XVII.

Ghuzul, Mirza Kazim Ulee Juwan* kee.

1. Ueyam hueŋ juwanee ke jub tuk buhar hue; Peeree jo aee phir to khizaŋ ashkar hue.

2. Ghuflut nuheen hue khoob ghuneemut yih wuqt jan, Soon goshi jaŋ se pund, ugur hoshiyar hue.

3. Mooe soofued lawega puegham ujul ka jub; Tub koochŋ nu ho sukega, ubheee ikhtiyar hue.

4. Gur hue tumeez furq soofued o siyuh meŋ kur, Eksaŋ nu yar gurdishi luel o nuhar hue.

5. Tuḥseeel kurke ilm kee, uch-chhe ṛmul too kur, alun meŋ admee ka isee se wuqar hue.

* Juwan is the assumed poetical name termed Tukhulloos, which the native poets are so fond of, that very few of them omit it. It is customary to introduce the Tukhulloos in the last stanza of every ode, in the most appropriate and neatest manner, as in the poems now before us.

S s
Chahe ngur ūzeez ho, pueda kumal kur,
Uor be kumal chushni khula, iq men' khwär hue.

7.
Namurd keene kee jo zooban kurte huen duraz,
Tūlmut, oonhoŋ kee tegh o qulum ka shiýr hue.

8.
Kurte huen nek namee ko dum se ḫusud ke qutl,
Hur ek-oon men' ghatee hue uor nabukar hue.

9.
Nuosheerwan o Hatim o Roostum se ub hue kuon?
Name niko oonhoŋ ka suda yadgar hue.

10.
UDL o sukhawut uor shuja'ut kur ikhtiyar,
Ek ek kee juhaŋ men' bina paśedar hue.

11.
Muḥwe jumal ooska ho, jisko nuheen zuwal,
Dil ḥoosni-arīzee pu tera bequrar hue.

12.
Peekur muce ghoroor nu bud must hoojiyo,
Jooz durdi sur, nu uor koochīh ooska khowmar hue.

13.
Jis ko, Juwan! kisee se koḍoorut nuheen hue koochīh,
Dil ooska ačeene kee numut be ghoobar hue.
A verbal Version of the above.

An Ode, Mirza Kazim Ulee Juwan by.

1. Season is youth of when till, spring is;
   Age when arrived, then indeed autumn evident is.

2. Inattention not is good, blessing this time reckon,
   Hear thou ear of soul with counsel, if wise be.

3. Hairs white bring will the message fate of when;
   Than any thing not be able will, now power is.

4. If be discrimination, difference white and black
   in make,
   Alike not, friend! revolution of night and day is.

5. Acquisition made having science of, good deeds
   thou perform,
   World in man of, this indeed from, honour is.

6. Wish may if dear to be, exist perfection cause.
   World worthless (man) eyes of people in despicable is.
7.
Cowards malice of who tongue making are long,
Calumny, them of sword and pen of employ-
ment is.

8.
Making are reputation to breath with envy of
slaughter,
Every one them of assassin is and worthless is.

9.
Nuosheerwan, and Hatim and Roostum of, now
is what?
Name good their, ever memorial is.

10.
Equity and generosity and bravery make choice,
Each one of, world in, foundation firm is.

11.
Absorbed (in) glory its be, which to not decay.
Heart, beauty fading on, thy unsteady is.

12.
Drunk having the wine of pride, not intoxi-
cated be.
Besides a headach no other else its crop sickness is.

13.
Whom to, youth! something with stain not is any,
Heart his, mirror of manner without spot is.
A Free Translation.

1.
While the season of youth continues, we may really enjoy it as the spring of our lives, but when age comes on, we must perceive winter's approach through the falling leaves of autumn.

2.
Oh! consider the present time as a precious blessing, which folly alone can despise; and if you be prudent, now lend an attentive ear to my admonitions.

3.
When grey hairs summon man to the grave, it will be too late to reform, youth is therefore the season for mental exertion.

4.
If you can discriminate light from darkness, O my friend! then immediately learn a most useful lesson from the regular vicissitudes of day and night.

5.
Now store your mind with science, and perform worthy actions, since from these alone a man is esteemed in the world,
6.

Should you court popularity, cultivate your genius and talents, for the illiberal and illiterate are despicable in the eyes of mankind.

7.

Cowards who dart their tongues envenomed with malice, employ their dagger and pen in calumny's service.

They who blast innocence with the breath of envy, are all to a man worthless assassins.

9.

Though not a vestige of Nuosheerwan, Hatim, and Roostum, now remains upon earth, still the fame of their great actions will prove eternal.

10.

Practise justice, generosity, and every noble virtue, because each of these will prove more durable than a monument of brass.

11.

As the mind loses its energies by admiring perishable beauty, do you contemplate that glory which alone is a stranger to decay.

12.

Never allow the favours of fortune to intoxicate you with pride, lest you subject yourself to its giddiness and distraction.
13.
He whose heart, O youth! is free from every stain, has a conscience clear as the limpid stream.

Paraphrase.

1.
Fair youth is the season which mortals should prize,
As the spring of both body and mind,
Through summer and autumn, see life swiftly flies!
With old age, its cold winter, behind.

2.
Awake! now sweet Hebe benignantly cheers,
Like Aurora, the morn with her rays!
O hear, my young friends, ere the dark night appears!
For improvement, these—these are the days.

3.
Exert every nerve while the soul is in tune,
The high summits of learning to gain;
Should time’s hoary locks bring death’s warning at noon,
Then indeed you may labour in vain.
4.
If reason or genius your bosoms yet fires,
With advantage contemplate this truth!
As daylight itself before darkness retires,
Clouds may lower on the sunshine of youth!

5.
Now quickly employ every moment you can,
Adolescence with honour to crown,
For science should ever distinguish the man
Who aspires or to rank or renown.

6.
In arts and accomplishments emulate all,
Persevere to fame’s temple, in view;
While envy and ignorance shamefully fall,
Merit’s bays, there, are waving for you.

7.
The dictates of malice let cowards obey,
Armed with pencil, stiletto, or pen,
Leave slander’s base weapons, which innocence
slay,
To assassins—the basest of men.

8.
True worth is a lamp, with celestial flame,
That will shine when this globe shall decay.
Though monuments sink in the dust,—a good
name
Is the dawn of eternity’s day.
9.
By just and magnanimous actions the brave
Gather laurels unfading on high;
From earth far removed, and the sting of the grave,
In heaven,—where they never can die.

10.
See pleasure and fortune both fade like the rose,
When its dew drops of morn disappear!
But glory's immortal fresh blossoms disclose,
Like the myrtle, spring's charms through the year.

11.
Indulge not too freely in pride nor in wine,
Those false lights of this visible gloom!
Which coxcombs and profligates borrow to shine,
As mere glow-worms in vice's dark tomb:

12.
While juvenile minds, which no passion inspires,
That an angel might blush to descry,
Reflect the pure image that virtue admires,
In the tear of mild sympathy's eye.
XVIII.

Ghuzuli Hafiz.*

1. ḥijabi chihru’e jaṇ meeshuwud ghooabari tunum, Khqosh an dume ki uzān chihru purdu bur fi-
gunum.

2. Chooneṇ qufus nu suza’e choo mun khqosh il-
han ust, Ruwum bu gōolshuni riżwaṇ ki moorghi an
chumunum.

3. uyān nu shood ki kooja amudum kooja boodum, Diregh o durd ki ghaﬁl zi kari khyeshtunum.

4. Chigooṇu tuof koonum dur ḥureemi alumi qodsi, Ki dur surachu’e turkeeb tukhtubundi tunum.

* The intimate connection between the Hindoostanee and Persian languages, renders every apology for the appearance of the above Ode from Hafiz unnecessary, because we can no more separate the grammar of these tongues entirely from each other, than we can totally disjoin the Greek and Latin rudiments.
EXERCISES.

5.
Mura ki munzuri hoor ust muskun o mawa,
Chura bu koo'e khurabatiyan boowud wujunum.

6.
Udur zi khooni dilum booe mooshk meeayud,
yujub mudar ki humduri nafu'e khoootunum.

7.
Tirazi puerruhune zur kushum mubeen choon shumy,
Ki soz hast nihance durooni puerruhunum.

8.
Biya o hustiye naiz zi peshi oo burdar,
Ki bawooyoodi to kus nushnuwud zi mun ki munum.

A Free Translation.

1.
The shade of this body obscures the radiance of my soul, welcome that in our, when I may tear the veil from its celestial countenance.

2.
Such a cage doth not become a warbler like me, who soars, as a bird of Paradise, to the regions of bliss.
3.

I know not where I now am, nor where I formerly was; woe is me, I have neglected my own self!

4.

How can I wing my flight round the temple of the pure empyrean, while confined within the bars of this terrestrial frame?

5.

Why should I, who aspire to the asylum and abode of cherubs, find a mansion here among the haunts of degraded forms?

6.

Should my heart's blood be stained with the dark hue of musk, be not surprised, for I am a fellow-sufferer with the musk-deer of Khotun.

7.

Do not contemplate the gay form of my orient robes alone, while I like a taper am consuming with the internal fires, which this breast of mine conceals.

8.

Come, my soul! draw the curtain of delusion from the eyes of Hafiz, for while thou art, no body shall learn from him, that he can really exist without thee.
XIX.
Ghuzul Meer Ummun Lootf kee.

1. 
Hue oṭ julwu, e jaṇ ka gilee budun mera, 
Khōoda kure ki oore khak ho yih tun mera.

2. 
Qufus men dooniya ke kya bole muqīh sa khōsh ahung, 
udun men chuhchuhe maroon, wōh hue chu- 
mun mera.

3. 
Nu sumjha yih ki kuhaṇ tha uor ub kuhaṇ aya. 
Huzar ḥuef ki ghafil hue fuhm o zūn mera.

4. 
Kuroon muen kyoon ke bhuḷa lamukan kee 
suer, ki ub 
Phuṇṣa hue qued men khakee budun kee mu 
mura.

5. 
Humara ghur to hue hooron kee ank̪h kee pootlee, 
Gulee men mukekushon kee kyoon ki ho wu-
tun mera.

6. 
Khuta nuheen jo mere khooni dil se mooshk 
kee ḥoo, 
Mile toojhe ki hue dil nafu,e khootun mera.
7.
Yih nuqshi jamu'e zurkush mera nuheen jon shumy,
Ki huega purdu'e fanoos pueruhun mera.

8.
cotha too bustee ko Hafiz kee ake uz ruhi Lootf,
Ki ko,ee scone nu tere samhe sookhun mera.

Paraphrase of the above.

1.
Hail, heavenly spark! that glorious day,
When thou, releas'd from circling clay,
    May soar to realms of bliss:
No longer shall this frame confine,
A soul inspir'd by love divine,—
    Pure bird of Paradise!

2.
God's mystic scheme I vainly scan,
And grasp his mind infus'd in man;
    These—far transcend my song.
Thro' death's deep gloom, how wing my flight,
To that eternal source of light—
    Eclips'd from me so long?

3.
Eccentric spirit! why first roam—
To earth—from heav'n thy native home,
    Where kindred angels dwell?
How like the bounding musky deer,
Thou still art doom'd to anguish here—
This yearning heart can tell.*

4.
Those radiant orbs, earth's vernal bloom,
Lose all their charms, while I consume
With melting sighs on sighs:
Yes, bright Intelligence! I see,
My Self † cannot ascend to thee,
Till mortal Hafiz dies.

* The animated allusion to the musk-deer by Hafiz, in this verse, can be relished by those only who will examine the natural history of this animal. If we add to this, the coagulated contents and general structure of the musk-bag, evident upon dissection, we shall find they are not very dissimilar to a heart, supposed to have its blood curdled and scorched by the ardour and anguish of disappointed love.

† The reader will perceive my notions of Self, both in Metaphysics and Philology, in this extract, from the Persian Grammar, by Sir W. Jones, whom in this respect I implicitly follow.

I here use his self and their selves instead of the corrupted words himself and themselves; in which usage I am justified by the authority of
Sidney, and of other writers in the golden age of our language; *self* seems to have been originally a noun, and was, perhaps, a synonymous word for *soul*, according to Locke's definition of it: "*Self* is that conscious thinking thing, which is sensible or conscious of pleasure and pain, capable of happiness and misery." If this observation be just, the Arabs have exactly the same idiom; for their *nafs*, *soul*, answers precisely to our *self*; as—subiyoon ruma nuftuhoo fee nuhrin, *a boy threw his self into a river.*
5. Jo chhipa ankhoŋ se ho kis ŋuruŋ se aye nuŋur, Dekhiye kyoŋ kur oose, upna kuhaŋ yih murtubu.

6. Uor jo yih chahoon ki ooska bhed koɔh ɔs hir kurooŋ, Moɔŋh nuheen rukhta hoɔŋ uesa,, upnee goyaee so kya.

7. Muot ka muedani teeru ŋue kurega kis ŋuruŋ, ? Uese undhiyarc se kyoŋ kur ja,ega tooŋh se oora.

8. Is kuŋafut menjo ṭha too, kub phir awega nuŋur, Chushmu,e nooree qudeemee hue jo mɔddut se chhipa.

9. Hueŋ muluk humjins jis men oos wʊŋun ko chhoŋ kur, Bhoola bhutka duhr men phirta hue kyoŋ ue bewufa.

10. Moɔzturub aho,ee mooshkeen sa jo dɔokh bhurta hue too, Bun men yuhaŋ oosko dile khustu hue mera jan̄ta. U u
HINDOOSTANEE

11.
Jub muen jurjata hoon upnee ahi atushbar se,
Ye sitare poor ziya uor baghi dooniyaa poor sizaa.

12.
Tub niput be rootbu uor nacheez ate hue nujur,
Yunu uch hasil nu kooch howega inse mood-dua.

13.
Uch khooda! tub tuk nuhogec jan kee toojh tuk
puchoonch,
Jub tuluk jawe nu mur yih Hasize khakee mera.

XX.

1.
Baten kidur gu een we tereh bholee bholiyan,
Dil leke bolta hue jo too ub ye boliyan.

2.
Hurt bat hue huteesi o hur yek sookhoon hue rumz,
Hurt an hue kinayu o hur dum thuutholiyan.

3.
urerut ne oosko bund nu kurne deh phir kubhoo,
Jakhiani jis arse ne tere moonhu pu kholiyan.

4.
Indam i gool pu ho nu quba is muze se chak,
yon khoosh-chhubon ke tun pu musuktec
hue choliyan.
Literal Translation.

Where are thy kind innocent expressions now, that, having captivated my heart, thou talkest to me thus?—All thy words are gibes, and every sentence is raillery.

Not a moment without sarcasm, and each breath has become a taunting joke.

Admiration hath not yet allowed the mirror to sleep, that opened its eyes on thy countenance.
The capsule of the flower doth not burst with such charms, as when the garment of the fair gives way.

Who hath been walking in the garden, that now the zephyrs come overloaded with the perfumes of blandishment?

Come quickly, my beloved, for without thee the clouds are not discharging hail, but bullets.

Why shouldst thou dye the tips of thy fingers with hina*, while they can be dipped in the blood of victims (to thy love)?

The damsels of India have become as cold as ice, and are rivalled in affection by the maids of Kabool.

The tresses of my love were not in concord with Suoda, till the comb, interposing, unravelled their (prejudices) contortions.

* The *ligustrum indicum*, or eastern privet, called also menhdeee, and much used for staining the nails, hands, and feet, of a red colour.
Paraphrase.

1.
Was thy innocent prattle divested of art,
    That formerly ravel'd my ear,
With the view of insidiously stealing this heart?
    Ah! whence these harsh words I now hear?

2.
Why thus constantly poison whate'er you express,
    With scoffs, gibes, and taunting unkind?
Can satirical wit on a lover's distress
    Become a benevolent mind?

3.
Since the morn I beheld thee so lovely and gay,
    These eyes have been strangers to sleep;
All the night for my fairest I ravenously pray,
    Whole days, can do nothing but weep.

4.
Not a bud where the lily just peers do I see,
    So charms its admirer above,
As the muslin receding can fascinate me,
    To gaze on thy snow-balls of love.

5.
When Aurora from Phoebus comes tripping it by,
    Her shape, breath ambrosial, and air,
Are so much my dear nymph's, I distractedly cry,
    Whence, whither thus early, my fair?
6.
Though yon clouds burst with peals we have
nothing to fear,
Since the skies will relenting avert,
While such innocence, beauty, and goodness,
are near,
Each shaft but thy own from my heart.

7.
If kind nature, not art, lilies, roses, can grace,
With pencil and colours divine,
Shall paint sacrilegiously beauties deface,
Each bloom sees with envy in thine?

8.
How, ye damsels of Hind, prove more frigid
and cool,
Than hills cover'd over with snow,
As our genial warm plains, while the maids of
Kabool
With love amid icicles glow.

9.
Are those locks not intended to rivet thy chain?
Fly, Suoda, enchantment is there!
What comb hath the power to release thee
again,
From jetty fell ringlets of hair?
By way of variety, and to accommodate my juvenile military students with something more immediately in their department, I shall in this place present them with the words of command, generally adopted in the British Indian armies, and also with a few of the Articles of War, in the Hindoostanee language, as a knowledge of these will serve to introduce them to all the rest, to be found either in those works I have already published, or in some future publication, for the particular use of East India cadets.

Preliminary and Supplementary Observations, by the late Lieutenant Robert Webster, of the Bengal Military Service, and by the Author of these Sheets.

The following Military Terms, made use of by the natives in their own and our armies, may be of service to any young officer who is appointed to a Sipahee corps, immediately on his arrival in India. After becoming master of them, he might attend every drill, observing
carefully the expressions which the drill-serjeant makes use of in explaining the English words of command, when teaching the recruits their exercise. The whole should then be noted down, very carefully and alphabetically, in a memorandum book, the officer paying due attention to their orthography. When he thinks he has obtained a sufficient number of words to be able to instruct a squad, he might, with his commander's leave, take charge of one, which he should exercise, morning and evening, for near two months; pronouncing the words of command, at first slowly and distinctly with the extent of his voice. Rapidity of utterance will come of its own accord afterwards. By so doing he will get acquainted with the men, and they accustomed to his command, the advantages attendant on which are well known to every officer, but more especially to those who belong to the native regiments.

The military scholar will do well to recollect, that many useful words must be omitted in the Vocabulary, from their having no such expressions inside Hindoostanee. In these instances, however, he must use the English (and more or less corrupted, according to circumstance)
with which a little practice will soon familiarize the learner. Some few of the corruptions in question will appear in the Second Volume, which will afford no bad clue to all the rest, and those in Italics here, are commonly preferred in our armies. It cannot be expected that the natives, in every regiment of the service, will make use of all the words of command exactly as they occur in these pages, since every one will take a certain latitude in his own translation of the English. At all events, those used by the late Lieutenant Webster will be generally understood, and may serve as a good model for others, who may feel inclined to bring this department of military duty to the perfection which it certainly merits, in every point of view, in our armies. Many of the words which are inserted in the Second Volume, are probably omitted here, and a few in the present list belong exclusively to the artillery, as I at first intended to have given, not only all their terms, but those belonging to the sea service also.

After examining the written materials that my friends had collected for the above purpose, I found such a chaos of corruptions and intermixture of tongues, as to make me relinquish
the attempt, at least for the present. I may at some future period be induced to prepare a more complete military and naval vocabulary, than I could accomplish now, especially if I be fortunate enough to receive any intermediate assistance and encouragement, to enable me to proceed in such a task, with private satisfaction and public advantage.

A.
Accoutrements, keel kanta, saz saman.
Aim, deeṭh, shust; (to take) shust-bandha.
Advance to, samne chulna, būrha.
Ambush, daṇw, garā, ghat.
Ammunition, jungee-ṭonta, baroot gole, saman jungee.
Angle, goshu, kona.
Anvil, ghun, nihāee, sundan.
Approaches, morchu, morchal, urgura.
Alarm, pokar, hank pokar.
Armistice, wuqfu, mophlut, ṭhrarahā.
Armour, buktur, jhool, chara ēen.
Arms, huthiyar, ḥurbu, silah.
Arsenal, silah-khanu.
Articles of war, lushkuree ēen.
Artillery, topeṇ, top-khanu, (man) golundag.
Attack, hulla, dhawa, churhāṭe, bhulhu.
To attack, (in front) mohra muma; (the rear,
pichharee-marna; \textit{(in flank)} kumur- (ya) ka nee-marna, \textit{v. flank}.

Axle-tree, dhooree.

Axe, tubur, tubul, koolharee, \textit{(pick) guentee}.

B.

Baggage, boon, gah, cheezbust, baheer.

Barrel, peepa, \textit{(gun) nulee}.

Barrier, urgura, phatuk.

Base, ne'o, jur, booniyad.

Bastion, boorj.

Battery, morchu, dumdumu.

Belt, purtula, dab, duwal.

To blockade, gher-lena, nakabundee-k. mooha siru-k. gird-k.

Blunderbuss, dhumaka, qurabeen.

Body of men, guroh, risalu, ghol, toomun.

\textit{Bomb}, hoqqu, ghobate ka gola.

Bombardier, golundaz.

Breach, koombhul, boogharu, durar, phoot,

shigaf, \textit{(practicable) chulta boogharu}.

Breast-plate, chupras.

\textit{Brigade}, dustu.

Brimstone, gundhuk.

C.

Carriage, ruhroo, ruhkulu, tukht.

Camp, hara'o, lushkur-gah.

Canteen, chhaonee.
Hindostanee.

Cavalier, dum dum, v. trooper.
Capitulation, quol qurar.
Carabine, qurabean, dhumakaw.
Cartouch, tosdan.
Cartridge, tonza, (light) jullosee, sulamee,
(grape): chhumtra.
Casement, murhulu.
Cavalry, toork-suwar.
Centre, beech, naf, qulb.
Cessation of arms, moozlut, soolook.
Chamade, chadur-doputta-kilane*.

* To wave a sheet or cloth of any kind round the head repeatedly, implies that the people who do so, consider their selves in the power of the enemy, and mean to submit accordingly. This in day light answers every purpose; but the rude state of military tactics in the East, has not yet provided an adequate expedient, during hostile attacks at night. The natives would, under such circumstances, give over firing, call out uluman, uluman, or uman, uman, and probably wave a light or torch circularly in the air, to show that they had submitted, and expected mercy accordingly. In the day time, even when a man leaves the ranks and approaches the enemy unarmed, he is considered as sacred as a person among us.
Chamber of a gun, top kee kothaee.
Chain, zunjeer.
Challenge to, luraee maunga, mooqabulu-chahna,
(as a sentry) tokna, rokrok-k.
Colours, nishan, jhanda, bucrug.
Commission, qohdedaree-sunud.
Company, biraduree.
Compliment, sulam.
Convoy, qasilu, budruqu rusanee.
To countermarch; kawa deke phirna.
Court-Martial, lushkuree udalut.
Cuirass, charaeeenu, jhool.
Cymbal, jhanjh, munjeera.

D.
Decamp to, chule-jana, ooth-j. kooch-k.
Defences, ar, ot, urguora, bucha.o.
Defile, duru, naka, ghat, gulee.
Deserter, bhugora, firaree.
Detachment, ghal, risalu, v. brigade, &c. tuennenate.
Division, tola, tolee, v. body.
Discharge, burturfee kee chiitheee, (to) nam-katma juwab-d.
Drum, tumbooer, tublu.

bearing a flag of truce, and will be received in the light of a pacific messenger demanding a parley, &c. from the adverse army.
Drummer, 'tumboor-chée.
Duty, baree, khidmut, kam, nuokuree, chuokee.

E.
Embrazure, rund, top ka jhuroka.
To Enfilade, aga-marna, or bandhana.
Encamp to, deru-or mookam-k.
Evolution, 'turkut.
Exercise, quwa'id.

F.
Fascine, jhoonka, antce, lukree.
Feather-spring, kumanee.
Feint, bhoolawa, dhokha, buhanu.
Field-piece, top ruhkulu, top julebee.
Flank, bughul, kumur, kunee, kanee.
_FILE_, pant, pura, qutar.
File off to, qutar qutar-or kawa de kc-chulna.
Forlorn hope, * commedwar sipahiyon ka jutha,
janbazon ka ghol.
Forage, kuhee, rusud, lubka, shedha panee.
Form to, bunna, bunana, pura-bandi'a.
Fort, quluu, gush, gurhet.

* Were this translated literally, the inauspicious name alone would prevent the natives from comprehending what was intended by the expression among us. It is in cases of this nature, where not only the skill of a linguist is
MILITARY TERMS.

Fosse, khunduq, pueghar. v. ditch.
Furlough, ruza, chhootee.

G.
Gabion, tokree.
Gate, phatuk, durwazu.
General, surdar, bukhshee, (in chief) meer-bukhshee.
Gin, thekee.
Glacis, pooshtu, dugram.
Grenade, hoqqqu, (thrower) hoqqe-baz.
To Ground, solana.
Guard, chuokee, puhr, (advanced) hurawul.
qurawul, ugarree, (rear) chandawul, pichharee.
To Guard, nigahbanee-k. khubur-lena, bifazut-k.
Gun-carriage, urabu, v. carriage.

H.
Helmet, top, khod.
Hide, cham, chursa.
Howitzer, urabu.
Hospital, beemar-khanu.
Hurdle, thutthur.

requisite, but that discrimination also, which
can be attained from a real knowledge of the
manners and customs of the people, through
their vernacular tongue alone.
I.
Infantry, puekul, piyade.
Intrench to, morchu bundee-or 'ulabut koochu-k
K.
Knapsack, jholo.
L.
Laddle, chumuch, dooe.
Laboratory, baroot-or kar-khanu.
Limber, ruhroo, v. carriage.
Line, pura, su.
M.
Magazine, mukhzu, v. arsenal.
Mallet, mekh-choo, mogree.
Match, jamgee, diya sulaee.
Mine, soorung, (to spring), soorung-marna.
Mortar, hooqqu, pan, ghoobara.
Motion, hurkut.
Mould, sancha.
Mutiny, duuga, fusad, hungamu, fitnu.
O.
Oblique, kona kanee, tirchha.
Officer, surdar, qohde-dar, v. general.
Ordnance, chuo chukkee, v. gun.
Outpost, aspas kee tuenateec.
P.
Parade, quwa'id-gah, v. exercise.
Parley, juwab suwal- (to beat) harpa-hilana, v. chamade.
MILITARY TERMS.

Party, jutha, risalu, tuqenatee.
*Patrole*, tilawa, tilayu.
Park, top-khanu.
Palisade, kutghura.
Peace, mel, sooluḥ.
Picket, mekh, khoontee.
*Picquet*, tilayu, girdawuree, itaqee.
*Pivot*, khoont.
Pioneer, bel-dar.
Plan, nuqshu.
Platform, chubootru, muchan.
Port-fire, muhtabee, huth-phool, v. *match.*
Pole, phur, joo,a, bum.
Priming wire, sozun, soo,a.
Priming (powder) runjuk, (pouch, &c.) runjuk-dan.

Q.

*Quadrant*, coostoorlab.

R.

Rammer or pounder, moosul, doormoos.
Rampart, fusel, kumur-kota, deewar.
Range (of shot, gole ka) tuppa, pulla, mar, chot.
Rear, pichhwara, peechha.
Tu-recoil, pulluna, hutana.
Redoubt, mörchu.
To relieve, budul-lena, budlee-kūrna.
Rendezvous, uḍḍa, mujmu.
Reserve, phaltoo, oobaroo, fāzil.
Retreat, puhloo-tihee, (to) huṭna.
Rocket, ban.
Roll, ismnuwesee, furd, fihrist.

S.
Sally to, khoorooj-k. oobhuṇa.
Sand bags, baloo kee ṭhueleee.
Sash, jalpuṭka.
Scaling ladder, kumund, v. ladder.
Shovel or spade, belchu, kōodal, phuora.
Sight, mussa, mukhee, deed-ban.
Sling, duwalee, v. belt.
Sponge staff, sōmbha.
Squadron, ghol, dusṭu, jhooṇḍ.
Stockade, kumur koṭa, v. palisade.
Sword, kirch, neemchu, tulwar.

T.
Target, chand.
Tarpaulin, ghuṭa ṭop, mom-jamu.
Tent, deru, khuemu, tumboo, pal.
Touch-hole, runjuk-ghūra, (ya).-soorakh.
Tom-pion, duṭṭa.
Trigger, lublubee, kul.
Troop, ṭomun, risalu.
Trooper, suwar.
Military Terms.

Trunnions, purkan.
Tumbril, peṭee.

V.
Vanguard, hurawul, agaree, mohra, v. guard.

U.
Uniform, sipahiyanu bana

W.
Wadding, kusun, nuwalu.
War, jung, lurā, etc.
Weapons, ḥurbu, huthiyyar, v. arms.
Wing, puhloo, bughul, kanee, (right) muemuna,
(left) muesura.

Y.
Yoke, joo,a, joowat, juwaleṣ.

Order arms, bundooq ootaro.
Fix bayonets, sungeen chuṛhao.
Shoulder arms, bundooq kandhe pur rukho.
Present arms, sulamee ka hath.
Charge bayonets, sungeen ka·haṭh.
Make ready, ghora do pa,e pur chuṛhao.
Half-cock firelocks, ek pa,e pur ghora rukho.
Present, shūst lo (ya) bundooq jhoka,o.
Fire, chhora, dagho, or maro.
Handle cartridge, ṭonṇe·pur hath rukho.
Open pans, phirjoola- (ya) piyalu-kholo.
Prime, runjuk pilao.
Load, ṭonta bhuro.
Draw ramrod, guz nikalo.
Ram down cartridge, ṭonta guz se maro.
Return ramrod, guz phir do.
Seize the firelock with a firm grasp, bundooq mooṭhiyake pukuṛo.
Prime and load, runjuk pilao, ṭonta bhuro.
Recover arms, kan se mar.
Dress by the right, duheene nuẓur kuro, burabur hoja,o.
Dress by the left, ba,en nuẓur kuro, burabur hoja,o.
Eyes to the right, duheene nuẓur.
Eyes to the left, ba,en nuẓur.
By the right backwards dress, duheene dekh peechhe huṭke burabur hoja,o.
By the left backwards dress, ba,en dekh peechhe huṭke burabur hoja,o.
By the right forwards dress, duheene dekh age buṛhke burabur hoja,o.
By the left forwards dress, ba,en dekh age buṛhke burabur hoja,o.
To the right face, duheene phiro.
To the left face, ba,en phiro.
To the right about face, duheene se adha chukkur phiro.
To the left about face, baen se adha chukkur phiro.
Rear ranks take open order, pichharee khoło.
Rear ranks take close order, pichharee milo.
Pile arms, bundooj je,ooree kuro.
Ground arms, bundooj sola,o.
Stand at ease, hath mila,o (ya) maro.
Attention, jang se hath mila,o.
Keep up your heads, sir ooṭha,o.
Ordinary time, march, thumbe qudum se age chulo.
Step short, eeree angoothe ke pas rukh dheere qudum chulo.
Quick march, juldee qudum ooṭha,o.
Step out, lumpa qudum rukho.
Change the step, qudum budlo.
Halt, khuṭe ruho.

To the right wheel, duheene khoont pur samne se chukkur kha,o.
To the left wheel, baen khoont pur samne se chukkur kha,o.
On your right backwards wheel, duheene khoont pur peechhe se chukkur kha,o.
On your left backwards wheel, baen khoont pur peechha se chukkur maro.
The company will step back six paces, kumpunee chhu qudum peechhe huṭega.
To the left or right oblique, baṛṇya duheene tirchha qudum chulo.
Point your toes, paṅw ke punje duba,o.
To wheel on the center, beench ke khoont pur chukkur marna.
Mark time, upnee juguí ḫuṛe ho qudum ooṭḥa,o.
To march in file, quṭar quṭar chulna.
The company will advance, kumpunee age burho.
The recruits will go to ball practice every evening, hur roz sham ko niye sipahee chand ma-reē ke waṣṭe ja,enge.
There will be an inspection of arms to-morrow morning, see that they are all very clean, fujuṛ kul kanṭe kee dekhā ee hogee, dekḥ ki sub uchhee ṛurūḥ ṣaf ruhen.
Take care that the supernumerary arms are cleaned every day, khuburdar ki surunjam jo oobaroo (ya ufzood) hue roz roz mula javwe.
Bring me a written report of the company daily, kumpunee ka,uḥwal roz roz humare pas likhlaya kuro.
When were you enlisted? toom kub nukkur bhae?
MILITARY TERMS.

Press the butt well to the shoulder, koonda monḍhe pur uchhe ṟurũh duba'o. Pull the trigger strong with the middle finger, beech kee unglee lublubee pur zor se dabo. Tell off the company into three sections, 'kum-punee ko teen ẓolee kuro.

The company will wheel in echelon of sections, pulṭun tirchhe ẓolee hoja,egee, or pulṭun seehee ka kam kurega.

At what time does the battalion march to-morrow morning? fujur kis wuqt pulṭun kooch kuregee?

How many men are for piequet? aj rat ketne juwan ẓilaye kee nuokuree ke waṣte huen?

Articles of War.

Article IV. Section 2.

Any officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, who being present at any mutiny or sedition, does not use his utmost endeavours to suppress the same, or coming to the knowledge of any mutiny, or intended mutiny, does not without delay give information thereof to his commanding officer, shall be punished by a court-martial with death, or otherwise, according to the nature of his offence.
IV. 2.

Chuothee aeen doosre bab kee.

Jo koee chhothea bura ophdedar ya sipahae, kisee dunge ya fusad men hazir hoke, upne muqdoor bhar ooske ko mulmeet nu kure; ya kisoo dunge ya cos ke irade se waqish hoke, troont upne surdar ko iskee khubur nu puhoonchawwe, tuo suza ooskee court-martial kee tujweez se qutl hoga, ya uor turuhi kee tumbeeh upnee tuqseer ke laiq pawega.

Article V. Section 2.

Any officer or soldier who shall strike his superior officer, or draw, or offer to draw, or shall lift up any weapon, or offer any violence against him, (being in the execution of his office) on any pretence whatsoever, or shall disobey any lawful command of his superior officer, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall, according to the nature of his offence, be inflicted upon him by the sentence of a court-martial.

V. 2.

Panchween aeen doosre bab kee.

• Koee ophdedar ya sipahee, jo upne se boresya qudeem ophdedar ko mare, ya tulwar cosqur
Article IV. Section 5.

Whatsoever officer or soldier shall be convicted of having advised or persuaded any other officer or soldier to desert the service, shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted upon him by the sentence of a court-martial.

IV. 5.

Jo ko, ee qohdedar, ya sipahee, kisee uor qohdedar, ya sipahee ko nokree se bhagne ko kuhe, ya sikhawe, uo yih cos pur sabit ho; tuo oosko uesee siyasut milegee juesee court-martial kee tujweez se thuhr, ee jaeegee.

Article III. Section 10.

Every non-commissioned officer or soldier, who shall be convicted at a court-martial of having sold or lost, or spoiled through his neglect, his horse, arms, clothes, or accoutre-
ments, shall undergo such weekly stoppages (not exceeding the half of his pay) as a court-martial shall judge sufficient for repairing the loss or damage, and shall suffer imprisonment, or such other corporal punishment as his crime shall deserve.

III. 10.

Teesree aseen dusweŋ bab kee.

Hur ko,ee ḥuwaldar, ya uor ko,ee chhoṭa qoh-dedar, ya sipahee, jo upne ghoṛe, hũṭhiyaröṇ, kupröṇ, ya sipahiyane surinjamöṇ ko beche, kʰo,ë, ya upne ghuslut se bigare, uor yih court-martial men cōs pur şabit ho; tuo uesa ḍand ḥur aṭhware cōskee adheę ṭulub se liya ja,ega, juesa ki court-martial ṭhuhrawe, cōs nooṣan uor kumtee ke poora kurne ko; uor qued bhee hoga, ya etnee mar kʰa,ega, jetnee cōskee tuq-šeer ke la,iq ho,ègee.

**Article I. Section 11.**

All non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who shall be found one mile from the camp, without leave in writing from the commanding officer, shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted upon them by the sentence of a court-martial.
ARTICLES OF WAR.

I. 11.

Puehlee a,een egarwen bab kee.

Sub ko,ee huwaldar, ya uor ko,ee chhoxe oqhdedar, ya sipahee, jo lushkur ke mooqam se adh kos pur pa,e jawen, upne surdar kee rookhsat kee chiithe bina; tuo con ko uesee tumbeeh milegee juesee court-martial kee tujweez se tuhrha,ee ja,egge.

Article II. Section 11.

No officer or soldier shall lie out of his quarters, garrison, or camp, without leave from his superior officer, upon the penalty of being punished, according to the nature of his offence; by the sentence of a court-martial.

II. 11.

Doosree a,een egarwen bab kee.

Chahiye ki ko,ee oqhdedar, ya sipahee upne surdar kee purwangee bina, kuheen bahur rat bhir nu ruhe, upne dere, qilue, ya lushkur ke mooqam, ya chhuonee se, nuheen to, suza pawega, upnee tuqseer ke moowafiq court-martial kee tujweez se.

Article III. Section 11.

Every non-commissioned officer and soldier shall retire to his quarters or tent at the beat-
ing of the retreat; in default of which he shall be punished, according to the nature of his offence, by the commanding officer.

III. 11.

Teesree aeen egarwen bab kee.

Hurek huwaldar, ya uor kisoo chho te oholde dar o sipah re ko chahiye, ki sham kee top ya tumboor bajne pur, upne upne dere men, ya thikane pur jaruhe, nuheen to upnee tuqseer kee see suza wenhan ke surdar se pawege.

Article IV. Section 11.

No officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, shall fail of repairing at the time fixed, to the place of parade, of exercise, or other rendezvous appointed by his commanding officer, if not prevented by sickness, or some other evident necessity, or shall go from the said place of rendezvous, or from his guard, without leave, from his commanding officer, before he shall be regularly dismissed or relieved, on the penalty of being punished according to the nature of his offence, by the sentence of a court-martial.

IV. 11.

Chauthe aeen egarwen bab kee.

Hurek huwaldar o chho te oholde dar o hup, yenin kisoo chho to.
heee qoosoor kure bur wuqt puhoonchne men qua-wa'idgah pur, ya uor jugih jumü hone'kee, ki jo surdar ne thuhra ee ho, bughuer beemaree, ya uor ko,ee zuroorut zahiree; ya koos see jugih se ya kisee chuokee puhré se upne surdar ke kuh he bina, ya moo wathiq dustoor upnee bujlee ya cchootttee ke age oothjawe; tuo court-martial kee tujweez se juesee kooskee tuqsheer thuhregee wuueseehsee suza cos ko milegee.

Article V. Section 11.

Whatever commissioned officer shall be found drunk on his guard, party, or other duty under arms, shall be cashiered for it; any non-commissioned officer or soldier so offending, shall suffer such corporal punishment as shall be inflicted by the sentence of a court-martial.

V: 11.

Panchween a,eeen egarwéen bab kee.
Jo ko,ee bujaa ophdeder, upnee chuokee puhré pur, ya tuqeneatee, ya kiso uor khidmut pur, huthiyaan bandhe hoote mutwaala paya jawe; tuo in bat ko, wata burturuf hoga, uo ko,ee ehnah ophdeder; ya japeec jo uesaa goonah kure, etee mar kha,ega jatee court-martial kee tujweez men thuhra,ee ja,ecg
The 6th Article of the Regulations relative to Native Recruits, published in Minutes of Council of the 8th of August 1796.

Prior to enrolment, the following Articles of War shall be read and explained to him, (the recruit) viz. the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Articles of the 2d Section; the 1st, 3d and 4th Articles of the 5th Section; the 2d and 3d Articles of the 10th Section; and the 1st, 2d, 6th, 13th, 16th and 20th Articles of the 11th Section.—At the same time, the following Declaration is to be made to him, and the following Oath administered to him, in the front of the colours of the battalion, according to the tenets of his belief.

Chhuñhweñ babut ḥoolmone se io nikle the ungrezее fuоj ke ni επαθίγον ke wье. August kee athween tarecte, sutruх sа the ṭunwe sal ungrezее.

Hur ek nuе sipaће kee isnuwéece ke uге ṭhahiye ki cos ko souhаce uо boojhаce jawee, ungrezее fuоj kee yеhеe aееnеn, yууне dооreе, nнее, chouthee, о puсhweэ aееnеn dооreе bаb kee; puеhlee, teesreэ chouthee aееn bаchwen bab kee; dооreе о teesreэ aееn.
duswen bab kee, puehlee, dooree, chaufhween, 
terhween, solhween, beesween. Een egen egarwen 
bab kee. Tis pur bhee pultun ke nishan ke 
samne chaahiye ki cosko age kashurt, namu zahir 
kiya jawe, uor age kee qusm cos khilaee jawe 
cos ke deen o dhurum ke iutiqad ke mouwafiq.

Declaration.—“In time of peace, after ha-
v having served three years, on making application 
for your discharge, through the commanding 
officer of your company, it will be granted to 
you, in two months from the date of your app-
plication, provided it will not cause the vacan-
cies in your company to exceed ten, in which 
case you must remain until that objection be 
removed; but in time of war, you have no 
claim to a discharge, but must remain, and do 
your duty, until the necessity of retaining you 
in the service shall cease.”

Shurt namu.—soulu ke wuqt teen burus ke 
khidmu kurne ke bujd, nokree se juwab mang-
ze pur, upnee company ke surdar kee muyrifut, 
toomharee durkhwaast se do muheene ke beech 
men toomko nailega: is shurt se, ki toomharee 
company men dus admeee se ziyadu kum nu ban; 
puheen to, toom ko ruhna hoga, jubtuk yihee
Oath.—"I, A. B. inhabitant of village Pergunnah Subah, son of do swear, that I will never forsake or abandon my colours, that I will march wherever I am directed, whether within or beyond the Company's territories; that I will implicitly obey all the orders of my commanders, and in everything behave myself as becomes a good soldier, and faithful servant of the Company, and failing in any part of my duty as such, I will submit to the penalties described in the Articles of War, which have been read to me."

3. Lushkuree qasem nasa. — Muq fik i suphu kis wala bustee fulanee ka, Pergene fulane ka, johu fulane ka, bea fulane ka, qasem khatat naom ki muq hurgiz upne nishan ko naheeq shhoorjaonga, a. kooch hjea hameong juban kubheen ka bokhima paong. ga Company ke mani bata hao ja bahur,
In the passage to India, as the subsequent Collection, however imperfect, may prove highly useful to the Hindooostanee scholar, it is here at his service, under the title of—

_A Naval Vocabulary, English and Hindooostanee._

It must be well known to every person, that in the high state of perfection to which naval tactics have been brought among Europeans, and the very low state in which they have always been among the natives of India, (or I may perhaps say, Asia,) we must have a great many different articles, which they knew nothing of when they came into our ships at first. The conclusion I mean to draw from this is, that an immense number of English; Porch
guises, and other names, are still used for many parts belonging to a ship. Many of these words even are mutilated, sometimes so much as to render it difficult to say whether they be mere corruptions or not. As an example, though humba be a very different sound from jump, still I have little doubt of its being the latter word, only sounded ever after, according to the impression it first made on the ears of the natives; because b and p are not only congenial consonants, but the Indians are fond of affixing the final a to many words corrupted and adopted from other tongues. That mumbai signifies a spring, fountain, or gush of water, in Arabic, the Compiler will allow, without in the least invalidating thereby his own conjecture. Another remark worthy of attention is, there are many parts of a ship with which a British officer seldom, perhaps never, has occasion to speak of to a native of India, hence there are no Hinduostanee names used for such parts. This last intimation was necessary to prevent the Compiler from being blamed for leaving out the names of many otherwise essential parts of a ship.

He has very little merit to himself, but cannot forbear mentioning, although unauthor-
NAVAL TERMS.

rized to do this, how much he is indebted to Captain William Ramsay, of the Country Service, who was so kind as to give him verbally, not only the English part of this Vocabulary, but also the Hindoostanee, pronouncing the whole of the words exactly as he had been accustomed to hear them used in actual practice. Notwithstanding all our care, many of the names must be rather incorrect, from the impossibility of learning, with sufficient precision, any language by the ear alone; but I am confident, from the experience of Captain Ramsay, that any person, pronouncing the words as they are here spelt, cannot fail to make his hearers understand him. He, of course, must not expect this desirable consequence, until he knows the key to the orthography.

It was the intention of the Editor of the present Work, to insert it in his East Indian Guide, had the papers reached him in sufficient time for that purpose. To the friend from whom he at last received them, the British Indian naval world are indebted for the present Vocabulary, which has long been one desideratum among the many sea-faring people of all nations who frequent India. They will not only find these pages highly useful from port
to port in that country, but also when necessity forces mariners, in distant voyages, to avail themselves of the peoples services from that part of the world, no man can doubt of this small work producing the most beneficial consequences. At all events, it may serve as the foundation of something much more useful, in this hitherto neglected department of the Indian tongue. The few phrases which have been given, will be no bad specimen of the rest which are still wanted to render the Work a complete guide at sea, as well as on shore, wherever the Hindoostanee language may be concerned in the safety of vessels and their navigators.

Sir Home Popham was some years ago at the trouble of compiling a naval vocabulary for the use of the fleet under his command in the East; we cannot therefore well despise or reject, some valuable work yet published, expressly upon the subject in question. Though nobody will dispute that the language of Indian sailors is at best a medley or jargon, still any man may assert, that bad as it is, and no man can well be worse, it is nevertheless better than no medium at all. When we recollect, that all sciences must be rude and crude in their first outset,
we shall not too severely censure this Vocabulary. Besides, if the lives of people depend on prompt orders, it signifies very little how barbarous and ungrammatical the language of such instructions may be. Indeed we have a very popular lesson in our own speech, in matters of this kind, in the story of "Extinguish that nocturnal illumination aloft." "No such rope, an please your honour, in the whole top." "Douce the glim, Jack!" "Aye, aye, Sir." After these few preliminary observations, we shall leave the praiseworthy Compiler to speak for his self.

A.

Aback
Abaft,
Able-bodied,
Aboard-ship,
—— main-tack,
About,
Aburton,
Acorn,
Adrift,
Afore,
Aft
After,

Baksec.
Peechhil.
Bhula bhāee.
Juhaż pur.
Bordoo buṇa moora.
Pher, pherke, ghoomke
Ara.
Kalsur kee ṭopee.
Chhoota.
Agil.
Peechhil.
Peechhil ka.
Aground, Chheeta, luga, sookhe pur chuṛha.
Ahead, Agil.
A-lee, Bordoo.
Allowance, Resum, from ration.
Aloft, oopur, dol pur.
Along-side, Bordoo men, bhirke.
—— shore, Kinare kinare.
—— lying, Kurwut hoke.
Aloof, Door, tufawut.
Amain, Ek dum, sub milke.
Amid ships, Beecha beech, beech men.
Ammin (for the lead) Proom kee churbee.
Anchor, Lungur.
—— shank, — ke dundeel.
—— eye, —
—— ring, —
—— nut, —
—— crown, —
—— stock, —
—— bill, —
—— sheet, —
—— best bower, —
—— small bower, —
—— kedge, —
—— stream, —
Anchor, to cast, —: Lungur-dalna or chhora-d. 
—— at, — pur.
—— comes home, — kusar kurta.
—— drags, — men bolta
—— is foul, — pura hue.
—— a-trip, — otho.
—— an end, — khora.
Anchorage, — baree or lungur kuine kee juguh.

A-peck. Peck.
Astern, Pcechhil.
Ashore, Kinare.
Athwart-house, Samne ara pura.
Avast, Bus. *

* In my passage home I commenced a regular vocabulary myself, and would have finished it completely, had not the requisite application and study menaced my constitution with a relapse to the very complaint in my head that drove me from India. This unpleasant sensation, during the voyage, deterred me from prosecuting the work farther than a few of the first letters, which have all been lost since, but the first; or A, above, and even it on board is capable of still greater extension, and that improvement which cannot be obtained on shore. A task of this nature may yet serve to beguile the tedium of a long passage, and furnish the nautical world with a work of great utility, something on the plan of the
Awning, Chputuree.
B.
Backstay, (breast) Peț fruedee.
   (after)     Peechhil fruedee.
Ballast, Neelum.
Belaying pin, Folit.
Bell, Ghuțee.
Bentick shrouds, Falta arvil.
Between decks, Tootuk ke 'beech.
Bill boards,* Pḥir-jana.
To broach to Goobba.
Bight, Panee-nikalna.
To bale, Kumur buṇḍ.
*Bends, Juguh, mukan.
Birth, Kaliwack.
Barnacle, Bor, n j kee.
Boarding-netting, Ghur.
Bay, Ghr.

only part to which I was capable of devoting my time and attention, now published in the expectation of merely stimu-
lating some other person fairly to finish what I had just be-
gun, when bad health arrested my career in the outset.

* Those which have no Hindoostanee, or, as it is called, to show they are used by the natives, at it was a commo-
ecessary to repeat the same word. These and other words, every
person must fill up, when he finds better questions than the
mere English for them.
Beacon, Buota.
To Bilge, ṭoōṭna, torṇa.
To belay, Bandhāna.
Bank or shoal, Chuṛ, khurabu.
To break bulk, Khan kholna.

Binnacle,
—— lamps, Sheeshe.
Bitts,
—— stopper, Bit ka boorsa.
Block, Koopē.
—— shelve, Koopē ka rāda.
—— pin, Koopē kee chabec.
Boat, Muchwar.
—— long, Buṇa muchwar.
—— hook, Surhung, tunḍel.
Boatswain, &c.

Bobstay,
Bolt,
Boom,
Bowline
—— cringle, Bowline ka mat.

Bow, Agil.
Bowspirt, Subdura.
—— cap, ——— ka took.
—— shrouds, ——— labran.
—— gammoning, Ḫo, ee bandh.
Brace,  Stringee.
Brail,  Kumree.
Broken backed,  Pooshtu.
Break-water,  Baltee.
Bucket,  Lada.
Bull's eye,  
Bunt,  
Buntline,  
Buoy,  

C.

Cabin,  Kumra.
Cable,  Umar.
—— sheet,  Sheet umar.
—— best bower,  Buṛa umar.
—— stream,  Stream umar.
—— bits,  Umar kaōā tōkā
Camboose,  Choolī.
Canvas,  Seer kaōā yā  clotī

Carpenter,  Mistrī  
——'s mate,  
Cap,  Took
Cap,  Sees, r.o.
Cargo,  Bhūrī  
Carronade,  Tumbooni  koī  
Capstern,  Duōī  
—— ke  kar
Capstern pall,
Cat block,
Cat block fall,
  harpings,
  head,
  stopper,
—— hook,
Caulker,
Caulking mallet,
  iron,
Chain board,
—— plate,
Charnel,
Chissel,
Cleet,
Clew,
Clew garnet,
Clew line,
Coil, (of rope, &c.)
Coir, (di: to)
Compass,
Cooking place or galley,
—— kettle,
C. (for stock)
Colours,
Creeper,

Duor ka pall.
Cat koopee.
—— ka fall.
Arvil.
Cat.
—— ka boorsa.
Kalputce.
—— ka moo gra.
—— ka loha.
Mez or Mej.
—— ka loha or puțṭa.
Mej.

Koonya.
Stringee.
Stringee.
Sankla.

[and galley.
Chool dan, v. cam boose
Buŗa handee.
Moorghee ka kapera.
Nishan.
Chhoṭa grapline, v.

grapline.
Cross-jack, \hspace{1cm} \text{Shag-seer.}
Cross-trees, \hspace{1cm} \text{Koorsee.}
Crow,

\textbf{D.}

\textit{Davit},
Deadeye, \hspace{1cm} \text{Mutam.}
Deep sea lead, \hspace{1cm} \text{Buryaproom, v. hand lead.}
--- line, \hspace{1cm} --- kec russee.
Deck,
--- Orlop,
--- Gun,
Dog-stopper,
\textit{Dolphin-striker},
Downhall,
Driver,
--- boom,
Dock,

\textbf{E.}

Earing,
Ensign,
\textit{Eye-bolt},
\textit{Eye-let-hole},

\textbf{F.}

Fall,
Fidd,
\textit{Fish-fall},
--- hook,
Fish-pendant,  
Foot-brails,  
Fore (mast, &c.)  
Forward  
Funnel,  

Fish ka mat.  
Neeche ka stringee.  
Trinkut.  
Agil.  

G.  
Gaff,  
— top sail,  
Galley,  
Gasket,  
Glass,  

Goosce purwan.  
—— gavce.  
Chooldan.  

Sheeshee, v. log, half-hour glass.  
Bura grapnel, v. creeper.  

Gunner khanu.  

II.  
Half-hour glass,  
Haulyards,  
Hammer,  
Hammock,  
—— stauncheon,  
—— netting,  
Hand-lead,  
—— line,  
—— pump,  

Ek ghuaree kce sheeshee.  
Hunjes.  
Maitel.  
Joolee.  
—— ka stauncheon.  
—— kee jalee.  
Hatika or chhoata proom.  
Chhoata proom kee russee.  
Chhoata bumba.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Hindostanee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'Handpike,</td>
<td>Kura.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanks,</td>
<td>Kralee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatchet,</td>
<td>Falka ka loha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatch-bar,</td>
<td>Falka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatchway,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawser,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawse-hole,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart,</td>
<td>Mutam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helm,</td>
<td>Sookkan, putwar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'s man,</td>
<td>Sookkanee, a seacunnie!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hold,</td>
<td>Khanu, khan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hook,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse,</td>
<td>or Thana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hose,</td>
<td>Kebee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jack,</td>
<td>J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeer,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jib,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keel,</td>
<td>Ural.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelson,</td>
<td>Falta ural.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentledge,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knee,</td>
<td>Kurva.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knight-head,</td>
<td>Moot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landyards,</td>
<td>Goola.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larboard,</td>
<td>Duwa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAVAL TERMS</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leasling</td>
<td>Seezador</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee-side</td>
<td>Barugee ṭuruf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lift</td>
<td>Muntel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log</td>
<td>Top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— line</td>
<td>—— kee russee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— reel</td>
<td>—— kee churkhee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— glass</td>
<td>—— kee sheeshee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower</td>
<td>Neeche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower trussel trees</td>
<td>Koorsee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magazine</td>
<td>Baroot khanu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main (as mast, &amp;c.)</td>
<td>Buŗa. *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mallet</td>
<td>Moogra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— serving</td>
<td>Fral ka moogra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man-rope</td>
<td>Boordoo kee russee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marlin-spike</td>
<td>Pasad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mast</td>
<td>Dol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— top</td>
<td>Kavee dol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— top-gallant</td>
<td>Subur dol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— royal</td>
<td>Tubur dol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mast-stopper</td>
<td>Dol ka boorsa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle-stay-sail</td>
<td>Falta suvo,ee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mizens</td>
<td>Kulmee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* By placing the native words for mast, sail, stay, &c. &c. after fore or mizen, in this way, many compound words may be left entirely to the reader's own ingenuity.
Mizen vangs, Turnal.
—— peak, Kulmee peeka.

N.
Netting, Jalce.

O.
Oakum is called stop,
but mangled to Estop.
Oar, Hesa.

P.

Pasline,
Peak-brails, Pulung.
Pendant, Lumba macee.
Pirate, Dukuef.
Pinnace,
Pitch, Damur.
Point, Reef' ka sooe.
Point, Khirkee.
Pump, Bumba.
——— stauncheon, ——— ka stauncheon.
——— bolt, ——— ka keble.
——— brake, ——— ka lath.
——— spear, ——— ka lumba jooj.
——— box, ——— ka chhota jooj.
——— leather, ——— ka chumira.
——— tacks, ——— ka preg.
——— hook, ——— ka hook.
——— sounding-rod, ——— ka seekh.
Pump hose,  
Puttock shrouds,  
—— plates,  

Rail,  
Ratline,  
Reef-band,  
cringle,  
point,  

Ridge-rope,  
Rigging,  
Ring-bolt,  
Ring-rope,  
Robin,  
Rope yarn,  
Royal,  
Rudder,  
—— pendants,  

Sail, corrupted to  
—— fore,  
—— main,  
—— mizen,  
—— top,  
—— top-gallant,  
royal,  
—— sky-scaper,  

Bumbakaka kebee.  
Puttock labran.  
—— ka loha.  

Eesket.  

Mutwur kee seekee, v.  
Labran, v. shrouds.  
Khura.  

Mutwur kee seekee.  
Tubur.  
Sookkan, v. helm.  
—— ka mat.  

Seer.  
Trinkut.  
Bura seer.  
Kulmee.  
Gavee.  
Subur.  
Tubur.  
Bubur.
Sailors plates (for eating off)  Toopra.
Scupper-hole,  Burnul.
Scuttle,  Chhor khirkee.
Service,  Fral.
Shank painter chain,  Zunjeer bosu.
Sheet,  Duman.
Side-rope,  Boordoo kee russee.
Shrouds,  Labran, v. rigging.
Slabline,  Pulung.

Slings,
Snatch-block,  Gul kuṭa koopee.
Spring, (stay, &c.)  Falta (suvo,ee).
Sprit-sail,  Subdura, v. bowsprit
Spun-yarn,
Standards, &c.  Kurva.
Starboard,  Jimnee.
Stay, (the rope)  Tie.
Stay, (the sail)  Suvo,ee, or suva,ee.
Stay-tackle,  Suva,ee ka eree.
Stopper-bolt,  Boorse ka loha.
Studding-sail,  Dustur.
———lower, &c.  Neeche dustur, &c.

T.
Tack,  Mora.
Tackle,  Eree.
Truck,  ṭopee.
Truck fore,  Trunkut-eree.
—— yard,    Purwan ka eree.
—— stay,    Suva,ee ka eree.
—— block,    Eree ka koopee.
—— pendant,    ——— ka mat.

Taffrail,
Tail block,
Tar,
Thimble,
Throat-brails,
Tie,
Tiller,
—— rope,
—— wheel,
Timber-head,
Top,

Top- Maul,
Top-rope,
Tow-boat,
Tow-line,
Trusses,
—— fall,
Try-sail,

Twine,

Sar.
—— ka fall.
Goosee (and I believe)
kulmee.
Scotlee.
V.

Vessel, 

Juhaz.

W.

Waist-cloth, 

Boordoo ka purdu.

Wales, 

Kumurumb.

Water-cask, 

Pance ka pipe (misnamed peep).

— hose, 

Kebee.

— scoop, 

Scoop (mistermed koop).

Weather-side, 

Bapur təruf.

Windlass, 

Duor, v. capstern.

Windsail,

Y.

Yard, 

Purwan. *

arm. ——— ka lash.

The following are a few necessary words of command in working a ship, without any regard to their order, as every sailor understands that perfectly well.

Ready about, 

Tuyejor jaega jaega.

Helm's a lee, 

Gos bordoo.

Main-sail haul, 

Phira buṛa seer.

* By placing the words for main, fore, mizen, main-top, &c. &c. all the yards will be found, which it would have been superfluous to insert here.
Haul forward,
Haul aboard the fore-tack,
Brace up and haul aft,
Haul the main top bowline,
Haul aft the foresheet,
Hoist the jib,
Back the main top sail,
Fill the main top sail,
Square the yards,
Flat in foreward,
Let go the top sail haul-yards,
Clew up the main-sail,
Let go the top-gallant braces,
Furl the mizen top sail,
Reef the fore top sail,

Pfiro, o agil.
Tan neech e trinkut mora.
Lag* brace, tan duman.
Tan agil bu ra gavee bowline.
Tan pchechhil trinkut duman.
Hoonkar jib.
Booksee † bu ra gavee.
Bhur bu ra gavee.
Purwan yuham burabur.
Haleloo agil.
Chhor doo gavee hunjes.
Stringee bu ra seer.
Chhor do subur brace.
Bandh kulmee gavee.
Reef bandh trinkut gavee.

* I am apt to think, this should be lug or luga, from lugana, and meaning that people should fix upon the brace; however, this is mere conjecture.

† This word (booksee) may be from our own word back.
Let go the anchor, Chhočdo lungur.
Heave, or hoist, Anesh.
Hoist away, Hoókhar.
Moor under fours, Char ļungur kuro.
Lower, Aniyo.
Avast, Hoho.
Belay, Bandh.
Heave the lead, Proom ḍal.
 —— log, Top ḍal.
Our ship does not an-
swer the helm, Humara juhaz sukkān
go nuheen manta.

The following Officers Names could not with
propriety come into the body of the Vocabulary.

Ship’s owner, Juhaz ka malik.
Captain, and if a Native, Na-khooḍa.
Pilot, Urkaṭee.*
Mate, Malum.
Boatswain,
Purser,
Steward,

* It is supposed they got this name from the
only pilots, formerly, in this part of the world,
being in the service of the Nuwwab of Urkaṭ
(Arcot) which, I think, seems very probable.
The foregoing sheets of this useful Work, were kept in type for several months, in the fruitless hope of receiving some little assistance from the seafaring gentlemen in India, among whom the Editor distributed a number of copies for correction and enlargement. Want of leisure, or a dread of appearing in print, has probably been the cause of failure on this occasion, among those who were invited to aid the undertaking. Now that it is before the Public, we may be more fortunate, by the time a second edition is called for, and every intermediate communication will be printed, with or without acknowledgment, as the parties concerned may desire. The orders which appeared most essential in a work of this kind, were such as might tend, when promptly obeyed, to save the lives of people who fall overboard, or to prevent the loss of a vessel and crew, perhaps, in particular emergencies. I could not with propriety venture to give these in the grammatical language of Hindoostan, lest men long accustomed to a corrupt dialect might not instantly comprehend what may be communicated in that way, by people still more ignorant of the language than those they
address, amidst dangers which admit of no de-
lay. Were a Lushkuree (Lascar) in a dark
night to say, Muen muoje ko nuzdekk phootte
soonta hoon, I hear the breakers not far off; a
vessel might be upon the rocks, merely because
the officer did not understand the poor fellow's
lingo, time enough to put about and preserve
the lives and ship under his charge from in-
stant destruction. Dead men tell no tales; if
they could, we would probably learn, that ma-
ny fatal accidents, by sea and land, originated
in ignorance of the popular speech of India,
which is every day becoming more important
to those at all connected with the British in-
terests in that part of the Empire. In this
point of view, I cannot help recommending the
completion of a Naval Vocabulary to the seri-
ous attention of good Orientalists, either on the
passage from or to the East Indies, as they on-
ly can then accomplish so desirable a Work.

Before we close this Volume, it is my wish
fairly to try the learner's real progress in the
syntax and etymology of the Hindoostanee;
for, without some share of etymological acu-
men, and no small adroitness in the application
of general principles in grammar to any one language, he never can become a great proficient in Oriental tongues. That no excuse for ignorance may now remain, it seems just, before we proceed to the intended ordeal, that I should indulge the reader with the following digression.

The derivation and composition of words in this language cannot well be very difficult to those who have studied the significant particles and words, from page 62 to 103, in the beginning of the present Work; I shall nevertheless resume the subject here, that as little as possible of this momentous portion of the Hindoo-stance may be omitted by me or neglected by the diligent student. Much will depend on the interchangeable letters being well recollected, with a facility of accounting for the suppression or addition of certain letters, either to prevent a disagreeable hiatus or monotonous repetition, of which instances in abundance have been produced, when treating of the Orthoepigraphical Hindee-Roman Alphabet.

It is the most common final significant particle, and applicable to so great a variety of meanings, often contradictory in themselves,
that practice alone can enable the scholar to handle it with much dexterity in the ninety-nine instances of a hundred, where it occurs etymologically in this tongue. Be-eeman, faithless, udhurme, dishonest; be-cemanee, faithlessness, udhurni, dishonesty,—is one proof of a thousand, being in fact an inconsistency which must pervade every language derived from several such opposite sources as the Hindoostane, viz. the Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian.

Tee, nee, gee, oee, aee, on some occasions, usurp the place of ce: Kum, deficient, kum-tee, deficiency, chand-nee, moon-light, lachar-gee, helpless-ness, nek-oee, good-ness, udhik-aee, over-plus, gurm-aee, heat, toorsh-aee, sour-ness, acid-fruits; &c.

Gee is the ordinary adjunct of Persian participles in du, or adjectives in u, nu: Zindu-gee, life, living, murdanu-gee, manli-ness, and in some words it is applied adjectively, whence khan-gee, domestic, pesh-gee, money advanced. Lest the reader might still miscall this particle as jee, let him now learn that deewan-gee, from deewanu, mad, signifies mad-ness, while deewan-jee, denotes a respectful address to a factor, steward, &c. equivalent to our Master Factor! &c.
DERIVATION.

Anu, applies to adjectives, places, and things: murd-anu, manly, or the men’s apartments, dust-anu, gloves, or hand-covering, ungoosht-anu, a finger-ring, tulub-anu, dunage, muh-cenu, a month, moon-course. Consult page 95.

U seems to bring khan-u, a house, domus, from khan, dominus, a lord,—pesh-u, a trade, from pesh, before,—and huikar-u, a messenger, &c. from huikar, every business; but, on the whole, little can be added on this head to pages 64, 65, &c.

The imperative plural of many causal verbs is used as an abstract noun; thus, bunao, management, dubao, influence, chuhao, ascent, milao, concord, bikaao, sale, munao, persuasion, from bunna, to do, be made, &c. bunana, to make, manage, dubna, to be squeezed, dubana, to squeeze, press down, chuha, to climb, chuhana, to raise, mount, milna, to meet, milana, to conciliate, join, unite, manna, to mind, munana, to advise, &c.

Buchu, may now and then be met with for chu, &c. of page 89, chuh-buchu, a trough, &c. from chah, a well, Mooghdul-buchu, or Mooghdh-buchu, a young Mooghdul.

The old infinitives which terminated in un or wun, are still used as verbal nouns: Julun, heat or burning, dhowun, washing, kuturun, pa-
ring, munjun, scouring, or tooth-powder; so are the ancient present tenses, lugut, expence, bur-hut, increase, &c.

Wa, a, woo, ya, &c. are diminutives, &c. in murd-wa, a mauvanikin, Peera, Peewa or Pirwoo,a, for Peerun of page 82, and yaroo, from yar, friend, khet-iya, a little field, bhoom-iya, a landlord, mukhun-iya, a butter man.

Loo, ora, eroo, iyara, ora, are mere deviations of wal, war, in page 96: Punkh-eroo, a feather’d animal or fowl, jhugra-loo, a wrangler, dunt-aloo, a biter, oo-loo, an owl, from its cry, oo oo, i.e. the oo oo wala, or howlet, ghus-iyara, a grass-cutter, bhutiyara, a cook, luinsora, a laugher, lurkora, luukeec, a parent, &c.

In khol-rec, the foreskin, pug-rec, a turban, dum-rec, half a farthing, gutth-rec, moit-rec, a bundle, rec marks them as diminutives of khal, skin, pug, a large turban, dam, a piece of money, ganth, and moit, a bale.

Uwul, implies frequency or excess of any action: Luuf-uwul, mutual blows, pil-uwul, copious and social potation, khecl-uwul, romping, &c.

A, applies to weights, numbers, &c. so,—udha sera, eek sera, doo sera, by which they weigh things of half a scr, equivalent to our pound, as the scr is nearly two of our pounds,
sometimes more. *Ekka, the ace, doṣa, the deuce, &c.* *Hath, the hand, sur, the head, moonh, the face, mouth, ankḥ, the eye, &c.* thus express handed, hutḥa, headed, sura, faced, moonha, unkḥa, eyed, applicable to a great many words in this way. See page 63, &c.

Wala, besides its meaning formerly noticed, expresses both the present and future participle: Jane wala, a man going, jānc walce, a woman going, ḫagne wala, fugiens, fugiturus, ḫagne walce, fugitura. It also means able; in words like ḫane walec roce, eatable bread, likḥne walce bat, a speech proper, or fit to be written. Kuwense ḡoree la,oon, which of the mares shall I bring? kalee walee la,o, bring the black one.

Ala, and war, are local particles in sew-ala, the temple of Jupiter, huḥwar, a burial place. The last, as war on bar, denotes a day, as in page 207.

Ar and r, are evident in chum-ar, a currier, sona-r, a goldsmith, loha-r, an iron smith, lon-ar, a salt pit, deed-ar, sight, vision, gooft-ar, speech, from cham, hide, sona, gold, loha, iron, lon, salt, &c.

Uct, ucta, ucta: ḡukuet, a robber, bhuluet, a spearman, kuṛkuet, a bard, chuṛhueta, a rider,
bughuēta, a young tiger,—respectively from ḍaka, robbery, bhalā, a spear, kuṛka, a war song, chuṛhna, to mount or ride, bagh, a tiger.

Ukuṛ, wukuṛ, a particle of agency in the following examples: kood-ukuṛ, a leaper, peewukuṛ, a drunkard.

Ban, mihr-ban, friendly, &c. from mihr, friendship, bad-ban, a wind-catcher, or sail, dced-ban, the sight of a gun.

Dost, friend, and dooshmun, foe, are thus used; wu un dost, a patriot, zun dost, āoud of wo-men, zun dooshmun, averse to women,—resembling our words philo and anti, in composition.

Yab, and ran, obtaining, found; whence kum-yab, scarce, kam-yab, or -ran, obtaining one's wishes, fortunate.

Gōozar, rendering, shōokr-gōozar, grateful, mal-gōozar, paying taxes.

Gōostur, distributing, ʿudl-gōostur, administering justice.

Shikun, breaking, ʿuhd-shikun, breaking a promise.

Bar, shedding, &c. ushk-bar, shedding tears, ghurst-bar, household, dur-bar, leccee, court, guan-bar, heavy laden.

Put, suena-put, commander of an army.
DERIVATION.

D ookhtu, pierced, stitched, jigur-dookhtu, heart-pierced, chushman-dookhtu, hood-winked.

Rus, rusan, jooz-rus, penetrating, parsimonious, fuez-rusan, generous.

Pizeer, affecting, able, &c. dil-pizeer, touching the heart, turbiyut-pizeer, tractable, murummut-pizeer, repair-able.

Mal, trodden, beat down, &c. pa,e-mal, ruined, roo-mal, dust-mal, a handkerchief, towel, &c.

Bundee, jumuń-bundee, a rent-roll, zuban-bundee, an affidavit, danu-bundee, an appraise-ment of grain.

The adjunctive and prepositive form of composition may even give an opposite meaning to the compounds, as sal-khœrd, stricken in years, khœrd-sal, of tender years.

Roo, rookh, face, &c. puree-roo, fairy-faced, gool-rookh, rose-cheeked.

Ha, at, gan, an, jat, present themselves as Persian plural signs in the Hindoostanee: bar-ha, times, murdan, men, buch-gan, children, bagh-at, gardens, zilu-jat, provinces.

Kuha kuhee, altercation, mara maree, mutual blows, is a form occasionally thus used.

Many verbs are formed by adding na or ana to adjectives or nouns, whence moţa, fat, moţana, to fatten, kulee, a bud, kuliyan, to bud,
ungle, the finger, ungaia, to finger, hura, green, huriya, to grow green, kuchcha, raw, timid, kuchchiya, to flinch, &c.

Besides the verbs enumerated in page 195, there are several others used in the same way: marna, to beat, strike, crack, bore, try, &c. with other verbs, it means to fill, moot-marna, to be-piss, bhum-marna, to bedaub.

Muchna, muchana, othna, othana, to rise, raise, excite, &c.; ghool-muchana, to kick up a dust, make a noise.

Bandha, to form, invent.

Douana, to exert, &c. to which a great many others may be added, with meanings obvious enough from their own signification, in the Vocabulary.

Some causals are formed, by la or al instead of a: khana, to eat, khalana, to feed, peena, to drink, pilana, to cause drink, beethna, to sit, beetnalna, to set, dena, to give, dilana, to cause give.

Bikna, to be sold, has bechna, to sell, chhoitna, to get loose, chhorna, to let loose, and phuntna, to crack, has pharna, to burst, tear, &c.; but such irregulars are comparatively very few, and all the others are readily discriminated and acquired from practice.