό:no]
                To do bad work [Λβʰλκό krom tʰyό:no]
2341. Sing [γεि dyό:no]
2342. Sink [qυb bó:no]
                [qυp tʰyό:no]
2343. Sit [byό:no]
2344. Skim [ʃαमαङl gινyό:no]
2345. Skin [ʧυm kʰʌlyό:no]
                [pʰʌt tʰeiryό:no]
2346. Skip [pʰʌt tʰyό: ɾαʒό:no]
2347. Slide [hiná: l υαʒό:no]
2348. Slip [ʐili dyó: no]
2349. Sleep [só: no]
2350. Smear [kʰʌʂ tʰyó: no]
2351. Smell [gon tʂak yó: no]
2352. Smile [mikbó: no]

(~ [migbó: no] ~ [mukbó: no])

2353. Smoke [tlaáku pyó: no]
2354. Snap [gunyó: no]
2355. Sneeze [ɬʰzi: va3ó: no]
2356. Sniff [ʂur tʰyó: no]
2357. Snore [χor tʰyó: no]
2358. Soak [dʒu tʰyó: no]
2359. Sort [dámji tʰyó: no]

2360. Sow (seed) [ba:n tʰyó: no]
2361. Speak [ra3ó: no]
2362. Spear (to pierce) [ʈʂuk tʰyó: no]

2363. Spill [pʰa:v tʰyó: no]
2364. Spin (top) [pʰʌryó: no]

(thread) [katayó: no]

2365. Spit [tʰú tʰyó: no]
2366. Splash (make lines) [kripsi: kʰa3ó: no]
2367. Split [pʰɔtyó: no] (~ [pʰuyó: no])
2368. Spoil [ʃikʃi bó: no] (Intr.)

[ʃikʃi tʰyó: no] (Tr.)

2369. Spread [tʰa3ó: no] (Intr.)

[tʰuyó: no] (Tr.)

2370. Sprinkle [tʰar tʰyó: no]
2371. Sprout [put kʰa3ó: no]
2372. Squeak [bʌʃó: no]
2373. Squeeze [zíri tʰyó: no]
2374. Squint [bi:ʒ dyó:no]
2375. Stab [kaɾáre dyó:no]
2376. Stagger (sound) [baʃiɾyó:no]
2377. Stalk (hunting) [daɾú tʰyó:no]
2378. Stamp [móhr dyó:no] (~[múhr dyó:no])
2379. Stand up [hutyró:no]
       (erect) [hutíryó:no]
2380. Stay [byó:no]
2381. Steal [ʧorí tʰyó:no]
2382. Step on [paː tʰuryó:no]
2383. Step over [aʒítʰe bɔʒó:no]
2384. Stick to [ʂɐʧiː bɔː:no]
2385. Sting [dón dyó:no]
2386. Stink [gón ó:no]
2387. Stir [gar gar tʰyó:no]
2388. Stoop (bend) [kóːlo bɔː:no]
2389. Stop [ɾaɾyó:no] (Tr.)
       [ɾaɾəʒó:no] (Intr.)
2390. Strain (exert) [ʧiʒó:no]
2391. Strangle [pɔyó:no]
       [ʂoʈo pɛː:no] (~[ʂoʈo payá:no])
2392. Stray [ekbu ʂoʧó:no]
2393. Stretch [ɬyó:no]
2394. Strike (with hand) [kuɾyó:no]
       (with weapon) [ɡaʒó:no]
2395. String (beads) [mînỳó:no] (~[imînỳó:no])
2396. Strip off (bark etc.) [dîlỳó:no]
       (dress) [kʰɬyó:no]
2397. Study [ʧóːko bɔː:no]
       [təyaːr bɔː:no]
2398. Stumble [vʌzí: buʒó:no]
2399. Stutter [ʧˈʌtyó:no]
2400. Succeed [kʰʌʒó:no]
    (in exam) [paz bó:no]
2401. Suck [ʌlyó:no] (same as stretch)
2402. Surrender [pʰʌt tʰe ó:no]
2403. Surround [ge:ra: vó:no]
2404. Suspect [ʃʌk tʰyó:no]
2405. Swallow [gurút tʰyó:no]
2406. Sway (take away) [haryó:no]
2407. Swear [kʌʃám kʰó:no]
2408. Sweep [ʂar tʰyó:no]
2409. Swell [ʃuʒó:no]
2410. Swim [nɔːʂ vυó:no]
2411. Swing [pʰili bó:no]
2412. Take care of [tʂʌkyó:no]
2413. Take down [lɪkʰyó:no]
2414. Take off [tʌlui dyó:no]
2415. Talk, converse [moʒi dyó:no]
2416. Tan (leather) [roŋyó:no]
2417. Tangle (with rope) [gon dyó:no]
2418. Tap (door etc) [bɜʃryó:no]
2419. Taste [ʈʂʌkyó:no]
2420. Teach [siʧó:no]
    [ʃʌʒryó:no]
2421. Tear [ʧʰɪɲyó:no]
2422. Tease [dokʃi tʰyó:no]
2423. Tell [raʒó:no]
2424. Tempt [tamaː ő:no]
    [laːliʧi bó:no] (Intr.)
    [laːliʧi tʰyó:no] (Tr.)
2425. Tender [raʧʰó:no]
    [ʧʰuryó:no]
2426. Thank [otʒú: tʰyó:no]
2427. Thicken  
   [tʌlunyó:no]
   [tʃimeryó:no]

2428. Think  
   [gunyó:no]
   [sóːʃ tʰyó:no]

2429. Thread (needle)  
   [(i)minyó:no]

2430. Threaten  
   [biʃiryó:no]
   [dʌmʃí tʰyó:no]

2431. Thrash  
   [kuʃyó:no]
   [vʃyó:no]

2432. Throw  
   [pʰʌl tʰyó:no]

2433. Tie  
   [gənyó:no]

2434. Tighten  
   [bən tʰyó:no]
   [gon dyó:no]

2435. Tire  
   [ʃʰiʃó:no]
   [ʃómyó:no]

2436. Torture  
   [hï:v kʰó:no] ‘lose heart’

2437. Touch  
   [qukyó:no] (Intr.)
   [qukiryó:no] (Tr.)

2438. Track  
   [pon ʃʰinyó:no]
   [alyyó:no]

2439. Trade  
   [tʰizáɾLt tʰyó:no]
   [ʃʰɔŋ tʰyó:no]

2440. Translate  
   [pʰʌryó:no]
   [tʰaɾʒumáː tʰyó:no]

2441. Transplant  
   [poʃ(i) tʰyó:no]

2442. Trap  
   [rʌtʃyó:no]

2443. Travel  
   [yaʃó:no]
   [safar tʰyó:no]

2444. Treat (medically)  
   [ræbá:ti dyó:no]
   [ilaːʃ tʰyó:no]

2445. Trim  
   [prʌyó:no]
   (hair-cut)
   [ktʌp tʰyó:no]

2446. Trip (make fall)  
   [kʌŋkʰʌʈó dyó:no] (~[kʌŋkʰʌʈé ...])

2447. Try  
   [kəʃiʃ tʰyó:no]

2448. Turn (around)  
   (aside)  
   [pʰʌryó:no]
Grammar of Shina Language and Vocabulary  163

(over)  $[^p^h\text{aryó:no}]$

2449. Twist  $[^k^h\text{iryó:no}]$
2450. Uncover  $[^k^h\text{alyó:no}]$
2451. Understand  $[^p^h\text{aru3ó:no}]$
2452. Unravel  $[^k^h\text{alyó:no}]$

2453. Unroll  $[^t^h\text{nyó:no}]$
2454. Untie  $[^v^h\text{agyó:no}]$
2455. Urge  $[^t^h\text{eiryó:no}]$
2456. Urinate  $[^m^h\text{yó:no}]$
2457. Use  $[^i^h\text{stimá:l t^h\text{yó:no}}]$
2458. Visit  $[^t^h\text{akyó:no}]$ ‘to see’
2459. Vomit  $[^f^h\text{tyó:no}]$

2460. Wade  $[^k^h\text{alyó:no}]$

2461. Wait for  $[^i^h\text{ntá3á:r t^h\text{yó:no}}]$
2462. Wake up  $[^h\text{utyó:no}]$ (Intr.)

2463. Walk  $[^y^h\text{aryó:no}]$ (Intr.)

(make walk)  $[^y^h\text{aryó:no}]$ (Tr.)

2464. Wallow (roll in mud)  $[^m^i^h\text{ryó:no}]$
2465. Wander  $[^p^h\text{iryó:no}]$
2466. Want  $[^g^h\text{unyó:no}]$

2467. Warm  $[^t^h\text{pyó:no}]$

2468. Warn  $[^v^h\text{ámny dyó:no}]$
2469. Wash (clothes)  $[^d^h\text{yó:no}]$ (~$[^d^w^h\text{é:no}]$)

(hands)  $[^h\text{ált d^w\text{é:no}}]$

(utensils)  $[^d^w\text{é:no}]$

2470. Waste  $[^z^h\text{á:ya: t^h\text{yó:no}}]$
2471. Watch  $[^t^h\text{akyó:no}]$ ‘to see’
2472. Wave  $[^b^h\text{iryó:no}]$
2473. Wean (change)  $[^k^h\text{rā: dyó:no}]$

$[^h\text{aryó:no}]$
2474. Wear (clothing) [bunyó:ño]
(shawl etc.) [ʒʌl tʰyó:ño]
(wear out) [pronyó:ño]
2475. Weave (cloth) [eryó:ño]
(basket) [bʌyó:ño] (~[bʷé:no])
2476. Wed [kʌʃ tʰyó:ño]
2477. Weed [kʰəlyó:ño]
2478. Weigh [tolyó:ño]
2479. Welcome [ʃurɛ tʰyó:ño]
2480. Wet [bilyó:ño]
[áʐo bó:ño]
2481. Whip [tʃʰədyó:ño]
2482. Whisper [ʃəprəʃəprə tʰyó:ño]
(~~[ʃupreʃupre..])
2483. Whistle (men) [ʃiv tʰyó:ño]
(police) [siːtʃ bʌʃryó:ño]
2484. Win [kuryó:ño]
2485. Wind (clock) [pʰəryó:ño]
[ʃaːbi dyó:ño]
2486. Wink (eyes) [ʌʧʰe hiʃ tʰyó:ño]
[milyó:ño]
2487. Winnow [ʤəl tʰyó:ño]
2488. Wipe off (sweep) [ʂʰəryó:ño]
2489. Wish for [gunyó:ño]
[ʌʒó:ño]
2490. Wither (fade) [ʃuʃó:ño] (Intr.)
[ʃuʃró:ño] (Tr.)
2491. Work [krom tʰyó:ño]
2492. Worry [hiːʂ bó:ño]
[hiːʂ tʰyó:ño]
2493. Work [krom tʰyó:ño]
2494. Worship [nimá:s tʰyó:ño]
[pú:ʒa: tʰyó:ño]
2495. Wound (cause it) [diʒ(ʌ)ryó:ño]
[kutyó:ño]
2496. Wrap up [tʃopul tʰyó:ño]
2497. Wrestle  \[\text{[sələməh lomyó:no]}\]
\[\text{[səl(ə)mó dyó:no]}\]

2498. Wring (Squeeze)  \[\text{[ziri tʰyó:no]}\]

2499. Write  \[\text{[likʰyó:no]}\]

2500. Yawn  \[\text{[haː tʰyó:no]}\]
\[\text{[roːʃ ő:no]}\]

9.27. Miscellaneous vocabulary, specific to the area:

**Grains:**
- 2501. Barley  \[\text{[yoː]}\]
- 2502. Wheat  \[\text{[gum]}\]
- 2503. Millet (Dhal)  \[\text{[mozúr]}\] (‘masu:r daal’ of Hindi.)
- 2504. Mutter  \[\text{[kʰúkun]}\]
- 2505. Trumba (Hindi)  \[\text{bʌrá:v}\]

**Trees:**
- 2506. Apple tree  \[\text{[pəlo běǐ]}\]
- 2507. Grapes  \[\text{[dəʃo: běǐ]}\]
- 2508. White trunk tree  \[\text{[pʰěːs]}\]
- 2509. Mountain tree  \[\text{[brok tʰŋ]}\]
- 2510. Tall tree  \[\text{[yulát]}\]
- 2511. Mountain tree (2nd)  \[\text{[mʌl tʰŋ]}\]
- 2512. Red fruit tree  \[\text{[dʒúʒo běǐ]}\] ‘khubani’ in Hindi.

**Birds:**
- 2513. Sparrow  \[\text{[vyo tʃěi]}\]
- 2514. Night bird  \[\text{[rata tʃěi]}\]
- 2515. Mountain bird  \[\text{[ʃeːv tʃěi]}\]
- 2516. Black & white bird  \[\text{[ʃiɳʈiki tʃěi]}\]
- 2517. Water bird  \[\text{[veːv tʃěi]}\]
- 2518. Small black bird  \[\text{[dədi tʃěi]}\]

**Wild animals:**
- 2519. Wolf  \[\text{[urúk]}\]
- 2520. Fox  \[\text{[loi]}\]
- 2521. Snake  \[\text{[dʒon]}\]
- 2522. Tiger  \[\text{[serípa bʌbær]}\]
- 2523. Wild cat  \[\text{[dīː]}\]
2524. A wild animal [mʌyʌro]
2525. Deer [kilái]
2526. Another animal [ko:tʃí]
2527. Wild cat animal [ʃɲʧí]

Tamed animals:
2528. Horse [áʃup]
2529. Cow [gá:wo]
2530. Animal like cow [zúmo]
2531. Buffalo [mais]
2532. Ox [láːɬi]

House-hold things:
2533. Vessel [zaːŋs]
2535. Spoon [ʧámʧaː]
2536. Vessel (bigger) [dakʧaː]
2537. Kettle [kitliː]
2538. Tea-strainer [oːʦáks]
2539. Meat cooking vessel [bʌlóːs]
2540. cup (‘loːa’ type) [muɣúr]

Agricultural equipments:
2541. Plough [hʌl]
2542. Plough’s long shaft [hʌlyéʃ]
2543. Iron peg of plough [pʰaːl]
2544. Yoke [naːl]
Bibliography of the studies of Shina language:
(Collected from various sources)

Bailey, Thomas Grahame. 1925. “Are the Four Series (Front t, d, r, n; Back t, d, r, b; Aspirates and Non-Aspirates) Found in Shina?”. London. Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. 87-93


Hook, Peter. 1996. “Kesar of Layul: A Central Asian Epic in


Morgenstierne, Georg. 1924. Review: T.G. Bailey, Grammar
of the Shina (Sina) Language.” Copenhagen. *Acta Orientalia*, 4:116-17


Rajapurohit, B.B. 1979, *An Example to Illustrate Problems Involved in the Introduction of Mother Tongue in Primary Education - Shina Situation*, in Seminar on
Tribal Language, Education, & Development, CIIL, Mysore.


Ramaswami, N. 1975. *Brokskat Phonetic Reader*. Mysore: Central Institute of Indian Languages (Phonetic Reader Series, 16)

Ramaswami, N. 1982. *Brokskat Grammar*. Mysore: Central Institute of Indian Languages (Grammar Series, 8)


Shah, Ijlal Hussain. 1994. The Pragmatics of Formality and
Politeness in Burushaski and Shina. Islamabad: Quaid-i-Azam University (Unpublished M.Phil. Thesis)