

BHAI KAHAN SINGH JI NABHA

ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF THE SIKH LITERATURE

VOLUME ONE

(ੳ-ਸ)

English Translation of

ਗੁਰੁਸ਼ਬਦਰਤਨਾਕਰ
ਮਹਾਨ ਕੋਸ਼

by

BHAI KAHAN SINGH NABHA



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Department of Development of Punjabi Language
Punjabi University, Patiala

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Dedicated to
Captain Amarinder Singh
of
The House of Patiala
Honourable Chief Minister of Punjab

Patron

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FOREWORD

Punjabi University, Patiala feels highly honoured in presenting the first volume of the *Encyclopædia of The Sikh Literature*, the English version of *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* by Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha.

Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha was the most erudite Sikh scholar. Bhai Sahib's erudition, vision, hard work and devotion are unmatched. *Mahan Kosh*, his magnum opus, over which he spent fifteen years bears eloquent testimony to his great qualities. Visualized by him as the *Encyclopædia of The Sikh Literature*, it comprises the exposition of 64,263 terms, relating in the first instance to Gurmat and Gurbani. He embellished his exposition with illustrations richly drawn from seminal Sikh sources. To his exposition, so opulently illustrated, Bhai Sahib sought to provide a wider perspective. Terms relating to the ancient Hindu scriptures, masterpieces of Sanskrit literature, the Indian systems of prosody, music and medicine are explicated with as much authority.

Mahan Kosh, prepared in 1926 and published in 1930, is the 12th in the history of encyclopædias in the world. Yet the world is unaware that a Sikh scholar did this path-breaking scholarly work single handed at that time, when no modern research facilities were available. Magnificent source of profound and varied knowledge, *Mahan Kosh* has remained shrouded in mystery, particularly for people in India and abroad, not well-versed in the Punjabi language. For enabling them to make the best use of this vast reservoir of knowledge, Punjabi University Patiala has embarked upon its English translation. This stupendous project has been made possible by the liberal grant so magnanimously sanctioned by Captain Amarinder Singh, the Chief Minister of Punjab. Major A.P. Singh, grandson of Bhai Kahan Singh, has used his tremendous persuasive skills in arranging resources for the purpose. Eight decades back, Patiala State had rendered a great service by bearing all expenses of publication of *Mahan Kosh* in Punjabi. The name of the House of Patiala figures a second time in bringing this store of knowledge in English version before the whole world.

Vice-Chancellor
Punjabi University, Patiala

Swarn Singh Boparai
Kirti Chakra, Padma Shri Awardee

PREFACE

This volume of the *Encyclopædia of The Sikh Literature* is the English version of the first volume of *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* popularly known as *Mahan Kosh*, Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha's creation of 1930 in four volumes.

Mahan Kosh is the greatest work of scholarship till today published in Punjabi. Since the publication of its first edition, it has often been cited as the most authoritative reference work in the academic world. It is hard to think of a more cherished source of knowledge and general information about Sikhism. It presents the most comprehensive attempt to consolidate, authenticize and synthesize the knowledge of Sikh literature. It sets a trend in making an organized and systematic access to Sikh literature, philosophy, history, culture, Punjabi language as well as other ancient languages. Comprising 64,263 entries on seminal words drawn from all fields of knowledge, Bhai Sahib put in rigorous work for fifteen years to explicate them. It is beyond human power to imagine the labour gone into the composition of this enormous work. The way this Encyclopædia has selected, organized, preserved and disseminated knowledge, is marvellous. It is an eloquent witness to the extraordinary phenomena of the genius of a race, the exquisite sensibility of a highly evolved and unique personality and the ethos of a particular epoch. What Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha did, was nothing short of a miracle.

The *Encyclopædia of The Sikh Literature* was designed to provide comprehensive and authentic version about the growth and development of Sikh literature. Sikh scriptures, *Guru Granth Sahib*, *Dasam Granth*, writings by Sikh savants form the kernal of this huge writing. No source of philosophical, historical or lexicographical skill has been spared to fulfil the purpose. To explicate the meanings of seminal words, illustrations are drawn from original sources. To my mind, the scope of this unimaginably grand work goes beyond these realms of knowledge. Hindu scriptures, literary epics, myths and chronicles have also been explained with equal authority. Thereby, Bhai Sahib's memorable work achieves cross-cultural proportions. To the discerning eye, the notes reveal a striking continuity of tradition from ancient to modern times. Etymologies or word-histories give interesting insights into the richness and versatility of Punjabi language. There is no discounting of Bhai Sahib's understanding and felicity of expression.

It is with great pleasure that Punjabi University, Patiala presents the translation of this wealth of knowledge, to the English speaking public. We believe that the scope of this work is global, and reflects the needs of the present-day world at large.

In an informal meeting with Major A.P. Singh and myself the novel and significant

idea of this project was first mooted by Sardar Swarn Singh Boparai, Vice-Chancellor, Punjabi University, Patiala. Sardar Swarn Singh Boparai has an excellent futuristic vision of Punjab, Punjabi and Punjabiyyat in the fast changing world. While conceptualising this project, the Vice-Chancellor held that the rich cultural heritage of the Punjab should be presented and projected for global requirements. Convinced of the validity of this project, I discussed it with scholars of Sikh philosophy, history, literature and language. All praised the proposal and recommended its urgent need. Some highlighted the hardships as well. They underlined how much intellectual acumen was required. We weighed the pros and cons of our capacities and resources. After detailed deliberations with officials and scholars, we decided to take up this challenging task. We submitted the proposal to the Department of Higher Education, Government of Punjab for financial help. The Department cautioned us about the numerous difficulties the proposed project entailed and directed us to submit some specimens of translation. We did the job and the concerned officials got convinced of our capacity and commitment and the grant was sanctioned without any delay.

With such an ambitious project in hand, it was necessary to plan it with requisite care. Sardar Swarn Singh Boparai, our Vice-Chancellor not only encouraged us but guided us in this venture. He took the responsibility of seeing that the project picked up momentum and got all support from the administration.

As a first step, we identified prominent scholars, to serve on the Advisory Board. These distinguished scholars drawn from the fields of religion, philosophy, history, science, language, literature and culture, were gracious enough to advise and help us for finalizing the modalities of the project. They laid down guidelines which were crucial in devising the methodology. The Advisory Board was of the considered opinion that the translation of *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* (Published by Sudarshan Press, Hall Bazar, Amritsar under an arrangement with Lala Dhani Ram Chatrik) must be authentic in letter and spirit. The important guidelines laid down by the Advisory Board were:

- i. To preserve the authenticity and spirit of *Mahan Kosh*, the original text will be kept unaltered, and unedited. No editorial activity regarding addition, deletion, correction or updating will be taken up.
- ii. The different categories into which the original text is classified i.e. the seminal word, its grammatical form, etymology, variant meaning, usage in quotations, bibliographical entry of the quotation etc., will be accurately identified.
- iii. The English version of *Mahan Kosh* will embrace the original Gurmukhi alphabetical order of the words. The Roman transliteration of the seminal word will follow the Gurmukhi word and will be placed in parenthesis. Transliteration will be done in accordance with its spellings and not pronunciation.

- iv. The etymological words will be kept in the original script (i.e. Persian, Devnagari, Roman).
- v. Only original quotations will be transliterated.
- vi. Footnotes will be given as in the original text.
- vii. Equivalent computer fonts will be prepared from Gurmukhi fonts used in *Mahan Kosh*.

The Advisory Board, played an important role in framing this project and identifying the team. I am grateful to all the respected members of the Advisory Board for their valuable guidance and support.

The Editorial Board was entrusted the task of maintaining the authenticity, standardisation and uniformity of translation. We were fortunate to have Dr. Prem Singh, a linguist of great repute, Dr. Tejwant Singh Gill, a Professor of English, renowned translator and scholar of English and Punjabi literature and Dr. Gurkirpal Singh Sekhon, Professor of English and British trained linguist, in the Editorial Board.

The efforts of the Editorial Board have gone a long way in awarding final shape to the translated version. After rigorous discussions, its members laid down the parameters for maintaining uniform standard of translation. While editing the text they worked like missionaries. We accepted the hand-written copies from the translators. The editors vetted, copyedited, supplied missing information on their own, got the material typeset and monitored till its final stage. It is worth noting that the translated text has gone through so many proof readings before it was finalized for print order.

The Editorial Board held eighteen sittings to discuss the keys and lay down rules for maintaining uniformity. For the translators, two workshops were organized. With the sane advice of the senior scholars and the collective wisdom of the experts working in the field, we laid down some rules which are given in the Editors' Note. The contribution of the Editorial Board is remarkable indeed.

In this volume, the translation aspect of the text, has been vetted wholly by Dr. Tejwant Singh Gill. Transliteration and the related linguistic exercise has been performed by Dr. Gurkirpal Singh Sekhon. My special thanks go to both of them for their tireless contribution. They have put in enormous amount of work with commendable coordination. Dr. Gurkirpal Singh Sekhon was assigned the additional job of giving print order for the whole text. He has been tireless in this regard as well.

The translators took on the challenging task and worked enthusiastically to complete it. It was impossible to evolve a flawless and perfect model for such a tough and complicated text dealing with numerous subjects i.e. religion, history, philosophy, literature, music, medicine and art, etc. There is no aspect of life, that this Encyclopædia has not covered. Its scope is so wide and treatment is so intensive that no scholar can claim complete authority over the knowledge it conveys. This volume is a collective

endeavour put in by an excellent team of translators. An open call to scholars in the field and experts in the art of translation was made to assist the project. I am proud to say that senior scholars offered their services for this prestigious cause. The list of the translators to this volume is appended alongwith. I want to express my deep gratitude and sincere thanks to all the translators.

It is worth to mention that the major part of the translation of this volume was done by the late Major Gurmukh Singh, a lexicographer of great dedication and compiler of the highly acclaimed Punjabi-English Dictionary, earlier published by Punjabi University, Patiala. He showed exemplary commitment to this formidable task. He started his work on the very first day we organized a meeting of scholars (including Major Gurmukh Singh) to discuss the feasibility of the project and kept on working till last breath of his life. He translated all words of the first three Gurmukhi characters (i.e. ਊ, ਅ and ਏ) included in this volume. He completed the assignment, enshrined the papers in a file for handing them over to me. That very evening, he breathed his last, thereby putting Punjabi University under a debt of gratitude to him.

This Volume has been completed in a period of two years. The Advisory Committee of University Scholars met on May 12, 2004 to discuss its viability and opined that the project could actually start only when the Editorial Board laid down the guidelines. The Advisory Board met four times and finalized the guidelines in a workshop held on September 13, 2004 in the University Campus. Hence, it has taken exactly two years to complete this task. Taking into account the magnitude of the work, we can proudly say that this project has been completed in a record time. The credit for its successful completion in record time goes to the commitment and dedication of all those who were involved in it, the Advisory Board, the Editorial Board, the translators, the keyboarders, the proof readers, the secretarial staff and all the well-wishers.

The honourable Chief Minister of Punjab, Captain Amarinder Singh has been kind enough to lend valuable support to this project. The Punjab Government, under his dynamic and visionary leadership, has liberally sanctioned a grant of rupees forty one lacs. Almost eight decades back, the Patiala State had fulfilled its obligation by bearing all expenditure for its publication. By undertaking to bring out its English version, the esteemed Chief Minister has repeated his predecessors' feat with added glory. Punjabi University has the honour to dedicate the English version of *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* to the worthy Chief Minister.

With his acumen and sharp wisdom, Sardar Swarn Singh Boparai has initiated many visionary projects in Punjabi University, Patiala. The present one is the most prestigious academic endeavour. It embraces global dimensions. It was just not possible to complete this task in such a short span of time without his patronizing persuasion, valuable guidance and administrative support. He has remained sensitive to the travails of the team and

moved in to aid its completion. As the co-ordinator of the project, I felicitate him and owe him a deep debt of gratitude.

Major A. P. Singh, a kin to Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha is an enthusiastic supporter and has done a lot for this project. My sincere thanks are due to him for his extensive efforts in initiating and getting this project started.

The Department of Advanced Centre for Technical Development of Punjabi Language, Literature and Culture headed by Dr. Gurpreet Singh Lehal was extremely helpful in offering digitilization services to this project. Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha had created almost nineteen new fonts in Gurmukhi to meet the needs of Persian and Sanskrit sources of *Mahan Kosh*. The Romanisation of Gurmukhi script needed many more fonts. The Department was very helpful in meeting all the computer problems. Mr. Rajinder Singh and Ms. Bharti under the guidance of Dr. G.S. Lehal very successfully keyboarded the text. Mr. Rajinder Singh has worked hard to consolidate the entire material into a coherent form worthy of publication. His contribution is highly appreciated. I am thankful to the department of Advanced Centre of Technical Development of Punjabi Language, Literature and Culture for the sincere and timely cooperation.

I wish to express my warm appreciation for the great assistance rendered in proof reading and editing by Mrs. Inderjit Kaur and Mr. Satnam Singh. Without their remarkable expertise this volume would not have acquired the required standard.

I would like to thank the Publication Bureau of Punjabi University, Patiala headed by Dr. Satish Sharma, for its timely help. S. Harjit Singh's artistic and technical aid should be appreciatively acknowledged.

I also want to express my gratitude to all the well wishers of this project. Everybody in the academics or in the administration, when asked for help, responded with enthusiasm and generosity. I am indebted to my senior faculty members and colleagues for their sincere advice and unfailing support. I owe profuse thanks to all the administrative staff of the department, Mrs. Harsharan Kaur in particular, for clerical contribution tirelessly rendered, without any reservation, whatsoever.

This translated volume is a work of pioneering nature. In spite of rigorous efforts put in for achieving uniformity in approach, presentation, translation and transliteration, some lapses might have remained. Nevertheless the *Encyclopædia of The Sikh Literature* will fulfil the intended purpose and prove to be a magnificent tool of reference-work for scholars all over the world. Its publication will definitely widen the horizons, the study of Punjabi literature, language and culture have so far claimed. This will be of immense help to the Punjabi Diaspora as well as scholars of English who would like to study Sikh literature, history and culture. I, sincerely, believe that this prestigious publication will encourage academic and research work in the field of various kinds of studies relating to Sikhism, history, culture, language and literature of Punjab. This wonderful store of knowledge

and wisdom will acquire altogether a new dimension and meaning across lands, languages, literatures and cultures.

With a deep sense of gratitude and ardent hope, I feel elated and elevated while presenting this monumental work to the readers, researchers and scholars.

Department of Development
of Punjabi Language
Punjabi University, Patiala.
September 12, 2006

Dhanwant Kaur
Professor & Head

EDITORS' NOTE

This is the first volume of the English version of Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha's *Mahan Kosh*, also termed by him as *Encyclopædia of The Sikh Literature*, published in four volumes. The first volume, spread over 760 pages, explicates words and terms beginning with the first four characters of the Punjabi script in sequential order. Sticking to the sequential order observed by Bhai Sahib in the original, the English version maintains that without any diminution and diversion. All care is taken to maintain the authenticity of the original text. Each word, phrase and sentence of Bhai Sahib, figuring at whichever place in the entry, is translated into English. Quotations, given by Bhai Sahib from variegated sources and documents are transliterated in specially evolved symbols. For transliterating them, a methodology was devised, and to avoid any vagary, every effort was made to stick to rules so devised. After several deliberations, the choice of symbols for transliteration was decided for reasons of convenience and clarity of usage. The detail of this methodology goes as under :

SYMBOLS FOR TRANSLITERATION

ੳ, ੁ u	ਊ, ੁ u	ਓ, ੋ o	ਅ ə	ਆ, ਆ a
ਐ, ੲ e	ਐ, ੲ o	ਇ, ਿ- i	ਈ, ਿ- i	ਏ, ੲ e
ਟਿੱਪੀ ~	ਬਿੱਦੀ ~		ਸ s	ਹ h
ਕ k	ਖ kh	ਗ g	ਘ gh	ਙ ṅ
ਚ c	ਛ ch	ਜ j	ਝ jh	ਞ ṇ
ਟ ṭ	ਠ ṭh	ਡ ḍ	ਢ ḍh	ਣ ṅ
ਤ t	ਥ th	ਦ d	ਧ dh	ਨ n
ਪ p	ਫ ph	ਬ b	ਭ bh	ਮ m
ਯ y	ਰ r	ਲ l	ਵ v	ੜ ṛ
ਸ਼ ṣ	ਖ਼ x	ਗ਼ g	ਜ਼ z	ਫ਼ f

TRANSLITERATION RULES

1. Transliteration of quoted material, long passages or short lines, is within double quotes.
2. In Gurmukhi orthography, there are 10 vowels: 3 short, and 7 long.
3. The short vowels are : ਅ/- [ə], ਇ/- [ɪ], and ਉ/- [ʊ].
4. The long vowels are : ਆ/-ੜ [a], ਈ/-ੀ [i], ਊ/-ੜ [u],
ਏ/-ੜ [e], ਐ/-ੜ [ɛ], ਓ/-ੜ [o],
and ਔ/-ੜ [ɔ].
5. Gurmukhi symbols before the ‘slashes’ in 2) and 3) are used syllable-initially or as second part of a diphthong, and those after the slashes, called ਲਗਾਂ [ləgā], are hooked to the Gurmukhi consonant symbols.
6. *Final consonant in a syllable is always ə-free, that is ਮੁਕਤਾ [mukta].*
7. In ਕਰ [kər] and ਕਰਤਾ, ‘ਕ’ is ਅਕਾਰਾਂਤ [əkarāt] and ‘ਰ’ is ਮੁਕਤਾ [mukta].
8. ਅਕਾਰਾਂਤ [əkarāt] means that the consonant symbol includes ə, and ਮੁਕਤਾ [mukta] means that the consonant in question is ə-less.
9. To put in other words, ə is *neither* marked *nor* pronounced after the last consonant of a syllable.
10. Short vowels, ɪ and ʊ, are not normally pronounced if hooked to the final consonant of a word.
11. All long vowels, on the contrary, are pronounced in all positions.
12. Since the three short vowels are not pronounced after the last consonant of a word (even though ɪ and ʊ are marked in Gurmukhi as also in transliteration), *they do not constitute the nucleus of the last syllable.*
13. The nucleus of the last consonant of a word to which a long vowel is hooked is the long vowel itself. In all other cases – that is, where a short (unpronounced) vowel is hooked to the last consonant – the ə preceding the final consonant constitutes the nucleus.
14. In view of somewhat Sanskritized and Persianized vocabulary of Punjabi, a number of words may have conjunct consonants like ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾ [krɪpa], ਸ੍ਵੈਜਿਵਨੀ [svejivni], ਖਾਦ੍ਯੋ [khadyō], ਰੱਖਾ [rəkhya] etc. formed by adding half letters to the preceding consonant. Similarly, there are quite a few cases of consonant clusters like ਹਰਸ [hərs], ਹਸਤ [həst], ਬਹਿਸਤ [bəhiʂt], ਬਿਸਤ [biʂt], ਕਰਮ [kərm], ਗਰਮ [gərm], ਸਰਬ [sərb], ਸਰਦ [sərd] occurring finally in a written word, though it cannot be denied that most Punjabis declusterize these consonants by interposing a ə in between them exactly as Gurmukhi orthography demands. But a few hyper-sensitive and sophisticated speakers prefer *ə-less* pronunciations in such cases. *We follow the practice of declusterization of the consonants by inserting a ə between them.*
15. We also find occasional use of vɪsəɾəg [ʶ] and ʊdat [ʰ] symbols in Gurbani as in

ਦ੍ਰਿੜੰਤਣਃ [driṙətəṅəh], ਬੰਨਿ [bən^hɪ].

16. In the case of two abutting consonants, the first consonant is the arresting (closing) consonant of the first syllable, and the second consonant is the releasing (initiating) consonant of the next syllable. In such a situation no ə intervenes between the two consonants. *Remember: there is no ə marked in between two consonants in transliteration when the former closes a syllable and the latter starts the next.*
17. Taking this view, it is possible to posit a syllable structure for Punjabi : (C) (C) V (C), which gives us the following syllables : 1. V [ਆ]; 2. VC [ਉਸ]; 3. CV [ਜਾ]; 4. CVC [ਬੇਰ]; 5. CCV [ਸ਼ੀ]; 6. CCVC [ਕ੍ਰਿਤ].
18. The commonest syllables are the first four : V; VC; CV and CVC. The last two occur with varying degree of frequency depending on a number of factors.
19. In our transliteration, nasalization is marked only when the original text demands it. In no case, do we supply nasalization on our own. A tilde /~/ is used for nasalization in Punjabi. It appears over the vowel carrying nasalization:
ਕੰਤ /kāt/ ... ਅੰਬ /əb/
20. All quoted material including long passages/stanzas in the *Mahan Kosh* is transliterated.
21. Head word(s) of every entry is/are transliterated immediately after it/them within square brackets. Cross-references in the *Mahan Kosh* are not transliterated, only the Gurmukhi form is given as it is. Transliteration follows only the headwords. *Words written in Devnagari, Arabic/Persian scripts are retained as such to the extent possible, but words from Sanskrit/Hindi, and Persian/Arabic written in Bhai Kahan Singh's modified Gurmukhi script are transliterated within the framework of the rules devised for transliteration of Punjabi words as given above, irrespective of current practices adopted for their transliteration in respective languages.*
22. When two Gurmukhi vowel symbols are hooked to the same consonant, the one hooked over the consonant precedes the one hooked below the consonant in transliteration:

ਭੁਖੇ ਪ੍ਰੀਤਿ ਹੋਵੈ ਅੰਨੁ ਖਾਇ॥
bhukhe pritɪ houvə ənu khaɪ.

ਸਰਣਿ ਪਇਆ ਨਾਨਕ ਸੁਹੇਲਾ
səṙəɳɪ pəɪa nanək souhela

ਸਹਸ ਮੁਰਤਿ ਨਨਾ ਏਕ ਤੋਹੀ
səhəs murətɪ nəna ek touhi.

23. A voiced aspirated consonant (ਭਰਾ bhəra) is distinguished from a voiced consonant

followed by 'h' sound thus: ਕਬਹੂੰ kəb-hū. By retaining voiced aspirated consonants in our transliteration, we have only tried conservatively to trudge a relatively safe track.

SOME OTHER RULES

Translation : We have provided within single quotes translation only for references which Bhai Sahib Kahan Singh has translated, and to the extent he has done it.

Punctuation : Following Bhai Kahan Singh's punctuation may seem difficult to follow, but consistency, uniformity and editorial convenience suggested that we deviate from it to the minimum extent possible.

Proper Nouns : All proper nouns in the body of the running text have their usual roman spellings without an 'a', that is a schwa [ə] after last consonant as per Punjabi practice, ie, Shiv, Ram, Krishan, Dev, Nanak.

Footnotes : Footnotes are retained at the end of the relevant pages and not absorbed in the body of the text. This is to ensure that we stayed as close to Bhai Sahib as possible.

Addendum : It was considered best to incorporate the addenda in the last Volume.

Special Symbols : Like | S... for metre are retained.

TRANSLITERATED PASSAGES FOR REFERENCE

ੴ ਸਤਿਨਾਮੁ ਕਰਤਾ ਪੁਰਖੁ ਨਿਰਭਉ ਨਿਰਵੈਰੁ ਅਕਾਲ ਮੂਰਤਿ ਅਜੂਨੀ ਸੈਭੰ ਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ॥ ॥੧॥

Ikōṅkar sətīnamu karta purakhu nirbhəu nirveru əkal murətī əjuni sebhə gur prəsadī.
jəpu.

ਆਦਿ ਸਚੁ ਜੁਗਾਦਿ ਸਚੁ॥

adī səcu jugadī səcu.

ਹੈ ਭੀ ਸਚੁ ਨਾਨਕ ਹੋਸੀ ਭੀ ਸਚੁ॥੧॥

hə bhi səcu nanək hosi bhi səcu.

ਸੋਚੈ ਸੋਚਿ ਨ ਹੋਵਈ ਜੇ ਸੋਚੀ ਲਖ ਵਾਰ॥

soce soci nə hovəi je soci ləkh var.

ਚੁਪੈ ਚੁਪ ਨ ਹੋਵਈ ਜੇ ਲਾਇ ਰਹਾ ਲਿਵ ਤਾਰ॥

cupe cup nə hovəi je laī rəha līv tar.

ਭੁਖਿਆ ਭੁਖ ਨ ਉਤਰੀ ਜੇ ਬੰਨਾ ਪੁਰੀਆ ਭਾਰ॥

bhukhiā bhukh nə utri je bōna puria bhar.

ਸਹਸ ਸਿਆਣਪਾ ਲਖ ਹੋਹਿ ਤ ਇਕ ਨ ਚਲੈ ਨਾਲਿ॥

səhəs śianpa ləkh hohī tə ik nə cəle nālī.

ਕਿਵ ਸਚਿਆਰਾ ਹੋਈਐ ਕਿਵ ਕੂੜੈ ਤੁਟੈ ਪਾਲਿ॥

kiv səcīāra hoīe kiv kūṛəi tuṭe pālī.

ਹੁਕਮਿ ਰਜਾਈ ਚਲਣਾ ਨਾਨਕ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਨਾਲਿ॥੧॥

hukəmi rəjai cəṭṇa nanək līkhiā nālī.

ਸੁਣਿਐ ਸਿਧ ਪੀਰ ਸੁਰਿਨਾਥ।
 suṇiē sidh pir surinath.
 ਸੁਣਿਐ ਧਰਤਿ ਧਵਲ ਆਕਾਸ।
 suṇiē dhərətī dhəvəl akas.
 ਸੁਣਿਐ ਦੀਪ ਲੋਅ ਪਾਤਾਲ।
 suṇiē dip loə patal.
 ਸੁਣਿਐ ਪੋਹਿ ਨ ਸਕੈ ਕਾਲੁ॥
 suṇiē pohī nā səkē kalu.
 ਨਾਨਕ ਭਗਤਾ ਸਦਾ ਵਿਗਾਸੁ॥
 nanək bhəgta sēda vīgasu.
 ਸੁਣਿਐ ਦੁਖ ਪਾਪ ਕਾ ਨਾਸੁ॥੮॥
 suṇiē dukh pap ka nasu.

॥ ਸਲੋਕੁ ॥ səloku.
 ਪਵਣੁ ਗੁਰੂ ਪਾਣੀ ਪਿਤਾ ਮਾਤਾ ਧਰਤਿ ਮਹਤੁ॥
 pəvəṇu guru paṇī pīta mata dhərətī məhətu.
 ਦਿਵਸੁ ਰਾਤਿ ਦੁਇ ਦਾਈ ਦਾਇਆ ਖੇਲੈ ਸਗਲ ਜਗਤੁ॥
 dīvəsū ratī dūī dai daīa khele səgəl jəgətu.
 ਚੰਗਿਆਈਆ ਬੁਰਿਆਈਆ ਵਾਚੈ ਧਰਮੁ ਹਦੂਰਿ॥
 cəṅgiāīa burīāīa vacē dhərəmu hədūrī.
 ਕਰਮੀ ਆਪੋ ਆਪਣੀ ਕੇ ਨੇੜੈ ਕੇ ਦੂਰਿ॥
 kərmī apo apṇī ke nēṛē ke dūrī.
 ਜਿਨੀ ਨਾਮੁ ਧਿਆਇਆ ਗਏ ਮਸਕਤਿ ਘਾਲਿ॥
 jini namu dhīāīa gəē məsəkətī ghalī.
 ਨਾਨਕ ਤੇ ਮੁਖ ਉਜਲੇ ਕੇਤੀ ਛੁਟੀ ਨਾਲਿ॥੧॥
 nanək te mukh ujle keti chuṭī nalī.

ਫਿਰਿ ਬਾਬਾ ਗਇਆ ਬਗਦਾਦਿ ਨੋ ਬਾਹਰਿ ਜਾਇ ਕੀਆ ਅਸਥਾਨਾ।
 phīrī baba gəīa bəgdadī nō bahərī jāī kīa əsthana.
 ਇਕੁ ਬਾਬਾ ਅਕਾਲ ਰੂਪੁ ਦੂਜਾ ਰਬਾਬੀ ਮਰਦਾਨਾ।
 īku baba əkal rūpu dūjā rəbābī mərdana.
 ਦਿਤੀ ਬਾਂਗ ਨਿਵਾਜਿ ਕਰਿ ਸੁੰਨਿ ਸਮਾਨਿ ਹੋਆ ਜਹਾਨਾ।
 dīti bāṅ nivaj kərī sūnī səmānī hoā jəhana.
 ਸੁੰਨ ਸੁੰਨਿ ਨਗਰੀ ਭਈ ਦੇਖਿ ਪੀਰ ਭਇਆ ਹੈਰਾਨਾ।
 sūnī sūnī nəgrī bhəī dekhi pir bhīa herana.
 ਵੇਖੈ ਧਿਆਨੁ ਲਗਾਇ ਕਰਿ ਇਕੁ ਫਕੀਰੁ ਵਡਾ ਮਸਤਾਨਾ।
 vekhe dhīānu ləgāī kərī īku phəkīrū vḍā məstana.

ਪੁਛਿਆ ਫਿਰਿਕੈ ਦਸਤਗੀਰ ਕਉਣ ਫਕੀਰੁ ਕਿਸਕਾ ਘਰਿਆਨਾ।
 puchīa phirīkē dāsətgīr kəuṅ phākīru kīska ghəriāna.
 ਨਾਨਕ ਕਲਿ ਵਿਚਿ ਆਇਆ ਰਬੁ ਫਕੀਰੁ ਇਕੋ ਪਹਿਚਾਨਾ।
 nanək kalī vīcī āīa rəbū phākīru īko pəhīcana.
 ਧਰਤਿ ਆਕਾਸ ਚਹੂੰ ਦਿਸਿ ਜਾਨਾ।
 dhəratī akas cəhū dīsī jana.

ਸਲੋਕ ਭਗਤ ਕਬੀਰ ਜੀਉ ਕੇ
 səlōk bhəgət kəbir jīu ke.
 ੴ ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ॥
 īk oṅkar sətīgur prəsadī.
 ਕਬੀਰ ਮੇਰੀ ਸਿਮਰਨੀ ਰਸਨਾ ਉਪਰਿ ਰਾਮੁ॥
 kəbir merī simərnī rəsna upərī ramu.
 ਆਦਿ ਜੁਗਾਦੀ ਸਗਲ ਭਗਤ ਤਾ ਕੇ ਸੁਖੁ ਬਿਸੁਮੁ॥੧॥
 adī jugadī səgəl bhəgət ta ko sukhu bisumu॥੧॥
 ਕਬੀਰ ਮੇਰੀ ਜਾਤਿ ਕਉ ਸਭੁ ਕੇ ਹਸਨੇਹਾਰੁ॥
 kəbir merī jatī kəu səbhū ko həsnehārū॥
 ਬਲਿਹਾਰੀ ਇਸ ਜਾਤਿ ਕਉ ਜਿਹ ਜਪਿਓ ਸਿਰਜਨਹਾਰੁ॥੨॥
 balīhārī īs jatī kəu jīh jəpīo sirjənhārū॥੨॥

ਕਬੀਰ ਡਗਮਗ ਕਿਆ ਕਰਹਿ ਕਹਾ ਡੁਲਾਵਹਿ ਜੀਉ।
 kəbir ḍəgməg kīa kərhī kəha ḍulavhī jīu.
 ਸਰਬ ਸੁਖ ਕੇ ਨਾਇਕੇ ਰਾਮ ਨਾਮ ਰਸੁ ਪੀਉ॥੩॥
 sərəb sukḥ ko nāīko rām nam rəsū piū.
 ਕਬੀਰ ਕੰਚਨ ਕੇ ਕੁੰਡਲ ਬਨੇ ਉਪਰਿ ਲਾਲ ਜੜਾਉ॥
 kəbir kəncən ke kūṅḍəl bəne upərī lal jəṛāu.
 ਦੀਸਹਿ ਦਾਧੇ ਕਾਨ ਜਿਉ ਜਿਨ੍ ਮਨਿ ਨਾਹੀ ਨਾਉ॥੪॥
 dis-hī dadhe kan jīu jīn^h mənī nahī nau.
 ਕਬੀਰ ਐਸਾ ਏਕੁ ਆਧੁ ਜੋ ਜੀਵਤ ਮਿਰਤਕੁ ਹੋਇ॥
 kəbir əsā eku adhu jo jīvət mīrtəku hoī.
 ਨਿਰਭੈ ਹੋਇ ਕੈ ਗੁਨ ਰਵੈ ਜਤ ਪੇਖਉ ਤਤ ਸੋਇ॥੫॥
 nīrbhə hoī kə gūn rəvə jət pekhəu tət soī.
 ਕਬੀਰ ਜਾ ਦਿਨ ਹਉ ਮੁਆ ਪਾਛੈ ਭਇਆ ਅਨੰਦੁ॥
 kəbir ja dīn həu mua pachhə bhəīa anəṅḍu.
 ਮੋਹਿ ਮਿਲਿਓ ਪ੍ਰਭੁ ਆਪਨਾ ਸੰਗੀ ਭਜਹਿ ਗੁੰਬਿੰਦੁ॥੬॥
 mohī milīo prəbhū apna səṅgī bhəj-hī gūmbīṅḍu.
 ਕਬੀਰ ਸਭ ਤੇ ਹਮ ਬੁਰੇ ਹਮ ਤਜਿ ਭਲੇ ਸਭੁ ਕੋਇ॥
 kəbir səbh te həm bure həm tājī bhəlo səbhū koī.

ਜਿਨਿ ਐਸਾ ਕਰਿ ਬੁਝਿਆ ਮੀਤੁ ਹਮਾਰਾ ਸੋਇ॥੭॥
 jInI esa kəri bujhIa mitu hāmara soI.

ਫਰੀਦਾ ਜੇ ਜਾਣਾ ਤਿਲ ਥੋੜੇ ਸੰਮਲਿ ਬੁਕੁ ਭਰੀ॥
 phərida je jaṇa tIl thoṛe sēməli buku bhəri.
 ਜੇ ਜਾਣਾ ਸਹੁ ਨੰਢੜਾ ਤਾਂ ਥੋੜਾ ਮਾਣੁ ਕਰੀ॥੮॥
 je jaṇa səhu nōḍḍṛa tā thoṛa maṇu kəri.
 ਜੇ ਜਾਣਾ ਲੜੁ ਛਿਜਣਾ ਪੀਡੀ ਪਾਈਂ ਗੰਢਿ॥
 je jaṇa laṛu chIjṇa piḍi pāī gōḍhi.
 ਤੈ ਜੇਵਡੁ ਮੈ ਨਾਹਿ ਕੋ ਸਭੁ ਜਗੁ ਡਿਠਾ ਹੰਢਿ॥੯॥
 tē jevəḍu mē nahI kō sabhu jagu ḍiṭha hōḍhi.
 ਫਰੀਦਾ ਜੇ ਤੂ ਅਕਲਿ ਲਤੀਫੁ ਕਾਲੇ ਲਿਖੁ ਨ ਲੇਖ॥
 phərida je tu əkəli lətiphu kale Iikhu nə lekh.
 ਆਪਨੜੇ ਗਿਰੀਵਾਨ ਮਹਿ ਸਿਰੁ ਨੀਵਾਂ ਕਰਿ ਦੇਖੁ॥੧੦॥
 apənṛe girivan məhi siru nīvā kəri dekhu.
 ਫਰੀਦਾ ਜੋ ਤੈ ਮਾਰਨਿ ਮੁਕੀਆਂ ਤਿਨ੍ਹਾ ਨ ਮਾਰੇ ਘੁੰਮਿ॥
 phərida jo tē marəni mukīā tin^ha nə mare ghūmi.
 ਆਪਨੜੇ ਘਰਿ ਜਾਈਐ ਪੈਰ ਤਿਨ੍ਹਾ ਦੇ ਚੁੰਮਿ॥੧੧॥
 əpənṛe ghəri jaiē per tin^ha de cūmi.
 ਫਰੀਦਾ ਜਾਂ ਤਉ ਖਟਣ ਵੇਲ ਤਾਂ ਤੂ ਰਤਾ ਦੁਨੀ ਸਿਉ॥
 phərida jā təu khəṭṇ vel tā tu rəta duni siu.
 ਮਰਗ ਸਵਾਈ ਨੀਹਿ ਜਾਂ ਭਰਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਲਦਿਆ॥੧੨॥
 mərəg səvai nihI jā bhəriā tā lədiā.
 ਦੇਖੁ ਫਰੀਦਾ ਜੁ ਥੀਆ ਦਾੜੀ ਹੋਈ ਭੂਰ॥
 dekhu phərida ju thia daṛi hoi bhur.
 ਅਗਹੁ ਨੇੜਾ ਆਇਆ ਪਿਛਾ ਰਹਿਆ ਦੂਰਿ॥੧੩॥
 əg-hu neṛa aīa piḥa rəhīā duri.
 ਦੇਖੁ ਫਰੀਦਾ ਜਿ ਥੀਆ ਸਕਰ ਹੋਈ ਵਿਸੁ॥
 dekhu phərida ji thia səkər hoi visu.
 ਸਾਂਈ ਬਾਝਹੁ ਆਪਣੇ ਵੇਦਣ ਕਹੀਐ ਕਿਸੁ॥੧੪॥
 sāi bajh-hu apṇe vedəṇ kəhiē kisu.
 ਫਰੀਦਾ ਅਖੀ ਦੇਖਿ ਪਤੀਣੀਆਂ ਸੁਣਿ ਸੁਣਿ ਚੀਣੇ ਕੰਨ॥
 phərida əkhi dekhi pətiṇiā suṇi suṇi rine kōn.
 ਸਾਖ ਪਕੰਦੀ ਆਈਆ ਹੋਰ ਕਰੇਂਦੀ ਵੰਨ॥੧੫॥
 sakh pəkādi aīa hor kərəḍi vōn.
 ਫਰੀਦਾ ਕਾਲੀ ਜਿਨੀ ਨ ਰਾਵਿਆ ਧਉਲੀ ਰਾਵੈ ਕੋਇ॥
 phərida kalī jInI nə ravīā dhəuli ravē koI.

ਕਰਿ ਸਾਂਈ ਸਿਉ ਪਿਰਹੜੀ ਰੰਗੁ ਨਵੇਲਾ ਹੋਇ॥੧੨॥
 kərI sāi siu pīrəhṛī rāṅgu nāvela hoI.
 ਆਪਣਾ ਲਾਇਆ ਪਿਰਮੁ ਨ ਲਗਈ ਜੇ ਲੋਚੈ ਸਭੁ ਕੋਇ॥
 əpṇa laIa pīrəmu nə ləgəi je loce səbhū koI.
 ਏਹੁ ਪਿਰਮੁ ਪਿਆਲਾ ਖਸਮ ਕਾ ਜੈ ਭਾਵੈ ਤੈ ਦੇਇ॥੧੩॥
 ehū pīrəmu pīala khəsəm ka je bhavē tē deI.
 ਫਰੀਦਾ ਜਿਨ੍ ਲੋਇਣ ਜਗੁ ਮੋਹਿਆ ਸੇ ਲੋਇਣ ਮੈ ਡਿਠੁ॥
 pharīda jīn^h loIṇ jāgu mohīa se loIṇ mē ḍiṭhu.
 ਕਜਲ ਰੇਖ ਨ ਸਹਦਿਆ ਸੇ ਪੰਖੀ ਸੁਇ ਬਹਿਠੁ॥੧੪॥
 kəjəl rekh nə səhdīa se pākhī suI bəhiṭhu.

ਦੇਹ ਸਿਵਾ ਬਰੁ ਮੋਹਿ ਇਹੈ ਸੁਭ ਕਰਮਨ ਤੇ ਕਬਹੂੰ ਨ ਟਰੇ॥
 deh siva bəru mohI ihē subh kərmən tē kəb-hū nā ṭəro.
 ਨ ਡਰੇ ਅਰਿ ਸੇ ਜਬ ਜਾਇ ਲਰੇ ਨਿਸਚੈ ਕਰਿ ਅਪੁਨੀ ਜੀਤ ਕਰੇ॥
 nā ḍəro ərI so jāb jāI ləro nisce kərI əpuni jīt kəro.
 ਅਰੁ ਸਿਖ ਹੋ ਆਪਨੇ ਹੀ ਮਨ ਕੋ ਇਹ ਲਾਲਚ ਹਉ ਗੁਨ ਤਉ ਉਚਰੇ॥
 əru sikh hō apne hī mən kō ih laləc həu guṇ təu ucro.
 ਜਬ ਆਵ ਕੀ ਅਉਧ ਨਿਦਾਨ ਬਨੈ ਅਤਿ ਹੀ ਰਨ ਮੈ ਤਬ ਜੁਝ ਮਰੇ॥
 jāb av kī əudh nīdan bənē ətI hī rən mē təb jujh mərə.

ਭੰਡਿ ਜੰਮੀਐ ਭੰਡਿ ਨਿੰਮੀਐ ਭੰਡਿ ਮੰਗਣੁ ਵੀਆਹੁ॥
 bhəḍI jāmie bhəḍI nīmīe bhəḍI māṅṅṇu vīahu.
 ਭੰਡਹੁ ਹੋਵੈ ਦੋਸਤੀ ਭੰਡਹੁ ਚਲੈ ਰਾਹੁ॥
 bhəḍ-hu hove dosti bhəḍ-hu cəle rahu.
 ਭੰਡੁ ਮੁਆ ਭੰਡੁ ਭਾਲੀਐ ਭੰਡਿ ਹੋਵੈ ਬੰਧਾਨੁ॥
 bhəḍu mua bhəḍu bhaliē bhḍI hove bāḍhanu.
 ਸੇ ਕਿਉ ਮੰਦਾ ਆਖੀਐ ਜਿਤੁ ਜੰਮਹਿ ਰਾਜਾਨ॥
 so kīo māda akhie jītu jāmhī rājan.
 ਭੰਡਹੁ ਹੀ ਭੰਡੁ ਊਪਜੈ ਭੰਡੈ ਬਾਝੁ ਨ ਕੋਇ॥
 bhəḍ-hu hī bhəḍu ūpje bhḍē bajhu nā koI.
 ਨਾਨਕ ਭੰਡੈ ਬਾਹਰਾ ਏਕੋ ਸਚਾ ਸੋਇ॥
 nanək bhḍē bahra eko sāca soI.

ਲੈਤ ਦੇਤ ਉਨ੍ ਮੁਕਰਿ ਪਰਨਾ॥
 let det un^h mukərI pərna.
 ਜਿਤੁ ਦਰਿ ਤੁਮ੍ ਹੈ ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣ ਜਾਣਾ॥
 jītu dərI tum^h hē brahməṇ jāṇa.

ਜਿਨ੍ਹੀ ਏਕੋ ਸੇਵਿਆ ਪੂਰੀ ਮਤਿ ਭਾਈ॥
 jIn^{hi} eko sevIa puri mətI bhai.

ਮੰਤ੍ਰੰ ਰਾਮ ਰਾਮ ਨਾਮੰ ਧ੍ਰਾਨੰ ਸਰਬਤ੍ਰ ਪੂਰਨਹ॥
 mōtrō ram ram namō dhyanō sərbətr purnəh.
 ਅਕਰਣੰ ਕਰੋਤਿ ਅਖਾਦ੍ਰਿ ਖਾਦ੍ਰਿ ਅਸਾਜ੍ਰਿ ਸਾਜਿ ਸਮਜਯਾ॥
 əkərṇō kərotI əkhadyI khadyō əsajyō sajI səmjəya.
 ਤ੍ਰਾਹਿ ਤ੍ਰਾਹਿ ਸਰਣਿ ਸੁਆਮੀ ਬਿਗ੍ਰਾਪ੍ਰਿ ਨਾਨਕ ਹਰਿ ਨਰਹਰਹ॥
 trahI trahI sərənI suami bigyaptI nanək həri nərharəh.

ਸਰਬ ਦੋਖ ਪਰੰਤਿਆਗੀ ਸਰਬ ਧਰਮ ਦ੍ਰਿੜੰਤਣਃ॥
 sərəb dokh pərətIagi sərəb dhərəm drIṛōtəṇəh.
 ਲਬਧੇਣਿ ਸਾਧ ਸੰਗੇਣਿ ਨਾਨਕ ਮਸਤਕਿ ਲਿਖੁਣਃ॥
 ləbdheṇI sadh sōgeṇI nanek məstəkI lIkhyəṇəh.
 ਹੋਯੋ ਹੈ ਹੋਵੰਤੋ ਹਰਣ ਭਰਣ ਸੰਪੂਰਣਃ॥
 hoyo hē hovəto hərəṇ bhərəṇ sōpurəṇəh.
 ਨਿਹਫਲੰ ਤਸ੍ਰੁ ਜਨਮਸ੍ਰੁ ਜਾਵਦ ਬ੍ਰਹਮ ਨ ਬਿੰਦਤੇ॥
 nIhphəlō tasy jənməsy javəd brəhəm nə bIdəte.
 ਸਾਗਰੰ ਸੰਸਾਰਸ੍ਰੁ ਗੁਰ ਪਰਸਾਦੀ ਤਰਹਿ ਕੇ॥
 sagrō sōsarəsy gur pərsadi tərhi ke.
 ਮਿਰਤ ਮੋਹੰ ਅਲਪ ਬੁਧੰ ਰਚੰਤਿ ਬਨਿਤਾ ਬਿਨੋਦ ਸਾਰੰ॥
 mIrat mohō ələp budhyō rəcətI bənIta bInod sahō.
 ਘੋਰ ਦੁਖੰ ਅਨਿਕ ਹਤ੍ਰੰ ਜਨਮ ਦਾਰਿਦ੍ਰੰ ਮਹਾ ਬਿਖੁਦੰ॥
 ghor dukhyō ənik hətyō jənəm darIdrē maha bIkhyadē.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE ENGLISH VERSION OF BHAJ KAHAN SINGH'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF THE SIKH LITERATURE

Abbreviations used for in Mahan Kosh

Abbreviations used in the English Version

ਉਪ.	ਉਪਸਰਗੰ. Preposition.	<i>prep</i>
ਅ:	ਅਸ੍ਰੁਪਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਅਪਯਾਯ.	<i>a</i>
ਅੰ.	ਅਰਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>A</i>
ਅਸਫੋ.	ਫੋਟੋਕ ਕਬਿੱਤ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>aspho</i>
ਅਕਾਲ.	ਅਕਾਲਉਸਤਤਿ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>akal</i>
ਅਜਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਅਜ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>aj</i>
ਅਜੈ ਸਿੰਘ.	ਅਜੈ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>aje</i>
ਅਨੁ.	ਅਨੁਕਰਣ. ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੀ ਨਕਲ. Onomatopoeia.	<i>onom</i>
ਅਰਹੰਤਾਵ.	ਅਰੰਤ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>arhõt</i>
ਆਸਾ.	ਆਸਾ ਰਾਗ.	<i>asa</i>
ਏ.ਡੀ.	A.D. ਈਸਵੀ ਸਨ.	<i>AD</i>
ਅੰ.	ਅੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>E</i>
ਸ.	ਸਲੋਕ.	<i>s</i>
ਸਹਸ.	ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ ਸਲੋਕ.	<i>sahæs</i>
ਸਨ.	ਈਸਵੀ ਸਨ (ਸਾਲ).	<i>AD</i>
ਸਨਾਮਾ.	ਸਸਤ੍ਰਨਾਮਮਾਲਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>sänama</i>
ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਮਥਨ.	ਸਮੁੰਦਰ ਰਿੜਕਣ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>sämudrmæthæn</i>
ਸਰਵ.	ਸਰਵਨਾਮ. ਪੜਨਾਉਂ. Pronoun.	<i>pron</i>
ਸਲੋਹ.	ਸਰਵਲੋਹ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>sæloh</i>
ਸਵਾ.	ਸਲੋਕ ਵਾਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਵਧੀਕ.	<i>sæva</i>
ਸਵੈਯੇ ੩੩.	ਤੇਤੀ ਸਵੈਯੇ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>sæveye 33</i>
ਸਾਰ.	ਸਾਰੰਗ ਰਾਗ.	<i>sar</i>
ਸਿੰਧੀ.	ਸਿੰਧੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>S</i>
ਸੂਹੀ.	ਸੂਹੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>suhi</i>
ਸੂਰਜਾਵ.	ਸੂਰਯ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>suræj</i>
ਸੋਰ.	ਸੋਰਠ ਰਾਗ.	<i>sor</i>
ਸੰ.	ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Skt</i>
ਸੰਗਯਾ.	ਨਾਮ. Noun.	<i>n</i>
ਸੰਮਤ.	ਵਿਕ੍ਰਮੀ ਸਾਲ.	<i>sãmæt</i>

ਸ੍ਰੀ.	ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>sri</i>
ਹਕਾਯਤ.	ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਵਿੱਚ ਜ਼ਫਰਨਾਮੇ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਜੋ ੧੧ ਹਕਾਇਤਾਂ ਲਿਖੀਆਂ ਹਨ.	<i>həkayət</i>
ਹਜਾਰੇ ੧੦.	ਹਜਾਰੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>həjare 10</i>
ਹਨੂ.	ਹਨੂਮਾਨ ਨਾਟਕ, ਹਿੰਦੁਯਰਾਮ ਕ੍ਰਿਤ.	<i>hanu</i>
ਹਿੰ.	ਹਿੰਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>H</i>
ਹੀ.	ਹੀਬ੍ਰੂ (Hebrew) ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਇਬਰਾਨੀ.	<i>He</i>
ਕੱਸਪਾਵ.	ਕਸ਼ਪ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>kəssəp</i>
ਕੱਛਾਵ.	ਕੱਛਪ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>kəcch</i>
ਕਲਕੀ.	ਕਲਕੀ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>kəlki</i>
ਕਲਿ.	ਕਲਿਆਨ ਰਾਗ.	<i>kəlɪ</i>
ਕਵਿ ੫੨.	ਬਾਵਨ ਕਵਿ, ਸ੍ਰੀ ਦਸਮੇਸ਼ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਦਰਬਾਰੀ.	<i>52 Poets</i>
ਕਾਸ਼.	ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>K</i>
ਕਾਨ.	ਕਾਨੜਾ ਰਾਗ.	<i>kan</i>
ਕੇਦਾ.	ਕੇਦਾਰਾ ਰਾਗ.	<i>keda</i>
ਕ੍ਰਿ.	ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਵਾਚਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ. Verb.	<i>v</i>
ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨਾਵ.	ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>krɪsən</i>
ਕ੍ਰਿ. ਵਿ.	ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ. Adverb.	<i>adv</i>
ਖਾ.	ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦਾ ਸੰਕੇਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ.	<i>xa</i>
ਖਮ.	ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੀ ਮਹਿਮਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>xam</i>
ਗਉ.	ਗਉੜੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>gəu</i>
ਗੁਜ.	ਗੁਜਰਾਤੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Gj</i>
ਗੁਪ੍ਰਥੁ.	ਗੁਰੁਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ ਸੂਰਯ (ਸੂਰਜ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼).	<i>GPS</i>
ਗੁਰੁਪਦ.	ਗੁਰੁਪਦ ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼.	<i>gurupəd</i>
ਗੁਵਿ ੬.	ਗੁਰੁਵਿਲਾਸ ਛੀਵੀਂ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਦਾ.	<i>GV 6</i>
ਗੁਵਿ ੧੦.	ਗੁਰੁਵਿਲਾਸ ਦਸਵੀਂ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਦਾ.	<i>GV 10</i>
ਗੂਜ.	ਗੂਜਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>guj</i>
ਗੌਂਡ.	ਗੌਂਡ ਰਾਗ.	<i>gõd</i>
ਗਯਾਨ.	ਗਯਾਨਪ੍ਰਬੋਧ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>gyan</i>
ਚਉ.	ਚਉਬੋਲੇ.	<i>cəu</i>
ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ.	ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰੋਪਾਖਯਾਨ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>charitr</i>
ਚੌਪਈ.	ਬੋਨਤੀ ਚੌਪਈ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>chəupəi</i>
ਚੌਬੀਸਾਵ.	ਚੌਬੀਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ ਅਤੇ ਅਵਤਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>chəbis</i>
ਚੰਡੀ ੧.	ਚੰਡੀਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ ਵਡਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>cāḍi 1</i>
ਚੰਡੀ ੨.	ਚੰਡੀਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ ਛੋਟਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>cāḍi 2</i>
ਚੰਡੀ ੩.	ਚੰਡੀ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>cāḍi 3</i>
ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਵ.	ਚੰਦ੍ਰਮਾ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>cādr</i>
ਚੰਬਾ.	ਚੰਬੇ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>C</i>
ਜ.	ਜਨਮ.	<i>b</i>

ਜਸਭਾਮ.	ਜਨਮਸਾਖੀ ਭਾਈ ਮਨੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਦੀ.	<i>JSBM</i>
ਜਸਾ.	ਜਨਮਸਾਖੀ ਭਾਈ ਬਾਲੇ ਵਾਲੀ.	<i>JSBB</i>
ਜਗਰਾਜ.	ਜਗ ਰਾਜੇ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>jəg</i>
ਜਜਾਤਿ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਯਯਾਤਿ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>jəjatɪ</i>
ਜਨਮੇਜਯ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਜਨਮੇਜਯ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>jənmejəy</i>
ਜਫਰ.	ਜਫਰਨਾਮਹ.	<i>jəfər</i>
ਜਲੰਧਰਾਵ.	ਜਲੰਧਰ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>jələdhər</i>
ਜਿੰਦਗੀ.	ਜਿੰਦਗੀਨਾਮਾ, ਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਭਾਈ ਨੰਦ ਲਾਲ ਜੀ.	<i>jɪdgi</i>
ਜੈਜਾ.	ਜੈਜਾਵੰਤੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>jeja</i>
ਜੈਤ.	ਜੈਤਸਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>jət</i>
ਜੰਗਨਾਮਾ.	ਵਾਰ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ, ਕਿਸੇ ਪ੍ਰੇਮੀ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ, ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਪੁਤ੍ਰੀ ਜ਼ੋਬੁੰਨਿਸਾ ਦਾ ਸਵਾਲ ਜਵਾਬ ਹੈ.	<i>jəgnama</i>
ਟੋਡੀ.	ਟੋਡੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>todi</i>
ਡਿੰਗ.	ਡਿੰਗਲ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ. ਇਹ ਰਾਜਪੂਤਾਨੇ ਦੇ ਕਵੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ ਬੋਲੀ ਹੈ.	<i>Dg</i>
ਤਨਾਮਾ.	ਤਨਖਾਹ ਨਾਮਾ.	<i>tənama</i>
ਤਿਲੰ.	ਤਿਲੰਗ ਰਾਗ.	<i>tɪləŋg</i>
ਤੁ.	ਤੁਰਕੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>T</i>
ਤੁਖਾ.	ਤੁਖਾਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>tukha</i>
ਥਲੀ.	ਥਲੀ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Th</i>
ਦਖ.	ਦੱਖਣੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Dcn</i>
ਦੱਤਾਵ.	ਦੱਤਾਤ੍ਰੇਯ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>dətt</i>
ਦਿਲੀਪ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਦਿਲੀਪ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>dɪlɪp</i>
ਦੀਗੋ.	ਦੀਵਾਨ ਗੋਯਾ (ਭਾਈ ਨੰਦਲਾਲ ਜੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਗਜ਼ਲਾਂ).	<i>digo</i>
ਦੇ.	ਦੇਹਾਂਤ.	<i>d</i>
ਦੇਵ.	ਦੇਵਗੰਧਾਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>dev</i>
ਧਨਾ.	ਧਨਾਸਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>dhəna</i>
ਧਨੰਤਰਾਵ.	ਧਨੰਤਰਿ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>dhənəṭər</i>
ਧਾ, ਧਾਤੁ, ਮਸਦਰ.	Verbal root.	<i>vr</i>
ਨਸੀਹਤ.	ਨਸੀਹਤ ਨਾਮਾ.	<i>nəsihət</i>
ਨਟ.	ਨਟ ਰਾਗ.	<i>nəṭ</i>
ਨਰਸਿੰਘਾਵ.	ਨਰਸਿੰਘ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>nərsɪŋh</i>
ਨਰਨਾਰਾਯਣ.	ਨਰ ਨਾਰਾਯਣ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>nərnarayəṇ</i>
ਨਰਾਵ.	ਨਰ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>nərav</i>
ਨਾਪੂ.	ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼.	<i>NP</i>
ਪਹਾ.	ਪਹਾੜੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Pa</i>
ਪਰਸਰਾਮਾਵ.	ਪਰਸੁਰਾਮ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>pəras</i>
ਪਰੀਛਤਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਪਰੀਛਿਤ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>prichət</i>

ਪਾ.	ਪਾਲੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Pl</i>
ਪਾਰਸ਼ਾਵ.	ਪਾਸ਼ੰਨਾਥ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>parəs</i>
ਪੁਰਤ.	ਪੁਰਤਗਾਲੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Pg</i>
ਪੂਰ.	ਪੂਰਵੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Pu</i>
ਪੋਨੋ.	ਪੋਨੋਹਾਰੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ.	<i>Po</i>
ਪੰਪੁ.	ਪੰਥਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼, ਗਿਆਨੀ ਗਿਆਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਕ੍ਰਿਤ.	<i>PP</i>
ਪ੍ਰਤਯ.	ਪ੍ਰਤਯਯ. Suffix.	<i>suf</i>
ਪੁਭਾ.	ਪੁਭਾਤੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>prəbha</i>
ਪ੍ਰਾ.	ਪ੍ਰਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Pkt</i>
ਪ੍ਰਾਪੰਪੁ.	ਪ੍ਰਾਚੀਨ ਪੰਥਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼, ਸਰਦਾਰ ਰਤਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਕ੍ਰਿਤ.	<i>PPP</i>
ਪ੍ਰਿਥੁਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਪ੍ਰਿਥੁ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>prīthu</i>
ਫ਼ਾ.	ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>P</i>
ਫ਼੍ਰ.	ਫ਼੍ਰੈਂਚ. French.	<i>F</i>
ਬਸੰ.	ਬਸੰਤ (ਵਸੰਤ) ਰਾਗ.	<i>bəsənt</i>
ਬਾਂਗਰ.	ਬਾਂਗਰ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Bg</i>
ਬਾਵਨ.	ਬਾਵਨਅਖਰੀ.	<i>bavən</i>
ਬਿਹਾ.	ਬਿਹਾਗੜਾ ਰਾਗ.	<i>bīha</i>
ਬਿਲਾ.	ਬਿਲਾਵਲ ਰਾਗ.	<i>bīla</i>
ਬੀ. ਸੀ.	B.C. ਈਸਵੀ ਸਨ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ.	<i>BC</i>
ਬੇਨਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਵੇਣ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>ben</i>
ਬੈਰਾ.	ਬੈਰਾੜੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>bera</i>
ਬੰਨੋ.	ਭਾਈ ਬੰਨੋ ਵਾਲੀ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਬੀੜ.	<i>bəno</i>
ਬ੍ਰਹਮਾਵ.	ਬ੍ਰਹਮਾ ਦੇ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>brəhəm</i>
ਭਗਤਾਵਲੀ.	ਬਾਈ ਗੁਰੁਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਆਰਵੀਂ ਵਾਰ ਦੀ ਵਯਾਖੜਾ ਭਾਈ ਮਨੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਕ੍ਰਿਤ.	<i>bhəgtavli</i>
ਭਾਗੁ.	ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰੁਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਵਾਰਾਂ.	<i>BG</i>
ਭਾਗੁਕ.	ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰੁਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਕਬਿੱਤ.	<i>BGK</i>
ਭੈਰ.	ਭੈਰਉ (ਭੈਰਵ) ਰਾਗ.	<i>bher</i>
ਮ.	ਮਹਲਾ, ਅਰਥਾਤ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ (ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ).	<i>m</i>
ਮਗੋ.	ਮੱਕੇ ਮਦੀਨੇ ਦੀ ਗੋਸਟਿ.	<i>məgo</i>
ਮੱਛਾਵ.	ਮੱਛ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>məcch</i>
ਮਨੁ.	ਮਨੁਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ.	<i>mənu</i>
ਮਨੁਰਾਜ.	ਮਨੁ ਦੇ ਰਾਜ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>mənuraj</i>
ਮਰਾ.	ਮਹਾਰਾਸ਼ਟ੍ਰੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>M</i>
ਮਲਾ.	ਮਲਾਰ ਰਾਗ.	<i>məla</i>
ਮਾ ਸੰ.	ਮਾਧਵਾਨਲ ਸੰਗੀਤ.	<i>ma sāṅ</i>
ਮਾਗਧੀ.	ਮਗਧ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Mg</i>
ਮਾਝ.	ਮਾਝ ਰਾਗ.	<i>majh</i>

ਮਾਂਧਾਤਾ.	ਮਾਂਧਾਤਾ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>mādhata</i>
ਮਾਰ.	ਮਾਰਵਾੜੀ.	<i>Mv</i>
ਮਾਰੂ.	ਮਾਰੂ ਰਾਗ.	<i>maru</i>
ਮਾਲੀ.	ਮਾਲੀਗੋੜਾ ਰਾਗ.	<i>mali</i>
ਮੁਲ.	ਮੁਲਤਾਨੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Ml</i>
ਮੋਹਨੀ.	ਮੋਹਿਨੀ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>mohni</i>
ਯੂਧਿਸਟਰ ਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਯੂਧਿਸ਼ਿਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>yudhistar</i>
ਯੂ.	ਯੂਨਾਨੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>G</i>
ਯੋ.	ਯੋਗਿਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ. Etymological.	<i>cpd, ety</i>
ਰਹਿਤ.	ਰਹਿਤਨਾਮਾ.	<i>rəht</i>
ਰਘੁਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਰਘੁ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>rəghu</i>
ਰਾਮ.	ਰਾਮਕਲੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>ram</i>
ਰਾਮਾਵ.	ਰਾਮ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>ramav</i>
ਰੁਦ੍ਰਾਵ.	ਰੁਦ੍ਰ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>rudr</i>
Latin.	ਲੈਟਿਨ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>L</i>
ਲੋਕੋ.	ਲੋਕੋਕ੍ਰਿ. ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਹਿਨਾਵਤ.	<i>prov</i>
ਵਡ.	ਵਡਹੰਸ ਰਾਗ.	<i>vəḍ</i>
ਵਰਾਹ.	ਵਰਾਹ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>vərah</i>
ਵਾ.	ਵਾਕਯ.	<i>sen</i>
ਵਾਮਨਾਵ.	ਵਾਮਨ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>vamən</i>
ਵਾਰ ੧.	ਜਿਸ ਰਾਗ ਦੀ ਇੱਕ ਵਾਰ ਹੈ ਉਸ ਲਈ ਕੋਈ ਅੰਗ ਨਹੀਂ.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{var 1} \\ \text{var 2} \\ \text{var 3} \\ \text{var 7} \end{array} \right.$
ਵਾਰ ੨.	ਜਿਸ ਰਾਗ ਦੀਆਂ ਇੱਕ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਵਾਰਾਂ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ ਅੰਗ.	
ਵਾਰ ੩.	੧-੨-੩ ਵਰਤੇ ਹਨ, ਐਸੇ ਹੀ ਐਤ ਸੋਮ ਆਦਿ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ.	
ਵਾਰ ੭.	ਬਾਣੀ ਲਈ ਵਾਰ ੭ ਹੈ.	
ਵਿ.	ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ. Adjective.	<i>adj</i>
ਵਿਸਨਾਵ.	ਵਿਸਨੁ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>visən</i>
ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ.	ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਨਾਟਕ.	<i>VN</i>
ਵਯ.	ਅਵਯਯ. Particle.	<i>part</i>
ਵ੍ਯ.	ਵ੍ਯਯਯਾ (ਮਥੁਰਾ ਵਿੰਦਾਵਨ ਦੀ ਬੋਲੀ).	<i>Vj</i>
ਵਿੰਦ.	ਵਿੰਦ ਕਵਿ ਦੀ ਸਤਸਈ.	<i>vrīd</i>

NEW LETTERS

For writing in the standard language of a country, there is no need to form new letters. Whichever letters the scholars of the language have formed, those perform the whole task. While writing in a foreign language, the task gets tough. No wonder there is an urgent need to form new letters. For writing in Punjabi, the Gurmukhi letters are so flawless that no new formations are required.

ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ	ਅਰਬੀ ਫਾਰਸੀ	ਅਰਬੀ ਫਾਰਸੀ
ऋ रि-रिंरि	ت ز-ਤਕਲੀਫ	ث س-ਸਬੂਤ
श स-सरीर	ط ز-ਤਬੀਬ	س س-ਸਹੂਲਤ
ष स-सट सफ़	ه ه-ਹਜਵ	ش س-ਸਹੀਦ
स स-समाज	ح ه-ਹਰਾਮ	ص س-ਸਬਰ
क्ष क-कमा	خ ک-ਖੁਸ਼ਕ	ع ئی-ਅ-ਇ
ज्ञ ज. जान (गजान)	; ज-ਜਿਕਰ	ئیمبر-ਅਕਲ-ਇਲਮ
- हस ¹	; ज-ਜ਼ਹਿਰ	غ ग-ਗਰਕ
: -दुःख नमः ²	ز ज-असदहा	ف ف-ਫੌਜ
मनस ³	ض ज-जयादत	ق क-क़तल
	ظ ज-जहुर	ء چਸਮੇ मा ⁴

¹This 'r' is marked over a character.

²This is called *visərgā*.

³This marks a *ə*-less consonant.

⁴This sign stands for a vowel sound in between [i] and [e].

INTRODUCTION

After going through Pandit Tara Singh's *Guru Granth Kosh* in Sammat 1955 (1898 AD) and Bhai Hazara Singh's *Sri Guru Granth Kosh* in 1957 (1900 AD), I got the idea to especially prepare a useful good lexicon by including words which have appeared in *Guru Granth Sahib* and arranging them in the order of characters and vowel symbols.¹ For making this idea a success, I commenced a special study of *Sri Guru Granth Sahib* which took me five years to complete. As I started arranging the words in order and saw the Encyclopædia Britannica, I thought that there should be a similar reference book for Sikh literature which might properly distinguish all words contained in Sikh religious literature.

During Sammat 1963 (1906 AD), I studied *Dasam Granth*, and after that works of Bhai Gurdas, Bhai Nand Lal, *Sarab Loh Prakash*, *Guru Sobha*, *Anecdotes* by Bhai Mani Singh, *Gurupad Prem Prakash*, *Hukamnamas*, commentaries on *Gurubani* and several historical treatises. Having read them, I noted down words and after pondering over all aspects of etymology and semantics² and after discussing them from time to time with learned men, I succeeded in discovering their actual and suggestive meanings.

Due to several reasons, following the death of Maharaja Hira Singh of Nabha on May 10, 1912, I gave up service of the State; I went to Kashmir to spend the summer, and there on 20th May after *ardas* started writing *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh*. It was completed on February 6, 1926.

The completion of the book was followed by concern about its publication. Maharaja Brijendra Singh of Faridkot who had promised its printing and publication, had expired, and Maharaja Ripudaman Singh of Nabha, who for one and a half year had been giving ample funds for my staff and had sanctioned large amount of money for the printing of the book, abdicated and went away from Nabha. The Administrator of the state declared treasury as empty and declined to get the book published.

At last in consultation with some friends, it was decided that five hundred customers should be found each of whom would pay half the price of the book in advance thus enabling it to be sent for publication. For this purpose one thousand specimen booklets were got printed and distributed as also advertisements were issued to newspapers. Only for two

¹In Pandit Tara Singh's Kosh, thus is the order in which words begin and end: ਸਉਤ, ਸਲਿਤਾ, ਸਮਰੰਥ, ਸਦਾ, ਸਹਜਸਮਾਧਿ, ਸਰਨ, ਸਮਾਨ, ਸਰਬ... etc. In Bhai Hazara Singh's Kosh, words observe this order as ਓਕ, ਉਕਤ, ਉਖਰ, ਉਗਲਾਰੇ, ਓਘ, ਉਚ, ਉਛਾਹੜਾ, ਉਜੁ, ਉਜਲ, ਓਜਾੜ, ਉਝਰਤ, ਓਟ... etc.

²"akākṣa pun योग्यता संधान पथिकान. tatpārāy cōtho mīle, hove ṣabādgyan."-Bhai Gulab Singh Ji. In this connection, See ਫਿੱਤਿ 4.

hundred copies did the customers come forward over nine months.¹

Having been disappointed by the public, I appealed to the Sikh Maharajas, requested them to buy three hundred copies and favour me by assisting in the profitable venture. Maharaja Bhupendra Singh of Patiala called me to Chail on October 1, 1927 and issued an order that he would meet all expenditure on the *Mahan Kosh*, and that it would be published by the State of Patiala and that all advance payment received from the prospective buyers be returned forthwith. This was done and the printing of the book commenced at Sudarshan Press Amritsar on October 26, 1927 and ended on April 13, 1930.²

The contents of this *Mahan Kosh (Encyclopædia of The Sikh Literature)* the readers will know themselves by reading it, but to mention them briefly in the introduction seems appropriate indeed:

- (1) Included are words from all well-known books of prose and verse which relate to Sikhism.
- (2) Not only the alphabetical order of words, but that of the vowel symbols has also been maintained, like – ਅਉ [əʊ], ਅਉਸਰ [əʊsər], ਅਉਹਠ [əʊhəʈh], ਅਉਹਾਰ [əʊhar], ਅਉਖ [əʊkh], ਅਉਖਦ [əʊkhəd], ਅਉਗੁਣ [əʊgʊṇ], ਅਉਘਟ [əʊghəʈ], ਅਉਚਰ [əʊcər], ਅਉਛਕ [əʊchək]... ਅਇਆਨ [əɪan], ਅਈਏ [əie], ਅਸ [əs], ਅਸਹ [əsəh], ਅਸਤ [əsət], ਅਸਤਾ [əsta], ਅਸਥਿ [əsəʈhɪ], ਅਸਥਿਰ, [əsʈhɪr] ਅਸਨ [əsən], ਅਸਪ [əsəp], ਅਸਬਬ [əsbbab], ਅਸਮਰਥ [əsmərəʈh], ਅਸਮਾਨ [əsman], ਅਸ਼ਰਫੀ [əʃrəʈhi], ਅਸਾ [əsə], ਅਸਾਡਾ [əsəḍə], ਅਸਾਧ [əsadh], ਅਸਾਰ [əsar], ਅਸਿ [əsɪ], ਅਸਿਤ [əsɪt], ਅਸੀਸ [əsis], ਅਸੀਮ [əsɪm], ਅਸੀਲ [əsɪl], ਅਸੁ [əsʊ], ਅਸੁਚਿ [əsʊcɪ], ਅਸੁਰ [əsʊr], ਅਸੁਆ [əsʊə], ਅਸੁਤ [əsʊt], ਅਸੇਖ [əsək], ਅਸੈ [əsɛ], ਅਸੋਕ [əsok], ਅਸੋਚ [əsoc], ਅਸੰਖ [əsəṅkh]. ਅਸੰਗਤ [əsəṅgət], ਅਸੰਭਵ [əsəṅbhəv], ਅੱਸੀ [əssi], ਅੱਸੁ [əssu],³ ਅਸੂ [əsʊ] etc.
- (3) Meanings of words have been clarified by mentioning their roots and derivation. In this regard, readers are required to keep in mind that in Sanskrit 1708 roots have resulted in lacs of words. On further investigation, it seems valid to hold that betwixt the roots and the words formed therefrom, supreme is the conceived meaning. From *vr* ਅਸ੍ is derived ਅਸਿ [əsɪ]. The root means ‘to cut’. On this basis, ਅਸਿ can without any problem be used for ਕੁਹਾਰਾ [kuhara], ਛਵੀ [chəvhi] or ਟੋਕਾ [tōka], but by extension this word has been used by scholars for a sword too.
- (4) If a word has several meanings, its components are given and with examples their meanings are classified. See ਸਾਰ, ਹਰਿ, ਕਾਮ, ਗਤਿ, ਗੁਣ, ਨਾਚ, ਨਿਹੰਗ, ਪੀਰ, ਬਾਮ, ਬਾਰ, ਰਾਮ... etc.
- (5) If a noun relates to a Puran, Simriti or Shastar, its full detail is provided. See ਉਗ੍ਰਸੇਨ, ਅਸ਼ੁਮੇਧ, ਸੁਨਹਸ਼ੇਫ, ਗਜ, ਜਨਕ, ਪੁਰਖੁ, ਪਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ, ਮਧੁ, ਮਨੁ, ਯਾਗਯਵਲਕਯ... etc.

¹Order for seventy copies was placed by Sardar Bahadur Sardar Dharam Singh, a government contractor.

²I spent 28 years in identifying words, explicating them and checking their proofs.

³Conjunct characters come after matras, that is why words like ਅੱਸੀ and ਅੱਸੁ follow ਟਿੱਪੀ [tɪppi] (nasalization) as a conjunct character will come after a character with an ਅਧਿਕ [ədhɪk] if they were written using Sanskrit pattern : अस्सी, अस्सू, conjunct characters not being there [həl] sign has occasionally been used as in ਪਲਕ.

- (6) Brief referential detail is given to explain words relating to history. See ਅਕਬਰ, ਅਮਰਦਾਸ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ, ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ, ਹਕੀਕਤਰਾਇ, ਹਰਿਸਚੰਦ੍ਰ, ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ, ਨੰਦ, ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਰਾਜ... etc.
- (7) Full location of gurdwaras, alongwith historical account, is given. See ਅਬਿਚਲਨਗਰ, ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ, ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ, ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ, ਚਮਕੌਰ, ਨਾਨਕਿਆਨਾ, ਬਗਦਾਦ, ਮੁਕਤਸਰ, ਲਹੌਰ... etc.
- (8) Full specification is provided of words relating to geography. See ਉੱਚ, ਕਾਬਾ, ਕਾਬੁਲ, ਦਿੱਲੀ, ਪੰਚਾਲ, ਮਦ੍ਰ, ਰਾਵਾ... etc.
- (9) Full effort has been made to explain botanical names deriving from Latin. See ਉਦੁੰਬਰ, ਅਕਾਸਬੇਲ, ਤਗਰ, ਤਿਲਕ, ਮੌਲਸਰੀ, ਲਸਣ... etc.
- (10) Elucidation is given of words concerning science. See ਯੁੰਮਣਘੇਰ, ਬਿਜਲੀ, ਭੁਚਾਲ... etc.
- (11) Correct forms are given of historical names which with the passage of time and colloquial pronunciation have so changed that it is difficult to specify their original or real formations, as in case of ਅਦ੍ਰਹਮਾਨ [ədrəhman], ਅਬੂਤਬੇਲਾ [əbutbela], ਖੋਜ ਜਨਾਵਰ [khoj jənavər], ਟਟੀਹਰੀ ਸ਼ੇਖ [təṭihri šekh], ਸ਼ੇਖ ਬ੍ਰਹਮ [šekh brəhəm], ਢਬਾਈ [ḍhəbai], ਲੋਣੀ ਅਖਤਰ [loṇi əkhtər]... etc.
- (12) Religious terms relating to Islam, Christianity, Parsees, have been distinguished and explained in full. See ਇਸਲਾਮ ਦੇ ਫਿਰਕੇ, ਇੰਜੀਲ, ਈਸਾ, ਈਦ, ਹੱਜ, ਕੁਰਾਨ, ਖਲੀਫਾ, ਜਗਾਤ, ਨਮਾਜ਼, ਪਾਰਸੀ, ਫਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ, ਮੁਹੰਮਦ, ਮੁਸਾ... etc.
- (13) At several places, maps, sketches and images have been provided to facilitate their understanding. See ਅਬਿਚਲਨਗਰ, ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ, ਸ਼ਸਤ੍ਰ, ਸਾਜ, ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀ, ਸਿੰਘ, ਦਿੱਲੀ, ਨਾਨਕਪੰਥੀ, ਬਗਦਾਦ, ਲਹੌਰ... etc.
- (14) Thorough research has been undertaken in the case of musical terms. See ਸੂਤਿ, ਸੂਰ, ਠਾਟ, ਬਿਲਾਵਲ, ਭੈਰਵ, ਮੂਰਛਨਾ, ਰਾਗ... etc.
- (15) Words appearing as riddles have been elaborately explained. See ਸਸਿਅਨੁਜਨਨਿ ਜਾ ਚਰ ਨਾਥ ਸਤ੍ਰੁ, ਝਖਧਰਸੁਤ ਧਰ ਧਰ, ਪ੍ਰਿਥਵੀਬਿੰਦ ਪੰਚਾਨਨ, ਰਿਪੁਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਪਿਤ ਕਾਨਅਰਿ... etc.
- (16) Detail is given about words relating to medicines and diseases. See ਸੌਂਫ, ਸੰਨਿਪਾਤ, ਹਲਕ, ਹੈਜਾ, ਜਵਾਇਨ, ਤਾਪ, ਦਾਰਚੀਨੀ, ਬਨਫ਼ਸ਼ਾ, ਮਿਰਗੀ... etc.
- (17) Pronunciation of words taken from Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, etc. has been clarified by putting them in the source language.

It is also essential to tell the readers that words of different languages which after absorption by the Punjabi language have totally changed their form and meaning, should in their present form and meaning be taken as correct. It is not proper to call them incorrect and relegate them to their former shape.¹

¹With the passage of time, spellings of words change in all the languages. However, current orthography doesnot regard obsolete spellings wrong as in Ramayan: प्रसुमोद for प्रसुमुदे, हन्यात् for हतवान्; प्रशस्तक्यौ for प्रशस्तक्यौ; अभिजायत for अभ्यजायत; उष्य for उपितवा; गच्छती for गच्छन्ती. Similarly, in old English words: aboute (about); bricke (brick); Cabull (Kabul); gode (good); hande (hand); heuen (heaven); hight (height); hys (his); lande (land); Londinium (London); Noapolis (Naples); nyght (night); preue (prove); speche (speech); tonne (ton); trouthe (truth) etc. are not incorrect.

Scholars have divided words into eight categories, viz, ਤਤ੍ਸਮ [tətsəm], ਅਰਧ ਤਤ੍ਸਮ [əɾədh tətsəm], ਤਦਭਵ [tədbhəv], ਮਿਸ਼੍ਰਿਤ [mɪʃrɪt], ਅਨੁਕਰਣ [ənukəɾəɳ], ਪ੍ਰਤਿਧੁਨਿ [prətɪdhvəni], ਸਾਂਕੇਤਕ [sāketək], and ਸੰਕਿਪੁ [səksɪpt].

- (a) ਤਤ੍ਸਮ (unaltered) are those words which after absorption into Punjabi/other languages retain their original form and meaning. For example ਉੱਤਮ [uttəm], ਉਦਾਰ [udar], ਉਪਕਾਰ [upkar], ਉਪਮਾ [upma], ਅਨੰਤ [ənənt], ਅਪਮਾਨ [əpman], ਅੰਤ [ət], ਅੰਨ [ən], ਇੱਛਾ [ɪccha], ਸੁਖ [sukh], ਸੁਗੰਧ [sugədh], ਸੇਵਾ [seva], ਹਠ [həth], ਹਲ [həl], ਹੰਸ [həs], ਕਥਾ [kətha], ਕੀਲ [kil], ਕੋਟ [kot], ਗੁਣ [gʊn], ਚਿੰਤਾ [cīta], ਚੰਦਲ [cācəl], ਜਗਤ [jəgət], ਜਾਪ [jap], ਜਾਰ [jar], ਤੇਜ [tej], ਤੋਲ [tol], ਦਾਸ [das], ਦਾਨ [dan], ਦਿਨ [dɪn], ਧਨ [dhən], ਧੂਪ [dhup], ਨਾਮ [nam], ਨੀਚ [nic], ਪਲ [pəl], ਪੁਲ [pul], ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ [prəsad], ਪ੍ਰਾਣ [praṇ], ਫਲ [phəl], ਬਲ [bəl], ਬੰਧਨ [bādhən], ਭਜਨ [bhəjən], ਭਾਰ [bhar], ਭੋਗ [bhog], ਮੱਲ [məll], ਮਿਤ੍ਰ [mɪtr], ਮੋਹ [moh], ਮੰਗਲ [māgəl], ਮੰਤ੍ਰ [mātr], ਰਸ [rəs], ਰਣ [rəṇ], ਰਥ [rəth], ਰਾਜਾ [raja], ਰੂਪ [rup], ਰੋਮ [rom], ਲੋਕ [lok], ਲੋਭ [lobh], ਵਸਤੁ [vəstu] etc. are from Sanskrit;

ਉੱਮਤ [ummət], ਅਮਾਨਤ [əmanət], ਅਮੀਰ [əmir], ਔਰਤ [ɔrət], ਸਨਦ [sənəd], ਸਬਬ [səbəb], ਸਰਦਾਰ [sərdar], ਸਲਾਮ [səlam], ਹਵੇਲੀ [həveli], ਹਿੰਮਤ [hɪmət], ਹੌਲ [həl], ਕਬਾਬ [kəbab], ਕਮਾਲ [kəmal], ਕਮੀ [kəmi], ਕਿਤਾਬ [kɪtab], ਕੁਰਸੀ [kursi], ਗੁਨਾਹ [gʊnah], ਚਮਨ [cəmən], ਜਹਾਨ [jəhan], ਜਲਸਾ [jəlsa], ਜਾਨ [jan], ਜਿਗਰ [jɪgər], ਜੰਗ [jəg], ਤੀਰ [tir], ਦਸਤਾਰ [dəstar], ਦਰਗਾਹ [dərgah], ਦਰਜਾ [dərja], ਦਰਦ [dərəd], ਦਿਲ [dɪl], ਦੀਨ [din], ਦੀਵਾਨ [divan], ਦੇਗ [deg], ਦੌਲਤ [dələt], ਨਹਿਰ [nəhɪr], ਨਰਦ [nərəd], ਨਰਮ [nəɾəm], ਨਵਾਬ [nəvab], ਨੋਕ [nok], ਨੌਬਤ [nəbət], ਬੰਦ [bānd], ਮਦਰਸਾ [mədrəsa], ਮਰਦ [mərəd], ਮਾਲ [mal], ਮੁਰਦਾਰ [murdar], ਮੁਰੱਬੀ [murəbbi], ਮੁਰੀਦ [murid], ਮੋਰਚਾ [morca], ਮੌਜ [məj], ਮੌਤ [mət]... etc. are from Persian/Arabic; and ਅਪੀਲ [əpil], ਸਕੂਲ [səkul], ਸੋਡਾ [soḍa], ਕਲਾਸ [kəlas], ਕਾਲਰ [kalər], ਕਾਲਿਜ [kalɪj], ਕੇਸ [kes], ਕੋਟ [kot], ਕੋਰਟ [korət], ਕੰਪੋਂਡਰ [kəpəḍər], ਗੇਮ [gem], ਗੋਲ [gol], ਟਾਈ [tai], ਟੈਨਿਸ [tənis], ਟ੍ਰੈਮਵੇ [trəmvə], ਡਾਕਟਰ [dəktər], ਨਿਬ [nɪb], ਪਲੀਡਰ [pəliḍər], ਪੋਲੋ [polo], ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ [prəfəsər], ਬੂਟ [but], ਬੈਰਿਸਟਰ [berɪstər], ਬੋਰਡਿੰਗ [bɔrdɪŋ], ਮਾਸਟਰ [məstər], ਮੈਚ [mec], ਮੋਟਰ [motər]... etc. are from English.

- (b) ਅਰਧ ਤਤ੍ਸਮ (half-altered) are those which have somewhat changed in writing and pronunciation, but not much in their shape, for example ਉੱਚਾ [ucca], ਉੱਜਲ [ujjəl], ਉੱਦਮ [uddəm], ਅਕਾਸ [əkas], ਅਗੰਮ [əgəḁm], ਅਨਿੱਤ [ənɪtt], ਇਕਾਂਤ [ɪkāt], ਸਮਰੱਥ [səmrəthh], ਸੂਰਜ [surəj], ਸੰਜੋਗ [səjog], ਕਲੋਲ [kəlol], ਕਾਰਜ [karəj], ਕੋਸ [kos], ਗਿਆਨ [gɪan], ਛਿਤਿ [chɪtɪ], ਛਿਨ [chɪn], ਜਮ [jəm], ਜੈ [jɛ], ਜੋਗ [jog], ਜੋਧਾ [jodha], ਦਇਆ [dəɪa], ਦੁਆਰ [duar], ਨਿੰਦਿਆ [nɪndɪa], ਨੈਣ [nəṇ], ਪੁੰਨ [pūn], ਪੁਰਖ [purəkh], ਪ੍ਰਾਨਮੁਖਿ [pranmukhɪ], ਬਾਹਰ [bahər], ਬਿਜੋਗ [bɪjog], ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣ [brahməṇ], ਭਗਤ [bhəgət], ਭੈ [bhɛ], ਮਰਜਾਦਾ [məɾjada], ਮਾਇਆ [maɪa], ਰਾਤ [rat], ਲੱਛਮੀ [ləcchmi], ਵਣਜ [vəṇəj], ਵਰਖਾ [vərkha], ਵਿੰਦਿਆ [vɪndɪa]... etc. are from Sanskrit;

and ਸਹੀਦ [səhid], ਸੱਕਰ [səkkər], ਸਜਾ [səjə], ਸਰਬਤ [sərbət], ਸਾਹਬ [sahəb], ਸਾਦੀ [sadi], ਸੈਤਾਨ [setan], ਹਜਾਰ [həjar], ਹਾਜਰ [hajər], ਕਸਾਈ [kəsai], ਕਬਜਾ [kəbjə], ਕਰਜ [kəɾəj], ਕਾਗਜ [kagəj], ਖਸਮ [khəsəm], ਗੁੱਸਾ [gussa], ਚਰਖਾ [cərkha], ਜਰੂਰਤ [jərurət], ਜੋਰ [jor], ਤਮਾ [təma], ਤੋਸਾ [tosa], ਨਗਾਰਾ [nəgara], ਬਾਜ [baj], ਮਨਜੂਰ [mənjur], ਲਿਹਾਜ [lihaj]... etc. are from Arabic-Persian;

and ਅਸਟਾਮ [əstam], ਅਫਸਰ [əphsər], ਸਕਿੰਡ [səkiṅd], ਕਪਤਾਨ [kəptan], ਕਰਾਬੀਨ [kərabin], ਕੁਨੈਨ [kunen], ਜਰਨੈਲ [jərnəl], ਟਿੱਕਸ [tɪkkəs], ਟੈਮ [təm], ਡਿਗਰੀ [dɪgri], ਦਰੇਸੀ [dəresi], ਪਤਲੂਨ [pətlun], ਪਰੇਟ [pəret], ਪਿਸਤੌਲ [pɪstɔl], ਬੈਰਾ [bɛra], ਬੋਤਲ [botəl], ਮਿੱਟ [mɪt], ਮੀਲ [mil], ਰਜਮਟ [rəjmət], ਰਪੇਟ [rəpət], ਰਫਲ [rəphəl] etc. are from English.

- (c) ਤਦਭਵ (evolved) are those words which, come from Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and English, and have altogether changed their former shape. The following will make it amply clear :

Sanskrit	Punjabi	Example
ਉਸ਼ਣੀਸ਼	ਉਸਨੀਕ	“sɪr pəhɪ usnik-hɪ nik bənai.”— <i>NP</i> .
ਉਦ੍ਗਿਰਣ	ਉਗਲਣਾ	“bɪkhu kəðhe mukh uglare.”— <i>m 4 var gəu 1</i> .
ਅਪੁਤ੍ਰ	ਅਉਤ	“əut jəṇeda jaɪ.”— <i>m 1 var ram 1</i> .
ਅਭਿਜਿਤ	ਅਭੀਚੁ	“navəṇu purəbu əbhicu.”— <i>tukha chāt m 4</i> .
ਸਪਤ੍ਰੀ	ਸਉਕਨਿ	“səukənɪ ghər ki kāt tɪagi.”— <i>asa m 5</i> .
ਸਤਯਾਨ੍ਰਿਤ	ਸਤਿਨਿਰਤਿ	“sətɪ nɪrətɪ bujhe je kəɪ.”— <i>sukhməni</i> .
ਕਬੁੱਚ	ਕਬਰੋ	“jɪu kəcən kəthari cəɾɪo, kəbro hot phɪro.”— <i>sar m 5</i> .
ਕ੍ਰਿਕਾਟ	ਕਿਆਤਾ	“əsmanɪ kiərə chɪkɪonɪ.”— <i>var ram 3</i> .
ਉਵੈਰੁ	ਖਰਬਾਤੁ	“khərbəru khira.”— <i>BG</i> .
ਅਕੋਹਣਿ	ਖੁਹਣਿ	“khɪma vɪhəṇe khəpɪge khuhəṇɪ ləkh əsəkh.”— <i>oəkar</i> .
ਗਵੇਸ਼ਣਾ	ਗਾਖਣਾ	“nə gəllɪ gakhie.”— <i>BG</i> .
ਗੋਸ੍ਰਾਮੀ	ਗੁਸਾਈ	“gusai ! pərtapu tuharo dɪtha.”— <i>sar ə m 5</i> .
ਕੀਲਾਲ	ਗੁਲਾਲ	“kəməl əlɪpət he sɛ hətha vɪcɪ gulalu.”— <i>m 4 var sri</i> .
ਘਸ਼ਣ	ਘਸਣਾ	“ghəsɪ cədənɪ jəsɪ ghəsɪa.”— <i>kəɪ m 4</i> .
ਜਾਹ੍ਰਵੀ	ਜਾਹਰਨਵੀ	“jahərnəvi təpe bhəgɪrəthɪ aṇɪ.”— <i>məla m 4</i> .
ਜੁਗੁਪਸਨ	ਗੋਪਣਾ	“jo gur gope aṇṇa, su bhəla nahɪ.”— <i>m 4 var gəu 1</i> .
ਸਨੈਸੂਰ	ਛਨਿਛਰ	“chənɪchər varɪ sən səsət bicaru.”— <i>bɪla m 3 var 7</i> .
ਜਾਮਾਤ੍ਰਿ	ਜਵਾਈ	“kuṛəm səke nalɪ jəvai.”— <i>asa m 4</i> .
ਜਲੌਕਾ	ਜੋਕ	“jɪu kustɪ tənɪ jok.”— <i>sar surdas</i> .
ਧੀਵਰ	ਝੀਵਰ	“ɪhu jɪu məchli, jhivəru trɪsna kalu.”— <i>m 1 var ram 1</i> .
ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਰਿ	ਡੀਠਿ	“chike pər teri bəhutu dɪthɪ.”— <i>bəsət kəbir</i> .
ਤਤ੍ਰਵੋਤਾ	ਤਤਬਿੰਦ	“mokh tətɪd məhɪ jan nɪrdhar he.”— <i>NP</i> .
ਤ੍ਰਿਣਪਟ	ਤਪੜ	“təpər jhar vɪchaɪ.”— <i>BG</i> .
ਤਾਂਬੁਲ	ਤਮੋਲ	“kajəl har təmol rəs.”— <i>var maru 2 m 5</i> .

ਧਵਲਹਮੰਜ	ਧਉਲਹਰ	“kɪt-hi kamɪ nə dhəʊlhər jɪtʊ həri bɪsrae.”— <i>suhi m 5</i> .
ਨਪਤ੍ਰਿ	ਨੱਤਾ	“put pota pəʀota nətta.”— <i>BG</i>
ਪੁਲਪਨ	ਪਇਅੰਪ	“nanək pəɪəpə kərhu kɪrpa.”— <i>bɪla chət m 5</i> .
ਪ੍ਰਾਯਸ਼ਿੱਤ	ਪਰਾਛਤ	“səgəl pərachət lathe.”— <i>sor m 5</i> .
ਪ੍ਰਤਿਵੇਸ਼ਿਨੀ	ਪੜੋਸਣਿ	“pəʀosəɳɪ puchɪle nama.”— <i>sor namdev</i> .
ਮਾਤ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰੀਸ੍ਰਿ	ਮਾਸੀ	“masi ɔr mɔsa jəg vɪvɪdh vɪkhyata hɛ.”— <i>BGK</i> .
ਲਵੰਗ	ਲਉਗ	“kɪnhi læug supari.”— <i>keda kəbir</i> .
...
Arabic-Persian	Punjabi	Example
ਕਫ਼ਸ	ਕਉਸ	“kəʊsɛ səpət pəyala.”— <i>bher namdev</i> .
ਕੁਬਾ	ਕਵਾਇ	“gəlhu kəvəɪ kholɪ pəhɪnai.”— <i>BG</i>
ਕੋਰਨਿਸ	ਕੁਨਸ	“kunsā kini tin prəbina.”— <i>GPS</i> .
ਖ਼ਾਜਹਸਰਾ	ਖੁਸਰਾ	“khusre kɪa ghərvəsʊ?”— <i>m 1 var majh</i> .
ਖੁਰੀਰ	ਖੁਰਗੀਰ	“jin khurgir səbhʊ pəvɪt həhɪ.”— <i>m 4 var sor</i> .
ਜੁਜਾਮ-ਵਾਲਾ	ਜਜਮਾਲਾ	“cuɳɪ vəkhi kəðhe jəjmalɪa.”— <i>var asa</i> .
ਤਗੀਯਰ	ਤਗੀਰ	“mərhəʔe dəkhɳi kɪye təgɪr.”— <i>PPP</i> .
ਤਿਬਾਬਤ	ਤਬੀਬੀ	“sətɪgʊrʊ purə kərə təbibi.”— <i>BG</i>
ਤਅੱਲੁਕ	ਤਾਲਕ	“tɪsʊ mətɪa səgɪ nə talka.”— <i>maru solhe m 5</i> .
ਦੁਬਾਲਰ	ਦੁਮਾਲੜਾ	“mɛ gur mɪlɪ ʊc dumalɾa.”— <i>sri m 5 pepaɪ</i> .
ਨਜ਼ਦੀਕ	ਨਜੀਕਿ	“gur kə səbədɪ nəjɪkɪ pəchanhu.”— <i>maru soləhe m 3</i> .
ਨਾਮੂਸ	ਨਮੋਸੀ	“ʊs di nəmosi hoɳ lægi.”— <i>JSBB</i> .
ਨੀਯਤ	ਨੀਤ	“ʊs di nit bədli vekhke.”— <i>JSBB</i> .
ਨਖ਼ਦੀ	ਨੁਗਦੀ	“nʊgədi modək adɪk brɪd.”— <i>GPS</i> .
ਬਜ਼ਹਕਾਰੀ	ਬਜਗਾਰੀ	“kɪʊkəɪ pəɪa hoɪ bəjgari.”— <i>BG</i>
ਮਸਲਹਤ } ਮਸ਼ਤਵਰ }	ਮਸਲਤਿ	“bio puchɪ nə məslətɪ dhərə.”— <i>gɔd m 5</i> .
ਮਸਜਿਦ	ਮਸੀਤਿ	“kɪa məsɪtɪ sɪr nae?”— <i>prəbha kəbir</i> .
ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ	ਮਜੂਰ	“brɪd məjʊr læge təb aɪ.”— <i>GPS</i> .
ਮੁਅਤਬਰ	ਮਾਤਬਰ	“pəʔhyo matbər təke pas.”— <i>GPS</i> .
ਮੁਤਸੱਦੀ	ਮੁਸੱਦੀ	“ənɪk mʊsəddi kəɪte kar.”— <i>GPS</i> .
ਲਿਹਾਫ਼	ਲੇਫ	“na jəlu leph tulaia.”— <i>vəð əlahəɳi m 1</i> .
...

Similar is the rule applicable to tədbhəv words from English, Portuguese and French languages – ਅਜੀਟਣ–Adjutant; ਅੜਦਲੀ–Orderly; ਹਸਪਤਾਲ–Hospital; ਕਮਾਣ–Command; ਕਰਨੈਲ–Colonel; ਕਾਰਤੂਸ–Cartouche; ਕੁਮੇਦਾਨ–Commandant; ਗੜਾਡੀਲ–Grenadier; ਗਿਟਸ–Gaiters; ਗੁਲਜਰੀ–Bull's eye; ਦਰਜਨ–Dozen; ਪਲਟਣ–Battalion or Platoon; ਪਾਦਰੀ–Padre; ਫਲਾਨੈਨ–Flannel; ਬਟਨ–Bouton; ਮੇਮ–Madam; ਰਪੋਟੀਆ–Reporter; ਰੰਗਰੂਟ–Recruit; ਲਫਟੰਟ–Lieutenant; ਲਾਟ–Lord; ਲਾਲਟੈਣ–Lantern ... etc.

- (d) ਮਿਸ਼੍ਰਿਤ (mixed) words are those which have come into being through a combination of two or more languages, for example ਅਣੀਆਲੇ ਤੀਰ [əṇiale tir], ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਿੰਘ [sahib sīgh], ਸੁਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਪ੍ਰੈਸ [sudərṣən prēs], ਸੁਲਤਾਨਪੁਰ [sultanpur], ਹਕੀਕਤਰਾਇ [həkikətraɪ], ਹਰਿ ਕੀ ਪੌੜੀ [harɪ ki pɔɾi], ਹੁਗਲੀਬੰਦਰ [huglibəḍər], ਕੁਬੋਲ [kubol], ਖਾਲਸਾਕਾਲਿਜ [khalsakalɪj], ਗੁਰਬਖਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ [gurbəkhəṣ sīgh], ਗੁਰੂਡਮ [gurudom], ਜਾਰਜਨਗਰ [jarəjnəgər], ਮੁਖਲਿਸਗੜ੍ਹ [mukhlisgəṛh], ਰੇਲਗੱਡੀ [relgəḍḍi], ਲਾਯਲਪੁਰ [layəlpur]... etc.
- (e) ਅਨੁਕਰਣ (imitation) words are formed by imitating some sound, for example ਸਾਂ ਸਾਂ [sā sā], ਸੁੰ ਸੁੰ [sū sū], ਟਣ ਟਣ [ṭəṇ ṭəṇ], ਟੈਂ ਟੈਂ [tɛ̃ tɛ̃], ਠਾਹ ਠਾਹ [ṭhah ṭhah], ਠੈਂ ਠੈਂ [ṭhē ṭhē], ਡੁਗ ਡੁਗ [ḍug ḍug], ਡੌਂ ਡੌਂ [ḍō ḍō], ਧੜੰਮ [dhəṛəm]... etc.
- (f) ਪ੍ਰਤਿਧੁਨਿ (resonance) words are formed by juxtaposing words of similar sound such as ਕੱਟ ਵੱਢ [kəṭṭ vəḍḍh], ਖਾਣਾ ਦਾਣਾ [khaṇa daṇa], ਪਾਣੀ ਧਾਣੀ [paṇi ḍhaṇi], ਪੂਰੀ ਉਰੀ [puri uri], ਮਾਰ ਧਾੜ [mar ḍhar]... etc.¹
- (g) ਸਾਂਕੇਤਕ (allusive) words are those which by referring to certain traits or qualities carry special meaning such as ullu (owl) for a stupid person, or anəḍ for marriage.
- (h) ਸੰਕਿਪੁ (abbreviated) words are formed by shortening others such ṣaba from ṣadbaṣ, sudi from ṣokəl dɪṇ, bədi from bəhul dɪṇ.
- (18) Literary terms are provided detailed definition and explication, See ਉੱਲਾਸ, ਅਨੁਪਾਸ, ਸਵੈਯਾ, ਸਾਰ, ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨ, ਚਿਤ੍ਰਪਦਾ, ਛੱਪਯ, ਦੀਪਕ, ਦੋਹਰਾ, ਭਾਵ, ਭੁਜੰਗਪ੍ਰਯਾਤ, ਰਸ, ਰੂਪਕ... etc.
- (19) Errors committed by historians have been rectified with full evidences, See ਜਯਸਿੰਘ, ਧੂਬਰੀ, ਬੀਰੋ ਬੀਬੀ etc.
- (20) Words relating to rituals are explained in full. See ਔਂਸੀ, ਕਾਂਉਂ ਉਡਾਉਣਾ, ਜੁਠ ਵਿੱਚ ਧਨ ਪਾਉਣਾ, ਤਣੀ ਛੁਹਣੀ, ਪਾਣੀ ਵਾਰਣਾ... etc.
- (21) Difficult words, phrases or lines are indicated by the first word of the line followed by the remaining a couplet or quatrain. See ਅਣਮਤਿਆ ਮੰਦਲ ਬਾਜੈ., ਅਧਮ ਚੰਡਾਲੀ., ਏਕ ਮਰੰਤੇ ਦੋਇ ਮੁਏ, ਤੀਸ ਇਕੁ ਅਰੁ ਪੰਜਿ ਸਿਧੁ., ਫੀਲੁ., ਪਹਿਲਾ ਪੁਤੁ ਪਿਛੈਰੀ ਮਾਈ. etc.
- (22) Certain lexicographers and scholars not understanding the grammatical rules of Prakrit and Punjabi grammar applicable to derivations from Sanskrit have given wrong meanings contrary to context. These words have been corrected so as to be in accordance with Gurbani. See ਸੁੰਨ 9, ਗੁਲਾਲੁ 2, ਪਗਾਰ 3, ਪਰਲ 2, ਪਾਵਸ... etc.
- (23) Some additional words have been given against lexicographical traditions so that semi-literate scholars do not misinterpret Gurbani wilfully by going against the scriptural texts. For instance ਚਉੜਿ [cəuɾɪ] after ਚਉੜ [cəuɾ], ਰਿੰਨਿ [rɪnhɪ] after ਰਿੰਨੁ [rɪnh] have been separately put. Similarly See ਗੁਰਿ, ਜਪਿ, ਮਨਿ, ਮੰਘਰਿ... etc.²

¹Ruralites, use onomatopoeic words as ਕੜੀ ਕਚੋਰੀ, ਪੜੀ ਪੂਰੀ, ਰੜੀ ਰੋਟੀ... etc.

²I, myself, have heard certain scholarly persons pronounce ਜੋ ਚਉੜਿ as ਚਉੜੁ and ਕੁਹਿ ਬਕਰਾ ਰਿੰਨੁ ਖਾਇਆ as ਕੁਹਬਿ ਕਰਾਰ ਨ ਖਾਇਆ. Through mispronunciation they play havoc with meanings.

- (24) New letters have been devised to transliterate in Punjabi the words of Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian so as to enable their correct pronunciation.¹ Historians of languages know that a word after entering another language becomes a part of that language. To relegate such Punjabi words back to their original form would be a hostile act against the mother tongue. See illustrations under heading seventeen of word-distinctions and altered words.
- (25) At the end of the illustrations, information is provided about poets and their writings.² A list of symbols used has been given in the beginning of the book under the head 'ABBREVIATIONS'

To give detail of obstacles and disappointments faced during the preparation and publication of this book would lessen the enthusiasm of the writers. However it is also necessary to mention in passing that our community has very little regard for work of this kind. Not many know how such works are written and what benefit can to be drawn from them.

I am highly indebted and grateful to those votaries of knowledge who provided me help in this venture, especially reverend Bhai Bishan Singh Ji, Mahant Gurdwara Baba Ajapal Singh, Nabha, who took great pain in writing in order the words noted by me from numerous volumes, Pandit Krishandas Shastri Udasin, professor Teja Singh, M.A., Khalsa College and Bhai Dharmant Singh who gave valuable suggestions during the revision. Raja Sir Daljit Singh of Kapurthala and Sardar Mukand Singh Engineer Simla spared time to write on 'rags', Bhai Mohan Singh Vaid of Tarn Taran and Bhai Dharam Singh Ji Vaid of Budiala, helped in writing about diseases. Sardar Nand Singh Ramgarhia of Simla contributed a lot in the preparation of maps of gurdwaras, Maulana Maulavi Hakim Mirza Muhammad Nazir Sahib Asshe, Munshi Fazil took the trouble of replying to history-related queries, Late Dhani Ram 'Chartik', Printer Sudarshan Press Amritsar, not behaving like a businessman but as a votary of knowledge, published it, excellently with enthusiasm and devotion. Last of all, I am grateful to the court of Patiala entitled to blessing from Satguru and honour from Sikh Panth through the benevolence of which this book has reached the readers.³

I am highly indebted to those scholars whose histories, glossaries, dictionaries etc. have been helpful in this endeavour of mine.⁴

¹See under 'New Letters'.

²Such quotations as carry no names of authors at the end are mine.

³Due to the publication of 1000 copies instead of 500 as envisaged earlier, the increase of pages from 3000 to 3338 and the retention of scholars for supervision, the price has been increased to Rs. 110/- from the initial one of Rs. 70/-. It does not include any payment to the author for devoting so much time to the project.

⁴The names of books are not listed to avoid increase in size.

Subject to forgetfulness and little knowledge, I shall heartily thank by speech and writing those who would take the trouble of pointing out any errors to be found here.

Nabha

1 Baisakh, Sammat Guru Nanak 461,

Vikrami 1987

13 April 1930

Servant of the lovers of knowledge

Kahan Singh

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ੴ ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ

ਅਬ ਗੁਰੁਸ਼ਬਦ ਰਤਨਾਕਰ

ਮਹਾਨ ਕੋਸ਼



ੳ [uɾa] the first vowel letter of Punjabi script, pronounced with lips. From ੳ are formed vowel symbols ੁ, ੂ, ੃, ੄ [ɔkəɾ, duɳkəɾ, hoɾa and kənɔɾa respectively].

ੳ [u] *Skt* उ *n* Brahma. 2 Vishnu. 3 Shiv. 4 part wonderment, astonishment. 5 a vocative. 6 also, again. 7 in old Punjabi, ੳ is also used in place of ੂ, ੃, ੄, ਮ, ਯ, ਵ and , as for example ਕਰੳ for ਕਰੇ, ਜਪੳ-ਜਪੇ, ਅਉਰ-ਔਰ, ਹਉਮੈ-ਹੋਮੇ, ਜਉ-ਜੋ, ਕਉਲ-ਕਮਲ, ਭਉਰ-ਭੂਮਰ, ਆਉਖਾ-ਆਯੁਸਾ, ਅਉਗੁਣ-ਅਵਗੁਣ, ਦੇਉ-ਦੇਵ, ਉਕਰ-ਵਕਰ and ਉਜੂ for ਵਜੂ, etc.

ੳ [ʊ] *part* a word indicating interrogation, anger, prohibition or warning.

ੳਅਸਤੁਆ [uəstʊa], ੳਅਸਤ੍ਵਾ [uəstʋa] *sen* 'You are because of uɾa.' uɾa indicates you, your. -*gyan*. See its complete meaning under ਉਕਾਰ.

ੳਆ [ʊa] *pron* that, a form of ਉਹ. It is an oblique form of third person pronoun. "ʊa əʊsəɾ kə hæʊ bəlɪjaj."—*sar m 5*. "ʊa ka əʊtʊ nə jəne kou."—*bavən*. "ʊa te utəmʊ gənəʊ cəɳdala."—*bavən*.

ੳਆਹਿ [ʊahɪ] his, to him. "ʊahɪ jəpə bɪn ʊbər nə hou."—*bavən*.

ੳਇ [ʊɪ] *pron* a form of ਉਹ, which means 'he, she, or that'. "ʊɪ sukh kasɪʊ bərən sunəvət."—*sar m 5*. 2 See ਓਇ.

ੳਸ [ʊs] *pron* a form of ਉਹ, which means 'he, she, or that'. "ʊs upərəɪ hɛ marəg mɛra."—*suhi fərid*. 2 *S n* sunshine, sunlight. 3 *Skt* उष् (*vr* to heat, burn, kill) from which are derived words such as ਉਸਟ੍ਰ, ਉਸਣ, ਉਸਣੀਸ.

ੳਸਕਣਾ [ʊsəkna], ਉਸਕਨਾ [ʊsəkna] See ਉਕਸਨਾ. 2 to draw a long deep breath, breathe deeply, sigh.

ਉਸਗਾ [ʊsga] See ਅਸਗਾ.

ਉਸਟ [ʊsət] *Skt* उष् *n* उष् *vr* to heat, burn. One who eats junk and digests it with the heat of its stomach is a camel; one with a long neck. *P* ۳۱'. "tore usət maɪa məɦɪ bhela."—*bher kəbir*. See ਕਰਹਲ. 2 *Skt* ਓਠ. a lip. "phərkət usət ru nən."—*dətt*. 'Lips and eyes flutter with anger.' See ਓਸਟ and ਅਧਰ.

ਉਸਟਨ [ʊstən] *Skt* उत्सर्जन *n* throwing, forsaking. "ɪk paɳɪ vɪc ʊstɪəɦɪ."—*var sor m 3*. 'Some are thrown in water.'

ਉਸਟਰ [ʊstər] See ਉਸਟ.

ਉਸਟਰੁ ਨੈਨ [ʊstəru nən] ਓਠ (lips) and ਨੈਨ (eyes). See ਉਸਟ 2.

ਉਸਟੀਅਹਿ [ʊstɪəɦɪ] See ਉਸਟਨ.

ਉਸਟੰਡ [ʊstəɳd] *Skt* उषित्तान्ध *n* an act of sitting in the dark i.e. insistence on doing a job without thinking. 2 turbulence. 3 a slander. 4 a scramble. 5 *Skt* ਉਚੰਡ *adj* indignant. 6 Some scholars take this word as originating from ਉਸਟ-ਅੰਡ, an impossibility as is laying an egg by a camel.

ਉਸਟ੍ਰ [ʊstɾə] a camel, an ostrich. See ਉਸਟ.

ਉਸਟ੍ਰੀ [ʊstɾɪ] *adj* concerning a camel. See ਉਸਟ੍ਰੀ ਦਮਾਮਾ. 2 *Skt* उष *n* a female camel.

ਉਸਟ੍ਰੀ ਦਮਾਮਾ [ʊstɾɪ dəmama] *n* a kettle-drum mounted on a camelback. "məcə kop kɛkɛ su ʊstɾɪ dəmame."—*cəɳɪtr 405*.

ਉਸਤ [ʊsət] ۳۱ *n* buttocks, rump. 2 to throw, haul.

ਉਸਤਖਾਨ [ʊsət khaɳ], ਉਸਤਖਾਨ [ʊsət xvaɳ]

¹In the Hindu scriptures the camel is an impure animal and riding it causes impurity. See mənʊ sɪmɾɪɪ Ch 12 § 201 and əɾɪ sɪmɾɪɪ s 293. According to Islam, the camel is a sacred animal and worthy of sacrifice. See ਹੱਜ.

P **استخوان** *n* a part of food that is thrown away like the bone of meat or stone of fruit. “usətkhan goṣət mægzhɪ pun.”—*NP*.

ਉਸਤਤ [ustət], **ਉਸਤਤਿ** [ustətɪ] *Skt* **स्तुति** *n* praise, a eulogy. “ustətɪ kəhənu nə jaɪ mukhu tuharia.”—*phunhe m 5*. See **ਫਤੁ**.

ਉਸਤਤਿਵਯਾਜ ਨਿੰਦਾ [ustətɪ vyaj nīda] *Skt* **स्तुतिव्यजनिंदा** *n* a censure under the garb of praise. **2** a rhetorical form. See **ਵਯਾਜਨਿੰਦਾ**.

ਉਸਤਰਾ [ustəra] *P* **أشتره** *n* a razor. *Skt* **ब्रह्म**.

ਉਸਤਵਾਰ [usətvar] *P* **استوار** *adj* firm, strong. **2** honest, firm in religious belief.

ਉਸਤਾ [usta] *P* **استا** *n* a translation of the Zoroastrian scripture also called Zend Avesta. See ਜੰਦ **3**. **2** short form of **ਉਸਤਾਦ**.

ਉਸਤਾਦ [ustad] *P* **استاد** *n* a teacher, an instructor. **2** Guru Nanak Dev. “tɪn ustad pənahɪ.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਉਸਤੁਰ [uʃtʊr] See **ਉਸਟ**.

ਉਸਤੋਤ੍ਰ [ustotr] *Skt* **स्तुत्र** *n* praise, a eulogy. **2** a hymn in praise of someone; a psalm. See **ਸੁ**. In Punjabi it is also pronounced as **ਅਸਤੋਤ੍ਰ** [əstotr].

ਉਸਨ [usən] *Skt* **उष्ण** *adj* warm, hot. **2 n** summer. “usən sit kərtə kərə.”—*bɪla m 5*. **3** an onion, silver. **4** in the Purans. the name of a particular

tail (cypress scouiosus), holerhera antidy senterica, frageria vesca, and creeper paṭha in equal measures; pound and boil them in the proportion of half a pound of water for 1 tola of the pounded mixture. When half the water has evaporated, add one tola of lump sugar. Administered to the patient after sieving, it brings him relief.

Alternatively, a pounded mixture of oldenlandin bifora, bāsa, kəru, wormsood, coriandrum stivum (coriander seeds), myrtle, all in equal measure, is beneficial. The patient is required to avoid hot condiments, pickles and liquor. “sitəl jvəɾ əru usəntap bhən chəi rog əru sənɪpat gən.”—*cəɪɪtr 405*. **2** sun-stroke.

ਉਸਨਾ [usna] *Skt* **उशना** *adv* with pleasure. **2** at once, immediately. **3 n** उशनस्. Shukrachary, mentor of the demons. See **ਸੁਕ੍ਰ**.

ਉਸਨਾਕ [usnak] *A* **حسنة** plural of ਹੁਸਨਤ. virtues, moral excellences. **2 adj** virtuous, morally upright. “kāt sughəɾ usnak.”—*NP*. **3 P** ਹੁਸਨ-ਨਾਕ beautiful. See **ਹੁਸਨਾਕ**. **4** shrewd, sagacious. **5** See **ਉਸਨਕ**.

ਉਸਨਾਕ ਸਿੰਘ [usnak sīgh] a resident of Sirhind who was a whisk-holder in the service of Guru

breath, long breath, sigh. “coṭ suheli sel ki lagət leI usas.”—*s kəbir*. “pāṭh nīhare kamīni locan bhāriḷe usasa.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਉਸਾਹ [usah] *Skt* उत्साह *n* zeal, courage. **2** an enterprise.

ਉਸਾਹੀ [usahi] *Skt* उत्साहिन् *adj* zealous, enthusiastic. **2** enterprising.

ਉਸਾਣ [usan] *Skt* अन्तः n the end. **2** a result, consequence, an outcome. **3** consciousness, awareness. **4** ਔਸਾਨ timely sense of means to be employed.

ਉਸਾਰਣਾ [usarṇa], **ਉਸਾਰਣੁ** [usarənu] *Skt* उत्-सृज्, उत्सर्जन *n* making, constructing. **2** the act of placing one above another. “jo usare so dhahsi tisu binu əvəru nə koI.”—*oəkar*.

ਉਸਾਰੀ [usari] *n* the process of constructing, building. See **ਉਸਾਰਣਾ**.

ਉਸਾਰੂ [usaru] *adj* a mason, builder.

ਉਸਾਰੇਦੇ [usarēde] *adv* in the act of constructing or building. **2** *adj* (those) who build. “koṭhe mādəp maria usarede bhi gəe.”—*s fərid*.

ਉਸਿ [usi] to or for him/her. See **ਉਸ**. “tesa suvəraṇ tēsi usi maṭi.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਉਸੀਨਰ [uṣinər] *Skt* *n* a place inhabited by those who fulfil desires; Gandhar Desh. **2** son of King Mahamana and father of Shivi, a Chandarvanshi king.¹ “gəyo usinər bhupəti pas.”—*GPS*. See ਗਾਲਵ.

ਉਸੀਰ [uṣir] *Skt* *n* the scented root of *Andropogon muricatus* a grass plant, used for making fans and straw screens, also used to make perfumes and numerous medicines. See ਖਸ.

ਉਸੁ [usu] See **ਉਸ**. “usu əsthan ka nəhi binas.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਉਸੁਲ [usul] *A* أصول plural of असल. *n* a tenet, principle. **2** a doctrine, an outcome. **3** a root, a base.

ਉਸੇਈ [usei] See **ਉਸੇਨਾ**.

ਉਸੇਸ [uses] *Skt* उच्छ्वास *n* a sigh, cold breath.

¹For Ushinar's tale, See Mahabharat part one, p. 131.

“nəres ji uses li.”—*ramav*. ‘King Dashrath heaved a sigh.’

ਉਸੇਨਾ [usena] to heat, warm, foment. **2** to cook, boil, “bījnadi bhune bhije pise o usei bībīdhanie.”—*BGK*. ‘meals of different kinds, roasted, soaked, ground, or boiled.’

ਉਸਟ [uṣtrə] See **ਉਸਟ**.

ਉਸੁਤਿ [ustəti] See **ਉਸਤਤਿ**. “kəvən bīdhi ustəti kəriē?”—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*.

ਉਹ [uh] *pron* he, she, they. “uh təu bhut bhut kəri bhagi.”—*suhi ravīdas*. **2** *part* expressive of grief, surprise and fear. **3** a vocative pointing to some one or something.

ਉਹਦਾ [uhda] *A* هده *n* a rank, post, position. **2** a responsibility.

ਉਹਦਾਦਾਰ [uhdadar], **ਉਹਦੇਦਾਰ** [uhdedar] *P* هدهدار *n* the holder of a rank. See **ਉਹਦਾ**.

ਉਹਾਂ [uhā] at that place, there. See **ਉਹਾਂ**.

ਉਹੀ [uhi] *pron* the same, that. “jəhi dekho, uhi he.”—*cəḍi 1*. “uhi pio uhi khio.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਉਹੀਂ [uhī] at that very place. See **ਉਹਾਂ**.

ਉਹੁ [uhu] *pron* he. See **ਉਹ**. “uhu sakətu bəpura məri gəia.”—*s kəbir*.

ਉਕਸਣਾ [ukəsṇa], **ਉਕਸਨਾ** [ukəsna] *Skt* उत्कर्षण *v* to rise or move upwards. “guru ke sər jīn ke ləge nəhi uksən pae.”—*GPS*. **2** to flare up, shine. **3** to raise head.

ਉਕਸਾਉਟ [uksaʊt] *n* incitement, instigation. See **ਉਕਸਣਾ**.

ਉਕਸਾਉਣਾ [uksaʊṇa] *v* to raise, instigate, provoke. **2** abet. See **ਉਕਸਣਾ**.

ਉਕਸਾਵਟ [uksavəṭ] See **ਉਕਸਾਉਟ**.

ਉਕਤ [ukət] *Skt* उक्त *adj* said, mentioned. “səgəl ukət upava.”—*sri ə m 5*. ‘All efforts mentioned above failed.’ **2** *Skt* उक्त *n* vital air, breath. **3** an utterance, a statement. “harīo ukte tən khinsua.”—*gəu m 5*. ‘failed to speak.’

ਉਕਤਾ [ukta] *n* a speaker, talker. **2** a poet.

ਉਕਤਾਉਣਾ [uktaʊṇa] *v* to fail to speak, stop speaking. **2** to be indifferent, to lose interest.

3 to be tired. “pachē bojh uktaṽai.”—BGK.

ਉਕਤਾਣਾ [uktāṇa], **ਉਕਤਾਨਾਂ** [uktānā] *adj* devoid of strength, weak. **2** with weak sight. “kīṭrē rāṭiāne uktaṇe.”—BG ‘many suffering from nyctalopia, and weak vision.’ **3** tired. **4** apathetic. **5** *v* to get tired. **6** to fluster.

ਉਕਤਿ [ukətɪ] *Skt* **ਉਕਿ** *n* a speech, remark. **2** a novel phrase. “ukətɪ sīanəp kīchu na jana.”—*asa m 5*. **3** *Skt* **ਯੁਕਿ** *n* a scheme or plan; proposal. “apni ukətɪ khəlavē bhojən əpni ukətɪ khelavē.”—*dhāna m 5*.

ਉਕਤਿਬਿਲਾਸ [ukətɪbɪlas], **ਉਕਤਿਵਿਲਾਸ** [ukətɪvɪlas] a free translation of Durga’s omnipotent power in Dasam Granth, Chandicharitar excels in marvellous quotes. Its first line reads “əth cādi cəɪṭr ukətɪ bɪlas.”—*dhāna m 5*.

ਉਕਥ [ukəθ] See **ਉਕਤ 2**.

ਉਕਰ [ukər] **کَر**, *n* a weight, load. **2** weightage, regard. “ukər apno kyōkər khovhɪ.”—GPS. **3** elderliness, reverence. **4** to spread, sprawl. **5** See **ਉਕਰਣਾ**.

ਉਕਰਣਾ [ukərṇa], **ਉਕਰਨਾ** [ukərṇa] *Skt* **उत्कर्त्तन** *v* to cut, chop into bits. **2** to dig, scrape.

ਉਕਲੇਦ [ukled] *Skt* **उत्क्लेद** *n* vomit, puke causing nausea or sweat.

ਉਕੜਨਾ [ukərṇa] *v* to bend, bow. **2** to catch, pounce.

ਉਕਾਈ [ukai] *n* an omission, oversight, a mistake.

ਉਕਾਸਣਾ [ukasṇa], **ਉਕਾਸਨਾ** [ukasna] See **ਉਕਸਣਾ**. “sis ukase upəɪ joɪ.”—GPS.

ਉਕਾਬ [ukab] *A* **بکاب** *n* a chasing and hunting bird, larger than a falcon but smaller than a vulture that has black eyes; an eagle. It is a foreign bird and does not lay eggs in the Punjab. It has a large head and heavy talons. An eagle can easily kill a fox or a rabbit. On seeing other hunting birds like hawks preying, it swoops on them, snatches their prey and

flies away. It keeps away from the odour of roses and does not get close to them. Snakes do not come where its feathers are burnt. In the past its feathers were stuck in arrows. See **ਸਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀ**.

ਉਕਾਰ [ukar] *n* the character **ਉ**. **2** pronunciation of **ਉ**. **3** **ਉਅੰਕਾਰ**. “uəstua ukarə.”—*gyan*. meaning ‘Through *uṛa* is the form of the ultimate realised.’ **4** the Creator. “jəjar ukar prəkəṣ mɪṭɛ.”—*NP*. ‘The realisation of the Creator eliminates worldly bonds.’ **5** immanent, latent with qualities. See **ਉਕਾਰਸ**.

ਉਕਾਰਸ [ukarəs] *sen* has form, is immanent. “kɪ ukarəs, kɪ nɪkarəs.”—*gyan*. ‘is with and without form.’

ਉਕਾਲ [ukal] *n* a bad time, an evil hour. **2** the lack of something; destruction. “tɛɛ cəuṭhe cəɾəṇ ukala.”—BG.

ਉਕੇਰਾ [ukera] *n* an engraver, inscriber. **2** *adj* engraved. “sɪlpɪn cɪṭr vɪsəl ukera.”—GPS. ‘The craftsmen engraved a wide picture.’ See **ਸਿਲਪ** and **ਸਿਲਪੀ**.

ਉਕਣਾ [ukkṇa] *v* to forget, err.

ਉਕੜ [ukkər] *adj* (one) who misses, fails or forgets to act. “guru te ukkər cəla.”—BG.

ਉੱਕਾ [ukka] *adv* originally, initially, completely. **2** *adj* altogether, overall.

ਉਕੁ [ukt] See **ਉਕਤ**.

ਉਕੁਨਿਮਿੱਤਾ [uknɪmɪttā] See **ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ੋਕੁ** (b).

ਉਕਿ [uktɪ] See **ਉਕਤਿ**.

ਉਖਲ [ukhəl], **ਉਖਲੀ** [ukhli] *Skt* **उखल** *n* one whose face is skyward; a vessel of wood or stone with a deep pit in which grain is hulled, flailed or thrashed. **2** sockets of sense organs. “nəu ukhəl.”—BG 29-10. ‘nine openings of the human body.’ **3** sense inhering the organs; socket¹. “nəu ukhəl vɪc ukhli.”—BG.

¹Nose, ear, eye etc. are limbs formed like sockets. In them, the faculty to smell, hear and see, operates as sense.

ਉਖੱਲਣਾ [ukkhəlṇa] *v* to skin, scrape or remove the surface layer. “kuhɪ kuhɪ khəlḷ ukhəlḷ vɪṇṇassi.”—*BG*.

ਉਖੜਣਾ [ukhəṛṇa] *v* to become rootless. **2** to shift from a place.

ਉਖਾ [ukha] See **ਉਖਾ** 3. **2** *Dg* night.

ਉੱਖਣ [ukkhəṇ] *v* (ਉੱਖ-ਖਨਨ) to dig up, excavate, to mine. “khan ukkhəṇ kəḥh aṇ de nɪrmolək hira.”—*BG*.

ਉਗਣਾ [ugṇa], **ਉਗਨਾ** [ugṇa] *v* to sprout, come out of the seed. **2** (for the sun) to rise, appear.

ਉਗਰ [ugər] See **ਉਗਰਿ** and **ਉਗੁ**.

ਉਗਰਣ [ugrəṇ] *Skt* उद्दिगरण *v* to throw out eaten stuff from the mouth, vomit. **2** (for a weapon) to come out of the scabbard with force. See **ਉਗਰਿ**.

ਉਗਰਾਹੀ [ugrahi] *n* collection; the act of raising, taking or receiving.

ਉਗਰਿ [ugərɪ] *adv* with a jerk. **2** with a leap. “ur te ugərɪ kəṭari lagi.”—*cəritr* 113.

ਉਂਗਲ [üḡəl] *Skt* अङ्गुलि. See **ਅੰਗੁਲਿ**.

ਉਂਗਲਣਾ [üḡəlṇa], **ਉਂਗਲਨਾ** [üḡəlṇa] See **ਉਂਗਰਣ**. “bɪkhu kəḥhe mukh üḡlare.”—*var gəu* m 4. ‘gurgled out of the mouth.’ “üḡəl myan te khəṛəḡ pəpate.”—*GPS*. ‘The sword leapt out of the scabbard and fell.’

ਉਂਗਲਾਰੇ [üḡlare] leaping out. See **ਉਂਗਲਨਾ**.

ਉਂਗਲੀ [üḡli] See **ਅੰਗੁਲੀ**.

ਉਂਗਵਣ [üḡvəṇ], **ਉਂਗਵਨ** [üḡvəṇ] *v* to come out, sprout. “nau bije nau üḡve.”—*var ram* 1 m 3. **2** to rise, appear, become manifest. “je sæu cəḍa üḡəvhɪ.”—*var asa* m 2. **3** *n* early morning, dawn. **4** the east, where the sun rises. “üḡvəṇhu te athvəṇhu.”—*var ram* 3.

ਉਂਗਵੰਦਾ [üḡvəṇḍa] rising, appearing. **2** *n* Arora, a resident of Chuhnian who became a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev and attained beatitude. “seṭha üḡvəṇḍa dou əpər səbhaga tin.”—*GPS*.

ਉਗਾਹ [ugah] See **ਉਗਾਹਣਾ**. **2** *n* a witness. See **ਗਵਾਹ**.

ਉਗਾਹਣਾ [ugahṇa], **ਉਗਾਹਨਾ** [ugahṇa] *Skt* उद्-ग्रहण *v* to collect, receive. **2** to deposit, realize.

ਉਗਾਹਾ [ugaha] a metriac metre of two lines, each having 26 matras with a mid pause after the fifteenth and the final pause after the next eleventh matra, the last two matras being guru and læghu.

Example:

“me mənɪ tənɪ premu pɪrəm ka,
əṭṭhe pəhɪr læḡəṇɪ.

jən nanək kɪrpa dhari prəbh,
satɪgur sukkhɪ vəsəṇɪ.”¹—*var gəu* 1 m 4.

ਉਗਾਹਿ [ugahɪ] *n* See **ਉਗਾਹ**. **2** **ਉਦ-ਗਾਹ** a boat, ship. “cəṛəṇ təle ugahɪ besɪo srəmu nə rəhɪo səriɪ.”—*maru* ə m 5. ‘The passenger sat with the boat under his feet unmindful of the disrespect shown, rather he alleviated his fatigue.’

ਉਗਾਹੀ [ugahi] *n* evidence; the statement of a witness. “ləke vəḥhi denɪ ugahi durmətɪ ka ḡəlɪ phaha he”—*maru solhe* m 1.

ਉਗਾਣਾ ਸਰਾਇ [ugāṇa saraɪ] See **ਉਗਾਣੀ**.

ਉਗਾਣੀ [ugāṇi] a village in tehsil and police station Rajpura in Patiala state. It has a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Teg Bahadur and Guru Gobind Singh. Pandit Tara Singh has referred to Ugani as Ugani Sarai.

Two halls have been built in a single compound, the right hand one is in the memory of the ninth Guru and the left hand one in that of the tenth Guru. Maharaja Karam Singh of Patiala had got them constructed. The gurdwara has 20 bighas of land attached to it. Its sewadar is a baptized Singh.

¹In this the sign of adhak (˘) has been used at two places, only to show the number of matras. In Gurbani, we should not add any sign on our own because expert granthis, while reciting, pay adequate ear to geminated words. In “kənɪ musla suphu ḡəlɪ.” —*s fərid*., the pronunciation of “musəlla” is evident enough.

From Sarai Banjara railway station, a mile long path leads eastward to this place.

ਉਗਾਥਾ [ugatha] a ਗ੍ਰੰਠਿਕ metre comprising four lines, each line organised as |S|, S|S|, S|S, S, with pauses after every five characters.

Example:

əjɪtt jɪtte, əbah bahe,
əkħəḍ khəḍe, ədah dahe,
əbhəḍ bhəḍe, əḍəḡ ḍəḡe,
əmūn mūne, əbhəḡ bhəḡe.¹—ramav.

ਉਗਾਧ [ugadh] *n* a ਵਰ੍ਹਿਕ metre also named ɪɪlkəɾiə and yəṣoda. It has four lines each organised as |S|, S, S.

Example:

səbarɪ nənə, udas bənə,
kəhyo kunari, kəvrɪɪkari.²—ramav.

ਉਗਾਲਣਾ [ugālṇa] *v* See **ਉਗਾਲਣਾ**. **2** to roll whatever is put into the mouth between tongue and palate; to ruminate; to chew the cud.

ਉਗਾਲਦਾਨ [ugaldan] *n* a utensil in which whatever is being rolled in the mouth is spit; a spittoon, cuspidor.

ਉਗਾਲੀ [ugali] *n* rumination; the act of chewing the cud as goats and sheep do.

ਉਗੁਰ [ugur] *Skt* अङ्कुर *n* a bud, sprout. “kəllər khet nə bijugure.”—BG. ‘in saline barren field, the seed does not sprout.’

ਉਗੁ [ugr] *Skt* उग्र *adj* frightening, fearful, terrible. “ugr pap sakət nər kine.”—kəɪɪ ə m 4. **2** sharp, piercing. **3** irate. **4** strong, powerful. **5** *n* according to Manu, a kshatri offspring born to a shudar (low caste) woman; (in Aushnas Simriti) a Brahman’s offspring born to shudar woman. **6** Shiv.

ਉਗ੍ਰਸੇਨ [ugrsen], **ਉਗ੍ਰਸੇਣ** [ugrsen], **ਉਗ੍ਰਸੈਨ** [ugrsen] *Skt* उग्रसेन *n* one who has a strong army; son of

¹Excitement of women is shown through the example of Kekai.

²With tear filled eyes, King Dashrath said to Kekai. “O false woman! you are an evil woman.”

Ahuk born to Pavanrekha, husband of Karani, father of Kans, elder brother of maternal grandfather of Krishan and elder brother Devki’s father. Ugarsen brought up his niece as his own daughter and therefore Devki came to be known as Ugarsen’s daughter.

Ugarsen ruled over the kingdom of Mathura very efficiently, but his wicked son Kans dethroned him and himself became the king. Krishan killed his maternal uncle Kans and reinstated Ugarsen on the throne. Ugarsen was a devotee of the Creator. “ugrsen kəu raj əbhə bhəḡtəh jən dio.”—səveye m I. “ugrsen ki kənɪka nam devki tas.”—krɪsən. **2** a son of king Parikshit. **3** a devotee of Guru Amar Das whom the latter imparted religious instruction. “ugrsen əru ramu dipa.”—GPS.

ਉਗ੍ਰਕਰਮਾ [ugrkərma] *Skt* उग्र कर्मन् *adj*(one) who commits terrible deeds. **2** cruel, merciless.

ਉਗ੍ਰਧਨ੍ਵਾ [ugrdhənvā], **ਉਗ੍ਰਧਨ੍ਵੀ** [ugrdhənvi], **ਉਗ੍ਰਧਨ੍ਵਾ** [ugrdhənyā] *Skt* उग्रधन्वा *adj* who wields a stiff bow, mighty bowman. “məhā ugrdhənyā bəḍi phəj lek”—ramav. **2** Indar. **3** Shiv. **4** Guru Gobind Singh.

ਉਗ੍ਰਾ [ugra] *Skt n* goddess Kali; Kalika. **2** a wrathful woman. “tume log ugra ətyugra bəkhane.”—cəɪɪtr I. **3** parsley seed.

ਉਗ੍ਰਾਯੁਧ [ugrayudh] according to Harivansh, a celebrated king. **2** dreadful arms, sharp weapons.

ਉਗ੍ਰੂ [ugru] *n* a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev who rendered signal service during the raising of Amritsar. “bhai ugru əru kalyana.”—GPS.

ਉਗ੍ਰੇਸ਼ [ugres] *Skt n* god of fierce people; lord of village-republics, Shiv.

ਉਗ੍ਰੇਸੁਜਿਆਰਾ [ugresujāra] *sen* ਉਗ੍ਰਸੇਨ-ਈਸ਼-ਉਜਿਆਰਾ. Ugarsen, the illustrious king. **2** majesty of king Ugarsen. “dvaravəɪɪ ugresujāra.”—cəɪɪtr 203.

ਉਘਟ [ughət] *S n* cleanliness. **2** the idea of becoming manifest.

ਉਘਟਤ [ughətət] being born, rising. See **ਉਘਟਨ**.
“ughətət tan tərōg rōg ətɪ.”—*həjare 10*.

ਉਘਟਨ [ughəʔən], **ਉਘਟਨਾ** [ughəʔna] *Skt* उद्घाटन *v* to reveal. “nīda koɪ nə sɪjɪɔ, iū ved ughəʔe.”—*BG 2* to create, make, organise.

ਉਘਰ [ughər], **ਉਘਰਨਾ** [ughərna] *v* to get away from the screen, become distinct. **2** to get manifest. “ughərɪ gəɪa jəsa khoʔa d̪həbua nədərɪ səraphā aɪa.”—*asa m 5*. See **ਢਬੁਆ**.

ਉਘਰਾਰਾ [ughrara] *n* a gully formed by running water; a pit formed by a water current. **2** a crevice, fissure.

ਉਘਲਾਉਣਾ [ūghlaūṇa] *v* to doze, be sleepless.

ਉਘਲਾਨਾ [ughlana] *adj* dozing, feeling sleepy, drowsy. “mera mənʊ alsia ughlana.”—*jet m 4*.

ਉਘੜ [ughəʔ] **ਉਘੜਨਾ** [ughəʔna] See **ਉਘਰਨਾ**.
“suavgir səbh ughəʔ ae.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*. See **ਸੁਆਵਗੀਰ**.

ਉਘਾ [ugha] See **ਉੱਘਾ**.

ਉਘਾਨਾ [ughana] *v* to doze off; to jerk into wakefulness while drowsy, to be sleepless. **2** to challenge, call to fight. “mar mar cəhū or ughae.”—*cəritr 405*. **3** to call. “jəb rani hve din ughayo.”—*cəritr 113*.

ਉਘਾਰਨ [ugharən] See **ਉਘਾੜਨਾ**.

ਉਘਾਵਨ [ughavən] *v* to be drowsy; to doze off. **2** to render prominent. **3** to roar, challenge to fight. “dou mar hi mar ughavē.”—*krɪsən*.

ਉਘਾੜਨ [ugharən], **ਉਘਾੜਨਾ** [ugharəna] *S v* to remove the cover; to denude. **2** show, reveal.

ਉੱਘ [uggh] *n* news, trace, information. **2** fame, reputation.

ਉੱਘਾ [uggha] *adj* manifest. **2** famous. “pēcā vɪc ugha kəɪ vekhalɪa”—*gəu var 1 m 4*. **3** the weapon drawn out from the scabbard. “ugghe jɪn neje.”—*ramav*.

ਉਚ [uc] See **ਉੱਚ**.

ਉਚਹਦੀ [uc-hədi] See **ਹਦੀ**.

ਉਚਕ [ucək] See **ਉਚਕਨਾ**. **2 n** boredom, mental instability. **3** hangover after doping has ceased. “das kəbir tas məd mata ucək nə kəb-hu jai.”—*ram kəbir*.

ਉਚਕਨਾ [ucəkna] *v* to be distracted, be distraught. **2 n** the act of lifting up, making one jump. “məhā kop ke bir bajɪ ucəkke.”—*cəritr 405*. **3** to take and run away, carry away.

ਉਚਕਾ [ucəka], **ਉਚੱਕਾ** [uccəka] *n* a lifter, thief, swindler; pickpocket, robber, dacoit. “hərɪdhan kəu ucəka neɾ nə avəi.”—*suhi m 5*.

ਉਚਟ [ucət] See **ਉਚਾਟ**.

ਉਚਟਨਾ [ucətna] to be fed up, become indifferent, not to remain firm. **2** to get out of the way, discontinue. **3** to be free from worldly attachments.

ਉਚਰਣ [ucrəṇ], **ਉਚਰਣਾ** [ucərṇa], **ਉਚਰਨਾ** [ucərna] *Skt* उच्चारण *v* to say, speak, utter. “ucərhu ram nam.”—*gəu m 5*. **2** उत्-चरण to eat up, devour. “kam krodh trɪsna ucɾe.”—*var sar m 3*.

ਉਚਵਾਉਣਾ [ucvaūṇa], **ਉਚਵਾਨਾ** [ucvana] *Skt v* to lift from lower to higher level, raise. “sɪkkhən te ucvaɪ su lina.”—*GPS*.

ਉਚੜਨਾ [ucərṇa] See **ਉਚਟਨਾ**.

ਉਚੜਾ [ucɾa], **ਉਚੜੀ** [ucɾi] See **ਉਚਟਨਾ**. **2** See **ਉਚੜਾ**.

ਉਚਾਉਣਾ [ucaūṇa] *v* to lift, raise, in cite. “bənɪ bhar ucainɪ chəɪe.”—*var ram 3*.

ਉਚਾਈ [ucai] See **ਉਚਾਉਣਾ**. **2 n** height, altitude. **3** elderliness, praise.

ਉਚਾਟ [ucaʔ] *Skt* उच्चाट *n* melancholy, apathy. **2** a state of the mind, getting distraught.

ਉਚਾਟਨ [ucaʔən] *Skt* उच्चाटन *n* disjoining, dismantling. **2** distraction. “ucaʔənadɪ kərməṇə.”—*gyan*.

ਉਚਾਣ [ucaṇ], **ਉਚਾਨ** [ucan] high level, high place, grandeur. **2** height, altitude. **3 v** to lift, raise. “bhar ke ucanhar tyar bhe əpar hi.”—*NP*.

ਉਚਾਪਤ [ucapət], **ਉਚਾਪਤਿ** [ucapətɪ], **ਉਚਾਬਤ** [ucabət] *n* the sale or purchase on credit; taken from

shop without cash payment. “dotɪ ucapətɪ lekh nə lɪkhiɛ.”—*tukha chōt m 1*. See **ਦੋਤਿ**.
2 the process of lifting.

ਉਚਾਰਣ [ucarən], **ਉਚਾਰਨ** [ucarən] See **ਉਚਰਣ**.

ਉਚਾਰਾ [ucara] *Skt* उच्चारित *adj* said, spoken. **2 n** a recital of pedigree or genealogy at the time of marriage. “nabhɪkəməl məɦɪ bedi rəcɪle, brəhəmgyan ucara.”—*asa kabir*.

ਉਚਾਲਾ [ucala] *Skt* उच्चालित *adj* transient, mortal.

ਉਚਾਵੱਚ [ucavəcc] *adj* uneven. **2** criticism, See **ਉੱਚਾਵਚ**.

ਉਚਾਵਾ [ucava] *adj* high, lofty. **2** raised, lifted. “sətɪguru səcca saɦu he hor saɦu besah ucave.”—*BG*. ‘Trust in other traders has vanished.’

ਉਚਿਸਟ [ucisət] See **ਉਛਿਸਟ**.

ਉਚਿਤ [ucit] *Skt* *adj* suitable, appropriate. “udar ucit darɪd hərən.”—*səvəye m 2 ke*. **2** condign, correct. **3** known, acquainted. **4** connected. **5** happy, satisfied.

ਉਚਿਤਾ [ucita] *n* suitability, propriety. **2** superiority. “ucita sikkhi pər cədhjɪɪ.”—*GPS*.

ਉਚਿਤਾਨੁਚਿਤ [ucitanucit] *ety* ਉਚਿਤ-ਅਨੁਚਿਤ fair and foul, good and bad. “ucitanucit nəhi mən janɦɪ.”—*GPS*.

ਉਚੇਰਾ [ucera] *adj* marked by loftiness, highly exalted.

ਉਚੇੜ [ucer] *n* an act of teasing, a reasoning. **2** See **ਉਚੇੜਨਾ**.

ਉਚੇੜਨਾ [ucerna] *v* to pull apart; to peel. **2** to separate. See **ਉਛੇੜਨ**.

ਉੱਚ [ucc] *Skt* उच्च *adj* high, lofty. **2** superior, superb. “tɪn kəu pədvi ucc bhəi.”—*səvəye m 4*. **3 n** a town on the southern bank of Satluj river in Ahmedpur subdivision of Bahawalpur state. Thirty eight miles¹ to the south east of Bahawalpur town, it had Devgarh as its old name. Towards the end

¹E a mile has 1760 yards i.e. eight furlongs.

of the twelfth century, its ruler Raja Dev Singh, having been defeated by Sayyad Jalaludin Bukhari escaped to Marvar.² The Sayyad plundered Devgarh and married the king's daughter Sundarpari and renamed the town as Uch. It is a famous seat for many Muslim saints and they call it “Uch Sharif.” Now it comprises three neighbouring settlements.

ਉੱਚਸੁਰ [uccsur] See **ਉੱਚਸੁਵਾ**. In Dasam Granth some ignorant scribe has put this word wrongly in place of **ਉੱਚਸੁਵਾ**. “eravət tərɪ uc̄sur hərɪɦɪ dæ sukhpaɪ.”—*cəritr 113*. ‘Eravat, the elephant, Kalap tree and Uchshrav, the horse were given to Indar.’ **2** a high pitch, loud tone.

ਉੱਚਸੁਵਾ [uccsrəva] *Skt* उच्चैःश्रवस् *n* one who has high ears, such horse of Indar is white, which is in colour. According to the Purans, it emerged when gods and demons churned the ocean. “ucc srəvah səman nɪɪɪt kərət.”—*prichət*. See **ਉੱਚਸੁਵਾਇਸ**. **2** a seven-mouthed horse of the sun which neighs loudly. **3** deaf; *xa* also called **ਚੌਬਾਰੇ ਚੜ੍ਹਿਆ** (ascended to the top floor) by the Nihangs. **4** *adj* highly reputed, celebrated.

ਉੱਚਸੁਵਾਇਸ [uccsrəvaɪs], **ਉੱਚਸੁਵਾਈਸ** [uccsrəvaɪs] *n* the owner of this horse. “uccsrəvaɪs es es̄ni ɪs̄ni ərɪɪni.”—*sənama*. ‘Uchshrav is owned by Indar, his master is Kashyap, earth is his property, his protection is by the king's army, the gun is his enemy.’

ਉੱਚ ਕਾ ਪੀਰ [ucc ka pir] *adj* a guru of a lofty status, universal teacher, teacher's teacher. **2 n** Guru Gobind Singh, whom Gani Khan, Nabi Khan and Bhai Daya Singh attributed this doubly suggestive epithet to the royal army at the time of his departure from Machhivara. Thereby the Muslims took him for some

²Jalaludin was a disciple of Sheikh Bahauddin of Multan.

holyman of this town (Uch). “nəgər ucc ko basi bhakhət dirəgh pir ritɪ ləkhyāt.”—*GPS*. See ਉੱਚ 3.

ਉੱਚੜਾ [uccɾa], ਉੱਚੜੀ [uccɾi], ਉੱਚਾ [ucca] marked by greatness. “pɪr ucɾie marɾie tɪhu loa sɪr taja.”—*suhi chāt m 1*. ‘some one staying in a lofty palace.’ See ਉੱਚ.

ਉੱਚਘਰ [uccaghər] *n* the loftiest state, salvation. 2 the ultimate stage in spiritual exercise. 3 a holy congregation. 4 See ਘਰ ਉੱਚਾ and ਨਿਰਠਉ.

ਉੱਚਾਟ [uccaṭ] See ਉੱਚਾਟ.

ਉੱਚਾਥਲ [uccathəl] *Skt* उच्चस्थल *n* the region of the True One, the exalted state. 2 a holy congregation. 3 an aspirant with pure conscience and spiritual loftiness. See ਉੱਚਾ ਥਲ.

ਉੱਚਾਵਚ [uccavəc] *Skt* उच्चावच *adj* high and low. 2 small and big. 3 good and bad. “jəg məhɪ uccavəc je kaj.”—*GPS*.

ਉੱਚ [ūch] *Skt* उच्च *n* the act of picking up grains fallen in the harvested field. 2 grains lying in the passage or food fallen in the field after harvesting.

ਉੱਚਸੀਲ [ūchʃil] *Skt* उच्चशील *adj* (one) who lives by collecting ears of corn fallen in the harvested field.

ਉੱਚਕ [ūchək], ਉੱਚਕਨ [ūchkən] *n* the act of jumping upward in sitting position, a gambol. “ūchkāt taji.”—*kəlki*. ‘The Arab horses gambol.’

ਉੱਚਬ੍ਰਿਤਿ [ūchbrɪtɪ] *Skt* उच्चवृत्ति *n* the act of making both ends meet by picking up stray grains from the harvested field. 2 a holyman specifically mentioned in Mahabharat, so named because of his habit of picking up fallen grains or ears of corn from the harvested fields.

ਉੱਚਰਨ [ūchrən], ਉੱਚਲਨ [ūchlən], ਉੱਚਲਨਾ [ūchalna] *Skt* उच्छलन *v* to leap, gambol, skip, frisk. 2 to overflow the banks. “bhərɪ sərvaru jəb uchle, təb tərəṇu duhela.”—*s fərid*. “ūchlɪa kamu kal

mətɪ lagi.”—*beni sri*.

ਉੱਚਲਾ [ūchla] *n* a vərnik metre also named uchal, hāsək and pəkɪɪ. It has four lines, each line is organised as Sll, S, S.

Example:

gavət nari. bajat tari.

dekhət raja. devət saja.—əj.

ਉੱਚਵ [ūchəv] *Skt* उत्सव *n* a pleasure-giving task, joyful work. 2 happiness.

ਉੱਚਾਹ [ūchah] *Skt* उत्साह *n* courage, boldness. 2 ambition. 3 endeavour. 4 fondness. 5 amusement.

ਉੱਚਾਹੜ [ūchahəɾ] *n* hatred, disgust. 2 nausea, numbness, the act of wretching.

ਉੱਚਾਹੜਾ [ūchahɾa] *n* zeal. See ਉੱਚਾਹ. 2 a person full of zeal and ardour.

ਉੱਚਾਹੜਾ [ūchahəɾa] with ardour, courageously. “kuɾ mare kal uc.ahəɾa.”—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਉੱਚਾਹਿ [ūchahɪ] with zeal. 2 for amusement. “khel kiya apnə uchahɪ jɪu.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਉੱਚਾਰ [ūchar] *n* a covering, bolster. “jəri səg jərə rajē arun uchar hi.”—*NP*. ‘red coloured (quilt) covers.’ 2 See ਉੱਚਾਲਨ.

ਉੱਚਾਰਨ [ūcharən] See ਉੱਚਾਲਨ.

ਉੱਚਾਲ [ūchal] See ਉੱਚਲਾ and ਉੱਚਾਲਨਾ.

ਉੱਚਾਲਨ [ūchalən], ਉੱਚਾਲਨਾ [ūchalna] *Skt* उच्छालन *v* to make one leap, to make one jump across. 2 to throw upward. 3 to turn upside down.

ਉੱਚਾੜ [ūchar] *n* a covering, bolster. See ਉੱਚਾਰ. 2 covering material.

ਉੱਚਿਸਟ [ūchɪsət] *Skt* उच्छिष्ट *adj* left-over victuals or leavings, refuse.

ਉੱਚੇਦਨ [ūchedən] *Skt* उच्छेदन *v* to dig up, excavate. 2 to cut into pieces, chop; to gnaw. 3 to destroy.

ਉੱਚੇਰ [ūcher] *n* ਉੱਚ-ਛੇਰ. water-front, river-bank. 2 the act of grazing animals. 3 See ਉੱਚੇਰ ਚਰਣਾ.

ਉੱਚੇਰ ਚਰਣਾ [ūcher cəɾna] *Skt* स्वैर सञ्चार. unrestricted wandering of animals; grazing freely.

ਉਛੋਹਾੜਾ [uchohara] See ਉਛੋਹਾੜਾ.

ਉਛੋਗ [uchōg] *Skt* उत्सङ्ग *n* a lap. “siri cād dhər nam tih pay uchōg bhətij.”—*NP*.

ਉਜੱਡ [ujədd] *adj* uncouth, very stupid.

ਉਜਬਕ [ujbək] *P* اُجَبَك *n* an inhabitant of Tatar. 2 an uncivilized race of Tatar. There were many Uzbaks in the army of Taimur whose ancestor was an Uzbek. This race is mentioned at many places in the Indian history. 3 In Punjabi, a tall, strong but stupid man is called by this name. “ujbək kisu velayət kera. khaṭ bəhut əru oj ghənera.”—*GPS*.

ਉਜਰ [ujər] *n* strength, power. 2 *adj* desolate, uninhabited. 3 *A* اُجْر *n* excuse. 4 reason, cause. 5 an act of expressing helplessness.

ਉਜਰਖਾਹੀ [ujərxvahi] *P* اُجْر خَوَهِ the act of asking for the cause or the reason. 2 asking about the reason of a person's death, condolence. 3 the act of asking for pardon.

ਉਜਰਤ [ujrət] *A* اُجْرَت *n* the act of paying for the work done, wage. 2 hire, fare.

ਉਜਲ [ujəl] *Skt* उज्ज्वल, उद्ज्वल. shining, clean, clear. “ujəl moti sohṇe.”—*suhi var m 1*. 2 white. “ujəl kehā cīlākṇa.” Poets consider the following objects as shining and clean: əmrīt (ambrosia), Eravat (Indar's elephant), sət̥yug (the epoch of truth), sət̥gun (qualities of truth), crystal, sərədghən (killer of cold, fire), goddess Sarda, oyster, Shiv, sudər̥ṣən (Vishnu's discus), the sun, ṣeṣnag (serpent god), conch, saints' heart, laughter, snow, Himalayas, swan, cotton, camphor, kāt̥i mən̥ṭ (a jewel), Radha's mother Kirati, kūd flower, Ganga (river Ganges), moonlight, rice, lime, sandalwood, moon, sunlight, Narad, mercury, pūn (meritorious act), Baldev (elder brother of Krishan), pearl, silver, teeth and heron. 3 free from blemish. 4 beautiful. 5 See

¹Many writers pronounce this word as “uzbək.”

ਉੱਜਲ.

ਉੱਜਲ [ūjəl] *Skt* अञ्जलि *n* the hollow formed with both the hands, palms raised upwards to receive something.

ਉਜਲਾ [ujla] See ਉੱਜਲ. “soi kām kəmaṭ j̥ṭu mukh ujla.”—*asa m 5*. “sahṭb mera ujla.”—*var ram m 1*.

ਉਜੜ [ujəʃ] *adj* uninhabited. “koṛi nərək bərabre ujəʃ soi thau.”—*var jət*.

ਉਜੜਨਾ [ujəʃna] *v* to become uprooted, to get homeless. 2 to be totally destroyed.

ਉਜਸ [ujas] *n* light, brightness, radiance. “bijuri prəkase j̥ṭm tej ko ujase.”—*GPS*. “bədhyo cād səm caru ujas.”—*GPS*. 2 renown.

ਉਜਗਰ [ujagər] *adj* well-known, famous. “həṛi ke nam kəbir ujagər.”—*asa rəvdas*. 2 manifest, bright. “əvtar ujagər an kiəu.”—*səveye m 5 ke*. 3 awakened, knowledgeable. 4 *n* the sun. 5 *xa* a lamp, candle.

ਉਜਗਰੀ [ujagri] *n* renown. 2 *xa* lantern.

ਉਜਾਨ [ujan] *Skt* उच्च-यान *n* a high flying rider, aeroplane. 2 a god riding, a celestial vehicle.

ਉਜਾਨਾ [ujana], **ਉਜਾਨੀ** [ujani] *adj* rider of a high flying vehicle, rider of an aeroplane. 2 *n* god. “koṭṭi tetis ujana.”—*asa kəbir*.

ਉਜਾਰ [ujar] See ਉਜਾਰਾ, ਉਜੜ and ਔਜਾਰ.

ਉਜਾਰਉ [ujarəu] *n* light, brightness, illumination. “təb jaṭ jotṭi ujarəu ləhe.”—*gəu bavən kəbir*.

ਉਜਾਰਾ [ujara] *n* destruction, devastation. 2 cost or compensation for destruction. “səbh kiṭa. ko bhərhu ujara.”—*NP*. 3 light, radiance. “nam jəpət koṭṭi sur ujara.”—*jət m 5*.

ਉਜਾਰੀ [ujari] *adj* shining, sparkling. “sobhət panṭi krīpan ujari.”—*parəs*.

ਉਜਾਰੇ [ujaro] See ਉਜਾਰਾ 3. 2 lighted, illuminated. “sət̥iguru səbədṭi ujaro dipa.”—*bīla m 5*. ‘lit the lamp of knowledge.’

ਉਜਾਲਾ [ujala] *n* light, radiance, brightness. “prəgəʃ rəhṭo prəbhū sərəb ujala.”—*maru solhe m 5*. See ਜੁਲ.

ਉਜਾੜ [ujar] *n* an uninhabited place, a wasteland.

ਉਜਾੜਨਾ [ujarna] *v* to depopulate, remove habitation. **2** to destroy.

ਉਜਾੜਾ [ujara] *n* devastation. **2** a fine for causing destruction.

ਉਜਿਆਰਉ [ujiarəu], **ਉਜਿਆਰਾ** [ujiarā], **ਉਜਿਆਰੇ** [ujiaro], **ਉਜਿਆਲਾ** [ujiala], **ਉਜੀਆਰਾ** [ujiara] *light*. See **ਉਜਾਲਾ**. “həri ka nam sēg ujiaara.”—*sukhmāni*. “bhəiəo ujiaro bhəvən səglare.”—*dhāna rəvdas*.

ਉਜੁ [uju] *A* **وضو**, *n* washing of hands, feet and face prior to namaz. “uṭhu phərīda uju saji subəh nīvaj gujarī.”—*s fərid*. “kia uju paku kia muhu dhoia?”—*prəbha kəbir*.

ਉਜੈਨ [ujen] *Skt* उज्जयिनी *n* a town in Gwalior state, old capital of Malwa, situated on the southern bank of Shipra river. Vikramaditya also ruled here for some time. In Sanskrit texts, this place is also named “Avanti”. The ancient temple of Mahakal is to be found here. “bhup ujen puri ko jəhā.”—*krīsən*.

ਉਜਲ [ujjal] See **ਉਜਲ**. **2** *Dg adj* of a high caste. **3** of a pristine race.

ਉਜੜ [ujjər] See **ਉਜਾੜ**.

ਉਜਯਾਰਾ [ujyara] See **ਉਜਾਲਾ**. “jəh ənhət sur ujyara.”—*sor namdev*.

ਉਜੁਲ [ujvəl] See **ਉਜਲ**.

ਉਝਕਣਾ [ujhəkṇa], **ਉਝਕਨਾ** [ujhəkna], *v* to shine, be startled. **2** to jump, leap. **3** to bend in order to see.

ਉਝਰ [ujhər], **ਉਝਰਣਾ** [ujhərṇa], **ਉਝਰਨ** [ujhərən] *v* to depart; to be ruined. “khīn pəl bajī dekhīe ujhrət nəhi bara.”—*asa ə m l*. **2** to be separated, get displaced or uprooted. “jəbe ujhər tū bhakh hē turət vəhe chutjāi.”—*cəritr 68*. “rīs jujh ujjhre rajput.”—*ramav*. *Skt* **ਉਝਨ**. to be separated. **3** to be unravelled or solved.

ਉਝੜ [ujhər] *n* a garden, forest. **2** a wilderness

through which no path can be found; also **ਔਝੜ**. “bhāṇe ujhərī bhāṇe raha.”—*majh m 5*.

ਉਝੜਪੰਥਿ [ujhərpāthī], **ਉਝੜਪੰਥੀ** [ujhərpāthī] *adj* ignorant, gone astray, (one) who loses his way in a dense jungle. “ujhərpāthī bhrəme gavari.”—*suhī chēt m 4*.

ਉਝੜਿ [ujhərī] in a pathless wilderness. See **ਉਝੜ**.

ਉਝਾਰ [ujhar] *n* a wild wasteland, an uninhabited place. **2** See **ਉਝਾਰਨ**.

ਉਝਾਰਨ [ujharən] *v* to uproot. **2** to scatter, disperse. **3** to wind up. “bhənət nanək jəb khel ujhare təb eke ekəkara.”—*maru m 5*.

ਉਝੜ [ujhar] See **ਉਝਾਰ**.

ਉਝੀੜ [ujhīr] *adj* undisputed, uncontested, uncontroversial. “gurumukh marəg cəllṇa as nīrasi jhīr ujhīrī.”—*BG 2* not dense, sparse, sporadic. “chīn me ghən so kardin ujhīrā.”—*krīsən*.

ਉਝੜ [ujjhər] See **ਉਝੜ**.

ਉਝੜਪੰਥਿ [ujjhərpāthī] See **ਉਝੜਪੰਥਿ**.

ਉਵ [ūv] *adv* like that, in the same manner.

ਉਟ [uṭ] See **ਓਟ**. **2** *Skt* straw, herbage.

ਉਟੰਕਣ [uṭəkṇ] *n* a gəṇīk metre of four lines, each line organised as S1S, S1S, S1S, S1S, S1S, S1S, S1S, S, with the first pause at the twelfth character and the second at the tenth character thereafter.

Example:

surbira səje ghor baje baje,
bhaj kəṭa! suṇe ram ae,
balī maryo bəli sīdhu patyo jīne,
tahī so bər kəse rəcae?
byadh jītyo jīne jəbh maryo unē,
ram ətār soi suhāe,
de mīlo janki bat hē syan ki,
cam ke dam kahe cəlae ?¹—*ramav*.

ਉਟੰਕਨ [uṭəkṇ] *Skt* the act of stopping; an impediment, obstacle. **2** wrangling, an excuse.

¹Mandodari's advice to Ravan.

ਉਟੰਗਣ [uṭəŋgəṇ] *n* seeds of *kōcphali*, a canthodium hirtum, used to cure several diseases.

ਉਠ [uṭh] See **ਉਸਟ** and **ਉਠਣਾ**. 2 *Skt* उठ् *vr* to beat; to chide.

ਉਠਈਆ [uṭhəia] *adj* rising. 2 *n* a dancing horse, gamboling like an acrobat. 3 *v* rises. “sardha mānī bəhutu uṭhəia.”—*bīla* ३ *m* 4.

ਉਠ ਜਾਣਾ [uṭh jaṇa] *v* to go away, march off. 2 to die, leave the world. “uṭh jaṇa tā keha maṇa?”—*prov*.

ਉਠਣਾ [uṭhṇa], **ਉਠਨਾ** [uṭhna] *Skt* उठ्यान *v* to stand up. 2 to wake up. 3 to be alert, get ready for work. 4 to sprout, grow. “jəhī te uṭhīo tāhī hi aīo.”—*sar* *m* 5. “jī osu mīle tīsu kusəṭ uṭhahi.”—*var* *gəu* 1 *m* 4.

ਉਠਵਨੀ [uṭhvəni] *n* an attack, a charge. “ture dhəvaī uṭhvəni kəri.”—*cəri* *tr* 176.

ਉਠਵੇਯਾ [uṭhvəya] *adj* who rises. 2 who arouses. 3 *n* a jumping horse, smart horse.

ਉਠਾਉਣਾ [uṭhauna] *v* to lift. See **ਉਠਣਾ** and **ਉਠਾਰਨਾ**. “bēnhī uṭhai pṭli.”—*s* *fərid*. 2 to remove, abolish, cancel. “səbh lekha rekh-hu uṭhai.”—*sor* *m* 5. 3 to decipher a document.

ਉਠਾਨ [uṭhan] *n* rise, progress. 2 desire for copulation after menses. 3 an attack, a charge. “həri sīgh təb kəri uṭhana.”—*VN*. 4 heroic stanzas sung before the pōri stanza for generating a heroic feeling.

ਉਠਾਰਨਾ [uṭharna], **ਉਠਾਲਨਾ** [uṭhalna] *v* to make one rise or stand up, lift. “pəkəri kes jəm uṭharīo.”—*asa* *m* 5 *pərtal*. “īkna sutīā dēi uṭhalī.”—*s* *fərid*. 2 to begin. “həri jən sīu bad uṭhriē.”—*bīla* *m* 5. 3 to bear, endure. “dukh bəhut uṭhəyo.”—*GPS*. 4 to stop, prohibit. 5 to obliterate, destroy. See **ਉਠਾਉਣਾ**.

ਉਠਾਲਿ [uṭhalī] *adv* having lifted. See **ਉਠਾਲਨਾ**.

ਉਠਿ [uṭhī] having got up, having risen up. “uṭhī isnan kerhu pərbhate.”—*bəsət* *m* 5.

ਉਡ [uḍ] See **ਉਡਣਾ**. “uḍ hun kaga kare.”—*gəu*

kəbir. See **ਕਾਉਂ ਉਡਾਉਣਾ**. 2 See **ਉਡ**.

ਉਡਗ [uḍg] See **ਉਡਗ**.

ਉਡਗਿੰਦ [uḍgīd] *n* the master of uḍgəṇ (stars), the moon. “gyan van sikh yut uḍgīd.”—*GPS*.

ਉਡਛਾ [uḍcha] See **ਓਡਛਾ**. “khojət uḍchanath ke.”—*cəri* *tr* 2.

ਉਡਣਾ [uḍṇa] *Skt* उड्डयन *v* to fly, rise up into the air.

ਉਡਨਖਟੋਲਾ [uḍənkḥəṭola] *n* a flying cot, an aircraft, aeroplane. “uḍənkḥəṭole bəhut səjai.”—*PP*.

ਉਡਨਪੰਖੇਰੂ [uḍənpəḥkeru] *adj* a migratory bird. 2 human mind. “īhu mānu uḍənpəḥkeru bən ka.”—*sar* *kəbir*. 3 *n* mind. 4 a body showing erotic charm.

ਉਡਨਾ [uḍna] See **ਉਡਣਾ**.

ਉਡਰਿ [uḍəri] *adv* having flown. “həs uḍəri kodhrē pəia.”—*s* *fərid*. 2 *adj* flier, capable of flying. “pəkhī pāc uḍəri nəhī dhavhī.”—*maru* *solhe* *m* 1. ‘five senses imagined as a bird in flight.’

ਉਡਰਿਆ [uḍriā] flew away, disappeared. “dhəramu pəkh kəri uḍriā.”—*var* *majh* *m* 1.

ਉਡਵਾ [uḍva] stars, planets. “həri jən sobha səbh jəg upəri, jīu vicī uḍva səsīkik.”—*prəbha* *m* 4. See **ਸਸਿਕੀਕ**.

ਉਡਾਉ [uḍau] *adj* spendthrift, prodigal. 2 who flies; capable of flight.

ਉਡਾਰੀ [uḍari] *n* a flight, the act of flying. “mīṭhe məkhu mua kīu ləe uḍari.”—*asa* *chət* *m* 5. ‘Unstable, distracted mind flies like a bird.’

ਉਡਾਰੂ [uḍaru] *adj* fit for flying, capable of flying.

ਉਡਿ [uḍī] having flown. “mānu pəkhī bhəio uḍī uḍī dəh dīsi jāi.”—*s* *kəbir*.

ਉਡਿੰਦ [uḍīd] **ਉਡ-ਇੰਦੁ** *n* the master of stars; the moon.

ਉਡੀਸਾ [uḍisa] *Skt* ओड़ *n* part of Bengal that includes Cuttack, Balsur and Puri. It is called

Utkal as well. The famous temple of Jagannath is at Puri See ਜਗੰਨਾਥ. “kaha udise mājənu kia?”—*prəbha kəbir*.

ਉਡੀਕ [uḍik] *n* wait. See ਉਡੀਕਣਾ.

ਉਡੀਕਣਾ [uḍikṇa], **ਉਡੀਕਨਾ** [uḍikna] *Skt* ਉਤ-ਈਕਣ to look upward, to cast constant gaze in one direction. **2** to wait, await.

ਉਡੀਣ [uḍin], **ਉਡੀਣਾ** [uḍina], **ਉਡੀਣੀ** [uḍini] *Skt* उदीर्ण *adj* perplexed, confounded. **2** *sad*. “həu həri bajh uḍiṇia.”—*biṭha cēt m 4*. **3** surprising. “vaṭ həməri khəri uḍiṇi.”—*s fərid*.

ਉਡੀਨ [uḍin] See ਉਡੀਣ. **2** *Skt* उड्डीन *n* flight.

ਉਡੀਨੀ [uḍini] become sad. See ਉਡੀਣੀ. “uḍini uḍini uḍini, kəb ghəri averi.”—*biṭha pəṭal m 5*.

ਉਡੁ [uḍu] *Skt* उड्ड *n* a bird. **2** water. **3** a star, planet.

ਉਡੁਗ [uḍug] short form for ਉਡੁਗਣ. stars.

ਉਡੁਗਣ [uḍugəṇ] *n* stars, nebula, starry cluster.

ਉਡੁਗਨਾਥ [uḍugnath] *n* lord of uḍugəṇ, the moon.

ਉਡੁਗਨਿਕੇਤ [uḍugniket] house of stars; night. —*sənama*.

ਉਡੁਗ ਨਿਕੇਤਿਸ [uḍugniketis] the night, a house of stars, the moon, master.—*sənama*.

ਉਡੁਗਭੂਪ [uḍugbhup] the king of stars, the moon. —*sənama*.

ਉਡੁਗਭੂਪਣੀ ਭੂਪ [uḍugbhupṇi bhup] the moon, the lord of stars; its consort river Chandarbhaga whose matron is the earth.—*sənama*. feminine form of the lord.

ਉਡੁਪ [uḍup] *Skt* उडुप *n* the lord of ਉਡੁ (water), Varun. **2** a ship, boat. **3** the moon. **4** a blue jay, heron. See ਉਡੁ.

ਉਡੁਪਤਿ [uḍupətɪ] *Skt* उडुपति *n* the moon. **2** blue jay. See ਉਡੁ.

ਉਡੁਵਾ [uḍuva] See ਉਡਵਾ.

ਉਡੇਰੋਲਾਲ [uḍerolal] See ਦਰਯਪੰਥੀ.

ਉਡੈਤ [uḍət] *n* flight. **2** *adj* flown. **3** flying, while flying. “pəvəṇ uḍət nə dhəve.”—*səvəye m 3*. See ਪਵਣਉਡੈਤ.

ਉਢ [uḍh] See ਉਢਨ.

ਉਢਲੀਆ [uḍhliā] See ਉਢਲੀਆ.

ਉਢਾਉਣਾ [uḍhauna] See ਉਢਾਉਣਾ.

ਉਢੋਨੀ [uḍhōni] *n* a cloth for covering the body. “mənhu səbīdu nil uḍhōni.”—*GPS*. ‘As if deep green earth covered with red velvety lady-bugs is a blue embroidered sheet.’

ਉਢਲ [uḍdhəl] *adj* who seeks shelter. “ḍhal uddhlā.”—*ramav*. **2** a wearer.

ਉਣ [uṇ] See ਉਣਨਾ and ਉੱਨ. **2** *Dg pron* they.

ਉਣਤਾਲੀ [uṇtali] thirty-nine.

ਉਣਤਰ [uṇəttər] sixty-nine.

ਉਣਤੀ [uṇətti] twenty-nine. See ਉਨੱਤੀ.

ਉਣਨਾ [uṇna] *v* to knit, weave. “təṇɪ uṇɪ khūb cəṛaɪke.”—*BG S ਉਣਣੁ*.

ਉਣਮਣ [uṇməṇ] *Dg adj* unhappy, sad. See ਉਨਮਨ.

ਉਣਵੰਜਾ [uṇvəjā] *Skt* एकोनपञ्चाशत् forty-nine.

ਉਣਸਠ [uṇsəṭh] fifty-nine.

ਉਣਸੀ [uṇasi] seventy-nine.

ਉਣਨਵੇ [uṇanve] *Skt* ऐकोन नवति eighty-nine.

ਉਣਿ [uṇɪ] *adv* having knitted. See ਉਣਨਾ.

ਉਣੇਤੁ [uṇetɪ] *Skt* उपनयन *n* the ritual of wearing the sacred thread. “bhədəṇu uṇetɪ kəraɪa.”—*ram m 5 bāno*. See ਉਪਨੀਤ.

ਉਣੰਜਾ [uṇəjā] See ਉਣਵੰਜਾ.

ਉਤ [ut] *Skt* ਉੱਤਰ *n* the other world. “it ut jia nal sōgi.”—*gujm 5*. **2** *adv* on that side, thither. “ut take ut te utɪ pekhe.”—*dhəna m 5*. **3** perhaps. **4** *pron* he. See ਉਤੁ.

ਉਤਸਰਗ [utsərag] *Skt* उत्सर्ग *n* renunciation, abandonment. **2** charity. **3** termination, end, conclusion.

ਉਤਸਰਪਿਣੀ [utsərpɪṇi] *Skt* उत्सर्पिणी *n* visualised by the Jains, a view of Time. Like the Hindus have their cycles of Satyug, etc., Jains have their view of utsərpɪṇi. (moving forward) and əvsərpəṇi, (moving backward).

ਉਤਸਵ [utsəv] *Skt* उत्सव *n* pleasure, rejoicing. **2** a pleasure-giving action.

ਉਤਸਾਹ [utsah] *Skt* उत्साह *n* enthusiasm, boldness.

- 2** zeal, tenacity. “din dəɪal, kərhu utsaha.”
—*suhi m 5*.
- ਉਤਸਾਹੀ** [utsahi] *Skt* उत्साहिन् *adj* enthusiastic.
2 energetic.
- ਉਤਸੁਕ** [utsuk] *Skt* उत्सुक *adj* eager to know,
excited with desire.
- ਉਤਸੁਕਤਾ** [utsukta] *Skt n* eagerness, ardent desire
to possess something.
- ਉਤਕਟ** [utkəṭ] *Skt* उत्कट *adj* arduous, hard,
tough. **2** furious, fierce. **3** strong. **4** beyond
propriety. **5** inebriated, intoxicated. **6** vain.
- ਉਤਕਰਸ** [utkəṛṣ], **ਉਤਕਰਖ** [utkəṛəkh] *Skt* उत्कर्ष
n abundance, excess. **2** praise, applause.
3 superiority, prominence. **4** a king of Kashmir
who succeeded Kalash to the throne.
- ਉਤਕਲ** [utkəl] *Skt* उत्कल son of king Sudyuman
who gave his own name to the country. See
ਉਡੀਸਾ.
- ਉਤਕਲਾ** [utkəla], **ਉਤਕਾ** [utka] See **ਉਤਕੰਠਿਤਾ**.
- ਉਤਕੰਟਕ** [utkəṭək] *Skt n* kərōda, a tree with
hard thorns, from the fruit of which pickle is
made. See **ਕਰੋਂਦਾ**.
- ਉਤਕੰਠਾ** [utkəṭha] *Skt* उत्कण्ठता *n* intense desire.
“bɪhəbəl hve utkəṭha bhuri.”—*NP*.
- ਉਤਕੰਠਿਤਾ** [utkəṭhita] *Skt* उत्कण्ठिता *n* in poetry,
a heroine who, not finding her lover at the
appointed spot in time, thinks about possible
reasons for his not coming. She is also called
Utkala and Utkā.
- ਉਤਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟ** [utkriṣṭ] *Skt* उत्कृष्ट *adj* superb, grand.
2 superior, best.
- ਉਤਕ੍ਸ਼ੇਪਣ** [utkṣepəṇ], **ਉਤਕ੍ਸ਼ੇਪਣ** [utkṣepəṇ] *Skt*
उत्क्षेपण *v* to throw upward. **2** to steal. **3 n** a lid.
4 a winnowing tray. **5** a fan.
- ਉਤੱਥ** [utəṭth] *Skt* उत्तथ *n* son of Angira, born
of Shradha, married to Bhadra, daughter of
Som. Varun, the god, got enamoured of
Bhadra and abducted her from Utath’s hut.
Utath sent Narad to bring her back, but
Varun refused to hand her over. In wrath,

Utath drank up the entire ocean. Still Varun
did not relent. When Varun’s pond went dry
and the entire universe became waterless,
Varun sought refuge with Utath and restored
Bhadra to him. The latter was highly pleased
to have his wife back, and he alleviated all
the troubles of Varun.

There is a story in Mahabharat that Mamta
was Utath’s wife. While she was pregnant,
Utath’s younger brother Vrihaspati, driven by
lust, went to his sister-in-law and expressed
his desire for sex with her. Mamta and her
child in the womb warned him against the
alleged sin. Vrihaspati cursed the child with
blindness. Thus the child came to be called
Dirghtama (literally great darkness). See
ਭਰਦ੍ਰਾਜ.

- ਉਤਪਤਿ** [utpəṭi] *Skt* उत्पत्ति *n* birth, production.
“tɪsʊ prəbh te səgli utpəṭi.”—*sukhməni*.
2 creation of the universe. “utpəṭi pərləu apɪ
nɪrālā.”—*maru solhe m 1*.
- ਉਤਪਤਿ ਪਰਲਉ** [utpəṭi pərləu] See **ਉਤਪਤਿ 2**.
2 the phenomena of the original creation and
final annihilation of the universe. “utpəṭi
pərləu səbde hovē.”—*majh ə m 3*.
- ਉਤਪਲ** [utpəl] *Skt* उत्पल *n* blue lotus. **2** a lotus
flower.
- ਉਤਪਲਲੋਚਨ** [utpəl-locəṇ] *adj* lotus-eyed, having
very beautiful eyes. “əvɪlokət bhe utpəl
locəṇ.”—*NP*.
- ਉਤਪਾਟਨ** [utpəṭəṇ] *Skt* उत्पाटन *n* digging,
excavating, dismantling, uprooting.
- ਉਤਪਾਤ** [utpat] *Skt* उत्पात *n* tumult, calamity.
2 disturbance. **3** the act of falling over, rushing
upon.
- ਉਤਪਾਤਿ** [utpəṭi], **ਉਤਪਾਤੀ** [utpəṭi] *Skt* उत्पत्ति *n*
birth, genesis. “brəhəm bīdu te səbh utpəṭi.”
—*gəu kəbir*. **2 Skt** उत्पातिन् *adj* trouble maker,
rioter.
- ਉਤਪਾਦਕ** [utpədək] *Skt* उत्पादक *adj* who produces.

2 *n* father, begetter. **3** a mythical animal named Sharabh, having four feet on the back and four at the chest. See ਸਿਆਰ.

ਉਤਪਾਦਨ [utpadən] उत्पान *n* the process of creation or production.

ਉਤਪੰਨ [utpən] Skt उत्पन्न *adj* produced or created, born.

ਉਤਪ੍ਰੇਕਸ਼ਾ [utprekṣa] Skt उत्प्रेक्षा *n* the act of decoding similarity. **2** a figure of speech in a literary composition that involves comparison of two distinct objects to be compared. “an bat ko an me jəhī sēbhavən hoī.”—*ṣIvraj bhūṣən*.

Example:

kop bhəi bər cēḍī mēhā bəhu
juddh kəryo rən me bəl dhari,
lēkē krīpan mēhā bəlvan
pəcarke sūbh ke upər jhari,
sar sō sar ki dhar bəji
jhənkār uṭhi tīh te cīngari,
mənhu bhādəv mas ki rən
ləsē pətbijən ki cəmcari.—*cēḍi 1*.

(b) If such words as “goya” and “mano” are not employed, then gəmyotprekṣa or guptotprekṣa comes into being.

Example:

īkk vəḍḍhe tegī tərphən
məd pite loṭən bavle.—*cēḍi 3*.
‘as if drunkards were rolling.’

ਉਤਪ੍ਰੇਕਸ਼ਮਾ [utprekṣopma] See ਉਪਮਾ (e).

ਉਤਪ੍ਰੇਖਯਾ [utprekhyā] See ਉਤਪ੍ਰੇਕਾ.

ਉਤਭਿਜ [utbhij], **ਉਤਭੁਜ** [utbhuj] a ਗੌਣਿਕ metre in Dasam Granth also called utbhuj, ərdh bhujəg, somraji and ṣəkhnari. It has four lines, each line being organised as ISS, ISS.

Example :

həhasə kəpalə. subhasə chītalə.
prəbhasə jualə. ənasə kəralə.—*kəlki*.

2 Skt उद्भिज्ज *n* terrigenous or abiogenic matter including minerals and vegetation. “jəl bīn

utbhuj kam nəhī.”—*asa m 1*. “əḍəj jərəj setəj kini. utbhuj khanī bəhur rəcdini.”—*cəpəi*.

3 Skt उद्-भुज one who extends his own arm or grips another’s arm to render help; a helper. “utbhuj cələtu ap kəri cine ape tətu pəchane.”—*ram m 1*. “utbhuj sərūp abigət əbhəg.”—*gyan*.

ਉਤਮ [utəm], **ਉਤਮੁ** [utəmu] See ਉੱਤਮ. “utəm sāt bhələ səjogi.”—*dhəna m 5*. “utəmu ehū bicar hē.”—*var asa*.

ਉਤਰ [utər] See ਉਤਰਣ and ਉੱਤਰ.

ਉਤਰਸਿ [utrəsī] will go across. “ram nam ki gətī nəhi jani kēsə utərsī para.”—*maru kəbir*.

ਉਤਰਣ [utrən], **ਉਤਰਣਾ** [utrənā], **ਉਤਰਨਾ** [utərnā] Skt उत्तरण *v* to reach across. **2** to come down from above, descend. **3** to take birth, assume another form. “ghərī guru ramdas bhəgət utəri ayəu.”—*səveye m 5*. **4** to cease; to disappear. “utər gəto mere mən ka səsā.”—*sar m 5*. “ləga rəg əpar ko nə utarəi.”—*səva m 5*.

ਉਤਰਾਉ [utrau] *n* the idea of coming down. **2** a slope.

ਉਤਰਿ [utəri] northwards. “utəri dəkhnēi puḍi des pəscəmi jəsū bhakhəh.”—*səveye m 3*. **2** having descended. “teu utəri par pərə.”—*dhəna kəbir*.

ਉਤਰੀ [utri] will descend. “dhīaīdīa tū prəbhū mīlu, nənək utri cīt.”—*var guj 2 m 5*. **2** descended. **3** (you) should descend.

ਉਤਰੀਆ [utria] *adj* (one) who takes across; deliverer. “bhəsagər sāt par utria.”—*gəu m 5*. **2** descender.

ਉਤਰੁ [utəru] See ਉੱਤਰ. “ape akhe ape səmjhe tīs kīa utəru dije?”—*siḍh gosəṭi*.

ਉਤਲਾਨਾ [utlana] *v* to get excited, hurry. **2** *adj* excited.

ਉਤਲੰਤ [utlēt] excited, eager. **2** *adv* in haste, with eagerness. “sun ṣor jat utlēt dhaī.”—*GPS*.

ਉਤਵਤ [utvət] Skt उद्वर्त *n* a whirlpool, an eddy.

2 flatulence, the bloating of the abdomen.
ਉਤਵਤਾ [utvətə] *adj* excited, bewildered, baffled. 2 overwhelmed by bafflement. “phirhi utvətæ.”—*asa ə m 3*. See ਉਤਵਤ.
ਉਤਾਉਲ [utaul], **ਉਤਾਇਲ** [utaiɪ] *n* excitement, eagerness. “nikṭe tih jan utaiɪ.”—*krisən*.
ਉਤਾਈ [utai] *n* a picture, portrait. “mānhu utai bhāɪ.”—*NP*. ‘portrait of admiration indeed.’
ਉਤਾਹ [utah], **ਉਤਾਹਿ** [utahi] *adj* excessive. “ghəṭe nā vədhe utahi.”—*oṣkar*. 2 above. 3 upward; *S* from above.
ਉਤਾਕ [utak] See ਉਤਾਕ and ਅਉਤਾਕ.
ਉਤਾਨਪਾਦ [utanpad] See ਉੱਤਾਨਪਾਦ.
ਉਤਾਰ [utar] *n* a copy, duplicate. “utar khase dāstkhāt ka.”—*əkāl*. ‘copy of a specific signature.’ 2 a used dress that is not worn any more. “āmīr da utar gərib da, sīgar.” 3 *Skt* अवतार a prophet, birth, incarnation. 4 an incarnation of a god in some other form. 5 See ਉਤਾਰਣਾ.
ਉਤਾਰ ਚੜਾਉ [utar cərau] *cpd n* a discussion, rebuttal. 2 a talk of profit or loss. “ev utar cərau sunae. jəhāgīr ko mān bhərmae.”—*GPS*.
ਉਤਾਰਣਾ [utarṇa], **ਉਤਾਰਨਾ** [utarṇa] *v* to bring down from above. 2 to cross over. See ਉਤਰਣ.
ਉਤਾਰ ਰੱਖਣਾ [utar rəkkhṇa] *v* to drop from memory. See ਰਾਖੂ ਉਤਾਰਿ. 2 to look down upon, insult. 3 to bring down.
ਉਤਾਰਾ [utara] See ਉਤਾਰਣਾ. 2 *n* a copy, duplicate. “us ne gurubaṇi da ṣuddh utara kita he.”—*prov*. 3 In Tantra, the act that is undertaken to get rid of some trouble hovering over a person’s head. To avert it, a piece of bread is waved over the head of the sick person and thrown to birds and animals for eating. 4 an assault, invasion. “təhā ap kino huseni utarā.”—*VN*. 5 a cloister, place for having rest. 6 an act of deliverance. “par utara hoɪ.”—*dhāna m 1*.
ਉਤਾਰਿਅਨੁ [utarɪənu] he went across. “bhəujəlu pari utarɪənu.”—*sor ə m 3*.

ਉਤਾਲ [utal] *n* haste, promptness. “kalu ne utal lin ək hit nal.”—*NP*. 2 *Skt* उत्तल *adj* good. 3 fast. 4 a lot, more. 5 terrible, scary.
ਉਤਾਵਲ [utavəl] *n* haste, promptness. 2 cleverness, smartness.
ਉਤਾਵਲਾ [utavla] *adj* eager, quick. 2 smart, agile. 3 nervous, agitated. 4 *adv* quickly, immediately. “səc ṭikə ghəri ai səbədɪ utavla.”—*asa ə m 1*.
ਉਤਾਵਲੀ [utavli] *n* haste, promptness. 2 *adj* likely to vanish in a minute. “jese bhādəu khumbraju tu tɪs te khəri utavli.”—*bəsət ravidas*.
ਉਤਿ [utɪ] *adv* in that direction, that way. “ut te utɪ pekhe.”—*dhāna m 5*.
ਉਤੁ [utu] *pron* that. “utu bhukhe khaɪ cəliəhɪ dukh.”—*sodəru*. ‘from that hunger.’
ਉਤੇ [ute], **ਉਤੈ** [utɛ] *adv* on that side, in that direction.
ਉਤੰਸ [utəns] See ਅਵਤੰਸ. 2 *Skt* ਉੱਤੰਸ an ornament. 3 a jewel in the crown.
ਉਤੰਕ [utək] See ਉੱਤੰਕ.
ਉਤੰਗ [utəg] *Skt* उत्तुङ्ग *adj* very high. “utəgi pəohəri.”—*səva m 1*. ‘O with such high expectations.’ See ਪੈਓਹਰੀ.
ਉੱਤਮ [uttəm] *Skt* उत्तम *adj* the best, superb. 2 *n* elder step-brother of Dhruv. See ਉੱਤਾਨਪਾਦ.
ਉੱਤਮਤਾ [uttəmta], **ਉੱਤਮਤਾਈ** [uttəmtai] *n* superiority, superbness, virtue.
ਉੱਤਮਾ [uttma] *Skt* उत्तमा *n* a heroine in poetry, who does not get angry even after seeing or hearing about her husband’s faults. 2 a female messenger who softens the disagreement between the lover and the beloved with her sweet talk and impels them to love each other. 3 *adj* virtuous (woman).
ਉੱਤਰ [uttar] *Skt* उत्तर *n* the northern direction. 2 an answer. 3 the next world. 4 son of King Virat who was the maternal uncle of Parikshit. 5 a literary figure of meaning and speech. See

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ੋੱਤਰ and ਪ੍ਰੇਰੇਲਿਕਾ. 6 other side. 7 *adj* rear. 8 front.

ਉੱਤਰ ਪੱਖ [uttar pākṣ], ਉੱਤਰ ਪੱਖ [uttar pākḥh] *Skt* उत्तर पक्ष *n* a counter argument, rejoinder. 2 an answer to a legal complaint, counter measure.

ਉੱਤਰ ਮੀਮਾਂਸਾ [uttar mimāsa] *n* a final view, philosophy as opposed to ritualism; spiritual knowledge, Vedant.

ਉੱਤਰਾ [uttra] *Skt* उत्तरा *n* daughter of king Virat, wife of Abhimanyu, son of Arjun and mother of Parikshit. 2 the northern direction. "uttra or sīdhai."—*cārītr* 259.

ਉੱਤਰਾਖੰਡ [uttrakhāṇḍ] *Skt* उत्तराखण्ड *n* the northern region of India close to the Himalayas.

ਉੱਤਰਾਧਿਕਾਰੀ [uttradhīkari] *Skt* उत्तराधिकारिन् *n* a successor.

ਉੱਤਰਾਯਣ [uttrayāṇ] *Skt* उत्तरायण *n* that half of the year when the sun moves towards the north. See ਅਯਨ.

ਉੱਤਰਾਰਧ [uttrardh] *Skt* उत्तरार्द्ध *n* the second half. 2 the last half of a book.

ਉੱਤਾ [utta] *Skt* उत्तरीय *adj* next. 2 *n* a commentary, explication. 3 the upper part. 4 a mantle, shawl.

ਉੱਤਾਨਪਾਦ [uttanpad] *Skt* उत्तानपाद *n* son of Manu and Shatrupa, whose wife Suniti gave birth to four sons, Dhruv, Kirtiman, Ayushman and Vasu. His second wife Suruchi gave birth to Uttam. See ਪੂਵ 8.

ਉੱਤਾਵਾਚਣਾ [uttavacṇa] *v* to check accounts. 2 to foretell. 3 to find the details. 4 to anticipate the future.

ਉੱਤਿਸ਼੍ਠ [uttīṣṭ] *Skt* उत्तिष्ठ (imperative) stand up. 2 standing. "uttīṣṭ devī pujāt jaṭ."—*parās*.

ਉੱਤੀਰਣ [uttirāṇ] *Skt* उत्तीर्ण *adj* successful. 2 swum across. 3 passed the test. 4 got free.

ਉੱਤੇਜਕ [uttejək] *Skt* उत्तेजक *adj* what stimulates, or elevates. 2 *n* a magnifying glass, a precious stone that causes fire.

ਉੱਤੇਜਨ [uttejāṇ] *Skt* उत्तेजन *n* exciting, stimulating.

2 the act of abetment.

ਉੱਤੱਕ [uttāk] *Skt* उत्तङ्क a sage who was the disciple of Ved Muni, See ਪੁੱਧੁ. "aṣrām tākḥ utāk muni ko."—*GPS*. 2 a diciple of sage Gautam.

ਉੱਤ੍ਰਾਯਣ [utrayāṇ] See ਉੱਤਰਾਯਣ.

ਉਥਕਨ [uthkən] *v* be adjourned, be tired. 2 to lift, to raise to an upright position. 3 to make one rebound or jump. "rāṇhī turēg uthāk hē."—*parās*. "bajī uthākkiō"—*surāj*. 4 to cover; to put the lid on.

ਉਥਤ [uthət] See ਉਥਿਤ.

ਉਥਪਨ [uthpən] See ਉਥਪਨ.

ਉਥਪ ਬਿਥਪ [uthap bīthap] See ਉਥਪਨ and ਬਿਥਪ.

ਉਥਲਨਾ [uthalna] *v* to turn over. 2 to turn up and down or upside down. "agr jv ayət tā uthlavət."—*GPS*.

ਉਥਲ ਪਥਲ [uthal pəthəl] *n* the state of being topsy turvy. "uthəl pəthəl kərdin."—*GPS*.

ਉਥਾਨ [uthan] *Skt* उत्थान *n* the act of standing up. 2 an exertion. 3 a beginning. 4 progress. 5 See ਉਠਾਨ.

ਉਥਾਨਕਾ [uthanka] *Skt* उत्थानिका *n* an introduction, a preface, prologue. 2 a book written by some scholar in the name of the Sikh Guru in which reason for and context of the formation of many words is given.

ਉਥਾਪਨ [uthapən] *Skt* उत्थापन *v* to obliterate, delete. "khīn mēhī thapī uthapənharā."—*majh m-5*. "khīn mēhī thapī uthapda."—*var jet*. 2 to raise, erect. 3 re-establish.

ਉਥਾਰਾ [uthara] *S* ਉਥਾਰੇ or ਅਉਥਾਰੇ اوثار a nightmare; a disease caused by heaviness in the stomach and weakness of the brain. While asleep, the patient feels pressure on his chest as if some load were laid or someone were pressing him. It causes a breathing-trouble, fear and the patient starts talking, crying and making a noise in distress. As an antidote for this disease, the patient is given a purgative and medicine

for strengthening the heart and the digestion. Besides standard medicines, the administration of goat or cow milk, lump sugar, almond, cardamom, black pepper, myrobalan, silver leaf, preserve of myrobalan and fruits, light food of vegetables and pulses, and the gravy of partridge meat is beneficial. Intoxicants, chillies, meat, jaggery, oily food, sex, fear, anger etc. are to be avoided. “re jən ! utharē dābiohu sūtiā gāi vihai.”—*var sor m 3*. ‘In the sleep of ignorance, worries pounce on one like a nightmare.’

ਉਥਿਤ [uthit], **ਉਥਿੱਤ** [uthitt] *Skt* उथित *adj* risen. “bāhur uthit upar ko ave.”—*GPS*.

ਉਦ [ud] *Skt* उद् *vr* to wet; to flow. **2** *n* water. **3** an iron-chain to tie the elephant.

ਉਦਉ [udəu], **ਉਦਇ** [udəi] *Skt* उदय *n* the act of coming up, rising, manifestation. **2** progress, an increase. “sātiguru mile ja bhage ka udəu hoī.”—*sri m 3*.

ਉਦਕ [udək] *Skt* उदक *n* water. “ram udəkī tənū jəlat bujhaīa.”—*gəu kəbir*. **2** the ritual of offering water to the forefathers. See **ਉਦਕਣਾ**.

ਉਦਕ ਕੁੰਭ [udək kūbh] *Skt* उदककुम्भ *n* a pitcher of water. **2** water standing still in a pitcher. “jīu prātibīb bīb kəu mīli hē udək kūbh bīgrana.”—*asa kəbir*. ‘Just as reflection of the sun merges into the pitcher’s water when the water is disturbed, in the same manner after death, the body (like an image in the still water) disintegrates and the soul merges with the Great Soul.’ **3** an ancient physician whose mention has appeared in several texts.

ਉਦਕਣਾ [udəkṇa], **ਉਦਕਨਾ** [udəkna] *v* to startle with fear, take fright. “cək udke sare.”—*GPS*. **2** to jump, leap. **3** to tremble, stumble.

ਉਦਕਭੁਕ [udəkḅhuk] *adj* (one) who lives on water alone. **2** *n* submarine fire. **3** lightning ਅਬਿੰਧਨਾਗਨਿ.¹ One whose fuel is water.

¹That which has water as fuel.

“təb kəmlēs hərəkh hve dyala, kəhyo, sunhu səbh bhur sala ! yəsy ucar udəkḅhuk, vari-tirəth raj det phəl cari.”

—*GPS rasī 7 ə 4, cād 36*.

The kind Brahma was pleased and said to the sages, The mantar whose recitation after rinsing of the mouth with the waters of the chief of pilgrimages, Amritsar, gets (you) four boons goes as : “oṣ əmrītodbhəvay, əmrītrupay, tirəthrajay, nəmonəmh.”

ਉਦਕਰਖ [udkərkḅh] *Skt* उत्कर्ष *n* plentitude, abundance; elaboration, expanse. “jəb udkərkḅh kəra kərtara.”—*cəpəi*. See **ਉਤਕਰਖ**.

ਉਦਕਿ [udəkī] because of or with water. See **ਉਦਕ**.

ਉਦਕੁ [udəku] water. See **ਉਦਕ**. “ram udəku jīh jən pia.”—*maru kəbir*.

ਉਦਗਾਤਾ [udgata] *Skt* उद्गातृ *n* a brahman who recites hymns of Sam Ved in a sacrificial ritual.

ਉਦਗਾਰ [udgar] *Skt* उद्गार *n* a belch, or eructation, or wind released from the stomach. Normal belching is not painful, but with phlegmatic or rheumatic cough when strength of the stomach decreases and the incidence and frequency of belching increases, it is a type of disease to avoid with the administration of digestive medicines, and restraint to be practised in eating. **2** vomiting, puke, cholera. **3** comfort. **4** pain. **5** effervescence, simmer.

ਉਦਧ [udədh], **ਉਦਧਿ** [udədhī] *Skt* उदधि *n* a pitcher. **2** an ocean. “udədhī guru gəhīr gūbhir beətu həri.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. **3** a cloud.

ਉਦਧਿਸੁਤ [uddhisut] *Skt* उदधिसुत *n* the son of the sea; the moon. **2** a jewel. **3** ambrosia. **4** Dhanvantri (the physician god). **5** precious stones and substances formed in the ocean.

ਉਦਪਾਨ [udpan] *Skt* उदपान *n* a well. “ghəṭ sis dhəra jəl levən ko udpan jəhā.”—*NP*. **2** an open well. **3** a small water bucket carried by a sadhu.

ਉਦਘਿਗਨ [udbɪgən] *Skt* उद्विग्न *adj* flustered, perplexed, nervous. “bēthi sare dīn udbɪgən bhāi hē mān.”—*GPS*.

ਉਦਘਿਲਾਵ [udbɪlav] See ਜਲ ਬਿਲਾਵ.

ਉਦਘੇਗ [udbeg] See ਉਦਘੇਗ.

ਉਦਭਟ [udbhəṭ] *Skt* उदभट *adj* strong, mighty. 2 famous, well-known. 3 superior. 4 a tortoise. 5 the sun.

ਉਦਭਵ [udbhəv] *Skt* उदभव *n* birth, creation. 2 increase, progress. 3 universe; the creation of the world.

ਉਦਭਿਜ [udbhɪj] See ਉਤਭੁਜ.

ਉਦਭਿਦਵਿਦਯਾ [udbhɪdvidya] *Skt* उद्विद्विद्या *n* botanical knowledge.

ਉਦਭੂਤ [udbhut] *Skt* उदभूत *adj* produced, born. 2 appeared.

ਉਦਮ [udəm] See ਉਦਮ. “udəm karedīa jiu tū.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਉਦਮਾਤ [udmat], **ਉਦਮਾਦ** [udmad] *Skt* उन्माद *n* intoxication, ecstasy. “māīa mād cakhī bhāe udmate.”—*maru m 5*. ‘got intoxicated with the wine of the wealth.’ 2 **ਪੁਣ੍ਹੀ**, melancholia, a disease of brain, a severe form of depression bordering on insanity. It is the result of eating dry food, excessive drinking and copulation, loss of sleep, worry, anger and grief, but occasionally of stoppage of blood caused by piles, consuming of raw mercury, head injury, financial loss, public disgrace and excess of heat and dryness.

A patient of melancholia talks too much and for gets manners, sometimes laughs then cries, does not respect anyone, feels scared of people and avoids them. Women and children are less susceptible to this disease. Early detection and treatment by capable doctors can easily cure it; passage of time renders the cure difficult.

To irritate and annoy a melancholic patient is not proper. On the contrary, he should be

entertained with loving conversation, music and pleasurable games. He should be given milk, butter, cream, almond oil, light fruit and light food. Cold drinks prepared from groundseed of pumpkin, cucumber and cardamom with lump sugar are beneficial if regularly administered. Almond oil should be rubbed on the pate and sandalwood paint applied to the forehead. Lemon water is useful. The patient should not have constipation and factors which cause this disease should be guarded against. 3 In Sindhi language, this word means worry and concern.

ਉਦਮਾਦਾ [udmada] *Skt* उन्मत्त *adj* intoxicated, crazy. “mān khuṭ-hār, tera nāhi bīsasū tu māhā udmada.”—*bīla m 5*. 2 suffering from melancholia; insane, mad.

ਉਦਮਾਦੀ [udmadi] *Skt* उन्मादिन् *adj* mad, tenacious, insane. 2 a drug addict, often intoxicated. “jīu udmadi ātisar.”—*BG*. ‘as opium addict is killed by diarrhoea.’

ਉਦਮੁ [udəmu] See ਉਦਮ. “udəmu soi kəraī prəbhū.”—*majh m 5 dīnren*.

ਉਦਯ [udəy] *Skt* उदय *n* an increase, progress. 2 rising, appearing. 3 sunrise. 4 according to the Purāṇs, an eastern hill from behind which rises the sun. Its well-known name is Udyachal. See ਉਦਯਗਿਰਿ.

ਉਦਯ ਅਸੁ [udəy əst] *n* two mountains, Uday and Ast. The sun rises from behind Uday in the morning and sets behind Ast. 2 the sunrise and sunset. 3 east and west, meaning the entire earth. “udəy əst lə raj.”—*səloh*. 4 birth and death.

ਉਦਯ ਸਿੰਘ [udəy sɪŋh] a famous king of the Shishodhia dynasty,¹ and younger son of Rana Sanga (Sangram Singh), Uday Singh ascended the throne of Chhattaur in Sammat 1599

¹The rulers of Udaypur consider themselves Raghuvanshi, which dynasty is held in high esteem in the whole of Rajputana.

(1541-42 AD). He was cowardly and disgraced the name of his dynasty. His illustrious son Rana Pratap (who is considered the pride of the Rajput race) founded Udaypur and named it after his father. It is now the famous capital of Rajputana. See ਚੜੋੜਗੜ੍ਹ.

2 Mani Ram was the son of Mai Das of Alipur (district Multan). He was a Rajput who dedicated all his five sons Uday Singh, Ajab Singh, Ajaib Singh, Anak Singh and Vichitar Singh to the service of Guru Gobind Singh. The tenth Guru baptised them on 1 Vaisakh Sammat 1756 when he founded the Khalsa and initiated them into Sikhism.

Uday Singh once killed a tiger and presented its hide to the Guru, who put it on an ass that became fearless and roamed in the fields grazing freely because no one dared go near and check it.

Once hearing the sound of donkeys braying, it joined them and went to the house of its master, the potter, and indulged in a boisterous horseplay along with the other donkeys. The potter, recognizing its real worth removed the tiger skin from its back and put a heavy load on it. Giving its analogy the Guru instructed his disciples by telling that those who, forsaking the Khalsa, reverted to their old caste system would meet the same fate as met the said ass.

During the battle of Sammat 1758, Uday Singh severed the head of Raja Keshri Chand, stuck it on his spear and brought it to the Guru. When the Guru evacuated Anandpur, Uday Singh was with him and on way to Chamkaur in Sammat 1761 he fought bravely against the enemy and attained martyrdom. “pəhər ek lə rən pəryo məhā prəbəl ɪksar. udəy sɪgh jujhe təbē sətɪguru sərən vɪcar.”—*guru śobha*. His younger

brothers also died fighting in the battles fought for the cause of the country and the community. See ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਸਿੰਘ.

3 Son of Bhai Lal Singh of the clan of Bhai Bhagtu and Rani Sahib Kaur and ruler of Kaithal under whose patronage the poet Bhai Santokh Singh wrote his ‘Guru Pratap Surya’. Uday Singh died of paralysis on Phagun Sudi 14 Sammat 1879 (5 March 1843 AD.) See ਸੰਤੋਖ ਸਿੰਘ, ਕੈਥਲ and ਭਗਤੂ.

ਉਦਯਗਿਰਿ [udəyɡɪrɪ] See ਉਦਯ 4. 2 a mountain in district Jaspadh of Gwalior state. 3 a mountain in Nellore district of Madras. 4 a mountain in Travancore state. 5 a mountain in Ganjam district of Madras. 6 a mountain in Puri district of Orissa.

ਉਦਯਨ [udyən] *Skt* उदयन *n* manifesting as does the rising sun. 2 See ਕੁਸੁਮਾਂਜਲਿ 2.

ਉਦਯ ਪੁਰ [udəy pur] See ਉਦਯ ਸਿੰਘ 1.

ਉਦਯਾਚਲ [udyacəl] See ਉਦਯ 4.

ਉਦਰ [udər] *Skt* उदर abdomen. “udrē karəṇɪ apnē.”—*vār ram 1*. 2 a chest, breast. “əbki sərɪpɪ sɔjanɪ suləkhni səhɪje udərɪ dhəri.”—*asa kəbir*. 3 the stomach; that which digests. 4 an intestine. 5 a womb. 6 the inner side, interior.

ਉਦਰ [ūdər] *Skt* उदर *n* a rat, mouse. See ਉਦਰ

ਉਦਰ ਉਦਕ [udər udək] water in the uterus surrounding the embryo. “jən-ni kere udər udək məhɪ pɪḍ kia dəs duara.”—*asa dhōna*.

ਉਦਰਅਰਿ [udərərɪ] *n* the enemy of the abdomen, a dagger.—*sənama*.

ਉਦਰ ਸੰਜੋਗੀ [udər sājogi] *n* real brother, born to the same mother. 2 the earth which gives birth to plants. “udərsājogi dhərti mata.”—*maru solhe m 1*. 3 *adj* selfish, interested only in stuffing his own stomach.

ਉਦਰਜੁਲਾ [udərjvala] *n* abdominal heat. 2 hunger.

ਉਦਰ ਰੋਗ [udər rog] a disease of the stomach.

It is caused by decrease in digestion or decline of the abdominal heat. It may be called the father of countless diseases. There is no disease which does not arise from disorder in the stomach. It may be caused by overeating or untimely eating, stoppage of urine, stools and perspiration, or eating while thirsty or drinking while hungry, eating too frequently, constant worry or excessive fatigue.

The patient suffers from flatulence, foul belching, foul smelling, farting, loss of appetite or feeling of burning sensation in the heart and heaviness in the forehead.

Taking small quantities of castor oil and seeds of celetruss paniculata mixed with milk is beneficial for the patient. The powder of holarrhene antidy sentence, borax roasted asefoetida ash of conch shell in doses of four masas taken with the whey of cow's milk is very effective. For a patient of this disease, rice that ripens in 60 days, barley, green gram, cow's milk and its whey, bitter gourd and gravy of meat from wild animals is beneficial. Another drug, Narayan Churan (powder), a mixture of 28 ingredients, taken in doses of two to four masas, depending on the patient's age, is very beneficial.

Dropsy, lymph, windball etc. are also said to be diseases of the stomach. Narayan Churan is beneficial for them too.

ਉਦਰਗਨਿ [udragənɪ] abdominal heat. See **ਉਦਰਸ਼ਾਲਾ**.

ਉਦਰਮਯ [udraməy] *n* a disease of the stomach, or of the abdomen.

ਉਦਰਿ [udərɪ] in the stomach or belly. **2** with the chest. See **ਉਦਰ 2. 3** in the womb.

ਉਦਵਨ [udvən] See **ਉਦਯਨ**. "asābhəu udvɪəu."—*səveye m 5 ke*. 'What is beyond birth has become manifest.'

ਉਦਵਰਤਨ [udvərtən] *Skt* उद्वर्तन *n* a paste for

rubbing on the skin before a bath to make the body clean and fragrant.

ਉਦਵਾਹ [udvah] *Skt* उद्वाह *n* the act of taking away. **2** taking the bride away from her parental home; marriage, wedlock, marital union.

ਉਦਵਿਓ [udvɪo], **ਉਦਵਿਅਉ** [udvɪəu] *v* rose, appeared. See **ਉਦਯਨ** and **ਉਦਵਨ**. See **ਆਸੰਭਉ**.

ਉਦਵਿਗਨ [udvɪgən] *Skt* उद्विग्न *adj* perplexed, flustered.

ਉਦਵੇਗ [udveg] *Skt* उद्वेग *n* perplexity, perturbation. "teg bəhadur sətɪguru dē sətrun udveg."—*GPS. 2* vigorous excitement of the mind. **3** passion. **4** aspiration.

ਉਦਾਸ [udas] *Skt* उदास् to sit aside, pass by. **2** *Skt* उदासीन *adj* downcast, estranged, apathetic. **3** callous. **4** a recluse. "ghər hi mahɪ udas."—*sri m 3. 5 n* indifference asceticism, apathy. "gɪrəsət məhɪ cɪt udas əhəkar."—*asa m 5*.

ਉਦਾਸੀ [udasi], **ਉਦਾਸੀਨ** [udasin] *Skt* उदासीनता *n* non-attachment, asceticism. **2** hopelessness. "us de mūh uppər udasi chai hoi hē."—*prov. 3 adj* free from worldly attachment, ascetic. "gurubəcəni bahərɪ ghərɪ eko nanək bhəɪa udasi."—*maru m 1. 4 n* a sect within the Sikh community established by Guru Nanak Dev's elder son Baba Shri Chand. Baba Gurditta was his first disciple. The latter had four disciples: a) Balu Hasna. b) Almast. c) Phul Shah and d) Gonda or Goind.¹

These four dhuni's (literally small open fires) alongwith the six blessed groups were known as dəsnamɪ udasi Sadhus. They are: (a) Suthreshahi blessed by Guru Har Rai. (b) Sangatsahibie blessed by Guru Har Rai and Guru Gobind Singh.

(c) Jitmallie blessed by Guru Gobind Singh.

"balu hasna phul pun gōda əru əlməst. mukh udasi ɪh bhəe bəhurō sadhu səmst."—*GPS*.

- (d) Bakhatmallie blessed by Guru Gobind Singh.
 (e) Bhagatbhagvanie blessed by Guru Har Rai.
 (f) Mihanshahie blessed by Guru Teg Bahadur.¹

They wear a dress dyed in deep red colour and a black cord around the neck, carry a hollow gourd shell in the hand and put a high cap on the head. The saints of this sects earlier used to keep their hair and beard untrimmed and clean, but now most of them wear matted hair or are clean-shaven, with ashes rubbed on their bodies or wear ochre coloured garments. Guru Granth Sahib is their leading light. See ਅਖੜਾ and ਮਾੜਾ.

ਉਦਾਸੀਨਤਾ [udasinta] See ਉਦਾਸੀ 1.

ਉਦਾਸੁ [udasu] See ਉਦਾਸ.

ਉਦਾਸੇਰਾ [udasera] *adj* apathetic, indifferent. 2 non-attached. “sīṅi bajē nīṭ udasera.”—*ram m 5*.

ਉਦਾਹਰਣ [udahrəṅ] *Skt* उदाहरण *n* an example, instance, illustration.

ਉਦਾਚਲ [udacəl] ਉਦਯ-ਅਚਲ. See ਉਦਯ 4.

ਉਦੱਤ [uddat] *Skt* उदात्त *n* a syllable pronounced in high or loud tone. 2 a large musical instrument. 3 high tone. 4 a metaphoric expression in which the lover is glorified by lauding the things related to him.

Example:

dhən su vās, dhən su pīta,

dhən so mata jīnī jən jəṅe.—*bher n. 4*.

dhəny ənādpur nəgər hē jəhī vīcre dəṣmeṣ.

dhəny sīgh jo prem kər hajīr rəhe həmeṣ.

5 *adj* liberal, charitable. 6 high. 7 good, noble.

8 shining.

ਉਦਾਨ [udan] See ਪ੍ਰਾਣ.

ਉਦਾਯੁਧ [udayudh] *Skt* उदायुध *adj* (one) who has taken up a weapon to strike. “ōjən se tən ugr udayudh.”—*cārītr 1*. See ਉਗ੍ਰਾਯੁਧ.

ਉਦਾਰ [udar] *Skt* उदार *adj* charitable, liberal.

¹For full details about the names of these saints consult this book alphabetically.

“udar ucīṭ darīd hərən.”—*səveye m 2*. 2 grand, superb. 3 *Skt* उदार. ਉਤ੍-ਦਾਰ. See ਦ੍ਰਿ *vr* a saw, grinder, destroyer. “səbh lok sokəudar.”—*əkal*.

ਉਦਾਰਤਾ [udarta] *n* liberality, humaneness. 2 goodness, well being. 3 nobility.

ਉਦਾਲਕ [udalək] *Skt* उदालक *n* a sage, father of Shvetketu, his original name was Aruni but his guru Ayod Dhaumya renamed him Udalak. “ek udalək rīkhi hoto.”—*cārītr 117*. 2 a wild plant, whose seed is ground or roasted and then eaten. 3 a deciduous tree, cordia myza; its fruit. “həre mād huk udalək hərə.”—*GPS*.

ਉਦਿਆਚਲ [udīacəl] See ਉਦਯ 4.

ਉਦਿਆਨ [udīan] *Skt* उद्यान *n* a garden. “mən kēcūr kaīa udīane.”—*gəu ə m 1*. 2 a wilderness, jungle. “jatī nə pətī nə adro udīanī bhrəmīna.”—*var jet*. 3 river Swat and its adjoining country. 4 a stroll. 5 a resolve, determination.

ਉਦਿਆਨ ਜਾਣਾ [udīan jaṅa] *v* to go out at the call of nature; to ease oneself; to defecate. “kər tūbi lekər tīs kala. jat huto udīan visala.”—*GPS*.

ਉਦਿਆਨਦ [udīanəd] *n* hilly woods. See ਉਦਿਆਨ and ਦ. “jəha srəvən hətī kətha nə sunīe təh məhabhəian udīanəd.”—*sar m 5*.

ਉਦਿਆਨਾ [udīana] *n* forest dwelling, the third stage of man’s life. “tirəth vərət nem kərhi udīana.”—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਉਦਿਆਨਿ [udīanī] in the wilderness. See ਉਦਿਆਨਦ.

ਉਦਿਆਨੀ [udīanī] *adj* a forest dweller. See ਉਦਿਆਨ. “som pak əpərəs udīanī.”—*bavən*.

ਉਦਿਤ [udīṭ] *Skt* उदित *adj* manifest, apparent. 2 having risen. 3 *Skt* उद्यत *adj* ready, prepared.

ਉਦਿਮ [udīm] See ਉੱਦਮ.

ਉਦੀਚੀ [udīcī] *Skt* उदीची *n* northern direction.

ਉਦੀਪਨ [udīpən] *Skt* उदीपन *n* incitement,

instigation. 2 awakening. 3 anything like musk and saffron etc., that arouses sexual desire. 4 in poetics, what enhances erotic pleasure. For example, the spring season, a cuckoo, a black bee, a garden, a female friend, etc.

ਉਦੀਰਣ [udirəṅ] *Skt* ਉਦ-ਈੜ *n* an utterance, a description, talk. 2 *Skt* ਉਦੀਣੰ *adj* perplexed, confused, agitated.

ਉਦੁੱਬਰ [udūbər] *Skt* उदुम्बर *n* ਉਦੁ-ਅੰਬਰ higher than the sky; a very large tree; gullar; ficus glomerata. “brāhəm udūbər vīṭəp sāmāna.” –*NP*. ‘Gullar fruit has innumerable tiny organisms in it. Similarly God inheres countless creatures.’ 2 copper. 3 weight equal to 80 rattis. 4 entrance, threshold. 5 a sect of ascetics who carry staff of gullar in their hands. 6 a type of leprosy in which the patient has boils of the size of gullar fruit bursting and oozing on his body.

ਉਦੂਲ [udul] *جول* *n* the act of separation; disobedience. “hukəm udul apko kin.” –*GPS*.

ਉਦੇ [ude] See ਉਦਯ.

ਉਦੇਸ [udes] See ਉਦੇਸ਼. 2 *adj* appointed, established. “dīn holi ko kərḥī udes.” –*GPS*.

ਉਦੇ ਸਿੰਘ [ude sīṅh] See ਉਦਯ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਉਦੇਗ [udeg] short form of ਉਦੇਗ a desire, longing. “prīṭī kər rīde həkḥavən udeg hi.” –*NP*.

ਉਦੇਦਾਰ [udedar] See ਉਹਦੇਦਾਰ. “udedar uī doī həri ke.” –*GPS*.

ਉਦੈ [udə] See ਉਦਯ. “udə əsətu ki mən budhī nasi.” –*asa kəbir*.

ਉਦੈ ਅਸਤੁ [udə əsətu], ਉਦੈ ਅਸੁ [udə əst] See ਉਦਯ ਅਸੁ.

ਉਦੈ ਸਿੰਘ [ude sīṅh] See ਉਦਯ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਉਦੋਸਾਹ [udosah] *adj* ਉਦਿਤ-ਉਤਸਾਹ *avid, courageous*. “udosaha kīa nisani.” –*səva m 1*.

ਉਦੋਸੀਅ [udosia] ਉਦਯ-ਸ਼ੀ *n* hegemony, eminence. “udosia ḡhəre hi vūṭhi.” –*səva m 1*.

ਉਦੋਤ [udot] *Skt* उद्योत *n* light, marvel. “bhavi

udot kərṇā.” –*var jet*. 2 morning, dawn. “əsət udot bhəīa uṭḥīcāle.” –*maru ə m 5*. 3 *adv* resplendent, illuminated.

ਉਦੋਤਕ [udotək] *Skt* ਉਦੋਤਕ *adj* resplendent. “īk joti udotək rupəd sō.” –*GPS*.

ਉਦੋਤੁ [udotu] See ਉਦੋਤ. “udotu bhəīo purən bhavi ko.” –*māla m 5*.

ਉਦੰਗਲ [udəṅgəl] *n* a fair, carnival.

ਉਦੰਡ [udəṅḍ] *Skt* उदण्ड *adj* fearless, not afraid of punishment. “udāḍe əmāḍe prēcāḍe prəmathe.” –*əkāl*. 2 (one) carrying a long staff. 3 furious, violent. 4 chief, head. “ər kaṭke pəlkhāḍ. pəṛḥ ved māṭr udāḍ.” –*gyan*.

ਉਦੰਤ [udāt] *Skt* उदन्त *n* the end of hard labour, result of hard work. “sukḥ sagər paīo udāt.” –*səveye m 4*. 2 a decision. 3 an event; a narrative. 4 a topic; a context. 5 *adj* (one) who reaches a logical conclusion. 6 good, noble, virtuous.

ਉਦੰਬਰ [udəbər] See ਉਦੁੱਬਰ.

ਉਦਮ [uddəm] *Skt* उदम *n* an effort, attempt; hard work, exertion.

ਉਦਮੀ [uddəmi] *adj* industrious, hardworking.

ਉਦਾ [udda] See ਉਦੈ. 2 *n* an authority. See ਉਹਦਾ. 3 a jat of Harika who became a disciple of Guru Hargobind and rose to be a scholar and warrior. He displayed great valour in the battle of Amritsar.

ਉਦੀਪਨ [uddipən] See ਉਦੀਪਨ.

ਉਦੈ [udde] a community of cultivators found mainly in Shahpur district.

ਉਦੇਸ [uddes] *Skt* उदेश. (ਉਦ-ਦਿਸ਼) *n* an objective, purpose. 2 a reason, cause. 3 a desire, wish.

ਉਦੇਸ਼ [uddes̄y] *Skt* उदेश्य *adj* desired, wanted, needed. 2 *n* an object that is kept in mind while making an observation; idol.

ਉਦਯਾਨ [udyan] See ਉਦਿਆਨ.

ਉਦਯੋਗ [udyog] *Skt* उद्योग *n* an effort, industry, endeavour. “aləs tyag kərət udyog-ḥī.” –*GPS*.

ਉਦਯੋਗੀ [udyogi] *Skt* उद्योगिन् *adj* active, energetic,

hardworking.

ਉਦਯੋਤਕ [udyotək] See ਉਦੋਤਕ.

ਉਦ੍ਰੇਕ [udrek] *Skt* *n* an increase, progress. 2 a beginning, commencement.

ਉਧਉ [udhau] See ਉਧਵ. “udhau akuru trilocān nama.”—*sāveye m 3*.

ਉਧਰ [udhār] *adv* on that side. 2 See ਉਧਰਣ. “udhār deh ādh kup te.”—*jet m 5*. 3 See ਉਧਲਨਾ. “udhār celi tāsō hit kēke.”—*cāritr 214*.

ਉਧਰਣ [udhrāṇ] *Skt* उद्धरण *n* upward movement, the act of rising. 2 the act of emancipation. “nanāk udhrāsī tisu jān ki dhurī.”—*prābha m 5*. 3 उद्धरण *v* to take across. 4 to emancipate. “sāt udhrāṇ dāialā.”—*var jet*. “tirāth udām sātiguru kia sēbh lok udhrāṇ ārtha.”—*tukha chāt m 4*.

ਉਧਰ ਧਰੇ [udhār dhāre] *sen* liberated; set free. “sābādmatr te udhār dhāre.”—*sāveye m 4 ke*.

ਉਧਰਨ [udhrān] See ਉਧਰਣ.

ਉਧਰਨਹਾਰਾ [udhrānhara] *adj* (one) who liberates or emancipates. “dinanāth prānpātī purān bhāvjal udhrānhara.”—*dev m 5*. 2 desirous of liberation.

ਉਧਲਨਾ [udhālana] *v* to take another husband; to elope with a lover without telling the husband. “kisu sāg udhlani soī.”—*GPS*. See ਉਧਰ.

ਉਧਾਣ [udhaṇ] See ਉੱਧਾਣ.

ਉਧਾਰ [udhar] *Skt* उधार *n* debt, loan; something borrowed with a promise to return. In Sanskrit “dhar” is another word for debt or loan. 2 salvation, emancipation. “tisu guru bāihari jini sēbh ka kia udhar.”—*guj m 5*.

ਉਧਾਰਨ [udharān] *n* a ship, that one takes across. “kālīsāmudr bhāe rup prāgāṭ hārī nam udharān.”—*sāveye m 5 ke*. 2 *v* to liberate; to take across.

ਉੱਧਾਲੀ [ūdhali] See ਅੰਧਾਲੀ.

ਉਧੇੜਨਾ [udherna] *v* to unstitch, peel or pare. 2 to open. (from *Skt* root उद्घटन meaning to

unbind and wrap).

ਉਧੋ [udho], ਉਧੋ [udhō] See ਉਧਉ and ਉਧਵ. “udhō akuru bīdāru guṇ gāve.”—*sāveye m 1*.

ਉਧੰ [ūdh] See ਉੱਧ.

ਉੱਧ [uddh] *Skt* ऊर्ध्व *adj* high, tall. “drīṭṭ darḥ kārāl dve set udhā.”—*VN*. “bārvanāl jval sāmudr ke mādhdhī vīrajāt uddhā.”—*cādi 2*. See ਉੱਧਤ.

ਉੱਧਤ [uddhāt] *Skt* उद्धत *adj* high, tall. 2 lifted raised. “uddhāt śayā ite sīgh dhayo.”—*cādi 2*. ‘The lion ran with its tail raised.’ 3 furious. 4 mighty. 5 shrewd. 6 vain, arrogant. 7 *n* a royal champion.

ਉੱਧਵ [uddhāv] See ਉਧਵ. 2 *Skt* a fire during the oblation ceremony. 3 pleasure, joy.

ਉੱਧਾਣ [uddhaṇ] *n* a high place; sky. “rārārōke gīddhā uddhaṇā.”—*ramav*.

ਉਧ੍ਰਿਤ [udhrīṭ] *Skt* उद्भूत *adj* raised, lifted. 2 redeemed, selected. 3 a text extracted from some book.

ਉਨ [un] *pron* plural of ਉਸ. “un kē sāg tu kārti kel.”—*asa m 5*. 2 *n* See ਉੱਨ. “hāḍhe un kātaīda pēdha loṛe pāṭu.”—*s fārid*.

ਉਨਏ [unāe] See ਉੱਨਤ. 2 overcast (with clouds) “savān ko unāe ghān āe.”—*kṛīsān*.

ਉਨਸ [unās] *A* اُنس *n* recognition, acquaintance. 2 friendship.

ਉਨਸਰ [unsār], ਉਨਸਰ [unsur] *A* عنصر *n* an element, ingredient See ਅਨਾਸਿਰ.

ਉਨਕਾ [unka] *A* عنقا *n* a long necked imaginary bird which is supposed to remain always in the air. It neither lands on earth and nor is it to be seen by anyone. “unka ukāba cārga simurga.”—*sāloh*.

ਉਨਤਿ [ūnātī] See ਉੱਨਤਿ.

ਉਨੱਤੀ [unnāṭī] *Skt* एकोन त्रिंशत्, twenty-nine.

ਉਨਮਤ [unmāt], ਉਨਮੱਤ [unmāṭṭ] *Skt* उन्मत्त *adj* intoxicated, charmed, infatuated. “unmāt kam māhā bīkh bhule.”—*sri beṇi*. 2 obsessed, unhinged, lunatic. See ਉਦਮਾਦ.

ਉਨਮਦ [unməd] *Skt* उन्मद *n* ecstasy, intoxication. “unməd cəḍha mədən rəs cakɦɪa.”—*ram kābir*. **2** See ਉਨਮੌਤ.

ਉਨਮਦਾ [unmədə] *adj* ecstatic, intoxicated. “jəcch gəḍhrəbi ətɪ unmədə.”—*cəɪɪtr* 256.

ਉਨਮਨ [unmən] *Skt* उन्मनस् *adj* greatly agitated or excited, with unsettled mind. “unmən mənua sūnɪ səmana.”—*gəu kābir*. **2** according to yog, one whose mind is indifferent to the world. “unmən nam ləgan.”—*prəbha m* 4. **3** *Skt* उन्नतमनस् lofty mind, high thinking. “unmən tətə kəmahu.”—*var suhi m* 1. See ਉਨਮਨੀ.

ਉਨਮਨ ਰਥ [unmən rəθ] See ਰਥ.

ਉਨਮਨਾ [unmənə] See ਉਨਮਨ.

ਉਨਮਨਿ [unmənɪ] in a state of indifference towards the world. “unmənɪ rəθu dhəɪa.”—*səvəye m* 4 *ke*. ‘conscience imbued with spiritual knowledge.’ See ਰਥ 4.

ਉਨਮਨੀ [unmənɪ] *Skt* उन्मनी *n* a posture in yog in which eye lids are pulled upward and eyes are concentrated on the tip of the nose. **2** state of spiritual knowledge attained by taking breath to the sukhmāna nerve. “unmənɪ jətɪ pəṭəṭər dije kən.”—*BGK*.

ਉਨਮਦ [unmad] *Skt* उन्मद *n* a condition of unstable mind. **2** indifferent behaviour, ecstasy, drowsiness. **3** madness, tenacity. “kam krodh mɪt-ɦɪ unmad.”—*gəḍ m* 5. See ਉਦਮਦ.

ਉਨਮਦੀ [unmadi] See ਉਦਮਦੀ.

ਉਨਮਾਨ [unman], **ਉਨਮਾਨੁ** [unmanu] *Skt* अनुमान *n* concentration, thought. “bəḍbħagi unmanɪəu rɪd səbəd bəsayəu.”—*səvəye m* 5 *ke*. “sadhɪ əjgəru jɪnɪ kia unman.”—*səvəye m* 2 *ke*. ‘one who has brought the evil snake under control with discretion.’ **2** an estimate; a guess. “cəɾənkəməl ki məuʃ ko kəɦɪ kəsə unman.”—*s kābir*. **3** a measure; a measurement. **4** *Skt* उन्मान weight. **5** a measure of 32 seers (roughly 30 kilograms) **6** price, value.

ਉਨਮਾਰਗ [unmarəg] *Skt* उन्मार्ग *n* the wrong way, an ignoble path. **2** an awkward gait, bad custom.

ਉਨਮੀਲਨ [unmilən] *Skt* उन्मीलन *n* the act of opening the eye; opening the eye. **2** blooming, blossoming.

ਉਨਮੀਲਿਤ [unmilɪt] a literary figure of meaning in which distinction is posed between overtly similar qualities. “unmilɪt sadɪʃy te hetu bhəd kəchu man.”—*kavy prəbhakər*.

Example:

gəɦɪɳe jyō jəɾpoʃ de nəɦɪ soɪn sakɦe,¹
dhəule dɪssən chah duddh sad-ɦu gʊn gəkɦe,
tɪu sadɦu əsadɦu pəɾəkkɦɪən kəɾtut subɦakɦe.

—*BG*.

੨ *adj* open. **3** blossomed, bloomed.

ਉਨਮੂਲਨ [unmulən] *Skt* उन्मूलन *v* to uproot; to dig.

ਉਨਮੇਖ [unmekɦ] *Skt* उन्मेष *n* a blink, wink. **2** time required for the eye to wink; an instant.

ਉਨਮੋ [unmo] See ਉਨਿਮੋ and ਓਅੰਨਮ:

ਉਨਵ [unəv] *Skt* उन्नत *adj* enlarged, expanded.

ਉਨਵਿ [unəvɪ] having swollen. “unəvɪ gɦən chae bəɾəs subɦae.”—*tukɦa baramaha m* 1.

ਉਨਵੰਜਾ [unvəjə] See ਉਣਵੰਜਾ.

ਉਨਾ [una] *pron* plural of ਉਸ marked with inflexion. “una bhɪ avɦɪ oɦɪ sadu.”—*var asa*.

ਉਨਾਨਵੇ [unanve] See ਉਣਾਨਵੇ.

ਉਨਾਬ [unab] *A* اَب *n* a kind of berry, blackish red in colour. Physicians of the Greek system of medicine use it in several medicines. Its effect is cool, moist and it removes constipation. It refines the tenor of voice, purifies blood, removes cough, back-pain and diseases of liver and is beneficial for quenching thirst. **2** *adj* having a long nose.

ਉਨਾਬੀ [unabi] *adj* of the colour of blackish, red berry. **2** *n* blackish red.

ਉਨਿ [unɪ] *adv* they, to them. “unɪ canən oɦ sokɦɪa.”—*asa m* 1.

¹Overtly similar.

ਉਨਿਮੋ [unimo] *Skt* ओम् नमः salutation to the protecting God. “unimo bhāgvāt gusai.”—*ram m 5*.

ਉਨੀ [uni] See ਉਨਿ.

ਉੱਨੀ [ūni] See ਉੱਨੀ.

ਉਨੀਂਦਾ [unīda], **ਉਨੀਂਦ੍ਰਾ** [unīdra] *Skt* उन्निद्र adj feeling lethargic because of sleep; sleepy. “hute ūnide dve nīṣṭi kere.”—*GPS*.

ਉਨੰਜਾ [unāja] See ਉਣਵੰਜਾ.

ਉਨੁਲ [unhal] *n* summer time; the summer season.

ਉੱਨ [unn], **ਉੱਨ** [ūn] *Skt* ऊर्णा wool, fleece of sheep etc.—*romavli*. 2 spider’s web.

ਉੱਨਤ [unnat], **ਉੱਨਤ** [ūnat] *Skt* उन्नत adj high. “unnat nase jotī prākase.”—*akal*. 2 great, excellent. 3 sovereign; holding more riches.

ਉੱਨਤਿ [unnati], **ਉੱਨਤਿ** [ūnati] *Skt* उन्नति *n* an increase, progress, growth. 2 height, eminence.

ਉੱਨੀ [unni], **ਉੱਨੀ** [ūni] *Skt* और्णिक. adj woollen. 2 एकोन विंशति nineteen.

ਉੱਨੀ ਵੀਹ [ūni vih] marginally different from the other.

ਉਪ [up] short form of ਉਪਮਾਂ. “jagteṣvar up ur nā sāhīcu.”—*NP*. 2 *Skt prep* It imparts the meaning of particularity or specificity to words to which it is prefixed as in ਉਪਗਮਨ, ਉਪਕੰਠ, ਉਪਨਯਨ. 3 profusion, abundance as in ਉਪਕਾਰ, ਉਪਦੇਸ਼. 4 deputyship as in ਉਪਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ, etc.

ਉਪਅਵਤਾਰ [upavtar] a secondary incarnation, inferior to the primary one. See ਉਪ. “ab gāno upavtar.”—*brāhām*. Ram, Krishan, Kalki etc. are primary avatars: Vyas, Prithu etc. are regarded as secondary ones.

ਉਪਇੰਦ੍ਰ [upīdr] Vaman Avtar. See ਉਪੇਂਦ੍ਰ. “koṭī īdr upīdr bānae.”—*akal*.

ਉਪਣੀਆ [upāia] *adj* producer, creator. 2 produced, made. “sābhī vārān rup jājēṭ upāia.”—*bīla 4 m 4*.

ਉਪਸ [upās] See ਉਪਸਜ.

ਉਪਸਥ [upasath] See ਉਪਸਥ.

ਉਪਸਥਿਤ [upasthit] *Skt* उपस्थित *adj* sitting near, present, ready at hand.

ਉਪਸਥਿਤਿ [upasthiti] *Skt* उपस्थिति *n* presence, attendance.

ਉਪਸ਼ਮ [upṣam] *Skt n* tranquility; control over the organs of perception. 2 controlling sexual desire. 3 effort to eradicate disease. “tīh upṣam ko kārāhu vicari.”—*NP*.

ਉਪਸਰਗ [upsarag] *Skt* उपसर्ग *n* the process of prefixing ਉਤ, ਉਪ, ਅਤਿ, ਅਧਿ, ਅਨੁ, ਅਪ, ਅਧਿ, ਅਭਿ, ਅਵ, ਅੰਕ, ਸਮ, ਸੁ, ਦੁਸ, ਦੁਰ, ਨਿ, ਨਿਸ, ਨਿਰ, ਪਰਾ, ਪਰਿ, ਪ੍ਰ, ਪ੍ਰਤਿ, ਵਿ etc. in the beginning of words for imparting special meanings to them. 2 a disease. 3 a disorder, disturbance. 4 bad. 5 hindrance.

ਉਪਸਾ [upsa] *Skt* अपस *n* work, task. “kī amītopsa he.”—*japu*. ਅਮਿਤ-ਅਪਸ.

ਉਪਸੁੰਦ [upsūd] See ਅਪਸੁੰਦ.

ਉਪਸੰਹਾਰ [upsāhar] *Skt* उपसंहार *n* the act of pulling towards oneself. 2 a conclusion, immersion. “upkrām upsāhar jan cīt.”—*GPS*. ‘be absorbed in the Lord’s creation.’ See ਉਪਕ੍ਰਮ, ਉਪਸੰਹਾਰ. 3 principle, consequence.

ਉਪਸਥ [upasth] *Skt adj* sitting near, situated, close by. 2 *n* sex, gender. 3 pudendum.

ਉਪਸਥਿਤ [upasthit], **ਉਪਸਥਿਤਿ** [upasthiti] See ਉਪਸਥਿਤ and ਉਪਸਥਿਤਿ.

ਉਪਹਾਸ [uphas] *Skt n* a joke, jest. 2 laughter. “prīā bēcān uphas kāho.”—*sar m 5*.

ਉਪਹਾਰ [uphar] *Skt n* the act of carrying something close. 2 a present, gift, offering. 3 worship.

ਉਪਹਿਤ [uphit] *Skt adj* holding a title, titled. 2 assumed. 3 gifted.

ਉਪਕਰਣ [upkarāṇ] *Skt n* material; provisions. 2 means and material for making some object such as potter’s wheel, string and staff or a writer’s pen, inkpot etc. 3 things such as a king’s whisk and canopy or ascetic’s mat and water container.

ਉਪਕਰਤਾ [upkarta] *Skt* उपकर्तु *adj* a benefactor.

2 helper.

ਉਪਕਰਨਾ [upkarna] *v* to go for aid; to render help. 2 to prove benevolent. “jin karəni guru visarta, se nə upkare ātivar.”—*var vād m 3*. “jo tudhu upkare dukh sukhasa.”—*gōd m 4*.

ਉਪਕਾਰ [upkar] *Skt n* help, aid. 2 an act of kindness, benefaction. “sar maha simran satinamu, kar maha karbo upkar.”—*GPS*. 3 conformity. 4 employment, service. 5 kindness.

ਉਪਕਾਰੀ [upkari] *Skt* उपकारिन् *adj* helpful. 2 benevolent, beneficent. “data tərvaru dāta phalu upkari jivāt.”—*s kəbir*. 3 benign, benevolent.

ਉਪਕੰਠ [upkəṭh], **ਉਪਕੰਠਿ** [upkəṭhi] *Skt* उपकण्ठ *adv* near, close. 2 on the bank, ashore. “nadi upkəṭhi jese ghər tərvaru.”—*māla ə m 1*.

ਉਪਕ੍ਰਮ [upkrām] *Skt* उपक्रम *n* beginning, origin. 2 a preface, preamble. 3 a sequence of the creation. See **ਉਪਕ੍ਰਮ ਉਪਸੰਗਰ**.

ਉਪਕ੍ਰਮ ਉਪਸੰਗਰ [upkrām upsāhar] These two words coming together denote unity of the preamble and ultimate doctrine of a book. 2 a description of the world’s creation from God and its ultimate reabsorption in Him. 3 the beginning and the end.

ਉਪਕ੍ਰਿਤ [upkrīt] *Skt* उपकृत one who has been obliged, beneficiary. See **ਉਪਕਾਰ**.

ਉਪਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ [upkrītī] *Skt* उपकृति *n* a favour, benefaction. 2 virtue, goodness. 3 aid, help. 4 kindness, benevolence.

ਉਪਗੰਤਾ [upgāta], **ਉਪਗੰਤਿ** [upgātri] *Skt* उपगन्ता *adj* getting close. 2 acquaintance, confidante. 3 (one) who helps.

ਉਪਚਾਰ [upcar] *Skt n* service. 2 an effort. 3 a bribe. 4 a treatment, therapy. 5 a recitation of a mantr or spell and the procedure to do so.

ਉਪਚਾਰਕ [upcarək] *Skt adj* (one) who cures. 2 attendant. 3 one who actualizes a spell or mantr. 4 *n* a secondary word, which is not

primary.

ਉਪਚਿਤ੍ਰਾ [upcitra] See ਤਿਲੋਕੀ.

ਉਪਜ [upəj] *Skt n* origin. 2 produce, product. See ਜਲ ਮਹਿ ਉਪਜੈ.

ਉਪਜਣਾ [upəjna], **ਉਪਜਨ** [upjən], **ਉਪਜਨਾ** [upəjna] *Skt* उपजन *v* to be born, to take birth. “upje nīpje nīpəji səmai.”—*gəu kəbir*. 2 to grow, germinate. 3 to take birth, have rebirth. “gurumukhi jā pran upj-hi.”—*prābha m 1*. ‘Impelled by Guru’s teaching, mind and life are then reborn i.e. they assume higher form of living.’

ਉਪਜ ਨਿਪਜ [upəj nīpəj] See **ਉਪਜ** and **ਨਿਪਜ**.

ਉਪਜਯ [upjəy] See **ਉਪਜੈ**.

ਉਪਜਾਪ [upjap] See **ਉਪਜੰਪ**.

ਉਪਜਿ [upəji] having been produced, having been born, having taken birth.

ਉਪਜਿਅਤਾ [upjīṭā] *adj* born, produced. “jis te upjīṭa tīni lia səmai.”—*bīha chāt m 5*.

ਉਪਜੀਵਨ [upjivən] *Skt n* living, livelihood. 2 a means of subsistence.

ਉਪਜੀਵਿਕਾ [upjivika] *Skt n* living, livelihood. 2 a means of subsistence.

ਉਪਜੈ [upjə] See **ਉਪਜਨ**. 2 makes progress, succeeds. 3 comes out the winner. “khoji upje badi bīnse.”—*māla m 1*. ‘The seeker wins, the disputant fails.’

ਉਪਜੰਪ [upjəp], **ਉਪਜੰਪਿ** [upjəpi] *Skt* उपजाप *n* a recitation or repetition (of God’s name) in a voice not audible to others, also called “upāṣu jəp.” “upjəp upaī nā paie kət-hu.”—*prābha m 4*. 2 *Skt* उपयुक्त *adj* proper, suitable, correct. “ram namī citu rapē jāka. upjəpi darsən kije tāka.”—*gəu ə m 1*.

ਉਪਟਨ [upṭən], **ਉਪੱਟਣ** [upəṭṭən], **ਉਪੱਟਨ** [upəṭṭən] *Skt* उत्पादन *v* to tear; to saw. 2 to render worthless, uproot. “upəṭṭ bar.”—*dətt*. ‘uproots hair.’

ਉਪਠਾ [upṭha], **ਉਪਠੀ** [upṭhi] *adj* bent backward, turned face backward; that is, opposite or

against. “nədərI upəṭhi je kərə sultanā ghahu kəraida.”—*var asa*. See ਘਾਹੁ.

ਉਪਤਾਪ [uptap] *Skt n* a burning sensation. **2** pain from sickness. **3** worry. **4** calamity. **5** sickness caused by sun’s heat.

ਉਪਤਿਸਟ [uptisət], **ਉਪਤਿਸ੍ਠ** [uptiṣṭh] *Skt* उपतिष्ठ *adj* nearby, standing close. “nīdək avədh hoI uptisəṭte.”—*səhəs m 5*. ‘standing nearby to murder.’

ਉਪਦਿਸ਼ਾ [updiṣa] *Skt n* mid-way between two directions such as southeast (əgni koṅ), northeast (iṣan koṅ), southwest (nerət koṅ); and northwest (vayvi koṅ). See ਦਿਸ਼ਾ.

ਉਪਦੇਸ [updes] *Skt* उपदेश (ਉਪ-ਦਿਸ਼) *n* teaching, advice. “ap kəmau əvra updes.”—*gəu m 5*. **2** beneficial talk. **3** a religious preceptor’s teaching. **4** a country within a country, province etc. “mer kete, kete dhu, updes.”—*jəpu*.

ਉਪਦੇਸ਼ਕ [updesək] *Skt* उपदेशक *n* a preceptor. **2** a guru, mentor.

ਉਪਦੇਸ਼ਾ [updesṛa] guru’s teaching. “soi dəsI updesṛa.”—*suhi m 5 gūṇvəti*. See ਝਾ.

ਉਪਦੇਸਿ [updesI] with or through teaching. “guru updesI kal siu jure.”—*bher kəbir*. ‘fights death through Guru’s teaching.’

ਉਪਦੇਸੀ [updesi], **ਉਪਦੇਸ਼ਾ** [updeṣṭa] *Skt* उपदेष्टा *n* a teacher, preacher, preceptor. “gIani dhIani bəhu updesi.”—*gəu kəbir*. **2** guru.

ਉਪਦ੍ਰਹ [upədrəh], **ਉਪਦ੍ਰਵ** [upədrəv] *Skt* उपद्रव *n* violence, turbulence, tumult. “mIṭe upədrəh mən te ber.”—*asa m 5*. **2** an uproar; a turmoil. **3** a calamity, disaster.

ਉਪਦ੍ਰਵੀ [upədrəvi], **ਉਪਦ੍ਰੀ** [upədri] *Skt* उपद्रविन् *adj* riotous, tumultuous. “dhuja phaṭ bəsəṭr su dhare upədri.”—*parəs*.

ਉਪਧਾਤੁ [updhatu] *Skt n* dross. **2** an alloy. **3** a metallic or metal-like substance like antimony, blue vitriol, yellow arsenic, etc. some writers have put their number at seven adding to the above soI naməkkhi, blue vitriol,

həṭtal, antimony, mica, red arsenic, and khəpṛiya. “kəhI dhatu səbē updhatu bhəno.”—*səmuḍr məṭhən*.

ਉਪਧਾਨ [updhan] *Skt n* a head-rest; a pillow. “bəd updhan dhəryo jfḥ pache.”—*GPS*. **2** a mantar recited before laying the foundation of an altar. **3** love, affection.

ਉਪਨਤ [upnət] *Skt adj* visible, apparent. “jan upnət suhag.”—*mənu*. **2** bent towards the front. **3** one who bows in order to seek protection; a refugee.

ਉਪਨਯਨ [upnəyən] *Skt n* the ceremony of the sacred thread. See ਜਨੇਊ.¹ **2** the act of taking the pupil close to the preceptor.

ਉਪਨਾਮ [upnam] *Skt* उपनामन् *n* a second name given out of love; nickname. **2** a poet’s adopted name as Goya by Bhai Nand Lal. See ਛਾਪ.

ਉਪਨਿਸਦ [upniṣəd], **ਉਪਨਿਖਦ** [upniḱhəd] *Skt* उपनिषद् *n* the act of sitting close by to listen to the preceptor’s teachings. **2** a branch of Ved Brahamans containing spiritual precepts. They are one hundred and seventy in number but the main ones are ten: ishavasy, ken, kəṭhvəlli, prəṣn, mūdək, māḍuky, tetṛriy, etrey, chādogy, vrIḱdarṇyək. “kəchu upniḱhəd paṭh mukh ṭhana.”—*GPS*.

Some of the Upnishads were translated into Persian during the reign of emperor Akbar. Darashikoh also got fifty of them translated in 1657 AD. **3** an uninhabited place, isolated spot. **4** religion.

ਉਪਨਿਯਮ [upniyəm] *Skt n* bye-laws framed under principal laws. For example, principal precepts of Sikhism are nam, dan and tsnan, and secondary principles or upniyəms are reading and recitation of the sacred texts, kəṭha and kirtən, gifting of food, clothing,

¹Being a ritual of the moment when the novice is taken to the preceptor for teaching, it carries this name.

medicine and education, and maintenance of cleanliness of clothes, house, etc.

ਉਪਨੀਤ [upnit] *Skt adj* (one) who has undergone the ceremony of the sacred thread. **2** brought closeby.

ਉਪਨੇਤਾ [upneta] *Skt* उपनेतृ *n* one who brings. **2** the priest who offers the sacred thread.

ਉਪਨੇਤ੍ਰ [upnetr] *Skt n* the second eye, education or knowledge. **2** spectacles.

ਉਪਨਯਾਸ [upnyas] *Skt n* the act of keeping closeby. **2** an abdication. **3** a statement, narration. **4** an imaginary tale, a novel. **5** trust money. **6** thought.

ਉਪਪਤਿ [up-pati] *Skt n* the second husband, jar.¹ “pəti marət jɪh lægi nə bara. ka up-pəti tɪh əgr bɪcara?”—*cəritr* 267. See ਉਪਪਤਿ. “up-pəti khəstəm kərɪɪ ucarən.”—*GPS*.

ਉਪਪਤਿ [up-pəti] *Skt* उपपत्ति *n* an achievement. **2** a spiritual success. **3** the skill, method or reason for ascertaining a fact.

ਉਪਪਾਤਕ [up-patak] *n* a sin of the second degree. For example, stealing is a sin of the first degree, while dealing with a thief is an uppatāk.

ਉਪਪਾਤੀ [up-pati] *Skt* उपपातिन् *adj* who has gate-crashed. **2** arrived suddenly. **3** caught in the trap. “tyō əb təptavhu up-pati.”—*GPS*.

ਉਪਪਾਦਨ [up-padən] *n* describing cogently, proving methodically.

ਉਪਪੁਰਾਣ [up-puraṇ] minor Purans or books of Hindu mythology. They are 18 in number: usna, sənātkumar, ṣāb, shev, kapɪɪ, kalɪka, durvasa, devi, narsīgh, nardiy, nēdɪkeṣvər, paraṣər, padm, bhaskər, maheṣvər, maric, vayviy and varun, See ਪੁਰਾਣ.²

¹In Punjabi there is difference of meaning between yar and jar. The former means a friend and helper, but the latter is a person who cohabits with the other's wife.

²Names of Purans and Upp-purans differ in many books. See ਕੁਚਮ ਪੁਰਾਣ, Chapter 17.

ਉਪਬਨ [upbən] *Skt* उपवन *n* a garden.

ਉਪਬਾਹ [upbah] a marriage, wedding, See ਉਪਵਾਹ. “dve upbah əgari bhæ.”—*GPS*.

ਉਪਭੁਕੁ [upbhukt], **ਉਪਭੁਗਤ** [upbhugət] *Skt* उपभुक्त *adj* used, exploited.

ਉਪਭੋਗ [upbhog] *n* pleasure derived from using something. **2** the act of tasting or enjoying.

ਉਪਮਾ [upma], **ਉਪਮਾਂ** [upmā] *Skt* ਉਪ-ਮਾ *n* the act of judging equality; similarity. “kəun upma dev kəvən bədaɪ ?”—*sar chət m* 5. **2** a literary figure of speech in which upman and upmey being different objects have a shared quality that calls for comparison.

kəɪɪye jəhɪ upmey ko bər upman səman, pun sadharən dhərəm dhər sou upma jan.

—*əlākar sagər sudha*.

In order to understand this figure of speech, four terms i.e. upman, upmey, dhərəm and vacək should be thoroughly grasped:

‘upman’ is an object whose quality is compared with that of another, as for example the moon’s brightness/beauty is compared with a face. ‘upmey’ is that object which is recipient of an attribute of some other object, as for example, the face that is imagined comparable to the moon.

‘dhərəm’ or ‘sadharən dhərəm’ is the common quality being compared. In the present example, the common quality or dhərəm is brightness or charm which is common to both the moon and the face.

‘vacək’ is an expression or a word pointing to the fact of similarity. For example in “locən əməl kəməldəl jese.” the word ‘jese’ is a vacək. Other words such as tesa, jɪū, tɪū, səm, so, sa, yətha, tətha, lə, etc. are indicative of this similarity. The figure of speech in which all these four qualities are found goes by the name of purnopma əlākar.

In the above example, netr is upmey, kəməl

(petal of lotus) is upman with both having purity as a shared quality i.e. their dhərəm; and jese is vacək here.

(b) If one or two terms comprising are absent, it is a case of a hidden comparison, and the missing entity is called *luptopma* which means If a ‘dhərəmbodhək’ word is missing, it is a case of *dhərəmlupta*; if upman is absent, it is a case of *upmanlupta*; if a vacək is missing, it is a case of *vacəklupta*.

(c) If an upamey has several upmans, it is called a *malopma ələkar*.

Example:

chir kesi chiravədhɪ chach kesi chətraner
chəpakək kesi chəbɪ kalɪdi ke kul ke,
həsni si siharum, hira si husenabad
gəga ki si dhar cəli satō sɪdhv rulke,
para si pəlaugədh, rupa kesi rampur
şora si surəgabab nıke rəhi jhulke,
cəpa si cəderıkoṭ, cādni si cādagər
kirti tɪhari rəhi malti si phulke—əkal.

(d) If upmeya and upman are described consecutively in the altered order, it is a case of *rəsnopma*.

Example:

kesi rəvɪ rəsəmtɪ ghəṭa pə he təhɪl sɪgh?
jesi nilmənɪn ki avli pəhar he,
kesi nilmənɪn ki avli səbəj sel?
jesi brɪjkōjən me jəmuna ki dhar he,
kesi brɪjkōjən mē jəmuna ki dhar dekhi?
jesi bijuri ki şan panəp əpar he,
kesi bijuri ki şan panəp əpar dekhi?
jesi şri gobɪd sɪgh teri təlvar he.

—ələkar sagər sudha.

(e) Imagining the possibility of the quality of one thing in several other objects is a case of *utprekşopma* to the fore.

Example:

tal kup phəle drəm megh jə purɪt me
mano guru nanək ki nəmɾəta bəsət he,...

sɪta kələkəd mədhv mɪşri ɔ əmrɪt ne

mano gurugɪra me te mədhvrai lini he.

3 appreciation, eulogy. “bɪn upma jəgdı ki bɪnse nə ədhɪara.”—gəv m 1.

ਉਪਮਾਤਾ [upmata] *Skt* उपमातृ *n* a foster-mother. 2 mother’s female cousin, aunt, elder brother’s wife. 3 a portrayor, portraitist. 4 *adj* a eulogizer.

ਉਪਮਾਨ [upman] See **ਉਪਮਾ**. 2 *n* a metric metre of four lines, each having 23 matras the last two being guru, with pauses, at the thirteenth matra, and the tenth matra thereafter. It is also called a *nɪşani cəd*.

Example:

bhəli suhavi chapri, jamhɪ gun gae,
kɪt-hi kam nə dhəulhər, jɪtu hərə vɪsrae.
—suhı m 5.

(b) Another form of this matra has four lines each having 23 matras, ending in *səgən*, that is 115 with pauses at the 13th matra and 10 matra thereafter in each line.

Example:

əkkhi bajh-hv vekhṇa, vɪṇ kəna sunṇa,
pəra bajh-hv cəllṇa, vɪṇ hətthā kərṇa,
jibhe bajh-hv bolṇa, ɪv jivət mərṇa,
nanək hukəm pəchanke, təv khəsmə mɪlṇa.
—var majh m 2.

ਉਪਮਾਨੋਪਮੇਯ [upmanopmey] or **ਉਪਮੇਯੋਪਮਾਨ** [upmeyoman] *n* a figure of speech in which upman is described as upmey and vice versa. “jahā parəspər hot hē upmeyo upman, bhuşəṇ upmeyopma tāhɪ bəkhanət jan.”—şɪvrāj bhuşəṇ.

Example:

dəşmeş ki kɪpan bhase bijuri səman,
bɪjli cəmək dekhi şri guru kɪpan si.

ਉਪਮੇਯ [upmey] See **ਉਪਮਾ**.

ਉਪਮੇਯੋਪਮਾ [upmeyopma] See **ਉਪਮਾਨੋਪਮੇਯ**.

ਉਪਯੁਕ [upyukt] *Skt* *adj* suitable, proper, correct. 2 connected, related.

ਉਪਯੋਗ [upyog] *Skt n* a relation, connection.
 2 a job, business. 3 a motive, purpose.
 4 competence, talent.

ਉਪਯੋਗੀ [upyogi] *Skt* उपायोगिन्, *adj* helpful.
 2 assistant, helper. 3 suitable.

ਉਪਰ [upər] *Skt* उपरि *adv* on, over, upon, See ਉਪਰਿ.

ਉਪਰਉਨਾ [uprəuna] *n* a garment for the head; a dupəṭṭa. “upər pit dhære uprəuna.”—*kr̥ṣṇa*.
 2 a towel, wash cloth.

ਉਪਰਜਨ [upərjən] *Skt* उपाज्जन *n* producing, creating. “nanək apən rup apī hi upərja.”—*sukhmāni*. ‘self created.’ “kədāc kəruṇa nə upərjəte.”—*səhəs m 5*. ‘Little kindness doesn’t grow.’ 2 earning. 3 collecting, gathering.

ਉਪਰਤ [uprət] *Skt adj* detached from worldly cares, dejected. “uprət mənua vīṣəy te.”—*GPS*. 2 dead.

ਉਪਰਤਨ [uprətən] *Skt* उपरत्न *n* a jewel of the second order, inferior jewels such as carnelian, crystal, crystallized quartz, mother of pearl etc.

ਉਪਰਤਿ [uprətī] *Skt n* dejection, detachment, alienation. “jo uprətī hovē sāsari.”—*NP*. 2 death.

ਉਪਰਨਾ [upərna] See ਉਪਰਉਨਾ. “dhoti ek upərna pan.”—*GPS*.

ਉਪਰਮ [uprəm] *Skt n* detachment, dejection, sadness, apathy.

ਉਪਰਾਗ [uprag] *Skt n* colour, caste. 2 the process of dyeing or colouring. 3 the reflection of colour.

ਉਪਰਾਜ [upraj] *Skt n* a ruler’s deputy; a viceroy.
 2 See ਸੁਵਰਾਜ.

ਉਪਰਾਜਨ [uprajan] *Skt* ਉਪਰਾਗਨ *v* to dye; to draw, to paint. 2 *Skt* उपाज्जन to produce. “tūm səbh ko upraj-hi tūmhi lehu ubar.”—*sənama*. 3 to accumulate, collect. “sukh upraje mādhdh urē.”—*əkal*. “gyan rīde uprajət he.”—*GPS*.

ਉਪਰਾਂਤ [uprāt] *Skt* उपरान्त *adv* subsequently, following this.

ਉਪਰਾਮ [upram] *Skt n* renunciation, detachment.
 2 rest, repose. 3 *adj* averse, indifferent.

ਉਪਰਾਲਾ [uprala], ਉਪਰਾਲੇ [upralo] *n* an effort; labour. 2 help. 3 a favour. “pəṭh uprala kin hāmara.”—*GPS*. “əb hāmro upralo kije.”—*guru ṣobha*.

ਉਪਰਿ [upərī] *adv* on, upon, See ਉਪਰ. “upərī aī bəṭhe kuṛīaru.”—*var asa*. 2 according to, in accordance with. “kərma upərī nībrē.”—*gəu m 1*. 3 puissant, preponderant. “pure guru ka bəcən upərī aīa.”—*gəu var 1 m 4*.

ਉਪਰੀਆ [upriā] *n* a measure; an effort. 2 a treatment, remedy. “ənīk upriā.”—*bīla m 5*. 3 *adj* rootless, uprooted, pulled out. 4 extirpator.

ਉਪਰੇ [upre] *adv* upward. “mukhu tələ per upre.”—*var jet*.

ਉਪਰੇਰੇ [uprere] *adv* excessively upward, towards the higher side. “uprere cəliā.”—*BG*.

ਉਪਰੋਕਤ [uprokət] *adj* said above, mentioned above.

ਉਪਰੋਧ [uprodh] *Skt n* a hindrance, an obstruction.

ਉਪਰੋਧਕ [uprodhək] *Skt adj* a hinderer. 2 an obstructionist.

ਉਪਰੋਧਾ [uprodha] *n* a purohit, a family-priest of the Brahmin caste who guides the performance of all ceremonies and warns against wrong doings.

ਉਪਰੋਨਾ [uprəna] See ਉਪਰਉਨਾ.

ਉਪਰੰਤ [uprāt] See ਉਪਰਾਂਤ.

ਉਪਲ [upəl] *Skt n* a stone. 2 a hail stone. 3 a cloud. 4 sand. 5 forest dung. 6 See ਉੱਪਲ.

ਉਪਲਕਿਤ [upləkṣit], ਉਪਲਖਿਤ [upləkhit] *Skt* उपलक्षित *adj* already known. 2 inferred. 3 known, explicated.

ਉਪਲੱਖਣ [uplakkhən], ਉਪਲੱਖਣ [uplaccchən] *Skt* उपलक्षण *n* an indicator or sign to underline the significance of an object. 2 the quality of a word which differs from its literal meaning. For example, to protect the field from the deer

means that the field is to be protected from the other stray cattle too.

ਉਪਲਬਧ [upləbədʰ] *Skt* उपलब्ध *adj* available, found. **2** known.

ਉਪਲਬਧਿ [upləbədʰɪ] *Skt* उपलब्धि *n* the act of searching, power of finding. **2** an achievement. **3** intelligence, knowledge.

ਉਪਵਾਸ [upvas] *Skt n* a fast; missing a meal; observing a fast.

ਉਪਵਾਹ [upvah] a marriage, See ਉਦਵਾਹ. “kino upvah əbhɪram yō je ram.”—*NP*.

ਉਪਵੀਤ [upvit] *Skt n* a thread worn by extending the right hand; a sacred thread. See ਜਨੇਊ.

ਉਪਵੇਸ਼ਨ [upveʃən] *Skt* (ਉਪ-ਵਿਸ਼੍) *n* the act of sitting; being situated.

ਉਪਵੇਦ [upved] *Skt n* a Ved of the second order. Four upveds of the Hindus are. (1) Ayurved on medical science. (2) Gandharv Ved containing musicology. (3) Dhanur Ved about weapons including bows. (4) Sthapaty Ved on architecture.

ਉਪੜਨਾ [upəɾna] *v* to arrive; to reach; to approach.

ਉਪਾਉ [upau] *Skt* उपाय *n* an effort, a means. “kəchu upau mukətɪ ka kər re.”—*gəu m 9*. **2** a device, plan. **3** the act of coming close. **4** a treatment, effort to cure a disease.

ਉਪਾਉਣਾ [upauna] *v* to produce; to create.

ਉਪਾਇ [upaɪ] See ਉਪਾਉ and ਉਪਾਉਣਾ. “upaɪ kɪtə nə labhəi.”—*gəu m 4*. **2** having produced or created. “səbhə upaɪ ape vekhe.”—*sri m 3*.

ਉਪਾਇਆ [upaɪa] *n* an effort; a means. “e saɟən! kəchu kəh-hu upaɪa.”—*bavən*. “trɪtɪe mətə kɪtɪtə kərəu upaɪa.”—*asa m 5*. **2** produced, created.

ਉਪਾਇਨ [upaɪn] offering. See ਉਪਾਯਨ.

ਉਪਾਸ [upas] *Skt* उपास् to sit near. **2 n** the act of sitting closeby; worship, adoration, service. “mən, cərnərbɪd upas.”—*guj m 5*. **3** See ਉਪਾਸੜ.

ਉਪਾਸਕ [upasək], **ਉਪਾਸਕੀ** [upaski] *Skt* उपासक *adj* (one) who sits closeby, a servant. **2** a worshipper.

3 a devotee.

ਉਪਾਸਨ [upasən], **ਉਪਾਸਨਾ** [upasna] *Skt n* the act of sitting near. **2** rendering service, waiting upon. **3** devotion. **4** worship.

ਉਪਾਸਿ [upasɪ] having worshipped. **2** will produce. **3** See ਉਪਾਸੜ.

ਉਪਾਂਸੁ ਜਪ [upāṣu jəp] *Skt n* a recitation or repetition in low voice so as to be inaudible to those sitting at a distance.

ਉਪਾਸੜ [upasy] *Skt adj* (one) sitting near whom is proper; fit to be served. **2** worshipping.

ਉਪਾਹਾ [upaha] *adj* produced, created. “jɪnhɪ upaha, tɪnhɪ bɪnaha.”—*asa m 5*.

ਉਪਾਖਯਾਨ [upakhyān] *Skt* ਉਪ-ਆਖਯਾਨ *n* an ancient or antique tale; history. **2** a story connected with an antique tale.

ਉਪਾਂਗ [upāṅg] See ਉਪੰਗ.

ਉਪਾਜਨ [upajən] See ਉਪਾਰਜਨ.

ਉਪਾਟਨ [upaɬən] *Skt* उत्पाटन *v* to dig up; to dismantle. **2** to saw; to split.

ਉਪਾਤ [upat], **ਉਪਾਤਿ** [upatɪ], **ਉਪਾਤੀ** [upati] *Skt* उत्पत्ति. birth, creation. “ənɪk pərləu ənɪk upatɪ.”—*sar ə m 5*. **2** produced, created. “apɪ srɪsətɪ upati.”—*var majh 1*.

ਉਪਾਦਾਨ [upadan] *Skt* ਉਪ-ਆਦਾਨ acquisition, adoption. **2** spiritual knowledge. **3** an achievement. **4** prevalence of senses in their respective fields. **5** a cause that changes into an action, as clay is changed into a pitcher or steel is transformed into a sword. “upadan ɪh səbh jəg kerɪ.”—*GPS*. ‘According to Vedant, maya is upadan of the world.’

ਉਪਾਦੇਯ [upadey] *adj* fit to be got or acquired. **2** fit to be known, knowable. **3** exquisite, superb. **4 n** work.

ਉਪਾਧ [upadh] See ਉਪਾਧਿ.

ਉਪਾਧਾਨ [upadhan] a pillow, See ਉਪਧਾਨ. “əs gadi dəs ruɪr fərəʃ pər upadhan dirəgh dhərdɪn.”—*GPS*.

ਉਪਾਧਿ [upadhī] *Skt* *n* a stratagem. **2** status, rank. **3** a title. **4** an indicator to bring to cognizance an object. It is different from the object as a pot that gives the idea of the firmament, though both are so different. **5** tumult, rowdyism.

ਉਪਾਧੀ [upadhi] See ਉਪਾਧਿ.

ਉਪਾਧਯਾਯ [upadhyay] *Skt* *n* a teacher; a guru to impart religious teaching; a priest etc.¹

ਉਪਾਨ [upan] the foundation of a building. **2** See ਉਪਾਯਨ.

ਉਪਾਨਹ [upanəh], **ਉਪਾਨਤ** [upanət], **ਉਪਾਨਯ** [upanəy], **ਉਪਾਨੈ** [upane] *Skt* उपाहन-उपानत् *n* shoes, *xa* a humble servant. “dhəryo upanəh guru ko cin.”—*GPS*. “təje upanəy nəge paɪ.”—*GPS*. “das upane lekər dhae.”—*GPS*.

ਉਪਾਮ [upam] plural of ਉਪਾਮਾ. **2** *n* all created beings; mankind; the living multitude. “səbh gavət jet upam.”—*bera* *m* 4. **3** *Skt* अपाम *adj* farthest. **4** very far.

ਉਪਾਯ [upay] See ਉਪਾਉ.

ਉਪਾਯਉ [upayəu] *adj* produced, created.

ਉਪਾਯਨ [upayən] *Skt* *n* a present, an offering. **2** a meeting.

ਉਪਾਰ [upar] See ਉਪਾਰਨਾ.

ਉਪਾਰਜਨ [uparjən], **ਉਪਾਰਜਨਾ** [uparjəna] *Skt* उपारजन. *v* to draw, print. **2** to decorate, bedeck, adorn. “koʃɪ uparjəna tere əg.”—*bher* *ə* *m* 5. **3** *Skt* उपार्जन adding up, collection. “phəlgunɪ ənəɔd uparjəna.”—*majh* *baramaha*. **4** creation. “sɪmrɛ səgəl uparjəna.”—*maru* *solhe* *m* 5. “jet kin uparjəna prəbhū dan det dətər.”—*mali* *m* 5.

ਉਪਾਰਣ [uparən], **ਉਪਾਰਨਾ** [uparna] *Skt* उत्पारटन to uproot, dismantle. “mul vɪkar upar.”—*GPS*. **2** to tear apart, saw. **3** उपाकरण *n* a crime, an offence, a sin. **4** पारण the end of fasting. See

¹It is written in the third chapter of Shankh Simriti that one who teaches a celebrate is a ‘guru’ and he who teaches for monetary reward is a teacher.

ਵ੍ਰਤ ਪਾਰਣ.

ਉਪਾਰਾ [upara] *adj* dug up, uprooted. **2** created, built, formed. “kəi jət bɪnəhɪ upara.”—*suhi* *m* 5. “oəkar te srɪsətɪ upara.”—*VN*.

ਉਪਾਰੀ [upari] *adj* created, formed. “səbh se dataru jetu uparie.”—*var* *guj* *2* *m* 5. ‘gives gifts to all the created ones.’ **2** dug up, dismantled.

ਉਪਾਲੰਭ [upaləbh] *Skt* उपालम्भ *n* a complaint, blame, grievance.

ਉਪਾਵ [upav] measure. See ਉਪਾਉ. “səbhna upava sɪrɪ upav hɛ hərɪnam pərapətɪ hoɪ.”—*var* *guj* *1* *m* 3. “upav choɔɪ gəhu tɪs ki oɪ.”—*gəu* *m* 5.

ਉਪਾਵਣ [upavən], **ਉਪਾਵਣੁ** [upavənu] *v* to produce, create.

ਉਪਾਵਣੁਗਾਰ [upavənuhar] *adj* producer, creator. “ap upavənuhar.”—*var* *guj* *2* *m* 5.

ਉਪਾਵਨ [upavən] See ਉਪਾਵਣ. “apɪ upavən.”—*bɪla* *m* 5.

ਉਪਾਵੀ [upavi] with endeavour, with effort. “ənɪk upavi rogu nə jaɪ.”—*sukhməni*.

ਉਪਾੜ [upaɾ] See ਉਪਾੜਨ.

ਉਪਾੜਨ [upaɾən] *Skt* उत्पारटन *n* the act of uprooting. “jəɾ əpni apɪ upaɾɪ.”—*majh* *m* 5. *n* sawing, splitting. “bəhuɾ jəm nə upaɾa.”—*asa* *chət* *m* 5.

ਉਪਾੜਿ [upaɾɪ] *adv* having split or torn apart. “bhəanrup nɪksɪa thəm upaɾɪ.”—*bher* *m* 3. **2** having pulled apart or uprooted.

ਉਪਾੜੀ [upaɾɪ] See ਉਪਾੜਨ.

ਉਪਿੰਦ [upɪd], **ਉਪਿੰਦੁ** [upɪdr] *Vaman*. See ਉਪੇਂਦੁ. “kəi koɪ upɪdr bənay khəpayo.”—*səveye* 33.

ਉਪੇਕਾ [upekʂa], **ਉਪੇਖਯਾ** [upekhyā] *Skt* उपेक्षा *n* renunciation. **2** apathy, indifference, dejection. **3** disrespect, scorn. “metri kəruṇa dvɛ ləkho mudɪta tɪji jan. cətur² upekhyā jɪs bɪkhe sənmuɪk so pəhɪcan.”—*NP*.

ਉਪੇਤਾਣਾ [upetaṇa] *adj* without shoes, barefoot. “pəg upetaṇa.”—*var* *asa*.

²Fourth.

ਉਪੇਦ੍ਰ [upēdr] *Skt* उपेन्द्र *n* Kashyap's son born to Aditi; younger brother of Indar; Vaman Avtar.

ਉਪੈਯਾ [upeya] See ਉਪਈਆ.

ਉਪੋਦਘਾਤ [upodghat] *Skt* उपोद्घात *n* a prologue, an introduction, a preface, brief description of things dealt with in the book. **2** different from a normal statement, description of a special object.

ਉਪੰਗ [upōg] *Skt* उपाङ्ग *n* a part of a limb (a hand is a limb; a finger is an upōg). **2** limb-like, artificial limb. **3** a kind of musical instrument, nāstārōg. "jhalār tal mṛīdōg upōg."—*cāḍi* 1. **4** Udho's father.

ਉਪੰਨ [upān], **ਉਪੰਨਾ** [upāna] *Skt* उत्पन्न *adj* born, begotten. "ape apī upāī upāna."—*maru solhe* m 3. "apī upāna."—*var ram* 2 m 5. "cəuṭhe pīarī upāni khed."—*var majh* m 1.

ਉਪਲ [uppəl] a subcaste of Khatris. "gājjan uppəl sətīguru bhavē."—*BG*.

ਉਫ਼ [uf] *P* اُفّ *part* an exclamation of pain, grief or fatigue; ah, oh! ha! alas!

ਉਫ਼ਟਨ [uphəṭən] *v* to burst; to explode; to jump. "uphṭāt sronət chīchchā."—*cāḍi* 2. 'Drops of blood rebound.'

ਉਫ਼ਣਨਾ [uphəṇna] *v* to ferment. **2** to boil.

ਉਫ਼ਤਦ [uftəd] *P* اُفّ *the* felled ones. See ਉਫ਼ਤਾਦਨ.

ਉਫ਼ਤਾਦ [uftad] *P* اُفّ *the* felled one. See ਉਫ਼ਤਾਦਨ.

ਉਫ਼ਤਾਦਹ [uftadəh] *P* اُفّ *felled, humiliated.* See ਉਫ਼ਤਾਦਨ.

ਉਫ਼ਤਾਦਨ [uftadən] *P* اُفّ *v* to fall, collapse. **2** to be ruined.

ਉਫ਼ਨਨਾ [uphəṇna] See ਉਫ਼ਣਨਾ. "tej tāle pəy upənyo jesa."—*GPS*.

ਉਫ਼ਾਨ [uphan] *n* the process of boiling; boiling over. **2** an outburst.

ਉਬਕ [ubək] *A* اُبّ *adj* fat, plump. **2** smart, shrewd. "bājje ubəkk."—*cāḍi* 2. 'Smart fighters clashed among themselves.'

ਉਬਕਾਈ [ubkai] *n* nausea, vomit.

ਉਬਟ [ubəṭ] *Skt* उब्धट *n* an irregular or rough path; an arduous valley. "ubəṭ cəlāṭe īhu mēdu pāīa."—*keda kəbir*. See ਖੌਂਦ.

ਉਬਟਨਾ [ubəṭna] *Skt* उब्धत्न *a* paste of oil seeds, sandalwood, sesame seeds, cārōjī, etc., for massaging the body before bathing; it makes the body clean, soft and fragrant.

ਉਬਟਾਨਾ [ubṭāna] *v* to put on a wrong and rough path. **2** to turn back. **3** See ਔਟਾਉਣਾ.

ਉਬਰ [ubər] liberation, salvation, redemption. See ਉਆਹਿ and ਉਬਰਣ.

ਉਬਰਣ [ubrəṇ], **ਉਬਰਨ** [ubrən] *Skt* उद्भरण *n* the act of coming up. **2** turning from bad to good condition; improving. **3** attaining liberation. "ubrət raja ram ki sərṇī."—*gəu* m 5.

ਉਬਲਨਾ [ubəlna] *v* ਉਦ-ਵਲਨ to boil. **2** to cook. "jīū ubli mājīṭhe rōg gəhgəha."—*var gəu* 1 m 3. **3** to gush forth.

ਉਬਾਸੀ [ubasi] *n* a yawn, gape. (Many people think that the root of this word is from Arabic *س* which means a wrinkle or scowl on the brow). See ਅਵਾਸੀ.

ਉਬਾਹਣਾ [ubahṇa] without shoes; barefoot. **2** without a carriage.

ਉਬਾਚ [ubac] See ਉਵਾਚ.

ਉਬਾਰਣਾ [ubarṇa], **ਉਬਾਰਨ** [ubarən] *Skt* उद्धारण *to* raise, lift. **2** to liberate. **3** to save. "drōpdi əbər let ubariāle."—*mali namdev*. "mē tāki oṭ sātah lehu ubaria."—*gəu* m 5. **4** to boil. "kəhī cakər sō deg ubari."—*GPS*.

ਉਬਾਰਿਆਨੁ [ubarīānu] he saved. "apī ubarīānu."—*var guj* 2 m 5.

ਉਬਾਰੇ ਖ਼ਾਨ [ubare xan] Abdul Rahiman Khan, a devotee of Guru Nanak Dev, who served the congregation at Kartarpur after imbibing the Guru's precept and was counted among the devout Sikhs. See Janamsakhi of Bhai Bala.

ਉਬਾਲਣਾ [ubalṇa], **ਉਬਾਲਨਾ** [ubalna] *v* to boil, cook in boiling liquid. See ਉਬਲਨਾ.

ਉਬੇਦ ਬੇਗ [ubed beg] **عبد بیک** He was appointed the subedar of Lahore province for some time in 1761 AD by Ahmed Shah Durani. In fact he was the ruler of Kalanaur (Gurdaspur) under the aegis of Delhi, and was badly defeated by Raja Chatur Singh of Chamba, Raja Raj Singh of Guler, Raja Dhiraj Pal of Basoli and Raja Kripal Deo of Jammu.

ਉਬੇਰਾਣਿ [uberarɪ] *n* a sub-caste of Khatris.

ਉਬੈਦ ਖਾਨ [ubed xan], **ਉਬੈਦ ਬੇਗ** [ubed beg] See ਉਬੈਦ ਬੇਗ.

ਉਭ [ubh] *adj* standing. **2** *adv* above, upon. “pīdhi ubh kələ sāsara.”—*dhāna namdev*. See ਕਲੇ and ਪਿੰਧੀ. **3** *Skt* उभ both of them. **4** *Skt* उभ् *v* to fill, complete. **5** *S n* sky.

ਉਭਇ [ubhəɪ] See ਉਭਯ.

ਉਭਸੁਕ [ubhsuk] *adja* tree, that has dried before it is cut; dead even when alive. “bhərəm suke bəhu ūbhsuk kəhiəhɪ.”—*kəlɪ ə m 4*.

ਉਭਕਲੇ [ubhkələ] See ਉਭ, ਕਲੇ and ਪਿੰਧੀ.

ਉਭਯ [ubhəy] *Skt adv* both.

ਉਭਯਤ੍ਰ [ubhyətr] *Skt adv* on both sides or places. **2** in both the worlds, here and hereafter.

ਉਭਯਾਲੰਕਾਰ [ubhyalākar] *n* This figurative expression, whether ornamental or semantic is formed when two or more figurative expressions are found at one place, and is of two kinds: sāsriṣṭi and sākər.

(a) If a number of figurative expressions, even if merged, appear separate, then this is an instance of sāsriṣṭi:

əlākar ɪk thəl bəhut jude jude ləkh jāhɪ,
tɪl tādul ki ritɪ sō sāsriṣṭi tahɪ.

—*gərəbgəjni*.

(b) but, if on merging, they do not appear separate, then it is a case of sākər:

pəy pani ki ritɪ kər hōy pərspər lin,
tāko sākər nam he bhakhət pərəm prəbin.

—*kavy prəbhakər*.

ਉਭਰਣ [ubhrəṇ], **ਉਭਰਣਾ** [ubhərṇa], **ਉਭਰਨਾ**

[ubərna] *Skt* उत्-हरण *v* to raise upward, get higher. **2** to burst forth into flame. **3** to swell, rise, spring up.

ਉਭਾ [ubha] a region of Multan, Dera Gazi Khan and adjacent parts of Bahawalpur state. **2** See ਉਭ and ਉਭਯ.

ਉਭਾਰਣਾ [ubhārṇa], **ਉਭਾਰਨਾ** [ubhārṇa] *v* to push up, lift. **2** to incite, instigate. **3** to promote to a higher rank.

ਉਭੇ [ubhe] See ਉਭਯ. “hərəkḥ sok ubhe dərbar.”—*gəp ə m 1*. **2** See ਉਭੇ.

ਉਭੇਸਾਸ [ubhesas], **ਉਭੇਸਾਹ** [ubhesah] *Skt* उद्‌ਬ्रवास *n* sighs, gasps caused by contraction of lungs, by sorrow or by excessive phlegm. “muh kala hoə ədərɪ ubhesas.”—*var sor m 3*. “navē dhəule ubhesah.”—*var majh m 1*. **2** sighs.

ਉਭੇ [ubhe] See ਉਭਯ.

ਉਮਈ [uməi] *adj* exuberant, enthusiastic. “mən me ətɪ hi uməi.”—*krɪsən*.

ਉਮਹ [uməh], **ਉਮਹਾ** [umha] See ਉਮਾਹ. “səbh umhai dekhbe ko vədhu lal ko.”—*GPS*.

ਉਮਕ [umək] *n* keen desire, enthusiasm, fit of ecstasy. “mən nə rəhe bəhu bɪdhi umkai.”—*sar m 5*. **2** *A* عمق depth, seriousness, gravity.

ਉਮਕਨਾ [uməkna] See ਉਮਗਣਾ.

ਉਮਕਿਓ [umkiə], **ਉਮਕਿਤ** [umkit] filled with zeal. See ਉਮਕ. “umkiə hio mɪlən prəbhə tɪ.”—*suhi m 5*. “umkit rəs cal.”—*məla pərtal m 5*.

ਉਮਗ [uməg] See ਉਮਕ and ਉਮੰਗ.

ਉਮਗਣਾ [uməgṇa] *v* to have longings, long for. **2** to jump.

ਉਮਡਨਾ [uməḍna] *v* to long for. **2** to jump. **3** to rise. **4** to spread. **5** to surround.

ਉਮਤ [umət], **ਉਮਤਿ** [umətɪ] *A* امت *n* a nation, nationality. **2** a sect, following a particular religious belief and practice. “dərɪ seve umətɪ khəri.”—*var ram 3*.

ਉਮਦਰ [umdəh], **ਉਮਦਾ** [umda] *A* عمد *adj* good, excellent. **2** healthy, sound. **3** chosen.

4 beautiful.

ਉਮਨਾ [umna] See **ਉਨਮਨਾ**. “əb jəg janɪ ju umna rəh.”—*gəu bavən kabir*.

ਉਮਰ [umər] *A* مَر *n* age, life span. According to Charak Sanhita, age is a state of the union of body, senses, heart and soul. In the Veds, Manu writes that man’s age in Satyug was 400 years but decreased by 100 years¹ in each Yug, and it has come down to 100 years² in Kalyug. In the Purans it is shown as thousands and lakhs of years. “jo jo vājne dīhṛa sou umər həth pəvənɪ.”—*s fərid*. See **ਉਮਰ ਖਿਤਾਬ** and **ਖਲੀਫਾ**.

ਉਮਰ ਸ਼ਾਹ [umər šah] a jat masand (preacher cum agent) of Sangha clan, resident of Darauli village. He lovingly participated in the construction of the Harimandar under orders of Guru Arjan Dev. He looked upon offerings and money as poison. His son Nand Chand became a revenue officer of Guru Gobind Singh. See **ਨੰਦਚੰਦ**.

ਉਮਰ ਹਥ ਪਵੰਨਿ [umər həth pəvənɪ] *S sen* Days of life are decreasing, as crops do during the harvesting. “jo jo vājne dīhṛa sou umər həth pəvənɪ.” It is an ironical statement as lengthening of life stands for dying and raising the flame for extinguishing it.

ਉਮਰਖਤਾਬ [umərkhətab], **ਉਮਰਖਿਤਾਬ** [umərkhɪtab] **عمر بن خطاب** Caliph Umar son of Khattab was father of Hafsa, third wife of prophet

¹शतं जीव शरदो वर्धमानः (Rig Ved)

²अरोगाः सर्वे सिद्धार्था श्वर्तुर्गर्षं शतायुषः ।

कृत् त्रेतादिषु ह्येषामयुर्हंसति पादशः ।—*mənuSmriti* ७ 1, s 83.

In Shabadmala, it is written that man and elephant live for one hundred twenty years and five days. The horse, dog, donkey and camel, bullock and he-buffalo and he-goat live for two, twelve, twenty five, twenty four and sixteen years respectively. For an estimate of the age-span by modern thinkers, reference may be made to the entry on ‘Longevity’ in Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Muhammad. He was stabbed to death by Firoz, a slave, in 23 Hijri (644 AD) Under Caliph Umar, the Muslims conquered Egypt and north Africa, and he undertook boundless preaching of Islam. “kino umərkhɪtab jyō aj həmaro nyaū.”—*cəritr* 38.

Several tales of Umar’s justice are current. In the book ‘Alfaruk’ it is written that Caliph Umar had framed the rule that one who drank liquor be given 80 lashes. One day his own son Abu Shamah got drunk whereupon Umar himself lashed him so severely that he died. “umərkhɪtab ədalti bəṭa marvaɪa.”—*jəgnama*.³

ਉਮਰਥਲ [umərthəl] *Skt* अन्तरविद्रधि tumour in the intestines, caused by incontinence in eating and drinking and the taking of intoxicating drugs which results in malfunctioning of the four humours of the body. Blood deteriorates and tumours are formed on internal organs. Swelling of tumours causes pain especially when this occurs in the stomach, navel, pelvis, liver, kidney, spleen, etc. There is an acute pain all the time and sleep is impossible to get.

The best treatment for it is a surgical operation and the use of blood-cleansing and laxative medicines. Food should be light but invigorative. Juice of hərəṛ (myrobalan) and suhājna is found beneficial. “jɪna ədərɪ umərthəl sei jaṇənɪ sulia.”—*var gəu I m* 4. This means that as the patient knows the pain of this illness, so does the love-lorn lover know of the inner pang.

ਉਮਰਾ [umra], **ਉਮਰਾਉ** [umrau], **ਉਮਰਾਇ** [umraɪ], **ਉਮਰਾਯ** [umray], **ਉਮਰਾਵ** [umrav], **ਉਮਰੀਆ** [umria],

³This composition of 32 pauris is from the pen of a devotee.

It is also called “Var Guru Gobind Singh Ji.” It carries a dialogue between princess Zebunisa and emperor Aurangzeb, and a description of the battle of Panvate.

ਉਮਰੇ [umre] *Al* plural of ਅਮੀਰ. “sah raje khan umrav sikdar həhɪ.”—*var bila m 4*. 2 administrators and ministers. “umravhu age jhera.”—*sor m 5*. “sultan khan məluk umre gəe kəri kəri kuc.”—*sri ə m 1*. 3 a sub caste of khatri.

ਉਮਲ [uməl] *adj* ambitious, aspirant, inspired. “uməl læthe jodhe maru vəjɪa.”—*cədi 3*.

ਉਮਾ [uma] *Skt n* light, lustre, radiance. 2 Shiv's wife, Parvati. Kalidas has written in Kumarsambhav that Parvati's mother Menka asked her not to do penance, that is, ਉ (intense penance) ਮਾ (not to do) and for this reason she came to be known as uma.

ਉਮਾਸੁਤ [umasut] *n* Uma's (Parvati's) son Ganesh. 2 Kartikey, an army commander of the gods.

ਉਮਾਹ [umah], ਉਮਾਹੜਾ [umahra], ਉਮਾਹਾ [umaha] *n* enthusiasm, excitement. 2 aspiration. 3 merry-making, gaiety. 4 festival.

ਉਮਾਤਨਯ [umatəny], ਉਮਾਤਾਤ [umatat] son of Uma (Parvati), See ਉਮਾਸੁਤ.

ਉਮਾਧਵ [umadhəv], ਉਮਾਨਾਹ [umanah], ਉਮਾਪਤਿ [umapəti] *Skt* husband of Uma, Shiv. “gotəmnari umapəti suami. sisdhəran səhəs bhəg gami.”—*jet rəvdas*. ‘...Indar got a thousand vulva- marks on his body.’ See ਸੀਸਧਰਨਿ.

ਉਮੀਦ [umid], ਉਮੇਦ [umed] *P* اُميد *n* a hope, expectation. 2 trust.

ਉਮੇਦਵਾਰ [umedvar] *P* امیدوار *adj* hopeful, expectant. ਉਮੇਦਾ [umeda] *n* a servant of Rai Bular of Talwandi who served Guru Nanak Dev with great devotion. See ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼.

ਉਮੇਰੀਆ [umeria] rich people. See ਉਮਰੀਆ. “ənɪk umeria.”—*biha m 5*.

ਉਮੰਗ [uməŋg] *n* exuberance, exultation. 2 a wave of happiness. “ek dɪvəs mən bhəi uməŋg.”—*bəsət ramanəd*.

ਉਮੰਡ [uməṅd] See ਉਮਡਨਾ and ਉਮੰਗ.

ਉਮੱਤ [ummət] See ਉਮਤ.

ਉਮੀ [ummi] See ਉਮੀ.

ਉਰ [ur] *Skt* उर *n* breast, bosom. “ur lag-hu pritəm prəbhū mere.”—*biha m 5*. “cərankəməl hɪrdɛ ur dharhu.”—*gəu m 5*. 2 mind, heart. “dharɪo hərɪ ur che.”—*bəsət m 4*. 3 abdomen, stomach. “rohni ke ur bic dhəryo hə.”—*krɪsən*. ‘Balbhadar was put in Rohini's womb.’ 4 *Skt* उर *v* to go, walk.

ਉਰਸਾ [ursa] *n* a round piece of stone for rubbing sandalwood on it. Priests have it in Hindu temples. *Skt* सानपाद. “tera nam kəri cənṇaṭhia je mən ursa hoɪ.”—*guj m 1*.

ਉਰਕਟ [urkət] *Skt* अरकृत *adj* prepared, cooked, boiled. “ɪkətu pətəɪ bhəɪ urkət kurkət, ɪkətu pətəɪ bhəɪ pani.”—*asa kəbir*. ‘In one pot the Tantrics put a cooked cock and in the other put liquor.’

ਉਰਗ [urəg] *Skt n* one that moves on its belly. 2 a snake, reptile.

ਉਰਗ ਨਾਥ [urəg nath] the king of snakes, Sheshnag.

ਉਰਗਾਦ [urgad], ਉਰਗਾਰਿ [urgari] *Skt n* the eater of snakes or enemy of snakes; blue jay. 2 a mongoose, peacock, stork, crane etc. are also eaters of snakes.

ਉਰਗੇਸ਼ [urges] *Skt n* the king of snakes, Sheshnag. 2 Writing in the form of a riddle in Gur Vilas Bhai Sukha Singh has used ‘nag’ instead of ‘nagraj’ (cobra), ‘gəjraj’ (elephant) and ‘həstɪraj’, a term also used for elephants.

ਉਰਚਾ [urcha] See ਓਰਚਾ.

ਉਰਜ [urəj] See ਉਰੋਜ. 2 the month of Kattak. “urəj mas ki puranmasi.”—*NP*. See ਉਰੋਜ.

ਉਰਝ [urəjh] See ਉਰਝਨ. “jhəjha urəjh surəjh nəhi jana.”—*gəu bavən kəbir*.

ਉਰਝਨ [urjhən], ਉਰਝਨਾ [urjhna] *Skt* अवलंबन *v* to be entangled. 2 to be obstructed; to stop. “urəjh rəhɪo bɪkɦɪa ke səga.”—*suhɪ ə m 5*. “urjhɪo kənək kamɪni ke rəs.”—*ṭodi m 9*. 3 to get involved in a dispute.

ਉਰਝਿ [urəjhɪ] having been entangled.

ਉਰਦਾ [urəd] See ਉੜਦਾ. “dal urəd ki chəmək bənai.”—*GPS*.

ਉਰਦਾ ਬੇਗਨੀ [urda begni], **ਉਰਦਾ ਬੇਗੀ** [urda begi] *T* **ਉرءة** *n* a uniformed and armed female to guard the harem; an amazon. During the Muslim rule, it was only through these female guards that petitions and messages could be sent inside the palace. See ਅਰਜਬੇਗੀ.

ਉਰਦੂ [urdu] *T* **وردو** *n* an army. **2** a cantonment. **3** a military market. **4** a mixed dialect of the armed camp or cantonment, which evolved during the reign of Khilji kings from the intermixing of the Hindu and Muslim dialects when soldiers frequented the markets. It came to be called Urdu or ‘lāṣkəri’, the language of cantonments. During the Mughal rule, especially that of Shah Jahan, this language became very common. Its framework is Hindi but its vocabulary is rich in Persian, Arabic and Turkish words. The Persian script is used for writing it. Although it is understood throughout northern India but the United Provinces (of Agra and Oudh) constitute its special home. In fact, any mixed language can be given this name, but the Persianized language of India is exclusively named Urdu.

ਉਰਧ [urədh] *Skt* **ऊर्ध्व** *adv* upwards. “urədh mul jɪsʊ sakh təlaha, car bed jɪtu lage.”—*guj ə m I*. **2** *adj* high, lofty. “gərəbh kōḍəl məhɪ urədh dhɪani.”—*maru solhe m I*. See ਉਰਧ ਧਿਆਨੀ. **3** standing, erect. **4** *n* the Creator who is the loftiest of all. “ərđh-hɪ urədh mɪlɪa sukh pava.”—*gəv bavən kəbir*. ‘Human beings attain peace when union with the Divine is consummated.’ **5** *adj* upside down. “urədh pək le sudha kərə.”—*gəv var sətt kəbir*. ‘Upside down lotus is the mind itself.’ See ਉਰਧ.

ਉਰਧਤਪ [urədhəp], **ਉਰਧਤਪ** [urədhəp] *Skt* ਉਰ੍ਧ

¹ऊर्ध्वं मूलं मघः शारव मन्वलयं प्राहु रव्ययम्।

छन्दसि यस्य पणानि यस्तं वेद स वेदवित्। (Bhagvat Gita, 15-1)

ਤਪ. intense meditation. **2** meditation in standing position. **3** meditation with arms raised upward. “kaɪa sadhə urədhəp kərə vɪc-hu həume nə jaɪ.”—*sri m 3*.

ਉਰਧਧਿਆਨੀ [urədhdhɪani] *adj* one who concentrates on God above. See ਉਰਧ.

ਉਰਧਬਾਹੁ [urədhbahʊ] See ਉਰਧਵਾਹੁ.

ਉਰਧਾਰਨ [urdharən] *v* to settle, have firm faith. “cərənkəməl rɪd məhɪ urdharhʊ.”—*sukhməni*.

ਉਰਫ [urəf] *A* **ارز** *n* plural of ਉਰਫਤ boundary marks **2** *A* **عرف** *adj* well-known, famous. **3** equal. **4** *n* education, knowledge.

ਉਰਬਸੀ [urbəsi] See ਉਰਵਸੀ.

ਉਰਬਰਾ [urbəra] *Skt* **उर्वरा** *n* fertile land. **2** irrigated land. “jɪmɪ urbəra krɪsɪ chin.”—*əj*. ‘as irrigated land does not claim appreciation without cultivation.’

ਉਰਬਰੇਸਣੀ [urbresni] the army of the king of the fertile land. **2** See ਲੁਰ ਬਰੇਸਣੀ.

ਉਰਬੀ [urbi] *Skt* **उर्बी** *n* earth. “əkas urbiə jəlā.”—*gyan*.

ਉਰਮਾਂਡਣ [urmāḍəṇ] *Dg n* the breast that adds grace to a woman’s bosom. **2** an ornament, like a necklace, suspended over a woman’s breast.

ਉਰਮਿ [urəmɪ], **ਉਰਮੀ** [urmi] a ripple, wave, breaker, surge. See ਉਰਮੀ. Books which are titled as ‘sagər’ or ‘sər’ (sea, tank) have their chapters metaphorically named urmi (waves).

ਉਰਲਾ [urla] *adv* of this side. **2** of this world.

ਉਰਵਸੀ [urvəsi] *Skt* **उर्वशी** *n* ਉਰੁ-ਅਸ਼ something that overpowers the great; a desire, wish. **2** According to Rig Ved, a fairy in paradise, known as Urvashi because she was born from Narayan’s thigh (urʊ). According to the Mahabharat, Mitar and Varun shed their semen on seeing Urvashi from which the sages, Agasti and Vashishth, were born. Once Urvashi annoyed these sages, who cursed her that she would take birth on earth and be the wife of king Pururva.

The tale of Urvashi and Pururva is contained in 'Shatpath Brahman' and the poet Kalidas has narrated it beautifully in the play 'Vikramorvashi'. In Padam Puran, Urvashi is described as having been born from the thigh of Kamdev. "rābha urvāsi or sāci su māḍodri pē esi prābha kāki jāg bic nā kēchu bhāi."—*Kṛīsān*. **3** In the Nirukt, lightning is also named Urvashi.

ਉਰਵਾਰ [urvar] the nearer bank. **2** this world. "bīkḥīa ēdārī pācīmue nā urvarū nā par."—*sri m 3*. **3** the far bank, meaning the other world; hereafter. "īs tēn dhēn ki kāvēn vāḍai? dhārēnī pāre, urvarī nā jai."—*gāu kābir*.

ਉਰਵਾਰਪਾਰ [urvarpar] this bank of the river and that. **2** this and the other world; here and hereafter. See **ਉਰਵਾਰ**.

ਉਰਵਾਰਪਾਰ ਕੇ ਦਾਨੀ [urvarpar ke dani] knowers of this as well as the next world, the saints. **2** Chitargupt, the mythological scribe of all human actions. "urvarpar ke dania! īkḥlehu alpatalu. mohī jāmdāḍu nā lāgāi."—*gāu rāvdas*.

ਉਰਵਾਰਿ [urvarī] *adv* on this bank. **2** on that side; on the far bank. See **ਉਰਵਾਰ**.

ਉਰਵਿਜ [urvij] *n* born from **ਉਰਵੀ** (earth); vegetation, trees and grass.—*sānama*.

ਉਰਵਿਜ ਚਰ ਰਿਪੁ [urvij cār rīpu] enemy of the grazing deer, the lion.—*sānama*.

ਉਰਵੀ [urvi] See **ਉਰਬੀ**.

ਉਰਾ [ura] *n* this or the near side. "pāra ura lākh līyāt pāchanhu."—*NP*. **2** this world.

ਉਰਾਹਨ [urāhān], **ਉਰਾਹਨਾ** [urāhāna], **ਉਰਾਹਨੋ** [urāhāno] *n* a complaint, an expression of grievance. "kahīke kaj urāhān rī sāhī?"—*Kṛīsān*.

ਉਰਾਭਾ [urābha] See **ਉਲਾਂਭਾ**. "grīh ke log urābhe dehī."—*cārītr 33*.

ਉਰਾਰ [urar] bank, on this side, this side's end. **2** this world, See **ਉਰਵਾਰ**.

ਉਰਿ [urī] on the chest or breast, See **ਉਰ**. "hārī ke cārēn hīrde urī dhārī."—*gāu m 5*. **2** in the heart. "hārī rakhe urī dhārī."—*sri m 3*.

ਉਰਿਣ [urīṇ], **ਉਰਿਣਤ** [urīṇat] *Skt* उरुण *adj* without debt on his head, free from debt. "urīṇat hoe bhar utare."—*BG*.

ਉਰੁ [uru], **ਉਰੁ** [uru] *Skt* उरु *n* thigh. **2** *adj* broad. **3** long, tall. **4** high. **5** large.

ਉਰੁਜ [uruj] *A* عروج *n* rise, progress. **2** عرش Khalil bin Ahmed of Mecca was a scholar and teacher of this branch of knowledge and was therefore nicknamed Uruz, just as prosody came to be called after the name of Pingal Rishi.

ਉਰੇ [ure] *adv* near here, this side. **2** in this world. **3** farther away.

ਉਰੇਬ [ureb] *P* اریب *adj* slant, awry. **2** winding, zigzag. **3** crafty.

ਉਰੋਜ [uroj] *n* born from the breast; teat, bud.

ਉਲ [ul] *A* اول *suf* precedes Arabic names as alquran, but in compound words it becomes ul as in. "hāmesul sāleme."—*jāpu*. 'always safe and sound.' **2** *Skt* उल् *vr* to burn, get burnt.

ਉਲਸ [ulās] *T* اُلس leftover food, leavings, provisions from the royal tables. "ulās pīale khārī khumārī."—*BG*.

ਉਲਸਤ [ulsat], **ਉਲਸਿਤ** [ulstī], **ਉਲਹਤ** [ulhāt] *Skt* उल्लसित *adj* shining, bright. **2** happy, delighted.

ਉਲਹਨਾ [ulhāna] See **ਉਪਾਲੰਭ** and **ਉਰਾਹਨਾ**.

ਉਲਕਾ [ulka] *Skt* उल्का *n* a ray of light. **2** a spark; a small smouldering piece of wood. **3** light of a shooting star or meteorite. See **ਉਲ 2**.

ਉਲਕਾਪਾਤ [ulkapat] *n* falling of embers from the sky, shooting stars, meteorites, considered inauspicious in the Purans. "ulkapat hot akasa."—*cārītr 405*. See **ਉਲਕਾ 3**.

ਉਲਗਣੇ [ulgāṇe] *M v* to conclude. **2** to stop. **3** to sweep. **4** to scrub.

ਉਲਝਣ [uljhāṇ], **ਉਲਝਨ** [uljhān] See **ਉਰਝਨ**. "jīu uljhāro badh budhī ka mārīa nāhī

bisrani.”—*gəu ə m 5*. See ਬਾਧਬੁਧਿ. **2** *n* a complication, an enigma, a circumlocution, an ambiguity.

ਉਲਝੇਰਾ [uljhera], **ਉਲਝੇੜਾ** [uljheṛa] *n* an entanglement. **2** a devious dispute. **3** an action under bondage.

ਉਲਟ [ulət] *adj* against, opposed. “ulət bhəi jivət mətI jagIa.”—*gəu ə m 1*. **2** *adv* having turned back; avoiding. “əb mən ulətI sənātən hua.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਉਲਟਨਾ [ulətna] *Skt* उल्लुण्ठन *v* to turn back, to return. “mānuā ulətI sūn mətI gəhe.”—*ram beṇi*. **2** turn turtle.

ਉਲਟਾ [ulṭa] *adj* contrary, opposite. **2** upsidedown.

ਉਲਟਾ ਸੇਵਕ [ulṭa sevək] *n* a purchased slave. “sətən ke hām ulṭe sevək.”—*dhāna namdev*. **2** different from ordinary servants; one serving without self interest.

ਉਲਟਿ [ulətI] *adv* having turned or returned. “ulətI kəməlu əmṛitI bhəria.”—*var mēla m 1*.

ਉਲਟੀ [ulṭi] *adj* opposite, reverse. “sətīguru mīlīe ulṭi bhəi.”—*sri m 3*. **2** *n* vomit.

ਉਲਟੀ ਗੰਗਾ ਵਹਿਣੀ [ulṭi gāṅga vāhīṇi] a practice contrary to established religious and social norms.

ਉਲਟੀਲੇ ਸਕਤਿ ਸਹਾਰੰ [ulṭīlē səkətI səharə] *sen* breath forced in the opposite direction or drawn upward.—*ram kəbir*.

ਉਲਟੇ ਸੇਵਕ [ulṭe sevək] See **ਉਲਟਾ ਸੇਵਕ**.

ਉਲਥਨਾ [uləthna] *v* to come down; to subside. **2** to descend. “sər hās ulthəre aI.”—*sri m 1 pəhīre*. “aI ulthe hājh.”—*s fərid*. **3** to turn over. **4** to translate from one language into another.

ਉਲਥਾ [ultha] *n* translation. **2** See **ਉਲਥਨਾ**.

ਉਲਫਤ [ulfət] *A* اُلف *n* love. **2** friendship.

ਉਲਮਾ [ulma], **ਉਲਮਾਉ** [ulmau], **ਉਲਮਾਵ** [ulmav] *A* علماء *adj* plural of **ਅਲਿਮ**. scholars, pandits, doctors, philosophers. “cōda sē ulmavən

rakhe.”—*GPS*.

ਉਲਰਨਾ [ulərna] *v* to overflow. **2** to tilt; to lean backwards. **3** (in carts etc.) the state in which front parts are higher and rear parts are lower.

ਉਲਵੀ [ulvi] *A* اُولوی *n* one possessing height; a star. **2** an angel. **3** an inhabitant of the upper part of Arabia. **4** one belonging to the prophet Ali's clan, but not to lady Fatima's progeny.

ਉਲਾਸ [ulas] *Skt* उल्लास *n* light, wonder. **2** a desire, yearning. “khat pit varte ənəd ulas.”—*sukhmāni*. **3** courage, zeal. “rəṇ dekhi sure citI ulas.”—*bəsət m 5*. “hāsa seti citu ulas-hI kukəṛ di oḍari.”—*gəu var 2 m 5*. **4** comfort, happiness. **5** a chapter or section of a book. **6** a figure of literary speech in which merits and demerits of one are attributed to another. “ek-hI ke guṇḍoṣ tē ɔre ko guṇ doṣ. vərṇət yō ullas hē jo pādIṭ mətI koṣ.”—*ləlIṭ ləlam*. It has four forms:

(a) expression of one merit through another.

Example:

guṇi guṇi mīlI laha pavṣI,
gurmukhi nam vəḍai.”—*bher m 1*.
gāṅga jəmna godavri sərsuti,
te kərhi udəmu dhurI sadhu ki tāi,
kīlvīkh mēlu bhəre pəre hāmre vīcI,
hāmri mēlu sadhu ki dhurI gavai.
—*mēla m 4*.

(b) expression of merit through demerit.

Example:

səphəl bīrch phəl det jyō pəkhan mare
sīr kərvət səhI hot par par he,
sagər se kaḍh mukh phorīyət sip ko jyō
det muktahəl əvəgya nā vīcar he,
jese khanvara khanI khənət hənət ghən
manək əmol hira pər upkar he,
ukh mē pīyukh jyō pṛəgas hot kolu pəcə
əvgun kie guṇ sadhun ke dvar he.

—*BGK*.

(c) expression of demerit through merit.

Example:

dhənu jobənu duɪ veri hoe,
 jɪnhi rəkhe rəg laɪ.—asa ə m l.
 sədən vɪbhutɪ əpər ke dekhi.
 pira pavhɪ rɪde vɪsekhi.—NP.
 chəmi purəkʰ ke kaj udara,
 nəʃt hot jɪmɪ əgni para,
 tɪs ko səkəl kərɪt əpradhə,
 dər ko chor det hē badhə.—GPS.

(d) expression of demerit through demerit.

Example:

kusəgətɪ bəh-hɪ səda dukhu
 pavhɪ dukhodukh kəmaɪa.
 —maru solhe m 3.
 pər dukh pɪkʰkər hot hē
 dukhi sət mən māhɪ.
 —əlōkar sagər sudhə.

7 See ਕਲਸ.

ਉਲਾਸਾ [ulasa], **ਉਲਾਸੀ** [ulasi] *adj* happy, pleased, delighted. “jɪ ū minə jəl mahɪ ulasa.”—gəu ə m l.

ਉਲਾਸੁ [ulasu] See **ਉਲਾਸ**.

ਉਲਾਹ [ulah], **ਉਲਾਹਨ** [ulahən] *v* to bring down. **2** to stop; to remove; to push back or aside. “həbhe dukʰh ulahɪ.”—var *jet*. “səgli trɪsən ulahi, sət-hu.”—ram asa m 5.

ਉਲਾਹਨਾ [ulahna], **ਉਲਾਹਨੇ** [ulahno] *n* a complaint, an expression of grievance. “lakh ulahne mohɪ.”—bɪha chət m 5. “ulahno mɛ kahu nə dio.”—nət m 5.

ਉਲਾਹਿ [ulahɪ] *adv* having brought down, having taken off (garment). **2** zealously.

ਉਲਾਹਿਅਮੁ [ulahɪəmu] I have shed. “həbhe dukʰh ulahɪəmu.”—var maru 2 m 5.

ਉਲਾਹੀ [ulahɪ] *v* put down, took down, shed. See **ਉਲਾਹਨ**.

ਉਲਾਣਾ [ulaṇa] *adj* without a rug, saddle or saddle blanket, bare back (horse etc.) “jin turəgəm paɪ nɪkara. kɪdhō ulaṇa lin

sɪdhara?”—GPS.

ਉਲਾਦ [ulad] See **ਔਲਾਦ**.

ਉਲਾਭਾ [ulābha], **ਉਲਾਮਾ** [ulama] *n* a taunt, gibe. See **ਉਪਾਲੰਭ** “ulame jɪə səhe.”—asa fərid.

ਉਲਾਰਣਾ [ularṇa] *v* to raise and make uneven or tilted. **2** to raise or make the front part higher than the rear.

ਉਲੀਚਣਾ [ulicṇa], **ਉਲੀਚਨ** [ulicən] *Skt* उल्लुक्चन *v* to throw (water) out with cupped hands or with some utensil. “sip nə sɪdhv ulicɪye, rəj kən gɪne nə jahɪ.”—GPS. **2** to sprinkle. “məhā sugədh ulicən kərke.”—GPS.

ਉਲੂ [ulu], **ਉਲੂਕ** [uluk] *Skt* उलूक *n* an owl. **2** the second name of the author (kanad) of Vaisheshik Shastar.

ਉਲੂਖਲ [ulukhəl] See **ਉਖਲੀ**.

ਉਲੂਪੀ [ulupi] *n* daughter of Kaurvy Nag of Eravat clan whom Arjun married in the Nag country.¹ She gave birth to Mahavir Vabhruvahan. The ruler of Tripura considers himself the descendant of Ulupi's son Vabhruvahan.

ਉਲੇਂਹਦੜਾ [ulēhdəṛa] See **ਉਲੇਹਾ**.

ਉਲੇਹਨ [ulehən] See **ਅਵਲਹੇਨ**.

ਉਲੇਹਾ [uleha] *n* a kind of wild grass that grows during the rainy season. Its seeds are covered with tiny prickles which on touching stick firmly to the hands. **2** uleha seed. **3** a person who sticks like uleha.

ਉਲੇਖ [ulekh] See **ਉੱਲੇਖ**.

ਉਲੰਘਣਾ [uləghṇa], **ਉਲੰਘਨ** [uləghən] *Skt* उल्लङ्घन the act of overtaking; crossing of a river or mountain, passing over. “jotɪ bɪna jəgdis ki jəgət uləghe jaɪ.”—s kəbir. **2** to violate rules or bypass them. **3** to disobey or ignore rules or orders.

ਉੱਲ [ull] Many Punjabis regard this as pain in the eyebrows, but it is a disease of the eyes.

¹In some documents America has been mentioned as Naglok.

Its name in Arabic Persian medicine is *مصرّة العين* or Glaucoma in English, also is commonly known as “səbəz motiabīd.”

When the production of aqueous humour around the pupil of the eye is more than its absorption, or when due to some shock or blow, the pupil is dislocated from its place, then darkness appears before the eyes, the eye-ball gets hard, and acute pain is felt in the eyes and the temples and the eyeball grows red. The patient sees a circle forming itself around the candle flame, and the eye becomes inert.

In this disease, the patient should be administered a light purgative; leaches should be stuck to the temples, and a little opium or morphine should be taken. The best would be to have the eye operated upon by a competent surgeon. This would end pain and secure the remaining eye sight.

Patients of this disease should avoid pickles, chutneys, condiments and spices, coition and walking in the sun. They should take light food and milk. Effort should be made to push out the foul matter sticking in the intestines.

ਉੱਲਾਸ [ullas] See **ਉੱਲਾਸ**.

ਉੱਲਾਲ [ullal] a matrīk metre of two lines of 28 matras each with pauses at the 15th matra and at the next 13th matra respectively. The last two lines of chappəy cād are in the form of ullal.

Example:

mən me vəsaykə guru gīra,
ik əkal ko nīṭ bhəjo,
chəl ver irkha krīpəṅta,
mīṭr ghat hōme təjo.

Several poets have erred in considering ullal and ullala as the same when defining their characteristics.

ਉੱਲਾਲਾ [ullala] *n* a matrīk metre, also named cādrəmənī, has four lines of 13 matras each and pauses at the 8th and at the next 5th matra. Some poets have wrongly called it ullal. In Guru Granth Sahib it has appeared under səlōk.

Example:

sīdaku səburi, sadīka,
səbəru tosa mēlaīkā,
dīdaru pure, paīsa,
thau nahi khaīka.—*var sri m 1.*

ਉੱਲੂ [ullu] See **ਉੱਲੂਕ**. **2** a big fool, brainless person.

ਉੱਲੇਖ [ullekh] *Skt* उल्लेख *n* a writing, description, script. **2** a figure of speech in which different people frame or imagine the same thing in different forms according to their thinking or feeling.

kə bəhute kə ek jəhī ek vəstu ko dekh,
əhu bīdhī kər ullekh hē so ullekh ulekh.

—*Shivraj Bhushan.*

Example:

sətru vīlōkət kal səm janhī le prana,
devtrovər kə ləkhē jən kamənvana,
gyani ləkh-hī pəratma vāchīṭ tən dhara,
nīṣcəy bhəgtən kə rīde vīṣnu əvtara,
sri nanək ko tən dəṣəm sīkkhən mən jana,
prəja ləkhə raja mēhā pale vīdhī nana,

—*GPS.*

(b) In the second version of ullekh, one person perceives a single object in various forms.

Example:

prəṅvə nanək benti tū sərvəru tū hēs,
kəul tū hē kəvia tū hē, ape vəkhi vīgas.

—*sri 1.1.*

guru tirəthu guru parījatu
guru mānsa purənharu,

guru data hərinamu dēṭ
udhrē səbh səsaru.—*sri m 5.*

ਉਦਟ [udət] *Skt* उद्दट *n* a difficult path; an

arduous route.

ਉਵਟਣ [uvʈəŋ] *n* water added to milk at the time of boiling. **2** See ਉਦਵਰਤਨ. **3** an exchange of money; earning, gain. “kəuŋ hare kiŋi uvʈie.”—*var ram* **3**. **4** an exchange, act of receiving one object in exchange for another.

ਉਵਤਾ [uvta] *adj* flustered, flurried, confused. See ਉਤਵਤਾ. “phire uvʈia.”—*var mēla m 1*. **2** vagrant, stray, vagabond, loafer.

ਉਵਾ [uva] *pron* he, she, that. See ਉਆ. “cəraŋ uva ke pau.”—*dev m 5*.

ਉਵਾਚ [uvac] spoke, said. “kəvɪ uvac benti.”—*cəpəi Skt* वच् means ‘to speak, explain, state’.

ਉੜਦ [uʈəd] *n* horsebean, lentils.

ਉੜਦਾਬੇਗੀ [uʈdabegi] See ਉਰਦਾਬੇਗੀ and ਅਰਜਬੇਗੀ.

ਉੜਦੀ [uʈdi] a subordinate’s report to his senior officer that every thing is ‘orderly’. This pronunciation was coined by the Indian military personnel not adept in English.

ਉੜਦੂ [uʈdu] See ਉਰਦੂ.

ਉੜਮੁੜ ਟਾਂਡਾ [uʈmuʈ tãda] See ਟਾਂਡਾ ਉੜਮੁੜ.

ਉੜਾਉ [uʈau] See ਉਡਾਉ. **2** “pər ke bəl kər hot uʈau.”—*NP*.

ਉੜੀਸਾ [uʈisa] See ਉਡੀਸਾ.

ਉ [u] *part* word expressing fear and grief; ah! oh! ha!. **2** again, also. “siv u brəhma kəchu par nə payo.”—*33 savye*. **3** *Skt* उ *n* Mahadev, Shiv. **4** the moon. **5** *P* १ *pron* he, she See ਉਰਾ **4**.

ਉਸਰ [usər] See ਉਖਰ.

ਉਸਾ [usa] See ਉਖਾ.

ਉਹ [uh] *Skt* ऊह *vr* to imagine; to speculate; to fancy. **2** to gather; to accumulate.

ਉਹਾ [uha] *adv* there, at that place. “uha təu jaie jəu iha nə hoɪ.”—*bəsət ramanād*. **2** *Skt* उहा *n* reason, argument, proof. **3** subtle intellect. **4** thought.

ਉਹਾਂ [uhā] *adv* there, at that place. **2** in the next world. “ihā uhā sēda suhele.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਉਹੀ [uhi] *adv* only there. **2** from there. “uhi te həriɔ, uha le dhəriɔ.”—*sar m 5*.

ਉਕਰ [ukər] respect, regard. See ਉਕਰ. “bədo ləkh ukər kino.”—*krīsən*.

ਉਖ [ukh] *Skt* इक्षु *n* sugarcane. **2** *Dg* zeal, enthusiasm.

ਉਖਰ [ukhər] *Skt* ऊषर *n* a white crust formed on saline land surface. **2** saline, barren soil. “kɪa kasi kɪa ukhər mæg-hər.”—*dhəna kəbir*. See ਉਖਲ.

ਉਖਲ [ukhəl] See ਉਖਲ.

ਉਖਾ [ukha] *Skt* उषा *n* saline land. **2** a princess who was the daughter of King Van of Shonitpur and grand daughter of Bali. Once in a dream she saw a handsome prince and fell in love with him. On getting up, she enquired from her friend Chitarlekha whether there could be a prince like that. Chitarlekha, who was a clairvoyant, drew portraits of all handsome men and gods for the princess.

Usha recognized Aniruddh, son of Pradyuman as one of them and declared him her husband. To fulfil her desire, Chitarlekha managed to bring Aniruddh to the palace. When the king came to know all this, he got Aniruddh tied with a snake-rope.—*sərp-paṣ*.¹ Krishan, Pradyuman and Balram went to rescue him. Although Shiv and Sakand helped Van, they were defeated by Yadavs. Krishan however rescued Aniruddh and brought him to Dvarka alongwith Usha.

“səg ləyo əniruddh ko duti hərəkh bəɖhaɪ, ukha ko pur tho jəhā təhā pəhūci aɪ.”—*krīsən*. **3** *Skt* उषा early morning. “ukha kal pəhucyo jai.”—*cəritr 142*.

ਉਖਿਤ [ukhit] *Skt* उषित *adjspent*, (time) passed.

ਉਗਵਨ [ugvən] to appear, emerge. **2** to sprout, grow. “surətɪ hovə pət ugve.”—*sri m 1*.

¹In the Purans, it is contended that if some string is cast at the enemy after reciting a nag-mantar, it assumes the form of a snake and grips the enemy tightly. Only garuṅ-mantar can undo its spell.

ਉੱਖ [ūgh] *n* sleep. “cəuθe ai ūgh.”—*var majh m 1*. “rati ūghe dābīa.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*. **2** a direction, side.

ਉੱਖਨ [ūghən] *v* to go to sleep; to doze; to feel sleepy. **2** to bellow. See ਜਟਾਵਲਾ.

ਉੱਖੜ [ughəɾ] See ਅਉਖੜ.

ਉੱਘੇ [ughe] *Dg adv* on that side. “ighe nīrguṅ ughē sərguṅ.”—*bīla m 5*. **2** to the slumbering, the dozing one. See ਸਉੜ.

ਉੱਚ [uc], **ਉੱਚਉ** [ucəu] See ਉੱਚ. “uc əthah beət.”—*majh m 5*. “uchəu thanu suhāvṇa.”—*sri m 1*.

ਉੱਚਨ ਉੱਚਾ [ucən uca] *adj* highest. “ucənuca bic nā khica.”—*bīla m 5*.

ਉੱਚ ਮੁੱਚ [uc muc] *adj* high beyond limit, highest of all. “uc muc beət ṭhakur.”—*prəbha pəṛtal m 5*.

ਉੱਚਰਣ [ucrəṅ] See ਉੱਚਰਣ. “jītu mukhī nam nā ucərḥī.”—*var asa*.

ਉੱਚਾ [uca] See ਉੱਚ. **2** *adj* best. “ətī uca taka dərbara.”—*vəḍ m 5*.

ਉੱਚਾਥਲ [ucathəl] a mountain top. **2** an arrogant mind. See ਉੱਚੇ ਥਲਿ. **3** a holy congregation. See ਉੱਚਾਥਲ.

ਉੱਚੀ ਹੂੰ ਉੱਚਾ [uci hū uca] *adj* the highest among the high. “uci hū uca thanu əgəm əparia.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਉੱਚੀ ਬਾਣੀ [uci baṇi] *n* the Guru’s speech, sublime utterance, divine discourse. “uci baṇi uca hoī.”—*asa m 3*.

ਉੱਚੁ [ucu] *Skt* ऊचु: first person plural of ਵਚ (to speak). “danva ucu.”—*səloh*. ‘The demons spoke.’

ਉੱਚੇ ਥਲਿ ਫੁਲੇ ਕਮਲ [uce thəl phule kəməl] Auspicious lotuses blossomed in the desert. i.e. ‘Humility was aroused in the vain heart.’

ਉੱਛ [ūch] See ਉੱਛ.

ਉੱਛ ਸਿਲਾ [uch sīla] See ਉੱਛਸੀਲ. **2** the act of picking up dropped grains during harvesting. “uch sīla kər jiv hē jo dīj muni kəhāī.”—*GPS*.

ਉੱਛਲਨਾ [uchəlna] See ਉੱਛਲਨਾ.

ਉੱਜ [uj] *n* blame, insinuation, aspersion. “dhərmī nū uj lāuṇi vəḍḍa pap hē.”—*prov*.

ਉੱਜਰ [ujər], **ਉੱਜਰੁ** [ujəru] *adj* desolate, unpopulated. “ujəru mēre bhāī.”—*s kabir*.

“bəsto hoī, hoī so ujər.”—*sar kabir*.

2 transparent, white. **3** excuse, strength. “kes bhāe ujər nā rəhyo kəchu ujər.”—*veragṣəṭək*. ‘Hair turned white, no strength was left.’

ਉੱਜਲ [ujəl], **ਉੱਜਲਾ** [ujla], **ਉੱਜਲੁ** [ujəlu] See ਉੱਜਲ.

“mən ujəl səda mukh soh-hī.”—*majh ə m 3*. “kagəu hoī nā ujla.”—*var maru 1 m 3*. “ujəlu sacu su səbədī hoī.”—*ram ə m 1*.

ਉੱਝੜ [ujhəɾ] See ਉੱਝੜ.

ਉੱਝੜਿ [ujhəɾi] in a trackless wasteland. “ujhəɾi bhərme rah nā pai.”—*asa ə m 1*. See ਉੱਝੜ.

ਉੱਟ [uṭ], **ਉੱਟ** [ūṭ] *Skt* उष्ट camel. See ਉਸਟ.

ਉੱਠ [uṭh] See ਉੱਠਨਾ. **2** *Skt* उष्ट *n* a camel, See ਉਸਟ. **3** See ਉੱਠ.

ਉੱਠਤ ਬੈਠਤ [uṭhət beṭhət], **ਉੱਠਤਿ ਬੈਠਤਿ** [uṭhətī beṭhətī] *adv* while sitting or standing, during normal work. “uṭhət beṭhət hərī hərī gaie.”—*majh m 5*.

ਉੱਠਨਾ [uṭhna] See ਉੱਠਨਾ. “jəl te uṭh-hī ənīk tərəga.”—*suhi m 5*.

ਉੱਠਾ [uṭha], **ਉੱਠਾ** [ūṭha] multiplication table of three and a half. “dḥəce pun uṭhe jorən koṭhe.”—*NP*.

ਉੱਠਿ [uṭhī] *adv* having stood up. “bure kam kəu uṭhī khəloīa.”—*suhi m 5*.

ਉੱਡ [uḍ], **ਉੱਡਨ** [uḍən] See ਉੱਡਣਾ. “uḍī jaigo dhumbadro.”—*sor m 5*.

ਉੱਡਾ [uḍa] *adj* upside down, overturned. **2** contrary, opposite.

ਉੱਡਿ [uḍī] *adv* having flown, by flying. “uḍī cəṛhī akasī.”—*səva m 3*.

ਉੱਡੀ [uḍi], **ਉੱਡੀ** [ūḍi] See ਉੱਡਣਾ. **2** rose. See ਅਖਲੀ ਉੱਡੀ. **3** upside down, on its head. “īn bīdhī ḍubi makuri bhāi, ūḍi sīr kē bhārī.”—*sor ə m 1*.

ਉਡੇਉਡਿ [uḍe uḍɪ] continuously flying. “uḍe uḍɪ ave se kosa.”—*sodaru*.

ਉਢ [uḍh] *Skt* married. 2 was carried away.

ਉਢਾ [uḍha] *Skt* ऊढा *n* one brought away from her father's home, i.e. a bride.

ਉਣ [uṇ] *Skt* नून *adj* less, short, See **ਉਨ**. 2 empty. “uṇ nā kai jaɪ.”—*var gəu 2 m 5*.

ਉਣ ਮਝੁਣਾ [uṇ məjhuṇa] *adj* empty and sad mind. “uṇ məjhuṇa guru səjəṇ jiu dhəraɪa.”—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਉਣਾ [uṇa] See **ਉਨ**. “uṇa nahi kiču jən tākə.”—*bher m 5*.

ਉਣਾ ਝੁਣਾ [uṇa jhuṇa] disappointed and repentant. “nam vihuṇe uṇe jhuṇe.”—*suhi chət m 1*.

ਉਤ [ut] *adj* big fool, idiot. 2 without a son, childless. 3 *adv* on that side. See **ਉਤ**. 4 the other world. “it ut ke mit.”—*bavən*. 5 *Skt adj* woven, knitted. 6 sewn, stitched. 7 famous, well-known.

ਉਤਮ [utəm] See **ਉੱਤਮ**. “utəm səgətɪ utəm hovə.”—*asa ə m 1*.

ਉਤਮਇਸਨਾਨੁ [utəmɪsnanu] purity of mind, internal purification, heart's purity. “gɪanʊ sresət utəm ɪsnanu.”—*sukhməni*.

ਉਤਮੁ [utəmu] See **ਉੱਤਮ**. “utəmu hovā prəbhu mɪle ɪk mənɪ eke bhai.”—*oākar*.

ਉਤਰ [utər] a reply, an answer.

ਉਤਰਿ [utərɪ] See **ਉਤਰਿ**.

ਉਤਰੁ [utəru] See **ਉਤਰ**.

ਉਦ [ud] *A* , ۷ *n* the aloe tree. 2 the aloe wood. 3 a lute-like instrument called bərbət; it is like a peacock but usually it looks like a duck.

ਉਦਕ [udək] water, See **ਉਦਕ**. “anile kōbh bhraiale udək.”—*asa namdev*.

ਉਦ ਬਿਲਾਵ [ud bɪlav] a sea-cat. See **ਜਲ ਬਿਲਾਵ**.

ਉਦਰ [ūdər] *Skt* उदर *n* a rat, mouse. “ūdər ke səbədɪ bɪleya bhagi.”—*rətənmala bəno*. ‘On account of the precept of the true One that gets into the heart, the cunning ego ran away’; the rat stands for reflecting, the cat denotes

desire.

ਉਦਰ ਦੂਦਰ [ūdər dūdər] *adj* silently damaging the interior (mind) by digging holes in it like a rat. 2 *n* rat-like ill-intention, nibbling. 3 nature that causes needless damage to others. “ūdər dūdər pasɪ dhərije.”—*ram ə m 1*. ‘Wrong actions and ideas, be thrown out.’

ਉਦਾ [uda] *adj* reddish brown, brinjal-coloured.

ਉਧ [udh], **ਉੱਧ** [ūd̪h] *adj* inverted, upside down. “ūd̪h kəvəl jɪs hoɪ prəgasa.”—*majh m 5*. 2 *Skt* ऊधस् *n* an udder. “udh bhar te cəlyo nā jai.”—*GPS*.

ਉਧਉ [udhəu], **ਉੱਧਉ** [ūd̪həu] *n* See **ਉਧਵ**. 2 *adj* inverted. “udhəu kəvəl mənmuḥ mətɪ hochi.”—*bher m 1*. “ūd̪həu khəpər pəc bhu ṭopi.”—*sɪdh gosətɪ*. ‘Mind disenchanting with the world is like a begging bowl.’ See **ਤੱਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਗੁਣ**.

ਉਧ ਕਮਲ [udh kəməl] *n* an inverted lotus; mind turned away from God. “udh kəməl bigsəɪa.”—*sor m 5*.

ਉਧਜ [udhəj] *n* what is evolved from udder; milk. See **ਉਧ 2** and **ਓਧਜ**.

ਉਧਤ [udhət] See **ਉੱਧਤ**.

ਉਧਮ [udhəm] *n* a turbulence, riot. 2 a noise.

ਉਧਵ [udhəv] *Skt* उधव *n* a son of Devbhag Yadav and uncle and friend of Krishan. He carried Krishan's messages to the milkmaid-devotees at Vrindavan. “prat bhəe te bulayke udhəv pə brɪjɪbhuhmɪ bhejdəyo hɛ.”—*krɪsən*.

ਉਧਾ [udha], **ਉੱਧਾ** [ūd̪ha] *adj* inverted. 5 **ਉਧੋ** “ūd̪hə bhāḍə kəchu nə səmave, sidhə əmrɪtu pərə nɪhar.”—*gujə m 1*. 2 high, straight, erect, standing. “kəd udha kəd mudha hoɪ.”—*PP*. ‘sometimes erect and inverted at other times.’

ਉਧੋ [udho] See **ਉਧਉ** and **ਉਧਵ**.

ਉਧੋ [ūd̪ho] *adj* inverted. “ūd̪ho kəvəlu səgəl səsare.”—*gəu ə m 1*. See **ਉਧਾ**.

ਉਨ [un] *Skt* ऊन् *vr* to reduce. 2 to count.

3 ਨਤੂਨ *adj* less, deficient. “un nə kət hu bata.”
—*sor m 5*. **4** ऊर्णा *n* wool, soft hair on the body.

ਉਨਤ [unət] *Skt* उन्नत *adj* high, tall. **2** increased, raised, advanced. **3** swollen, overflowing.

ਉਨਵਿ [unəvɪ] *adv* overflowing, advancing.
“unəvɪ ghənhər gərje.”—*sar m 1*.

ਉਨਾ [una] *Skt* ਉਨ *adj* incomplete, not full, short.
“une kaj ne hovət pure.”—*ram m 5*. **2 n** a short amenable sword which can be kept under a pillow. “mɪsri una nam, sɛph sərəhi səstrəpətɪ.”—*sənama*. **3** a town in Hoshiarpur district. It was the seat of Baba Sahib Singh Bedi. In 1848, during the time of Baba Vikram Singh, the British attached it. The descendants of the Baba are now landholders here. See ਵੇਦੀ ਵੰਸ਼.

Close to Una to the southeast is gurdwara Damdama Sahib, dedicated to Guru Hargobind. The gurdwara has only a 6-ghumaons garden which is managed by a noble of the Bedi dynasty. Jejon Doaba Railway station is 12 miles away from Una. **4** a mountain in between Indus and Swat rivers in northwest India which is 1600 feet above the sea-level. The Greeks called it Aornos in their history of Alexander. The Afghans called it “Pir sar.” According to the Janamsakhi, Guru Nanak Dev consecrated it with his visit.

ਉਪ [up] *n* admiration, praise.

ਉਪਜ [upəj] See ਉਪਜ.

ਉਪਜਨ [upjən] See ਉਪਜਣਾ. “guru mɪlɪɛ namu upje.”—*var sor m 4*.

ਉਪਜਿ [upəjɪ] *adv* having grown, having been produced.

ਉਪਰ [upər] See ਉਪਰ and ਉਪਰਿ. “upər kəu mægəu khīdha.”—*sor kəbir*.

ਉਪਰ ਆਉਣਾ [upər auṇa] *v* to come up or over, be victorious, conquer.

ਉਪਰ ਹਾਥ [upər hath] *n* magnanimity, liberality, protection. See ਉਪਰ.

ਉਪਰਿ [upərɪ] *Skt* उपरि *adv* upon, over. “upərɪ bhoja kərɪ mɛ guru pəhɪ pukarɪa.”—*suhi kəbir*. **2** from above. “raj mal jobən tənu jɪərə ɪn upərɪ le bare.”—*dhəna m 5*.

ਉਪਰਿ ਹਾਟੁ ਹਾਟੁ ਪਰਿ ਆਲਾ, ਆਲੇ ਭੀਤਰਿ ਬਾਤੀ [upərɪ haṭu haṭ pərɪ ala, alɛ bhɪtərɪ thatɪ]—*ram beṇi*. ‘On the earth is the bodily shop (humans); above the shop is alcove (human head); and in the alcove is a window (brain), containing the ultimate spiritual treasure.’

ਉਪਰਿ ਰੂਪ [upərɪ rup] See ਗਗਨ 6.

ਉਪਰਿ ਗੱਲ ਹੋਣੀ [upərɪ gəl hōṇɪ] *v* to be successful in a debate, have the upper hand. “tɪn ki upərɪ gəl tudh aṇi he.”—*maru solhe m 4*.

ਉਪੈ [upɛ] on, upon. See ਉਪਰਿ. “duu det dərə dəya sɪdhu upɛ.”—*GPS*. ‘Both the dragons attacked Vishnu.’

ਉਬ [ub] *n* bewilderment, bafflement.

ਉਬਟ [ubət] *Dg* arduous path. See ਉਬਟ.

ਉਬਰਨਾ [ubərna] See ਉਬਰਨ. “bed puran sɪmrɪɪ səbh khoje, kəhu na ubərna.”—*asa kəbir*. “namɪ ləge se ubre.”—*səva m 3*.

ਉਭ [ubh] See ਉਭ. **2 n** the sky, See ਉਭ 5. “ubh pəɪal sərəb məhɪ purən.”—*bher m 5*. **3** paradise. “chuṭəs nahi ubh pəɪal.”—*sukhməni*. ‘There is no escape from heaven and hell.’ **4** pride. “pəhɪrava dekh-hɪ ubh jahɪ.”—*bəsət ravɪdas*. **5** courage, enthusiasm.

ਉਭਉ [ubhəu] See ਉਭ. *adj* standing. “jəmən mərəṇ sɪr upərɪ ubhəu.”—*sor m 3*. **2** See ਉਭਯ.

ਉਭਸੁਕ [ubhsuk] See ਉਭਸੁਕ. “sakət kuṛɛ ubhsuk hue.”—*bɪla ə m 4*.

ਉਭਚ [ubhəc] short form for ਉਭਚਰ. *n* wanderers in the sky; birds. **2** A firework filled with gas that flies high in the sky like a balloon. “ubhəc pəyodhər ɛs phɪrae.”—*krɪsən*. ‘Fireworks float about like clouds.’

ਉਭਚਰ [ubhcər] a wanderer in the sky, See ਉਭਚ.

ਊਭਾ [ubha] *adj* standing. “ənɪk ɪdr ubhe dərbar.”—*sar m 5*. **2** inverted, upside down. **3** straight, right side up. “jəl meɪɪa ubha kərɪa.”—*sor kəbir*.

ਊਭਿ [ubhi] *adv* upwards. “kəb-hu jərə ubhi cəɾət he, kəb-hu jaɪ pəɪale.”—*ram m 1*. See **ਊਭ**.

ਊਭੀ [ubhi] *adj* standing. “supnə ubhi bhəi, gəɦɪo kin əcla?”—*phunhe m 5*.

ਊਭੀਸੇਵ [ubhisev] service done while standing, i.e. serving without lassitude. “ubhi sev kərəɪ.”—*var sor m 3*. *Skt* उरुभिः सेवा.

ਊਭੇ [ubhe] *adj* standing.

ਊਭੇਜੰਤ [ubhejənt] people ready and active for taking away others' wealth; thieves, dacoits, thugs. “kare ubhe jənt.”—*s kəbir*. See **ਊਭ**.

ਊਭੈ [ubhə] *adv* on that side, there. **2** in the hereafter. “ibhə biṭhəlu ubhə biṭhəlu.”—*asa namdev*. **3** See **ਊਭਯ**. “mathe ubhe jəm marsi nanək meləṇ namɪ.”—*var maru 1 m 1*. ‘Finding himself helpless, even the demon would beat his head with both hands.’

ਊਭੋ [ubho] *Dg adj* standing, up on one's feet.

ਊਮ [um] *Skt* उम *adj* a companion, comrade. “lərə kop keke hət̪ē nahɪ umə̃.”—*GV 6*. **2** town, city.

ਊਰ [ur] *adj* short, incomplete, See **ਊਰਾ**. “pur ur ko ləkhie bhev.”—*NP*. ‘Distinction between what is complete as against incomplete is obvious enough.’

ਊਰਜ [urəj] *Skt* ऊर्ज *vr* to acquire life, be strong. **2** *n* strength, power. **3** food. **4** zeal, ardour. **5** life. **6** the month of kəttək. See **ਊਰਜ 2**.

ਊਰਣਨਾਭਿ [urəṇnabhɪ] *Skt* ऊर्णनाभि *n* with wool or yarn in its navel, a spider. **2** a silkworm.

ਊਰਣਾ [urṇa] *Skt* ऊर्णा *n* wool, silk.

ਊਰਧ [urədh] *Skt* ऊर्ध्व *adj* standing, upright. **2** high, tall. **3** upper. **4** *adv* upwards i.e. towards heaven. “urədh ge əudhes.”—*ramav*. ‘Dashrath, the king of Oudh,

ascended to heaven.’ **5** after this. **6** See **ਊਰਧ**. **7** This word has also been used for ਅਧੋ (below). “urədh mukh məha gubare.”—*maru əjoli m 5*.

ਊਰਧ ਕਮਲ [urədh kəməl] *n* an inverted lotus assumed by the yogis to denote the ultimate spiritual stage. **2** See **ਊਰਧ**.

ਊਰਧ ਪੁੰਡ੍ਰ [urədh pūḍr] *Skt* ऊर्ध्वपुण्ड्र a caste-mark donned by the Vaishnavs on the forehead consisting of three upright lines like segments of sugarcane. Vaishnav wearing urədh pūḍr look down upon Shaivs wearing horizontal tɪlək.¹ See **ਆਡਾ ਟੀਕਾ**.

ਊਰਧਬਾਹੁ [urədhbahu] *Skt* ऊर्ध्वबाहु *n* an ascetic who always keeps his arms raised. **2** a son of Vashisṭh. **3** *adj*(one) who has his arm raised.

ਊਰਧਰੇਤਾ [urədhreta] *Skt* ऊर्ध्वरेतस् *adj*(one) who does not let his semen fall; (one) who vows to remain celibate. “thɪrə̃ asnekə̃ məhā urədhreta.”—*dətt*. ‘sitting firm in one posture, a great celibate.’ **2** Bhisham Pitama. **3** Hanuman. **4** Shiv. **5** ascetics like Sanak etc. **6** Baba Shri Chand.

ਊਰਧਲੋਕ [urədhlok] *Skt* ऊर्ध्वलोक *n* the paradise. **2** the heaven. **3** the sky.

ਊਰਮ [urəm] *n* ਊਰਮਿਮਯ. a sea or a wave, See **ਊਰਮਿ**. “urəm dhurəm jotɪ ujala.”—*oəkar*. ‘bright light on sea and land.’ God's light shines everywhere.

ਊਰਮ ਧੁਰਮ [urəm dhurəm] See **ਊਰਮ**.

ਊਰਮਿ [urəmɪ], **ਊਰਮੀ** [urmi] *Skt* ऊर्मि *n* a wave, surge, billow. **2** sorrow. **3** six hazards: cold, heat, hunger, thirst, old age, greed, attachment; or : hunger, thirst, old age, death, grief and attachment. **4** the number six. **5** light, brightness. **6** illusion, delusion. **7** haste.

ਊਰਮੀਮਾਲੀ [urmimali] ऊर्मि मालिन् *n* the sea, wearing a rosary of waves.

¹ऊर्ध्व पुण्ड्र विहीनस्तु यःश्राद्धे भोजयेद् द्विजम् ।

अग्रन्ति पितरस्तस्य विण्मूत्रं नात्र संशयः—*vrɪdh harit səɦɪta ch 2*.

ਉਰਾ [ura] *Skt* अपूर्ण *adj* incomplete, not complete. 2 less, short. “jən ura, tu pura.”—*sar namdev*. “tu pura hām ure hoche.”—*sor m 1*. 3 stupid, illiterate. 4 See **ਉ** and **ਰਾ**. *P 1, 2* to him.

ਉਰੀ [uri] incomplete, See **ਉਰਾ** 1. “əvər sægəl bīdhī uri.”—*sar m 5*.

ਉਲਖਾ [ulkha] *A ५* *adj* charitable, generous. “lakh tirəth ləkh ulkha.”—*BG*

ਉਲ ਜਲੂਲ [ul jəlu] *adj* irrelevant, without head or tail, out of context.

ਉੜਾ [uṛa] the sound or pronunciation of letter **ੳ**. “uṛə upma tāki kijē.”—*asa pəṭṭi m 1*.

ੳ [o] *part* vocative for a person of lower rank or status. 2 short form for **ਔਰ**; conjunction. “jħəṛ jħəkhəṛ o haṛ.”—*səva m 1*. ‘web of clouds, storm and flood.’ 3 expression of grief and surprise. 4 *pron* short form for **ੳਰ**. 5 *Skt* ओ *n* Brahma. 6 *P 2* *pron* he, she, that.

ੳਉ [ou] *pron* the very same (form of **ੳਰ** by adding the particle **ਉ**)

ੳ [o], **ੳਅੰ** [oā], **ੳਅੰਕਾਰ** [oākar] *Skt* ओम from root (अक्) which means to protect, save, get satiated, spread, etc. This word signifies God, the protector of all. “oā sadh sətīgur nāməskarā.”—*bavən*. “oā pṛīy pṛīṭī citī.”—*sar m 5*. Its synonyms are **ਪ੍ਰਣਵ** and **ਦੁਦਗੀਥ**. Literally the word **ੳਅੰਕਾਰ** means the sound of **ੳਅੰ**. “pṛīṭhəm kal jəb kəra pəsara. oākar te sṛīṣṭī upara.”—*VN*. At places this word is perceived as indicative of the Creator. “oākar eko rəvī rəhīa.”—*kan m 4*. “oākar əkar kəṛī pəvən paṇī besātər saje.”—*BG*. Sanskrit scholars, having presumed **ੳਅੰ** comprising **ੳ**, **ਅ** and **ਮ**, have the trinity of Brahma, Vishnu and Shiv in mind but Sikhism, the prefix **ੳ** to Oankar stresses the unity of the ultimate reality. “eka ekākar līkhi vekhalīa, uṛa oākar pasī bəhalīa.”—*BG*. 2 In Nimaṛ district of Central India, there is a famous Hindu temple named

Oankar. Guru Nanak Dev composed his writing Dakhni Oankar there¹. 3 *part* yes. 4 true, real, correct.

ੳਅੰਨਮ: [oānəmāh], **ੳਅੰਨਮਹ** [oānəmāh], **ੳਅੰਨਮੋ** [oānəmo] *sen* salute to the Creator who is the Protector.

ੳਇ [oɪ] *pron* he and its plural ‘they’. “oɪ jəpɪ jəpɪ pɪara jivde.”—*tɪlīg m 4*. “oɪ bīkhadi dokhia.”—*asa m 5*.

ੳਈ [oi] *pron* the very same, he, she, they. “ɪk mən ɪkk aradhən oi.”—*BG*

ੳਸ [os] *pron* See **ੳਸ**. “os bīna tū chuṭki rol.”—*asa m 5*. 2 to him. “osu silu nā sājəmu səda jhūṭhu bolē.”—*var suhi m 3*. 3 *Skt* अवश्याय *n* dew, See **ਬੁਸ**.

ੳਸਟ [osət] *Skt* ओष्ठ *n* a lip, especially the upper lip; the lower lip is called **ੳਠਰ**.

ੳਸਧਿ [osədhɪ] See **ਅਉਧਧ**.

ੳਸਾਨ [osan] See **ਔਸਾਣ**.

ੳਸੁ [osu] See **ੳਸ**.

ੳਹ [oh] *pron* he, she, it, that, they. “oh nehu nāvela.”—*asa m 5*. 2 the other world. “na tɪs eh nā oh.”—*sri m 1*. 3 *Skt* अहह *part* word expressing grief or surprise. “hē hē kərke oh kəren.”—*səva m 1*.

ੳਹੱਡ [ohəḍ] the Oḍar country. See **ਉੜੀਸਾ**. “ohəḍ bəḡsətan pəṭhan səgharkē.”—*cəṛɪ tr 195*.

ੳਹਦਾ [ohda] *A ੨੨* *n* a rank, post, an authority. ¹There is, at Rawalpindi in Bhai Buta Singh Hakim’s dharmshala, a very old hand-written copy of Guru Granth Sahib. In it under Ramkali measure, there is, in addition to **ੳਕਹਾਨੀ ਔਕਾਰ**, another composition **ੳਕਾਰ** comprising 87 stanzas which begins thus:

“ੳਕਾਰ m 1 (page 1315)
 oākar nīrməl səbh thanī. tate hoi səgli khaṇī.
 khaṇī khaṇī məhī bəhu bīsthara. ape jānē sɪrjənhara.
 sɪrjənhar ke kete bhekh. bhekh bhek məhī rəhē əlekh. (1)...
 bhəu bhaga nīrbhəu ghəṛī aṛa. təb eh cəṛən pəkhale māṛa.
 māṛadhīn sevəkī dərī ṭhadhi. jako cəṛənkəvəl ruṇī bādhi.
 dṛɪsəṭɪ māṛ sara jəg dekhe. aṛɪ əlekhī əṛ səbh lekhe. (87)

ਓਹਰੀ [ohri] *n* a subcaste of khatriis linked to sarins. “bhəgət ju bhəgta ohri.”—*BG*.

ਓਹਲਾ [ohla] *n* a cover, screen, refuge.

ਓਹਾ [oha] *pron* a form of ਓਹ with a particle. The very same. “oha prem piri.”—*asa m 5*.

ਓਹੜ [ohar] See ਓ.

ਓਹਿ [ohi], **ਓਹੀ** [ohi], **ਓਹੁ** [ohu], **ਓਹੈ** [ohē], **ਓਹੋ** [oho] *pron* form of ਓਹ combined with particle ਈ and ਓ; that very person. “ohi ədərhu bahərhu nirməle.”—*var majh m 1*. “hoa ohi əl jəg məhi.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. “dan deɪ prəbhu ohē.”—*guj m 4*. “oho sukh oha vədɪai.”—*asa m 5*. **2** ਓਹੋ particle expresses grief or surprise too.

ਓਹੰਡ [ohəṅḍ] See ਓਹੰਡ.

ਓਕ [ok] *n* a cupped palm or hand. “təb teri ok koi panio nə pave.”—*sor kəbir*. **2** *Skt* ओकः a home, an abode. “mən manhi səbh ətək ok.”—*NP*. ‘Yam’s world.’

ਓਖ [okh] *Skt* ओख् *vr* to be strong, set right.

ਓਖਧਿ [okhədhɪ] See ਅਉਖਧ.

ਓਖਲੀ [okhli] See ਉਖਲੀ.

ਓਗਰਾ [ogra] *adj* butter-free, dry. **2** *n* an edible weed, goosefoot.¹ “ogra əlono hi chəkət hute ap səda, əkbər māgyo dio tāhī te nɪkas hē. gval kəvɪ kəhē tāko ek gras hi ke mahɪ, əe bəhu svad bhəyo nəmɾəta ki ras hē.”—*guru pācāsa*.

ਓਗਲ [ogəl] *n* visible moisture on the earth, wetness.

ਓਗਲਾ [ogla] See ਓਗਰਾ.

ਓਗਾਹ [ogah] See ਉਗਾਹ and ਗਵਾਹ. “əməl jɪ kitɪa duni vicɪ se dərgəhi ogaha.”—*s fərid*.

ਓਘ [ogh] *Skt* ओघ *n* a crowd, mass, faction. “əgh ogh t̪əre ɪnhi ke prəsadɪ.”—*kham*. **2** flow, flood.

ਓਚਕਾ [ocka] a thug, thief, See ਉਚਕਾ. “na ocka lejaɪ.”—*var guj 1 m 3*.

¹Those who observe fast do not count ogra as cereal, though they grind it and make chapatis of it.

ਓਚਾ [ocha] *Skt* तुच्छ *adj* chicken-hearted, non-serious. **2** lowly, inferior. “ochi mətɪ meri jatɪ julaha.”—*guj kəbir*. **3** ignoble. “ocha jənəm həmarā.”—*asa rəvidas*.

ਓਚਾਪਨ [ochapən] *n* wickedness, paltriness, meanness.

ਓਜ [oj] *Skt* ओज् *vr* to be strong; to live; to grow. **2** *Skt* ओजस् *n* strength. **3** light, glory. **4** The quality of poetry that overwhelms the listener with desire and passion.

ਓਜਸ਼ੀ [ojəsvi] *Skt* ओजस्विन् *adj* mighty. **2** glorious.

ਓਜ ਵਿਲਾਸ [oj vilas] a book of verse compiled by the bard Lal Singh containing narratives and verses of several poets. It was compiled at Nabha in Sammat 1910. “dɪsa su nɪdhɪ səstɪ sal me əsvɪn sudɪ dɪn car. guru dɪn sukhəd suhavno bhəyo grəth əvtar.” See ਲਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਓਜੜ [ojar] See ਉਜੜ. “phathe ojari.”—*maru ə m 1*.

ਓਜੜਾ [ojara] See ਉਜੜਾ destruction. “tine ojare ka bədhū.”—*dhāna m 1*.

ਓਜੜੀ [ojari] *adv* in the wilderness. See ਉਜੜ.

ਓਜ਼ਰੀ [ojhri] See ਓਜ਼ਲੀ **2**. “nədi dərbe ojhri le sɪdhayo.”—*cəɪtr 297*.

ਓਜ਼ਲ [ojhəl] *n* screen, cover. **2** a cave, dungeon. “jog juto rəhē ojhəl mē.”—*krɪsən*.

ਓਜ਼ਲੀ [ojhli] *n* a belly, an abdomen, a stomach. **2** placenta.

ਓਝਾ [ojha] *Skt* उपाध्याय *n* a teacher. **2** one of the subcastes of Maithali and Gujrati Brahmans’ who live across the river Sarayu. “cādrcur ojha tɪh navē.”—*cəɪtr 370*.

ਓਝਾਰ [ojhar] See ਉਜੜ. “bhɾəmɪ bhɾəmɪ ojhar gəhē.”—*prəbha m 4*.

ਓਟ [ot] *n* cover, screen. **2** support. **3** refuge, asylum. “ot̪ gobɪd gopal rai.”—*majh barəhmaha*.

ਓਟਣਾ [ot̪nə] *v* to bear; to tolerate. **2** to accept

responsibility. 3 to wear.

ਓਟਾ [oʈa] *n* cover, screen. 2 wall, tent-wall.

ਓਟਾਈ [oʈai] *v* took over; has protection of. See ਓਟ. “gobīd cārən oʈai.”—*maru m 5*.

ਓਠ [oʈh], ਓਠ [ōʈh] *Skt* ओष्ठ *n* lip, especially the upper one.

ਓਡ [oɖ] *n* a tribe whose members know inner secrets of the earth. They unearth stones and pebbles, dig wells and from experience tell the type of earth that offers saltish or sweet water. People seek their help in tracing old wells hidden underneath the earth's surface. See ਓਡਾ.

ਓਡਛਾ [oɖcha] *Skt* ओड़ देछा See ਉੜੀਸਾ. 2 Orcha, capital city of in Bundel Khand, Central India. See ਓਰਛਾ. “abhavāti oɖche rani.”—*cārītr 138*.

ਓਡਛੇਸ [oɖches] Lord of Orissa. 2 king of Orcha. See ਓਰਛਾ.

ਓਡਾ [oɖa] *adj* that big. 2 *n* See ਓਡ. “jīu oɖa kup guhəj khīn kaɖhe.”—*bəsāt m 4*.

ਓਡਾਰੀ [oɖari] See ਉਡਾਰੀ. “kukəɾ di oɖari.”—*gəu var 2 m 5*.

ਓਡੀਣਾ [oɖiɳa], ਓਡੀਣੀ [oɖiɳi] See ਉਡੀਣਾ. “səbh dū nivī dhərətī he, ap gəvāi hoi oɖiɳi.”—*BG*.

ਓੜ [oɖr] See ਉੜੀਸਾ.

ਓਢਣਾ [oɖhɳa], ਓਢਨ [oɖhən] *v* to bear, tolerate. 2 to put on, wear. “pisən pisī oɖhī kamri sukh mānī sətokhae.”—*suhī m 5*. “oɖhe bəstrə kajər məhī pəriā.”—*sar m 5*. “jīu mīrtaku oɖhāiā.”—*toḍī m 5*.

ਓਢਨੀ [oɖhni] *n* a garment worn to cover the body, sari, head-gear.

ਓਢਲੀਆ [oɖhliā] wore, put on, donned. “vəstrə oɖhliā.”—*asa m 5*. 2 the wearer of a garment.

ਓਢਾਉਣਾ [oɖhaūna] *v* to make someone wear. “ənik prəkari bəstrə oɖhae.”—*dhāna m 5*. 2 to offer robe of honour in regard and submission.

ਓਢਿ [oɖhī] *adv* having put on. “oɖhī nəgən nə hoi.”—*btla m 5*.

ਓਤ [ot] *Skt* ओत *n* a warp; a yarn spread to weave cloth. 2 See ਓਤੁ. 3 See ਓਤ ਪੋਤ.

ਓਤਸਾਹ [otsah] See ਉਤਸਾਹ. “bhāre otsahā bhāe savdhani.”—*GPS*.

ਓਤਪੋਤ [otpot] *Skt* ओत प्रोत *n* warp and woof. 2 merged. See ਓਤਿ ਪੋਤਿ.

ਓਤਾ [ota] *adj* that much. 2 childless, without a son.

ਓਤਾਕ [otak] *P* اوتاک *n* a parlour; a drawing room for male members. 2 residence. See ਅਉਤਾਕ. “tītu tənī melu nə ləgəi, səc ghəri jisū otak.”—*sri ə m 1*.

ਓਤਿਪੋਤਿ [otipotī] See ਓਤਪੋਤ. 2 having spread warp and woof. “otī poti mīlīo bhəgtən kəu.”—*kan m 5*. 3 in warp and woof. “otī poti rəvīā rup rəg.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਓਤੁ [otu] *pron* that. “otu məti salahṇa.”—*sri m 1*. 2 *n* a male cat.

ਓਤੇ [ote], ਓਤੈ [otē] *adv* at that place, there. 2 that very (person) “tudhu ote kāmī oī laīā.”—*var sri m 4*. “ote sathī mənukhu he.”—*sri m 5*.

ਓਤੰਗ [otəŋg] See ਉਤੰਗ.

ਓਠੈ [oʈe] *adv* See ਓਤੈ there, at that place. “oʈe ənhəd səbəd vəj-hī dīn rati.”—*majh ə m 3*.

ਓਦ [od] *Dg n* a fishing hook.

ਓਦਨ [odən] *Skt* ओदन *n* cooked rice. “dadhī əru odən mat te ərdhīk khāi plāi.”—*NP*. 2 food, meal.

ਓਦਨਿਕ [odnik] a cook.

ਓਦਰਣਾ [odərṇa] *v* to miss (someone), feel lonesome.

ਓਦਾਸੀ [odasi] See ਉਦਾਸੀ. “na ihu girhi na odasi.”—*gōḍ kəbir*.

ਓਦੁੰ [odū] *adv* from that.

ਓਧ [odh] *Skt* ऊर्ध्व *adj* high, tall, long. “əsə odh paṇṇṇṇ.”—*parəs*. ‘with a long sword in hand.’ See ਉਧ.

ਓਯਜ [odhəj] milk. See ਉਯਜ. “tere hi bhītər

odhəj makhən səl ke ətər pavək pani.”—GPS.
ਓਧਰ [odhər] *adv* on that side, there. **2** towards the other world.

ਓਨ [on] *pron* he, she. “on chəde laləc duni ke.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਓਨਮ [onəm], ਓਨਮੇ [onəmo] See ਓਨਮੇ: “onəm əkhər sunhu bicar. onəm əkhər trībhəvəṅ saru.”—*oəkār*. “onəm sri sətīguru cərəṅ.”—BG.

ਓਨਾ [ona], ਓਨਾਹਾ [onaha] *adv* that much, to that extent. **2** *pron* to them. **3** they. **4** their. “ona ətərī namu nīdhanu hē.”—*sri m 1*. “pīara rəb onaha jogəi.”—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਓਨਾ ਮਾਸੀ ਧੌਂ [ona masi dhō] ओम् नमः सिद्धम् This is how those teaching vowel-free characters, called lāde, pronounce the phrase. It means ‘salute to God, the Protector.’

ਓਨੀ [onī], ਓਨੀ [onī] *pron* they. “onī hələtu pələtu səbhu gəvaīa.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*. **2** they. “oni təkṛe pae hath.”—*sri m 5 pəhīre*.

ਓਪ [op] *n* praise. **2** water, splendour, magnificence. **3** glory.

ਓਪਤ [opət], ਓਪਤਿ [opətī] the creation. See ਉਤਪਤਿ. “nə opət hoi.”—*var guj 1 m 3*. “ekəs te səbh opətī hoi.”—*gəu ə m 1*. **2** *Skt* ओपश *n* the knot of hair. **3** a bag shaped like cow’s head, dipping their hands in it the Brahmans tell their rosary. “mudrīt netr urədh kər upət.”—*parəs*.

ਓਪਨੀ [opni] *n* a slab of stone on which weapons are rubbed for sharpening and giving them a shine.

ਓਪਮਾ [opma] See ਉਪਮਾ. “bəhət opma thor kəhi.”—*mali m 5*.

ਓਪਰਾ [opra] *Skt* अपर *adj* unacquainted, stranger. “nəhī oprā prəvəṣən pavē.”—GPS.

ਓਪਾਉ [opau], ਓਪਾਇ [opai], ਓਪਾਵ [opav] *n* means, endeavour. See ਉਪਾਯ. “upava sīrī upau hē.”—*var bīla m 3*. **2** See ਉਪਾਉਣਾ. “ek nīməkh opai səmavē.”—*sar m 5*. ‘In an instant He creates and absorbs.’

ਓਬਰਾ [obra] *Pa* a cow-shed, byre.

ਓਬਰੀ [obri] *Pa* a cow-shed. **2** *M* ਉਬਰਾ a door-frame, threshold. “kagəd ki obri, məsī ke kərəm kəpaṭ.”—*s kəbir*. ‘Treatises composed by ignorant persons come in the way of salvation.’

ਓਭੜ [obhər] *adj* illiterate, uneducated.

ਓਮਾਹ [omah], ਓਮਾਹੜਾ [omahṛa], ਓਮਾਹਾ [omaha] *n* enthusiasm, excitement, exuberance. “guru mīlīe omaha.”—*jet m 4*.

ਓਮੀ [omi] *A* اُمّی *adj* such as at the time of birth (ਉਮ); without any teaching, uneducated. “pəṛīa hovē gūnəhgaru ta omi sadhu na marīe... pəṛīa ətē omīa vicaru əgē vicariē.”—*var asa*.

ਓਰ [or] *n* a direction, side. “cītvəu tumri or.”—*jet m 5*. **2** a side, an aspect. **3** shore, coast, bank. **4** short form for ਓਰਕ (ਓੜਕ); the end, limit. “gīntyō jīn ke paī nə or.”—GPS.

ਓਰਕ [orək] *n* ਓੜਕ the end. “orək nərək gəməṅ tīn hoi.”—*NP*. **2** a boundary, limit. “bhit upre ketəku dhaīe ət orko aha.”—*asa m 5*.

ਓਰਚਾ [orcha] a town in Bundhel Khand (Central India) founded by a Rajput named Bharati Chand in 1531 AD on the bank of Vetwa river. It is approached by Manakpur-Jhansi railway line (G.I.P.). Raja Bikramjit Bundela transferred his capital from here to Tikamgarh in 1783. Now the state itself is called Tikamgarh. Orcha is now the headquarter of a tehsil (sub division). See ਓੜਛਾ.

ਓਰਛੇਸ [orches] the king of ਓਰਛਾ.

ਓਰੜਨਾ [orəṛna] *v* to rise, overflow, swell. “orəṛ phojā aiā.”—*cəḍī 3*. **2** to leap, spring, pounce upon the enemy for fighting.

ਓਰਾ [ora] *n* a furrow. **2** hail, hailstone. “ora gərī pani bhəīa.”—*s kəbir*. “ore səm gat hē.”—*jeja m 9*. **3** See ਓਲਾ **2**. **4** this side, near side, near bank.

ਓਰੁ [oru] after all. See ਓਰ **4**. “kəthni kəthəu nə avē oru.”—*gəu ə m 1*.

ਓਰੇਭਰ ਮੀਂਹ [orebhər mīh] *n* rain sufficient to

flood the furrows, regarded enough for the sowing operation.

ਓਰੇ [orɛ] *adv* on this side, hither, here. “sæc-hu orɛ sæbhuko.”—*sri ə m 1*. **2** the other person. “orɛ kæchu nə kɪnhu kia.”—*bavən*.

ਓਲ [ol] *Skt* ओल *n* an edible tuber. **2** *Pu* part of a scarf spread as a beggar’s bag to receive alms. “paɪ ol me dhən ki thati.”—*NP*. **3** a lap. **4** a cover, safe position. **5** a refuge, asylum. **6** mortgaged or pawned thing. **7** estimated yield of a field.

ਓਲਗ [oləg] *M* ਉਲਗ *n* left over stuff after eating, leavings.

ਓਲਗ ਓਲਗਣੀ [oləg oləgɳi] to clean utensils after eating. “sāt acarəɳ sāt co marəg sātəc oləg oləgɳi.”—*asa rəvidas*. See **ਓਲਗਣੇ** and **ਓਲਗ**.

ਓਲਗੀ [olgi] *Th n* village menial, living on donations. “mē olgia olgi həm choru thare.”—*asa ə m 1*.

ਓਲਗੀਆ ਓਲਗੀ [olgia olgi] a menial of the lowest level; servant of servants. See **ਓਲਗੀ**.

ਓਲਾ [ola] *n* a hailstone, See **ਓਰਾ**. **2** sugar ball used for making a sweet drink. **3** ਓਲ੍ਹਾ refuge, support. “jiərə ola nam ka.”—*gəu m 5*. **4** a cover, support, refuge.

ਓਲਾਮਾ [olama] See **ਉਪਾਲੰਭ** and **ਉਲਾਮਾ**. “səu olame dɪnɛ ke rati mɪlənɪ səhə̃s.”—*var suhi m 1*.

ਓਲੀ [oli] *n* one who measures produce of a field

by making an estimate of the standing crop. “musrəph dar dəroge oli.”—*BG*. **2** This word may also be derived from Arabic **فالى**. See **ਫਲੀ**.

3 the front part of a shirt or a part of a dupatta spread to receive/collect whatever is offered.

4 a brown coloured sparrow-like bird called **ੳਮੁਢੀ**. **5** *S* an oar.

ਓਲੁ [olu] *n* a pit or masonry trough for collecting water drawn from the well. **2** *Dg* the act of remembering or learning by heart.

ਓਲੁਗ [olhəg] See **ਓਲਗ**.

ਓਲ੍ਹਾ [olha] *n* a curtain, support. **2** help, shelter.

ਓੜ [oɾ] *n* end, boundary, limit. “oɾ pəhucavhu date.”—*gəu m 5*. “tɛsi nɪb-he oɾ.”—*s kæbir*.

2 ਓਟ. refuge. “nanək oɾ tuhari pəɾɪo.”—*gəu m 5*. “mɛ ahi oɾ tuhar.”—*gəu ə m 5*. **3** in that direction, towards that side. **4** death. **5** the last moment.

ਓੜਕ [oɾək] *n* the end, limit. “oɾək oɾək bhali thəkɛ.”—*jəpu*.

ਓੜਕਿ [oɾəkɪ] *adv* at the end, lastly. “kuɾ nɪkhuɾɛ nanka, oɾəkɪ səcu rəhi.”—*var ram m 1*.

ਓੜਕੁ [oɾəkʊ] See **ਓੜਕ**. “oɾəkʊ aɪa tɪn sahɪa.”—*sri pəhɪre m 1*.

ਓੜਛਾ [oɾɕha] See **ਓਰਛਾ**.

ਓੜਵ [oɾəv] *Skt* औड़व *n* a musical measure comprising five rags such as **ਹਿੰਦੋਲ** and **ਮਲਕੋਸ**. See **ਰਾਗਸ਼ਬਦ**.



ਅ [aɾa] the second character of the Punjabi script pronounced from the throat. **2** *Skt part* prefixed to words for expressing meanings of negative and opposite stance and of difference. i.e. ਅਕਾਲ, ਅਗਯਾਨ, ਅਧਰਮ, ਅਨੀਤਿ, ਅਨੇਕ, etc. **3** *Skt n* the world. **4** absence. **5** fire. **6** Brahma. **7** Vishnu. **8** Indar. **9** wind. **10** ambrosia. **11** glory. **12** the forehead. **13** *adj* (one) who defends or protects. **14** helper.

ਅਉ [əu] *part* and; a conjunction. “dipək əu nəɳ nark rag.”—*krīṣṇ*. **2** *Skt* in Punjabi it also appears in place of *Skt* ਅਪ and ਅਵ, as in ਅਉਹਠ instead of ਅਪਹਠ, ਅਉਗੁਣ instead of ਅਵਗੁਣ, ਅਉਤਾਰ instead of ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਅਉਧੁਤ instead of ਅਵਧੁਤ, etc. **3** See ਅਉਹਠ.

ਅਉਅਲ [əuəl] See ਅਵਲ.

ਅਉਸਧ [əusədh], ਅਉਸਧੀ [əusədhī] See ਅਉਖਧ.

ਅਉਸਰ [əusər], ਅਉਸਰੁ [əusəru] *Skt* ਅਵਸਰ *n* time, occasion, opportunity. “əusər bitɔjət he.”—*tlīḷg m 9*. “phɪɾɪ ɪa əusər cəɾə nə hatha.”—*bavən*. **2** a sentence uttered for the satisfaction of an inquisitive inquirer. **3** a suggestion, context. **4** the time of birth and the moment of liberation. “əusər kərhu hāmara pura jiu.”—*majh m 5*.

ਅਉਸਾਫ [əusəph] *A* اوصاف plural of ਵਸਫ਼ merits, good points, compliments, qualities.

ਅਉਸੀ [əusi], ਅਉਸੀ [əüsi] See ਔਸੀ.

ਅਉਹਟ ਪਟਣ [əuhəɳ pəɳəɳ] an arduous destination. i.e. a spiritual opening. “əuhəɳ pəɳəɳ ki cine baɳ.”—*rətənmala*.

ਅਉਹਠ [əuhəɳh] *Skt* ਅਪਹਠ *n* wrong insistence, improper persistence. “gəhɪ əuhəɳh əbla rəhi, manyo bəcən nə ek.”—*ramav*. **2** *Skt* ਅਵਹਿਤ. *adj*

engrossed, absorbed in contemplation. **3** alert. **4** *Skt* ਅਪਹਤ destroyed, killed. **5** discharged, removed. **6** See ਅਉਹਠਿ.

ਅਉਹਠਿ [əuhəɳhɪ] having renounced wrong insistence. “əuhəɳhɪ həsət məɾi ghəru chaɪa dhəɾəɳɪ gəgən kəldhari.”—*ram ə m 1*. ‘Renouncing the ego, the Creator who has control over earth and heaven, is in the heart imbibed.’ **2** *Skt* ਅਪਹਤਿ *n* refutation, rejection. “əuhəɳhɪ həsət məhɪ bhikhɪa jaci.”—*prəbha m 1*. ‘For false belief’s rejection, I have begged alms.’

ਅਉਹਰਣ [əuhəɳəɳ] *Skt* ਅਪਹਰਣ *v* to steal. **2** to loot. See ਅਉਹੇਰੀ. **3** to hide, conceal.

ਅਉਹਾਣੀ [əuhəɳi] *adj* liable to harm. **2** fit for stealing. **3** fit for hiding. **4** whose life has ended; perishable. “oh əuhəɳi kəde nahɪ, na ave na jaɪ.”—*var guj 1 m 3*.

ਅਉਹਾਰ [əuhar] *Skt* ਅਪਹਾਰ *n* theft, plunder. **2** hiding, concealing. **3** damage, loss. “bɪnu mukəɳd tənɪ huɪ əuhar.”—*gōḍ rəvɪdas*. **4** *Skt* ਅਵਹਾਰ a thief. **5** an alligator, a crocodile. **6** a call, an invitation.

ਅਉਹੇਰਣ [əuhəɳəɳ] *Skt* ਅਵਹੇਲਨ *n* disobedience. **2** insult. **3** See ਅਉਹਰਣ. **4** See ਅਵਹੇਰਣ.

ਅਉਹੇਰੀ [əuhəri] disobeyed, insulted. “khəsəɳɪ duhəgəɳɪ təjɪ əuhəri.”—*gōḍ kəbir*. ‘Unfortunate is the woman whom her husband has deserted and insulted.’ **2** a female dacoit. “səgəl məhɪ nəktɪ ka vasa, səgəl məɾɪ əuhəri.”—*asa kəbir*.

ਅਉਹੇਲਨ [əuhelən] See ਅਉਹੇਰਣ and ਅਵਹੇਲਨ.

ਅਉਖ [əukh] *n* ਅ-ਸੁਖ difficulty, hardship. **2** pain, suffering. **3** calamity, distress. **4** *P* اُح, grief,

sadness, distress.

ਅਉਖਦ [əukhəd], **ਅਉਖਦਿ** [əukhədɪ], **ਅਉਖਦੀ** [əukhədi], **ਅਉਖਦੁ** [əukhədʊ], **ਅਉਖਧ** [əukhədh], **ਅਉਖਧਿ** [əukhədhɪ], **ਅਉਖਧੀ** [əukhədhɪ], **ਅਉਖਧੁ** [əukhədhʊ] *Skt* ओषधि *n* that which assumes brightness; a medicinal herb, medicinal plant. **2** औषध *n* something prepared from a herb. **3** a medicine. “əvər nə əukhədhu tāt nə mōta.”—*asa ə m l*. “səbh əukhədhu daru laɪ ju.”—*asa cāt m 4*. ‘all medicines prepared either from herbs or metals.’

ਅਉਖਾ [əukha] *adj* See **ਅਉਖ** difficult, hard. **2** perplexed, bewildered. **3** miserable. “əukha jəg məɦɪ hoɪa.”—*var gəu l m 4*.

ਅਉਖੀ ਘੜੀ [əukhi ghəɾi] hard time, a moment of adversity. “əukhi ghəɾi nə dekhəɳ dei.”—*dhəna m 5*.

ਅਉਖੀਵਨ [əukhivən], **ਅਉਖੀਵਨਾ** [əukhivna] *v* to suffer; to undergo hardship. **2** ਅਪ-ਕੀਵਨ a hangover, a condition of decline in intoxication. “matɪa həri rəs məɦɪ rate, tɪs bəɦuɾɪ nə kəb-hu əukhivna.”—*maru ə m 5*.

ਅਉਗਣ [əugəɳ], **ਅਉਗਨ** [əugən] *Skt* अदृगण *n* a demerit, defect. “əugəɳ kəɪɪ mukhu ʊjla.”—*var ram 2 m 5*. **2** a crime, sin.

ਅਉਗਾਨ [əugan] *adj* (one) who leads. “kudrət ke əugan.”—*m l bāno*.

ਅਉਗੁਣ [əugʊɳ] ਅਵਗੁਣ, See **ਅਉਗਣ**. “əugʊɳ səbədɪ jəlae.”—*vəɖ m 3*.

ਅਉਗੁਣਿਆਰਾ [əugʊɳɪara], **ਅਉਗੁਣਿਆਰੀ** [əugʊɳɪari] *adj* without merit. “əugʊɳɪare kəu gʊɳ.”—*asa ə m l*. “əugʊɳɪari kət nə bhavē.”—*maru solhe m l*.

ਅਉਗੁਣੁ [əugʊɳʊ], **ਅਉਗੁਨ** [əugʊɳ] See **ਅਉਗਣ** and **ਅਉਗੁਣ**.

ਅਉਗੁਨਿ [əugʊɳɪ], **ਅਉਗੁਨੀ** [əugʊɳɪ] *adj* worthless, vicious. **2** *adv* because of demerits; with demerits.

ਅਉਘ [əugh] See **ਓਘ** and **ਔਘ**.

ਅਉਘਟ [əughəɖ] *Skt* अघट rugged, uneven,

arduous. “əughəɖ rudhe rah.”—*var mēla m l*.

2 n a difficulty, hardship, distress. “jɪthe əughəɖ aɪ bənət he pɾaɳi.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

3 a hard time, painful period. **4** See **ਘਟ**.

ਅਉਘਟ ਘਾਟ [əughəɖ ghaɖ] *adj* a difficult path, an impassable passage, a way on which travelling cannot be done. “aɳə əughəɖ ghaɖ.”—*s kəbir*. See **ਅਉਘਟ**.

ਅਉਘੜ [əughəɳ] *n* ਅਪ-ਘੜ an ascetic who has renounced the world; a mendicant. “əughəɳ əpno nam kəhayo.”—*NP*. **2** a worshipper of Shiv; a Shaivaite; an ascetic. **3** a sect of mendicants who hang a horn around the neck, wear a cord around the head, append ‘Nath’ to their name, and mark a sign of a trident with ash on their foreheads. Brahmgiiri was the chief advocate of this cult. Gorakhpur is its centre.

ਅਉਚਰ [əucəɾ] *adj* inedible. “pɪɖ əpəɾce əucəɾ cara.”—*BG*. ‘I have taken inedible food from those who are not acquainted with Gurmat.’ **2** what cannot be grazed; that which is not eaten or drunk quite often. See **ਔਚਰ ਚਰਣਾ**.

ਅਉਚਕ [əuchək] *Skt* औचक *n* a bull as part of a herd. **2** a drove of oxen. “ubhe bɾɪkəbh nɪj əuchək māɦɪ.”—*NP*.

ਅਉਜ [əuj] *Skt* ओज *n* strength, might. “tən səme əɪɪ əuj jənaɳo.”—*krɪsən*. **2** See **ਔਜ**.

ਅਉਜਾਤਿ [əujatɪ] ਅਪ-ਜਾਤਿ *n* a low caste. **2** *adj* belonging to a low caste. “əujatɪ rəvdas cəɳɪar cəɳəɪa.”—*blɪa ə m 4*.

ਅਉਝੜ [əujhəɳ] *S* अजड़ *n* a thick forest; a deep jungle that is impassable. **2** *adj* (one) who is misled.

ਅਉਝੜਿ [əujhəɳɪ] in a thick forest, in a dreadful jungle.

ਅਉਝੜੁ [əujhəɳʊ] See **ਅਉਝੜ**.

ਅਉਟਾਨਾ [əutana] See **ਔਟਾਉਣਾ**.

ਅਉਤ [əut] *Skt* अतृ *adj* childless, sans offspring. “əut jəɳeda jaɪ.”—*var ram l m l*.

ਅਉਤਰ [əʊtər] *Skt* ਅਵਤਾਰ *n* birth; assumption of bodily form. See ਅਉਤਰਣ. **2** without a son; childless.

ਅਉਤਰਣ [əʊtəraṅ] *Skt* ਅਵਤਰਣ *n* a copy, facsimile. **2** the act of coming down from above or descending. **3** taking birth, getting bodily form. “əʊtəriA əʊtar lē.”—*var ram 3*. “sərpənI hoIke əʊtrē.”—*s kəbir*.

ਅਉਤਰਾ [əʊtra] without offspring; childless. See ਅਉਤ.

ਅਉਤਰਾਸੀ [əʊtrasi] will be born, will take birth. **2** gets begotten, is born. “māchu kəchu kurāmu agriA əʊtrasi.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਅਉਤਰਿਆ [əʊtəriA] See ਅਉਤਰਣ.

ਅਉਤਰੈ [əʊtrɛ] See ਅਉਤਰਣ.

ਅਉਤਾਕੁ [əʊtaku] *P* اوتاکو *n* a home, an abode. **2** a tent. **3** *S* a parlour for men. “kIthe ghəru əʊtaku.”—*suhī ə m 1*. ‘residences for women and men respectively.’ **4** residence. “dikh bhukh daləd ghəṇa dojak əʊtak.”—*BG*. See ਓਤਾਕ. **5A** اوتاکو plural of ਓਤਾਕ or ਓਤੀਕ. gentlemen, gentry. **6** the nobility, rich people. **7** high-bred horses, hawks, etc.

ਅਉਤਾਰ [əʊtar] *Skt* ਅਵਤਾਰ *n* taking birth. **2** coming down from above. **3** per Hindu belief, incarnation of some god in human form. “hukəmi upae dəs əʊtara.”—*maru solhe m 1*. See ਚੌਥੀਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ and ਦਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ.

ਅਉਥਾਰੋ [əʊtharə] See ਉਥਾਰਾ.

ਅਉਦਾਸ [əʊdas] *Skt* ਉਦਾਸੀਨ *adj* disenchanted, apathetic, uninterested. “dhər ek as əʊdas cItt.”—*dətt*.

ਅਉਧ [əʊdh] *Skt* ਅਯੋਧਯਾ *n* the principal town of the Koshal kingdom, the capital of Ram Chandar. “əʊdh te nIṣər cəle line səg sur bhəle.”—*ramav*. See ਅਯੋਧਯਾ. **2** area around Ayodhya; the Koshal country. See ਕੋਸਲ. **3** *Skt* a boundary, border, limit. **4** life’s duration, life-span, age. “əʊdh ghəṭe dInəsu rēṇa re.”—*sohIla*.

ਅਉਧਘਨੇਰੀ [əʊdhghəneri] long life. **2** (ironical) end, finis as ‘enlarging the lamp’ means ‘putting it out. “dusət səbha mIṭI mōtr upaIa kərəs-hI əʊdh ghəneri.”—*bher namdev*. ‘It was jointly resolved to end Prahlad’s life.’

ਅਉਧੜੀ [əʊdhṛi] *n* a tanned hide of cow or buffalo. **2** a time-span, age.

ਅਉਧਿ [əʊdhI] See ਅਉਧ 3.

ਅਉਧੂ [əʊdhū] *Skt* ਅਵਧੂਤ one who dusts cloth. In Sanskrit it means ‘to cause shivering, dusting, exorcising the evil spirit.’ So an əʊdhut is one who casts off evil from his mind. A recluse who at night rolls ash and dust on his body and leaves after dusting his body in the morning is also an əʊdhut. **2** a sanyasi. “bIn səbde rəs nə əʊə əʊdhū.”—*sI dhgosətI*.

ਅਉਧੂਤ [əʊdhut] See ਅਉਧੂ. “so əʊdhut esi mətI pave.”—*ram m 1*.

ਅਉਧੂਤੀ [əʊdhuti] *adj* of the əʊdhut sect; free from worldly attachment. “na əʊdhuti na sōsari.”—*ram ə m 1*. **2** naked and penniless like an əʊdhut, extremely poor. “jete jə phIrhI əʊdhuti ape bhIkhIa pave.”—*var sar m 1*.

ਅਉਧੂਤੁ [əʊdhutu] See ਅਉਧੂਤ.

ਅਉਧੇਸ [əʊdhes] ਅਯੋਧਯਾ-ਈਸ਼, ਅਵਧ-ਈਸ਼ *n* Dashrath. “urədh ge əʊdhes.”—*ramav*. ‘Heavenward went Dashrath.’ **2** *adj* King of Ayodhya.

ਅਉਰ [əʊr] *part* and; that which joins two words. “danəv əʊr dev mIṭI səbəhIn.”—*səloh*. **2** *Skt* ਅਪਰ *adj* first. **3** last. **4** another. “əʊr səgəl jəgu māIa mohIa.”—*gəu m 9*. “əʊr dhərəm take səm nahən.”—*sor m 9*.

ਅਉਰਤ [əʊrət] *P* اورت *n* something deserving to be concealed. **2** a female, woman, wife. “ete əʊrət mərda saje e səbh rup tumare.”—*prəbha kəbir*. **3** wife. “sūnətI kie turəku je hoega, əʊrət ka kIa kəriē?”—*asa kəbir*. **4** vagina; woman’s genital organ.

ਅਉਰਾਤ [əʊrat] plural of ਅਉਰਤ. “dəs əʊrat rəkh-hu bədrahi.”—*maru solhe m 5*. Here, the word

denotes the ten senses.

ਅਉਰੁ [əuru] See **ਅਉਰ**. “həri bīnu əuru nā dekha.”—*sor kabir*.

ਅਉਰੰਗ [əurəŋg], **ਅਉਰੰਗਾ** [əurəŋga] Aurangzeb, the emperor, generally mentioned in Sikh history, as Aurang and Aurangzeb. “təb əurəŋg mən mahī rīsava.”—*VN*.

ਅਉਲ [əul] See **ਅੱਵਲ**. **2** See **ਆਵਲ**. **3** See **ਅਉਲਿ**. **4** a sub-caste of Jats.

ਅਉਲਿ [əulɪ], **ਅਉਲੀਆ** [əulia] *A* **੫** plural of **ਵਲੀ**. In Arabic it means a master, an owner, a husband, helper, friend, holy man, religious leader. “əvəlɪ əulɪ dīnu kəri mīṭha.”—*var majh m 1*. “sekh məsaɪk əulie.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਅਉਲੰਗ [əuləŋg] *n* a blemish, stigma. “əuləŋg vɪckara.”—*BG*. ‘There is blemish in the moon.’

ਅਉੜ [əuʔ] *n* lack of rain. **2** drought. “əuʔɪ əkk suphullī bhərɪa.”—*BG*. ‘In dry season əkk plant (calotropis procera) blossoms, but withers away with rains.’¹

ਅਉਰਾ [əura] *adj* incomplete. **2** not **ਉਰਾ**; full, not incomplete, complete.

ਅਉਰਿਆ [əurɪa] without deficiency, not incomplete. **2** deficient, lacking. “terəh tal əurɪa.”—*BG*. ‘Incomplete are the thirteen beats of music.’

ਅਇਆਣਾ [əɪaṇa] See **ਅਇਆਨਾ**.

ਅਇਆਨ [əɪan] *Skt* **ਅज्ञान** lack of knowledge; ignorance, stupidity.

ਅਇਆਨਤ [əɪanət], **ਅਇਆਨਥ** [əɪanəθ] *Skt* **ਅਗਿਆਨਤ੍ਵ** ignorance, lack of knowledge.

ਅਇਆਨਾ [əɪana] *adj* ignorant, unintelligent. **2 n** a child; one who is innocent and innocuous.

ਅਇਆਲਿ [əɪalɪ], **ਅਇਆਲੀ** [əɪali] *n* a goat-herd, shepherd. “döbe təhɪ əɪalɪ cəraɪ.”—*NP*.

ਅਈ [əi] *Skt* **ਅਯੰ** *pron* this. **2 adv** here, at this place. **3** short form for **ਆਈ**.

¹ərak jəvas pat bīn bhəru.—*tulsi*.

ਅਈਅੜ [əiəʔ] See **ਅੱਜੜ**.

ਅਈਆ [əia] *adv* having come, on coming. “bhāḍe bhau pəve tɪtu əia.”—*bɪla ə m 4*.

ਅਈਏ [əie] *Skt* **ਅਯੰ** *pron* this. **2** to this, i.e. to this world. “əie məie ek an jiu.”—*dhəna namdev*. ‘Bring this world and myself in mind as one.’²

ਅਏ [əe] short form for **ਆਏ**. “mɪlke bəhu sətru əe.”—*GPS*. **2 Skt** **ਅਯੇ** a polite form of address.

ਅਸ [əs] *Skt* **ईदृश** *adj* like this, similar to this, as this. “əs sūdər nəhɪ kou.”—*səloh*. **2 v** **ਅਸਿ** is.

“bāh gəhe ki laj əs.”—*ramav*. **3 n** a sword. See **ਅਸਿ**. “sāg sərohi səph əs.”—*sənama*. **4** a horse.

See **ਅਸੂ**. “əspətɪ gəjpətɪ.”—*tɪlāg namdev*.

5 the name of a king, See **ਧੁਨੀ (ਏ)**. **6 P** **ਜੈ** *pron* his. “xake rahəʃ tutyəe cəʃme mast.”

—*zɪdgi*. ‘Dust underneath His feet is collyrium for my eyes.’ **7 Skt** **अश्** *vr* to spread, reach,

get, collect, undergo, eat; from the same root are formed words like **ਰਾਸ਼ੀ**, **ਅਸ਼ਨ**, and **ਅਸੂ** etc.

8 Skt **अस्** *vr* to go, shine, take, be, throw, let go, halt, bring out, put or keep, cut, divide

into parts, join. From the same root are words as **ਅਸਿ**, **ਅਸੂ**, **ਅਸੁਰ** etc. derived.

ਅਸਹ [əsəh] *Skt* **असह्य**. *adj* unbearable. “əsəh dukkh bhogət bɪl-lavə.”—*GPS*.

ਅਸ਼ਰਦ [əs-həd] *A* **أشرف** pertaining to martyrdom. “kəlma əʃ-həd akhke.”—*məgo*. ‘having termed

it as the sacred exhortation for martyrdom.’

ਅਸਹਾਬ [əs-hab] plural of **ਸਾਹਿਬ**. **2** in Islamic literature, this term is used for prophet Muhammad’s close friends.

ਅਸ਼ਕ [əsək] *P* **عشقي** *n* a tear. “əsək jari surpətɪ nəzik burdəʃ.”—*səloh*. ‘With flowing tears, they took him to Indar.’

ਅਸਕਤ [əsəkət] *Skt* **असक्त** *adj* without strength, weak, unable. “tɪh əsəkət ləkh vak əlava.”

—*GPS*. **2 Skt** **असक्त** *adj* without bondage; free. **3 Skt** **आसक्त** *adj* in love, infatuated. “su səpət

²See, Gita Ch 7, §.7.

kāḍṇo kāthyo əsəkət lok hvə rəhyo.”—*brāhəm*. ‘Valmīk uttered, that is, composed Ramayan comprising seven chapters and on reading people got enamoured of it.’

ਅਸਕੁਨ [əʃəkun] *Skt n* an inauspicious symptom, ill-omen. See ਅਪਸਗਨ.

ਅਸਕਯ [əʃəkʏ] *Skt adj* beyond one’s power or reach, irremediable.

ਅਸਗਨ [əsəgən] See ਅਸਕੁਨ.

ਅਸਗਾ [əsga] *M ਅਸਕਾ n* a crowd, an assembly, a multitude. **2** *adj* all, entire. “əsga əs usga.”—*dhəna namdev*. ‘All this is His.’ **3** See ਅਸ.

ਅਸਗਾਹ [əsgah], **ਅਸਗਾਹੁ** [əsgaɦu] *adj* fathomless, unfathomable. “suṇīṭe hath hovə əsgaɦu.”—*jəpu*. ‘Measuring the fathomless leads to the knowledge of the Divine.’

ਅਸਗੰਧ [əsgədh] *Skt ਅਸਗੰਧਾ* a medicinal plant, physalis flexuosa, hot and damp in effect, used for curing ills like cough, asthma, worms in the abdomen, etc. It strengthens and invigorates male potency.

ਅਸਚਰਜ [əscərej] *Skt आसृज* *n* surprise, wonder, amazement.

ਅਸਜਰ [əsjər] *adj* unbearable, intolerable.

ਅਸ ਜਰਿ [əs jərɪ] *n* burning sensation, mental torment, agony. See ਅਸੁ. “əs jərɪ pər jərɪ jərɪ jəb rəhɛ, təb jaɪ jotɪ ujarəv ləhɛ.”—*gəv bavən kəbir*. ‘When a man burns in envy and pain got from others and also burns within his own self, then descends the bright light (of spiritual knowledge).’

ਅਸੱਜਨ [əsəjjən] *Skt असज्जन* not a good person; a wicked man.

ਅਸਟ [əsət] *Skt अष्ट* *adj* eight.

ਅਸਟ ਸਾਖੀ [əsət sakhi] *ਅਸੁ-ਸਾਕਿਨ੍* *n* eight gods providing evidence of fate awaiting human beings for their actions in this life. Per Hindu scriptures they are: 1 the earth. 2 the sky. 3 the moon. 4 the sun. 5 the fire. 6 the air. 7 the dawn. 8 the radiance. “təb sakhi prəbhv

əsət bənae, sakh nəmɪt debe ʃhəhɪrae. te kəhɪ kəro hāmari puja, həm bɪn əpər nə ʃhakur duja.”—*VN*.

ਅਸਟ ਸਾਜ ਸਾਜਿ ਪੁਰਾਣ ਸੋਧਹਿ ਕਰਹਿ ਬੇਦ ਅਭਿਆਸ [əsət saɪ saɪɪ pʊraɪ sɔdh-hɪ kər-hɪ bed əbhɪas]—*dhəna m l. sen* In grammar eight points of articulation are: throat, heart, head, tongue, teeth, nose, lips and palate. **2** Eight deformations marking the recitation of the Veds are: jəʃa, mala, ʃɪkha, rekha, dhvəja, dəḍ, rəth and ghən. **3** eight grammars¹ authored by Indar, Chandar, Kashkrisan, Apishali, Shakṭayan, Paṇini, Amar and Jainendar respectively. Grammars listed in Bhavishy Puran are Aindar, Yagy, Raudar, Vasavy, Brahm, Varun, Savitray and Vaishnav. **4** Eight aids or parts to help reading and interpretation are hrəsv, dirəgh, plut, uddat, ənuddat, svərit, ənunasɪk and ən-nunasɪk. **5** Eight forms of Vedic metres are; ar̥ṣi, devī, asuri, prajāpətya, yajusī, samni, arci and brahmi.

ਅਸਟ ਸਿੱਧਾਂਤ [əsət sɪdhāt] principle of əṣtāg yog.

2 eight summarised parts of Yog Shastar.

3 əṣtāg marəg of Buddhism. See ਅਸਟਾਂਗ.

ਅਸਟ ਸਿੱਧਿ [əsət sɪddhi] Eight miraculous powers attained through yog are:

(1) əṇɪma— to become very small.

(2) məhɪma— to become very large.

(3) gəɪma— to become heavy.

(4) ləghɪma— to become light.

(5) praptɪ— to obtain anything desired.

(6) prakamy— to know others’ thoughts.

(7) iʃɪta— to command everyone according to one’s desire.

(8) vəʃɪta— to bring everyone under own control.

“əsət sɪdhɪ nəv nɪdhɪ eh, kərəmɪ

¹इन्द्र चन्द्र काशकृत्स्नापिशलि शाकटायनाः । पाणिन्यमर जैनेन्द्रा जयन्त्यष्टादि
शाब्दिकाः—*Poet Kalpdrum*.

pərapətɪ jɪs nam deh.”—*bəsāt m 5*.

ਅਸਟਕ [əstək] See ਅਸ੍ਰਕ.

ਅਸਟ ਕਰਨ [əsət kərən] ਅਸ੍ਰਕਣ one who has eight ears; Brahma; Chaturanan.

ਅਸਟ ਕੁਲ [əsət kul] See ਅਸ੍ਰਕੁਲ.

ਅਸਟਦਸ [əsətdəs] eighteen, ਅਸ੍ਰਦਸ. 2 eighteen Purans. “əsətdəsi cəhu bhed nə pata.”—*asa m 1*. 3 eighteen siddhis or spiritual powers. “car pədarəth əsət dəsa sɪdhɪ.”—*sor rəvdas*. See ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਸਿੱਧਿ.

ਅਸਟਦਸਾਸਿਧਿ [əsətdəsasɪdhɪ] eighteen siddhis or spiritual powers. “əsətdəsa sɪdhɪ kərtəle səbh krɪpa tumari.”—*bɪla rəvdas*. See ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਸਿੱਧਿ.

ਅਸਟਦਸਾ ਖਟ ਤੀਨ ਉਪਾਏ [əsətdəsa khət tin upae] —*bɪla thɪti m 1*. Eighteen Purans, six shastrs result from three gunas or qualities. See ਗੀਤਾ ch 2 § 45. 2 eight direction providers, ten incarnations and three gods.

ਅਸਟ ਦੁ [əsət du] eight and two, ten. “kəhū əsət du əvtar kəthə kəthəṅ.”—*gyan*. ‘They narrate the stories of ten incarnations.’ See ਦਸ ਅਉਤਾਰ.

ਅਸਟ ਧਾਤੁ [əsət dhātu] eight metals, which as ancient scholars mention are: gold, silver, copper, aluminium, mercury, tin, iron and lead. 2 The following primary substances constitute the body: skin, hair, blood, veins, bones, limbs, fat, semen. “əsṭəmi, əsət dhātu ki kaɪa.”—*gəu thiti kəbir*. 3 For some scholars, these are the eight constituents of the body: bodily secretion, blood, flesh, fat, bone, marrow, semen and vigour. 4 In Gurbani əsətdhat comprises four castes and four religions. “əsət dhātu patsah ki ghəriə səbədɪ vɪgas.”—*sri ə m 1*. “əsət dhātu ɪk dhātu kəraya.”—*BG* In Sikhism all these eight merge into one.

ਅਸਟਨਦੀ [əsətnədi] See ਅਸ੍ਰ ਨਦੀ.

ਅਸਟ ਨੈਣ [əsət nəṅ], **ਅਸਟ ਨੈਨ** [əsət nən] eight-eyed; Brahma. In the Purans he is shown with

four faces, thus eight eyes. “trəsyo əsət nəṅ.”—*cobis*.

ਅਸਟਪਦੀ [əsətpədi] *Skt* ਅਸ੍ਰਪਦੀ. *n* a hymn of eight stanzas. 2 eight stanzas written in a singular order. In Guru Granth Sahib many stanzas figure under the heading əsətpədi. Guru Nanak Dev’s following əsətpədi is in Maru Rag, Nishani metre.

ɪh mənʊ əvɠʊɪ bādhɪa səhu deh sərire. ...

The following əsətpədi is in Malar Rag sar metre:

cəkvi nən nid nəhɪ cahe,
bɪnʊ pɪrʊ nid nə pai.
sur cəre pɪrʊ dekhe neni
nɪvɪ nɪvɪ lage pai. ...

The same Guru’s next əsətpədi in Gauri Rag is in cəpai metre:

na mən mərə nə karəj hoɪ,
mən vəsɪ dutā durmətɪ doɪ. ...

Likewise əsətpədi of Sukhmani are in the form of cəpai metre.

ਅਸਟਭੁਜੀ [əsəṭbhujɪ] *Skt* ਅਸ੍ਰਭੁਜਾ *n* Durga, who has eight arms. See ਅਸਟਾਇਧ.

ਅਸਟਮ [əsṭəm] *Skt* ਅਸ੍ਰਮ *adj* eighth.

ਅਸਟਮੀ [əsṭəmi] *Skt* ਅਸ੍ਰਮੀ *n* eighth of the light or dark phase of the moon. “əsṭəmi əsət sɪdhɪ nəv nɪdhɪ.”—*gəu thɪti m 5*.

ਅਸਟ ਮੰਗਲ [əsət mṅgəl] See ਅਸ੍ਰ ਮੰਗਲ.

ਅਸਟਾਇਧ [əsṭaɪdh] ਅਸ੍ਰ-ਆਯੁਧ. eight weapons of war. “əsṭaɪdh cəmkə.”—*əkāl*. eight weapons in Durga’s eight hands, one held in each.

“ghəṭa gəda trɪsul əsɪ səkh ərasən ban, cəkr bəkr kər me liye jənu grikhəm rɪtu bhan.”—*cəḍi 1*. ‘Bell and conch are also taken as weapons because they help in warfare.’ See ਆਯੁਧ.

ਅਸਟਾਂਗ [əsṭāṅ] *Skt* ਅਸਟਾਂਗ *n* eight limbs or parts; eight parts of yog are yəm (control), nɪyəm (rule), əsən (posture), prāṇayam (restraining breath), prətyahar (restraining sense organs),

dharna (determination), dhyan (meditation), and samadhī (suspension of body and soul connection). 2 Eightfold path in Buddhism is realised through resolve, thought, action, vocation, exertion, vision, recollection and contemplation. See ਬੁੱਧ 3.

ਅਸਟਾਂਗ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਮ [əstāg prənam] *Skt* साष्टाङ्ग प्रणाम *n* a salutation done with eight body-parts: knees, feet, hands, chest, head, speech, eye-sight and conscience. This is also called. “dāṇḍvāt prānam.”

ਅਸਟਾਂਗਯੋਗ [əstāgyog] eightfold yog. See ਅਸਟਾਂਗ.

ਅਸਟਾਥ [əstath] eight hands. “əstath hæthyarə sēbhare.”—*cāḍi* 2.

ਅਸਟਾਪਦ [əstapəd] *Skt* अष्टापद *n* gold, which has the highest rank among the eight metals. 2 a grasshopper, an insect with eight feet. 3 a locust. 4 a thorn apple, datura stramonium. 5 Kailash mountain. 6 chess, a game with eight columns, each of eight places. 7 chaupar, a game played with dice. “kīṭək kal əstapəd khela.”—*GPS*. 8 an eight-footed animal having four feet on the side of the chest and four on the back. See ਸਿਆਰ.

ਅਸਟਾਮ [əstām] *E* stamp; a stamped paper. 2 a postage stamp. 3 a ticket.

ਅਸਟਾਵਕ੍ਰ [əstavəkr] *Skt* अष्टावक्र *n* a rishi whose body had eight twists. He was the son of Kahod, a Brahman, born to Sumati (Sujata), daughter of Uddalak. Thus goes his story in the Mahabharat.

Once while Ashtavakar was in his mother's womb, Kahod was teaching Vedic texts to his disciples. The foetus of Ashtavakar told his father that he was reciting the Ved incorrectly. Kahod got angry and cursed the child to have crooked limbs. So eight parts of the newborn got crooked. According to Vishnu Puran, once, standing in water, while Ashtavakar was praying, four fairies paid obeisance to him. He

was pleased and he told the fairies to ask for any boon and he would grant it. They said that they wanted to marry the most handsome man. At this Ashtavakar came out of water and presented himself as a prospective groom. They laughed at his crooked body. Ashtavakar got angry but remembering his promise, he resumed his cool and said, “Your wish will be fulfilled but you will fall in the hands of thieves.”

These fairies later became consorts of Krishan and after the destruction of the Yadavs, while Arjun was carrying them from Dvarka to Astinapur, they were captured by dacoits.

It is written in Brahm Vaivart Puran, that Deval, son of rishi Asit was observing austerities on the Gandhmadan mountain. When the fairy Rambha came there she got infatuated on seeing him. When she found that her desire would not be fulfilled, she cursed the rishi and his handsome body became crooked. Thus it was that Deval became known as Ashtavakar. **ਅਸਟੰਟ** [əstənt] *E* assistant, helper, deputy.

ਅਸਠ [əsəth] ਅ-ਸਠ. *adj* without deceit or wickedness; simple. “oī khəre əsəthe.”—*BG*. 2 See ਅਸਟ.

ਅਸਣ [əsən] *Dg n* hail, a hailstone, sleet. 2 See ਅਸਨ.

ਅਸਤ [əsət] *Skt* असु. *adj* destroyed. 2 hidden, invisible, missing. 3 *n* an act of disappearing. 4 the setting of the sun. “əsət udot bhīa uṭhī cəle.”—*maru ējuli m* 5. 5 *Skt* असि existence, power. 6 *Skt* असत. *adj* falsehood, untruth. 7 *Skt* अस्ति *n* bone. See ਅਸੁ 6. 8 *Skt* असत् *adj* untrue, bad, wicked. 9 See ਅਸੁ.

ਅਸਤਨ [əstən] *Skt* सन *n* a teat. 2 *Skt* असुमन *n* the setting of the sun, moon, etc. vanishing, disappearing.

ਅਸਤਬਲ [əstbəl]. *A* مطبل, *n* a stable, horse-stable.

ਅਸਤਬਾਜ [əstbaj] See ਆਤਸਬਾਜ.

ਅਸਤਬਾਜੀ [əstbaji] See ਆਤਸਬਾਜੀ.

ਅਸਤ ਬਿਅਸਤ [əst bɪəsət] topsy turvy, upside down. See ਅਸੁ ਵਜਸੁ. “əsət bɪəsət su huɪ ənmila.”—*NP*.

ਅਸਤਮਨ [əstmən] *Skt* ਅਸੁਮਨ *n* a palanquin. “jyō hvɛ srəmɪt əstmən dhər hī.”—*cəɪɪtr 117*.
2 setting, disappearing. See ਅਸਤਨ 2.

ਅਸਤਰ [əstər] *n* a poetic metre also known as bhujəg prəyat. It has four lines and each line is organised as: ISS, ISS, ISS, ISS.

Example:

məha ghor keke ghənā ki ghəṭa jyō,
su dhaya rəṇə bɪjɔli ki chəṭa jyō,
sune sərb dano səmhē sɪdhae,
məha krodh keke su baji nācae.—*mādhata*.

2 *P* ۲۱ a mule. *Skt* ਅਸੁਤਰ. 3 the inner lining of a quilt or jacket. 4 See ਅਸਤੁ.

ਅਸਤਵਨ [əstvən] *Skt* ਸੁਵਨ *n* praise, appreciation. “əsətvən puj kər.”—*səloh*. 2 the act of praising.

ਅਸਤਾ [əsta] a poetic metre variously known as əstra, kɪlka, tarək and toṭək. It has four lines, each organised as: IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS.

Example:

əstɪ lɛ kəlki kər kop bhɪɾyo,
rəṇ rəg surəg bɪkhe bɪcɾyo,
gəhɪ paṇɪ kɾɪpaṇ bɪkhe nə dəryo,
ɾɪs sō rəṇ cɪɾ vɪcɪɾ kəryo.—*kəlki*.

ਅਸਤਾਉਣਾ [əstaʊṇa] *v* ਅ-ਫਥਾਮਨ to stay; to stop; to relax. “ghəṛi doɪ əstəɪke unhā bəcən kita.”—*JSBB*.

ਅਸਤਾਚਲ [əstacəl] *Skt* ਅਸੁਾਚਲ *n* the mountain behind which the sun sets according to the Purans.

ਅਸਤਾਮਾ [əstama] See ਅਸੁੱਥਾਮਾ. “jujhət səll bhəyo əstama.”—*jənmejəy*.

ਅਸਤਾਵਾ [əstava] *P* ۲۱ (the actual word is ਆਬ ਤਾਬਰ, ‘ਬ’ replacing ‘ਫ’). a narrow mouthed jug with a curved spout used by Muslims for ablution.

ਅਸਤਿ [əstɪ], ਅਸਤੀ [əsti] *n* ਅਸਿੁ being, existence. “əsətɪ ek dɪgər kɪ.”—*var majh m*

1. 2 ਅਠਿਬ bone. “əsətɪ cəɾəm bɪstə ke mūde.”—*keda kəbir*.

ਅਸਤੀਨ [əstin] See ਆਸਤੀਨ. “nɪj əstin həlavən kərke.”—*GPS*.

ਅਸਤੁਰਾ [əstura] See ਉਸਤਰਾ. “tej əstura ek mōga-yo.”—*cəɪɪtr 190*.

ਅਸਤੋਤੁ [əstotr] *Skt* ਸੁੋਤੁ *n* praise. 2 a hymn of praise. See ਸੁੁ.

ਅਸਤੰਜਾ [əstəjə] See ਇਸਤਿੰਜਾ.

ਅਸਤੰਭ [əstəbh] *Skt* ਸੁੰਭ *n* a pillar, column. 2 a base, basis, support. 3 halting, obstruction. 4 being like root; stationary.

ਅਸੱਤ [əsət], ਅਸਤਜ [əsəty] *adj* not true; false. 2 opposite of the truth; a lie.

ਅਸਤੁ [əstrə] *Skt* ਅਫਤੁ *n* a weapon meant for throwing such as a quoit, arrow, ball, etc. See ਸਸਤੁ. 2 In the Purans, weapons, working by spells or by recitation of mantars are also termed əstrə, such as mohanəstrə (one of the five arrows of cupid), pavakastra (fire), varuṇəstrə (water), parvastra (mountain), vajrashtra (thunderbolt), etc. People at that time believed that such weapons hurled after reciting mantars proved very destructive. Defence was possible if an opposing weapon after reciting the mantars was likewise hurled. For example a fire-weapon could be undone by a water-weapon etc. Detail of these missiles is given in Sarabloh and charitr 405.

“əgənɪ əstrə chadə təb danəv, jāte bhəe bhəsəm bəhu manəv. vərɪṇ əstrə təb kal cəlayo, səgəl əgənɪ ko tej mɪṭəyo. rachəs pavən əstrə sēdhana, jāte udət bhəe gəṇ nana. bhudərastrə təb kal prəhara, səbh sɪvkən ko praṇ ubara. megh əstrə chora təb danəv, bhij gəe jɪh te səbh manəv, vayu əstrə lɛ kāl cəlayo, səbh meghən tətkaɪ udəyo.”—*cəɪɪtr 405*.

ਅਸਤੁ ਮਾਨ [əstrə man] equipped with missiles, See ਅਸਤੁ. 2 *Skt* ਅਫਤੁਯਮਾਣ who himself is like an əstrə. “nəmo əstrəmane.”—*japu*.

ਅਸਤ੍ਰਾ [əstra] See ਅਸਤਾ.

ਅਸਤ੍ਰਾਪਾਦਕ [əstvpadək] *Skt* *n* something which is real but does not appear to be so due to ignorance.

ਅਸਥ [əsəθ] *n* ਅਸਿਥ. a bone. **2** *adj* not firm; unsteady, fickle.

ਅਸਥਕਿਤ [əsthəkɪt] *Skt* ਫਥਗਿਤ *adj* tired, weary. **2** covered.

ਅਸਥਨ [əsthən] *Skt* ਸੁਨ *n* a teat. “bɪnu əsthən gəu ləveri.”—*bāsāt kəbir*. See ਜੋਇ ਖਸਮ.

ਅਸਥਲ [əsthəl] *Skt* ਫਥਲ *n* a place. **2** dry land. **3** earth. **4** See ਅਫਥਲ. **5** not a nice place; unpopulated waste land. “se əsthəl soɪn cəubare.”—*majh m 5*.

ਅਸਥਲੀ [əsthəli] *Skt* ਫਥਲੀ. *n* a place, spot. **2** a boundary line. **3** earth.

ਅਸਥਾਈ [əsthəi] *Skt* स्थायिन् *adj* stable, lasting, enduring. **2** resident, inhabitant. **3** See ਅਸਥਾਈ ਭਾਵ. **4** ਅਫਥਾਈ in music the earlier part of recitation in Dhrupad. **5** a refrain.

ਅਸਥਾਈ ਭਾਵ [əsthəi bhav] *n* In poetics, the nine bases of emotion, i.e. rətɪ (passion), hasi (joy), şok (distress), krodh (anger), utsah (enthusiasm), bhəy (fear), nīda (scorn), vɪsməy (wonder) and nɪrved (non-chalance). They result in aesthetic pleasures named after these sites. See ਰਸ.

ਅਸਥਾਨ [əsthən] *Skt* ਫਥਾਨ *n* a residence, place to stay. “əsthən harɪ nɪh kevlə.”—*guj ə m 1*.

ਅਸਥਾਪਨ [əsthəpən] *n* the act of establishing.

ਅਸਥਾਮਾ [əsthəma] See ਅਸ੍ਥਾਮਾ.

ਅਸਥਾਲਯ [əsthəlay] ਅਸਿਥ-ਆਲਯ. a house of bones, grave. “pahənko əsthəlay ko sɪr nat phɪryo kəchu hath nə ayo.”—*səvəye 33*.

ਅਸਥਾਵਰ [əsthəvər] *Skt* ਫਥਾਵਰ *adj* stable, static, immovable. “əsthəvər jəgəm kit pətəga.”—*gəu kəbir*. **2** *n* immovable objects of nature like trees, mountains, etc.

ਅਸਥਿ [əsthɪ] *n* ਅਸਿਥ a bone.

ਅਸਥਿਤ [əsthɪt] *Skt* ਫਿਥਤ *adj* situated,

established, firm. “asthɪt bhəe bɪnsɪ səbh cɪd.”—*bher m 5*. “cəɾənkəməl asthɪt rɪd ətəɪ.”—*sar m 5*. **2** ਅ-ਫਿਥਤ unstable.

ਅਸਥਿਤਿ [əsthɪtɪ] *Skt* ਫਿਥਤਿ *n* stability, steadiness. “kəhā asthɪtɪ paɪe.”—*biha, chət m 5*. **2** ਅ-ਫਿਥਤਿ instability.

ਅਸਥਿਰ [əsthɪr], ਅਸਥਿਰੁ [əsthɪru] *Skt* स्थिर *adj* stable, eternal. “əsthɪr jo manɪo deh so təu terəu hoɪ hɛ kheh.”—*jeja m 9*. **2** fixed, stable, firm. “əsthɪr rəh-hu dɔlhu mət kəb-hū.”—*dhəna m 5*. **3** ਅਫਿਥਰ *adj* not firm, transitory, volatile, unstable. “asthɪru kəre nɪhcəlu ɪh mənua.”—*dhəna m 5*. ‘Stabilise this infirm mind.’

ਅਸਥਿਰੁਮਤਿ [əsthɪrumətɪ] a firm resolve or belief, firm faith. **2** capricious thinking.

ਅਸਥੁਰ [əsthur], ਅਸਥੂਲ [əsthul] *Skt* ਫਥੁਰ and ਫਥੂਲ *adj* fat. **2** dense. **3** broad, extensive. **4** huge, massive. “nanək so sukhəm soi asthul.”—*sukhməni*.

ਅਸਥੰਭ [əsthəbh] See ਅਸਤੰਭ. “əsthəbhə səbəd sadhu svəjənəh.”—*səhəs m 5*. “nabhɪ kəməl əsthəbh nə hoto, tā pavənu kəvənu ghəɪ səhɪta?”—*sɪdhgosəɪ*.

ਅਸਥੰਭਨ [əsthəbhən], ਅਸਥੰਮਨ [əsthəmən] *Skt* ਸੁੰਭਨ *n* the act of stopping, hindering. **2** support, basis. “baɪ rup əsthəbhənəh.”—*səhəs m 5*. “guru ka səbəd mənɦɪ asthəmən.”—*sukhməni*. **3** petrify.

ਅਸਦ [əsəd] *Skt* *adj* not ਸਦ (the best) **2** *n* a lion, tiger. **3** Leo, the fifth sign of the Zodiac.

ਅਸਦਖਾਨ [əsədkhan] Nawab Asad Khan, whose title was Asafuddaula. Ibrahim was his original name. During the reign of Shahjahan, he held the rank of a commander of four thousand and of seven thousand troops respectively. During the initial campaign of Banda Bahadur, he was subedar of Delhi. Bahadur Shah appointed him as chief attorney, a rank above that of a minister. He died in 1717 AD.

ਅਸੱਦ [əʃədd] *A* **اسد** *adj* very much, beyond measure.

ਅਸਦਿਸ਼ [əsdriʃ] *Skt* असदृश *adj* who has no equal; unique, unparalleled, unequalled.

ਅਸਨ [əsən] *Skt* अशन *n* a meal; food, things worth-eating. “asən bəsən dhən dham kahu me na dekhyo.”—*BGK*. **2** *Skt* असन् blood. **3** *Skt* असन the act of throwing. See **ਅਸ** *vr*.

ਅਸਨਾ [əsna], **ਅਸਨਾਇ** [əsnaɪ] *P* **اسنا** *n* a friend. **2** an acquaintance. **3** a swimmer.

ਅਸਨਾਈ [əsnaɪ] *P* **اسنا** *n* friendship, intimacy. **2** acquaintance. “jo kɪchu hoə səbh kɪchu tujh te teri səbh asnai.”—*BIla m l*. **3** the art and skill of swimming.

ਅਸਨਾਹ [əsnaɦ], **ਅਸਨਾਹਾ** [əsnaɦa] *Skt* स्नेह *n* love, affection, intimacy. **2** a paramour, chum, friend. See **ਆਸਨਾ**. “səbh mɪthɪa əsnaha.”—*asa m 5*. “guru kɪrpa te mohɪ əsnaha.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਅਸਨਾਨ [əsnan] See **ਇਸਨਾਨ** and **ਸਨਾਨ**. **2** *A* **اسنان** a tooth.

ਅਸਨੇਹ [əsneh] *Skt* स्नेह *n* love, affection, attachment. “nam nə pavɦɪ bɪnu əsneh.”—*gəu m 3*. **2** **ਅਸ** (such) ਨੇਹ; such love.

ਅਸਨੇਹਿ [əsnehɪ], **ਅਸਨੇਹੀ** [əsnehɪ] *Skt* स्नेहिन् *adj* dear friend, relative, well wisher. “səbh mɪthɪa əsnehɪ.”—*sor m 5*.

ਅਸਨੇਹੁ [əsnehu] See **ਅਸਨੇਹ**.

ਅਸਪ [əsəp] *P* **اسب** *n* a horse, stallion. **2** knight (in the chess game)

ਅਸਪਤ [əsɔt], **ਅਸਪਤਿ** [əsɔtɪ] *adj* lord of horses. **2** *n* the sun. “əsɔtɪ gəjpətɪ nəɦɪ nəɦɪd.”—*tiləg namdev*. ‘There are lords of horses, elephants and men, but that of Namdev is the lord of all the chiefs.’

ਅਸਪਦ [əsɔd] See **ਆਸਪਦ**.

ਅਸਪਰਸ [əsɔrəs] *Skt* असपर्श *adj* untouched; not touching. **2** a sect that avoids touching metals etc. **3** In Sikhism, a person who restrains his senses from indulging in evil. See **ਅਪਰਸ**. **4** असपृश्य *adj* unworthy of touch; untouchable.

ਅਸਪਾਂ [əsɔpā] plural of **ਅਸਪ**.

ਅਸਪਾਣ [əsɔpā] See **ਅਸਿਪਾਣਿ**.

ਅਸਪਾਤ [əsɔpət] *Skt* अस्पत्र *n* a sheet of steel, from which swords are made. See **ਅਸਿਪਤੁ**.

ਅਸਪੀ [əsɔpi] *adj* a keeper of horses. **2** *n* a cavalier.

ਅਸਪ੍ਰਿਹ [əsɔprɪɦ] *Skt* अस्पृह *adj* without greed; uncovetous. **2** desireless.

ਅਸਫਲ [əsɔɦl] *adj* fruitless; in vain. **2** worthless. **3** abortive.

ਅਸਫੁਰਤ [əsɔɦurət], **ਅਸਫੁਰਿਤ** [əsɔɦurɪt] *Skt* सफुरित *adj* suddenly struck (idea), intuitive. **2** capricious, transient. **3** revealed. **4** ਅ-ਸਫੁਰਿਤ. which is not within the grasp of knowledge.

ਅਸਫੋਟ [əsɔɦot], **ਅਸਫੋਟਕ** [əsɔɦotək] *Skt* अस्फुट *adj* not clear, not well known. **2** sundry, perfunctory. See **əsɔɦotək kəbbɪt** in *Dasam Granth*.

ਅਸਫੰਦ ਯਾਰ [əsɔɦənd yar] *P* **اسفندیار** son of Gustasap, king of Iran. He was a valiant person who on the orders of his father went to capture Rustam, but was killed by the latter. Asfand Yar greatly promoted the fire worshipping Parsi cult. His name appears in the eighth Hikayat.

ਅਸਬ [əsəb] *P* **اسب** *n* horse.

ਅਸਬਾਬ [əsəbāb] *P* **اسباب** *n* plural of **ਸਬਬ** reasons. **2** goods, provisions.

ਅਸਭਯ [əsəbɦy]. *Skt* *adj* lacking in etiquette, uncultured, vulgar, uncouth, ill-mannered.

ਅਸਮ [əsəm] *Skt* unequal, uneven. **2** an odd number. **3** *Skt* *n* a stone. **4** a mountain. **5** a cloud.

ਅਸਮਝ [əsəməɦ] *adj* ignorant, unwise, stupid. **2** devoid of knowledge. “mənə əsəməɦ səɦu səɦɪ pətiana.”—*ram m 5*.

ਅਸਮਦ [əsɔməd] *Skt* असमद् *pron* we, the like of us. **2** our, ours.

ਅਸਮਰਥ [əsɔmərəɦ] *Skt* असमर्थ *adj* unable, incapable, weak. **2** unintelligent, dull, lacking

the ability for work.

ਅਸਮਾਣ [əsmən] See ਅਸਮਾਨ.

ਅਸਮਾਨ [əsmən] *P* آسمان *n* the sky, that revolves like a grindstone. “əsmən jɪmi dərəkhat.” –*tilōg m 5. 2 Skt* ਅ-ਸਮਾਨ. unequal, not plain. **3** unparalleled, superb, unique, infatuation, violence, greed, vanity. “kəhɪ kəbir khojəu əsmən.” –*gəu. 4 n* one who does not regard any one as an equal; vanity, arrogance. “həs het asa əsmən.” –*gəu m 1. ‘violence, infatuation, greed and vanity.’*

ਅਸਮਾਨ ਖ਼ਾਨ [əsmən xān] See ਅਸਮਾਨ ਖ਼ਾਨ.

ਅਸਮਿਤਾ [əsmɪta] *Skt* ਅਸਿਮਤਾ *n* considering the visible and the invisible as one; according to Yog Shastar this is one of the five torments, and is named hridəygrēthɪ in Vedant.

ਅਸਮੇਧ [əsməd] See ਅਸੁਮੇਧ.

ਅਸਮੰਜਸ [əsməjəs] *Skt* ਅਸਮੰਜਸ *adj* inappropriate, improbable, unsuitable. “sun masi, əsmənjəs gatha.” –*NP. 2* incoherent, impertinent. **3** tactless. **4 n** improper time. **5** son of Sagar born to Keshini; he was an evil person, so his father drove him out of his house. After his father’s death, he ascended the throne. According to Harivansh, he became a valiant fighter. His son’s name was Anshuman. See ਸਗਰ.

ਅਸਯੁਪਾਸਕ [əsyupəsək] *Skt* ਅਸਿਯੁ-ਪਾਸਕ *adj* training, cavalry. **2** ਅਸਿ-ਉਪਾਸਕ a worshipper of the sword; a practitioner of weaponry.

ਅਸਰ [əsər] *A* اثر *n* an effect. **2** pressure. **3** a mark, spot. **4** a connection, relation. **5** history. **6** *A* عصر *to* squeeze. **7** to stop. **8** to give.

ਅਸਰਗ [əsərg] *Skt* ਅਸਰਗ *adj* sans ਸਰਗ (creation), uncreated. “nəməstəv asərgē.” –*japu. See* ਸਰਗ.

ਅਸਰਣ [əsəraṅ] *Skt* ਅਸਰਣ *adj* who does not find refuge anywhere; helpless. See ਅਸਰਣ ਸਰਣ.

ਅਸਰਣਸਰਣ [əsəraṅ sərəṅ], ਅਸਰਨਸਰਨ [əsəraṅ sərəṅ] *adj* the protector of those whom no one gives shelter; a shelterer of the shelterless.

“əsəraṅ sərəṅ ek dai.” –*gyan.*

ਅਸਰਫ [əsəraf] *A* اشرف *adj* (one) who is profoundly noble; unique; who has no parallel.

ਅਸਰਫੀ [əsərfi] *P* اشرفی *n* a gold coin; This coin was first introduced in Spain. It was equal to three rupees at current rates. In India, several emperors issued it in their name, but its value has never been constant like that of silver coins. It has fluctuated with the rise/fall in the price of gold. “kadh əsərphi dhəni kəhayo.” –*cəritr 38.*

ਅਸਰਫੁਲਮਖਲੁਕਾਤ [əsərfuɫmæxlukaɪ] *A* اشرف مخلوقات *adj* the best of the created beings; man, human being.

ਅਸਰਾਉ [əsrau] *Skt* ਅਸੁਯ *n* support, succour, basis. “vɪɪɪ səca əsrau.” –*var ram 1 m 3. 2* refuge. “cukə səbh əsrau.” –*sri ə m 5. ‘jakəu koɪ nə rakhe praṇi tɪsu tu deɦɪ əsrau.’* –*sar m 5.*

ਅਸਰਾਨਦੀ [əsranədi] according to Ratan Mala, the wind discharged from the anus. See ਅਸੁਰਨਦੀ.

ਅਸਰਾਫ [əsraf] *A* اشراف *adj* plural of ਸਰੀਫ; gentle and noble persons.

ਅਸਰਾਰ [əsrar] *adv* continuously, without break.

2 A اسرار *n* plural of ਸਿੱਚ, secrets, hidden hopes.

3 A اصرار *n* persistence, insistence. **4 A** اشرار *plural* of ਸਰੀਚ.

ਅਸਰਾਲ [əsral] *adj* terrible, dreadful. **2 P** اَسْرال or اَسْرال *n* a python. **3** ਅਸੁਰਾਲ the place of the demons. **4** hell, the Hades. “bhe sagər əsral pəɪa.” –*ram ə m 1. See* ਜਲਾਬਿੰਬ.

ਅਸਰੀਤ [əsrit] such a custom, such usage. **2 Skt** अशित *adj* gluttonous. **3** a village menial, dependent on others. **4** a special menial Brahmin by caste, incharge of kitchen on the occasion of a marriage or mourning. “hoɪ əsrit puroɦɪta.” –*BG.*

ਅਸਰੂਪ [əsrup] *Skt* ਸੁਰੂਪ *n* a form, figure. “pəuṅ paṅi əgṅi əsrup.” –*oḱkar. ‘vəraṅ bhekh əsrup*

nə japi.”—*sidhgosət*. 2 one’s own image. 3 *adj* ਅਰੂਪ without form; shapeless. 4 ਅਸੁ (breath) ਰੂਪ, the embodiment of life.

ਅਸਲ [əsl] *A* اصل *adj* pure, true, real. See ਅਸਲਿ. 2 *n* a root, See ਅਸਲੁ. 3 principal amount. 4 a race, tribe, lineage. 5 respect, reputation. 6 *A* عسل honey. 7 *adj* good, gentle. 8 *Skt* *n* iron. 9 a weapon.

ਅਸਲਮ [əsləm] *A* سلم *adj* very simple. 2 highly virtuous. 3 very secure.

ਅਸਲਮ ਖਾਂ [əsləm xā] See ਇਸਲਾਮ ਖਾਂ.

ਅਸਲਿ [əslɪ] *adv* in fact, really. “nanək te nər əslɪ khər jɪ bɪnu guṇ gərəbu kərət.”—*səva m 1*. See ਅਸਲ 1.

ਅਸਵ [əsvə] *Skt* आसव. wine, liquor. “pɪpət əsvə bhət.”—*dətt*. See आसव.

ਅਸਵਦ [əsvəd] *A* اسود *adj* thick black (ਸਵਦ means black) 2 *n* a black stone, about six or seven inches in length, fixed in the wall of Kaba. According to Abbas Muhammad, it was white when it fell from the heaven but gradually turned black because of touching by human beings. After the dissolution of the world, while God will be administering justice to people, this stone will acquire two eyes and a tongue. With its eyes, it will identify persons who kissed it and with the tongue it will give evidence in favour of such devotees.

ਅਸਵਾਰ [əsvar] *P* سوار *a* horse rider. *adj*(one) who is riding a horse. 2 riding some conveyance. 3 *n* cavalry soldier. *Skt* आस्वार one who bridles a horse.

ਅਸਵਾਰਾ [əsvara] *n* an attack, a march, procession. “xalse ne əjj asvara karna he.”—*prov*. 2 death, breathing one’s last. “navi patšahi da əsvara kis prəkar hoia?”—*bhəgtavli*. 3 a copy of Guru Granth Sahib. “bəhuro le javhu əsvara.”—*GPS*. 4. Guru Granth Sahib being taken in a procession.

ਅਸਵਾਰੀ [əsvari] *P* سوارى *n* the act of mounting a

horse. 2 knowledge of horse riding. 3 a conveyance, fit for riding.

ਅਸਾ [əsa] short form for आसा. “mən məhɪ rakhəu ek əsa re.”—*dev m 5*. 2 See ਅਸਾਂ. amongst us. “əsa joru nahi je kiču kərɪ sak-hɪ.”—*suhɪ m 4*.

ਅਸਾਂ [əsā] *pron* plural of ਮੈਂ we. “əsā bhɪ othe jaṇa.”—*vəḍ m 1 əlahṇia*.

ਅਸਾਸਹ [əsasəh] See आसासै.

ਅਸਾਸਾ [əsasa] *A* اسه *n* property. 2 assets, eminence.

ਅਸਾਸਤ੍ਰੀ [əsastri] *Skt* अशास्त्रिन् *adj*(one) who does not know the Shastars (religious texts); uneducated, illiterate. 2 (one) who goes against the Shastars. 3 believing in fake Shastars.

ਅਸਾਹ [əsah], **ਅਸਾਂਹ** [əsāh] *Skt* असामु in us, among us. “əvugṇ səbh əsah.”—*sri m 1*.

ਅਸਾਜ [əsaj] *adj* impossible to create; irreparable, impossible. “əsajyē saji səmjɪa.”—*səhəs m 5*. See ਸਮਜਿਆ.

ਅਸਾਡੜਾ [əsadṛa] *adj* ours. “je tu mɪtr əsadṛa.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਅਸਾਡੜੇ [əsadṛe] *adj* ours. “mɪtr əsadṛe sei.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਅਸਾਡਾ [əsada] *adj* See ਅਸਾਡੜਾ.

ਅਸਾਂਤਿ [əsātɪ] *Skt* अशांति *n* lack of peace, restlessness, commotion.

ਅਸਾਧ [əsadh] *Skt* असाध्य *adj* which cannot be proved, intractable. 2 that cannot be cured. “əsadh rog upjɪo tən bhɪtərɪ tərət nə kahu tario.”—*maru m 5*. See ਅਸਾਧੁ.

ਅਸਾਧਾਰਣ [əsadharaṇ] *adj* uncommon, exceptional. 2 special, extraordinary.

ਅਸਾਧਿ [əsadhɪ] ਅਸਾਧ. See ਅਸਾਧ.

ਅਸਾਧੁ [əsadhɪ] *Skt* *adj* unholy, bad, wicked, villainous.

ਅਸਾਧਿਯ [əsadhɪ] See ਅਸਾਧ.

ਅਸਾਨ [əsən] *A* اسان *Skt* a benefaction, a virtuous act. 2 kindness. 3 *P* آسان *adj* easy, convenient,

facile.

ਅਸਾਨਮੰਦ [əsanmōd], **ਅਸਾਨਵੰਦ** [əsanvōd] *P* انحراف
adj indebted, obliged, grateful.

ਅਸਾਮੀ [əsami] *A* می n plural of ਇਸਮ; plural
of ਅਸਮਾ. **2** a rank, post, an appointment. **3** a
person paying hiring charges, revenue etc. **4** a party
taking side in a legal case.

ਅਸਾਰ [əsar] *S* adj unconscious, oblivious,
inattentive. “na soie əsar.”—*s kəbir*. **2** *Skt*
without ਸਾਰ (essence); inessential. **3** shoddy,
cheap. **4** *n* a castor oil plant. **5** sandalwood.
6 an incense stick. **7** *Skt* ਅਸਾਰ rain shower.
“nenəhu nir əsar bəhe.”—*asa kəbir*. **8** *A* عمارت
plural of ਅਸਾਰ, mark, sign, symptom.

ਅਸਾਰਤ [əsarət] *A* اشارة n a sign, signal. “kərhī
ucaɪ, əsarət dəl dəi.”—*cəritr 151*. ‘By raising
his hand, (he) gave a signal to the troops.’

ਅਸਾਰਥ [əsarəth] *Skt* ਅਸਾਰਥ n worthless things,
vain possessions. **2** a worthless action.
“suarəth tɾaɟɪ asərəthɪ rəciɔ, nəhɪ simrə
prəbhɔ.”—*sar m 5*.

ਅਸਾਰਥਿ [əsarəthɪ] in vain, See ਅਸਾਰਥ.

ਅਸਾਰ [əsaɾ] *Skt* ਅਸਾਰ n the month of Harh, the
fourth month of Bikrami year. Full moon
marks its utraṣaḍha.

ਅਸਾਰਾ [əsaɾa], **ਅਸਾਰੀ** [asari] adj our, ours. “nāhi
kiɪchu əsaɾa ju.”—*majh m 5*. “rakh-hu sərəm
əsaɾi.”—*majh m 5*.

ਅਸਿ [əsɪ] See *vr* ਅਸੁ n a cutting weapon,
sword. “əsɪ kripan khəḍo khəɾəɟ tɪpək
təbər əvɪ tir.”—*sənama*. **2** a stream that flows
near Kashi. “bənərəsɪ əsɪ bəsta.”—*gḍd*
namdev. **3** in the phrase. “tətvməsɪ.” (ਤਤ-
ਤੂੰ-ਅਸਿ) which means ‘that is you’, it is second
person singular ‘thou’. “sam ju bed tətvməsɪ
mane.”—*GPS*.

ਅਸਿਕਨੀ [əsɪkni] *Skt* असिकनी See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਭਾਗਾ. Chenab
river. **2** night. **3** a female servant or slave of
ladies of the harem.

ਅਸਿਕੇਤੁ [əsɪketu] *n* one who has ਅਸਿ (sword)

in his ਕੇਤੁ (flag); the deathless one, God. “sri
əsɪketu jəɟət ke isa.”—*cɔpəi*. **2** Guru Gobind
Singh.

ਅਸਿੱਖ [əsɪkkh] *adj* who is not a Sikh; who has
not imbibed the doctrine of Guru Nanak Dev.
2 See ਅਸਿੱਖਿਤ.

ਅਸਿੱਖਿਤ [əsɪkkhɪt] *Skt* असिक्वित adj who has not
received training. **2** uneducated, illiterate.
3 uncouth, uncivilised, vulgar.

ਅਸਿਤ [əsɪt] *adj* not white. **2** black. “əsɪt bəstrə
tɪh əɟ.”—*parəs*. **3** unlimited, endless. **4** *Skt*
ਅਸਿਤ blunt, not sharp. **5** eaten, contaminated.
6 *n* the name of a king of the Surya dynasty
who was a son of Dhruvsandhi. After his defeat
by the Haihay clan, he retreated to the
Himalayas.

ਅਸਿਤਬਾਰਿ [əsɪtbarɪ] *n* a river carrying black
water; Jamna (Yamuna) river—*sənama*.

ਅਸਿਤਬਾਰਿਪਤਿ [əsɪtbarɪpətɪ] master of Jamna
river, Krishandev—*sənama*.

ਅਸਿਤਾ [əsɪta] *adj* not white, black. “əsɪta nɪsɪ
mo əsɪ se biɟse.”—*səmuḍr mēthən*. **2** *n*
Jamna river. **3** *Skt* असितु adj an eater, a devourer.
4 *Skt* असितु a thrower.

ਅਸਿਧਰ [əsɪdhər], **ਅਸਿਧਾਰੀ** [əsɪdhari] *adj* who
wields a sword, swordsman. “ənbiɪkar
əsɪdhari.”—*həzare*. **2** *n* Mahakal; Shiv, the
destroyer. **3** sword wielding, Khalsa.

ਅਸਿਧਾਵ [əsɪdhav] a nomad who polishes
weapons. See ਅਸਿ and ਧਾਵ.

ਅਸਿਯੁਜ [əsɪdhɔj] See ਅਸਿਕੇਤੁ. “sri əsɪdhɔj ju
kəriəhu rəccha.”—*cɔpəi*.

ਅਸਿਨੀ [əsɪni] *n* an army of swordmen—*sənama*.
2 an army of ਅਸੁ (horses), cavalry—*sənama*.

ਅਸਿ ਪਤ੍ਰ [əsɪ pətɾ] *Skt* n the blade of sword.
2 according to the Purans, hell spread over
four thousand miles on the earth, having a
dense forest of trees bearing swordlike leaves
which, while falling upon the sinners, clip
their limbs.

ਅਸਿਪਾਣਿ [əʃɪpaɳɪ], **ਅਸਿਪਾਣੀ** [əʃɪpaɳi], **ਅਸਿਪਾਨਿ** [əʃɪpanɪ] *n* Mahakal, the great destroyer holding a sword in hand. “sɪɪ əʃɪpaɳɪ kɪɪpa tumɪ kər.”—*ramav*. **2** Guru Gobind Singh. **3** a baptized Sikh.

ਅਸ਼ਿਵਾ [əʃɪva] *adj* inauspicious. “ʃɪva (ਗਿਦੜੀ) əʃɪva (ਅਮੰਗਲ) pukarət bhai.”—*GPS*. ‘a female jackal giving out ill-omened sounds.’ See ਸ਼ਿਵਾ.

ਅਸੀ [əsi] See ਅਸਿ. **2** See ਅੱਸੀ. **3** *pron* plural of ਮੈਂ, we. “əsi khəte bəhūt kəməvde.”—*səva m 5*. **4** *adj* who holds ਅਸਿ (sword). “əsi gədi kəci bəl gədhē.”—*cəɪɪtr 405*. ‘wielder of the sword, wearer of the armour.’

ਅਸੀਸ [əsis], **ਅਸੀਸੜੀ** [əsisɪɪ] *Skt* आशिष् *n* a blessing, prayer. “dehʊ səjəɳ əsisɪɪa.”—*sohɪla*.

ਅਸੀਨ [əsin] *sat*. See ਆਸੀਨ. **2** “asən dəs əsin.”—*NP*.

ਅਸੀਬਹਾਦੁਰ [əʃɪbəhadʊr] Poets like Bhai Sukha Singh having translated ‘teg’ into ‘əsi’, have attributed this name to the ninth Sikh Guru.

ਅਸੀਮ [əsim] *adj* endless, boundless, unlimited. “payo ənəd əsim hē.”—*ʃəloh*.

ਅਸੀਰ [əsir] *A* اَسِير *adj* great, high. **2** chosen, choicest, best. **3** *A* اَسِير *arrested, prisoner*. “gɪɪyo ədh jyō hve nɪɪpətɪ dɪɪg yut bhəyo əsir.”—*cəɪɪtr 30*. **4** *A* اَسِير *near, close by*. **5** tangled hair.

ਅਸੀਰਬਚਨ [əʃɪrɪbəcən], **ਅਸੀਰਬਾਦ** [əʃɪrɪbad] *n* a blessing, benediction, an initiatory sermon.

ਅਸੀਲ [əsil] *Skt* असील *n* lack of ਸੀਲ (good conduct), without virtue. **2** *adj* of bad character; depraved. **3** *A* اَسِيل-اَسِيل *adj* virtuous, nice, gentle. **4** a legitimate issue of wedded parents; gentle, descent.

ਅਸੁ [əsu] See *vr* ਅਸੁ *n* mind, heart. **2** vital breath. “bəsu dē əsu dē jəg me jəs lije.”—*krisən*. **3** *Skt* असु *a tear*. “utsəv səme janɪ əsu roki.”—*GPS*. **4** *Skt* असु *a horse*. “əsu həsti rəth əsvari.”—*sukhməni*.

ਅਸੁਅਰਿ [əsuəɪɪ] *n* the enemy of vital breath;

Yam, the God of death. **2** the destroyer of life, a weapon—*sənama*. **3** a killer, thug—*sənama*. **4** the enemy of ਅਸੁ (horse), a tiger.—*sənama*.

ਅਸੁਅਰਿ ਅੰਤਕ [əsuəɪɪ əntək]—*sənama*. enemy of ਅਸੁ (breath), the noose.

ਅਸੁਆਸਨ [əsuəsən] an assurance. See ਆਸਾਸਨ. **2** ਅਸੁ-ਆਸਨ a blanket to cover the saddle. **3** a saddle; padded seat on the horse back.

ਅਸੁਅੰ [əsuə] *adj* without ਸੁਵਨ (son), childless. **2** without ego, unselfconscious, free from pride. “ənkəl əpəl dɪɪl əsuə.”—*əkal*.

ਅਸੁਹਰ [əsuɦər] one who takes ਅਸੁ (breath), a killer, an enemy. **2** Yam, the god of death. **3** poison.

ਅਸੁਚਿ [əʃuɪɪ] *Skt adj* impure, profane.

ਅਸੁਦਾ [əsuɪɪ] *n* the provider of ਅਸੁ (vital air); amrit, nectar—*sənama*.

ਅਸੁਦਾਨ [əsuɪɪdən] *n* ਅਸੁਦਾਨ horse giving in charity. “əsuɪɪdən gəjɪdən.”—*ram namdev*.

ਅਸੁਧ [əsuɪɪd] *adj* unconscious, unaware, senseless. **2** *Skt* असुद्ध *adj* impure, filthy. **3** incorrect, erroneous.

ਅਸੁਧਿ [əʃsuɪɪdɪɪ] *n* an impurity. **2** a lapse.

ਅਸੁਨ [əsun] *n* *Skt* आसुन *n* the month of Assu, seventh month of the Indian calendar, its full moon is in Asvini lunar mansion.

ਅਸੁਨਿ [əsunɪ] *n* during the month of Assu. “əsunɪ əv pɪɪɪ! sɑ dhən jɦuɪɪ mui.”—*baramah tukhari*.

ਅਸੁਨੀ [əsunɪ] *n* cavalry.—*sənama*.

ਅਸੁਨੀਕੁਮਾਰ [əsunɪkumār] See ਅਸੁਨਿ ਕੁਮਾਰ. “əsunɪ kumār kete əsɑ əvtar kete.”—*əkal*.

ਅਸੁਪਤਿ [əsupətɪ] *n* master of the horse, the sun. **2** master of life, the human soul. **3** transcendent God.

ਅਸੁਪਵਨ [əsupəvən] *adj* (horse) having the speed of wind; a very fast running horse. “əsupəvən həsətɪ əsvari.”—*gəv m 5*.

ਅਸੁਭ [əʃubh] *Skt adj* inauspicious, unpropitious. **2** *n* an unlucky happening, a calamity.

ਅਸੁਭ ਚਿੰਤਕ [əʃubh chītək] *adj* hostile; (one) who wishes ill of others.

ਅਸੁਭ ਚਿੰਤਨ [əʃubh chītən] *n* illwill, hostile thinking.

ਅਸੁਮੇਧ [əsumedh] See ਅਸੁਮੇਧ. “əsumedh jəgne.” –*gōḍ namdev*. **2** son of king Janmejaya born to a slave girl. See ਦਸਮ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਜਨਮੇਜਯ ਰਾਜ, ਅੰਗ 195.

ਅਸੁਮੇਧਾਨ [əsumedhan] Janmejaya's second son born of a slave girl. See ਦਸਮ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ.

ਅਸੁਰ [əsur] *Skt n* one who over throws gods, a demon. See ਅਸੁ *vr* “əngən kal əsur təb mare.” –*caritr* 405. **2** a fiend, ghost. **3** the sun that shines, See ਅਸੁ *vr* **4** a wrong act, sin. “əsur sēghare sukhī vāse.” –*sri m* 3. “sətīguru əsur sēgharu.” –*sri ə m* 1. **5** an evil doer. “kukrīt kərəm je jəg məhī karhi, nam əsur tīn ko jəg dhərhi.” –*VN*. **6** in Nighunṭ¹ it means a cloud. **7** *adj* life-bearing, alive. **8** In Shastarnammala ignorant writers have put ਅਸੁਰ in place of ਅਸੁ, which means ‘thrown away’. See ਅਸੁ *vr* “pəsupətī prīthəm bəkhanke əsur śəbəd phun dehu.” –112. The correct version is: “əsr śəbəd phun dehu” meaning ‘an arrow thrown after remembering the name of Pashupati (Shiv)’. **9** In the Rig Ved, this term figures for god because ਅਸੁ *vr* stands for brightness of metal. It is also so for imparting life. See ਰਿਗਵੇਦ 1-35-9: असुरः सर्वेषां प्राणदः In the Zoroastrian scripture, Zend, ਅਹੁਰ stands for god. Sanskrit [s] becomes [h] in Zend. For example: सपु-हड्ड, दस-दु, मास-माह. **10** In Valmik's Ramayan, in chapter 45 it is held that Varun's daughter Varuni (wine), named Sura as well, appeared at the time of the churning of the sea of milk and rice but she was not accepted by the

¹An ancient dictionary of the the Vedas by Kashyap, on which saint Yasak wrote a commentary. This is a very old document. It efficiently enables the grasp of the Vedic diction.

demons. So they were named ਅਸੁਰ as against those named ਸੁਰ who accepted her.

ਅਸੁਰ ਸੰਘਾਰ [əsur sēghar] *adj* comparable to destroyers or killers like demons, monstrous. “hoə əsur sēghar.” –*sri ə m* 5. **2** killer of demons. **3** killed the evil doers.

ਅਸੁਰਸੰਘਾਰਕ [əsursēgharək], ਅਸੁਰਸੰਘਾਰਣ [əsur-sēgharəṇ] *adj* a killer of demons, destruction of evil-doers. **2** eliminator of the property of demons. “mera prəbhū saca əsur sēgharəṇ.” –*maru solhe m* 3.

ਅਸੁਰਗੁਰੂ [əsurguru] *n* the teacher of demons, Shukracary.

ਅਸੁਰ ਨਦੀ [əsur nədi] *n* rectum; anus through which filth flows out. “əsur nədi ka bēdhe mul.” –*ram beni*. per yog the posture of sitting with heel stuck in the rectum so as to close it. **2** a flow of evil ideas.

ਅਸੁਰਪਿਤ [əsurpīt] *n* father of the demons, Kashyap. –*sənama*.

ਅਸੁਰਪਿਤਣੀ [əsurpītṇi] *n* the earth, Kashyap's wife. –*sənama*.

ਅਸੁਰਰਾਜ [əsur raj] *adj* the king of demons. **2** *n* Ravan. –*sənama*.

ਅਸੁਰਰਾਜਅਰਿ [əsur rajərī] *n* the enemy of Ravan, Ram Chandar. –*sənama*.

ਅਸੁਰਾ ਨਦੀ [əsura nədi] discharge of wind through the anus, “əsura nədi əpuṭhi tərē.” –*rətənmala bēno*. ‘By preventing its slanting discharge it regulates the flow.’

ਅਸੁਰਾਰਦਨ [əsurarədn] *Skt* असुरार्दन *n* one who crushes demons. **2** Ram Chandar. “əsurarədn ke kərko jīn ek-hi ban bīkhe tən cakhyo.” –*ramav*.

ਅਸੁਰਾਰਿ [əsurarī] *Skt n* enemy of the demons, god. “nīksi əsurarī ki sən cəli.” –*cāḍi* 1.

ਅਸੁਰਿਸ [əsuris] *adj* ਅਸੁਰ-ਈਸ the king of demons. **2** *n* Ravan. –*sənama*.

ਅਸੁਰੀ [əsuri] *n* a demoness –*sənama*. See ਅਸੁਰੀ. **2** *Dg* rye *Skt* ਅਸੁਰੀ mustard.

ਅਸੁਰੇਸ [əsures] *adj* ਅਸੁਰ-ਈਸ the king of demons. **2** *n* Ravan. **3** Bali. **4** Hiranyakashipu. **5** Shumbh. **6** the rule of demons, Mahadev.

ਅਸੁਰੇ ਪੁਰ [əsuro pur] the battlefield brimming with demons. “mūd kəṭyo əsuro pur ma.” –*cēḍi l*. **2** city of demons, the underworld.

ਅਸੁਲੁ [əsulu] *adv* from the origin, since the beginning, from the creation of reality. “əsulu ik dhatu.” –*jəpυ*. See ਅਸਲ 2 and ਧਾਤੁ.

ਅਸੁ [əsu] See ਅਸੁ and ਅੱਸੁ. “əsυ sukhi vāsēḍia jīna māṭa hətī rāṭ.” –*majh barahmah*.

ਅਸੁਆ [əsua] *Skt* ਅਸੁਆ *n* jealousy, malice, envy. “səṛəṇ pəṛṭo təjī gərəbəsua.” –*gəυ m* 5. ‘renouncing pride and malice.’

ਅੱਸੁਆ [əsuā] *n* a tear.

ਅਸੁਝ [əsujh] *adj* invisible. “əsujh he.” –*jəpυ*. **2** ignorant, stupid.

ਅਸੁਣੀ [əsuni] *n* hope, longing. “vətī əsuṇi bāṇṭ.” –*s fərid*. ‘equipped again with hope.’

ਅਸੁਤ [əsut] *adj* lacking alignment, misfit. **2** unborn. **3** *Skt* ਅਸੁਤੁਤ unstitched, without connection, uninterested. “adī rup əsut.” –*jəpυ*.

ਅਸੁਦਾ [əsuda] See ਆਸੁਦਾ. “nīj nīj sən əsudi kərke.” –*GPS*.

ਅਸੁਯਕ [əsuyək] *Skt adj* jealous, envious.

ਅਸੁਯਾ [əsuya] See ਅਸੁਆ.

ਅਸੁਲ [əsul] See ਉਸੁਲ.

ਅਸੇਅ [əsəə] *Skt* ਆਸੁਯ *n* support, prop, basis. “kī əsəəs.” –*gyan*. **2** *adj* (one) who does not consume anything. **3** what is difficult to consume.

ਅਸੇਸ [əsəs], **ਅਸੇਖ** [əsəkh] *Skt* ਅਸੇਸ, *adj* complete, whole. **2** endless, boundless. “əjonṭ adī əsəkh.” –*jəpυ*.

ਅਸੇਤ [əset] *adj* not white. **2** black. **3** blue, yellow, etc.

ਅਸੈ [əsɛ] surely, certainly. **2** is. See ਤਿਲੋਕ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਅਸੋਕ [əsok] *Skt* ਅਸੋਕ *adj* free from sorrow; happy, content. “bhəyo əsok devpətī təb-hi.”

–*səloh*. **2** *n* absence of grief; happiness, joy, pleasure. “əsok gəyo tīn hū te nəsaī.” –*kṛṭsən*. ‘Happiness fled from them.’ **3** a tree that is evergreen and has fragrant flowers, ਮਧੁਪੁਸ਼ਪ. *L* Jonesia Asoca. **4** mercury. **5** Vishnu. **6** king of Magdh Desh, son of Bindusar of Maurya dynasty and grandson of Chandargupat. His full name is Ashok Varadhman. In the history of Buddhism, his is an exalted name.

Ashok was initially a Shaivite and acknowledged the Brahmans as religious preceptors. Later he became a Buddhist. He provided for 64000 Buddhist monks and erected 84000 columns of fame on which political and religious edicts were engraved.

During the 18th year of his reign, he organised a huge religious assembly and later sent Buddhist missionaries to Ceylon and other countries. He prohibited the killing of animals. The entire country from Afganistan to Lanka was under his control. This information may be gathered from the edicts engraved in the Pali language on stones and found in various parts of the country. Many writers have referred to him as Priyadarshan.

Ashok ruled with great elan from Patliputra (Patna) between 269 and 232 BC. His daughter, the pious Charumati was a famous preacher of Buddhism.

ਅਸੋਕ ਬਣ [əsok bəṇ], **ਅਸੋਕ ਵਨ** [əsok vən], **ਅਸੋਕ ਵਾਟਿਕਾ** [əsok vaṭīka] *adj* a sorrow-eradicating (garden) **2** *n* Ashok-garden. a particular garden in Ceylon where Sita was kept by Ravan. **3** a garden of Ram Chandar in Ayodhya.

ਅਸੋਖ [əsokh] *adj* which cannot be dried, not dry.

ਅਸੋਗ [əsog], **ਅਸੋਗੀ** [əsogi] *adj* free from sorrow, joyful, happy, content.

ਅਸੋਚ [əsoc] *adj* devoid of thinking, ignorant. “*ṭrɪgəd jonɪ əcet sēbhəv pūn pap əsoc.*”—*asa ravidas*. **2** *n* absence of the thinking process, a state of thoughtlessness, “*jan əjan bhæ hæm bavər soc əsoc dɪvəs jāhi.*”—*sor ravdas*. **3** *Skt* ਅਸੋਚ *n* impiety, uncleanness.

ਅਸੋਚਾ [əsoca] *adj* free from worry, carefree. **2** polluted, impure, defiled. **3** (one) who does not think; unthinking.

ਅਸੋਤਾ [əsota] *n* wakefulness, lack of sleep. “*nɪt pərhavə kərə əsota.*”—*BG*

ਅਸੋਚ [əsoc] See ਅਸੋਚ 3.

ਅਸੰਖ [əsəkh], **ਅਸੰਖਯ** [əsəkhəy], **ਅਸੰਖਯਾਤ** [əsəkhəyat] *adj* countless, numberless, limitless, unlimited. “*əsəkh jəp əsəkh bhau.*”—*jəpu*.

ਅਸੰਗ [əsəŋg] shameless, unashamed. **2** *Skt* असङ्ग *adj* alone, without company. **3** uncommon. **4** unattached. **5** *n* God. **6** Shiv. **7** Guru Nanak Dev.

ਅਸੰਗਤ [əsəŋgət] *adj* incompatible, improper, discordant.

ਅਸੰਗਤਿ [əsəŋgətɪ] *n* incompatibility, unsuitability. **2** compatibility-error, if for example one says. “an elephant has long curved horns” or “a cow with a long trunk”, such compatibility-errors gets committed. **3** a literary figure of speech in which action and cause are at variance. “*hetu ənət hi hoy jəhɪ kaj ənət hi hoy.*”—*ṣɪvrāj bhūṣəṇ*.

Example:

prem mætt mærdana gave,
ṣrota sunət bhul sudh javə.

‘Mardana sings in trance, but it is the audience who lose consciousness.’

(b) Putting a thing for effect at a different place is another form of incompatibility. “*ɔr θɔr kərnɪy jo kərət ɔr hi θɔr.*”—*lɛlɪt lɛlam*.

Example:

ved dəva dini sukhəd dukhia pūrekh nɪhar,
ākhe ki phaki kəri phaki ākhən d̄ar.

—*alēkar sagər sudha*.

(c) The third form of incompatibility is when the conclusion is at variance with the action. “*kəɾən ləge jo kaj kəchu tā hoy vɪruddh.*”—*lɛlɪt lɛlam*.

Example:

bəlɪ pota pəhɫad da ɪdrpuri di ɪcch ɪchāda,
kəɾ sēpurən jəgg sɔ ɪkk ɪkotər jəgg kərəda,
ɪdrasəṇ no pərhəre jaɪ pətal sɔ hukmibēda.

—*BG*

ਅਸੰਗ੍ਰਹ [əsəŋgrəh] *n* absence of collectivity, failure to collect.

ਅਸੰਜਤ [əsəjət] *Skt* असंजित *adj* collected, joined, closed. “*dvar əsəjət kərə.*”—*GPS*. ‘closed the doors.’ **2** closed, shut.

ਅਸੰਤ [əsənt] *Skt* असन्त *adj* not saintly, unsaintly, bad, false, vile. “*mɪle əsənt məsəɪɪ kəɪɪ rəhiə.*”—*gōḍ kəbir*.

ਅਸੰਪ੍ਰਗਯਾਤ ਸਮਾਧਿ [əsəp̄rəgyat səmadhɪ] *Skt* असंप्रज्ञात समाधि *n* a posture of Yog in which the distinction between the knower and the known vanishes; unambiguous meditation, accompanied by concentration.

ਅਸੰਪ੍ਰੇਹ [əsəp̄reh] *Skt* असंप्रेह *adj* free from desire; content.

ਅਸੰਭ [əsəbh] *Skt* अशम्भु *n* ill-omened, inauspicious. “*kəlɪjug cəɾyo əsəbh, jəgət kəvən bɪdhɪ bac hē?*”—*kəlki*. **2** *Skt* असंभव *adj* birth free, beyond birth “*əsəbh hē.*”—*jəpu*. **3** impossible. “*jite əsəbh.*”—*gyan*. ‘conquered those who were impossible to conquer.’ **4** *Skt* अश्मभुत *n* ashmbhut, stone-bodied. “*sun mɪɪr mətrɪ əsəbh.*”—*gyan*.

ਅਸੰਭਉ [əsəbhəu] impossible. See ਅਸੰਭ 2.

ਅਸੰਭ ਸੰਭ [əsəbh səbh] *n* Brahma born to ਅਸੰਭਵ (Vishnu); the four-faced. “*əsəbhsəbh manie, kəɾor bɪsənu θhanie.*”—*gyan*.

ਅਸੰਭਵ [əsəbhəv] *Skt* *adj* what is not possible. **2** *n* the Creator, who is beyond birth; not born. **3** Vishnu, according to the Purans. **4** a figure of meaning in poetry denoting happening of

the impossible; thus *asēbhāv* is one which describes the impossible as actually occurring. “*ānhube ki bat kəchu prəgəṭ bhəi si jan.*” —*ṣivraj bhūṣan*.

Example:

māskā bhəgnāṭi selō kərdāmō tərāṭi pəpiləkəh,
sagrō ləghāṭi pīgō təm prəgas ēdhəkəh,
sadh sēgeṇ sīmrāṭ gobīd sərən
nanək hərī hərī hərə.—səhəs m 5.
adī timərləg te ānek patṣah bhəe
keti kul bit gəi əməl cəlarke,
deṣ te vīdeṣ carō cək k səbh nivē ay
kāhū na māvasi bhəṭ dīye viclaykə,
əngən sen koṣ dirəgh durəg bhari
raj ko səmaj kən səkə su gīnaykə
ṣri gubīd sīgh e sərur pāth xalsa kə
kən janē dēge badṣahət khəpay kə.

—*GPS*.

peṭ bəjavət chudha dukh ṣri sətīguru sāmuhay,
ko janət tho phul ko deṣənpəṭi hvejay.

5 a defect of a characteristic. See ਅਸੰਗਤਿ 2.

ਅਸੰਭਾਵਨਾ [asēbhavna] *Skṭ* असम्भावना *n* impossibility, absence of possibility.

ਅਸੰਮਕ [asēmək] *Skṭ* असम्यक् *adj* inappropriate, improper. **2** false, untrue. **3** opposite, contrary. “*jis te dərəs asēmək pīkhe.*”—*GPS*.

ਅਸੰਮਤ [asēmət] *Skṭ* *adj* not liked, unapproved. **2** contrary to opinion, without approval.

ਅਸੰਮਤਿ [asēməṭi] *Skṭ* *n* a lack of agreement; a difference of opinion.

ਅੱਸੀ [əssi] *Skṭ* असीति eighty.

ਅੱਸੁ [əssu] *Skṭ* आसुन *n* the month of Assu on the night of full moon; it is in the mansion *əṣvini*.

ਅਸੁਰਜ [əscərəj] See ਅਚਰਜ and ਆਸੁਰਜ. “*əscərəj rupō rəhōt jənmō.*”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁ [əṣṭ] See ਅਸਟ, ਅਠ and ਆਠ.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁ ਸਿਧਿ [əṣṭ siḍhi] See ਅਸਟ ਸਿਧਿ.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁਕ [əṣṭək] *Skṭ* *n* a group of eight objects. **2** a

recitation of eight stanzas. “*im əṣṭək ustəṭi kəri pəṭh mən vāchit pāṭ.*”—*GPS*. **3** son of the royal seer Vishvamitar, born to Madhvi daughter of king Yayati.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁ ਕੁਲ [əṣṭ kul] *n* eight races of cobras. In the Purans, they are shown as descended from eight cobras: *ṣeṣ*, *vasukī*, *kēmbəl*, *kərkoṭək*, *pədəm*, *məhāpədəm*, *ṣōkh* and *kulīk*.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁਗੰਧ [əṣṭgədh] *Skṭ* अष्टगन्ध *n* a group of eight fragrant objects viz. *əgər* (aloe wood), *kəsturi* (musk), *kūṭh* (*costus speciosus*), *kesər* (saffron) *kəpur* (camphor), *khəs* (root of andropogon muricatus), *cādən* (sandalwood), and *təj* (bay tree or its bark) “*əṣṭ gədh səj arti dhəre.*”—*səlōh*.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁ ਛਾਪ [əṣṭ chap] eight celebrated poets of Vrij who have left their impact on other poets. They are: Surdas, Krishan Das, Parmanand, Kumbhan Das, Chatur Bhuj, Chhit Swami, Nand Das and Govind Das.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁ ਦਿਕਪਾਲ [əṣṭ dīkpal] See ਦਿਗਪਾਲ.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁ ਦਿੱਗਜ [əṣṭ dīggəj] See ਦਿੱਗਜ.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁ ਧਾਤੁ [əṣṭ dhatu] See ਅਸਟ ਧਾਤੁ.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁ ਨਦੀ [əṣṭ nadi] *n* In the Purans and the Simritis, eight sacred rivers are: Ganges, Jamna, Sarasvati, Shatdrav (Satluj), Vipasha (Beas), Eravati (Ravi), Chandarbhaga (Chenab), Vitsata (Jehlum). “*ləkhe əṣṭ nadyan ko dərəp bhaje.*”—*cəritr 405*.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁ ਨਾਇਕਾ [əṣṭ nāika], **ਅਸ੍ਰੁ ਨਾਯਿਕਾ** [əṣṭ nāyika] See ਨਾਇਕਾ and its footnote.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁਪਦੀ [əṣṭpadi] See ਅਸਟਪਦੀ.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁਬਸੁ [əṣṭbəsū] See ਬਸੁ.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁਭੁਜਾ [əṣṭbhujā] See ਅਸਟਭੁਜੀ.

ਅਸ੍ਰੁ ਮੰਗਲ [əṣṭ məngəl] In the religious scriptures of the Hindus, eight agents for arranging bliss are: horse, elephant, cow, pitcher full of water, fan, flag, trumpet and lamp. In some books a lion replaces the horse and a wardrum comes in place of the trumpet. **2** In some scriptures

they are the following: Brahman, cow, fire, gold, ghee (purified butter), the sun, water and king. **3** a horse that has its mane, tail, chest and four hoofs all white.

ਅਸ੍ਰ ਲੋਕ [əʃt lok] Hinduism accepts the following worlds (other than the one of human mortals); brāh̄am̄ lok (divine sphere), pīṭī lok (world of deceased ancestors), cādr lok (sphere of the moon), īḍrlok (heaven, abode of gods), gōdh̄arāv lok (domain of celestial music), rakṣas lok (sphere of demons), yākṣ lok (sphere of wealth), and pīṣac lok (world of evil spirits).

ਅਸ੍ਰ ਵਜ਼ਾਰਣ [əʃt vyakārəṇ] See ਅਸਟ ਸਾਜ ਸਾਜਿ.

ਅਸ੍ਰਾਂਗ [əʃtāṅg] See ਅਸਟਾਂਗ.

ਅਸ੍ਰਾਦਸ਼ [əʃtadəʃ] *Skt* eighteen.

ਅਸ੍ਰਾਪਦ [əʃtapəd] See ਅਸਟਾਪਦ.

ਅਸ੍ਰਾਵਕ੍ਰ [əʃtavəkṛ] See ਅਸਟਾਵਕ੍ਰ.

ਅਸ੍ਰੋਤਰ [əʃtōtər] See ਅਠੋਤਰ.

ਅਸੁ [əst] *Skt* अस्त *vr* to be without splendour; be invisible; to set. **2** *Skt* अस्त *adj* hidden, concealed, withdrawn. **3** destroyed, perished. **4** *n* the mountain behind which sets the sun. **5** *P* است is ਅਸਿ. **6** *Skt* अस्थਿ a bone. “bīṣṭa əst krīmī ṁd̄arū bh̄arīo he.”—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*.

ਅਸੁਮਨ [əstmən], **ਅਸੁਮਯਨ** [əstməyən] See ਅਸਤਮਨ.

ਅਸੁਵਜਸੁ [əstvəʃt] *Skt adj* topsy turvy, helter-skelter.

ਅਸਿ [əstī] *Skt n* existence, being, essence. **2** visibility, presence. **3** daughter of Jarasandh and wife of Kans, king of Mathura.

ਅਸਿ ਭਾਤਿ ਪ੍ਰਿਯ [əstī bhātī pṛīya] *sen* three attributes of the Divine: sət (truth), cīt (knowledge) and anōd (happiness) “sət cetān anōd īk əstī bhātī pṛīy pur.”—*GPS*. See meanings of all the three words.

ਅਸੁ [əstu] *part Skt* yes, all right, O.K. **2** be it so.

ਅਸੁਯ [əstey] *n* giving up theft, renouncing stealing.

ਅਸਤੁ [əstrə] See ਅਸਤੁ.

ਅਸ੍ਰੀ [əstri] *Skt* अस्त्रਿन् *n* an armed person.

ਅਸਥਲ [əsthəl] See ਅਸਥਲ. **2** heart, mind. “jaka əsthəl tol əmīto.”—*gatha*.

ਅਸਥਿ [əsthī] *n* a bone.

ਅਸਥਿਤ [əsthīt] See ਅਸਥਿਤ. **2** *Skt* अस्थित *adj* not firm, transitory. “əsthītō sog h̄arkhō.”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਅਸਥਿਰ [əsthīr] See ਅਸਥਿਰ.

ਅਸਮ [əsm] See ਅਸਮ **3**.

ਅਸੁ [əsr] a tear. **2** *Skt* अस्त्र *n* blood. **3** water. **4** *adj* thrown, shot. See ਅਸੁਰ.

ਅਸੁਮ [əsrəm] *adj* without toil or tiredness. **2** free from suffering and pain.

ਅਸੁ [əʃru] *Skt n* a tear; water shed from the eyes because of sorrow or joy.

ਅਸੁਪਾਤ [əʃrupat] *n* shedding of tears; crying, weeping. “əsrupat sō vāstrā bhīgoe.”—*NP*.

ਅਸੁੋਤ੍ਰਿਯ [əʃrotṛīy], **ਅਸੁੋਤ੍ਰੀ** [əʃrotī] *Skt adj* (one) who has not listened to the Scriptures.

ਅਸੁਲੀਲ [əʃlil] *Skt adj* obscene, indecent. **2** an embarrassing remark. **3** vulgar speech.

ਅਸੁ [əsv] *Skt* अश्व *n* a horse, colt. **2** *adj* extensive. **3** *Skt* अस्व poor, indigent. “kənək əsv hevər bhūmīdan.”—*sukhmani*. ‘giving of land horses and gold in charity.’

ਅਸੁਦੇਸ਼ [əʃvəʃ] *n* lord of the celestial horse, the sun.—*sənama*.

ਅਸੁਸ਼ਾਲਾ [əʃvʃala] *n* a horse stable.

ਅਸੁਕਵਚਨੀ [əʃvkəvəcni] *n* an army that has horses equipped with helmets.—*sənama*.

ਅਸੁਗਤਿ [əʃvgətī] See ਬਿਸ਼ੇਖ. **2** horse trot.

ਅਸੁਤਰ [əʃvtər] See ਅਸਤਰ.

ਅਸੁਤਰੀ [əʃvtəri] *Skt n* a mule, an offspring of a mare and a donkey.

ਅਸੁੱਥ [əʃvəthh] *Skt* अश्वत्थ *n* peepal, a sacred big tree, *Ficus religiosa* (*Religiosa Indica*) called *aṣvəthh* because horses were tied under it for resting.¹

¹In the olden times, horses were tied under such trees.

ਅਸ਼ੁੱਥਾਮਾ [əṣvətthama] *Skt* अश्वत्थामन् *adj* (one) whose voice is like the neighing of a horse. 2 *n* son of Dron, born to Kripī who gave out a neigh-like sound at birth and was therefore named Ashvthama. He was a commander of the Kaurav army. At the end of the final Kurukshetar battle, when Duryodhan was gravely wounded, only Ashvthama, Kripī and Kritvarma were left behind. He wanted to take revenge upon Dhrishtadyuman who had earlier killed his father Dron. He sneaked into the Pandavs' camp at night and killed Dhrishtadyuman in sleep. He then killed Shikhandi, son of Drupad and five sons of the Pandavs and took their severed heads to Duryodhan.

With the help of his Brahmastar he also killed Parikshit who was yet in the mother's womb. At this Krishan cursed him and blessed Parikshit with life.¹ On the following day, Ashvthama and his accomplices fled out of fear. Daraupadi wailed and called for the vengeance of her son's death. Yudhishtar pleaded that, Ashvthama being a Brahman, it would be a sin to kill him. Draupadi agreed with this but demanded that the jewel in Ashvthama's forehead be brought and handed over to her. For this Bhim and Krishan went after Ashvthama, brought the jewel and gave it to her. Dropaudi passed this jewel on to Yudhishtar who studded it in his crown.

ਅਸ਼ੁਪਤੀ [əṣvpṛṇṇi] *n* the sun. See ਅਸਪਤਿ and ਅਸੁਪਤਿ. 2 Prasen, son of Nighan Yadav and brother of Satrajit. Wearing the syāmātāk jewel he went for hunting and got killed by a tiger. "əṣvpṛṇṇi bīn praṇ pṛṇṇe."—*krīṣṇ*.

ਅਸ਼ੁਪਨ [əṣvpṛṇ] *Skt n* a god; an angel who cannot dream (go to sleep).

¹The name Prikishat derives from which means to award life to a dead person.

ਅਸ਼ੁਮੁਖ [əṣvmukh] *Skt* a type of demigods, having the mouth of a horse. According to the Purans, they are adept in singing and dancing.

ਅਸ਼ੁਮੇਧ [əṣvmedh] a religious sacrifice or oblation in which a horse is sacrificed. In the remote times, ashvmedh yag was performed with a twin motive i.e. to prove the performer's sway over the entire land or for the sake of progeny.

The procedure was that a horse under the spell of certain mantras or holy texts, was set free, with the name and royal dignity of the owner inscribed on its head. It was followed by the king and his army of chiefs. The horse went about in the country. Anyone challenging the sovereignty of the king would catch and tie the horse down. Then a battle would ensue. If the horse was recovered by the king, the chief who tied it down, had to accept the sovereignty of the king. At the end of the year, the horse was brought back to the capital where a yag (sacrificial ceremony) was held to which all the kings in whose territories the horse had roamed unhindered were asked to attend. An altar was erected on 21 poles and 18 pits were dug for a sacrifice. Numerous birds and animals were killed and their dead bodies were consigned to flames by the king and the queen. Then the sacrificial horse was brought in, duly washed amidst the chanting of hymns by the Brahman priests. It was slaughtered by the king and his queen with cries of triumph raised from all sides.

In case the Ashvmedh was performed for the sake of progeny, the queen slept with the dead body of the sacrificed horse. The Hindus believed that any one who performed 100 such yags attained the rank of Indar. That is why, it is mentioned in the Purans that Indar often put hindrance in the way of the yags.

In the 14th chapter of Valmik's Ramayan, king Dashrath tied three hundred animals to the poles during an Ashvmedh yāg, and Kaushlya and other queens killed the horse with a sword and slept with its dead body during the night. **2** a son of King Janmajeya.

ਅਸ਼ਵਾਰ [əʃv var] See ਅਸਵਾਰ.

ਅਸ਼ਵੈਦਜ [əʃv vedy] *n* a veterinary surgeon.

ਅਸ਼ਵਾਰੂਢ [əʃvaruḍh], ਅਸ਼ਵਾਰੋਹੀ [əʃvarohi] *adj* a horse-rider, horseman, cavalier.

ਅਸ਼ਿਨੀ [əʃvini] *n* a mare. **2** the first of the twenty seven phases of the moon, so named because the combination of three phases looks like a horse's mouth.

ਅਸ਼ਿਨੀ ਕੁਮਾਰ [əʃvini kumar] They are two demigods, sons of a mare, regarded as physicians of the gods. In the Nirukt, in the chapter about the gods and in Harivansh, it is written that Sangya, wife of the sun could not withstand the light of her husband. Leaving a fake woman, Chaya, in her place, she herself assumed the form of a mare and went to the woods. When the sun came to know of this, he assumed the form of a horse and had twin sons from her. They came to be known as Ashvini Kumar.

There is a story in the Mahabharat that Pandu's widow had begotten her sons Nakul and Sahdev by mating with Ashvini Kumar. In the Vedic age they were believed to be gods of morning and evening respectively.

ਅਹ [əh] *Skt* अह् *vr* to spread, to be pervasive. **2** *pron* this. **3** *Skt* अहन् *n* a day. **4** the sun. **5** Vishnu.

ਅਹਸਾਨ [əhsan] *A* احسان *n* a favour, an obligation, a good turn. **2** mercy.

ਅਹਸਾਨਫਰਾਮੋਸ਼ [əhsanframoʃ] *P* احسان فراموش *adj* (one) who forgets a favour; ungrateful.

ਅਹਹ [əhəh] *part* expressing, sorrow or grief.

ਅਹਕਰਣ [əhkəraṇ] *n* pride, arrogance, conceit,

vanity. "jIn vIc-hu əhkəraṇ cukaIa."—*sri m I jogi ēdār*.

ਅਹੁਕਾਮ [əhkam] *A* احكام plural of ਹੁਕਮ.

ਅਹਣ [əhṇ] See ਅਹਨ and ਆਹਣ.

ਅਹਦ [əhəd] *A* عهد *n* a promise, determination, resolve. "bādh əhəd Iḥ ritI sō."—*GPS*. **2** time, period. **3** duration of a king's rule. i.e., 'eh ghəṭna badʃah əkbər de əhəd vIc hoi.'

ਅਹਦਸ਼ਿਕਨੀ [əhədʃikni] *P* عهد شکنی *n* a breach of a promise.

ਅਹਦੀ [əhdi] *A* اهدی *n* a particular rank or post during the Mughal rule usually held by horsemen. The pay of an Ahdi was between Rs. 20 to 25 per month. They served under particular mansabdars (title holders), and were especially sent to convey royal commands or to realize particular dues. They would not leave until the completion of their mission for which they observed a sort of sit down strike. Sometimes an Ahdi during travel was carried on a cot by persons 'begar' (unpaid labour). "təb ɔrəg jIy mahI rIʃae, ek əhdia Iḥā pəṭhae."—*IVN*.

ਅਹਦੇ ਪੈਮਾਨ [əhdo pəman] *P* عهد و پیمان *n* framing of the rules of an agreement.

ਅਹਨ [əhən] *Skt* अहमन *n* hail, hailstone.

ਅਹਨਿਸ਼ [əhniʃ] *Skt* अहनिश *adv* day and night. **2** always, at all times.

ਅਹਪਤਿ [əhpətI] *Skt* अहपति lord of the day, the sun.

ਅਹਪਤਿਦਿਨ [əhpətidin] *n* the day of the sun, Sunday.

ਅਹਮ [əhəm] See ਅਹੰ. **2** *A* احم *adj* urgent, essential. **3** difficult, hard.

ਅਹਮਕ [əhmək] *A* احمق *adj* a fool, an idiot.

ਅਹਮਦ [əhməd] *A* احمد *adj* praised, admired, eulogized. **2** *n* name of prophet Mohammad. **3** a poet of Persian and Hindi from the seventeenth Bikrami century who wrote prosodic metre and couplets.

"əhməd, ya mən sədən me hətI avhī kīh baʔ?

bɪkəʃ jʊɐ jɔ lɔ nɪpəʃ khulē nə kəpəʃ kəpəʃ.
 əhməd həm nə suhay, əmi pɪlavə man bɪn,
 jɔ bɪkh det bulay, man səhɪt mərəbo bhəlo.”

ਅਹਮਦ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਅਬਦਾਲੀ [əhməd ʃah əbdali] of Durrani branch of Abdalis, son of Zaman Khan Saddozai, a poor pathan who by virtue of his intelligence rose to become the army commander of Nadir Shah. After the latter's death in 1747, he occupied Qandhar, as also Balkh, Sindh, Punjab and Kashmir. He launched eight invasions on Punjab between 1747 and 1767. In Sammat 1818 through his subordinate Qalandar Khan, he committed sacrilege by demolishing the sacred Harimandir Sahib at Amritsar which, however, the Khalsa reconstructed soon upon its original foundation. Ahmad Shah died at Murgab on 7th Harh Sammat 1830. See ਘੱਲੂਘਾਰਾ and ਦੇਸਰਾਜ.

ਅਹਮਦ ਸੱਯਦ [əhməd səyyəd] Sayyad Ahmad Shah Ghazi, was a Muslim priest of Bareilly. In 1827 he instigated Muslims of the Northwestern province against the ruling Sikhs. Several thousand Muslims gathered under his flag for Jehad or religious warfare. He was severely defeated by Sardar Budh Singh Sandhwalia. He died in May 1831 at Balakot in Hazara district fighting against Sher Singh, governor of Kashmir. The Muslims believed that he did not die, but had simply disappeared.

ਅਹਮਦਾਬਾਦ [əhmədabad] principal town of Gujrat in Bombay presidency. It was founded by Ahmad Shah, king of Gujrat, in 1413 AD on the bank of Shavarmati river.

ਅਹਮਦੀ [əhmədi] *adj* a disciple of prophet Muhammad. **2** *n* a Musalman. **3** a follower of the Mirza of Qadiani. See ਗੁਲਾਮ ਅਹਮਦ.

ਅਹਰ [əhər] *Skt* अहर् *n* day.

ਅਹਰਖ [əhərəkʰ] See ਅਹਿਰਖ. **2** *n* absence of happiness; unhappiness, grief.

ਅਹਰਣ [əhrəʃ] ਅਹਰਣਿ [əhrəʃɪ], ਅਹਰਨ [əhrən] *n* ਆਯਸਘਨ ironsmith's block; an anvil on which the ironsmith beats hot or cold iron into the desired shape. “əhrəʃɪ mətɪ vedu həthiaru.” –*jaṇu*.

ਅਹਰਨਿਸ [əhərnɪs] See ਅਹਨਿਸ and ਅਹਿਨਿਸ.

ਅਹਰਮਨ [əhərmən] *P* اهرمن *n* according to the Parsi or Zoroastrian religion, the god of evil.¹ Opposed to it is Yazdan, the god of goodness.

ਅਹਰੰਤ [əhrət] *adj* (one) crying ah! oh! lamenting, wailing. “əhrət koʃɪ kəʃyətɪ gat.” –*GPS*. **2** See ਅਰੁੰਤ.

ਅਹਲ [əhəl] *adj* not moving; firm, stable, fixed. “gəʃ thəm əhle.” –*gəʃ var 2, m 5*. **2** *A* اهل *n* an assemblage, a community. **3** family. **4** husband. **5** *adj* able, capable. “əhəl arf kəmal.” –*GPS*.

ਅਹਲਕਾਰ [əhlkar] *P* اهلکار *adj* worker, employee, servant. **2** expert, specialist.

ਅਹਲਾ [əhla] *adj* difficult to find; rare. **2** without profit, unprofitable, in vain. *Skt* अहल. See ਅਹਿਲਾ.

ਅਹਲਾਦ [əhlad] *Skt* आह्लाद *n* happiness, pleasure, delight, See ਅਹਿਲਾਦ.

ਅਹਲਿਆ [əhəliə] *Skt* अहलिजा *n* daughter of Vridhashav and wife of Gautam (Shardvat). In Ramayan, she was the first and the most beautiful woman created by Brahma. Cursed by her husband she petrified into a stone only to be liberated from the curse by Ram Chandar. “gotəm narɪ əhəliə tari.” –*mali namdev*. See ਗੌਤਮ 4.

ਅਹਲੀਆ [əhliə] *A* اهلية *n* the one with a family, wife.

ਅਹਲੀਹਾ [əhliha] *A* اهلها those living there.

ਅਹਲੇ ਨਜਰ [əhle nəʃar] *P* اهل نظر *adj* wise, intelligent, sagacious.

ਅਹਲਯਾ [əhəlyə] See ਅਹਲਿਆ and ਗੌਤਮ 4.

ਅਹਵ [əhəv] *Skt* आहव *n* a battle, war.

¹For this reason, many poets describe Satan as ਅਹਰਮਨ.

- ਅਹਵਯੰ** [əhvəyō] *Skt* ਆਹਵੀਯ *adj* concerning war. “gīrāt bhumi əhvəyō.”—*ramav*. ‘They fall in the battlefield.’ See ਅਹਵੀ ਭੂਮਿ.
- ਅਹਵਾਲ** [əhval] *A* احوال plural of ਹਾਲ; conditions, states, circumstances. “məm i cīni əhval.”—*tilōg m l*. **2** news.
- ਅਹਵੀ ਭੂਮਿ** [əhvi bhumi] *Skt* ਆਹਵੀਯ ਭੂਮਿ *n* a battlefield. See ਅਹਵਯੰ.
- ਅਹਾ** [əha] *part* word expressing gladness and surprise. **2** *v* past form of ‘be’; was. “jəh kəchu əha, təha kīchu nahi.”—*gəu kəbir*.
- ਅਹਾਜ** [əhaj], **ਅਹਾਜੁ** [əhajju] *Skt* ਅਹਾਯੰਜ. *adj* unsuitable. **2** unacceptable. “khaṇa khaj əhajju.”—*var sar m l*. **3** inedible; unfit for eating.
- ਅਹਾਤਾ** [əhata] See ਹਾਤਾ.
- ਅਹਾਰ** [əhar] *Skt* ਆਹਾਰ *n* food, meal, diet.
- ਅਹਾਰੜ** [əharṛ] *adj* immeasurable, beyond weighing, inestimable. **2** *n* a wail, lament, cry of despair. “khuḷī valī det əhaṛe.”—*cāḍi 3*. **3** a battlefield. “rūle əhaṛ vicc.”—*cāḍi 3*. **4** *Skt* ਆਸ਼ਾਢ. haṛ, the fourth month of Bikrami calendar.
- ਅਹਾਰੀ** [əhəri], **ਅਹਾਰੁ** [əharu] *n* rabi or summer crop which is harvested during the summer. “phəsəl əhəri ek namu savṇi səcu naḷ.”—*var mēla m l*. “savṇu ratī əharu dīhu.”—*var ram l m l*. ‘Like auspicious and inauspicious days or good and evil deeds, are winter or summer crops.’ **2** *adj* immeasurable. See ਹਾਰਨਾ.
- ਅਹਿ** [əhi] ਇਹ this. “əhi tən ḍheri thisi.”—*suhi fərid*. “əhi kər kərə su əhi kər pae.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. **2** is. **3** ਅਹੰਤਾ egotism, self-pride, See ਪਰਚਾਇਣ. **4** *Skt* ਅਹਿ *n* a snake. **5** the sun. **6** a traveller. **7** *adj* lowly. **8** a swindler, cheat. **9** eight, because there are eight prominent snakes. “jəb vīsakh əhi divəs vitae.”—*GV 6*. **10** *Skt* ਅਹਿਨ੍ *n* day. “mən re, əhi nīsi həriḡun sar.”—*sri m l*.
- ਅਹਿੰਸਾ** [əhiṣa] *Skt* *n* non-violence, a vow against killing any living being. **2** not causing pain to anyone; Yog Shastar mentions 81 forms of non-violence. According to it any utterance, act or idea of causing pain is counted as the violence.
- ਅਹਿਸਾਨ** [əhiṣan] See ਅਹਸਾਨ.
- ਅਹਿਕਰਣ** [əhikəraṇ] See ਅਹਕਰਣ.
- ਅਹਿਤ** [əhit] *Skt* *n* against ਹਿਤ (self-interest), a disfavour, wrong, evil. **2** an enemy, opponent. **3** an evil-doer.
- ਅਹਿਦ** [əhid] See ਅਹਦ.
- ਅਹਿਦੀ** [əhidi] See ਅਹਦੀ.
- ਅਹਿੰਦ੍ਰ** [əhiḍr], **ਅਹਿਨਾਥ** [əhinath] ਅਹਿ-ਇੰਦ੍ਰ *n* the snake king, Sheshnag.
- ਅਹਿਨਿਸਿ** [əhinisi] day and night; continuously; always, See ਅਹਿਨਿਸ. “əhinisi həriḡəsu ḡurupərsadi.”—*asa ə m l*.
- ਅਹਿਨੀ** [əhini] *n* a female snake. “patək dadur ḡəṇ ko əhini.”—*GPS*.
- ਅਹਿਪਤਿ** [əhipati] *n* Sheshnag, the king of snakes. **2** ਅਹੰਪਤਿ, lord of the day, the sun.
- ਅਹਿਫੇਨ** [əhiphen] *Skt* *n* opium. **2** froth coming out of a snake’s mouth.
- ਅਹਿਬਾਤ** [əhibat] *Pkt* *n* status of a married woman whose husband is alive; bliss of married life. “rəhe əṭəl əhibat.”—*GPS*.
- ਅਹਿਮ** [əhim] See ਅਹਮ.
- ਅਹਿਮਕ** [əhimək] See ਅਹਮਕ.
- ਅਹਿਮਤ** [əhimət] See ਅਹੰਮਤਿ. “dhənvīsvasi əhimət apa.”—*NP*.
- ਅਹਿਮਦ** [əhiməd] See ਅਹਮਦ.
- ਅਹਿਰ** [əhir] See ਅਹਰ.
- ਅਹਿਰਖ** [əhirəkh] *Skt* ਈਸ਼ਾ *n* jealousy, envy. “əhirəkh vad nə kije, re mən.”—*asa kəbir*.
- ਅਹਿਰਣ** [əhirəṇ], **ਅਹਿਰਣਿ** [əhirəṇi] See ਅਹਰਣ.
- ਅਹਿਰਪਤਿ** [əhipati] the sun, See ਅਹਰਪਤਿ. “bəhuro əst əhipati bhəyo.”—*NP*.
- ਅਹਿਰਾਜ** [əhiraj] *n* the snake king. **2** Takshak Nag, one of the eight principal serpents of the underworld.

- ਅਹਿਰਾਵਣ** [əhɪrəvəɳ] See ਪਰਚਾਇਣੁ. 2 See ਮਹਾਰਾਵਣ.
- ਅਹਿਰਿਪੁ** [əhɪrɪpʊ] *n* the enemy of snakes; ਗੁਰੂ; blue jay.
- ਅਹਿਰਿਪੁਕੇਤੁ** [əhɪrɪpʊ ketʊ] Vishnu, who has a blue jay, the enemy of snakes, as his emblem in his flag. ਗੁਰੁਧਵਯ-ਸ਼ਨਾਮਾ. “yæddəpɪ səm hɛ əhɪrɪpʊketu.”—*NP*.
- ਅਹਿਰੰਨ** [əhɪrən] See ਅਹਰਨ.
- ਅਹਿਲ** [əhɪl] See ਅਹਲ.
- ਅਹਿਲਾ** [əhɪlɑ] fruitless, useless, See ਅਹਲਾ. “əhɪlɑ jənəm gəvɑɪɑ.”—*sri m 1 pəhɪrɛ*.
- ਅਹਿਲਾਦ** [əhɪlad] delight, See ਅਹਲਾਦ. “mənɪ hərəɪ ko əhɪlad.”—*sar m 5*.
- ਅਹਿਲਿਆ** [əhɪliɑ] See ਅਹਲਿਆ. “gotəm təpɑ əhɪliɑ ɪstri.”—*prəbha ə m 1. 2 adj* unacquainted, not used to. 3 immovable. See ਹਿਲਨਾ.
- ਅਹਿਲੀਆ** [əhɪliɑ] See ਅਹਲੀਆ.
- ਅਹਿਵਰ** [əhɪvər] See ਦੋਹਰਾ 2. 2 the best among the snakes, Sheshnag.
- ਅਹਿਵਾਤ** [əhɪvat] See ਅਹਿਬਾਤ.
- ਅਹਿਵਾਲ** [əhɪval] See ਅਹਵਾਲ.
- ਅਹੀ** [əhi] *is*. “sai bəsətu əhi.”—*sar m 5. 2 inclination*, desire. “sərənɪ suami ki əhiɛ.”—*dev m 5. 3 Skt* a female snake. 4 a snake.
- ਅਹੀਆ ਪੁਰ** [əhiɑ pur] a village in Tanda police station, tehsil Dasuya. The railway station is at a distance of two kilometres to the west. Here in the house of Baba Jiwan Singh Bhalla is to be found one of the two pothis (books) of Baba Mohan. Both these pothis were earlier at Goindwal. But now these two priests own one each. One is here, the other is at Goindwal.
- ਅਹੀਸ਼** [əhiʃ] *Skt n* ਅਹਿ-ਈਸ਼ the king of snakes; Sheshnag.
- ਅਹੀਨ** [əhin] *adj* not deficient, complete. 2 not low or mean; superb.
- ਅਹੀਰ** [əhir] *Skt* ਅਭੀਰ *n* a dairyman, milkman. “gəla bādhi duhi leɪ əhir.”—*sar namdev. 2 a* type of poetic stanza. See ਅਭੀਰ.
- ਅਹੀਰਣੀ** [əhirni], ਅਹੀਰਨੀ [əhirni] *n* a milkmaid, a dairyman's wife.
- ਅਹੀਰਾ** [əhira] *Skt* आहिरित *adj* destroyed, burgled, plundered. “pɪd vəsaya pher əhira.”—*GPS. 2* See ਅਹੀਰ.
- ਅਹੀਰੀ** [əhiri] the wife of an ਅਹੀਰ; a milkmaid.
- ਅਹੁ** [əhu] *is*. “laj ko kaj nəhɪ ek əhu re.”—*gurusobha. 2* he, that.
- ਅਹੁਟਨਾ** [əhuɳnɑ] *v* to get tired. 2 to come back, return. 3 to be separated.
- ਅਹੁਰੇਬੀ** [əhurebi], ਅਹੁਰੇਵੀ [əhurevi] *A* اہل ارب inhabitants of Arabia; Arabian Bedouin. “keu ʃhəʃtə bhəkkhri ɪrani əhurevi mɪl keu kəʃmɪri jɪn bolən pəchanɪɛ.”—*GPS*.
- ਅਹੁਟਾ** [əhuɳtɑ] See ਅਹੁਟਨਾ. “so chɪn lɪkɪ lɛ das əhuɳtɑ.”—*GV 6*. ‘The servant returned.’
- ਅਹੁਤੀ** [əhuti] See ਆਹੁਤੀ.
- ਅਹੇ** [əhe] *is. 2 part* a vocative. “əhe ənəʃtɑ.”—*sri ravidas. 3* This word has also been used once in place of ਹਏ (destruction). “sɪmrət nam koɳɪ jətən bhəɛ. sadhu səg mɪlɪ hərəɪgʊn gae. jəmdutən ko tras əhe.”—*bɪlɑ m 5. 4* *and* (not) ਹੇ (is), is not, does not exist.
- ਅਹੇਸ਼** [əheʃ] *n* ਅਹੀਸ਼ the master of snakes, Sheshnag. “je nəɾ grəɛ kəluɪk əheɛ.”—*NP*.
- ਅਹੇਹ** [əheh] *adj* free from desire for copulation, ascetic, “əheh hehe.”—*ramav*. ‘women have turned ascetics into lechers.’
- ਅਹੇਰ** [əher], ਅਹੇਰਾ [əherɑ] *Skt* ਆਖੇਟ *n* game; hunting deer. “əherɑ pɑɪo ghər kɛ gɑɪ.”—*bher m 5*.
- ਅਹੇਰੀ** [əheri], ਅਹੇਰੀਆ [əheriɑ] *Skt* ਆਖੇਟੀ *adj* who hunts. “kal əheri phɪrɛ bədhɪk jɪɪ.”—*dhəna kəbir. 2 n* a particular caste so named because of its fondness for hunting.
- ਅਹੈ** [əhɛ] *is*. “jo kɪchʊ əhɛ səbh teri rəjɑɪ.”—*bher m 1*.
- ਅਹੋ** [əho] *part* joy, sadness or surprise. “əho! jəsy rəkhən gopāləh.”—*səhəs m 5*. “tan səmə

guru əho! ucari.”—GPS.

ਅਹੋਈ [əhoi] *n* common goddess, a goddess belonging to the Ahi dynasty, worshipped by virgins. During the festival of navratra (nine nights), virgins make clay models of this goddess and paste them on the walls. On the first of half of the light lunar month, they observe fast and worship its image by burning incense and lighting lamps. On the first of the light half of Kartik month, they immerse these images in running water. A large Ahoi fair is held at Radhakundpur in Mathura district. “həri ka sımɾən chaḍıke əhoi rakhe narı.”—*s kabir*. ‘She ... who observes the fast of Ahoi instead.’

ਅਹੋਣੀ [əhoṇi] *adj* not likely to happen, unlikely, impossible.

ਅਹੋਰਾਤ੍ਰ [əhoratr] *Skt n* day and night, a period of 24 hours; eight pəhərs of three hours each.

ਅਹੰ [əhə] *Skt* अहम् *n* pride, vanity. **2** *pron* I. “əhə əhə əhe əvər muɾ.”—*kan m 5*. “jəgət pəsu əhə, kalu kəsai.”—*oəkar*. ‘Due to pride the world is getting like an animal and time is turning into a butcher.’

ਅਹੰਕਾਰਣ [əhəkəraṇ] *n* ਅਹੰਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ pride, hubris. “so sura vəriamu jıni vic-hu dəsəḷ əhəkəraṇ marıa.”—*var sri m 3*.

ਅਹੰਕਾਰ [əhəkar] *n* pride, hubris, vanity. “əhəkar tısna rogu læga.”—*asa cət m 3*. **2** According to Vedant, pride is a variety of the mind of which self-pride is the essential state. **3** According to Sankhy Shastar, pride grows in the intellect. It is a perversion that gives rise to the vain gods of sense organs and mind. From the passionate state arise five senses of perception, organs of action and from the dark state come out the five elements.

ਅਹੰਕਾਰ ਗਰਬ [əhəkar gərəb] See ਗਰਬ 2.

ਅਹੰਕਾਰਿ [əhəkarı] with pride. “əhəkarı mərhı dukh pavhı.”—*var maru 1 m 3*. **2** See ਅਹੰਕਾਰੀ.

ਅਹੰਕਾਰੀ [əhəkəri] *Skt* अहंकारिन् *adj* proud, vain. “əhəkəri detu marı pəcaıa.”—*bher ə m 3*.

ਅਹੰਕਾਲ [əhəkəl] *n* pride, vanity. **2** pride like that of the god of death. **3** See ਅਹੰ.

ਅਹੰਗ੍ਰਹ ਉਪਾਸਨਾ [əhəgrəh upasna] *n* a worship with the belief that the worshipper and the worshipped are one and inseparable.

ਅਹੰਗ੍ਰਹ ਧਯਾਨ [əhəgrəh dhyān] *n* concentration with the belief that the deity is not separate from the worshipper.

ਅਹੰਤਾ [əhəta] *n* egoism.

ਅਹੰਫਾਸ [əhəphas] the noose of pride. **2** a noose marked by vanity.

ਅਹੰਬੁੱਧਿ [əhəbuddhı] vain intellect. **2** belief in the ego. “əhəbuddhı bəhu səghən marıa.”—*guy m 5*.

ਅਹੰਬੰਧ [əhəbədh] bondage of the self. **2** bondage forged by pride.

ਅਹੰਭ੍ਰਮਣੀ [əhəbhṛəməṇi] a whirl of pride. **2** misunderstanding caused by vanity. See ਭ੍ਰਮਣੀ.

ਅਹੰਮਣੀ [əhəməṇi] *n* a proud offering, See ਮਣੀ.

ਅਹੰਮਤ [əhəmət], **ਅਹੰਮਤਿ** [əhəmətı] See ਅਹੰਮੇਉ. “əhəmət ənrət kumıt hit.”—*kan m 5*.

ਅਹੰਮਨੀ [əhəməni] *n* ego, idea of selfhood. “bhəraṁı bıapı əhəməni.”—*bəsət m 5*. **2** *adj* arrogant; (one) who has vanity in his mind.

ਅਹੰਮੇਉ [əhəmeu], **ਅਹੰਮੇਇ** [əhəmeı], **ਅਹੰਮੇਵ** [əhəmev] *Skt* ਅਹੰਮਤਿ *n* ego, pride, vanity. **2** I alone am. ‘There is none like me or to excel me.’ “jo jo kərtə əhəmeu.”—*gəu var 1 m 4*. “məṇ məta əhəmeı.”—*sri m 5 pəhıre*. “kəraṁ kərat bədhə əhəmev.”—*gəu kabir*.

ਅਹੰ [ərh] *Skt* अहं *adj* worthy of worship, venerable. **2** suitable, qualified. **3** *n* the Creator. **4** Indar. It is to be noted that according to the rules of Sanskrit, words like ਅਹੰਣਾ, ਅਹੰਤ etc. should have been listed here, but in accordance with Punjabi practice they figure as ਅਰੁ, ਅਰੁਣਾ, ਅਰੁੰਤ etc.

ਅਕ [ək] *Skt* अक् *vr* to go; to go aslant. **2** *n* ਅਕ

absence of ਕੰ (comfort), grief, sorrow. **3** suffering. “ək nam dukkh ko vīdīt hē jəgət mādhy.”—*NP*. **4** sin. **5** *Skt* अक a wild plant of sandy wilderness; əkk, calotropis procera. “ək sīu prītī kərə əktīdā.”—*var mala m 1*.

ਅਕਸ [əkəs] *A* عكس *n* a reflection, an image. **2** a likeness, picture.

ਅਕਸਮਾਤ [əkəsmat], **ਅਕਸਮਾਤੁ** [əkəsmatr], **ਅਕਸਮੰਤ** [əkəsəmōt], **ਅਕਸਮੰਤੁ** [əkəsəmōtr] *Skt* अकस्मात् *adv* providentially, by chance, suddenly, unexpectedly. “əkəsmat kəruṇa kəri.”—*NP*. “əkəsmatr əb mīle krīpala.”—*NP*. “bhəyo əkəsəmōtrē kəhyo nahī kəuṇe.”—*gyan*.

ਅਕਸਰ [əksər] *A* اكثر *adv* often, especially, several times.

ਅਕਸੀਰ [əksir] *A* اكسير *n* a chemical. **2** a medicine that has a sure effect; an effective medicine.

ਅਕਹ [əkəh], **ਅਕਹਿ** [əkəhī], **ਅਕਹੀਉ** [əkəhiu], **ਅਕਹੀਅਉ** [əkəhiəu], **ਅਕਹੁ** [əkəhu] *adj* unspeakable, inexpressible, ineffable. “əkəh kəha kəhī ka səmjhava.”—*gəu bavən kəbir*. **2** *n* the Creator. “rīdē bəse əkəhiu.”—*səvəye m 3 ke*.

ਅਕੱਜ [əkəjj] *adj* uncovered. **2** without shelter. See ਕੱਜਣਾ. “əkəjj kupa.”—*ramav*. Kekai has referred to that open well which has no raised platform around it, causing a person to fall unawares in it.

ਅਕਟ [əkət] *adj* which cannot be cut, that cannot be pierced.

ਅਕਣਾ [əkṇa] *v* to be down with əkk (pain or sorrow). **2** to fret, express annoyance.

ਅਕਤਿਡਾ [əkṭīdā] *n* an insect living on əkk plant. See ਅਕ 5.

ਅਕਥ [əkəth] *Skt* अकथ *adj* indescribable. **2** God. “əkəth ki kərhī kəhāṇi.”—*ənēdu*.

ਅਕਥਕਥਾ [əkəthkətha] *adj* what is indescribable; beyond description. **2** the story of the Almighty. “əkəthkətha tīnī jani.”—*sohīla*.

ਅਕਥਘਰ [əkəthghər] *n* the abode of the

indescribable Creator; səc khəḍ (the True Region). **2** a thinker’s conscience. **3** the highest spiritual stage.

ਅਕਦ [əkəd] See ਅਗਦ. **2** *adj* painful.

ਅਕਨ [əkən] See ਅਕਣਾ. **2** *Skt* आकृष्ट *n* hearing, listening. **3** *adv* आकर्ष having heard, on hearing. “əkən nīdes rəcə sukh sare.”—*GV 6*. ‘Having heard the order, all comforts were created.’

ਅਕਨੂੰ [əknu] *P* اکنون *adv* now, at this time, on this occasion.

ਅਕਪਕ [əkpək] *adj* steadfast in adversity; forbearing.

ਅਕਪਟ [əkpəṭ] *adj* sans deceit. **2** *n* sincerity. “sīṅji sac əkpəṭ kəṭhla.”—*həzare 10*. **3** See ਕਪਟ and ਕਾਪਟ.

ਅਕਬ [əkəb] *A* عكب dust, dirt. **2** *A* عقب a heel. **3** hind parts, behind. **4** a chase. See ਉਕਾਬ.

ਅਕਬਰ [əkbar] *A* اكبر *adj* older, elder, principal. **2** *n* the Creator, God. **3** son of Humayun born to Hamida Bano at Amarkot (Sindh) on 15 October 1542 (Sammāt 1599). His father having been defeated by Sher Shah was then fleeing India.¹

Akbar occupied the throne of Delhi at the age of 13 years and nine months. The rule was carried on under the guidance of the prime minister and chief commander Bairam Khan (Khan Khana) till Akbar took complete control in Sammat 1617. He greatly extended the Mughal empire. In Sammat 1618, Akbar forged a relationship with Rajputs by marrying the daughter of Raja Bihari Mal of Ambar.² Later he also married a princess of Jodhpur. Bihari

¹Akbar was born on November 23, but on the advice of the astrologers, to evade the evil influence of the planets, his birthday was declared to be October 15. For the same reason he was named Jalaludin Akbar in stead of Badrudin Ahmad.

²See ਜਯ ਸਿੰਘ.

Mal's son Bhagvan Das and grandson Man Singh were Akbar's famous generals who always stood by him. The emperor did not hesitate to give high ranks to the Hindus. Thus Todar Mal and Birbal were among his senior ministers.

Rana Uday Singh of Mevar, who hated the Raja of Ambar because the latter had given his daughter in marriage to a Musalman, was naturally regarded by Akbar as an enemy. He invaded Chhattaugarh. Uday Singh was wounded and fled, but two Rajput chiefs Jaimal of Bednor and Patto (Phatta) of Kailvara fought against the Mughals so valiantly that the accounts of their gallantry still exercise charm upon the minds of the listeners.

Both were among the sixteen nobles of Mevar. At last Jaimal was killed by a bullet from Akbar's gun. This has been mentioned by Akbar himself and is recorded by Jahangir. The gun which killed Jaimal was named 'Sangram'(battle).¹ On the death of Jaimal, the rite of Jauhar,² was performed in the course of which nine queens, five princesses, two princes and several Rajput ladies, hurled themselves in the pyre. This tragedy took place on 11 Chet Sammat 1624. Its anniversary is celebrated in every home in Mevar where poets and singers sing panegyrics to immortalise their memory.

After the rituals of Jauhar, Patto and thousands of Rajputs in saffron dress came out of their fort and attained martyrdom fighting

¹This word is from Sanskrit and means 'a battle'.

Akbar was very fond of employing Sanskrit words. But this word should have been accompanied by some other word from which information about the conquest or end could be gathered. But that word is missing.

²See, the word 'johar'. Some scholars have found 'jivhar' as its root.

against the army of Akbar. The sacred threads of the martyrs, they say, weighed 74.5 maunds or 398 seers. It is customary to inscribe the sacred figure of ੨੪੧੧ on commercial letters of businessmen to purport that one who opens a letter not meant for him commits the sinful murder of Chhattaur. This writing figures not only on letters but also on government papers and donations, "cəṭṛ marṭa ra pap" meaning that a person who stops the charity would call upon himself the curse of the dead. See Col James Tod: The Rajasthan.

From the letter written by the French physician Bernier on 1 July 1663, it seems that the two statues of elephant-riders in front of the gate of the Delhi fort are those of Jaimal and Patto. Their bravery inspired Akbar to instal them there.³

Akbar stopped the collection of Jazia and pilgrimage tax imposed on the Hindus. He ordered Dharampur for Hindus and Khairpur for Muslims to be built where lodging and boarding for persons of these communities were provided.

He stopped the practice of natural or divine justice (divynyay)⁴ and ordered that no widow could be forced to commit sati or immolation on her dead husband's funeral pyre.

The emperor collected one third of the produce as tax. Nobles in active service were called 'mansabdars' (rank holders) each having 500 to 10,000 soldiers under him. Todar Mal was the chief revenue officer; under him were officers named kroris meant to purchase rations, clothings, perfumes,

³These statues were made on the orders of Akbar. When Shah Jahan had the Red Fort built, they were placed at the entrance.

⁴See उपायस and दिव्यन्याय.

metals and precious stones. Subedars of provinces exercised both criminal and civil justice. They were called faujdars.¹ In cities cases were decided by Kotvals and Qazis.

In Akbar's rule people could perform their religious rites without restriction. The emperor was fond of listening to merits of various religions. He was also a poet of Hindi and composed a verse on the death of Birbal.

“din jan sukh din, ek nā dino dūsəh dukh,
so əb hām ko din, kəchu nā rakhyo, birbəl.”²

Akbar also visited Guru Amar Das and received his blessing, Bhai Santokh Singh mentions:

təb əkbər dīlli te ava,
səritā utər sīvər nīj pava,
dhər prətītī dərṣən ko cahyo,
uttəm lin upayən ahyo.—GPS.

Besides being an emperor, he also considered himself a religious Khalifa (prophet's deputy) and he started a religious sect, Din Elahi, to forge unity among all religions. Its members, on meeting greeted one another with 'Allahu Akbar' (God the great).

He developed Agra, which he renamed as Akbarabad. He got built the Red Fort and other buildings. A beautiful building at Fatehpur Sikri shows that Akbar loved to synthesise Indian and foreign architectures.

His extensive empire was divided into 18 provinces called subas. They were Allahabad, Agra, Avadh, Ajmer, Gujrat, Bihar, Bengal, Delhi, Kabul, Lahore, Multan, Malwa, Bairar,

¹Earlier, the person administering the region was called Suba and the revenue collector, Dewan. One who controlled the army was called Faujdar.

²For all his life, he helped the poor. So all the capital he had, was spent on them. He gave trouble to none. Whatever was saved, that he bestowed upon me while dying. With himself Birbal kept nothing.

Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Bidar, Haidrabad and Bijapur.

The celebrated poet of Ramayan, Tulsī Das, lived during Akbar's time and the famous musicologist and singer Tansen also adorned his court.


Akbar died on 16 October, 1605 (Sammat 1663). The beautiful sepulchre of this gracious emperor is situated at Sikandara near Agra.

ਅਕਬਰਾਬਾਦ [əkbərabad] Emperor Akbar renamed Agra as Akbarabad after his own name. See ਅਕਬਰ.

ਅਕਯਥ [əkyəth] *adj* ਅਕਯਥ. indescribable.

2 useless, in vain, worthless. See ਅਕਾਰਥ.

ਅਕਰ [əkər] See ਅਕੜ. **2** *Skt adj* difficult to do or perform. **3** tax free. **4** without hands, with one or both hands mutilated.

ਅਕਰਕਰਾ [əkərkəra] *Skt* आकारकरा *L* Anacy Clusperethrum. *A*  *n* a plant amply found in Algeria. Its root is used in several medicines, especially for curing toothache. Its effect is warm and dry. It removes chest pain and impurities of the stomach. Rubbed on the tongue it cures lisping and stammering.

ਅਕਰਖ [əkərkə] *Skt* आकर्ष pull, attraction. “nanək kiṭi sas əkərkəhte.”—*səhəs m 5*. ‘The ant draws out breath, that is, it kills.’

ਅਕਰਖਣ [əkərkəṇ] *Skt* आकर्षण *n* attraction, gravitation, pull.

ਅਕਰਣ [əkəṛəṇ] *Skt* अकर्म *adj* unfit for doing, improper. “əkəṛṇə kərotī.”—*səhəs m 5*. “cəhṛ əkəṛəṇ kina.”—GPS. **2** deaf. **3** with ears clipped. **4** without ears, without tools. **5** without provisions.

ਅਕਰਤਾ [əkəṛtā] *Skt* अकर्तु *adj* indolent. “səbh kəchu kəṛtā təu əkəṛtā.”—GPS.

ਅਕਰਨ [əkəṛən] See ਅਕਰਣ. **2** *v* to be overbearing or supercilious. “əkṛə an nə manəi huṛ ap bhərosa.”—GPS.

ਅਕਰਮ [əkəṛəm] *adj* sans divine blessing; not

favoured. **2** *Skt* ਅਕਰਮੰ without work, idle. “kəhū kərəm kərət əkərəm.”—*əkāl*. **3** *n* improper or inappropriate task. “pəg nacsi cit əkərmō.”—*prəbha beni*. “kərəm əkərəm bicariē.”—*gəu rəvidas*.

ਅਕਰਮਾ [əkərma], **ਅਕਰਮੀ** [əkərmi] *Skt* अकर्मन् *n* an unfortunate person. “həm pəthər hin əkərma.”—*bila m 4*. ‘We are senseless like stone, low and unfortunate.’ **2** *adj* lethargic, idle.

ਅਕਰਾ [əkra] a type of poetic metre also known as əṅka, ənhəd, ənubhəv, ʃəʃɪvədna, cəḍrəsa and mədhurdhunɪ. It has four lines, each line organized being as III, ISS

Example:

kəs sər mare, sɪsu nəhɪ hare.

bəhu bɪdhɪ baṅə. ətɪ dhənu taṅə.—*ramav*.

2 *Skt* *adj* which cannot be bought; costly.

3 ਅਕਰਾ, a woman without hands or a she-elephant without a trunk.

ਅਕਰੂਰ [əkruɾ] See ਅਕੂਰ. “udhəu əkrur trɪlocən nama.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.

ਅਕਲ [əkəl] *A* عقل *n* intelligence, In fact ਅਕਲ means a fetter locked on the forelegs of a camel to control its wayward movements. That way it is intelligence that keeps man’s conduct on the right track. **2** memory, recollection.

3 *Skt* *adj* undivided. “səda əkəl ɪv rəhe.”—*səveye m 2 ke*. **4** without limbs. **5** inartistic or without qualities. “əkəl kəladhər soi.”—*sɪdhgosətɪ*. **6** the Creator. “jɪsu guru te əkəlɡətɪ jaɳi.”—*gəu ə m 5*. **7** *S* *adj* unknown.

ਅਕਲਸਰ [əkəlsər] *adj* (one) who is levelheaded; wise. **2** a tank of intelligence. **3** brain, the place of intellect. “ɪkna sɪdhɪ nə budhɪ nə əkəlsər.”—*səva m 1*. ‘Their head is devoid of intelligence.’ **4** short form for ਅਕਲ ਸੁਊਰ.

ਅਕਲਹ [əkələh] *Skt* *adj* without conflict or discord; peaceful. **2** to God, the wise one. “kəlma əkələh jaɳe.”—*asa kəbir*.

ਅਕਲਕਲਾ [əkəlkəla] See ਅਕਲ and ਕਲਾ. **2** *adj* undivided power or skill. “əkəlkəla bhərpurɪ rəhɪa.”—*var asa*.

ਅਕਲਪਤ [ə-kəlpət], **ਅਕਲਪਿਤ** [ə-kəlpɪt] *Skt* अकल्पित *adj* without imagination. **2** what cannot be thought of, beyond thinking. “ə-kəlpət mudra gurugyanu bicariəle.”—*sɪdhgosətɪ*.

ਅਕਲਮਖ [əkəlməkh] *Skt* अकल्मष sans ਕਲਮਸ (sin), *adj* sinless. **2** guiltless.

ਅਕਲਮੰਦ [əkəlməd] *P* عقل مند *adj* wise, discreet, intelligent, sensible.

ਅਕਲਿ [əkəlɪ] intelligence, See ਅਕਲ 1. “əkəlɪ eh nə akhɪə əkəlɪ gəvaɪə badɪ.”—*var sar m 1*.

ਅਕਲੀਆ [əkliə] See ਅਕਲਮੰਦ.

ਅਕਲੀਣ [əkliɳ], **ਅਕਲੀਨ** [əklin] *Skt* अकिलन *adj* detached, disinterested. “əkliɳɪ rəhɪtəu səbəd susar.”—*sɪdhgosətɪ*. **2** See ਅਕੁਲੀਨ.

ਅਕਲੀਮ [əklim] See ਇਕਲੀਮ.

ਅਕਲੁ [əkəlu] *adj* short form of ਅਕਲੁਸ. God, who is free from sin or blame. “əkəlu gaɪ jəm te kɪa dərɪə?”—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਅਕਲੰਕ [ə-kələk] *adj* unblemished, unsullied. **2** flawless. “ə-kələk rup əpar.”—*əkāl*.

ਅਕਲੰਕ੍ਰਿਤ [əkələkɾɪt] *adj* blameless. **2** *Skt* अकलाकृति undivided form. “əkələkɾɪt he.”—*japu*.

ਅਕਵਾ [əkva] a vərṅɪk metre also known as əjba, kōya and tirṅa, having four lines, each line organized as SSS,S

Example:

juṭṭe virə, chuṭṭe tirə,

jujṭhe taji, dɪgge gaji.—*kəlki*.

ਅਕੜਨਾ [əkəɳna] *v* to behave arrogantly. **2** to contract on drying. **3** to lack softness.

ਅਕੜਾ [əkɾa] a gəṅɪk metre with four lines, each line having ISS, ISI, ISI arrangement.

Example:

munɪ ban chaḍ nə gərb,

mɪl an mohɪy sərb,

ləy jahɪ raghəv tir,

tuhɪ nek dəkər cir.—*ramav*.

ਅਕਾਉ [əkau] *n* idea of ਅਕ (pain), a painful state; confusion, perplexity, See ਅਕ.

ਅਕਾਉਣਾ [əkauṇa] *v* to cause ਅਕ (pain); to irk; to irritate. **2** to vex, to annoy, See ਅਕ. “bṛṇa hetu te an əkavət.”—*NP*.

ਅਕਾਇ [əkai] *Skt* ਅਕਾਯ *adj* sans ਕਾਯ (body). “nəməstē əkai.”—*javu*. **2** Anang Kamdev, the god of love. **3** Rahu, the Planet.

ਅਕਾਸ [əkas] *Skt* ਆਕਾਸ਼ *n* the sky. **2** the abode of gods, paradise. “sāt ka nīdək əkas te ʃarəu.”—*gōd m 5*. **3** a high rank. **4** See ਆਕਾਸ

ਅਕਾਸਗੰਗਾ [əkasgəga] See ਆਕਾਸਗੰਗਾ.

ਅਕਾਸਬੇਲ [əkasbel] *n* əmərbel; a dodder, cascuta apidendron or cassyta filiformis, or cascuta reflexa; a parasitic creeper. It is soft, without thorns and yellow and red in colour. It strikes its root in the bark of whichever tree it creeps upon. As a result, the sap of the tree dries up. See ਅਸਰਬੇਲ.

ਅਕਾਸੀ ਫੌਜ [əkasi fəj] *n* an army of martyrs. **2** an army suddenly arrived for help. “pəri əkasi fəjā aṭ.”—*GPS*.

ਅਕਾਜ [əkaj] *Skt* ਅਕਾਯ *n* a loss, harm. **2** evil doing. “təj kaj, əkaj ko kaj səvəryo.”—*səvəryo 33*. **3** *adv* in vain, useless.

ਅਕਾਂਤ [əkāt] See ਏਕਾਂਤ.

ਅਕਾਂਤਿ [əkātṭi] *adj* inglorious. **2** without glory or distinction.

ਅਕਾਥ [əkath], ਅਕਾਥਾ [əkatha] *Skt* ਅਕਾਯਾਥ *adj* useless, purposeless. “təjh bṛṇu jivən səgəl əkath.”—*bṛṇa m 5*. “tṛṇ səbh jənəm əkatha.”—*jet m 4*.

ਅਕਾਬਿਰ [əkabṛ] *A* ੨੬੫ plural of ਅਕਬਰ the great ones.

ਅਕਾਮ [əkam] *adj* useless, worthless. **2** *Skt* without desire. “əkam hē.”—*javu*. **3** not affected by Kamdev or lust; free from sexual desire.

ਅਕਾਯ [əkay] See ਅਕਾਇ.

ਅਕਾਰ [əkar] *n* pronunciation of the letter ਅ.

2 the letter ਅ itself. “əmṛṭ sīgh ke bəcən sun bolyo həri kər kop, əb əkar tūə lop kər əmṛṭ sīgh bṛṇ op.”—*krṭsən*. ‘With the omission of ਅ, it is mṛṭ sīgh (that is, nothing)’ **2** *Skt* ਆਕਾਰ *n* a shape, form, creation of shape and form.

“jəb əkar ṭhu kəchu nə dṛṭṣṭeta.”—*sukhmāni*.

3 a figure. **4** *adj* a sign, mark. **5** *adj* in form, manifest. “apṛ əkaru apṛ nṛṭəkaru.”—*gōd m 5*.

ਅਕਾਰਜ [əkarəj] See ਅਕਾਜ.

ਅਕਾਰਣ [əkarəṇ] *adj* without cause or reason.

2 having no reason, self-operating. **3** *adv* in vain, useless.

ਅਕਾਰਥ [əkarəṭh], ਅਕਾਰਥਾ [əkartha] *adj* of which the result (ਅਰਥ) is only pain (ਅਕ), in vain. “jənəm əkarəṭh kin.”—*s m 9*. **2** See ਅਕਾਥ.

ਅਕਾਰਨ [əkarən] See ਅਕਾਰਣ.

ਅਕਾਰਯ [əkarəy] See ਅਕਾਜ.

ਅਕਾਰੁ [əkaru] See ਅਕਾਰ.

ਅਕਾਲ [əkāl] *n* a hard time, an evil hour, famine.

2 Vahguru, who is eternal deathless and is not affected by time. **3** *adj* deathless, immortal. “ṭr su kal səbē bəsṭ kal ke ek hi kal əkal səda hē.”—*VN*. **4** *n* the time of death, the final hour. “kal əkal khəsəm ka kina.”—*maru kəbir*. **5** long living ones like Markandey etc. “sṭmərṭi kalu əkal suṭṭi soca.”—*maru solhe m 5*. **6** *adv* untimely, not at the proper time, as for example untimely death.

ਅਕਾਲ ਉਸਤਤਿ [əkāl ūstətṭi] The title of Guru Gobind Singh’s laudatory hymn to God in Dasam Granth. Due to the ignorance of the scribes, its text has got scattered, disorganised and disoriented. See ਏਕ ਸਮੈ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਆਤਮਾ and ਗੁਰੁਮਤ ਸੁਧਾਕਰ.

ਅਕਾਲ ਸਹਸ੍ਰਨਾਮ [əkāl səhsrə nam] See ਜਾਪੁ ਜੀ.

ਅਕਾਲਸਰ [əkālsər] a well in Amritsar that Guru Hargobind got built in Sammat 1669.

ਅਕਾਲਗੜ੍ਹ [əkālgəṛh] a town in Vazirabad, sub division of Gujranwala district. Maharaja Ranjit Singh’s favoured subordinate, Divan



AKALBUNGA – SRI AMRITSAR JI

- Savan Mal and his son Mulraj, lived here.
- ਅਕਾਲ ਚਲਾਣਾ** [əkāl cəlaṇa] *n* untimely death during the prime of life; casting off body before actual death. See ਉਮਰ.
- ਅਕਾਲ ਤਖ਼ਤ** [əkāl təkət] See ਅਕਾਲਬੁੰਗਾ.
- ਅਕਾਲਪੁਰਖ** [əkālpuṛəkḥ] *Skt* ਅਕਾਲਪੁਰੁਸ਼ *n* a timeless or deathless being; an indestructible power, God. “tu əkal puṛəkḥ nahī sīṛī kala.”—*maru solhe m I*.
- ਅਕਾਲਬਾਂਗਾ** [əkālbāṅga] *xa* the Khalsa’s loud shout of ‘Sat Sri Akal’ resembling the Muslim call for prayer.
- ਅਕਾਲਬੁੰਗਾ** [əkālbūṅga] In Sammat 1665 Guru Hargobind got a high throne raised opposite the Harimandir at Amritsar and named it Akal Bunga, the house of the timeless One. He held congregation here every morning and evening. This Akal Bunga is the Takhat (or throne) of the Sikhs. From the very beginning, the Panth has been organising gurmatahs here. This gurdwara is the first Takhat of the Sikhs. It contains historical relics of the Sikh Gurus and martyrs including :
- (1) the sword of miri (temporal authority) of Guru Hargobind
 - (2) his sword of piri (spiritual authority)
 - (3) the sword of Guru Gobind Singh.
 - (4) the sword of Baba Buddha Ji
 - (5) the sword of Bhai Jetha Ji.
 - (6) the sword of Baba Karam Singh Shahid.
 - (7) the sword of Bhai Uday Singh who was an attendant of Guru Gobind Singh.
 - (8) the sword of Bhai Bidhi Chand.
 - (9) the double-edged sword (khanda) of Baba Gurbaksh Singh Shahid
 - (10) the double-edged khanda of Baba Dip Singh.
 - (11) the khanda of Baba Naudh Singh Shahid.
 - (12) the sword of Bhai Vichitar Singh,

weighing 10 seers.

- (13) the mace of the sixth Guru, weighing 10 seers in weight. It was bestowed by Mata Sundari to Jassa Singh the warrior.
 - (14) the sword-like weapon with brass grip of Guru Hargobind.
 - (15) the dagger of Guru Hargobind
 - (16) the dagger of Baba Ajit Singh.
 - (17) the dagger of Baba Jhujar Singh.
 - (18) the sword of Guru Hargobind.
 - (19) the poniard of Guru Hargobind.
 - (20) the poniard of Baba Dip Singh Shahid.
 - (21) the sword-like weapon of Baba Dip Singh Shahid.
 - (22) the pistol of Baba Dip Singh Shahid.
 - (23) the pistol of Baba Gurbaksh Singh Shahid.
 - (24) Guru Gobind Singh’s two arrows with a tola of gold at each point.
 - (25) the medium size khanda of Baba Dip Singh.
 - (26) two swords of Baba Dip Singh.
 - (27) two short khandas of Baba Dip Singh.
 - (28) the quoit of Baba Dip Singh.
 - (29) a small quoit of Baba Dip Singh.
 - (30) Baba Dip Singh’s quoit for wearing on the head.
- (b) the spot in Anandpur Sahib where Guru Gobind Singh performed the last rites of the ninth Guru. See ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ.
- (c) In the gurdwaras at Patna and at other places too there are bungas bearing this name.
- ਅਕਾਲ ਮੁਰਤਿ** [əkāl murətī] *Skt* ਅਕਾਲਮੂਰ੍ਤਿ *n* God whose installation is not subject to time. 2 ever-existing form which is timeless. “əkālmurətī əjuni səbhā.”—*jəpu*.
- ਅਕਾਲ ਮ੍ਰਿਤਯੁ** [əkāl mṛityu] See ਉਮਰ and ਅਕਾਲ ਚਲਾਣਾ.
- ਅਕਾਲੀ** [əkālī] *adj* timeless, not related to time.

2 *n* a worshipper of God, the timeless One. Vahguru's Khalsa (own, pure)

kəməɭ jyo maya jəl vɪcc hɛ əlep səda

səbh da sənehi cal səbh tō nɪrali hɛ,
kərke kəmai khave mǝgɳa hərəm jaɳe

bhaɳe vɪcc vɪpda nū mǝne xuʃhali hɛ,
svarath tō bɪna gurudvarɪā da cəkidar

dhərəm de jǝg ləi cəɳhe mukh lali hɛ,
puje na əkal bɪna hor koi devi dev

sɪkk dǝʃmeʃ da so kəhie 'əkali' hɛ.

3 This term is particularly used for Nihang Singhs. See ਨਿਹੰਗ.

ਅਕਾਲੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਛਾਵਨੀ [əkaliā di chavni] also called ɳɪhǝgǝ di chǝni, is a place in Amritsar where Akali Phula Singh, with 1200 horsemen and 1800 infantry-men used to stay. Maharaja Ranjit Singh had bestowed upon them a jagir for their maintenance.

ਅਕਿਆਤ [əkɪat] *A* اکتیاء *v* to be strong. **2** *adj* "He sustains." to nourish, to sustain. "kɪ əkɪatəs."—*gyan*.

ਅਕਿੰਚਨ [əkɪcən] *Skt* अकिञ्चन *adj* poor, penniless, penurious. **2** (one) who has nothing, barest sustenance. **3** born recluse.

ਅਕਿਤ [əkɪt] *Skt* अकृत *adj* who is not made by anyone, self-existing. **2** See ਅੰਅਕਿਤ.

ਅਕਿੱਤ [əkɪtt] *Skt* अकीर्ति *n* infamy, notoriety. **2** See ਅਕਿਤ.

ਅਕਿਤਯ [əkɪty] See ਅਕਿੱਤ. **2** *Skt* अकृत्य *n* ignoble act, evil action. **3** *Skt* अकृत्रिम *adj* not artificial or fake; spontaneous. "nɪmɪtyǝ əkɪtyǝ."—*cǝḍi* 2.

ਅਕਿਰਤਘਣ [əkɪrətghəɳ], **ਅਕਿਰਤਘਨ** [əkɪrtghəɳ] *Skt* कृतघ्न *adj* (one) who forgets or denies favour done to him, thankless, ungrateful. "əkɪrət ghəɳa no palda."—*sri m* 5.

məd vɪc rɪddha paɪkɛ kutte da mas,
dhərɪa maɳəs khopri tɪs mǝdi vas,
rəttu bhərɪa kəppəɳa kər kəjjəɳ tas,
ɳhək lɛ cəlli cuhɳi kər bhog bɪlas,

akh suɳae pucchiə lahe vɪsvas,

nədrɪ pəvɛ əkɪrətghəɳ mət hoɪ vɪnas.

—*BG*

ਅਕਿਲਬਿਖ [əkɪlbɪkɪh] *Skt* अकिल्बिष *adj* sinless, blameless. **2** virtuous.

ਅਕੀਕ [əkik] *A* عقيق *E* Carnelian *n* a very hard and glittering precious stone of red, blue or other colours, inlaid with signets. It is cut and used in ornaments and for inset decoration of plants and pictures.

ਅਕੀਦਾ [əkida] *A* عقيدة *n* firmness of thought and belief, devotion, especially religious belief.

ਅਕੀਨ [əkɪn] *adv* without doing. "nər ek əkin hi prɪtɪ kərə."—*krɪsən*. 'Some people requite love even when the others ignore them.' **2** *n* performing a deed without pride of any sort. "kɪn əkin ləkhe phəl ho."—*krɪsən*. **3** not cultivated, natural. **4** See ਯਕੀਨ.

ਅਕੀਰਤਿ [əkɪrətɪ] *Skt* अकीर्ति *n* infamy, ill repute, bad name.

ਅਕੁੰਠ [əkūɳh] *Skt* अकुण्ठ *adj* not blunt; sharp.

ਅਕੁੰਡਾ [əkūḍa] *adj* free, without any external constraint; not under anyone's thumb; independent.

ਅਕੁਤੋਭਯ [əkutobhəy] *Skt* अकुतोभय *adj* not under fear from anywhere. **2** not afraid of anyone; fearless.

ਅਕੁੰਭ [əkūbh] *Skt* अकुम्भ *n* a son of Kumbhkaran and younger brother of Kumbh. "kūbh əkūbh se jit səbhɛ."—*VN*. **2** At some places ਅਕੁੰਭ also appears in place of ਅਨਕੁੰਭ. The latter was a demon who was killed by Durga. That story is told in Markanday Puran.

ਅਕੁਲ [əkul] *adj* (one) who has no race, caste or pedigree; God. "kəɦɪt kəbɪr əkul nəɦi cɛtɪa."—*gəu*. **2** ਅਕੁਲੀਨ. of low caste.

ਅਕੁਲਾਉਣਾ [əkulauɳa], **ਅਕੁਲਾਨਾ** [əkulana] *v* to have mental distress; to be mentally pained, distressed or perplexed. See ਆਕੁਲ.

ਅਕੁਲੀਣ [əkulɪɳ], **ਅਕੁਲੀਨ** [əkulɪn] *adj* of low birth, ignoble. **2** renouncer of caste-culture.

3 not related to any caste or race. “əkulin rəhɪtəʊ səbəd susar.”—*sɪdhgosəʃɪ*.

ਅਕੁਅਣਾ [əkuaṇa], **ਅਕੁਆ** [əkua], **ਅਕੁਈਆ** [əkuiā] *Skt* कू vr to produce a sound. *adj* silent, taciturn, (one) who has taken a vow of silence. “tə səhɪ nali əkuaṇa.”—*vəḍ m 1*. “ek phɪrē rəs rəg əkuia.”—*krɪsən*. **2** See **ਬੁਲਨ ਜਿੰਘ**.

ਅਕੁਜ [akuj] *Skt* अकज, *adj* bad deed, vice. **2** See **ਕੁਜ vr** beyond description; indescribable. “prəja dukhɪ əkuj.”—*GPS*.

ਅਕੁਤ [əkut] *adj* beyond measure; limitless, boundless, See **ਕੁਤ**. **2** not criticized, not condemned.

ਅਕੁਪਾਰ [əkupar] *Skt n* a sea, an ocean. **2** a fabulous tortoise said to be under the earth. **3** the sun.

ਅਕੁਯਾ [əkuya] not talking, silent, See **ਅਕੁਆ**. “nam əkuya səbh hi kəhē.”—*GPS*.

ਅਕੁਰ [əkur] *n* something which is not false, opposite of falsehood; truth.

ਅਕੈ [əkə] See **ਅਕੈ**.

ਅਕੇਰਾਂ [əkērā], **ਅਕੇਰੇ** [əkero] *adv* once. **2** See **ਅਕੇਲਾ**. **3** *adj* solitary, alone. “jəb ghat bəni subh ʃhər əkero.”—*krɪsən*.

ਅਕੇਲਾ [əkela] *adj* alone, single, without companion. “agē hās əkela.”—*sor kəbir*.

ਅਕੈ [əkə] *part* or. “əkə koi kɪhu devae.”—*var bɪl m 4*.

ਅਕੋਈ [əkoi] a village of Jind state two kos north of Sangrur. Here is a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind who came here from Saunti and stayed with Manak Chand, a devotee, in Sammat 1673. Guru Granth Sahib is installed in the gurdwara building got built by Sardar Diwan Singh of Badrukkha.

Close to the circumambulatory passage, there is a solid caper tree under which, so believe the local people, the Guru's horse was tied. According to them, earlier Guru Nanak Dev had also visited Akoi.

The shrine owns about 125 bighas of land donated by Bhai Matab Singh. One hundred rupees in cash and three quilts are given annually by the state. Two Sikh mahants serve the shrine with devotion. It is about two miles to the south from the railway station Bahadur Singhwala (N.W. Rly).

ਅਕੋਕ [əkok] *adj* ignorant of Kok Shastar. “kam kel əkok.”—*prɪthu*.

ਅਕੋਡ [əkod] *Skt* अकौटि *adj* endless, countless. See **ਕੋਡ**.

ਅਕੋਰ [əkor] *n* a present, an offering. “dije pran əkor.”—*jet m 5*.

ਅਕੰਗ [əkəṅg] *adj* without armour. “tükke əkəṅg.”—*ramav*. See **ਕੰਗ**.

ਅਕੰਟਕ [əkəṭək] *Skt* अकण्टक *adj* thornless, without hurdles. **2** unobstructed. **3** without any enemy, having no adversary.

ਅਕੰਤ੍ਰ [əkəṭr] *Skt* अकण्ठ *adj* non-doer. “əjəṭrə əməṭrə əkəṭrə.”—*gyan*. **2** (one) who prefers reclusion.

ਅਕੰਥ [əkəṭh] *adj* beyond description, unspeakable, indescribable, inexpressible. “bhumadɪ dan dine əkəṭh.”—*gyan*. **2** without even a ragged blanket.

ਅਕੰਪਨ [əkəpən] *Skt* अकम्पन *n* state of not-trembling or not shivering; steadiness. **2** one of Ravan's commanders and a minister. He was Ravan's maternal uncle, and the son of Sumali and Ketumalini. His sister Kaikasi was Ravan's mother. Hanuman killed him in a battle. “barɪd nad əkəpən se.”—*VN*. See **ਧੂਮੁਛ** and **ਪੁਰਸਤ**. **3** Per Harivansh, he was an Indian king and was Hari's father.

ਅੱਕਣਾ [əkṅṅa] See **ਅਕਣਾ**.

ਅਕਯਥ [əkyaṭh] See **ਅਕਥ** and **ਅਕਯਥ**.

ਅਕ੍ਰਯ [əkṛəy] *adj* inactive, motionless, stationary. “əkṛəy ek pəratəm purən.”—*NP*. **2** unpurchasable.

ਅਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ [əkṛɪʃ] *adj* not lean or weak. **2** which cannot be pulled; not deserving to be pulled.

ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤ [əkṛɪt] *Skt* अकृत *adj* unmade, unbuilt.

2 *Skt* अकृत्य *adj* not fit to be done, misdeed, sin. “əkṛīt kərma.”—*ramav*.

ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤਕ੍ਰਿਤ [əkṛītkrīt] *adj* doing what cannot be done by others. “tejsu rasi əkrīt krītō.”—*gyan*.

ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤਗਣ [əkṛītəgɪ] *Skt* अकृतज्ञ *adj* ungrateful, thankless.

ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤਮ [əkṛītəm] *Skt* अकृत्रिम *adj* not artificial, genuine. **2** real, true.

ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ [əkṛītakṛīt], **ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤਾਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ** [əkṛītakṛītī] *adj* not made or shaped by any one; assuming various forms. “əkṛītakṛīt he.”—*japu*.

ਅਕ੍ਰਿਯ [əkṛīy] *adj* inactive, passive.

ਅਕ੍ਰੂਰ [əkṛur], **ਅਕ੍ਰੂਰੁ** [əkṛuru] *Skt* अक्रूर *adj* not cruel, merciful, kind. **2** not irate, calm. **3** *n* Krishan’s paternal uncle and son of Shvaphalak and Gandini. He came to deliver Kans’s challenge for battle and took Krishan and Balram from Gokul to Mathura where Krishan killed Kans and re-installed his own maternal grandfather Ugarsen on the throne. “udhəu əkruru, bīdərɒ guṇ gəvɛ.”—*səvəye m 1 ke*. “mohī əbɛ əkrur ke hath bulay pəṭhyo məthura hū ke rai.”—*krīsən*.

ਅਕ੍ਰੈ [əkṛɛ] See **ਅਕ੍ਰਿਯ**.

ਅਕ [əkʂ] *Skt* अक्ष *vr* to enter; to penetrate; to pierce; to attain desire’s fulfilment; to spread; to be diffused. **2** *n* one of Ravan’s sons whom Hanuman killed while laying waste the Ashok garden. His full name was Akshay Kumar. **3** counters in chess. **4** an axle. **5** eye. **6** a blue jay. **7** seed of eleocarpus ganitrus used in rosaries. **8** 16 masas of oil. **9** soul. **10** *Dg* myrobalan.

ਅਕਤ [əkʂət] See **ਅਛਤ**.

ਅਕਮਾਲਾ [əkʂmala] *Skt* *n* a rosary of rudraksh (eleocarpus ganitrus) seeds. **2** a rosary of letters from ਅ to ਕ.

ਅਕਮੀ [əkʂmī] *Skt* अकम *adj* sans forgiveness. **2** incapable.

ਅਕਸ਼ਯ [əkʂəy] *Skt* *adj* imperishable, everlasting.

ਅਕਸ਼ਯਵਟ [əkʂəyvat]. See **ਅਖੈਬਟ**.

ਅਕਰ [əkʂər] See **ਅਖਰ**.

ਅਕਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਥਾਨ [əkʂrā de sthan] See footnote to picture 4.

ਅਕਰਾਂਧ [əkʂrādh] *adj* blind with intoxication of knowledge, See **ਵਾਉ ਦੁਆਉ**.

ਅਕਿ [əkʂī] *Skt* an eye. **2** a count of two, two.

ਅਕੌਣੀ [əkʂoṇī] See **ਧੁਰਣਿ**.

ਅਖ [əkʂ] See **ਅਕ**. **2** *Dg n* a garden, park. **3** See **ਅਖਿ**. **4** See **ਅਖੁਨ 2**.

ਅਖਉ [əkʂəu], **ਅਖਇ** [əkʂəī], **ਅਖਇਓ** [əkʂəīo] *adj* indestructible, everlasting. “əṭəl əkhəīo deva.”—*maru m 5*.

ਅਖਸਰ [əkʂsər] See **ਅਕਸਰ**.

ਅਖਗਰ [əkʂgər] *P* اَخْجَر *n* a spark; an ember, a scintilla.

ਅਖਜ [əkʂəj] *A* اَخْج *n* acquisition. **2** catching, grasping, gripping.

ਅਖਡਾ [əkʂəḍa] *adj* strong, powerful. **2** without a hole, complete.

ਅਖਤਰ [əkʂtər] *P* اَخْتَر *n* a star, planet. “rəʂəndīmag əxtər.”—*ramav*. **2** a portent, an omen. **3** a flag, standard.

ਅਖਤਾ [əkʂta] See **ਆਖਤਾ**.

ਅਖਤਿਆਰ [əkʂtīar] See **ਇਖਤਜਾਰ**.

ਅਖਨੀ [əkʂnī] *P* اَخْنِي *n* thick soup of meat. “salən ə khni bīriā.”—*krīsən*. **2** stock of food. *adj* cooked food.

ਅਖਬਾਰ [əkʂbar] *A* اَخْبَار *plural* of ਖਬਰ. news. “ləvpuṛ te ai əkhbaru.”—*GPS*. **2** newspaper.

ਅਖਯ [əkʂəy] See **ਅਕਯ**.

ਅਖਰ [əkʂər] *Skt* अक्षर *n* a character, a letter; letters for writing Gurbani. “əkʂər ka bheu nə ləhōt.”—*var sar m 1*. **2** *adj* which does not dissolve, insoluble. **3** *n* God who remains in the same state.¹ “e əkhər khīri jāhige oī əkhər īn məhī nahī.”—*gəu kəbir, bavən*. **4** *n* a sermon, an advice, “əkʂər nanək əkhīo aṛī.”—*var majh m 1*. **5** a mantar according to

¹See Vishnu Puran Part 1, Chapter 22.

books on magic. “kāvānu su ākhāru kāvān gūnu kāvānu su māṇia mātu.”—*s fārid*.
6 nominal; objects which bear names. “dr̥isət man ākhār hē jeta.”—*bavān*.

ਅਖਰ ਕਾ ਭੇਉ [ākhār ka bheu] *n* a grammar; grammatical knowledge. “ākhār ka bheu nā lāhāt.”—*var sar m 1*. **2** meaning or implication of a sentence.

ਅਖਰਬ [ākhārāb] *Skt* अखर्ब *adj* beyond the figure of one kharab: 100,000,000,000 ; countless, innumerable. **2** (one) which is not small; great. “gārāb ākhārāb dur hve gāyo.”—*cādar*. **3** tall, not short.

ਅਖਰੋਟ [ākhrot] *Skt* अखोट *n* a walnut tree and its fruit. It does not grow in hot climate. It has beautiful wood which is used in manufacturing beautiful articles of various types. It grows plentifully in Kashmir. Its kernel is hot and moist in effect. Its Latin name is aleurites triloba. *E* walnut.

ਅਖਲ [ākhāl] *Skt* अखिल *adj* whole, complete. “ākhāl bhāvān ke s̥rjānhare.”—*cāritr 405*. **2** (one) who is not mean. **3** (one) who is not stupid; wise, intelligent.

ਅਖਲਾਕ [āxlak] *A* اَخْلَاق plural of **ਖਲਾਕ** *n* character, morality, conduct. **2** nature, disposition. **3** culture, decency.

ਅਖਲੀ ਉਡੀ [ākhli uḍi] This is the initial phrase from one of Guru Nanak’s āsətpādis in mēlar rag.

- 1) “ākhli ūḍi jəlu bhār nālī,
- 2) ḍugār ucəu gārū patālī,
- 3) sagərū sitəlu gursəbədī vicārī.”

It means:

- 1) All downward young streams, full of water flowed proudly,
- 2) From high mountains, they went towards deeper dungeons.
- 3) Merging into the ocean they got silent, i.e. their speed came to an end. Likewise, the

hymn states, by meditating upon the Guru’s word, the turbulent mind gets peaceful and humble.¹

ਅਖਲੇਸ [ākhles] *adj* ਅਖਿਲ-ਈਸ master of all; God, the Creator.

ਅਖੜੀ [ākhṛi] *Skt* अखि, an eye. “nanāk se ākhṛia bīḍn.”—*vāḍ chāt m 5*.

ਅਖਾਉਤ [ākhaut] *n* a saying, proverb, an aphorism. See ਅਖਾਣ. and ਲੋਕੋਕ੍ਰਿ.

ਅਖਾਜ [ākhaj] See ਅਖਾਦਜ. inedible, uneatable. “ghār ghār māgān khaj ākhaje.”—*BG*

ਅਖਾਣ [ākhāṇ] *Skt* अख्यान *n* a story, tale. **2** a proverb, See ਲੋਕੋਕ੍ਰਿ.

ਅਖਾਤੀਜ [ākhātij] See ਅਖੈਤੀਜ.

ਅਖਾਦ [ākhad], ਅਖਾਦਿ [ākhadī], ਅਖਾਦਜ [ākhady], ਅਖਾਦਿਜ [ākhadyī], ਅਖਾਧ [ākhadh], ਅਖਾਧਿ [ākhadhī] *Skt* अखाद्य *adj* not fit for eating, inedible. “ākhadyī khadyā.”—*sāhās m 5*. “ākhadhī khahī hārkaīa.”—*asa m 5*.

ਅਖਾਰਾ [ākhara] See ਅਖਾੜਾ. “jīu besva ke pāre ākhara.”—*bhēr namdev*. **2** *adj* not brackish, insipid.

ਅਖਾਵਤ [ākhavət] See ਅਖਾਣ and ਲੋਕੋਕ੍ਰਿ.

ਅਖਾੜ [ākhār] *Skt* अषाढ the month of Harh. On its full moon day, meet two planets of the lunar month, the pre-Harh and post-Harh.

ਅਖਾੜਾ [ākhāra] *Skt* अक्षर *n* an arena, a theatre, amphitheatre, stadium, battlefield. “səb tera khel ākhāra jīu.”—*majh m 5*. **2** a wrestling pit. **3** a battlefield. “ehu ākhāra hārī pṛitām sāce ka jīnī apṇe jorī səbhī aṇī nīvae.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*. “bīkhām ākhāra mē gurū mīlī jīta.”—*asa chāt m 5*. **4** an abode of the anchorites.

5 Bands of holymen especially of the Udasi and Nirmala sects in particular going as religious preachers, are known to form an Akharha, the brief account of which is as below:

(a) Mahatma Pritam Das of the Udasi cult

¹Some scholars interpret this hymn with reference to the cranes flying with their gullets filled with water.

once thought that bands of Sikh sadhus often experienced great difficulty in finding residence and food during fairs at pilgrimage centres. To tackle this problem, he approached Nanak Chand, the paternal uncle of Chandu Lal, a minister of the Nizam of Hyderabad, who offered seven lacs of rupees. With the money thus offered, Sant Pritam Das approached the Udasi saints of Paryag and suggested the establishment of their separate Akhara where they could stay away from the sanyasis and preach Sikhism in different parts of the country. Accordingly the Panchayati Akhara was established in Sammat 1836. A committee of four sadhus, Ganga Ram, Kutsath Braham, Sarup Braham and Atal Braham, was constituted under the guidance of Guru Granth Sahib. They made arrangements to procure tents, canopies, durries, carpets, horses, camels, bullock carts, kitchen utensils, musical instruments, walking staffs and umbrellas and framed rules and injunctions so as not to leave any lacunae in their smooth management. The headquarters of the Udasi Akharha are at Allahabad with numerous buildings at Kankhal, Kashi etc.

(b) In Sammat 1896, some differences arose, and Sadhu Santokh Das, Hari Narayan Das, Sur Das etc. of Sangat Sahib (Bhai Pheru) established a separate Akhara, Sri Guru Naya Akhara, commonly known as Udasian da Chhota Akhara. Its headquarters are at Kankhal and it has buildings at other centres of pilgrimage. Its administration is sound like that of Panchayati Akhara.¹

¹Santokh Das's Akhara was established in Amritsar in Sammat 1838, and Sangal wala Akhara was set up in Sammat 1843 and Nirvansar in Sammat 1850. So named, they are only cloisters of sadhus unlike Panchayati and Chhota Akharas.

(c) Like the Udasis, Nirmala saints, finding their sadhus humiliated at pilgrimage centres also thought of having their separate Akhara. They were inspired to do so by saints like Bhai Tota Singh, Ram Singh, Matab Singh etc., Maharaja Narendar Singh of Patiala, Maharaja Bharpur Singh of Nabha and Maharaja Sarup Singh of Jind, in Sammat 1918 established Dharam Dhuja Akhara of Nirmala saints. Bhai Matab Singh was appointed its first Mahant (chief priest). Grants in cash of Rs. eighty, sixteen and twenty thousand respectively were given by Patiala, Nabha and Jind states. Annual grants of Rs. 4000, 575 and 1300 were donated by those states in the same order. Jointly all the three states² drew up Dasturalamal (rules of action or constitution) for Akhara Nirmala Panth of Guru Gobind Singh.³ Its constitution carried these clauses:

1) Shri Mahant will be appointed in consultation with the three states and four other mahants, all wearers of Sikh symbols (underwear shorts, kirpan, hair-comb, steel-bangle) shall be appointed in consultation with Chief Mahant.

2) The cooks in the kitchen shall also observe the same code of conduct.

3) Two workers, two storekeepers, one granthi and one gyani (scholar knowledgeable enough as to interpret the scriptural texts), all observing the same code of dress, shall be appointed, besides one or two orderlies.

4) This code is not compulsory for the present Chief Mahant. Those appointed in the future shall have to be intelligent, ascetical and observers of the code of conduct and dress.

²Patiala, Nabha, Jind.

³This Dasturalamal was approved on 12 August 1862.

5) Whenever Shri Mahant visits the capital of a state, or whenever a chief finds time to visit the Akhara, he shall give offerings to Guru Granth Sahib or to Shri Mahant, but not individually to other priests.

6) All income of this sort will be accounted for. If any priest brings anything from anywhere, that too he shall deposit in the Akhara without keeping anything with himself.

7) At his discretion, Chief Mahant may offer to a brahman or an invalid, clothes or cash for visiting places of pilgrimage, but the details of all such offerings shall be maintained in writing.

8) If Dharam Dhuja Akhara Guru Gobind Singh wants to have a bhandara (free distribution of food), it shall be done in consultation with and approval of Chief Mahant. If at any time this is not possible, food may be offered but Chief Mahant must be informed of it as early as possible.

9) If the need arises to appoint a new priest, it must be obligatory for him to swear before Guru Granth Sahib that he shall observe the code of conduct and deposit all income from all sources with the Akhara.

10) It shall be essential for Chief Mahant and his colleagues to ensure that if any Sikh fiefholder or chief wants to organise a free meal (bhandara), he shall be allowed to do so according to his own faith and belief, and the mahants shall not interfere in any way and shall be considerate so as to respect the donor's sense of honour.

11) Similarly, if any other Sikh follower of the sect desires to conduct a free meal, the foregoing clause shall be observed. If it is found that though a person of means wilfully shows inability to do so, a report can be lodged

with the respective state and his money confiscated and deposited with the Akhara.

12) If during a journey there is a gurdwara, the Akhara must not bypass it. An offering is to be paid according to the status of the gurdwara concerned.

13) Seating arrangements should be in this order: Guru Granth Sahib in the centre, on the right of it Chief Mahant followed by other mahants and saintly Sikhs respectively, on the left the gyani, the interpreter of sacred text, and behind him other holy Sikhs. Other persons, however holy, shall sit at their respective places. In this, rank and not scholarship shall be the criteria. If a mahant of some other sect comes, he shall be seated on the left of the gyani. A seat on the right side, if given, should be behind (Nirmala) mahants of the concerned Akhara.

14) No other holy man shall stay in Chief Mahant's house, though a few holy men detailed to serve him may do so. Similarly no one is allowed to sleep in the room reserved for keeping Guru Granth Sahib, because to do so amounts to disrespect.

15) Any Sikh, ascetic or householder, who comes to pay obeisance, may do so. There is no restriction. He should be seated according to his respective status.

16) It is obligatory for Shri Mahant and other mahants not go to the house of any state official. If need be, they may send a worker, store-holder, some orderly or any other mahant of the dera. If invited for a meal however, they may go.

17) It is obligatory for the Sikhs of the Akhara that if a mahant asks them for any service, they should not avoid rendering it on one pretext or the other; if they avoid doing so, they shall be liable to a fine as decided by

a mahant of the Akhara.

18) If any ascetical Sikh wants to stay in the dera, he shall first have to declare with his hand on Guru Granth Sahib that he shall return to the gurdwara everything offered and shall not retain anything with him, and that he shall remain loyal to the Sangat (congregation). Without such a pledge, he shall not be admitted.

19) The mahant must take parsad prepared and served only by the baptised Sikhs. Even water used in the kitchen must be such as is drawn (from the well) by the Sikhs.

20) There is no restriction on serving meals to other Sikh holy men; food must be served to all, care be taken that those observing rahit sit in a separate row.

21) Women shall never be allowed to enter the Akhara. This restriction also applies to liquor but not to opium and cannabis.

22) If anyone not observing rahit or belonging to a non-Sikh community, wants to offer parsad or a meal, he should not be refused, provided he gives uncooked ration for cooking by those in the Akhara.

23) The income accruing to the amount which has been put to the credit of the Akhara in the beginning, from lending or through other investments, shall be used for maintaining the community kitchen and for conducting other repairs; the initial grant must remain intact.

24) Financial management of the Akhara will be entrusted to three mahants, one belonging to each contributing state. They shall try to increase income by lending money on interest and investing in commerce, and shall spend it in accordance with rule 23. They shall inspect the accounts at least once in a year, and forward them to Shri Mahant for

further inspection.

25) If he wants to appoint anyone in his own place, during his life, Chief Mahant shall be allowed to do so in consultation with the Akharas of the three states.

26) If Chief Mahant has already appointed his replacement during his tenure, or if he has not performed satisfactory work during his tenure, the three states through mutual consultation may remove him from the post.

27) If any mahant violates the code of conduct, the three governments, through mutual deliberation, shall have the right to remove him.

28) Prior commitment will be taken from each of the five mahants that they shall not do anything against the Dasturulamal.

Whenever the three states write anything to the mahants, its copies in Gurmukhi script shall be provided for safe keeping and also duly stamped and sealed with date to be kept in the office files.

29) It shall be obligatory for the Sikhs of the Akhara to keep in reserve one turban of vermilion colour and the rest of white colour. This is a traditional custom, symbolising the renunciation of family life.

30) Instead of a tūbi (mendicant's bowls of hollowed guard shell) and cippi (oval begging bowls) the mahants shall keep steel karmāḍal (mendicant's bowl with the top handle) or metallic vessel (container for keeping drinking water), because tūbi and cippi are unclean and cannot be cleaned with earth (or sand).

ਅਖਿ [əkhɪ] *Skt* ਅਕਿ *n* an eye.

ਅਖਿਉ [əkhɪu], ਅਖਿਓ [əkhɪo] See ਅਭਯ. 2 said, uttered, "əkhər nanək əkhɪo apɪ."—*var majh m l*.

ਅਖਿਆਨ [əkhɪan] See ਆਖਿਆਨ.

ਅਖਿਣਿਉ [əkhɪɪu], ਅਖਿਣਿਓ [əkhɪɪo] See ਅਭਯ

and ਅਖਇਓ.

ਅਖਿਜ [əkhɪj], ਅਖਿਝ [əkhɪjh] *adj* (one) who does not fret; not peevish, forbearing, sober.

“əkhɪjje əbhɪjje.”—*javu*. 2 See ਅਖਿਦ.

ਅਖਿਟ [əkhɪt] short form for ਆਖੇਟ, prey, hunting.

“nrɪp əkhɪt sɪdhayo.”—*cəritr III*.

ਅਖਿਦ [əkhɪd] See ਅਖੇਦ. 2 *Skt* ਅਖਿਦੁ *adj* untiring.

ਅਖਿਦਾਣੀ [əkhɪdāni] ਅਖੇਦ-ਦਾਣੀ comforting, pleasure-giving, comfort-providing.

ਅਖਿਲ [əkhɪl] See ਅਖਲ.

ਅਖਿਲੇਸ [əkhɪles] See ਅਖਲੇਸ.

ਅਖੀ [əkhɪ] an eye. See ਅਖਿ. “əkhɪ kadhɪ dhəri cəṇṇa təlɪ.”—*suhɪ ə m 4*. 2 said, uttered. “bətɪā hətɪ ke səg hē əkhɪā.”—*krɪsən*. 3 with or through the eyes. “əkhɪ kudrətɪ kəni bāni.”—*bəsət m l*. 4 to or for the eyes. “əkhɪ sutəku vekhṇa pərtɪy.”—*var asa*.

ਅਖੀਰ [əxɪr] *A* ختم *n* an end, a closure, an ending.

ਅਖੁਟ [əkhut], ਅਖੁਟਿ [əkhutɪ] *Skt* ਅਖੁਟਿ *n* continuity, uninterruptedness. 2 without decrease or loss. 3 *adj* unending. “ɪhu dhən əkhut nə nɪkhuṭe nə jɪ.”—*dhəna m 3*.

ਅਖੁਟੀ [əkhutɪ] *Skt* अखट्टि *n* a bad custom, wrong practice. 2 the idea of childhood. “hɪdu mule bhule əkhutɪ jahi.”—*var bɪha m l*.

ਅਖੁੰਦ [əxūd] *P* اخوند *n* a teacher. 2 a chief.

ਅਖੁਹਣਿ [əkhuhənɪ] See ਖੁਹਣਿ.

ਅਖੁਟ [əkhut] See ਅਖੁਟ. “bhəre bhədar əkhut ətol.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਅਖੁਨ [əkhun] *P* اخون *n* a fine speaker, teacher. “ɪhi həkikət jo kəhe soi bəda əkhun.”—*məgo*. 2 *A* اخون *a* companion, friend. 3 plural of ਅਖ, brother.

ਅਖੇਟ [əkhət], ਅਖੇਟਕ [əkhətək] See ਆਖੇਟ.

ਅਖੇਦ [əkhed] *n* happiness, pleasure. 2 *adj* free from suffering.

ਅਖੇਰ [əkher] See ਆਖੇਟ.

ਅਖੇਲ [əkhel] *adj* without play. 2 ਅਖਿਲ all. “khel khel əkhel khelən ət ko phɪr ek.”—*javu*.

‘Human beings having been busy playing

games of all sorts, come to realize the oneness of the Divine.’

ਅਖੇੜ [əkheɜ] *Skt* ਆਖੇਟ *n* hunting, chase.

ਅਖੇੜਬਿਰਤਿ [əkhe bɪrətɪ] *Skt* आखेटवृत्ति. See ਆਖੇਟ ਬਿਰਤਿ.

ਅਖੈ [əkhe] See ਅਕਯ.

ਅਖੈਤੀਜ [əkhətɪj] ਅਕਯ ਤਿਤੀਯਾ the third of the bright half of Baisakh month. According to the Hindu belief, Satyug (the epoch of truth) commences with it.

ਅਖੈਬਟ [əkhebət] *Skt* अकबट *n* According to Purans that banyan tree which does not die even on the doomsday, and God Vishnu, assuming the form of an infant, sucks the big toe of his foot on it. Per the Hindu belief this tree used to be at Prayag; death as a result of fall from it was believed to lead to result in the liberation of numerous travellers. Jahangir had got this əkṣəyvət tree cut but now the Hindu priests point to an indestructible tree in the fort of Prayag to collect offerings. “jyō bət əkhe ruṇ ləghu chajə.”—*NP*. See ਪ੍ਰਯਾਗ. Another əkṣəyvət is believed to be in Gaya too.

ਅਖੇਟ [əkhət] *adj* without adulteration, real. “lal pədarəth sac əkhət.”—*əṅkar*. 2 pure, endless.

ਅਖੇਭ [əkhəbh] *Skt* अकेभ *adj* sans excitement. 2 without confusion. 3 *n* quietude, serenity.

ਅਖੰਡ [əkhəḍ] *adj* unbroken. 2 endless, continuous. “əkhəḍ kirtənu tɪnɪ bhojən.”—*gəu ə m 5*.

ਅਖੰਡਸੁਰਹੀ [əkhəḍsurhi] See ਸੁਰਹੀ.

ਅਖੰਡਕਲ [əkhəḍkəl] *n* the full moon. 2 *adj* complete in all respects.

ਅਖੰਡਤ [əkhəḍət] See ਅਖੰਡਿਤ.

ਅਖੰਡ ਪਾਠ [əkhəḍ paṠh] *n* a continuous recitation.

2 a continuous recitation of Guru Granth Sahib which is completed in 39 hours. Four or five granthis, devote themselves to it one after the other continuously without any break. This custom was initiated by the Buddha Dal. Akhand path was not held during the time of

the Gurus. Many people keep an earthen lamp burning day and night, and place a pitcher full of water and coconut, etc. But this practice was not in vogue in the beginning. **3** See ਅਤਿ ਅਖੰਡ ਪਾਠ.

ਅਖੰਡਲ [əkhəḍəl] See ਅਖੰਡ ਕਲ. **2** *Skt* आखण्डल *n* Indar, the king of the gods. “thap əkhəḍəl ko surmēḍəl.”—*cəritr 1*.

ਅਖੰਡਲੀ [əkhəḍli] *adj* unbroken, complete. **2** *n* the rank or status of Indar. See ਅਖੰਡਲ.

ਅਖੰਡਿਤ [əkhəḍit] *adj* unbroken, complete, whole. **2** *adv* continuous, incessant, ceaseless.

ਅੱਖਰ [əkkhər] See ਅਖਰ.

ਅੱਖਲ [əkkhəl] *Skt* a sound of joy, joyful tune.

ਅੱਖਾਂ ਮੁੰਦਣੀਆਂ [əkkhā mūdṇiā] to ignore the wrong committed by another. **2** to be overbearingly arrogant. **3** to die, to pass away.

bhukhən bāsən bas rətən ənek jatɪ
choḍe pil palki ənup chəbɪ dham ki,
kəhā nərnah kəhā bhæ badṣah kəhā
ṣahən ke ṣah jən dehē pərnām ki,
beni kəvɪ kəhə khal phal me bɪtave dɪn
pale khəl khalē ke pəkhālē jəs cam ki,
mən hi ki mən rəhɪ jati əbhɪlakhē jəb
mūd gəi ākhē təb lakhē kɪhɪ kam ki.

ਅਖਯੁ [əkhjəu] ਅਭਯ eternal. “pura guru əkhjəu jā ka mētr.”—*sukhməni*.

ਅਖਯਾਨ [əkhyan] See ਅਖਯਾਨ.

ਅਖਯਾਲ [əkhyal] *adj* beyond thinking, unthinkable. “əkhyal əkhəḍ rup hē.”—*əkal*.

ਅਖੁੰਦ [əxvād] *P* اُخوند a teacher, tutor.

ਅਗ [əg] *Skt* अग *vr* to go, enter. **2** *Skt* short form for अगनि. **3** *Skt* अज्ञ *adj* ignoramus. “jyō təg age əg ərgai.”—*NP*. ‘just as an ignorant man gets dumb before a spiritually awakened person.’ **4** *Skt* अग *adj* motionless, immobile. **5** *n* a mountain. **6** a tree. **7** *Skt* अग्र front, the front side. **8** *adj* first, primary. **9** a leader, head. **10** *adv* before, in front. “əg təb cala.”—*dətt*. ‘Then he proceeded forward.’

ਅਗਸਤ [əgəsət], ਅਗਸੁ [əgəst] *Skt* अगसि and ਅਗਸਤਯ. a celebrated sage who lived in the Vindaya mountain. He composed several hymns of Rig Ved wherein it is held that Agastya was the son of Mitravarun¹ At the sight of Urvashi he ejaculated his semen, a part of which fell in a pot from which Agastya was born; from the portion that fell outside the pot was born Vashishth. That is why Sayan has held that Agast came out of a pot like an elegant male fish, So he was called Kalshisut (son of a pitcher), Kumbh Sambhav and Ghatodbhav, etc. Due to such a birth, he is also called Maitravaruni or Aurvashey as well. At the time of birth, he was of the size of an extended hand.

Once Kalkey demons spread terror in the world, killing holy saints and spoiling religious oblations. When the gods went to kill them, they hid themselves in the ocean. Paying heed to the request of the gods, Agastya drank the entire sea in one draught and the gods succeeded in destroying the demons. For this reason Agastya came to be known as Pitabadhi and Samuderchuluk as well.

In the Purans it is recorded that Agastya was the son of Pulasaty. There is a story in the Ramayan that when Agastya saw his ancestors hanging upside down in a pit, they told him that they could be liberated only if he produced a son. Gathering parts of several animals, Agastya formed a girl whom he sent to the ruler of Vidarbh where she was brought up like a princess. When she grew up, Agastya married her. She was named Lopamudra. The Ramayan gives further account of Agastya that for a long time he observed austerities at Kunjar Hill south of Vindhayachal. The

¹Mitar and Varun are twin gods. But their names figure together. They are twins like Ashvini Kumars.

demons were frightened of him. Ram, Lakhshman and Sita stayed with him there. To Ram he gave a sword, Vishnu's bow and a quiver of arrows with which he killed Ravan.

Agastya was present in Ayodhya at the time of Ram's coronation. The Dravids of the south worship Agastya Muni. "ægæst adɪ je bæde tæpæstpi vɪsekhiɛ."—*ækal*.

2 There is a star by this name which rises from the south on 17th of Bhadon. (August-September) "udæy ægæst pæth jæl sokha."—*tulsi*.

ਅਗਰ [ægəh] *Skt* ਅਗ੍ਰਾਹਯ *adj* who cannot be seized. "mere þhakur ægəh ætole."—*gəu m 5*. **2** ਅਗਾਧ deep, bottomless. "ræsna ægəh ægəh gun rati."—*bila m 5*. **3 n** life-breath which is difficult to hold back. "ægəh gəhæ gəhɪ gægəh rəhai."—*gəu bavən kəbir*. **4** mind, which is difficult to control.

ਅਗਰ ਗਹਣ [ægəh gəhən] *sen* seizing the unseizable; understanding what is beyond the mind's grasp. "ægəh gəhən bhrəm bhratɪ dəhən."—*səveye m 5 ke*. **2** mental poise.

ਅਗਰਨ [ægəhən] *Skt n* ਅਗ੍ਰਾਹਯਣ beginning of the year, month of Magghar; per the old custom the year commenced from the month of Magghar. That is why it was given the name of Agarhayan. **2** ਅਗ੍ਰ-ਅਯਨ commencement of the year, first month of the year. "katək bɪtyo su ægəhən ava."—*GPS*.

ਅਗਰਿ [ægəhɪ] See ਅਗਰ.

ਅਗਰੁ [ægəhu] See ਅਗਰ. **2** *adv* in or from the front. "ægəhu dəkhe pɪch-hu dəkhe tujh te kəhā chəpavɛ."—*gəu m 1*. **3 n** future. "æg-hu neɾa aɪa pɪcha rəhɪa durɪ."—*s fərid*.

ਅਗਰੂਚਾ [æg-huca] *adj* unfathomable, bottomless. **2** ਅਗਰ (bottomless) and ਊਚਾ. "thah nəhi æg-huca."—*dev m 5*.

ਅਗਰੇਉ [æg-heu] *Skt* ਅਗ੍ਰਾਹਯ. which cannot be grasped; not a subject for the mind and the senses.

ਅਗਛਮੀ [ægəchmi] *Skt* ਅਗਮਨਸ਼ੀਲ *adv* which does not move, motionless, still, eternal. "sərbe joɪ ægəchmi, dukh ghənero athɪ."—*var maru 1 m 1*. 'At the sight of the eternal Creator, the senses get widely perturbed.' See ਆਥ and ਆਥਿ.

ਅਗਜ [ægəj] *n* born from ਅਗ (mountain), a jewel. **2** a metal. **3** a fruit. **4** *Skt* ਅਗ੍ਰਜ Brahman. **5** a headman, leader. **6** *Skt* ਅਗ੍ਰਾਹਯ. *adj* beyond grasp; what the mind and senses cannot grasp.

ਅਗਡ [ægəd] *adj* not fixed, planted or studded. "su dhən jɪno mən hɛ ægəde."—*krɪsən*.

ਅਗਣ [ægəṅ] *n* according to the rules of poetics, inauspicious character combination, that is: ਜਗਣ, ਸਗਣ, ਰਗਣ and ਤਗਣ. **2** *adj* uncountable.

ਅਗਣਤ [ægəṅət], ਅਗਣਿਤ [ægəṅɪt] *adj* beyond calculation. "ægəṅət uc əpær þhakur."—*bɪha cət m 5*.

ਅਗਤ [ægət] *adj* unmoving, not fallen. **2** unended. **3** unattained. **4** See ਅਗਤਿ.

ਅਗਤਿ [ægətɪ], ਅਗਤੀ [ægəti] *n* miserable condition, poor plight. **2** *adj* being in bad shape. **3** not entitled to salvation. "pærhɪ nərək mərke ægətɪ."—*GPS*.

ਅਗਥ [ægəth], ਅਗਥਾ [ægətha] *adj* of which the story is beyond narration; indescribable. "səmrəth ægəth əpær nɪrməl."—*asa chət m 5*. "pələ nam ægatha."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਅਗਦ [ægəd], ਅਗਦੁ [ægədu] *Skt* *adv* without ਗਦ (disease); healthy. "kal krɪpa kər bhæ ægəd səbh."—*səloh*. **2 n** medicine, cure for a disease. **3** *A* ¹ a vow, promise. **4** marriage, wedlock. "ægədu pəɾɛ sɛtan ve lalo."—*tlɪḡ m 1*. 'The devil instead of a qazi performs the marriage ceremony.' See ਸੈਤਾਨ.

ਅਗਧ [ægədh], ਅਗਧਾ [ægədha] *adj* bottomless, unfathomable. "hərɪ ægəṅm ægədha."—*gəu var 2, m 5*.

ਅਗਨ [ægəṅ] See ਅਗਣ 1. "gəṅ ægəṅ nəvo hi rəs."—*NP*. **2** *Skt* ਅਗ੍ਰਿ ਨ fire, flame. **3** one of the

¹See footnote to ਗਲਾਲ 4.

five elements, symbolizing heat. 4 *adj* countless, innumerable. “It kop mælech cæp̄he ægne.”—*kr̄is̄an*. “aI ægān rachæs yut ravən.”—*GPS*. 5 a bird of the lark family, smaller than a lark; while flying it gives out a sweet chirp. It is very common in the Punjab; its colour is brown and head is without a plume; it makes its nest on the ground and lays eggs there; some call it hæzar dastan (a thousand tales). Some ignorant poets describe the nightingale also as hæzar dastan.

ਅਗਨਅਰਿ [ægānær̄I] *n* enemy of fire, water. 2 In *Sastarnammala*, wind is described as enemy of fire. If fuel is there, the wind helps it burn, but without it, the wind puts out the ambers. “pr̄itham ægān ke nam lē āt s̄ab̄ad ær̄I deh̄u, t̄anuj̄ ānuj̄ suter̄I uc̄ar̄ nam baṅ l̄akhlehu.”—*s̄anama* 150. ‘fire’s enemy (wind), his son and younger brother (Bhim̄sen and Arjun) the latter’s charioteer (Krishan) and his enemy, the arrow.’

ਅਗਨ ਅਰਿ ਅਰਿ ਤਨੁਜ ਅਨੁਜ ਸੁਤਰਿ [ægān ær̄I ær̄I t̄anuj̄ ānuj̄ sut̄ar̄I] *n* arrow—*s̄anama*. literally meaning enemy of fire, water; enemy of water, air;¹ son of air, Bhim; his younger brother, Arjun, with Lord Krishna as charioteer who was killed by an arrow.

ਅਗਨਈ [ægn̄ai] *n* river of fire, maya (wealth) 2 desire. “n̄ah̄I pohe ægān̄ai.”—*var ram* 2 m 5. 3 heat, torment.

ਅਗਨਸਖਾ [ægāns̄akha] *n* friend of fire, wind or air.

ਅਗਨਸਾਗਰ [ægāns̄aḡar] See ਅਗਨਿਸਾਗਰ.

ਅਗਨਤ [ægān̄ət], **ਅਗਨਤੁ** [ægān̄ətu] See ਅਗਣਿਤ. “ægān̄ət sahu āpni de ras̄I.”—*sukhm̄ani*.

ਅਗਨਬਾਣ [ægān̄baṅ] See ਅਗਨਿਬਾਣ. “ægān̄ban r̄aṅ chuṭṭde.”—*j̄ōgnama*.

ਅਗਨਭਾਵ [ægān̄bhav] See ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨਭਾਵ. 2 torment of separation. 3 feeling of anger.

¹air dries up water.

ਅਗਨਵਾਯੁ [ægānvaȳu] *Skt* ਆਗਨੇਯ ਵਿਸਰਪ. a kind of fever accompanied with pimples on the body; its basic cause is disorder of heat in the stomach caused by excessive salt, sour, raw or overripe fruits, chillies, condiments, liquor and other intoxicants. The patient’s appetite decreases, nausea sets in, body aches, more thirst follows and burning sensation is caused in the forehead. If not cured early, many ailments such as spruce, diarrhoea, dysentery, colic pain, flatulence, etc., come to seize the patient.

To cure it, a mild purgative be given and vomiting induced, but such medicines as cause burning sensation in the stomach had better be avoided.

A mixture of ophelia charitta, adhatoda vasica, bitter, patol patra (trichosauthess cucumerina), haritaki (myrobalan), balela (torminalia belerica), aula (emblic myrobalan), talchandān (red santalum album), bark of nimm (melia azadirachta) each taken in equal quantity, thoroughly boiled and sieved, when given in small measure to the patient proves beneficial, See ਅਗਨਿਬਾਇ.

ਅਗਨਾਖ [ægn̄akh] *n* Shiv’s third eye, which is in his forehead. According to the Purans fire is stored in it. 2 Shiv, who keeps fire in the eye.

ਅਗਨਾਂਤਕਰ [ægn̄ātk̄ar] *n* the eradicator of fire, water.—*s̄anama*.

ਅਗਨਾਯੁਧ [ægn̄aȳudh] *n* ਆਗੂਯਾਸੂ, ਅਗਨਿ-ਅਸਤੁ, ਅਗੂਯਾਸਤੁ. In the Purans there goes a story that a missile fired with the recitation of Agni mantar (a spell of fire) reduces foes to ashes, See ਅਸਤੁ. 2 a musket, gun, fire-arms.

ਅਗਨਾਰ [ægn̄ar], **ਅਗਨਾਰਿ** [ægn̄ar̄I] *n* the fire of hell. 2 the fire of the womb. “n̄ah̄I pohe ægn̄ar̄I.”—*asa m* 5. See ਨਾਰ. 3 ਅਗਨਾਰਿ, the flame of fire. 4 ਅਗਨਿ (fire) and ਨਾਰ (water).

ਅਗਨਿ [əgənɪ] See ਅਗਨ. **2** fire. (See *L* Ignis). In Nirukt it is defined as əgərni. i.e. what is first put there in oblation is əgənɪ. See ਤਿੰਨ ਅਗਨੀਆਂ. **3** desire. “kəlɪjug rəthv əgənɪ ka kur əgə rəthvahu.”—*var asa m 1*.

ਅਗਨਿ ਅਸਤ੍ਰ [əgənɪ əstrə] Those who believe in Tantarshastar or the book of magic, hold that if a weapon is shot after the recital of a spell involving the god of fire, it burns the foe to ashes and brings about rain of fire. **2** fire-arms and bombs like guns and muskets. Many people think that in the ancient times, in wars as of the Mahabharat such weapons were used, but researchers in history have established that explosives were not invented till 1326 AD and firearms were manufactured between 1344 and 1354 AD.

ਅਗਨਿਸਖਾ [əgənɪsəkhə] *n* the friend of fire, wind or air.

ਅਗਨਿਸਟੋਮ [əgənɪsətəm] *Skt* अग्निष्टोम *n* a form of religious sacrifice consummated in five days with the burning of Somras.¹ This is done for attaining entry into the heaven. “əgnihotr sətom.”—*GPS*.

ਅਗਨਿਸਾਗਰ [əgənɪsagər] *n* an ocean-like world which is full of sufferings and torments. “əgənɪ sagər jəpɪ utərɪ par.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਅਗਨਿਹੋਤ੍ਰ [əgənɪhotr] *n* a rite of sacrifice performed by dropping ghee in fire in the course of reciting the Vedic spell. See ਹੋਤ੍ਰ.

ਅਗਨਿਹੋਤ੍ਰੀ [əgənɪhotri] *Skt* अग्निहोत्रिन् *n* a person who performs oblation with fire. See ਹੋਤ੍ਰੀ. **2** See ਦੇਵਸਮਾਜ.

ਅਗਨਿਕੁੰਟ [əgənɪkūt] *n* ਅਗਨਿ ਕੁਟ an intermediate direction between the east and the south, southeast. **2** *Skt n* अग्निकुण्ड a firepit formed with special specifications for performing a sacrifice and oblation. See ਹਮਨਕੁੰਡ. **3** belly's pit where resides; the fire of the womb.

¹See ਸੋਮਰਸ.

“əgənɪkūt məhɪ urədh ɪv laga.”—*bera m 4*.

ਅਗਨਿਕੁੰਡ [əgənɪkūd] See ਅਗਨਿਕੁੰਟ **2** and ਹਮਨਕੁੰਡ.

ਅਗਨਿਕੁਮਾਰ [əgənɪkumar] Son of Shiv, Khranan. See ਕਾਰਤਿਕੇਯ. **2** per Ayurveda (Hindu system of medicine), a juice which dispels diseases like phlegm, cholera, indigestion or dyspepsia, fever and diarrhoea and constipation. The formula to prepare it is: take mercury and sulphur in equal measures and grind them for three hours; then take sweet aconytincal and borax, as much as mercury, and eight times black pepper; mix it with mercury; then grind this mixture in lemon juice for seven days; when it gets thin and dry like antimony, put it in a bottle. For a fully grown up person a dose of one to two rattis is enough.

ਅਗਨਿਕੁਲ [əgənɪkul] See ਰਾਜਪੂਤ.

ਅਗਨਿਜਿਹਵ [əgənɪjɪhəv], ਅਗਨਿਜਿਹ੍ਵ [əgənɪjɪhv] *Skt* अग्नि जिह्व *n* one whose tongue is fire; a god. In the Veds, the god of fire is regarded as the tongue of gods. The juice of things oblated in it is taken by them. That is why sacrifice is so highly rated in the Veds.

ਅਗਨਿਤ [əgənɪt] See ਅਗਣਿਤ.

ਅਗਨਿ ਤਲਾਉ [əgənɪ təlau] *n* the world, a pond of pains; a pond of torments troubling the mind. **2** a womb. “əgə əgənɪ təlau.”—*səva m 1*.

ਅਗਨਿ ਪਰਾਹਨ [əgənɪ prahən] *adj* a robe of fire, fiery attire, malignant dress.

ਅਗਨਿਪਰੀਖਯਾ [əgənɪprikhya] See ਦਿਵਯ.

ਅਗਨਿਪੁਰਾਣ [əgənɪpuraṇ] See ਪੁਰਾਣ.

ਅਗਨਿਬਾਇ [əgənɪbaɪ] See ਅਗਨਵਾਯੁ. “kete əgənɪbaɪ te-jəre.”—*cəɪtr 405*. **2** ‘wind hot like fire.’

ਅਗਨਿਬਾਣ [əgənɪbaṇ] *n* In the magical treatises and the Purans, it is mentioned as an arrow shot with the recitation of the fire mantar which burns the army and equipment of the foe. See ਅਸਤ੍ਰ. **2** a bomb or missile of the sort. **3** According to Bernier rotating fire reels were

fired to frighten the elephants.

ਅਗਨਿਬਾਣੀ [əgənɪbāni] *adj* bitter speech that scalds the tongue. **2 n** the text of Yajur Ved in which procedure for fire-oblation is described.

ਅਗਨੀ [əgni] See ਅਗਨਿ. **2 n** malignant nature. “mānmukh bole ādhule tisu māhɪ əgni ka vasu.”—*səva m 3*.

ਅਗਨੀਅ [əgnīə], ਅਗਨੇਯ [əgney] *Skt* ਆਰ੍ਯੋਯ *adj* concerning fire, of fire. **2 n** gold. **3** a volcanic mountain. **4** ਅਗਨਿਪੁਰਾਣ. **5** southeast direction. **6 Skt** ਅਗਣਨੀਯ *adj* countless. “māhā bir əgnīā.”—*GPS*.

ਅਗਨੈਤ [əgnət] See ਅਗਣਿਤ. **2** a leader; one who gives the lead.

ਅਗਨੰਗੁਨ [əgnāḡun] *sen* guilty of countless faults. **2** avarice; evil wealth. “əgnāḡun ko hārḥō.”—*kr̥tsən*.

ਅਗਨੰਤ [əgnāt] See ਅਗਣਿਤ.

ਅਗਨਯਾਸਤ੍ਰ [əgnyastrə] See ਅਗਨਿ ਅਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਅਗਮ [əgəm] *adj* inaccessible, unapproachable. “əgəm əgocəru ənathu əjoni.”—*sar ə m 1*. **2 n** a tree. **3** a mountain. **4 Skt** ਅਗਮਯ *adj* unapproachable. “əgəm tir nəh ləḡhənəh.”—*səhəs m 5*. **5** beyond the reach of intellect. **6** See ਆਗਮ. **7** future. “jən nanək əgəm vicarɪā.”—*var ḡəu l m 4*. **8** a sacred text; a Shastar. “əgəm nɪḡəm sətɪḡuru dɪkhaɪā.”—*maru ə m 3*. “hərɪ əgəm əgocər ḡurɪ əgəm dɪkhali.”—*bher m 4*. ‘The supreme Shastar has revealed it.’ **9** Bhai Santokh Singh has used ਅਗਮ for ‘arduous’. “səb bɪdhɪ sūḡəm əgəm kəchu nahɪ.”—*NP*.

ਅਗਮਈ [əgməi] *adj* unapproachable one. **2** ਅਗਮਯਤਰ “əgəm əgəm əgməi.”—*asa m 5*. **3** firelike.

ਅਗਮਨ [əgmən] See ਆਗਮਨ. **2** not moving; firm position.

ਅਗਮਨੇ [əgməne], ਅਗਮਨੈ [əgməne] *adv* before time, earlier. “ɪk dɪn kūvərɪ əgməne ḡəi.”—*cəritr 266*. **2** ahead of, in front. “bhej əgməne

din.”—*kr̥tsən*.

ਅਗਮਪੁਰ [əḡəmpur] *adj* a place where there is no grief or anxiety. **2 n** highest spiritual stage, salvation. “tɪtu əḡəmpure kəhu kɪtubɪdhɪ jaie?”—*asa chōt m 1*. **3** one of the five forts of Anandpur where in Sammat 1761 Bhai Uday Singh and Ishar Singh fought against the Turk army. **4** See ਅਗੰਮਪੁਰ.

ਅਗਮਰੂਪ [əḡəmrup] *n* God, the eternal one; indivisible appearance. “əḡəmrup ka mən māhɪ thana.”—*ḡəu ə m 5*.

ਅਗਮਾ [əḡma] *adj* unapproachable. See ਅਗਮ. “pɪta mero bəḡo dhəni əḡma.”—*ḡuj ə m 5*. **2** See ਅਗਮਯਾ.

ਅਗਮਾ ਅਗਮ [əḡma əḡəm] utterly beyond approach, absolutely unapproachable. “hərɪ əḡma əḡəm əpara.”—*sopurəkhu*.

ਅਗਮੁ [əḡəmu] See ਅਗਮ.

ਅਗਮਗੁਰੂ [əḡəmguru] See ਗੋਰਖ 2.

ਅਗਮਯਾ [əḡmya] *Skt n* a woman with whom mating is a heinous sin; another’s wife especially of the teacher or the king.

ਅਗਯਾਰ [əḡyar] *A* اَغْيَار plural of ਗੈਰ strangers, aliens.

ਅਗਰ [əḡər] *Skt* ਅਗਰੁ *n* an odorous tree found aplenty in Assam. There is juice in its roots which is extracted and mixed in incense, as also used in preparing perfumes. Its Latin name is Amyris Agalocha.¹ Its effect is warm and moist. “kəsturɪ kūḡu əḡər cəḡḡən lipɪ ave cau.”—*sri m 1*. **2 Skt** ਅਗੁ front. **3 adj** foremost. **4** noble, virtuous. **5 P** اِگر part if.

ਅਗਰਕ [əḡrək] *adj* a chief; leader with an attendant walking in front. “əḡrək us ke bəḡe ṭhəḡau.”—*asa m 5*.

ਅਗਰਚਿ [əḡərɕɪ], ਅਗਰਚੇ [əḡərɕe] *P* اِگرچ part though, even if. **2** although.

ਅਗਰਵਾਲ [əḡərval] a sub-caste of the Vaish caste. Its origin is traced to Agroha village in Hisar

¹E Eagle-wood.

district. **2** a Khatri sub-caste arising from Sarins.
ਅਗਰਾਜ [əgraj] *A* اغراض plural of ਗਰਜ. needs.
ਅਗਰਿ [əgəri], **ਅਗਰੁ** [əgəru] See ਅਗਰ.
ਅਗਲਬ [əgləb] *A* اغلب *adv* predominantly, probably, surely.
ਅਗਲਾ [əgla] *adv* first, prime. “tu bəkh̄sisi əgla.”—*var asa m 1. 2* old, former. **3** front, fore. **4** very much, plenty. “ɪkna aʈa əgla ɪkna nāhi loŋ.”—*s fərid. 5 n* hereafter; the next world.
ਅਗਲਾਈ [əglai] *adv* forward, to the next. “suɪna ruppa pəḍ bōnh əglai əɾɪa.”—*BG 2 S* in the manner of a low caste; indecently.
ਅਗਲਿਤ [əglɪt] *Skt* निगलित *adj* swallowed. “pējhu dɪssən rəgule məriə əglɪt.”—*GPS*. ‘Disgorging causes death.’ **2** vomited, disgorged.
ਅਗਲੀ [əgli] *adj* plentiful, much. “kheti jəmi əgli.”—*sri m 3*. “hurmətɪ tɪs nō əgli.”—*var asa. 2* of the future, of the next world. “əgli gəl nə jaɳia.”—*maru m 5 əjulia. 3* See ਅਗਲਾ.
ਅਗਵਨ [əgvən] See ਅਗਮਨ and ਆਗਮਨ. “ap əgvən hoɪ tɪs des.”—*GPS*. ‘May you reach that country.’
ਅਗਵਾਈ [əgvai] See ਅਗਵਾਨੀ.
ਅਗਵਾਨ [əgvən] *n* one who leads; a receiver. **2** *adj* a headman, leader. **3** *adv* in front, opposite. “nəhɪ kur kəhō tumre əgvən.”—*NP*.
ਅਗਵਾਨੀ [əgvani] *n* welcome, lead, going forward to receive. **2** headship, leadership. **3** future. “ɪs ko phəl dekho əgvani.”—*GPS*. **4** *adv* in front, in the presence of, “bhəyo lop dekhət əgvani.”—*GPS*.
ਅਗਵਾੜੀ [əgvəri] *n* an act during which limbs stretch in drowsiness; yawning.
ਅਗਾਉਲ [əgau] See ਅਗੌਲ.
ਅਗਾਉ [əgau] *adj* advance (payment). **2** *adv* before hand, in advance.
ਅਗਾਸ [əgas] *n* the sky. **2** firmament, heavenly sphere. “jɪɪɪ dhare bəhu dhərənɪ əgas.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਅਗਾਹ [əgah], **ਅਗਾਹਿ** [əgahi], **ਅਗਾਹੁ** [əgahu] *adj* ਅਗਾਧ bottomless, boundless. “məhā agah əgəɪ ka sagər.”—*asa m 5*. “guru səbəd suṅae mətɪ əgahɪ.”—*bəsət ə m 1. 2* ਅਗ੍ਰਾਹ which cannot be grasped by the mind and the senses. “hərɪ əgəm əgahu.”—*var bɪha m 4*. “gəhyo jo ne jaɪ so əgah keke gahiət.”—*gyan. 3* See ਆਗਾਹ.

ਅਗਾਜ [əgaj], **ਅਗਾਜਾ** [əgaja], **ਅਗਾਜਿ** [əgaji] *P* جدي *n* beginning, creation, genesis. *M* ਅਗਾਜਣੇ. **2** an echo, resonance. “təhɪ ənhəd səbəd əgaja.”—*sor m 5. 3* which cannot be grasped by the the mind and the senses. “sur nəɾɪ gəɳ munɪ bohəy əgajɪ.”—*səvəye m 2 ke*. See ਬੋਹਯ. **4** *S* countless, innumerable.

ਅਗਾਤ [əgat] *n* one without body. eros. “opma əgat.”—*gyan. 2* *Skt* ਆਗਤ a guest. “jəhɪ əgat dɪney.”—*NP. 3* *adj* unknown. “nahɪ nə tum te əb-hɪ əgat.”—*NP. 4* incorporeal, beyond the body. “əgat ənəda.”—*NP*.

ਅਗਾਤੀ [əgati] See ਅਗਾਤ 1. **2** income, receipt. “aj nəhɪ ko dam əgati.”—*GPS*.

ਅਗਾਤੁ [əgatr] See ਅਗਾਤ 1.

ਅਗਾਥ [əgath] *adj* whose story cannot be told; indescribable.

ਅਗਾਧ [əgadh] *adj* bottomless, unknowable, very grim, serious. “əgəm əgadh parbrəhəmu soɪ.”—*sukhməni. 2 n* the Creator, God, whose limits none can know; whose expanse cannot be grasped by the mind or intellect.

ਅਗਾਧਬੋਧ [əgadhboḍh] *adj* whose knowledge is limitless; having endless knowledge. “əgadhboḍh səmrəth suami.”—*asa chət m 5*.

ਅਗਾਧਿ [əgadhɪ], **ਅਗਾਧੁ** [əgadhu] See ਅਗਾਧ.

ਅਗਾਮ [əgam], **ਅਗਾਮਾ** [əgama] *Skt* अगम *adj* impassable, out of reach. **2** difficult to trace, scarce. “həth cəɾɪo lal əgama.”—*sar m 5*. See ਅਗਾਮੀ.

ਅਗਾਮੀ [əgami] *Skt* आगामिन् *adj* expected to come; awaited.

ਅਗਾਰ [əgar] *n* frontside or the front part. **2** *adv* forward, in front. “*ite guru əgar ko sīdhar pāu dārkē.*”—*GPS*. **3** *Skt* ਅਗਾਰ *n* a house, residence. “*gun əgar səbh sukḥ datar.*”—*GPS*.
ਅਗਾਰਿ [əgarɪ], **ਅਗਾਰੀ** [əgari], **ਅਗਾਰੀ** [əgari] *adv* in front, forward. **2** in former times, in the past. **3** in future. **4** *n* the front halters or fetters of a horse; the front rope of a horse.
ਅਗਾਰੀ ਪਿਛਾਰੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ [əgari piḥari sahib] See ਜੀਓ ਵਾਲਾ.
ਅਗਿ [əgi] *Skt* ਅਗਿ *n* fire. “*ghəri ghəri eha əgi.*”—*s fərid*. **2** See ਅਗਜ.
ਅਗਿਆਤ [əgiat] See ਅਗਜਾਤ.
ਅਗਿਆਨ [əgiān] *Skt* ਅਜ਼ਾਨ *n* ignorance, stupidity, uneducatedness, illiteracy. “*giān əjən guru dia əgiān ədher bīnas.*”—*sukhmāni*. See ਗਜਾਨ.
ਅਗਿਆਨਤਾ [əgiānta] *Skt* ਅਜ਼ਾਨਤਾ *n* ignorance, idiocy, stupidity. “*guru kaṭi əgiānta.*”—*asa m 5*.
ਅਗਿਆਨਠ [əgiānəḥ] because of ignorance, for lack of education. “*tum kahe bīsario əgiānəḥ.*”—*maru m 5*. **2** *n* ignorance, illiteracy.
ਅਗਿਆਨਮਤੀ [əgiānməṭi] *n* an ignorant mind, a head devoid of knowledge. “*əgiānməṭi ədher hē.*”—*sri m 3*. **2** *adj* whose mind is devoid of knowledge.
ਅਗਿਆਨਿ [əgiāni], **ਅਗਿਆਨੀ** [əgiāni] *Skt* ਅਜ਼ਾਨਿਨ *adj* devoid of knowledge, ignorant, foolish. “*əgiāni ədha məgu na jaṇē.*”—*majh ə m 1*. **2** *adv* suddenly, without knowing. “*bīnse kaci deh əgiāni.*”—*sor m 5*.
ਅਗਿਨਤ [əgint] See ਅਗਣਿਤ.
ਅਗੀ [əgi] *Skt* ਅਗਿਨ *n* fire. **2** fires. “*dukh kia əgi mariəhɪ.*”—*var sar m 1*. **3** to the fire. “*əgi pala kɪ kərə?*”—*var majh m 2*.
ਅਗੁਣ [əgun], **ਅਗੁਨ** [əgun] *adj* without merit, without skill or art. **2** without worldly desire, passion and quality of goodness. **3** demerit, vice. “*gun sikhraɪ əgun pərhərkē.*”—*GPS*.
ਅਗੁਰੁ [əguru] See ਅਗਰ. **2** *adj* not great or weighty.
ਅਗੁਆ [əgua] *n* front, front side. **2** one who

welcomes. “*əgua len əgau ae.*”—*cəritr 247*. **3** a leader.

ਅਗੁਢ [əguḍh], **ਅਗੁੜ** [əguṛ] *adj* which does not remain hidden, manifest, well known. “*re mən muṛ, əguṛ iso prəbhū tē kɪh kaj kəho bīsrayo.*”—*səvəye 33*.

ਅਗੇ [əge] *adv* in front, face to face. **2** after this. **3** formerly. **4** in the next world. **5** manifest. “*bhəgət jəna ki pəṭi rakhe vici kəɪjug əge.*”—*sar m 4*. **6** See ਅਗੇਅ.

ਅਗੇਉ [əgeu], **ਅਗੇਅ** [əgeə] *Skt* ਅਜ਼ੇਯ *adj* which cannot be understood, incomprehensible.

ਅਗੇਹ [əgeh] *adj* without a house, homeless.

ਅਗੇਤਾ [əgeta] *adv* before time, premature. **2** *adj* early, early fruit.

ਅਗੇਰਾ [əgera], **ਅਗੇਰੇ** [əgere] *adv* before now, already. “*tən upjən tē hute əgere.*”—*GPS*.

ਅਗੈ [əgə] *adv* in front, opposite. **2** in the next world. “*əgə jati na jor hē.*”—*var asa*.

ਅਗੋਂ [əgō] *adv* in the first instance, in the first place, before death. “*əgo de je cetie, ta kaitu mɪlɛ səjaɪ.*”—*asa ə m 1*. **2** from the opposite side, from the front. “*tā uh əgō aūda mɪlɪa.*”—*JSBB*.

ਅਗੋਚਰ [əgocər] *adj* which does not concern the senses. “*əgəm əgocər ələkh əpara.*”—*bɪla m 1*. **2** not manifest or veritable. **3** hidden, concealed. “*kəb-hu nə hovhu drisəṭi əgocər.*”—*bɪla m 5*. **4** Just as ਅਕਿਰਤਘਨ is used for ਕ੍ਰਿਤਘਨ, ਅਗੋਚਰ is used for ਗੋਚਰ. “*jo kəchu drisəṭi əgocər avət, tā kəhu mən maya ṭhəhɪravət.*”—*cōbis*.

ਅਗੋਚਰ ਬਸਤੁ [əgocər bəsətu] *n* the Creator, God. **2** spiritual knowledge.

ਅਗੋਤ [əgot] *n* disappearance of caste; complete wiping out. This term is used for annihilation of the enemy, meaning that not a single person of the rival side is left alive. “*sətru mar kino əgot.*”—*GPS*. **2** a low caste. **3** without any lineage, casteless.

ਅਗੋਤੀ [əgɔti] *adj* not of the same sub-caste.

ਅਗੋਦੇ [əgode] *adv* in the beginning, during the earliest time. “əgode sətɓhau nə dɪce, pɪchode akɦɪa kəmɪ nə ave.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

ਅਗੋਤੀ [əgɔti] *adv* firstly, formerly, from the beginning.

ਅਗੌਲ [əgɔl] a village in Amlöh sub-division, police station Bhadson of Nabha state; about three furlong northeast of the village is a gurdwara named after Guru Tegh Bahadur.

Formerly there was no gurdwara building; only an old pipal tree was there under which, according to tradition, the Guru had rested. The construction of a building commenced in Sammat 1976. Bhai Natha Singh of Agaul donated 10 bighas of land to the gurdwara which he himself is looking after with dedication and devotion.

This village is to the northeast of Nabha railway station, 6 miles by unmetalled and 8 miles by metalled road.

ਅਗੰਜ [əgəŋ] *adj* indestructible, everlasting, See ਗੰਜ.

ਅਗੰਜਾਣ ਅਗੰਜਣ [əgəŋjaŋ əgəŋjəŋ] *adj* destroyer of what is not destructible, annihilator of the unannihilated.

ਅਗੰਜੁਲਗਨੀਮੇ [əgəŋjulgənimē]—*japu adj* not subject to destruction by the enemies.

ਅਗੰਡ [əgəŋd] *adj* not having temples etc. “nəməstua əgəŋd.”—*gyan*.

ਅਗੰਤ [əgəŋt] See ਅਗੰਤੁਕ.

ਅਗੰਤੀ [əgəŋti] *adj* countless, numberless, innumerable. **2** futuristic. **3** of the future.

ਅਗੰਤੁਕ [əgəŋtuk] *Skt* आगन्तुक *adj* (one) who comes; new comer. **2** cattle grazing on green plants. **3 n** a guest. **4** next world, hereafter.

ਅਗੰਥ [əgəŋth] the next world. See ਅਗੰਤ and ਅਗੰਤੁਕ. “ihā jəs pavo, vəd sukh hve əgəŋth me.”—*PP*.

ਅਗੰਭ [əgəŋbh] *Skt* अगम्भ *adj* bottomless,

unfathomable. “əgəŋbh he.”—*japu*.

ਅਗੰਮ [əgəŋm] See ਅਗਮ. “əgəŋm əgəŋm əsəkh loə.”—*japu*. **2** See ਅਗਮਜ.

ਅਗੰਮਪੁਰ [əgəŋmpur] See ਅਗਮਪੁਰ. **2** a village in police station Anandpur, tehsil Una, district Hoshiarpur, 25 miles east of Garh Shankar and Navanshahar Doaba railway station.

There are two gurdwaras in this village:

(a) Holgar, where Guru Gobind Singh, coming from Anandpur, used to hold congregation at the time of Hōla; the gurdwara has no land attached and the priest is a Singh.

(b) Dehra Mata Jito Ji. She was cremated in the land of this village in Sammat 1757. There is a shrine at the cremation site near an old pipal tree. It is about 1.5 miles west of Anandpur. The gurdwara gets monetary grant of Rs. 100 annually assigned by Bhai Uday Singh of Kaithal which is received from village Chiparchiri, district Ambala. Another grant of an equal amount since the Sikh rule comes from village Khumerha police station Anandpur. Twelve ghumaons of land assigned by the ancestors of Mian Pradyumen Singh zaidar is also in the name of the shrine. Its priests are Singhs. See map of Anandpur.

ਅਗੰਮਪੁਰਾ [əgəŋmpura] There is a village named Balachaur in district Ambala, tehsil and police station Jagadhari. Half a mile northwest of this village is Gurdwara Agampura where the Guru had stayed on his way from Kapalmochan. It consists of a small building looked after by Akali Singhs. It has 50-60 bighas of land donated by the villagers. It is connectd with Jagadhari railway station to the northeast by a seven-mile long metalled road.

ਅੱਗਾ [əgga] *n* front side. **2** the next world, the hereafter.

ਅਗਜ [əgy] *Skt* अज्ञ an ignorant person. **2** uneducated, illiterate. **3** knowing little, semi

literate.

ਅਗਜਾਤ [əgyat] *Skt* अज्ञात *adj* unknown.

ਅਗਜਾਤਜੋਬਨਾ [əgyatjobna], **ਅਗਜਾਤਯੋਵਨਾ** [əgyatyovna] In poetics, a type of naive heroine, unaware of her youth.

ਅਗਜਾਨ [əgyan] See ਅਗਿਆਨ. In Punjabi it is mostly written as ਅਗਿਆਨ but, in poetry, in order to keep correct the number of matras ਅਗਜਾਨ is written.

ਅਗਜਾਨਣੋ [əgyanno] *Pkt* ਅਗਜਾਨੀ, ignorant, ignoramus. “gərbeṅ əgyanno.”—*gatha*. **2** because of ignorance.

ਅਗਜਾਨੀ [əgyani] See ਅਗਿਆਨੀ. In Punjabi verse it is better to write ਅਗਜਾਨੀ. See ਅਗਜਾਨ.

ਅਗੁ [əgr] *n* a facade, front part. **2** *adj* first, topmost, foremost. **3** best. **4** chief, headman.

ਅਗੁਹਾਯਣ [əgrhayəṅ] See ਅਗਹਨ.

ਅਗੁਜ [əgrəj] *n* the first born, elder brother. **2** *adv* in the presence of, in front of, before. “jɪm luṭe te əgrəj cōdhəri ke.”—*cāḍi* 1. **3** already. “əgrəj ɪh balək məstana.”—*NP*.

ਅਗੁਜਾ [əgrəja] *n* the elder sister. **2** the river Ganga which is the elder sister of all the rivers. See *sānama* 160.

ਅਗੁਣੀ [əgrəṅi], **ਅਗੁਣੀਵ** [əgrəṅiv] *Skt* अग्रणी *adj* leader, headman, chief. “pachāḱeroti əgrṅivəh.”—*səhəs* m 5.

ਅਗੁਭਾਗ [əgrbhag] *n* front part, the front. **2** end, corner. **3** According to the Hindu scriptures, it is a part of food reserved beforehand for gods during feasts for the dead ancestors.

ਅਘ [əgh] *Skt* अघ् *vr* to commit a sin or crime. **2** *n* sin. See ਅਘਨਾਸਨ. **3** pain, sorrow. **4** irreligion. **5** affliction, evil. “bitət əudh kərət əghəna.”—*səveye śri mukhvak* m 5. **6** a demon named Agh. See ਅਘਾਸੁਰ.

ਅਘਓਘਦਲੀ [əghoghḍəli] *adj* (one) who destroys all sins, or eradicates pain and suffering. “sac kəhō əgh ogh ḍəli səv.”—*dətt*. See ਸਉ.

ਅਘਅੰਤਕ [əghātək] *adj* who eradicates sins and

pain. “əgōtək bəden.”—*səveye* m 4 *ke*. ‘...say the destroyers of sins.’

ਅਘਕੰਟ [əghkāt], **ਅਘਕੰਟਕ** [əghkātək] *n* a thorn for (rooting out) sin; river Ganga as a thorn to uproot sins.—*sānama* 265. **2** (one) who destroys sins.

ਅਘਖੰਡ [əghkhāḍ], **ਅਘਖੰਡਕ** [əghkhāḍək], **ਅਘਖੰਡਨ** [əghkhāḍəṅ] *adj* who negates or revokes sins. **2** who destroys suffering. “sukh sagər əghkhāḍ.”—*sri* m 5. **3** who eradicates irreligion.

ਅਘਟ [əghəṭ] *adj* not likely to be. **2** unfit, unworthy. **3** not likely to decrease; irreducible. **4** without body, formless. “ghəṭ məhɪ khele əghəṭ əpar.”—*gəv* *kəbir* *bavən*.

ਅਘਟਨ ਘਟਨਾ [əghəṭən ghəṭna] *n* one who turns the impossible into the possible; maker of what cannot be made; maya. “he əghəṭən ghəṭna su ghəneri.”—*GPS*.

ਅਘਟਿਤ [əghəṭɪt] *adj* what has not happened; what has not been made. **2** impossible. **3** unfit.

ਅਘਨਾ [əghəna] ਅਘਗਨ. See ਅਘ. **2** ਅ-ਘਨ not dense, sparse.

ਅਘਨਾਸ [əghnas], **ਅਘਨਾਸਕ** [əghnasək], **ਅਘਨਾਸਨ** [əghnasən] *adj* who destroys sin, who eradicates suffering. “əbɪnəsi əghnas.”—*bavən*. “əghnasən jəgədisurəh.”—*var* *jet*

ਅਘਵਾ [əghva] *n* embodiment or aggregate of sins. “nam ke let hərə əghva.”—*krɪsən*.

ਅਘੜ [əghəṛ] *adj* unhewn, unmade, unformed. **2** uninstructed, untrained. “gʊrʊmʊkɪ bəni əghəṛ ghəṛəve.”—*sɪdhgosəṭɪ*. ‘Gurmukh forms speech in the taksal of sangat’. **3** See ਚੰਦਸਤ.

ਅਘੜ ਸਿੰਘ [əghəṛ sɪgh] a Sikh warrior, nephew of Bhai Mani Singh. He killed Momin Khan, a Pathan of Kasur, who, on the orders of Murad Begum, headed an army, roaming about in the country, to eliminate the Sikhs. Aghar Singh severed the head of Momin Khan and presented it in a congregation of the Khalsa in 1757 AD. He fought many battles

during the invasions of Ahmed Shah Durrani, and continued to serve the Khalsa with full dedication.

ਅਘਾ [əgha] *n* plural of ਅਘ. sins. “koṭṭi əgha səbh nas hohi.”—*var jet*. **2** *adv* forward, beyond. “əgha siḍhani sīga dhəul dīā.”—*cēḍi* 3. ‘Sword cutting through the underworld went beyond the horns of the bull’.

ਅਘਾਉਣਾ [əghaʊṇa], **ਅਘਾਇਣ** [əghaiṇ] *v* to eat one’s fill; to overeat; to be satiated. “gobīḍ jəpət əghaiṇ.”—*asa chēt m 5*.

ਅਘਾਸੁਰ [əghasur] *n* a demon named Agh, younger brother of Vakasur, and Raja Kans’s army commander. Under Kans’s orders, he transformed himself into a python. All the associates of Lord Krishan entered its mouth mistaking it for a cave. Krishan after entering it, expanded his own body so much that the python exploded. “jivənmurī hūti hāmri əb sou əghasur cabgəyo hē.”—*kṛisən*.

ਅਘਾਨਾ [əghana] *v* to eat one’s fill, See **ਅਘਾਉਣਾ**. **2** *adj* satiated. “bəhūt dərəb kəṛi mən nə əghana.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਅਘਾਰਿ [əgharī] *adj* ਅਘ-ਅਰਿ, enemy of sins; goodness. **2** Lord Krishan, enemy of demon Agh.

ਅਘਾਵਨ [əghavən], **ਅਘਾਵਨਾ** [əghavna] *v* to eat one’s fill, overeat. See **ਅਘਾਉਣਾ**. “əmrīṭi nam pṛiṭə pṛiṭi mənohər ihə əghavən pan kəu.”—*sar m 5*.

ਅਘੀ [əghi] *adj* who sins. **2** an irreligious person. **3** a libertine. “həm se ju əghi tīn ko gətī devən.”—*NP*.

ਅਘੀਜਾ [əghija] *adj* satiated, surfeit. See **ਅਘਾਉਣਾ**.

ਅਘੁਟ [əghuṭ] *adj* drinking a sip of which is rare. “əghuṭ əmrīṭi səm.”—*parəs*.

ਅਘੁਲ [əghul] *adj* free, unbound. See **ਅਘੁਲਨਾ**.

ਅਘੁਲਨਾ [əghulna] *v* to get release, achieve liberation. “tīn ki dhurī əghulie.”—*oəkar*. **2** to be different, get separate. “ko guru pərsadī

əghule.”—*prəbha ə m 1*. See **ਘੁਲਨਾ**.

ਅਘੁ [əghu] *S adj* weak. **2** sick.

ਅਘੁਮਨ [əghumən] *Skt* ਆਘੁਣਿਨ *n* a feeling of dizziness; giddiness; falling in a whirl. “gṛīyo bhumi jhumyo əghumyo.”—*ramav*.

ਅਘੁਰ [əghur] *adj* sans stare, snarl or scowl. “əghur netr ghumhi.”—*gyan*. ‘The stable ones go about serenely.’ **2** without ill-temper, serene, steady.

ਅਘੁਰਣ [əghurən] See **ਅਘੁਮਨ** and **ਘੁਮਨਾ**.

ਅਘੁਲ [əghul] *adj* without dizziness. “kəṛət pan pəyukh nis dīn ram rəsīk əghul hē.”—*səloh*. ‘...does not feel dizzy like drunkards.’ **2** See **ਅਘੁਲਨਾ**.

ਅਘੋਰ [əghor] *adj* who is not formidable; lovely, beautiful. **2** *n* Shiv.

ਅਘੋਰਿ [əghorī], **ਅਘੋਰੀ** [əghorī] *adj* who worships Shiv. “jugia əghori muhi jhori me dhəṛət hē.”—*hənu*. **2** *n* Shiv’s attendants. “əghorī aṭ agghə kəṭe pəre su prasənə.”—*ramav*. ‘Shiv came and were satiated feasting on warriors cut into pieces’. **3** a sect founded by Kinanram, the deviant, who not only advocates the consumption of wine and meat but also of excreta as part of religious practice. Aghoris consider eating in skulls of the dead as sacred. They are also called Kinaramie.

ਅਘੰਨ [əghən] short form for **ਅਘਗਨ**; heap of sins. “dekh cəṛən əghən həryəu.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਅਚ [əc] *Skt* अच् *vr* to go, walk, respect, beg.

ਅਚਕੜਾ [əckəṛa] a gəṇīk metre also called sṛəgvīṇi, kamīnimohna and ləkṣmidhəra. It has four lines, each line (having four rəgəns) organised as SīS, SīS, SīS, SīS :

Example :

əbīka totla sitla sakīni,
sīdhuri supṛəbha subhṛəma ḍakīni,
savja sēbhri sīdhula dukkhri,
sēmīla sēbhla supṛəbha duddhri.¹—*paras*.

¹These are all Durga’s names.

ਅਚਨ [əcən] *v* to eat; to dine, See ਆਚਮਨ.

ਅਚਨਚੇਤ [əcəncet] *adv* suddenly, without prior notice, abruptly.

ਅਚਨਾ [əcna] *v* to eat, See ਆਚਮਨ.

ਅਚਰ [əcər] *adj* which does not move, inert. **2** ਅਭੱਖ inedible, not fit for grazing. **3** *n* the Creator, who is ever still and stable. **4** lack of knowledge. “əcər cərə ta sɪdhɪ hoi.”—*sor m 4*.

ਅਚਰ ਚਰਨਾ [əcər cərna] *v* to eat the uneatable. **2** to consume the unconsumable; sins. “əcər cərə tā nɪrməl hoi.”—*dhəna m 3*. **3** to move the immovable.

ਅਚਰਜ [əcərej] *Skt* आश्चर्य *n* wonder, astonishment, amazement, surprise. “əcərejrup nɪrəjəno.”—*sri m 5*.

ਅਚਰਣ [əcərəɳ] *Skt* आचरण *n* behaviour, conduct, action. “kəhiət an, əcəriət ən kəchu.”—*sor rəvidas*. ‘One thing is said, but another is done.’ **2** a carriage such as the chariot, etc.

ਅਚਰੀਅਤ [əcəriət] behaviourism. See ਅਚਰਣ 1.

ਅਚਲ [əcəl] *adj* immobile, immovable, fixed. “əcəl əmər nɪrbhə pəd paɪo.”—*bɪla m 9*. **2** *n* a mountain. **3** Pole Star. **4** the Creator. **5** a village in Gurdaspur district. See ਅਚਲ ਵਟਾਲਾ.

ਅਚਲ ਸਾਹਿਬ [əcəl sahɪb] See ਅਚਲ ਵਟਾਲਾ.

ਅਚਲ ਚਲ ਬਪਿਆ [əcəl cəl thəpɪa] See ਚੰਦਸਤ.

ਅਚਲ ਠਾਟ [əcəl θat] In music, a scale in which all tunes can be played without moving the equipment positionally; it contains pure notes: ṣəfəj, rɪṣəbh, gādhar, mədhyəm, pōcəm, dhəvət and nɪṣad ṣudh; rɪṣəbh, gādhar, dhəvət and nɪṣad koməl; and mədhyəm tivər (slow-fast). They are thirteen notes in all; depending on the volume they can be multiplied to 26 and 39. See ਠਾਟ ਸ਼ਬਦ.

ਅਚਲਠਾਣ [əcəl θaɳ] immovable place, fixed position. **2** four stages of spiritual knowledge; fourth state of the soul ਪਦ. “jaki drɪsəʃɪ əcəlθaɳ.”—*səvəye m 2 ke*. **3** God, Creator.

ਅਚਲ ਬਟਾਲਾ [əcəl bəʔala] See ਅਚਲ ਵਟਾਲਾ.

ਅਚਲਮਤਿ [əcəlmətɪ] *n* lasting or unwavering intellect. **2** *adj* possessing firm intellect. “sətɪguru purəkh əcəl əclamətɪ.”—*sar m 4*.

ਅਚਲਵਟਾਲਾ [əcəl vəʔala] Two kos to the south of Vatala in Gurdaspur district, there is Achal temple dedicated to Mahadev; The name of the village has also come to be known as Achal, after this temple. Together with Vatala, it is called Achal Vatala. Here in Sammat 1586 a discourse took place between Guru Nanak Dev and the Gorakhpantthis described as Sidhgost in Guru Granth Sahib. “mela sɔɳ sɪvrətɪ da baba əcəlvəʔale ai.”—*BG*

Shivratri fair is held on the 14th of the bright half of the lunar month of Phagun. A gurdwara was raised where the Guru stayed is named Achal Sahib. A ber tree from the time of the Guru is still there. Maharaja Ranjit Singh allotted 150 ghumaons of land to the gurdwara besides sanctioning an annual grant of Rs. 50. The priests are Singhs.

ਅਚਲਾ [əcla] *n* the earth.¹ **2** *adj* still.

ਅਚਲਮਤਿ [əclamətɪ] See ਅਚਲਮਤਿ.

ਅਚਲੇਸ [əcles], **ਅਚਲੇਸੁਰ** [əclesur] **ਅਚਲ-ਈਸ਼**, **ਅਚਲੇਸ਼ੁਰ**. *adj* the mountain-king. **2** *n* Mahadev, Shiv, master of Kailash mountain. **3** Shivaling installed in village Achal. See ਅਚਲ and ਅਚਲ ਵਟਾਲਾ.

ਅਚਵਨ [əcvən] *Skt* *n* munching, chewing, eating food. “əcvən ləge sərəv mɪl təb-hi.”—*GPS*. **2** See ਆਚਮਨ.

ਅਚਾਹ [əcah] *adj* sans desire; without want; satisfied, patient.

¹Sanskrit scholars of ancient times have called the earth Achal (static) and the stars of the firmament as moving. Guru Gobind Singh interprets Achla as the earth. It does not end with kings who call themselves bhupati (husband of earth). “sāg calɪ aɪl nəhɪ kahū ke sac kəhə əgh ogh dəli səū. cet re cet əcət məha pəṣu, kahū ke sāg calɪ nə həli həū.”—*datt*.

ਅਚਾਚੱਲ [əcəcəl] *adj* without playfulness, not sprightly, immobile, See ਚਾਚੱਲ.
ਅਚਾਚੇਤ [əcəcət], **ਅਚਾਣਕ** [əcəɳək], **ਅਚਾਣਚੱਕ** [əcəɳcək] *adv* suddenly, unexpectedly, without prior inkling or warning.
ਅਚਾਣੀ [əcəɳō] *adj* who eats. “əcəɳō juaɳō.” –*kəlki*. **2** See **ਅਚਾਣਕ**.
ਅਚਾਨ [əcən], **ਅਚਾਨਕ** [əcənək] See **ਅਚਾਣਕ**. “ban əcən hən̄yō.” –*krīṣan*.
ਅਚਾਰ [əcar] *P* पकड़ा pickle; an edible preparation of salt, chilli, mustard, oil, vinegar, jaggery, etc. “ən̄ɪk əcarən ɪavən ʰana.” –*GPS*. **2** *Skt* **ਅਚਾਰ** established rules of conduct, character, social behaviour. “guru m̄ɪɪ cəju əcaru s̄ɪkhu.” –*sri* *m* 5.
ਅਚਾਰਜ [əcarəj] See **ਆਚਾਰਜ**.
ਅਚਾਰਵੰਤ [əcarvət] **ਅਚਾਰਵੰਤਿ** [əcarvətɪ] *adj* whose conduct and manners are good; of noble character. “əcarvətɪ sai pərdhane.” –*majh* *m* 5.
ਅਚਾਰੀ [əcari] See **ਆਚਾਰੀ**.
ਅਚਾਰੁ [əcaru] See **ਅਚਾਰ** 2.
ਅਚਿਤ [əcɪt] *adj* insentient, senseless. “həm əcɪt əcət nə jan̄hɪ gətɪ m̄ɪɪ.” –*kan* *m* 4. **2** ate, tasted. **3** *Skt* **ਅਚਿੱਤ**. neither overtly known nor sincerely learnt.
ਅਚਿੱਤ [əcɪt] *adj* free from anxiety, carefree. “əcɪt həsət beragi.” –*sar* *m* 5. **2** **ਅਚਿੱਤਜ**, which cannot be thought of. “əcɪt həmare karəj pure.” –*bher* ə *m* 5. **3** beyond thinking, forgotten. “cɪtaməni əcɪt kərae.” –*BG*. ‘With a touch of the Guru’s feet, worries caused by thinking drop from the mind.’ **4** *adv* suddenly, without prior thinking. “əcɪt kəm kər̄hɪ prəbh̄u t̄ɪn ke j̄ɪn̄ɪ h̄ər̄ɪ ka nam p̄ɪara.” –*sor* ə *m* 3.
ਅਚਿੱਤਦਾਨ [əcɪtɖan] *n* a gift bestowed without asking for it; an unsolicited gift.
ਅਚਿੱਤਨਿਮਿੱਤਾ [əcɪtən̄ɪm̄ɪt̄ta] See **ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ੋਕਿ** (d).
ਅਚਿੰਤਾ [əcɪt̄a] *n* thoughtlessness, lassitude, lack of impulse to exert oneself. “cɪt̄ əcɪt̄a səgli

gəi.” –*bher* ə *m* 5. **2**. state of being carefree.
ਅਚਿੰਤੁ [əcɪt̄u] See **ਅਚਿੰਤ**. **2** *n* carelessness, indifference. **3** state of being carefree. “cɪt̄a bh̄ɪ ap̄ɪ kəraɪsɪ, əcɪt̄u bh̄ɪ ap̄e deɪ.” –*s kabir*.
ਅਚਿਤੁ [əcɪt̄r] *adj* who cannot be depicted. **2** without shape; formless. “su bhute bhəv̄ɪkkhe bhəvane əcɪtre.” –*əkal*.
ਅਚਿਰ [əcɪr] *adv* without delay, soon, at once.
ਅਚੁਤ [əcut] *Skt* **ਅਚੁਤ** *adj* not fallen, unpolluted. **2** undripped, not leaking. **3** unmoved, ever steady. **4** *n* God, the Creator. “guɳ gavət əcut əbɪnasi.” –*sor* *m* 5.
ਅਚੁਤਗੋਤ੍ਰੀ [əcutgōt̄rɪ] *adj* of infallible descent, of God’s lineage. **2** a saint who discards pride of caste and considers himself God’s offspring.
ਅਚੁਤਤਨਹ [əcut-tənəh] son of the infallible One, son of God, saint. “bhəgv̄an sɪmr̄ən̄ nanək ləbd̄hyə əcut-tənəh.” –*səhəs* *m* 5. **2** infallible form, indestructible form.
ਅਚੁਤਪੂਜਾ [əcutpuja] *adj* unbroken (uninterrupted) worship. “əcutpuja jog gopal.” –*bɪla* *m* 5.
ਅਚੂਕ [əcuk] *adj* unerring, unfailing, sure.
ਅਚੇਤ [əcət] *adj* lacking in consciousness; insensible. **2** foolish, idiotic. “nər əcət ! pap te dər re.” –*gəu* *m* 9. **3** unconscious, senseless.
ਅਚੇਤਨ [əcətən] *adj* unconscious. **2** entranced, swooned. **3** imbecile.
ਅਚੇਤਪਿੰਡੀ [əcət̄p̄ɪɳd̄i] *adj* having senseless body; slothful; lacking in zeal or watchfulness. “əcət̄p̄ɪɳd̄i əḡɪan əd̄har.” –*bɪla* *m* 3 *var* 7.
ਅਚੇਤਬਿਵਸਥਾ [əcət̄bɪvəst̄ha] *n* condition of being senseless; torpor. “əcət̄bɪvəst̄ha məh̄ɪ ləpt̄ane.” –*suh̄i* *m* 5.
ਅਚੇਤਬੁਧਿ [əcət̄b̄ud̄hɪ] *n* mental inertia; a dull person; fool.
ਅਚੈਨ [əcən] *adj* restless, perturbed, uneasy.
ਅਚੋਰੀ [əcori] *n* absence of theft. **2** *adv* not secretly; openly. “jav̄h̄ɪḡe məm̄ pr̄aɳ əcori.” –*NP*. ‘Breathing will stop at the sight of it’.
ਅਚੰਗ [əcəŋ] *adj* without a parallel, the best.

“æcæg bhog bhugata.”—BG.

ਅਚੰਚਲ [æcɔ̃cəl] *adj* earnest, not playful. 2 sober, earnest.

ਅਚੰਭਉ [æcɔ̃bhəu], ਅਚੰਭਵ [æcɔ̃bhəv], ਅਚੰਭਾ [æcɔ̃bha], ਅਚੰਭਿਓ [æcɔ̃bhio] *n* an impossible happening, astonishing event; a surprising matter usually considered impossible. “kəhio nə jai ehu æcɔ̃bhəu.”—*gəu mala m 5*. “ek æcɔ̃bhəu dekhio.”—*s kəbir*. “səgri srɪsətɪ dɪkhaɪ æcɔ̃bhəv.”—*cpəi*. “məhā æcɔ̃bha səbh mən ləhyo.”—*GPS*.

ਅਚੰਦੀ [æccvi] *n* uneasiness, restlessness (as of a fish out of water).

ਅਚੁਤ [æcyut] See ਅਚੁਤ.

ਅਛ [æch] See ਅਛ and ਅੱਛ. 2 *S* ocean, sea.

ਅਛਜ [æchəj] *adj* inglorious, inelegant. “ələp əjog əchəj.”—*kəlki*. 2 *n* mucous formed in the eyes.

ਅਛਤ [æchət] *H adv* in the presence of, face to face. 2 despite the existence of, in the presence of. “əchətraj bɪchurət dukh paɪa.”—*sor rəvidas*. 3 *Skt* ਅਛਤ *adj* without a wound, unhurt. 4 undivided, uncut. 5 *n* whole unbroken grains of rice used in religious ceremonies. “əchət dhup dip ərpət hən.”—*həjare 10*. 6 (per Katyayan) unhusked barley grains.

ਅਛਮਾਲ [æchmal], ਅਛਮਾਲਾ [æchmala] See ਅਛਮਾਲਾ.

ਅਛਯ [æchəy] See ਅਛਯ.

ਅਛਰ [æchər] *adj* innocent. guileless. “əchə æchan æchər əchər.”—*gyan*. 2 See ਅਛਰ and ਅਖਰ. “bavən əchər lok tre.”—*gəu bavən kəbir*.

ਅਛਰਾ [æchra] See ਅੱਛਰਾ.

ਅਛਰਾਂਕ [æchrāk], ਅਛਰਾਂਗ [æchrāg] ਅਛਰ-ਅੰਕ *n* a seal or stamp with letters inscribed. “dur khərə əchrāk ləvae.”—*NP*. ‘From a distance (the navab) got (the shop) sealed’.

ਅਛਲ [æchəl] *adj* without deception or duplicity, guileless. 2 who cannot be deceived. “əchəl əched əpar prəbhū.”—*dhəna m 5*.

ਅਛਲ ਛਲਾ [əchəl chəla] *adj* not susceptible to deception, i.e., God. “munɪ jən gavhɪ əchəl chəla.”—*səvəye m 1 ke*. 2 Lachhmi, goddess of wealth that is not susceptible to guile. 3 wealth which deceives the undeceiving worshippers.

ਅਛਲੀ [əchli] See ਅਛਲ. “əchli prəbhū pəhɪcanɪa.”—*asa dhəna*.

ਅਛਾ [əcha] See ਅੱਛਾ.

ਅਛਾਈ [əchai] *n* goodness, virtue, cleanliness. 2 kindness, gentleness.

ਅਛਾਣ [əchan] *S* whiteness, brightness.

ਅਛਾਦਨ [əchadən] See ਆਛਾਦਨ.

ਅਛਾਦਿਓ [əchadio], ਅਛਾਦਿਆ [əchhadia] covered, wrapped, See ਆਛਾਦਨ. “ese gunəh əchadio prani.”—*asa m 5*.

ਅਛਾਨ [əchan], ਅਛਾਨਾ [əchana] *Skt* ਅਛਾਨ *adj* not concealed, evident, apparent, famous. See ਅਛਰ. 2 See ਅਛਾਣ.

ਅਛਾਪ [əchap] *adj* without imprint or impression; who does not have identification marks like conch, shell or quoit, on his body. 2 without a sign or symbol.

ਅਛਿਅ [əchiə] ਅਛਯ. *adj* indestructible, imperishable. “əched əchiə.”—*əkāl*.

ਅਛਿੱਜ [əchijj] *adj* not subject to wearing out, unbroken. “əchijj rup ənbhə.”—*gyan*.

ਅਛਿਤ [əchit] See ਅਛਤ 2. “səgəl dhəram əchita.”—*gᵱᵱᵱ namdev*. ‘while performing all religious acts.’ 2 *Skt* ਅਛਿਤ *adj* unbroken, integral, uniform. “əchhu əchit.”—*gyan*.

ਅਛਿਤਾ [əchita] See ਅਛਤ 2. “səgəl dhəram əchita.”—*gᵱᵱᵱ namdev*. ‘performing all religious rites.’

ਅਛੁੱਠ [əchutth], ਅਛੁੱਠ [əchutth] *adj* untouched. 2 which cannot be caught. “gəe vir əchutthə.”—*ramav*.

ਅਛੁਪ [əchup], ਅਛੁਪਾ [əchupa] *Skt* ਅਛੁਪ *adj* naked, undressed. “rəg surəg kurəg əchupa.”—*BG*. 2 unworthy of touch. See ਛੁਪ.

ਅਛੁ [əchu] *adj* untouched, untouchable. “əchhu tuhī.”—*əkal*.

ਅਛੁਹਣੀ [əchuhṇi], ਅਛੁਹਣਿ [əchuhṇi] See ਖੁਹਣਿ.

ਅਛੁਤ [əchut] *adj* untouchable “əchut.”—*jaṗu*.
2 low born; untouchable, whom to touch is regarded sinful.

ਅਛੇਉ [əcheu] *adj* impregnable, which cannot be pierced. 2 unseverable.

ਅਛੇਹ [əcheh], ਅਛੇਹੂ [əchehu] *adj* without a hole, unpunctured. 2 uncut, undivided. “pəd ərbɪdən prem əchehu.”—*GPS*. 3 boundless, much. “bhəyo sənəh əcheh duhən mən.”—*GPS*.

ਅਛੇਦ [əched] *Skt* ਅਛੇਦਜ *adj* impregnable, indivisible. “əched he.”—*jaṗu*.

ਅਛੇਪ [əchep] See ਆਕੇਪ.

ਅਛੇਪਕ [əchepək] *adj* who slanders. 2 who throws. 3 who inserts additional matter in a book; who interpolates.

ਅਛੇਮ [əchem] *n* lack of ਕੇਮ (auspiciousness), inauspiciousness. 2 disquietude.

ਅਛੇਵ [əchev] *adj* faultless. 2 ਅਛੇਦਜ. impregnable. “əchev həri.”—*əkal*.

ਅਛੇ [əche] *adj* indestructible.

ਅਛੇਤ [əchot], ਅਛੇਤਾ [əchota] *adj* involved, unengrossed, untouched. “kəvəl əchota.”—*BG*
2 See ਅਛੁਤ.

ਅਛੋਪ [əchop] See ਅਛੁਪ and ਆਛੋਪ. 2 of no consequence, trivial, small. 3 naked.

ਅਛੋਤ [əchobh] *adj* without ਕੋਤ (fluster); calm, quiet, patient, without playfulness.

ਅੱਛ [əcch] Ravan's son Aksh, See ਅਕ. “pur jar əcch kumar che bən ʃarke phɪr aɪyo.”—*ramav*.
2 birds such as blue jay, etc. “kete nəbh bic əcch pəcch ko kəɾēge bhəcch.”—*əkal*. 3 *Skt* अच्छ *n* crystal. 4 clean water. 5 *adj* clean, clear. 6 sacred. 7 sectarian scholars define it is mean an egg.

ਅੱਛ ਕੁਮਾਰ [əcch kumar] Ravan's son, Aksh, who was killed by Hanuman. See ਅਕ and ਅੱਛ 1.

ਅੱਛਰ [əcchər] See ਅਕਰ and ਅਖਰ. “əcchər adɪ ənil ənahət.”—*səvəye* 33.

ਅੱਛਰਾ [əcchra] *Skt* अप्सरा *n* a female denizen of the land of gods; a fairy, nymph, See ਅਪਸਰਾ.

2 *adj* having beautiful eyes, fawn-eyed. “vɪlok əcchran ko əpəcchra ləjəvhi.”—*ramav*. See ਮੱਛਰਾ. 3 *Skt* अक्षरा *n* utterance, narration, speech.

ਅੱਛਰਾ ਪੱਛਰਾ ਮੱਛਰਾ [əcchra pəcchra macchra] See ਅਛੁ 2 and ਮੱਛਰਾ.

ਅੱਛਰੀ [əcchri] *adj* of ਅਕਰ, of a character, or a letter. 2 *n* a fairy, nymph. 3 See ਅੱਛਰਾ 2.

ਅੱਛਾ [əccha] *Skt* अच्छ *adj* clean water. 2 a crystal. 3 a bear. See ਵਛ.

ਅੱਛੇਕ [əcchek] ਅਕਿ-ਏਕ. one eye. “əcchek kupə.”—*parəs*. ‘One eye is like a well’.

ਅਛੁ [əchr] a character, letter (of alphabet). “su kəbo! təhɪ əchr bəna kəhɪyo.”—*ramav*. 2 an eye. “mətəs səbəd pɪɪthme ucəɪ əchr səbəd pun delu.”—*sənama*. milter's eye.

ਅਛੁ ਪਛੁ [əchr pəchr] अक्षर प्रच्छ desire to know letters (of alphabet); questions about grammar. “əchr ke pəchr ke sɪddh sadhe.”—*əkal*.
2 sectarian scholars interpret it as this and the next world; here and there.

ਅਛੁਰਾ [əchra], ਅਛੁਰੀ [əchri] a fairy, celestial damsel. “ghumāt geṇ əchri uchah.”—*kəlkī*.
2 When ਅਛੁਰਾ, ਪਛੁਰਾ and ਮਛੁਰਾ occur together, the sectarian scholars interpret them as a woman of this world, a fairy of paradise and a female of the underworld respectively. See ਅਛੁ.

ਅਜ [əj] *Skt* अज *adv* today. “cələn əj kɪ kəl.”—*s fərid*. 2 *Skt* अज् *vr* to throw, drive, go, run. 3 *Skt* अज *adj* who does not take birth. “əj əbɪnəsi jotɪ pɾəkasi.”—*səloh*. 4 *n* Brahma. “əj ʃɪvɪ ndr rəmapəɪtɪ ʃhəde.”—*səloh*. 5 a billy goat. “əj ke vəsɪ guru kɪno kehəɪ.”—*asa m* 5. ‘...put pride in subjection to humility.’
6 the moon. 7 son of king Raghu of the solar clan and ruler of Ayodhya, who was the husband of Indumati and father of Dashrath. “tāte putr hot bhəyo əj bər.”—*VN*. 8 Cupid.

9 the Creator. 10 *P* ۱ part from. “dālte əz mah ta mahi turast.”—*zīdgi*.

ਅਜਸ [əjəs] *n* infamy, ignominy. “Is lok əjəs nəhɪ dəre kur.”—*GPS*.

ਅਜਸੈਨ [əjsen] son of Janmejaj who is also known as Ajay Singh.

ਅਜਹਤਿ ਲੱਛਣਾ [əjhətɪ ləcchṇa] *Skt* अजहत्स्वार्थ *n* a distinction of the figurative sort in which the predicate has a meaning other than its literal sense. In ‘Thieves slipped away as soon as they saw black uniform.’ black uniform signifies policemen in addition to the dress.

ਅਜਹੁ [əjəhu], **ਅਜਹੁ** [əjhu], **ਅਜਹੁ** [əjhū] *adv* even now, still, despite this. “əj-hu bɪkar nə choḍəi.”—*bilā kəbir*. “əjhu kəchu bɪgrɪo nəhū.”—*tilōg m 9*.

ਅਜਕਲ [əjkəl] *Skt* अज कल today and tomorrow. 2 dilly dallying. “əjkəl kərdɪa kal bɪape.”—*vəḍ əlahṇi m 1*. 3 a little time, brief duration.

ਅਜਖੁਦ [əzɪxud] *P* ۱ جزا part by oneself, personally.

ਅਜਗਰ [əjgər] *n* a swallower of goat; a large snake, python. “əjgər bhar ləde əɪ bhari.”—*mala m 1*. 2 *adj* very heavy, weighty. 3 painful. 4 difficult. “əjgər kəpəṭ kəh-hu kɪu khulə.”—*maru solhe m 1*. 5 See **ਉਨਮਾਨੁ**.

ਅਜਗਰੁ [əjgəru] See **ਅਜਗਰ**.

ਅਜਗੈਬ [əjgeb] *P* ۱ غيب *adv* from an unseen place, i.e. from the other world.

ਅਜਗੈਬੀ ਫੌਜ [əjgebi phoj] *n* an army of martyrs, army coming from some invisible place. See **ਅਜਗੈਬ**.

ਅਜੱਗ [əjəgg] *adj* without a religious sacrifice. 2 supernatural, not of this world. “sukhəggə ədəggə əjəggə.”—*kəlki*. ‘the sword, unblemished and exceptional.’

ਅਜਦਰ [əjdəh], **ਅਜਦਰਾ** [əjdəha] *P* ۱ دُرّ a python. 2 a snake. “cū tūd əjdəh.”—*ramav*.

ਅਜਨ [əjən] *adj* without any human being; desolate. 2 without birth. 3 See **ਅਜਿਨ**.

ਅਜਨਬੀ [əjnəbi] *A* ۱ جنبی *adj* marginal, unknown.

2 foreign.

ਅਜਨਮ [əjənəm], **ਅਜਨਮਾ** [əjənma] *Skt* अजन्मा *adj* who does not take birth, beyond birth.

ਅਜਨਾਸ [əjnas] *A* ۱ جناس plural of **ਜਿਨਸ** things, samples.

ਅਜਨੇ [əjne] *adv* without knowing, unknowingly, by mistake. “bhrɪttən mo əjne tum tat ənyo.”—*krɪsən*.

ਅਜਨੰਦਨ [əjnəndən] *n* son of ਅਜ, Dashrath.

ਅਜਪਾ [əjəp], **ਅਜਪਾ** [əjəpa] *adj* which cannot be recited constantly. 2 who rears goats. 3 *Skt* अजपा *n* per yog, recitation of God’s name in silence; mental recitation while thinking of characters ‘ਹੀ’ and ‘ਸ’ (‘ਹੀਸ’ known as gayatri mantr) with each inhalation and exhalation, respectively.

ਅਜਪਾਜਪਾ [əjəpəjap] *n* mental recitation without the help of the tongue. “əjəpa jap nə visre.”—*var mala m 1*. “atəm updes bhes sējəm ko jap su əjəpa japə.”—*həjare 10*. 2 *adj* recitation of the transcendent Creator. 3 recitation without the aid of a rosary. 4 See **ਅਜਪਾ 3**.

ਅਜਪੈ [əjəpə] *P* ۱ بے *adv* for, for the sake of. 2 therefore.

ਅਜਬ [əjəb] *A* ۱ بے *adj* surprising, strange, novel. “əjəb kəm karte həri kere.”—*majh ə m 3*. 2 a resident of Daroli and brother of Umar Shah, who became a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. Appointed as a masand (Sikh preacher-cum-collector), he served the congregation at Amritsar. See **ਡਰੋਲੀ** and **ਨੰਦ ਚੰਦ**.

ਅਜਬ ਅਜਾਬਾ [əjəb əjaba] *adj* stranger than the strange, strangest. “pətɪt udharən əjəb əjaba.”—*BG*

ਅਜਬ ਸਿੰਘ [əjəb sɪgh] See **ਉਦਯ ਸਿੰਘ**.

ਅਜਬਾ [əjba] a *vənrɪk* metre also called *əkva*, *kənya* and *tirṇa*. It is a stanza of four lines, each line being organised as SSS, S.

Example:

ləggē tirē, bhəgē bhirē.

rosē rujhe, əstē jujhe.—*ramav*.

ਅਜਬਾਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ [əjbakrɪtɪ] ਅਜਬ-ਆਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ a strange form, quaint shape. “əjbakrɪtɪ hē.”—*japū*.

ਅਜਮ [əjəm] *A* **أجم** *adj* mute, dumb. **2 n** The Arabs call Iran and Turan əjəm because they regard it as a country of dumb people. As compared with them they do not consider the latter as good speakers. “həkayət šunidem šahe əjəm.”—*hakayat* 8.

ਅਜਮਤ [əjmət] *A* **عظمت** *glory, greatness. 2* grandeur, veneration. **3** a miracle. “šəra man kē əzmət den.”—*GPS*.

ਅਜਮਾਉਣਾ [əjmaʊṇa] *v* to test, try, put on trial, experiment with.

ਅਜ ਮਾਹ ਤਾ ਮਾਹੀ [əz mah ta mahi] *P* **من ماه تا ماهی** *n* from the moon to the fish, or from the sky to the underworld. See ਅਜ 10.

ਅਜਮਾਨਾ [əjmana] See ਅਜਮਾਉਣਾ.

ਅਜਮਾਯਸ਼ [əjmayəʃ] *P* **أجمايش** *n* a test, trial, an examination. See ਆਜਮੂਦਨ.

ਅਜਮੀਢ [əjmidh] See ਹਸਿਨਾਪੁਰ.

ਅਜਮੁਖ [əjmukh] *n* one whose face is like that of a goat, son of Brahma. See ਦਕ 2.

ਅਜਮੇਧ [əjmedh] *n* an oblation accompanied by the killing of a goat. “gəvalābh əjmedh əneka.”—*ramav*.

ਅਜਮੇਰ [əjmer] **अजमेर** *n* a town founded by Raja Ajaypal of the Chauhan dynasty in Sammat 202, which is now an important city in Rajputana. Here is the mausoleum of the famous Muslim saint Khwaja Muinuddin Chisti¹ who died in

¹This Muslim saint was born in central Asia in 1142 AD. He visited Samarkand, Baghdad, Jilan, Hamdaan and Mecca in pursuit of religious knowledge. He was greatly influenced by the Sufi Saint Sheikh Abdul Qadir Jilani.

He reached Ajmer in 1166 AD and preached Islam till the age of seventy. After converting a Hindu saint of Ajmer into a Muslim, he married a Rajput woman. His daughter, Bibi Hafiza Jamal, also preached Islam far and wide. Thousands of Hindus and Muslims visit his mausoleum from far off places.

1235 AD. It is called Khwaja Sahib di Dargah. In history books a wonderful story is related about it. In the course of an expedition, attendants of the Dargah used to unstring the bows of the commanders and keep them in the mausoleum for the night. The following morning he, whose bow was found duly strung, was considered one chosen by God to lead the expedition and become the ruler. Per the custom, when Darashakoh's bow was found strung, Aurangzeb after being enthroned, got the whole matter examined and discovered that there was a tunnel connecting the room where bows were placed with the house of the priest who used to string one of the bows during the night. “nɪj ghər te surāg ke rahu. jaɪ mujavər mōdɪr mahu. ēdər dehɪ kəman cədhɑɪ. ɪs bɪdhɪ rakhi bənət bənaɪ.”—*GPS*.

ਅਜਮੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ [əjmer sɪŋh] See ਬਹਮੀ ਸ਼ਾਹ.

ਅਜਮੇਰ ਚੰਦ [əjmer cənd] son of Raja Bhim Chand who without any reason but like his father, was an opponent of Guru Gobind Singh.

ਅਜਮੇਰ ਵਿਚ ਕਮਾਣ ਚੜ੍ਹਨੀ [əjmer vɪc kəmaṇ cəṛhni] See ਅਜਮੇਰ.

ਅਜਯ [əjəy] *adj* unconquerable, invincible

ਅਜਯਾ [əjya] *Skt n* hemp, cannabis. **2** Bhai Gurdas has used this word in place of a nanny goat. “əjya ədhin tāte pəṛəm pəvɪɾ bhəi.”—*BGK*.

ਅਜਰ [əjər] *adj* intolerable. “sadhū kē sāgɪ əjər səhē.”—*sukhmāni*. **2** *Skt* sans ਜਰਾ (old age), ever young, new. **3** *A* **ज** *n* reaction, consequence. **4** See ਅਜਿਰ 2. **5** who never gets old; ideas. “əjər gəhu jɑɪɾɪɪ əmər gəhu mɑɪɾɪɪ.”—*maru m 1*.

ਅਜਰਸੁਖ [əjərsukh] *adj* ever new happiness, permanent comfort.

ਅਜਰ ਜਰਣਾ [əjər jərṇa] *v* to tolerate the intolerable, digest the indigestible. “əjər pəd kēse jərəu.”—*kəɪɪ m 5*.

ਅਜਰਪਦ [əjər pəd] See ਅਜਰ ਜਰਣਾ.

ਅਜਰਾਈਲ [əjrail], **ਅਜਰਾਈਲੁ** [əjrailu] See ਫਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ.
“əjrailu phərəṣṭa tīlu piṛe ghaṇi.”—*gəu var 1 m 5*.

ਅਜਰਾਨਾ ਕਲਾਂ [əjrana kəlā] a village in tehsil Thanesar of Karnal district. It has a gurdwara named after Guru Teg Bahadur.

ਅਜਰਾਮਰ [əjramər], **ਅਜਰਾਵਰ** [əjrvər] *Skt* ਅਜਰਾਮਰ *adj* free from old age and death. **2** better than gods, i.e. lord of gods. “tū əjrvər əmər tū.”—*maru ə m 1*. **3** *Skt* ਅਜਰਾਵਰੁ, spread on the way, scattered on the road. “ləttā heṭh lətaṛie əjrvər ghahu.”—*BG*

ਅਜਲ [əjəl] *adj* without water. **2** *A* جَل, *n* time to die. **3** death. **4** appointed time. **5** old, venerable (person). **6** *A* جَل, beginning. **7** time past that cannot be determined.

ਅਜਵ [əjəv] without movement. **2** weak. **3** See ਅਜਬ. **4** *A* عضو a limb.

ਅਜਵਾਇਨ [əjvaɪn], **ਅਜਵਾਯਨ** [əjvayən] *Skt* जवायन and जवानी *n* parsley seed or plant resembling aniseed; a kind of medicine beneficial for digestion. “yāko ənupan əjvayən.”—*NP*. See ਅਠਪਹਿਰੀ and ਜਵਾਯਨ.

ਅਜਾ [əja] *n* a nanny goat. “əja bhogāt kād mulā.”—*səhəs m 5*. **2** wealth. **3** nature. “jīh sətta ke əja əlāba.”—*NP*. **4** *adj* unborn, free of birth. “əje he, əja he.”—*japu*. **5** a vərṇṇik metre, also called əjən. It has four lines, each being organised as lSS, SlS, l, S :

Example:

əjite jīt jītke,
əbhiri bhaj bhiru hve,
sīdhare cinraj pe,
səthoi sərb sath ke.—*kəlki*.

6 *A* اعضاء limbs, collectively so regarded.

ਅਜਾਂ [əzā] *P* اجا part from that, with or by means of that. **2** for him.

ਅਜਾਆ [əja-a], **ਅਜਾਇ** [əjaɪ], **ਅਜਾਇ** [əjāɪ] *S* अजाये *A* مۇدا *adj* useless, for nothing. “mūḍa mūḍ

əjaɪ.”—*s kəbir*. “so dīn jat əjae.”—*gəu m 5*. **2** unborn, eternal. “əjaɪ jərabɪn.”—*səvəye 33*. **3** who has no place; not living at any particular place. “nəməstā əjae.”—*japu*.

ਅਜਾਇਬ [əjaɪb] *P* عجب plural of अजीब and अजीब, strange, quaint, majestic. “əjaɪb bɪbhute.”—*japu*. **2** brother of Umar Shah and Ajab and a loving disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. See ਅਜਬ.

ਅਜਾਇਬ ਸਿੰਘ [əjaɪb sɪŋh] See ਉਦਯ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਅਜਾਈ [əjai] in vain, useless. See ਅਜਾਇ.
“mənmuḥk kərəm kərə əjai.”—*prabha ə m 5*. **2** a wrong place. “bhula phire əjai.”—*prabha m 1*.

ਅਜਾਏ [əjae] See ਅਜਾਇ.

ਅਜਾਹ [əjah] without a specific place. “əjah he.”—*japu*. **2** *A* جَل a curtain, screen. **3** a cover for the pillow, quilt, etc.

ਅਜਾਚੀ [əjaci] *adj* unestimated, inestimable, beyond estimation. “əmə əjaci həri mīle.”—*oḍnkar*. “toləu nam əjaci.”—*maru m 1*. “sətɪguru te magəu nam əjaci.”—*maru solhe m 4*. **2** *adv* without asking for, without begging. **3** *Skt* अयाचिन् *adj* (one) who does not beg or ask for.

ਅਜਾਣ [əjaṇ], **ਅਜਾਣੰਤਾ** [əjaṇōta] *adj* devoid of knowledge, unknowing, ignorant. “soi əjaṇ, kəhe me jana.”—*asa m 5*. “pukarōta əjaṇōta.”—*var sar m 1*. ‘reads the scripture but understands it not.’ *S* ਅਜਾਣੰਦੋ.

ਅਜਾਤ [əjat] *Skt* अजात *adj* who is not born. “əjat he.”—*japu*. **2** *Skt* अज्ञात untraced, unknown, without trace. “krɪpaṇ baṇ bah-hī, əjat əg lah-hī.”—*VN*. ‘With alacrity they strike with swords and arrows and unknowingly cut off the limbs’. **3** See ਅਜਾਤਿ 2 and 3.

ਅਜਾਤ ਸ਼ਤੁ [əjat śətru] *adj* whose enemy is not born; without any enemy. **2** Guru Nanak Dev. **3** King Yudhishtir. **4** a scholarly king of Kashi who imparted spiritual instruction to a Brahman.¹ **5** Bimbsar’s son and king of

¹See Koshitaki Upnishad, Ch. 4.

Rajgrih who killed his father but later repented a lot and became a Buddhist. He ascended the throne around 554 BC and died in 527 BC. Darshak was the son of Ajatshatru and Uday was his grandson.

ਅਜਾਤ ਸਾਗਰ [əjat sagər] See ਅਜਾਤ ਪੰਥੀ.

ਅਜਾਤ ਪੰਥੀ [əjat pāthi] members of an Udasi sect founded by Bhagat Bhagvan. Surjan Das belonged to this sect. His seat was at Ajneval in Gujranwala district. He described himself as free from any sham or sect, for which his followers came to be known as Ajat Panthi. Surjan Das compiled a granth named "Ajat Sagar".

ਅਜਾਤਿ [əjatɪ] *adj* without caste. "jatɪ me nə ave so əjatɪ ke ke jan jɪy."—*gyan*. **2** of a low caste. "jatɪ əjatɪ namu jɪnɪ dhɪtɪa, tɪnɪ pərəm pədarəth pətɪa."—*vəḍ chāt m 4*. **3 P** ,jɪ free, unbound, without shackles. "jo ləuḍa prəbhɪ kia əjatɪ."—*asa m 5*. 'The disciple whom the master has set free.'

ਅਜਾਤੁ [əjatʊ] *adj* belonging to a low caste. "suansətr əjatʊ səbh te."—*keda rəvidas*. 'A dog-eater belongs to the lowest caste.' See ਸੁਆਨ ਸਤੁ.

ਅਜਾਦ [əjad] See ਆਜਾਦ. "əjad hɛ."—*japu*.

ਅਜਾਦਿ [əjadɪ] ਅਜ – ਆਦਿ Brahma, etc.

ਅਜਾਦੀ [əjadi] See ਅਜਾਦਿ and ਆਜਾਦੀ.

ਅਜਾਨ [əjan] *adj* without knowledge, ignorant. "janɛ kəhā əjan."—*GPS*. **2 Skt** ਅਜਾਨੁ *adj* upto the knee. "bhuj bər əjan."—*ramav*. **3 A** انا n advertisement. **4** a call from the mosque or its minar for Muslim prayer, also called bāg. The practice of əzan commenced from the time of prophet Muhammad. According to rules, əzan call is given with face towards Mecca and ears plugged with fingers. Foul men, drunkards and women do not have the right to give this call.

ਅਜਾਨੰਦ [əjanənd] *n* a nanny goat's offspring, a

billy goat. **2** son of King Aj, Dashrath. "əjanənd juko sətō lok janɛ."—*cəritr 102*.

ਅਜਾਪ [əjap] *adj* which cannot be recited, which has no recitation. "jap ke kɪye te jəpɛ payət əjap dev."—*əkal*.

ਅਜਾਪ ਜਾਪ [əjap jap] *adj* reciting the name of One (God) who cannot be contained in repetition. **2** See ਅਜਾਪਾ ਜਾਪ. "əjap jap jap-hi."—*surəj*.

ਅਜਾਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ [əjapal sīgh baba] The antecedents of Baba Ajapal Singh are not known to any one. In which town or family he took birth, of this nothing is known. He was a teacher of weaponry, a reciter of the divine Nam and was the embodiment of meditation. Reference to his aiding some Rajput noble of Bhadra town in Rajputana in Sammat 1812, and to his stay in a jungle of Jind near Patiala have come down but their full details are not available. During Sammat 1830 this revered person stayed in a grove near Nabha and continued to live there till his death.¹ Here he preached the Sikh faith and imparted weapon-training with full zeal and fervour. His weapons are still displayed in the gurdwara here. His great devotee, Baba Sarup Singh, was among my (the author's) elders. After the death of Baba Ajapal Singh, he was appointed chief priest of the gurdwara. See ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ.
ਅਜਾ ਪ੍ਰਸੁਨ [əja prəsun] a billy lamb, a goatling. —*GV 10*.

ਅਜਾਬ [əjab] **1** عذاب *n* pain, suffering. **2** calamity, adversity. **3** admonition about hell. "toba pukare jo pavɛ əjab."—*nəsihət*. **4** See ਅਜਾਇਬ and ਅਜਾਬਾ. "pɪkh şah əjab."—*GPS*. "şəbəd rəbabi rag əjab."—*GPS*.

ਅਜਾਬਾ [əjaba] **1** عجب *adj* strange, wonderful, surprising. "əvɪlokət hɛ nɪj rup əjaba."—*NP*. See ਅਜਾਇਬ.

¹Baba ji passed away on Jeth Sudi Sammat 1869.

ਅਜਾਮਰ [əjamər], **ਅਜਾਮਲ** [əjaməl], **ਅਜਾਮਲੁ** [əjaməlu], **ਅਜਾਮਿਲ** [əjamɪl] **ਅਜ** (birthless) **ਅਮਰ** (deathless) *n* a wicked brahman of Kanauj who married a prostitute. Ten sons were born to her. In Bhagatmal and Bhagvat it is mentioned that the youngest son was named Narayan. So Ajamal got liberated, found salvation because he would repeat the name Narayan.¹ “bɪadh əjaməlu tariəle.”—*gəu namdev*.

ਅਜਾਮੇਧ [əjamedh] See **ਅਜਮੇਧ**.

ਅਜਾਮੇਲ [əjamel] See **ਅਜਾਮਿਲ**.

ਅਜਾਯ [əjay] *adj* unborn, not liable to birth.
2 without ਜਾਯ (any particular place).

ਅਜਾਯਬ [əjayəb] See **ਅਜਾਇਬ**.

ਅਜਾਰ [əjar] *P* 𑂔𑂱𑂔 *n* torment, suffering, distress.
“deɪ əjar gərib nū.”—*məgo*. 2 See **ਇਜਾਰ**.

ਅਜਾਰਾ [əjara] a contract. See **ਇਜਾਰਾ**. “səbh desən pər bādh əjare.”—*GPS*.

ਅਜਾਲੀ [əjali] *n* a goatherd, shepherd. “tɪs chɪn ek əjali ayo.”—*GPS*.

ਅਜਿਤ [əjit] *adj* invincible.

ਅਜਿਤੋਂਦ੍ਰੀ [əjitədri] *Skt* अजितेन्द्रिय *adj* who has no control over his senses.

ਅਜਿੱਤ ਗਿੱਲ [əjit gɪll] a village in tehsil and police station of Kot Kapura in Faridkot state. About one furlong south of the village is a gurdwara named after Guru Gobind Singh. The Guru stayed here and adorned his turban. There is no building except only a platform of the shrine. The place is also called Gurusar.

It is about two miles east of the railway station Rumana Albel Singh.

ਅਜਿੱਤਾ [əjɪtta] a Randhava jatt, headman of village Pakkho in Gurdaspur district who attained salvation by becoming a disciple of Guru Nanak Dev. His conversation with the Guru figures in detail in the Janam Sakhis.

ਅਜਿਨ [əjin] *Skt n* a skin, hide. 2 a goat's hide. 3 a deer skin.

ਅਜਿਰ [əjɪr] *Skt n* a courtyard, compound within the house. 2 air, wind. 3 body. 4 a frog.

ਅਜੀ [əji] *part* a form of polite address.

ਅਜੀਂ [əjɪ] *P* 𑂔𑂱𑂔 *part* from this; from this place.

ਅਜੀ ਆਮਰੀ [əji amri] *Skt* अजरामर *adj* free from old age and death. “əji amri nɪvəlkə kərəm vərə.”—*dətt*.

ਅਜੀਹ [əjih] *adj* who has no tongue; sans taste. 2 dumb, mute. 3 which cannot be described in speech; inexpressible, ineffable.

ਅਜੀਜ [əjij] *A* 𑂔𑂱 *adj* dear, lovable, beloved. 2 *n* a friend. “əjijul nɪvaj hɛ.”—*japū*. 3 God, the Creator.

ਅਜੀਜੁਲ ਨਿਵਾਜ [əjijul nɪvaj] *adj* (one) who bestows comfort on his devotees. See **ਅਜੀਜ**.

ਅਜੀਟਨ [əjitən] *E* Adjutant, an army assistant, who is a subordinate rank-holder and helps his army commander.

ਅਜੀਤ [əjit] See **ਅਜਿਤ**. “hɛ jug bir əjit bəde ɪk kal dɪtɪ mən sur kərəre.”—*səloh*.

ਅਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ [əjit sɪŋh] the eldest son of Guru Gobind Singh, born to Mata Sundari on 23 Magh Sammat 1743. He laid down his life fighting bravely in the battle at Chamkaur on 8 Poh Sammat 1761.

2 a son of a goldsmith adopted by Mata Sundari for his resemblance with her late son. Once when he put on weapons given by the tenth Guru to Mata Sahib Kaur, and also trimmed his hair, Mata Sundari disowned him. Emperor Farrukhsiyar got him killed on the charge of murdering a poor beggar in Sammat 1775. His mausoleum is near Sabzi Mandi in Delhi where a sect named after him holds the annual fair. See ਰਠੀ ਸਿੰਘ.

3 according to Bandai Sikhs, son of Baba Banda Bahadur born in Sammat 1777.

4 son of Raja Jaswant Singh of Jodhpur born in Sammat 1736 who died in Sammat 1781. King Farrukhsiyar is supposed to have

¹See Bhagwat Sakandh 6, Ch. 1, 2 and 3.

married his daughter.

5 son of Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala born to Rani Anand Kaur on Bhadon Sudi 6 Sammat 1866 (1 August 1809 AD). He was the younger brother of Maharaja Karam Singh. 6 Ajit Singh Sandhvalia who killed Maharaja Sher Singh, king of Lahore with his gun before he was put to death. See ਸ਼ੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ. 7 See ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਿੰਘ 4 and ਵੇਦੀ ਵੰਸ਼.

ਅਜੀਤ ਗੜ੍ਹ [əjit gəɾh] There is a gurdwara to the north of Bandar village, dedicated to Guru Gobind Singh who came here from Bhagta. It has 14 ghumanon of land donated by the village.

The gurdwara was first raised by Sant Sampuran Singh. A fair is held here on 1st of Baisakh and on Lohri.

This village is in police station Baghevala, tehsil Moga, district Ferozepur, 9 miles east of the nearest railway station Jaito.

ਅਜੀਤੋ ਮਾਤਾ [əjito mata] See ਜੀਤੋ ਮਾਤਾ.

ਅਜੀਬ [əjib] *A* عَجِب *adj* strange, uncommon, supernatural.

ਅਜੀਮ [əjim] *A* عَظِيم *adj* great, eminent. “həriphul əjime.”—*japu*. ‘stronger than the competitors, that is strongest of all.’

ਅਜੀਮਾਬਾਦ [əjimabad] See ਪਟਨਾ.

ਅਜੀਮੁੱਸ਼ਾਨ [əjimūṣṣan] *A* عَظِيمُ الشَّانِ *adj* exercising great influence; claiming majesty.

ਅਜੀਰਣ [əjirən] *Skt* अजीर्ण *adj* which does not become old. 2 *n* dyspepsia, عَوْضَم in Arabic/Persian, indigestion, also called əjirən or mādagən. It is caused by overeating, exertion with filled stomach, untimely sleep, grief, swimming immediately after eating, etc. Fasting is good for a dyspeptic patient. Black cumin, corriander seed, pepper longum, black pepper, ginger, pətəɾəj (pollen of flowers), aniseed kernel, root of long pepper, cɪtrə, curcuma reclinata, myrobalan, əbəlbed, cardamom, common salt, black salt, all in

equal measure should be mixed to make curən. This should be taken in dozes of one and a half to two masas with water twice a day into a ground to cure dyspepsia.

ਅਜੀਵ [əjiv] *adj* inanimate, lifeless, inorganic. 2 inorganic matter.

ਅਜੁ [əju] *adv* today. “əju nə suti kāt sɪU.”—*s fərid*. that is, ‘in this human body.’

ਅਜੁਗਤ [əjugət] *Skt* अजुक् *adj* which is not united, separate. 2 unworthy, improper. “sakhi vicc əjugtā paɪke.”—*JSBM*.

ਅਜੁਟ [əjuɾt] *adj* not united, separate. 2 unmatched, unique.

ਅਜੁਧਿਆ [əjudhɪa], ਅਜੁਧਯਾ [əjudhya] See ਅਯੋਧਯਾ.

ਅਜੁਰਦਾ [əjurda] *P* اَزْرَدَا *adj* distressed, unhappy, grieved, distressed. 2 over-wrought, perplexed, its root is azurdən. (causing pain, aggrieving)

ਅਜੁ [əju] *adj* sans birth, unborn. 2 immovable, motionless. “əju hē.”—*japu*. See ਜੁ. 3 *part* a vocative, ‘yes sir.’

ਅਜੁਨੀ [əjuni] *Skt* अजोनि *adj* without origin. 2 unborn.

ਅਜੁਨੀ ਸੈਭੋ [əjuni səbhə], ਅਜੁਨੀ ਸੰਭਉ [əjuni səbhəu], ਅਜੁਨੀ ਸੰਭਵ [əjuni səbhəv] *Skt* अयोनिसम्भव *adj* who is not born through the vagina. 2 whose existence is not on account of another entity; self perpetuating. 3 sans birth and self existing. 4 *n* the Creator, Vahguru.

ਅਜੁਪ [əjuɾp] *Skt* अजुप *adj* without restriction or check, unbound. “nəməstə əjupe.”—*japu*. 2 *Skt* guileness, innocent.

ਅਜੁਬਾ [əjuba] a four line matrɪk stanza, each line having eight matras with pauses at the end of each set of four matras, the last matra being guru. It is also known as jivən.

Example:

krudhyo bhai. sər jhər lai.

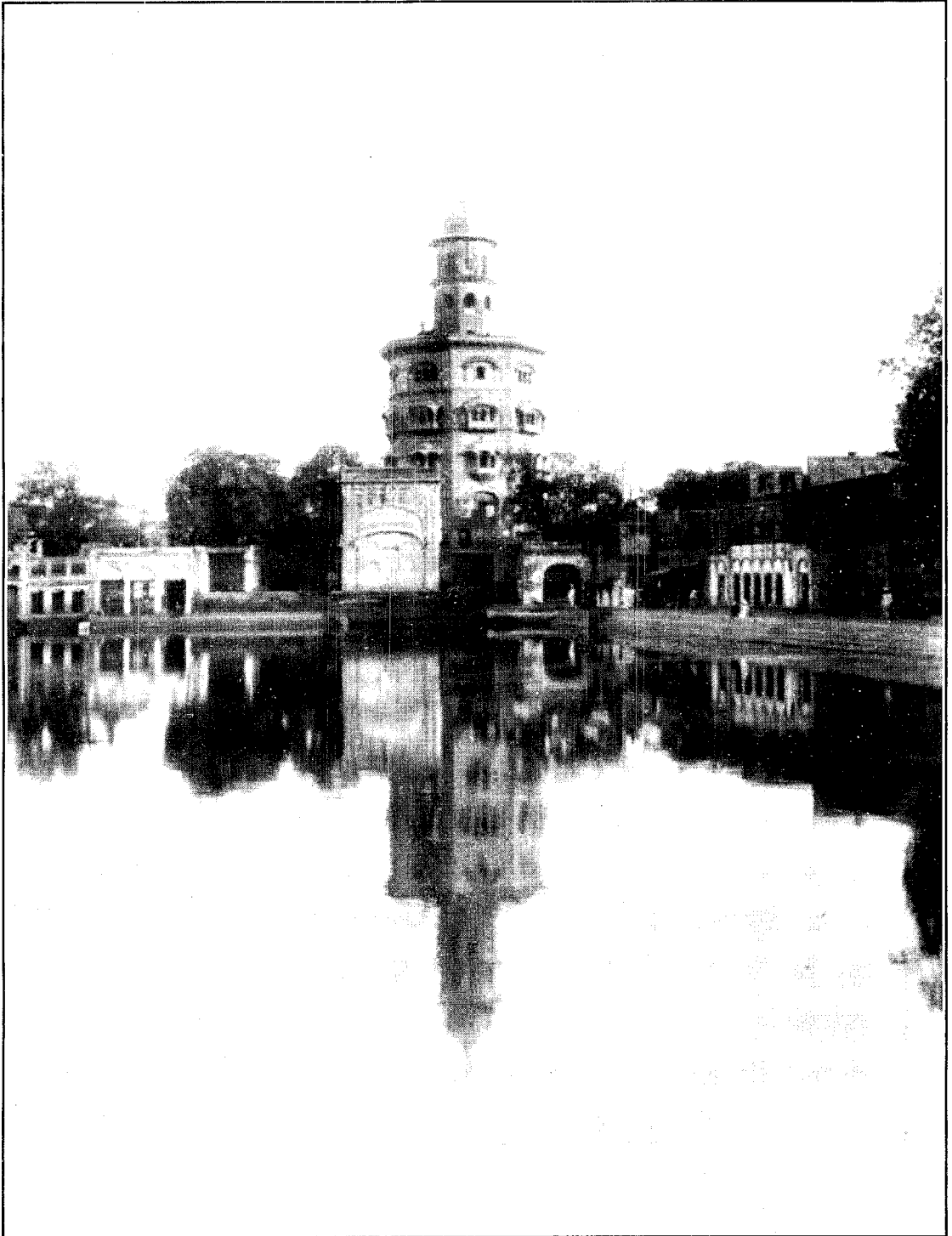
əs sər chore. jənu nəbh ore.—*GV* 6.

2 *A* عَجَبٌ *adj* strange, wonderful, supernatural.

ਅਜੇ [əje] *adv* now, yet. **2** even now, till now.
3 *Skt* ਅਜੇਯ *adj* not worthy of conquest.
 ਅਜੇਅ [əjeə] See ਅਜੇਯ.
 ਅਜੇਹਾ [əjeha] *adj* like this, similar, of this sort.
 ਅਜੇਯ [əjey] *Skt* which is not worth conquering.
 “əjeyō əbheyō.”—*VN*.
 ਅਜੇਵ [əjev] See ਅਜੇਯ. “əjev həri.”—*əkal*. **2** See ਅਜਾਇਬ and ਅਜੀਬ. “rudravtar sūdər əjev.”—*dətt*.
3 ਅਜ-ਦੇਵ like Brahma.
 ਅਜੇਵੀ [əjevi] See ਅਜੇਵ. “ələkh əbhevi adɪ əjevi.”—*kəlki*.
 ਅਜੈ [əje] till now, See ਅਜੇ 1. “əje su rəbu nə bəhʊɾɪo.”—*s fərid*. **2** ਅਜਯ. *n* defeat, rout, reversal. **3** *adj* whom it is difficult to conquer; invincible. “əje əle.”—*jəpu*. **4** *n* the Creator, God. “əje gūg jəl əṭəl sɪkh səgətɪ səbh navē.”—*səveye m 5 ke*. **5** Raja Aj, grandfather of Ram Chandar. “əje su rove bhikhɪa khaɪ.”—*ram var 1 m 1*. ‘Raja Aj wept after abdicating the throne while begging alms in separation from queen Indumati.’ See ਇੰਦੁਮਤੀ.
 ਅਜੈ ਸਿੰਘ [əje sɪgh] son of king Janmejāy born to a slave girl. “əje sɪgh rakhyo rəjiputr surō.”—*janmejəy*.
 ਅਜੈ ਜੈ [əje jɛ] *adj* who conquered the unconquerable.
 ਅਜੈਮਲ [əjeməl] See ਅਜਾਮਿਲ. “əjeməl kio bekūṭh- hɪ than.”—*gōḍ namdev*.
 ਅਜੇ [əzo] *P* ,/ part from him, from that.
 ਅਜੋਹ [əjoh] *adj* invisible. **2** beyond estimation. “əjoni əche adɪ ədve əjohā.”—*əkal*.
 ਅਜੋਗ [əjog] *Skt* ਅਯੋਗ *adj* improper, inappropriate. **2** incapable. **3** without proper relation.
 ਅਜੋਧ [əjodh] *Skt* ਅਯੋਧ *adj* who cannot be fought against. “əjodhəsc.”—*gyan*.
 ਅਜੋਧਨ [əjodhən] See ਪਾਕਪਟਨ. **2** See ਅਯੋਧਨ.
 ਅਜੋਨਿ [əjon], ਅਜੋਨਿ [əjonɪ], ਅਜੋਨੀ [əjoni] *Skt* ਅਯੋਨਿ *adj* who does not come through the vagina; beyond birth.
 ਅਜੋਨੀਸੰਭਉ [əjonisəbhəu] See ਅਜੂਨੀ ਸੈਭੰ “əjoni

səbhəu na tɪsu bhau nə bhərma.”—*sor m 1*. “əbɪnəsi əcəl əjonisəbhəu.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.
 ਅਜੋ [əjo], ਅਜੋ [əjō] *adj* even now, upto now. “əjo nə pətɪaɪ nɪgəm bhəe sakhi.”—*jet rəvdas*.
 ਅਜੰਗਮ [əjəgəm] See ਛੱਪਯ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 12. **2** *adj* who does not walk around; stationary.
 ਅਜੰਨ [əjən] See ਅਜਾ. **2** ਅਜਨਜ. See ਜਨਜ .
 ਅਜੰਭ [əjəbh] *Skt* *adj* toothless. **2** *n* a frog.
 ਅਜੰਮ [əjəm] ਅਜਨਮ. “əjəm he.”—*jəpu*.
 ਅੱਜੜ [əjjəɾ] *n* a flock, herd (of goats or sheep)
 ਅਝਰ [əjhər] *adj* which does not drop or fall off. **2** without dropping
 ਅਝਾਤ [əjhat] *adj* which cannot be glanced at or peeped into, invisible. “kɪ əjhatəs.”—*gyan*.
 ਅਝਾਪ [əjhəp] *adj* without a cover or screen, uncovered. **2** without sloth or lassitude; active. See ਝਾਪ.
 ਅਝੁ [əjhu] *n* a tear.
 ਅਝੁਝ [əjhujh] *adj* who cannot be fought against. “əjhujh he.”—*jəpu*.
 ਅਝੰਝ [əjhəjh] *adj* not trembling, steady. See ਝੰਝਾ . “əjhəjh he.”—*jəpu*.
 ਅਝਾਣ [əjhaṇ] *adj* without gyan (knowledge), ignorant, naive. **2** a child. **3** ignorance, naivety.
 ਅਟ [əṭ] *Skt* अट *vr* to go about, loiter, wander. **2** *n* pricking, planting, driving into. “pəg me əṭ kəṭək jese.”—*kɪsən*.
 ਅਟਕ [əṭək] *n* an obstacle, obstruction. **2** an impediment. **3** River Atak (Indus). **4** a town¹ on the bank of river Atak; a district of this name in Rawalpindi division also named Campbellpur.
 ਅਟਕਣਾ [əṭəkṇa], ਅਟਕਨਾ [əṭəkna] *v* to stop, stay (temporarily). **2** to fall in love. “əṭkɪo sut bənɪta səg.”—*kan m 5*. “əṭək rəhi ləkh raj kumara.”—*cəritr 312*.

¹Fort of Atak was built on emperor Akbar's order in 1583 AD. Maharaja Ranjit Singh further fortified it and stationed a large army there.



DARBAR BABA ATTALRAI JI – SRI AMRITSAR

ਅਟਕਰ [ətkər] See **ਅਟਕਲ** “tāki naṣ ghat ətkərɪo.”—*cəritr* 124. ‘thought of a trick to destroy him’.

ਅਟਕਲ [ətkəl] *n* a guess. **2** a thought. **3** an estimate. **4** a know-how; plan.

ਅਟਕਲਨਾ [ətkəlna] *v* to guess, evaluate. **2** to consider. **3** to appraise, estimate. “pəraɪa χɪɪɪr ətkələ.”—*asa* *m* 4.

ਅਟਕਾਉਣਾ [ətkəʊnə], **ਅਟਕਾਵਨ** [ətkavən] *v* to stop, hinder. “bəhʊɪɪ bəhʊɪɪ ətkavɪɪ re.”—*maru* *m* 5. ‘gets involved again and again in vices’.

ਅਟਨ [ətən] See **ਅੱਟਣ** and **ਅੱਟਣਾ**. **2** *Skt* अटन *n* a stroll, walk, travel.

ਅਟਪਟਾ [ətpəta] *adj* topsy turvy. “gɪnət gɪni əɪɪ ətpətɪ.”—*NP*. ‘high and low.’ **2** hard, difficult. **3** tangled. **4** gone astray, stumbled.

ਅਟਲ [ətəl] *adj* unmoving, firmly settled; inevitable. “ətəl bəcən sadhujəna.”—*BIla* *m* 5.

2 *Skt* अट्टल a tower, fort. “bhe nɪɪrbhəʊ həri ətəl.”—*səveye* *m* 3 *ke*. ‘Free of fear is God’s fort’. **3** See **ਅਟਲ** ਰਾਇ ਜੀ.

ਅਟਲ ਬਾਬਾ [ətəl baba] See **ਅਟਲ** ਰਾਇ ਜੀ.

ਅਟਲਮੰਡਲ [ətəlməṅḍəl] *n* a true and holy congregation. **2** a stage of spiritual knowledge. **3** a region of the Pole Star.

ਅਟਲਮੰਡਲਵੈ [ətəlməṅḍəlvə] *n* the Pole Star with its fixed position. “gavhɪ guṅ dhomʊ ətəlməṅḍəlvə.”—*səveye* *m* 1 *ke*.

ਅਟਲਰਾਇ ਜੀ [ətəlrɪɪ jɪ] son of Guru Hargobind and Mata Mahadevi (Mata Nanki ji, according to Suraj Prakash) was born at Amritsar in Sammat 1676 and died at the same place on Savan Badi 10 (Assu Badi 10 as per GPS) Sammat 1685. His memorial is a nine-storey building.¹ Its foundation was laid in Sammat 1835 by Sikh devotees; then Sardar Jodh Singh Ramgarhia got some storeys added; verandahs of some storeys are

¹His memorial is a nine storey building, corresponding to his death at the age of nine.

yet to be completed. Here cooked food is always kept ready for visitors by the city-dwellers. No wonder, there goes the saying — “baba ətəl, pəkki pəkai ghəll.”

ਅਟਲਾਧਾ [ətɫadhə] *adj* unavoidable, sure, inevitable. “ɪk sadhubəcən ətɫadhə.”—*sar* *m* 5.

ਅਟਵਿ [ətəvɪ], **ਅਟਵੀ** [ətvi] *Skt* अटवी *n* a forest, wood, jungle. “məhā udɪan ətvi te kaḍhe.”—*sar* *m* 5.

ਅਟਾ [ətə] *Skt* अट्ट *n* a windy upper storey of a building. See *E* Attic.

ਅਟਾਕ [ətək] *n* a shield; a cover against the blow of a weapon. “ətək ote.”—*ramav*.

ਅਟਾਟ [ətət] *adj* without caste or sub-caste, See **ਟਾਟ**. “ətətəsc.”—*gyan*.

ਅਟਾਰ [ətər] *adj* stable, constant. “həriɪ sɪmrət əmər ətəre.”—*maru* *m* 5.

ਅਟਾਰੀ [ətəri] an attic See **ਅਟਾ**. **2** a town in Amritsar district; jats of Siddhu sub-caste live here. Most renowned of them was the hero of Sikh faith Sardar Sham Singh, the supreme patriot and the Sikh general who attained martyrdom while fighting in the battle of Sabhraon on 10 February 1846.

His daughter Nanki was married with great pomp and show on March 1837 to Naunihal Singh, grandson of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

ਅਟਾਲ [ətəl] *adj* unflinching, sure, certain. “tohɪ bhag me lɪkhyo ətəl.”—*GPS*. **2** *Skt* अट्टल *n* dome. **3** a heap, pile.

ਅਟਿਆ [ətɪa] See **ਅੱਟਣਾ**. **2** See **ਅਟਨ**.

ਅਟੀ [ətɪ] short form for **ਅਟਵੀ**. a hazardous jungle. “ətɪ bɪkɪ.”—*ramav*. **2** See **ਅਟਨ** and **ਅੱਟਣਾ**.

ਅਟੁਟ [ətut], **ਅਟੁਟ** [ətut] *adj* flawless, unbreakable, inviolable, firm. **2** inexhaustible, whole.

ਅਟੇਟ [ətət] *adj* without deficiency, integral. **2** See **ਟੇਟ**.

ਅਟੋਰਨ [ətəɾən] *n* a reel or frame for making hank of yarn; a tabor-like appliance to roll yarn on it. “punhɪ ətəɾən ki bɪdhɪ prerən.”

–GPS. 2 a kind of spider also called kahṇa. See ਅਟੋਰੂ. 3 the process of making hank of yarn. “səhɪt prɪtɪ ke kərhɪ ətəɾən.”–GPS.

ਅਟੋਰਨਾ [ətəɾna] *v* to rotate, revolve. 2 to make hank of yarn around a reel. 3 to deceive; to entangle in some problem.

ਅਟੋਰੂ [ətəru] *n* an insect which can move around; a long-legged spider; a kahṇa. “ətəru ko kənhəya nam.”–*əkal*. 2 an implement for making hank of yarn. 3 one who makes a hank of yarn.

ਅੱਟ [ət̪t̪] *Skt* अट् *vr* to exacerbate; to cause pain; to insult; to be subtle.

ਅੱਟਹਾਸ [ət̪t̪-has] *Skt* अट्टहास *n* a loud laughter, a guffaw.

ਅੱਟਣ [ət̪t̪ən] *n* a corn on the skin (caused by friction), stiffness of the skin. “ət̪t̪ən pəɾe əgʊʂt̪ əgʊɾi, ěcət pənəc ɔjko dhar.”–GPS. 2 See ਅੱਟਣਾ.

ਅੱਟਣਾ [ət̪t̪na] *v* to fill up, complete. “gəɾəb ət̪ia tɾɪsna jəlɦɪ.”–*sri m 3*. “sara dɪnu lələcɪ ət̪ia.”–*var gəu l m 4*. 2 See ਅਟਨ.

ਅੱਟਾ [ət̪t̪a] *n* a skin of yarn wound around a reel. 2 an estimate, a guess.

ਅੱਟੀ [ət̪t̪i] *n* feminine of ਅੱਟਾ 1. 2 completely filled up like a ditch or a trench. 3 *Po* untwisted multi-strand yarn used on ceremonial occasions.

ਅਠ [əθ] *Skt* अठ् *vr* to go. 2 *Skt* अष्ट *adj* eight.

ਅਠ ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਬਾਰਹਿ ਬੀਸ [əθ əθarɦɪ barɦɪ bis]–*rətənmala*. eight prominent demigods, eighteen castes, twelve signs of Zodiac, twenty years reign of each of the three gods.¹ 2 eight parts of yog, eighteen accomplishments, twelve virtues as listed in Bhagvat, (acquisition of wealth, nobility of descent, beauty, penance, learning, faultlessness, lustre, dignity, effort, strength, philisophy and acumen); twenty means of salvation mentioned in yog rahasya

¹Twenty years were reserved for each god to rule. His turn came after sixty years.

(truth, hatred of theft, celibacy, abnegation, non-violence, ablution, contentment, penance, education, exertion, meditation, saintly company, charity, benefaction, meekness, mental happiness, performance of yog, faith, worship and spiritual knowledge).

ਅਠਸਠ [əθsəθ], ਅਠਸਠਿ [əθsəθɦɪ] *Skt* अष्टा षष्टि. sixty eight. 2 In the Sikh scripture the figure, sixty eight, points to the pilgrimage centres of the Hindus. In the line. “suɦɪɛ əθsəθɦɪ ka ɪsnaɦu.”–*japu*. the Guru refers to all places of pilgrimage.

The Hindu scriptures differ from one another as to the exact number of their holy places. Many texts give a much larger number; in the 22nd chapter of Matsya Puran 222 holy places are mentioned; Bhavish Puran’s nagar section Ch. 102, has a different number.

In Kapil Tantar the following sixty eight places of pilgrimage are given: Oankar Ayodhya, Avantika, Eravati, Shatdru, Sarasvati, Saryu, Sindhu, Shipra, Shon, Shrishell, Shri Rang, Haridwar, Kapal Mochan, Kapilodak, Kashi, Kanchi, Kalanjar, Kaveri, Kurukshetra, Kedarnath, Koshiki, Gaya, Gokaran, Godavri, Gomati, Govardhan, Ganga Sagar, Gandaka, Gharghara, Charmnvati, Chitarkuṭ, Chandarbhaga, Jaganath, Jawalamukhi, Tapti, Tamraparni Tungbhadra, Dashashvmedh, Drishdavati, Dvarika, Dhara, Narmada, Nagtirath, Naimish, Pushkar, Prayag Triveni Sangam, Prithudak, Badri Narayan, Bhadreshvar, Bhimeshvar, Bhrigutung, Mahakal, Mahabodhi, Mathura, Mansarovar, Mayapuri, Mandakini, Yamuna, Rameshwar, Vitsata, Vindhya, Vipash, Vimleshwar, Vena, Vetarvati, Vaishnavi and Vaidaynath.

ਅਠਸਠਿ ਤੀਰਥ [əθsəθɦɪ tɪɾəθ] See ਅਠਸਠਿ. 2 a specific place near Dukhbhanjani and Thara

Sahib on the bank of Sri Amritsar tank, where Guru Arjan Dev uttered the hymn “əʃhsəʃhɪ tɪrəθ jəh sadhu pəg dhərhɪ.”—*ram m 5*. This spot was also visited by Guru Nanak Dev, Guru Angad Dev, Guru Amar Das and Guru Ram Das. Located here is a temple with a small golden umbrella; built by Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

ਅਠਸਠੇ [əʃhsəʃhe] See ਅਠਸਠਿ. “dəs əʃhə əʃhsəʃhe care khəni.”—*dhəna rəvdas*. ‘eighteen purans, sixty eight pilgrimage centres.’

ਅਠ ਸਾਖੀ [əʃh sakhi] See ਅਸਟ ਸਾਖੀ.

ਅਠ ਕਾਠਾ [əʃh kəʃhə] *Skt* अष्टकाष्टा eight directions. 2 one who has two feet, two knees, two arms, chest and head (skull) all hard like wood; a strong-bodied person.

ਅਠਕਾਠਾ ਮਨ [əʃhkəʃhə mən] See ਅਠ ਕਾਠਾ. the mind running in eight directions; volatile mind.

ਅਠਕੁਲ [əʃhku:l] See ਅਸ੍ਰ ਕੁਲ.

ਅਠਖੇਲੀ [əʃhkheli] *adj* clever, smart; who plays many games. 2 He who has learnt several miracles by wandering in all directions.

ਅਠਖੰਡ [əʃhkhəḍ] eight parts. 2 rejection of eight evils. “əʃhɪ pəhɪrɪ əʃhkhəḍ.”—*var majh m 2*. ‘eight parts of the human character including five senses, that is, sex, anger, greed, love and pride as also three qualities of maya’. 3 four castes and four stages of life. 4 four castes and four religions. “əʃh khəḍ pakhəḍ məhɪ gurumət ɪkmən ɪkk dhɪaya.”—*BG*

ਅਠ ਜੋਗਣੀਆਂ [əʃh jogṇiā] See ਯੋਗਿਨੀ.

ਅਠਟ [əʃhəʃ], **ਅਠੱਟ** [əʃhəʃt] *adj* not established for or by some one, existing by or itself. 2 See ਬੱਟ.

ਅਠਤਰ [əʃhətər] *adj* seventy-eight.

ਅਠਤਰਾ [əʃhəʃtra] *adj* seventy-eighth. See ਆਵਨ ਅਠਤਰੈ.

ਅਠਦਸ [əʃhdəs] eighteen. 2 eighteen Purans. See ਪੁਰਾਣ. 3 eighteen spiritual attainments. “jəu

gurdeu əʃhdəs bɪuʃhar.”—*bher namdev*. 4 eighteen castes. See ਦਸਅਠ ਵਰਨ.

ਅਠਦਸ ਗੰਠੀ ਬੋਲੈ ਜੋਇ [əʃhdəs gəṇṇi kholə joɪ] —*rətənmala*. whoever unties the eighteen knots; whoever forsakes the fallacy of caste distinctions.

ਅਠਦਸ ਵਰਨ [əʃhdəs vərən] See ਦਸ ਅਠ ਵਰਨ.

ਅਠਪਹਿਰੀ [əʃhpəhɪrɪ] *n* parsley seed that is kept soaked in water for twenty four hours in a brand new earthen pot and is then ground and drunk in the morning as a cure for indigestion and fever.

ਅਠ ਪਹਿਰੀਆ [əʃh pəhɪria] *adj* (one) who takes only one meal in twenty four hours.

ਅਠਪੁਰੀਆਂ [əʃhpuriā] in the Purans eight imagined cities of eight gods : Indar’s Devadhani, Agini’s Agneyi, Yam’s Sanyamni, Nairiti of Nairit; Varuni of Varun; Paun’s Vayavi; moon’s Vibhavari and Shiv’s Aishani.

ਅਠਚਾਰਾ [əʃhɪrəʃhə] *Skt* अष्टचरसा बंधजा दोष. the death of a child on the eighteenth day after birth or after eighteen months. Believers in mysticism hold that this disease is caused by yoginis (female attendants of the goddess Durga) but it is not true that death occurs at the count of eight alone. Scholars have mentioned three types of barren women:

(a) kak bēdhya – who bears one child but none there after.

(b) gərəbhśravi – who conceives but aborts.

(c) mɪɪtvətsa – whose children die young. This type is said to suffer from əʃhɪrəʃhə. This is caused by some defect in the mother’s mensural outflow or father’s semen, and its commonest cause is syphilis. When a foetus is not fed to proper nourishment, its blood gets polluted and death becomes inevitable.

The best treatment is for parents to keep their bodies free from disease, stop coition after pregnancy. the mother should observe

moderation in eating and drinking, consuming less salt and eating light food of milk, rice, etc. She should spend more time in fresh air and wear clean clothes.

A mixture of physodis flexussa, turmeric, chitra curcuma, cedar, myrobalan, cardamon, warmwood, curcuma reclinate, coral ast parsley, kernel of the seed of water lily, sunflower, extract of root of barberry, red sandalwood, emblica ribes, all in equal measure should be ground and kept in a duly corked bottle. If the expectant mother takes this mixture with water for six months during conception but discontinues it in the beginning of the seventh, athraha gets ineffective.

ਅਠਵਾਰਾ [əṭhvara], **ਅਠਵਾਰਾ** [əṭhvara] *n* a period of eight days; the term is used for the week.

ਅਠਵਾਰਾ ਤਾਪ [əṭhvara tap] See ਤਾਪ (b).

ਅਠਾਮ [əṭham] *adj* sans space; who has no place. “nəməstō əṭhame.”—*javu*.

ਅਠਾਰਹ [əṭharəh] eighteen. **2** eighteen Purans. See ਪੁਰਾਣ. **3** eighteen races of snakes. “tɪn kəɪ jəg əṭharəh ghae.”—*prəbha ə m 1*. Eight plus ten additional races of snakes are mentioned in books i.e. subuddhi, nēdsari, pɪɪthʊʂəva, təkʂək, əʂvtər, hem-malɪn, nəɪēdv, vəjrdɪɪʂɪɪ, vɪɪʂ and kolir.

ਅਠਾਰਹ ਸਿੱਧੀ [əṭharəh siddhi] eighteen miracles; eighteen powers. For eight siddhis refer to ਅਸਟ ਸਿਧਿ; the other ten are :

- 1) ənurəmi (not feeling hunger and thirst);
- 2) dʊr ʂəvəŋ (hearing from a distance);
- 3) dʊr dərʂəŋ (seeing from afar);
- 4) mənovəg (proceeding at the speed of mind);
- 5) kam rup (changing into the desired form);
- 6) pəkay prəveʂ (entering into other's body);
- 7) svəchōd mɪɪtyu (death at one's own will);
- 8) surkriɪa (enjoying the company of gods);

9) səkələp siddhi (coming true of any wish);
10) əprətɪhət gətɪ (absence of hindrance while going somewhere). “nəv nɪdhi əṭharəh siddhi pɪche lægia phɪɪɪɪ.”—*var sor m 3*.

ਅਠਾਰਹ ਦਸ ਬੀਸ [əṭharəh dəs bis] forty-eight. “səbhe putr ragəŋ ke əṭharəh dəs bis.”—*ma sōg*.

ਅਠਾਰਹ ਭਾਰ [əṭharəh bhar] the entire flora; the idea is that if one leaf is taken from each plant, it will amount to eighteen loads (each load is equal to five raw maunds) See ਭਾਰ. “əṭharəh bhar bənəspəti.”—*məla namdev*. “romavəɪɪ koɪ əṭharəh bhar.”—*bher ə kəbir*. **2** Mahabharat with its eighteen chapters. See ਭਾਰ ਅਠਾਰ.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ [əṭharhi] See ਅਠਾਰਹ.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਸਿੱਧੀ [əṭharhi siddhi] See ਅਠਾਰਹ ਸਿਧੀ.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਗੋਤ [əṭharhi got] See ਦਸਅਠ ਵਰਣ.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਘਾਏ [əṭharhi ghae] See ਅਠਾਰਹ 3.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਤੀਰਥ [əṭharhi tirəth] See ਤੀਰਥ 11.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਪੁਰਾਣ [əṭharhi puraṇ] See ਪੁਰਾਣ.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਬਰਣ [əṭharhi bəɪəŋ] See ਦਸਅਠ ਵਰਣ.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਭਾਰ [əṭharhi bhar] See ਅਠਾਰਹ ਭਾਰ.

ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਵਿਦਯਾ [əṭharhi vidhya] knowledge of eighteen things; eighteen sciences or subjects: four Veds, six subordinate branches of Veds, mimāsa (through determination of a point), nyay (rule, equity), puraṇ (mythology), mənu sɪmɪɪɪ (manu's code of Hindu law), etc. əyur ved, dhənuɪ ved, gōdhəɪəv ved and nɪɪ ʂastrə. See ਵਿਸਨੁ ਪੁਰਾਣ, part 3, Ch. 6. **2** See ਵਿਦਯਾ.

ਅਠਾਰਾਂ [əṭharā] See ਅਠਾਰਹ.

ਅਠੀਓ [əṭhiɔ] *adj* an eighth. “əṭhiɔ sɪɪ dhore nəvəɪ nɪhore.”—*ramav*.

ਅਠੂਹਾਂ [əṭhuhā] *n* eight-legged insect, scorpion. “mōtri hoɪ əṭhuhɪa, nagi lægə jəɪ.”—*var majh m 2*.

ਅਠੋਤਰ [əṭhotər] *Skt* ਅਠੋਤਰ *adj* eight added to any sum. “jɪu səu tɪvē əṭhotər layə.”—*BG*. See ਜਪਮਾਲਾ and ਤਸਬੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ.

ਅਠੋਤਰੀ ਮਾਲਾ [əṭhotri mala] *n* a rosary of 108 beads. See ਜਪਮਾਲਾ.

ਅੱਠ [əṭṭh] See ਅਠ.

ਅੱਠ ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਬਾਰਹਿ ਬੀਸ [əṭṭh əṭharhī barhī bis] See ਅਠ ਅਠਾਰਹਿ.

ਅਡ [əḍ] *Skt* अड् *vr* to exert, spread, bring under control.

ਅਡਨ ਸਾਹ [əḍən ṣah], **ਅਡਨ ਸਾਹੀ** [əḍən ṣahī] Bhai Ghanaiya, a khatri of Dhamman sub-caste belonging to village Sodora in Gujranwala district became a disciple of Guru Teg Bahadur as water carrier for the community kitchen. In the time of Guru Gobind Singh he served water to the injured Sikhs and Muslims at Anandpur without any discrimination. With this philanthropic act and also by giving first aid to the wounded, he earned the pleasure of the Guru. The Guru appointed him to a missionary seat and gave him his handkerchief as a symbol of benediction. After Bhai Ghanaiya, his seat was occupied by Bhai Ṣahaj Ram, Rana Ram, Lachhman Ram, Narayan Ram, Sahib Ram, Bhadar Ram, Santokh Ram, Aḍan Shah and Seva Ram, etc. Aḍan Shah and Seva Ram became great celebrities because of their services. Thus the name of Bhai Ghanaiya's sect became Aḍanshahi and Sevapanthi. The famous Sevapanthi centre is at Thal in Sindh Sagar Doab.

Adanshahi Sikhs and saints live on their earnings, earned through hard and honest labour. Earlier writers used ink of black hue prepared by them that came to be known as Aḍanshahi ink.

ਅਡਰ [əḍər] *adj* without fear, fearless, intrepid.

ਅਡਾਟ [əḍaṭ] *adj* without reproof, not reprovved or rebuked. “əḍaṭəsc.”—*gyan*.

ਅਡਾਣ [əḍaṇ] See ਅਡਾਣ.

ਅਡੀਠ [əḍiṭh], **ਅਡੀਠੁ** [əḍiṭhu] *adj* unseem, invisible. “ghəṭī ghəṭī ḍiṭhu əḍiṭhu.”—*sri ə m I*.

ਅਡੋਲ [əḍol] *adj* not wobbling, not unsteady; firm, established.

ਅਡੰਗ [əḍḍḅg] *adj* without a sting or barb, without getting stung. See ਡੰਗ.

ਅਡੰਡ [əḍḍḍ] *Skt* अदण्ड्य *adj* not punishable, unpunished.

ਅਡੰਬਰ [əḍḍḅbər] *Skt* आडम्बर *n* outer show, display, ostentation. **2** affectation. **3** a tent. **4** a casing or cover, for pillow and quilt. **5** the sound of an elephant's cry or a trumpet. **6** ornamentation, ostentation. “nanək həbh əḍḍḅbər kuṛīa.”—*var jet*.

ਅਡ [əḍḍ] *adj* separate, different. **2** *Skt* अड् *vr* to unite, encircle, attack, endeavour.

ਅਡੰਣਾ [əḍḍḅṇa] *v* to straighten, spread, dilate, open out, broaden.

ਅਡਾਂ [əḍḍā] *n* a sojourn, halting place. **2** a frame of steel, wood, etc. for knitting. **3** See ਆਡਾ.

ਅਡੀ [əḍḍī] *n* a heel. In Sanskrit, ਏਡੂਕ is a wall in which bones etc. are set; the structure of the heel resembles it.

ਅਢ [əḍh] *adj* half. **2** *n* half a dāmṛī (= one eighth of paisa). See ਅਢੁ.

ਅਢ ਆਢ [əḍh əḍh] *n* half of a half dāmṛī.

ਅਢਾਈ [əḍhai] *adj* two and a half. “paḅānu ser əḍhai.”—*gəṭ kəbir*. See ਗਜ ਨਵ.

ਅਢਾਈ ਘਰ [əḍhai ghər] See ਢਾਈ ਘਰ.

ਅਢੁ [əḍhu] See ਅਢ. “əḍhu nə ləhdəṛo mulu.”—*var jet*.

ਅਢੁਕ [əḍhuk], **ਅਢੁਕ** [əḍhuk] *adj* unapproachable, unreachable, difficult to reach.

ਅਢੁਣਾ [əḍhuṇa] *adj* two and a half times, “ləhe əḍhuṇe dēm.”—*məgo*.

ਅਣ [əṇ] *Skt* अण् *vr* to articulate; to utter sound; to keep alive; to be strong. **2** *Skt* अन् *adv* without. “bḅḍhən səuda əṇbicari.”—*asa ə m I*. **3** See ਅਨ.

ਅਣਹੁੰਦਾ [əṇhūda] *adj* without any material. **2** without money or education, etc. **3** poor, penurious.

ਅਣਹੋਣੀ [əṇhōṇi] *n* an impossibility. **2** *adj* impossible.

ਅਣਹੋਂਦਾ [əṇhōda] See ਅਣਹੁੰਦਾ. “əṇhoda nau dharīo padha.”—*asa pəṭi m 3*.

ਅਣਹੋਦੀ [əṇhodi] *adj* without existence, imaginary, illusionary. **2** *n* unreality. “hodi kəu əṇhodi hīre.”—*ram m 5*. ‘Immersion in material objects is offset by detachment and belief in truth.’

ਅਣਕਾ [əṇka] a gəṇk metre also known as əkra, ənhəd, ənubhəv, ʃəʃivədna, cəḍrəsa and mədhurdhunī. It has four lines, each line observing ||, |SS arrangement.

Example:

jəb sər lage, təb səbh bhage.

dəlpəṭī mare, bhəṭ bhəṭkare.—*ramav*.

ਅਣਖ [əṇəkḥ] *n* ਅਨੜ-ਅੱਖ the other eye; an act that makes the eye turn. **2** desire for bravery. **3** desire for self-respect.

ਅਣਖੀ [əṇkhi], ਅਣਖੋਆ [əṇkhoa] *adj* possessing sense of honour; angry. **2** self-respecting; with a sense of honour.

ਅਣਗਣਤ [əṇgəṇət], ਅਣਗਣਿਤ [əṇgəṇit], ਅਣਗਤਾ [əṇgəta] *Skt* अगणित. innumerable, endless, countless. “sīkh sōḡət aṇgəta.”—*BG*

ਅਣਚਾਰੀ [əṇcari] *Skt* अनाचारिन् *adj* of a bad character; wicked, immoral. “əṇcari ka dhanu.”—*səveye m 3*.

ਅਣਜਾਣਤ [əṇjanət] without knowing the purpose. “əṇjanət namu vəkhaṇie.”—*bəsət m 1*. **2** innocently, unknowingly.

ਅਣਡਿਠ [əṇḍiṭh], ਅਣਡੀਠ [əṇḍiṭh], ਅਣਡੀਠਾ [əṇḍiṭha] *Skt* अदृष्ट *adj* unseen. “əṇḍiṭha kīchu kəhīṇ na jaī.”—*məla m 1*.

ਅਣਦ [əṇəd] a khatri sub-caste, which is one of the high castes of Khukhranas.¹ “əṇəd murari məhā purəkḥ.”—*BG 2 Dg* pleasure, joy.

ਅਣਦਾਗੇ ਗੋਲੇ [əṇdage gole] bombs not needing explosive or fire; martyrs and

¹They are ʃuri, kohli, chəḍḍhe, əṇəd, sahni, sethi, bhəsin, səbhəval.

celestial bombs. “əṇdage gole chutəṅge.”—*jōgnama*.

ਅਣਦੁਤ [əṇḍut] *adj* without brilliance, non-iridescent, not miraculous. **2** *Skt* अदृष्टि *n* lightning. “əṇḍut khaṇē tən sohi.”—*ramav*.

ਅਣਪੜ੍ਹ [əṇpəṛh], ਅਣਪੜ੍ਹਿਆ [əṇpəṛhiā] *adj* illiterate, uneducated.

ਅਣਬਿੱਧ [əṇbiddh] See ਅਨਬਿੱਧ.

ਅਣਮੜਿਆ ਮੰਦਲ ਬਾਜੈ [əṇməṛiā mēḍəl bajē] This is Namdev’s hymn in sorəṭh rag:

1 “əṇməṛiā mēḍəlu bajē.

2 bīnu savən ghanhəru gaje.

3 badəl bīnu bərkha hoi.

4 jəu tətə bīcare koi. ...

5 jəl bhītəṛī kūbh səmania.” (3)

This means :

1 Unstruck word sounds like unstrung instrument.

2 The cloud thunders though it is not the rainy season.

3 The blessing of ambrosia rains without a cloud.

4 So it seems if one has spiritual knowledge to grasp it.

5 Water in the pitcher has mingled with that in the ocean, meaning thereby that human soul has merged with the Divine.

ਅਣਮੰਗਿਆ [əṇmōḡiā] *adj* without asking; bestowed free. “əṇmōḡiā dan devṇa.”—*sri m 1 jogi əḍəṛī*.

ਅਣਵੀਚਾਰੀ [əṇvicari] *adj* without thinking; bereft of power to think. **2** *adv* without considering. “bōḍhən səuda əṇvicari.”—*asa ə m 1*.

ਅਣਾਉਣਾ [əṇaunə] *Skt* आनयन *n* the act of bringing; fetching. **2** sending for. “cəukəṛī mulī əṇāṇa.”—*var asa*.

ਅਣਾਪ [əṇap] *adj* unmeasurable; without measuring.

ਅਣਿ [əṇi] *Skt n* the sharp point of a weapon like a lance. **2** *Skt* army.

ਅਣਿਆਲਾ [əṇɪalə], **ਅਣਿਆਲੀ** [əṇɪali] *Skt adj* having a sharp point. **2** *n* a lance, javelin, spear. **3** a dagger. **4** a weapon like an arrow.

ਅਣਿਣੇਸ [əṇɪṇes] *n* the master of an army, a military officer, an army commander. “əṇɪṇes duhū dɪs dhuk-hīge.”—*kəlki*.

ਅਣਿਮਾ [əṇɪma] one of the siddhis (spiritual performances). See ਅਸਟ ਸਿੱਧਿ.

ਅਣੀ [əṇɪ] See ਅਣਿ 1 and ਅਣੀਆਲਾ. **2** See ਅਣਿ 2. “əṇiā jṭiā.”—*cōḍi* 3. ‘Armies clashed’.

ਅਣੀਆਰਾ [əṇɪara], **ਅਣੀਆਲਾ** [əṇɪalə] *n* something having a sharp point. See ਅਣਿ. **2** a javelin, spear. **3** an arrow. “preṃ baṇi mən maria əṇiale əṇiā.”—*asa chōt m* 4.

ਅਣੀਮਾਂਡਵਜ [əṇimāḍvay] See ਵਿਦੁਰ.

ਅਣੀਰਾਇ [əṇɪraɪ] *n* Chief of an army, a Chief. **2** son of Guru Hargobind born to Mata Damodari (Mata Nanki according to GPS) in Amritsar on 26 Magh Sammat 1675. He did not marry and always remained in a state of spiritual bliss. He breathed his last at Kiratpur where his shrine exists.

ਅਣੀਰੋ ਧਣੀ [əṇiro dhəṇi] *n* a commander or chief of the army. **2** a king. **3** a commander-in-chief, general. “kəhā che əṇiro dhəṇi ne nɪhare.”—*ramav*. ‘Where is the commander of the army?’

ਅਣੁ [əṇu] *Skt n* a speck, mote, particle. “əṇu səman hvejan pəhar səman ko.”—*NP*. **2** *adj* very small. **3** of no consequence, trivial.

ਅਣੁਕੀਟ [əṇukit] a germ invisible to the naked eye. Germs exist in blood, water, etc.

ਅਣੁਵਾਦ [əṇuvad] *Skt n* Vaishashik philosophy according to which atoms are ever existing and through their concord they constitute the material world. **2** philosophy of logic.

ਅਣੇ [əṇe] of the army. See ਅਣਿ 2. “ṭhəṭ jaj əṇe.”—*krɪsən*.

ਅਣੇਖਾ [əṇokha] *adj* unseen by the eye; supernatural. **2** rare, uncommon. **3** surprising, wonderful.

ਅਣੇਖੀ ਬੀਬੀ [əṇokhi bibi] daughter of Guru Angad Dev born in Sammat 1591.

ਅਣੰਗ [əṇōṅg] See ਅਨੰਗ.

ਅਤ [ət] *Skt* अत् *vr* to go, tie, receive. **2** *Skt* अत *n* bondage. **3** arrival. **4** continuous travel. **5** *Skt* अति *adj* excessive; too much. **6** *n* profusion, abundance.

ਅਤਦੇਵ [ət-ev] *adv* for this reason only; due to this.

ਅਤਸਹਿਤਾ [ətsəhɪta] *Skt* असहता *n* intolerance; want of tolerance. **2** inability to tolerate/appreciate others’ greatness or glory; jealousy. See ਅਤਿਸੈਤਾ. “ətsəhɪta dukh sukḥ məhɪ hoi.”—*NP*.

ਅਤਸੁਹੀਆ [ətsuhia] *adj* gorgeous, very beautiful, winsome.

ਅਤਤਾਈ [ət-tai] *Skt* आततायिन् *n* one who has drawn his bow to kill; a killer or tormentor, torturer. In Sanskrit texts six kinds of wicked men have been noted: a setter of fire, a giver of poison, a snatcher of wealth, a snatcher of woman or land;¹ a denigrator of a pious person. “sāt ka nɪdək məhā ət-tai.”—*sukhməni*.

ਅਤੱਤ [ətətt] *adj* lacking reality; sapless, worthless. **2** without the five physical elements. **3** *n* illusory world (though its real essence is not different from the supreme reality) “nəmo pərəm tətṭə ətəttə sərupe.”—*japu*. **4** one who is not mentioned as tət (He). **5** without ਤਤ (He) and ਤੂੰ (you).

ਅਤਦਗੁਣ [ətədguṇ] *Skt* अतद्गुण *n* Where the context is immaterial, a literary figure of speech wherein a description retains its original quality or meaning unscathed. “jəhɪ səgətɪ te or ko guṇ kəchuk nəhɪ let.”—*ṣɪvrāj bhūṣən*.

Example:

jəse pahən jəl məhɪ rakhɪo bhede nəhɪ tɪh

¹Apstambh and Manu, etc. write that to kill an at-tayɪ is no sin even if he is a brahmin, etc. See mənu, ə 8, § 350.

pani,
təse hi tum təhɪ pəchano bhəgətɪhin jo prani.

—*bɪla m 9.*

pathər kəu bəhu nir pəvaɪa,
nəhɪ bhigə ədhɪk sukəɪa,
khəʔ sastrə murkhe sunəɪa,
jese dəh dɪs pəvən jhuləɪa.

—*bher m 5.*

ਅਤਨੁ [ətənu] *Skt n* one without a body; Cupid.

ਅਤੁਫ [ətəf] *P عطف n* a favour, grace, compassion.

2 attention, consideration.

ਅਤਭੁਜ [ətɓhuj] See ਅਤਿਭੁਜ.

ਅਤਭੁਤ [ətɓhʊt] See ਅਦਭੁਤ.

ਅਤਰ [ətər] *adj* which one cannot swim across, unswimmable. “ətər tərɪo nəhɪ jai.”—*gəu kabir. 2 A عطر n* a perfume, scent, oil of sandalwood, extract of rose wood.

ਅਤਰ ਸਿੰਘ [ətər sɪŋh] son of sardar Amir Singh Sandhavalia and brother of Lahina Singh. After the death of Kanwar Naunihal Singh, he wanted to instal Maharani Chand Kaur, widow of Maharaja Kharak Singh, on the throne, while the Dogras were planning to make Sher Singh the king. Sher Singh succeeded and Sandhavalias felt extremely slighted. They wanted to put an end to Sher Singh. The Dogras also joined them in their plan. When Ajit Singh shot Sher Singh dead at Shah Balaval, a great calamity befell the entire family. Atar Singh ran away and took refuge with Bhai Vir Singh of Narranagabad. The Lahore army under orders from Hira Singh Dogra encircled him there. In May 1844 (27 Baisakh Sammat 1901, Sardar Gulab Singh shot Atar Singh dead with his rifle. See ਬੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ.

2 son of Sardar Kharak Singh, an aristocrat of Bhadaur was born in 1833 AD. He was a very shrewd and erudite person. Sardar Sir Atar Singh Mahamahopadhayay set up an

excellent library at Ludhiana. He died in 1896 AD.

3 Sant Atar Singh, a devotee of the Almighty and preacher of the Sikh scripture. He was born at village Chima in tehsil Sunam of Patiala state on the first of the bright half of the lunar month of Chet Sammat 1923. At the age of 18 years, he joined the Burmese Platoon No. 4, but left it after some time to devote himself to the preaching of the Sikh religion. He administered amrit to thousands of persons. Sant Ji was a perfect recluse and practitioner of Karam Yog (the path of action) and labour (work). His institution Gur Sagar at Mastuana and beautiful buildings at Damdama Sahib are a permanent memorial to him. Sant Atar Singh breathed his last at Sangrur on 19 Magh Sammat 1983 and was cremated at Mastuana.

ਅਤਰਕ [ətərək], ਅਤਰਕੜ [ətərkyə] *Skt* अतर्क्य *adj* which cannot be debated, non-debatable. “tor ətərək gɪra rəs bhini.”—*NP.*

ਅਤਰਦਾਨ [ətərdan] *n* a perfume-vial.

ਅਤਰਾਫ [ətəraf] *A* اطراف plural of ਤਰਫ direction. **2** tax collected from several sides. **3** duty on goods exported.

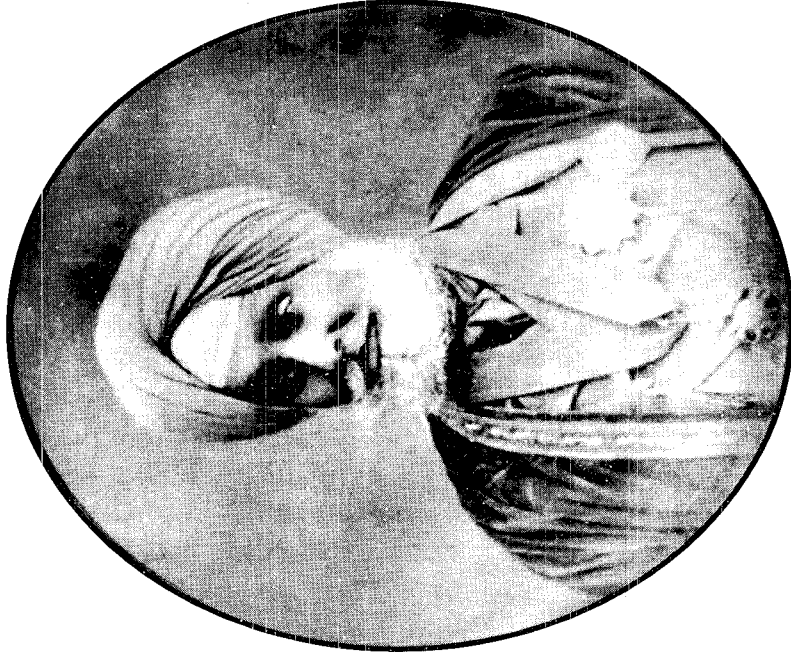
ਅਤਲ [ətəl] *n* the first and uppermost part of the nether world.

ਅਤਲਸ [ətɪləs] *A* اطلس *n* a kind of glistening silken cloth. “soe rumi tələ ləl ɖarke ətləsɛ.”—*krɪsən.* In the ancient times red coloured Roman silken cloth was very famous.

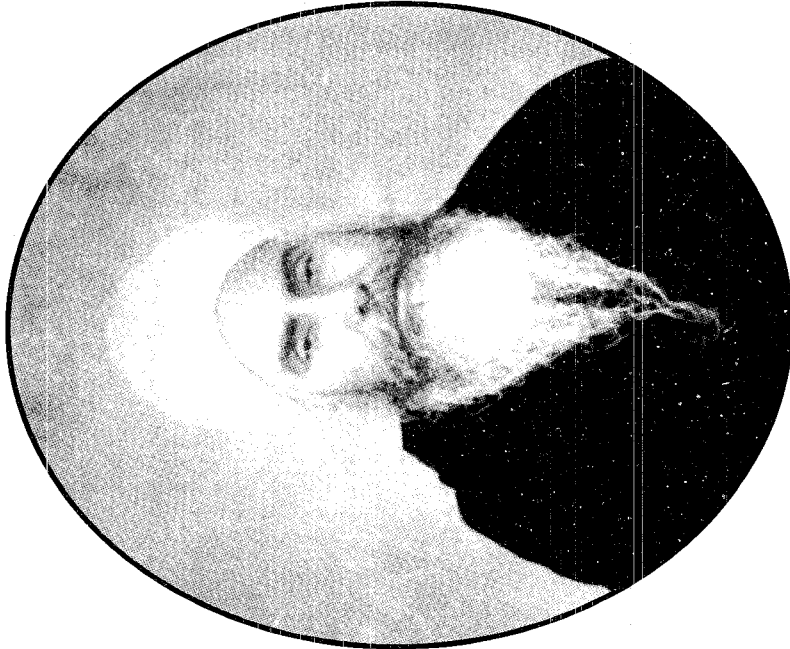
ਅਤਾ [ətə] *A* عطا *n* a largesse, bounty. **2** See ਅੱਤਾ. “əja he, əta he.”—*ramav.*

ਅਤਾਉੱਲਾ [ətəulla] *A* عطا الله *adj* gifted by God.

ਅਤਾਉੱਲਾ ਖ਼ਾਂ [ətəulla xan] See ਗੁਲ ਖ਼ਾਨ. **2** a Rajput of Taravri who sided with the Muslim religious zealots assembled under Haidri flag to fight for the destruction of Banda Bahadur and the Khalsa force.



SARDAR SIRATAR SINGH BHADAUR



SANT ATAR SINGH JIMASTUANA

ਅਤਾਈ [ətai] *A* عَطَائِي *adj* one whom the Creator has blessed or gifted with knowledge. **2** This word meaning 'mighty or dominating' is derived from عَطُو. "eh fəkir bəḏa ətai."—*BG*. "nōd cād kirpal das ih bəde ətai."—*jōgnama*. **3** half-literate, partially educated. "bajigər ləkh bhəḏ ətai."—*BG*. **4** *S* a beggar; a supplicant.

ਅਤਾਕ [ətak] *A* اِتْكَ *adj* independent, free from bondage. "punitō ətakō."—*akal*.

ਅਤਾਤ [ətət] *adj* without a ਤਾਤ (son). **2** fatherless. **3** without rancour. **4** *A* اِتَاعَت *n* obedience, allegiance.

ਅਤਾਨ [ətan] *adj* without defence; who has no protector. "ətanəsc."—*gyan*. See ਤਾਨ.

ਅਤਾਪ [ətap] *adj* not attainable through austerities/penance. "tap ke kīye te jpe paie ətap nath."—*akal*. **2** free from sorrow; calm.

ਅਤਾਰ [ətar] *A* اِطَار *n* a maker or seller of perfumes. **2** a seller of distilled drugs.

ਅਤਾਲੀਕ [ətalik] *A* اِتَالِيك *n* a teacher, an instructor, a preceptor, an educator.

ਅਤਿ [ətɪ] *Skt adj* very much, excessive. "ətɪ sura je kou kəhave."—*sukhmāni*.

ਅਤਿ ਅਖੰਡ ਪਾਠ [ətɪ əkhəḏ paṭh] an uninterrupted recitation of Guru Granth Sahib by one reciter in a single sitting without eating anything. It usually takes twenty seven hours to complete. See ਨਾਰਾਯਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ.

ਅਤਿਸਹਿਤਾ [ətɪ səhɪta] See ਅਤਸਹਿਤਾ.

ਅਤਿਸ਼ਯ [ətɪʃəy] *Skt adj* very much.

ਅਤਿਸ਼ਯੋਕਿ [ətɪʃəyokɪ] See ਅਤਜੁਕਿ.

ਅਤਿਸਾਰ [ətɪsar] *n* essence. **2** اِسْهَال, diarrhoea. It is caused by disorder in the digestive system that is in turn caused by overeating or eating of foul food, raw or over ripe fruit, or viscous glutinous things, sleeping on wet ground, drinking unclean water; in this state food is not well digested causing frequent loose motions.

Before preventing loose motions, stomach

should be cleansed by administering castor oil or some other waxen stuff. Then prepare a compound of bamboo manna, cardamom, verdigrass, gum of acacia, fine gum (māstəgi), lump sugar, and opium into pills of one tola each. Taking one to three pills a day, according to the patient's age, with aniseed extract or fresh water for three days, would cure diarrhoea. Alternatively, Indian baekl kern and aniseed boiled in water like tea or curd of cow's milk with black pepper, ginger and salt may be taken. Or powder of myrobalan, patis aconitum heterophyllum asafoetide, black pepper, ginger and salt be taken two to four masas daily with warm water.

The patient suffering from diarrhoea should not eat thick loaves of wheat flour or other heavy things. Light items like sago, white of the egg, rice, milk etc. should be taken. "tɪs ko ləgə ədhɪk ətɪsar."—*GPS*.

ਅਤਿਸੈ [ətɪsɛ] See ਅਤਿਸ਼ਯ.

ਅਤਿਸੈਤਾ [ətɪsɛta] *Skt ਅਤਿਸ਼ਯਤਾ n* excess and deficiency, profit or loss. "ətɪsɛta məhɪ jɪn cɪt layo."—*GPS*. **2** See ਅਤਸਹਿਤਾ.

ਅਤਿਸ੍ਵਾਪ [ətɪsvap] *Skt n* eternal sleep; death. See ਸ੍ਵੈ.

ਅਤਿਕਾਯ [ətɪkay] *adj* having a large body, big-bodied, hefty. **2** son of Ravan born to Dhanyamalini. Lachhman killed him in a battle. His name was also Mahakay. "məhakay nama məha bir evō."—*ramav*.

ਅਤਿ ਕੁੰਭੀ [ətɪ kūbhi] See ਕੁੰਭੀ 6.

ਅਤਿਕ੍ਰਮਣ [ətɪkrəmən] *Skt n* walking over. **2** exceeding the limit. **3** overstepping the rules.

ਅਤਿਗੀਤਾ [ətɪgita] a matṛik metre comprising four lines, each line having 32 matras with pauses first at the fifteenth matra and the next at the seventeenth matra after that.

Example:

"jɪnɪ hərə hərə namu nə cetɪo (meri jɪduriə)

te mənʊkʰ mʊɾ ɪaŋe ram.”—*bɪha m 4*.

In these lines, meri jīduri is an address, and is not a part of the metre. If there are two guru mātras instead of guru and ləghu mātras at the end, the metre is known as kəmōd.

ਅਤਿਥਿ [ətɪθɪ] *Skt n* one whose time of arrival is not fixed; a visitor, guest. **2** son of Kushu and grandson of Ram Chandar. He was born from Kumudvati's womb.

ਅਤਿਪਤ [ətɪpət] *adj* dissatisfied, unsatiated. See ਅਤਿਪਤ.

ਅਤਿਪਤਿ [ətɪpətɪ] *Skt* अतृप्ति *n* lack of satisfaction, absence of satiety. “ətɪpətɪ mən mae.”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਅਤਿਬਲਨਾ [ətɪbəlna] *adj* extremely powerful, very strong.

ਅਤਿਬਲਾ [ətɪbəla] *Skt n* It is stated in Valmik's Ramayan that Vishvamitar taught Ram two techniques of bla and ətɪbla because of which he remained free from fatigue and disease. **2** a herb called gōgerən or kōghi that strengthens semen, pacifies the burning sensation and cholera afflicting the animals. It kills worms in the stomach. Taking it with milk and a lump of sugar cures prəmeh disease (*L sidonia cordifolia*).

ਅਤਿਭੁਜ [ətɪbhuj] *adj* long armed.¹ **2** one whose arms can reach anywhere. “ətɪbhuj bhəɪo əparla.”—*məla namdev*.

ਅਤਿਮਾਨੁਖ [ətɪmanukʰ] *adj* one who though human in form, possesses greater strength than man; god in human form. **2** beyond human power. **3** one who transcends human strength; an animal.

ਅਤਿਮਾਲਤੀ [ətɪmalti] a four lined matrɪk metre, also called padakulək, comprising four cəkəls, that is four dəgəŋs, with two pauses, each after eight mātras, the final two mātras being guru.

¹It may also be pronounced as ਵਾਹੁ.

Example:

kəhū nə puja, kəhū nə ərcə,
kəhū nə ʃrutɪdhunɪ, sɪmrətɪ nə cərcə,
kəhū nə homō, kəhū nə danō,
kəhū nə sōjəm, kəhū sənənō.—*kəlki*.

ਅਤਿਮੁਤੁ [ətɪmrɪtyu] *Skt n* salvation; death that does not repeat itself. “ese mərhu jɪ bəhʊr nə mərna.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਅਤਿਰਸ [ətɪrəs] *n* spiritual bliss, of which there is no equal. “ətɪrəs paɪ təje rəs phɪke.”—*səloh*. **2** the joy of reciting the name of God.

ਅਤਿਰਥ [ətɪrəθ], **ਅਤਿਰਥੀ** [ətɪrəθɪ] *Skt* अतिरथ *n* a warrior who mounting a chariot alone fights against countless enemies; a great hero. “jətha subhəʃ ətɪrəθɪ hve ləɾət nə cəhɪt səhay.”—*GPS*.

ਅਤਿਰਿਕਤ [ətɪrɪkət] *Skt* अतिरिक्त *adv* besides, in addition to.

ਅਤਿਰੋਗ [ətɪrɔg] *n* ignorance. **2** cough. **3** leprosy. **4** *adj* incurable; mortal.

ਅਤਿਵੰਤ [ətɪvənt] *Skt* अतर्जित *adj* very much, abundant, beyond measure. “danɪ bəʃo ətɪvənt məhā bəlɪ.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਅਤਿਵਯਾਪਿ [ətɪvyəptɪ] *Skt n* a defective characteristic of a particular object; the characteristic which is to be found in other objects as well. Suppose we describe a cow as a horned animal but there are many other animals like buffalo, and goat with horns, so this is a defect in characterisation.

ਅਤੀ [əti] See ਅਤ and ਅਤਿ. **2** *Skt vr* to pass by, go across, trespass.


ਅਤੀਸਾਰ [ətisar] See ਅਤਿਸਾਰ. “tɪn ko ətisar dukh hoi.”—*NP*.


ਅਤੀਤ [ətɪt] *Skt adj* gone by; past. **2** free from worldly attachments; averse, ascetic. “ətɪt sədæe maɪa ka mata.”—*suhi m 5*. **3** *adv* away, beyond. “hvebo triguŋ ətɪt.”—*həjare 10*.

ਅਤੀਥ [ətɪθ] See ਅਤਿਥਿ.

ਅਤੀਦ੍ਰਿ [ətɪdri] *Skt* अतींद्रिय *adj* not comrehensible

through the senses; beyond sensory perception.

ਅਤੀਮ [ətɪm] *A*  *adj* (one) whose parents are dead. **2** poor, penniless, trivial. “jāṅ sūtē jīraṅ me thīe ətīmā gṛəḍ.”—*s fərid*.

ਅਤੀਯਹ [ətɪyəh] *A*  a reward, an award.

ਅਤੀਵ [ətɪv] *Skt adj* very much, beyond measure.

ਅਤੁਟ [ətut] *adj* undiminished.

ਅਤੁਲ [ətul] *adj* immeasurable, measureless. “ape ətul tulaṅda pīara.”—*sor m 4*. **2** *Skt* ਅਤੁਲਜ matchless, unequalled, rare. “gun gavət ətul sukh paṅa.”—*toḍi m 5*.

ਅਤੁਲਤ [ətulət] *adj* unweighed, unmeasured. “bəl ətulət bahu vīsala.”—*GPS*.

ਅਤੁਲ ਤੋਲ [ətul tol] *n* a spiritual insight; thinking of what is immeasurable.

ਅਤੁਲਿਤ [ətulɪt] See ਅਤੁਲਤ.

ਅਤੁਲਜ [ətuly] See ਅਤੁਲ 2.

ਅਤੁ ਲਯੋ ਗਿਤਾ [ətuly-yogɪta] a figure of meaning with a specific feature “tuly-yogɪta jəhā nə hoi, jan atuly-yogɪta soi.—*jəsvət jəso bhūṣən*. ‘The object to be compared is not equal to the one it is compared with.’ It is non-comparability, the obverse of comparability.

Example:

thakē nən srəvən sunṅ thakē,
thaki sūdərṅ kaṅa,
jəra hak di səbh mətṅ thaki,
ek nə thakəsṅ māṅa.—*suhi kəbir*.
gɪṅṅ bəsudha jəl pəvən jaṅgo
ɪkṅ sadhbəcən əṭladha,
əḍ bɪnasi jər bɪnasi
utbhuj set bɪnadha,
carṅ bɪnasi khəṭ-hɪ bɪnasi
ɪk sadhbəcən nɪhcəladha,
dɪsəṭɪman hē səgəl bɪnasi,
ɪk sadhbəcən agadhā—*sar m 5*.
mela brəhma mela ɪḍu,
rəvṅ mela mela hē cəḍu,
mela məṭta ɪhu səsar,

ɪk hərəṅ nɪrməl jaka ət nə par.

—*bher kəbir*.

ਅਤੇ [ətē] *part* a conjunction meaning ‘and’.

ਅਤੇਜ [ətēj] *adj* without lustre, ineffective. **2** *n* darkness. “ətēj jəsē tej lɪn.”—*əkāl*.

ਅਤੇਵ [ətēv] See ਅਤੀਵ. “ətēvagnṅ hotrṅ.”—*dətt*. ‘high priest adept in performing rites.’

ਅਤੇ [ətē] See ਅਤੇ. “gohe ətē ləkṅɪ əḍərṅ kɪra hoṅ.”—*var asa*.

ਅਤੋਕ [ətək] *Skt* अतोक *n* a limb, part. **2** a traveller, wayfarer.

ਅਤੋਲ [ətəl] *adj* unweighed, beyond weighing. **2** unequalled, matchless.

ਅਤੋਲਕ [ətələk], **ਅਤੋਲਵਾ** [ətəlva], **ਅਤੋਲਵੀ** [ətəlvi] *adj* that cannot be weighed, beyond estimation. “hərəṅ hərəṅ nam ətolək paṅa.”—*asa chət m 4*. “oh vepərvahu ətolva.”—*sri m 1*. “mɪṭi pəi ətolvi.”—*s fərid*.

ਅਤੰਕ [ətək], **ਅਤੰਗ** [ətəg] *Skt* आतङ्क *n* terror, fear. “səbh des dukal ətək həryo.”—*NP*. “kayər ke ur hot ətəga.”—*GPS*. **2** glory. **3** dominance.

ਅੱਤ [ətt] *n* surplus, excess. **2** tyranny.

ਅੱਤਾ [ətta] *Skt* अत्ता *n* mother. **2** elder sister. **3** the Creator holding every one in grasp. **4** *Skt* अतृ *adj* gourmand, gluttonous.

ਅੱਤਾਰ [əttar] See ਅਤਾਰ.

ਅਤਜਾਚਾਰ [ətyacar] *Skt n* transgression of morality, outrage. **2** depravity. **3** atrocity.

ਅਤਗੁਕਿ [ətyuktɪ] hyperbole, overstatement, a literary figure in which excess is the norm, and to describe with greater emphasis is its function. It is also called ətɪsyuktɪ. “dan sūrta rup guṅ kəhɪye əṭɪ ədhɪkay.”

Example:

“təhā sətṛo ke bhɪm həsti cəlae,
phɪrē məddh gəṅə əjə lə nə ae.”—*gyan*.
“dhurṅ uḍi khur purən te pəb urədh hve
rəvɪməḍḍəl chae. manhu pher rəce bɪdhɪ lok
dhəra khəṭ aṭh əkas bənae.”—*cəḍi 1*.

ਅਤੰਤ [ətyət] *Skt adj* very much, too much, in excess. “ətyət asa athɪtybhəvnə.”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਅਤੰਤਾਤਿਸਯੋਕਿ [ətyətatisyokɪ] a literary figure of meaning involving excessive imagination. Its characteristic is to describe an action before the cause for it arises. “jəhā hetu te prəthəm hɪ prəgəḥ hot hē kaj.”—*ṣṭvraj bhūṣan*.

Example:

“pəhɪla putu pɪcheri mai,

bahəɪ belu gon ghəɪ ai.”—*asa kəbir*.

“yuddh hetu dəṣmeṣ jəb kəsi kəməɾ kɪɾpan, jəg dukhdaɪk ʃətru gəṇ tʊɾət bhəe bɪn prən.”

ਅਤੰਤਾ ਭਾਵ [ətyəta bhav] See **ਅਭਾਵ**.

ਅਤੁ [ətrɪ] *n* short form for **ਅਫਤੁ**, a missile, weapon for throwing. “ətr ke cəleya chɪɪ chətr ke dhəreya.”—*əkal*. **2 adv** here, at this place.

ਅਤੁਟਾ [ətrətə] *adj* without a defect; complete.

ਅਤੁਪਤੁ [ətrpətrɪ] *Skt ਆਤਪਤੁ n* an umbrella, which provides shelter from the sun. **2** a royal canopy. See “ətrpətr kəhɪ sis d̪hʊɾayo.”—*VN*.

ਅਤ੍ਰਿ [ətrɪ] *Skt n* Brahma's son in human form, a sage counted among seven eminent sages. His wife was Anusuya and their three sons were Dattatreya, Durvasa and Som. “pʊn bhəe ətrɪ rɪkɪ mʊnɪ məhan, dəscərcəɾ vɪdyanidhan.”—*dətt*. **2** See **ਅਤ੍ਰੀ**. **3 Skt** ਅਤ੍ਰੁ *adj* who eats or devours.

ਅਤ੍ਰਿਸੁਤ [ətrɪsʊt], **ਅਤ੍ਰਿਜ** [ətrɪj], **ਅਤ੍ਰਿਤਨਯ** [ətrɪtənəy] *n* Atri's son, Dattatreya. **2** Durvasa. **3** Som.

ਅਤ੍ਰਿਪਤ [ətrɪpət] *Skt* ਅਤ੍ਰੁਪਤ *adj* hungry. **2** impatient, greedy.

ਅਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਿ [ətrɪpətɪ] lack of satiety. See **ਅਤਿਪਤਿ**.

ਅਤ੍ਰੀ [ətrɪ] See **ਅਤ੍ਰਿ**. **2** short form of **ਅਤ੍ਰਿਨੁ**, an armed person. “yuddhveta ətrɪ ətrɪ.”—*parəs*.

ਅਤ੍ਰੰਗ [ətrəŋg] *adj* without waves or ripples, calm, still. “ətrəŋgəsc.”—*gyan*. **2** of the inside, inner one. **3** from the heart.

ਅਥ [əth] *part* now, at the moment. **2** after this, hence. **3** ancient Hindu sages employed this

word for expressing a sense of bliss.

“ओङ्कार ऋचाथ शब्दश्च द्वावेतौ ब्रह्मणः पुरा।

कण्ठं भित्वा विनिर्यातौ तेन माङ्गलिका बुभौ।”

(See Bhamti explication of the Brahamsutras and Sankhyavachan Bhashy) See **ਵੈਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਿਕ ਸ਼ਾਸਤ੍ਰ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਢ**—ਅਥਾਤੋ ਖੜਮ੍ਮੰ ਵ੍ਯਾਖ੍ਯਾਸ੍ਯਾਮ: and **ਵੇਦਾਂਤ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਆਦਿ**—ਅਥਾਤੋ ਬ੍ਰਹ੍ਮਯੋਗਸ਼ਾਸਤ੍ਰਾ. See **ਆਥਿ** and **ਸੁਅਸਤਿ**. **4** See **ਅਥਿ** **2**.

ਅਥਕ [əthək] *adj* tireless. **2** indivisible, continuous. “əhɪnɪs diva bəle əthək.”—*ram m 1*.

ਅਥਤੀਸ [əthtis] *Skt ਅਤਿਥੇਸ਼ n* God, the master of the newcomers. “so to nə d̪əḍot əṣṭāg əthtis ko.”—*əkal*.

ਅਥਨ [əthən] *Skt ਅਸੁਮਨ n* sunset, See **ਆਥਣ**.

ਅਥਰ [əthər] short form for **ਅਥਰਵ**. “əthər bed pəṭhyə.”—*VN*.

ਅਥਰਬ [əthəɾb] *Skt ਅਥਵੰ n* the fourth Ved also named Brahm Ved, See **ਵੇਦ**. **2** The sage who revealed the fourth Ved. See **ਅਥਰਵਨ**.

ਅਥਰਬਣ [əthəɾbən] See **ਅਥਰਬ** and **ਅਥਰਬਨ**.

ਅਥਰਬਣਿ [əthəɾbənɪ] *Skt ਅਥਰਬਣਿ n* a scholar of Athrav Ved, paṇḍit. **2** a priest who conducts a sacrifice etc. according to the provisions of Athrav Ved.

ਅਥਰਬਨ [əthəɾbən], **ਅਥਰਵਣ** [əthəɾvən] *Skt ਅਥਵੰਨ n* the fourth Ved, See **ਵੇਦ**. **2** a sage mentioned in Rig Ved. He is mentioned as the son of Brahma, and his Brahman progeny is known as Athravan, who consider themselves supreme in conducting sacrificial rituals etc. “bhar əthəɾbən gʊɾʊmʊkɪ tʌɾa.”—*BG*. ‘Devotees of the Guru have taken away the burden of Athravan ritualists.’

ਅਥਵਣ [əthvən] See **ਅਥਨ**. **2** the west, See **ਆਥਵਣ**.

ਅਥਵਾ [əthvə] *part* or, rather, alternatively.

ਅਥਾਈ [əthai] *n* a place for sitting or settling down. **2** a rest room. “hʊtə əthai ke vic bəṭhyə.”—*GPS*.

ਅਥਾਹ [əthah], **ਅਥਾਹੁ** [əthahu] *adj* measureless,

very deep. “əgəm əthah beət.”—*var ram 2 m 5*.
ਅਥਾਕ [əthak] *adj* tireless, untiring. “kie rəth əthak.”—*sri m 5*.
ਅਥਾਮ [ətham] *adj* without a place of one’s own, homeless. **2** without check or hindrance. “ukhəryo dhirəj mul əthamu.”—*NP*.
ਅਥਿ [əthɪ] short form of ਅਥਿਬ. a bone. **2** *adv* at this. “məja rudhir durgədhā nanək əthi gərben əgyanno.”—*gatha*.
ਅਥਿਤ [əthɪt], **ਅਥਿਤਾ** [əthɪta] *adj* what is not set or settled, restless. **2** mortal. **3** at some places this word has been used to mean ਅਤਿਥਿ.
ਅਥਿਤਿ [əthɪtɪ] See ਅਤਿਥਿ. **2** unsteadiness, instability.
ਅਥਿਤਯਭਵਨ [əthɪtybhəvən] See ਆਥਿਤਯਭਵਨ.
ਅਥਿਰ [əthɪr] *Skt* ਅਥਿਰ *adj* unstable, unsteady. **2** mortal.
ਅਥੋਨ [əthon] *adv* thereafter, after this. “əthon pursa dāmra.”—*dhāna namdev*. ‘After this a person should practise breathing.’ See ਚਮ.
ਅਥੁ [əthru] *n* ਅਸੂ a tear.
ਅਦ [əd] *Skt* ਅਦ *vr* to eat; to cut; to chop; to nibble.
ਅਦਗ [ədəg], **ਅਦੱਗ** [ədəgg] *adj* untainted, stainless. “nəmo khəgg ədəggə.”—*VN*. “lekər khəgg ədəgg məhā.”—*cəḍi 1*. **2** unblemished. **3** which cannot be burnt. “ədokh ədag ədəg hē.”—*əkal*.
ਅਦਦ [ədəd] *A* عدد a number, numeral, figure, sum. **2** a countable object.
ਅਦਨ [ədən] *Skt n* eating, dining. **2** *A* عدن *adj* everlasting. **3** *n* in the Bible and the Quran, a garden i.e. Eden, where God kept Adam. See ਆਦਮ. **4** a town situated on a hill at the sea coast bordering Arabia. Its height from the sea level is 1775 feet. There is a strong military fort which is a part of the Indian empire. Adan was captured by the British in January 1839. It is a harbour for ships going to and from Britain.

ਅਦਨਾ [ədna] *A* دنيا *adj* lowly, inferior, worthless.
ਅਦਬ [ədəb] *A* ادب *n* respect, regard, deference. “hadiye rahe xuda aməd ədəb, be ədəb xalɪt əz əltafe rəbb.”—*jīdgi*. **2** a rule, regulation. **3** literature imparting morality.
ਅਦਭੁਤ [ədɪhʊt] *Skt* अद्भुत *adj* wonderful, strange. **2** amazing. **3** in poetics one of the nine literary excellences. See ਰਸ.
ਅਦਭੁਤ ਰਾਮਾਯਣ [ədɪhʊt ramayəṇ] See ਮਹਰਾਵਣ.
ਅਦਮ [ədəm] *Skt* ਅਦਮ *adj* that cannot be subdued, unconquerable, irrepressible. **2** *A* عدم *n* absence, non-existence, state of withdrawal. **3** the next world.
ਅਦਰਸ [ədrəs] See ਆਦਰਸ. **2** See ਆਦਿਸ਼. **3** See ਆਦਿਸ਼.
ਅਦਰਕ [ədrək] *Skt* आदूर्क *n* ginger.
ਅਦਰਬ [ədərəb] *adj* without wealth, poor. **2** priceless, invaluable. “su baji ədərbā.”—*gyan*.
ਅਦਲ [ədəl] *Skt* अदली purified butter. **2** *A* عدل *n* justice. “ədəl kəre guru gɪ an səmana.”—*maru solhe m 1*. **3** God, the Creator. **4** equality. **5** a measure.
ਅਦਲੀ [ədli] *adj* (one) who administers justice. **2** *n* a judge. “ədli hoɪ beṭha prəbhū aɪɪ.”—*gəu m 5*. **3** a resident of village Bhaini (now renamed as Chohla or Cholha). He was a spiritually awakened devotee of Guru Ramdas. It was as a result of his teaching that Bhai Bidhi Chand renounced burglary and received spiritual teaching lessons from Guru Arjan Dev. “ədli guru ko sikkh təhī jīh suməɪɪ vɪsekhi.”—*GPS*.
ਅਦਲੁ [ədəlʊ] See ਅਦਲ.
ਅਦਵੈ [ədve] See ਅਦ੍ਵੈ.
ਅਦਾ [əda], **ਅਦਾਇ** [ədaɪ] *A* ادا *n* grace, gesture, gait. “ədɪhʊt ədaɪ tāki.”—*ramav*. **2** syntax. **3** settling of accounts. **4** lucid exposition. **5** *A* الغاء *n* cancellation, rejection. “tero hukəm kərhīge əda. guru ke səg rəhēge səda.”—*GPS*.

- 6** *adj* destroyed, perished. “*ɪs thəl te tūhi huɪ ədɑ.*”—*GPS*.
- ਅਦਾਇਬ** [ədɑɪb] *A* **آداب** plural of ਅਦਬ. “*brɪd ədɑɪb rakhət hē.*”—*GPS*.
- ਅਦਾਹਣ** [ədahən] *adj* which cannot be burnt, incombustible, inflammable. “*prəcəɖ amət ədahən.*”—*parəs*.
- ਅਦਾਗ** [ədag] *adj* spotless, clean, unblemished.
- ਅਦਾਬ** [ədab] See ਅਦਾਇਬ. “*kərət ədab ədɦɪk səbhkoe.*”—*GPS*.
- ਅਦਾਲਤ** [ədālət] *A* **عدالت** *n* court. **2** justice.
- ਅਦਾਲਤੀ** [ədalti] who holds the court. **2** *n* a judge, magistrate.
- ਅਦਾਵਤ** [ədavət] *A* **عداوت** *n* enmity, hostility. “*tū kərə ədavət guru nal.*”—*jəgnama*.
- ਅਦਿਸਟ** [ədɪsət] *Skt* अदृष्ट *adj* invisible, unseen. **2** *n* the Creator. “*səhje ədɪsətʊ pəchanɪe.*”—*sri ə m 3*. **3** fate. **4** fortune, destiny.
- ਅਦਿਸਟਿ** [ədɪsətɪ] the unseen. “*cɪtʊ ədɪsətɪ ləgai.*”—*ram ə m 3*.
- ਅਦਿਸਟੁ** [ədɪsətʊ] See ਅਦਿਸਟ.
- ਅਦਿਖ** [ədɪkh] *adj* without initiation, uninitiated by the Guru. **2** invisible.
- ਅਦਿਤ** [ədɪt] See ਅਦਿਤੜ.
- ਅਦਿਤਿ** [ədɪtɪ] *n* the earth. **2** daughter of Daksh and wife of Kashyap who gave birth to the gods. “*dɪtɪ ədɪtɪ e rɪkɦɪ bəri bənɑɪ.*”—*VN*. **3** mother. **4** a devourer, i.e. death.
- ਅਦਿਤਿਸੁਤ** [ədɪtɪsʊt], ਅਦਿਤਿਕੁਮਾਰ [ədɪtɪkʊmɑr] the sun. **2** Indar. **3** Vaman. **4** god.
- ਅਦਿਤੀ** [ədɪtɪ] See ਅਦਿਤਿ.
- ਅਦੀਸ** [ədɪs], ਅਦੀਖ [ədɪkh] invisible. See ਅਦਿਸੜ. “*adɪs.*”—*japu*.
- ਅਦੀਨ** [ədɪn] *adj* lacking in humility. **2** fearless. **3** magnanimous. **4** son of the Pandav, Sahdev.
- ਅਦੀਨਾ** [ədɪnɑ] *P* **ادینه** *n* Friday. *ədina* means adornment; the Muslims adorn themselves on Friday, so it gets this name.
- ਅਦੀਨਾ ਬੇਗ** [ədɪnɑ bɛg] son of Channu Arain, a poor man of Sharakpur, started life as a Patvari, (a recorder of land holdings) and by virtue of his ability rose to be the nawab of Jalandhar, and died as the subedar of Punjab. His real name was Bahram Jang but born on Friday (Adina), he came to be called Adina beg. With the aim of destroying Ahmad Shah’s son, Taimur and his deputy Jahan Khan, he allied first with the Sikhs and then with the Marathas. Being dishonest, he could not continue his alliance with either of them. He died of colic during Assu of Sammat 1815 and was buried at Khanpur near Jalandhar. According to Prachin Panth Parkash, he conquered Jalandhar in Sammat 1813 with the help of Sodhi Vadbhag Singh of Kartarpur and the Khalsa Dal. The Khalsa disinterred and burnt the body of Nasir Ali who had earlier consigned to fire the sacred pillar of Kartarpur.
- ਅਦੁਤਿਯ** [ədʊtɪy], ਅਦੁਤੀ [ədʊtɪ] See ਅਦਿਤੀਯ.
- ਅਦੂ** [ədʊ] *A* **اودو** *n* an enemy, a rival.
- ਅਦੂਖ** [ədʊkh], ਅਦੂਖਾ [ədʊkɦɑ] *adj* without suffering or distress. **2** guiltless, innocent. **3** sinless. “*mən rəhyo ədʊkɦɑ.*”—*GPS*.
- ਅਦੂਜ** [ədʊj] *adj* matchless, unique.
- ਅਦੂਲ** [ədʊl], ਅਦੂਲੀ [ədʊli] *A* **عول** *n* refusal, disobedience, negation. **2** opposition, antagonism. “*ɦʊkəmədʊli ɡʊnəɦɪ vɪcaro.*”—*GPS*.
- ਅਦੇਉ** [ədɛʊ] *n* a demon. **2** *adj* unable to give, unfit for giving. “*dēʊ ədɛʊ vəsətʊ jo ɦoi.*”—*NP*.
- ਅਦੇਅ** [ədɛə] *adj* not fit to be given, See ਅਦੇਯ. **2** *n* one who is not a god, a demon, See ਦੇਅ.
- ਅਦੇਸ** [ədɛs] *adj* without a country. “*əkɑl pʊrəkɦ ədɛs.*”—*japu*. **2** ignoble habitation. **3** See ਅਦੇਸ਼.
- ਅਦੇਸਾ** [ədɛsɑ] *P* **اندریش** *n* apprehension, concern, anxiety. **2** envy. **3** misgiving, doubt. “*cʊkɛ mənɦʊ ədɛsɑ.*”—*vəɖ chət m 5*. **4** fear, panic.
- ਅਦੇਖ** [ədɛkh], ਅਦੇਖਿ [ədɛkɦɪ] *adj* invisible. “*ʃəs ədɛkɦɪ təs rakhɪ bɪcarɑ.*”—*ɡəʊ bavən kəbir*.

ਅਦੇਯ [ədey] *n* not worthy of being given; what is not given. “nəhɪ ədey kəchu to te.”—*NP*.

ਅਦੇਵ [ədev] *n* one who is different from a god; a demon. “mɪɪ dev ədevən sɪdhu məthyo.”—*mohni* **2** who has no god to worship, who does not worship any deity. “adɪ ədev he.”—*japu*.

ਅਦੇਖ [ədokh] *adj* faultless, sinless, blameless.

ਅਦੰਗ [ədəŋg], **ਅਦੰਗੀ** [ədəŋgi] *adj* unblemished, untainted. See ਦੰਗ. **2** free from bickering. **3** *P* **فردوس** foolish.

ਅਦੰਡ [ədəṅd], **ਅਦੰਡਜ** [ədəṅdy] *Skt* अदण्डय *adj* not punishable, not liable to be punished.

ਅਦੰਭ [ədəṅbh] *adj* free from hypocrisy; unpretentious.

ਅਦਜ [ədy] *Skt adv* today, now.

ਅਦ੍ਰ [ədr] See ਅਦ੍ਰਿ.

ਅਦ੍ਰਸਾਰ [ədrəsar] *n* sap of a mountain, secretion of a rock. **2** iron. **3** steel. “kəhū ədrsarə, kəhu bhədr rupə.”—*əkal*. ‘At some places it is iron and gold at other places.’ **4** a spring or a stream, rising from Adri mountain.

ਅਦ੍ਰਮਾਨ [ədrəhman], **ਅਦ੍ਰਮਾਨ** [ədrman] **عبدالرحمان** Abdul Rahman, a devotee of Guru Nanak Dev. He served the Guru at Kartarpur and is counted among devout Sikhs. “ek fəkir ju ədrəhman.”—*NP*.

ਅਦ੍ਰਿ [ədrɪ] *Skt n* a mountain. **2** a stone. **3** a tree. **4** a cloud.

ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸ [ədrɪs], **ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸਟ** [ədrɪsət] See ਅਦਿਸਟ 1 and ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸਜ. “dekɦɪ ədrɪsət rəhəu bɪsmadi.”—*sor m 1*. “bɪthəryo ədrɪsət jɪh kərəm jar.”—*əkal*. **2** See ਅਦਿਸਟ 3.

ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸਾਰ [ədrɪsar] *n* sap of a mountain, secretion of a rock. See ਸਿਲਾਜੀਤ. **2** iron. **3** a fountain of water that springs from a mountain.

ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸੁਤਾ [ədrɪsuta] *n* daughter of the mountain, Parvati. **2** stream. **3** Ganga.

ਅਦ੍ਰਿ ਸੁਤਾਹੁ ਕੀ ਜੋ ਤਨੀਆ [ədrɪ sutahu ki jo tənɪa] goddess Kaushaki, daughter of Parvati.¹

¹शरीर कोशाद्यत्तस्याः पार्वत्या निःसृताम्बिका।

ਕੀਠਿਕੀਠਿ ਸਮਸ੍ਟੇਸ਼ੁ ਤਤੋ ਲੋਕੇਸ਼ੁ ਗੀਧੇ।।—*durga śapat śati* 3.

2 Goddess Kali. According to a story in Markandey Puran, she appeared from the forehead of Durga during the formidable battle of Saronatbij. “nɪkli məttha phorəkə.”—*cəḍi* 3.

ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰ [ədrɪsɪ] See ਅਦਿਸਟ 1 and 3.

ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰੁਕੁਟ [ədrɪsɪkʊt] a riddle, the resolution of which is beyond grasp; a riddle with an enigmatic clue. In Punjabi it is pronounced as drɪsɪkʊt.

ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਜ [ədrɪsɪj] *Skt* अदृश्य *adj* invisible, unseen, missing.

ਅਦ੍ਰਿਜਾ [ədrɪja] *n* daughter of the Himalay, Parvati. **2** a stream.

ਅਦ੍ਰੀ [ədrɪ] See ਅਦ੍ਰਿ. **2** *adj* honourable, venerable. **3** a man from the hills.

ਅਦ੍ਰੋਹ [ədroh] *adj* without ill-will, without enmity; amiable.

ਅਦ੍ਰਯ [ədvəy], **ਅਦ੍ਰਿਤੀਯ** [ədvɪtiy], **ਅਦ੍ਰਿਯ** [ədvɪy] *adj* incomparable, unique, matchless. “ədvɪy əmər.”—*gyan*.

ਅਦ੍ਰੇਸ [ədves], **ਅਦ੍ਰੇਖ** [ədvəkh] *Skt* अद੍ਰੇਸ *adj* without enmity. **2** without envy.

ਅਦ੍ਰੈ [ədvɛ] *adj* unique. See ਅਦ੍ਰਯ. “adɪ purəkh ədvɛ.”—*əkal*.

ਅਦ੍ਰੈਖ [ədvəkh] See ਅਦ੍ਰੇਖ.

ਅਦ੍ਰੈਤ [ədvɛt] *Skt adj* unrivalled, unique. **2** *n* God who is peerless.

ਅਦ੍ਰੈਤਵਾਦ [ədvɛtvad] *Skt* वेदांतमत्त, the principle holding that there is nothing except God who is the cause as well as the creator of the world.

ਅਧ [ədh] *Skt* अर्ध *adj* half. “ədh ser magəu dale.”—*sor kəbir*. **2** *Skt* अधस् *part* below, under. **3** See ਅੱਧ.

ਅਧ ਉਰਧ [ədh urədh] *adv* under and above. **2** *n* the earth and the sky. **3** nether and celestial worlds. **4** heaven and hell. “kɪrət pətə ədh urdhi.”—*gəu ə m 1*.

ਅਧਸੀਲੀ [ədhɪsɪli] *adj* semi cultured, partly well behaved. “ədhɪsɪli tretə aɪa.”—*cəḍi* 3.

ਅਧਰ [əd̪həh] See ਅਧ 2.

ਅਧਕ [əd̪hək] See ਅਧਿਕ.

ਅਧਕਾਰ [əd̪hkar] See ਅਧਿਕਾਰ.

ਅਧਕੀ [əd̪hki] *adj* additional, excessive. “əd̪hki tr̪isna v̪iape kam.”—*gəu ə m 1*.

ਅਧਨ [əd̪hən] *adj* without wealth; poor. “əd̪hən dhəni ho jat.”—*səloh*.

ਅਧਨੇਤ੍ਰਾ [əd̪hnetra] See ਅੰਧਨੇਤ੍ਰਾ and ਅੰਧਰਾਤ੍ਰਾ.

ਅਧਪਤਿ [əd̪hpət̪i] *Skt* ਅਧਿਪਤਿ *n* the master, a king. “jyō əd̪hpət̪i ɪk poʃɪʃ tək̪e.”—*NP*.

ਅਧਪੰਧ [əd̪hpədh] half the journey, half the distance. 2 According to the Hindu custom, it is the mid point between the home and the cremation ground where the hearse is placed and the oblation is performed. 3 *S* ਅੰਧਪੰਧ *adv* resuming the travel then.

ਅਧਪੰਧੀ [əd̪hpədh̪i] *adj* who travels half the way to the destination; who cannot complete the journey. “əd̪hpədh̪e he s̪əsaro va.”—*vəḍ əlah̪niā m 1*.

ਅਧਭੂਤ [əd̪hbh̪ut] See ਅਧਿਭੂਤ.

ਅਧਮ [əd̪həm] *adj* mean, low, base, wicked, vile.

ਅਧਮਈ [əd̪hm̪ai] *n* meanness, impiety, baseness, depravity.

ਅਧਮ ਚੰਡਾਲੀ [əd̪həm čəḍali] This hymn of Guru Arjan Dev is in the Asa Rag.

(1) əd̪həm čəḍali bh̪ai brahm̪əni
sudi te srest̪ai re,

(2) patali akasi səkhni ləhbər bujhi khai re,

(3) ghər ki b̪ilai əvər s̪ikhai
musa dekh̪i ḍərai re,

(4) əj ke vəs̪i gur̪i kino kehər̪i
kukər t̪inh̪i ləgai re,

(5) bajhu thunia chəpra tham̪ia
nigh̪ria ghəru pa̪ia re,

(6) b̪inu jərie le jərio jəra va
theva əcərəju la̪ia re,

(7) dadi dad̪i nə pəhucənhara
cupi n̪ir̪nəu pa̪ia re,

(8) mal̪i dulicə b̪ethi le m̪irtəku
nən d̪ikhalənu dha̪i re,

(9) soi əjaṅu kəhe me jana
janəṅharu nə chana re.—*asa m 5*.

It means :

1 The murderous and pain-giving tendency has turned into divine knowledge. The servile has changed into nobility i.e. spiritual strength has come within grasp. See ਸ਼੍ਰੇਸ਼ਟ and ਸ਼੍ਰੇਸ਼ਟਾਈ.

2 The fire of desire that was not satiated by eating up the underworld and the starry world has got extinguished. See ਲਹਬਰ.

3 The house cat has been taught in such a way that it is now frightened of the mouse.

4 The Guru has placed the tiger (pride) under the control of the goat (humility) and the dog now eats grass instead of carrion.

5 The thatched roof of the body is held firm without props. What roamed astray without rest has found a home deep within.

6 Without (an) insetter flaunting his acumen, the devotees have got within their own conscience, and inset there a wonderful gem (of spiritual knowledge).

7 The supplicant, failing to get justice through appeal raised with a hue and cry, succeeded in his mission through silence i.e. through deep understanding.

8 Man's corpse man (lacking self-knowledge) sits on the throne, but his visual ostentation (false pretension) has disappeared. He has cultivated contempt for it.

9 An ignoramus alone claims that he knows, but the (real) knower cannot remain unknown.

ਅਧਮਤਾ [əd̪həmta], ਅਧਮਤ੍ਰ [əd̪həmtv], ਅਧਮਈ [əd̪hm̪ai] *n* lowness, meanness, depravity, falsehood, inferiority. “nəh̪i chuṭi əd̪hm̪ai.”—*sor m 9*. “kəhəu kəhā əpni əd̪hm̪ai.”—*toḍi m 9*.

ਅਧਮਾਧਮ [ədhmadhəm] *adj* lower than the lowly, the lowest, most ignoble, heinous sinning, wicked.

ਅਧਯਨ [ədhyən] *Skt* ਅਧਯਯਨ *n* study, learning, perusal. ਅਧੈਨ.

ਅਧਰ [ədhar] *Skt adj* which cannot be grasped or adopted. **2 n** the nether region; hell. “adhṛē dhārē dharəṇəḥ.”—*səhəs m 5*. ‘adopter of the earth and the nether region.’ See ਅਧਰੰ ਧਰੰ ਧਾਰਣਹ. **3** the lower lip. **4** a lip. **5** a constellation. “hokme dharI ədhər rəhave.”—*sukhməni*. **6** the vagina, pudendum. **7 S adj** baseless, without support, helpless.

ਅਧਰਣ [ədharəṇ] *adj* not worth adopting; unworthy of adoption. “ədharəṇ dhərṇē pətIṭəu dhərṇō.”—*gyan*.

ਅਧਰਮ [ədharəm] *n* irreligion, sin, depravity, unworthy of adoption. **2** sans words such as, sublime, etc. “nəməstē ədhərmē.”—*japu*.

ਅਧਰਮਾਣੀ [ədharmai] *n* irreligiousness. **2** absence of religion.

ਅਧਰਮੀ [ədharmi] *Skt* अधर्मिन् *n* an irreligious person, a sinner, a wicked person.

ਅਧਰਵਿਛੋਹਾ [ədharvichoha] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰੁ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ (b)

ਅਧਰਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ [ədhrāmṛit] *n* sweetness of lip, pleasure of kissing. “adhər ṭṛiya ko caṭ kəṭIṭ ədhrāmṛit payo.”—*cəritr 81*.

ਅਧਰੀਆ [ədhrīa] *n* a base, support. “nam sahIṭ ko pran ədhrīa.”—*gəu m 5*. **2 adj** who provides support.

ਅਧਰੰਗ [ədhrəṅ] ਅਧੰ ਅੰਗ half limb; a disease that disables half the body. ਪਛਾਘਾਤ, ८७ hemiplegia. It is a disease of the muscles caused by stupor, brain-carbuncle, gas formation in the stomach, epilepsy, syphilis, etc. Its attack on the left side is more dangerous because the heart is on this side. Its treatment should start early because cure is difficult after two months. Hemp seeds ground and mixed with honey, or fresh ginger

mixed with honey are beneficial for the patient.

Powder of rock salt, roots of long pepper, gourd, ginger and raysən, taken in equal quantity should be ground and taken 6 masas daily in the gravy of horse beans, is a standard treatment of hemoplegia. The use of the gum of Anniysis comiphora is also very effective.

Take sap of leaves of calatropis procara, azedarach, drumstick, vitesnegundo, castor in an equal measure. Boil them in oil equalling the total weight of all these ingredients. When all the sap is burnt, clean the remaining oil and put it in a bottle. Rubbing this on the body of the patient is quite useful. Rubbing with tiger or bear fat is indeed efficacious.

A patient of hemiplegia should not be given glutinous diet as it produces gas in the body. Instead meat and gravy of gram are useful.

ਅਧਰੰ ਧਰੰ ਧਾਰਣਹ [ədhrē dhārē dharəṇəḥ]—*səhəs m 5*. See ਅਧਰ. **2** assuming form to give support to one lacking it.

ਅਧਵੱਧ [ədhwəddh] *adj* two equal halves; two parts or pieces.

ਅਧੜੇ [ədhrō] *Dg* half. “adhṛo sīgh ədhrō maṇəs.”—*bṛno*. ‘half man half-lion’; Nar Singh

ਅਧਾ [ədha] See ਅਧ. **2 Skt part** then. **3** and. **4** but. **5** therefore, hence.

ਅਧਾਕ [ədhāk] अर्द्धाक्ष *adj* half a letter. **2** See ਅਰਧਾਂਗ.

ਅਧਾਖਰ [ədhakhar], ਅਧਾਖਰ [ədhakhyər] अर्द्धक्षर *adj* half letter. “brəhəm gṛani ka kəṭhīa nə jaI ədhakhyər.”—*sukhməni*.

ਅਧਾਨ [ədhan] *Skt* अधान *n* trust money, deposit for safe custody. **2** pregnancy, conception.

ਅਧਾਮ [ədham] who has no habitation, homeless. “nəməstē ədhamē.”—*japu*.

ਅਧਾਰ [ədhar] *Skt* ਅਧਾਰ *n* support, prop, succour.

2 a vessel, pot, utensil.

ਅਧਾਰੀ [ədhari] *Skt* आधारिन् *adj* who gives support.

2 *n* a beggar's bag, lap. **3** a female ascetic; a T-shaped stand wooden support on which holy men rest their arms during meditation. **4** food. "sabhna deṭ ḍhari."—*toḍi m 5*.

ਅਧਿ [ədhi] *Skt prep* used to form words denoting higher status as ਅਧਿਕਾਰੀ (officer), ਅਧਿਪਤਿ (lord, king), ਅਧਿਭੂਤ (God), and ਅਧਿਰਾਜ (monarch), etc.

ਅਧਿਆ [ədhiā], ਅਧਿਆਉ [ədhiāu], ਅਧਿਆਇ [ədhiāi] See ਅਧਯਾਜ.

ਅਧਿਆਤਮ [ədhiātəm] *Skt* अध्यात्म. *n* soul. **2** mind. **3** nature. **4** body. **5** knowledge of the self.

ਅਧਿਆਤਮ ਕਰਮ [ədhiātəm kərəm] *Skt* आध्यात्मिक कर्म *n* actions relating to spiritualism. **2** means for attaining spiritual knowledge. "ədhiātəm kərəm kərə ta saca."—*gəu ə m 1*. **3** actions in accord with one's nature,¹ willed actions. "ədhiātəm kərəm je kərə namu nə kəb-hi paṭ."—*sri m 3*.

ਅਧਿਆਤਮੀ [ədhiātmi] *adj* concerning spiritualism. "ədhiātmi həriḡuṇ tasu mənī jəp-hi eku murarī."—*sri m 3*.

ਅਧਿਸਟਾਤਾ [ədhiṣṭāta], ਅਧਿਸ਼ਠਾਤਾ [ədhiṣṭhāta] *Skt* अधिष्ठातृ *n* a manager, an organizer, a chief.

ਅਧਿਸ਼ਠਾਨ [ədhiṣṭhan] *Skt n* a place for living, a town. **2** a house, home. **3** support, prop.

ਅਧਿਕ [ədhiḱ] *adj* plentiful. "ədhiḱ suad rog ədhiḱai."—*mala m 1*. **2** remainder, residue. **3** *n* gemination mark in Punjabi in the shape of the new moon denoting double consonant. **4** a literary figure of meaning wherein the supporter is magnified more than the support provided. "jəhī ədhey te ədhiḱ ədhar."—*gərab gəjini*.

—rom rom vicc rəkkhiṇ

¹"स्वभावोऽध्यात्म मुच्यते."—*Gita*.

kəṛ brəhməḍ kəroṛ sumara."—*BG*

Here the quality of a hair is magnified more than of the universe.

ਅਧਿਕਤਾ [ədhiḱta] excess, abundance.

ਅਧਿਕਰਣ [ədhiḱərəṇ] *Skt n* basis, support. **2** a context. **3** a title, heading. **4** locative case in grammar.

ਅਧਿਕਾਈ [ədhiḱai] See ਅਧਿਕਤਾ. "tənī mənī sātī hoī ədhiḱai."—*kalī ə m 4*. **2** *adj* desirous of worldly objects, greedy. "maṭa ke jo ədhiḱai, vic maṭa pəce pəcije."—*kalī ə m 4*. **3** having long life; long-living. "markəḍe te ko ədhiḱai, jīnī triṇ dhəri mūḍ bəlae."—*dhəna namdev*. **4** too much. "trisna jəhī ədhiḱai."—*bher m 3*.

ਅਧਿਕਾਰ [ədhiḱar] *n* a rank, status. **2** a right. **3** competence. "ətər bəl ədhiḱar."—*səva m 1*. 'concerning the competence of the army.' **4** authority.

ਅਧਿਕਾਰੀ [ədhiḱari] *Skt* अधिकारिन् *n* one who has the right or a title. **2** a rank holder. **3** an owner, a master.

ਅਧਿਕ੍ਰਿਤ [ədhiḱrit] *Skt* अधिकृत *adj* occupied, under possession. **2** *n* an officer.

ਅਧਿਦੇਵ [ədhiḱdev] *n* a deity. **2** a household god. **3** an adorable god.

ਅਧਿਦੈਵ [ədhiḱdev] *adj* what happens suddenly. **2** concerning a god.

ਅਧਿਪ [ədhiḱp], ਅਧਿਪਤਿ [ədhiḱpəti] *n* a master, an owner. **2** a chief, chieftain. **3** a king.

ਅਧਿਭੂਤ [ədhiḱbhut] *n* the immanent God to whom all living beings owe their dependence.

ਅਧਿਭੂਤਕ [ədhiḱbhutək], ਅਧਿਭੋਤਕ [ədhiḱbhōtək] See ਅਧਿਭੋਤਿਕ.

ਅਧਿਰਥ [ədhiḱrəṭh] See ਕਰਣ.

ਅਧਿਰਾਜ [ədhiḱraj] *n* a powerful king, an emperor; a monarch ruling over a vast empire.

ਅਧਿਵਾਸਨ [ədhiḱvasən] *Skt n* the act of residing in another's house. **2** residence. **3** consecration of god in an image.

ਅਧਿਵੇਸ਼ਨ [ədhiːveʃən] *Skt n* a rally. **2** a session. **3** an assembly, a congregation.
ਅਧੀ [ədhi] *adj* half. **2** ਅ (without) ਧੀ (intellect), foolish. “tūdh bhavē ədhi pərvaṅ.”—*dhəna m 1*. **3 n** half a dāmṛī, the smallest coin.
ਅਧੀਸ਼ [ədhiːʃ] *Skt n* an owner, a master. **2** a king.
ਅਧੀਤ [ədhit] *adj* studied, considered.
ਅਧੀਨ [ədhin] *adj* subject, subordinate. **2** subdued. **3** humble, free from vanity. “əjya ədhin tāte pərəm pəvɪtr bhəi.”—*BGK*.¹ ‘A goat (ਅਜਾ) being humble became holy.’
ਅਧੀਨਤਾ [ədhintā] *n* subjection, dependence. **2** humility.
ਅਧੀਰ [ədhir] *adj* impatient, restless.
ਅਧੀਰਜ [ədhirəj] *Skt* ਅਧੈਰਜ. *n* impatience, uneasiness, petulance.
ਅਧੀਰਾ [ədhirā] in poetry, a middle-aged heroine who petulantly disapproves of the hero’s conduct of making love to another woman.
ਅਧੁ [ədhu] *adj* half. “ədhu gula cɪri ka cugəṅu.”—*var mēla m 1*.
ਅਧੁਨਾ [ədhuṇā] *adv* now, at this time, these days.
ਅਧੁਲਾ [ədhuḷā], **ਅਧੁਲੀ** [ədhuḷi] *adj* blind. **2** ignorant. “durmətɪ ədhulī kar.”—*bəsət ə m 1*. “netr phun ədhulē.”—*bher m 1*.
ਅਧੁਆ [ədhuā] *adj* half. “bɪləm nə ədhua rai.”—*guj ə m 1*.
ਅਧੁਤ [ədhut] *Skt n* one who remains unafraid; a fearless one. “ədhut hē.”—*japv*.
ਅਧੁਮ [ədhum] *adj* smokeless. **2** noiseless.
ਅਧੁਰਾ [ədhuṛā] *adj* partially complete, incomplete.
ਅਧੇ [ədhe] *Skt* अधः *part* below, under. **2 Skt** अधेय *adj* not held by anyone, without support. “ədhe hē.”—*japv*.
ਅਧੇਅ [ədheə] See ਆਧੇਯ.
ਅਧੇਨ [ədhen] See ਅਪਜਯਨ.
ਅਧੇਯ [ədhey] See ਆਧੇਯ. “əhɪ ədhey jhutho ləkh tēse.”—*NP*.

¹See Bhai Gurdas, Var 23, paūrī 13.

ਅਧੇਰ [ədher], **ਅਧੇਰਾ** [ədherā], **ਅਧੇਰੁ** [ədheru] *n* darkness. gloom. “səkətɪ ədher jevri bhrəm cuka.”—*gəu kəbir*. “bhərəm ədherā ləhi.”—*dev m 5*. “əgɪan ədheru cukaɪa.”—*var guj 1 m 3*.
ਅਧੇਲਾ [ədheḷā] *n* quarter of a pice; half a dhela.
ਅਧੈਨ [ədhen] See ਅਪਜਯਨ.
ਅਧੋ [ədho] See ਅਧੇ.
ਅਧੋਗਤਿ [ədhogətɪ] *n* fall, decline, downfall, retrogression.
ਅਧੋਗੀ [ədhogi] *Skt* ਅਧੂਗ *n* one on the road; a traveller, passenger. “bhəjle guru gyanədhogī.”—*BG*. ‘Pray to and serve the Guru who leads to knowledge.’
ਅਧੋਮੁ [ədhomu] short form of ਅਧੋਮੁਖ. See ਅਧੂਮ 1.
ਅਧੋਮੁਖ [ədhomukh] *adj* hanging with head downward; prostrate. **2** upside down.
ਅਧੋਰੀ [ədhorī] *adj* who supports or helps. “sukhdātē prəbhū pran ədhorī.”—*gəu m 5*.
ਅਧੋੜਨਾ [ədhoṛnā] *v* to unstitch, unsew, separate.
ਅਧੌਨ [ədhoṇ] ਅਧੌ-ਮਨ half a maund, twenty seers.
ਅਧੌਧਰ [ədhdhər] *adj* half the body, body in two parts. “sūdər sīgh ədhədhər kē.”—*krɪsən*.
ਅਧੌਨ [ədhdhən] *adj* unfortunate, unfelicitious, unblest.
ਅੱਧ [əddh] See ਅਧ. **2 Skt** अर्ध *n* a journey, passage. **3** a path. “sənəddh bəddh əddh hve.”—*kəlki*.
ਅੱਧਣ [əddhən], **ਅੱਧਨ** [əddhən] *n* half a maund, twenty seers, two weights (of ten seers each).
ਅਧਜਸੁ [ədhyəst] *Skt adj* false, illusory; a thing thought to be at a place but in reality there may be nothing at all; for example silver in an oyster shell.
ਅਧਜਕ [ədhyək] *Skt n* one who keeps an eye on every thing around, master, owner. **2** an officer. **3** a headman.
ਅਧਜਯਨ [ədhy-yən] *Skt n* recitation of the Guru’s words as uttered by him; that is, a study, a reading.

ਅਧਿਆਤਮ [ədhyvəsay] *Skt n* enthusiasm, courage. **2** confidence. **3** fondness, desire.

ਅਧਿਆਸ [ədhyas] *Skt n* a thought. **2** false knowledge. **3** imagining the quality of one thing in another. **4** a seat. **5** a posture.

ਅਧਿਆਹਾਰ [ədhyahar] *Skt n* a thought. **2** a talk. **3** (missing) words added during explication of a text. “Ih jæg mē ram nam so təu nəhī suniō kan.”—*jeja m 9*. ‘In this God’s name (great essence of which) you have not lent an ear to’ the words added in brackets are ədhyahar. Similarly in the line. “kəri kəri harīo ənik bəhu bhati.”—*gəu m 5*. ‘got tired of various (efforts)’, the added word is an ədhyahar to complete the sense of the line.

ਅਧਿਆਤਮ [ədhyatəm] See ਅਧਿਆਤਮ.

ਅਧਿਆਤਮਗਿਆਨ [ədhyatəmgyan] *Skt n* knowledge spiritual or divine.

ਅਧਿਆਤਮ ਰਾਮਾਯਣ [ədhyatəm ramayən] *n* the Ramayan, which contains the story of Ram for imparting spiritual knowledge. Gulab Singh, a learned scholar of the Nirmala sect translated it from Brahmand Puraṇ in Sammat 1839.

ਅਧਿਆਤਮਾ [ədhyatma] *Skt n* transcendent God.

ਅਧਿਆਪਕ [ədhyapək] *Skt n* a teacher, an educator.

ਅਧਿਆਪਿਕਾ [ədhyapika] *Skt* a lady teacher, a mistress.

ਅਧਿਆਯ [ədhyay] *Skt n* a part of a book, chapter.

ਅਧਿਆਰੋਪ [ədhyarop] *Skt n* fabrication. **2** assigning the action of one to another, for example, taking the behaviour of maya (illusion) as the act of God. **3** climbing, ascending.

ਅਧੁਵ [ədhrəv], **ਅਧੁਵ** [ədhrəv] *Skt* ਅਧੁਵ *adj* not stationary, unstable, volatile. **2** transient, impermanent, perishable. “əbh ədhrəv dī the jiu ta cəranəkəməl cītu laīa.”—*suhi chāt m 5*.

ਅਧੁਰ [ədhrəv] *Skt n* such an oblatory ritual in which violence and sacrifice do not figure and no killing of the animal takes place. **2** uninterrupted oblation. See ਨਿਰੁਕਤ.

ਅਧੁਰਕੁ [ədhrəyū] *Skt* ਅਧੁਰਕੁ *n* Yajurved. **2** a Brahman who performs oblation by reciting verses from Yajurved.

ਅਨ [ən] *Skt* ਅਨ *vr* to go, be competent, take away. **2** *part* indicating the negative aspect by prefixing the main word. **3** ਅਨ *adj* other, another, different. “lobhi ən kəu sevde.”—*sri m 3*. “sagər būd nəhi ən hera.”—*bīla m 5*. **4** *n* corn, grain. “laṭu mədhanāiā əngah.”—*var asa*. **5** a suffix clarifying the idea of the principal verb. “rəkhe rəkhanhar aṭī ubarīənū.”—*var guj m 5*. **6** ਅਨ is also used in place of ਅਨੁ. See ਅਨਦਿਨ and ਅਨੁ.

ਅਨਸਨ [ənsən] *Skt* ਅਨ-ਅਸਨ *adj* who does not eat, or who undergoes fast. “əcvəhū əsən kī rəhō ənsəna?”—*NP*.

ਅਨਸਾਧੁ [ənsadhū] an evil person, See ਧੋਪ 2.

ਅਨਸੁਆ [ənsua] See ਅਨਸੁਯਾ.

ਅਨਸੁਤਾ [ənsuta] *n* a barren woman, not capable of bearing a child.

ਅਨਸੁਯ [ənsuy], **ਅਨਸੁਯਕ** [ənsuyək] *adj* free from ਅਸੁਯਾ (jealousy), unenvious. “ənsuyək ṣubh mən nəhī manē.”—*GPS*.

ਅਨਸੁਯਾ [ənsuya] daughter of Daksh and wife of rishi Atri. According to the Ramayan, she lived on Chitrakut mountain with her husband. She was saintly and given to meditation and therefore possessed several spiritual powers. When Sita along with her husband came to see her, Ansuya gave her a magical paste for rubbing over her body which would keep her ever youthful. “bəri ən ənsuya narī.”—*dətt*. **2** freedom from jealousy and envy.

ਅਨੰਸੰਖ [ənsəkh] *adj* innumerable, countless. “ənsəkh əchuhənī sēg dələ.”—*dətt*. See ਸੰਖ.

¹In Gurbani, it changes into ‘ਅਨੁ’.

ਅਨਸੂਰ [ənsʋər] *Skt adj* indestructible, everlasting.

ਅਨਹਤ [ənhət] *Skt* ਅਨਾਹਤ *adj* unstruck; without a bruise. “dərɪ vaj-hɪ ənhət vaje ram.”—*vəḍ chāt m 5*. See ਅਨਹਤ ਸ਼ਬਦ.

ਅਨਹਤ ਸ਼ਬਦ [ənhət ʃəbəd], ਅਨਹਤ ਨਾਦ [ənhət nad] *Skt* ਅਨਾਹਤ ਨਾਦ¹ *n* the sound that is produced without striking at anything. According to the Yog, the yogis hear it when they reach the transcendental stage of meditation, dəsəm dvar or the ultimate spiritual stage.

“prəthme bhrəmərgōjar sākhdhuni dutiy kəhijje,

trɪtɪy bəje mɪrdəg cəturəth-hɪ tal sunɪje,

pēcəm ghōṭa nad khəʃt biṇadhuni hoi,

səptəm bajə bherɪ əʃtəmə dūdəbhɪ joi,

navme gərəj səmədr ki dəʃəm megh ghokh-hɪ gune,

kəhɪ sūdər ənhəʃəbəd ko dəs prəkar jogi sune.”—*sūḍərvɪlas*.

2 In Gurmat, it stands for transcendent music that is not audible to the ears. The devotees experience it during meditation. “ənhəta səbəd bajəʃt bheri.”—*sohɪla*. **3** The revelation of the Divine that dawns upon a spiritually awakened person.

ਅਨਹਦ [ənhəd] See ਅਨਹਤ. “ənhəd bəni paie təh həume hoɪ bɪnas.”—*sri m 1*. **2** *adj* unlimited, beyond measure. “ənhəd rup ənahət bani.”—*əkāl*. **3** *n* a gəṇ metre, also named əkra, əṅka, ənubhəv, ʃəʃɪvədna, cəḍrəsə and mədhurdhuni. It has four lines, each line has 11, 15S arrangement.

Example:

sətjug ayo, səbh sunpayo,

muni mən bhayo, guni gən gayo.—*kəlki*.

ਅਨਹਦਸ਼ਬਦ [ənhədsəbəd] ਅਨਹਦਨਾਦ [ənhədnad], ਅਨਹਦਬਾਣੀ [ənhədbaṇi] See ਅਨਹਤ ਨਾਦ. “ənhəd

¹The antonym of ਅਨਾਹਤ is ਆਹਤ, which arises out of striking something.

səbəd bəj-hɪ dərbare.”—*bher m 5*. “ənhəd dhuni dərɪ vəjde.”—*sri m 5*. “ənhəd bəni səbəd vəjəe.”—*gəu ə m 3*.

ਅਨਹਿਤ [ənhɪt] *n* against one’s interest; evil, damage, disadvantage, opposition.

ਅਨਹੋਨੀ [ənhoni] *adj* what cannot happen; impossible. “cɪta taki kijje jo ənhoni hoɪ.”—*m 9*.

ਅਨਹੋਵਨ [ənhovən] *adj* impossible. “hovən kəura ənhovən mɪṭha.”—*bɪla m 5*. (that is) ‘Death is bitter but sweet is life.’ **2** *n* non-existence, absence.

ਅਨਕ [ənək] *Skt adj* low, mean. **2** *Skt* many.

3 *Skt* ਆਨਕ *n* a small kettle drum. “ənək tur bheri pəṇəv.”—*cəɪtr 1*. **4** *A* ٺٺ *n* happiness.

5 *adj* joyful, pleasing.

ਅਨਕ ਸਿੰਘ [ənək sɪgh] See ਉਦਯ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਅਨਕਦੁੰਦਭਿ [ənəkduḍbhɪ] son of Anakdudubhi (Vasudev), Krishandev.—*sənama*.

ਅਨਕਦੁੰਦਭਿ ਬਲਭਨਿਜਾਚਰਨਾਯਕ ਸਤੁ [ənəkduḍbhɪ bələbhniɟacərnayək sətɾ] *n* Anakdudubhi’s son, Krishan, whose darling was Jamna; born of Jamna was the grass that the deer grazed; the deer’s master was the lion; whose foe was the gun.—*sənama*.

ਅਨਕਦੁੰਦਭੀ [ənəkduḍbhi] See ਅਨਕਦੁੰਦਭੀ.

ਅਨਕਪ [ənəkəp] *Skt* ਅਨੇਕਪ *n* one who drinks with more than one limb, i.e. with trunk and mouth; an elephant.—*sənama*.

ਅਨਕਪਨੀ [ənəkəpni], ਅਨਕਪੀ [ənəkəpi] *n* an army of elephants.—*sənama*. See ਅਨਕਪ.

ਅਨਕਪਜਰਿ [ənəkəpyərɪ] *n* the enemy of an elephant, the lion.—*sənama*.

ਅਨਕਪਜਰਿ ਨਾਦਨਿ [ənəkəpyərɪ nadənɪ] *n* an army roaming like the lion, the enemy of elephants, having its roar.—*sənama*. **2** gun, musket.

ਅਨਕਰੀਬ [ənəkrib] *A* عنقریب *adv* nearly, roughly, about (in time). **2** in the near future.

ਅਨਕਾ [ənka] a gəṇ metre of four lines, also named ʃəʃɪ, whose each line is organized as

one yəgəŋ (lss).

Example:

prəbhū hē; əju hē; əjē hē; əbē hē.—ramav.

2 See ਚਾਚਰੀ. 3 See ਉਨਕਾ.

ਅਨਕਾਇ [ənkɑɪ], **ਅਨਕਾਏ** [ənkɑɛ] *Skt* ਅਨਕਾਯ *n* one who is bodiless; desire, lust; Cupid. “ənkɑɛ rɑt̪ɪɑ! vɑʃ duheli rɑm.”—*bīha chōt m*
5. 2 ਅਨੜ-ਕਾਏ! why (or for what) another; why any other.

ਅਨਕਾਦ [ənəkɑd], **ਅਨਕਾਦਿ** [ənəkɑdɪ] *adj* the origin of many; root of all. “ənkɑdɪ sərʊpē əmɪt bɪbhutē.”—*gyan*.

ਅਨਕਾਮ [ənkɑm] *adj* without desire. 2 *Skt* ਅਨੁਕਾਮ fulfiller of desire. “sərəb ke ənkɑm.”—*əkal*.

ਅਨਕਾਲ [ənkɑl] *adj* timeless; əkal; God that never dies.

ਅਨਕੁੰਭ [ənkūbh] See ਅਕੁੰਭ. “təb kūbh ɔr ənkūbh an; dəl rʊkyo rɑm ki tyɑg kɑn.”—*ramav*.

ਅਨਕੰਪਾ [ənkəpɑ] See ਅਨੁਕੰਪਾ.

ਅਨਕਰ [ənəkʂər] *Skt adj* who has no knowledge of letters; uneducated, illiterate.

ਅਨਖ [ənəkʰ] See ਅਣਖ. “mən ənkʰɑɪ su kup-hi ghənere.”—*GPS*. 2 who has no nails, without talons.

ਅਨਖੰਗ [ənkʰəŋ] See ਅਨੁਖੰਗ.

ਅਨੱਖਰ [ənəkʰhər] See ਅਨਕਰ.

ਅਨਗ [ənəg] See ਅਨੰਗ. 2 who is not ਨਗ (stationary); moving, living. 3 transitory. 4 volatile.

ਅਨਗਨ [əngən], **ਅਨਗਨਿਤ** [əngənɪt] *adj* countless, innumerable.

ਅਨਗਰੂਆ [əngərʊɑ] *adj* lacking in sense of honour, mean. 2 ਅਨੰਗ-ਰੂਆ charming, attractive, having graceful features. “əngərʊɑ akʰɑrɑ.”—*māla namdev*.

ਅਨਗੜ [əngər] *adj* unorganized, unforged, self-existent. 2 *n* the Creator.

ਅਨਗਾਹ [əngɑh] *adj* which cannot be organised; boundless, very grim. 2 *n* a thrashing frame which is dragged around in a circle over the

corn that is threshed. “lɑʃu mədʰɑniɑ əngɑh.”—*var asa*.

ਅਨਗੰਧ [əngədh] *adj* odourless. 2 without any trace. 3 *n* a foul smell, stench. “əngədh jərə məhā kūḍ ənlē.”—*gyan*.

ਅਨਘ [ənəgh] *adj* without ਅਘ (sin); sinless. 2 blameless, unblemished.

ਅਨਘੜ [əngʰər] *adj* unhewn, See ਅਨਗੜ. 2 badly hewn, unshapely, mis-shaped. 3 uneducated, uncultured, vulgar.

ਅਨਚਾਰ [əncɑr] *Skt* ਅਨਾਚਾਰ *n* loose character; immorality.

ਅਨਚਾਰੀ [əncɑri] *Skt* अनाचारिन् *adj* licentious, reprobate, profligate. “əncɑri kɑ dʰɑn.”—*səvɑ m* 3.

ਅਨਚੇਤ [əncet] *adj* without feeling, insentient. 2 *adv* all of a sudden, suddenly. “jɑɪ ləgi hərə ko əncet.”—*krɪsən*.

ਅਨਚਿੰਜ [ənchɪj] *adj* indestructible, imperishable. “ənchɪj teʃ udɑr.”—*əkal*.

ਅਨਜਾਨ [ənjan] *adj* ignorant, without knowledge, foolish, illiterate.

ਅਨਜਾਨਤ [ənjanət] *adv* ignorantly. “ənjənət bɪkʰɪɑ məhɪ rəcə.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਅਨਜੇਵ [ənjev] *adj* unconquerable. “ɪm kəpət dev ənjev nrɪp, jədɪn jhətək de dʰɑɪ hē.”—*parəs*. 2 which cannot be ਜੇਮਨ (eaten); inedible.

ਅਨਝੰਝ [ənjhəjh] *adj* sans ਝੰਝਾ (trembling), unshivering, steady. “ənjhəjh gɑt.”—*jɑpʊ*. See ਝੰਝ.

ਅਨਟ [ənət], **ਅਨੱਟ** [ənət̪] *n* ਅਨਿੱਤ. a lie, falsehood. 2 injustice. 3 *adj* who does not back out. 4 immutable, permanent. “ənət̪ sukʰl̪.”—*gyan*. ‘lasting comfort.’

ਅਨਡੀਠ [ənḍiḥ] *adj* unseen, unobserved.

ਅਨਡੰਡ [ənḍḍ] *Skt* अदण्डय not liable to punishment, unpunishable.

ਅਨਤ [ənət] *Skt adj* which is not ਨਤ (bent), unbending, without humility. 2 *Skt* ਅਨੰਤ

endless. “pəsɾɪo ap hoɪ ənət tərəg.”
 –*sukhmāni*. See ਪਲੂ. 3 *Skt* ਅਨਜਤੁ *adv* somewhere else. “kəhɪ nanək əb nahɪ ənət gətɪ.”–*todi m 9*. 4 *Skt* ਅਨਿਤੜ *adj* transitory, destructible. “ənəta dhən dhəɾni dhəre ənət nə cahɪa jai; ənət kəu cahən jo gəe se ae ənət gəvaɪ.”–*gəu m 1*. ‘puts perishable wealth under the earth, but does not desire the endless one (God); those who pursued wealth have come to lose that eternal One (God).’ 5 someone else. “sɪmrən bɪna ənət nəhɪ kaju.”–*NP*.
 ਅਨਤਰੰਗਾ [ənət tərəga], ਅਨਤਰੰਗੀ [ənət tərəgi] *adj* having infinite waves; sea, ocean. 2 *n* the Creator, God. “asa purən ənət tərəga.”–*bɪla m 5*.
 ਅਨਤਭਾਇ [ənətɔbhaɪ] *adv* in numerous ways. “raja ram məulɪa ənətɔbhaɪ.”–*bəṣət kəbir*.
 ਅਨਤਰ [ənətər] *Skt* ਅਨਤਰ *adj* one of the two, the second, the other one. 2 *Skt* *adj* at another place, somewhere else. 3 *Skt* ਅਨੰਤਰ afterwards, hereafter. 4 ਅਨੜ–ਤਰੁ another tree. “cəɔdna subasɪ jasɪ sɪmrət ənətər.”–*səveye m 3 ke*.
 ਅਨਤਰਿਯਾ [əntərɪya], ਅਨਤਰੀਆ [əntəriya] *adj* who does not know swimming. “əntərɪya jyō sɪdhu ko cahɪt tərən.”–*cəḍi 1*.
 ਅਨਤਾ [ənətə] See ਅਨਤ. “ənəta dhən dhəɾɪ dəbɪa.”–*suhɪ chət m 4*.
 ਅਨਥਾ [ən-tha] See ਅਨਥਾ.
 ਅਨਦ [ənəd] *Skt n* pleasure, joy, happiness. “ənəd sukh məgəl bəne.”–*bɪla m 5*. 2 felicity. 3 See ਅਣਦ.
 ਅਨਦਮੂਲ [ənədmul] *adj* the origin or cause of happiness. “ənədmul dhɪaɪo purkhotəmu.”–*bɪla m 4*.
 ਅਨਦਰੁਪ [ənədrup] *adj* whose forte is happiness. “ənədrup prəgəɾɪo səbh thanɪ.”–*ram m 5*.
 ਅਨਦਾਇਕ [əndaɪk] *adj* who does not give. “əndaɪk tɪh putr nə pɪt ko bədh kɪyo.”–*cəɾɪtr 266*. 2 the provider of food.
 ਅਨਦਾਈ [əndai] *n* ecstasy, joy, pleasure. “həɾɪ

aradhe ərog əndai.”–*sor m 5*. 2 See ਅੰਨਦਾਤਾ. 3 a non-giver.
 ਅਨਦਿਨ [əndɪn], ਅਨਦਿਨੁ [əndɪnu] *Skt* ਅਨੁਦਿਨ *adv* every day, always, continuously. “əndɪno mohɪ ahi pɪasa.”–*sohɪla. əndɪnusəhsa kəde nə cuke.*–*bɪha var m 3*.
 ਅਨਦੁ [ənədu] See ਅਨੰਦ. “ənədu kəre sasɪ sasɪ səmarə.”–*asa m 5*.
 ਅਨਦ੍ਰਿਸਟ [əndrɪsət] *adj* invisible, unseen.
 ਅਨਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ [əndrɪsətɪ] *Skt* the deluge; ultimate destruction of the universe. “avənu javən drɪsətɪ əndrɪsətɪ.”–*sukhmāni*.
 ਅਨਧਰ [əndhər] *Skt* ਅਨਧਾਰ *adj* without a base, groundless. “əndhər prəmath.”–*dətt*. 2 ਅਨਧਰ which cannot be caught; ungraspable, irresistible. “ɪh bhāt nɪd əndhər subhət.”–*parəs*.
 ਅਨਧਿਕਾਰੀ [ənədhɪkari] *Skt* अनधिकारिन् *adj* who is not entitled or empowered; undeserving, incapable, unfit. 2 dismissed, demoted.
 ਅਨਧਯਾ [ənədhya] *Skt* ਅਨਧਯਾ *n* time not prescribed for studying. In Hinduism, study is prohibited on the first, eighth and fourteenth lunar dates and on moonless and full moon days;¹ “ənədhya jo vɪdya pəre so vadi jəg mahɪ.”–*GPS*.
 ਅਨਨ [ənən] *Skt n* life. 2 movement, dynamism. 3 breath. 4 See ਅਨਨੜ.
 ਅਨਨਪਰ [ənənpər] *Skt* ਅਨਨਯਪਰ *adj* devoted or attached to only one; a monotheist. “gɪan əru dhyan ənənpər.”–*səveye m 4*.
 ਅਨਨਯ [ənəny] *Skt* *adj* not related to ਅਨਯ (other); devoted only to one. 2 engrossed in only one subject, devoted only to one type of thinking.
 ਅਨਨ੍ਯ [ənənvəy] *Skt* unrelated; a literary figure of meaning, wherein there is none to be compared with the one defined; a simile to
¹Many other days and times are also added to them when study is prohibited. See mənusɪmrɪtɪ. Ch. 4, s 102 to 121.

reveal uniqueness where something is compared with itself. “jəhā kərət upmey ko upmeyə upman.”—*ṣivraj. bhūṣan.*

Example:

“kəhɪ rəvɪdas əkəθ kəθa bəhu kəɪ kərije? jesa tu tesa tuhi, kɪa upma dije?”—*bɪla.*

“bhəle əmərɔdas guṇ tere teri upma tuhi bənɪavə.”—*səveye m 3 ke.*

ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹ [ənpəɾh] *Skt* ਅਪਠ *adj* one who does not know how to read; unlettered.

ਅਨਪਾਇਨੀ [ənəpaɪni], **ਅਨਪਾਵਨੀ** [ənəpavəni] *Skt* ਅਨਧਾਇਨ੍ *adj* imperishable, constant, firm. “ənpavni bhəgətɪ nə upji.”—*sar pərmanōd.*

ਅਨਪੇਕ [ənpeksh] See ਅਨਪੇਖ 2.

ਅਨਪੇਖ [ənpekʰ] *adj* unseen, invisible. 2 *Skt* ਅਨਪੇਕ desireless, indifferent.

ਅਨਫੁਰ [ənphur] *adj* without will or resolve, quiet. 2 *n* falsehood, untruth.

ਅਨਬਿਕਤ [ənbɪkət] *Skt* ਅਨਭਿਕ੍ਤ *adj* whose name and form have not been revealed. 2 ਅਨ੍-ਅਵਜਰੁ free from illusion. 3 *n* the Creator, God. “ənbɪkət rəg.”—*dətt.*

ਅਨਬਿੱਧ [ənbɪddh] *Skt* ਅਨਭਿਧ *adj* which cannot be pierced, unbreakable. 2 whose limbs have not been perforated.

ਅਨਬੋਲ [ənbol] *adj* silent, soundless.

ਅਨਬੋਲਤ [ənbolət] *adj* without speaking. “ənbolət meri bɪrthə jani.”—*sar m 5.*

ਅਨਬ੍ਰਣ [ənbrəṇ] *Skt* ਅਬ੍ਰਣ *adj* not split, unpierced, undivided. “ənbrəṇ ənət.”—*japu.*

ਅਨਭਉ [ənbhəu] *adj* fearless. “ənbhəu pədu pavə ap gəvəe.”—*maru solhe m 1.* 2 *n* the Creator, God. “ənbhəu kɪnə nə dekʰɪa, bəragiəre.”—*maru kəbir.* 3 *Skt* ਅਨੁਭਵ, *n* knowledge gained without any guidance. “ənbhəu prəkas.”—*japu.* ‘is self-evident knowledge.’ 4 ਅਨਭ-ਭਯ, fear of the other. “ənbhəu bɪsərɪgəe prəbhū jəɪa.”—*sar ə m 1.*

ਅਨਭਉ ਭਾਉ [ənbhəu bhau] *Skt* ਅਨੁਭਵ ਭਾਵ *n* the light of self-knowledge. 2 the Creator,

Vahguru. “ənbhəu bhau nə dərsə.”—*ram rəvdas.*

ਅਨਭਯ [ənbhəy] *adj* fearless.

ਅਨਭਵ [ənbhəv] See ਅਨੁਭਵ. 2 *adjsans* ਭਵ (birth); which is not born.

ਅਨਭਾ [ənbha] short form for ਅਨਭਯਾਵ. the other thought. “nas hoɪ ənbha bhɪdɛ.”—*GV 10.* ‘Ideas gathered in the other way came to naught.’

ਅਨਭਿਗ [ənbhɪg], ਅਨਭਿਗਯ [ənbhɪgy] *Skt* ਅਨਭਿਗ *adj* not knowing, ignorant.

ਅਨਭਿਜ [ənbhɪj] *adj* not trusting. 2 unrelenting, not pleased. 3 ascetic, alone; detached.

ਅਨਭੂਤ [ənbhut] *adj* not of material elements. 2 See ਅਨੁਭੂਤ.

ਅਨਭੇਵ [ənbhev] See ਅਭੇਵ. “te jan hɛ ənbhev.”—*brəhəm.*

ਅਨਭੈ [ənbhɛ], ਅਨਭੌ [ənbhɔ] See ਅਨਭਉ, ਅਨਭਯ and ਅਨਭਵ. “kərtə hoɪ su ənbhɛ rəhɛ.”—*bher rəvdas.* 2 ਅਨਭ-ਭਯ other fear. “ənbhɛ vɪsre namɪ səmaɪa.”—*gəu m 1.* ‘With the Divine imbibed, vanishes the other fear.’

ਅਨਮਨ [ənmən], ਅਨਮਨਾ [ənməna] *adj* attached to other than the One; fickle-minded. 2 sad, melancholy. “sunke sɪkh ənmən hvə ae.”—*GPS.*

ਅਨਮਾਰਗ [ənmərag] *Skt* ਅਨਮਾਰਗ *n* wrong or false path. 2 ਅਨਭ-ਮਾਰਗ the other route.

ਅਨਮਿਖ [ənmɪkʰ] *Skt* ਅਨਿਮਿਖ *adj* without blinking, with constant stare. 2 *n* a fish. 3 The god who does not blink. 4 Bhai Santokh Singh has also used ənmɪkʰ for time. “tɪh ənmɪkʰ mukʰ bhəi ərunɪa.”—*NP.* ‘Then the face got ruddy, is a transform of blink.’

ਅਨਮੀਲਾ [ənmɪla] *adj* not aligned. See ਅਸਤ ਬਿਅਸਤ.

ਅਨਮੇਖ [ənmekʰ] See ਅਨਮਿਖ.

ਅਨਮੇਵ [ənməv] *adj* ਅਮੇਯ immeasurable. 2 unlimited, boundless. “nanki sunət həkʰət ənməv əg.”—*NP.*

ਅਨਮੋਲ [ənmoːl] *Skt* अमूल्य *adj* priceless, precious. 2 expensive.

ਅਨਮੰਡ [ənmaṅḍ] *adj* undecorated. 2 See ਅਨਿਮੰਡ.

ਅਨਯ [ənəy] *Skt n* against ਨਯ (justice) injustice. “səmās mənīd prəkās nəy, təm ənəy nəsae.”—*GPS*. ‘Light of justice equals that of the sun.’ 2 inauspicious.

ਅਨਰ [ənər] *n* an impotent person. 2 a coward, timid person.

ਅਨਰਸ [ənɾəs] *adj* ਅਨਰ-ਰਸ other taste. “ənrəs cukē hārīɾəs mēnī vāsae.”—*majh ə m* 3. 2 insipid, tasteless. “hōr ənrəs səbh bisre.”—*ənēdu*. 3 renouncer of taste. “dehrəsā vällō ənrəs hōe hēn.”—*bhəgtavli*. 4 *n* antagonism, discord, hostility. 5 a literary defect inhering conflicting qualities; poets have defined five categories of ənrəs: “prətynik nīrəs vīrəs keshəv duhsəddhan patrādusṭ kəbbīṭ bəhu kərhī nə sukəvī bəkhān.”—*rəsīk pīriya*. (a) pretynik is mixing of love, power, pity and horror. (b) nīrəs is expressing love hypocritically. (c) vīrəs is writing about copulation amidst sorrow. (d) mixing up of friendship and hostility is duhsadhən. (e) writing contrary to the context is patrādusṭ. 6 Some poets have mentioned the savour of quiescent peace as an ənrəs. In their opinion quiescence spoils poetics; they therefore uphold only eight rəsas in poetic literature. 7 *Skt* ਅਨੁਰਸ a mixture of two savours. See ਆਨਰਸ.

ਅਨਰਗਲ [ənərgəl] *Skt* अनर्गल *adj* without restraint, unrestrained, free.

ਅਨਰਤ [ənɾət] *adj* without love, loveless, sad. 2 ਅਨਰ-ਰਤ who loves someone else. 3 *Skt* अनृत *n* a lie, an untruth. “əhēmət ənrət kumīṭ hīṭ.”—*kan m* 5. “matvō madyō kunarō ənrətō.”—*kəlki*.

ਅਨਰਥ [ənərəθ] *Skt* अनर्थ *n* a wrong meaning, contrary implication. 2 wealth sinfully

acquired. 3 violence, oppression. “kəɾī kəɾī ənərəθ vīhājhi māɾa.”—*asa m* 5. 4 *part* in vain, futile.

ਅਨਰਾਉ [ənrau] *Skt* अनुराग *n* love, affection, amorous attachment. “nanək kē mənī ṭhu ənrau.”—*sukhmāni*. 2 ਅਨੁਰਾਵ echo, reverberation.

ਅਨਰਾਗ [ənrag] See ਅਨੁਰਾਗ. 2 without love, bereft of love. See ਅਨਰਾਗੀ 2.

ਅਨਰਾਗਾ [ənraga], ਅਨਰਾਗੀ [ənragī] *adj* ਅਨੁਰਾਗੀ lover. “gurmukhī so ənraga.”—*sor m* 1. “surətī sūnī ənragī.”—*gəu kəbir*. “nījghərī bəstəu pəvənu ənragī.”—*sīdhgosəṭī*. 2 ਅਨ (without) ਰਾਗ (love), stoical. “səbh məhī vəsē ətī ənragī.”—*bher m* 3.

ਅਨਰਾਧਾ [ənradhā] *Skt* अनिरुद्ध *adj* unrestrained, headstrong. “jən bīcre ənradhā.”—*sri beni*. 2 See ਅਨੁਰਾਧਾ.

ਅਨਰੁਕਤ [ənrukət] See ਅਨਿਰੁਕਤ.

ਅਨਰੁੱਧ [ənruddh] See ਅਨਿਰੁੱਧ.

ਅਨਰੂਪ [ənrup] *adj* ill-formed, ugly. “rup ənrup moro kəchu nə bicarīo.”—*toḍī m* 5. 2 *Skt* अनुरुप *adj* similar, resembling, like. “dhərənī me səlīl jēsē kup ənrup¹ kē bīmāl jəl chae hē.”—*BGK*. 3 proper, suitable. “jō ənrupīo ṭhākūr mērē hōī rāhi uḥ bat.”—*guj m* 5. 4 concordant. 5 other or different form.

ਅਨਲ [ənəl] *Skt* अनल *n* what never gets satiated; a fire. “əudh ənəl tənū tīn ko mādərū.”—*gəu kəbir*. 2 representing the numeral three because three fires are recognised. See ਤਿੰਨ ਅਗਨੀਆਂ. 3 *Skt* अनिल source of life; wind, air. “ənəl əgəm jēsē ləhərī māīo dādhi.”—*sor rəvdas*. ‘Waves come into being on account of strong wind rising above the ocean.’ 4 *Skt* अलि a bird also called ənəlpəks, supposed always to stay in the sky. Its eggs ripen in the sky during their fall to the earth, and the poults

Traditional scholars use this term for ‘expressing’ as well.

begin flying in the air without ever touching the earth. “ənal əkas pāchi dōlbo kərət hē.”
—*akal*. See ਉਨਕਾ and ਹੁਮਾ.

ਅਨਲਹੱਕ [ənəlhək] *A* انا I am God. “ənəlhək bolyo vīkhiata.”—*NP*. The followers of Vedant philosophy, who like the Sufi saints consider themselves Brahma, make this utterance, See ਸਮਸ ਤਬਰੇਜ਼.

ਅਨਲਪਕ [ənəlpəkʃ], **ਅਨਲਪੰਛੀ** [ənəlpəchi] See ਅਨਲ 4.

ਅਨਲਵਾਉ [ənəlvau] *n* fire-like air, scorching wind. **2** a hot suffocating, sand laden wind of the desert of Arabia, Africa etc. which causes many to parch to death and others to get stranded. *A* انا. “ənəlvau bhərəm bhulai.”—*maru solhe m 3*. **3** fire without life-sustaining oxygen in which man cannot remain alive; carbon dioxide. “ətər lobh bhərəm ənalvau, diva bāle nā sojhi paṭ.”—*asa m 3*.

ਅਨਲੁ [ənəlu] fire. See ਅਨਲ. “mukte gurī ənalu bujhaṭa.”—*ram kəbir*.

ਅਨਵਸਥਾ [ənəvəstha] *Skt* ਅਨਵਸਥਾ: *n* lack of firmness in thought and speech. **2** a blemish of speech wherein the device does not lead to a conclusion, as in. “je ko bujhe hove səcīaru; dhəvle upərī keta bharu? dhərti horu pəre horu horu; tis te bharu tēle kəvəṇu joru?”—*jəpu*.
ਅਨਵਸਥਿਤਿ [ənəvəsthitī] *Skt* ਅਨਵਸਥਿਤਿ *n* vacillation, unsteadiness. **2** lack of support. **3** instability of mind even after meditation. **4** See ਅਨਵਸਥਾ.

ਅਨਵਸਰ [ənəvsər] a literary figure describing the execution of action at the wrong time, rendering it useless.

Example:

“suke sərvarī palī bādhavē,
luṇē khet hāthvarī kərə.
aṭo cor turēt-hī legəṭo,
meri rakhət mughadh phirē.
jīhva bēcən sudh nāhi nīkṣē,

təb re dhərəm ki as kərə.”

—*asa kəbir*.

“jəb ghər mādərī agī ləgani,
kədhī kup kədhē pənīhare.”

—*nəṭ ə m 4*.

ਅਨਵਦਜ [ənəvədy] *Skt* *adj* free from ਅਵਦਜ (defect), appreciable, admirable, praiseworthy. “əjər əmər ənəvədy əbhəkha.”—*NP*.

ਅਨਵਰ [ənəvər] *A* انوار *adj* illuminating, shining, very bright. **2** *Skt* ਅਨ-ਅਵਰ, not inferior, superior.

ਅਨਵਰ ਮਾਨ [ənəvər xan] a ranked holder in the army of the chief Mukhlās Khan. He fought against Guru Hargobind during the battle of Amritsar.

ਅਨਵਰਤਜਨ [ənəvərtjən] See ਅਨਿਵਰਤਿਨ.

ਅਨਵਾਉਣਾ [ənəvaʊṇa] *v* to make available, send for. “ənəvəyo həm ne tis bhāt.”—*GPS*.

2 ਅਨੁਵਾਉਣਾ to get something or someone washed or bathed. “rup sīdhū ənvə.”—*parəs*.

ਅਨਵਾਇਆ [ənəvaɪa] *adj* called for, sent for. **2** ਨੁਵਾਯਾ got bathed, helped in having a bath.

ਅਨਵਾਨ [ənəvan] *A* عنوان a title, heading. **2** a beginning. **3** a preface, foreword.

ਅਨਵਾਰ [ənəvar] *A* انوار plural of ਨੂਰ, light, flashes.

ਅਨਵ੍ਰਣ [ənəvrən]. See ਅਨਬ੍ਰਣ.

ਅਨਾਸ [ənəs] *adj* hopeless, undesired. “ənasə udasi.”—*dətt*. **2** indestructible. “nəmo nəmo ənas ko.” **3** *Skt* without ਨਾਸਾ (nose), noseless.

ਅਨਾਸਉਚ [ənəsəuɕ] See ਅਨਾਸੋਚ.

ਅਨਾਸਨ [ənəsən] *adj* without a seat or position. **2** *Skt* ਅਨਸਨ food.

ਅਨਾਸਿਰ [ənəsɪr] *A* ارض plural of ਉਨਸਰ. the five elements: earth, air, water, fire and ether.

ਅਨਾਸੋਚ [ənəsəɕ] *Skt* ਅਸੋਚ *n* uncleanliness, impurity. “ənasəɕ nama məhā sur sohe.”—*parəs*.

ਅਨਾਹਤ [ənəhət], **ਅਨਾਹਤਿ** [ənəhətī], **ਅਨਾਹਤੁ** [ənəhətu] *adj* not wounded, unhurt. **2** indestructible, deathless. “adī ənil ənadī ənahətī.”

–*jəpu*. **3** *n* one who has not been killed; the Creator, the transcendent One. “*jotɪ sərup ənahət lagi, kəhu həlal kiɪa kia.*”–*prəbha kəbir*.
4 According to Amarkosh it is a piece of cloth that has not been beaten in washing by the washerman. **5** See ਅਨਹਤ ਸ਼ਬਦ.
ਅਨਾਹਾਰ [ənahar], ਅਨਾਹਾਰੀ [ənahari] *Skt* अनाहारिन् *adj* without food, fasting.
ਅਨਾਗਾ [ənaga], ਅਨਾਗੀ [ənagi] *adv* without missing a day or time, regularly, continuously. “*dan dev ənagi sēghər rəccɪa.*”–*cēḍi 3. 2 adj* unprecedented.
ਅਨਾਚਾਰ [ənacar] See ਅਨਚਾਰ.
ਅਨਾਜ [ənaj], ਅਨਾਜੁ [ənaju] *n* foodgrain, corn, cereals, See ਅਨਾਦ. “*ənajʊ məgəu sət si ka.*”–*dhəna dhəna*.
ਅਨਾਤ [ənət] *Skt* आनत *adj* bathed; who has taken a bath. **2** sends for, obtains. **3** something fetched.
ਅਨਾਤਮ [ənətəm] *Skt* अनात्म *adj* soulless, inert. **2** *n* five elements which are different from the soul. **3** without conscience. “*əg hin əbhəg ənatəm.*”–*jəpu*.
ਅਨਾਥ [ənath] *adj* unprotected. **2** indigent, destitute, orphan.
ਅਨਾਥਹਨਾਥ [ənathəhnath] ਅਨਾਥਨਾਥ [ənathnath] *adj* master of all orphans. “*ənathəhnath dəɪal sukhsagər.*”–*sar m 5. 2 n* God who is the master of the orphans. “*pətɪt udharən ənathnath.*”–*gəu thɪti m 5.*
ਅਨਾਥਾਲਾਯ [ənathaləy] *n* a house for the homeless, an orphanage.
ਅਨਾਦ [ənad] *Skt* अनाद *n* God who accepts all. **2** *adj* who eats corn or cooked food. **3** corn, grain, etc. **4** rootless, without a beginning. **5** *n* a four lined *vəṇɪk* stanza, also called *vapi*, organised as *SSS, lSS, S, l*, with pauses after every fourth *vəṇəṇ* (character):
Example:
cəlle baṇ, rukke gəṇ; mətte sur, rətte nəṇ.

ḍhəkke ḍhol, ḍhuki ḍhal; chuṭṭē baṇ, uṭṭhe jval.–*ramav.*

6 *Skt adj* without ਨਾਦ (sound), soundless. **7** *A* *enmity, hostility.*

ਅਨਾਦੱਤ [ənadətt] *n* lack of charity, parsimony, miserliness. “*ɪtə dətt dhayo ənadətt uttə.*”–*parəs.* ‘From here rushed charity, from there came miserliness.’

ਅਨਾਦਰ [ənadər] *n* disrespect, insult, dishonour.
ਅਨਾਦਿ [ənadɪ] *Skt adj* sans beginning ever-existent. “*adi ənil ənadɪ ənahət.*”–*jəpu*.
2 victuals, provisions. “*ənəl ənadɪ kiəu.*”–*səveye m 4 ke.* “*dhən ənadɪ bhukhe kəvəl təhkev.*”–*gōḍ kəbir.* “*devhɪ səbhən ənadɪ.*”–*NP.*

ਅਨਾਮ [ənam] *Skt* अनामन् *adj* nameless. “*ənam he.*”–*jəpu.* “*jəg nam səhəs ənam əho.*”–*NP.*
2 *Skt* अनामज without ਆਮਜ (disease), healthy. “*tən ənam mən anəd he.*”–*NP.* **3** See ਏਨਾਮ.

ਅਨਾਮਯ [ənaməy] *adj* having no disease, healthy. “*əkhɪl ənaməy krɪpa tumari.*”–*GPS.*

ਅਨਾਮਾ [ənama], ਅਨਾਮਿਕਾ [ənamɪka] *Skt* finger next to the little finger which is sinful to name because it was with this finger that Shiv had cut Brahma’s head. At the time of an oblation, a ring of grass is worn on it so that its impurity goes away. “*nɪj ənamɪka te su bəgai.*”–*GPS.* ‘took the ring from Anamika and threw it away.’

ਅਨਾਮੀ [ənami] *adj* nameless. **2** ਅਨਾਮਯ without disease. “*kərhū əvər ko kes ənami.*”–*NP.*
3 prize-winning, fit for the award.

ਅਨਾਮੈ [ənamē] See ਅਨਾਮਯ.

ਅਨਾਯਾਸ [ənayas] *adv* without ਆਯਾਸ (effort), effortlessly. “*ənayas səbh hi bənjat.*”–*GPS.*

ਅਨਾਯੁਧ [ənayudh] *Skt adj* unarmed, without weapons.

ਅਨਾਰ [ənar] *adj* without ਨਾਰ (neck), neckless. **2** *P* *n* a pomegranate, *L* *punica granatum.* A sweet pomegranate heals thirst and sickness

of throat, strengthens semen and is constipative. Seedless pomegranates of Kandhar are the best. Its sour type is used in preparing sauces and condiments. Its rind called ‘naspal’ is used in several medicines.

ਅਨਾਰਦਾਣਾ [ənardaṇa] *n* dried seeds of pomegranate used in sauces and condiments.

ਅਨਾਰਯ [ənarəy] *Skt* अनार्य *n* non-Aryan. **2** a clumsy fellow, a naive person. **3** an uncultured fellow; a rustic.

ਅਨਾਲਕਾ [ənalka] *adj* not a companion. “khāḍīa bhārəm ənal ka.”—*maru solhe m 5*. **2** without sloth.

ਅਨਾਲੋਭ [ənalobh] *n* absence of greed, contentment.

ਅਨਾਲੰਬ [ənaləb] *adj* without a support or a stay. “ənaləb ləkh sis jhukava.”—*GPS*.

ਅਨਾਵਨ [ənavən] *v* to bathe, to have bath. “jəl nīkas pun sīkkh ənavē.”—*GPS*. **2 n** bringing or fetching.

ਅਨਾਵਰਤ [ənavərət] *adj* without ਆਵਰਤ (circling or turning) i.e. not rotating, not turning back, not revolving. “ənavərət birə məhā vərət dhara.”—*parəs*. **2 Skt** अनारवृत not covered, uncovered, open.

ਅਨਾਵ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟਿ [ənavriṣṭi] *n* absence of rain, drought.

ਅਨਾੜੀ [ənari] *adj* who does not know how to feel ਨਾੜੀ (pulse), who is an incompetent physician. **2 Skt** अन-ऐड foolish, unintelligent. “əsət ənari kəde nə bujhe.”—*gəu m 3*.

ਅਨਿ [ənɪ] See ਅਣਿ. **2 Skt** अनज *adj* other. “ənɪ nə upav kərḥā.”—*asa m 5*. ‘not to make any deliberate effort.’ **3** army. “həu mē ənɪ siu ləri mərə.”—*bavən*.

ਅਨਿਆਉ [ənɪāu], ਅਨਿਆਇ [ənɪai] *Skt* अन्याय *n* inequity, injustice. “ta kəṛie je ənɪai ko mərta.”—*bher m 5*. See ਅਨਯਾਯ.

ਅਨਿਆਈ [ənɪai] See ਅਨਯਾਯੀ.

ਅਨਿਆਸ [ənɪas] *Skt* अन्यास *adv* without effort, effortlessly. **2** without ਆਯਾਸ (hard work).

ਅਨਿਆਰਾ [ənɪara], ਅਨਿਆਰੇ [ənɪaro] *adj* pointed. **2** not different, ordinary. **3 n** the crescent moon that has two sharp points on the second day. “bhal bɪrajət hē ənɪaro.”—*cəritr 1*.

ਅਨਿਸੁ [ənɪsɪ] *Skt* *adj* not dear; against desire. **2 n** a loss, harm, an evil omen.

ਅਨਿਕ [ənɪk] *adj* not one; many, several. “ənɪk bhog bɪkhiə ke kərə.”—*sukhmāni*. **2 Skt** कनक *n* gold. “ənɪk kəṭək jese bhulpərə.”—*sor rəvdas*. **3 A** سفر travel, journey. **4** an attack, a charge. “kəri kəri harɪo ənɪk bəhu bhati chod-hɪ kət-hu nahī.”—*gəu m 5*. ‘After launching several attacks on lust, I have met with defeat.’

ਅਨਿਕਤ [ənɪkət] ਅਨੇਕਧਾ *adv* in many ways, of many kinds. “khozəsəḱha ənɪkət pəṭha.”—*dev m 5*. **2 n** plurality, multiplicity.

ਅਨਿਕਧਾ [ənɪkdha] *adv* ਅਨੇਕ *vr* in many ways, by several means.

ਅਨਿਕਮੁਖੀ [ənɪkmukhi] *adj* multi-faced, having several months. **2 n** Sheshnag, a thousand-hooded cobra. **3** Shiv, with five-faces. **4** Ravan, ten-headed. **5** Brahma, four-faced. **6** Kartikeya, six-faced.

ਅਨਿਕਰੰਗੀ [ənɪkrəgi] *n* the Creator, who enacts a multifarious play; the universal form.

ਅਨਿਗ [ənɪg] *adj* many. **2 n** limbless, Kamdev, god of love, Cupid. “sūdər ənɪg bhau kərət phɪrət.”—*sar m 5*.

ਅਨਿਗਭਾਉ [ənɪgbhau] many moods. **2** ਅਨੰਗਭਾਵ the idea of love, See ਨੁਪਰੀ.

ਅਨਿੱਛ [ənɪcch] *adj* sans desire.

ਅਨਿੱਛਿਤ [ənɪcchɪt] *Skt* अनिच्छित *adj* undesired, unwanted.

ਅਨਿਤ [ənɪt], ਅਨਿੰਤ [ənɪt̄], ਅਨਿਤੁ [ənɪtu], ਅਨਿਤੜ [ənɪty] *adj* not perpetual; transitory, momentary. “ənɪt bɪuḥar əcar bɪdhi hinət.”—*kan m 5*. **2** not fixed, unappointed. “ənɪt hē.”—*japu*.

ਅਨਿੰਦ [ənɪd] *n* opposite of ਨਿੰਦਾ; praise,

appreciation. “təj kam krodh ənīd nīda.”
—asa chāt m 5. ‘Forsake lust, rage, praise and vilification.’ 2 *Skt* ਅਨਿੰਦਜ *adj* not fit to be vilified; praiseworthy. “jo ənīd nīd kəri choḍio.”—*guy* m 5.

ਅਨਿਨ [ənɪn], ਅਨਿੰਨ [ənɪn] *Skt* ਅਨਨਜ *adj* not attached to any one; worshipping One only. “das ənɪn mero nɪrup.”—*sar namdev*. See ਅਨੰਨ.

ਅਨਿਪ [ənɪp] *n* chief of ਅਨਿ (army); commander.

ਅਨਿਬੱਧ [ənɪbəddh] *Skt* ਅਨਿਬਧ *adj* untied, unbound. 2 *n* a musical instrument without a metallic or fibre strand tied to different tune-setters.

ਅਨਿਮਿਖ [ənɪmɪkh], ਅਨਿਮੇਖ [ənɪmekh] *Skt* ਅਨਿਮੇਸ *adj* without blinking; staring. 2 *n* a fish. 3 god; it is mentioned in the Purans like Bhagvat that gods do not blink.

ਅਨਿਮੰਡ [ənɪmɪḍ] *adj* adornment of the army, military decoration.

ਅਨਿਯਤ [ənɪyət] *Skt adj* unconfirmed, uncertain. 2 ephemeral. 3 transitory.

ਅਨਿਯਾਰਾ [ənɪyara] See ਅਨਿਆਰਾ.

ਅਨਿਰਖ [ənɪrəkh] *adj* priceless. 2 which cannot be seen or observed. “ənɪrəkh səb uccro.”—*brāhṃ*.

ਅਨਿਰਤ [ənɪrət] *Skt* ਅਨ੍ਰਤ *n* different from truth; falsehood, untruth.

ਅਨਿਰਵਚਨੀ [ənɪrvəcni], ਅਨਿਰਵਚਨੀਯ [ənɪrvəcniy] *Skt* ਅਨਿਰਵਚਨੀਯ *adj* inexpressible, beyond expression. “ləkh-hu ənɪrvəcni ɪhu yāte.”—*GPS*. 2 *n* God.

ਅਨਿਰੁਕਤ [ənɪrukət] *Skt* ਅਨਿਰੁਕੁ *adj* which can't be uttered; unspeakable.

ਅਨਿਰੁੱਧ [ənɪruddh] *Skt* ਅਨਿਰੁਧ *adj* who cannot be stopped; unrestrainable. 2 *n* grandson of Lord Krishan, son of Pradyuman born to Rukmi's daughter, and father of Vajar.

Ban's daughter, Ukha, fell in love with Aniruddh and with the help of her shrewd

friend Chitarlekha, she brought him to her father's town Shonitpur. When Ban heard of this, he sent many warriors to capture Aniruddh but he killed them all. At last Ban somehow imprisoned Aniruddh. At this Krishan, Balram and Pradyuman went to get him released. A fierce battle took place. Ban was a devotee of Shiv whom he called for help. Shiv and Sakand sided with Ban. Lord Krishan wounded Shiv and Sakand was wounded by Garur and Pradyuman. At last on Shiv's request Krishan released Ban, and Aniruddh along with Usha came to their home at Dvarka. “səg ləyo ənɪruddh ko.”—*krɪsən*. See ਰੂਪਾ. 3 a rope to tie animals with. 4 an emissary, envoy. 5 Shiv.

ਅਨਿਲ [ənɪl] *n* air. “ənɪl beɾa hæu khevɪ nə sakəu.”—*bəsət namdev*. 2 gout, paralysis. 3 See ਅਨਲ.

ਅਨਿਲਕੁਮਾਰ [ənɪlkumar] *n* son of the Wind; Hanuman. 2 Bhimsen.

ਅਨਿਲਭੁਕ [ənɪlbhuk] *Skt n* a serpent which lives on air. 2 *adj* who consumes air to remain alive.

ਅਨਿਵਰਤਿਨ [ənɪvərtɪn] *Skt* ਅਨਿਵਰਤਿਨ੍ *adj* who does not turn back, impetuous. “ənɪvərtɪn nɪvəətke.”—*cəɪtr 137*. ‘pushing back the impetuous ones.’

ਅਨੀ [əni] *n* a point, pointed end. 2 army. See ਅਣਿ. “ke ke bəl sūbh ki həni əni.”—*cəḍi 1*.

ਅਨੀਆਲਾ [əniāla] *adj* pointed. “ram bhəgəɪ əniāle tir.”—*gəu kəbir*. See ਅਣਿ.

ਅਨੀਸ [ənis] *adj* who has no ਈਸ (master); orphan. 2 chief of the army; commander-in-chief. 3 soul separated from its Creator.

ਅਨੀਸ਼ੁਰਵਾਦੀ [əniʃɪrvəvadi] *Skt* ਅਨੀਸ਼ੁਰਵਾਦਿਨ੍ *adj* atheist.

ਅਨੀਹ [ənih] *Skt adj* without desire, uncaring.

ਅਨੀਕ [ənik] *Skt n* army. 2 a battle, war. 3 a battlefield.

ਅਨੀਕਨੀ [ənikni], ਅਨੀਕਿਨੀ [ənɪkɪni] *Skt* ਅਨੀਕਿਨੀ

n a blue lotus, lily. **2** an army composed of 2,187 chariots, 2,187 elephants, 6,561 horses and 10,935 foot soldiers. **3** army. “bīcāl bīthar ese bhajgi anikni.”—*cāḍi 1*.

ਅਨੀਤ [ənit] *Skt* ਅਨਿਤੜ *adj* not perpetual; for a brief period. **2** injustice. See ਅਨੀਤਿ. **3** fetched. See ਆਨੀਤ. **4** some other place. See ਅਨੜਤੁ.

ਅਨੀਤਿ [əniti] *n* absence of ਨੀਤਿ; injustice. **2** *adj* ਅਨਿਤੜ not always, for a few days. “jəṭi dhove bəhu dehī aniti.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਅਨੀਤੇ [ənite] *Skt* ਅਨੜਤੁ *adv* at some other place. **2** in evil and falsehood. “gavhī gite citī anite... bīn nave mānī jhuth anite.”—*asa ə m 1*. ‘Reciting hymns, the mind wanders to other places, and is deprived of the Divine.’ **3** See ਅਨੀਤ.

ਅਨੀਰਾਇ ਜੀ [ənīraɪ ji] See ਅਣੀ ਰਾਇ.

ਅਨੀਲ [ənīl], **ਅਨੀਲੁ** [ənīlu] *adj* white, bright. **2** without form or colour. “adī anīlu anadī anahəṭī.”—*jəpu*. **3** beyond count i.e. countless, boundless, uncountable. **4** See ਨੀਲ.

ਅਨੁ [ənu] *n* ਅੰਨ corn, cereals. “ənu dhənu bəhuta upjē.”—*səva m 3*. **2** *Skt prep* when added to words, it carries the sense of after, equal, with, each, repeatedly, etc. as in ਅਨੁਗਾਮੀ (following, succeeding) ਅਨੁਦਿਨ (daily), ਅਨੁਰੂਪ (resembling) etc. **3** See ਅਣੁ.

ਅਨੁਆਚ [ənuar] See ਅਨੁਹਾਰ.

ਅਨੁਸਰਣ [ənusəraṇ] *n* the act of pursuing, conforming. **2** imitation.

ਅਨੁਸ਼ਾਸਨ [ənusāsən] *Skt n* an order. **2** an advice, a precept. **3** thirteenth chapter of Mahabharat.

ਅਨੁਸਾਰ [ənusar] *Skt adj* according to. **2** like, resembling.

ਅਨੁਸਾਰੀ [ənusari] *adj* following. **2** conforming.

ਅਨੁਸੂਤ [ənusut] *adj* diffused, pervasive, See ਅਨੁਸੂਤੁ. “nīj ənusut səbhīn me dekhē.”—*GPS*.

ਅਨੁਸ਼ੁਪ [ənusʰup], **ਅਨੁਸ਼ੁਭ** [ənusʰubh] *n* a *vəṇṇīk* stanza of two lines, each with sixteen characters, that is, four quarter-units of eight

characters, making a total of 32 characters. The fifth and sixth characters of each quarter-unit are *lāghu* and *guru* respectively. The seventh character of the fourth quarter-unit must also be *lāghu*. This poetic form is often used in Sanskrit compositions. It is also called a *ṣalok*. In Sanskrit books there are many metres but while counting, only a stanza of 32 words is taken as a *ṣalok*.

Example:

विज्ञानेनासिना येन त्वज्ञानं नवरङ्गकम्

हन्त्यते नम्यतेऽस्माभिः समोविन्दहरि गुरुः

—*guru nanək sətotr rətnakər*.

kijē man nə bhulke, vīdyā rup dhənadī ko, dhāro prem sūṣilta gurumət dhəro cit.

ਅਨੁਸ਼ਾਨ [ənusʰan] *Skt n* commencement of work. **2** recitation of magical incantations in accordance with the prescribed procedure. **3** the idea of performing religious deeds.

ਅਨੁਸ਼ੁ [ənusʰən] *Skt* अनुष्ण *adj* not hot; cold.

ਅਨੁਸ਼ੁਤ [ənusʰut] *Skt adj* sewn, stitched. **2** all-pervasive.

ਅਨੁਸ਼ਾਰ [ənusʰar] *Skt n* a vowel pronounced in conjunction with some nasal symbol like *bīdi* and *ṭippi*. It nasalizes the vowel as in *sāt mähāt*, *jətu*, *tətr* etc.

ਅਨੁਹਰ [ənuhər] See ਅਨੁਹਰਣ and ਅਨੁਹਾਰ. “kərhī krīty nər ənuhər hoi.”—*GPS*.

ਅਨੁਹਰਣ [ənuhəraṇ] *Skt n* copying, imitation.

ਅਨੁਹਾਰ [ənuhar] *adj* similar, equal. “sənmukh devī ke gəyo sələbh dip ənuhar.”—*cāḍi 1*. **2** *n* a form, shape. **3** resemblance.

ਅਨੁਕਤ [ənukət] *Skt* अनुकृत *adj* unsaid, unspoken. “ənukət prəbha he.”—*jəpu*.

ਅਨੁਕਰਣ [ənukəraṇ] *Skt n* an imitation. **2** an act performed in conformity with another. **3** pursuit of a law-suit. **4** a word formed with sound as its basis, onomatopoeia as ਘੜੰਮ, ਧੜੰਮ, ਚੀਂ ਚੀਂ.

ਅਨੁਕੂਲ [ənukul] *Skt adj* who helps a drowning

person like a shore or the bank (kul); a helper. 2 conforming. 3 benefactor. 4 who gives support.

ਅਨੁਕੂਲਤਾ [ənukulta] *n* conformity, concord, See ਅਨੁਕੂਲ.

ਅਨੁਕੂਲਾ [ənukula] *n* a ਵਰ੍ਹਾੜਿਕ metre also known as ਮਕਤਿਕਮਲਾ. It has four lines, each line being organised as : Sll,SSl,III,S,S with pauses at the fifth character and the sixth character thereafter.

Example:

ṣri guru sevo, jənəm sudharo,
kaməṃu hōmē, mən nəhī dharo,
aləs tyago, kīrət kəmao,
hve upkari, jəg sukh pao.

ਅਨੁਕੰਪਾ [ənukəpa] *Skt* अनुकम्पा *n* the act of trembling on account of another's distress; pity, kindness. "mujh pər nīj ənukəpa dharhu." —*NP*.

ਅਨੁਕੰਪੈਨਾ [ənukəpena] *adj* abode of kindness; compassion, beneficence. "sun ṣronən bəna ənukəpena bani bhəni rəsāl." —*NP*.

ਅਨੁਕੁ [ənukt] See ਅਨੁਕਤ.

ਅਨੁਕੁਨਿਮਿੱਤਾ [ənuknīmīttā] See ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ੋਕਿ. (c)

ਅਨੁਕ੍ਰਮ [ənukrəm] *Skt n* succession, order.

ਅਨੁਕ੍ਰਮਣਿਕਾ [ənukrəṃṇīka] *Skt n* a serial list or table of contents, index.

ਅਨੁਖੰਗ [ənukhəṅg] *Skt* अनुखंग *n* compassion, beneficence. 2 connection, bond. 3 the process of bringing words from one line to another as in Guru Amardas's compositions in order to complete the sense. "cəhu jug məhī ēmrītu saci baṇi, sīdh sadhīk tərś-hī səbh lōī; pure bhagī pərapəṭī hōī." —*dhəna m 3*. Here the word ēmrīt of the first line has to be brought into the third line too, in order to complete the meaning of that line. This is ənuṣəṅg.

ਅਨੁਗ [ənug] *Skt adj* अनु (behind) ग (moving), follower. 2 a servant, footman, dependent. "ənug apne ko əbhədan dati." —*chəkke*.

ਅਨੁਗਨੀ [ənugəni] *Skt* army, which is composed of followers and servants.—*sənama*.

ਅਨੁਗਾਮੀ [ənugami] *Skt* अनुगामिन् a follower. 2 an employee, a servant, slave.

ਅਨੁਗੁਣ [ənugun] a figure of speech in which the company enhances the merit of the companion.

Example:

sadhō ! īh mən gəhīo nə jai,
cēcəl trīsa səṅ bəsət hē,
yate thīr nā rəhai.—*gəu m 9*.

bəīhari guru apne dīuharī sədvar,
jīnī maṅəs te devte kie kərət nə lagi var.

—*var asa*.

manəs jənəm əmol hē, hōī əmol sadhusəṅ pae.

—*BG*

ਅਨੁਗਾ [ənugya] *Skt* अनुज्ञा *n* an order, a command. 2 a figure of speech involving a description of one finding virtue in a matter popularly considered bad.

Example:

bhəli suhavi chapri jamhī gun gae, ...
ənədu gəribi sadh səṅī jītu prəbhū cīt ae, ...
pisənu pisī oḍhī kamri sukh mənū sətokhae, ...
nəṅən phīrət rəṅī ek kē ohu sobha pae.

—*suhi m 5*.

jetək kanən ke dukh hē,

səbh se sukh kē tən pē ənumano.—*ramav*.

bhai ləddhe kəhyo suno premi mere gurubhai!
kəl həm ramdasपुरी vīkhe javēge,
kala mukh kərke səvar hōī gədhe pər,
səṭta bəlvəḍ ko gunah bəṣavēge.

ਅਨੁਗ੍ਰਹ [ənugrəh], **ਅਨੁਗ੍ਰਹਿ** [ənugrəhī], **ਅਨੁਗ੍ਰਹੁ** [ənugrəhu] *Skt* अनुग्रह *n* kindness, mercy. "bhəīo ənugrəhu prəsādī sətəṅ kē." —*sor m 5*.

ਅਨੁਚਰ [ənucər] *Skt n* a follower. 2 a servant, an attendant.

ਅਨੁਚਰਣੀ [ənucəṛṇī] *n* an army, that has a collection of servants.—*sənama*. 2 *adj* following one's commander.

ਅਨੁਚਿਤ [ənucɪt] *Skt adj* improper, unbecoming.

ਅਨੁਜ [ənʊj] *Skt n* younger brother. “jivət ənuj nam tɪh lalɜ.”—*NP*. 2 born later. “rəhu ənuj adɪ pəd dije.” ‘wood got from a tree, and a gun or musket made from it.’

ਅਨੁਜਾ [ənʊja] *Skt n* younger sister, born later.

ਅਨੁੱਤਮ [ənuttəm] *Skt adj* not good. 2 having none better than itself, the best.

ਅਨੁਦੱਤ [ənudatt] *Skt* अनुदात्त *adj* ਅਨ-ਉਦੱਤ inferior, of no consequence, worthless. 2 low tone, abated voice.

ਅਨੁਦਿਨ [ənudin] *Skt adv* each day, daily, always.

ਅਨੁਨਾਸਿਕ [ənunasɪk] *Skt adj* nasal sounds ɳ, ɲ, ɳ, n, m.

ਅਨੁਨਾਦ [ənunad] *Skt n* an echo, a resonance, reverberation.

ਅਨੁਪਸਿਥਿਤਿ [ənupəsthɪtɪ] *Skt n* absence.

ਅਨੁਪੱਤਿ [ənup pəttɪ] *Skt n* tactlessness, irrationality, deviousness. 2 impropriety. 3 inability. 4 non-achievement.

ਅਨੁਪਮ [ənupəm] *Skt adj* matchless, incomparable.

ਅਨੁਪਲਬਧਿ [ənupləbədhi] *Skt* अनुपलब्धि *n* non-achievement, non-attainment. 2 knowledge of non-existence, for example, to know that a horse is not an elephant, is in fact non-knowing.

ਅਨੁਪਾਨ [ənupan] *Skt n* something gulped to take medicine, as water with a tablet. 2 water, etc. taken after food.

ਅਨੁਪਾਰ [ənupar] short form for ਅਨੁਪਮ.

ਅਨੁਪਾਰੀ [ənupari] *adj* possessing matchless beauty.

ਅਨੁਪ੍ਰਾਸ [ənupras] a figure of speech, drawing its charm from the sameness of sound in words, is called alliteration or assonance. This is also called pədmətri and vərəṅ mətri. Scholar have recognized five types of ənupras: chek, vrɪttɪ, ʃrutɪ, laʃ and əty.

(a) When a sound repeatedly appears in the middle or beginning of words, it is called chekanupras.

Examples:

gave ko vɪdya vɪkham vicaru.—*jəpu*.

kucɪl kərupɪ kunarɪ kuləkhni

pɪrka səhəju nə janɪa.—*sar m l*.

chətrdhari chətripətɪ chelrup chɪttɪnath,

chonikər chayabər chətripətɪ gaie.—*gyan*.

pərəmpurəkh pərmesur svami pavən pəun əhari—*həzare 10*.

chəlrupi cheli səda chəki rəhɪt chɪttɪ mahɪ əchəl chələt chɪttɪ pətɪn ko chəli kən te jahɪ ?

—*cəritr 70*.

(b) If the same sound appears repeatedly at the end of words in the same line or stanza, it is called vrɪtyənupras:

Example:

dərsən pərsən sərsən hərsən

rəgɪ rəgi kərtari re.—*asa m 5*.

namu dhɪai səda səkhai səhəj subhai govɪda,

gəṅɪt mɪʃai cuki dhai kəde nə vɪapə mənɔɪda.

—*asa chət m 5*.

nam kam bɪhin pəkhət dham hū nəhɪ jahɪ.

—*jəpu*.

kəhū devtan ke dɪvan me vɪrajman,

kəhū danvan ko gumanmətɪ det ho.—*əkal*.

kahū ko tənəya hē nə mēya jāke bhēya kou,

choni hū ke chēya choḍ kasō prɪttɪ laie.—*gyan*.

(c) Sounds articulated at the same place (dental, labial part of body) appearing in the same line constitute ʃrutyənupras.

Example:

tɪthe ghəɾie sura sɪdha ki sudhɪ.—*jəpu*.

In this line t, th, s, dh, are all dental.

(d) The same words carrying different meanings according to their position in a line they figure in, form laʃanupras.

Example:

gave ko taṅu hovē kɪsē taṅu.—*jəpu*.

The meaning of this verse depends on where the pause is placed in the text, that is, whether the pause precedes the first *taṇu* or follows it. In the sentence “*jao mət ṭhəhɪro ɪhā.*” the sense conveyed depends upon whether the pause is after *jao* or after *mət*. In the first case it will be ‘go, do not stop here’ but in the second case it will be ‘do not go, stop here.’

(e) The fifth type of *ənuṇpras* is what rhyme is in English. Here it is named *əṭyanuṇpras*. Poets have imagined six forms of this rhyme.

(1) In *sərvāty ənuṇpras* the last syllable of each line rhymes.

Example:

əmɪt tej jəg jotɪ prəkasi,
adɪ əched əbhe əvɪnasi,
pəram tət pərmarth vɪkasi,
adɪ sərup əkhəḍ uɖasi—*gyan.*

(2) *səmāty vɪkhamāty ənuṇpras* is where odd and even lines rhyme:

Example:

guṇ mud mēgəl mul,
səbh karəy ko sɪdh kərət;
əvguṇ gəho nə bhul,
sukh səpətɪ ko jo hərət.

(3) In *səmāty ənuṇpras*, even lines rhyme but not the odd ones.

Example:

īdran īdr,
balan bal,
rəkan rək,
kalan kal.—*japu.*

(4) In *vɪkhamāty ənuṇpras*, odd lines rhyme but not the even ones.

Example:

salahi salahɪ,
eti surətɪ nə paia,
nədia əte vah,
pəvhɪ səmūdɪ nə jaṇiəhɪ.—*jəpu.*

(5) In *səmvɪkhamāty ənuṇpras*, the first line rhymes with the second and the third with the fourth.

Example:

gun gən udar,
məhɪma əpar,
asən əbhəg,
upmā ənəg.—*japu.*

(6) Where the last words of all the lines are of different quantities, and none of them rhymes, it is *bhɪntukāty ənuṇpras*.

Example:

kɪto kal bityo bhəe ramrajə,
səbe sətɪru jite məha juddhmali,
phɪɪyo chəkr carō dɪṣa mēddh ramō,
bhəyo nam tāte mēhā cəkrvərti.

—*ramav.*

ਅਨੁਬੰਧ [ənubədh] *Skt* अनुबन्ध *n* relation, connection, contact, affinity. **2** the contents of the texts which relate to the reader as title, subject, relation and purpose. “*ɪm carō ənubədh ko gyan rɪde jəb hoɪ.*”—*GPS.*

ਅਨੁਭਵ [ənubhəv] *Skt* *n* knowledge evolved without formal instruction or education. **2** cognizable knowledge. **3** knowledge not indefinite. **4** a four-lined *gəṇɪk* metre also known as *əkra*, *əṇka*, *ənhəd*, *ṣṣɪvədna*, *cəḍrəsa* and *mədhur-dhunɪ*. It is arranged as III, ISS.

Example:

ənhəd bəjje, dhunɪ ghən ləjje,
ghəṇhəṇ ghorə, jəṇu bəṇ morə.—*surəj.*

ਅਨੁਭਾਵ [ənubhav] *Skt* *n* an effect. **2** a brief revelation of pleasure through the gestures of eyes and eyebrows.

ਅਨੁਭੂਤ [ənubhut] *Skt* *adj* felt; known through practical experience. **2** tested. **3** known.

ਅਨੁਮਤਿ [ənumətɪ] *Skt* *n* an agreement, a consensus. **2** a permission. **3** according to Vishnu Puran, daughter of Angira and wife of the moon.

ਅਨੁਮਾਨ [ənuman] *Skt n* an estimate, a conjecture, guess, speculation. **2** See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ.

ਅਨੁਮੋਦਨ [ənumodən] *Skt n* a confirmation, an approval. **2** expression of satisfaction or delight. **3** indulgence. “ənumodən nēdən mat kərə.”—*GPS*.

ਅਨੁਮੰਤਿ [ənumānti] *Skt* अनुमन्तु *adj* expressing approval or agreement.

ਅਨੁਯਾਈ [ənuyai], **ਅਨੁਯਾਯੀ** [ənuyai] *Skt* अनुयायिन् *adj* who follow. **2** servant, attendant.

ਅਨੁਰਕਤ [ənurəkət] *Skt* अनुरक्त *adj* immersed in love; enamoured. **2** dyed in red colour. **3** beloved.

ਅਨੁਰਾਉ [ənurau] love. See ਅਨਰਾਉ. **2** *Skt* अनुराव *n* resonance, a reverberation, an echo.

ਅਨੁਰਾਗ [ənurag] *Skt n* love. affection, attachment. **2** reciprocated love.

ਅਨੁਰਾਗੀ [ənuragi] *Skt* अनुरागिन् *adj* who loves. **2** a reciprocator of love.

ਅਨੁਰਾਧਾ [ənuradha] *Skt n* seventeenth of the twenty seven lunar mansions. According to Hinduism, travelling or doing charitable deeds in this period is auspicious.

ਅਨੁਰੁ [ənurū] *Skt* अनुरु *n* charioteer of the sun who has no thighs (ur). See ਅਰੁਣ.

ਅਨੁਰੂਪ [ənurup] *Skt adj* resembling, like, congruous. **2** suitable, appropriate. See ਅਨਰੂਪ.

ਅਨੁਰੋਧ [ənurōdh] *Skt n* an obstruction, an impediment. **2** obduracy. **3** impulse, impetus.

ਅਨੁਲੋਮ [ənulom] *Skt n* descent. **2** See ਦਸਅਠ ਵਰਣ.

ਅਨੁਲੋਮਜ [ənuloməj] *Skt* See ਦਸਅਠ ਵਰਣ.

ਅਨੁਵਾਕ [ənuvak] *Skt n* part of a book, a section, a chapter. **2** a sentence formed to express the idea of another. **3** repetition of words uttered by the teacher. “pədhē ənuvak jese padha so pədhavəi.”—*NP*.

ਅਨੁਵਾਦ [ənuvad] *Skt n* translation. **2** a revision, repetition, an iteration. **3** denigration, vilification.

ਅਨੁਵਾਦੀ [ənuvadi] in music, a note that iterates the sāvadi note, as the fifth one in bilaval measure. See ਸੰਵਾਦੀ. **2** *adj* who repeats another's utterance.

ਅਨੁਠਾ [ənuṭha] *adj* strange; of a new kind; wonderful.

ਅਨੁਢਾ [ənuḍha] *Skt n* a maiden; a virgin; a woman who has not been married yet.

ਅਨੁਪ [ənuṭp] *Skt n* a region with a lot of water. **2** a buffalo. **3** *adj* unequalled, incomparable, inimitable. “ṭi the ghāṛṭi ghāṛie bəhutu ənuṭp.”—*jəpu*.

ਅਨੁਪ ਸ਼ਹਰ [ənuṭp ṣəhər] a sub-divisional town in district Bulandshahar of the United Provinces, 25 miles east of the city. It was founded by Raja Anup Rai during the reign of emperor Jahangir. Guru Har Rai's father-in-law, Daya Ram, was a resident of Anup Shahar.

ਅਨੁਪ ਨਰਾਜ ਛੰਦ [ənuṭp nəraj chāḍ] *n* a poetic metre not different from nəraj chāḍ because this metre has sixteen characters per line organised as |S|, S|S,|S|, S|S, |S|, S, in ləghu and guru order. In Dasam Granth the term ənuṭp has been added because of this affiliation.

Example:

gəjə gəje həyə həle həlahəli həlohələ,
bəbəjj sīdhre surə chuṭət baṇ kevlə,
pəpəkk pəkkhre ture bhəbhəkk ghay nīrmələ,
pəlōtth lōtth bīṭthuri əməṭṭh jōtth utthələ.

—ramav.

ਅਨੁਪਮ [ənuṭpəm] See ਅਨੁਪਮ.

ਅਨੁਪਾਛ [ənuṭpach] *adj* ਅਨੁਪਮ-ਅਭਿ, matchless eyes. “sohət ənuṭpach.”—*kəlki*.

ਅਨੁਪਾਨ [ənuṭpan] See ਅਨੁਪਾਨ.

ਅਨੁਪਿਆ [ənuṭpia] *adj* unequalled, having matchless excellence. “cəkrpāṇi dərəsī ənuṭpia.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਅਨੁਪੁ [ənuṭpu] See ਅਨੁਪੁ.

ਅਨੁਪੇਰਾ [ənuṭpera] *adj* possessing matchless

excellence. “rāg anupere.”—*kan m 5*.

ਅਨੁਪੈਰੈ [anupere] See ਅਨੁਪੈਰਾ.

ਅਨੁਰੁ [anuru] See ਅਨੁਰੁ.

ਅਨੇਸ [anes] *adj* ਅਨੀਕ-ਈਸ army commander. “rāce car anesō.”—*cāḍi 2*. ‘appointed four army commanders.’

ਅਨੇਹ [aneh] *adj* without affection, indifferent. *Skt* असनेह.

ਅਨੇਹਾ [aneha] *adj* similar to this. **2** *Dg n* time, occasion.

ਅਨੇਕ [anek] *Skt adj* not one, more than one, many, several. “anek upav kəri gur karəṅṅ.”—*suhī ə m 4*.

ਅਨੇਕਤਾ [anekta] *Skt n* plurality, multiplicity, variety, abundance.

ਅਨੇਕਦਾ [anekda] *Skt adv* many times, often. “anekda nīvavət hē sis ko.”—*akal*.

ਅਨੇਕਧਾ [anekdha] *Skt adv* in many ways, by various means.

ਅਨੇਕਧ [anekəp] See ਅਨੇਕਧ.

ਅਨੇਕ ਵਕ੍ਰਾ [anek vakra] See ਕੁਬਜਾ.

ਅਨੇਤ [anet], **ਅਨੇਤਾ** [aneta] See ਅਨਿਤਤ. **2** *Skt* अनियत *adj* without certainty. “bəhu bīdhī joni phīrət aneta.”—*maru m 5*. **3** irresolutely. “jo kīchu kino sou aneta.”—*sukhmāni*. **4** See ਆਨੀਤ.

ਅਨੇਰਾ [anera] *n* darkness, confusion. “dujebhāi anera.”—*majh ə m 3*.

ਅਨੈ [anē] lack of ਨਯ (ethics), absence of virtue.

ਅਨੈਸ [anes], **ਅਨੈਸਾ** [anesa] *adj* painful. “chəri khəges hve aneso bol hō səhō.”—*krīsən*. **2** ਅਨਾਯਾਸ without effort. “par bhāi pət phar anese.”—*cāḍi 1*.

ਅਨੈਕਤ [aneky] *Skt n* absence of unity, disunity, discord.

ਅਨੋਖਾ [anokha] See ਅਣੋਖਾ.

ਅਨੋਚਿਤ [anocit] *adj* improper, inappropriate, inept. “vak anocit mēju bəkhane.”—*NP*.

ਅਨੋਜ [anoj] *adj* without ਓਜ (strength); weak. “jiv anoj jāi jīh jāi.”—*NP*. **2** See ਅਨੁਜ.

ਅਨੋਪਮ [anopəm], **ਅਨੋਪਿਮ** [anopim] *Skt* अनुपम *adj* unequalled. “pərmadī purəkha mānopimō.”—*gūj jēdev*. ‘pəram adī purkhō anopmō.’

ਅਨੰਗ [anəṅg] *Skt* अनङ्ग *n* one who does not have a body, Kamdev (Cupid). There is a story in the Puraṅs that once Shiv was troubled by lust (kam), and in anger Mahadev burnt him to ashes. **2** *adj* bodiless. “əṅg te hoī anəṅg kīn?”—*ramav*. ‘Why not one to give up the body?’ **3** ਵਿਦੇਹ free from pride of the body. “dhənukh dhəryo lē bhəvən me raja jənək anəṅg.”—*ramcādrīka*. **4** *n* the sky. **5** mind. **6** soul.

ਅਨੰਗਸ਼ੇਖਰ [anəṅgshəkhər] *n* a vərṅṅik metre also known as māhanərəc. It comprises four lines and each line has thirty two characters, in ləghu and guru order, with pauses after every eight characters organised as ISI, SIS, ISI, SIS, ISI, SIS, ISI, SIS, ISI, SIS, I, S.

Example:

guru gobīd sīgh ko nāmo su hath jorke
kuṣṭru tej tor jāhī palīo hīdan ko,
krīpalu sis hath de su kiṭ te kīye mriṅṅēdr
īdrap laj pekh nath ki kəman ko,
bhujā bhujəgraj si vīraj sis keṣ
cād ṣyamta nə hoy to mukharbīd san ko,
əpar dukh ṭarke nīvarke kəleṣ das
vas to vīkūṭh tej purīo jəhan ko.

—*adhyatəm ramayəṅ* by bhāī gulab sīgh.

ਅਨੰਗਪਾਲ [anəṅgpāl] See ਅਨੰਦਪਾਲ and ਜਯਪਾਲ. **2** Balram or Balbhadr who brought up Anang (Pradyuman) (Lord Krishan’s eldest son).

ਅਨੰਗਚਿਪੁ [anəṅgripu], **ਅਨੰਗਾਰਿ** [anəṅgarī] *n* enemy of Anang (lust); Shiv, Rudar.

ਅਨੰਗੀ [anəṅgi] *Skt* अनङ्गिन् *adj* without limbs, bodiless. “anəṅgi aname.”—*japu*. **2** *n* Cupid. **3** formless; the unmanifest Creator.

ਅਨੰਤ [anənt] *adj* endless, boundless. “īksu te hoīo anənta.”—*majh ə m 5*. **2** *n* the Creator. **3** the sky. **4** Sheshnag. **5** Balbhadr, regarded

as the incarnation of Shesh and is therefore known as *ənōt*. “*ənōt ke upər kop cəlayo.*” –*krīṣaṇ*. **6** an ornament worn on the arm by Hindus on the 14th of the bright half of the lunar month of Bhadon believing it to be the image of Sheshnag.

ਅਨੰਤਸ਼ੀਸ਼ੀ [ənōtʃiʃa] many-headed Sheshnag. **2** one with a stupendous body, God.

ਅਨੰਤਤਰੰਗੀ [ənōt tərəŋgi] the ocean. **2** the Creator whose waves are endless. See **ਅਨੰਤਤਰੰਗੀ**. **3** a man in whose mind countless ideas arise. “*ənōt tərəŋgi dukh maṭa.*” –*gəu m 4*.

ਅਨੰਤਤੁਕਾ [ənōt tuka] a metre of diverse rhymes; blank verse. This metre has no specific class, any composition where end-words of two or more lines do not rhyme forms blank verse, as for example Ramavatar *səvəya* and *bhujōg prəyat* are in blank verse.

Example:

ros bhəryo təj hoʃ nīṣacər
sri rəghuraj ko ghaṭ prəhare,
joʃ vədo kər koʃlīʃə
ədhbic-hī te sər kaʃ utare,
pher bədo kər ros dīvardən
dhaṭpərə kəpī pūj səghare,
pəʃtīṣ loh-həthi pərsə gər lə
jəbuvə jəmdaṛh cəlavē.
kīto kal bityo bhəe ramrajə.
səbə ʃətru jīte məhā juddhmali,
phīryo cəkr carō dīʃa məddh ramə,
bhəyo nam tāte məhā cəkrvərti.

2 See **ਸਿਰਖੰਡੀ**. **3** In Sanskrit literature there are many multi-rhymed compositions as rhymed poetry is seldom found there. See the following *bhujōg prəyat* and *toʃək stanzas*:

कृता येन सेवा गुरोर्मोद हेतु । स्ततश्चैव लब्धं निजानन्द रूपम् ।
ददौ शिष्य संघाय नामोपदेशं । नमामि प्रसन्नं गुरुं रामदासम् ।।

अमरं गुरुदेव महं सततं । प्रणमामि निरंतर मेकरसम् ।

गुरु पाद सरोज विशेष रतिं । हरि देव कृपायतनं विमलम् ।।

–*guru nanək sətotr rətnakər*.

4 There are also in Guru Granth Sahib unrhymed verses which have no rhymed endings:

ruʃo mənʊ həriṛəgo loʃe,
gali həriṇihu nə hoṭ,
həu dhuḍhedi dərsən karəṇī,
bithi bithi pekḥā,
gurmīlī bhərəmʊ gəvaṭa he,
ṭh budhī pai mē sadhu kənhu,
lekhu ṭkḥīo dhuri mathe.
ṭh bīdhī nanək həri nēṇ əloi.–*toḍi m 5*.

5 See **ਚਉਬੋਲੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 2**.

ਅਨੰਤਰ [ənōtər] *Skt* अनन्तर *adv* after this, subsequently. **2** without break, continuously.

ਅਨੰਤਾ [ənōta] vocative: ‘he *ənōt*.’ “*jəu pē hām nə pap kərəta, əhe ənōta.*” –*sri rəvdas*. **2** *Skt* अनन्ता *n* the endless One! **3** the earth. **4** soft grass, commonly used as fodder, *L* panicum dactylon. **5** a medicinal creeper, *L* Manispermum glabrum. **6** the only son of Kakko Vadhaṇ, Khatri, a disciple of Guru Hargobind, who was a great warrior and died fighting in the battle of Amritsar.

ਅਨੰਤਾਸਤ੍ਰ [ənōtastr] innumerable weapons. “*ənōtastr chuṭṭe.*” –*cəḍi 2*.

ਅਨੰਤੀ ਮਾਤਾ [ənōti mata] daughter of Rama Sill, a khatri of Vatala in Gurdaspur district and Mata Sukhdevi. She was married to Baba Guruditta on 21 Vaisakh Sammat 1681. She gave birth to Baba Dhirmal and Guru Har Rai. Her shortname was Natti. Many writers have named her as Nihal Kaur.

ਅਨੰਦ [ənəd] *Skt* आनन्द *n* happiness, joy, delight. “*mīṭṭa sog məhā ənəd thia.*” –*asa m 5*. **2** Guru Amardas’s composition in Ramkali measure which he composed in Sammat 1611 on the occasion of the birth of Baba Mohri’s son. Mohri was the Guru’s younger son. **3** Guru Amar Dev’s grandson. He was a man of great

spiritual eminence. Guru Hargobind sent a special palanquin to bring him to Kiratpur. That palanquin is now at Goindval. 4 In Sikhism marriage ceremony is also called ਐਨੈਦ. “bina ਐਨੈਦ biah ke bhogte pār ki joi... mera sikh nā soi.”—*rātanmal*. This baṇi is also recited on other auspicious occasions, as it was recited at the birth of Guru Hargobind. “gurubaṇi sākhi ਐਨੈਦ gawe.”—*asa m 5*. See ਆਨੰਦ 4. 5 *Skt* अनन्द *adj* without happiness.

ਅਨੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ [ənəɖ sɪŋh] an ardent devotee of Guru Gobind Singh. He was a great spiritual scholar as well as brave fighter. He attained martyrdom at Chamkaur.

ਅਨੰਦਘਨ [ənəɖgħən] See ਆਨੰਦ ਘਨ.

ਅਨੰਦਪਾਲ [ənəɖpəl] son of Raja Jaipal I of Lahore. He died in or about 1013 AD. Historians have also named him Anangpal.

ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ [ənəɖpur] See ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ. 2 a village under police station Bassi in tehsil Sirhind of Patiala state. In a low-lying place in the interior of this village, there is a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Teg Bahadur.

Because of its low lying area, rain water accumulates here. It gets an annual cash grant of Rs. 70 from the state. Its priest is a baptised Sikh.

It is 9 miles northeast of Sirhind railway station. There is a metalled road 5 miles long upto Bassi; beyond that there is a unmetalled four miles path. Village Kalaur is near by. So the two villages collectively are known as Anandpur Kalaur.

ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਕਲੌੜ [ənəɖpur kəlɔɖ] See ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ 2.

ਅਨੰਦਮੈ [ənəɖmɛ] ਆਨੰਦਮਯਾ abounding in happiness. “ve pārvahu ਐਨੈਦਮੈ.”—*asa m 5*.

ਅਨੰਦ ਵਿਆਹ [ənəɖ vɪah] See ਅਨੰਦ 4 and ਆਨੰਦ 4.

ਅਨੰਦੀ [ənəɖdi] *Skt* आनन्दिन् *adj* happy, pleased. “vər pāṭa purəkh ਐਨੈਦੀ.”—*sri chāt m 4*.

ਅਨੰਦੁ [ənəɖdu] See ਅਨੰਦ. “ənəɖdu bhāṭa sukhu

pāṭa.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਅਨੰਨ [ənəɳ] one who does not acknowledge any other person. See ਅਨਨਜ. “besno ਐਨਨ brəhmən saligram seva.”—*BGK*. “sikh ਐਨਨ pəɖɪt dɪkh ese. grəh tɪthɪ var nə jānē kēse, ek bhārosa prəbhū ka pae, tyag ləgən ərdas kərae.”—*GV 6*.

ਅਨੰਨਤਾ [ənəɳta] *Skt* अनन्यता *n* disbelief in any other relationship; monotheism.

ਅਨੰਨਿ [ənəɳɪ] See ਅਨਨਜ. “hoɪ ਐਨਨਿ mənəhəθ ki dɪɪṭa.”—*guj m 5*. ‘being a monothiest with firmness of mental resolve.’

ਅਨੰਨਿਭਗਉਤੀ [ənəɳɪbhəgəuti] *adj* worshipping only one deity. “koi kəhɪtəu ਐਨਨਿਭਗਉਤੀ.”—*ram ə m 5*. 2 ਅਨਨਭਗਉਤਿ worship of the only One.

ਅਨੰਭਉ [ənəɳbhəu] *adj* fearless, unafraid. “pəɳəm dukh nɪvar əpār ਐਨੰਭਉ.”—*səveye m 5 ke*.

ਅਨੁ [ənh] *Skt* अह्न *n* a day.

ਅਨੁਰਾਤਾ [ənhɾatā] a feeling that it is night-time during the day. 2 night-blindness, nyctalopia. See ਅੰਧਰਾਤਾ.

ਅਨੁਾ [ənhə] *adj* blind, without eyesight.

ਅਨੁਾਨਾ [ənhana], **ਅਨੁਾਵਨ** [ənhavən] *v* to bathe, take a bath. “əvədh ənhəe kəhā tɪlək ləgae kəhā.”—*həsrām*.

ਅਨੁੇਰਾ [ənhera] darkness. See ਅਨੇਰਾ.

ਅੰਨ [ənn] *Skt* अन्न *n* food, victuals. 2 corn, grains.

3 God whose energy imparts life to the creatures. 4 the sun. 5 breath. 6 eatables.

ਅਨਜ [əny] *Skt adj* other, second. 2 stranger, unfamiliar. 3 different, separate, apart.

ਅਨਜਤੁ [ənyətɾ] *Skt part* at another place, elsewhere.

ਅਨਜਥਾ [ənyəθə] *Skt adj* opposite, against. 2 false, illusory. 3 part otherwise, or.

ਅਨਜਾਉ [ənyəu], **ਅਨਜਾਇ** [ənyəɪ], **ਅਨਜਾਯ** [ənyəy] *Skt* अन्याय *n* injustice, inequity. 2 an unlawful activity, atrocity.

ਅਨਜਾਯੀ [ənyəyɪ] *Skt* अन्यायिन् *adj* who has

recourse to unlawful activity, commits atrocity, goes against justice.

ਅਨਯੋਕਿ [ənyokɪ] See ਗੁਚੋਕਿ.

ਅਨਯੋਨਯ [ənyony] *Skt* *pron* mutual. **2** *n* a literary figure of speech in which two objects are described as mutually interacting with each other.

Example:

“kūbhē bādha jālu rāhe, jāl bīnu kūbh na hoɪ.”
—*var asa*.

“prābhū te jānu jānīje jān te svāmī.”—*sri rāvda*.

ਅਨਯੋਨਯਸ਼੍ਰਯ [ənyonyaṣṛay] *Skt* *n* mutual support; reliance on each other. **2** knowledge of one thing for the sake of another, as knowledge of darkness is essential for understanding light. **3** an inadequacy of conversation, wherein one needs the other for justification.

ਅਨਿ੍ਰਣ [ənɪɪɳ] *Skt* *adj* without debt, not indebted.

ਅਨਿ੍ਰਤ [ənɪɪt] *Skt* *n* lack of ਰਿਤ (truth), falsehood. “rər hē ənɪɪt̄.”—*kəlki*. ‘will speak the untruth.’

ਅਨ੍ਰਯ [ənvəy] *Skt* *n* taking away, carrying. **2** relation, contact, connection. **3** shifting of words for clarifying the meaning, as for example to re-write “bhē bohɪth sagər prābhū cərṇa.”—*vəḍ chāt m 5*. as “bhesagər bohɪth prābhū cərṇa.” or “dīvēya ɪn ke sāg khelət hē kəvɪ ṣyam su dan əbhē.”—*kɪɪsən*. as “əbhedan dīvēya ɪn ke sāg khelət hē.” and “əlekh bhēkh dvēkh rekh sekh ko pəchanɪɛ.”—*gyan*. Here the initial ‘ə’ is to be carried with all words so as to underline the negative meaning. **4** dynasty, lineage.

ਅਨ੍ਰੇਸਣ [ənvēsən] *Skt* *n* research, finding, discovery.

ਅਨ੍ਰੈ [ənvɛ] See ਅਨ੍ਰਯ.

ਅਪ [əp] *prep* prefixed to words, it gives the meaning of opposite, against, loss, difference, prohibition, or bad etc. See ਅਪਕੀਰਤਿ etc.

2 *Skt* *ap* *n* water. “əp tej bɑɪ pɪɪthmi əkasa.”—*gəu kəbir*. **3** *pron* own, personal. “mul nə jāṇ əp bəl.”—*var majh m 1*. “kaɪɪ sɪlək dukh maɪɑ kəɪɪ line əp dəse.”—*var jet*. ‘enslaved them.’ “əpətən ka jo kərə bicar.”—*bəsət rāvda*. ‘he who thinks of his body.’

ਅਪਓ [əpə] *adj* dedicated, presented. **2** See ਅਪਿਓ.

ਅਪਸਕੁਨ [əpsəkun], **ਅਪਸਗਨ** [əpsəgən], **ਅਪਸਗੁਨ** [əpsəgun] *Skt* **ਅਪਸਕੁਨ**. *n* an evil portent, inauspicious omen. “təu səgən əpsəgən kəha bicarē.”—*sukhmāni*. “səgun əpsəgun tɪs kəu ləg-hɪ jɪsu cɪɪ nə ave.”—*asa m 5*.

People of many religions in all countries believe in the good and the evil portents, those mentioned in the Hindu Scriptures have thus been listed by Bhai Santokh Singh.

Bad omens:

phərke bhujɑ vɪlɔcən vamu,
sɪɪ vɑyəs¹ bəṭhyo dukhdhamu,
nɪksətɪ chik bhəi dɪs dāe. ...
dhunɪ khoɪ te bəjət nəgara,
dəl pər gidh bhrəmāti cəle.
kaɪɪ bhɑr əgɑri mɪle,
dɪnməne bɑji rudnavē. ...
cələt əkərən gɪrgɪɪ pərē,
kɪtək bhəṭən pəgɪɑ pər tərē.
ʃɪvɑ² pukarət sənmuɪk avət,
mɪɪg ki mal kɪphere dhavət.
darun kɑk bolte uḍe, ...
səmukh vɑyu mɪɪgmɑl kɪpheri ...
kħər bolyo mɪɪtsucət bhɑri ...
jɑt lɪye mɪɪtək səbh cɪnɑ
ɪm əpsəgun vɪlɔkət bəḍe.

Good omens:

phərkyo dāhɪn vɪlɔcən sūdər,
bhujadāḍ dāhɪno bəlmāḍər,
nɪɪməl dɪvəs vɑyu suɪkħɑri,

¹crow.

²she-jackal.

mɪli dughəṭdhər¹ sūdər nari,
 mɪɪgənmal dahɪn ko ai,
 mədhur vɪhəgən səbəd sunai,
 mɪli joʃɪta² balək god,
 huti sūhagəṇɪ səhɪt prəmod.
 sərbhi³ vətəs⁴ cūghavət ṭhadhi.
 caṭət rɪde prɪtɪ bəhu baḍhi,
 kag dahni dɪʃɪ uḍ ava,
 nəku⁵ dərəs səbhɪn ne pava.—GPS.

As for the Sikhs, such is Bhai Gurdas's dictum.
 səjja khəbba sən nə mən vəsəɪa...

bhakh sūbhakh vɪcar nə chɪk mənəɪa...

ਅਪਸਮਾਰ [əpəsmar] *Skt* अपस्मार. *n* epilepsy, as a result of which memory gets lost. See ਮਿਰਗੀ.

ਅਪਸਰ [əpsər] *Skt* अनवसर. *n* a wrong time; an in-appropriate or late time. “sər əpsər nə pəcaɪa.”—*sri beni*. **2** lack of leisure. **3** *Skt* अपसर. running. **4** an aquatic animal.

ਅਪਸਰਾ [əpsəra] *Skt* अपसरस् *n* a female emerging from ਅਪ (water). According to Ramayan and the Purans, apsras came out when oceans were churned. The Veds contain little about them. They only mention Urvashi, etc. Manu holds that seven manus created them and they were taken as their joint creation. Vayu Puran has an account of 14 of them and Harivansh 7. They mention their two varieties comprising: ten orthodox and thirty four ordinary ones respectively. With their enticement the apsaras would disturb austerities of many holy men. It is written in Kashi chapter that they are 350,000,000 in number but the more prominent among them are only 1,060. In Ramayan their number is given as 60 crore. Only those warriors are rewarded with apsaras

¹woman carrying two pitchers of water.

²woman.

³cow.

⁴calf.

⁵mongoose.

in heaven who die fighting valiantly in wars.⁶ Apsaras possess the ability to change their form; they know how to make moves in chess and conduct exorcist exercises. In Athrav Ved, several incantations are mentioned which can prevent apsaras from exercising their magical effect. “əpsəra ənəd mægəl rəs gavni niki.”—*məla pərtal m 5*.

ਅਪਸਾਨ [əpsan] *Skt* अपसान *n* using of water to clean sexual organs before a bath. **2** bath taken after the cremation or burial of a dead body.

ਅਪਸੁੰਦ [əpsūd] *Skt* ਉਪਸੁੰਦ Sund and Upsund, were real brothers and sons of the demon Nikumbh or Nisund. They had Brahma's blessing that no third person could kill them as long as they did not fight with each other. Tilottama the apsara, was sent from heaven to kill them. Both got enamoured of her and quarrelled between themselves. She told that she would marry the one who was more powerful. Both of them died fighting each other, and Tilottama went back to heaven. “bəḍhe sūd əpsūd dve det bhari...”

“dohū bhrat bədhke trɪya gəi brəhmpur dhaɪ.”—*cəɪtr 116*.

ਅਪਸੋਸ [əpsos] See ਅਫਸੋਸ. “ədhɪk kin əpsos həm.”—*NP*. **2** drier or sucker of ਅਪ (water), the sun. **3** the wind, air.

ਅਪਸ੍ਵਾਰਥ [əpsvarəth] *n* selfishness.

ਅਪਸ੍ਵਾਰਥੀ [əpsvarəthi] *adj* selfish.

ਅਪਹਰਣ [əphərəṇ] *n* stealth, theft. **2** snatching, plundering. **3** concealment, hiding.

ਅਪਕਰਖ [əpkərəkh] *Skt* अपकर्म *n* insult, disrespect. **2** the act of pulling down. **3** deficiency, loss.

ਅਪਕਰਮ [əpkərəm], ਅਪਕਾਮ [əpkam] *Skt* अपकर्म *n* a bad or wrong action. **2** sin.

ਅਪਕਾਰ [əpkar] *n* opposite of upkar. **2** evil, harm. **3** wickedness, villainy.

⁶See paraṣər sɪmɪtɪ, Ch. 3.

ਅਪਕਾਰੀ [əpkəri] *adj* who does wrong; who inflicts harm.

ਅਪਕੀਰਤਿ [əpkirətɪ] *Skt* अपकीर्ति *n* infamy, opprobrium, notoriety. “kəb-hū əpkirətɪ məɦɪ ave.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਅਪਖੇਪਨ [əpkhepən] *Skt* अपक्षेपण *n* the act of pulling down; toppling.

ਅਪਗਤਿ [əpgətɪ] *n* going down; a fall, misery. **2** going to hell.

ਅਪਗਾ [əpga] *n* what ਅਪ (water) merges into; a river, stream. See ਬਿਨਪਗਾ.

ਅਪਚਾਰ [əpchar] *n* an evil or bad behaviour.

ਅਪਚਰਾ [əpchəra], **ਅਪਚਰਾ** [əpəchra] See ਅਪਸਰਾ.

ਅਪਜ [əpəj] *Skt* *n* born of water; a lotus.

ਅਪਜਸ [əpjəs] or **ਅਪਜਸੁ** [əpjəsɪ] *Skt* अपजस *n* ignominy, infamy, opprobrium. “əpjəsɪ mɪt̪e hovē jəgɪ kirətɪ.”—*guy* *m* 5.

ਅਪਜਸੁ [əpjəsɪ] See ਅਪਜਸ.

ਅਪਣਾ [əpɳa] *pron* own. **2** *n* a kinsman, relative.

ਅਪਣਾਉਣਾ [əpɳaʊɳa] *v* to make one's own, adopt, draw to one's side.

ਅਪਤ [əpət] *adj* without honour or respect, disgraced. “əpətɪ pəsɪ mən̪mukhu betala.”—*maru solhe* *m* 1. **2** leafless. “əpət kərir nē məulie.”—*BG*. **3** See ਅਪਤੁ. **4** *S* useless, purposeless.

ਅਪਤਨ [əpətən] See ਅਪ 3. **2** not in a state of fall, steadiness; firmness.

ਅਪਤੀਜ [əptij], **ਅਪਤੀਣਾ** [əptiɳa] *adj* not satisfied or reassured, lacking faith. “əptij pətɳa.”—*səveye* *m* 5 *ke*. ‘was charmed without reposing faith.’ “həth̪ nɪgrəɦɪ əptij nē bhije.”—*maru solhe* *m* 1. ‘Faithless mind is obstinate in not stopping to placate the senses.’

ਅਪਤੁ [əpətɪ] *n* selfhood, ego, conceit, pride. “kam krodh lobh moh əpətɪ pēc dut.”—*səveye* *m* 3 *ke*. **2** See ਅਪਤ. **3** See ਅਪਤੁ.

ਅਪਤਜ [əpətɪ] *Skt* *n* an offspring, a progeny.

ਅਪਥ [əpəth] *n* a wrong path, an evil passage. **2** awkward gait.

ਅਪੱਥ [əpət̪h] *Skt* अपथ *n* food or conduct that aggravates sickness. **2** harmful conduct, misconduct.

ਅਪਦ [əpəd] *n* calamity, distress. **2** ਅ-ਪਦ, reptiles like snakes etc. which crawl. **3** a condemned place.

ਅਪਦਾ [əpda] calamity. See ਆਪਦਾ. “əpda ka marɪa grɪh te nəsta.”—*prəbha* *a* *m* 5.

ਅਪਧਾਰੀ [əpdhari] *n* maternal affection, motherly tenderness. “bɪɳsi əpdhari.”—*bɪla* *m* 5.

ਅਪਨ [əpən] See ਆਪਣਾ. “səbh kine bəsɪ əpən hi.”—*guy* *m* 5.

ਅਪਨਇਆ [əpnɪa] owned, adopted. “kina əpnɪa.”—*bɪla* *m* 5.

ਅਪਨਪੋ [əpənpo] *n* one's self. “prəgət̪ nē hot əpənpo goi.”—*NP*. **2** owning, possessing. **3** he who blesses; one who utters a blessing.

ਅਪਨਾ [əpna] See ਆਪਣਾ.

ਅਪਨਾਉਨਾ [əpnauna] See ਅਪਣਾਉਣਾ.

ਅਪਨਾਇਓ [əpnaɪo] See ਅਪਨਇਆ. **2** of the adopted. “rakh laj əpnaɪo.”—*toḍi* *m* 5. **3** one's own reality. “nəɦɪ bujhɪo əpnaɪo.”—*toḍi* *m* 5.

ਅਪਨਾਇਆ [əpnaɪa] *adv* made one's own.

ਅਪਨਾਈ [əpnai] *n* one's own existence. **2** familiarity. **3** made one's own, adopted. “dhənu dhərti əru sēpətɪ səgri jo manɪo əpnai.”—*sar* *m* 9.

ਅਪਨਾਕ [əpnak] having made one's own. “rakh lehu apən əpnak.”—*kan* *m* 4.

ਅਪਨੀ [əpni] *pron* one's own. **2** *Skt* ਆਪਣਾ *n* a shop, store. “əpni əpni pəhucyo jaɪ.”—*GPS*. ‘reached his own shop.’ **3** *Skt* ਅਪ-ਨੀ to take far away. **4** to steal, to plunder.

ਅਪਨੀਧੇ [əpnidhe] belonging to one's own. **2** presuming one's own. “tum pēj rakh-hu əpnidhe.”—*bəsət* *m* 4.

ਅਪਨੁਤਿ [əpnhutɪ] *Skt* अपनृति *n* hypocrisy, concealment. **2** an excuse. **3** a figure of speech in

which the natural object is kept in the background and truth is established; through analogy the thing to be compared is made to look as if it were the original thing.

Example:

ghān ki nā gārāj hē sīghnad sīghān ko,
cāpla ki cāmāk, nā āsī dāṣmeṣ ko.

By concealing the roar of the cloud and the flash of the lightning, the heroism of the Sikhs and the wonder of the Guru's sword are shown as the essential truth. Poets have illustrated several other functions of this device.

(b) Concealing the actual subject some how or under some pretext is *ketvapānhuṭī*.

Example:

“kālghidhār ke baṇ mīś kalbyāl ḍāślet.”

(c) Tactfully replacing one thing with another is called *hetvapānhuṭī*.

Example:

āmi nāhi surlok me āmrīṭ gurughār mahī,
jīh pivāt hi mārtiyā sēbh turāt āmār hvējāhī.

(d) Rejecting the nature of something and reposing its quality in something else is called *paryāstapānhuṭī*.

Example:

cādan cādu nā sārād rutī mulī nā mīṭai gham,
sitālu thivē nanka jāpāḍṛo hārīnam.—*var jet*.
Here, the poise of the Divine is reiterated by concealing the coolness of *cādan* and such objects.

(e) In the event of someone's genuine doubt, replacing the fact with a false answer gives rise to *chekapānhuṭī*.

Example:

yodha ke nāhī me pīkhyo kābhi pīṭh pē ghau,
kātyo āg īkk sīlā te phīśāl gāyo mām pau.

Seeing a wound inflicted on the back of a soldier, if someone asks him the reasons with the remark that a valiant person sustains wound in the front not at the back, the

cowardly soldier responds to this by hiding the truth.

ਅਪਬਲ [əpbəl] See ਅਪ 3. 2 *n* weakness. “bāl əpbəl əpno nā bīcara.”—*cārītr* 405.

ਅਪਭ੍ਰੰਸ [əpbhr̥ṅs] *Skt n* fall, falling down. 2 a deformed word with a change in form as ਕੰਮ from ਕਰਮ, ਚੰਮ from ਚਰਮ and ਧੰਮ from ਧਰਮ, etc.

ਅਪਮਾਨ [əpman] *n* egoism, selfishness. “kīnhu prīṭī lai moh əpman.”—*asa m* 4. 2 *Skt* disrespect, insult, contempt.

ਅਪਮਾਨੀ [əpmani] *adj* who has given up the ego; humble, without pride. “bēs kīsor bīkhe əpmani.”—*NP*.

ਅਪਮ੍ਰਿਤੁ [əpmr̥ītyu] *Skt* अपमृत्यु *n* unnatural or uncommon death as by snake bite, hanging or lightning etc. 2 untimely death. See ਉਮਰ.

ਅਪਯ [əpəy], **ਅਪਯਉ** [əpyəu] See ਅਪਿਓ.

ਅਪਯਸ [əpyəṣ] See ਅਪਜਸ.

ਅਪਯੰਤ [əpyənt] *adj* drunk. 2 (they) drink.

ਅਪਰ [əpər] *adj* first. 2 later. 3 another, other. 4 different, separate. 5 ਅਪਰ has also appeared in place of ਅਪਾਰ as in “sāmājh nā pāre əpār māīa.”—*sor rāvīdas*.

ਅਪਰਅਪਾਰ [əpərəpār] See ਅਪਰੰਪਰ. “so bēsno hē əpərəpār.”—*gəu m* 5.

ਅਪਰਸ [əpərəs] *n* one who has taken a vow not to touch metals etc. “sompak əpərəs udīani.”—*bavān*. 2 one who keep himself untouched by perversions; one who doesn't have recourse to evil deeds. “nanək koṭī mādhe ko esa əpərəs.”—*sukhmāni*. 3 *Skt* अस्पृश्य *adj* untouchable.

ਅਪਰ ਸੰਜੋਗ [əpər sājog], **ਅਪਰ ਸੰਯੋਗ** [əpər sāyog] *n* second marriage. “jīś īṣṭrī kā bhārta kālbēs hoīa hoī, cahīe ūske pīcche jēt sāt sil pale, kīte vāll cīṭṭ ḍulavē nāhī, jō jāne kīśī upāu rāhīṭ kār rāhī nāhī sākti, tēb jāri corī nā kāre, apṇī laīk dekhkē əpər sājog kāre.”—*prem sumārəg*.

ਅਪਰਚਾ [əpərca] See ਅਪਰਿਚਯ.

- ਅਪਰਥ** [əpəreθ] See ਅਪਾਰਥ.
- ਅਪਰਨਾ** [əpərna] *v* to reach, arrive. **2** to be equal to. “takəu koi əpər nə səkə.”—*kalī m 4*. **3** See ਉਪਰਨਾ.
- ਅਪਰਪਰ** [əpərpər], **ਅਪਰਪਰਾ** [əpərpəra], **ਅਪਰਪਰੁ** [əpərpəru] See ਅਪਰੰਪਰ. “ehu pāj vəkhat tere əpərpəra.”—*maru solhe m 5*. “əpərpəru mənī gursəbədū vəsāīəu.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.
- ਅਪਰ ਬ੍ਰਹਮ** [əpər brəhm] *n* immanent God, the Deity together with all the properties of nature. **2** the individual soul.
- ਅਪਰਮਾ** [əpərma] *Skt* ਅਪ੍ਰਮਾ *n* untrue perception, false knowledge, wrong understanding. See ਪ੍ਰਮਾ. “trīpuṭī me ləkh ap ko kəhē əpərma gyan.”—*GPS*.
- ਅਪਰਾ** [əpra] *n* worldly wisdom; other than divine knowledge; practically useful knowledge. “तत्रापरा ऋग्वेदो यजुर्वेदः सामवेदोऽथर्ववेदो ऽथपरा यथा तदक्षरमधिगम्यते.”—*mūḍkopənīṣəd*. See ਪਰਾ. **2** western direction.
- ਅਪਰਾਜਿਤ** [əprajit] *adj* undefeated, unconquered. **2 n** Guru Gobind Singh.
- ਅਪਰਾਜਿਤਾ** [əprajita] feminine of ਅਪਰਾਜਿਤ “əprajita bhəgvəti bhima.”—*GPS*.
- ਅਪਰਾਂਤ** [əprāt] See ਉਪਰੰਤ. **2 Skt** अपरान्त *n* a country north of Konkan, of which the capital used to be Sopar, which is now a town in police station Thana of Bombay Presidency.
- ਅਪਰਾਧ** [əpradh] *Skt n* a sin, fault, an offence, crime. **2** a mistake, blunder. **3** disobedience, disrespect.
- ਅਪਰਾਧੀ** [əpradhi] *adj* who commits a crime, sin or does something wrong. “əpradhi mətīhin nīrgun.”—*asa chāt m 5*.
- ਅਪਰਿਓ** [əpriō], **ਅਪਰਿਆ** [əpriā] *v* reached, arrived.
- ਅਪਰਿਗ੍ਰਹ** [əpərigrəh] *Skt n* the act of not holding; giving up, relinquishing, forsaking. **2** asceticism. **3** non-acceptance of charity.
- ਅਪਰਿਚਯ** [əpəricəy] *Skt n* unfamiliarity, unacquaintance.
- ਅਪਰਿਚਿਤ** [əpəricit] *Skt adj* unacquainted, unfamiliar.
- ਅਪਰੋਕ** [əproks], **ਅਪਰੋਖ** [əpərokh] *Skt adj* not away from sight; manifest, present, apparent, visible.
- ਅਪਰੰਪਰ** [əpəṛəpər], **ਅਪਰੰਪਰੁ** [əpəṛəpəru], **ਅਪਰੰਪਾਰ** [əpəṛəpār] *Skt* अपरस्पर *adj* not mutual or reciprocal, not wishing or desiring help from anyone. **2** without lineage or dynasty; who has no need of another’s help in creation or perpetuation of dynasty. “əpəṛəpər parbrəhəmu pərmesəru.”—*sor m 5*. “tū adīpurəkh əpəṛəpər kərtā jī.”—*sopurəkhv*. **3 Skt** limitless, boundless.
- ਅਪਵਰਗ** [əpvərag] *Skt* अपवर्ग *n* a high post or position. **2** liberation, emancipation. “gahək je əpvərag ke.”—*NP*.
- ਅਪਵਾਦ** [əpvad] *Skt n* indecent language, foul talk. **2** censure. **3** opposition. “pərdhən pər əpvad narī nīda.”—*sri mukhvak səveye m 5*. **4** rejection, negation. **5** a perverse argument, useless controversy.
- ਅਪਵਾਦੀ** [əpvadi] *Skt* अपवादिन् *adj* who slanders. **2** quarrelsome. **3** foul-tongued. “məha bīkhadi dūsət əpvadi.”—*asa m 5*.
- ਅਪਵਿਤ** [əpvit], **ਅਪਵਿਤੁ** [əpvitū], **ਅਪਵਿਤੁ** [əpvitr] *adj* impure, unclean, profane. “sət ka dokhi səda əpvitū.”—*sukhməni*. “əpvitr pəvitr jīnī tu kərtā.”—*ram ə m 5*.
- ਅਪਵਿਤੁਤਾ** [əpvitrta] *n* profanity, squalor. “dukh darīd əpvitrətā nas-hī nam ədhar.”—*gəu thīti m 5*.
- ਅਪਵੀਤ** [əpvit] See ਅਪਵਿਤੁ. “nəvē chīdr əpvit.”—*gəu thīti m 5*.
- ਅਪੜਨਾ** [əpərna] *v* to reach. “tīthe kal nə əpṛe.”—*sri ə m 5*. **2** to be equal, be similar. “əpəṛī koi nə səkəi pure sətīgur ki vəḍīāia.”—*var sar m 4*.
- ਅਪੜਾਉਣਾ** [əpṛaūṇā] *v* to deliver. “ləkh cəurasi

ri:jək apɪ əpɾæ.”—*majh ə m 3*.
ਅਪਾਇ [əpaɪ] *Skt* ਅਪਾਯ *n* a difference, peculiarity. **2** destruction. **3** depravity. **4** See ਉਪਾਯ. **5** *Skt* ਅਪੇਯ *adj* unfit for drinking. **6** not drunk, did not drink. “jo hæm te bhəj jaɪ, tɪh mata dudh əpaɪ.”—*KRISĀN*. ‘didn’t suckle mother’s milk.’
ਅਪਾਇਣ [əpaɪn], **ਅਪਾਇਣੋ** [əpaɪno] *n* selfhood, one’s own personality. “mɛ chəɖɪa sɛgəl əpaɪno.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.
ਅਪਾਰ [əpah] *adj* without being effected. **2** detached, unattached. **3** *n* pride, conceit, egoism.
ਅਪਾਰਜ [əpahəj] *Pkt* ਅਪਰੰਜ *adj* crippled, disabled, limbless, incapacitated.
ਅਪਾਰਿ [əpahɪ] See ਅਪਾਰ **2**. “maɳɪku mohɪ mau dɪna dhəni əpahɪ.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.
ਅਪਾਰਿਜ [əpahɪj] See ਅਪਾਰਜ.
ਅਪਾਰੁ [əpahu] unengrossed, unsullied. See ਅਪਾਰ. “ape apɪ əpahu.”—*sor m 4*.
ਅਪਾਕ [əpak] *adj* (that) which is not pious; unholy, polluted, profane. **2** *Skt n* rawness, unripeness. **3** indigestion, dyspepsia. **4** wise, intelligent. **5** knowledgeable, well-informed. “सूक्ष्मः पाकः, तद्विज्ञः प्राज्ञः” ‘Pious is he who is foolish, unholy is he who is not pious.’ “tom ape apɪ əpaki.”—*dhəna m 4*.
ਅਪਾਕੀ [əpaki] *n* unholiness, profanity. **2** See ਅਪਾਕ 4-5.
ਅਪਾਗ੍ਰਹ [əpagrəh], **ਅਪਾਗ੍ਰਹਿ** [əpagrəhɪ] ਅਪ-ਆਗ੍ਰਹ *n* false persistense, unwise obduracy, mulishness, obstinacy.
ਅਪਾਜੀ [əpaji] not ਪਾਜੀ See ਪਾਜੀ. **2** not artificial or bogus; real, genuine. “paji ko əpaji ləkh tā so vɪrmayo hɛ.”—*NP*. ‘taking the false as real.’
ਅਪਾਝ [əpahj] See ਅਪਾਰਜ.
ਅਪਾਤ [əpat] *adj* without leaves. “əpatɔ̄ pəlasɪ məno phul lage.”—*GPS*. **2** without a fall or decline; infallible, imperishable. “nəməstə̄ əjate, nəməstə̄ əpate.”—*japu*.

ਅਪਾਤਿ [əpatɪ] *adj* sans ਪਾਤ (sub-caste); who does not belong to any sub-caste or class; classless. “patɪ mɛ nə ave so əpatɪ kɛ bulaie.”—*gyan*.
ਅਪਾਤ੍ਰ [əpatr] *adj* unentitled, unofficial.
ਅਪਾਥ [əpath] *adj* wrong way, false track. **2** dry. “səkuce dəl kəj əpatha.”—*GPS*.
ਅਪਾਦਾਨ [əpadan] *Skt n* a division, variety. **2** in syntax, ablative case is marked by ਤੋਂ or ਜੇ postpositions.
ਅਪਾਨ [əpan] *Skt n* one of the five vital airs which passes through the anus, See ਅਪਾਨ ਬਾਇ. **2** anus. **3** selfhood, self. “bɪsra əpan tən.”—*NP*.
ਅਪਾਨਬਾਇ [əpanbaɪ] *Skt* ਅਪਾਨਵਾਯੁ wind that stays in the alimentary canal, vagina, testicle bag, urinary bladder, phallus, etc. It is because of its pressure that the excretory system of the body works and the birth of an offspring takes place. When this wind is adversely affected by phlegm, catarrh, rheumatism, etc., the excretory system of the body cannot function properly, and it becomes stiff and the back begins to ache and ills such as piles, stone gall-bladder come to afflict the body. To keep flatulency in good order, regular walk, horse riding, light food and keeping the alimentary canal clean are the best ways. A powdered mixture of white ਟਰਿਵੀ and sugar, four tolas each and piper longum one tola, taken daily in doses of half a tola each with honey removes the disorder of wind. “praɳbaɪ apanbaɪ bhən.”—*cəɪtr 405*.
ਅਪਾਨਾ [əpana] *n* self, idea of selfhood. “bɪsra səbhɪn əpana.”—*NP*.
ਅਪਾਪ [əpap], **ਅਪਾਪੀ** [əpapi] *adj* free from sin, sinless. “əpapi e əpradh bɪn šɪrxor guru bal.”—*PPP*.
ਅਪਾਰ [əpar] *adj* endless, boundless, unlimited. “əpar əgəm gobɪd ʃhakur.”—*asa chət m 5*. **2** unfathomable, limitless. **3** abundant,

excessive. 4 countless, innumerable. 5 *n* God. “payəu əpar.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. 6 near side bank, this side. “ape sagər bohɪtha, ape par əpar.”—*sri ə m 1*. 7 *Skt* ਆਪਾਰ limit or extent. “jane ko tera əpar nɪrbhəu nɪrəkər.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਅਪਾਰਗ [əparəg] *adj* not going across, unable to go across.

ਅਪਾਰਗਿ [əparəgɪ] **ਅਪਾਰਗੜ** ignorant of the other side; ignorant of knowing the end. “mən bāchət phəl pae səgle kudrətɪ kim əparəgɪ.”—*suhi chət m 5*. ‘Of the extent of the Creator’s greatness, man is ignorant.’

ਅਪਾਰਣ [əparəṇ] *adj* without ਪਾਰਣ (ending). “mere suami əgəm əparṇa.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਅਪਾਰਥ [əparəθ] *Skt* ਅਪਾਰਥ *n* a defect in poetics due to which the sublime meaning of a poem is missed. “punəruktɪ əparəθ ki səməjh nə avəi.”—*NP*. 2 *adj* meaningless, without meaning.

ਅਪਾਰਭਾਉ [əparbhau], **ਅਪਾਰਭਾਵ** [əparbhav] *adj* the tenor or meaning of which is endless. “bhakhɪa bhau əparu.”—*jəpu*.

ਅਪਾਰਲਾ [əparla] *adj* who has no end. “ətɪbhuj bhəɪo əparla.”—*məla namdev*.

ਅਪਾਰੁ [əparu] See ਅਪਾਰ. 2 ਉਚਾਰ, near side bank. “parɪ sajənu əparu pritəmu gursəbəd surətɪ ləghvəe.”—*tukha chət m 1*.

ਅਪਾਲ [əpal] *Skt* ਅਪਾਲੜ *adj* not nurturable; whom none can bring up. “əpal həri.”—*əkāl*. 2 ਅਪਾਲ has also been used as ਅਪਾਰ in “buddhə əpal.”—*əkāl*. ‘unnurturable wisdom.’

ਅਪਾਵਨ [əpavən] *adj* not ਪਾਵਨ, not sacred, unholy.

ਅਪਿ [əpɪ] *Skt part* also, certainly.

ਅਪਿਉ [əpɪu], **ਅਪਿਓ** [əpɪo] *n* nectar, ambrosia; not meant to be drunk by the common people. “əpɪu həriɾəs pitɪa.”—*vəḍ ghorīā m 4*. 2 sap of God’s name. “əpɪo pɪo gət thio bhərma.”—*jet m 5*.

ਅਪਿਆਉ [əpɪau], **ਅਪਿਆਵ** [əpɪav] *Skt* ਅਪਿਆਯ *n* light or soft food. “mukh əpɪau bəθ kəu dən.”—*sukhmənɪ*. 2 meal, victuals. “det səgəl əpɪau.”—*sar m 1*. “kag sadhusəbha rəhyo nɪrahar muktahəl əpɪav kə.”—*GPS*.

ਅਪੀਰ [əpɪr] *n* lack of pain; comfort. “ghər ki bujhē pɪr əpɪr nə.”—*NP*. 2 *adj* painless.

ਅਪੀਲ [əpɪl] *E* appeal. *n* a request, an appeal. 2 the act of approaching a senior officer for changing the order of a junior.

ਅਪੀਲਾਂਟ [əpɪlānt] *E* appellant *n* the person lodging the appeal.

ਅਪੀੜ [əpɪr] *n* absence of pain; comfort. 2 *Skt* ਆਪੀੜ pressure. “əpɪr pɪrɪtə dukhə.”—*ramav*.

ਅਪੁ [əpu] See ਅਪ.

ਅਪੁਸਟ [əpusət] *adj* lean, thin, weak. 2 reversed, upside down, against, contrary. “əpusət bat te bhəi sidhri.”—*asa m 5*.

ਅਪੁਛ [əpuç] *adj* without a tail; tailless. 2 without asking; unasked for. 3 without question, unquestioned.

ਅਪੁਛਿਆ [əpuçɪa] *adj* without asking for. “əpuçɪa dan devka.”—*var sri m 4*.

ਅਪੁਠਾ [əpuṭha], **ਅਪੁਠੀ** [əpuṭhi] *adj* reversed, opposite, See ਉਪਠੀ.

ਅਪੁੱਤਾ [əpuṭta], **ਅਪੁੱਤ੍ਰ** [əpuṭr] *adj* without a son, without an offspring; childless, See ਅਉਤ.

ਅਪੁਨਾ [əpuna] See ਅਪਨਾ. “əpune ramhɪ bhəju re mənəu.”—*gṛḍd namdev*.

ਅਪੁਛਾ [əpuçha] *adv* without asking for, without question. 2 doubtlessly, without doubt. “des mere beət əpuçhe.”—*bher m 5*.

ਅਪੁਜੜ [əpujy] *adj* not to be worshipped, unadorable.

ਅਪੁਠਾ [əpuṭha] *adj* reversed, upside down, overturned. “sidha chodɪ əpuṭha bun-na.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਅਪੁਤ [əput] *adj* without a son, childless. 2 *Skt* defiled.

ਅਪੁਪ [əpup] *Skt n* fried bread, a kind of fritter.

2 wheat. 3 fried cake of sweetened butter.

ਅਪੁਰਣ [əpurəṅ] *Skt* ਅਪੁਰਣ *adj* incomplete, not whole, unfinished.

ਅਪੁਰਬ [əpurəb], **ਅਪੁਰਵ** [əpurəv] *Skt* ਅਪੁਰਵ *adj* novel, hitherto unknown, uncommon, curious, a strange. “əpurəb jəj bəṅai.”—*suhī chāt m 4*.
2 a gəṅ metre of four lines, each line being organised as SSS, SSI.

Example:

kan-nē ge ram, dhərm kərmē dham,
ləcchnē lē sēg, janki sobhəg.—*ramav*.

(b) Another form of this metre has four lines organized as ISS, S.

Example:

gəṅe kete, həṅe jete, kəi mare, kīte hare.
—*ramav*.

ਅਪੁਰਵਤਾ [əpurəvta] *Skt* ਅਪੁਰਵਤਾ *n* novelty, strangeness, singularity, peculiarity.

ਅਪੇਕਾ [əpekʂa], **ਅਪੇਖਿਆ** [əpekhiʔa], **ਅਪੇਚਾ** [əpechʔa], **ਅਪੇਚਿਆ** [əpechiʔa] *Skt* ਅਪੇਖਾ *n* desire, want.
2 need, necessity. 3 basis, support.
4 comparison, balance.

ਅਪੇਯ [əpey] *adj* undrinkable. 2 *n* wine, liquor.
3 hemp. 4 poppy husk.

ਅਪੇਲ [əpel] *adj* impenetrable, stagnant, steady.
2 irremovable. 3 intransgressible.

ਅਪੈ [əpɛ] *Skt* ਅਪਯਜ *n* accord, union. “nam nəv nīdhī əpɛ.”—*səvəye m 4 ke*. 2 See ਅਪਿਉ.

ਅਪੋਦਘਾਤ [əpodghat] See ਉਪੋਦਘਾਤ.

ਅਪੌਰਖੇਯ [əpɔrkhey] *Skt* ਅਪੌਰੁਖੇਯ *adj* not existing because of man, not man-made; formed by God.

ਅਪੰਗ [əpəṅg] *adj* free from dust; clean, clear, stainless. “sīcət nīr əpəṅg.”—*GPS*. 2 faultless, stainless. “apəṅg pəṅge.”—*ramav*. 3 *Skt* अपाङ्ग, without a limb, crippled. 4 with crooked limbs.

ਅਪੰਚੀਕ੍ਰਿਤ [əpəṅcīkṛit] *Skt* अपञ्चीकृत *n* elements which have not been divided into five parts; undivided elements. See ਪੰਚੀ ਕਰਣ. “bhut

əpəṅcīkṛit yut karəy.”—*GPS*.

ਅਪੰਡਿਤ [əpəṅḍit] *adj* not a scholar; illiterate, foolish.

ਅਪੰਥ [əpəṅth] *adj* wrong path, fake course. 2 *n* a tantrik mode of worship. 3 atheism. “əpəṅth pəṅth səbh logəṅ laya.”—*ərhət*.

ਅੱਪ [əpp] *n* pride of self, ego. 2 *Skt* ਅਪੁ fear, dread. 3 a disease. 4 *Skt* ਅਪੁ the air. “bhəyo əpp bhesə.”—*kalkī* ‘took the form of air’.

ਅਪਯਉ [əpyəu] adopted; made one’s own, occupied. 2 See ਅਪੈ “həri ka nam əkhenīdhī əpyəu.”—*səvəye m 4 ke*.

ਅਪ੍ਰਸੁਤ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਸਾ [əprəstot prəṅsəsa] *n* a literary figure of speech meant as praise which is out of context.

Example:

khal ʂer ki oḍh kər gəḍha nə kəri sīr bhəj.
‘By regarding some cowardly person as a tiger the former is admired’.

rəjhəs bīn ko kərə chir nīr ko doī.—*vrīd*.
‘An ignorant judge is praised by calling him a swan.’

ਅਪ੍ਰਗਯਤ [əprəgyat] *Skt* अप्रज्ञात *adj* not known, unknown. 2 *n* a state of meditation in which the worshipper forgets his difference from the worshipped.

ਅਪ੍ਰਤਿਮ [əprətīm] *Skt* *adj* unmatched, peerless, “əprətīm rup bīdhī nē dəyo.”—*cəritr 156*.

ਅਪ੍ਰਤਿਮਾਨ [əprətīman] *Skt* *adj* unparalleled, unmatched, matchless.

ਅਪ੍ਰਧਰਖ [əprədhərək] *Skt* अप्रधृष्य *adj* who cannot be threatened, who cannot be brought under pressure. 2 invincible, unconquerable.

ਅਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ [əprəman] *Skt* *adj* unmatched, matchless, peerless. 2 beyond measuring and weighing. 3 without proof.

ਅਪ੍ਰਮਾਦ [əprəmad] *Skt* *adj* unerring, guiltless. 2 not intoxicated. See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਦ.

ਅਪ੍ਰਮੇਉ [əprəmeu], **ਅਪ੍ਰਮੇਯ** [əprəmey], **ਅਪ੍ਰਮੇਵ** [əprəmev] *Skt* ਅਪ੍ਰਮੇਯ *adj* beyond measurement.

2 beyond conjecture.
ਅਪ੍ਰਯੁਕਤ [əporəyukət] *Skt* ਅਪ੍ਰਯੁਕਤ *adj* unused.
 2 unconnected, non-contiguous.
ਅਪ੍ਰਾਧ [əpradh] See ਅਪਰਾਧ “koṭi əpradh sadh sōgɪ mɪt̪e.”—*sukhmāni*.
ਅਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ [əprapət] *Skt* ਅਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ *adj* not received, unacquired. 2 rare.
ਅਪ੍ਰਿਅ [əprɪə], **ਅਪ੍ਰਿਯ** [əprɪy] *adj* not lovable. 2 *n* an enemy.
ਅਪ੍ਰੇਤ [əpret] *adj* not yet dead. “nəmo pret əpret.”—*japu*. See ਪ੍ਰੇਤ.
ਅਫ਼ਾਲ [əf-al] *A* افعال plural of ਫਿਅਲ.
ਅਫ਼ਸਰ [əphsər] *E* officer *n* a chief, commander. 2 a ruler. 3 an office-holder. 4 *P* افسر a crown.
ਅਫ਼ਸਾਂਦਨ [əfʂādən] *P* انشادن *v* to spread; to scatter. 2 to sprinkle; to spray.
ਅਫ਼ਸਾਨਾ [əphsana] *P* افسانه *n* a story, tale, legend, narration. 2 a novel.
ਅਫ਼ਸੋਸ [əphsos] *P* افسوس *Skt* ਅਪਸੋਕ. 2 sorrow. 3 regret.
ਅਫ਼ਕਨ [əfkən], **ਅਫ਼ਗਨ** [əfgən] *P* افکن *n* throwing (imperative of ਅਫ਼ਗਾਂਦਨ.) you throw. 2 When this word is suffixed to a noun, it carries the sense of a thrower, as Sherafgan.
ਅਫ਼ਗਨ ਸ਼ੇਰ [əfgən ʂer], **ਅਫ਼ਗਨ ਖਾਂ** [əfgən khā] Sherafgan Khan, governor of Kashmir who under orders from Aurangzeb converted Hindus to ɪslam. “suba tɪh ʰhā əfgən ʂer.”—*GPS*. 2 the first husband of Noor Jahan, Alikuli Beg who having killed a tiger got the title of ‘Sherafgan’ (defeater of the tiger). He died in 1606 AD.
ਅਫ਼ਗਨਮ [əfgənəm] *P* افگنم I throw down, I shall throw down, I shall defeat.
ਅਫ਼ਗਾਨ [əfgan] *P* افغان *n* noise, din. 2 a Muslim tribe especially the one that lives between Kandhar and the river Indus. that thunders in battle. a Pathan. Pathans speak Pashto. 3 a lament, wail. 4 *adj* an inhabitant of Afghanistan.

ਅਫ਼ਗਾਨਿਸਤਾਨ [əfganɪstan] افغانستان *n* country of the Afgans; a country northwest of India with Kabul as its capital. It is surrounded by Russia, Turkistan in the north, Persia in the west and Kashmir in the south-east. The ruler of Afganistan formerly called Amir is now known as Shah (King). See ਅਮੀਰ.
ਅਫ਼ਗਾਰ [əphgar] *P* افگار *adj* wounded, injured.
ਅਫ਼ਗਾਂਦਹ [əphgəɖəh] *P* افگندہ *adj* thrown, cast. 2 put in, poured in. 3 defeated.
ਅਫ਼ਗਾਂਦਨ [əphgəɖən] *P* افگندن *v* to put in, pour, drop. 2 to throw, throw down. 3 to defeat.
ਅਫ਼ਜਲ [əphjəl] *A* افضل *adj* possessing greatness, very good, best.
ਅਫ਼ਜਾਯ [əfzay] *P* افزای *adj* which increases; it is a suffix and adds to the meaning of words as ਆਬਰੂ-ਅਫ਼ਜਾਯ.
ਅਫ਼ਜੂ [əfzu], **ਅਫ਼ਜ਼ੂ** [əfzū] *P* افزو *n* an increase, a promotion. 2 *adj* more, special. “əphju khudata.”—*var majh m 1*. In Dasam Granth the word has been used at many places to underline this context.
ਅਫ਼ਜੂਦ [əfzud] See ਅਫ਼ਜ਼ੂਦਨ. “mɪləs nɪj əphjud kər.”—*səloh*.
ਅਫ਼ਜ਼ੂਦਨ [əfzudən] *P* افزودن *v* to be more, increase, progress, rise.
ਅਫ਼ਤਾਬ [əftab] See ਆਫ਼ਤਾਬ “dunɪa əphtabəm.”—*krɪsən*. ‘I am the sun of the world’.
ਅਫ਼ਯੂਨ [əfyun] See ਅਫੀਮ.
ਅਫਰ [əphər] *adj* what cannot be caught. 2 without fruit, fruitless. 3 bad fruit, bad result.
ਅਫਰਨਾ [əphərna] *v* to bloat. 2 to swell with pride, be arrogant.
ਅਫਰਾਖ਼ਤ [əfraxət] *P* افراخت *adj* raised, elevated.
ਅਫਰਾਖ਼ਤਨ [əfraxtən] *P* افراختن *v* to raise; to lift; to elevate.
ਅਫਰਾਤਫਰੀ [əphratəphri] See ਅਫ਼ਤਾਫ਼ਤੀ.
ਅਫਰਿਓ [əphrɪo], **ਅਫਰਿਆ** [əphrɪa] *adj* not grasped by senses. “əphrɪo be pərvah tū.”

—*maru solhe m 1. 2* bloated with pride, filled with vanity. “əphrɪo bhar əphar t̪əre.”—*maru ə m 1. 3* bearing evil fruit. “ək̪k nə ləgg̪ɛ əb əphrɪa.”—*BG*. ‘A bloated wild plant, *calotropis procera*, cannot bear mango fruit’.

ਅਫਰੀਤੀ [əphrɪtɪ], ਅਫਰੀਦੀ [əphrɪdɪ] *P* افری P
ਅਫਰੀਤੀ is also correct. *n* Pathan community is regarded as progeny of the Prussian emperor Fridun; Orakzei and Shinvari Pathans are branches of this clan.

ਅਫਰੋਖਤਨ [əfroxtən] *P* افرۆختن *v* to illumine; to enlighten.

ਅਫਰੋਖਤੀ [əfroxtɪ] *P* افرۆختی you lit it up.

ਅਫਰੋਜ਼ੀ [əfrozi] *P* افرۆزی you may lighten it. Its root is also əfroxtən.

ਅਫਲ [əphəl] *Skt adj* fruitless. *2 n* a bush. *3* an impotent male. *4* Indar, king of gods, whose testicles got abraded because of a curse by the sage Gautam and he came to be known as fruitless or barren. See ਗੋਤਮ 4.

ਅਫਲਾਤੂ [əphlatu], ਅਫਲਾਤੂੰ [əphlatū], ਅਫਲਾਤੂਨ [əphlatun] *P* افلاطون *G* ਪਲਾਟੋਨ *E* Plato. A celebrated personality among western philosophers, son of Ariston and Priksoene, he was born in the capital Athens in 428 BC. His real name was Aristocles but because of his broad chest and forehead he came to be known as Platon. Ancient historian Olympudorus writes that while his parents took him to Mount Himatus to obtain the blessings of gods, honey bees put honey to the infant's lips which earned him the adjective Athenswi (a large black bee), and poets concluded that his tongue spoke words sweeter than honey.

Plato became master of poetics early in his life. One day while passing through a narrow lane, he came across the great sage Socrates whom he had not met earlier. Socrates barred Plato's path with his stick and

said. ‘Blessed boy, please let me know the way to the school of goodness.’ Held in ecstatic awe by Socrates' words, Plato said, ‘I do not know, sir.’ Pointing towards him Socrates said to his companions, ‘This is the swan who in my dream last night sat on my breast and then flew away!’ Plato was twenty years old then. He was so charmed by Socrates that he, considering the latter's company as a path to emancipation, decided to spend the rest of his life at Socrates' feet and be educated by him.

After the death of Socrates, Plato roamed about far and wide and then, around 388 BC, he settled down at the world famous Academy Garden and for 40 years concentrated on philosophic questions, and explained them to his associates and pupils who belonged to both the sexes. They became so famous for their truthfulness that whenever called to the court for evidence, they were not formally sworn to speak the truth.

Plato wrote many celebrated treatises which, fortunately for the scholars, still survive. Easy and correct translations of these treatises have been done in various languages of the West for readers not only of Europe and America but also of India. The Indians respectfully admit that Plato born in Europe was a saint-philosopher of the calibre of Ved Vyas. To call this philosopher a metaphysician and a paragon of education and knowledge would not be an exaggeration. That is why Emerson writes that Plato is philosophy and philosophy is Plato.

Many principles of Plato are in accordance with the Sikh tenets, even his idea about keeping full-grown hair accord with what was ordained by Guru Gobind Singh (see his book *Timaeus* and his statue). On this topic, the

Sikh scholar Dharam Anant Singh has written a book of over 300 pages entitled 'Plato and the True Enlightener of the Soul'. He wrote this book after consulting Plato's writings in the original Greek. It was published in London by Luzac and Co. in 1912 AD.

Plato died on his birthday in 348 BC when he was exactly 81 years old. Some scholars hold that even at the time of his death, he was busy writing.

The influence of Plato's wisdom and knowledge on people's mind is so deep that while praising any person for his wisdom, he is called *aphlatun* (Plato). 2 *xa* a quilt, a ragged mattress.

ਅਫਵ [əfəv] *A* عفو *n* a pardon, forgiveness. See ਆਫੂ.

ਅਫਵਾਹ [əfvah] *A* أفواه *n* plural of ਫੂਹ. (It means mouth, thus *əfvah* is the talk of many mouths), news, rumour, canard.

ਅਫਵਾਜ [əfvaj] *P* افواج *n* plural of ਫੌਜ.

ਅਫਵੁਲਗੁਨਾਹ [əfvulgunah] *P* عفو الغناہ *adj* one who pardons sins. "kī *əfvulgunah* hē."—*japu*.

ਅਫੜ [əphəʔ] *adj* who cannot be caught, beyond grasp.

ਅਫੜਾਤਫੜੀ [əphʔatəphʔi] *A* افراط-تفریط *n* more or less, confusion, disorder, melee.

ਅਫਾਕਾ [əfaka] افاك *relief* from pain or sickness.

ਅਫਾਤ [əphat] *A* آفات *plural* of ਆਫਤ. calamities, tribulations. "hor *əphat* pəri ətī dirəgh."—*GPS*.

ਅਫਾਰ [əphar], **ਅਫਾਰਾ** [əphara] *adj* impetuous, headstrong. "chələ hūkəm *əphar*."—*sri ə m 5*. an order that no one can check. "bīn guru kal *əphar*."—*sri ə m 1*. 'Death is unrestrainable without a spiritual guide' "kəriə hūkəm *əphara*."—*sor ə m 5*. 2 *Skt* स्फार unrestrained, spreadout widely. 3 broad. 4 great. "mol *əphara* səc vapara."—*vəḍ chēt m 3*. 'ta ko bhar

əphar."—*bavən 5* force, severity. "bərət-hī hōī *əphar*."—*sri m 5*. 6 فتح عقم flatulence caused by eating heavy indigestible food, increase of rheumatic effect, defect in stomach or liver, as a result of which the stomach gets bloated, respiration becomes difficult and nausea is felt.

The medicines, which are prescribed for colic pain, are good for flatulence, but if it persists for long periods and recurs frequently then, the following recipe should be tried.

Take *nīsoth* (a purgative drug) two parts, piper longum four parts and myrobalan five parts, all powdered and sieved, then mix them with *gur* (raw sugar) and roll into small pills which taken in the morning with fresh clean water permanently remove flatulence.

Alternatively, *pistocia lenticus* (a fine gum mastagi) 3 *masas* mixed with one *tola* *gulkand* (preserve prepared with rose petals) taken with water along with the use of aniseed and mint is beneficial. 7 getting puffed with pride; self-conceit, vanity. "ek mähəli tū hōhī *əpharo*, ek mähəli nīmano."—*gəu m 5*. "aki mərhi *əphari*."—*maru m 1*.

ਅਫਾਰੀ [əphari], **ਅਫਾਰੇ** [əpharo] See ਅਫਾਰਾ. 2 *adj* vain, arrogant.

ਅਫਾਲ [əphal] See ਅਫਆਲ.

ਅਫੀਮ [əphim] *Skt* अहिदेन which is as strong as a serpent's poison. *A* افون *E* opium *n* an intoxicating and poisonous drug prepared from buds of poppy plant. Physicians use it as medicine to cure several ailments. It has a very dry effect and shrinks the muscles and causes slackness and dullness.

ਅਫੀਮੀ [əphimi] an opium addict.

ਅਫੁਟ [əphuṭ] See ਮਫੁਟ.

ਅਫੁਰ [əphur] *adj* without thought, desire and doubt; free from volition. 2 *sans* shudder.

ਅਫੂ [əphu] See ਅਫਵ.

ਅਫੂਨਤ [əfunət] *A* فوننت foul smell, stink, stench.

ਅਬ [əb] *adv* now, at this time, at present, “əb hærɪ rakhənharu cɪtariɪ.”—*dhāna* 1.1 5. **2** *Skt* *adj* not perverted, always alike. “sohagu həmaro əb huɪɪ sohɪo.”—*asa* m 5. ‘our eternal blessing.’ **3** *Skt* ਅਦਜ *adv* today. “kal kərēta əb-hɪ kər əb kərta su ɪtal.”—*s* *kəbir*. **4** *A* أب *n* father. **5** teacher, guru.

ਅਬਹੀ [əb-hi] *adv* this very moment, now, immediately.

ਅਬਹੀ ਕਬਹੀ [əb-hi kəb-hi] *adv* now and any time; now and not later. “əb-hi kəb-hi kɪɪhu nə jana.”—*ram* m 1.

ਅਬਕੇ [əbke], ਅਬਕੈ [əbke] *adv* this time, this moment. “əbke chuṭke ṭhəur nə ṭhəɪo.”—*gəu* *kəbir*. “əbke kəhɪɛ namu nə mɪləɪ.”—*maru* m 1.

ਅਬਖਰਹ [əbxərəh] *A* بخره plural of ਬੁਖਾਰ.

ਅਬਖਰਾਤ [əbxərat] plural of ਅਬਖਰਹ.

ਅਬਖੀ [əbkhɪ] *Dg* *n* a bad time, an ill-omened moment.

ਅਬਗਤ [əbgət] *Skt* अपगत. *n* a miserable condition, poverty, misfortune “sadhv bɪnuɛse əbgətɪ javɛ.”—*g5d* *kəbir*. **2** *Skt* अविगत *adj* imperishable, eternal. **3** *Skt* अवजल *adj* bodyless. “adɪ purəkh əbgət əbɪnasi.”—*akal*. **4** See ਅਵਗਤ.

ਅਬਚਲ [əbcəl] See ਅਬਿਚਲ.

ਅਬਚਲਨਗਰ [əbcəlnəgər] See ਅਬਿਚਲ ਨਗਰ.

ਅਬਜ [əbəj] *Skt* अबज *n* born of water, lotus. **2** the moon which was born from the sea.

ਅਬਜਦ [əbjəd] *A* ابجد *n* a series of letters beginning with əɪɪf, be, jim, dal, etc. **2** an alphabet. **3** a table of letters used for counting numbers beginning with əɪɪf, be, jim, dal. The complete table is as under:

ا	ب	ج	د	ه	و	ز	ح	ط
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ي	ك	ل	م	ن	س	ع	ف	
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	

ص	ق	ر	ش	ت	ث
90	100	200	300	400	500
غ	ذ	ض	ظ	ع	
600	700	800	900	1000	

While mentioning dates in years, poets use two such suggestive letters in which these counting letters may also be employed.

ਅਬਤਬ [əbtəb] *n* a dilly-dallying, an evasion. **2** an excuse, pretext. **3** *adv* always. **4** anytime. “əb təb əvəru nə magəu hærɪ pəhɪ.”—*gujə* m 1. **5** this and the other world.

ਅਬਤਰ [əbtər] *A* ابر *adj* very bad. *Skt* अवतर. **2** with a short tail, with tail cut, tail-less.

ਅਬੱਤਾ [əbətta] See ਅਵਤਾ.

ਅਬਦ [əbəd] metathesis of ਅਦਬ, See ਅਦਬ. **2** *Skt* अबद *n* a cloud that provides water. “əmrɪtvak əbəd əmrɪt te.”—*GPS*. **3** year. **4** camphor. **5** sky. **6** *Skt* अवदज *adj* unspeakable, unutterable. **7** *A* ابد without end, boundless. **8** constant, perpetual, always the same. **9** *A* عبد *n* a slave.

ਅਬਦਾਲ [əbdal] *A* ابدال *adj* changeable, changing. **2** *n* saintly persons of a particular rank similar to the Hindu’s dikpals as guardian deities of different directions. The Muslims believe in 70 abdals out of which 40 are in Syria and 30 in other places. Some writers accept only 40 abdals and they believe that the world is intact because of them. When one of them dies, God appoints some other holy person in his place. Thus they go on changing and hence their designation abdal persists. Prominent abdals are called Gaus. Abdal is a plural of bədəl (change) “marphətɪ mənɪ marhu əbdala.”—*maru* *solhe* m 5. To transfigure concepts with spiritual exercise is essential for attaining the status of an abdal. In this verse-line abdal has a double meaning; those who kill the fickle mind are also abdals. **3** Abdal is one of the five of Muslim holymen:

gaus, kutab, vali, abdal, and kalandar. Many put kutab in place of kalander. 4 a Muslim community in Kangra district, whose members live on beggary and accompany dead bodies singing to the burial/cremation ground. They also sing about exploits of the valiant warriors.

ਅਬਦਾਲਾ [əbdala] See ਅਬਦਾਲ.

ਅਬਦਾਲੀ [əbdali] *adj* connected with Abdal, “kəɾɪ əbdali bhesva.”—*bher namdev*. See ਅਬਦਾਲ 3. 2 *n* Pathans of Saddozai tribe are also called abdali. They are a branch of Durrani and are also called by this name. See ਅਹਮਦ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਅਬਦਾਲੀ and ਦੁੱਰਾਨੀ.

ਅਬਦੀ [əbdi] *A* ابدی *adj* everlasting, immortal.

ਅਬਦੁਲ [əbdul] See ਅਬਦੁੱਲਾ. “sun əbdul dħadī cəl ayo.”—*GPS*.

ਅਬਦੁਲਸਮਦ ਖਾਨ [əbdulsəməd khan] عبدالصمد خان son of Muhammad Amin Khan, a rank-holder who courtier during the reign of Aurangzeb, who was given the title of Diler Jang (valiant-in-battle). During the reign of Farukhsiyar, he was transferred from Kashmir to Lahore as subedar. He launched an invasion on Banda Bahadur at Gurdaspur and by employing deceit made him a prisoner and sent him to Delhi.

During the time of Muhammed Shah, he was subedar of Multan. He died in 1739 AD. In Sikh history he also figures as Samund Khan. Zakariya Khan subedar of Lahore (Khan Bahadur) was his son. See ਬੰਦਾ.

ਅਬਦੁਲ ਖਾਨ [əbdul xan] See ਅਬਦੁੱਲਾ ਖਾਨ.

ਅਬਦੁਲ ਰਹਮਾਨ [əbdul rəhman] companion of the Prophet and religious fighter who accompanied him in numerous battles. He died at Madina in 32 Hijri. According to JSBM, Abadul Rehman initiated nine families.

ਅਬਦੁਲ ਰਹੀਮ ਖਾਨ [əbədul rəhim-xan] عبدالرحیم خان

well known as Khan Khanan, son of Bairam Khan, who was an ally of Akbar. He was born at Lahore in 1556 AD. After the death of Todar Mal, he became Akbar's foremost vazir in 1589. His daughter Jani Begam was married to prince Danial. After Akbar's death he remained in Jahangir's service for 21 years, and died in 1627. His grave is near the mausoleum of Sheikh Nizamudin in Delhi. He was a scholar of many languages and poet with Rahiman and Rahim as his noms-de-plume. His couplets in Hindi are very fascinating:

kəɦɪ rəɦim ya pɛɾ sō kyō nə bhəyo tu piɬh, bhukhe man bɪɾɾ hē bhəre bɪɾɾē diɬh.

sadhū sərəɦe sadhuta, yati yōɕɪta jan, rəɦɪmən sace sur ki veri kərə bəkhan.

kəɦɪ rəɦim gətɪ dip ki kul kəpət ki sɔɪ, bare uɟɪaro kərə bəɖo ədhero hoɪ.

phəɾɟi ɕəɦ nə hve səke gətɪ ɖəɖhi tasir, rəɦɪmən sidhi cal te pyado hot vəzɪr.

kəɾət nɪpənəi ɡuɲ bɪna rəɦɪmən nɪpən həɟur, mano ɖerət vɪɖəp cəɖh ɪh prəkər həm kur.

khira mukh dhər kaɖɪye məɪɪye nəmək ləɟaɪ, kərve mukh ko caɦɪye rəɦɪmən yəɦi səɟaɪ.

2 a paymaster of Ahmad Shah Abdali. The Khalsa Dal in Doaba killed him and liberated many Hindu girls from his clutches.

ਅਬਦੁੱਲਾ [əbdulla] *adj* God's slave. 2 a musician in Guru Hargobind's retinue who encouraged and roused the bravery of Sikh army by singing ballads of the heroes. See ਅਬਦੁਲ. 3 the eldest son of Abdul Mutallib of Quraish tribe, and father of Prophet Muhammad. He died in 571 AD.

ਅਬਦੁੱਲਾ ਖਾਨ [əbdulla xan] subedar of Jalandhar who died during a battle against Guru Hargobind fought at Gobindpur (Hargobindpur) in Sammat 1687.

ਅਬਧ [əbədɦ] *Skt* अबद्ध *adj* unbound, free. 2 *Skt*

ਅਬਧਜ. not worthy to be killed, such as a child, a sick person, a woman and a refugee. 3 who cannot be killed by any one. 4 *Skt* ਅਬਧਾਯਜ, unbound, unobstructed, unhealable. “kal phas əbədʰ lage.”—*asa rəvdas*.

ਅਬਧਿ [əbədʰɪ] See ਅਵਧਿ. 2 *Skt* ਅਬਿਧਿ *n* bearer of water; sea, ocean.

ਅਬਧਿਜਾ [əbdʰɪja] *Skt* ਅਬਿਧਿਜਾ *n* born of sea, Lachhmi. 2 wine, liquor.

ਅਬਧੁਤ [əbdʰut] See ਅਵਧੁਤ.

ਅਬਧਯ [əbədʰy] See ਅਬਧ 2.

ਅਬਨਾਸੀ [əbnasi] See ਅਵਿਨਾਸੀ.

ਅਬਨੂਸ [əbnus] See ਆਬਨੂਸ. “syah məno əbnus-hɪ ko tərʊ.”—*krɪsən*.

ਅਬਯਕਤ [əbyəkt] ਅਵਯਕੁ without body, formless, unembodied. See ਅਵਿਅਕਤ. “əbyəkət rup əpar.”—*əkal*.

ਅਬਯਾਤ [əbyat] *A* ابيات plural of ਬੈਤ, a metre, “əbyat hɪdvi.”—*səloh*. ‘bet stanzas in Hindi’.

ਅਬਰ [əbər] *adj* which is not ਵਰ (the best); not good, bad. 2 *P* ابر *Skt* ਅੰਬੁ-ਧਰ a cloud. See ਅਭੂ.

ਅਬਰਸ਼ [əbrəʃ] *P* ابرش *adj* piebald, dappled speckled, like the sky or a cloud. 2 his cloud.

ਅਬਰਕ [əbrək] See ਅਭੁਕ.

ਅਬਰਨ [əbərən] *Skt* ਅਵਣਿ *adj* colourless, without any colour. 2 of bad colour, wrongly coloured. “əbərən bərən gham nəhīcham.”—*bher əkəbir*. 3 without any religion; low; outside the four castes, “gavət sunət jəpət udhare bərən əbərna səbh hū.”—*dev m 5*. 4 *Skt* ਅਬਰਧ. *adj* indescribable. “əbərən bərən sɪu mən hi prɪtɪ.”—*bher ə kəbir*. ‘love for the indescribable One from the heart’s core’. 5 unspeakable, slander “bərən he əbərən ko.”—*kalki*. ‘will slander.’

ਅਬਰਨ ਬਰਨ [əbərən bərən] See ਅਬਰਨ 4 and ਹਉਮੈ ਗਾਵਨਿ.

ਅਬਰੁ [əbru] *P* ابر *E* eyebrow *Skt* ਬ੍ਰੂ *n* an eyebrow. 2 See ਆਬਰੁ.

ਅਬਰੇ ਬਹਾਰਾਂ [əbre bəharā] *P* ابر باران rainfall in the spring season.

ਅਬਰੋ [əbro], ਅਬਰੋਇ [əbroɪ] See ਆਬਰੁ.

ਅਬਲ [əbəl] *adj* lacking strength, weak, “əbəl bəl toʃɪa.”—*maru jədev*. ‘broke the might of the mighty’, i.e., weakened the senses. 2 *A* ابل first. “əbəl naʊ khudaɪ da.”—*JSBB*.

ਅਬਲਕ [əblək] *A* ابلق *adj* piebald, speckled (horse), white and black.

ਅਬਲਾ [əbla] *Skt* *n* a woman. 2 *adj* weak, feeble.

3 *A* ابل lacking in intelligence, foolish.

ਅਬਲੀਸ [əblis] *A* ابليس *n* one who is bereft of God’s grace; Satan, devil, “təkəbbər kita əblis ne gəl lanət juma.”—*jəgnama*.

ਅਬੜਵਾਹਾ [əbərʋaha] *adj* half-asleep, half-awake.

ਅਬਾ [əba] *A* ابا *n* plural of ਅਬੂ (father). *Skt* ਆਵੁਕ. “əm əbe thavʰu mɪʃʰrɑ.”—*sri m 5*.

ਅਬਾਸੀ [əbasi] *n* a yawn. See ਉਬਾਸੀ. 2 flower of bāsa. “januk phul əbasi rəhi.”—*cəɪtɪr 317*. See ਅੱਬਾਸ 2.

ਅਬਾਹ [əbah] *adj* without arms, armless.

2 without transport; who does not ride a blue jay (as does Lord Vishnu “nəməstə əbahe.”—*japu*. 3 without ਬਾਰ (sexual desire). See ਬਾਰ.

ਅਬਾਜਾਰ [əbajar] *P* اباچار *adj* unhappy, ਬ (with) ਆਜਾਰ (hurt).

ਅਬਾਦ [əbad] *adj* without ਵਾਦ (dispute), undisputed. 2 See ਆਬਾਦ.

ਅਬਾਦਾਨ [əbadan] See ਆਬਾਦਾਨ.

ਅਬਾਧ [əbadh] *adj* without restriction, unrestricted, unchecked. 2 unimpeded, unobstructed. 3 See ਅਬਾਧਜ.

ਅਬਾਧਜ [əbadhy] *adj* unrestricted, unimpeded.

ਅਬਾਬੀਲ [əbabil] *A* ابليل *n* a swallow.

ਅਬਾਰ [əbar] *adj* without slackness or delay.

2 without obstruction, unobstructed “khəḍa əbarə.”—*gyan*. 3 See ਅਵਾਰ.

ਅਬਿ [əbɪ] *adv* now, at this time. “əbɪ kɪchʊ kɪɾpa kije.”—*dhəna m 3*. 2 *Skt* ਅਵਿ *n* a ram.

3 a billy goat “əbɪ mədh hom kəraɪ.”—*gyan*.
4 the sun. 5 a mountain. 6 a mouse, rat. 7 the
air. 8 calotropis procera, a wild plant.
9 modesty, shyness. 10 *adj* good, all right.

ਅਬਿਅਕਤ [əbɪəkət] See ਅਵਿਅਕਤ.

ਅਬਿਖਾਦ [əbɪkhad] *adj* without a conflict.
“əbɪkhad dev durāt.”—*akal*.

ਅਬਿਗਤ [əbɪgət], ਅਬਿਗਤੁ [əbɪgətu] *Skt* ਅਵਿਗਤ.
adj unknowable. “jəb əbɪgət əgocər prəbhv
eka.”—*sukhmāni*. 2 imperishable and
perpetual. “jo jən jānɪ bhəj-hɪ əbɪgət kəu.”
—*suhī kəbir*. “əbgətu sāməjhɪ ɪana.”—*gəu kəbir*.

3 See ਅਵਜਕੁ.

ਅਬਿਗਮ [əbɪgəm] *Skt* ਅਬਗਮ. *n* certain acumen,
sure knowledge. 2 ਅਵਿਗਮ *adj* indestructible.

ਅਬਿਗਮੀ [əbɪgami] *adj* having sure knowledge.
“ədve ələkhpurəkh əbɪgami.”—*akal*.
2 imperishable. See ਅਬਿਗਮ 2.

ਅਬਿਚਲ [əbɪtʃəl] *adj* motionless, unmovable,
permanent. “əbɪtʃəl niv dhəri gur nanək.”—*guj*
m 5.

ਅਬਿਚਲਨਗਰ [əbɪtʃəlɲəgər] a sacred town related
with the tenth Guru situated near Nader
(nāder, नन्दगिरी) city on the bank of Godavari
river. Here Guru Gobind Singh breathed his
last on the 5th of the bright half of the lunar
month of Katak Sammat 1765.

The Sikhs have chosen this name with
reference to a line in Suhi Chhand “əbɪtʃəl
nəgər¹ gobɪd guru ka.” to the true
congregation and the highest spiritual state.
Its other name is Hazoor Sahib and it is now
accepted as the fourth Takhat of the Khalsa.
Here the following weapons of Guru Gobind
Singh are preserved: a quoit, a broad sword,
a steelbow, a mace, a steel arrow, five golden
swords and one small sword, six inches long.
Besides these many more priceless weapons,

¹In Gurbani, Abchal Nagar, means congregation-cum-
highest spiritual state.

which cannot be seen in the museums of
capital cities, are beautifully displayed on the
Guru's throne. They include a blade of Mai
Bhago's spear whom ignorant people call an
eight-armed goddess.

ghənachri

əbɪtʃəlɲəgər uɟəgər səgər jəg

jəhər jəhur jəhā jot hē jəbər jan,

khāde hē prəcəḍ khər khəṛəg kudəḍ dhəre

khājər tʃphəg pʊj kərəd kɪɾpən bən,

səkɪ sərohi sɛf sāg jəmɖər cəkɪ

ḍhale gən bhale ɾɪpu ghale chɪɾpɪ jəg ʃən,

cəmkət carō or ghor rup kalɪkə ko

bədna kərət kəvɪ jor pənɪ tāhi ʃən.

mənħər

sūdər godavri vɪhɪn məl cəle jəl

səlɪtə sətʊl gəg kul chəbɪ pəvəi,

khəre khəre tərɪ khəre hərə hərə pat jərə

pātɪ pātɪ kərə chəɪ səghni ko chəvəi,

bolət bɪhəg rəg rəg ke utəg ʃən

ʃri gobɪd sɪgh ko sɪghəsən suhəvəi,

jəɪ dərsəvəi mənorəth ʊʃhəvəi

so kamna ko pəvəi sətokh sɪgh gavəi.

—GPS.

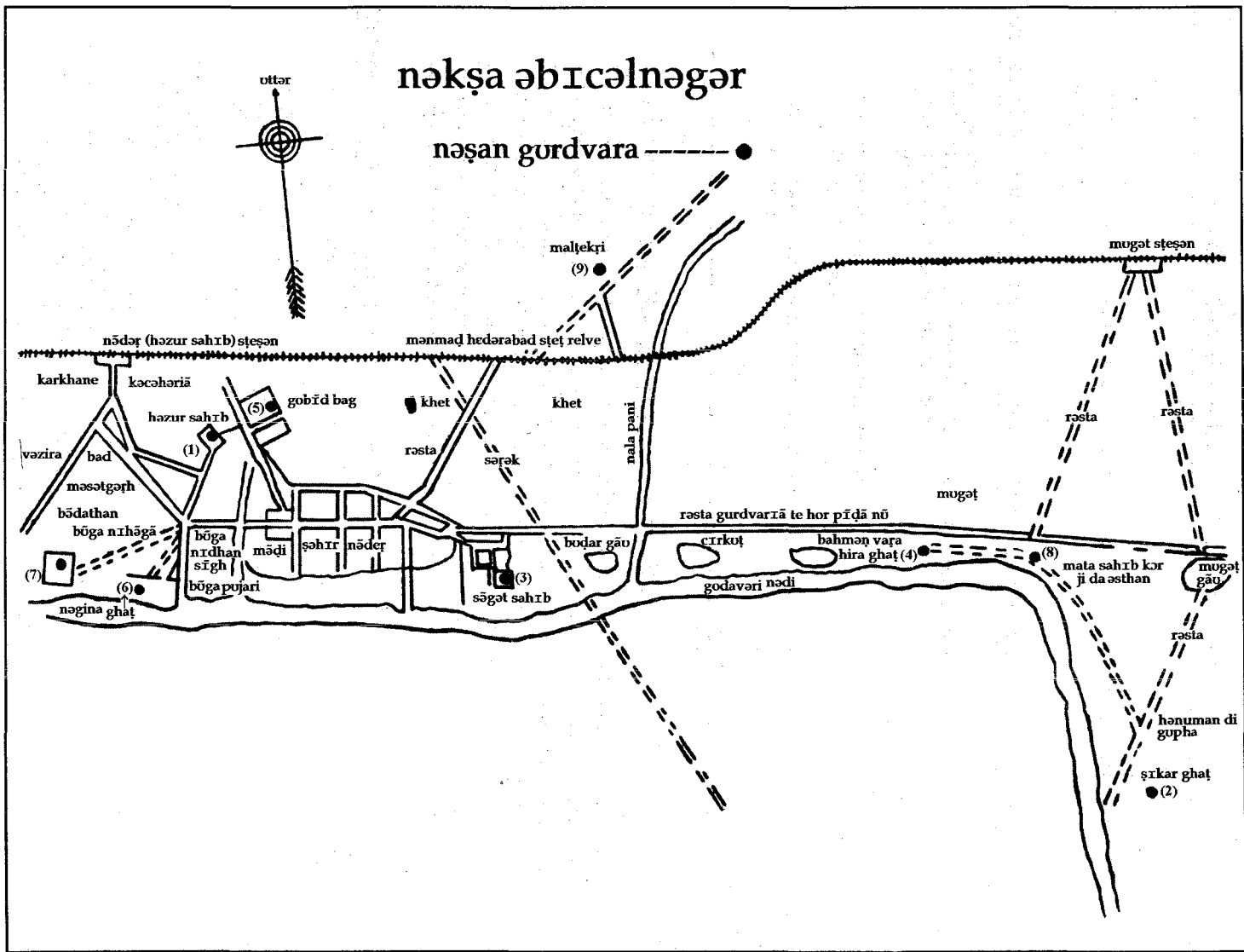
Nander has other gurdwaras as under:

2 Shikarghat in the south of Nander on
the bank of Godavari where the Guru would
relax for a while after hunting.

3 Sangat Sahib where soon after his arrival
at Nander, the Guru addressed his first
congregation. This place is within the
precincts of the city.

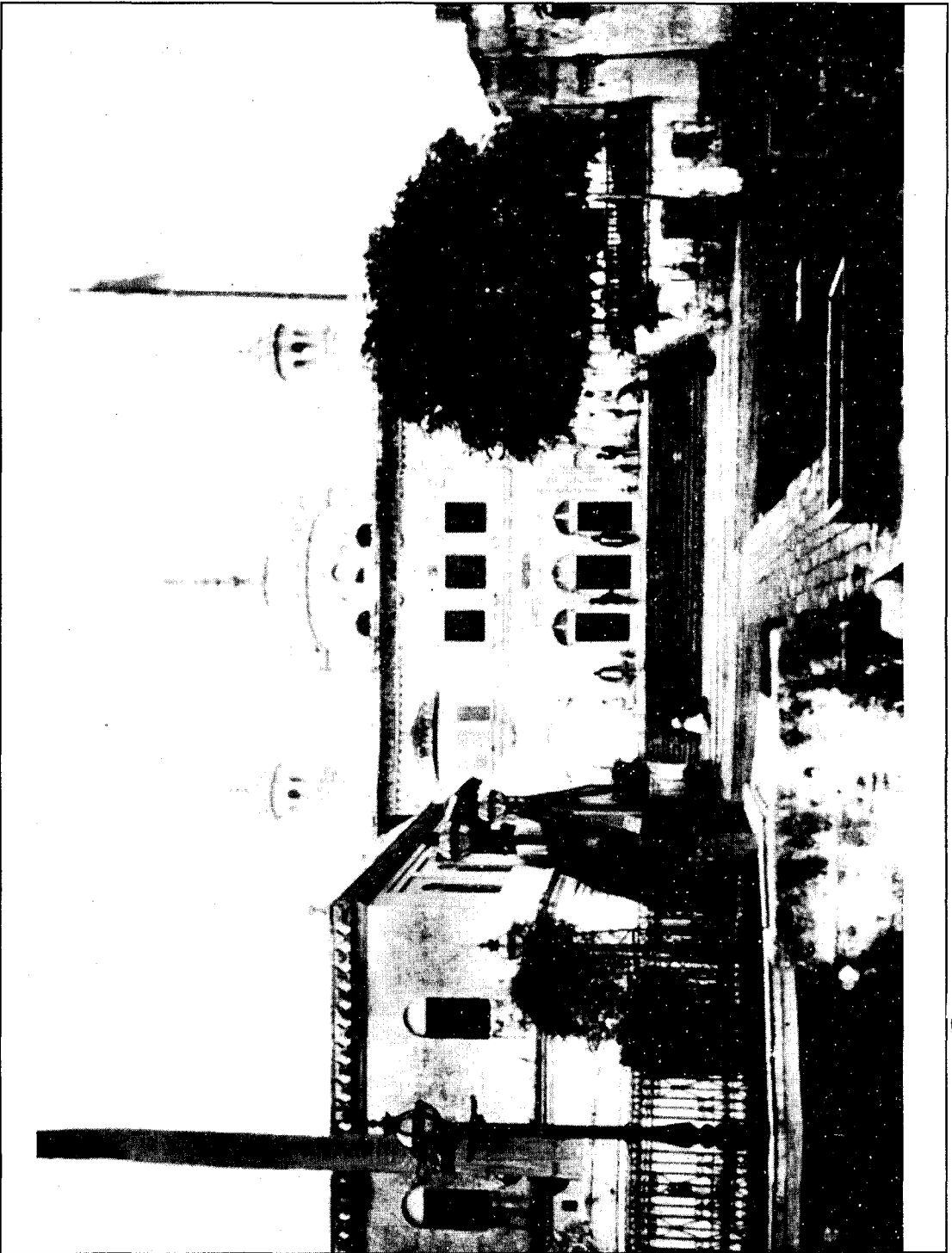
4 Hira Ghat where he threw a diamond
into Godavari presented to him by Bahadur
Shah. This place is in the south of the city.

5 Gobind Bag, about two furlongs from
the main gurdwara where the Guru
occasionally went and rested for a while. Now
this is an agricultural field, though a small
room is also built there.



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MAP OF ABCHAL NAGAR



TAKHAT SRIABCHAL NAGAR (HAZOOR SAHIB)

6 Nagina Ghat where the Guru threw a jewel into the river presented by the Sikhs. Some small glittering stones on the river bank are to be seen there. This is in the west of Nander.

7 Banda Than. At this place was the thatched hut of Madho Das Bairagi. The Guru sanctified this place with his visit and baptised Banda as a Sikh. See ਬੰਦਾ ਬਹਾਦਰ. This place is in the west of Nander.

8 Shrine of Mata Sahib Kaur near Hira Ghat. She had come to the south from Damdama Sahib along with the Tenth Master, stayed and served the Guru for sometime and went back to Delhi as ordered by him. See ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੌਰ ਮਾਤਾ.

9 Maltekri in the north of Nander. Here the Guru dug out a hidden treasure and made payment to the Pathan employees and again buried the remaining treasure there. See ਨਕਸ਼ਾ. ਅਬਿਚਲ ਨਗਰੀ [əbɪcəl nəɡri] Sikh conclave, Sikh congregation. “əbɪcəl nəɡri nanək dev.”—asa ə m 5. 2 a spiritual state, stage of spiritual knowledge.

ਅਬਿਚਾਰ [əbɪcar] *n* lack of thinking, ignorance. “rəɪtɔ bɪcar əbɪcar.”—əkāl. 2 *adj* devoid of thinking, thoughtless, foolish “tē əbɪcar jərh! kərtar kahɪ nə man.”—parəs. 3 *adv* without thinking, without calculation “ləcch ləcch turəg ekhɪ dijje əbɪcar.”—parəs. 4 *n* *Skt* ਅਭਿਚਾਰ *n* a custom of making a sacrifice or killing of animals according to Atharva Ved. “pərh bed mātɪr əbɪcar.”—gyan. 5 According to books on magical incantations there are six əbɪcars : killing, attracting, hindering, hating, extirpating and conjuring.

ਅਬਿਦਿਆ [əbɪdɪa] See ਅਵਿਦਯਾ.

ਅਬਿੱਦ [əbɪdd] *Skt* ਅਵਿਦਯਾ *adj* uneducated, foolish, unwise.

ਅਬਿਦਯਾ [əbɪdɪa] See ਅਵਿਦਯਾ.

ਅਬਿਨਯ [əbɪnəy] See ਅਵਿਨਯ.

ਅਬਿਨਾਸ [əbɪnas], ਅਬਿਨਾਸਿ [əbɪnasɪ], ਅਬਿਨਾਸੀ [əbɪnasi] *Skt* ਅਵਿਨਾਸਿਨ੍ *adj* imperishable, immortal, indestructible, “parbrəhəm purən əbɪnas.”—sar m 5. 2 perpetual, eternal. “he əcut he parbrəhəm əbɪnasi əghnas.”—bavən. 3 See ਅਵਿਨਾਸੀ.

ਅਬਿਨਾਸੀਖੇਮ [əbɪnasikhem] *n* perpetual prosperity, eternal liberation, after which there is no bondage. 2 eternal happiness. “əbɪnasi khem cah-hɪ je nanək səda sɪmər narain.”—todi m 5.

ਅਬਿਨਾਸੀਪੁਰਖੁ [əbɪnasipurəkh] *n* an indestructible or perfect person; God. “əbɪnasi purəkhu paɪa pərmesəru.”—sohɪla.

ਅਬਿਬੇਕ [əbɪbek] *Skt* ਅਵਿਵੇਕ *n* thoughtlessness, ignorance. “əbɪbek he tɪh nəu, təv hiy me jɪh thəu.”—parəs.

ਅਬਿਬੇਕੀ [əbɪbeki] *Skt* ਅਵਿਵੇਕਿਨ੍ devoid of reasoning and thinking; foolish, ignorant.

ਅਬਿਯਕਤ [əbɪyəkət] See ਅਵਿਅਕਤ.


ਅਬਿਰਥਾ [əbɪrtha] *adj* fruitless. “jənəm əbɪrtha jai.”—maru kəbir.

ਅਬਿਲੰਬ [əbɪləb] See ਅਵਿਲੰਬ.

ਅਬੀ [əbi] *adv* now, at this very moment. See ਅਬਿ.

ਅਬੀਨਾ [əbina] *adj* without ਬੀਨਾਈ (eyesight), blind. 2 ignorant person. “səbh phokəṭ dhəram əbinɪa.”—prəbha beṇi. ‘Deeds by the ignorant are ineffective.’

ਅਬੀਨਿਆ [əbinɪa] See ਅਬੀਨਾ.

ਅਬੀਰ [əbir] *A*  *n* gulab; coloured powder of musk, rose, saffron and sandalwood which is very fragrant. See ਅੰਬੀਰ.

ਅਬੁਝ [əbujh] *adj* which is not extinguished; ever lit. 2 *Skt* ਅਬੁਝ *adj* unintelligent, dull, ignorant.

ਅਬੁਝਣਾ [əbujhṇa] *n* remaining lit; (of fire) not dying. 2 ignorance. “bujhṇa əbujhṇa tudh

kia.”—*asa ə m 3*.

ਅਬੁਧ [əbudh] See ਅਬੁਝ 2.

ਅਬੁੱਧਿ [əbuddhɪ] *Skt* अबुद्धि *adj* ignorant, lacking intelligence. **2 n** ignorance, lack of intelligence.

ਅਬੁਝ [əbujh] See ਅਬੁਝ 2.

ਅਬੁਤਬੇਲਾ [əbutbela] Paolo di Avitabile, was born in Italy in October 1791 AD. After having served at different places, he became an army officer of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the lion of Punjab, at Lahore. General Avitabile's cantonment was at Naulakha and his residence was at Buddha's Kiln. He was of a hefty build and an astute soldier. He raised Vazirabad again in a new design. For some time he was governor of Peshawar. After the decline of the Sikh administration he went away from India, and died in France on 28 March 1850.

ਅਬੂਰ [əbur] *A* عبور *n* the act of going across; crossing, ferrying.

ਅਬੇ [əbe] See ਅਬੀ. **2 part** vocative. ਐ ! o !

ਅਬੇਅ [əbeə] See ਅਵਜਯ.

ਅਬੇਹ [əbeh] *adj* without hole or gap; unbroken. “əbeh nath əjit.”—*əkal*. “ravri deh əbeh ko dekh ke.”—*GV 10*.

ਅਬੇਚਲ [əbecəl] *adj* See ਅਬਿਚਲ. “mal həmara əkhuṭ əbecəl.”—*bher m 5*.

ਅਬੇ ਤਬੇ [əbetəbe] See ਅਬਤਬ. **2 n** an insult. “əbe təbe ki cakri.”—*asa ə m 1*. **3 adv** always, everyday. “əbetəbe kure hē paja.”—*gəu ə m 1*.

ਅਬੇਰ [əber] *adv* without delay, at once. **2 n** delayed time, wrong time. **3 adv** evening. “ketak kər əber nɪksāte.”—*GPS*.

ਅਬੇਰ ਸਵੇਰ [əber səver] *n* evening and morning, sunrise and sunset. “avhɪ jai əver səver.”—*GPS*.

ਅਬੈ [əbe] See ਅਬੀ. **2 Skt** अव्यय. *adj* imperishable, eternal, always the same. “aje he. əbe he.”—*japu*.

ਅਬੋਧ [əbodh] *adj* unintelligent, stupid. **2 n** stupidity, ignorance.

ਅਬੋਲ [əbol] *adj* without voice, silent, “karəṅ kəvən əbol.”—*dhəna rəvdas*. **2** See ਬੋਲ ਅਬੋਲ.

ਅਬੰਚ [əbāc] *adj* who cannot be deceived, undeceivable. “əs prəkar ləkh rɪde sədiv əbāc jo.”—*NP*.

ਅਬੰਦਤਾ [əbādtā] *n* boundlessness, freedom, salvation. “bādnā ko let hi əbādtā ko det jən.”—*NP*.

ਅੱਬਾਸ [əbbas] *A* عباس *n* son of Abdal Mutallab and paternal uncle of Prophet Muhammad. He died on 21 February 653AD. His grave is in Medina. Abasi family to which caliphs of Baghdad belonged is so known after his name. **2 a** flower; plant guləbbas or guləbbās.

ਅੱਬੂਲ ਫਜਲ [əbbul fəjəl] ابو الفضل son of Sheikh Mubarak and brother of Faizi was minister of emperor Akbar. His title was Allami and he was a great scholar. Born in 1551 AD, he died in 1602 AD. He wrote many important books including Aiyar Danish a translation in Persian of Panch Tantra. His Aini-Akbari is a great book of history describing Akbar's administration.

ਅਬਯ [əby] See ਅਵਜਯ.

ਅਬਯਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ [əbyakrɪt] See ਅਵਜਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਅਬਿਣੀ [əbrɪni] *Skt* अट्ट *adj* without a wound (ਫੁਣ); unwounded. “jo əbrɪni ṭhaḍhe hute brɪni kɪye kərtar.”—*cəɪɪtr 128*.

ਅਭ [əbh] See ਅਭਿ.

ਅਭਉ [əbhəu] *adj* fearless, intrepid. **2 n** fearlessness intrepidity. “guru əmər das pərsie əbhəu ləbhe.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.

ਅਭਅੰਤ [əbhānt], **ਅਭਅੰਤਰ** [əbh-āntar] *Skt* अभ्यन्तर *n* in the middle. **2** heart, mind, conscience. **3 adv** inside, in the heart. “əgəm əgocər rəhɪə əbh-ānt.”—*bher ə kəbir*. “nɪrbhəu so əbh-āntar vəsɪə.”—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਅਭਅੰਤਰਿ [əbh-āntarɪ] *adj* inner, mental “səcu

- karni əbh-ətəri seva.”—*gəu ə m 1. 2 adv* from within, inside. “jəl məhɪ keta rakhie əbh-ətəri suka.”—*asa ə m 1.*
- ਅਭਕ** [əbhəkʰ], **ਅਭਖੁ** [əbhəkhu] *Skt* ਅਭਕੜ. *adj* not fit for eating; religiously forbidden food. “lobhi jētu nə jaṇəi bhəkhu əbhəkhu səbh khaɪ.”—*sri m 5.*
- ਅਭਗ** [əbhəg] *Skt* ਅਭਗੁ *adj* unbroken, unbreakable. “tɪs diban əbhəg.”—*var asa.* “əbhəg səbha səg hē sadha.”—*asa m 5. 2 Skt* ਅਭਗ. *unfortunate, unlucky.*
- ਅਭਗਤ** [əbhəgət] *Skt* ਅਭਗੁ *adj* without devotion, irreligious. **2** which has not been divided, unbroken. “əbhəgət hē.”—*jəpu.* ‘(God) is indivisible’.
- ਅਭਗਨ** [əbhəgən] *See* ਅਭਗ 1.
- ਅਭਛ** [əbhəch] *See* ਅਭਖੁ.
- ਅਭਜ** [əbhəj] *adj* who does not run away; firm. **2** who cannot be defeated or overcome. **3** unbreakable. **4** not fit to be consumed.
- ਅਭਦੁ** [əbhədɾ] *adj* wicked, ungracious. **2** inauspicious. *See* ਭਦੁ.
- ਅਭਪੀਰ** [əbhpir] *See* ਅਭਿ and ਪੀਰ.
- ਅਭਭਗਤਿ** [əbh-bhəgətɪ], **ਅਭਭਗਤੀ** [əbh-bhəgti] *See* ਅਭਿ and ਭਗਤਿ. **2 n** worship of the manifest deity or saint. “mən mukh te əbh-bhəgətɪ nə hovsɪ.”—*prəbha ə m 1.* “əbh-bhəgti pɪr aɢe.”—*tukha baramaha.*
- ਅਭਮਾਨ** [əbhman] *See* ਅਭਿਮਾਨ.
- ਅਭਯ** [əbhəy] *adj* fearless.
- ਅਭਯਦਾਨ** [əbhəydan] *n* bounty of intrepidity, making the refugee fearless, removing the refugee’s fear.
- ਅਭਰ** [əbhər] *adj* unfilled, empty. “guru ramdas sər əbhər bhəre.”—*səveye m 4 ke. 2 See* ਅਭੁ.
- ਅਭਰਕ** [əbhərək] *See* ਅਭੁਕ.
- ਅਭਰਣ** [əbhərən] *See* ਆਭਰਣ. **2 adj** which no one wears, uncherished.
- ਅਭਰਤ** [əbhərət] *adj* which has not been filled; empty. “əbhərət sɪc bhəe subhər sər.”—*sar ə m 1.* ‘Empty (minds) are irrigated (with Guru’s teaching) and filled to the brim’.
- ਅਭਰਨ** [əbhərən] an ornament. *See* ਆਭਰਣ. “har kəjər bæstrə əbhərən kine.”—*bɪla pərtal m 5.* “əbhərən hē.”—*jəpu.*
- ਅਭਰਾ** [əbhəra], **ਅਭਰਿਆ** [əbhəriɪa] *adj* not filled, empty, partly filled. “əbhəra sərɪ bhəriɪa.”—*səveye m 4 ke.* ‘Mind filled (with contentment) is really full’.
- ਅਭਰਿਠ** [əbhəriṭh], **ਅਭਰਿਠਾ** [əbhəriṭha] *See* ਅਭਿਰਿਠਾ.
- ਅਭੜਵਾਹਾ** [əbhərvaha] *See* ਅਬੜਵਾਹਾ.
- ਅਭਾ** [əbha] *glory, See* ਆਭਾ. “ləsə triy vāki əbha.”—*krɪsən. 2 ਅ* (without) **ਭਾ** (light).
- ਅਭਾਉ** [əbhau] *n* lack of ਭਾਵ (respect); disrespect, insult, “jə lə bhau əbhau ɪh mane.”—*sor m 5. 2 Skt* ਅਭਾਵ. *absence, want, non-existence, “pekhan sunən əbhau.”—NP. 3 destruction. See* ਅਭਾਵ.
- ਅਭਾਇ** [əbhai] *See* ਅਭਾਉ. **2 n** hatred. **3** an ill-intentioned attitude. **4** lack of interest. “subhai əbhai jə nɪkətɪ ave situ taka jaɪ.”—*maru ə m 5.* ‘Interested or disinterested, whoever comes near (fire), loses his cold’.
- ਅਭਾਸ** [əbhas] *Skt* ਅਭਾਸ *n* a reflection, an image. **2** light. “dəs car lok əbha əbhas.”—*brəhəm.*
- ਅਭਾਖ** [əbhakh] *Skt* ਅਭਾਸਕ *adj* silent, reticent. “re ləpət krɪsən əbhakhə.”—*prəbha bani.* ‘You are mute for saying God’s name.’
- ਅਭਾਖਣ** [əbhakhən] *Skt* ਆ-ਭਾਸਣ *n* an utterance, a statement. “əvra dekhɪ nə sunə əbhakhe.”—*suhɪ rəvdas. 2 ਅ* (not) ਭਾਸਣ (speaking), silence.
- ਅਭਾਖਾ** [əbhakha], **ਅਭਾਖਿਆ** [əbhakhɪa] *n* language not fit to be spoken. The Hindus regarded Greek and Arabic as barbarian languages and directed the people not to use these uncivilised languages. *See* ਵਿਹਤ ਪਾਰਾਸਰ ਸੰਹਿਤਾ b. 4. ਵਿਸਿਸ਼੍ਟ ਸੰਹਿਤਾ b. 6. “əbhakhɪa ka kuṭha bəkra khaṇa.”—*var asa.* The Guru did not consider any language barbarian but only

pointed out to the Hindus¹ and the Muslims the ideas of pollution. Referring to the practice of beating a camel with a stick drawn from its own load, he tells the Muslims that they kill an animal by repeating 'in the name of Allah'. To the Hindus he remonstrates that they forbid others from polluting their kitchen though they themselves eat meat prepared in Allah's name. How strange is their reason. If the Guru had considered Arabic, Persian etc., as foul languages, he would not have employed them in his spiritual utterances.

ਅਭਾਖੇ [əbhakhɛ] See ਅਭਾਖਣ.

ਅਭਾਖੰ [əbhakhɔ̃] See ਅਭਾਖ.

ਅਭਾਗ [əbhag] *adj* who does not get his share. **2** *Skt* ਅਭਾਗੜ *n* misfortune, bad luck. **3** *adj* unfortunate, unlucky. "ram kin jəpsɪ əbhag."—*bher ravdas*.

ਅਭਾਗਾ [əbhaga], **ਅਭਾਗੀ** [əbhagi] *Skt* अभागिन् *adj* unfortunate, luckless. "jɪs kəu bisre pranpətɪ data, soi gan-hu əbhaga."—*dhana m 5*. "nam vɪsarɪa se mənɪmukh muɾ əbhagi."—*asa chət m 4*.

ਅਭਾਗੁ [əbhagu] *Skt* ਅਭਾਗੜ. *n* misfortune, bad luck. "ram nə jəp-hu əbhagu tumara."—*gəu ə m 1*.

ਅਭਾਂਤ [əbhāt] *adj* which has no parallel; unique, peerless. "sobha əbhāt."—*ben*.

ਅਭਾਨ [əbhan] *n* disbelief, lack of faith.

ਅਭਾਨੀ [əbhani] See ਅਭਾਨ and ਅਭਾਨੀ.

ਅਭਾਵ [əbhav] *Skt n* lack, absence, non-existence. Scholars have accepted five types of it:

a) *pragbhav* (*prak*-əbhav): non-existence in the past, as the sword was non-existent before its manufacture from steel as a weapon.

b) *prādhvōsa bhav*: non-existence of something after its destruction, as when

¹Taking a stick from the load on the back of the camel and beating it with that.

fireworks get burnt into ashes.

c) *ānyonyabhav*: mutual non-existence, of one thing in the form of another, as an ass is not a cow and vice-versa.

d) *atyētabhav*: non-existence at all times as horns of a rabbit or flower of the sky.

e) *samyīkabhav*: non-existence at any particular time, for example of a pot after it has been taken away. **2** bad or wrong idea or vow. **3** lack of faith.

ਅਭਿ [əbhɪ] *prep* which prefixed to a word gives the meaning of vis-a-vis (ਸਨਮੁਖ), bad (ਮੰਦ), upon (ਉੱਪਰ), near (ਨੇੜੇ), far (ਦੂਰ), around (ਚੁਫੇਰੇ), well (ਚੰਗੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ), without (ਬਿਨਾਂ), desire (ਇੱਛਾ), liking (ਰੁਚਿ), etc. **2** in the Sikh scripture *əbhɪ* has appeared as a short form for *abhyētār*, which means inside the mind, or conscience. "prītəm prītɪ bəni əbhɪ ɛsi."—*məla ə m 1*. "səbədɪ əbhɪ sadhare."—*asa chət m 1*. "bɪn əbhɪ səbəd nə mājie."—*sri ə m 1*. 'Without the word, the mind cannot be rendered pure'.

ਅਭਿਉ [əbhɪu], **ਅਭਿਓ** [əbhɪo] *Skt* ਅਭਯੁ *n* doubt. **2** reasoning, argument. "apa pəd nɪrbaɳ nə cinɪa ɪn bɪdhi əbhɪu nə cuke."—*asa kəbir*.

3 *adj* ਅ-ਭਯੁn *adj* unafraid, fearless. **ਅਭਿਅ** [əbhɪə] *adj* without fear, fearless. "əbhəd əbhɪə."—*əkal*.

ਅਭਿਆਸ [əbhɪas] *Skt* ਅਭਯਾਸ *n* practice, repetition for improving performance. "kəɾhi bəd əbhɪas."—*dhəna m 1*.

ਅਭਿਆਸੀ [əbhɪasi] *Skt* ਅਭਯਾਸਿਨ੍ *adj* who practises ascetic discipline or devotion.

ਅਭਿਆਗਤ [əbhɪagət] *Skt* ਅਭਯਾਗਤ *n* coming face to face. **2** a visitor, guest. **3** a mendicant, *sadhu*. "əbhɪagət ehɪ nə akhiənɪ jɪ pəɾghəɪ bhojən kərenɪ."—*var ram 1 m 3*.

ਅਭਿਅੰਤ [əbhɪāt], **ਅਭਿਅੰਤਰ** [əbhɪātəɾ] See ਅਭਾਅੰਤਰ.

ਅਭਿਸਰਣ [əbhɪsəɾəɳ] *Skt n* advancing, going forward. **2** getting closer.

ਅਭਿਸਾਰ [əbhɪsar] *n* a battle. 2 method. 3 effort.

ਅਭਿਸਾਰਿਕਾ [əbhɪsarɪka] *n* In poetics the heroine who makes deliberate effort to go to the lover. It is of two types: (a) *kriṣṇabhɪsarɪka*: who on a dark night goes dressed in the black, and (b) *śuklabhɪsarɪka*: who goes wearing white clothes on a moonlit night

“set saj saj chəli sāvre ki priti kaj,

cādni me radha mano cādni si hvəgəi.”

—*KRISHAN*.

ਅਭਿਸੇਚ [əbhɪsec], **ਅਭਿਖੇਕ** [əbhɪkhek] *Skt* ਅਭਿਸੇਕ. *n* the act of sprinkling (water). 2 a ritual bath at coronation when water is sprinkled with *kuṣa* (sacred grass). 3 sprinkling amrit in the eyes and the hair at the time of baptism.

ਅਭਿੱਖ [əbhɪkkh] *adj* who does not beg alms.

2 *Skt* ਅਭਿਖਯ *n* fame, renown. 3 splendour.

4 *Skt* ਅਭਿਖਯਾਤ *adj* famous, renowned.

ਅਭਿਗ [əbhɪg] *adj* which does not get wet; dry.

2 cruel, brutal. 3 ਅਭਿਗ *adj* well-acquainted, knowing closely. 4 awakened (soul).

ਅਭਿਗਆਤਮ [əbhɪg-atəm] *Skt* ਅਭਿਗਾਤਮਨ *adj* profound scholar, metaphysician. “kəi koṭɪ əbhɪg-atəm nɪkor.”—*sukhmani*. ‘Crores of profound scholars and crores of novices are here’.

ਅਭਿਗਿਆ [əbhɪgɪa] *Skt* ਅਭਿਗਿਆ *n* memory, remembrance, recollection.

ਅਭਿਗਯ [əbhɪgy] See ਅਭਿਗ 3 and 4.

ਅਭਿਚਾਰ [əbhɪcar] *n* According to the book of charms or incantations there are six barbarous deeds consisting of killing, attracting, stupefying, hating, distracting and bewitching. See ਅਭਿਚਾਰ 4 and 5.

ਅਭਿਜ [əbhɪj] *adj* which does not get wet.

2 not compassionate, stone-hearted. 3 See

ਅਭਿਗ 3. “əkhije əbhɪje.”—*japu*.

ਅਭਿਜਿਤ [əbhɪjɪt] *Skt* ਅਭਿਜਿਤ *n* According to astrology, the last stages of the zodiac, along

with the first four phases of the moon, during which period victory over the enemy is achieved by encountering him from the front. That is why it is termed *əbhɪjɪt*.¹ 2 son of Chandarvanshi king, Puru, and father of Ahuk. 3 *adj* in a contest victor over his enemy.

ਅਭਿਦ [əbhɪd] *adj* ਅਭੇਦਯ which cannot be pierced; not fit to be pierced.

ਅਭਿਧਾ [əbhɪdha] *Skt n* power to clarify the power of the spoken word; word-power to reveal its objective.

ਅਭਿਧਾਨ [əbhɪdhan] *Skt n* an utterance, speech. 2 dictionary. اَبْدَان.

ਅਭਿੰਨ [əbhɪn] *adj* who does not feel any empathy. “mənmuḥ əbhɪn nə bhɪjəi.”—*varsar m* 4. 2 *Skt* ਅਭਿੰਨ *adj* not different, not separate, similar.

ਅਭਿਨਯ [əbhɪnəy] *Skt n* the act of revealing heart’s disposition. 2 The act of revealing; a play through bodily gestures, dramatics.

ਅਭਿਨਿਵੇਸ਼ [əbhɪnɪveʃ] *Skt n* an entry, admittance. 2 concentration. 3 In yog system, mental conflict is accepted as distress arising from the fear of death.

ਅਭਿਨੰਦਨ [əbhɪnəḍən] *Skt* ਅਭਿਨੰਦਨ *n* happiness. 2 contentment. 3 praise “sər məjʃə əbhɪnəḍən kəḍē.”—*GPS*. 4 supplication request. “sər kər əbhɪnəḍən.”—*GPS*.

ਅਭਿਪੀਰ [əbhɪpir] *n* mind’s agony. “prəbhɪjəḍ əbhɪpir.”—*sri ə m* 1. 2 *Skt* ਅਭਿਪ੍ਰੀਤਿ enthusiasm, courage. 3 desire. 4 See ਅਭਿਪ੍ਰੇਤ.

ਅਭਿਪ੍ਰਯ [əbhɪpray] *Skt n* intention, purport. 2 import, tenet.

ਅਭਿਪ੍ਰੇਤ [əbhɪpret] *Skt adj* intended. desired.

ਅਭਿਬੰਦਨ [əbhɪbəḍən] *Skt* ਅਭਿਬੰਦਨ *n* a salutation done while standing in front. 2 praise, admiration.

ਅਭਿਮਤ [əbhɪmət] *adj* heartily, desired. “jo

¹Some people regard the zodiac (ਅਭਿਜਿਤ) as a planet but it is not so. See ਅਭਿੰਨ.

əbhɪmət datar.”—*NP*. 2 sāmət. according to opinion.

ਅਭਿਮਤਿ [əbhɪmətɪ] *n* pride, arrogance. “tə əbhɪmətɪ kya phəl tum pavhu.”—*NP*. 2 desire, inclination. “əbhɪmətɪ bat dhəro ur mahi.”—*NP*. 3 an opinion, counsel.

ਅਭਿਮਨੁ [əbhɪmənɪ] *adj* who in his heart bears anger against the enemy. 2 *n* son of Arjun and Krishan’s sister Subhadra. He killed Duryodhan’s son Lakshman on the second day of the battle of Mahabharat, but himself died after displaying valour on the thirteenth day. He was married to Uttra, daughter of king of Viratpati. She gave birth to king Parikshit who ascended the throne after the Pandavs.

ਅਭਿਮਾਨ [əbhɪman] *Skt n* pride, vanity. “əbhɪman khoɪ khoɪ.”—*BIla m 5*. 2 ego, self, conceit, egotism. “lobh əbhɪman bəhət həkara.”—*majh ə m 3*. 3 *Skt* disrespect, insult. “man əbhɪman mādhe so sevək nahi.”—*sri m 5*. “tesa man tesa əbhɪman.”—*sukhməni*.

ਅਭਿਮਾਨਿਨੀ [əbhɪmanɪni] *adj* proud (woman). 2 *n* stream.—*sənama*.

ਅਭਿਮਾਨੀ [əbhɪmani] *adj* (a woman) who is proud. “əbhɪmani ki jəf sər pər jae.”—*gōd ə m 5*. 2 *n* pride, ego, sense of vanity. “cuki əbhɪmani.”—*tukha chāt m 1*.

ਅਭਿਮੁਖ [əbhɪmʊkh] *Skt adj* face-to-face, confronting. 2 ready to work. 3 *adv* in front, opposite.

ਅਭਿਮੰਤ੍ਰਣ [əbhɪməntʁən] *n* a ceremony performed by reciting mantars. “māntʁən sō əbhɪmāntʁ kə gəhɪ dhənu chādʒo ban.”—*krɪsən*. 2 the process of conjuring up some god with the aid of mantars.

ਅਭਿਮੰਨੁ [əbhɪmənɪ] See **ਅਭਿਮਨੁ**. “jɪm bharət əbhɪmənɪ kin.”—*GPS*.

ਅਭਿਰਾਮ [əbhɪram] *adj* beautiful, attractive. 2 pleasing.

ਅਭਿਰਿਠ [əbhɪrɪṭh], **ਅਭਿਰਿਠਾ** [əbhɪrɪṭṭha] *Skt*

ਅਭੀਸ਼੍ਰ *adj* heartily desired. 2 comfortable. “guruseva janən əbhɪrɪṭṭha.”—*BG*

ਅਭਿਲਾਖ [əbhɪlakh], **ਅਭਿਲਾਖਾ** [əbhɪlakhə] *Skt* **ਅਭਿਲਾਸਾ**. *n* a strong desire, intense longing. 2 an inclination, a disposition.

ਅਭਿਲਾਖੀ [əbhɪlaxhi] *Skt* ਅਭਿਲਾਖਿਨ੍ *adj* desirous, eager.

ਅਭਿਵ੍ਯੰਜਕ [əbhɪvyəjək] *Skt* ਅਭਿਵ੍ਯੰਜਕ *adj* who reveals or enlightens. 2 who teaches or reveals.

ਅਭੀ [əbhi] *adv* just now, this very instant. 2 *Skt adj* without ਭੀ (fear), fearless.

ਅਭੀਸ਼੍ਰ [əbhiṣṭ] *Skt adj* keenly desired, heartily longed for. 2 something one is fond of.

ਅਭੀਚ [əbhic], **ਅਭੀਚੁ** [əbhicu] See **ਅਭਿਜਿਤ 1**. “dhəṇ əbhic nəchətr hē kam krodh əhəkara tɪage.”—*BG*. 2 victory in a face-to-face contest. “navəṇu purəbu əbhicu gur sətɪgur dərəs bhəɪa.”—*tukha chāt m 4*. ‘The true Guru Amar Das gave darshan to pilgrims at the holy places, where they went for a holy dip’ meaning thereby that a glimpse of the Guru is better than bathing at holy places. 3 ਅਭੀਚਿਤ. desired, wanted; the idea being that Sikhs got a much-desired darshan of the Guru on the occasion of the sacred bath.

ਅਭੀਤ [əbhit] *adj* without fear, fearless. “nəməstō əbhite.”—*japu*.

ਅਭੀਰ [əbhir] *Skt n* a shepherd, herdsman. 2 a four lined matrɪk metre also called əhir, each line comprising eleven matras ending in |sɪ combination.

Example:

ətɪ sadhu ətɪ raj,
kərən ləge durkaj,
pap hrɪde məhɪ ṭhan,
kərət dhərəm kər hanɪ.—*kəlki*.

3 *adj* not cowardly; brave, heroic, fearless. “ɪh gadhəi əbhir hē.”—*NP*.

ਅਭੀਰੀ [əbhiri], **ਅਭੀਰੁ** [əbhiru], **ਅਭੀਲ** [əbhil] *Skt* **ਅਭੀਰੁ** *adj* who is not timid; brave. “əbhiri bhaje

bhiru hve.”—*kəlki*. “bir bāke əbhile.”—*GPS*.

ਅਭੁਲ [əbhul], **ਅਭੁਲੁ** [əbhulʊ] *adj* who does not forget or miss, unfailing. “bhuləṅ ɔdərɪ səbhuko əbhulu guru kərtar.”—*sri ə m I*.

ਅਭੂ [əbhu] *adj* without birth, unborn. “əbhu he.”—*japu*. See **ਭੂ**.

ਅਭੂਖਨ [əbhukhən] *Skt* ਆਭੂਸਣ. finery, decorative things. **2** ornaments, items of jewellery.

ਅਭੂਖੀ [əbhukhi] *adj* whose hunger has come to end; satiated. “əbhukhi jese bhukh tē.”—*krīṣṇ*. **2** content.

ਅਭੂਤ [əbhut] *adj* what has not happened in the past. “əbhutə bhyaṅō.”—*VN*. ‘Such fearful beings have not been there in the past’. **2** ਅਪੂਰਵ which is not sans beginning; without a past. “təse bīsvrup tē əbhut bhut prəgəṭ hve.”—*əkal*. **3** existing in the present only. **4** not a function of the elements. “nəməstə əbhute.”—*japu*. **5** *n* disappearance, destruction. “kruddh ko əbhut hē kī achhē əbīnasi hē.”—*gyan*. **6** See **ਅਭੂਤਿ** and **ਭੂਤਿ**.

ਅਭੂਤਕ [əbhutək] *Skt* ਅਭੌਤਿਕ *adj* not born or made from the elements.

ਅਭੂਤਭਯਾਣ [əbhutbhəyaṅ] See **ਅਭੂਤ** 1.

ਅਭੂਤਿ [əbhutɪ] *Skt n* non-existence, absence of existence, opposite of increase. See **ਭੂਤਿ**.

ਅਭੂਮ [əbhūm] *Skt* ਅਭੂਮ *adj* little, meagre, of no consequence. **2** *Skt* ਅਭੌਮ *adj* not made from earth; unearthly.

ਅਭੁਲ [əbhul] See **ਅਭੁਲ**. “əbhul nə bhule.”—*sar m 5*.

ਅਭੇ [əbhe], **ਅਭੇਦੁ** [əbhedu], **ਅਭੇਅ** [əbheə], **ਅਭੇਇ** [əbheɪ] *adj* without a difference. “ələkh əbheu həri rəhɪtə səmae.”—*majh ə m 3*. **2** *Skt* ਅਭੇਯ without fear, not fearful, not afraid. “əbhe he.”—*japu*.

ਅਭੇਸ [əbhes], **ਅਭੇਖ** [əbhek] *Skt* ਅਭੇਸ *adj* without a dress; undisguised. **2** ill-dressed. **3** invisible, non-existing, annihilated. “kijīyē əbhes unē bəḍo yəhɪ kam he.”—*cəḍi I*. “əsbh

duṣṭ mar kine əbhek.”—*nərsīgh*. ‘killed all the wicked and annihilated them’.

ਅਭੇਟ [əbhet] *n* lack of meeting, separation. “jəm ki əbhet det.”—*NP*.

ਅਭੇਦ [əbhed] *adj* whose secret cannot be known, unknowable. **2** without a secret. **3** *n* identification, unity. **4** *Skt* ਅਭੇਦਯ impregnable, impermeable.

ਅਭੇਦ ਰੂਪਕ [əbhed rūpək] See **ਰੂਪਕ**.

ਅਭੇਦਯ [əbhedɪ] See **ਅਭੇਦ** 4.

ਅਭੇਯ [əbhey] *adj* without a difference. **2** without fear, fearless. See **ਅਭੇ**. “əjeyə əbheyə anamə əṭhamə.”—*VN*.

ਅਭੇਵ [əbhev] *adj* unsecretive, whose secret cannot be known. “əbhev həri.”—*əkal*. **2** *n* non-existence, annihilation. “mən tən nīrmal əbhīman əbheva.”—*ram ə m I*.

ਅਭੇਵਾ [əbheva] See **ਅਭੇਵ**.

ਅਭੈ [əbhe] See **ਅਭਯ**.

ਅਭੈਦਾਨ [əbhedan] *n* a gift of fearlessness. “əbhedan pavəu purəkh date.”—*bīla m 5*.

ਅਭੈਪਟ [əbhepəṭ] *n* a dress which renders the wearer fearless; a helmet, an armour. “əbhepəṭ rīpu mādḥ tīh.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.

ਅਭੈਪਦ [əbhe pəd] *n* a state from which there is no fear of falling down. “əbhepəd dan sīmṛən suami ko.”—*jet m 5*. **2** salvation, the highest state, the fourth spiritual state.

ਅਭੇਗੀ [əbhogī] *adj* who renounces pleasures.

ਅਭੇਜਯ [əbhøjy] *adj* inedible food.

ਅਭੋਲ [əbhol] See **ਅਭੁਲ**.

ਅਭੌਤਿਕ [əbhətɪk] *Skt adj* non-material.

ਅਭੰਗ [əbhəṅg] *Skt* ਅਭਙਗ *adj* unbreakable, imperishable. **3** *n* a poetic metre in Marathi used by Tukaram and Namdev in their literary works. It has two forms : in the first there are 16 characters in each line and in the second there are 22. **4** *Dg adj* fearless, dauntless.

ਅਭੰਗੀ [əbhəṅgī] *Skt* ਅਭਙਗਿਨ੍ *adj* complete, undivided. “əbhəṅgī əname.”—*japu*.

ਅਭੰਜ [əbhəj] *Skt* अभञ्ज *adj* unbreakable. **2** unconquerable. **3** without bend, unbending.

ਅਭੰਜਨ [əbhəjən] unbreakable, unbroken, imperishable. **2** *Skt* अभ्यञ्जन *n* an oily substance for rubbing or pasting over the body.

ਅਭੰਜਨਭੰਜਨ [əbhəjanbhəjən] *adj* who divides the indivisible ones. **2** who bends those who do not bend before anyone.

ਅਭੰਡ [əbhəṇḍ] *adj* not condemned, not condemnable.

ਅਭੰਤ [əbhənt] *Skt* अभन्ति *adj* indescribable. “abha əbhənt bərnə nə jai.”—*dətt*.

ਅਭਯਸੁ [əbhəyəsʈ] *Skt* *adj* practised.

ਅਭਯਾਸ [əbhəyas] See ਅਭਿਆਸ.

ਅਭਯਾਸੀ [əbhəyasi] See ਅਭਿਆਸੀ.

ਅਭਯੰਤਰ [əbhəyāntar] See ਅਭਿਅੰਤਰ.

ਅਭੁ [əbhr] *Skt* अभ्र *vr* to go, wander. **2** *Skt* अभ्र *n* a carrier of water; a cloud. *P* ੫. **3** mica. **4** the sky. **5** gold. **6** a demon who was in the army of the Yadavs. “rachəs əbhr huto hərti ki dɪs.”—*krɪsən*.

ਅਭੁਕ [əbhrək] *Skt* *n* a glittering mineral like mica or glass that is extracted from the mines. *A* ੩੫.

ਅਮ [əm] *Skt* *vr* अम् to go; to speak; to be sick; to serve; to eat. **2** *Skt* अम a disease. **3** the cause of a disease, diagnosis. **4** fear. **5** strength, power. **6** *P* ੯ *pron* indicative of first person, singular, I. “nə danəm kɪ ĩmərəd rubah pec.”—*jəfər*.

ਅਮਸਿਆ [əməsɪa] See अमावस्या.

ਅਮਸੋਸ [əmsos] See ਅਫਸੋਸ.

ਅਮਚੂਰ [əmcʊr] *n* a dried and powdered form of chopped mangoes.

ਅਮਜਬ [əməjəb] *adj* who follows no religion, irreligious. “nəməstə əməjbe.”—*jəpʊ*. See ਮਜਬ.

ਅਮੱਥ [əmətʰ] *adj* without a forehead; headless. **2** which cannot be churned, unsubdued.

ਅਮਦਨ [əmdən] *A* ੫ *adv* willfully, deliberately, intentionally.

ਅਮਦਜ [əmədʒ] *n* something different from wine; elixir, nectar, anything not an intoxicant. “dəyo bāt mədyə əmədyə.”—*verah*. ‘Mohini distributed wine and nectar.’

ਅਮਨ [əmən] *A* ੯ *n* peace, tranquillity.

ਅਮਰ [əmər] *Skt* *n* a god, that does not die.

“əmər sɪmərəkər jāhɪ səmər jəy pavhɪ əɪ hər.”—*GPS*. **2** *adj* deathless, undying. “əmrɪt pɪvə əməru sʊ hoɪ.”—*sukhməni*. “əmər gəhu mɑɪɪɪ.”—*maru m 1*. ‘Conquer your unconquerable mind i.e. bring it under control.’ **3** unmoving, immutable, irrevocable.

“teri əməru rəjɑɪ.”—*asa chət m 5 bɪrhəre*.

4 short form for Guru Amar Das. “səcu səcɑ sətɪguru əməru hɛ.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*. “ləhɪnɑ tu hɛ guru əməru tu vicɑɪɑ.”—*var ram 3*. See ਅਮਰਦਾਸ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ.

5 *A* ੫ *n* order, command.

“əmər hɪnə jəthɑ rəjənəh.”—*səhəs m 5*. “sɪr upərɪ əməru kərɑrɑ.”—*maru m 5*. **6** currency; a coin. “əmər cəlɑvə cəm de.”—*BG 7* ੫ *a ruler*. “əməru vepərɑvɑhɪ hɛ.”—*var sar m 3*.

ਅਮਰ ਸਿੰਘ [əmər sɪŋh] grandson of Baba Ala

Singh and the younger son of tikka (prince) Sardul Singh. He was born to Rani Hukma on Harh Badi 7 Sammat 1805 (1748 AD) and ascended the throne of Patiala at the age of 18. He was a great soldier, expert administrator and staunchly religious person who was initiated into the Sikh faith by Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluwalia. The state of Patiala registered great progress under his reign.

During 1767 AD he rescued 20,000 Sikh men and women from the clutches of Ahmad Shah Durrani and earned the popular title of bēdichor (liberator of captives). He died on Phagan Badi 8 Sammat 1838 (February 1781 AD).

2 See ਰੂਪ ਕੌਰ. **3** a scholar of Sanskrit and author of Amarkosh. **4** eldest son of Rana Partap Singh, king of Mevar. **5** See ਸਲਾਬਤ ਖਾਂ.

ਅਮਰ ਸਿੰਧੂ [əmər sɪddhu] A village in police

station Muzang of district Lahore. About one furlong east of the village is a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Hargobind who arrived here from Guru Mangat. Earlier there used to be a simple shrine here. Now with the initiative of Bhai Mohan Singh Akali, Rai Bahadur Sir Ganga Ram constructed the well of the gurdwara in Sammat 1979. There is in the same village seventeen kanals of land in the name of the gurdwara.

This is about 1.5 miles east of Kot Lakhpat railway station.

ਅਮਰਸੀ [əmrəsi] *adj* of the colour of mango juice.

ਅਮਰਹਿਭੂਮਿਤ [əmrəhɪbhrātɪ] *n* an illusion of immortality born out of ignorance. “əmrəhɪbhrātɪ choḍ.”—*BG*.

ਅਮਰਕ [əmrək] *adj* immortaliser, 2 immortal, unextinguishable. “so dipək əmrək sāsar.”—*ram kabir*. 3 See ਮਰਕ.

ਅਮਰ ਕੋਸ਼ [əmrə koʃ] a dictionary compiled in Sanskrit verses by a Jain scholar Amar Singh. In it, words belonging to different groups are listed in separate parts. Bhai Santokh Singh compiled a Hindi translation of this dictionary for public benefit and named it Namkosh. It contains 2044 couplets. The Bhai has not given the year of its compilation, but has quoted at the end:

“jəmna tə jo buria grāth kərən ləg tahɪ,
an sudhasər tir pər kəri səmapət yahɪ.”

ਅਮਰਖ [əmrəkʰ] *Skt* अमर्ष *n* lack of forgiveness; anger, wrath.

ਅਮਰਖਣ [əmrəkʰən] *Skt* अमर्षण *n* lack of forgiveness, indignation. “ətul əmrəkʰən dhərəmdhuje.”—*əkal*.

ਅਮਰਤ [əmrət] *Skt* अमृत *adj* deathless. 2 *Skt* अमृत *n* an elixir; an immortalizing substance said to have come from the ocean. 3 See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਅਮਰਤੁ [əmrətʊ] *Skt* अमरतु *n* immortality,

deathlessness. “əmrə das əmrətʊ chətr guru ramhɪ diəu.”—*səveye m 5*.

ਅਮਰਦਾਸ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ [əmərdas sətɡuru] the third preceptor of the Sikhs. He was the son of Tej Bhan (Tejo), a Bhalla Khatri and Mata Sulakkhani (Lachhmi) of village Basarke. Born on the 14th of the bright half of the lunar month Vaisakh, 10th Jeth Sammat 1536 corresponding to 5 May 1479 AD. On 11th Magh Sammat 1559, he was married to Mansa Devi to whom were born two daughters, Bibi Bhani and Dani, and two sons, Baba Mohan and Mohari. Amar Das became a disciple of Guru Angad Dev in Sammat 1597 and served him with so much devotion that the latter chose him as his successor on 3rd Vaisakh Sammat 1609.

Occupying the religious throne, he preached Sikhism by sending out preachers far and wide and establishing hospices¹ for prayers and charity. With the introduction of meal-taking by the congregation sitting together in a row, he eradicated differences between the high and the low castes. At Amritsar, he ordered Guru Ram Das to construct a bathing tank. He also added to the splendour of Goindwal, made efforts for help to the sick, and for general welfare got an open well constructed in Sammat 1616 with 84 steps leading down to the water level in it. He breathed his last on Bhadon Sudi 15th (2 Assu) Sammat 1631 (1 September 1574) at the age of 95 years 3 months and 23 days. “guru əmərdas jɪnɪ sevɪo tɪnɪ dʊkʰ drɪdr pərɰər pərə.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.

ਅਮਰਦਾਸਿ [əmərdasɪ] Guru Amar Das. “guru əmərdasɪ kərtaru kiəu vəsɪ.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਅਮਰਨਾਥ [əmərnath] a spot in Kashmir sacred to Shiv. It is a cave in a range of the Himalayas

¹See twenty two Manjis.

east of Srinagar across Vaitarani stream. There is an interstice at the top through which water drips and turns into a column of ice which the Hindus worship believing it to be the Lingam of Shiv. The place is inaccessible in winter; a fair is held on Savan Sudi 15. It is 15000 feet above sea level. **2** a village in Thana district of Bombay presidency; it has a famous Shiv temple built in Sammat 1108. Shivratri fair is held here. **3** God Indar who is master (ਨਾਥ) of gods (ਅਮਰ).

ਅਮਰਪਤਿ [əmərpətɪ] *n* Indar, the king of gods.

ਅਮਰਪਦਾਰਥ [əmərpədarəθ] *n* spiritual knowledge. “əmərpədarəθ te kɪrtarəθ.”—*bher m 1*.

ਅਮਰਪਿੰਡ [əmərpɪɳd] *adj* immortal body like that of gods. “əmərpɪɳd bhæ sadhu sɛgɪ.”—*bɪla ə m 4*.

ਅਮਰਪੁਰ [əmərpʊr], **ਅਮਰਪੁਰਿ** [əmərpʊrɪ], **ਅਮਰਪੁਰੀ** [əmərpuri] *n* the city of gods. **2** the fourth spiritual stage, salvation. **3** a holy congregation. **4** Goindwal. **5** Amritsar.

ਅਮਰਬੇਲ [əmərbel] See ਅੰਬਰ ਵੱਲੀ *n* dodder *cascuta apidendron*; a parasite plant which grows and spreads on tree branches and lives by sipping their juice, and is also called *vɪkʂadni* (eater of a tree). See ਅਕਾਸ਼ਬੇਲ.

ਅਮਰਰਾਜ [əmər raj] *n* Indar, the king of gods.

ਅਮਰਰਾਜ ਸਤ੍ਰਾਂਤ ਕਰ [əmər raj sətrāt kər] *n* the arrow which killed Ravan, who was the enemy of Indar.—*sənama*.

ਅਮਰਾਰਿ [əməərəɪ] *n* the enemy of gods; a demon, monster. “əməərəɪ dhərkhe ləhɪ kər səmrə.”—*ram*. ‘Demons trembled on seeing the battle.’

ਅਮਰਲੋਕ [əmərlək] *n* paradise, the land of gods. **2** the holy congregation, Sikh society.

ਅਮਰਵਾਰੁਣੀ [əmərvəruṇi] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰਾ.

ਅਮਰਾਈ [əmərai] *n* a mango grove; a line of mango trees.

ਅਮਰਾਜ [əməraj] *A* امراض *n* plural of ਮਰਜ, diseases.

ਅਮਰਾਂਤਕ [əmərātək] *n* ਅਮਰ-ਅੰਤਕ the killer of gods; a demon, monster. “əmərātək sis ki or huō.”—*kəcch*. ‘At the time of churning the ocean, the monster Vasuki turned towards Nag’s head’.

ਅਮਰਾਪਤਿ [əmərapətɪ] See ਅਮਰਪਤਿ.

ਅਮਰਾਪਦ [əmərapəd] *n* a stage of spiritual knowledge; state of self-knowledge. “əmərapəd pavē.”—*tɪlɛg m 1*. **2** *adj* imperishable. **3** the high spiritual status of Guru Amar Das. “əmərapəd guru əgəd hū.”—*BG*.

ਅਮਰਾਪੁਰ [əmərapʊr], **ਅਮਰਾਪੁਰੀ** [əmərapuri] See ਅਮਰਪੁਰਿ. “əmərapʊr basa kərhu.”—*s kəbir*. **2** the congregation of Guru Amar Das. “əkəθ kəθha əmərapuri.”—*səvəye m 4 ke*. **3** Goindwal.

ਅਮਰਾਰਦਨ [əmərardən] ਯੋ-ਅਮਰ-ਅਦੰਨ demons, the killers of gods. “kəp ənək bhəre əmərardən an pəre kərvar ughare.”—*cəɪtɪ 52*.

ਅਮਰਾਰਦਨ ਅਰਿ [əmərardən əɪ] gods, the enemies of the demons, who are killers of gods.—*sənama*.

ਅਮਰਾਰਿ [əmərarɪ] *n* ਅਮਰ-ਅਰਿ enemies of gods.

ਅਮਰਾਲਯ [əməraləy] *n* ਅਮਰ-ਆਲਯ. the house of the gods; paradise.

ਅਮਰਾਵਤਿ [əməravətɪ], **ਅਮਰਾਵਤੀ** [əməravti] *n* the city of gods; the capital of Indar. In the Purans, its circumference is mentioned as of 800 miles. “nɪrəkʰ lək əməravətɪ lajɪ.”—*VN*. **2** a town in Guntur district of Madras Presidency. It is situated on the bank of Krishna river, and was once made the capital of Andhra by Suraj Dev, a ruler of Orissa during the 12th century.

ਅਮਰਿਓ [əməɾɪo] *adj* deathless. **2** reached, arrived. “kɪs jətɪ te kɪs pəd-hɪ əməɾɪo.”—*keda ravdas*.

ਅਮਰੀਕ [əməɾɪk] See ਅੰਬਰੀਕ. “marida əməɾɪk chudəɪa.”—*BG 10*.

ਅਮਰੀਕ ਸਿੰਘ [əməɾɪk sɪŋh] of Jambar sub-caste, a resident of village Meghiana. Baptised by Guru Gobind Singh, he displayed great

bravery during the battle of Anandpur.

ਅਮਰੁ [əməru], **ਅਮਰੁ** [əmr̥u] See **ਅਮਰ**. **2** short name of Guru Amar Dev. “guru əməru tū vicarīa.”—*var ram 3*. **3** a devout disciple of Guru Amar Dev.

ਅਮਰੁਤ [əmr̥ut], **ਅਮਰੁਦ** [əmr̥ud] *P* **امرود** *n* a fruit and its tree jamphəl; *E* guava, *L* psidium guajyava. In Persian both these words signify a pear, but many writers have used them for jamphəl. In Arabic it is named **انجور**.

ਅਮਰੇਸ [əmres], **ਅਮਰੇਸੁਰ** [əmresur], **ਅਮਰੇਸੁਰ** [əmresvər] *n* Indar, lord of gods, also called Amrithesh.

ਅਮਰੇਤ [əmret] See **ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ**.

ਅਮਰੋ ਬੀਬੀ [əmr̥o bibi] daughter of Guru Angad Dev married to Guru Amar Dev's nephew in Basarke village. It was on hearing from her the line, “bhəīa mənuru kēcənu phiri hove je guru mīle tīneha.”—*maru m 1*, that Guru Amar Das became a devotee of Guru Angad Dev. Bibi Amro's memorial shrine is at Basarke village. See **ਬਾਸਰਕੇ**.

ਅਮਰੰਤਰ [əmr̥əntər] *adj* immortal, ever living. **2** god-like. “gurumūkh əmr̥əntər.”—*BG 3* (one) who rules over his own conscience.

ਅਮਲ [əməl] This word has been used for **ਅਮਰ**. “bhəlyu əməlu sətɡuru sēgɪ nivasu.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. ‘Noble is the compnay of Guru Amar Dev.’ **2** *S n* opium or any inebriant. “əmlən sɪu əmli ləpʰaɪo.”—*sor m 5*. **3** *Skt* **अमल** *adj* without filth; clean. “locən əməl kəməldəl jese.”—*NP*. **4** *n* mica. **5** *Skt* **अम्ल** sourness, acidity. “hənət jəl ag ko əməl sur rag ko.”—*krīṣən*. ‘Water kills fire and sourness spoils music.’ **6** *adj* sour, acerbic. “mədħur səlvən su əməl bīdh pun tīkət kəkhaya.”—*GPS*. See **ਖਟਰਸ**. **7** *A* **عمل** *n* an act, action, character. “əməl jɪ kitīa duni vɪcɪ se dərgəh ogaha.”—*s fərid*. **8** a rule, principle. **9** management. **10** government, goverance. “turək pəṭħaṇi əməlu kia.”—*var*

asa. **11** prateice. **12** *A* **امل** hope, expectation.

ਅਮਲਤਾਸ [əməltas] a plant bearing light yellow flowers and long beanlike fruit containing pulp, medicinally used as a purgative. Its effect is warm and moist. Its name in Arabic is **خيارشمبر** and in Latin Catharto carpus fistula.

ਅਮਲਦਾਰ [əməldar] *P* **امدادار** *adj* an administrator, officer, a governor.

ਅਮਲਦਾਰੀ [əməldari] *n* administration, government, rule, reign.

ਅਮਲਨ [əmlən] *adj* **ਅ** (not)+ **ਮਲਿਨ** (dirty); not dirty. “əmlən mələn chah nəhīdhup.”—*gəu thɪti kəbir*. **2** *P* **عملي** *adv* practically; by implementing some rule or principle.

ਅਮਲਾ [əmla] *A* **املا** plural of **ਆਮਿਲ**, a team of workers; staff. **2** *Skt* **अमला** tamarind. **3** **املا**, a species of citron or lemon.

ਅਮਲਿਤ [əməlit] *Skt adj* not rubbed, or crushed, or split or trampled; uncrushed.

ਅਮਲੀ [əmli] *S* an opium addict; addicted to any drug. “bɪnu əmle əmli məɪgəia.”—*bɪla ə m 4*. **2** **ਆਮਿਲ**, a performer of an act, or executor of an order, etc.; an official, a practitioner. See **ਅਮਲ**. **3** *Skt* **अम्लिका** *L* Tamarimodus Indica, *n* **amli** tree or its sour fruit used in sauces, etc. Its effect is cold and dry; it increases appetite and strengthens head and heart, and its use during cough and common cold should be avoided.

ਅਮਲੁ [əməlu] See **ਅਮਲ**.

ਅਮੜਨਾ [əməɾna] *v* to reach, arrive at. See **ਅੰਮੜਨਾ**.

ਅਮੜੀ [əməɾi] *n* mother. **2** *adj* who has reached or arrived (from the mortal world). See **ਅਮੜਨਾ**.

ਅਮਾ [əma] See **ਅੰਮਾ**. **2** *Skt* **अमा** *n* noon, new moon; moonless night. **3** a house, home, residence. **4** this world, the earth.

ਅਮਾਉ [əmau] *Skt* **अमेज** *adj* without measure, immeasurable, boundless. “uce əgəṃ əmau.”—*majh dɪnɾeṇ m 5*. **2** what cannot be contained, does not get absorbed.

ਅਮਾਣ [əmaŋ] *adj* without pride, humble. 2 ਅਤੋਲ. which can't be weighed. 3 deathless. "sei rəhe əmaŋ ʃɪna sətɪgʊru bheʃɪa."—*var maru 2 m 5. 4 n* ਅਮਾਨਤ. an entrusted thing. "pərai əmaŋ kɪu rəkhie?"—*var sar m 3. 5* See ਅਮਾਨ.

ਅਮਾਤ [əmat], **ਅਮਾਤਜ** [əmaty] *Skt* अमात्य *n* a minister, councillor, advisor. "nrɪpətɪ əmat bat mukh bhakhi."—*NP*.

ਅਮਾਤ੍ਰ [əmatr] *adj* without a vowel. 2 unlimited, immeasurable.

ਅਮਾਨ [əman] See ਅਮਾਣ. 2 *n* an insult, disrespect. "nic uc nəhī man əman."—*gəu kəbir thɪti*. 3 ਅਮਾਨਤ. money/object placed in trust. "əvər vəsətu tujh pahɪ əman."—*asa m 5. 4 Skt* अमान *adj* immeasurable. "əman hɛ."—*japu*. 5 humble. 6 unbelievable, unacceptable. "sone su hasy avəi əman vak toria."—*NP*. 'Your word is unbelievable.' 7 *P* امان *n* protection. 8 protection given to jazia payers imposed upon non-Muslims during the Muslim rule. 9 See ਈਮਾਨ.

ਅਮਾਨਤ [əmanət] *A* امانت *n* trust money, anything entrusted to someone for safe custody. 2 protection. 3 sleep. 4 See ਇਮਾਨਤ.

ਅਮਾਨ ਬਖਸ਼ [əman bəxəʃ] *P* امان بخش *adj* provider of refuge, saviour from suffering.

ਅਮਾਨਾ [əmana] See ਅਮਾਨ. 2 *A* امان trust money or anything given in trust for custody. "beri karəŋɪ pap kərtə bəsətu rəhi əmana."—*asa m 5*.

ਅਮਾਨੀ [əmani] *Skt* अमानिन् *adj* without pride, humble. 2 renouncer of self-respect. "buri əmani ritɪ."—*GPS*.

ਅਮਾਪ [əmap] *adj* unmeasured. 2 immeasurable.

ਅਮਾਮ [əmam] See ਇਮਾਮ.

ਅਮਾਮਾ [əmama] See ਇਮਾਮਾ.

ਅਮਾਯ [əmay] *Skt adj* free from illusion. 2 wileless, guileless.

ਅਮਾਰਗ [əmarəg] *n* a wrong path, an evil course.

ਅਮਾਰਗਿ [əmarəgɪ] *n* on or in a wrong path or an evil course. "marəgʊ choɖɪ əmarəgɪ

paɪ."—*bher namdev*.

ਅਮਾਰੀ [əmari] See ਅੰਬਾਰੀ.

ਅਮਾਲ [əmal] See ਆਮਾਲ.

ਅਮਾਵਸ [əmavəs], **ਅਮਾਵਸਿਆ** [əmavəsɪa], **ਅਮਾਵਸਾ** [əmavəsyā] *Skt* अमावस *n* When the moon and the sun are under the same Zodiac sign, it shows the last date of a lunar month counting the 30th of it as the terminal one. "kuɾ əmavəs səc cōdrəma."—*var majh m 1*. "əmavəsɪa cōd gupət gənar."—*biha thɪti m 1*. New moon night stands for ignorance and the moon light for spiritual knowledge.

ਅਮਾਵਣ [əmavəŋ], **ਅਮਾਵਨ** [əmavən] *adj* which cannot be contained. 2 beyond measure, uncountable. See ਅੰਮਾਵਣ.

ਅਮਿਉ [əmiu], **ਅਮਿਓ** [əmio], **ਅਮਿਅ** [əmiə] *Skt* असृत् *n* an elixir, ambrosia (*P* abehəyat). "əmiu harɪrəs cɔɪa."—*biha chōt m 5*. "əmiə sərovro piu həri həri nama."—*biha chōt m 5*.

ਅਮਿਅਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿ [əmiədriʃtɪ] *n* a life-providing glance, compassionate look. "əmiədəriʃtɪ subh kərə hərə əgh."—*səveye m 2 ke*.

ਅਮਿਕ [əmik], **ਅਮਿਕਾ** [əmika] *adj* matchless, immutable, second to none. 2 *Skt* असुक् *adj* that one, so-and-so. 3 *Skt* असुक् *adj* safe and sound.

ਅਮਿਟ [əmit] *adj* ineradicable, inadvertent.

ਅਮਿਤ [əmit], **ਅਮਿਤਾ** [əmita] *adj* dateless; limitless, boundless.

ਅਮਿਤੋਜ [əmitoj] *Skt* अमितौजस् *adj* whose strength is boundless. "əmitoj kəhɪjje."—*japu*.

ਅਮਿਤੋਪਸਾ [əmitopsa] **ਅਮਿਤ-ਉਪਸਾ**. See ਉਪਸਾ and ਅਮਿਤ.

ਅਮਿਤੋਪਮਾ [əmitopma] ਅਮਿਤ-ਉਪਮਾ.

ਅਮਿਤ੍ਰ [əmitr] *n* not a friend; an enemy.

ਅਮਿਯ [əmiy] See ਅਮਿਅ.

ਅਮਿਲ [əmil] *adj* separate, incompatible. "əmil jan kardəyo həʃavən."—*GPS*.

ਅਮੀ [əmi] See ਅਮਿਅ.

ਅਮੀਆ [amia] a devotee belonging to Hehar sub-caste who became a disciple of the sixth

Guru and displayd great valour during the battles of Amritsar and Kartarpur.

ਅਮੀਆਲਾ [əmiːɑlɑ] *adj* where ambrosia is available. **2** *n* the moon; a ray of nectar. “cəɾənkəməɫ sɪtəl əmiːɑlɑ.”—*BG*

ਅਮੀਸ਼ਾਹ [əmiːʂɑh] a village in police station Khalra in Lahore district which was visited by Guru Nanak Dev. A gurdwara of hard bricks was raised here in Sammat 1978. The village has donated 25 bighas of land to it; the priest is an Udasi Sikh. This place is 13 miles south-west of Jallo railway station.

ਅਮੀਕ [əmiːk] *A* عميق *adj* deep, bottomless. “əmiːk hɛ.”—*japu*.

ਅਮੀਕੁਲ ਇਮਾ ਹੈ [əmiːkʊl ɪmɑ hɛ] —*japu*. ‘has deep faith; is deeply religious.’

ਅਮੀਨ [əmiːn] *A* أمين *adj* honest to a deep religious faith. **2** *n* an official of revenue department who measures land and makes estimate of the produce. See ਬਿਤਾਲੀ.

ਅਮੀਨਗੜ੍ਹ [əmiːnɡəɾh] *Skt* अभिमन्यु गढ़ an old village on a mound between Thanesar and Taravari where Abhimanyu fell as a martyr. At this place, a raging battle was fought between the Khalsa and the royal army during the time of Banda Bahadur on 11 Maghar Sammat 1767 (November 1710 AD.)

ਅਮੀਰ [əmiːr] *A* امير *n* a sovereign, king. **2** a chief. **3** a rich man. **4** *adj* who gives orders. **5** title of the ruler of Afghanistan; the present Amir Amanullah however calls himself a king.

ਅਮੀਰੀ [əmiːri] *P* امیری *n* sovereignty, mastery, affluence, liberality.

ਅਮੁ [əmu] *Skt pron* your, to you.

ਅਮੁਹਾ [əmuɦɑ] *adj* renegade, apostate. **2** imperious, intractable. See ਅੰਮੁਹਾ.

ਅਮੁਕ [əmuːk] See ਅਮਿਕਾ **2**.

ਅਮੁਕਤ [əmuːkət] *adj* not free, bound. **2** See ਸ਼ਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਅਮੁਤ੍ਰ [əmuːtr] *Skt adv* in the other world. **2** there, at that place. **3** here, at this place.

4 during the next birth or life between death and the next birth.

ਅਮੁਲ [əmul], **ਅਮੁਲਕ** [amulək], **ਅਮੁਲਾ** [əmula], **ਅਮੁਲੀਕ** [əmulik] *Skt* अमूलज *adj* priceless, invaluable. “əmul bɦɑɪ əmula səɦɑɪ.”—*japu*. “əmulik lal ɪɦu rətən.”—*sukhmāni*. “ɦɑɪ ap əmulək hɛ mulɪ nə pɑɪɑ jɑɪ.”—*ənōdu*.

ਅਮੁ [əmu] See ਅਮੁ. **2** *A* عم a paternal uncle.

ਅਮੁਢ [əmuɖh] *adj* not foolish, wise.

ਅਮੁਰਤ [əmurət], **ਅਮੁਰਤਿ** [əmurətɪ] *Skt* असूर्त-असूर्ति *adj* formless, shapeless. **2** *n* the sky. **3** the soul. **4** the air. **5** direction. **6** the transcendent one.

ਅਮੁਲ [əmul] *adj* rootless, groundless. **2** See ਅਮੁਲਜ.

ਅਮੁਲਜ [əmulj] *adj* priceless, invaluable.

ਅਮੁੜ੍ਹ [əmuɾh] See ਅਮੁਢ.

ਅਮੇਉ [əmeu] *Skt* अमेय *adj* beyond measure; unlimited, boundless. “nanək apɪ əmeu hɛ.”—*var bɪɦɑ m 3*. **2** which is not contained.

ਅਮੇਜ [əmej] See ਅਮੇਜ. “bɦoɾən meve əmej kərae.”—*NP*. ‘with fruit served food’.

ਅਮੇਟ [əmet] *adj* indelible, firm. **2** ineradicable, impersishable.

ਅਮੇਠਨ [əmeθən], **ਅਮੇਠਨਾ** [əmeθnɑ] *Skt* उद्वेष्टन *v* to twist, rotate. “sətpət bəθət bɦuɾɑ əmeθət.”—*NP*. **2** to take airs. “ēθh-ɦɪ ēθh əmeθ gəvavē.”—*cəɪɪtr 266*.

ਅਮੇਤ [əmet] *adj* boundless. “abɦɑ əmet.”—*dətt*.

ਅਮੇਧ [əmedh], **ਅਮੇਧਜ** [əmedhy] *Skt* अमेघ *adj* not worthy of sacrifice. **2** impure. **3** *n* an impure substance. **4** *adj* without intellect, brainless, foolish. “se əpəvɪtr əmedh kɦəla.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

ਅਮੇਯ [əmey] See ਅਮੇਉ.

ਅਮੇਲੀ [əmeli] *adj* unsocial, uncooperative. **2** See ਅਮਿਲ.

ਅਮੋਘ [əmogɦ] *Skt adj* who does not fail; unfailing, successful. “əmogɦ dərsən beət əpɑra.”—*majh m 5*. **2** sure, unfailing. **3** *n* Vishnu. **4** Shiv. **5** Satguru.

ਅਮੋਖਦਰਸਨ [əməgh dərsən] *adj* whose glimpse is not fruitless. See ਅਮੋਖ. **2 n** Guru Nanak Dev, the true preceptor.

ਅਮੋਲ [əmol], **ਅਮੋਲਕ** [əmolək] See ਅਮੁਲ. “gūṅ əmol jɪsu rɪdɛ nə vəsɪa.”—*sor m 5*.

ਅਮੋਲਕ ਸਿੰਘ [əmolək sɪŋh] a valiant Sikh of Guru Gobind Singh, martyred during the battle of Chamkaur.

ਅਮੋਲਵਾ [əmolva], **ਅਮੋਲਾ** [əmola], **ਅਮੋਲੀ** [əmoli] See ਅਮੁਲ. “əgəṃ əmola əpər əpər.”—*bher m 5*. **2** without price, priceless. “kəɾɪ dino jəgət səbh gol əmoli.”—*gəu purbi m 4*. ‘enslaved without recompense.’

ਅਮੋਕ [əmək] *adj* which causes fear and disease. See ਅਮੁਲ. **2 n** vice, sin. “əməkə kəṭəla.”—*NP*. “gūg tərəg əməkən bhəg.”—*NP*.

ਅਮੰਗਲ [əməŋgəl] *n* opposite of ਮੰਗਲ; lack of bliss and prosperity; misfortune. **2** castor oil plant. **3 adj** inauspicious, evil.

ਅਮੰਡ [əməṅd], **ਅਮੰਡਨ** [əməṅdən], **ਅਮੰਡੇ** [əməṅdē] *Skt* अमण्डन *adj* undecorated inelegant. “jotɪ əməṅdē bhanu prəbhā.”—*VN*. ‘The shine of the sword excels the brilliance of the sun.’ **2 Skt** अमण्ड *adj* radiant, very pretty, glorious. “jəl thəl əməṅd.”—*japu*.

ਅਮੰਤ [əməṅt] *Skt* अमन्तु *adj* unadvised, without counsel. **2** unaware. **3** an invitation. See ਅਮੰਤੁ. “səbh ko dəyo əməṅt pukari.”—*NP*.

ਅਮੰਤੁ [əməṅtu] See ਅਮੰਤ. **2 Skt** आमन्त्रण *n* a call, an invitation. “səbhɪn əməṅtu dino khyati.”—*NP*.

ਅਮੰਦ [əməṅd] *adj* not bad; good. **2** not dull; smart. **3 adv** at once, soon. “rɪdɛ vɪcaryo cələn əməṅd.”—*GPS*.

ਅਮੰਨਾ [əməṅna] *A* امن *n* protection, care. **2** fearlessness. **3** truth. **4** confidence, surety, certainty. “əsbɪdɦɪ bɪn məm nəhɪ əməṅna.”—*NP*.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ [əmrɪt] *Skt* अमृत *n* a drink that keeps death away; nectar, ambrosia. **2** potion sanctified by Guru Gobind Singh and served to Sikhs on their initiation into the Khalsa.

See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਸੰਸਕਾਰ. **3** water. **4** ghee, purified butter. **5** milk. **6** wealth. **7** liberation, salvation. **8** a tasty juice. “jɪh prəsadɪ chətɪh əmrɪt khahɪ.”—*sukhmāni*. See ਛਤੀਹ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ. **9** god. **10** soul. **11** mercury. **12** corn. **13** a juicy or delicious food. **14** a medicine that heals. **15 adj** alive, not dead. **16** beautiful, lovely.

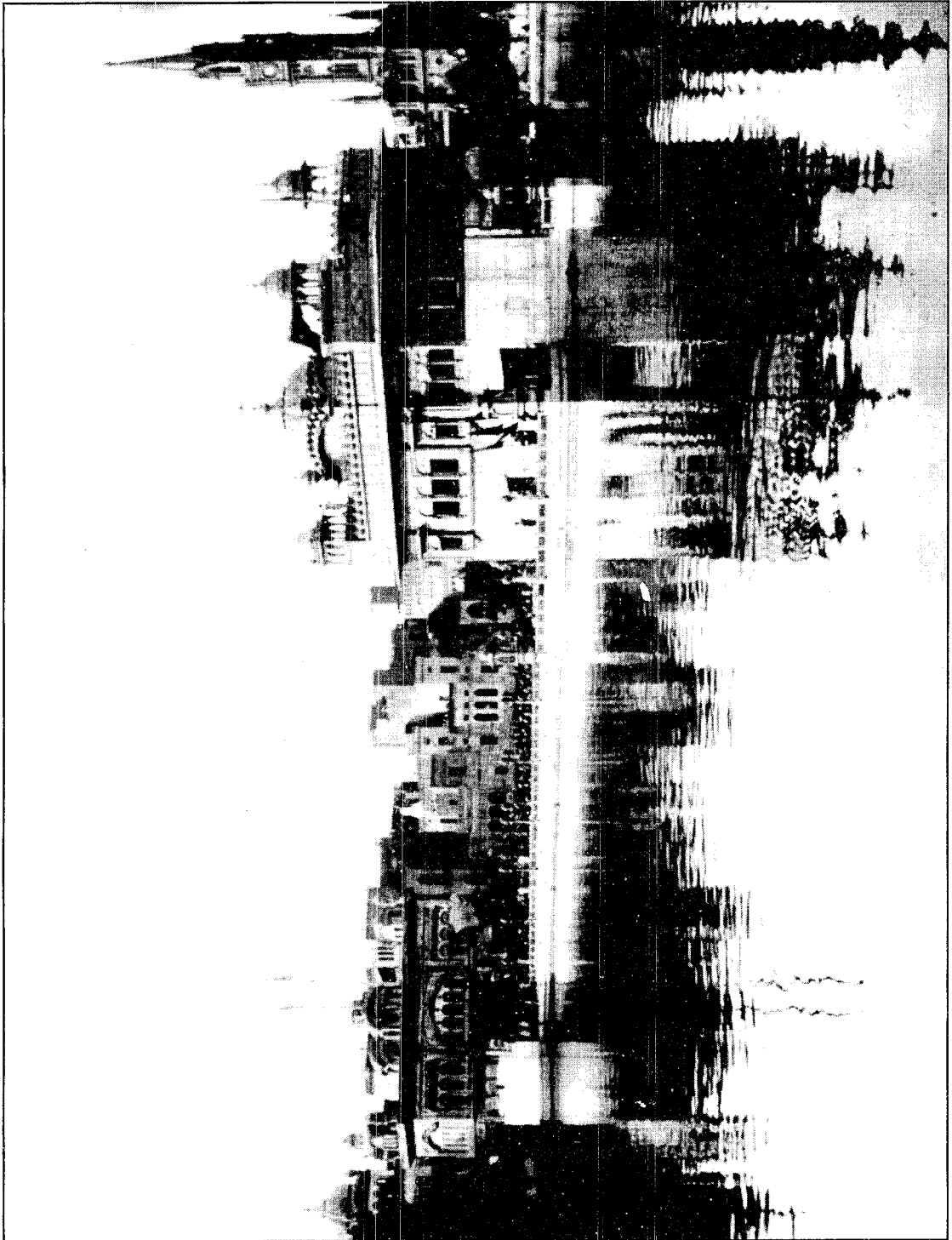
ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ [əmrɪtsər] With permission from Guru Amar Das, Guru Ram Das got a tank dug near Tung, Gumtala and Sultanwind villages, which was completed by Guru Arjun Dev in Sammat 1645 and named Santokhsar.

Again as directed by the third Guru, a village named Guru ka Chakk was established in Sammat 1631 and residences known as Guru ke Mahal built and to the east of them near Dukh Bhanjani Beri a tank was got dug in Sammat 1634 which remained, incomplete then.¹

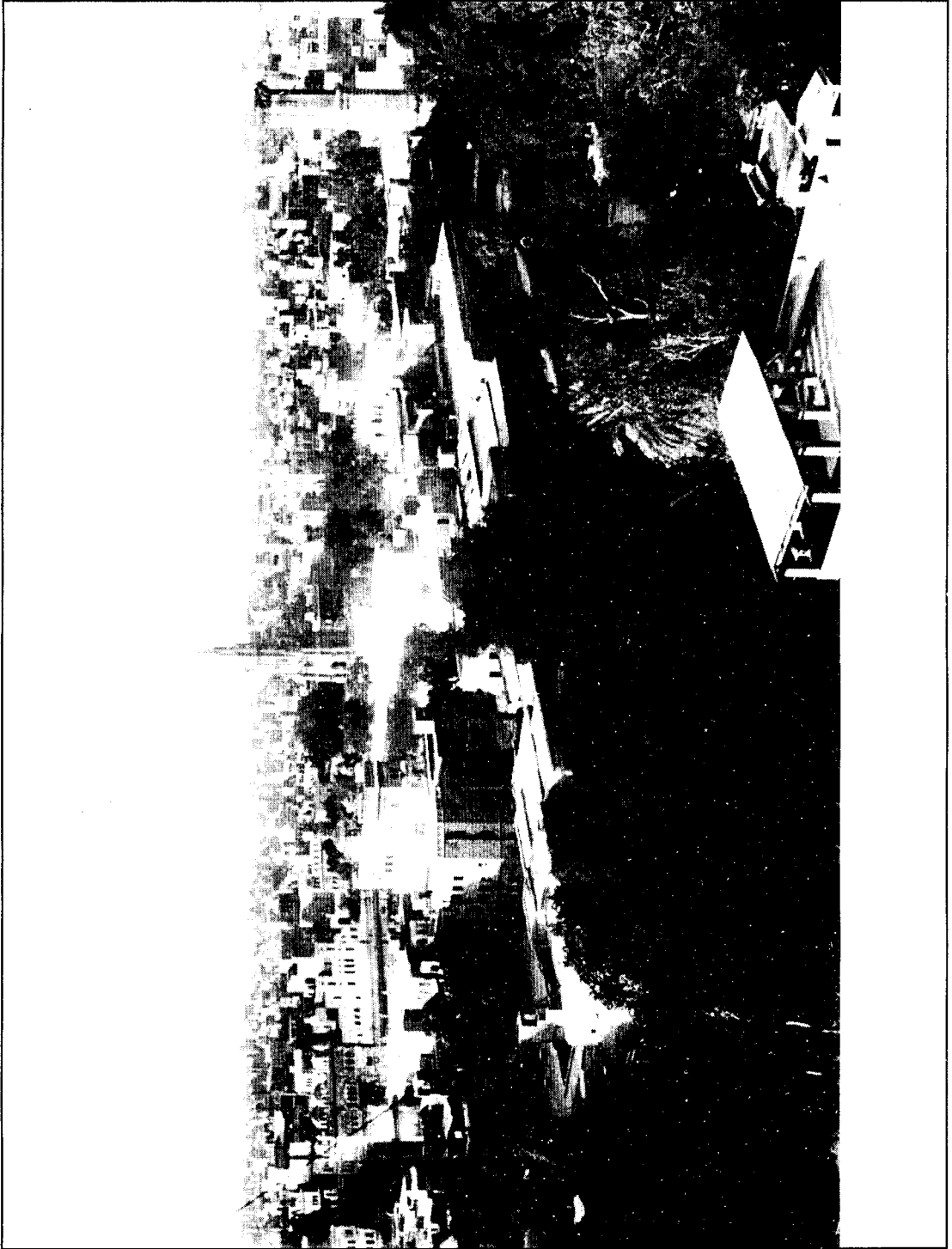
Guru Arjan Dev, on ascending the Guru’s throne, started completing the village and the tank and called upon traders and workers from far and wide to settle there, and named the settlement as Ramdaspur. Bhai Salo’s services in populating this sacred city were commendable. Paving of the tank began in Sammat 1643 when it was named Amritsar.² Slowly the entire settlement came to be known by this name. On 1 Magh Sammat 1645, the fifth Guru laid the foundation of Harimandir in the middle of the tank and, after the completion of the mansion, placed Guru Granth Sahib in it in Sammat 1661. In Amritsar the principal shrine is Harimandir (God’s house or temple) where hymns to the Almighty are

¹Guru Ram Das first settled near the tank in about 1574 and obtained a grant for the site with 500 bighas of land from Akbar in 1577 (Imperial Gazetteer of India).

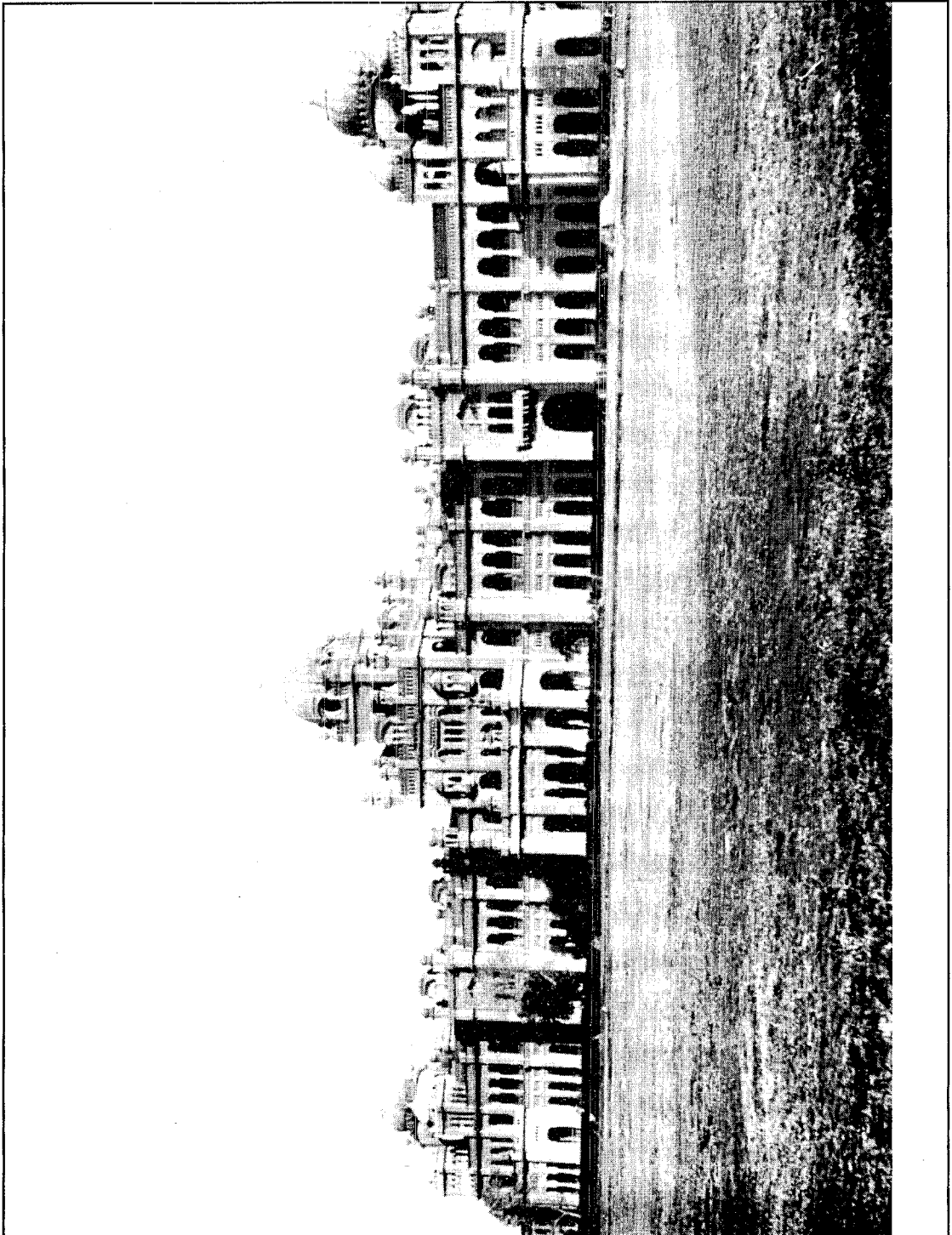
²The Sarovar (tank) is 500 feet long, 490 feet wide and 17 feet deep.



SRI HARIMANDIR – AMRITSAR JI

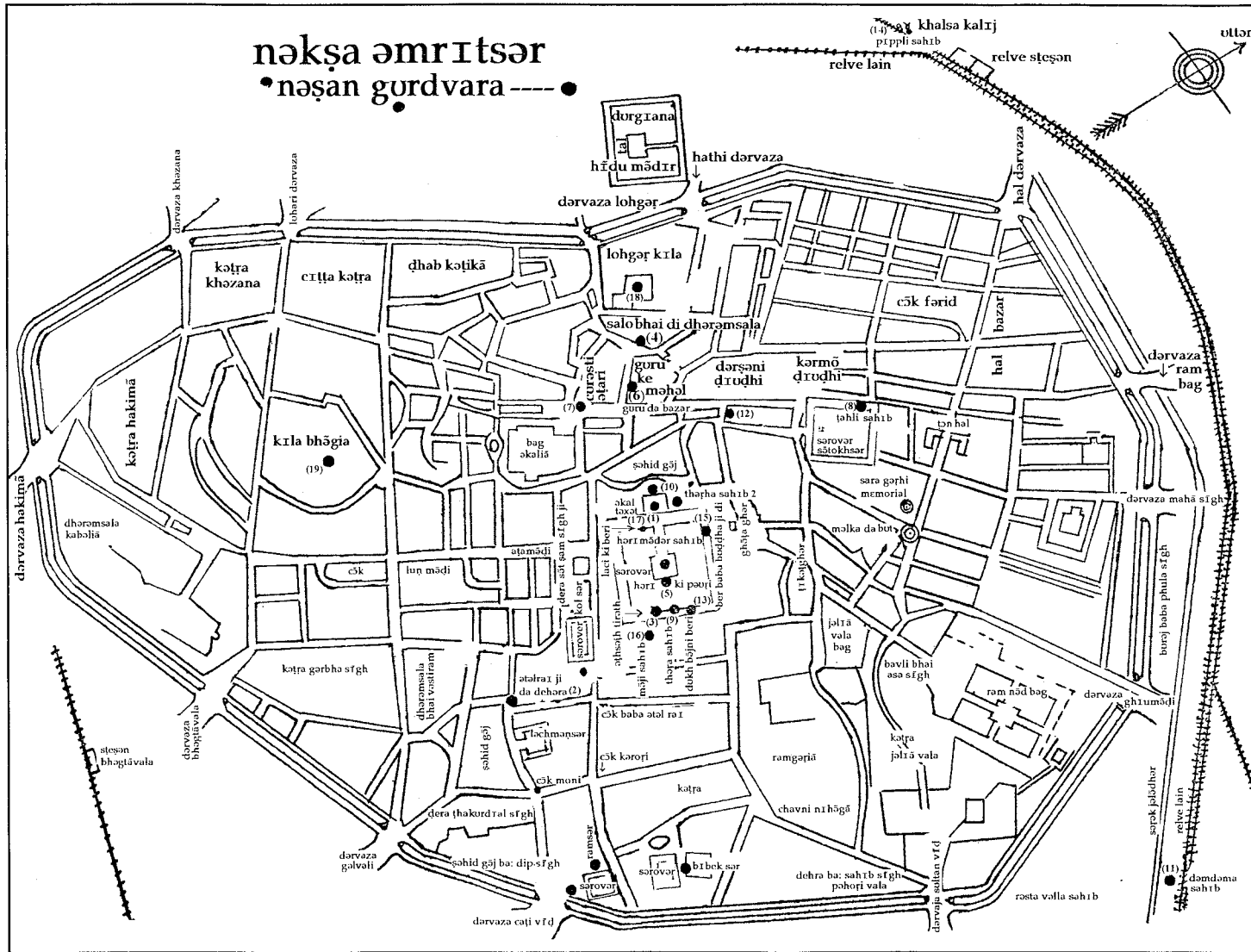


AMRITSAR CITY



KHALSA COLLEGE, AMRITSAR

nəxša əmrɪtsər
• nəšan gurdvara



MAP OF AMRITSAR

continuously recited.¹ The annual Baisakhi fair was initiated by the fifth Guru himself and Baba Buddha started the Divali fair in celebration of Guru Hargobind's return from the Gwalior fort.

During Phagun Sammat 1818, Ahmad Shah Durrani got Harimandir blasted the tank with gun powder and filled with earth. Foundation for its rebuilding was laid by Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluwalia on 11th Vaisakh Sammat 1821 and the complex was rebuilt with in a few years through the efforts Bhai Des Raj.

Water for the tank comes through a hæsli (narrow canal) constructed by Udasi saints, Pritam Das and Santokh Das, in Sammat 1838 with the help of the villagers. It brought water from river Ravi but now since 1923 it is brought from the Bari Doab canal and put into the hæsli.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh occupied this holy city in Sammat 1859 and decorated Harimandir with gold and marble. He also got built Rambag garden in the name of Guru Ram Das, and Gobindgarh fort in the name of Guru Gobind Singh during 1805-09 AD. On the road to Lahore, the Khalsa College was built by the Panth (Sikh community) in 1892 AD.²

¹The circumambulatory passage of Harimandir is 13 feet wide and the length of each side is 66 feet. The passage of the bridge from Darshani Deori to Harimandir is 240 feet long and 21 feet wide and is supported by 38 vaults.

²The foundation of Khalsa College was laid by the Governor of Punjab, Sir J.B. Lyall, on March 5, 1892. On April 12, 1904, a huge conference was organised by Maharaja Sir Hira Singh, the ruler of the Nabha State under his own chairmanship in which representatives of the Sikh States took part alongwith Sir Charles M. Rivaz, the then Governor of Punjab. A large sum of money was collected and donated to bring the college on firm footing. The government of Punjab and the Sikh States rendered a lot of monetary help to this institution.

This sacred city is 33 miles from Lahore, 1232 miles from Calcutta, 1260 miles from Bombay and 816 miles from Karachi. According to the last census, the population of Amritsar city is 1,60,218 including 65,313 Hindus, 71,180 Muslims, 21,474 Sikhs, 1,446 Christians, 5 Buddhists, 738 Jains and 54 Parsis (Persian Zoroastrians).

There are four more sacred tanks in Amritsar :

(a) Santokhsar named after a Sikh, Santokha of Peshawar, was completed by Guru Arjan Dev, though its construction was started by Guru Ram Das. See ਗੁਰੂ ਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ ਸੂਰਜ ਰਾਜਿ 2, ਐ 12 and 13.

(b) Kaulsar was got built by Guru Hargobind in Sammat 1684 in Kaulan's memory.

(c) Bibeksar was got built by Guru Hargobind in Sammat 1685 outside the city as a residence for a rationalist Sikh sect, Bibeki Bihangams.

(d) Ramsar was got built by Guru Arjan Dev in Sammat 1659-60. It was here, seated on the bank of the tank, that the Guru composed Sukhmani as well as compiled Guru Granth Sahib.

Other gurdwaras and sacred spots in Amritsar are:

(1) Akal Takhat. See ਅਕਾਲ ਬੁੰਗਾ.

(2) Dehra Atal Rai on the bank of Kaulsar; attached to it are 91 shops and 42 kanals of land in Sultan village and a 58 ghumaons hunting ground reserved in Amritsar tehsil (subdivision). See ਅਟਲ ਰਾਇ ਜੀ.

(3) Athsath Tirath. See ਅਠਸਠਿ ਤੀਰਥ.

(4) Dharamsala Bhai Salo known as Bhai Salo's Tobha. Here Guru Arjan Dev held congregation on several occasions. See ਸਾਲੋ.

(5) Har Ki Pauri (lit. God's ladder) behind

the Harimandir. Guru Arjan Dev started the excavation of the tank from this point, by taking the first palmful of its water from here.

(6) Guru ke Mahal, residential quarters of the Guru, first got built by Guru Ram Das and completed by Guru Arjan Dev. It is now known as Manji Sahib where Guru Granth Sahib is always placed ready for recitation. Guru Hargobind lived here, and Guru Teg Bahadur was born at this place.

(7) Churasti Atari (a mansion with four ways) at the end of the main street inside the city is a gurdwara in the name of Guru Hargobind near the Guru's residence. The Guru would often come and sit here. Now a small gurdwara with Guru Granth Sahib placed in it is at the corner of the street. A festive gathering is held in it on the first and fifth lunar date.

(8) Tahli Sahib is a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Ram Das near Santokhsar tank, to the northwest of it. After Guru Amar Das ordered the construction of a tank, Guru Ram Das used to sit here under a ṭahli (Indian rosewood) tree to supervise the digging.¹ That tree is still there. It is a small gurdwara with shops attached to it. It is looked after by an Akali Sikh. An annual fair is held here on the first of Phagun.

(9) Thara Sahib (platform) is on the circumambulatory passage of Darbar Sahib, close to Dukhbhanjani Beri. Like the adjacent gurdwara, it is dedicated to Guru Amar Das and Guru Arjan Dev. Both of them used to sit here supervising the digging of the tank. Maharaja Ranjit Singh got the place paved with baked bricks.

(10) Thara Sahib II is a gurdwara near Takhat Akal Bunga. It is dedicated to Guru Teg Bahadur. When he came from Baba

¹The digging of this tank was completed under the supervision of Guru Arjan Dev.

Bakala to pay obeisance at Darbar Sahib, the priest denied him entry and locked the door fearing that he might occupy it. Five shops and 21 kanal land in Sultanwind village are attached to it. An annual fair is held on the full moon of Magh, and the death anniversary of Guru Teg Bahadur is observed.

(11) Damdama Sahib to the north-east of the city near the cattle market is also a shrine of Guru Teg Bahadur, who stayed here for some time after leaving Thara Sahib. Since Sammat 1961 a beautiful gurdwara of baked bricks has been under construction here by Bhai Sant Singh, a lime merchant of Amritsar; residential quarters are in the vicinity. The gurdwara has no landed property. It is one furlong to the west of the railway line and about two miles to the north-east of Amritsar railway station. It can be seen while travelling by train.

(12) Darshani Deodhi (entrance porch) near Guru Bazar inside the city is a gurdwara of Guru Arjan Dev. This was got constructed by him as a portico to Ramdaspur. At that time there was no populated area between it and Darbar Sahib except Guru ka Bazar. It is a small gurdwara with a single priest. Here Guru Granth Sahib is always kept ready for recitation.

(13) Dukhbhanjani Beri (jujube tree, the eradicator of sorrow) is a shrine within the circumambulatory passage of Darbar Sahib. Here a leper got healthy after having a dip in the tank. This gurdwara gets an annual grant of 24 rupees from Maharaja of Nabha. It is a small shrine with Guru Granth Sahib kept ready for recitation.

(14) Pipali Sahib situated on Amritsar Lahore road about one and a half mile north west of Darbar Sahib, is dedicated to Guru Arjan Dev who reached here to greet the

sangat of Kabul coming to participate in the digging of the tank. Once Guru Hargobind also came here. It is a small shrine. A congregational fair is held here on Basant Panchami.

(15) Ber Baba Buddha ji is within the circumambulatory passage of Darbar Sahib is where the savant sat with digging implements and made baskets and distributed them to workers engaged in the actual digging, supervised them, made payment to artisans and disbursed wages to the labourers.

(16) Manji Sahib in Guru ka Bag is near Darbar Sahib where during the digging operation, Guru Arjan Dev held congregation. The gurdwara consists only of a cot (māji) on a high pedestal. The marble dome-shaped pavilion was presented by the Deputy Commissioner Mr Cooper who had brought it from Ram Bag after the mutiny of 1857.

(17) Lachi Beri near Darshani Gate is Bhai Salo's jujube tree. Sitting here he would supervise the work going on. The fruit of this beri is sweet like a litchi. Hence this name is given to this gurdwara. Guru Arjan Dev also spent some time here.¹

(18) Fort Lohgarh is inside the Lohgarh gate. Guru Hargobind got this fort built for the protection of the city, and he fought a defensive battle here against the Mughal army in Sammat 1686. Some traces of the fort are still visible. A jujube tree of that period is also to be found there. Guru Granth Sahib is installed here, and a 2.5 feet long sword is preserved that is said to have belonged to Guru Hargobind.

(19) In Thakurdwara lane of Fort Bhangis,

¹The aged Singhs tell that the valiant defender of the faith, Matab Singh, had tied his horse under this tree before beheading Massa Ranghar.

the following relics are kept in the house of Bhai Ram Saran and Bhai Gyan Chand Brahmins:

These were bestowed upon their ancestor by Guru Har Rai : (1) Guru Har Rai's asa, 5.75 feet long, bestowed upon Bhai Harra, by Guru Har Rai. (2) Guru Gobind Singh's long loose gown and a pair of shoes bestowed on Bhai Natthu son of Bhai Harra at Anandpur.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਸੰਸਕਾਰ [əmrɪt sāsakar] This is the second main ceremony of the Sikhs performed as under:

In a congregation with Guru Granth Sahib open and present there, five sword bearing Singhs (duly baptised and practising the tenets) selected for their perfect conduct, sit in a particular posture, virasən, around a steel trough in which with a double-edged steel dagger, khanda, they churn in turn water sweetened with p̄etasas.² They keep on reciting Japu Ji, Jap Sahib, Saviyas, Chaupei and Anand, after which they do ər̄das, the supplicatory prayer, and then administer amrit thus prepared to those eager to take it one by one in turn.

The person eager to be baptised should have taken a bath and put on clean clothes. While amrit is being prepared, he should keep standing and continue repeating the name of Vahguru, with mind concentrated on Him.

For taking amrit, he too sits in virasən posture. He is given five palmfuls of amrit to drink, then five palmfuls of it are sprinkled

²It has come to be known from the aged Baba Nihal Singh Ji and Bibeka Singh Ji that Guru Gobind Singh Sahib did not use p̄etasas on 1st Baisakhi 1756 in Keshgarh and the story of Mata Sundri mixing p̄etasas on that day is a fiction. The practice of mixing p̄etasas with water started later in Delhi after Mata Sundri ordered Bhai Mani Singh to do so.

on his eyes and another five palmfuls are sprinkled in his hair. The remaining amrit is circulated in the same trough to all the eager ones to sip from the same pot in turn. With each palmful of amrit given to him to drink or sprinkled on his eyes or in hair, the taker of it is made to repeat aloud “vāhguru ji ka khalsa, vāhguru ji ki fəteh.” If his earlier name was not given to him from Guru Granth Sahib, a fresh one is now given from this Scripture.

After this the baptised ones are imparted instruction about the conduct of the Khalsa to be henceforth practised by them. The neophytes are made to dine together in the same vessel in order to remove any idea of caste and subcaste.

The same procedure applies in the case of women. To set a different procedure for them would be a sacrilege against ‘gurnat’.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਕਾਲ [əmrɪt kal] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਵੇਲਾ.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਕੁੰਡਲੀ [əmrɪt kʊḍli] See ਤੋਮਰ ਛੰਦ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 3.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਗਤਿ [əmrɪt gətɪ] a matrɪk and vərɪk metre characterized by a stanza of four lines, each line having 12 matras, ending in ||| combination.

Example:

sumətɪ məhā rɪkɦɪ rəghʊvər.
dōdəbhɪ bajət dər dər.
jəg ki əsʊ dhʊnɪ ghər ghər.
pur rəhi dhʊnɪ surpur.—ramav.

2 Its second form is tvərɪt gətɪ which has four lines each structured as: |||, |S|, |||, S.

Example:

sumətɪ məhā munɪ sunɪye,
tən mən ʃri nɪj gunɪye,
mən məh hoy sʊ kəɦɪye,
dhən səb apən ləɦɪye.—ram cədrɪka.

3 In its third form there are ten characters in each line, fifth and tenth ones being gʊru. This characteristic applies to the second form as well.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਗੁਣ [əmrɪt gʊṇ] *adj* salvation providing trait.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਘਟ [əmrɪt ghət] a pot of nectar. **2** a four line matrɪk metre, each line having 29 matras with pauses at the 16th and the subsequent 13th matra.

Example:

ram jəna mɪɪ bhəɪa' ənəda,
hərɪ niki kətha sunaɪ,
durmətɪ melʊ gəi səbh nikəlɪ,
sətsəgətɪ mɪɪ budɦɪ paɪ. ...—ram m 4.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਜਲ [əmrɪt jəl] *n* water, animated by the Guru's words, renders to the ceremony of the Khalsa the power of immortalising the recipient. **2** the name of God. **3** water of the sacred tank of Amritsar.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਧਾਰ [əmrɪt dhər], ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਧਾਰਾ [əmrɪt dhara] *n* unbroken concentration on God. **2** as believed by the followers of Yog, flow of elixir in the forehead is caused with the force of prāṇayam (restraining breath). It is also known as əmrɪt varʊni (spiritual liquor) **3** a medicine prepared by mixing sap of parsley, mint and camphor taken in equal measures. It is a very good drug to cure ailments of the stomach.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰੀ [əmrɪtdhəri] *adj* (a Sikh) who has taken amrit by undergoing the baptismal ceremony. **2** a river of elixir. **3** a flow of elixir. **4** a melody sung in God's praise. **5** a spiritual discourse. See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰੀ.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਧੁਨਿ [əmrɪt dhʊnɪ], ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਧੁਨਿ [əmrɪt dhvənɪ] *Sk* ਅਸ੍ਰੁਤ ਖਨਿ melodious singing of God's praise. **2** a matrɪk metre, having six lines, the first two lines forming a couplet, each of the remaining four lines having 24 matras each with a pause after every eighth syllable; the initial phrase comes at the end of the last line and the last phrase of the

¹It is pronounced bhəya here.

couplet comes at the beginning of the third line. This form is used in heroic poetry as well.

Example:

thəl thəl dəl khəlbhəl pəryo,
lōth uləttth pələttth, /
jəsvari ko phīrət hē, hathi hətth prēmətth, – /
hətth prēmətthəth, thəkīr nə pətthəth,
thīr jēhī jūthəttth, /
thəl thəl gūthəttth, thīrət nə sətthəttth,
thər thər gūthəttth, /
thəkət nə kīrthəttth, thīr thīr cīttthəth,
bəpu upləttthəth, /
thurīyən mətthəth, thəkət pərthəth,
məl dəl thəl thəl.—GPS.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਨੀਰ [əmrīt nir] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਜਲ.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਫਲ [əmrīt phəl] *Skt* *n* a mango. **2** a custard apple. **3** a banana. **4** a grape. **5** a pear. **6** a pomegranate. **7** *adj* juicy fruit. “bəṇ trīṇ trībhəvəṇ məulīa əmrīt phəl pai.”—*bəsōt var.*

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਬੂੰਦ [əmrīt būd] *n* a drop of rain falling in a particular lunar mansion. **2** rain of God’s name. “həri əmrīt būd suhāvni mīlī sadhu pəvīṇharu.”—*baramaha majh.*

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਰਾਇ [əmrīt rai], ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਰਾਯ [əmrīt ray] a poet in the court of Guru Gobind Singh. He was the son of Chhailrai Bhatt of Lahore. At the instance of the Guru, he translated the court-chapter of Mahabharat into Hindi verse. Here is his translation:

mənhər

jāhi or jāū ətī adər tēhā te paū,
tere gun gān ko əgau gāne šeš ju,
hir cir mukta je dīn prətī dan det,
tīne dekh dekh əbhīlakhət dhəneš ju,
gunīn me gunī kəvī əmrīt pədhēya tero,
jəb īne hero pyar kije əmreš ju,
šri guru gobīd sīgh chīrīdhī par bhəi,
kīrətī tīhari tume kəhīke sōdes ju.
priya prem so sīgari hasy so vīnod bhari
dīnən pē kəruṇanusari sukh dīno hē,

kīne ərī rūḍ mūd rōdr rəs bhəryo jhūd
phōjən sudharən me bir rəs kīno hē,
ḍāk sun lāk bhəybhūt səturu bam nīda
vīkrəm prəbəl ədbhūt rəs līno hē,
brəhmgyan sām rəs əmrīt vīraje sēda
šri guru gobīd rai nəvo rəs bhīno hē.
prīthme hē jayo prīthu ben nrīp lē khīlayo
cum cum mukh de dādhiḥī sukh dīno hē,
bəlī raj mən bhayo həriḥīcōd lē ləḍayo
cələn sīkhayo kəl kərən prəbīno hē,
vīkrəm pədhayo bhoj bhojən kərayo jəg
dev pəhīrayo jəg əbhīlakh līno hē,
šri guru gobīd rai əmrīt sudrīšīr hī te
tē to prətīpal chīrīpal ‘jəs’ kīno hē.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਵੇਲਾ [əmrīt vela] *n* early morning comprising 90 minutes before the appearance of dawn. **2** time of salvation, heavenly time.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਾ [əmrīta] *Skt* *n* a creeper plant, gilo; *Menispermum glabrum*. **2** myrobalan. **3** fruit of piper longum, magh pīpəli. **4** dubb, *Panicum detylon*. **5** rəsōt, a dried extract of the barber root.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਾਂਸੁ [əmrītāsū] *Skt* *n* whose rays have amrit (nectar); the moon.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਾ ਮ੍ਰਿਤ [əmrīta mrīt] *adj* which lends taste to elixir; quintessence of nectar. “əmrītamrīt hē.”—*japu.*

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤੇਸ਼ [əmrīteš] *n* god, the master of nectar. **2** Guru Gobind Singh.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤੇਦਭਵ [əmrītodbhəv] *adj* born from nectar. **2** *n* Amritsar, the pilgrimage centre. See ਉਦਕਭੁਕ.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਤੁ [əmrītyu] *adj* deathless, immortal.

ਅਯ [əy] *Skt* *vr* to go, run. **2 *Skt* *n* fire. **3** iron. “bānhī hem əy parəs sath.”—*GPS.* **4** a weapon. “əy dharən hē.”—*kalki.***

ਅਯਸ [ayəs] *Skt* *n* opprobrium. **2** *adj* infamous, ignominious.

ਅਯਸਕਾਂਤ [əyəskāt] *Skt* *n* a magnet. See ਚੁੰਬਕ.

ਅਯਦਹਾ [əydaha] See ਅਜਦਹਾ.

ਅਯਨ [əyən] *Skt n* a house, home, place of residence. **2** a period of six months; the movement respectively of the sun to the north and the south of the equator.¹ **3** a route, path. **4** See ਐਨ.

ਅਯਾਂ [əyā] *A* عیال *adj* clear, wide, free from delusion or illusion.

ਅਯਾਸ [əyas] *Skt n* an endeavour, effort. **2** *adj* untiring. **3** *A* عیاش *n* a sensualist, philanderer.

ਅਯਾਗ [əyag] *T* عیال *n* a cup, especially of wine. **2** *Skt* without a religious sacrifice.

ਅਯਾਚੀ [əyaci] *Skt* अयाचिन् *adj* who does not beg; contented.

ਅਯਾਨਪ [əyanəp] *n* state of ignorance, stupidity.

ਅਯਾਨਾ [əyana] *adj* ignorant, unwise, stupid. “nahI ram əyana.”—*asa kəbir*. **2** *n* a child.

ਅਯਾਮ [əyam] *A* عیام *plural of* ਯੋਮ (day).

ਅਯਾਰਦਾਨਿਸ [əyardanɪs] See ਅੱਬੁਲਫਜਲ. **2** See ਅੱਯਾਰ.

ਅਯਾਲ [əyal] *P* عیال *n* the mane of a horse or a lion. **2** *A* عیال *n* family. **3** progeny. **4** one responsible for bringing up; a servant etc.

ਅਯਾਲੀ [əyali] See ਅਜਾਲੀ.

ਅਯਿ [əyɪ] *Skt part* a polite word for addressing e! he!

ਅਯੁਕਤ [əyukət] *Skt* अयुक्त *adj* unsuitable, unfit. **2** not joined, separate.

ਅਯੁਤ [əyut] *Skt n* ten thousand. “əyut bəɾəkh trete cɪt dhərhi.”—*NP*.

ਅਯੁਧਯਾ [əyudhya] See ਅਯੋਧਯਾ.

ਅਯੋਅੰਝੈ [əyōə̃ʒə] a combination of vowels ਅ-ਏ-ਉ-ਅੰ-ਅ: for practising children by rote learning. Similarly the Guru's dictum. “əyōə̃ʒə səbh jəg aɪa kakhe ghə̃ʒə kal bhəɪa.”—*asa pə̃tɪ m* **3**.

ਅਯੋਗ [əyog] *Skt n* separation, difference. **2** a wrong time, bad time. **3** See ਅਯੋਗਯ.

ਅਯੋਗਯ [əyogy] *Skt adj* unsuitable, unfit,

¹Summer solstice (from 10 Poh to 9 Harh) and winter solstice (from 10 Harh to 9 Poh).

unworthy, improper. **2** worthless, unintelligent.

ਅਯੋਧਨ [əyodhən] *Skt* ਆਯੋਧਨ. *n* a battle, war. **2** a battlefield. **3** See ਅਜੋਧਨ.

ਅਯੋਧਯ [əyodhy] *adj* which cannot be won, which cannot be fought against.

ਅਯੋਧਯਾ [əyodhya]² a principal town of Kaushal country on the bank of Saryu river in Faizabad district of United Provinces. It is counted among the seven sacred cities of the Hindus. Ram Chandar was born here and it was for a long time the capital of the Suryavanshi kings. Balmik has written that it was founded by Manu and that it was 12 yojan long and 2 yojan wide. There are three gurdwaras in Ayodhya.

(a) Guru Nanak Dev's, gurdwara, not well-known now.

(b) Guru Teg Bahadur's gurdwara near Dashrath's memorial shrine on the bank of Saryu river.

(c) a gurdwara near Vashishth kund where Guru Gobind Singh stayed for a while on his way from Patna to Punjab.

ਅਯੋਨਿ [əyonɪ] *adj* unborn, not liable to birth and death. **2** *n* God.

ਅਯੰ [əyə̃] *Skt pron* this.

ਅਯਯਾਰ [əyyar] *A* عیال *clever, smart*. **2** deceitful, its root is ਐਰ, (horse-trot).

ਅਰ [ər] *part* a conjunction; and. See ਅਰੁ. **2** *Skt* अर *n* the spoke of a wheel. **3** a corner. **4** moss, fungus. **5** some ignorant writers have used ਅਰ instead of ਅਜ in Sastarnammala. For example — “ər ənujənɪni.” (page 941) instead of “əj ənujənɪni.” **6** obstinacy, stubbornness. **7** obstruction, disturbance. “kɪh sɪkh ko karəj ər jɪɪ.”—*GPS*.

ਅਰਸ [ərəs] *A* عرش *n* a throne. **2** God's throne. **3** a paradise, the world of gods. “xudavə̃d

²From Ayodhya, the word Avadh came into being for the areas extending beyond the city into the countryside.

bəxʃəð o eʃ ərəʃ.”—*jəfər*. **4** the sky. **5** a roof, ceiling. **6** *Skt* अरस *adj* without sap, tasteless. **7** अर्शस् *n* piles.

ਅਰਸਹੁ ਕੁਰਸਹੁ [əɾəs-hu kurəs-hu], **ਅਰਸ ਕੁਰਸ** [əɾəs kurəs] See ਕੁਰਸ.

ਅਰਸਤੂ [əɾəstu], **ਅਰਸਤੁੰ** [əɾəstū] **ارسطو**, *E* Aristotle *G* Aristoteles, one of the ancient philosophers of Greece, born in 384 BC at the new Greek settlement of Stagira. His father Nicomachus was the royal physician. Aristotle lost his parents while still young. At the age of 17, he reached the Greek capital Athens, became a pupil of Plato and received education there for 20 years. After the death of Plato, he left Athens and went to his friend Hermius who was an independent ruler of Attornius. Here he married Pythia, the sister of King Hermius. After some time Hermius got caught in the designs laid by the Persians, and Aristotle alongwith his wife went to Mitilini. After two years he was sent for by King Philippos¹ of Macedonia and appointed tutor of his son Alexander. Aristotle stayed at this honorable post for eight years. When Alexander left for Asia with the aim of conquering the world, Aristotle went to Athens where he taught philosophy at the Lycium for 13 years. He used to teach while walking around with his pupils, for which they came to be known as peripatetics.

Aristotle wrote celebrated treatises on different subjects. According to one writer he wrote 1000 treatises.² His books, accepted in Corpus Aristotelicum as authentic, prove that he was really a wonderful man. His books on logic, ethics, politics, economics, poetics, rhetoric, natural history of animals, physics,

¹See ਫੈਲਕੁਸ.

²See Zeller's Aristotle and the Earlier Peripatetics Vol I, P. 49.

metaphysics and other topics are the goals scholars aspire for. They decorate the libraries of rich persons.

In Europe, Aristotle is known as the master of the wise. His books have been translated in to almost all European languages, and students need to study them with diligence for selection to higher posts and positions in universities and academies. Aristotle died in 322 BC. at the age of 62 years. “bol əɾəstū mōtr vɪcrɪo.”—*cəɾɪtr* 217.

ਅਰਸਾ [əɾsa] *A* **ارسا** *n* a period, time span, duration. **2** delay. **3** a plain, an open ground.

ਅਰਸਾਤ [əɾsat] See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 12.

ਅਰਹਟ [əɾhət] *Skt* अरहट *n* a persian wheel; a circular appliance for lifting water from a well.

ਅਰਹਰ [əɾhər] *n* a type of grain/lentil.

ਅਰਹੰਤ [əɾhāt] See ਅਰੁੰਤ. “dhər əɾhāt dev ko rupa.”—*əɾhāt*

ਅਰਕ [əɾək] *Skt* अर्क *vr* to heat up, admire. **2** *Skt* अर्क *n* the sun. “kəməl bədən praci dɪsɪ jɪh ko vak əɾək pəɾmana.”—*NP*. **3** अर्क. a wild plant, Calotropis. “əɾək jəvas pat bɪn bhəɪu.”—*tulsi*. **4** Indar. **5** copper. **6** fire. **7** a pandit, scholar. **8** elder brother. **9** twelve (because the suns are believed to be twelve in number) **10** *A* **ارق** perspiration, sweat. **11** sap flowing from a pipe. **12** essence, quintessence.

ਅਰਕ ਸੁਤ [əɾəksut], **ਅਰਕਜ** [əɾkəj] *n* son of the sun; Dharamraj; the god of death. **2** Saturday. **3** Karan. **4** Sugriv.

ਅਰਕ ਬਾਦਿਯਾਂ [əɾək badɪyā] *P* **ارق بادياں** *n* aniseed water. It has the same properties as aniseed. See ਸੌਂਫ.

ਅਰਕਾਨ [əɾkan] See ਯਰਕਾਨ.

ਅਰਕੀ [əɾki] *adj* pertaining to the sun; of the sun. **2** *n* son of the sun, Saturn. **3** Yam, the god of death. **4** See ਸੰਕਰਖਣ 3.

ਅਰਖਨ [əɾkhən] See ਆਕਰਖਣ. **2** *Skt* आर्षक्रम्. order

or gradation of saint-scholars.

ਅਰਖੇਉ [ərkhəu] *Skt* आर्षेय *n* the conduct of saint-scholars. “gurumukh as nīras mətī ərkhəu hē.”—*BG* आर्षेय मति.

ਅਰਗਜਾ [ərgəja] *n* a scented product prepared by mixing odorous substances for rubbing on the body so as to render it fragrant. “mrīg mād gōra coa cādān kusum dāl sēgāl sugēdhī kē ərēgəja subas hē.”—*BGK*. ‘Musk, gloss of musk, perfume, sandalwood, saffron and rose-petals are ingredients of ərēgəja.’

ਅਰਗਲ [ərgəl], **ਅਰਗਲਾ** [ərgəla] *Skt* अर्गला *n* a wooden bolt attached to the inner side of a door to work as a locking system. **2** a click or pawl. **3** according to books on magic, the act of stopping by means of a charm or spell. See ਕੀਲ.

ਅਰਗਾਈ [ərgai] *Pkt* *n* silence. “jyō tēg age ərēgəi.”—*NP*. ‘as an ignorant person gets mute in front of a metaphysician.’

ਅਰਗਾਨਾ [ərgana] *Pkt* *v* to get silent, become mute.

ਅਰਗਾਰ [ərgar], **ਅਰਗਾਰੰ** [ərgarə] *adj* अरि-गालक. the destroyer of the enemy.

ਅਰਘ [əragh] *Skt* अर्घ *n* a libation, offering, worship. **2** price, cost. **3** water, milk, kusha (soft grass), curd, mustardseed, rice and barley, which are offered to the god. **4** the act of giving water to the god. **5** a pot made in the shape of cow’s ear for offering water to the god. **6** a jewel. “əragh gārəbh nrīp trīyān ko bhed nā payo jaī.”—*cārītr* 1. ‘The secret of jewels (their exact spot in sea), what is there in the womb, the mystery of the king and the woman cannot be known’.

ਅਰਘਾ [ərga] See ਅਰਘ 5.

ਅਰਚ [ərəc] *Skt* अर्च *vr* to worship, serve, honour, spruce, praise, establish.

ਅਰਚਨ [ərəcn], **ਅਰਚਾ** [ərca] *Skt* अर्चन, अर्चा *n* worship. **2** respect. See ਅਰਚ *vr*. “puja ərca

ahī nā tori.”—*gūj rəvdas*.

ਅਰਚਾਰ [ərca] *Skt* अर्चार्च *adj* fit to be worshipped. **2** honourable; worthy of esteem. “agə di īkk ərca pagə di puja jəb kōpp-hī.”—*parəs*. ‘when honourable worship gives rise to anger’.

ਅਰਚਿ [ərəcī] *Skt* अर्चि *n* a ray. **2** a flame.

ਅਰਚੈ ਕੈ ਘਰਿ [ərce kē ghəri] in the company of worshippers. “ərce kē ghəri rəhē udas, pərce kē ghəri kərə nīvas.”—*rətənmala*. ‘Getting tired of worldly people, a spiritual person puts up with seekers of divine knowledge.’

ਅਰਚੇਨ [ərchen] *adj* अरि-बधक. destroyer of enemies. “ərchen ben mähā bəli.”—*ben*.

ਅਰਜ [ərəj] *Skt* अर्ज *vr* to produce, collect, earn prepare, strive. **2** *A* عرض *n* a request, supplication. “yək ərəj guphtəm pes to.”—*tlīg* *m* 1. **3** breadth. **4** *P* ارجو longing, aspiration. “səca ərəju səci ərda.”—*asa* *m* 1.

5 ارج rate. **6** price, value. **7** admiration.

ਅਰਜਦਾਸੁ [ərəjdaʃt] *P* عرضداشت *n* an application; a written request. See ਅਰਦਾਸ.

ਅਰਜਨ [ərjən] *Skt* अर्जन *n* earning See ਅਰਜ *vr*. **2** collecting. “sri ərjən ərjən kəri ərjən bani jes.”—*PP*. **3** *Skt* अर्जुन. an evergreen hard wood tree also called jəmāla, flowering during March-April, also named *L* Terminalia Arjuna. **4** middle brother of the Pandavas, who was an unrivalled archer of his era. According to the Mahabharat, he was born to Kunti as a result of her union with Indar. In the forty fourth chapter of Virat section, it is mentioned that he was named Arjun because of his transparent actions. In Dasam Granth, Arjun is mentioned as the twenty second incarnation:

kətha brīddh kəs kərō vīcara?

baīsvō ərjən əvtara.—*nər*.

5 Sahasar Bahu, son of Kritviray, also called Sahasararjun. He was a famous king of the Haihay dynasty. See ਸਹਸੁਵਾਹੁ and ਰੇਣੁਕਾ. **6** a white oleander. **7** a peacock. **8** Indar. **9** the

fifth Guru of the Sikhs, Arjan Dev, son of Guru Ramdas and Bibi Bhani, was born on 19 Vaisakh (vaisakh Vadi 7) Sammat 1620 (15 April 1563 AD) at Goindval. On 23 Harh Sammat 1636, he was married to Ganga Devi daughter of Kishan Chand of village Mau. She gave birth to their brave son Guru Hargobind.

Guru Arjan Sahib sat on the pontifical throne on 2 Assu Sammat 1638 (1 September 1581 AD) He preached the Sikh faith in a very effective manner and framed the rule for contributing one tenth of one's honourably earned income to the common cause. In Sammat 1645 he got Santokhsar tank paved, and during the same year founded Harimandir. In 1647 Sammat he got a bathing tank constructed at Taran Taran. In Sammat 1651, he established Kartarpur town in Jalandhar district. During Sammat 1659-60, he got Ramsar constructed and in Sammat 1661 he compiled Guru Granth Sahib. At the same time he installed the holy book in Harimandir and appointed Baba Buddha as its granthi.

For safeguarding the rules of Gurmat (the religious code) and teaching the Sikhs to be firm in their faith, he was martyred on the bank of Ravi river on Jeth Vadi 4 (2 Harh) Sammat 1663 (30 May 1606 AD). The sacred shrine raised over his cremation site is now a place of pilgrimage for the Sikhs.

The fifth Guru lived for 43 years 1 month and 15 days, out of which he remained at the helm for 24 years and nine months. The Bhat panegyrist sang,

“guru ərjun sɪɪ chəɾ apɪ pərəmesəɪɪ diəu.” and “murətɪ pēc prəmaɳ pʊrəkhu guru ərjunu pɪkh-hu nəyən.”—*səvəye m 5 ke*. ‘God himself spread a canopy over the head of Guru Arjun’ and ‘Look at Guru Arjan for the model of a man’ **10** *adj* white, bright. **11** clean,

chaste.

Bhai Santokh Singh has combined the words ərjən and ərjun: So here, they are explicated together.

ərjən¹ sunət su dasən ko dan det
moh ke vɪdarbe ko vak sər ərjən,²
ərjən³ yəs vɪstirən sətokh sɪgh
jəhā təhā janɪyət mano tərɪ ərjən,⁴
ərjən⁵ bhæ gən mokhpəd læ tɪn
syamghən tən hoy tore yəmələrjən,⁶
ərjən⁷ janyojaɪ keto hɛ vɪthar tero
eso rup dhar aɪ rajē guru ərjən.—*GPS*.

ਅਰਜਨ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ [ərjən sətɪguru] See ਅਰਜਨ 9.

ਅਰਜਨ ਪਿਤਾ [ərjən pɪta] Arjun's father, Indar.

ਅਰਜਨੁ [ərjənɪ] See ਅਰਜਨ.

ਅਰਜ ਬੇਗੀ [ərjə begi] *P* عرض بگي *n* an officer during the Mughal rule who received petitions from the people and forwarded them to the king. “khəro ərəjbegi tɪs thanɛ.”—*GPS*.

In ladies' palace such an official was called Urda Begni.

ਅਰਜਮੰਦ [ərjəməd] *P* عرض مندا *adj* who petitions. **2** good. **3** honoured, honourable. **4** respectable, honourable.

ਅਰਜਾ [ərja] See आरजा.

ਅਰਜ਼ਾਂ [ərzā] *P* ارزاء *adj* cheap.

ਅਰਜਾਧਿ [ərjadhɪ], **ਅਰਜਾਧੇ** [ərjadhe] *n* life, period or duration of being alive. “pəl khɪɪ chijɛ ərjadhe.”—*asa m 5*.

ਅਰਜਾਨੀ [ərjani], **ਅਰਜਾਨੀ ਮਲ** [ərjani məl] son of Baba Mohri and grandson of Guru Amar Das, who after death was brought back to life by the Guru's blessing.

¹ərjā (petitions).

²Arjun (one of the pādəvs).

³white, bright.

⁴Arjun (tree).

⁵clean, whose conscience is clear.

⁶See ਜਮਲਾਰਜਨ (pair of trees).

⁷width or expanse.

ਅਰਜਾਰੀ [ərjari] See ਆਰਜਾਰੀ. **2** *P* ۰۰۰۰ *adj* afflicted with grief; grieved. “Istri ərjari hoi mərəṅ prəyāt.”—*JSBM*.

ਅਰਜੀ [ərji] *A* ۰۰۰ *n* an application, a petition. **2** *adj* apparent, visible. “kalika kal hi jiu ərji he.”—*cāḍi I*.

ਅਰਜੀਦਨ [ərziḍən] *P* ۰۰ *v* to quote price; to evaluate.

ਅਰਜੁ [ərəju] See ਅਰਜ.

ਅਰਜੁਨ [ərjun] See ਅਰਜਨ.

ਅਰਜੁਨਾਯੁਧ [ərjunayudh] *n* Arjun's weapon, the arrow.—*sənama*. **2** a bow, especially gādiv (Arjun's bow).

ਅਰਜੁਨੁ [ərjunu] See ਅਰਜਨ.

ਅਰਜੋਈ [ərjoi] *n* a request. See ਅਰਜ. “əvɪloko məm dɪs ərjoi.”—*GPS*.

ਅਰਝਿ ਉਰਝਿ ਕੈ [ərəjhɪ urəjhɪ ke] *adv* having been entangled. “ərəjhɪ urəjhɪ ke pəcɪmua.”—*s kəbir*.

ਅਰਣ [ərən] See ਅਰੁਣ. **2** *Skt* अर्ण *n* a wave, ripple. **3** flow. **4** a letter, an alphabet, a character.

ਅਰਣਵ [ərənəv] *n* a body of water; sea. “ərənəv bhəv nas ko.”—*NP*.

ਅਰਣਾ [ərənə] *n* ਆਰਨਜ a (forest) dweller; a male buffalo. See ਅਰਨਾ **3**. **2** *adj* wild.

ਅਰਣਿ [ərənɪ], **ਅਰਣੀ** [ərni] *Skt* *n* the sun. **2** a tree *L* Premna Spinosa. **3** a wooden contraption used to make fire for oblation. “məthən gyan əgni ko ərni.”—*GPS*. They would take two pieces of wood, one placed horizontally and the other fixed vertically in it. Then wrapping a cord around the horizontal one, they rotated it vigorously and the friction produced fire. This fire was considered pure in the Veds and its use in religious oblation was regarded as sublime. **4** In Shastarnam Mala, ਅਰਣੀ has been used for the hostile army.

ਅਰਣੇਸ [ərɳes] See ਅਰੁਣੇਸ.

ਅਰਣੇਦਯ [ərɳodəy] See ਅਰੁਣੇਦਯ.

ਅਰਣਯ [ərənəy] See ਅਰੰਨ.

ਅਰਥ [ərəth] *Skt* अर्थ *vr* to beg, desire, explore, encircle. **2 *Skt* अर्थ *n* meaning, purport, sense. “dhəryo ərəth jo səbəd məjhara, bar bar ur kərhu vɪcara.”—*GPS*. **3** purpose, motive, aim. “puchɪa dhadhɪ sədɪ ke kɪtu ərəth tū aɪa?”—*var śri m 4*. “tirəth udəmu sətɪguru kia səbh lok udhrən ərtha.”—*tukha chōt m 4*. **4** wealth material. “ərəth dhərəm kam mokh ka data.”—*bilā m 5*. **5** a cause, reason. **6** five topics! speech, touch, sight, taste and smell. **7** a result, effect. **8** wealth, property, dignity. “ərəth drəbu dekh kəchu sōgɪ nahi cəlna.”—*dhəna m 9*. **9** *adj* ਅ-ਰਥ, without a chariot.**

ਅਰਥ ਸ਼ਾਸਤ੍ਰ [ərəth śastrə] *Skt* अर्थशास्त्र *n* science of wealth, or economics; study of skill and trade. **2** title of Chanikya's book on political economy. See ਸੈਨਾਪਤਿ and ਚਾਣਕਯ.

ਅਰਥ ਚਿਤ੍ਰ [ərəth cɪtr] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ (B).

ਅਰਥਨਾ [ərəthna] *Skt* अर्थना. *v* to beg, ask for, solicit. “əsən hin bəsnə nəgən kərət ərəthna jon.”—*NP*.

ਅਰਥ ਪ੍ਰਹੇਲਿਕਾ [ərəth prəhəlɪka] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ and ਪ੍ਰਹੇਲਿਕਾ.

ਅਰਥ ਮੱਲ [ərəth məll] eldest son of Baba Mohri Ji, and grandson of Guru Amar Das. “təb-hɪ ərəth məl cəl kər ayo.”—*GPS*.

ਅਰਥ ਵਾਦ [ərəth vad] *Skt* अर्थवाद. *n* a motivating sentence, for example, describing comforts of heaven to persuade people to perform oblations and fire sacrifices, or mentioning the birth of a son or wealth as reward for austerities.

ਅਰਥਾਉ [ərthau], **ਅਰਥਾਇ** [ərthai] See ਅਰਥ and ਅਰਥਾਨਾ. *n* a principle; purpose, intent. “es səbəd ko jo ərthave.”—*sɪdhgosaḥɪ*. “ɪsu pəd jo ərthai leɪ so guru həmara.”—*gəu ə m I*. **2** *S* ਅਰਥਾਇ an example, a citation, an instance.

ਅਰਥਾਤ [ərthat] *Skt* अर्थात् *part* that is, meaning, or, namely. **2** in reality; really.

ਅਰਥਾਂਤਰ ਨਜ਼ਾਸ [ərthātər nɳas] abandonment of

difference in meaning, a literary figure in which a common utterance is confirmed by a special phrase, or a special phrase is confirmed by a common one.

Example:

“nic uc hve jat hē, gurughar ki yəhI ritI.”

“sətiGuru sēgətI te jatI patI mIṭ jat,
dekho! mardana puji bhəyo guru sēg te.”

Look! Mardana became worthy of worship because of his being in the Guru's company. This is a common practice as regards the Guru's company, but Mardana's example or case is a special one of being worthy of worship. This is *ərhātər nyās*.

sakət sēgu nə kijē durhI jaie bhagI,

basənu karo pərsiə təu kəchu lage dagu.

—s *kəbir*.

Here company of the worshipper of maya is a special case but blotch being caused by a black utensil is a common occurrence.

(b) a second form of *ərhātər nyās* is to confirm a specific statement with its reference to a common one.

Example :

“sIkkhən seva guru kəṛē, vədIyən ki yəhI ritI.”

“sətiGuru əmər ne datu ki səhari lat,
vəḍe səda chI ma ɔr nāmərta dhərət hē.”

ਅਰਥਾਨਾ [ərthana] *v* to interpret; to tell the meaning of. **2** to understand the meaning of a sentence.

ਅਰਥਪੱਤੀ [ərthapətti] *Skt* अर्थपत्ति *n* understanding the unsaid meaning; an instance of verification when one statement automatically proves another, as 'it rains' automatically proves that the sky is overcast. See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ. **2** a figure of meaning in poetry. See ਕਾਵਯਾਰਥ ਪੱਤੀ.

ਅਰਥਾਵ [ərthav] See ਅਰਥਾਉ and ਅਰਥਾਨਾ. **2** *n* a bodily gesture conveying a mental condition. **3** a feat, performance or show of skill. “səstrə prəharət surən pə kər hathən ko ərthav

dIkhavē.”—*kṛtsən*.

ਅਰਥਾਵਿੱਤਿ [ərthavriti] See ਦੀਪਕ (d)

ਅਰਥੀ [ərthi] *Skt* श्वरथ. *n* a bier; a hearse. **2** *Skt* अर्थिन. *adjsuppliant*, petitioner. “jəb Ihu dhavə maIa ərthi.”—*gəu ə m 5*.

ਅਰਥੀਆ [ərthia], ਅਰਥੀਯ [ərthiy] See ਅਰਥੀ. **2** “raje khan umrav ... səbhI həri ke ərthie.”—*var bIla m 4*. “jo ərthiy pədarthən dərsən ko avē.”—*GPS*.

ਅਰਥੇਉ [ərtheu] See ਅਰਥਾਇ. “gurumukh bhau bhəgətI ərtheu.”—*BG*.

ਅਰਦ [ərəd] *Skt* अर्द. *vr* to beg; to go; to inflict pain; to kill.

ਅਰਦਨ [ərədən] *Skt adj* without teeth (ਰਦਨ), toothless. **2** *Skt* अर्दन *n* crushing, grinding. “nəmo sroṇvirjardəni dhumrhāti.”—*cəḍi 2*. “rəkətbij sūbhādīk ərədən?”—*GPS*. **3** to kill; to destroy. **4** to bet, to crave.

ਅਰਦਲੀ [ərdəli] *E* orderly. *n* a batman, servant; one who carries out orders.

ਅਰਦਾਸ [ərdas], ਅਰਦਾਸਿ [ərdasi] *Skt* अर्द (beg) आस (hope) *vr* to pray, request. **2** *P* عرضداشت *n* a request, supplication. “ərdas bI na jo kaj sIdhavē.”—*tənama*. “ərdasi suni bhəgət əpune ki.”—*sor m 5*. In the Sikh religion, *ərdas* (prayer) is addressed only to the Creator and it is said after the recitation of scriptural texts or for the smooth completion of various mundane tasks. It is performed standing with both hands folded together. “sukh data bhe bhəjno tI su age kəri ərdasi.”—*ṣri m 5*.

“ape jaṇe kərə apI ape aṇe rasi,
tI sē əgē nanka khəli-I kicē ərdasi.”

—*maru var 1 m 2*.

“duI kər jorI kərəu ərdasi.”—*bher m 5*.

“tū thakur tum pəhI ərdasi,

jiu pīḍu səbh teri rasi,

tum mat pI ta həm barīk tere,

tumri kṛI pa məhI sukh ghənerə,

koI nə jəne tumra ətu,

uce te uca bhəgvōtu,
səgəl sāməgri tumre sutri dhari,
tum te hoI su agIakari,
tumri gəti mīti tum hi jani,
nanək das səda kurbani.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਅਰਦਾਸੀਆ [ərdasia] *n* someone, generally a granthi, leading the Sikh supplicatory prayer. **2** one who performs a prayer.

ਅਰਦਾਗ [ərdag] *Skt* अर्दिउत *adj* crushed, pulverised. **2** begged, asked for. “deu sadhu səgətI ərdagI.”—*sar m 5*.

ਅਰਦਾਗਿਓ [ərdagIə] begged, supplicated, asked for. See ਅਰਦ and ਅਰਦਾਗ.

ਅਰਦਿਤ [ərdit] crushed, trampled See ਅਰਦਨ **2**. “bhəjət ərditə əghə.”—*dətt. 2* (something) asked for.

ਅਰਧ [əradh] *Skt* अधस् *part* under, below. See ਅਰਧ ਉਰਧ. **2** *Skt* अर्ध *adj* half. “əradh sərir kətai.”—*śri ə m I. 3* the middle, centre. “ədho uradh ərdhə.”—*japū. 4* *Skt* अर्घ्य *worthy* of completion. **5** obtainable, procurable, fit to be had. “əradh rIjək səbh jəgət ko.”—*sənama. 6* *Skt* आराध्य. adoration, adorable. See ਅਰਧਿ. **7** soul. See ਅਰਧ ਉਰਧ **4**.

ਅਰਧ ਉਰਧ [əradh uradh] *Skt* अथ: ਉਧੁੰ this and the next world. **2** the earth and the sky. “əradh uradh dou təhI nahi.”—*gəu kəbir. 3* low and high. **4** creatures and God. “təu əradh-hI uradh mīIa sukh pava.”—*gəu kəbir bavən*.

ਅਰਧ ਸਰੀਰੀ [əradh səriri] one’s better half, wife. “əradh səriri narI nə choḏ.”—*asa kəbir. 1* “lok ved guṇ gyan vIcc əradh səriri mokh duari.”—*BG*.

ਅਰਧਸਿਰਾ [əradhsira] *Skt* अरधवाडेदक. *A* شقيقة Hemisrania (headache in half the head) Its causes are : eating meals without vegetable dishes; eating before digesting the earlier meal; taking too much ice and liquor; excessive copulation, carrying heavy load on

the head, excessive menstrual discharge. Its symptoms are headache in half the head, severe headache, excessive palpitation of the heart, weakening of eyesight, and heaviness in the eyes. Its treatment comprises:

(1) Opium and gum of acacia tree should be rubbed into a paste which should be plastered over the temples and the aching half of the head.

(2) About one ratti of saffron should be roasted in purified butter and rubbed on the aching part.

(3) Purified butter and raw sugar mixed in warm milk should be taken.

(4) One should drink castor oil mixed in hot milk.

(5) Grains of rice which ripen in 60 days should be soaked and when dry should be finely ground and taken as snuff.

(6) Oil of costus species, warmed in hot water, should be applied as paste.

(7) Chebiolic myrobalan, buleric myrobalan, emblic myrobalan, wormwood and bark of margosa tree should be combined and thoroughly boiled in water with raw sugar mixed in it and taken as a drink.

(8) One should eat ten leaves of basil with hot milk.

(9) One should daub emblica ribes and black sesame seeds ground in water.

(10) One should drink water of raw coconut.

If hemicrania pain starts after sunrise, and increases as the sun goes up, but stops at sunset, it is called suryavərat. To cure this, two rattis of quinine and the same amount of burnt alum be ground together finely and taken with water at day-break, thrice after every two hours. “əradhsira əru hrI desəghat.”—*cəritr 405*.

ਅਰਧ ਕੁੰਭੀ [əɾədh kūbhi] See ਕੁੰਭੀ 6.
ਅਰਧ ਚੰਦ੍ਰ [əɾədh chādr] *Skt* ਅਧੰ ਚੰਦ੍ਰ *n* the moon on the eighth day of the lunar month. **2** a kind of arrow with its tip shaped like a half-moon. “tərkəʃ te sər kəryo nɪkəsən əɾədh sucēdrakar səman.”—*GPS*. **3** a semi-moon-like mark on the peacock’s feathers. **4** half-moon-like clasp of hand and thumb around the neck of some one being driven out of a place. **5** a symbol representing gemination. See ਅਧਿਕ. **6** a mark made by a nail pressed against a soft surface.
ਅਰਧ ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਇਣੀ [əɾədh chādraiṇi] *n* goddess Durga who carries the sign of a semi-moon on her forehead. “nəmo əɾədh cādraiṇi cādrucūṭ.”—*cēḍi* 2.
ਅਰਧਨ [əɾ dhən] See ਆਰਾਧਨ.
ਅਰਧ ਨਗਸਰੂਪੀ [əɾədh nəgsərūpi] See ਨਗ ਸਰੂਪੀ ਅਰਧ.
ਅਰਧ ਨਰਾਜ [əɾədh nəraj] See ਨਰਾਜ ਅਰਧ.
ਅਰਧ ਨਾਰੀਸ਼ [əɾədh nariʃ], ਅਰਧ ਨਾਰੀਸ਼ੁਰ [əɾədh nariʃvər] *Skt* ਅਧੰ ਨਾਰੀਸ਼ੁਰ *n* that form of Shiv in which his left side is that of a woman and right side that of a man. See ਵਾਮ ਮਾਰਗ.
ਅਰਧਨਾਰੀ ਨਟੇਸ਼ੁਰ [əɾədhnari nəṭeʃvər] per Vedic medicine, a cure for pain in half the body.
ਅਰਧ ਪਾਧਰੀ [əɾədh padhri] See ਪਾਧਰੀ ਅਰਧ.
ਅਰਧ ਭੁਜੰਗ [əɾədh bhujōṅg] See ਸ਼ੰਖਨਾਰੀ.
ਅਰਧਾਂਗ [əɾdhāṅg] See ਅਧਰੰਗ and ਅਰਧੰਗ.
ਅਰਧਾਂਗੀ [əɾdhāṅgi] *Skt* ਅਧਾਂਗਿਨੀ. See ਅਰਧ ਸ਼ਰੀਰੀ. **2** ਅਧਾਂਗਿਨੀ *n* Shiv. See ਅਰਧ ਨਾਰੀਸ਼ੁਰ.
ਅਰਧਾਂਭ [əɾdhābh], ਅਰਧਾਂਭਾ [əɾdhābha] *adj* ਅੰਭ-ਆਰਾਧਯ worthy of worship by gods and ancestors. See ਅੰਭ “jəpɪ mən ram namu əɾdhābha.”—*prəbha* m 4. **2** *Skt* ਅਧਾਂਭਿਕਾ *n* one who has assumed Parvati (Amba) in half his body; Shiv, Mahadev.
ਅਰਧਿ [əɾədhɪ] *Skt* ਆਰਾਧਯ *adj* worthy of worship. “əɾədhɪ kəu əɾdhɪa.”—*maru jedev*.
ਅਰਧਿਆ [əɾdhɪa] worshipped, adored. See ਅਰਧਨ, ਅਰਧਿ and ਚੰਦ ਸਤ.

ਅਰਧੀ [əɾdhi] a worshipper. See ਅਲਿਪਾਤ.
ਅਰਧੋ ਅਰਧ [əɾdho əɾədh] *adv* exactly half.
ਅਰਧੋ ਅਰਧਿ [əɾdho əɾədhɪ] *adv* half and half, in two equal parts, that is, in the centre or middle. “dūtia əɾdho əɾədhɪ səmaɪa.”—*ram* m 5. ‘In dvapar, half the religion prevailed.’
ਅਰਧੰਗ [əɾdhōṅg] *Skt* ਅਧਾਂਗਿਨੀ. See ਅਧਰੰਗ. **2** *n* Shiv who has his body half male and half female. **3** *adj* half part, in two parts, bipartite. “əɾdhōṅg kəre bhəʃ koʃɪ.”—*cəɪɪtr* 1.
ਅਰਧੰਗਕ [əɾdhōṅgək] *n* one who has made half his body female; Shiv; Rudar. “kədhō hē anōṅg əɾdhōṅgək kē ətək te.”—*cəɪɪtr* 109.
ਅਰਧੰਗੀ [əɾdhōṅgi] *n* wife. **2** Shiv. “nacyo hē ap təhā əɾdhōṅgi.”—*cəɪɪtr* 125.
ਅਰਨ [əɾən] See ਅਰੁਣ and ਆਰਨਜ. **2** *v* to take a firm stand; to clash. “nəhī əɾən kō əɾən dehɪge əɾən kəɾhɪ rən əɾən səman.”—*GPS*.
ਅਰਨਵ [əɾnəv] See ਅਰਣਵ.
ਅਰਨਾ [əɾna] See ਅੜਨਾ. “həmre sōṅg tumaro ərna.”—*GPS*. “əɾɪ sō əɾkē atɪ yuddh məchayo.”—*krɪsən*. **2** to get entangled. “əɾɪo prem ki khori.”—*sar* m 5. **3** *n* a bison; a forest buffalo. “moh rəhi jəmuna khəṅ ɔ həɾjəcch səbhe ərna əɾu gēḍa.”—*krɪsən*.
ਅਰਨੀ [əɾni] See ਅਰਣੀ.
ਅਰਨੌਲੀ [əɾnoli] This is a branch of the princely state founded by Bhai Bhagtu in Karnal. Bhai Gurbakhsh Singh’s elder son Bhai Desu Singh established his state at Kaithal and the younger Sukkha Singh set up his separate state at Arnauli. The wealthy sardars of Suddhuval are also descendants of Sukkha Singh. See ਭਗਤੂ ਭਾਈ.
ਅਰਨਜ [əɾny] See ਅਰੰਨ.
ਅਰਪਣ [əɾpəṇ], ਅਰਪਨ [əɾpan] *Skt* ਅਪੰਣ. an offering, a present, donation. “əɾəpɪ sadhu kəu əpna jiu.”—*sukhməni*. “əɾpɪa tə sisu suthan gur pəhɪ.”—*gəu chāt* m 5.
ਅਰਪੰਚ [əɾpənc] *n* something to which is made a

dedication of a tightened bowstring; a bow. “bhōhān ki ərṗāc kəsi hē.”—*krīṣān*.

ਅਰਬ [ərəb] *Skt* अर्ब *vr* to kill, murder; to go. **2** *A* ب *n* a country to the west of India; a desert country across the Arabian Sea. Prophet Muhammad was born there and lived in Mecca. The principal religious place Kaaba is also in Mecca. Arabia is divided into five parts.

Tihamah, Hijaz, Najad, Aruz and Yemen. “māhādīn tēb ṗrābhū upraja, ərəb des ko kīno raja.”—*VN*. **3** *adj* Arabian, of Arabia, such as an Arabian horse. **4** the Arabian sea. **5** *Skt* अर्बुद *n* ten crores, one hundred million. “bhōḍar dārəb ərəb khərəb.”—*ram ṗāṭal m 5*.

ਅਰਬਅ [ərəb-ə] *A* اربع four. See **ਅਰਬਾ ਨਾਸਰ**.

ਅਰਬਦ [ərəbəd] See **ਅਰਬੁਦ**. **2** *Skt* आरब्ध *adj* commenced, begun. “ərəbəd nərbəd dhūdhukara.”—*maru solhe m 1*. “There was utter darkness in the beginning.”¹ See **ਨਰਬਦ**.

ਅਰਬਨਿ [ərəbənɪ], **ਅਰਬਨੀ** [ərəbənɪ] *n* an army or cavalry having Arabian horses; an Arab horse-cavalry.—*sənāma*.

ਅਰਬਲ [ərəbəl], **ਅਰਬਲਾ** [ərəbəla] a short form for **ਆਰਬਲਾ**. age, life. “jɪm dehɪ ərəbəl chin.”—*əj*. “mohɪ ərəbəla nrɪṗ ki janhu.”—*cərɪtr 305*.

ਅਰਬਲਾਰਿ [ərəbəlārɪ] *n* the enemy of youth; old age, senility.—*sənāma*.

ਅਰਬਲਾਰਿ ਅਰਿ [ərəbəlārɪ ərɪ] enemy of old age, amrit, ambrosia.—*sənāma*.

ਅਰਬਾ [ərba] See **ਅਰਬਅ**.

ਅਰਬਾ ਨਾਸਰ [ərba nasər] *A* اربعةعناصر four elements: fire, air, water and earth. “ərba nasər ka tən hē.”—*JSBM*. “khak bad atɪs ɔ ab ko rəlau hē.”—*əkāl*.²

ਅਰਬਿੰਦ [ərəbɪnd] *Skt* अरविंद *n* something whose petals are spread like spokes of a wheel, or which bursts open during the day, a lotus. **2** a

¹which human beings cannot state.

²In Gurbani and in Sanskrit akash, is the fifth element. Here translation of Arabic-Persian books is given.

stork, crane. **3** a poetic form. See **ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 17**.

ਅਰਬੀ [ərəbi] *adj* Arabian horse. **2** an inhabitant of Arabia. **3** the language of Arabia, Arabic. **4** See **ਅਰਵੀ**.

ਅਰਬੁਦ [ərəbud] *Skt* अर्बुद *n* ten crores, one hundred million. **2** a mountain range in Rajputana (Rajasthan); Aravali. **3** Mount Abu. **4** a cloud. **5** per Vedic lore, a disease of the body; a tumour. **6** an eye-disease.

ਅਰਬੰਗ [ərəbōḡ] See **ਅੜਬੰਗ** “kou ave ərəbōḡ əb toko mar javəi.”—*NP*.

ਅਰਬਜਰਿ [ərəbyərɪ] *n* the enemy of the Arabian horse, a tiger or lion.—*sənāma*.

ਅਰਭ [ərəbh] *Skt* अर्भ *n* a child. **2** winter. **3** a student, learner.

ਅਰਭਕ [ərəbhək] *Skt* अर्भक *adj* small, young. **2** a child, lad. “ərəbhək ruṗ sɪkkh hē sēsar mādhdh.”—*BGK*. **3** foolish, unwise. **4** weak, feeble.

ਅਰਮਨ [ərəməɪn], **ਅਰਮਨੀ** [ərəməɪnɪ] See **ਇਰਮਨ** and **ਇਰਮਨੀ**.

ਅਰਮਾਨ [ərəman] *P* ارمان *Skt* अर्भ-मन *n* a desire, wish, longing. “kəri avaj əb au ərman jɪh.”—*gurusobha*. **2** a regret, repentance. “rajən ko ərman rəhə jəḡ.”—*GPS*.

ਅਰਰਾਨਾ [ər-rana] *v* to give a hoarse cry, give a shriek. **2** to challenge, roar. “sən kətocɪn ki təbe gher ləi ər-raɪ.”—*VN*. “log ṗre ər-raɪ.”—*cərɪtr 23*.

ਅਰਲ ਬਰਲ [ərəl bərəl] *adj* ਅ-ਰਲ and ਵਿ-ਰਲ, topsy turvy; nonsense; absurd. **2** *n* a nonsensical talk. “osu ərəl bərəl muh-hu nɪkələ.”—*var sor m 4*.

ਅਰਲਾ [ərɪla] *Skt* अरल *n* a variety of longish pumpkin. “bahu ajanu su ərɪla mano.”—*GPS*. **2** See **ਅਰਗਲਾ**.

ਅਰਲੀ [ərɪli] See **ਅਰਗਲਾ**.

ਅਰਵਲ [ərəvəl] a sub-caste of Jats living mostly in Dera Gazi Khan.

ਅਰਵਲੀ [ərəvəli] See **ਅਰਬੁਦ 2**.

ਅਰਵਾਚੀਨ [ərvacin] *Skt* ਅਵਾਚੀਨ. *adj* new, modern.


ਅਰਵਿੰਦ [ərvīd] See ਅਰਬਿੰਦ.

ਅਰਵੀ [arvi] or ਅਰਬੀ *n* a variety of arum calocasia; it is like sweet potato which grows with autumn crops and is cooked like a vegetable; it has broad-leaves, which are used as disposable plates.

ਅਰੜਾਉਣਾ [ərraʊṇa] See ਅਰਰਾਨਾ. “ərravə bīl-lavə nīdək.”—*asa m 5*.


ਅਰੜਾਖੋਲ [ərrakhol] *n* a contrivance to lock the gate of a cattle-shed. **2** a winding passage through which one has to pass by bending or twisting his body.

ਅਰਾਈਂ [əraī] *n* ਰਾਈਂ a community mostly engaged in growing and selling green vegetables. Its members are also called Maliar in Pothohar and Dhani areas.

ਅਰਾਕ [ərak] *A*  *n* a tree of Arabia, whose leaves are eaten by camels. **2** See ਇਰਾਕ਼.

ਅਰਾਕੀ [əraki] *n* camel; the eater of leaves of the arak tree. **2** See ਇਰਾਕੀ.

ਅਰਾਗ [ərag] *Skt adj* without ਰਾਗ (love), devoid of love. **2** without colour.

ਅਰਾਜੀ [əraji] *A*  *n* plural of ਅਰਜ (land), lands, fields. **2** cultivable field.

ਅਰਾਤੀ [əraṭi] *Skt* ਅਰਾਤਿ *n* an enemy, foe. “aṭ səkə nəhī nīkəṭ əraṭi.”—*GPS*.

ਅਰਾਦਾ [ərada] See ਇਰਾਦਾ. “jəg ərada kəṛət bəlād.”—*GPS*.

ਅਰਾਧ [əradh] See ਅਰਾਧਨ, ਆਰਾਧਨ and ਆਰਾਧੜ.

ਅਰਾਧਨ [əradhən], ਅਰਾਧਨਾ [əradhna] *Skt* ਆਰਾਧਨ *n* service, worship, devotion. “həṛī həṛī nam əradhna.”—*maru ə m 5*.

ਅਰਾਧਿ [əradhi] having worshipped. “tis-hī əradhi səda sukh hoṭ.”—*ram m 5*. **2** See ਆਰਾਧੜ.

ਅਰਾਨਾ [ərana] *v* to give a loud cry, involve in. “ūkhəl kanh əraṭ.”—*krīṣṇ*.

ਅਰਾਪਉ [ərapəu] See ਅਰਾਪਨ.

ਅਰਾਪਨ [ərapən] *Skt* ਅਪਣ *n* giving, entrusting,

offering. “hiu ərapəu.”—*sar chāt m 5*. ‘I offer my heart’.

ਅਰਾਮ [əram] a garden, See ਆਰਾਮ “bityo jəb ek jam kriṛte əram bīkhe.”—*GPS*. ‘Three hours were spent having a walk in the garden’.

ਅਰਾਰ [ərar] *adj* without bickering or dispute. **2** without a fight. **3** stubborn, obdurate.

ਅਰਾਲਕ [əralək], ਅਰਾਲਿਕ [əralīk] *Skt* ਆਰਾਲਿਕ *adj* walking aslant. **2 n** a cook. “ayəs din əralīk taī.”—*NP*.

ਅਰਾਵਨ [əravən] *v* to entangle, hook. **2 n** an obstruction, a hitch. **3** a hindrance, an obstacle. “māhā kuṭī bəhu paṭ əravən.”—*NP*.

ਅਰਾਵਨੀ [əravni] *n* an obstacle, riddle. **2** an entanglement, obstruction.

ਅਰਿ [əri] *Skt n* an enemy, a foe. **2** a weapon.

ਅਰਿਓ [əriō] got entangled. **2** got caught up. See ਅਰਨਾ. “əriō prem ki khori.”—*sar m 5*.

ਅਰਿਆਰ [əriar], ਅਰਿਆਰਾ [əriara] *adj* who resists, or contests. **2** stubborn, mulish. **3** ਅਰਿ of ਅਰਿ, an enemy of an enemy; a destroyer of the enemy. “əriar əsi.”—*sənama*.

ਅਰਿਸਟ [arīṣṭ], ਅਰਿਸ੍ਰ [arīṣṭ] *Skt* an obstruction. **2** a calamity, distress. **3** sorrow, agony. **4** a crow. **5** a margosa tree. **6** a demon whom Kans sent in the form of a bull to kill Krishan but who himself got killed. He was called Vrikhabhasur. **7** a soapwart. **8** son of Vishvamitar born to the daughter of King Yajati. “tis te ek putr upjava, nam əriṣṭ jāhī ko gava.”—*GPS*. **9 Dg** a mud house.

ਅਰਿਸ੍ਰਾਸੁਰ [arīṣṭasur] ਅਰਿਸ੍ਰ-ਅਸੁਰ See ਅਰਿਸ੍ਰ **6**.

ਅਰਿਖੇਉ [ərikheu] See ਅਰਖੇਉ.

ਅਰਿਜਨਨਿ [ərijənəni] See ਅਰੁਜਨਨਿ.

ਅਰਿਜਿਤ [ərijit] See ਸੰਤ੍ਰਾਜਿਤ.

ਅਰਿੰਡ [ərīṇḍ] See ਏਰੰਡ.

ਅਰਿਣ [əriṇ], ਅਰਿਣਤ [əriṇət] *Skt* अरिण *adj* who does not have any debt to pay; free of debt.

ਅਰਿਣੀ [əriṇi] See ਅਰਿਣ. **2** ਅਰਿ-ਅਨੀ an army of the enemy.—*sənama*.

ਅਰਿੰਦ [ərɪnd] *n* an enemy. **2** a short form for ਅਰਿੰਦਮ (destroyer of enemy). “gəmnə ərɪnd su gubɪd ne chudaɪ din.”—*GPS*.

ਅਰਿੰਦਮ [ərɪndəm] *Skt* अरिन्दम *adj* who destroys the enemy. “sunət ərɪndəm tɪt ko gæ.”—*GPS*.

ਅਰਿੰਦੇਵ [ərɪndev] See ਦੇਵ ਅਰਿ.

ਅਰਿਯਾਰ [ərɪyar] See ਅਰਿਆਰ.

ਅਰਿੱਲ [ərɪll], **ਅਰਿੱਲਾ** [ərɪlla] See ਅਰਿੱਲ.

ਅਰੀ [əri] See ਅੜੀ. **2** See ਅਰਿ. **3** See ਅਲੀ. “əri əri tē ka kəri, kəri kəri ki ritɪ. nāh nāh toko bhəli, bhəli nāh sō pritɪ.”—*anonymous*. **4** a vocative for a woman. “əri bai! gobɪd namu mət visre.”—*guj trɪlocən*.

ਅਰੀਅਲ [əriəl] See ਅੜੀਅਲ. “ətɪ əriəl nəhɪ cəlɦɪ əgare.”—*GPS*.

ਅਰੀਠਾ [əriθa] *Skt* अरिष्ठ *n* a soap nut, seed pod.

ਅਰੀਲ [əril] See ਅੜੀਅਲ.

ਅਰੁ [əru] *part* and, as well as; a conjunction. “maɪa phas bədh nəhi phare ərɪ mənɪ sūnɪ nə luke.”—*asa kəbir*.

ਅਰੁਚਿ [əruɔɪ] *Skt* lack of inclination; disinclination. **2** lassitude, hatred. **3** a disease in which hunger disappears. See ਅਜੀਰਣ.

ਅਰੁਜ [əruj] *adj* free from disease (ਰੁਜ); healthy.

ਅਰੁਜਨਨਿ [ərujənənɪ] *cpd* Chandarbhaga river; related to whom is the moon, who dispels disease.—*sənama*.

ਅਰੁੱਝਨ [ərujʝhən] *v* to get entangled. **2** to ride. **3** to get busy, be involved.

ਅਰੁਣ [əruɳ] *Skt n* sun’s chariot. **2** sun’s charioteer, son of Kashyap and Vinita and elder brother of Garur. He is a cripple in the lower part of the body, because his mother in her anxiety to see him had broken the egg while yet raw. Therefore he is also called ਅਨੁਰੁ.¹ In the Purans, he is described as deep red in colour, and that the pre-dawn redness is his. Arun’s wife is named Shyeni; Sampati and Jatayu are their sons. “kərəm kəri ərɪn pɪgula ri.”—*dhəna*

¹ਅਨ (without) ਉਰੁ (thighs), without thighs.

trɪlocən. **3** vermilion. **4** *adj* blood-red.

ਅਰੁਣਚੂੜ [əruɳɔɪ] *Skt n* one having a red plume; a rooster. “əruɳɔɪ ko tən səsɪ bhəyo.”—*sənama*. ‘The moon turned a cock.’

ਅਰੁਣ ਬਾਰਿਣੀ [əruɳ barɪni] *cpd* Sarasvati river with red (ਅਰੁਣ) water (ਵਾਰਿ).—*sənama*.

ਅਰੁਣਾ [əruɳa] a tributary of Sarasvati which joins the latter near Pehoa. **2** a madder. **3** a potable red weed; cōlai; deracea. **4** seed of *Abrus precatorius*. **5** a red coloured cow. **6** *Skt* अर्हणा worship. “ghəti pāc lə ərɪnə kərke.”—*NP*.

ਅਰੁਣੇਸ਼ [əruɳeʃ] *n* Arun’s master, the sun.

ਅਰੁਣੇਦਧਿ [əruɳodədhɪ] *n* Red Sea separating Egypt and Arabia.

ਅਰੁਣੋਦਯ [əruɳodəy] *n* the sunrise; the time when the sun appears; the redness before sunrise; dawn, morning. See ਅਰੁਣ.

ਅਰੁੰਧਤੀ [əruɳdhəti] *Skt* अरुंधती *n* daughter of saint Karadam and wife of ascetic Vashishth. **2** a small star seen near the Great Bear; according to the Purans, one who cannot see Arundhati star dies within 40 days. **3** tip of the tongue.

ਅਰੁੱਧ [əruɳddh] *adj* ਅ (not) ਰੁੱਧ (busy), unobstructed.

ਅਰੁਨ [əruɳ] See ਅਰੁਣ.

ਅਰੁਨ ਬਾਰਿਨਿਨ [əruɳ barɪnɪn] See ਅਰੁਣ ਬਾਰਿਣੀ. the land of Sarasvati river (Arun Barini).—*sənama*.

ਅਰੁਜ [əruj] *A* رُج *n* rise; progress; increase. **2** height, elevation. **3** See ਉਰੁਜ **2**.

ਅਰੁਝਨ [ərujʝhən] *n* a complication, tangle. **2** an obstruction, impediment. **3** *v* to be busy with something, be involved. “ʃah səg kɪm bak ərujʝhe.”—*GPS*.

ਅਰੁਢ [əruɳɔh] See ਅਰੁੜ and ਆਰੁਢ.

ਅਰੁਪ [ərup] *adj* formless, shapeless. **2** ill-shaped, ugly.

ਅਰੁਪਾ [ərupa] a ਵਰੁਪਕ metre, also called ਕਾਰਿਠਾ, characterized by four lines, each line being

organised as lSS, S.

Example:

səbe jage, bhrəmā bhage,
həṭhā tyage pəgō lage.—ramav.

2 If we double the length of the verses, and organise the structure as lSS, S, lSS, S then it is known as ṣuddhga.

Example:

jəpə joi tərə soi.
bhrəmā khoi nr̥tbhe hoi. ...

ਅਰੁੜ [əruṛ], ਅਰੁੜਾ [əruṛā] *adj* mounted, ascended.

2 firm, steady. “mənū cəltəu bhəɪo əruṛa.”
—*jet m 4*. 3 S ਅਰੁੜ a python, dragon.

ਅਰੁੜੀ [əruṛī] *n* a heap of garbage, waste and animal manure.

ਅਰੇ [əre] *part* a vocative for addressing a man of lower rank than one's own. “he!” “o”.

ਅਰੇਕ [ərek] *adj* of ਅਰਿ (enemy), of the enemy. “pətaka ṭuk ṭak ərek.”—*cāḍi 2*. 2 ਅਰਿ-ਏਕ many an enemy; enemies. “ərek su mar mar pukar hi.”—*cāḍi 2*.

ਅਰੇਖ [ərekḥ] *adj* without a line, without direction, sea animals and products lying haphazardly; formless. “ərekḥ he.”—*japv*. 2 ਅਲੇਖ which cannot be written.

ਅਰੇਣੁ [əreṇu] *adj* without ਰੇਣੁ (dust), gritless. 2 *n* god; according to the Purans, gods do not put their feet on the earth and this raises no dust. 3 the sky.

ਅਰੇਲ [ərel] *adj* not pushed, without a push; stationary. See ਰੇਲ.

ਅਰੈਤ [əret], ਅਰੈਲ [ərel] *adj* who opposes, who fights. “dəl sō əret dhae turəg nəcaykə.”—*kr̥tsən*. 2 obstinate.

ਅਰੋਹਨ [ərohən] See ਆਰੋਹਣ.

ਅਰੋਕ [ərok] *adj* without let; unrestrained, impetuous.

ਅਰੋਗ [ərog] *adj* free from disease; healthy.

ਅਰੋਗਤ [ərogət] *adj* not sick; healthy. “ərogət bhəe sərira.”—*vəḍ chāt m 4*.

ਅਰੋਗਤਾ [ərogta] *n* absence of disease, sound health.

ਅਰੋਗੀ [ərogi] *Skt* अरोगिन् *adj* not sick; hale and hearty, healthy.

ਅਰੋਗਯ [ərogy] See ਅਰੋਗ. “ərogyō māharogyō.”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਅਰੋਧਨ [ərodhən] *Skt* अरुंधन *v* to stop, impede; to encircle. “ros ərodhən krurbr̥ite.”—*əkal*.

ਅਰੋਪਨ [əropən], ਅਰੋਪਨਾ [əropna] See ਆਰੋਪਨ.

ਅਰੋਰਾ [ərorā], ਅਰੋੜਾ [əroṛā] a trading community risen from Khatri, so named because of having migrated from village Aror in Rohri sub-division of Sakkhar district of Sindh.¹ 2 *Dg* a fighter, brave warrior.

ਅਰੰਗ [əṛəḡ] *adj* colourless. 2 of bad or poor colour.

ਅਰੰਜ [əṛəj] *adj* free from sorrow, grief or anger; happy, glad. “əṛəjūl əradhe.”—*əkal*. ‘who renders free from grief those who worship (God)’. 2 colourless, See ਰੰਜ.

ਅਰੰਜਿਤ [əṛəjɪt] See ਸਤ੍ਰਾਜਿਤ. 2 not coloured or dyed. See ਰੰਜਨ.

ਅਰੰਜੁਲ [əṛəjūl] See ਅਰੰਜ 1.

ਅਰੰਡ [əṛəḍ] See ਇਰੰਡ. 2 *adj* who is not a widow; happily married, her husband being alive.

ਅਰੰਤ [əṛəṭ] See ਅਰੁੰਤ. 2 ਅੜੰਤ, who sticks and stays, opposes, or encounters. See ਅੜਨਾ.

ਅਰੰਨ [əṛən], ਅਰੰਨਯ [əṛəny] *Skt* अरण्य *n* a forest.

ਅਰੰਨਯਕ [əṛənyək] See ਆਰਨਯਕ.

ਅਰੰਭ [əṛəbh] See ਆਰੰਭ.

ਅਰੁ [ərh]² ਅਰੁੰ *v* to worship, respect, be capable. 2 *Skt* अर्ह worthy of worship *adj* 3 capable, fit. 4 *n* the Creator. 5 Indar. 6 price, cost. 7 worship. 8 gold. 9 speed.

ਅਰੁਣਾ [ərhṇā] *Skt* अर्हणा *n* worship, adoration. 2 capability, intelligence, sagacity.

ਅਰੁਤ [ərhət], ਅਰੁੰਤ [ərhāt] *Skt* अर्हन्त *adj* worthy of worship. 2 *n* Jin, god of the Jains. 3 Buddhist

¹The remains of this village are now five miles southeast of Rohari in Sakkhar district.

²See ਅਰੰ.

sage who has attained nirvan or liberation through knowledge.

ਅਰਜਾਰਾ [əryara] See **ਅਰਿਆਰਾ**.

ਅਲ [əl] *Skt* अल् *v* to spruce; to adorn; to push aside; to forbid; to warn; to be powerful; to worship. **2** अलम् *part* complete, entire. “hoa ohi əl jəgət me.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. **3** *Skt* अल *n* poison. See **ਅਲੁਮਲੁ**. **4** a scorpion’s sting. **5** orpiment. **6** a lock of hair. **7** See **ਅਲਿ**. **8** *S* an obstacle; a hindrance, disruption.

ਅਲਉਤੀ [ələuti] *Skt* अलिम्पक *n* a tree, *Bassia latifolia* or *Madhuca indica*, mähua, bearing sweet yellow flowers used for making country liquor also named mähua.¹ “ələuti ka jese bhəṛa breḍa janṭi pia tṅṅi janṭa.”—*gəu kəbir*. ‘Only he who has taken mähua drink, knows the exhilaration it brings.’ See **ਬਰੇਡਾ**.

ਅਲਸ [ələs] *Skt adj* slothful, lazy, lacking in zeal.

ਅਲਸਹਰ [ələs-hər] *n* a remover of sloth; amrit, nectar.—*sənama*.

ਅਲਸਾਉਣਾ [əlsaṅa], **ਅਲਸਾਨਾ** [əlsana] *v* to feel sloth; to get lethargic. **2** to be dull or drowsy. “nam jəpət gobɪd nəhɪ əlsaɪe.”—*asa chəṭ m 5*.

ਅਲਸੀ [əlsi] *Skt* अउसी *n* linseed; flex seed, its plant and fruit. In the Purans, Vishnu’s complexion is described like that of a linseed flower.² Linseed oil is used in paints and its powder is employed in bandaging boils. Many people eat balls of linseed flour mixed with butter and sugar. This is believed to relieve lumbar pain. Its Latin name is *Linum usitatissimum*.

ਅਲਸੇਟ [əlsət] *n* a complexity, complication. **2** an accusation, stigma.

ਅਲਸੁ [ələst] *A* اَلَسْ This word appears in one of the lines of Quran where it means ‘God asked Adam’s progeny, “Am I not your God?” They

¹Traditional scholars by ələuti mean sugar.

²rosy with tinge of blue.

replied “Yes, why not”. In Bhai Nand Lal’s works this word means ‘We are engrossed in our resolve to believe in God as our nurturer and sustainer’.

مايزچوگوياززل مست المستيم
ال قاعده رهدوريا اشنا سيم

—digo.

ਅਲਹ [ələh] *adj* invisible. “ələh ləhəu təu kɪa kəhəu.”—*gəu kəbir bavən. 2 A* الله *n* God. “ələh ram jivəu tere nai.”—*prəbha kəbir*.

ਅਲਹਦਾ [ələhəda] *A* اَلِيْدَة *adj* separate, different, apart.

ਅਲਹਮਦ [ələhməd] *A* اَلْحَمْد *n* the name of the opening clause of Quran which commences with this word, literally meaning praise. This clause is recited for the soul of the dead, and also during namaz (Muslim prayer).

ਅਲਹਿ [ələhi], **ਅਲਹੁ** [ələhu] See **ਅਲਹ**. “ələhu ek məsɪtɪ bəsət hɛ.”—*prəbha kəbir*.

ਅਲਕ [ələk] *n* a strand of hair falling on or along the cheek; a lock. **2** on the Himalayas, a beautiful city according to Megh Dut. See **ਅਲਕਾ 2**.

ਅਲਕ ਚੁਕਾਉਣੀ [ələk cukəuɳi] *v* to spoil or remove decoration, pull hair; its transformation is **ਅਲਖ ਚੁਕਾਉਣੀ**. See **ਅਲਕ**.

ਅਲਕ ਨੰਦਾ [ələk nəda] a stream in Garhwal which joins with the Ganga forty miles upward Lachhman Jhula near Devprayag. Vaishnavites believe that Ganga fell from paradise on Shiv’s head at this spot. **2** a virgin girl.

ਅਲਕ ਭੁਜੰਗੀ [ələk bhujəŋgi] *adj* whose locks of hair are like snakes. **2** *n* Shiv, who instead of strands of hair has snakes hanging from his head.

ਅਲਕਾ [əlka] *Skt n* a ten year old girl. **2** Kuber’s city said to be in the Himalayas. **3** fat. **4** a ਗੁਣਿਕ metre also called kusum vɪcɪtra. It has four lines, each line having this arrangement:
|||, ISS, |||, ISS.

Example:

cətpət sənə khətpət bhaje,

jhətpət̪ ʤjhyo ləkh rəŋ raje,
 sətpət̪ bhaje ətpət̪ surə,
 jhətpət̪ bɪsri ghətpət̪ hurə.—ramav.
ਅਲਕਾਉਣਾ [əlkauṇa] to be or feel lazy, lethargic or sluggish. “nam let əlkaɪa.”—asa m 5. “əpne kaj kəu kɪu əlkaie?”—sor m 5.
ਅਲਕਾਧਿਪ [əlkadhɪp], **ਅਲਕਾਧਿਪਤਿ** [əlkadhɪpətɪ], **ਅਲਕਾਪਤਿ** [əlkapətɪ] *n* master of the city of Alkapuri, Kuber, and treasurer of gods. See ਕੁਬੇਰ.
ਅਲਕਾਬ [əlkab] *A* بکاب *n* plural of ਲਕਬ, titles; distinctive appellations.
ਅਲਕਾਮ [əlkam] See ਅਲ and ਕਾਮ. *adj* complete work; whose all desires have been fulfilled.
ਅਲਕਿਸ [əlkɪs], **ਅਲਕਿੰਦ੍ਰ** [əlkɪdr], **ਅਲਕੇਸ** [əlkes] *n* ਅਲਕਾ-ਈਸ, ਅਲਕਾ-ਇੰਦ੍ਰ. master of Alkapuri, Kuber. “əlkɪs ke jəgdɪs.”—cəritr 224.
ਅਲਖ [ələkh] *Skt* ਅਲਕਯ. *adj* invisible, imperceptible. “əgəṃ əgocəṃ ələkh əpara.”—bɪla m 1. **2** without sign or symbol, indefinable. **3** yogis’ term for mutual politeness.
ਅਲਖ ਚੁਕਾਉਣੀ [ələkh cukaʊṇi] See ਅਲਕ ਚੁਕਾਉਣੀ.
ਅਲਖ ਜਗਾਉਣਾ [ələkh jəgaʊṇa] *v* to give a loud call to draw attention of people for alms. **2** to beg by giving a loud call, ‘ələkh’!
ਅਲਖੁ [ələkhu] See ਅਲਖ.
ਅਲਗ [ələg], **ਅਲਗਉ** [ələgəʊ] *adj* ਅ-ਲਗੁ which is not attached or engaged; uncommon, strange, rare. “ələgəʊ jəɪ mədhukəʊə.”—var maru 1 m 1. See ਮਧੁਕੜਉ.
ਅਲਗਯਾਸ [əlgəyas] *A* الغياث *n* a loud call or cry for justice.
ਅਲਗਰਜ [əlgərəj] *A* الغرض *adj* careless, negligent; without desire. **2** lazy, sluggish. **3** selfish.
ਅਲਗੋ [əlgə] See ਅਲਗਉ.
ਅਲਗੋਜ਼ਾ [əlgəzə] *P* الغوزة *n* a kind of musical instrument made of wood. It gives out a musical sound when wind is blown into it. It is popular in the Western Punjab. It is a pipe blown at the top keeping it vertical, not

horizontal like the flute.

ਅਲੱਛ [ələchh] See ਅਲਖ. **2** without blemish. “rijh rijh əcchra ələcch sur ko brē.”—kəlki. **3** ਅਲਕਯ indescrivable, invisible. See ਲਕਯ.
ਅਲਜ [ələj] *adj* shameless; brazen faced. “ələj əsubh subh kərəṃ kəṃavəṃ.”—NP.
ਅਲਤਾ [əltə] *Skt* ਅਲਕੁ *n* a red dye prepared from lac used on marital occasions and during the Holi festival. “əltə gəṃ əbir gulal.”—GPS.
ਅਲਤਾਫ [əltaf] *A* التاف *n* plural of ਲਤਫ, kindnesses. “be ədəb xalist əz əltafe rəbb.”—jɪdgi.
ਅਲੱਧ [ələddh] *adj* ਅ-ਲਧਧ. rare, scarce, uncommon. **2** not found.
ਅਲਪ [ələp] *Skt* ਅਲੁਪ *adj* a little, petty. “ələp sukh əvɪt cəcəl.”—səhəs m 5. **2** ਅਲਿਪਤ unsmearred, unaffected. “ələp maɪa jəl kəṃəl rəṃtəh.”—səhəs m 5. “rəṃɪt bɪkar ələp maɪa te.”—sar m 5. **3** a literary figure meant to suggest rather than describe.

Example of ələp :

“nəme sətɪguru de prəgṭəṃ dɪ
 sɪkkhā jəd sudh pai,
 bhəyo rumāc tuṭṭiā tənīā,
 nənā chəṃɪbər lai.”

The bodies of the Sikhs are inferior to their minds which cannot subsume them. “kəkəṃ kəri he chap sou he dhəl dhəlat.”—hənu. Sita’s arm is more delicately described than the ring.
ਅਲਪਹੀਅਉ [əlpəhiəʊ], **ਅਲਪਹੀਆ** [əlpəhiə] *adj* unconnected, unengrossed. “ləp nəhi əlpəhiəʊ.”—jət m 5. **2** feeble heart. **3** feeble hearted.
ਅਲਪਗ [əlpəg], **ਅਲਪਗਯ** [əlpəgy] *Skt* अल्पज्ञ *adj* having little knowledge, ignorant.
ਅਲਪਟੀ [əlpəti] *n* a pouch in a soldier’s belt containing gun powder or cartridges.
ਅਲਪ ਪ੍ਰਾਣ [ələp pran] *Skt* *n* unspirated sounds, the pronunciation of which needs little force; soft sounds k, g, ɳ, c, j, ɲ, t, d, n, t, d, n, p, b, m, y, r, l, and v; against them are mahapran

sounds (aspirated sounds) kh, gh, ch, jh, th, dh, th, dh, ph, bh, and r. **2** *adj* feeble.

ਅਲਪ ਬੁੱਧਿ [ələp buddhɪ], **ਅਲਪ ਮਤਿ** [ələp mətɪ] *adj* of little intelligence; unintelligent, foolish.

ਅਲ ਪਲਾਲ [əl pəlal] *n* a false show, an ostentation. **2** an insubstantial action. See **ਅਲ** and **ਪਲਾਲ**. “gʊli əl pəliā.”—*gəu var 2 m 5*.

ਅਲਪਾ [əlpə] See **ਮਾਂਗਾ**.

ਅਲਪਾਇ [əlpəɪ] *adj* unengrossed, unconnected. See **ਅਲਿਪਾਇ**.

ਅਲਪਾਹਾਰੀ [əlpahari] *Skt* अल्पाहारिन् *adj* who eats less, detached, alone.

ਅਲਪਾਤਾ [əlpata] *Skt* अलिपु *adj* detached, alone. See **ਅਲਿਪਾਤਾ**.

ਅਲਪਾਰੀ [əlpəri] See **ਅਲਿਪਾਰੀ**.

ਅਲਫ [ələf] *A* الف *n* the first letter of Persian and Arabic alphabet. **2** indicator of figure one in arithmetic. See **ਅਬਜਦ**. **3** abbreviated name of Allah (God). **4** indicating Monday in astrology and astronomy. **5** a horse standing straight on hind legs.

ਅਲਫ ਖਾਨ [ələf xan] Alifkhan, an army commander of Aurangzeb, who fought against Guru Gobind Singh at Nadaun in Sammat 1747. This battle is mentioned in Chapter IX of Vichitar Natak. **2** another Mughal army chief. See **ਸੈਦ ਖਾਨ**.

ਅਲਫਾ [əlfə] See **ਅਲਫੀ**.

ਅਲਫਾਜ [əlfəj] *A* الفاء *n* plural of **ਲਫਜ਼**.

ਅਲਫੀ [əlfhi] *A* الفى *adj* upright like the letter ələf. **2** *n* a long gown without arms worn by holy men; a khəfəni. It symbolises the oneness of God.

ਅਲਬੱਤਾ [əlbəttə] *A* البته *part* of course, no doubt, without doubt. **2** yes. **3** but.

ਅਲਬਾਲ [əlbəl] See **ਆਲਬਾਲ**.

ਅਲਬਾਲਿਤ [əlbəlɪt] *Skt* आलवालित *adj* surrounded, encircled. “bal rəhē əlbəlɪt jal.”—*NP*. See **ਆਲਬਾਲ**.

ਅਲਬੇਲਾ [əlbela] *adj* carefree, having no worry.

2 foppish, crooked.

ਅਲਭ [ələbh], **ਅਲਭੁ** [ələbhu], **ਅਲਭਯ** [ələbhy] *adj* not obtainable, rare. “ɪsu jəg məhɪ nam ələbhu hɛ.”—*var sor m 3*.

ਅਲਮ [ələm] *adj* suffering, afflicted. **2** *A* علم *a* standard. **3** *adj* standing upright. **4** raised. “səmsər ələm kine dhae səbhi sɪpaha.”—*səloh*. **5** See **ਅਲੰ**.

ਅਲਮਸਤ [əlməst] *P* المست *adj* inebriated, drunk. **2** carefree, lost in love. “hərɪrəsʊ pɪvɛ əlməsət mətvara.”—*asa m 5*. **3** a devotee of Guru Nanak Dev and Baba Shri Chand, known also as Kamalia and Godria. Almast was born in the house of a Gaurh Brahman in Sammat 1610. Balu Hasana was his younger brother. After becoming a follower of Baba Gurditta, he became the head of a sub-sect of Udasis. Guru Hargobind went to Nanakmatta to the aid of Almast.

pun əlməsət sadhu ko dhir,

dekərɪ bhəle guru bər bir.—*GPS*.

This pious person died at Nanakmata in Sammat 1700. See **ਦੁਦਾਸੀ**.

ਅਲਮ ਬਰਕਸ਼ੀਦਨ [ələm bərkəʃidən] *P* علم برکشیدن *v* to raise a spear high. **2** to raise a flag.

ਅਲਮਲ [əlməl] poison and dirt. See **ਅਲ** and **ਮਲ**. “əlməl khai sɪrɪ chai pai.”—*var asa*. ‘Ghoris disgraced themselves by indulging in drink and dirt.’

ਅਲਮਾਸ [əlməs] *P* الماس *n* a diamond, a hard substance.

ਅਲਮਾਰੀ [əlməri] *Pg* almerio or almirah *n* a chest of drawers.

ਅਲਮੋਰਾ [əlmora], **ਅਲਮੋੜਾ** [əlmɔɾə] a city and capital of Kumaon region of the United Provinces. It was the capital of the kings of Chand dynasty in the sixteenth century. The British occupied it in 1815 AD. There is a story in the third chapter of the second half of Janamsakhi and Guru Nanak Prakash that

a king had captured Bhai Bala for offering him as a sacrifice to goddess Chandī. He was the ruler of this place. Guru Nanak Dev preached the name of God to the king and the people of Almora and made them his disciples. There used to be a gurdwara here and the people were devoted to Guru Nanak Dev. Due to the negligence of Sikh preachers, the gurdwara as well as the Sikh faith have vanished away from this region.

ਅਲਰਕ [ələrək] *Skt* ਅਲਰਕ son of Madalsa and king Kuvalyashv¹ (Ritdhvaj). He was a great spiritual scholar also known as Bhumishth. See ਕੁਵਲਯਾਸ਼ੁ and ਮੰਦਾਲਸਾ. **2** a mad dog, rabid dog. **3** rabies, hydrophobia. **4** a white-coloured coral tree. See ਮੰਦਾਰ.

ਅਲਲ [ələl] *Skt* ਅ-ਲਲ *adj* not playful or brisk; firm, resolute. “cau əl-līa.”—*BG*. **2** See ਅਨਲ.

ਅਲਲਾਚੀਨ [əl-lacin] *Skt* *n* a sea adjoining China. **2** per Janamsakhi, a mountain on the Chinese sea coast. **3** Bhai Santokh Singh has described the anal bird as al-lachin. “əl-lacin bīhæg jīh thanṓ.”—*NP*. See ਅਨਲ 4.

ਅਲਵਾਨ [əlvan] *A* الوان *n* a woollen sheet, a mantle of Pashmina wool. ਅਲਵਾਨ is a plural of ਲੋਨ (colour). Alvan used to be multi-coloured, hence this name. In the Western Punjab it is called ਹਲਵਾਨ which is red-coloured.

ਅਲੜ [əlɜr] See ਅਲੁੜ.

ਅਲਾ [əla] *A* الله *n* God “soi ləgɛ səcu jɪsu tū deht əla.”—*asa* *m* 5.

ਅਲਾਉ [əlau] *Skt* ਆਲਾਪ *n* a statement, speech, conversation. “mən mukh phika əlau.”—*sor* *m* 3. See ਆਲਾਪ.

ਅਲਾਉਣਾ [əlaʊṇa] See ਆਲਾਪਨਾ. “kəhe phərid səheliho! səhu əlaesi.”—*sūhi*. meaning that ‘With God’s call shall reach the message.’

ਅਲਾਉਂਦੀਨ [əlaʊddin] *A* علاؤدين *adj* who uplifts

¹He was king of Pritshthanpur (Jhusi).

religion. **2** king of the Khilji dynasty who ruled at Delhi from Sammat 1353 to 1373. He got the dome-like gate near Qutab Minar built in Delhi in 1310 AD.

Kings bearing this name of Sayyad and Bahmani dynasties have also been there in Gaur and Bengal.

ਅਲਾਇਆ [əlaɪa] *adj* said, spoken. **2** sung.

ਅਲਾਸ [əlas] *n* See ਉੱਲਾਸ. **2** *Skt* a disease of the tongue.

ਅਲਾਸੀ [əlasɪ] *adj* ਆ-ਲਾਸੀ. a female performer especially of lasy dance. “juala jəyṓti əlasi ənṓdi.”—*cādi* 2. See ਲਾਸੜ.

ਅਲਾਹ [əlah] *adj* without gain or profit; profitless. **2** *n* Allah, God. “əlah pakəpak hɛ.”—*tlīg* *kəbir*. “bhəgətɪ nɪrali əlah di.”—*asa* *ə* *m* 3.

ਅਲਾਹਣ [əlahən], ਅਲਾਹਣਾ [əlahəna] *v* to say, speak, utter. **2** to sing; to dilate upon the tunes. **3** to praise, sing praise.

ਅਲਾਹਣੀ [əlahəni] *n* a song of praise especially for the dead. See Guru Nanak Dev’s instructive hymn under the title of Alahini commencing. “dhənu sɪrṓda səca patsɪsəhu.”

ਅਲਾਹਾਬਾਦ [əlahabad] See ਪ੍ਰਯਾਗ.

ਅਲਾਹਿ [əlahɪ] See ਅਲਾਹ.

ਅਲਾਕਾ [əlakə] *A* علاقة relation, connection. **2** See ਏਲਾਕਾ.

ਅਲਾਤ [əlat] *Skt* ਆਲਾਤ *n* a spark, flame, firebrand. **2** an ember, a burning coal.

ਅਲਾਤ ਚਕ੍ਰ [əlat cəkr] *n* red circle created in the air by whirling a firebrand. “cəkr əlat ki bat bəghurən.”—*cādi* 1. **2** According to music, a dance in which the dancer whirls with the right arm extended.

ਅਲਾਨੀਯਹ [əlaniyəh] *A* علانية *adv* openly, publically.

ਅਲਾਪ [əlap] See ਆਲਾਪ.

ਅਲਾਪੀ [əlapɪ] *Skt* आलापिन् *adj* a singer of the prelude.

ਅਲਾਮ [əlam] *A* علم *adj* knowing all, omniscient.

- 2** a highly knowledgeable scholar; a savant. “kɪ akəl əlamɛ.”—*japu*. “kɪ əlaməsc.—*gyan*.
ਅਲਾਮਤ [əlamət] *A* علامت *n* a characteristic.
2 mark, spot.
ਅਲਾਮੀ [əlamɪ] *A* علامي *adj* very clever, expert in war tactics. “rakhəs bəḍe əlamɪ bhəjj nə jaṇde.”—*cādi* 3. **2** See **ਅੱਬੁਲਫਜਲ**.
ਅਲਾਲਤ [əlalət] *A* علات illness, sickness, indisposition.
ਅਲਾਵਣ [əlavəṇ], **ਅਲਾਵਨ** [əlavən] *Skt* आलापन. *v* to deliver a discourse. “mukh əlavəṇ thothra.”—*maru var* 2 *m* 5. “nəhɪ tum kijə kəchu əlavən.”—*GPS*.
ਅਲਾਵਾ [əlava] *A* علاوہ *adv* besides, in addition to, without that.
ਅਲਿ [əlɪ] *Skt* *n* a large black bee, bumblebee. “jese əli kəmla bɪn rəhɪ nə səkɛ.”—*asa m* 4. **2** Indian cuckoo. **3** wine. **4** See **ਅਲੀ**.
ਅਲਿਕ [əlɪk] *Skt* आलिक *n* a forehead, brow. **2** See **ਅਲਕਾ**.
ਅਲਿਕਿਸ [əlɪkɪs] Mount Kuber. See **ਅਲਕੇਸ਼**.
ਅਲਿਖ [əlɪkɪh] See **ਅਲੇਖ**.
ਅਲਿੰਗਨ [əlɪŋgən] See **ਆਲਿੰਗਨ**. “cəhɪt əlɪŋgən ʃri kərtara.”—*NP*.
ਅਲਿਨਿ [əlɪnɪ], **ਅਲਿਨੀ** [əlɪni] *Skt* अलिनि *n* a female black bee. “kəməl bədən te nɪkasi na əlɪnɪ ɡɪra.”—*NP*.
ਅਲਿਪ [əlɪp], **ਅਲਿਪਤ** [əlɪpət] *Skt* अलिपु *adj* unsmearred, undaubed. “jo əlɪp rəhe mən mahi.”—*sar m* 5. “əlɪpət bədhən rəhɪt kərtā.”—*bɪha chāt m* 5.
ਅਲਿਪਤ ਗੁਫਾ [əlɪpət ɡupha] *n* pure conscience. **2** a clear head. **3** a scholar’s family-life. “əlɪpət ɡupha məhɪ rəh-hɪ nɪrare.”—*ram ə m* 1.
ਅਲਿਪਤਾ [əlɪpta] unsmearred, pure. See **ਅਲਿਪਤ**.
ਅਲਿ ਪਨਚ [əlɪ pənəç] *n* whose bowstring consists of black bees, Kamdev; god of love. “jənu əlɪ pənəç kach tənʊ kacha.”—*rəghu*.
ਅਲਿਪਨਾ [əlɪpna] *adj* unengrossed, unsullied, unattached, pure. “nənək ʃhakur səda əlɪpna.”—*bavən*.
ਅਲਿਪਾਇ [əlɪpaɪ], **ਅਲਿਪਾਤ** [əlɪpat], **ਅਲਿਪਾਤਾ** [əlɪpata], **ਅਲਿਪਾਰੀ** [əlɪpari] *adj* unattached, unsullied, pure. “brəhəmgɪani əlɪpaɪ.”—*maru m* 5. “jɪu jəl kəmla əlɪpari.”—*sar m* 5. “ghəʃɪ ghəʃɪ purən he əlɪpata.”—*sar chāt m* 5. “əlɪpat ərdhi.”—*parəs*. one who worships Brahma.
ਅਲਿਫ [əlɪf] See **ਅਲਫ**.
ਅਲਿਫ ਖਾਨ [əlɪf xan] See **ਅਲਫ ਖਾਨ**.
ਅਲਿਲ [əlɪl] See **ਅਨਲ** 4.
ਅਲੀ [əli] *Skt* आली. *n* a female friend. “kəvɪ syam kəhe səg radhe əli.”—*krɪsən*. **2** a row, line, class. **3** *Skt* अलिनी a black bee. “əli əl ɡʊjət əli əl ɡʊjət he.”—*asa chāt m* 5. **4** a bumble bee. **5** *A* علي husband of prophet Muhammad’s daughter Fatima. See **ਖਲੀਫਾ**.
ਅਲੀਆ [əlia] *Skt* अलीक *adj* who lies. **2** *n* untruth. “jagət rəhe nə əlia bhakhe.”—*ram beṇi*. ‘should be on guard, and not tell a lie’.
ਅਲੀ ਸ਼ੇਰ [əli ʃer] a village in Patiala state tehsil Barnala, thana Mansa. It is three miles away from Bhandar. Guru Teg Bahadur visited this place. A gurdwara is there to which the state donates Rs. 25 per year. The railway station is 11 miles away from Mansa.
ਅਲੀਕ [əlɪk] *adj* without a line; undistinguished. “əlik he.”—*japu*. **2** *Skt* a lie, falsehood. **3** *A* اَلِي very intelligent.
ਅਲੀਣ [əliṇ], **ਅਲੀਣਾ** [əliṇa], **ਅਲੀਨ** [əlin] *adj* unengrossed, separate, extraordinary, peculiar. **2** engrossed, absorbed, rapt. “puja car pəkhəç əliṇa.”—*BG*.
ਅਲੀ ਬਖਸ਼ [əli bəkhəʃ] an officer in Shahjahan’s army who was killed by Bhai Nanu during the battle of Hargobindpur.
ਅਲੀਮ [əlɪm] *A* عليم *adj* knowledgeable, wise, scholarly.
ਅਲੀ ਮੁਹੰਮਦ [əli muhəməd] an army commander of Saharanpur. Leaving the city undefended,

he escaped in Sammat 1767 on hearing that Dal Khalsa was coming to attack him.

ਅਲੀਲ [əlil] *A* علیل *adj* sick, indisposed. See ਅਲਾਲਤ.

ਅਲੀਵਣ [əlivən], **ਅਲੀਵਣਾ** [əlivṇa] *v* to be rapt, absorbed, or engrossed. “səhɪj əlivṇa.”—*BG*

ਅਲੀਵਾਲ [əlival] a village on the bank of Satluj in tehsil Jagraon of district Ludhiana where a battle took place between the Sikhs and the British on 28 January 1846.

ਅਲੀੜ [əlir] See ਆਲੀੜ.

ਅਲੁਮਲੁ [əluməlu] See ਅਲ 3.

ਅਲੁਹਾ [əluha] *adj* unburnt, unscorched. **2** new. **3** young. “ali ənup subes əluhən.”—*səloh*.

ਅਲੂਚਾ [əlucə] See ਆਲੂਚਾ. **2** *adj* not villainous; good, gentle.

ਅਲੂਣਾ [əlunə], **ਅਲੂਣੀ** [əlunī] *adj* without salt. **2** uninteresting, insipid, dull. “sɪl jog əluṇi cətiɛ.”—*var ram m 3*. **3** inglorious, inelegant. “phɪɪ əluṇi deh.”—*var bɪha m 5*.

ਅਲੂਣੀ ਸਿਲਾ [əlunī sɪla] See ਸਿਲਾ ਅਲੂਣੀ.

ਅਲੂਦਾ [əluda] See ਆਲੂਦਾ.

ਅਲੂਫਾ [əlupha] *A* عروز *n* pay, salary. **2** stipend.

ਅਲੂਰ [əlur], **ਅਲੂਰਾ** [əlura] a town in Nellore district of Madras. “nam əlura tāko sohe.”—*cəɪɪtr 339*.

ਅਲੂਲ ਜਲੂਲ [əlul jəlul] *S* unmethodical, rude or foolish talk.

ਅਲੂਲਾ [əlula] *Pkt n* a ripple, wave. **2** a bubble. **3** sudden bursting into fire, combustion. **4** *adj* unflickering, not frivolous, calm. “raj ke dhərəm əlule.”—*əkāl*. **5** not crippled, able-bodied.

ਅਲੇ [əle] *part* “əre!” a vocative. **2** *suf* indicating a vocative verb as in “təjɪəle səsarə” and “pekhiəle dhərəm rao.”—*sri trɪlocən*.

ਅਲੇਸ [ələs] *adj* without viscosity, not sticky. **2** unattached, unengrossed, without company. **3** See ਲੇਸ.

ਅਲੇਖ [ələkh] *adj* which cannot be written.

“ələkh hē.”—*japu*. **2** ਅਲਕੜ, ਅਲਖ. invisible.

3 Yogis shout ələkh when asking for alms. It was with this call that Ravan approached Sita.

“bhəkh ələkh ucar kə ravən.”—*ramav*. ‘Ravan in disguise saying ələkh approached Sita’.

4 unaccountable “tāte jənəm ələkhē.”—*asa kəbir*. **5** who has no fate recorded on his forehead; free from bonds of Karma. “ələkh həri.”—*əkāl*. “God without any bonds.”

ਅਲੇਖੀ [ələkhi] See ਅਲੇਖ.

ਅਲੇਪ [ələp] *adj* unattached, unengrossed, unsullied.

ਅਲੇਲ [ələl] *n* a line. **2** a current, a stream. “chuti hē sis pə srən ələlē.”—*kəlki*. **3** *adj* adolescent, inexperienced.

ਅਲੋਅ [əlɔə] Look, see ! See ਅਲੋਅਨ and ਅਲੋਇਨ. **2** full of wonder. “mægər pachē kəchu nə sɪjhe ehu pədəm əlɔə.”—*dhəna m 1*. ‘It is a rare posture.’

ਅਲੋਅਨ [əlɔən] *Skt* अवलोकन. *n* the act of seeing, looking.

ਅਲੋਇ [əlɔɪ] See ਅਲੋਇਨ. **2** *Skt* अलौकिक *adj* strange. **3** *adv* having seen, after seeing.

ਅਲੋਇਅੜਾ [əlɔɪəʃa] *adj* seen. “nən əlɔɪəʃa həri janiəʃa.”—*ram chēt m 5*.

ਅਲੋਇਆ [əlɔɪa] saw. See ਅਲੋਇਨ.

ਅਲੋਇਨ [əlɔɪn] *n* seeing, beholding. “ənəd rup səbh nən əlɔɪa.”—*asa m 1*. “dusər nahi əloie.”—*dev m 5*.

ਅਲੋਈਐ [əlɔɪɛ] Let us see. See ਅਲੋਇਨ.

ਅਲੋਹ [əlɔh] *adj* without iron i.e. without a weapon. “gəyo kən birə su yāte əlohə.”—*VN*. ‘Who is that valiant who has not suffered the weapon of death?’

ਅਲੋਕ [əlɔk] *Skt* आलोक. *n* light, a miracle. **2** a glimpse, look. “sūdər bədən əlok.”—*sar surdas*. **3** *Skt* अलोक *adj* not within sight; invisible. “əlɔk hē.”—*japu*. **4** *n* desolate, lonely. **5** the other world. “lok əlok gəvər durənənɪ.”—*ramav*. ‘O, evil faced Kekai, you

have lost both the worlds'. 6 *Skt* ਅਲੋਕਜ. unworldly, strange.

ਅਲੋਕਨ [əlokən] *Skt* ਅਲੋਕਨ *v* to see; to peep. "it ut dāh dīs əlokən."—*ram ruti m 5*.

ਅਲੋਗ [əlog], ਅਲੋਗਨੀ [əlogni], ਅਲੋਗੀ [əlogi] *adj* not of this world; strange, uncanny. 2 untouched, unattached, unengrossed. "surəg pəvitra mirət pəvitra, pəial pəvitr əlogni."—*ram m 5*. "nanək log əlogi ri səkhi."—*asavri m 5*.

ਅਲੋਨਾ [əlonā] *adj* See ਅਲੂਣਾ.

ਅਲੋਪ [əlop] *Skt* ਲੋਪ *adj* invisible, hidden. "hoi əlop bhəvani devā raj de."—*cēḍi 3*. 2 ਅ not (ਲੋਪ) secret; evident, manifest.

ਅਲੋਲ [əlol] *adj* not ਲੋਲ (frivolous or frolicsome); serious, settled.

ਅਲੋਵਣਾ [əlovṇā], ਅਲੋਵਨ [əlovən] *v* to see, behold, observe, watch. "nen əlovəu sadhjəno."—*gəu ə m 5*. "ətəri bahəri iku nen əlovna."—*var guj 4 m 5*.

ਅਲੋਕਿਕ [ələkik] *adj* not of this world; other worldly, unworldly. 2 strange, wonderful.

ਅਲੰ [əlɔ̃] *Skt* अलम् *part* all, entire. 2 only. 3 able, capable. 4 *n* an ornament.

ਅਲੰਕ [əlɔ̃k] short form for ਅਲੰਕਾਰ. 2 ਅਲੰਕ upto Lanka (Ceylon). 3 the celestial sphere, firmament, sky. "selhi dābət el pərət əlɔ̃k pər."—*GPS*.

ਅਲੰਕਾਰ [əlɔ̃kar] *Skt* अलङ्कार *n* an ornament. "əlɔ̃kar mɪɪ theli hoi he."—*dhəna m 5*. 2 literary figure of speech which adds to the beauty of a poetic expression without obvious ornamentation.¹ This is of two kinds:

ṣəbədālɔ̃kar or ornamentation of words as in a rhyme and alliteration, and ərthalɔ̃kar or ornamentation of meaning such as a simile, metaphor, allegory. Where these two types are merged together, it becomes ubhjalɔ̃kar or a double-edged ornament. In this book they

¹अलङ्करोतीति अलङ्कार.

have been shown in the alphabetical order.

ਅਲੰਕੀ [əlɔ̃ki], ਅਲੰਕੇ [əlɔ̃ke] *Skt* अलङ्कृत *adj* adorned, ornate. "əlɔ̃kar əlɔ̃ke."—*japu*. 'An ornament was adorned'.

ਅਲੰਕ੍ਰਿਤ [əlɔ̃krɪt] See ਅਲੰਕੀ. "əlɔ̃krɪtṣ sudehyṓ."—*VN*.

ਅਲੰਖ [əlɔ̃kh] *adj* what cannot be written. 2 what cannot be seen; invisible, imperceptible. "sacə səbədɪ əlɔ̃kh."—*səva m 3*.

ਅਲੰਗ [əlɔ̃g] *adj* unattached, unengrossed. 2 *Pkt n* direction, side. 3 *adj* without lameness. See ਲੰਗ.

ਅਲੰਘ [əlɔ̃gh], ਅਲੰਘਜ [əlɔ̃ghy] *adj* impassable; difficult to cross.

ਅਲੰਬ [əlɔ̃b] *Skt* आलंब *n* a support, stay, shelter. 2 a refuge.

ਅਲੰਬਨ [əlɔ̃bən], ਅਲੰਬਨੁ. [əlɔ̃bənʊ] *Skt* आलंबन *n* stay, support. "həsət əlɔ̃bənʊ dehu prəbhʊ."—*gəu m 5*. 2 See ਆਲੰਬਨ.

ਅਲੰਬੁਸਾ [əlɔ̃buṣā] See ਸਾਰਸੁਤ.

ਅਲੁਤ [əlɔ̃həɽ] *adj* unthinking, thoughtless. 2 ignorant. 3 inexperienced. 5 ਅਲੜ.

ਅੱਲ [əll] *Skt* अलाबु or अरलु *n* a longish variety of pumpkin; a gourd. 2 *A Jṛ* sub-caste. See ਆਲ. name of a dynasty.

ਅੱਲਾ [əlla] *adj* not fully ripe. 2 *n* God. See ਅਲਾ.

ਅੱਲਾਸ਼ਾਹ [əllaṣah], ਅੱਲਾਯਾਰ [əllayar] a Pathan trader of horses in Delhi and Lahore. Bhai Paro Parmahans of Dalla village met him one day on the bank of Beas and impelled him to see Guru Amar Das. Not only did he turn a Sikh but also became extremely pious. The third Guru assigned him the duty of preaching Sikhism.

ਅਵ [əv] *Skt* अक् *vr* to protect (the word ਓਅੰ evolved from this root); to please; to go about; to be loved; to satisfy; to understand; to enter; to wish; to adopt. 2 *Skt* ਉਪ a prefix indicating determination, disrespect, dearth, fall, etc.. See ਅਵਗਾਹਨ, ਅਵਗੁਣ, ਅਵਤਰਣ etc.

ਅਵਇਯਾ [əvəɪyɑ], **ਅਵਈਆ** [əvəia] *adj* who comes or arrives. “yədu bir ke dham əvəɪyɑ.”—*KRISĀN*.

ਅਵਸ [əvəs] *Skt* **ਅਵਸ** *adj* helpless, powerless. **2** See **ਅਵਸਜ**. **3** अवस् *n* help, aid. **4** grace, kindness, beneficence.

ਅਵਸਥਾ [əvəsthɑ] *Skt* **ਅਵਥਾ** *n* condition, state, circumstance. **2** age. **3** four conditions: wakefulness, dreaming, profound sleep and state of blessedness. **4** stages of age: childhood, youth and old age.

ਅਵਸਰ [əvsər] *Skt* *n* a chance, an opportunity, occasion. **2** leisure, recess, respite. **3** rain. **4** a poetic embellishment describing timely execution of work as the right use of time.

Example:

jəb lægu jərə rogu nəhi aɪɑ,
jəb lægu kalɪ grəsi nəhi kaɪɑ,
jəb lægu bɪkəl bhəi nəhi bani,
bhəjɪ lehɪ re mən! sarɪgpani,
əb nə bhəjsɪ bhəjsɪ kəb bhəi?
avɛ ətu, nə bhəjɪɑ jai.—*bher kəbir*.
kal kərəta əb-hɪ kər, əb kərta su ɪtal,
pachɛ kəchu nə hoɪga jəb sɪɪɪ avɛ kal.

—*s kəbir*.

ਅਵਸਰਪਿਣੀ [əvsərpɪɳi] See **ਉਤ ਸਰਪਿਣੀ**.

ਅਵਸਾਨ [əvsən] *Skt* *n* **ਅਵਸਾਨ** sense, wit, presence of mind. “əvsən ke dɪvɛyɑ ho.”—*əkal*. “sətrun ke əvsən gæ chuɟ.”—*KRISĀN*. **2** *Skt* rest, repose. **3** limit, extent. **4** death. **5** end, conclusion. **6** evening, sunset.

ਅਵਸਾਰੀ [əvsari] *adj* worthless. **2** unappreciated. “vəṇəspətɪ rəhɛ ujaɟ ədər əvsari.”—*BG*. **3** *Skt* अपसार्तिन् which decreases, or comes to an end, come to end.

ਅਵਸੇਖ [əvsekʰ] *Skt* **ਅਵਸੇਸ** *adj* remainder, balance. **2** *n* end, a conclusion.

ਅਵਸੇਚਨ [əvsecən] *Skt* *n* watering, irrigating. **2** getting wet with sweat, perspiring profusely. **3** extracting blood from the body; phlebotomy.

ਅਵਸਥਾ [əvəsthɑ] See **ਅਵਸਥਾ**.

ਅਵਸਥਾ ਚਤੁਸ੍ਰਯ [əvəsthɑ cətʊʂəy] *n* four stages of life: childhood, boyhood, youth and old age. **2** See **ਅਵਸਥਾ** and **ਚਾਰ ਅਵਸਥਾ**.

ਅਵਸਥਾ ਤ੍ਰਯ [əvəsthɑ trəy] three states: waking, dreaming and deep dreamfree sleep.

ਅਵਸਥਾ ਦ੍ਵਯ [əvəsthɑ dvəy] two states, prosperity and poverty. **2** knowledge and ignorance. **3** pain and pleasure, etc.

ਅਵਸਿਥਿਤਿ [əvəsthɪtɪ] *Skt* *n* a halt, stop.

ਅਵਸ਼ਯ [əvəʂy] *Skt* *part* surely, certainly; without doubt.

ਅਵਸ਼ਯਕ [əvəʂyək] *adj* necessary. See **ਆਵਸ਼ਯਕ**.

ਅਵਸ਼ਯਕਤਾ [əvəʂyəkta] necessity. See **ਆਵਸ਼ਯਕਤਾ**.

ਅਵਹਾਰ [əvhar] See **ਅਉਹਾਰ**.

ਅਵਹਿਤ [əvhit] *Skt* *adj* alert, attentive.

ਅਵਹਿੱਥ [əvəhɪtʰ], **ਅਵਹਿੱਥਾ** [əvəhɪtʰhɑ] *Skt* अवहित्था *n* poetic device of cleverly hiding, joy because of modesty and fear.

ਅਵਹੇਰਣ [əvherən] *v* to see, look at, behold. **2** to insult. See **ਅਉਹੇਰਨ**. **3** See **ਅਵਹੇਲਨ**.

ਅਵਹੇਲਨ [əvhelən] *Skt* *n* an insult, a disrespect. **2** disobedience, contravention of order. “əvhələn nəhɪ tɪn ko kije.”—*NP*.

ਅਵਕਾਸ਼ [əvkaʂ] *Skt* *n* a place, post. **2** the sky. **3** a distance, space, gap. **4** leisure, respite.

ਅਵਕੀਰਣ [əvkiɾən] *Skt* **ਅਵਕੀਰਣੰ** *adj* spread. **2** scattered. **3** extended. “nər əvkiɾən jəhɪkəhə.”—*GPS*.

ਅਵਖਦ [əvkhəd], **ਅਵਖਦੁ** [əvkhədʊ], **ਅਵਖਧ** [əvkhədh], **ਅਵਖਧੁ** [əvkhədhʊ] *Skt* **ਅਵਖਧ**. *n* a medicine, drug. See **ਅਉਖਦ**. “hərɪ hərɪ namu əvkhədʊ mukhɪpɑɪɑ.”—*sor* *m* 5. “əvkhədh səbhɛ kitɪən, nɪdək ka daru nahɪ.”—*var* *gəu* *l* *m* 5. “rog mɪɟɛ hərɪ əvkhədhʊ laɪ.”—*sukhməni*.

ਅਵਗਣ [əvgən] See **ਅਵਗੁਣ**. “gʊṇəh vəsɪ əvgən nəɛ.”—*asa* *chət* *m* 1. **2** *Skt* to insult.

ਅਵਗਣਿ [əvgəɳɪ] *adv* because of faults and foibles. “əvgəɳɪ muɟhɛ coɟɑ khahi.”—*asa* *m* 3.

ਅਵਗਣਿਆਰਿ [əvɠəṅɪari] *adj* having demerits, sinful, vicious. “kaməṅɪ kamɪ nə avəi khoti əvɠəṅɪari.”—*sri ə m 1*. **2** insulting, degrading. See ਅਵਗਣ 2.

ਅਵਗਤ [əvɠət] *Skt adj* known. **2** fallen, apostate. **3** *Skt* ਅਵਿਗਤ *adj* unknown. “vahguru jo əvɠət hē us di gəṅɪ ʃəbəd kər ləkhde hen.”—*JSBM*. “əvɠət lila sətɡuru kerī.”—*GPS*. **4** indestructible. **5** *Skt* ਅਵਜਕੁ invisible, formless. **6** *n* Kamdev, god of love. **7** the Creator. **8** soul.

ਅਵਗਤਿ [əvɠətɪ] *Skt n* intellect, understanding. **2** fall (as against rise) “teri gəṅɪ əvɠətɪ nəhi janie.”—*bəsōt m 1*. ‘Your rise and fall is beyond comprehension.’ **3** low speed.

ਅਵਗਤਿ ਬਾਣਿ [əvɠətɪ baṅɪ], ਅਵਗਤਿ ਬਾਨਿ [əvɠətɪ baɪ] speech of the unspeaking One; God’s unsaid utterance. **2** immortal word meditated upon with complete concentration. “əvɠətɪ baṅɪ choḍɪ mɪɪtməḍḍəlɪ təu pache pəchotaṅa.”—*sri beni*.

ਅਵਗਨ [əvɠən] See ਅਵਗੁਣ. “əvɠən kaṅɪ kie prəbh əpune.”—*prəbha m 5*. **2** *Skt* ਅਵਗਣਨ *n* counting, reckoning. “ɪra pɪɠla sukhmən bāde e əvɠəṅ kət jahi?”—*gəu kəbir*. ‘Where do they go (after death)?’

ਅਵਗਨਹਾਰਾ [əvɠənhara], ਅਵਗਨੀਆਰ [əvɠəniar], ਅਵਗਨੀਆਰਾ [əvɠəniara] *adj* having faults or demerits; vicious, sinful. “əvɠəniare pathər bhare.”—*kan m 4*.

ਅਵਗਮ [əvɠəm] *Skt n* sure knowledge, factual information.

ਅਵਗਾਹਨ [əvɠahən], ਅਵਗਾਹਨੁ [əvəɠahənu] *Skt n* a bath taken by dipping in water; an ablution by immersion. “bhāṅɪ bhāṅɪ bən bən əvɠahe.”—*majh m 5*. **2** churning. **3** an investigation, search. “səɠəl dev hare əvɠahɪ.”—*sukhməni*.

ਅਵਗਿਆ [əvəɠɪa] See ਅਵਗਜਾ. “jo jo kərə əvəɠɪa jən ki hoɪ gəɪa tət char.”—*dhəna m 5*.

ਅਵਗੁਣ [əvɠuṅ] opposite of virtue; a fault, vice. **2** a sin. **3** a crime.

ਅਵਗੁਣਿ [əvɠuṅɪ] because of demerit, due to vices.

ਅਵਗੁਣਿਆਰਾ [əvɠuṅɪara], ਅਵਗੁਣਿਆਰੀ [əvɠuṅɪari] *adj* vicious, devoid of virtue, “əvɠuniari kāt vɪsari.”—*dhəna chōt m 1*.

ਅਵਗੁਣੀ [əvɠuṅi] *adj* having faults; accused, criminal. **2** full of drawbacks. “əvɠuṅi bhərpur hē.”—*oḍkar*. **3** with or because of demerits.

ਅਵਗੁਣੁ [əvɠuṅu] See ਅਵਗੁਣ. “gūṅu əvɠuṅu mera kɪchu nə bicariā.”—*vəḍ chōt m 5*.

ਅਵਗੁਨ [əvɠun], ਅਵਗੁਨੀ [əvɠuni] See ਅਵਗੁਣ and ਅਵਗੁਣੀ.

ਅਵਗੁਨੀਆਰਾ [əvɠuniara] *adj* having a flaw. “əvɠuniare manse bhəlo nə kəhɪ hē koɪ.”—*s kəbir*.

ਅਵਗਜਾ [əvəɠja] *Skt* अवज्ञा *n* an insult. **2** a defeat, setback, reverse. **3** disobedience. **4** a literary figure of meaning, used for renouncing or denouncing even a good thing by mentioning some of its demerits. This is also known as *ɪɪrəskar* (lit. reproach).

Example:

kɪɪ hi kamɪ nə dhəulhər
 jɪtu həri bɪsrae, ...
 jəlɪjau ehu bəḍpəna
 maɪa ləpṭae, ...
 eso raju nə kɪte kajɪ
 jɪtu nəhi ɪɪpṭae, ...
 paṭ pəṭəbərə bɪrthɪa jɪh rəcɪ lobhae.
 —*suhi m 5*.

va sone ko jarɪye jāsō ṭuṭṭē kan.—*vrɪd*.

ਅਵਘਟ [əvɠhəṭ], ਅਵਘਾਟ [əvɠhaṭ] *adj* a difficult way, rough path. “ɪk əvɠhəṭ ghaṭi ram ki.”—*s kəbir*. **2** difficult, inaccessible. “əvɠhəṭ gəliā bhɪriā.”—*maru m 4*. “əvɠhəṭ utər sərovər məjən kərə.”—*BGK*. “əvɠhəṭ sərvərɪ navē.”—*asa ə m 1*. **3** See ਘਟਿ ਅਵਘਟਿ.

ਅਵਘਾਤ [əvghat] *Skt n* an injury, a wound, concussion.

ਅਵਚਨੀਯ [əvəcniy] *Skt adj* unspeakable, unutterable, beyond words. **2** not fit to be spoken.

ਅਵਚਿੰਨ [əvchīn] *Skt* अवच्छिन्न *adj* separated, parted. **2** without an attribute; an adjective or epithet. **3** See ਅਵਚਿੰਨ and ਅਵਿਚਿੰਨ.

ਅਵਚੇਦ [əvched] *Skt* अवच्छेद *n* a secret, separation, a difference. **2** a division, partition. **3** an investigation, a scrutiny, critical research.

ਅਵਚੇਦਕ [əvchedək] *Skt* अवच्छेदक *adj* who divides, or separates. **2** who investigates.

ਅਵਚੇਦਯ [əvachedy] *Skt* अवच्छेद्य *adj* differentiable.

ਅਵਚਿੰਨ [əvchīn] *Skt* अवच्छिन्न *adj* covered. **2** spread.

ਅਵਝਤ [əvjhəṛ] See ਅਉਝਤ. **2** *adj* which does not drop or fall off, infallible.

ਅਵਝੇਰਾ [əvjhera] *n* a dispute, controversy. **2** an enigma, a complication. “citr bēcitr īhe əvjhera.”—*gəu kəbir bavən*.

ਅਵਟ [əvət], **ਅਵਟਣ** [əvəṭṇ], **ਅਵਟਨ** [əvəṭn], **ਅਵੱਟਣ** [əvəṭṭṇ] *v* to boil on constant low heat. “səm nirhī ki əvəṭehō.”—*krīṣən*. **2** to melt, mould. “kənək əvəṭ sāce jənu dhara.”—*dīlip*.

3 *n* heat of fire. “səhe əvəṭṭṇ əgg da.”—*BG*. **ਅਵਣੇਸ** [əvṇeṣ] *Skt* अवनीस *n* the master of the earth, a king. “əvṇeṣ əṇin sudharhīge.”—*kəlki*.

ਅਵਤ [əvət] See ਆਵਰਤ.

ਅਵਤਰ [əvtər] *adj* without a son; childless. **2** *Skt* अवतरण *n* going across, crossing. **3** imitation. **4** a ladder. **5** birth; assumption of body.

ਅਵਤਰਕ [əvtərək] *Skt* अवितर्क. *n* lack of estimation or guess. “kəhā tərək əvtərək.”—*əkāl*.

ਅਵਤਰਣ [əvtərṇ], **ਅਵਤਰਨਾ** [əvtərna] See ਅਵਤਰ **2** and **5**.

ਅਵਤਰਿ [əvtərī] *adv* having been born, having

taken birth. “əvtərī aī kəhā tum kina.”—*suhi kəbir*.

ਅਵਤਰਿਉ [əvtərīu], **ਅਵਤਰਜਉ** [əvtərjyū] took birth, was born. “nanək kulī nīməlu əvtərīu.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.

ਅਵਤਾ [əvəta] *adj* आवर्त caught in a vortex. **2** **ਅਬੱਤਾ**. opposite, contrary, reverse. “phīrhī əvəta loī.”—*gəu var 2 m 5*. **3** wayward, crude. **4** headstrong.

ਅਵਤਾਰ [əvtar] *Skt n* birth, especially human. “manukha əvtar durləbh.”—*asa rəvdas*. **2** taking birth, being born. **3** descending. **4** birth of a god in bodily form. See ਚੌਬੀਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ and ਦਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ. “əvtar na janhī ṭ, pərmesər parbrəhəm bīṭ.”—*ram m 5*. **5** a four line matrīk metre, each line having 23 matras with two pauses at the 13th and subsequent 10th matra, the last two matras being ləghu and guru. This metre is found in Dasam Granth where the writer has erroneously given it the title of a couplet by mistake as:

“əsthən mukh le krīṣn tīh, upər soī gəe,
dhaī təbe brīj lok səbh, god uṭhāī ləe.”

—*krīṣən*.

ਅਵਤਾਰੀ [əvtari] who takes birth. **2** who descends. **3** in taking birth. “krīṣənu səda əvtari rudha.”—*vəḍ m 3*.

ਅਵਤਾਰੀਸਵਤਾਰ [əvtarisəvtar] *adj* अवतार-ਈस-अवतार chief incarnation. “əvtarisəvtar dhəra ke bhar utarəṇ.”—*kəlki*.

ਅਵਤੰਸ [əvtəṣ] *Skt n* an ornament. **2** a crown. **3** a bridegroom. **4** a king. **5** a knoll on a high mountain. **6** a pinnacle of a temple.

ਅਵਦ [əvəd] See ਅਵਦਯ. **2** *adj* ਅਕਥਯ which cannot be described.

ਅਵਦਾਤ [əvdat] *Skt adj* white. **2** clean. **3** beautiful. **4** superb, grand. “bəs-hī vīpr īk təhī əvdat.”—*GPS*.

ਅਵਦਾਨ [əvdan] *Skt n* a virtuous action, meritorious work. **2** good moral character.

3 refutation, demolition.
ਅਵਦਜ [əvədy] *Skt adj* criticised, condemnable.
 2 sinful, mean, vile.
ਅਵਧ [əvədh] *n* Koshal country. 2 a principal town of Koshal, Ayodhya. 3 See ਅਵਧਿ. “dīn dīn əvədh ghəṭətu hē.”—*sri kəbir*. 4 See ਅਵਧਜ.
ਅਵਧਾਨ [əvdhan] *Skt n* concentration of mind, meditation. 2 attention, vigilance. 3 pregnancy, conception. “tāko pətī mərgəyo jəb tāhī rəhyo əvdhan.”—*cəritr 15*.
ਅਵਧਿ [əvədhī] *Skt n* boundary, border. 2 appointed time. 3 age. 4 time of death.
ਅਵਧਿਸ [əvdhis] *n* ਅਵਧ-ਈਸ਼. king of Avadh, Dashrath. “əvdhis gaj-hīge.”—*ramav*.
ਅਵਧੂਤ [əvdhut] *Skt adj* made to tremble, exorcised. 2 destroyed. 3 *n* a person freed from vices through exorcism; a sadhu, saint. 4 a renouncer, a recluse, an ascetic. See ਅਉਧੂ.
ਅਵਧੂਤਾਨੀ [əvdhutani] a female saint, renouncer or recluse. They rub ashes on their bodies and wear robes of monks. The first female monk was Ganga Giri after whom the sect started. They are initiated only by nuns because monks cannot initiate them. The nuns do not have the right to sit in a line formed by the monks.
ਅਵਧੇਸ [əvdhes], ਅਵਧੇਸਰ [əvdhesər] king of Avadh, Dasharath. 2 Lord Ram Chandar.
ਅਵਧਜ [əvədhj] *Skt adj* not fit to be slaughtered. See ਅਬਧਜ.
ਅਵਨ [əvən] *Skt n* protection, defence. 2 the act of pleasing some one.
ਅਵਨਤ [əvnət] *Skt adj* bent, humble. 2 fallen, outcaste.
ਅਵਨਤਿ [əvnətī] *Skt n* humility, bowing. 2 fall, downfall, degeneration.
ਅਵਨਿ [əvənī] *Skt n* the earth; land, ground, soil.
ਅਵਨਿ ਸੁਤਾ [əvənī suta], ਅਵਨਿ ਕੁਮਾਰੀ [əvənī kumari], ਅਵਨਿ ਕੰਨਯਾ [əvənī kānya] *n* born of

the earth, Sita. See ਸੀਤਾ.

ਅਵਨਿਪ [əvnɪp], ਅਵਨਿਪਾਲ [əvənɪpal], ਅਵਨੀਸ਼ [əvniʃ], ਅਵਨੀਸ਼ੁਰ [əvniʃvər], ਅਵਨੀਪ [əvnɪp], ਅਵਨੇਸ਼ [əvneʃ], ਅਵਨੇਬਰ [əvnəbər] *n* the master of the earth, its nourisher, God and husband: a king. “sunət rīs-hī bheje əvnɪp.”—*GPS*. “kəbər jyō jərkəbər ki d̪hɪg təyō əvnəbər tir suhae.”—*əj*.
ਅਵਮਾਨ [əvman] *Skt n* a disregard, an insult.
ਅਵਯਵ [əvyəv] *Skt n* a limb. 2 a part, segment.
ਅਵਰ [əvər] *Skt adj* not grand; low, mean. 2 inferior. “rɪd̪hɪ sɪd̪hɪ əvra sad.”—*jəpu*. 3 close, contiguous. 4 *Skt* ਅਪਰ first. 5 last, previous. 6 second. “jhur mər̪hɪ dohagnī jɪnɪ əvri ləga nehu.”—*var mēla m 2*. 7 who opposes; who contends.
ਅਵਰਣ [əvərən] *Skt* ਅਵਣ. *n* a slander. 2 *adj* colourless. 3 outcaste. 4 beyond words and letters. 5 अवर्ण्य indescrivable. 6 See ਆਵਰਣ.
ਅਵਰਤ [əvrət] *Skt adj* devoid of love. 2 separate. 3 static. 4 See ਆਵਰਤ. 5 See ਆਵਿਰਤ.
ਅਵਰਤਏਬਹ [əvərətəethəh] *Skt* आवर्तयेथा: say again and again. “əvərətəethəh sudh əchərnəh.”—*səhəs m 5*.
ਅਵਰਦਾ [əvərda] *n* age, life. “həri dhɪaɪe səgəl əvərda.”—*majh m 5*. “həu həu kərət bɪhət əvərda.”—*sorəth m 5*. 2 See ਆਵਰਦ. 3 See ਆਵੁਰਦਾ.
ਅਵਰਨ [əvrən] See ਅਵਰਣ. 2 *adj* ਅਮਰ-ਨ, not immortal; mortal. “kɪ ihu mən əvrən səda əvɪnəsi.”—*məlar m 3*. ‘Is this conscience mortal, or ever indestructible?’
ਅਵਰਿ [əvərɪ] *part* other, another. “əvərɪ nɪtrəphəl kama.”—*suhi m 1*.
ਅਵਰੀਤ [əvrit], ਅਵਰੀਤਾ [əvrita] *adj* ਅ-ਵ੍ਰਿਤ. not covered; free from the defect of cover or screen; whose veil of ignorance is removed. “həu bəlɪhari sājna mita əvrita.”—*suhi chēt m 1*. 2 contrary custom. 3 opposite motion, reverse routine.

ਅਵਰੁ [əvəru] *part* and, other, another. “kəhe prəbhū əvəru, əvəru kīchu kije.”—*bīla ə m 4*.
2 pron stranger, other than self. “əvər updese apī nā kərə.”—*sukhmāni*. **3** See **ਅਵਰ**.
ਅਵਰੇਖਨ [əvrekhan], **ਅਵਰੇਖਨਾ** [əvrekhna] *v* to engrave, carve, draw. **2** to write. **3** to see, watch. **4** to guess, estimate. “rajən məhī raja əvrekha.”—*rəghu*.
ਅਵਰੇਵ [əvrev] *Skt n* a zig-zag gait. **2** an ironical statement; which conveys an oblique meaning.
ਅਵਰੋਹਣ [əvrohən] *Skt n* a descent, fall. **2** going downward, descending.
ਅਵਰੋਹੀ [əvrohi] *Skt* अवरोहिन *n* a musical tone in which tunes are set in descending pitch. **2 adj** descending.
ਅਵਰੋਧ [əvrodh] *Skt n* an obstacle, impediment. **2** an encirclement, a siege.
ਅਵਰੰਗ [əvrəŋg] emperor Aurangzeb. See **ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ**. “əvrəŋg kur kəryo bəḍ bada.”—*GPS*.
ਅਵਲ [əval] *A* اصل *n* origin, beginning. **2 adj** first, topmost, foremost.
ਅਵਲਾ [əvla] See **ਅਬਲਾ**. **2** See **ਅਵੱਲਾ**.
ਅਵਲਿ [əvali] *adv* in the beginning. “əvəlī ələh nur upaīa.”—*prəbh kəbir*. **2** See **ਆਵਲਿ**.
ਅਵਲੀ [əvli] *Skt* आवलि *n* a multitude, crowd, group. **2** line, row, file. “əvli su hirən ki jəṭi si.”—*NP*.
ਅਵਲੇਹਨ [əvlehən] *Skt n* lapping with tongue. **2** a thing to be lapped.
ਅਵਲੋਕਿਨ [əvloin], **ਅਵਲੋਕਨ** [əvlokən] *Skt* अवलोकन *seeing, viewing*. “kəhī kīpra prəbhū nəḍəhī əvlokən.”—*asa m 5*. “əvlokya brəhəm bhəram səb chuṭkya.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. **2** an inspection, a scrutiny.
ਅਵਲੰਬ [əvləb] *Skt n* a support, prop, basis.
ਅਵਲੰਬਨ [əvləbən] *v* to support, adopt.
ਅਵੱਲਾ [əvəlla] *adj* slanted. **2** irate.
ਅਵਾ [əva] *n* آوا *a brick kiln*. “ḍet jərə jese iṭ əva pē.”—*cāḍi 1*.
ਅਵਾਇਲ [əvaɪl] *A* اول *adj* plural of **ਅਵਲ** first,

initial. **2** old, ancient. **3** habits or ways of childhood. See **ਆਵਾਇਲ**.
ਅਵਾਈ [əvai] *n* arrival. **2** vagrancy. **3 adj** unfortunate. “mən mukh ram nā jəpə əvai.”—*maru solhe m 1*. **4** fruitless, in vain. “mən mukh pəcə əvai he.”—*maru solhe m 1*. “chəḍḍ, əvai kərhī ju bat.”—*NP*.
ਅਵਾਸ [əvas] *adj* without clothes, naked. **2 Skt** آवास *n* a house, home, residence.
ਅਵਾਸਾ [əvasa] See **ਅਵਾਸ**. **2 adj** without clothes, naked.
ਅਵਾਸੀ [əvasi] *n* a yawn; it is a sign of indolence and sleep. It is written in Mishkat that a sneeze comes with divine grace and a yawn with divine anger. One who does not cover his mouth with hand during a yawn is laughed at by Satan. In Sikhism there is no question of good or bad; a yawn is a natural activity of the body. See **ਉਬਾਸੀ**.
ਅਵਾਹਨ [əvahən] *adj* without a carriage or conveyance. “kəvən gupha jitu rəhe əvahən.”—*sīdhgosaṭī*. ‘Where is the cave in which a soul settles after giving up the conveyance of life?’ **2** See **ਆਵਾਹਨ**.
ਅਵਾਕ [əvak] *adj* who does not speak; silent, mute, dumb.
ਅਵਾਚ [əvac] *adj* silent. **2 Skt** अवाच *adj* not worthy of being uttered. **2** not fit to speak to; low, mean.
ਅਵਾਚੀ [əvaci] *Skt n* south direction. “kahū ləkhyo həri əvaci dīsa məhī, kahū pəchah ko sis nīvayo.”—*akal*. ‘Some (Hindus) see you in the south and some (Muslims) bow their heads to the west (Kaaba)’. **2** a dumb person, mute. **3** a woman with a downcast face. **4** goddess Bhavani.
ਅਵਾਜ [əvaj] See **ਆਵਾਜ**.
ਅਵਾਜਾਰ [əvajar] See **ਅਬਾਜਾਰ**.
ਅਵਾਂਤਰ [əvātər] *Skt* अवन्तर *adj* inner, interior, internal.

ਅਵਾਧ [əvadhɪ] *Skt adj* unstoppable. 2 without hindrance, unobstructed, unhindered.
 ਅਵਾਨ [əvan] *P* ਐਵਾਨ *n* a house, building. “luṭ line əvanō.”—*VN*. 2 a Muslim caste living in an abundant number in Jehlum district and along the Indus river. 3 *Skt* dry fruit. 4 breathing, respiration.
 ਅਵਾਯ [əvay] *Skt* ਅਵਾਯੰ *adj* unstoppable, irremovable.
 ਅਵਾਰ [əvar] *Pkt n* delay. 2 *Skt* nearside bank; nearside. 3 ਅਵਾਯੰ which cannot be obstructed, unstoppable. 4 This word has also been used in place of ਅੰਬਾਰ. “chəprən ke jəhī uḍe əvare.”—*cəritr* 93.
 ਅਵਾਰ ਪਾਰ [əvar par] near and far banks. 2 this and the next world. 3 *Skt* a sea having two coasts.
 ਅਵਾਰਾ [əvara] *adj* unrestrained, stray. 2 *P* ੭, ੧੩, ੧੯ *adj* lazy, worthless. 3 ruined.
 ਅਵਿ [əvɪ] See ਅਬਿ.
 ਅਵਿਅਕਤ [əvɪəkət] *Skt* ਅਵਯਕੁ *adj* without body, formless. 2 *n* God. 3 soul. 4 Kamdev, Cupid.
 ਅਵਿਆਵਰ [əvɪavər] *adj* or unable to conceive. 2 barren, sterile. “əvɪavər nə vɪavəi.”—*BG*.
 ਅਵਿਹਿਤ [əvɪhɪt] *Skt adj* arbitrary, unnatural, prohibited.
 ਅਵਿਕਤ [əvɪkət] See ਅਵਿਅਕਤ. 2 *Skt* ਅਕਿਕ੍ਰੁਤ unchanged, unadulterated; original, real. “əvɪkətua əbhōgō.”—*gyan*.
 ਅਵਿਕਲ [əvɪkəl] *Skt adj* unbewildered, calm, unflustered.
 ਅਵਿਕਲਪ [əvɪkələp] *Skt* ਅਵਿਕਲਪ *adv* without doubt, surely, without a alternative. 2 definite.
 ਅਵਿਖਾਦ [əvɪkħəd] *Skt* ਅਵਿਖਾਦ. *adj* who is never demoralised; ever in high-spirits. 2 without lethargy. 3 without bafflement.
 ਅਵਿਗ [əvɪg] See ਅਵਿਗਯ.
 ਅਵਿੰਗ [əvɪŋ] *adj* without a bend; straight. “nəvəm əvɪŋ ju sudha bese.”—*GPS*.
 ਅਵਿਗਤ [əvɪgət], ਅਵਿਗਤੁ [əvɪgətʊ] *Skt adj*

which cannot be narrated, indescribable.
 2 ਅਵਿਨਾਸ਼ੀ indestructible, ever-existent. “tətu əvɪgətʊ dhɪɪɪɪɪ.”—*guy ə m 1*. 3 See ਅਵਗਤ.
 4 See ਗਤਿ ਅਵਿਗਤਿ. 5 See ਵਿਗਤ.
 ਅਵਿਗਯ [əvɪgy] *Skt* ਅਵਿਗਯ *adj* who does not possess full knowledge; ignorant.
 ਅਵਿਗਯਤਾ [əvɪgyətə] *Skt* ਅਵਿਗਯਤਾ *n* ignorance, naivety, simplicity.
 ਅਵਿਘਟ [əvɪghət] See ਅਵਘਟ.
 ਅਵਿਚਲ [əvɪçəl] See ਅਬਿਚਲ.
 ਅਵਿਚਲ ਨਗਰ [əvɪçəl nəgər] See ਅਬਿਚਲ ਨਗਰ.
 ਅਵਿਚਾਰ [əvɪçar] See ਅਬਿਚਾਰ.
 ਅਵਿਚਾਰੀ [əvɪçari] *adj* unthinking, thoughtless.
 ਅਵਿਚਿੰਨ [əvɪçɪn] *Skt* ਅਵਿਚਿੰਨ *adj* not separate, continuous, unbreakable.
 ਅਵਿਜਾਤ [əvɪjat], ਅਵਿਜਾਤਾ [əvɪjata] *adj* belonging to a low caste. “təmra jən jatɪ əvɪjata həri jəpɪɪ.”—*bəsəṭ m 4*. 2 not well-known, unknown.
 ਅਵਿਜਾਤਿ [əvɪjatɪ] *n* a low-caste. 2 not casteless, well-born, of gentle blood.
 ਅਵਿਤ [əvɪt] *Pkt n* without a body; Kamdev, Cupid. “ələp sukh əvɪt cōcəl.”—*səhəs m 5*. 2 *Skt adj* protected. 3 without money, poor, penniless.
 ਅਵਿਦ [əvɪd], ਅਵਿੰਦ [əvɪɪd] *Skt* ਅਵਿਦ *adj* without knowledge, ignorant, foolish. 2 See ਅਵਿਦਯ.
 ਅਵਿੰਦਾ [əvɪɪda] *adj* who comes and stays. “ōg ōg me əvɪɪda.”—*gyan*.
 ਅਵਿਦਾਤ [əvɪɪdat] See ਅਵਦਾਤ.
 ਅਵਿਦਿਆ [əvɪɪɪɪɪ] See ਅਵਿਦਯ.
 ਅਵਿਦਿਤ [əvɪɪɪt] *adj* not revealed, not manifest; hidden.
 ਅਵਿਦਯ [əvɪɪɪ] *Skt adj* uneducated, illiterate.
 ਅਵਿਦਯਾ [əvɪɪɪɪ] *Skt n* ignorance, foolishness. 2 state of human life which entangles the soul in ignorance.
 ਅਵਿੰਧ [əvɪɪdh] See ਅਵਿੰਧ.
 ਅਵਿੰਧ [əvɪɪdh] *adj* not pierced.
 ਅਵਿਨਯ [əvɪnəy] *Skt n* lack of decorum or good

behaviour, impertinence, crassness, obtuseness. **ਅਵਿਨਾਸੀ** [əvɪnəsi] *adj* indestructible, immortal. “həriɡuŋ suŋiəhɪ əvɪnəsi.”—*suhi chōt m 5*. ‘Let us listen to the virtues of the imperishable god.’ **2 n** God, the Eternal. **3** Vishnu. “krudhke yuddh kɪyo bəhu cəɖɪ, nə eto kɪyo mədhu sō əvɪnəsi.”—*cōḍi 1*.

ਅਵਿਨੈ [əvɪnɛ] See **ਅਵਿਨਯ**.

ਅਵਿਰਥਾ [əvɪrθa] See **ਅਬਿਰਥਾ**.

ਅਵਿਰਲ [əvɪrəl] *Skt adj* without interstice; dense, thick. **2** without a gap.

ਅਵਿਰੀਤਾ [əvɪrɪtā] See **ਅਵਰੀਤਾ**.

ਅਵਿਲੋਇ [əvɪlɔɪ], **ਅਵਿਲੋਇਨ** [əvɪlɔɪn], **ਅਵਿਲੋਕਨ** [əvɪlɔkən] See **ਅਵਲੋਕਨ 1**. “əvɪlɔkən puŋəh puŋəh kərəu jən ka dərsar.”—*suhi m 5*. **2** See **ਅਵਲੋਕਨ 2**. “sastṛə bed puran əvɪlɔko.”—*dev m 5*.

ਅਵਿਲੰਬ [əvɪlɔb] *Skt* अविलम्ब *adv* without delay, soon, at once. **2** *Skt* अवलम्ब *n* a basis, prop. “tere nam əvɪlɔb bəhət jən udhre.”—*gōḍ namdev*.

ਅਵਿਵੇਕ [əvɪvek] See **ਅਬਿਬੇਕ**.

ਅਵਿਵੇਕੀ [əvɪveki] See **ਅਬਿਬੇਕੀ**.

ਅਵੀਚਾਰੀ [əvɪçari] *adj* devoid of prudence, discriminate. “həm din murəkh əvɪçari.”—*məlar m 3*.

ਅਵੇਸ [əves] See **ਆਵੇਸ**.

ਅਵੇਸਿਆ [əvesɪa] *Skt* आवेसित. *adj* entered, settled. “səbəd əvesɪa.”—*BG*

ਅਵੇਸੁਆ [əvesta] See **ਉਸਤਾ**.

ਅਵੇਹਾ [əveha] *adv* like this, of this kind, such.

ਅਵੇਰ [əver] See **ਅਬੇਰ**.

ਅਵੇਰ ਸਵੇਰ [əver səver] See **ਅਬੇਰ ਸਬੇਰ**.

ਅਵੈਦਿਕ [əvedɪk] *Skt adj* not provided in the Veds.

ਅਵੈਯਾ [əveya] *adj* (one) who comes, the arriving (one).

ਅਵੈਯੰ [əveyō] See **ਅਵਯਯ**.

ਅਵੈਵ [əvev] a limb, See **ਅਵਯਵ 1**. “sut əvev səbh dekhən lagi.”—*NP*.

ਅਵੈੜਾ [əveɾa] *adj* crooked. **2** perverse, devious. **3** obstinate.

ਅਵੈਜ [əvoɟ] *adj* अव-उज protector of force, conservator of strength or splendour. “əvoɟəsc.”—*gyan*.

ਅਵੰਤਿਕਾ [əvəntɪka], **ਅਵੰਤੀ** [əvənti] *Skt* अवन्तिका a town on the bank of Avanti (Shipra) river in Gwalior state of central India. It is also named Vishala and Ujjain. It is counted among the seven Puris (cities) of the Hindus. “əɟudhya gomti əvəntɪka kɪdar hɪmdhər he.”—*BGK*. **2** where river Avanti (Shipra) flows, Malwa.

ਅਵਯਕੁ [əvyəkt] See **ਅਵਿਅਕਤ**.

ਅਵਯਯ [əvyəy] *Skt adj* which does not deteriorate but remains unaffected. “ṣuddh vɪapək əvyəy sou.”—*NP*. **2 n** the Creator. **3** in grammar, a word that does not change its form, like **ਔਰ**, **ਫਿਰ**, and **ਆਦਿ**. **4** a miser; a niggard, who does not spend money.

ਅਵਯਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ [əvyakrɪt] *Skt* अव्याकृत *adj* not liable to change, in constant state. **2** hidden, not visible. **3** in Vedant, ignorance is the cause of the world. “jɪs əgyan vɪkhe ɪh khəɟ hē tɪs hi ko əvyakrɪt kəhiə.”—*GPS*. **4** according to Sankhy philosophy, material cause of the universe.

ਅਵਯਾਪਤਿ [əvyapətɪ] *Skt* अव्यापति *n* opposite of **ਵਯਾਪਤੀ**. **2** a defect of the symbol, when it is not applicable to the whole but only to a part. For example, when we define cow as a brown quadruped, this definition does not apply to a reddish brown, white or white-spotted cow.

ਅਵ੍ਰਣ [əvrəɳ] *Skt adj* without a wound or tumour, blameless. **2** spotless.

ਅੱਵਲ [əvvəl] See **ਅਵਲ**.

ਅੜ [əɾ] *n* stubbornness, obstinacy. “ɪm əɾ hɪɖon ki jəb tuɾi.”—*GPS*. **2** obstruction. **3** interruption.

ਅੜਕ [əɾək] See **ਅਟਕ**.

ਅੜਤਲਾ [əɾtəla] *n* a place of shelter. “upbən lehu

əɾtəla lərbe.”—GPS.

ਅੜਦਲ [əɾdəl] *n* the job or post of an orderly, a group of peons, despatch riders. **2** attendance upon some officer as the “mē ap di əɾdəl vɪc hā.”

ਅੜਦਲੀ [əɾdəli] an orderly. See ਅਰਦਲੀ.

ਅੜਨਾ [əɾna] *v* to get stuck, stay. **2** to fight. **3** to oppose. “gurmukh sɪu mən mukh əɾe.”—*var majh m 2*.

ਅੜਬ [əɾəb] *adj* obstinate, obdurate, stubborn.

ਅੜਬਾਈ [əɾbəi] *n* obstinacy, stubbornness.

ਅੜਬੰਗ [əɾbəŋ] See ਅੜਬ.

ਅੜਾ [əɾa] *suf* added to words, it indicates triviality; its form is only ɾa also. See ਉਪਦੇਸ਼ਾ, ਆਪਨੜਾ, ਸਿਖੜਾ, ਜਾਨੀਅੜਾ, etc.

ਅੜਿਆ [əɾɪa] a vocative of endearment for a male addressee, its feminine equivalent being ਅੜੀਏ. **2** See ਅੜਨਾ.

ਅੜਿਆਰਾ [əɾɪara] *adj* stubborn. **2** opposing. **3** belligerent.

ਅੜਿਲ [əɾɪl], **ਅੜਿੱਲ** [əɾɪll] a four-line matṛik metre, each line having 16 matras and ending with an Sll arrangement.

Example:

“dɔlət jəhɪ təhɪ pʊrəkh əpavən,
lagət kət-hɪ dhərəm ko davən,
əɾth-hɪ chad ənəɾəth bətavət,
dhərəm kərəm cɪt ek nə lavət.”—*kəlki*.

2 In the second form of əɾɪll, each line has sixteen matras in lSS combination.

Example:

guru nanək sɪkhyā mən dhāro,
gurujən ki riti nə vɪsāro,
kəhɪ kər vak kədi nəhɪ hāro,
səty dhərəm jəg me pərcharo.

3 The third form of əɾɪll has 21 matras in each line with pauses at 11th matra in lSl combination and subsequent 10th matra in SlS combination respectively. It is also called “cēdrayən.”

Example:

“vɪdya se ənʊrag, rən dɪn kɪjɪye,
nɪjʂəkti ənʊsar, səbhɪn sukʰ dɪjɪye,
svārəth kə vəʂ hoy, nə pərhanɪ kəro,
prəbhūta əɾ dhən man, rɪde me nə dhāro.”

4 The fourth form of əɾɪll has 21 matras per line, each ending in SlS combination with pauses at 11th and subsequent 10th matra, with the proviso that the fourth line begins with a vocative like ho! hərhā! which are not counted among matras. This is also called “cōbola.”

Example:

“sʊne gʊg jo yahɪ, sʊ rəsna pavəi,
sʊne muɾh cɪt laɪ, cəturta avəi,
dukh dərəd bhɔ nɪkət, nə tɪn nəɾ ke rəhe,
ho ! jo yāki ɪk bar, cəpəi ko kəhe.”

—*benti cəpəi de ət*.

ਅੜੀ [əɾi] *n* stubbornness, obstinacy.

ਅੜੀਅਲ [əɾɪal] *adj* stubborn, obstinate.

ਅੜੀਏ [əɾɪe] a vocative for female addressee showing familiarity.

ਅੜੁਹਾ [əɾuha] a four-line vərṇɪk metre, also called sēyukta with each line organised as llS, lSl, lSl, S.

Example:

“səj sən bhəɾt cəle təhā,
rən bal bir mōde jəhā,
bəhu bhāt bir səgharhɪ,
sər ogh progh pərharəhɪ.”—*ramav*.

ਅੜੋਕਣ [əɾokəŋ] *n* a support, stay, an obstacle.

ਅੜੰਗ [əɾəŋg] *adj* obstinate, stubborn. **2** entangled in limbs. “kɪ əɾəŋgəsc.”—*gyan*. **3** curved. **4** contentious.

ਆ [a] *Skt part* from all sides. “a səmuɾ lɔ phɪɾɪ duhai.”—*dɪlip*. **2** to, upto, unto. **3** *prep* which preceding a verb denotes profusion as in ਆਕੰਪਨ, ਆਗਸਨ, ਆਨਯਨ, ਆਰੋਹਣ, etc. **4** in Punjabi, it replaces terminal ‘h’ of Persian words as in ਪਰਦਾ for ਪਰਦਹ.

ਆਂ [ā] *Skt part* expressing wonder. **2** yes. **3** *P*

اُوّ *pron* he, she, that. “nə rɪjək dəsət ā kəse.”—*var majh m 1*. ‘No one (but God) controls the wherewithal of living creatures.’ 4 time, occasion. 5 a moment, an instant.

ਆਉ [au] See ਆਉਣਾ. “au sət mit pɪare.”—*majh m 5*. 2 *Skt* आयु *n* age, duration of life.

ਆਉਖਾ [aukha] *Skt* आयुष्य *n* age, life-span.

ਆਉਂਢੀ [aũḍhi] See ਔਂਢੀ.

ਆਉਣਾ [auṇa] *Skt* आगमन *advent*.

ਆਉ ਬੈਠ [au bəṭh], ਆਉ ਭਗਤ [au bəgət] *n* welcome, reception. “au bəṭh adər səb thai.”—*sor m 5*.

ਆਉਲ [aul] *Skt* ओलू *n* placenta, foetal membrane. 2 See ਆਵਲ.

ਆਉਲਾ [aula] *Skt* आमलक *n* a kind of myrobalan tree and its fruit; (*L Emblic myrobalan*). It is sour in taste and is used in pickles and preserves; its effect is cold and dry and is constipative; it cures diseases of stomach and liver, and strengthens muscles of heart, eyes and brain; it stops nosebleeding. It is a component of triphala (lit. three fruits), the other two being chebidic myrobalan and the Bellerie myrobalan. It is good for inflammation of gall bladder and gonorrhoea.

ਆਉਲੀ [auli] *n* fate, predestination, destiny. 2 *Skt* आमलकी a kind of small-sized myrobalan; forest myrobalan.

ਆਉ [au] See ਆਉ. 2 will come. 3 some one to come, the awaited one.

ਆਅੰਗ [a-āṅg] See ਆ and ਅੰਗ.

ਆਇ [ai] *n* age. 2 *adv* having come. “ai mɪlu gursɪkh, ai mɪlu.”—*tilāg m 4*. 3 one coming, arriving, that is, taking birth. “ai nə jai thɪr səda.”—*sri ə m 5*. 4 See ਆਯ.

ਆਇਉ [aiu] came, arrived. 2 *Skt* आयः *n* profit. “jədev aiu təs səphuṭə.”—*guj*. ‘evidently gains from him.’

ਆਇਅੜਾ [aiəṛa] *adj* one arrived. “ghərɪ əɪəṛə sājna.”—*suhi chāt m 1*.

ਆਇਆ [aiɑ] *adj* arrived, came. 2 was born, took birth. 3 *n* birth. “aiɑ tɪn ka səphəlu bhɪɑ hɛ ɪkmənɪ jɪni dhɪɑɑ.”—*vəḍ əlahāṇi m 1*.

ਆਇਸ [ais] *Skt* आयस *adj* of iron or steel. 2 *n* an armour, a helmet. 3 steel. “ais pətɪ pɪtɪni.”—*sənama*. ‘king of armour, Indar, and the earth of his father Kashyap.’ 4 *Skt* आयसु. command.

ਆਇਸੁ [aisu] order. See ਆਇਸ 4.

ਆਇਤ [ait] *Skt* आदित्य *n* the sun. 2 Sunday. 3 See ਆਯਤ.

ਆਇਤਨ [aitən] See ਆਯਤਨ.

ਆਇੰਦਾ [aiɪda] *P* آید future.

ਆਇਧ [aidh] See ਆਯੁਧ.

ਆਇਬੋ [aibo] *v* to come. “na kəchu aibo na kəchu jaibo.”—*dhāna pipa*. 2 to take birth.

ਆਇੜਾ [aiṛa] See ਆਇਅੜਾ. 2 *n* the letter ਅ. “aiṛə apɪ kərə jɪnɪ choḍi.”—*asa pəṭi m 1*.

ਆਇੜਿਆਂ [aiṛiā] *adv* on arrival, after those who came. “je mɛ hoda varɪɑ mɪtɑ əɪṛiā.”—*s fərid*.

ਆਈ [ai] *n* death. “ai nə meṭəṅ ko səmrəth.”—*oḷkar*. 2 age, life-span. 3 aymata, goddess Durga; a temple of a goddess of this name at Baibhilara in Rajputana is famous. See ਆਈ ਪੰਥ. 4 wealth or illusion. “ai putɑ ɪhu jəgu sara.”—*bila thɪti m 1*. 5 past tense of ਆਉਣ. 6 future tense ਆਉਣ. “ɪhu vɛla kət ai.”—*gəu kəbir*. 7 *S* mother. 8 a calamity. 9 *Dg* a rope for tying an elephant.

ਆਈਨ [ain] *P* آئین *n* management, administration, government. 2 law, rules.

ਆਈਨਾ [aina] *P* آئینا *n* a mirror. In ancient times a well-rubbed piece of iron (ahan) was used for this purpose, hence this name.

ਆਈਪੁਤਾ [aiputa] See ਆਈ and ਆਈ ਪੰਥ. 2 creation of the material world, maya. “aiputa ɪhu jəgu sara.”—*bila thɪti m 1*.

ਆਈਪੰਥ [aipəṭh] a radical wing of shakits, The worshippers of Shiv and power, opposed to

dəkʃɪn marəg. See ਅਰਧਨਾਰੀਸ਼ੁਰ and ਵਾਮਮਾਰਗ. See ਆਈ 3. **2** one of the twelve sects of yogis which is more liberal in its dealings with other sects.

ਆਈਪੰਥੀ [aipēthi] a worshipper of mother Ay (iron, weapon, fire). **2** Gorakhpanth yogis who are worshippers of shakti (power). **3** See ਆਈ ਪੰਥ 2. “aipēthi səgəl jəmati.”—*jəpu*. ‘befriending all is to be an ai pēthi.’

ਆਸ [as] *Skt* आस् *vr* to sit; to be present; to be; to forsake. **2** *Skt* आशा *n* hope, expectation, desire, longing. “as ənɪt tɪag-hu tərəg.”—*sokhmāni*. **3** direction, side. “tat khel jɪh as.”—*NP*. **4** *Skt* आसज. mouth. “nəmo as ase nəmo bak bōke.”—*jəpu*. **5** a face. **6** *Skt* आस, food, meals. **7** *Skt* आस, ash. See *E* ash. **8** a seat. **9** a bow. **10** soon, quickly. “kalu ko bulaɪ raɪ lin təb as hē.”—*NP*. See ਆਸਾਇਤੀ. **11** *P* 𑂔𑂱 a millstone. See ਆਸਮਾਨ. **12** *P* 𑂔𑂱 an essence extracted by boiling some object, as the essence of barley.

ਆਸ ਆਸੇ [as ase] See ਆਸ 4.

ਆਸਕ [asək] *A* 𑂔𑂱 *Skt* आसकु *adj* who loves. “nanək asək kādhiə səd-hi rəhe səmaɪ.”—*var asa m 2*. **2** *Skt* an eater, a guzzler. See ਆਸ 6.

ਆਸਕਤ [askət] *Skt* आसकु. *adj* who loves, rapt, engrossed. “bɪkhe rəs sɪu askət mure.”—*kan m 5*. **2** *Skt* ਆਸਕੁ powerful, mighty.

ਆਸਕਾਰ [aʃkar] *P* 𑂔𑂱 *adj* apparent, manifest, obvious; its pronunciation as ਆਸਕਾਰਾ is also correct.

ਆਸਕੀ [aski] *P* 𑂔𑂱 *n* love, state of being in love. “eh kɪnehi aski duje ləgə jaɪ.”—*var asa m 2*.

ਆਸਕੁ [asəku] See ਆਸਕ.

ਆਸਕੇ [aʃke] *part* bravo! well done! *S* ਆਸਕੀਨ.

ਆਸ ਕੌਰ [as kər] queen of Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala. She carried on the administration during the reign of her husband and during the minority of her son Maharaja Karam

Singh. She was very religious, brave and judicious by nature.

ਆਸਚਰਯ [aʃcəɾəy] See ਅਸਚਰਜ and ਅਚਰਜ.

ਆਸਣ [asəɳ] *Skt* आसन *n* a place, state, seat; an act of sitting. **2** a cloth spread to sit upon. **3** third stage of yog during which the practitioner assumes his sitting posture. In yog shastar 84 postures have been taken from various movements of animals, birds and positionings of some other objects. Four of them are considered paramount. They are:

(a) siddhasən: keeping left heel under the rectum and right heel under the phallus.

(b) pədmāsən: placing of left foot on the right thigh and the right foot on the left thigh and catching with the right hand extended from behind the back, the big toe of the right foot and catching the big toe of the left foot with the left hand and keeping the chin away from the chest, by a width of four fingers to concentrate the gaze on the tip of one’s nose.

(c) sīhasən: sitting with ankles placed tightly under the rectum and the phallus, and placing both hands on the knees fixing the gaze on the tip of the nose.

(d) bhədrāsən: catching the big toes while keeping the posture of pədamāsən. “jog sɪdh asəɳ cəurasih ebhi kəɪɪ kəɪɪ rəhɪa.”—*sor ə m 5*. **4** *Skt* आसन् jaw.

ਆਸਤ [asət] See ਅਸਿ. **2** ਆਸਿਕ. *adj* a believer in God and in the other world. **3** *n* west. “ude nəhī asət.”—*maru solhe m 1*. **4** a weapon, a missile. “asət dhare nɪhare.”—*gyan*.

ਆਸਤਕ [astək] See ਆਸਤਿਕ.

ਆਸਤਰ [astər], ਆਸਤਰਣ [astərən], ਆਸਤਰਨ [asətərən] आस्तर-आस्तरण *n* a bedstead; a bed for a newly married couple. “astərən bər bɪsəd vɪsala.”—*GPS*. **2** a warm covering for an elephant.

ਆਸਤਾਂ [astā] *P* 𑂔𑂱 *n* a place. **2** a door. **3** a

hermitage.

ਆਸਤਿ [asətɪ] See ਅਸਿ. **2** short form of ਆਸਿਕ. **3** ਅਸਿਤੁ existence. See ਨਾਸਿ.

ਆਸਤਿਕ [astɪk] *Skt* आस्तिक *adj* who believes in the existence of the Creator and of the other world; a theist.

ਆਸਤਿਕਤਾ [astɪkta], **ਆਸਤਿਕਤਾ** [astɪkya] *n* theism; firm belief in the Creator and in the hereafter, Theist.

ਆਸਤੀਕ [astik] *Skt* आस्तीक a sage who was the son of sage Jaratkar and Mansa, sister of Vasuki, cobra. During a sərəpmedh (killing of snakes) ritual, he saved the tribe of his mother, the Takshak and Anant snakes. “əṛyo astikā mēhā vɪpr siddhā.”—jənmejəy. See ਮਨਸਾ.

ਆਸਤੀਨ [astin] *P* آستين *n* the sleeve of a shirt, coat.

ਆਸਤੇ [aste] See ਆਹਿਸਤਾ.

ਆਸਥਾਈ [asthai] See ਅਸਥਾਈ 4 – 5.

ਆਸਨ [asən] See ਆਸਣ. “nɪvli kərəm asən cəurasih ɪn məhi sātɪ nə ave jiu.”—majh m 5. **2** a saddle. “asən ae bag gəhi bəlvəḍ visesa.”—GPS. **3** *Skt* आशान thunderbolt of Indar, lightning. **4** Indar. **5** one who serves meals.

ਆਸਨਕਸੁੰਨ [asənəksūn] *adj* who sits in perfect mental tranquillity. “asənəksūn ənbɪkət rəg.”—dətt.

ਆਸਨਾ [asna] *Skt n* state, stage, situation. **2** See ਅਸਨਾਇ.

ਆਸਨਾਈ [asnai] See ਅਸਨਾਈ.

ਆਸਨਿ [asənɪ] on or in a seat. “pɪɪə aɪ bəse grɪh asənɪ.”—māla m 5.

ਆਸਨਿਵਾਸ [asnɪvas] *adj* home of all hopes; whom people trust for the fulfilment of their hopes. See ਆਸਾ ਨਿਵਾਸ.

ਆਸਨੀ [asni] *n* lust, hope. “prəbhv purən asni mere māna.”—asa m 5. **2** See ਆਸੀਨ. **3** See ਆਸੰਨ.

ਆਸਪਦ [aspəd] *Skt* आस्पद. *n* a place, spot. **2** a position, rank. **3** reputation, honour. **4** work,

function.

ਆਸਪਾਸ [aspas] near about, around, in the vicinity. “as pas ghən tursi ka bɪrva.”—gəu kəbɪr.

ਆਸ ਪਿਆਸ [as pɪas] *n* strong hope, intense desire.

ਆਸਪੁਰਣਾ [aspurna], **ਆਸਪੁਰਨਾ** [aspurna] *n* caste goddess of Chauhan Rajputs who believe her to be the fulfiller fo all desires. **2** service of the spiritual guide. **3** spiritual knowledge of self.

ਆਸਫੁਲ ਦੌਲਾ [ashul dola] See ਅਸਦ ਖਾਨ.

ਆਸਮਾਨ [asman] See ਅਸਮਾਨ.

ਆਸਮਾਨ ਖਾਨ [asman xan] son-in-law of Painde Khan who stole Baba Gurditta’s hawk, and together with Painde Khan fought against Guru Hargobind at Kartarpur in Sammat 1691. He was killed by Baba Gurditta in this battle.

ਆਸਮਾਨ ਚਰ [asman cər] *n* a rambler of the sky, bird. **2** an arrow.—sənama.

ਆਸਮੁਦ੍ਰ [asmudr] *adv* up to the sea. “asmudr lə phɪri duhai.”—GPS.

ਆਸਮੰਤ [asmənt] *Skt* आ-समंत. *adv* on all sides, all around. **2** with full ceremony, very properly.

ਆਸ਼ਯ [aʃəy] *n* an aim, object, intention. **2** a longing, wish.

ਆਸਰ [asər] *Skt* आश्रय *n* a prop, basis, stay. **2** an asylum, a resort, refuge. “jɪh asər ɪa bhəvjəl tərna.”—bavən. “ɪh asər purən bhəe kam.”—gəu m 5.

ਆਸਰਮ [asrəm] See ਆਸੁਮ.

ਆਸਰਾ [asra] See ਆਸਰ.

ਆਸਵ [asəv] *Skt n* life breath. **2** a type of wine not extracted through distillation but prepared by fermentation, like somras and toddy.

ਆਸਤੀ [asɪ] *n* a hope, desire, an expectation. “nanək asɪ nɪbahɪ.”—var jət.

ਆਸਾ [asa] *Skt* आसा *n* a desire to have, hope. “asa kərta jəgu mua.”—var guj 1 m 3. **2** a

direction, side. “təm nəhɪ avo təb ɪt asa.”
—NP. “mægən mənə məhɪ cɪtvəu asa nənhu
tar tuhari.”—*keda m 5*.

3 a musical measure in its own right, sung in the early morning. Guru Angad Dev started the daily routine of singing Asa di Var in the presence of Guru Nanak Dev. Guru Arjan Dev added to it twenty four stanzas composed by the fourth Guru, one stanza to each balladic measure. Now it is daily sung in the gurdwaras. “gāɪ rəbabi asa var.”—*GPS*.

In Sikh way of life, Asa is also sung in the course of evening prayer. In this measure, all notes are pure.¹ gādhār measure may be added to Asa in descending but not in ascending tone. The descending tone of Asa comprises sa, re, ma, pa, dha, ni, sa, and ascending tone has re, sa, ni, dha, pa, ma, ga, re, sa, in that order.²

Among the Rags in Guru Granth Sahib Asa is the fourth in order.³ **4** aim, intention, purport. See ਆਸਾਯ. “tā babe us da asa jaṅɪa.”—*JSBB. 5 A* **5** **عصا** a club, heavy stick. “asa hətth kɪtab kəcch.”—*BG*. “mən̄sa marɪ nɪvarɪhu asa.”—*maru solhe m 5*. ‘Killing or eradicating of desire is hope.’⁴

ਆਸਾਇ [asaɪ] *Skt* ਆਸਾਯ *n* an object, a purport, meaning. “purən asaɪ.”—*bɪla m 5*.

ਆਸਾਇਸ [asaɪs] See ਆਸਾਯਸ.

ਆਸਾਇਤੀ [asaɪti] *adj* hopeful, expectant. **2 A** **آسائے** *adj* grieving (woman). “asaɪti as kɪ as puraie.”—*phunhe m 5*. ‘Fulfil the hope of the sorrowful’.

¹For various notes See ਸੁਚ and ਠਾਟ.

²In view of differences in different places, singers join Asa with rishabh and dhaivat soft also.

³Many writers have considered Asa as a subordinate sub-measure of Megh and the time of its rendition as sunrise.

⁴Muslim hermits also, like monks of Dandi sect, consider holding a club as their denominational sign.

ਆਸਾਈ [asai] *n* hope, expectation. “mən məhɪ cɪtvəu esi asai.”—*asa m 5*.

ਆਸਾਸਹਿ [asas-hɪ] See ਆਸਾਸਨ. **2** See *P* آسایانین. **3** to praise. **4** to raise, lift.

ਆਸਾਸਨ [asasən] *Skt* आसासन *n* an assurance, a consolation. **2** support, succour. “sɪdh sadhək asas-hɪ.”—*səveye m 3 ke*. “chɪə dərsən asasə.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.

ਆਸਾ ਸਿੰਘ [asa sɪŋh] a clerk of Guru Gobind Singh. Once, in order to help a poor Sikh, he sent a demand draft for Rs. 500 to another Sikh. That Sikh made the payment. When the demand draft was presented to the Guru, he enquired why it was sent without his order. Asa Singh got frightened and fled during the night, and sent the following couplet to the Guru:

“mukh kara mero kərə kərət nə pərɪpkar,
tɪs ko mē phɪr kərōgi pəl̄ta is dərbar.”

This meant that the offence was of the clerk’s pen which now says, ‘if my face was not blackened for a good deed for another’s good, then I would have in turn blackened the face of the clerk’. The Guru was pleased at Asa Singh’s note and he called the latter back and reinstated him in the same job.

ਆਸਾਸੈ [asasə] See ਆਸਾਸਨ.

ਆਸਾ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ [asa di var] written at the end of Asa measure in Guru Granth Sahib, it is a composition in saloks and balladic stanzas, by Guru Nanak Dev, though it also includes a few saloks of Guru Angad Dev. Since olden times it is sung early in the morning. Guru Arjan Dev also included in it 24 stanzas of Guru Ram Das to correspond to each balladic stanza, and taught the Sikhs to sing them. See ਚਾਰ ਚੌਕੀਆਂ. “pəryo bhog jəb asavar.”—*GPS*.

ਆਸਾਧ [asadh], ਆਸਾਧਿਓ [asadhɪo] incurable. See ਆਸਾਧ. “dirəgh rog maɪa asadhɪo.”—*gəu thɪti m 5*.

ਆਸਾਨ [asan] *P* آسان *adj* easy.

ਆਸਾ ਨਿਵਾਸ [asa nivas] See ਆਸ ਨਿਵਾਸ. “guru amardas asa nivas.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.

ਆਸਾਬੰਧ [asabōdh], ਆਸਾਬੰਧੂ [asabōdhu] *adj* tied down because of hope; hopeful, expectant.

ਆਸਾਮ [asam] a country north east of Bengal and south of the Himalayas, mostly covered with forests, mines, rivers and streams. It was visited by Guru Nanak Dev and Guru Teg Bahadur. It was also known as Kamrup in the past.

ਆਸਾ ਮਨਸਾ [asa mānsa] hope and desire to acquire things. “asa mānsa dou binasət.”—*asa m 1*.

ਆਸਾਯਸ਼ [asayəṣ] *P* آسایش *n* comfort; a happy state; this word is derived from the root ਆਸੁਦਨ.

ਆਸਾਰ [asar] *Skt n* a severe downpour or shower; rain. **2** *Dg* clouds. **3** *A* آسار plural of ਆਸਰ, signs, indicators. **4** a trait. **5** breadth, width.

ਆਸਾਵਰੀ [asavri] This is a complete¹ musical measure, one of the ten arrangements of musical notes or modulations of Indian music. It is sung for three hours of the day from the sunrise onward. It has three soft notes of gādhār, dhevət and nīṣad, the remaining being pure (See ਸਵਰ and ਠਾਟ) In asavari, dhevət is basic but gādhār is only supporting, the remaining ones are all basic notes. During the ascent nīṣad and gādhār are not used but all notes are applicable during the descent; five notes sa, re, ma, pa and dha figure in the ascent but seven notes sa, ni, dha, pa, ma, ga and re are used in the descent. Owing to the difference of place and opinion among most musicologists, many have accepted asavari singing in bherāv and bhervi measures. In Guru Granth Sahib, asavri has been combined with asa measure also.

¹Arohi has five and Avrohi seven tunes.

ਆਸਾ ਵਾਰ [asa var] See ਆਸਾ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ.

ਆਸਾਵੰਤ [asavōt] *Skt* आशावत् *adj* hopeful, desirous.

ਆਸਾਵੰਤੀ [asavōti] See ਆਸਾਵੰਤ. “asavōti as gusai, purie.”—*var jet*.

ਆਸਾੜ [asaṛ] *Skt* आशाੜ *n* the month of Harh. See ਅਖਾੜ. “asaṛ suhōda tisu lage jisū mānī hārīcārāṇ nivasu.”—*majh baramaha*.

ਆਸਾੜਾ [asaṛā] See ਆਸਾੜਾ.

ਆਸਾੜਿ [asaṛī] during the month of Harh.

ਆਸਾੜੁ [asaṛu] See ਅਖਾੜ and ਆਸਾੜ.

ਆਸਿਖ [asiḱh], ਆਸਿਖਾ [asiḱha] *Skt* आसिख *n* a blessing, benediction.

ਆਸੀ [asi] *A* آسے *adj* who sins, or is an evil doer, or a criminal.

ਆਸੀਸ [asis] See ਆਸਿਖ. “puta, mata ki asis.”—*guj m 5*.

ਆਸੀਨ [asin] *Skt adj* sitting, seated. “səgəl mānorəth purən asina.”—*biḷa m 5*. **2** situated.

ਆਸੀਨਾ [asina] See ਆਸੀਨ.

ਆਸੀਰ [asir] *Skt* आसिख *a* blessing. **2** See ਅਸੀਰ.

ਆਸੀਰਵਚਨ [asirvēcān], ਆਸੀਰਵਾਦ [asirvad] *Skt n* a blessing, benediction. See ਆਸਿਖ.

ਆਸੁ [asu] *Skt* आसु *adv* at once, promptly. “asu hi tichən le əsī śrī hārī.”—*krīṣān*. **2** See ਅਸੁ.

ਆਂਸੁ [āsu] *n* a tear, tears.

ਆਸੁਗ [asug] *adj* quick-footed. **2** *n* wind. **3** an arrow. **4** light.

ਆਸੁਤੋਖ [asutokh] *Skt* आसुतोख *adj* easy to please. **2** *n* Guru Nanak Dev. **3** Shiv according to the Purans.

ਆਸੁਫਤਹ [aṣuftəh] *P* آسفتھ *adj* upset, perplexed. Its root is ਆਸੁਫਤਨ.

ਆਸੁਫਤਨ [aṣuftən] *P* آسفتن *v* to be distraught, bewildered or deeply agitated.

ਆਸੁਰ [asur], ਆਸੁਰੀ [asuri] *adj* concerning a demon, of a demon. **2** *n* an ogress, a giantess. “suri asuri kīnri rijh rəhīt pornarī.”—*cārītr* **2**. **3** See ਅਸੁਰੀ **2**.

ਆਸੁਰੀ ਸੰਪਤਿ [asuri sōpətī], ਆਸੁਰੀ ਸੰਪਦਾ [asuri sōpəda] *Skt* आसुरी सम्पत् *n* wealth or glory earned

through demonic means. **2** excess of foul actions like lust, anger, etc.

ਆਸੁਰੇਸ [asures] king of demons. See ਅਸੁਰੇਸ. “asures kopa hākari.”—*cāḍi* 2.

ਆਸੁ [asu] soon, quickly. See ਆਸੁ 1. “gāmān tayar bhāe kəyō asu.”—*NP*.

ਆਂਸੁ [āsu] *n* tears.

ਆਸੁਣੀ [asuni] *n* hope, desire, wish. “vətī asunī bānī.”—*s fərid*. ‘having tied the luggage of countless hopes’. **2** *adj* an unrealizable hope.

ਆਸੁਦਨ [asudən] *P* آسودن *v* to be comfortable, be prosperous.

ਆਸੁਦਾ [asuda] *P* آسودا *adj* in comfort, prosperous. **2** happy. **3** living in comfort. “gəj baji asude kərke.”—*GPS*.

ਆਸੇਬ [aseb] *P* آسب *n* a distress, suffering. **2** a shock, trauma, blow. **3** the shadow of an evil spirit; its entry in the body or the mind.

ਆਸੈ [asē] See ਆਸਯ.

ਆਸੋਕ [asok] See ਅਸੋਕ. **2** ਆ (from all sides), ਸੋਕ (grief); excessive sadness.

ਆਸੌਨ [asōn] an unlucky omen. See ਸੌਨ.

ਆਸੰਕਾ [asōka] *Skt* आशङ्का *n* a doubt, worry, suspicion. **2** fear, dread.

ਆਸੰਜਨ [asējān] *Skt* आसञ्जन *n* binding and connecting. **2** hanging, suspending. See ਸੰਜਨ and ਸੰਜਨ.

ਆਸੰਨ [asēn] *Skt* आसन्न *adj* sitting near. **2** *adv* near, close by.

ਆਸੰਭਉ [asēbhəu] *adj* who has not been born, birthless. “asēbhəu udvīəu.”—*səveye m 5 ke*. ‘The birthless has appeared.’ **2** See ਅਸੰਭਵ.

ਆਸੁਰਯ [aścərəy] See ਅਚਰਯ.

ਆਸਿਕ [astik], **ਆਸਿਕਤਾ** [astikta] See ਆਸਤਿਕ and ਆਸਤਿਕਤਾ.

ਆਸੁਕਿਕ [astik] See ਆਸਤਿਕ.

ਆਸਯ [asy] See ਆਸ 4.

ਆਸੁਮ [asrəm] *Skt* आसुम *n* a place to live, residence. “cārān kāmāl guru asrəm dia.”—*bīla m 5*. **2** four stages of life according to

Hinduism: brāhmchərəy, grīhəsth, vanprəsth and sənyas. “car vərān car asrəm hāhī, jo hārī dhīavə so pərdhanu.”—*gōḍ m 4*. See ਚਾਰ ਆਸੁਮ.

ਆਸੁਮਾਈ [asrmai] See ਆਸੁਵ. “kāmāl bigse mādhu asrmai.”—*sri m 5*. ‘Lotus blooms and honey drips.’

ਆਸੁਮੀ [asrəmi] *adj* who lives in a hermitage. **2** who lives through the four-stages of life.

ਆਸੁਯ [asrəy] See ਆਸਰ. “tət asrəyō nanək.”—*sāhəs m 5*.

ਆਸੁਵ [asrav] *Skt n* flow, current. **2** *n* a dripping, falling in drops.

ਆਸੁਛ [asričh], **ਆਸੁਤ** [asrit] *Skt* आसुत *adj* staying on support, dependent. **2** *n* a servant, an attendant.

ਆਸੁੈ [asrē] ਆਸੁਯ. See ਆਸਰ.

ਆਸੁਸਨ [asvasən] See ਆਸਾਸਨ. “asvasən yut sikh ucar.”—*GPS*.

ਆਸੁਵਾਦ [asvad], **ਆਸੁਵਾਦਨ** [asvadən] *n* savour, taste. **2** tasting, sucking, relishing.

ਆਹ [ah] *v* is. “jīn kəu dhurī līkhīa ah.”—*gəu var 1 m 4*. **2** *n* a desire, an inclination, wish. “jogī jəti sīdh hārī ahe.”—*gəu m 5*. **3** *part* a word indicating grief and surprise, ah. **4** *pron* this, that.

ਆਹਟ [ahəṭ] *Pkt* a noise caused by someone’s arrival, sound of footsteps. **2** a battlefield. “aṭh pəhīr ahəṭ bīkhe juddh bhəyo bīkrar.”—*cəritr 97*.

ਆਹਣ [ahəṇ] *n* locust. See ਆਹਨ 1.

ਆਹਤ [ahət] *adj* injured, wounded, beaten up. See ਅਨਾਹਤ.

ਆਹਨ [ahən] See ਆਹਣ. “ahən mənīd brīd ae dāl.”—*GPS*. **2** *P* آهن *n* iron, steel. **3** a sword.

ਆਹਨਗਰ [ahəngər] *n* an ironsmith, blacksmith.

ਆਹਨੀ [əhni] *adj* made of iron. See ਆਹਨ.

ਆਹਮ [ahəm] See ਅਹਮ. **2** See ਆਹਵ.

ਆਹਮੇ ਸਾਮਣੇ [ahmo samṇe] See ਆਮੇ ਸਾਮਣੇ. “ae ahmo samṇe bheṛ pīa kərara.”—*jēgnama*.

ਆਹਰ [ahər] *n* an impulse to be active, effort.
2 an endeavour, attempt. “sevək ke thakur hi ka ahər jiu.”—*majh m 5*. “ahər səbhī kərda phīrē ahəru īku nə hoī.”—*var ram 2 m 5*.
3 *Skt* a sigh, deep breath indicating grief.
4 *adj* who collects.
ਆਹਰਣ [ahərən] *Skt n* snatching. **2** stealing.
3 taking away. *Pkt* ਆਹਰੇ.
ਆਹਰਮਨ [ahərmən] See ਅਹਰਮਨ.
ਆਹਰਿ [ahərī] with zeal. “ja ahərī hərī jiu pərīa.”—*sodər*. ‘whereas the Almighty is exerting zealously.’
ਆਹਰੀ [ahri] *adj* energetic, vigorous.
ਆਹਰੁ [ahəru] See ਆਹਰ.
ਆਹਲੂ ਵਾਲੀਆ [ahlu valia] See ਆਹਲੂਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ.
2 *adj* connected with Ahluvalia misl.
3 belonging to the house of Sadda Singh. See ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ.
ਆਹਲੂ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ [ahlu valiā di misl] Sadda Singh of Ahlu village; 5 kos east of Lahore, was a celebrated prosperous Sikh. He established the Ahluvalia house. In his family was born Jassa Singh in 1718 AD whom Navab Kapur Singh brought up as a son. Mata Sundari blessed him and bestowed upon him the mace of Guru Hargobind (which is now in Akal Bunga). The misl grew a lot under Jassa Singh as a confederate branch of the rising Sikh power. First of all it was he who conquered Lahore, founded the Khalsa state and issued his own currency. Now Kapurthala state belongs to this misl. See ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ and ਜੱਸਾ ਸਿੰਘ.
ਆਹਵ [ahəv] *Skt n* a battle, war. **2** fire oblation.
3 a challenge or call to battle, shout.
ਆਹਾ [aha] *v* is. “hərī sətjəna pəhī aha.”—*dev m 5*. **2** was. (past tense of ਹੈ). “təlvāḍi vīc vəsda aha.”—*JSBB*. **3** *part* a word indicating surprise and grief. oh! vah!
ਆਹਾਰ [ahar], **ਆਹਾਰੁ** [aharu] *n* See ਅਹਾਰ. “jia

ka aharu jia.”—*var ram 1 m 2*. “det səgəl ahare jiu.”—*majh m 5*. ‘(God)’.
ਆਹਾੜਾ [ahaṛa] *adj* thoroughly estimated or measured. “əgəm əgocər beṣt ətola, hē nahi kīchu ahaṛa.”—*maru solhe m 5*. ‘There is nothing which has not been measured by the Almighty’.
ਆਹਿ [ahi] *v* is. “sadhūsəgətī bekūṭhē ahi.”—*gəu kəbir*. “jəlī thəlī rəmāia ahi.”—*sor m 5*. See ਆਹ. **2** *adv* having desired (ah). “nanək ahi sərənī prəbhū aīo.”—*asa m 5*.
ਆਹਿਓ [ahiyo], **ਆਹਿਆ** [ahia] *adj* desired, wanted, needed. “ahiyo tumra dhora.”—*guj m 5*. “eko suami ahia jiu.”—*majh m 5*. **2** See ਆਹਿ. **3** ਅਹੈ. is. “jət kət pekhəu ahiyo.”—*kan m 5*.
ਆਹਿਸਤਾ [ahista] *P* آهسته *adv* slowly, gradually.
ਆਹੀ [ahi] is. See ਆਹ and ਆਹਿ. “punərpī jənəm nə ahi.”—*gəu m 3*. “nanək ghəṭī ghəṭī ahi.”—*asa m 5*. **2** desired, wanted (for feminine object) “me ahi oṛ tuhari.”—*gəu majh m 5*.
3 may want, may need. “jis səg lage pran tise kəu ahie.”—*phunhe m 5*. **4** *S* is. **5** a hardship, calamity.
ਆਹੀਐ [ahie] let us desire, let us seek. See ਆਹਿ and ਆਹੀ.
ਆਹੁ [ahu] See ਆਹ. **2** short form of ਆਹੂਤ. (called, summoned)
ਆਹੁਕ [ahuk] See ਉਗ੍ਰਸੇਨ.
ਆਹੁਟ [ahut], **ਆਹੁਡ** [ahud] *Dg n* a battle, war.
2 tiredness, fatigue.
ਆਹੁਤਿ [ahuti] *Skt n* calling (invoking) god.
2 an oblation to gods, pouring purified butter in fire by addressing the deity. **3** fire, sacrifice, material needed for this ritual.
ਆਹੁਰਨਾ [ahurna], **ਆਹੁੜਨਾ** [ahurṇa] *v* to bend, spring at, pounce at. “ahure jəg.”—*ramav*.
ਆਹੂ [ahu] *P* آهو *n* a deer, buck. “dādan dur ahu cəṣəm.”—*səloh*. ‘teeth like jewels and eyes like those of a deer.’ **2** an appeal.

- 3 asthma. 4 *Skt* a summoner. 5 the summoned.
- ਆਹੂ ਖੁਤਨ [ahu xutən] deer of Khutan (in China). See ਖੁਤਨ.
- ਆਹੂਤ [ahut] *Skt* adj was called, was summoned; sent for. “gəyo beg kalu ahuta.”—*NP*.
- ਆਹੇ [ahe] See ਆਹ, ਆਹਾ and ਆਹਿ. “he hosi ahe.”—*maru m* 5. ‘is, shall be and was.’ “nanək sərəṅṅI ahe.”—*asa m* 5.
- ਆਹੈ [ahē] See ਆਹ and ਆਹਿ. “jogi jəti sɪdɪ hərəI ahe.”—*gəu m* 5. ‘Jogis desire to realise God’.
- ਆਹੋ [aho] See ਆਹ and ਆਹਾ. “tū aho kerhe kōm.”—*s fərid*. 2 part yes; that is right. 3 or, else. 4 otherwise.
- ਆਹੰਗ [ahəŋg] *P* آهنگ *n* a desire. 2 a resolve, an aim. 3 time, occasion. 4 a prelude to singing.
- ਆਹਾਨ [ahvan] *Skt* *n* a call, summon, invitation. 2 an invitation letter. 3 a name. 4 an edict.
- ਆਕ [ak] *n* اکّ a wild plant, calotrosis procine. “dhən jobən ak ki chaɪa.”—*dhəna chēt m* 1. 2 *P* آك a trouble, a conflict. 3 a vice, fault, demerit. 4 *A* آك *adj* disloyal. 5 disobedient.
- ਆਂਕ [ānk] See ਅੰਕ. 2 *S* a weight; $\frac{1}{16}$ th of a seer, a Chhatank. 3 an anna, a coin, $\frac{1}{16}$ th of a rupee.
- ਆਂਕਸ [āks] *P* آنکس *pron* that person, that man.
- ਆਕਟਰਲੋਨੀ [aktərloṅi] Sir David Ochterloney, son of a noble American. He came to India and made himself prominent with his bravery and prudence. He was a general in the Bengal army. In October 1804 AD, he allied himself with general Lake and drove out Jasvant Rao Holkar from Delhi. The British appointed him to oversee British-Sikh relations, and on several occasions he entered into correspondence with Maharaja Ranjit Singh. On the occasion of the marriage of Prince Kharak Singh in 1812, he was Maharaja’s guest at Lahore. He died at Meerut on 15 July 1825 at the age of 68 years.
- ਆਕਥ [akəθ] See ਅਕਥ. “nanək akəθ ki kəθa soṅae.”—*maru m* 1.
- ਆਕਬਤ [akbət] *A* آکبت *n* the next world, the hereafter. 2 the end, finis. See ਅਕਬ.
- ਆਕਰ [akər] See ਆਕੜ. 2 *Skt* *n* a mine. 3 treasure. 4 a store, stock. 5 a caste, class. 6 *adj* good, superior. 7 more, excessive.
- ਆਕਰਖ [akərəkʰ] *Skt* ਆਕਸ਼ *n* a sense organ. 2 a test, touchstone. 3 a magnet. 4 attraction. “jəb akərəkʰ kərət ho kəb-hū, tum me mɪlət dehdhər səbh-hū.”—*cəpəi*. “citi sas akərəkhte.”—*səhəs m* 5. “jəha tɪkʰa mən tujhu akərəkʰe.”—*sukhməni*.
- ਆਕਰਖਣ [akərəkʰən] *Skt* ਆਕਸ਼ਣ *n* attraction, pull. 2 act of ploughing.
- ਆਕਲ [akəl] *Skt* ਆਕੁਲ *adj* perplexed, confounded. “həu akəl bɪkəl bhəi bɪn dekhe.”—*bɪla ə m* 4. 2 *A* آكل *adj* wise, intelligent. “kɪ akəl əlame.”—*jəpu*. 3 a carpenter Sikh of village Vadeghar who was the maternal grandfather of Bhai Rup Chand. “akəl kəhē tahɪ ko namu, mən me gurumət ko vɪsramu.”—*GPS*. See ਰੂਪਚੰਦ ਭਾਈ. 4 a spiritually awakened devotee of Guru Arjan Dev from Sultanpur.
- ਆਂਕਲ [ākəl] *Dg* *n* a branded and cauterized bull set free, a stud bull.
- ਆਕੜ [akəɖ] *n* pride, arrogance. 2 rigidity. 3 a village seven kos north of Patiala in Sirhind tehsil and under Musepur police station visited by Guru Teg Bahadur. There is only one platform and no building where the Guru stayed. The priest is a Nirmala Sikh. It is two miles north of Kauli railway station.
- ਆਕਾ [aka] *T* آکا *n* a master, an owner.
- ਆਕਾਸ [akas] See ਅਕਾਸ. 2 all-pervasive God. 3 space, the sky, paradise, heavenly spheres. “tre guṅ mohe mohɪa akas.”—*asa m* 5. 4 the sun, the moon, and other planets which emit light or shine. See ਗਗਨ ਆਕਾਸ. 5 pride, conceit. “upərɪ cərəṅ təle akas.”—*ram m* 5. ‘Humility is superior to pride’.

ਆਕਾਸ਼ ਕੁਸੁਮ [akāṣ kuṣum] *n* a flower of the sky. **2** impossibility, improbability.

ਆਕਾਸ਼ ਗੰਗਾ [akāṣ gāṅgā] *n* a celestial river, named māḍakīni mentioned in Purans which flows in the sky. In Punjabi it is known as 'bachelors' road.' a galaxy called the Milky Way. *P* گنگا.

ਆਕਾਸ਼ ਚਰ [akāṣ cār] *n* birds. **2** an arrow. —*sənama*. **3** a god. **4** a star, planet. **5** an aircraft, a balloon, etc. **6** *adj* who wanders in the sky.

ਆਕਾਸ਼ ਬਾਣੀ [akāṣ baṇī] *n* a celestial utterance. **2** according to Sikhism, a divinely inspired idea or speech of a spiritually awakened person.

ਆਕਾਸ਼ਿ [akāṣi] in the sky. See ਆਡਾਣ.

ਆਕਾਸ਼ੀ [akāṣī] *adj* concerning the sky; celestial, heavenly.

ਆਕਾਸੁ [akāsu] See ਆਕਾਸ਼ .

ਆਕਾਂਕਾ [akāṅka], **ਆਕਾਂਖਿਆ** [akāṅkhīa], **ਆਕਾਂਖਣਾ** [akāṅkhyā] *Skt* आकांक्षा *n* a desire, wish. **2** the need of one word for expressing the meaning of another word, as for example in the phrase "Read this lesson", the lesson is the need of reading or in "Go there", there or that place is the need (akāṅka) of going.

ਆਕਾਰ [akar] *Skt n* a form, structure, semblance, "hukmi hovāṅī akar."—*jəpu*. **2** stature, bulk, figure. **3** composition, construction. **4** a mark, sign.

ਆਕਾਰ ਚਿਤ੍ਰ [akar cītr] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ **3**.

ਆਕਾਰੁ [akaru] *adj* having a shape, form or figure. "soi gupət soi akaru."—*asa m 5*. **2** *n* a form, shape.

ਆਂਕਿ [āṅki] *P* ان pron that, which, he, who.

ਆਕਿਲ [akīl] See ਆਕਲ.

ਆਕਿਲ ਦਾਸ [akīl das] a priest of the Hindali sect who assisted Lahore officials to apprehend many Sikhs.

ਆਕੀ [akī] *A* اكي *adj* defiant, rebellious. "aki mārhī əphari."—*maru m 1*.

ਆਕੁੰਚਨ [akūcən] *Skt* आकुञ्चन *n* contraction, shrivelling, shrinkage, constriction. See ਕੁੰਚਨ.

ਆਕੁਲ [akul] *Skt adj* diffused, pervasive. "rəməia akul ri bai."—*guj namdev*. **2** ਅ-ਕੁਲ, without a pedigree or lineage. **3** without birth. "əmər hoī səd akul rəhe."—*prəbha namdev*. **4** *n* God. "akul kə ghərī jaugē."—*ram namdev*. **5** perplexed, confounded. "sokakul rodən ko kina."—*GPS*.

ਆਕੁਮਣ [akrəmən] *Skt n* an attack, assault. **2** crossing the limit.

ਆਕੁੰਤ [akrāt] *Skt adj* surrounded. **2** spread, expansive. **3** assaulted, attacked. **4** helpless. "jəb hot dhərāṅī bharakrāt."—*rudr*. 'helpless under pressure'. See ਭਾਰਾਕੁੰਤ.

ਆਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ [akrīti] *Skt* आकृति *n* a shape, form. **2** stature, structure. **3** an idol, image.

ਆਕ੍ਸ਼ੇਪ [akṣep] *Skt* आक्षेप *n* the act of throwing. **2** a taint blemish, stigma. **3** a literal figure of meaning (irony) having self-abuse in the utterance.

Example:

"kəbir roṛa hoīrəhu baṭ ka təjī mən ka əbhīmanu, esa koi dasu hoī tahtī mīle bhəgvanu. kəbir roṛa hua təkīa bhəia? pəthi kəu dukhu deī, esa tera dasu hē jīu dhərnī māhī kheh. kəbir, kheh hui təu kīa bhəia? jə uḍī lage əg, hərijənu esa cahīe jīu pani sərbəg. kəbir, pani hua təkīa bhəia? sira tata hoī, hərijənu esa cahīe jesa həri hi hoī." —*s kəbir*.

(b) a second form of Akshep or irony is where utterance appears legally sound, but is intended to reject the ideas;

Example:

"bhəg phim māḍīra chəko rəho məst dīn rat, īn sevān te tūrət hi nər vīdeh hvejāt."

4 an irony, a sarcasm, sneer.

ਆਖ [akh] See ਆਂਖ. **2** See ਆਖਿ. **3** See ਆਖਣਾ.

ਆਂਖ [ākh] *Skt* आंख. *n* an eye. "təb te kou ākh

tərə nāhī anyo.”—*ramav*.
ਆਖਣ [akhən], **ਆਖਣਾ** [akhṇa] *v* to say, speak, tell. “akhən vala kīa vecara.”—*asa m 1*.
ਆਖਣਿ [akhənī] *n* something said or spoken of. “akhənī akhe bāke sēbhukōī.”—*asa m 3*.
2 n a statement explanation. “akhənī əukha saca nau.”—*sodər*.
ਆਖਣੁ [akhənū] *v* to say, utter, speak, tell. “akhənū suṇna teri bāṇi.”—*bher m 1*.
2 n a speech, an utterance.
ਆਖਤਾ [axta] *P* **آختا** *adj* castrated, sterilised. *axtən* means to pull, *axta* thus means whose testicles have been castrated.
ਆਖਨ [akhən] See **ਆਖਣ**. **2 adv** every moment, always.
ਆਖਯ [akhəy] *Skt* **आख्य** *n* a name. “bhəvbhēdhən ke am ko akhəy bhekhəj car.”—*NP*. ‘The four characters of the name Vahguru are a medicine against the disease of worldly bondage’.
ਆਖਰ [akhər] *Skt* **अखर** a letter of the alphabet, a character. “kine ram nam īk akhər.”—*sukhmāni*. **2 A** **آخ** *adj* last, ultimate. **3 n** the end, a finis. **4 a** result, consequence, outcome.
ਆਖਾਉਣਾ [akhaūṇa] *v* to be called, named or described. “pəḍīt akhae bəhūti rahī.”—*var ram 2, m 5*.
ਆਖਾਣ [akhaṇ] *Skt* **आख्यान** *n* a tale, story. **2 a** description, explication.
ਆਖਾਰ ਮੰਡਲੀ [akhar mēḍli] *n* a theatre, stage. “akhar mēḍli dhərəṇī səbai.”—*ram m 5*. **2 a** group of actors.
ਆਖਾਰਾ [akhara] See **ਅਖਾੜਾ**. “rasīmēḍəl kino akhara.”—*suhi pəṛtal m 5*.
ਆਖਾੜ [akhaṛ] *Skt* **आषाढ**. *n* Harh, a summer month in which occurs the full moon in the mansion of purabakhara.
ਆਖਾੜਾ [akhaṛa] See **ਅਖਾੜਾ**. “rəcənu kina īku akhaṛa.”—*maru solhe m 5*. “guruməti səbhī rəs bhogda vəḍa akhaṛa.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਆਖਿ [akhī] *n* mouth, which is used to utter everything. “akhənū akhī nə rəjīa.”—*var majh m 2*. **2 adj** mentionable, utterable, fit to be talked about. “akhī nə jape akhī.”—*var sar m 1*. ‘The mentionable one (God) is not visible to the eye’. **3 n** an eye. See Example 2. **4 adv** having said. “mōda kīse nə akhī jhəgrā pavṇa.”—*vəḍ chēt m 1*. **5** See **ਆਖੜ**.
ਆਖਿਰ [akhīr] at last, in the end. See **ਆਖਰ** 2. “akhīr bīəphtəm.”—*tīlōg m 1*.
ਆਖੀ [akhi] See **ਆਖਣ**. **2 n** an eye. **3** with or by means of eyes. “dekhīa gurmukhī akhi.”—*var sri m 4*. “gurmukh hove tə akhi sujhe.”—*maru solhe m 3*.
ਆਖੀਫੋਰ [akhiphor] *n* a wink, a moment, an instant.
ਆਖੀਫੋਰਿ [akhiphorī] *adv* in an instant, instantly. “udhərsī akhiphorī.”—*guj m 5*.
ਆਖੀਰ [akhir] See **ਅਖੀਰ**.
ਆਖੁ [akhu] *Skt* *n* a digging animal. **2** a rat, mouse. **3** a mole, porcupine, etc.
ਆਖੁੜਨਾ [akhuṛna] See **ਔਖੜਨਾ**.
ਆਖੁ [akhu], **ਆਖੁੰ** [akhū] *adj* who says. **2** fit for saying, mentionable. “akhū akhā sēda sēda.”—*var sar m 1*. **3** See **ਆਖੁ**.
ਆਖੁਟ [akhuṭ], **ਆਖੁਟਾ** [akhuṭa] See **ਅਖੁਟ**. “bəhūt khəjane mere pale pəṛīa əmol lal akhuṭa.”—*sar m 5*.
ਆਖੇਟ [akheṭ], **ਆਖੇਟਕ** [akheṭək] *Skt* *n* hunting, game, chase.
ਆਖੇਟੀ [akheṭī] *Skt* **आखेटिन्** *adj* who hunts; who chases wild animals.
ਆਖੇਪ [akhep] See **ਅਕੇਪ**.
ਆਖੇਰ [akher], **ਆਖੇਰ ਬਿਰਤਿ** [akher bīrətī], **ਆਖੇੜ** [akheṛ], **ਆਖੇੜ ਬਿਰਤਿ** [akheṛ bīrətī] See **ਆਖੇਟ**. *n* hunting as a means of livelihood or profession. **2** interest in or practice of hunting. “akher bīrətī bahəṛī aīo dhaī.”—*bher m 5*. “akheṛ bīrətī rajən ki lila.”—*gəu m 5*.
ਆਖੈ [akhe] name. See **ਆਖੜ**. “nanək akhe guru

ko kəhē.”—*var ram l m l*. and “vaje pəvənu akhe səbh jaɪ.”—*dhəna m l*. ‘The airstream striking (the throat and the palate) reminds of Him.’

ਆਖੰਡਲ [akhəḍəl] See ਅਖੰਡਲ 2.

ਆਖੜ [akhy] *Skt* ਆਖੜਾ a name, noun. 2 good reputation, prestige, renown.

ਆਖੜਰ [akhyər] a letter, a character. See ਅਖਰ. “kine ram nam ɪk akhyər.”—*sukhməni*.

ਆਖੜਾ [akhya] See ਅਖੜ.

ਆਖੜਾਇਕਾ [akhyaɪka] *Skt* ਆਖੜਾਇਕਾ. *n* a story, tale, fable.

ਆਖੜਾਨ [akhyān] *Skt n* a story, tale. 2 history, chronicle.

ਆਖੁੰਦ [axvūd] See ਅਖੁੰਦ.

ਆਗ [ag] *n* sugarcane; the top portion of certain tall grasses like sorghum etc. 2 fire, “ag ləgəu tɪh dhəulhəɪ jɪh nahi həɪ ko nau.”—*s kəbir*. 3 an order, command. See ਅਗਿ. 4 *adv* in front, ahead. “pən ke gən te ag cəlyo.”—*krɪsən*. 5 *Skt n* a crime, sin.

ਆਗਸਤ [agəsət] See ਅਗਸਤ. 2 *Skt* ਆਗਸਤੁ *adj* connected with the sage Agast. 3 of Agastya’s sub-caste. 4 *n* the southern direction.

ਆਗਰ [agəh] *Skt* ਆਗਰੁ *n* persistence, obstinacy. 2 *adv* forward, in front. 3 *adj* second, other. “dos det agəh kəu ədha.”—*bavən*.

ਆਗਜ [agəj] See ਆਗਜ. 2 *Skt* ਅਗੁਜ *n* elder brother. 3 a principal officer, leader. 4 Brahman.

ਆਗਤ [agət] *Skt adj* arrived. 2 *n* a guest.

ਆਗਨ [agən] See ਅਗਨਿ. 2 See ਅਗਣਿਤ. 3 See ਅੰਗਨ.

ਆਗਨ [āgən] *Skt* ਅਙੁਗਾ a compound, courtyard.

ਆਗਨਤ [agənət], ਆਗਨਤਾ [agənta] *adj* countless, innumerable. “parbrəhəm əso agənta.”—*bavən*.

ਆਗਨਿ [əgənɪ], ਅੰਗਨਿ [āgənɪ] in the courtyard. “sobha mere agənɪ.”—*blā m 5*. “agənɪ sukha basna.”—*phunhe m 5*. ‘living comfortably in the compound’. “ghəɪ āgənɪ nə sukhai.”—*sri beṇi*. 2 See ਅਗਨਿ.

ਆਗਨੇਤਾ [agəneta] countless. See ਆਗਨਤ. 2 a fire-carrier.

ਆਗਮ [agəm] *Skt n* arrival, coming. “mən cau bhəɪa prəbhə agəm suɪa.”—*ənədu*. 2 future. “əgua jənu agəm kanh jənae.”—*krɪsən*. 3 Ved. 4 Shastar. 5 Tantar Shastar, book of charms and mystical formulae which has seven parts: creation, dissolution, worship of gods, practice of mystical formulae, performance of sacrifices and repetition of the name of some deity with a definite aim and contemplation. “agəm nɪgəm kəhə jənu nanək səb dekhe lok səbətə.”—*toḍi m 5*.

ਆਗਮਨ [agəmən] *Skt n* arrival, advent. 2 profit, gain.

ਆਗਮਾਪਾਈ [agəmapai], ਆਗਮਾਪਾਈ [agəmapayi] *Skt* ਆਗਮਾਪਾਇਨ੍ *adj* who comes and goes, visitor. 2 subject or liable to birth and death or to growth and decay, transient, impermanent.

ਆਗ ਯੰਤ੍ਰ [ag yəntər] *Dg* a fire-arm, weapon like a gun, musket, etc.

ਆਗਰ [agər] *n* a mine, quarry. See ਚਤਨਾਗਰ. 2 ਅਗੁ *adv* before, at first, earlier. “səbəd tərəg prəgəḥət dɪn agər.”—*səvəye m 4 ke*. ‘A wave of recitation appears before daybreak.’ 3 ਅਗੁਜ *adja* headman, chief, “carɪ cəɪən kəh-hɪ bəhu agər.”—*gəu kəbir*. 4 *Skt n* night of the new moon, moonless night.

ਆਗਰਾ [agra] Agra, a city on the bank of Yamuna in United Provinces. Sikandar Lodhi first made it his capital and built Badalgarh fort on the bank of Yamuna. Later at a cost of Rs. 36 lacs, emperor Akbar got built a grand and strong fort at the same site through Mir Muhammad Qasim Khan.

Akbar greatly added to its prosperity and renamed it Akbarabad. See ਅਕਬਰ and ਸਾਹਜਰਾਂ.

In and around the Maithan sector of this city are gurdwaras dedicated to Guru Teg Bahadur and also a gurdwara of Guru Gobind

- Singh. According to Guru Partap Suray, Guru Hargobind also came here with emperor Jahangir.
- ਆਗਲ** [agəl] *adj* foremost, leading, chief. **2** excessive, abundant. “sukh māgət dukh agəl hoI.”—*gəu ə m 1*. **3** *adv* in front, ahead. **4** *n* the next world, hereafter. “bəhūt sIaṇəp agəl bhara.”—*gəu m 5*.
- ਆਗਲੜਾ** [agləɾa] *adj* of the past, former. “mata moh mənI agləɾa prāni.”—*sri trIlocən*.
- ਆਗਲੜੇ** [agləɾe] plural of ਆਗਲੜਾ. **2** *adv* in front, face to face, “tInI agləɾe mē rəhIn nē jai.”—*sri trIlocən*.
- ਆਗਵਨ** [əgvən] See ਆਗਮਨ.
- ਆਗ ਵਮਨੀ** [agvəmni] *n* a gun or musket (which pukes fire)—*sənama*.
- ਆਗਾ** [aga] *n* the front part, front side. **2** a forehead. **3** a chest. **4** *Skt adj* near, closely-related. **5** future. **6** the hereafter “aga əpən sudharən karən.”—*GPS*. **7** the result, effect, outcome. **8** *T* ਫੜਾ a transform of ਆਕਾ, a master, owner.
- ਆਗਾਸ** [agas], ਆਗਾਸੁ [agasu] See ਆਕਾਸ. “ləkh agasa agas.”—*jəpu*.
- ਆਗਾਹ** [agah] *adj* bottomless. **2** *P* ਫੜਾ informed, knowing, privy. “gəɾəb jIna vədIaia dhən jobən agah.”—*s fərid*.
- ਆਗਾਹਾ** [agaha] towards the front, to the future. “agaha ku trāgh pIcha pher nē muhəɾa.”—*maru var 2, m 5*.
- ਆਗਾਹੀ** [agahi] *P* ਫੜਾ *n* knowledge, acquaintance, vigilance.
- ਆਗਾਜ** [agaj], ਆਗਾਜਾ [agaja] *P* ਫੜਾ *n* a beginning. **2** the origin. “jIhva dhunI agaja.”—*ram m 5*.
- ਆਗਾਮੀ** [agamī] *Skt* आगामिन् *adj* coming. **2** future.
- ਆਗਾਰ** [agar] *Skt n* a home, residence. **2** a store. **3** a treasury.
- ਆਗਿ** [agi] fire. “agi ləgati mēdər məhI sovhi.”—*gəu kəbir*. **2** *Skt* आज्ञा an order, command. See ਆਗਿੜ. **3** ignorance. “səbədI nIvari agI joti di paie.”—*suhī ə m 1*.
- ਆਗਿਓ** [agiə], ਆਗਿਆ [agiə] *Skt* आज्ञा an order, command, “man gobīde agiə.”—*gəu m 5*. “agiə manI bhəgətI hoI tumari.”—*asa m 5*.
- ਆਗਿਆਕਾਰੀ** [agiakari] *Skt* आज्ञाकारिन् *adj* obedient. “agiakari sēda suhagəni.”—*var suhi m 3*.
- ਆਗਿਰਸ** [āgīrəs] आङ्गिरस *adj* belonging to the clan of sage Angira. **2** *n* Vrihaspati, the teacher of gods.
- ਆਗੀ** [agi] *n* fire. “dekhi nIvariə jəl məhI agi.”—*prəbha ə m 1*. ‘absorbed dark traits in the qualities of goodness’.
- ਆਗੁਰੀ** [āguri] *Skt* अङ्गुली *n* a finger.
- ਆਗੂ** [agu] *adj* a leader. **2** a guide. “ēdha agu je thie kiU padhəru jaṇe.”—*suhī chāt m 1*. **3** *Skt n* a vow, solemn declaration, commitment.
- ਆਗੇ** [age], ਆਗੈ [age] *adv* in front. **2** after this. “age gham pIche rutI jaḍa.”—*tukha barəhmaha m 1*. **3** future. “age dəyu pache naraInu.”—*bher m 5*. ‘In between the future and the past is the eternal.’
- ਆਗੈ ਪਾਛੈ** [age pache] *adv* before and behind. **2** in this world and the next. “age pache mēdi soI.”—*gəu m 5*.
- ਆਗੰਜ** [agəj] See ਅਗੰਜ.
- ਆਗੰਜਤ** [agəjət] *adj* free from destruction, indestructible, immortal. “agəjət paga.”—*ram var 2 m 5*.
- ਆਗੰਤੁਕ** [agəntuk] *Skt adj* (one) who comes. **2** *n* a visitor, guest.
- ਆਗੜਾ** [agya] See ਆਗਿਆ.
- ਆਗੜਾਕਾਰੀ** [agyakari], ਆਗੜਾਪਾਲਕ [agyapalək] See ਆਗਿਆਕਾਰੀ.
- ਆਗਿੜ** [agyI] with or by order. “mē sukh paIə guragyI.”—*jət m 5*.
- ਆਗੁਹ** [agrəh] *Skt n* obduracy, obstinacy. **2** perseverance, persistence. **3** a shelter, place, abode. **4** grace, kindness. **5** an arrest; a grasp. **6** an attack, invasion.

ਆਗ੍ਰਹੀ [agrəhi] *Skt* आग्रहिन् *adj* obstinate, obdurate.
See ਆਗ੍ਰਹ.

ਆਘ [agh] See ਅਘ. **2** *Skt* अघं *n* price, rate, cost.
“tāba suvəran sōg te suvəran agh bīkaī.”
—*ālōkar sagər sudha*.

ਆਘਾਉਣਾ [aghauna] See ਅਘਾਉਣਾ. “jīni cakhiā
premrās se trīpət rāhe aghaī.”—*barāhmaha
majh*. ‘Those who tasted the juice of love,
remained satiated and content’. “aghae
sōta.”—*maru m 5*.

ਆਘਾਇਆ [aghaīa] *adj* satiated, content,
surfeited.

ਆਘਾਤ [aghat] *Skt n* a blow, stroke. **2** an injury,
hurt, wound, push. “kārē bahu aghat sēstrē
prāharō.”—*VN*. **3** a butchery, slaughter-house.

ਆਘਾਨਾ [aghana] See ਅਘਾਉਣਾ. **2** *adj* satiated,
surfeited, content. “hārī pi aghane.”—*sri chōt
m 5*.

ਆਘਾਵਨ [aghaveṇ] See ਅਘਾਉਣਾ. “nam jēpət
aghave.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਆਘੀਜਾ [aghija] See ਅਘੀਜਾ. “trīpət rāhe aghija
he.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਆਘੁਲਨਾ [agholna] See. ਅਘੁਲਨਾ.

ਆਘੁ [aghu], ਆਘੇ [aghe] *S adv* in the presence
of, face to face. “səcu janē kəcu vedīo tu aghu
aghe səlve. nanək atsəri mōjhi nēṇu bīa
dhalī pəbāṇī jīu jūmīo.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.
‘You consider false things which shall pass
away as true, and you go forth to get them,
but they are fleeting like butter in fire and a
lily in water’.

ਆਘੋਰ [aghor] See ਅਘੋਰ. **2** *adj* highly frightening,
terrible. “pəram aghor rup tīh.”—*parās*.

ਆਘੁਣ [aghrəṇ], ਆਘੁਣ [aghrəṇ] *Skt* आघ्राण *n*
smelling, sniffing. **2** *adj* satiated, surfeited.

ਆਂਛਣ [āṇṇṇ] See ਅੰਗਨ and ਅੰਗਣ.

ਆਂਛਣਿ [āṇṇṇī] in a courtyard or compound.
“pīr bajhīāhu, mere pīare! aṇṇī dhurī
lute.”—*asa chōt m 4*.

ਆਚ [ac], ਆਂਚ [āc] *Skt* अचिੰ *n* a flame of fire.

2 heat. “jəl dudh nīai rīrī əb dudh ac nāhi.”
—*asa chōt m 5*. “āc nā lage əgəṇīsagər te.”
—*dev m 5*.

ਆਚਨ [acən] *v* to eat; to drink. “rəktasur
acən.”—*əkal*. See ਆਚਮਨ.

ਆਚਪੁਭਵ [acprəbhəv] *Dg n* a Rajput dynasty
born from fire. See ਰਾਜਪੁਤ.

ਆਚਮਨ [acəmən] *Skt* आ-चम (*vr* चम् to eat), *n*
drinking water. **2** rinsing mouth to clean it
before starting recitation of prayers; in
Gautam Simriti the quantity mentioned for
this is of fifteen drops. **3** eating.

ਆਚਮਨ [achəman] See ਆਚਮਨ.

ਆਂਚਰ [ācər] See ਅੰਚਲ.

ਆਚਰਜ [acərej], ਆਚਰਜ [acərej] See ਅਚਰਜ.
“acərej suami ētərajami.”—*māla chōt m 5*.
“acərejū dīṭha əmīu vuṭha.”—*asa m 5*.

ਆਚਰਣ [acəreṇ] *Skt n* conduct. **2** behaviour.
“jədī bīdhī acəreṇō.”—*guj jēdev*. **3** a mark,
trait.

ਆਚਰਣੀ [acəreṇī] See ਆਚਰਣੀਯ. **2** *adj* inert,
inactive, “cəri acəreṇī.”—*krīṣeṇ*.

ਆਚਰਣੀਯ [acəreṇīy] *Skt adj* fit to be performed,
capable of being dealt with.

ਆਚਰਿਆ [acəriā], ਆਚਰਿਤ [acərit], ਆਚਰੀ [acri]
Skt आचरित. *adj* dealt with, brought into use.

ਆਂਚਲ [ācəl] See ਅੰਚਲ.

ਆਚਾ [aca] See ਭੁਮੀਆਚਾ.

ਆਚਾਰ [acar] See ਅਚਾਰ. “gave ko guṇ vādīai
acar.”—*jēpu*.

ਆਚਾਰਜ [acarəj], ਆਚਾਰਯ [acarəy] *Skt* आचार्य. *n*
a teacher, religious teacher. **2** an educator.
3 a sub-caste of Brahmans who live on money
or material taken on account of the dead. They
accompany the dead to the cremation ground
and are popularly called maha (grand)
brahmans.

ਆਚਾਰੀ [acari] *Skt* आचारिन् *adja* practitioner. *adv*
by or through moral behaviour. “acari nāhi
jitīa jaī.”—*asa m 1*.

ਆਚਾਰੁ [acarū] See ਅਚਾਰ. “sɪmrən suami ɪhu sadhu ko acharu.”—*sar m 5*.

ਆਚਿ [acɪ], ਆਚੁ [acu] See ਆਚ. “acu kacu d̪hərɪpahi.”—*məla ə m 1*. ‘Glass melts in a fire.’

ਆਛ [ach] *adj* good, nice, excellent. **2** free from disease; healthy. **3** *n* an eye. **4** desire, wish. “surəg nə ach-hɪ.”—*bavən*. See ਆਛੈ. **5** *S* a sea.

ਆਛਹਿ [ach-hɪ] See ਆਛ.

ਆਛਤ [achət] was. See ਅਛਤ. “re nəɾ ! gərəbh kūdəl jəb achət.”—*sri beṇi*.

ਆਛੰਨ [achənn] *Skt* आच्छन्न *adj* covered.

ਆਛਰ [achər] *n* a letter; a character. **2** imperishable.

ਆਛਲ [achəl] See ਅਛਲ.

ਆਛਾ [acha] *adj* good, nice. **2** healthy. **3** clean. **4** *n* desire.

ਆਛਾਦਨ [achadən] *Skt* आच्छादन *n* garment. **2** the act of covering. **3** a roof. **4** a lid.

ਆਛਿੱਜ [achɪjj] See ਅਛਿੱਜ. “kɪ achɪjj dese.”—*japu*.

ਆਛੈ [ache] See ਆਛਾ.

ਆਛੇਪ [achep] See ਆਛੇਪ.

ਆਛੈ [ache] See ਆਛ and ਆਛਾ. “ache kəməl ənup.”—*bɪla kəbir*. **2** ਅਕਯ immortal. “səc məhɪ ache sacɪ rəhe.”—*var asa*. **3** (he) wants, desires. “dərsən nam kəu mən ache.”—*dev m 5*. **4** is. “bhu mādəl khəḍəl prəbhu tum hi ache.”—*maru m 5*.

ਆਛੈ [acho] See ਆਛਾ.

ਆਛੇਪ [achop] *adj* untouchable. “tas ki jatɪ achop chipa.”—*məla rəvdas*. **2** See ਅਛੁਪ and ਛੁਪ.

ਆਜ [aj] *Skt* अज *adv* to-day, this day. “aj həmare məgəlcār.”—*bəsāt m 5*. **2** *Skt* आज *n* goat’s milk (ਅਜਾ). **3** *A* ਆਜ ivory, elephant’s tusk.

ਆਜਜ [ajəj] See ਆਜਿਜ.

ਆਜਨ [ājən] *Skt* आज्ञ *adj* concerning collyrium. **2** *n* Anjana’s son, Hanuman.

ਆਜਨਾ [ājna] *v* to put collyrium in the eyes.

“āje ɪse nen.”—*kəlki*.

ਆਜਮ [ajəm] *A* اعظم *S* *adv* very great.

ਆਜਮ ਸ਼ਾਹ [ajəm šah] اعظم شاه third son of Aurangzeb born to Banu Begam whose name in Sikh history is Tara Aazam. He was born on 11 July 1653. He died fighting against his elder brother Bahadur Shah at Jaju or Jajovan near Agra on 8 June 1707. Bhai Santokh Singh writes that he died of an arrow, shot by Guru Gobind Singh. See. ਤਾਰਾ ਆਜਮ.

ਆਜਮਾਇਸ਼ [azmaɪʃ] *P* آزمائش *n* a test, trial. This word has been derived from ਆਜਮੂਦਨ meaning to test.

ਆਜਮੁਦਹਕਾਰ [azmudəhkar] *P* آزموده کار *adj* experienced, clever.

ਆਜਮੂਦਨ [azmudən] *P* آزمودن *v* to test; to examine.

ਆਂ ਜਾ [ā ja] *P* اُنْجَا that place, there.

ਆਜਾਣ [ajaṇ] See ਅਜਾਣ.

ਆਜਾਣੰਤਾ [ajaṇəta] *Skt* अविज्ञानन्त् *adj* not knowing, ignorant, unacquainted.

ਆਜਾਦ [azad] *P* آزاد *adj* free from bondage; *n* independent.

ਆਜਾਦਗੀ [azadgi] See. ਆਜਾਦੀ.

ਆਜਾਦ ਮਗ਼ਜ਼ [azad məgəz] *P* آزاد مغز *adj* who produces new ideas.

ਆਜਾਦੀ [azadi] *P* آزادی - آزادی *n* freedom, *n* independence, lack of restrictions.

ਆਜਾਨ [ajan] See ਅਜਾਣ and ਅਜਾਨ. **2** *Skt* आजान *n* gods born at the time of the creation of the universe. “ajan bah.”—*japu*. ‘inspires gods.’ **3** creation. **4** nature. **5** See ਆਜਾਨੁ.

ਆਜਾਨ ਬਾਹ [ajanu bah] See ਆਜਾਨ and ਆਜਾਨੁ ਬਾਹੁ.

ਆਜਾਨੁ [ajanu] upto the knee. See ਆਜਾਨੁ ਬਾਹੁ.

ਆਜਾਨ ਬਾਹੁ [ajan bahu] *adj* long-armed; whose arms touch his knees.

ਆਜਾਬ [ajab] See ਅਜਾਬ.

ਆਜਾਰ [ajar] See ਅਜਾਰ.

ਆਜਿ [ajɪ] *Skt* *n* a battle, contest, encounter.

2 a battlefield. **3** a path, route. **4** surpassing.

5 See ਆਜੜ.

ਆਜਿਜ [ajɪj] *A* ਝੜ *adj* humble. “ajɪj nə bat.”
–*javu*. 2 upset. 3 poor. 4 incapable. 5 helpless.

ਆਜਿਜ ਨਵਾਜ਼ [ajɪz nəvaz] *P* ਜਿਝੜ *adj* who
encourages the helpless.

ਆਜਿਜੀ [ajɪzi] ਝੜ *n* helplessness, humility.

ਆਜਿਮ [ajɪm] See ਆਜਮ.

ਆਜਿਮ ਸ਼ਾਹ [ajɪm šah] See ਆਜਮ ਸ਼ਾਹ.

ਆਜੀਵਿਕਾ [ajivɪka] *Skt n* means of livelihood;
a vocation, profession. See *A* ੩, ੫.

ਆਜੁ [aju] today. “aju kalɪ məɪɪjaie prəɪ.”
–*maru solhe m 1*. 2 *adv* on going day.

ਆਜੁਰਦਾ [ajurda] See ਅਜੁਰਦਾ.

ਆਜੁਨੀ [ajuni], ਆਜੁਨੀ ਸੰਭਉ [ajuni səbhəu] See
ਅਜੁਨੀ ਸੈਭੰ. “ajuni səbhəu.”–*maru solhe m 5*.

ਆਜੋ [ājē] See ਆਂਜਨਾ. 2 *Skt* अज् *vr* to refine; to
shine; to produce. “jo āje so dise kal.”–*bɪla ə*
m 1. ‘Whoever is born is subject to death’.

ਆਜੋਨੀ [ajoni], ਆਜੋਨੀਉ [ajoniu] *adj* ਅਯੋਨਿ. See
ਅਜੁਨੀ. “ajoniu bhəlyu əməlu sətɪgur səgɪ
nɪvasu.”–*səveye m 4 ke*. ‘your stay with the
birthless, decent and true guru (Amar Das)’.

ਆਜੋਨੀ ਸੰਭਉ [ajoni səbhəu], ਆਜੋਨੀ ਸੰਭਵਿਅਉ
[ajoni səbhəvɪəu] See ਅਜੁਨੀ ਸੈਭੰ. “parbrəhəm
ajoni səbhəu.”–*sar m 5*. “ajoni səbhəvɪəu
jəgətɡuru bəcəɪɪ tərayəu.”–*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਆਜੜ [ajy] *Skt n* butter, ghee. 2 oil. 3 milk.

ਆਝਾ [ajha] *adj* without a master, humble.
2 needy.

ਆਟ [aʈ] *M* obduracy, willfulness.

ਆਂਟ [āṭ] *Pkt n* the space between the thumb
and the forefinger. “āṭ seti nak pəkəɪɦɪ.”
–*dhəna m 1*. 2 a trick, tactic. 3 connection,
consonance. 4 *S* sharp sight. 5 smartness of
sight. 6 *Dg* tenacity.

ਆਟਨ [aʈən] See ਅਟਨ and ਔਟਣ.

ਆਟਾ [aʈa] *n* ground corn, flour. “ɪkna aʈa əgla
ɪkna nahi loɳu.”–*s fərid*.

ਆਠ [aʈh] *Skt* अष्ट. *adj* eight, 8. “aʈh pəhər əpna
khəsəmu dhɪavəu.”–*asa namdev*.

ਆਠ ਸਿਫਤਾਂ ਨੀਤਿਵਾਨ ਦੀਆਂ [aʈh sɪphtā nitivan
diā] Eight qualities of a statesman are :

“prɪɦme ese lije her,
səbh karəj me hoy dɪler.
dusər əpno kədər pəchan,
dɪɪʃəʈɪ dhəɛ nɪke mən man.
trɪɦɦe agya svami sath,
rəɦe prəsən cəɦe yəʃ gath.
cəturəth məɾəm apno joy,
tā ko kəɦe patr jo hoy.
pəcəm bat chupave ese,
kou ləkɦe bhəd nəɦɪ jese.
khəʃtəm ese kəro ucar,
badʃah ko jo dərbar,
tā məɦɪ nɪkɪ jo səd rəɦē,
səg šah ke batā kəɦē,
tɪn ko cɪt mɪɦe kəɦɪ bən,
kəɛ hath me budɦɪ ko ən.
səptəm sukhən səbhər nɪkale,
dərja əpna ap səbhale.
əʃtəm suhbət ləɦɪ pəʃsah,
rəɦe xəmoʃ hoʃ ke mah,
jəb lə nəɦɪ puchə ko bat,
təb lə nəɦɪ bhakɦe kusərat.
jɪs məɦɪ sɪpɦət aʈh yəɦɪ aɦɪ
phəte pəɦe səb bɪdɦɪ mahɪ.”

–*buddɦɪvarədhɪ m 1*.

ਆਠ ਸੁਵਣ [aʈh srəvəɳ] one with eight ears,
Brahma. Having four heads, he had, therefore,
eight ears and eight eyes.

ਆਠ ਜਾਮ [aʈh jam] eight periods of three hours
each, meaning a complete day and night. “aʈh
jam cəusəɦɪ ghəri tuə nɪrkɦət rəɦe jɪu.”
–*s kəbir*. See ਚਉਸਠ ਘਰੀ.

ਆਠ ਦ੍ਰਿਗ [aʈh dɪɪg] See ਅਸਟ ਨੈਣ and ਆਠ ਸੁਵਣ.

ਆਠਾ [aʈha] *n* a group of eight. 2 eight. 3 the
digit 8.

ਆਠੋ [aʈho] *adj* ਅਸ੍ਰਮ eighth. “tat bhəyo jəb
aʈho.”–*krɪsən*.

ਆਡ [aɖ] *Pkt n* a cover, shelter, refuge. 2 a

screen. **3** a support, basis. **4** a nose-string which is attached with a hook to the hair so that the weight of the ornament does not impinge on the nose. “əjən aḍ sudhar bhəle pət.”—*KRISĀN*. **5** See ਔਂਡਣਾ. “aḍ sɪpər ko rokəs aga.”—*GPS*. **6** in Punjabi, a water channel is also called aḍ.

ਆਂਡ [āḍ] *n* an egg. **2** an ovary.

ਆਂਡਣ [aḍəṅ] *Dg n* a shield.

ਆਂਡਤ [aḍət] See ਆਂਡਤ. brokerage. **2** a soldier of Soini sub-caste who was a sepoy in the King's army at Delhi. He became a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev, who besides giving the former the gift of God's name taught him to be brave for the good of here and hereafter.

ਆਂਡਾ [aḍa] *adj* crooked, aslant, awry. **2** a competition. **3** an obstruction, obstacle. **4** basis, support. “həmro kou ɔr nə aḍa.”—*KRISĀN*. **5** a halting place, resort. **6** a band for a hawk to perch. “bəkhṣɪṣ guru ki baz səhɪt tɪh aḍe pər bəṭhəɪ sukh man.”—*GPS*.

ਆਂਡਾ [āḍa] *n* an egg. “phuṭo āḍa bhərəm ka.”—*maru m 5*. **2** (the egg shaped) universe.

ਆਂਡਾ ਟੀਕਾ [aḍa ṭika] *n* a slanting forehead mark worn by Shaivites shaped like the moon of the second night of the bright fortnight; a trɪpūḍ. “aḍa ṭike mukh-hū nə lag.”—*rətənmala*. The Vaishnavites regard the slanting forehead mark of the Shaivites as a derogatory. See ਉਚ ਪੁੰਡ.

ਆਂਡਾਣ [aḍaṅ], ਆਂਡਾਨ [aḍan] See ਉਡੁਗਣ “bhe vicɪ aḍaṅe akasɪ.”—*var asa*. **2-n** ਉਡੁਗਣ the celestial sphere, the vault of heaven, the sky. “bajh kəla aḍaṅ rəhəɪa.”—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਆਂਡਿ [aḍɪ] See ਆਂਡਿ.

ਆਂਡੀ [aḍi] *Pkt n* a raised boundary line; an embankment made in front of the trenches of a fort. “aḍi pərbəl maɪa.”—*bher kəbir*. ‘a strong boundary of illusion.’ **2** *adj* slanting.

ਆਂਡੀਠ [aḍiṭh] invisible. See ਅਂਡੀਠ.

ਆਂਡੇ [āḍo] *n* an egg, “jese āḍo hɪrde mahɪ.”—*mali m 5*.

ਆਂਡੰਬਰ [aḍəbər] See ਅਂਡੰਬਰ. “meri sejrɪe aḍəbər bəṅɪa.”—*asa chət m 5*.

ਆਂਢ [aḍh] See ਅਢ. “aḍh dam ko chipro hoɪo lakhɪṅa.”—*asa dhəna*. **2** *n* support, basis. **3** See ਆਂਢਜ.

ਆਂਢਕ [aḍhək] *Skt n* one fourth of a dron; four seers in weight. **2** a measure of size, ten fingers in breadth from each of the four sides. **3** *S* message.

ਆਂਢਲਿ [aḍhəlɪ], ਆਂਢਲੁ [aḍhəlu] *adj* dependent. “nanək so səhu aḥɪ jāke aḍhəlɪ həbhuko.”—*var guj 2 m 5*. **2** dependent, needy.

ਆਂਢਾ [aḍha] *n* a dispute, a violent fracas. **2** *adj* needy, wanting, dependent.

ਆਂਢਿ [aḍhɪ] *Skt* ਆਂਢਜ *adj* complete. **2** with, including. “dhənaḍhɪ aḍhɪ bhəḍarɪ hərəɪ nɪdhɪ hot jɪna nə cir.”—*guj ə m 5*. ‘Those who had no garment to wear became far richer than the rich on receiving the treasure of God's name’. **3** See ਆਂਢ and ਆਂਢਜ.

ਆਂਢੀਣੀ [aḍhɪni] *adj* worth a quarter of a pice; cheap. “aḍhɪni hoi lakhɪni.”—*BG*

ਆਂਢੁ [aḍhu] See ਆਂਢ and ਆਂਢਜ.

ਆਂਢਜ [aḍhy] *Skt adj* strategic, tactful. “sərba bhərnəḍhy.”—*japu*. ‘is inclusive of all metaphors.’ **2** rich, wealthy.

ਆਂਢ [aṅ] See ਆਂਢਨ. **2** See ਆਂਢਿ. **3** *S* subjection, allegiance. **4** obedience, dutifulness. **5** *Dg* a cry for mercy or justice.

ਆਂਢਣ [aṅəṅ] *S* to bring, fetch, *Skt* ਆਂਢਯਨ. See ਆਂਢਨ.

ਆਂਢਨ [aṅən] *Skt* ਆਂਢਯਨ *n* bringing, fetching. “jahərnəvi təpe bhəgɪrəṭhɪ aṅi.”—*məla m 5*. ‘The Ganges was brought by Bhagirath.’ “aṅəgu rasɪ.”—*səva m 1*. “ape aṅe rasɪ.”—*var maru 1 m 2*. “vəsɪ aṅɪhu ve jən, ɪsu mən kəu.”—*suhi chət m 4*.

ਆਂਢਿ [aṅɪ] *n* fire. “səcu bujhəṅu aṅɪ jəlaie.”

—*sri m 1*. **2** *Skt* आणि a custom, tradition. **3** an oath, vow. **4** honour, reputation. “nam deu taci aṇi.”—*māla namdev*. **5** *adv* having brought. “prābhī aṇi aṇi māhīdi pisai.”—*bīla a m 4*.

ਆਣੀ [aṇi] brought, See ਆਣਨ and ਆਣਿ. “guru aṇi ghār māhī ta sārāb sukha paṇa.”—*asa m 5*.

2 *S n* selfishness. **3** hope. **4** practice. **5** trust.

ਆਂਤ [āt] *Skt* अन्त्र *n* a bowel, an intestine.

ਆਤਸ [atəs] *P* آتش *n* fire. “atəs donia khunək nam khudīa.”—*var māla m 5*.

ਆਤਸਕ [atṣək] See ਬਾਦ ਫਿਰੰਗ.

ਆਤਸਦਾਨ [atəṣdan] *P* آتشدان *n* a fireplace, portable hearth.

ਆਤਸਬਾਜ [atəsbaj] *P* آتشباز *n* one who makes and displays fire works, a pyrotechnist.

ਆਤਸਬਾਜੀ [atəsbaji] *P* آتشبازي *n* fireworks, pyrotechnics, a display of fireworks. **2** firing, bombing etc. during the war. “atəsbaji sar vekh rāṇ vic ghaṇi hoṇi mārēda.”—*BG*

ਆਤਸੜੀ [atsəṛi] *n* fire. See ਨੈਣੂ.

ਆਤਸੀ [atsi] *adj* of fire. “age sagəru atsi.”—*m 1 bēno*.

ਆਤਤਾਈ [at-tai], ਆਤਤਾਯਿਨ [at-tayin] See ਅਤਤਾਈ.

ਆਤਪ [atəp] *Skt n* sunshine, sunlight. “atəp chāv dīvəs nīsi sāhe.”—*GPS*. **2** heat. **3** fever, temperature.

ਆਤਪਤ [atpət], ਆਤਪਤੁ [atpətu], ਆਤਪਤ੍ਰ [atpətr] *Skt* आतपत्र *n* protector from the sun’s heat, an umbrella; a parasol. **2** a canopy or umbrella as a mark of royalty. “sīr atpətu səco təkhat.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਆਤਪਤ੍ਰਣੀ [atəpətrəṇi] army of a crowned king. —*sənama*.

ਆਤਮ [atəm] *Skt* आत्मन् *n* God, for full detail of this word, See under ਆਤਮਾ. “atəm ram tīsu nədri aṇa.”—*sukhmāni*. **2** individual soul. “atəm māhī ram, ram māhī atəm.”—*bher a m 1*. **3** mind. “prābhū kəu sīmārhi tīni atəm

jīta.”—*sukhmāni*. **4** one’s own self. “sābh te nicu atəm kārī mānəu.”—*dev m 5*. **5** a body, corpse. **6** patience. **7** nature. **8** *Skt* आ-तमस् deep darkness, meaning darkness of ignorance. “nīda kārī kārī nārək nīvasi, ētārī atəm jape.”—*maru a m 1*.¹

ਆਤਮਹਤਯਾ [atəmhətya] *n* a suicide.

ਆਤਮ ਗਉਣੁ [atəm gəuṇu] *n* entrance into the self. **2** travelling to attain self-knowledge. “atəm gəuṇu kārēnī.”—*var ram 1 m 3*.

ਆਤਮ ਗੜ [atəmgəṛ], ਆਤਮ ਗੜੁ [atəmgəru] *n* a fort of the mind, mind as a fort. “atəm gəru bīkhəm tīna hī jīta.”—*majh m 5*.

ਆਤਮਗਯ [atməgy] *Skt* आत्मज्ञ *adj* one knowing the self.

ਆਤਮਗਯਾਨ [atəmgyan] *Skt* आत्मज्ञान *n* knowledge of the self. **2** knowing God.

ਆਤਮਗਯਾਨੀ [atəmgyani] *n* a Brahmgyani. one who has attained knowledge of the supreme spiritual reality. **2** a knower of the self.

ਆਤਮ ਘਾਤ [atəm ghat] *n* a suicide.

ਆਤਮ ਘਾਤੀ [atəm ghati] *adj* who commits suicide. “nam nā jəp-hī te atəm ghati.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਆਤਮਜ [atməj] *Skt* आत्मज *n* own-born son. **2** Kamdev, Cupid. **3** blood.

ਆਤਮਜਾ [atməja] *n* daughter.

ਆਤਮਜੋਣੀ [atəmjoni] *Dg n* one’s own source of origin; mood; Cupid, Kamdev.

ਆਤਮ ਤੀਰਥ [atəm tīrəth] *n* pilgrimage place of the self; spiritual knowledge of the self.

ਆਤਮ ਤੀਰਥਿ [atəm tīrəthī] in the sacred precinct of the self. “səc tāpəru jāṇie ja atəm tīrəthī kərə nīvasi.”—*var asa*.

ਆਤਮ ਦਰਸ [atəm dərəs] a glimpse of God.

¹Some ignorant persons, without following the meaning hold that the writer, has written erroneously ‘atas’ as ‘atam’. Following their suggestion, some persons have dared to print ‘atas’ there. See Guru Granth Sahib’s bir of 1430 pages published by Mufid Aam Press p.1013, line 3.

2 *Dg* a mirror in which one looks at one self.
ਆਤਮ ਦਰਸੀ [atəm dər̥si] *Skt* आत्म दर्शिन adj who sees spiritual reality; for whom God is a visible reality.

ਆਤਮਦਾਨ [atəmdan], **ਆਤਮਦਾਨੁ** [atəmdanu] *n* a gift of the self; self-sacrifice. 2 a gift or donation of spiritual knowledge. “guru jevəḍu data ko nāhī j̄n̄t̄ d̄īta atəmdan.”—*sri m 5*.

ਆਤਮ ਦੁਵਣਾ [atəm drəvn̄a] *v* to feel pity or compassion; to soften.

ਆਤਮ ਪ੍ਰਗਾਸ [atəm prəgas] *n* spiritual light. 2 a miracle of self-knowledge.

ਆਤਮ ਪ੍ਰਬੋਧ [atəm prəbodh] *n* spiritual knowledge; knowledge of God. “dukh bhāj̄n atəm prəbodh.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਆਤਮ ਬਸ [atəm bəs] *adj* who has one's self under control. 2 self-reliant. “atəm bəs h̄e.”—*javu. 3 n* continence.

ਆਤਮਭੂ [atəmbhu] *n* born from self, God. 2 son. 3 *Brahma*. “atəmbhu bhəl rit̄ p̄achanət.”—*NP. 4 Shiv. 5 Vishnu. 6 Cupid*.

ਆਤਮ ਰਸ [atəm rəs] *n* a relish of spiritual knowledge. “atəmrəs j̄n̄t̄ jaṅ̄t̄o.”—*səveye m 1 ke*.

ਆਤਮ ਰਕਾ [atəm rək̄sa], **ਆਤਮ ਰੱਖਿਆ** [atəm rək̄k̄h̄īa], **ਆਤਮ ਰਖਯਾ** [atəm rak̄hya] *n* self-defence, protection of one's own self. 2 protection of mind or soul “atəm rək̄hya gopal suami.”—*səhəs m 4*.

ਆਤਮਰਤ [atəmrət] *adj* who loves the soul. 2 who has attained spiritual knowledge. 3 proud of one's body. “atəmrət̄ē s̄ēsar ḡah̄ē te n̄r̄ nan̄ək̄ n̄Ihph̄al̄h̄.”—*səhəs m 5*. ‘Those who take pride in their body, donot attain salvation’.

ਆਤਮ ਰਾਮ [atəm ram] *n* such a soul in which those possessing spiritual knowledge dwell; the supreme Soul; God. “gurm̄ok̄h̄I m̄n̄ s̄əm̄jhāie atəmr̄am bicar̄I.”—*sri m 1. 2* a yogi frequenting the spiritual domain.

ਆਤਮ ਵਿਦ [atəm v̄id] *Skt* आत्मविद् *adj* equipped with spiritual knowledge; possessing mystery of the soul.

ਆਤਮ ਵਿਦਯਾ [atəm v̄id̄ya] *n* theology especially as taught in the Upanishads; knowledge or science of the self.

ਆਤਮਾ [atma] *Skt* आत्मन् (ਅਤ੍-ਮਨਿਨ੍) by which knowledge is acquired; the basis of knowledge got from the Guru's teaching. Knowledge of the soul is the central element in living beings which is the source of many desires. In human beings it is the source from which knowledge of I and mine arises. Some have accepted its location in the brain, and others in the heart while still others believe it permeating the entire body. According to Nyay philosophy, the soul possesses qualities of comfort, pain, knowledge etc., Their presence is the proof of the soul's existence.

“इच्छा द्वेष प्रयत्न सुख दुःख ज्ञानान्यात्मनो लिङ्गमिति.”
 —*nyay dər̄ṣ̄an, ə ah̄n̄k 1, maxim 10*.

According to the Vedant, atma is the reflection of sentience in ignorance, abode of ignorance in consciousness, and ignorance itself. Jivatma or spiritual essence is one, as the reflection of the sun in thousands of pots is one, similarly spiritual essence (atma) in different bodies is one and is not separable from the supreme Soul, the sachchidanand (truth, consciousness and joy) or from time-space continuum. Individual soul is not different or separate from Brahm; it only appears so because of the different names given to it. Reflection of Brahm in Maya (physical nature), abode of Maya in conscious beings, and Maya – these three together constitute Ishvar or God. If Maya and abode of Maya are taken away, what remains is pure Brahm.

The atheists consider the soul also

transitory and impermanent like the material substances. Scientists consider the brain cortex as an attribute of ganglionic cells.

For Sikhism the soul and the superme Soul are one. “atma pəratma eko kərə.”—*dhāna m 1*. **2** God. “atmadev pujie gur ke səhəjɪ subhəɪ. atme no atme di prətɪɪ hoɪ, ta ghər hi pərca paɪ.”—*var sri m 3*. **3** inner self, mind, soul. “atma aḍolu nə doləi gurke bhəɪ subhəɪ.”—*var sri, m 3*. **4** character, temperament. **5** body, physique. **6** patience, forbearance. **7** intellect. **8** sun. **9** fire. **10** air. **11** son.

ਆਤਮਾਸ਼ੁਯ [atmaʃrəy] *n* own support, self support. **2** according to Nyay Shastar, it is a literary defect where subject of a verb is taken as its object. Any topic which anticipates itself is called “atəmaʃəɾəy” or self-supporting.

ਆਤਮਾ ਤ੍ਰਿਬਿਧਿ [atma trɪbɪdɪ] the mind which possesses three qualities of peacefulness, enjoyment and anger. “atma trɪbɪdɪ tere ek ɪvɪtar.”—*səvəye m 2 ke*. ‘Your mind possessing three aspects is singularly oriented and concentrated on the One’.

ਆਤਮਾ ਦੇਉ [atma dev] God. “atma dev pujie.”—*var sri m 3*.

ਆਤਮਾਵੰਤ ਗਿਆਨ [atmavənt gɪan] “atəmgyan vət.”—*səvəye m 2 ke*.

ਆਤਮਿਕ [atmɪk] *Skt* आत्मिक *adj* relating to the soul; spiritual. **2** own. **3** mental; of the heart.

ਆਤਮੁ [atəmu] See ਆਤਮ and ਆਤਮਾ. **2** God. **3** the individual soul. “atəmu cine su tətɔ bicare.”—*gəu ə m 1*. **4** conscience. “atəmu jita gurməti guṅ gae gobɪd.”—*gəu thɪti m 5*.

ਆਤਮੇ ਤੀਨ ਬਹੇ ਹੈ [atme tin bəhe hɛ]—*krɪsən*. three minds (of Rukamini, of her father, and of her brother) are floating in the river of anxiety.

ਆਤਰ [atər] *Skt n* a tax on unloading of charges on boats. **2** See ਆਤੁਰ.

ਆਂਤਰਿਕ [ātərɪk] *Skt* आन्तरिक *adj* internal.

ਆਂਤਰੋਗ [ātrog] a disease of the intestines, also known as chɪdrodər, or bəddhgudodar, ۛۛۛ ۛۛ in Persian, and phlebitis in English. According to the vedic books on medicine, if along with eatables, sand, straw, thorn, bone, hard crust of wood, etc. enter the intestines and peel it, pus starts seeping and sometimes causes phlebitis. Besides, there are several diseases of intestines such as ileus, or bloating due to phlegm. Their treatment should be done by some expert physicians as early as possible. Patients of intestinal disease should not eat hard and heavy eatables and should take measures to avoid deposits of impurities in the intestines. “kete āt rog te ʃərə.”—*cəɪtr 405*.

ਆਤਾਈ [atai] See ਅਤਾਈ.

ਆਤਿਸ਼ [atɪʃ] See ਆਤਸ਼.

ਆਤਿਥ [atɪth], ਆਤਿਥੜ [atɪthy] *n* hospitality, respect for and service of guests.

ਆਤੀਤ [atit] See ਅਤੀਤ.

ਆਤੁਰ [atur] *Skt adj* perplexed, confounded. “mohɪ atur teri gətɪ nəhi jani.”—*dhāna m 5*. **2** sick. “atur nam bɪn sōsar.”—*sar m 5*. **3** humble. “asən te uʃh atur hve.”—*krɪsən*. **4** *adv* soon, quickly, at once.

ਆਤੁਰਤਾ [aturta] *Skt n* disease. **2** pain. **3** distraction, bewilderment, confusion. **4** haste, hurry. **5** humility. **6** submission.

ਆਤੰਕ [atək] See ਅਤੰਕ.

ਆਂਤੁ [ātr] *Skt* आन्त्र *n* an intestine, lower part of the alimentary canal.

ਆਥ [ath] See ਅਥ. **2** ਅਥੰ wealth, money. **3** sensual pleasures. **4** ਅਸੁ disappearance. **5** ਆਥ ਏਗਰੋਸਡ, seized, possessed. **6** injured, beaten. **7** See ਅਥਿ.

ਆਥਣ [athəṅ], ਆਥਵਣ [athvəṅ], ਆਥਵਣੋ [athvəṅo] *Skt* ਅਸੁਮਯਨ *n* setting of the sun. “dɪnəsɔ cərə phɪɪ athvɛ.”—*sri m 4*. **2** direction in which

the sun sets; west, “*ugvəṅhu te athvəṅhu cəhu cəki kiənu loa.*”—*var ram m 3.*

ਆਥਾਹ [athah], **ਆਥਾਹਾ** [athaha] See **ਅਥਾਹ** “*bhəgət vəchəl athaha he.*”—*maru solhe m 3.*

ਆਥਿ [athɪ] See **ਆਥ**. **2** **ਅਥੰ** money, wealth. “*athɪ səl nic ghərɪ hoɪ, athɪ dekhɪ nɪvɛ jɪs doɪ.*”—*oḱkar.* ‘If the lowly and the foolish possess wealth, the clever and the noble, also bow in respect.’ **3** in sensual matters. See **ਅਗਛਮੀ**. **4** set, disappeared. “*mero jənəm mərən dukh athɪ.*”—*bəsət kəbir.* **5** ਅਤੁ here. “*maɪa bhuli athɪ.*”—*oḱkar.* **6** tired. “*bhukh pɪaso athɪ kiʊ dərɪ jaɪsa jɪʊ.*”—*dhəna chət m 1.* **7** ਅਥਿੰਨੁ supplicant, desirous, aspirant. “*bhulo marəg athɪ.*”—*sri ə m 1.* **8** the rich; the wealthy. **9** a word with ਅਥ in the beginning. “*suəsətɪ athɪ baṅi bərməu, sətɪ suhaṅu səda mənɪ cau.*”—*jəpu.* Words like those beginning with ਸੁਸਿ and ਅਥ enthuse the mind (like the Arabic word sub-han or the Sikh formula sətɪnamu) See ਅਥ and ਸੁਅਸਤਿ.

Professor Teja Singh interprets these lines as ‘Salute is to Him who Himself is Maya, Bani and Braham. He is truth incarnate, beautiful and in the form of infinite pleasurable desire for doing good’.

ਆਥਿਤਜ [athɪtɪ] *n* instability, impermanence.

2 See **ਆਥਿਤਜ ਭਵਨ**. **3** See **ਆਤਿਥਜ**.

ਆਥਿਤਜ ਭਵਨ [athɪtɪ bhəvən] *n* the world, a guest house, an inn. “*ətyət asa athɪtɪ bhəvnə.*”—*səhəs m 5.* **2** a transient home.

ਆਦ [ad] *Skt* **ਆਦਿ** *adj* first, initial, basic. **2** *n* the beginning; origin. **3** the primary cause. **4** *part* others.

ਆਂਦ [āṅd] See **ਆਂਤ** and **ਆਂਤੁ**.

ਆਦਕ [adək] See **ਆਦਿਕ**. **2** *Skt* **ਆਦੰਕ** *n* fresh ginger. See **ਆਦਿਕ** **2**.

ਆਦੰਗ [adəṅg] *adj* burning, aflame, afire. **2** shining, lighted. “*adəṅg jog sūdər sərup.*”—*dətt.*

ਆਦਤ [adət] *A* **عادت** *n* a habit, nature, addiction.

ਆਦਮ [adəm] father of Bhai Bhagtu who was a devotee of Guru Ram Das, See **ਭਗਤੂ ਭਾਈ**. **2** *E* **Adam** **أدم** the first man whom, according to the Bible and Quran, God made with earth and in his own image. “*baba adəm kəu kɪchu nədərɪ dɪkhai.*”—*bher kəbir.* According to a Biblical story, while Adam was sleeping, God took out one of his ribs and turned it into Eve. God put this couple in the garden of Eden telling them that they might live there in pleasure and eat fruit. He instructed them not to eat fruit of a particular tree. Satan came and lured Adam and Eve to eat the forbidden fruit, for which act they were expelled from Eden with the curse that Adam’s progeny shall have to toil for living and shall be liable to death. In the Bible, Adam’s age was 930 years, and Cain¹, Abel² and Seth were his sons.

T.P. Hughes writes in his Dictionary of Islam that after expulsion from heaven, Adam fell in Ceylon and Eve in Jeddah in Arabia. They remained separated for 200 years, after which the angel Gabriel brought Adam to Mount Arfah and united him with Eve. Adam then went with his wife back to Ceylon where there is a 7426 feet high hill and also a bridge named after Adam. According to the Ramayan this bridge was made by Ram Chandar. Some poets think that Ram was Adam, and Sita was Eve. **3** *adj* wrapped in leather. **4** of wheatish colour.

ਆਦਮ ਸ਼ਨਾਸੀ [adəm ṣənasi] *n* test of a man; a method to assess man’s merits and demerits.

jəpɛ dəy jivən to səjən sənehi səg

jəpɛ dəy mic to bhəli hi bhumɪ kaʃi ki.

jəpɛ dəy darɪd to hərɪ ke bhəjən yut

jəpɛ dəy ləcch bəne seva əvɪnaʃi ki.

¹This pronounced as ‘ਕਾਨ’.

²This is pronounced as ‘ਆਬਲ’.

jɔpɛ dɛy lag nɪj ɣhərnɪ ke ɔg sɔg
sɔgətɪ nə dijio kəror koɪɪ dasi ki,
jɔpɛ dɛy cakri to ɬhakuri he yəhi teri
jāme mətɪ hoɪ nek adəm ʃənasi ki.

—nəvəl sīgh.

ਆਦਮਖੋਰ [adəmxor] *adj* (one) who eats men; cannibal.

ਆਦਮ ਦਾ ਪੁਲ [adəm da pul] Adam's Bridge, a 17 miles long low ridge extending from Rameshvaram in Madurai district of Madras to Munnar in Ceylon. According to the Ramayan tale, it is a bridge which Ram Chandar got constructed through Nal and Nil for transporting his army to Lanka (Ceylon). See **ਆਦਮ** 2.

ਆਦਮੀ [admi] *A* آدمي *n* man; progeny of Adam. "həm adəmi hā ɪk dəmi."—*dhəna m 1*.

ਆਦਮੀਯਤ [admiyət] *n* humanity, human nature, gentlemanliness, civility.

ਆਦਰ [adər] *Skt n* respect, regard, hospitality. 2 welcome, reception, hospitality. "adəru dɪɪa parbrəhəm."—*sūhi ə m 5*.

ਆਂਦਰ [ādər] See **ਆਂਤ** and **ਆਂਤ੍ਰ**.

ਆਦਰਸ [adərəs] *Skt* آداس *n* a mirror. "dərse vɪc adərəs bədən ko."—*GPS*. 2 an annotation, a commentary. 3 a sample. 4. a principle, purport.

ਆਦਰੁ [adəru] See **ਆਦਰ**.

ਆਦਲ [adəl] See **ਆਦਿਲ**.

ਆਦਲਾ [adla] See **ਆਦਿਲਾ**.

ਆਦਾ [ada] See **ਅਦਰਕ**.

ਆਦਾਤ [adat] plural of **ਆਦਤ**.

ਆਂਦਾ [āda] *adj* brought. "məjənu gurɪ āda rase."—*sor m 5*.

ਆਦਾਬ [adab] plural of **ਅਦਬ**.

ਆਦਿ [adɪ] See **ਆਦ**. "adɪ ənil ənadɪ."—*jəpu*. 2 *n* God. "adɪ kəu kəvənu bicar kəthiəle?"—*sɪdh gosəɪɪ*.

ਆਦਿ ਅੰਕੁਰ [adɪ əkur] *n* the result of past actions. 2 manifestation or cumulative effect

of previous actions. "adɪ əkur aɪa."—*bɪha chət m 5*.

ਆਦਿ ਅੰਤਿ [adɪ ətɪ] *adv* in the beginning and at the end; birth and death. "adɪ ətɪ jo rakhənharu."—*sukhməni*. 2 at any or every time.

ਆਦਿਸ [adɪs] See **ਆਦੇਸ**. 2 See **ਅਦਿਸ਼**. 3 *adv* all around. "adɪs phɪrɛya teto bhut ke pachaniɛ."—*əkal*. 4 See **ਆਤਿਸ਼** and **ਆਦੀਸ** 2.

ਆਦਿਕ [adɪk] *part* etcetra, and others. 2 *Skt* आदक *n* fresh ginger. "adɪk ke bɪkh cabət bhore."—*krɪsən*. 'munches aconite root instead of fresh ginger'.

ਆਦਿ ਕਵਿ [adɪ kəvɪ] *n* the first poet; Valmik. 2 Shukrachary.

ਆਦਿ ਕੁਮਾਰ [adɪ kumar] *n* Brahma's sons, Sanak etc. "kəi dev adɪkumar."—*əkal*.

ਆਦਿ ਕੁਮਾਰਿ [adɪ kumarɪ], **ਆਦਿ ਕੁਮਾਰੀ** [adɪ kumari] *n* goddess Druga. Parvati. 2 Lachhmi.

ਆਦਿ ਗੁਰ [adɪ gur] *n* Guru Nanak Dev. "adɪgurəə nəməh."—*sukhməni*. See **ਗੁਰਦੇ**.

ਆਦਿ ਜੁਗਾਦਿ [adɪ jɔgadɪ], **ਆਦਿ ਜੁਗਾਦੀ** [adɪ jɔgadi] from the beginning of time. "adɪ jɔgadɪ dəɪɪalɪ tu ɬhakur."—*asa ə m 1*. "adɪ jɔgadi rəkhda."—*majh m 5 dɪnrɛɪɪ*.

ਆਦਿਤ [adɪt] See **ਆਦਤ**. 2 the sun. See **ਆਦਿਤਜ**.

ਆਦਿਤਵਾਰ [adɪtvar] the day of the sun; Sunday.

ਆਦਿਤ ਵਾਰਿ [adɪt varɪ] on or during Sunday. "adɪt varɪ adɪtɔpərəkh he soi."—*bɪla var 7 m 3*.

ਆਦਿੱਤ [adɪttɪ], **ਆਦਿਤਜ** [adɪtɔ] the progeny of Adity; from the dynasty of Adity. 2 Adity's son, the sun. "kɪ adɪtt sokhɛ."—*jəpu*. 'controls even the sun'. 3 the god Vaman. 4 Indar, the king of gods. 5 god, angel.

ਆਦਿਤਜ ਵਾਰ [adɪtɔ var] See **ਆਦਿਤ ਵਾਰ**.

ਆਦਿ ਨਾਥ [adɪ nath] *n* the primal Lord, God. 2 according to Yogis' belief, Shiv.

ਆਦਿ ਪੁਰਖ [adɪ pɔrəkh] *n* *Skt* आदि पुरुष *n* God. "adɪ pɔrəkh ades."—*jəpu*.

- ਆਦਿ ਬ੍ਰਿਤ** [adɪ brɪt] *Skt* ਆਦਿਵ੍ਰਤ. *adj* a rule or custom in practice since the beginning. “dusəṭ nɪkōdən adɪ brɪtɛ.”—*əkal*. **2** ਆਦਿ ਵ੍ਰਿੱਤਿ subsistence since the beginning of time. **3** pristine habit of the mind.
- ਆਦਿਮ** [adɪm] See ਆਦਮ. **2** *Skt* *adj* first, initial. **3** in grammar, first part of a sentence which is related to the final part, for example in “vɪdvan gyani sīgh, uttam ketha kərda hē”, vɪdvan gyani sīgh is ਆਦਿਮ.
- ਆਦਿਮੰਤੁ** [adɪmāntu], ਆਦਿਮੰਤ੍ਰ [adɪmāntṛ] *n* ਸਤਿਨਾਮੁ the primal formula. “səṭɪnamu tera pəra purbəla.”—*maru solhe m 5*. “dehɪ tə japi adɪmāntu.”—*bəsət m 3*.
- ਆਦਿਲ** [adɪl] *A* ۱۷۶ *adj* just, impartial, fair. “adɪl ədəl cəlāɪda.”—*BG*
- ਆਦਿਲਾ** [adɪla] *adj* the first, initial. **2** vocative, ‘O, Judge !.’
- ਆਦਿਲੇ** [adɪle] of ancient times, aboriginal. “adɪle bhəgət jɪtu ləgɪ tərɛ.”—*səvɛye m 4 ke*.
- ਆਦੀ** [adi] See ਆਦਿ. **2** *adj* brought, fetched. “jɪnɪ sita adi d̄əuru vɑɪ.”—*var ram m 1*. **3** *A* ۱۷۶ *adj* habituated. **4** practising.
- ਆਂਦੀ** [aɳdi] See ਆਦੀ 2.
- ਆਦੀਸ** [adis] *n* ਆਦਿ-ਈਸ਼. primal, master, God. **2** *P* ۱۷۷, ۱ fire.
- ਆਦੇਸ** [ades], ਆਦੇਸੁ [adesu] *Skt* ਆਦੇਸ਼ *n* an order command. **2** news, intelligence. **3** instruction, advice. **4** in grammar, replacing a letter with another. **5** Yogi’s mutual salutation. “adesu tɪsɛ adesu.”—*jəpu*.
- ਆਂਦੋਲਨ** [ādēlan] *Skt* *n* repeated oscillation, swinging. **2** a disturbance, a commotion. **3** excitement. **4** a noise, clamour, uproar.
- ਆਦਜ** [ady] *Skt* *adj* initial. **2** principal, great. **3** *n* a thumb. **4** eatable, food.
- ਆਦਯੋਪਾਂਤ** [adyopāt] *Skt* *adv* from the first to the last, from the beginning to the end, throughout.
- ਆਦ੍ਰਿਸ** [adris], ਆਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ [adris̄] *Skt* ਆਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ *adj* invisible. **2** *Skt* ਆਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ a model, standard, norm. “adris̄y dhərəm.”—*jəpu*.
- ਆਧ** [adh] *adj* half. “adh ghəri kou nəhɪ rakhe.”—*dev m 9*. **2** See ਆਧਿ.
- ਆਧਨਿ** [adhənɪ] short form of ਅਧਿਪਨੀ; king’s army.—*sənama*.
- ਆਂਧਰ** [ādhər], ਆਂਧਰਾ [ādhra] *adj* blind. “ādhər ki pədvi kəhɪ pəvɛ.”—*VN*. **2** ignorant, stupid. **3** arrogant, conceited.
- ਆਧਾ** [adha] *adj* half.
- ਆਧਾਨ** [adhan] See ਅਧਾਨ.
- ਆਧਾਰ** [adhar] See ਅਧਾਰ. “nam tera adhar mera.”—*gəu kəbir*. **2** food. “jɪn pɛdɑɪs tu kia soi dɛɪ adhar.”—*tlāg m 5*.
- ਆਧਾਰੀ** [adhari] See ਅਧਾਰੀ. **2**. *n* stay, support. “səbhna jia ka adhari.”—*maru solhe m 3*. **3** a mendicant’s bag. “d̄əḍa mūd̄ra khɪṯha adhari.”—*blā kəbir*.
- ਆਧਿ** [adhɪ] *Skt* *n* mental suffering. See ਰਸ. **2** worry, anxiety, concern.
- ਆਧਿ ਦੈਵਿਕ** [adhɪ d̄evɪk] *Skt* *adj* (suffering) caused by gods. **2** *n* a calamity caused by heat and cold, rain, lightning, a natural calamity.
- ਆਧਿ ਭੌਤਿਕ** [adhɪ bh̄otɪk] *Skt* *adj* (suffering) caused by living beings. **2** *n* (pain) caused by snakebite, tiger, dogbite, etc.
- ਆਧੀ** [adhi] *adj* (feminine) half. “ek ghəri adhi ghəri.”—*s kəbir*. **2**. See ਆਧਿ. **3** *Skt* *n* vigilance.
- ਆਂਧੀ** [ādhɪ] *n* a fierce blinding storm; a dust storm “gɪan ki ai ādhɪ.”—*gəu kəbir*.
- ਆਧੀਤ** [adhɪt] See ਅਧੀਤ.
- ਆਧੀਨ** [adhɪn] See ਅਧੀਨ.
- ਆਧੁਨਿਕ** [adhunɪk] *Skt* *adj* of the present; modern.
- ਆਧੂ** [adhu] *adj* half. **2** suffering mentally.
- ਆਧੇਯ** [adhey] *Skt* *n* something which stays on some support like a bangle on the arm. **2** *adj* sustainable.
- ਆਧੇਰ** [adher], ਆਂਧੇਰਾ [ādhera] See ਅੰਧੇਰ “adhere rahu nə koi.”—*var majh m 1*.

ਆਧੋਰਣ [adhōrəṅ] *Skt n* a keeper and driver of an elephant; a mahout.

ਆਧਿਆਤਮਿਕ [adhyatmīk] *Skt* आध्यात्मिक *adj* spiritual; pertaining to the soul; concerning the mind. See ਤਾਪ and ਦੁਖ.

ਆਨ [an] See ਆਣ. **2** *Skt* अनज *adj* other, alien, stranger. “an apna kərət vicara.”—*sor m 5*. **3** *n* honour, glory. “jīnī rakhi an sētani.”—*sar m 5*. **4** *Skt* face, mouth. **5** self-respect; pride. “īn logən te an mēnāū.”—*NP*. **6** *P* ८ wine. **7**. savour, relish. **8** beauty. **9** See ਅੰ 2.

ਆਨਕ [anək] *Skt n* a battledrum, kettledrum. **2** a thundering cloud. **3** *adj* sound producing, clamorous.

ਆਨਕ ਦੁੰਦਭੀ [anək dūdbhi] *Skt* आनक दुंदुभी *n* a high sounding war-drum. **2** Krishan’s father Vasudev. There is a story in the Purans that gods had sounded war drums at Vasudev’s birth, therefore he got this name.¹ “balək anək dūdbhi ke bhəyo dūdbhi bajət an ke dvarē.”—*rəhim kəvī*. ‘A son was born in the house of Vasudev but the drum is being beaten in the house of another (Nand).’

ਆਨਕੀ [anki] *n* where war drums are sounded, army.—*sənama*.

ਆਨਤ [anət] *Skt adj* bent, humble. **2** *A* اعانت *n* aid, assistance.

ਆਨਦ [anəd] See ਆਨੰਦ “anəd rup səb nədri aīa.”—*bīla m 5*.

ਆਨਦ ਦੁੰਦਭ [anəd dūdəbh] See ਆਨਕ ਦੁੰਦਭੀ. In krisnavtar, page 185, some scribe has written ਦੁੰਦਭ instead of ਦੁੰਦਭੀ as the name of Vasudev. “anəd dūdəbh chəunē.” Krishan son of Anak Dundubhi.

ਆਨਦ ਮੂਲ [anəd mul] *adj* root of joy. “anəd mul jəgīvən data.”—*gūj m 4*.

ਆਨਦੁ [anədu] See ਆਨੰਦ. **2** Guru Amar Das’s composition ‘Anand’ in Ramkali measure. “anədu suṅhu bəḍbhagi ho.”—*ənēdu*.

¹See Vishnu Puran, Ch 4, Section 14.

ਆਨੱਧ [anəddh] *Skt* आनद्ध *n* a musical instrument in which metal or cotton cords are tied in knots as markers indicating different notes and pitches. **2** a musical instrument tightly stitched in leather. “anəddhō mūrjadīkō.”—*əmər koṣ*. **3** *adj* tightly stretched. **4** tied, bound.

ਆਨਨ [anən] *Skt n* face, mouth. “anən rəs kəs ləvə nə lai.”—*gəv m 5*. ‘Tastes of the palate can’t compare with those of His name.’ **2** face and head. “anən kaj bīda brīraj pē ayo.”—*krīṣən*. ‘Khərəg Singh’s head has come to Krishan as if to bid farewell’.

ਆਨਪਾਇਨੀ [anpāini], **ਆਨਪਾਵਨੀ** [anpavni] See ਅਨਪਾਇਨੀ.

ਆਨਯਨ [anyən] *Skt n* bringing, fetching.

ਆਨਰਸ [anrəs] See ਅਨਰਸ. “rəsō anrəsō bhālī bhāt bhuggō.”—*VN*.

ਆਨਲ [anəl] fire, See ਅਨਲ. “pəvən pəvən, anəl ənəl, nəbh nəbh, bhū bhū sōg.”—*cəṛītr 108*. ‘Breath blended with air, body’s heat with fire, ethereal fluid with the sky, and earth with the earth’.

ਆਨਾ [ana] *v* to come, arrive. **2** *Skt* आनाक *n* a coin; an anna, worth one sixteenth of a rūpee or four paisas. **3** an eyeball. **4** *adj* ਅਨਜ, other, another, different.

ਆਨਿ [anī] *adv* having brought, having come. “anī anī səmdha bəhu kīni.”—*kəlī ə m 4*.

ਆਨੀਤ [anī] *Skt adj* brought, collected. **2** See ਅਨੀਤਿ.

ਆਨੀਤਾ [anīta] See ਆਨੀਤ. **2** *adj* helpless (without God). “bīn hərəī hərəī anīta re.”—*asa m 5*.

ਆਨੀਲੇ [anīle] let us bring. **2** *adv* having brought; having come. “anīle phul pəroīle mala.”—*asa namdev*.

ਆਨੁ ਪੁਰਬੀ [anu purbī] *Skt* आनुपूर्वी *adj* serially, in order.

ਆਨੁਵਾਕ [anuvak] See ਅਨੁ ਵਾਕ.

ਆਨੁਪ [anup] See ਅਨੁਪ. “jəpī jəpī kərhi ənēḍ

jan əcərəj anup.”—*jet m 5*.

ਆਨੇਕ [anek] See ਅਨੇਕ.

ਆਨੇਤ [anet] See ਅਨਿੱਤ. **2** See ਆਨੀਤ.

ਆਨੇਤਾ [aneta] See ਅਨਿੱਤ. **2** *Skt* ਆਨੇਰੁ one who brings; a fetcher.

ਆਨੇਰਾ [anera], **ਆਨੇਰੁ** [aneru] *n* darkness, gloom.

“bIn səbde ətərI anera.”—*majh ə m 3*. “ghəṭI canṇa aneru bInasəṇI.”—*var ram I m 3*.

ਆਨੰਤ [anənt] See ਅਨੰਤ. “hərkhəvət anənt dətala.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਆਨੰਦ [anəd] See ਅਨੰਦ. “anəd guru te jaṇIa.”—*ənədu*. **2** a metre. See ਕੋਰੜਾ. **3** the Eternal, the Creator. **4** According to the Sikh custom, the marriage ceremony comprises —

(a) a Sikh girl be engaged to a Sikh youth;

(b) in age, physical condition, etc., both should be suitable for marriage and both should be desirous of having mutual marital relationship;

(c) the engagement should take place after ərdas (supplicatory prayer) in the presence of Guru Granth Sahib;

(d) the day of marriage be fixed on a religious day or with the consent of the five beloved ones;

(e) the marriage party should consist of as many persons as the bride’s parents/guardians invite, and both sides should meet while reciting sacred hymns;

(f) early in the morning, after asa di var, the bride and bridegroom should be imparted instructions according to the scripture, and their marriage be confirmed. Then the lavā (circumabulatory) text and anəd be recited and consecrated pudding distributed.

The anəd form of marriage is very old among the Sikhs. Nabha’s heir apparent, prince Ripudaman Singh tried to give it a legal status. A bill was presented in the Council on 30 October 1908. With efforts put

in by Sardar Sundar Singh Majithia, on 27 August, 1909 report was called for from a select committee, and on 22 October 1909, the Anand Marriage Act was passed.¹

ਆਨੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ [anəd sīgh] A pious Sikh who became an ascetic on reading from Anand the line: “Ihu kuṭəb tu jI dekhda cəle nāhi tere nale.” He came into the service of Guru Gobind Singh and got entitled to the highest spiritual glory.

ਆਨੰਦ ਗੜ੍ਹ [anəd gərh] one of the forts of Guru Gobind Singh. See ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ.

ਆਨੰਦ ਘਨ [anəd ghən] a famous Udasi saint, who lived mostly in Kashi. He wrote a commentary on Japuji in Sammat 1852. Bhai Santokh Singh has strongly criticised and rejected it. **2** a Kayasth poet who wrote Sujan Sagar Granth. He was killed during Nadir Shah’s invasion on Mathura.

ਆਨੰਦ ਦੁੰਦਭ [anəd dūdəbh] See ਆਨਦ ਦੁੰਦਭ.

ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ [anədpur] See ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ. **2** Guru Teg Bahadur, having purchased land in Makhoval village near Nainadevi hills founded this town on the bank of Satluj river in Sammat 1723. It is now in Una sub-division of Hoshiarpur district. It flourished a great deal under Guru Gobind Singh. It is known as the home of the Khalsa which signifies that the home of the father of the Khalsa is also the home of his progeny, the Khalsa.

In Sammat 1746, Guru Gobind Singh got five forts built for the defence of the city:

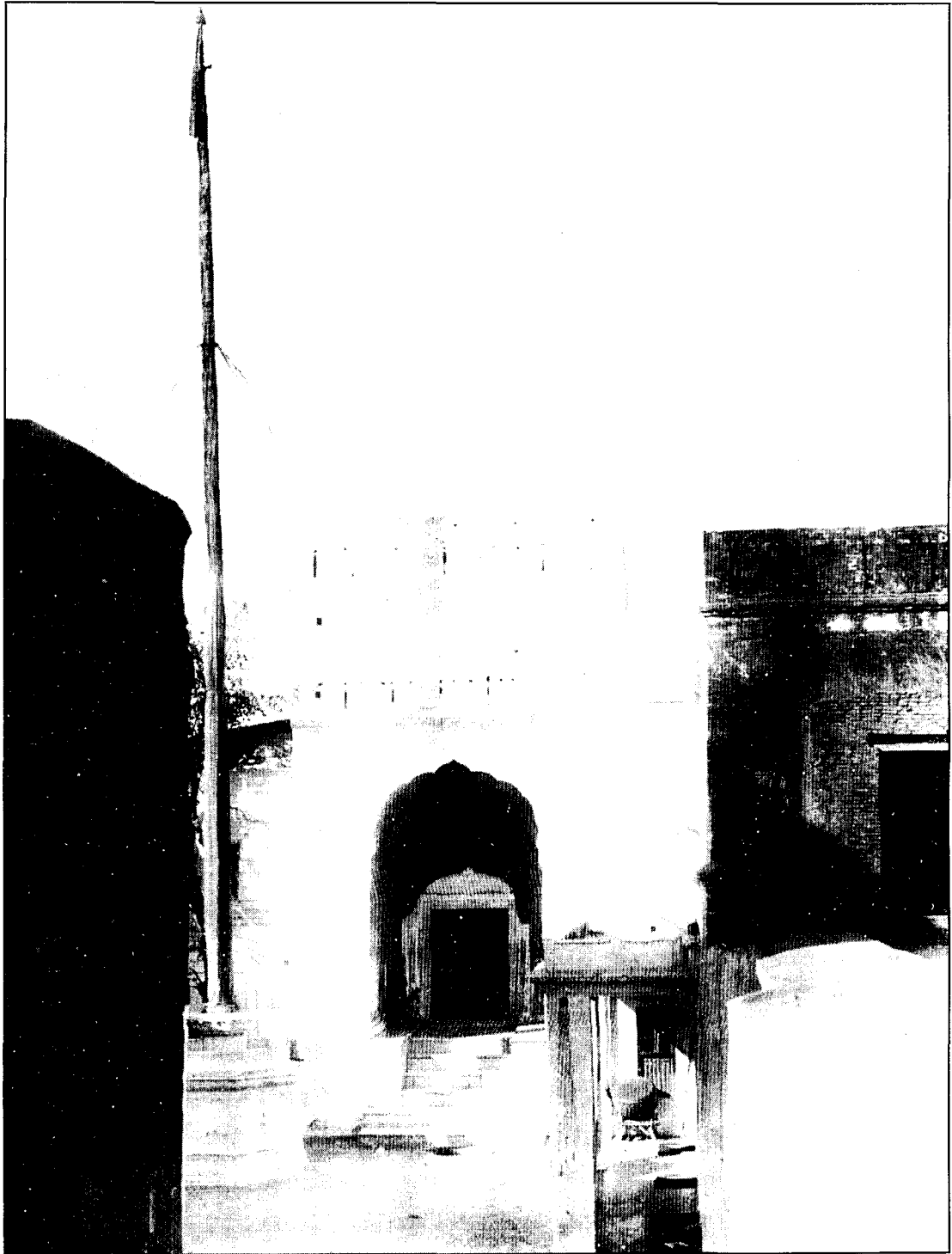
(a) Anandgarh, (b) Lohgarh, (c) Fatehgarh, (d) Keshgarh, (e) Holgarh. Now gurdwaras add to the prestige of these sites. Following is the detail of the gurdwaras at Anandpur:

(1) Akal Bunga is Guru Gobind Singh’s gurdwara within the compound of Gurdwara

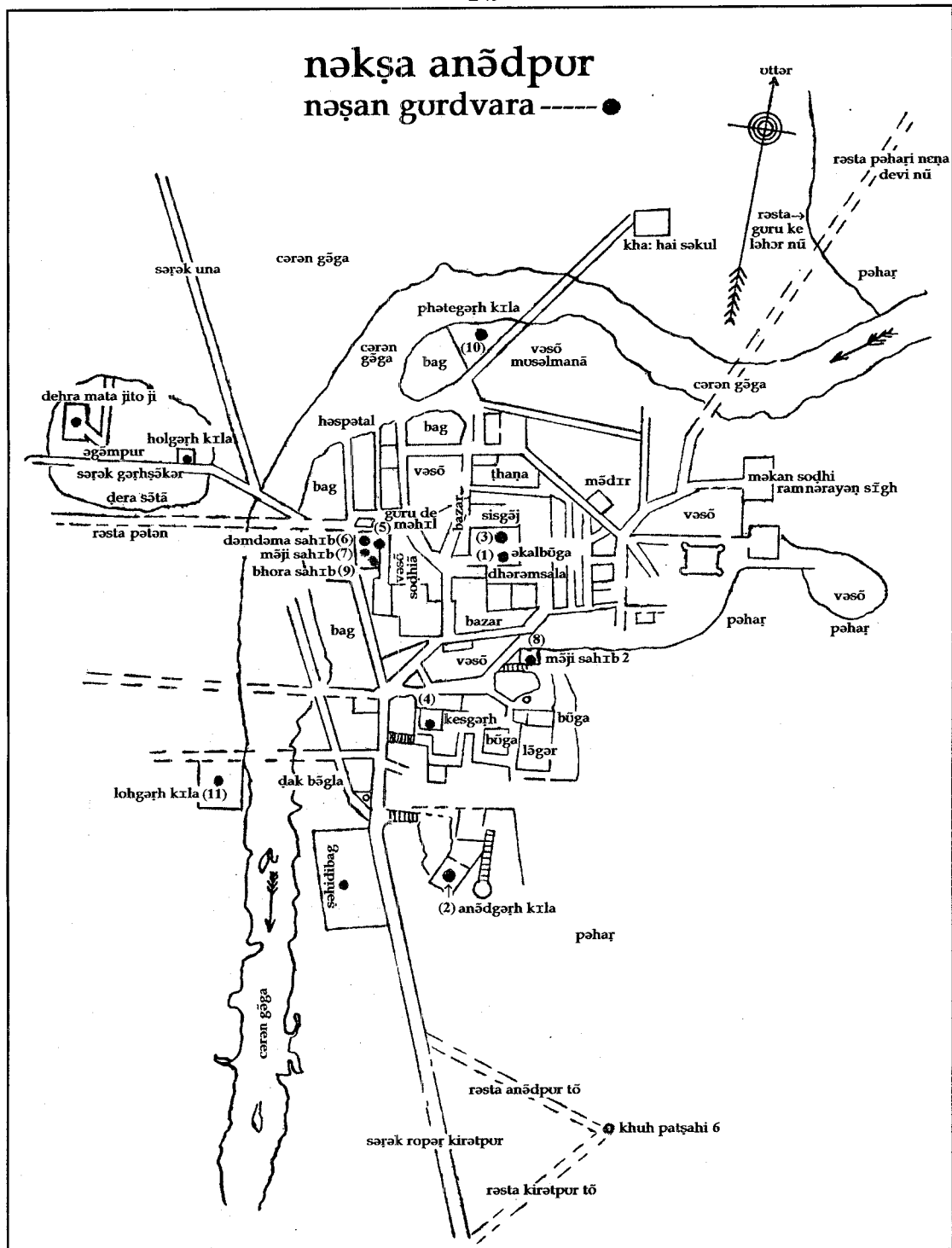
¹This has been printed in several languages and is available with book sellers.



WEAPONS OF SRI DASHMESH JI AT TAKHAT KESGARH SAHIB



TAKHAT KESGARH SAHIB—SRI ANANDPUR



MAP OF ANANDPUR

Sisganj. Here he was consecrated as the Guru. It has a beautiful building in which Guru Granth Sahib is placed.

(2) Anandgarh Fort is less than half a mile to the south. It was raised as one of the forts for the defence of the city.

Inside the fort there is an open well of which the steps are difficult to ascend and around which there are cells where, if one enters, it is difficult to find one's way out. The gurdwara is also very elegant and recitation of Guru Granth Sahib goes on here.

It has a grant of land worth Rs. 1600 a year in villages Chandpur, Burj, Chikuna and Mehandri in Anandpur police station. A cash grant of Rs. 37¼ per annum is given by the Kalsia state. The gurdwara has 125 ghumaon of land.

It was to destroy this fort that the hill chiefs sent a drunken elephant whose head was pierced by Bhai Bachittar Singh with his spear.

(3) Within the town of Anandpur Sahib is gurdwara Sisganj raised in the memory of Guru Teg Bahadur. Here Guru Teg Bahadur's head brought from Delhi was cremated.

Attached to it is grant of land worth Rs. 900 sanctioned from the time of the Sikh rule. Besides this there are annual cash grants of Rs. 37¼ from the Kalsia state, Rs. 60 from the Patiala, and Rs. 70 from the Nabha states.

(4) Close to Anandpur to the southwest is Guru Gobind Singh's gurdwara Keshgarh Sahib where Khalsa Panth was forged on Baisakhi day of 1756 Bikrami. This gurdwara has the following relics:

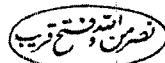
- (a) a Nagni spear 8 feet 9 inches long.
- (b) a bhala (spear) half an inch less than eight feet in length. Its front pike is two feet and nine inches long. There is

a long wooden grip in the middle.

(c) a sef (straight sword), 4 feet 3 inches in length including the grip; the grip is 3 inches broad decreasing to two inches in the middle and lastly tapering to a pointed end. The sword weighs two seers.¹

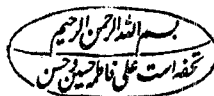
The inscription on it is:

one side



میرط علم راکند بہر امیر المومنین حیدر
اما بجز الانش وصی المصطفی تھا

the obverse



- (d) a double edged broad sword, 3 feet 3.5 inches long with its blade 1.5 inches broad in the middle and increasing to 2.25 inches at the end. This is the sword which was used to test the faith of the five beloveds.
- (e) a dagger 2 feet one inch long including its grip. On the grip are carved figures of elephants and lions.

Details of the grant of gurdwara Kesgarh: half the annual rent of the entire land of village Baddon equal to Rs. 1150 was offered

¹According to Giani Sampuran Singh, a senior aged priest of Kesgarh Sahib, this weapon was given by the Caliph Muhammad IV of Rome to Aurangzeb along with a ceremonial gown but Bahadur Shah presented it to Guru Gobind Singh. From the inscription, it seems unlikely that a Caliph would have given it to a king belonging to Sunni faction of Islam. The author's father Baba Narayan Singh used to tell that this weapon was presented to Guru Gobind Singh by Pir Budhu Shah of Sadhaura.

by Sardar Baghel Singh Jathedar, at the time of taking amrit; Rs. 400 per year from village Giganval, district Jalandhar donated by Sardar Mit Singh Jathedar; Rs. 1100 per year from Mothepur village under police station Anandpur donated by Sardar Charat Singh Dallevalia; Rs. 75 per annum from village Mahain under police station Anandpur in Bilaspur State. Other annual grants are Rs. 375 from Patiala state, Rs. 169 and 10 annas from Nabha State and Rs. 37¼ from Raja of Kalsia. The gurdwara itself is located in a plot of 33 ghumaons.

Total income is about Rs. 3000. Offerings during Hola Mohala fair are also considerable.

- (5) Guru ke Mahal as got built by Guru Teg Bahadur as his residence. Guru Gobind Singh also lived here. Some walls of that time still exist.
- (6) Damdama Sahib. To the west of the town is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh. Here the Guru held congregations and it was here that he punished māsōds (preachers-cum-title-collectors).
- (7) Manji Sahib is Guru Teg Bahadur's gurdwara close to Guru ke Mahal. Here the Guru held his daily congregation. It was here that the pandits of Kashmir appealed to the Guru to protect their religious faith.
- (8) Manji Sahib (2) is a gurdwara dedicated to the sons of Guru Gobind Singh, Baba Ajit Singh, Jujhar Singh, Jorawar Singh and Fateh Singh, who were trained in games and got their education here as young boys. It has an annual grant of Rs. 80 from village Surewal, police station, Anandpur since the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh; and annual grants of Rs. 18 and 10 annas sent from the Kalsia state and Rs. 25 from the Patiala state.

The gurdwara is on a low hillock, and its building was raised by Sardar Gujjar Singh an aristocrat of Surakhpur in Kapurthala State. A banyan tree close to the gurdwara has been there since the time of the Sahibzadas.

- (9) Bhora Sahib (cave-like structure) within the gurdwara Guru Ke Mahal to the West of Anandpur is dedicated to Guru Teg Bahadur who used to meditate here on the Almighty. It is about 8 feet below the land surface and ten descending steps lead to it.
- (10) Fort Fatehgarh is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh located inside the town close to the police station. The fort built by Guru Gobind Singh for the defence of the town, is in ruins now.
- (11) Lohgarh Fort is about one mile southwest of Anandpur which the tenth Guru got built to protect the city. This fort was destroyed by the Satluj river as also through the negligence of the Sikhs. Now a small gurdwara stands here to which belong about three ghumaons of land. 3 See ਸੂਰਜ ਮੱਲ and ਸੋਢੀ.
- ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਦੇ ਕਿਲੇ [anāḍpur de kilē] See ਆਨੰਦ ਪੁਰ 2.
- ਆਨੰਦ ਮੂਲ [anāḍ mul] *n* God, the source of all joys. “anāḍmul anath adhari.”—*dhāna ə m I*.
- ਆਨੰਦ ਰੂਪ [anāḍ rup] God whose form and attribute are a joy to behold. “anāḍ rup anup aḡocər.”—*maru solhe m I*.
- ਆਨੰਦੀ [anāḍi] *Skt* आनन्दिन् *adj* happy, joyful.
- ਆਨੰਦੁ [anāḍu] See ਆਨੰਦ.
- ਆਪ [ap] *Skt* आप् *vr* to happen; to acquire; to satisfy. 2 आत्मन् *pron* one self. “kərhu sēbhar sərəb ki ap.”—*GPS*. 3 polite words for ‘you’ and ‘he’. “gurusIkkhi ko bhākḥṣo ap.”—*GPS*. 4 *n* selfhood, ego. “ona vici ap vərətḍa kərṇa kīchu nə jaI.”—*maru m 3*. 5 God who is the self of all. “jəhā lobh təhI kal hē jəhā khI ma

təhɪ ap.”—*s kəbir*. **6** self-knowledge. “apɛ no ap khaɪ mənʊ nɪrməlu hovɛ.”—*var sri m 3*. **7** *adj* one’s own. “ɪsəʃ mit ap bap nə mai.”—*gəu m 5*. “so dhən kɪs-hɪ nə ap.”—*asa m 4*. **8** *Skt* आप्र *adj* active, smart. “ɪæ sərəb sɛna kie ap rupə.”—*parəs*. **9** आप्र *n* water. “jɛsɛ dhar sagər me gəga ji ko ap hɛ.”—*cādi 1*.

ਆਪਸ [apəs] *n* mutual relationship. **2** an alliance. **3** brotherhood. **4** See ਆਪ 7. **5** *adv* mutually, among ourselves.

ਆਪਸੁਆਰਥੀ [apsuarthi] *adj* selfish, self-seeking. “mən mukh apsuarthi.”—*var sor m 3*.

ਆਪਕਾਰੀ [apkari] See ਅਪਕਾਰੀ. **2** See ਆਸ਼ਕਾਰੀ.

ਆਪ ਗਣਾਉਣਾ [ap gənauna] *v* to include oneself among the gentry or important people. “je ko ap gənaɪda so murəkh gavər.”—*var guj 1 m 3*.

ਆਪਗਾ [apga] *Skt n* a river, in which ap (water) flows. “cɪt apga bhəi məhani.”—*NP*. See ਬਿਨਾਪਗਾ.

ਆਪਗ੍ਰਹ [apgrəh] See ਅਪਗ੍ਰਹਿ.

ਆਪਣ [apən] *Skt n* a shop. **2** a market. **3** See ਆਪਨ. “apən lia je mɪle.”—*majh barəhmaha*.

ਆਪਣਾ [apna] See ਅਪਨਾ. “apna coj kərɪ vekhe apɛ.”—*var bɪha m 4*.

ਆਪਣਾ ਭਾਣਾ [apna bhana] *n* narcissism; self-seeking wilfulness. “apnɛ bhəɛ jo cəle bhəi! vɪchurɪ coʃa khəvɛ.”—*sor m 3*. **2** God’s will and pleasure.

ਆਪਤ [apət] *Skt* अपति *n* a calamity, distress. “səpət hərəkh nə apət dukha.”—*gəu m 5*. **2** *Skt* आत्मत्व *ego*, pride. “kam krodh lobh moh apət pəc dut bɪkhəɔ.”—*səveye m 3 ke*. **3** *Skt* आपु *adj* received, acquired. **4** wise; shrewd. **5** who tells the reality. **6** *n* a sage, hermit.

ਆਪਤਕਾਮ [apətkam] *Skt* आपुकाम *adj* all whose desires have been fulfilled; fully satisfied.

ਆਪਤਿ [apətɪ] See ਆਪਤ 1. **2** *Skt* आप्तु *n* acquisition, profit.

ਆਪਤੁ [apətu] *Skt* आत्मत्व *n* ego, pride. **2** love of the self. “choɔ apətu bad əhəkara.”—*toɔdi m 5*.

ਆਪਦ [apəd], ਆਪਦਾ [apda] *n* a calamity, disaster, adversity. **2** hindrance. “təhā dukh səb apəd.”—*sar m 4*.

ਆਪਨ [apən] *pron* personal, belonging/pertaining to. “apən bapɛ nahi kɪsi ko bhəvən ko hərɪ raja.”—*sor rəvdas*. **2** self, oneself, “əvər mue kɪa sog kərije, təu kije jəu apən jije.”—*gəu kəbir*. **3** *n* a shop. See ਆਪਣ. “bənəj soj sō apən puri.”—*NP*.

ਆਪਨੜਾ [apənɜa] *pron* of the self, one’s own. “apənɜa prəbhū nəɔɪr kərɪ dekhe.”—*vəɔ m 4*. “apənɜe ghərɪ hərɪ rəgo ki nə mənehɪ.”—*tlāg m 1*.

ਆਪਨਾ [apna] See ਅਪਨਾ.

ਆਪਭੇਸ [apbhes] *adj* one’s own dress. **2** pride incarnate, picture of self-conceit, “bhəyo ap bhesə.”—*ramav*.

ਆਪਮੁਹਾਹੁ [apmuhahu], ਆਪਮੁਹਾਰਾ [apmuhara] *adj* self-willed, headstrong, impulsive; impervious to advice from others. **2** who can do things on his own without external prodding. **3** speaking spontaneously without refinement “mukhɪ bole apmuhahu.”—*sor m 4*.

ਆ ਪਰਸ [a pərəs] See ਅਪਰਸ. “nɪrhar vərɪ a pərsa.”—*sri ə m 5*.

ਆਪ ਲਖਾਉਣਾ [ap ləkhəuna] *v* to reveal oneself; to try to make oneself well-known. **2** to expose one’s real self. “rətna sar nə janəi, əvɛ apu ləkhəɪ.”—*var ram 1 m 2*.

ਆਪ ਵਢਾਉਣਾ [ap vəɔnauna] *v* to lose selfhood; to shed pride.

ਆਪਾ [apa] *n* one’s own self, selfhood. **2** pride, ego. **3** one’s real worth or real self. “jən nanək bɪn apə cine mɪʃtɛ nə bhərəm ki kai.”—*dhəna m 9*. **4** *M* ਆਪਾ father.

ਆਪਾਂ [apā] *pron*. plural of ਆਪ. we.

ਆਪਾਉ [apau] *Skt* आपजात *n* watering, irrigation. “səlɪ apau sarəgpaɔi.”—*sri m 1*. ‘Irrigate with water i.e. with God’s name’. **2** See ਆਪਾਉਣਾ.

ਆਪਾਉਣਾ [apauna] See ਆਪਾਉ. 2 *v* to adopt, make (something) one's own, "prəbhū gəhɪ bhuja apəɪo."—*gəu ə m 5*.

ਆਪਾਇਆ [apaɪa] adopted as one's own. See ਆਪਾਉਣਾ. 2 merged in his own form. "kərnə apɪ kəravən ape, kəhu nanək apɪ apəɪo."—*sar m 5*.

ਆਪਾਹ [apah] disinterested. See ਅਪਾਹ. "kəɾən karən səmrəth apəhe."—*maru solhe m 4*.

ਆਪਾਰ [apar] See ਅਪਾਰ. "kəutək kəre rəg apar."—*sukhməni*.

ਆਪਿ [apɪ] See ਆਪ. 2 *part* self, by oneself. "apɪ chutə nəh chutie."—*var mələ m 1*. 3 *Skt* *n* a friend, a chum.

ਆਪਿਓ [apɪo] adjourned, made one's own. "lək bhəbhɪkəhən apɪo ho."—*sor namdev*.

ਆਪੀਣੇ ਆਪਾਹੁ [apɪne apahu], ਆਪੀਣੇ ਆਪਿ [apɪne apɪ] by oneself; without another's help. "apɪne apahu."—*var suhi m 1*. "jɪnɪ apɪne apɪ saɪɪa səcɾə ələkh əpəro."—*vəḍ m 1 əlahniā*.

ਆਪੁ [apu] one's self. See ਆਪ. "ape jəne apu."—*jəpu*. "apu səvarhɪ ɪne mɪlhɪ."—*s fərid*. 2 *self-pride, egotism*. "apu tɪagɪ sət cəɾən lagɪ."—*prəbha pəɾtal m 5*. 3 *part* self, one's self. "apu gəe əurən hu khovhɪ."—*gəu kəbir*.

ਆਪੇ ਆਪ [ape ap], ਆਪੇ ਆਪਿ [ape apɪ] See ਆਪੀਣੇ ਆਪਿ. "həɾɪ ape apɪ upəɪda."—*sri m 4 vənjarah*.

ਆਪੇ ਆਪੇ [ape ape] self alone, one's self. 2 *vain, conceited*. "ek məhəlɪ tū ape ape, ek məhəlɪ gəribəno."—*gəu m 5*. 3 See ਆਪੇ ਆਪਿ.

ਆਪੋਧਾਪ [apodhap], ਆਪੋਧਾਪੀ [apodhapi] *n* rat race for one's own interests; extreme selfishness; action to please oneself alone. "apo dhapi hoɪke nyare nyare dhəɾəm cəlavə."—*BG 2 Skt* ਅਪਯਜਾਨ ill-intention, ill-omened thinking, perplexity.

ਆਪੋ [apɔ] See ਆਪ and ਆਪਾ. 2 by oneself. "nanək je ko apo jəne, əgə gəɪa nə sohe."—*jəpu*. 'if some one thinks that he is able to

achieve anything.'

ਆਫਤ [afət] *A* آفت *Skt* ਆਪਦ *n* a calamity, adversity. 2 a distress, affliction. 3 a turbulence, tumult.

ਆਫਤਾਬ [aftab] *P* آفتاب *n* drier of water, the sun. "aftab səm ʊdəy nə hovə."—*GPS*.

ਆਫਤਾਬੇ ਯਮਨ [aphtabe yəmən], ਆਫਤਾਬੇ ਯਮਨ [aphtabe yəmən] *P* آفتاب یمن-آفتاب the sun of Yemen; bright and very hot. "cəɾəge fələk aftabe yəmən." "kɪ mahə fələk aftabe yəmən."—*həkayəts*.

ਆਫਰਣਾ [aphəɾnə], ਆਫਰਨਾ [aphəɾnə] *v* to bloat, swell with pride. See ਅਫਾਰ.

ਆਫਰੀ [afəɾi] *P* آفری *part* a term of applause and approval; well done, bravo. 2 *adj* This word meaning 'who produces' comes at end as in jəhā afrī, the creator of the world.

ਆਫਰੀਦਹ [afɾidəh] *P* آفریدہ produced, gave birth to.

ਆਫਰੀਦਨ [afɾidən] *P* آفریدن *v* to give birth, produce.

ਆਫਰੀਦੀ [aphɾidi] See ਅਫਰੀਦੀ.

ਆਫਰੀਨ [aphɾin] See ਆਫਰੀ.

ਆਫਾਤ [afat] *A* آفات plural of ਆਫਤ. "sərkəʃ hve aphat uʃhai."—*GPS*.

ਆਫਾਰ [aphar] See ਅਫਾਰ.

ਆਫੂ [aphu] See ਅਫੂਮਿ. "əmlɪ mɪʃɾi chəḍke aphu khat sərahɪ."—*vrɪd*. 2 See ਅਫਵ. "gunhɪ us ke səgəl aphu."—*tɪlɪg m 5*.

ਆਫੂਆ ਕੀ ਬਰੀ [aphua ki bəri] *n* a pill or pailet of opium; a dose of opium. "əmlɪt aphua ki bəri khəɪ cəḍhai bhəg."—*cəɾɪtr III*.

ਆਬ [ab] *P* آب *n* water. See ਆਪ 9 and ਅਬਜ. "dəɾəkhət ab as kəɾ."—*var majh m 1*. 2 *mercury*. 3 *jewel*. 4 *glory*. 5 *honour, dignity*. 6 *price, value*. 7 *rank, status*. 8 *custom*. 9 *habit, nature*. "səc ki ab nɪt dehɪ pəni."—*sri m 1*. 'Irrigate the act of telling the truth'.

ਅੰਬ [āb] *n* a mango. "pakən lage āb."—*s kəbir*. 'Seekers of spiritual knowledge have begun

to ripen with good qualities.’

ਆਬ ਹਯਾਤ [ab həyat], ਆਬ ਹੈਵਾਨ [ab hevan] *P* آب حیات - آب حياوات water of life; amrit; elixir; nectar.

ਆਬਕਾਰ [abkar] *P* آبكار a distiller. 2 a distiller or maker of wine.

ਆਬਕਾਰੀ [abkari] *P* آبكارى n a distillery. 2 a wine factory.

ਆਬਖੋਰਾ [abxora] *P* آبخوره n a pot for drinking; a cup, bowl, goblet.

ਆਬਗੀਰ [abgir] *P* آبگير n a pit or tank for holding water. 2 a trench, stream. 3 a pot for water, a pitcher.

ਆਬਗੁੰ [abgū] *P* آبگون adj water-coloured. 2 glittering like water. 3 a shining sword. 4 the name of a canal in Persia.

ਆਬ ਜਮਜਮ [ab jəmjəm] water of zəməzəm well. See ਹੱਜ and ਜਮਜਮ.

ਆਬਦਾਰ [abdar] *P* آبدار adj shining, having a glitter. 2 n a servant who always waits upon his master with a flask of wine or water.

ਆਬਨੂਸ [abnus] *P* آبنوس ebony; heavy blackwood used for making pen holder stands, picture frames and other beautiful articles. Its tree is found mostly in South India, its Latin name is diospyros emenum. *G* ebenos *E* ebony.

ghūghəṭ ughar kari narika didar din,
dekhət hi bhāḍigəi hāḍi dadhi phus ki,
bhedən ke dər pəri həl pəri ghusən ke,
kəvnən ke rər pəri apne jəlus ki,
kābri nīkari kəri kola ki bīgari kul,
bhənət “puraṇ” nə əgari kuhu hus ki,
təva me nə tab rəhi kajər be ab bhəi,
teri ab dekhe ab gəi abnus ki.

ਆਬਪਾਸ਼ੀ [abpaṣi] *P* آبپاشى n irrigation, watering. 2 sprinkling of water.

ਆਬਰੂ [abru] *P* آبرو n gloss of face; honour, reputation, dignity. “vīc səbha abru khoī tohī.”—*GPS*.

ਆਬਰੇ [abre] n a mango. “kəkri abre pəkəe.”

—asa kabir. ‘Bad actions turned into good ones.’ See ਫੀਲੁ.

ਆਬਰੋ [abro] See ਆਬਰੂ. “gəi abro dirəgh aj.”—*GPS*.

ਆਬਲੀ [abli] n an unripe mango. 2 tamarind. 3 fruit of tamarind. 4 See ਆਵਲੀ.

ਆਬਾਦ [abad] *A* آباد plural of ਅਬਦ an aeon. 2 *P* a habitation, town. 3 praise. 4 adj populated, inhabited.

ਆਬਾਦਾਨ [abadan] *P* آبادان populated. “abadan səda məs-hur.”—*gəu rəvīdas*. 2 a famous city in Arabian Iraq.

ਆਬਾਦੀ [abadi] *P* آبادى n a habitation, populated place, residential area. 2 population, census.

ਆਬਿਦ [abīd] *A* عابد for adj who worships; a devotee.

ਆਬੀ [abi] *P* آبى adj related to water, watery. 2 n moisture. 3 short form for ਮੁਰਗਾਬੀ. “bajən sath abīən lehī.”—*cəri tr III*.

ਆਬੂ [abu] *Skt* अबुद n Mount Abu, a hill top of Aravati mountain in Rajputana. It is said to have been the residence of sage Vashishth. Its average height is 3930 feet and the highest top, Guru Shikhar, is 5650 feet high. Here is an ancient fire pit from which Rajputs are said to have emerged. There are also some very old Jain temples here. Rich people of Rajputana come here to spend their summers.

ਆਬੇ ਹੈਵਾਨ [abe hevan] See ਆਬ ਹੈਵਾਨ.

ਆਬੇ ਬਕਾ [abe bəka] *P* آب ب n elixir of life; nectar; ambrosia.

ਆਂਬੂ [ābr] n a mango.

ਆਭਨੀ [abhni] n splendid army.—*sənama*.

ਆਭਰਣ [abhərən] *Skt* n an ornament. “hərīnam rəg abhərni.”—*jetsəri m 5*. 2 fostering, nourishing, tending.

ਆਭਾ [abha] *Skt* n splendour. 2 lustre, radiance. 3 praise.

ਆਭਾਸ [abhas] *Skt* n a reflection, glimpse, image.

ਆਭਾਗਾ [abhaga] See ਭਾਗਾ. “jənmət ki nə muo abhaga.”—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਆਭਾਨੀ [abhani] *n* a splendid army.—*sənama*.

ਆਭਾਰ [abhar] *Skt n* weight, load, burden. **2** a responsibility. **3** a favour, benefaction. **4** a vərɪɪk metre, See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 27.

ਆਭਿਖੇਕ [abhikhek] See ਅਭਿਖੇਕ. **2** *adj* relative, relation.

ਆਭਿਗਯ [abhigy] See ਅਭਿਗਯ.

ਆਭਿਜ [abhij] See ਅਭਿਜ.

ਆਭੁਲ [abhul] See ਅਭੁਲ. “ap abhul nə bhuləu.”—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*.

ਆਭੂਖਣ [abhukhəṇ], ਆਭੂਖਨ [abhukhən] *Skt* ਆਭੂਖਣ *n* an ornament. “jɪh prəsadɪ abhukhən pəhɪrɪjɛ.”—*sukhməni*. **2** a literary figure of speech; a figurative expression.

ਆਭੋਗ [abhog] in music, the final part of dhruṇad, etc.; climax of sexual pleasure.

ਆਭੰਜ [abhəṅ] See ਅਭੰਜ.

ਆਮ [am] *Skt n* ਆਉਂ the sap of undigested food which oozes through the anus. See ਆਮਪਤ 2. **2** *Skt* ਆਮੁ a mango. **3** *Skt* ਆਮਯ. a disease. “sun ləhɪɪnə həkhyo rɪde jyō ami khve am.”—*NP*. ‘just as a patient becomes happy on getting rid of his illness.’ **4** *A* ਆ *adj* common, general, frequent, not special. **5** famous. **6** *n* a year.

ਆਮਖ [aməkh] See ਆਮਿਖ.

ਆਮ ਖਾਸ [am khas] *n* a session of the court of kings of Delhi in which special courtiers as well as common people presented themselves. **2** a royal function which any one could attend; an open court. “am khas me kəri prəsəsa.”—*GPS*.

ਆਮਦ [aməd] *P* آء came, “kuja aməd kuja rəphti.”—*tlīg namdev*. ‘Where did you come from, where do you go?’. **2** *n* income *Skt* ਆਯ. “aməd xərəc səbharən kərə.”—*GPS*.

ਆਮਦਨ [amdən] *P* آء *v* to come, arrive. **2** *n* income.

ਆਮਦੰਦ [amdād] *P* آء they came.

ਆਮਨ [amən] *Skt* आसनस् *n* a disease, sickness.

ਆਮਨਾਯ [amnay] *Skt* आम्नाय *n* Ved. **2** practice, exercise. **3** a ceremony, custom. **4** sectarian, communal.

ਆਮ ਪਾਤ [am pat] abortion. See ਗਰਭ ਸੁਆ. **2** exuding or oozing of undigested food through the arse. Due to the weakness of the belly-heat, the raw sap of food deteriorates and exudes in the form of foul-smelling greasy faeces heavier than water. The patient should take soft and light food like rice or sago. If the intestines develop inflammation and pain, it results in dysentery. A patient of ampat should be given hauberry, fresh ginger, motha grass and oldenlamdoi boiled in water, bifora and pith of mannalos mixed with jaggery should be eaten or drunk like tea. A powder of ginger, white cumin seeds, rock salt, asafoetida, nutmeg, mango seed, onarmulos, catechu and ground bharingi eaten with curd is effective. “ampat əru sronət pata.”—*cəɪɪtr 405*.

ਆਮਯ [aməy] *Skt n* a disease, malady. **2** loss, harm. **3** indigestion, dyspepsia. **4** a camel.

ਆਮਰ [amər] See ਅਮਰ. “ap gəvət amər rəhe.”—*asa ə m 1*. “hoɪ amro grɪh məhɪ bəṭha.”—*sor m 5*. **2** امر who gives an order. “dhur ki bheji ai amər.”—*asa m 5*. ‘Maya is sent by the Almighty per His will.’ **3** *A* امر weak, powerless. “ɪhu amər həm gurɪ kie dərbari.”—*asa m 5*. ‘This maya became powerless and we became supreme’.

ਆਮਰਸ [amərəs], ਆਮਰਖ [amərəkh] *Skt* ਆਮਸੰ *n* anger, ire. “ɪrkha pərəkha chəl amərkhā.”—*NP*. **2** *Skt* ਆਮਸੰ an intimate touch. **3** a consultation.

ਆਮਰਿ [amərɪ], ਆਮਰੀ [amri], ਆਮਰੁ [aməru] See ਅਮਰ and ਆਮਰ. “əji amri nɪvəlka kərəm vare.”—*dətt*. ‘unborn, deathless practitioners’.

of Yoga.’

ਆਮਰੂਦ [amrud] See ਅਮਰੂਦ.

ਆਮਰੋ [amro] See ਆਮਰ.

ਆਮਲ [aməl] See ਆਮਿਲ.

ਆਮਲਕ [amlək] See ਆਉਲਾ. “hath amlək atəm gyana.”—*NP*.

ਆਮਲੀ [amli] See ਅਮਲੀ.

ਆਮਾਸ਼ਯ [amaṣəy] *Skt n* the stomach where raw food (am) settles. **2** the first part of the small intestine, where liver and gall bladder meet; duodenum.

ਆਮਾਤ [amat] See ਅਮਾਤ.

ਆਮਾਦਹ [amadəh] *P* آماده ready, prepared.

ਆਮਾਲ [amal] *A* اعمال *n* plural of ਅਮਲ. actions, doings, pranks, tricks.

ਆਮਿ [amɪ] See ਆਮਯ and ਤਾਮਿ.

ਆਮਿਖ [amɪkh] *Skt* ਆਮਿਸ਼ *n* meat, flesh. “pɪrɪthəm təj-hu amɪkh ko khana.”—*NP*.

ਆਮਿਲ [amɪl] *A* ملّ doer, performer, practioner. **2 n** a worker, servant; an employee “amɪl mʊlkən ke jɪs thāl.”—*GPS*. **3** a revenue official of old times, whose descendants are still called amils in Sindh. **4** an artisan, craftsman.

ਆਮੀ [ami] *adj* suffering from a disease; sick, patient. See ਆਮ 3. **2 A** آمين Amen! *part* be it so ! **3** please accept, approve.

ਆਮੂ [amu] *P* آمو *n* river Oxus of Bukhara which flows through the middle of Turan and Iran (Persia). “amu adɪ bəkhankə israstrə kəhɪ ət.”—*sənama*. ‘Varun is the husband of river Amu, and his weapon is execution.’—*sənama*.

ਆਮੇਸ਼ਤਹ [amextəh] *P* آمیخته *adj* blended, mixed.

ਆਮੇਸ਼ਤਨ [amextən] *P* آمیختن *v* to join, mix.

ਆਮੇਜ਼ [amez] *P* آمیز *adj* mixed. **2** mixed; used after a word as ਰੰਗਾਮੇਜ਼.

ਆਮੇਜ਼ਿਸ਼ [amezɪʃ] *P* آمیزش *n* mixing, mixture.

ਆਮੇਯ [amey] *adj* See ਅਮੇਉ. **2** which cannot be

¹This is originally a Greek word meaning ‘really’, ‘infact’.

Christians and Muslims utter it loudly after their supplicatory prayers.

absorbed or accommodated. “cəkhə dvar amey vahyō su ave.”—*NP*.

ਆਮੇਰ [amer], ਅਮੇਰ [amer] an ancient town near Jaipur which once was a capital. See ਅੰਬਰ and ਅੰਬੋਰ.

ਆਮੋ ਸਾਮਣੇ [amo samṇe] *adv* face to face. “ləkkh nəgare vəjjən amo samṇe.”—*cōdi* 3.

ਆਮੋਖਤਹ ਕਾਰ [amokhtəh kar] *P* آموخته کار *adj* trained, skilled in doing work.

ਆਮੋਖਤਨ [amokhtən] *P* آموختن *v* to receive instruction or training. **2** to teach or train.

ਆਮੋਦ [amod] *Skt n* happiness, pleasure, enjoyment. “ur amod səg bhe gəhɪ vər.”—*NP*.

ਆਮੋਲ [amol], ਆਮੋਲਾ [amola], ਆਮੋਲੀ [amoli] See ਅਮੋਲ. **2** priceless. “guru pəhɪ sɪr bec amolia.”—*var gəu m* 4.

ਆਮੰਤ੍ਰਣ [amətrəṇ] *Skt n* an invitation. **2** a solicitation.

ਆਮੂ [amr] *Skt n* a mango.

ਆਮੂ ਮੌਰ [amr mər] *n* pollen of a mango.

ਆਯ [ay] *Skt n* income.

ਆਯਸ [ayəs], ਆਯਸੁ [aysu] *n* permission. See ਆਇਸ .

ਆਯਤ [ayət] *Skt adj* broad. **2** spread. “məstək ayət locən lone.”—*NP*. **3 A** آية a line of the text of Bible or Quran. **4** a sign, mark. **5** prophet’s miracle.

ਆਯਤਨ [aytən] *Skt n* a house, home, residence. **2** god’s house; a temple.

ਆਯੱਤ [ayətt] *Skt* आयात *adj* subordinate, subservient.

ਆਯਦ [ayəd] *P* آید *adj* likely to come. **2 A** آید returning. **3** applicable.

ਆਯਨ [ayən] See ਅਯਨ.

ਆਯਾ [aya] *v* past tense of ਆਉਣ. “bəgā bhɪ aya cau.”—*var vəd m* 3. **2 Pg** a nurse. **3 P** آيا *part* what; if; or.

ਆਯਾਮ [ayam] *Skt n* extending, pervading. **2** act of bringing within rules. See ਪ੍ਰਾਣਾਯਾਮ. **3** See ਅਯਾਮ.

ਆਯੁ [ayu] *Skt* *n* age. **2** ghee, clarified butter. **3** a Chandarvanshi king, son of Pururva. **4** food, corn. **5** air. **6** an offspring. **7** medicine, drug.

ਆਯੁਸਮਾਨ [ayusman], **ਅਯੁਖਮਾਨ** [ayukhman] *Skt* ਆਯੁਸਮਾਨ *adj* long lived, lasting for a long time.

ਆਯੁਖਾ [ayukha] *Skt* ਆਯੁਸ਼ *n* age, duration of life.

ਆਯੁਖਿ [ayukhy] *Skt* ਆਯੁਸ਼ *adj* who gives life. **2** *n* eatables fit for a sick person. **3** strength, power.

ਆਯੁਤ [ayut] See ਅਯੁਤ and ਆਯੁਤ.

ਆਯੁਧ [ayudh] *Skt* *n* a weapon. **2** a horn or conchshell, which is helpful in a battle.

ਆਯੁਧਨ [ayudhən] a battle, See ਆਯੋਧਨ. “ghor ayudhən ešo bhəyo.”—*cārītr* 405.

ਆਯੁਰ [ayur] *n* age. “chīn chīn ayur bitət jai.”—*NP*. See ਆਯੁਖਾ.

ਆਯੁਰ ਵੇਦ [ayur ved] *Skt* ਆਯੁਰਵੇਦ *n* a minor Ved about the age of human beings; a medical science. Ashvini Kumar is regarded as its chief preceptor; he taught it to Indar, who in turn taught it to Dhanvantri. This Ved is derived from Atharv Ved. Now there is no book bearing this name, but all books on medical science are covered by it. “ayur ved kiyo pərkaśa.”—*dhənētər*.

ਆਯੋਦ [ayed] *P* you come. This word is coined from ਅਮਦਨ.

ਆਯੋਧਨ [ayodhən] *Skt* *n* a battle, war. **2** a battlefield.

ਆਰ [ar] *Skt* *n* an awl. “ar nahījīh topəu.”—*sor rəvīdas*. Here ਆਰ stands for sharp intellect. **2** a tooth of a circular saw; an axle of a wheel. **3** a raw metal. **4** a pointed prod for driving an animal. **5** *A* ८ shame, modesty. **6** *S* to cajole, express love or fondness.

ਆਰਸ [arəs] *n* sloth. “bīsar arsə səbē prəbhat lok jag-hī.”—*surāj*. **2** *Skt* ਆਰਸ਼ *adj* concerning a sage (rishi); a sage’s composition. **3** *n* a

book respected for its association with a sage.

ਆਰਸਤਾ [arəsta] *n* laziness, sloth, lassitude. **2** See ਆਰਸਤਾ.

ਆਰਸੀ [arsi] *Skt* ਆਰਸ਼ *n* a mirror, a looking glass. “īhu mānu arsi koi gurmukhī vekhē.”—*majh ə m* 3. “jēsē taro tari or arsi sənah səstrə.”—*BG*. See ਆਈਨਾ. **2** an ornament with a mirror fixed in it which ladies wear on their thumbs. “kəhā su arsiā muhī bōke.”—*asa ə m* 1. **3** also used in place of ਆਲਸੀ.

ਆਰਕਤ [arəkət] *Skt* ਆਰਕੁ *adj* red. **2** with a tinge of redness.

ਆਰਕਤਾ ਜਲਨਿ [arəkta jələnī] *n* a river of reddish water; Sarasvati.—*sənama*.

ਆਰਜ [arəj] See ਆਰਯ.

ਆਰਜਤਾ [arəjta] *Skt* ਆਰਜੰਤਾ *n* culture, civilization. “sīrjən arəjtay.”—*NP*. **2** superiority, eminence. **3** candour, simplicity.

ਆਰਜਨੀ [arjəni] *Skt* ਅਰਜੰਨੀ *adj* white as silver (ਅਰਜੁਨ), bright. **2** a female collector. “nəmo arjəni marjəni.”—*cāḍi* 2.

ਆਰਜਵ [arjəv] *Skt* ਆਰਜੰਵ *n* simplicity, serenity, honesty. “arjəv bīna kuḥīlta jōī.”—*GPS*. **2** *adj* simple, guileless, innocent.

ਆਰਜਾ [arja] *S* *n* age. state. **2** See ਆਰਯਾ. “je jug care arja.”—*japu*. **3** *Skt* ਆਰਜੰਜਾ *n* mother. **4** a metre. See ਗਾਹਾ. **5** *adj* noble woman, virtuous lady. “bhəne nīj bharja sō arja ! srəvəṇ kər.”—*GPS*.

ਆਰਜਾਧਿ [arjadhī] *n* ਆਰਜਾ-ਅਵਧਿ. duration of life. See ਅਰਜਾਧਿ.

ਆਰਜਾਰਿ [arjarī] *n* the enemy of age; old age. —*sənama*.

ਆਰਜਾਰਿ ਅਰਿ [arjarī ərī] *n* enemy of ਆਰਜਾ (old age), amrit, elixir.—*sənama*.

ਆਰਜਾਰੀ [arjari] See ਆਰਜਾਰਿ. **2** age. “bīnu sīmrən jēsē sərəp arjari.”—*gəv ə m* 5.

ਆਰਜੀ [arji] *A* آرسى *adj* temporary, impermanent.

ਆਰਜੁ [arzu] *P* آرزو *n* a desire, wish, hope.

ਆਰਣ [arəṅ] *n* an anvil; ironsmith's block. See ਆਰਣਿ. "kaṛa arəṅ mən vicṛ lohā."—*maru m I*. **2** *Skt* depth, solemnity. **3** a pit, pond. **4** *S* a war, battle.

ਆਰਣ ਸੁਤ [arəṅ sut] *n* son of Aran (pond); lotus. "arəṅsut kər prəbhū sṛ layo."—*NP*. 'the master taking it as lotus put his hand on the head'. **2** the moon, which is son of the deep ocean.

ਆਰਣਿ [arəṅṛ] in a furnace or forge for melting or heating up metals like iron. "jṛu arəṅṛ lohā paṛ bhēṅṛ ghəṛaie."—*suhī ə m I*. **2** *n* an eddy, a whirlpool.

ਆਰਤ [arət], ਆਰਤਾ [arta] *Skt* आर्त *adj* coward, timid. **2** suffering, in pain. "arət dvar rətət pīguria."—*gəu m 5*. "gopal tera arta."—*dhəna dhəna*. 'Your timid slave seeks shelter with you, master of the earth.' Some ignorant people interpret this as ਆਰਤੀ (a ceremonial worship of gods by moving lighted lamps in front) holding that it is Dhanna Jat's 'ਆਰਤਾ'.¹

ਆਰਤਿ [arətṛ] *Skt* आर्ति *n* pain, humility, poverty.

ਆਰਤੀ [arti] *Skt* आराति *n* what happens even without night, that is, to do worship by revolving lighted lamps for which reason it is called non-night worship. According to Hinduism, lamps are revolved four times at the feet of the image, twice at the level of the navel and seven times around the entire body. The number of lamps may be anywhere between one to a hundred. Guru Nanak Dev rejected this ritual and said that God's arti is already being performed by nature. See Dhanasri Shabad : "gəgən me thal rəvṛ cēd dipək bəne." See ਦੀਪਦਾਨ. **2** Arti Sohila, a bani recited at bed time. "sodər arti gavie əmrṛṛṛ vele japu uchara."—*BG*

¹Though word arta is not in the sense of arti but Sikhs do employ it this way as well. Udasi Saints declaim: "arta kije nanək şah patšah ka. din duni ke şahəṅšah ka."...

ਆਰਤੀ ਸੋਹਿਲਾ [arti sohṛla] *n* song of joy in which true arti is described. Here, recitation begins with "je ghəṛṛ kirətṛ akhie." "tṛṛṛ ghəṛṛ gavhu sohṛla." and culminates as "kesi arti hoṛ bhəvkhəḍna, teri arti ənhəta səbəd vajət bheri."

ਆਰਦ [arəd] *P* آرد *n* flour, ground corn. **2** from *vr* ਆਵੁਦਨ. let one bring, brings, will bring.

ਆਰਦ੍ਰ [ardrə] *Skt* आर्द्र *adj* wet, soaked. **2** soiled.

ਆਰਨ [arən] *adj* red coloured. "jəri səg jərə rajē arən uchar."—*NP*. 'Red coverlets interwoven with golden thread look beautiful'. **2** See ਆਰਣ. **3** Bhai Santokh Singh has used ਆਰਨ in place of ਅਰਨੜ (forest). "arən jṛt dṛs ghəni nṛhari."—*GPS*. **4** See ਆਰਨੜ.

ਆਰਨਜਾਤ [arənjat] lotus grown out of a pond (ਆਰਣ). See ਆਰਣਸੁਤ. "anən arənjat suhai."—*NP*.

ਆਰਨੜ [arnyə] *Skt* आरण्य *adj* relating to forest; wild.

ਆਰਨੜਕ [arnyək] *Skt* आरण्यक related with forest; vanprəsth, the third stage of life for a Hindu. **2** those Brahman parts of Veds which were studied while living there because saint-scholars staying in forests taught them to their disciples. See ਉਪਨਿਸਦ ਐਤ੍ਰੇਯ ਆਰਨੜਕ etc.²

ਆਰਫ [arəph] *A* آرف *adja* possessor of spiritual knowledge (ਉਰਫ). "arəph kamṛl vəli vəlayət."—*GPS*.

ਆਰਬ [arəb] *n* Arabia. **2** Arab, Arabian. "arəb ke arbi əradhē tere nam hē."—*əkal*. **3** the language of Arabia; Arabic "kəhū arbi torki parsi ho."—*əkal*. **4** an Arab (or Arabian) horse "kəche arbi pəbb mano səpəcchə."—*parə*.

ਆਰਬਲ [arbəl], ਆਰਬਲਾ [arbəla] *n* ਆਯੁ-ਬਲ. strength and age. **2** age, duration of life, lifetime. "bərəkh bəhəttər bhəi arbəl."—*GPS*.

ਆਰਬੀ [arbi] See ਆਰਬ.

²Four forests vrṛhəd, tetṛriy, etrey and koṣṛtki are well known.

ਆਰਭਟੀ [arbhṭi] *Skt n* that part of a drama which shows courage and terror. **2** a theatre. **3** courage, intrepidity.

ਆਰਮੇਨੀਆ [armenia] See ਅਰਮਨੀ.

ਆਰਯ [arəy] *Skt* आर्य *adj* superior, superb, virtuous. **2** worshipping, venerable. **3** belonging to a superior pedigree. **4** a resident of Aryavart; Indian.

ਆਰਯ ਸਮਾਜ [arəy səmaj] Mul Shankar, son of Amba Shankar, a Brahman of Tankara village, Moravi state, was born in 1824 AD. He became a disciple of Sanyasi Parmanand and adopted Dayanand Sarasvati as his name. He studied Sanskrit grammar under Pandit Virjanand of Mathura. Taking note of the preaching of Christianity in India, he was enthused to spread the Vedic religion. According to his own thinking and the culture of the time, he interpreted the Veds and promulgated new rules. He named his sect Arya Samaj and Satyarath Prakash is his religious treatise.

The saint Dayanand died on 30th October 1883 AD.

The rules of Arya Samaj are :

- (1) All truths are discovered through education and material sciences and they all have their origin in God.
- (2) God is truth, mind and joy, without form, all-powerful, just, kind, birthless, endless, unchangeable, without origin, incomparable and the source of all that exists. His worship is the only proper one.
- (3) The Ved is the book of true knowledge; its study, teaching and listening comprise the prime religion of the Aryas.
- (4) One should always be ready to learn the truth and to unlearn the untruth.
- (5) All tasks should be performed according to the dharma, that is, with knowledge and

consideration of truth versus falsehood.

- (6) The welfare of the world is the basic objective of Arya Samaj including its physical, spiritual and social progress.
- (7) Relations should be maintained with all as far as possible in accordance with dharma.
- (8) Removal of ignorance and spread of knowledge should always be the aim.
- (9) No one should be content with his own progress, but should consider it as a step in the progress of all.
- (10) All men should be inter-dependent, in following rules for universal good, and should be independent in adopting every beneficial rule.

ਆਰਯਾ [arya] *Skt* आर्या *n* feminine of ਆਰਯ. a woman of high or noble birth. **2** mother. **3** grandmother. **4** mother-in-law. **5** the goddess, Durga. **6** a stanza. See ਗਾਹਾ. **7** *adj* noble, virtuous (woman).

ਆਰਯਾ ਵਰਤ [arya vət] *Skt* आर्या वरत *n* the country of the Aryas; the country with Himalayas in the north, Vindhya in the south, Bay of Bengal in the east and the Arabian sea in the west.¹ Now the whole of India is called Aryavart.

ਆਰਾ [ara] *n* a serrated tool with which wood is sawed, a sawing machine. **2** noise, din. **3** near side bank, “kəchu ara par nə sujh.”—*gəurəvɪdas*. **4** *Skt n* a big needle for making a hole. **5** *suf* with or having qualities of, as in ਅਵਗੁਣਿਆਰਾ. “əvɡənɪare pathər bhare.”—*nəʃ m 4*.

ਆਂਰਾ [āra] *P* १; ੨ to that, to him.

ਆਰਾਉ [arau] *P* ੧; ੨ *adj* who decorates; this word is used as a suffix. **2** *Skt* आराम a garden, “jake rukh bɪrəkʰ arau.”—*sri m 1*. ‘whose grass and trees provide relief.’ See ਰੁਹ.

¹आसमुद्रात्तु वै पुरादिआसमुद्रात्तु पश्चिमात् ।

तयो रेवान्तरं गिर्योरायवर्तं विदुर्बुधाः ।—*mānu ३ 2, १ 22*.

- ਆਰਾਸਤ [arasət], ਆਰਾਸਤਰ [arasətəh], ਆਰਾਸਤਾ [arasta] *P* آراستہ *adj* spruced, adorned; its root is *vr* ਆਰਾਸੁਨ. “arasət læškər səbh kinəs.”—*GPS*.
- ਆਰਾਤਿ [aratɪ], ਆਰਾਤੀ [arati] *Skt* आराति *n* an enemy, adversary. “jənu kəlməl kəlɪ bəl arati.”—*NP*.
- ਆਰਾਧ [aradh] See ਆਰਾਧਨ and ਆਰਾਧੜ.
- ਆਰਾਧਨ [aradhən], ਆਰਾਧਨਾ [aradhna] *Skt n* making happy, worship, devotion. 2 meditation on God’s name. “aradhna aradhənu nika həri həri namu əradhna.”—*maru ə m 5*.
- ਆਰਾਧਨੀਯ [aradhniy], ਆਰਾਧੜ [aradhy] *Skt adj* fit to be pleased and worshipped, adorable.
- ਆਰਾ ਪਾਰ [ara par] See ਆਰਾ and ਪਾਰ. *n* this side and across “kəchu ara par nə sujh.”—*gəu rəvɪdas*. 2 this and the next world; here and hereafter.
- ਆਰਾਮ [aram] *P* آرام *n* comfort, happiness. 2 rest, relaxation 3. *Skt* garden.
- ਆਰਾਮ ਸ਼ਾਹ [aram šah] son of Qutubuddin Ebak who sat on the throne at Delhi for one year in 1210 AD. See Muslim Rule in India.
- ਆਰਾਯਸ਼ [arayəʃ] *P* آرایش *n* decoration, adornment.
- ਆਰਾਲਿਕ [aralɪk] See ਅਰਾਲਿਕ.
- ਆਰਿਫ਼ [arɪf] See ਆਰਫ਼.
- ਆਰੀ [ari] *n* a hand-saw, a small saw. 2 *suffix* of, possessing (feminine of van, ara, etc). “əvguɪɪari kət vɪsari.”—*dhəna chāt m 1*. 3 *A* آری *adj* naked. 4 good-for-nothing. 5 helpless, unable.
- ਆਰੁਹ [aruh] See ਆਰੋਹਣ. 2 See ਆਰੁੱਧ.
- ਆਰੁਣ [arun] *adj* red. See ਅਰੁਣ. “rəcyo rəg arun lok navino.”—*krɪsən*.
- ਆਰੁਣਚੂੜ [arunçur] See ਅਰੁਣਚੂੜ.
- ਆਰੁੱਧ [aruddh] *Skt* आरुद्ध *adj* stopped, hindered, obstructed. 2 busy, engaged.
- ਆਰੁਨ [arun] See ਅਰੁਣ and ਆਰਨ.
- ਆਰੁਨਚੂੜ [arunçur] a cock, rooster. See ਅਰੁਣਚੂੜ.
- “krɔc su aruncur pukarət.”—*GPS*.
- ਆਰੂ [aru] See ਆਰੂ.
- ਆਰੂਢ [arudh], ਆਰੂੜ [arur] *Skt* आरुढ *adj* ascended, mounted, riding. “arurte əsv rəth nagəh.”—*səhəs m 4*. 2 firm, resolute, determined.
- ਆਰੇ [are] plural of ਆਰਾ. 2 *suf* meaning ‘one having or with.’ See ਆਰਾ ਆਰੀ. “əvgəniare pathər bhare.”—*kan m 4*.
- ਆਰੇਮ [arem] *P* آرم we bring, we shall bring, we may bring.
- ਆਰੋਅਹ [arəəh] *Skt* आरोह *adj* ascended, mounted. “jəra jəmhɪ arəəh.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. ‘You are mounting old age and messengers of death’ means that you are above weaknesses and not subject to them. See ਆਰੋਹਣ.
- ਆਰੋਹਣ [arohəɳ] *Skt n* a ladder, steps. “moharohəɳ prəgəɳ gɪra əghkhəɳɳi.”—*GPS*. ਆਰੋਹਣ (ladder) of ਮੋਖ (salvation). ‘steps to salvation.’ 2 mounting, riding.
- ਆਰੋਹੀ [arohi] *Skt* आरोहिन *adj* who rides. 2 going upward. 3 progressing. 4 *n* ascending notes in music as ṣa, re, ga, ma, pa, dha, ni.
- ਆਰੋਗ [arog], ਆਰੋਗਤ [arogət], ਆਰੋਗੀ [arogi] See ਅਰੋਗ, ਅਰੋਗਤ and ਅਰੋਗੀ. “jɪh prəsadɪ arog kəcəndehi.”—*sukhməni*. “arogət bhəe sərira.”—*suhi chāt m 4*.
- ਆਰੋਪਣ [aropəɳ], ਆਰੋਪਣਾ [aropna] *Skt* आरोपण *n* setting, fixing. “təhɪ aropəɳ kinəs mali.”—*GPS*. 2 imagining qualities of one thing in another. 3 a fallacy, false knowledge.
- ਆਰੋੜਾ [arorā] See ਅਰੋੜਾ.
- ਆਰੰਨ [arən] See ਆਰਨੜ.
- ਆਰੰਨਕ [arənək] See ਆਰਨੜਕ.
- ਆਰੰਭ [arəbh] *Skt n* the origin, beginning. “arəbh kajrəcəɪa.”—*suhi chāt m 4*. 2 genesis, creation.
- ਆਰੰਭ ਵਾਦ [arəbh vad] the theory of Vaisheshik and other philosophies that the formation of the world, took place with the fusion of atoms.

- ਆਰਜ਼** [ary], **ਆਰਜ਼ਸਮਾਜ** [arysəmaj] See **ਆਰਯ** and **ਆਰਯ ਸਮਾਜ**.
- ਆਲ** [al] *Pkt n* moisture, humidity. **2** *Skt adj* excessive, more. **3** all, entire. “al jōjal bīkar te rəhīte.”—*sukhmāni*. See *E* all. **4** *Skt* आलय a house, living place. **5** *A* آل a dynasty, a descendant. **6** daughter’s children. **7** *P* a type of wine. **8** *T* a king. **9** *adj* red, scarlet. **10** See **ਅਲ**.
- ਆਲਸ** [aləs] *n* laziness, sloth, indolence. “aləsū. chij gəṭa səbhū tən te.”—*dhāna m 5*. **2** *Skt adj* lazy, indolent, slothful.
- ਆਲਸਰਹ** [alsəhər] *n* a remover of laziness; amrit, nectar.—*sənāma*.
- ਆਲਸੀ** [alsi], **ਆਲਸੀਆ** [alsia] See **ਆਲਸ** **2**. “jənəmu gəvāṭo alsia.”—*sri trīlocan*.
- ਆਲਸੁ** [aləsū] See **ਆਲਸ**.
- ਆਲਸੁਨ** [alsun] a village near Nadaun. Guru Gobind Singh punished its riotous people and also stayed here for some time while on his way back to Anandpur. See *Vachitar Natak ch 9, cād 24*. Due to the negligence of the Sikhs, no gurdwara has been set up here.
- ਆਲਸਜ** [alsyə] *Skt n* laziness, lack of zeal and endeavour.
- ਆਲਕ** [alək] *n* laziness, sloth. “kiu simrət kije alka ?.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.
- ਆਲਕਾ ਪਤੀ** [alka pəti] See **ਅਲਕਾ ਪਤੀ**.
- ਆਲਕੁ** [aləku] sloth See **ਆਲਕ**. “cēgṭai aləku kərə.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.
- ਆਲਜ** [aləj] See **ਆਲਜੁ**.
- ਆਲ ਜਾਲ** [al jal] See **ਆਲ** and **ਜਾਲ** *n* bonds of family life and progeny. “al jal bhrəm moh təjave.”—*guj m 5*. **2** *S adj* much, plenty. **3** *adv* mostly.
- ਆਲਜਿ** [aləjɪ], **ਆਲਜੁ** [aləju] *adj* shameless, brazenfaced, immodest. “uc nic tum te tərə aləju səsar.”—*bilā rəvidas*.
- ਆਲ ਜੰਜਾਲ** [al jōjal] See **ਆਲ** and **ਜੰਜਾਲ**. *n* bonds of family life; snare of love for children. “al jōjal bīkar te rəhīte.”—*sukhmāni*.
- ਆਲਣਾ** [alṇa] See **ਆਲਨਾ**.
- ਆਲਤ** [alət] *A* آلت *n* a pole, mace. **2** genitals. **3** a tool, an instrument, implement.
- ਆਲਨ** [alən] *n* grain flour used for mixing with leafy vegetables to make them thicker and tastier. **ਅੱਲਣ**.
- ਆਲਨਾ** [alna] *n* a nest. *P* آلت. “susək alne te trīṇ gere.”—*GPS*.
- ਆਲਪਤਾਲ** [alpətal] *n* the celestial and the nether world. **2** praise and nit-picking. “gavhī rajē raṇia bolhī al pətal.”—*var asa*. **3** topsy turvy. “al pətal muh-hu bolde jīu pite məd mətvale.”—*gəu var 1 m 4*. **4** high and low, good and bad, auspicious and inauspicious. “likhlīhu al pətal, mohī jəm dēd nē lagai.”—*gəu rəvidas*.
- ਆਲਪਲਾਲ** [alpəlal] See **ਆਲ** and **ਪਲਾਲ**. **2** See **ਅਲਪਲਾਲ**.
- ਆਲਬਾਲ** [albal] *Skt* आलवाल *n* a round plot; a mason’s mud of lime pit. **2** a circular low ground around a tree where water collects.
- ਆਲਬਾਲਿਤ** [albalit] See **ਅਲਬਾਲਿਤ**.
- ਆਲਮ** [aləm] *A* عالم *adj* scholarly, highly learned, erudite, pandit. “janət bed bhed ər aləm.”—*cəpəi*. **2** *n* the world, universe. “aləm kusaṭ xubi.”—*ramav*. **3** time, period. **4** living beings. “cēdī həjar aləm ekəl khana.”—*trīlāg namdev*. **5** a poet in Guru Gobind Singh’s court. Here is a poem of his:
- sobha hū ke sagər nəvəl neh nagər hē,
bəl bhīm səm sil kəhā lə gənaie,
bhūmī ke vibhukhən ju dukhən ke dukhən,
səmuḥ sukh hū ke sukh dekhe te əghaie,
hīmət nīdhan an dan ko bəkhane jan?
aləm təmam jam aṭhō gun gaie,
prəbəl prətapi patṣah guru gobīd jī!
bhōj ki si mōj tere roj roj paie.
- 6** a well-known poet of Persian and Hindi who translated Madhvanal Sangit in Braj language

in 991 Hijri. Ragmala is a part of this very book. 7 a devotee of Guru Gobind Singh. “jəb dəl par nədi ke ayo, an alme həme jəgayo.” –VN. 8 A Brahman poet converted to Islam who attended the court of Bahadur Shah, King of Delhi.

ਆਲਮ ਸਿੰਘ [aləm sīŋh] a Rajput resident of Sialkot, who received initiation into the Khalsa at the hands of Guru Gobind Singh. The Guru used to call him nəcna (dancing) Alam Singh as he was very active, smart and ebullient.

ਆਲਮਕੁਸ਼ਾ [aləmkuʂa], **ਆਲਮਕੁਸ਼ਾਇ** [aləmkuʂaɪ] P **آلم كوشا** adj who conquers the world, “aləm kusaɪ khubi.”–ramav.

ਆਲਮਗੀਰ [aləmgir] P **آلم گير** adj who holds or conquers the world. 2 a title of emperor Aurangzeb. “aləm gir əhē tū ek.”–GPS. 3 n a village seven kos south of Ludhiana. Guru Gobind Singh came here from Machivara carried on a bedstead; from here he rode on horse-back. Since the Sikh rule the gurdwara owns 70 bighas of land. It is about two miles south of Gill railway station. The priest is a baptised Singh.

ਆਲਮਗੰਜ [aləmgəŋ] a village in Patna district of Bihar. “mohəŋ aləmgəŋ rəhəda.”–BG

ਆਲਮ ਚੰਦ [aləm cənd] a preacher-cum-agent (məsəd) of Guru Arjun Dev at Lahore. 2 a Hada Rajput Sikh of Guru Arjun Dev. 3 a commander of the hill army who alongwith Balia Chand used to operate against the Sikhs at the head of a roving army. They suffered a heavy defeat at the hands of Udai Singh and Alam Singh. Alam Singh severed the hand of Alam Chand. Balia Chand was also wounded and he fled the battlefield.

ਆਲਮ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ [aləm duniā] universes and worlds “khak nur kərdə aləm duniāɪ.”–tIlēg m 4.

ਆਲਮ ਪਨਾਹ [aləm pənəh] P **آلم پناه** adj refuge of

the world.

ਆਲਮ ਪੁਰ [aləmpur] a village in Dasuha tehsil of Hoshiarpur district, about two miles north of Tanda Urmur railway station. It has a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind who once came here from Kartarpur for hunting and stayed for several days.

The gurdwara has only a platform under the care of a Nirmala Sikh. The shrine possesses 75 ghumaons of land. A congregational fair is held here annually on the 16th of the lunar month of Harh.

ਆਲਯ [aləy], **ਆਲਯਹ** [alyəh] *Skt* आलय n house, home. 2 place “sərab ərəth alyəh.”–səhəs m 5. Here ੳ stands for the visarg (:).

ਆਲਾ [ala] n door or window, leaf. 2 (figurative) the tenth door, a mystical orifice of the brain “upəɪ haɪ, haɪ pər ala, ale bhītəɪ thati.” –ram beṇi. “(in the valley of the supreme person) there is the shop (man) on the shop is a window (head) and over the head is the material (of God’s name).” 3 the house of material existence (Maya) “ala te nɪvarṇa.” –dhəna namdev. 4 A **آلا** adj superior, very good “bədgi ələh ala hujra.”–maru solhe m 5. 5 high, aloft. 6 **آلا** an instrument, tool, a mechanical device.

ਆਲਾਉ [alau], **ਆਲਾਇ** [alaɪ] n an utterance, speech, “mənmuḵh jhuṭha alau.”–səva m 1. “uṭhdiā bhi guru alau.”–suhī ə m 4. “həɪ rəs nə chakhe phika alai.”–gəu m 3.

ਆਲਾਇਆ [alaɪa] adjsaid, uttered, stated, sang.

ਆਲਾ ਸਿੰਘ [ala sīŋh] son of Ram Singh and Mai Sabi of Phul clan born at Phul in Sammat 1748.¹ For initiation into the Khalsa, he took amrit at village Thikrivala at the hands of Baba Dip Singh Jathedar. He founded a mud fort at Patiala in Sammat 1810 and started

¹In Twarikh by Khalipha Muhammad Hasan is given Sammat 1752 (1695) as his year of birth.

replacing it with a permanent fort on 4 Phagun Sammat 1820. He died on 27 Savan Sammat 1822 (22 August 1765 AD) at Patiala where his beautiful mausoleum exists, and cooked food is served to all visitors, See ਫੂਲਵੰਸ਼.

ਆਲਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਾ ਬੁਰਜ [ala sīḡh da burāj] See ਪਟਿਆਲਾ.

ਆਲਾਹਣੀ [alahṇi] See ਅਲਾਹਣੀ.

ਆਲਾਤ [alat] See ਅਲਾਤ. 2 plural of ਆਲਹ. See ਆਲਾ 6.

ਆਲਾਨ [alan] *Skt n* rope or chain for tying an elephant. 2 See ਏਲਾਨ.

ਆਲਾਪ [alap] *Skt n* speech, conversation, dialogue, parley. 2 in music, the process of producing a proper note; a prelude to singing, “gūṅ gobīd gavhu sēbhī hārījān, rag rātān rāsna alap.”—*brīla m 5*.

ਆਲਾਪਨ [alapən], ਆਲਾਪਨਾ [alapna] *v* to say, speak. 2 to establish the form of music by arranging the sounds in the prelude. 3 elaborating of a note.

ਆਲਾਪਿ [alapī] having sung the prelude.

ਆਲਾਵ ਦੀ [alav dī] See ਅਲਾਉਂਦੀਨ.

ਆਲਾਵੰਤ [alavānt] *adj* having a house, who owns a house. “alavānti īhu bhrām johē.”—*māla namdev*. ‘The owners of the house are under the misconception that low caste persons cannot pray to God there.’

ਆਲਾਵੰਤੀ [alavānti] to the master of the house. See ਆਲਾਵੰਤ.

ਆਲਿ [alī] *n* of the house. “mān lāga alī jōjal.”—*sri m 4 pāhīre*. 2 *Skt* ਆਲੀ a (female) friend. 3 a row, line, class.

ਆਲਿਸਜ [alīsy] See ਆਲਸਜ. 2 *Skt* आलास्य the act of making the dancers dance well; making the world dance. “alīsy kārām.”—*japu*.

ਆਲਿੰਗਨ [alīḡan] *Skt* आलिङ्गन *n* an embrace, a clasp.

ਆਲਿਮ [alīm] See ਆਲਮ.

ਆਲੀ [ali] *Skt n* a female friend. 2 a line, row. 3 *A* ੫ *adj* great, high. 4 superb, grand. 5 Bhai

Santokh Singh has used ਆਲੀ (female) in place of the Sindhi word ਆਲੇ (wet). “ur sulḡət lākri jīmī ali.”—*GPS*. See ਆਲੇ.

ਆਲੀ ਸਿੰਘ [ali sīḡh] a resident of village Salaudi. Along with his brother Bhai Mali Singh he was in the service of Vazir Khan, subedar of Sirhind. When Banda Bahadur, at the head of Khalsa force, reached Punjab, the subedar jeered at them. They felt insulted, quit his service and joined the Khalsa force. After the conquest of Sirhind, Ali Singh was made its deputy Subedar. He was later, martyred along with Banda Bahadur in Delhi. ਆਲੀਢ [alīḡh] *Skt adj* licked, lapped. 2 *n* lying down during the hunt so that the quarry comes close to the hunter unafraid.

ਆਲੀਣ [alīṅ], ਆਲੀਣਾ [alīṅa], ਆਲੀਨ [alīn] See ਅਲੀਣ. 2 *Skt* ਆਲੀਨ *adj* absorbed, become one in thought. “jānək raj vārtāīa, sātjug alīṅa.”—*sāveeye m 4 ke*. ‘Satyug came to prevail in Kaliyug’.

ਆਲੂ [alu], ਆਲੂ [alu] *Skt n* a potato, an underground crop, commonly used as a vegetable. Its seed was first of all brought from America by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584. Its scientific name is Solanumt uberosum. 2 a flask, sieve. 3 *P* ੫ *Skt* ਆਲੂਕ a kind of fruit which ripens in summer and is sour-sweet in taste, “naspatī pīsta rāl alu.”—*GPS*. See ਆਲੂਚਾ and ਆਲੂ ਬੁਖਾਰਾ.

ਆਲੂਚਾ [aluca] *P* ੫ *Skt* ਆਲੂਕ and ਵੀਰਾਰੁਕ. *n* potato a fresh plum (when fully ripe it is called alu bukhara), *E* Plum, *L* Prunus domestica.

ਆਲੂਦਹ ਮਗਜ਼ [aludəh mægəz] *P* ੫ *adj* having a depraved mind. See ਆਲੂਦਾ.

ਆਲੂਦਨ [aludən] *P* ੫ to smear, besmear.

ਆਲੂਦਾ [aluda], ਆਲੂਦਿਆ [aludīa] *P* ੫ *adj* smeared, bedaubed. 2 dirty, filthy, unclean. *vr* ਆਲੂਦਨ. “nanək vīṅṅṅ nāvē aludīa.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਆਲੂ ਬੁਖਾਰਾ [alu bukhara] *P* ੫ *n* a plum,

alucha from Bukhara, potato of Damascus. Greek physicians used it in various medicines and its effect is cold-moist; it softens intestines and cures bilious humour, clears blood and cures vomiting, stops thirst and despite being sour it does not increase cough.

ਆਲੇ [ale] See ਆਲੀ 3.

ਆਲੇਖ [alekh] *Skt n* writing. 2 See ਅਲੇਖ.

ਆਲੇ [alo] *S* wet, moist. “pəṭ palo bhi alo hen.”—*GPS*. 2 green.

ਆਲੋਹਰਖ [alo hərəkh] a village in nazamat Sunam, police station Bhavanigarh, Patiala state. Here, half a mile south of the village is a gurdwara of Guru Teg Bahadur who came here from Gunike.

A beautiful gurdwara was built here in Sammat 1966. Five copies of Guru Granth Sahib are kept open side by side. The room where the Guru stayed is separate (from the main building.) The priest is an energetic Sikh. The gurdwara has 125 bighas of land donated by the Patiala state. It is close to Bhavanigarh road, nine miles west of Nabha railway station.

ਆਲੋਕ [alok] *Skt n* light, miracle. 2 a sight, glimpse, view.

ਆਲੋਚਨ [alocən] *Skt n* a sight, view. 2 an investigation, consideration.

ਆਲੋਚਨਾ [alocna] *Skt n* an investigation, determination of good and bad points. 2 a revision. 3 a review.

ਆਲੰਬ [alāb] See ਅਲੰਬ.

ਆਲੰਬਨ [alābən] See ਅਲੰਬਨ.

ਆਲੰਬਨ ਵਿਭਾਵ [alābən vībhav] a supporting cause of emotion; a factor helping the rise of a particular feeling, for example, a hero and heroine in the sentiment of love; an enemy in arousing terror; a strange shape or speech for ridicule or mirth; a heart-rending speech or situation arousing pity; fearfulness for

arousing terror; suppuration etc. for creating a sense of disgust and loathsomeness; strange things for creating wonder; transient, impermanent things for a feeling of tranquility; and children for arousing affection.

ਆਲੁਣਾ [alhṇa] See ਆਲਨਾ.

ਆਵ [av], ਆਂਵ [āv] ਆਉ *n* age. “av ghəṭe tən chije.”—*vəḍ m 3 əlahṇiā*. “āv ghəṭe dīn jaṭ.”—*sri m 1 pəhīre*. 2 come (imperative). See ਆਵਨ. “av av su bhav sō kəhṭ.”—*parəs*. “je tīsu nədərī nə avəi.”—*jəpu*.

ਆਵਈ [avəi] comes, may come. See ਆਵ and ਆਵਨ.

ਆਵਸ [avəs], ਆਵਸਿ [avəsī] See ਆਵਨ. 2 See ਅਵਸ਼ਜ. 3 (s)he will come.

ਆਵਸ਼ਯਕ [avəṣyək] *Skt adj* necessary.

ਆਵਸ਼ਯਕਤਾ [avəṣyəkta] *Skt n* necessity, requirement.

ਆਵਹੁ [avhu], ਆਵਹੋ [avho] come (imperative). “avhu bhəṇe galī mīlhṭ.”—*sri m 1*. “avho sətjənhu !.”—*suhi chēt m 4*.

ਆਵਗਿ [avəgī] (she) will come. “avəgī agīa parbrəhəm ki.”—*asa m 5*.

ਆਵਗੀਰ [avgir] See ਆਬਗੀਰ.

ਆਵਗੜਕ [avəgyək] *adj* ਆਕੜਕ *adj* who insults; contemptuous. 2 discourteous, rude.

ਆਵਜ [avəj] See ਆਵਜ. 2 *Pkt n* a kind of musical instrument. “sures ke avəj sur ke nad sune dərəvaje.”—*cərītr 108*.

ਆਵਟਣ [avəṭəṇ], ਆਵਟਣੁ [avəṭəṇu], ਆਵਟਨ [avəṭən] *v* to heat, boil thoroughly. 2 *n* water added to milk for boiling. “avəṭəṇu ape khəve dūdh kəu khəpəṇ nə deṭ.”—*sri m 1*. 3 *Skt* ਆਕਰਿੰਨ੍, a whirlpool, an eddy; eddying water. 4 *Skt* ਆਕਰਿੰਨ *n* circle, circuit, round. 5 churning. 6 melting of metals; smelting. 7 beating, thrashing, “jəhṭ avəṭe bəhūt ghən sath.”—*asa m 5*.

ਆਵਟੇ [avəṭe] See ਆਵਟਨ 7.

ਆਵਣ [avəṇ] *n* coming, arrival. 2 taking birth.

ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣ [avəṇ jaṇ], ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣਾ [avəṇ jaṇa] *n*

birth and death, transmigration of soul. See ਆਵਾਗਮਨ. “avəṅ jaṅ rəhe sukh paṛa.”—*suhi chāt m 3*. “tən mən thapṛ kīa səbh əpna eho avəṅ jaṅa.”—*ram m 5*. **2** *adj* momentary, liable to break up in a moment, impermanent. **3** *v* to come and go, pass through.

ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣੀ [avəṅ jaṅi] See ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣਾ. **2** impermanent, perishable. “inṛ mənṛ dīṭhi səbh avəṅ jaṅi.”—*majh ə m 3*. **3** *n* created world, creation. “nam tera səbhkoi let he jēti avəṅ jaṅi.”—*asa ə m 3*.

ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣੁ [avəṅ jaṅu] knowledge of coming, knowledge of the purpose of human birth. **2** See ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣ.

ਆਵਣ ਜਾਵਣ [avəṅ javəṅ] See ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣਾ. “avəṅ javəṅ təu rəhe, paie guru pura.”—*asa ə m 1*.

ਆਵਣ ਵਾਰ [avəṅ var] *adj* who arrive. **2** *n* time of birth. “bəhuṛi nə avəṅ var.”—*prəbha m 1*.

ਆਵਣਾ [avṅa] See ਆਵਣ.

ਆਵਣਿ ਜਾਣਿ [avəṅi jaṅi] *adv* in coming and going; in birth and death “avəṅi jaṅi viḡuci.”—*oḱkar*.

ਆਵਣੁ [avəṅu] See ਆਵਣ.

ਆਵਣੁ ਜਾਣੁ [avəṅu jaṅu] See ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣਾ. “avəṅu jaṅu nə cukəi.”—*sri m 1*. **2** *n* knowledge of the purpose of birth and death or of why we are born and what we are required to achieve. “avəṅu jaṅu bībhutṛ lāi jogi! ta tin bhəvən jīṅi ləṛa.”—*ram ə m 3*.

ਆਵਣੁ ਵੰਦਣੁ [avəṅu vāṅṅu] *n* birth and death; transmigration. “avəṅu vāṅṅu ḡakhṛo.”—*sri ə m 1*. **2** *v* to be born and to die. **3** coming and going.

ਆਵਣੇ ਜਾਵਣੇ [avṅe javṅe] *adj* (those) who come and go; (those) who take birth and die. “avṅe javṅe khəre ḡəravṅe?”—*suhi chāt m 1*. **2** *adv* while coming and going.

ਆਵਤ [avət] coming. See ਆਵਨ.

ਆਵਤ ਜਾਤ [avət jat] *adj* coming and going, taking birth and dying. **2** *n* transmigration;

birth and death. “avət jat rəhe srəm nase.”—*kan m 5*.

ਆਵਧ [avədh] *Skt* ਆਯੁਧ *n* a weapon. “koṭṛ avədh tṛsu bedhət nahi.”—*suhi m 5*. “prəhareṅ ləkhṛ avədhəh.”—*səhəs m 5*. **2** Avadh, Ayodhya, Audh. “avədh raj tṛiya jahṛ sobhət.”—*ramav*. **3** See ਆਵੱਧ.

ਆਵਧਰਾਜ [avədhraj] King of Ayodhya, Dashrath. See ਆਵਧ 2.

ਆਵੱਧ [avəddh] *Skt* ਅਵਧ *adj* not fit to be killed. **2** difficult to kill. **3** *Skt* ਅਭਿਫੁਦ ਪਿਰਸੇਦ, strung, threaded. “avəddh savət khetā.”—*gyan*. ‘warrior lying pierced in the battlefield’.

ਆਵਨ [avən] *n* arrival. **2** birth. “avən ae srṛisəṭṛi məḱi.”—*bavən*.

ਆਵਨਜਾਨੁ [avəṅjanu], ਆਵਨਜਾਵਨੁ [avəṅjavəṅu] See ਆਵਣੁ ਜਾਣੁ. “avəṅjanu ṛk khel rəcaṛa.”—*sukhməni*. “avəṅjavəṅu maṛa dhədh.”—*ram m 5*.

ਆਵਨਿ [avəṅi] (they) come **2** (they) will come.

ਆਵਨਿ ਅਠਤਰੈ [avəṅi əṭhətrə] *sen* an utterance from Guru Nanak Dev’s proleptic hymn in Tilang measure addressed to Bhai Lalo: “avəṅi əṭhətrə janṛ sətənvə horu bhi uṭṫsi mərəd ka cela.” ‘They came in the year seventy eight and shall depart in ninety seven by which time another disciple of a brave man shall also arise.’ It means that in Saidpur (Eminabad) Mughals would enter in Sammat 1578 to destroy the vainglorious Afghans but they shall depart in Sammat 1597 when another brave man will arise from the Afghans themselves and will drive them away.

Babar invaded India five times. It was during his third invasion in Sammat 1578 that he killed the conceited Afghans of Saidpur (Eminabad), and it was in Sammat 1597 that Babur’s son Humayun was defeated by Sher Shah Suri at Kanauj and he fled from India. The word ‘also’ with other brave man suggests

that the conquered Afghans would also rise again. Thus Sher Shah rose and won the throne of Delhi.

Some scholars extend this prolepsis from the sixteenth to the twentieth century Bikrami and imagine Guru Gobind Singh, Banda Bahadur etc. as the 'Marad ka Chela', but this is their mistake because the Guru uses only yearly and not the centurial figure. He is talking of the then current sixteenth century only. These years are therefore 1578 and 1597 respectively.

ਆਵਨਿ ਵੰਵਨਿ [avəni vāṅṅni] See ਆਵਣਿ ਜਾਣਿ.

ਆਵਨੁ [avənu] See ਆਵਣ.

ਆਵਰ [avər] *P* ੨੨੨ derived from *vr* ਆਵਰਦਨ. suffixed to words, it turns them into adjectives; for example added to ਦਿਲ (heart) it becomes ਦਿਲਾਵਰ.

ਆਵਰਕ [avərək] *adj* which covers.

ਆਵਰਣ [avərəṅ] *Skt n* a cover, screen. **2** a shield, skin. **3** ignorance.

ਆਵਰਤ [avərət] *Skt* ਆਵਰਤ *n* an eddy, a whirlpool "tini avərət ki cuki gher."—*ram m 5*. **2** worry, care. **3** transmigration of soul.

ਆਵਰਤਏਥਹ [avərətethəh] See ਅਵਰਤਏਥਹ.

ਆਵਰਦ [avərəd] *n* mixing of high and low notes in music producing a ripple effect. **2** *P* ੨੨੨ (he) may bring, brings or will bring.

ਆਵਰਦਾ [avərda] *Dg n* age. "sakət ki avərda jaṅ bṛithari."—*dhāna m 5*. **2** *P* ੨੨੨ *adj* brought. **3** presented. See ਆਵਰਦਨ.

ਆਵਲ [avəl] See ਆਉਲ. **2** a Jat subcaste, See ਅਉਲ 4. **3** *Skt* ਆਵਿਲ *adj* unclean, filthy. **4** perplexed. "həu phirəu dīvani avəl bavəl."—*dev m 4*.

ਆਵਲ ਖੇੜੀ [avəl kheri] a village; according to Bhai Santokh Singh Guru Gobind Singh coming from Kurukshetra had camped here. "cədhə ikaki sətīguru avəl kheri gram. pəhuce tis thəl jaikər utre hit bisram."

—*GPS*.

ਆਵਲ ਬਾਵਲ [avəl bavəl] surprised and bewildered; mad, See ਆਵਲ.

ਆਵਲਾ [avla] ਆਮਲਕ. See ਆਉਲਾ "jənu dālī cəmuṭṭe avle."—*cəḍi 3*.

ਆਵਲਿ [avəlɪ] *Skt n* a row, line, class.

ਆਵੜਨਾ [avəṛna] See ਔੜਨਾ to occur, strike; to come to mind.

ਆਵਾ [ava] *n* a brick kiln, potter's kiln.

ਆਵਾਇਲ [avaɪl] actions of the early period or of the beginning. See ਅਵਾਇਲ. "mən sāməjhū chəḍi avaiḷe."—*gḍ m 5*.

ਆਵਾਸ [avas] See ਅਵਾਸ.

ਆਵਾਹਨ [avahən] *Skt n* (an act of) calling, or summoning. **2** invoking a god by reciting a mantar. "avahən səgre sur kərə."—*GPS*.

ਆਵਾਗਉਣ [avagəuṅ], ਆਵਾਗਉਨ [avagəuṅ], ਆਵਾਗਮਨ [avagəməṅ], ਆਵਾਗਵਣੁ [avagəvəṅ], ਆਵਾਗਵਨ [avagəvən], ਆਵਾਗੋਣ [avagəṅ], ਆਵਾਗੋਨ [avagəṅ] *Skt* ਆਗਮਨ *n* the act of coming and going; arrival and departure. **2** birth and death. **3** passing through; 84 lac lives of different kinds so as to undo the effect of actions of earlier births. The soul is liberated from this cycle by the acquisition of spiritual knowledge and then becomes free from transmigration forever.

kəi jəṅəm bhəe kiṭ pətəḡga,

kəi jəṅəm gəj min kurəḡga.

kəi jəṅəm pəkhi sərəp hoiṭo,

kəi jəṅəm hēvər bṛikh joiṭo.

mɪlu jəḡdis mɪlən ki bəriā,

cɪrəkəl ih deh sājriā.

kəi jəṅəm sel gɪri kəriā,

kəi jəṅəm gərəbh hiri khəriā.

kəi jəṅəm sakh kəri upāiā,

lakh cəurasih joni bhṛəmaṭā...—*asa m 5*.

udəm kər-hi ənek həriṅnamu nə gavhi,

bhərəmhi joni əsəkhi məri jəṅəmhi avhi.

pəsu pəkhi sel tərṅvər gəṅət kəchu nə avəe,

bijū bovṣI bhog bhog-hI kia əṙṇa pavæ...
—*jet m 5.*

nIjghəri məhəlu pavhu
sukh səhje bəhurI nə hoIgo phera.
—*gəu m 5.*

phahe kaṭe mIṭe gəvən phəṭIh bhəi mənI jit,
nanək gur te thIṭI pai phIṙən mIṭe nIṭnit.
—*bavən.*

jənəm mərən ke mIṭe ədese,
sadhu ke purən updese...
thIṭI pai cuke bhrəm gəvən,
sunI nanək həri həri jəsu srəvən.
—*sukhməni.*

sərənI gəhi parbrəhəm ki mIṭIa avagəvən,
apI tərIa kuṭəb sIu guṇ gubīd prəbh rəvənu.
—*gəu thIṭI m 5.*

Indians have believed in metempsychosis or transmigration of souls since ancient times. According to the Greek historian Herodotus (II, 53, 81, 123) ancient Egyptians also believed in transmigration. Greek metaphysicians too have been preaching this view. Modern theologians think that ancient Jews, Christians, Muslims and others also believed in it in some form or the other. Now only those people accept transmigration whose religious leaders were once related to ancient Indians or those who still have respect for archaic beliefs. Buddhists, Jains, Hindus, Sikhs and neotheosophists all accept this philosophy. Scholars of the modern times have divided this view-point into three branches:

(a) When a child is born, God does not invent a new soul for it; an already existing soul in the bodiless form assumes this new body for the first time and will never adopt a body in future. This theory is called the doctrine of pre-existence.

(b) The soul has already been roaming in millions of men, animals, trees, etc. and after

quitting the present body too, it will roam as born in different bodies. This is what is known as metempsychosis or transmigration of soul.

(c) Human soul before coming in the present bodily form has been living as man or woman, but not as animal, bird or tree etc. and after the present life it will be born again and again in human form until its redemption from the cycle of birth and death. This is the theory of re-incarnation.

ਆਵਾਜ [avaj] *P* ੴ *n* a sound, a word. **2** a call, cry. **3** See ਆਵਾਜ ਲੈਣੀ.

ਆਵਾਜ ਲੈਣੀ [avaj leni] Taking order from Guru Granth Sahib, in the following form.

When Guru Granth Sahib is opened, two of its pages are in front of us. If, on the left hand side page a hymn starts at the top, this should be read. If it contains a hymn continuing from the previous page, then the left hand page should be turned backwards and the hymn continuing from the previous page should be read as complete hymn ending on the left hand page first opened. The same procedure is adopted at the time of the naming ceremony for a new born baby.

ਆਵਾਜਾਈ [avajai] *n* coming and going; usual traffic. “avajai səcIvən kerī.”—*GPS*. ‘coming and going of ministers’. **2** a cycle of birth and death.

ਆਵਿਗਯਕ [avIgyək] *adj* disobedient, insulting, “surəg dev avIgyək hoI.”—*GPS*. See ਆਵਗਯਕ.

ਆਵਿੰਧ [avīdh] *Skt* आविन्ध्य *adj* up to Vindhyacl. See ਵਿੰਧ.

ਆਵਿਰਤ [avIrət] *Skt* आविर्त *adj* indifferent towards worldly affairs. **2** *Skt* अविरत continuously, uninterruptedly. **3** See ਆਵਿਤ.

ਆਵਿਰਭਾਵ [avIrbhav] *Skt* आविर्भाव *n* manifestation, appearance. **2** birth, origin, creation.

ਆਵੀ [avi] *n* a small kiln for baking pots of

clay. “ghəɾɪ bhəde jɪnɪ avi saji.”—*asa pəti m 1*. **2** ਆਵਈ. See ਆਵਨ. “mən mukha no pərtitɪ nə avəi.”—*sor ə m 3*. **3** *Skt* a pregnant woman. **4** travail; pangs of child birth.

ਆਵੁਰਦਨ [avurdən] *P* آوړدڼ *adj* bringing.

ਆਵੁਰਦਾ [avurda] See ਆਵਰਦਾ **2**. Its pronunciation as ਆਵਰਦਾ is also correct.

ਆਵੇਸ਼ [aveʃ] *Skt n* an entrance, entry. **2** enthusiasm, fervour, vehemence. **3** a fit, epilepsy. **4** according to superstitious people, entry of a spirit in the human body.

ਆਵੇਸ਼ੁਨ [aveʃən] *Skt n* encircling, enveloping, wrapping. **2** a cover; screen. **3** a quilt cover. **4** a compound wall.

ਆਵੇਖਤਨ [avextən] *P* آوختن *v* to hang, suspend. **2** *v* to be suspended.

ਆਵੇਗ [aveg] *Skt n* excitement, zeal. **2** paroxysm, a strong fit of excitement. **3** in poetry, an auxiliary sentiment of distraction for acquiring something contrary to the real desire arising from the heart.

ਆਵੇੜਨ [aveʃən], ਆਵੇੜੁ [aveʃu] *Skt* ਆਵੇਸ਼ੁਨ *n* wrapping, enveloping, convering. **2** a wrap, shawl, scarf. “pəɪ aveʃu maɪa sərəb bhuiṯəga.”—*bīla m 5*.

ਆਵੰਤ [avət] coming, See ਆਵਤ. “avət javət thəkāt.”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਆਵੰਨ [avən], ਆਵੰਨਿ [avənɪ] See ਆਵਨ. “nanək se dɪh avənɪ.”—*sohila*.

ਆਵੁੜਿਤ [avrit] *Skt* आवृत *n* enclosed, covered. **2** enveloped, surrounded. **3** hidden.

ਆਵੁੜਿਤਿ [avrittɪ] *Skt* आवृत्ति *n* repetition, a repeated practice. **2** learning again and again. **3** repeated reading of a book.

ਆਵੁੜਿਤਿ ਦੀਪਕ [avrittɪ dipək] See ਦੀਪਕ (d).

ਆੜ [aɾ] *n* a cover, safe position. **2** refuge, asylum. **3** crookedness, obliquity. **4** See ਆੜਿ.

ਆੜਬੰਦ [aɾbəd] *n* a loin cloth, wrapped to cover private parts.

ਆੜਾ ਗੋਟੀ [aɾa goṯi] *n* a diagonal move of a

counter. **2** deceitful game “aɾa goṯi nɪt kərē hīdu musəlman.”—*məgo*. **3** *S* ਆੜੀ ਗੋੜ obstruction, impediment.

ਆੜਿ [aɾɪ] *Skt* आड़ि *n* a species of fish; cod. “tū kəse aɾɪ phathi jalɪ?”—*məla ə m 1*. **2** a kind of heron. *S* ਆੜੀ.

ਆੜੀ [aɾi] See ਆੜਿ. **2** *n* a friend, pal. **3** friendship.

ਆੜੂ [aɾu] *Skt* आरु *n* peach tree and its fruit, *L* Prunus persica. It ripens in summer, and is moist hot in effect.

ਆੜੁਤ [aɾhət] *n* an obstacle: **2** a commission agent's trade, taking aḍhək (4 seers) grain as commission.¹ **3** material received as wage.

ਆੜੁਤਿਯਾ [aɾhtɪya], ਆੜੁਤੀ [aɾhti] *n* a commission agent, See ਆੜੁਤ **2**.

ਐ² [ɛ] used in Punjabi for ਐ of. “həɾɪprem bhini colie.”—*dev m 4*. **2** *P* a vocative he! re!.

ਐਸ [es] *pron* this. “es jəga ave.”—*JSBB*. **2** *adv* such, in this form “es ghat phɪɾ hath nə ɛhe.”—*VN*. **3** *A* آس *n* life. **4** fun and frolic; enjoyment. **5** sexual bliss, pleasure. “es hi es su bes bɪtayo.”—*əkal*.

ਐਸਾ [esa] *adv* like this, thus, of this kind. “esa sətɪgur je mɪle.”—*sri ə m 1*.

ਐਸੀ [esi] *adv* such. “esi krɪpa kərhu prəbhu nanək.”—*bavən*.

ਐਸੁਪਰਾਜਾ [esupraja] *sen* ਐਸਾ-ਉਪਰਾਜਾ. created such (a thing). “mət esupraja.”—*ərhət*. ‘introduced such a religion’.

ਐਸੁਰਜ [esurəj] See ਐਸੁਰਜ.

ਐਸੇ [ese] like this. “ese sāt nə mokəu bhavhɪ.”—*asa kəbir*. **2** thus, in this way. “ram jəp-hu jɪə ese ese.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਐਸੋ [eso] See ਐਸਾ. “eso gɪan bɪrloi pae.”—*bīla m 5*.

ਐਸੁਰਜ [esvərəj] ਏਸੁਰਯ *n* godhood, godship, sovereignty. **2** wealth, dignity, glory, majesty. “dasən ko bəkhšē esvərəjə.”—*GPS*.

¹In olden days commission was paid in kind.

²Punjabi equivalent of Skt ऐ.

ਐਹਦ [ɛhəd] See ਅਹਦ.

ਐਹੈ [ɛhɛ] future tense of ਹੈ. “es səmo phɪr hath nə ɛhɛ.”—*VN*. 2 part a term expressing grief. “he ! he.”

ਐਕਤ [ɛky] *n* unity.

ਐਖ [ɛkh] *Skt* ਇਸ਼ *n* an arrow. “lage tɪsɛ ɛkh.”—*kalki*.

ਐਖਾਂ [ɛkhā] short form of “ਐਸੇ ਆਖਾਂ.” 2 short form for ਇਹ ਦੇਖਾਂ.

ਐਚਨ [ɛcən], ਐਚਨਾ [ɛcna] *Skt* आकुञ्चन. to pull, to drag. 2 to shrivel; to contract; to cramp.

ਐਜਨ [ɛjən] *A* اءج *part* ditto, the same.

ਐਜੀ [ɛji] *part* a polite vocative, ‘I say, sir’. “ɛji! na həm utəm nic nə mədhəm.”—*guj ə m 1*.

ਐਠ [ɛθ], ਐਠ [ɛθ] *n* pride, arrogance. 2 pride, obduracy. “ese gəɾ məhɪ θh həθhilo.”—*brla m 5*. 3 a wrinkle, coil, twist, tangle.

ਐਠਨਾ [ɛθna] *v* to strut; to walk pompously; to behave insolently. 2 to twist.

ਐਠਿ [ɛθɪ] *adv* pompously and insolently.

ਐਠੀ [ɛθi] *adj* proud, arrogant. 2 foppish. “ɛθi sō bādh gəyo səneha.”—*cəritr 351*.

ਐਡਣਾ [ɛɖna], ਐਡਨਾ [ɛɖna] *v* to behave arrogantly, conceitedly or foppishly. “ɪhu jəgu he səpəɪ supne ki dekhɪ kəhā ɛɖano.”—*bəsət m 9*.

ਐਡਾ [ɛɖa] *adj* so large.

ਐਡਾ [ɛɖa], ਐਡੋ [ɛɖo] *adj* proud, conceited, arrogant. “təka car gāθi ɛɖo tɛɖho jat.”—*sar kabir*.

ਐਤ [ɛt], ਐਤੁ [ɛtu] *n* ਆਦਿਤੜ the sun. 2 Sunday. 3 ten thousand. See ਅਯੁਤ. “ɛt torəg cəmu həndəri.”—*krɪsən*. “tis ɛtu pɛdəl kəhɪ mario.”—*cəritr 52*. 4 *Skt* ਆਯਤਿ progeny, offspring. 5 birth. “pɪrɪthəm ɛt bhəv paɪ bəhɪr pərmesvəɾ payo.”—*cəritr 81*. “first took birth in this world, and then found God’.

ਐਥਾਉ [ɛthau], ਐਥੇ [ɛthe], ਐਥੈ [ɛthe] *adv* here, at this place, in the world “ɪk hoda khaɪ cəlɦɪ ɛthau.”—*var asa*. “ɛthe mɪlhɪ vəɖaia dərgəɦɪ

pavɦɪ thau.”—*sri m 5*.

ਐਥੇ ਓਥੇ [ɛthe othe] *adv* here and there; in this world and in the hereafter “ɛthe othe səda sũkh hoɪ.”—*məla m 3*.

ਐਨ [ɛn] a house. See ਅਯਨ. “dəya ɛn sun bən e.”—*NP*. 2 *A* عين *n* an eye. 3 eyesight. 4 paradise. 5 the sun. 6 a ray. 7 wealth. 8 *adj* like that, resembling him.

ਐਨਕ [ɛnək] *P* عین *n* eyeglasses, spectacles.

ਐਨੁਲਯਕੀਨ [ɛnulyəkin] a correct belief; knowledge free from doubt. Scholars have accepted three forms of belief. (a) ɪlmulyəkin: sure, certain, believable knowledge, like. “Amritsar is a city in the Panjab.” (b) ɛnulyəkin: knowledge as seen through eyes, visible truth as seeing Amritsar is believing it to be there. (c) həkkulyəkin: knowledge of the founder, foundation of Amritsar, its development in history, its area, form, population, etc. factors of factual belief.

ਐਬ [ɛb] *A* عيب *n* a bad habit. 2 a defect, fault. “ɛb tənɪ cɪkɾo.”—*sri m 1*.

ਐਬੀ [ɛbi] *adj* (one) who has bad habits.

ਐਯੜ [ɛyər] See ਅੱਯੜ.

ਐਰ ਗੈਰ [ɛr gɛr] *adj* unknown, foreign, unacquainted.

ਐਰਾਕ [ɛrak], ਐਰਾਕੀ [ɛraki] See ਅਰਾਕ and ਇਰਾਕ.

ਐਰਾਨ [ɛran] See ਈਰਾਨ.

ਐਰਾਪਤ [ɛrapət], ਐਰਾਪਤਿ [ɛrapətɪ], ਐਰਾਵਤ [ɛravət] *Skt* ਏਰਾਵਤ *n* an elephant which came out of ਇਰਾਵਨ (sea). There is a story in the Purans that gods and demons churned the ocean and brought out fourteen jewels including a white elephant having four tusks which was given to Indar as his carriage.

ਐਰਾਵਤੀ [ɛravəti] *Skt* ਏਰਾਵਤੀ *n* the river Ravi, Parushni . See ਰਾਵੀ. “ɛravəti ulāghət cala.”—*GPS*. 2 a river in Burma. 3 lightning.

ਐਲ [ɛl] *Skt* ऐल *adj* related to Ila; Ila’s progeny. 2 *n* Pururava, son of Ila. 3 a tree which grows

from the earth (ਇਲਾ). 4 grass. 5 the planet Mars. See ਇਲਾ. 6 *A* جال roaming, wandering. 7 talking loudly to a deaf person. 8 noise. “cæle jat pavət bəḍ ɛl.”—*GPS*. 9 *S* imprisonment, imprisoning. 10 the idea of subjugating.

ਐਲ ਗੈਲ [ɛl gɛl] *n* noise on the road; all round noise. “dəph ər bəsri bəjai ɛl gɛl bhəyo.”—*GPS*. See ਐਲ and ਗੈਲ.

ਐਲ ਭੈਲ [ɛl bhɛl] *n* a frightening noise. “pəryo ɛl bhela.”—*GPS*. See ਐਲ and ਭੈਲ.

ਐਲਾਰਡ [ɛlarəḍ] Allard and Ventura were officers in Napoleon Bonaparte's army.¹ After Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo, his army got disbanded. These two came to India via Iran in search of jobs. Ventura was an Italian while Allard was French. They arrived at Lahore in March 1822, and requested Ranjit Singh to give them jobs. The Maharaja employed them to train his army on European lines at a salary of Rs. 2,500 per month but on a written promise laying down the following conditions:

- (1) In the event of war between the Sikhs and the Europeans, they shall remain loyal to the Sikh government.
- (2) They shall not correspond with any European government.
- (3) They shall not trim their beards.
- (4) They shall not eat beef.
- (5) They shall not smoke tobacco.

Both these generals remained completely loyal to the Maharaja. Ventura performed excellent service under Prince Kharak Singh during the conquest of Peshawar.

ਐਵੇ [ɛvɛ], **ਐਵੇ** [ɛvɛ] *adv* uselessly, fruitlessly, in vain. 2 thus, in this manner.

ਐ [ɔ] *part* short form for ਐਰ. “ɔ mətɪ sɪgh səjyo tən kɔc.”—*krīṣən*. 2 *Skt* औ *n* Sheshnag,

¹Napoleon was the emperor of France during 1804-15.

He was born in 1769 and died in 1821.

the serpent. 3 the earth.

ਐਸਤ [ɔsət] *A* اوسط *n* average; the idea of equality or generality.

ਐਸਦੀ [ɔsədi], **ਐਸਧੀ** [ɔsədhi] See ਅਉਖਧ.

ਐਸਰ [ɔsər] See ਅਉਸਰ. 2 *adj* ਅ-ਪ੍ਰਸਵ. (a cow or buffalo) not yet calved.

ਐਸਾਣ [ɔsaṅ], **ਐਸਾਨ** [ɔsan] See ਉਸਾਣ.

ਐਸਾਫ [ɔsaf] See ਅਉਸਾਫ.

ਐਂਸੀ [ɔsi] *Skt* अक्षिणी सीता. line (ਸੀਤਾ) drawn on the earth (ਅਵਨਿ). This is an old belief especially among Hindu women who unequivocally profess it. Lines are drawn on the ground without counting, and if they are found exactly divisible by two, it is believed that a relative gone abroad will return soon; if not so, the belief goes that it will yet take some time for him to return. “more pətɪ pərdes sɪdhare... tāte mɛ ɔsi ko ḍarō.”—*cəɪɪɾ* 70. “kaməṅ ṭuṅe ɔsiā.”—*BG*

ਐਂਹ [ɔh] *pron* that, he, she. 2 *part* a word expressing grief and surprise. 3 This word is used to point to something at a distance, that.

ਐਂਹਠ [ɔhəṭh] wrong insistence, obduracy, obstinacy. See ਅਉ and ਅਉਹਠ.

ਐਕੜ [ɔkəṛ] *n* difficulty, hardship. 2 misfortune, trouble.

ਐਕਾਤ [ɔkat] *A* اوقات plural of ਵਕਤ times.

ਐਖ [ɔkh] See ਅਉਖ.

ਐਖਦ [ɔkhəd], **ਐਖਧ** [ɔkhədh] See ਅਉਖਧ.

ਐਖੜਨਾ [ɔkhəṛna] *v* to stumble; to flounder or trip.

ਐਖਾ [ɔkha] See ਅਉਖਾ.

ਐਗਣ [ɔgəṅ] See ਅਉਗੁਣ.

ਐਗਤ [ɔgət] *Skt* अपगत *adj* absconding, gone. 2 withdrawn. 3 dead.

ਐਗਤਿ [ɔgətɪ] *Skt* अपगति *n* bad condition.

ਐਗਾਹਨ [ɔgəhən] See ਅਵਗਾਹਨ. “ɔgəhən səbh kɪy puran tɪn.”—*cəɪɪɾ* 266.

ਐਗੁਣ [ɔgəṅ] See ਅਉਗੁਣ.

ਐੱਘ [ɔgh] *Skt* *n* inundation, flood, deluge.

2 See ਓਘ.
 ਔਘਟ [ɔghət] See ਅਉਘਟ.
 ਔਘੜ [ɔghər] See ਅਉਘੜ.
 ਔਘੀ [ɔghi] *n* a long whip used during the training of horses.
 ਔਚਕ [ɔcək], ਔਚਕ [ɔcək] *adv* suddenly, at once, unexpectedly. “pəryo şor cək hi drig ləh.”—*GPS*.
 ਔਚਰ [ɔcər] See ਅਉਚਰ.
 ਔਚਰ ਚਰਣਾ [ɔcər cəɾnə] *v* grazing which is rare. “səbəd surətɪ lɪv liɳ hoi əpɪu piəɳ hɛ cəɾ cəɾnə.”—*BG* ‘to be absorbed in understanding “the word” is drinking the undrinkable and eating the uneatable’. 2 to eat the uneatable.
 ਔਛਕ [ɔchək] See ਅਉਛਕ.
 ਔਜ [ɔj] See ਓਜ. 2 *A* ۱۰۱ *n* expansion, progress. 3 the top, a pinnacle. 4 height, summit.
 ਔਜਆ [ɔjaə] *A* ۱۰۱ *n* plural of ਵਜਆ, troubles, afflictions. 2 *A* ۱۰۱ plural of ਵਜਆ. methods, means.
 ਔਜਾਰ [ɔzar] *A* ۱۰۱ *n* a tool, an implement, instrument. 2 a sin, crime.
 ਔਝੜ [ɔjhər] See ਅਉਝੜ.
 ਔਟਲਨਾ [ɔtəlɳə] *v* to shift from a place; to slip away. 2 to get lost; to be untraced.
 ਔਟਾਉਣਾ [ɔtəuɳə] *v* to render hot; to boil. ਔਟਾਨਾ.
 ਔਟਾਨ [ɔtən] *n* heat, high degree of warmth. 2 boiling, seething.
 ਔਟਾਨਾ [ɔtənə] See ਔਟਾਉਣਾ.
 ਔਢਰ [ɔd̪hər] *adj* easily or readily relenting. 2 hard-hearted, obstinate. 3 *S* a curtain. 4 help, assistance.
 ਔਢਾ [ɔd̪hə], ਔਢੀ [ɔd̪hi] a town 15 miles east of Pandarpur in Bombay presidency, where Bhagat Namdev’s elegant temple Nagnath is situated. “pher dia dehura name kəu, pəd̪iən kəu pɪchvarla.” This hymn is inscribed in the Audhia Nagnath temple at Dhar in the Central Provinces.
 ਔਤ [ɔt] See ਅਉਤ.

ਔਤਾਰ [ɔtar] See ਅਉਤਾਰ.
 ਔਤ੍ਰਾ [ɔtra] See ਅਉਤ.
 ਔਦ [ɔd] *A* ۱۰, ۱۰ to return, come back, turn round.
 ਔਧ [ɔdh] See ਅਉਧ.
 ਔਧ [ɔdh], ਔਧਾ [ɔd̪hə] *adj* reversed, upside down. “bādh ɔdh sɪhja tər lɪya.”—*cəɪɪtr* 306.
 ਔਧੀਆ ਨਾਗਨਾਥ [ɔdhia nagnath] See ਔਢਾ.
 ਔਨ [ɔn], ਔਨਿ [ɔnɪ] the earth. See ਅਵਨ and ਅਵਨਿ. “nənən me nir ɔnɪ d̪are br̪id b̪ūd ko.”—*GPS*.
 ਔਰ [ɔr] *part* a coordinator; and. 2 *adj* additional. 3 excessive, abundant, surplus.
 ਔਰਸ [ɔrəs] *Skt n* related to ਉਰ (breast), born of ਉਰ; son, begotten from father’s semen. 2 progeny born from a (wedded) wife’s womb.
 ਔਰਤ [ɔrət] See ਅਉਰਤ.
 ਔਰਾ ਬੋਰਾ [ɔra bɔrə] *adj* half mad, carefree, indifferent. “nath suno ɔri bɔri batē hē bəkət sou.”—*NP*.
 ਔਰੋਤਰੀ [ɔrotri] *sen* ਅਪਰ-ਅਵਤਰੀ. (used negatively) not any other than the born one. “əs s̪ud̪ər nəhɪ ɔrotri.”—*cəɪɪtr* 319.
 ਔਰੰਗ [ɔrəŋg] *P* ۱۰, ۱۰ *n* a throne. 2 short form for Aurangzeb. “təb ɔrəŋg jɪy mahɪ rɪsae.”—*VN*. 3 wisdom, sagacity. 4 deceit, guile. 5 happiness. 6 woodworm, weevil.
 ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ [ɔrəŋgzeb]¹ اورنگ‌زیب third son of Shahjahan and Arajmand Bano born on 3 November 1618² at Dohad³ of district Panch Mahal in Bombay Presidency. In 1658, having imprisoned his father in Agra fort, he ascended the throne of Delhi on 21 July. Having obtained a religious decree that his elder brother Dara Shikoh had acted against the tenets of Islam, he got him killed in Delhi in September 1659. He told his younger
¹His full name was Abuzafer Muhiuddin Muhammad Aurangzeb. His title was Alamgir.
²10 October 1619 according to some.
³literally, it means ‘two boundaries’ being right on the border of Gujrat and Malva.

brother Murad who was an aspirant to the throne that he did not want the kingdom; and that after killing Dara with his help, he would put the crown on his head, and leave for Mecca. Unfortunately Murad was thus deluded by Aurangzeb's plan, and along with the later he defeated Dara at Fatehabad near Agra. After his victory, Aurangzeb held a grand party during which he made Murad drink heavily and put him in prison at Gwalior. Three years later, he accused him of the murder of a Saiyad and had him killed. Thus having members of his family imprisoned and murdered, Aurangzeb assumed the title of Alamgir (possessor of the world). His full name was Abu al Muzaffar Muhaiyuddin Muhammad with the title Alamgir added to it. This staunch follower of the Sunni creed of Islam was a highly learned, sagacious, industrious person, expert in the art of governance. His dress and food were very simple, and he did not take liquor or any other intoxicant, and spent very little money on his personal needs. During leisure he made caps and prepared copies of the holy Quran, did not consider Islam and Hinduism as equal, and did not hesitate to commit deliberate acts of grave injustice. He was extremely glad to have the title of Muhiuddin *مُحِي الدِّين* (animator of religion) from his correligionists.

He ordered the closure of Hindu fairs, temple functions and Vedic schools, and having demolished famous Hindu temples at Mathura, Benaras, etc. he got mosques built in their place. He reimposed Jazia (a tax) on the Hindus which had been stopped by Akbar.

With the reimposition of Jazia and other taxes and the persecution of Hindus, all Rajput whom Akbar had befriended became

hostile to him. In this connection a letter which Raja Raj Singh wrote to Aurangzeb in 1680 AD as quoted by colonel Tod in his book "Rajasthan" is worthy of note:

"Your elders had fostered Hindus, Muslims, Jews, Christians, as also the atheists with equal care, but during your reign many have become homeless and have left the country. There is virtually a doomsday all around, people are dying of hunger; your subjects, trampled under the feet of soldiers, are crying; traders are beating their breasts. How can the rule of an emperor who demands tax from such suffering subjects, remain stable? If you have faith in your own sacred book you will see that God is common to all and is not only of the Muslims. He is worshipped in the mosques but his gongs are also struck in the temples. When we spoil the picture painted by an artist, we without doubt are displeasing him. Similarly, one who spoils the work of God becomes liable to His displeasure. The tax which you demand from the poor Hindus is unfair because they do not have the means to pay. But if you must impose Jazia, ask me and Maharaja Ram Singh to pay. By killing minor flies you are stigmatising your greatness."

This emperor was a staunch enemy of music and considered it against the teachings of Islam. Therefore all the royal musicians were dismissed. Once, all the musicians of Delhi created a great clamour while following a hearse passing in front of the emperor palace. On enquiring the emperor was told that music had died during his rule and the people were going to bury it. Aurangzeb told them to bury it so deep that it may not come out again.

It was Aurangzeb's oppression and tyranny which made Shivaji his enemy, and the

Marathas began uprooting the Mugal rule. By assassinating Guru Teg Bahadur, he sowed seeds of enmity in the hearts of all the Sikhs, the consequences of which had to be faced by his succesors. Guru Gobind Singh sent him Zafarnama, which contained some pieces of sane advice.

At the time of his death, Aurangzeb repented over his actions. He wrote to his son: "I brought nothing but demerits with me when I came, and I am now going with bundles of sins. I have committed horrendous errors and I do not know what punishment shall be meted out to me. I am seriously worried about my salvation".

Having ruled for fifty years, Alamgir died, at the age of 90 years and 17 days¹, at Ahmadnagar in the South, on 21 February 1707 (Sammāt 1763), and was buried in a mausoleum near Daulatabad.

Aurangzeb had five sons (Sultan Muhammad, Bahadur Shah, Azam Shah, Muhammad Akbar and Kam Bakhsh) and four daughters (Zebunnisa, Jinnutnisa, Badrunnisa and Miharunnisa).

At the time of his death the annual income of the kingdom was to the tune of Rs. 317, 935, 050.

ਔਰੰਗਾ [ɔrəŋgə] emperor Aurangzeb. "ɔrəŋgə cəɾɪɪɪ juddh nū jebunɪsə pukare."—*jəgnama*.

ਔਰੰਗਾਬਾਦ [ɔrəŋgabad] a famous ciy in Hyderabad Deccan which was formerly known as Khirki. Emperor Aurangzeb renamed it after his own name in 1653 AD.

ਔਲ [ɔl] See **ਔਵਲ** and **ਅਉਲਿ**. **2** *n* white yarn, *L* Arum Campanulatum.

ਔਲਾ [ɔla] *A* ٤, ٥ *adj* very good, the best.

ਔਲਾਦ [ɔlad] *A* ٤, ٥ *n* plural of **ਵਲਦ** (son), offspring, progeny. **2** dynasty, clan, race.

¹According to Hijri.

ਔਲੀਆ [ɔlia] See **ਅਉਲੀਆ**.

ਔਵਲ [ɔvəl] See **ਅਵਲ**.

ਔੜ [ɔɾ] absence of rain, dry season, See **ਅਉੜ**. "mas bhadrpəd ɔɾ ləgi əs."—*GPS*.

ਔੜਨਾ [ɔɾna] *v* (some idea) to come to mind; to strike.

ਔੜਵ [ɔɾəv] a musical composition with five notes. See **ਓੜਵ**.

ਅੰ [ə] See **ਅਮ**. **2** Bhai Santokh Singh has used **ਅੰ** in place of **ਓ**. "ਓ pərmātəm atəmbhu."

—*NP*. **3** **ਅੰ** also appears in place of **ਅਨ**. See **ਅੰਅਕਿਤ**.

ਅੰਅਕਿਤ ਭੇਵ [əəkɪt bhev]—*dətt*. unwritten or unmeasured secret.

ਅੰਸ [əns] *Skt* अंस *vr* to divide into parts, partition.

2 *Skt* ਅੰਸ. *n* a part, segment. **3** ਅੰਸ is also used to mean ਵੰਸ਼ (family or pedigree) as in "guruਔਝ". 'guru family'. **4** sixteenth part, a phase of the moon. **5** See **ਅੰਸੁ**. **6** *Skt* अंस a shoulder.

ਅੰਸ ਭੇਵੀ [əns bhevi] *adj* born from God's divine power. **2** lightning, the rays of which are frightening. "gəjə gəɳ devɪ, məhā əns bhevi."—*VN*.

ਅੰਸ ਮਾਲੰ [əns malə] See **ਅੰਸੁਮਾਲੀ**.

ਅੰਸਾ ਅਉਤਾਰ [ənsə əutar], **ਅੰਸਾ ਅਵਤਾਰ** [ənsə əvtar], **ਅੰਸਾਵਤਾਰ** [ənsavtar] *Skt* अंसावतार *n* The Purans mention the supernatural powers of gods; some of them are seen in divine incarnations. Those with a few (not all) powers called ਔਸ਼ਵਤਾਰ are partial incarnations. Some may be having nine powers, some sixteen powers. "ənsə əutaru upaɪonu."—*var guj 1 m 3*. "ənk purəkh ənsə əvtar."—*sar ə m 5*.

ਅੰਸੀ [əsi] *Skt* अंशिन *adj* holding a part, shareholding. **2** possessor of some art, craft or skill.

ਅੰਸੁ [əsu] *Skt* अंसु *n* a ray, sun-beam. "jɪs məhɪ namu nɪrəjən əsu."—*məla m 1*. "kəhu kəbir ihu ram ki əsu."—*gəḍḍ kəbir*. **2** the sun. **3** a

thread, yarn. 4 books with the sun as part of their titles, have chapters called ਐਸੁ. See Gur Pratap Suray.

ਅੰਸੁਕ [əṣuk] cloth made from cotton yarn. 2 a sheet, wrap. 3 a silk garment.

ਅੰਸੁਭੇਵੀ [əsubhevi] See ਅੰਸ ਭੇਵੀ.

ਅੰਸੁਮਾਨ [əṣuman] grandson of Sagar, king of the solar dynasty and son of Manjas, See ਸਗਰ. 2 *adj* having rays.

ਅੰਸੁਮਾਲ [əsumal], **ਅੰਸੁਮਾਲਿ** [əsumalɪ], **ਅੰਸੁਮਾਲੀ** [əṣumali] *Skt* ਅੰਸੁਮਾਲਿਨ੍ *n* the sun, which wears garlands of rays. “bhāi prābhat udyo ṣumal.”—*GPS*.

ਅੰਸੁ [əsu] *n* a tear. 2 a chapter, See ਅੰਸੁ 4.

ਅੰਕ [ək] *Skt* अङ्क् *vr* to mark; to count; to walk exist; take in the lap; talk ill of. 2 *Skt* अङ्क् *n* a mark, spot, sign. 3 a letter of alphabet. 4 a writing; a written piece. 5 body. 6 a count of nine because there are nine major parts of the body. 7 a sin, fault. 8 a lap, bosom “ətɪ sənēh sō lino ək.”—*GPS*. 9 an attire. 10 heart. 11 a stigma, blemish. “bɪn ək məyək bənyo bədnā.”—*NP*. ‘blemish free moon.’

ਅੰਕਸ [əkəs] See ਅੰਕੁਸ.

ਅੰਕ ਸਹੇਲੜੀ [ək səhelɪ], **ਅੰਕ ਸਹੇਲੀ** [ək səheli] a bosom friend, dear friend (feminine). See ਅੰਕ. “ək səhelɪriah.”—*sri m l*.

ਅੰਕਸੁ [əkəsʊ] See ਅੰਕੁਸ. “əkəsʊ gyanu rətən hē khevət bɪrla sāt.”—*s kəbir*.

ਅੰਕ ਪਲਈ [ək pələi], **ਅੰਕ ਪਲੀ** [ək pəli], **ਅੰਕ ਪਾਲੀ** [ək pali] *Skt* अङ्कपल्लव *n* the alphabet or list in which numerals instead of letters are used. There are many əkpəliā but here is given one indicated by Guru Gobind Singh.

ਸ	ਮ	ਰ	ਗ	ਹ	ਕ	ਤ	ਝ	ਡ	ਲ	ਚ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20
ਦ	ਢ	ਪ	ਫ	ਫ	ਧ	ਖ	ਬ			
30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100			
ਯ	ਛ	ਠ	ਥ	ਵ	ਟ	ਅ				
200	300	400	500	600	700	800				

ੳ	ਤ	ੜ	ਜ	ੲ
900	1000	2000	3000	4000
ਨ	ਘ	ਣ	ਙ	
5000	6000	7000	8000	

Matras are attached to these figures as to

Gurmukhi letters:

ਅੰ	ਕ	ਪਾ	ਲੀ
800°	6	50°	10°

Arabic and Persian scholars, too, have framed several əkpəlis. 2 *Skt* अङ्कपालि *n* a female, midwife, wet nurse. 3 embrace **ਅੰਕਵਾਰ** [əkvar] *H n* a lap, hip, arms.

ਅੰਕੜ [əkəɽ] *n* rigidity, pride, arrogance. 2 See ਅੰਕੁੜਾ.

ਅੰਕਿ [əkɪ] *adv* with a limb. “əkɪ mɪlɪai.”—*jet chāt m 5*. 2 in the heart, See a ਅੰਕ 10. “guru ka kəhɪa əkɪ səməvə.”—*oəkar*.

ਅੰਕਿਤ [əkɪt] *Skt* अङ्कित *adj* written, scribed. 2 marked with some sign. 3 smudged.

ਅੰਕੁ [əku] *n* a dress. See ਅੰਕ 9. “əku jələu tənʊ jaliəʊ.”—*sri ə m l*.

ਅੰਕੁਸ [əkʊs] *Skt* अङ्कुष pressure of the government. 2 iron rod for goading elephants.

ਅੰਕੁਰ [əkʊr], **ਅੰਕੁਰੁ** [əkʊru] *Skt* अङ्कुर *n* blood. 2 water. 3 germination mark, spore, sprout, micro organism. “purəb kərəm əkur jəb prəgɽe.”—*gəʊ m 5*. 4 luck, fate, destiny. “əkʊr bhəlo həmarā.”—*toḍi m 5*. 5 seed, root. “bhəgɽən ka əkuru rakhɪo.”—*dhəna m 5*.

ਅੰਕੁੜਾ [əkʊɽa] *n* a hook, loop.

ਅੰਕੁਰ [əkʊr] See ਅੰਕੁਰ. “purən lɪkhət nɪsən kərəm əkur hē.”—*BG*

ਅੰਖ [əkh] *Skt* अङ्क् *vr* to float, be carried by the current, continue to do something. 2 an eye.

ਅੰਗ [əŋ] *Skt* अङ्ग *vr* to mark, walk, engage in some work. 2 *Skt* अङ्ग *n* body. 3 a limb, hand, foot, head etc. 4 a way out, measure, effort. 5 a friend, dear one. 6 a point of view,

espousal. “jIn ka əg kərə mera suami.”—*sar m 4 pərtal*. 7 a part, share. 8 a numeral, figure. 9 a kingdom around Bhagalpur in Bengal whose capital once was Champapuri. “tIs dIs əg bəg te adi.”—*GPS*. There is a story in Mahabharat that Bali’s wife Sudeshna gave birth əg, vəg, kəlīg, pūḍər and suks, the five sons of sage Diraghatma who founded different kingdoms after their respective names.

ਅੰਗ ਸੰਗ [əg səg] *adj* with the body, embodied. “guru əg səg rəhe.” 2 always accompanying.

ਅੰਗਹੀਨ [əg-hin] *adj* limb-less, crippled.

ਅੰਗਜ [əgəj] *Skt adj* born from a limb. 2 *n* a son, progeny. 3 pore, hair. 4 disease. 5 Cupid.

ਅੰਗਣ [əgəṇ] *Skt* अङ्गण and अङ्गन *n* a courtyard, compound. 2 going about, roaming, rambling.

ਅੰਗੜਾਣ [əgṛaṇ] *Skt n* the protector of the body, clothes; a dress. 2 a helmet, breast plate, armour.

ਅੰਗਦ [əgəd] *Skt* अङ्गद *n* decorator of a limb; an ornament, anklet, bracelet. 2 son of Bali and Tara, and nephew of Sugriv. He went to Ravan’s court as an emissary of Ram Chandar. “It kəpɪpətɪ ər ram dut əgəd-hī pəḥayo.”—*ramav*. 3 one of Lakshman’s sons, who founded the town Angadi in his name. 4 See **ਅੰਗਦ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ**.

ਅੰਗਦ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ [əgəd sətɪguru] The second preceptor of the Sikhs, was born on Sunday, 15th day of the lunar month of Vaisakh (5 Vaisakh) 1561 Bikrami era (31 March 1504 AD). He was the son of Pheru Mal Khatri and Daya Kaur of village Matte di Sarai (district Ferozpur). He was named Lahina. He was married in Sammat 1576 to Khivi, daughter of Devi Chand Khatri of village Sanghar, the ruins of which are near Khadur. Two sons, Dasu and Datu, and two daughters, Amaro and Anokhi, were born to them.

Initially Bhai Lahina, like his father, was a devotee of goddess Durga, and used to visit Vaishnav Devi every year as the head of the

devotees. During Sammat 1589, while going to Vaishnav Devi (Javalamukhi according to Nanak Prakash) he met Guru Nanak Dev at Kartarpur, and, forsaking the worship of the goddess, he became a disciple of the Guru only, who, pleased with his devotion and service, renamed him Angad and made him his successor on 17 Harh Sammat 1596. He started functioning as the Guru from 23 Assu 1596, and preached the doctrine of Nanak Dev with rare efficiency. In Sammat 1598, he began Propagating knowledge in Gurumukhi script without any discrimination of caste. He got the biography of Guru Nanak Dev written in Sammat 1601 of which a distorted version is now known as Bhai Bale wali Janamsakhi. After having functioned as Guru for 12 years 9 months and 17 days, he breathed his last at Khadur on 3 Baisakh (Chet Sudi 4) Sammat 1609 (29 March 1552 AD) at the age of 47 years, 11 months and 29 days.

ਅੰਗਨ [əgəṇ] See **ਅੰਗਣ**. 2 short form for **ਅੰਗਨਾ**. woman. “sūdər mēdɪr əgəṇ seja.”—*NP*. See **ਅੰਗਨਾ**.

ਅੰਗਨਾ [əgna] *Skt* अङ्गना *n* a woman with beautiful limbs. “əgna ədhin kam krodh me prəbin.”—*əkal*.

ਅੰਗਨਾਸ [əgnyas] *Skt* अङ्गनास *n* (according to Hinduism) touching individual limbs in turn, while reciting the mantars. See **ਕਾਤਜਾਯਨ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ**, part 1, §: 5 to 8.

ਅੰਗ ਫਰਕਣਾ [əg phərəkṇa], **ਅੰਗ ਫੁਰਣਾ** [əg phurṇa] *v* (for muscles) to throb, quiver or flutter involuntarily. Among the Hindus throbbing of muscles is variously considered auspicious or inauspicious. See **ਵਾਲਮੀਕੀਯ ਰਾਮਾਇਣ ਆਰਨਯ ਕਾਂਡ**, ਅ: 59. In Sikhism such a belief is not given any credence. “devi dev nə sevka, tət nə mət nə phurəṇ vɪcare.”—*BG*

ਅੰਗਬੀਨ [əgbin] See **ਸਿਕੰਜਬੀ**.

ਅੰਗ ਭੰਗ [əṅ bhəṅ] *Skt adj* who has some limb broken. **2 n** absence of some part of the body.

ਅੰਗਮ [əṅəm] *Pkt adj* dear, beloved. “tū əṅəm vəḍ jaṇɪa.”—*tukha m 4*.

ਅੰਗਰਊ [əṅrəu] *n* Guru Angad Dev. “gurojəgət phɪrəṅ sih əṅrəu.”—*səveye m 2 ke*. ‘the lion-like son of Pheru, universal guru Angad’. **2** Angira rikhi, a sage. See ਅੰਗਰੈ and ਅੰਗਿਰਾ.

ਅੰਗਰਖਾ [əṅrəkha] *n* a stringed dress for protecting limbs, reaching down to the knees, is also called ਐਗਾ.

ਅੰਗਰਾ [əṅra] See ਅੰਗਿਰਾ. **2 n** an ember, burning coal. “əṅra bɪrhagəɪ ke nɪkre.”—*krɪsən*.

ਅੰਗਰਾਈ [əṅrai] See ਅੰਗੜਾਈ.

ਅੰਗਰਾਗ [əṅrag] *Skt n* a paste of saffron, musk, sandalwood, for applying to the body for fragrance. **2** clothes, ornaments, etc. for adorning the body. **3** an armour.

ਅੰਗਰਾਨਾ [əṅrana] *v* to stretch the body in order to remove languor.

ਅੰਗਰੇਜ [əṅrej], **ਅੰਗਰੇਜੀ** [əṅrejɪ] See ਇੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ and ਇੰਗ੍ਰੇਜੀ.

ਅੰਗਰੈ [əṅrɛ] *n* the sage Angira. See ਅੰਗਿਰਾ. “pəruɾəu əṅrɛ guru naṅək jəs gaɪəu.”—*səveye m 1 ke*. ‘Pururia and Angira’.

ਅੰਗੜਾਈ [əṅṛai] *n* stretching of limbs due to languor.

ਅੰਗਾ [əṅga] of a dear one. “bərəɪ nə sakəu guṅ əṅga.”—*maru solhe m 5*. See ਅੰਗ 5. **2** See ਅੰਗਰਖਾ.

ਅੰਗਾਰ [əṅgar], **ਅੰਗਿਆਰ** [əṅgiar] *Skt* अङ्गार *n* a burning coal or piece of wood; amber. “kəchua kəhɛ əṅgar bhɪ lorəu.”—*asa kəbir*. Here əṅgar means spiritual enlightenment.

ਅੰਗਿਕਾ [əṅɪka] *Skt* अङ्गिका *n* a lady’s garment, bodice, stays “əṅɪka surəṅi nəṅ vər rəṅi.”—*ramav*.

ਅੰਗਿਰਾ [əṅɪra] अङ्गिरस् *n* the author of several verses of Rig Ved, counted among the seven great sages and the ten lords of creation. He

is accepted as the chief priest of gods and the god of oblations. Some say that Angira is the offspring of Uru and Agneyi. At one place it is written that he was born from the mouth of Brahma. Simriti, Shradha and Swadha were his wives; Utathy; Virahspati and Mrikandu, his sons; and Bhanumati, Raka, Sinivali, Archismati, Havesmati and Punyanika were his daughters.

In the forest chapter of Mahabharat it is written that Angira was the son of Agni and his wife was named Shubha. See ਅੰਗਰੈ.

ਅੰਗੀ [əṅgi] *Skt* अङ्गिन् *adj* having a body, animate, living “rakho əṅgi əṅ.”—*suhi m 4*. **2** a resident of Ang region “bəṅgi kəlɪṅ əṅi əjit.”—*kalki*. **3** partisan. **4** a bodice, stay.

ਅੰਗੀਆ [əṅgia] See ਅੰਗਿਕਾ.

ਅੰਗੀਕਾਰ [əṅgikar], **ਅੰਗੀਕਾਰੁ** [əṅgikaru] *Skt* अङ्गीकार *n* something which has been accepted or adopted. “əṅgikar kio merɛ kərte.”—*guj m 5*.

ਅੰਗੀਕ੍ਰਿਤ [əṅgikɪt], **ਅੰਗੀਕ੍ਰਿਤੁ** [əṅgikɪtu] *Skt* अङ्गीकृत *adj* accepted, approved. “pərbhɪ dɪn dɛɪal kio əṅgikɪtu.”—*kan m 4*.

ਅੰਗੀਠਾ [əṅgiṭha], **ਅੰਗੀਠੀ** [əṅgiṭhi] *n* a fire place. **2 xa** a funeral pyre.

ਅੰਗੁਸਠ [əṅusəṭ], **ਅੰਗੁਸੁ** [əṅusṭh] *Skt* अङ्गुष्ठ *n* a thumb. “kubɪja udhri əṅusəṭ dhar.”—*bəsət ə m 5*. ‘Lord Krishna pressing the thumb of the foot of Kubja with his foot and pressing upward her chin gave a sudden jerk and her crooked body was straightened.’ See ਅੰਗੁਲਿ.

ਅੰਗੁਸੁ [əṅusṭ] *P* انگشت *n* a finger.

ਅੰਗੁਸੁਰੀ [əṅusṭri] *P* انگشتری *n* a ring, finger.

ਅੰਗੁਰਿ [əṅurɪ], **ਅੰਗੁਰੀ** [əṅurɪ], **ਅੰਗੁਰੀਆ** [əṅuria] *Skt* अङ्गुरि *n* a finger. See ਅੰਗੁਲਿ.

ਅੰਗੁਲ [əṅgul] *Skt n* a measure equal to the width of a finger. **2** See ਅੰਗੁਲਿ.

ਅੰਗੁਲਿ [əṅgulɪ] *Skt* अङ्गुलि *n* a finger. **2** a thumb. The five fingers are named thumb (əṅusṭh), fore-finger (təɾjni), middle-finger (məḍhɪm),

- ring-finger (ənamɪka), and little finger (kəniʃθɪka).
- ਅੰਗੁਲਿਕਾ** [əŋgulɪka] See ਅੰਗੁਲਿ. **2** See ਅੰਗੁਲੀਕ.
- ਅੰਗੁਲਿਤ੍ਰ** [əŋgulɪtr], ਅੰਗੁਲਿਤ੍ਰਾਣ [əŋgulɪtrəŋ] Skt *n* a protective leather cover worn on the thumb and the fore finger while using bow and arrows. According to Valmik this protective cover used to be of the hide of large-sized lizards. The second cādi cārɪtr also quotes. “bədhe bəddh godhāgūlɪtrəŋ bəddhē.” “kəhū əŋgulɪtrəŋ kaṭe pāre hē.” —cārɪtr 320. **2** a housewife; a metal cap worn on the finger by a tailor.
- ਅੰਗੁਲੀ** [əŋguli] See ਅੰਗੁਲਿ.
- ਅੰਗੁਲੀਕ** [əŋgulik] Skt अङ्गुलीयक *n* a glove. **2** a ring, seal. “kəhū əŋgulikadɪ ke rətən rajē.” —cārɪtr 405.
- ਅੰਗੁਲੀਤ੍ਰਾਣ** [əŋgulɪtrəŋ], ਅੰਗੁਲੀਤ੍ਰਾਣ [əŋgulɪtrɪŋ] See ਅੰਗੁਲਿਤ੍ਰਾਣ. “su sobh əŋgulɪtrɪŋā.”—ramav.
- ਅੰਗੁਲੀਯਕ** [əŋguliya:k] See ਅੰਗੁਲੀਕ.
- ਅੰਗੁਠਾ** [əŋguṭha] thumb. See ਅੰਗੁਸ਼ੁ and ਅੰਗੁਲਿ. **2**.
- ਅੰਗੁਠੀ** [əŋguṭhi] *n* a ring worn on the thumb; a thumb-ring containing a mirror. **2** a ring.
- ਅੰਗੂਰ** [əŋgur] See ਅੰਕੂਰ. “pache hæriə əŋgur.” —sri m 1. **2 P** , 𑂔𑂱 grapes, seedless dried grapes called kɪʃmɪʃ and with seeds called mənəkka. Superior quality of wine and vinegar are prepared from grapes. In India grapes of Quetta and Kandhar are of a superior quality. **3** grape vine.
- ਅੰਗੂਰੀ** [əŋguri] *n* newly sprouted crop. “cori mɪrəŋ əŋguri khaɪ.”—oākar. “həri əŋguri gəd-ha cərə.”—gəu kəbir. Here gəd-ha means pride that feeds on green sproutings i.e. əŋguri means virtues of good deeds like charity, etc. **2** drink such as wine, vinegar, etc. made from grapes. **3** adj of the colour of grapes, light green.
- ਅੰਗੋਛਾ** [əŋgocha] Skt something to clean a body, especially a towel; a large handkerchief, “ɪsnan dio kər ap əŋgochən pōch sudhare.” —gurusobha.
- ਅੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ** [əŋgrez], ਅੰਗ੍ਰੇਜੀ [əŋgrezi] See ਇੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ and ਇੰਗ੍ਰੇਜੀ.
- ਅੰਘ** [əŋh] Skt अङ्घ् vr to go, begin, gamble, stain, mark, stumble, complain, make haste.
- ਅੰਘ੍ਰਿ** [əŋhri], ਅੰਘ੍ਰੀ [əŋhri] Skt अङ्घ्रि *n* a root. **2** a foot, which leaves a mark on the ground. See ਅੰਘ vr “əŋhri səm ərbīd sərəs təv mən səm mədhup kərije.”—NP.
- ਅੰਞ** [əŋ] See ਅੰਕ, ਅੰਗ and ਅੰਞੁ.
- ਅੰਞਣ** [əŋəŋ], ਅੰਞਣ [əŋəŋəŋ], ਅੰਞਨ [əŋəŋ], ਅੰਞਨੜਾ [əŋəŋɳa] See ਅੰਗਣ. “səhu beṭha əŋəŋu məɪɪ.” —var maru 2 m 5. Here əŋəŋu means ‘the mind.’ “mɪrətəkəra əŋəŋre bare.”—vəḍ əlahṇiā m 1.
- ਅੰਞੁ** [əŋəŋ] See ਅੰਕ and ਅੰਗ. “həm mel bhəre duhcariə hæri rakh-hu əŋgi əŋəŋu.”—suhī m 4. ‘Take our side, O favouring God.’
- ਅੰਞੈ** [əŋə] ਅੰ-ਅ: See ਅਯੋਅੰਞੈ.
- ਅੰਚ** [əc] Skt अञ्च् vr to bow, worship, decorate, beg, reveal, remove, spread, collect. **2** Skt अचिੰ *n* a flame, i.e. sorrow, woe. “rəti əc dukh nə lai.”—bher ə m 3. **3** Skt अञ्च a scratch, abrasion, “bhumɪ rəŋavli mājhi visula bag, jə nəp pɪr nɪvajaɪa tɪna əc nə lag.”—var ram 2 m 5. ‘Living in the thorny garden of the Divine, one does not get a scratch.’
- ਅੰਚਰ** [əcər], ਅੰਚਰਾ [əcra], ਅੰਚਲ [əcəl], ਅੰਚਲਾ [əcla], ਅੰਚਲੁ [əcəlɪ] Skt अञ्चल *n* the end part of a scarf or a headcloth, fringe, border. “əcəl gəhɪa sadhu ka.”—asa m 5 birhəre. “əcla gəhəɪə jən əpne kəu.”—nəṭ m 5. **2** a garment. “kəhū cəcla əcla ko bənavə.”—cārɪtr 405.
- ਅੰਚੁਰੀ** [əcūri] See ਅੰਜਲੀ.
- ਅੰਜ** [əj] Skt अञ्च् vr to clean, go, admire, brighten, rub oil, decorate.
- ਅੰਜਣ** [əjəŋ] See ਅੰਜਨ. **2** *n* bringing. “cuŋ cuŋ əjəŋ butiā.”—BG
- ਅੰਜਨ** [əjəŋ] Skt अञ्जन *n* antimony ground into collyrium, “gɪan əjəŋ gurɪ dia əgɪan ədher bɪnas.”—sukhməni. **2** black ink. **3** wealth

“*ājān mahī nīrājān rāhīe.*”—*suhi m 1. 4* a mountain of collyrium mentioned in Valmik’s Ramayan. **5** night. **6** a paste for massage on the body. See ਅੰਜ. *vr* “*gīan ājānī mera mānu īsnānē.*”—*dhāna ə m 5. 7* a lizard. **8** *Skt* अजन sitting in a solitary place; isolation; seclusion. “*ape sēb ghēt bhogvē suami, ape hi sēb ājān.*”—*var bīha m 4. “jīā upāī jugātī vāsī kīnī ape gurumukhī ājān.*”—*māla ə m 1. 9* in the dialect of Chamba hills, *ājān* stands for the knot tied on the clothes of the bride and the bridegroom.

ਅੰਜਨ ਗਿਰਿ [ājān gīrī] See ਅੰਜਨ 4.

ਅੰਜਨਾ [ājna] *v* to apply collyrium to the eyes. “*ājān tesa ājīe jesa pīru bhavē.*”—*suhi chēt m 1. 2* *Skt* *n* a sty, a pimple on the eyelid. **3** In Sastarnammala, a young maiden doing a facial makeup is mentioned as *ājna*. “*ājnan ke nam lē.*” **4** Hanuman’s mother. See ਅੰਜਨੀ.

ਅੰਜਨਿ [ājānī] *adv* with collyrium. **2** with massage paste (ābhyājān). See ਅੰਜਨ 6.

ਅੰਜਨੀ [ājnī] *Skt* अञ्जनी *n* wife of the monkey (or forest dweller) Keshri and mother of Hanuman; Anjna. **2** maya (wealth, illusion). **3** woman with body covered with sandalwood paste etc. “*ājnī ke dhir hē.*”—*ramav.* ‘Horses are as volatile as pupils of a woman’s eye.’ **4** a sty.

ਅੰਜਨੀਸੁਤ [ājnisut], ਅੰਜਨੀਜ [ājnij], ਅੰਜਨੀਤਨਯ [ājnitāny] son of Anjani; Hanuman, Anjani Kumar.

ਅੰਜਮਨ [ājman] See ਅੰਜਮਨ.

ਅੰਜਲਿ [ājālī], ਅੰਜਲੀ [ājli] *Skt* अञ्जलि *n* palms joined in the form of a cup. **2** palmfuls of water thrown as dedication to the dead forefathers. The Sikh Gurus have rejected the practice and have advised the people to accept the will of the Almighty. In Guru Granth Sahib under the title *ājli* in *mālar*

measure in the line “*sājog vījog dhur-hu hi hua.*” we are advised to abide by the will of the Divine. **3** See ਅੰਜਲੀ.

ਅੰਜਮ [ājām] *P* انجم *n* an end, a consequence, finale. **2** result.

ਅੰਜੀਐ [ājīe] See ਅੰਜਨਾ.

ਅੰਜੀਰ [ājīr] *Skt* अजीर *P* انجیر *n* a fig tree and its fruit. *L* Ficus carica. Its fruit contains seed. It is sweet in taste. Physicians of the Greek system of medicine use it in several prescriptions. Figs of Kabul and Iran are very sweet; their effect is hot and moist. **2** a town, 30 miles away from Qilat in Balochistan.

ਅੰਜੀਲ [ājil] See ਇੰਜੀਲ.

ਅੰਜੁਮ [ājum] *A* انجم plural of ਨਜਮ (planet). stars.

ਅੰਜੁਮਨ [ājumān] *P* انجم *n* an assembly of eminent persons. ਅੰਜੁਮ is plural of ਨਜਮ (star); a place where eminent persons, celebrities of society, gather.

ਅੰਜੁਰੀ [ājūrī], ਅੰਜੁਲੀ [ājūli] See ਅੰਜਲੀ. **2** joining of both hands in salutation “*kārī sadhu ājūli punu vāḍa.*”—*sohīla.*

ਅੰਝੁ [ājhu] *n* a tear.

ਅੰਞ [āj], ਅੰਞੁ [ājū] *adv* thus, like this, in this way.

ਅੰਡ [āḍ] *Skt* अण्ड *n* an egg. **2** a testicle “*tāb tere dou āḍ cābehe.*”—*cārītr 43. 3* the universe, which is be egg-shaped. **4** a musk-carrying navel. **5** Kamdev, Cupid. **6** cupola of a temple. **7** semen. **8** short form for ਅੰਡਜ (oviparous) “*āḍ bīnāsī jer bīnāsī.*”—*sar m 5. 9* a son of king Yayati.

ਅੰਡਜ [āḍāj] *Skt* *n* born like fish, birds, reptiles etc. from eggs, oviparous. “*āḍāj jerāj utbhuj setāj tere kite jōta.*”—*sor m 1. 2* the world, the universe, the earth. “*āḍāj phor jor vīchor.*”—*bīla thīti m 1.* See ਅੰਡਟੁਕ and ਸਿਸਿ ਰਚਨਾ.

ਅੰਡਟੁਕ [āḍtuk] *n* egg-like world whose one half is the earth and the other half is the sky. “*āḍtuk jācē bhāsmāti.*”—*māla namdev.*

‘Mortal persons are the residue.’ See ਭਸਮਤੀ. ਅੰਤ ਬੰਡ [əṁd̪ bəṁd̪] *n* incompatible speech. **2** out of context babble. **3** *adj* crooked, bent. ਅੰਤ ਵੁੱਧਿ [əṁd̪ vr̩dd̪h̩] نية مائية Hydrocele. accumulation of serous fluid about the testes. It is caused by living in a flatulent way, eating rheumy substances, copulation by restraining normal excretory system, drinking too much toddy wine. In medical books its seven forms, each born of winds, bile, impure blood, etc. are mentioned; its patient must get himself treated at once by a competent doctor. Good medicines for rubbing, pasting or eating should be used so that the cause of the enlargement of testes is removed. The following medicine has been found to be effective: Take a bark of large myrobalan, terminalia chebula, wormwood, carriander seed, each 2 tolas, cloves 1 tola, cassia acufolia 4 tolas, all ground and sieved, add to it one and a half times sugar and same amount of honey. Mix all these and keep them in an earthen vessel; this should be lapped up or eaten with water in quantity according to the patient’s age. One tola intoxicating hemp mixed with brown lump sugar should be bound around the testes; alternatively the fruit of dhak tree soaked in water and mixed with ghee (clarified butter) should be rubbed as well as bound around the testes.

ਅੰਡਾ [əṁḍa] See ਅੰਡ.

ਅੰਡਾਕਾਰ [əṁḍakar] *Skt adj* egg shaped; oval; elliptical. **2** *n* geography and astronomy.

ਅੰਤ [əṁt̪] *Skt* अन्त *vr* to tie. **2** *Skt* अन्त *n* the end, death. **3** a consequence, effect, result. **4** boundary, extent. **5** the last breath, the time of death. “əṁt̪ ki bar nəhi kəchu tera.”—*gəu kəbir*. **6** centre, middle. **7** See ਅੰਤਜ.

ਅੰਤ ਸਖਾਈ [əṁt̪ səkhai] *adj* who helps at the last moment (death). **2** who remains a constant

friend till the end. **3** *n* religion. **4** God.

ਅੰਤਾਬ [əṁt̪əsth] *Skt* अन्तःस्थ *adj* who is at the centre; situated in the interior. **2** *n* in grammar, four characters ਯ, ਰ, ਲ, ਵ which are between *kəvərəg* and *uṣṁəvərəṁ*, (ਭ, ਷, ਸ, ਠ) characters. **3** human soul.

ਅੰਤਹਕਰਣ [əṁt̪əhkərəṁ] *Skt* अन्तःकरण *n* the inner organ of sense in alliance with which the external sense organs function. It has four forms:

(1) mind (ਮਨ) from which arise will or volition, doubt and error.

(2) intelligence (ਬੁੱਧਿ) from which come ideas and decisions.

(3) cerebrum (ਚਿੱਤ) in the sense of thought and memory.

(4) ego (ਅਹੰਕਾਰ) by which the relation with things is established; the selfhood; self-assertion. Guru Nanak Dev has referred to these faculties in Japu ji: “*t̪i the ghərie surət̪i* (mind as consciousness), *mət̪i* (selfhood, I-ness), *mən̪i* (mind as will or volition) and *bud̪h̪i* (mind as thought and memory)”

ਅੰਤਹ ਪੁਰ [əṁt̪əh pur] *Skt* अन्तःपुर *n* a palace for ladies situated between (ਅੰਤ) the city (ਪੁਰ) and the king’s court. **2** the interior part of a house.

ਅੰਤਕ [əṁt̪ək] *n* death. **2** Yam, god of death. **3** *adj* who ends or causes death. “əṁt̪ək jəm jəb lene av̪.”—*kr̪iṣən*. **4** This word is also used for *əṁt̪ək* meaning terror. “əṁt̪ək ərd̪h̪əgək ke əṁt̪ək te.”—*cəriṭr*. ‘Cupid for fear of Shiv.’

ਅੰਤਕ ਧਾਮ [əṁt̪ək dham] *n* the land of the Yam. “əṁt̪ ko əṁt̪ək dham pədhare.”—*əkāl*.

ਅੰਤਕਨੀ [əṁt̪əkni] *n* a gun, rifle, musket.—*sənāma*.

ਅੰਤਕਾਲ [əṁt̪əkāl] *n* the time of death; death.

ਅੰਤ ਕੇ ਧਾਮ [əṁt̪ ke dham] See ਅੰਤਕ ਧਾਮ.

ਅੰਤ ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ [əṁt̪ kr̪iṣya] *n* death ceremony. **2** funeral rites. See ਪਿਤ੍ਰਿਮੇਯ and ਮ੍ਰਿਤਕ ਸੰਸਕਾਰ.

ਅੰਤਜ [əṁt̪əj] *Skt* ਅੰਤਜਨ *n* born in the lowest caste; a shudra. **2** lowly. Rishi Atri has mentioned

seven low castes: washerman (ਧੋਭੀ), leather worker (ਚਮਾਰ), actor or acrobat (ਨਟ), house breaker (ਭੰਜੜਾ), water-carrier (ਝਿਉਰ), distiller of liquor (ਕਲਾਲ) and bhil (ਭੀਲ).

ਅੰਤ ਦਸਾਨ [ət dəsən] *n* reducer to the last stage; death; Yam, the god of death. “tɪh upər ət dəsənɪ dhayo.”—*KRISĀN*.

ਅੰਤਮ [ətəm] See ਅੰਤਿਮ.

ਅੰਤਰ [ətər] *Skt* अन्तर *n* a distance, space, interstice. “nɪsɪ dɪn ətər jyō ətər bəkhənɪyət.”—*GPS*.

2 a cover, curtain, screen. “jɪn kəu pɪas tumari prɪtəm tɪn kəu ətər nahɪ.”—*məla m 5*.

3 difference, distinction. “hərɪjən hərə ətərɪ nəhɪ.”—*s m 9*. **4** a secret. “le tākō ətər muhɪ kəhɪyhu.”—*cərɪtr 55*. **5** inside. **6** mind.

7 intestine, gut. **8** ਅੰਤ-ਅਰਿ arrow. “prɪthme bhikhəm nam le ət səbəd ərɪ dehu, sut adɪ ətər ucər nam ban ləkh lehu.”—*sənāma*. Bhisham’s enemy Arjun, Arjun’s charioteer Krishan, Krishan’s enemy an arrow.

ਅੰਤਰ ਸਖਾਈ [ətər səkhai] *adj* bosom friend. “ətər səkhai prəbhū soɪ.”—*vəḍ m 3*.

ਅੰਤਰ ਹਿਰਦਾ [ətər hɪrda] *n* conscience, soul, innermost organ of sense. “jɪsu ətərɪ hɪrda sudhu hɛ.”—*blha m 4*.

ਅੰਤਰਗਤ [ətərgət] *Skt* अन्तर्गत *adj* achieved to the innermost extent.

ਅੰਤਰਗਤਿ [ətərgətɪ] *n* inward condition, state of mental poise bereft of evil thoughts and actions. “mən tən ərɪɔ ətərgətɪ kɪni.”—*gəu ə m 1*. **2** *adv* achieved at the innermost level. “ətər gətɪ tɪrəthɪ məɪɪ nau.”—*jəpu*.

ਅੰਤਰਜਾਮ [ətərjam], **ਅੰਤਰਜਾਮਿ** [ətərjamɪ], **ਅੰਤਰਜਾਮੀ** [ətərjami] *Skt* अन्तर्यामिन् *adj* knowing (or perceiving) innermost thoughts. **2** persuasive by settling in inner mind. “thakur ətərjam.”—*sar m 5*. “jətən kərə manukh dəkəvə ohu ətərjami jane.”—*dhəna m 5*.

ਅੰਤਰ ਧਾਨ [ətər dhan] *Skt* अन्तर्धान *n* concealment, hypocrisy, secrecy. **2** *adj* hidden, secret,

disappeared.

ਅੰਤਰ ਧਿਆਨ [ətər dhɪan], **ਅੰਤਰ ਧਯਾਨ** [ətər dhyān] See ਅੰਤਰ ਧਾਨ. **2** *n* a mental view of the soul.

ਅੰਤਰ ਭਾਵ [ətər bhav] *Skt* अन्तर्भाव *n* heart’s object or desire, intention. **2** internal understanding. **3** non-existence, destruction.

ਅੰਤਰ ਭੂਤ [ətər bhut] *Skt* अन्तर्भूत *adj* existing within; included in the self. **2** *n* an individual soul; spiritual essence of a living being.

ਅੰਤਰ ਮਲ [ətər məl] *Skt* अन्तर्मल *n* mental impurity, pollution of the mind. **2** filth in the stomach.

ਅੰਤਰ ਮੁਖ [ətər mukh] *Skt* अन्तर्मुख *adj* who turns mental impulses inward. **2** one with face turned within.

ਅੰਤਰ ਲਾਪਿਕਾ [ətər lapɪka] *Skt* अन्तर्लापिका *n* a poetic figure of speech. See ਪੁਰੇਲਿਕਾ.

ਅੰਤਰਵੇਦ [ətərved] *Skt* अन्तर्वेद *adj* a country having altars of different religions. **2** *n* a country lying between the rivers Ganges and Yamuna, mentioned as Brahmavarat in the Hindu scriptures. **3** a country between two rivers, doab.

ਅੰਤਰਵੇਦੀ [ətərvedi] *adj* who dwells between two rivers. See ਅੰਤਰਵੇਦ. an inhabitant of an inter-river basin; a resident of Brahmavarat.

ਅੰਤਰਾ [ətɾa] *n* a refrain and pause in the text of a hymn. **2** a distance, gap. **3** a cover, shield, obstruction. “jɪn kə bhɪtərɪ hɛ ətɾa, jɛsɛ pəsɪ tɛsɛ ɔɪ nərə.”—*bher namdev*. **4** according to Yog, ətɾa is what disturbs mental tranquillity. See ਯੋਗ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ 1-30. **5** *adv* without, except.

ਅੰਤਰਿ [ətərɪ] *adj* internal, inner. “ətərɪ rog məha dukh.”—*maru solhe m 3*. **2** *adv* within, inside. “nanək rəvɪ rəhɪɔ səbh ətərɪ.”—*məla m 5*. **3** in the mind or the heart. “ətərɪ bɪkhu mukhɪ əmɾɪtu suṇəvɛ.”—*gəu m 5*. “ətərɪ cɪtā nid nə sove.”—*var sor m 3*.

ਅੰਤਰਿਕ [əntrɪkʂ], **ਅੰਤਰਿੱਖ** [ətɾɪkkh], **ਅੰਤਰਿਛ**

- [ātrich] *Skt* अन्तरिक्ष *n* space between the earth and the heaven. **2** the sky. **3** the other world. “ōtrich bhāe pache lok pāchtat hē.”—*BGK*. ‘People do not honour saints during their lifetimes but repent after they are gone.’
- ਅੰਤਰੀਯ** [ātariy], **ਅੰਤਰੀਵ** [ātariiv] *Skt* अन्तरीय *adj* inner, internal. **2 n** garment for the torso; shorts dhoti.
- ਅੰਤਰੁ** [ātaru] See **ਅੰਤਰ**. “ōtāru sitālu sātī hoī.”—*asa* *m* **3**. **2** mind.
- ਅੰਤਰੁ ਹਿਰਦਾ** [ātaru hirda] See **ਅੰਤਰ ਹਿਰਦਾ**.
- ਅੰਤਰੰਗ** [ātrōṅ] *Skt* अन्तरङ्ग *adj* from the heart. **2** internal.
- ਅੰਤਰੰਗ ਸਭਾ** [ātrōṅ sōbhā] an assembly or committee of special members; members managing a committee.
- ਅੰਤਵੰਤ** [ātivōt] *Skt* अन्त वन्त *adj* liable to meet with ruin, destructible.
- ਅੰਤੜੀ** [ātṛī] See **ਅੰਤ**.
- ਅੰਤਾ** [āta] See **ਅੰਤਿਮ**.
- ਅੰਤਿ** [ātī] at last, in the end. “ōtī gōiā pāchutāī.”—*sri* *m* **3**. **2** the last time, at the time of death.
- ਅੰਤਿਮ** [ātīm] *Skt* अन्तिम *adj* last, final.
- ਅੰਤਿਵਾਰ** [ātivar] See **ਅੰਤਿ**. “ōtivar namu gōhīṇā.”—*asa* *m* **5**.
- ਅੰਤੀ** [āti] *adj* last, final. “jōhī ōti āusār āī bānēt hē.”—*kālī* *m* **4**.
- ਅੰਤੁ** [ātū] See **ਅੰਤ** and **ਅੰਤਜ**. “ōtu nā jāpē kita akar.”—*jāpu*.
- ਅੰਤੇ** [āte] at last, at the last time. “ōte sātīguru bolīā.”—*sādu*.
- ਅੰਤਜ** [āty] *Skt* अन्त्य *adj* last, final. **2 n** Yam, the god of death. **3** the numeral 10,000,000, 000,000,000. See **ਸੰਖਯਾ**.
- ਅੰਤਜਜ** [ātyāj] See **ਅੰਤਜ**.
- ਅੰਤਜਾਂਤਕ** [ātyātāk] **ਅੰਤਜ-ਅੰਤਕ** the word **ਅੰਤਕ** in the final position. “ādī sōbād khāk ōcārke ōtyātāk pād din.”—*sānama*. ‘Adding **ਅੰਤਕ** to ਖਲ (wicked person) it becomes ਖਲਾਂਤਕ which means a noose.’
- ਅੰਤਜਾਨੁਪ੍ਰਾਸ** [ātyānupras] See **ਅਨੁਪ੍ਰਾਸ** **5**.
- ਅੰਤਜੇਸ਼ੁ** [ātyeṣṭī] See **ਅੰਤਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ** and **ਪਿਤ੍ਰਿਮੇਯ**.
- ਅੰਤੁ** [ātr] See **ਅੰਤਰ**. **2** *Skt* अन्त्र *n* an intestine (that ties the body tightly).
- ਅੰਤੁਕ** [ātrāk] *n* difference. **2** *adj* internal, inner. “īh ōtrāk mān me pāhīcano.”—*NP*.
- ਅੰਤੁ ਜੁਰ** [ātr jvār] *n* fever related to intestine, See **ਤਾਪ** (i)
- ਅੰਤੁ ਧਾਨ** [ātr dhan], **ਅੰਤੁ ਧਯਾਨ** [ātrā dhyan] See **ਅੰਤਰ ਧਾਨ** and **ਅੰਤਰ ਧਿਆਨ**.
- ਅੰਤ੍ਰੀਕ** [ātrik] See **ਅੰਤਰਿਕ**. “bahōy ka ātrik bākhānā.”—*NP*. ‘external and internal.’
- ਅੰਦ** [ād] *Skt* अन्द् *vr* to tie. **2 P** اند *n* a desire. **3** wonder. **4** period of five hundred or fifteen thousand years. **5** short form for ਹਸੁੰਦ are. In this case it comes at the end of a word as “mārdā akīl ād.”
- ਅੰਦਕ** [ādāk] *P* اندک *adj* little, some, less, short.
- ਅੰਦਰ** [ādār] *P* اندر *adv* in, inside. **2 A** rare. **3 n** barren land. **4** a threshing floor. **5** See **ਅੰਦਰੁ**.
- ਅੰਦਰਹੁ** [ādārhu] from inside, from within. “ōdārhu jīn ka mohu tuṭā.”—*ānōdu*.
- ਅੰਦਰੁ** [ādāru] See **ਅੰਦਰ**. “ōdāru sitāl sātī.”—*var* *bīlā* *m* **3**. **2** mind, soul. “ōdāru lēga rām nāmī.”—*sri* *m* **5**.
- ਅੰਦਰੁ ਚਿਤੁ** [ādāru cītu] *n* mind, soul, conscience. “tīs da ōdāru cītu nā bhījāī.”—*var* *guj* *l* *m* **3**.
- ਅੰਦਰੁਨੀ** [ādruni] *P* اندرونی *adj* inner, internal.
- ਅੰਦਲੀਬ** [ādlīb] *A* اندلیب *n* a nightingale.
- ਅੰਦਾਖਤਨ** [ādaxṭan] *P* انداختن *v* to throw, cast, drop.
- ਅੰਦਾਜ** [ādaj], **ਅੰਦਾਜਾ** [ādajā] *P* اندازه *n* an estimate, guess, conjecture. **2** weight. **3** measurement. **4** part, portion. **5** an instance, example. **6** proper, appropriate, suitable. “bolī sāke nā ōdajā.”—*bīlā* *kābir*. ‘God cannot be talked about even on the basis of guess work.’ “lēphāj kāmāī ōdajā.”—*maru* *solhe* *m* **5**.

ਅੰਦਾਮ [ədam] *P* اندام *n* body. **2** management, administration, arrangement. **3** beauty.

ਅੰਦੇਸ਼ [ədeʃ] *P* اندیش *adj* who thinks; used terminally in a word as in ਦੁਰਅੰਦੇਸ਼.

ਅੰਦੇਸਰਾ [ədesra], **ਅੰਦੇਸਰੋ** [ədesro], **ਅੰਦੇਸਾ** [ədesa] *P* اندیش *n* apprehension, anxiety. “səbh rəhɪo ədesəro maɪo.”—*sor m 5*. “jo jən bhəjənu kəre prəbhū tera tɪsə ədesa nahi.”—*sor m 5*. **2** doubt, double-mindedness, diffidence. **3** fear, apprehension, misgiving.

ਅੰਦੋਹ [ədoh] *P* اندوه *n* grief, sorrow. **2** worry, anxiety. “dukh ədoh nəhī tɪh ʃhau.”—*gəu rəvɪdas*.

ਅੰਦੋਖਤਨ [ədokhtən] *P* اندوختن *v* to gather; to accumulate; to serve; to repay debt.

ਅੰਦੋਲ [ədol] *Skt* अन्दोल *vr* to shake, rock, swing.

ਅੰਦੋਲਨ [ədolən] See ਅੰਦੋਲਨ.

ਅੰਦਰ [ədr] See ਅੰਦਰ. **2** See ਅੰਤ੍ਰ.

ਅੰਦਰੁ [ədrhu] *adv* from inside, from the heart, heartily. “təpa nə hovə ədrəhu lobhi.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

ਅੰਦਰਾਉਲ [ədraul] *n* ਅੰਤ੍ਰ-ਆਵਲਿ intestines (colon), guts, See ਅੰਤ੍ਰ.

ਅੰਧ [ədh] *Skt* अन्ध *vr* to close eyes, not to see. **2** *Skt* *adj* blind. **3** ignorant, devoid of thought. **4** *n* a blindman. **5** water. **6** an owl. **7** darkness. **8** ignorance. “əgɪani ədh kəmaɪ.”—*var sor m 3*. **9** a defect in poetics where the poet writes contrary to the rules, as “nasɪka kəməɪ jesi nən hē nəgare se.” See ਕਾਵਜ ਦੋਸ਼. **10** *Skt* अन्दु *n* a chain. “jəria ədh kədh pər dəre.”—*dətt*. ‘with the net and chain on the shoulder.’

ਅੰਧਉ [ədhəu] blind; who cannot see. **2** ignorant. **3** vain, proud.

ਅੰਧ ਅੰਧਾਰ [ədh ədhar], **ਅੰਧ ਅੰਧਾਰਾ** [ədh ədhara] *n* heavy darkness, pitch darkness. **2** ignorance, lack of education. “bajh guru he ədh ədhara.”—*majh ə m 1*. **3** *adj* who has no knowledge of a shape or appearance. “əgɪani

ədhə ədh ədhara.”—*majh ə m 1*.

ਅੰਧ ਸੁਤ [ədh sut] *n* son of the blind (Dhritrashtar); Duryodhan and his brother Dussasan, etc.

ਅੰਧਕ [ədhək] *Skt n* a blind person. “təm prəkəs əndhəkəh.”—*səhəs m 5*. **2** a sub-caste of Yadavs which started with Andhak, son of Yudhajit. **3** a demon, son of Kashyap who drank so heavily that he came to be known as Andhak (blind with drunk).¹ He is said to have one thousand heads and two thousands arms. He stole the wish-fulfilling parɪjat tree from Indar’s garden in heaven. Shiv destroyed him. “jɪm ədhək sō hər yudh kəryo.”—*rudr*. **4** A blind ascetic of Vaishya caste, whose son Sravan (Sindhu) was thought to be a wild animal in the dark night, and shot to death, by King Dashrath with a sound-directed arrow.

ਅੰਧਕਰ [ədhəkəh] to the blind one. See ਅੰਧਕ 1.

ਅੰਧ ਕਰਮ [ədh kəɾəm] *n* a thoughtless action; actions taken in ignorance. “jəg ədh he ədhe kəɾəm kəmaɪ.”—*var bɪha m 3*.

ਅੰਧਕ ਰਿਪੁ [ədhək rɪpu] *n* Shiv, See ਅੰਧਕ 3.

ਅੰਧਕਾਰ [ədhkar] *Skt n* darkness. **2** ignorance, lack of education. “ədhkar məhɪ bhəɪa prəgas.”—*gəḍḍ m 5*. ‘Light of knowledge appeared.’

ਅੰਧਕੂਪ [ədhkup] *adj* a blind well, **2** permanent darkness within a well. **3** *n* world as ignorance. “ədhkup te kəḍḍhe çare.”—*majh m 5*. **4** an underground cell close to a well.

ਅੰਧਕੰਧ [ədhkədh] ਅੰਧਕ-ਅੰਧ, demon Andhak blind with drink. “ədhkədh pɦɪryo təbe jəy dūdbhin bəjaɪ.”—*rudr*. **2** ignorant and imbecile.

¹An ancient tale is there to the effect that once, laughingly, Parvati covered Shiv eyes with her palms. From this was born Andak. He gained his eye-sight through meditation.

ਅੰਧ ਕੰਮ [ədh kəm] See ਅੰਧ ਕਰਮ.

ਅੰਧ ਗਤਿ [ədh gətɪ] *n* the gait of a blindman.

2 thoughtless behaviour. “d̥hūḍət ḍolhɪ ədh gətɪ.”—*s kabir*.

ਅੰਧ ਘੋਰ [ədh ghor] *n* pitch darkness; terrifying darkness. **2** hugely ignorant. **3** a terribly ignorant person. “əsəkh murəkh ədh ghor.”—*jəpu*.

ਅੰਧਤਾਮਿਸ਼ੂ [ədh tamɪsr] *n* a particular hell so dark that one cannot see one's own stretched hand. **2** ignorance, which is a form of dense darkness.

ਅੰਧ ਧੁੰਦ [ədh dhūd], **ਅੰਧ ਧੁੰਧ** [ədh dhūdh] *n* darkness intensified with fog. **2** a bad custom, wrong conduct. **3** injustice. **4** ignorance.

ਅੰਧ ਧੰਧ [ədh dhədh] See ਅੰਧਕਰਮ. **2** *S* tyranny, cruelty. **3** disorder, mismanagement.

ਅੰਧ ਨੇਤ੍ਰਾ [ədh netra] **زهاب البصر**; Amaurosis is a disease of the eyes, resulting in partial or total loss of sight. It is caused by head injury, brain tumour syphilitic boil, excessive copulation, diseased eyelids, studying in dim light, headache with pain in eyeballs, taking too much liquor or smoking, and sudden stoppage of menses in women etc. Its treatment should be had from an efficient physician or doctor who after exhaustive testing may properly treat the patient.

A patient of amaurosis should take rich invigorating food and should completely abstain from copulation. The following medicine is very good for a patient suffering from eye-diseases: melt one tola of pure lead, mix it with one tola of mercury while it is hot; then take blue glass, oxide of zinc, cardamom, parched borax, mother of pearl, stone of Basra, caltha patustri, dosel, cold sugar and camphor all one tola each, white antimony four tolas, black antimony ten tolas, raw opium three masas. All those

things should be finely ground and dissolved in one bottle of rose water. Two chhatanks juice of margossa leaves, two chhatanks of bould myrobalan, bellax myrobalan and embile myrobalan, one chhatanks extract of root of amonum anthorhiyam or berberis aristate, be mixed and ground fine like collyrium and put in a blue bottle. By putting this in the eyes with a needle, diseases of the eyes are cured. But care should be taken to ensure that the needle, used by one person is not used by others without thoroughly cleaning it. Medicines prescribed for green cataract are also useful for this disease which also has two more forms; one blind by day but able to see during the night; and two vice versa that is blind during the night but not so during the day. This disease is cured by putting drops of the liquid of the shell of Bellorica myrobalan in the eyes and eating bread of wheat flour with fresh ghee poured on it while it is still hot. This is to be taken for seven days. Daily licking of the powder of the three myrobalans mixed with half tola of ghee of cow's milk is also useful. Seeds of Kulpha (potulaca olericca) three masas, coriander seeds three masas, ground and mixed with mucilage of the seeds, quince fruit three masas is also beneficial. White sandalwood rubbed in rose water should be rubbed on the forehead. “pəthri bəɪpɪrəg ədhnetra.”—*cəɪtr 405*.

ਅੰਧ ਪਤਿ [ədh pətɪ] *n* night, See ਮਹਾਨਿਸ਼.

ਅੰਧ ਪਰੰਪਰਾ [ədh pəɪpərə] *n* a thoughtless observance of an old custom; blind faith.

ਅੰਧ ਬਿਲ [ədh bil], **ਅੰਧ ਬਿਲਾ** [ədh bila] *n* a dark hole; vagina; vulva. **2** illiteracy, ignorance. “ədh bila te kaḍh-hu kəɪte.”—*dev m 5*.

ਅੰਧ ਬੀਚਾਰ [ədh bicar] *n* blind or incomplete

thought. “*ēdhra ēdh bicar.*”—*var sar m 1.*
ਅੰਧਰਾ [ādhra] *n* a blind person. See ਅੰਧ.
ਅੰਧਰਾਤਾ [ādhraṭa], **ਅੰਧਰਾਤੁਾ** [ādhraṭra] *n* night blindness, amaurosis. See ਅੰਧਨੇਤੁਾ.
ਅੰਧਰੀ [ādhri] *adj* dark. “*jese rat ēdhri.*”—*BG*
ਅੰਧਲਾ [ādhla], **ਅੰਧਲੀ** [ādhli] *n* a blind person, the blind. **2** *adj* ignorant, thoughtless. “*ēdhri mətī ēdhli.*”—*suhi chēt m 1.* **3** Shraavan’s father and mother.
ਅੰਧ ਵਰਤਾਰਾ [ādh vartara], **ਅੰਧ ਵਰਤਾਵਾ** [ādh vartava] *n* thoughtless behaviour. “*ēdh vartava bhau duja.*”—*səva m 1.*
ਅੰਧ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ [ādh viśvas] *Skt n* blind faith; belief without reason.
ਅੰਧਾ [ādhā] blind and ignorant. See ਅੰਧ. “*ēdha agu je thie kiṭu padhər jaṇe.*”—*suhi chēt m 1.* “*nanək həkəm nə bujhəi ēdha kəhiē soī.*”—*var ram 1 m 2.* “*ēdhe ehī nə akhiənī jīn mukhi loīṇ nahī, ēdhe soī nanka khəsəmhu ghuthe jahī.*”—*var ram 1 m 2.*
ਅੰਧਾ ਅਖਰ [ādhā akhər] See ਵਾਉਦੁਆਉ.
ਅੰਧਾ ਕੂਪ [ādhā kup] See ਅੰਧ ਕੂਪ. **2** stubborn and ignorant persons who do not let light from outside come inside. “*mənhu jī ēdhe kup kəhīa bīrəd nə jaṇni.*”—*var sar m 1.*
ਅੰਧਾ ਧੁੰਧ [ādhā dhūdh] See ਅੰਧ ਧੁੰਧ.
ਅੰਧਾਰ [ādhār] ignorance, See ਅੰਧਕਾਰ. “*pəu sət sərṇi lagu cərṇi mīṭe dukh ēdhar.*”—*sri m 5.*
ਅੰਧਾਰੀ [ādhārī] *adj* dark. **2** lacking knowledge; ignorant. “*deh ēdhari ēdh.*”—*vəḍ chēt m 5.*
ਅੰਧਾਲੀ [ādhālī] temporary blindness and giddiness because of some defect in the stomach and the brain or because of debility.
ਅੰਧਿਆਰ [ādhīār], **ਅੰਧਿਆਰਾ** [ādhīāra] *n* darkness. **2** ignorance. “*nam mīle canəṇ ēdhīār.*”—*bīla m 1.* “*kiṭu kəri nīrməl kiṭu kəri ēdhīāra.*”—*sīdh gosəṭī.*
ਅੰਧਿਆਰੀ [ādhīārī] *adj* (feminine) dark. **2** *n* ignorance. “*bīn sətīguru ēdhīārī.*”—*gūjm 5.*
ਅੰਧੀ [ādhī] *adj* (feminine) blind, uneducated.

See ਅੰਧੀ and ਅੰਧ. “*ēdhi rəyətī gīan vīhūṇī.*”—*var asa.*
ਅੰਧੀ ਕੋਠੀ [ādhī koṭhī] *n* a dark cell. **2** an ignorant mind. “*ēdhi koṭhī tera nam nəhī.*”—*asa m 1.* **3** womb, mercy.
ਅੰਧੁਲਉ [ādhuləu], **ਅੰਧੁਲਾ** [ādhula] *adj* dark, with or in darkness. **2** ignorant, devoid of knowledge. “*ēdhuləu dhēdh kəmai.*”—*bher m 1.* “*bhərəmī bhulaṇa ēdhula.*”—*sri m 1.* **3** intoxicated with pride. **4** *n* a blind man.
ਅੰਧੁਲਾ [ādhula] See ਅੰਧੁਲਾ. **2** *adj* smeared or stained with dirt. “*mətū bhəsəm ēdhule gərəb jahī.*”—*bəsət ə m 1.*
ਅੰਧੇ ਕੂਪ [ādhe kup] See ਅੰਧ ਕੂਪ. “*mənhu jī ēdhe kup.*”—*var sar m 1.*
ਅੰਧੇਰ [ādher], **ਅੰਧੇਰਾ** [ādhera] See ਅੰਧਕਾਰ. “*əgīan ēdher bīnas.*”—*sukhməni.* **2** injustice. **3** ignorance. **4** *adj* being ignorant. **5** blind. “*koṭī prəgas nə dīse ēdhera.*”—*ram m 5.* ‘In spite of countless lights, a blindman cannot see.’ See ਦਿਸੈ.
ਅੰਧੇਰੀ [ādherī] See ਅੰਧੀ.
ਅੰਧੇਰੀ ਕੋਠੜੀ [ādherī koṭhri] *n* a cell in a prison which generally has no light. **2** womb.
ਅੰਧੋ [ādhə] See ਅੰਧ and ਅੰਧਉ. “*ēdhə bolə mugədh gəvar.*”—*prəbha m 1.* ‘mentally blind, enamoured fool, deaf to Guru’s sermon.’
ਅੰਧਯਾਰ [ādhyaṛ], **ਅੰਧਯਾਰਾ** [ādhyaṛa] See ਅੰਧਕਾਰ. **2** ignorance. “*dukh dīdīr ēdhyar ko nas.*”—*səveye m 4 ke.* “*ta mīṭīa səgəl ēdhyara.*”—*sor m 1.*
ਅੰਧੁ [ādhṛ] *n* a hybrid caste of hunters and fowlers. **2** a country lying between Krishna and Gudawari rivers. It is now called Tilangana. **3** people of Andhra, originally independent, were conquered by Ashoka. After him they again became independent and progressed so much that their rule extended upto the western ghats where they began to

rule after deposing the 'Kanav' dynasty. These Andhra kings, thirty in all, ruled for about 450 years and at last their rule ended around 225 AD. The title of these kings was Shatkarni, Pulmai IV being their last king.

ਅੰਧ ਵੰਸ਼ [ādhṛ vāṣ] See ਅੰਧੁ 3.

ਅੰਨ [ān] See ਅੰਨ. *n* corn, grain, edible stuff.

“ān te rāhta dukh dehi sāhta.”—*prābhā* २ *m* 5.

2 vital air. “lāgṛia pirī ān.”—*var maru* 2 *ḍākhṇe* *m* 5. **3** some other. See ਅਨਜ. “ān marāg tāj-hu.”—*sāvēye* *m* 4 *ke*.

ਅੰਨਸਾਲ [ānsal], **ਅੰਨਸਾਲਾ** [ānśala] *n* a community kitchen; an alms house. “ghār ghār ānsal kārchaḍa.”—*dīlip*.

ਅੰਨਕਾ [ānka] *n* the earth, producer of grains. **2** goddess Anpurna.

ਅੰਨਕੂਟ [āṅkut] *Skt* अन्नकूट *n* a pile of food; a Hindu festival falling on the day following Divali. On this day devotees place food in front of the deity, but religious books allow it to be celebrated on any day between the moonless and full moon day of the month of Katak.

ਅੰਨਚ [ānāc] *Skt* अन्यच्च *adv* others too; more again.

ਅੰਨਚੇਤ੍ਰ [ānchetṛ] *Skt* अन्नचेत्र *n* a place where the hungry get food; a free public kitchen.

ਅੰਨਤ [ānāt] *Skt* अन्नत *adv* somewhere else; else where.

ਅੰਨਥਾ [ānātha] See ਅਨਜਥਾ.

ਅੰਨਦਾਤਾ [āndata] *n* a provider of food; a patron, guardian; nourisher. **2** *adj* a title of kings in Rajputana.

ਅੰਨਪੂਰਣਾ [ānpurṇā] *Skt* अन्नपूर्णा *n* a Hindu goddess who fills the devotees' houses with food. Its famous temple is in Kashi and the festival for worshipping it falls on the eighth of the bright half of the lunar month of Chet.

ਅੰਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਸ਼ਨ [ān praśan] *Skt* अन्न प्राशन *n* a Hindu custom of first feeding the new born baby by making it lick food. According to the religious

scriptures, this ceremony should be performed when the child is six months old.

ਅੰਨਮਯਕੋਸ਼ [ānmāykoṣ] See ਕੋਸ਼.

ਅੰਨਾ [āna] blind; devoid of thinking, thoughtless. “āna bola kīchu nādārī nā ave.”—*mājh* २ *m* 3.

ਅੰਨਿ [ānī] with or by food. “dehuri cālē paṇi ānī.”—*s fārid*. See ਅਨਜ.

ਅੰਨਿਆ [āniā] other, another, some other, different. “jīh sāmān kāhī lāgē nā āniā.”—*VN*.

ਅੰਨੁ [ānu] See ਅੰਨ. “ānu nā khahī dehi dukhu dije.”—*ram* २ *m* 1.

ਅੰਨ੍ਹਾ [ānhā] See ਅੰਧ.

ਅੰਨਜ [āny] *Skt* अन्न *adj* other, some other, another, different. **2** not one's own, stranger, alien.

ਅੰਨਜਚ [ānyāc] See ਅੰਨਚ.

ਅੰਨਜਤੁ [ānyātṛ] *Skt* अन्नत *adv* somewhere else, at some other place. **2** without.

ਅੰਨਜਥਾ [ānyātha] See ਅਨਜਥਾ.

ਅੰਨਜਯ [ānyay] See ਅਨਜਯ.

ਅੰਨਯੋਨਜ [ānyony] See ਅਨਯੋਨਜ.

ਅੰਨ੍ਯ [ānvay], **ਅੰਨ੍ਯੈ** [ānvē] See ਅਨ੍ਯ.

ਅੰਨ੍ਯਿਤ [ānvīṭ] *Skt* अन्वित *adj* included, enclosed.

ਅੰਬ [āb] leaves of gram plant; chaff of only leaves of gram plant. **2** *Skt* आम्र a mango plant and fruit. **3** *Skt* अम्ब *vr* to go, make a sound. **4** *n* a call, shout. **5** going. **6** father. **7** an eye. **8** water. **9** See ਅੰਬਾ and ਅੰਬੁ. **10** See ਅੰਬਣਾ.

ਅੰਬਸਟ [ābāsṭ], **ਅੰਬਸੁ** [ābāṣṭh] *Skt* अम्बष्ठ *n* a mahaut of an elephant. **2** son of a Brahman father born to a Vaishya woman. **3** old name of central Punjab; Majha. “īk ābāsṭ des nīrpala.”—*cārītr* 274.

ਅੰਬਕ [ābāk] अम्बक *n* father. **2** copper. **3** an eye. “ābāk ābuj me ābu chae.”—*NP*. ‘water (tears) swelled in lotus like eyes.’

ਅੰਬਕਾ [ābka] See ਅੰਬਿਕਾ.

ਅੰਬਣਾ [ābṇā] *v* to suffer from a disease (amāy), be sick. **2** to get tired, be fatigued. **3** to stretch, be stiff.

ਅੰਬਰ [əbər] *Skt* अम्बर *vr* to gather; to accumulate. **2** *Skt* अम्बर *n* the sky, firmament. “əbər dhərətɪ vɪçoɾɪənu.”—*var ram 1 m 3*. **3** brain, the tenth door; brain. “əbər kūjā kurliā.”—*suhī m 1 kuvəjī*. ‘The brain resounded with the sounds of water fowls.’ **4** clothes, garments. “duhsasən ki səbha dropti, əbər let ubariəle.”—*mali namdev*. **5** a perfume produced from the fat of a whale. *A* ۴. **6** mica. **7** cotton. **8** Amber (Amer), an old town of Rajputana, which prior to Jaipur was the capital of Kachhvaha Rajputs. See ਅੰਬੋਰ. **9** Some ignorant scribe has written ਅੰਬਰ instead of ਅੰਗਿਰ in Dasam Granth. “bhəjət bhəyo əbər ki dara.”—*cōdr*. ‘The moon enjoyed sexual union with the wife of Angiras (Brahhaspati).’ **10** *P* ۴ tweezers, nippers, pincers.

ਅੰਬਰ ਕੁੰਜਾਂ [əbər kūjā] See ਅੰਬਰ 3.

ਅੰਬਰ ਚੂਰ [əbər cur] *n* a scented paste made with perfume of whale’s fat used by rich people to massage the body.

ਅੰਬਰ ਬੇਲ [əbər bel] See ਅਕਾਸਬੇਲ and ਅਮਰ ਬੇਲ.

ਅੰਬਰਾਉਣਾ [əbrauṇa] *v* to convey, deliver. “jɪn jiu dia so rɪjək əbrave.”—*suhī rəvīdas*.

ਅੰਬਰਾਈ [əbrai] See ਅੰਬਰਾਉਣਾ. **2** *n* ਅਮਰਾਈ, a line of mango trees; a mango grove.

ਅੰਬਰੀ [əbri] *adj* related to the sky. See ਅੰਬਰ. **2** *n* unirrigated land relying only on rainfall.

ਅੰਬਰੀ [əbrī] *P* ۴ *adj* smelling like the perfume of whale-fat and black in colour.

ਅੰਬਰੀਸ [əbris], **ਅੰਬਰੀਕ** [əbrik], **ਅੰਬਰੀਖ** [əbrikh] *Skt* अम्बरीष *n* a hearth for parching grain. **2** a trough used for parching grain. **3** Vishnu. **4** the Sun. **5** Shiv. **6** a battle, war. **7** according to Valmīk’s Ramayan, son of Suryvanshi king Prashusharuk, who was Ikshaku’s descendant in the 28th generation.¹ To protect him,

¹In Bhagvat Ambarish is mentioned as son of Nabhag, See chapter 9, item 4-5, Mahabharat also confirms Bhagavat.

Vishnu’s Sudarshan Chakar chased sage Durvasa whose story is as follows:

On 12th of Kartik, king Ambrik was ready to break his fast on the eleventh day, when sage Durvasa arrived. The king invited him also to eat but the latter said that he would first take a bath. The king waited a long while but Durvasa did not return. On the advice of his priest, the king then broke his fast. Durvasa on return got very angry. He pulled a tuft of his hair with which he created a smart person who started beating the king. Vishnu sent his Sudarshan Chakar to protect the king which killed the smart person and chased Durvasa who ran for his life but did not receive any refuge in the world. Tired at last, he sought refuge with Ambrik himself who saved him from the Sudarshan Chakar.²

Another story in Ling Puran is that Narad and sage Parvat, on seeing the beauty of Sundari, Ambarik’s daughter, fell in love with her and approached the king for her hand. The king replied that he would marry his daughter to a person of her liking. Both of them then went separately to Vishnu, each asking the god to turn the other into a monkey so that the princess might not marry him. The god granted their request. So both of them became monkey-faced and neither could get the princess. They cursed Ambrik that he would remain enveloped in darkness. Vishnu in order to protect his devotee Ambrik shot his Sudarshan Chakar which produced light like that of the sun and dispelled darkness. It then chased the two sages, Narad and Parvat, who sought forgiveness from Ambrik, which was granted. It was only then that they found peace. “əbrik kəu dio əbhə pəd.”—*maru namdev*. “janyo bhəgət bhup əbris.”—*GPS*.

²See Bhai Gurdas Var 10, pauni 4.

ਅੰਬਰਾ [əbva] *adj* of the colour of a mango; of the colour of mango juice. “əbva rəg bādhe.”—*KRISƏN*.

ਅੰਬਰਨਾ [əbərna] *v* to reach; to arrive at. “bIn berī parI nə əbrɛ.”—*vəḍ m I. 2* to be equal to; to achieve similarity. “ɪkətu ʈol nə əbrɛ.”—*suhi m I kucəji*. “əmli əməl nə əbrɛ.”—*vəḍ m I*. ‘For an addict nothing equals the drug he is addicted to.’

ਅੰਬਾ [əba] *Skt* अम्बा *n* mother. “əbu lɪye əba əg dhoe.”—*NP. 2* Durga. **3** elder daughter of Kashi’s king Indardyman whom Bhishampitamah snatched away for his brother Vichitarviray. But she wanted to marry Shalv. Learning about this, Bhisham sent her to Shalv, but he did not accept her. Disappointed, she worshipped Shiv, and during her next birth she as Shikhandi became the means to kill Bhisham in the battle of Mahabharat.

ਅੰਬਕੜੀ [əbakɾi], **ਅੰਬਖੜੀ** [əbakhɾi] *n* a shrivelled piece of a raw mango. **2** a small raw mango. “əbakɾiā je khae.”—*BG*

ਅੰਬਰ [əbar] *P* انبار *a* heap, stack, rick. **2** a pit, pond.

ਅੰਬਾਰੀ [əbari] *P* انباری *n* a canopied howdah. *A* رید See ਮੋਘਾਡੰਬਰ.

ਅੰਬਾਲਾ [əbala] *Skt* आम्रालय (house of mangoes). *n* a city in between Ludhiana and Karnal where there used to be many mango gardens in the past. Now it is the headquarters of a district as well as a commissioner and cantonment. A railway line to Kalka and Simla branches off from here. It has the following gurdwaras:

(1) Guru Gobind Singh’s gurdwara on the bank of Labbhu’s tank northwest of the town. It has a small nice building with residential quarters close by. A piece of land has been donated to it by Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh. Free

kitchen is provided by local Sikhs; accommodation for the stay of ten visitors is also arranged.

The priest is an Akali Sikh. The railway station is about half a mile northeast of the town.

(2) The gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh is in the house of a priest, Bhai Sundar Singh, in Dhumi Gujjar Bazar. Guru Granth is placed for recitation regularly on manji sahib (a cot) in the roofed part of the house. The Guru arrived here during a visit from Lakhnaur for sight-seeing and stayed here for three days. The place is half a mile east of Ambala city railway station.

(3) A sacred spot in the name of Guru Gobind Singh and called Manji Sahib is there in the fields south of the main courts, southeast of the city. The Guru came here while on a visit from Lakhnaur. The building of Manji Sahib is crumbling in the absence of a caretaker. The place is half a mile southwest of Ambala city railway station.

(4) Out of Sapatu Gate opposite the charitable home for stray cows is the Gurdwara of Guru Har Krishan who stayed here while on his way to Delhi. It has a small building with a Singh acting as the priest, and possesses ten bighas of land. It is connected with Ambala city railway station by about one mile of metalled road in the east of the city.

(5) Guru Teg Bahadur’s gurdwara is near Tabakkal Shah’s mosque in Kainth Majari. The Sikh carrying the head of the Guru from Delhi had stayed here a while. Now an impressive gurdwara has come up about one mile east of the city railway station.

ਅੰਬਾਲਿਕਾ [əbalɪka] *Skt* अम्बालिका *n* mother. “kɪ əbalɪka chɛ.”—*dətt. 2* daughter of Raja Indar dayuman of Kashi, younger sister of Amba

whom Bhisham Pitamah had forcibly brought for his brother Vichitarviray. After the death of Vichitarviray, Vyas had sexual contact with her to procreate Pandav whose progeny were the Pandavs.

ਅੰਬਿ [əbɪ] on the mango tree. “koɪl hovā əbɪ bəsā.”—*gəu m 1*.

ਅੰਬਿਕਾ [əbɪka] *Skt* अम्बिका *n* the middle daughter of Indardyuman, king of Kashi, was the real sister of Amba and Ambalika. Bhisham had snatched, brought her to be married to his brother Vichitarviray. On her becoming a widow, the sage Vyas entered into *nɪyog* (cohabitation without marriage) and produced Dhritrashtar who became the father of Duryodhan and other Kauravs. **2** mother. **3** Durga. “nəmo hɪgula pɪgula əbɪkayā.”—*cədi 2*.

ਅੰਬਿਯਾ [əbɪya] *n* a raw mango. **2** See ਅੰਬੀਆ. **3** *adj* of the colour of a mango.

ਅੰਬੀ [əbi] *n* a small and raw mango. **2** *Skt* अम्बी *n* mother. **3** a noble woman.

ਅੰਬੀਆ [əbia] *A* اَمْبِيَا *n* plural of ਅੰਬੀ. “jɪte əlia əbia hoɪ bite.”—*VN*. **2** twenty first chapter of the Quran wherein the caliphs are described. **3** See ਅੰਬਿਯਾ.

ਅੰਬੀ ਛਾਵ [əbi chav], **ਅੰਬੀ ਛਾਵੜੀ** [əbi chavɾi] *n* perennial happiness; shade of mango trees remains constant because they do not defoliate. “jɪni səkhi səhu ravɪa se əbi chavɾieh jio.”—*suh m 1 kuvj*.

ਅੰਬੀਰ [əbir] See ਅਮੀਰ. **2** See ਅਬੀਰ. “gʊlab əbir gʊlal uɖai.”—*krɪsən*. **3** *P* اَمْبِير *n* filling with dry or wet earth.

ਅੰਬੁ [əbu] *Skt* अम्बु *n* water. “osʊ əgɛ pɪche ɖhoi nahi jɪsʊ ədərɪ nɪɖa muɦɪ əbu pɛɪa.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*. ‘His heart is full of malice and mouth overflows with water.’ meaning that the mouth waters because of greed. **2** a child.

ਅੰਬੁਕ [əbuk] *Skt n* a red castor. **2** See ਅੰਬਕ.

ਅੰਬੁਜ [əbuɟ] *Skt* अम्बुज *n* a lotus, which is born from water. See ਅੰਬਕ. **2** a stork. **3** the moon. **4** camphor. **5** a conchshell. **6** a tree.—*sənama*.

ਅੰਬੁਜਨੀ [əbuɟni] *Skt n* the earth (born from water.)—*sənama*.

ਅੰਬੁਜ ਭੂ [əbuɟ bhu], **ਅੰਬੁਜਾਸਨ** [əbuɟasən] *Skt n* Brahma, who was born from a lotus and has his seat on it.

ਅੰਬੁਦ [əbud] *Skt* अम्बुद *n* a cloud, which yields water. **2** *adj* who provides water.

ਅੰਬੁਦਜ [əbudəɟ] *n* water bearing cloud; cloud from which comes water.—*sənama*.

ਅੰਬੁਦਜਾਪਰ [əbudɟadhər] *n* a holder of water, a tank, reservoir. **2** the sea, ocean.—*sənama*.

ਅੰਬੁਦ ਧੁਨ [əbud dhun] *adj* one who roars like a cloud. **2** *n* Meghnad, son of Ravan, who thundered like a cloud.—*sənama*.

ਅੰਬੁਦਨੀ [əbudni] *n* earth the giver of water.—*sənama*. **2** a line of clouds. **3** a stream, river.

ਅੰਬੁਧ [əbudh], **ਅੰਬੁਧਿ** [əbudhɪ], **ਅੰਬੁਨਾਥ** [əbunath], **ਅੰਬੁਨਿਧਿ** [əbunɪdhɪ], **ਅੰਬੁਪਤਿ** [əbupətɪ] *n* a sea; ocean as treasure of water; holder of water; master of water. **2** Varun, is also named Ambunath and Ambupati.

ਅੰਬੁਰੁਹ [əburuh] *Skt n* a lotus, born from water.

ਅੰਬੁਵਾ [əbuva] *adj* of a mango. **2** mango-like. **3** of yellow colour, colour of mango juice. See ਅੰਬਵਾ.

ਅੰਬੁਹ [əbuh] See ਅੰਬੋਹ.

ਅੰਬੋਰ [əber] old capital of Rajputs of Kachhava clan in Rajputana. It has the temple of Ambkeshvar Mahadev, due to which it came to be called Amber. Some people surmise that this name came from King Ambrish. So the city was called Ambrishnagar.¹ It is seven miles northeast of Jaipur railway station. Here the Jaygarh fort, situated on a 500 feet high hill, is worth seeing. Beautiful mansions of Raja Man Singh and Raja Jay Singh Mirza

¹See ਅੰਬਰੀਸ.

may be seen at Amber.

In 1728 AD Maharaja Jay Singh Savai founded a new city Jaipur and made it his capital. Now the state itself is named Jaipur (Jaipur). Amber is now named Amber and Amer also. “meṛtes ēberpəṭi ɐmɪt sen le sath.”—*cəritr* 52.

ਅੰਬੇਰ ਨਾਥ [əber nath], **ਅੰਬੇਰ ਪਤਿ** [əber pəṭi], **ਅੰਬੇਰਾਧੀਸ਼** [əberadhiṣ] King of Amber, Maharaja of present Jaipur, See **ਅੰਬੇਰ**.

ਅੰਬੋਹ [əboh] *P* 𑀅𑀲𑀓𑀲 *n* a group, crowd, assemblage, multitude. **2** a heap, hoard, pile, dump.

ਅੰਬ੍ਰਿਤ [əbrɪt] See **ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ**. “kəhɪ məθura əbrɪt bəyən.”—*səveye m 5 ke. 2 Skt* अवृत *adj* without obstruction, unhindered. **3** without hitch, unbroken. “əbrɪt dhərme.”—*jaṗu*.

ਅੰਬ੍ਰਿਤ ਜਲ [əbrɪt jəl] See **ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਜਲ**.

ਅੰਭ [əbh] *Skt* अभ् *vr* to make a sound. **2 Skt** अभ् *n* water. “kac gəgrɪa əbh məjhri.”—*asa m 5*. “kūbh jəle məhɪ dərɪo əbhe əbh mɪlo.”—*sar m 5*. **3** god. **4** forefather.

ਅੰਭਰੀ [əbhri] *n* a stream, river. **2** rivers like Ganga, Yamuna, etc.—*sənama*.

ਅੰਭੁਲਾ [əbhula] *n* water. See **ਅੰਭ**. “nam tero əbhula nam tero cādn.”—*dhāna rəvidas*.

ਅੰਭੋਜ [əbhøj] *Skt* अभोज *n* born from water, a lotus.

ਅੰਭੋਦ [əbhod] *Skt* अभोद *n* giver of water, a cloud.

ਅੰਭੋਧਰ [əbhodhər], **ਅੰਭੋਧਿ** [əbodhɪ] *Skt n* a holder of water, cloud. **2** a sea, ocean.

ਅੰਭੋਰੁਹ [əbhoruh] *Skt n* born (ਰੁਹ) from water (ਅੰਭਾ), a lotus. **2** a crane. **3 adj** water born.

ਅੰਮ [əm] *A* 𑀅𑀲 *n* mother. “əm əbe thavhu mɪṭhɾa.”—*sri m 5 pəpɪ*. See **ਅੰਬਾ**.

ਅੰਮਰੀਕ [əmrik] See **ਅੰਬਰੀਖ**. “əmrik prəhɫad sərən gobɪd.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.

ਅੰਮੜਨਾ [əmərna] *v* to reach, arrive. “rah dəsai na jula akhā əmɾɪas.”—*vəḍ m 1*.

ਅੰਮੜੀ [əmɾi] See **ਅੰਮੜਨਾ**. **2 n** mother.

ਅੰਮਾ [əma] *Skt* अम्मा *A* 𑀅𑀲 *n* mother.

ਅੰਮਾਲ [əmal] *A* 𑀅𑀲 *n* plural of ਅਮਲ. action, conduct.

ਅੰਮਾਲੀ [əmali] ਅੰਬੀ-ਆਲੀ best friend (feminine) “mere ətərɪ bhukh nə utre, əmali.”—*vəḍ m 5*. **2** because of actions, that is, because of worldly occupations. “əməli həu khəri sucəji te səhɪ ek nə bhava.”—*vəḍ m 1*. I am fairly efficient in worldly affairs but O God! none of these, is to your liking.

ਅੰਮਾਵਸ [əməvəs], **ਅੰਮਾਵਸਿ** [əməvəsɪ] new moon night. See **ਅਮਾਵਸ**. “əməvəsɪ məhɪ as nɪvərəu.”—*gəu thɪti kəbir*.

ਅੰਮਾਵਣ [əməvən] *adj* beyond capacity, infinite, countless. “məj kucəji əməvən ḍosɾe.”—*suhɪ m 1 kucəji*.

ਅੰਮੁਹਾ [əmuha] See **ਅਮੁਹਾ**. “mata bhəsa əmuha aɪ.”—*gəu kəbir*. ‘Intoxicated bull (that is mind) gets uncontrolled.’

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ [əmrət] See **ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ**.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤੀ [əmrəti] See **ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤੀ**.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ [əmrɪt] See **ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ**. **2 n** butter. “təb məthie, ɪn bɪdhi əmrɪt pavhu.”—*suhɪ m 1*. **3** milk. “soɪn kəṭori əmrɪt bhəri.”—*bher namdev*. **4 adj** without death, immortal. “hərɪ əmrɪt səjən mera.”—*suhɪ chāt m 5*. **5** sweet. “gurumukh əmrɪt baṇi bolhɪ.”—*sri ə m 3*.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਸਬਦ [əmrɪt səbəd] *n* Guru’s composition or discourse. **2** Guru’s sermon or advice. “əmrɪt səbəd pɪve jən koɪ.”—*asa m 5*.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ [əmrɪtsər], **ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰੁ** [əmrɪtsəru] See **ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ**. **2** a holy congregation; a community of holy men. “əmrɪtsəru sɪphti da ghəru.” **3** a sacred tank of liberation. “sətɪguru he əmrɪtsər saca.”—*majh ə m 3*. **4** self-knowledge. **5** embodiment of self. “kaɪa ədərɪ əmrɪtsər saca.”—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਕਥਾ [əmrɪt kəθa] *n* a nectar of spiritual discourse. **2** a discourse leading to salvation. **3** a talk about God. “əmrɪt kəθa sət səgɪ

sunua.”—*bavən*.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿ [əmrɪt dɾɪsət̪ɪ] *n* a spiritual glance, compassionate attention. “əmrɪt dɾɪsət̪ɪ pekhe huɪ sət̪.”—*sukhməni*.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰ [əmrɪtdhar], **ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰਾ** [əmrɪtdhara] a flow or current of nectar. **2** a shower of Guru’s words and His name. “jhɪmɪ jhɪmɪ bərsə əmrɪtdhara.”—*majh m 5*. **3** according to Yog, essence of belief dripping from the brain. “əmrɪt dhar gəgən dəs duarɪ.”—*gəu m 1*.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਧਾਰੀ [əmrɪt dhari] a discourse about God flowing like a current of nectar. “həmarɪ pɪarɪ əmrɪt dhari.”—*asa m 5*. **2** one who has taken nectar of the double edged sword.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਫਲ [əmrɪt phəl] the fruit of liberation; spiritual knowledge. “bɪn guru məɦɪl nə japai

na əmrɪt phəl pahɪ.”—*sri m 3*. See **ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਫਲ**.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਬਚਨ [əmrɪt bəcən] *n* sweet utterances. “əmrɪt bəcən sətɪguru ki baɳi.”—*guj m 4*. **2** Guru’s utterance.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਵੇਲਾ [əmrɪt vela] See **ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਵੇਲਾ**. “əmrɪt vela səcu nau vədɪai vicaru.”—*jəpu*.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤੀ [əmrɪti] *n* a glutinous food made of flour, milk and sugar. **2** a sweetmeat like a jalebi, circular in shape. “əmrɪtɪā khurme su bəre bər ghevər set sɪta bəhu pae.”—*NP*.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤੁ [əmrɪtu] See **ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ**. “əmrɪtu həɪɪ ka nau.”—*suhi m 1*.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਕ [əmrɪk] See **ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਕ**. “jyō əmrɪk bhəgət dɦɪg ayo.”—*NP*.

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ [əmrɪt] See **ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ**. **2** like nectar. **3** *Skt* असुत्यु *adj* deathless, immortal. “paɪa sadhu səg həɪɪ həɪɪ əmrɪt.”—*bɪla m 5*.



ੲ [iri] third letter, a vowel of Punjabi script, used to form matras ਇ [ɪ], ਈ [i], ੈ [ɛ]. **2** See ਇ.

ਇ [ɪ] *Skt* ३ *vr* to rise, appear, run, go, become more, accept. **2** *n* Kamdev; Cupid. **3** favour, compassion. **4** *part* expressing surprise. **5** In Punjabi ਇ [ɪ] is also used in place of ੈ [ɛ] as ਜਾਣਇ [jaṇəɪ] for ਜਾਣੈ [jaṇɛ], ਮਾਣਇ [maṇəɪ] for ਮਾਣੈ [maṇɛ] etc. “preṃ rəsu ape jaṇəɪ.” –*səveye m 4 ke*. ‘He himself knows.’

ਇਉ [ɪu], ਇਉਂ [ɪu] *Skt* एवं *adv* like this, in this manner. “nanək kəhɛ sɪaṇɪe! ɪu kəṭ mɪlava hoɪ.” –*var suhi m 2*. **2** more like this, thus some other.

ਇਉ ਹੀ [ɪu hi], ਇਓ ਹੀ [ɪo hi] *adv* like this, in this way, by this method. **2** in vain, fruitless. “tərnəpo ɪu hi gəɪo.” –*s m 9*.

ਇਅਤਬਾਰ [ɪətbar] *A* اِتْبَار *n* idea of understanding. **2** certainty, surety. **3** acceptance of advice.

ਇਆ [ɪa] *Skt* अयं *pron* this. “pən ɪa əusər cərə nə hatha.” –*bavən*. **2** this. See ਇਸ. “ɪa sukh te bhɪkhiə bhəli.” –*s kəbir*. **3** *part* or.

ਇਆਹੂ [ɪahu] this very, only this. “ɪahu jəgətɪ bɪhane kəi jənəm.” –*sukhməni*.

ਇਆਣ [ɪaṇ] *adj* ignorant, innocent. **2** *n* a child.

ਇਆਣਪ [ɪaṇəp] *n* ignorance, innocence. **2** childhood.

ਇਆਣਾ [ɪaṇa] *adj* ignorant, devoid of knowledge. “hoɪ ɪaṇa kərə kəmu aṇɪ nə səke rasɪ.” –*var asa m 2*. **2** *n* a child. **3** teetotaller. “pita phull ɪaṇi ghumən surme.” –*cəḍi 3*. ‘The brave ones swayed as did the teetotaller after drinking distilled opium.’ See ਫੁੱਲ **3**.

ਇਆਨਥ [ɪanəθ], ਇਆਨਪ [ɪanəp] *n* ignorance,

innocence. “re mən! ɛsi kərhi ɪanəθ.” –*maru m 5*. “meri bəhut ɪanəp jərət.” –*dev m 5*.

“ɪanəp te səbh bhəi sɪanəp.” –*bɪla m 5*. **2** childhood, childishness.

ਇਆਨੜਾ [ɪaṇṛa], ਇਆਨੜੀ [ɪaṇṛi] *adj* innocent, ignorant. (ṛa and ṛi as suffixes mean possessors).

2 young. **3** who does not know how to please his master. “ɪaṇṛie! maṇṛa kaɪ kərəhi?” –*tlṛ m 1*.

ਇਆਨਾ [ɪana] See ਇਆਣਾ.

ਇਆਲੀਕਲਾਂ [ɪalikəlā] a village in tehsil and district Ludhiana, about one mile north-east of railway station Baddoval.

It has a gurdwara named after Guru Hargobind who had blessed the village with his visit. It is in an old building looked after by an Udasi sadhu. The gurdwara possesses 80 bighas of land donated by the villagers.

ਇਅੰਗ [ɪəŋ] *adj* having beautiful limbs (or body) like those (that) of ਇ (Cupid); possessing a beautiful body. “ɪəŋsət.” –*gyan*.

ਇਸ [ɪs] *pron* this, it. It is an inflexional form of ਇਹ. “təb ɪs kəu sukh nahi koɪ.” –*sukhməni*. **2** *Skt* ईश *n* a king. “tɪyā ɪsə, gəhyo kisə.” –*ramav*. ‘King Ravan’s wife, Mandodari was caught by ਕੀਸ (monkeys).’

ਇਸਹਾਕ [ɪs-hak] See ਇਬਰਾਹੀਮ.

ਇਸਕ [ɪsək] *A* اِسْك *n* fondness, love. “ɪsək muhəbətɪ nanka, lekha kərtə pasɪ.” –*var maru 1 m 1*.

ਇਸਕਾੜ [ɪskat] *A* اِسْكَاڑ *n* act of ਸਕੂੜ (felling), aborting, toppling. **2** abortion.

ਇਸਟ [ɪsət] *Skt* इष्ट *a* religious task.¹

¹See अत्रि सिम्रित्ति § 44.

2 worshipable God. 3 a friend. 4 *adj* desired, wanted. 5 worshipped. 6 beloved. “Iṣəṭ mit əru bhāi.”—*jet m 5*.

ਇਸਟਕਾ [Iṣəṭka] See ਇਟ.

ਇਸਟ ਦੇਵ [Iṣəṭ dev] *Skt* ਇਸ਼ੁ ਦੇਵ *n* worthy of worship according to one's religion. For the Sikhs it is God, the Creator. 2 tutelary god of a clan.

ਇਸਟ ਮੀਤ [Iṣəṭ mit] *adj* desired friend, dear friend. See ਇਸਟ 6.

ਇਸਟਾਪੱਤਿ [Iṣṭapattī] *Skt* इष्टापत्ति *n* ਇਸ਼ੁ (desired) ਆਪੱਤਿ (gain); finding a desired point in the opponent's speech or action, desired success. “tə bhi Iṣṭapattī hām jōva.”—*GPS*. 2 profit, gain.

ਇਸਟਾਮ [Iṣṭam] See ਅਸਟਾਮ.

ਇਸਟੀ [Iṣṭī] *adj* having a deity, or patron saint. 2 one who realises or actuates a charm. “kəhyo kī Iṣṭī tū bəḍa ṭamən kərət bənāi.”—*NP*. 3 *Skt* इष्टि *n* an oblation; a religious sacrifice. 4 desire, wish.

ਇਸ਼ਤਹਾਰ [Iṣṭəhar] *A* اشتہار *n* publicity, public notice; an announcement.

ਇਸਤਕਬਾਲ [Iṣṭəkbal] *A* استقبال *n* a welcome; a reception; going forward to receive as a mark of respect or honour.

ਇਸਤਦੁਆ [Iṣṭdūa] *A* استدعا *n* an expression of desire. 2 a prayer, supplication, request.

ਇਸਤਮਰਾਰ [Iṣṭm̄rar] *A* استمرار *n* firmness, resoluteness. 2 continuity. 3 without change.

ਇਸ ਤਰਾਂ [Is tərā] *adv* like this, in this manner.

ਇਸਤਾਦਨ [Iṣṭadən] *P* استادن *v* to stand. 2 to halt.

ਇਸਤਾਦਾ [Iṣṭada] *P* استاده *adj* standing.

ਇਸਤਾਮਾਲ [Iṣṭamal] *A* استعمال *n* being or putting in use; use.

ਇਸਤਿਹਕਾਕ [Iṣṭihəkak] *A* استحقاق *n* an entitlement.

ਇਸਤਿਗਾਸਾ [Iṣṭigasa] *A* استیغاث *n* a request; petition to the ruler for obtaining justice; an appeal.

ਇਸਤਿਜਾ [Iṣṭija] *A* استیجا *n* cleansing of a drain. 2 cleansing the excretory organs with earth

or water after easing or pissing. According to the Islamic texts one does not remain fit to perform a namaz if the body or cloth is soiled by urine. Therefore the wetness left after urination should be sucked clean with a piece of stone or hard earth.

ਇਸਤਿਮਰਾਰ [Iṣṭim̄rar] See ਇਸਤਮਰਾਰ.

ਇਸਤਿਯਾਕ [Iṣṭiyak] *A* اشتیاق *n* fondness. 2 wish, desire. 3 love.

ਇਸਤਿਲਾਹ [Iṣṭilah] *A* اصطلاح *n* consultation. 2 a technical term, or phrase, having a special meaning, such as ‘deg teg’ (literally kettle and sword) meaning feeding and destruction of enemies to continue, as the goal of the Khalsa. See ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੇ ਬੋਲੇ.

ਇਸਤ੍ਰਿਜ [Iṣṭri] *n* menses, menstrual discharge—*sənama*. 2 metaphorically, red sea.

ਇਸਤ੍ਰੀ [Iṣṭri] *n* a smoothing iron press, used by tailors and washermen. 2 *Skt* स्त्री a woman. 3 wife. “Iṣṭri tāj kərī kam vīapīa.”—*maru ə m l*. See ਨਾਰੀ.

ਇਸਤ੍ਰੀ ਜਾਤਿ [Iṣṭri jatī] four types of women according to Kamshastar. See ਸੰਖਿਨੀ, ਹਫਤਿਨੀ, ਚਿਤ੍ਰਿਨੀ and ਪਦਮਿਨੀ and ਪੁਰੁਸ ਜਾਤਿ.

ਇਸਤ੍ਰੀਜਿਤ [Iṣṭrijit] *adj* conquered by a woman, i.e. uxorious.

ਇਸਤ੍ਰੀ ਧਨ [Iṣṭri dhən] *n* dowry, ornaments and cash which a bride gets from her father or the groom at the time of marriage. Katyayan and Manu have referred to six types: (1) money in cash and kind given at the time of marriage. (2) goods given at the time of departure after her second visit to her in-laws. (3) pelf given by the husband to please his wife. (4) money and objects given by her brothers. (5) material things given by her mother and (6) gifts given on different occasions by her father. See mānu simritī Ch 9, § 194.

ਇਸਤ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਜਾ [Iṣṭri raja] *n* Mohini Avtar.—*dəsəm grēth*.

ਇਸਥਿਰ [Isthīr] *Skt* स्थिर *adj* firm, steady.

ਇਸਨਾਨ [Isnan] *Skt* स्नान *n* cleansing the body.

2 bathing. A bath has been accepted by scholars as the basis of good health and deliverance from disease, and subtly considered, bathing also enhances spiritual cleanliness and mental peace. The praise of bath in Sikhism is universally acclaimed, but the Gurus have not considered cleansing the body without cleanliness of the mind as helpful for spiritual well being. “kəɾɪ Isnan sɪmərɪ prəbhū əpnə tən mən bhəe əroga.” –*sor m 5*. For a better understanding. See ਨਾਮ ਦਾਨ ਇਸਨਾਨ.

In the modern times, many incurable diseases are treated with special baths like sun bath, steam bath, mud bath, or bath with medicated water.

ਇਸਨਾਨੀ [Isnani] *Skt* स्नानिन् *adj* who has a bath.

2 who remains clean by habit.

ਇਸਨਾਨੁ [Isnanu] See ਇਸਨਾਨ. “Isnanu kərɪɪ dɪnu rati.” –*majh ə m 3*.

ਇਸਪਾਤ [Ispat] See ਅਸਪਾਤ.

ਇਸਮ [Isəm] *A* اسم *n* a name. 2 a name of God, See ਤਸਬੀ.

ਇਸਮਾਈਲ [Ismail] See ਇਬਰਾਹੀਮ.

ਇਸ਼ਰਤ [Ishrət] *A* عشرت *leading* a luxurious life.

2 the act of living together.

ਇਸਰਾਈਲ [Israil] *A* إسرائيل *adj* chosen (ਇਸਰਾ) of (ਈਲ) God. In Hebrew this word also means a true friend of God. 2 *n* This is another name of Jacob, the first initiator of Israeli dynasty. See ਇਬਰਾਹੀਮ and ਯਕੂਬ.

ਇਸਰਾਸਤੁ [Israstrə] See ਈਸਰਾਸਤੁ.

ਇਸਰਾਫੀਲ [Israfil] See ਫ਼ਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ.

ਇਸਰਾਰ [Israr] *n* insistence. See ਅਸਰਾਰ.

ਇਸਲਾਹ [Islah] *A* اصلاح *n* emendation, correction.

ਇਸਲਾਮ [Islam] *A* اسلام *n* renunciation. 2 bowing the head. 3 accepting the will of God.

4 Prophet Muhammad named his faith Islam, followers of which are called Muslim or Musalman. The five principles of Islam are:

(a) believing in one God.

(b) praying five times a day.

(c) giving ‘zəkat’ (one fourteenth part of earnings in charity).

(d) observing fasts during the month of Ramzan; and

(e) going on pilgrimage to kaaba in Mecca.

Besides these rules, one who has faith in prophet Muhammad, God’s messengers, the angels, the revealed book Quran, the last day of judgment and in Allah is a Muslim or “momɪn” مؤمن (a believer).

ਇਸਲਾਮ ਖ਼ਾਂ [Islam xā] son of Shaffi Khan, one of the maulavis (Muslim priests) of Kabul, was subedar of Lahore during the reign of Bahadur Shah. When the Sikhs of Majha rose under Banda Bahadur, Islam Khan at first remained quiet in Lahore, but when Muslim religious teachers raised the Haidri banner, he too willy-nilly sent troops to fight against the Sikhs but got defeated in the month of Savan of Sammat 1767. He died in Lahore in 1768. Some writers have mentioned him as Aslam Khan or Muslim Khan.

ਇਸਲਾਮ ਦੇ ਫਿਰਕੇ [Islam de firke] According to Hadis Tirmazi, prophet Muhammad had opined that while the Jews had seventy two clans, his followers would have seventy three, and all but one would go to hell. Asked to clarify, he said. “Those who follow me and my companions will go to heaven.” Sunni Muslims claim that they are the ones thus blessed by the Prophet.

Besides the Sunnis, Islam has seventy two sects divided into the following eight groups:

(a) Muatzilah (b) Shia (c) Khavarij (d) Murjiyah (e) Najjariyah (f) Jabriyah

(g) Qadariyah and (h) Mushabbih.

(a) Per detail Muatziyah معتزله sect was founded by Vasil Bin Atta during the second century Hijri. He was born in Madi'aa in 80 Hijri and died in 131. Muatziyah means one who stands aside. So Vasil parted from Imam of Basri and set up this separate sect, but this sect was further divided into these sub-sects:

(2) Vasiliyah واصلية holds that man is free to act: God only exists but has no qualities.

(3) Amriyah عمرية was founded by Amar Bin Abid.

(4) Huzailiyah هزلية was founded by Abu Huzail. It believes that God has fixed the moment of death separately for each individual.

(5) Nazzamiyah نظامية was floated by Ibrahim Bin Sayyar Nazam.

(6) Asvariyah اسوارية was led by Abu Ali Umar Bin Abdullah Qayad Asvari.

(7) Iskafiyah اسكافية was founded by Abu Jafar Muhammad Iban Abdullah Iskafi. According to it, God is not strict with wise men.

(8) Jafaryah جعفرية headed by Jafar Bin Mubbashir thinks that drinking is not punishable, but a thief loses his religion.

(9) Bishriyah بشرية was founded by Bishar Bin Muatmir.

(10) Mizvariyah مزدارية was founded by Abu Musa Mizvar.

(11) Hishamiyah هشامية founded by Hisham Bin Amar does not believe in the miracles by the prophets.

(12) Habittiyah حابطية was founded by Ahmad Bin Habit. This sect like the Christians, believes that Christ was the son of God.

(13) Hadsiyah حدسية was founded by Fazal Hadsi. Its followers believe in transmigration.

(14) Salihiyah صالحية consists of the

followers of Sahib Bin Umar. They believe that man is the doer of good and bad deeds; God has nothing to do with it.

(15) Mamriyah ممرية, started by Muamar Bin Abad Salmi, believes that God's qualities should be inhere in man.

(16) Samamiyah شممية has followers of Shamam Bin Ashras Namiri, who believe that atheists will not receive any punishment on the Dooms Day.

(17) Xayyatiyah خياطية, founded by Abul Hussain Bin Abi Umar Khayat believes that man is free in his actions.

(18) Jahiziyah جاهظية is a sect founded by Abu Umran Jahiz who died in 255 Hijri.

(19) Kabiyaah كعبية of Abul Qasim Kaabi believe that God has no volition, yet many acts undesired by Him do take place.

(20) Jabaiyah جبائية was founded by Abu Ali Muhammad Bin Abdul Wahab Jabai, who died in 303 Hijri.

(21) Buhashmiyah بھاشمية comprises the followers of Abu Hasim Abdul Salam, son of Abu Ali Jabai.

(b) Shias شيعية believe Imam Ali to be the true successor of Prophet Muhammad. Other Imams were all self-proclaimed leaders. The chief proponent of this sect was Abdulah Bin Sabba who believed that prophet Ali did not die and would again return to this world. Shias are further divided into several sub-sects:

(2) Kamliyahs كالمية are the followers of Abu Kamil, who regard three companions of Muhammad as atheists. They believe in transmigration and in the existence of God's soul in the prophets.

(3) Mugiriyah مغيرية is the sect of Mugiriah Bin Said Izli. Like the Hindus, they hold that a God like Vishnu possesses a particular form.

(4) Bananiyah بنانية followers of Banan Bin

Samaan do not accept any difference between God and Ali.

(5) Janahiyah جناهیه followers of Abdulah Bin Muaviah (who believed himself to possess God's soul) do not believe in the Doomsday

(6) Mansuriah منصوریه were floated by Abu Mansoor Izali.

(7) Xattabiyah خطّابیه believe in Abdul Khatab who held that a lineage of divine messengers comprised the progeny of Ali.

(8) Kaisaniyah, a slave of prophet Ali, founded his own sect Kaisaniyah کيسانیه in 64 Hijri.

(9) Muxtariyah مختاریه is a sect introduced by Mukhtar Bin Abu Abdulah who fought a fierce battle in 66 Hijri to avenge the death of Imam Hussain and put an end to his killers. He initiated the custom of taking out processions of tajias (models of Hussains tomb) during the month of Muhharam.

(10) Kuraibiyah کوريبه are followers of Abu Kuraib Zarir.

(11) Is-hakiyah إسحاقیه is a sect that follows the tenets of Is-haq Bin Umar.

(12) Harbiyah حربیه is the sect started by Abdulah Bin Harab.

(13) Ismailiyah إسماعيلیه are followers of Imam Jafar Sadiq.

(14) Kiramatah قرامطه sect was set up by Hamdan Kirmat in 264 Hijri.

(15) Musuviyah موسويه is the sect founded by Imam Musa Kazim.

(16) Mahadviyah مهدويه sect was founded by Ubaidulah who proclaimed himself the Imam Mahadi.

(17) Zaidiyah زيدیه comprised those who claimed Zaid, grandson of Imam Hussain, as their prophet. In Hijri 121 Zaid fought against Hasham and became a martyr.

(18) Isna-ashariyah اثنا عشریه, also called

Imamiyah, believe in the last Imam Muhammad Mahadi. Born in 255 Hijri he, per their belief is still living in cognito and will reappear on the day of Judgement.

(19) Hasaniyah حسنيه sect was established in 195 Hijri.

(20) Nuamaniyah نعمانيه comprises followers of Muhammad Bin Ali Bin Nuaman. Sunis call them Shataniyah. It was established in 113 Hijri.

(21) Badaiyah بدائیه ('bād' means new discovery.) This sect is fond of new discoveries. Its believers hold that even God may, on discovering new truth, repent over the past beliefs.

(22) Hakmiyah حکمیه sect has followers of Hasham Bin Hakam Kindi, who visualise God as possessing a silvery bright body.

(23) Mukaniyah مقنیه sect was started by Iban Muqanna in 278 Hijri. The followers of this sect accept their leader as God incarnate.

(24) Nasiriyah نصيریه followers of Muhammad Bin Nasir Fahri, believe that God had entered the body of Hazrat Ali.

(c) Khavarij خوارج sect is also known as Kharjiyah, Navasiv and Nasibiyah. While prophet Ali was fighting a battle against Amir Mauviyah, some people who separated from him started this sect. It further split into several branches:

(2) Muhakkimah مُحَكَّمَة was founded by Abdulah Bin Wahab. It does not believe that an Imam (religious head) must be from the Quraish dynasty. Its members believe that sins not only proclaim a sinner as a fallen man but also turn him into an atheist.

(3) Baihsiyah بيهسيه is the sect of the followers of Baihas Bin Haisam.

(4) Azarkah ازرقه followers of Rabbi Rashid Nafir Bin Azaraq. They consider

Hazrat Ali a non-believer (unislamic).

(5) Najdat **نجدات** are followers of Najda Bin Aamir.

(6) Asfariyah **اصفريه** sect was founded by Ziad Bin Asfar.

(7) Abaziyah **اباضيه** was started by Abdulah Bin Abaz.

(d) Murjiyah **مُرَجِيه** is the sect of Hasan Bin Balal Muzani who believed that he who has faith in God and His prophet shall not be questioned by God for anything. Its sub-sects are:

(2) Yunsiyah **يُونِسِيه** are followers of Yunas Bin Umar Namiri.

(3) Ubaidiyah **عُبَيْدِيه** are followers of Ubaid Mukazib who visualize God in human form.

(4) Gassaniyah **عَسَّانِيه** disciples of Gassan Bin Iman Kufi, who do not accept Christ to be a prophet.

(5) Saumaniyah **ثَوْبَانِيه** are followers of Sauban.

(6) Saumniyah **ثَوْمِيه** are followers of Abu Muaz Saumani.

(7) Muraisiyah **مُرَيْسِيه** are disciples of Bishar Bin Giasa Muraisi.

(8) Gilaniyah **غِيلَانِيه** disciples follow Marvan Bin Gilan.

(9) Shabibiyah **شَبِيْبِيه** is a sect of Muhammad Bin Shabib.

(10) Shimriyah **شِمْرِيه** sect was founded by Abu Shimar.

(e) Najjariyah **نَجَّارِيه** sect was founded by Husain Bin Muhammad Bin Abdulah Najjar. The rules of this sect about the Caliphate are similar to those of the Sunnis. Its branches are:

(2) Bargusiyah **بَرْغُوشِيه** are followers of Muhammad Bin Isa Bargus.

(3) Zafaraniyah **زَعْفَرَانِيه** sect believes that God's utterance is different from God's

person.

(4) Mustadrikah **مُسْتَدْرِكِه** sect also takes God's words as something created and not immanent like the Veds of the Hindus.

(f) Jabriyah **جَبْرِيه** sect believes that man is helpless in doing good or bad deeds. These deeds are done only by divine inspiration. Its forms are:

(2) Jahmiyah **جَهْمِيه** are followers of Jaham Bin Safvan.

(3) Bakriyah **بَكْرِيه** sect of Bakar Bin Ukhat who treat onions and garlic as forbidden.

(4) Zirariyah **زِرَارِيه** followers of Zarar Bin Umar believe that God will be seen in person on the day of Judgement but not with these eyes; eyes to see God would be different.

(g) Kadriyah **كَدْرِيه** is a sect started by Muabid Bin Khala Jahni. Its followers believe that man himself does good and bad deeds. God does not interfere in them. Muabid preached his views mostly at Basra and in 80 Hijri the governor of Basra crucified him on the cross.

(h) Mushabbih **مُشَبِّهِيه** sect believes that like man God sees, speaks and hears. It is because of this likeness that the sect got this name meaning 'resemblance.'

ਇਸਲੋਕ [Islök] *Skt* इलोक *n* verse, metre. 2 sentence, foot, line. "æræth bin islök." —*prīthu*. 3 *adv* in this world, here.

ਇਸ਼ਾਰਤ [Iṣarət], **ਇਸ਼ਾਰਾ** [Iṣara] *A* اشارة اشارة *n* a signal, an indication. 2 a maxim.

ਇਸੁ [Isu] See **ਇਸ**. "Isu dhærti mæhī teri sikdari."—*asa m* 5.

ਇਸੋ [Iso] *adj* like this, resembling this. "Isu præbhū, tē kīh kaj kæho bisrayo?"—*sæveye* 33.

ਇਸੋ [Isō] See **ਏਸੋ**. 2 See **ਇਸ**.

ਇਸ੍ਰ [Iṣṭ] See **ਇਸਟ**.

ਇਸ੍ਰਾਨ [Isnan], **ਇਸ੍ਰਾਨੁ** [Isnanu] See **ਇਸਨਾਨ**. "Isnanu kærhī pærbhatī sudh mænī."

—səveye *m* 4 *ke*.

ਇਸ਼ਰਜ [ɪsvərəj] See ਏਸ਼ਰਜ.

ਇਹ [ɪh] *pron* this. “ɪh əusər te cukɪɑ.”—*bɪla m* 5. **2** *adv* here, at this place, in this world. “pərvaŋ gəŋi sei ɪh ae.”—*suhi m* 5. “jəu kəh-hu mukh-hu sevək, ɪh besie.”—*sar m* 5. ‘Sit here.’ **3** indicating the proximity of an object. **4** *n* the world.

ਇਹਸਾਨ [ɪhsan] *A* احسان *n* a favour; an obligation, a good turn.

ਇਹਤਿਆਜ [ɪhtɪaj] *A* احتياج *n* need, necessity. This word is derived from ਹਾਜਤ

ਇਹਤਿਆਮ [ɪhtɪmam] *A* اهتمام *n* an effort, arrangement, effort, management.

ਇਹਤਿਆਲ [ɪhtɪmal] *A* احتمال *n* a thought, concern, idea.

ਇਹਤਿਆਤ [ɪhtɪyat] *A* احتياط *n* care, precaution. **2** encirclement.

ਇਹ ਬਿਧਿ [ɪh bɪdhi] *adv* thus, in this way, in this manner. “ɪh bɪdhi nanək həri nən əloɪ.”—*ṭoḍi m* 5. **2** See ਬਿਧਿ.

ਇਹਾ [ɪha] *adv* here, at this place. **2** *pron* this (thing) only this. “ɪha kamani ritɪ.”—*dhəna m* 5. **3** See ਈਹਾ.

ਇਹਾਮੁਤ੍ਰ [ɪhamutr] *Skt n* ਇਹ-ਅਮੁਤ੍ਰ, this and the coming one; this and the future world; here and the hereafter. **2** *adv* here and there.

ਇਹੀ [ɪhi] the suffix [i] indicates determination and only this; only this (thing). “ɪhi həmare səphəl kaj.”—*mali m* 5. “ɪhi tera əusər ɪh teri bar.”—*bher kəbir*.

ਇਹੁ [ɪhu] See ਇਹ. “ɪhu rəg kəde nə utrɛ.”—*bɪla m* 3.

ਇਕ [ɪk] *Skt* ਏਕ *adj* one. See *P* یک. **2** alone. **3** unique, matchless. **4** *n* God. “ɪk dekhɪɑ ɪk mənɪɑ.”—*var gəu l m* 4. **5** *pron* any one, any.

ਇਕਉ [ɪkəu] ਉ suffixed to ਇਕ. meaning only one, or one alone.

ਇਕ ਅਧ [ɪk ədh], ਇਕ ਅਧੁ [ɪk ədhu], ਇਕ ਆਧ [ɪk ədh] *pron* some one, any one, a rare one.

“kəbir əsa ek adh.”—*s*. See ਇਕੁ ਅਧੁ.

ਇਕ ਇਕੋ [ɪk ɪko], ਇਕ ਏਕਾ [ɪk eka] *adj* free from duality, unique. “nəhɪ bujh-hɪ ɪk eka.”—*bher m* 1.

ਇਕਸ [ɪkəs] only one; one only. “ɪkəs ka mənɪ asra.”—*sri m* 5.

ਇਕਸਠ [ɪksəθ] *adj* sixty-one.

ਇਕਸਬਦੀ [ɪksəbdi] *n* an anchorite who gives only one call for alms and passes on to the next door without calling again: “həri narayən”, “ʂɪv ʂɪv”, “ələkh” etc. “ɪk səbdi bəhu rupɪ əvdhuta.”—*sri ə m* 5. **2** a monotheist. **3** See ਇਕ ਸੁਖਨੀ.

ਇਕ ਸਰ [ɪk sər] *adj* equal, constant, uniform. “ɪk sər dukh paɪɑ.”—*suhi kəbir*.

ਇਕ ਸਾਹਾ [ɪk saha] *adj* who talks continuously without a pause. **2** not recovering breath while talking. **3** continuously, incessantly. “ɪksaha tudhu dhɪɑɪda.”—*sri m* 5 *pəpaɪ*.

ਇਕਸਾਰ [ɪksar] *adj* uniform. See ਇਕਸਰ. “sətru mɪtr dou ɪksar.”—*əkal*.

ਇਕਸੀਰ [ɪksir] See ਅਕਸੀਰ.

ਇਕਸੁ [ɪkəsʊ] one only, a single one. “ɪkəsʊ həri ke nam bɪn.”—*majh barəhmaha*.

ਇਕਸੁਖਨੀ [ɪksukhni] *adj* (trader) who remains firm on price once quoted. “ɪk sukhni bha tɪn ko nam.”—*GPS*.

ਇਕਹੱਤਰ [ɪk-həttər] *adj* seventy-one.

ਇਕਹਰਾ [ɪk-həra], ਇਕਹਰੀ [ɪk-həri] *adj* single-layered; without a fringe or tassel.

ਇਕਚੱਤਰਾਜ [ɪkchətraj] *n* a universal kingdom; an unrivalled ruler. “ɪkchətraj kəmaɪda.”—*BG*. See ਏਕਚੱਤ੍ਰ.

ਇਕ ਟੰਗਾ [ɪk ṭəga] *adj* having only one leg; lame; one-legged. **2** an ascetic who meditates while standing on one leg. **3** See ਏਕ ਪਾਦ.

ਇਕਠਾ [ɪkəṭha] *adj* crowded at one place. “səbh ɪkəṭhe huɪ aɪɑ.”—*sri m* 5 *pəpaɪ*.

ਇਕੱਠ [ɪkəṭh] *n* a gathering, a festival, a fair.

ਇਕਤ [ɪkət] *Skt* ਏਕਤੁ *adv* at one place. “maɪɑ

kārhi ɪkət.”—*sri m 5*. ‘collects wealth.’ **2** See ਇਕਤੁ.

ਇਕਤਰ [ɪkətər] See ਇਕਤ and ਏਕਤੁ. **2** See ਏਕਤਰ.

ਇਕਤਾ [ɪkta], **ਇਕਤਾਈ** [ɪktai] *n* unity, oneness, harmony, concord. “jiv brəhm ɪkta nɪrdhare.”—*GPS*.

ਇਕਤਾਰਾ [ɪktara] *n* a stringed musical instrument used by wandering mendicant-cum-folk singers. It is improvised by fitting a gut-card to the hollow shell of a gourd.

ਇਕਤਾਲੀ [ɪktali] *adj* forty-one.

ਇਕਤਿਆਰ [ɪktɪar], **ਇਕਤੀਆਰ** [ɪktɪar] *A* اکتیاری *n* an authority. **2** control, command, power. **3** acceptance, adoption. “bāde, bādgī ɪktɪar.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਇਕਤੀਸ [ɪktis], **ਇਕਤੀਹ** [ɪktih] *adj* thirty-one.

ਇਕਤੁ [ɪkətʊ] See ਇਕਤ. **2** *adj* only. “ɪkətʊ nam nɪvasi.”—*maru solhe m 3*. **3** *Skt* ਏਕਤੁ *n* unity, oneness.

ਇਕਤੁਕਾ [ɪktuka], **ਇਕਤੁਕੀਆ** [ɪktukia] a two-line rhymed hymn sung as a single line. In Guru Granth Sahib a number of hymns are titled ‘ɪk tʊkə’, See hymns under Basant musical measure like: “jɪu pəsri surəj kɪrəṅ joti.”

ਇਕਤੈ [ɪktɛ] of the one (peerless, Creator). “ɪkɪ səda ɪkte rəgɪ rəh-hɪ.”—*var vəɖ m 3*. **2** एकतः *part* on one side. **3** one side of an argument, one party in a contest. **4** first, at first.

ਇਕੱਤੀ [ɪkətti], **ਇਕੱਤੀਹ** [ɪkəttih] *adj* thirty-one.

ਇਕਤੁ [ɪkətr] *adv* at or in one place. **2** together. “hoɪ ɪkət mɪlɦu mere bhai.”—*bəsāt m 5*.

ਇਕਥਾ [ɪkthā], **ਇਕਥੈ** [ɪkthe] *adv* at one place. “ɪkthe gupətu pərgətu he ape.”—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਇਕ ਦਾਮੀ [ɪk dəmi] *adj* short lived, who is not sure of another or the next breath. “həm admi hā ɪkdəmi.”—*dhəna m 1*.

ਇਕਦਾ [ɪkda] *once*. See ਏਕਦਾ. “əḱkar kəhɪ

ɪkda kəha.”—*parəs*.

ਇਕਦਾਤ [ɪkdat] *adj* a unique gift. “tu səbhna kārhi ɪkdat.”—*dhəna m 4*. **2** equal gift to all.

ਇਕਦੂ ਇਕਿ [ɪkdu ɪkɪ] *sen* one from the other. “ɪkdu ɪkɪ cəṛədia.”—*suhi m 1 kucəji*.

ਇਕਨ [ɪkən], **ਇਕਨਿ** [ɪkənɪ] *pron* anyone. **2** some one, hardly anyone. “ɪkənɪ kɪnɛ calie dərvesavi rɪtɪ.”—*s fərid*.

ਇਕਫਾ [ɪkfa] *A* اکتفا *n* allurement, inveiglement. **2** turning from others to oneself. “jən nanək həri prəbɦu ɪkpha.”—*prəbɦa m 4*. **3** became one.

ਇਕਬਾਲ [ɪkbal] *A* اکتبال *n* a confession. **2** coming face to face. **3** fate, fortune. **4** good luck. “jaɪ jəg kɪrən nal guru de ɪkbal tʊmara.”—*jəgnama*.

ਇਕ ਭਾਇ [ɪk bhai] *n* one idea or purpose, without any doubt. **2** *adv* single mindedly. “ɪk bhai ɪk mənɪ nam vəsɪa.”—*bɪla chāt m 1*.

ਇਕਮਨ [ɪkmən] *adj* single-minded, attentive, rapt.

ਇਕਮਨਿ [ɪkmənɪ] *n* God who has a single vow of truth, “jɪn ɪkmənɪ tʊɦa se sətɪgur seva lae.”—*gəu m 3*. **2** *adv* single mindedly, absorbedly. “ɪkmənɪ purəkhu dhɪar bərdəta.”—*səveye m 1 ke*.

ਇੰਕਰ [ɪkər] *adv* thus, in this way. **2** *n* in Krishnavatar, ɪkər has been written in place of ɪdɪra which means Lachhami (goddess of wealth). “ɪkər aɪ gəɪ həri pahi.”—*krɪsən*.

ਇਕਰਾਰ [ɪkrar] *A* اکترا *n* acceptance. **2** sanction. **3** a vow, solemn declaration.

ਇਕਰੰਗੀ [ɪkrəgi] *adj* constant in one state, engrossed in the thought of God. “sacɪ rətɛ bhəgət ɪkrəgi.”—*suhi chāt m 3*. **2** who has the same one colour.

ਇਕਲ [ɪkəl], **ਇਕਲਾ** [ɪkla] *adj* alone, single, sole, solitary. “thəke kəvəl ɪkəl.”—*s fərid*. Here

lotus stands for the soul.

ਇਕਲਾਈ [ɪklai] *n* solitariness, loneliness. **2** a sheet or wrap of a single width. “caru pəṭəbər ki ɪklai.”—*NP*. **3** See ਕਲਾਈ.

ਇਕਲਾਹ [ɪklaha] See ਇਕੁਲਾਹ.

ਇਕਲੀਮ [ɪklim] *A, G, P* ^ف *n* a foreign country; a country. See *E* Clime.

ਇਕਲੋਇਣ [ɪkloɪɳ] *Dg n* one-eyed; a crow. See ਕਾਣਾ **2**.

ਇਕਲੋਤਾ [ɪklota], **ਇਕਲੋਤਾ** [ɪklɔta] *adj* the only son, single male child. **2** alone, without a companion. **3** unequalled. without an equal.

ਇਕ ਵਰਣ [ɪk vərən], **ਇਕ ਵਰਨ** [ɪk vərən] *adj* who has no other caste; from a single caste. “srɪsəṭɪ səbh ɪk vərən hoi dhəɾəm ki gətɪ rəhi.”—*dhəna m 1*. Here the term means Islamic i.e. the people of Hindustan have turned Muslims. **2** of a single unmixed colour.

ਇਕਵਾਕੀ [ɪkvaki] *adj* who speaks less but remains firm on what he says; truthful. **2** who agreeing with others speaks with one voice. “ɪkvaki koṛma vɪcari.”—*BG*

ਇਕਵੰਜਾ [ɪkvəɳja] *adj* fifty-one.

ਇਕਸੀ [ɪkasi] *adj* eighty-one.

ਇਕਾਹਠ [ɪkahəṭh] *adj* sixty-one.

ਇਕਾਕੀ [ɪkaki] *adj* only one. “həm māgi bhəgətɪ ɪkaki.”—*dhəna m 4*. **2** *Skt* एककिन् *adj* sole, alone, exclusive, without a helper. “jekər vəhɪr ɪkaki pətɪ.”—*GPS*.

ਇਕਾਂਗ [ɪkāg] *Skt* एकाङ्ग *adj* having only one limb. **2 n** the numeral 1. “ekəkar ɪkāg lɪkh, uṛa cəkar lɪkhaya.”—*BG*

ਇਕਾਗੁਤਾ [ɪkagrəta] See ਏਕਗੁਤਾ.

ਇਕਾਤ [ɪkat], **ਇਕਾਂਤ** [ɪkāt] *Skt* एकान्त *n* a theory, tenet, doctrine. “yahɪ vɪkhe bʊdh kəhē ɪkāt.”—*Bhai Gulab Singh*. **2** empty space, vacant place, without a living being. **3 adj** extreme, very much. **4** separate, alone. “prəbhu əpna ɪkāt.”—*kan m 5*. **5** ascertained, assured.

ਇਕਾਤੀ [ɪkati], **ਇਕਾਂਤੀ** [ɪkāti] *Skt* एकान्तिन् *adj* a devotee who keeps his devotion hidden in his heart and does not reveal it at all. “soi bhəgət ɪkati jiu.”—*majh m 5*. **2** living in seclusion. “so ɪkāti jisʊ rɪda thaɪ.”—*bəsət m 5*. **3** all alone, isolated. “apɪ ɪkati hoɪ rəhe, ape vəd pərvaru.”—*var bɪha m 4*.

ਇਕਾਦਸ [ɪkadəs] See ਏਕਾਦਸ.

ਇਕਾਦਸੀ [ɪkadəsi] See ਏਕਾਦਸੀ.

ਇਕਾਦ ਪਾਦ [ɪkad pav] See ਏਕ ਪਾਦ.

ਇਕਾਨਵੇ [ɪkanve] *adj* ninety-one.

ਇਕਾਪ [ɪkap] *sen* ɪk-ap.

ਇਕਾਯਤ [ɪkayət] *n* oneness, unity, concord, relationship. **2** uniqueness.

ਇਕਿ [ɪkɪ] any one, many. “ɪkɪ avhɪ ɪkɪ jahɪ uṭhɪ.”—*sri m 1*.

ਇਕੀਸ [ɪkis] *adj* twenty-one. “gəj ɪkis puria ek tənai.”—*gəv kəbir*. 21 yards of a warp of yarn are five material elements, five senses (speech, touch, sight, taste and smell, five external and five internal organs and the soul. **2** Scholars have taken all matter as forming twenty parts besides the twenty first element, the soul. “etu rahɪ pətɪ pəvɾia cəɾie hoɪ ɪkis.”—*jəp*. ‘This route has steps of a ladder, climbing which a person becomes one with the god.’ **3** ਇਕ-ਈਸ. one master, God. **4** See ਇਕੀਹ **2**.

ਇਕੀਹ [ɪkih] See ਇਕੀਸ. **2** twenty first. “bis bisve tɾe guṇ hē, te ɪkih turia pəd hē.”—*bhəgtavli*.

ਇਕੀਹ ਕੁਲ [ɪkih kul] twenty one generations. It is written in books like Bhagatmala that a devotee of God besides achieving his own salvation redeems 21 generations:- that is, ten generations that precede him, and ten generations that follow him. “prəhɫad jən ke ɪkih kul udhare.”—*bher m 3*. Some knowledgeable persons hold that seven generations each of his paternal and maternal father and seven of his father-in-law are

salvaged i.e. those who keep the company of the elightened person, attain salvation.

ਇਕੁ [ɪku] See ਇਕ. “ɪku khɪnu tɪsu bɪn jɪvɳa.”—*majh barəhmaha*.

ਇਕੁ ਅਧੁ [ɪku ədhu] See ਇਕ ਅਧ. “ɪku ədu nɑɪ rəsɪərə.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਇਕੁਲਾਹਾ [ɪkulaha] a village in police station Khanna, tehsil Samrala of district Ludhiana. Close to it on the western side is Guru Hargobind's gurdwara. The Guru had stayed here on his way from Dhamot to Saunti.

Bhai Ralla Singh, a resident of Ikulaha, who was in service in Sammat 1964-65 in Africa was inspired by the Guru's teaching, came to Ikulaha and started the construction of a gurdwara which was completed after him by Mai Matab Kaur and the co-villagers. Guru Granth Sahib is placed in the gurdwara which has 50 bighas of land. An annual fair is held here on 20th of Baisakh, the day the Guru is believed to have come here. It is three miles to the west of railway station Khanna, and is joined by an unpaved road.

ਇਕੇ [ɪke] *part* or. See ਇਕੈ.

ਇਕੇਰਾਂ [ɪkerā] *adv* once.

ਇਕੇਲਾ [ɪkela] alone, single, all by oneself. “ɪkela hi aɪɑ ɪkela cəlaya.”—*nəsihət*.

ਇਕੈ [ɪke] *part* or. “ɪke tə loʃ mukəddmi ɪke tə əlla loʃ.”—*JSBB*. ‘Some desire worldly chieftdom and others God's grace.’

ਇਕੈਠ [ɪkəṭh] *adj* a gathering; an assembly.

ਇਕੈਠਨ [ɪkəṭhən] *v* to gather, assemble, collect. **2 n** an obstruction; check on the organs of perception. “mən ɪdri ke səhɪt ɪkəṭhyo.”—*GPS*. **3** contracting, shrinking.

ਇਕੈਠਾ [ɪkəṭha] *adj* gathered. “kəhū sɪməṭ bhəyo səkər ɪkəṭha.”—*cəupəi*. **2** at one place.

ਇਕੋ [ɪko] only one; one only. “ɪko sɪrjənharu.”—*var guj m 5*.

ਇਕੋਡਾ [ɪkoḍa], **ਇਕੋਡੀ** [ɪkoḍi] *adj* bent on one's

knees. **2** tilting, inclined. **3** upside down, inverted. “kəh-hɪ tə dhərəṅɪ ɪkoḍi kərəu.”—*bher namdev*.

ਇਕੋਤਰ [ɪkotər] See ਏਕੋਤਰ.

ਇਕੋਤਰ ਸੌ [ɪkotər sə] *adj* one hundred and one, 101.

ਇਕੰਗੀ [ɪkəŋgi] *adj* having one limb only. **2** taking only one side in a dispute or discussion; partisan. **3** alone, without a helper, single-handed. “səhe jiv yəhɪ dukh ɪkəŋgi.”—*NP*. See ਏਕੰਗੀ.

ਇਕੰਜਸ [ɪkəŋjəs] *adj* uniform, consistent. “kɪ əgəŋjəs, kɪ ɪkəŋjəs.”—*gyan*. **2** ਇਕ (unique) is whose ਅੰਜਸ (power).

ਇਕੰਤ [ɪkənt] See ਇਕਾਂਤ.

ਇਕੰਤੀ [ɪkənti] See ਇਕਾਂਤੀ. “apɪ ɪkənti apɪ pəsara.”—*majh m 5*.

ਇਕੰਤੁ [ɪkəntɾ] See ਇਕਾਂਤ. “su bəṭh ɪkəntɾ.”—*kəlki*.

ਇੱਕੀ [ɪkki], **ਇੱਕੀਹ** [ɪkkih] See ਇਕੀਸ.

ਇੱਕੀ ਕੁਲ [ɪkki kul] See ਇਕੀਹ ਕੁਲ.

ਇੱਕੁਰ [ɪkkur] *adv* in this way, by this method, thus.

ਇੱਕੋ [ɪkko] See ਇਕਉ.

ਇੱਕੁ [ɪkku] See ਇੱਖ.

ਇਕੁਵਾਕੁ [ɪkʃvaku] *Skt* इक्ष्वाकु *n* something that causes the desire to suck sugarcane; bitter gourd. **2** a king of the Suray dynasty and son of Vaivsvatmanu and the first ruler of Ayodhya. According to Vishnu Puran, he had come out of Manu's sneeze.¹ He had one hundred sons but only two of them Vikushki and Nimi became greatly famous. From Vikushki came kings of Ayodhya like Raghu etc. and from Nimi began the Janak dynasty of Mithila. Bhai Santokh Singh has written in Guru Pratap Suray, that Amritsar is the place of Ikshaku's altar for the performance of sacrifice.

ਇਖ [ɪkh] See ਇੱਖ.

¹See chapter 4, section 2 of Vishnu Puran.

ਇਖਾਸ [ɪkh-as] See ਇਖੁਆਸ.

ਇਖਤਸਾਰ [ɪxətsar] *A* اختصار *n* a summary, an abridged or annotated version, precis.

ਇਖਤਲਾਫ [ɪxtələf] *A* اختلاف *n* difference, disagreement, separation. **2** antagonism, different view.

ਇਖਤਿਆਰ [ɪkhtɪar], ਇਖਤਯਾਰ [ɪkhtyar] See ਇਕਤਿਆਰ.

ਇਖਬਾਰ [ɪkhbar] See ਅਖਬਾਰ.

ਇਖਰਾਜ [ɪxraj] *A* اخراج discharge, dismissal, expulsion.

ਇਖਲਾਸ [ɪxlas], ਇਖਲਾਸੁ [ɪkhlasu] إخلاص *n* purity, clarity. **2** sanctity. “rɪde ɪkhlasu nɪrəkhle mira.”—*bher kābir*. **3** friendship.

ਇਖਲਾਕ [ɪkhlak] See ਅਖਲਾਕ.

ਇਖਵਾਕ [ɪkhvak], ਇਖਵਾਕੁ [ɪkhvaku] See ਇਕੁਵਾਕੁ. “nrɪp ɪkhvak bəli ɪk kal.”—*GPS*.

ਇਖੀਕਾ [ɪkhika] *Skt* ऐशिका *n* an arrow. **2** a reed, a piece of straw. **3** elephant grass, especially the reed-like portion just below the ear at the top.

ਇਖੁ [ɪkhu] *Skt* ऐशु *n* an arrow. **2** a reed of elephant grass.

ਇਖੁਆਸ [ɪkhuas] *Skt* ऐशुआस *n* a bow from which an arrow (ੳਸੁ) is shot.

ਇਖੁਆਸਜ [ɪkhuasəj] *n* born from a bow, (ਇਸ਼ੂਆਸ) an arrow; an arrow shot with a bow.—*sənama*.

ਇਖੁਆਸਜਨੀ [ɪkhuasəjni] *n* an army equipped with arrows (ੳਸੁਵਾਸੇ)—*sənama*.

ਇਖੁਆਸਨੀ [ɪkhuasni] *n* an army of archers.—*sənama*.

ਇਖੁਧ [ɪkhuɖh] *Skt* इशुध *vr* wielding of arrows (and bows).

ਇਖੁਧਿ [ɪkhuɖhɪ], ਇਖੁਧੀ [ɪkhuɖhi] *Skt* ऐशुधि *n* a holder of arrows; a quiver. “ɪkhuɖhi kəɪɪ sō kəs parəth ayo.”—*krɪsən*.

ਇੱਖ [ɪkkh] *Skt* ऐक *n* *E* Sugarcane. *L* Saccharum officinarum.

ਇਖੁਧੀ [ɪkhvəɖhi] See ਇਖੁਧਿ. “dæ ɪkhvəɖhi dve.”—*parəs*. ‘gave two quivers of arrows!’

ਇਕੁਵਾਕੁ [ɪkhvaku] See ਇਕੁਵਾਕੁ. “kul ɪkhvaku vɪkhe jo raja.”—*GPS*.

ਇੰਗ [ɪŋ] *Skt* इङ्ग *vr* to go, tremble, shiver. **2** *n* a mark, sign. **3** a movement; an effort. **4** a signal, a hint, a gesture.

ਇੰਗਤ [ɪŋət] See ਇੰਗਿਤ.

ਇੰਗਲਿਸ਼ [ɪŋlɪʃ] *E* English *adj* connected with England. **2** *n* the English language, the language of England. **3** in Punjabi, pension is also termed as English.

ਇੰਗਲਿਸਤਾਨ [ɪŋglɪstən], ਇੰਗਲੈਂਡ [ɪŋglɛŋd] *P* انگلستان *E* England. *n* a country of the English people. a country in north-west of Europe bounded by Scotland in the north, North Sea in the east, Irish Sea in the west. It is a triangular country with an area 50,874 square miles, maximum length 420 miles and breadth 360 miles. Its area including Scotland, Wales and Ireland is 121,027 square miles.

According to the census of 1911, its population is 47,263,530. Its people are known as English, their religion is Protestant Christianity; some Roman Catholics are also there, their number being around 22 lacs. England is divided into fifty counties; railway line zigzags slightly over 16,000 miles. Hardly any village is without a post office, hospital, school, library or church; primary education is free and compulsory; therefore there is no illiteracy in England.

England's capital is London with a population of 70 lacs. It is the largest city in the world. The detailed narration of how England conquered India is to be found under ਈਸਟ ਇੰਡੀਆ ਕੰਪਨੀ.

England rules over a huge empire of the world over which the sun never sets because it is spread over vast areas in all corners of the world. Several countries in Europe, America, Australia, Africa and Asia are

included in it. It occupies one fourth of the entire earth surface where one fifth of the human race lives.

The total area of the British Empire is 13,909, 782 square miles and its population is 460,094,000. In area it is over 273 times that of England. Of its population only about fifty million belong to the white race.

The government of England is democratic with a king as its head. Its present ruler is Emperor George V.

England, Wales and Scotland are collectively called Britain and its people are known as the British.

ਇੰਗਿਤ [ɪŋɪt] *Skt* इङ्गित *adj* moving. **2** marked, with marks. **3** *n* a signal, sign or indication through gesture, such as a wink. **4** bodily action, motion, effort, movement. “ɪŋɪt bol vɪlɔkən kerɪ.”—*GPS*.

ਇੰਗੁਦੀ [ɪŋɡuði] *Skt* इङ्गुदी *n* gōdni, wild staff tree, *L Gordia augustifolia*, its glutinous fruit is edible and it heals swelling of the throat and blisters in the mouth. “ɪŋɡuði khære vɪsəl.”

ਇੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ [ɪŋɡreɪ] *Pg* इंग्लेज *F* Anglais. inhabitants of England.

ਇੰਗ੍ਰੇਜੀ [ɪŋɡreɪj] the language of the people of England.

ਇੰਚ [ɪtʃ] *E* inch, one twelfth of a foot and one thirty sixth part of a yard.

ਇਛ [ɪtʃ] See ਇਛਾ. “mən ɪtʃ paɪ prəbhu dhɪaɪ.”—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਇਛਅੜਾ [ɪtʃ-əɾɑ] *adj* ਅੜਾ suffixed to ਇਛਾ, *adj* desired, wanted.

ਇਛਸਿ [ɪtʃəsɪ] will desire, desires, you desire. “ɪtʃəsɪ jəmɑdɪ prabhɪyō.”—*guj jēdev*. See ਪਰਾਭਯੋਂ.

ਇਛਤ [ɪtʃət], **ਇੰਛਤ** [ɪtʃət] *Skt* इच्छत *adj* desired, wanted, required. “mən ɪtʃət hɪ phəl pavət he.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਇਛਾ [ɪtʃɑ] *Skt* इच्छा desire, yearning, want.

2 longing, craving for what is not.

ਇਛਾਚਾਰੀ [ɪtʃɑcɑrɪ] इच्छाचारिन् *adj* one going around according to his own desire.

ਇਛਾਪੁਰਕ [ɪtʃɑpurək], **ਇਛਾਪੁਰਕੁ** [ɪtʃɑpurəkʊ] *adj* who fulfills desires. “ɪtʃɑpurəkʊ sərəb sukhdɑtɑ.”—*dhəna m 4*. **2** *n* God. “ɪtʃɑpurəkʊ rəkhe nɪdɑn.”—*asa m 5*.

ਇੱਛਾ [ɪtʃɑ] See ਇਛਾ.

ਇੱਛਿਤ [ɪtʃɪt] See ਇਛਤ.

ਇੱਛੁ [ɪtʃʊ] *Skt* इच्छु *adj* desirous. **2** *n* See ਇਕੁ.

3 *Dg* jaggery, brown lump sugar, gur.

ਇੱਛੁਕ [ɪtʃʊk] See ਇੱਛੁ.

ਇੱਛੋ [ɪtʃʰo] See ਇੱਛਾ. **2** *Skt* ईक्षणीय *adj* worth seeing, handsome. “uṭhi chɪtʃ ɪtʃʰō.”—*VN*. ‘rose charming splashes.’

ਇਜ [ɪj] See ਇਜੜ.

ਇੰਜ [ɪj] See ਇੰਝੁ.

ਇਜਹਾਰ [ɪjhar] *A* اظهار *n* disclosure, expression.

ਇਜਨਾਸ [ɪjnas] See ਅਜਨਾਸ.

ਇਜਰਾ [ɪjra], **ਇਜਰਾਯ** [ɪjray] *A* اجرا *n* implementation; fulfilment; putting into action, as of a court order.

ਇਜਲਾਸ [ɪjlas] *A* اجلاس *n* a place for sitting. **2** seat of an officer, court.

ਇਜਾਜ਼ਤ [ɪjzət] *A* اجازت *n* permission, order. **2** sanction, approval.

ਇਜਾਫਤ [ɪjaphət] *A* اضافت a symbol or letter added to show a relation: affix, apostrophe. In Sikh scripture vowel symbol for [ɪ] i.e. [f] is used for this purpose as in “yək əɾəj guphtəm pesɪ to.”—*tlīg m 1*. In this book the sign for this is “^ੴ”.

ਇਜਾਫਾ [ɪjaphɑ] *A* إضافة *n* an accretion, addition.

ਇਜਾਬਤ [ɪjabət] *A* اجابت acceptance. **2** easy and liberal excretion of stools.

ਇਜ਼ਾਰ [ɪzar] *A* ازار *n* loose trousers usually worn by women, a pyjama or salwar.

ਇਜ਼ਾਰਬੰਦ [ɪzarbəd] *P* ازار بند *n* a cord for fastening trousers at the waist

ਇਜਾਰਾ [ɪjɑrɑ] See ਇਜਾਰ. “sol-hɪ səhɪs ɪjɑrɑ.”

-bher namdev. 2 *A* عہدہ *n* a contract, agreement.
ਇੰਜੀਲ [ɪjɪl] *G, A, P* انجیل *E* Evengel *F* Evengile *L* Evangelium, *n* goodness, happy news. 2 a scripture of the Christians, the New Testament.
ਇਜੇਹਾ [ɪjeha] *adv* like this, thus.
ਇਜੈ [ɪjɛ] *n* Shiv, the conqueror of lust. 2 *ɪjɛ* has also been used in place of *jɛ*. See **ਇਜੈ ਬਿਜੈ**.
ਇਜੈ ਬਿਜੈ [ɪjɛ bɪjɛ] See **ਜਯ ਵਿਜਯ**. 2 *n* a hymn of praise composed by Jay and Vijay. “*ɪjɛ bɪjɛ su gavte.*”—*GPS*. 3 the victory of **ਈਜਯ** (one’s god). 4 victory song of Shiv.
ਇੱਜਤ [ɪjɔt] *A* عزت *n* honour, respect, prestige.
ਇੱਜੜ [ɪjɔʀ] *n* a flock, drove, herd of sheep and goats. 2 a fold, pen, enclosure for goats and sheep.
ਇਜਯ [ɪjɔ] *Skt adj* worthy of respect. 2 worthy of worship.
ਇਜਯਾ [ɪjɔjə] *Skt n* worship. 2 a ritual.
ਇੰਢ [ɪɳ], **ਇੰਢੁ** [ɪɳu] *adv* thus, in this manner, like this.
ਇਟ [ɪt] See **ਈਟਕਾ**. “*ɪt sɪrəɳe bhui səvəɳu.*”—*s fərid*. 2 *Skt* इट् *vr* to go.
ਇਟਾਵਾ [ɪtəvə] See **ਏਟਾਵਾ**. “*ʒəhɪr ɪtəvə me huto nana nam sunar.*”—*cəɪɪtr 90*.
ਇੱਟ [ɪtt] See **ਈਟਕਾ**.
ਇਠ [ɪθ], **ਇਠੜਾ** [ɪθrə], **ਇਠਾ** [ɪθə] *Skt* ਇਸੁ *adj* desired, wanted. 2 worshipped. “*həri ɪθe nɪt dhɪaɪda.*”—*sri m 5 pepaɪ*. 3 dear. “*gusai mɪhəɳa ɪθrə.*”—*sri m 5 pepaɪ*. “*mɪtr nə ɪθ dhən rup hiɳ.*”—*var jət*. ‘dear friend.’ 4 See **ਇਸਟ**.
ਇਠਾਹਾਂ [ɪθahā] See **ਹਿਠਾਹਾਂ**.
ਇਠੈ [ɪθɛ] See **ਇਠ**. 2 to the adored one, See **ਇਠ** 3. 3 to the adored one. See **ਇਠ** 2.
ਇੱਠਾ [ɪθ̄ha] See **ਇਠ**. “*putr mɪtr gurubhai ɪθ̄ha.*”—*BG*.
ਇੰਡਸ [ɪdəs] *G* Indos, *E* Indus. *n* Indus river.
ਇਡਾ [ɪɳa] See **ਇੜਾ**. 2 See **ਏਡਾ**.
ਇੰਡੀਆ [ɪɳdia] *E* India. the country of Indus

river. See **ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ**.
ਇੱਡਾ [ɪɳɳa] *adj* so large; this large.
ਇਣ [ɪɳ] *Dg pron* these (subjective case)
ਇਤ [ɪt] *adv* on or in this (side, direction or condition) “*je bhukh dehɪ tə ɪt hi raja.*”—*suhi ə m 4*. 2 in this world. 3 *Skt adj* past, former. 4 *n* going, gait. 5 knowledge. 6 achievement. 7 See **ਇਤਿ**.
ਇਤ ਉਤ [ɪt ut] *adv* hither and thither. 2 in this world and the next. “*so jən ɪt ut kət-hɪ nə ɳole.*”—*gəu m 5*.
ਇੰਤਸਾਰ [ɪtʃar] *A* انتشار *n* spreading, diffusion. 2 worry, fluster, flurry.
ਇੰਤਹਾ [ɪt-ha] *A* انتہا *n* limit, extreme. 2 a period, duration. 3 a shore, bank.
ਇਤਹਾਦ [ɪthad] *A* اتحاد *n* unity, concord, rapport, reprochement. 2 love, amity.
ਇਤ ਹੀ [ɪt hi] here or hither only, See **ਇਤ** 1.
ਇਤਕਾਦ [ɪtkad] *A* اعتقاد *n* belief, faith, trust. “*suɳke khəbər nəjum di ɪtkad nə kərda.*”—*jəgnama*.
ਇੰਤਕਾਮ [ɪtkam] *A* انتقام *n* revenge, vengeance, retaliation. Its root is **ਨਕਮ** (enmity)
ਇੰਤਕਾਲ [ɪtkal] *A* انتقال *n* a change of place. 2 a transfer from the possession of one person to that of another; a mutation. 3 death, going to the other world.
ਇੰਤਜਾਮ [ɪtjam] *A* انتظام *n* arrangement, management, administration.
ਇੰਤਜਾਰ [ɪtjar] *A* انتظار *n* a wait, waiting, anticipation, expectation.
ਇਤਨਕ [ɪtnək], **ਇਤਨਕੁ** [ɪtnəku], **ਇਟਨਾਕੁ** [ɪtnaku], **ਇਤਨੀਕ** [ɪtnik] *adj* about this much, approximately this quantity. “*ɪtnəku lage θhanka.*”—*sar kəbir*. “*ɪtnəku pəsɪɔ tana.*”—*asa kəbir*. “*ɪtnaku nə jəne jɪ dɪn dɪn əvədh ghəɳt hɛ.*”—*sri kəbir*. “*həu ɪtnik ləhuria.*”—*suhi chət m 5*.
ਇਤਫ਼ਾਕ [ɪtfak] *A* اتفاق *n* amity, concord, harmony. See **ਏਕਤਾ**. 2 agreement, concurrence.

3 a chance, occasion.
ਇਤਫਾਕਨ [ɪtfakən], **ਇਤਫਾਕੀਆ** [ɪtfakia],
ਇਤਫਾਕੀਯਹ [ɪtfakiyəh] *A* اِتْفَاكِيَا *adv* suddenly,
 coincidentally, by chance, unexpectedly,
 abruptly.
ਇਤਬਾਰ [ɪtbar] *A* اِتْبَار *n* taking a lesson (from
 other people's suffering or their misdeeds).
 2 certitude, belief.
ਇਤਬਾਰੀ [ɪtbari] *adj* reliable, trustworthy,
 dependable.
ਇਤਮੀਨਾਨ [ɪtminan] *A* اِتْمِيْنَان *n* satisfaction,
 confidence.
ਇਤਰ [ɪtər] *Skt adj* other, another, different.
 2 low born, mean base. 3 *A* عِطْر *n* a perfume.
 4 sandalwood oil with jasmīn, rose, essence
 of kevra, etc. mixed in it.
ਇਤਰਾਜ [ɪtraj] *A* اِتْرَاض *n* inference, doubt,
 conjecture. 2 objection.
ਇਤਰਾਤ [ɪtrat] See **ਇਤਰਾਨਾ**.
ਇਤਰਾਨਾ [ɪtrana] *v* to raise objection, to
 interfere. 2 to behave with affectation, strut,
 take airs.
ਇਤਰੇਤਰ [ɪtretər] *Skt adv* mutually, reciprocally.
ਇਤੜਾ [ɪtɾa], **ਇਤੜੇ** [ɪtɾe] *adj* this much, so
 much. 2 so many, in such a number. "jalpa,
 pədarəth ɪtɾe."—səvəye *m* 3 *ke*.
ਇਤਾ [ɪta] *adj* this much, this quantity, so much.
ਇਤਾਅਤ [ɪtaət] *A* اِطَاعَت *n* obedience, subjection,
 subordination, allegiance. See **ਤਾਅਤ**.
ਇਤਾਬ [ɪtab] *A* اِتَاب *n* anger, displeasure.
ਇਤਾਲ [ɪtal] *adv* this time, this moment, now.
 "əb kərtā su ɪtal."—s *kəbir*.
ਇਤਿ [ɪtɪ] *part* indicating the end. 2 *n*
 conclusion, finis. 3 this.
ਇਤਿਹਾ [ɪtiha] See **ਇਤਹਾ**.
ਇਤਿਹਾਸ [ɪtihas] *Skt* ਇਤਿ-ਹ-ਆਸ a well-known
 place, meaning a book in which past events
 are narrated in temporal order; history.
ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਗੁਰੂ ਖਾਲਸਾ [ɪtihas guru khalsa] a book
 of history of the Gurus and the Khalsapanth

in 72 chapters written by Sadhu Gobind Singh
 and published in Sammat 1959 from
 Venkeshvar Press Bombay. Although it
 contains many errors from the historical point
 of view, its writing is marked by good
 intention and capability.

In the introduction the publishers say: This
 is the lovable history of the Gurus of the Sikh
 nation whose genius is shining like the sun in
 the history of India; of the Khalsa nation, at
 the sight of whose bravery and powers the
 brave Englishmen bow their heads; of the Sikh
 nation which has acquired an exalted place
 in the British army and has won eminence in
 all directions, and shed their blood for
 protecting Hinduism from the grip of
 Muslims. It contains everything which a
 history should have. It contains religious
 instruction, bravery, prowess, love for one's
 country, renunciation and charity. To mention
 its entire contents in the introduction would
 be to fill a small space with a huge army.

ਇਤਿਹਾਸਿਕ [ɪtihasik] *Skt* ऐतिहासिक *adj*
 historical.

ਇਤਿਕਾਮ [ɪtikam] *A* اِتْكَام *n* revenge, retaliation.
 2 taking revenge.

ਇਤਿਖਾਬ [ɪtiḡab] *A* اِتْخَاب *n* selection; a method
 of election.

ਇਤੀ [ɪti] *n* ਇਤਿ the end, termination, finis,
 period. "sadhun het ɪti jɪn kəri."—VN. 2 *adj*
 so much, this much. "səhā nə ɪti dukh."—s
fərid.

ਇਤੁ [ɪtu] *pron* this. "ɪtu kəmaɳe, səda dukh
 pavē."—var *guj* 1 *m* 3. 2 this. "ɪtu marəgɪ
 cəle bhaiəre."—suhī *m* 5 *gūṇvāti*.

ਇਤੁਕਰਿ [ɪtukəri] *adv* by doing so, in this way,
 thus. "ɪtukəri bhəgətɪ kər-hɪ jo jən."—dhāna
namdev.

ਇਤੇ [ɪte] *adj* so many. "jɪs gur ke gūṇ ɪte."
 —var *sor* *m* 4.

ਇੱਤਲਾ [ɪttla] *A* عِلْمٌ *n* news, intelligence, intimation.

ਇੱਤਾ [ɪtta] *adj* so much, this much.

ਇੱਤਿਹਾਦ [ɪttihad] See ਇਤਹਾਦ.

ਇੱਤਿਹਾਮ [ɪttiham] *A* عِلْمٌ *n* blame, accusation.

ਇੱਤਿਫਾਕ [ɪttiphak] See ਇਤਫਾਕ.

ਇਤਯਾਦਿ [ɪtyadɪ] *Skt part* etcetera.

ਇਤਯਾਦਿਕ [ɪtyadɪk] *Skt adj* others of this kind, some other like this, etc.

ਇਤਯੰਤ [ɪtyənt] See ਅਤਯੰਤ. **2** *Skt* इत्यंशत *adv* thus, in this manner. “ɪtyənt maɪa byapɪtō.”—*səhəs m 5*. **3** upto here.

ਇਥਾਉ [ɪthau] *adv* at this place, here. **2** in this world. **3** from here.

ਇਥੰ [ɪthə] *Skt* इत्थम् *adv* in this way, by this method, thus.

ਇੱਥੇ [ɪtthe] *adv* here, at this place.

ਇੱਥੰ [ɪtthə] See ਇਥੰ.

ਇੰਦ [ɪnd] *Skt* ਇੰਦ੍ਰ *n* god, ruling god, ruler of the paradise. “kete ɪnd cōd sur kete.”—*jəpu*. See ਇੰਦਾਸਾਣ. **2** See ਇੰਦੁ.

ਇੰਦਸਤਾਨ [ɪndəstan] *n* the country of the Indus river, India; Bharat. See ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ.

ਇਦਮੇਵ [ɪdmev] *sen adj* ਇੰਦ-ਏਵ, this very, this alone.

ਇੰਦਰ [ɪndər] *Skt* ਇੰਦ੍ਰ, *n* king. **2** God, Vahguru, owner of the world. **3** divine king; owner of Amaravati, believed to be the god of rain who is often at war with Vritar, a demon i.e. the master of famine. He is greatly admired in Rig Ved. According to the Purans, he is the son of Kashyap born to Aditi. Vaman is mentioned as his younger brother. Indar’s wife is Shachi and Jayant is his son. His weapon is thunderbolt and his vehicle is Airavat, the elephant. His assembly is named Sudharma and his charioteer is Matali, his riding horse is Uchaishrva. “ɪndər sād bulaya rajbhɪkhek nū.”—*cāḍi 3*. **4** superior. **5** excellent, majestic, glorious.

ਇੰਦਰਾਸਣ [ɪndrasəṇ] See ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਸਨ.

ਇਦਰਾਕ [ɪdrak] *A* عِلْمٌ *n* getting, knowing, understanding. Its root is dərək.

ਇੰਦਰਾਜ [ɪdraj] See ਇੰਦਿਰਾਜ.

ਇੰਦਰਾਨੀ [ɪdrani] See ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਣੀ.

ਇੰਦਵ [ɪdəv] *n* a poetic metre, See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 10.

ਇੰਦਾਸਣ [ɪdasəṇ] *Skt* ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਸਨ *n* a king’s seat, royal throne. **2** throne of Indar, king of gods. “gavhɪ ɪd ɪdasəṇɪ beṭhe.”—*sodəru*.

ਇੰਦਾਸਣਿ [ɪdasəṇɪ] on Indar’s throne. See ਇੰਦਾਸਣ **2**.

ਇਦਾਨੀ [ɪdani] *Skt* इदानीम् *adv* now, at this moment.

ਇੰਦਿਰਾ [ɪndɪra] *Skt* इन्दिरा *n* splendour. **2** Lachhmi, Kamla, Rama. “ɪndɪra ke mōdɪr pɛ sūdər sādhar mano hirən ki pākṭi khāci hɛ dūtɪ rasɪ te.”—*GPS*.

ਇੰਦਿਰਾਜ [ɪndɪraj] *A* عِلْمٌ *entry, registration, record. 2* writing on a register etc.

ਇੰਦਿਰਾ ਮੰਦਿਰ [ɪndɪra mōdɪr] Lotus, Lachhmi’s residential house. According to the Purans, Lachhmi resides in the lotus. See ਇੰਦਿਰਾ **2**.

ਇੰਦੀਬਰ [ɪndibər] See ਇੰਦੀਵਰ.

ਇੰਦੀਯਾ [ɪndiya] *A* عِلْمٌ *a* thought; an idea.

ਇੰਦੀਵਰ [ɪndivər] *Skt* इन्दीवर *n* a blue lotus. **2** a lotus. “locən ɪndivərō se.”—*GPS*.

ਇੰਦੁ [ɪndu] *n* Indar, the king of gods. “mela brəhma mela ɪndu.”—*bher kəbir*. **2** a cloud. “ɪndu vərse dhərətɪ suhavi.”—*məla ə m 1*. **3** *Skt* इन्दु the moon. **4** camphor. **5** the count of one, because poets have accepted the moon as one.

ਇੰਦੁਜ [ɪnduj] *Skt n* son of the moon; the planet Mercury.

ਇੰਦੁ ਤੁੰਡੀ [ɪndu tūḍi] *adj* having a face like the moon; moon-faced; moon-like.

ਇੰਦੁ ਬਧੂ [ɪndu bədhū] See ਇੰਦੁ ਵਧੂ.

ਇੰਦੁਮਣੀ [ɪnduməṇi] *n* Chandarkanta jewel, which is very bright with light like that of the moon,

is believed to ooze out nectar (when exposed to moon light). 2 See ਰੇਖਤਾ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 2.

ਇੰਦੁਮਤੀ [īduməti] *n* a full moon day when it is all bright at night. 2 sister of Bhoj, king of Vidarbha who chose to marry king Aj, son of Raghu during the Svayambar ceremony. See ਅਜ. “īduməti hīṭ əj nrīpəti jīm grīh təj līy jog.”—*ramav.*

ਇੰਦੁਰ [īdūr] *Skt* इन्द्र n a rat, mouse.

ਇੰਦੂ [īdu] See ਇੰਦੁ and ਇੰਦੁ.

ਇਦੰ [īdō] *Skt* इदम् *pron* this. “pərmā prāsēn mīdō.”—*guj jēdev.*

ਇਦੰਤਾ [īdāta] *Skt n* the idea of being identical. “sābādhīn me lākho īdāta.”—*NP.*

ਇੰਦੁ [īdr] god, king, See ਇੰਦਰ. “īdr koṭī jake seva kār-hī.”—*bher ə kəbir.* 2 a kuṭəj tree or plant. See ਇੰਦੁਜੋਂ and ਕੁਟਜ.

ਇੰਦੁ ਇੰਦੁਣੀ [īdr īdrəṇī] *n* Kashyap, the king of kings; his earth; globe, ground.—*sānama.*

ਇੰਦੁ ਇੰਦੁਣ [īdr īdrəṇ] *adj* king of kings, emperor. 2 master even of Indar. “koṭī īdr īdrəṇ.”—*japu.*

ਇੰਦੁ ਸੁਤ ਆਯੁਧ [īdr sut ayudh] *n* Indar's son Arjun, his weapons: a bow and arrow. —*sānama.*

ਇੰਦੁਸੇਨ [īdrsen] charioteer of king Yudhishtir.

ਇੰਦੁ ਚਾਪ [īdr cap] See ਇੰਦੁ ਧਨੁਖ.

ਇੰਦੁ ਜਾਲ [īdr jal] Indar's web; Indar used to play different tricks to entice holy men and sages; hence this term. 2 See ਜਾਦੂਗਰੀ.

ਇੰਦੁਜੀਤ [īdrjit] *Skt* इन्द्रजित *n* Ravan's son Meghnad who defeated Indar in a battle; hence this name.

ਇੰਦੁ ਜੋਂ [īdr jō] *Skt* इन्द्रयव *n* seeds of kuṭəj which look like grains of barley and are used in medicines to cure several diseases. *L* Holarrhena antidysenterica. See ਕੁਟਜ.

ਇੰਦੁਤੁ [īdrətu], **ਇੰਦੁਤੁ** [īdrətv] *n* the rank and personality of the god Indar. “īdrətu det jəjatīhī bhāe.”—*cārītr 117.* 2 kingship, monarchy.

ਇੰਦੁ ਦੋਨ [īdr dōn], **ਇੰਦੁ ਦੁਮਨ** [īdr dyumən] See ਗਜੇਂਦੁ.

ਇੰਦੁ ਧਨੁ [īdr dhanu], **ਇੰਦੁ ਧਨੁਖ** [īdr dhənukh] *Skt* इन्द्रधनुष *n* a rainbow in the form of an arc produced by refraction of the sun's rays through water drops in the air, also called an old lady's swing. *P* Rustam's bow. *A* قوس قزح.

It is written in the Bible that God saved prophet Noah from the deluge and promised not to inflict such universal destruction, and as a mark of this promise, He hung his bow midway between earth and sky. See Gen Ch 9.

ਇੰਦੁ ਪਥ [īdr pəth] See ਇੰਦੁਪੁਸ਼ਥ.

ਇੰਦੁਪੁਰੀ [īdrpuri] *n* Amravati (the city of Indar, abode of the immortals) “īdrpuri māhī sərpar mārṇa.”—*gəu ə m 5.*

ਇੰਦੁਪੁਸ਼ਥ [īdrəprəsth] *n* a city established by Arjun in Khandav forest along the bank of Yamuna. It was the capital of Pandavs. It was near modern Delhi, See ਦਿੱਲੀ. “īdrəprəsth me krīsən ju rāhe mas təb car.”—*krīsən.*

ਇੰਦੁਬਧੂ [īdrbədhu] See ਇੰਦੁ ਵਧੂ. “māṭṭəgy-ədən īdrbədhu.”—*ramav.*

ਇੰਦੁਮਤੀ [īdr mətī] This word has appeared in Ramavtar instead of ਇੰਦੁਮਤੀ. An ignorant scribe has erroneously written ਇੰਦੁਮਤੀ in place of ਇੰਦੁਮਤੀ by mistaking for .

ਇੰਦੁਲੋਕ [īdrlok] *n* a paradise, also called Amravati and Indrapuri. “īdrlok sīvlok-hī jēbo.”—*dhāna kəbir.*

ਇੰਦੁਵਜ੍ਯਾ [īdrvəjra] a poetic metre of four lines, each line having four combinations as SSI, SSI, ISI, SS.

Example:

anōd mulō jən gyan data
sətrun şulō dhən dham trata. ...

ਇੰਦੁਵਧੂ [īdrvədhu] *n* Indar's wife Shachi or Indrani. 2 a lady bug, or lady fly, an insect with red velvety exterior, seen during the rainy season.

ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾ [ɪdra] *n* Indrani, Shachi. 2 Lachhmi. See ਇੰਦਿਨਾ. “sagər ɪdra ə dhərtəv.”—*bher kəbir*.
 ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਇਨ [ɪdraɪn] See ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਯਨ.
 ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਸਣ [ɪdrasən] See ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਸਨ.
 ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਸਣਿ [ɪdrasəɪ] on Indar’s throne. 2 on the royal throne. “gəvɦɪ ɪdr ɪdrasəɪ bəthe.”—*jəpu*.
 ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਸਨ [ɪdrasən] the throne of Indar, king of gods.
 ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਣੀ [ɪdraɪni] *n* Indar’s queen Shachi.
 ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਦਿ [ɪdradɪ] *adj* Indar and other gods.
 ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਨੁਜ [ɪdranuj] *Skt n* the younger brother of Indar, Vaman.
 ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਯਨ [ɪdrayən] *Skt n* bitter colocinth, *L* Cucumis Colocynthis. 2 the creeper plant bearing it is also named Indravaruni.
 ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਯੁਧ [ɪdrayudh] *n Skt* Indar’s weapon, Vajar, thunderbolt or lightning.
 ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਰਿ [ɪdrarɪ] *n* Indar’s enemy, Indarjit, Meghnad. “ɪdrarɪ vir kupyə kəral.”—*ramav*. 2 a dragon, demon, monster.
 ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਵਤੀ [ɪdravəti] *n* Indarpuri, Amravati (the abode of the immortals)
 ਇੰਦ੍ਰਿਯ [ɪdriy], ਇੰਦ੍ਰੀ [ɪdri] *Skt* इन्द्रिय *n* subtle and gross parts of the body, recipient of sensations of sound, touch, etc. 2 energy through which the knowledge of external objects is received by the mind; five organs of action and five of perception; some have included mind as the eleventh organ. “ɪdri ekadəʃ pərkara.”—*NP*. “dəs ɪdri kəɪ rakhe vasɪ.”—*gəu ə m 5*. See ਗਜਾਨ ਇੰਦ੍ਰਿਯ and ਕਰਮ ਇੰਦ੍ਰਿਯ. 3 a generative organ; a copulative organ. 4 skin, the organ of touch. “nenu nəktu srəvnu rəspətɪ ɪdri kəɦɪa nə mana.”—*maru kəbir*. ‘Eyes, nose, ear, tongue and skin disobeyed.’
 ਇੰਦ੍ਰੀਜਿਤ [ɪdrijɪt] *Skt* इन्द्रियजित *adj* who conquers one’s own sense organs. “ɪdrijɪt pāc dokh te rəɦɪt.”—*sukhməni*.
 ਇੰਦ੍ਰੇਣੀ ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਣੀ [ɪdreni ɪdraɪni] *cpd* the army

of Kashyap’s earthly kings. “ɪdreni ɪdraɪni adɪ bəkhanke.”—*sənama*.
 ਇੰਦ੍ਰਿਯ [ɪdh] *Skt* इन्द्रिय *vr* to shine, burn, make a conflagration, blaze.
 ਇੰਦ੍ਰਿਯਣ [ɪdhən], ਇੰਦ੍ਰਿਯਨ [ɪdhən], ਇੰਦ੍ਰਿਯਮ [ɪdhəm] *Skt* इन्द्रिय and इष्ट *n* firewood, fuel, See ਈਧਨ. 2 fuel used in a ritual, səmɪdha.
 ਇਦ੍ਰਿਯ [ɪdhər] *adv* on this side, hither, in this direction.
 ਇਨ [ɪn] *pron* plural of ਇਸ. “ɪn sɪu prɪtɪ kəɪ ghəneri.”—*asa m 5*. 2 *Skt* इन्द्र *n* the sun. 3 master, owner.
 ਇਨਸ਼ਾ [ɪnʃa] *A* انشاء *n* a writing, a script. 2 authorship, a composition.
 ਇਨਸਾਂ [ɪnsā], ਇਨਸਾਨ [ɪnsan] *A* انسان *n* man.
 ਇਨਸਾਫ [ɪnsaph] *A* انصاف *n* the act of splitting into two halves. 2 sifting of truth from untruth (falsehood); justice, equity.
 ਇਨਹਿਰਾਫ [ɪnhɪraph] *A* انحراف the act of turning one’s face away; being disloyal. 2 disobeying, acting defiantly.
 ਇਨਕਾਰ [ɪnkar] *A* انكار *n* a refusal; denial; disobedience; non acceptance.
 ਇੰਨਣ [ɪnən] See ਇੰਪਨ. “ɪnən jal təve no tave.”—*BG*.
 ਇਨਫਿਰਾਗ [ɪnfɪrag] *A* انفرارغ *n* leisure; holiday. Its root is ਫਰਾਗਤ.
 ਇਨਬਿਸਾਤ [ɪnbɪsat] *A* انبساط *n* happiness, pleasure, joy. Its root is ਬਸਤ (freedom).
 ਇਨ ਬਿਧਿ [ɪn bɪdɦɪ] *adv* thus, in this way. 2 by this method. “ɪn bɪdɦɪ sagəru təɪe.”—*ramav m 1*.
 ਇਨਾ [ɪna] *adj* this much, so much. 2 See ਇਨ੍ਹਾ.
 ਇਨਾਇਤ [ɪnaɪt] See ਇਨਾਯਤ.
 ਇਨਾਨ [ɪnan] *A* انان *n* a bridle; a rein. 2 a visible object. 3 opposition, antagonism.
 ਇਨਾਮ [ɪnam] *A* انعام a reward.
 ਇਨਾਯਤ [ɪnayət] *A* عنایت *n* a favour, kindness. 2 an attempt, endeavour.
 ਇਨਾਯਤਮਾਨ [ɪnayətɬan] a ruler of Rahon, after

routing whom, Banda Bahadur occupied the town.

ਇਨੀ [ɪni] these, by or to these. “ɪni hukəmu nə bujɪa jaɪ.”—*səveye m 4*. **2** these men, such men. **3** this much.

ਇੰਨੂ [ɪnu] See ਏਡੂਆ.

ਇਨੇਹਾ [ɪneha], ਇਨੇਹੀ [ɪnehi] *adv* like this or these, such as. “cədən bhəgtā jotɪ ɪnehi sərbe pərməl kərnə.”—*tiləg m 1*.

ਇਨ੍ਹਾ [ɪnha] *pron* to these. **2** these (nominative) ਇਫਜ਼ਾਲ [ɪphjal] *A* انفال *n* kindness, grace, favour, benevolence. Its root is ਫਜ਼ਲ.

ਇਫਤਰਾ [ɪftərə] *A* افترا *n* a censure, slander. **2** an accusation. **3** a blemish. **4** lie, falsehood. “bed kəteb ɪphtərə bhai, dɪl ka phɪkər nə jaɪ.”—*tiləg kəbir*. ‘Veds and Quran are not worth it, if mental tensions don’t disappear.’

ਇਫਤਰਾਕ [ɪphtərak] *A* افتراق *n* separation, parting, departing, its root is ਫਰਕ.

ਇਫਰਾਤ [ɪfrat] *A* افراط **2** abundance, amplitude.

ਇਫਰੀਤ [ɪfrit] *A* عفريت *n* a demon, giant. **2** *adj* powerful, mighty.

ਇਫਲਾਸ [ɪflas] *A* افلاس *n* poverty, penury, indigence.

ਇਫਾਕਾਹ [ɪfakəh] *A* افتقار. See ਅਫਾਕਾ.

ਇਬ [ɪb] *adv* now, at this time. “ɪb ke rahe jəmənɪ nahɪ.”—*vəḍ m 1 əlahnīā*. ‘Seeds sown do not germinate.’

ਇਬ ਤਬ [ɪb təb] See ਅਬ ਤਬ. “ɪb təb phɪɪɪ pəchtai.”—*oḱkar*.

ਇਬਤਿਦਾ [ɪbtɪda] *A* ابتدا *n* a beginning, an outset, start, etc. **2** creation, genesis.

ਇਬਨ [ɪbən] *A* ابن *n* son.

ਇਬਰਤ [ɪbrət] *A* عبرت *n* getting a lesson (derived from experience).

ਇਬਰਾਹੀਮ [ɪbrahim] *A* ابراهيم *He* Abraham *adj* founder of a tribe, head of a clan. **2** *n* According to the Bible and the Quran, he was a prophet sent by God in the eleventh generation of Noah, and son of Aazar. His

first wife Sarah was childless. Abraham then married a slave girl Hagar who gave birth to a son Ismail. After some time Sarah also gave birth to a son; then both women, each having a son, began to quarrel. On Sarah’s instigation Abraham expelled Hagar and her son Ismail, See ਜਮ ਜਮ.

Jews and Christians trace their origin to Is-haq; and Ismail’s descendants are the Quraish dynasty in which prophet Muhammad was born.

The ceremony of (circumcision) was introduced by Abraham. No religious book mentions its existence before him. Jews and Muslims considering this as God’s order given through Abraham, accept and practise it. In ancient times, Christians also used to practise circumcision. Christ himself was circumcised. Even now Christians in Asbyssinia practise it.

When Abraham got his own circumcision done and preached it among his own people, he was 99 years old. The Quran defines Abraham as God’s friend. His total age was 175 years. His grave at Hebron in Palestine is a place of pilgrimage.

A verse from Kabir’s composition reads: “səkətɪ sənəh kəɪɪ sūnətɪ kəɪɪ, mɛ nə bədəuga bhai!” This refers to a story which although nowhere mentioned in the Bible or the Quran, has its roots in a legend that Sarah made Abraham promise on pain of strict punishment to have no sexual contact with Hagar. But he was found to have had intercourse with Hagar once. Sarah however reduced the punishment out of love for her husband. Instead of severing his point of contact with the other woman, made him circumcise his organ of contact and to trim his moustaches, and also made him expel

¹asa kəbir.

Hagar and her son from the house. **3** a son of Prophet Muhammad born to the slave girl Mary, but he died at the age of two. **4** a king of Balakh famous as Abraham, the rogue. He later abdicated the throne and became an accomplished divine scholar. **5** See ਬਹਮੀਸ਼ਾਹ.

ਇਬਰਾਹੀਮ ਲੋਦੀ [Ibrahim lodi] *ابراهيم لودي* son of Sikandar Lodi who became emperor of India in 1517 AD. He was killed in a battle against Babur on 20 April 1526 (Sammāt 1583) and the Mughal dynasty came to rule India.

ਇਬਰਾਨੀ [Ibrani] *A* *عبرانی* *n* Hebrew, an ancient tongue of Palestine. **2** a Jew.

ਇਬਲੀਸ [Iblis] *A* *ابليس* *adj* bereft of God's blessing. **2** *n* the Devil. See ਸੈਤਾਨ.

ਇਬਲੀਸੀ [Iblisi] *adj* Satanic, See ਇਬਲੀਸ.

ਇਬੜੇ [Ibṛo] *so* large. “Ibṛo jāko peṭo.”—*bēno*.

ਇਬਾਦਤ [Ibadət] *A* *عبادت* *n* a prayer, worship. “nə kiti Ibadət nə rəkkha iman.”—*nəsihət*.

ਇਬਾਰਤ [Ibarət] *A* *عبارت* *n* syntax in grammar.

ਇਭ [Ibh] *Skt* *n* an elephant. **2** a family, household.

ਇੱਭ [Ibh] *Skt* *इभ्* *vr* to gather, collect, grab.

ਇਭੀ [Ibhi] *Skt* *n* a female elephant. **2** *Skt* ਇਭੜ *adj* who owns or keeps elephants. **3** *n* a king. **4** a keeper and driver of an elephant. **5** an army of elephants according to Sastarnammala. See ਅੰਗ 453.

ਇੱਭੀ [Ibhi] See ਇਭੀ.

ਇਮ [Im] *adv* ਏਵੰ, thus, in or by this manner. **2** *P* *إم!* *pron* a form of ਈਂ as in ਇਮਸ਼ਬ, ਇਮਰੋਜ਼ (tonight, today) etc.

ਇਮਸ਼ਬ [Imšəb] *P* *امشب* tonight.

ਇਮਕਾਨ [Imkan] *A* *امكان* *n* a possibility, probability.

ਇਮਤਹਾਨ [Imtəhan], ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨ [ImtIhan] *A* *امتحان* *n* an examination, test.

ਇਮਤਿਯਾਜ਼ [Imtiyaz] *A* *امتياز* distinguishing on the basis of quality; distinction.

ਇਮਦਾਦ [Imdad] *A* *امداد* *n* help, aid, assistance,

support.

ਇਮਰੋਜ਼ [Imroz] *P* *امروز* this day, today.

ਇਮਲਾ [Imla] *A* *املا* a mode of writing, orthography.

ਇਮਲੀ [Imli] See ਅਮਲੀ.

ਇਮਾਂ [Imā], ਇਮਾਨ [Iman] See ਈਮਾਨ. “əmikol Imā hē.”—*japu*. ‘is of deep faith.’

ਇਮਾਮ [Imam] *A* *امام* *n* a religious teacher. “hīḍu turək kou raphji imam saphi.”—*əkal*. See ਇਮਾਮਸਾਫੀ.—*əkal*. **2** a king. **3** a religious leader. **4** central bead of a rosary. “meru imam rəlaɪkə ram rəhim nə naū gəṇaya.”—*BG*. **5** (also) a religious scripture. See Quran, surat 11, aiyat 20.

ਇਮਾਮ ਸਾਫੀ [Imam saphi] *P* *امام شافعي* *n* the chief religious leader of the Sunni sect of Islam. See ਸੁੰਨੀ. **2** Imam Shafi, a disciple of the chief religious head of Sunni Muslims, i.e. a Sunni Musalman. “hīḍu turək kou raphji imam saphi.”—*əkal*. ‘One is a Shia and the other is a Sunni.’

ਇਮਾਮ ਬਖਸ਼ [Imam bəxəʃ] an officer of the imperial army who was killed by Bhai Jagta during the battle of Hargobindpur.

ਇਮਾਮ ਬਾੜਾ [Imam baṛa] *P* *امبارہ* *n* a burial ground where models of Hussain tomb are carried in procession and buried during Muhharam; a compound for such a burial¹ which is a copy of the original at Karbala, See ਕਰਬਲਾ.

ਇਮਾਮਾ [Imama] *A* *عمامة* a turban. **2** a steel helmet.

ਇਮਾਰਤ [Imarət] *A* *عمارة* *n* construction. **2** a splendid house. **3** *A* *امارت* opulence, affluence.

ਇਮਾਲਹ [Imaləh], ਇਮਾਲਾ [Imala] *A* *n* the idea of being inclined towards. **2** phonetic gradation as from hīsab to hāseb or kɪtab to kəteb.

ਇਮਿ [Imi] See ਇਮ.

ਇਮੀ [Imi] short form of ਇਮ ਹੀ; this only, in

¹In India the imambara at Lucknow is the largest and the most imposing.

this way, See ਇਮ.

ਇਯੰ [ɪyə] *Skt* इयम् *pron* this, it.

ਇਰਸ਼ਾਦ [ɪrʂad] *A* ارشاد *n* walking on the correct path, making someone walk straight. **2** order, command.

ਇਰਸਾਲ [ɪrsal] *A* ارسال *n* sending, despatching.

ਇਰਖਾ [ɪrkha] See ਈਰਖਾ.

ਇਰਣ [ɪrən] See ਈਰਣ.

ਇਰਣੀ [ɪrni] *adj* who motivates, impels, incites.

“nāmo pokhṇi sokhṇi sārəb ɪrni.”—*cāḍi* 2. **2** of the earth, earthly.

ਇਰਤਬਾਤ [ɪrəbat] *A* ارتباط *n* a attachment, relation, adhesion; its root is ਰਬਤ meaning to tie.

ਇਰਮ [ɪrəm] *A* ارم *n* a garden which was set up by the order of king Shaddad of Syria, on the model of the garden of Eden or paradise.

ਇਰਮਨ [ɪrmən] *P* ارمن *n* Armenia, a country surrounded by Iran, Rome and Frank (now between the Caspian and the Black Seas).

ਇਰਮਨੀ [ɪrməni] *adj* Armenian. “ɪrməni rumi jəgi dʊsmən dara.”—*BG*. See ਰੂਮੀ ਜੰਗੀ.

ਇਰਾ [ɪra] *Skt* *n* the earth. **2** a river, stream. **3** mother of Vrihaspati. **4** wine. **5** speech. **6** happiness, pleasure.

ਇਰਾਕ [ɪrak] *A* عراق *n* a river bank, slushy land, alluvial soil. **2** a part of Iran, east of Khurasan. **3** a country between Persia and Arabia, Mesopotamia with Baghdad and Basra as its principal cities. It is known as Iraqe-Arab. **4** a compound, courtyard. **5** a garden. **6** See ਅਰਾਕ.

ਇਰਾਕੀ [ɪraki] عراقی *adj* pertaining to Iraq. **2** *n* a horse from Iraq. **3** *xa* a pony. **4** a horse from any country.

ਇਰਾਦਾ [ɪrada] *A* ارادة *n* a resolve, sudden thought. “jəg ɪrada kin.”—*GPS*. **2** a desire. **3** faith, trust.

ਇਰਾਵਤੀ [ɪravəti] Airavati. See ਰਾਵੀ.

ਇਰਾਵਾਨ [ɪravan] *Skt* *n* containing water (ਇਰਾ); a sea. **2** son of Arjun born to the daughter of

Airavat Nag.

ਇਰੰਡ [ɪrəḍ] See ਏਰੰਡ. castor plant and its fruit. “tʊm cāḍən həm ɪrəḍ bapure.”—*asa rəvidas*.

ਇਲ [ɪl] *n* a kite; a bird of the hawk family. See ਚਿੱਲ. “jɪthe dɪṭṭha mɪrət ko ɪl bəhɪṭṭhi aɪ.”—*var gəv* 2, *m* 5. **2** *Skt* इल् *vr* to go, send, sleep, throw, spread.

ਇਲਹਮ [ɪlham] *A* إلهام *n* a revelation; a divinely inspired idea.

ਇਲਜ਼ਾਮ [ɪlzam] *A* إلقاء *n* blame, stigma. **2** an accusation, indictment.

ਇਲਤ [ɪlət] *n* a mental discomfort, itch. **2** volatility, playfulness. **3** a mischief, prank. **4** علة *a* cause, reason. **5** a disease.

ਇਲਤਿ [ɪlətɪ] *adj* prankish, frolicsome. “ɪlətɪ ka nau cəʊdhri.”—*var mələ* *m* 2. **2** See ਇਲਤ 4. in Sikh scripture such Arabic/Persian words take vowel symbol as in ਕੁਦਰਤਿ, ਰਹਿਮਤਿ, etc.

ਇਲਤਿਜਾ [ɪltɪja] *A* إلتجاء *n* a request, supplication. **2** protection.

ਇਲਤਿਮਾਸ [ɪltɪmas] *A* إلتماس *n* a request, entreaty, supplication. **2** a search, quest. **3** inclination, desire.

ਇਲਮ [ɪləm] *A* علم *n* knowledge, science, learning, study. See shades of meaning under ਵਿਦਯਾ.

ਇਲ ਮਲਾਲੀ [ɪl məlali] See ਇਲ and ਮਲਾਲੀ. “ɪl məlali gɪdər chara.”—*BG*. omens like a kite, snarling, howling of jackals, whirl wind, dust-storm.

ਇਲਮਾਸ [ɪlmas] a diamond, thunderbolt. See ਅਲਮਾਸ. “kəldhət mərhe ɪlmas jəri.”—*səloh*.

ਇਲਮਾਨੀ [ɪlmani] إيرمانی *n* a class of swords made in Yemen. “ɪlmaniru hələbbi məgrəbɪ kɪrəc jənubi jati.”—*GPS*. ਇਲਮਾਨੀ ਅਰੁ and ਹਲੱਬੀ.

ਇਲਵਿਲਾ [ɪlvɪla] *n* wife of the sage Visharva and mother of Kuber, and daughter of Trinvind.

ਇਲਾ [ɪla] *Skt* *n* Parvati, Durga. **2** a cow. **3** the earth. **4** Sarasvati. **5** one of the daughters of King Ikshak. **6** a shrewd woman. **7** *vr* to

indulge in erotic pleasure.

ਇਲਾਇਚੀ [ɪlaɪçi] See ਇਲਾਯਚੀ.

ਇਲਾਹ [ɪlah] إله *adj* worthy of worship. **2** *n* supreme Lord, God, Allah. “e ɪlah! tē ɪh kəs kina.”—*cəɪɪtr* 277.

ਇਲਾਹੀ [ɪlahi] *A* إلهي *adj* related to Allah, godly, divine. “gurmukhɪ pai dat ɪlahi.”—*BG*

ਇਲਾਕ [ɪlak] إلك *n* light, glitter, shine.

ਇਲਾਕਾ [ɪlaka] *A* إلكة *n* a connection, link, relation. **2** a province, territory. **3** a state.

ਇਲਾਚੀ [ɪlaci] See ਇਲਾਯਚੀ.

ਇਲਾਜ [ɪlaj] *A* علاج *n* an effort, a measure. **2** means to recover from a disease. **3** a device, plan.

ਇਲਾਬੂਤ [ɪlabrət] See ਇਲਾਵਰਤ.

ਇਲਾਮ [ɪlam] *A* إلام *n* a certificate, a commendation card, a letter of recommendation. **2** a written note, permit. “təb kaji ɪkhdin ɪlam.”—*GPS*. “tā sō lər kaji pəhɪ gəi, lɛ ɪlam pyadən səg ai.”—*cəɪɪtr* 334.

ਇਲਾਮਤ [ɪlamət] See ਅਲਾਮਤ.

ਇਲਾਯਚੀ [ɪlayçi] *Skt* एलाचि *n* cardamom, *L* *Alpinia* *Cardamomum*. According to physicians, its effect is dry-hot; it refreshes the heart and brain, increases appetite; removes foul smell from the mouth and cleanses the throat. It cures the diseases of kidney and urinary bladder; and stops vomiting.

ਇਲਾਯਚੀ ਦਾਣਾ [ɪlayçi daṇa] *n* seeds of cardamom, rolled in sugar syrup or sugar-coated. People in Amritsar take it to their homes as consecrated food; it is also called a məkhaṇa. (a kind of sweet drop) See ਮਖਾਣਾ.

ਇਲਾਵਰਤ [ɪlavərət] *Skt* इलावर्त or इलावृत *n* according to *Bhagvat*, a region of *Jambudvip*, (one of the seven regions of the world including India) which is west of *Malyavan* mountain, east of *Gandhamadean*, south of *Nilgiri* and north of *Nishid* mountain.

ਇਲਾਵਾ [ɪlava] See ਅਲਾਵਾ.

ਇਲਾਵ੍ਰਿਤ [ɪlavɾit] See ਇਲਾਵਰਤ.

ਇੱਲ [ɪll] See ਇਲ and ਚਿੱਲ.

ਇੱਲਤੀ [ɪlləti] See ਇਲਤਿ 1.

ਇੱਲਾ [ɪlla] *A* إلی *part* but.

ਇਲੂਲ [ɪlvəl] *Skt* *n* a demon, son of *Vipracit* born to *Sihinka*. His story as given in *Ramayan* and *Mahabharat* is thus: He changed his brother *Vatapi* into a ram and used to serve its cooked flesh to *Brahmans*, later he would call *Vatapi* who would tear the *Brahman's* body and re-emerge killing the eater in the process. Once when sage *Agast* was so served, he digested *Vatapi* who could not come out at *Ilval's* call.

ਇਵ [ɪv], ਇੰਵ [ɪv] *Skt* इव *vr* to be satisfied and contented; to please. **2** *adv* thus, like this, in this manner. “jo ɪv bujhe su səhəɪɪ səmaṇa.”—*prəbha kəbir*. thus. **3** now. “ɪv chuṭe phɪɪɪ phas nə paɪ.”—*oḱkar*. **4** *Skt* इव *part* equal. **5** surely, certainly. **6** as if.

ਇਵ ਹੀ [ɪv hi] only in this way, thus alone. See ਇਵ. “bɪkhəi dɪn ren ɪv hi gūdare.”—*sar m* 5. ‘spends day and night uselessly.’

ਇਵਜ [ɪvəj] *A* عوض *n* a change, an exchange, replacement.

ਇਵੇਂ [ɪvə] *adv* thus, in this manner.

ਇਵੇਹਾ [ɪveha] *adv* like this, resembling this, in this way. “phɪɪɪ ɪveha jivɪa jɪtu khai vədhaɪa pɛɛ.”—*var suhi m l*.

ਇਤਾ [ɪɾa] *Skt* इडा *n* a vein recognized in *Yog* which originating from the left nostril and passing along the left side of the spine, reaches the brain. Through this vein *yogins* practise regulated and controlled respiration. It is also called lunar vein because its god is the moon. “ɪɾa pɪgla sukhmən bōde.”—*gəv kabir*. **2** a cow. **3** the earth. **4** a praise. **5** goddess *Durga*. “ɪɾa mɪɪɾa bhima jəgdhatri.”—*səloh*. **6** mother of *Pururava*, mentioned as wife of *Budh* and daughter of *Vaivasvat Manu*. **7** step-

mother of Krishan and one of the wives of Vasudev.

ਈ [i] *Skt* ई *vr* to go, expand, desire, eat, throw, send, prompt. **2** *suf* ਈ is added to adjectives to form nouns like ਸੁਰਖੀ from ਸੁਰਖ, ਸਿਜਾਹੀ from ਸਜਾਹ etc. It is also used to form words of feminine gender like ਘੋੜੀ from ਘੋੜਾ, ਸੋਟੀ from ਸੋਟਾ etc. **3** *n* Lachhmi. **4** Sarasvati. “gur parbati ma i.”—*jəpu*. ‘Guru is Durga, Lachhmi (ਮਾ) and Sarasvati (ਈ).’ **5** *pron* this. **6** *part* a confirmatory word. “kəram dhəram səgla i khovə.”—*dhəna m 5*. **7** it also indicates the second case as in “sɪkhi ətə səgti parbrəhəm kəɾɪ nəməskariɪ.”—*ram var 3*. ‘Individual Sikhs and congregations bowed to you for being trānscentent God.’ **8** See ਈਂ.

ਈਂ [i] *suf* meaning plural subjective case; by from, with etc. “moɾi ruɳ jhuɳ laɪɪ.”—*vəɖ m 1*. ‘Peacocks dance and sing.’ “gəli həu sohagəɳɪ bhəne.”—*asa pətti m 1*. ‘apparently happy in wedlock.’ **2** *P* ੲ *pron* this.

ਈਸ [is] *Skt* ईश *n* master, husband, owner. **2** God, master of the world. “təu guɳ is bəɾən nəhi sakəu.”—*nəɖ ə m 4*. **3** a king. **4** Rudar, Shiv. **5** Vishnu. “is məhesəru dev tɪnhi ətu nə paɪɪ.”—*var mələ m 1*. **6** *Skt* ईष् *vr* to have authority, have power. **7** *Skt* ईष् *vr* to kill, go, see, pick. **8** *Dg* a furrow.

ਈਸਟ ਇੰਡੀਆ ਕੰਪਨੀ [isəɖ iɳɖiə kəpnɪ] Many companies bearing this name have been active in South Asia, of which the British and French companies are well known.

The first French company was formed in 1604 AD and the British East Company was established on 31 December 1600 with a capital of £ 72,000 authorised to trade with India, China and other eastern countries. Captain Hippon opened its first office in India in 1610-11.

After getting emperor Jahangir’s approval

in 1612 for increased business, a factory was set up in 1613. Then in 1634, orders from Shahjahan to open two workshops in Bengal were procured. In 1668 the company got Bombay from Charles II which the king had received from Portugal as a part of dowry. During the reign of James II, in 1690 admiral Nicholson was called by the company with a fleet of 12 warships, 200 guns and 600 soldiers to protect its territorial and other interests. Gradually the company increased its military strength. It purchased Calcutta and several other towns in 1698 and established Fort William. In 1757 Clive defeated Bengal’s Subedar Nawab Sirajudaula and occupied a large part of his kingdom. In this way the British also extended their hegemony to other parts of the country. In 1772, the British Parliament decided to exercise its control on the company’s political activities. At last in 1858 the company handed over the rule of India to Queen Victoria of England and in 1877 the Queen of England assumed the title of Empress of India.

ਈਸਫਜਈ [isphəjəi] See ਈਸਬਜਈ.

ਈਸਬਗੋਲ [isəbgol] *P* اسبغول *n* a drug fleawort, *Plantago ovata* or *ispagula*, which has leaves like the ears of a horse (asap). Its effect is moist, cold and it is used in several medicines. It cures dysentery and softens intestines. Its Arabic name is بزر قزوين and Latin name is *Plantago isphagula*.

ਈਸਬਜਈ [isbəjəi] a Pathan tribe. “isbəjəi bəɖo dəl ek.”—*GPS*. ਈਸਫਜਈ is a different tribe.

ਈਸਰ [isər] or **ਈਸਰੁ** [isəru] *Skt* ईश्वर *n* possessor of supermacy and glory, God. **2** Shiv. “isəru brəhma sevde ətu tɪnhi nə ləhia.”—*var guj 1 m 3*. **3** a particular yogi who preached Gorakh Nath’s cult. “bole isəru sətɪ sərup.”—*var ram 1 m 1*. **4** a king. “bəɾən əbəɾən rəku nəhi

isəru.”—*bīla ravidas*. 5 master, owner. 6 one who has power and glory.

ਈਸਰ ਸਿੰਘ [isər sɪŋh] See ਅਗਮਪੁਰ. 2 a resident of Sihen village in Bangar region and a prominent member of Nishanwali Misl. He rendered great service to the Sikh Panth. He received seven wounds during the great Holocaust. Akali Phula Singh was his son. See ਫੂਲਾ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਈਸਰਾਤੁ [israstrə] *adj* ਈਸ਼ਰ-ਅਸਤੁ weapon of the great master. “*kr̥isən bəlləbha prəthəm kəhɪ israstrə kəhɪ ət.*”—*sənama*. ‘Krishan’s darling Yamuna, its master Varun and his weapon, the noose.’

ਈਸਰੁ [isəru] See ਈਸਰ. 2 Godship, lordship.

ਈਸਵੀ [isvi] *A* عیوی *adj* related to Christ; Christian era as in “*isvi sən.*”

ਈਸਵੀ ਸਨ [isvi sən] *n* year commencing from the birth of Christ, Christian calendar which commences from Bikrami Sammat 57.¹ In English books the year numeral is followed by AD, abbreviation of Ann. (year) Domini (of our lord), while dates preceding the birth of Christ are marked with the suffix BC (before Christ)

ਈਸਤੁ [isɪtʊ] a village in Samrala tehsil of Ludhiana district. Formerly in Nabha state, it has a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Hargobind, the sixth Sikh Guru.

ਈਸਾ [isa] عیسا Jesus was the son of Yusaf (Joseph), a carpenter of Palestine.²

According to the Bible, the angel Gabriel came to Virgin Mary and told her that she would become pregnant and would give birth to a preacher of religion in Bethlehem.³

¹In fact in fixing the Christian Calendar a mistake of four years and 6 days has been made but this correction has not been inserted to avoid confusion. The use of this Calendar started in 532 AD.

²See Swinton’s outlines of the World History p. 189.

³This city is 5 miles south of Jerusalem in Palestine.

Accordingly, Christ was born in 57 Bikrami. Among the Christians, he is known as the son of God. According to the Quran, at the time of his birth, people of the tribe asked Mary how she a virgin gave birth to a child in Bathlehem. Mary pointed to the infant and told them that they could ask the child itself. At this the child asserted his coming from God and removed people’s suspicion (See Quran, ਸੂਰਤ ਮਰਿਯਮ (lines 27-31).

According to the Jews, Christ underwent circumcision and received baptism from John. He started preaching at the age of 30 and made many disciples of whom twelve are regarded as his primary followers. He roamed about in many cities and villages preaching the new religion and showing miracles, but because his teachings were contrary to the current usage and rituals, opposition to him grew among the Jews who, especially the chief priest of Jerusalem, became hostile towards him. Finding him an impediment to his own position, he became Christ’s chief enemy and alleged that Jesus called himself the son of God and spread unrest among the people. So Jesus was dragged to the court of the Pilate. Knowing full well that Jesus was innocent, the Pilate sentenced him to be produced before king Herod who ordered Jesus to be put on the Cross. Accordingly, Jesus was nailed in hands and feet to the Cross (†) and was thus killed. The grave of this great soul is in Jerusalem. He was hardly 33 years old at the time of his death.

The Bible also tells that Lord Christ became alive after death; his body disappeared from the grave and he was seen by several persons after that.

The symbol of the cross hung in Churches and worn by the devout around their neck,

signifies the above incidents. Christians believe that Christ by sacrificing himself washed away the sins of his believers and that all who believe in him shall be blessed. **2** See ਈਸ. **3** *Skt* ਈਸਾ Durga. **4** wife of one's master. **5** power, strength. **6** long shaft of a plough. **7** spokes of a wheel.

ਈਸਾਈ [isai] *P* عيسائي *adj* relating to Jesus. **2** *n* a follower of the Christian religion; a Christian.

ਈਸਾ ਖਾਨ [isa xan] a chief of Manjh tribe who for a time was subedar of Doaba. He inflicted severe atrocities upon the Sikhs and killed Kapur Singh Bairar. See ਕਪੂਰਾ.

ਈਸਾਖੈਲ [isaxel] a branch of Usman Khail Pathans. **2** several other Pathan sub-castes are included in it.

ਈਸਾਨ [isan] *Skt* ਈਸਾਨ. *n* Shiv; Rudar. **2** north east. **3** master.

ਈਸ਼ਿਨੀ [iʃini] See ਏਸਨਿ **2**.

ਈਸੁ [isu], **ਈਸੁਰ** [isur] **ਈਸੁਰੁ** [isuru] See ਈਸਰ. **2** who has a fortune; wealthy. **3** a king. "rāk nāhi isuru."—*bīla ravidas*.

ਈਸੈ [ise] to God. **2** on or over God. "bālī bālī jai prabhū əpne isē."—*maru solhe m 5*. **3** of God. "nāhī nēṅ dise bīnu bhəjən isē choḍī maīa calīa."—*jet chōt m 5*.

ਈਸੁ [isr] See ਈਸਰ.

ਈਸੁਣਿ [isrəṅi], **ਈਸੁਣੀ** [isrəṅi] **ਈਸੁਣੀ** [isrəṅi] *n* an army of a god; a king's army.—*sənama*.

ਈਸੁਰ [iʃvər] See ਈਸਰ.

ਈਹ [ih] *Skt* ईह *vr* to try; to exert oneself; to desire.

ਈਹਮ [ihəm] *P* اى هم this too, also this.

ਈਹਾ [iha] *n* a desire. "prabhū darsən ki mən mähī iha."—*GPS*. **2** a movement; an effort. **3** an attempt. **4** *adv* here. See ਈਹਾਂ. "iha khaṭī cəlhu hārī laha."—*sohīla*.

ਈਹਾਂ [ihā] *adv* here, at this place. **2** in this world. "ihā sukh aḡe ḡətī pai."—*asa m 5*.

ਈਹਾਂ ਊਹਾਂ [ihā uhā] here and there. **2** in this as also in the next world. "ihā uhā sādā suheli."

—*ḡəu m 5*.

ਈਕ [ik] *adj* one; indivisible. "vərət-hī səbh mähī ik."—*prəbha m 4*.

ਈਕੜੇ [ikṛe] *Den* *adv* this side, in this direction, hither.

ਈਕ [iks] *Skt* ईक्ष *vr* to see, wait.

ਈਕਕ [iksək] *Skt* *adj* a seer, an observer, onlooker.

ਈਕਣ [iksən] *Skt* *n* a glimpse; dərʃən. **2** an idea; a survey. **3** an eye.

ਈਖ [ikh] See ਈਖ. "səbəd rəte miṭhe rəs ikh."—*ḡəu m 1*. **2** See ਈਕ. **3** *Skt* ईख *vr* to go.

ਈਖਣਾ [ikhṇa] *Skt* ऐसना *n* a desire; an inclination. **2** a search, an exploration.

ਈਖਤ [ikhət], **ਈਖਦ** [ikhəd] *Skt* ਈਸਤੁ *adj* little, some, meagre. "nāhī sudh ikhəd rāhi sərira."—*NP*.

ਈਖਨ [ikhən] eyes, See ਈਖਣ. "pīkhe ṣighr hi sukh lāhī ikhən."—*GPS*. **2** *Skt* ਈਸਣ *adv* soon, quickly.

ਈਖਨਾ [ikhna] See ਈਖਣਾ.

ਈਗਰ [igər], **ਈਗੁਰ** [igur] *Skt* हिङ्गुल cinnabar, mercuric sulphide. It is a mineral and is mainly imported from China. Bright red in colour, women use it for making mark on the forehead for beautifying themselves. "igər ki bīduri ju bīraje."—*krīsən*. It is also used in several medicines; its effect is warm and dry. *L* Sulphunatum Hydrargyrium.

ਈਘਾਂ [ighā], **ਈਘੇ** [ighe], **ਈਘੇ** [ighe], **ਈਘੇ** [ighe], **ਈਘੇ** [ighe] *Bg* *adv* ਈ (this) ਘਾਂ (direction), here, hither, this side, in this direction. **2** in this world.

ਈਘੇ ਊਘੇ [ighe ughe], **ਈਘੇ ਊਘੇ** [ighe ūghe] here and there, hither and thither. "ighe nīrgun ughe sərgun kel kərət bīcī suami mera."—*bīla m 5*. **2** in this world and in the next.

ਈਚਿਨੀ [icini], **ਈਚੁਨੀ** [ichuni] *P* اى چين *adv* like this, thus. "mām icini əhval."—*tīlḡ m 1*.

ਈਫਨ [ichən] eyes. See ਈਕਣ. "pōchət ichən

ṣvēcchanən chəbɪ.”—*NP*.

ਈਜਾ [ija] *A* ੴ *n* a torture; an affliction; excruciation.

ਈਜਾਦ [ijad] *A* ੴ *n* a discovery, new suggestion.

ਈਟ [it], **ਈਟ** [it], **ਈਟਿਕਾ** [itɪka] *Skt* ॐ *n* a brick. “mæt kou mare it̪ dhem.”—*bəsāt kəbir*.

ਈਟੀ [iti] *S* ॐ *n* a piece of wood about five or six inches long and one and half to two inches thick at the centre and tapered at both ends. It is tied to each end of a cord wrapped around the churning stick to make a grip while milk is churned to produce butter. “ɪhʊ mənʊ it̪i hathɪ kər-hʊ phʊn netrəʊ nid na ave.”—*suhi m 1*. ‘Make this mind the tapered stick of a churning cord so that eyes will not feel sleepy.’

ਈਠ [iθh], **ਈਠਾ** [iθha] *Skt* ॐ *adj* desired, loved, See ॐ. “iθh mit kou səkha nahɪ.”—*bəsāt ə m 5*. ‘No one is a friend or companion in need.’ **2** dear, darling. “sunhɪ narɪ nər lagħɪ iθhe.”—*NP*.

ਈੜ [id] *Skt vr* to praise, admire.

ਈਡਕ [idək] *Dg n* a cattle-drum, war-drum.

ਈਡੁਰੀ [iduri] *n* the lower part of a leg; calf; shank. **2** kind of a cushion; a loop placed on the head while carrying a water pitcher etc. See ॐ.

ਈਤ [it] *adv* hither, on this side. **2** in this world. “nam ek ədhar bhəgta it age tək.”—*guj m 5*. **3** See ॐਤਿ.

ਈਤ ਉਤ [it ut], **ਈਤਹਿ ਉਤਹਿ** [it-hɪ ut-hɪ] *adv* here and there. hither and thither. **2** in this and the next world. “it ut nəhī bichʊɾɛ.”—*dhəna m 5*. “it-hɪ ut-hɪ ghəɪɪ ghəɪɪ.”—*asa m 5*.

ਈਤਿ [iti], **ਈਤੀ** [iti] *Skt* ॐ *n* factors destructive or damaging to crops. Scholars have mentioned six or seven such factors:

(a) too much rain;

(b) no rain;

(c) excess of rats;

(d) too many insects, birds like parrots;

(e) hailstorm;

(f) passage of enemy army through the fields; and

(g) diseases of plants like microbic attack of tela and wheat rust. “səpət itɪ ko bhɪɪ nə pava.”—*NP*. **2** a quarrel, fracas. **3** an infectious diseases like cholera, plague. etc.

ਈਦ [id] *A* ॐ *n* a festive occasion; festival. Important Muslim festivals are:

(1) id ul fɪɪr ॐ a festival of breaking fast. At the end of fasts during the month of Ram-zan, this is done on seeing the new moon.

(2) ɪdʊləzha ॐ a festival of sacrifice celebrated on the tenth of the month of zʊəl hɪjjah, when an animal must be sacrificed. One part of it is sent to relatives, the second part is distributed among the poor and the third part is kept by the ritualists for their own use. The sacrifice of a cow is called bəkrəh id. In Arabic bəkrəh means a cow. This Eid is called id-ʊl-kəbir (the greater eid) “jake idɪ bəkridɪ kul gəʊ re bədh kər-hɪ.”—*məla rəvidas*.

(3) səbe bərat ॐ Prophet Muhammad’s order is that on the fifteenth night of the month of shəban, Musalmans should not sleep but fast and read fifty passages of Quran. During this night, God enters in his register their actions of the year. Now a-days people, contrary to the Prophet’s orders, hold fire works ar. lavishly spend on food and drinks on this occasion.

(4) nəroz ॐ new day, is a week long festival among the Muslim.¹

(5) The last cəhar səbəh ॐ falls on the last Wednesday of the month of səfər, and is celebrated in commemoration of the

¹Parsi nəroz is different from this.

day on which prophet Muhammad had a bath after recovering from illness.

(6) ləlturr गाIB ليلا الرغائب The night of completing duty falls on the night of the first Friday of the month of rəjəb. It constitutes fasting and prayers.

(7) mələud مولود (lit. newborn child) falling on the 12th of rabi-ul-əvvəl is prophet Muhammad's birthday.

ਈਦਗਾਹ [idgah] *P* عيدگاه *n* a place for gathering and performing prayer on the Eid day.

ਈਦਿ [idɪ] on the day of Eid. See **ਈਦ** 2.

ਈਦ੍ਰਿਸ [idrɪs], **ਈਦ੍ਰਿਕ** [idrɪk] *Skt* ईदृश, ईदृक्ष *adv* looking like this, resembling this. **2** of this kind or shape.

ਈਧਣ [idhən], **ਈਧਣੁ** [idhənu], **ਈਧਨ** [idhən] See **ਇੰਧਨ**. "idhənu kitomu ghəṇa."—*var jet*. "idhənu ədhɪk səkelie bhāi, pavəku rēcək paɪ."—*sor ə m l*.

ਈਧਨ ਤੇ ਬੈਸੰਤਰੁ [idhən te bəsəntaru] In a hymn in Ramkali Rag, Guru Arjan Dev writes:

- (1) idhən te bəsəntaru bhage.
- (2) maṭi kəu jəlu dəhdɪs tɪage.
- (3) upəri cəɾən tələ akas.
- (4) ghəṭi məhi sīdhu kio pərgasə....
- (5) prəthmē makhənu pache dudhu.
- (6) mēlu kino sabunū sudhu.
- (7) bhē te nɪrbhəu dərtā phɪrē.
- (8) hodi kəu əṇhodi hɪrē.
- (9) dehi gupət bɪdehi disē....
- (10) ṭhəgəṇhar əṇṭhəgda ṭhage.
- (11) bɪn vəkhar phɪri phɪri uṭhi lage.

—*ram m 5*.

It means:

(1) Desire for enjoyment runs away from the means available.

(2) A compassionate mind at peace with itself completely forsakes the habit of laziness.

(3) Feeling to serve has risen high and

pride has gone down.

(4) An ocean of virtue has settled in the heart.

(5) Urge for erudition has preceded bookish knowledge.

(6) Lowly and inconsequential persons have purified the reforming pandits.

(7) The one who used to flee in fear has now become fearless.

(8) The existence of the world is getting obliterated at the hands of its non-existence.

(9) The soul hidden in body is becoming manifest.

(10) The profligate and their profligacy which had deceived the world are being deceived by the spiritual being.

(11) The spiritual being tries again and again to prove the quality of the non-saleable merchandise, with the exercise of his spiritual knowledge.

ਈਧਨਿ [idhənɪ] with fuel. "jɪu pavəku idhənɪ nəhi dhrapē."—*sukhməni*.

ਈਧਨੁ [idhənu] See **ਈਧਨ**.

ਈਨ [in] *P* آئین *n* law, rule. **2** statute. **3** management, arrangement.

ਈਨ ਹਯਾਤ [in həyat] *P* آئین حیات. **2 n** life-pension, life-insurance.

ਈਨੁ [inu] a circular cushion. See **ਈਂਡਰੀ** and **ਏ ਡੂਆ**. "inu gagər təre ṭɪkavət."—*GPS*.

ਈਪਸਾ [ipsa] *Skt* ईप्सा *n* a desire, wish, craving, yearning.

ਈਭੇ [ibhē] *Dg adv* this side, here. **2** in this world.

ਈਭੇ ਉਭੇ [ibhē ubhē] *adv* here and there; hither and thither. **2** in this world and in the next world. "ibhē biṭhəlu ubhē biṭhəlu."—*asa namdev*.

ਈਮਾ [ima] *A* ايماء *n* a signal; a gesture.

ਈਮਾਂ [imā], **ਈਮਾਨ** [iman], **ਈਮਾਨੁ** [imanu] *A* ايمان *n* acceptance, belief, faith, trust. "hoɪ kɪrsaṇ

iman jəmaɪle.”—*sri m I*. 2 religion, faith.

ਈਮਾਂ ਪਰਸੂੀ [imā pərəsti] *P* ایمان پرستی *n* sticking to faith and creed.

ਈਮਾਂ ਫਗਨ [imā fəgən] *P* ایمان گن adj who throws away faith; who renounces religion.

ਈਰ [ir] *Skt* ईर *n* wind, air. 2 movement, inspiration. 3 ईर *vr* to goad; to push; to inspire; to motivate.

ਈਰਖ [irəkh], ਈਰਖਾ [irkha] *Skt* ईर *vr* to envy. ईर्ष्या *n* envy, jealousy, malice. “suad bad irəkh mād maɪa.”—*suhi m 5*.

ਈਰਜ [irəj] *P* عریز younger son of king Faridun after whom the country was named Iran. See ਤੂਰਜ.

ਈਰਣ [irəṇ] *Skt* n a pushing, goading, driving. 2 squeezing. 3 talk, statement. See ਈਰ.

ਈਰਾਨ [iran] *P* ایران See ਈਰਜ and ਫਾਰਸ.

ਈਰਾਨੀ [irani] *P* ایرانی *adjan* inhabitant of Persia. 2 *n* a Parsee. 3 the Persian language.

ਈਰਿਤ [irɪt] *Skt* adj said, stated. 2 prompted. 3 squeezed.

ਈਵੜੀ [ivɾi] *n* ਏ, the third character of Punjabi script. “ivɾi adɪpʊrəkh hē data.”—*asa pəti m I*. See ਏ.

ਈਵੇ [ive], ਈਵੇ [ivē] *adv* for nothing, purposelessly, in vain. 2 thus, like this, in this manner.

ਈੜ [ir] *Skt* ईड *n* praise, admiration.

ਈੜੀ [iri] See ਏ and ਈਵੜੀ.

ਏ [e] *pron* they. 2 this. “mai! mānu mero bəsi nahɪ; nis basur bɪkhiən kəu dhavət, kihi biɪdhi rokəu tahɪ? bed puran simɾiti ke mətɪ sunɪ ni mək h nahi e! bəsavē.”—*sor m 9*. ‘This mind understanding the least.’ “e əkhər khɪɪ jahige.”—*gəu bavən kəbir*. 3 *part* also used in vocatives. “e mən cācla! caturai kɪne nə paɪa.”—*ənādu*. 4 *Skt n* Vishnu. 5 in Punjabi

¹It is incorrect to say that those who recite bani orally don’t understand the meaning since the mind does not dwell in the heart.

ਏ is also used for the verb ਹੈ as in ‘kətar nal pɪar kərda e.’

ਏਉ [eu] *pron* this. 2 *adv* in this way, thus. “bhuli malni! he eu.”—*asa kəbir*.

ਏਉ [eu] *pron* this, these. “eu jia bəhūt grəbhɪ vase.”—*bavən*. 2 this very, these very.

ਏਆਣਾ [eaɳa] *adj* innocent, ignorant, inexperienced. “ōdha lok nə jaɳəi murəkh eaɳa.”—*gəu kəbir*. 2 a child.

ਏਆਨਤ [eanət] *A* عانت aid, help. 2 عانت seeing, watching, search.

ਏਇ [ei] *pron* this. “ei kəh-hɪ siɪdhi pai.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਏਈ [ei] *pron* ਏਹੀ this very. “ei səgəl vɪkar.”—*maru m 3*. “həume ei bədhna.”—*var asa m 2*.

ਏਸ [es] *pron* See ਇਸ. “es nəu hor thau nahɪ.”—*ənādu*. 2 *n* ਏਸ਼ lord, master. 3 *adj* worthy of worship, adorable. “kahū māhes ko es bəkhanyo.”—*33 səvəye*. “esən es nəresən ke sut.”—*ramav*. 4 In Dasam Granth ਏਸ has been used for ਸਿੰਘ, as in ਘੜਗੇਸ (for Kharag Singh) ਸਬਲੇਸ, ਅਣਗੇਸ etc. At present Sikh poets are using ਏਸ਼ for ਸਿੰਘ with their names, as for example. “sumeres top ke dhərake təhā ese hot.” See ਸੁਮੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਏਸਨਿ [esənɪ] *n* ਏਸ਼ (king) ਅਨਿ (army). king’s army. —*sənama*. 2 mistress, a female owner.

ਏਸ ਭੂ [es bhū], ਏਸ ਭੂਅ [es bhua] *n* ਭੂ (earth) ਏਸ਼ (owner); master of the earth; a king. “suta tē es bhua.”—*cəɾɪtr 259*.

ਏਸਾ [esa] *adj* ਐਸਾ like this. 2 plural and vocative of ਏਸ਼ (owner). “he! is.”

ਏਸੁ [esu] See ਏਸ.

ਏਸੁਰਜ [esurəj] See ਏਸੁਰਜ.

ਏਸੁਰ [esur], ਏਸੁਰਣ [esurṇ] *Skt* ऐश्वर *adj* related to the Supreme Master; God’s; king’s. “rəṇ gəjɪɪy ketək esurṇ.”—*kəlki*. ‘Many kings thundered in the battlefield.’ 2 *n* rank and position of a king, kingship.

ਏਸੁਰ [esvər] See ਏਸੁਰ and ਏਸੁਰਜ.

ਏਸ੍ਵਰਜ [esvərəj] See ਏਸ੍ਵਰਜ.

ਏਸ੍ਵਰਜਾ [esvəɾja] *cpd* king's daughter. "mædr des esvərja bærɪ jəb."—VN.

ਏਸ੍ਵਰਜ [esvərəj] *Skt* ऐश्वर्य *n* supremacy, sovereignty. 2 majesty, glory. 3 supernatural powers. 4 kingship. 5 rule, government.

ਏਹ [eh] *pron* this, it, these. 2 this world. "ædhe nam visarɪa na tɪsu eh nə oh."—*sri m 1*. 3 *Skt n* anger.

ਏਹ ਓਹ [eh oh] *pron* this and that. 2 *n* this world and the next world.

ਏਹਸਾਨ [ehsan] *A* احسان gratitude, gratefulness. 2 favour, help, philanthropy.

ਏਹਰ [ehər], ਏਹੜ [ehəɾ] *adj* of this. 2 *adv* on this side, in this direction, hither.

ਏਹੜ ਤੇਹੜ [ehəɾ tehəɾ] mine and yours. "ehəɾ tehəɾ chəɟɪ tɪ gʊru kə səbədʊ pəchəɳʊ."—*var sor m 3*. 2 of this and of that.

ਏਹਾ [eha] *pron* this very, this only, only these. "eha məɪɪ vɪsekʰ."—*sri m 4*. "həʊmɛ eha jətɪ he."—*var asa m 2*. 2 *adj* like this; resembling this.

ਏਹੀ [ehi] *pron* this very; only this or these. 2 *adj* like this, resembling this.

ਏਹੁ [ehu] See ਏਹ.

ਏਹੋ [eho] *pron* this very; undoubtedly this. "eho pəchotau."—*s fərid*. 2 only this.

ਏਕ [ek] *adj* one. "ek dɪvəs mən bhəi uməŋg."—*bəsət ramanəd*. 2 unparalleled, unique. "məɪɪ tənɪ japɪ ek bhəgvət."—*sukhməni*. 3 *n* oneness, unity. 4 God, Vahguru, See ਏਕੁ.

ਏਕਉ [ekəʊ] *adj* one only; the only one. "ekəʊ sɪmrəʊ nanka."—*JSBB*.

ਏਕ ਅੱਖਰੀ [ek əkkhri], ਏਕ ਅੱਛਰੀ [ek əchri] *Skt* एकाक्षरी a vərɳɪk stanza, which assumes many forms.

(1) The first form is Sri, each of its four lines comprises one guru character.

Example:

"hɛ-gɛ-lɛ-kɛ." (having taken along horses and

elephants).

(2) The second form is məhi metre comprising four feet beginning with the same character, each foot being structured as lS, such as. "əjɛ-əɛ-əbhɛ-əbɛ."—*japɪ*.

(3) The next is mɪɾgɛdr metre comprising four jəgən feet (structured lSl) and each foot beginning with the same character.

Example:

"əgəj-əbhəg-ələkkh-əbhəkkh."—*japɪ*.

(4) The fourth is şəşi metre comprising four jəgən feet (structured lSS), each foot beginning with the same character.

Example:

"nə rəge-nə rupe-nə rekhe."

(5) In the last form, the entire metre is structured with only one character, example: "keki kok kək ki kuk." ... 'cries of a peacock, a ruddy she-drake, and a vulture.'

ਏਕ ਆਧ [ek adh] *adj* one odd, rare, some, hardly any. "tera jən ek adh koi."—*keda kəbir*. 2 *pron* some one.

ਏਕਸ [ekəs] See ਇਕਸ. "ekəs ke gun gau ənət."—*sukhməni*.

ਏਕ ਸਬਦ [ek səbəd] *adj* the one word, demonstrating the singularity of God. 2 Guru's instruction, that has no equal to it. "eksəbəd ɪk bhɪkɪɪa mage."—*gəʊ m 1*.

ਏਕ ਸਬਦੀ [ek səbədɪ] See ਇਕਸਬਦੀ.

ਏਕ ਸਮੈ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਆਤਮਾ [ek səmɛ sri atma] 'Akal Ustat' contains couplets (201 to 210) of which the first nine are in the form of questions to the intellect about the soul, but their answers are not included. Scholars of various sects have suggested certain answers which are given here together with the original couplets.

"ek səmɛ sri atma ʊcəryo məɪɪ sɪʊ bɛn, səbh prətəp jəgdis kə kəho səgəl bɪdhɪ tɛn."

Once the soul asked the intellect, to relate completely all glories of God in full detail.

Mind's queries:

- 1 ko atma s̄arup he, kahī s̄rīṣṭik bīcar,
kōn dh̄arm, ko k̄arm he, k̄aho s̄aḡal vīstar.
- 2 k̄ahī jīt̄ab, k̄ahī m̄ar̄an he, k̄av̄an surg, k̄ahī
n̄ark,
ko suḡh̄ra ko muṛhta, k̄ahā t̄ark, av̄it̄ark.
- 3 ko nīda, j̄as he k̄av̄an, k̄av̄an pap, k̄ahī
dh̄arm,
k̄av̄an jog, ko bhog he, k̄av̄an k̄arm, ap̄k̄arm.
- 4 k̄aho su s̄am kas̄o k̄ahē, d̄am ko k̄ahā k̄ahēt,
ko sura, data k̄av̄an, k̄aho t̄at ko m̄āt.
- 5 k̄ahā r̄āk, raja k̄av̄an, h̄ar̄akh sog he kōn,
ko rogi, r̄agi k̄av̄an, k̄aho t̄att muḥi t̄on.
- 6 k̄av̄an rīṣṭ, ko puṣṭ he, k̄ahī s̄rīṣṭik vīcar,
k̄av̄an s̄rīṣṭ, ko bh̄rīṣṭ he, k̄aho s̄aḡal vīstar.
- 7 k̄ahā k̄arm k̄uk̄arm he, k̄ahā bh̄arm ko nas,
k̄ahā cīt̄an ki ches̄ta, k̄ahā ac̄et pr̄akas.
- 8 k̄ahā nem, s̄āj̄m k̄ahā, k̄ahē gyan aḡyan,
ko rogi, sogi k̄av̄an, kahā bh̄arm ki han.
- 9 ko sura, s̄ūd̄ar k̄av̄an, k̄ahā jog ko sar,
ko data, gyani k̄av̄an, k̄ahī vīcar avīcar.

—ekal.

This is intellect's reply.

- 1 s̄at cīt̄ anād aḡ am̄ar vyap̄ak p̄ar̄am anup,
vīṣ̄vnath devadhīp̄atī he ȳah at̄am rup.
j̄ese j̄al te budbuda or t̄ar̄ēg ak̄ar,
tes̄e pur̄an br̄ah̄m te jano s̄rīṣṭi vīcar.
t̄at̄vgyan h̄it̄ ȳat̄en s̄ad ȳahē dh̄arm nīj jan,
t̄at̄p̄ar ho upkar me k̄arm p̄ar̄am ṣubh man.
- 2 s̄adacar aru ȳas̄ s̄ah̄it̄ jiv̄an jiv̄an ahī,
ap̄ȳas̄ or vīkar yut jiȳan m̄ar̄an j̄og mahī.
m̄an ki ṣ̄ātī sv̄ar̄eg he n̄ar̄ak deh ab̄hīman,
p̄ar̄e n̄a v̄as̄ kīh vīṣ̄ay ke t̄āko suḡh̄ra jan.
vīṣ̄aypraȳan muṛh he t̄ark s̄acc p̄artit̄i,
so av̄it̄ark p̄achanīe jo ȳāte vīp̄rit̄i.
- 3 bh̄aḡanpr̄atīgya nīd he aru r̄an̄ piṭh dīkhan,
s̄at̄ypr̄atīgya virta ȳahē j̄oḡat̄ ȳas̄ jan.
dh̄ar̄amkīr̄at̄ ko tyagno pap m̄ahā jiȳ man,
kh̄aṭṭ̄ ghalīke devno p̄ūn n̄a ya s̄am an.
vahguru me cīt̄t̄ ki l̄aḡan k̄ahave jog,

- daṣ̄ īdr̄īan hoyke sukh bhoḡan he bhog,
j̄og ko sukhdayak k̄rīya gurum̄at me he k̄arm,
vīṣ̄v dukhav̄an lobh v̄as̄i jano so ap̄k̄arm.
- 4 m̄an v̄as̄ k̄ar̄no s̄am ahe d̄am īdr̄in j̄ekar,
dur k̄ar̄an anyay h̄it̄ l̄ar̄e su ṣur vīcar.
data vīdyadanī he aru nīṣ̄kam udar,
s̄at̄ynam aru vahguru m̄ātr̄ t̄at̄v nīrdhar.
- 5 j̄āke trīṣ̄na ad̄hīk he soi r̄āk p̄achan,
s̄āt̄okhi utsah yut raja levo jan.
d̄ovīdha tyaḡan h̄ar̄ṣ he cīt̄a jano ṣok,
rogi vīṣ̄yas̄akt̄ he r̄agi cīt̄t̄ ar̄ok.
- 6 s̄ah̄it̄ vīvek su rīṣṭ he puṣṭ prak̄amvan,
mr̄igtrīṣ̄na aru sv̄ar̄an v̄at̄ s̄rīṣṭi d̄aṣa līhu jan.
manuṣ̄ t̄an s̄aphlo k̄rīyo jīn ṣubh k̄arm k̄amaī,
sui ṣ̄r̄eṣṭh, ȳāte ul̄at̄ j̄og me bh̄r̄aṣṭ̄ k̄ahaī.
- 7 s̄adacar j̄og k̄arm he duracar upk̄arm,
gurs̄īkhya k̄ar br̄ah̄m ko gyan, naṣ he bh̄arm.
maya ke s̄āyog k̄ar cetan ceṣ̄ta jan,
trīgun̄ as̄āḡat̄ br̄ah̄m me tīm ac̄eṣ̄ta man.
- 8 īkr̄as̄ j̄op̄ vr̄at̄ dharbo t̄āko k̄ahīye nem,
tyaḡ ph̄aj̄uli s̄ar̄v̄ada s̄āj̄m dayak khem.
gyan ȳathar̄ath̄ v̄astu ko bhakh̄at̄ gyani gyan,
l̄akh̄an or ko or hi ȳahi rup aḡyan.
rogi s̄ada as̄āj̄mi sogi cīt̄avan,
jati patī aru chut ko tyaḡan bh̄r̄am ki han.
- 9 m̄anjeta sura ahe s̄ūd̄ar he guṇvan,
j̄ab cīt̄ ki thīr̄ta bh̄ai sar yog ȳah man.
data īk k̄art̄ar he gyani nan̄ak dev,
jo aḡyani p̄as̄u n̄ar̄an tur̄at̄ b̄anave dev.
gurum̄at̄ anm̄at̄ s̄aty ko khoj̄an ahe vīcar,
bh̄edcal ki ad̄hḡat̄i lehu avīcar.

ਏਕਸਾਰ [eksar] See ਏਕਸਾਰ.

ਏਕਸਿਧੁ [eksīdhu] *n* the Creator, God who on determination is proved matchless. “eksīdhū jīni dhīata.”—*ram m l*.

ਏਕ ਸੁਆਨ ਕੈ ਘਰਿ ਗਾਵਣਾ [ek suan ke ghari gavṇa] *sen* to be sung in the same tune and beat of the hymn: “ek suan dui suani nali.” Thus it is sung; in this lies the training to do so.
2 See ਘਰ.

ਏਕਸੁਤ [eksut] *adj* of the same opinion, concurring. **2** strung on or the same thread.

ਏਕਸੈ [ekse] to the mind. “səbh lok səlahe ekse.”—*bəsət m 1*. **2** one thing.

ਏਕ ਚਛੁ [ek cəkʃu], **ਏਕ ਚੱਛੁ** [ekcəcchu] blind in one eye. “ek cəcchu ki bat sun rijh rəhe māharaj.”—*cəritr 54*. **2** treating every one equally. **3 n** Shukar, the teacher of demons. **4** Jayant, son of Indar. **5** a crow. See ਜਯੰਤ.

ਏਕਚਿੱਤ [ekcitt] *adj* with rapt mind, attentive. “ekcitt jrh ik chin dhyayo.”—*əkal*.

ਏਕਛਤ੍ਰ [ekchətr] a kingdom having a single crowned head of state. None else is entitled to hold a canopy over his head. See ਇਕਛਤਰਾਜ.

ਏਕਡਾਲ [ekḍal] *adja* weapon without a separate handle or grip, but having the grip and the blade in one place.

ਏਕਤ [ekət] *Skt* एकत्र *adj* at one place, collected together. “niru dhəraṇi kəri rakhe ekət.”—*sar ə m 5*. **2** ਏਕਤ੍ਰ. See ਏਕਤਾ.

ਏਕਤਰ [ekətar] *Skt adj* one of the two.

ਏਕਤਾ [ekta], **ਏਕਤੁ** [ekətu] *Skt n* unity, accord, oneness.

ṣamī ho pir me ṣarir mā bhed rakh
 ātar kəpəṭ jə ugharə to ughərjāi,
 eso ṭhāṭ ṭhanə jə bina hū yətr mōtr kərə
 sāp ko jāhri yō utarə to utərjāi,
 ‘ṭhakur’ kəhri yəh kəṭhin nə jano kəchu
 ekta kriye te kəho kəhā nə sudhərjāi?
 car jāne car hu diṣa te car kone gəhri
 meru ko hīlayke ukharē to ukhərjāi.
2 equality, parity. “ekətu racə pərhəri doī.”—*bəsət ə m 1*.

ਏਕਤ੍ਰ [ekətr] See ਏਕਤ.

ਏਕਤ੍ਰ [ekətv] See ਏਕਤਾ.

ਏਕਥੈ [ekthə] *adj* (collected) at one place.

ਏਕਦਾ [ekda] *Skt adv* once only. **2** once; at one time.

ਏਕਦੇਸੀ [ekdesi] *Skt* ਏਕ ਦੇਸੀਯ. *adj* who keeps affiliation with only one place or one country

at a time.

ਏਕਦੰਤ [ekdāt] *Skt n* Ganesh or Gajanan, who has only one tooth. See ਗਣੇਸ਼.

ਏਕਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ [ekdrisəṭi] *n* viewing all as equal. “ekdrisəṭi kəri samsəri jāṇə jogi kəhie soi.”—*suhī m 1*.

ਏਕਦ੍ਰਿਕ [ekdrīk] *adj* one-eyed; blind in one eye. **2** free from discrimination between the high and the low; possessing divine knowledge. **3 n** Shiv. **4** a crow. **5** Venus.

ਏਕਨਾਰੀਵ੍ਰਤ [eknarivrət] monogamy; the norm to forego second marriage when the first wife is alive. “eka nari jəti hūi.”—*BG*. “triy ek vyah nəhri kin vyah.”—*dətt*.

ਏਕਪਦ [ekpəd], **ਏਕਪਾਦ** [ekpad] *Skt n* paradise. **2** Mount Kailash. **3** Kerala, now called Malabar. **4** an inhabitant of Malabar. **5** an ascetic who meditates standing on one leg. **6** God whose one foot comprises the entire world. **7** one manifestation of Shiv out of eleven Rudars.

ਏਕਬ [ekəb] ਏਕ-ਅਬ. “pṛan ekəb kərhō.”—*krisən*.

ਏਕਭਟ [ekbhəṭ] *adj* a unique soldier who has no equal. “pəṭit udharəṇ ekbhəṭe.”—*əkal*.

ਏਕਭਾਇ [ekbhāi] *n* the idea of oneness; absence of duality. **2** *adv* with a single idea. “ekbhāi dekhəu səbh nari.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਏਕਭਾਰ [ekbhār] *adj* an object or measure put for weighing in one pan of the balance. “patal puria ek bhār hovhri.”—*prəbha m 1*. See ਭਾਰ.

ਏਕਮ [ekəm] *n* the first day of either fortnight of a lunar month. See P ਯਕਮ. “ekəm ekākar nīrala.”—*bīla m 1 thiti*. **2** *adj* unparalleled; unique. “ekəm eke apri uparīa.”—*majh ə m 3*. **3** first.

ਏਕਮਇ [ekmāi], **ਏਕਮਇਆ** [ekmāiā], **ਏਕਮਈ** [ekmāi], **ਏਕਮਯ** [ekmāy] *adj* one form which on merging with others does not remain distinct. “sace suce ekmāiā.”—*siḍh gosəṭi*.

ਏਕ ਮਰੇ ਪੰਚੇ ਮਿਲਿ ਰੋਵਹਿ [ek mərə pāce mɪlɪ rovhɪ]—*asa ə m 1*. ‘On the death of a kin, the five (mother, father, brother, wife and son) lament.’ **2** on the demise of the ego its five perversions mourn as they lose their power.

ਏਕ ਮਰੰਤੇ ਦੋਇ ਮੁਏ, ਦੋਇ ਮਰੰਤਹ ਚਾਰਿ, ਚਾਰਿ ਮਰੰਤਹ ਛਹ ਮੁਏ ਚਾਰਿ ਪੁਰਖ ਦੋਇ ਨਾਰ [ek mərōte doɪ mue, doɪ mərōtəh carɪ, carɪ mərōtəh chəh mue, carɪ purəkh doɪ narɪ]—*s kabir*. With the dying of the self, two (attachment and duality) also die; not only these two but also the four remaining ones die. Of these, four are masculine: joy, grief, birth and death and two feminine: desire and envy, which also come to end. **2** On the death of ignorance, two, insecurity and confusion, also die, and with the death of these two, four delusions (self knowledge in lifeless intellect, constant intellect in inconstant body, comfort in pain and pure intellect in impure body) also vanish and with the disappearance of these four, the six states of pleasure, pain, birth, death, envy and desire also disappear. Of these six, two are feminine and four are masculine.

ਏਕ ਰਦਨ [ek rədən] *n* Ganesh (with one tooth) See ਗਣੇਸ਼.

ਏਕਲ [ekəl], ਏਕਲਾ [eklɑ] *adj* alone, without company of another. **2** peerless, matchless, second to none. **3** only one, one only. “ekəl maṭi kōjər ciṭi bhājən hē bəhu nana re.”—*mali namdev*.

ਏਕ ਵਚਨ [ek vəcən] *n* singular number in grammar. **2** one word, one utterance.

ਏਕ ਵਾਕ [ek vak], ਏਕਵਾਕਯਤਾ [ekvakyta] *Skt* एकवाक्यता *n* concurrence, accord, agreement.

ਏਕੜ [ekəʃ] *adj* alone. **2 n** an acre, a measure 4,840 square yards of area.

ਏਕਾ [eka] *n* the numeral 1 (one). **2** the Creator, God. **3** a worshipper of the only One. “eke kəu səcu eka jaṇe.”—*SIdhgosəʃɪ*. **4** oneness,

unity, union. **5 part** only one; one only. “eka oṭ gəhuhā.”—*asa m 5*. **6 Skt** एका *n* a goddess; Durga.

ਏਕਾ ਏਕ [eka ek] *adv* suddenly; all at once. **2 adj** different from one another.

ਏਕਾ ਏਕੀ [eka eki] *adj* who lives in seclusion. **2** living separately from all. **3** unbounded follower of monism. “rəh-hɪ lɪv lage eka eki səbədʊ bicar.”—*guj ə m 1*. **4 n** a decision, settlement. “eka eki kiye bin hām mɪlhɪ nə javē.”—*GPS*.

ਏਕਾਸੀ [ekasi], ਏਕਾਸੀਹ [ekasih] *Skt* ऐकासीति, eighty-one, 81.

ਏਕਾਹਾਰੀ [ekahari] *adj* who eats only one thing. **2** who eats only once a day.

ਏਕਾਕੀ [ekaki] See ਇਕਾਕੀ 2.

ਏਕਾਕ [ekakʃ] *Skt adj* one-eyed; blind of one eye. See ਏਕਚੱਛੁ.

ਏਕਾਕਰ [ekakʃər] See ਏਕਾਖਰ.

ਏਕਾਕਰੀ [ekakʃri] See ਏਕ ਅੱਛਰੀ. **2** a Sankrit dictionary, giving meanings of one lettered nouns. It was compiled by a scholar Purushotam Dev. In Hindi Nand Das has also provided several meanings of each word in couplets, as for example.

Example:

“go īdri go vak jəl go əkaʃ dɪsɪ chēd, go dhər go tərʊ go kɪrən go palək gobīd.”

ਏਕਾਖਰ [ekakhər] one letter, one character. **2** the eternal one, God.

ਏਕਾਂਗ [ekāg] *n* the numeral one, 1 See ਇਕਾਂਗ. **2 Skt** एकाङ्ग a limb. **3** part of anything.

ਏਕਾਗਰ [ekagar] *Skt* एकाग्र *adj* concentrating on one thing. **2** free from volitility, stable, calm. “savdhan ekagər cit.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਏਕਾਂਗੀ [ekāgi] *Skt* एकाङ्गिन् *adj* having one limb only. **2** favouring one side.

ਏਕਾਗ੍ਰ [ekagr] See ਏਕਾਗਰ.

ਏਕਾਗ੍ਰਤਾ [ekagrətɑ] *n* concentration, absence of playfulness. **2** mental poise.

ਏਕਾਛ [ekach] See ਏਕਾਕ.

ਏਕਾਛਰੀ [ekachri] See ਏਕ ਅੱਛਰੀ. 2 See ਏਕਾਕਰੀ.

ਏਕਾਂਤ [ekāt] See ਇਕਾਂਤ.

ਏਕਾਂਤੀ [ekāti] See ਇਕਾਂਤੀ.

ਏਕਾਦਸ [ekadās] *Skt* एकादश *adj* eleven. 2 numeral 11. 3 eleventh chapter of Bhagvat.

ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ੀ [ekadāṣī] *Skt* एकादशी *n* eleventh of either fortnight of a lunar month. The Vaishnavs consider fasting on ekadashi virtuous and eating grain a sin; See ਹਰਿਵਾਸਰ. In Sikhism this fast is defined as under;

“ekadāsi nīkəṭī pekḥ-hu həri ramu,
indri bəsi kəri suṅhu həri namu,
māni sātokh sərəb jā dāia,
in bīdhi bərətu səpurən bhāia.”

—*gəu thīti m 5.*

ਏਕਾਦੇਸੀ [ekadesi] See ਏਕ ਦੇਸੀ. 2 *adj*(one) having a singular aim. “ekadesi ek dīkhavē.”—*ram m 5.*

ਏਕਾਵਲਿ [ekavəli], ਏਕਾਵਲੀ [ekavli] *n* a vərṅik metre. See ਪੰਕਜ ਵਾਟਿਕਾ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 2. 2 figure of meaning, in which words are deleted, or adapted to avoid repetition.

Example:

“saci priti hām tum siu jori,
tum siu jori əvər sōgī tori.”—*sor rəvidas.*
“ek mərəṭe doi mue, doi mərəṭəh cari,
cari mərəṭəh chəh mue, cari purəkh doi nari.”
—*s kəbir.*

ਏਕਿ [eki] one out of many. 2 several. “eki cəle hām dekhəh suami.”—*ram m 1.* 3 to some. “eki nəcavhi eki bhəvavhi.”—*ram m 5.*

ਏਕਿਆ [ekia] *n* oneness, unity. 2 became one. “ṭhakor sevək rəli ekia.”—*var kan m 4.*

ਏਕੀ [eki] short form of ਏਕ ਹੀ (only one) “eki sahīb bahra duja əvəru nə jāṇē.”—*maru m 1.*

ਏਕੁ [eku] See ਏਕ. “eku ədharu namu dhənu mora.”—*dev m 5.* 2 the Creator, Vahguru. “eku əradhi pərəchət gəē.”—*sukhmāni.* 3 unity chance, interaction. “pāca te eku

chota.”—*sar m 5 pərtal.*

ਏਕੋਦ੍ਰਿਯ [ekēdriy] *Skt* एकेन्द्रिय *n* a being having a single sense, such as has a leech. 2 per Sankhya philosophy, a form of non attachment or asceticism in which senses disjoined from evils are joined to the mind itself. “ekēdriy ər vəṣikar kəhi.”—*GPS.*

ਏਕੈ ਸਬਦੀ [ekə ṣəbdi] See ਇਕ ਸਬਦੀ.

ਏਕੋ [eko] *adj* only one, one only. “eko jəpī eko salahī.”—*sukhmāni.* “sətsəgətī kəsi jāṇē? jīthe eko nam vəkhaṇē.”—*sri m 1 jogi ədri.*

ਏਕੋਇਕ [eko-ik], ਏਕੋਏਕ [eko-ek], ਏਕੋਏਕੀ [eko-eki] *adj* supreme, unique, only one, without duality. “səbh eko-ik vərəṭda.”—*sri m 3.* “eko-ek vəse māni suami.”—*məla m 3.* “eko-eki nən nīharəu.”—*asa m 5.* 2 one joined to one, eleven. “eko-ek bəkhanie.”—*gəu thīti m 5.* Here, there is a pun on the word; it can mean ‘eleven’ as also ‘the unique Creator.’

ਏਕੋ ਹੰ ਬਹੁਸਯਾ [eko hā bəhusyā] This is a sentence from Upnishad; it means, ‘I the only one may be many’; that is how the transcendent God is thought of. His Unity is in immanent multiplicity.¹

ਏਕੋਤੱਰ [ekottər] *adj* one more, plus one, as in ekottar sə, meaning one hundred and one, 101.

ਏਕੋਧਰਮ [ekodhərəm] *n* common religion for all and everyone. “ekodhərəmu dritē səcu koi, gurməti pura jugī jugī soi.”—*bəsət ə m 1.* 2 the Sikh religion.

ਏਕੋਨੇਤ੍ਰਾ [ekonetra] *adj* one-eyed; impartial; viewing all equally. “səda nīhar-hī ekonetre.”—*sukhmāni.*

ਏਕੰਕਾਰ [ekəkar] *n* the one indivisible reality; God sans duality. “ekəkar dhīae ram.”—*suhī chət m 5.* “prəṅvo adi ekəkara.”—*əkal.* 2 one Oankar. ੴ. “saha gəṅhī nə kər-hī bicar,

“तद्विभक्त एकोहं बहुस्यां प्रजापयेयेति.” (*chādogy a: 6 khāḍ 2 mātr 3.*)

He desired that He, the lone form, (should) be born in myriad forms.

sahe upərɪ ekōkar.”—*ram m 1*. **3** *adj* single form, one shape. “bhrəm chuṭe te ekōkar.”—*suhi m 5*. “phəl pake te ekōkara.”—*suhi m 5*. “eka ekōkar ɪɪkh vekhalɪa.”—*BG*. See ਏਕੰਕਾਰ.

ਏਕੰਕਾਰੀ [ekōkari] *adj* who worships the one God; monotheistic. **2** having only one form. “sut khīche ekōkari.”—*gəu ə m 4*.

ਏਕੰਕਾਰੁ [ekōkaru] See ਏਕੰਕਾਰ. “ekōkaru vāse mən bhavē.”—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਏਕੰਗਾ [ekōga], **ਏਕੰਗੀ** [ekōgi] See ਏਕੰਗੀ.

ਏਖ [ekh] *Skt* ਏਸ *n* a search, hunt, exploration. **2** a desire, wish.

ਏਖਣਾ [ekhṇa] See ਏਖਣਾ.

ਏਜਦ [ezəd] *P* عزاد *n* the Creator.

ਏਜਾਜ਼ [ezaz] *A* عزاز *n* honour, homage, prestige.

ਏਟਾਯਾ [eṭaya], **ਏਟਾਵਾ** [eṭava] a city on the bank of Yamuna in the United Provinces, and a principal town of the district and a railway station. The ninth Guru visited it. Bhai Tara Singh named it eṭaya.

ਏਠ [eṭh] *Skt* एठ *vr* to stop, torture, move.

ਏਠਨਾ [eṭhna] *v* to stretch. **2** to contort one’s body.

ਏਡਕ [eḍək] *adj* so big, so large. **2** *Skt n* a male sheep; a ram.

ਏਡਕਾ [eḍka] *Skt n* a sheep.

ਏਡਾ [eḍa] *adj* so large.

ਏ.ਡੀ. [e-ḍi] Anno Domini; the Christian era.

ਏਡੀ [eḍi] *n* heel. **2** short for ਇਤਨੀ ਵੱਡੀ.

ਏ.ਡੀ.ਸੀ. [e-ḍi-si] *F* aide-de-camp. an assistant to an army commander. **2** a courtier, counsellor.

ਏਡੁਆ [eḍua], **ਏਡੁਆ** [eḍua] *n* a cushioned loop put under a load being carried on the head. “punər eḍua sis tāke ɪɪkae.”—*gyan*. **2** *Skt* इण्डक gloves of reed fibre worn while handling heated articles to protect the hands.

ਏਢਕ [eḍhək] *n* a ram. See ਏਡਕ **2**. “eḍhək rup su disən laga.”—*NP*.

ਏਣ [eṇ] *Skt n* a buck; a black buck. “bina səstrə jhərə bhəe eṇ jəse.”—*GPS*. **2** *Skt* अनेक

adj free from blemish; faultness. “raja yudhɪṣṭrə bhu bhərət eṇ.”—*gyan*. ‘King Yudhishtar the nourisher of the earth (the people).’

ਏਣਰਾਜ [eṇraj] *n* a black buck; a deer. **2** a lion. **3** the moon, master of the deer. “cəryə eṇrajə dhərə baṇ paṇə.”—*əj*.

ਏਣੀ [eṇi] *Skt n* a doe.

ਏਣੀ ਪਤਿ [eṇi pətɪ] *n* a deer, a black buck.

ਏਤ [et] *pron* this. “et chəḍai moh te.”—*bɪla m 5*. **2** *adj* this much. **3** *Skt* arrived.

ਏਤੱਝ [etəjjh] See ਏਤਿਹੜ.

ਏਤਤ [etət], **ਏਤਦ** [etəd] *Skt* एतद् *pron* this. **2** *adv* thus, in this manner.

ਏਤਦਾਲ [etdal] *A* ایتدال *n* equality, justice.

ਏਤਬਾਰ [etbar] *P* ایتبار *n* trust, faith, reliability, belief.

ਏਤੜਾ [etṛa], **ਏਤੜੇ** [etṛe] *adj* this much, so many. “mē tənɪ əvgəṇ etṛe.”—*varsuhi m 1*. “etṛa vɪc-hu so jən səmdha.”—*var guj 1 m 3*. See ਸਮਧਾ.

ਏਤਾ [eta] *adj* this much. “eta bhəvɪ thəki.”—*maru ə m 1*.

ਏਤਾਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ [etadrɪṣ] *Skt* एतादृश *adj* which looks so; visibly like this; similar to this.

ਏਤਾਵਨਮਾਤ੍ਰ [etavənmatr] *Skt* एतावन्मात्र only this much; merely this much quantity.

ਏਤਿਹੜ [etɪhy], **ਏਤਿੱਝ** [etɪjjh] *Skt* ऐतिह्य be thus; traditionally a well known matter, the mere existence being its proof. See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ.

ਏਤਿੜਾ [etɪṛa] See ਏਤੜਾ.

ਏਤੁ [etu] See ਏਤ. “etu mohɪ ḍuba sāsar.”—*asa m 1*.

ਏਤੇ [ete] so many, as many as these. “ete guṇ etia cōgɪaia.”—*prəbha m 1*.

ਏਤੈ [etɛ] *adj* so much, so many. “ete jəlɪ vərəsde ɪɪkh mər-hɪ.”—*var mālā m 3*.

ਏਥਹ [ethəh] See ਅਵਰਤਏਥਹ.

ਏਥਹੁ [eth-hu] *adv* from this place, from here. “eth-hu chuṛkɪa thəur nə paɪ.”—*asa m 3*.

ਏਥੇ [ethe], **ਏਥੈ** [ethɛ] *adv* at this place, here.

2 in this world. “ethe othe nanka karta rakhē pətī.”—*JSBB*.

ਏਦਾ [eda], ਏਦਾਂ [edā] *adv* in this way, in this manner.

ਏਦੂ [edu], ਏਦੂੰ [edū] from this, compared with this. “edu upəṛī kərəm nāhū.”—*ramkəli ə m l*.

ਏਧਰ [edhər] *adv* this side, on this side, hither. 2 in this world.

ਏਨ [en] See ਇਨ and ਏਣ. “gyan əbhīram šer, moh səm en ki.”—*GPS*. ‘Attachment is like a deer.’

ਏਨਾ [ena] *adj* so much, this much. 2 *pron* to these. “en thəgənī thəg se.”—*var mālā m l*.

ਏਨੀ [eni] See ਏਣੀ. 2 *adj* this much. 3 *pron* these (men or people) “eni thəgi jəgu thəgīa.”—*var mālā m l*.

ਏਨੂੰ [enū] See ਏਡੂਆ.

ਏਮ [em] See ਇਮ. “bulyo em bakə.”—*gyan*.

ਏਮਨਾਬਾਦ [emnabad] a town in tehsil and district Gujranwala, 8 miles south east of it, was formerly called Saidpur. Sher Shah Suri razed it and named the new settlement in its place as Shergarh. Later, one of Akbar’s officers, Muhammad Amin, renamed it Emnabad. Guru Nanak Dev stayed here for sometime in the house of Bhai Lalo, a carpenter of Saidpur. See ਭਾਗੂ ਮਲਿਕ.

Many scholars believe that when in Sammat 1578, Guru Nanak Dev, delivered the dwellers of Saidpur from Babur’s servitude and brought them peace (əman), the place came to be called Emnabad *ایمن آباد*. This town is three miles east of Emnabad railway station, and has the following gurdwaras:

(a) Bhai Lalo’s well: It was within his house, and Guru Nanak Dev used its water for drinking and bathing.

(b) Chakki Sahib, (hand-operated mill). During the massacre by the Mughals, Guru

Nanak Dev was also held captive like others and was given a mill to grind corn. The Guru prevailed upon the king to release all the prisoners. This shrine has 14 ghumaons of land. A fair is held here on the first of Baisakh.

(c) Rori Sahib gurdwara is half a mile south west of the town. Here Guru Nanak Dev used to sit for meditation. This gurdwara has an annual grant of Rs. 1000 since the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and also has nine squares (225 acres) of land. It has a beautiful building and so are those for residence. Annual fairs are held on Baisakhi and on full moon day of Kattak.

ਏਰਣਾ [erṇa], ਏਰਨਾ [erna] *Skt* आरण्य *adj* a forest-dweller; a barbarian.

ਏਰਨਾ ਗੋਹਾ [erna gohā] *n* a cow’s dung droppings in the forest.

ਏਰਾਕ [erak] See ਇਰਾਕ.

ਏਰਾਕੀ [eraki] See ਇਰਾਕੀ.

ਏਰਾਵਤ [eravət] See ਐਰਾਵਤ.

ਏਰਾਵਤੀ [eravəti] See ਰਾਵੀ.

ਏਰੰਡ [erāṇḍ] *Skt* एरण्ड *n* a castor plant and its fruit. Oil of its seeds is used for burning, lubrication, and as a laxative or purgative etc. Its effect is moist hot. It heals acute stomach pain, pain in the joints and phlegm. Tying its leaves on swellings and boils is beneficial. Its Latin name is Ricinus Communis. 2 Per Sakand Puran, a place of pilgrimage.

ਏਲਚੀ [elci] *T* *عَلِي*, *n* an ambassador, an envoy. 2 a diplomatic representative of a country.

ਏਲਵਿਲ [elvi:l] *n* born to Ilvila, Kuber. See ਇਲਵਿਲਾ.

ਏਲਾ [ela] See ਇਲਾਯਚੀ. 2 a matṛik metre of three lines, each line having 24 matras with the first pauses after the 11th matra and the next after the 13th subsequent matra, the last two matras being guro.¹

¹If this metre has four lines and the last two matras do not observe this rule, a rōla metre comes into being.

Example:

“nəhɪ ləhē hərəɪnam, dan kahū nəhī dehē.”
 –kəlki.

(b) The second form of ela has four lines, each being structured as IIS, ISI, III, III, ISS, with pauses after the fifth and the subsequent tenth matra of each line.

Example:

“jəg me nəhi, sukh tənɪk kər vɪcaro”...

3 *Skt vr* to frolic, to play.

ਏਲਾਨ [elan] *A* اعلان *n* an order, command. 2 a written order. 3 notice, advertisement.

ਏਵ [ev] *adv* thus, in this manner. “ev bhɪ akhɪ nə japəi.”—*var asa*. 2 *Skt part* surely, definitely.

3 also, too. 4 definitely, indeed.

ਏਵਜ [evəj] See ਇਵਜ.

ਏਵਡ [evəḍ], ਏਵਡੁ [evəḍu] so much, so great, so large. “evəḍ uca hovɛ koɪ.”—*jəpu*.

ਏਵਮਸਤੁ [evəmsətʊ], ਏਵਮਸੁ [evəmstu] *Skt part* ਏਵੰ-ਅਸੁ may it be thus; let it be like this.

ਏਵੜ [evəʀ] so great or large. “nəkh evəʀ he jāko.”—*bāno*.

ਏਵੇ [eve], ਏਵੇਂ [evē], ਏਵੈ [evɛ], ਏਵੈਂ [evē], ਏਵੰ [evā] *part* definitely thus or in this way. 2 useless, fruitless.

“cāga mōda kɪchʊ sujhe nahi ɪhʊ tənʊ evɛ khovɛ.”—*vəḍ m I əlahṇia*. 3 *Skt* एवं thus, in this way. 4 in this way. “nanək eve jānɛ.”—*var asa*.



ਸ [səssa] fourth character of Punjabi script; it is dental in pronunciation.¹ **2** *v* short form of ਅਫਿਤ. “kɪ əgəjəs kɪ əbhəjəs.”—*gyan*. **3** *Skt* श n Shiv, Mahadev. **4** a weapon. **5** mind. **6** sleep. **7** welfare. **8** *Skt* स God. **9** a snake. **10** a bird. **11** wind, air. **12** a flash, light. **13** the moon. **14** knowledge. **15** worry. **16** a road. **17** an abbreviation of səgən according to prosody. **18** *prefix* with, as in “rogi brəhma bisən sərudra.”—*bher ə m 1*. “gurmukhi nɪb-he səpərɪvarɪ.”—*sɪdhgosətɪ*. **19** *pron* he, she. “supəc tulɪ sə manɪ.”—*keda rəvɪdas*. ‘Take him as a low-born.’ **20** *P* ڄ his, to him. It is used at the end of a word as in kəlməʃ (his pen).

ਸਉ [səu] *Skt* सत् n one hundred. “bəhutu prətapu gāu səu pae.”—*sarə kəbir*. **2** *Skt* सज्जन to sleep. “səu nɪsul jən ʃəg dhərɪ.”—*var bɪla m 4*. “nɪt sukʰ səudɪa.”—*suhi chət m 4*. **3** *Skt* सपथ an oath; a vow, pledge. “sac kəhə əgh ogh dəli səu.”—*dətt*. **4** *part* company, association. “pakhəḍ dhərəm prɪtɪ nəhi hərɪ səu.”—*maru solhe m 1*. **5** to, for. “mo səu kou nə kəhe səmjhəɪ.”—*gəu rəvɪdas*. **6** from, through. See ਸਉ ਪਾਈ. **7** *P* ڄ n husband, master, lord. “kəhu nanək səu nah.”—*var asa*. “kuləh səmuḥ udharən səu.”—*səveye m 5 ke*.

ਸਉਹ [səuḥ] See ਸੌਹ.

ਸਉਹੇ [səuḥe], ਸਉਹੇ [səuḥē] *adv* face to face, in the presence of. “səuḥe utəru deɪ.”—*oəkar*.

ਸਉਕਣ [səukən], ਸਉਕਨਿ [səukənɪ] *Skt* सपत्नी *n*

¹It is pronounced as a palatal, when it is ਸ (ਭ) in form; ਸ (ਭ) is retroflex.

second wife of the same husband; co-wife. “səukənɪ ghər ki kət tɪagi.”—*asa m 5*.

ਸਉਖ [səukh] See ਸੌਖ.

ਸਉਗਤ [səugat] See ਸੁਗਤ.

ਸਉਂਡਿ [səuḍɪ] *Skt* शूण्डिन् *n* an elephant with a trunk. **2** See ਸੁੰਡਾ and ਸੌਂਡੀ.

ਸਉਂਡਿਆਰਿ [səuḍɪ əɪ], ਸਉਂਡਿਆਰਿ [səuḍɪ əɪ] *n* an enemy of the elephant (ਸੁੰਡੀ); the lion. —*sənama*.

ਸਉਂਡਿਨੀ [səuḍɪni] *n* an army having elephants in it.—*sənama*.

ਸਉਂਡੀ [səuḍi] *Skt* सोडू *adj* who tolerates. “məha səstrə səuḍi.”—*ramav*. **2** See ਸੌਂਡੀ.

ਸਉਂਡੀ [səuḍi] See ਸੌਂਡੀ.

ਸਉਂਡਾਤਕ [səuḍyātək] *n* killer of the elephant, the lion.—*sənama*.

ਸਉਂਡਾਤਕ ਧੁਨਿਨੀ [səuḍyātək dhunɪni] *n* a lion, the killer of the elephant; a gun, that roars like him.—*sənama*.

ਸਉਣ [səuṇ] *Skt* सज्जन *n* sleeping, having a nap. **2** *Skt* सकुन an omen, good or ill, depending upon the reward; a sign etc. “soi sasətu səuṇ soɪ.”—*sri m 5*. See ਅਪਸਗੁਨ and ਸਕੁਨ.

ਸਉਣਸਾਸਤ [səuṇsasət], ਸਉਣਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ [səuṇsəstrə] *Skt* सकुन सासु *n* a scripture that makes known the good or evil omens. “chənɪchərvar səuṇ sasət bicaru.”—*bɪla var 7*. “prəbhū həmare səstrə səuṇ.”—*bher m 5*.

ਸਉਣਾ [səuṇa] *v* to sleep. “baba, hor səuṇa khusi khuaru.”—*sri m 1*.

ਸਉਤ [səut] See ਸਉਕਣ and ਸਉਤੁ.

ਸਉਤਨਿ [səutənɪ] co-wife. See ਸਉਕਨਿ.

ਸਉਤੁ [səutu] *Skt* सपुत्र who has a son, or progeny.

“səphəlu jənəmu həri jən ka upjia jini kino səutu bīdhata.”—*dev m 5*. **2** See ਸਉਤਨਿ.

ਸਉਦਰਜ [səudərəj] *Skt* सौन्दर्य *n* beauty. “dīpe jotī səudərəj dhare ənupā.”—*nərav. 2 Skt* सौदर्य. real brotherhood; born to the same parents.

ਸਉਦਾ [səuda] *T 1, 2, 3 n* a transaction, business, bargain, sale and purchase. “səc səuda vapar.”—*sri m 1*. “bādhən səuda əṇvicari.”—*asa ə m 1*. **2** a worth-purchasing object, merchandise. “nanək hət pətəṇ vicī kaīa həri lēde gurmukhī səuda jiu.”—*majh m 4*. **3** *A 1, 2, 3* an element black in colour; the wind, air. **4** *P 1, 2, 3* a mental disorder, caused by craziness or excess of insanity. See ਉਦਮਾਦ. **5** See ਸਉਦਾ.

ਸਉਦਾ [səūda] sleeping, asleep. “səūde vahu vahu ucār-hī.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

ਸਉਦਾਈ [səudai] *adj* having excess of craziness; unbalanced, deranged, insane. See ਸਉਦਾ 4.

ਸਉਦਾਗਰ [səudagər] *P 1, 2, 3* *adja* businessman, merchant, trader.

ਸਉਦਾਗਰੀ [səudagri] *P 1, 2, 3* *n* merchandise, trade. “suṇī sasət səudagri.”—*sor m 1*.

ਸਉਪਣਾ [səupṇa], **ਸਉਪਨਾ** [səupna] *Skt* समर्पण *P 1, 2, 3* *n* the act of entrusting. “tənu mənū səupi age dhəri.”—*suhī ə m 3*. “kōji guru səupai.”—*gəu m 5*. ‘The Creator (God) has entrusted the key of the treasure to the Guru.’

ਸਉਪਾਈ [səupai] entrusted. See ਸਉਪਣਾ.

ਸਉਪਿ [səupī] *adv* having entrusted, having delivered. “tənu mənū dhənu səbhu səupī gur kəu.”—*ənādu*.

ਸਉਰ [səur] See ਸਉਰਣਾ. **2** *Skt* स्वैर *n* one’s own will; on one’s own. **3** acting in accordance with one’s own liking or desire. “ər pīkhē gəjgaməni səurē.”—*krīṣən*. **4** *adj* who does his own sweet will.

ਸਉਰਣਾ [səurṇa] *v* to be right, to improve, groom. **2** to be fragrant; to be redolent. “jaki

↑Its recitation as “kōji guru səu pai.” is not correct.

vasu bənaspəti səurē.”—*prəbha m 1*.

ਸਉਰੁ [səuru] *adj* with ਉਰੁ (silk garment). **2** *adj* short form of ਸੌਂ-ਅਰੁ with, and. “bər pəryo hāmro həri səuru kəlāḱ cəḍhyo.”—*krīṣən*. ‘had enmity with God and thus got disgraced.’

ਸਉਰੈ [səurē] See ਸਉਰਣਾ.

ਸਉਲਾ [səula] cheap. **2** easy, accessible. **3** *Skt* सबल mighty. **4** सो ललास with rapture; with joy. “jīsu sətīguru purəkh prəbhu səula.”—*var kan m 4*. **5** swarthy, dark-complexioned, wheatish.

ਸਉੜ [səuṛ], **ਸਉੜਾ** [səuṛa], **ਸਉੜਿ** [səuṛī], **ਸਉੜੀ** [səuṛī] *adj* narrow. “nəcc nə jaṇai akhe bhui səuṛi.”—*BG 2 n* cloth used to cover the body during sleep. “ughe səuṛ pələgh.”—*var mōla m 1*. ‘The sleepy has a liking bed.’ “je jūə səuṛi sējri raja nə bhətar.”—*BG*. ‘If during sleep a person is infested with lice, then, he, though a lord of numerous insects, does not become a king.’

ਸਉਅਨ [səuən] to gentlemen; of noblemen. See ਸਉਆ.

ਸਉਆ [səua] See ਸਾਉ. “raja ko nyota kəhyo səuən sahīṭ bulaī.”—*cərīṭr 58*.

ਸਉਹਾਗ [səuhag], **ਸਉਭਾਗ** [səubhag] *Skt* सौभाग्य *n* good luck. **2** marital bliss with husband being alive. “səuhag bhag bəhu bīdhī ləsāt.”—*dətt*.

ਸਉਰ [səur] *n* a rider, horseman. “səg səur īkadəṣ kəre.”—*GPS*. “īte səur pəthavət bhəe.”—*VN*. **2** *A 1, 2* *شور* understanding, intelligence, knowledge.

ਸਉਰਭ [səurəbh] See ਸੌਰਭ.

ਸਉਤਾ [səota], **ਸਉਤੀ** [səoti] *adj* having children, blessed with progeny. **2** समर्थ cheap. See ਅਰਥ. “gīa de vəṇjī səota.”—*BG*. “īh khēp səoti.”—*BG*.

ਸਅਦ [sə-əd] *A 1, 2* *adj* noble. **2** righteous, lucky. See ਸਾਦਤਮੰਦ.

ਸਇ [səī] *n* one hundred. **2** See ਸਯ.

ਸਇਆਨ [səīan] *n* knowledge of high quality,

sagacity. 2 *adj* knowledgeable, wise, dexterous. “ghrīt karān dādhi mēthe sēian.”—*bher ravidas*.

ਸਇਆਨਪ [səianəp] *n* wisdom. 2 cleverness. sagacity. 3 shrewdness. 4 parsimony, miserliness.

ਸਇਆਨਾ [səiana] See ਸਇਆਨ 2.

ਸਇੰਦ [səid] a chariot. See ਸਜੰਦਨ. “gāj bajī sēvar sēiēd cāle.”—*sāloh*.

ਸਈ [səi] *adj* century. 2 natural vegetation. 3 *n* master, lord. 4 a female friend. “cērcā jēb ja un sēian ki.”—*krīsən*. 5 *A* عى an effort, attempt.

ਸਈਅਦ [səiəd] See ਸੱਯਦ and ਸੈਯਦ.

ਸਈਆਹੁ [səiah] *A* رحى a traveller, journeyman.

ਸਈਆਦ [səiad] *A* صاى a hunter, chaser. “rōna hoiā bodhiā purākh hoe sēiad.”—*var sor m 1*. ‘Women have become fragile while men have turned carnivorous, an incompatible union.’ 2 a tyrant.

ਸਈਸ [səis] *A* سائس *n* a supervisor, paymaster. 2 a police officer, incharge of the city. 3 a stable boy.

ਸਈਧਵ [səidhəv] See ਸੈਂਧਵ.

ਸਈਯਦ [səiyəd] See ਸੱਯਦ and ਸੈਯਦ.

ਸਈਯਾ [səiya], ਸਈਯਾਂ [səiyā] *n* a master, husband. “rēcch kēro uṭh sēiya.”—*krīsən*.

ਸਈਯਾਦ [səiyad] See ਸਈਆਦ.

ਸਸ [səs] *Skt* शस् *v* to praise, torment, desire, sleep, speak, cut. 2 short form of ਸਸਤੁ. See ਪਤਿ ਸਸ. 3 *Skt* शशा a hare, rabbit. “səs hət əsu duhu dīst lārkae.”—*GPS*. 4 *Skt* ससज crop. “səbh hi susək hogai bāḍ səs.”—*GPS*. 5 *Skt* ससि the moon. “səs purṇāma ko.”—*GPS*. 6 *Skt* grass. 7 सस् *adj* lazy. “mām jihva səs kētha bāhu.”—*GV 6*. 8. *P* شش six. 9 See ਸਸੁ.

ਸਸਕ [səsək] *Skt* शशाक *n* a hare, rabbit. 2 See ਪੁਰੁਸ ਜਾਤਿ. 3 See ਸਸਕਣਾ.

ਸਸਕਣਾ [səsəkṇa], ਸਸਕਨਾ [səsəkna] *v* to breathe with difficulty. “tere bhəy bhīt bhari bhup səkāt hē.”—*kəvī 52*.

ਸਸਕਾਰ [səsakar] *n* cremation; burning of the dead body.

ਸਸਕੁਲਿ [səskulī], ਸਸਕੁਲੀ [səskulī] *Skt* शकुली *n* an ornament worn by women in lower portion of the ear through a large perforation. 2 a jalebi – a kind of sweet-meat. 3 an amriti – a sweet-meat prepared from the batter of washed black pulse. “modək səkulī pərpa puri.”—*NP*. 4 a fried samosa.

ਸਸਗਾਨੀ [səsgāni] an old gold coin. See ਸਸਦਾਂਗ. 2 a silver coin in vogue during the reign of Ferozshah, that was equivalent to two-annas.

ਸਸਘਰ [səsghər] See ਸਸਿਘਰ.

ਸਸਘਰਿ [səsghəri] See ਸਸਿਘਰਿ.

ਸਸਤ [səsət] *adj* cheap. See ਸਕਘਾ. 2 *Skt* शस्त. admired, worthy of appreciation, praiseworthy. “səsət vəkḥər tū ghīnhī nahi.”—*asa m 5*. ‘not engaged in a good business.’ 3 happy, delighted. 4 cut, segmented. 5 *P* شست sixty. 6 a ring that emperor Akbar would offer to the followers of Din-e-ilahi. See Vincent Smith’s ‘Akbar’ page 217.

ਸਸਤਰ [səstər] See ਸਸਤੁ.

ਸਸਤਾ [səsta] See ਸਸਤ 1 and ਸਘਾ.

ਸਸਤਾਉਣਾ [səstaṇa], ਸਸਤਾਨਾ [səstāna] *Skt* श्वसन. to have temporary relief or rest for a while; to laze or relax. “tā ghəri tk sēstāike.”—*JSBB*.

ਸਸਤਿ [səsətī], ਸਸਤੀ [səsti] feminine of ਸਸਤਾ. 2 *Skt* शस्ति praise, appreciation. 3 See ਸਸਤੁੜੀ.

ਸਸਤੋ [səstō] See ਸਸਤ 1 and ਸਘਘੋ.

ਸਸਤੁ [səstr] *Skt* शस्त्र *n* one that cuts; an instrument for cutting. Sanskrit scholars have classified weapons into the following four categories:

(a) ਮੁਕੁ: those released from the hand as chakar i.e. a circular missile.

(b) ਅਮੁਕੁ: those not released from the hand as a sword, dagger etc.

(c) ਮੁਕੁਮੁਕੁ: which may or may not be

released from the hand as a spear, mace, etc.

(d) ਯੰਤ੍ਰ ਮੁਕੁ: which are released from some mechanical device, as an arrow, a bullet etc.

Those released from the hand are also called 'astrā' (missiles) See ਅਸਤ੍ਰੁ.

There is a mention of numerous weapons in Dasam Granth, Guru Pratap Suray and Gurbilas. To name a few:

cādrhas eke kār dhari,
 dutīy dhop gəhī trītiy kəṭari,
 catur hath səhīthi ujīari,
 gophan gurəj kərət cəmkari,-
 pəṭṭəhsəbhari gəda ubhari trīsul sudhari
 churkari,
 jəbua əru banəsukəs kəmanəcərəm prəmanə
 dhərbhari,
 pēdrəe gəlōlē paṣ əmolē pərəṣu əḍōlē
 həthnalē,
 bīchua pəhīrayə pəṭa bhəramayə jīmī yəm
 dhayə vīkralē.-ramav.
 əsī krīpan khəḍo khəṛəg tūpək təbər əru tir,
 səph sīrohi səhthi yəhe həmare pir...
 tūhi kəṭari daṛhjam tū bīchuo əru ban...
 tūhi gurəj tum hi gəda tumhi tir tūphəg...
 -sənama.

vəḍe baṇ cəre su tege ju myani,
 dudhare puladi ənekē məhani,
 sīrohi hələbbi jənəbbi dəi hē,
 kəracol khəḍe ju kətti ləi hē.
 səbhə loh ki sāg neje bīsale,
 bīchue vəḍe bāk jəbue kərale,
 chure khokhni səph lābi bələde,
 ghəne sel bhale prəkase əmāde.
 mələhin saphē bəne əg cəge,
 təmace kəladar sətrun bhəge.
 tūphəgē jəjəlē jəbure dhəmake,
 dəe cəkr vəkṛē cəməkē cəlake.
 vəḍe mol ke dur te aī ḍhale,
 kəṭhorē kudəḍē vəḍe oj vale.
 bhəre baṇ bhathe ənekē prəkare,

dhəre baṇ pəne ləge bīdh pare.-GPS.

It is regrettable that people do not know the names and meanings of most of the weapons. Most of them are not even recognised by them. For the benefit of the readers we have deemed it fit to give pictures of such weapons.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁ ਈਸ [səstrə is], **ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁ ਈਸੁ** [səstrə isr] *n* king of weapons, the sword.-sənama.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁ ਈਸੁਣੀ [səstr isrəṇi] *n* an army of swordmen. -sənama.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁਸ਼ੋਰ [səstrʃər] *n* lion amongst weapons, the sword.-sənama.

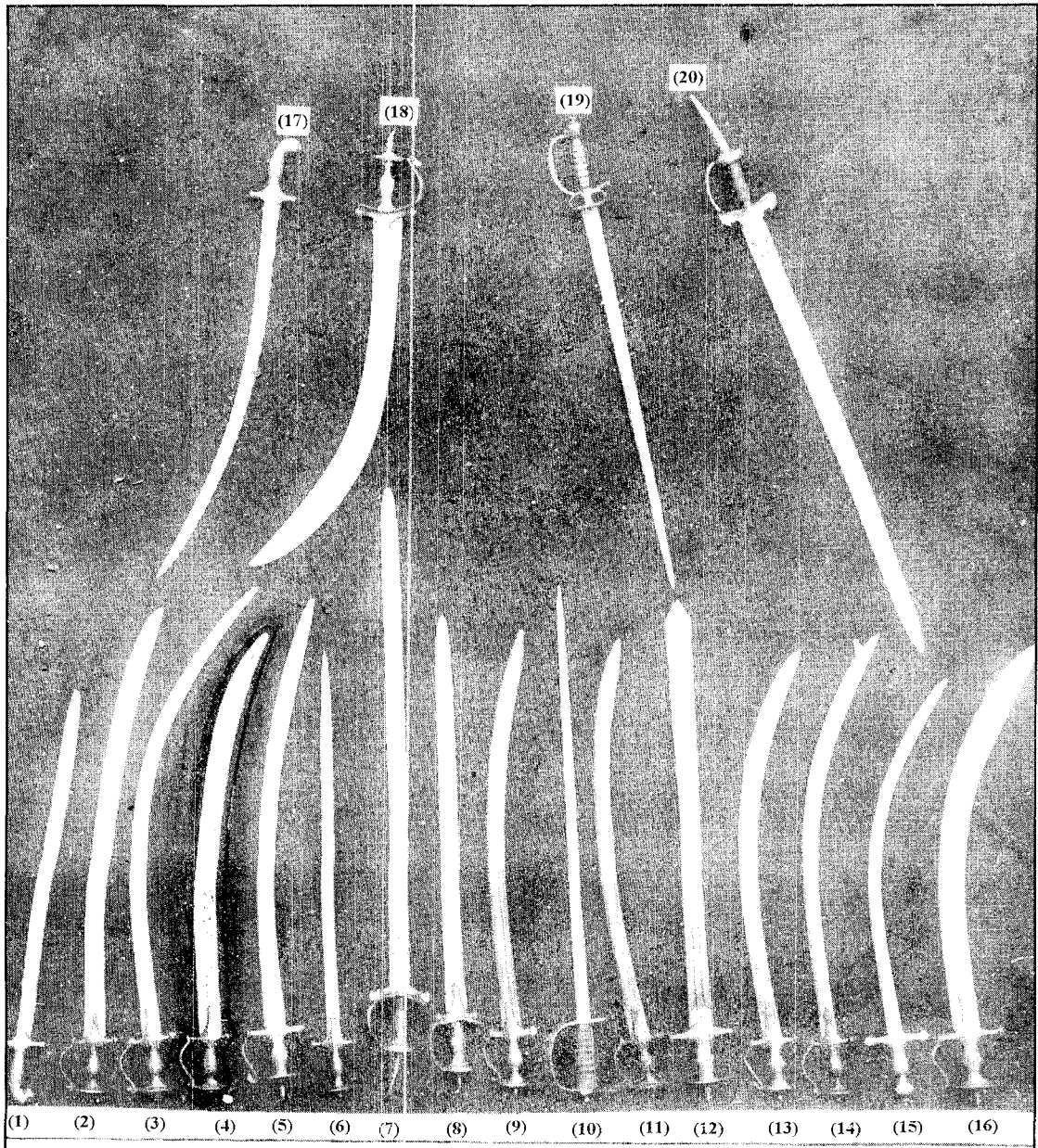
ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁਗਿਆ [səstrəgiə] *adj* ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁਗਯ one well-versed in the use of arms. ੨ ਸ਼ਾਸਤਰਜ਼ well-versed in scriptures. "dhərət dhīan giān səstrəgiā." -kəli m 5.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁਣੀ [səstrəṇi] See ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁਣੀ.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁਧਾਰੀ [səstrədhari] armed; equipped with arms. ੨ a baptised Singh, a Khalsa, a sword-bearer.

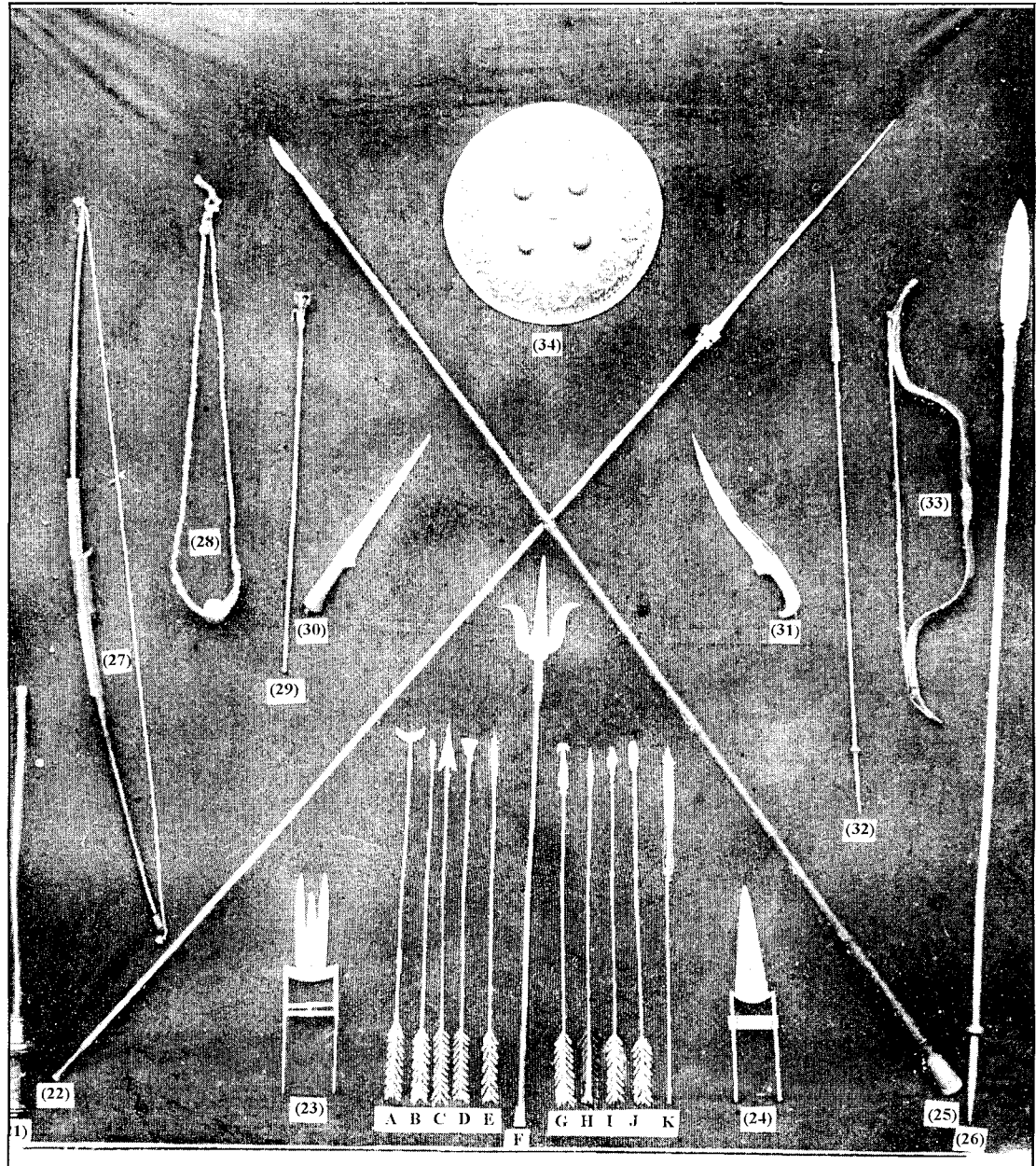
ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁਨਾਮਮਾਲਾ ਪੁਰਾਣ [səstrənammala purāṇ] a literary composition in Dasam Granth containing mention of weapons such as ਖੜਗ, ਕਟਾਰ, ਬਰਛੀ, ਚਕ੍ਰ, ਵਾਣ (ਤੀਰ), ਪਾਸ਼ (ਫਾਹੀ) and ਬੰਦੂਕ in the form of riddles. For a lay scholar, they are very difficult to understand. Dexterity is required to decode the distorted terms employed by ignorant scribes.

Indifferent writers have played havoc with hundreds of words and done injustice to their meanings through distortion. They have substituted ਸਾਵੀ for ਸੁਾਵੀ, ਛਿਤਜ for ਛਤਜ, ਛਾਦਕ for ਛੇਦਕ, ਸਿਪੈਰ for ਸਿਪਿਹਿਰ, ਸਸਨ ਕੇ ਭੇਸ for ਸਸਨ ਕੁੰਭੇਸ, ਅਸੁਰ for ਅਸੁ, ਬਿਸਨਾਧ for ਵਿਸਿਨ੍ਹ ਅਧਿਪ, ਸੱਤਰ for ਸੁਤਰਿ, ਅਰਬਲਾਰ for ਆਰਵਲਾ ਅਰਿ, ਧਨਨੀ for ਧੁਨਨਿ, ਸਰਜਜ for ਸੂਰਜਜ, ਸੁਧਨ for ਸੁਧੁਨਿ, ਸਕ੍ਰਦਨ for ਸੰਕੁੰਦਨ, ਹਰਿ for ਹਰ, ਹਰ for ਹਰਿ, ਯਾਗਮੇਨ for ਯਾਗਮੇਨੀ, ਬੰਸੀ for ਬਾਸੀ, ਬਿਬਿਧ for ਵਿਬੁਧ, ਬਹਸਿ for ਬਿਹਸ, ਸਪਤ for ਸਹਸ, ਤਰੰਗਨਿ for ਤੁਰੰਗਨਿ etc. This way they

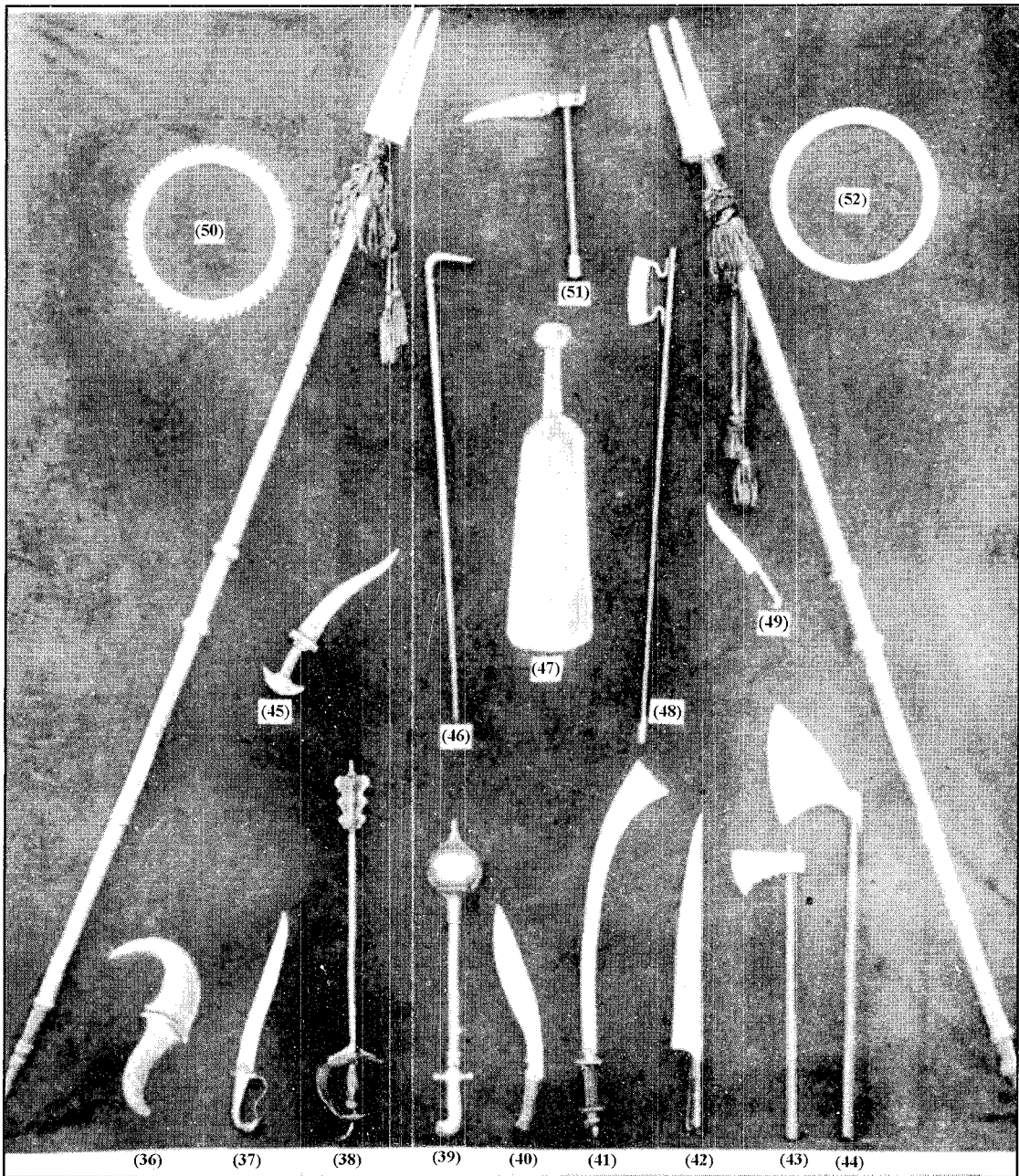


NAME OF WEAPONS AND THEIR PICTURES IN SERIAL ORDER

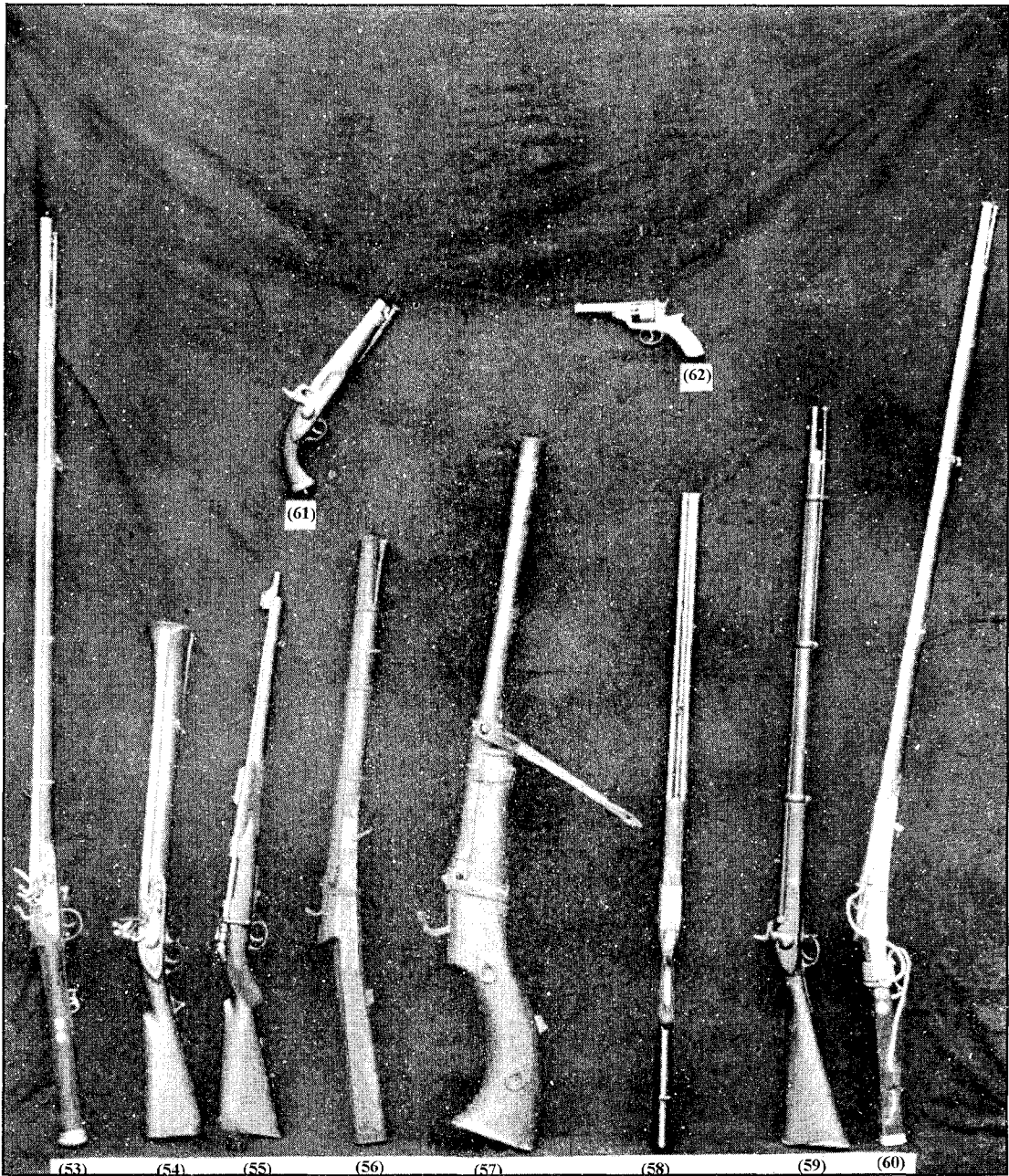
una 1, əsɪ 2, ərədh cədr A, This is used to draw the bow's string. səfa jəg [pərsu] 43, şəmşer 3, sarəg - 33, şikargah 4, şirohi 5, sikhca 6, sul 32, səf 7, şri saħɪb, See, əsɪ kətar 24, kətti 8, kərəd 49, kərabɪn 54, kərəti 9, kirəc 10, kurəkbaŋ 20, kəkri 40, krɪpan 11, khəpra C, khəjər 31 →



→ khāda 12, gātka 21, gāda 47, gujrat choti 14 - gujrat vādḍi 13, gupti 46, gurāj 39, gopia [gofət] 28, golia 15. cākr nāvā 52, cākr puraṇa 50, cāpra je 8, so called if it is more than one finger a measuring unit in breadth and less than six fingers in length. chāvhi [chāhi] 48, chura 42, jōmdarh 23, zulāfkar 17, jōjel 60, jōburək 57, jōbhua 51 →



→ *ṭholutir* D - It is, used to smash the bone of the enemy's forehead. *ḡhal* [sɪpər] 34, *kətarca* E, *təbər* 44, *temāca* 61, *tir cogña* 29 - A warrior on horse-back while on horse-back, he could pick up arrows lying scattered in the battle-field. *tukka* Q, *teg* [tega] 16 and 18, *coṛədər bāduk* 53, *trɪʃul* F, *dhənukh* 27, *dhemka* 56, *dhop* 19, *nānər nəkhā* [bagnəkhā] 36, *nadəkkh* 35, *narad* H, *neza* 25, →



→ pəttis 20, pəthərkəla 23, paşu, See səfa jəg, peşkəbəd 30, bədamca 1, bərcha 26, bərchi 22, bāg 41, baghnəkhā, See nahərnakhā, сѣтѹа 37, buğda 45, bād Ital neza, je 35 - So named if it has embroidered frill and border. breech loader 58, məsale [təpi] dar, bāduk 59, minmökhtir J. rifle 55, revolver 62, les K, vəjr 38.

have done a great injustice to the original meaning of the words.

Keeping in view the interest of the readers, very obtuse terms are explained in this dictionary in the alphabetical order, yet it seems proper that a key to Sastarnammala be provided so as to remove opaqueness and explain the rules, according to which names of the weapons are conceived.

(a) ਖੜਗ is mentioned as ਸ੍ਰਿਸਟੇਸ (ਸਿਸ੍ਰਿ-ਈਸ਼). The reader should note that when such terms as ਈਸ਼, ਏਸ਼, ਪਤਿ etc. are added to synonyms for ਸ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿ such as ਵਿਸ੍ਰ, ਜਗਤ, ਸੰਸਾਰ, ਦੁਨੀਆ etc., then such coinages stand for ਖੜਗ. Another name for ਖੜਗ is ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਪਾਲਕ, thus all synonyms of ਪ੍ਰਿਥਵੀ such as ਭੂਮਿ, ਵਸੁਧਾ, ਵਸੁੰਧਰਾ, ਥਿਰਾ etc. when followed by ਪਾਲਕ are treated as ਖੜਗ. Similarly for ਤਲਵਾਰ, the term ਗ੍ਰੀਵਾ ਅਰਿ is mentioned, so synonyms of ਗ੍ਰੀਵਾ, like ਗਰਦਨ, ਨਾਰ, ਕੰਠ etc. when suffixed by ਅਰਿ, ਸਤ੍ਰ, ਵੈਰੀ etc should be taken to mean ਖੜਗ. The same holds true with regard to such names of ਖੜਗ as ਜਗਮਾਤ, ਸਸਤ੍ਰਪਤਿ, ਕਵਚਾਂਤਕ, ਖੇਲਾਂਤਕ, ਖਲਮਾਰਕ, ਭੂਤਾਂਤਕ, ਭਵਹਾ, ਖਗਅਰਿ, ਮ੍ਰਿਗਅਰਿ etc.

In the absence of a proper explication some readers get misled. ਜਗਤਮਾਤ means ਮਾਇਆ and ਭਵਾਨੀ; ਕਵਚਾਂਤਕ means a gun; ਭੂਤਾਂਤਕ stands for Shiv; ਖਗਅਰਿ for a hawk; ਮ੍ਰਿਗਅਰਿ means a lion etc. But it should be noted that traditional association is the basis for understanding of such synonyms of ਖੜਗ. Similarly ਭਟਹਾ for ਬਰਛੀ, ਜਮੁਨਾਈਸ਼ for ਵਰੁਣ, ਤ੍ਰਿਣਰਿਪ for ਮ੍ਰਿਗ, ਤਿਮਿਰਹਾ for ਚੰਦ੍ਰਮਾ, ਨਦੀਜ for ਘਾਹ, ਜਲਜ for ਬਿਰਛ etc. should be understood accordingly.

(b) ਕਟਾਰ is mentioned as ਜਮਧਰ, ਜਮਦਾੜ, ਉਦਰ ਅਰਿ etc. The reader should know that the word ਦਾੜ੍ਹ when suffixed to ਜਮ (ਯਮ) and ਅਰਿ or ਸਤ੍ਰ when suffixed to ਪੇਟ means ਕਟਾਰ.

(c) ਬਰਛੀ is named ਸੈਰਥੀ, ਸਕਤਿ, ਸੁਭਟਅਰਿ, ਸੈਨਾਰਿਪੁ, ਕੁੰਭਅਰਿ, ਯਸਟੀਅਰਧੰਗ, ਭਟਹਾ, ਕੁੰਭਹਾ, ਕੁੰਭੀਰਿਪੁ,

ਲਛਮਣ ਅਰਿ, ਘਟੋਤਕਚ ਅਰਿ etc. It should be clear to the reader that if ਸੁਭਟ ਅਰਿ is substituted with ਯੋਧਾ ਰਿਪੁ or ਕੁੰਭੀ ਅਰਿ with ਕੁੰਜਰ ਰਿਪੁ it is nothing more than a jugglery of words, for the meaning remains essentially the same.

For a proper grasp of names used in Sastarnammala, some knowledge of history is essential. In its absence, one cannot follow how Lachhman became unconscious and Ghatotkach got killed when assaulted with a ਬਰਛੀ (spear) due to which ਸੈਰਥੀ was called ਲਛਮਣ ਰਿਪੁ and ਘਟੋਤਕਚ ਰਿਪੁ respectively.

(d) To coin terms for ਚਕ੍ਰ, the word ਸਸਤ੍ਰ or ਆਯੁਧ is suffixed to all the names of Vishnu and Krishan, who destroyed their enemies by using this weapon: ਵਿਸਨੁ ਸਸਤ੍ਰ, ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਾਯੁਧ, ਮੁਰਮਰਦਨ, ਮਧੁਹਾ, ਨਰਕਾਸੁਰ ਰਿਪੁ etc. If the reader is fully conversant with all the names attributed to Krishan and Vishnu, then understanding the name for ਚਕ੍ਰ will pose no problem.

(e) Apart from the names for arrow mentioned in dictionary, numerous other names such as ਪਨੁਖਗੁਜ, ਚਰਮਛੇਦਕ, ਮ੍ਰਿਗਹਾ etc. have been coined. Obtuse words have been coined for an arrow assuming it to be sky-wandering as ਰਜਨੀਸੁਰ ਧਰਧਰ, ਚੰਦ੍ਰਧਰਚਰ, meaning an arrow wandering in the sky that holds the moon. The names of the moon are really complex. In this regard, ਝਖਧਰਸੁਤ, ਵਾਸਵ ਅਰਿ'ਧਰ ਤਨਯ denote the moon, who is the son of the sea that abounds in fish and his enemy is Indar; Mainak mountain, whose bearer is the sea, whose son is the moon etc.

The word ਸਸਤ੍ਰ when suffixed to all the names of Kam (ਕਾਮ) gives words for an arrow as – ਪੁਰਪਧਨੁਖਾਯੁਧ, ਮੀਨਕੇਤ੍ਰਾਯੁਧ, ਸ਼ਿਵਅਰਿ ਸਸਤ੍ਰ etc.

The term ਸਸਤ੍ਰ is also added to the various names of ਅਰਜੁਨ to provide coinage for arrows, such as ਇੰਦ੍ਰਸੁਤ ਆਯੁਧ, ਗੁੜਾਕੇਸ ਸਸਤ੍ਰ, ਪਨੰਜ ਅਸਤ੍ਰ etc.

¹ਕਾਸਕੋਤਰਿਯੰਕ

Karan, Krishan and Ravan were killed with arrows hence ਕਰਣਾਂਤਕ, ਸੂਰਯਸੁਤਅਰਿ, ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨਾਂਤਕ, ਹਲਧਰ ਅਨੁਜ ਅਰਿ also stand for arrows.

Krishan was the charioteer of Arjun, hence to denote arrows ਭੀਖਮ ਅਰਿ ਸੂਤ ਅਰਿ, ਗੰਗਾਪੁਤ੍ਰੁ ਅਰਿ ਸੂਤ ਅਰਿ, ਇੰਦ੍ਰੁ ਤਾਤ ਸੂਤਰਿ, ਯੁਧਿਸਟਿਰ ਅਨੁਜ ਸੂਤਰਿ etc. are the several names coined for the purpose.

In view of the context in Sastarnammala, at many places words have to be introduced (ਪਦਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਧਯਾਹਾਰ)¹, for clarifying the meanings as—“*prītham judhīstār bhakh, bādhū sēbād pun bhakhie. jan hrīde me rakh, sākāl nam e ban ke.*”—168. Yudhishtir’s brother is Arjun, but it does not connote much, therefore the term ‘ਸੂਤਰਿ’ should be introduced from outside, meaning arrow is the enemy of Arjun’s ਸੂਤ. Likewise while indicating the names of guns the text gives this detail: “*prīthi sēbād ko adī ucaro, tā pache ja pād de dāro. nam tūphōg jan hrīy lije, cōhīye jēhā tēhā pād dije.*”—721. At this place, the addition of ਪ੍ਰਿਸਟਨਿ to ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਜ will provide the word for gun, as it is wood available on the earth that equips it with the butt.

At times for the sake of clarity, parts of a sentence have to be properly connected as in “*tīmār ucār ha bhāgēṅī bākhanō.*”—1006. As such it should be “*tīmārha ucār bhāgēṅī bākhanō*”, i.e. the word sister should precede the term eliminator of darkness² etc.

(f) for ਪਾਸ (noose), ਵਰੁਣਾਸਤ੍ਰੁ, ਯਮ ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁ are conceived as ਗੰਗਾਈਸੁਰਾਸਤ੍ਰੁ, ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨ ਬੱਲਭਾ ਈਸੁਰਾਸਤ੍ਰੁ that is Varun the god of Ganga and Krishan’s beloved Yamuna; his weapon, the noose. ਅੰਤਕਾਸਤ੍ਰੁ, ਰਵਿਸੁਤਾਸਤ੍ਰੁ, ਪ੍ਰਾਣਾਂਤਕ ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁ, etc. are employed to denote the noose.

ਪਾਸ is also used for the army’s enemy but the terms for the army are coined in a

¹for clarity’s sake, a word introduced from outside.

²sister of the moon-Chandarbhaga stream.

spectacular manner through the addition of suffixes ਣੀ-ਨੀ as ਬੀਰਣੀ, ਭਟਨੀ, ਤਨੁਤ੍ਰਾਣੀ, etc. The addition of ਅਰਿ or ਅਰਿਣੀ at the end of these words gives various names for ਪਾਸ.

Noose is also called ਠਗਆਯੁਧ. The reader should know that the addition of ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁ to ਬਾਟਪਾਰ, ਧਨਹਾਰਕ, ਪਥਘਾਤਕ, ਮਗਹਾ, ਮਾਯਾਹਰ, ਵਿਖਦਾਯਕ, etc. leads to the formation of names for ਪਾਸ (the noose).

(g) Last of all are mentioned the names for ਤੁਫੰਗ (the gun). There are numerous names assigned to it, again coined in an unusual manner, as ਜਲਜਕੁੰਦਿਨੀ, ਧਰਾਰਾਟ ਪ੍ਰਿਸਟਿਣੀ that is having a wooden butt. Another name for the gun is ‘the enemy of army’ and with the addition of suffixes ਣੀ-ਨੀ- numerous names come to be formed for the army as –ਬਾਰਨਿ, ਹਥਨੀ, ਰਥਨਿ, ਹਯਨੀ, ਘੋਰਨਿ, ਪਦਾਤਨਿ, ਬਰਮਣੀ, ਚਕ੍ਰਣੀ, ਖੜਗਣੀ, ਪੰਚਾਨਨ ਘੋਖਨੀ, ਅਭਿਮਾਨਿਨੀ, ਸਮਯਨੀ, ਸੋਭਨੀ, ਪ੍ਰਭਾਧਰਨਿ, ਭਾਨੀ, ਮੋਧਣੀ, ਧਿਖਣੀ, ਨ੍ਰਿਪਣੀ, ਭੂਪਣੀ, ਧਨੁਨੀ, ਕੇਵੰਡਨੀ, etc. when ਰਿਪੁ ਸਤ੍ਰੁ, ਅਰਿ ਅੰਤਕ etc. are added at the end of the aforesaid terms, they mean the gun.

Another name for the gun is the enemy of the lion. In this context, following are the names been ascribed to the lion –

“*adī tārēgēṅī sēbād ucaro janke,
jacār kēhī nāik pād bēhuro ṭhanke,
sētru sēbād ko tāke āt ucarie,
ho! sākāl tūpāk ke nam sumītr vicarie.*”

–811.

‘Grass grew because of the tarangani (the stream), the deer was its grazer whose hero was the lion and whose enemy was the gun’.

Names of the streams are also not common. At some places, the stream demolishes the banks; at other places, it is the ripper of the mountains; still at other places it gets associated with the mythological names i.e. ਦੁਾਰਾਵਤਿਨਾਇਕ ਪ੍ਰਿਯਾ for Jamuna, ਭੀਸਮ ਮਾਤਾ for Ganga, ਸਸਿਅਨੁਜਨਨਿ for Chandarbhaga etc.

As the grass grows on the earth, so very intricate names are assigned to it like “*ṅṅsnaɪkənənɪ suncər pətɪ arɪ.*” ‘the bearer of Chandarbhaga-the earth, its produce is the grass and the grazer of the grass is the deer, whose lord is the lion and its enemy is the gun.

Assuming the earth to be the property of Kashyap the Prajapati, the names ascribed to the gun are the most difficult as “*ucc srāvats es sṅi ṅṅni ərṅi.*” It means ‘The lord of Srava (horse) is Indar and his lord is Kashyap, his property is the earth, and its master is the army whose enemy is the gun.’

At places word ਤੁਫੰਗ is coined by employing the term ਨਿਪ four times as –

adɪ ʃəbəd matəg bhəṅijə,
car bar nrɪp pəd ko dije,
ərṅi tāke ət bəkhano,

səbh sri nam tɪpək ke jano.—1251.

‘Lord of matəg (Airavat, the elephant)—Indar, his master Kashyap, his property, the earth, its protector, the royal army and its destroyer, the gun.

If readers study Sastarnammala keeping the aforesaid rules in mind, they will find it easy to grasp the meanings.

ਸਸਤੁਨੀ [səstrəni] *n* an armed force.—*sənama.*

ਸਸਤੁਪਤਿ [səstrəpətɪ], **ਸਸਤੁਰਾਜ** [səstrəraj], **ਸਸਤੁਰਾਟ** [səstrəraɪ] *n* a lord of weapons the sword, sri sahib.—*sənama.*

ਸਸਤੁਵਰਤੀ [səstrəvərti] *adj* adept in the use of weapons; skilled in the way to use them. “*dou səstrəvərti.*”—*gyan.*

ਸਸਤੁਗਾਰ [səstragar] *Skt* armoury.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰਿ [səstrɪ] with a weapon: “*səstrɪ tikhənɪ kaɪɪ dərɪo mənɪ nə kino ros.*”—*maru ə m 5.* ‘With a sharp weapon, man cut the tree but it did not protest’.¹

ਸਸਤ੍ਰੀ [səstri] *Skt* शस्त्रिन् *adj* armed. **2** *Skt* शस्तु

¹Gurbani believes that the trees are animate.

who cuts, or kills.

ਸਸਦਾਂਗ [ʃəsdāg] *P* شش و انگ *n* a gold-coin of four and a half masas in weight.

ਸਸਧਰ [səsdhər] *Skt* शशधर *n* bearer of the rabbit, the moon.—*sənama.*

ਸਸਨ [səsən] *Skt* शसन *n* the act of cutting; murder. See ਕੁੰਭੇਸ. **2** *Skt* श्वसन breathing. “*ɪɪh jan rɪkhi nəhɪ sas səsyo.*”—*dətt.*

ਸਸਨ ਕੇ ਭੇਸ [səsən ke bhes] See ਕੁੰਭੇਸ.

ਸਸਪਾਲ [səspal] See ਸਿਸੁਪਾਲ. **2** See ਸਸਧਰ. **3** a breeder of rabbits. See ਸਸ 3.

ਸਸਪੰਜ [səspəj] See ਸਸੇਪੰਜ.

ਸਸਬਦਨਾ [səsbədna] See ਸਸਿਵਦਨਾ.

ਸਸਬਾਨ [səsbən] See ਸਸਿਬਾਨ.

ਸਸਬੇਲ [səsbəl] See ਸੋਮਵੱਲੀ. “*səsbəl bɪɪɪya əru cəkr-gəda.*”—*səmodrməthən.*

ਸਸਮ [ʃəʃəm] *P* ششم *adj* sixth. *Skt* षष्ठ. See *E* Sixth.

ਸਸਰਾਮ [səsrām] a sub-divisional town in Shahbad district of Bengal. It is situated at a distance of thirty kos from Kashi which is 406 miles away from Calcutta. The ninth Guru stayed in this town at the house of Chacha Phago. The gurdwara is known as ‘Vadi Sangat’. There is a garden known as Guru ka Bag here which the Guru visited.

There is a boulder here on which an edict of Ashoka is engraved.

To the west of this town is located the famous mausoleum of Shershah Suri. Some persons have named this place as Sasranv and Sahasram.

In the Imperial Gazetteer of India it is mentioned that its ancient name was Sahasarram because a demon with a thousand arms used to play with as many toys. In our opinion its name is Sahasraram i.e. a place having numerous rest houses. See ਆਚਾਰਮ.

ਸਸਰਾਂਵ [səsrāv] See ਸਸਰਾਮ.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰੀ [səstri] See ਸਸੁ and ਸਸਤ੍ਰਿ.

ਸਸਾ [səsa] character ਸ of Punjabi script. “*səsa*

stanəp chaḍu rana.”—*bavən*. 2 the pronunciation of ਸ. ਸਕਾਰ. 3 *Skt* शशाक and शशाक *n* a rabbit. See ਸਹਾ. 4 See ਫੀਲੁ.

ਸਸਾਂਕ [səsāk] *Skt* शशाक *n* the moon, which has within it the figure of a rabbit. Poets assume that the dark spots in it are of the shape of a rabbit. 2 camphor. 3 There was a Shaiv king of this name in central Bengal who killed a brother of king Harsha. He burnt the Baudh Tree at Gaya and tortured the devotees of Buddhism.

ਸਸਾਂਕ ਸ਼ੇਖਰ [səsāk šekhər], **ਸਸਾਂਕ ਚੂੜ** [səsāk čuṛ], **ਸਸਾਂਕ ਮੌਲਿ** [səsāk mɔlɪ] *Skt n* the bearer of the moon at his forehead, Shiv.

ਸਸਾਨਨ [səsənən] *adj* who has a moon-like face; beautiful face. *Skt* ਸਸਾਨਨ with a moon-like face.

ਸਸਿ [səsɪ] *Skt* शशिन *n* one who has a rabbit; the moon having the figure of a rabbit. See ਸਸਾਂਕ. “*sita¹ nisi me sasi so bigse.*”—*samudrmāthən*. 2 according to Yog, the moon is situated in the left vessel and forehead and from there trickles the elixir. “*sasi kino sur gīrasa.*”—*ram kabir*. 3 a quantitative expression denoting one, for the moon is assumed to stand for one. “*sāmət ban su cād, khāḍ sasi savən vikhe.*”—*nīhal sīgh*. ‘Sammāt 1915.’ 4 This word has also been used for Monday. “*jāmdūtīya sasi dīn tōb hoto.*”—*GPS*. 5 *Skt* शस्य farming. “*sāda sūkal sasi n ko sali.*”—*NP*.

ਸਸਿਉਪਸਖਿਨੀ [səsɪupəskhɪni]—*sənama*. Chandarbhaga river i.e. Chenab.

ਸਸਿ ਉਪਰਾਜਨਿ [səsɪ uprajənɪ] *n* what enhances the elegance of the moon. i.e. the night. —*sənama*.

ਸਸਿ ਅਨੁਜਨਨਿ [səsɪ ənujənənɪ] *n* the bearer of the moon’s younger sister, Chandarbhaga, that

¹dark.

²five arrows of Kam, one moon, nine regions, one moon.

This code is counted from right to left.

is, the earth.—*sənama*.

ਸਸਿ ਅਨੁਜਨਨਿ ਜਾ ਚਰ ਨਾਥ ਸਤੁ [səsɪ ənujənənɪ ja čər nath sətɾu] *n* the bearer of the moon’s younger sister Chandarbhaga meaning the earth. The deer is the grazer of grass grown there. His lord is the lion and the gun is his enemy.—*sənama*.

ਸਸਿ ਅਨੁਜਨਿ [səsɪ ənujənɪ] *n* the bearer of the moon’s younger sister Chandarbhaga meaning the earth.—*sənama*.

ਸਸਿਅਨੁਜਾ [səsɪənuja] *n* the moon’s younger sister, Chandarbhaga river.—*sənama*.

ਸਸਿ ਸੇਖਰ [səsɪ sekhər] *Skt* शशि शेखर *n* the bearer of the moon at his forehead, Shiv.

ਸਸਿ ਸ਼ੇਖਰੀ [səsɪ šekhri] *n* the bearer of the moon at her head, Durga.

ਸਸਿਕੀਕ [səsɪkik] *Skt* शशाक one; the unique moon. “*jīu vicī uḍva səsɪkik.*”—*prābha m 4*. ‘as there is only one moon in the firmament.’ See ਉਡਵਾ.

ਸਸਿ ਘਰ [səsɪ ghər] *n* the abode of the moon, the night. ਸਸਿਘਰ. 2 ignorance.

ਸਸਿ ਘਰਿ [səsɪ ghərɪ] in the moon’s abode. “*sasi ghəri sur vāse mīṭe ādhīara.*”—*sīdh-gosāṭī*. The sun stands for spiritual knowledge. The moon has no light of its own, it shines only when the light of the sun falls upon it. “*sasi ghəri sur sāmāra.*”—*prābha m 1*. 2 in the left vessel. According to yog, nerve īṛa is the moon’s abode.

ਸਸਿਬਾਨ [səsɪban] *n* a crescent arrow. See ਅਰਘ ਚੰਦ੍ਰ.

ਸਸਿਬਾਮ [səsɪbam] *Dg* wife of the moon, the night.

ਸਸਿਭਗਨਿ [səsɪbhəgənɪ] *n* the sister of the moon, Chandarbhaga. See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਭਗਾ.

ਸਸਿਭਾਲ [səsɪbhal], **ਸਸਿ ਭੂਖਨ** [səsɪ bhukhən], **ਸਸਿ ਮੌਲਿ** [səsɪ mɔlɪ] *Skt* शशिभाल, शशिमूषण, शशिमौलि *n* the bearer of the moon on the forehead, Shiv.

ਸਸਿਯਾ [səsɪya] *n* Sassi, who was in love with Punnu. “*jīṭ lāi səsɪ ki kēla yāte səsɪya nam.*”

—*cārītr* 108. See ਸੱਸੀ and ਪੁੰਨੁ. **2** having the markings of a rabbit, the moon. **3** the bearer of the moon — Shiv. **4** a cultivator, farmer. **5** the earth that throws up vegetation.

ਸਿਵਦਨਾ [səsiʋədna] शिवदना a gəṇīk metre also known as əkra, əṅka, ənhəd, ənubhəv, cəḍrəsa and mədhurdhunī. It has four lines, each line organised as III, ISS.

Example:

jəbkər lekha. bədhət vīsekha.

nəhī ghəṭjai. bhəl pətīai.—*NP*.

ਸਸੀ [səsi] See ਸਸਿ. **2** a metre, see fourth difference of ਅਨਕਾ and ਏਕਾਕਰੀ and ਚਾਚਰੀ 2.

ਸਸੀਅ [səsiə], ਸਸੀਅਰ [səsiər] *Skt* ਸਸਪਰ *n* the moon. “əmrīt səsīə dhenu ləchmi kəlpətəru.”—*dhāna trilocan*. “rəvī səsīər benadha.”—*sar m 5*.

ਸਸੀਅਰ ਕੈ ਘਰਿ ਸੁਰੁ ਸਮਾਵੈ [səsiər kə ghərī suru sāmavə]—*bīla thīti m 1*. in the abode of the moon, the night (ignorance), ਸੁਰ is the sun (spiritual knowledge).

ਸਸੀਅਰੁ [səsiəru] See ਸਸੀਅਰ. “səsiəru gəgəṇī jotī tīhu loi.”—*bīla thīti m 1*. ‘peaceful soul that is poised in the brain.’

ਸਸੁ [səsū] *Skt* ਸਸੁ *n* mother-in-law. “sasū vīraṇī.”—*var ram 2 m 5*. See ਵਿਰਾਣਿਣਿ.

ਸਸੁਰ [səsūr], ਸਸੁਰਾ [səsūra] *Skt* ਸਸੁਰਾ which spreads fast, or is worthy of respect; father-in-law.

ਸਸੁਰਾਰ [səsurar], ਸਸੁਰਾਲ [səsural], ਸਸੁਰਾਲਾ [səsurala] *n* house of one’s father-in-law. “səsūre peie tīsu kət ki.”—*majh m 5 dīnreṅ*. ‘in this world and the next.’

ਸਸੁਰਿ [səsūrī], ਸਸੁਰਿੜ [səsūrīṛ], ਸਸੁਰੀ [səsūrī], ਸਸੂ [səsū] See ਸਸੁ. “na bhəṇa bhərjāia nə se səsūrīah.”—*maru ə m 1*. “səsū te pīrī kinī vakhī.”—*asa m 5*. ‘separated from ignorance.’

ਸਸੁਖਾ [səsukha] honour. See ਸਸੁਖਾ. “kəṭego kəlukhən səsukha cəhū kod me.”—*GPS*.

ਸਸੋਪੰਜ [səsoʋəpə] *P* سس, شش six and five; that is, worry, reckoning, dilemma.

ਸਸੰ ਸੇਖਰੀ [səsə sekhri] See ਸਸਿਸੇਖਰੀ. “səsəsekhri

cədrbhala bhəvani.”—*cəḍī 2*.

ਸਸੰਕ [səsək] *Skt* सशङ्क *adj* doubtful. **2** afraid, frightened. **3** *Skt* शशङ्क *n* one having the markings of a rabbit, the moon.

ਸਸੰਬਰ [səsəbər] *Skt* सस्यसंबर *n* a tree with leaves which look like the ears of a horse. It is also known as əṣvkəraṅ *L* Vatica Robusta. “səmi səsəbər savər sar.”—*GPS*. jəḍī, əṣvkəraṅ and dark coloured sal trees.

ਸੱਸ [səss] See ਸਸੁ.

ਸੱਸਾ [səssa] *n* character ਸ. **2** pronunciation of ਸੱਸਾ.

ਸੱਸੀ [səssi] *adj* partly white and partly black. “səssi dāriə cīṭṭiə pəgge.”—*GPS*. **2 n** Punnu’s beloved. In cārītras there is a story about her that once seeing the fairy Rambha, Kapil Muni ejaculated and from his semen Rambha gave birth to Sassi. See ਚਰਿਤੁ 108. See ਸਸਿਯਾ 1 and ਪੁੰਨੁ.

ਸਸਤੁ [səstrə] See ਸਸਤੁ.

ਸਸਤੁਧਾਰੀ [səstrədhari] See ਸਸਤੁਧਾਰੀ.

ਸਸਤੁਨਾਮਮਾਲਾ [səstrənammalā] See ਸਸਤੁਨਾਮਮਾਲਾ.

ਸਸਜ¹ [səsy] *Skt n* cultivation. **2 n** produce from agriculture. **3** a weapon. **4** a virtue.

ਸਸਜਪਾਲ [səsyapal], ਸਸਜਪਾਲਕ [səsyapalək] *Skt n* a farm-keeper. **2** a cultivator.

ਸਹ [səh] refuge, shelter. “nanək səh pəkri sətən ki.”—*sor m 5*. **2 P** س *n* husband. “səh ki sar suhagəṇī janē.”—*suhi rəvīdas*. **3 P** س short form of ਸਾਹ; a king. **4** check (a move) in chess.

5 a bridegroom. **6 adj** a leader, headman. **7** full, brimming. “nau jīvehe hali səh dāriau vic.”—*cəḍī 3*. **8 Skt** सह *part* along; in the company of. **9 adj** dominant. **10** competent. **11 Skt** सह *vr* to tolerate, be delighted, be inspired, oppress, be determined.

ਸਹਸ [səhəs] one hundred. “səmət sətrəhī səhəs pəcavən.”—*ramav*. ‘Bikramī 1755.’² “səmət

¹ਸਸਜ (səsy) is also correct.

²Pandit Tara Singh holds that the original version is “səmət sətrəh se su pəcavən.” but it is wrong on his part to hold so. See the next example.

sərh səhəs bhəṅɪjje. ərədh səhəs phun tin kəhɪjje.”—*cəɪɪtr* 405. **2** *Skt* सहस्र one thousand. **3** innumerable. See ਸਹਸੁ “səhəs sɪaŋpa ləkh hohɪ.”—*jəpu*. “səhəs təv nən nən həhɪ tohɪ kəu.”—*sohɪla*. **4** *Skt* सहस् sturdy, strong. **5** a victor, conqueror, winner. **6** *n* a victory, conquest. **7** strength. **8** *Skt* सहर्ष *adj* with pleasure, joyful, happy. **9** *P* ۛ his emperor. **ਸਹਸ ਅਠਾਰਹ** [səhəs əθarəh] In “Basayar”, there is a reference that God’s total creation has eighteen thousand species. It includes animate beings as well as inanimate substances. “səhəs əθarəh kəhənɪ kəteba.”—*jəpu*. ‘The Hindu scriptures hold that the search has exhausted us and the mention of eighteen thousand species in the Quran, points towards creation being endless.’

ਸਹਸ ਕਰ [səhəs kər] *n* one having a thousand hands. See ਸਹਸੁਬਾਹੁ. **2** one with countless rays; the sun.

ਸਹਸਕਿਰਤ [səhəsɪrət] *Skt* सहस्कृत *adj* confirmed. **2** provoked. **3** *Skt* संस्कृत refined. **4** a language regulated according to grammar and refined as compared to a spoken language. **5** *n* Sanskrit; the divine utterance. **6** See ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ and ਸਹਸਾ ਕਿਰਤਾ.

ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ [səhəsɪrɪti] *n* a language grown from Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit. It is also known as ‘Gatha’. It is in this language that “sələk səhəsɪrɪti.” were written. See ਗਾਥਾ.

ਸਹਸ ਨਯਨ [səhəs nəyən] *Skt* सहस्र नयन *n* one with innumerable eyes – the Creator. See ਸਹਸ and ਸਹਸਾ. **2** Indar on whose body a thousand vaginal spots turned into eyes.

ਸਹਸ ਨਾਰ ਸਰਿਤਾ [səhəs nar sərɪta] *n* a river having a hundred tributaries, Satluj river. —*sənama*. This term has been used for Satluj by Bhai Sukha Singh in Guru Vilas.

ਸਹਸ ਨੇਤ੍ਰ [səhəs netr], ਸਹਸ ਨੈਨ [səhəs nen] See

¹सहस्रधा कृतिर्यस्या सा सहसकृतिः

ਸਹਸ ਨਯਨ.

ਸਹਸ ਫਣੀ [səhəs phəni], ਸਹਸ ਫਨੀ [səhəs phəni] *n* Sheshnag, a snake with a thousand hoods. **2** *adj* having a thousand hoods. “səhəs phəni jəpɪo sekhnage.”—*kan ə m* 4.

ਸਹਸ ਬਾਹੁ [səhəs bahu] *Skt* सहस्र बाहु *n* one having a thousand arms—Arjun. See ਸਹਸੁਬਾਹੁ. “səhəsbaहु mədhv kiṭ məhɪkhasa.”—*gəu ə m* 1. ‘Arjun, Madhu, Ketabh and Mehkha demon.’

ਸਹਸ ਭਗ ਗਾਮੀ [səhəs bhəg gami] *n* Indar, who had one thousand vaginal spots. **2** the horner Indar – having one thousand vaginas.

ਸਹਸਮੁਖ [səhəsmukh] *n* Sheshnag having one thousand mouths. **2** the Creator having one thousand mouths.

ਸਹਸਮੂਰਤਿ [səhəsmurətɪ] *n* one having innumerable forms – the Creator; a colossal form.

ਸਹਸਰਾਛ [səhəsraçh] *Skt* सहस्राक्ष *n* one having a thousand eyes; Indar. **2** one having numerous eyes; Akal. See ਸਹਸ. **3** Vishnu. “səhsraçh jāke subh sohe.”—*VN*. **4** Sheshnag.

ਸਹਸਰਾਮ [səhəsram], ਸਹਸਰਾਵ [səhəsraṽ] See ਸਸਰਾਮ. “gəmnə sətɪguru gəe əgari. səhəsraṽ ke pəhuc məjhari.”—*GPS*.

ਸਹ ਸਵਾਰ [səh səvar] *P* ۛ an expert rider; a horse-man with a whip.

ਸਹਸਾ [səhsa] *Skt* संशय *n* doubt, suspicion. “vɪɪnu səhje səhsa nə jae.”—*ənədu*. “səhse jɪu məliɪnu he.”—*ənədu*. “nəhi səhsa sog.”—*sri m* 1. **2** thousands, meaning countless. “səhəs netr murətɪ he səhsa.”—*maru solhe m* 5. **3** *Skt* *adv* hastily, hurriedly. “səhsa kɪno kam.”—*GPS*. **4** forcefully. **5** without thinking.

ਸਹਸਾਇਆ [səhsaɪa] *adj* having doubts. See ਸਹਸਾ 1. “nəhi səhsaɪa.”—*bɪla m* 5. **2** hasty. See ਸਹਸਾ 3.

ਸਹਸਾਈ [səhsai] *n* haste, hurry. “ut ki hətɪ ədhɪk səhsai.”—*GPS*. See ਸਹਸਾ 3. **2** *Skt* सहसायिन् *adj* a bed-fellow.

ਸਹਸਾਸਤੁ [səhsastrə] *n* a wearer of a thousand

weapons. See ਸਹਸੁਬਾਹੁ. “jɪɦɪ chin ləyo səhəsastrə bəli.”—*səṃudr̥māthən*.

ਸਹਸਾਕਿਰਤਾ [səhsakɪrta] *n* See ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ. “koi pərta səhsakɪrta koi pəɾe pūrana.”—*ram m I*. If we take səhsakɪrta to mean Sanskrit, then it is not the language of the Purans. This word denotes a language different from that. Here it means that some people (Baudhs and Jains) read their scriptures in Magdhi Prakrit while others study the Purans in Sanskrit.

ਸਹਸਾਗੁਣਾ [səhsaɡuṇa] *adj* one thousand times. “de de mōg-ɦɪ səɦɪsa ɡuṇa.”—*var asa*.

ਸਹਸਾਨਨ [səhsanən] *n* Sheshnag having one thousand faces. “kāp uṭhyo sun yō səhsanən.”—*kr̥tsən*. **2** one with countless faces – the Creator.

ਸਹਸਾਭੁਜ [səhsabhuj] See ਸਹਸੁਬਾਹੁ. “sri jədubir te jo səhsabhuj bhajgəyo nəɦɪ juddh məcayo.”—*kr̥tsən*.

ਸਹਸੇਗੰਠ [səhsegəṅṭh], **ਸਹਸੇਗੰਠਿ** [səhsegəṅṭhɪ] *n* suspicion, fear-complex.

ਸਹਸੁ [səhsrə] one thousand. **2** (in Nighunt) countless. See ਸਹਸ.

ਸਹਸੁਦਾਨ [səhsrədan] *adj* who is a generous donor. **2 n** the Creator. **3** See ਸਹੰਸਰ ਦਾਨ.

ਸਹਸੁਫਣੀ [səhsrəphəṇi], **ਸਹਸੁਫਣੀ** [səhsrəphəṇi] *n* a snake with one thousand hoods; Sheshnag. See ਸੇਸਨਾਗ.

ਸਹਸੁਬਾਹੁ [səhsrəbahu] an illustrious king of Haihay dynasty, who according to the Sanskrit poets had a thousand arms. Being the son of Chandarvansi king Kritviray he is called Kartviray and is also known as Arjun. He was the king of Mahishmati¹ town and a disciple of Dattatrey. He conquered the whole world and ruled over it for 85,000 years.

In Brahmvaivart Puran there goes a story that once alongwith his army Sahasrabahu went

¹According to an article of Cunningham, Mandla (C.P.) town is Mahishmati.

to rishi Jamdagni's ashram. The rishi with the help of Kapila – a kam dhenu cow, entertained the king so well that he was taken aback. While taking leave, the king demanded Kapila from the rishi which he declined. At this the king tried to take away the cow forcibly, but the army born of the cow routed the king's soldiery. To avenge his defeat, Sahasrabahu once again made a surprise attack at Jamdagni's ashram with full force and killed the rishi. At that time Jamdagni's son Parsuram was not at home; when he returned to the ashram, Renuka, his mother, gave out seven desperate wails. There upon Parsuram resolved to evict Kashatrias from the earth and fought 21 times to achieve his purpose. Then he fought against Sahasrabahu and killed him. See ਰੈਹਯ and ਪਰਸੁਰਾਮ. **2** Vanasur (Bhaumasur) who had a thousand arms. See ਵਾਣ 5.

ਸਹਸੁਬਾਹੁ ਅਰਿ [səhsrəbahu ərɪ] Parshuram. **2** Krishan.

ਸਹਸੁਮੁਖਰਾਵਣ [səhsrəmukhravəṇ] See ਮਹਰਾਵਣ.

ਸਹਸੁਰਾਸੁ [səhsrāsu] one having a thousand rays, the sun.

ਸਹਸੁਰਾਕ [səhsrakʃ] *n* one having a thousand eyes, God. See ਸਹਸ and ਸਹਸੁ. **2** Indar. According to the legend, one thousand vaginal spots appeared on the body of Indar due to Gautam rishi's curse, which later on turned into eyes.

ਸਹਸੁਰੀ ਭੁਜਾਨ [səhsri bhujan] See ਸਹਸੁਬਾਹੁ. **2** a goddess with countless arms. “jəpe ratr dyosə səhsri bhujanə.”—*əj*.

ਸਹਕ [səhək] *n* drawing a deep breath. **2 adj** dry. “trɪṅṅə tə merə səhkə tə həriə.”—*səhəs m 5*. ‘from a blade of grass into a mountain, from dry into green.’

ਸਹਕਣਾ [səhəkṇa] *v* to draw a deep audible breath; to breathe heavily; to sigh. **2** to long for, to yearn. “səṭ ka dokhi səda səhkaie.”

—*sukhmāni*.

ਸਹਕਾਰ [səhkar] *Skt n* cooperation. **2** collaboration. **3** a mango with fragrance spreading far and wide. **4** a helper, assistant.

ਸਹਕਾਰੀ [səhkari] *Skt* सहकारिन् *adj* helpful, cooperative. “*phīrət phīrət səhkari log.*”—*GPS*.

ਸਹਗਲ [səhgəl] *n* a sub-caste of the Khatris. “*prīthi mēll səhgəl bhāla.*”—*BG*

ਸਹਗਮਿਨੀ [səhgamiṇi] *adj* accompanying female. **2** one who accompanies her dead husband to the next world; a sati. “*ətkaḷ jaī prīty sōg səhgamiṇi hvē.*”—*BGK*.

ਸਹਗਮੀ [səhgami] *adj* accompanying male. **2 n** companion.

ਸਹਘਾ [səhgha], **ਸਹਘੇ** [səhgho] *Skt* समघ S ਸਹਾਂਗੋ *adj* cheap. “*viṇu gahək guṇ veciē tēu guṇ səhgho jaī.*”—*var maru 1 m 1*.

ਸਹਚਰ [səhcər] *adj* accompanying male. **2 n** a friend, companion. **3** an attendant, servant.

ਸਹਚਰੀ [səhcəri] *adj* accompanying female. **2 n** a female friend.

ਸਹਚਾਰ [səhcar] *n* the act of keeping company. **2** association, friendship.

ਸਹਚਾਰੀ [səhcari] *n* a friend, associate, companion. **2** सहचारिन् *adj* an accompanying person.

ਸਹਜ [səhəj] or **ਸਹਜੁ** [səhəju] *Skt* सहज *adj* innate. **2 n** a (twin) brother. **3** temperament, nature, habit, wont. “*əmritu lē lē nim sīcai. kəhīṭ kəbir va ko səhəju nē jaī.*”—*asa*. **4** a thought, discrimination. “*səhje gavīa thāī pəvē.*”—*sri ə m 3*. **5** knowledge. “*kərmī səhəj nē upje viṇu səhje səhsa nē jaī.*”—*ənēdu*. “*guru bīn səhəj nē upje bhāi, puch-hu gīania jaī.*”—*sor ə m 3*. **6** ecstasy, bliss. “*cəuṭhē pəd mēhī səhəj hē gurmukhī pələ paī.*”—*sri ə m 3*. **7** cultured, devoted to one’s husband. **8** the Supreme Being, the Creator. “*səhəj salāhi sēda sēda.*”—*sri ə m 3*. **9** honour, regard. **10 adv** effortlessly. “*sətīguru tē paīa səhəj seti.*”—*ənēdu*. **11** natural “*jo kīchu hoī su səhje*

hoī.”—*var bīla m 3*. “*səhje jāgē səhje sovē.*”—*var sor m 3*. **12** easily. “*mukəṭī duara mokla səhje avəu jāu.*”—*s kəbir*. **13 Sn** pounded bhang (intoxicating hemp).

ਸਹਜਆਨੰਦ [səhəjanəṇḍ] *n* innate bliss, spiritual ecstasy. **2** natural joy.

ਸਹਜਸਾਮਾਧਿ [səhəjsəmadhi] *n* in contrast to the relentless mortification of hath yog, effortless contemplation. ‘The yogis perform relentless contemplation, while the Sikhs indulge in effortless contemplation. They are perpetually engaged in the recitation of Gurbani and thus their life does not go waste’ (Bhagavli) “*səhəj səmadhi sēda liv hēri siu.*”—*sar ə m 1*.

ਸਹਜਸਰੋਵਰ [səhəjsərovər] reservoir of knowledge. **2** ocean of knowledge. **3** the Guru, the spiritual mentor. **4** a congregation.

ਸਹਜਸਰੋਵਰਿ [səhəjsərovərī] in sahajsarovar. “*tūə səhəj sərovərī bas.*”—*səvəye m 4 ke*.

ਸਹਜਸੁਖ [səhəjsukh] *n* innate bliss. **2 adj** spontaneous ecstasy.

ਸਹਜ ਸੁੰਨ ਕਾ ਘਾਟ [səhəj sūn ka ghaṭ] *n* dasamdvār (the tenth opening), the ultimate stage of spiritual enlightenment. “*gəg jəmūn kē ātre səhəjsūn kē ghaṭ.*”—*s kəbir*. Here Ganga stands for *īra* and Jamuna for *pīgla*. **2** the path of sahaj dhuni. See ਸੁੰਨ 9.

ਸਹਜ ਸੁਭਾਉ [səhəj subhau], **ਸਹਜ ਸੁਭਾਇ** [səhəj subhāī] *adj* inherent, natural. “*jiu pavək ka səhəj subhau.*”—*sukhmāni*. **2 adv** naturally inculcated. “*mih vuṭha səhəj subhāī.*”—*var gəu 2 m 5*. **3** natural, effortless. “*səhəj subhāī mīle gopala.*”—*sor m 5*.

ਸਹਜਸੁਖ [səhəjsukh] See ਸਹਜ ਸੁਖ. “*səhəj sukhanēd ghənere.*”—*suhī chāt m 5*.

ਸਹਜ ਸੈਨ [səhəj sen] *n* state of contemplation. “*səhəj sen əru sukhmān nari udh kəmāl bigsəīa.*”—*sor m 5*.

ਸਹਜ ਕਥਾ [səhəj kəṭhā] *n* narration of knowledge. **2** praise of the Lord.

ਸਹਜਕੇਲ [səhəkɛl] *n* natural ecstasy; everlasting bliss.

ਸਹਜਗੁਫਾ [səhəjgʊfə] *n* mental tranquility. **2** mind at peace. “səhəjgʊfə məɦɪ asəɳu badɦɪa.”—*asa m 5*.

ਸਹਜਜੋਗ [səhəj-jog] *n* in contrast to the relentless mortification of Hath yog, it is a unique and simple form of yog. It is a form of yog that is attained through contemplation, enhanced by the recitation of ‘Nam’. In Gurbani it is also termed as bhəgətɪjog, tətɪjog, brəɦmjog etc. and səhəjjog is defined as under :

“guru ka səbədu mənə məɦɪ mūdɾa, khīthə khɪma hədɦavəu. jo kɪchu kərə bhəla kəɦɪ manəu, səhəj jog nɪdɦɪ pavəu. baba ! juɦta ju juɦəh juɦ jogi pərəm tət məɦɪ jogə. əɦɦɪtu namu nɪrəjəɳu paɦa ɦɪan kaɦa rəs bhogə. sɪvnəɦri məɦɪ asəɳɪ bəsəu kələp tɦaɦi badə. sɦɪɦi səbədu səda dɦunɪ soɦə əɦɪ nɦsɪ pure nadə. pətu vicaru ɦɪanumətɪ dəda vərətman bɪbɦutə. hərəɦ kɪrətɪ rəɦrasɪ həɦarɪ ɦurɦukɦɪ pəthə ətɪtə. səɦli jotɪ həɦarɪ səɦɦɪa nana vərən ənekə. kəɦu nanək suɦɪ bhərthəɦɪ jogi! parbrəɦəm lɪv ekə.”—*asa m 1*.

“gurɪ mənə marɦo kəɦɪ səjogu, əɦɦnɦsɪ ravə bhəgətɪjogu, gur sətəbɦa dukɦu mɦɦerogu, jən nanək hərəɦvəru səhəj-jogu.”

—*bəsəɦ m 1*.

“jogu nə bhəɦvi kəɦri, jogu nə mele vesɪ. nanək ɦhəɦɪ beɦɦɪa jogu paɦe sətɦgur kə updesɪ.”—*səva m 3*.

ਸਹਜਧਾਰੀ [səhəjdɦari] *adj* having innate knowledge. **2** easy-going, comfort, loving. **3** *n* one of the sects among the Sikhs, whose members do not get baptised, but profess Sikhism¹

¹There are lots of saɦajdɦaris in Punjab and Sind. Saɦajdɦaris especially those of Sind are very affectionate and devoted. Singhs, who look down upon them, are ignorant of the tenets of Sikhism.

without adopting the formal symbols.

ਸਹਜਧੁਨਿ [səhəjdɦunɪ] *n* contrary to the listening of ənahət nad at the tenth opening (dəsəɦ dvar) through practice of hath-yog, perpetual recitation of Nam; Nam’s perpetual recitation. “sətɦguru seve tə səhəjdɦunɪ upɦe.”—*sor m 3*.

ਸਹਜਧਯਾਨ [səhəjdɦyan] *n* contrary to meditation as practised in hath yog, unremitting faith in Gurshabad. **2** self-realisation through meditation.

ਸਹਜਪੰਥ [səhəjpəɦth] a sect among the Vaishnavs introduced by the Svaroop Damodar, its members sit facing young beautiful women, meditate upon and sing the praise of the chief eroticist Krishan.

ਸਹਜਭਾਉ [səhəjbɦau], **ਸਹਜਭਾਇ** [səhəjbɦaɦɪ] *n* peaceful nature. **2** spiritual love. “səhəjbɦaɦɪ mɦɦɦe sukh hove.”—*sɦdɦgosəɦɪ*. **3** *adv* naturally, spontaneously.

ਸਹਜਮਤਾ [səhəjməta] *n* self-contemplation. **2** self-doctrine. **3** *adv* spontaneous, natural. “səhəjməte bəɦɦaɦ he.”—*maru solɦe m 3*.

ਸਹਜਯੋਗ [səhəjjog] See ਸਹਜ ਜੋਗ.

ਸਹਜਰੀਆ [səhɦəɦɪa] *adj* relating to the inner poise, spiritual. **2** spontaneous. “təu sukh səhɦəɦɪa.”—*bɦɦa m 5*.

ਸਹਜਾ [səɦja] See ਸੇਜਾ. **2** See ਸਹਜ. **3** (a female) born alongwith.

ਸਹਜਾਇਆ [səɦjaɦa] *adj* (a male) born alongwith. **2** one who has attained spiritual knowledge. **3** ਸਹਜ-ਆਇਆ spontaneous. “məɦa əɦəd əɦɦt səhəɦaɦa.”—*asa m 5*.

ਸਹਜਾਤ [səɦjat] born alongwith, syngenetic.

ਸਹਜਾਦਾ [səɦjada] See ਸਾਹਜਾਦਾ.

ਸਹਜਾਰਿ [səɦɦarɪ], **ਸਹਜਾਰੀ** [səɦɦarɪ] *adj* about spiritual knowledge. “nɦɦrari əɦari səɦɦarɪ.”—*asa m 5*. **2** *Skt* ਸਹਜ-ਅਰਿ an innate enemy; natural opponent. **3** *n* step brother or first cousin who fosters ill-will due to greed for wealth and property.

ਸਹਜਿ [səhəjɪ] *adv* knowingly. **2** naturally, spontaneously. **3** naturally. **4** meditating over the Supreme Being. “lagə səhəjɪ dhɪanɯ.”—*jəpu*. **4** with discretion. “səhəjɪ sigar kaməɳɪ kəɾɪ avə.”—*suhi ə m 1*. **5** gradually, steadily. “səhəjɪ pəkə so miṭha.”—*tukha barəhmaha*. **6** with forbearance. “səhəjɪ səhəjɪ guɳ rəmə kəbira.”—*gəv kəbir*. “babiha tū səhəjɪ bol.”—*səva m 3*.

ਸਹਜੀ [səhji] *n* a sahadhari. Sikh. “tre prakar məm sɪkkh hē səhji cəɾni khəḍ.”—*rətənmal*. ‘sahajdhari, charanpahuli and khanda amritdhari.’ See ਸਹਜਧਾਰੀ.

ਸਹਜੁ [səhəju] See ਸਹਜ.

ਸਹਜੇ [səhje] *adv* naturally, spontaneously. “səhje asəɳv əsthɪɾv bhəɪa.”—*gəv ə m 5*. **2** steadily, patiently.

ਸਹਣ [səhəɳ], **ਸਹਣ ਸੀਲ** [səhəɳ sil] See ਸਹਨ and ਸਹਨਸੀਲ. “səhəɳsil sətə.”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਸਹਣਾ [səhɳa] *v* to tolerate; to forbear. See ਸਹ 11.

ਸਹਤੀਰ [səhtɪr] *P* ستر *n* a beam, log, sleeper.

ਸਹਤੂਤ [səhtut] See ਸਤੂਤ.

ਸਹੱਤ [səhətt], **ਸਹੱਤਾ** [səhəttə] *Skt* सहत्व *n* company, association. **2** forbearance. See ਸਹ 11.

ਸਹਦ [səhəd] *Skt* सह (company) द (provider). **2** *A* شهد *n* honey. *Skt* सारथ्य nectar collected from flowers by honey-bees. It is humid in effect; it purifies blood and provides relief from diseases like cough etc.

ਸਹਦੇਵ [səhdev] *n* the youngest of Pandavs. He was born to Madri from her cohabitation with Ashvani Kumars. See ਪਾਂਡਵ. **2** son of Jarasandh, the king of Magadh.

ਸਹਧਰਮੀ [səhdhəɾmi] सहधर्मिन् *n* a co-religionist.

ਸਹਨ [səhən] *Skt adj* sturdy, strong. **2** tolerant. **3** *n* act of tolerating. “kəs kəsəvəti səhe su tau.”—*oəkar*. **4** accepting, imbibing. “gur ki agɪa mən məhɪ səhe.”—*sukhməni*. **5** *A* سحر *n* a courtyard, compound. **6** a big and deep plate of metal.

ਸਹਨਸਾਹ [səhənsəh] *P* شاهنشاه *adj* king of kings, emperor who exercises suzerainty over rulers of several countries and kingdoms. See ਸਾਹ ਸਾਹਣ.

ਸਹਨਸੀਲ [səhənsil] *Skt* सहनशील *adj* tolerant, whose nature is marked with forbearance. **2** forgiving “səhənsil pəvən əɾv paɳi.”—*maru m 5*.

ਸਹਨਕ [səhnək] *P* صحن *n* a dish, plate, small plate of metal, saucer. “səhnək səbh səsara.”—*bher namdev*.

ਸਹਨਾ [səhna] See ਸਹਣਾ and ਸਹਨ.

ਸਹਨਾਈ [səhnai] *P* شهابی *n* a clarionet, flute, horn, trumpet. “kəhā su bheri səhnai.”—*asa ə m 1*.

ਸਹਪੁਰ [səhpur] *P* سحرور *n* a musical instrument resembling a bugle. “dəph bin rəbab səhpur bəje.” and “khəjri səhpur.”—*səloh*.

ਸਹਬਾਜ [səhbaj] *P* شهباز *n* a hawk, a young male falcon. “jyö səhbaj məno cəkva səg ekdha kahū su mar gɪrayo.”—*krɪsən*. “pəkheru səhbaj pekh dhukk nə həghən mɪle nə dhoi.”—*BG*. See ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀ.

ਸਹਬਾਲਾ [səhbala] *P* شهبال *n* the best man of the bridegroom, almost of his stature and age.

ਸਹਮ [səhəm] *P* سحر *n* fear, awe. “sɪɾɪ sɪɾɪ sukh səhəma deɪ su tū bhəla.”—*tukha barəhmaha*.

2 *A* سحر darkness, soot. **3** a slur. “khəte dām səhəmi.”—*səva m 1*. ‘wealth got through unjust means.’ **4** *A* سهم *n* a portion. **5** an arrow.

ਸਹਮਤ [səhmət] *Skt adj* holding similar views; in agreement.

ਸਹਰ [səhər] *P* شهر *n* a town; shore. **2** *A* شهر early morning, dawn.

ਸਹਰਗ [səhrəg] *P* شجر *n* aorta. **2** wind pipe, trachea. See ਸਾਹਰਗ.

ਸਹਰਪਨਾਹ [səhəpənəh] *n* a fort for defending the city; city’s boundary wall; rampart.

ਸਹਰਾ [səhra] *A* صحرا *n* a jungle. wilderness. desert especially one as of Arabia, Africa and

Malva.

ਸਹਰਾਨਾ [səhraːna] See **ਸਿਹਰਾਨਾ**. **2** *Pkt* v to caress; fondle. “te pədpəkəj kesəv ke əb udhəv lə kər me səhrae.”—*KRISAN*. **3** to tickle. **4** *Skt* **सुसुसह** *n* use.

ਸਹਰੀ [səhri] See **ਸਰਘੀ**. **2** inhabitant of a city, citizen. See **ਰਸਹਰੀ**.

ਸਹਰੁ [səhəru] See **ਸਹਰ**.

ਸਹਲ [səhəl] *A* **ج** *adj* easy, simple. “jɪybo jəg ko səhəl hē yəhē kəθɪn dʒe kam. prat səbhərbo raj ko rat səbhərbo ram.”—*CƏRITR 81*. **2** level and soft soil. **3** Abu Mohammad, an exalted saint and son of Abdulla Tashtari who died in 823 Hijri.

ਸਹਲਾ [səhla], **ਸਹਲੀ** [səhli] *adj* easily available. **2** fruitful, useful. “səhli khəp nanək lə aɪa.”—*asa m 5*. **3** easy, convenient. See **ਸਹਲ**.

ਸਹਲੰਗ [səhləŋg], **ਸਹਲੰਗੁ** [səhləŋgu] *Skt* **सहलगु** *adj* attached, joined. “pəuŋ paŋi bəsətər səbh səhləga.”—*gəu m 3*. “mən dujabhau səhləŋu.”—*suhi m 4*.

ਸਹਵਤ [səhvət] *A* **شهوة** *n* a wish, disposition, desire. **2** sexual urge, carnal desire.

ਸਹਵਤੀ [səhvəti] *adj* carnal, sexual.

ਸਹਵਾਸ [səhvas] *n* cohabitation.

ਸਹਵਾਸੀ [səhvasi] *Skt* **सहवासिन्** *adj* who cohabits. **2** a neighbour.

ਸਹਾ [səha] *Skt* **ससक**, a rabbit, hare. Moses the prophet regards rabbit as one of the impure animals. So the Jews regard it a sin to consume rabbit-meat. Parsis and Armenians also avoid eating its meat. Hazrat Mohammad did not condemn the rabbit. Since he regarded Moses as a prophet, most of the Muslims follow the Jews in this regard. Makhdum Jahanian of Uch, the mentor of the sweepers, was of the same view. Per his direction, the rabbit meat is forbidden to them. “səha nə khai cuhɾa maɪa muhtaj.”—*BG*

There are some other stories popular with

the sweepers. Lal Beg, the incarnation of Valmiki, in their view, was nourished upon the milk of a she-rabbit, hence eating of rabbit-meat is forbidden to them. Another story that goes is that once a sweeper killed a calf and concealed it under a basket, when the owner of the calf searched the place, it turned into a rabbit under the influence of Lal Beg. Since then eating of rabbit was forbidden. **2** *Skt* **सहा**. aloe harbadevsiis perfoliata. **3** winter season. **4** henna (mehādi). **ਸਹਾਉ** [səhau] *n* nature, temperament. “həmro səhau səda səd bhulən.”—*biɪa m 5*. **2** tolerance, forbearance. **3** *adj* **ਸਹ-ਆਯੂ** of the same age.

ਸਹਾਇ [səhai] *Skt* **सहाय** *adj* who helps. “sri əkal jɪ səhai.”

ਸਹਾਇਕ [səhaiɪk] *adj* helpful.

ਸਹਾਇਤਾ [səhaiɪta] *n* help, support.

ਸਹਾਈ [səhai] *Skt* **सहायिन्** *adj* who helps, assistant.

ਸਹਾਸ [səhas] *adj* laughing. **2** (one) who sits along.

ਸਹਾਸਨ [səhasən] **ਸਹ-ਆਸਨ**. *n* the act of sitting along.

ਸਹਾਤ [səhat] *adj* helper, assistant. “prəbhu jiu hoɪ səhat.”—*keda m 5*. **2** tolerates, bears.

ਸਹਾਦਤ [səhadət] *A* **شهادة** *n* a testimony, deposition. **2** martyrdom, laying down life in a religious war.

ਸਹਾਯਯੀ [səhadhyayi] **सहाय्यायिन्** *adj* a classmate.

ਸ਼ਹਾਨਾ [səhana] *P* **شاهانه** *adj* royal, imperial, regal.

ਸਹਾਨੁਭੂਤਿ [səhanubhuti] *Skt* *n* **सह-अनुभूति** sympathy; a sense sharing another's misery.

ਸਹਾਬ [səhab] *P* **سحاب** *adj* short form of **ਸਹ-ਆਬ**. a primary colour. **2** red, scarlet. “rəŋə dekhie rəg rupə səhabə.”—*VN*. **3** *A* a bright star. **4** a streak of fire produced by the falling of a celestial body in the sky due to friction with the air. **5** See **ਸਿਹਾਬ**.

ਸਹਾਬਾ [səhaba] *A* صحابه *adj* who does his duty in a discreet way; who avoids committing an error. “sətɪguru səcca patsah bepərvah əthah səhaba.”—*BG* 2 righteous.

ਸ਼ਹਾਬੁੱਦੀਨ ਮੁਹੰਮਦ ਗੋਰੀ [shahabuddin muhəmədgori] شهاب الدین محمد گوری Gor is a place situated in the north of Ghazni. Due to his origin from this place, he came to be known as Gori. He was the same Shahabudin who planted the Muslim rule in India. He conquered Multan in 1175 AD to be followed by Uchch. Having captured Lahore in 1186 AD, he occupied Punjab. In the year 1191 he proceeded towards Delhi but was defeated by Raja Prithiraj Chauhan in the battlefield at Travari near Karnal. Next year he defeated Prithiraj in the same battlefield and became the ruler of India. During his return journey from Punjab on 14th of March 1206 (Sammat 1264), he was murdered by a Gakkhar (ḡ) enemy in a camp on the bank of Jehlum.

ਸਹਮ [səham] *Skt sen* सह. ‘We tolerate’. See ਸਹਨ. 2 ‘I tolerate.’ 3 *A* सह plural of ਸਹਮ. 4 short form for ਸਹਮੁਲਕੀਬ, meaning a celestial arrow; invisible destiny, fate. “sɪɪɪ sɪɪɪ lekh səhamə.”—*sor ə m* 1.

ਸਹਾਯ [səhay], **ਸਹਾਯਕ** [səhayək], **ਸਹਾਯਤਾ** [səhayta], **ਸਹਾਯੀ** [səhayi] See ਸਹਾਇ, ਸਹਾਇਕ, ਸਹਾਇਤਾ, ਸਹਾਈ.

ਸਹਾਰ [səhar] ਸਹ-ਆਧਾਰ. shelter, refuge, protection. “sətsəhar guru ramdas.”—*səvəye m* 4 *ke*. “sətsəharət syam ke paɪ.”—*krɪsən*. 2 *Skt* संह an annihilation; a massacre. 3 engrossed. 4 relationship. “ulɪ le səkətɪ səharə.”—*ram kəbir*. ‘after negating the charm of illusion.’

ਸਹਾਰਣਾ [səharṇa] *v* to tolerate, forbear. 2 to stretch, pull. 3 to stop, withhold.

ਸਹਾਰਾ [səhara] See ਸਹਾਰ. *n* a basis, foundation. 2 a residence, dwelling place. 3 attraction.

ਸਹਾਰੀ ਮੱਲ [səhari məll], **ਸਹਾਰੀ ਰਾਮ** [səhari ram] the first elder cousin of Guru Ramdas, who lived at Lahore. Upon the marriage of his son, the Guru sent Arjan Dev to Lahore with the order to stay there and engage himself in religious preaching and not to come back until called back. Accordingly, the Guru’s son stayed on at a place named Divankhana for several months at a stretch and performed his duty. Having got eager for the holy darshan, he sent several letters carrying such verses as “mera mānu locə gurdərsən tai” to the Guru. **ਸਹਾਰੂ** [səharu] a chība devotee of Guru Amar Dev known for his benevolence “gəgu əpər səharu bharu.”—*GPS*.

ਸਹਾਰੋਹੀ [səharohi] ਸਹ-ਆਰੋਹਿਨ੍ *adj* a co-rider; one who sits beside the passenger in a carriage.

ਸਹਿ [səhɪ] See ਸਹ and ਸ਼ਹ. “səhɪ tɪka dɪtosu jɪvdɛ.”—*var ram* 3. ‘Guru Nanak Dev performed the coronation of Guru Angad during his own life time.’ 2 husband, lord. “mətu jaṇ səhɪ gəlɪ paɪa.”—*sri m* 1. 3 having endured. See ਸਹਨ. “sənmukh səhɪ ban he mɪɪg ərpe mən tən pran he.”—*asa chət m* 5.

ਸਹਿਆ [səhɪa] *n* a rabbit. 2 *adj* endured.

ਸਹਿਸ [səhɪs] See ਸਹਸ.

ਸਹਿਸਕਿਰਤ [səhɪskɪrət] See ਸਹਸਕਿਰਤ and ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ.

ਸਹਿੰਸਰਾ [səhɪsra] See ਘੁੰਕੋਵਾਲੀ.

ਸਹਿਸਾ [səhɪsa] See ਸਹਸਾ.

ਸਹਿਸਾਕਿਰਤਾ [səhɪsakɪrta] See ਸਹਸਾਕਿਰਤਾ and ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ.

ਸਹਿਸਨੁ [səhɪsnu] *Skt* सहिष्णु *adj* forbearing.

ਸਹਿਕਣਾ [səhɪkṇa] See ਸਹਕਣਾ.

ਸਹਿਕਾਰ [səhɪkar], **ਸਹਿਕਾਰੀ** [səhɪkari] See ਸਹਕਾਰ and ਸਹਕਾਰੀ.

ਸਹਿਗਲ [səhɪgəl] See ਸਹਗਲ.

ਸਹਿਚਰ [səhɪcər], **ਸਹਿਚਰੀ** [səhɪcəri] See ਸਹਚਰ and ਸਹਚਰੀ.

ਸਹਿਚੇਤ [səhɪcet] *adj* ਸਹ-ਚੇਤ. aware, alert. “ve to səhɪcet det kamna bhəgət nɪj.”—*NP*.

ਸਹਿਜ [səhɪj] See ਸਹਜ.

ਸਹਿਜ ਅਨੰਦੁ [səhɪj ənədu] See ਸਹਜ ਅਨੰਦ. “paɪa səhɪj ənədu.”—*sri m 3*.

ਸਹਿਜੁ [səhɪju] See ਸਹਜੁ.

ਸਹਿਣ [səhɪn], **ਸਹਿਣਾ** [səhɪna] See ਸਹਨ.

ਸਹਿਤ [səhɪt] *Skt part* with, alongwith. “pʊtɾ səhɪt guru dərsən kin.”—*GPS*. **2** *adv* with love, with affection. “bhojən mədhur səhɪt kərvæ.”—*GPS*. **3** *adj* wishing, friendly. “pəvɪt mata pɪta kuṭəb səhɪt sɪu.”—*ənədu*. **4** See ਸਹਦ 2.

ਸਹਿਤਾ [səhɪta] *Skt* सहित् *adj* tolerant, forbearing. **2** tolerates. See ਭਰੁ.

ਸਹਿਦ [səhɪd] See ਸਹਦ 2.

ਸਹਿੰਦ [səhɪnd], **ਸਹਿੰਦਾ** [səhɪnda] *adj* tolerant, forbearing.

ਸਹਿਦੇਵ [səhɪdev] See ਸਹਦੇਵ.

ਸਹਿਨ [səhɪn], **ਸਹਿਨਸੀਲ** [səhɪnsil] See ਸਹਨ and ਸਹਨਸੀਲ.

ਸਹਿਬਾਜਪੁਰਾ [səhɪbajpura] See ਸੰਮਨ.

ਸਹਿਮ [səhɪm] See ਸਹਮ.

ਸਹਿਰ [səhɪr] See ਸਹਰ.

ਸਹਿਰੀ [səhɪri] See ਸਹਰੀ.

ਸਹਿਲ [səhɪl], **ਸਹਿਲਾ** [səhɪla] *easy*. See ਸਹਲ and ਸਹਲਾ. **2** fruitful, beneficial. “səhɪla məɾna hoɪ.”—*var bɪha m 3*. “səhɪla aɪa soɪ.”—*var ram 1 m 3*.

ਸਹਿਵਤ [səhɪvət] See ਸਹਵਤ.

ਸਹੀ [səhi] *Pkt* a female friend. *Skt* a girl-friend. “səhiā vɪci phɪrə sʊheli.”—*sri chət 4*. “soɪ səhi sədeh nɪvare.”—*gəu bavən kəbir*. **2** a female rabbit. **3** *P* ۛ *adj* straight. **4** *A* ۛ *adv* undoubtedly, certainly. “he təu səhi ləkhe jəu koi.”—*gəu bavən kəbir*. **5** correct, real. “sʊɳie sɪkh səhi.”—*var ram 1 m 1*. “jɪni cələɳu səhi jaɳɪa.”—*vəɖ m 3 əlahɳi*. “bhəjən ram ko səhi.”—*sor m 9*. **6** *n* a judgement, decision. “mɪɪ sadhəh kino səhi.”—*sar m 5*. **7** a

signature. “ʃri guru te nəhɪ səhi pəvai.”—*GPS*. **8** an account book, a ledger. **9** See ਸਹਨ. “mə teri kəθor baɳi bəhʊt səhi hɛ.”—*JSBB*.

ਸਹੀਆਹ [səhiəh] to female-friends (seekers of knowledge) “guru mele səhiəh.”—*maru ə kaphi m 1*.

ਸਹੀ ਸਲਾਮਤਿ [səhi səlamətɪ] *sen* healthy, without any injury, without any regret and loss. “ghəɪ səhi səlamətɪ ae.”—*sor m 5*.

ਸ਼ਹੀਦ [ʃəhid] *A* شهيد *adj* who gives evidence. **2** *n* a witness. **3** a martyr who lays down life in a religious war. **4** *adj* a member of the Shahid-misl. See ਸ਼ਹੀਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ.

ਸ਼ਹੀਦਗੰਜ [ʃəhidgəŋ] *n* a place of martyrdom; a place where a memorial or a temple is raised to commemorate the remains of a martyr. The Sikhs have numerous such places, of which the following are worth-mentioning:

1 a memorial to honour countless Singhs for their great valour; it is situated to the south of the holy tank of Amritsar.

2 Baba Gurbaksh Singh's memorial. It is situated near Akalbunga.

3 a memorial for Baba Dip Singh; it is situated near Ram Sar.

4 a memorial for Baba Basant Singh and Baba Hira Singh close to the platform of Guru ka bagh.

6 a memorial for Bhai Tota Singh, a commander of Guru Hargobind, and thirteen other Sikhs. It is situated in the street of Khalsa Khattris near Jamadar di haveli.

7 There are two memorials at Anandpur, Taragarh and Fatehgarh.

8 in Sirhind a memorial for the younger Sahibzadas and another near the tomb of Shah Buali, in the memory of numerous valiant Singhs.

9 a memorial on the bank of the holy tank at Mukatsar for Bhai Mahan Singh and 39

other Singhs who accompanied him.

10 in Lahore, a memorial for Bhai Taru Singh and Bhai Mani Singh, etc.

ਸਰੀਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ [səɦɪdā di mɪsəl] one of the twelve misls of the Sikhs, founded by the martyr Dip Singh, a landlord of village Pohuwind (district Amritsar). He was appointed head of Damdama Sahib (place related to the Guru) by the Panth. While heading the crusade to defend Darbar Sahib Amritsar, he laid down his life in Sammat 1817. A number of well-known martyrs, such as Bhai Karam Singh, Gurbaksh Singh, Sudha Singh, etc. belonged to this misl. To this misl belonged the Shahzadpuria sardars, to whom the Panth handed over the service and maintenance of Damdama Sahib. Sardar Dharam Singh and his brother Karam Singh conquered Shahazadpur and established their rule there in Sammat 1820 (1763 AD). Sardars of Darauli and Tangoria (District Ambala) also belonged to this misl. Natha Singh the martyr, who rendered service to Babe di ber at Sialkot and was granted a manor (jagir) also belonged to this misl.

ਸਰੀਦੀ [səɦidi] *n* martyrdom, witness. **2** the act of attaining martyrdom. **3** the act of sacrificing one's life for the sake of religion.

ਸਰੀਦੀ ਦੇਗ [səɦidi deg] *adj* sweet pudding offered at the martyr's memorial. **2** In the Nihang Singh lingo, it is an offering of sweetened bhang (intoxicating hemp).

ਸਰੀੜੀ [səɦiri] *Skt* ਸਰੁਰਿ *n* the sun. **2** əkk (calotropis procera, calotropis gigantea) **3** *adj* dominant. **4** supreme. "guru səbəd səɦiri." –*BG* **5** *n* truth.

ਸਰੁ [səɦu] See ਸਰ. **2** husband. See ਸਰ. **2**. "səɦu kəɦe su kije." –*tl̥l̥g m 1*. **3** See ਸਰਨ. "səɦu ve jia, əp̥n̥a kia." –*var asa*.

ਸਰੁੱ [səɦõ] *n* an oath, a pledge, promise, resolve.

ਸਰੁ ਸੋਹਾਗਣ [səɦu soɦagəɳ] a hypocritical hermit, who impersonating as a woman at night, claimed that God as husband would sleep with him at night. "duj cādni rat ko səɦu av̥e mujh pas." –*NP*. The teachings of Nanak Dev impelled him to discard this hypocrisy and turn into a true saint.

ਸਰੁਰਾ [səɦura] See ਸਸੁਰਾ. "səɦura vadi." –*var ram 2 m 5*. ignorance.

ਸਰੁਟਾ [səɦuṭa] *adj* tired, exhausted. **2** bearable.

ਸਰੁਰ [səɦur] ਸਰੁਰਿ. discretion. See ਸਰੁਰਿ. "bole prəbhu purən səɦur sōg jōg kəro." –*GPS*.

ਸਰੁਲਤ [səɦulət] *A* سهولت *n* ease, facility.

ਸਰੇ [səɦe] plural of ਸਰਾ. See ਸਰਾ. **2** See ਸਰਨ. **3** See ਸਰੀ. "məṭɪ guruməṭɪ həɾɪ həɾɪ səɦe." –*prəbha m 4*. 'corrected, rectified.'

ਸਰੇ ਸਬ [səɦe səb] *P* شب *n* lord of the night, the moon.

ਸਰੇਸਿਆ [səɦesɪa] *adv* patiently, with forbearance. "sev səɦesɪa." –*BG* **2** became ਸਰ-ਈਸ-ਹੋਇਆ, merged with God.

ਸਰੇਟ [səɦeṭ] See ਸਰੇਟਨ. **2** *Pkt n* ਸੋਭੇਟ a rendezvous, a tryst. "pyare ko esi səɦeṭ bətai." –*cəɾɪtr 88*.

ਸਰੇਟਾ [səɦeṭa] See ਸਰੇਟਨ. *n* a resting place. **2** *adv* patiently, with forbearance. "gyan dhyān kər bhəgəṭɪ səɦeṭa." –*BG* **3** part with, alongwith.

ਸਰੇਤ [səɦeṭ] *adj* with affection. **2** part with, including. "mele jogi jōgəm jəṭa səɦeṭ." –*bher kəbir*.

ਸਰੇਤੁ [səɦetu], ਸਰੇਤੁਕ [səɦetuk] *Skt adj* with reason; which has some cause.

ਸਰੇਰਨ [səɦerən], ਸਰੇਰਨਾ [səɦerna] See ਸਰੇੜਨਾ.

ਸਰੇਰਾ [səɦera] a friend "bhai bədhū kuṭəb səɦera." –*suhi rəvɪdas*. **2** to accept as wife/husband. See ਸਰੇੜਨਾ.

ਸਰੇਰੀ [səɦeri], ਸਰੇਲੜੀ [səɦelɾi], ਸਰੇਲਾ [səɦela], ਸਰੇਲੀ [səɦeli] *Skt* स-हेला *adj* play-mate. **2** defiant. "səkhɪ səheli nənəd gəɦeli." –*asa kəbir*. **3** erotic desire born of adornment. *Skt*

ਸਹੇਲ scattered, dispersed. 4 *n* a friend, associate. “sun-hu səheri mīlən bat kāhəu.”—*bīla m 5*. “səgəl səheli əpne rəsī mati.”—*gəu m 5*. Here səheli means the senses. “meri səkhi səhelriho! prəbhū kə cərəṅī ləgəh.”—*bīha chət m 5*.

ਸਹੇੜਨਾ [səheṛna] See ਸਹ and ਈਰਣ. *v* to acquire; to adopt. 2 to defy. 3 to accept as husband. 4 to accept as wife. See ਚਰਖਾ ਸਹੇੜਨਾ.

ਸਹੇੜੀ [səheṛi] past tense of ਸਹੇੜਨਾ. See ਸਹੇੜਨਾ. 2 *n* village in police station Morinda, tehsil Ropar, district Ambala. It is situated 11 miles to the north-east of Sirhind. About one furlong to the west of the village is the gurdwara of Zoravar Singh and Fateh Singh. To this village belonged Gangu Brahman, the ungrateful man, who with dubious intention brought here Mata Gujri and the two Sahibzadas. He leaked information to the ruling official at Morinda and got them arrested. Only Manji Sahib exists here, there being no building of a gurdwara as yet. Historians have named this village as Kheri which Banda Bahadur razed to the ground. The village that grew up here later is known as Saheri. See ਖੇੜੀ and ਗੰਗੂ.

ਸਹੈ [səhe] See ਸਹਨ.

ਸਹੈਯਾ [səheya] *adj* tolerant. 2 a helper, supporter, assistant.

ਸਹੋ [səho] See ਸਹਨ. 2 *n* husband, lord. “so səho ətī nīrməl data.”—*suhi chət m 3*.

ਸਹੋਕ੍ਰਿ [səhokṛi] ਸਹ-ਉਕ੍ਰਿ co-narration, səhokṛi rhetoric aims at the description of numerous functions, their origin and end, alongwith the primary one.

Example:

kam kumlane kor pəṛət nə jane moh
məd the pərane jane pəṛət nə so təhi,
lin bhəe lobh məhā məmta məlin bhəi
chin bhəi irkha rəhi nə jəg mo kəhi,

səkhər vīṣekh səty silta sətōkh ṣuddhī
dirəgh dəyaluta səmet nīj got hi,
gyan ko prəkash ɔ vərəg ko vībhəv hot
gurudev nanək ko dərṣən hot hi.

—*guru pācaṣṭka*.

Alongwith the Guru's glimpse the afore-said objects are said to have appeared and disappeared. “tuṭ gəyo īk bar bīdeh məhipətī soc sərəsən ṣəbhū ko.”—*dev kəvī*.

ਸਹੋਟਸ [səhoṭə] *Skt n* a hut made of leaves. 2 a hermitage.

ਸਹੋਟਾ [səhoṭa] *n* a hare's young one. 2 a rabbit, hare. “nətu prapət mədan səhoṭa.”—*GPS*. 3 *adj* sheltered, protected.

ਸਹੋਦ [səhod], **ਸਹੋਦਰ** [səhodər] *Skt* ਸਹ-ਉਦਰ *adj* uterine. 2 *n* real brother. “god mə acet het səpe nə səhod ko.”—*BGK*. ‘An unaware infant son does not care for prestige and his brother's love’.

ਸਹੋਦਰਾ [səhodra], **ਸਹੋਦਰੀ** [səhodri] uterine; a real sister. See ਸਹੋਦਰ. “gurudev bədhəp səhodra.”—*bavən*.

ਸਹੰਸ [səhəs], **ਸਹੰਸਰ** [səhəsər] thousand and countless. See ਸਹਸੁ. “səhəs nam lə lə kərəu səlam.”—*asa kəbir*.

ਸਹੰਸਰ ਦਾਨ [səhəsər dan] See ਸਹਸੁ ਦਾਨ. 2 *adj* countless charities and rituals. “səhəsər dan de īdr roaīa.”—*var ram l m l*. ‘Due to countless yags and charities, Indar rose to a high pedestal but wept when they led to his fall.’

ਸਹੰਸਰਾ [səhəsra] thousands. See ਸਹਸੁ. 2 *n* village to the north of Amritsar at a distance of 15 miles, where gurdwara “Ror Sahib” is situated in the memory of Guru Arjan Dev. Since the time of the Guru a plas (ficus infectoria) tree stands there. See ਘੁੱਕੇਵਾਲੀ.

ਸਹੰਸੁ [səhəsṛ] See ਸਹਸੁ.

ਸਹੰਸੁਬਾਹੁ [səhəsrbahū] See ਸਹਸੁਬਾਹੁ.

ਸਹੰਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ [səhəsrasəṭṛ] *n* the bearer of a thousand weapons; having one thousand arms. “hənyo

jahI jəne səhāsrasətr bhupā.”—parəs. See ਸਹਸੁਬਾਹੁ.

ਸਹੰਦ [səhəd] tolerant. 2 *P* *sk* *n* a well-known mountain of Iran.

ਸਹੰਦਾ [səhəda] See ਸਹੰਦਾ.

ਸਹੰਮ [səhəm] fright, awe. See ਸਹਮ. “kṛti ləha səhəm.”—*var suhi m 1*. 2 See ਸਹਨ. “tṛn bəd dukh səhəma.”—*bṛla m 4*.

ਸਹੰਮਾ [səhəma], ਸਹੰਮੀ [səhəmi] See ਸਹਮ and ਸਹੰਮ.

ਸਹਜ [səhy] *Skt* सहज *adj* tolerable, bearable. 2 healthy, robust. 3 dear. 4 *n* a part of the western ghat, that extends upto northern Neelgiri of Malay mountain. It is a famous mountain of the south. In order to protect himself from the foes, Shiva ji used to live in this mountainous range.

ਸਕ [sək] *Skt* शक *vr* to be able to, capable of, be strong. ਸਕੁ and ਸਕਿਉ etc. are derived from the same root. 2 *Skt* शक *n* a race inhabiting the north. In earlier ages, these people resided on the bank of Sair river in Turkistan. In 160 BC they left Turkistan and proceeded to the south and then laying waste the Greek kingdoms of the frontier areas, they entered India. They settled in Taxila, Mathura and Saurashtar (Kathiavar). In about 395 AD Raja Chandar Gupt Vikramadity of the Maurya dynasty, defeated them and annexed western India to his kingdom. Thereby he came to be known as Sakari – the enemy of the Saks.

The upper half of their heads being shorn, suggests that Raja Sagar had defeated them.¹ See ਸਗਰ 2. The name Seestan (Sak land) seems related to the same race.² In Mahabharat the origin of the Saks is shown to be from the sweat of Vashishth's cow. 3 *A*

¹See Mahabharat.

²In Chinese, the Saks were named Si. That is why, si – stā, seem apt at places.

شك doubt “sək kərəu jI dusər hoI.”—*tlīg kabir*.

ਸਕ ਸੰਮਤ [ʃək səmət], ਸਕ ਸੰਵਤ [ʃək səvət] See ਸਾਲਿਵਾਹਨ.

ਸਕਟ [səkət] शकट *n* a cart, wagon. 2 body, physique. 3 See ਸਕਟਾਸੁਰ.

ਸਕਟਹਾ [səkət-ha] the slayer of demon Sakat; Krishan. See ਸਕਟਾਸੁਰ.

ਸਕਟ ਨਾਲ [səkət nal], ਸਕਟ ਨਾਲਿਕਾ [səkət nalika] *n* a cannon/gun mounted on a cart. 2 a gun – carriage.

ਸਕਟਨੀ [səkətni] *n* army entrusted with the task of maintaining supply line of carts.—*sənama*.

ਸਕਟਬਜੁਹ [səkətbyuh] *Skt* शकट-वजुह. formation of troupes of the shape of a cart; army thus organised during warfare. “səkṭabyuh rəca sūrpəti təb.”—*cəritr 405*.

ਸਕਟਾ [səkṭa] See ਸਕਟ.

ਸਕਟਾਸੁਰ [səkṭasur] *Skt* शकट-असुर demon having the form of a cart. He was sent by Kans to kill Krishan but was himself killed in return. “pṛithəṃ putna hāni bəhur səkṭasur khāḍyo.”—*kṛisən*. See its story narrated in the 50th chapter of 10th part of Bhagwat.

ਸਕਟਾਬਜੁਹ [səkṭabyuh] See ਸਕਟ ਬਜੁਹ.

ਸਕਣਾ [səkṇa] See ਸਕ. 2 *v* to have the capacity; to be capable of, have the strength to perform some job. “monI jən gəhI nə səkahI gəta.”—*guj m 5*. “sətIgur ka phurmatā mānI nə səki.”—*səva m 4*.

ਸਕਤ [səkət] *Skt* शकु *adj* attached, related. 2 *Skt* शकु strong, powerful. “həri səkət sərən səmrəth nanək.”—*keda m 5*.

ਸਕਤਈ [səkətṇi] *adj* wearing a spear. “nəmo səkətṇi sulṇi.”—*cəḍi*.

ਸਕਤ ਬਿਸੇਖ [səkət bisekh] See ਸਕਤਿ ਬਿਸੇਖ.

ਸਕਤਵਾਰ [səkətvar] *adj* powerful, mighty. “səkətvar jəmdut.”—*məla m 1*.

ਸਕਤਾ [səkṭa] *adj* powerful, competent, mighty. “səkṭa sihu mare pə vəgə.”—*asa m 1*. 2 *A* شکت

n the state of being motionless. the state of being immobile. **3** a disease *Skt* संन्यास apoplexy. It occurs after the age of forty and is caused by head-injury, renal diseases, too much addiction to alcohol, opium, smoking of tobacco and charas, intoxicants and over-indulgence in sex.

In apoplexy, the body gets numb; the heart does beat but the brain stops functioning. The pulse becomes feeble and the body gets cold. At times, the patient loses control over the functioning of his stool and bladder or they stop functioning.

To begin the treatment, the patient with head raised should be made to lie down comfortably. His shirt should be un-buttoned, Sandalwood and camphor rubbed in vinegar and a piece of cloth soaked with it should be applied to the forehead. If there is excessive blood, some of it may be let out through phlebotomy done by some competent person. Calves and biceps should be tightly tied with handkerchiefs. Enema should be performed and soles of hands and feet massaged.

Administration of majun *fīlasfa*, *xāmira*, *gaujūban*, *yograj*, *guggal*, and distillate of *ark kasni* is useful for the patient. Anything that cleans impurity from the intestines, i.e. extract of oats, soup of boiled *mūgi* lentils and soup of white meats and soft food should be given to him. **4** a flaw in a couplet. See *ਕਾਵਜਦੋਸ* and *ਯਤਿ*.

ਸਕਤਿ [səkətɪ] *Skt* ਸਕਿ *n* strength, capacity. “*manu mēhātu nā səkətɪ hi kai.*”—*bīla m 5*. **2** effect, impact. “*səkətɪ ōdher jevri bhrəm cuka.*”—*gəu kəbir*. **3** illusion. “*jəhɪ dekha təhɪ rəvɪrəhe sɪv səkɪ ka mel.*”—*sri m 5*. **4** woman. “*səkətɪ sənəh kəɪ sūnətɪ kəɪɛ.*”—*asa kəbir*. “*təu anɪ səkətɪ gəlɪ bādɦɪa.*”—*sri beɪi*. **5** nature. **6** a spear. “*pəɦɪɪ sil sənəɦu*

səkətɪ bɪdərɪ.”—*səveye m 2 ke*. Here the word “*səkətɪ*” is a pun for illusion and spear. **7** context of a word or sentence conveying the meaning. **8** Competence of gods and their consorts is also known as *sakti*. They are countless in number but the most prominent are — *īdraɪni*, *vəʃnəvi*, *ʃāta*, *brəɦmaɪni*, *rɔdri*, *kɔmari*, *narsɪghɪ*, *varahi*, *maɦeʃvri*, *camūɖa*, *cōɖɪka*, *kartɪki*, *prədɦana*, *kɪɪɪ*, *kātɪ*, *tʊʃɪɪ*, *puʃɪɪ*, *dɦɪɪɪ*, *ʃātɪ*, *kɪɪya*, *dəya*, *medɦa*, *lolakʃi*, *dirəghɪɦva*, *gomukɦi*, *kūɖodri*, *vɪɪɪɪ* etc. **9** *Skt* ਸਕਿ. relation, due to. “*jese səkətɪ suru bəɦu jəltə gur səsɪ dekɦe ləɦɪ jəɪ səbɦ təpna.*”—*gɔɖ m 4*. ‘heat due to the sun.’

ਸਕਤਿ ਪਾਣਿ [səkətɪ paɪɪ] *adj* (one) that holds a spear in his hand. **2** *n* Kartikey, son of Shiv. *Kharanan*.

ਸਕਤਿ ਬਿਸੇਖ [səkətɪ bɪsəkɦ] *n* special strength. **2** ਸਕਿ-ਅਵਸ਼ੇਸ਼ annihilation of power. “*prɪthəm səkət pəd ucəɪɪkə pun kəɦu səkətɪ bɪsɛs.*”—*sənəma*. ‘spear that ends the strength of the mighty ones.’

ਸਕਤੀ [səkɪ] See *ਸਕਤਿ*.

ਸਕਤੀ ਸਬਲ [səkɪ səbəl] *adj* (one) who strengthens the illusion. “*ape sakti səbəl kəɦaɦa.*”—*maru solɦe m 5*. **2** rendered dappled by nature. See *ਸਬਲ 3*.

ਸਕਤੀ ਘਰਿ [səkɪ ghəɪɪ] in illusion’s abode. i.e. in ignorance. “*səkɪ ghəɪɪ jəgət suta nəcə ɖape.*”—*gυj ə m 3*.

ਸਕਤੂ [səkɪ] *n* Mehta, a resident of Agra, was a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. In the army of Guru Hargobind he was a top warrior. He showed great valour in the battle fought at Hargobindpur. See *ਨਬੀ ਬਖਸ਼*. “*pərəs ram səkɪ duɪ ae. təkəs dhənukɦ səɪɪ səjəe.*”—*GPS*.

ਸਕੱਤਰ [səkəttər], **ਸਕਤ੍ਰ** [səkətr] *E* secretary. **2** a minister.

ਸਕਥ [səkəth] See *ਸਕਥਥ*.

ਸਕਨ [səkən] *A* سکن *n* residence. **2** rest. **3** peace.

4 kindness.

ਸਕ੍ਰ [səkəf] *A* سقفة *n* a roof.

ਸਕ੍ਰਯਥ [səkyəθ], ਸਕ੍ਰਯਥਉ [səkyəθəu], ਸਕ੍ਰਯਥੁ [səkyəθu] *Skt* शक्यार्थ an appropriate meaning.

2 *S* सक्यार्थ effective, meaningful, purposeful. “jənəmu səkyəθu bhəɔ jəgɪ.”—*səveye m 1 ke*. “cərəŋ təpər səkyəθ.”—*səveye m 3 ke*. “tɪn səkyəθəu jənəmu jəgɪ.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਸਕ੍ਰ [səkər] *P* سکر *Skt* ਸਕ੍ਰਿਰਾ *E* sugar *F* sucre. 2 in Punjabi raw sugar is known as ਝਕਕਰ. “səkər khəḍ nɪvat gur.”—*s fərid*.

ਸਕ੍ਰਕੰਦ [səkərkənd], ਸਕ੍ਰਕੰਦੀ [səkərkəndi] sweet tuber, sweet potato, to be eaten after boiling it. *L* Convolvulus Catatas.

ਸਕ੍ਰਕ ਖਾ [səkər xa] *P* شکر *adj* (one) addicted to sugar.

ਸਕ੍ਰਕ ਗੰਗ [səkər gəng] *n* a large broad well that Guru Arjan Dev got dug at Kartarpur (District Jalandhar). See ਕਰਤਾਰ ਪੁਰ.

ਸਕ੍ਰਕ ਗੰਜ [səkər gəj] *adj* an adjective for Baba Farid. It is believed that sugarcane and sugar rained in heaps due to Farid's spiritual power.

ਸਕ੍ਰਕਰਪਾਰਾ [səkərpəra] *n* a lump of sugar. 2 a well-known sweetmeat, prepared through frying rectangular pieces of kneaded fine flour and then coated with thick sugar-syrup; sweet khurmas. *Skt* शङ्खपाल.

ਸਕ੍ਰਲ [səkəl] *Skt adj* gifted, adept in the knowledge of arts. 2 whole, entire, total. “səkəl sən ɪk thā bhəi.”—*GPS*. 3 *Skt* शकल *n* a piece, fragment. “nəkh səsɪ səkəl se ʊpma nə ləti si.”—*NP*. 4 a peel; skin of a fruit. 5 one pan of a balance; See *E* scales. 6 *A* شکل *a* visage, form. 7 countenance, appearance.

ਸਕਾ [səka] See ਸਕਣਾ. “aɪ nə səka tujh kənɪ pɪare.”—*vəḍ m 1*. 2 *Skt* सूकीया *adj* one's own, born of the same parents. “puti bhati-i javai səki.”—*var bɪla m 4*.

ਸਕਾਈ [səkai] *n* attachment, intimacy. 2 a relationship, an affiliation, a connection.

ਸਕਾਸ [səkəs] *Skt* सकास *adv* near, close by, at hand. 2 *n* a relative, connection.

ਸਕਾਬਦ [səkabəd] *Skt* शक़ाब्द Shak Sammat. See ਸਾਲਿਬਾਹਨ.

ਸਕਾਮ [səkam] *adv* passionately, desirously. 2 *n* a person with a longing. 3 a lustful person. 4 a lover.

ਸਕਾਮੀ [səkami] *adj* desirous, passionate.

ਸਕਾਰ [səkar] *n* ਸ character; its pronunciation. 2 See ਸਾਕਾਰ. 3 See ਸਿਕਾਰ. 4 *Pkt* early morning, dawn.

ਸਕਾਰਥ [səkarəθ], ਸਕਾਰਥਾ [səkartha] See ਸਕ੍ਰਯਥ. *adj* effective, efficacious, meaningful. “gurumukhɪ jənəmu səkartha.”—*var sar m 4*.

ਸਕਾਰਾ [səkara] *Pkt n* early morning, dawn.

ਸਕਾਰਿ [səkari], ਸਕਾਰੀ [səkari] *Skt n* enemy of Sak descendants, Vikramdity. See ਸਕ 2. 2 See ਸਿਕਾਰੀ.

ਸਕਾਲ [səkəl] *adj* timely. 2 subject to time, opposite of eternal. “ɔr səkal səbhe vəsɪ kal ke.”—*VN*.

ਸਕਾਵਤ [səkavət] See ਸਕਣਾ. 2 *A* شقاوت *n* misfortune. 3 *adj* unfortunate.

ਸਕਿਨਰ [səkɪnər] Col. James Skinner. (1778-1841 AD). He was the son of a Scottish officer. His mother was a Rajput lady. He served the Marhatta army under De Boigne and Perron. Thereafter, he showed great valour under Lord Lake. He was a scholar of Persian. A battalion of cavalry, Skinner's horse, was named after him.¹ Landed property worth rupees twenty thousand, alongwith the title of C.B. was awarded to him. He died in 1841 AD. Historians of Punjab have also given him the epithet of Sikandar Sahib.

ਸਕੀਮ [səkim] *A* سقیم *adj* invalid, patient. 2 addicted. 3 *E* a scheme, proposal. 4 *n* an arrangement, administration.

ਸਕੀਮੀ [səkimi] *n* disease. 2 poverty, penury.

¹It was also named as Yellow Boys.

See ਸਕੀਮ.

ਸਕੀਰਣ [səkirəṅ] See ਸਕੀਰਣ. “dhāra sākīrṇe bhāi sārōṅ mas gəttle.”—*PP*. ‘The earth got covered.’

ਸਕੀਲ [səkil] *A* سکیل *adj* polished. **2** flooded. “bīchua seph səkīl.”—*səloh*. **3** ثقیل *heavy*. **4** hard to digest. **5** عکيل *handsome, robust, elegant*.

ਸਕੁਚ [səkuç] *Skt* संकोच *brevity*. **2** to contract. **3** to hesitate.

ਸਕੁਚਿ [səkuçɪ] hesitatingly, reluctantly. “car pədarəth səkucɪ pəṭhəe.”—*BG*

ਸਕੁੰਤ [səkūt] *Skt* शकुन्त *n* a bird. **2** son of Vishvamitar.

ਸਕੁੰਤਲ [səkūtəl], **ਸਕੁੰਤਲਾ** [səkūtla] *Skt* शकुन्तला *n* a damsel grown in the company of birds. She was the daughter of rishi Vishvamitar and Menka, the fairy who, after giving birth, abandoned her in the jungle. Birds brought her up. Taking pity on her rishi Kanav took her to his hermitage. Once it so happened that king Dushyant got infatuated with her in the jungle. They married with mutual consent and a son was born to them who was named Bharat. Along with Bharat dynasty, the country owes its name to him. Kalidas, the poet, penned a poetic narrative known as ‘Shakuntla’ with great elegance.

In Dasam Granth, Shakuntla is shown as the wife of king Prithu. See ਪ੍ਰਿਥੁਰਾਜ. “təhɪ narɪ səkūtəl rup dhəre. səsi surəj ki jənu krātɪ hərə.”—*prithu*.

ਸਕੁਨ [səkun] *Skt* शकुन *n* a bird. **2** ਸਗਨ signs depicting auspicious and inauspicious moments. See ਅਪਸਗੁਨ. The substantive derives its name from the fact that in ancient times people used to infer good or bad results from the language and movement of birds. With the substitution of ‘ਗ’ for ‘ਕ’, the word ਸਗਨ has come into being.

ਸਕੁਨਿ [səkunɪ] *Skt* शकुनि *n* a bird. **2** an exceptional snake. **3** a demon, who was the son of Harnakhas and father of Vrik. “səkunɪ pulomən ətɪ bəl jāka.”—*NP*. **4** son of Subal and brother of Gandhari, maternal uncle of the Kauravs. He was very adept in gambling. It was he who defeated Yudhishtar in this game.

ਸਕੁਨੀ [səkuni] See ਸਕੁਨਿ.

ਸਕੁਲ [səkul] *adj* dynastic. See ਸੰਕੁਲ.

ਸਕੁਲੀ [səkuli] short form of ਸਸਕੁਲੀ (jəlebi). “səkuli pup tɪhəvəl puri.”—*NP*. See ਸਸਕੁਲੀ.

2 *Skt* a fish of the Sakuli species.

ਸਕੁਨਤ [səkunət] *A* سكونت *n* state of residence, act of residing, residence. See ਸਕਨ.

ਸਕੇਸ਼ [səkeʃ] *Skt* *adj* with hair.

ਸਕੇਤ [səket] *Skt* *adj* absorbed in meditation. **2** *Pkt* narrow. **3** See ਸਕੇਤੁ. **4** See ਸੰਕੇਤ. “yəhe səkət təhā bəd ai.”—*cəritr* 103.

ਸਕੇਲਨ [səkələn] *Skt* संकलन. *n* compilation. “dhurɪ səkəlke puria bādhi deh.”—*s kəbir*. “idhənu ədhɪk səkeliə bhāi pavəku rēcək pɑɪ.”—*sor ə m* 1.

ਸਕੇਲਾ [səkela] *Skt* संकला *n* unbreakable iron. **2** sword made of sakela is superior to the one made of steel, as it is flexible and thus does not break. It has more sheen than steel has. A sword of pure sakela has leaven as that of pure steel has of a jewel. “bādhi səkela phɪrɪ ɪkela.”—*prov*.

ਸਕੋਈ [səkoi] can, capable of. See ਸਕਣਾ. “gʊr ki vədɪɑi nɪt çəre səvai əpəɪt ko nə səkoi.”—*var gəv* 1 *m* 4. ‘that no body can attain.’

ਸਕੰਦ [səkənd] *Skt* स्कन्द *vr* to jump, leap; to invade. *n* **2** Kartikey, son of Shiv who goes about leaping and attacking the enemies. He is a commander of gods. In the Purans, six faces have been attributed to him. See ਕਾਰਤਿਕੇਜ. **3** See ਸਕੰਧ.

ਸਕੰਧ [səkədh] *Skt* स्कन्ध *n* a shoulder. **2** a branch,

- chapter. **3** part of a book. When a book is compared with a tree, its chapters or parts are called *səkādhs*. **4** son of Vanasur.
- ਸੱਕ** [səkk] See **ਸਕ** and **ਸਕਯ**. **2** *n* a bark.
- ਸੱਕਰ** [səkkər] See **ਸਕਰ**. **2** a willow, *sacchrum munja*. See **ਸੱਕਰ ਕਾਨ**. **3** *Skt* ਸੱਕਰ a bull, ox. **4** a string worn around the waist; a girdle.
- ਸੱਕਰ ਕਾਨ** [səkkər kan] *n* an arrow attached to a reed. “səkkər kan nərāc bhən.”—*sənama*.
- ਸੱਕਾ** [səka] *A* **੬** *n* a water carrier. *Skt* ਸੇਕ੍ਰੁ *n* a sprinkler; he who sprinkles water.
- ਸੱਕੀ** [səkki] *adj* of suspicious nature, sceptic.
- ਸਕਯ** [səky] *Skt* शक्य *adj* possible, probable. **2** strong, sturdy, mighty. **3** the real significance of a word that conveys its meaning in a different context.
- ਸਕਯਥ** [səkyəθ] See **ਸਕਯਥ**.
- ਸਕ੍ਰ** [səkr] *Skt* शक्र *adj* strong, sturdy, mighty. **2** *n* Indar. **3** See. **ਸਕ੍ਰਵਰਣ**.
- ਸਕ੍ਰਸੁਤ** [səkrəsut] son of Indar, Arjun. **2** Jayant.
- ਸਕ੍ਰਤਾਤ** [səkrətāt] *n* Kashyap, who was the father of Indar. **2** Jayant who was the son of Indar. **3** Arjun – who was born of Indar’s union with Kunti.
- ਸਕ੍ਰਭਵਨ** [səkrəbhəvən] Indar’s abode, heaven.
- ਸਕ੍ਰਰਦਨ** [səkrərdən] *n* demons who tortured Indar. **2** In *Sastarnammala* ਸਕ੍ਰਰਦਨ figures in place of ਸੰਕ੍ਰਦਨ due to the negligence of the scribe as: “səkrərdən, ər rɪpu pəd adɪ bəkhankɛ.”—*sənama*. Here it should have been “səkrədən ər rɪpu pad adɪ bəkhankɛ.” *səkrədən* is another name for Indar, as he forces his enemies to weep.
- ਸਕ੍ਰਵਰਣ** [səkrəvərəṇ] Indar is described as being fair complexioned. Hence this word stands for fair complexion. “səkrəvərəṇ ətɪ tāhɪ vɪraɟɛ.”—*cəritr* 145.
- ਸਕ੍ਰਾਚਾਰਜ** [səkracarəɟ], **ਸਕ੍ਰਾਚਾਰਯ** [səkracarəy] the tutor of Indar – *Vrihaspati*.
- ਸਕ੍ਰਾਣੀ** [səkraṇi], **ਸਕ੍ਰਾਨੀ** [səkrani] Indar’s queen. Shachi, Indarani.
- ਸਕ੍ਰਾਨੁਜ** [səkrānuɟ] Indar’s younger brother – *Vaman*, the god.
- ਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ** [səkrɪt] *Skt* सकृत् *part* once. **2** always. **3** along with. **4** *n* a crow. **5** excreta of animals; dung, etc.
- ਸਕ੍ਰੀ** [səkri] *Skt* *n* a cloud. **2** a mountain. **3** an elephant. **4** lightning.
- ਸਕ੍ਰੰਦਨ** [səkrədən] See **ਸਕ੍ਰਰਦਨ** and **ਸੰਕ੍ਰੰਦਨ**.
- ਸਖ** [səkh] *Skt* सखि *n* a person with identical or similar nature; a companion. “mɪtr nə putr kələtr səjən səkh.”—*səveye m* 5 *ke*. **2** See **ਸਖਯ**.
- ਸਖਸ** [səkhəs] *A* شخص *n* a person. **2** body, physique.
- ਸਖਸੀ** [səkhəsi] *A* شخصي *adj* personal.
- ਸਖਣਾ** [səkhṇa], **ਸਖਣੀ** [səkhṇi] *adj* empty, hollow. “vɪc-hu səkhṇi aha.”—*suhi m* 1. **2** *Skt* शङ्खनख a hollow cowrie, worthless cowrie.
- ਸਖਤ** [səxət] *P* سخت *adj* hard, stiff. **2** mean.
- ਸਖਤੀ** [səxti] *P* سختی *adj* hardness; opposite of softness; stiffness.
- ਸਖਨਾ** [səkhna], **ਸਖਨੀ** [səkhni] See **ਸਖਣਾ**. “rite bhəre, bhəre səkhnavɛ.”—*bɪha m* 9. ‘empties.’
- ਸਖਲਨ** [səkhlən] *Skt* स्खलन. (स्खल् *vr* to fall, collect, tremble) *n* fall, decadence. **2** shivering, trembling. **3** ejaculation. The body shudders at the time of ejaculation, hence this term.
- ਸਖਾ** [səkha] *Skt* one who thinks alike; a friend. “səg səkha səbh təɟɪ gəɛ.”—*s m* 9.
- ਸਖਾਇ** [səkhaɪ], **ਸਖਾਇਆ** [səkhaɪa] *adj* claiming friendship. “tū guru bədhəpu mera səkha səkhaɪ.”—*gəu m* 4. “kalətr mata tere hohɪ nə ətɪ səkhaɪa.”—*sri m* 1.
- ਸਖਾਈ** [səkhai] *adj* having friendship, supporting. “jo namu sunavɛ so mera mitu səkhai.”—*asa m* 4. “həɪɪ mera saku ətɪ hoi səkhai.”—*guj m* 3. **2** *n* friendship, affiliation.
- ਸਖਾਤਾ** [səkhata] *n* friendship. **2** *adj* friendly.

“dukh bhājən sōg᳚ sakhata.”—*maru solhe m 1*.
ਸਮਾਵਤ [səxavət] *A* سَخَاوَات *n* generosity, magnanimity.

ਸਖੀ [səkhi] *Skt* a female friend; girl friend.
 2 *A* سَخِي *adj* generous.

ਸਖੀ ਸਰਵਰ [səkhi sərvar] See ਸੁਲਤਾਨ. a town of tehsil and district Dera Ghazi Khan. To the south of this village is a gurdwara ‘Tharha Sahib’. It is in the memory of Guru Nanak Dev. This place is about 40 miles away from Ghazighat railway station.

ਸਖੀਮੀ [səkhimi] See ਸਕੀਮੀ.

ਸਖੁਨ [səxun] *P* سَخْنُ a discourse, a conversation.
 2 poetry. This word may be pronounced as *suxən* also.

ਸਖੈਨੀ [səkhēni] *adj* having friendship; dear, darling. “ram jəp-hu meri səkhi səkheni.”—*asa ə m 1*.

ਸੱਖਣਾ [səkkh᳚a] See ਸਖਣਾ.

ਸੱਖਰ [səkkhər] *n* a town situated near Shikarpur on the bank of river Indus. Here is Sadhbela¹ an important place bearing the memory of Guru Nanak Dev. See ਬਨਖੰਡੀ.

ਸੱਖਾ [səkkha] See ਸਖਜ.

ਸੱਖੰ [səkkhā] See ਸਖਜ. 2 See ਸੱਖਣਾ. “kəhū səstrə səkkhā.”—*VN*. ‘devoid of weapons.’

ਸਖਜ [səkhy] *Skt n* friend, friendship, association.

ਸਗ [səg] *Skt adj* स (along) ग (going), a companion. 2 *P* سَگ *n* a dog. “səg nanək diban məstana.”—*var mēla m 1*. 3 also used for ਸੰਗ as in “paṇi dekh᳚ səgahi.”—*var majh m 1*. ‘On seeing water, they hesitate to touch it.’

ਸਗਣ [səgə᳚] *adj* with ਗਣ. See ਗਣ. 2 a ਵਰ੍ਹੜਿਕ foot organised as ॥੯. See ਗਣ 7. 3 See ਸਗੁਣ.

ਸਗਣੁ [səgə᳚u] See ਸਕੁਨ. 2 a letter written on the auspicious occasion of fixing the day for wedding. “səgə᳚u lɪkhiɑ dhur-hu aɪɑ.”—*ram m 5 bāno*. meaning ‘the moment of death.’

¹the correct word is “sadhuvēla”.

ਸਗਨ [səgən] See ਸਕੁਨ. 2 See ਸਗਣ. 3 *n* a fine quality, virtue. “səbhe səgnō gu᳚ hi dhər hō.”—*krīsən*.

ਸਗਮਾ [səgma] rather, moreover. See ਸਗਵਾ.

ਸਗਰ [səgər] *Skt* समग्र *adj* whole, entire, all. “an upav səgər kie.”—*mēla m 5 pərtal*. 2 *n* son of king Bahu or Asit who was a Surajvanshi king of Ayodhya. A detailed narration about him is available in books like Mahabharat. Haihayan had driven out Sagar’s father (Bahu) from the capital. Along with his wives, Bahu went to live in jungle. At that time Sagar’s mother was pregnant. Out of jealousy, a co-wife poisoned her, as a result of which the foetus stopped growing. So Sagar remained in the womb of his mother for seven years and during this period Bahu died. The pregnant queen tried to burn herself along with her husband but rishi Aurav dissuaded her from doing so and told her that she would give birth to an illustrious king. When the child was born the rishi named him Sagar (स (with) गर (poison)) because the poison administered by the co-wife also got out of the womb.

Having come of age, he got to know the story of his father. He vowed to eliminate Haihayan and other demons from the face of the earth and get back his father’s entire kingdom. Having acquired a fire-weapon from rishi Aurav, he put to death all the Haihayans and seized the whole of his kingdom. He was going to put an end to Yavans, Kambojs, Parads, Pahlavs, but rishi Vasishth advised him to spare them on the condition that Yavans would shave off their entire head, while Saks would get half their head shaved from the upper side, Parads would wear long hair and Pahlavs would sport long beards.

Sagar contracted two marriages, one with

Sumati the daughter of Kashyap and the other with Keshini, daughter of king Vidarb, but they did not bear him any son. At this juncture, he sought the help of rishi Aurav. He declared that one of his wives would bear one son, but the other would have 60,000 sons. Keshini begged to have one son, so she had one son named Asamanjas and Sumati had 60,000 sons. Asamanjas was a wicked person. Sagar disowned him. The remaining sixty thousand sons indulged so much in riot that the gods complained against them to rishi Kapil and Vishnu. Sagar performed the Ashvmedh ceremony. His sixty thousand sons were there to protect the horse. Even then the horse was driven into the underworld by Indar. Sagar asked his sons to find out the horse. They dug the earth till the underworld was in front of them. There they found the horse grazing and god Kapil was sitting nearby absorbed in meditation. Taking him as a thief, they tried to terrify Kapil. When he looked at Sagar's sons in rage, his body emitted fire and all of them were reduced to ashes.

When the horse did not come back for a long time, Sagar sent Ansuman, his grandson, to search it out. He saw heaps of bones of his paternal uncles lying close to Kapil. Grieved Ansuman requested Kapil somehow to send them to heaven. Kapil assured him that they would be salvaged when his (Ansuman's) grandson brought Ganga to earth.

Ansuman took the horse to Sagar and the ceremony was complete. That great pit which the sixty thousand sons of Sagar had dug was named as Sagar, that is now known as the sea.

Ansuman had a son named Dalip whose son was Bhagirath. Due to the noble deeds performed by Bhagirath, Ganga descended from the heaven and with its water, he got

purified the ashes of Sagar's sons and they thus attained salvation.¹ Due to Sagar, Ganga came to be known as Sagra and from Bhagirath it derived another name i.e. Bhagirathi.

In Harivansh is recorded another amazing story. It is written that Sagar's wife gave birth to a gourd, which contained 60,000 seeds. Sagar kept each seed separately in a vessel filled with ghee and after a lapse of ten months all the seeds turned into sons and they began to run about. "ləhɪ səgər bir, cɪt hve ədhir."—*prīthu*.

ਸਗਰਵਾ [səgərva] *adj* entire, all, whole. **2** with dignity. See ਸਗਰਵਾ.

ਸਗਰਾ [səgra] *Skt* समग्र *adj* entire, all, whole. See ਸਗਰਿ.

ਸਗਰਾਇਆ [səgraiā] *adj* entire, total. **2** poisoned. **3 n** related to Sagar, the sea. "pavək səgraiā."—*suhi pərtal m 5*. 'is a sea of fire.'

ਸਗਰੀ [səgri], **ਸਗਰੇ** [səgre] *adj* entire, all, whole. "səgri srɪsətɪ dɪkɰay əcəbhəv."—*cɔpəi*. "səgre dhən sɪu lage."—*sor m 9*.

ਸਗਲ [səgəl] *adj* entire, all, total. "səgəl nam nɪdhan tɪn paɪā."—*maru solhe m 5*. 'They fully realised the Divine.' **2 A** شغل work, labour. **3 A** مغل wicked, vile.

ਸਗਲ ਸਮੂਹ [səgəl səmuh] all groups, entire classes. "səgəl səmuh lɛ udhre nanək."—*dev m 5*.

ਸਗਲ ਪਰਾਧ [səgəl pradh] सकल-अपराध. "səgəl pradh dehɪ lɔroni."—*bher m 5*.

ਸਗਲ ਭਰੀ [səgəl bhəri] *adj* who protects; who fosters, sustainer. **2** perfect. "un nə kahu səgəl bhəri."—*biḷā m 5*.

ਸਗਲਾਣਾ [səglaṇa] *adj* entire, all, whole. "səsar səglaṇa."—*sri m 5*. **2** belonging to all.

¹Putting ashes of the dead bodies into Ganga has its origin in this narration.

ਸਗਵਾ [səgva], ਸਗਵੀ [səgvi] *part* rather, moreover. “səgva bhi ap ləkhahI.”—*var bīla m 4*. “chəpəɾI natə səgvi məl lae.”—*var majh m 4*. **2** *Po* similar, identical.

ਸਗਾ [səga] See ਸਕਾ. **2** ਸ-ਗੋਤ੍ਰ, ਸਗੋਤ੍ਰੀ of the same sub-caste. **3** a companion, always accompanying. “maya səgi nə mən səga, səga nə yəh sōsar. pərsuram ya jiv ko səga su sɪɾjənhar.”

ਸਗਾਈ [səgai] *n* a relationship; engagement, betrothal.

ਸਗਾਹੀ [səgahi] doubtful. See ਸਗ 3.

ਸਗਾਫ [səgaf] *P* شق n a crack, fissure, hole, orifice.

ਸਗਾਰਵਾ [səgarva] *adj* in a dignified manner, in a respectable way. “mānu tənū tamI səgarva ja dekha həɾI nənə.”—*var kan m 4*. ‘Only by seeing Hari, I attain dignity in full’.

ਸਗੀ [sagi] feminine of ਸਗਾ.

ਸਗੀਰ [səgir] *A* صغير *adj* small, less, tiny. **2** inferior, mean.

ਸਗੁਣ [səgʊn], ਸਗੁਨ [səgʊn] *adj* endowed with qualities like education and art. **2** with a string. **3** with a bow-string. **4** inhering instincts of purity, passion and wickedness. **5** See ਸਕੁਨ and ਸਗਨ. “səgʊn əpsəgʊn tɪs kəʊ ləg-hɪ jɪsʊ cɪtɪ nə ave.”—*asa m 5*.

ਸਗੁਨ ਅਪਸਗੁਨ [səgʊn əpsəgʊn] When these two words come together, they stand for good omen. See ਸਗੁਨ 5.

ਸਗੁਫਤਨ [səgʊftən], ਸਗੁਫਤਾ [səgʊfta] See ਸਿਗੁਫਤਤ and ਸਿਗੁਫਤਨ.

ਸਗੁਆ [səgʊa] *Pkt n* a rope, a trouser-string. **2** a cradle, crib. “səgʊa kə yako pəhɪcanhu.”—*cəɾɪtr 228*.

ਸਗੁਨ [səgʊn] *P* سگون plural of ਸਕੁਨ (ਸਗਨ).

ਸਗੁਫਾ [səgʊfa] *P* سگوز n a bud. **2** a leaf-bud, shoot.

ਸਗੁੜ [səgʊɾ], ਸਗੁੜਉ [səgʊɾəʊ], ਸਗੁੜਾ [səgʊɾa], ਸਗੁੜੌ [səgʊɾə] *adj* latent, hidden, secret. **2** close, intense, thick. “lal səgʊɾə.”—*prəbha*

m 1.

ਸਗੋਂ [səgō] *part* rather, instead. See ਸਗਵਾ.

ਸਗੋਈ [səgoi] *adj* alongwith concealing. **2** ਸ੍ਰ-ਗੋਈ concealed within itself. “bahəɾ jāda rəkkh səgoi.”—*BG*. ‘Confine your desires within.’

ਸਗੋਤੀ [səgoti], ਸਗੋਤ੍ਰ [səgotr] of the same sub-caste and dynasty.

ਸਗੋਨੀ [səgoni] *adj* having noble qualities; excellent, superb. “əsthɪɾ cit səmadhɪ səgoni.”—*oākar*.

ਸਗੋਤੀ [səgoti] *Pkt n* meat, flesh. “rudhɪɾ məjjni byəjɪni hə səgoti.” ‘is carnivorous.’ **2** cooked vegetables; a relish added to food.

ਸਗੋਨਾ [səgona] See ਸੁਖਦਾ ਬਿੱਧ.

ਸੱਗਾਰੱਤਾ [səggarəttā] very close and loving.

ਸਘਟ [səghəɾ] See ਸੰਘੱਟ.

ਸਘਨ [səghən] *adj* dense, concentrated. See ਘਨ. “əhəbudhɪ bəhu səghən māɪa.”—*gʊj m 5*.

2 accompanied by a musical instrument. “hə gɛ bahən səghən ghən.”—*s kəbir*. See ਘਨ. **3** cloudy.

ਸਘਾਰਣ [səgharəɳ], ਸਘਾਰਨ [səgharən] *v* to massacre; to annihilate. “əsur səgharəɳ ram həmarā.”—*maru solhe m 1*. “ɪk ɪdri pəkəɾɪ səghare.”—*nəɾ ə m 4*. **2** to accumulate, collect. “əghae sukh səghare.”—*sar m 5*.

ਸਘਾਰੈ [səgharə] See ਸਘਾਰਨ.

ਸਚ [səc] *Skt* सच् *vr* to wet; to serve; to understand fully; to be related in full. **2** *adj* who attends. **3** *n* truth. “səc bɪnʊ sakhi mulo nə baki.”—*səva m 1*. **4** The supreme being as incarnation of truth. “səc ki baɳi nanək akhe.”—*tɪlāg m 1*. **5** ecstasy. “tət-hɪ tətu mɪɪɪa səc pava.”—*gəʊ bavən kəbir*. **6** See ਸਚੁ and ਸੱਚ. **7** *Dg n* a sub-caste, dynasty.

ਸਚਉ [səcəʊ] See ਸੱਚਾ.

ਸਚ ਸਾਖੀ [səc sakhi] a true witness. **2** a true evidence. **3** a true story.

ਸਚ ਸੋਹਿਲਾ [səc soɦɪla] a true song; a composition in praise of the Creator.

ਸਚਖੰਡ [sækhəḍ] the eternal world. **2** a state of emancipation, salvation. **3** a sphere of eternity.

ਸਚਖੰਡਿ [sækhəḍi] in the world of eternity. “sækhəḍi væse nīrēkaru.”—*jəpu*.

ਸਚਘਰ [sæghær] the abode of the true guru. **2** a congregation, holy assembly. **3** state of salvation.

ਸਚਘਰਿ [sæghəri] in the congregation. “sæghəri besī rāhe guṇ gae.”—*majh m 5*.

ਸਚਘਰੁ [sæghəru] See **ਸਚ ਘਰ**. “sæc ghəru lehu bətaī.”—*prəbha m 1*.

ਸਚਦਾਨੰਦ [sædanəḍ] See **ਸੱਚਿਦਾਨੰਦ**.

ਸਚਨ [sæcən] *Skt* to help. **2** to be kind, merciful. **3** *Skt* ਸੰਚਯਨ to accumulate. “sadhū mətī nēmṛəta sæcən kəu.”—*BGK*. **4** to lay bricks; to construct. “nəv khəḍ səcīo.”—*əkāl*.

ਸਚਪੀਰ [sæcpir] the true spiritual perceptor; Guru Nanak Dev.

ਸਚ ਭਾਉ [sæc bhau] true love, eternal faith.

ਸਚ ਮਹਿਲ [sæc məhīl] state of salvation. **2** a congregation.

ਸਚਮਨ [sæcmən], **ਸਚਮਨਾ** [sæcməna] *adj* having pure conscience. “mel nahi sæcməne.”—*dhəna chət m 1*.

ਸਚਮੁਚ [sæcmuc] *adv* in fact, indeed, really, actually.

ਸਚਰ [sæcər] *adj* living and acting with full awareness. **2** communication. “bhai mīle səcū sace sære.”—*gəu ə m 1*.

ਸਚਵ [sæcəv] See **ਸਚਿਵ**.

ਸਚੜਾ [sæçra] *adj* true, sincere. “gosai sevi səcra.”—*sri m 5 pepaī*.

ਸਚੜਾਉ [sæçrau] *adj* true, sincere. **2** durable. “jīu rēg məjīṭh səcrau.”—*var suhi m 3*. **3** ascending.

ਸਚਾ [səca] *adj* true, veritable. “səca sətīguru saci jīsu baṇi.”—*sor ə m 3*. **2** perpetually, constant. “səca tera əməru səca dibaṇu.”—*var asa*. **3** *n* incarnation of truth; the Supreme

Being, the Creator. “səca sevi səcū salahi.”—*majh ə m 3*. **4** a mould, pattern. “ədha səca ədhi sət.”—*gəu m 1*. **5** pure; pious. “səca cəuka surətī ki kara.”—*maru solhe m 3*. **6** *Skt* सचा *adv* near, closeby, at hand.

ਸਚਾਈ [səcai] *n* truth, veracity.

ਸਚਾ ਸਤਿਗੁਰ [səca sətīgur] *n* Guru Nanak Dev. “səca sətīgur səcī baṇi.”—*suhi chət m 3*.

ਸਚਾ ਸਬਦ [səca səbəd] Guru's preaching, Guru's word.

ਸਚਾਵਾ [səcava], **ਸਚਾਵੀ** [səcavi] true, veritable. “ehu səcava saj.”—*s fərid*.

ਸਚਿ [səci] See **ਸਚੀ**. **2** following the path of truth. “səci rəh-hu səda səhəju sukh upje.”—*ram ə m 3*. **3** to truth. “səci melu nə lage bhrəm bhəu bhage.”—*bīla thīti m 1*. **4** of truth. “səci kalu kuṛ vətīa.”—*var asa*. **5** through truth. “səci səcū jaṇie.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.

ਸਚਿਆਰ [səciar] true, veritable, sincere. “səciar sīkh beṭhe sətīgur pasī.”—*var gəu l m 4*.

ਸਚਿਆਰੀ [səciari] veritable ones (have). “səciari səcū sēcīa.”—*oəkar*.

ਸਚਿ ਸੰਜਮਿ [səci sējəmi] within truth and restraint. **2** due to truth and restraint. “səci sējəmi səda he nīrməl.”—*suhi chət m 3*.

ਸਚਿਵ [səciṽ] *Skt n* a close associate, companion. **2** a minister. **3** *adj* a helper, assistant, supporter.

ਸਚੀ [səci] true. “səci teri kudrətī səcə patsah !”—*var asa*. **2** *Skt* सची *n* strength, might. **3** Indar's consort. “mano sīghasən beṭhi səcī he.”—*cəḍi l*.

ਸਚੀ ਟਕਸਾਲ [səci təksal] a holy congregation or holy assembly. **2** See **ਸਬਦੁ**.

ਸਚੀ ਦਾੜੀ [səci daṛi] *adj* spotless beard meaning unblotted or unblemished life. **2** a person endowed with good conduct. “se daṛia səcīa jī gurcəni ləgəni.”—*səva m 3*. **3** See **ਫੇਰੂ 3**.

ਸਚੀ ਨਾਥ [sæci nath] *n* Shachi's husband, Indar.
ਸਚੀ ਪਤ [sæci pət], **ਸਚੀ ਪਤਿ** [sæci pətɪ] true honour, real veneration. "māne namu sæci pətɪ puja."—*bilā ə m 1*. **2** Shachi's husband Indar. "brāhəm māhesur bīsənu sæci pətɪ ət phāse yəmphasɪ pərēge."—*əkāl*.

ਸਚੀਪਤਿਸਣੀਇਸਣੀ [sæcipətɪsəni-ɪsni] *n* army. —*sənāma*. Shachi's husband Indar, his god Kashyap, his earth, the earth's king, his army.

ਸਚੀ ਪਾਲ [sæci pal] true shelter, veritable refuge. **2** provider of Shachi; her husband, Indar.

ਸਚੀ ਬਾਣੀ [sæci baṇi] *adj* (writing) that reveals the truth. **2** truthful writing. **3 n** Gurbani. "sətɪgur ke pɪrɪho ! gavhu sæcibaṇi." —*ənōdu*.

ਸਚੀ ਬੇੜੀ [sæci beṛi] *n* Gursikhi. **2** teachings of Guru Nanak Dev. "nanək sæci beṛi caṛɪ jiu." —*sri m 5 pepaɪ*.

ਸਚੀਰਾਸ [sæciras], **ਸਚੀਰਾਸਿ** [sæcirasɪ] *n* eternal wealth; virtue. **2** the Creator's Name. See **ਸਾਚੀ ਰਾਸਿ**.

ਸਚੁ [sæcu] See **ਸਚ**. *n* truth. "sæcu tapər janie ja rɪde sæca hoɪ."—*var asa*. **2** ecstasy. "sæcu mɪle sæcu upje."—*sri m 1*. "jih prəsadɪ sæcu hoɪ." —*NP*. **3** the Creator as the incarnation of truth. "adɪ sæcu jugadɪ sæcu."—*jəpu*. **4 adj** pure, cleansed. "mən māje sæcu soi."—*dhāna chāt m 1*. **5** See **ਸੱਚ**.

ਸਚੁਸਚਾ [sæcusæca] *adj* absolutely true, entirely true. "sæcusæca hærɪ rəkhvāle."—*var gəu 1 m 4*. **2** devoted to truth and supremely truthful. "sæcusæca sətɪguru əmər hē."—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

ਸਚੁਧਰਮਾ [sæcudhərma] *n* a disciple of true religion, Gursikh. **2 adj** one who has imbibed the true religion.

ਸਚੁ ਨਿਆਈ [sæcu nɪai] *adj* the deliverer of true justice. "təkhətɪ bəhe sæcunɪai."—*mājh m 5*. **2 n** the Creator; He, who delivers justice without any prejudice.

ਸਚੇਤ [sæcet] *Skt* सचेतस् *adj* conscious, alert.

2 attentive.

ਸਚੋਸਚ [sæcosæc], **ਸਚੋਸਚੁ** [sæcosæcu] *adj* nothing but the truth, absolute truth. "sæcosæc vəkhaṇe koɪ."—*var ram 1 m 1*. "othe sæco hi sæcu nɪbrē."—*var asa*.

ਸੱਚ [sæcc] truth, opposite of illusion. **2** rectitude. **3** सत (true) —च (and).

ਸੱਚਨ ਸੱਚ [sæccən sæcc] See **ਸਚੋ ਸਚ**. **2** a Brahman resident of village Mandar (district Lahore, tehsil Sharakpur) who was a disciple of Guru Amar Das. He used to recite 'sæccən sæcc' all the time, so he himself came to be known as 'sæccən sæcc.' The Guru cured the insane queen of Raja of Haripur and married her to Sachan Sach. Throughout their life this couple preached Gurmat. Guru Amar Das bestowed upon him the status of a masand. Mistakenly Bhai Santokh Singh mentioned his village as Sekhopur. See **ਰਾਸਿ 1 ਅ:** 34. Descendents of Sachan Sach now live in Mandar.

ਸੱਚਾ [sæcca] *adj* truthful, one who has abandoned falsehood. **2** what happens daily. **3** pure, genuine, unadulterated. **4 n** the Creator. **5** See **ਸਚਾ**.

ਸੱਚਾ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹ [sæcca patšah] *n* the Creator, the Supreme Being. **2** the true guru. "teg sacco deg sacco surma sərən sacco, sacco patsah guru gobɪd kəhayo hē."... "ər patsahi səbh logən ki patsahi, patsahō pər saci teri patsahi hē." —*52 poets*.

ਸੱਚਿਦਾ ਨੰਦ [sæccɪda nād] *Skt* सच्चिदानन्द *n* one who is the incarnation of truth. "səda sæccɪdanəd sətɪrū prəṇasi."—*jəpu*.

ਸੱਚੀ ਦਾੜੀ [sæcci daɪ] See **ਸਚੀ ਦਾੜੀ**: **2** See **ਫੇਰੂ 3**.

ਸੱਚੀ ਮੰਜੀ [sæcci mōji] See **ਮਦ੍ਰ**.

ਸੱਚੇ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੀ ਫਤੇ [sæce sahib ki phəte] Banda Bahadur had begun preaching 'sache Sahib ki phate' in place of 'vahguru ji ki phate', which many historians have mistakenly written as 'phəte dərʃən.' The edicts issued

from Baba Banda Bahadur's seat still employ the expression 'sacce sahṭb ki phāte.' Sacha sahib meant Guru Gobind Singh, whom he regarded as his task master and himself as his slave.

ਸਫ਼ੀਲਕ [səchilək] *adj* with a bark, with skin. See ਫ਼ੀਲਕ.

ਸਜ [səj] *n* decor, decoration, make up. **2** *Skt* सज्ज *adj* with a bow-string. **3** armed and ready for action.

ਸਜਗ [səjəg] *adj* alert, attentive, clever, ever-ready.

ਸਜਣ [səjəṅ], **ਸਜਣੁ** [səjəṅu] adorned. **2** *adj* ਸਤ੍-ਜਨ gentle, noble. **3** blue-blooded, of noble descent. **4** *n* friend. "səjəṅu sətɪguru purəkh hē."—*sri m 4*.

ਸਜਪਨ [səjədhəj] decoration of a flag; honour, glory.

ਸਜਨ [səjən] See ਸਜਣ and ਸੱਜਨ. "sət səjən sukhɪ māṅhɪ rəliā."—*suhi chāt m 5*. **2** a physician. "nanək rog gəvət mɪɪ sətɪguru sadhu səjna."—*var gəv 1 m 4*. See *E Surgeon*.

ਸਜਨਈ [səjənəi], **ਸਜਨਾਈ** [səjənəi] *n* goodness, kindness, welfare, friendliness. "dusət dut səjənəi."—*asa m 5*. 'became friends.'

ਸਜਨੀ [səjənɪ] *n* a female friend. **2** *adj* a virtuous (lady); respectable (woman).

ਸਜਨੁ [səjəṅu] See ਸੱਜਨ. "səjəṅu surɪda suhela səhɪje."—*sar m 5*.

ਸਜਰਾ [səjra] *A* شجر a tree. **2** a genealogical-tree.

ਸਜਲ [səjəl] *adj* with water. **2** wet. "səjəl nen cərnən læptae."—*GPS*.

ਸਜਾ [səja] *P* سزا *n* punishment. **2** revenge, warning. **3** *adj* deserving. **4** See ਸੱਜਾ.

ਸਜਾਉਟ [səjəuʈ] See ਸਜਾਵਟ.

ਸਜਾਇ [səjəɪ] See ਸਜਾ a punishment, penalty. "deṅ su məl səjəɪ."—*var majh m 1*. **2** *adv* well equipped, embellished. "səstrə səjəɪ."—*GV 10*.

ਸਜਾਤਿ [səjətɪ] *adj* of the same caste. **2** of that

caste.

ਸਜਾਦਪੁਰ [səjadpur] Shahzadpur a town of district Ambala. It was the capital of the sardars of Shahid misl. See ਸਰੀਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ.

ਸਜਾਦਾ [səjada] *adj* simple, unadorned. **2** *n* son of Bhai Mardana who after his father's demise continued to recite the hymns of Guru Nanak to the congregation. **3** *P* شاهزاده a prince. **4** *A* سجده a carpet, upon which the Muslims perform their prayer.

ਸਜਾਵਟ [səjavəʈ] *n* decor. **2** decoration.

ਸਜਾਵਾਰ [səzavar] *P* قادر *adj* capable, competent. **2** imbued with glory.

ਸਜੀਉ [səjiu] See ਸਜੀਵ.

ਸਜੀਨ [səjin] *adj* with ਜੀਨ (saddle); saddled. "həy səjin ko lin həkare."—*GPS*.

ਸਜੀਲਾ [sajila] *adj* adorned. **2** handsome.

ਸਜੀਵ [səjiv] *adj* with a soul. **2** alive.

ਸਜੀਵਨੀ [səjivni] See ਕਚ and ਵਿਸ਼ਲਜ ਕਰਣੀ.

ਸਜੁਤ [səjut], **ਸਜੁਤਾ** [səjuta], **ਸਜੁਤੀਆ** [səjutia] *Skt* संयुक्त *adj* united, merged, imbued. "mohu maɪa ve səbh kalkha, ɪnɪ mənmuḁhɪ muɪt səjutia."—*suhi chāt m 4*.

ਸਜੁਦ [səjud] *A* سجد the act of paying obeisance; a salutation.

ਸਜੋਗੀ [səjogi] See ਸੰਯੋਗੀ.

ਸੱਜ [səjj] *Skt* सज्ज *adj* ready, ready with an arrow put on the bow string. **3** See ਸਜ.

ਸੱਜਣ [səjjan] See ਸਜਣ.

ਸੱਜਣ ਠਗ [səjjan ʈəg] a cheat, master impostor of village Tulamba or Tulambha (district Multan) who had constructed a temple and had devised several ways to fleece the travellers. Any body taken in by his trickery, was not only robbed but also killed. When Guru Nanak Dev reached his place, he tried to play the same trick with him as well, but he was so much impressed by the Guru's words that he himself became the disciple of Guru Nanak Dev. The Guru transformed him into

a noble person, included him in the company of his devout Sikhs and appointed him a preacher. See ਮਖਦੂਮਪੁਰ.

ਸੱਜਨ [səjjən] See ਸਜਣ.

ਸੱਜਰਾ [səjjra] *Skt* ਸਦ੍ਯਤਰ *adj* absolutely fresh.

ਸੱਜਾ [səjja] *Skt* ਸਯ right; south. *n* (it also means) left. **3** *Skt* ਭਾਯਾ *n* bed, bedding.

ਸੱਜੀ [səjji] See ਸੱਜੀ.

ਸੱਜੀ [səjji] feminine form of a ਸੱਜਾ. **2** *Skt* ਸਰ੍ਜੀ *n* a type of alkali prepared from the ash of a bushy weed. It is used for washing clothes. **3** *Skt* ਸਰ੍ਜੀ *adj* wearing a coat of mail. **4** ਸਜੀ. with a bow-string drawn.

ਸਵਾਨ [səʋan] *Skt* ਸਰ੍ਵਾਨ knowing. **2** an introduction, acquaintance.

ਸਵਾਪਣ [səʋapən], ਸਵਾਪਨ [səʋapən] *Skt* ਸੰ-ਜਾਪਨ *n* the act of making one realise.

ਸਟ [səṭ] See ਸਟਨਾ, ਸਟਾ and ਸੱਟ. **2** *Skt* ਸਟ੍ *vr part* to be a part of; to make.

ਸਟਕਨਾ [səṭəkna] *Pkt v* to slip away, run away. “ਐਠਿ ਯਠਿ ਸਾਠਕੇ ਮਰਿਗ ਕੇ ਗਠਿ ਜਯਠਿ.”—*krīṣan*. “ਮਨੁ ਸੁਰਿ ਚਾਠਿਯੋ ਯੁਠਿ ਸੇ ਸਾਠਕੇ.”—*cārītr 1*. **2** to disappear.

ਸਟਕਾ [səṭka] *Skt* कामला ضعف الكبد anaemia. It is a disease of the anemic type. It is caused when liver stops functioning.

Eating of alkaline, sour, hot and dirty rotten things, excessive use of alcoholic intoxicants, obsessive indulgence in sex, anxiety and fear, obstruction in defecation, urination or sleep and eating of clay are some causes of this disease.

Symptoms of anaemia are indigestion, increase in heart-palpitation, body turning pale like that of a frog, decrease in the redness of blood and nails, and the skin getting dry, constant fatigue, loss of hunger, dyspepsia, having eructation, swelling of limbs, feeling of giddiness, getting sullen in the face etc.

The following are the cures for this

disease:

(1) use of iron oxide (kuṣṭa fōlad) or iron in any other form.

(2) kuṣṭa fōlad abi, tābaṣir, seeds of cardamum, sət-gīlo and mīṣri one tola each pulverised together and divided into fifty parts, one part to be taken in the morning with diluted semi-churned curd.

(3) use of the ash of iron-drops with milk or semi-churned curd.

(4) use of substances which expel prickly heat from the liver.

(5) eight masas of nīsoth coraṇ mixed with sixteen masas of mīṣri to be taken daily in the morning with water.

(6) decoction of green gīlo mixed with honey to be taken.

(7) the patient of anaemia should consume old oats, wheat, rice, green, lentils, fruit, sour butter milk, semi churned curd and butter etc. to be taken.

ਸਟਕਾਰਨਾ [səṭkarna] *v* to sweep the mane; to dust hair falling at the neck; to perform the winnowing act. “beni sərṣpənī si səṭkari.”—*GPS*.

ਸਟਨਾ [səṭna] *Pkt v* to stick. **2** to throw. “kuhəṭhi jai səṭīa.”—*var asa*.

ਸਟਪਟ [səṭpəṭ] *part* immediately, at once. “səṭpəṭ bəṭhət.”—*NP*.

ਸਟਪਟਾ [səṭpəṭa] See ਹਰਿਗੀਤਿਕਾ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ **2**.

ਸਟਪਟਾਨਾ [səṭpəṭana] *v* to be over-whelmed with surprise; suddenly. to buzz off.

ਸਟਪਾਨਾ [səṭpana] *v* to throw. “māha kəsab churi səṭpai.”—*ram m 5*.

ਸਟੱਲੀ [səṭəlli] *adj* who boasts; who indulges in exaggeration. See *vr* ਸਟ.

ਸਟਾ [səṭa] an exchange. See ਸੱਟਾ. “mē təu mōlī mēhīgi lāi jīə səṭē.”—*dhāna rəvīdas*. **2** *Skt n* the mane. **3** a tuft of hair at the tail. “uddhīṭ səṭayē ute sīgh dhayo.”—*cāḍī 2*. **4** matted hair.

ਸਟਾਸੱਟ [sətasətt], **ਸਟਾਪੱਟ** [sətapətt] *part* immediately, at once. See **ਸਟਪਟ**.

ਸਟਾਲ [sətal] *Skt* a lion with the mane; a lion with a rich growth of hair on the neck.

ਸਟਿਘਤਨਾ [sətiḡhətna] See **ਸਟਪਾਨਾ** to throw. “tɪnh dərɯ sətiḡhətna.”—*var sor m 4*.

ਸਟੀ [səti] See **ਸਟਨਾ** *adj* stuck. **2** thrown.

ਸਟੀਕ [sətik] accompanied by an annotation, an annotated edition.

ਸਟੋਮ [sətom] See ਅਗਨਿ **ਸਟੋਮ**.

ਸਟੋਰੀ [sətori] a walking stick. “thul pag sɪr hath sətori.”—*GPS*.

ਸੱਟ [sətt] *Skt* सट् *vr* to inhabit, live, kill, torture, get fat, donate. **2 n** a blow, stroke.

ਸੱਟਾ [səṭṭa] *Pkt n* exchange. **2** speculation, forward trade. **3** an agreement.

ਸਠ [səṭh] शठ् *vr* to cheat, kill, torture, go, observe long silence, utter unpleasant words. **2 adja** liar. **3** a knave. **4** a stupid person. See *E sot*. “guru sēḡətɪ te səṭh mətɪvan.”—*GPS*. **5** mischievous. **6 n** fertuosa. **7** iron. **8** See ਸਠਿ. **9** in poetics a type of hero. “mukh miṭhi batē kəhe, nɪpəṭ kəpəṭ jɪy jan. jāhɪ nə dər əpradh ko səṭh kər tāhɪ bəkhan.”—*rəsɪkprɪya*.

ਸਠਤਾ [səṭhta] *Skt* षठता *n* folly, stupidity. **2** mischief. **3** lasciviousness.

ਸਠਿ [səṭhi] *Skt* षष्टि *adj* sixty. “əṭhsəṭh tirəṭh jəhɪ sadhu pəḡ dhərhi.”—*ram m 5*. See *E* sixty.

ਸਠਿਆਲਾ [səṭhiāla] a village of tehsil and district Amritsar. Two sacred places are situated here relating to the visits of Guru Hargobind and Guru Teg Bahadur.

ਸਠਿ ਸੰਬਤ [səṭhi səbət] *Skt* षष्टिसंवत्सर *n* In astronomy, a period of sixty years. These belong to three deities with a reign of twenty years for each of them in chronological order. They keep repeating. “tere səṭhi səbət səbh tirtha.”—*bəsət m 1*. ‘O God ! all the sixty sambats belong to you (they belong to no other

deity) and all the places of pilgrimage belong to you’.

ਸਠੋਰ [səṭhor] *adj* wicked, knavish. **2** ਸ੍ਰ-ਬਟੋਰ miserly. “jɪɯ mədhu makhi tɪɯ səṭhor rəs jorɪ jorɪ dhən kia.”—*sor kəbir*.

ਸੱਠੀ [səṭṭhi] ਸਸਿਕਾ a type of paddy (rice) which ripens in sixty days. Its husk is black and the rice is red. Its water cures dysentery. See ਬਗੜ.

ਸਡ [səḍ], **ਸਡੁ** [səḍɯ] *S n* a word sound. **2** a call for help, scream; a cry. “gɔr nɪmanɪ səḍ kərə.”—*s fərid*.

ਸਡੋਰਡ [səḍorəḍ] See ਰਡ.

ਸਢਾਲ [səḍhal], **ਸਢੈਲ** [səḍhəl] *adj* ਸ (with) ਢਾਲ (shield); holding a shield; (one) having a sword and a shield. **2 n** a soldier equipped with sword and shield.

ਸਢੋਰਾ [səḍhɔra] a village of tehsil Naraingarh, district Ambala. It was once the main town of the twenty eight parganas of suba Sirhind. Sain Budhu Shah, a resident of this town had helped the tenth Guru in the battle of Bhangani. See ਬੁੱਧੂ ਸ਼ਾਹ.

During his invasion of Sadhaura in 1710 AD Baba Banda Bahadur inflicted heavy punishment upon the tyrants who had tormented Pir Budhu Shah.

ਸਣ [səṇ] *Skt* सन् *part* with, along, alongwith. **2** *Skt* शण *n* jute, from which ropes are made. *L* *Crotolaria Juncea*. It is an autumnal crop. After cutting, the plants are buried in water, till the peel comes off from the reed.

ਸਣਖਤਾ [səṇəkhta], **ਸਣਖਤੀ** [səṇəkhti] *Skt* स्नुषा *n* a daughter-in-law. “mā dadi pəḍadiḡ phopphi bhəṇa dhi səṇəkhta.”—*BG*. **2** *adj* having good stars; fortunate, lucky. “sahorṛe ḡhər mənē səṇəkhti pərɪvar sədhari.”—*BG*.

ਸਣਿ [səṇɪ] See ਸਣ and ਸਣੁ. **2** alongwith. “jəṇi ləkhavhu əsət papi səṇɪ.”—*asa rəvɪdas*. ‘Do not spend the days of your life in the company of an unsaintly sinner.’

ਸਣ [səṇu] *part* with, alongwith. See ਸਣ. “dube səṇu pəri vari.”—*guj ə m 4*. “so səṇu tujhe əni t.”—*sri m 5*.

ਸਤ [sət] *Skt* सत् *n* truth. **2** fidelity to one’s husband. “bīnu sət sətī hoī kесе narī.”—*gəu kəbir*. **3** God, the Creator. **4** respect, honour. **5** instinct for purity. “rəj təm sət kəl teri chārā.”—*maru solhe m 1*. **6** *adj* good, gentle, noble. **7** adorable. **8** admirable, honourable. **9** obvious, apparent. **10** *Skt* सत्य *n* an era of truth, Satjug. **11** an oath, pledge. **12** a principle; intent, purport. **13** the region (lok) above that of religious austerity; brahmlok. **14** *Skt* सत्व breath. “cēd sət bhedīā, nad sət purīā, sur sət khorṣa dətū kia.”—*maru jēdev*. ‘inhaled through the lunar nerve, made the breath stand still through oñnad (sound), exhaled it through the solar nerve, that is, performed purək, kumbhək and recək.’ **15** soul. **16** mind. **17** vigour. **18** essence. **19** nature. **20** age. **21** wealth. **22** zeal. **23** patience. **24** life. **25** religion. **26** charity. “sətī pap kərī sət kəmahī.”—*var ram 1 m 1*. **27** *Skt* सप्त seven. “pōdr-hī thīī tē sət var.”—*bīla m 3 var 7*. **28** *Skt* शत one hundred. “re jīhva kərəu sət khēd. jamī nə ucər-hī sri gobīd.”—*bher namdev*. **29** In Nighunt sət means ‘endless’ as ਸਹਸ੍ਰ stands for innumerable. **30** sət is also used as short form for Satluj as in “sət səbdadī bəkhanke israstrə kəhī ēt.”—*sənama*. ‘Shatdrav’s lord is Varun and his weapon is the noose.’ **31** a scribe has written sət in place of sut as “səbh səmodr ke nam lē ēt šəbəd sət dehu.”—95. In fact, the moon is the son of the ocean. In the same way “prīthəm pəvən ke nam lē sat pəd bəhūr bəkhan.” Bhimsen is the son of the wind god. **32** for arriving at a definite conclusion. See ਸਤਿ, ਸੱਤ, ਸਤੜ and ਸਪਤ.

ਸਤਏ [sətəe], **ਸਤਏ** [sətəē] *adj* seventh. **2** *adv*

with the seventh. “sətəē ləkhī rəghupātī kəpīdəl ədhipātī subhəṭ vīkəṭ mətī yut bhratō.”—*ramav*.

ਸਤਸਉ [sətsəu], **ਸਤਸਇਆ** [sətsəiā], **ਸਤਸਈ** [sətsəi] *Skt* सप्तशती *n* a literary composition of seven hundred couplets: A narration of Durga in seven hundred couplets from Markanday Puran, whose translation is to be found in Chandi Chritr and Chandi di Var.¹ “hom kərē jəp əu sətsəu re.”—*krīṣən*. “grēth sətsəiā ko kəryo.”—*cēdi 1*. “sətse ki kəthā īh purī bhāi hē.”—*cēdi 1*. See ਦੁਰਗਾ ਸਪਤਸਤੀ and ਦੁਰਗਾਪਾਠ.

ਸਤਸਈਆਂ [sətsəiā] seven wives of the seven rishis. See ਸਪਤ ਰਿਖੀ. **2** seven (female) friends.

ਸਤ ਸਤਾਈ ਚਉਦਹਿ ਚਾਰ [sət sətai cəudəhī cār]—*rətənmala bēno*. seven rishis, twenty seven planets, fourteen branches of knowledge, four objectives (righteousness, finance, sex, salvation).

ਸਤਸਯਾ [sətsəyā], **ਸਤਸਯੀ** [sətsəyi] See ਸਤਸਈ.

ਸਤਸਰ [sətsər] *n* a holy tank; a congregation, holy assembly. **2** the true spiritual guide. **3** seven holy tanks in the form of truth, contentment, compassion, righteousness, patience, renunciation and knowledge. **4** Sri Amritsar.

ਸਤਸਰਿ [sətsərī] *n* the congregation as a stream.

2 *adv* in the stream of the congregation, “gurmətī sətsərī həri jəlī nārā.”—*asa m 3*. **3** in the tank of truth.

ਸਤ ਸਾਹਿਬ [sət sahīb] an expression of greeting sadhus of Garibdas sect exchanged on meeting one another.

ਸਤਸਾਹਿਬੀਆ [satsahībia] See ਗਰੀਬਦਾਸ.

ਸਤਸੀ [sətsi] *Skt* सप्तसीता *adj* seven (times) furrowed; that has been ploughed seven times. “ənaj magəu sətī ka.”—*dhəna dhəna*.

ਸਤ ਸੀਵਾ [sət siva] *n* seven boundaries, seven stages of knowledge. See ਭੂਮਿਕਾ.

¹It is available in Markanday Puran on pages 81-94.

- ਸਤ ਸੁਹਾਗਣਾਂ** [sət suhagnā] See ਸਤ ਸਈਆਂ. **2** an assembly, on the auspicious occasion of the marriage of seven such women, whose husbands are alive.
- ਸਤ ਸੈ** [sət sɛ], **ਸਤ ਸੈ ਕੀ ਕਥਾ** [sət se ki kəthā] See ਸਤਸਈ.
- ਸਤਸੰਗ** [sətsəŋg] *Skt* सत्सङ्ग *n* a congregation, holy assembly. **2** See ਸਾਧਸੰਗ.
- ਸਤ ਸੰਗਤਿ** [sət səŋgətɪ] *n* the company of saints; the company of good men. **2** an assembly of virtuous persons. “sətsəŋgətɪ kesi janɪe? jɪthe eko nam vəkhanɪe.”—*sri m 1 jogiədarɪ*. **3** See ਸਤਿਸੰਗਤਿ.
- ਸਤ ਸੰਗਤੀ** [sət səŋgti] See ਸਤਸੰਗਤਿ. **2** *adj* who participates in a holy congregation. **3** in a holy congregation, in a holy assembly. “sətsəŋgti səda mɪɪɪ rəhe.”—*sri m 3*.
- ਸਤਸੰਗਾ** [sət səŋgā] *adj* whose company is noble. “māha sarthi sətsəŋgā.”—*maru solhe m 5*.
- ਸਤਸੰਗੀ** [sətsəŋgi] *Skt* सत्सङ्गिन् (one) who remains in the company of virtuous persons.
- ਸਤਸੰਧ** [sətsədh] a true promise. See ਸਤਜ ਸੰਧ. “sətsədh səda sətbəŋ kəhe.”—*NP*.
- ਸਤਸ੍ਰਿੰਗ** [sətsrɪŋg] *Skt* शतशृङ्ग *n* a mountain of the Himalayan range, that is situated at a distance of six kos from Gandhmaddan. See ਸਪਤਸ੍ਰਿੰਗ.
- ਸਤ੍ਰਹ** [sətəh] *A* छ surface. **2** level. **3** roof.
- ਸਤਕ** [sətək] *Skt* शतक *n* a century. **2** ਸਤਿਕ *adj* of or relating to one hundred. **3** *n* any text containing one hundred stanzas.
- ਸਤਕਰਤਾਰੀਏ** [sətkərtariɛ] *adj* who worship the Creator in the form of truth. **2** *n* a Sangatia Sodhi of Lahore, who in Sammat 1650 became a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. He was in the habit of saying ‘Satkartar’ all the time. His disciple Sangat Das was a highly spiritual person, and a votary of Nam. The followers of his sect came to be known as satkartarias. Their head-quarters are at Hargobindpur on the bank of river Beas.
- ਸਤ ਕਰਮ** [sət kərəm] सत्कर्मन् *n* noble deeds. **2** *adj* virtuous.
- ਸਤਕਾਰ** [sətkaɾ] *Skt* सत्कार *n* respect, reverence. “dvɛ lokən sətkaɾ.”—*NP*.
- ਸਤਕ੍ਰਤੁ** [sətkrətʊ], **ਸਤਕ੍ਰਿਤੁ** [sətkrɪtʊ] *Skt* शतक्रतु *n* a performer of one hundred rituals (yags); Indar. It is mentioned in the Purans that one achieves the status of Indar after performing one hundred ashvmedh yags. “sɪv dham sətkrɪtʊ jat bhæe.”—*rudr*.
- ਸਤਗਾਮਨਿ** [sətgamənɪ] *n* a river having one hundred streams; Shatdrav river; Satluj. —*sənama*. See ਸਤਦ੍ਰਵ.
- ਸਤਗਾਮਨਿਣੀਸ਼** [sətgamənɪ-iʃ] the master of Satluj—Varun.—*sənama*.
- ਸਤਗੁਰ** [sətɡʊɾ] *Skt* सद्गुरु *n* Guru Nanak Dev. **2** a guru who delivers excellent spiritual message.
- ਸਤਗੁਰਏ** [sətɡʊɾəɛ] *Skt* सद्गुरवे (the fourth inflexion) to Satguru, to God.
- ਸਤਗੁਰ ਪਰਸਾਦ** [sətɡʊɾ pərsəd] with the grace of God.
- ਸਤਗੁਰ ਪਰਸਾਦਿ** [sətɡʊɾ pərsədɪ], **ਸਤਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ** [sətɡʊɾ prəsədɪ] with the grace of God. See ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ.
- ਸਤਗੁਰੁ** [sətɡʊɾʊ] See ਸਤਗੁਰ.
- ਸਤਘਨੀ** [sətghəni] See ਸਤਘ੍ਰੀ.
- ਸਤਘਰਾ** [sətghəɾā] a town of tehsil Ukara, district Montgomery. There is a gurdwara of Guru Nanak Dev, where the Guru recited “səhəsəɾ dan de ïdr ruɑɪɑ.” relating to the money-lender’s vocation. The gurdwara is in non-descript state. There is no estate or land attached to it. It is located at a distance of about five miles to the west of Rinala Khurd railway station.
- ਸਤਘ੍ਰੀ** [sətghni] *Skt* *n* a type of spear having one hundred barbs. **2** There is a mention in the Mahabharat that it was made by fixing

one hundred nails to a heavy stone. When thrown at the enemy, it strikes like a cannon ball. **3** In Valmik's Ramayan, it is a type of a club. See ਲੰਕਾ ਕਾਂਡ, Chapter 60. **4** Modern poets take it to mean a cannon, but it is just their fancy.

ਸਤਜੁਗ [sətjʊg] *Skt* सतजुग *n* one of the four eras in which truth is supreme. See जुग.

ਸਤਤ [sətət] *Skt* adv perpetually, always. **2** continuously, constantly, at the same pitch.

ਸਤੱਤਰ [səttətər] seventy-seven.

ਸਤਦਾਨ [sətdan] *n* सात्त्विकदान a righteous donation. **2** a donation from one's honest earning. **3** a donation of spiritual knowledge.

ਸਤਦੀਪ [sətdep] See ਸਪਤਦੀਪ.

ਸਤਦੁਵ [sətdrəv] *n* a river having one hundred streams; Satluj. There is a story in the Puranic lore that once in grief suffered on account of his sons, rishi Vasishath tried to drown himself in the river. The river divided its flow into one hundred streams and saved the rishi from drowning. This river has its origin in Ravanrad lake situated close to the famous Mansarovar lake in Tibet. From there it flows to places like Kulu, Mandi, Bilaspur, Anandpur, Ropar and Ferozepur, covering a distance of 900 miles. It has a confluence with the river Indus in Muzaffarpur district. "netr tūg ke cārən tər sətdrəv tir tərəg."—ramav.

Satluj was the border between the British empire and Maharaja Ranjit Singh's kingdom. In the year 1882 under the Jurisdiction of Lord Rippon a big canal was dug out of this river at Ropar. This canal irrigates the Malva region. It cost the British government rupees one crore and seventy lacs and the Sikh states, rupees one crore and twenty nine lacs.

ਸਤਦੁਵਾਦਿ [sətdrəvadɪ] *n* the mountain from which Satluj originates i.e. the mountain

range of Tibet. **2** people living in the mountains of Tibet, the Tibetans. "sətdrəvadɪ ətɪ dɪɪ pəg rope."—cəɪɪɪ 52.

ਸਤਦੁ [sətdrə] *Skt* शतदु *n* a river flowing in the form of one hundred streams. Satluj. See ਸਤਦੁਵ.

ਸਤਧਨ੍ਵਾ [sətdhənvə] *n* शतधन्वन् *n* a Yadav bearing one hundred bows. He was the son of Hridak. He killed Satrajit the father-in-law of Krishan. Hence Krishan chopped off his head with a circular boomerang. See ਸਤਧੰਨਾ and ਧਨਸੱਤ. This tale is narrated in the 57th chapter of 10th divison of the Bhagwat.

ਸਤਧਰਮ [sətdhəɾəm] *n* a noble religion, Sikhism. **2** *adj* righteous deeds which should be performed.

ਸਤਧਾ [sətdha] *Skt* शतधा *adj* in a hundred ways. **2** in a hundred parts. "dudha kərke səttha kərɖari."—krɪsən.

ਸਤਧਾਰਾ [sətdhara] *n* ਸਤਦੁਵ. **2** seven ranges of mountains. See ਕੁਲਪਰਬਤ.

ਸਤਧੰਨਾ [sətdhōna] See ਸਤਧਨ੍ਵਾ. "sətdhōna bhi sōg cəlayo."—krɪsən.

ਸਤਨ [sətən] See ਸੁਨ and ਬਣ.

ਸਤਨਾਜ [sətnaj], **ਸਤਨਾਜਾ** [sətnaja] *n* a combination of seven cereals; a mixture of seven varieties of grains: rice, moongi, wheat, malkangni (seeds of celastrus paniculata), sesame seeds, oats, grams. According to rishi Katyayan the mixture consists of rice, moongi, manh, wheat, mustard, sesame seeds and oats. To assuage the influence of certains planets its offering is favoured. "tel māh sətnej mōgəɪ."—GPS.

ਸਤਨਾਮ [sətnam] See ਸਤਿਨਾਮ.

ਸਤਨਾਮੀ [sətnami] *adj* who worships satyanam. **2** *n* a sect of Hinduism, which, fed up with the tyranny of Aurangzeb, revolted against the Mughal empire under the leadership of Jagjivan Das. The Satnamis captured Narnaul

(which is now a nizamat of Patiala state and is located at a distance of 75 miles to the south-west of Delhi) and defeated the royal army. On 15th of March 1672, Raad Andaz Khan a general of Aurangzeb defeated the Satnamis. There was a belief current among the people that the Satnamis had magical powers and none could defeat them. Aurangzeb wrote verses of Quran to be tied on the flag so that magical powers of the Satnamis could not have their effect.

Jagjivan Das son of Ganga Ram was a Chandel Rajput. He was born in village Sardha of Barabanki district. He was a disciple of Baba Lal (a well-known saint during the reign of Jahangir and a resident of C.P.) His literary works – Aghvinash, Gyanprakash etc. correspond with the philosophy of the Vedas. The Satnamis of this sect are also known as Munda or The Mundapanthi. Along with their head and beard, they shave off eye-brows too.

3 a religious sect founded by Ghasi Das. In 1835 AD, Ghasi Das was born in a cobbler's family in village Bhandara of C.P. He declared himself a messenger of God and preached that the recitation of Satnam is better than worship, pilgrimage and performance of yags. His son Balak Das also preached Satnam like his father and numerous cobblers became his disciples, who are known as the Satnamis. They greet each other with Satnam whenever they meet and also recite the same word with a rosary. Their scripture "Nirvan" is in the possession of the Satnamis of Farrukhabad. They abstain from all types of intoxicants.

ਸਤ ਪਕਵਾਨੀ [sət pəkvanī] *n* seven types of cooked food; seven types of sweetmeats cooked in clarified butter (ghee) i.e., ləḍḍu,

jəlebi, bərfi, baluṣahi, məṭṭhi, nuḡdi and ṣəkərpara. "sət pəkvanī an əhare."—*GPS*.

ਸਤਪਤ [sətpət] *adj* harsh. "kərək səbəd sətpət kəṭu kəm hē."—*BGK*. 'A harsh word produces pain, and all bitternesses are far less hurtful.'

ਸਤਪਤ੍ਰ [sətpətr] *Skt* शतपत्र *n* a lotus, which has one hundred petals. "nəhɪ tət thəli sətpətr rəhe."—*ramav*. 2 सत्पत्र is also a Sanskrit word for lotus, which means something with elegant petals.

ਸਤਪਥ [sətpəθ] *Skt* a brahman scripture of Yajurved showing one hundred of ways.

ਸਤਪਦ [sətpəd] *Skt* a centipede. 2 a hundred footsteps.

ਸਤਪੁਤ੍ਰ [sətputr] *adj* a noble son. "əpjəsə mɪṭṭət sətputrəh."—*gatha*.

ਸਤਪੁਰਖ [sətpurəkh], ਸਤਪੁਰਖੁ [sətpurəkhū] *Skt* सत्यपुरुष *adj* a truthful person. "dhənu dhənu sətpurəkhū sətɪguru həmarə."—*var vəd m 4*. 2 *n* an incarnation of truth and perfection; the eternal Being.

ਸਤਪੁਰੀਆ [sətpuria] seven pious cities of the Hindus namely Ayodhya, Mathura, Maya (Haridwar), Kashi, Kanchi (Conjeeveram), Avantika (Ujjayni), Dvaravati.¹ See ਕਉਲਾਸਣਿ.

ਸਤ ਪੰਜ ਨਉ [sət pəj nəu] See ਪੰਜ ਸਤ ਨਉ.

ਸਤ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਹਨਿਨ [sət prəvahnɪn], ਸਤ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਹਨੀ [sət prəvahnī] *n* a river having one hundred streams; Satluj; the land by Satluj.—*sənama*.

ਸਤਬਚਨ [sətbəcən] *adj* a truthful utterance. 2 *part* alright ! yes sir ! word of address.

ਸਤਬਚਨੀਆ [sətbəcnia] *adj* who agrees with everything you say; agreeable, sycophantic, credulous.

ਸਤਬ੍ਰਤ [sətbṛət] *Skt* सत्यव्रत *adj* truthful, righteous. "sətɪ sərup sədɛv sətbṛət."—33 *səveye*.

ਸਤਭਰਾਈ [sətbhərai] wife of Mehma, a jat of Khehra sub-caste, an ardent devotee of Guru

¹अयोध्या मथुरा माया काशी काञ्ची अवन्तिका। पुरी द्वारवाती चैव सप्तैता मोक्षदायिकाः।।—*Trīrath pārījat*.

Nanak Dev, who served Guru Angad Dev as well. Per the Guru's direction, she daily cooked an unsalted and unleavened chapati weighing four ounces for Guru Angad Dev. This was the only food he took for twenty four hours. Some scribes have named her as Sabharai while the others have put her name as Virai.

ਸਤਭਾਉ [sətbhau], **ਸਤਭਾਇ** [sətbhaɪ] *Skt* सद्भाव *n* a good intention. “kəɾəm dhəɾəm sājəm sət̪bhau.”—*asa m 1*. “mət̪ɪ sət̪bhaɪ bhəgət̪ɪ gob̪ɪd.”—*prəbha m 1*. **2** recognition, existence. “sevək kə sət̪bhaɪ.”—*sri m 5*. **3** full belief, factual truth. “əgode sət̪bhau nə dɪce, pɪchode akhɪa kəmɪ nə ave.”—*var gəu 1m 4*.

ਸਤਭਾਮਨ [sətbhamən], **ਸਤਭਾਮਾ** [sətbhama] सत्यवामा daughter of Strajit and consort of Krishan upon whose bidding he brought Parijat from heaven. “sətbhamən kə kəbɪ syam bhəne jɪh kə səb logən me jəs chayo.”—*krɪsən*. “ghənsyam sath sət̪bhama, tɪm mɪli rəhɪt sukhdhama.”—*GPS*.

ਸਤਭਿਖਿਆ [sətbhɪkɪɪa] *n* truthful alms, perfect alms; alms free from immoral desires such as obduracy, greed, hypocrisy, etc. “chadən bhəjən nə lehi sət̪bhɪkɪɪa.”—*var guj 1 m 3*.

ਸਤ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ [sət̪ bhumɪka] See **ਭੂਮਿਕਾ**.

ਸਤਮ [sətəm] *Skt* सत्तम *adj* superb, excellent. “sadhu sətəm jaṇo.”—*gatha*.

ਸਤਮਖ [sət̪mək̪h] a performer of one hundred yags; Indar. See **ਸਤਕ੍ਰਤੁ**.

ਸਤਮਨਜੁ [sət̪mənɟu] See **ਸਤਮੰਨੁ**.

ਸਤਮਾਸਾ [sət̪masa], **ਸਤਮਾਹਾ** [sət̪maha] *adj & n* born after seven months of pregnancy. **2** work to be completed in seven months.

ਸਤਮੁਖ [sət̪muk̪h], **ਸਤਮੁਖੀ** [sət̪muk̪hi] See **ਸਤਘ੍ਰੀ**. **2** *adv* in numerous ways.

ਸਤਮੌਰ [sət̪mɔɾ] *Skt* सतमौलि *n* Bhaumasur the wearer of numerous crowns; one who had snatched crowns of numerous kings and put

them on his head. “jɪh kud kɪlē sət̪mɔɾ məryo.”—*krɪsən*. See **ਭੌਮਾਸੁਰ**.

ਸਤਮੰਨੁ [sət̪mən̪u] *Skt* सतमन्तु *n* performer of one hundred yags, Indar. See **ਸਤਕ੍ਰਤੁ**. “sət̪mən̪u əvɪlokyo jəb-hi.”—*NP*. **2** *adj* choleric, wrathful. **3** *n* an owl.

ਸਤਰ [sət̪ər] *A* سطر *n* a line. **2** a written line. **3** *Skt* सप्तुति. seventy. **4** *A* ستر a curtain, See *Skt* सत्री. **5** *adj* private; concealed, secret. See **ਸਤਰਿ**. **6** *Skt* सत्तर superb, excellent.

ਸਤਰ ਦੋਇ [sət̪ər doɪ] See **ਸਤਰਿਦੋਇ**.

ਸਤਰਾਨਾ [sətrana] *v* to fear, be frightened. **2** to be impatient, be agitated. **3** to be in a hurry.

ਸਤਰਿ [sət̪ərɪ] *Skt* सप्तुति seventy. **2** See **ਸਤਰ 5**. “sət̪ərɪ kaba ghəɪ hi bhɪtərɪ.”—*asa kəbɪr*.

ਸਤਰਿ ਸੈਇ [sət̪ərɪ seɪ] seventy hundred. “sət̪ərɪ seɪ səlar hɛ jake.”—*bhər kəbɪr*. Seventy thousand means numerous. In Islamic literature, it is also mentioned that God sends angels as warriors to assist his prophets. See **ਕੁਰਾਨ ਪਾਰਾ 4**, **ਸੂਰਤ ਆਲ ਇਮਰਾਨ 3**, **ਰੁਕੂਅ 13**. See **ਸਲਾਰ**.

ਸਤਰਿਦੋਇ [sət̪ərɪdoɪ] *Skt* द्विसप्तुति seventy two. “sət̪ərɪ doɪ bhəre əmɪt̪ sərɪ.”—*dhəna namdev*. Seventy two main nerves recognised by the yogis through which the nam ras flows; the entire body.

ਸਤਰੂਪਾ [sərupa] *Skt* सतरुपा one who has innumerable forms, such as self-generated wife of Manu. According to the Purans, Brahma divided his body into two parts. From one part he created Manu and from the other Shatrupa. This couple then created the entire world. “purəb bɪdɪhɪ te mən̪u sət̪rupa. nəɾ tɪy ɔp̪e gūṇən ənupa.”—*NP*. See **ਮਨੁ**.

ਸਤਰੋਹਣਿ [sət̪rohənɪ] See **ਸਪਤਨਾੜੀ ਚਕ੍ਰ**.

ਸਤਰੰਜ [sət̪rəŋ] *A* سترنج *n* ਸਤ (sea) ਰੰਜ (deliberation) a game that is played with lot of deliberation. It is a world famous game. Some scholars are of the view that the word originates in **ਸ਼ਸਰੰਗ**,

meaning six colours. So six types of men are there in chess (king, queen, bishop, knight, castle (rook) and pawn and the board has 64 boxes. On each side there are sixteen pieces. When the king reaches a stage where its movement is completely blocked, the game comes to end. “sətrəj baji pəkə nahi kəci avə sari.”—*asa m 1*. See ਪੱਕੀ ਸਾਰੀ.

ਸਤਰੰਜੀ [sətrəji] *P* شرنجی *n* a carpet with boxes of chess shown on it. **2** These days thick floor coverings are also called şətrəji. “jəjəm əru sətərəji səg.”—*GPS*.

ਸਤਲਜ [sətləj] See ਸਤਦੁਵ.

ਸਤਲਾਣੀ [sətləni] a village situated at a distance of 12 kos to the east of Lahore. The sixth Guru visited this place. A devotee of the tenth Guru, Bhai Bulaka Singh, was the first headpriest of this gurdwara. Thereafter under the guidance of his son Bhai Basti Ram, a number of Singhs served here. From amongst the head priests, Bhai Kuma Singh was a pious man known for his noble deeds, who introduced great activity as well as prosperity in to this place. Bhai Vir Singh, popularly known as Nihang Singh and Dillitor Singh, was held in high esteem by the people of Majha and the governor of Punjab. Thereafter during the headship of Kirpa Singh, there was a change in tradition and he had to quit the headship. Now a committee manages its affairs. The railway station is known as Gurusar Satlani. See ਗੁਰੂਸਰ ਸਤਲਾਣੀ.

ਸਤਲੁਜ [sətluj] See ਸਤਦੁਵ.

ਸਤਵ [sətv] *Skt* सुव *n* praise, appreciation, honour.

ਸਤਵਨ [sətvən] *Skt* सुवन *n* appreciation, commendation.

ਸਤਵਾਹਨ [sətvahan] See ਸਾਲਿਬਾਹਨ.

ਸਤਵਾਦੀ [sətvadi] *Skt* सत्यवादिन् *adj* truthful.

ਸਤਵਾਰਾ [sətvāra], **ਸਤਵਾਰਾ** [sətvāra] *n* a week.

ਸਤਵੰਜਾ [sətvəjə] fifty-seven.

ਸਤਵੰਤ [sətvət], **ਸਤਵੰਤਾ** [sətvəta] *adj* celibate. **2** truthful, righteous.

ਸਤਵੰਤਾਸਾਰਾ [sətvəntasāra] *adj* who observes celibacy, a celibate. “səbh ĩdri vəst kərditio sətəvəntasāra.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਸਤਾ [səta] See ਸਤਹ and ਸੱਤਾ.

ਸਤਾਉਣਾ [sətauna] *v* to make angry. **2** to irritate, harass. **3** to torment, torture. “jīə jōtu nə sətavəu go.”—*ram namdev*.

ਸਤਾਈ [sətai], **ਸਤਾਈਸ** [sətaiis] twenty-seven.

ਸਤਾਈਸ ਨਕਤੁ [sətaiis nəksətr] See ਨਕਤੁ.

ਸਤਾਸੀ [sətasi] eighty-seven.

ਸਤਾਗਲ [sətagəl] *Skt* शपथ-आङ्गुलीक *n* a print of the hand upon a promissory note. See ਪੰਜਾ 5. “səc ləhina kuṛ devna, khət sətəgəl lɪkh devaya.”—*BG*.

ਸਤਾਗਾਮਿਨੀ [sətagamini] ਸਤਦੁਵ—*sənama*. See ਸਤਗਾਮਿਨਿ and ਸਤਦੁਵ.

ਸਤਾਣ [sətaŋ], **ਸਤਾਣਾ** [sətaŋa], **ਸਤਾਣੀ** [sətaŋi] *adj* strong, powerful. **2** ਤਨ (तन) *vr* means to expand, trust, protect etc. Hence ਸਤਾਣਾ means protective, trustworthy, commendable. “sət həmarī oṭ sətəŋi.”—*sor m 5*. “səc koṭ sətəŋi nivde.”—*var ram 3*. **3 P** ਸਿਤਾਂ It means ‘place’ as well. “mərgəstaŋi citi dhər.”—*s fərid*. ‘Remember the cremation ground.’

ਸਤਾਦਹ [sətaɖəh] *P* ,٭٭٭ *adj* short form of ਅਸਤਾਦਹ. standing, erect.

ਸਤਾਨ [sətan] See ਸੈਤਾਨ. **2 P** ٭٭٭ place.

ਸਤਾਨਵਾਂ [sətanvā] *adj* seventy-ninth. See ਆਵਨਿ ਅਠਤਰੈ.

ਸਤਾਨਵੇ [sətanve] ninety-seven. **2** in the 97th year. See ਆਵਨਿ ਅਠਤਰੈ.


ਸਤਾਨਾ [sətana] See ਸਤਾਉਣਾ. “jəb to ko dɪj! kal sətə he.”—*cəritr 266*.

ਸਤਾਨੰਦ [sətanənd] *Skt* शतानन्द *adj* who provides bliss to innumerable persons. **2 n** son of Gautam through Ahalya who was the family priest of Raja Janak. **3** Brahma. **4** Vishnu.

5 Krishan. 6 a chariot of Vishnu.

ਸਤਾਬ [sətab] See ਸਿਤਾਬ.

ਸਤਾਬਦ [sətabəd] *Skt* ਸਤਾਬਦ *adj* century. one hundred years.

ਸਤਾਰ [sətar] See ਸਿਤਾਰ. 2 *A*  *adj* who shields; who saves from exposure. “sɪphət kəhar sətār hē sahɪb ki dohi.”—*GPS*. 3 *Skt* शतार having one hundred teeth, sūdərṣən cəkr. 4 thunderbolt, Indar’s mallet.

ਸਤਾਰਾ [sətara] See ਸਿਤਾਰਾ.

ਸਤਾਰਾਂ [sətarā] seventeen.

ਸਤਾਰਾਂ ਦੇਵਤਾ [sətarā devta] See ਵੈਦਿਕ ਦੇਵਤੇ.

ਸਤਾਵਨ [sətavən] fifty seven. 2 *v* to torment, torture. “moko kəha sətavhu bar bar?”—*bəsōt kabir*.

ਸਤਿ [səti] *n* at some place in Gurbani (f) has been used in place of ਯ as, for example, ਸਤਿ is written in place of ਸਤੜ. See ਸਤ and ਸਤੜ. the incarnation of truth; God. “səti namu kərtā purəkhu.”—*jəpu*. 2 truth. “apɪ sətɪ kia səbh sətɪ.”—*sukhmāni*. 3 faith. “tɪsu gur ko chadən bhojən paṭ pəṭōbər bəhu bɪdhi sətɪ kərtɪ mukhi sēc-hu.”—*məla m 4*. 4 *adj* superlative. “dur kərə sətɪ bed rog sənɪpat ko.”—*krɪsər*. 5 *n* power, authority. “gurumətɪ sətɪ kər cōcəl əcəl bhəe.”—*BGK*. 6 real knowledge, awareness of reality. “na sətɪ muḍ muḍai kesi, na sətɪ pəɾɪa des phɪr-hɪ.”—*var ram 1 m 1*. 7 *part* real, accurate, befitting. “jo kɪchu kərə sətɪ kərtɪ manhu.”—*sar m 4*.

ਸਤਿਆ [sətiə] *n* power, authority. 2 *adj* true.

ਸਤਿ ਆਦਿ [səti adɪ] *sen* a virtue such as truth. “sətɪ adɪ bhav rətō.”—*guj jēdev*.

ਸਤਿ ਸਬਦ [səti səbəd] *n* the initiatory mantar from a spiritual preceptor. “sətɪ səbəd de mukət kəraya.”—*BG*. 2 true advice from a spiritual mentor. 3 *adj* true dictum.

ਸਤਿ ਸਰੂਪ [səti sərʊp] *n* incarnation of truth – God. “sətɪ sərʊpu rɪdē jɪni manɪa.”

—*sukhmāni*.

ਸਤਿਸੰਗ [sətiśōg] See ਸਤਸੰਗ.

ਸਤਿਸੰਗਤਿ [sətiśōgətɪ] See ਸਤਸੰਗਤਿ. “so sətɪśōgətɪ janɪye jəhā vɪvek vɪcar.”—*gurusobha*. 2 See ਸਾਧ ਸੰਗ.

ਸਤਿਸੰਧ [sətiśōdh] See ਸਤਸੰਧ.

ਸਤਿ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਅਕਾਲ [səti sri əkal] *sen* It is a religious salutation of the Sikhs. It means truthful and eternal is the Lord. These auspicious words are uttered at the beginning of all functions, especially towards the end of the congregation, at the time of a march and also while beheading an animal with one stroke. Some people greet each other with this salutation, whenever they meet but it is not proper to use Sat Sri Akal in place of Vahguru ji ki fatah.

ਸਤਿਕ [sətik] See ਸਤਕ 2-3.

ਸਤਿ ਕਰਤਾਰ [səti kərtar] One who is, was and will be omnipresent; the Creator.

ਸਤਿਕਰਿ [sətikərtɪ] *adv* with due deference, out of devotion. “tɪsu gur kəu chadən bhojən paṭ pəṭōbər bəhu bɪdhi sətɪ kərtɪ mukhi sēc-hu.”—*məla m 4*.

ਸਤਿਗੁਰ [sətiɡur] See ਸਤਗੁਰ. 2 *n* Guru Nanak Dev. “sətiɡur bajh-hu guru nəhi koi, nigure ka hē nau bura.”—*asa pəṭi m 3*.

ਸਤਿਗੁਰਏ [sətiɡurə] See ਸਤਗੁਰ ਏ. “sətiɡurəe nəməh.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਪਰਸਾਦਿ [sətiɡur pərsadɪ], ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ [sətiɡur pərsadɪ] *adv* with the grace of Guru Nanak Dev. “sətiɡur pərsadɪ pəɾəmpədu paɪa.”—*səvəye m 4 ke*. 2 *adj* true, spiritual and merciful preceptor.—*pərsadɪn*.

ਸਤਿਗੁਰਿ [sətiɡurɪ] true spiritual guide. “sətiɡurɪ səcu dɪɾɪaɪa.”—*var sri m 3*.

ਸਤਿਗੁਰੁ [sətiɡuru] See ਸਤਗੁਰ. “jɪsu mɪliə mənɪ hoɪ ənōd so sətɪɡuru kəhiə.”—*gəu m 4*. “nanək sətɪɡuru əsa janɪe so səbhse ləe mɪlɪaɪ jɪu.”—*sri m 1, jogiōdərɪ*.

ਸਤਿਗੁਰੁ ਸੰਤ [sətiɡuru sət] *n* a guru embodying tranquility; Guru Nanak Dev. **2** a true disciple of Guru Nanak Dev. “sətiɡuru sət mɪle sātɪ paie.”—*sarō m 4*.

ਸਤਿਗੁਰੁ ਪੁਰਖੁ [sətiɡuru purəkhu] Guru Nanak Dev. “sətiɡuru purəkhu paɪa vəɖbhagu.”—*asa m 4*.

ਸਤਿਜਾਪ [sətiːjap] *n* recitation of the Nam. **2** recitation of the eternal Being, the incarnation of truth. **3** recitation of səpətsəti. See ਸਤਸਈ. “rəfē nam sətɪjap.”—*cōdi I*.

ਸਤਿਜੁਗ [sətiːjug] See ਸਤਜੁਗ and ਯੁਗ.

ਸਤਿਨਾਮ [sətiːnam], **ਸਤਿਨਾਮੁ** [sətiːnamu] *n* the initiatory mantar of Gurmat which holds that, He the Creator is, was and will be omnipresent. “kɪrtəm nam kəthe tere jɪhva sətɪnamu tɛra pəra purəbla.”—*maru solhe m 5*. “sətiːnamu prəbhū ka sukhɖai.”—*sukhmāni. 2 adj* truth is whose name.

ਸਤਿ ਨਿਰਤਿ [sətiːnɪrətɪ] *Skt* सत्यानृत *n* business, trade. This epithet is given to it because trade is a mixture of truth and falsehood. See ਨਿਰਤਿ.

ਸਤਿ ਪਦਾਰਥ [sətiː pədarəθ], **ਸਤਿ ਪਦਾਰਥੁ** [sətiː pədarəθu] *n* self-realisation. “mənu tənu ərəpɪ dhərə gur age sətɪ pədarəθu pave.”—*asa m 5. 2* the Creator.

ਸਤਿਪੁਰਖੁ [sətiːpurəkhu] *n* the Creator. “sətiːpurəkhu jɪnɪ janɪa sətɪɡuru tɪs ka nau.”—*sukhmāni. 2 adj* See ਸਤਪੁਰਖ. “sətiːpurəkhu sətɪɡuru pərməsəru.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਸਤਿਬਾਣੀ [sətiːbāni] *n* hymns of Guru Granth Sahib. **2 adj** Gurbani as expression of truth.

ਸਤਿਵਾਦੀ [sətiːvadi] *adj* सत्यवादिन्, truthful, righteous. “əmɪɪtsər sətɪɡuru sətɪvadi.”—*guj m 4*.

ਸਤਿਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ [sətiːvisvas] *Skt* सद्धिश्वास true faith; contrary to belief in falsehood. Assuming sugar to be sand is faith in falsehood, and to consider sugar as sugar is true faith. See विश्वास.

ਸਤਿਵੰਤ [sətiːvənt] See ਸਤਵੰਤ.

ਸਤੀ [səti] *adj* true form, eternal. “gʊɪ namu dɪɪɪaɪa həri həri namu həri sətɪ.”—*vəɖ chāt m 4. 2* who always speaks the truth; who has forsaken falsehood. See ਮੁਕਤਾ. “mukh ka sətɪ.”—*rətənmala bāno. 3* charitable, magnanimous. “sətɪa mənɪ sātokhu ʊpɛ deɳɛ kɛ vicarɪ.”—*var asa m I. 4* contented. “əsəkh sətɪ əsəkh dataru.”—*jəpu. 5 n* ਸਤੀ wife. “gəutəm sətɪ sɪla nɪstəri.”—*gōd namdev. ‘Gautam’s wife; Ahalya.’ 6 Skt* सती a woman faithful to her husband. “bɪn sət sətɪ hoɪ kɛsɛ narɪ.”—*gəu kəbir. ‘bhi so sətɪā jaɳɪənɪ sil sətokhɪ rəhənɪ.’—var suhi m 3. 7* a woman who on account of her resolve intentionally dies with her dead husband. “sətɪā sət ɖəbhɪ ɖə.”—*BG* According to the Hindu scriptures, the performance of sati is considered a virtuous deed. There is a mention in the fourth chapter of Parashar Simriti that a woman performing sati alongwith her husband lives in heaven for the number of years her husband has hair on his body. Similar is a dictum in the fourth chapter of Daksh Simriti. However in Guru Granth Sahib (Gurbani), this practice is condemned. “sətɪa ehɪ nə akhɪənɪ jo məɪɪa ləgɪ jələnɪ, nanək sətɪa jaɳɪənɪ jɪ bɪrhe cə məɪənɪ.—*var suhi m 3*.

With inspiration drawn from Raja Rammohan Roy, the founder of Brahm Samaj, Lord William Bentick introduced a law on 7th of December 1829 banning the practice of sati. This law came into force in Punjab and Rajputana in 1847.

8 daughter of Daksh, wife of Mahadev. There is a story in Devi Bhagwat Division 7, chapter 30 and in Kalika Puran that, Sati finding her husband suffer insults at the hands of her father, jumped into the yag kund (pit) and breathed her last, Shiv destroyed his yag and out of affection took out her dead body

from the fire pit, placed it on his shoulder and started wandering day and night. Seeing the deplorable plight of the dead body of Sati, Vishnu with his Sudarshan Chakar cut the corpse into pieces. Wherever the pieces of Sati fell, they became places of pilgrimage. The place where the tongue fell, came to be known as Jwalamukhi, where eyes dropped was known as Naina Devi. There is a mention in Tantarchuramani that Sati's limbs fell at 51 places. All those places are called "devi piths". 9 *Skt* ਸਤੀ (शक्ति) a group or bundle of one hundred.

ਸਤੀਕ੍ਰ [sətiṽ] *Skt* *n* the state of being faithful to one's husband.

ਸਤੀਰ [sətir] See ਸਰਤੀਰ.

ਸਤੀ ਰੰਨੀ ਘਰੇ ਸਿਆਪਾ [səti rāni ghəre siapā] –*sva m I*. There is always wailing where reside too-many women. It means in the households of the corrupt, there is always trouble brewing up amongst women. 2 With seven wives around, there should have been comfort in the home, instead constant wailing prevails there. 3 five sense organs, avarice and jealousy are always at war.

ਸਤੁ [sətu] *n* truth. "sətjugṽ sətṽ teta jəgi."–*gəu rəvṽdas*. 2 See ਸੂ, ਸੁਵ, ਸੂਤਿ, ਜਸ. "sətu prəḡtṽ rəvṽ loṽ."–*səveye m 2 ke*. 'Let your glory be known in heaven'. 3 *Skt* ਸਤ੍ਰ a donation. "səti pap kəri sətṽ kəmahṽ."–*var ram I m I*. 'Good people indulge in charity after committing sins.'

ਸਤੁਤਿ [sətuṽ] *Skt* स्तुति *n* praise, honour, appreciation. "sṽmrət sətṽtṽ bəkhān."–*NP*.

ਸਤੁਤਿ ਵਜਾਜ ਨਿੰਦਾ [sətuṽ vyaj nīda] See ਉਸਤਤਿ ਵਜਾਜ ਨਿੰਦਾ and ਵਜਾਜਨਿੰਦਾ.

ਸਤੁਰ [sətur] See ਸਤ੍ਰਰ.

ਸਤੁਲ [sətuṽ] *adj* equal, even. "ekse sətṽl hē."–*NP*.

ਸਤੁਵਾ [sətuṽā], **ਸਤੁਆ** [sətuṽā] *Skt* सत्त्व *n* sattu;

pounded flour of parched oats, mixed with sugar or salt and made tender with water is eaten then. "le sətṽua pətṽ or sṽdhai."–*cəriṽtr 89*.

ਸਤੁਤ [sətuṽ] *P* شجرة *n* a mulberry of good quality, grafted mulberry. 2 a special type of mulberry, of which the fruit is sweet-sour and high quality syrup is prepared from it. *L* Morus Atropurpurea.

ਸਤੁਨ [sətuṽ] *P* ستون *n* a pillar, column.

ਸਤੁਪ [sətuṽ] *Skt* स्तूप *n* a top knot of the hair. 2 a pinnacle at the top of a temple. 3 a temple's minaret glorifying someone (kirətṽsətəḡbh).

ਸਤੁਯਮਾਨ [sətuṽyman] *Skt* सुयमान *adj* praised, applauded. "hoy sətṽyman cəl avət."–*GPS*.

ਸਤੇ [səte] *adj* in the form of incarnation of truth. "beṽni tə səḡgəmu sət sətə."–*dhəna chət m I*. 'Absolute truth is a confluence.' 2 See ਸਤੇਯ.

ਸਤੇਇ [səteṽ], **ਸਤੇਈ** [sətei], **ਸਤੇਯ** [sətey] *Skt* सृजे *n* theft. "pəḡṽtṽ pəhru kəri hṽ sətṽei."–*NP*.

ਸਤੈ [səte] Satta (did), See ਸੱਤਾ 4.

ਸਤੋਗੁਣ [sətoḡuṽ] *n* सद्गुण the first of the three elements of illusion, functioning to impart peace, compassion, charity, forgiveness and happiness, etc.

ਸਤੰਭ [sətəḡbh], **ਸਤੰਭਾ** [sətəḡbha] *Skt* स्तंभ a pillar, column. 2 stationary, immobile. "bhəyo sətəḡbha cələt nə pəḡ."–*GPS*. 3 the act of being stationary.

ਸੱਤ [sətt] See ਸਤ, ਸਤਿ and ਸਤਯ. 2 seven. 3 In *Sastarnammala* the scribe has written ਸੱਤ for ਸੂਤ at a number of places as in "səḡbh ərjən ke nam le sətṽt səḡbəd pundeḡu."–*I45*. It should be: ərjən sut. 'Arjun's charioteer – Krishan.' See ਸੱਤਰਿ.

ਸੱਤ ਅਜੁਬੇ [sətt əjube] These are so often mentioned in books of history. For the interest of the readers, these are listed here :

(a) Seven wonders of the world (old):

- (1) Pyramids of Egypt. These are more than five thousand years old;
 - (2) Hanging gardens of Samiramis in Babylon;
 - (3) The Temple of Diana at Ephesus;
 - (4) The Statue of Zeus, by Pheidias, at Athens;
 - (5) Mausoleum at Halicarnassus;
 - (6) Colossus at Rhodes;
 - (7) Pharos' Light house at Alexandria.
- (b) Seven wonders of the world (new):
- (1) Stonehenge in Salisbury Plain in England;
 - (2) Catacombs of Alexandria;
 - (3) The Great Wall of China (See ਕਰਕਰਾ ਦੀਵਾਰ);
 - (4) Leaning Tower of Pisa;
 - (5) Porcelain Temple in China;
 - (6) Church of St. Sophia at Constantinople;
 - (7) Colosseum at Rome.

ਸੱਤ ਸਤਾਈ ਚੌਦਹ ਚਾਰ [sətt sətai cōdāh car] –*rātānmala bāno*. seven saints, twenty seven planets, fourteen disciplines of knowledge and four salvations.

ਸੱਤ ਸੁਹਾਗਣਾਂ [sətt suhagāṇā] wives of seven rishis. See ਸਪਤ ਰਿਖੀ. seven such women whose husbands are alive, assembled at the time of a marriage.

ਸੱਤ ਸੁਧਾਂ [sətt sudhā] *n* seven senses. “*dhiray buddhi bibek bāl gati miti aserbat. sīgh nā dār turkan ki bhul gei sudh sat.*”–*PP*.

ਸੱਤ ਸੁਰ [sətt sur] See ਸਾਤ ਸੁਰ, ਸੁਰ and ਸ੍ਰੁਰ.

ਸੱਤ ਕੁਕਰਮ [sətt kukarəm] seven malpractices mentioned in the nogam chapter of Nirukat arē – theft, adultery, killing a Brahman, foeticide, drinking, repeated doing of evil deeds and falsely implication of some one in a crime. **2** Seven deadly sins. See ਪਾਪ.

ਸੱਤ ਧਾਰਾ [sətt dhara] See ਸਪਤਧਾਰਾ.

ਸੱਤ ਪੁਰੀਆਂ [sətt puriā] See ਸਤਪੁਰੀਆਂ.

ਸੱਤ ਪੰਜ ਨੌ ਲੱਗਾ ਰੱਖਣ [sətt pāj nō lāgga rākkhāṇ] –*rātānmala bāno*. SEVEN: “*mat pīta guru ki t̄ahəl sətī t̄ap guṇṇīgreh, krīpa sārāb pār sapt hē ātār tirāth deh.*”

FIVE : “*yāt sātī sātōkh ju dhare or vīrag nōmrātavan, kam krodh aru lobh moh ko sātī hēkar kārē so han.*”

NINE: *nāvḍhabhaktī*. See ਨਵਧਾਭਗਤਿ.

ਸੱਤ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ [sətt bhūmīka] See ਸਪਤ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ.

ਸੱਤਮ [səttām] See ਸਤਮ.

ਸੱਤਰ [səttār] seventy.

ਸੱਤਰਿ [səttārī] In Shastarnammala some scribe has written ਸੱਤਰਿ in place of ਸੂਤਰਿ (ਸੂਤ-ਅਰਿ) as in “*durjōdhān ke nam lē āt sēbād arī dehu, anuj ucār sātārī ucār nam baṇ lākh lehu.*” –155. Duryodhan’s enemy Bhimsen, his younger brother Arjun, his charioteer’s enemy an arrow. The death of Krishan, Arjun’s charioteer was caused by an arrow.

ਸੱਤ ਰਿਖੀ [sətt rīkhi] See ਸਪਤਰਿਖੀ.

ਸੱਤ ਲਾਟਾ [sətt lāṭa] seven flames of fire – kali, kārālī, mānojva, lohīta, dhumrāvārṇa, ugra and dipta.

ਸੱਤ ਲੋਕ [sətt lok] See ਚਉਦਹਿ ਲੋਕ.

ਸੱਤਾ [səttā] *Skt* सत्ता *n* being, existence. **2** recognition, presence. **3** power, authority. **4** brother of Balwand, a rabab player in the service of Guru Arjun Dev. “*danujī sātīguru bhavsi so sate daṇu.*”–*var ram 3*.

Once it so happened that both the brothers became so greedy and arrogant that they stopped performing Kirtan. When they did not resume their job at the instance of the devotees, the benevolent Guru himself went to bring them. They not only insulted the Guru but also spoke ill of Guru Nanak Dev. The result was that they were dismissed from service and got afflicted with leprosy. Ultimately Bhai Ladha, the altruist, sought

forgiveness for them. See ਭਾਈ ਲੱਧਾ.

They composed the third var in Ramkali rag. "ramkeli ki var raI bəlvəḍI tətha sətə ḍumI akhi."

ਸੱਤਾਸੱਤ [səttasətt] truth and falsehood. "Ikh-
Iye səttasətt vīcara."—*NP*.

ਸੱਤੁ [səttu] See ਸਤੁਆ.

ਸੱਤੇ ਰੋਹਣਿ [sətte rohəṅI] See ਸਪਤਨਾੜੀ ਚਕ੍ਰ.

ਸਤ [səty] *Skt* सत्य *n* God, the Creator; the eternal One. **2** an era of truth. **3** a promise. **4** a thesis, essence. **5** the highest i.e. the seventh region. **6** truth, as opposed to falsehood. **7** *adj* real, exact, factual.

ਸਤਸੰਧ [sətyśādh] *Skt adj* one who makes a true promise, and fulfills it. **2** *n* a king. See ਚੌਪਈ.

ਸਤਕਰਤਾਰ [sətykərtar] See ਸਤਿਕਰਤਾਰ.

ਸਤਜਪ੍ਰਤਿਗਯ [sətyprəṅgy] *Skt adj* one who makes a true promise.

ਸਤਭਾਮਾ [sətybhama] See ਸਤਭਾਮਾ and ਪਾਰਜਾਤੁ.

ਸਤਯਵਤੀ [sətyvəti] *n* Vasuraj's (upəṅcər) daughter, born of a fish, hence her name was Machhodari (Matsyodari). Rishi Prashar was enamoured of her beauty, had sexual intercourse with her and a son named Krishan Dvaipayana (later on named as Vyas) was born. King Santanu married her and his two sons namely Vicitrvirya and Chitrangad were born. It is mentioned in Mahabharat that she gave out the smell of a fish but with the grace of rishi Prashar her body began to emit fragrance spreading to a distance of four kos. Hence her name Yojangandha. See ਰਿਚੀਕ.

ਸਤਯਵਾਦੀ [sətyvadi] See ਸਤਵਾਦੀ.

ਸਤਯ ਵਿਸ਼੍ਵਾਸ [səty vīśvas] See ਸਤਿ ਵਿਸ਼੍ਵਾਸ.

ਸਤਯ ਵ੍ਰਤ [səty vrət] See ਸਤਯੁਤ. **2** *n* a Surajvanshi king, who was the father of Harishchandar. He is also known as Trishanku.

ਸਤਯਾ [sətya] See ਸੱਤਾ. **2** *Skt* truth, veracity. **3** Durga. **4** Sita.

ਸਤਯਾਨ੍ਰਿਤ [sətyanrīt] truth and falsehood.

2 business and trade.

ਸਤਯਾਰਥ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ [sətyarəth prəkaś] a book written by Acharya Sadhu Dayanand of Arya Samaj. It has twelve parts, containing twelve rules relating to Arya Samaj. All other religions are condemned in it. Its first edition was published in 1874 AD.

ਸਤਯੰ [sətyə] *Skt* In Chhandogya Upanishad part 3, sub-part 8, it is stated that the three words ਸਤ੍-ਤਿ-ਯੰ combine to signify unity of the eternal and the mortal. **2** incarnation of truth, true. "sadh sāg sāneh sət̄yā."—*səhās m 5*.

ਸਤ੍ਰ [sətr] *Skt n* wealth. **2** a house. **3** a true rhythm. **4** an eternal feast. **5** yag. "kəhū sastri sət̄r kəthə kəthanā."—*gyan*. **6** a fraud, deception. **7** a forest. **8** an enemy. See ਸੁਆਨ ਸਤ੍ਰ. See ਸਤ੍ਰੁ. **9** See ਸਤ੍ਰੀ.

ਸਤ੍ਰਣਿ [sətrəṅI], **ਸਤ੍ਰਣੀ** [sətrəṅi], **ਸਤ੍ਰਣੀ** [sətrəṅi] *n* an enemy's army.—*sənama*.

ਸਤ੍ਰਾਜਿਤ [sətrajit] *n* son of Nighan Yadav. Pleased with him, the sun gifted him the syāmātək gem. See ਸਤਧਨ੍ਰਾ and ਸਤਭਾਮਾ. "sətrajit ləkh bhed nəhI."—*krīśən*. In Dasam Granth, Arijit and Aranjit are mentioned as its synonyms.

ਸਤ੍ਰਾਂਤਕਰ [sətrāṅkər] *n* the destroyer of the enemy, a sword. "kəvcātək sət̄rāṅkər."—*sənama*.

ਸਤ੍ਰੀ [sətri] an enemy. "kərtā vədh sət̄ri."—*krīśən*. "sət̄rə khəgg khyata."—*ramav*. **2** *Skt* सत्रिन् *adj* who performs a yag. **3** *n* an ambassador, envoy.

ਸਤ੍ਰੁ [sətru] *Skt* शत्रु *n* an enemy. "sətru dəhən həṅInamu kəhən."—*guj m 5*.

ਸਤ੍ਰੁਹਾ [sətruha], **ਸਤ੍ਰੁਹੰਤਾ** [sətruhənta], **ਸਤ੍ਰੁਘਨ** [sətrughən], **ਸਤ੍ਰੁਘ੍ਰ** [sətrughn], **ਸਤ੍ਰੁਬਿਦਾਰ** [sətrubidar], **ਸਤ੍ਰੁਵਿਦਾਰ** [sətruvidar] *adj* who destroys the enemy. **2** *n* younger brother of Lachhman, who was the son of Dashrath from

Sumitra. “milyo sätrohāta.”—*ramav.* “bhārət lēcchmən sätrohāda.”—*VN.* **3** Shatrughan, a demon who was a commander of Ravan. **4** In *Sastarnammala* the arrow is described as ਸਤ੍ਰੁਹਾ. “nam sätroha ke səbhē.”—238.

ਸਤ੍ਰੇਨ [sətrən] Bhai Santokh Singh has used this word for ‘quickly’. “prapət jyō əvīlāb ko bədhət belī sätren.”—*NP.* **2** *Skt* सत्रैः. one who loves his wife dearly.

ਸਤ੍ਰ [sətv] *Skt* *n* existence, being. **2** sum and substance, gist. **3** attachment. **4** truth. **5** pregnancy. **6** determination. **7** a living being.

ਸਤ੍ਰਵ [sətvər] *Skt* *adv* hurriedly, hastily. **2** *adj* being in haste.

ਸਥ [səth] with, company. See ਸਥੁ. **2** *n* a place where people assemble. **3** the place where village council or panchayat meets. **4** an assembly, meeting. “ēdha jhəgrā ādhi səthē.”—*var sar m 1.* **5** *Skt* स्थ *adj* who or that stays. This word is used at the end of a word as in ਗੁਰੁਸਥ or ਮਾਰਗਸਥ etc. **6** सहस्रथ सथ is also the short form of सहस्रथ. ਸਹਸਥ. i.e. sitting together. ਸਾਥੀ is transformation of the same.

ਸਥਈ [səthəi] See ਸਥਾਈ. **2** a companion, an associate.

ਸਥਈਆ [səthəia] *adj* situated. **2** a companion. “sath ləe ju səthəia.”—*cōḍi 1.*

ਸਥਰ [səthər], **ਸਥਰੁ** [səthəru] See ਸਾਥਰ. “yarə da sanū səthər cōga.”—*həjare 10.* **2** ਸ-ਥਿਰਾ to sit determinedly on the ground for achieving something. “bētha səthəru ghətī.”—*m 1 bāno.*

ਸਥਲ [səthəl] *Skt* स्थल *n* place. **2** dry land, desert.

ਸਥਾਈ [səthai] *Skt* स्थायिन् *adj* permanent, lasting, stable. **2** *n* a refrain.

ਸਥਾਈ ਭਾਵ [səthai bhav] *n* This (enduring emotion) is one, upon which the sentiment is based, as ਸ਼ਰੰਗਰ (eroticism) is based on ਰੋਟੀ, hasy (humour) on hasi (laughter), ਕਰੁਠਾ (pathos) on ਝੋਕ (grief), ਰੁਦਰ (ferocity) on

krodh (anger), vir (heroism) on utsāh (inspiration), bhəyanək (dreadfulness) on bhē (fear), bibhtəs (abhorrence) on gələnī (nausea), ādbhut (marvel) on hērani (astonishment) and śāt (tranquil) is based on śāti (peace).

ਸਥਾਣੁ [səthəṇu], **ਸਥਾਣੂ** [səthəṇu] *Skt* स्थान *adj* steady; situated. **2** *n* Shiv. **3** stake, a big wooden peg. **4** a stump. “thī səthəṇu jesa.”—*NP.*

ਸਥਾਨ [səthan] *n* a place.

ਸਥਾਨੀ [səthani] स्थानिन् *adj* who owns a place. **2** related to a place.

ਸਥਾਰ [səthar] *Skt* स्फार *n* a heap. **2** stock of harvested crop. **3** a bare ground, vacant land. “kər səthar təhī te cəl ae.”—*GPS.*

ਸਥਾਵਰ [səthavər] See ਅਸਥਾਵਰ.

ਸਥਿਰ [səthīr] See ਅਸਥਿਰ and ਸਿਥਰ.

ਸਥੁ [səthu] *S* assembly, gathering. **2** company. “rīdhī əru sīdhī nə choḍəi səthu.”—*səveye m 4 ke.* See ਸਥ.

ਸਥੁਲ [səthul] See ਅਸਥੁਲ.

ਸਥੋਈ [səthoi] *adj* स्थायिन् permanent. “rəg məjīth da səda səthoi.”—*BG.* **2** a companion, associate. “səthoi sərəb sath ka.”—*kəlki.*

ਸਥੰਡਲ [səthəḍəl] *Skt* स्थाण्डल *n* a platform, dais. “kərhu səthəḍəl kī tək utəg.”—*GPS.*

ਸਥੰਭ [səthəbh] *Skt* स्तम्भ *n* a pillar, column. **2** inertia. **3** the act of stopping.

ਸਥੰਭਨ [səthəbhən] See ਅਸਥੰਭਨ.

ਸੱਥ [səth] See ਸਥ. **2** part company, meeting. “kəhi kəth tīh səth.”—*ramav.*

ਸਦ [səd] *adv* always, ever. “səd suṇda səd vekhda.”—*asa ə m 3.* **2** *n* a word, sound. **3** a precept. **4** a call, shout. “suṅke səd mahi da mehi paṇi ghah mutone.”—*dəsəmgrāth.* **5** a Punjabi song. It does not have a specific type of metre. Sung in a prolonged loud voice, it is a fond song of the rural folk. Various forms of metre are used in sād. “sundər” sād in Guru

Granth Sahib, which is in Ramkali Rag, has six lines and is a variant of hullas metre. Its first line has 23 matras, the second line has 25, the next four lines have 28 matras each and the last part of the second line, by a 'lion's back glance' maxim (sīghavəlokəṇ nyay) forms the beginning of the third line.

Example:

jəgdata soɪ bhəgətvəchəl tɪhu loɪ jiu,
gurusəbəd səmavəe əvro nə jaṇe koɪ jiu,
əvro nə jaṇe səbəd gurū ke ek nam dhɪavhe,
pərsadɪ nanək guru əgəd pərəmpədvi pav-
he. ...

(b) There is an irregular-lined "səd" in the Dasam Granth, which has three lines and every line has 29 matras ending with a yəgəṇ, 155. The first pause is at the 17th matra and the second at the subsequent 12th.

Example:

suṅke sədd mahi da mehi, paṇi ghah mətone,
kɪs hi nal nə rəlia kai, kari şək pəyone,
gəya phɪrak mɪla mɪtt mahi, tahi şukər
kɪtone.

6 *Skt* सद् *vr* to go, march against, attack, call out, evoke, meet, overtake, climb, obey, clarify or purify. be at peace with oneself, keep company (of). **7** *صد* *P* a hundred. "bəlɪhari guru apṇe dɪuhari səd var."—*var asa m 1*.

ਸਦ ਸਦ [səd səd], **ਸਦਸਦਾ** [sədsəda] *adv* at all times, daily. "əməɾ bhəe səd səd hi jivɪɪ."—*sukhməni*. "sədsəda sɪmrətby suami."—*dhəna chət m 5*.

ਸਦਸੰਗੀ [sədsəṅgi] *adj* ever accompanying, inseparable, "sətən bəlɪhare jo prəbhū ke sədsəṅgi."—*kəɪɪ m 5*. **2** a gentle companion.

ਸਦ ਹਜ਼ਾਰਾਂ [səd həjarā] *P* صد هزارين. hundreds and thousands, lacs. **2** myriad.

ਸਦਹਾ [səd-ha] *P* صد ها. plural of ਸਦ. hundreds, numberless, myriad. **2** *Skt* one who performs a sacrificial rite, a sacrificer. **3** a member of

an assembly, society.

ਸਦਕਾ [sədka] *A* صدقة *n* a sacrifice. "barɪ barɪ jau sət sədke."—*bavən*. **2** objects used in exorcising a spirit or for driving away sickness; charmed substances passed over or around a person's body; propitiatory offering. **3** an endowment, grant. "vahguru tera səbh sədka."—*səveye m 4 ke*. "nɪgʊṇu rakhɪlia sətən ka sədka."—*tukha chət m 5*.

ਸਦਕਾਰ [sədkar], **ਸਦਕਾਰਜ** [sədkarəj] *n* a virtuous act or action.

ਸਦਕਾਰੀ [sədکاری] *adj* who performs virtuous deeds. **2** *adv* by sacrifice, grace or charity. "rakh sət sədkari."—*sar m 5*. 'Protect by the grace of the saints'.

ਸਦਕੇਲਾ [sədkela], **ਸਦਕੇਲੀ** [sədkeli] *adj* ever happy or delighted, always enjoying. "kəhu nanək guru ɪhe bujharɪo prɪtɪ prəbhū sədkela."—*dhəna m 5*. **2** always alone. solitary or unattached; ever free from wordly ties.

ਸਦਗਤਿ [sədgətɪ] *Skt* सदगति *n* a superior state, happy condition. **2** beatitude.

ਸਦਗੁਰੂ [sədguru] See ਸਤਗੁਰੂ.

ਸਦਜੀਵਣ [sədjivəṇ], **ਸਦਜੀਵਨ** [sədjivən] *n* eternal life; immortality. **2** noble or virtuous living. "sədjivən bhəlo kəhahi."—*sor kəbir*. "sədjivəṇ ərjən əmol."—*səveye m 5 ke*.

ਸਦਣਹਾਰਾ [sədəṇhara] *adj* who calls. **2** who summons. "sədəṇhara sɪmrɪe."—*sohɪla*.

ਸਦਣਾ [sədṇa], **ਸਦਣੁ** [sədəṇu] *v* to summon, call.

ਸਦਨ [sədən] *Skt n* a place for sitting; a house. **2** a place. **3** water. **4** master.

ਸਦਬਰਗ [sədbərag] *P* صد برگ *n* a flower with one hundred petals; Indian marigold. **2** See ਸਤਪਤ੍ਰ.

ਸਦਭਾਉ [sədbhau], **ਸਦਭਾਇ** [sədbhaɪ], **ਸਦਭਾਵ** [sədbhav] See ਸਤ ਭਾਇ.

ਸਦਮ [sədəm] *Skt* सदम *n* a resting place, house. "nətu rakho sadər nɪj sədma."—*NP*. **2** a battle, war.

ਸਦਮਾ [sədma] *A* صدمة *n* a shock, collision. **2** a

loss. damage. **3** anger, grief.

ਸਦਰ [sədər] *A* صدر *n* a heart. **2** a breast, chest. **3** a beginning. **4** the highest officer or chief of a district. **5** a prominent area of a city where government offices and courts, etc. are located. **6** a president of a meeting or assembly. **7** *adv* on; above; over.

ਸਦ ਰਹਮਤ [səd rəhmət], ਸਦ ਰਹਮਤਿ [səd rəhmətɪ] *P* صد رحمت a hundred blessings (from heaven), compassion. **2** applause. “səd rəhmət tere var kəu.”—*cāḍi* 3.

ਸਦਰੀ [sədri] *A* صدري a garment for the chest; jacket, vest.

ਸਦਰੰਗ [sədrəŋ] *n* eternal joy, pleasure or ecstasy. **2** a bard who eulogised the Sikh Gurus.

ਸਦਰੰਗਿ [sədrəŋɪ] always or ever with pleasure. “sədrəŋɪ səhəjɪ kəlu ucɾe jəsu jəpəu ləhɲe rəsən.”—*səvəye* *m* 2 *ke*. **2** *adj* of eternal joy.

ਸਦਵਾਉ [sədvaʊ] *adj* always flowing, moving. **2** *n* air. **3** See ਪਵਨ ਵਾਉ.

ਸਦੜਾ [sədɾə] See ਸਦ. **2** a song of praise or triumph, paean. “tera sədɾə suŋije bhai ! je ko bəhə əlaɪ.”—*suhi* *m* 1. **3** a cry or call for help; a humble appeal (for protection, justice, etc.) **4** summons. “sədɾe ae tɪna jania.”—*vəḍ* *m* 1 *əlahɲia*. **5** soon; immediately; without delay. “pɪch-hu rati sədɾa nam khəsəm ka lehɪ.”—*maru* *m* 1.

ਸਦਾ [səda] *part* always, ever. “səda səda atəm pərgasu.”—*asa* *m* 5. **2** *A* صدا *n* a sound, word. **3** a mendicant’s blessing or benediction. **4** a cry or call for help; a humble appeal (for protection or justice). “rəŋ dɪnəs duɪ səde pəe.”—*bəsət* *m* 4. See ਸੱਦਾ.

ਸਦਾਉਣਾ [sədaʊɳa] *v* to be called, to send for, to pronounce. **2** to be sent or asked for, send order through somebody. “kələu məsajni kia sədaie?”—*var sri* *m* 3. ‘why ask for a pen and inkpot?’

ਸਦਾਸ਼ਿਵ [sədaʃɪv] *n* the ever beneficent or benevolent supreme Being. “mahadev ko kəhɪt sada sɪv. nɪrəkəkar ka cinət nəhɪ bhɪv.”—*cɔpəi*.

ਸਦਾ ਸੁਹਾਗਣਿ [səda suhagəɳɪ], ਸਦਾ ਸੁਹਾਗਨਿ [səda suhagənɪ], ਸਦਾ ਸੁਹਾਗਿਨ [səda suhagɪn] *adj* always married and unwidowed; who has never suffered the grief of widowhood.

ਸਦਾਸੁਖ [sədasukh], ਸਦਾਸੁਖੁ [sədasukhu] *n* perfect happiness, joy or bliss. “sədasukhu sacə səbədɪ vicari.”—*vəḍ* *m* 3.

ਸਦਾਕਤ [sədakət] *A* صداقت sincerity, candour.

ਸਦਾ ਕੌਰ [səda kɔr] Sada kunvari, daughter of Chandu, whom Guru Hargobind was to betroth. Acceding to the request of the Sikhs from Delhi, Guru Arjan Dev however declined the vain person’s offer. **2** Mother-in-law of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, mother of Maharani Matab Kaur. She was the widow of Sardar Gurbakhash Singh of the Kanhaia misl. After the death of her husband she headed the misl and earned a name through her valour and prudence. She used the power of her misl in support of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. But, in 1821, there developed a rift with her son-in-law and consequently, she lost her own territory. Her daughter Matab Kaur was the mother of Maharaja Sher Singh. **3** The daughter of raja Hamir Singh of Nabha, married to sardar Jai Singh, a nobleman of Batala.

ਸਦਾਗਤਿ [sədagətɪ] *Skt* *n* air, wind.

ਸਦਾਗੁਲਾਬ [sədagulab] *n* an everblooming rose; the China rose. **2** *xa* an acacia tree.

ਸਦਾਗੁਲਾਬ ਦਾ ਮੁਖਮਾਂਜਣਾ [sədagulab da mukhmājɳa] *xa* an acacia twig used as a tooth brush.

ਸਦਾਚਾਰ [sədacar] *n* good manners or noble conduct; nice behaviour.

ਸਦਾਚਾਰਵੰਤ [sədacarvət], ਸਦਾਚਾਰੀ [sədacari] *adj* well-behaved, virtuous.

ਸਦਾਛਮ [sədachəm] *n* one who always preserves or protects; the famous physician Dhanvantri, who is said to have appeared from the churning of the ocean. “rogin janyo sədachəm hē.”—*krisən*. **2** *adj* observing norms.

ਸਦਾਨੰਦ [sadanād] *n* eternal or everlasting happiness, spiritual bliss. **2** God, the Creator. **3** Guru Nanak Dev. **4** *adj* always or eternally happy.

ਸਦਾਬ੍ਰਤ [sədabrət], **ਸਦਾਵ੍ਰਤ** [sədavrət] *n* daily routine. **2** practice of providing uninterrupted alms and food in charity. **3** *adj* observing unchanging routine.

ਸਦਿ [sədi] *adv* having called or summoned. “jini tera nam dhīāta tin kəu sadi mīle.”—*maru m 1*. **2** without delay, immediately. “ape devē sadi bulā.”—*majh ə m 3*.

ਸਦਿਆਨਾ [sədiāna] *P* سادياں an enrapturing musical instrument. “baje sādān dār pār sadiāne.”—*GPS*.

ਸਦੀ [sədi] *P* صدی *Skt* शताब्द *n* a period of one hundred years, century, centenary. **2** one hundred. For example — “do fi sadi” ‘two per cent’ and “vihvī sadi” ‘the twentieth century.’

ਸਦੀਦ [sədid] *A* شديد vehemently, severely.

ਸਦੀਵ [sədiv] *part* always, ever, See ਗਨੀਵ.

ਸਦੁ [sədu] See ਸਦ 5. **2** a word. “həu jiva sədu suṇe.”—*var kan m 4*. **3** of a mendicant’s cry or call at the door of the householder asking for alms. “ikī vāṅkhāḍī bes-hī jāi sədu nā devhi.”—*var mēla m 1*. **4** a precept.

ਸਦੁਪਦੇਸ਼ [sədupdeṣ] a precept, genuine teaching, proper advice.

ਸਦੇਈ [sədei] *v* will summon; call; summons. “nanək akhe gor sədei.”—*sri m 1*.

ਸਦੇਸਰਾ [sədesra], **ਸਦੇਸਰੋ** [sədesro], **ਸਦੇਸਾ** [sədesa] *Skt* संदेश, संदेश, *n* a message. “sunət sadesro priā grīh sej vichai.”—*suhi m 5*. “koi aī sadesa deī prabh kera.”—*bīla ə m 4*.

ਸਦੇਹ [sədeh] See ਸੰਦੇਹ. **2** *Skt adv* ਸ (with) ਦੇਹ

(body), alongwith or together with the body. “sədeh surəg ko gəyo.”—*GPS*.

ਸਦੇਰੇ [sədere] *part* always, ever. “səti guru sev dīn rat sədere.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਸਦੈਵ [sədev] See ਸਦੀਵ.

ਸਦੋਹ [sədoh] *Skt* संहोह *adj* all, entire, whole, complete. **2** completely, entirely. “jəyti saccīdanād sədohā.”—*NP*.

ਸਦੰ [sədā] See ਸਦੀਵ. **2** at once, immediately. See ਸਦੜ. “sədā sis kəpyo.”—*gyan*.

ਸੱਦ [sədd] See ਸਦ and ਸਦੁ. **2** a word, sound. “bhəyo sədd evā, həryo nirdhevā.”—*VN*.

ਸੱਦਣਾ [səddṇa] शब्दना to call. See ਸਦਣਾ.

ਸੱਦਾ [sədda] *n* an invitation. **2** a message. **3** a cry or call for help, humble appeal (for protection or justice). **4** a caller, messenger.

ਸੱਦਾ ਸਿੰਘ [sədda sīgh] See ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ. **2** a Nirmala ascetic who was very learned. He lived mostly in Kashi. He wrote. “Advait Siddhi” an abtruse book on Vedānta and Sugamsar Chandarika.

ਸੱਦੂ [səddu] a rabab player who was the brother of ਮੱਦੂ (Maddu). Accompanied by his brother, he used to perform kirtan in the court of Guru Gobind Singh. “səddu maddu asa var. kirtān karte rag sudhar.”—*GPS*.

ਸਦੜ [sədy] *Skt* सदस्य *adv* at once, immediately, instantly. **2** today itself. **3** *n* Shiv.

ਸਦੜਫਲ [sədyphəl] an instant reward.

ਸਦਯਾਨਾ [sədyāna] See ਸਦਿਆਨਾ.

ਸਦਯੰ [sədyā] See ਸਦੜ.

ਸਦ੍ਰਿਸ [sədrīs] *Skt* सदृश *adj* looking alike, resembling, similar, equal. “kur kupatta sədrīs kotta.”—*GPS*.

ਸਧਉਰਾ [sədhura] See ਸਿੰਦਉਰਾ and ਸੰਧੂਰੀਆ.

ਸਧਈਆ [sədhāia] *adj* who is accomplished or adept in religious exercise; who performs a religious practice. “sadhna sədhāia.”—*gyan*.

ਸਧਨ [sədhən] *n* ਸ-ਧਨ a rich, wealthy or moneyed person.

ਸਧਨਾ [sadhna] He was a butcher, resident of Sehvan (Sindh). Blessed with the company of those having self-realisation, he obtained the gift of love for and devotion to God. He was a contemporary of Namdev. His tomb is situated near Sirhind. The bani of this Bhagat is recorded in Guru Granth Sahib. “əusər ləja rakhɪ lehu sədhnə jənu tora.”—*BIla*. **2** *v* to complete, to accomplish, to be served (a purpose). **3** skilled, adept or trained (in).

ਸਧਨੁ [sadhənu] with or having a bow.

ਸਧਰ [sadhər] See ਸੱਧਰ.

ਸਧਰਨਾ [sadhərna] *Skt* संहरण to destroy. “apɪ upavən apɪ sadhərna.”—*BIla* *m* 5. **2** short for ਸ-ਆਧਾਰ-ਕਰਨਾ.

ਸਧਾ [sədha] *Skt* reverential belief, faith. “sej sədha səhɪj chavaṇu.”—*səvəye* *m* 4 *ke*. ‘Devotion is the throne and knowledge is the canopy.’ **2** *Skt* सुधा slaked lime. “pan supari kəth mɪɪ rəg surəg səpurən sədha.”—*BG*. ‘The mixture of betel, palm, catechu and quicklime results in sanguinely red colour.’

ਸਧਾਨ [sədhan] the act of aiming at See ਸੰਧਾਨ. “an an surma sədhan ban dhavhi.”—*kəlki*.

ਸਧਾਰ [sədhar] ਸ-ਆਧਾਰ with or having a base or foundation. “bərəsu pɪare mənɦɪ sədhare.”—*məla* *m* 5. ‘gladdening or delighting.’ **2** a village in tehsil Jagraon of district Ludhiana. It is situated at a distance of about five miles to the south of Mullanpur railway station. At half a mile to the north of this village, there is a gurdwara, also known as ‘Gurusar’, raised in the memory of Guru Hargobind. This gurdwara has twenty bighas of land attached to it. A religious fair is held here on every full-moon day. A pair of garments of Guru Hargobind is preserved in the community centre of this village, which the Guru had gifted to a Sikh named Prema.

ਸਧਾਰਣ [sədharən] a self-knowing, ardently

devoted follower of Guru Nanak Dev. “kəmle! jahu sədharən sədna.”—*NP*. **2** a blacksmith resident of Goindval, and a follower of Guru Amar Dev, who prepared wooden stairs for the well with steps leading into it. **3** a carpenter follower of Guru Arjan Dev, who constructed the building known as ‘Guru Ke Mahil’, in Kartarpur. **4** *v* to mend, correct, reform, improve. **5** to adopt, maintain. “gərəb nɪvarən sərəb sədharən.”—*maru solhe* *m* 5. **6** to provide with a base, or a support. “tɪsu jən kə səgɪ tərə səbhɪ koi so pərvar sədharəna.”—*maru solhe* *m* 5. **7** See ਸਾਧਾਰਣ.

ਸਧਾਰਨ [sədharən] See ਸਾਧਾਰਣ. *v* to provide with a base. “kəlməl dərən mənɦɪ sədharən.”—*dev* *m* 5. **2** See ਸਾਧਾਰਣ. “pəth sədharən jo nɪt kərə.”—*GPS*.

ਸਧਾਰੀ [sədhari] *adj* which provides with a base or support. “pər-upkari sərəb sədhari.”—*dev* *m* 5.

ਸਧਿੰਦਾ [sədɦɪda] *adj* effective, skilful. “sɪddɦtai ko sədɦɪda.”—*gyan*.

ਸਧੀ [sədhi] *adj* with ਧੀ (intelligence); intelligent and understanding; wise. “sədhi sɾavgi bedbɪdya bɪcari.”—*parəs*.

ਸਧੁਮ [sədhum] *adj* with smoke. **2** *n* fire.

ਸੱਧਰ [səddhər] *n* liking, taste. **2** zest for eating. “əbā səddhər na ləhe ən əbakɾiā je khae.”—*BG*.

ਸੱਧੁ [səddhu] a devoted Sikh, resident of Lahore, at whose residence Guru Arjan Dev had stayed for some time. Summoning the Guru from there, Chandu incarcerated the Guru. “səddhu sɪkkh sə bharya prem kərə mən mahi.”—*GPS*. **2** See ਸੁੱਧੁ.

ਸਨ [sən] In Punjabi, it is the plural of ਸੀ. were; and in Lahindi Punjabi suffixed to words, it indicates the future tense. For example - jasən, khərsən etc. See ਖੜਸਨਿ, ਜਾਸਨਿ etc. **2** *Skt* सन् *vr* to give in charity, donate, serve, honour or

respect. **3** *Skt* *n* gain, profit. **4** *adj* old, ancient. **5** Bhai Santokh Singh has used this word at one place, for greasiness or oiliness (greasy substance-butter). “pē mād̥h j̥yō sən hot s̥div hē.”—*NP*. **6** *P* ۛ a colour. **7** a rule, a principle. **8** a spear, lance, javelin. **9** *A* ۛ a year (of a calendar); year (of Indian calendar). “sən n̄ s̄ ekan̄v ahi.”—*mas̄*. **10** See ਸਣ. **11** *Pkt* *part* with, to, for. “t̄ih sən k̄hyo prem ke sath.”—*GPS*.

ਸਨਉਢ [sənəuḍh] *n* a region from Mathura-Bhartpur to Amarkot. **2** Sodhi family or lineage. **3** lineage of the Sanadhya Brahmans. See ਸਨੌਢ and ਸਨੌਢੀ.

ਸਨਉਢੀ [sənəuḍhi] *adj* of the Sanadhya lineage. “t̄eh̄ ɪk ahi sənəuḍhi brahm̄n. p̄ḍ̄ɪt̄ b̄ḍo m̄h̄ā b̄ḍ̄ gun̄ ɟ̄n.”—*aje s̄īgh raj*. **2** Sodhi. See ਸਨੌਢੀ.

ਸਨਕ [sənək] *Skt adj* old, ancient. **2** *n* eldest of the four spiritual sons of Brahma. “sənək sən̄ḍ̄ ̄t̄ n̄h̄ ɪ p̄aɪa.”—*asa k̄abir*. **3** *Skt* शौनक a sage, son of Shaunak who was an Acharya of the Atharav Ved. Authored by him “br̄ih̄ad̄dev̄ta” is a famous book. He was a great grammarian. **4** a tome authored by ‘Shaunak’. “sənək m̄h̄ ɪ p̄ekh̄īe nam̄ ki nam̄na s̄əp̄ət̄ dip̄a.”—*m̄ala r̄av̄īdas*.

ਸਨਕਾਦਿ [sənkaɪ], **ਸਨਕਾਦਿਕ** [sənkaɪk] *n* four spiritual sons of Brahma, namely, Sanak, Sanandan, Sanatan and Sanat Kumar. “br̄əhm̄ad̄ɪk s̄ənkad̄ɪk s̄ənək s̄ən̄ḍ̄d̄ən s̄ən̄at̄ən s̄ən̄ətkumar̄ t̄ɪn̄ k̄əu m̄əh̄əlū d̄ulbhav̄əu.”—*asa m̄ 5*.

ਸਨਕੇਸ਼ [sənkeʃ] *n* ਸਨਕ-ਈਸ਼. master or father of Sanak, Brahma. “s̄ənkes̄ n̄ḍ̄d̄ən p̄av̄hi n̄h̄ ɪ b̄hev̄.”—*akal*.

ਸਨਕੇਸ ਨੰਦਨ [sənkes n̄ḍ̄d̄ən] son of Brahma. See ਸਨਕੇਸ.

ਸਨਗਤ [səngət] See ਸੰਗਤ. “guru d̄əyalū ki d̄əya k̄e sanḡət̄ hē.”—*BG 2* beatitude, emancipation.

ਸਨੌਢ [sənəḍḍh] See ਸਨਾਢ and ਸਨੌਢ. **2** Sodhi. “rakhī ̄l̄əjj̄ b̄ās̄ s̄ənəḍḍh̄.—*VN*.

ਸਨਤ [sənət] *Skt adj* bent, inclined. **2** which produces a sound. **3** *Skt* सनत् *n* four faced Brahma. **4** *A* صنعت craft, handicraft, industry. **ਸਨਤ ਕੁਆਰ** [sənət kuar], **ਸਨਤ ਕੁਮਾਰ** [sənət kumar] son or sons of ਸਨਤ (Brahma). See ਸਨਕਾਦਿਕ.

ਸਨਦ [sənəd] ۛ *n* a deed, bond. **2** a letter of recommendation or introduction.

ਸਨੱਧ [sənəḍḍh], **ਸਨੱਧ ਬੱਧ** [sənəḍḍh b̄əḍḍh] *Skt* संनद्ध *adj* properly tied or girded. **2** dressed in armour; having weapons tied to one’s body. **3** with armour on, fully ready for the battle. “s̄ənəḍḍh̄ b̄əḍḍh̄ h̄v̄e ch̄əle.”—*ramav*.

ਸਨਬੰਧ [sən̄b̄əḍḍh] See ਸੰਬੰਧ.

ਸਨਬੰਧੀ [sən̄b̄əḍḍhi] See ਸੰਬੰਧੀ.

ਸਨਬੰਧੁ [sən̄b̄əḍḍhu] See ਸੰਬੰਧ. “m̄ān̄e dh̄ər̄əm̄ seti s̄ən̄b̄əḍḍhu.”—*j̄əpu*.

ਸਨਬੰਧੇਹੀ [səb̄əḍḍhehi] *adj* related, concerned with. “lok̄ gr̄ih̄ b̄ən̄ɪtā maɪa s̄ən̄b̄əḍḍhehi.”—*sor m̄ 5*.

ਸਨਮ [sənəm] *Skt adj* submissive, humble. **2** *A* ۛ *n* an idol. **3** *adj* beloved. **4** beautiful.

ਸਨਮਾਨ [sənman] *Skt* सम्मान *n* respect, reverence, veneration.

ਸਨਮਾਨਜ [sənmany] *adj* respectable, venerable.

ਸਨਮੁਖ [sən̄m̄ukh], **ਸਨਮੁਖੁ** [sən̄m̄ukhu] *Skt* सम्मुख *adv* facing, face to face. “s̄ən̄m̄ukh̄ s̄əh̄ ɪ ban̄.”—*asa ch̄ēt m̄ 5*. **2** obedient. “moh̄rī pūtu s̄ən̄m̄ukhū hoɪa.”—*s̄ədu*. **3** *n* whose face is turned towards the Guru and who has turned his back on worldly distractions and has developed such prime qualities as goodwill, friendliness etc.

“m̄etrī k̄ərūṇā d̄v̄e l̄əkhō mūḍ̄ɪtā t̄ijī jan̄.

c̄ətūr̄ ūp̄ekh̄yā j̄ɪs̄ v̄ɪk̄h̄e s̄ən̄m̄ukh̄ sō p̄əh̄ɪcan̄.”—*NP*.

ਸਨਮੁ [sən̄m̄] *Skt adj* principled. **2** old, ancient.

ਸਨਾ [səna] See ਸਨਾਹ. **2** See ਸਨਾਦਿ. **3** *A* ۛ a

climber, leaves of which are used as a purgative. *L* Cassia Senna. It is called markāḍīka in Sanskrit. In Ayurvedic system of medicine, it is believed to eradicate such diseases as constipation, leprosy, flatulence and cough, etc. Physicians consider the senna of Mecca (Cassia Lanceolata) very useful. Its effect is warm and dry. It drains bile through loose motions and cures pain in the gout and the ribs.

ਸਨਾਉ [sənaʊ] See ਸੁਘ੍ਰ. 2 See ਸਨਾਇ 2.

ਸਨਾਅਤ [sənaət] *A* صناعت *n* workmanship, craftsmanship. The root of this word is ਸਨਾਅੁ which means 'to make something skilfully.'

ਸਨਾਇ [sənaɪ] See ਸਨਾ. *A* ʔ *n* commendation, praise. "pəjvi sɪphətɪ sənaɪ."—*var majh m I*. 'Laudation of the Praiseworthy (God) is the fifth namaz.' 3 *P* شہابی *a* small trumpet. "bəjətr koɪɪ bajhɪ sənaɪ bherɪ sajhɪ."—*ramav*.

ਸਨਾਇਤ [sənaɪt] eulogy, praise. See ਸਨਾਇ 2. "sənaɪt bəhət kər."—*JSBB*.

ਸਨਾਈ [sənai] *n* one who is worthy of praise or laudation; God. 2 air-filled leatherbag used as help to cross a river, etc. "bhup-hɪ ləya cəɾhaɪ sənai. sərɪta bic pəri pun jai."—*cəɪɪtr 344*. 3 See ਸਨਾਇ 3.

ਸਨਾਸ [ʃənas] *P* شناس *adj* who is a judge of; knowing. It forms adjectives by combining at the end of a noun. e.g. ਕਰਦਰਸਨਾਸ, ਹਕੁਸਨਾਸ etc.

ਸਨਾਸਦ [ʃənasəd] *P* شناسد *recognizes; may, should, will recognise.*

ਸਨਾਸਿੰਦਾ [ʃənasɪda] *P* شناسيد *adj* who recognizes, knowledgeable.

ਸਨਾਸੀ [ʃənasi] *P* شناسي *n* the act of recognizing; recognition. It comes at the end of another word, e.g. ਖੁਦਾਸਨਾਸੀ.

ਸਨਾਸੇਮ [ʃənasəm] *P* شناسيم *we recognize, we shall, may or should recognize; let us recognize.*

ਸਨਾਹ [sənah] *Skt* ਸੰਨਾਹ properly tied armour or chain-mail. "parbrəhəmu jəpɪ pəhɪɪ

sənah."—*suhɪ m 5*.

ਸਨਾਹਰਿ [sənahərɪ] enemy (ਅਰਿ) of the armour (ਸੰਨਾਹ); the sword. "sənahərɪ jharət hē."—*ramav*. 2 weapon capable of piercing chain-mail or armour.

ਸਨਾਹਿ [sənahɪ] See ਸਨਾਹ.

ਸਨਾਹੀ [sənahɪ] *adj* armoured; wearing a chain-mail. 2 See ਸਨਾਈ air-filled leatherbag. "duhū sənahɪ ləi məgəɪ."—*cəɪɪtr 344*.

ਸਨਾਹੁ [sənahu] See ਸਨਾਹ. "pəhɪɪɪ sil sənahu."—*səvəye m 2 ke*.

ਸਨਾਖਤ [ʃənaɪxət] *P* شناخت *n* identification.

ਸਨਾਖਤਨ [ʃənaɪxətən] *P* شناختن *v* to identify, know, recognize.

ਸਨਾਢ [sənaɒh], ਸਨਾਢਜ [sənaɒhy] See ਸਨਉਢ and ਸਨੌਢੀ.

ਸਨਾਤ [sənat] See ਸਨਾਤਿ. *A* ʔ *pl* plural of ਸਨਾਨੀ; those who harbour enmity. 3 *Skt* सनात् *part* always, ever, perpetually. "kəɪta sədiv həɪta sənat."—*əkəl*. 4 सनात bathed, cleansed by bathing, purified.

ਸਨਾਤਨ [sənatən] *Skt adj* ancient, primeval. 2 perpetual. 3 *n* God, the Creator. "əb mən uləɪɪ sənatən hua."—*gəʊ kəbir*. 4 Brahma. 5 Vishnu. 6 son of Brahma. See ਸਨਕਾਦਿਕ.

ਸਨਾਤਨੀ [sənatni] *adj* following traditional customs. 2 traditional. 3 *n* conformist, traditionalist. 4 orthodox or conservative Hindu.

ਸਨਾਤਿ [sənatɪ], ਸਨਾਤੀ [sənatɪ] *n* mixed caste or tribe. 2 a low caste, tribe or class. "nanək navə bajh sənatɪ."—*asa m I*. "vɪɪɪ sənatɪ sevək hoɪ."—*məla m I*. 3 See ਸਨਾਤ.

ਸਨਾਥ [sənaθ], ਸਨਾਥਾ [sənaθa] *adj* having a master or protector (above oneself). "tɪn dekhe həʊ bhəɪa sənaθ."—*tukha chət m 4*. "tɪn səphlɪo jənəmu sənaθa."—*jet m 4*.

ਸਨਾਦ [sənad] *adj* with sound or noise, sonorous.

ਸਨਾਦਿ [sənadɪ] alongwith or including an attendant of Shiv. "sənadɪ sɪv ət nə sɒjjhə."

—*gyan*.

ਸਨਾਨ [sənan] See ਇਸਨਾਨ. 2 See ਸਿਨਾਨ.

ਸਨਾਯ [sənay] See ਸਨਾ.

ਸਨਿ [səni] See ਸਣ, ਸਣੀ. “səni jəyō tən khov-
hi dukhdani.”—*NP*. ‘Having decayed its own
body, the flax, taking the form of a rope, ties
others.’ 2 *adv* with, accompanied or attended
by, including. 3 *Skt* सनि *n* charity. 4 reward.
5 *Skt* शनि son of the sun and Chhaya; Saturn.
6 The seventh of the nine planets. Its distance
from the sun is thought to be 883,000,000
miles. It is a very bright planet. Viewed with
the help of a telescope, white rings are visible
around it.

ਸਨਿਆਸ [səniʌs], ਸਨਿਆਸੀ [səniʌsi] See ਸੰਨਿਆਸ
and ਸੰਨਿਆਸੀ.

ਸਨਿਸਚਰ [səniʃcə] See ਸਨਿ 5-6 and ਛਨਿਛਰ.

ਸਨਿਗਯ [səniɡədh], ਸਨਿਘਯ [səniɡhədh] *Skt*
ਸਿੰਗਯ *adj* oily, greasy. 2 soft, tender, delicate.
3 well-wishing, benevolent.

ਸਨੀ [səni] See ਸਨਿ. 2 *adj* soaked in, mixed,
kneaded. “səpi sɪta svad sō səni.”—*GPS*. ‘ghi
or butter-oil and sugar.’

ਸਨੀਚਰ [səniçə] See ਸਨਿ 5 and 6.

ਸਨੁਖਾ [sənuɰha], ਸਨੁਖਾ [sənuɰha] *Skt* सनुषा *n*
wife of one’s son, daughter-in-law. “byah kəre
səbh sutən ke pɪkɰ səhɪt sənuɰha.”—*GPS*.

ਸਨੇ [səne] *adj* mixed, kneaded. 2 *Skt* शनैः *part*
slowly, gently, gradually.

ਸਨੇਹ [səneh] *Skt* श्रेण *n* love, affection, friendship.
2 oil. “ram səneh chuṭi nrɪp deh su pachev
mel səneh me rakhi.”—*hənu*. 3 According to
the Nyay (system of Hindu) Philosophy, a
quality of water that helps to form a ball of
flour, clay, etc.

ਸਨੇਹ ਨਿਬਾਹਣਾ [səneh nɪbahṇa], ਸਨੇਹ ਨਿਬਾਹਣਾ
[səneh nɪbahna]

kou kəhe dahbo kəṭhɪn vəpu pavək me
kou kəhe gahbo kəṭhɪn sɪdhu teh ko¹,

¹depth.

kou kəhe cahbo² kəṭhɪn mrɪgraj sōhē

kou kəhe dhahbo kəṭhɪn sətrudeh ko,
“gval kəvɪ” kəṭhɪn vɪsahbo dusəh dukk

kou kəhe bahbo kəṭhɪn əsumeh³ ko,

səbh hi səhɪj jəhā jiy me umahbo he

mere jane kəṭhɪn nɪbahbo səneh ko.

ਸਨੇਹਾ [səneha] a message; communication.

“mere pritəm ka mē deɪ səneha.”—*majh m 4*.

ਸਨੇਹੀ [sənehi] *Skt* स्नेहिन् *adj* attached, affectionate,
friendly.

ਸਨੇਤ [sənet] *Skt* सन्निहित *adv* continuous, close.

“nɪjhər dhar əpar sənete.”—*BG 2 n* place of

pilgrimage, in Kurukshetar, near the spot
where Vishnu was seated. See ਬਨੇਸਰ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ

ਨੰ: 3.

ਸਨੈ [səne] See ਸਨੇ 1. “gvar səne bən bic
phɪrē.”—*krɪsən*. 2 See ਸਨੇ 2. 3 See ਸਨਯ.

ਸਨੈਸੁਰ [səneʃcə] slow moving. See ਸਨਿ ਅਤੇ
ਛਨਿਛਰ.

ਸਨੋਢ [sənoḍh] See ਸਨਉਢ. 2 The progeny of
Janamejay’s son Ajai Singh and a Brahman
woman named Sanodha. “vəh jatɪ sənoḍh
kəhat bhəe.”—*əje sɪgh raj*.

ਸਨੋਢ [sənoḍh] See ਸਨਉਢ. “bhaj sənoḍh des te
gəe.”—*VN*.

ਸਨੋਢਿ [sənoḍhɪ], ਸਨੋਢੀ [sənoḍhi] *n* Sodhi. See
ਸਨਉਢ and ਸਨੋਢ. 2 a sanadhy Brahman. Its
derivation is ਸਨ (charity), ਆਦਤ (endowed with
or possessed of). He who accepts as alms
offerings made to the deity. “brəhma ju ke
cɪtt se prəgəṭ bhəe sənkaɪ. upje tɪn ke cɪtt
tē səkəl sənoḍhi adɪ.”—*kəvɪprɪya*. “dino gāv
sənoḍhɪəṇ məthura mōḍəl mahi.”
—*ramcōdrɪka*.

ਸਨੰਤ [sənənt] Sanakad, the sons of Brahma.

“sɪddh sənath sənəntən dhyayo.”—*əkal*. ‘was
meditated upon by Sanat Kumars.’

²gaze in the eyes of someone.

³a sacrificial horse; to run this horse. Those who follow
this horse, have to fight the enemy.

ਸਨੰਦ [sənōd], **ਸਨੰਦਨ** [sənōdən] *adj* with or accompanied by a son. **2** *n* short form for ਸਨੰਦਨ. See ਸਨਕਾਦਿਕ. “sənək sənōd mähēs sāmāna.”—*dhāna kəbir*.

ਸਨੰਮੁਖਾ ਨ ਠੱਢੀਯੰ [sənōmukha nə ṭhəḍḍhiyō] —*cōḍi* **2.** *sen* ਸਨਮੁਖ-ਆਨ-ਠਾਢੀਯੰ, ‘came and stood face to face.’

ਸਨੇਹ [sənhēr] A village, in the tehsil and police station Zira of district Ferozepur, which is about eight miles to the east of the railway station Talwandi. About one furlong to the north of this village, there is a gurdwara built in the memory of Guru Hargobind. It is an ordinary building and an Udasi saint is the priest there. A religious fair is held on Maghi (first day of the month of Magh, January-February) and Vaisakhi (the first day of the month of Vaisakh, April-May).

ਸੰਨਾਹ [sənnah] See ਸਨਾਹ.

ਸਨਯਾਸ [sənyas], **ਸਨਯਾਸੀ** [sənyasi] See ਸੰਨਿਆਸ, ਸੰਨਿਆਸੀ, ਸੰਨਯਾਸ and ਸੰਨਯਾਸੀ.

ਸਨਯੋ [sənyo] *adj* mixed; imbued (with)

ਸਪ [səp] *Skt* शप् *vr* to promise on oath; curse. swear. **2** *Skt* सर्प *n* a snake, serpent. “səpē dudhu piaie.”—*suhī* ə *m* **3.** **3** *Skt* सप penis.

ਸਪਸ੍ਰ [səpəst] *Skt* (स्पष्ट *vr* to obstruct, make known, convince.) *adj* स्पष्ट clear, distinct. **2** evident. obvious.

ਸਪਕ [səpəks], **ਸਪੱਖ** [səpəkkh], **ਸਪੱਚ** [səpəcch] *adj* partisan, factional. **2** with wings. “turkəcch turēg səpəcch bəḍo.”—*kəlki*. **3** *n* a bird. “səpəcch uḍ jāhīge.”—*əkāl*.

ਸਪਤ [səpət] *Skt* शपथ *n* an oath, vow. See ਸਪ *vr*. “kur səpət ko dos nə māna.”—*GPS*. **2** स्त seven. “səpət dip səpət sagra.”—*var sri m* **4.** **3** *adj* seventh. “səpət patālī bəsōt.”—*səveye m* **1 ke.** **4** Some ignorant scribe has written səpət in stead of səhəs in the *cəriṭr* 203, viz. “sorəh səpət krīsən trīy bəri.” The correct text is: “sorəh səhəs krīsən trīy bəri.” **5** *Skt*

सपु *adj* accursed.

ਸਪਤਸਤੀ [səpətsəti] See ਸਤਸਈ.

ਸਪਤ ਸਮੁੰਦਰ [səpət sāmūdər], **ਸਪਤ ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰ** [səpət sāmudr] See ਸਪਤਸਾਗਰ.

ਸਪਤਸਰ [səpətsər] See ਸਤਸਰ. “kəri məjno səpətsərə.”—*asa chōt m* **1.**

ਸਪਤ ਸਲੋਕੀ ਗੀਤਾ [səpət səlōki gita] a recitation of seven quintessential stanzas (səlōks) from Bhagvatgita. “babe kəhīa mē səpət səlōki gita pərhda hā.”—*JSBB*. These seven stanzas of the Gita are —

(1) omītyekakṣarē —ə **8**, *s* **13.**

(2) sthane —ə **11**, *s* **36.**

(3) sərətəh —ə **13**, *s* **14.**

(4) kəvī —ə **8**, *s* **9.**

(5) urdhvəmūlō —ə **15**, *s* **1.**

(6) sərvasy —ə **15**, *s* **15.**

(7) mənmana bhāv —ə **9**, *s* **34.**

ਸਪਤਸਾਗਰ [səpətsagər] Seven oceans, In the Purans, these seven oceans are mentioned as of milk, curd, ghi (or butter oil) sugarcane juice, honey, sweet water, and brackish water. It is also said that each of these oceans surrounds an island. “səpət dip səpət sagra” —*var sri m* **4.** See ਸਗਰ and ਸਪਤਦੀਪ.

ਸਪਤ ਸਿੰਧਵ [səpət sīdhəv], **ਸਪਤ ਸਿੰਧੁ** [səpət sīdhū] seven oceans. See ਸਪਤ ਸਾਗਰ. **2** According to the Mahabharat, the seven rivers are - Vasvoksara, Nalini, Pavini, Ganga, Sita, Jambunad and Sindhu (Atak). **3** The land between the river Ghaggar and Sindh, in the Purans, is called Sapat Sindhu. The five rivers of Punjab and Ghaggar and Sindhu.¹ **4** See ਸਪਤ ਧਾਰਾ.

ਸਪਤਸੁਰ [səpətsur] See ਸਤ ਸੁਰ and ਸੁਰ.

ਸਪਤਸਿੰਗ [səpətsrīg] *Skt* शतशृङ्ग A mountain, in the Himalayan range, near Badarinarain. See ਹੇਮਕੁਟ. “səpətsrīg tīh nam kəhava. pəḍu raj jāhī jog kāmava.”—*VN*. **2** A hillock, in the

¹Sapatsindhu is the ancient name of Punjab.

Chandor range, in Nasik district of the Bombay State. Its height is 4659 feet above sea level. There is a temple of Mahikhasurmar-dani on the top of it, which is also called Sapatsring Nivasni. A fair is held there on the 15th of the light half of Chet.

ਸਪਤਕ [səptək] *Skt* सप्तक *n* a group of seven.

2 a group of seven notes ṣ, r, g, m, p, dh, n.

3 *adj* seventh.

ਸਪਤ ਕੁਕਰਮ [səpət kukəram] See ਸੱਤ ਕੁਕਰਮ.

ਸਪਤ ਜਿਹ੍ਵ [səpət jihv], **ਸਪਤ ਜਾਲ** [səpət jal] *Skt* सप्तजिह्व *n* seven-tongued fire. Fire is supposed to possess seven flames- kali, kərali, mānojva, sulohīta, sūdhumrāvəṛṇa, ugra and pradīpta.

ਸਪਤਦਲ [səpətdəl] *n* Alstonia Scholaris (also known as sat-pura, sapt-paran) the leaves of which are placed by the Hindus in the vanity box at the time of marriage. "səpətdəl sīdūk hē."—*GPS*.

ਸਪਤ ਦੀਪ [səpət dip] *Skt* सप्तद्वीप seven islands; seven regions of the earth which, according to the Purans, are surrounded by the seven oceans. Their names are Jambu, Palaksh, Shalmali, Kush, Kronch, Shak and Pushkar. It is written in Hindu religious books that king Priyavrat went around the earth seven times in his one-wheeled chariot and the furrow made by its wheel created seven seas, and the regions of the earth surrounded by them came to be known as the seven islands. "səpət dip səpət sagra."—*var sri m 4*.

ਸਪਤ ਧਾਤੁ [səpət dhatu] seven essential ingredients of the body which preserve it - blood, chyle, flesh, fat, bone, marrow and semen. 2 See ਧਾਤੁ.

ਸਪਤ ਧਾਰਾ [səpət dhara] seven hill states in the vicinity of Anandpur, separated from one another by the hill range. "səpət dhar səbh dhurī mīlao."—*PP*. All the rulers of these states were called 22 Dhars. See ਬਾਈਧਾਰ.

2 The following seven rivers are regarded in the Vedas as sacred and the best: Ganga, Yamuna, Sarasvati, Shatdru, Airavati, Marudvridha, and Vipasha. 3 In the Ramayan the following seven tributaries of Ganga are mentioned as most sacred: Nalini, Lhadini, Pavni, Chakshu, Sita, Sindhu and Bhagirathi. The legend goes that when Shiv squeezed the Ganga from his matted hair these seven streams came into being.

ਸਪਤ ਨਾੜੀ ਚਕ੍ਰ [səpət naṛī cakra] astrological table with the help of which various muhurats (auspicious moments) are calculated.

(1) The Vayu (windy) vessel of the Sun, which contains planets named Rohini, Svati, Jyestha and Ashvani.

(2) Dahin (hot) vessel of Mars which contains Mrigshir, Chitra, Mula and Revati.

(3) Somya vessel of Jupiter which contains Ardra, Hasat, Purbashara and Utra Bhadrpada.

(4) The nir (rain) vessel of Venus which contains Punarvasu, Utraphalguni, Utrashara and Purab Bhadrpad.

(5) Jal (water) vessel of Mercury which contains Pushya, Purba Phalguni, Abhijit and Satbhisha.

(6) The urdha vessel of Saturn which has Krittika, Vishakha, Anuradha and Bharani.

(7) Amriṭa vessel of the Moon which contains Ashlesha, Magha, Sravan and Dhanishtha.

"sətte rohənī sət var sət suhagənī sadhū nē dhəlīa."—*BG*.

ਸਪਤਨੀ [səpətnī] See ਸਉਕਣ.

ਸਪਤ ਪਤ੍ਰ [səpət pətr], **ਸਪਤ ਪਰਣ** [səpət pəraṇ] See ਸਪਤ ਦਲ.

ਸਪਤ ਪਰਬਤ [səpət pərbət] seven famous mountains of the seven islands the names of which, as given in the Bhagvat, are: Himvan, Hemkunt, Nishad, Meru, Chaitr, Karni and Shringi. 2 See ਕੁਲ ਪਰਬਤ.

ਸਪਤ ਪਾਤਾਲ [səpət patāl] seven subterranean or nether regions of the world are: Atal, Vital, Satal, Rasatal, Talatal, Mahatal, Patal. See ਚੌਦਾਂ ਲੋਕ.

ਸਪਤ ਪਾਤਾਲ ਕੀ ਬਾਣੀ [səpət patāl ki baṇi]—*sri beṇi. sen* sound coming from the seventh subterranean region. It is the most feeble voice which is hardly audible.

ਸਪਤ ਪੁਰੀ [səpət puri] See ਸਤ ਪੁਰੀਆਂ.

ਸਪਤ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ [səpət bhūmika] seven states of mind; seven stages of knowledge, which according to the yog and the Vedant Shastar are :

- (1) śubheccha: the best desire, that is, for salvation.
- (2) vicarṇa: attainment of discretion (i.e. the power to distinguish between the reality and the illusion).
- (3) tñnumansa: attenuation of desires rising in the mind.
- (4) sətvaṇpəttī: attainment of supreme knowledge.
- (5) əsəśəktī: indifference to the supernatural powers.
- (6) prarthabhavīni: elimination of all thoughts except those relating to God.
- (7) turyəga: attainment of the fourth state of the soul.

ਸਪਤਮ [səptəm] *adj* seventh. See *E* Seventh.

ਸਪਤ ਮਾਤਾ [səpət mata] *Skt* सप्त मातृका. seven goodesses who, according to Hinduism, are worshipped on auspicious occasions like marriage, etc. They are: Brahmi, Maheshvri, Vaishnvi, Kaumari, Varahi, Indrani, Chamunda. **2** mother, step mother, guru's wife, queen, mother-in-law, elder brother's wife and wet-nurse (or foster mother).

ਸਪਤਮਿ [səptəmī], **ਸਪਤਮੀ** [səptāmi] *n* seventh day of any lunar fortnight. "səptəmī səc-hu namdhən."—*gəu thiti m 5*. "səptāmi sətī

sətokh sərīr."—*bita thiti m 1*.

ਸਪਤ ਰਿਸ਼ੀ [səpət rīsi], **ਸਪਤ ਰਿਖੀ** [səpət rīkhi] *Skt* सप्तर्षि According to the Mahabharat seven great sages are- Marichi, Atri, Pulah, Pulsatya, Kratu, Angira and Vasishath.

In Shatpath Brahman and the eighth section (chapter) of the Bhagvat these seven sages are: Kashyap, Atri, Vasishath, Vishvamar, Gautam, Jamdagni and Bhardvaj. Wives of these seven sages are: respectively: Aditi, Anusuya, Arundhati, Menka, Ahalya, Renuka and Ghritachi. **2** seven types of sages. See ਰਿਖਿ.

ਸਪਤ ਰੰਗ [səpət rəṅg] See ਸਪਤਾਂਸੁ **2** and ਰੂਪ.

ਸਪਤ ਵਾਯੂ [səpət vayu] See ਵਾਯੂ.

ਸਪਤਾਸ [səptas], **ਸਪਤਾਸੁ** [səptasu], **ਸਪਤਾਂਸੁ** [səptāsu] *Skt* सप्ताश्व *n* the sun, that is like a seven-faced horse. "suta saptasu ki."—*GPS*. 'Yamuna, the daughter of the sun.' "kīt pəṭbijən kīt saptasu."—*GPS*. **2** The sun is described as Saptansu, in the Nirukta, as it has seven-coloured rays, that is, the sun assumes seven colours in its rays which are visible in the rainbow.

ਸਪਤਾਸੁ ਸੁਤਾ [səptasu suta] the Yamuna. See ਸਪਤਾਸੁ.

ਸਪਤਾਹ [səptah], **ਸਪਤਾਹਕ** [səptahək] *Skt* सप्ताह *n* a week. **2** a job which can be completed in seven days like a paṭh (recitation of the scripture) completed in a week.

ਸਪਤਾਹ ਕਰਮ [səptah kəram], **ਸਪਤਾਹ ਪਾਠ** [səptah paṭh] See ਸਪਤਾਹ **2**.

ਸਪੱਤਾ [səpəṭṭa] *adj* respectable, honourable.

ਸਪਥ [səpəṭh] *n* an oath, pledge, vow. See ਸਪ *vr*.

ਸਪਦ [səpəd], **ਸਪਦਿ** [səpədī] *Skt* सपदि *adv* hurriedly, instantly, immediately. "bhrəm təm ko səm bhanu ke det səpədī ur tar."—*NP*.

ਸਪਰਸ [səpərəs] *Skt* स्पर्श *n* sense of touch.

ਸਪਰਧ [səpərədh] *Skt* स्पर्ध *vr* to envy, be jealous; to wish ill.

ਸਪਰਧਾ [səpərdha] *Skt* स्पर्धा *n* jealousy, envy. See **ਸਪਰਧਾ** *vr*. “jo səm hoɪ səpərdha kərəhi.”—*NP*.
ਸਪਰਬਾਣਪਰਿ [səpərbāṇpəri] In place of सुपर्बन् अरि some ignorant scribe has written this text. “səpərbāṇpəri əri pəd pɪrɪthəm bhəṇijie.”—*sənama*. ‘Suparvan gods, their enemies, the demons.’ See **ਸੁਪਰਵਨ**.
ਸਪਰੰਪਰ [səpəɾəpəɾ] *adv* conventionally, in certain order, systematically, uninterruptedly. “sōn səmadhɪ əgadh sadhu səgətɪ səpəɾəpəɾ.”—*BGK*.
ਸਪਾਸ [səpas] *P* سطر *n* a praise, eulogy. **2** a favour. **3** gratefulness. **4** *Skt adj* स-पास with a noose.
ਸਪਾਹੀ [səpahi] See **ਜਿਪਾਹੀ**.
ਸਪਾਧਾ [səpadha] *n* one who handles snakes; a snakecharmer. **2** See **ਸਪਰਧਾ**.
ਸਪਾਰਸ [səparəs] See **ਸੁਪਾਰਿਸ਼**. “bəhur sɪkkh bəhu kər-hɪ səparəs.”—*GPS*.
ਸਪੀਅਲ [səpiəl] *Skt* सर्पिल *n* milk, which contains butter or from which butter is extracted. “tum məkhtul səped səpiəl həm bəpure jəs kira.”—*asa rəvɪdas*. ‘You are milk-white silk, we are mere kiran (black stones).’ See **ਕੀਰਾ**.
ਸਪੀਤੀ [səpiti] *adj* स-प्रीति with love or affection. affectionate. **2** *Skt* सपीति *n* the act of drinking together. **3** See **ਜਿਪੀਤੀ**.
ਸਪੀਦੋ [səpidō] annihilation of snakes. See **ਸਰਪਮੇਧ**.
ਸਪੁ [səpu] *n* a snake. “səpu pɪɾai paie.”—*maru ə m 1*.
ਸਪੁਤ [səput], **ਸਪੁੱਤ** [səputt] *adj* with a son. **2** a noble and dutiful son. **3** ideal progeny. “babaṇia kəhaṇia put səput kərenɪ.”—*var ram 1 m 3*.
ਸਪੁੱਤਾ [səputta] *adj* having a son; with progeny. **2** having a noble son.
ਸਪੁੰਨ [səpūn] *adj* virtuous, pious. **2** See **ਸਬਦ ਸਪੁੰਨ**.
ਸਪੁਰਖ [səpurəkh] See **ਸਤ ਪੁਰਖ**. **2** ਸ-ਪੁਰਖ that

very person, the same person.

ਸਪੁਰਦ [səpurəd] *P* سپرد handed over, entrusted. consigned. See **ਸਿਪੁਰਦਨ**.

ਸਪੁਰਦਨ [səpurdən] See **ਸਿਪੁਰਦਨ**.

ਸਪੁਤ [səput] See **ਸਪੁੱਤ** and **ਸਪੁੱਤ**.

ਸਪੁਤਾ [səputa] See **ਸਪੁੱਤਾ**.

ਸਪੁਤੀ [səputi] *adj* woman having a son or progeny. **2** having a dutiful son.

ਸਪੁਰ [səpur] *adj* full, brimming. “drum səpur jɪu nɪvɛ.”—*səveye m 2 ke*. **2** See **ਸੁਪੁਰ**.

ਸਪੇਦ [səped] *P* سپيد *adj* white, bright.

ਸਪੇਰਾ [səpera] See **ਸਪੈਲਾ**.

ਸਪੈਦ [səped] See **ਸਪੇਦ**.

ਸਪੈਲਾ [səpela] *n* one who keeps or rears snakes. “ɪk dyos bɪkhe ɪk aɪ səpela.”—*GPS*. ਲਾ as suffix, at the end of a word, gives the meaning of ਵਾਨ ‘possessed of’, ‘having’. For example. ਗੁਸੈਲਾ ਕਟੈਲਾ.

ਸਪੋਲੀਆ [səpolia] a young snake, snakelet.

ਸਪੰਦ [səpənd] *Skt* स्पन्द *vr* to tremble, quiver, go. **2** *n* a tremor, quivering, vibration. **3** movement, speed. “səpənd məy prəbhājne jəle drəvət rup hō.”—*NP*. ‘as movement of the wind (air).’

ਸਪੰਨ [səpən] See **ਸੰਪੰਨ**. “gyan səpən bhəe sukh pai.”—*NP*.

ਸਪੁ [səpt] See **ਸਤ**, **ਸੱਤ** and **ਸਪਤ**.

ਸਪੁਤਿ [səptətɪ] See **ਸਤਰ 3**. See *E* seventy.

ਸਪੁਵਾਯੁ [səptvayū] See **ਵਾਯੁ**.

ਸਪ੍ਰਿਹ [səprɪh], **ਸਪ੍ਰਿਹ** [səprɪh] *Skt* स्पृह *vr* to desire, wish or long for, yearn. **2** See **ਸਪ੍ਰੀਹਾ**. “guru ləkhi səprɪh.”—*GPS*. ‘the Guru perceived the wish.’

ਸਪ੍ਰੀਹਾ [səpriha] *Skt* स्प्रीहा *n* a desire, ardent wish, longing See **ਸਪ੍ਰਿਹ**. “əbe gyan ki kin səpriha.”—*NP*.

ਸਪ੍ਰੀਤਿ [səprɪtɪ], **ਸਪ੍ਰੇਮ** [səprem] *adj* with love or affection.

ਸਫ [səph] *A* صف *n* a line, row, file. **2** a mat. For offering namaz (a prayer), the Muslims

- stand on it in rows; hence this name. “həri name ke hovhu jori gurmukhī bēṭh-hu sapha vichar.”—*bāsāt m 5*. **3** *Skt* शफ़ a hoof.
- ਸਫ਼ਰਤ** [ʃəfkət] *A* شفقت kindness, compassion.
- ਸਫ਼ਰਜੰਗ** [səphjəg] *P* صفجنگ *n* an array of warriors; a battle-array. “səphajəg me ture nācae.”—*cārītr 52*. **2** See ਸਫ਼ਰਜੰਗ.
- ਸਫ਼ਟ** [səphət] *Skt* स्फट् *vr* to open, bloom. burst open.
- ਸਫ਼ਟਕ** [səphətək], **ਸਫ਼ਟਿਕ** [səphətɪk] *Skt* स्फटिक *n* a rock crystal, quartz. In the Purans, gods and rishis (sages) are shown wearing necklaces made of it. These days high quality spectacles are also made of it. **2** a magnifying glass.
- ਸਫ਼ਤਾਲੂ** [ʃəftalu] *P* شفتالو a species of peach that bears fruit in the colder regions.
- ਸਫ਼ਰ** [səfər] *A* سفر *n* a journey, travel. **2** *Skt* शफर a fish. Here the word saphar is also correct. **3** *Skt* स्फर *vr* to tremble, quiver, move tremulously, become visible.
- ਸਫ਼ਰਮੈਨਾ** [səphərmena] *E* Sappers and Miners. See ਕਰੀ 6.
- ਸਫ਼ਰਾ** [səphra] *A* سفرا *n* bile.
- ਸਫ਼ਰੀ** [səphri] *n* a traveller, wayfarer. “jīu saphri udər bhərə bəhī hatuli.”—*sar m 5*. ‘as a wayfarer sits at a wayside eatery and fills his belly.’ **2** one who catches fish; a fisherman. See ਦੰਡਾਨ. **3** Poets have used the word ‘saphri’ as a substitute for ‘səphər’ (fish). “cēcāl jyō saphri jəl me.”—*səloh*.
- ਸਫ਼ਰੀਆ** [səphria] See ਸਫ਼ਰੀ. **2** a group of persons sitting on a mat; an assembly, a congregation. “thīr sadhu saphria.”—*bīha m 5*.
- ਸਫ਼ਰੀ ਭੰਡਾਰ** [səphri bhəḍar] *Dg* a store of fish; the sea.
- ਸਫ਼ਲ** [səphəl] *adj* with or having fruit. **2** purposeful, fruitful. “apī tərhi səgle kul tar-hī tīn səphəl jənəmu jəgī aīa.”—*maru solhe m 1*. **3** having testes; uncastrated.
- ਸਫ਼ਲਦਰਸਨ** [səphəldərsən] a fruitful glimpse. **2** one whose glimpse or visit produces good results. “nanək sev kər-hu həri guru səphəldərsən ki.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*.
- ਸਫ਼ਲਮੁਰਤਿ** [səphəlmurətɪ] one whose figure brings some gain or holds out good result. **2** whose being is fruitful. “aradh sridhər səphəlmurətɪ.”—*guj m 5*.
- ਸਫ਼ਲਾ** [səphla], **ਸਫ਼ਲੁ** [səphəlu] See ਸਫ਼ਲ. “tīn ka jənəmu səphəlu he.”—*sri m 3*.
- ਸਫ਼ਾ** [səpha] *A* صفا *adj* clean, clear. **2** simple, straight forward, honest. **3** chess-cloth, chess-board. “uṭhave səpha os lage nə bar.”—*nāsīhət*. **4** a line, array or row. “gopən ki un hi si səpha.”—*krīsan*. **5** صفی a page. **6** See ਸਿਫ਼ਾ.
- ਸਫ਼ਾ ਉਠਾਉਣਾ** [səpha uṭhauna] to finish a game; to remove or fold up the chess-cloth. See ਸਫ਼ਾ 3.
- ਸਫ਼ਾਇਤ** [səphait] See ਸਫ਼ਾਤ.
- ਸਫ਼ਾਈ** [səphai] *P* صفائی cleanliness, purity. **2** innocence.
- ਸਫ਼ਾਜੰਗ** [səphajəg] *xa n* a battle-axe, a chopper. **2** See ਸਫ਼ਰਜੰਗ.
- ਸਫ਼ਾਤ** [səphat] *A* شفاعت *n* a recommendation; intercession. “so səphat məm bhəregō.”—*GPS*.
- ਸਫ਼ਾਰਿਸ** [səpharɪs] See ਸਿਫ਼ਾਰਿਸ.
- ਸਫ਼ਾਲ** [səphal] *Skt* फडाल *n* pulsation, twinkling. **2** an acute intellect.
- ਸਫ਼ੀਆ** [ʃəfiə] *A* شفيع *adj* intercessor. **2** Per the Muslims belief, it is one of the names of Prophet Muhammad because he is regarded as the intercessor for the believers (i.e. the orthodox Muhammadans).
- ਸਫ਼ੀਕ** [ʃəfik] *A* شفيع *adj* showing compassion, compassionate.
- ਸਫ਼ੀਰ** [ʃəfir] *A* سفير *n* a mediator, messenger, envoy.
- ਸਫ਼ੀਲ** [səphil] It is a Punjabi metathesis of ਫਸੀਲ. an enclosing wall; a rampart, bulwark. See

ਫਸੀਲ.

ਸਫੁਟ [səphoʊt] *Skt* **फट्ट** *adj* visible, apparent, manifest. “je dev aɪo təs səphoʊtə.”—*gujri* ‘Jai Dev says that the benefit has manifestly accrued to him.’ 2 Jai Dev has appeared in His Presence.

ਸਫੈਦ [səfəd], **ਸਫੈਦ** [səphəd] *P* سفید *adj* white, clear, bright.

ਸਫੋਟਕ [səphoʊtək] *Skt* स्फोटक *n* a boil. 2 See ਅਸਫੋਟਕ.

ਸਫੋਟਨ [səphoʊtən] *Skt* स्फोटन *n* the act of bursting or exploding.

ਸਬ [səb] *Skt* सर्व *adj* all (of a set or group), entire. 2 *P* شب a night. “səb roj gəstəm dər həvə.”—*tlīg m l*. 3 *A* فب a battle, war. “yəlo tej ɪm səb.”—*ramav*. 4 the act or process of making a fire.

ਸਬਸ਼ਾਹ [səbʂəh] *n* the king of the night; the moon. “səbəʂ beədli səb ʂəhəm.”—*krītsən*. See ਬੇ ਅਦਲ and ਜੰਗ ਦਰਾਯਦ.

ਸਬਰ [səbəh] *A* سبر *n* a necklace (of beads), rosary.

ਸਬਕ [səbək] *A* سبق *n* a daily reading, lesson. 2 a condition.

ਸਬਕਤ [səbəkət] *A* سبقت the act of advancing.

ਸਬਖੁੰ [səbχū] *A* شبخون *n* a night blitz, a massacre of the enemy while asleep.

ਸਬਜ਼ [səbəz] *P* سبز *adj* green.

ਸਬਜਪਾਨ [səbəjpan] *n* a green-coloured drink; an intoxicating liquor prepared from cannabis or hemp. “səgre səbəz pan.”—*həkayət 6*.

ਸਬਜ ਪੁਲਾਉ [səbəj pulau] *xa n* a dish of green leafy vegetable.

ਸਬਜ ਮਣੀ [səbəj məni], **ਸਬਜਾ** [səbjə] *P* سبز *n* a green gemstone, an emerald. 2 the colour of a horse that is white with a bluish tinge; iron grey. “pɪkh-hu dahni dɪsa me səbjə bəɖ ghora.”—*GPS*.

ਸਬਜੀ [səbji] *n* greenery, verdure. 2 a leafy vegetable.

ਸਬਤ [səbət], **ਸਬਥ** [səbəθ] *A* سبت *He*. Shabbath. *L* Sabbatum *F* Shabath *n* the act of taking rest or enjoying a holiday. 2 Per belief of the Jews, it is Saturday. According to the Bible, having created the world, God took rest on this day. 3 The Christians consider Sunday as the Sabbath. See ਸ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿਚਨਾ and ਮੁਸਾ.

ਸਬਦ [səbəd] *Skt* शब्द *n* a sound, tone, tune, note. 2 significant word. 3 dialogue. “səbdə hi bhəgət japde jɪnɔ ki bəni səci hoɪ.”—*asa ə m 3*. 4 The Guru’s precept. “bhəvəl bɪn səbde kɪu təriɛ.”—*bher m l*. 5 the supreme Being, the Creator. “səbəd guru sʊrətɪ dhʊnɪ cɛla.”—*sidhgosəɪɪ*. 6 religion, creed. “jogɪ səbdə gɪan səbdə bed səbdə brahmənəh.”—*var asa*. 7 a message. “dhənvāɖhi pɪɪ des nɪvəsi səce guru pəhɪ səbəd pəθəhɪ.”—*məla ə m l*. 8 The verses of Bhagats like Tuka Ram, Namdev etc. are known as “abhang” and those of Surdas and Mirabai as “visnupad”, the poetic compositions contained in Guru Granth Sahib are called “shabad”. A shabad is not a particular class of metre. Metres of various types are inherent in the shabads. 9 See ਸਬਦੁ. 10 *Skt* शब्द *adj* denotation of a word, the purpose or intent of a word. “nə səbəd bujhe nə jəne bəni.”—*dhəna m 3*. 11 See ਪੁਸਾਣ.

ਸਬਦ ਅਤੀਤ [səbəd ətit] *Skt* शब्दातीत *adj* beyond the power or reach of words; indescribable.

ਸਬਦ ਸ਼ਕਤਿ [səbəd ʂəkətɪ] the power of a word by virtue of which its meaning is known. See ਟ੍ਰਿਤਿ 4.

ਸਬਦ ਸਤੁਣੀ [səbəd sətʊni] *n* what inheres the ‘enemy’ word; the army; what includes the noise of the enemy.—*sənama*.

ਸਬਦ ਸਪੁੰਨ [səbəd səpūn] endowed with the word (knowledge). “guru kəru səbəd səpūn əghən kəɖ-hɪ səbɪ tere.”—*səvəye m 4 ke*. ‘he who is accomplished in spiritual knowledge.’

ਸਬਦਸਰ [səbədsər] *n* the true Guru, who is an ocean of spiritual knowledge. **2** Guru Nanak Dev. “durət nivarəṇ səbədsərə.”—*səveye m 1 ke*.

ਸਬਦਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ [səbədsastr] *Skt* शब्दशास्त्र *n* grammar; a discipline that tells the correct form and usage of words.

ਸਬਦ ਸੁਰਤ [səbəd surət], **ਸਬਦ ਸੁਰਤਿ** [səbəd surətɪ] *n* concentration on the word so that the soul becomes one with it. **2** the engagement of mind with the Guru’s precept. “sakət nər səbəd surətɪ kɪu paie. səbəd surətɪ bɪn aie jaie.”—*maru m 1*. “səbəd surət səvdhan ho, bɪn gurusəbəd nə suṇai bola.”—*BG 3* the tone and essence get identical. “rag nad səbhko suṇe səbəd surətɪ səmjhe vɪrloi.”—*BG* See ਸੁਰਤਿ and ਸੁਰਛਨਾ.

ਸਬਦਸੁਰ [səbədsur] *n* the Guru who is the sun of spiritual knowledge. **2** he who has the valour imbibed from the Guru’s precept. “səbədsur bəlvət.”—*səveye m 2 ke*.

ਸਬਦਕਰਣੀ [səbədkərni] *n* the interpretation and its practice; action matching words. “ɪsu jəg məhɪ səbədkərni he sar.”—*prəbha ə m 1*. **2** the process of practising the precept of the Guru.

ਸਬਦਘਰ [səbədghər] *n* the Guru who is the abode of truth. **2** Guru Granth Sahib.

ਸਬਦਤਰੰਗ [səbədtərəṅg] See ਆਗਰ. **2 n** a tune.

ਸਬਦਨੀਸਾਣ [səbədniṣaṇ] the word symbolizing the battle drum; the battle drum of the word; hence, the proclamation of the Guru’s precept; preaching of God’s Name openly (or by the beat of the drum). “dhunɪ upje səbədniṣaṇ.”—*sri m 1*.

ਸਬਦਬੀਣਾ [səbədbiṇa] *n* the uninterrupted flow of the spontaneous sounding of God’s Name. “bajət nanək səbədbiṇa.”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਸਬਦਬੇਧ [səbədbedh] *n* the act of hitting a target through its sound alone (and without seeing

it).

ਸਬਦਬੇਧੀ [səbədbedhi] *adj* hitting the target in the dark, detected by its sound alone.

ਸਬਦਬ੍ਰਹਮ [səbədbrəhm] revealed sound of the word identified with the supreme Being in scriptural form.¹ See ਸਬਦ ਭੇਦੀ.

ਸਬਦਭੇਦਿ [səbədɓhedɪ] *adj* knowing the inner mystery of the Guru’s precept. “səbədɓhedɪ koi məhəlu pae.”—*majh ə m 3*. **2** (Peace dawns) by grasping the secret of Logos, and the doctrine of Guru’s word (Gurbani). “səbədɓhedɪ sukʰ hoɪ.”—*sri ə m 1*. **3** See ਸਬਦਭੇਦੀ.

ਸਬਦਭੇਦੀ [səbədɓhedɪ] *Skt* शब्दभेदिन् *adj* hitting the target by its sound alone. See ਸਬਦਬੇਧੀ and ਸਬਦਭੇਦਿ. **2 n** king Dashrath. **3** Arjun.

ਸਬਦਵਿਦਯਾ [səbədvidya] scriptural knowledge. **2** the knowledge of grammar. **3** prosody, poetics.

ਸਬਦਵਿੱਤੀ [səbədvrɪtti] See ਸਬਦਸਕਤਿ and ਵਿੱਤਿ.

ਸਬਦਾ [səbda] *Skt* सर्वदा *adv* always, ever. “kyō ɪm rɪtɪ cəlavət ho, dɪn dvek cəle səbda nə cəlegi.”—*dətt*.

ਸਬਦਾਹ ਮਾਹਿ ਵਖਾਣੀਐ [səbdah mahɪ vəkʰaṇie] —*sri ə m 1*. *sen* precept being delivered through the Guru’s words.

ਸਬਦਾਯਮਾਨ [səbdəyəman] *adj* sounding, resounding. “bəhu səbdəyəman jɪm gūga.”—*GPS*.

ਸਬਦਾਰਥ [səbdarəth] *n* meaning of a word; sense of a sentence.

ਸਬਦਾਲੰਕਾਰ [səbdalākar] See ਅਲੰਕਾਰ.

ਸਬਦਿ [səbədɪ] *n* ocean, in which the sound is produced through the waves. “madhəṇa pərbətu kəɪ netɪ basəku səbədɪ rɪɾkɪonɪ.”—*var ram 3*. **2** the sky, of which sound is the distinct quality. **3 adv** by, with or because of the word. “səbədɪ mɪlæ gurməti.”—*maru solhe m 1*. **4** in the word,

¹See Visnu Puran, Part 6, Ch 5.

Logos or Name, in the Guru's precept. "səbədɪ rəti sohəgnɪ."—*var sri m 3. 5* See ਸਬਦੀ.

ਸਬਦਿਅਤੀਤ [səbədɪ ətit] indescribable and transcendent is the supreme Being. "səbədɪ ətit ənahədɪ rətə."—*ram namdev.*

ਸਬਦਿ ਪਰਧੁਨਿ ਧੁਨਿ ਅਰਿ [səbədɪ pərdhunɪ dhunɪ əɾɪ] thundering cloud in the sky, Meghnad who produces such a thunder, his enemy the arrow.

ਸਬਦੀ [səbdi] *n* Preceptor is the Guru. **2** Sikh is he who imbibes the Guru's lesson. **3** *Skt* वाक्त्रिन् one who utters it; a speaker. "nadi bedi səbdi moni jəm ke pəṭe lɪkhaɪa."—*sor kəbir.* 'Through its music, one attains silence.'

ਸਬਦੁ [səbədʊ] See ਸਬਦ. **2** religious life. "ghərie səbədʊ səci təksal."—*jəpu.* 'True religious life is thus forged.'

ਸਬਦੁਸੋਹਿਲਾ [səbədʊsoɦɪlɑ] a hymn of the Guru's precept; a hymn of the Name. "səbədʊsoɦɪlɑ sətiɡuru suɳaɪa."—*ənədu.*

ਸਬਦੁ [səbdʊ] because of the word or the Guru's counsel. "səbdʊ uca hoɪ."—*asa m 3. 2* from all.

ਸਬਦੰਤ [səbdənt] *n* the end or essence of a word; the doctrine of the logos.

ਸਬਨੀਗਰ [səbnigər] *n* a soap-maker. "tar cəlai he səbən ko səbnigər."—*cəḍi 1.*

ਸਬਬ [səbəb] *A* سبب *n* reason; efficient cause.

ਸਬਰ [səbər] *A* صبر *n* contentment. "səbər ehu suav."—*s fərid. 2* *Skt* सवर्ण A low caste tribe which is a branch of the Bhils. **3** Shiv. **4** Tantarshastar, a specific work in which various magical incantations are mentioned. It is said to have been authored by Shiv.

ਸਬਰਾਤ [səbrat] شبِ برات fifteenth night of 'Shaban', the eighth month of Muslims calendar. According to the Islamic belief, on God's bidding, the angels distribute food on this night and also calculate the life span of the people. This is why Muslims distribute

food and display lights on this night.

ਸਬਰੀ [səbri] A woman of the Shavar sub-caste who lived on the bank of Pampasar. She was a disciple of sage Matang. During his exile, Ram Chandar stayed in her hermitage and was overjoyed to eat fruits such as jejupe berries. Shavri piled up a pyre and immolated herself before the very eyes of Ram Chandar. She is also known as Bhilni. As some poets have mentioned, Ram Chandar ate Jejupe berries which were already partially eaten by her. **2** one who has patience. See ਸਬਰ ੧.

ਸਬਰੋਜ [səbroj] day and night. "səbroj gəstəm dər həvə."—*tɪlōg m 1.* See ਸਬਰੋਜ.

ਸਬਰੰਗ [səbrəŋg] *P* شبرنگ *adj* night-coloured; hence, black, swarthy, dark. **2** a dark swarthy horse.

ਸਬਲ [səbəl] *adj* powerful, strong. "ɪh mənua ətɪ səbəl he."—*sri m 3. 2* with or accompanied by the army. **3** *Skt* सवल dappled, multicoloured, variegated. See ਸਕਤੀ ਸਬਲ 2. **4** the two dogs of Yam which had four eyes each. Both of these dogs were black and white coloured; hence, the name.

ਸਬਲ ਬ੍ਰਹਮ [səbəl brəhəm] *Skt* सवलब्रह्म *n* the multicoloured Supreme Being; one, who associated with Maya, has acquired various forms. See ਸਬਲ 2 and ਸਕਤੀ ਸਬਲ 2.

ਸਬਲਾ [səbla] *adj* powerful, strong. See ਸਬਲ. "kam kəroth nəgər məɦɪ səbla."—*kəɦɪ ə m 4. 2* a powerful woman. See ਅਬਲਾ.

ਸਬਲੀ [səbli] *Skt* शबली a spotted cow. **2** *Dg* dusk, evening.

ਸਬਾ [səba] *A* صبا *n* easterly wind. **2** morning breeze.

ਸਬਾਇ [səbaɪ] *pron* all. *adv* everywhere; at all places. "sarəŋgpaɳɪ səbaɪ."—*var maru 1 m 1.*

ਸਬਾਇਆ [səbaɪɑ], ਸਬਾਇੜਾ [səbaɪɾɑ], ਸਬਾਇੜੀ [səbaɪɾi], ਸਬਾਈ [səbaɪ], ਸਬਾਏ [səbae] *adj* one and a quarter. **2** *pron* all, whole, entire.

“suṅṅəhu lok səbata.”—*var asa m I*. “ṭhakur ek səbai narī.”—*oḱkar*. “rūne bir səbae.”—*vəḍ m I əlahəṅia*. **3** *Skt* a merger, relationship, union. “purəkh ek he hor səgli narī səbai.”—*var vəḍ m 3*. **4** See ਸਮਵਾਯ ਸੰਬੰਧ.

ਸਬਾਸ [səbas] a poetic metre which is also called səvasən and suvas. Its distinct features are — four lines, and each line organised as: III, ISI, I.

Example:

cəlat khəṭəg-hī. bhəṭ tən bhəg-hī.

bərən surəg-hī. gīrət turəg-hī.—*GPS*.

2 See ਸਾਬਾਸ. **3** having cloth or clothes, clothed, clad.

ਸਬਾਸਬ [səbaşəb] *P* شباشب *adv* during a single night.

ਸਬਾਹ [səbah] *n* daybreak, dawn. See ਸੁਬਹ. **2** *adj* of the night. “cəuṭhe pəhərī səbah kē.”—*var majh m I*. ‘during the last watch of the night.’ **3** to or for all. **4** to deliver, convey. See ਸੰਵਹਨ.

ਸਬਾਹਤ [səbahət] *A* شباهت. the state of being identical; resemblance, similarity.

ਸਬਾਹੀ [səbahi] See ਸਬਾਹ, ਸਵਾਹੀ and ਸਾਬਾਹੀ.

ਸਬਾਗਾਹ [səbāgah] *P* شبگاه *n* night-time.

ਸਬਾਤ [səbat] *A* साबात *n* a roofed wayside shelter in which one can shield against the enemy weapons.¹ **2** Derived from this word, a large room is called ਸਬਾਤ in Punjabi. **3** *A* شبات steadfastness, resoluteness.

ਸਬਾਬ [səbab] short form of ਅਸਬਾਬ. **2** *A* سبب welfare, virtue, kindness, a charitable act. “nyay mor kijrye səbab jan apno.”—*NP*. **3** *A* صواب justness in acting and thinking; the right course, rectitude. **4** *A* ਸਬਾਬ youth, prime of life.

ਸਬਾਰ [səbar] See ਸਵਾਰ. **2** ਸ-ਵਾਰਿ *adj* soaked in water. drenched. “jən bəhət dīvəs ki īh səbar

¹At the time of Chataur war, Akbar had used ‘Sabat’. See V. Smith’s Akbar p. 87.

he.”—*NP*. **3** See ਸਵਾਰਨ.

ਸਬਾਰਾ [səbara] See ਅਸਵਾਰਾ and ਸਵਾਰਾ.

ਸਬਾਰਿ [səbarī] *adj* with water. “səbarī neṅṅē.”—*ramav*.

ਸਬਿਸਤਾਂ [səbistā] *P* شبتان *n* a bedroom, king’s sleeping chamber. **2** an anchorite’s closet for meditation.

ਸਬਿਦ [səbīd], **ਸਬਿਦਯ** [səbīdy] *adj* learned, scholarly. “prerət səbīdy torət nīsək.”—*GPS*.

ਸਬੀਹ [səbih] *A* شبيه *n* a picture; an icon. **2** an illustration, a citation. **3** *adj* comparable. resembling.

ਸਬੀਲ [səbil] See ਛਬੀਲ.

ਸਬੁੱਧਿ [səbuddhi], **ਸਬੁੱਧੀ** [səbuddhi] *adj* intelligent, wise, sensible.

ਸਬੁਹ [səbuh] See ਸਮੁਹ. **2** *A* سيوح the Creator; holiest of the holy.

ਸਬੁਣ [səbuṅ] See ਸਾਬੁਣ.

ਸਬੁਤ [səbut] *A* ثبوت a proof, testimony.

ਸਬੁਰੀ [səburi] *P* صبوری *n* patience, contentment. “sīdək səburi sadīka.”—*var sri m I*. “sīdək səburi sət nə mīlīo.”—*maru ə m 5 əjuliā*.

ਸਬੇਗ ਸਿੰਘ [səbeg sīgh] a resident of village Jambar, near Lahore, who was a Persian scholar and a government employee. In the Bikrami Sammat 1790, Zakaria Khan sent him, as his personal representative, to Amritsar to intercede on his behalf and offer the title of nawabhood and some precious gifts to the Khalsa Panth with a plea to shed violence and to placate them. Because he succeeded in his intercession and invested Sardar Kapur Singh with the title of a nawab he is known as ‘Vakil’ (i.e. an advocate) in Sikh history.

He remained the kotwal of Lahore for sometime and during his tenure he got constructed Shahidganj and several other gurdwaras. Ultimately, on the complaint of the qazis he, along with his son, Shahbaj

Singh, was tied to die on the killing wheel, in Sammat 1802, at Lahore. See ਸਾਹਬਾਜ ਸਿੰਘ.
ਸਬੇਰ [səber], **ਸਬੇਰਾ** [səbera] *n* daybreak, dawn.
ਸਬੈਸ [səbəs] *Skt* सवयस् *adj* of the same age. coeval. “ketik tin me səkha səbəs.”—*GPS*.
ਸਬੋਰੋਜ਼ [səboroz] *P* شب و روز day and night; continuously. “səboroj şarab ne jor laya.”—*ramav*. See **ਸਬ** 2.
ਸਬੰਗਨ [səbəŋən] **ਸਰਵ-ਅੰਗਨ** all the limbs; the whole body. “dhəro səbəŋən suddh kesri cir.”—*parəs*.
ਸੰਬਲ [səbbəl] hole made for stealing wealth; a house-break. **2** an iron crowbar to drive a hole in the wall. **3** See **ਸਾਬਲ**.
ਸਬਜ [səby] *Skt* सब्य *adj* left hand; leftside. **2** rightside, right hand. “cətur banyə le su səbyə prəhare,... tritry baŋ le bam panə cəlae.”—*VN*.
ਸਬਜਸਾਚੀ [səbysaci] See **ਸਵਜਸਾਚੀ**.
ਸਭ [səbh] *adj* all, entire. “səbh upərɪ nanək ka ʃhakor.”—*suhi chət m 5*.
ਸਭਸ [səbhəs], **ਸਭਸੈ** [səbhse] *part* every, each. “səbh jə tere tu səbhəs da.”—*dhəna m 4*. **2 part** to or for everyone. “pritəm mənɪ vəse jɪ səbhse deɪ ədharu.”—*sri m 3*.
ਸਭਕਛੁ [səbhkəçhu], **ਸਭਕਿਹੁ** [səbhkiɦu], **ਸਭਕਿਛੁ** [səbhkiçhu], **ਸਭਕੇਹੁ** [səbhkeɦu] every thing. “səbh kəçhu us ka ohu kərneharu.”—*sukhməni*. “səbhkiɦu tere vəsɪ hē.”—*var bɪɦa m 4*. “səbhkiçhu kita tera hove.”—*majh m 5*. “grɪɦ tere səbhkeɦu.”—*kan m 5*.
ਸਭਕੋ [səbhko], **ਸਭਕੋਇ** [səbhkoɪ], **ਸਭਕੋਈ** [səbhkoi] every being, everybody. “səbhko ase teri bəʃha.”—*majh m 5*. “səbh koɪ miʃha məŋgrɪ dekhe.”—*vəç chət m 1*. “səbhkoi hərəɪ ke vəsɪ hē.”—*var bɪɦa m 4*.
ਸਭਤਾ [səbhɪta] See **ਸਭਤਤਾ**. “sɪkkhən ko səbhɪta dərsəɪ.”—*GPS*.
ਸਭਤੁ [səbhɪtu], **ਸਭਤੈ** [səbhɪtə] *Skt* सर्वत्र *part* at all times. **2** everywhere. “ɦu hərəɪəs vəŋ tɪŋ

səbhɪtu hē.”—*sri m 4*. “səbhɪtə rəɦɪa səməɪ.”—*gəu ə m 3*.
ਸਭਦੂ [səbhdu], **ਸਭਦੂੰ** [səbhdū] of all, above all, over all. “səbhdu vəçə bhag gursɪkha ke.”—*var sor m 4*.
ਸਭਨਾ [səbhna], **ਸਭਨਾਹਾ** [səbhnaha], **ਸਭਨੀ** [səbhni] to all, for all. “əŋməŋgrɪa dan devnə səbhnaha jia.”—*var vəç m 4*. **2 all** (nominative).
ਸਭਯ [səbhəy] *adj* fearful, afraid. **2** See **ਸਭੈ** 2.
ਸਭਰਵਾਲ [səbhərval] a subcaste of Khattris among the Khukhrains. The Khattris of this group engage in agriculture also. “pəʃne səbhərval hē nəvəl nɪɦala suddh pəraɪ.”—*BG*.
ਸਭਰਾਈ [səbhrai] *adj* outshining or surpassing all; most illustrious; the principal queen. “sa kulvəti sa səbhrai jo pɪr ke rəŋgrɪ səvari jiu.”—*majh m 5*. **2 n** sister of Baba Pheru, the father of Guru Angad Dev. She is also called Phirai and was married in Khadur village. **3** See **ਸਤਭਰਾਈ**.
ਸਭਾ [səbha] *adj* all, entire. “jaŋ-ɦɪ bɪrɪthə səbha mən ki.”—*asa m 5*. “apɪ tərɪa səbha səɪsəʃɪ chəçave.”—*var ram 2 m 5*. **2 Skt n** an assembly, meeting. **3** a council chamber, court. “gursəbha ev nə paɪe.”—*var sri m 3*. **4** a court room of a king.
ਸਭਾਸਦ [səbhasəd] *n* a member of an assembly or a court, a courtier.
ਸਭਾਸਿੰਗਾਰ [səbhasɪŋgar] *adja* gem of a gathering; perfect in beauty, qualities, strength, prudence, etc. “səbhasɪŋgar bəçə mənukha.”—*BG*. **2 n** a king. **3** a poet. **4** a scholar.
ਸਭਾ ਕੌਰ [səbha kər] See **ਸੰਗਤ ਸਿੰਘ**. **2** daughter of raja Hamir Singh, king of Nabha, who was married to sardar Sahib Singh of the Bhangi misl.
ਸਭਾਗ [səbhag], **ਸਭਾਗਾ** [səbhaga], **ਸਭਾਗੀ** [səbhagi] *adj* fortunate. lucky. “bujhə bujhənhar səbhaga.”—*gəu kəbir*. **2 n** a devoted follower

of Guru Nanak Dev. **3** a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev who was a resident of the village Chuhnia and was Arora by caste. **4** a Sikh from Peshavar who had brought five horses from Kabul and presented them to Guru Hargobind in the latter's court at Hargobindpur. "dhani bədo əru nam səbhaga."—*GPS*.

ਸਭਾਜ [səbhaj] *Skt* सभाज् *vr* to serve; to please; to satisfy.

ਸਭਾਜਨ [səbhajən] *Skt n* the act of worshipping; praise. **2** See ਸਭਾਜ.

ਸਭਾਜਾ [səbhaja] *adj* who worships. **2** who pleases. See ਸਭਾਜ *vr*. "ਮਿਠੀਲਾ ਪੁਰੀ ਰਾਜਾ ਜਾਨਕ ਸਭਾਜਾ."—*ramav*. **3** a transform of ਸਭਾਜਿਤ. **4** ਸ-ਭਾਜੀ. together with one's wife.

ਸਭਾਪਤਿ [səbhapəti] *n* the president or chairman (of a meeting).

ਸਭਾਮੰਡਨ [səbhaməḍən] an ornament of a group, society or gathering. See ਸਭਾਸਿੰਗਾਰ.

ਸਭਿ [səbhi] *pron* all, entire. **2** all of, entire. "səbhi gun tere mē nahi koī."—*jəpu*.

ਸਭੀਤ [səbhit], ਸਭੀਤਿ [səbhiti] *adj* fearful, afraid.

ਸਭੁ [səbhu] *pron* all, entire. See ਸਬ and ਸਭ. "səbhu jəg apī upaionu."—*vəḍ m 3*.

ਸਭੁਕੇ [səbhuko] See ਸਭਕੇ.

ਸਭੁਤ [səbhut] *adj* alongwith or including the elements. **2** alongwith the attendants of Shiv. **3** alongwith or attended by a creature. **4** See ਸੰਭੁਤ.

ਸਭੇ [səbhe] *adv* all, entire. "səbhe gunəh bəksaī ləionu."—*asa ə m 3*.

ਸਭੈ [səbhe] See ਸਭਯ. "kəhu rəvidas səbhe nəhi səmjhəsī."—*ram*. **2** all without exception. "səbhe ghəṭī ramu bolē."—*mali namdev*. **3** civilized. "soi ram səbhe kəhe soi kəutkəhar."—*s kəbir*. 'There is a difference between the uttering of (the word) Ram by a civilized person and by an acrobat.'

ਸਭੋ [səbho] *adv* entire, all. "səbho vətē hukəm."—*var sri m 3*.

ਸਭੰਗਨ [səbhəgən] all the limbs, the whole body. See ਭਗੋਗਾਂ.

ਸਭਯ [səbhy] *adj* a member of an assembly or a court. **2** worthy of sitting in an assembly; good mannered and educated; civilized.

ਸਭਯਤਾ [səbhyta] *n* the capability of sitting in an assembly, court, etc.; civilised manners. **2** culture. nobility, civilization.

ਸਮ [səm] a figure of speech (depending on the sound of words) in which a proper relation of the concerned objects is mentioned.

Example:

jəu həm badhe moh phas həm, prem bādhən tum bādhe.—*sor rəvidas*.

'If we are entrapped in the noose of delusion, you are bound in the bond of love.'

turde kəu turda mīle uḍte kəu uḍta, jivte kəu jivta mīle mue kəu mua.

—*var suhi m 2*.

rup dəmodəri ko jīm sūdər

tyō həri gobīd rup vīsala,

eri səkhi ! yəhi jori jori

səm jivhu bhog bhūgo cirkala.—*GPS*.

jīm jitkər tən rura. tim duləh bən gun pura, ih sūdər rksəm jori. mīl jivhu bəəkəh kərōri.

—*GPS*.

(b) Depiction of the qualities of the cause is its second form.

Example:

ṣri guru bani paṭh kər kyō nəhi hove gyan? gyanrup sətīguru ne ṣri mukh kəri bəkhan.

'The true Spiritual Guide, who utters bani, is a manifestation of spiritual knowledge, therefore, spiritual knowledge inheres his composition.'

(c) Its third form is when the result striven for, gets achieved without any effort or hindrance.

Example:

gurunānək ke dərəs hit lalo cəhyo pəyan,

ay dvar pār turət hi řri guru řhadhe an.

2 an even number; a pair. **3** in music, the instant from which rhythm grows. **4** like, equal, similar (to). “jo rīpu ko daru nā sām řer.”—*GPS*. **5** *Skt* शम् vr to make peace, pacify. **6** n peace. **7** restraint of mind, mental peace. **8** *P* شمس a finger nail. See ਸਮਸ਼ੇਰ. **9** *A* 𑂔 poison.

ਸਮਊਲਾ [sāməula] *adj* with maula. See ਮੌਲਾ. **2** thoroughly mingled or merged. **3** overjoyed, ecstatic. “gūṇ gavət gūṇi sāməula.”—*var kan m 5*.

ਸਮਇਆ [sāməia] *adj* merged, mingled. “həri namī sāməia.”—*var suhi m 3*.

ਸਮਏ [sāməe] *Skt* समये. in time (of), at the time (when). “sərir svəsəth khiṇ sāməe.”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਸਮਸ [sāməs] a beard. See ਸਮਸ਼ੁ. “pəkər sāməs te brəhm ruayo.”—*rudr*. “sāməs mənə tām cəhī səsī ghera.”—*GPS*. “The beard is the darkness, as if it wants to surround the moonlike face.” **2** *A* شمس the sun. “sāməs mənīd prəkās nəy.”—*GPS*. **3** short form for ਸਮਸ ਤਬਰੇਜ਼. “pir brīd jəhī sāməs səmet.”—*NP*. See ਸਮਸ ਤਬਰੇਜ਼.

ਸਮਸ ਖਾਨ [sāməs xan] a companion of Mukhlas Khan, an official in the royal army, who fought against the sixth Master in the battle of Amritsar. See ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ. **2** a military commander of Doaba whose real name was Nur Khan. He was killed by the Khalsa Dal in Sammat 1768, near Raipur.

ਸਮਸਤ [sāməsət] *Skt* समस्त *adj* entire, whole. **2** ਸਮ-ਅਸਿ is equal to, equals. “sərəb jī sāməsət.”—*maru ə m 5*.

ਸਮਸਤਤਤ ਧਾਮੰ [sāməsətətət dhamə]—*japu. sen* whose display or manifestation is everywhere. **2** whose abode is everywhere.

ਸਮਸ ਤਬਰੇਜ਼ [sāməs təbrez], ਸਮਸ ਤਬਰੇਜ਼ੀ [sāməs təbrezi] شمس تبريز a Sufi fakir whose actual name

was Makhdum Shah Shamsuddin. He was born on 17th Rajab, 560 Hijri, at Sabzvar, in Gajni. Toyring India, he came to Multan. On a complaint from the bigoted maulanas that Samasuddin claimed ‘ənəl həkk’ (I am the Truth, God), he was flayed by the order of the ruler of Multan. His shrine is situated there. The Hindu and the Muslim followers of his sect are known as “Shamsi.”

2 There was another mendicant, named Shamsuddin Muhammad, who was a resident of Tabrez. He was born in 603 Hijri. Once he revived a dead body by giving it the order to rise up. For this offence, Alauddin Mahmud got him flayed and thrown into a well in 645 Hijri. There is a legend about him that once the sun came down to roast a fish (according to some writers, the flesh of a dead ox) for the hungry Samas Tabrez. Maulana Rumi, the famous poet, was a disciple of this noble soul. Some poets, like Bhai Santokh Singh, have messed up the legends of these two saints.

ਸਮਸਤੀ [sāməsti] See ਸਮਸ਼ੀ.

ਸਮਸਤੁਲ ਸਲਾਮ [sāməstul səlam] *sen* worthy of obeisance from all. “sāməstul səlame.”—*japu*.

2 See ਸਲਾਮ.

ਸਮਸਤੁਲ ਨਿਵਾਸੀ [sāməstul nīvasi]—*japu. dwelling* in all.

ਸਮਸਤੋਪਰਾਜੀ [sāməstopraji]—*japu. adj* the Creator of all. **2** He colours all and because of Him the universe appears multi-hued.

ਸਮਸਨ [səmsən] See ਸਮਾਸਨ.

ਸਮਸ ਬੇਗ [sāməs beg] a general in the army of Sahjahan who was killed in the battle of Gurusar Mehrāj by Bhai Jatimalik—a general in the army of Guru Hargobind.

ਸਮਸਰ [səmsər], ਸਮਸਰਿ [səmsərī] *adv* resembling, like. “un səmsərī əvər nə date.”—*gəu m 5*. “bura bhəla duī səmsərī səhiə.”—*maru solhe m 5*. **2** See ਸਮਾਸਿਤ.

ਸਮਸਾਦ [səmsəd] *P* شمشاد *n* marjorana, a tree of the cypress family which is used as a metaphor to show the height of a person. *L* Marjorana.

ਸਮਸਾਨ [səmsan] *Skt* समसान *n* a burial or cremation ground.

ਸਮਸੀ [səmsi] *A* شمسی *adj* solar; of or relating to the sun. **2** See ਸਮਸ ਤਬਰੇਜ਼ 1.

ਸਮਸੁੱਦੀਨ [səməsuddin] See ਸਮਸ ਤਬਰੇਜ਼.

ਸਮਸ਼ੇਰ [səmsʃer] *P* شمشیر *n* one that has the shape of a lion's nail. scimitar. "jug gər məhɪ sobhət səmsər."—*GPS*. "her səmsər səmsər teri pəl pəl."—*GPS*. **2** like a lion.

ਸਮਸ਼ੇਰੇ ਹਿੰਦੀ [səmsʃere hīdi] *P* شمشیر ہندی *a* sword of India, which was considered excellent in ancient times. "bərəhnəh yəke teg hīdostā."—*həkayət*.

ਸਮਸ਼੍ਰਿ [səməʃɪ] *Skt* *n* an aggregate, entirety, the whole.

ਸਮਸੁ [səməst] *adj* all, whole, entire.

ਸਮਸੁੀ [səməsti] See ਸਮਸੁ. "səməsti nīdhane."—*javu*. **2** ਸਮਸ਼੍ਰਿ. 'It is auspicious or propitious.'

ਸਮਸਯਾ [səməsya] *Skt* *n* a short, meaningful sentence. **2** a line or sentence meant to complete a stanza; a verse set showing the metre in which a poem is to be composed. **3** a meeting, gathering. "səməsya jyō kyō tum kəriəhɪ."—*GPS*. **4** a complex matter or issue. **5** a hint, clue, tip.

ਸਮਸ੍ਰਾਨਨ [səms-ranən] ਸਮਸੁ -ਆਨਨ. It is an antonym of ਆਨਨਸਮਸੁ; beard on the face. See ਸਮਸੁ. "səms-ranən syam bhəli upmahi."—*NP*.

ਸਮਸੁ [səmsru] *Skt* समसु. *n* a beard, moustache.

ਸਮਸੁਕੰਟਕ ਨਯਾਯ [səmsrukəṅṅək nyay] See ਨਯਾਯ.

ਸਮਹਿਣਾ [səməhɪṅa] *v* to mingle (with), merge (in). **2** to be engrossed or absorbed. See ਸਮਹਿਤ. "vismade vismad səməhɪṅa."—*BG*

ਸਮਹੀ [səmhɪ] merged (in), mingled (with). "joti joti səmhɪ."—*sar m 5*. **2** just like; similar to.

ਸਮਕ [səmək], ਸਮਕਾ [səmkā] *Skt* सम्यक् *part* properly, thoroughly. "nanək drɪstəɪo srəb

ṭhai prənpəti həri səmka."—*sar m 5*. **2** correct, proper, right.

ਸਮਕਾਲ [səmkal] *n* the same time, same moment.

ਸਮਕਾਲਿਕ [səmkalɪk], ਸਮਕਾਲੀ [səmkali], ਸਮਕਾਲੀਨ [səmkalin] *adj* contemporary.

ਸਮਕ [səməkʃ], ਸਮੱਖ [səməkʃh] *Skt* समक्ष *adv* before the eyes (of), face-to-face, apparently.

ਸਮਗਰੀ [səməgri] See ਸਮਗੁੀ. "pūrən bhəi səməgri kəb-hu nahi ṭuṭ."—*bɪla m 5*.

ਸਮਗੁ [səməgr] *Skt* *adj* all, entire, whole.

ਸਮਗੁਕਾ [səməgrɪkə], ਸਮਗੁੀ [səməgri] See ਸਮਗੁੀ. "səgəl səməgri teria."—*bɪla m 5*.

ਸਮਘਾ [səməgha] *Skt* समघ *adj* cheap; without incurring much expenditure. See ਸਹਘਾ. **2** got merged or absorbed. "həri əsthɪru sevi sukhɪ səməgha."—*suhi m 4*.

ਸਮੱਚ [səməcch] See ਸਮਕ.

ਸਮਜ [səməj] *n* a jungle, forest. **2** a herd (of animals).

ਸਮਜਿ [səməjɪ], ਸਮਜਿਆ [səmjɪa], ਸਮਜਯਾ [səmjya] *Skt* समज्या *n* fame, renown. **2** an assembly, association. "pōc bhut ek ghəri rakhɪle səməjɪ."—*səveye m 2 ke*. 'The gang of Cupid is kept under control at one place.' "əsajyē saji səmjɪa."—*səhəs m 5*. 'Avarice through its influence gets indecent actions done not only privately but publicly too.'

ਸਮਝ [səməjh] *n* full of correct perception; accurate understanding or knowledge. "səməjh nə pəri bɪkhe rəsɪ rəɪo."—*jet m 9*.

ਸਮਝ ਸੁਝ [səməjh sujh] *n* a proper perception and understanding. "səmjhe sujhe pəri pəri bujhe."—*oḍkar*.

ਸਮਝਣਾ [səməjhṅa], ਸਮਝਨਾ [səməjhna] *v* to know, acquire knowledge. "səmjhət nəhɪ re əjan!"—*jeja m 9*.

ਸਮਝਾਉਣਾ [səmjhaṅa], ਸਮਝਾਵਣਾ [səmjhavṅa] *v* to impart knowledge; impress on the mind (of).

ਸਮਟ [səmət] See ਸਮੇਟਨ. **2** *Skt* ਸਮਿਸ਼੍ਠੁ. *adj* industrious; courageous. “səmət sāg sōgrāhe.”—*parās*.

ਸਮਣੇ [səmṇe] merged (in), mingled (with). “səl-lē sələl sāmṇe.”—*nəṭ m 4*. **2** similar, compatible. **3** of one colour, or caste.

ਸਮਤ [səmət] *Skt* ਸਮਤ੍ਯੁ *n* equality, comparability, non-partisanship. “khel-hī sāmət sarī.”—*səveye m 2 ke*. ‘You play the game of impartiality.’ “dukh sukḥ uā ke sāmət bicara.”—*bavən*. **2** *Skt* ਸਮਸ੍ਯੁ *adv* everywhere, all over, throughout. “həri sāmət nīvasī.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਸਮਤਸਰ [səmətsər] a lake or sea of equality. “cahək tət sāmətsərə.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਸਮਤਸਾਰਿ [səmətsarī] a game of equality or impartiality. See ਸਮਤ 1.

ਸਮਤਾ [səmta], **ਸਮਤੁ** [səmətu] See ਸਮਤ. “sətīguru purəkhu dātalū hē jis nō sāmətu sēbhkoī.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

ਸਮਤੁਲਿ [səmtulī] of equal or same weight. “tas sām̄tulī nāhi an kou.”—*māla ravidas*.

ਸਮਥ [səməth], **ਸਮਥੁ** [səməthu] *Skt* ਸਮਥੀ *adj* strong, powerful, competent. “səməth əkəth sukḥ data.”—*bīla m 5*. “bhājən gəṛən sāməthu.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. **2** *Skt n* peace, calmness, tranquillity. **3** a minister.

ਸਮਦ [səməd] *adj* proud, haughty. **2** addict. **3** ۞ careless, independent. **4** *n* God; the Creator.

ਸਮਦਖਾਨ [səmədʰan] See ਅਬਦੁਲ ਸਮਦਖਾਨ.

ਸਮਦਰਸੀ [səmdərsī] *Skt* ਸਮਦਰਸਿਨ੍ *adj* viewing equally; impartial. “so sām̄dərsī tətū ka beta.”—*sukhmāni*. **2** See ਦਰਸਨ.

ਸਮਦਲ [səmdəl], **ਸਮਦਲੁ** [səmdəlu] *n* equality in a group or community; global equality; unity in diversity. “ravidas sām̄dəlu sām̄jhavē kou.”—*sri*.

ਸਮਦੜਾ [səmədṛā] *adj* haughty. **2** addict. **3** proud or vain.

ਸਮਦਾ [səməda] *adj* proud or haughty (female)

ਸਮਦਿਸਟਿ [səmdisəṭī] See ਸਮਦਿਸਟਿ.

ਸਮਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਾ [səmdristā] *Skt* ਸਮਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਾ *adj* impartial, unbiased. “gurprəsadī nanək sām̄drisṭā.”—*gōṭṭ m 5*.

ਸਮਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ [səmdrisəṭī], **ਸਮਦ੍ਰਿਸਟੀ** [səmdristī] *Skt* ਸਮਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਿ. *n* impartiality. “mitr sətṛu hām̄ kəu sām̄drisəṭī dīkhai.”—*var vəd m 4*.

ਸਮਧਾ [səmdha] *Skt* ਸਮਿਧੁ fuel wood for the sacred or sacrificial fire. **2** *Skt* ਸਮਿਧੁ wood. “mān tən sām̄dha jē kəri ənu dīn əgānī jəlaī.”—*sri m 1*. **3** fire. **4** *Skt* ਸਮ੍ਰੁਢ *adj* prosperous, affluent, wealthy. “so ghəru lādha sēhəji sām̄dha.”—*vəd chāt m 5*. “etrīa vic-hu so jən sām̄dha.”—*var guj 1 m 3*. “namī rətē sei jən sām̄dhe.”—*var bīla m 3*. **5** very large.

ਸਮਧੀ [səmdhi] *Skt* संबन्धी *n* a relative; relation. kinsman. **2** father of a son-in-law or of a daughter-in-law. “hot bhəyo sām̄dhin ko mel.”—*NP*. **3** even-minded. equanimous.

ਸਮਧੇ [səmdhe] See ਸਮਧਾ.

ਸਮਨ [səmən] *Skt* ਸਮਨ. *n* violence, murder, destruction. “jāke an sām̄ na vighən gən sām̄na.”—*GPS*. ‘who is peerless in destroying a host of impediments.’ **2** peace. **3** Yam, the god of death. **4** cereals, food (in general). **5** an injury, hurt, blow. **6** disrespect. **7** *Skt* श्मन body, physique. **8** face, countenance. **9** *Skt* सभन a social or cultural gathering, an assembly. **10** *P* ۞ a jasmine. **11** *A* ۞ *adj* eighth. **12** *P* ۞ an idol-worshipper, idolator.

ਸਮਨ੍ਰਿਤ [səmənrit] *Skt* *adj* properly combined, included.

ਸਮਪਨ [səmpən], **ਸਮੱਪਨ** [səməppən] *Skt* समर्पण *n* entrusting, handing over, consigning, dedicating. “jiu sām̄əpəu ap̄ṇa.”—*oākar*. “tīnər səy sēhəs sām̄əp-hī.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.

ਸਮਬਿਅੰ [səmbiə], **ਸਮਬਿਯੰ** [səmbiyə] *Skt* *adj* not liable to change, immutable, imperishable,

eternal. “bhāv bhut bhav sām̐yā.”—*guj jēdev*. ‘Immutable are the past, present and future.’

ਸਮਯ [səməy] *n* time. **2** *Skt* ਫਮਯ arrogance, conceit. **3** astonishment, surprise.

ਸਮਯਣੀ [səmyəni], **ਸਮਯਨੀ** [səmyəni] *n* a river. In arrogance (ਫਮਯ), the river cuts its banks and uproots the trees, therefore it is termed ਅਭਿਮਾਨਿਨੀ (the conceited one). See **ਸਮਯ** 2.

ਸਮਯਾ [səmya] *Skt part* near, close by. **2** in. within.

ਸਮਯਾਨਾ [səmyana] See **ਸਮਿਆਨਾ**.

ਸਮਰ [səməṛ] *Skt n* a war, battle. **2** *Skt* ਫਮਰ Kamdev, the god of love. **3** recollection, remembrance. **4** a variation of ‘chəppəy’ metre in which there are 35 guru and 82 ləghu matras. **5** *A* 𑂔 fruit. **6** result, reward, outcome. **7** *A* 𑂔 a narrative, story. **8** the act of story-telling at night.

ਸਮਰਕੰਦ [səmərkəṇḍ] 𑂔 𑂔 a famous city, founded by king Samar near Bhukhara, in Turkistan; some call it the place whose fruit is sweet as sugar.

ਸਮਰਖ [səməṛəkh] *adv* angrily. “pūṛəkh səməṛəkh-hī kin ũcaru.”—*NP*.

ਸਮਰਣ [səməṛəṇ] *Skt* ਫਮਰਣ *n* recollection, remembrance, contemplation.

ਸਮਰਣੇਨ [səməṛəṇen] *Skt* स्मरणेन (the third case) by remembering, recollecting or contemplating.

ਸਮਰਥ [səməṛəth] *Skt* ਸੰ-ਅਥੰ, ਸਮਥੰ *adj* powerful, strong. **2** capable, competent. “səṛəb kəla səməṛəth.”—*bavən*. **3** comparable. “həm həṛī s̐u dhəṛa kia j̐s ka koi səməṛəth nahī.”—*asa m 4*.

ਸਮਰਥਨ [səməṛəthən] *Skt* ਸਮਥੰਨ *n* asking, begging, soliciting. **2** backing or supporting with the help of reason or argument; corroborating; confirmation **3** decision.

ਸਮਰਥ ਪੰਥ [səməṛəth pəth] proper. “səbh d̐n ke səməṛəth pəth b̐thūle.”—*dev m 5*.

ਸਮਰਥਾ [səməṛətha] *Skt* ਸਮਥੰਯ power, strength. **2** capability, competence.

ਸਮਰਥੁ [səməṛəthu] See **ਸਮਰਥ**.

ਸਮਰਪਣ [səməṛpəṇ], **ਸਮਰਪਨ** [səməṛpəṇ] See **ਸਮੱਪਨ**.

ਸਮਰਾਂਤਕ [səməṛāṭək], **ਸਮਰਾਂਤਕਰ** [səməṛāṭkəṛ] *n* that which ends a war; the sword.—*sənama*. **2** Shiv, the destroyer of Kamdev (ਫਮਰ).

ਸਮਰਾਥ [səməṛəth], **ਸਮਰਾਥਾ** [səməṛətha] powerful, strong. See **ਸਮਰਥ**. “nanək parbrəhəm səməṛəth.”—*gəu m 5*. “mera guru səməṛəth.”—*gəu ə m 5*.

ਸਮਰਾਰਿ [səməṛarī], **ਸਮਰਾਰੀ** [səməṛarī] enemy of war (ਸਮਰ); a fugitive, a deserter. **2** ਫਮਰਾਰਿ Shiv, the enemy of Smar (Kamdev).

ਸਮਰੂ [səməru], **ਸਮਰੂ ਕੀ ਬੇਗਮ** [səməru ki begəm] His real name was Walter Reinhard but Somers' was his surname, whereby he came to be known as Samru. He was born in 1720 of French and German parents. At first, he was recruited in the French navy and thereafter he served in the English army. Having resigned from the service of the English, he served Mir Kasim, the nawab of Bengal, and in 1763, he killed the Resident of Patna and many English people. He was a brilliant scholar of Persian. Through his own efforts, he established his own state in Sardhana.² He died at Agra in 1778.

Begam Samru was the daughter of Lutaf Ali Khan. Her real name was Zebunnisa. She was born in 1751 and married Samru in 1765. After the death of her husband in 1778, she looked after his army and the state efficiently. She employed Europeans like Thomas and Levaso and valiantly fought many battles. The

¹Some writers have spelt it as ‘Sombre’.

²The Sardhana region lay between the Ganges and the Yamuna Doab. This city is situated 12 miles in north-west of Meerut.

Begam married Levaso in 1793. After two years, Levaso committed suicide and the Begam was arrested. But she was released and reinstated with the help of Thomas. From 1805 she started to rule under the suzerainty of the English and her territory extended from Muzaffarnagar to Aligarh. She was very liberal and generous. She got many churches constructed and also participated in the propagation of this religion. Samru ki Begam died on 27th January, 1836. “səmru ki begəm ne sara. bic əɪ tha kaj sudhara.”—*PP*.

ਸਮਰੂਪਕ [səmrupək] See ਰੂਪਕ (a)

ਸਮਲ [səməl] See ਸਮਲਨਾ. **2** *Skt* *adj* dirty, filthy. **3** *Skt* ਸਮਲ *n* a sin. **4** blame, blemish, stigma.

ਸਮਲਨਾ [səməlna] *v* to be alert, cautious or careful. **2** to remember, recollect.

ਸਮਲਾ [səmla] *P* شمس *n* a sheet (of cloth) worn on the shoulders. **2** the loose end of a turban, left hanging on the shoulders or at the back.

ਸਮਲੋਚਨ [səmlōcən] *adj* impartial, unbiased, viewing every one equally. “səda gavhɪ səmlōcən.”—*səveye m I ke*.

ਸਮਵਰਤੀ [səmvərti] *Skt* समवर्तिन् *adj* non-partisan, impartial, viewing equally, unbiased. **2** *n* Yam, the god of death. **3** Guru Nanak Dev.

ਸਮਵਾਯ [səməvay] *Skt n* सम्-अव a union, combination. **2** a mass (of people); a multitude.

ਸਮਵਾਯ ਸੰਬੰਧ [səməvay səbādh] *n* relation between cause and effect, as thread and cloth have an inseparable connection.

ਸਮਵਾਯੀ [səməvayi] *Skt* समवायिन् *adj* related, kindred. **2** inseparable cause as clay for making an earthen pot.

ਸਮਾ [səma] *Skt n* a year. **2** a season, weather. **3** half a year, three seasons. **4** *Skt* time (in general). **5** *A* 𑂔 the sky. **6** 𑂔 candle.

ਸਮਾਉ [səmau] See ਸਮਾਉਣਾ and ਸਮਾਇ. **2** *S* knowledge, learning. **3** heaven, paradise.

ਸਮਾਉਣ [səmauṅ], **ਸਮਾਉਣਾ** [səmauṅa] to merge,

become one (with), coalesce. “səbədu rətənu jɪtu mənʊ laga ehʊ hoə səmau.”—*ənādu. 2* to merge the individual light (i.e. soul) with the eternal light (the supreme Soul); to give up the ghost, and merge into the ultimate Being. See ਸਮਾਵਨ.

ਸਮਾਇ [səmaɪ] See ਸਮਾਉਣਾ. “nanək səcɪ səmaɪ.”—*var sar m 3. 2* practice, exercise. “nau lənɪ əru kərənɪ səmaɪ.”—*səva m I. 3* achievement. “hərɪrəsʊ sadhu haɪɪ səmaɪ.”—*asa m 5. 4* absorption, destruction. “məl həume jai səmaɪ.”—*sri m 3. 5* *adj* attended by or under the influence of Maya. “dʊkh məhɪ səve səmaɪ.”—*sri m 3. 6* ਸਮਯਾ with compassion. “dəda rɪjək səmaɪ.”—*var sar m 3. 7* *A* 𑂔 listening to music or singing. **8** rapture, ecstasy, contemplation. “təu dərsən ki kərəu səmaɪ.”—*tlīg m I. 9* *A* 𑂔 the act of hearing. “kəni surətɪ səmaɪ.”—*var majh m I. 10* *Skt* एमज *n* arrogance, pride. “koi bhikhək bhikhɪa khaɪ. koi raja rəhɪa səmaɪ.”—*asa m I. 11* See ਸਮਾਯ.

ਸਮਾਇਆ [səmaɪa] *adj* mingled, merged. **2** with or under the influence of Maya.

ਸਮਾਇਣ [səmaɪṅ], **ਸਮਾਇਣੁ** [səmaɪṅʊ], **ਸਮਾਇਨ** [səmaɪn] to merge, commingle, be immersed (in). **2** *n* rennet or sour milk used to produce curd. “dudhu kərəm phʊnɪ surətɪ səmaɪṅʊ.”—*suhɪ m I. 3* destruction, ruin, annihilation. “ləbɪ lobhɪ əhōkarɪ mata gərəbɪ bhəɪa səmaɪṅʊ.”—*asa chət m 5. 4* *Skt* एमज *n* laughter, joking.

ਸਮਾਇਲਾ [səmaɪla] merged (into), commingled (with). “nama sacɪ səmaɪla.”—*prəbha*.

ਸਮਾਈ [səmai] *n* peace; forbearance. **2** pervasion. diffusion. “ghəɪɪ ghəɪɪ rəhɪa səmai.”—*məla ə m I. 3* absorption. “upjɛ nɪpjɛ nɪpəɪ səmai.”—*gəu kəbir*. ‘absorbs.’ **4** *P* شوائی petition, hearing. “mohɪ ənath ki kərəhʊ

səmai.”—*gəu m 5*. **6** See ਸਰਣਿ ਸਮਾਈ. **7** See ਸਮਾਇ 7 and 8. “ḍāre sekḥ jese səmai səmae.”—*cəritr 335*. ‘The Sheikhs were laid low in the battlefield in such a fashion as if they had been engrossed in listening to music.’

ਸਮਾਸ [səmas] *Skt n* ਸਮ-ਆਸ the act of sitting together at one place. **2** gathering, collecting. **3** According to grammar, the concept or method of forming one compound word from several simple ones. For example, there is compounding in words like ਗੁਰਸਿੱਖਰੀਤਿ.¹ **4** an abstract, abridgement. “doje huṛ vit vyas səmas.”—*GPS*. ‘The second quality of a speaker (orator) is that he should know how to expand and abridge his speech.’

ਸਮਾਸਨ [səmasən], **ਸਮਾਸਮ** [səmasəm], **ਸਮਾਸਿਮ** [səmasim] *A* **ਸਮਾਸਿਮਤ** plural of ਸਮਾਸਿਮਤ red insects; They come out of their holes during the humid heat of the rainy season. “manhu pekh səmasən ke mukh dhaṛ cəli mṛl juth əhi hē.”—*krīsən*. ‘Female snakes have rushed to eat up the moths.’

ਸਮਾਸੀ [səmasi] will merge (into) or commingle (with) “jṛn sevṛa mera həṛi ji, se həṛi həṛi ruṛi səmasi.”—*sopurəkhū*.

ਸਮਾਸੋਕ੍ਰਿ [səmasokṛi] a figure of speech (a succinct expression), which imparts veiled knowledge of a secondary thing through a hint of the principal one.

Example:

sīghən ki sun gəṛəj ko jəbuk hōe mən. ...
rogi nṛbəl sīgh pṛkh musa bhəe dṛlēr.

Here the toward, the king and the vile persons, are hinted at through the jackal, the lion and the mouse respectively.

ਸਮਾਸ੍ਰਿਤ [səmasṛit] *Skt adj Skt* dependent (on); supported (by). **2** who has found refuge (in). **3** connected or concerned (with).

¹In grammar various kinds of compounds, such as əvyəyibhav, tətpuruṣ, səmanadhṛkəṛən, dvāḍ etc. are described in detail.

ਸਮਾਹ [səmah] See ਸਮਾਉਣਾ, ਸਮਾਈ and ਸਮਾਹ. **2** ਸ-ਉਮਾਹ with enthusiasm, eagerness or keenness. **3** cause to be conveyed or delivered. “səbhna rṛjək səmahda pṛara.”—*sor m 4*. **4** **ਅਭਿਮਾਨ** *adj* magnanimous, liberal. **5** merciful, compassionate.

ਸਮਾਹਰ [səmahər] *n* collection, aggregate, assemblage. “nanək səce səcṛi səmahər.”—*var ram 2 m 5*. **2** According to grammar a kind of a compound, expressing a relationship.

ਸਮਾਹਰਾ [səmahra], **ਸਮਾਹਰਾ** [səmahṛa] *Skt* ਸਮਾਹਰ ਸੰ-ਆਹਿਤ *adj* collected, accumulated. **2** brought together at one place. **3** associated with, joined. “so bhəgtā mənṛi vuṭha səcṛi səmahra.”—*var guj 2 m 5*. **4** with pleasure, with delight. “bhəṛa səmahṛa həṛṛətən vṛsaha.”—*bila chət m 5*.

ਸਮਾਹਾ [səmaha] *Skt* ਸਮਾਹਰ *adj* collected, accumulated, supplied. “jṛ jət səbhṛi pache kəṛṛa pṛithme rṛjəku səmaha.”—*sar ə m 5*. “brəhəmgṛāni ke gəṛibi səmaha.”—*sukhməni*. **2** merged or absorbed (in), engrossed (in). “jəpṛi nanək bhəgət səmaha.”—*sor m 4*. **3** See ਸਮਾਹਿਤ. “ape guṇ gavaṛda pṛara ape səbədṛi səmaha.”—*sor m 4*.

ਸਮਾਹਾਰ [səmahar] See ਸਮਾਹਰ 2.

ਸਮਾਹਿਓ [səmahio], **ਸਮਾਹਿਯਾ** [səmahia] See ਸਮਾਹਿਤ.

ਸਮਾਹਿਤ [səmahit] *Skt adj* absorbed in meditation, meditating (mind). “səhṛj səmadhṛi səmahio.”—*kan m 5*. **2** dressed (as food), prepared. **3** pure. **4** pervading. “ghəṭṛ ghəṭṛ rəhio səmahio.”—*sor m 5*. “nanək səṛəb səmahia jṛ.”—*majh m 5*.

ਸਮਾਹੀ [səmahi] merges (into), pervades.

ਸਮਾਹਿਯੈ [səmahie] See ਸਮਾਹ and ਸਮਾਹ. “rṛjək səmahie.”—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਸਮਾਹੁ [səmahu] See ਸਮਾਹ.

ਸਮਾਗ [səmag], **ਸਮਾਗਮ** [səmagəm] *Skt* ਸਮੁ-ਆ-ਗਮ *n* a meeting, union, combination. “ek pəl

sukh sadhsāmagaṃ koṭṭi bekūṭhāh pae.”—*sar m 5*. “mīlī sadhsāmagaḃ.”—*bīla m 5*. **2** arrival. **3** coitus, sex.

ਸਮਾਗਾ [sāmaga] *Skt* ਸਮਾਗਤ *adj* obtained. *n* arrived, merged (in). “dehi māhī dev sāmaga.”—*sor m 1*.

ਸਮਾਗੈ [sāmagaḃ] See ਸਮਾਗਮ.

ਸਮਾਚਰ [sāmācār] short form for ਸਮਾਚਰਣ.

ਸਮਾਚਰਣ [sāmācārṇ] *Skt n* good conduct or behaviour. **2** acting upon, practising. “gursābēdī sāmācārīo.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. “ēsi budhī sāmācārī.”—*bīla kābir*. “sətu sāthokhu sāmācārē.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਸਮਾਚਰਿਓ [sāmācārīo], **ਸਮਾਚਰੀ** [sāmācārī], **ਸਮਾਚਰੇ** [sāmācārē] See ਸਮਾਚਰਣ.

ਸਮਾਚਾਰ [sāmācar] *Skt n* an account of time. **2** news, tidings. **3** message. **4** usage, custom, practice.

ਸਮਾਚਾਰ ਪਤ੍ਰ [sāmācar pətr] a newspaper.

ਸਮਾਚੀ [sāmāci] short form for ਸਮੀਚੀਨ.

ਸਮਾਜ [sāmāj] *Skt n* assembly, gathering. **2** a meeting, conclave. **3** a council chamber or hall. **4** an elephant. It is a transform of ਸਮਜ. See ਸਮਜ.

ਸਮਾਣਉ [sāmāṇəu] *adj* merged, contained, included.

ਸਮਾਣਾ [sāmāṇa] *adj* merged, commingled. “sərbe sāmāṇa apī.”—*vəḍ m 1*. **2** *Skt* ਸੰ-ਮਾਨਿਤ. commended, admired. “jəṃī kaj viahī suhave othe mas sāmāṇa.”—*var mēla m 1*. **3** See ਸਮਾਨਾ.

ਸਮਾਣੀ [sāmāṇī] *adj* merged, included. **2** See ਸਮਾਣਾ.

ਸਮਾਣੇ [sāmāṇē] to sink into. “kal kāṭək marī sāmāṇē ram.”—*suhi chōt m 3*. **2** obliterated, eliminated.

ਸਮਾਤ [sāmāt] See ਸਮਾਇ 9. **2** merges, vanishes, pervades.

ਸਮਾਤਾ [sāmāta], **ਸਮਾਤੇ** [sāmāte] *adj* mingled. merged, pervaded.

ਸਮਾਦਾਨ [sāmādan] *P* ਸਮਝ-ਦਾਨ. *n* a candlestick.

candleholder. **2** a lamp stand.

ਸਮਾਦਿ [sāmādī] means such as ਸਮਦਮ. See ਖਟਸੰਪੱਤਿ.

ਸਮਾਧ [sāmādh] *n* a memorial at the cremation site. **2** See ਸਮਾਧਿ.

ਸਮਾਧ ਭਾਈ [sāmādh bhāi] a village in tehsil Moga of district Ferozepur. The place has come to be known thus because of the memorial (ਸਮਾਧ) of Bhai Rup Chand that is situated here. There is in this village a gurdwara of the sixth Guru who, while passing through Malva, had come here. At that time this village did not exist. Pandit Bholā Ram Udasi, a unique scholar of Nyaya Shastar, belonged to this village.

ਸਮਾਧਾ [sāmādhā] *Skt* ਸੰ-ਆ-ਧਾ *n* resolution of a dispute. **2** a reply (to a question). **3** concentration of mind on one object. **4** See ਸਮਾਧਾਨ.

ਸਮਾਧਾਨ [sāmādhān] *Skt n* concentration of mind. **2** fortitude. **3** a reply to a question. **4** a decision.

ਸਮਾਧਿ [sāmādhī] *Skt n* the act of total perceptual concentration. **2** merger of the mind in the object of meditation. **3** a Vaishya, who was a companion of king Surath and a devotee of goddess Durga. “sāmet sāmādhī sāmādhī ləgai.”—*cēḍī 1*. **4** a figure of speech that renders easy the meaning of one word by relating it to the others:

Example:

khīdrāṇē pər sīghā ne jəd paya hē ghāmsan, mōhā sīgh ər bhag kər sōg sīgh pəhuce an, kəri mar sətrun pər əsi dine pər hīlay, ghayəl thāke trīkhatər vəri bhage piṭh dīkhay.

‘The sudden arrival of the Singhs and non-availability of water helped in forcing the enemy to flee.’ **5** a religious establishment built at the place of cremation or burial of a person. **6** sleep, slumber.

ਸਮਾਧਿਓ [səmadhiə] See ਸਮਾਧੇਯ. “jəh nam səmadhiə.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.

ਸਮਾਧਿਰਾਰਾ [smadhīhra] *adj* practising meditation or contemplation. “sadhik sidh səmadhīhra.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.

ਸਮਾਧੇਯ [səmadhey] *Skt adj* systematic, sequential. **2** advisable. **3** acceptable. **4** a question worthy of a reply.

ਸਮਾਨ [səman] *Skt adj* equal, even. **2** merged, mixed. “joti jotī səman.”—*bīla m 5*. **3** See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ **6**. **4** life-breath active in the navel. **5** respect, honour. “raj duare sobh səmane.”—*gəu ə m 1*. **6** ਸਮਾਨ. obey Him, know Him. “cərnarbfīd nə kətha bhavə supəc tūlī səman.”—*keda rəvidas*. **7** short form for ਸਮਾਨ.

ਸਮਾਨਕਾ [səmanka] See ਸਮਾਨਿਕਾ.

ਸਮਾਨਤਾ [səmantā] *Skt n* equality, parity, evenness.

ਸਮਾਨਾ [səmana] See ਸਮਾਣਾ. **2 n** a canopy, baldachin, large tent. “uc səmana ṭhakur tero, əvər nə kahu tani.”—*ṭoḍi m 5*. ‘The high canopy (sky) is yours and it does not stand on the strength of anyone else but you’. **3** a town in the state of Patiala that is 17 miles south-west of the capital. The Samanid dynasty from Persia first settled here, thus giving it its name. Like in Dhaka, fine cloth was woven here, as is mentioned by several European writers. A resident of Samana, Jalaludin Jallad assassinated Guru Tegh Bahadur in Delhi, The Saiyyads of this place issued a fatwa to slaughter the younger sons of the tenth Guru. The executioners who tortured and killed them were of this place. That is why the Khalsa led by Banda Bahadur captured the town in Sammat 1766 (year 1708 AD) and punished the sinners.

Guru Tegh Bahadur travelled to Samana from Bahadurgarh, but the place where he camped is now outside this town. See ਗੜੀ ਨਜ਼ੀਰ.

4 got associated, counted. “mənmuḥk tətū nə jānni pəsu mahī səmana.”—*maru ə m 1*. ‘The self-willed are to be counted amongst animals.’

ਸਮਾਨਿ [səmani] equal. See ਸਮਾਨ. “gur səmani tirəthū nəhi koi.”—*prəbha m 1*. **2** ਸਮਾਨਕ. *adj* honourable, venerable. “te bəragi sāt səmani.”—*var ram 1 m 1*.

ਸਮਾਨਿਕਾ [səmanīka] a metre, whose each line is organised as S1S, 1S1, S.

Example:

dhar kə guru gīra. kam krodh tē phīra.
ṣātcītt hve rəhyo. labh deh ko ləhyo.

(b) In the Dasam Granth ‘pərmanīka’ is called by this name, and each line is organised as 1S1, S1S, 1, S.

Example:

nəres sēg kədəe. prəbin binke ləe.
sənəddh bəddh hve cəle. subir birha bhəle.

—*ramav*.

ਸਮਾਨੀ [səmani] See ਸੱਲਿਕਾ.

ਸਮਾਨੁ [səmanu] See ਸਮਾਨ.

ਸਮਾਨੈ [səmanē] is equal, are equal. See ਸਮਾਨ. “rəvī səsī eko grīhī udīanē. kərni kirətī kərəm səmanē.”—*gəu ə m 1*. ‘A leper, home and jungle are the same for Him, and so are mundane versus glorious deeds.’

ਸਮਾਪਤ [səmapət] *Skt* ਸਮਾਪ੍ਤ *adj* finished. **2** ਸੰ-ਆਪ੍ਤ accomplished.

ਸਮਾਪਤਿ [səmapəti] *Skt* ਸਮਾਪ੍ਤਿ *n* the end. **2** gain, an achievement.

ਸਮਾਯ [səmay] See ਸਮਾਇ. **2** a village in nizamat Barnala tehsil Mansa, state of Patiala, also known as Samha. A gurdwara in the name of Guru Tegh Bahadur is situated a furlong away towards the east. When the Guru was returning from Kheeva Kalan, news came that a group from Peshawar region on way to Anandpur was arriving to obtain his blessing. The Guru rested here under a wild caper tree.

The pilgrims offered dry fruit and several

other presents to the Guru. They were delighted upon meeting him and hearing his precept. The gurdwara and houses around are pucca; the priest is a Namdhari Singh. 40 ghumaons of land given by the Patiala state are attached to the gurdwara and an earthen track connects Narindarpura railway station with the village 9 miles north of it.

ਸਮਾਰ [səmar] *Skt* स्मार *n* to ponder. “həri həri nam səmar.”—*sri m 4 pəhIre*. “sətiɡuru sɪkħ kəu jɪə nali səmare.”—*sukhməni*.

ਸਮਾਰਉ [səmarəu] to remember (the name of God). “səmarəu nam.”—*asa m 4*.

ਸਮਾਰਸਿ [səmarəsɪ], **ਸਮਾਰਸੀ** [səmarsɪ] remembers. “əpne prəbhū kəu kiū nə səmarəsɪ?”—*maru m 5*. **2** reminds.

ਸਮਾਰਤ [səmarət] *Skt* स्मार्त *adj* associated with memory. **2 n** the Dharam enunciated by the Simriti to regard, for worshipping, the five gods (Vishnu, Shiv, Durga, Ganesh, Sun) as of one form.

ਸਮਾਰਨ [səmarən], **ਸਮਾਰਨਾ** [səmarna] *v* to improve, amend, correct. **2 Skt n** to remind. “sumətɪ səmarən kəu.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਸਮਾਰਿ [səmarɪ] See **ਸਮਾਰ**. **2 adv** having memorized. “un səmarɪ mera mən sadhare.”—*dev m 5*.

ਸਮਾਰਿਆ [səmarɪa] memorized. “jɪni həri həri nam səmarɪa.”—*gəu var 1 m 4*. **2** improved, amended.

ਸਮਾਰੀ [səmarɪ] one who improves, amends. **2** one who remembers, memorises. “kəde nə vɪsari əndɪn səmarɪ.”—*dhəna chət m 4*.

ਸਮਾਰੈ [səmarɛ] See **ਸਮਾਰ**.

ਸਮਾਲ [səmal], **ਸਮਾਲਸਿ** [səmaləsɪ], **ਸਮਾਲਸੀ** [səmalsɪ] See **ਸਮਾਰ**, **ਸਮਾਰਿਸ** and **ਸਮਾਰਸੀ**.

ਸਮਾਲਨ [səmalən] See **ਸਮਾਰਨ**. **2** See **ਸੰਭਾਲਨ**.

ਸਮਾਲਿ [səmalɪ] safely. **2** cautiously. “sahu sujaṇu hɛ lɛsɪ vəsətu səmalɪ.”—*sri m 1*.

ਸਮਾਲੁ [səmalu] See **ਸੰਭਾਲੁ**.

ਸਮਾਲੇਨ [səmalen] remember. **2** safeguard.

ਸਮਾਲੋਚਨਾ [səmalocna] *Skt n* a careful appraisal. **2** a critical evaluation. See **ਆਲੋਚਨਾ**.

ਸਮਾਵਨ [səmavən], **ਸਮਾਵਨਾ** [səvavna] See **ਸਮਾਉਣਾ**. “kiṭh-hu upjɛ kəh rəhɛ kəh mahɪ səmave.”—*var bəsət*. **2** to breathe one’s last, leave this body. “janyo səbhɪn səmavən bhəe.”—*GPS*.

ਸਮਾਵੇ [səmave] See **ਸਮਾਉਣਾ** and **ਸਮਾਵਨ**.

ਸਮਾਵੇਸ਼ [səmaveʃ] *Skt* (सम्-आ-विष्) *n* condensation of many meanings into one. **2** obstinacy. **3** an entry, admittance. **4** a comprisal. **5** a resolution.

ਸਮਾਵੈ [səmave] See **ਸਮਾਉਣਾ** and **ਸਮਾਵਨ**.

ਸਮਿਓ [səmiɔ] *n* time, hour. “nanək səmiɔ rəmɪ gəɪɔ.”—*s m 9*.

ਸਮਿਆ [səmiə] *adj* asleep. **2** See **ਸਮਯਾ**.

ਸਮਿਆਨਾ [səmiəna] *P* سميانه *n* a canopy, tent.

ਸਮਿਗ੍ਰੀ [səmiɡri] See **ਸਾਮਗ੍ਰੀ**. “səgəl səmiɡri ekəs ghəṭ mahɪ.”—*sukhməni*.

ਸਮਿਤ [səmit] See **ਸਮਿਤਿ**. **2 Skt** स्मित *adj* blossoming. **3** smiling. “kəmlanən vak kəhɛ səmitə.”—*NP*. **4 Skt** स्मित. *adj* annihilated. **5** serene, tranquil.

ਸਮਿਤਪਾਣਿ [səmitpaṇɪ] *Skt* समित्पाणि *adj* who holds fuel in his hand for use in the sacrificial fire. **2** who in his hand holds fuel to offer to the guru.

ਸਮਿਤਿ [səmitɪ] ਸ-ਸਿਤਿ *adj* measured, proven, weighed, balanced. **2 Skt n** a battle, war. **3** an assembly, committee. **4** an alliance, a union.

ਸਮਿਥ [səmitθ] Sir Harry G.W. Smith who was born in 1787. After joining the English army 1805, he showed great courage in several battles. He became a junior general in the British Indian Army in 1839. In 1846 he earned a lot of fame by winning the battle of Aliwal against the Sikhs; and in 1847 he became the governor of Cape of Good Hope. He died in 1860. ‘Harry Smith’ and ‘Aliwal’ are towns named after him. In South Africa

there is another town 'Lady Smith' in the name of his Spanish wife. **2** *Skt* fire. **3** oblation. **4** a battle.

ਸਮੀ [ʃəmi] *Skt* *n* jand, a tree (prosopis spicigara) *L* Mimosa Suma. See ਸਸੰਬਰ and ਸਮੀਗਰਭ. **2** *Skt* शमिन् *adj* destroyer, pacifier/deliverer.

ਸਮੀਆ [səmia] See ਸਮੀ *adj* peaceful; who is pacified. **2** *Skt* सम्या *part* middle, inbetween. **3** close by. "jaka mit sajən he səmia. tisu jən kəu kəhu kaki kəmia."—*gəu m 5*.

ਸਮੀਕਣ [səmikʃən] See ਸਮੀਫਨ.

ਸਮੀਗਰਭ [səmigərəbh] *Skt* समीगर्भ *n* fire; a conflagration produced by rubbing twigs of the Jand tree which rishis regarded supremely pure for yags and sacrificial fires.

ਸਮੀਚੀਨ [səmicin] *Skt* *adj* capable, suitable. **2** entire, complete.

ਸਮੀਫਨ [səmicʰən] *Skt* सम-ईकण. ਸਮੀਕਣ *n* the process of deliberating; carefully considering.

ਸਮੀਛਾ [səmicʰa] *Skt* समीचा See ਸਮੀਫਨ. *n* a point of view. **2** an opinion, agreement. **3** a decision.

ਸਮੀਜੇ [səmiʃe] take rest. **2** blend in, mix in. "nanək sukh səhəjɪ səmiʃe."—*ram m 5*. **3** is absorbed.

ਸਮੀਤਾ [səmita] *adj* absorbed, mixed. **2** blossoming, developed. "bujhɪ səcu səmita."—*var guj 1 m 3*.

ਸਮੀਪ [səmiʃp] *Skt* *adv* near, in proximity, close.

ਸਮੀਪਤ [səmiʃpət] *adj* very close, very near. **2** *Skt* संवजपु *n* the sky. "mɪrət lok pəɪal səmiʃpət əstʰɪr than jisɪ he."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਸਮੀਰ [səmir] *Skt* *n* सम-ईर. (cool) breeze, wind, air. **2** See ਜੋਧ ਰਾਜ.

ਸਮੀਰਸੁਤ [səmirʃut], ਸਮੀਰ ਤਨਯ [səmir tənəy] *n* the son of the wind (Hanuman) **2** Bhimsen.

ਸਮੀਰ ਦਾ ਕੋਟ [səmir da koʃ] See ਕੋਟ ਸਮੀਰ.

ਸਮੀਲਾ [səmila] *adj* mixed, blended.

ਸਮੁਹ [səmuh] *adj* face to face, in front. **2** upto

the brim. "pəlɪ səmuha sərvər bhəra."—*s kəbir*. 'The pond is full to the brim.'

ਸਮੁਹਾ [səmuha] See ਸਮੁਹ.

ਸਮੁਹਾਇ [səmuhaɪ] ਸੰਮੁਖ-ਆਇ. came face to face. "əvər kəvən səmuhaɪ he?"—*parəs*. 'will come face to face.'

ਸਮੁਹਾਤ [səmuhat] *v* confronts, faces.

ਸਮੁਹਿ [səmuhi], ਸਮੁਹੇ [səmuhe] See ਸਮੁਹ.

ਸਮੁਖ [səmuʃk] *adj* facing, in front. "səmuʃk pərāmukʰ kəbɪ vɪcrəte."—*GPS*.

ਸਮੁਚਾ [səmuʃa], ਸਮੁਚੈ [səmuʃe], ਸਮੁਚਯ [səmuʃəy] *Skt* समुचय *n* relating or connecting by using a single verb words that are not in consonance with each other, being paradoxical. e.g. murəʃk, pəʃɪt, kəvi, bhəʃ, rajdərbar nū ja rəhe hən. The verb 'ja rəhe hən' applies to all the nouns. **2** a figure of speech, in which many sentiments/emotions are simultaneously aroused in the mind.

Example:

pēde xā de kəʃh pər cəli guru təlvar,
ʃok kɪpə pəçtau təb ude bhəe ɪkk bar.

(b) If this work is accomplished by many who unite to do it, it is another form of səmuʃəy.

Example:

sūdərta yovən ɔ dhən mɪl prəbhuta sō,
nər mən vɪkhe bəhu məd upjat hē.

ਸਮੁੱਚਤ [səmuʃət] *Skt* समुच्छ्रित *adj* increased.

2 high. "səmuʃət kə bəhɪyā gəhɪ."—*kɪsən*.

ਸਮੁਜੇ [səmuʃhe] attains knowledge, becomes aware, understands. "sadhɪ səgətɪ mɪlɪ səhəjɪ səmuʃhe."—*BG*

ਸਮੁਦ [səmuʃd] *n* सम-उद an ocean, sea. **2** *adj* blissful; happy.

ਸਮੁੰਦ [səmuʃd] an ocean. See ਸਮੁਦ. **2** *adj* bounded. **3** upto the border. **4** *n* a bay, gulf. "apɪ səmuʃd apɪ he sagər."—*var bɪha m 4*.

ਸਮੁੰਦ ਸਾਗਰ [səmuʃd sagər] *adj* an ocean extending to the horizon; a sea extending to the border.

“jeta sāmōdu sagəru nirī bhəria tete əugəh həmare.”—*gəu m l.*

ਸਮੁੰਦ ਖਾਂ [sāmōd xā] See ਅਬਦੁਲ ਸਮਦਖਾਨ.

ਸਮੁੰਦਪਾਨ [sāmōdpan] *n* a potable liquid extracted from the sea; alcohol; wine. “sāmōdpan panke. gəji krīpan paṇī lē.”—*cəḍi 2.*¹

ਸਮੁਦਰ [sāmudər], ਸਮੁੰਦਰ [sāmōdər] See ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰ. 2 *xa* milk.

ਸਮੁੰਦਰਾਧਾਰੀ [sāmōdradhari] *xa* one who lives on milk (ਸਮੁੰਦਰ) alone.

ਸਮੁੰਦਾ [sāmōda] See ਸਮੁੰਦ. 2 a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev to whom the Guru expounded the attributes of spiritual versus and non-spiritual qualities essential for salvation.

ਸਮੁਦਾਇ [sāmudai], ਸਮੁਦਾਯ [sāmoday] *Skt n* a gathering, group. 2 a battle, war. 3 progress, advancement.

ਸਮੁੰਦਿ [sāmōdi] in the ocean. “nədia əte vah pəvhī sāmōdi nə jaṇiəhī.”—*jəpu.*

ਸਮੁੰਦੁ ਸਾਗਰੁ [sāmōdu sagəru] See ਸਮੁੰਦ ਸਾਗਰ.

ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰ [sāmudr] *Skt n* ਸਮੁ-ਉਂਦ that which completely wets; the sea, ocean. This is the body of water that covers $\frac{3}{5}$ portion of the earth. Scholars have visualised its five parts as follows:

(a) The first, spreading from America to Europe and touching half of Africa, is known as the Atlantic.²

(b) The ocean between Americas and Asia is known as the Pacific.³

(c) That which spreads from Africa to India and Australia is the Indian Ocean.⁴

(d) Arctic⁵ Ocean is the body of water that

¹Some think that this text is an error on the part of the writer. The original text is — “su madypan panke.”

²ਅੰਧ ਮਹਾਂਸਾਗਰ.

³ਸਾਂਤ ਮਹਾਂ ਸਾਗਰ.

⁴ਭਾਰਤੀਯ ਸਾਗਰ.

⁵ਉੱਤਰੀ ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰ.

is to the north of Asia, Europe and America and surrounds the North Pole.

(e) That surrounding the South Pole is known as the Antarctic⁶ Ocean.

If one considers this carefully, then there are only the northern and southern oceans, the other three are included in them.

A part of the sea that encroaches upon land is known as ‘bay’ i.e. Bay of Bengal. The depth of the ocean is not uniform everywhere, but the maximum depth is thirty thousand feet. The tides of oceans greatly influence the climate. The water is less hot or cold according to the geographical degrees of latitude; it is icy cold near the Poles, but the quality of water is uniform everywhere. Scholars have identified nineteen different elements, in which salinity is predominant; the pressure of water in the sea increases by $7\frac{1}{2}$ seer per square inch at the depth of every 33 feet. In this manner the pressure of water at a depth of 12000 feet would be 70 maunds per square inch.

The light of the sun’s rays can penetrate upto a depth of 330 feet, below which this penetration gradually decreases and there is complete darkness below 5580 feet.

The waxing and waning of the moon has a lot of impact on the tides. See ਜ਼ਾਰਭਾਟਾ.

There has been enormous advancement in oceanography and sophisticated instruments can now measure accurately the depth of the sea, increase in salinity, the movement of the tides, temperature etc.

The Purans have described seven oceans. See ਸਪਤ ਸਾਗਰ and for an accepted opinion on its origin see ਸਾਗਰ. “khar sāmudr dḥḥḍholiē.”—*maru ə m l.* 2 an indicator of number seven because the seas recognised are as many.

⁶ਦੱਖਣੀ ਸਾਗਰ.

3 ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰ also means the sky in the Nighantu.
4 xa milk. **5** *adj* a coin that has official stamp on it. **6** wealthy, rich.
ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਸੁਤ [səmuḍrsut] *n* the moon.—*sānāma*.
2 If we accept this etymology then fourteen gems and pearls, corals etc. can be called sāmudrsut.
ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਸੁਤ ਧਰ ਚਰ [səmuḍrsut dhər cār] *n* son of the ocean, the moon; the sky that holds it and the arrow roaming therein.—*sānāma*. **2** a bird. **3** a cloud.
ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਸੁਤ ਧਰ ਧਰ [səmuḍrsut dhər dhər] *n* the moon-embracer (sky), the arrow (star) embedded in it.—*sānāma*. **2** Shiv, whom the moon adorns; Kailash on whose top Shiv resides.
ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਫੇਨ [səmuḍrphen] the foam of the ocean.
ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਬਾਜਿ [səmuḍrbajɪ] *n* hippopotamus. **2** Ucheshrava, the sun's horse that emerged during the churning of the ocean. See ਲੋਹੀਐਂ.
ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਮੇਖਲਾ [səmuḍrmekhla] earth, that has made the ocean a girdle.
ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਿਪੁ [səmuḍrɪpu] See ਰਿਪੁਸਮੁਦ੍ਰ.
ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਿਕ [səmuḍrɪk], **ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰੀਕ** [səmuḍrɪk] See ਸਾਮੁਦ੍ਰਿਕ. “pādhyo sāmudrɪk mē bəhu sodha.”—*NP*.
ਸਮੁਧਰਿਆ [səmuḍhəriA], **ਸਮੁਧਰੇ** [səmuḍhəre], **ਸਮੁਧਾ** [səmuḍha] *Skt* ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਯੁਤ *adj* properly made, well established; salvaged. “kulsābuh sāmudhəre.”—*səveye m 3 ke*. **2** lifted, raised to a high rank. “sɪv sənkaɖɪ sāmudhəriA.”—*səveye m 3 ke*. “sadh sēgətɪ mɪɪɪ mēhā əsadh sāmudha.”—*BG*
ਸਮੁਧਿਤ [səmuḍhrɪt] See ਸਮੁਧਰਿਆ.
ਸਮੁੱਨਤਿ [səmuḍnətɪ] *Skt* ਸਮੁੱਨਤਿ *n* progress. **2** superiority.
ਸਮੁਲਵੈ [səmulvə] narrates, utters. “həri pərsɪo kəl sāmolve.”—*səveye m 2 ke*.
ਸਮੁਲੇ [səmulə] joyful. “sāmule sur əhure jōg.”—*ramav*. See ਸਮੁੱਲਾਸ.

ਸਮੁੱਲਾਸ [səmuḷlas] *Skt* समुल्लास *n* extreme joy, complete bliss. **2** exultation, heart's desire.
ਸਮੁਹ [səmuḥ] *Skt n* a group, community. **2** *adv* completely, with all customary rituals. “mai ri, mati cārəṅ sāmuh.”—*sar m 5*. See ਸਬੁਹ **2**. **3** superb imagination.
ਸਮੁਚਾ [səmuca] See ਸਮੁੱਚਯ.
ਸਮੁਰ [səmur] *P* سمور a sable fox, the skin of which is worn as dress by rich people; sable-fur. **2** *Skt* समूर deerskin that students sit on while studying the Veds.
ਸਮੁਰਤੁ [səmurətu] *n* an auspicious hour, lucky time. “bhəlo sāmurətu pura.”—*sor m 5*. **2** *adj* with a beautiful figure. **3** with a form; incarnate.
ਸਮੇਉ [səmeu], **ਸਮੇਇ** [səmeɪ] *n* absorption, merger. See ਸਮਉਣਾ. “gərəb nɪvərɪ səmeu.”—*sri m 1*. “seva surətɪ səmeɪ.”—*māla m 3*. **2** *adj* absorbable.
ਸਮੇਹ [səmeḥ] *adj* with rain. **2** cloudy. **3** *n* same face, countenance, feature. “gɪrgəṭ hi ke rāg kəməl səmeḥ bəhu.”—*BGK*. ‘Even the chameleon has colour that looks like the pink of lotus flowers.’
ਸਮੇਕ [səmek] *adj* equivalent, equal. **2** See ਸਮਯਕ.
ਸਮੇਜ [səmej] *adj* united, mixed, blended, inclusive. “mat uṅayo prem səmej.”—*GV 6*.
ਸਮੇਟਣਾ [səmeṭṅa], **ਸਮੇਟਨ** [səmeṭən] *v* to collect, gather scattered things in one place. “ɪaɪ dhɪan drɪsəṭɪ səmeṭṅa.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.
ਸਮੇਤ [səmet] *part* including, alongwith, inclusive.
ਸਮੇਵ [səmev] *adj* mixed, absorbed. “māte səmev cārṅə udhṛəṅəḃ bhe dutərəḥ.”—*səhəs m 5*. engrossed in love, they lie at his feet. “sri gurudev səmev su sēgət.”—*BGK*. **2** *adv* self, oneself, by oneself.
ਸਮੈ [səme] *n* time, hour. “ek səme mokəu gəhɪ bādhe.”—*sar namdev*. **2** sleeps, reposes,

slumbers. “hukmo seve hukamu əradhe hukme səme səmae.”—*səva m 4*.

ਸਮੈਸਰ [səmesər], ਸਮੈਸਰਿ [səmesərɪ] in time.

2 See ਸਮਸਰ. “drisəʃɪ səmesərɪ.”—*ram ə m 1*.

ਸਮੋਇ [səmoɪ], ਸਮੋਈ [səmoi] See ਸਮਾਉਣਾ and ਸਮੋਣਾ. “guru məhɪ apu səmoɪ səbəd vətɑɪɑ.”—*var mēla m 1*. “ghəʃɪ ghəʃɪ joɪ səmoi.”—*sor m 1*.

ਸਮੋਗੀ [səmogɪ] time gone by. “ramdas guru əmər səmogi.”—*BG*.

ਸਮੋਣਾ [səmoɳɑ] See ਸਮਾਉਣਾ. 2 *v* to mix. 3 to mix cold and hot to make it even.

ਸਮੋਧ [səmodh] *n* an address; knowledge of the whole. “səke nə səmodh mən trɪsna nə mari hē.”—*BGK*. 2 *adj* aware, with full knowledge.

ਸਮੋਰੈਂ [səməhē] *adv* facing, in front, face to face. “sərəb dano səməhē sɪdh ye.”—*mādhata*.

ਸਮੰ [səmə] See ਸਮ. 2 See ਸਮੰਜੀਐਂ.

ਸਮੰਜਸ [səməjəs] *Skt* समजस् *adj* that which is suitable; appropriate, apposite, proper.

ਸਮੰਜੀਐਂ [səməjɛ] See ਸਮੰਜੀਐਂ. 2 ਸਮੰ-ਜੀਐਂ. “prəbhū choʃɪ ən lage nəəkɪ səmə jɛ.”—*var jət*. ‘Hellish is life.’

ਸਮੰਤ [səmənt] *Skt* good end; whose phase is good; neighbourhood. 2 a boundary, limit. 3 *adv* all around, surrounding. 4 near, close. 5 See ਸਮੰਤ.

ਸਮੰਦ [səmənd] *P* سمند *n* a cream-coloured horse.

ਸਮੁਆ [səmhɑ] See ਸਮਾਯ 2.

ਸੰਮੁਲਫਾਰ [səmmulphar] See ਸੰਖੀਆ.

ਸਮੁਥ [səmrəth] See ਸਮਰਥ. “tū səmrəth purəkhū mɪhərvanū.”—*dhəna m 5*. “he səmrəth əgəm purən.”—*mēla m 4 pərtal*.

ਸਮੁਜ [səmrəj], ਸਮੁਟ [səmrət] *Skt* समजक-राजते a rajah, monarch, emperor, king of kings.

ਸਮਿੱਧ [səmrɪddh] *Skt* समृद्ध *adj* with great powers, magnificent. “səmrɪddh bən rakhie.”—*brəhəm*.

ਸਮਿੱਧਿ [səmrɪddhɪ] *Skt* समृद्धि *n* magnificence,

glory. “səmrɪddhɪvan hve joi.”—*NP*.

ਸਮਿੱਧੁ [səmrɪddhu] See ਸਮਿੱਧ.

ਸਮਜ [səmy] See ਸਾਮਜ.

ਸਮਜਕ [səmyək] See ਸਮਕ.

ਸਮਜਤਾ [səmyta] See ਸਾਮਜਤਾ.

ਸਯ [səy] *n* a hundred, century. “səy səhəs səmp-hɪ.”—*səvəye m 3 ke*. ‘Lakhs of objects are offered.’ 2 *A* ॐ an object, thing, entity. 3 *Skt* शय rest; a state. 4 sleep. 5 mind.

ਸਯਨ [səyən] *Skt n* a bed. 2 sleep.

ਸਯਨ ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ੀ [səyən ekadəʃi] *Skt* शयनैकादशी eleventh day of the lunar month of Harh of the Bikrami era. According to Hindu mythology Vishnu begins his sleep from this day. See ਦੇਵੇਥਾਨ ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ੀ.

ਸਯਾਸਤ [səyasət] See ਸਿਆਸਤ.

ਸਯਾਨ [səyan] See ਸੈਆਨ.

ਸਯਾਮ [səyam] See ਸਯਮ.

ਸਯਾਰ [səyar] *n* a jackal. 2 *A* ۱۲ one who travels. 3 a revolving star.

ਸਯਾਲ [səyal] *n* See ਸੀਆਲ. 2 See ਸਯਾਰ. 3 a famous tribe of Muslims in Jhang district that originated from Panwar Rajputs. Heer’s lover, Ranjha belonged to this tribe. “jun səyal jaɳ ki dhəro.”—*cəɪɪtr 98*.

ਸਯੰਕਾਲ [səyəkəl] See ਸਾਯੰਕਾਲ. “tuhi pit bana səyəkəl dharyo.”—*cəɪɪtr 1*.

ਸਯੰਦਨ [səyədn] See ਸਯੰਦਨ.

ਸਯੰਦਰੀ [səyədri] See ਸੈਰੰਪੁਰੀ.

ਸੱਯਦ [səyyəd] See ਸੈਯਦ.

ਸੱਯਾ [səyya] *Skt* शय्या *n* a cot, bed, couch.

ਸੱਯਾਦ [səyyad] See ਸਈਆਦ.

ਸਰ [sər] *Skt* सरस् *n* a pond. “sər bhərɪ thəl həriavle.”—*sri ə m 1*. “nəu sər subhər dəsvē pure.”—*sɪdhgosəʃɪ*. Here sər stands for senses. 2 water. “bhəne thəl sɪɪ sər vəhe.”—*suhɪ m 1 sucəji*. ‘There is water on the dune’.

3 ਥਾਰ an arrow; a shaft. “sər sədhe agas kəu.”—*var majh m 2*. 4 a reed, sacchrum arundinaceum “ape dhənokh ape sər bəna.”

—*maru solhe m l.* 'He is himself the reed and the steel.' **5** indicative of number five because Kam, the god of Love is supposed to have five arrows. **6** cream of milk. **7** root of plant *Cymbopogon arom aticus*. **8** *Pkt* appropriate time, suitable hour. "sər əpsər ki sar nə jaŋhi."—*sor m l.* **9** equal, even. "name sər bhərɪ sona lehu."—*bher namdev.* **10** a sea, ocean. **11** a breath, voice, life. "avət jat nak sər hoi."—*gōḍ kəbir.* 'is the limit of endurance.' **12** *P* the top of the head; head. "məm sər muɪ əjraɪl gərɪphətəh."—*tlīg m l.* "nə əkəl sər."—*var sar m l.* **13** a victory, triumph. "des sərəb sər kino."—*GPS.* **14** a chieftain. **15** *A* 𑂔 evil, wickedness. **16** *Dg* milk.

ਸਰ ਅਪਸਰ [sər əpsər] See ਸਰ and ਅਪਸਰ.

ਸਰਅਰਿ [sər-əɪɪ] *n* an arrow with a half-moon. —*sənama.* 'a sickle shaft that can destroy the enemy's arrow.' **2** sword.—*sənama.*

ਸਰਈ [sərəi] See ਸਰਯੀ. **2** enough, sufficient. See ਸਰਣਾ.

ਸਰਸ [sərəs] *Skt adj* juicy, moist. **2** with the nine emotions/sentiments of poetics. **3** The six types of flavours. **4** with pleasure. "rut aile sərəs bəsət mah."—*bəsət m l.* **5** *Skt* सद्वा balanced, even. "apən sərəs kiəu nə jəgət koi."—*səveye m 4 ke.* **6** *Skt* सख्य happy, glad. "sɪkh sət səbhɪ sərse hoe."—*sor m 5.* **7** *Pkt* extra, more, excessive.

ਸਰਸਉ [sərsəu] See ਸਰਸ. **2** *n* mustard. See ਸਰਸਪ. "kaci sərsəu pelɪkə."—*s kəbir.*

ਸਰਸਅੜਾ [sərəs-əɾa] *adj* was elated, felt happy. See ਸਰਸ.

ਸਰਸਨ [sərsən] See ਸਰਸ 6. to flourish; to be happy; to burst with happiness. "dərsən pərsən sərsən hərsən."—*asa m 5.*

ਸਰਸਪ [sərsəp] *Skt* सरप n mustard, rapeseed plant or crop. See *P* سر شف ਸਰਸਫ.

ਸਰਸਵ [sərsəv] See ਸਰਸਪ. "tā məhɪ dər

sərsəvhɪ dəyo."—*cəɪɪtr 95.*

ਸਰਸਾ [sərsa] a town in district Hissar founded in the sixth century AD by Saras Rajput, where a gurdwara in the name of Guru Nanak Dev is located near the house of the five pirs. It is a famous pilgrimage as Guru Gobind Singh also stayed here while travelling from Malva towards the South. Nabha's ruler, Maharaja Hira Singh spent a lot of money to get a beautiful gurdwara constructed there. The gurdwara gets an annual grant of Rs. 325/- from Patiala and Rs. 26/- from Nabha. There is some non-irrigating land donated to the gurdwara by devotees of some villages. Sarsa is a station on the Bombay Baroda Central India Railway. **2** a rivulet between Anandpur and Chamkaur. When Guru Gobind Singh left Anandpur for Chamkaur, then many Sikhs were drowned in this rivulet and a lot of war material also got lost. This event is known as 'gurumarɪa' among the Sikhs.

ਸਰਸਾਈ [sərsai] *n* excess, tyranny. **2** happiness, joy.

ਸਰ ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ [sər sastrə] *n* Dhanurved. See ਗੰਤਾ 2.

ਸਰਸਾਹੀ [sarsahi] *n* a measure of weight that is one sixteenth of a kacha seer, or two tolas. **2** a measure of land that is the ninth portion of a marla.¹ See ਮਿਣਤੀ.

ਸਰਸਾਮ [sərsam] *P* سرس tumor in the head; swelling in the brain. See ਸੰਨਿਪਾਤ for information on this disease.

ਸਰਸਾਰ [sərsar] *P* سرسار *adj* intoxicated, drunk. **2** drowned in, absorbed.

ਸਰਸਿਅੜਾ [sərsɪəɾa], ਸਰਸਿਆ [sərsɪa] *adj* happy, elated. "sərsɪəɾe mere bhai səbh mita."—*asa chət m 5.*

ਸਰਸਿਜ [sərsɪj] *n* a lotus, which blossoms in a pond.

ਸਰਸਿਜ ਸੁਤ [sərsɪj sət] the son of lotus, Brahma. ¹sərsahi or bisvasi is one and the same thing.

ਸਰਸੀ [sərsi] See ਸਰਣਾ. will be completed. “mən sərsi kaj.”—*bāsāt kəbir*. **2** exceeded, **3** was delighted. **4** *n* a metre in poetry, that was named sōthra in Gurupad Prem Prakash by Bawa Sumer Singh. It has four lines of 27 matras each; the first pause is at the 16th matra, the second at the subsequent eleventh matra and the end is organised as guru and ləghu (S)

Example:

eka mai jōgətī vīai, tīnī cele pərvaṇu,
īku sāsari īku bhēḍari, īku lae dibaṇu.

—jəpu.

pərdara pərdhən pərlobha, həume bīkhe
bīkar,
dusəṭbhau tēj nīd pərai, kam krodh cēḍar.

—māla m 1.

(b) The characteristic of vərṇīk sərsi metre is that it has four lines, and each line has matra-combinations as III, ISI, SII, ISI, ISI, ISI, SIS. There are two pauses, one after the eleventh character, and the other after the tenth thereafter. This metre is also called pāckavli.

Example:

sīmrət prem se guru gīra, rəhte jəg me sēda
sukhi,

kərət bīhar kar jəgke, nəhī hovət so kēda
dukhi.

5 got juicy; succulent. **6** *Skt* a pond; a tank full of water. “jō bhāv bhurī bhəra sərsi.”
—NP.

ਸਰਸੀਰੁਹ [sərsiruh] *Skt n* that which grows in a pond; a lotus.

ਸਰਸੁਤੀ [sərsuti] See ਸਰਸੁਤੀ. “gōga jəmna godavri sərsuti, te kərhi udəm dhurī sadhū ki tai.”
—māla m 4.

ਸਰਸੇਰੂ [sərseru], **ਸਰਸੇਰੋ** [səsero] lotus. See ਸਰਸੀਰੁਹ. “pāk bīkhe bəsta rəs me rəs urədh ko nīsra səsero.”—NP. ‘The lotus blossoms

happily in mire and water and emerges higher than them.’

ਸਰਸੋ [sərsō] See ਸਰਸਪ.

ਸਰਸੋਧ [sərsodh] शरसौध *n* a temple of arrows. “cəhū or ghīryo sərsodh sīvō.”—*rudr*. ‘So many arrows were showered from all sides that a temple of arrows got erected.’

ਸਰਸੁਤ [sərsəsvət] *Skt* सरस्वत् *n* that which contains water; a pond or a tank. **2** a sea, an ocean. **3** See ਸਰਸੁਤ. **4** *adj* knowledgeable.

ਸਰਸੁਤੀ [sərsəsvəti] *Skt n* land made wet with water. **2** Saraswati is the name of a river in the Veds at the border of Brahmavart, which the Aryans first inhabited and considered Saraswati to be as pure as subsequently their inheritors regarded the Ganges. Now it flows out from Sirmaur area and disappears into the sand and re-emerges at many places and meets Ghaggar in the area of Patiala. **3** according to the Purans, wife of Brahma, the goddess of knowledge and speech. Her beauty is described as — “cīṭṭa rāg, āg sājile, məstək te cēdrma, hətth vicc viṇa, kəmāl phull vicc vīrajman.”

The Vaishnavas of Bengal believe that, like Lachhmi and Ganga, she was the consort of Vishnu. Once all the three goddesses fought amongst themselves, then Vishnu, believing Saraswati to be quarrelsome, as also realizing that he couldn't handle more than one consort, gave Saraswati to Brahma and Ganga to Shiv and kept Lachhmi for himself. **4** brahmi, a herb. **5** malkāgni, a scrambling shrub and its bitter seed. **6** a cow. **7** *adj* knowledgeable.

ਸਰਹ [sərah] See ਸਰਾ.

ਸਰਹੱਦ [sərhədd] *P* a boundary, a line which demarcates the border of a country or land.

ਸਰਹਾਲੀ [sərhali] a village in district Amritsar known for Gurdwara Chubacha Sahib, raised

in the memory of Guru Arjan Dev. See **ਚੁਬੱਚਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ** 2.

ਸਰਹਿੰਦ [sərhɪd] an important town of Hindustan. Ferozeshah Tughlaq separated it from the rule of Samana and made it the capital of a suba with this name. It was a large and wealthy town during the Mughal reign and had twenty-eight districts under it. On 13 Poh Sammat 1761, Vazir Khan the subedar got the younger sons of Guru Gobind Singh, Baba Zorawar Singh and Fateh Singh, killed here, as a result of which Mata Gujri also breathed her last in utter grief.

Banda Bahadur conquered Sirhind on 1 Jeth Sammat 1767 and killed Vazir Khan.¹ In Sammat 1820 Hakim Zain Khan was eliminated by the Khalsa Dal and gurdwaras were raised in Sirhind. The town is known as ‘Gurumari’ amongst the Sikhs; now it is in the state of Patiala. See **ਫਤੇ ਗੜ੍ਹ**. Sirhind has the following gurdwaras:

1 Shaheedganj 1. When Banda Bahadur conquered Sirhind, six thousand Sikhs were cremated here.

2 Shaheedganj 2. Jathedar Sukha Singh was martyred here while inflicting defeat upon Jain Khan.

3 Shaheedganj 3. Jathedar Malla Singh was martyred here while scoring victory over Jain Khan.

4 Jotisaroop, the place where the Sahibzadas and Mataji, their grandmother, were cremated.

5 Tharha Sahib, where the sixth Guru
¹Bhai Santokh Singh has shown the capture of Sirhind before the passing away of Guru Gobind Singh and even Giani Gyan Singh has given the year of it as 1764 (Sammat). However this is a grave error, because in this year, Banda Bahadur had not even met Guru Gobind Singh.

rested for a while.

6 Fatehgarh, where the Sahibzadas were martyred. It has a grant of property worth four thousand rupees from the time of the Sikh rule and from Maharaja of Patiala. A huge fair is held here on 13 Poh. This place is about one and a half miles away from the railway station of Sirhind.

7 The tower of Mata Gujri, where she was under house arrest along with the Sahibzadas and where she breathed her last.

8 Vimangarh, the place where the bodies of Mataji and the Sahibzadas were brought from Fatehgarh and kept overnight to be bathed and taken for cremation to Jotisaroop.
ਸਰਹੰਗ [sərhəŋg] *P* سرهنگ a chieftain, who is the head of soldiers. **2** a wrestler, an athlete. **3** chief of a kotwali (Police station). **4** a gate-keeper.

ਸਰਕ [səɾək] See **ਸੜਕ**. **2** See **ਸਰਕਣਾ**. **3** See **ਸੜਕਾ**. “səɾək səstrə jhar-hī.”—*VN*. **4 A** شرق to shine. **5** the east, where the sun rises.

ਸਰਕਸ਼ [səɾkəʃ] *P* سرکش a rebel, mutineer. “səɾkəʃ hoɪ əphat uʃhai.”—*GPS*. **2** arrogant, proud.

ਸਰਕਣ [səɾkəɳ], **ਸਰਕਣਾ** [səɾəkɳə] *Skt n* sliding. **2** shifting. **3** creeping slowly.

ਸਰਕਪ [səɾkəp] See **ਸਿਰਕਪ**.

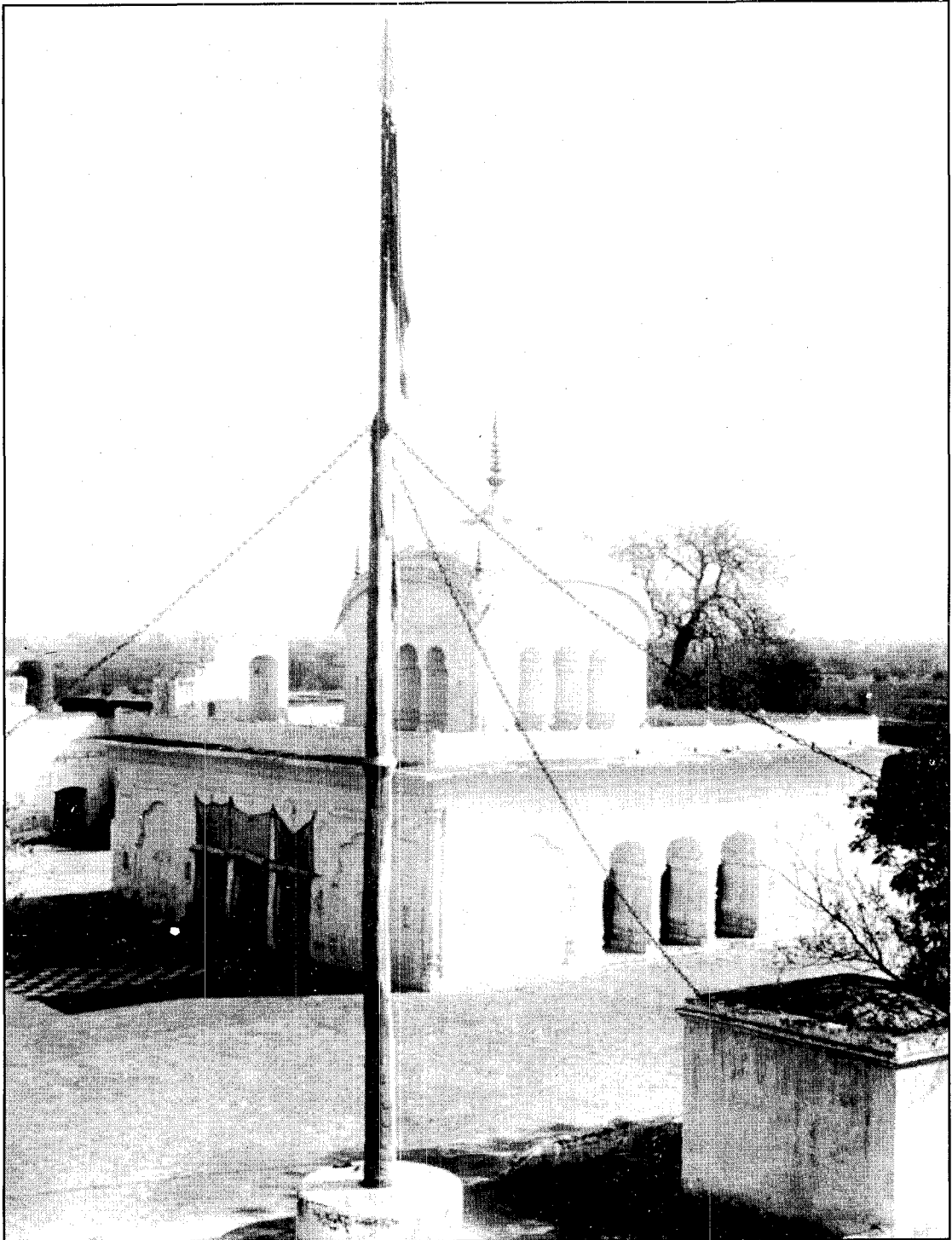
ਸਰਕਰਦਾ [səɾkəɾdā] *P* سرکردہ a chief agent, headman of workers, chief officer.

ਸਰਕਰਾ [səɾkəɾā] *Skt* सरकरा *n* raw sugar. **2** sugar. **3** a pebble, gravel.

ਸਰਕੜਾ [səɾkəɾā] See **ਸਰਕੁੜਾ**.

ਸਰਕਾਮ [səɾkəɱ] *P* سرکام *n* concern, relation, connection. **2** business. “əb nahɪ əvəɾ səɾkəɱ.”—*səvəye m 5 ke*.

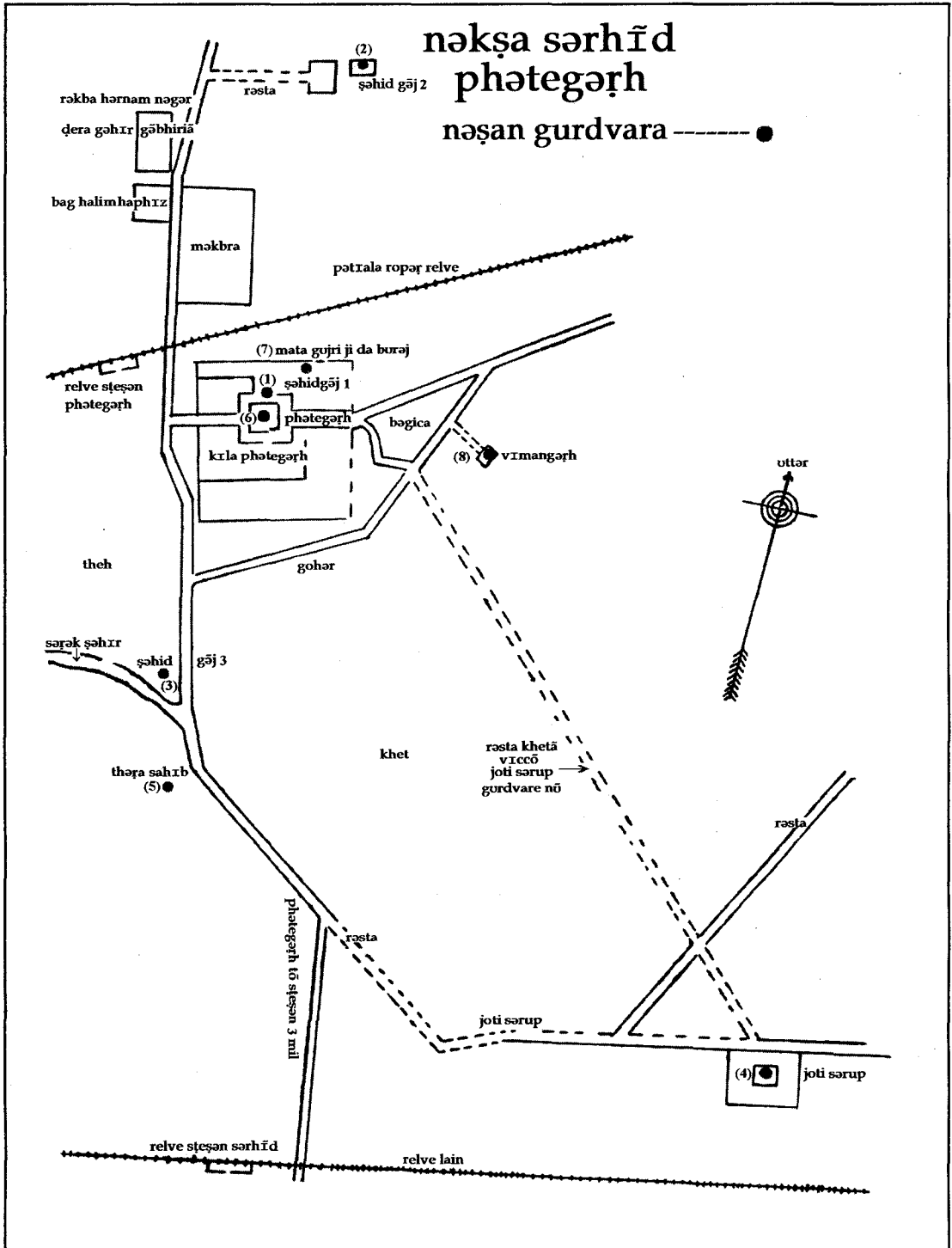
ਸਰਕਾਰ [səɾkəɾ] *P* سرکار *n* government. **2** a royal court. **3** a ruler. **4** the people. “duje bhāɪ dūsəʃu atma ohu teri səɾkəɾ.”—*sri m 3*. **5** During the sMughal rule, the head office or



GURDWARA FATEHGARH SAHIB — SIRHIND

nəksə sərhīd phətegərh

nəşən gurdvārā ----- ●



MAP OF SIRHIND – FATEHGARH

head officer was given this name. 6 *Skt* one who makes arrows.

ਸਰਕੁੜਾ [særkura] *Skt* शरकाण्ड a reed.

ਸਰਕੋਪ [særkop], **ਸਰਕੋਬ** [særkob] *P* سرکوب *adj* chief, boss, oppressor. “særkop sardar.” –*səloh*. 2 *n* a mace, club.

ਸਰਕ੍ਰ [særkræ] See **ਸਰਕਰਾ** 2. “æsæthɪ cur sækræ.” –*cāḍi* 2. ‘crushed bones like pebbles on a riverside.’

ਸਰਖ [særəkh] See **ਸਰਕਣ**. the act of moving forward. “hærkhe særkhe bæsubevhɪ ke pæg jai chuyo jəmna jæl te.” –*krīṣan*. “sæmuhɪ cāḍ sive særkhe.” –*krīṣan*. 2 with joy. 3 *A* شرف the point of a sword or a spear. 4 a root, base. 5 a beginning, an origin.

ਸਰਖਤ [særəxt] *P* سرخ *n* a caption, an address. 2 a receipt. “særkhæt əb hi hām te lehu lɪkhaɪkæ.” –*cārītr* 162. 3 a certificate; a testimonial.

ਸਰਖਪ [særəhp] mustard. See **ਸਰਜਪ**. “særkhəp sag bənai.” –*NP*.

ਸਰਖਿਓ [særkhio], **ਸਰਖਯੋ** [særkhyo] See **ਸਰਖ**. “kruddhke juddh-hɪ ko særkhyo he.” –*cāḍi* 1. 2 See **ਸਰਖ** 3.

ਸਰਗ [særəg] *Skt* सर्ग *n* See **ਸੁਯ** *n* a sacrifice, a renunciation. 2 a chapter; a section. 3 creation, world, earth. “lækhæt særəg bhəhrat.” –*parəs*. 4 origin. 5 source of water, spring. 6 nature.

ਸਰਗਸ਼ਤ [særəgəʃət] *P* سرگشت *n* an umbrella, especially one held over the head of the bridegroom during the marriage ceremony.

ਸਰਗਨਾ [særəgəna] *P* سرغنہ chief villain. 2 the head of a tribe.

ਸਰਗਮ [særəgəm] *Skt* सरगम. *n* nomenclature of the seven ascending or descending notes: ṣarəj (ਸ), rīṣəbh (ਰ), gādhār (ਗ), mādhyəm (ਮ), pācəm (ਪ), dhəvət (ਧ), and nīṣad (ਨ).

ਸਰਗਰਦਾਂ [særəgərdā], **ਸਰਗਰਦਾਨ** [særəgərdan] *P* سرگردان one whose head is spinning; amazed, befuddled.

ਸਰਗੁਣ [særəgʊn], **ਸਰਗੁਨ** [særəgun], **ਸਰਗੁਨੀ** [særəguni] *Skt* सर्गुण *adj* with qualities; with the three qualities of Maya: sət, rəj, təm. “særəgʊn nɪrgʊn thape naū.” –*asa* m 5. “særəgʊn nɪrgʊn nɪrəkar.” –*sukhmāni*. “tū nɪrgʊn tū særgʊni.” –*gəv* m 5. 2 knowledgeable and skilled. 3 with a ਗੁਣ (rope).

ਸਰਘਾ [særəgha] *Dg* n a honeybee.

ਸਰਘੀ [særəghi] *A* سحر a meal taken before dawn. See **ਰਮਜਾਨ** 2.

ਸਰਚਣਾ [særəçna] *v* to feel interested or satisfied. 2 to entertain. 3 to be content. “həm bhrata kɪh bɪdhɪ sərçāɪ.” –*GPS*.

ਸਰਜ [særəj] *adj* dusty. 2 *n* a lotus flower. 3 *Skt* सर्ज warning; removal. “mar mar kə kop-hɪ sərje.” –*cārītr* 405. 4 sal tree. 5 See **ਸਰਜਨ** 2. “əpno mət sərjyo.” –*GPS*. 6 *Skt* सर्ज : सर (from cream) न (created, churned), churned out of cream; butter.

ਸਰਜਨ [særjəj] The writer has erroneously transcribed this word instead of **ਸੂਰਜਨ**. There the meaning of **ਸੂਰਜਨ** is son of Surya (Sun), the horse. See **ਔਗ** 613. 2 See **ਸੂਰਜਨ**.

ਸਰਜਨ [særjən] *Skt* सर्जन *n* the rear flank of the army. 2 origin, creation. “sudha sərəvər ko sərjavət.” –*GPS*. 3 a surgeon; a doctor who performs operations.

ਸਰਜਾਲ [særjal], **ਸਰਜਾਲਾ** [særjala] *n* a net cast in a pond to catch fish etc. “mənu maɪa bədhɪo sərjalɪ.” –*bɪla* ə m 1. 2 an illusion of water.

ਸਰਜਾਲਿ [særjalɪ] in the net. See **ਸਰਜਾਲ** 1.

ਸਰਜੀ [særji] See **ਸਰਜਨ**. 2 *adj* alive; aware; animate. “səthavər te sunkə sərji.” –*krīṣan*.

ਸਰਜੀਉ [særjiu] *adj* alive, aware, living. “særjiu kaɪ-hɪ nɪrjiu puɪ-hɪ.” –*gəv* kəbir.

ਸਰਜੀਤ [særjit] *Skt* irrigated. *adj* watered, moist. 2 verdant. 3 possessing vital force. 4 the Creator, the Maker, “əgəəm sərjit səbaɪa.” –*var* mōla m 1.

ਸਰਜੂ [særju] See **ਸਰਯੂ**. “ban panɪ kəman le

bīhrēt sərju tir.”—*ramav*.
ਸਰਜੂਦਾਸ [sərjudas] See ਨਿਰੀਕਾਰੀਏ.
ਸਰਟ [sərət], **ਸਰਟਾ** [sərta] *Skt* शरट *n* a lizard, chameleon.
ਸਰਡੋਬ [sərdob] *adj* water deep enough to rise above the head of a standing man. **2** covered from head to foot. “sar ḍob loh me deh soI.”—*GPS*. ‘the entire body sheathed in armour and weapons.’
ਸਰਣ [sərən] *Skt n* a voyage; going away. **2** *Skt* a refuge, home. **3** a shelter, protection. **4** *adj* sheltering, protecting.
ਸਰਣਜਾਚਿਕ [sərənjacik] *adj* who supplicates for shelter; who seeks protection; one who asks for refuge. “sərənjacik prətīpaləṅ.”—*səveye m 2 ke*.
ਸਰਣਜੋਗ [sərənjoḡ] *adj* worthy of refuge; deserving shelter.
ਸਰਣਾ [sərṇa] short form of ਸਰਣਾਗਤ. **2** *v* to be completed, to be accomplished. “tjḡh bīn kiU sərə.”—*bīla chāt m 5*. “jīnī jīnī namu dhīaīa tīn ke kaj sərə.”—*barəhmaha majh m 5*.
ਸਰਣਾਇ [sərṇaī] a refugee. **2** a shelter, haven. “gərib das ki prəbhū sərṇaī.”—*gōḍ m 5*.
ਸਰਣਾਇਆ [sərṇaīa] a refugee; one who has come under protection. “səḡəl tīaḡī nanək sərṇaīa.”—*suhi m 5*.
ਸਰਣਾਈ [sərṇaī] shelter, refuge. “ṭhakur tum sərṇaī aīa.”—*sar m 5*.
ਸਰਣਾਗਤ [sərṇagət] *adj* one who has come for shelter. “sərṇagət prətīpalək həri suami.”—*dhāna m 4*.
ਸਰਣਾਲਯ [sərṇaləy] *n* a (place where refugees find) shelter. **2** a gurdwara. **3** the Creator.
ਸਰਣਿ [sərənī] See ਸਰਣ. **2** *Skt* a passage, path, way, footpath, road. ਸਰਣਿ is also correct. **3** *Skt* शरण्य capable of protecting one who has sought shelter. **4** the earth; land.
ਸਰਣਿ ਸਮਰਥ [sərənī səmrəth] *adj* capable of

giving shelter. “sərənī səmrəth əḡocər suami.”—*suhi m 5*.
ਸਰਣਿਸਮਾਈ [sərənīsəmai] where refugees can be put; one who takes refugees under his protection. “sərənī səmai das-hītu.”—*gəu m 5*.
ਸਰਣਿਸੂਰ [sərənīsūr] *Skt* शरण्यसूर *adj* brave enough to protect refugees i.e. who doesn't give in but fights against the enemies. “sərənīsūr bhəḡvanhī.”—*var jet*. “sərənīsūr phare jəmkagər.”—*gəu m 5*.
ਸਰਣਿ ਜੋਗੁ [sərənī joḡu] *adj* capable of providing shelter. “sərənī joḡu səmrəthu mohānu.”—*gəu chāt m 5*.
ਸਰਣਿਬੰਦਨ [sərənībəḍən] worthy of respect as a protector. “sərənībəḍən kəruṇapəte.”—*keda m 5*.
ਸਰਣੀ [sərṇī] See ਸਰਣ and ਸਰਣਿ.
ਸਰਣਯ [sərṇy] See ਸਰਨਯ.
ਸਰਤ [sərət] *A* بَرْت *n* a promise, vow. **2** a condition.
ਸਰਤਾ [sərta] See ਸਰਿਤਾ.
ਸਰਤਾਜ [sərtaḡ] a coronet. **2** a canopy over the head. **3** chieftain, leader.
ਸਰਤਾਨ [sərtaṇ] *A* سرطان *n* the zodiac sign for Cancer. See ਕਰਕ. **2** *adj* courageous, brave.
ਸਰਤੇਸ [sərtes] King of streams, the ocean. —*sənama*. **2** Lord Varun.—*sənama*.
ਸਰਤੇਸਜਾ [sərtesja] poison born from the chief of the streams i.e. the ocean; venom.—*sənama*. **2** Lachhmi (goddess of wealth)—*sənama*.
ਸਰਤੇਸਰੀ [sərtesri], **ਸਰਤੇਸੁਰੀ** [sərtesvri] the queen of streams (rivers), Ganga.—*sənama*.
ਸਰਥਲੀ [sərthəli] a village in district Hoshiarpur, tehsil Una where a gurdwara in the name of Guru Gobind Singh is situated.
ਸਰਦ [sərəd] *P* سرد *adj* cold, cool. **2** *Skt* शरद. *n* autumn. “ruti sərəd əḍəbro əsu kətīke həri pīas jīu.”—*ram ruti m 5*. **3** a year. **4** a bow and arrow; a sheath; a quiver.
ਸਰਦਖਾਨਹ [sərədḡanəh], **ਸਰਦਖਾਨਾ** [sərədḡhāna] *P* سردخانه *n* a cool home, basement or house

cooled by using damp jute cloth etc. “rəhɪt sərədɪkhanə me joɪ.”—*GPS*.

ਸਰ ਦਰਦ [sər dərəd] See ਸਿਰਪੀੜ.

ਸਰਦਲ [sərdəl] *n* a threshold, the top arm of a door frame.

ਸਰਦਾ [sərda] *n* one which offers sər (water); a bowl, cup. **2** *P* **۲** a Kabuli melon, the seed of which was first brought to India by Babar. “sərde məgvəe ɪk ək.”—*GPS*.

ਸਰਦਾਈ [sərdai] *n* coolness. **2** a medicine or drink that cools, prepared by blending crushed almonds, cardamom, black peppers, chicory, petals of rose sown in Chet with mɪʃri (sugar lumps) and cold water, especially drunk in the summer months. **3** ground bhəg (hemp) is also referred to as sərdaɪ by some people.

ਸਰਦਾਰ [sərdar] *P* **۲** a leader, chieftain, premier. **2** See ਸਰਦ. **3** a year. “sərdar bɪsətɪcar kəlɪ-əvtar chətr phɪraɪə.”—*kəlki*. ‘For twenty four years Kaliavtar (prophet ordained to put an end to evil) will keep an umbrella over the head. i.e. will rule.’

ਸਰਦਾਰੀ [sərdari] the rank of the sardar.

ਸਰਦੀ [sərɪdɪ] *n* coldness, coolness; winter.

ਸਰਦੂਲ [sərdul] See ਸਾਰਦੂਲ.

ਸਰਦੂਲ ਸਿੰਘ [sərdul sɪŋh] the elder son of Baba Ala Singh who was born in 1715 and died during his father’s life time in 1763.

ਸਰਧ [sərədh] *Skt* faith, sentiment, belief. “sej bɪchaj sərədh əpara.”—*suhɪ m 5*. **2** interest, wish, desire. “hər penən kɪ həmarɪ sərədh gəɪ.”—*var vəd m 4*. **3** *Skt n* an army. **4** *adj* strong.

ਸਰਧਨ [sərədhən] *adj* wealthy, affluent. “nɪrdhən sərədhən donəu bhaj.”—*bhər kəbir*.

ਸਰਧਾ [sərədhə] *n* faith, belief. See ਸੁੱਧਾ. “sərədhə lagɪ səgɪ prɪtmə.”—*ram ruti m 5*.

ਸਰਧਿ [sərədhɪ] *adj* venerable, worthy of devotion. “sərədhɪ kəu sərədhɪa.”—*maru jədev*. ‘worshipped the Creator worthy of devotion.’ **2** a sheath, quiver. See ਇਖੁਧਿ.

ਸਰਧਿਆ [sərədhɪa] See ਸਰਧਿ. **2** faith. “bəhət mən sərədhɪa.”—*asa chət m 4*.

ਸਰਨ [sərən] *n* slope next to a well on which oxen walk as they pull a leather bucket. See ਸਰਣਿ. “apən sərən dɪsa təb gəyo.”—*GPS*.

2 See ਸਰਣ 3. “sərən pərən sadhu, an than bɪsare.”—*sar pərtal m 5*. **3** a veterinary disease that slackens the muscles of the legs.

ਸਰਨਗ [sərənəg] *adj* one who accepts refuge, refugee.

ਸਰਨਭਾ [sərənəbha] See ਭਾ.

ਸਰਨਰੀਆ [sərənəriə] *adj* one who accepts refuge, refugee. “nanək sərənriə.”—*bɪha m 5*.

ਸਰਨਾਈ [sərnai] a shelter, refuge. See ਸਰਣਾਈ. **2** *Skt* ਸਹਨਾਈ. “kɪsɪ tula de kɪs sərənai. kɪs hū nəkə det cəɖhaj.”—*NP*.

ਸਰਨਾਰੀ [sərnahɪ] disproportionate. **2** a shelter, refuge, haven. “pəg ləgɪ ram rəhə sərənahɪ.”—*dhəna kəbir*.

ਸਰਨਾਗ [sərənag] short form for ਸਰਨਾਗਤ.

ਸਰਨਾਗਤ [sərənagət] See ਸਰਣਾਗਤ.

ਸਰਨਾਗਨਾ [sərənagna] a refugee, one who has beseeched for shelter. “jo prəbhu kɪ sərənagna.”—*maru ə m 5*.

ਸਰਨਾਗੈ [sərənagɛ] is sheltered. “nanək sərənagɛ.”—*bɪla m 5*.

ਸਰਨਾਜੋਗ [sərənajog], ਸਰਨਿਜੋਗ [sərənɪjog] qualified to accept shelter. “mənəsa purən sərənajog.”—*sukhməni*. “tu səmɾəthu sərənɪjog.”—*kan m 5*.

ਸਰਨਜ [sərənɪ] *Skt* शरण्य *adj* one who protects the refugee. **2** one capable of protecting the sheltered. “sərnyə səhayə.”—*VN*.

ਸਰਪ [sərəp] *Skt* सर्प (See ਸਿੁਪ) voyage, gait. **2** slow pace, tardy movement. **3** a snake, serpent. “kəɪ jənəm pəkhi sərəp hoɪo.”—*gəu m 5*. See ਸਰਪਿੰਦ.

ਸਰਪਤਾਤ [sərəptat] Kashyap, the father of snakes.—*sənama*.

ਸਰਪਤਾਤਣੀ ਇਸਣੀ [sərəptatɪ ɪsɪ] *n* military.

army.—*sənama*. Kasyap, the father of snakes, his earth, the army of his patron Lord.

ਸਰਪਨਿ [səɾəpnɪ], **ਸਰਪਨੀ** [səɾəpni] *Skt* सर्पिणी *n* a female snake. **2** i.e. maya. “səɾəpnɪ kə vəsɪ jɪəɾa.”—*sri ə m 1*. “səɾəpni te upəɾɪ nəhi bəlia.”—*asa kəbir*.

ਸਰਪਮੇਧ [səɾəpmedh], **ਸਰਪਯਗਯ** [səɾəpyəgy] a religious sacrifice involving violence to snakes. This was the sacrifice Janamejya conducted to avenge the death of his father Parichhat (Parikshit) at the hands of the snakes. The place where this sacrifice took place was ‘səɾəpdəmən-kṣetr’ and is now known as “spidō” in the Jind State.

ਸਰਪਰ [səɾpəɾ] *Pkt* adv without doubt, unquestionably; indisputably. “səɾpəɾ uthi cəlna.”—*sri m 5*. “rəgu nə lægi parbrəhəm ta səɾpəɾ nəɾke jaɪ.”—*sri ə m 5*. **2** on the head.

ਸਰਪਰਸੁ [səɾpəɾəst] *P* سرپرست *adj* a patron, protector.

ਸਰਪਰਸੁੀ [səɾpəɾəsti] *n* patronage.

ਸਰਪਰਾਜ [səɾəpɾaj] *n* Sheshnag. **2** Vasuki.

ਸਰਪਾਰਿ [səɾəpəɾɪ], **ਸਰਪਾਰੀ** [səɾəpəɾi] *n* Garud, snake’s enemy. **2** a peacock. **3** a mongoose.

ਸਰਪਿੰਦ [səɾpɪnd] *n* the king of snakes, Sheshnag and Vasuki. See *E* Serpent. “səɾpɪnd gɪɾɪnd khəgɪnd tʊlə.”—*NP*. ‘Girindar (hilly chieftains) who are like Sarapraj, to them the king of birds is the same as Garud.’

ਸਰਪੀ [səɾpi] *Skt* सर्पिस् *n* ghee, clarified butter. “dhar səroə vɪkhe səɾpi mədh pavək pavət joɪ əbhəga.”—*NP*.

ਸਰਪੇਚ [səɾpɛc] *P* سرپچ *n* a turban, head-dress. **2** an ornament like a plume worn on the head that adorns the turban. “lalən ko səɾpɛc suhəyo.”—*cəɾitr 109*.

ਸਰਫ [səɾəph] *A* صرف *n* wandering, travelling. **2** a test. **3** expenditure. **4** advantage. **5** knowledge of vocabulary. **6** the way of the world. **7A** شرف honour, veneration, praise. **8** a faqir,

who was the resident of Panipat. See ਸੇਖ ਸਰਫ. **9** a Muslim resident of Kandhar who became a devotee of Guru Nanak Dev.

ਸਰਫ ਅਲੀ [səɾəf əli] a lieutenant in Aurangzeb’s army who was present during the last battle of Anandpur.

ਸਰਫਰਾਜ [səɾfəɾəz] *P* سرزاز *proud*; one who holds his head high. **2** an increase in respect and power.

ਸਰਫਰਾਜੀ [səɾfəɾəzi] *P* سرزازي *n* arrogance, pride. **2** headship, honour. “dəi səɾfəɾəzi tɪs kala.”—*GPS*.

ਸਰਫਾ [səɾpha] *A* صرف *n* frugality, parsimony, niggardliness. “səɾphə səɾphə səda səda evə gəi vihaɪ.”—*səva m 1*.

ਸਰਫੀ [səɾphi] *A* صرفي *adj* a grammarian, philologist. **2 n** short form for ਅਸਰਫੀ. “səɾphi kaɖh əgr guru dhəri.”—*GV 10*.

ਸਰਬ [səɾəb] *Skt* सर्व *adj* all, whole. “səɾəb rog ko əkhədhv namu.”—*sukhməni*. **2 Skt** सर्व *n* Lord Shiv, who slays with a ਸਰ (arrow).

ਸਰਬਸ [səɾbəs] See ਸਰਬਸੁ.

ਸਰਬਸਕਤਿਮਾਨ [səɾəbsəkətɪman] *adj* omnipotent, possessing all powers. **2 n** the Creator, Vahguru.

ਸਰਬਸਤਾ [səɾbəsta] *P* سرستا *adj* whose head is tied. **2** hidden, secret.

ਸਰਬਸਧਾਰੀ [səɾəbsədhari] *adj* nourishing all, supporting all. “pəɾəupkari səɾəbsədhari.”—*dev m 5*. **2** owning everything.

ਸਰਬਸੁ [səɾbəsʊ] *Skt* सर्वसु *n* pelf and power. “kəɾ gəhɪ line səɾbəsʊ diɛn.”—*sor m 5*. **2** all essence, quintessence. “səɾbəsʊ choɖɪ məharəs pije.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਸਰਬਸੁ ਹਾਗਣਿ [səɾəbsuhəgəɳɪ] always lucky; who is never widowed. “həɾɪ ki narɪ su səɾəbsuhəgəɳɪ.”—*suhɪ chət m 1*.

ਸਰਬਸੁਖਾਂ ਸੁਖ [səɾəbsukhā sukh] *n* the culmination of all joys, spiritual bliss. **2** everlasting joy, eternal happiness.

ਸਰਬਸੋ [sərabso] See ਸਰਬਸੁ. “mere sərəbso gobīd.”—*kan m 5*.

ਸਰਬਸੰਮਤਿ [sərabśəmətɪ] unanimity, consensus. **2** unanimous view point.

ਸਰਬਕਲਾ [sərabkəla] *n* all knowledge and skill. **2** *adj* expert in all arts (knowledge); accomplished in all skills. “munɪ jən gavhɪ sərəbkəla.”—*səveye m 1 ke*.

ਸਰਬਕਲਾ ਸਮਰਥ [sərabkəla səmrəth] *adj* supremely skilled in all knowledge and art. **2** omnipotent. “sərəbhkəla səmrəth prəbhu.”—*bɪla m 5*.

ਸਰਬਕਲਿਆਣ [sərabkəlɪaɳ] one who bestows happiness upon all, bringer of good luck and prosperity to everyone. “sərəbkəlɪaɳ vəse mənɪ aɪ.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਸਰਬਕਾਲ [sərabkal] *adj* who destroys everyone; which annihilates everything. **2** unchanging. **3** *n* transcendental God, who is not affected by death or time. “sərəbkal hē pɪta əpara.”—*VN*.

ਸਰਬਕ੍ਰਿਸ [sərabkrɪs] that which attracts all. “nəmo sərəbkrɪsə.”—*japu. 2* microscopic (sukhəm)¹.

ਸਰਬਗ [sərbəg] See ਸਰਬਗਜ. “ram rəvɪ rəhɪa sərbəge.”—*sar m 4 pəɪtal. 2* *Skt* one who pervades everywhere, omnipresent.

ਸਰਬਗਉਣ [sərbəgəuɳ] one who travels to all places. “nəmo sərbəgəuɳe.”—*japu*.

ਸਰਬਗਤ [sərbəgət] omnipresent, all pervading. “jədɪ cɪtɪ sərbəgətə.” and “bhəv bhut sərbəgətə.”—*guj jēdev*.

ਸਰਬਗਿ [sərbəgɪ], **ਸਰਬਗਜ** [sərbəgy] *Skt* सर्वज्ञ *adj* omniscient; who knows everything. “sərbəgy purən purəkh bhəgvanəh.”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਸਰਬਜੋਤਿ [sərbjotɪ] source of all light, God. See ਜੋਤਿ.

ਸਰਬ ਠੌਰ ਗਾਮੀ [sərb θor gami] *adj* (one) who goes everywhere; omnipresent. **2** *n* an ascetic who wears matted hair and ringing bells; a

hermit. See ਧਰਮਧਾਰੀ.

ਸਰਬਤ [sərbət] *A* شراب a refreshing drink. **2** See ਸਰਬਤੁ.

ਸਰਬਤਿ [sərbətɪ], **ਸਰਬਤੁ** [sərabətʊ], **ਸਰਬੱਤ** [sərabətt], **ਸਰਬਤੁ** [sərbətr] *Skt* सर्वत्र *adv* everywhere. omnipresent. “sərab man sərbətr man.”—*japu*. “ətəɪ bahəɪ sərbətɪ rəvɪa.”—*sri chāt m 5. 2* in all times, in all ages. “jia jət sərbət nau tera dhɪavɳa.”—*var sor m 4*. “həɪ bhəgtā ka meli sərbət.”—*var bɪla m 4*. “dəyalə sərbətr jia.”—*səhəs m 5. 3* all. “tere bhəne sərbətt ka bhəla.”—*ərdas*.

ਸਰਬਥਾ [sərabtha] *Skt* सर्वथा *adv* anyhow, in every manner.

ਸਰਬਦਾ [sərabda] *Skt* सर्वदा *adv* always, in all times.

ਸਰਬਦ੍ਰਿਸ [sərabdrɪs] omniscient, all-seeing.

ਸਰਬਧਾਰ [sərabdhar], **ਸਰਬਧਾਰਨ** [sərabdharən] *adj* who embraces all. **2** basic to all, fundamental. “sərabdhar səmrəth.”—*var ram 2 m 5*. “sərabdharən prətɪparən.”—*maru m 5*.

ਸਰਬਨਾਮ [sərabnam] *Skt* सर्वनाम a word that comes in place of a noun; pronoun e.g. in “jəd mərdane ne guru nanək dev de cəɳā te nəməskar kiti, tā unhā ne us nū agya kiti.” Here ‘unhā’ (he) and ‘us’ (him) are pronouns. **2** all names. “tvə sərbənam kəthe kəvən.”—*japu*.

ਸਰਬਨਿਵਾਸੀ [sərabnɪvasi] *adj* omnipresent. “sərabnɪvasi səda əlepā.”—*dhəna m 9*.

ਸਰਬਨੈਨ [sərabnən] *adj* functioning as the eye of all. “sərabnən aɪ pəkənhara.”—*sukhməni. 2* one who keeps an eye on all.

ਸਰਬਪਾਖ [sərabpakh] *adj* championing everyone’s cause, helping everyone. “sərabpakh rakhu murare.”—*dev m 5*.

ਸਰਬਪਿਆਰ [sərabpɪar], **ਸਰਬਪਿਆਰੁ** [sərabpɪaru] love from all, adoration by one and all. **2** beloved of all, the Creator loved by all. “paɪ sərbəpɪaru.”—*sri ə m 1*.

ਸਰਬਪੁਜ [sərabpuj], **ਸਰਬਪੁਜ** [sərabpuj] worthy

¹अणोरणीयान्.

of being worshipped by all; worth-adoring by everyone. “sərabpuj cəɾən gur seu.”—*gōḍ m 5*.
ਸਰਬਪ੍ਰਤਿਪਾਲ [sərabprətɪpal] *adj* who protects all, God. “sərabprətɪpal rəhim.”—*ram m 5*.
ਸਰਬਪ੍ਰਿਅ [sərabprɪə], **ਸਰਬਪ੍ਰਿਯ** [sərabprɪy], **ਸਰਬਪ੍ਰਿਊ** [sərabpreu] loved by all, beloved of all. See ਪ੍ਰਿਊ.
ਸਰਬਬਿਆਪਕ [sərab biapək], **ਸਰਬਬਿਆਪਤ** [sərab biapət], **ਸਰਬਬਿਆਪਿਕ** [sərab biapɪk], **ਸਰਬਬਿਆਪੀ** [sərab biapi] *adj* omnipresent, all-pervading. “sərab biapət purəndhəni.”—*gəu m 5*. “sərab biapi ram sōḡɪ rəcən.”—*sukhməni*. “sərab biapɪk ətər həri.”—*məla namdev*. **2 n** the transcendental Being, the Creator. **3** the sky. **4** air. **5** a sadhu with supernatural powers, whose shrine is in Patiala.
ਸਰਬਭਉਣ [sərab bhəuṇ] who travels to all places. **2** pervading in all the worlds. “nəmo sərab-bhəuṇe.”—*japu*. **3** whose home extends everywhere.
ਸਰਬਭੱਖੀ [sərab bhəkkhi], **ਸਰਬਭੱਛੀ** [sərab bhəcchi] *adj* all-consuming; (one) who devours everything, eating up even what his dharam prohibits him; omnivorous. **2** See ਅਘੋਰੀ.
ਸਰਬਮਈ [sərabməi], **ਸਰਬਮਯ** [sərabməy] every form. “he puran he sərabmē.”—*bavən*. “əmɪt ədvəkhə sərabməi.”—*gyan*.
ਸਰਬਮਾਨ [sərabman] worth following by all, worthy of being emulated, adored by all. “sərabman sərbətr man.”—*japu*.
ਸਰਬਮੈ [sərabmē] See **ਸਰਬਮਯ**.
ਸਰਬਮੰਗਲਾ [sərabmāḡla] *Skt* सर्वमङ्गला a particular goddess, who per the Purans, brings prosperity to all. See ਦੇਵੀ ਪੁਰਾਣ ਅ: 45 and ਭਵਿਸ਼ਯ ਪੁਰਾਣ. “sərabmāḡla ko bhəvən gokha nəḡər mājhar.”—*cəɪtr 88*.
ਸਰਬਰ [sərbər] *n* a competition, rivalry. “ravən seti sərbər hoi.”—*gōḍ namdev*. **2 adj** in comparison, equal. “sərbər kəu kahɪ jiu.”

—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਸਰਬਰਸ [sərabrəs] sugarcane. **2 xa** salt.
ਸਰਬਰਸਾਇਣੁ [sərabrəsaiṇu] spiritual pleasure, which inheres all essences. **2** God’s name. “sərabrəsaiṇu gurmukhɪ jata.”—*asa ə m 1*.
ਸਰਬਰਾਹ [sərbərah] *P* ੪੨੮ a patron, manager who makes all arrangements. **2** a guide, one who shows the way.
ਸਰਬਰਿ [sərbəri] See **ਸਰਬਰ** and **ਸਰਬਰੀ**.
ਸਰਬਰੀ [sərbəri] night. See **ਸਰਵਰੀ**. “səpət sərbəri pəth vɪtai.”—*NP*. **2** belonging to everyone. In **Dingal ਰੀ** is indicative of ਦਾ or ਦੀ (of). “sərbəri prɪɪ pɪar.”—*sar pərtal m 5*.
ਸਰਬਲੋਹ [sərabloh] *Skt* सर्वलोह *adj* made entirely of iron/steel/pure steel. **2 n** a kind of arrow called ‘narak’ that doesn’t have a reed but is all iron. **3 xa** iron. **4** a weapon. **5** immortal. “sərabloh ki rəcchɪa həm nē.”—*əkal*. **6** an incarnation of Mahakal whose tale is told in **Sarbloh Granth**. **7** **Sarbloh Granth**, that is also known as **Mangalcharan**. There is at the beginning of this granth **Shri Mukhvaak Patshahi 10**. Here is its exposition for the sake of the readers:
 First chapter – the eulogy of the devi and əkal, seeking of refuge by the gods with the devi after losing to the demons, assuming the powers of other gods by the devi to fight and kill the demon, **Bhimnad**.
 Second chapter – committing of sətɪ by **Bhimnad**’s wife; preparations made for war by **Bhimnad**’s brother, **Brijnad** (**Veeryanad**) to fight the gods; **Indar** writing missives to all the gods asking for help.
 Third chapter – attack by both sides; going of **Vishnu** to **Brijnad** as a messenger of **Narad**; **Brijnad**’s refusal for rapprochement and his determination to fight; the death of 11 commanders of **Brijnad**’s army in the battle.
 Fourth chapter – waging of a terrible war;

Vishnu reviving the dead gods by giving them nectar; final triumph of the demon over the gods and imprisoning of Indar; Vishnu's rescue of Indar by cutting off his chains; Brijnad's victory and capture of Indarpuri.

Fifth chapter – the harassed demi-gods petitioning God; assumption of the Sarbloh avtar by God, as in, “sərəb əg bəjrəg he dharyo purəkh əsəg he, sərəbloh əvtar.”—*chād* 65; and the arrival of Sarbloh to see Brijnad as a messenger of Ganesh; ensuing of a terrible war after clauses of the peace treaty are rejected; entry of the devi and other powers into the fray of the battle; Sarbloh hypnotizing all demi-gods and demons with his powers, except Brijnad; the eulogy by Brijnad of Sarbloh invoking him to appear again and fight him; Sarbloh assuming a horrific form and engaging in a battle; the beheading of Brijnad and the offering of his head to Shiv to raise a mountain of heads; presentation of robes of honour to all the demi-gods and bidding them adieu.

This granth holds that this book is a gist of Shukr Bhashy, as in –

“te səbh kəthe prithək kər nirməy sukrabhas-
hi chād,

səva lakh he səkhyā yāki vədət muni jən chād,
tāko sar kaḍhke bərṇa məgəlcərəṇ suchād,
səva lakh chādən ko sarə trə səhəsr sət chād.”

It also holds that this was not a war between Sarbloh and Brijnad, but one between reason and passion, that is “nrīp bībek abībek senani bhəṭ prədhan mētri dhujni.”

In the Sarbloh, there are several irrelevant articles on Sikhism, especially under headings like “gurugadi patṣahi 10”, “khalsa prəkāṣ” and “bəkḥṣīṣ həjur”:

“bhyo nīstar tras əsurən te

tarlīkho guru jəgət səbe,
sah gobīd phətəh sətīguru ki
vahguru sucīmətr əkhe.” ...
“pəth khalsa bhəyo punita
prəbhu agya kər udətī bhəe,
mīṭio dvet upadhi jəg ki
əsur mələchən mul gəe,
dhərmi pəth khalsa prəcoryo
sətyrup punīrup jəye,
kəcch kes kirpan trimudra
gurubhəgta ramdas bhəye.
əkal-upasək chətridhərma
rəṇ kəṭī kəs pərdhan əe,
ta məhī pəc calis prədhana
pəcprədhan khalsa ṭhəe,
sīgh ajit jujhar phətəhī sīgh
joravər sīgh pərəm prīe,
pəcīm khali sətīguru pura
jīn ih pəth supəth prəgṭae.” ...
“guru əpnəpə khalse dina,
dūtīy rup sətīguru gurugrətha,
bolən sətīguru səbəd səbhakhən
nam gobīd kirtən sətha,
dvadəs rup sətīguru e kəhiəhī
dvadəs rəvī prəgṭyo hərəsəta,
das gobīd phətəh sətīguru ki
grəth khalsa guru bədətha.” ...

According to Pandit Tara Singh's research, Sarbloh is a work by Bhai Sukha Singh, who was a granthi at Patna Sahib. He has confessed that he got this granth, a work of Guru Gobind Singh, from an ascetic of the Udasi sect living in the jungle in Jagannath.

We are also not inclined to regard Sarbloh as the work of Guru Gobind Singh, because it mentions Roopdeep in Pingal language. Roopdeep was written in Sammat 1776, and the Guru had passed away in 1765; and if this granth precedes Amrit Sanskar then how could it have a chapter on the Khalsa and

detail about Guruship to Granth Panth? If it is later than Amrit Sanskar, then why names like Das Gobind, Shah Gobind?

As it is, this is full of errors due to the carelessness of ignorant scribes as is the Dasam Granth. ਨਇੰਦ instead of ਗਯੰਦ, ਵੋਪ instead of ਓਪ, ਸਮਾਕਰਨ instead of ਸਜਾਮਕਰਨ, ਤਿਕੁੰਗੀ instead of ਤਿਕੁੰਗੀ, ਬਖਤਕਾਰ in place of ਵਖਟਕਾਰ, ਨਿੰਧਾ instead of ਨਿੰਦਾ etc. are hundreds of errors marring the text of this granth.

A saintly resident of Bhai Dhyan Singh Sahib Kattu, (State of Nabha) took a charitr from Dasam Granth included it in Sarbloh and prepared a volume, which did not become popular.

ਸਰਬਲੋਹੀਆ [səɾəblohia] xa one who doesn't eat from utensils made of any other metal but iron. 2 an armed warrior, who is encased in iron. 3 one who covers his entire body in armour.

ਸਰਬਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ [səɾbakrit], **ਸਰਬਾਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ** [səɾbhakriti] (सर्वकृति) shape of all things. "səɾbakrit he."—*japu*.

ਸਰਬਾਗ [səɾbag], **ਸਰਬਾਗਿ** [səɾbagi], **ਸਰਬਾਗਿਓ** [səɾbagio] See **ਸਰਵਗਜ**. **ਸਰਵਗਜਾਤਾ**. "kəɾ-hu təpəvəsu prəbhə səɾbagi."—*prəbha ə m 5*. "purən səɾbagio."—*mali m 5*. 2 See **ਸਰਵਾਂਗ**.

ਸਰਬਾਂਗੀ [səɾbāgi] *Skt* सर्वाङ्गिन *adj* whose limbs partake the entire cosmos; the Creator, in whose image the cosmos is created. "sukhdai sarbāgē."—*sar m 5*.

ਸਰਬਾਣਾ [səɾbaṇa] See **ਸਰ** 4. 2 *Skt* सरवाण an archer; one who makes his living as an archer; a soldier carrying a bow.

ਸਰਬਾਣੀ [səɾbaṇi] See **ਸਰਵਾਣੀ**.

ਸਰਬਾਤਮ [səɾbatəm] *Skt* सर्वात्मन् soul of everything; one's self. "səɾbatəm he."—*japu*. "səɾbatəm jini jaṇio."—*səveye m 1 ke*.

ਸਰਬਾਨ [səɾban] See **ਸਾਰਬਾਨ**.

ਸਰਬਾਭਰਣਾਦਜ [səɾbahəɾṇadhj]—*japu. sen* ਸਵੈ-

ਆਭਰਣ-ਆਦਜ all be jewelled; wealthy for having all the jewellery. 2 one who wears all ornaments.

ਸਰਬਾਲਾ [səɾbala] See **ਸਰਬਾਲਾ**.

ਸਰਬੁਲੰਦਖਾਂ [səɾbulədxā] the maternal uncle of Ahmad Shah Durrani and a famous general in his army. His entire life was spent in battling the Sikhs. For a while he was the subedar of Jalandhar. In 1756 Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluwalia inflicted a heavy defeat on him near Jalandhar and Sardar Charhat Singh Shukarchakkiya imprisoned him at Rohtas, but then he was sent off to Afghanistan with due respect after the presentation of a robe of honour.

ਸਰਬੇਸ [səɾbes], **ਸਰਬੇਸੁਰ** [səɾbesur], **ਸਰਬੇਸੂਰ** [səɾbesvər] *Skt* सर्वेश्वर the Lord of all things, God.

ਸਰਬੋਤਮ [səɾbotəm] *Skt* सर्वोत्तम the best, topmost, incomparable.

ਸਰਬੋਪਰਿ [səɾbopəri] *Skt* सर्वोपरि topmost; (one) who rules over everyone; (one) who is above everyone.

ਸਰਬੋਸਥਿ ਪਰਬਤ [səɾbəsədhɪ pəɾbət], **ਸਰਬੋਖਥਿ ਪਰਵਤ** [səɾbəkədhɪ pəɾvət] सर्वोष्ठि पर्वत. In the 74th chapter of the Lanka section of Valmiki's Ramayan, it is mentioned that Sarbosadhi mountain was beyond Mount Himvan but in between Mount Rishabh and Mount Kailash, over which are to be found four divine herbs.

(1) mṛitsōjivni, which can revive the dead.

(2) viṣlyəkəṛṇi, which can heal wounds.

(3) suvəɾəṇ kəṛṇi, which can heal the wounded and diseased limbs and make them healthy, strong and beautiful.

(4) sādhanī, which can cure wounds the moment it touches the affected parts.

This mountain is said to be at a distance of 4000 kos from Lanka. When Ram and

Lachhman were caught in the celestial trap laid by Indarjeet and fell unconscious, then Hanuman, upon Janbvan's order, carried this mountain and cured Ram and the others and returned the mountain to its original place. This mountain was brought again for the second time when Lachhman fell unconscious.

Valmiki Section 6, Ch 50 has an essay that describes how Inderjeet trapped Ram and Lachhman in a snake-snare and made them unconscious with snake-like arrows. The entire army was rendered unconscious. Then, Tara's father and Sugriv's father-in-law, Sukhen asked Hanuman to fetch two herbaceous plants from Mount Chandar and Mount Dron in Keer Sea – Sanjivni, that bestows life, and the other, Vishlaya, that heals the wounds. As Hanuman was preparing to leave, Garuda came and neutralized the effect of the snake trap and he did not have to take the trouble to go.

In Hanu Natak (a play on Hanuman), the uprooting of Dronachal has been mentioned, and the distance of the mountain from Lanka is said to be – “saṭh lakh yojan hē koṣa. kon jaṭ jṭy hē nē bhērosa.”

When Hanuman took Dron and flew over Ayodhya on his way to Lanka, Bharat shot arrows and brought him down thinking that he was some mischievous demon. When he found what the truth was, he felt repentant and asked Hanuman to sit along with the mountain on his arrow, so as to enable him to reach Lanka immediately. In this context, the chapter tells: “jiti dur te lyayō hē gṛīṭ. tīti dur lōka pache phīṭī.” According to this poet, Ayodhya is thirty lakh yojan (a measure of distance) away from Lanka. If we look at the map of India and try to visualise it, per the crow-flight then it is far less, but by rail

and ship, the distance of Ayodhya from Lanka is 1960 miles.

ਸਰਬੰਸ [sərbəns] See ਸਰਬਸੁ.

ਸਰਬੰਗ [sərbəng] all parts of the body. “mē gəṇəṭ nē ave sərbəṅga.”—*maru solhe m 5*. **2** all good qualities. “jṭu pani sərbəṅg.”—*s kəbir*.

ਸਰਬੰਗਨਾ [sərbəṅgna] *Skt* सर्वाङ्गिन् complete in all respects, not lacking in any respect. “ek rəvīa sərbəṅgna.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਸਰਬੰਗੀ [sərbəṅgi] See ਸਰਬੰਗਨਾ. “səbhna ədər hē sərbəṅgi.”—*BG 2* A belief or doctrine enjoining upon the devotees to wear the symbols of Shiv on their limbs, arose with Mastnath Yogi. Its followers take alcohol and non-vegetarian food and remain naked, and do not practice untouchability in matters of food. The pilgrimage of sarbangis is in Bohar near Rohtak. The people of this sect eat even garbage/filth, termed ‘ghori’ or ‘əghori’ by them. See ਅਘੋਰੀ.

ਸਰਭ [sərabh] *Skt n* an eight-legged monster living in snow-clad mountains that hunts even lions, according to descriptions by Sanskrit poets. He is also known as Ashtpad Sinhari, the eight-footed killer of lions, and Mahan-sakandhi, See ਸਿਆਰ. **2** a demon. **3** a camel. **4** son of Shishupal. **5** Vishnu.

ਸਰਭਰਿ [sərbhərī] equal in weight, balanced. “name sərbhərī sona lehu.”—*bher namdev*. **2** having filled the pond. “sərbhərī sokhe.”—*oṅkar*.

ਸਰਭਾਰ [sərbhar] weight carried on one's head. **2** weight which one can carry on one's head. **3** disaster in water. “thəl tap-hī sər bhar.”—*tukha barəhmaha*. ‘Land is parched in Jeth, and water dries up, that is, even ponds are parched.’

ਸਰਭਾਰਿ [sərbhərī] on one's head, upside down. **2** See ਸਿਰ ਭਾਰਿ.

ਸਰਭੰਗ [sərbhəng] *Skt* शरभङ्ग an ascetic whom

Ram and Sita visited in the Dandak forest. When he saw Ram, he said that his heart's desire was fulfilled and that he would now proceed to heaven, Saying this, he walked into the fire and died.

ਸਰਮ [səɾəm] *P* سرم *n* shyness. “rakh-hu sərəm əsəri jiu.”—*majh m 5*. **2** *Skt* श्रम effort, labour, toil, hard work. “sərəm khəḍ ki baṇi rupu.”—*jəpu*. **3** *Skt* शर्मन् joy, bliss, happiness.

ਸਰਮ ਖੰਡ [səɾəm khəḍ] a region of hard labour. **2** a sphere of joy, the region of bliss. See **ਸਰਮ** 2 and 3.

ਸਰਮਦ [səɾməḍ] *A* سرمد *n* the Creator who has neither a beginning nor an end. **2** a faqir, Jew of Kashan in Persia. Muslim in name only, he used to frequent the company of Vedantic scholars and have debates on the Quran and the prophets. He was a special friend of Dara Shikoh. In 1661, (Sammāt 1719) Aurangzeb got him executed to punish for remaining naked down the waist. His tomb is in Delhi near the Shahi Masjid. “səɾməḍ bəḍ dəɾveṣ səḡharyo.”—*GPS*. **3** *Skt* शर्मद *adj* who bestows happiness. **4** *n* Vishnu.

ਸਰਮਨਾਕ [ʃəɾəmnak] *P* شرمناک *adj* shameful. “ʃəɾəmnak hve hrɪde, bəcən həs həs kəhe.”—*cəɾɪtr 245*. **2** shameful.

ਸਰਮਾ [səɾma] *Skt n* Devshuni, a bitch belonging to Indar in the Rigveda; the mother of two dogs named Sarmey. They had four eyes each and belonged to Yamraj. **2** the term is also used for a mother-dog. “hoɪ gəi sərma tən turən.”—*NP*. **3** the daughter of Shailoosh Gandharav and the consort of Vibhishan, had the charge to look after Sita in Ashok Vatika and was her well-wisher. “ut trɪjɪ sərma səhɪt sunhɪ siy ki bat.”—*hənu*. **4** in the Agni Puran and Bhagwat, Sarma said to be a daughter of Daksh and wife of Kashyap, is the mother

of forest creatures. **5** a wave referred to as **ਸਰਮਾ** in the Dasam Granth, its root being *Skt* सरिसम् which means air and motion. “set səɾovər hɛ ətɪ hi tɪh me sərma səstɪ si dəmkai.”—*krɪsən*. **6** *Skt* शर्मन् refuge, shelter. **7** home, house. **8** joy. **9** surname of a Brahmin that is Devdutt Sharma, etc.

ਸਰਮਾਸ [səɾmas] *Skt* सादीरिक् आस *n* dew, fog or mist. “surəj ki kɪrne sərmas-hɪ renu ənek təhā kər dəryo.”—*cəḍi 1*. ‘The rays of the sun dispersed the mist.’

ਸਰਮਾਪਤਿ [səɾmapətɪ] sərma’s (the bitch) husband, a dog. **2** Vibishan. See **ਸਰਮਾ** 3.

ਸਰਮਾਯਾ [səɾmaya] *P* سرمایه *n* capital, wealth, assets.

ਸਰਮਿੰਦਾ [səɾmɪnda] *P* شرمندہ *adj* shy, ashamed. “jɪh kəɾni hov-hɪ səɾmɪnda.”—*dhəna m 5*.

ਸਰਮੁ [səɾəmu] See **ਸਰਮ**. “səɾəmu dhəɾəmu duɪ chəɾɪ khəloɛ.”—*tlɪg m 1*.

ਸਰਮੌਰ [səɾmɔɾ] a hilly principality towards the east of Ambala, between the rivers Jamuna and Satluj, that is also known as Nahan. See ਨਾਹਨ. **2** a coronet, meaning chief, e.g. “berəɾ vəs səɾmɔɾ.” See ਨਾਭਾ. See ਸਿਰਮੌਲਿ.

ਸਰਯੀ [səɾyɪ] *A* شری *adj* bound by religious practice, a religious taboo. “məhā səɾeyən tɛ ḍəɾpavɛ.”—*GPS*. **2** that which is related to a religious practice.

ਸਰਯੀਤੰਬੀ [ʃəɾyitəbi] tight trousers or pyjamas down to ankles, worn by Muslims.

ਸਰਯੀਮੁੱਚਾ [ʃəɾyimucchā] moustaches of Muslims that are clipped above the lips.

ਸਰਯੂ [səɾyuu] a river that flows near Ayodhya, also known as Gogra and Ghagra. According to Valmiki’s Ramayan it is known as Saryu for originating from Mansar.

ਸਰਲ [səɾəl] *adj* not crooked, straight. “mɛ səɾəl kəɾāga akiā.”—*jəgnama*. **2** honest, guileless. “bhəe səɾəl purɪ məhɪ je bami.”—*NP*. ‘The crooked became straight.’ **3** ਸ-ਰਲ. a text that

- can be recited correctly and fluently by segmenting it at the right places. e.g. “grāthi sārəl paṭh kārda he.”—*prov.*
- ਸਰਲੋਹ** [sərloh] *P* ٢ ل و n a writing on a slate or tablet. **2** the title page of a book, with gilded ornamentation and writing on it.
- ਸਰਲੋਹੇ ਜਰੰਗਾਰੀ** [sərlohe jərāṅgari] *n* golden embroidery work done on iron; gold work done on iron.
- ਸਰਵ** [sərəv] See **ਸਰਬ**. **2** *P* و س n a cypress tree. “sərvo səhi cəmən ra.”—*ramav.* See **ਸਰੂ**.
- ਸਰਵਗਾਮੀ** [sərəvgami] *adj* omnipresent, one who can go anywhere. **2** *n* See **ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ** 33.
- ਸਰਵਗਯ** [sərəvgy] See **ਸਰਬਗਯ**.
- ਸਰਵਣ** [sərəvəṅ] See **ਸੁਵਣ**. **2** son of blind Andhak rishi Vashya, whose real name was ‘Sindhu’. He was a devoted son and was shot accidentally in the dark by raja Dashrath, who mistook him for an animal in the jungle. “hove sərəvəṅ vīrla koi.”—*BG.* See **ਸਿੰਧੂ** 9. **3** See **ਬਾਬਾ ਬੁੱਢਾ**.
- ਸਰਵੱਤਣ** [sərəvəṭṭəṅ] *n* moisture.
- ਸਰਵਤ੍ਰ** [sərəvəṭṭr] See **ਸਰਬਤ੍ਰ**.
- ਸਰਵਨ** [sərəvən] See **ਸਰਵਣ** and **ਸੁਵਣ**.
- ਸਰਵਰ** [sərəvər], **ਸਰਵਰੁ** [sərəvəru] See **ਸਰੋਵਰ**. **2** Indus river. “bhəri sərəvəru jəb uchle.”—*suhi fərid.* **3** Lake Mansar. “tū sərəvəru tū hāsū.”—*sri m l.* **4** short form for **ਸਰ-ਆਵਰਤ**. a corn (on foot or hand); a whirlpool. “na survəru na uchle.”—*suhi m l.* **5** *Dg* the sea, ocean. **6** *P* و س chieftain, leader. **7** See **ਸੁਲਤਾਨ**. **8** *Skt* शर्वर *adj* piebald, streaked.
- ਸਰਵਰ ਮਹਿ ਹੰਸੁ, ਹੰਸ ਮਹਿ ਸਾਗਰੁ** [sərəvər məhi hāsū, hās məhi sagəru]—*dhəna ə m l.* ‘There are discerning people in the congregation, and their hearts inhere ocean of knowledge, i.e. the Creator.’
- ਸਰਵਰਤਾ** [sərəvərra] a pond, tank. **2** the best among the water bodies, the ocean, See **ਤਾ**.
- ਸਰਵਰਏ** [sərəvərrē] in the water (ocean) “titu sərəvərrē bhəile nīvasa.”—*sopurəkhū.* i.e. ‘in the ocean of the universe.’
- ਸਰਵਰੀ** [sərəvəri] *adj* Sultan’s devotee, belonging to the Sultan. **2** *Skt* सखी *n* a star-studded night. See **ਸਰਵਰ** 8. **3** turmeric. **4** *P* و ر ي headship, leadership.
- ਸਰਵਰੁ** [sərəvəru] See **ਸਰਵਰ** and **ਸਰੋਵਰ**.
- ਸਰਵਰੇ ਕਾਯਨਾਤ** [sərəvəre kaynat] *P* و ر و ك ا ن ا *adj* the ruler of the universe.
- ਸਰਵਾਈ** [sərəvai] See **ਸਰਵੱਤਣ**. moisture. “hərit durba jəl sərəvai.”—*GPS.*
- ਸਰਵਾਂਗ** [sərəvāṅ] *Skt* सर्वाङ्ग. all the limbs. **2** a complete body.
- ਸਰਵਾਣੀ** [sərəvaṇi] *n* Shiv’s consort; Parvati; Durga.
- ਸਰਵਾਨ** [sərəvan] See **ਸਾਰਬਾਨ**.
- ਸਰਵਾਲ** [sərəval] See **ਸਲਵਾਰ**.
- ਸਰਵਾੜ** [sərəvaṛ] *n* a grove of willow reeds. **2** reeds of this shrub, a grove of reeds.
- ਸਰਵੇਰਵਾਂ** [sərəvərvā] *P* و ر و ا ن ever growing cypress tree; ever moving tree, that is, a beloved.
- ਸਰਾ** [səra] *n* short form for **ਸਰਾਬ**. “səcu mīlīa tīn sophia rakhəṅ kəu dərbar ... səcu səra guṛ bahra jīsu vīci səca nau. ... ta mənū khīva jāṇie ja məhli pae thau.”—*sri m l.* **2** *P* ا ر a home. **3** an inn, hotel. **4** *A* ر ع a direct path. **5** religious decorum, tradition of religion. “suṅtē səra guṇa ke gah.”—*jəpu.*
- ਸਰਾਂ** [səṛā] See **ਸਰ**. “so mīti jāṇe nanka sərā merā jətah.”—*var asa.* **2** See **ਸਰਾ** 2 and 3.
- ਸਰਾਉਗੀ** [səraugi] See **ਸੁਵਾਗ**.
- ਸਰਾਇ** [sərai] *P* ا ر ا *n* an inn. “məhiṭ sərāi səbh pəvītu həhi.”—*var sor m 4.* **2** a residence, place, house, meaning – universe. “duhi sərāi khunāmi kəhae.”—*suhi m 5.* ‘named a sinner in both the worlds.’ **3** a village near Muktsar in Ferozepur district, See **ਮਤੇ ਦੀ ਸਰਾਇ**.
- ਸਰਾਇਚਉ** [səraiçəu], **ਸਰਾਇਚਾ** [səraiça] *P* و ا ر ا

n a small house. **2** a tent, camp. “sātōkh sərəiɔcəu.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. “jace ghəri dig diɔ sərəiɔca.”—*məla namdev*. “chətr sərəiɔce.”—*maru m 1*.

ਸਰਾਇ ਨਾਗਾ [sərəiɔ naga] See ਮਤੇ ਦੀ ਸਰਾਇ.

ਸਰਾਇਰਾ [sərəiɔra] *adj* moist, verdant. “sīməl rukh sərəiɔra.”—*var asa*. **2** straight as an arrow.

ਸਰਾਈ [sərai] See ਸਰਾਇ. **2** *A* سرّاءى *adj* wild. “nuru nama sərāi bəkriā carda si.”—*JSBM*.

ਸਰਾਸ [səras] short form for ਸਰਾਸਨ.

ਸਰਾਸਨ [sərasən] *Skt* ਸਰਾਸਨ *n* an archer; one which is used to shoot an arrow; bow.

ਸਰਾਸਰ [sərasər] *P* سرّاسر from one end to another. **2** all, complete. See ਸਰੋਸਰੀ. **3** ab initio.

ਸਰਾਹ [sərah] *n* appreciation, praise, eulogy.

ਸਰਾਹਤ [sərahət] *A* سرّاحت openly, transparently, clearly.

ਸਰਾਹਨ [sərahən], ਸਰਾਹਨਾ [sərahna] *v* to praise, eulogise, appreciate.

ਸ਼ਰਾਕਤ [ʃərakət] *A* شرّاکت partnership, shareholding.

ਸਰਾਗ [sərag] *adj* colourful. **2** loving. **3** with musical sense.

ਸਰਾਜ [səraj] *A* سرّج *n* a saddler. **2** a jockey. **3** an earthen lamp, lantern, light.

ਸਰਾਜਤ [sərajət] *A* سرّاجت *n* the craft of making saddles.

ਸਰਾਜੀ [səraji] *A* سرّاجى shining, illuminated.

ਸਰਾਜੀਤਿ [sərajiti] See ਸਰਾਜਤ. **2** See ਸਰਾਜੀ. “cəḏhyo tət taji sərājiti sobhe.”—*parəs*. ‘A radiant rider looks smart on an agile horse.’

ਸਰਾਤ [sərat] See ਸਿਰਾਤ.

ਸਰਾਧ [səradh] *Skt* श्राद्ध *n* an act of devotion. **2** offerings of food and clothes with reverence to or in remembrance of one’s ancestors. Per the Hindu belief, a səradh has four features:

(a) *nity śradh*: daily offerings of water, etc. that are made to gods.

(b) *parvən*: offerings made on festive occasions like the day of new moon.

(c) *kṣəyah* is performed on the death anniversary of one’s father.

(d) *məhalay* is performed in the first half of *Asu*.

“jivət pītər nə mane kou mue səradh kərahi.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਸਰਾਨ [səran] See ਸਰਣ. “jən nanək pəriɔ səran.”—*sar m 5*.

ਸਰਾਪ [sərap] *Skt* a curse.

ਸਰਾਪਰ [sərapər] See ਸਰਪਰ. “choḏi sərapər jana.”—*dhəna m 5*.

ਸਰਾਪਾ [sərapa] *P* سرّاپا short form for ਅਜ ਸਰ ਤਾ ਪਾ. from head to foot, i.e. the whole body.

ਸਰਾਪਿਆ [sərapia], ਸਰਾਪੀ [səraipi] See ਸਰਾਪ. **2** *adj* cursed, damned. “jo jo sət sərapia se phir-hi bhəvōde.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*. “dər bhrəsət səraipi nam bin.”—*bəsət ə m 1*. ‘Those who are not devotees of God, are the cursed and degraded ones.’

ਸਰਾਫ [səraph] See ਸਰਾਪ. **2** *A* سرّاف *n* one who trades in money etc.; a money lender; “je hove nədər səraph ki bəhūɔ nə pai tau.”—*var majh m 2*. Here səraph stands for *Satguru*.

ਸਰਾਫਤ [səraphət] *A* شرّافت nobility, goodness, honour. See ਸਰਫ 7.

ਸਰਾਫੀ [səraphi] *n* money-changing. “esa sahu səraphi kərə.”—*asa ə m 1*. **2** See ਸਰਾਪਿਆ the cursed one.

ਸਰਾਫੀਲ [səraphil] whose name is *Israphil* also See ਫਰਿਸਤਾ.

ਸਰਾਬ [sərab] *A* شرّاب *n* an alcoholic drink. **2** frolicsome water, wine, See ਸੁਰਾ and ਸੋਮ. **3** *A* سرّاب **4** See ਸਰਾਵ.

ਸਰਾਬੀ [səraabi] *adj* who drinks alcohol; drunk. “bhajət hē grəhi choḏ səraabi.”—*krīsən*.

ਸਰਾਯ [səray] See ਸਰਾਇ.

ਸਰਾਰ [sərar] short form for ਅਸਰਾਰ. See ਅਸਰਾਰ. **2** *A* شرّار *n* sparks of fire. **3** possessed as if by a spirit or ghost. “kən sərar bhəyo ɔs ko?”—*NP*.

ਸਰਾਰਤ [ʃərarət] *A* شرارت *n* a mischief, wickedness. See ਸਰ 15.

ਸਰਾਰਾ [ʃərarā] *A* شرارة *n* a spark, flare, burst of fire.

ਸਰਾਲਾ [səralā] *n* a tall grass having black thorns at its head. 2 a village five koh to the east of Phagwara, also known as 'Guru ka Chakk'. Here the ninth Guru rested after journeying from Bakala. A Palash tree known as 'Gurpalah' still stands there since that time. The incharge is an Udasi ascetic, See ਗੁਰਪਲਾਲ ਨੰ: 3.

ਸਰਾਵ [sərav] See ਸਰਾਬ. 2 a hamlet at a distance of one koh to the west of the village of Bahibal in the state of Faridkot. Guru Gobind Singh stayed here. The gurdwara is known as Gurusar. See ਗੁਰੂਸਰ ਨੰ: 4. 3 *Skt n* that which prevents milk, curd etc. from curdling; an earthen vessel. 4 a pot of clay; an earthen bowl. 5 sixty-four tolas of weight.

ਸਰਾਵਰ [səravər] *Skt* सरावर. *n* a quiver, bow. 2 a shield. 3 an armour.

ਸਰਿ [səri] *adj* balanced, even, equal. "həm səri dinu dəialu nə tum səri."—*dhāna rāvīdas*. "hənuman səri, gəruṣ səmana."—*dhāna kābir*. 2 in the pond, on water. "səri hēs uləthṛe ai."—*sri m 1 pəhire*. 'The pond is the body, the swans are the white hair.' 3 *Skt n* a river.

ਸਰਿਆ [səriā] *adj* created, made, crafted. 2 became a pond. "tīsū bhāṇa ta thəlī siri səriā."—*bher m 5*. 3 See ਸਰਣਾ.

ਸਰਿਸ [səris] *adj* angry. 2 balanced, even.

ਸਰਿਸਤਾ [səriṣta] *P* سررشته an office, a register.

ਸਰਿਸਤੇਦਾਰ [səriṣtedar] *P* سررشته دار an officer, incharge.

ਸਰਿਸੂ [səriṣṭ] *P* سرشت *n* a blend, mixture. 2 yeast; an innate quality. 3 a characteristic, habit, temperament, nature.

ਸਰਿਕਾ [sərika] *A* سرقة *n* theft.

ਸਰਿਠ [səriṭh] See ਸਿਰਠ.

ਸਰਿਠਾ [səriṭṭha] *to/for* the world. "ap tære taren səriṭṭha."—*BG*

ਸਰਿਤ [səriṭ] *Skt* सरित् a river, so called because it is ever-moving. See ਸਿ੍ *vr*.

ਸਰਿਤਜ [səriṭəj] *n* son of the river Ganga, Bhisham Pitamah. 2 grass.—*sənama*.

ਸਰਿਤਾ [səriṭa] *Skt n* a river; something gushing forth. See ਸਰਿਤ. "het bhəgətī səriṭa bīstarən. nanək rai jəgət nīstarən."—*NP*.

ਸਰਿਤਾਧਿਪਤਿ [səriṭadhīpəti], ਸਰਿਤਾਨਾਥ [səriṭanath], ਸਰਿਤਾਪਤਿ [səriṭapəti] master of rivers, the ocean. 2 Varun.

ਸਰਿਤੇਸਰੀ [səriṭesri] *n* the goddess of rivers, Ganga.—*sənama*.

ਸਰਿਧ [səriṭdh], ਸਰਿਧਿ [səriṭdhī] *n* a receptable of the rivers, ocean.—*sənama*.

ਸਰੀ [səri] See ਸਰਿ. 2 See ਸਰਣਾ. "bhəlī səri jī ubri."—*sri m 1*. 3 iron rod. "səri sar ki jənu ṭh badhi."—*GPS*. 4 with arrows, with shafts. "bedhī tikhən səri."—*keda m 5*.

ਸਰੀਅਤ [səriət] *A* شریعت *n* a path, way. 2 a religious path. 3 a tradition established by a religious preceptor.

ਸਰੀਅਤ ਪਰਸੂ [səriət pərest] *P* شریعت پرست *adj* the follower of a religion; a protector of religion.

ਸਰੀਅਤਿ [səriətī] See ਸਰੀਅਤ. "mūsəlmana sīphəti səriətī."—*var asa*.

ਸਰੀਆ [səriā] *adj* created, formed, made. "bīdu rəkətu mīlī pīḍu səriā."—*maru solhe m 1*. 2 a long iron rod.

ਸਰੀਹ [səriḥ] *A* صریح *adv* manifest, perceptible, evident.

ਸਰੀਹ [səriḥ] *Skt* शिरीष a tree. *L* Acacia Sirissa.

ਸਰੀਹਣ [səriḥəṇ], ਸਰੀਹਨ [səriḥəṇ] *P adv* visibly, evidently, See ਸਰੀਹ.

ਸਰੀਕ [səriḥ] *A* شریک *n* a partner. 2 one who considers another as equal. "tīs ka səriḥ ko nəhi."—*var vəd m 3*. 3 *Skt* सूक *adj* elegant. 4 beautiful.

ਸਰੀਕੀ [səriki] *adj* who shares, who is a partner. “təb huɪ bhɪsət səriki.”—*asa kəbir*. **2** *n* a share, partnership.

ਸਰੀਖ [sərikh], **ਸਰੀਖਾ** [sərikha] *adj* balanced, even.

ਸਰੀਣ [səriṅ] a subcaste of the Khatris. See ਖੜੀ.

ਸਰੀਫ [səriph] *A* شريف *adj* good, noble. **2** elderly; (one) who maintains his dignity. **3** *n* the ruler of Mecca. This is a traditional meaning, just as Amir has always been the epithet of the emperor of Kabul.

ਸਰੀਫਾ [sərifə] See ਸੀਤਾਫਲ.

ਸਰੀਰ [sərir] *Skt adj* that dissipates moment by moment.¹ “nɪrməl deh sərir.”—*sri ə m l*. **2** *n* body, physical body. “sərir svəsth khiṅ səmæ sɪmrətɪ nanək.”—*səhəs m 5*. **3** *P* شير *adj* good, noble. **4** beautiful. **5** *A* debased, wretched. **6** *n* a sea beach.

ਸਰੀਰਕ [sərirək] See ਸਾਰੀਰਿਕ.

ਸਰੀਰਾ [sərira], **ਸਰੀਰਿ** [sərirɪ], **ਸਰੀਰੀ** [sərirɪ] *Skt* शरीरिन् *n* a soul. **2** a living creature. “dehɪ bɪməlmətɪ səda sərira.”—*asa kəbir*. ‘May the creature be blessed with good sense.’ **3** to the body/soul. “deh sərirɪ sɔkhɔ hovə səbədɪ hətɪ nɑɪ.”—*vəḍ m 3*. ‘May the body and soul receive bliss from reciting the Creator’s Name.’

ਸਰੂ [səru] See ਸਰ. **2** *n* a sound, melody. “sur səru sɔsɪle.”—*maru m l*. ‘Dry up the pingla vessel with a kind of breathing exercise. **3** *Skt* anger. **4** a weapon. **5** violence, murder. **6** *adj* violent. **7** lean and thin.

ਸਰੂਖਾ [sərukha] *adj* angry. **2** harsh, without gentleness. “sɔnət rɑɪ ʊr rɪs bhər sərukha.”—*NP*.

ਸਰੂ [səru] See ਸਰਣਾ. **2** *P* سر *n* “səru ek sar khəre hərə hərə pat jərə.”—*GPS*. *Skt* cypress tree *L* Cupressus Sempervirens.

ਸਰੂਚ [səruc] *Skt* सरूच *adj* interested. **2** joyful.

¹See Aitrey Aranyak, aranyak 2, Chapter 1, Part 4.

“nəbh məg cəle chɪɪ pəth cəle bəhu, cəle ədhər² səruc hi.”—*səloh*. **3** ਸ-ਰੁਚਿ with interest.

ਸਰੂਪ [sərup] *adj* of the same or identical form. **2** ਸਰੂਪ beautiful form. “cətur sərup sɪɑnɑ sɔi.”—*maru solhe m 5*. **3** ਸਰੂਪ *n* oneself, self.

ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ [sərup sɪŋh] Jind’s glorious king, son of Sardar Karam Singh Bajidpuria, who took over as the ruler after Raja Sangat Singh of Jind died childless. He ascended the throne on Fagun Badi 2 Sammat 1893 (18 March, 1837). He was a wise, farsighted and able administrator. He sided with the British during the Anglo-Sikh wars in 1845–46. He supported them during the revolt of 1857 and was present with his army when Delhi was captured. The British bestowed great honour on him for his help and added the district of Dadri with Jind from the lands annexed from Nawab Jhajjar. He took over the mosque near Gurdwara Sisganj in Delhi from the British and the service that he rendered to the gurdwara will always be remembered in Sikh history. Raja Saroop Singh died on 26th of January, 1864 at the age of fifty-one in Bajidpur. **2** See ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ.

ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ [sərup sɪŋh baba] This noble mahatma with great achievement to his credit was born on Chet Sudi 9 Sammat 1840 in village Pitho (Nabha state). Initially he served the state of Nabha, then came under the protection of Baba Ajapal Singh and got higher education.

He was appointed mahant of Baba Ajapal Singh’s gurdwara in Sammat 1869 and served at this post with distinction. He initiated a large number of people into the Sikh faith by baptizing them. He also baptized the entire family of Raja Bharpur Singh Bhagwan Singh.

²अधस् – midway to the under world.

He passed away on Harh Badi 7 Sammat 1918 in Nabha. His grandson, Baba Narayan Singh was appointed mahant in his place. See ਅਜਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ and ਨਾਰਾਯਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ.

ਸਰੂਪਚੰਦ [sərupcōd] See ਮਹਿਮਾ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼.

ਸਰੂਪਦੇਵੀ [sərupdevi] wife of Baba Ajit Singh Bedi and the mother of Baba Sahib Singh Rais Una.

ਸਰੂਪਿ [sərupɪ], **ਸਰੂਪੀ** [sərupi] *Skt* सु रूपिन् *adj* handsome, beautiful. **2** (woman) with a beautiful form. “əb ki sərupɪ sujani suləkhni.”—*asa kābir*.

ਸਰੂਰ [səruɾ] *A* سرور *n* bliss, happiness.

ਸਰੇ [səre] See ਸਰਣਾ. “tɪn ke kaj sərə.”—*majh barəhmaha*. **2** comparable, like. “əvər nə duja tujhe sərə.”—*var bɪha m 4*.

ਸਰੇਉ [səreu] See ਸਰੇਵਨ. **2** to use, offer. “kəvən seva səreu.”—*səvəye m 4 ke*. **3** See ਸੇਯ.

ਸਰੇਉਣਾ [səreuna], **ਸਰੇਉਨ** [səreun] See ਸਰੇਵਨ.

ਸਰੇਉੜਾ [səreura] See ਸਰੇਵਰਾ.

ਸਰੇਸ [səres] *P* سریش *n* a glutinous substance extracted from the joints of bones and hide, used as an adhesive for joining wooden pieces etc. **2** a sticky substance prepared from resin etc. and used as an adhesive.

ਸਰੇਸਟ [səresət] *Skt* श्रेष्ठ. *adj* deserving the highest praise. “həɾɪ əmrɪtkətha səresət utəm.”—*var sri m 4*. “bhəgətɪ səresət puri.”—*sar m 5*. **2** See ਸ਼੍ਰੇਸਟ. **3** *Skt* a mango.

ਸਰੇਸਿਆ [səresɪa] *adj* balanced; (one) who maintains equality.

ਸਰੇਖਣ [sərekhən] the act of uttering sounds; speaking in loud tones. “gūg na sərekhəi.”—*BG*. **2** *adj* neighing, whining.

ਸਰੇਖਾ [sərekhā], **ਸਰੇਖੀ** [sərekhī] *adj* equal, comparable, even. **2** pure, unadulterated. **3** best. “gursɪkhā rəhɪras sərekhī.”—*BG* narrated. See ਸਰੇਖਣ.

ਸਰੇਵਣ [sərevən] *Skt* शैवण *n* the act doing something in the best way; worship, service.

See *E* service. “nanək bɪnvɛ tɪsɛ sərevhu.”—*dhāna m 1*. “səce cərən səreviəɪɪ.”—*sor ə m 5*. “guru ke cərən sərevnɛ.”—*sri m 5*. “səda sərevi ɪkmənɪ dhɪaɪ.”—*majh ə m 3*.

ਸਰੇਵਤ [sərevət] *uses*. **2** *adv* while using or offering. “gurcərən sərevət dukh gəɪa.”—*bəsət m 5*. See ਸਰੇਵਣ.

ਸਰੇਵਨ [sərevən] See ਸਰੇਵਣ.

ਸਰੇਵਰਾ [sərevra], **ਸਰੇਵੜਾ** [sərevra] *Skt* श्रावक *n* a preacher; one who preaches. **2** Jain. **3** a Buddhist; a disciple of Buddha. “səb sərevre ke ənumani.”—*NP*.

ਸਰੈ [səre] See ਸਰਣਾ. “həɾɪ jɪu te səbhe sərə.”—*maru rəvɪdas*. **2** See ਸ਼ਰਾ. **3** *adj* lawful according to the Muslim laws. “səre səriətɪ kər-hɪ bicar.”—*var sri m 1*.

ਸਰੋਅ [səroə], **ਸਰੋਆ** [səroa] *Skt* शूद. *n* a ladle which looks like a man's right hand for pouring ghee during a fire worship ceremony; also called ‘Brahmhast’. “kərvarən ke kin səroe.”—*NP*. ‘Swords were turned into ladles.’

ਸਰੋਸ [səros] See ਸਰੋਖ.

ਸਰੋਸਰੀ [sərosəri] *adj* per head; each one. “nəcci kəl sərosəri.”—*cəḍi 3*. **2** *P* سرسر *adv* from top to bottom. **3** completely, entirely.

ਸਰੋਹ [səroh] *adj* angry. **2** *n* tresses, hair. “kəhū səroh pəṭṭiə.”—*VN*.

ਸਰੋਹੀ [sərohi] See ਸਿਰੋਹੀ.

ਸਰੋਕਾਰ [sərokar] *P* سرکار *concern, relation, purpose*.

ਸਰੋਖ [sərokh] *adj* angry, angrily.

ਸਰੋਘ [sərogh] *Skt* शरौघ. a host of arrows. “sərogh prəhar.”—*səloh*. **2** a shower of arrows.

ਸਰੋਜ [səroj] *n* lotus flower growing in a pond. **2** Bhai Santokh Singh has written ‘ਸਰੋਜ’ instead of ‘ਸਿਰੋਜ’ which is a town in the state of Tank in C.P. It is two hundred miles to the south-east of Tank. The tenth Guru stayed here on his way to Nanded. “səhər səroj ujen

ko kār sāgət mela.”—*GPS*:

ਸਰੋਜਮੁਤ [sərojsut], **ਸਰੋਜਭਵ** [sərojbhəv] Brahma, born from a lotus; Chaturanan; Kamaladan.

ਸਰੋਤ [sərot] *Skt* ears. “oI bedhIə səhəj sərot.”—*asa chāt m 5*. ‘... was overpowered by the scent of musk-deer. 2 See **ਸਰੋਦ**. 3 a rumour, hearsay.

ਸਰੋਤਮ [sərotəm] *adj* ਸਰ-ਉੱਤਮ a superb arrow. 2 a holy pond. 3 *n* Mansar. 4 Amritsar.

ਸਰੋਤਾ [sərota] *Skt* श्रोतृ *adj* who listens. “əNIk sərote sunhI nI dhan.”—*sar ə m 5*. 2 (in Hindi) an areca nut cutter, shaped like a pair of broad scissors, also called **ਸਰੋਤਾ**.

ਸਰੋਤਿ [sərotI] *Skt* श्रोत्र *adj* worth listening to. “Iko sunIa srəvəṇ sərotI.”—*var gəv 1 m 4*. 2 *n* a source, flow. “jənəm mue bI n bhəgətI sərotI.”—*asa ə m 1*. 3 See **ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ੍ਰਿਯ**.

ਸਰੋਦ [sərod] *P* سرود *n* music; a song. “kərən sərod din hətkari.”—*NP*. 2 stringed musical instrument like a rəbab (violin-like), favourite with the people of Kabul.

ਸਰੋਰੁਹ [səroruh] *n* that which grows in a pond; lotus. “ləkh sur səroruh so dəmkyo.”—*nər sīgh*.

ਸਰੋਵਰ [sərovər] *n* an excellent pond. “sərir sərovər bhitre achē kəməl ənup.”—*bIla kəbir*. 2 a sea.

ਸਰੋਵਰਿ [sərovəri] from the sea. “sərirI sərovəri guṇ pərgəṭI kie.”—*asa m 4*. 2 in the pond. “ramdas sərovəri nhate.”—*sor m 5*.

ਸਰੋਤਾ [sərota] See **ਸਰੋਤਾ** 2

ਸਰੋਜਾਮ [sərojam], **ਸਰੋਜਾਮਿ** [sərojamI] *P* سرانجام *n* material to accomplish, task. 2 arrangement, management. “sərojamI lagu bhəvjəl tərən ke.”—*sopurəkhv*.

ਸਰੋਣੀ [səroṇi] See **ਸਰਨਯ**. “səroṇi udhare.”—*kalki*.

ਸਰੋਦ [səroḍ] short form for **ਸਰਹਿੰਦ**. See **ਸਰਹਿੰਦ**. “maia ləb səroḍ rəhI.”—*BG*. ‘Maia, a Sikh of Lamb subcaste lived at Sirhind.’

ਸਰੋਦਾ [səroḍa] a stringed musical instrument

played with a bow. This was designed on the suggestion of Guru Arjan Dev. He not only gifted it to the Sikh ragis, but also taught them how to play it. See **ਸਾਜ**. 2 See **ਸਿਰੋਦਾ**.

ਸਰੀਨਿ [səriṇi] See **ਸਰਨਯ**.

ਸਰੀਆ [sərhia] *Pu* a sari, a head covering for a woman; a dress. “dehu kəhyo həmri sərhia.”—*krI sən*.

ਸਰੀਣਾ [sərhina] a village in district Ferozepur, tehsil and police station Moga. It is situated approximately 2 miles to the north-east of Dagru railway station. Towards the south of this village, a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind is situated at a distance of one furlong. It is a small temple. The priest is a baptised Sikh. The village has donated two ghamaon of land to this gurdwara.

ਸਲ [səl] *Skt* सल् *vr* to move, go; to praise; to pierce. 2 *Skt* सल् *vr* to creep, crawl; to pulsate; to vibrate. 3 *n* water. 4 praise, appreciation. 5 a camel; an ostrich. 6 *Pkt* a pyre. “cərh beṭhe təhI səl ko bənaI.”—*ramav*. “gədhI meli səl məddhə.”—*səloh*. 7 See **ਸਲਯ** and **ਸੱਲ**. 8 *A* شل *n* a cripple. 9 one whose limbs are disabled or immobile.

ਸਲਕ [sələk], **ਸਲਖ** [sələkh] *T* شلق *n* the act of simultaneously firing shots with many guns. *E* volley. “kər sələkh devən prI thəm yatra.”—*səloh*. “chūṭi tūphəg-hI sələkh bīsala.”—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* सलक a piece, part. 3 back.

ਸਲਗਮ [səlgəm] *P* شاتم a turnip. In Dhanni Pothohar it is called a ṭhīppər.

ਸਲਘ [sələgh] See **ਸਲਘਾ** and **ਸਲੰਘ**.

ਸਲੰਜ [sələjj] *adj* shy, modest.

ਸਲਤਨ [səltən], **ਸਲਤਨਤ** [səltənət], **ਸਲਤੰਤ** [səltət] *A* سلطنة *n* rule, reign. 2 kingdom. “səltən hI bəhu kərə upay.”—*GPS*.

ਸਲਬ [sələb] *A* سلب to snatch. 2 to expel. 3 *ملب* to hang.

ਸਲਭ [sələbh] *Skt* सलभ *n* a moth. “sənmukh devi

ke bhəyo sələbh dip ənuhar.”—*cōḍi* 1. 2 a locust, pest. “gəmne dəl səm sələbh ke kər maro maro.”—*GPS*. ‘Armies attacked like swarms of locust.’

ਸਲਲ [sələl] *Skt* सलल *n* flow of water. 2 water. “mīli sələl səl-le.”—*nəṭ m* 4. 3 *Skt* सलल the quill of a porcupine. 4 the hair of a pig.

ਸਲਲਧਰ [sələdhər] *n* water-bearer; the cloud. 2 an ocean. 3 one controlling the flow of Ganga; Shiv—*sənama*.

ਸਲਲਧਰ ਅਰਿ ਕੇਤੁ ਚੱਛੁ ਅਰਿ [sələdhər əri ketu cəcchu əri]—*sənama*. Kam, the enemy of Gangadhhar Shiv, his flag — a fish, the enemy of its eye, Arjun. While wedding Draupadi, Arjun had pierced the eye of the device set up as fish.

ਸਲਵਾਤ [səlvət] *A* صلوات *n* plural of ਸਲਾਤ; Muslim prayers. “mīṭe bāg səlvat sūnət kurana.”—*chəkke*. 2 In Punjabi a satirical way of rebuking: “us ne khub səlvatā suṇaiā.”—*prov*.

ਸਲਵਾਰ [səlvar] *P* شور A ਸਰਵਾਲ *n* trousers.

ਸਲਵੇ [səlve] *S* moves, goes. “aghu aghu səlve.”—*var maru* 2 *m* 5. ‘You move ahead to get hold of objects.’

ਸਲਾਇ [səlai] *n* a spoke, iron-bar. “bhəṭhi ədərī paia mīli əgənī səlai.”—*s m* 1 *bāno*. See ਸਲਾਕਾ.

ਸਲਾਈ [səlai] See ਸਿਲਾਈ. 2 a needle for putting collyrium. “bhə kia deh səlāia nēni.”—*tlīg m* 1. 3 A long metallic needle for knitting.

ਸਲਾਹ [səlah] *n* praise, appreciation. 2 *A* صلاح betterment. 3 advice, suggestion.

ਸਲਾਹਣ [səlahən], **ਸਲਾਹਨ** [səlahən] *Skt* श्लाघन *n* praise, appreciation.

ਸਲਾਹਿ [səlahi] See ਸਲਾਹ. 2 having praised or admired.

ਸਲਾਹੀ [səlahi] *adj* worthy of praise. 2 who advises, a minister. “əpən səlāhi səkəl həkare.”—*GPS*.

ਸਲਾਹੀਐ [səlahiə] let’s praise, let’s admire.

ਸਲਾਹੁਣਾ [səlahuṇa] See ਸਲਾਹਨ.

ਸਲਾਕ [səlak], **ਸਲਾਕਾ** [səlaka], **ਸਲਾਖ** [səlakh] *n* ਸਲਾਕਾ a needle for putting collyrium in the eyes. 2 a thin metallic rod. “təpət səlak ḍar chīṭi dāi.”—*cəriṭr* 70. 3 an arrow. 4 a bone.

ਸਲਾਘਨ [səlaghən] See ਸਲਾਹਨ.

ਸਲਾਘਨੀਯ [səlaghniy] *Skt* श्लाघनीय *adj* praiseworthy, admirable.

ਸਲਾਘਾ [səlagha] *Skt* श्लाघ् *vr* to praise, boast; to trust; to get arrogant. 2 *Skt* श्लाघा *n* praise, appreciation. 3 a desire.

ਸਲਾਤ [səlat] *A* صلاة *n* Muslim’s prayer. 2 See ਸਿਰਾਤ 2 and ਪੁਰਸਲਾਤ.

ਸਲਾਬ [səlab] See ਸਿਲਾਬ.

ਸਲਾਬਤ [səlabət] *A* صلابت *n* hardness, rigidity. 2 determination, firmness.

ਸਲਾਬਤਖਾਨ [səlabət Khan] Paymaster-general of emperor Shah Jahan, king of Delhi, who was also a high official of the Arzbehis. Supplications to the emperor were routed through him. Upon a sarcastic remark, Amar Singh Rathaur, son of Gaj Singh stabbed him to death, in the presence of the emperor at Agra Fort. The gate relating to this incident is now known as Amar Singh Gate. This event took place on 25th July, 1644.

ਸਲਾਮ [səlam] *A* سلام *n* peace, wellbeing. 2 blessing, benediction. 3 In the Quran, God being blissful, is also named ‘salam.’ 4 short form for اسلام عليکم. It is a convention among Muslims that whenever they meet, the first greets with əsslamuəlekum meaning ‘peace be with you’, the second responds with və əlekummsəlam, that is و عليکم اسلام meaning peace be with you too. 5 a salutation. “səlam jəvab dove kərə.”—*var asa*. 6 respect, sway. “kia sultan səlām vīhuṇa.”—*asa m* 1.

ਸਲਾਮਤ [səlamət], **ਸਲਾਮਤਿ** [səlamətī] *A* سلامت *adj* safe and sound, in good health. “tū səda

- salamətI nīrākar.”—*jəpu*. **2** trouble-free, without any conflict.
- ਸਲਾਮਤੀ** [səlamti] *n* well-being. **2** safety.
- ਸਲਾਮਾਲੇਕ** [səlamalek], **ਸਲਾਮਾਲੇਕਮ** [səlamalekəm], **ਸਲਾਮਾਲੇਕੀ** [səlamaleki], **ਸਲਾਮਾਲੇਖੁ** [səlamalekhu] See **ਸਲਾਮ**. “səlamalekəm mukhō əlavē.”—*GPS*. “milde musəlman duI mīl mīl kərən səlamaleki.”—*BG*. “vir, səlamalekhu.”—*s m I bəno*.
- ਸਲਾਮੀ** [səлами] *n* a salute. **2** a ritual of blessing the bride and the bridegroom. **3** *adj* (one) who salutes. **4** sycophancy.
- ਸਲਾਮੁ** [səlamu] See **ਸਲਾਮ**. “səhəs nam le le kərəu səlamu.”—*asa kəbir*.
- ਸਲਾਰ** [səlar] *P* سار *n* chief, commander. “sekh pir səlar.”—*sri m I*. “sətərI sətI səlar hē jake.”—*bher kəbir*. **2** *Skt* सलार a nail. **3** a ladder. **4** a cage.
- ਸਲਿ** [səli] *Skt* सलज *n* a wound. **2** See **ਸਲਜ**.
- ਸਲਿਸ** [səlis] *Skt* शिल्प *vr* to embrace, cling.
- ਸਲਿਤਾ** [səliṭa] a river. See **ਸਰਿਤਾ**. “gəḡga ke səḡgI səliṭa bīgri.”—*bher kəbir*. See **ਬਿਗਰੀ**.
- ਸਲਿਤਾਨਾਥ** [səliṭanath], **ਸਲਿਤਾਪਤਿ** [səliṭapəti] *Skt* सरित्पति lord of the river; the ocean. **2** God Varun.
- ਸਲਿ ਬਿਸਲਿ** [səli bisəli] *n* a herb that heals the wounds. See **ਸਰਬੋਖਿਯਿ ਪਰਬਤ** and **ਵਿਸ਼ਲਜਕਰਣੀ**. “səli bisəli aṇI tokhile həri.”—*dhəna trilocən*. **2** a river named Shalyo Vishalya, which finds mention in the 45th Chapter of Sakand Puran.
- ਸਲਿਲ** [səli] See **ਸਲਲ**.
- ਸਲੀਸ** [səlis] *A* سلس *adj* easy, simple. **2** tender, delicate.
- ਸਲੀਕਾ** [səlika] *A* سلیقه *n* warm nature, nice disposition. **2** etiquette, manners.
- ਸਲੀਖ** [səlikh] *A* سج *n* a prayer carpet; Muslim place of saying prayer. **2** a sound, word.
- ਸਲੀਖਤ** [səlikhət] *A* سلخ *n* an offspring, progeny. “səlikhət mudame.”—*jəpu*. ‘God’s progeny is ever-lasting.’
- ਸਲੀਤਾ** [səliṭa] *P* سلیط *n* a camel’s pannier. **2** a canvas bag for packing a tent or a canopy.
- ਸਲੀਬ** [səlib] *A* صلیب *n* cross, its shape is †. **2** a cross-shaped object which the Christians wear round their necks. This is done in memory of Jesus Christ who was crucified on the cross.
- ਸਲੀਮ** [səlim] *A* سلم *adj* who remains safe. **2** a Chishti Faqir of Ajmer, whose prayers are said to have blessed Akbar with a son, Jahangir. That is why he was named Salim.
- ਸਲੀਮਸਾਹ** [səlimsah] See **ਸਲੇਮਸਾਹ**.
- ਸਲੁਸ** [səlus] See **ਸਲਿਸ** and **ਸਲੇਸ**. **2** *n* unity, union.
- ਸਲੁੰਚਨ** [səlūcən], **ਸਲੁੰਵ** [səlūv] *adj* plucking of the hair. See **ਲੁੰਚਨ**. “jəmI pəkre kalI səlūv.”—*bəsət m 4*. ‘Yam caught (him) at the time of death and dragged from the hair.’
- ਸਲੁੰਨੇ** [səlūno] See **ਸਤੁੰਨੇ**.
- ਸਲੁਕ** [səluk] See **ਸੁਲੁਕ**.
- ਸਲੁਣਾ** [səluṇa] *adj* salted, saltish. **2** *n* cooked, salted vegetables or dishes etc.
- ਸਲੁਰੀ** [səluri] a village in tehsil Una, district Hoshiarpur. It is situated to the north of Anandpur at a distance of 27 kos. It was here that Guru Gobind Singh rested for a while on his way to Nadaun to help the hill-rulers. A gurdwara which was erected during the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh stands at the top of the hill. It is situated to the north of the railway station Hoshiarpur, at a distance of 25 miles.
- ਸਲੇਸ** [səles] *Skt* श्लेष (*Skt* शिल्प *vr* to join, unite, embrace). *n* unity, union. **2** a metaphor, word suggesting several meanings.

Examples:

mohən tere uce mādI r mähəl əpara.

—*gəu chət m 5*.

Here Mohan stands for both God and Baba Mohan.

adhI biadhI upadhI rəs kəb-hu nə tuṭe tap, parbrəhəm puran dhəni nəhI bujhe pərtap.

—*gəu thIti m 5*.

'bujhe' means 'to be extinguished' as also 'to understand.' 'pərtap' means splendour and distress – 'pərtap.'

gurdərsən udhrē sēsara.—asa m 3.

Here 'gurdərsən' means 'sight of the Satguru' and also 'awareness of his doctrine.'

babiha benti kərə, kərɪ kɪrpa dehu jīdan.

—var mēla m 3.

'jīdan' means 'a gift of life' as well as 'gift of water.'

ਸਲੇਸਿਆ [sələsia] joined श्लिष्ट. **2** united, having several meanings. **3** See **ਸਲੇਸ 2**.

ਸਲੇਮਸ਼ਾਹ or **ਸਲੀਮਸ਼ਾਹ** [sələmʃah or səlīmʃah] younger son of Sher Shah Suri. His original name was Jalal Khan. Having ascended the throne, he assumed the name of Islam Shah which degenerated into Salim Shah. After Sher Shah's death, he ruled over India from 1545 to 1553 AD. Due to oversight, Bhai Santokh Singh has termed Salem Shah and Sher Shah as brothers and has mentioned a battle at Paryag between Hamayun and these two brothers, i.e.

dve bhrata pəthan vəḍ sure,

bəd umrav su kin həḍure.

bɪgər pərə dɪllipətɪ sēg,

gərəb ʃhan cahət bhe jēg.

ek sələmʃah tɪs nam,

ʃərʃah dusər bəl dham.

aki durəg prag kər lina,

səkəl səmāj juddh ka kina.

—GPS rasɪ 1 ə 10.

2 younger brother of Jodh Ray.

ਸਲੋਸਣਾ [sələsna], **ਸਲੋਸਨ** [sələsən] *v* to unite. See **ਸਲੇਸ** to fondle lightly. "cərnodək le nən səlōse."—NP. See *E* solution. **2** to foment with hot water.

ਸਲੋਕ [səlok] **ਸ-ਲੋਕ** the same people, the same country. **2** *Skt* सलोक्य a type of salvation. It involves living in the realm of the Deity.

3 *Skt* श्लोक praise, appreciation. **4** a song of praise. **5** verse; metre. "utəm səlōk sadh ke bəcən."—*sukhmāni*. In Guru Granth Sahib there are numerous metrical compositions under the heading of saloks. Various forms of these compositions are explained in Guru Chhand Divakar. **6** See ਅਨੁਸੁਟਭ. **7** See ਸਲੋਕ.

ਸਲੋਕ ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ [səlōk səhəskrɪtɪ] See ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ, ਸਹਸਾਕਿਰਤਾ and ਗਾਥਾ.

ਸਲੋਕ ਵਾਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਵਧੀਕ [səlōk varā te vədhiḱ] the saloks which remained unabsorbed while determining the order of the pauris. Their number is 152. Guru Arjan Dev put those saloks towards the end of Guru Granth Sahib before Mundavani. Guru Gobind Singh, while recreating the manuscript (bir) posted the saloks of Guru Teg Bahadur between Varan te Vadhik saloks and Mundavani.

ਸਲੋਣਾ [sələṇa] See ਸਲੁਣਾ and ਸਲੋਨਾ.

ਸਲੋਤਰ [sələtər] *Skt* ਤੋਤ੍ਰ *n* a rod, stick. **2** a goad, this word is derived from the root 'ਤੁਦ੍' which means to reprimand. **3** See ਸਾਲਿਹੋਤ੍ਰ.

ਸਲੋਤਰੀ [sələtɪrɪ], **ਸਲੋਤ੍ਰੀ** [sələtɪrɪ] *adja* staff bearer. **2** a nihang Singh. **3** a veterinary surgeon. See ਸਾਲਿਹੋਤ੍ਰੀ. "gən sələtɪrɪ turət həkare."—GPS.

ਸਲੋਨੜਾ [sələṇṛa], **ਸਲੋਨੜੀ** [sələṇṛɪ], **ਸਲੋਨਾ** [sələna], **ਸਲੋਨੀ** [sələni] *adj* ਸ-ਲਾਵਨੜ salted, rather saltish. **2** beautiful. "nən sələni sūdər nari."—*gəu ə m 1*. **3** a woman with beautiful eyes. "jagu sələṇṛie, bole gurbaṇi ram."—*bila chāt m 1*.

ਸਲੋਨੋ [sələno] See ਸਲੋਨਾ. **2** See ਸਤੁੱਨੋ.

ਸਲੋਦੀ [sələdɪ] a village situated at a distance of ten kohs to the north of Sirhind by the Grand Trunk. Road. A number of Sikh warriors who fought to defend their faith were born in this village. See ਆਲੀ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਸਲੰਘ [sələṅgh] *n* a pitchfork. It is an agricultural implement. Its shape is like that of a trident. It is a large fork with sharp, widely spaced prongs for pitching straw and chaff.

ਸਲੁਥ [səlhab] See ਸਿਲਾਥ.

ਸਲਜ [səly] *n* Guru's euologist bard. "guro əmərdaś səc səly bhəṇ."—*səveye m 3 ke*. **2** *Skt* ਸਲਜ a wound. **3** a spear, lance. **4** an arrow. **5** a sin. **6** harsh words. **7** a bil tree. **8** king of Madrdesh, who was the brother of Madri, wife of king Pandu. During Draupti's swayambar he was defeated by Bhimsen, and turned enemy of his sister's sons. During the battle of Kurukshetar, he sided with the Kauravs and became the charioteer of Karan as he was very adept at goading horses. On the 18th day of the battle, he was killed by Yudhishtar. In Mahabharat there is a chapter, assigned to him. "bhəe sənpalā bəli sulī səlyā."—*jənməjəy*.

ਸਲਜ ਜਨ [səly jən] *n* the air.—*sənāma*. The wound worsens when it is exposed to the air. **2** blood —*sənāma*.

ਸਲਜਰਿਪੁ [səlyrɪpu] *n* the killer of Raja Shaly, Yudhishtar. See ਸਲਜ 8.

ਸੱਲ [səll] See ਸਲਜ.

ਸੱਲਕੀ [səllki] See ਸੇਰ.

ਸੱਲੋਕ [səllək] *Skt* सल्लोक *n* gentlemen, pious people.

ਸਲ੍ਹ [səlv] See ਸਾਲ੍ਹ.

ਸਲ੍ਹਕੋਟ [səlvkoṭ] See ਸਿਆਲਕੋਟ.

ਸਵ [səv] See ਸਵਣਾ and ਸਵਾਲਨਾ. "dukh məhī səvə."—*sri ə m 3*. "sukh səvāti."—*sor m 5*. **2** *Skt* ਸਵ *n* a dead body, corpse. "janət jogi səv-hī ōtharo."—*cəritr 312*. "səv ko khahu bilāb nəhī kər."—*NP*. **3** water. **4** short form for ਸਰਵ. all. **5** *Skt* सव the process of extracting somrəs by pressing som, a creeper. **6** an offspring, progeny. **7** yag; oblation. **8** the sun.

ਸਵਗੁਣ [səvguṇ] See ਸਿਵਗੁਣ. **2** a hundred times. **3** short form for ਸਵੰਗੁਣ.

ਸਵਣ [səvəṇ], ਸਵਣਾ [səvṇa] *Skt* ਸਯਨ *n* a bed, bedding. **2** to sleep. "gīani jag-hī səv-hī subhai."—*var sor m 3*. "kīa səvṇa kīa

jagṇa."—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

ਸਵਤ [səvət] *n* co-wife. "səvət gīra te mən bīklai."—*NP*. See ਸਉਕਣ. **2** white. See ਸਵਤ ਸਵਤ ਤਨ.

ਸਵਤ ਸਵਤ ਤਨ [səvət səvət tən]—*sənāma*. a black deer; whose body is white and black; a deer with black back and white chest.

ਸਵਤਿ [səvətɪ] a co-wife. See ਸਉਕਣ. "səvətɪ ek tih nrɪp-hī bulai."—*cəritr 33*.

ਸਵਦ [səvəd] See ਸਬਦ. **2** *P* ,ش may happen. See ਸੁਦਨ. "cū səvəd təkbir."—*tilāg m 1*. "səvəd kurban khake sadhsəgəṭɪ."—*digo*.

ਸਵਦਾ [səvda] See ਸਉਦਾ. **2** sleeping.

ਸਵਦਾਗਰ [səvdagər] See ਸਉਦਾਗਰ. "səvdagər ko ṭuṭ gyo məṭ ghi ko."—*krīsən*.

ਸਵਧਾਨ [səvdhan] See ਸਾਵਧਾਨ. "səbəd surət səvdhan ho."—*BG*.

ਸਵਮ [səvəm] *P* ,ش I will go, I go, I may go. **2** I will be, I am, I may be. Its verb is سجد.

ਸਵੱਯਾ [səvəyya] See ਸਵੈਯਾ. **2** one and a quarter. "pəl pəl bīkhe səvəyya cərə."—*GPS*. 'will become more and more adept.'

ਸਵਰ [səvər] *Skt* श्वर *n* a bhīll caste; a low caste, which resembles bhīls.¹ See ਸਬਰੀ. **2** Shiv. **3** *P* ,ش a husband, bridegroom. "pīru ravīṭəra səcu səvra."—*vəḍ m 4*. the true master. **4** a commentator of mimāsa sutr, Shavar.

ਸਵਰਣ [səvəṛəṇ] of the same colour. **2** of the same caste. **3** sounds with the same place of articulation as- ਅ ਹ ਕ ਖ ਗ ਘ ਙ and ਢ ਢ ਜ ਝ ਵ ਞ ਸ etc.

ਸਵਰਥ [səvəṛəṭh] See ਅਰਥੀ.

ਸਵਰਨਾ [səvəṛnā] *v* to be reformed; to improve; to be set right. "jītu səvṛe mēra kajō."—*sri chət m 4*. "bīnu gursəbəd nə səvəṛ-sī kaj."—*gəu ə m 1*.

ਸਵਰਾ [səvra] See ਸਵਰ.

¹These people used to live in the forests of central provinces (C.P) and Rajputana. The Greek writer Pliny calls them Suari and for Ptolemy they are Sabri.

ਸਵਰੀ [səvri] See ਸਬਰੀ.
 ਸਵਲ [səvəl] See ਸਬਲ. 2 See ਸਵਲਾ.
 ਸਵਲਾ [səvla], ਸਵਲੀ [səvli] *adj* swarthy. “kharī əghai səvli gori.”—*NP*. 2 reasonably priced, profitable. “ləde khep səvli.”—*sri chāt m 5*.
 ਸਵਾ [səva] *Skt* सवा *n* one and a quarter, 1¼.
 ਸਵਾਇਆ [səvaia] *adj* सवाद meaning more, extra. “dīnu dīnu cəfə səvaia.”—*gəu thri m 5*. 2 *xa* little, hardly any. “səvaia gəppha deṇa.”—*prov*.
 ਸਵਾਈ [səvai] See ਸਵਾਇਆ. more, extra. “dīn dīn cəfə səvai.”—*sor m 1*. 2 *n* the title of Maharaja of Jaipur. “bəd raja je sīgh səvai. jəpur ko pətī vīdīt mahai.”—*GPS*. See ਜਯ ਸਿੰਘ.
 ਸਵਾਸਨ [səvasən] See ਸਬਾਸ.
 ਸਵਾਹੀ [səvahi] See ਕੜਨ.
 ਸਵਾਗ [səvāg] *Skt* स्वाङ्ग सू (own) अंग (body). 2 wearing the dress of some one else on one's own body. 3 impersonation of some one else. assumption of some one else's form.
 ਸਵਾਣੀ [səvaṇi] *n* an acharay brahmin who eats (the food of) a dead body; a great brahmin. “kīṭrē səuṇ səvaṇi hoe.”—*BG*. ‘There were many omen-tellers and teachers.’ 2 See ਸਾਵਾਣੀ.
 ਸਵਾਤ [səvat] See ਸਬਾਤ. 2 *Skt* सुवासु a stream in the North-West Frontier Province. It is also known as Svant, Suant and Svat. It finds mention in Rig Ved. The Chinese and Greek pilgrims have also mentioned it. 3 plain lying in the valley of Swat river which for the Buddhist writers was a part of Udiān Desh.
 ਸਵਾਦ [səvad] *Skt* स्वाद *n* taste, savour. 2 *A* سواد soot. 3 a stack of dried cow dung in a village. 4 ability, capability. 5 a draft of a composition.
 ਸਵਾਨ [səvan] short form for ਸਰਸੁਤੀ ਵਾਹਨ, a riding bird that has beautiful gait, swan. “bən bən ḍole kag kəhā dhə səvan hē?”—*BGK*. 2 See ਸੁਾਨ.
 ਸਵਾਨਿ [səvanī] See ਸਾਵਾਣੀ.

ਸਵਾਨਿਹ [səvanih] *A* سوانح plural of ਸਾਨਿਹਾ a life's description, life's narration.
 ਸਵਾਨੀ [səvani] See ਸਾਵਾਣੀ.
 ਸਵਾਬ [səvab] See ਸਬਾਬ.
 ਸਵਾਰ [səvar] See ਅਸਵਾਰ and ਸਵਾਰਣਾ.
 ਸਵਾਰਣਾ [səvarṇa], ਸਵਾਰਨਾ [səvarṇa] *v* to set right, reform. 2 to adorn, render the complexion fair.
 ਸਵਾਰਾ [səvara] See ਅਸਵਾਰਾ.
 ਸਵਾਰਿਅਨੁ [səvariṇu] he set it right. “gur ki pəri paī kaj səvariṇu.”—*var guj m 5*.
 ਸਵਾਰੀ [səvari] *n* a carriage, vehicle, conveyance. 2 *adv* early morning, at dawn. “ətəri gavəu bahəri gavəu gavəu jagī səvari.”—*asa m 5*. 3 See ਸਵਾਰਣਾ. “jən ki pēj səvari apī.”—*guj m 5*.
 ਸਵਾਰੇ [səvare] See ਸਵਾਰਣਾ. “karəj səvare səgle tən ke.”—*ram m 5*. 2 *adv* early morning; at dawn. *S* ਸਵਾਰੇ “nhavən javət hot səvare.”—*krisən*.
 ਸਵਾਰੈ [səvare] See ਸਵਾਰਨਾ. 2 See ਬਿਆਲ 3. 3 *adv* early morning before sunrise. “kəvī syam kəhə dou sājh səvare.”—*krisən*.
 ਸਵਾਲ [səval] *A* سوال *n* a question. 2 a request, demand.
 ਸਵਾਲਣਾ [səvalṇa], ਸਵਾਲਨਾ [səvalna] *v* to put to sleep. “ja tīnī səvalia ta səv rəhia.”—*var bīha m 3*.
 ਸਵਾ ਲਖ [səva lakh] *n* one lakh and twenty five thousand. “səva lakh sīu ek ləṇā.”—*rəhit*. 2 *xa* one. “us ne khalse nū səva lakh dəmṇa ərdas kəraia.”—*prov*.
 ਸਵਾ ਲਖੁ ਪੈਕਾਬਰ [səva lakh pəkabər]—*bher kəbir*. In Islamic literature, there is a mention of one lakh and twenty four thousand prophets. This figure may be regarded equivalent to one hundred twenty five thousand.
 ਸਵਾਲਿਆ [səvalia] See ਸਵਾਲਣਾ.
 ਸਵਿਕਲਪ [səvikələp] *Skt* सविकल्प *adj* imaginatively, intuitively.

ਸਵਿਤਾ [səvɪtā] *Skt* सवितृ *n* the Creator. 2 father. 3 the sun. “səvɪtā əst nɪsā huɪ ai.”—*NP*.

ਸਵਿਤ੍ਰੀ [səvɪtri] *Skt* न begetter, mother. 2 Durga. 3 Gayatri. 4 a midwife. 5 a cow. 6 See ਸਾਵਿਤ੍ਰੀ.

ਸਵਿਦਯ [səvɪdy] See ਸਬਿਦਯ.

ਸਵੈ [səvi] *P* ॐ May you be. Its root is ਸੁਦਨ.

ਸਵੈਜਿ [səviʃe], ਸਵੈਜਿ [səviʃe] See ਸਵਣਾ. “sukh səhɪʃ səviʃe.”—*var maru 1 m 3*. ‘Sleep in the bliss of spiritual state, or sleep in a blissful state of knowledge.’

ਸਵੇਰਾ [səvera] *n* early morning, at day break.

2 *adv* first. “hɪrde ram ki nə jəp-hɪ səvera?”—*sor kabir*. ‘Why don’t you worship Ram before dying?’ 3 Immediately, at once. “ਉਹਿ bhi lage kaḥ səvera.”—*suhi rəvɪdas*. ‘Close relatives also held that the dead body be immediately taken away from home.’ 4 auspicious time, good time. “jənəm krɪtarəθ səphəl səvera.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਸਵੈ [səve] sleeps. “gʊŋ ucər-hɪ gʊŋ məhɪ səve səmɑɪ.”—*slok m 4*.

ਸਵੈਯਾ [səveyā] This is a popular metre having four lines with numerous names; and is mainly of two types. i.e. *matrɪk* and *vərnɪk*.

The best form is a *matrɪk* *səveyā* assumes is when all the four lines alliterate; for two lines to alliterate is a must. The poets insist that in a *vərnɪk* *səveyā*, all the four lines must have assonance or internal alliteration.¹

A large variety of this metre is to be found in poetical compositions. For the knowledge of readers, metres available in Sikh literature or which are our favourite are given below along with illustrations:

(1) The first type of *səveyā* is ‘bir’. It has four lines, each line having 31 matras, the first pause being at 16th, the second at

¹In case of *səveyās* of different rhymes, this rule is not applicable.

the subsequent 15th with *guru* and *ləghu* matras at the end. It is also called *matrɪk* *səveyā*.

Example:

nabhɪkəməl te brəhma upje,
bed pərɦɪ mukh kə̃θ səvɑɪ. ...
jaki bhəgətɪ kərɦɪ jən pure,
munɪ jən sevɦɪ gurvicɑɪ. ...
—*gʊj m 1*.

Viewed from the *guru* and *ləghu* angle, this *səveyā* is of *Sen* type as it has a total 31 *guru* and 62 *ləghu* matras.

(2) The second type of *səveyā* is ‘baṇ’, each line having 31 matras. The pauses come at the 16th and the subsequent 15th, the last two being *guru*.

Example:

əmrɪtu namu tumɑrɑ θakur,
ehu məharəsʊ jən-hɪ piyo...
—*asa m 5*.

(3) The third type of *səveyā* is of ‘somy’, each line having 31 matras, the first pause being at the 16th, second at the subsequent 15th, with a *nəgən* (lll) at the end.

Example:

mukh te țika səɦɪt ucərət,
ram rɪde nəɦɪ purən rəɦɪt,
kərɪ updeʃ sunave logən,
kəchu nə kəmave apən kəɦɪt...
—*GV 6*.

(4) The fourth type of *səveyā* is ‘dāḍkəla’. This is also known as ‘nɪsakar’. It has four lines, each line having 32 matras. The pauses come at 16th and the subsequent 16th matra with a *səgən*, llS, at the end.

Example:

buddɦɪ vɪvek gyan ər vɪdya,
səphəl hot upkar kərət jo. ...

(b) the second form of ‘dāḍkəla’ has 18th and 14th matras, with a *səgən*, llS, at the end.

Example:

sətɪguru mətɪgʊr, bɪməl sətʃəgətɪ,
atəmʊrəgɪ cəlulu bhəya,
jəgʏa mənʊ kəvəlu səhɪjɪ pəkəsyə,
əbhə nɪrəjənu ghər-hɪ ləha. ...

—səveye m 4 ke.

(5) The fifth type of səveya is ‘mālīd’, each line having 32 matras, with pauses at the 16th and the subsequent 16th with yəgən, lSS, at the end.

Example:

te sadhu həri mel-hu svami,
jɪn jəpɪa gətɪ hoɪ həmari.
tɪn ka dərəsu dekhi mənʊ bɪgʃə,
khɪnɪ khɪnɪ tɪn kəu həu bəlɪhari..

—bher m 4.

(b) With only two guru matras at the end instead of a yəgən is also a form of ‘mālīd’ as:

kəb lage məstək cərnən rəj,
dərəs dəyalu drɪgən kəb pekħō,
əmrɪt bəcən suno kəb srəvnənɪ,
kəb rəsna benti bɪsekhō.—BGK.

(6) The sixth type of səveya is ‘səman’, each line having 32 matras, pauses being at the 16th and the subsequent 16th with a bhəgən, Sll, at the end.

Example:

brəhmədɪk sɪv chədmunisur,
rəsəkɪ rəsəkɪ ʃhakur gun gavət, ...
re mən muʃ sɪmər sukħdata,
nanək das tujh-hɪ səmjhavət. ...

—səveye sri mukħvak m 5.

(7) The seventh type of səveya is ‘drumɪla’. It is marked by 4 lines, each line having 32 matras; the first pause is at the 10th the 2nd at the next 8th the third at the subsequent 14th matra with a səgən and two guru (llS, S, S) at the end.

Example:

jəy jəy kəlgidhar, sevək dukh-hər,

nəhɪ səmsər bəl ke dhari. ...

(8) The eighth type of səveya is ‘ləlɪt’. It has 4 lines, each line having seven məgəns with two gurus at the end: SSS, SSS, SSS, SSS, SSS, SSS, S, S.

Example:

dekho ju kəse e jhəde jo jhule hē
dhōse ki dhōkō se ʃəbhū bha bhola...

—sɪkkhi prəbhakər.

(9) The ninth type of səveya is ‘mədɪra’. It has 4 lines, each line having seven bhəgəns, with one guru at the end. Sll, Sll, Sll, Sll, Sll, Sll, Sll, S.

Example:

sətət hi sətʃəgətɪ səg,
surəg rəte jəsu gavət hē. ...

—səveye m 4 ke.

(10) The tenth type of səveya is ‘məttgəyəd’. It is also known as ‘īdāv’ and ‘malti’. In Dasam Granth it is called ‘bɪje’. It has 4 lines, each line having seven bhəgəns, two gurus at the end Sll, Sll, Sll, Sll, Sll, Sll, S, S.

Example:

danəv dev phənīd nɪsacər
bhut bhəvɪkkh bhəvan jəpēge,
jɪv jɪte jəl mē thəl mē
pəl hi pəl mē səbh thap thəpēge,
pūn prətəpən badhət jədhunɪ
papən ke bəhu pūj khəpēge,
sadh səmuh prəsən phɪrē jəg
sətru səbhə əvɪlok cəpēge.

(11) The eleventh type of səveya is ‘cəkor’. See ਚਿਤ੍ਰਪਦਾ 2.

(12) The twelfth type of səveya is ‘ərsat’. It has 4 lines, each line having seven bhəgəns and one rəgən. Sll, Sll, Sll, Sll Sll, Sll, Sll, SllS.

Example:

sve nɪj pay prəmod səda
ʃəbdadɪ vɪrəc vɪkūʃh ləkhe vɪkha,
jā ʃubh kirətɪ ko jəg mē

gəṇṇayək sarəd hū nə səkē līkha,
 hē kəc dipɪt cītṁmāni sām
 ujal əmɾɪt si līkhni ɪkha,
 murətɪ ʃri guru bhed nə rēcək
 dhən guru əru dhən gurusɪkha

—*sɪkkhɪ prəbhakər.*

(13) The thirteenth type of *səveya* is ‘rəmy’. It has seven bhəgəns with one guru in first line and eight səgəns each in the remaining three lines.

Example:

bhejət hē ɪh pē hām ko
 ɪh gvarəni rup guman kərə,
 ɪh janət ve ghət hē hām te
 tɪh te həṭh bādḥ rəhi nə tərə,
 kəvɪ syam pɪkho ɪh gvarənɪ ki
 mətɪ syam-hɪ kop nə nek dərə,
 tɪh sō bəl jaū kəhā kəhɪye
 tɪh lyavhu jo mukh te ucɾe—*kɾɪsən.*

(14) The fourteenth type of *səveya* is ‘kɪɾɪṭ’. It has four lines each line having eight bhəgəns Sll, Sll, Sll, Sll, Sll, Sll, Sll, Sll.

Example:

cəḍ prəcəḍ təbe bəl dhar
 səbhar ləi kərvar kəri kər.... —*cəḍi 1.*

(15) The fifteenth type of *səveya* is ‘durmɪl’, also known as ‘cəḍrkəla’. It has 4 lines, each line having eight səgəns. llS, llS, llS, llS, llS, llS, llS, llS.

Example:

məthra bhənɪ bhag bhəle un ke
 mən ɪcchət hi phəl pavət hē....

—*səveye m 4 ke.*

(16) The sixteenth type of *səveya* is ‘sūdri’, also varyingly known as ‘sukhdani’, ‘mənmodək’, and ‘məlli’. It has 4 lines, each line having eight səgəns and at the end is a guru. llS, llS, llS, llS llS, llS, llS, llS, S.

Example:

pərnɪd dəga cugli nə kərə

jəg apəs te nə bəḍo bən bese,
 nɪj puj prəsəs nə nek bhəne
 nɪrman əlobh guru gɪɾɪ jese,
 nə təpay dukhay nə bhul kɪse
 yadɪ hve səprəmad pəgē ləg bhese,
 nɪskam səda ʃubh rɪɪ dhərə
 updeʃ bhəlo prəd hve sɪkh ese.

—*sɪkkhɪ prəbhakər.*

(17) The seventeenth type of *səveya* is ‘rətən malɪka’. It has 4 lines, each line having eight səgəns and one ləghu llS, llS, llS, llS, llS, llS, llS, llS, l.

Example:

bəl ves kəṭe chəbɪ əg ləṭe
 jəg man ghəṭe pəṭe kul cal,
 bhəl nɪɪ dəge jəs pūn bhəge
 cɪt cɪt jəge nə ləge prəbhū nal,
 tən rog bəḍhe əɪɪ pap cəḍhe
 sucɪ tej kəḍhe su məḍhe jəg jal,
 khəl balbədhu mud rēcɪk karən
 phəkət bɪdu əmolək lal.

—*nɪrmal prəbhakər.*

(18) The eighteenth type of *səveya* is ‘kūdləta’. It is also known as ‘savən’, ‘sukh’ and ‘har’. It has 4 lines, each line having eight səgəns and two ləghus, llS, llS, llS, llS, llS, llS, llS, llS, ll.

Example:

jər jaɪ nəhi kɪs te əjri
 əs paɪ gəe səgri ur me jər..... —*GPS.*

(19) The nineteenth type of *səveya* is ‘surdhunɪ’. It has 4 lines, eight səgəns and one guru in the first line. In the remaining 3 lines, there are seven bhəgəns and two gurus.

Example:

hərɪ so mukh hē herti dukh hē
 əlkē hərhar prəbha hərni hē,
 locən hē həri se sərse həri se
 bhərṭe həri si bərni hē.... —*cəḍi 1.*

(20) The twentieth type of *səveya* is

‘mānoj’. There are in the first line eight sэгәns and two lәghus. The remaining 3 lines carry eight bhәgәns each.

Example:

brīkḥbhanu suta pīkḥ rījḥ rәhi
әтI sūdәтI sūdәr kanh ku anәn,
rajәt tir nәdi jīh ke su

vīrajәt phulәn ke yut kanәn—krīSәn.

(21) The twenty first type of sәvеya is ‘mәḥḥdḥәr’. It has 4 lines, each line having eight yәgәns: ISS, ISS, ISS, ISS, ISS, ISS, ISS, ISS.

Example:

jīti vasna ek hi basna me
jīte әg so ek hi әg me hә.

—nīrmәl prәbhakәr.

See ਝੁਲਨਾ (a) and ਝੁਜੰਗਪੁਯਾਤ (d)

(22) The twenty-second type of ‘sәvеya’ is ‘gәgdḥәr’ or ‘gәgodәk’. It is also called ‘khәjәn’. It has 4 lines, each line having eight rәgәns. SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS

Example:

jḥuḥ ᠋ lobh ko tyagkә sәjjno!
sәty sәtokh ko cītḥ me dhariye....

(23) The twenty-third type of sәvеya is ‘uḥkәḥ’. It has 4 lines, each line having seven rәgәns and a guru.

Example:

cәr cәdrә kәrә chәtr surә dhәrә
bed brәhma rәrә dvar mere.—ramav.

(24) The twenty-fourth type of sәvеya is ‘sūdәтI’. It has 4 lines, each line having IIS, IIS, SII, IIS, SSI, ISI, ISI, I,S.

Example:

muni dev nә pavә thәk mәтI gavә
hә bīn adI әnәt guru...

(25) The twenty-fifth type of sәvеya is ‘vam’, also known as ‘mәkrәd’, ‘madhvi’ and mәjәri. Its each line has seven jәgәns and one yәgәn. ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISS.

Example:

kәro nә bura kīhko kәbI hi mridu
ben bhәno tәjke kuḥIai...

(26) The twenty-sixth type of sәvеya is ‘mәttakriḥa’ with each line having SSS, SSS, SSI, III, III, III, III, I, S.

Example:

pavә vīdya dhare sikkhi
kәb-hu nә dhәrәt kupәth pәg nәr so...

(27) The twenty-seventh type of sәvеya is ‘abhar’. It is also known as ‘patal’. Its each line has eight tәgәns. SSI, SSI, SSI, SSI, SSI, SSI, SSI, SSI.

Example:

japә nә tәko ju je sәrvdata
kәhә hoy puje nәdi kup pakhan?
rakha nә hovә kәdi әt vele bīna
sri prәbhu bat tu sәtykә jan...

(28) The twenty-eighth type of sәvеya is ‘sumukhi’. It is also known as ‘mәllika’ and ‘malīni’. Its each line has seven jәgәns with lәghu guru at the end. ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, I, S.

Example:

ju manәt hә guruvakәn ko
rәhite jәg mahI kәdi nә dukhi,
rәhe nә kәmi dhәn dham bhәre
grәhI atәm deh sәdiv sukhi...

(29) The twenty-ninth type of sәvеya is ‘krōc’. Its each line has SII, SSS, IIS, SII, III, III, III, III S, with four pauses at 5th, 10th, 18th and 25th matras.

Example:

prem vīhina, paI nә ḥāti,
yәdәpI dhәrәтI dhәn, әgnit dhәrhi,
tap rīde te, dur nә hovә,
jәp tәp vrәt pun, pun nәr kәrhi....

(30) The thirtieth type of sәvеya is ‘jhulna’. See second form of ਝੁਲਨਾ.

(31) The thirty-first type of sәvеya is

‘mukt-hāra’. Each line has eight jəgəns. ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI.

Example:

vɪlok gurumukh pākəj sɪkkh
rəhe huɪ bhər rəsi məkrəd...

(32) The thirty-second type of səvəya is ‘lāvəgləta’, each line having eight jəgəns and a ləghu at the end. ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, I.

Example:

jɪnhe nə kəchu kəvɪta rəs he
nəhɪ rag vɪkhe mən rag ləgavət,
jəpē nəhɪ vahguru gurumətr
sərup mənukkh pəsu nəzravət. ...

(33) The thirty-third type of səvəya is ‘sərvəgami’. Each line has seven təgəns and two gurus at the end. SSI, SSI, SSI, SSI, SSI, SSI, SSI, SS.

Example:

gaje məha sur ghūmi rəṅə hur
bhrəmi nəbhə pur bekhə ənupə. ...
—ramav.

jako rɪda he krɪpa sath puryo
prəjapyar vase səda cɪtt mahī
mātri tətha sen hē varte praṅ ko
tāhɪ ke raj bhe hot nahī. ...

(34) The thirty-fourth type of səvəya is ‘sarda’. Each line has seven rəgəns and guru ləghu at the end. SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS, SI.

Example:

dhir gəbhir he gyan ko pūj he
prem ko rup he sətru ko kal,
dintahin ləlin udyog me
dan datar he khalsa lal. ...

ਸਵੰਤ [səvət] *adv* sleeping. “khat pivət səvət sukhia.”—sar m 5.

ਸਵੰਤੀ [səvəti], **ਸਵੰਧਿ** [səvədhɪ] *Skt* स्वपन्ति sleeping (feminine gender). “səbh nanək sukhɪ səvəti.”—sor m 5. “sukh səvədhɪ sohagnɪ.”—maru ə m 1.

ਸਵੰਨ [səvən] See ਸੁਵਰਣ. 2 *adv* while sleeping.

ਸਵੰਨਵੀ [səvənvi] *adj* fair complexioned.

2 golden. “bhəni ghəri səvənvi.”—s fərid. meaning ‘a beautiful body.’

ਸਵੰਨਿ [səvənɪ] sleep. See ਸਵੰਧਿ. “sukh səvənɪ.”—var gəu l m 4.

ਸਵਜ [səvy] *Skt adj* left. 2 at some places it also means the right side. See ਸਬਜ.

ਸਵਜਸਾਚੀ [səvsaci] *Skt* सव्यसाचिन् *n* one who draws a bow with his left hand; Arjun. In Mahabharat it denotes a person who also draws a bow with his left hand, meaning thereby he is ambidextrous in so far as shooting of the arrows is concerned. Arjun used to shoot arrows with his left hand also.

ਸੜ [səɾ] *n* burn, scald. See ਸੜਨਾ.

ਸੜਕ [səɾək] *Skt* सरक *n* a road. *Skt* सूडका सिंकि and सिंकि are also used for a path. 2 *onom* a sound of the unsheathing of swords. “səɾək mɪano kəɖɖhiā.”—cəɖi 3.

ਸੜਜ [səɾəj] See ਖੜਜ.

ਸੜਨਾ [səɾna] *v* to rot, putrefy, decay. 2 to dry. 3 to burn.

ਸੜਾਕਾ [səɾaka] *onom* sound suggesting unsheathing of swords. See ਸੜਕ 2.

ਸੜਾਣਾ [səɾaṇa] *n* jealousy. 2 causing of putrefaction; a decay causing process. 3 fire; which burns. “duje bhəɪ səɾaṇe səɾɪa.”—BG ‘one who is badly engrossed/burning in duality.’

ਸੜੌਨੋ [səɾruno] *Skt* स्रावणी, स्रावण-पुंनो full moon night in the mouth of Savan; beautiful (face) See ਰੱਖੜੀ.

ਸਾਂ [sa] *pron* that. “kəhu nanək sa kəthni sar.”—gəu m 5. “sa vela pərvaṅ jɪtu sətɪguru bheɾɪa.”—var guj 2, m 5. 2 *adj* like, such (as). “tum sa mit nə əvər koi.”—asa m 1. 3 *v* past tense of ਅਸਿ. was. “os ne əjɪu akhɪa sa.”—JSBB. 4 *Skt n* Parvati. 5 Lachhmi.

ਸਾਂ [sā] indicator of past tense. See ਸਾਂ 3. as “mē othe gɪa sā.” 2 a suffix used in Persian.

- This is a transformed version of Sanskrit word as ञकसां.
- ਸਾਉ** [sau] *S* (Skt सूद) *n* taste. “sau praṇi tīna laga jīni ṁmrītu paīa.”—*vāḍ chāt m 1*. 2 ecstasy. “sau nā paīa jaī.”—*var majh m 2*. 3 *Skt* welcome, honour. “kāt nā paīo sau.”—*var suhi m 1*. 4 *Skt* purpose, self-interest. “tū jaṇ mähīja sau.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.
- ਸਾਉਗੀ** [sauḡi] See ਸਾਵਗੀ.
- ਸਾਉਣ** [sauṇ] See ਸਾਵਣ.
- ਸਾਉਣ ਮੱਲ** [sauṇ māl] See ਸਾਵਣ ਮੱਲ and ਸਾਵਣ ਮਲ.
- ਸਾਉਣੀ** [sauṇi] *n* crop of the autumn season. 2 See ਸਾਵਣੀ.
- ਸਾਉਰੀ** [sauri] *n* one who has the knowledge of music. One who tells of profit or loss from the left or right vessel. See ਸੋਰੀ. 2 one who practises tantar shastar of Shiv.
- ਸਾਉਲਾ** [saula] See ਸਾਵਲ.
- ਸਾਉ** [sau] *adj* noble, gentle. 2 ਸੁ-ਆਯੁ of the same age. 3 *n* members of the marriage party. 4 a barber. 5 a confidant of the king. See ਸਉਆ.
- ਸਾਅਤ** [saət] See ਸਾਇਤ.
- ਸਾਅਰ** [saær] See ਸਾਇਰ.
- ਸਾਅੰਗੀਤ** [saəḡit] See ਸਾਂਗੀਤ.
- ਸਾਇ** [sai] *pron* same. “sūdāri sai sərup bīckhəṇi.”—*tīlīg m 1*. 2 lord, master. “sukhdata həri pransai.”—*sar m 5*. ‘praṇpəti sukhdata.’ 3 *Skt* ਸਾਯ *n* sleep, lying down. “mera pīru risalu səḡi sai.”—*bəsāt m 1*. 4 *Skt* ਸਾਯੰ evening.
- ਸਾਇੰਸ** [saīs] *E* science. *n* essence of a branch of knowledge. 2 chemistry and physics. See ਵਿਦਯਾ.
- ਸਾਇਸਤਨ** [saīstən] *P* شاستن *v* to be competent, be capable of.
- ਸਾਇਸਤਾ** [saīsta] *P* شاسته *adj* able, capable.
- ਸਾਇਕ** [saīk] See ਸਾਯਕ.
- ਸਾਇਣਿ** [saīṇi] *S* *Skt* a mistress, landlady.
- ਸਾਇਤ** [sait] See ਸਾਯਦ. 2 *A* ساعت *n* a short span of time. “cəl-hu īh,sait.”—*GPS*.
- ਸਇਬਾਨ** [saīban] See ਸਾਯਬਾਨ.
- ਸਾਇਰ** [saīr] *Dg* sea (*S* ਸਾਇਰੁ *Skt* ਸਾਗਰ) “saīr səpət bhəre jəl nīrməli.”—*prəbha m 1*. See ਸਪਤ ਸਰ. “saīr bhəre kī suk?”—*var majh m 1*. “vīci upae saīra tīna bhi roji deī.”—*var ram 1 m 2*. 2 a lake. “saīr bhər su bhər.”—*tukha barəhmaha*. 3 This word has also been used for Shatdrav (Satluj) in particular and a river in general. “choḍ dio təb thā nīrmoh ko par bhəe jəb saīr tira.”—*gurusobha*. 4 *A* شعبي a poet. “je səu saīr melie tīlu nā pujaṅhī roī.”—*sri ə m 1*. “nanək saīr īv kəhīa.”—*asa pəṭi m 1*.
- ਸਾਇਰ ਕੀ ਪੁਤ੍ਰੀ** [saīr kī pūtri] *n* daughter of the Sea, Lachhmi. According to a Puranic myth, she emerged while the sea was being churned. 2 wealth. “saīr kī putri bīdarī gəvai.”—*gəu ə m 3*. ‘The enlightened one has abandoned wealth.’ “saīr kī putri pərhəri tīagi cəran təle vicare.”—*asa chāt m 1*. ‘Wealth has been discarded with contempt, considering it as a maid-servant.’
- ਸਾਇਲ** [saīl] See ਸਾਯਲ.
- ਸਾਈ** [sai] *pron* the same. “jo tudh bhavē sai bhəli kar.”—*jəpu*. 2 *n* master, lord. “jīthe jaīe jəgət məhī tīthe həri sai.”—*var bīla m 4*. 3 *Skt* सतर्कार earnest money given in advance to strike a deal. 4 *P* سادى God. 5 *A* ساعى one who puts in effort.
- ਸਾਂਈ** [sāi], ਸਾਂਈਂ [sāi] *Skt* master, lord. “tū kərta səcīaru meḍa sāi.”—*sopurukhu*. 2 king. 3 husband. 4 a saint of the sublime sort.
- ਸਾਂਈਆਂ** [sāiā] a Khatri disciple of Guru Arjan Dev, Sethi by caste. The Guru impelled him to perform Kirtan. He became a wonderful preacher of Sikhism. 2 a vocative: ‘O Master.’
- ਸਾਈਸ** [saīs] See ਸਈਸ.
- ਸਾਂਈਂ ਦਾਸ** [sāīdas] a resident of Daroli (district Ferozepur) who was a Khatri by caste. He

was married to Ramo, the elder sister of Mata Damodari. Guru Hargobind had a long and comfortable stay at his residence. He became the Guru's disciple and attained salvation. See ਡਰੋਲੀ. **2** a very ardent devotee of Guru Arjan Dev, he was a Bhandari by caste. **3** a disciple of Guru Amar Das. He was a resident of Lahore and was Jhanji by caste. He was in the service of Guru Arjan Dev as well.

ਸਾਂਈਂ ਦਿੱਤਾ [sāiditta] a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev from Sultanpur. **2** a Jaria follower of Guru Arjan, who acting upon the teachings of the Guru, devoted his life for the good of the people.

ਸਾਂਈਂਲੋਕ [sāilok] *n* godly people, saints.

ਸਾਸ [sas] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਾਸ *n* breath, respiration. "sas bina jiu dehuri."—*keda chāt m 5*. **2** a vowel, tone. "pure tal nihale sas."—*bher namdev*. **3** *Skt* a weapon "pāḍit sāgī bās-hī jən murəkh agəm sas sune."—*maru m 1*. **4** *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਸੁ mother-in-law. **5** a respiratory disease, asthma. "sənpat sas bhəgīdr jur."—*səloh*. **6** *Skt* शास् *vr* to praise, sermonise, preach something for the good of others, ingratiate, order, punish, warn. **7** *n* an order. **8** *P* شتر urine. See ਸ਼ਾਸੀਦਨ.

ਸਾਂਸ [sās] breath, respiration. **2** *Skt* ਸਾਂਸ with parts.

ਸਾਸਕ [sasək] *Skt* ਸਾਸਕ *adj* an administrator. **2** *n* a king. **3** a spiritual guide, guru. **3** See ਸਾਸ 6.

ਸਾਸ ਗਰਾਸ [sas gəras], ਸਾਸ ਗਿਰਾਸ [sas giras], ਸਾਸ ਗ੍ਰਾਸ [sas gras] life and livelihood, life and sustenance. "sas gras ko dato thakur."—*gəu kəbir*. **2** breathing in and out.

ਸਾਸਟਾਂਗ [sastāg] See ਅਸਟਾਂਗ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਮ.

ਸਾਸਣ [sasən] *Dg n* an order. See ਸਾਸ 6 and ਸਾਸਨ.

ਸਾਸਣੀ [sasni] *n* one who issues a warning, king's army—*sənama*. **2** *adj* (one) who administers. See ਸਾਸ 6.

ਸਾਸਤ [sasət], ਸਾਸਤਰ [sastər], ਸਾਸਤੁ [sasətu], ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ [sastṛ] *Skt* ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ *n* a book that enforces

discipline; a law enforcing book. See ਸਾਸ-6 "sasət sīmrīti bed carī."—*sri ə m 5*. "soi sasətu səuṇ soi."—*sri m 5*. "sastṛ bed trē guṇ he maīa."—*bher m 1*.

ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਗ [sastṛg], ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਗਿ [sastṛgī], ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਗਿਆ [sastṛgiā], ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਗੰਤਾ [sastṛgōta], ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਗਜ [sastṛgy] *Skt* शास्त्रज्ञ *adj* who is an authority on Shastars. "munī jogi sastṛgī kəhavət."—*guj m 5*. "səbhe sastṛgōta kukərmō prəṇasi."—*dətt*.

ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਧਾਰੀ [sastṛdhari] *adj* who lives according to Shastars, a pandit. **2** an armed man.

ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਨਿਕ [sastṛnīk] ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ-ਅਨਿਕ various Shastars. "pəḥhi kok vyakəṛəṇ sastṛnīk."—*cəritr 250*.

ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰੀ [sastri] शास्त्रिन् *adj* possessing Shastars, who is an authority on Shastars. **2** *n* a higher level degree of Sanskrit.

ਸਾਸਨ [sasən] *Skt* सासन *n* ordering. See ਸਾਸ 6. **2** punishing. **3** a warning, punishment. See ਸਾਸਨਾ. "ənīk sasən tarət jəmdutəh."—*səhəs m 5*. "sasən te balək gəm nə kəre."—*bher m 3*. 'ignores the warning.' "deī sasən jam."—*ram m 5 roti*. **4** *Skt* श्वसन to breathe.

ਸਾਸਨਪਾਕ [sasənpak] Indar. See ਪਾਕਸਾਸਨ. "sasən, pak sərəsən jou."—*NP*. 'the bow of Pakshasan' (Indar).

ਸਾਸਨਾ [sasna] *Skt* सासना *n* an order. **2** a warning, punishment. See ਸਾਸਨ. **3** a sermon, teaching. **4** *Skt* सासा a jowl, loose skin hanging from the neck of a cow or a bullock, a wrap for neck and shoulders.

ਸਾਸਨਿ [sasənī] *Skt* सासन *n* a breath. **2** *adv* while breathing, which means 'while being alive.' "sasənī sasi sasi bəlu paie, nihəsənī namu dhīavego."—*kan ə m 4*. 'Make recitation of the Name a part and parcel while alive, and it will have its sway after death.'

ਸਾਸ ਨਿਹਾਰਨ [sas niharən] to count breaths. "jəm nihare sasa."—*asa kəbir*. **2** to protect life. "bhəgətjəna ke sas nihare."—*bher m 5*.

ਸਾਸਨੋਤਰ [sasnotər] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰੁ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ 5 (b)

ਸਾਸਾ [sasa] plural of ਸ੍ਰਾਸ "jɪcəru ghəṭ ətəɪ he sasa."—*sor m 3*. 2 *n* a doubt. "upje put dham bɪn sasa."—*cəɪtr 279*. 'Without doubt, a son will be born.'

ਸਾਂਸਾਰਿਕ [sāsarɪk] *Skt adj* worldly, mundane.

ਸਾਸਿ [sasɪ] with breath. 2 *Skt* ਸ (with) ਅਸਿ (sword); with a sword.

ਸਾਸਿ ਸਾਸਿ [sasɪ sasɪ] with every breath, always. "sasɪ sasɪ prəbhū dhɪaɪɛ."—*sor m 5*.

ਸਾਸਿ ਗਿਰਾਸਿ [sasɪ gɪrasɪ] while living and enjoying life. "sasɪ gɪrasɪ səda mənɪ vəsɛ."—*var bɪla m 3*.

ਸਾਂਸੀ [sāsi] a low tribe that leads nomadic life and is ridden with crime. It is found outside India too. Many scholars are of the view that this tribe grew from the soldiers who came with the army of Alexander the Great, but chose to make India their home. It has nothing to do with sanhasi tribe of the jats. See ਸਾਂਹਸੀ.

ਸਾਸੀਦਨ [ʃasɪdən] *P* ششدين to urinate.

ਸਾਸੁ [sasʊ] See ਸਾਸ. 2 *Skt* सासु *adj* ਸ (with) ਅਸੁ (breath); living. 3 *n* mother-in-law. "sasʊ buri ghəɪ vas nə devɛ."—*asa m 1*. Here it means ignorance. 4 breath. "jəb ləg sasʊ."—*kəɪɪ ə m 4*.

ਸਾਸੁ ਕੀ ਦੁਖੀ [sasʊ ki dukhi] This is a shabad in Rag Asa is of Kabir:

1 sasʊ ki dukhi səsʊr ki pɪari
jəṭh ke namɪ dərəʊ re.

2 səkhi səheli nənəd gəheli
devər ke bɪrəhɪ jərəʊ re. ...

3 seje rəməʊtʊ nən nəhi pekhəʊ
ɪhʊ dukh ka sɪʊ kəhʊ re.

4 bapʊ savka kərə lərai
maɪa səd mətʋari.

5 bəḍe bhai ke jəb səgɪ hoti
təb həʊ nah pɪari.

6 kəhət kəbir pāc ko jhəgra. ... -25.

It means:¹

1 I am fed up with my mother-in-law (illusion). My father-in-law (God) has affection for me. I am afraid of the elder brother-in-law (Yam-raj)

2 My sister-in-law (folly) has caught hold of me. I am longing for the younger brother-in-law (wisdom)

3 I do not feel the intimacy of the omnipresent Lord in the bed of conscience.

4 Father (the body) is always busy fighting with children (comforts and discomforts). Mother (selfishness) is always in a state of intoxication.

5 When I was with the elder brother (knowledge) the Lord loved me.

6 All this is a quarrel between the five evils.

ਸਾਸੁ ਮਾਸੁ [sasʊ masʊ] breath and body, soul and the body. "sasʊ masʊ səbh jə tumara."—*dhəna m 1*.

ਸਾਸ੍ਰਾਂਗ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਮ [sasʃrāŋ prənam] a respectful bow with all the eight organs. See ਅਸਟਾਂਗ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਮ.

ਸਾਸ੍ਰੁਤ [sasʃvət] *Skt adv* continuous, without break. 2 daily. 3 *n* the sky. 4 the heaven. 5 Shiv.

ਸਾਹ [sah] *n* a breath. "lekhe sah ləvaiəhɪ."—*sri m 1*. 2 *P* ساه a king. "səbhɪ tujh-hɪ dhɪav-hɪ mere sah."—*dhəna m 4*. 3 a money-lender, banker. "sah cəle vənjarɪa."—*var sar m 2*. 4 a title bestowed by Guru Arjan Dev on a Sikh family. See ਸੋਮਾ 2. 5 lord, husband. 6 *Skt* साह *adj* strong, dominant.

ਸਾਹ ਆਲਮ [sah aləm] *P* ساه العالم *adj* master of the world, king of the world. "khəke khūdkar sah aləm."—*asa pəṭɪ m 1*. 2 Muazzam

¹The meaning of the invisible intrigue, described here, is not satisfactory. But most of the traditional scholars have their interpretations. Hence these are being reproduced here.

(Bahadur Shah) son of Aurangzeb. See ਬਹਾਦੁਰ ਸ਼ਾਹ. **3** the nominal Mughal king of Delhi, whose real name was Ali Gauhar. He ascended the throne in Oct. 1760. He handed over the civil authority of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the then East India Company, in 1765 AD. Thereafter he became a stipendary of the English Government. Then the Marathas captured him. Later in August 1788, he fell into the hands of Ghulam Kadir Ruhela, who maltreated him brutally and got his eyes gouged out. He was a mere nominal king of Delhi till his death on 19th of Nov. 1806.

ਸਾਹਸ [sahəs] *Skt n* work done with force. **2** courage. “kər sahəs beg ji dhayo.”—*GPS*. **3** theft. **4** an act done mindlessly. **5** fire.

ਸ਼ਾਹ ਸ਼ਰਫ਼ [ʃah ʃərəf] شاه شرف a fakir who felt deeply obliged to Guru Nanak Dev after having held a discourse with him. **2** a Sadhu of Bihar, who had divine powers. He died in 1379 AD. A large fair is held at his tomb every year.

ਸ਼ਾਹਸਾਹਾਣ [sahsahan] P شاه شاه an emperor, king of kings. “sahsahan gəṇṇje.”—*javu*. In Mishkat it is held that Mohammad directed that none should be called Shahanshah, as this title is reserved only for God.

ਸ਼ਾਹਸੀ [sahsi] *adj* (one) who courageously accomplishes his task. **2** persevering. **3** inspiring. “təhā sahsi sahsəgram kope.”—*VN*. **4** See ਸਾਹਸ.

ਸਾਂਹਸੀ [sāhsi] a sub-caste of jats. Scholars are of the view that its root lies in the Sanskrit word ‘sahasi’, which means valiant, tenacious and courageous. Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the lion of Punjab was from the same clan. **2** Sansi clan is different from it. See ਸਾਂਸੀ.

ਸ਼ਾਹਸੰਗ੍ਰਾਮ [ʃahsəgram] *adj* lord of war. **2 n** Sangoshah, son of Bibi Veero, upon whom the tenth Guru bestowed this title, sacrificed his

life in the battle of Bhangani. “ləkhe sahsəgram jujhe jujharə. təvə kit banə kəmanə səbharə.”—*VN*. See ਸੰਗੋਸ਼ਾਹ and ਬੀਰੋ ਬੀਬੀ.

ਸਾਹਸੁ [sahsrə] See ਸਹਸੁ.

ਸ਼ਾਹ ਹੁਸੈਨ [sah husen] شاه حسين son of Sheikh Usman of Lahore. Born in Hijri 945, he was a devotee of the Lord. When Guru Granth Sahib was being compiled, he too along with saints like Kahna, came to Amritsar. He beseeched Guru Arjan Dev that his compositions should also be included in Guru Granth Sahib. The Guru asked him to recite his composition. There upon Shah Husain recited. “cupp ve əṛta cupp ve əṛta.” On listening to it, the Guru asked him to stop i.e. to observe silence. Shah Husain died in Hijri 1008. See ਕਾਨ੍ਹਾ.

ਸ਼ਾਹ ਕੀ ਢੇਰੀ [ʃah ki dheri] See ਤਕਸਿਲਾ.

ਸ਼ਾਹਚੀ ਖਾਨ [ʃahcīkhan] His real name was Ahmed Khan. He was a commander of the king of Kabul, Zamanshah, who was the grandson of Ahmad Shah. In 1798 AD, the king sent him to Punjab with a cavalry of twelve thousand men. He was very cruel to the Sikhs and Hindus. At last he was killed by Sardar Sahib Singh of Gujrat in 1800 AD. His tomb is situated to the east of Gujrat at a distance of four miles from the city.

ਸ਼ਾਹਜਹਾਂ [ʃahjəhā] شاه جهان He was the third son of Jahangir from Balmati (Jodh Bai), daughter of Raja Udai Singh Jodhpuri. He was born in Lahore on 5th of Jan. 1593. His real name was Mirza Khurram. After the death of his father, he ascended the throne in 1628 AD.¹ The kingdom prospered during his reign; the revenue collected per year was twenty three crores.

¹His full name was Abu Ali Muzzafar Shahabuddin Shah-jahan. He is presumed to have become the king after the death of Jahangir. Hence in history his reign started from 1627 AD but formally he ascended the throne on 4th of February, 1628 AD.

He was very fond of architecture. Apart from Moti Masjid, he got a mausoleum constructed for his dear wife Arjmand Banu (who is also known as Mumtaz Mahal and Kudsia Begum). She was the daughter of Asif Ali, a brother of Noor Jahan. She was born in 1592 AD and died on 7th of July 1631. This mausoleum cost the exchequer rupees four crore and fifty lakhs. It is popularly known as the Taj Mahal. Some writers have estimated its cost at rupees one crore, twelve lakhs and fifty thousand only.

Delhi at present situated on the bank of Jamuna opposite the Red Fort, was founded by the same ruler in 1631 AD. He named it Shahjahanabad. Elegant buildings of Delhi like Lal Quila, Diwan-e-Khas, Dewan-e-am and Jama Masjid add to his reputation. The Peacock throne, which cost the state exchequer rupees seven crore and ten lakh, was got built by this king. The world-renowned Koh-i-Noor diamond, which weighed 319 rattis and was estimated to value at Rs. 7,815,225/- then, was presented to him by Mir Jumla.

Due to the ineptness of certain corrupt ministers, he persecuted Christians and Hindus. As a result, he became hostile to Guru Hargobind, so the Guru had to take up arms in self-defence.

Shahjahan had four sons: Dara Shikoh, Shuja, Aurangzeb and Murad. Once when Shahjahan fell ill, Aurangzeb (after subjugating his brothers) incarcerated him in the Agra fort in the year 1658 AD. After 7 years of incarceration by his son, Shahjahan pining all the while to rule, died to be buried at the Taj by the side of his beloved wife.

ਸ਼ਾਹਜਹਾਨਾਬਾਦ [ʃahjəhənəbəd] a name of Delhi. See ਸ਼ਾਹਜਹਾਂ. “ʃahjəhənəbəd ko kīno kuc əpər.”—*gurusobha*.

ਸ਼ਾਹਜਹਾਂਪੁਰ [ʃahjəhāpʊr] a town in U.P. which was built by Daler Khan, an army officer of Shahjahan in the year 1647 AD on the left bank of Deoha (Garra) river. It is situated at a distance of 768 miles from Calcutta and 987 miles from Bombay. “ʃahjəhāpʊr me huti ɪk pəʈua ki narɪ.”—*cəɪɪtr* 41.

ਸ਼ਾਹਜਮਾਨ [ʃahjəman] See ਜਮਾਨਸ਼ਾਹ.

ਸ਼ਾਹਜਾਦ ਪੁਰ [ʃahjad pʊr] See ਸ਼ਹੀਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ.

ਸ਼ਾਹਜਾਦਾ [ʃahjada] *P* شاهزاده *adj* a prince. **2** *n* son of Bhai Mardana, who kept on doing Kirtan in the presence of Guru Nanak Dev.

ਸ਼ਾਹਣੀ [ʃahɳi] a caste of Khukhrain Khattris. **2** wife of a money-lender. **2** wife of a king, a queen.

ਸ਼ਾਹਦ [ʃahəd] *A* شاهد *n* a witness; one who gives evidence.

ਸ਼ਾਹਦਰਾ [ʃahdəra] Mausoleum of emperor Jahangir across river Ravi near Lahore. A nearby settlement is also known as Sahdara. See ਜਹਾਂਗੀਰ. **2** a village set up by emperor Shahjahan across Jamuna at a distance of five miles from Delhi. At that time, it served as a market place.

ਸ਼ਾਹਦੀ [ʃahdi] *P* شاهی *n* evidence.

ਸ਼ਾਹਦੌਲਾ [ʃahdɔla] See ਦੌਲਾ ਸ਼ਾਹ.

ਸ਼ਾਹਨ [ʃahən] See ਸਾਂਡ and ਸਾਨ੍ਹ.

ਸ਼ਾਹਨਸਾਹ [ʃahənsah] See ਸਾਹ ਸਾਹਣ.

ਸ਼ਾਹਨਦੀ ਖਾਂ [ʃahənci khā] See ਸਾਹਦੀ ਖਾਂ.

ਸ਼ਾਹ ਨਵਾਜ਼ ਖਾਂ [ʃah nəvəz khā] شاه نواز خان son of Khan Bahadur Zakaria Khan. His real name was Hayatulla Khan. He had been a governor of Lahore and Multan. Inspired by Diwan Kaura Mal in Sammat 1809, Bhai Bhim Singh cut off his head during a battle, fixed it to his spear and presented the same to the Khalsa. **2** See ਮੁਜੱਫਰ ਖਾਨ.

ਸ਼ਾਹਨਿ [ʃahənɪ] *n* wife of a king, a queen. **2** a play by the Creator of the universe. “ʃahənɪ səɪɪ kərə jia əpne.”—*gəv kəbir*. **3** wife of a

money-lender.

ਸਾਹਨੀ [sahni] See ਸਾਹਣੀ. 2 See ਸਾਹਨਿ.

ਸਾਹਪੁਰ [sahpur] a village of Patiala state, tehsil and police station Sunam. East of it is situated a gurdwara of Guru Teg Bahadur. To begin with, there was only Manji Sahib. But since Sammat 1980 a “Darbar” is being constructed. The village has donated about 50 bighas of land to the gurdwara. The priest is a Singh and it is seven miles to the west from railway station Sunam.

2 A district of the Rawalpindi Division and is its main town. It is situated on the left bank of Jehlum.

ਸਾਹਬ [sahəb] See ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਸਾਹਬਚੰਦ [sahəbçənd] See ਸਾਹਿਬਚੰਦ.

ਸਾਹਬਾਜ਼ [sahbaz] See ਸਹਬਾਜ਼.

ਸਾਹਬਾਜ਼ ਸਿੰਘ [sahbaz sīgh] son of Wakil Sabeg Singh who used to study in Lahore’s Persian school. Once he entered into a disputation with the maulvis where he fearlessly upheld the point of view of his faith and condemned that of Islam. Thereupon, a complaint was lodged by the maulvis and he was arrested. When he declined to embrace Islam, he, along with his father, was put on the torturing wheel to die at the age of eighteen. This happened in Sammat 1802. See ਸਬੋਗ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਸਾਹਬਾਦ [sahbad] a town of Karnal, seized by Sardar Lal Singh and Himant Singh in 1763 AD where they founded their state. These brave Sardars belonged to the Nishan misl. They converted the main mosque of Shahabad into a gurdwara and named it Masatgarh.

ਸਾਹਭੀਕ [sahbhik], ਸਾਹਭੀਖ [sahbhikh] This saint belonged to the Saiyyed family. He was born in village Siana (tehsil Kaithal, district Karnal). His forefathers lived at Kuhram (Ghuram).¹ For this reason, some writers like

¹This city is in Patiala state.

Bhai Santokh Singh have mentioned him as the resident of Kurham.²

Shah Bhikh was a disciple of Abul Muali Shah of village Ambhita (District Saharanpur). Bhikh Ji spent most of his life at Thaske town which is situated in tehsil Thanesar, district Karnal. Due to his devotion, Saint Muali Shah also migrated to Thask and Shah Bhikh wholeheartedly served his master.

By virtue of his spiritual power, he came to know of the birth of Guru Gobind Singh at Patna. So he reached there with two pitchers full of sweets and presented them to the Guru. The Guru put his hands on both the pitchers. To satisfy the curiosity of his disciples, the Pir told them that he wanted to find with whom this divine personage (the Guru) would side, the Hindus or the Muslims. So anticipating his feelings, the Guru strengthened his faith with the gesture that he was the patron and well wisher of both the communities.

Shah Bhikh was Saiyyed (Mir), so Thaska is now known as Thaska Miranji. During the rule of the Mughals, a jagir was attached to his tomb which at present brings a revenue of rupees three thousand per annum.

Some writers have also named him as Saiyed Bhikh and Bhikhan Shah.

ਸਾਹਰਗ [sahrəg] P ਸ੍ਰਗ aorta. See ਦਿਲ.

ਸਾਹਾ [saha] n ਸੁ (auspicious) ਅਹ (day); according to the Hindu faith, a day fixed for marriage after taking into account the planetary positions. S ਸਾਹੋ. “səbətɪ saha ɪkɦɪa.”—soɦɪla. “saha gəŋ-hɪ nə kər-hɪ bicar.”—ram ə m l. 2 part a vocative, meaning O! King “səbhna vɪcɪ tū vərətɔda saha.”—dhəna m 4. 3 plural of ਸਾਹ (breath). “jete jə jivhi le saha.”—m l var majh. 4 short form for

²“pur kuhram bɪkhe huto sah bhikh jɪh nam. nɪj mʊsɪɪd ke nikəŋ rəɦɪ ʈəske gram sudham.”—GPS.

ਸਾਹਾਣ. plural of ਸਾਹ. “sɪrɪ saha patɪsahu.”
—m 5 var ram 2.

ਸਾਹਾਣ [sahan], ਸਾਹਾਨ [sahan] See ਸਾਹ ਸਾਹਾਣ.

ਸਾਹਿ [sahɪ] See ਸਾਹ. 2 while breathing. “sahɪ saɦɪ sɛda sɛmalɪɛ.”—*guj ə m 3*. 3 the king (nominative case). “sahɪ pəθɦaɪa saɦe pasɪ.”—*asa m 5*.

ਸਾਹਿਆ [sahɪa] *n* the time of ਸਾਹਾ (ਸੁ ਆਹ). See ਸਾਹਾ. “orəku aɪa tɪn saɦɪa.”—*sri m 1 pəɦɪrɛ*. This means ‘Death as a bridegroom has come to wed life as its bride.’ 2 It is another name for ਸੁਹੇਵੇ. See ਸੁਹੇਵਾ.

ਸਾਹਿਸ [sahɪs] See ਸਾਹਸ.

ਸਾਹਿਤਤ [sahɪtɪ] *Skt n* the feeling of being alongwith, a gathering. 2 the poetics incorporating elements like sentiment and metre etc. 3 any text dealing with all elements of a study is known as ‘sahity’

ਸਾਹਿਦ [sahɪd] See ਸਾਹਦ.

ਸਾਹਿਨਸਾਹ [sahɪnsah] See ਸਾਹ ਸਾਹਾਣ.

ਸਾਹਿਬ [sahɪb] *A* صاحب *n* a master. “sahɪb seti həkəm nə cɛɛ.”—*var asa m 2*. 2 the Creator. “sahɪb sɪu mənʊ manɪa.”—*asa ə m 1*. 3 a friend.

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਹੂਰ [sahɪb səur] صاحب شهور *adj* wise, prudent, sensible.

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਿੰਘ [sahɪb sɪŋh] See ਪੰਜ ਪਯਾਰੇ. 2 See ਸੌ ਸਾਧੀ. 3 He was son of Raja Amar Singh of Patiala and Rani Raj Kaur. Born on Bhadon Badi 15th Sammat 1830 (1774 AD), he ascended the throne at the age of six, after the death of his father. In Sammat 1844 (1787 AD) he was married with great pomp and show at Amritsar to Rattan Kaur, daughter of Sardar Ganda Singh, who belonged to the Bhangian misl. By temperament, he was a very credulous person and readily believed everyone without using his discretion. During his reign, Diwan Nannu Mal and Rani Hukman carried on the governance. Bibi

Sahib Kaur, his elder sister, contributed a lot to the defence and administration of the kingdom. Raja Sahib Singh died on Chet-Badi 9, Sammat 1869 (26th March, 1813). 4 Baba Sahib Singh was born in the house of Ajit Singh (son of famous Baba Kaladhari of Bedi clan) and Mata Saroop Devi in Sammat 1813. He was a man of rare quality and an ardent preacher of Gurmat. With a sense of great enterprise, he occupied a lot of territory and established his capital at Una. Free public kitchen (lāḡar) and continuous Kirtan went on without any interruption on account of his initiative. Baba Ji died on Har Sudi 13 Sammat 1891 at Una. See ਊਨਾ and ਵੇਦੀ ਵੰਜ.

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਹਾਲ [sahɪb hal] *P* صاحب حال one who has realised ecstasy; a blissful soul.

ਸਾਹਿਬਕਲਾਮ [sahɪbkələm] *n* the Creator, master of language or speech. “kɪ saɦɪb kələm.”—*japu*.

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕਾਲ [sahɪb kal] *P* صاحب کال *adj* one who has the courage to say what he means. 2 one who is only a man of speech.

ਸਾਹਿਬਕਿਰਾ [sahɪbkɪrā] *A* صاحب کیران fortunate i.e. highly dignified. See ਕਿਰਾ. “kɪ saɦɪbkɪrā hɛ.”—*japu*.

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੌਰ [sahɪb kɔr] daughter of Raja Amar Singh of Patiala and elder sister of Raja Sahib Singh. In Sammat 1834 she was married to Jaimal Singh, son of Sardar Hakikat Singh Rai of Fathegarh of Kanhaiya misl. The efforts she put in to expand and safeguard the kingdom of her brother are indeed unique in Sikh history. In Sammat 1851 she defeated the Maratha army. She conducted the administration very efficiently but her credulous brother did not value her qualities. She died in Sammat 1856 (1799 AD). 2 Mother of Raja Sangat Singh of Jind and queen of Raja Fateh Singh, she was very

proficient in the affairs of administration. See ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੌਰ ਮਾਤਾ.

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੌਰ ਮਾਤਾ [sahɪb kɔr mata] daughter of Bhai Ramu Bassi,¹ Khatri of Rohtas. She was married to Guru Gobind Singh on 18th of Vaisakh Sammat 1757. The Guru left the Khalsa Panth to her care. That is why at the time of baptism she is declared the mother, and Guru Gobind Singh the father, of the Khalsa. After his arrival at Avichal Nagar, Guru Gobind Singh sent her to Delhi along with the five arms of Guru Hargobind to be kept and displayed with full honours. These arms are at present kept in Gurdwara Rakabganj.

She died before Mata Sundari. Her memorial is quite close to the shrine of Guru Harkrishan located in Delhi. See ਦਿੱਲੀ.

ਸਾਹਿਬਚੰਦ [sahɪbcənd] a devoted Sikh of Guru Gobind Singh. He was a great warrior. He attained martyrdom in the battle of Anandpur. As per instructions of the Guru, he was cremated at Nirmohgarh. “jit bhəi təhɪ khalse ki əru sahɪb cənd ki loth uʃhai.”—*gurusobha*. **2** A village in district Ferozepur tehsil Muktsar, police station Kot Bhai. Adjoining the habitation, there is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh at the bank of the village pond. The Guru graced this place twice with a visit. A small temple and residential houses have come up close by. An Akali Singh is in attendance here. The village has donated 7 ghumaons of land to the gurdwara. A fair is held on the Vaisakhi day. It is situated at a distance of about seven miles from Balluana railway station to the north-west and is connected by un-metalled road.

ਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦਾ [sahɪbjada] *P* صاحب زاده *n* son of a king; a prince. **2** Guru's son. **3** master's son.

ਸਾਹਿਬਦਿਮਾਗ [sahɪbdɪmag] *A* صاحب دماغ *adj* a ¹Bhai Santokh Singh has mentioned “rava” sub-caste. See rutt 5, ə 1.

very learned man, very wise person. “kɪ sahɪbdɪmag he.”—*japu*.

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਿਲ [sahɪb dɪl] *P* صاحب دل *adj* big hearted; who has control over his mind. **2** wise. **3** a saint. **4** a spiritual mentor. “ʃudəz feze suhbəte sahɪbdɪlā.”—*jīdgi*.

ਸਾਹਿਬਦੇਵੀ [sahɪbdevi] See ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੌਰ ਮਾਤਾ.

ਸਾਹਿਬਰਾਇ [sahɪbraɪ], **ਸਾਹਿਬਰਾਯ** [sahɪbray] See ਤਾਹੁ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਲੋਕ [sahɪb lok] *n* God's people, servants of God.

ਸਾਹਿਬਾ [sahɪba] feminine of ਸਾਹਿਬ **2** vocative of ਸਾਹਿਬ “sace sahɪba! kɪa nahi ghəɪ tere.”—*ənədu*.

ਸਾਹਿਬਾਂ [sahɪbā] a damsel of Mahni Sial rajputs, engaged to a lad of Chaddhar sub-caste, but she was in love with Mirza. The Chaddhars murdered both of them; their grave is in Danapur. (district Multan) See ਮਿਰਜਾ.

“ravi nədɪ upəɪ bəse narɪ sahɪbā nam, mɪrja ke səg dosti kəɾət aʃhəu jam.”

—*cəɪɪr* 129.

ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ ਦਿਲ [sahɪban dɪl] plural of ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਿਲ.

ਸਾਹਿਬਿ [sahɪbɪ] the Creator (nominative case). “sahɪbɪ ədha jo kia.”—*m* 5 *var ram* 2.

ਸਾਹਿਬੀ [sahɪbi] *P* صاحبی *n* ownership, lordship, sovereignty. **2** authority.

ਸਾਹਿਬੁ [sahɪbu] See ਸਾਹਿਬ. “sahibu guɪ gəhera.”—*sor m* 5.

ਸਾਹਿਰ [sahɪr] *A* ساحر *n* a magician, wizard. See ਸਿਹਰ.

ਸਾਹਿਲ [sahɪl] *A* ساحل *n* a river-bank.

ਸਾਹੀ [sahi] *P* ساهی *n* royal. **2** ink. “jeta akhənu sahi səbdi.”—*var sar m* 1. ‘whatever is verbal and written’. **3** سعی an effort. “ua ki ɾaɾɪ mɪʃət bɪn sahi.”—*bavən*. **4** A ساهی indifference, carelessness. **5** forgetfulness.

ਸਾਹੀ ਹੁ ਸਾਹੁ [sahi hu sahu] *adj* king of kings, emperor. “tu sahi hu sahu, həu kəhɪ nə səka guɪ tɛɾɪa.”—*suhi ə m* 5. **2** chief among money-

lenders.

ਸਾਹੀਦ [sahid] See ਸਹੀਦ. **2** *adj* pertaining to a martyr.

ਸ਼ਾਹੀਨ [shahin] *A* شاهین It is generally believed that kuhi, bəhīri and shahin are different names for the same bird of prey. But it is a mistaken belief. Kings fond of hunting have bestowed the status on kuhi and bəhīri as shahin kuhi, shahin bəhīri. There is no separate bird as shahin. See ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀ.

ਸਾਹੂ [sahu] a king. “səca sahu vərtda.”—*sri m 3*. **2** a money-lender. “səca sahu səce vən̄jare.”—*suhi ə m 3*. **3** breath. “kəri bāde tū bādgi jīcəru ghəṭ məhi sahu.”—*tlīg m 5*.

ਸਾਹੁਨੀ [sahunī] wife of a money-lender. See ਸਾਹਨਿ. “bənīk bol sahunī so bhakhyo.”—*cəritr 61*.

ਸਾਹੁਰਜ਼ਾ [sahurra], **ਸਾਹੁਰਜ਼ੀ** [sahurri] father-in-law's house. “peiaṛe səhu sev tū sahurṛe sukhī vəs.”—*sri m 5*. **2** *adj* belonging to the in-laws. “sahurri vəthu səbh kīchu sājhi pevəkrə dhən vəkhe.”—*bəsət m 1*. ‘Parents house is this world, in-laws house is the other world.’

ਸਾਹੁਰਾ [sahura] *adj* father-in-law's house.

ਸਾਹੂ [sahu] *n* ash. “gəd-hu cəḍən khəulie bhi sahu stəu paṇu.”—*var suhi m 1*. **2** Several kings of this name have ruled in the south, but most renowned of them was the grandson of Shiva Ji who was put in jail quite early in life and remained there till the death of Aurangzeb. In the year 1708, he became the king of Maratha people and ruled for a long time as a nominal king from the capital Satara. Reins of the state were held by Peshwa Shivnath. Sahu died in the year 1749. **3** *S adj* brave.

ਸਾਹੁਕਾਰ [sahukar] *Skt* साहुकार a rich trader who lends money on interest.

ਸਾਹੋਵਾਲ [sahoval] See ਬੋਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ. **2** See ਨਾਨਕ ਸਰ 4.

ਸਾਹੰ [sahō] See ਸਹ. “bənīta bīnod sahō.”—*səhəs m 5*. ‘with uxorious pleasure.’ **2** *n* (that)-ਅਹੰ (myself). **3** short form for ਸ-ਅਹੰਕਾਰ.

ਸਾਕ [sak] *Skt* साक *n* force, might. **2** help. **3** a helpful friend. **4** vegetables, greens. **5** an island. See ਸਪਤ ਦੀਪ. **6** *adj* belonging to the Shak clan. See ਸਕ. **7** *Skt* स्वकीय one's own. **8** *n* a great grand-son, kin, close relative. **9** a relationship. “tum-hī pəchanu saku tum-hī sōgī.”—*sar m 5*.

ਸਾਕਉ [sakəu], **ਸਾਕਈ** [sakəi], **ਸਾਕਹ** [sakəh], **ਸਾਕਹਿ** [sak-hī] can (do), having the capability. See ਸਕਣਾ. “tumri məhīma bəranī nə sakəu.”—*suhi m 4*. “əsā jorū nahi je kīchu kəri həmi sakəh.”—*suhi m 4*.

ਸਾਕਣੀ [sakṇi] See ਸਾਕਿਨੀ. “əbīka totla sitla sakṇi.”—*parəs*.

ਸਾਕਤ [sakət], **ਸਾਕਤੁ** [sakətu] *Skt* साकु *adj* who worships Shakti; devoted to Durga, who worships Kali. **2** *n* Shakat cult, in which Shakti is the chief amongst all gods. Shakti worshippers, usually worship ten goddesses Kali, Tara, Shorsi, Bhuvneshvari, Bhairvi, Chhinnmasta, Dhoomavati, Vagla, Matangi and Kamla. **3** *A* ساءل *adj* apostate, degraded. “sakət həritəs sadu nə jaṇīa.”—*sohīla*. “həri ke das stū sakət nəhi sōg.”—*gəu m 4*. “sakətu muṛ ləge pəci muṛo.”—*gəu ə m 4*.

ਸਾਕ ਦੀਪ [sak dvip] See ਸਪਤ ਦੀਪ.

ਸਾਕਨੀ [sakni] See ਸਾਕਿਨੀ.

ਸਾਕਬਣਿਕ [sakbənīk] *n* a spinach seller. “sakbənīk jyō kimət tahī, nəhī jani kalu mən mahī.”—*NP*.

ਸਾਕਰ [sakər] *P* سکر sugar. “jīu gūge sakər mənū manīa.”—*gəu kəbir*. See ਸਾਕਿਰ.

ਸਾਕਰ [sākər] *Pkt adj* narrow, tight. **2** *Skt* शाङ्कर. pertaining to Shankar (Shiv). **3** *Skt n* a chain. “bhəram moh kō nəṣṭ kīy dvət-hī sākər kaṭ.”—*NP*.

ਸਾਕਰਮਾਖੀ [sakərmakhi] *n* a honey-bee.

“sakərmakhi ədhɪk sətape.”—*bher kəbir*.
ਸਾਂਕਰਾ [sākra], **ਸਾਂਕਰੀ** [sākri] *adj* narrow, tight.
2 *Skt* शाङ्करि. son of Shiv, Ganesh. **3** fire.
ਸਾਕਲ [sakəl] See **ਸਿਆਲਕੋਟ**.
ਸਾਂਕਲ [sākəl] *Skt* सिंधल a chain. “sākəl jevri le he ai.”—*gəu kəbir*.
ਸਾਕਲਪ [sakələp] See **ਸਵਿਕਲਪ**. “nɪrvɪkələp sakələp ucari.”—*NP*.
ਸਾਂਕਲਾ [sākla], **ਸਾਂਕਲੀ** [sākli] See **ਸਾਂਕਰਾ ਸਾਂਕਰੀ**. See **ਸਾਂਕਲ**.
ਸਾਕੜੀ [sākṛi] *n* a vegetarian; Sati; Durga, Shakambhri. “əjni gəjni sakṛi sitla.”—*parəs*.
ਸਾਂਕੜੀ [sākṛi] See **ਸਾਂਕਰੀ**.
ਸਾਕਾ [saka] Shak Sammat, started by Shalivahan which came into force after 78 AD. See **ਸਾਲਿਵਾਹਨ**. **2** an event which is worthy of note in history. “dhərəmhet saka jɪn kia.”—*VN*. **3** *Skt* शाका myroblan.
ਸਾਕਾਰ [sakar] *adj* evident, manifest.
ਸਾਕਿਛੁ [sakɪchu] that much. **2** *Skt* शकृत *n* dirt, filth. “jəhā sakɪchu təhā lagɪo.”—*maru ə m* 5. ‘The air does not mind touching the filth.’
ਸਾਕਿਣੀ [sakɪni] See **ਸਾਕਿਨੀ**.
ਸਾਕਿਨ [sakɪn] *A* ساکن a resident. “əmər sɪgh kəmoɪ sakɪn khemkərən.”—*PP*.
ਸਾਕਿਨੀ [sakɪni] *Skt* शाकिनी *n* vegetation bearing earth. **2** a yogini in attendance on a goddess. Her food is blood and marrow. It is mentioned in Sakand Puran that Sakini accompanied Virbhadar when he went to destroy the sacrificial rites of Daksh.
ਸਾਕਿਰ [šakɪr] *A* شكر *adj* grateful. **2** obliged, indebted.
ਸਾਕੀ [saki] *A* ساقی *n* one who serves drinks. “bədɪh sakia! saggre surəx fam.”—*həkayət*. **2** God, who imparts ecstasy of love. **3** *A* شاکي a complainant.
ਸਾਕੁ [saku] See **ਸਾਕ** 7-8 “həri mera saku ətɪ hoɪ səkhai.”—*guj m* 3.
ਸਾਕੇਤ [saket] *n* Ayodhyapuri. **2** territory around

Ayodhya. **3** *adj* who resides in Ayodhya.
ਸਾਕੈ [sakə] can. See **ਸਕਣਾ**. “koɪ nə sakə bhɪn kəri.”—*suhi chət m* 5.
ਸਾਕੰ [sakə] See **ਸਾਕ** and **ਸਾਕਾ**. “kəlu məddh kɪno bədo dhərəm sakə.”—*gyan*. ‘caused a religious event.’
ਸਾਕੰਭਰੀ [sakəbhri] *Skt* शाकम्भरी *n* Durga, provider of nourishment with vegetation. In Markandey Puran there is a story that, once during a great famine when everybody began to die, the goddess assuming the form of vegetation covered the whole earth and thus saved the people from starvation.
ਸਾਕਯ [šaky] *Skt* an ancient Khatri clan that used to live in the foot-hills of Nepal. It is among them that Shakay Muni (Buddha) was born.
ਸਾਕਯ ਮੁਨਿ [saky munɪ] See **ਬੁੱਧ**.
ਸਾਕਰ [sakšər] *Skt adj* learned, who can read and write.
ਸਾਕਤ [sakšət] *Skt part* evident, visible.
ਸਾਕੀ [sakši] *Skt* साक्षिन् *n* a witness who deposes what he has seen with his own eyes. See **ਸਾਖੀ**.
ਸਾਕਯ [sakšəy] *Skt n* evidence, deposition.
ਸਾਖ [sakh] *Skt* साख *n* vegetation, vegetable, agricultural produce. “jəl bɪn sakh kumlavti.”—*barəhmaha majh*. “sakh pəkədi aia hor kərədi vən.”—*s fərid*. **2** *Skt* साक्य evidence, deposition. “təb sakhi prəbhv əsəʃ bənae. sakh nɪmɪt debe ʃəhɪrae.”—*VN*. ; ‘gave evidence for’... “həɪɪnam mɪlə pətɪ sakh.”—*maru m* 4. **3** goodwill. “su sakh tas ki səda tɪhun lok manɪye.”—*parəs*. **4** *Skt* साखा *P* شاخ a branch. “tū ped sakh teri phuli.”—*majh m* 5. “nam sɪrtəru sakhəh.”—*səhəs m* 5. **5** lineage; a family derived from an aboriginal tribe. **6** a vine, creeper. **7** a part of a book, chapter.
ਸਾਂਖ [sākh] See **ਸਾਂਖਯ** and **ਖਟ ਸਾਸਤੁ**. **2** *n* a slice, a piece, a small portion. This word is derived from **ਸਾਖਾ**. **3** *Skt* सांख *adj* made of conchshell.

4 *n* a sound blown out of conchshell.

ਸਾਖਤ [sakhət] *P* ساخت See **ਸਾਖਤਨ**. 2 a crupper that is joined to the horse's tail and tied to the saddle.

ਸਾਖਤਨ [saxtən] *P* ساختن *v* to make. 2 to live together.

ਸਾਖਤਿ [sakhətɪ] See **ਸਾਖਤ** 2 and ਪਉਣਵੇਗ. “ghorē pakhər sūṭne sakhətɪ.”—*sri m 1*. 2 See **ਸਾਖਤੀ**.

ਸਾਖਤੀ [sakhṭi] *n* vigour or the process of crupping the horses. “ɪkɪ hoe əsvar ɪkna sakhti.”—*var majh m 1*. 2 *P* ساختی the process of making. “apɪ kərae sakhti phɪrɪ apɪ kərae mar.”—*var asa*. ‘He himself is both the creator and the destroyer.’

ਸਾਖਾ [sakhā] *Skt* शाखा *n* a branch of a tree. 2 limbs of the body as arm, hand, finger and leg etc. 3 lineage or off-shoot of a tribe. 4 a sect, creed, offshoot of a religion. “sɪkh sakha bəhote kie.”—*s kəbir*. 5 branches of the Veds. Numerous saints have taught their disciples the texts and meanings of the Veds in different ways, according to their own thinking. This has led to different branches of the Veds. “sakha tinɪ kəhe nɪt bedu.”—*asa m 1*. “sakha tin nɪvaria ek səbədɪ lɪv laɪ.”—*sri ə m 3*. Here three branches mean knowledge pertaining to three elements.¹ See ਤ੍ਰੈਗੁਣ 3.

ਸਾਖਾਇਨਣੀ [sakhāɪnɪ] *n* an army which has groups friendly with one another.—*sənama*.

ਸਾਖਾ ਤੀਨ [sakhā tin] Chapters on practice, devotion, knowledge chapter. 2 Brahma, Vishnu and Shiv are the branches. “sakha tin mul mətɪ ravə.”—*asa ə m 3*. 3 elements of purity, passion and darkness.

ਸਾਖਾਮ੍ਰਿਗ [sakhāmɾɪg] *n* one that goes about among the branches; a monkey; a langoor.

ਸਾਖਿ [sakhɪ] See **ਸਾਖੀ**. 2 evidence, deposition. “dɪnu rənɪ sakhɪ sənəɪ.”—*bɪla ə m 5*.

¹Some scholars take these to be practice, devotion and knowledge.

ਸਾਖਿਓ [sakhɪo] is witness. “ətəɾjami sakhɪo.”—*dhəna m 5*.

ਸਾਖਿਆ [sakhɪa] See **ਸਾਖਾ**. 2 *n* witness. 3 an example, illustration. “udək səmūd sələl ki sakhɪa.”—*maru kəbir*. ‘like a wave born in sea-water.’

ਸਾਖੀ [sakhɪ] *n* an eye-witness, account of a happening or history. “suɳ-hu jən bhāi, hərəɪ sətɪguru ki ɪk sakhɪ.”—*var sri m 4*. “suɳɪ sakhɪ mən jəpɪ pɪar.”—*bəsət ə m 5*. 2 advice, an instruction. “gurusakhɪ jətɪ pərgəʈu hoɪ.”—*sohɪla*. 3 *Skt* साक्षिन् an eye-witness. “guru thia sakhɪ tā dɪʈhəm akhɪ.”—*asa chət m 5*.

“pap pūn duɪ sakhɪ pasɪ.”—*asa m 1*. “təb sakhɪ prəbhv əsəʈ bənae.”—*VN*. See ਅਸਟਸਾਖੀ.

4 a witness, an evidence, a testimony. “sək bɪn sakhɪ mulo nə baki.”—*səva m 1*. “sətən ki suɳ sacɪ sakhɪ, so bolhɪ jo pəkh-hɪ akhɪ.”—*ram m 5*. 5 *Skt* शाखिन् a tree; that has branches. “jyō əvni pər səphlyo sakhɪ.”—*NP*. 6 a Ved, which has numerous branches.

ਸਾਖੀਐ [sakhɪɛ] is witness. “sətɪgur sək sakhɪɛ.”—*var sri m 4*.

ਸਾਖੁ [sakhv] See **ਸਾਖ** and **ਸਾਖਾ**. “bɪn hərəɪrəs rate pətɪ nə sakhv.”—*bəsət ə m 1*. ‘neither honour nor good reputation.’

ਸਾਖੋਚਾਰ [sakhocar], **ਸਾਖੋਚਾਰ** [sakhoccar] *n* an announcement of lineage and descent. At wedding ceremonies, it is announced so that everybody knows about the family. “sakhocar ucārən kinəs.”—*GPS*.

ਸਾਖਯ [sakhɪ] . *Skt* सख्य *n* friendship. 2 See **ਸਾਕਯ**.

ਸਾਂਖਯ [sākhɪ] *adj* related to a numeral. 2 *n* an arithmetician. 3 *sākhɪ səʂtrə*. See ਖਟ ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਸਾਗ [sag] *Skt* साग *n* spinach, a leafy vegetable. 2 a cooked dish of mustard and spinach leaves.

ਸਾਂਗ [sāg] *n* a type of a spear with a 10 feet long, iron-encased handle. It has a four feet long pointed blade. “gərvi khər sāg səbhar

lāi.”—GPS. “nīdāk kəu dukh lagē sāgē.”—*bher m 5*. **2** *Skt* ਸਮਾਂਗ a similar part; an imitation; mimicry. See ਸ੍ਰਾਂਗ. **3** *adj* ਸ (with)—ਅੰਗ (limb/organ).

ਸਾਗਰ [sagər] *Skt n* a sea. See ਸਗਰ and ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰ. “sagər məhī būd, būd məhī sagər.”—*ram m 1*. meaning that the Creator is immanent in the creature and vice versa. **2** In Bengal an island in Hoogli river. It is at this place that Ganga has a confluence with the Bay of Bengal. **3** a count of ten padam. See ਸੰਖਯਾ. **4** depicting number seven, as there are seven seas. **5** *adj* of or relating to the sea. **6** *P* ساجرا a bowl, cup. “bədīh sakia! sagre səbəz rəg.”—*hakayət*. **7** a wine-glass. See ਸਾਕੀ. **8** *adj* ਸਾਗਰ full of poison. “bhe sīdhū sagər tarṇo.”—*biha chāt m 5*.

ਸਾਗਰ ਉਦਰ [sagər udər] the belly of the sea; the interior of the sea, which contains innumerable objects. “rəvī səsi kirāṇī udəru sagər ko.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.

ਸਾਗਰਸੁਤ [sagərsut], **ਸਾਗਰਸੁਨੁ** [sagərsunu], **ਸਾਗਰਤਨਯ** [sagərtəny] son of the sea, the moon. **2** Dhanvantri etc. who are born out of the sea.

ਸਾਗਰ ਮੇਖਲਾ [sagər mekhla] *Skt n* the earth, of which sea is the cord worn around.

ਸਾਗਰਾ [sagra] See ਸਿੰਧੀ. **2** *Skt n* earth, the holder of the sea. “adī sagra səbəd bəkhanən kijīyē.”—*sənama*.

ਸਾਗਰਾਂਬਰਾ [sagrābra] *Skt* सागराम्बरा the earth of which sea acts as the attire.

ਸਾਗਰੋਦਗਾਰ [sagrodgar] the belching of the sea; rise and fall of sea tide. See ਚੁਰਭਾਟਾ.

ਸਾਗਵਾਨ [sagvan] See ਸਾਗੋਨ.

ਸਾਂਗਾ [sāga] See ਚੜੋੜ.

ਸਾਗਿਰਦ [sagīrəd] *P* , ساجر n one who moves around the king; a servant of the king. **2** an attendant of a saint; a disciple. **3** a student.

ਸਾਂਗੀ [sāgi] *adj* who bears a spear. **2** *n* an

imitator, a mimic, buffoon. “tum ṭhakur hām sāgi.”—*dhəna m 4*.

ਸਾਂਗੀਤ [sāgit] *adj* of or pertaining to music. See ਸੰਗੀਤ.

ਸਾਂਗੁ [sāgu] ਸ੍ਰਾਂਗ an imitation, mimicry. See ਸਾਂਗ. “sāgu utarī thāmīo pasara.”—*suhi m 5*. **2** a spear. See ਸਾਂਗ 1.

ਸਾਗੁਨ [sagun] See ਸਗੁਣ. “nagun te pun sagun te guru ke mət me bəd nam pəchano.”—*NP*. ‘Nam is superior to all qualities, good and bad.’

ਸਾਗੁਨ [sagun] See ਸਾਗੋਨ.

ਸਾਂਗੇ [sāge] *adv* in the relevant context. “pāḍvā ki kətha ke sāge kəhe hē.”—*JSBM*.

ਸਾਂਗੋਪਾਂਗ [sāgopāg] *Skt* साङ्गोपाङ्ग *adj* with parts and sub-parts; entire.

ਸਾਗੋਨ [sagōn] *Skt* teak. Teak wood is considered excellent for buildings and household furniture. *L* Tectona Grandis.

ਸਾਚ [sac] *n* truth. **2** the Creator, God.

ਸਾਚਉ [sacəu] *adj* true, truthful. “sacəu ṭhakur sacu piara.”—*dhəna ə m 1*. **2** immortal. “sacəu təkhat guru ramdase.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਸਾਚਤ [sacət] See ਸੰਚਿਤ. **2** *Skt* सचिन्त worried. “socət sacət rənī bīhani.”—*asa m 5*.

ਸਾਚਧਰਮ [sacdhəram] *n* Sikhism. “sacdhəram ka beṛa bādhiā bhəvjəlu parī pəvai.”—*ram ə m 5*.

ਸਾਂਚਨ [sācən] to accumulate, gather. See ਸੰਚਯਨ. “səti kī sāce bhāḍe?”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਸਾਚਾ [saca] *adj* true, truthful.

ਸਾਂਚਾ [sāca] *n* a mould, frame. “su ḍhəri jənu mən ke sāce.”—*krīṣən*.

ਸਾਚਾ ਸਾਹ [saca sah] *n* the Creator; the truthful king. **2** the eternal being, the ever living king. **3** *adj* who is an immortal ruler. “sahən məhī tu saca saha.”—*guj ə m 5*.

ਸਾਚਾ ਘਰ [saca ghər] *n* a congregation, holy assembly. “ehu sohīla sacē ghəri gavhu.”—*ənāḍu*. **2** salvation, beatitude.



1. sītar, 2. dotara, 3. tbs, 4. tanpura, 5. sarāda, 6. rebab, 7. joṛi (tebla)

ਸਾਚਿ [sacɪ] See ਸਾਚ. truth. **2** through truth. **3** in truth. “gurpərsadi sacɪ səmaɪ.”—*bəsət m 3*. **4** *Skt* साचि *adj* crooked, perverse, curved.

ਸਾਚੀ [saci] *adj* true. **2** See ਸਾਚਿ.

ਸਾਚੀਸਬਜ [sacisəby] Arjun. See ਸਵਜਸਾਚੀ. “sacisəby bəkhān.”—*sənāma*.

ਸਾਚੀ ਦਰਗਹ [saci dərgəh] *n* the Creator’s court. “saci dərgəh puch nə hoɪ.”—*bilā ə m 1*. **2** the congregation of Satguru. “saci dərgəh bəsəi.”—*sri ə m 1*. **3** the court of justice of a king. “saci dərgəh bole kur.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਸਾਚੀਬਾਣੀ [sacibāni] *n* Gurbani, teachings of Guru Granth Sahib. “sacibāni siu dhəre piar.”—*dhəna m 1*.

ਸਾਚੀ ਰਾਸਿ [saci rasɪ] See ਸਚੀ ਰਾਸਿ. “saci rasɪ saca vaparū.”—*dhəna m 3*.

ਸਾਚੁ [sacu] See ਸਚ. truth. “sacu kəh-hu tum pargərami.”—*sidhgosəɪɪ*. **2** the true sermon. “ɪs kaɪa ɔdərɪ vəsətu əsəkhā. gurumukhɪ sacu mɪlɛ ta vekhā.”—*majh ə m 3*. **3** *Skt* साचज a relative, kin.

ਸਾਚੈ [sacɛ] to the truthful. “sacɛ mɛlu nə ləgəi.”—*sri m 3*. **2** the truthful. “sacɛ məhəlɪ rəhe.”—*tukhā m 1*. **3** the truthful (did). “sacɛ mele səbədɪ.”—*maru m 1*.

ਸਾਚੈ [sācɛ] See ਸਾਂਚਨ.

ਸਾਚੇਸਾਚ [sacosac] *n* only truth, nothing but truth. “sacosac kəməvṇa.”—*sri m 3*.

ਸਾਚਰ [sachər] See ਸਾਭਰ.

ਸਾਚਾ [sacha] short form for ਸਾਭਾਤ. **2** *n* a mould, frame. “mano dhəre ɪh mən ke sache.”—*krɪsən*.

ਸਾਚੀ [sachi] See ਸਾਭੀ and ਸਾਖੀ. **2** the Creator, who is witness to all. “deh dhəre nəp purən sachi.”—*NP*.

ਸਾਜ [saj] *P* 𑂔 *adj* who makes, who creates. This is suffixed to make compound words, as ਕਾਰਸਾਜ, ਜਾਲਸਾਜ etc. **2** *n* an implement, tool. **3** a musical instrument. “jhalər tal mɪɪdɔg upɔg rəbab lie sur saj mɪlavē.”—*cədi 1*.

There are countless types of musical instruments, but only such instruments are drawn here, which have been or are being used by the Sikhs in performing kirtan. **4** profit. **5** See ਸਾਜਨਾ. **6** *A* 𑂔 somewhere, rare, seldom. **ਸਾਜਣ** [sajəɳ], **ਸਾਜਣੁ** [sajəɳu] *v* to build, make, create. **2** *n* See ਸਾਜਨ.

ਸਾਜਦ [sazəd] *P* 𑂔 makes, may make, will make. Its root is ਸਾਖਤਨ.

ਸਾਜਨ [sajən] or **ਸਾਜਨੁ** [sajəɳu] *n* ਸਨੁ-ਜਨ a gentleman, friend. “sajən dekha tə gəlɪ mɪla.”—*maru ə m 1*. **2** the Creator, who is everyone’s friend. “sətɪgur əgɛ ərdasɪ kərɪ sajənu dɛɪ mɪlaɪ.”—*sri ə m 1*. **3** a good man. “sajənu mitu səkha kərɪ eku.”—*gəu m 5*. **4** creation. “səɾəv jəgət ke sajənhar.”—*səloh*. See ਸਾਜਨਾ.

ਸਾਜਨੜਾ [sajənɾa] *suf* ੜਾ at the end of word ਸਾਜਨ denotes endearment. See ੜਾ. “sajənɾa mera sajənɾa.”—*ram chət m 4*. **2** a friend.

ਸਾਜਨਾ [sajna] *v* to create, form, raise. “piṭhā pəka sajɪa.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. “tudhu ape dhərti sajɪe.”—*var sri m 4*. **2** vocative for a friend.

ਸਾਜਨਿ [sajənɪ] of a friend. “sajənɪ mɪlɪɛ sukh paia.”—*sri m 1*. **2** See ਸਾਜਨੀ.

ਸਾਜਨੀ [sajni] *adj* a gentle female. “səkhi sajni ke həu cəɾən sərəvəu.”—*asa m 1*. ‘Here it means the eternal Being.’

ਸਾਜਨੁ [sajəɳu] See ਸਾਜਨ.

ਸਾਂਜਲਿ [sājəlɪ] *Skt* साजलि with hands, folded and spread.

ਸਾਜ ਮਿਲਾਉਣਾ [saj mɪlaʊṇa] *v* to tune one musical instrument with another; to create final harmony between musical instruments. “sur saj mɪlavē.”—*cədi 1*.

ਸਾਜਿ [sajɪ] *adv* after creating. “sajɪ kəre tənū kheh.”—*jəpu*. **2** *adj* fit for creation, worth-creating. “ape kudrətɪ kəre sajɪ.”—*bəsət m 1*. **3** do. “uṭhu phərɪda uju sajɪ.”—*s fərid*.

ਸਾਜਿਸ਼ [saziʃ] *P* سائش *n* a connection, relationship. **2** concern, attachment. **3** an act of counselling. **4** hatching a conspiracy against another.

ਸਾਜੀ [sazi] *P* سائى the process of making; used as a suffix at the end of another word as in ਜਾਲਸਾਜੀ. **2** you make.

ਸਾਜੁਜ [sajuj] *Skt* साजुज *n* sense of attachment. **2** according to upasna kāḍ, a salvation, which attaches the devotee to the deity. This salvation does not lead to absorption; the individual, identity remains intact. “kī sajuj mukta.”—*datt*. See ਕੈਵਲਜ.

ਸਾਜੰਦ [sazə̃d] *P* to make, unite. Its root is ਸਾਖਤਨ.

ਸਾਝ [sajh], **ਸਾਂਝ** [sājh] *Skt* संधि *n* a partnership, association. “sajh kərije guṇəh kerī, choḍī əvguṇ cəliē.”—*suhi chāt m 1*. **2** *Skt* संध्या evening. “sājh pəri dəh dīsi ədhīara.”—*suhi rəvīdas*. **3** last days (before death).

ਸਾਝਪਾਤਿ [sajhpatī] *n* sharing of a partnership, co-partnership. “sajhpatī kahu siu nahi.”—*gəu kəbir*. **2** sharing of a row; sitting together.

ਸਾਝਾ [sajha], **ਸਾਂਝਾ** [sājha] common to many. “tū sajha sahīb bapū həmarā.”—*majh m 5*. “updes cəhu vərna kəu sajha.”—*suhi m 5*. **2 n** partnership. “sajha kərə kəbir siu.”—*s kəbir*.

ਸਾਝੀ [sajhi], **ਸਾਂਝੀ** [sājhi] *adj* common; in association. **2 n** partnership. “guṇsajhi tin siu kəri.”—*var sor m 4*. **3** a goddess. See ਅਰੋਈ. **4 adj** who is a partner. “kəri sajhi həriḡūṅ gava.”—*vəḍ m 4*. Here sājhi means ‘a godly man’.

ਸਾਂਝੀ ਸਤਰ [sājhi sətər] *n* a common row in the Punjabi script containing three vowel characters ਓ, ਅ, and ਏ used for matra distinction. These characters in the form of vowel marks are used in common with all characters ਅ ਆ ਏ ਈ ਉ ਊ ਐ ਓ ਔ ਅੰ ਆਂ (ਅ:).

ਸਾਂਝੀਵਾਲ [sājhiwal] *adj* who is a partner. “səbhə sajhival sədaīnī.”—*majh m 5*.

ਸਾਟ [saṭ] *n* a injury, blow, attack. “ise turavhu ghal-hu saṭ.”—*gəḍ kəbir*. **2** a replacement, substitute, exchange. “jəu is prem ki dəm kīhu hoti saṭ.”—*phunhe m 5*. ‘if this love could be exchanged with life’. **3** value. “paiəhī parkhu təb hirən ki saṭ.”—*s kəbir*. **4** business, exchange, sale-purchase. “gurmukh haṭ saṭ rətən vəpar hē.”—*BGK*. **5** *Skt* साट a piece of a garment.

ਸਾਂਟ [sāṭ] *n* an alliance, unity. **2** See ਸਾਂਠ.

ਸਾਟਕ [saṭək] *Skt* साटक a cloth, garment; a poetic metre. See ਸਾਰਦੂਲ ਵਿਕੀਤਿਤ.

ਸਾਟਾ [saṭa] *n* a replacement, substitute, exchange. “sətguru mīlē sis ke saṭe.”—*GPS*. See ਸਾਟ 2.

ਸਾਟੀ [saṭī] *Skt* साटी *n* a sari, lady’s garment, covering. **2** a dhoti; a length of cloth worn round the waist. **3** See ਸਿੱਟਣਾ. “səbh nīkas kər bahər saṭī.”—*GPS*. threw out, vomited.

ਸਾਠ [saṭh] *Skt* षष्टि *n* sixty. “saṭh sut nəvkhəḍ bəhtərī.”—*gəu kəbir*. here it refers to sixty principal veins of the body. See ਗਜਨਵ.

ਸਾਂਠ [sāṭh] *n* skin of a pig, which is thick and greasy. **2** See ਸਾਂਠਨਾ.

ਸਾਠ ਸੁਤ [saṭh sut] See ਗਜਨਵ.

ਸਾਂਠਨਾ [sāṭhna] *v* to combine, unite, patch, mend. “dhīavət prəbhū əpna karəj səgle sāthe.”—*sor m 5*.

ਸਾਠਾ [saṭha] *n* a collection of sixty. **2 adj** (that variety) which matures in sixty days, e.g., “səṭṭhi de caul.” the rice (paddy crop) that matures in sixty days and “saṭhe alu.” (potatoes growing in as many days). **3** of sixty years.

ਸਾਂਠਿ [sāṭhī] See ਸਾਂਠ. **2 n** an alliance, a combination, meeting. **3 adv** unitedly. “jī ṭuṭe lēisāṭhī.”—*phunhe m 5*. a compound verb, participial : ਲੇਇਸਾਂਠਿ, ਸਾਂਠਿ ਲੇਇ.

ਸਾਠਜ [saṭhy] *Skt n* callousness; impudence. **2** stupidity, foolishness.

ਸਾਂਡ [sāḍ] *Skt* साण्ड *n* one having eggs, having

semen; horse or ox, which is not castrated or is not impotent. The word ਸਾਨੁ is a distortion of ਸਾਂਡ.

ਸਾਡੜਾ [saḍṛa] *adj* our, ours. ਦ (dā) is changed to ਡ (ḍā) in ləhīdi dialect. **2** *n* taste, flavour. “kɪti cəkhəu saḍṛe.”—*maru ə m 1*.

ਸਾਡਾ [saḍa] *adj* our, ours, belonging to us.

ਸਾਂਡਿਲੜ [sāḍily] *Skt* शाण्डिल्य *n* son of the sage Shandil. Scholar of Upasna Kanḍ, who composed Bhagati-shastar.

ਸਾਂਡੀ [sāḍi] *Skt* शौण्डी *n* an elephant. “raja ke ghər sāḍi go.”—*ṭoḍi namdev*. **2** *Skt* सण्डिका she-camel.

ਸਾਢ [saḍh] *Skt* साढ् adj that which in addition to one has a half more; one and a half.

ਸਾਂਢ [sāḍh] See ਸਾਂਡ. **2** See ਸਾਂਢਨਾ.

ਸਾਢਸਤੀ [saḍhsəti] *Skt* सप्तम्युी equal to seven and a half; the agonising stage of the planet Saturn, which lasts seven and a half years.¹ The Saturn rules for two and a half years each over three zodiac signs. This stage is very painful according to the Hindu mythology. “khojən kərə bhəle grəh sare. saḍhsəti əb cəḍhi tumare.”—*GPS*.

ਸਾਂਢਨ [sāḍhən], **ਸਾਂਢਨਾ** [sāḍhna] *v* to associate, tie into a knot. **2** to refine, repair. “əpnə bɪgari bɪrana sāḍhe.”—*gōḍ rəvīdas*.

ਸਾਂਢਨੀ [sāḍhni] *n* a she-camel, which is kept for transport only and is kept barren; not for rearing the offspring. See ਸਾਂਡੀ 2.

ਸਾਂਢਨੀ ਸਵਾਰ [sāḍhni səvar] *n* a camel-rider; a soldier riding a she-camel.²

ਸਾਂਢਿ [sāḍhi] short form for ਸਾਂਢਨੀ. “utər sāḍhi te rav təb.”—*cəriṭr 144*. **2** *adv* having joined, tied, combined.

¹According to astrology, the term saḍhsəti refers to the rule of Saturn in three zodiac signs—the twelfth zodiac sign, the zodiac of birth and another zodiac for a period of two and a half years in each.

²In ancient times, the postal distribution was performed mainly by camel-riders.

ਸਾਢੂ [saḍhu], **ਸਾਂਢੂ** [sāḍhu] *Skt* सजालिवेची *n* husband of wife's sister.

ਸਾਢੇ [saḍhe] See ਸਾਢ. “karəju saḍhe tinɪ hæth, ghəni tə pəune car.”—*s kəbir*. Three and a half hands (one hand equals half-a-yard) of land is sufficient for one's burial or funeral pyre; at the most one may require three and a quarter hands of land for the purpose. **2** See ਸਾਂਢਨ. “həm kərəj guru bəhu saḍhe.”—*gəu m 4*. 'We have prepared a balance sheet regarding the debt that we owe to our Guru which is increasing year by year but we have not repayed a single penny.'

ਸਾਢੇ ਚੁਹੱਤਰ [saḍhe cuhəttər] a mark denoting seventy four and a half. See ਅਕਬਰ.

ਸਾਣ [saṇ] equal, equivalent. “murgai ne saṇe.”—*sīdhgosaṭi*. **2** *Skt* साण *n* a circular grindstone of a knife-sharpener, used for sharpening the weapons on a grinding wheel. It is made up of a mixture of sand, shellac, rosin etc. “səbde saṇ rəkhai laɪ.”—*var ram 1 m 1*. **3** a weight equivalent to four masas, a measure of four masas. **4** *adj* which is made up of hemp; hemp-made.

ਸਾਣਜੀਵ [sanjiv] *Dg* member of a nomadic tribe, who makes his livelihood on the grinding wheel. See ਸਾਣ 2.

ਸਾਣਥ [saṇəth] *Skt* सान्निध्य *n* closeness, proximity. **2** presence, attendance. “saṇəth meri apɪ khəra.”—*asa chəṭ m 5*.

ਸਾਣੇ [saṇe] See ਸਾਣ. **2** *adv* in front of, before, face to face, opposite. See ਨੈ 2.

ਸਾਤ [sat] *Skt* सप्त seven. “sat ghəri jəb biti suni.”—*bher namdev*. **2** See ਸਾਤਿ. **3** *A* सात *n* time, period. “bəl-hɪ hərəɪ hərəɪ ram nam hərə sate.”—*sor m 4*. 'Always recite Ram Ram.' **4** *Skt* सात *adj* sharp, piercing. **5** slim, feeble. **6** beautiful. **7** *n* happiness, bliss. **8** *Skt* सात *adj* achieved, obtained.

ਸਾਂਤ [sāt] *Skt* शान्त *adj* peaceful; sans anger.

“nāmo kəl-hī karta, nāmo sāt rupe.”—*japu*. **2** cold. **3** a corpse; one in state of complete cessation of the vital functions. “təb ləu bhāi kekəi sāta.”—*ramav*. **4** *n* an unperturbed saint, holy man. **5** one of the nine poetic sentiments with renunciation as its lasting quality. See ਭਾਵ and ਰਸ. **6** *adj* virtuous, morally good. “nāmo rajsē tamsē sāt rupe.”—*japu*. **7** *n* a Hindu prayer performed by the bridegroom’s maternal grandfather during the marriage ceremony to counter any disturbances or hindrances. Its original name is “ṣātī”.

ਸਾਤ ਸਮੁੰਦ [sat sāmūd], **ਸਾਤ ਸਰ** [sat sər], **ਸਾਤ ਸਾਗਰ** [sat sagər] See ਸਪਤ ਸਾਗਰ. **2** five sense organs, mind and wisdom. “sat sāmūd səmaṇa.”—*tukha barəhmaha*. **3** See ਸਤ ਸਰ. “sat sər əmrīt bhəre.”—*asa chēt m 1*.

ਸਾਤ ਸੁਧ [sat sūdh] See ਸੱਤ ਸੁਧਾਂ.

ਸਾਤ ਸੁਰ [sat sur] seven fundamental notes of a Rag: ṣərəj, rīṣəbh, gādhar, mādhyəm, pācəm, dhvəvət and nīṣad. “sat sura le calē.”—*ram m 5*. See ਸੁਰ and ਸੁਰ.

ਸਾਤ ਸੁਤ [sat sut] *n* trade, business, dealings. “sat sut īn mūḍie khoe.”—*bīla kəbir*. **2** *Skt* शातसूक्त pleasure provided, bliss bestowed by the Creator. See ਸਾਤ and ਸੁਤ. **3** *n* created by seven metals, body or mortal frame. “sat sut mīlī bənəj kin.”—*bəsēt kəbir*.

ਸਾਤਕ [satək] *Skt* सात्त्विक *adj* virtuous, one possessing goodness or having virtue. “rajəs satək taməs dərphəī.”—*maru m 5*. “kəhū rajsē tamsē satkeyā.”—*vīna*.

ਸਾਤਕਿ [satəkī] *Skt* सातकिक a son of Yadav Satyak, who is also known as Yuyudhaan. He sided with the Pandavs in the war of Kurukshetar. He learnt the skill of using arms from Arjuna. “satəkī ɔ musli rəth pe.”—*krīsən*.

ਸਾਤਕੇਯ [satkey] See ਸਾਤਕ.

ਸਾਤ ਛੁਪਾਏ ਛੁਪਤ ਨਹਿ [sat chupae chəpət nəhī] See ਖੈਰ 3.

ਸਾਤ ਧੁਜਾ [sat dhuja] *n* seven marks, seven standards, seven flags. “sat dhuja prəbhū ki təhī rajət.”—*GV 10*. There are seven pennants (Sikh standards) over the seven holy places of pilgrimage in Anandpur. The seven main places of worship are— Akal Bunga, Sees Ganj, Kesgarh, Guru Ke Mahal, Damdama Sahib, Manji Sahib and Bhora Sahib. See ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ.

ਸਾਂਤਨਵ [sātnəv] Bhisham, son of Shantnu. See ਸਾਂਤਨੁ.

ਸਾਂਤਨੁ [ṣātənu] *Skt* शन्तनु or शान्तनु. son of Chandarvanshi king Prateep, husband of Ganga, father of Bhishampitama. There is a reference about Shantnu in the Mahabharat and the Vishnu Puran that any old person touched by him would become young, that is why he became popular as Shantnu (one who spreads peace and happiness). He married Satyavati (Matsyodari) in old age, who gave birth to two sons Chitrangad and Vichitarvirya, who did not live for long after the death of Shantnu. On the persuasion of his mother (Matsyodari), the sage Vyas, begot Pandu and Dhritrashtar from Ambalica and Ambika, the widows of Chitrangad and Vichitarvirya respectively.

ਸਾਂਤਨੁਸੁਤ [sātnusut], **ਸਾਂਤਨੇਯ** [sātnēy], **ਸਾਂਤਨੇਵ** [sātnēv] *n* Shantnav, Bhishampitama, who was son of Shantnu. “subhe səstrə saja mənə sātnevā.”—*cəḍi 2*.

ਸਾਂਤਪਦ [ṣātpəd] *n* a stage of salvation; liberation; emancipation; fourth and final stage of spiritual beatitude. **2** See ਸਾਂਤਪਦ.

ਸਾਂਤਪੁਦ [ṣātpəd] *adj* who bestows peace.

ਸਾਤਾ [sata] *n* group of seven. **2** seven days; week. **3** a digit denoting number 7. “sata likhyo gəyo tīs kal.”—*GPS*.

ਸਾਂਤਾ [ṣāta] *n* daughter of king Dashrath, who was brought up by king Lompaad. She was married to sage Shringi.

ਸਾਤਿ [sati] *n* truth. **2** peace. **3** serenity; saintliness. “nanək mīlie sōgī sati.”—*asa chōt m 5*. “suhagəni sati bujhiəhu.”—*jet m 5*. **4** *Skt* साति *n* wealth. eminence. **5** comfort. **6** charity. “təsbi sati subhavsi.”—*var majh m 1*. ‘Charitable nature is a rosary.’

ਸਾਤਿ [sāti] *n* coolness. **2** equanimity of mind. **3** rest. **4** peace, tranquillity. “sāti pai gurī sātīguri pure.”—*brīla m 5*.¹ **5** See ਸਾਂਤ 7.

ਸਾਤੁਰ [satur] *adj* perplexed, afflicted. **2** *Skt* सतुर *adv* immediately. “sīgh te satur eṅ dərane.”—*cādi 1*.

ਸਾਤੇ [sate] plural of ਸਾਤਾ. **2** truth. “həri nam həri sate.”—*gəu m 4*.

ਸਾਤੈ [sate], **ਸਾਤੈ** [satē] *n* seventh day of a lunar fortnight. “sate sətī kəri baca jaṅī.”—*gəu thīti kəbir*.

ਸਾਤਕਿ [satyəkī] See ਸਾਤਕਿ.

ਸਾਤ੍ਰਿਕ [satvīk] See ਸਾਤਕ.

ਸਾਤ੍ਰਿਕ ਭਾਵ [satvīk bhav] in prosody, perversions of the mind, which remain stable in all poetic sentiments and do not get diffused or corrupted. e.g. shedding of tears in romance. See ਭਾਵ.

ਸਾਥ [sath] *part* with in company with. **2** *n* a tube used by a weaver for weaving. “cēdu surəju duī sath cəlai.”—*asa kəbir*. **3** *Skt* साथ *S* a group of people travelling together; a caravan. “pəri pəri gədi lədiəhī pəri pəri bhəriə sath.”—*var asa*. “muṭhre sei sath.”—*var gəu 2 m 5*. **4** mṛidāḡ, a kind of two sided drum. See ਜਤਿ 3.

ਸਾਥਈ [sathəi] *adj* who accompanies; companion. **2** *n* companionship. “təh rakhe namu sathəi.”—*kəli m 4*.

ਸਾਥਰ [sathər] *n* ਸ-ਸਿਥਰਾ lying down on the
¹Some so-called Sikhs ask the ragis to recite this hymn during the marriage ceremony on the pattern of Hindu’s custom of performing or worshipping “sātri” by the maternal grand-parents of the bridegroom.

ground. “həm kəu sathər un kəu khaṭ.”—*gōd kəbir*.

ਸਾਥਿ [sathi] *adv* alongwith, alongside. together with. “sathi nə cale bīnu bhəjən.”—*sukhmāni*. **2** *adj* See ਸਾਥੀ. **3** short form for ਸਾਥੀ. See ਨਾਲਿ ਕੁਟੰਬ. **4** conjunctive suffix. “nanəku tīnke sōgī sathi.”—*sri m 1*.

ਸਾਥੀ [sathi], **ਸਾਥੀਅੜਾ** [sathiəra] *Skt* साथी *adj* having the same meaning or objective. **2** a companion, fellow traveller. “cəte sathi mənukh hē.”—*sri m 5*. “ja sathi uṭhī cəliə ta dhən khaku rali.”—*sri m 5*. “sathiəra prəbhū eku.”—*jet chōt m 5*. **3** See ਨਾਲਿ ਕੁਟੰਬ.

ਸਾਥੁ [sathu] See ਸਾਥ.

ਸਾਦ [sad] *n* taste. “sad kəri səmdha trīsna ghīu.”—*məla m 1*. “sad-hu vədhiə rogu.”—*var suhi m 3*. **2** principle, doctrine. “pādīt pər-hī sad nə pav-hī.”—*majh ə m 3*. **3** *Skt* साद *n* destruction, devastation. **4** *P* سعيد happy, delighted. “khəsəm nə pae sad.”—*var asa*. ‘does not find the master pleased.’ **5** See ਸਾਦ.

ਸਾਦਕ [sadək] See ਸਾਦਕ.

ਸਾਦਗੀ [sadgi] *P* سادگی *n* simplicity.

ਸਾਦਤ [sadət] *A* سادات plural of ਸਾਦਦ chiefs. **2** *A* سعادت good fortune, good luck.

ਸਾਦਤਮੰਦ [sadətməd] *P* سادتمند *adj* fortunate, lucky.

ਸਾਦਨ [sadən] *Skt n* a paste prepared with oil, barley flour and turmeric to massage the bride. “bhən me bəsaī tən sadən məliə subh.”—*NP*. **2** *Skt* सादिन् *adj* an elephant-rider. **3** a horse-rider. **4** a chariot-rider. “raj nə bhag nə hukəm nə sadən.”—*asa m 5*. “raj mal sadən dərbar.”—*bher m 5*. **5** *A* سارن a gatekeeper, janitor.

ਸਾਦ ਮੁਰਾਦਾ [sad murada] *adj* simple-minded, modest.

ਸਾਦਰ [sadər] *adj* with regards, with respect. “bēth-hī sadər srəddha dhərke.”—*GPS*. **2** See ਸਾਦਿਰ.

ਸਾਂਦਲ ਬਾਰ [sādəl bar] a wild forest between the rivers Ravi and Chenab. The sage Sandil used to reside in this forest, hence the name ‘ṣādily vāṇ’.

ਸਾਂਦੜਾ [sadṛa] *adj* simple, unassuming, not given to deceiving. **2** *n* taste.

ਸਾਂਦਾ [sada] *P* ساد *adj* clean, clear. **2** unalloyed, pure. **3** foolish, illiterate. **4** *n* grandfather of Bhai Rup Chand, resident of the village Tuklani. **5** a devout Sikh of Guru Hargobind residing in Balakh. The author of Dabistan Mazahab writes that Sada moved from Balakh for Iraq to bring horses for his master. His son was very sick at that time. He was asked by his fellow-villagers not to leave his son at this stage but Sada preferred to serve his master. Sada had hardly covered the first stage of his journey when his son died, but he did not return home. He brought three horses of excellent quality for the Guru, which were ultimately snatched away from him by Khalil Khan, an officer of Shahjahan.

ਸਾਂਦਾਬ [ṣadab] *P* سادب *adj* new, fresh. **2** lush green, verdant.

ਸਾਂਦਾਬੀ [ṣadabi] *P* سادابی *n* newness, freshness. **2** verdure.

ਸਾਂਦਿ [sadi] with taste. “tṛipətī nā ave bīkhiā sadi.”—ram m 5. *adj* with origin. **3** *Skt n* wind, the air. **4** a warrior. **5** a chrioteer.

ਸਾਂਦਿ [sādi] *n* peace. “sukh sādi ghəri āiā.”—sor m 5. ‘peacefully.’

ਸਾਂ ਦਿਹਾੜੀ [sa dihaṛī] the same day. “tusi sa dihaṛī ləhər jaṇa.”—JSBM.

ਸਾਂਦਿਕ [sadi:k] *A* صادق *adj* firm in faith, devoted. “pir pekābər salīk sadi:k.”—asa m 1. **2** true. **3** *n* name of Muhammad Jafer Imam, who was born in 83 Hijri and died in 148 Hijri.

ਸਾਂਦਿਚ [sadi:ɕ] *A* سادور *likely* to commence, likely to be issued. **2** *A* سادور *careless, carefree.*

ਸਾਂਦੀ [sadi] feminine of ਸਾਂਦਾ. **2** *P* سادى *eminent*

Persian poet, Sheikh Sadi, resident of Shiraz. He was born in 1175 AD and expired in 1292 AD. Many of the books written by him like Gulistan, Bostan, Pandnama, etc. are world-famous. **3** ۱, ۲ happiness, bliss. **4** marriage. **5** See ਸਾਂਦਿ.

ਸਾਂਦੀਪਨਿ [sādi:pənɪ] son of Sandipan. See ਸੰਦੀਪਨਿ.

ਸਾਂਦੁ [sadu] *n* taste. **2** *Skt* ਸਾਂਦੁ *adj* tasty, delicious. “sakət həriṛəs sadu na janīā.”—sohīlā. ‘did not enjoy the supreme pleasure.’

ਸਾਂਦੁਨ [sadun] *Skt* ਸਾਂਦੁਨ *n* the act of relishing; the act of enjoying. “jīhva sadun phiki rəs bīn.”—sar m 1.

ਸਾਂਦੁ [sādr] *Skt adj* thick, dense. **2** soft, tender, delicate. **3** greasy. **4** charming. **5** *n* a forest.

ਸਾਂਦਿਸ਼ [sadi:ʃ], **ਸਾਂਦਿਸ਼** [sadi:ʃy] *Skt* सादृश्य *n* sense of looking similar; equality, similarity.

ਸਾਧ [sadh] *Skt* साध् *vr* to complete; to conquer; to win laurels. **2** *n* perfection, excellence. “jəu tuhī sadh pīrəm ki.”—s kabir. **3** *Skt* साधु excellent. “jasu jəpət həri hovhī sadh.”—gəu ə m 5. **4** a saint. “sadh upəri jāie kurbanu.”—sukhmāni. **5** short form for ਸਾਧਨ. “jəp təp sājəm ləkkh sadh sīdhavṇa.”—BG.

ਸਾਂਧ [sādh] *n* a hole made in a wall by thieves; house-breaking. “pīrithəm sād h dē dərəb coravē.”—cəriṭr 104. **2** See ਸਾਂਧਨ.

ਸਾਧਸਮਾਗ [sadh:səmag], **ਸਾਧਸਮਾਗਮ** [sadh:səmagəm] *n* a congregation of holymen. “prəbhu aradhie mīlī sadh:səmage.”—bīlā m 5.

ਸਾਧ ਸਾਧ [sadh sadh] See ਸਾਧੁ ਸਾਧੁ.

ਸਾਧਸੰਗ [sadh:səg], **ਸਾਧਸੰਗਤਿ** [sadh:səgətɪ], **ਸਾਧਸੰਗਮ** [sadh:səgəm] See ਸਾਧਸਮਾਗਮ. “sadh:səgətɪ upjē bīsvas.”—gəu thīti kabir. “sadh:səgətɪ kē əclī lavhu.”—jet m 5. **2** Bhai Nand Lal describes Sikh religion as “sadh:səg”. “həmcuna dər məzhəbe ī sadh:səg.”—jīdgi.

ਸਾਧ ਸੰਗਤ [sadh:səgat] *n* by holy-congregation. “nanək pīrī ləgi tīn ram sīu bhəṭət sadh

sāgat.”—*asa chōt m 5. 2* in the company of a saint (holymen).

ਸਾਧ ਸੰਗਿ [sadh sāgɪ] through the company of a saint. “sadh sāgɪ sēbhv dukhv mīṭāṭā.”—*bīla m 5. “sadh sāgɪ hvī nīrmēla.”—gəu thīti m 5.*

ਸਾਧ ਸੰਗੇਣ [sadh sāgēṇ] by remaining in the company of holymen. “sadh sāgēṇ tərṇṇṇ.”—*sāhəs m 5.*

ਸਾਧਕ [sadhək] *adj* who practises what he preaches; a practitioner; performer of austerities, an accomplisher. **2** (one) who proves. **3 n** According to an article written by Apsatamb, sadhək is denotative of ancestral angels.

ਸਾਧਣਾ [sadhṇā] *v* to practise, exercise. “kāhū jogsadhi.”—*akal. ‘be a practitioner of yog-exercises.’ 2* to prove. **3** to improve, refine, reform. “dhārətī kāṭā sadhīkē vīcī dēī kārta bīv.”—*var asa. “karəj sāgle sadh-hv.”—sor m 5. 4* to conquer. “sāgəl dut unī sadhe jīv.”—*māj m 5. 5* to bring under subjection, overpower. “hārī əhəkariā māṭī nīvāe mēnmukh mūr sadhīā.”—*var sri m 4. 6* to implement, put into practice. “na hēm gūṇ, nā seva sadhi.”—*maru solhe m 3.*

ਸਾਧਨ [sadhən] *n* resources. **2** means like fire, and grains, which are essential for making bread. **3** an effort, attempt, endeavour. **4** a tool, an implement. “karīgər nīj sadhən sare.”—*GPS. 5* This term is often used for ਸਾਧੀ in Gurbani. “sadhən bīnəu kərə.”—*tukha barəhmah. See ਸਾਧੀ.*

ਸਾਧਨ [sādhən] See ਸੰਧਾਨ to pierce. “kal sər sādhiā.”—*gəu kābir.*

ਸਾਧਨਾ [sadhna] See ਸਾਧਣਾ and ਸਾਧਨ.

ਸਾਧਬੇਲਾ [sadhbelā] See ਬਨਖੰਡੀ.

ਸਾਧਾਰ [sadhār] *adj* ਸ-ਆਧਾਰ. with foundation, with support. “māne pərvare sadharu.”—*jəpu. “dekhət dārsən mən sadhare.”—sri m 5. “mohən lāl ənup sərəb sadharia.”—gəu ə m*

5. “səbəd əbhī sadharə.”—asa chōt m 1. 2 ‘adhar’ stands for ‘albal’ in Sanskrit, which is used to keep water around the plant at the base. Hence ਸ-ਆਧਾਰ means ‘with a base’. “suka mən sadhare.”—*sor m 5. 3* See ਸਧਾਰ.

ਸਾਧਾਰਣ [sadhārəṇ] *adj* which provides a base, support. “pīṭ tēḍā mən sadharəṇ.”—*var ram 2 m 5. 2 Skt* same, equal. **3** general, not particular. **4** ordinary, insignificant. **5** common to all. **6** a blacksmith of Goindwal, who achieved the status of a Gurmukh, being a follower of Guru Amar Das. He made a wooden stair which could remain hidden in a well upto the water-level. Satisfied with his devotion, the Guru gave him the status of a preacher. **7** See ਸਾਧਾਰਨ **2.**

ਸਾਧਾਰਣ ਧਰਮ [sadhārəṇ dhəram] *n* ethics, which is common to all; as for example, speaking the truth, loving people, doing good to others etc. **2** See ਉਪਮਾ.

ਸਾਧਾਰਨ [sadhārən] See ਸਾਧਾਰਣ. **2** a carpenter, resident of Mehitpur (district Jalandhar), who was a follower of Guru Angad Dev. He was a preacher. He served Guru Arjun Dev also.

ਸਾਧਾਰੁ [sadhāru] See ਸਾਧਾਰ.

ਸਾਧਿ [sadhī] by practising, by devotion. See ਉਨਮਾਨੁ. **2** See ਸਾਧਯ. **3 v** reform. “sadh sāgɪ mīlī dūī kōl sadhī.”—*gəu m 5.*

ਸਾਧਿਕ [sadhīk] See ਸਾਧਕ. “sadhīk sīdh sāgəl kī pīari.”—*sar m 5.*

ਸਾਧਿਕਾ [sadhīka] feminine of ਸਾਧਕ.

ਸਾਧੀ [sadhī] completed. “əbīdīā sadhi.”—*sar pərmanəd. 2* the saints. “cəkhī sadhi dīṭhā.”—*var gəu 2 m 5.*

ਸਾਧੀਐ [sadhīe] See ਸਾਧਣਾ. **2** let us conquer. “bhārəmv moh bhəv sadhīe.”—*gəu m 5.*

ਸਾਧੁ [sadhū] *adj* one who does other’s work; a benefactor, philanthropic. **2** superb, pious, virtuous. **3** winsome, beautiful. **4** of noble birth or lineage. **5** talented, intelligent. **6 n**

Guru Nanak Dev. “*utəm səlōk sadhu ke vəcən.*”—*sukhmāni*. 7 part well done, bravo.

8 *Skt* ਸਾਧਜ. See ਸਾਧਜ.

ਸਾਧੁ ਸਾਧੁ [sadhu sadhu] *Skt* See ਸਾਧੁ 7. praiseworthy. “*sadhu sadhu mukh te kəh-hī.*”—*brīlām* 5. 2 applause, accolade. 3 bravo, well done.

ਸਾਧੁਸੰਗ [sadhusāᅅgu], **ਸਾਧੁਸੰਗਤਿ** [sadhusāᅅgati] *n* company of noble persons, exalted company. 2 Sikh religion. (Bhai Nand Lal has given this name to Sikh religion also). See ਸਾਧੁਸੰਗ 2. Such references appear in Gurbani too.

ਸਾਧੁਤਾ [sadhuta] *n* humility, virtue, goodness, excellence, ability.

ਸਾਧੁਬੇਲਾ [sadhubela] See ਬਨਖੰਡੀ.

ਸਾਧੁ [sadhu] See ਸਾਧੁ. “*sadhu sāᅅgi udharu bhəe nīkaniā.*”—*m* 5 var *məla*. 2 son-in-law of Guru Hargobind, husband of Bibi Biro. See ਬੀਰੋ ਬੀਬੀ. 3 son of Sada and father of Bhai Roop Chand.

ਸਾਧੁ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੁ [sadhu sətīguru] a self-realizing and competent teacher. “*sadhu sətīguru je mīle ta paie ᅅᅅinidhanu.*”—*sri* *m* 1.

ਸਾਧੁ ਸਾਧ [sadhu sadh] *adj* a superb saint. 2 a benevolent holyman. “*sadhu sadh sərənī mīlī.*”—*kālī* ੩ *m* 4.

ਸਾਧੁ ਸਿੰਘ [sadhu sīᅅh] See ਸੁਮੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ. 2 Sadhu Singh, a saintly resident of Girhwarhi, was born in village Sarli (district Amritsar) in Sammat 1897. His father was Sobha Singh and mother was Devi. He became a disciple of Pandit Gulab Singh of Girhwarhi (district Hoshiarpur). He was a fine scholar of Hindi and Sanskrit and was a researcher in Gurbani. Sadhu Singh wrote many books including ‘Gurusikhya Prabhakar’ and ‘Shrimukhvakya Sidhant Jyoti’. An example of his poetry is given below:

səvəya

adi ənadī əᅅadh əbadh

əlekh əbhekh ərekh əname,

jo səbh rup pəre səbh se
səbh me səmrup nəhi kəchu vame,
so guru nanək lō dəs rup
sudharī udharī kəri vəsudha me,
tā pəd mājul pē kəri əᅅālī
dāᅅᅅ səman kərū pərname.
kəbītt

əᅅ jo əjadī prəᅅ prəᅅja kopraj kəre
prəᅅja to prəᅅjati nahī prəᅅjahi prəᅅjati vər,
həri hi jo həri hoī hərən əhar prəd
herī hare həri ko so herīo nə jāī pər,
bhəvī bhavabhav ko vībhatī jo bhəvadī bhəv
bhəvī bhəv bhəvī pun bhəv ko prəbhəv kər,
soi guru rup dhəri təm jese hərə həri
hərə bhəvbədhən me bədh kese ag hər.
Sant Sadhu Singh breathed his last in Sammat
1964 at Girhwarhi. 3 See ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ.

ਸਾਧੁਖੰਡਲ [sadhukhəᅅᅅəl] *n* a congregation of Sadhus; sadhu community. See ਖੰਡਲ. “*kamī kərodhī nəᅅəru bəhu bhəriā mīlī sadhukhəᅅᅅəl khəᅅᅅa he.*”—*sohīlā*.

ਸਾਧੁਚਰਨ [sadhucəron] See ਚਰਣ.

ਸਾਧੁਪਾਥ [sadhupath] *n* right path, religious path, true path. “*sətsəᅅᅅətī mīlī sadhupath.*”—*kan* *m* 4.

ਸਾਧੁ ਪੁਰਖ ਸਾਧਜਨ ਪਾਏ [sadhu purəkh sadhjen pae]—*nəᅅ* ੩ *m* 4. ‘Philanthropists were found excellent.’ See ਸਾਧੁ.

ਸਾਧਜ [sadhj] *Skt* *adj* accomplishable. 2 attainable. 3 conquerable. 4 *n* deities, who are twelve in number. These are sons of Dharamraj from the womb of Sadhya, daughter of Daksh. These deities used to perform spiritual and ascetic exercises, hence the name Sadhy. 5 a disciple; pupil; one reformed by a teacher; one who is disciplined by his master.

ਸਾਧ੍ਵੀ [sadhvi] *Skt* *adj* (feminine) bearing good moral character, having pious nature. 2 *n* faithful wife; virtuous wife. “*sadhvi paī kal*

bāhu kalu.”—*NP*. **3** wife. **4** female sadhu, nun.
ਸਾਨ [san], ਸਾਂਨ [sān] *adj* similar in appearance,
alike. “hovē əpni san.”—*GPS*. **2** See ਸਾਨਿ, ਸਾਨੁ
and ਸੰਨੁ. **3** See ਸਾਣ. **4** *P* 𑂔𑂗 *n* a honeycomb,
beehive. **5** *A* praise, compliment. “suddhta
ki san ho.”—*akal*. **6** glory.

ਸਾਨਣੀ [sanṇi] See ਸਾਂਢਣੀ.

ਸਾਨਥ [sanəth] *Skt* ਸਾਨਥ *adj* with unjust
company, with a sin. **2** fruitlessly. “ləpṭiɔdasi
səgɪ sanəth.”—*maru m 5*. **3** *Skt* ਸਾਨਿਯ *n*
togetherness, nearness, proximity. “sət sanəth
bhæ luṭa.”—*sar m 5*.

ਸਾਨੱਧ [sanəddh] See ਸੰਨੱਧ.

ਸਾਨਾ [sana] *adj* attained, alongwith. “paɪn lɔ
səg sɔn ke sane.”—*krīṣən*.

ਸਾਨਾ [ʃana] *P* 𑂔𑂗 *n* a comb. **2** a toothed
appliance, comb-like in shape, used for
sorting out grass by the farmers. **3** shoulder.

ਸਾਨਿ [sanɪ] *n* house breaking. **2** in the breach.
3 over the breach. **4** See ਸਾਨੀ.

ਸਾਨਿਹਾ [sanɪha] of a breach, of breaking. “jɪu
təskəru dərɪ sanɪha.”—*sar m 5*. ‘as a thief in
the house-breach.’

ਸਾਂਨਿਯ [sānɪdhy] *Skt n* the act of being close;
nearness; a sense of being nearby. **2** a kind of
liberation; reaching close to one’s sacred deity.

ਸਾਨੀ [sani] *adj* achieved, acquired. **2** *A* 𑂔𑂗
second. **3** similar in appearance, alike,
equivalent, similar.

ਸਾਨੁਕੰਧ [sanukəp] with (his/her) grace, with
kindness.

ਸਾਨੁਕੁਲ [sanukul] favourable. See ਅਨੁਕੁਲ.

ਸਾਨੁਜ [sanuj] with the younger brother.

ਸਾਨੂੰ [sanū] to us; unequal.

ਸਾਨੇਹੜਾ [sanehṛa] *n* a message conveyed with
affection. “sajən desɪ vɪdesiəre sanehṛe
dedi.”—*tukha chət m 1*.

ਸਾਨੰਦ [sanəd] with bliss, blissfully.

ਸਾਨੁ [sanh] See ਸਾਂਡ and ਸਾਂਢ.

ਸਾਪ [sap] *n* a snake, serpent. **2** *Skt* a curse,

malediction, imprecation. **3** an abuse. **4** a vow,
pledge, an oath.

ਸਾਂਪ [sāp] *n* a snake, serpent.

ਸਾਂਪਹੇਰਾ [sāp-hera] *n* one who charms away the
snakes; a snake-charmer.

ਸਾਪਦ [sapəd] *adj* disastrous, afflicted with a
calamity; distressed. **2** who curses.

ਸਾਪਨਿ [sapənɪ], ਸਾਪਨੀ [sapni] *n* female snake.
“sa sapənɪ hoɪ jəg kəu khai.”—*gəu kəbir*.
2 illusion.

ਸਾਪਰਾਧ [sapradh] criminal.

ਸਾਪੁ [sapu] a snake, serpent. “vərmɪ mari sapu
nə mərəi.”—*asa m 5*. ‘one cannot achieve
mental peace by torturing the body.’

ਸਾਪੁਰਸ [sapurəs] *n* a virtuous person, saintly
person, noble person. “sɪgh sapurəs pədmɪni
ɪn ka ɪhe subhau. jyō jyō dukh garho pərə
tyō tyō aḡe pau.”—*cəɪɪr 297*.

ਸਾਪੁਰਸਾਈ [sapursai] *n* virtuousness, gentleness.
2 See ਪੁਰਸਾਈ.

ਸਾਂਪੁਦਾਈ [sāprədai], ਸਾਂਪੁਦਾਯਿਕ [sāprədayɪk]
sectarian. **2** one who draws inspiration from
traditions. See ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾ.

ਸਾਫ [saph] *A* 𑂔𑂗 *adj* clear. **2** pure.

ਸਾਫਾ [sapha] *P* 𑂔𑂗 a turban, a piece of cloth
used as a wrap for the head.

ਸਾਫੀ [saphi] See ਸੁੰਨੀ. “hɪdu turək kou raphji
ɪmam saphi.”—*akal*. See ਇਮਾਮ ਸਾਫੀ. **2** *n* a caste
of Muslims residing to the north of Jalalabad.
3 *A* 𑂔𑂗 *adj* who gives relief from disease.

ਸਾਫੀ ਦਿਲ [saphi dɪl] *P* 𑂔𑂗 𑂔𑂗 *adj* clear-hearted.

ਸਾਂਬ [sāb] son of Krishan, born from the womb
of Jambvati. He forcibly kidnapped the daugh-
ter of Duryodhan and was chased by
warriors like Karan etc. and was ultimately
captured by them. Baldev came all the way
from Dwarika to get him released. “sāb huto
ɪk kanh ko balək.”—*krīṣən*. See ਦੁਰਥਾਸਾ.

ਸਾਬਕਾ [sabka] See ਸਾਬਿਕਾ.

ਸਾਬਣ [sabəṇ] See ਸਾਬੁਣ.

ਸਾਬਤ [sabət] *A* **سابت** *adj* complete, full. 2 existing. 3 strong, firm, solid.

ਸਾਬਤਸੁਰਤਿ [sabətsurətɪ] *adj* whose form is one whole; no part of whose body is dismembered. “sabət surətɪ dəstar sɪrɑ.”—*maru solhe m 5*. ‘Bearing a turban on the head is an indication of having a whole body.’

ਸਾਬਤਦਿਲ [sabətdɪl] *adj* one who is mentally stable.

ਸਾਬਤਿ [sabətɪ] See **ਸਾਬਤ** and **ਸਾਬਤਦਿਲ**. “jāka dɪl sabətɪ nəhī ta kəu kəhā khudaɪ?”—*s kəbir*.

ਸਾਬਦ [ʃabəd] **शाब्द** *adj* related to a word. 2 *n* knowledge generated with the word.

ਸਾਬਦ ਗਿਆਨ [ʃabəd gyan], **ਸਾਬਦ ਬੋਧ** [ʃabəd bodh] *Skt* **शाब्दज्ञान** *n* knowledge acquired from the meaning of the word. Scholars have assumed four reasons for such a knowledge:

- (a) ambition, aspiration— need of one word for the other; collocation.
- (b) ability— the proper relationship among words; colligation.
- (c) euphony— a combination of words.
- (d) meaning— theory of sentence and pragmatics.

ਸਾਬਦਿਕ [sabədɪk] *Skt* **शाब्दिक** a grammarian who knows the correct form of a word, its etymology and grammar.

ਸਾਬਨ [sabən] See **ਸਾਬੂਣ**.

ਸਾਬਰ [sabər] *A* **صبر** *adj* content, patient.

ਸਾਂਬਰ [sābər] See **ਸਾਂਭਰ** 2. 2 ਸ-ਅੰਬਰ with clothes, properly dressed.

ਸਾਬਰੀ [sabri] *adj* having patience, patient. “səbər ɔdərɪ sabri.”—*s fərid*. 2 *n* tendency towards contentment.

ਸਾਬਲ [sabəl] *Dg* a spear, lance. 2 See **ਸੱਬਲ**.

ਸਾਬਾਸ [sabas], **ਸਾਬਾਸਿ** [sabasɪ] *P* **سُبْحَانِ** *part* short form for **ਸਾਦਬਾਸ**, which means ‘be happy’, ‘may you be blest’, ‘God bless you.’ “jɪs da dɪta khavṇa tɪsʊ kəhɪe sabasɪ.”—*var asa*. 2 *Skt* **सदसी** determined; hard, solid, strong. “nəgəru

voṭha sabasɪ.”—*prəbha m 1*. 3 See **ਸਬਾਸ**.

ਸਾਬਾਹੀ [sabahi] *A* **سباحی** *n* early morning, dawn, before sunrise or daybreak. “sabahi salah.”—*var majh m 1*.

ਸਾਬਿਕ [sabɪk] *A* **سابق** *adj* first, primary, former.

ਸਾਬਿਕਾ [sabɪka] *A* **سابقہ** primary, former.

ਸਾਬਿਰ [sabɪr] content, contented, satisfied. See **ਸਬਰ**.

ਸਾਬੀ [sabi] *A* **سابی**. See **ਸੂਬੀ**.

ਸਾਬੀਸ [sabis] See **ਸਾਬਾਸ**. “dhən dhən guru sabis.”—*kan m 4 pərtal*. 2 **सरव-दीश** lord of all.

ਸਾਬੁਣਿ [sabunɪ] See **ਸਾਬੁਨਿ**.

ਸਾਬੁਨ [sabun] See **ਸਾਬੁਨ**.

ਸਾਬੁਨਿ [sabunɪ] with soap. “jɪʊ sabunɪ kapər uʝəl hot.”—*ram ə m 5*.

ਸਾਬੂਣ [sabun], **ਸਾਬੁਨ** [sabun] *A* **صابون** *G* **साबुन** *F* *savon* *E* soap. a material prepared with the combination of alkali and grease, and used to remove dirt from clothes and the body. “mut pəlitɪ kəpəɾ hoɪ. de sabun ɭəie oh dhoɪ.”—*jəpu*.

Now most of the soaps are manufactured using the combination of many types of fragrances, medicines and dyes and have become utility items for daily use.

ਸਾਬੁਨਗਰ [sabunəgər] a manufacturer of soap; soap maker. See **ਸਬਨੀਗਰ**.

ਸਾਬੁਰ [sabur] *A* **صبر** *adj* contented, one who is content. See **ਨਾਸਾਬੁਰ**.

ਸਾਬੁਰੀ [saburi] *n* contentment, tendency to be content.

ਸਾਬੋ ਕੀ ਤਲਵੰਡੀ [sabo ki təlṵvəṇḍi] See **ਡੱਲਾ**, **ਤਲਵੰਡੀ** 2 and **ਦਮਦਮਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ**.

ਸਾਭ [sabh] *pron* all. “purən bhəe mənorəth sabh.”—*ram m 5*.

ਸਾਂਭਣਾ [sābhṇa] *v* to take care, maintain, keep in custody.

ਸਾਂਭਰ [sābhər] a lake in Rajputana on the border of the states of Jodhpur and Jaipur which is 53 miles north-east of Ajmer. It is 20 miles

long and two to seven miles wide. Salt is made in abundance from its saline water, which is named as sābhār. This popular name is a distortion of śakābhri, as ‘śakābhri durga’ temple is situated nearby. **2** a kind of stag; an elk.

ਸਾਂਭਵੀ [sābhvi] *Skt* शांभवी *adj* related with Shiv. **2** *n* the power of Shiv. **3** magical knowledge for the attainment of supernatural power. **4** śavār magical skill-created by Shiv. “kāhū sābhvi rasbhakha suracē.”—*aje*. See ਰਾਸਭਾਖਾ.

ਸਾਭਾ [sabha] *n* a shelter, refuge, asylum. **2** maintenance, custody. “kāhū rāvidas pērāu teri sabha.”—*gəu*.

ਸਭਿਪ੍ਰਾਯ [sabhīpray] purposely, having specific purpose.

ਸਭਿਮਾਨ [sabhīman] with pride.

ਸਾਭੁ [sabhr] with cloud (ਅਭੁ).

ਸਾਮ [sam] *Skt* सामन् Samved. See ਵੇਦ. “sam kāhe setābār suami.”—*var asa*. “samvedu rīgu jujāru āthārbāṇu.”—*maru solhe m 1*. **2** conciliation, compromise, reconciliation. See ਨੀਤਿ ਦੇ ਚਾਰ ਅੰਗ shelter, refuge. “thākī ae prābhū ki sam.”—*majh barāhmaha*. “hāu āta same tīhāḍia.”—*sri m 5 pepaī*. **3** short form for ਆਸਾਮ. “sam des jāhī tēhī kār gōn.”—*GV 10*. **4** *adj* black. “sam sughāṭṭā.”—*gyan*. **5** *A* 𐤱𐤍 Syria *n* a country of Asia, which is 400 miles long and 150 miles wide. The arid land of Arabia is to its south while to its west is the Mediterranean Sea. Damascus is its capital city. “jītyo rum āru sam.”—*sānama*. **6** *P* ਸੰਝ evening. *Skt* साँझ. **7** *Skt* साम equality, equivalence.

ਸਾਮ ਸਿੰਘ [sam sīgh] See ਅਟਾਰੀ.

ਸਾਮਸਯਾ [samāsyā] See ਸਮਸਯਾ.

ਸਾਮਖੀ [samākhi] with a fly. “hochi mētī bhāīa mānu hochā, gurū samākhi khāīa.”—*vāḍ m 1 ālahāṇia*. meaning ‘there was no fun in purifying the materials.’

ਸਾਮਗ [saməg] *adj* who recites Sam Ved. **2** who has attained refuge.

ਸਾਮਗਰੀ [saməgri], ਸਾਮਗਿਰੀ [saməgīri], ਸਾਮਗ੍ਰੀ [saməgri] *Skt* सामग्री ਸਮ-ਅਗ੍ਰ *n* completeness, perfection. **2** a cluster of reasons, modes of achieving of the objectives. “sāc teri saməgri.”—*suhi m 5*. **3** goods, things.

ਸਾਮਜ [saməj] grown from the recitation of Sam Ved, an elephant. There is a story in the Purans that Brahma once recited Sam Ved and an elephant came into being.

ਸਾਮਣਾ [samṇa] *n* the front portion, a facade. **2** a comparison, encounter. **3** *v* to take care.

ਸਾਮਣੇ [samṇe] *adv* in front of, face to face. “jā guru dekha samṇe.”—*suhi ə m 4*.

ਸਾਮਤ [samət] *A* 𐤱𐤍 *n* adversity, misfortune.

ਸਾਮਤਾ [səmta] See ਸਾਮਤਾ.

ਸਾਮਨਾ [samna], ਸਾਮਨੇ [samne] See ਸਾਮਣਾ and ਸਾਮਣੇ.

ਸਾਮਯਾਨਾ [samyāna] *P* 𐤱𐤍 a canopy, baldachin.

ਸਾਮਰ [samər] *adj* dark complexioned; wheatish in complexion. **2** a warrior, fighter. “pujyo nārīd samrō.”—*GV 10*.

ਸਾਮਰਤੱਖ [samərtākhh] *Skt* संप्रत्यक्ष *adv* in front; visible; manifest.

ਸਾਮਰਥ [samərəth], ਸਾਮਰਥਯ [samərəthy] *Skt* सामर्थ्य *n* strength, force, power. **2** competence, capability.

ਸਾਮਲ [saməl] See ਸਾਮਿਲ.

ਸਾਮਲਾ [samla] *adj* dark-complexioned, of wheatish complexion.

ਸਾਮਵੇਦ [samved] See ਵੇਦ.

ਸਾਮਾ [sama] *n* refuge, asylum. See ਸਾਮ. **2** short form for ਸਾਮਾਨ. “lē lē ādhīk yuddh ka sama.”—*cārītr 405*. **3** *pron* the very same, the same. See *E* same. **4** *adj* of equal weight.

ਸਾਮਾਜਿਕ [samajīk] *adj* related to the society; social. **2** related to some class.

ਸਾਮਾਨ [saman] *P* 𐤱𐤍 *n* material, goods.

2 equal, equivalent. “*bīapɪk ram səgəl saman*.”—*gəu kəbir thiti* 3 See ਸਾਮਾਨਜ਼.
ਸਾਮਾਨਿ [samanənɪ] See ਸਾਮਾਨਜ਼.
ਸਾਮਾਨਿ [samanɪ] with material. “*səpət lok samanɪ puriələ*.”—*məla namdev*. 2 See ਸਾਮਾਨਜ਼.
ਸਾਮਾਨਜ਼ [samany] *Skt n* a sense of equivalence. See ਪੁਰੀਅਲੇ. 2 symbols representing equivalence. e.g. in ‘The face is shining like a moon’ ‘shining’ is an equivalence symbol (quality). 3 abstractness within a specific class. e.g. humanity in a humanbeing, brahmanism in a brahman, trademanship in a person belonging to the trading class. 4 *adj* ordinary, common. 5 *n* a figure of expression showing similarity of meaning of objects, but not exactness like mixture, yet remaining distinctive.

Example:

set saj saj cəli sāvre ki prɪtɪ kaj
 cādni mə radha mano cādni si hvegəi.
 —*krɪsən*.

bəṭha cəmkər di ətəri bhāi sət sɪgh
 baṅ vərkhavə veri janə dəʃməʃ he.¹

ਸਾਮਾਨਜ਼ਾ [samanya] *Skt n* a harlot, who is common to all.

ਸਾਮਾਰਨ [samarən] *v* to take care, look after, watch. 2 to remember, keep in mind. “*nɪməkʰ nɪməkʰ samarə*.”—*sar m* 5.

ਸਾਮਿਖ [samɪkh] with meat, e.g. -ਸਾਮਿਖ ਸੁਆਧ.²

ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ [ʃamɪl] *A* جملہ *adj* included. 2 *Skt* शामिल pertaining to a desert tree called Jand; made of wood from this tree.

ਸਾਮੀ [sami] *pron* the very same, the same. See ਸਾਮਾ 3. 2 *adj* who has taken refugee; who has sought refuge. “*səbh hvə təb sami*.”—*NP*.

¹The above quotations marked by generalisation are of this nature.

²The Hindu rite that permits the offering of meat to feast Brahmins for the salvation of a dead ancestor’s soul. See *mənuṣɪmrɪtɪ* ə: 3, § 268 to 271.

3 short form for ਅਸਾਮੀ.

ਸਾਮੀਤ [samit] *A* صمیت silent. 2 *A* صمیت class, category, alliterative.

ਸਾਮੀਪਜ [samipy] *Skt n* nearness; presence.

ਸਾਮੁਚੇ [samuhe] *adv* in front of, face to face.

ਸਾਮੁਦ੍ਰ [samudr] *adj* pertaining to the ocean. 2 *n* a voyager, sea-farer.

ਸਾਮੁਦ੍ਰਕ [samudrək] *n* the study invented by sage Samudr, which helps us to know the auspicious or inauspicious effect of the signs marked on one’s limbs. It is also pronounced as ਸਾਮੁਦ੍ਰਿਕ. Palmistry. 2 Sea Salt.

ਸਾਮੁਦ੍ਰਣੀ [samudrəṇi] the earth that holds the ocean.—*sənama*.

ਸਾਮੁਦ੍ਰਿਕ [samudrɪk] *adj* pertaining to the ocean; oceanic. 2 See ਸਾਮੁਦ੍ਰਕ 1.

ਸਾਮੰਤ [samət] *Skt* सामन्त *n* a ruler of territories adjoining the boundaries of one’s country. See ਸਾਵੰਤ. 2 a chief of a district. 3 a divisional head. 4 a prince who pays tribute to a king. 5 a brave person. 6 See ਸਮੰਤ.

ਸਾਮਜ [samy] *Skt n* sameness, equality. “*trɪgʊnətək ki samy əvəstha*.”—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* सामज peace of mind, mental stability.

ਸਾਮਜਤਾ [samyəta] *n* equality, likeness.

ਸਾਮ੍ਰਾਜ [samraj], **ਸਾਮ੍ਰਾਜਜ** [samrajy] *Skt* साम्राज्य *n* title of an emperor; the reign of the whole earth. 2 an empire, which includes many countries.

ਸਾਯ [say] See ਸਾਇ. 2 *Skt* evening, dusk, sunset. 3 an arrow, shaft.

ਸ਼ਾਯਸੁਗੀ [ʃayəstgi] *P* شایستگی ability, capability.

ਸ਼ਾਯਸੂ [ʃayəsta] *P* شایسته able, capable.

ਸਾਯਹ [sayəh] a shadow. See ਸਾਯਾ.

ਸਾਯਕ [sayək] *Skt n* an arrow, shaft. “*sayək prəhar*.”—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* सायक *adj* sleeping. *A* شایف fond (of), an amateur.

ਸਾਯਣ [sayən] See. ਸਾਯਣਾਚਾਰਯ.

ਸਾਯਣਾਚਾਰਯ [sayṇacarəy] son of Sayen and disciple of Vishnu Sarvagya, who was a great

scholar of Sanskrit. He was born in the fourteenth century. He has written an exegesis (commentary) on Veds and many more other important works. He was a brother of Madhvacharya, a minister of Bukkaray, king of Vijaynagar. Sayen became a monk (sanyasi) in the last days of his life and became the chief priest of the Shringeri monastery and named it Vidyaranya. He is believed to have expired in 1387 AD.

ਸਾਖਰ [sayət] See ਸਾਖਰਿ. “yad khuda rakho hər sayət.”—*NP*. ‘every moment, all the time.’

ਸਾਖਰ [sayəd] *P* **سأى** *part* should be, ought to be. **2** perhaps. **3** probably.

ਸਾਖਰਾਨ [sayban] *P* **سبان** *n* a canopy, baldachin.

ਸਾਖਰ [sayər] an ocean, sea. See ਸਾਖਰਿ. **2** **أجل** total, all. **3** a stroller, wanderer. **4** a poet, versifier. See ਸਾਖਰਿ 4.

ਸਾਖਰੀ [sayri] *P* **شاعري** *n* poetry.

ਸਾਖਰਲ [sayəl] *A* **سأل** *adj* questioning. **2** flowing. **3** See ਕਰਸਾਖਰਲ.

ਸਾਖਰ [saya] *P* **سايه** *n* a shadow. **2** shelter, refuge, protection.

ਸਾਖਰ [sayā] *P* **شايان** *adj* able, capable. **2** proper, appropriate. **3** befitting, matching.

ਸਾਖਰਜ [sayujy] See ਸਾਖਰਿ.

ਸਾਖਰਯ [sayudh] *adj* equipped with arms; armed. “əb sayudh guru hovhī ap.”—*GPS*.

ਸਾਖਰਕਾਲ [sayəkal] *n* evening, sunset time.

ਸਾਰ [sar] *n* worth, value. “prem ki sar soi jāne.”—*maru ə m 3*. “jo jīe ki sar nə jāne, tīs stū kīchu nə kəhīe əjane.”—*maru solhe m 4*. **2** *adv* amount, evidence. “nəhī bədhən ghəṭən tīsar.”—*bavən*. **3** *n* vigilance, preservation. “səda dətalū hē səbhna kərda sar.”—*sri m 3*. “je ko dūbe, phīri hove sar.”—*dhāna m 1*. **4** *adj* vigilant, cautious. **5** *n* news, information, welfare. “je hukəm hove tā ghər di sar le avā.”—*JSBB*. **6** sometimes used for the tree ‘sal’. **7** *Skt* iron, steel. “əsəkh

sur muh bhəkh sar.”—*jəpu*. “sar sō sar ki dhar bəji.”—*cəḍi 1*. **8** water. **9** butter. **10** clouds. **11** force. **12** justice. “kərni upərī hovəgī sar.”—*bəsət m 1*. **13** air. **14** the Creator; the transcendent One. **15** religious duty. **16** essence. **17** *adj* superb, excellent. “mən mere sətīgur sevā sar.”—*sri m 5*. **18** a figurative expression of the comparative sort showing the meaning of good or bad things, so that one surpasses the other i.e. the second exceeds the first.

jəhī utrotər hve ədhīkai,

ələkar so sar kəhai.—*gərəb gəjni*.

Example:

manəs deh duləbbh hē jugəh jugətərī ave vari,
uttəmjanəm duləbbh hē īkvaki koṛma vīcari,
deh ərog duləbbh hē bhagəṭh mat pīta hītkari,
sədhūsəg duləbbh hē gurmukh sukhphəl
bhəgətī pīari.—*BG*

“mīṣri te mēdhū mēdhur hē mēdhū te sudha mēhan,

ṣri gurubani sudha te nīṣcəy mīṭhi jan.”

19 a matrīk metre, also named as ləlī pəd. Its characteristics are four lines, each line having 28 matras with pauses at 16th and the subsequent 12th matra, the last two matras being guru.

Example:

thīttī var na jōgi jāne, ruttī mahū na koi,
ja kərta sīrṭhi kəu saje, ape jāne soi,
kīvkərī akha kīv salahi, kīv vərni kīv jāna,
nanək akhəṇī səbhko akhe, īk du īkk
sīaṇa.—*jəpu*.¹

(b) characteristics of vərən vrītt ‘sar’ are four feet, each foot being śl.

Example:

jap, tap, gyan, dhyan.
20 See ਸਾਰਣ. **21** *P* **سار** a camel, an ostrich.
See ਸਾਰਬਾਨ. **22** master, lord.

¹See, footnote of example of ਉਗਰਾ.

ਸਾਰਸ [sarəs] *adj* related to an pond (tank). **2** *n* a water fowl (floricane) to be found on the banks of lakes, rivers; a bird having red eyes; *Ardia Sibirica*; a Siberian crane. **3** a lotus. “phul rəhe sər sarəs sūdər.”—*krīsən*. **4** the moon, which has nectar; the bearer of nectar. **5** one type of chəppəy metre. See ਗੁਰੁਚੰਦ ਦਿਵਾਕਰ. **ਸਾਰਸੁਤ** [sarsot] *Skt ਸਾਰਸੁਤ adj 2 n* a caste of the Brahmins. The story of this name goes as under:

When Parshuram exterminated the Kshatris, their pregnant wives took shelter in the hermitages of sages on the bank of the river Sarasvati. Parshuram reached there while searching for them. The sages who gave shelter to these pregnant women of the Kshatri caste said that there was no Kshatri-woman in their hermitages and those women who resided there were all Brahmins. Parshuram then insisted that the sages must take unbaked bread-loaves made by them. The sages did so. The off-spring of these Kshatri-women were named as “Sarasvat”.

There is an ancient story. Once Dadhichi, a sage, was meditating. Indar sent a nymph ‘Alambusha’ to disrupt his meditation. On seeing such a charming fairy, the semen of the sage ejaculated into the river Sarswati, from which Sarasvat was born. He became the chief of his clan. **2** a book on grammar, written by Anubhooti Swroop. “kəhū siddhika cēdraka sarsutiyā.”—*aje sīgh*.

ਸਾਰਸੁਤੀ [sarsuti] River Sarasvati. “im bed ucarət sarsuti.”—*akal*.

ਸਾਰਸੁਤ [sarsəvət] See ਸਾਰਸੁਤ.

ਸਾਰਸੁਤੀ [sarəsvəti] See ਸਰਸੁਤੀ. **2** people living on the bank of river Sarasvati. “sarəsvəti hve cəle ikəthe.”—*cəritr 52*. **3** a poetic metre, variously named ruaməṅ, ruaməl, ruala, ruaməl and rual as mentioned in Dasam

Granth. Its characteristics are of four lines, each line structured as SiS, IIS, ISI, ISI, SII, S, I, with pauses after the 8th and the subsequent 9th characters.

Example:

des desən ki krīya, sikhvət hē dīj ek,
ban ɔr kəman ki, bīdhī det an ənek...

—*ramav*.

ਸਾਰਕ [sarək] See ਸਾਰਿਕਾ.

ਸਾਰ ਕੁਟਾਨ [sar kuṭan] *n* extraction from the mountains, a river. **2** Ganga. **3** essence of the sustainer; power. “tuto sar kuṭan kərke sūhayo.”—*cəritr 1*.

ਸਾਰਖਾ [sarkha] *adj* such. “te ghər mārḥəṭ sarkhe.”—*s kəbir*. **2** *Skt* truthful, veritable.

ਸਾਰਗ [sarəg] knower of the essence. **2** Sarang rag. See ਸਾਰੰਗ 37.

ਸਾਰੰਗ [sarəṅg] See ਸਾਰੰਗ 37.

ਸਾਰਗਪਾਣਾ [sarəgpaṇa], ਸਾਰਗਪਾਣੀ [sarəgpaṇi], ਸਾਰਗਪਾਨ [sarəgpan] *Skt* सारङ्गपाणि *adj* in whose hand is the earth; the preserver of the world, who gives sustenance to everyone. “dhīavhī jīə jēt həri sarəgpaṇa.”—*var sri m 4*. **2** *Skt* शार्ङ्गपाणि *n* Vishnu, the protector, who has in his hand a bow made of horns. “kuljən mādhe mīlīo sarəgpan re.”—*dhəna trīlocən*. ‘Sarangpani was born out of the lineage.’

ਸਾਰਗੀਤ [sargit], ਸਾਰਗੀਤਾ [sargita] See ਸਪਤਸਲੋਕੀ ਗੀਤਾ. “sargit ləkh bhagvət.”—*BG*.

ਸਾਰਣ [sarəṅ] *Skt* the act of spreading or extending. **2** a minister of Ravan. “cotho ek sarəṅ sumōtr me prəviṅ kəhyo.”—*hənu*. **3** butter. **4** See ਸਾਰਣਾ.

ਸਾਰਣਾ [sarṇa] *v* to complete, to make-do, to help. “kīchu bhī khərəcu tumara sarəu.”—*suhī kəbir*. “prəbhū həmara sare suarəth.”—*bher m 5*. **2** to prevail upon, administer. “ape ghəṭī ghəṭī sarṇa.”—*maru solhe m 5*. **3** to achieve, obtain. “səhəjī sukh sarəi.”—*səva m 5*. **4** to spread, extend. “ghəṭe ghəṭī sarṇa.”—*var guj*

2 *m* 5. 5 to describe, narrate. “səda guṇ sarəi.” –*səva m* 5. “aṭh pəhɪr guṇ sarde.” –*sri m* 5. “əṭar ki gəṭɪ tɔdh pəhɪ sari.” –*ənədu*. 6 to put. “gɪan əjən sarɪa.” –*anədu*. 7 See ਸਾਰਣ.

ਸਾਰਣ [sarəṇu] *S v* to count. 2 to compare. 3 to examine. 4 to remember.

ਸਾਰਤ [sarət] *A* سارٓت *n* a hint, sign, signal. “deɪ bujharət sarta.” –*gəu m* 5.

ਸਾਰਥ [sarəṭh] *Skt* सार्थ *adj* wealthy, rich. 2 glossary, with meanings of words. “akhəy bhagbhəri subh tera. sarəṭh bhagbhəri əbhera.” –*GPS*. 3 *n* an assembly of traders. 4 *adv* alongwith. 4 *purposely*.

ਸਾਰਥਕ [sarṭhək] *Skt* सार्थक *adj* successful, useful. 2 *meaningful*.

ਸਾਰਥੀ [sarəṭhɪ], ਸਾਰਥੀ [sarṭhɪ] *n* a charioteer. “sarṭhɪ apən ko kəhɪkə.” –*krɪsən*.

ਸਾਰਦ [sarəd] *Skt* *adj* related to winter; wintry. “sarəd cəd səpʊrən bədən.” –*GPS*. 2 *n* a white lotus. 3 *Skt* Sharda, Sarasvati. “narəd sarəd sevək tere.” –*maru solhe m* 1. 4 Sharadvat, husband of Ahlya, also known as Gautam. “əṭɪɪ prasər narəd sarəd vyas te adɪ jɪte munɪ bhae.” –*dəṭta*. 5 the stem of an Indian lute (Veena) – a string instrument possessed by Sarasvati – the goddess of music. “mənʊ pəvən duɪ tūba kəri he, jug jug sarəd saji.” –*gəu kəbir*. ‘Soul and mind are two gourds, the sensation produced by their union is the stem of veena.’

ਸਾਰਦਸਾਜ [sarədsaj] *n* veena, a musical instrument of Sarasvati.

ਸਾਰਦਾ [sarda] *adj* who provides knowledge. 2 *n* Sarasvati. “səda sarda sarda sərəd cəd manɪd.” –*GPS*. 3 See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 34. 4 Kashmiri script.

ਸਾਰਦੂਲ [sardul] *Skt* सार्दूल *n* a lion. “kɪdɪhō sɪgh sō sardulə ərujjhe.” –*VN*. Here Singh means a tiger. “gəu kəu care sardul.” –*ram m* 5. ‘The tyrant guards the poor.’ “pəchɪn me həs

mrɪgrajən me sardul.” –*BGK*. See ਸਿੰਘ. 2 Ravana’s envoy. 3 *adj* superb, excellent. 4 principal, superior most. 5 See ਦੋਹਰੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 3. **ਸਾਰਦੂਲ ਵਿਕੀਰਿਤ** [sardul vikriṭ] a poetic metre comprising four lines, each line having, SSS, IIS, ISI, IIS, SSI, SSI, S, arrangement with pauses after the 12th and the subsequent 19th matras. It is also called saṭək.

Example:

hove na guṇɪman gyan cərca,
bhavə nəhi cɪtt ko,
bhavə səkr səman rajprəbhuta,
kije kəhā bɪtt ko?...

ਸਾਰਧ [sarədh] ਸ-ਅਧ half; with half. e.g. one and a half etc.

ਸਾਰਧਾਰ [sardhar] *n* the sharp edge of a weapon. See ਧੁਮ ਮੁਕਤ.

ਸਾਰਨ [sarən] *n* refuge, shelter. “harɪ pəre tum sarən.” –*bɪla m* 5. 2 Saran, a minister of Ravan. See ਸਾਰਣ 2.

ਸਾਰਨਾ [sarna] See ਸਾਰਣਾ. 2 express, present, request. “sukh dukh ɪsʊ mən ki bɪrṭha tumhi aɛ sarna.” –*ram ə m* 5.

ਸਾਰਬ [sarəb] See ਸਾਰਬਭੋਮ and ਸਾਰਵ.

ਸਾਰਬਭੂਮ [sarəb bhum], ਸਾਰਬਭੋਮ [sarəb bhəm] *Skt* सार्वभौम *adj* who is the lord of the whole earth; who rules over a vast empire. “sarəb bhūm sərən jɪh pərna.” –*NP*. “sarəb bhəm yəṭha nərnyək.” –*GPS*.

ਸਾਰਬਾਨ [sarban] *P* ساربان *n* a camel-owner; owner of an ostrich.

ਸਾਰਭੂਤ [sarbhut] *adj* a gist, summary, abstract. conclusion. “sarbhut sətɪ hərɪ ko nam.” –*sukhməni*. ‘the abstract of all holy scriptures, hymns and religions.’

ਸਾਰਮੌਰ [sarmər] *adj* related to Sarmour. See ਸਰਮੌਰ. “nəgər pāvṭa bəhu bəse sarmər ke des.” –*cəɪɪtr* 71.

ਸਾਰਵ [sarəv] *Skt* सार्व *adj* related to all. 2 *Skt* सर्व having relation with Shiv, of Shiv.

ਸਾਰਵਤੀ [sarvəti] a poetic metre with four lines, each line having three bhəgəns, followed by a guru: Sll, Sll, Sll, S arrangement.

Example:

gyan vīcar nāhi jīn ko,
kya updeṣ kārē tīn ko?...

ਸਾਰਵਭੋਮ [sarəvbhōm] See ਸਾਰਭੋਮ.

ਸਾਰਵਾਨ [sarvan] See ਸਾਰਬਾਨ. 2 a camel-keeper.

ਸਾਰਾ [sara] *adj* full, whole. 2 See ਸਾਰ. 3 brother-in-law, brother of one's wife. See ਸਾਰੋ.

ਸਾਰਾਸਾਰ [sarasar] ਸਾਰ and ਅਸਾਰ. "sarasar ləkhavə jəbē."—*NP*.

ਸਾਰਾਗੜੀ [saragəṛhi] a border village in Kohat district situated about one and a half mile away from Fort Lockhart. There is a small fortress built there by the Indian government. In the battle fought here on 12th September 1897, twenty one Sikhs of 36 Sikh Battalion, encircled by thousands of Afridis, did not show cowardice, but fought bravely as becomes the duly baptised Sikhs. According to the version of Afridis, these Sikhs laid down their lives after killing about two hundred enemies and injuring hundreds of them. To commemorate their sacrifice, the government has built up memorials at fort Lockhart, Amritsar and Ferozpur.

ਸਾਰਾਨ [saran] *adj* under shelter. "dasdasro sətəh ki saran."—*sar m 5*. 2 See ਸਰਨੜ. 3 *n* essence of food, extract of food.

ਸਾਰਾਬ [sarab] *adj* of wine, alcoholic. "rēge rēg sarab."—*ramav*. 'fully intoxicated.'

ਸਾਰਿ [sarɪ] having spent. See ਸਾਰਣਾ. "səbh apən əusər cəle sarɪ."—*bəsət kəbir*. 'Everyone departs after biding his time.' 2 *Skt* ਸਾਰਿ a chequered design for chess. chess board, on which chess is placed by placing pawns. "ape sarɪ ap hi pasa."—*səveye m 4 ke*. 3 a pawn, a dice. 4 a tune of a musical note; a combination of a string and metal, fixed on the instrument to adjust the tune. It is also called sūdri.

ਸਾਰਿਆ [sarɪa] See ਸਾਰਣਾ. 2 *n* maintenance, watchfulness, vigilance. "jə jət səbhɪ vətɪ tere, səgəl teri sarɪa."—*dhəna chət m 5*.

ਸਾਰਿਕ [sarɪk], **ਸਾਰਿਕਾ** [sarɪka] *Skt* सारिका¹ *n* a myna. "cōc pəsar rəhe sɪsɪ sarɪk jese."—*cəḍi l*. "ɪh vətəs sarɪka mukh pəsar."—*GPS*. 2 a female go-between, intercessor.

ਸਾਰਿੰਗ [sarɪŋ] a species of pied cuckoo; a rain-bird. See ਸਾਰੰਗ 1. "krɪpə jəlu dehɪ nanək sarɪŋ kəu."—*sohɪla*. 'Give the rainbird life providing water, says Nanak.'

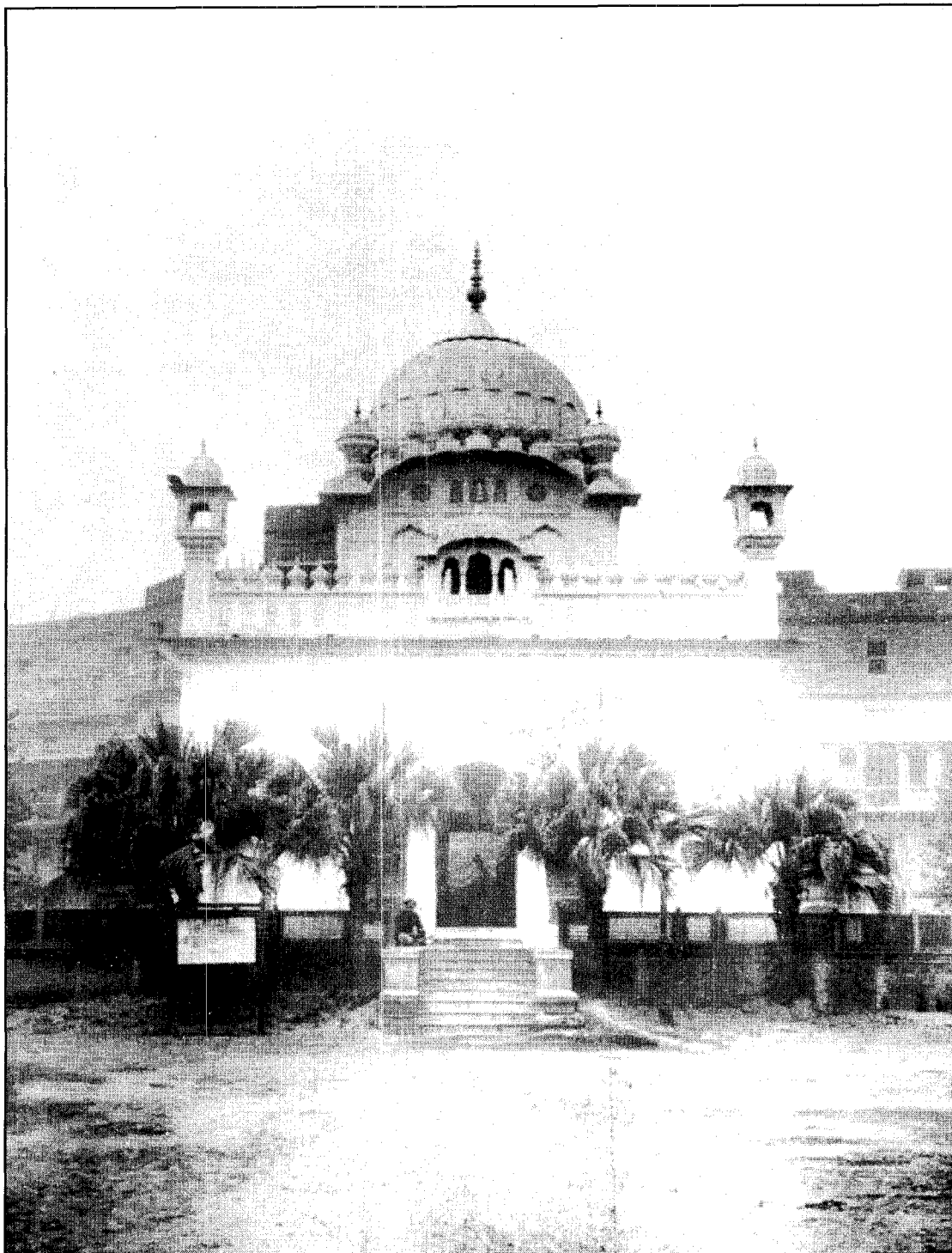
ਸਾਰਿੰਗਪਰ [sarɪŋdhar], **ਸਾਰਿੰਗਪਾਣਿ** [sarɪŋgpanɪ], **ਸਾਰਿੰਗਪਾਣੀ** [sarɪŋgpani], **ਸਾਰਿੰਗਪਾਣੀ** [sarɪŋgpani], **ਸਾਰਿੰਗਪਾਣੀ** [sarɪŋgpani] See ਸਾਰੰਗਪਾਣੀ. "sarɪŋdhar bhəgvan bɪṭhula."—*maru solhe m 5*. "cɪru hoə dekhe sarɪŋgpani."—*majh m 5*. "nətvət khele sarɪŋgpani."—*gəu kəbir*. "bhəjlehɪ re mən, sarɪŋgpani."—*bher kəbir*. 2 See ਸਾਰੰਗ 8, 9 and 10.

ਸਾਰਿੰਗਾਰਿ [sarɪgarɪ] *n* enemy of a bow, a sword. The sword can cut the bow. "səph sərohi sətɪruərɪ sarɪgarɪ jɪh nam."—*sənama*.

ਸਾਰੀ [sari] *adj* complete, whole. 2 abstract, gist. "nanək ɪhu mətɪ sari jɪu."—*majh m 5*. 3 stated. "guru pure eh gəl sari."—*sor m 5*. 4 *n* information, news, inquiry. "əpni ɪtni kəchu nə sari."—*sar m 5*. 5 See ਸਾਰਿ. "kərəm dhərəm tum cəupəṛ səj-hu sətɪ kər-hu tum sari."—*bəsət m 5*. "ape pasa ape sari."—*maru solhe m l*. 6 game, play. "sari sɪrjənhar ki."—*s kəbir*. 7 a sari — a lady's garment. "ḍare sari nil ki."—*cəɪɪtr l36*. "set dhəre sari brɪkɪhbhanu ki kumari."—*krɪsən*. 8 sister-in-law, wife's sister. "nəhi səsural sas səsura ɔ saro sari."—*BGK*. "ramo ləgət hutɪ guru sari."—*GPS*. "sariā sariā aɪ pɪkɪhyo."—*GPS*. 'All sisters-in-law came to see.' 9 a myna.

ਸਾਰੀਥੀ [sarithi] See ਸਾਰਥੀ. 2 the job or career of a charioteer. 3 success, achievement.

ਸਾਰੀਰ [sarir] *Skt adj* corporeal. 2 *n* animate, ¹ਸਾਰਿਕਾ (ਸਾਰਿਕਾ) is also correct.



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living being. **3** "Vedantsutar" written by Vyas. ਸਾਰੀਚਿਕ [sarirīk] *Skt adj* sufferings caused to the body, corporeal, physical. **2** *n* a commentary written by Shankracharay on Vyas's Vedantsutars.

ਸਾਰੂ [sarū] See ਸਾਰ.

ਸਾਰੂਪਯ [sarūpy] *n* the sense of being similar; a stage in worship when the devotee acquires the appearance of the worshipped one.

ਸਾਰੇ [sare] plural of ਸਾਰਾ. **2** See ਸਾਰਣਾ, ਸਾੜਨਾ and ਲੁਝਿ.

ਸਾਰੇ [saro] See ਸਾਰਾ. **2** brother-in-law, wife's brother. "sāsura ᵛ saro sari."—BGK.

ਸਾਰੰਗ [sarəṅg] *Skt* शारङ्ग *n* that which is piebald, a rain-bird. **2** an antelope whose upper portion is black while lower one is white. **3** a piebald horse. **4** an elephant. "sarəṅg jɪU pəḡ dhərə ʃɪmɪ ʃɪmɪ."—vəḡ m I. **5** a moth. **6** a peacock. **7** *adj* speckled. **8** *Skt* शार्ङ्ग. made from an antler. **9** *n* a bow made from the parts of an antler.¹ **10** the bow of Lord Vishnu, in particular. **11** fresh ginger. **12.** *Skt* सारङ्ग.² a canopy. **13** a kind of an archaic musical (wind) instrument. **14** a swan. **15** a robe. **16** Kamdev. **17** hair. **18** gold. **19** an ornament; a piece of jewellery. **20** a lotus. **21** a conch-shell. **22** sandalwood. **23** camphor. **24** a flower. **25** a cuckoo. **26** a cloud. **27** a tiger. **28** night. **29** the earth. **30** light. **31** a lamp. "sarəṅg mahɪ pətəḡ pərə nə ḡərə."—gurusobha. **32** the sky. **33** the moon. **34** the sun. **35** a frog. **36** a mountain. **37** a rag³ which has five notes in the ascending scale and six in the

¹sarəṅg in archery is that bow, which is six and a half hands long and has three bends. It is meant for use by horse-riders and elephant-riders. See ਸਸਤੂ.

²Its root is the same as of a previous entry. i.e. ਸਾਰ and ਸਾਰ both mean 'spotted.'

³ੴੴ-ਸਾਰੴੴ means that there are five notes in the ascending and six in descending order.

descending order. Kafi Thaat and the Nishad notes are pure and soft while all others are impure. The period for singing sarəṅg is noon-time. Vadi in sarəṅg is Rishabh and Sanvadi is the fifth. Dhaivat is barred in the ascending scale, while it is applied in weakened form in the descending scale.

ascending— sa, re, ma, pa, na, sa.

descending— sa, dha, ni, pa, ma, re, sa.

There are many types of this rag. The above mentioned note is pure sarəṅg. This rag occupies the twenty-sixth place in Guru Granth Sahib. **38** a bee, honey-bee. **39** a snake. **40** an ocean. **41** Shiv. **42** a hand. **43** an implement for ploughing the fields; a plough. **44** collyrium. **45** a pigeon. **46** the Creator. **47** a teat. **48** a crow. **49** Krishan. **50** a sextain (six line stanza) — which has 45 long and 58 short matras i.e. a total of 103 matras. **51** water. **52** a day. **53** a star. **54** lightning. **55** a pied wagtail. **56** a pearl. **57** a woman/wife. **58** *adj* imbued with spiritual love. **59** beautiful. **60** joy-giving.

See in how many shades this word has been used by Bhai Santokh Singh in the following sāvैया:

(a) sarəṅg pə kəbɪ sarəṅg pə cəḡɪ

sarəṅg ʃətrun ko bəlɪ sarəṅg,

(b) sarəṅg jyō jəḡ me kul sarəṅg

sarəṅg gyan prəkāṣən sarəṅg,

(c) sarəṅg dasən ko prɪy sarəṅg

sarəṅg doṣən ko səm sarəṅg,

(d) sarəṅgpaṅɪ bhəyo nər sarəṅg

sarəṅg ʃɪ hərəɪgobīd sarəṅg.

Their meanings are:

(a) (He) rides sometimes on a sarəṅg (horse) and sometimes on a sarəṅg (elephant). The enemies of a sarəṅg (deer) are mighty sarəṅg (lion).

(b) The lineage in the world is sarəṅg

(bright) like a sarəg (the sun), the sarəg (fire) being used to light up the erudite sarəg (lamp-enlightenment).

(c) sarəg (clouds) are dear to sarəg (rain-birds), the humble ones; sarəg (snakes) are like killers to the guilty sarəg (frogs).

(d) sarəgpaṇi (Vishnu) is (Nar) sarəg (Nar-Singh means the superior most of whole mankind); and the splendour of sarəg (passion) and sarəg (moon) is Guru Hargobind.

ਸਾਰੰਗਗੁ [sarəgəgr], **ਸਾਰੰਗਗੁਰਾ** [sarəgəgra] *n* that which is coupled in front of a sarəg (bow), an arrow—*sənama*.

ਸਾਰੰਗਧਰ [sarəgdhər] See **ਸਾਰੰਗਪਾਣਿ**. (one) who controls the whole earth, the Creator. **2** Vishnu, the possessor of sarəg bow.

ਸਾਰੰਗਪਾਣਿ [sarəgpaṇi], **ਸਾਰੰਗਪਾਣੀ** [sarəgpaṇi] See **ਸਾਰੰਗਪਾਣਿ**. “sadh səgɪ mɪle sarəgpaṇi.”—*majh m 5*.

ਸਾਰੰਗਗਰਿ [sarəgarɪ] *n* sword, the enemy of the bow.—*sənama*. See **ਸਾਰੰਗਗਰਿ**.

ਸਾਰੰਗਿਕ [sarəgɪk] a poetic metre, with four lines, each line organised as III, ISI, IIS.

Example:

guruṇ seva kəriye,
hit kər sikhya dhəriye. ...

2 a bird catcher, who makes his living by catching or killing birds.

ਸਾਰੰਗੀ [sarəgi] *n* a musical instrument, which is played with a ramrod shaped like a bow. **2** a poetic metre, having four lines, each line having five mægəns, with the first pause after eight characters and the second after the next seven characters: SSS, SSS, SSS, SSS, SSS.

Example:

sevē jāko devi deva, puṇē sadhu səgi he,
vyapyo sare eko svami, bhase nhanha rəgi he. ...
3 a female deer; a hind. **4** *Skt* शारङ्गिन् Vishnu, who carries a sarəg (bow). **5** *adj* an archer, a

bow-keeper.

ਸਾਰੰ [sarv], **ਸਾਰੰਭੋਮ** [sarvabhəm] See **ਸਾਰਬਭੋਮ** and **ਸਾਰਭ**.

ਸਾਲ [sal] *adj* superb, superior most. “ko salu jɪvahe sali.”—*var ram 3*. ‘Which is superior of the two— camel-thorn (wild herb) or paddy?’ **2** *Skt* शाल *n* a pine tree. (ਸਾਲ is also correct.) Its wood is very hard and straight. It is specially useful for making roofs. Its Latin name is Vatica Robusta. “həre həre sal khəre.”—*GPS. 3* a species of fish; (ophiocephalus wrahl). **4** *suffix* denoting place, house, abode, temple. “prəhlad pəthae pəṛənsal.”—*bəsət kəbir*. “uce mədər sal rəsoi.”—*suhī rəvɪdas*. ਰਸੋਈਸ਼ਾਲਾ, ਪਾਕਸ਼ਾਲਾ. **5** a hole bored in timber, perforation. See **ਸਲ** *vr* “dindyal vərɪsal.”—*əkal*. See **ਵੈਰੀਸਾਲ**. **6** a sage named Shalihotar who by the order of Indar cut the wings of horses. It is said that, in the ancient times, the horses had wings which helped them fly in the sky just like birds. “sal munisər kate hute brɪj raj mənɔ tɪh pəkh bənavət.”—*krɪsən*. ‘By striking them with the winged arrows, Krishan made the bodies of horses as if they again had the wings.’ **7** short form for **ਸਾਵਲਜਾ**; a fairy, nymph. “upər gɪddh sal mədrahī tərə surma juddh məcāhī.”—*cəritr 52*. **8** *P* ل ا year. səmət (Bikrami year), səvətsər. See **ਵਰਸ**. **9** *P* ل ا a shawl, coverlet of Pashmina (a fine variety of wool prepared from Ladhaki and Tibetan goats). “sɪr pər sətɡuru sal səjai.”—*GPS. 10* a beggar’s blanket, rag.

ਸਾਲਸ [saləs] See **ਸਾਲਿਸ**. **2** *Skt* सालस (ਸ-ਆਲਸ), *adj* weak. **3** lethargic, sluggish. “dəs kərmən ke salsi kaya mən əru bac.”—*GPS*. See **ਦਸਗੁਣ ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣ ਦੇ**.

ਸਾਲਸਰਾਇ [salsəraɪ], **ਸਾਲਸਰਾਯ** [salsəray] a jeweller of Bisambharpur (Bishanpur)¹ who was a follower of Guru Nanak Dev.

¹It is the old headquarter of district Bankra in Bengal.

ਸਾਲਕ [salək], **ਸਾਲਕੁ** [saləku] *A* 𑂔𑂱 *adj* (one) who follows the path shown by God. “pir pekamər salək sadək.”—*sri ə m I*. “saləku mītu na rəhīo koi.”—*səva m I*. See **ਸੁਫੀ**.

ਸਾਲਗਰਾਮ [saləgram] See **ਸਾਲਗ੍ਰਾਮ**.

ਸਾਲਗਿਰਹ [salgīrəh] 𑂔𑂱𑂱𑂱. a knot given to a rope after every year. In ancient times, when there was no tradition of writing, a rope, was kept in the name of each person and a knot was tied on his birth-day. The age of the person concerned was known from the number of knots in his rope; an anniversary; a birthday.

ਸਾਲਗਿਰਾਮੁ [salgīramu], **ਸਾਲਗ੍ਰਾਮ** [salgram] *Skt* 𑂔𑂱𑂱. *n* a village on the bank of the river Gandki. Its name is derived from the pine trees in the village. **2** a round stone, taken out of Gandki river flowing near the town Shalgram. The stone has the sign of a circle marked on it. The Hindus consider it to be the idol of Vishnu. “salgīramu həmare seva.”—*asa m 5*. ‘Shalgram, the idol of Vishnu, is worshipped in our religion. “ṣalgram bīp puj mənāvhu.”—*bəsāt m I*. See **ਤੁਲਸੀ**.

ਸਾਲਣ [saləṇ], **ਸਾਲਣਾ** [salṇa] *adj* 𑂔𑂱—**ਲਵਣ**. saltish, ‘salty, saline. **2** *n* salted cooked vegetable. “bəhu rəs salṇe səvardi.”—*səva m 3*. See **ਸਾਲਨ**.

ਸਾਲੜਾ [saləṭṭa] *Skt* 𑂔𑂱𑂱𑂱. son of one’s brother-in-law (son of wife’s brother), children of the brother-in-law. “səhura səs sali saləṭṭa.”—*BGK*.

ਸਾਲਨ [salən] See **ਸਾਲਣ**. **2** salted meat; meat obtained by slaughtering a bird or animal with a single stroke of a sharp weapon. “salən rəs jīm banio rorən khat bənaṭ.”—*VN*. **3** *v* to pierce into, penetrate. “durjən dəl salən.”—*NP*.

ਸਾਲਪਤ੍ਰ [salpətr], **ਸਾਲਪਤ੍ਰਾ** [salpətra] a leaf of a pine tree. Guru Gobind Singh used to apply pine-tree leaf on the wounds of the injured Sikhs to provide early relief to them.

“huṭ ghayəl anēdpur avē....

“salpətr sətīguru tīs det, ik dvē dīn me bəne sucet.”—*GPS*.

According to Ayurvedic system of medicine, ‘sal’ is shown curing the wounds. “उर्जो ब्रणहरश्चैव श्लेष्म रक्त प्रकोप हृत्.”—*ṣalgram nīghōṭu bhuṣəṇ*. **2** In Sanskrit books, **ਸਾਲਪਣੀ** is also called by this name, that is **ਸਾਲਪਤ੍ਰਾ**. It is also known as *sərivəṇ* and *vidarīgēdh*. Its Latin name is *Desmodium Gangeticum*. This is also a herb used for curing wounds.

ਸਾਲਬਾਹਨ [salbahən] See **ਸਾਲਿਬਾਹਨ**. “syalkoṭ ke des me salbahna rav.”—*cəritr 97*.

ਸਾਲਮਲੀ [salməli] *Skt* 𑂔𑂱𑂱. *n* a silk-cotton tree. Its Latin name is *Bombax Heptaphyllum*. “salməli ko bīrəch huto ik.”—*GPS*. **2** According to Bhagwat, it is an island which has a huge silk-cotton tree. “salməli so dip suhava.”—*NP*. See **ਦੀਪ**.

ਸਾਲ ਮੁਨੀਸੁਰ [sal munisvər] See **ਸਾਲ 6**.

ਸਾਲ ਰਸੋਈ [sal rəsoi] *n* a kitchen. See **ਸਾਲ 4**. **2** a dish of rice.

ਸਾਲਾ [sala] *Skt* 𑂔𑂱. brother of one’s wife, brother-in-law. The term **ਸਜਾਲ** is also appropriate for it. In Sanskrit language, **ਸਜਾਲਕ** is also in use for this word. **2** *Skt* 𑂔𑂱. a house, home.

ਸਾਲਾਹ [salah] *n* praise, admiration, compliment, commendation. “bhi tu he salahṇa pīare, bhi teri salah.”—*sor ə m I*. **2** See **ਸਲਾਹ**.

ਸਾਲਾਹਣਾ [salahṇa] See **ਸਲਾਹਣਾ**. praise. See **ਸਾਲਾਹ**. “bīnu sace hor salahṇa jas-hī jənəmu səbh khoṭ.”—*vəḍ ə m 3*.

ਸਾਲਾਹਿਨਿ [salahəni] (they) praise, commend. “hīdu salahi salahəni.”—*var asa*. ‘The Hindus praise the praiseworthy.’

ਸਾਲਾਹਿ [salahi] by praising. “salahi sace mēni sətīguru.”—*dhāna chāt m I*. **2** by praising or admiring. “eko jəpī eko salahī.”—*svkhmāni*. **3** (they) praise. “salahi salahī.”—*jəpu*. ‘The

admirers admire.’

ਸਾਲਾਹਿਹੁ [salahih-hehu], **ਸਾਲਾਹਿਹੁ** [salahih] imperative form of praise, admire. “bhi salahih-hehu saca soṭ.”—*sor m 1*. “salahih bhagət-hu kər joṭ.”—*var sri m 4*.

ਸਾਲਾਹੀ [salahi] *adj* praiseworthy. **2 n** the Creator. “salahi sacu salah səcu.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*. **3 a** minister, advisor. **4 an** admirer. **5** See **ਸਾਲਾਹੀ**.

ਸਾਲਾਹੀ [salahī] **I** admire. “guru salahī apṇa.”—*suhi m 3*.

ਸ਼ਾਲਮਾਰ ਬਾਗ [šalamar bag] a garden with three terraces spread over eighty acres of land three miles north-east of Lahore, which was set up by emperor Shahjahan through his official Ali Mardan Khan in 1634. According to “Badshahnama” written by Mullah Abdul Hamid, the cost of this garden is estimated as rupees six lacs. Bernier writes that the expenses on this garden were about ten lac pounds. A channel from river Ravi was especially drawn from Madhopur Headworks to supply water to this garden under the guidance of Engineer Ali Mardan Khan at a cost of two lacs rupees. In earlier books, the name of this garden is also found to be “Farah Bakhsh”. Shalamar is termed as a “house of bliss” by many writers. The word Shalamar is a combination of शाला (Sanskrit) which means ‘home’ and بل (Turkish) which means ‘bliss’. According to Mohammad Latif, Maharaja Ranjit Singh named this garden as **ਸ਼ਾਲਮਾਰ**, which means ‘garden of the beloved’, as **ਸ਼ਾਲਾ** means ‘the beloved’. If we call this garden as “**ਮਾਰ ਸ਼ਾਲਾ**”, it will not be out of context because “mar şala” has the meaning of ‘house of Cupid’ i.e. ‘house of the god of love’.

There is a big pond in the middle of the garden, with beautiful open houses on three sides of the pond, where people sit. In the

middle of the pond is a dais. The water flowing over the cascade of marble-stones looks very attractive. Inspired by the flow of water, Zebunnisa, daughter of Aurangzeb, composed the following poem.

اے آشار نو چہ گر از بہ کہیستی؟ چیس بر جیس گلندہ ز اندوہ کیستی
آیا چہ درود کہ چوں ماتمام شب سر را بہ سنگ مے زد دی و مے گر کیستی
which means:

O! falling spring water! for whom are you wailing?

In whose grief, you express displeasure by scowling?

What distress you had, for you had been crying by striking head against stones, as we had been doing?

The fountains of Shalamar are also very fascinating. The special get-together parties are organised by the rich and the famous as also other civil servants at this place now.

On the first terrace of the garden, there is a house built by Maharaja Ranjit Singh which has an underground vault. In its basement, stayed William Moorcroft in 1820 while going to Turkistan.

ਸਾਲਾਰ [salar] See **ਸਲਾਰ**.

ਸਾਲਿ [salī] *Skt* **ਸਾਲਿ** *n* paddy. **2** rice.

ਸਾਲਿਸ [salis] *A* **سَالِس** *adj* third. **2 n** an impartial arbitrator. “salis sihīda siddhtai ko sihīda.”—*gyan*.

ਸਾਲਿਹੋਤ੍ਰੀ [salihotr] *Skt n* a horse. In a yag, the horses were fed paddy, hence the name **ਸਾਲਿਹੋਤ੍ਰੀ**. **2 a** sage, who has written a book on the characteristics, treatment etc. of horses. He chopped off the wings of horses on the persuasion of Indar. See **ਸਾਲ** 6. **3 a** book written by Shalihotar, explaining the treatment of horses and other animals; *šalihotrvidya*; veterinary science.

ਸਾਲਿਹੋਤ੍ਰੀ [salihotri] *adj* (one) who knows veterinary science; a veterinarian. **2 n a**


veterinary doctor.

ਸਾਲਿਕ [salɪk] See ਸਾਲਕ and ਸੁਫੀ. “salɪk sadɪk choḍi dunia thar pæ.”—*asa m 1*.

ਸਾਲਿਕਾਂ [salɪkā] plural of ਸਾਲਿਕ. See ਸਾਲਿਕ. 2 to saliks.

ਸਾਲਿਗਰਾਮ [salɪgram] See ਸਾਲਗ੍ਰਾਮ.

ਸਾਲਿਬਾਹਨ [salɪbahən] *Skt* ਸਾਲਿਵਾਹਨ a majestic ruler from South India, who was the enemy of Vikramaditya. He introduced his own calendar year (ਸ਼ਕਾਬਦ-ṣakabād) in the year 78 AD. His capital was Pratishtan in the district of Aurangabad on the bank of river Godavri, which is now popularly known as Paithan. In ancient literature, it is also referred to as Brahmपुरi. Shalivahan founded Shalivahankot (Sialkot) after conquering Punjab. He had sixteen sons including Baland, Rasalu, Puran, Sundar, Lekh etc. He died in the battle of Karur. He is named as Shatvahan in many books. See ਸਾਲਬਾਹਨ.

ਸਾਲਿਮ [salɪm] *A*  *adj* complete, whole, unbroken.

ਸਾਲਿਵਾਹਨ [salɪvahən], **ਸਾਲਿਵਾਹਨਕੋਟ** [salɪvah-ənkot] See ਸਾਲਿਬਾਹਨ.

ਸਾਲੀ [sali] *adj* penetrator, one who pierces a hole etc. “ərɪ ur sali.”—*ramav*. 2 *Skt* ਸਜਾਲੀ *n* wife's sister, sister-in-law. 3 paddy, rice. See ਸਾਲ 1 and ਸਾਲਿ.

ਸਾਲੂ [salu] See ਸਾਲ. 2 See ਸਾਲੂ.

ਸਾਲੂ [salu] *Skt* शालू *n* a red coloured garment. 2 a striped garment worn by women. 3 *Dg* a sarhi, cover.

ਸਾਲੋ ਭਾਈ [salo bhai] a devoted follower of Guru Ram Das, who worked hard during the construction of Sri Amritsar by the fifth Guru Arjan Dev. He was the chief police officer of Amritsar. His dharamsala (place of worship) built in Ramdaspur is very famous. Bhai Salo died in Sammat 1685. He was cremated personally by Guru Hargobind. The memorial

of this holy man is near the Dharamsala.

ਸਾਲੋਕ [saloky] *n* a concept acceptable to the worshippers, meaning that understanding of attainment is identical with the worshipped deity.

ਸਾਲੋਣਾ [salona] See ਸਾਲਣਾ. saltish, saline. “səbhɪ rəs mɪθe mēnɪɛ suɪɛ salonə.”—*sri m 1*.

ਸਾਲੋਤਰੀ [salotəri] See ਸਾਲਿਰੋਤ੍ਰ and ਸਾਲਿਰੋਤ੍ਰੀ.

ਸਾਲੋਕਾਰ [salōkar] with ornaments. 2 with a figurative expression, with literary embellishment.

ਸਾਲੂ [ṣalv] the ruler of Sobh, whom Amba, the daughter of king of Kashi, wished to marry. When Bhisham brought Amba after conquering her in the battle, she told Bhisham about her desire. Bhisham sent Amba to Shalv, but the later did not accept her. See ਸਿਖੰਡੀ.

Shalv was a friend of Shishupal. When Krishan killed Shishupal, Shalv set out to attack Krishan and was ultimately killed by him in the battle.

ਸਾਵ [sav] *Skt* साव *n* a child. “ranɪn rav səvanɪn sav.”—*parəs*. 2 *adj* ਸਵ related to a corpse; pertaining to the dead body; of the dead. 3 *n* a crematorium, cremation ground.

ਸਾਵਕ [savək], **ਸਾਵਕਾ** [savka] *Skt* सावक a child. “bapu savka kərə lərai.”—*asa kəbir*. ‘The father quarrels with his children.’ See ਸਾਸੁ ਕੀ ਦੁਖੀ.

ਸਾਵਗ [savəg], **ਸਾਵਗੀ** [savgi] a raisin of green colour; dried grapes. “bəhu savəg gəri bədamā.”—*GPS*. “dədhɪ məhɪ ədhɪk savgi pai.”—*GPS*.

ਸਾਵਜ [savəj] *Pkt* *n* a wild elephant. *Skt* सामज See ਸਾਮਜ. “je bhəv savəj kərhɪ ətəka. nam kehri tək-hɪ su əka.”—*NP*. 2 a cloud saturated with water. “su chəbɪ savəj tətəkrɪtɪ.”—*parəs*.

ਸਾਵਜਨੀ [savəjni] *n* an elephant-army; the army of elephants.—*sənama*.

ਸਾਵਜਾ [savja] *Skt* *adj* (one) who gives birth to children. See ਸਾਵ.

ਸਾਵਣ [savəṅ] *Skt* श्रावण *n* the month which has the full moon night of Savan; the fifth month of Sammat; Saun.

ਸਾਵਣ ਮੱਲ [savəṅ məll] Baba Saun (or savəṅ) Mal was a nephew of Guru Amar Das. He was sent to Haripur to bring forest timber for the construction in Goindwal of the gurdwara (holy shrine) and residential accommodation for the congregation. He preached the Guru's teachings there and persuaded the ruler of Haripur to become the Guru's devotee. The Raja of Haripur, alongwith his family became a devotee of the Guru. The Guru appointed him a preacher and assigned him the authority to preach Sikhism.

bhrāta ko ik sut huto savəṅ məl namu,
nīkəṭ həkaryo tahī ko bole sukhdamu,
raj hāripur ko jēhā tēhī gəməṅ kərije,
dirəgh daru səmuḥ jo nīj puri ənije.

—GPS.

2 See ਸਾਵਣ ਮੱਲ 2.

ਸਾਵਣੀ [savəṅi], **ਸਾਵਣੀ** [savṅi] *n* autumn harvest; kharif crop sown in summer and harvested in autumn or early winter. "savṅi səcunau."—*var məla m 1*. 2 full moon night of the month of Saun. 3 during the month of Saun. "nanək savəṅi je vəse."—*var məla m 1*. 'if it rains in Saun.'

ਸਾਵਣੁ [savəṅu] See ਸਾਵਣ. "savəṅu aia he səkhi."—*var məla m 2*. 2 autumn harvest; a crop sown in summer and harvested in autumn or early winter; kharif. "savəṅu ratī əhəru dīhu."—*var ram 1 m 1*. See ਅਹਾੜੁ.

ਸਾਵਤ [savət], **ਸਾਂਵਤ** [sāvət] *Dg* a warrior. See ਸਾਮੰਤ.

ਸਾਂਵਤਸਰਿਕ [sāvətsərīk] *Skt* सांवत्सरिक *adj* annual, related to the year. 2 *n* an astrologer; he who foretells the reward in life.

ਸਾਵਧਾਨ [savdhan] *Skt adj* one having concentration of mind; alert. "əpne prəbhu

siu hohu savdhan."—*gəu m 5*. 2 active, conscious. "savdhan ekagər cit."—*sukhməni*.

ਸਾਵਨ [savən] See ਸਾਵਣ. 2 See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 18.

ਸਾਵਨ ਮੱਲ [savən məll] See ਸਾਵਣ ਮੱਲ. 2 Divan Savan Mall, father of Mool Raj, appointed the subedar of Multan by Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1821, was a very just ruler. Once he heavily penalized his own son for committing some crime. He was killed by some criminal in 1844.

ਸਾਵਯਵ [savyəv] with components.

ਸਾਵਰ [šavər] *Skt* a treatise on magic told by Shiv. 2 sin; crime.

ਸਾਵਰਤ [savrət] *Skt* श्रावितृ *n* a slaughter-house; a place of carnage. "kī savrət purē."—*parəs*. 2 *adj* having reverberations.

ਸਾਂਵਰਤ [sāvərt] *Skt* सांवर्त *n* the lord of clouds; the deity who has a series of clouds under his control.

ਸਾਵਰਾ [savra], **ਸਾਵਲ** [savəl] *Skt* स्यामल *adj* dark-complexioned. "savəl sūdər rup bənavhī."—*maru solhe m 5*. 2 charming.

ਸਾਵਲਸ਼ਾਹ [savəlsəh] the idol of a money lender assumed by Vishnu to liquidate the debt of his devotee Narsi, according to a belief of the Vaishnavites. See ਨਰਸੀ and ਭਗਤਮਾਲ.

ਸਾਵਲਸ਼ਾਹੀ [savəlsəhi], **ਸਾਵਲ ਸਿੰਘ** [savəl sīgh], **ਸਾਵਲਪੰਥੀ** [savəlpəṅthī] people following the teachings of the gursikh devotee Savel Singh. Most of them reside in Dera Ismail Khan, Muzafargarh and Multan. The people belonging to this sect are both of shorn and unshorn hair.

ਸਾਵਲਾ [savla], **ਸਾਂਵਲਾ** [sāvla], **ਸਾਵਲੀਓ** [savlio], **ਸਾਵਲੀਆ** [savlia] dark. See ਸਾਵਲ. "jənu dəsə bhujəgəm savle."—*cəḍi 3*. "tu dhənu keso savlio."—*mali namdev*.

ਸਾਵਾ [sava] *adj* green. 2 *Skt* स्याव a blend of black and yellow; yellowish black; blackish yellow.

ਸਾਂਵਾਂ [sāvā] the same. 2 equal, comparable.

3 See ਸਾਮਾ.

ਸਾਵਾਣੀ [savāṇi], ਸਾਵਾਣੀ [savāṇi] wife; a woman brought home by marrying her. “tū savāṇi hē ki surita?”—BGK. See ਸੁਰੀਤਾ.

ਸਾਵਿਤੁ [savitr] *Skt* the sun. 2 Shiv. 3 *adj* pertaining to the Sun dynasty.

ਸਾਵਿਤ੍ਰਕਾ [savitrāka], ਸਾਵਿਤ੍ਰੀ [savitri] *Skt* ਸਾਵਿਤ੍ਰੀ *n* Gayatri, the holy mantr of the Hindus. 2 daughter of Brahma. 3 wife of Brahma, according to some Purans. “ki savitrāka che.”—*datt*. 4 daughter of king Ashvpati of Madar country and wife of Satyavan. A sage told her that Satyavan would die within a year, yet she got married to him. When her husband died within one year of their marriage, she propitiated Dharamraj, the god of death, with her fidelity to her husband and got Satyavan back from the other world. 5 river Sarasvati. 6 river Yamuna. 7 a woman whose husband is alive.

ਸਾਵੀ [savi] *adj* green, greenish. See ਸਾਵਾ. 2 of the correct amount or weight. “ghīna savi toṭi.”—*sava m 5*. ‘by equal weight.’ 3 flowing; that which flows; a flowing river. “ravi savi adī kahu ayudh es bakhān.”—*sānama*. By prefixing ‘ayudh es’ to ‘ravi’ or ‘sāravi,’ we have the word for ‘gallows’; the lord of the river Ravi is Varun and his weapon is pas (gallows).

ਸਾਵੀ ਏਸ ਅਸਤੁ [savi es āstrā]—*sānama*. ਫਾਸੀ, the weapon of Varun, Lord of the river.

ਸਾਵੰਤ [savānt] See ਸਾਮੰਤ. “tāpē tej savānt jvalō sāmanā.”—*jānmejāy*.

ਸਾੜਾ [sāṛa] *n* a burning sensation, an inflammation. 2 jealousy, envy. 3 a material added to water for decomposition as grape’s essence is added to prepare vinegar. 4 *adj* short form for ਅਸਾੜਾ in pāhārī Punjabi. 5 See ਸਤਵੰਤਾਸਾੜਾ.

ਸਾੜੀ [sāṛī] See ਸਾੜਨਾ. 2 See ਸਾੜੀ. 3 short form for ਅਸਾੜੀ (ਅਸਾੜੀ).

ਸਾੜੁਸਤੀ [sāṛhsatī] See ਸਾੜਸਤੀ.

ਸਾੜੀ [sāṛhi] a sarhi, lady’s garment. See ਸਾੜੀ. ਸਿ [sī] *pron* that. “kāvāṇi sī ruti mahu kāvāṇu.”—*jāpu*. 2 therefore. “hās sī hāsa, bāg sī bāga.”—*asa chāt m 1*. 3 *P* ~, *n* three. 4 *adj* third. “jis rīdē sī locān nahi.”—*var māla m 1*. ‘who does not have the third eye (erudition)’ “mādāl bed sī bajno.”—*var maru 1 m 1*. ‘Teaching of the three Veds is imparted with full vigour.’ Initially there were only three Veds. See ਵੇਦ. 5 *Skt* ਸਿ peace. 6 pleasure. 7 patience. 8 Shiv.

ਸਿਉ [siu] *part* with. “esi prīti gobīd siu lagī.”—*gāu m 5*. 2 together with, alongwith. “min ki cāpāl siu jūgātī mān rakhīe.”—*maru m 1*. ‘Control with skill the mind which is fickle like a fish.’ 3 from, with, against. “ke siu kārī pukar?”—*dhāna m 1*. “laju ghārī siu tuṭī pāri.”—*gāu kābir*. “pīta prāhlād siu gurāj uṭhai.”—*bher ā m 3*. ‘The father picked up the mace to hit Prahlād. 4 *n* Shiv. See ਮੰਡਿਤ. 5 *Skt* ਸੁ *pron* “kārān siu īcha carāh.”—*sāvēye m 2 ke*. ‘They control their senses according to their own desire.’ meaning that they are not the slaves of their senses.’

ਸਿਉਇਛਾ [siuīcha] *Skt* ਸਵੇਚਛਾ one’s own desire. self-desire. See ਸਿਉ 5.

ਸਿਉਕ [siuk], ਸਿਉਕ [siūk] *n* white ants; a termite; a white ant with red mouth, which lives in mounds made from the soil. It does lot of damage by eating wood, clothes, paper etc. The white ant flees when countered with sulphur. asafotida, coal-tar, kerosene-oil etc. ਸਿਉਣਾ [siuṇa] *Skt* ਸੀਵਨ *n* the act of sewing; stitching of clothes with thread and needle. ਸਿਉਤਾ [siuta] *Skt* ਸਜੂਤ *adj* sewn, stitched. joined with thread and needle.

ਸਿਉਨਾ [siuna] See ਸਿਉਣਾ. 2 gold.

ਸਿਉਨੀ [siuni] a caste of the Khattris.

ਸਿਉਰਣ [siurāṇ] See ਸਿਮਰਣ.

ਸਿਉਰਾਸੀ [sɪʊrasi] a village, also called Sivراسي. Now it is popularly called ਸਰਾਵ or ਸਰਾਵਾਂ. This village falls under police station Kotkapura in the princely state of Faridkot. ‘Gurusar’¹ the place visited by the tenth master, Guru Gobind Singh is located between it and Behbal. See ਗੁਰੂਸਰ ਨੰ. 4. “bəhɪbəl te sɪʊrasi namu. kərə bɪlɔkən jəb e gramu.”—GPS. A devout Sikh, Heta, resident of the village served the Guru with full devotion. The Guru presented him a sword which is still preserved by his descendants in the village “Golewala”² See ਸਰਾਵ and ਬਹਿਬਲ.

ਸਿਆਹ [sɪəh] See ਸੀਅਹ.

ਸਿਆਰਾਨਾ [sɪəranə] get cooled. See ਸੀਅਰਾਨਾ.

ਸਿਆ [sɪə] past tense of ਹੋਣ. was. 2 See ਸੀਆ.

ਸਿਆਉ [sɪəʊ] *Skt* स्या P سياه *adj* black. “mɪle hir cirə kɪte sɪəʊ kərnə.”—*gyan*. ‘horses with black-ears.’

ਸਿਆਸਤ [sɪəsət] *A* سياست the act of supervising. 2 governing. *Skt* शासन.

ਸਿਆਹ [sɪəh] black. See ਸਿਆਉ. “sɪəhəʊ hoə set.”—*majh barəhmaha*. ‘from youth got into old age.’

ਸਿਆਹਗੋਸ਼ [sɪəhgoʃ] *P* سياه گوش *n* a carnivorous quadruped having black ears. Its face is like that of a cat and body is as that of a dog. It is kept for hunting. It pounces quickly upon animals like a hare, deer, etc. Its zoological name is Felis Caracal.

ਸਿਆਹਪੋਸ਼ [sɪəhpəʃ] See ਸਜਾਹਪੋਸ਼ and ਕਾਲੀਪੋਸ਼.

ਸਿਆਹੜ [sɪəhəʃ] a village under police station Delhon in tehsil and district Ludhiana, which is situated at a distance of four miles north-east of Ahmedgarh railway station. There is in this village a gurdwara in memory of Guru

¹The village derives its name Gurusar, after the word Gurdwara.

²Golewala is a railway station on Lahore–Ferozepur–Bhatinda railway line.

Hargobind about half a mile west of this village. When the Guru was on his way from Rarha (raṛa) to Jagerha, his horse fell ill near this village. The Guru halted here, and the horse died at this place, and was buried with a shawl covering it. There is a shrine raised over the burial place near the gurdwara.

In the beginning, it was a very ordinary shrine, but now the present priest Bhai Tehil Singh has since Sammat 1975 got constructed a beautiful place of worship. The recitation of Guru Granth Sahib is done here daily.

ਸਿਆਹੀ [sɪəhi] *P* سیاہی *n* blackness, soot. 2 ink. 3 mental dirt, wickedness of mind. See ਕਦਾ 2.

ਸਿਆਹੀ ਟਿੱਬੀ [sɪəhi tɪbbi] a place near Anandpur Sahib, where the Guru pierced to death two Muslims with his arrows. Instigated by the hill-rulers, they were trying to blow up the Guru with cannon shots while he was holding a holy congregation there.

ਸਿਆਹੀ ਦੀ ਬਿਧਿ [sɪəhi di bɪdhi] A script-writer has written down the method of making ink on the last page of Bhai Banno’s manuscript of Sri Guru Granth Sahib. While preparing fresh manuscripts the ink-making formula was blindly copied word for word by the ignorant script-writers. So much so some foolish scholars insist on reciting this portion dealing with the method of preparing ink. The formula for ink production is as under:

“soot weighing 1 sirsahi, bolu³ sarsahi 2, arabic gum 2 sarsahi, amethyst (purple or violet quartz) one ratti, gold one ratti, bɪjəsar water⁴, copper-utensil, wood of magosa tree

³bolu is a medicine named Myrrha in English and mur in Persian. According to Ayurvedic system its effect is assumed to be warm. It cures abdominal diseases. It is also called məsɪvərdhən in Sanskrit.

⁴bhāgra. Its Bengali name is məsɪraj.

(Azadirachta indica), soot of a burning earthen lamp collected at a distance from the flame.¹ grinding of all these contents is to go on for twenty days.”

The ancient writers used to prepare ink by this method. Addanshahi Sikhs were engaged in its trade particularly, hence this ink was popularly known as “əḍḍəṇṣahi siahi.”

ਸਿਆਹੁ [siahu] See ਸਿਆਹ. “tənu siahu hoɪ bədən jaɪ kumlaɪ.”—*var guj 1 m 3*.

ਸਿਆਣ [siaṇ] *n* recognition, knowledge, identification.

ਸਿਆਣਨਾ [siaṇna] *v* to recognise, have knowledge of.

ਸਿਆਣਪ [siaṇəp] *n* wisdom, intelligence, cleverness. “səhəs siaṇəp kəɪɪ rəhe mənɪ kore rəgu nə hoɪ.”—*sri m 4*. **2** experimentation. **3** miserliness, niggardliness.

ਸਿਆਣਾ [siaṇa] *adj* wise, prudent. See *A* **۱۱**. far-sighted, sagacious. **2** clever. **3** miserly, niggardly. **4** *n* a village under police station and tehsil Pehowa, district Karnal, which is situated ten kos west of Pehowa. The tenth Guru Gobind Singh had held at this place a meeting with saint Shahbhikh of Thaska.² The heavy pointed heads of the arrows of the tenth Master kept in gurdwara are worth-seeing. Guru Teg Bahadur had earlier sanctified this place with his gracious presence.

ਸਿਆਣਾ ਸੈਯਦਾਂ [siaṇa seyda] a village in tehsil Goozla district Karnal. There is a gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh in this village.

ਸਿਆਣੂ [siaṇu] *adj* an acquaintance, a familiar
¹the earthen lid over the lamp to collect soot is not to be scrubbed, only the dust particles are to be removed gently.

² Many authors have referred to the name of the saint as Bhikhanshah. See ਸਾਹਬੀਖ and ਠਸਕਾ.

person.

ਸਿਆਤਾ [siata] *adj* acquainted, known, recognised.

ਸਿਆਨ [sian] See ਸਿਆਣ. **2** wisdom, intelligence. “rani təji sian.”—*cəɪɪɪr 50*.

ਸਿਆਨਪ [siaṇəp] See ਸਿਆਣਪ. “siaṇəp kahu kamɪ nə at.”—*guj m 5*. “ianəp te səbh bhəi siaṇəp.”—*biɪa m 5*.

ਸਿਆਨਾ [siaṇa] See ਸਿਆਣਾ.

ਸਿਆਪਾ [siapa] lamentation over the dead body, *n* a funeral custom with women beating their breasts, cheeks and thighs and wailing through funeral songs.

ਸਿਆਮ [siam] Many have used this term for Assam. See ਆਸਮ. **2** *Skt* ਸ਼ਯਮ *adj* black. **3** *n* dark complexioned Krishan. “gokul mədhe siam go.”—*toḍi namdev*. See ਸ਼ਯਮ. **4** *Skt* ਸ਼ਯਮਾ Lachhmi, the goddess of wealth. “siam pəloṭe paɪ jɪh.”—*kɪɪsən*. **5** *P* ੴ evening, sunset, dusk. See ਸਾਮ. **6** *A* Syria. See ਸਾਮ.

ਸਿਆਮਸੁੰਦਰ [siamsūdər] *n* one who adds splendour to nature, the Creator. “siamsūdər təjɪ nīd kiu ai?”—*suhi m 5*.

ਸਿਆਮਣੀ [siamṇi] *n* evening. “subha siamṇi.”—*cəḍi 2*. ‘suggesting dusk and dawn.’ **2** (woman) black complexioned, black. **3** pertaining to Krishan.

ਸਿਆਮਣੋਧਰੰ [siamṇodhərə] on the side of the Lord. “təjət siamṇodhərə bhəjət praṇ le bhətə.”—*ramav*. **2** to the kind act of serving one’s master. **3** (one) who is dark-complexioned.

ਸਿਆਮਲ [siaməl] *Skt* ਸ਼ਯਮਲ *adj* dark-complexioned, wheatish. **2** beautiful, handsome, attractive. “siamlə mədhuɪ manukhyə rɪdyə bhumi verəṇəh.”—*səhəs m 5*. ‘a person who is handsome and soft-spoken, but nurtures a feeling of enmity in his heart.’

ਸਿਆਮਾ [siamā] *Skt* ਸ਼ਯਮਾ a young woman. **2** Kali; Durga, the goddess of power. “ɪk rətət nam siama əpar.”—*dətt*. **3** a black cow. **4** gum

of a certain pine tree such as Arnyris comphora used in incense or balm. 5 musk. 6 piper longum – a piperaceous plant; its fruit is used in medicine. 7 Indian rose wood tree; Dalbergia Sissoo. 8 black pepper. 9 Yamuna river. 10 night.

ਸਿਆਮੀ [sɪami] See ਸਿਆਮਾ. See ਸੁਆਮੀ.

ਸਿਆਰ [sɪar] *Skt* ਸੁਗਲ a jackal. 2 *Skt* ਸਿੰਹਾਰਿ the enemy of a lion. “jəb hi sɪar sɪŋh kəu khaɪ.” –*bher kəbir*. Here sɪŋh stands for ego and sɪar means self-realisation.

ਸਿਆਰੀ [sɪari] *n* a she-jackal. 2 the vowel representing the letter ਏ, short vowel [ɪ]. When hooked to the consonants, it gives the sound of (ɪ) and is represented by (f). In Gurbani this vowel (f) is relational at some places while it is adverbial at other places. Sometimes it expresses the meaning of several inflexions (paradigms).

Many scholars, who have no knowledge of phonetic rules governing the vowels misinterpret the meanings of words involving (f). In this Mahan Kosh, the meanings of words having (f) have been given at proper places.¹ See ਸਹਿਜ, ਕਰਿ, ਜਪਿ, ਤਨਿ ਮਨਿ etc.

ਸਿਆਲ [sɪal] *Skt* a jackal. “kad̪h d̪eɪ sɪal bəpʊr̪e kəu.” –*maru m 5*. Here ‘jackal’ stands for laziness. 2 a sub-caste of Khatri. 3 a sub-caste of Muslims, found in Jhang. 4 *Skt* winter season. 5 See ਸੜਾਲ.

ਸਿਆਲਕੋਟ [sɪalokɔt] a town in north-east of Punjab. It is a British cantonment. It is said to have been founded by Shalivan. See ਸਾਲਿਬਾਰਨ. Some writers have called him Shakal. Many suppose it to have been founded by king Salv and hence name it as

¹My friend Sardar Teja Singh MA, Professor, Khalsa College Amritsar has written a booklet “ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂਤਕ ਲਗਾਂ ਮਾਤ੍ਰਾ” on the grammar of Gurbani. The readers are advised to read it.

salvkot.

There are two places of worship here relating to Guru Nanak Dev—

(i) Ber Sahib : Guru Ji took rest for a while under this jujubi tree. Now there is a very grand gurdwara built at this place. See ਬੇਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

(ii) Bawli Sahib. This sacred place is in the house of Moola. See ਮੂਲਾ.

In days gone by, good quality paper was manufactured in Sialkot, which was popularly known as Sialkoti paper. This was considered next to Kashmiri paper in quality. Many available sacred books are found written on Sialkoti paper. At least sixty out of one hundred manuscripts of Guru Granth Sahib are found to have been written on Sialkoti paper.

ਸਿਆਲੀ [sɪali] *n* a she jackal. 2 a cotton-wool cloth worn in winter-season; a padded mattress; a quilt. 3 *adj* pertaining to the winter season. See ਘੁੰਮਰ ਆਰਿ.

ਸਿਆੜ [sɪar] a furrow ploughed out with the pin of a plough. *Skt* ਦੀਤਾ. See ਸੀਆਰ.

ਸਿਏਸ [sɪes] See ਸੀਏਸ.

ਸਿਸ [sɪs] *Skt* शिशु *n* a child, infant, kid, offspring. “tɪh sɪs sɪta.” –*ramav*. whose offspring is Sita. 2 *S* head. *Skt* शीर्ष “bir kərorən ke sɪs tor.” –*cəɪɪr 195*. 3 a neck. 4 *Skt* शिष्य a pupil, disciple. 5 *Skt* शिष् *vr* to leave residue, keep behind, separate, be in excess.

ਸਿਸਟ [sɪsət] See ਸਿਸਟਿ and ਸਿਸ੍ਰ.

ਸਿਸਟਿ [sɪsətɪ] *Skt* सृष्टि *n* creation. 2 cosmos, universe, mankind, human race, world. “sɪsətɪ upai səbh tud̪hʊ ape.” –*var sri m 4*.

ਸਿਸਟਿਜਾ [sɪsətɪja] *n* from which the universe is created; an illusion, nature.

ਸਿਸਟਿਧਾਰ [sɪsətɪd̪har] *adj* the basis of creation. 2 the creator of the universe, who supports whole of the world. “sɪsətɪd̪har həɪɪ t̪um

krīpal.”—*kan m 4 pərtal*.

ਸਿਸਤ [sɪsət] *P* **سِت** *n* a sitting, a session.
2 the act of aiming at. **3** aiming at.

ਸਿਸਨ [sɪsən], ਸਿਸਨੁ [sɪsənu] *Skt* **शिशन** *n* a penis; reproductive organ (s), genitalia “sɪsən kəṭe te pir vɪsala.”—*NP*.

ਸਿੰਸਪਾ [sɪsɪpɑ] *Skt* **शिशपा** *n* Indian rosewood tree
P **شیش** *L* Dalbergia Sisoo. Its wood is very heavy and smooth. It is mostly used in buildings and furniture making.

ਸਿਸਪਾਲ [sɪsɪpɑl] See ਸਿਸੁਪਾਲ.

ਸਿਸਰ [sɪsər] See ਸਿਸਿਰ.

ਸਿਸਿ [sɪsɪ] on the head, overhead. “jɪs sɪsɪ nə hovi lek.”—*sri ə m 1*.

ਸਿਸਿਰ [sɪsɪr], ਸਿਸੀਅਰ [sɪsɪər], ਸਿਸੀਅਰੁ [sɪsɪərʊ] *Skt* **शिशिर** *n* weather in the months of Magh-Phagun. **2** snow, ice. **3** *adj* cool, cold, chilly. “rotɪ sɪsɪər sɪtəl həri prəḡte mēḡhər pohɪ jɪv.”—*ram m 5 roti*. See ਹਿਮਕਰ ਸਬਦ.

ਸਿਸੁ [sɪsʊ] *Skt* **शिशु** *n* a child. **2** *S* a neck. **3** a head. “dei sɪsʊ utari.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. **4** a pupil, disciple.

ਸਿਸੁਪਾਲ [sɪsʊpɑl] *Skt* **शिशुपाल** son of Damgosh, the ruler of Chanderi. He was born to Shrutdeva, sister of Vasudev. Thus he was a cousin brother of Krishan. According to Mahabharat, Shishupal was born having three eyes and four hands. His parents desired to abandon him, but then there was a forecast that this child would become a very eminent person and he should be brought-up to become so. Thus he was named ‘Shishupal’.

He was a staunch enemy of Krishan because Rukmani was engaged to get married to him, but Krishan forcibly took her away. Shishupal insulted Krishan in the presence of all those attending the Yajna performed by Yudhishtar. Thus Krishan killed him out of revenge. According to Vishnu Puran, Shishupal was

Hiranyakashipu in his previous birth and he was the ten-headed Ravan during his second birth. “hɛ sɪsʊpɑl cāderi me bir.”—*krɪsən*. The famous poet Magh has provided a beautiful poetic description named, “sɪsʊpɑlvəd”.

ਸਿਸੁਮਾਰ [sɪsʊmɑr] *Skt n* According to Vishnu Puran, there are seven stars having fish-like shape. Vishnu is in the middle of the fish while Dhruv is towards the tail. **2** a crocodile; an alligator.

ਸਿਸ਼ੋਦਿਯਾ [sɪsʊdɪjɑ] See ਉਦਯਪੁਰ and ਗਹਲੋਤ.

ਸਿਸ਼ੂ [sɪsʊ] *Skt adj* calm, quiet, patient. forbearing. **2** obedient to the Guru and the holy scripture. **3** wise, intelligent. **4** noble.

ਸਿਸ਼ੂਚਾਰ [sɪsʊtʃɑr] *Skt n* manners of civilised people; decency; the conduct of good moral people. **2** hospitality, respectful reception.

ਸਿਸ਼ੂ [sɪsʊ] See ਸਿਸਨ.

ਸਿਸ਼ਯ [sɪsʏ] *Skt adj* capable of education; who can be advised. **2** *n* a pupil, disciple. See ਸਿਖ and ਸਿੱਖ.

ਸਿਹ [sɪh] See ਸਿ 3.

ਸਿੰਹ [sɪh] *Skt n* a violent animal. **2** a lion. **3** a zodiac sign, Leo. **4** See ਸਾਰਦੂਲ and ਸਿੰਘ.

ਸਿੰਹਕਾ [sɪhka] See ਸਿੰਹਿਕਾ.

ਸਿਹਜ [sɪhəj], ਸਿਹਜਾ [sɪhja], ਸਿਹਜਾਇ [sɪhjaɪ] *Skt* **शय्या** *n* that on which one sleeps, a bed. See ਸੀ *vr*. “jəu gurdeu sɪhəj nɪksai.”—*bher namdev*. There is a tale in Bhagatmal that the emperor Mohammad Tuglak presented a cot to Namdev. Namdev threw it in the river. The emperor felt insulted and demanded his cot back. The cot was pulled out of the river. By the grace of God it was totally dry, and was returned to the emperor. “sɪhja, dhərətɪ bərtən kəu pani.”—*prəbha m 5*. “koɪɪ jɪə jakɪ sɪhjaɪ.”—*bher ə m 5*.

ਸਿਹਜਾਸਣੀ [sɪhjasni], ਸਿਹਜਾਸਣੀ [sɪhjasni] *adj* (one) who sleeps on bed, bed-ridden, confined to bed, “nəve ka sɪhjasni.”—*var majh m 1*.

ਸਿਹਤ [sɪhət] *A* **صحة** *Skt* स्वास्थ्य health, healthiness. **2** absence of error; correctness, accuracy.

ਸਿੰਹਤੁੰਡ [sɪhtūd] See ਸੇਂਹੁੰਡ.

ਸਿਹਮ [sɪhəmu] See ਸਹਮ.

ਸਿਹਰ [sɪhər] *A* **سحر** *n* magic. **2** illusion. “Ihu ju dunia sɪhəru mela dəstgiri nahi.”—*tlāg kəbir*.

ਸਿਹਰਫੀ [sɪhərphi] *P* **سحر في** *n* Arabic alphabet comprising thirty letters. “bəhuro sɪhərphi ju səbh hi pəḏhai hē.”—*NP*. **2** an explicatory poem written on the basis of thirty letters e.g. “ələph əla ko yad kər gəphlət mənə vɪsar.” etc.—*JSBB*.

ਸਿਹਰਾ [sɪhəra] See ਸੇਹਰਾ.

ਸਿਹਰੀ [sɪhri] *adj* (one) who exercises charm; a hypnotist.

ਸਿਹਰੁ [sɪhəru] See ਸਿਹਰ.

ਸਿੰਹਲ [sɪhəl], **ਸਿੰਹਲਦੀਪ** [sɪhəldvɪp] *Skt n* an island where live many tigers; Ceylon. See ਸੰਗਲਦੀਪ.

ਸਿਹਾਨਾ [sɪhana] *v* to shrink, hesitate. **2** to crave, want. **3** to fear. “sur sɪhāni kim kər hē dhārən.”—*GPS*.

ਸਿਹਾਬ [sɪhab] *A* **صحاب** *n* a companion; an associate. **2** plural of ਸਾਹਿਬ. **3** See ਸਹਾਬ.

ਸਿਹਾਮ [sɪham] *P* **سهم** Plural of ਸਹਮ. parts, portions. **2** an arrow, a shaft.

ਸਿੰਹਿਕਾ [sɪhɪka] *n* daughter of Daksh, wife of Kashyap and mother of Rahu. According to the view expressed by several authors, she was the wife of Viprachitti. She was believed to possess the power to drag creatures flying in the sky by catching hold of their shadows. Hence her name “chayagrahṇi”. When Hanuman was going across the ocean to Ceylon, she dragged him and swallowed him but he tore apart her abdomen to come out and this put an end to Sinhika.

2 See ਸੋਭਨ 4.

ਸਿਹਿੰਦਾ [sɪhɪda] a rectifier. See ਸਾਲਿਸ.

ਸਿੰਹੀ [sɪhi] a tigress.

ਸਿਕ [sɪk] *n* a desire; a wish; an inclination. **2** उत्सुकता. curiosity; a strong craving; love. “je təu pɪria di sɪk.”—*s fərid*.

ਸਿਕਸਤ [sɪkəsət], **ਸਿਕਸੁ** [sɪkəsət] *P* **سخت** *n* a defeat; downfall. “cəli sɪkəsət khɪt əb sənə.”—*GPS*. **2** *adj* broken; broke.

ਸਿਕਸੁਹ [sɪkəsəh] *P* **سخت** *adj* dilapidated. See *Skt* शस्त. **2** *n* inscription made in haste with incomplete vowel signs and unclear letter-forms.

ਸਿਕਸੁਨ [sɪkəsən] *P* **سختن** *v* to break, smash. *Skt* शसन. *v* to kill, break into fragments.

ਸਿਕਤਾ [sɪkta] *Skt n* granulated sand. **2** sugar.

ਸਿਕਦਾਰ [sɪkdar] *P* **سكدار** *adj* one who issues coins; a king. **2** a chief; ruler. “səgəl sɪsəṭɪ ke pəc sɪkdar.”—*gōḏ m 5*. “sɪkdarhu nəh pətiara.”—*sor m 5*.

ਸਿਕਦਾਰੀ [sɪkdari] *n* rule, chiefdom. “jɪsu sɪkdari tɪs-hɪ khuari.”—*ram ə m 1*.

ਸਿਕਦਾਰੁ [sɪkdaru] See ਸਿਕਦਾਰ. “kuṛ hoə sɪkdaru.”—*var asa*.

ਸਿਕਨ [sɪkən] *P* **سكن** *n* a ruffle; a fold. **2** *adj* (he) who breaks. In this sense it occurs at the end of a word e.g. “mən butʃɪkən.”—*jəphər*. ‘I am breaker of images.’

ਸਿਕਮ [sɪkəm] *P* **شکم** *n* an abdomen, a belly. **2** See ਸਿਕਿਮ.

ਸਿਕਰਾ [sɪkra] *P* **شکره** a hawk; a bird of prey smaller than a baṣa. It is a female and its male is called cəcək or cɪpək. It is native to Punjab and lays eggs here only. It builds its nest on the trees. It is used for hunting small birds and is released from the fist to chase them.

ਸਿਕਰੀਨ [sɪkrin] See ਚਿਪਕ 2.

ਸਿਕਲ [sɪkəl] *A* **سقل** *n* the process of cleansing; polishing of weapons by removing rust.

ਸਿਕਲਗਰ [sɪkəlgər], **ਸਿਕਲੀਗਰ** [sɪkligər] *P* **سقلگر** one who clean the surfaces, removes rust.



ukab



şıkra



sicana



kuhi or şahin

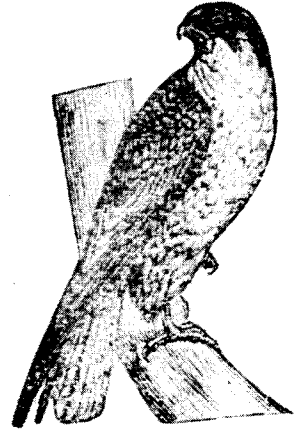


kurəl

BIRDS OF PREY



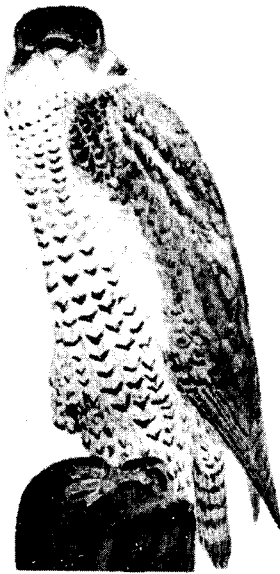
cəræg



qheđđi



turməti



bəhiri



başa

BIRDS OF PREY



baz



baz dhoka topi vala



muşkhor



lagaṛ

BIRDS OF PREY

ਸਿਕਾ [sɪka] See ਸਿੱਕਾ.

ਸਿਕਾਨਾ [sɪkana] *v* to feel curious; crave. “rəhi sɪkavət herən karən.”—*GPS*.

ਸਿਕਾਯਤ [ʃɪkayət] *A* شكایت *n* a complaint; a protest.

ਸਿਕਾਰ [sɪkar] *P* شکار *n* a hunt. “sət səgɪ le cəɾɪo sɪkar.”—*bher m 5. Skt* स्वक्रीडा. the act of playing along with dogs.

ਸਿਕਾਰ ਘਾਟ [ʃɪkar ghat] See ਅਬਿਚਲਨਗਰ.

ਸਿਕਾਰਪੁਰ [ʃɪkarpur] a town of Sindh situated in district Sakkar. It is a famous centre of trade. To this place belonged Bhai Gurdas, a recluse blessed with great power, whose place of worship is well-known. Even now the people here are very devoted to Sikhism. Bhai Gurdas has also written expositions of Guru Granth Sahib.

ਸਿਕਾਰੀ [ʃɪkari] *adj* a hunter. 2 xa dissolute, profligate.

ਸਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀ [ʃɪkari pāchi] birds of prey. 2 birds trained to prey upon other creatures. Birds which are specially kept to hunt other birds are baz, jur-ra, baša, bəšin, ʃɪkra, cɪpək, besra and dhuti (or tudhi), and have rosy eyes i.e. have pale eyes with a rosy tinge. cəɾəg, cərgela, ləgəɾ, jhəgəɾ, tɪrməti, tɪrməta, bəhri, bəhribəcca, kuhi, kohila, chɪkkul, d̪heɖi, ukab, kɪrəl, have black eyes. Compared with the black-eyed, those with rosy-eyes are more loyal.

The females of these birds of prey are called like the males.¹ The males of the birds of prey are shorter in size than the females, as against the males of other birds which are of larger size. These birds of prey live on meat alone and bring up their young ones also on meat. When their young ones are too young, they throw up half-digested meat from their stomachs to feed them.

¹In English there is no distinction of verb on the basis of gender. (Editor)

In one of səveyas in Dasam Granth the names of some birds of prey are thus mentioned:

besre ɔɾ kuhi bəhri ərɔ

baj jure bəhute səg line,

baše ghəne ləgra cərgə

ʃɪkren ke pheɖ bhəli bɪdhi kine,

dhuti ukab bəšinən ko səj

kəɖh jəgələn dval nəvine,

jāk-hu her cəlavət bhe tɪn

pəchiɪn te ɪk jan nə dine.

—*krɪtsən 2090*.

In this dictionary the account of these birds figures alphabetically.

ਸਿਕਾਲਤ [sɪkalət] *A* مقلات the act of cleaning, and shining the weapons after removing the rust. 2 a polisher's job.

ਸਿਕਾਵਤ [sɪkavət] See ਸਕਾਵਤ and ਸਿਕਾਨਾ.

ਸਿਕਿਮ [sɪkɪm] A state towards the east of the Himalayas, Tibet is to its north east, Bhutan to its south-east, Darjeeling to its south and Nepal to its west. Its area is 2,818 square miles and its ruling dynasty believes in Buddhism.

ਸਿਕੋਹ [ʃɪkoh] *P* خوف *n* fear; fright. 2 See ਸੁਕੋਹ.

ਸਿਕੋਰਨ [sɪkorən] *v* to squeeze, twist. “nak sɪkor-hɪ nəɾək bhi.”—*GPS*. ‘Even hell turns up the nose.’

ਸਿਕੰਜ [ʃɪkəj] *P* شنج *n* a pinch; the act of pinching. 2 to twist, wind.

ਸਿਕੰਜਬੀ [sɪkəjbi] *A* شنبین a potable liquid prepared by mixing vinegar and honey. 2 a potable drink prepared by adding sugar to lemon juice.

ਸਿਕੰਜਾ [sɪkəja] *P* شنج *n* an implement in which a book-binder presses the books for their setting. 2 a machine, used during the Mughal rule to torture criminals.

ਸਿਕੰਦਰ [sɪkəɖər] اسکندر *E* Alexander. There have been many Alexanders but the following are famous: One was the son of Phillipos² and

²Philippus or Philip.

was the king of Greece who after defeating the king of Persia invaded India. He defeated King Puru of the Punjab on the bank of Jehlum in the year 327 BC. Having come up to the river Beas, he turned back to his kingdom and died in the year 323 BC. “phelkus pəṭṣah ke sur sīkādər put.”—*cəritr* 217. See ਅਰਸਤੂ.

(2) The second Alexander was the son of Antiochus, the king of Syria.

(3) The third Alexander was the son of Simon, a resident of Syrinia. He was a supreme devotee of Christ.

(4) The fourth Sikandar was a king of the Lodi dynasty and son of Behlol Khan Lodi. Having ascended to the throne of Delhi in the year 1489, he tormented the Hindus very much and died at Agra on the 17th of February 1517. It was during his reign that the first European ship landed on the Indian coast.

ਸਿਕੰਦਰਸ਼ਾਹ ਲੋਦੀ [sīkādərṣah lodi] See ਸਿਕੰਦਰ 4.

ਸਿਕੰਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ [sīkādər sahib] See ਸਕਿਨਰ.

ਸਿਕੰਦਰ ਬਿਰਾਹਿਮ [sīkādər birahim] See ਧੁਨੀ (d)

ਸਿਕੰਦਰੀ ਭੁਜਾ [sīkādri bhujā] *n* pillars of the size of arms that Alexander got built in the ocean to guard ships from hitting against the rocks; the light houses of yore.

ਸਿਕੰਧ [sīkādhi] See ਸਕੰਧ.

ਸਿਕੰਨ [sīkān] See ਸਿਕਨ.

ਸਿਕੰਰੀ [sīkkri] dandruff.

ਸਿਕਾ [sīkka] *P* *L* *n* a state currency. Affixing the seal on silver or gold etc. is the sign of a sovereign government. The Sikh rulers also issued their respective coins from time to time which may be described as under:

(a) In the year 1765 AD the Khalsa Panth issued a coin, which Maharaja Ranjit Singh also retained during his rule and thus lent glory to the mint at Amritsar. The inscription on this coin was:

deg teco fətəh nusrət bedrəg,

yaftəz nanək guru gobīd sīgh.

(b) the currency of the Patiala State: The rupee and mohar coins were known as Rajeshahi. This rupee comprised pure silver and weighed 11¼ masas while the mohar weighed 10¾ masas. Both bore the inscription:

hukəm şud əz kadre be cū bə əhməd badşah,
sīkkəh zən bər simo zər əz oje mahi ta bəmah.

(c) The currency of Jind— the rupee of the Jind state, known as “jīdia”, weighs 11¼ masas and wore the same inscription as on the Rajeshahi rupee of Patiala.

(d) The currency of Nabha: The rupee and mohar of the Nabha state are known as “nabheşahi”. The rupee of Nabha weighed 11¼ masas and the mohar 9¾ masas, and the metal used for both was highly pure. The inscription on them read:

deg teco fətəh nusrət bedrəg,
yaftəz nanək guru gobīd sīgh.

(e) The currency of the Kapurthala state— Now this currency is not available. But in earlier times the one issued by Sardar Jassa Singh Bahadur wore the following inscription:

sīkkəh zəd dər jəhā bəfəzle əkal,
mulək əhməd gərīft jəssa kəlal.¹

2 a metal. *Skt* सीसक. lead; abundantly used for making mortars, bullets, small shots etc.

ਸਿਕ [sīkʂ] *Skt* शिक्ष् *vr* to read, practise, learn.

ਸਿਕਕ [sīkʂək] *Skt adj* who educates. **2** *n* a mentor. **3** a teacher.

ਸਿਕਾ [sīkʂa] *Skt n* an advice, a precept. **2** a counsel. **3** a part of the Veds in which the number, correct tonal pronunciation and exact recitation of their mantars are explained.

ਸਿਕਤਿ [sīkʂit] *adj* trained; (one) who has adopted Sikh religion; educated.

¹See the Rajas of the Punjab by L.H. Griffin pp. 285-87, 460-61, 466.

ਸਿਖ [sɪkʰ] *Skt* शिष्य *n* a disciple. student. **2** the follower of Guru Nanak Dev who has embraced the Sikh religion of this paragon of truth, and professes Guru Granth Salub as his scripture and regards the ten Gurus as identical. “guru sətɪgur ka jo sɪkʰ əkhae ... jo sas gɪras dhɪae mera həri həri so gursɪkʰ guru mənɪ bhavē.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*. “ap chəḍɪ səda rəhe pərne gur bɪn əvəru nə jaŋe koɪ. kəhe nanək suŋ-hu sət-hu, so sɪkʰ sənmuḁh hoɪ.”—*anəḍ*. See ਸਿੱਖ. **3** a counsel, an instruction. “je ɪk gur ki sɪkʰ suŋɪ.”—*jəpu*. “guru toṭha sɪkʰ deve mere bhai.”—*asa m 4*.

4 the top. “mūḍ mudəɪ jəta sɪkʰ bādhi.”—*maru ə m 1*.

ਸਿਖਸਭਾ [sɪkʰsəbha] *n* an organisation of the followers of Guru Nanak; a congregation of the hermits. “sɪkʰsəbha dikhɪa ka bhau.”—*asa m 1*. See ਸਿੱਖ ਸਭਾ.

ਸਿਖਣਾ [sɪkʰɳa] *v* to learn.

ਸਿਖਣੀ [sɪkʰɳi] a woman who adopts Sikhism.

ਸਿਖਧਰਮ [sɪkʰdhəram] See ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ.

ਸਿਖਨੀ [sɪkʰni] See ਸਿਖਣੀ.

ਸਿਖਮਤ [sɪkʰmət], **ਸਿਖਮਤਿ** [sɪkʰmətɪ] *n* teaching, precept, advice, instruction. “sɪkʰmətɪ səbʰ budhɪ tumari.”—*bɪla m 1*.

ਸਿਖਰ [sɪkʰər] *Skt* शिखर *n* the top of a hill. **2** a spire of a temple. **3** the white horse (of god Indar), with tall ears. “sɪkʰər sunagər nədi ce nathə.”—*dhəna trilocən*. **4** heavenly door; the tenth opening. “əmɾɪtu mulu sɪkʰər ɪv tare.”—*bɪla thɪti m 1*.

ਸਿਖਰਿ [sɪkʰərɪ], **ਸਿਖਰੀ** [sɪkʰrɪ] *Skt* शिखरिन् *adj* with a top. **2 n** a mountain. **3** a tree.

ਸਿੱਖਲਾ [sɪkʰla] *Skt* शिखला *n* a chain; a sequence of metal-links. “jo jəgkan sɪkʰla səg.”—*NP*. with crooked chains.

ਸਿਖਲਾਨਾ [sɪkʰlana] *v* to teach.

ਸਿਖਵਨ [sɪkʰvən] *n* teaching, precept, advice. “sɪkʰvən kalu devət bhuri.”—*NP*.

ਸਿਖਵੰਤਾ [sɪkʰvənta] *adj* educated; (one) who has imbibed the precept. **2** who preaches. “suŋɪ sɪkʰvəntē ! nanək bɪnve.”—*guj ə m 1*.

ਸਿਖੜਾ [sɪkʰɾa] *adj* (one) who has received the precept; the suffix ਝਾ implying “ਵਾਨ” (a bearer). Many people hold that it is derogatory but this rule is not applicable everywhere. **2 n** one adopting Sikhism of Guru Nanak Dev. “jo dise gursɪkʰɾa tɪsu nɪvɪ nɪvɪ lagəu paɪ jɪu.”—*suhi m 4 guŋvəti*.

ਸਿਖਾ [sɪkʰa] *Skt* शिखा *n* a top; a tuft of hair. **2** the peak of a hill. **3** a flame of fire. **4** an advice, precept. “sɪkʰa kənɪ cəraia.”—*var asa*. **5** plural of ਸਿੱਖ, the Sikhs. “marəgɪ pəthɪ cəle gur sətɪgur səgɪ sɪkʰa.”—*tukha chət m 4*.

ਸਿਖਾਉਣਾ [sɪkʰaʊna], **ਸਿਖਾਰਨ** [sɪkʰarən], **ਸਿਖਾਲਨਾ** [sɪkʰalna] *v* to train, advise, teach. “səgəl prəja ko dhəram sɪkʰarən.”—*mənuraj*.

ਸਿਖੀ [sɪkʰɪ] See ਸਿਖੀ. **2** (by) the Sikh. “sɪkʰɪ sətɡuru dhɪaɪa.”—*gōḍ ə m 5*. **3** after learning.

ਸਿਖਿਆ [sɪkʰɪa] See ਸਿਕਾ. **2** by means of teaching, through instruction. “sac sɪkʰɪa kəṭɪ jəm ki phasəe.”—*dhəna chət m 5*.

ਸਿਖਿਤ [sɪkʰɪt] See ਸਿਕਿਤ.

ਸਿਖਿਨੀ [sɪkʰɪni] See ਸਿਖਣੀ. **2 Skt** सिखिनी *n* a peahen.

ਸਿਖਿਬਾਹਨ [sɪkʰɪbahən], **ਸਿਖਿਵਾਹਨ** [sɪkʰɪvahən] *Skt n* whose vehicle is a peacock; Shiv’s son Kharanan; Kartikey. “sɪv sɪkʰɪ-bahən gən səhɪt ae rən rɪs dhar.”—*krɪsən*.

ਸਿਖੀ [sɪkʰɪ] (by) the Sikhs. “sɪkʰɪ sɪkʰɪa gurvicarɪ.”—*var asa*. “sɪkʰɪ əte səgɪtɪ parbrəhəmu karɪ nəməskarɪa.”—*ram var 3*. **2** See ਸਿੱਖੀ. **3 Skt** शिखिन् *adj* who keeps a tuft. **4 n** a peacock. **5** a cock. **6** a tree. **7** fire. **8** a hill. **9** a comet. **10** a horse. **11** a lamp. **12** an arrow, shaft. **13** Indar.

ਸਿਖੀ ਬਾਹਨ [sɪkʰɪ bahən] See ਸਿਖਿਬਾਹਨ.

ਸਿਖੰਡ [sɪkʰəḍ] *Skt* शिखण्ड *n* a tuft of hair. **2** the tail of the peacock. **3** the top of a tree or a

creeper.

ਸਿਖੰਡਣਹ [sɪkhdəṇəh] *Skt* शिखरिन् *n* a hill. “dip loə sɪkhdəṇəh.”—*gatha*. **2** ਸਿ (three) ਖੰਡ (region) worlds. Three regions of the cosmos: hell, earth and heaven.

ਸਿਖੰਡਿ [sɪkhdɪ], **ਸਿਖੰਡੀ** [sɪkhdɪ] *Skt* शिखण्डिन् *adj* who has a tuft. **2 n** a peacock. **3** a feathered arrow. **4** a cock. **5** a creeper, climber. “ghəṭət bəsudha grɪɪ tərɪ sɪkhdḍḍ.”—*səhəs m 5*. **6** Amba, the daughter of the king of Kashi whom Bhishampitama conquered and brought for his brother Vichitarveeray. But Amba did not like to marry him, because she had fancied Salv as her husband. See ਅੰਬਾ.

Amba led a miserable life without a husband. To avenge herself on Bhisham, she was reborn as the daughter of Rana Drupad. Through the grace of a yaksh she was transformed into a male form, and was named Shikhandi. In the battle of Kurukshetar when Bhisham came forward to encounter Arjun, Shikhandi stood in front of the latter. Taking him to be his sister-in-law, Bhisham did not attack him. Meanwhile Arjun riddled Bhisham with arrows. The arrow that ultimately felled him in the battle-field was shot by Shikhandi.

ਸਿੱਖ [sɪkɪk] सिख. See ਸਿਖ. **2** a disciple of the Guru, a follower of Sikhism. See ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ. “sətɪ sətɔkɪ dəyɑ dhərəm nam dan ɪsnan dɪɾɑyɑ. gurusɪkɪ le gurusɪkɪk sədɑyɑ.”—*BG*. “gur updēs pərves rɪd ətər hē, səbəd surətɪ soɪ sɪkɪk jəg janɪe.”—*BGK*.

jese pətɪbrətɑ pərɪpɪrkhe nə dekhyo cahe purən pətɪbrətɑ ko pətɪ hi mē dhyan hē, sər sərɪtɑ səmudr catɪk nə cahe kahū as ghənbūd prɪy prɪy gungan hē, dɪnkər or bhər cahət nəhɪ cəkər mən bēc krəm hɪmkər prɪy pran hē, tese gurusɪkɪk an dev sev rəhɪt, pē-

səhɪjsubhav nə əvəgyɑ əbhɪman hē.—*BGK*.

ਸਿੱਖਧਰਮ [sɪkɪkhdhərəm] Religion is the path that great personages have chalked out to show the way for realising the purpose of human life.¹ Of several paths shown by religion, the main path is the one that the ten masters from Guru Nanak Dev to Guru Gobind Singh have shown. It is known as sɪkɪkhdhərəm, and the basic rules of this religion are as under :

The chief purpose of religion is not to land in heaven, but attain oneness with the Supreme Creator through constant concentration on Him, without which the cycle of life and death does not terminate.

The form of the Creator is : “ɪk ōkar sətɪnamu, kərtɑ pūrəkhu, nɪrbhəu, nɪrveru, əkal murətɪ, əjuni sēbhə, gurprəsadɪ.” i.e., God is the matchless one, ever indestructible, creator of all inhering His creation.² Unlike the gods He fears none, nor does He frighten His foes and is ever blissful. He is immune to birth and death, creates all and is created by none. Through the grace of that Supreme Light everything is attainable.

To be one with the Creator one needs a guide embodied by the ten Gurus whose complete being is vested in Guru Granth Sahib.³

The votaries of Satguru who expound the

¹That is why dharam or religion has been named pāth.

²“ɪhu jəgu səcē ki hē kothɪ səcē kɑ vɪcɪ vasu.”—*var asa*.

³“brəhəm bɪdē so sətɪgur kəhɪe, hətɪ hətɪ kəthɑ sənave.”—*məla m 4*.

“sətɪpūrəkhu jɪnɪ janɪɑ sətɪgur tɪs kɑ nau.

tɪs kē səgɪ sɪkɪk udhrē nanək hətɪgɪṅ gɑu.”—*sukhməni*.

“dhənu dhənu hətɪ gɪɑnɪ sətɪguru həmɑrɑ jɪnɪ verɪ mɪtr həm kəu səbh səmdɪɪsətɪ dɪkhai.”—*m 4 var vəd*.

“sətɪgur nɪrveru putɪ sətɪru səməne əvəgəṅ kətē kərə sudh deha.”—*ram var 2 m 5*.

meaning of the Shabad and unravel the hidden secrets of religion are venerable and beneficent persons in whose company we are expected to elevate our character.¹ Character is of two types:

(a) Personal.

(b) Communitarian (pāthīk).

Following are the salient precepts for elevating personal character:

(1) to remember the Creator by concentrating on Him.²

(2) to regularly recite Gurbani for understanding its precepts.³

(3) to perform selfless service with devotion, renouncing all distinction of castes and creeds and taking the whole of humankind as brethren.⁴

(4) to live on honest earning while leading a homely life.⁵

(5) to follow Gurmat and abjure untouchability, magic, idol worship and intricacies of

“apī tarē kul sḡle tarē gurmukh jənəm səvarīā.”—*majh ə m 5.*

“māha pəvīrī sadhu ka sḡg. jisū bhetət lagē prəbh rḡg.”—*asa m 5.*

“ḍukh bhukh nəhī vīapəi je sukhdātā mənī hoī. kīrī hi kāmī nā chījīe jā hīrde sāca soī.”—*sri m 5.*

“sətīgur kī jis nō mətī ave so sətīgur māhī səmanā. ihū bānī jō jīəhu jānē tīsu ətəri rəve hārīnāma.”—*bilā m 3.*

“bānī bīrləu bicarsi je ko gurmukh hoī.”—*oākar.*

“tū sājha sahību bapū hēmāra.”—*majh m 5.*

“eku pīta ekās ke hām barīk.”—*sor m 5.*

“jəti sədāvəhī jugətī nā jān-hī chəḍī bəh-hī ghər bar.”—*var asa.*

“nānək sətīgur bhetīe purī hovē jugətī.

həsəḍīā kheləḍīā pənəḍīā khavəḍīā vīce hovē mukətī.”—*m 5 var guj 2.*

“ghālī khāī kīchu hāth-hu deī. nānək rah pəchañ-hī seī.”—*m 1 var sar.*

other creeds drawing on ignorance.⁶

(b) To forge collective character as a Gursikh it is essential that:

(1) in the conduct of Sikh Dharam, one should be firm in acting upon rules of the organisation.

(2) one should render the panth (community) physical, mental and financial help by taking it as the incarnation of the Guru.

(3) one should preach Gurmat in the world.

(4) one should love every follower of Guru Nanak and regard him as integral to the Sikh Dharam whatever form and dress he assumes; One must always wish for the well-being of all.

(5) one should maintain the sanctity of gurdwaras and places of worship as per the directions of Satgurus.⁷

ਸਿੱਖ ਰਯਾਸਤਾਂ [sɪkkh rəyastā], ਸਿੱਖ ਰਿਆਸਤਾਂ [sɪkkh rɪastā] See ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ, ਕਲਸੀਆ, ਜੀਂਦ, ਨਾਭਾ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ, ਫਰੀਦਕੋਟ and ਫੂਲ ਵੰਸ਼.

ਸਿੱਖੀ [sɪkkhi] *n* the process of adopting

“mātu sāca əkhəru bhulījāī cəuke bhīṭe nā koī.”—*m 3 var maru 1.*

“soi kucil kudrətī nəhī jānē.”—*bher m 5.* “tātu mātu pakhəḍū nā jānā rām rīde mənī mānā.”—*suhi chət m 1.*

“nav-hī dhovhī puj-hī sela. bīnu hārī rate melo mela.”—*ram ə m 1.* “pujī sīlā tīrəth bənvāsa. bhərmət ḍolət bhəe udāsa.”—*dhəna ə m 1.* “bīn kərtar nā kīrtəm māno. adī əjōnī əjē əbīnāsī tīh pərmesur jāno.”—*patsahī 10 həjare.*

“mē bəḍhī sācu dhəərəmsal hē. gursīkha ləḍhā bhalīke. pēr dhovā pəkha pherdā tīsu nīvī nīvī ləgā pāī jīu.”—*sri m 5.* “dhəərəmsal hē mānsər hās gursīkh vāhu. rətən pədārəth gursəbəd kər kīrtən khāhu.”—*BG* “bāhər kī əgənī bujhət jəl sərītake, nāu mē jō ag lagē kesekē bujhaie? bāhər se bhag oṭ lījət koṭ gəṛh, gəṛh mē jō luṭ lījē kəho kət jāie? corən ke tras jāī sərən gəhe nārīd, māre māhipətī jīu kesekē bəcāie? māyā ḍər ḍərpət har gurudvārē jāve, təhā jō bīape māyā kəhā ṭhəhīraie?”—*BGK.*

Sikhism. 2 the path of Guru Nanak Dev. “gurusIkkhi da Ikkhṇa ləkkh nə cItrəgupət Ikkh jaṇṇ.”—BG. “bIn sIkkhi tərbo kəhā jəgsagər bhara.”—GPS. See ਸਿੱਖਧਰਮ.

ਸਿੱਖੀ ਦਾ ਨਾਤਾ [sIkkhi da nata] feeling of affinity with the Sikh Religion; sense of fraternity among the Sikhs.

nəhī dədsar pIta pItama pərpItama
sujən kuṭəb sut bādhəv nə bhrata hē,
nəhī nənsar mata pərmata brIddh mata
mamu mami masi mōsa bIbIddh vIkhyaata hē,
nəhī səsurar sas səsura ɔ saro sari
nəhī bIrtisur ɔ jacək nə data hē,
əsən bəsən dhən dham kahū me nə dekhyo
jəso gurusIkkh sadhsəgətI ko nata hē.

—BGK.

ਸਿਖਯਾ [sIkhya] See ਸਿਕਾ. “sIkhya sāt namu bhəju nanək.”—səveye m 5.

ਸਿੰਗ [sIŋ] *Skt* शृङ्गा *n* the peak of a hill; a mound. 2 the horn of an animal etc.

ਸਿੰਗਰਫ [sIŋrəph] *A* شجر فی & *P* شجر فی *Skt* सिंगरुल. vermilion.

ਸਿਗਰਾ [sIgra], **ਸਿਗਰੀ** [sIgri], **ਸਿਗਰੇ** [sIgre] all; everything. See ਸਗਰਾ. “jIn sIgri yəh srIstI upai.”—cəbis. “kāp səmodr uṭhə sIgre.”—cəḍi I.

ਸਿੰਗਲਦੀਪ [sIŋəldip], **ਸਿੰਗਲਾਦੀਪ** [sIŋladip] See ਸਿੰਗਲ. “manhu sIŋəldip ki narI gərə me tōbor ki piknəvini.”—cəḍi I.

ਸਿੰਗੜਾ [sIŋra] *n* a short and stout horn of a ram etc., that in olden times the fighters used to fill with gun powder in and tie to their belt.

ਸਿਗਾਫ [sIgaʃ] *P* شگاف *n* a breach, a clink, a fissure, a hole, an outlet in a channel.

ਸਿੰਗਾਰ [sIgar] *Skt* शृङ्गार *n* paraphernalia for enhancing beauty. 2 an ornament. 3 according to prosody, the first sentiment that inspires lust. See ਰਸ.

ਸਿਗਾਰਣਾ [sIgarṇa], **ਸਿੰਗਾਰਣਾ** [sIgarṇa] *v* to adorn, beautify, enhance. “jo dhən kət sIgari jio.”—majh m 5.

ਸਿੰਗਾਰੂ [sIgaru] a Sikh of Guru Arjan Dev who remained in attendance of the sixth Guru and participated in battles to defend the faith. A mendicant had given him a prescription for medication which at Amritsar the Satguru directed him to throw away. The Guru revealed to him the true medicine and elevated him to the supreme position. 2 *adj* adorning.

ਸਿਗਲ [sIgal] See *Skt* सिगल *P* شغال *E* a jackal.

2 son of Vasudev and ruler of Pundar state, better known as Paundrak. See ਪਉਡਰੀਕ and ਪੌਂਡਕ. “dut sIgal pəṭhyo hətI kəu.”—krIṣən.

ਸਿੰਗੀ [sIŋi] *adj* one with horns. 2 made of horn.

3 *n* a trumpet; a horn. “sIŋi ənhət bani.”—gəu m 5.

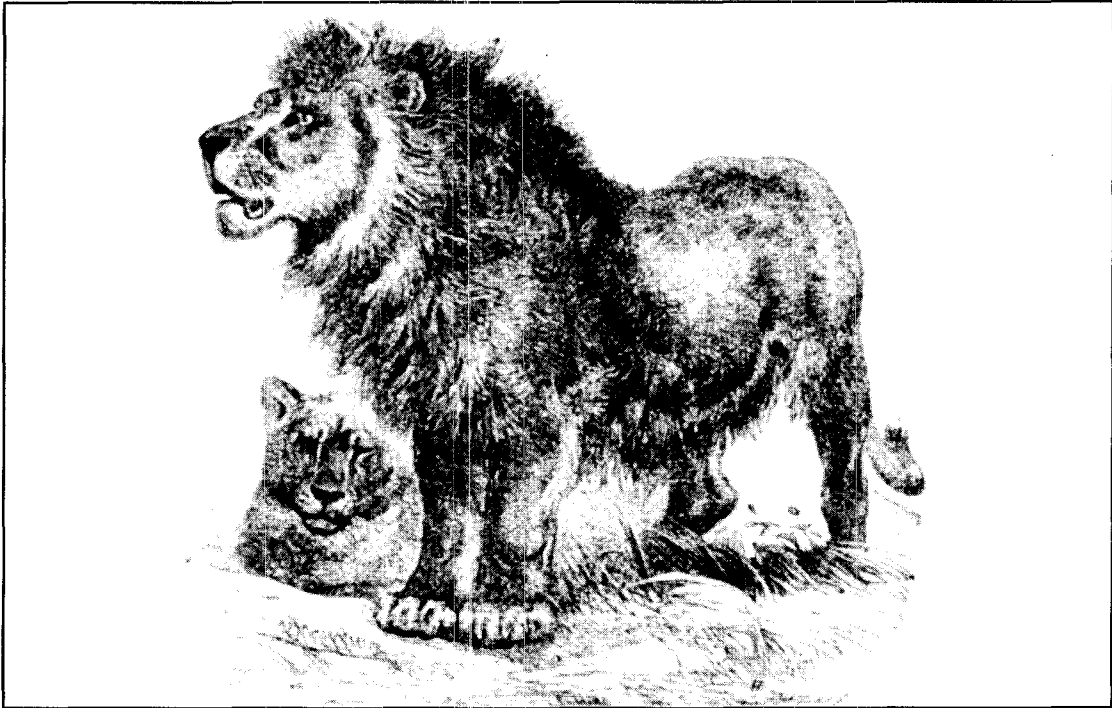
ਸਿੰਗੀਅਰਿ [sIŋiəri] *n* the enemy of horned animals, a tiger.—sənama.

ਸਿੰਗੀਅਰਿ ਧੁਨਿਨੀ [sIŋiəri dhunini] a gun producing sound like the roar of a tiger.—sənama.

ਸਿਗੀਤ [sIgit] *Skt* सुजाति *adj* close relatives or blood relations. “gəe sIgiti pukari dhah.”—var majh m I.

ਸਿੰਗੀ ਰਿਖਿ [sIŋi rikhi] *Skt* ऋषि शृङ्गा a rishi who according to the Purans and the Ramayan had grown horns. Once rishi Vibhandhak, on seeing Urvashi, a fairy, discharged his semen in water which was drunk by a doe. She gave birth to rishi Singi, who lived at his father’s hermitage, remained a celibate and educated himself there.

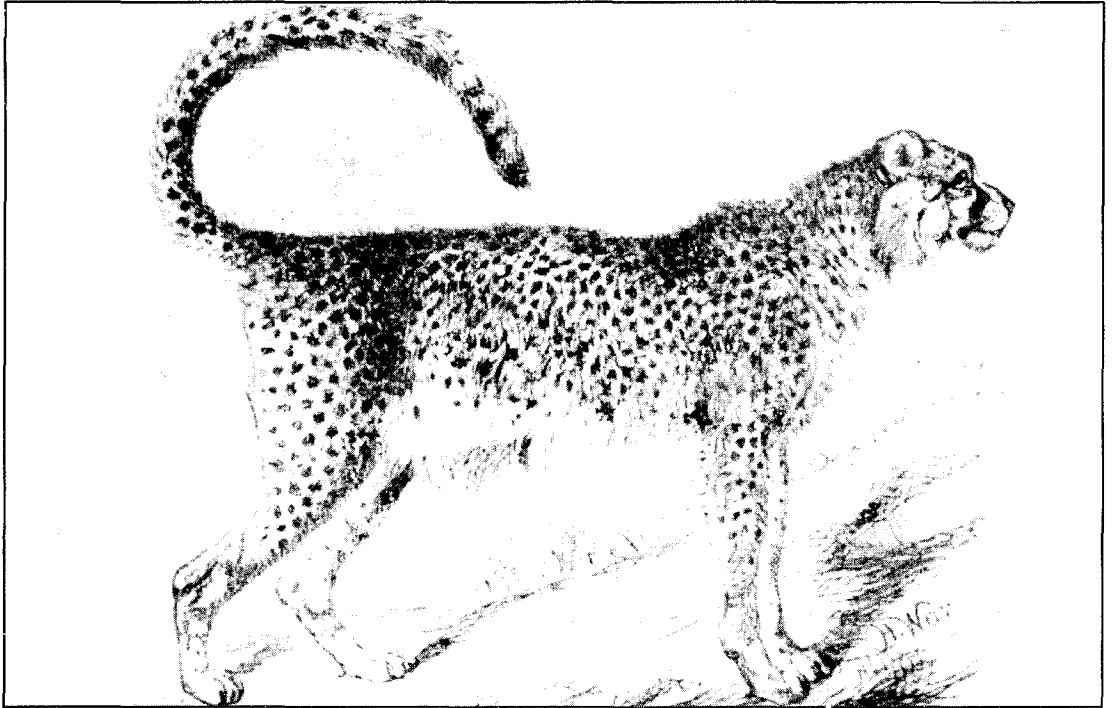
Once, it had not rained and famine spread every where. Lokpad, the king asked the rishis the remedy for mitigating the drought. All held that it would rain if rishi Singi visited the state. The king sent harlots to fetch the rishi. They charmed the rishi with the wiles of their looks and brought him to Ang state. The king was pleased when it rained and married his adopted daughter Shanta, who



LION



TIGER



LEOPARD



PANTHER

was actually the daughter of Raja Dashrath, to rishi Singi.

Rishi Singi made Raja Dashrath perform a yag so as to get blessing for the birth of sons. The queens were fed on rice pudding coming out of the holy pit meant for consecrated fire and they gave birth to Ram, Bharat, Lachhman and Shatrugan.

ਸਿਗੁਫਤ [ʃɪgufət] *adj* blooming. See ਸਿਗੁਫਤਨ.

ਸਿਗੁਫਤਹ [ʃɪgufətəh] *P* گلشنه *adj* blooming.

ਸਿਗੁਫਤਨ [ʃɪgufətən] *P* گلشن *v* to blossom; to bloom.

ਸਿੰਘ [sɪŋh] *Skt* सिंह a creature given to violence, the lion. “sɪŋh ruçə səd bhojənu mas.”—*bāsāt* *m* 5. Though a lion, a leopard etc. may also be called tiger, yet this term is reserved for creatures of a particular species. For the knowledge of the readers, it is clarified with illustrations. See ਸਾਰਦੁਲ. 2 a follower of Guru Nanak baptised with the amrit of khāḍa. 3 *adj* leading, chief. 4 superior; excellent. 5 brave; valiant. 6 See ਫੀਲ. 7 the zodiac sign, Leo. See ਸਿੰਹ.

ਸਿੰਘਉ [sɪŋhəu] *n* characteristic of a Singh (lion); courage, bravery. 2 ethos of Khalsa Dharam.

ਸਿੰਘਸਭਾ [sɪŋhsəbha] *n* a reformist group of baptised Singhs meant to establish the real tradition of Sikhism by removing evils which had crept into the Sikh religion and society. First of all in order to preach religion and education, Sri Guru Singh Sabha was established in the Nanakshahi year 404 (Bikrami year 1929) at the residence of the Majithias at Amritsar. Sardar Thakur Singh Sandhawalia was its president and it was decided that the place for holding the meeting would be Guru Ka Bagh. Again in the year 1879 AD (Sammāt 1936) a Singh Sabha was formed at Lahore at the birth place of Guru

Ram Das in which Diwan Buta Singh and Bhai Gurumukh Singh were elected President and Secretary respectively. As a result of their teachings. Singh Sabhas came into existence in many districts and in the year 1888 (Sammāt 1946) Khalsa Diwan was organised at Lahore. Thereafter on 10th November, 1901 (Guru Nanak Shahi year 432) leading Singhs assembled at the Bunga (abode) of Ramgarhias in Amritsar and organised a new Khalsa Diwan named Chief Khalsa Diwan. This organisation has rendered great service to the Panth and is still doing so to the maximum possible extent.

ਸਿੰਘਸਾਹਿਬ [sɪŋhsahɪb] *adj* the mentor of the Singhs. 2 *n* Guru Gobind Singh. 3 *n* in earlier times this designation was assigned to the commanders of the Khalsa, in particular Maharaja Ranjit Singh was designated as Singh Sahib. He liked this epithet better than the title of Maharaja. 4 In Singh families continuing from earlier times, the elders are even now addressed as Singh Sahib.

ਸਿੰਘਕਾ [sɪŋhka] See ਸਿੰਹਿਕਾ.

ਸਿੰਘਗਤ [sɪŋhgət] The time when lord of vegetation is in the Zodiac sign of Leo. This period lasts for 13 months and according to the Hindu faith, auspicious deeds as of marriage etc. are disallowed during this period.

ਸਿੰਘਠ ਭੋਜਨ [sɪŋhəç bhojən] *n* the food of a lion. 2 the way a lion eats. When it grows old, the tiger becomes unable to hunt. He then hides in the bushes along the passage to the forest and when a person or animal gets close to him, the tiger at once pounces upon him and eats him up. “sɪŋhəç bhojənu jo nər jəne. ɛsə hi t̪həgdeu bəkhəne.”—*asa namdev*. ‘A person who earns his livelihood the way an old man-eater does, may be called the chief thug.’

ਸਿੰਘਣੀ [sɪŋhɪ] *n* a lioness. 2 a baptised Sikh

woman.

ਸਿੰਘਤ [sīghət] See ਸਿੰਘਗਤ.

ਸਿੰਘ ਤੁੰਡ [sīgh tūd] See ਸੇਹੁੰਡ.

ਸਿੰਘਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਿ [sīghdriṣṭi] See ਸੇਰਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਿ.

ਸਿੰਘਦ੍ਵਾਰ [sīghdvar] *Skt* सिंघद्वार *n* the grandest door of a palace; the main gate.

ਸਿੰਘਧੁਨਿ [sīghdhunɪ], ਸਿੰਘਨਾਦ [sīghnad] *n* a roar of a tiger; its growl. 2 a tiger-like roar of a warrior such as may make the foes tremble.

ਸਿੰਘਨਾਦਿਨੀ [sīghnadini] *n* a gun that produces a roaring sound.—*sənama*.

ਸਿੰਘਪੁਰਾ [sīghpura] See ਸਿੰਘਪੁਰੀਏ.

ਸਿੰਘਪੁਰੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ [sīghpuriā di misəl], ਸਿੰਘਪੁਰੀਏ [sīghpurie] residents of Singhpur, one of the twelve misls. The chief of this misl was Nawab Kapur Singh Birk, jat Sikh son of Chaudhry Dalip Singh resident of Faizulapur, a town in Amritsar pargana. This town had been founded by Faizula Khan. The Singhs conquered it in Sammat 1790 and called it Singhpura. That is why this misl was known as “sīghpura”. Some writers have called this misl as of Faizulapuryan. The chiefs of Ambala district Ghanoli, Bunga, Kaundhala, Manauli etc. were from this misl.

ਸਿੰਘਪੋਰ [sīghpōr] See ਸਿੰਘਦ੍ਵਾਰ.

ਸਿੰਘਭੂਮਿ [sīghbhumɪ] *n* In Bengal the district of Chhota Nagpur and the area surrounding it. 2 The state of Punjab where the Singhs live; the birthplace of those who are baptised.

ਸਿੰਘਮੁਖਾ [sīghmukha] *adj* with face like that of a tiger. 2 one who talks courageously and proudly. “bəkrimukha hoɪ kər māgət, le pun sīghmukha hvejai.”—*GPS*.

ਸਿੰਘਰਹਿਤ [sīghrəhit] *n* the conduct of Khalsa faith. See ਰਹਿਤ.

ਸਿੰਘਰਿ [sīghərɪ] *n* a gun that can kill a tiger.—*sənama*.

ਸਿੰਘਲਾਦੀਪ [sīghladip] See ਸਿੰਹਲ.

ਸਿੰਘਾ [sīgha] a Brahmin who was a priest of

the Sodhis. He turned a Sikh of Guru Hargobind and was a great fighter. He showed great valour in the battle of Amritsar. Jati Malik was his son and Daya Ram his grandson. See ਦਯਾ ਰਾਮ. 2 a jat resident of Kheeva who was a Sikh of Guru Tegh Bahadur. The Guru advised him against going to other people to collect food etc. but to accept anything which was offered by others willingly.

ਸਿੰਘਾਸਣ [sīghasən], ਸਿੰਘਾਸਨ [sīghasən] *Skt* सिंहासन *n* the seat of a king, superior to other seats; the royal throne. 2 the seat of Satguru. 3 Many hold the view (that it is called Singhasan just because on either side there is an image of a tiger. In the Niti Shastar the seat of a king is described as of eight shapes: “pədm^h ṣākho gəjo hās^h sīho bhrīgo mriḡo həy^h,

əṣṭo sīhasənanitɪ nitɪṣastrə vido vidu^h.”

4 sitting like a tiger.

ਸਿੰਘਾਤਾ [sīghata] *Skt* सिंहतू one who eats a tiger. See ਸਰਭ. “bətər cite əru sīghata.”—*bher kəbir*.

ਸਿੰਘਾਰੋਹਣਿ [sīgharohəɪ] *n* Durga who rides a tiger. “sīgharohəɪ adɪ vrɪte.”—*əkal*.

ਸਿੰਘਵਲੋਕਨ [sīghavəlokən] *n* an analogy according to which one should re-examine and re-consider the subject of one’s statement, as a lion repeatedly withdraws and re-examines its kill. 2 In poetry it is a verbal device according to which the same word occurs in the beginning of a succeeding line in a different sense from the one used at the end of the preceding line, as:

mar mənɪd bɪkarən brɪd

bələd khəgɪd bəli səm mar,

mar həkər-hɪ krodh-hɪ lobh-hɪ

moh səmul-hɪ det upar,

par kərə nɪjsevək ke gən

de dhən ko sətɪnam udar,

darən dut təjē sun nam

nəmo guru nanək kalukumar.—*NP*.
 kərni sukh, dukh darid hərni,
 hərnisut səm ākhən bərni.
 bərni bəkr məhā chəbɪ dhərni,
 dhərni budhɪ ki bə tən tərni.
 tərni biḡhənsīdhɪ jɪh sərni,
 sərni rəj dɔtɪ drɪg adərni.
 dərni dokhən das udhərni,
 dhərni kərna gunɪyən bərni.
 bərni kūd īdu abhərni,
 bhərni nag biḡhən gən ərni.
 ərni kərə ənəd usərni,
 sərni pərə kales nɪvərni.—*GPS*.

ਸਿੰਘਾੜਾ [sɪŋhara] *Skt* शृङ्गाटक a vegetable that is grown in water and bears fruit having thorns like the seed of bhəkhṛa (astercantha longifolia). It is boiled before eating. *L* Trapa Cispinosa. Singhara has a dry but cooling effect.

ਸਿੰਘਿਕਾ [sɪŋhɪka] See ਸਿੰਹਿਕਾ.

ਸਿੰਘੁ [sɪŋhu] See ਸਿੰਘ. “sɪŋhu bɪlai hoɪ gəɪo.”—*bɪla m 5*.

ਸਿੰਙ [sɪŋ] See ਸਿੰਗ.

ਸਿੰਙਾ [sɪŋa] *Skt* सूडका n a track, passage. “ətər vas bəhɔt ədhɪkai bhrəm bhula mɪɪg sɪŋare.”—*nəṭ ə m 4*. ‘A deer caught in an illusion roams on pathways.’

ਸਿੰਙਾਰੇ [sɪŋare] through passages. See ਸਿੰਙਾ.

ਸਿੰਙਿਆ [sɪŋɪa] *Skt* सिंहा n a nerve, an artery. 2 voice expressing emotion. “bhaṭhi gagənu sɪŋɪa əru cūŋɪa.”—*sri kəbir*. See ਚੁੰਙਿਆ.

ਸਿੰਙੀ [sɪŋi] *Skt* शृङ्गिन् adj horned. “lēcch lēcch suvərənsɪŋi.”—*parəs*. ‘cows with gold horns.’ 2 n a trumpet of the yogis which is made of horn; a horn flute. “sɪŋi sac əkəpəṭ kəṭhla.”—*həjare 10*. 3 a sub-caste of Aheris, which at one time, was largely known for crime. Its members covered their houses with horns of the deer and hence this name.

ਸਿੰਙੀ ਰਿਖਿ [sɪŋi rɪkɪ] See ਸਿੰਗੀ ਰਿਖਿ.

ਸਿੰਚ [sɪc] *Skt* सिक्च vr to water, sprinkle, grease, lubricate.

ਸਿੰਚਨ [sɪcən] *Skt n* the process of irrigation; soaking with water; sprinkling. “sɪcənhare eke mali.”—*asa m 5*. “əmɪɪt rɪde sɪcai.”—*dhəna m 5*. “mən məhɪ sɪcəu həri həri nam.”—*bɪla m 5*. “sɪcɪt bhau kərəhi.”—*asa m 1*. 2 *Skt* सक्चयन to collect, amass. “sɪc-hɪ dərəbu deɪ dukh log.”—*ram m 5*.

ਸਿਚਾਨ [sɪcan], ਸਿਚਾਨਾ [sɪcana] See ਸੀਚਾਨਾ. “cɪɪtən sɛv sɪcan te kərvai kər din.”—*NP*. ‘got (the poor) sparrows served by “sicans” (tyrants).’

ਸਿੰਚਿ [sɪcɪ] having amassed, having irrigated. “sɪcɪ pɪal gəgənsər bhərə.”—*rətənmala bəno*. ‘... draw in the breath and with practice make it stay at the tenth door.’

ਸਿੰਚਿਤ [sɪcɪt] adj irrigated, watered. See ਸਿੰਚਨ.

ਸਿੰਙਾ [sɪccha], ਸਿੰਙਾ [sɪchya] See ਸਿਙਾ and ਸਿਖਙਾ. “dini bhāt bhāt ki sɪccha.”—*VN*.

ਸਿਜਣਾ [sɪjɳa] v to be wet, be drenched. “bhɪjəu sɪjəu kəbbli.”—*s kəbir*. *Skt* सूदन to sweat, perspire.

ਸਿੰਜਣਾ [sɪjɳa] v to drench; sprinkle; irrigate.

ਸਿਜਦਾ [sɪjda] *A* سجد n bowing one’s forehead; paying obeisance by touching the ground with the brow. “kəi pələṭ sur sɪjda kərəɪ.”—*əkal*. ‘Many turn their faces from the direction in which the sun rises and do obeisance (to the west).’

ਸਿਜਲ [sɪjəl] adj ਸੱਜਿਤ. 2 ਸੁ-ਉਜ਼ਲ. clean, pure. “sɪjəl subh bhekh hi.”—*səloh*. *A* سجد literally, a mirror; anything that is rendered bright like a mirror. 3 *A* سجل n the register of a judge. 4 an angel who keeps God’s diary.

ਸਿੰਜਾਫ [sɪjaph] *P* سجا n piping, border, edge.

ਸਿੰਜਾ [sɪjja] See ਸੱਜਾ and ਸੇਜਾ. 2 wet. See ਸਿਜਣਾ.

ਸਿਝਣਾ [sɪjɳa] v execute a job; to complete a project; achieve success. “nanək sɪjɳɪ ɪveha var.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. “vɪɳu mən mare koɪ nə sɪjɳəɪ.”—*var sor m 3*. “pərsət pər sɪjɳət te

suami.”—*ram m 1*. “ek-hī coṭ sījhaīa.”—*bher kəbir*. “bura kərə su keha sījhe?”—*səva m 3*.

ਸਿਵਾਣ [sīvaṇ] *n* knowledge, recognition, familiarity. “əvər sīvaṇ nə kəri.”—*toḍi m 5*. “əge vəsətusīvaṇiē pītri cor kəri.”—*var asa*.

ਸਿਵਾਤਾ [sīvatā] See **ਸਿਵਾਣ**. “jīni sīvatā sai.”—*səva m 5*. ‘those who understood (knew) the mentor.’

ਸਿਵਾਨੂ [sīvanū] *adj* erudite, knowledgeable, aware, knowing. “jəha pəthī tera ko nə sīvanū.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਸਿਵਾਪਸਨਿ [sīvapasnī] will be recognised. See **ਸਿਵਾਪਨ**.

ਸਿਵਾਪਨ [sīvapən] *Skt* संज्ञापन *n* making one know well; making one conscious of a fact. “əge gəe sīvapasnī.”—*s fərid*. “nanək səcghəru səbədī sīvape.”—*gəu chāt m 1*.

ਸਿਵਾਬਾ [sīvābā] *adj* known. See **ਸਿਵਾਪਨ**.

ਸਿਟ [sīt] *Skt* सिट् *vr* to insult, dishonour.

ਸਿਟਣਾ [sītṇā] *v* to throw, cast, fling.

ਸਿੱਟਾ [sītṭā] *Skt* सिर्षा *n* an ear of millet or jawar. **2** a principle or a meaning of something. **3** a conclusion, result. “patsah ! sītṭā hve jahər.”—*GPS*.

ਸਿਠ [sīṭh] *Skt* श्वत् *vr* to utter insulting words, make humiliating remarks.

ਸਿੱਠ [sītṭh] See **ਸਿਠ**. *n* a condemnation; an aspersion; defamation. See *E* satire. **2** an argument. **3** a sentence satirically spoken. See **ਸਿੱਠਣੀ**. **4** In Gurbilas, ਸਿੱਠ has been used for ਸ਼੍ਰੇਸ਼੍ਠ (excellent) also, as in “kətha prəgəṭ kər sītṭha.”

ਸਿੱਠਣੀ [sītṭhṇī], ਸਿੱਠਨੀ [sītṭhṇī] *n* an uncivilised utterance; an abusive and ironical remark; an abuse interlaced in a song sung by women at the time of marriage. See **ਸਿਠ**.

ਸਿੱਡਾ [sīḍḍā] *adj* steadfast, headstrong. **2** obstinate, obdurate. **3** *n* persistence, obstinacy.

ਸਿਣਕਣਾ [sīṅkəṇā] See **ਸਿਨਕਨਾ**.

ਸਿਤ [sīt] *Skt* *n* white colour. “rəth turəg sīt əsīt.”—*parəs*. **2** silver. **3** sandalwood. **4** *Dg* *adj* tied, shackled. **5** *Skt* सित्र *adj* sharp. “əṭī sīt chaḍe baṇ.”—*ramav*. **6** wet, drenched. **7** thin.

ਸਿਤਸਪਤੀ [sītəspətī] *Skt* शीतांशुपति *n* master of cool beams the moon. “sītəspətī təpəspətī bənəspətī jəpp səda.”—*əkāl*. ‘The moon, the təpəṭṣupətī (the sun) and Varun, the master of water always pray, to the Almighty.’ **2** श्वेताश्वपति. Indar, the master of the white horse.

ਸਿਤਸੁਤੀ [sītṣutī] See **ਸਿਤਸਪਤੀ**. This is a wrong spelling given by an ignorant scribe, the correct word is **ਸਿਤਸਪਤੀ**.

ਸਿਤਤਾ [sīt-tā] *n* whiteness. “sīt-tā bībhut.”—*cəritr 12*. ‘whiteness in the eyes that looks like the rubbing of ashes.’

ਸਿਤਬਾਨ [sītban] *adj* a sharp arrow. **2** *n* one who wears sharp arrows, Kamdev. “kə ki pəṛhi sītbanhū te.”—*krīṣən*. ‘That is a lesson taken from Cupid.’

ਸਿਤਮ [sītəm] *A* شتم cruelty, violence.

ਸਿਤਾ [sītā] *Skt* सतुत *adj* sewn, stitched. “səbəd surətī mən sītā.”—*BG* **2** *n* short form of **ਸਿਕਤਾ**. sand particles. **3** *Skt* सिता sugar. **4** jasmine. **5** moonlight. **6** silver.

ਸਿਤਾਸਿਤ [sītāsīt], ਸਿਤਾਸੇਤ [sītāset] *adj* white and black. “sītāset chətrə.”—*VN*. “sūdər səməs sītāsīt sohe.”—*NP*.

ਸਿਤਾਦਹ [sītādəh] *P* سادھ *adj* standing upright. Its verb is **ਸਿਤਾਦਨ** (to stand erect).

ਸਿਤਾਦਨ [sītādən] *P* سادھ *v* to take, acquire.

ਸਿਤਾਨਦ [sītānəd] *P* may fetch, will bring, will take; its root is **ਸਿਤਾਦਨ**.

ਸਿਤਾਬ [sītāb], ਸਿਤਾਬੀ [sītābī] *P* سادھ *adv* quickly, hurriedly. “cəlhū sītāb divan bulāīa.”—*suhi kəbir*. “matur sītāb dhāi.”—*ramav*.

ਸਿਤਾਭ [sītābh] *n* ਸ਼੍ਰੇਤ-ਆਭਾ. the sun. **2** Indar’s horse.

ਸਿਤਾਰ [sītār] *n* ਸਿ (three) ਤਾਰ (string) a musical

instrument with three strings, of which the steel string is for medium note while the two brass strings are for sharp notes.¹ Now its name is dimly known and has five strings. Some instruments have more strings than even this.

ਸਿਤਾਰਾ [sɪtara] *P* **سٔار** *n* a planet, star. **2** luck, fate. **3** a round piece of silver or gold sheet, which is stitched on garments with the help of a wire.

ਸਿਤੋਤਪਲ [sɪtotpəl] *n* a lotus of white colour.

ਸਿਤੋਦਰ [sɪtodər] *Skt adj* (ਸਿਤ-ਉਦਰ) (one) with thin (squeezed) belly. **2 n** Kuber (treasurer of gods). **3** See ਸ੍ਰੋਤੋਦਰ.

ਸਿਤੋਪਲ [sɪtopəl] *n* ਸਿਤਾ (sugar)-ਉਪਲ (lump) a lump of sugar. **2** a ball of frozen sugar. “sɪtopəl sɪta sō gur adɪ jɛu.”—*NP*. **3 Skt** chalk. **4** glass, crystal. **5** short form of ਸਿਤੋਤਪਲ.

ਸਿਤ੍ਰ [sɪtr] short form of ਵਿਸਤ੍ਰਿਤ. “bās sugṛḍhṭa nā sɪtr hɛ.”—*BGK*. ‘Fragrance of sandal wood does not percolate into the bamboo’.

ਸਿਥਲ [sɪthəl], **ਸਿਥਿਲ** [sɪthɪl] *Skt* शिथिल *adj* (one) who embraces inactivity; lazy, indolent.

ਸਿਥਿਲਤਾ [sɪthɪlta] *n* laziness, indolence. See ਸਿਥਿਲ.

ਸਿੰਦ [sɪd] *P* **سند**. See ਸਿੰਧੁ. As Persian lacks aspiration, sɪdh is written as sɪd.

ਸਿੰਦਉਰਾ [sɪdɔura] *n* sādḥuria rag, particularly sung during the war time. “bajət maru rag sɪdɔura.”—*aje sīgh*. See ਸੰਧੁਰੀਆ. **2** See ਸਿਧਉਰਾ.

ਸਿਦਕ [sɪdək] *A* **سِدق** *n* devotion, faith. “sɪdək səburi sāt nā mɪlɪo.”—*maru ājuliā m 5*. **2** truth. **3** innocence, candour.

ਸਿਦਕੀ [sɪdki] *adj* devotee; follower.

ਸਿਦਤ [sɪdət] See ਸਿੱਦਤ. “ulṭi hām sō sɪdət uṭhai.”—*GPS*.

¹We have seen such sitars also as have no steel string and have two brass strings, called a pair of arrows. There is one additional brass string to supplement the tune and instead of metal rings, they have threads tied for use. See ਚਾਰਗਾਹ.

ਸਿੰਦੀ [sɪdi] a resident of Sind (sɪdh). See ਸਿੰਦ.

ਸਿੰਦੁਕ [sɪduk] *Skt* सिन्दुक *n* sɪdovər (or sɪdhovar) tree that has shell-shaped flowers; eating of which helps an elephant to get rid of intoxication. *L* Vitex Hegundo. “sɪduk tɪduk mædhur tæmal.”—*GPS*.

ਸਿੰਦੁਰ [sɪdur] *Skt n* vermilion. **2 Skt** सिंदुर an intoxicated elephant. “kəṭe sɪdur khetā.”—*gyan*.

ਸਿੱਦਤ [sɪddət] *A* **سِدت** *n* severity. **2** misery, suffering. **3** oppression.

ਸਿਧ [sɪdh] *Skt* सिध *vr* to go, order, teach, perform an auspicious task; forbid; grow famous; grow perfect or purified. **2 Skt** सिद्ध one who has attained sɪdhi (miraculous powers) “sɪdh hova sɪdhɪ lai.”—*sri m 1*.

3 ripe, mature. “prəbhū jɪ sɪdh əhar hɛ sun uṭhɛ krɪpala.”—*GPS*. **4** to accomplish a journey. “ek kosro sɪdhɪ kərət lalū təb cətur patro aɪo.”—*sor m 5*. *vr* ਸਿਧ means ‘to go’ or ‘to travel’. See ਕੋਸਰੋ. **5** a yogi with miraculous powers or a saint with spiritual qualities. “suṅɪɛ sɪdh pir surɪ nath.”—*jəpu*. **6** according to the Purans, deities of a special type who dwell between the earth and the sun and whose number is 88,000. **7** salt from Sindh.

ਸਿੰਧ [sɪdh] See ਸਿੰਧੁ.

ਸਿਧਉਰਾ [sɪdhɔura] *Skt* सिंदुर vermilion. “mərne te kɪa dərɔnə jəb hathɪ sɪdhɔura lin?”—*s kəbir*. A sati (the woman who immolates herself on her dead husband’s pyre), while accompanying the dead body of her husband, leaves her abode taking a coconut, vermilion, flowers, betel nuts and rice in a plate. After putting a vermilion mark on the forehead of her husband, she offers the remaining material as it is proffered before the image of a deity. Thereafter she showers vermilion as blessings on the members of the family, puts the head of her husband in her lap and orders the pyre to be lit.

Many knowledgeable persons interpret 'sīdhəura' as coconut, but that is illogical. See ਸਰਬਲੋਹ. "ṣriphəl sīdhəura pəhəp pūgɪ ɔcchət ... səti bekh rajə mənə brīdh ənəgi."—ə 2 *chāḍ* 19. See ਸੰਧੁਰਾ.

ਸਿਧਏ [sīdhæ] *adj* have gone "sīdhæ sur, sur ke dhama."—*VN*. 'The valiant have gone to the solar region'.

ਸਿੰਧ ਸਾਗਰ ਦੋਆਬ [sīdh sagər doab] *n* the territory between the rivers Indus and Chenab.

ਸਿੰਧਕ [sīdhək] See ਸਿੰਦੁਕ.

ਸਿਧਗੋਸਟਿ [sīdhgəstɪ] सिद्धगोष्ठी *n* a meeting of the sīdhs. **2** a dialogue with the sīdhs; a composition of 73 stanzas by Guru Nanak Dev comprising his question and answer session with the sīdhs and the spiritual lesson imparted to them.

ਸਿਧ ਚਉਰਾਸੀਹ [sīdh çəurasih] See ਚਉਰਾਸੀ ਸਿੰਧ.

ਸਿੰਧਜ਼ਾਰਾ [sīdhjəra] See ਜਰਾਸੰਧ.

ਸਿੰਧਣੀ [sīdhṇi] *n* the land that carries river Sind to the sea.—*sənama*.

ਸਿੰਧਣੀਈਸ [sīdhṇi-is] the supreme ruler of the earth. See ਸਿੰਧਣੀ.

ਸਿਧਨ [sīdhən] *n* the spider that runs on a thread coming out of its mouth. "sut sīdhən ki bhāt bədhayo."—*cəɪtr* 80.

ਸਿੰਧਨੀ [sīdhni] See ਸਿੰਧਣੀ. **2** *adj* a resident of Sindh state; a Sindhi. "nəhe sīdhni īdr bajī səmanə."—*əj*. 'horses from Sindh yoked to the chariot'. **3** the land that carries Sindh to the sea.—*sənama*.

ਸਿੰਧਨੰਦਨਾ [sīdhnəḍəna] Lacchmi, the goddess of wealth. **2** a cow, come out of the ocean consequent upon its churning by the gods, which fulfils all the wishes (Kamdhenu). See ਸਿੰਧੁਨੰਦਨਾ.

ਸਿੰਧਰ [sīdhər] See ਸੰਧੁਰ. **2** *Skt* सिरोपर *n* neck. **3** *adj* Sindhu (intoxica elephants), one who takes it; intoxicant; "sīdhure sīdhərə."—*ramav*. intoxicated elephant (sīdhur).

4 elephants wearing vermilion marks on the foreheads.

ਸਿੰਧਰ ਬਿੰਧ [sīdhər bīdh] *sen* the sea (Sindhu) and the Vindhya mountains. "srɪə sīdhər bīdh."—*əkal*. 'created the seas and Vindhya mountains'.

ਸਿੰਧਰਾ [sīdhra] *n* sandhuria rag, that inspires valour. "bəbəjj sīdhre surə."—*ramav*. See ਸੰਧੁਰੀਆ.

ਸਿੰਧਰੀ [sīdhri], ਸਿੰਧਰੀਨਰ [sīdhrinər] See ਸਿੰਧੁਰੀ and ਸਿੰਧੁਰੀ ਨਰ.

ਸਿੰਧਲਾ [sīdhla] See ਸਿੰਧੁਲਾ.

ਸਿੰਧਲੀ [sīdhli] *adj* Sindhi; one belonging to the Sindh state. "sīdhli ture nəvine."—*ramav*.

ਸਿੰਧਵਨੀ [sīdhəvni] *n* sēdhəvni (cavalry) —*sənama*. **2** the earth that holds the ocean. —*sənama*.

ਸਿੰਧਵੀ [sīdhvi] *adj* Sindhi; one connected with Sindh.

ਸਿਧਾ [sīdha] *adj* proven, authenticated, researched. "kəcan kaɪa koɟ gəɾh vicɪ həri həri sīdha."—*asa chət* m 4. **2** See ਸੀਧਾ.

ਸਿਧਾਉਣਾ [sīdhaʊna] *Skt* सिद्ध (The root of this word means to go, walk, conquer, teach, train.) *v* to go, move; depart. "səbh lok sīdhasi."—*var maru* 2 m 5.

ਸਿਧਾਈ [sīdhai] See ਸਿਧਾਉਣਾ *adj* departed. **2** training, education. **3** *n* characteristic or achievement of siddhi. "jaki seva dəsəsət sīdhai."—*asa* m 5. **4** simplicity, naivity.

ਸਿਧਾਸਨ [sīdhasən] See ਸਿਧਾਉਣਾ. **2** See ਸਿੰਧਾਸਨ.

ਸਿਧਾਂਤ [sīdhāt] *Skt* सिद्धान्त *n* a statement ultimately proved right; a correct conclusion. **2** purpose, intent.

ਸਿਧਾਂਤੀ [sīdhāti] who has reached a conclusion. **2** who knows a conclusion well.

ਸਿਧਾਨ [sīdhan] See ਸਿਧਾਉਣਾ. **2** plural of ਸਿੰਧਿ. "səbh nīdhan dəs əsət sīdhan."—*sodəru*.

ਸਿਧਾਯਾ [sīdhaya], ਸਿਧਾਯੇ [sīdhayo] See ਸਿਧਾਉਣਾ. **2** *adj* taught, trained. "hath guru gobīd ke

besəra sīdhayo nanho.”—52 *Poets*. a small besəra (hunting bird) perched on Guru Gobind Singh’s hand and trained for hunting. 3 departed.

ਸਿਧਾਰ [sīdhar] See ਸਧਾਰ 2.

ਸਿਧਾਰਣ [sīdharən], **ਸਿਧਾਰਨ** [sīdharən] (the meaning of *vr* ਸਿਧ is to go, to proceed.) *v* to depart, set out on a journey.

ਸਿਧਾਵਣ [sīdhavən] See ਸਿਧਾਉਣਾ.

ਸਿਧਿ [sīdhi] *Skt* सिद्धि *n* a miracle, an unusual power. “prəbhū kə sīmrənī rīdhi sīdhi nū nīdhi.”—*sukhmāni*. 2 success, achievement. 3 salvation, release. 4 wisdom. 5 property, wealth. 6 victory, conquest. 7 indicative of figure eight, as principal sīdhis are taken to be eight. See ਅਸਟ ਸਿੰਧਿ.

ਸਿਧਿਦ [sīdhid] *adj* one who grants a sīdhi. 2 *n* God.

ਸਿਧਿੰਦਾ [sīdhīda] *adj* (one) who proves. “sīdhtai kō sīdhīda.”—*gyan*. 2 (one) who grants a sīdhi.

ਸਿਧਿਪਦ [sīdhīpəd] *adj* who bestows sīdhis. “jəp nər ! səkəl sīdhīpədō.”—*guj jedev*. 2 place of sīdhis.

ਸਿਧੀ [sīdhi] See ਸਿਧਿ. 2 *adj* straight, without a curve.

ਸਿੰਧੀ [sīdhi] *adj* of the land of Sindh. 2 *n* a resident of Sindh. 2 the language of Sindh.

ਸਿਧੀ ਚੰਦ [sīdhi cənd] father of Bhai Mul Chand. See ਮੁਲਚੰਦ.

ਸਿਧੀਰਾ [sīdhīra], **ਸਿਧੀਰੀ** [sīdhīri] *adj* straight; simple. “ulṭi pələṭi sīdhīri kərə.”—*rətanmala bāno*.

ਸਿਧੁ [sīdhu] See ਸਿੰਧ and ਸਿੰਧ.

ਸਿੰਧੁ [sīdhu] *n* A jat sub-caste different from Sidhu and Sandhu. 2 *Skt* सिन्धु The river Attak which rises in Tibet and flows through district Attak and Sindh state merges with the Arabian Sea near Karachi. Its total length is 1800 miles. 3 Sindh country, situated along the

river Indus. The Persians called this area Hind,¹ the Greeks called it Hindos and the English called it India, but this word connotes the whole of the sub-continent. 4 A river of central India which starts in Tank state and merges into the Jamuna. 5 the sea, the ocean. 6 an intoxicant for an elephant. 7 water. 8 short form for ‘ਸੈਧਵ’ (salt) “pəɾət sīdhu gəlɪjaha.”—*asa m* 5. ‘Salt gets dissolved as soon as it is put into water.’ 9 a Vaishya hermit who was the son of Andhak. Raja Dashrath took him for a wild beast in the dark and killed him with a sound-hitting arrow. He is better known as ‘Sarvan’.

ਸਿੰਧੁ ਸਰਿਤਾ [sīdhu sərɪta] The river Attak, the river Indus.—*sənama*.

ਸਿੰਧੁਸੁਤ [sīdhusut] See ਸਿੰਧੁਤਨਯ and ਸਿੰਧੁਪੁਤ੍ਰ.

ਸਿੰਧੁਸੁਤਾ [sīdhusuta] *n* liquor, that emerged from the ocean. “sīdhusuta əhɪphen məgəi.”—*GV* 10. 2 Rambha, a fairy. “sīdhusutaru ghɪɪtaci triya in si nəhɪ nacət ɪdɾsəbhē.”—*kɪɪsən*. 3 Lachmi (goddess of wealth). 4 the wish fulfilling cow.

ਸਿੰਧੁ ਹੁਤਾਸਨ [sīdhu hutasən] *n* fire of the ocean. “sīdhu hutasən hɛ bhəv ki gətɪ.”—*NP*.

ਸਿੰਧੁਕ [sīdhok] See ਸਿੰਦੁਕ.

ਸਿੰਧੁਜਾ [sīdhuja] *n* liquor, that emerged from the ocean. 2 Lacchmi (goddess of wealth). 3 the wish-fulfilling cow.

ਸਿੰਧੁਤਨਯ [sīdhotənəy], **ਸਿੰਧੁਤਨੈ** [sīdhotənɛ] *n* the moon, son of the ocean. 2 the horse with raised ears. 3 poison, venom. 4 the moon. 5 a pearl. 6 nectar. 7 a shell. 8 the divine physician, Dhanvantar.

ਸਿੰਧੁਤਨੈ ਧਰ [sīdhotənɛ dhər] *n* the arrow which bears poison, which is the son of the ocean. —*sənama*. ‘In olden times, the point of an arrow was tinged with poison which proved fatal for the foe.’ 2 Shiv, who carries the moon

¹[s] has been changed into [h].

on his forehead. He is so named because he carries poison in his throat.

ਸਿੰਧੁਨੰਦਨਾ [sīdhunēdna] *n* Lacchmi, who is born of the ocean; wealth. “suchād sīdhunēdna.”—*GPS*. ‘not subordinate to wealth, but independent.’

ਸਿੰਧੁਪੁਤ੍ਰ [sīdhuputr] See ਸਿੰਧੁਤਨਯ. **2** a pearl. **3** the moon. **4** nectar, etc.

ਸਿੰਧੁ ਬੇਲਾ [sīdhu bela] *n* a sea-beach. **2** a sea. **3** Sadhbela gurdwara. See ਬਨਖੰਡੀ.

ਸਿੰਧੁਰ [sīdhur] *Skt n* an elephant. **2** an inebriated elephant. **3** a cloud. “ari sīdhur ke dāl peṭh sudamāni jyō durga dāmḱē.”—*cāḍi 1*. **4** See ਸਿੰਦੂਰ.

ਸਿੰਧੁਰਾ [sīdhura] See ਸਿੰਧੁਲਾ.

ਸਿੰਧੁਰਾਰਿ [sīdhorari] *n* elephant’s enemy, the lion.—*sānama*.

ਸਿੰਧੁਰਾਰਿ ਧੁਨਿਨੀ [sīdhorari dhunini]—*sānama*. gun-producing sound like that of a lion’s roar; enemy of the elephant.

ਸਿੰਧੁਰੀ [sīdhuri] *adj* of Sindh state. **2** related with the ocean. **3** an army of elephants. “prītham sīdhuri sēbād kōhi.”—*sānama*.

ਸਿੰਧੁਰੀਆ [sīdhuria] See ਸਿੰਧੁਰੀ. **2** *adj* coloured with vermilion. **3** (one) from whose cheeks wine drips. “sīdhurie sōḍi dōtale.”—*ramav*.

ਸਿੰਧੁਰੀ ਨਰ [sīdhuri nār] *n* the moon. “lājōt sīdhuri nārō.”—*gyan*. See ਸਿੰਧੁਤਨਯ and ਸਿੰਧੁਪੁਤ੍ਰ. **2** the horse with raised ears.

ਸਿੰਧੁਲਾ [sīdhula], **ਸਿੰਧੁਲੀਆ** [sīdhulia] *adj* associated with or of the ocean.

ਸਿੰਧੁਵਾਰ [sīdhuvar] See ਸਿੰਦੂਕ.

ਸਿੰਧੁਰ [sīdhur] See ਸਿੰਦੂਰ.

ਸਿੰਧੋਰਾ [sīdhōra] See ਸਿੰਦਉਰਾ, ਸਿਧਉਰਾ and ਸੰਧੁਰੀਆ.

ਸਿਧੰਭ [sīdhōṅ], **ਸਿਧੰਭਾ** [sīdhōṅa] *Skt* सिद्धाङ्ग *n* one whose part the whole world has proved to be; the Almighty, the Creator. “sīdhōṅaṭe simre nahi.”—*asa paṭi m 3*. **2** “oōkar nēm^h sīdhō.” can be replaced with this phrase.

ਸਿਧੰਨਾ [sīdhōna] *adj* trained. See ਸਿਧਾਉਣਾ. **2** proven, authenticated. **3** acquired, settled. “dui khori ik jiu sīdhōne.”—*BG*

ਸਿੱਧ [sīddh] See ਸਿਧ.

ਸਿੱਧ ਸੇਨ [sīddh sen] King of Mandi who ascended the throne in 1686 and died in 1729 AD. He was a contemporary of Guru Gobind Singh and fondly kept meeting Banda Bahadur. See ਮੱਛੀ.

ਸਿੱਧਕਾ [sīddhka] *Skt* सिद्धान्तकौमुदी a famous book of grammar. “kōhū sīddhka cōdrīka sarsotiō.”—*gyan*. **2** a principle, Chandarika and Sarswat.

ਸਿੱਧ ਤਿਲਕਰਾ [sīddh tīlkāra] See ਰੋਹਲਾ **2**.

ਸਿੱਧਬਟੀ [sīddhbṭi] See ਬਨੇਸਰ.

ਸਿੱਧਮ ਕਲਾ [sīddham kālā], **ਸਿੱਧਵ** [sīddhāv], **ਸਿੱਧਵ ਢਾਹੇ ਦੇ** [sīddhāv ḍhahe de] a village in Ludhiana district. The sixth Guru had stayed here while going to Nanak Matta. The pīppāl tree under which the Guru sat still exists there. This village is about three miles to the north-east of Jagraon railway station.

ਸਿੱਧਾਸਨ [sīddhasān] *n* the seat of a Sidh. **2** according to Yog Shastar many styles of sitting. **3** a particular posture of yog. See ਆਸਣ.

ਸਿੱਧਾਂਜਨ [sīddhājān] according to Tantarshastar, such collyrium as when put into the eyes makes subterranean things visible.

ਸਿੱਧਾਂਤ [sīddhāt] See ਸਿਧਾਂਤ.

ਸਿੱਧਾਰਥ [sīddharth] *Skt* सिद्धार्थ meaning of which has been proved. **2** Lord Buddha’s name. See ਬੁੱਧ. **3** a minister of King Dashrath.

ਸਿੱਧਿ [sīddhi], **ਸਿੱਧੀ** [sīddhi] See ਸਿਧਿ.

ਸਿੱਧੂ [sīddhu] a Jat sub-caste; Brar dynasty forms a part of it. Its beginning is traced to a warrior named Sidhu. See ਫੂਲ ਵੰਸ਼.

ਸਿੱਧੇਸ [sīddhes] *n* master of Siddhs, Gorakh. “lājīṭ hoe nārān me sīddhān sō sīddhes.”—*NP*.

ਸਿਧਯ [sīdhy] *Skt* सिद्धय *adj* a fruit born of from

- sīdhi. “sīdhyē sārēb kuslāṇāh.”—*gatha*.
ਸਿਧਯਤੇ [sīdhyte] first person singular ‘is proved’. “ənīk upavē nē sīdhyte ... ənīk sadhnē nē sīdhyte.”—*sāhās m 5*.
ਸਿਨਕਨਾ [sīnakna] *Skt* स्नुहन *v* to blow out the snot, to snot.
ਸਿੰਨਾ [sīna] *n* an army. “kīchu saku nē sīna.”—*var jet. 2 Skt* स्विन्न *adj* drenched with sweat. 3 wet.
ਸਿਨਾਖਤ [sīnakhət] See ਸਨਾਖਤ. “sīnakhət kudrēti.”—*var majh m 1*. ‘The Creator is known from His creation.’
ਸਿਨਾਨ [sīnan] *A* سنان *n* the point of a spear or an arrow. 2 a lance, a javelin.
ਸਿਪ [sīp] *Skt* मुकुटि *n* shell; a water creature and its skull; therefrom comes out the pearl. 2 See ਸਿੱਪ.
ਸਿਪਰ [sīpəh] *P* سپاه *n* an army, a fighting force.
ਸਿਪਰਸਾਲਾਰ [sīpəhsalar] *P* سپاهسالار *n* a chief of the army; a commanding general.
ਸਿਪਹਿਰ [sīpəhīr] *n* at the time of afternoon. 3/8th part of the day.
ਸਿਪਹਿਰੀ [səpəhīri] *adv* in afternoon. “aī sīpəhīri kārō ucari.”—*GPS*.
ਸਿਪਰ [sīpər] *P* سپر *n* a shield; the ultimate limit.
ਸਿਪਰਾ [sīpra] See ਸਿਪ੍ਰਾ.
ਸਿਪਰਾਦਰ [sīpradər] *n* an arrow that pierces through the shield.—*sānāma*. 2 the name of a weapon like the gun etc.
ਸਿਪਰਾਰਿ [sīprari] *n* a sword, which is the foe of a shield.—*sānāma*. 2 See ਸਿਪਰਾਦਰ.
ਸਿਪਸ [sīpas] *P* سپاس *n* offering of thanks. 2 an act of admiring.
ਸਿਪਾਹ [sīpah] *P* سپاه *n* related to the army i.e. armyman. 2 an army, a fighting force. “bhājē sāg lēke su sari sīpahē.”—*VN*.
ਸਿਪਾਹੀ [sīpahi] *P* سپاهي *n* one who gets enrolled in the army; a soldier.¹ “kət-hu sīpahi hveke

¹The root of the English word Sepoy is the same.

- sadhət sīlahən ko.”—*ākal*.
ਸਿਪਾਰਹ [sīparəh], **ਸਿਪਾਰਾ** [sīpara] *P* سپاره a form of ਸੀ ਪਾਰਹ; thirty parts or chapters of Quran. 2 one out of the thirty parts of Quran.
ਸਿਪਿਹਰ [sīpīhər] *P* سپر *n* the sky; the firmament. “asman sīpīhər su div gərdū bəhūr bəkhan. pun cār šəbəd bəkhanīē nam ban ke jan.”—*sānāma*. ‘words like asman, sīpīhər, div and gərdū meaning firmament, when suffixed to cār denote an arrow.’
ਸਿਪਿਹਰ ਚਰ [sīpīhər cār] an arrow. See ਸਿਪਿਹਰ. 2 This can be also the name of the moon or a bird.
ਸਿਪੀਤੀ [sīpīti] adoration. praise of God. “jīn kəu potē pūn hē tīn vatī sīpīti.”—*var ram I m 3*. ‘Those who have accumulated virtuous deeds always utter the praise of God’.
ਸਿਪੁਰਦਨ [sīpurdən] *P* سپردن *v* to assign, hand over.
ਸਿਪੈਹਰ [sīpəhər] See ਸਿਪਹਿਰ and ਸਿਪਿਹਰ.
ਸਿਪੰਜੀ ਸਰਾਯ [sīpəjī səray] *P* سبئي سراي *n* an inn for stay from three or five days; the world.
ਸਿੱਪ [sīpp] See ਸਿਪ. 2 *Skt* शिप्रा *n* part of the armour that covers the cheeks. “subhāt sīpp sōbhri.”—*kalki*. ‘The glittering armour looked graceful’.
ਸਿੱਪੀ [sīppi] *Skt* मुकुटि See ਸਿਪ. before the arrival of English spoons, children were given medicine in shells. The druggists still use shells for spoons.
ਸਿਪ੍ਰਾ [sīpra] See ਸਿਪ 2. 2 a stream which, according to Kalika Puran, emerges from Mansarovar. Elsewhere, it is supposed to have emerged out of Vishnu’s blood. Now it is a well known river of Malva in central India. It flows for 120 miles in Indore, Devas and Gwalior, before it enters Chambal. It is also known as Avanti. See ਅਵੰਤਿਕਾ.
ਸਿਪ੍ਰਾਦਰ [sīpradər] See ਸਿਪਰਾਦਰ.
ਸਿਫਤ [sīphət] *A* صفت *n* a quality. 2 a feature.

3 praise. 4 Suffixed to a noun, it becomes an epithet as in ਫਰਿਸ਼੍ਟਾ ਸਿਫਤ (having angelic qualities).

ਸਿਫਤਿ [sɪphətɪ], ਸਿਫਤੀ [sɪphɪtɪ] *n* praise. See ਸਿਫਤ. “sɪphətɪ sərəm ka kəpɾa māgəu.”—*prəbha m 1*. 2 praiseworthy; the revered God. “vahu vahu sɪphətɪ səlah hē.”—*var guj 1 m 3*. “sɪphɪtɪ sar nə jānni.”—*var suhi m 1*. 3 by means of adoration; through praise. “sɪphɪtɪ gādhū pəve dərbarɪ.”—*var majh m 1*. 4 with praises. “sɪphɪtɪ bhəre tere bhəḍāra.”—*sodaru 5* with praises. “ətu nə sɪphɪtɪ kəhəŋɪ nə ətu.”—*jəpu*.

ਸਿਫਰ [sɪphər] *A* صفر *cypher, empty. 2 point, void.*

ਸਿਫਲ [sɪphəl] *A* صفل *n* meanness. 2 descent, degradation.

ਸਿਫਲਾ [sɪphla] *A* سفله *adj* mean, ignoble. “dhar lɪbas nə hve sɪphla.”—*sikkhi prəbhakər*.

ਸਿਫਲੀ [sɪphli] *A* سفلی *adj* inferior, low. “ruhi sɪphli gɪrge bhare.”—*səloh*.

ਸਿਫਾ [sɪpha] *Skt* सिद्धा *n* the root of a lotus. 2 the root or stump of a tree. “əhə bij məmta sɪpha rag dves bəḍ ṭās.”—*NP*. 3 a whip; a hunter. 4 turmeric. 5 *A* سفا the final stage. 6 an edge. 7 a direction. 8 healthfulness.

ਸਿਫਾਖਾਨਾ [sɪfaxana] *P* سفاخانه *n* a hospital.

ਸਿਫਾਤ [sɪphat] *A* صفات *plural of ਸਿਫਤ. 2 A* شفاعت *recommendation.*

ਸਿਫਾਤੀ [sɪphatɪ] صفاتی *adj* qualitative, related to quality.

ਸਿਫਾਰਿਸ਼ [sɪfariʃ] *P* سفارش *n* handing over; persuading to involve in welfare work; a recommendation.

ਸਿੰਬਲ [sɪnbəl] See ਸਿੰਮਲ.

ਸਿੰਬਲਖਾਰ [sɪnbəlkhār] See ਸੰਖੀਆ.

ਸਿਬਾਲ [sɪbal], ਸਿਬਾਲੁ [sɪbalu] *Skt* शिबाल *n* scum of (stagnant) water. “kaɪa chiɛ bhəi sɪbal.”—*oḱkar*. covered with the scum of evils and soiled like a scum plant. “bhəkhstɪ sɪbalu bəstɪ nɪrməl jəl.”—*maru m 1*. ‘the implication

of sɪbal is dissolution’.

ਸਿਬਿ [sɪbɪ] See ਸਿਵਿ.

ਸਿਬਿਕਾ [sɪbɪkə] See ਸਿਵਿਕਾ.

ਸਿਬਿਰ [sɪbɪr] See ਸਿਵਿਰ.

ਸਿ ਭਿ [sɪ bhɪ] See ਸਿ and ਭਿ. 2 that too. “akh-htɪ stɪ bhɪ kekeɪ.”—*jəpu*.

ਸਿਮ [sɪm] See ਸਿੰਮਣਾ. 2 also used for ਸੀਮ (silver) “tūg əṭa sɪmke dərsai.”—*krɪsən*. ‘During the winter, high white attics look silvery’.

ਸਿਮਟਨਾ [sɪmətnə] *v* to shrink, contract. 2 to collect. “jɪm cəhū or te sɪməṭ nɪr.”—*GPS*.

ਸਿੰਮਣਾ [sɪmṇə], ਸਿੰਮਣੁ [sɪmṇu] *Skt* मृद n dripping, oozing, flowing. 2 sweat, perspiration.

ਸਿਮਤ [sɪmət] *A* سمت *n* a direction. 2 a symbol, sign.

ਸਿਮਰਣ [sɪmrən] *Skt* स्मरण *n* memory, recollection. 2 reflection, contemplation. “hərɪ pekhan kəu sɪmrət mən mera.”—*gəu m 5*. 3 recollection of the name and quality of the ideal. “jəsy sɪmrən rɪdətərəh.”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਸਿਮਰਣਿ [sɪmrənɪ] recollection, remembrance. “jake sɪmrənɪ hoɪ ənəda bɪnse jənəm mərən bhe dukhi.”—*sor m 5*.

ਸਿਮਰਣੁ [sɪmrənɪ] See ਸਿਮਰਣ and ਸਿਮਰਨੁ.

ਸਿਮਰਣੇਨ [sɪmrənən] *Skt* स्मरतेन the third conjugation; by means of remembrance; from memory. See ਦਨੋਤਿ.

ਸਿਮਰਤਬਯ [sɪmrətbyə] *Skt* स्मरतव्य *adj* memorable, worthy of being remembered. “sɪmrətbyə rɪde gurmətrənəh.”—*gatha*.

ਸਿਮਰਨ [sɪmrən] See ਸਿਮਰਣ.

ਸਿਮਰਨਾ [sɪmərna] *v* to memorise, remember. 2 *n* one fourth part of a rosary with 108 beads; a rosary with 28 beads including the head which the meditators keep in hand; ਸਿਮਰਨੀ. (a diminutive rosary). “huto sɪmərna hath kəpuri.”—*GPS*. The Nihangs change feminine words into masculine ones. See ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੇ ਬੋਲੇ.

ਸਿਮਰਨਿ [sɪmrənɪ] by remembering, by

recalling. “prəbh kə sɪmrənɪ jəpu təpu puja.”—*sukhmāni*. 2 while meditating. “sɪmrənɪ te lage jɪnɪ apɪ dətɪalə.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਸਿਮਰਨੀ [sɪmərni] *n* See ਸਿਮਰਨਾ 2. “kəbɪr meri sɪmərni rəsna.”—*s kəbɪr*.

ਸਿਮਰਨੁ [sɪmrənʊ] See ਸਿਮਰਣ. “prəbh ka sɪmrənʊ sadh kə səgɪ.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਸਿਮਰਿ [sɪmərɪ] *adv* having meditated. “sɪmərɪ nam pūni səbhɪ ɪcha.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਸਿਮਰੁ [sɪmrʊ], **ਸਿਮਰੁ ਕੀ ਬੇਗਮ** [sɪmrʊ ki begəm] See ਸਮਰੁ and ਸਮਰੁ ਕੀ ਬੇਗਮ.

ਸਿਮਰੰਤ [sɪmrət] See ਸਿਮਰੰਤਿ. 2 ਸਮਰਣਾਤ This is the fifth stage of sɪmrən. “jɪh sətɪgʊr sɪmrət nəyən ke tɪmər mɪt-hɪ khɪn.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਸਿਮਰੰਤਿ [sɪmrətɪ], **ਸਿਮਰੰਥਿ** [sɪmrətʰɪ] *Skt* ਸਮਰੰਤਿ They meditate. “sɪmrətɪ sət sərbətrərmənə.”—*var jet*. “brəhmədɪk sɪmrətʰɪ gʊna.”—*səveye m 1 ke*.

ਸਿਮਲ [sɪməl], **ਸਿੰਮਲ** [sɪməl] See ਸਾਲਮਲੀ. “sɪməl rukhu sərəɪrə ətɪ dɪrəgh ətɪ mucu.”—*var asa*.

ਸਿਮਲਾ [sɪmla] a hill station in Ambala Division, situated in the Himalayan range. It is at a distance of 1176 miles from Calcutta, 1112 miles from Bombay, 947 miles from Karachi, 287 miles from Lahore and 59 miles from Kalka. Its height from the sea level is 7084 feet and that of Jakhu ridge is 8000 feet.

The British government captured this place in 1816 and Lt. Ross, the political officer of the hill states, built the first house there in the year 1819.

The first Governor General to visit this place in 1827 was Lord Amherst and the Punjab government set its foot here in the year 1871. Kalka was connected with Simla by railway in the year 1903. At present it is the summer capital of the Viceroy, Commander-

in-chief and the Governor of Punjab. Meetings of political and legal councils are held here.

ਸਿੰਮਲੁ [sɪməlʊ] See ਸਿਮਲ.

ਸਿਮਾ [sɪma] *Skt adv* everywhere; at all places. 2 See ਸਿੱਮਾ.

ਸਿਮੁਰ [ʃɪmʊr] *P* to count. See ਸਿਮੁਰਦਨ.

ਸਿਮੁਰਦਨ [ʃɪmurdən] *P* شمردن *v* to count; enumerate.

ਸਿੱਮਾ [ʃɪmma] *A* سيمه *adj* slight; a bit.

ਸਿਮੁਤਬਜ [sɪmrətby] See ਸਿਮਰਤਬਜ. “səda səda sɪmrətby suami.”—*dhəna chət m 5*.

ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤ [sɪmrɪt] *Skt* स्मृत *adj* memorised; remembered.

ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ [sɪmrɪtɪ], **ਸਿੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ** [sɪmrɪtɪ], **ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤੀ** [sɪmrɪtɪ] *Skt* स्मृति *n* memory, memorial. 2 scriptures which the rishis wrote by recollecting the sayings of the Veds and the teachings of the elders. Their number is large but thirtyone are the major ones including the eighteen and the twenty eight from the list below:

mənusɪmrɪtɪ, yagyəvələky, ləghuətɪ, ətɪ, vrɪddh ətɪ, vɪʃnu, ləghuharɪt, vrɪddh harɪt, əʃnəs, əʃnəs səhɪtə, āgɪrəs, yəm, apstəb, səvərt, katyayən, vrɪhəspətɪ, paraʃər, vrɪhətparaʃəri, vyaś, ləghuvyaś, ʃəkʰ, lɪkʰɪt, dəkʃ, gətəm, vrɪddh gətəm, ʃatətəp, vasɪʃəth, puləsty, budh, kəʃyəp, and narəd sɪmrɪtɪ. “sastɾə sɪmrɪtɪ bɪnəs-hɪge beda.”—*gəv ə m 5*. “koʃɪ sɪmrɪtɪ puran sastɾə nə avəi vəh cɪtt.”—*japu*.

ਸਿਯ [sɪy] word used for Sita. “rəghuvər bɪn sɪy nə jɪyɛ, sɪy bɪn jɪyɛ nə ram.”—*ramav*.

ਸਿਯਮ [sɪyəm] *P* سيمه *adj* third.

ਸਿਯਰ [sɪyər] *P* سيمه *n* plural of ਸੀਰਤ (temperament); characteristics.

ਸਿਯਾ [sɪya] Like ਸਿਯ, this word also connotes Sita.

ਸਿਯਾਹ [sɪyah] *P* سياه *adj* black.

ਸਿਯਾਹਾ [sɪyaha] *P* سياهه *n* paper on which

counting is recorded; a book of arithmetic.

ਸਿਯਾਪਤਿ [siyapətɪ] *n* Ram Chandar, husband of Sita.

ਸਿਯਾਰ [siyar] See ਸਿਆਰ. “nə sīgh he nə siyar he.”—*əkal*. ‘He is neither a lion nor a jackal’.

ਸਿਰ [sir] *Skt* शिरस् and शीर्ष *n* head. “sir dhərɪ təlɪ gəlɪ meri au.”—*səva m 1. 2* used as *adj* this word connotes supremacy as in “vele sir pəhucnə, ate ih sarɪā da sir he.”—*prov. 3* This word also means ਸਿਜ (create). See ਸਿਰਿ.

ਸਿਰਸ [sirəs] See ਸਰੀਂਹ.

ਸਿਰ ਸਦਕਾ [sir sədka], **ਸਿਰ ਸੱਦਕ** [sir səddək] *P* سر صدقة *n* anything given in charity after waving it around the head; sacrifice. “sirsədka satguru divayo.”—*GPS*. “sirsəddək sətɪguru ko bhari.”—*GV 10*.

ਸਿਰਸਾਹੀ [sirsahi] See ਸਰਸਾਹੀ.

ਸਿਰਹਾਨਾ [sirhana] *Skt* शिरोपान *n* a support for the head; a pillow, cushion. “sirhana əvər tulai.”—*sor kəbir*.

ਸਿਰਹਿੰਦ [sirhīd] See ਸਰਹਿੰਦ.

ਸਿਰਕ [sirək] *A* شريك *n* partnership. alliance. union. **2** a belief that someone, other than God, has divine qualities.

ਸਿਰਕੱਢ [sirəkəḍḍh] *adj* chief, supreme; who sits among others with head held high.

ਸਿਰਕਤ [sirəkət] *A* شريكت *n* a participation, partnership.

ਸਿਰਕਪ [sirəkəp] the title of Hudi king, lord of the Gakharpatīs, who chopped the heads of his enemies. See ਰਸਾਲੂ. “sirəkəp ke dešāṭər ayo.”—*cəritr 97. 2* a part of Taxila, whose remains are found in Rawalpindi district. See ਤਕਸਿਲਾ.

ਸਿਰਕਰਦਾ [sirəkərda] See ਸਰਕਰਦਾ. “mē lɪkh ghəllā vəl rajɪā jo he sirəkərda.”—*jəgnama*.

ਸਿਰਕਾ [sirka] *P* سرکه *Skt* शीतरस *n* grape or sugarcane juice heated and made into syrup which is sour; vinegar. It is added to pickle, sauce etc. and is used by physicians to cure

several diseases. Its effect is cold-dry, and causes constipation, kills germs in the abdomen and acts as digestive and appetiser. The jamun vinegar is an antidote against swelling and spleen in belly.

ਸਿਰਕਾਰ [sirkar] See ਸਰਕਾਰ. **2** *n* duty, obligation. “lale no sirɪkar he dhurɪ khəsɪm phurmai.”—*maru ə m 1. 3* government. “jis hi ki sirkar he tis hi ka səbhukot.”—*sri m 3. 4* subjects. “eh jəm ki sirkar he ena upərɪ jəmqəḍu kərara.”—*var guj 1 m 3*.

ਸਿਰਕੀ [sirki] *n* a cover made of reeds. **2** a cottage made by weaving reeds.

ਸਿਰਕੀਬਾਸ [sirkitabas] *adj* one who lives in a cottage of reeds. He shuns a permanent abode and manages by spreading a reed cover wherever he wants to subsist. “rəhɪ mərhaḷke sirkitabas.”—*GPS. 2* *n* a low caste, so named on account of its members living under sirkis.

ਸਿਰ ਕੁਰਬਾਨੀ [sir kurbani] See ਸਿਰ ਸੱਦਕ.

ਸਿਰਖਿੰਡੀ [sirkhīḍi] *n* *xa* crude sugar. **2** a metre named śrikhēḍ, which is a transform of pəlvəgəm metre, characterised by alliteration but no rhymes. It has four lines, each line having 21 matras, with the first pause after the twelfth, and the second pause after the subsequent ninth matra, the last two matras being guru.

Example :

juṭṭe vir juhare, dhəgā vəjjiā,
bəjje nad kərare, dəlā muṣahda,
lujje karəṇ-are, səghər surme,
vuṭṭhe jan ḍərare, ghənɪər kəbəri.

—*ramav*.

This very form occurs in Kalki Avtar:

baṇe əg bhujəgi, savəl sohṇe,
trē sē hətth utəgi, khəḍa dhuhɪa. ...

See ਪਉੜੀ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 8.

(b) Second form— Each line comprises 22 matras, the first pause occurs after the twelfth

matra which is a læghu; the second pause occurs after the last matra which is a guru. The middle of the line is marked by assonance.

Example:

marət bīdhia sən, sū tega hath lē,
 ʃivgəŋ səm nəhi cən, ite ut dhāvda. ...

(c) According to this rhythm, there is sīrkhīḍi of 23 matras in which pauses occur at the 14th and the 9th matras. See ਪਉੜੀ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 21.

ਸਿਰਖੁਥਾ [sīrkhutha], **ਸਿਰਖੁੱਥਾ** [sīrkhuttha] *adj* (one) with dishevelled hair. **2** one whose hair has been plucked. **3 n** A sect of Jainism, the members of which pluck their hair. “nanək je sīrkhothē navəni nahi.”—*var majh m 1*.

ਸਿਰਖੁਰ [sīrkhur] *adj* from head to foot, from tip to toe. “īkna perəŋ sīrkhur paṭe.”—*asa ə m 1*. Some had ragged garments from tip to toe. **2** all; without exception.

ਸਿਰਖੁਥਾ [sīrkhutha] See **ਸਿਰਖੁਥਾ**. “jogi kapria sīrkhuthe binu səbde gəli phasi.”—*prəbha m 1*.

ਸਿਰਖੰਡੀ [sīrkhāḍi] See **ਸਿਰਖੰਡੀ**.

ਸਿਰਗੁੰਮ [sīrgūm] *n* one, whose head has been plucked; a hairless head. **2** shorn. “prīthme jati khətri ek. tāpər sēgətī kiyo vīvek.... sīrgūm nam tāhi ṭhəhīrayo.”—*gurusobha*.¹

ਸਿਰਜਣ [sīrjəŋ] *Skt vr* ‘सृज्’ to create, interlink, shed away. **2** सृजन *n* the act of composing, creating. **3** to give up, abandon.

ਸਿਰਜਣਹਾਰ [sīrjəŋhar], **ਸਿਰਜਣਹਾਰਾ** [sīrjəŋhara], **ਸਿਰਜਣਹਾਰੁ** [sīrjəŋharu] *adj* a creator, master, designer. “həri səce sīrjəŋhara.”—*sopurəkhū*. “kəri kəri vekhe sīrjəŋharu.”—*jəpu*.

ਸਿਰਜਨ [sīrjəŋ] See **ਸਿਰਜਣ**.

ਸਿਰਜਿ [sīrəji] having formed. created. See **ਸਿਰਜਣ**. “tudhu ape sīrəji səbh goi.”

¹In fact, according to Sikhism “sīrgūm” is one who has got defiled after being baptised.

—*sopurəkhū*.

ਸਿਰਜੀਤ [sīrjit] See **ਸਰਜੀਤ**.

ਸਿਰਜਿਯਉ [sīrjiyau] created. formed. See **ਸਿਰਜਣ**. “səci sīrjiyau sēsar.”—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*.

ਸਿਰਠ [sīrəṭh], **ਸਿਰਠਿ** [sīrəṭhi], **ਸਿਰਠੀ** [sīrṭhi] *Skt* सृष्टि *n* creation, formation. **2** the world. This word is also formed from the root sriṭj. “jeti sīrəṭhi upai vekha.”—*jəpu*. “ja kəta sīrṭhi kəu saje.”—*jəpu*.

ਸਿਰ ਤਲਵਾਯਾ [sīr təlvaya] *adj* (one) hanging upside down. See **ਸਿਰਭਾਰ**.

ਸਿਰਤਾਜ [sīrtaj] See **ਸਰਤਾਜ**.

ਸਿਰਤਿ [sīrəti] *Skt* शिरोरि n a headache; pain in the head. “jəra mərə tapu sīrəti sapu səbhu hərike vəsi hē, koi lagī nə səkē binu həri ka laia.”—*gəu m 4*.

ਸਿਰਤੁਣ [sīrṭaṇ], **ਸਿਰਤੁਣਨ** [sīrṭraṇ] *Skt* शिरतुण्ड *n* a helmet. “phorgəi sīrṭraṇ ko.”—*cāḍi 1*. **2** a pillow.

ਸਿਰਦਾਤਾ [sīrdata] *n* God, the Almighty who is the supreme Provider. **2** Guru Teg Bahadur who laid down his life for the sake of his religion. **3 adj** who sacrifices, who gives his life for his religion and country.

ਸਿਰਪਰਣਾ [sīrdhəṇa] *v* to put (something) on one’s head. **2** to carry out someone’s orders. **3** to accepting somebody as one’s master. **4** for a woman to accept someone (with marital feeling) as her husband.

ਸਿਰਨਾਵਣੀ [sīrnāvni] ऋतुस्नान *n* menses, so called because every time after menstruation, hair-wash is mandatory. “jiu joru sīrnāvni ave varo var.”—*var asa*.

ਸਿਰਨੀ [sīrni] See **ਸੀਰੀਨੀ**. “sīrni kəchu cərhavət bhəi.”—*cəritr 129*.

ਸਿਰਪਰਠੇ [sīrpəṛṇe] *adv* on one’s head. See **ਸਿਰਭਾਰ**.

ਸਿਰਪਾਉ [sīrpau], **ਸਿਰਪਾਇ** [sīrpaɪ], **ਸਿਰਪਾਵ** [sīrpav] P **ਪਾਉ-ਪਾਇ-ਪਾਵ** *n* garments covering from

head to foot. **2** a role of honour. “pəhɪɪ sɪɾpau sevək jən mele.”—*sor m 5*. “sakət sɪɾpau resmi pəhɪɪrət pətɪ khoi.”—*biɪa m 5*. “ɪɪhu məm dɪs te əb sɪɾpətɪ.”—*GPS*. “dɛ rəs ko sɪɾpav tɪsɛ.”—*krɪsən*. **3** See ਸਿਰੇਪਾਉ 2.

ਸਿਰਪੀੜ [sɪɾpɪɾ] headache. To know the causes of this disease, see ਅਰਧ ਸਿਰਾ. There are many types of headaches and countless are their causes but it is mainly caused by disorder in the stomach or dirt accumulated in the intestine. Its cure lies in the use of medicines that set right the digestive system and dispense with constipation. Following are the remedies, specially recommended:

(1) taking cow's warm milk with a lump sugar added to it.

(2) sniffing of sal-ammoniac and lime; separately ground but later put together.

(3) eating pudding made from eggs;

(4) rubbing soap nut in water and using it as snuff;

(5) grinding together three masas of glycyrrhiza glabra and one masa of mɪɪṭṭha telia and sniffing a pinch of it;

(6) mixing salt and ghee and rubbing it on the forehead;

(7) if the headache is caused by heat, rubbing of white sandal to plaster the forehead with it; if it is with cold, plastering the forehead with saffron or dry ginger is advised.

ਸਿਰਪੇਚ [sɪɾpɛç] See ਸਰਪੇਚ.

ਸਿਰਪੋਸ [sɪɾpos] *P* سرپوش *n* a lid; a metal plate or cloth used to cover a cauldron. **2** the cover of the wick of a gun in which gun powder is stuffed. “gəhɪ sɪɾpos ughar pəlita.”—*GPS*. ‘If the wick is covered, the gun powder does not come down and there is no fear of its catching fire.’

ਸਿਰਫ [sɪɾəf] *A* صرف *adv* only; just that; unmixed.

ਸਿਰਫਲ [sɪɾphəl] *Skt* शिरःफल *n* that whose fruit is of the size of a head; a coconut; it has the imprint of an eye, a nose and a mouth on it. **2** See ਸ੍ਰੀਫਲ.

ਸਿਰਭਾਰ [sɪɾbhar] the weight of the head. **2** See ਸਿਰਿਭਾਰੁ. **3** See ਸਿਰਭਾਰਿ.

ਸਿਰਭਾਰ ਲੈਣਾ [sɪɾbhar lɛṇa] *v* to take responsibility for somebody else's assignment. **2** to invite upon oneself the burden of vices by talking ill of the other.

ਸਿਰਭਾਰਿ [sɪɾbharɪ] on one's head. **2** with one's whole might. “bhe vic idu phire sɪɾbharɪ.”—*var asa*.

ਸਿਰ ਮੁਨਾਕੇ ਭੜਾ ਪੁੱਛਣੀਆਂ [sɪɾ munake bhədra pucchniā] This is a Punjabi proverb implying to ponder after the time is past. See ਭੜਾ.

ਸਿਰਮੋਰ [sɪɾmor], ਸਿਰਮੋਰਹ [sɪɾmorəh], ਸਿਰਮੋਰਾ [sɪɾmora], ਸਿਰਮੋਰ [sɪɾmɔr], ਸਿਰਮੋਲਿ [sɪɾmɔli] *Skt* शिरस्-मौलि *n* mɔli (coronet) of the head; a crown. **2** a chief. “gur sɪɾmor.”—*bəsət ə m 1*. “tu ṭhakur sɪɾmora.”—*sor m 5*.

ਸਿਰਰ [sɪɾər] See ਸਿਰੜ. **2** *A* سر n a secret, mystery. “sis dia pər sɪɾər nə dia.”—*VN*.

ਸਿਰਰੀ [sɪɾ-ri] *adj* obdurate, obstinate. **2** steadfast; demented; reckless. “ɪh bha sɪɾ-ri mətɪ bəvrana.”—*NP*.

ਸਿਰ ਰੋਗ [sɪɾ rog] *n* leprosy, a heinous disease. **2** obstinacy which is a mental disease. **3** arrogance. **4** any disease that is heinous or fatal.

ਸਿਰਲੇਖ [sɪɾlekh] *n* fate, lot, luck. one's destiny as per the kərma. **2** an add. *ੜss*. **3** a foreword.

ਸਿਰੜ [sɪɾər] madness; it is a type of disquiet or insanity. For its reasons see ਉਦਮਾਦ.

To cure this disease taking of cold drink prepared by crushing almonds, syrup of sandal, peregrinate, half-churned curd and fruits such as oranges, and grapes etc. is useful. Taking the patient for a stroll in gardens of flowers, exposing him to breeze

on the bank of a stream or sea beach is good for him and rubbing oil extracted from pumpkin and lettuce in the head is advantageous. Feeding the patient ghee mixed with brahmi is very helpful. The method for preparing this ghee is as under:

Take four seers of ghee and 16 seers of juice of brahmi plant and boil them together in a saucepan. Take an equal quantity of dregs of brāhmi plant, bāc, jāvahā, dhāmaha, kuṭh, sākhaoli and put one seer of mixed dregs into the said saucepan. When the whole of juice evaporates leaving behind ghee alone, it may be filtered into a clean utensil and consumed ranging from one to four tolas daily as per age and health.

2 consuming items, which leave parching effect and indulgence in excessive temper, makes a person peevish and obstinate. This is also called sīrəṛ in Punjabi.

ਸਿਰੜਾ [sīr-ṛa], **ਸਿਰੜੀ** [sīr-ṛī] *adj* who has lost mental balance; demented; reckless; insane.

2 obstinate. obdurate.

ਸਿਰਾ [sīra] *n* edge, side. “dohā sīriā ka khāsəmu apī.”—*var guj 2 m 5*. 2 on the head. “sabat surətī dəstar sīra.”—*maru solhe m 5*. 3 *Skt* सिरा a stream. 4 a nerve, a blood-vessel. ਸਿਰਾ too is a Sanskrit word.

ਸਿਰਾਉਣਾ [sīrauna] *v* to cool down, get cold. “gəi pavək sīraī.”—*ramav*. 2 to pass, to elapse.

ਸਿਰਾਇ [sīrai] See ਸਿਰਾਉਣਾ. 2 on the head. “nīd poṭ sīraī.”—*maru m 5*. 3 See ਸਰਾਇ.

ਸਿਰਾਇਓ [sīraio], **ਸਿਰਾਇਆ** [sīraia], **ਸਿਰਾਈ** [sīrai] See ਸਿਰਾਉਣਾ cooled. 2 already passed.

ਸਿਰਾਹੁ [sīrahu] over the head. “kalu nə miṭe sīrahu.”—*sri ə m 1*.

ਸਿਰਾਜ [sīraj] See ਸੀਰਾਜ. “gəṛ sīraj ko raj kəmaṇe.”—*cəritr 282*.

ਸਿਰਾਜੀ [sīraji] *adj* of ਸੀਰਾਜ “su taji sīraji.”

—*kəlki 2 A* سِرَاطِ clean. 3 bright.

ਸਿਰਾਤ [sīrat] passing, transient. See ਸਿਰਾਉਣਾ. “jənəm sīrat hē.”—*jeja m 9*. 2 *A* صِرَاط *n* a highway, a road. 3 As per Muslim belief, a bridge over the hellish fire. It is believed to be thinner than a hair and sharper than the edge of a sword. On both sides, it has barbs which do not let one go right or left. The virtuous pass over it easily and the vicious fall into the infernal fire. The Muslims took the idea of this bridge from the Parsis who believed in a bridge named “cīnvət peretu” to exist in the other world. The Jews also believe in the infernal bridge. See पुरुसलात. **ਸਿਰਾਤੁਲਮੁਸਤਕੀਮ** [sīratulmusətkim] *A* الصراط المستقيم a straight path, a direct road.

ਸਿਰਾਧ [sīradh] See ਸਰਾਧ. “jivət pītər nə mane kou lue sīradh kərahi.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਸਿਰਾਨਾ [sīrana], **ਸਿਰਾਨੀ** [sīrani], **ਸਿਰਾਨੇ** [sīrano] past tense of ਸਿਰਾਉਣਾ; spent, passed. “əməl sīrano lekha dena.”—*suhi kəbir*. “bīrtha əudh sīrani.”—*sor m 9*. 2 became cool.

ਸਿਰਾਯਾ [sīraya] See ਸਰਾਇਯਾ.

ਸਿਰਾਰ [sīrar] See ਸਰਾਰ. “ya khudaī ! kya bhəyo sīrar.”—*NP*.

ਸਿਰਾਰੀ [sīrari] शिरीषिका a tree of the family of acacia sirissa which grows at wet places and is also called dhadhon. In the Vedic scriptures, it is believed to cure diseases like leprosy, piles etc. “sriphəl tal sīrari təhā.”—*cəritr 256*.

ਸਿਰਾਵਨ [sīravən] *v* to become cool. “jis ko dekh sīravət nən.”—*GPS*. 2 to elapse, pass. “bīrtha jənəm sīrave.”—*gəu m 9*.

ਸਿਰਿ [sīri] *n* creation, universe. “jīni sīri saji tīni phuṇi goi.”—*asa m 1*. 2 *adv* on the head. “sīri ləga jəmḍəḍu.”—*var jēt*. “puriā khəḍā sīri kəre ik pəri dhīae.”—*m 1 var sar*. ‘If one, holding cities and regions on his head, while standing on one foot, is meditates.’ 3 on, upon. 4 having created. See

ਸਿਰਿਉ 5 *adj* chief, supreme. “səbhna upava siri upau hē.”—*var guj 1 m 3*. 6 *Skt* ਸਿਰਿ *n* a sword. 7 an arrow. 8 a moth.

ਸਿਰਿਉ [siriʊ], ਸਿਰਿਓ [siriɔ], ਸਿਰਿਆ [siriʌ] See ਸਿਰਜਣ. “sətigur prəmaṅ bīdhne siriʊ.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. ‘The Creator has created Guru Ramdas matching Satguru Amardev.’ “jini siriʌ səbhukoi.”—*sri m 5 vən̄jara*.

ਸਿਰਿ ਸਿਰਿ [siri siri] per head. 2 to every creature. “siri siri riʃəku sēbahe ṭhakur.”—*sūdaru*.

ਸਿਰਿਕਾਰ [sirikar] See ਸਿਰਕਾਰ 2.

ਸਿਰਿਭਾਰੁ [siriḅharu] burden on the head. “səkh nīdək siri kər-hi bharu.”—*jəpu*.

ਸਿਰੀ [siri] created, made, designed. “lakh cəurasih jini siri.”—*sri m 3*. 2 a bier to carry the dead body (to the crematorium). “januk mritək siri pər sohe.”—*cəritr 139*. 3 a small head; the head of a goat etc. or of a corpse. 4 *Skt* श्री adulation. 5 rejoicing. “siri guru sahīb səbh upəri kəri krīpa.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. 6 a plume that adds to grace. “sir pər kēcən siri səvari.”—*krīsən*.

ਸਿਰੀਸ [siris] *Skt* शिरस्य *adj* anything on the head; a plume; a coronet. decorative band etc. “siris sis sobhīyō.”—*gyan*. 2 See ਸਰੀਹ. 3 See ਸ਼ੀਸ਼.

ਸਿਰੀਸਾਹਿਬ [sirisahīb] See ਸ਼ੀਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਸਿਰੀਸਾਪ [sirisap], ਸਿਰੀਸਾਫ [sirisaph] the name of thin muslin woven in Dacca in days gone by. At one stage, such muslin was also made at Samana — a town in the Patiala state.

ਸਿਰੀਧਰ [siriḍhar] See ਸ਼ੀਧਰ.

ਸਿਰੀਨਗਰ [sirinəgər] See ਸ਼ੀ ਨਗਰ.

ਸਿਰੀਨੀ [siriṇi] See ਸ਼ੀਰੀਨੀ. “səbh ko drisṭi siriṇi ave.”—*cəritr 84*.

ਸਿਰੀਰਾਗ [siriṛag] *Skt* श्रीराग the name of this rag (sound pattern) is only ਸ਼ੀ but suppletive ਰਾਗ has been redundantly attached to it. It is a complete rag in ‘purbi ṭhaṭ’. In the ascent,

it comprises five notes while there are seven notes in the descent. gāḍhar and dhēvət are barred in the ascent. The riṣəbh (second note) is decursive and pancham (the fifth note) is supplementary. riṣəbh and dhēvət are soft sounds. The middle note is sharp and the remaining notes are pure.

ascending — sə, ra, mi, pə, nə, sə.

descending— sə, nə, dha, pə, mi, gə, ra, sə.

Afternoon is the time to sing it.

In Guru Granth Sahib, Sri rag is the first rag. Ragmala starts with it. “ragā vic siri rag hē.”—*var sri m 3*.

“ragən me siri rag parəs pəkhan hē.”—*BGK*.

ਸਿਰੀ ਰੰਗ [siri rəṅ] See ਸ਼ੀਰੰਗ.

ਸਿਰੁ [siru] See ਸਿਰ. “siru dhəri tēli gēli meri au.”—*səva m 1*.

ਸਿਰੇ [sire] See ਸਿਰਾ. “dove sire sətiguru nībēre.”—*maru m 1*. i.e. ‘birth and death.’ 2 created, generated. See ਸਿਰਜਣਾ. “brāhma bisən sire tē əgənət.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਸਿਰੇਸਟ [siresət] See ਸ਼੍ਰੇਸ਼੍ਟ.

ਸਿਰੇਸਿਰਿ [siresiri] per head; to every creature. See ਸਿਰਿ ਸਿਰਿ.

ਸਿਰੇਪਾਉ [sirepau] See ਸਿਰਪਾਉ. 2 a gurdwara in the royal palace of Nabha where the robe bestowed by Guru Gobind Singh on Bhai Tiloka and Rama¹ is preserved. Other articles of the Guru are also there, for details of which see ਨਾਭਾ.

ਸਿਰੇਵਨ [sirevən] See ਸਰੇਵਨ.

ਸਿਰੋਹ [siroh] short form of ਸਿਰੋਹੁਹ; hair. “kəhū siroh pəṭṭiō.”—*VN*.

ਸਿਰੋਹੀ [sirohi] In Rajputana, Deora, a branch of Chauhan dynasty ruled a state, the capital of which was Sirohi. It was founded by Rao Sainmal around the year 1425 and is 16 miles to the north west of Pindvara railway station of Malva Rajputana. 2 a type of

¹Baba Tilok Singh and Ram Singh. See ਫੂਲਵੰਸ਼.

sword made at Sirohi, which has a very sharp cutting edge. Sirohi is moulded by sandwiching raw iron between two steel or hard iron sheets. So sirohi does not get brittle. “sāg sīrohi sēph əsɪ tɪr tʊpək tərvar.”—*sənama*. See ਸਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਸਿਰੋਜ [sɪrɔj] *Skt* शिरोज *n* hair, which grows on the head.

ਸਿਰੋਪਾ [sɪrɔpə], **ਸਿਰੋਪਾਉ** [sɪrɔpəʊ] See ਸਿਰਪਾਉ and ਸਿਰੋਪਾਉ 2.

ਸਿਰੋਮਣਿ [sɪrɔmənɪ] *Skt* शिरोमणि a jewel that is worn on the head; a pearl of the crown or the coronet. **2** *adj* chief, supreme. **3** excellent, outstanding. “namu sīroməṇi sərəb mē.”—*səvəye m 3 ke*.

ਸਿਰੋਚੁਹ [sɪrɔrɔh] *Skt* शिरोरुह *n* hair that grows on the head.

ਸਿਰੰ [sɪrə] *adj* the Creator, maker. “bhūə bhājən gājən adɪ sɪrə.”—*əkal*. “one who humbles the demons damaging the earth and is eternally dominant.”

ਸਿਰੰਦ [sɪrəd] See ਸਰਹਿੰਦ.

ਸਿਰੰਦਾ [sɪrəda] *adj* the Creator, maker. “dhēnu sɪrəda səca patɪsahū.”—*vəḍ m 1 əlahñia*. **2** See ਸਰੰਦਾ.

ਸਿਲ [sɪl] *Skt* शिल *n* grains fallen in the field during harvesting. Per the scriptures, it is good for the ascetic to eat this grain. See mənū Ch 10, § 112. “sɪl jɔgʊ əluṇi cəṭiē.”—*var ram 3*. ‘The tasteless stone of Bhagtiyog needs tasting; one who abandons all relishes cherishes it’. See ਸਿਲਾ ਅਲੂਣੀ. **2** *Skt* शिला stone. “sɪl pujsɪ bəgʊlsəmadhā.”—*var asa*. **3** bhujāgma nerve which has stopped the passage of sukhmāna like a rock. “tɪh sɪl upərɪ khɪɾki əʊr.”—*bher kəbir*.

ਸਿਲਸਿਤ [sɪlsɪt] *Skt* शिल-अशित् *adj* (one) who lives on grains fallen in the field. “sɪlsɪt prəbin.”—*dətt*. **2** See ਸਿਲਾਸਿਤ.

ਸਿਲਸਿਲਾ [sɪlsɪlə] *A* سلسله *n* a chain, sequence.

2 a serial order. **3** a dynasty; a generation.

4 a class; a row, a line.

ਸਿਲਹ [sɪləh] *A* حبل *n* a weapon. “səc rəkhvala sɪləh səjoa.”—*BG*

ਸਿਲਹਖਾਨਾ [sɪləhkhanə] *P* اسلحه خانہ *n* a store for keeping weapons; armoury.

ਸਿਲਹਟ [sɪlhət] the name of a district of Assam and its capital, situated on the bank of river Surma. Guru Nanak Dev stayed here during his missionary sojourn. A gurdwara is also to be found there.

ਸਿਲਕ [sɪlək] *A* سلك *n* a chain. **2** a cord. “jɪsʊ prəsadɪ maɪa sɪlək kaṭi.”—*gəʊ m 5*. “kaṭɪ sɪlək prəbhʊ seva laɪa.”—*majh m 5*.

ਸਿਲਕੋਟ [sɪlkoṭ] See ਸਿਆਲਕੋਟ. “pur sɪlkoṭ nam jɪs kera.”—*NP*.

ਸਿਲਪ [sɪləp] *Skt* शिल्प *n* training in painting etc. **2** craft. **3** handicraft.

ਸਿਲਪਕਾਰ [sɪləpkar], **ਸਿਲਪੀ** [sɪlpi] *Skt* शिल्पकारिन्-शिल्पिन् *adj* a painter. **2** a craftsman. “sɪlpikar səvar-hɪ jəhā.”—*GPS*.

ਸਿਲਬਿਰਤਿ [sɪlbɪrətɪ], **ਸਿਲਵਿੱਤਿ** [sɪlvɪttɪ] *Skt* शिलवृत्ति *n* one who lives on picked grains fallen in the fields. See ਸਿਲ.

ਸਿਲਾ [sɪlə] *Skt* शिल grains fallen in the field. See ਸਿਲ. **2** ਸਿਲਾ *n* a stone; a rock. “pujɪ sɪlə tɪrəth bənvasa.”—*dhəna ə m 1*. **3** ਸਸਤ੍ਰ See ਸਿਲਹ “ɪkk səvarən sɪlə səjoa.”—*BG* “səbē sur lekē sɪlə saj səjyo.”—*VN*. **4** *A* صلوة a reward; a bounty. **5** a meeting, union.

ਸਿਲਾ ਅਲੂਣੀ [sɪlə əluṇi] See ਸਿਲ 1 unsalted grains picked from the field. First, food prepared from grains gathered from the field is of variegated type. Secondly, if it does not have a twinge of salt, it can’t be relished. It means ‘bereft of all tastes.’

ਸਿਲਾਈ [sɪləi] *n* stitching. **2** wage for stitching.

ਸਿਲਾਸਿਤ [sɪləsɪt] *adj* sharpened by rubbing on the stone. “bəkhe sər suddh sɪlə sɪtyā.”—*nərsīgh*.

ਸਿਲਾ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਚੰਦ ਜੀ ਦੀ [sɪla ʃri cāḍ ji di] There is a rock on the bank of Eravati (Ravi) stream near the town Chamba (a hilly capital). Shri Chand is said to have crossed the stream sitting on it. This event took place on 15th Assu, Sammat 1669. It is said that nobody saw Baba Shri Chand thereafter.

Pilgrims go to visit this rock. See ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਚੰਦ.

ਸਿਲਾਹ [sɪlah] See ਸਿਲਹ. “kət-hu sɪpahi hveke sadhət sɪlahən ko.”—*əkal*.

ਸਿਲਾਜੀਤ [sɪlajit] *Skt* शिलाजतु *n* a shellac of a stone; a liquid oozing out of a rock due to sun-heat, which is used in many medicines; a rock exudation. Its effect is parching and dry. According to Ayurved, it is believed to cure diseases like stomach-worms, swelling, consumption, epilepsy, jaundice etc. It cures maladies like gout, dropsy, asthma etc. besides energising the muscles.

ਸਿਲਾਤ [sɪlat] See ਸਿਰਾਤ.

ਸਿਲਾਬ [sɪlab] *P* بـ *n* flood of water; a river in spate. **2** moisture, dampness, wetness.

ਸਿਲੀਪਦ [sɪlipəd] See ਫੀਲਪਦ.

ਸਿਲੀਮੁਖ [sɪlimukh] *Skt* शिलीमुख *n* a black buzzing bee that has a sting. “sɪlimukh sikkh mən sərəbh ənəd det.”—*NP*. **2** an arrow with a sharp point. “gyan ko khəṛəg dhər jūgətī kəman kər, nanha dṛiṣṭāt lin sɪlimukh dhariya.”—*NP*.

ਸਿਲੁਖ [sɪlukh] See ਸੈਲੁਖ.

ਸਿਲੋਚਨ [sɪlocən] who is three eyed; Shiv. See ਸਿ 4.

ਸਿਲੋਛ [sɪlōch], ਸਿਲੋਛਵਿੱਤਿ [sɪlōchvɪttɪ] *Skt* शिलोच्छ *n* the act of garnering grains fallen in the field. See ਉਛ ਬਿੱਤਿ, ਸਿਲ and ਸਿਲਵਿੱਤਿ.

ਸਿੱਲੀ [sɪlli] a caste of Khatriis.

ਸਿਵ [sɪv] *Skt* शिव *n* comfort. **2** salvation. **3** Mahadev, husband of Parvati. “sɪv sɪv karte jo nər dhiave.”—*gōḍ namdev*. **4** water. **5** rock salt. **6** gum of a pine tree. **7** sand.

8 mercury. **9** tranquillity. “ape sɪv vətaiənu ətəɪ.”—*maru solāhe m 5*. **10** the supreme Creator of the universe “jəhɪ dekha təhɪ rəvɪrəhe sɪv səkɪ ka mel.”—*sri m 1*. **11** self-realisation. **12** Brahma. See ਮਹੇਸ਼. **13** numeral eleven, because 11 Shivs are accredited. **14** an attribute. **15** the word sɪva has also been used at one place for the funeral pyre: “tənɪk əgənɪ ke sɪv bhæ.”—*cəɪɪtr 91*. See ਸਿਵਾ 9. **16** *Skt* सिव् *vr* to sew, to stitch, to sow, to irrigate, to serve.

ਸਿਵਅਰਿ [sɪvəɪɪ] *n* an enemy of Shiv; whose enemy is Shiv, Kamdev.

ਸਿਵਸਕਤਿ [sɪvsəkətɪ], ਸਿਵਸਕਤੀ [sɪvsəkɪtɪ] Shiv, and his Shakti (power) Durga. **2** the Creator of the universe (kərtar) and illusion (maya). **3** soul and ignorance. **4** tranquillity and craving. “sɪv ʃəkətɪ apɪ upaɪkə kəɪta ape hukəm vətəe.”—*ənəḍu*. **5** the effect of quality. “cāḍən səmip jese bās ɔ bənasṛəti, gāḍh nɪrgōḍh sɪv səkətɪ ke janɪyē.”—*BGK*.

ਸਿਵਸਤੂ [sɪvsətrɪ] See ਸਿਵਅਰਿ.

ਸਿਵਸਿਵ [sɪvsɪv] *part* negation, prohibition, (a word denoting repentance and surprise). “sɪv sɪv! kəɪət səgəl kər jor-hɪ.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਸਿਵ ਸੰਕਰਾ ਮਹੇਸ਼ [sɪv səkra məhes] means eleven Rudars. “mɛle sɪv səkra məhes.”—*bher kəbir*. **2** See ਮਹੇਸ਼.

ਸਿਵਕ [sɪvək] See ਸੇਵਕ. “koɪ nə pəhucə sɪvək həmaro.”—*cəɪɪtr 403*. “sɪvkən ko sɪvguṇ sukh dio.”—*cəpɪ*.

ਸਿਵਕਾ [sɪvka] See ਸਿਵਿਕਾ.

ਸਿਵਕਾਈ [sɪvkai] *n* service, attendance, servitude. “ləhyo pəɪəmpəd kər sɪvkai.”—*GPS*.

ਸਿਵ ਕੀ ਪੁਰੀ [sɪv ki puri] *n* Kashi. **2** a religious assembly, a city of salvation. “sɪv ki puri bəse budhɪsaru.”—*bher kəbir*. **3** the tenth opening (ultimate stage of realization), according to the Yog belief. **4** a clean heart; pure

conscience.

ਸਿਵ ਕੈ ਬਾਣਿ [siv kɛ baɳɪ] with an arrow of Shiv. See **ਸਿਵਬਾਣ**.

ਸਿਵਕੰਠੀ [sivkə̃θi] *n* poison, which exists in the throat of Shiv.—*sənama*.

ਸਿਵਗੁਣ [sivgʊɳ] *n* qualities acquired as gift from God; noble qualities. See **ਸਿਵਕ**.

ਸਿਵਘਰ [sivghər] *n* a religious congregation.
2 spiritual preceptor. **3** enlightenment.
4 the penultimate stage of meditation.

ਸਿਵਘਰਿ [sivghəri] in the abode of Shiv.
 “sivghəri nid nə hoi.”—*gʊj ə m 3*.

ਸਿਵਜੋਤਿ [sivjoti] *n* the Creator of the universe, who glitters in the form of knowledge.
 “sivjoti kə̃nhu budhi pai.”—*prəbha m 1*.
2 enlightenment. “səkəti gəi bhrəm kə̃tiə sivjoti jəgəiə.”—*var sar m 4*.

ਸਿਵਦਯਾਲ [sivdɔyāl], **ਸਿਵਦਿਆਲ** [sivdiāl] See **ਸਿਵਦਜਾਲ**. **2** See **ਰਾਧਾ ਸੁਆਮੀ**.

ਸਿਵਦੂਤੀ [sivduti] *n* Durga; Bhawani; one who made Shiv a messenger to go to the demon Shumbh. “sivhi dut kər utə pə̃thava, sivduti tāte bhəyo nama.”—*cādi 2*. For a detailed study of this legend, refer to Kalika Puran Chapter 6 and Devi Bhagvat Sakandh 5 Chapter 28.

ਸਿਵਦੇਵ [sivdev] Shiv and other gods.
 “kərə̃pələh kərhi sivdev.”—*gōḍ m 5*. **2** god of benediction.

ਸਿਵਦਯਾਲ [sivdɔyāl] an excellent poet, who added glory Maharaja Ranjit Singh's royal court. A sample of his poetry is as under :
 celi cəkr həri ki səheli šəkti vidhi hū ki
 tərən triṣul ki si əri kətrət hē,
 jai yəm ki si kə khilāi mähāmir ki si
 šəṣ ki sikhai viṣ yāhi te dhərət hē,
 kəhē šivdɔyāl šri xalsā ji teri teg
 biju kə prəkāṣ si əkas pəsrət hē,
 tum lakhō dahe vəh dahne rəhət bāh
 tum kəro var vəh par utrət hē.
 gɪlʝa kə mas mukh gidh le uḍane jat

pret hū pə̃thanən ke peṭ pharē pət pət,
 khet me khəvis khurasanɪn ko khar dhar
 haḍ dāt tərə pərē nad hot khəṭ khəṭ,
 kəhē šivdɔyāl məharaj rə̃jɪt s̄i gh
 kalika əsisē det lije vije jhəṭ jhəṭ,
 ḍakini ɔ sakini pi sacni əghani ghəni
 lohu piē jogini gərə me hot gəṭ gəṭ.

ਸਿਵਦੂਮ [sivdum] Shiv's favourite tree, wood-apple.

ਸਿਵਧਾਤੁ [sivdhatu] quick silver, mercury.

ਸਿਵਨਗਰ [sivnəgər], **ਸਿਵਨਗਰੀ** [sivnəgri] Kashi.
2 a stage of liberation. “siv nəgri məhi asə̃n besə̃n.”—*asa m 1*.

ਸਿਵਨਯਨ [sivnəyən] number denoting 3, because Shiv is said to have three eyes.

ਸਿਵਨਾਭ [sivnabh], **ਸਿਵਨਾਭਿ** [sivnabhɪ] according to the Janamsakhi, the king of Senhal (sə̃glā) island, who became a disciple of Guru Nanak Dev. **2** according to the Purans, a Shivling of a special type and a Saligram.

ਸਿਵਨੇਤੁ [sivnetru] See **ਸਿਵਨਯਨ**.

ਸਿਵਪੁਰਿ [sivpuri], **ਸਿਵਪੁਰੀ** [sivpuri] Shiv's realm; Kailash (mountain) “sivpuri ka hoiga kala.”—*gəu ə m 5*. **2** Kashi. “sə̃gəl jənəm sivpuri gəvəiə.”—*gəu kəbir*. **3** a stage of salvation. “so əudhuti sivpuri cərə.”—*var ram 1 m 1*. **4** according to Yog belief, the tenth opening (ultimate stage of realisation).

ਸਿਵਬਾਣ [sivbaɳ] *adj* an unerring arrow; the arrow that does not miss its target. According to a Puranic legend an arrow shot from Pinak bow of Shiv never fails its target. “parbrə̃həm prə̃bhū bhəe də̃tala siv kə baɳɪ sɪr kãtiə.”—*ṭodi m 5*. In this reference “sivbaɳ” denotes ‘Guru Updesh’. **2** In Purans, “sivbaɳ” is the name of Vishnu, because Shiv had used Vishnu as an arrow to kill a demon named Tripura.

ਸਿਵਬਾਰ [sivbar] *n* Shiv's child i.e. Ganesh. **2** Kartikay. **3** Machhendarnath. "nə vɪlokɪo sivbar."—*parās*.

ਸਿਵੱਯਾ [sivəyya] *adj* who renders service, who worships. "surəj sivəyya tahɪ kəl ki bəḍai det."—*akal*.

ਸਿਵਰ [sivər] See **ਸਿਵਰਨ** and **ਸਿਵਿਰ**.

ਸਿਵਰਨ [sivrən] See **ਸਿਮਰਣ**. "sivərɪhu sɪrjənharo."—*sohɪla*. "kiu simri sivəriā nəhi jaɪ."—*dhəna m 1*.

ਸਿਵਰਾਤ [sivrat], **ਸਿਵਰਾਤਿ** [sivratɪ], **ਸਿਵਰਾਤਿ** [sivratɪ] According to the Purans, it is the auspicious night of Shiv's dear Durga; 14th day of dark half of the lunar month Phagun. Those who revere Shiv as the chief god celebrate this day as a festival. "mela suṅ sivrat da baba əcəl vətale ai."—*BG* See **ਅਚਲ ਵਟਾਲਾ**.

ਸਿਵਰਾਮ [sivram] son of Ram Narayan Vedi, father of Baba Kalu, husband of Mata Banarsi and grandfather of Guru Nanak Dev. It is told that this saintly person was born in Sammat 1475 (Bikrami).

ਸਿਵਰਿ [sivərɪ] recalling to mind, remembering. "soi purəkhu sivərɪ saca."—*səveye m 3 ke*.

ਸਿਵਲਿੰਗ [sivliŋg] *n* a symbol of Shiv, shaped like a penis. Shaivs (devotees of Shiv) worship it as the embodiment of Shiv. See **ਦੁਆਦਸ ਸਿਲਾ** and **ਲਿੰਗ**.

ਸਿਵਲੋਕ [sivlok] *n* Kailash. **2** a religious assembly.

ਸਿਵਵਾਹਨ [siv-vahən] Shiv's carrier, the bull.

ਸਿਵਾ [siva] *Skt* **ਸ਼ਿਵਾ** *n* wife of Shiv, Durga; Parvati. "dhər dhɪan mən siva ko təki puri kɛlas."—*cəḍi 1*. **2** Shakti (power) of the supreme. See **ਸ਼ਿਵ**. "deh siva vər mohɪ əbe."—*cəḍi 1*. **3** green grass. **4** she-jackal. "siva əsiva pukarət bhəi."—*GPS*. **5** turmeric. **6** salvation. **7** myrobalan fruit. **8** *adj* comfort giving. **9** *Pkt n* a funeral pyre. **10** *A ੴ* *adv* without.

ਸਿਵਾਇ [sivai] See **ਸਿਵਾ** 10.

ਸਿਵਾ ਸਕਤਿ ਸੰਬਾਦ [siva səkətɪ səbad] *n* Tantar; the occult science of charms and incantations. This scripture is a collection of discussions between Durga and Shiv. "siva səkətɪ səbadə, mən choḍɪ choḍɪ səgəl bhedə."—*gḍḍ namdev*.

ਸ਼ਿਵਾਜੀ [ʃivaji] a luminary of the Maratha (Maharashtra's) clan, son of Jijabai and Shahji Bhonsle. He was born in Shivner fort (near Pune) in 1627 AD. His father was a fervent devotee of Shiva (Durga). Therefore, he named his son Shivaji. Shivaji was taught Hindu religion by his mother and a Brahmin named Ataleek Jado Ji. His mentor was Mahatma Samrath Ramdas, who inspired him to unify the Maratha community and protect their religion.

Shivaji raised his power so much, that he was considered a king of the Maratha nation. He realized khɪraj (tribute) from Bijapur and Golconda. Once, he recognized the suzerainty of Aurangzeb, but when he visited Delhi's royal court, he was maltreated. He felt upset but the emperor imprisoned him. However on the pretext of distributing food to the Brahmins of Mathura, he placed himself in a big basket of sweets and escaped. Thus he become a foe of the Mughal empire, and he always defied it. By wearing a royal crown, Shivaji arranged a big ceremonious assemblage in "Raigarh" in 1674 AD. This great warrior left for his heavenly abode on 5th April, 1680 after a brief illness. The sword of Shivaji was called Bhawani and he always kept it with him.

This Maharaja was a patriot and religious devotee. It was his standing order that even during war nobody should harm the enemy's religious places, scriptures and women.

Bhushan was a unique poet to sing of valour. Even a coward's hand was automatically raised towards his moustache after listening to his poetry. He added glory to Shivaji's royal court. In his poetic works he used 'Shivraj' epithet for Shivaji, such as:

īdr jīm jēbh pār baṛəv sū ābh pār
ravəṇ sədābh pār rəghukolraj hē,
pən varivah pār śābhū rətīnah pār
jyō səhsrāvahu pār ram dvīraj hē,
dava drum dād pār cita mṛig jhūd pār
bhūṣəṇ vīṭūḍī pār jese mṛigrāj hē,
tej tām ās pār kanh jīm kās pār
tyō mālecchvās pār ṣer śivraj hē.

Shivaji's son Sambha Ji was a drunkard and weakling. Therefore, he failed to expand his father's empire. Similarly Sambha Ji's son Sahoo Ji was devoid of the qualities of his grandfather. Now the state of Kohlapur is reminiscent of Shivaji's dynasty.

ਸਿਵਾਪਿਯ [śivapriy] he-goat, which is very dear to the goddess. See ਬਕਰਾ 1. 2 Shiv, Mahadev.

ਸਿਵਾਰ [sivar], **ਸਿਵਾਲ** [sival] See ਸਿਬਾਲ.

ਸਿਵਾਲਯ [sivalay], **ਸਿਵਾਲਾ** [sivala] *n* Shiv's abode. Temple of Shiv.

ਸਿਵਿ [sivi] by Shiv (Kartar) "sivi səkəṭī mīṭāia."—*gəu m 3*. 'erased the illusion.' 2 *Skt* शिवि.¹ son of Ushinar, king of Gandhar. In the Mahabharat, there is a mention of his mercy and charity that Indar and Agni disguised as a hawk and a pigeon approached Shivi. The pigeon hid himself in the king's lap. The hawk asked him to return his prey, because he was dying of hunger. The king considered it a sin to return some one, who had come to seek shelter and asked the hawk to accept other flesh. The hawk said. "You may give your own flesh equal to the weight of the pigeon."

¹शिवि (Shivi) is also correct.

The king placed the pigeon on the weighing scale and put his own flesh on the other side. But the pigeon proved to be heavy. Ultimately, the Raja jumped upon the weighting scale. Then Indar and Agni disappeared from there happily.²

There is another mythological tale that Vishnu, disguised as a hungry Brahmin, came to the king. The king tried to serve him food. But the Brahmin told that he would eat only the meat of his son. The king did as desired. When the meat was ready, the Brahmin said, "You take it before me." When the king began to eat, Vishnu appeared there. He blessed the king and made his son Vrihadgarabh alive again.

ਸਿਵਿਕਾ [śivika] *Skt n* a comfortable vehicle, the palanquin. "sivika ḍole təkər nana."—*NP*.

ਸਿਵਿਰ [śivir] *Skt n* a dwelling; an abode; a halting place. "kīṭik divəs kino sivr."—*NP*. 2 a camp; a cantonment.

ਸਿਵੀ [sivi] See ਸਿਵਿ. 2 Shiv's power, pertaining to Shiv; Durga. "sivi vasvi."—*cāḍi 2*.

ਸਿਵੁਮ [sivum] See ਸਿਯਮ.

ਸਿਵੈ [sive] may use. "təruṅī bhətar urjhi pirhi sive."—*asa chāt m 5*. 2 to Shiv.

ਸਿਵੈਯਾ [siveya] See ਸਿਵੈਯਾ.

ਸਿਵੀ [sivī], **ਸਿਵੀ** [sivī] *n* a ladder-shaped bier, used for carrying the dead. "tāhā sivī pār sāv ik dekha."—*NP*.

ਸੀ [si] past tense of ਹੋਣਾ; was. "əstəmi thitī gobīd jənma si."—*bher m 5*. 2 indicative of future tense. "na janakīa kərsi piv."—*suhi kəbir*. 3 *adj* similar to, like. "teg bəhadur si krīya kəri nə kīn hū an."—*VN*. "lāka sa koṭ sāmūd si khai."—*asa kəbir*. 4 *n* short form for ਸਿੰਹ. "əṅgəṅ sīgh əv əcəl si."—*krīsən*. "tək jhujh sīgh ko khəṛəg si."—*krīsən*. 5 *part word*

²See ਉਸੀਨਰ.

denoting pain. “sis dia pər si nə uc̄ri.”—*VN*. **6** *n* short for ਸੀਤਾ. “siə lə sies ae.”—*ramav*. **7** the furrow of a plough. See ਸਤ ਸੀ. **8** In Ramavtar, the writer has written ਸੀ in place of ਸ੍ਰੀ “si əsurardən ke kərko j̄in ek-h̄i ban b̄ikhe tən cakhyo.”—617. **9** *Dg* fear, dread. **10** *P* ੯ thirty. **11** *P* ੯ a bank, shore. “bhar pəre nəh̄i si pəg dhare.”—*cərɪtr I*. ‘did not step out of the battlefield in spite of the pressure of war.’ **12** *Skt* शी *vr* to sleep, take rest, halt.

ਸੀਉ [siu] *n* a limit; an extent. **2** Shiv. “Ihu mən səkti kɪ Ihu mən siu.”—*gəu bavən kəbir*. **3** the supreme God. “əcərəju bhəɪa jiv te siu.”—*gəu thɪti kəbir*.

ਸੀਓ [sio] *adj* stitched, sewn. **2** a past tense indicator; was. “jəb kəchu nə sio təb kɪya kərtə.”—*suhi m 5*.

ਸੀਓਕੇ [sioke] See ਛੋਟਾ ਨਾਨਕਿਆਨਾ.

ਸੀਅ [siə] *n* Sita, daughter of Janak. “name ke svami siə bəhori.”—*sor namdev*.

ਸੀਅਉ [siəu] See ਸਿਉਣਾ. “kh̄ītha Ihu mən̄u siəu əpnə.”—*ram kəbir*.

ਸੀਅਹ [siəh] *A* شیعه an obedient follower. Those Muslims, who are followers of Ali, son-in-law of Hazrat Muhammad, are called Shia. They assume that Ali is the real caliph, and the former califs are not the successors of Hazrat Muhammad. Sunni Muslims call the Shia clan, Rafzi, which means a deserter and the followers, deserters of truth. Shia Muslims prepare Tazias (model of the tomb) in memory of the revered Hussain during the Muharram and observe mourning. See ਇਸਲਾਮ ਦੇ ਫਿਰਕੇ.

ਸੀਅਰਾ [siəra] *adj* cold.

ਸੀਅਰਾਨਾ [siərana] *v* to become cold. **2** *adj* cooled/cool down.

ਸੀਅਲਾ [siəla] *adj* cold. “əgg tət̄ti jəl siəla.”—*BG*.

ਸੀਆ [sia] Sita, daughter of Janak. “sia jit ano, hənə sərəb dano.”—*ramav*. **2** See ਸੀਅਹ.

ਸੀਆਰ [siar] *n* ਸੀਤਾ-ਆਰ a furrow drawn by the tip of a plough. “kəhū kəhū kəḍhyo siara, j̄ɪto bij dɪy səbh vɪstara.”—*NP*. **2** See ਸਿਆਰ.

ਸੀਆਲ [sial], ਸੀਆਲਾ [siala] *n* cold season, winter, the season during the months of Maghar and Poh. “siale sohədia pɪr gəlɪ bəhriā.”—*asa fərid*.

ਸੀਏਸ [sies] *n* Ram Chandar, husband of Sita. See ਸੀ 6.

ਸੀਸ [sis] *Skt* शीर्ष *n* head. **2** short form of ਆਸੀਸ. “de dɪj sis cəlyo utko.”—*krɪsən*. **3** *Skt* सीस lead, a base metal.

ਸੀਸ ਅਕਾਸਿ [sis əkasɪ] head raised towards the sky i.e. holding (one’s) head high, not bowing down towards the earth on account of a discomfiture of misdeeds. “jəu gurdev tə sisu əkasɪ.”—*bher namdev*.

ਸੀਸਗੰਜ [sisgə̃j] a sacred place relating to the ninth Sikh Guru, situated in Chandni Chowk, Delhi, where the supreme master laid down his life on Magh Sudi (light half of lunar month) 5th Sammat 1732 for the protection of the distressed Indians. This gurdwara was built by Sardar Baghel Singh in Sammat 1847. Afterwards, the Muslims constructed a mosque in its vicinity. At last Raja Saroop Singh of Jind state acquired the land from the government at the end of the 1914 revolt and raised the gurdwara and donated an estate to it. See ਦਿੱਲੀ. **2** See ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਨੰ 3. **3** See ਅੰਬਾਲਾ ਨੰ 5.

ਸੀਸਤਾਨ [sistan] *P* سیستان *Skt* शकस्थान a country situated to the east of Persia and on the western border of Baluchistan. ਸੀ-ਸਤਾਂ See ਸਕ 2.

ਸੀਸਦ [sisəd] *adj* who offers his head. **2** *P* ੯ three hundred.

ਸੀਸਧਰਣ [sisdhəraṇ], ਸੀਸਧਰਨਿ [sisdhəraṇɪ] *n* Shiv, whose hand was stuck with the skull of Brahma. “gətəm narɪ umapətɪ svami,

sisdhərənI səhəs bhəg gami.”—*jet ravidas*. The recast text goes like this. “sīsdhərənI umapətI suamī, gotəm nari gami səhəs bhəg.” The Puranic legend is: Having seen Brahma ridden with sexual urge, Shiv cut off his head with his own nail, which got stuck up with his hand See ਕਪਾਲਮੋਚਨ. For committing adultery with rishi Gautam’s wife, Ahlya, Indar got a thousand vulvas (planted) on his body. See ਅਹਲਿਆ.

ਸੀਸਫੂਲ [sisphul] *n* an ornament shaped like a flower which is worn by women on their heads.

ਸੀਸਮ [sisəm] See ਸਿੰਸਪਾ.

ਸੀਸਮਹਲ [sisməhəl] a palace, decorated with mirrors. “man-hu sisməhəll ke bic su murətI ek ənek ki jhāi”—*cəḍi* 1. **2** that place in Kiratpur where the marriage of Guru Har Rai was performed. Then there existed a glass-house. See ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ and ਕੀਰਤਪੁਰ.

ਸੀਸਾ [sisa] *n* lead. **2** *P* شیشه glass. **3** a looking glass; a mirror. **4** a bottle. “sise sərab kI phul gulab.”—*cəri* 220.

ਸੀਸਿ [sisI] of the head. “sisI nivaie kia thie?”—*var asa*. **2** in the head. **3** on the head. **4** on account of the head; from the head.

ਸੀਸੁ [sisu] See ਸੀਸ. “sisu vəḍhe kərI besəṇu dije.”—*vəḍ* m 1.

ਸੀਸੁਅਕਾਸਿ [sisu-əkasi] See ਸੀਸਅਕਾਸਿ.

ਸੀਹ [sih], **ਸੀਹ** [sih] *n* a lion, tiger. “siha baja cərga kuhia.”—*var majh* m 1. **2** *part* a word that expresses pain. “sih nə mukh te nek ucari.”—*cəri* 95.

ਸੀਹਆਣ [sih-aṇ] *n* the smell of a lion. When animals smell a lion, they do not come nearby. “bāde te avē sih-aṇ.”—*PPP*. ‘Enemies get the smell of a lion from their opponents.’

ਸੀਹਣ [sihəṇ] *n* lioness, tigress.

ਸੀਹਣ ਸਾਰ ਦੀ [sihəṇ sar di] *n* sword, dagger, scimitar; a lioness/ tigress of steel. “devi dəsət

nəcai sihən sar di.”—*cəḍi* 3.

ਸੀਹਰਫੀ [sihərphi] See ਸਿਹਰਫੀ.

ਸੀਹਾਂ [sihā] *n* a devoted Sikh of Nanak Dev, whose brother was Gajjan. **2** a resident of Khadoor, who belonged to Uppal khatri subcaste and became a devotee of Guru Angad Dev. He also served Guru Amar Das. See ਮਥੇ ਮੁਰਾਰੀ. **3** a masand/messenger of Dheermal Sodhi, who tried to kill Guru Tegh Bahadur at Bakala with his gun. Makhhan Shah awarded him a heavy punishment. “sihā nam tisi ko əhe, guru sō droh kərət nI rəhe.”—*GPS*. **4** *adj* like a lion. looking like a tiger/lion, e.g. ਸੀਹਾਂ ਕੁੱਤਾ.

ਸੀਹੁ [sihu] lion. See ਸੀਹ. “səkta sihu mare pe vəge.”—*asa* m 1.

ਸੀਕ [sik] See ਸੀਖ 1.

ਸੀਕਰ [sikər] *Skt* ਸੀਕਰ *n* drops of water. “səm sikər anən pe jIh ke.”—*NP*. **2** dew. **3** wind, air. **4** tiny drops of rain, drizzle.

ਸੀਕਾ [sika] *P* سكة the seal of a state embedded on coin. “ləkhI mi ketək gəni nə jaiē gəni nə səkəu sika.”—*gujə* m 5. ‘Leave aside counting the wealth of your treasury, it is impossible even to assess how many types of coins are there.’ See ਸਿੱਕਾ.

ਸੀਖ [sikh] *P* سِخ *n* an iron rod. “jəṇu həlvai sikh nal bIh bəre utare.”—*cəḍi* 3. **2** a straw; a matchstick. **3** *Skt* ਸਿਕਾ a sermon, teaching, precept. “sace gur ki saci sikh.”—*gəu* m 1.

ਸੀਖਕ [sikhək] *adj* ਸਿਖਕ who teaches. “səbh ke sikhək ravər əhō.”—*GPS*.

ਸੀਖਚਾ [sikhca] *P* سِخ *n* a nail. **2** a straight sword. “dhop sikhce cəkr kərare.”—*GPS*. See ਸਸਤੁ.

ਸੀਖਣਾ [sikhṇa], **ਸੀਖਨਾ** [sikhna] *v* to light the wick of an earthen lamp with a stick. **2** to instigate. **3** to learn, acquire knowledge.

ਸੀਖ ਪਾ [sikh pa], **ਸੀਖ ਪਾਉ** [sikh pau], **ਸੀਖ ਪਾਲ** [sikh pal] (for a horse) to stand erect on its hind legs by raising both the front legs.

ਸੀਖਿਆ [sikhɪa], ਸੀਖਿਆ [sikhya] See ਸਿਕਾ.
 ਸੀਗ [sīg] See ਸਿੰਗ. “bhēsār mathe sīg go.”—*ṭoḍi namdev*.
 ਸੀਗਰੀਆ [sigria] *adj* adorned, embellished. “təu me saɪr sigria.”—*sar m 5*.
 ਸੀਗਾ [siga] he was there. **2** *A* **سینه** the act of melting. **3** in grammar a sign denoting the verb form of a word.
 ਸੀਗਾਰ [sigar] See ਸਿੰਗਾਰ. “sigar mɪθrəs bhog bhojən.”—*gəu chāt m 1*.
 ਸੀਗਾਰਣਾ [sigarṇa] See ਸਿੰਗਾਰਣਾ.
 ਸੀਖਰ [sighər], ਸੀਖਰ [sighəru], ਸੀਖਰ [sighr] *Skt* ਸੀਖਰ *adv* at once, soon, forthwith. “sighəru karəju lehu səvarɪ.”—*gəu m 5*. **2** *n* wind, air.
 ਸੀਖਰਤਾ [sighrəta] *Skt* ਸੀਖਰਤਾ *n* promptness, swiftness.
 ਸੀਕ [sij] *n* horn. “bɪnu simrən jese sij chətara.”—*gəu ə m 5*. ‘one who breaks other’s head and suffers as do a ram’s horns’.
 ਸੀਚਨ [sican], ਸੀਚਨਾ [sīcāna] *Skt* ਸੇਚਨ *n* the act of sprinkling. **2** watering. **3** *Skt* ਸੰਚਯਨ collecting, accumulating, storage. “jese mādhu makhi sīc sīc ke ɪkətr kərə.”—*BGK*.
 ਸੀਚਨਾ [sicana] *P* **سچن** *Skt* ਸਚਾਨ bird of prey, bigger than a falcon and smaller than a hawk, which has a red head. “sicane jɪu pōkhia.”—*sri ə m 1*. See ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀ.
 ਸੀਛਤ [sichət], ਸੀਛਿਤ [sichɪt] See ਸਿਛਿਤ. “sichət hē kəhar jɪs lage.”—*GPS*. ‘skilled water carriers.’
 ਸੀਝਨਾ [sijhna] See ਸਿਝਣਾ. “khot nə sijhsɪ kaɪ.”—*sri m 1*. “ədhū əgɪani kəde nə sijhē.”—*gəu m 3*.
 ਸੀਡ [sɪd] *Pkt* *n* the amount of a bet. **2** a reward of bet/stake. **3** a pledge, vow. “bəd-hɪ sɪd ɪt ut ko dhai.”—*GPS*.
 ਸੀਢ [sɪdh] *Skt* ਸਿੰਹਾਨ *n* snout. “mukh me thuk sīdh bəhu nasa.”—*NP*.
 ਸੀਢੀ [sɪdhi] *n* a ladder, staircase. “loth pē loth gəi pər yō su mənə surlok ki sɪdhi bənai.”

—*cāḍi 1*. **2** a ladder like funeral bier to carry a dead body. ਸਵ-ਉਢਿ.
 ਸੀਤ [sit] *Skt* ਸਤੁਤ *adj* stitched, threaded. “səgɪ cəɾənkəməl mən sit.”—*nəṭ m 5 pəṭal*. **2** *Skt* ਸੀਤ *n* water. **3** snow. **4** a shrub for making wood combs. **5** a margosa tree. **6** camphor. **7** winter. **8** frost. “bɪapət usən nə sit.”—*maru m 5*. **9** *adj* cold. “sit mād sugədh cəlɪo sərəb than səman.”—*maru ə m 5*. **10** lazy, lethargic. **11** impotent.
 ਸੀਤਕਰ [sitkər] *n* the moon with its cool rays. **2** *adj* which cools. “sitkər jese sitkər so vɪʃagənɪ te.”—*NP*. ‘having moon-like coolness to ward off sensuality.’
 ਸੀਤ ਜੂਰ [sitjvər] fever with shivering. See ਤਾਪ (c)
 ਸੀਤਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ [sitprəsad] *adj* stale. **2** *n* left-over food by a guru (preceptor) or a devta (god). “tere sātā da te tusadɪ rəsna da sitprəsad əsā nū prapət hoɪa hē.”—*bhəgtavli*.
 ਸੀਤਮੁ [sitəmu] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰੂਤਮੁ was sewn; stitched; was threaded. “səh cəɾni meḍa hiəɾa sitəmu.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.
 ਸੀਤਰ [sitər] See ਸੀਤਲ. “pavək bhəi sitər.”—*rudr*.
 ਸੀਤ ਰੁਤ [sit rut] *Skt* शीतऋतु *n* winter; season during the months of Maghar and Poh. “nəhɪ sɪtlə sit ruten.”—*səhəs m 5*. autumn.
 ਸੀਤਲ [sitəl] *adj* cool. “sitəl hərə hərəɪ namu.”—*asa m 5*. **2** *n* the moon. **3** sandal, camphor. **4** a pearl. **5** ਸੇਚਿਤ ਜਲ irrigated water (short for ਜਲ ਸੇਚਿਤ) “maru te sitəlu kərə.”—*maru m 3*. ‘The barren land was turned into irrigated land.’
 ਸੀਤਲ ਕੁੰਡ [sitəl kūḍ] See ਰਾਜਗਿਰਿ.
 ਸੀਤਲਤਾ [sitəltā] cold; weather; winter; frost.
 ਸੀਤਲ ਪਾਟਿਕਕਾ [sitəl paṭɪk-ka], ਸੀਤਲ ਪਾਟੀ [sitəl paṭi] a kind of soft grass grown in Bengal and Assam and the mat made of it, which is very smooth and tender. “sitəl paṭɪk-ka bɪchvai.”

–*kr̥isən*. Some ignorant scribe has written *bichṭai* instead of *bichvai*.

ਸੀਤਲਾ [sitla] *adj* cool, unperturbed. “sitla sukh sātī murəṭī siməṭī siməṭī nit dhīai.” –*kan m 5*. **2** *Skt* शीतला *n* According to the Hindu belief, it is the goddess of smallpox. She is of golden hue, rides on a donkey, has a broom in her hand, a winnowing basket on her forehead and wears a red dress.

When children suffer from smallpox, Sitla is worshipped to protect them from its evil effect. The donkey is served with grain and the patient is called Mata Rani da khota. (donkey of mother goddess). Sitla is also called Masani Devi. A special day for her worship is 8th day of the dark half of Chet month. **3** *Masurika, P* عذرية *E* smallpox. cecək. It is mainly caused by germs of a particular type. They spread in the body and cause high fever and pimples to flare up. During the three-four days of fever, pimples appear. Then they fill with water, which turns into pus. On the tenth or eleventh day the pimples wither and on the twentieth, their crusts also vanish away.

It is contagious disease. The best cure of it is vaccination, called ਲੋਦਾ (loda) in colloquial term. Children and the residents of hot countries get afflicted with small-pox. Generally a person suffers only once in his/her life, but sometimes it may recur, then its impact is less severe and has shorter duration than the first one.

Small-pox causes many types of troubles such as uneasiness, burning, stiffness in the limbs and head ache etc. It is better to give a dose of *ṣirxīṣət* (a unani medicine) rubbed in the squash of *pittpapra*. The incense of the birch tree leaves and Jhau provides comfort. The rubbing of ointment made of camphor

provides solace from the burning itch of the boils.

Five grains of unab, flowers of blue lotus, *pittpapra* and dry *məko* five masas each and five masas of *bihdana* should be soaked in about half a litre of water. Then this material be crushed and with two *tolas* squash prepared from the blue lotus may be given to the patient to drink; it gives him relief from fever and boil burning.

The patient's food should contain a dish of rice mixed with moong pulse, nominally salted or milk rice pudding with a little sugar.

It is better to keep the room and the clothes of the patient clean. “sitla te rakhīa bhīari.” –*gəu m 5*. “sitla ṭhakīrhīai, bīghən gəe hārīnai.” –*sor m 5*. **4** sand. **5** red cow.

ਸੀਤਲਾਇਆ [sitlāiā], **ਸੀਤਲਾਗਿਆ** [sitlagīā] cooled down, attained coolness. “mera mən əndīn sitlagīo.” –*sar m 5*.

ਸੀਤਲਾ ਬਾਹਨ [sitla bahən] *n* a donkey, the carriage of Sitla.

ਸੀਤਲੁ [sitəlu] See **ਸੀਤਲ**. “sitəlu thīve nanka! jəpədro hārīnamo.” –*var jēt*.

ਸੀਤੜਾ [sitṛā] *adj* sewn, stitched. “sitṛā mən məjhahī.” –*var jēt*.

ਸੀਤਾ [sita] *adj* ਸਜੂਤ sewn, past tense of ਸਿਉਣਾ “sita hē cola.” –*suhi m 1*. **2** *Skt* सीता *n* Lachhmi. **3** Parvati. **4** wine. **5** the current of river Ganga. **6** a ploughpin. **7** a furrow drawn by a plough. **8** daughter of Janak and wife of Ram Chandar, and mother of Luv and Kush. She has been regarded absolutely chaste. “sita lēgīa dāhsīro.” –*səva m 1*.

It is mentioned in Valmik Ramayan Part 1 Chapter 66 that Raja Sirdhvāj was busy ploughing to clear the earth for the performance of a religious sacrifice and oblation. Then a virgin girl emerged from the earth. On account of her birth from the furrow,

she was named Sita. Janak and his wife Sunayna reared her like a daughter. Therefore she was called Janakja. On account of her birth from the earth, she came to be named Bhoomija and Ayonija.¹

Valmiki Ramayan Part 7, Ch 17 contains a story that saint Kushdhvaj's daughter Vedvati was performing penance to get Vishnu as her husband. Charmed by her beauty, Sumbh the king of demons, desired to get that virgin girl by killing Kushdhvaj, but he failed to do so. Then, Ravan had the desire to make Vedvati his wife. When she did not agree, Ravan dragged her by her hair. Vedvati got her hair released and jumped into the fire. Afterwards she appeared as Sita to kill Ravan and got Vishnu's incarnation Ram as her husband.

Sirdhvaj had pledged that whoever was able to shoot an arrow with the bow string of Shiv, he would marry Janki. Thus Ram not only succeeded in this endeavour, but broke the bow into two pieces by drawing it apart. Therefore, he got Sita as his bride.

About this bow, it is said in Valmik Part 1, Ch 67 that after destroying Daksh's religious sacrificial ceremony Shiv kept this bow named Devrat in trust with Janak. It was so heavy that 5000 persons laboured to bring it near Ram.

Sita remained with Ram Chandar during his exile and she left the homely comforts to serve her husband. When on a suggestion from Ram, Lachhman cut off the nose of Ravan's

¹It is prevalent in folk tradition that Ravan demanded tribute from the sages. But the hermits had nothing to pay. Therefore they gave their blood. A pitcher, filled with their blood, was buried under the earth. Sita was born from it and became the cause of Ravan's destruction.

sister Soopnakha in Dandak forest, Ravan carried away Sita in revenge. With Sugreev to help, Ram came to know through Hanuman that Sita was in Lanka. Thereafter Ram waged a war against Ravan and got her back. When Sita was brought from Ashokvatika and she appeared before Ram, he said, "Sita! I am doubtful about your character, Therefore you may go away anywhere you like. You are not worthy of me." Due to this Sita jumped into the fire, but such was her chastity's strength, that the fire could not consume her. All the gods bore testimony to her chastity, and Ram accepted her (as his life partner) See ਵਾਲਮੀਕਿ ਕਾਂਡ 6. ਅ: 17-18-19.

After the coronation of Ram Chandar in Ayodhya, Sita lived in comfort with him and became pregnant. One day, a joker named Bhadr said to Ram, "People talk ill of you because Sita, who remained in Ravan's abode, is now settled in your house by your sweet will." So Ram ordered Lachhman to take Sita away and leave her in the forest. Lachhman carried out his order obediently. Rishi Balmiki was moved on hearing Sita's cries and he escorted her to his hermitage. There Sita gave birth to male twins. Valmiki writes that for the protection of one child Kusha grass was dipped in water (and sprinkled on the child's body) and thus he got the name Kush. The other child was sprinkled with Lav grass dipped in water and named Lav. Kush was elder to Lav. The sage looked after them and taught them. He trained them to learn Ramayan by heart and sing it in melody. When Ram performed an Ashvmedh Yag, the sage took Kush and Lav with him to Ayodhya to join the festival. Ram and his courtiers were charmed by the singing of the children. The sage certified the chastity of Sita and told Ram

that Kush and Lav were his real sons. Therefore, Ram ordered that Sita be brought back. Arriving in Ram's royal court, she addressed the assembly remarking, "if I have thought of any other person other than my husband Ram, then O Earth give me abode within in thyself." On the utterance of these words of Sita, the earth burst open and she was absorbed into it. See ਵਾਲਮੀਕ ਕਾਂਡ 7, ਅ: 97.

jo mere vəc kərəm kər hrıde bəsət rəghurāı, prıthi! pədu mōhı dijıye lije apmılaı.

sunət bəcən dhəni phəṭ gəi,
lop sia tıh bhıterı bhəi,
cəkərət rəhe nıtrəkh rəghurāı,
raj kərən ki as cūkai.—ramav.

9 wife of Peepa Bhagat. 10 according to the Veds, the goddess of agriculture/crops.

ਸੀਤਾਂਸੁ [sitāṅsu] *n* the moon, which has cool rays. See ਸੀਤਕਰ.

ਸੀਤਾਕੰਤ [sitakāt], **ਸੀਤਾਨਾਥ** [sitanath], **ਸੀਤਾਪਤਿ** [sitapəti] Ram Chandar.

ਸੀਤਾਫਲ [sitaphəl] *n* ਸਰੀਫਾ Custard apple. *L* Annona Squamosa.

ਸੀਤਾਰਮਣ [sitarəməṇ], **ਸੀਤਾਰਵਨ** [sitarəvən], **ਸੀਤਾਵਰ** [sitavər], **ਸੀਤਾਵੱਲਭ** [sitavəlləbh] Sita's husband, Ram Chandar. "sita rəvən kəhā hē?"—ramav.

ਸੀਤੇ [sito] *adj* ਸਜੂਤ threaded, sewn, stitched. 2 *n* coolness; lack of heat. "tıthe sito sita məhıma mahı."—jəpu. In the realm of action (preamble) Ram (all-pervading) is wide spread and Sita indicating spiritual (inner) peace is all-absorbing. 3 *Skt* ਸੀਤੜ *adj* tilled with a plough. "ıhu tənu sito tōmre dhanu."—sar m 5.

ਸੀਤੇਸਨ [sitosən] *Skt* शीतोष्ण winter and summer.

¹In this realm, heroes known for actual living, are mentioned. Here live males like Ram and females like Sita.

2 cold and warm.

ਸੀਤੜ [sity] *Skt adj* tilled, ploughed. 2 *n* corn, grain.

ਸੀਦ [sid] *Skt n* money given on interest; usury.

ਸੀਂਦ [sīd] *adj* for which money was not paid; without cost, free.

ਸੀਧ [sidh] *n* direction, straight line. 2 *adj* achieved. "namı həmare karəj sidh."—gōd m 5. 3 proved, established. "vıciı kaıa nəgərı həri sidhe."—bəsət m 5. 'Hari is realised in the bodily form.'

ਸੀਂਧਨਾ [sīdhna] *v* to search, aim at.

ਸੀਂਧਵ [sīdhəv] See ਸੈਂਧਵ.

ਸੀਧਾ [sidha] *adj* straight, direct, without a curve/bend. 2 guileless, sincere, honest. "gurmukhı prāṇı əpradhı sidhe."—gəu ə m 3.

3 successful; who achieves his goal. "həri dərgəh pədhe həri name sidhe."—asa chət m 4. "səti gurı te kəvən kəvən nə sidho mere bhāi?"—gəu ə m 3.

4 obverse, an antonym of reverse (side) "sidha choṭı əpuṭha bunna."—gəu m 5.

5 *n* raw material used for food for a certain honourable religious person; provision, supply. "sidha an cədhavhı ketı kərhi səlam."—NP. 6 rock salt, Sindhi salt. "dal sidha māgəu ghıv."—dhəna dhāna.

ਸੀਧਾ [sīdha] See ਸੀਧਾ 6

ਸੀਧਿ [sidhi] *n* achievement, success. "gobıd jo jəpe tısu sidhi."—marı m 5. 2 See ਸੀਧ.

ਸੀਧੋ [sidho] See ਸੀਧਾ. 2 *adj* proved, decided.

ਸੀਨਾ [sina] See ਸਿਉਣਾ. 2 *P n* a chest, breast. "sitəl mən sina ram."—bıla chət m 5. "dərke phəṭge tıh sətrun sine."—krısen.

ਸੀਨੇਜੋਰ [sinejor] *adj* intent on showing bodily prowess; high-handed.

ਸੀਨੇਜੋਰੀ [sinejori] *n* high-handedness. "tūrəg məgayo sinejori."—GPS.

ਸੀਪ [sip] *n* a small oyster shell.

ਸੀਪਤਿ [sipəti] Sita's husband, Ram Chandar. 2 Shripati, Vishnu. 3 Maya's husband, Kartar.

ਸੀ.ਪੀ. [si pi] Central Province; Madhya Bharat; area around Nagpur.

ਸੀਪੈ [sipe] stitches, sews. “*ṭu pətɪ paṭi sɪphtɪ sipe.*”—*var ram 1 m 1.*

ਸੀਬਈ [sibəi] a caste of Rajputs. The state of Siba belongs to this caste. See ਬਾਈ ਧਾਰ.

ਸੀਬਰ [sibər] See ਸਿੰਮਲ. “*sībər tar khəjurē bhari.*”—*GPS.*

ਸੀ ਬਰਣ [si bəɾəŋ] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਵਰਣ *adj* of pretty/beautiful colour. “*si bəɾənbədh.*”—*gyan əg 150.* ‘killing a horse of fine colour in Ashvmedh Yag.’ See ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਬਰਣ.

ਸੀਭੜੋ [sibhɾo] a village, in the police post Moolepur, tehsil, Sirhind, seven kos to the north-west of Patiala. The ninth Guru visited this place. The State has allotted forty ghumaons of land to the gurdwara. This place is about 4 miles to the north-east of Dhablan railway station.

ਸੀਮ [sim] boundary. See ਸੀਮਾ. “*sim təj apni bɪrane des lāgh lāgh.*”—*ramav. 2 P* سىم silver.

ਸੀਮਕ [simək] See ਸਿਉਂਕ.

ਸੀਮਤਨ [simitən] *P* سيمتن *adj* having a silvery body.

ਸੀਮਨ [simən] See ਸਿਉਣਾ. “*sim kəro sərəb əbhɪram.*”—*GPS.*

ਸੀਮਾ [sima] *Skt n* boundary, limit. **2** propriety. **3** parting of the hair. **4 A** سيماء a sign, mark. **5** a mark on the forehead.

ਸੀਮਾਬ [simab] *P* سيماب *n* ਸੀਮ-ਆਬ silvery water; mercury.

ਸੀਮਾਲਿੰਗ [simaliŋg] *n* a boundary-mark.

ਸੀਮੁਰਗ [simurəg] *P* سيمرغ *n* a bird with feathers having colours of thirty birds on its wings. It is an imaginary bird. Griffin. Poets have mentioned that its lower portion is of a tiger and the upper of an eagle. **2** Some have opined that unka is its second name. **3** Many people give this name to dāgra. See ਦਗਰਾ.

ਸੀਮੰਤ [simət] *n* the act of parting hair with a

comb. “*simətonnəyən*”, a ritual of the Hindus derived from this word, is performed during the fourth, sixth or eighth months of pregnancy. The husband does the hair-parting of his wife (by using a comb). This ceremony is considered auspicious for the child in the mother’s womb.

ਸੀਮੰਤਕ [simətək] who has done hair-parting. See ਸੀਮੰਤ. **2** See ਸਮੰਤਕ.

ਸੀਮੰਤਿਕਾ [simətɪka] the lady, who performs the act of hair-parting. See ਸੀਮੰਤ.

ਸੀਮੰਤਿਨਿ [simətɪni], ਸੀਮੰਤਿਨੀ [simətɪni] *Skt* सीमन्तिनी *adj* a lady with hair adorned, who has adorned herself by spreading layers of her hair on (both sides of) the forehead. “*jor simətɪni ke jɪh thae.*”—*NP.*

ਸੀਮੰਤੋ ਨਯਨ [siməto nəyən] See ਸੀਮੰਤ.

ਸੀਯਾ [siya] Sita, Janki.

ਸੀਯਾਪਤਿ [siyapətɪ] Ram Chandar.

ਸੀਰ [sir] *n* partnership. “*sir na susəg me.*”—*GPS.* **2** coolness, coldness. “*sir jɪm nir məhɪ hot sukhkar he.*”—*NP.* **3 adj** cool, cold. “*phəṭe mas lage jəl sir.*”—*GPS.* **4 Skt n** the sun. **5 əkk**, a wild plant. **6** a plough. **7 Skt** ਸ਼ੀਰ a python. **8 adj** sharp. **9** شير *P n* rice pudding; milk.

ਸੀਰਖੋਰ [sirkhor], ਸੀਰਖੁਾਰ [sirkhvar] *adj* who drinks milk, who lives on milk. “*sirkhor ɪn kəhā bɪgara?*”—*GPS.*

ਸੀਰਣ [sirəŋ] *Skt* शीर्ण *adj* broken. **2** scattered.

ਸੀਰਣੀ [sirɳi] See ਸੀਰੀਨੀ.

ਸੀਰਤ [sirət] سیرت *n* habit, nature, temperament, innate disposition. “*surət sirət me jənuək ap bənyo pərhut.*”—*cəɪɪtr 66.*

ਸੀਰਧੂਜ [sirdhəj] Sita’s father Janak. **2** Krishan’s elder brother Balram, whose flag has a “sir” (plough).

ਸੀਰਪਾਣਿ [sirpaɳɪ] *n* Balbhadar, who holds a plough “sir” in his hand. **2** a ploughman; peasant.

ਸੀਰਾ [sira] *adj* cold. “sira tata hoṭ.”—*s kəbir*.
2 P شیر *n* a thin granular sweet. **3** a condensed essence of a (dry) fruit like datepalm etc.
4 sesame oil. **5 Skṭ** सीरा a river, stream.

ਸ਼ੀਰਾਜ਼ [širaz] *P* شیراز *n* a famous city of Iran, where celebrated poets, like Sadi and Hafiz, were born.

ਸ਼ੀਰਾਜ਼ੀ [sirazi] *adj* an inhabitant of Shiraz.
2 relating to Shiraz.

ਸੀਰੀ [siri] *adj* a partner, co-worker. **2 Skṭ** सीरिन् a ploughman, tiller.

ਸ਼ੀਰੀ [širī] *P* شیر *adj* sweet. “gəbhir dhir širī zəbān.”—*PP*. **2** dear, affectionate. **3 n** wife of Iran’s king, Khusro Pravez, who was dear to Farhad. Farhad was told to bring a stream by cutting a mountain to win Sirin in marriage. Farhad laboured untiringly to cut the mountain but when his job was done, he got the news that Sirin had died. Hearing it Farhad also breathed his last. Sirin also died on hearing of the demise of Farhad.

ਸ਼ੀਰੀਨੀ [širini] *P* شیرینی *n* sweetness. **2** a sweet. **3** the distribution of a (gift) to show happiness on the successful completion of some work. **4** sweets offered to a pir or presented at his place/tomb.

ਸੀਰੰਦ [sirənd] See ਸਰਹਿੰਦ.

ਸੀਲ [sil] *Skṭ* शील *vr* to meditate, concentrate, practise, worship. **2 n** nature. **3** etiquette, good manners, courtesy, gentleness. “sil bigarito tera kam.”—*asa m 5*. ‘Sexual desire has damaged your courteous behaviour.’
 vīdyā bīn dvīj c bāgicā bīn ābān ko
 paṇi bīn savān suhāvān nā jani hē,
 rājā bīn rāj kaj rājnitī soce bīn
 puṇy ki bāsiṭhi kāhu kēsēdho bākhanī hē,
 kāhē “jāydev” bīn hit ko hitu hē jēsē
 sadhu bīn sāgəṭī kəlāk ki niṣāni hē,
 paṇi bīn sār jēsē dan bīn kār jēsē,
 śil bīn nār jēsē moti bīn paṇi hē.

4 a pious/sacred duty. “sac sil suṭī sājmi sa puri pəṭivar.”—*var maru m 1*. **5** a python; a snake. **6** friendship. **7** gratefulness. **8** tranquility.

ਸੀਲਹਾ [silha] *adj* which destroys ਸੀਲ (holy religion/duty); adulterous, dissolute.

ਸੀਲਬੰਧਾਨ [silbādhān] *n* a vow to maintain courtesy (good conduct) /etiquette; a pledge to shun adultery. “sūnəṭī silbādhān bra.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਸੀਲਵੰਤ [silvāt], ਸੀਲਵੰਤਿ [silvātī] *adj* deferentially modest. See ਸੀਲ. “silvəṭī pərdhānī.”—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਸੀਲੁ [silu] See ਸੀਲ. “silu dhəramu jəpu bhəgəṭī nā kini.”—*bīla kəbir*.

ਸੀਲੋਆਣਾ [silōāṇā], ਸੀਲੋਆਣੀ [silōāṇī] See ਬੇਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ **3**.

ਸੀਵ [siv] *n* Shiv. **2** a boundary, limit. “kīse ke siv bāne rol nahi.”—*var bīla m 4*. **3** a pyre for cremating the dead body; a funeral pyre. “rəci siv cādān.”—*səloh*.

ਸੀਵਣ [sivəṇ] See ਸੀਵਨ.

ਸੀਵਣੀ [sivṇī] *Dg n* a needle.

ਸੀਵਨ [sivən], ਸੀਵਨਾ [sivnā] See ਸਿਵ *vr n* to sew, stitch. “hərī rətān mən āṭərī sivte.”—*sri chōt m 5*. “mən tən bhītərī sivən.”—*sar m 5*. “bīn tage bīn sui ani mən hərībhəgṭi sāgṭi sivnā.”—*maru m 5*.

ਸੀਵਨਿ [sivənī] *adj* worth-sewing, worth-stitching. See ਰਾਂਗਨਿ.

ਸੀਵਾਂ [sivā] See ਸੀਮਾ. “sādhe tinī hath teri sivā.”—*sor ravidas*. ‘The extent of your property is three and a half yards, which you will get after death.’

ਸੀੜ [sir] *n* speed, motion. **2** falling of hail; a hail-storm. **3** silence. **4** a rope of grass. “sir ghumaṭi rāghṛān kāhi.”—*PPP*. **5** a furrow drawn by a plough. *Skṭ* सीर. **6** See ਸੀੜੁ.

ਸੀੜੁ [sirh] a joint, a stitch.

ਸੀੜੀ [sirhi] *n* a ladder. **2** a bier. See ਸੀਢੀ.

ਸੁ [su] *Skt* part excess, too much. “mæmta moh su bādhna, putr kələtr su dhādh.”—*var bīha m 3*. **2** *prep* excellent; the best. “su kərnī kaməṅI gur mīlī həm pai.”—*asa m 5*. **3** *n* an opinion, a view. **4** *adv* without any effort; easy. **5** *adj* beautiful. **6** ਸੁ has also been in use for ਸ੍ਰ (self). “jīs no həri su prəsən hoI.”—*suhi m 4*. ‘was himself pleased.’ “surup me brīttī tīkai.”—*GPS*. ‘focussed his mind.’ **7** *pron* that, same. “su esa raja sri nərħəri.”—*məla namdev*. **8** It stands for suffix to a third person singular verb. ‘dīttosə ləddhosu adI.’ ‘He gave, he found.’

ਸੁਅ [suə] *n* a son. **2** a parrot. **3** See ਸ੍ਰ.

ਸੁਅਸਤ [suəsət], ਸੁਅਸਤਿ [suəsətI] *Skt* स्वस्ति part welfare. **2** a blessing. “tīsu jo hari suəsətī tīsu.”—*var asa*. **3** denotes acceptance. **4** the sound of oākar. See ਆਬਿ.

ਸੁਅਸਤਿ ਬਿਵਸਥਾ [suəsətī bīvəstha] See ਸ੍ਰਸਤਿ ਬਿਵਸਥਾ.

ਸੁਅਨ [suən] *Skt* सुनु *n* son. “apno suən jese lagət pīaro jīy.”—*BGK*.

ਸੁਅਲਾ [suəla] See ਸੋਲਾ.

ਸੁਆਉ [suau], ਸੁਆਓ [suao], ਸੁਆਇ [suai] *n* taste, juice, essence. “kəřchiā phīrēnī suau nə jaṅəni sūjīa.”—*var guj 2 m 5*. “kam suai gəj vəsī pəre.”—*gəu kəbir*. **2** self-interest, profit. “jən avən ka īhe suau.”—*sukhməni*. **3** selfishness. “tīn səgī səgū nə kīcəī nanək jīna apna suau.”—*var guj 2 m 5*. “mītr bhāi dis-hī mən mere, te səbhī əpnə suai mīlasa.”—*gəḍ m 4*. **4** a purpose, an intention. “kəun marəg kəun suao.”—*sīdhgosəḷI*. **5** ਸੁਯ good and virtuous; an honest earning. “kətha kīrtən rag nad dhūnī īhu bənīo suau.”—*bīla m 5*. **6** a welcome. “suarəth suau nə ko kəre.”—*sri ə m 5*. **7** honour. “dohagnī məhəlu nə pānīnī nə jaṅəni pīr ka suau.”—*asa ə m 3*. **8** self-growing; a grass growing by itself. “bhar əḥharəhī meva hovə gəruḥa hovə suau.”—*var*

majh m 1. ‘Self-growing grass (svāk) may become rice.’

ਸੁਆਸ [suas] *Skt* श्वास *n* a breath. **2** See ਸ੍ਰਾਸ.

ਸੁਆਸਨ [suasən] See ਸ੍ਰਾਸਨ.

ਸੁਆਹ [suah] *n* ash.

ਸੁਆਹਾ [suaha] See ਸ੍ਰਾਹਾ. “suaha sudhayə nəmo sīteyā.”—*cəḍī 2*.

ਸੁਆਣੀ [suāni] *n* a willing maiden brought as a wife, ਸ੍ਰ ਆਣੀ brought through marriage; a wedded woman devoted to her husband. See ਸਾਵਾਣੀ and ਸੁਰੀਤਾ.

ਸੁਆਤ [suat] See ਸਵਾਤ.

ਸੁਆਦ [suad] *Skt* सूद (See ਸ੍ਰਦ *vr*) *n* juice, taste. “ədhīk suad rog ədhīkai.”—*məla m 1*.

ਸੁਆਦਤਿ [suadətI] *Skt* सूदता taste, relish. **2** *adv* for the pleasure of the tongue. “suadətī jīu səgharə.”—*asa kəbir*.

ਸੁਆਧੀਨ [suadhīn] See ਸ੍ਰਾਧੀਨ.

ਸੁਆਨ [suan] *Skt* श्वान *n* a dog. “suanpuch jīu hoI nə sudho.”—*dev m 9*. “əpnə apu tu kəbhū nə choḍsī suanpuchī jīu re.”—*maru m 1*. **2** *Skt* सूयन whose gait is fine; a swan. See ਸਵਾਨ.

ਸੁਆਨਸਤ੍ਰ [suansətr], ਸੁਆਨਸਤ੍ਰੁ [suansətrū] *n* a dog’s rival (persons of low caste (cəḍal), who kill dogs and eat their flesh). “suansətr əjatu səbh te.”—*keda rəvīdas*. the lowest caste “supəc”.

ਸੁਆਨਪੁਛ [suanpuch] See ਸੁਆਨ.

ਸੁਆਨੀ [suāni] See ਸੁਆਣੀ. **2** a bitch.

ਸੁਆਮਨਿ [suaməni] *n* the army of a king. **2** See ਸ੍ਰਾਮਿਨੀ.

ਸੁਆਮਿ [suami], ਸੁਆਮੀ [suami] *Skt* स्वामिन् husband, lord. **2** an owner, a master. “mat pīta suami səjəṅu.”—*vəḍ m 5*. “suami ko grīh jīu səda suan təjət nəhī.”—*s m 9*.

ਸੁਆਰ [suar] See ਸਵਾਰ. “sərdar suar ənek.”—*cəḍī 2*.

ਸੁਆਰਣਾ [suarṇa] *v* to reform, correct, improve.

ਸੁਆਰਥ [suarəth] *Skt* सूयर्थ *n* selfishness; self-interest. “gobīd bhəjī səbh suarəth pure.”

—maru m 5.

ਸੁਆਰਥੀ [suarthi] *Skt* स्वार्थिन् *adj* selfish, for whom self-interest is paramount.

ਸੁਆਰਥੁ [suarəthu] See ਸੁਆਰਥ.

ਸੁਆਰੀ [suari] See ਸਵਾਰੀ. “kəri sīgh suari.”—*cāḍi* 2.

ਸੁਆਲ [suāl] See ਸਵਾਲ.

ਸੁਆਲਿਉ [suālɪu], **ਸੁਆਲਿਓ** [suālɪo] **ਸੁਆਲਿਹੁ** [suālɪhu] *Skt* सु-आलज *adj* the abode of beauty, a house of splendour; a dwelling of excellence. “keta taṅ suālɪhu rup.”—*jəpu*. “tū sēca sahɪbu sɪphətɪ suālɪu.”—*var asa*. “teri sɪphət suālɪo sərup hē.”—*var gəu* 1, m 4. “kaya kaməṅɪ ətɪ suālɪo.”—*suhi* m 3. **3** *n* splendour, beauty. “tɪn ka kɪa salahṇa əvər suālɪhu kaɪ.”—*sri* m 1. **4** It is mentioned in the Janamsakhi that Guru Nanak Dev called Munafak Desh as suālɪo.—*sri nanak prakāṣ Ch 11*. **5** *adj* laudable, praiseworthy, commendable.

ਸੁਆਵ [suav] *A* , weakness, deficiency. **2** *P* , pure gold. See ਸੁਆਉ.

ਸੁਆਵਗੀਰ [suavgir] *P* سواگیر keepers of pure gold i.e. pure coins. See ਸੁਆਵ 2. “ja sətɪguru sərəphu nədəɪɪ kəɪɪ dekhe, suavgir səbhɪ ughəɪrae.”—*var gəu* 1 m 4. ‘The pure have been distinguished from the counterfeit.’

ਸੁਆਵੜਾ [suavɾa] *n* ਸੁਆਵ selfishness. “chəḍɪa maɪa suavɾa.”—*var ram* 2 m 5. **2** taste.

ਸੁਆਂ [suə] See ਸੁਵਨ. **2** himself/herself, oneself. “əkāl dɪāl suə.”—*əkāl*.

ਸੁਆਂਬਰ [suəbər] See ਸੁਆਂਬਰ. **2** *adj* ਸੁ (fine)—ਆਂਬਰ (dress), lovely garments. “nə dhəre suəbər əg mē.”—*cəɪɪtr* 156.

ਸੁਇ [suɪ] *pron* he, that. **2** *n* one’s own self. “janət soi sət suɪ.”—*bavən*.

ਸੁਇ ਗਈ [suɪ gəi] slept. “jəb-hɪ jəsodha suɪgəi.”—*krɪsən*.

ਸੁਇਨ [suɪn], **ਸੁਇਨਾ** [suɪna] *n* gold. “sərəb suɪn ki ləka hoti.”—*dhəna namdev*. “suɪna rupa

səciə mal.”—*sri ə m* 1.

ਸੁਇਨਾ ਮੂੰਹ ਪਾਉਣਾ [suɪna mūh paʊṇa] *v* to put gold in the mouth of a dead person. According to the Hindu belief it is a sacred act. See katyayən sɪmrɪɪɪ *Part 21* § 5. **2** to maintain death-like silence.

ਸੁਇਨੀ [suɪni] *adj* goldsmith. **2** a Khatri caste. See ਸਿਉਨੀ. “bhagirəth suɪni suɪɪara.”—*BG*

ਸੁਇਨੇ ਕਾ ਬਿਰਖੁ [suɪne ka bɪrəkh] *n* ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ. See ਵਾਰ ਮਾਤ ਪੌੜੀ 20.

ਸੁਇਨੇ ਕੀ ਸੁਈ ਰੁਪੇ ਕਾ ਧਾਗਾ [suɪne ki sui rupe ka dhaga] faculty of reasoning; needle is guru (preceptor) and his teaching is a thread.

ਸੁਇਨੇ ਮੰਡਪ [suɪne mādəp] See ਫੀਲੁ.

ਸੁਈ [sui] *pron* ਸੈਵ a devotee of Shiv; same, that one. “dɪhəd sui.”—*var majh* m 1.

ਸੁਸਕ [susək] *Skt* शुष्क *adj* dry, parched. “cɪrəkāl mən tərɪ suəsək sri guru pəg jəl prem.”—*NP*. ‘devotion to the preceptor.’

ਸੁਸਟ [susətu] See ਸੁਸਟੁ. “susətu bəɾən vari ur me dhərən ki.”—*GPS*.

ਸੁਸਤੀ [susti] *P* سستی *Skt* सस्ति *n* laziness, sloth.

ਸੁਸਬਦ [susəbəd] *n* a preceptor’s teaching. **2** Gurbani. **3** a divine melody produced from within, an unheard melody. “susəbəd ka kəhā vas kəthiəle.”—*sɪdhgosaḍɪ*.

ਸੁਸਰਾਰ [susrar] See ਸਸੁਰਾਰ.

ਸੁਸਰੂਖਾ [susrukha] See ਸੁਸੁਖਾ.

ਸੁਸਾ [susa] *Skt* स्वसृ *n* sister. “susa əvas gəe gunrasi.”—*NP*.

ਸੁਸਿੱਛ [susɪch] *Skt* सुसिचिद *adj* well-trained, highly educated, lettered. **2** ਸੁਸਿਕਾ *n* good education/ training, good advice, good precept. “susɪchch duj janɪe.”—*parəs*. ‘The other warrior is well-trained.’

ਸੁਸਿੱਧ [susiddh] *adj* which can be proved easily; easily achieved. **2** *n* a figure of speech (ਅਰਥ-ਅਲੰਕਾਰ) describing how effort is put in by one and its fruit enjoyed by another. This type of description is termed as “susɪdh

alākar.”

Example:

jēse mædhumakhi sēcī sēcīkē īkətr kərə
 hərə mædhuhar tāke mukh char đarke,
 jēse bəcch het gəu sēcət he khir tīh
 let he əhir duhī bəchre vīṭarke,
 jēse dhər khod khod kər bīl saje musa
 pēsət sərəp dhaī khaī tīh marke,
 tēse koṭī pap kər maya jor jor muḍh
 ətkal chaḍcəle dou hath jharke.—BGK.

(b) Drawing advantage by many persons from an other’s labour/work is the second kind of “susiddh.”

Example:

jīni nam dhīatā gəe māsəkəti ghalī,
 nanək te mukh ūjle keti chuṭi nalī.—jəpu.
 prəhlad jən ke īkih kul udhare.—bher m 3.

ਸੁਸੀਲ [susil] *adj* ਸੁਸੀਲ good-natured.

ਸੁਸੁ [susu] *Skt* ਸੁਸੁਰ *n* father-in-law, wife’s father. “kīy an ḍhukau susu nəgri.”—NP.

ਸੁਸੁਖਾ [susukha] See ਸੁਸੁਖਾ.

ਸੁਸੰਗ [susāṅg], **ਸੁਸੰਗਤਿ** [susāṅgətī] *n* a noble company, an association of nice persons. **2** a congregation of pious persons.

ਸੁਸੰਵੇਦ [susāved] *adj* ਸੁ-ਸੰਵੇਦੜ easily understandable; that can be comprehended with comfort. **2** ਸੁ ਸੰਵੇਦੜ self-knowable.

ਸੁੱਸੇ [susso] *Dg* a rabbit, hare.

ਸੁਸੁ [sustu], **ਸਸੁ** [suṣṭhu] *Skt* सुष्ठु *adj* exceedingly true, absolutely correct. **2** extremely appreciated. **3** best, sublime. “pəhīryo khəṛəg loh bəhu susṭu.”—GPS.

ਸੁਸੁ [sust] *P* سُست weak, lazy. See ਸੁਸਤੀ. **2** See ਸੁਸੁ.

ਸੁਸੁ [ṣust] washed, clean. See ਸੁਸੁਨ.

ਸੁਸੁਨ [ṣustən] *P* سُستِن *v* to clean, wash.

ਸੁਸੁਾ [ṣusta] *P* سُست *adj* clean, neat, washed.

ਸੁਸੁਤ [suṣrut] *Skt* *adj* thoroughly/completely grasped. **2** well-known. **3** *n* a famous Indian Vaid, who, according to Garud Puran was the

son of Vishvamitar. He learnt the Vedic system of medicine from Raja Divodas of Kashi, who was an incarnation of Dhanvantri. He authored a book, which is famous as “Sushrut”. He is acknowledged as a reputed scholar of Ayurveda.

ਸੁਸੁਖਾ [susrukha] *Skt* सुसुखा *n* the desire to listen. **2** an honour, hospitality. **3** service. “sətsāṅgətī susrukha kərnī.”—NP.

ਸੁਹਟਾ [suhəṭa] *Pa n* a spring; a source of water.

ਸੁਹਦਾ [suhda], **ਸੁਹਦੇ** [suhde] *A* عِدَّة plural of ਸਹੀਦ. “suhde əur səhid.”—sri ə m l. ‘deponent of religion and dauntless fighter for a religious cause.’ See ਸਹੀਦ.

ਸੁਹਬਤ [suhbət] *A* سُهْبَت company, meeting, reunion.

ਸੁਹਰਤ [suhrət] *A* سُهْرَت *Skt* विसृति *n* mention, rumour, talk. **2** fame, repute. “īs prəkār suhrət bhi sare.”—NP.

ਸੁਹਰਤ ਪਜੀਰ [suhrət pəjir] *P* سُهْرَت پَجِيْر *adj* famous, known.

ਸੁਹਲ [suhəl] See ਸੋਹਲ.

ਸੁਹਲਾਵੀ [suhlavi] *adj* glorious, splendid. **2** pleasure, happiness. “grīh māṅəl suhlavi.”—māla m 5.

ਸੁਹੜ [suhəṛ] a sub-caste of Khatriis. “suhəṛ tīloka surma.”—BG **2** *Dg* a warrior, valiant person.

ਸੁਹਾਉਣਾ [suhauṇa] *adj* graceful, beautiful.

ਸੁਹਾਗ [suhag] *n* good fortune, good luck. “suhag həmaro əb huṇī sohīo.”—asa m 5. ‘Now good luck eternally prevails.’ See ਅਬ.

ਸੁਹਾਗਣ [suhagəṇ], **ਸੁਹਾਗਣਿ** [suhagəṇī], **ਸੁਹਾਗਣੀ** [suhagni] *adj* lucky (woman). **2** woman, whose husband is alive.

ਸੁਹਾਗਾ [suhaga] *n* a saline material, called ਟੈਕਾਨ *Skt* रससोपन *E* borax. **2** a leveller, cultivator’s implement, which is used for breaking bricks in the field. It is shaped as a flat beam. The farmer stands on it, while being it is being

pulled by two or four bullocks on the ploughed soil. “nam bij sātōkh suhaga.”—*sor m 1*. “let rəhyo kərke upna ih đar cəle kīrsan suhaga.”—*kīrsan*. ‘A black serpent is lying on the sandy land like a leveller.

ਸੁਹਾਗਾ ਫੇਰਨਾ [suhaga pherna] See ਸੁਹਾਗਾ 2. 2 to cause utter destruction, to ruin the other completely.

ਸੁਹਾਜਣਾ [suhājna] *Skt* शोभाजन *n* a plant, whose beans are used for the preparation of a pickle; and its root, gum, peel and juice are used in making various medicines. *L* Moringa Pterygosperma. It cures phlegm and gastric ailments, removes swelling, increases sexual energy, produces hunger, dissolves stone in the urinary bladder, is effective for curing rheumatism and stomach-ache. Its effect is hot and dry.

ਸੁਹਾਣ [suhāṇ] *adj* graceful, beautiful. 2 *A* سُوْحَانٌ pious, soul. “sətī suhāṇu səda mānī cau.”—*jəpu*.

ਸੁਹਾਣਾ [suhāṇa] *adj* graceful, beautiful, pleasant.

ਸੁਹਾਣੁ [suhāṇu] See ਸੁਹਾਣ.

ਸੁਹਾਨ [suhān] See ਸੁਹਾਣ.

ਸੁਹਾਨਾ [suhāna] See ਸੁਹਾਣਾ.

ਸੁਹਾਬ [suhāb] See ਸਹਾਬ.

ਸੁਹਾਵਣਾ [suhavṇa], **ਸੁਹਾਵਨਾ** [suhavna], **ਸੁਹਾਵਤਾ** [suhavṛa], **ਸੁਹਾਵਤੀ** [suhavṛī], **ਸੁਹਾਵਾ** [suhava], **ਸੁਹਾਵੀ** [suhavi] *adj* beautiful, graceful. 2 comfortable. “soi dīnəs suhavṛa.”—*var gəu 2 m 5*. “dhənu suhava mukh.”—*asa m 5*. “rəṇī suhavṛī dīnsu suhela.”—*majh m 5*. “suhavi kəṇu su vela?”—*vəḍ m 5*.

ਸੁਹਿਰਦ [suhīrəd] *Skt* सुहृद *n* a kind hearted person. 2 a friend.

ਸੁਹੀਆ [suhia] *n* a spy. 2 *Skt* शुश्रूषा the desire to listen, i.e. the service of the guru and the seniors. 3 honour, hospitality. “səsūṛī suhia kīv kəri? nīvəṇu nə jaī thəṇī.”—*səva m 1*. ‘How may I greet the mother-in-law, unable

as I am to bend due to the breast being tense.’¹

4 *adj* graceful, beautiful. 5 dear, affectionate. “mədhur ben ətī sohia.”—*məla m 5 pərtal*.

ਸੁਹੇਲੜਾ [suhelṛa], **ਸੁਹੇਲੜੀ** [suhelṛī], **ਸੁਹੇਲਾ** [suhela], **ਸੁਹੇਲੀ** [suheli] *adj* easy, simple, convenient. “səbhe kaj suhelṛe thie.”—*var gəu 2 m 5*. “suhela kəhīn kəhavən, tera bīkhəm bhavən.”—*sri m 5*. “coṭ suheli sel ki.”—*s kəbir*. 2 happy. “tīcəru vəs-hī suhelṛī.”—*sri m 5*. 3 pleasing. “həṛī ki kətha suheli.”—*sor m 5*. 4 *n* a friend, well wisher. “agə səjən suhela.”—*sor kəbir*. 5 a special horse of Guru Hargobind, named Suhela. See ਗੁਲਬਾਗ and ਪਾਇਲ 4. 6 See ਸੁ and ਹੇਲਾ.

ਸੁਹੇਵਾ [suheva] a village of Bikaner state, najamat Rajgarh and tehsil Rini, which is situated 25 kos from Rajgarh station in north-west direction. It is 30 kos from Sirsa in the south-west quarter. People in the vicinity call it Sahia. While going towards the south, Guru Gobind Singh graced this place with his presence. In the north-east corner of the village, there is a gurdwara on the bank of a pond. There stands a banyan tree and a peepal tree since the time of the Guru. Then a small peepal grew in the jand tree. The Guru predicted that the country would get rid of famine when the peepal would devour (wholly absorb) the jand tree. Now the peepal has swallowed up whole of the jand tree and its visible size remains only two and a half inches in width and six inches in length.

About 25 feet away from the peepal, there is a stone rock on which three-four steps of a horse are found, which are said to be those of the Guru's horse. The gurdwara has 30 bighas of land. It also receives Rs 325 annually from

¹In Pothohar, ਸੁਹੀ means to greet by bending the head by bowing down. Its derivation is also from the Sanskrit सुहृषਣ.

the Patiala state. Its priest is a baptised Sikh. On the day of full-moon night of the month of Kattak, a festival/holy congregation is held here.

ਸੁਹੰਦਾ [suhəda] See ਸੇਹੰਦਾ.

ਸੁਹਿੰਦ [suhɪɪd] See ਸੁਹਿੰਦ.

ਸੁਹਿੰਦਣੀ [suhɪɪdɪni] *n* army; a gathering of sincere friends.—*sənama*.

ਸੁਕ [suk] *Skt* ਸੁਸੁਕ *adj* dry. “saɪɪ bhəre ke suk?”—*var majh m 1*. **2** *Skt* ਸੁਕ *n* a parrot, a fowler. **3** a minister of Ravan. “jəb suk ke vəcənən həsyo dəi vəḍai tahɪ.”—*hənu*. **4** a sage, named Shukdev, who was the son of rishi Vyas. It is mentioned in the Mahabharat that Vyas was trying to produce fire by rubbing əni wood. In the meantime a nymph named Ghritachi appeared there and looking at her the sage dropped his semen into the əni. Ghritachi felt that the sage would curse her. On account of this awe she flew away in the garb of a female-parrot.¹ Thus Shuk was born in the əni from the semen of Vyas. The father named him Shuk because Ghritachi had assumed the shape of a parrot. He was sent to Janak by Vyas to acquire divine knowledge. He proved to be a very renowned scholar. “suk jənək pəgi ləgɪ dhɪavego.”—*kan ə m 4*. **5** clothes. **6** a headgear, turban.

ਸੁਕਚਣਾ [sukəçna], **ਸੁਕਚਨ** [sukçən] *v* to shrink/shrivel. **2** to hesitate. “pəp kərət sukəçɪo nəhɪ.”—*tɪlɪ m 9*.

ਸੁਕਣਾ [sukɳa] *v* to dry.

ਸੁਕੰਤ [sūkət] a hissing sound. “sūkət baɳ mar səm jāhɪ”—*səloh*. ‘The arrows move like a hissing snake.’

ਸੁਕਤਾ [sukta], **ਸੁਕਤਿ** [sukətɪ] See ਸੁਕਿ. “sukta rəjət mɪɪgɪɪsna me nir jese.”—*NP*.

ਸੁਕਦੀਸ [sukdis] *Skt* ਸੁਕਦੇਸਿਕ one who teaches

¹On account of this reference many writers have used word ਸੁਕੀ (she parrot) as a name of Shuk’s mother.

a parrot. See ਦੀਸੰ.

ਸੁਕਦੇਵ [sukdev] See ਸੁਕ 4.

ਸੁਕਨਾਸ [suknas] having a nose like that of a parrot; with a nose like that of a parrot’s beak.

ਸੁਕਰ [sukər] *Skt adj* a work that can be easily done. **2** *A* شكر *n* gratefulness, gratitude. “yāte sukər rəbb ke ghər ko.”—*GPS*. **3** See ਸੁਕ.

ਸੁਕਰਣੀ [sukərɳi], **ਸੁਕਰਨੀ** [sukərni] *n* a noble deed. “sukərɳi kaməɳɪ həm gurmɪɪɪ pai.”—*asa m 5*. ‘a lady performing noble deeds.’

ਸੁਕਰਮ [sukərəm] good work, noble work.

ਸੁਕਰਮੀ [sukərmi] *Skt* सुकर्मिन् *adj* who performs noble deeds.

ਸੁਕਰਾਸਿਰੀ [sukrasɪri] *adj* which has fire-like glitter; bright as fire. “kalu bəpɔɾa koɳvalu sukrasɪri.”—*məla namdev*.

ਸੁਕਰਾਣਾ [sukraɳa] *P* شكرانه *n* gratefulness, gratitude.

ਸੁਕਰਾਤ [sukrat] سقراط Socrates. a celebrated thinker of Greece and a scholar, who was born in Athens from the womb of Phinareti in the house of Sophroniscus in 469 BC. Socrates was moved to preach against evil practices and hypocrisy prevalent in Greece. He actively condemned them, fearlessly sermonised to the people about truth. His discursive method was such that the scholars of his time could not argue with him. Thus selfish persons turned hostile and they levelled against Socrates the charge that he was the enemy of ancient religion and was a preacher of new belief. So he was imprisoned and ultimately on a court order was put to death by having to drink a cup of poison.

Socrates believed that human soul was neither subject to old age nor death. The fear of death could not turn him away from his cherished principles. Therefore he remained absolutely firm. At the time of his death, whatever he discussed with his disciples, was

full of valuable teaching. This noble soul lived only for about 70 years.

ਸੁਕਰੀਯਹ [ʃukriyəh] *P* شكرية thankfulness, gratitude.

ਸੁਕਲ [sukəl] *Skt* सुकल. **2** *n* silver. **3** butter.

ਸੁਕਲਾਭਿਸਾਰਿਕਾ [suklabhisarika] See ਅਭਿਸਾਰਿਕਾ.

ਸੁਕਲੀਧੇ [suklidhe] *adj* white coloured; whose blackness has dried; whose wetness has evaporated. “bīn jəl dekhe suklidhe.”—*bəsət m 4*.

ਸੁਕਵੱਲਭ [ʃukvəlləbh] *Skt* loved by a parrot; a pomegranate.

ਸੁਕਵਾਹ [ʃukvah] *Skt* Kamdev whose carrier is the parrot.

ਸੁਕੜਨਾ [sukərna], ਸੁੰਕੜਨਾ [sūkərna] *v* to shrink.

ਸੁਕਾਬ [sukab] Bhai Santokh Singh has used this word instead of ਸੁਰਖਾਬ. See ਸੁਰਖਾਬ. “gəhɪ sukab ko turət dəbae.”—*GPS*.

ਸੁਕਾਲ [sukal] *n* free from famine, good times; auspicious moment. “əne bīna nə hoɪ sukal.”—*gɔd kəbir*. **2** time of peace. **3** good time.

ਸੁਕਾਵਯ [sukavy] a metre, whose characteristic is four lines and every line contains 24 matras. There is a pause after the 13th matra and another on the subsequent 11th, the last two matras being guru and ləghu.

Example:

avəu vəɳəu d̪ōm̪ni, kiɪti miɪtr kəreu,
sadhən d̪hoi na ləhe, vād̪hi kiū dhireu....
—*maru m 1*.

2 *adj* sublime poetry; that poetry, which is embedded with pleasing words and meanings.

ਸੁਕੀ [ʃuki] she-parrot.

ਸੁਕੀਅ [sukia] *adj* ਸੁਕੀਯ own.

ਸੁਕੀਆ [sukia] See ਸੁਕੀਯ.

ਸੁਕੀਵ [sukiv] See ਸੁਕੀਅ.

ਸੁਕੁੰਤਲਾ [sukūtla] See ਸਕੁੰਤਲਾ.

ਸੁਕੁਮ [sukum] *A* سُكْم a disease, an illness. **2** dearth, loss. **3** a vice, defect.

ਸੁਕੁਮਾਰ [sukumar] *Skt adj* (child) with tender limbs. **2** *n* sugarcane. **3** sweet poetry, which does not contain rough-sounding words.

ਸੁਕੁਲ [sukul] *adj* of a high-family.

ਸੁਕੁਨਤ [sukunət] *A* سُكُونْت residence, abode.

ਸੁਕੇਸ਼ੀ [sukeši] a nymph, who adorned Indar's court. **2** *adj* (lady) with lovely hair.

ਸੁਕੇਤ [suket] a hill state, which lies to the north of Satluj, ruled by the Rajputs of Suketya sub-caste. See ਬਾਈਧਾਰ. **2** *Skt adj* having a noble meaning. **3** good natured. **4** benevolent.

ਸੁਕੇਤੀਆ [suketia] See ਸੁਕੇਤ.

ਸੁਕੇਤੁ [suketu] *Skt adj* very bright. **2** glittering, shin. **3** having beautiful hair. **4** *n* one who understands the language of the birds. **5** father of Tarika, the demoness.

ਸੁਕੋਹ [ʃukoh] *P* سُكُوهُ *n* authority. **2** splendour, grandeur, pomp and show.

ਸੁਕੰਠ [sukəṭh] a translation of the name of Sugreev. See ਸੁਗ੍ਰੀਵ. **2** *adj* who has a sweet throat; a person with a melodious voice.

ਸੁੱਕਾ [sukka] *adj* सुसूक dry.

ਸੁਕਿ [sukti], ਸੁਕਿਕਾ [suktika] *Skt* सुकि, सुकिका *n* a small, shell of an oyster.

ਸੁਕਿਜ [suktij] *n* a pearl that comes out of a small shell of an oyster.

ਸੁਕੁ [sukr] *Skt n* सुकु *n* semen. **2** fire. **3** month of Jeth. **4** Shukracharya, a preceptor of the demons. He was the son of Bhrigu and a Purohit (priest) of Bali. He is also called kəvi. The name of his wife was Shushuma. His daughter Devgani was married to a Chandarvanshi king, Yyati. He also authored books on spiritualism and ethics. It is written in Harivansh that he underwent a great penance to acquire power from Shiv (so that the demons could not be defeated by the gods) i.e. he did penance for 1000 years with head downwards. When he was thus busy, the gods invaded the demons and Vishnu killed his

mother. Shukar cursed Vishnu seven times to have birth on the earth. Then he brought his mother back to life. Indar got afraid and sent his daughter Jyanti to disturb his penance. Jyanti reached there and tried her best to distract him with her charm, but Shukar fully completed his penance period and then married her. Shukra is also called Bhargava, Bhrigu's father.

Shukar was a one-eyed demon and the reason for it is that king Bali promised to give two and a half feet land to the dwarf (Vaman) Brahmin, so Shukar made his body very small and entered into the neck of the water vessel, called gangasagar. When water did not fall into his hand, Bali moved a straw in the neck that punctured his eye.¹ “sukr bat mən mo pəhɪcani.”—*vamən*. **5** Friday. **6** a bright planet, which is quite close to the earth. Its distance from the sun is three crore and 35 lacs kos. It rotates round its axis in 225 days. The same Shukar is mentioned as the guru of the demons in the Purans. **7** *adj* bright, glittering. **8** white, glaring.

ਸੁਕ੍ਰਸਿਸ [sukrsɪs] *Dg* the followers/disciples of Shukar i.e. the demons.

ਸੁਕ੍ਰਚੱਕੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ [sukərcəkkiā di mɪsəl], **ਸੁਕ੍ਰਚੱਕੀਏ** [sukərcəkkiē] one of the twelve misls of Sikhs. It got its name from village Sukrchakk. It was organized by Sardar Charhat Singh Sanhsi of Jat sub caste and grandfather of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. It was established in 1810 Sammat with Gujranwala its capital. The most illustrious son of this misl was Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the Lion of Punjab. The prosperous Sandhwalias and Rasoolpurias of Amritsar are now considered offshoots of this misl. The sardars of Sikri in Karnal district the descendants of Sardar Bhag

¹This legend is not to be found in the Purans.

Singh, the Jewel of Panth, also belong to this misl.

ਸੁਕ੍ਰਵਾਰ [sokrəvar] *n* Friday, named after Shukar. **ਸੁਕ੍ਰਵਾਰਿ** [sokrəvarɪ] on Friday. “sukvarɪ prəbhū rəhɪa səmaɪ.”—*biɪla m 3 var 7*.

ਸੁਕ੍ਰਚਾਰਯ [sukracarəy] See **ਸੁਕ੍ਰ** 4.

ਸੁਕ੍ਰਿਤ [sukrɪt] *Skt* सुकृत *n* a holy or sacred act. “dokrɪt sukrɪt mədhe səsar səgləna.”—*sri m 5*. **2** This word has also been used in place of **ਸੁਕ੍ਰਵਾਰ** “sukrɪt səhare su ɪh brət cərhē.”—*gōḍ kəbir var 7*. **3** *adj* a job well done.

ਸੁਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ [sukrɪtɪ], **ਸੁਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ** [sukrɪtɪ] *Skt* सुकृतिन् *adj* virtuous. **2** pious/ righteous.

ਸੁਖ [sukh] *n* a vow to make an offering. “sukh sukhēdi sa mē paɪ.”—*jet chāt m 5*. ‘is so called because of the desire to get worldly comforts and happiness.’ **2** *Skt* pleasure. “dʊkh daru sukh rog bhəɪə.”—*var asa*. See **ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ** 18. **4** water.

ਸੁਖ ਅਸਵਾਰੀ [sukh əsvari] *n* a palanquin. “kəɪɪ həkəɾən sukh əsvari.”... “cəḍhyo sah sukh ki əsvari.”—*GPS*.

ਸੁਖਈ [sukhəi] an intoxicating leafy drug. **2** whose job is to grind this intoxicating leafy drug (hemp) See **ਸੁੱਖਾ**.

ਸੁਖਸਹਜ [sukhsəhəj] See **ਸਹਜ ਸੁਖ**.

ਸੁਖਸਾਗਰ [sukhsagər] *adjan* ocean of happiness. “sukhsagər hərəɪnam hē.”—*sri m 3*.

ਸੁਖਸਾਂਦਿ [sukhsādɪ] complete peace. See **ਸਾਂਦਿ**.

ਸੁਖਸਾਲ [sukhsal] *adj* an abode of comforts, a place of happiness. “nanək sukhshal.”—*biɪla m 5*. **2** *n* the Creator of the universe. **3** self-knowledge.

ਸੁਖਸੈਲ [sukhsel] *adj* ਸੈਲਸੁਖ steady comfort. “məha punit bhəe sukhsel.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਸੁਖਸੋਹਿਲੜਾ [sukhsohɪɽə], **ਸੁਖਸੋਹਿਲਾ** [sukhsohɪlə] *adja* soothing song. **2** a song of bliss.

ਸੁਖਰਗਾਮੀ [sukhəhgami], **ਸੁਖਹਿਗਾਮੀ** [sukh-hɪgami] *adj* easily approachable; easily available; which can be secured without hard labour.

“sɪmərɪ suami sukhəhgami.”—*sri chōt m 5*.
ਸੁਖਚੈਨ [sukhcɛn] the younger son of Baba Phool’s son Tilok Singh. He (Sukhchain) was the ancestor of the Jind branch. He established Sukhchain village in his name. He died in 1751 AD.

ਸੁਖਚੈਨਆਣਾ [sukhcɛn-aṇa] See ਫਗਵਾੜਾ.

ਸੁਖਛਤ੍ਰ [sukhchətr] *adj* the saviour of happiness.
2 a comfort giving umbrella, which protects against the heat of hardship and adversity.

ਸੁਖਦ [sukhəd] *adj* soothing.

ਸੁਖਦਰਸਨ [sukhdərsən] *adj* whose sight is soothing. “jo sukhdərsən pekhte pɪare, mukh te kəhɪn na jaɪ.”—*asa m 5 bɪrhəpə*. **2** *n* a herb from the family of lily with beautiful flowers, the juice of which is used to cure an ear-ache. *Skt* सुदरना *L* Amoryllis Zeylanicum. **3** Guru Nanak Dev, whose glimpse is very blissful.

ਸੁਖਦਾ [sukhda] *adj* soothing. **2** *n* a metre, comprising four lines with each line containing eight matras, the last two being guru and ləghu. It differs from mədhəbhar in that it does not end with a jəgən foot.

Example:

rɪkɦɪ vɪda kin. asɪkɦa dɪn.

dutɪ ram cɪn. mən mən prəbɪn.—*ramav*.

(b) The second type of Sukhda metre is characterised by 22 matras, the final one being a guru, with two pauses after the 12th and the last 10th matra respectively.

Example:

jəgɪvən ko sevo, jəgɪvən təb hi...

ਸੁਖਦਾਈ [sukhdai], **ਸੁਖਦਾਤਾ** [sukhdata], **ਸੁਖਦਾਨ** [sukhdan] *adj* ਸਪਦਾਤਿਤੁ comfort giving. “sukhdai jɪən ko data.”—*dev m 5*. “sukhdata hərəɪ eku he.”—*bher m 3*.

ਸੁਖਦਾਨੀ [sukhdani] *adj* soothing, pleasing. **2** *n* See ਸਵੈਜੇ (16).

ਸੁਖਦਾ ਬਿੰਧ [sukhda bɪddh] a metre, also named “səgona”. It comprises 4 lines and every line

contains eight characters. Every line begins with a ləghu character, and ends with a guru character, with pauses after the 5th and the subsequent 3rd characters.

Example:

kɪ nagri ke, es hē,

kɪ mɪɪgi ke nəres hē,

kɪ raja chətrdhari hē,

kɪ kali ke bhɪkɦari hē.—*kalki*.

ਸੁਖਦਾਯਕ [sukhdayək] See ਸੁਖਦਾਈ.

ਸੁਖਦੇਉ [sukhdeu], **ਸੁਖਦੇਵ** [sukhdev] *n* Shukdev. See ਸੁਕ. “ɪh mənɪ lɪŋ bhəe sukhdeu.”—*gəu ə kəbir*. **2** Sukhdev, a ruler of Jasrota, a hilly area, who helped Bhim Chand during the battle of Nadaun. “səkhōdev gəji jəsarot rayō.”—*VN ə 9*. **3** a brahmin poet of Guru Gobind Singh’s court, who wrote a unique description of the Creator’s attributes using twelve adjectives, such as sət (truth), cɪt (consciousness) anōd (bliss), ədvɪtɪy (unique), əkhōd (never-ending) əcəl (immovable, firm), ənət (infinite), svəprəkəʃ (self glittering), kuʃəsth (mysterious), əj (self-existent), əkrɪy (inactive) and brəhəm.

ਸੁਖਦਾਮ [sukhdham] *adj* the abode of happiness/comfort. **2** *n* a true teacher/preceptor. **3** the Creator of the universe. **4** self-realisation. **5** Vishnu’s abode, the heaven.

ਸੁਖਨ [suxən] *P n* a talk, a conversation. **2** a metre, a verse-line. See ਸਖੁਨ.

ਸੁਖਨਵਰ [suxənvər] *P* , *ف* *adj* committed, bound, firm in promise.

ਸੁਖਨਿਧਾਨ [sukhnɪdhan] *adj* a store of happiness. “sukhnɪdhan hərəɪ ələkh suami.”—*gəu m 5*. “sukhnɪdhan prəbhə ek he.”—*gəu var 2 m 5*. **2** *n* hemp for Nihang Sikhs. **3** a book by Gopal Das Kabir Panthi, which is read by members of the community with relish.

ਸੁਖਪਾਲ [sukhpal] *n* a palanquin. See ਸੁਖ ਅਸਵਾਰੀ. a comfortable swing/cradle. “rani ko lino

sukhpal cəraɪkɛ.”—*cəriTr 146*.

ਸੁਖਬਾਲਾ [sukhbala] *adj* the highest pleasure.

2 *n* the pleasure of knowledge, solace of the soul.

ਸੁਖਬਿਸੁਮ [sukhbisram] *n* the state of peace, peace of mind.

ਸੁਖਭਾਇ [sukhbhai] *adj* comfort-giving; that has a soothing effect. “sətɪguru sukhbhai krɪpadhari.”—*səveye m 4*.

ਸੁਖਮਹਲ [sukhməhəl], **ਸੁਖਮਹਿਲ** [sukhməhɪl] *adj* a temple of comfort, an abode of pleasure. **2** *n* a true preceptor. **3** the Creator. **4** self realisation.

ਸੁਖਮਣਾ [sukhməna], **ਸੁਖਮਨ** [sukhmən], **ਸੁਖਮਨਾ** [sukhməna] *Skt* ਸੁਸੁਮ੍ਨਾ It is also correct, if written as ਸੁਸੁਮ੍ਨਾ. *n* a vein supposed by the yogis, that starts from the point of the nose and passing through the inner portion of the forehead (ਕੰਗਰੋੜ) reaches up to the brain. Pingla is on its right side and Ira falls on the left side. This vein is like chandarma (moon) sooraj (sun) and agni (fire). When breath is circulated in it through practice or exercise, “ənhət şəbəd” (divine melody produced from within) is heard which provides ecstatic pleasure. Its other names are ‘Brahm Marg’ and ‘Maha Path’ “sukhmən nari səhəjsəmani pive pivənhara.”—*ram kəbir*. “sukhməna ɪʃa pɪgula bujhe.”—*sɪdhgosəɪ*. **2** The earlier devotees of Gurbani consider twenty four Asthpadis (a stanza of eight lines) by Guru Ramdas as ‘Sukhmna’. There are six Ashtpadis of Bilawal (Rag), six of Sarang (Rag), six of Kanra (Rag) and six of Kalyan (Rag). **3** a bani comprising 43 stanzas composed by some Sikh in a particular manuscript of Dasam Granth. A part of the text is: “səśahər sukhməna patɪsahi 10.”

prɪthme nɪrəkər kə pərnə.

phənɪ kɪchu bhəgətɪ rɪtɪ rəs bərnə.

dindəyalu purəkh ətɪ svami.

bhəgətvəchəl hərəɪ ətəɾjami.

ghəɪɪ ghəɪɪ rəhe nə dekhe koi.

jəl thəl rəme sərəv me soi.

bəhu beət ət nəhɪ pave.

pəɪɪ pəɪɪ pəɪɪ rah bətave. || 1 || ...

vahguru jəpte səbhkoi.

yaka ərəth səmjhe jən soi.

vava vahi əpər əpər.

haha hɪrde hərəɪ vicar.

gəga gobɪd sɪmrən kina.

rara ram nam mənɪ cina.

ɪn əchrən ka səmjhənhar.

rakhe dūbɪdha hoɪ khuar. || 16 || ...

prɪtɪ kər-hu cɪt layke ɪkmən hvəkər jap.

kəɪɪ ɪsnan sukhməna pəʃo

nɪhce mən ko thap. || 38 || ...

sun-hu sət tum saci baɪi.

guru əpne kəu hərəɪjən jəni.

jā hərəɪ hov-hɪ səda səhai.

dhərəm bɪlas kərəmgətɪ pai.

pakhəɪd chad brəhməɪd mən dhəro.

an chad sɪmrən mən kəro.

suc kɪrɪta ər hərəɪ hərəɪ bhəjo.

jhuɪtha pəripəuɪna təjo. || 43 ||

ਸੁਖ ਮਨਾਉਣੀ [sukh mənauɪni] *v* to take a vow for the welfare of a near and dear one. **2** to worship the Creator. for mental peace. “səkhi, ɪch kəri nɪt suk h mənai, prəbhū meri as pujae.”—*gəu chət m 5*.

ਸੁਖਮਨਿ [sukhmənɪ] See ਸੁਖਮਨੀ. **2** This word has also been used for ਸੁਖਮਨਾ ਨਾੜੀ. See ਸੁਖਮਨਾ. **3** a grand army. “suşuma vali sēna.”—*sənama*.

ਸੁਖਮਨੀ [sukhməni] a long poem, composed by Guru Arjan Dev in Gauri Rag that provides bliss to the mind. It has 24 eight line stanzas.

jənəm mərən ka dukh nɪvare,

duləbh deh tətkaɪ udhare,

dukh rog bɪnse bhəɪ bhərəm,

sadh nam nɪrməl take kərəm,

səbh te uc taki sobha bəni,
nanək ih guṇi namu sukhmāni.

—sukhmāni.

ਸੁਖਮਾ [sukhma] *Skt* ਸੁਖਮਾ *n* glory, beauty. “kājən ki sukhma səkuci hē.”—*cāḍi* 1.

ਸੁਖਰ [sukhər] See ਸੁਖਿਰ.

ਸੁਖਰਸ [sukhrəs] See ਸੁਖਿਰ. “tət bīṭ ghən sukhṛəs səbh bajē.”—*əj*. See ਬਾਜਾ. **2** a feeling of pleasure.

ਸੁਖਰਾਇ [sukhraṭ] *adj* the king of happiness, lord of bliss/ blissful Lord. “dukhbhājən sukhraṭ.”—*guj* m 5.

ਸੁਖਰਾਸਿ [sukhrasṭ] *adj* cumulus of comfort, commune of pleasure, wealth of bliss/ecstasy. **2 n** the Creator of the universe.

ਸੁਖਲਾ [sukhla] *adj* easy; easy to prove.

ਸੁਖਲੀਆ [sukhliā] *adj* comfortable, blissful. “sej sukhliā.”—*asa* m 5.

ਸੁਖਵਾਸੀ [sukhvasi] *adj* who lives comfortably. **2** a house holder; one who spends his life with ease. “jac-hi jəti səti sukhvasi.”—*maru solhe* m 5.

ਸੁਖਵੰਤੀ [sukhvāti] *adj* (woman) leading a happy life. “sukhvāti sa narṭ sobha purṭ bəṇa.”—*asa* m 5.

ਸੁਖਾ [sukha] *Skt* the abode of god Varun. **2** See ਸੁਖੰ and ਸੁੱਖਾ.

ਸੁਖਾਉਣਾ [sukhaṭṇa] *v* to appear to be comfortable; to seem loving one. “ghər āgəṇṭ nə sukhai.”—*sri beni*. **2** be suitable.

ਸੁਖਾਸਨ [sukhasən] a soft seat, which is comfortable to sit at. **2** a palanquin.

ਸੁਖਾਸੁਖ [sukhasukh] *adj* the greatest pleasure, extreme happiness. “mē sərəbsukha sukh paṭa.”—*vəḍ* m 5. **2** pleasure and pain, happiness and sorrow.

ਸੁਖਾਣਾ [sukhaṇa] seem comfortable. **2** suited; congenial.

ਸੁਖਾਂਦਾ [sukhāda], **ਸੁਖਾਂਦੀ** [sukhādi] comfort giving, soothing, appealing/ pleasing. “jitu mīṭi

hərṭbhəgəṭṭi sukhādi.”—*dev* m 4.

ਸੁਖਾਨਾ [sukhana] to soothe, please. “pṛṭə kē bəcən sukhane hiərə.”—*dev* m 4. “mənṭ tənṭi pṛem sukhanaṭa.”—*māla* m 5.

ਸੁਖਾਰਾ [sukhara] See ਸੁਖਾਲਾ.

ਸੁਖਾਲ [sukhal] *n* ease, convenience.

ਸੁਖਾਲਾ [sukhala], **ਸੁਖਾਲੀ** [sukhali] *adj* easy. **2** comfort giving, comfortable. “dər ghər mähla sej sukhali.”—*gəṭ* ə m 1.

ਸੁਖਾਵਨਾ [sukhavna] *v* seem comfortable. **2** appear suitable.

ਸੁਖਿ [sukhi] with comfort, with happiness. “sukhi rəṇṭi vihani.”—*asa* m 5. **2** in pleasure/ happiness. “mənṭ sukhṭi səmaṇa.”—*bīla chēt* m 4. **3** See ਸੁਖੀ.

ਸੁਖਿੰਦਾ [sukhīda] *adj* soothing, comfortable. **2** drier, absorber.

ਸੁਖਿਰ [sukhir] *Skt* ਸੁਸਿਰ *adj* empty, hollow. **2 n** a flute like musical instrument, which may be hollow from inside. “vəṣadṭkəṭu susirə.”—*əmərkos*. See ਪੰਚ ਸ਼ਬਦ. **3** fire. **4** a mouse. **5** a clove.

ਸੁਖੀ [sukhi] *adj* happy. “sukhi nanək gurṭi nam dṛṭṛaṭo.”—*kan* m 5. **2** dry; unbuttered. “rukhi sukhṭi khaṭke ṭhəḍa paṇṭi piv.”—*s fərid*.

ਸੁਖੀਆ [sukhia] *adj* happy. “so sukhia jṭsu bhrəm gəṭa.”—*bəsət* m 5.

ਸੁਖੀ ਹੁੰ ਸੁਖ [sukhi hū sukh] *adj* purposeful joy coming from all the comforts. “mē sukhṭi hū sukh paṭa.”—*sri* m 5 *pəpaṭ*.

ਸੁਖੁ [sukhu] See ਸੁਖ. “sukhu dukh rəhət səda nṭrlepṭi.”—*sor* m 9.

ਸੁਖੁਪਤਿ [sukhupəti], **ਸੁਖੁਪਤੀ** [sukhupəti] *Skt* ਸੁਸੁਪਿ *n* dreamless but sound sleep. **2** according to Patanjali philosophy, a state of mind which experiences daily the contact of the soul with the eternal Spirit (Brahm), but in this condition it is not known whether the (soul) has united with the eternal Spirit.

ਸੁਖੁ [sukhu] See ਸੁੱਖੁ.

ਸੁਖੇਟਿਆ [sukhetɪa] **ਸੁਖੇ-ਅਟੜਾ** *n* a state of being blissful. “sukh sukhetɪa.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਸੁਖੇਣ [sukheɳ], **ਸੁਖੇਨ** [sukhen] *adj* easy, simple. **2** an abode of ease/happiness, comfortable, delightful. “sukheɳ beɳ rət nã.” ‘which has no love for delightful utterances.’ **3** *Skt* **सुषेण** *n* Vishnu. **4** a leader of Gandhravs. **5** son of Varun or Dhanvantri, father of Tara, father-in-law and minister of Sugreev, famous as Ayurvedic physician. When Ram and Lachhman became unconscious, he sent Hanuman to bring herbs. See **ਸਰਬੋਸਧਿ ਪਰਬਤ**. “jamvāt sukheɳ niləru hānu āgəd kesri.”—*ramav*.

ਸੁਖੈ [sukhɛ] in comfort. **2** pertaining to ease/comfort. “sukhe ehv bɪbeku hɛ.”—*var ram 1 m 3*.

ਸੁਖੈਨ [sukhen], **ਸੁਖੈਨਾ** [sukhena] *adj* easy, simple. **2** comfortable, delightful. “mɪlɪo mənohər sərəb sukheɳa.”—*dev m 5*. **3** comfortable. “jɪsu nam rɪde so səhəj sukheɳa.”—*bher ə m 5*. See **ਸੁਖੇਣ**.

ਸੁਖੋਪਤਿ [sukhopətɪ] See **ਸੁਖੁਪਤਿ**.

ਸੁਖੰ [sukhā] *Skt* **सुखा** *n* perfect silence, complete stillness. “kəhū səstrə sukḥā.”—*VN*. **2** See **ਸੁਖ**.

ਸੁਖੰਬਰ [sukhābər] *adj* a comfortable dress. **2** armour, shield.

ਸੁੱਖ [sukkh], **ਸੁੱਖ ਸੁੱਖਣੀ** [sukkh sukkhṇi] See **ਸੁਖ 1** and **ਸੁਖ ਮਨਾਉਣੀ**.

ਸੁੱਖਣ [sukkhəɳ] a Khatri, resident of Dhamial village (three miles beyond Rawalpindi) who was a devotee of goddess Durga. After seeking Guru Amardas’s blessings, he became one of the Guru’s devotees. The Guru offered him a cot (seat/throne) for preaching the Sikh tenets. Bhai Sukkhan diligently preached Sikhism in Pothohar. A celebrated successor of his family, Dr Surjan Singh is still a devoted missionary of Gurmat.

ਸੁੱਖ ਮੰਨਣੀ [sukkh māṇṇi] See **ਸੁਖ 1** and **ਸੁਖ**

ਮਨਾਉਣੀ.

ਸੁੱਖਾ [sukkha] *n* a euphemism for hemp coined by its users.—*vɪjia*.

ਸੁੱਖਾ ਸਿੰਘ [sukkha sɪŋh] a devoted Sikh from Kambomari village, who was born in the Kalsi subcaste of carpenters. After adopting Sikhism, he served the faith with great vigour by participating in religious wars. Joining Sardar Matab Singh, he punished the Turks such as Massa Ranghar for sacrilegious acts of violating the sanctity of Sri Harimandir. He attained martyrdom in Sammat 1810 in Lahore at the bank of Ravi after fighting against the Durrani force. **2** a valiant man of faith, Baj Singh’s brother, who won many battles along with Banda Bahadur. **3** Poet Sukkha Singh, who was born in Sammat 1825. He was a Giani of Keshgarh Sahib. He authored Guruvilas of the tenth Master in Sammat 1854. He passed away in Sammat 1895. His wife Gulab Devi died in Sammat 1935. **4** a Granthi at Harimandir of Patna Sahib, who incorporated his sukhmāna chhākey etc in Dasam Granth and brought out its new copy, which is known as “khas biṛ” (special manuscript). See **ਸਰਬਲੋਚ**. **5** son of Sardar Basawa Singh, a rais of Badrukkhan, and father of Nabha’s ruler Maharaja Heera Singh. He laid claim to the royal throne, when Raja Sangat Singh, the ruler of Jind died issueless but the government appointed Sardar Saroop Singh Bajidpuria as the legal ruler considering him to be his direct descendant on the basis of the longer genealogical line. But the Almighty ordained Sardar Sukha Singh’s son to ascend the throne of Nabha state. Sardar Sukha Singh passed away in 1852 AD.

ਸੁੱਖੁ [sukkhv] See **ਬਾਜਕ**.

ਸੁਗ [sug] *Skt* **सु-गाम** fine gait. See **ਸੁਗਤਿ**.

ਸੁਗਤ [sugət] See ਸੁਗਤ. **2** See ਸੁਗਤਿ. **3** *Skt* Lord Buddh. **4** a follower of Lord Buddh; one who adopts Buddh's religion; a Buddhist.

ਸੁਗਤਾ [sugəta] *adj* who has achieved salvation. **2** fine gait.

ਸੁਗਤਿ [sugətɪ] *adj* salvation, fine gait. **2** good condition. **3** *n* salvation through oneness with the Absolute.

ਸੁਗਮ [sugəm] *adj* easy. **2** a place that can be reached easily; an easily approachable destination.

ਸੁਗਰਥ [sugrəθ] ਸੁ-ਗ੍ਰੰਥ the best book, book of spirituality; books of Gurbani i.e. preceptor's sermons. "ə-rəθ səmrəθ sugrəθ səmai."—*BG*

ਸੁਗਤ [sugat] *Skt* ਸੁਗਤੁ *adj* shapely, having a robust body, well-formed. **2** *T* سوغات *n* a present, gift. "lekər bhəle sugat səmajā."—*GPS*.

ਸੁਗਿਆਨ [sugɪan] *n* the best knowledge; self realisation. **2** real knowledge.

ਸੁਗਿਆਨਾ [sugɪana], ਸੁਗਿਆਨੀ [sugiani] *adj* extremely wise, having deep self-realisation. **2** a real possessor of knowledge. "soi sugɪana so pərdhana."—*asa chət m 5*. "jo ɪsu mare soi sugɪani."—*gəu ə m 5*.

ਸੁਗੀਤਾ [sugita], ਸੁਗੀਤਿਕਾ [sugitika] a metre, whose characteristics are: four lines and every line contains 25 matras. The first pause occurs at the 15th and the other at the next 10th matra, the last two matras being two gurus.

Example:

tu kərta ap əbhull he bhulləŋ vɪc nahī,
tu kər-hɪ su səcce bhəla he, gurusəbədɪ bujhaī.
—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

(b) second type: Every line begins with a ləghu matra. There is a pause first at the 15th matra and another at the next 10th. In the end there are one guru and one ləghu matras instead of two guru matras as in the above case.

Example:

su ritɪ he ɪh prem se nɪt,
dhyatɪye gobīd. ...

ਸੁਗੁਣ [sugun] a good quality.

ਸੁਗੰਦ [sugənd] *P* سوغند *n* an oath. **2** a vow, pledge, solemn promise.

ਸੁਗੰਧ [sugədh] *n* fragrance, aroma, pleasant odour. **2** a lotus. **3** sandal. **4** an oath, vow, pledge, solemn promise. "parəs cədnə tɪn he ek sugədh."—*s kəbir*. It is in the nature of parəs (philosopher's stone) and cədnə (sandalwood) that whoever touches them, turns into gold and sandal respectively.

ਸੁਗੰਧਤ [sugədhət] *adj* fragrant, aromatic. "ɪh prəsadɪ sugədhət tənɪ lavhɪ."—*sukhməni*. 'applies the scented material to the body.'

ਸੁਗੰਧਾ [sugədhə] *Skt n* aniseed. **2** basil. **3** a white rose.

ਸੁਗੰਧਿ [sugədhɪ] *Skt* सुगन्धि *n* fragrance. **2** *adj* fragrant.

ਸੁਗਯ [sugy] *Skt* सुज्ञ *adj* having excellent knowledge; knowing all. **2** which can be known easily.

ਸੁਗ੍ਰ [sugr] *adj* who receives; who collects essence. "təb rɪj h gəe kəchu sugr."—*dətt*.

ਸੁਗ੍ਰੀਵ [sugriv] *Skt adj* with an elegant neck. *n* a horse of Krishan's chariot. **3** Younger brother of Kishkindha's king Bali. Having forged friendship with him (Sugreev), Ram Chandar conquered Lanka. According to a story in the Ramayana, Sugreev was the son of Suraj (the sun). After killing Bali, Ram Chandar handed over the kingdom of Kishkindha to Sugreev. "əpnatke sugriv ko kəpɪraj balɪ səgharke."—*ramav*. See ਬਾਲਿ. **4** Indar. **5** Shiv. **6** a regal swan.

ਸੁਗ੍ਰੀਵਬੰਧੁ ਅਰਿ [sugrivbədhə əɪ] *n* an arrow; Sugreev's brother Bali, his rival the arrow. Bali died when hit by an arrow. **2** Ram Chandar, who killed Sugreev's brother Bali.

ਸੁਖਟ [sughəʈ] *adj* finely chiselled, well-proportioned. **2** which can be easily done.

ਸੁੰਘਣਾ [sūghṇa] *Skt* सुघ्राण *v* to smell; to inhale fragrance.

ਸੁਖਨ [sughən] *Skt* सुघ्न *adj* deserving to be killed easily.

ਸੁਖਨਾ [sughəna] *adj* extremely dense, strongly thickened. “moh bəḍhṁ sughəna.”—*səveye m 5 ke. 2* See **ਸੁਖਨ**.

ਸੁਖਰ [sughər] *adj* grand house; delightful abode. “nɪhcəl sughər pɑɪɑ.”—*suhi chət m 5. 2* finely-chiselled, well-proportioned. “sūdər sughər sujanu prəbhū mera.”—*asa chət m 5 bɪrhəɾe. 3* competent, accomplished. See **ਸੁਖੜ**.

ਸੁਖਰਈ [sughrəi] *n* fine chiselling. **2** cleverness, wisdom. **3** a complete Indian musical ‘kafi ṭhaṭ’ (having seven primary notes (ਸਾੜਵ ਸੰਪੂਰਣ¹ ਰਾਗ). It has soft notes of gāḍhar and nɪṣad, while other notes are pure. “Sughrāi” is another type of “Kanra” Its fourth note is primary and stressed with a long pause (vadi). It is also pəcəm sāvadi. In the ascending scale, the sixth note is prohibited. It is sung at mid-night.

arohi (ascending scale of notes) sə rə ga mə pə na sə.

avrohi (descending scale of notes) sə na dhə pə mə ga rə sə.

In his epic Bhai Santokh Singh has thus mentioned this name: “əru sughrəi rag ənʊrag.”—*GPS*.

ਸੁਖਰਿ [sughərɪ] in a grand house. **2** a competent woman; an accomplished lady; a beautifully chiselled woman.

ਸੁਖਰੁ [sughəru] See **ਸੁਖਰ**.

ਸੁਖੜ [sughər] *Skt* सुखटित. *adj* well-built, robust. “agɪakari sughər sərʊp.”—*asa m 5.*

¹In ਆਰੋਹੀ there are six notes, while in ਅਵਰੋਹੀ there are seven.

2 chiselled in a standard mint; clever, intelligent. **3** *n* a devotee of the fifth Guru Arjan Dev. **4** This word has also been used for “suhər” sub-caste.

ਸੁਖੜਾ [sughṛa] *adj* See **ਸੁਖੜ**. **2** *n* short form for **ਸੁਖੜਤਾ** cleverness, wisdom. “ko sughṛa ko murṭa.”—*əkal*.

ਸੁਖੜਾਈ [sughṛai] *n* beauty, robustness, wisdom. **2** cleverness.

ਸੁਖਾਟ [sughəʈ] *n* fine chiselling. **2** a superb formation. **3** *adj* well-chiselled, superbly formed.

ਸੁਚ [suc] *Skt* सुच् *vr* to feel sorrow, mourn, have a bath, be purified. **2** *n* brightness. **3** grief, anger.

ਸੁਚਾ [sucə] *Skt* सुचर्या *n* an etiquette, nice behaviour, good conduct.

ਸੁਚਾ [sucə]a, **ਸੁਚੀ** [sucəji] *adj* a man/woman of good conduct. **2** Guru Nanak Dev has provided a useful sermon in Granth Sahib to women under the caption of “sucəji” in “suhi rag.” See it under the heading. “ja tu ta me səbhuko.”

ਸੁਚ ਧਰਮਾ [suc dhərma] *adj* who has adopted the true faith. **2** who has accepted Sikhism.

ਸੁਚਨਤਾ [sucənta] *Skt* सुचन *n* to apprise. “səbhe sucənta jə kərjeyə. grəth bəḍhən te əḍhɪk dərəyē.”—*cəɪɪtr 320*. ‘if all the topics are ascertained.’

ਸੁਚਾ [suca] See **ਸੁਚਿ**.

ਸੁਚਾਨੰਦ [sucanəḍ] an employee of Wazir Khan, the subedar of Sirhind. Historians have written that he was a Khatri. Actually he was a Brahmin. He had prompted the subedar to murder the two younger sons of Guru Gobind Singh, saying that the children of a snake do not deserve any mercy. Banda Bahadur killed him too at the time of the destruction of the Sirhind. He was termed “juṭhanəḍ” by the Sikhs.

ਸੁਚਾਰ [sucar] *Skt* सुचार *n* good etiquette, good conduct. “drīṅ nam dan īsnan sucari.”—*suhi m 5*.

ਸੁਚਾਰੀ [sucari] See ਸੁਚਾਰ. **2** *adja* person of good conduct. **3** a lady of noble character; a well behaved woman.

ਸੁਚਾਲਾ [sucala] *adja* person of a good gait. **2** *xa* lame, maimed, crippled.

ਸੁਚਿ [sucī] *Skt* सुचि *adj* holy, pure, clean. **2** *n* holiness, cleanliness. **3** fire. **4** the sun. **5** month of Harh.

ਸੁਚਿਆਰ [sucīar] *adj* who preserves purity. **2** used for ਸਚਿਆਰ.

ਸੁਚਿਤ [sucit] *adj* alert, cautious, smart. “kəb-hu sucit hve jago.”—*həjare 10*. **2** *Skt* kind-hearted, noble. **3** good-hearted.

ਸੁਚੀਆ [sucia] *adj* who maintains purity/holiness.

ਸੁਚੇਉ [sucēu], **ਸੁਚੇਇ** [sucēi] *adj* clean, holy. “gur kē səbədī sucēi.”—*var bīla m 3*.

ਸੁਚੇਤ [sucet] See ਸਚੇਤ. “kət-hu sucet hveke cetna ko car kio.”—*əkal*. **2** *Skt* सुचेतस् *adj* noble-minded, gentle. **3** alert, cautious. **4** washed, clean, pure. “hath sucet kəreī.”—*rəhīt desa sīgh*.

ਸੁਚੇਤਜਾਣਾ [sucetjana] *xa v* to wash, respond to the call of nature. A person is freed from laziness and impurity through defecation, hence this term.

ਸੁਚੇਤਾ [suceta] good memory. **2** *xa n* washing of two hands, two feet, and face. It purifies and removes laziness, hence this term. **3** defecation.

ਸੁਚੰਗ [sucəṅg] *Dg* a horse. “sucəṅg nəcaī pəreī pē.”—*səloh*.

ਸੁਚੰਦ [sucḥəd] *Skt* स्वच्छन्द *adj* unfettered, self-willed, independent. “mrītu suchəd tom ho səmrəthh.”—*GPS*. “nədən pherū suchəd buləd.”—*GPS*.

ਸੁੱਛ [succh] *Skt* स्वच्छ *adj* pure, clean. “succh sugḥar rani phīr ai.”—*cərītr 379*.

ਸੁਜਸ [sujəs] *Skt* सुजस *n* reputation, fame. **2** *adj* reputed, famous, well known.

ਸੁੰਜਤਾ [sūjəta] See ਸੰਜਤਾ.

ਸੁਜਨ [sujən] *adj* noble, gentle. **2** one's own (person).

ਸੁਜਨਤਾ [sujənta], **ਸੁਜਨਤਾਈ** [sujəntai] *n* nobility, gentlemanliness..

ਸੁਜਨੀ [sujni] See ਸੋਜਨੀ. “sujni svet chadkər loni.”—*GPS*.

ਸੁਜਾ [suja], **ਸੁਜਾਅ** [suja-a] *A* عَجَبٌ *adj* brave.

ਸੁਜਾਕ [sujak] See ਸੁਜਾਗ 4.

ਸੁਜਾਖਾ [sujakha] *adj* ਸੁਚਕੁ having attractive eyes, (a person) with good eye sight. “hoī sujakha nanka, so kiū ujhəṅī paī?”—*var ram 1 m 2*. **2** learned, thoughtful,¹ sober. “tum hohu sujakhe lehu pəchan.”—*bəsət ə m 1*. **3** farsighted. **4** *xa* a sieve.

ਸੁਜਾਗ [sujag] *adj* who can remain wake; who has forsaken sleep. **2** cautious, alert, watchful, vigilant. **3** *n* a watchman; a guard. “pəc təkər jīt sīkkh hi sujag hē.”—*BG 4 P* سوزاک urinary inflammation (burning sensation); gonorrhoea. It is a contagious disease. On account of inflammation inside the urinary tract, pus oozes out. It results from microscopic bacteria which a person gets from others through contagion. Those, who have sexual relationship with loose women, become victims of gonorrhoea, and such wretched people transfer this disease to their noble wives.

A patient of gonorrhoea feels pain and burning when he urinates and also suffers from a backache. He also has light fever and his appetite disappears.

The disease should be taken care of at the earliest stage, because chronic gonorrhoea creates various types of problems. Its normal treatment is as follows:

¹See əpsətəb sīmrīti Ch 10, § 11.

Five grains of calomel may be given at night and the next morning four drams of magnesia or any other purgative be administered. Ten drops of oil extracted from a fig tree's roots or the oil of white sandal mixed with milk should be administered thrice a day. If constipation results, a purgative of salt must be immediately given.

Three masas of red chalk and one tola of uncooked grams soaked in water at night, mixed with four tolas of bazoori syrup should be served to the patient.

1³/₄ tolas of crystal line saltpetre and 1³/₄ tola seeds of black cardamoms crushed to a powder mixed with six masas be taken twice a day along with the boiled rice water twice in the morning and evening.

For cleaning the urinary tract wounds, a sprinkling of a syringe of the liquids of the following medicines proves curative/ effective: Take one masa of parched nilathotha (copper sulphate), six masas of murdar sãg, one tola anitmony, one tola rãst, one tola white kãth, six masas mæstãgi rumi, and grind all these in a mortar, put them in a bottle after dissolving the material in water. To this solution are put one masa of opium and one masa of bãroza. This solution is pumped thrice a day.

Spices, sour articles, exceedingly sweet things, meat, sauces, chillies, coitus, excessive walking etc. must be avoided.

Milk, boiled mixture of rice and pulse (khiçri), custards, barley porridge, cucumber and kulfa (a leafy vegetable) etc. are useful as diet.

ਸੁਜਾਣ [sujaṇ] *Skt* सुज्ञान profound knowledge, deep knowledge. **2** सुज्ञानिन्. **3** clever, sagacious. **ਸੁਜਾਣਿ** [sujaṇi] feminine of ਸੁਜਾਣ. **2** an intelligent woman (nominative case).

ਸੁਜਾਣੁ [sujaṇu], **ਸੁਜਾਨ** [sujaṇ] See ਸੁਜਾਣ. "apṛ sujaṇu nã bhulãi."—*sri m I*. **2** also used for ਸੁਜਾਖੇ (a person having good vision of both eyes) "mãṇ ãdha nau sujaṇu."—*var asa*.

ਸੁਜਾਨਾ [sujana] See ਸੁਜਾਨ. **2** a disciple of Guru Hargobind, who fought bravely in the battle of Amritsar. "muhru rãdhava te sujana bir."—*GPS*.

ਸੁਜਾਨਿ [sujaṇi] See ਸੁਜਾਣਿ.

ਸੁਜਤ [sujot] *Skt* संजुक्त *adj* accompanied by, along with, in conjunction with.

ਸੁਜੁਰੀਆ [sujuria] *adj* securely joined, deeply associated.

ਸੁਜੋਗ [sujog] *adj* excellent union, sound relationship. "nãmãstã sujoge."—*japu*. **2** See ਯੋਗ. **3** *Skt* सुयोज्ज competent, very intelligent.

ਸੁਜੋਤਿ [sujoti] a brilliant light. **2** extremely luminous, well-lit.

ਸੁਝ [sujh] *n* perception, understanding, consciousness. **2** the sun. "ullu sujh nã sujjãhi."—*BG*. **3** the moon. "sujh-hu sujhãṇ tĩn loã ãulãg vickara."—*BG*. 'The moon has black spots.' See ਅਉਲੰਗ.

ਸੁਝਣਾ [sujhã], **ਸੁਝਣੁ** [sujhãṇu] *v* to understand, grasp. **2** to strike, occur. **3** to become visible. **4** to come to mind.

ਸੁੱਝ [sujjh] See ਸੁਝ.

ਸੁੰਢ [sũṇ], **ਸੁੰਢਾ** [sũṇã] ਸੁਨੜ *adj* uninhabited, unpopulated, barren. "vĩṇ nave sũṇiã."—*asã ram m 5*. "sũṇi deh ðravni."—*sri m I*.

ਸੁੰਢੀ ਸੁੰਢ [sũṇi sũṇ] *adj* absolutely void; all empty; fully barren. "deh mãmukh sũṇi sũṇ."—*bãst m 4*.

ਸੁੰਦੇ ਘਰ ਕਾ ਪਾਹੁਣਾ [sũṇe ghãr ka pahũṇã], **ਸੁੰਦੈ ਘਰ ਕਾ ਕਾਉ** [sũṇe ghãr ka kau] the guest of an empty house. A guest and a crow get nothing from a deserted house; they return empty handed. Likewise people who hanker after leaders without virtue and noble conduct in the hope of acquiring wisdom or redemption,

get disappointed. “sūṇe ghər ka pahūṇa jiu aia tiu jai.”—*sri m 3*. “bāhu joni bhāuda phire jiu sūṇe ghəri kau.”—*sri m 3*.

ਸੁਟਣਾ [suṭṇa] *Skt vr* ਸਿਟ is derogatory and suṭṇa is derived from it. *v* to throw away; to discard. “hoi purāṇa suṭie.”—*var asa*. “tini jəni s̄abhī dər suṭighətē.”—*bīha chāt m 4*.

ਸੁਟਿ [suṭi] having thrown away.

ਸੁਠ [suṭh] *Skt* सुष्ठु *adj* superb, excellent. “soi suṭh pəryāk.”—*NP*. **2** beautiful. **3** praiseworthy, commendable.

ਸੁੱਠ [sūṭh], ਸੁੱਠੀ [sūṭhi] *Skt* शुष्ठी *n* dry ginger, zingiber. *A* سحیل; *E* ginger. It is used in many medicines. The effect is hot and dry. It is used to cure various gastric disorders and ailments. It strengthens the liver as it is effective against liver ailments. It destroys phlegm, cures paralysis, kills worms, enhances appetite and sexual potency. Ancient physicians called it the supreme medicine. There is a mention in the Quran that a cup (of wine) lined with ginger juice will be served in heaven.¹

ਸੁੱਡ [sūḍ] *Skt* सुण्डा *n* the trunk of an elephant, figuratively its hand. **2** a tube or pipe for distilling. **3** ‘sūḍ’ is used in ‘cāḍi di var’ in place of ṣāḍi “māhīkhasur sūḍ upaia.” ‘Mahikhasur, the demon, was born as an elephant.’ There is a story in Markande Puran that to kill Durga, Mahikhasur appeared as an elephant and pulled the lion from under her with his trunk. Goddess (Durga) chopped off his trunk with her sword.

ਸੁੱਡਾ [sūḍa] See ਸੁੱਡ. **2** a distillery. **3** a prostitute, harlot. **4** liquor. **5** a dissolute woman, procuress.

ਸੁੱਡਾਰ [sūḍar], ਸੁੱਡਾਲ [sūḍal] *n* elephant with a trunk. **2** a distiller.

ਸੁੱਡੀ [sūḍi], ਸੁੱਡੀ [sūḍi] female elephant with a trunk. **2** a female distiller. **3** See ਸੋਂਡੀ. **4** an

¹See Quran. “al Insan”, verse 17.

insect that does tremendous harm to crops.

ਸੁੱਢ [sūḍh] See ਸੁੱਠ.

ਸੁਢਰ [suḍhər], ਸੁਢਾਲ [suḍhal] *adj* well-built. “suḍhər mēhā rəghunāḍēn.”—*ramav*.

ਸੁਣਣ [suṇṇ], ਸੁਣਨ [suṇən], ਸੁਣਨਾ [suṇna] *Skt* सुਣ्ण to listen. “vekhəṇi suṇəṇi nā ātu.”—*jəpu*.

ਸੁਣਿ [suṇi] from listening, through listening. **2** having listened to. “suṇi updes sətīgur pəhi aia.”—*asa m 5*. **3** an ear. “cəraṇ kər dekhat suṇi thāke.”—*var bīha m 3*. **4** शृणु listen (imperative) “suṇi sākhi säheli saci suheli.”—*gəu chāt m 1*.

ਸੁਣਿਐ [suṇiə] listening to, having listened. “suṇiə dukh pap ka nasu.”—*jəpu*.

ਸੁਣੀਅਰ [suṇiər] *n* an ear. “nanək suṇiər te pərvaṇu.”—*vəḍ chāt m 5*. **2** See ਸੁਣੀਅਰ 2.

ਸੁਣੰਤ [suṇāṭ] listening. “suṇāṭ bala bāhu bīdhi prākara.”—*səhəs m 4*.

ਸੁਣੰਦਰਾ [suṇāḍra], ਸੁਣੰਦਰੀ [suṇāḍri] a listener.

ਸੁਤ [sut] *Skt* adj squeezed. **2** *n* a son. “sut kələtr bhrat mit.”—*ram m 5*. **3** *adj* short form for ਸੁਪੁ (sleeping).

ਸੁਤਈਸ [sut-is] *n* Ganesh, son (ਸੁਤ) of Lord Shiv (ਈਸ). “puj sut-is ko əvīghən mənāvai.”—*NP*.

ਸੁਤਸਿੰਧੁ [sutsiḍhu] the moon. See ਸਿੰਧੁਸੁਤ. “sutsiḍh ədhomukh tap təpē.”—*əkal*. ‘The moon keeps its face down while meditating.’

ਸੁਤ ਸੁਰਜ [sut surəj] Karan, son of the sun. **2** Yam. See ਸੁਰਜਸੁਤ.

ਸੁਤਹ [sutəh] *Skt* स्वतः *part* spontaneous, instinctive.

ਸੁਤਹਸਿਧ [sutəhsidh], ਸੁਤਹਸਿੱਧ [sutəhsiddh] *adj* happening by itself, requiring no proof other than itself. “sutəhsidh rup dhəriə sahən ke sah jiu.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਸੁਤਕਉਲ [sutkəul], ਸੁਤਕਉਲਕਲੀ [sutkəulkali] *n* Brahma, born out of the lotus bud; son of lotus. “tiḥko ləkh ke upma bhəgvan kərə jīh ki sutkəulkali.”—*krīṣən*.

ਸੁਤਗੰਡਕਾ [sutgāḍka] *n* small round stone, so formed in the rivulet Gandka. See ਸਾਲਗੁਮ.

- “pujē hām tumē. nahī pujē sugōḍka.”
—*krīṣan*.
- ਸੁਤਭਾਈ** [sutbhai] *n* nephew. “ko beli nahi put
koṭāb sutbhai.”—*suhī chāt m 4*.
- ਸੁਤਭਾਨ** [sutbhan], **ਸੁਤਭਾਨੁ** [sutbhanu] *n* Yam;
Dharamraj, who is mentioned as the sun’s son.
“nam sune sutbhanu ḍaryāu.”—*sāveye m 4*
ke. **2** Saturn, born from the womb of Chhaya,
is the son of the sun. “yuddh sāmē sutbhanu
māno sāsī ke sōb ṭuk jude kār ḍare.”—*cāḍī l*.
‘Saturn had a fight with the moon over
Jupiter’s wife Tara.’ **3** See ਕਰਣ. **4** Sugreev.
- ਸੁਤਰ** [sutār] *Skt adj* which can be swum across.
2 P **سُتْر** *n* a camel, dromedary. See ਉਸਟ.
- ਸੁਤਰਨਾਲ** [sutərṇal], **ਸੁਤਰਨਾਲਿਕਾ** [sutərṇalīka] *n*
a gun carried over, and fired from, the back
of a camel; a light cannon. “sutərṇal ghōṇal
bhān.”—*sānāma*.
- ਸੁਤਰ ਮੁਰਗ** [sutər mūrəg] *P* **سُتْر مَرِغ** ostrich. *n* a
bird resembling a camel found mainly in
Africa. It cannot fly with its wings but can
run very fast with their help. Its feathers are
expensive and traded in Europe. The length
of an ostrich’s spread wings extends from
twelve to fourteen feet. It lays six to fourteen
eggs and its offspring are hatched in forty two
days.
- ਸੁਤਰੀ** [sutri] *adj* relating to a camel. **2** camel
coloured. **3** a big drum carried over a camel.
“sutri nīṣan māgāṭo.”—*GV 6*. **4 n** a kettle-
drum . “sutri bājēt.”—*GPS*. **5 Skt** ਸੁ-ਤਰੀ, a
beautiful boat, fine boat.
- ਸੁਤਲ** [sutəl] *Skt n* hell. See ਸਪਤ ਪਾਤਾਲ.
- ਸੁਤਲਾ** [sutṭa], **ਸੁਤਲੀ** [sutṭī] *adj* asleep. “sutṭī so
sāho ḍīṭhū.”—*var maru m 5*. **2** lost in sleep
of ignorance. “sutṭe ṣōḱh māṭa jhūṭhī
karṇe.”—*sāva m 5*.
- ਸੁਤਾ** [suta] *n* presence of mind, awareness. **2 Skt**
daughter. **3 adj** asleep. “jis te suta nanka jagae
soi.”—*asa a m l*.
- ਸੁਤਾਸੁਤ** [sutasut] daughter’s son, grandson.
- ਸੁਤਾ ਦਾਨ** [sotadan] entrusting one’s daughter
to the bridegroom.
- ਸੁਤਾਰ** [sutar] short form for ਸੁਤੁਧਾਰ. **2** someone
adept in swimming; a good swimmer. **3 Skt**
one having beautiful pupils of the eyes.
- ਸੁਤਾਰੀ** [sutarī] *n* ਸੁ-ਤਰੀ a fine boat. “gurmukhī
sōc sotarī.”—*sri m l*.
- ਸੁਤੀਕਣ** [sutiksṇ] very sharp, very fast. **2** See
ਸੁਤੀਖ.
- ਸੁਤੀਖ** [sutikh] *Skt* ਸੁਤੀਕਣ *n* a sage, brother of
hermit Agasty, who lived in the Dandak forest.
Ram Chandar visited his hermitage. “tuhi ram
rupē sutikhō ḍhare.”—*GV 6*. **2** See ਸੁਤੀਕਣ.
- ਸੁਤੁਨ** [sutun] See ਸਤੁਨ.
- ਸੁਤੇ** [sute], **ਸੁਤੈ** [sutē], **ਸੁਤੈਸਿੱਧ** [sotesiddh] See
ਸੁਤਹ and ਸੁਤਹ ਸਿੱਧ. “sute krīty ko kārət nīṣāk.”
—*NP*. **2** ਸੁਤੈ also means “to sleep.” “jitu sute
tānu piṛie.”—*sri m l*.
- ਸੁਤੰਤਰ** [sutāṭar], **ਸੁਤੰਤ੍ਰ** [sutāṭr] See ਸੁਤੰਤ੍ਰ. **2** ਸੁ-
ਤੰਤ੍ਰ a magical or mystical formula for the
worship of gods. See ਤੰਤ੍ਰ.
- ਸੁੱਤਮ** [suttam] *adj* excellently, superbly. “ānāt
gyan suttāmē.”—*gyan*. **2** See ਸੁੱਤਮ.
- ਸੁਥਨੀ** [sothni] See ਸੁੱਥਣ. **2** (one) who has beauti-
ful breasts.
- ਸੁਥਰ** [sothar] *adja* beautiful place; an excellent
spot. **2** ਸੁਥਿਰ stable, firm. “sothar cīt bhāgṭān
hīt.”—*sāveye m 4 ke*.
- ਸੁਥਰਾ** [sothra] *adj* ਸੁਸੁਠੁ clean, pure. “tātha
sōstārō sothre sāmōḍae.”—*GPS*. **2** a metre. See
ਸਰਸੀ. **3** See ਸੁਥਰੇਸ਼ਾਹ.
- ਸੁਥਰੀ** [sothri] See ਸੁਤਰੀ. **2** feminine of ਸੁਥਰਾ 1.
3 a female member of the Suthra faith.
- ਸੁਥਰੇਸ਼ਾਹ** [sothreṣah], **ਸੁਥਰੇਸ਼ਾਹੀ** [sothreṣahī] In
the house of Nanda Khatri, a resident of
Brampur village near Baramula, was born in
1672 a child with teeth. He was abandoned
as the astrologers declared him ill-omened.
While coming back from Kashmir, Guru

Hargobind took notice of the child. The Guru took pity on him, brought him up with care and named him Suthra, who in return became a great devotee of the Guru and served Guru Har Rai as well. He was a great merry-maker. Several of his humorous stories are world famous. He got an order from the emperors of Delhi to collect money from shops. His sect is known as Suthreshahi. Most of those belonging to this sect have now forgotten the Sikh tenets. They ask for money from shops by beating bamboo-sticks. Some times they use filthy language, while at other moments they blacken their faces in protest.

ਸੁਥਲ [suthəl], **ਸੁਥਲੀ** [suthli], **ਸੁਥਾਉ** [suthau], **ਸੁਥਾਨ** [suthan] *adj* a beautiful place: an excellent spot. **2 n** an association of the sages. “suthau səcu mənʊ nɪrməl hoɪ.”—*gəu m 3*.

ਸੁਥਾਨਿ [suthanɪ] in the best place. “bəsɪ suthanɪ kəhā gun tere.”—*məla m 1*.

ਸੁਥਾਨੁ [suthanu] See **ਸੁਥਾਨ**.

ਸੁਥਿਰ [suthɪr] *adj* fully stable, immovable.

ਸੁੱਥਣ [sotthəŋ], **ਸੁੱਥਨ** [sotthən] *n* trousers worn by women: a salwar.

ਸੁਦ [ʃud] *P* **سُد** occurred, happened. See **ਸੁਦਨ**.

ਸੁੰਦ [sūd] *Skt* **सुन्द** *n* Vishnu. **2** son of Nisund, brother of Upsund, a demon. See **ਅਪਸੁੰਦ**.

ਸੁਦਕਿਣ [sudkɪɳ], **ਸੁਦੱਖਨ** [sudəkkhən] See **ਸੁਦੱਛਨ**.

ਸੁਦੱਛਨ [sudəcchən] *Skt* **सुदक्षिण** *adj* very clever, highly intelligent. **2 n** son of Pondrak, king of Kashi, who had a fight with Krishan. “kasi ke bhup ko put sudəcchən fā mən me ətɪ krodh bədhayo.”—*krɪsən*.¹ See **ਭਾਗਵਤ ਸਕੰਧ 10, Ch 66**.

ਸੁਦਨ [ʃudən] *P* **سُدن** to be.

ਸੁਦਨੀ [ʃudni] *P* **سُدنی** likely (event); inevitable.

ਸੁਦ ਬੁਦ [sud bud] See **ਸੁਧ ਬੁਧ 3** and **4**.

ਸੁੰਦਰ [sūdər]. *Skt* *adj* beautiful, handsome. “sūdər cətur tət ka beta.”—*sukhməni*. **2 n** Kamdev

(god of love). **3** a great grandson of Guru Amar Dev, whose composition “sədu” is in ramkəli rag. “kəhe sūdər soŋ-hu sāt-hu səbh jəgət pəri pəɪ jɪu.”—*sədu*. “nədən mohri nam ənəd, tɪh nədən sūdər mətɪvəd.”²—*GPS*. **4** a great saintly disciple of Dadu ji, born in village Dayosa (Jaipur state) in 1653 and died in 1746 at Singaner, four kilometer south of Jaipur. Sundar Vilas, Gyan Samudar and Sakhi are several of his available writings. Here is a poem of his:

kamɪni ki deh ətɪ kəhɪye səghən vən
 uhā sətə jəɪ kou bhulke pərət he,
 kōjər he gətɪ kəɪ kehərɪ ki bhəy yame
 beni kari nagənɪ si phəŋ ko dhərət he,
 kuc hē pəhar jəhā kamcor bətho, təhā-
 sadh ke kətach bəŋ pəŋ ko hərət he,
 sūdər kəhət ek ɔr ətɪ bhəy tame
 rakhsi vədən khav khavhi kərət he.
 saco updeʃ det bhəli bhəli sikh det,
 səmta subuddhɪ det kumətɪ hərət hē,
 marəg dɪkhaɪ det bhavhū bhəgətɪ det,
 prem ki prətɪt det əbhra bhərət hē,
 gyan det dhyan det atəmɪcar det,
 brəhm ko bətəɪ det brəhm me cərət hē,
 sūdər kəhət jəg sāt kəchu det nahi,
 sət jən nɪsɪ dɪn deboi kərət hē.

5 a fisherman, and competent devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. **6** a disciple of Guru Hargobind, resident of Burhanpur. **7** a Chadha of Agra, devoted to Guru Hargobind Sahib. **8** See **ਤ੍ਰਿਭੰਗੀ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 4 (d)**. **9** a Brahman poet of Gwalior in the royal court of emperor Shahjahan.

ਸੁਦਰਸਨ [sudərsən] *Skt* **सुदर्शन** *adj* having attractive, charming demeanour. **2 n** the wheel of Vishnu.³ It is narrated in Vishnu Puran that Vishnu made this wheel from the crust of the lathed sun. In Ling Puran it is written that Vishnu

¹ਮਤਿਵੰਤ, ਮਤਿਵਾਨ.

³See, visnu puraṅ Part 3, Ch 2.

¹See, visnu puraṅ Part 3, Ch 2.

obtained this wheel by worshipping Shiv. 3 a brahman, who changed into a snake due to the curse of sage Atris's son. Krishan liberated him from the snake's form. "brahmān hoy gāyo su vāhe phun nam sudarṣan he pun jako."—*krīṣan*. 4 Shiv. 5 a milter. 6 Sumer mountain.

ਸੁਦਰਸਨ ਚੁਰਣ [sudarṣan curaṇ] To make this curāṇ, the following fifty two medicines are taken in equal measure along with half the weight of cārāṭa and pounded together into a very fine powder: hārāṛ, bāheṛa, aula, haldi (turmeric), daruhaldi, choṭi kāteli, vādi kāteli, kācur, sūdh (dry ginger), kali mīṛac (pepper), māgh pīppal, pīppalamul, murva, galot, dhāmasa, kārū, pīttpapra, nagarmotha, traymaṇ, netrābala, nīm di chīll (bark of marosa tree), puhkār mul, mālāṭṭhi, kuṛa di chīll, əjvāṭn (seeds of thyme), fīdār jō, bharāgi, suhājāne de bij, phāṭkārī (alum), bāc, dalcini (seeds of moringa), pādmakh, cādān (sandal wood), ətis, khārēṭhi, ṣalpārni, pīṭṭhpārni, bāṭbārīg, tāgār, cītte di chīll, devdaru (cedar), cāv, pāṭolpātr, jivāk, rīṣhāk, lōg (clove), vāṣlocān, cīṭṭa kāmāl, kakoli, pātrāj, javītri (nutmeg), and talispāt. If taken in the morning with cold water, disorders resulting from wind, bile, phlegm, fluctuating fever, general fever, hallucination, thirst, cough, anaemia, cardiac, joint pains (arthritis) etc. get cured.

ਸੁਦਰਸਨਾ [sudarṣana] daughter of Duryodhan. 2 beautiful, attractive.

ਸੁੰਦਰ ਸ਼ਾਹ [sūdār ṣah] a resident of Kiratpur and follower of Guru Hargobind, and disciple/pupil of Sai Buddan Shah and friend of Bhai BidhiChand. He lived in Sasranv and Deu Nagar with his disciples.

ਸੁੰਦਰ ਸੋਹਣਾ [sūdār sohṇa] *adj* happy and beautiful. "sei sūdār sohṇe."—*majh ə m 5*. See ਸੋਹਣਾ.

ਸੁੰਦਰਤੀ ਅਤਿ ਮਾਖਨ ਕੋ [sūdārti əṭi makhān ko]

—*krīṣan*. This version has been rendered corrupt by some ignorant scribe. The correct rendering is like this :- "jānu sūdārta əṭimanukh ko sāv dhāṭ dhāsi hārī ke nāg mē."—*118*. 'Beauty has fully entered into the invaluable body of Hari, the super human.' See ਅਤਿਮਾਨੁਖ.

ਸੁੰਦਰ ਦਾਸ [sūdār das] See ਸੁੰਦਰ 4.

ਸੁੰਦਰਾਈ [sūdrai] *n* beauty, charm, prettiness.

ਸੁੰਦਰਿ [sūdārī] See ਸਵੈਯੋ (24). 2 See ਸੁੰਦਰੀ.

"sūdārī sāt sārurī bīckhāṇī."—*tīlōg m 1*.

ਸੁੰਦਰੀ [sūdri] See ਸਵੈਯੋ (16). 2 According to Pingal, a poetic metre comprising twelve characters. Each line has four feet: nāgāṇ, bhāgāṇ, bhāgāṇ, and rāgāṇ. It is also known as drutvīlābīṭa.

Example:

dukhbhāri jāg asān tyāgri,
jāp hāri gurupadān lagri. ...

(b) modāk metre used in Ramchandarika is also named thus.

Example:

raj tājyo dhān dham tājyo sāv,
nārī tāji sūt ṣoc tājyo sāv,
apānpō ju tājyo jāgbād-hī,
sāty nā ek tājyo hārīcād-hī.

This poetic form is to be seen in the second chapter of Ramavtar in Dasam Granth.

Example:

supnākha īh bhāt suni jāb,
dhay cālī əvīlāb trīya tāb,
kam sārur kālevār jānīy,
rup anur tīhu pūr mānīy.

(c) There is another poetic form of this metre used in the second chapter of Ramavtar of Dasam Granth. Each line contains sixteen matras, the last three being māgāṇ.

Example:

bhāṭ hūke dhūke bākare,
rāṇ bājje gājje nāggare,

rəŋ hull kəlolē hullalā,
d̪həl̪həllē d̪həlā ucchalā.

3 wood, found in Sundar Ban, which is very flexible. Carriage-springs are made from it. *L* Heretiera minora. 4 See ਸੁੰਦਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ. 5 *adj* beautiful, pretty.

ਸੁੰਦਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ [sūdri mata] daughter of Khatri Ram Saran Kumrav, resident of Lahore, who was married to Guru Gobind Singh on 7th of Vaisakh in 1741. Shahjada Ajit Singh was born from her womb.

After the demise of Guru Gobind Singh, her writ ran large over the Sikh community.¹ Bhai Mani Singh was appointed as Harimandir Sahib's Granthi by her and was sent to Amritsar. The last days of her life were spent in Delhi though for some time she lived in Mathura also, where her haveli can still be seen. Two villages of Jaipur state were gifted to her as fiefdom during that period. Mata ji came back to Delhi in Sammat 1804, where she breathed her last. Her haveli is one and a half mile away from Gurdwara Sisganj, outside the Turkman gate.

While departing from Abichalnagar the tenth Guru had handed over his weapons to Mata Sahib Kaur which she handed over to Mata Sundri at the time of her demise. While breathing her last, Mata Sundri handed over these weapons to her servant Jivan Singh and asked him to keep them with reverence. These weapons were reverently kept in the houses of Jivan Singh's son, Bakhtavar Singh— his son, Mitthu Singh— his son Seva Singh, his son Bhan Singh. Atma Singh the adopted son of Bhai Bhan Singh installed these weapons in gurdwara Rakabganj as per the wishes of the Sikh community. These weapons

¹In many gurdwaras in the eastern part of the country, her hukamnamas (edicts) are available.

include a sword (təlvar), a broad sword (khōḍā), a dagger (khōjər) and two dirks (kəṭar) See ਦਿੱਲੀ.

ਸੁਦਾ [suda] See ਸਉਦਾ 4. 2 See ਸੁੱਦਾ. 3 ਸੁਦਾ, past tense of ਸੁਦਨ.

ਸੁਦਾਈ [sudai] *adj* eccentric, obstinate. See ਸਉਦਾਈ.

ਸੁਦਾਗਰ [sudagər] See ਸਉਦਾਗਰ.

ਸੁਦਾਮਨਿ [sudamənɪ] *Skt* सौदामनी *n* lightning, that is believed to have originated from mountain Sudama. “sudamənɪ jəyō durga dāmke.”—*cādi* 1. 2 related to a cloud.

ਸੁਦਾਮਾ [sudama] *Skt* सुदामन् a poor Brahman who was a school mate friend of Krishan. Egged on by his wife, he went to Dvarka to meet Krishan “daldəbhōj sudame mɪɪɪo.”—*maru* m 5. “bɪp sudama daldi.”—*BG* He is also known as Shri Dam in Bhagvat, See Sakandh 10, Ch 80, 81.² 2 a poet, resident of Bundelkhand who for some time was a poet in the court of Guru Gobind Singh. Such is his composition:

ekē sāgɪ pəḍhe hē əvōtɪka sādipɪni ke,
soi sudh ai to bulaɪ bujhi bama mē,
pōgiphəl hot tō əsis deto nath ji ko,
tēdul le dine bād̪h line phəṭe jama mē,
dindyalu sunkē dəyalu dərbar mɪle,
eto kuch dino pāi əgənɪt sama mē,
prɪtɪ kər jane guru gob̪ɪd kē mane tāte
vəhi tū gob̪ɪd vəhi bamhən sudama mē.

3 a cloud. 4 an ocean. 5 Airawat, the elephant. 6 Indar. 7 a crystal-hill which according to the Purans, produced lightning. 8 *adj* generous.

ਸੁਦਾਮਪੁਰੀ [sudamapuri] See footnote to ਸੁਦਾਮਾ 1.

ਸੁਦਿ [sudɪ] *Skt* सुदि the short for ਸੁਕਲ ਦਿਨ bright half of the lunar month.

ਸੁਦਿਨ [sudɪn] *adj* good (day), auspicious, nice.

²The old name of Porbander in Kathiavar was Sudamapuri.

ਸੁਦੀ [sodi] See ਸੁਦਿ.

ਸੁਦੇਸ [sudes] *adj* excellent country. **2** relating to a fine country. “sudes kavy bhakh hē.”—*brāhām*. **3** one’s own country. “hānyo srāvṇ tāv sut sudes.”—*ramav*.

ਸੁਦੇਸੀ [sudesi] *adv* early in the morning. **2 adj** pertaining to one’s own country, native.

ਸੁਦੇਹ [sudeh] *n* a good body; a human body. **2** a healthy body.

ਸੁਦੇਹੀ [sudehi] See ਸੁਦੇਹ. **2** ਸੁਦੇਹਿਨ੍ *adj* having a healthy body.

ਸੁੱਦਾ [sudda] *A* ॥੨॥ *n* a blockage formed by scum in the intestine; scybalum.

ਸੁਦ੍ਰ [sudr] See ਸੁਦ੍ਰ. “ਚਿਤਿ ਭੈ ਸੁਦ੍ਰ.”—*kālki*.

ਸੁਧ [sodh] *n* news, report. **2** consciousness, understanding. “sodh jāb te hām dhāri.”—*cārītr* 22. **3** ਸੁੱਧ *adj* clean, pure. “tāb hoe mēn sodh pāri.”—*ram* m 5. **4** innocent. “sodhu bhātaru hārī choḍīa.”—*var suhi* m 3. **5** genuine, unalloyed. **6** This word is also used for nectar (ਸੁਧਾ), ambrosia. See ਸੁਧਰਸ. **7** *Skt* ਸੁਧ੍ਰ *vr* to be pure; to be sacred.

ਸੁਧ ਬੁਧ [sodh budh], ਸੁਧ ਬੁਧਿ [sodh budhi] *consci-*
ousness. **2** refined mind, true knowledge. **3** *P* ॥੨॥ residual effect of some learning/knowledge. **4** distinction between refinement and knowledge i.e. a little knowledge of Persian.

ਸੁਧਭਤਾਰ [sodhbhatar] *adj* husband. “sodhbhatar hārī choḍīa.”—*var suhi* m 3. **2** a husband, who does not covet other women; a virtuous husband.

ਸੁਧਰਸ [sodhrās] *n* ambrosia. “sodhrās nam māharās miṭha.”—*sar* १ m 1. **2** genuine juice, pure juice.

ਸੁਧਰਸੇਨ [sodharsen] king of Bashher, who, according to Janam Sakhi, became a follower of Guru Nanak Dev.

ਸੁਧਰਮਾ [sodhārma] *Skt* सुधर्मा *n* Indar’s council; association of deities. “vāc sun jīn-hī sodhārma lajē.”—*NP*. **2** *adj* religious, devout.

ਸੁਧਰਮੀ [sodhārmi], ਸੁਧਰਮੀੜਾ [sodhārmīṛā] *adj* who follows a supreme religion; follower of a sublime religion. “bol sodhārmīṛā. mon kāt dhari ram?”—*BIha chāt* m 5.

ਸੁਧਾ [sodha] See ਸੁੱਧਾ. **2** *Skt* *n* ambrosia. **3** honey. **4** water. **5** baptism by taking ambrosia. **6** lime, quicklime. **7** See ਸੁਧਾ. “suaha sudhayē nāmo sitleyō.”—*cāḍī* 2.

ਸੁਧਾਈ [sodhai] *n* vetting, correction. **2** wages for vetting.

ਸੁਧਾਸਰ [sodhasar] the holy tank situated in the middle of Ramdaspur, founded by Guru Arjan Dev. “pāhuce an sodhasar sare.”—*GPS*. See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ.

hāsi gāi bhul yāmdutān odasi bhāi
pap ki kāla si nā tālasi kāre dārke,
sāty ki āṭa si jāhā dhārām ki ghāṭa si
danpūn ki chāṭa si soknāsi dīn tār ke,
gvalkāvi khasi dhunī ved ki prākāsi māhā
nari kāmā si rup vāsi mēn sār¹ ke.
kāsi ki nā cāh āvīnāsi hvē māvasi rāhē
dāsi kār rākhi mokh vāsi sudhasar ke.

2 poet Gopal Singh’s literary composition, which contains 2616 metrical stanzas of sixty eminent poets arranged according to topic. He was a courtier of Maharaja Jasvant Singh of Nabha.

subās bāso nabha nāgār ghār ghār jāhā ānād,
bādnīy sābh jāgāt ko jāyō dutīya ko cād.
sri māt nrīp jāsvāt hārī malvēdr māhrāj,
sukh dē sākāl prājānko jāhā kāre hē raj.
sri vrīdabān dham ko basī dīn nāvin,
tāhī ayo sunke soyāṣ dekhi sābhā prābin.
pārācin kāvi yuktī ko nrīp bār cītī umāh,
pāī hukām yāh tāb kīyo grōth “sodhasar” cāh.
prābhū sīdhī kāvīrās tātv gān sābāt sār
āvrekh,

ārjān sukla pācmi som ‘sodhasar’ lekh.

This book was completed in 1895, Phagun
equal to lust.

Sudi 5, Monday.

ਸੁਧਾ ਸਰੋਵਰ [sudha s̄arov̄ar] Amritsar; the Golden Temple. See **ਸੁਧਾਸਰ** 1. “sudhas̄arov̄ar k̄ar ṭsnan.”—*GPS*.

ਸੁਧਾਂਸ਼ੁ [sudhāṣu] *Skt n* the moon whose rays carry nectar/ambrosia.

ਸੁਧਾਸੂਵ [sudhasr̄av] *n* the moon from which oozes nectar/ambrosia.

ਸੁਧਾਹਰ [sudhah̄ar] ḡarur̄ (Blue jay), the stealer of nectar or ambrosia. See ਗਰੁੜ.

ਸੁਧਾਂਕ [sudhāk] *n* pure parts.

ਸੁਧਾਕਰ [sudhak̄ar] *Skt n* the moon which has nectar in its rays.

ਸੁਧਾਖਰ [sudhakh̄ar], **ਸੁਧਾਖਰੁ** [sudhakh̄aru], **ਸੁਧਾਖਰ** [sudhakh̄ȳar] *adj* pure and crystalline, dirt free and eternal. **2 n** God, the Almighty. “eku sudhakh̄aru jak̄e hir̄de v̄ast̄a, ṭin bed-h̄i ṭətu p̄chan̄ṭa.”—*sar m 3*. **3** one God ੴ, a sacred character. “bujh̄e n̄ahi ek sudhakh̄aru.”—*ḡəu m 5*. **4** after rectification, after vetting. “bed puran̄ s̄imr̄it̄ṭi sudhakh̄ȳar, kine ram̄ nam̄ ṭk akhȳar.”—*sukhm̄ani*.

ਸੁਧਾਣ [sudhaṇ] See ਸੰਧਾਨ. “subaṇḅ sudhaṇḅ.”—*k̄alki*.

ਸੁਧਾਤੁ [sudhatu] superior metal, gold. **2** xa iron, pure iron.

ਸੁਧਾਦਕ [sudhad̄ak], **ਸੁਧਾਦਿਕ** [sudhad̄ik] *n* a god, who consumes nectar. “sur surad̄an̄ suddh sudhad̄ik.”—*əkal*.

ਸੁਧਾਧਰ [sudhad̄h̄ar] *n* the moon that contains nectar. **2** See ਹਾਕਲ.

ਸੁਧਾਧਾਰੀ [sudhad̄hari] a baptised Sikh. **2** See ਸੁਧਾਧਰ.

ਸੁਧਾਨ [sudhan] *n* a sheath, scabbard. “jih̄va sudhan̄ kh̄əḡ uddh̄ soh.”—*d̄ətt*. ‘Datt’s speech is as effective as an unsheathed sword’ i.e. his words are trenchant. **2** ਸੁ-ਧਾਨ. fine grain, superior food.

ਸੁਧਾਨਿਧਿ [sudhan̄id̄hi] *n* moon, the treasure-house of nectar. **2** a metre that is also known

as “m̄anobh̄əv̄”. It has thirty two characters per line, which observe the order of long, short matras. It is the opposite of *ən̄əḡṣk̄h̄ar* metre.

Example:

jac jacke əhar nah̄ ṭop̄ ṭ svad̄var
labh̄ hot ekvar bhukh̄ ṭap̄ ko əvar,
ṣ̄en̄ bh̄um̄ ṭ p̄e b̄əno n̄ə sak̄ s̄en̄ ko ḡəno
ṣ̄ərir̄matr̄ pokh̄no n̄ə jobno s̄ph̄ed̄ bar.
chin̄ cir̄ godrī ənek̄ lir̄ s̄ō k̄əri
k̄əri ujar̄ jh̄ōprī ədhen̄ gr̄āth̄ var var,
hay hay bhoḡcah̄ n̄āh̄ ṭ mē ṭəjē əj̄ep̄ ṭ
mor̄ ṭṭt̄ b̄el̄ ko s̄əvar̄ b̄el̄ ke s̄əvar.

—*veraḡ ṣ̄ətək*.

(b) It becomes “k̄əlad̄h̄ar” if the last short matra is omitted.

Example:

jap̄ ṭap̄ yoḡ d̄hyan̄ k̄ərm̄k̄āḍ̄ ȳəgȳ ad̄ṭ
h̄ōȳ n̄āh̄ ṭ p̄rem̄ ṭulȳ ṣ̄rī gurū b̄əkh̄ante. ...

ਸੁਧਾਪੀ [sudhapi] *n* deities, who drink nectar. **2** a duly initiated Sikh who has taken amrit; a baptised Sikh.

ਸੁਧਾਮ [sudham] a beautiful house; a comfortable residence. **2** the moon. **3** heaven, paradise.

ਸੁਧਾਮੀ [sudhami] *n* deities, who live in heaven. **2** wife. “ap̄ s̄əmet̄ sudham̄īē linē rup̄ n̄əv̄ṭn̄.”—*k̄ṭṭs̄ən*. ‘Along with their wives deities have assumed human form.’

ਸੁਧਾਰ [sudhar] *n* correction, improvement. **2** short form for ਸੁੱਧ ਆਚਾਰ. **3** *adj* which is sharp edged.

ਸੁਧਾ ਰਸ [sudha r̄as] *adj* the taste of nectar. **2** nectar-like elixir. **3** juice of the soma creeper.

ਸੁਧਾਲ [sudhal], **ਸੁਧਾਲਯ** [sudhal̄əy] *n* moon, which is the abode of nectar.

ਸੁਧਿ [sudhi] See ਸੁੱਧਿ. **2** news, information. “m̄ənē s̄əḡəl̄ bh̄əv̄əṇ̄ kī sudhī.”—*j̄əpu*. **3** power of discrimination; reasoning faculty. “ṭṭṭhē gh̄ərīē surā s̄id̄hā kī sudhī.”—*j̄əpu*.

- ਸੁਖਿੱਠ** [sudhiṭṭh], **ਸੁਖਿੱਠਾ** [sudhiṭṭha] *Skt* सुधृष्ट *adj* very clever. **2** daring, bold, courageous, bold, undaunting. “māne gōne vāg sudhiṭṭha.”—*BG*. ‘He is brave who accepts Guru’s will and like sugarcane bears suffering.’ **3** सुद्ध्रष्टा circumspect.
- ਸੁਖੀ** [sudhi] *adj* who has sharp intellect. “sudhin pan ke dhārē.”—*kālki*. ‘Fairies get attracted to the brilliant ones.’ **2** See ਹੋਰਾ and ਚਾਚਰੀ **2** (a). **3** See ਸੁੱਧੀ.
- ਸੁਧ** [sudhu] See ਸੁਧ and ਸੁੱਧ. “sudhu nə hoie kahu jətna.”—*sor m 5*.
- ਸੁਧੁ ਕੀਚੇ** [sudhu kice] do the correction; remove the error; Guru Arjan Dev’s command to Bhai Gurdas at the end of second Gauri Var in Guru Granth Sahib to make the necessary correction after observing the text minutely.
- ਸੁਧੋਸੁ** [sudhosu] corrected, rectified. **2** vetted/rectified by him. “jā sudhosu tā ləhīṇa ṭīkionu.”—*var ram 3*.
- ਸੁਧੰਗ** [sudhāṅ] ਸੁੱਧ-ਅੰਕ (ਅੰਗ) After verification Guru Arjan Dev certified that the total number of shabads was correct. See Fourth Master’s hymn under Asa Rag. “həu əndīnu həriṇamu kirtən kərəu.” **2** *adj* with a correct vowel. “sarəṅ ṭoḍi bībhās sudhāṅ.”—*səloh*. **3** a straight form, right manner. “kab-hū cələt sudhāṅ gətī.”—*sur sagər*.
- ਸੁੱਧ** [suddh] *Skt* शुद्ध *adj* pious, chaste, innocent. **2** *n* rock salt. **3** a ‘rag’ having no concern with any other ‘rags’; an independent ‘rag.’ **4** See ਸੁੱਧ ਸੂਰ.
- ਸੁੱਧ ਸੂਰ** [suddh sur] See ਸੁੱਧ ਸੂਰ.
- ਸੁੱਧ ਸੇਖ** [suddh sek] a descendant of Hajrat Ali, born from the womb of Bibi Phatima. “kəhū suddh səkhə kəhū brəhəm dhərmə.”—*əkāl*. See ਸੇਖ.
- ਸੁੱਧ ਸੂਰ** [suddh səvər] Pure notes are those sounds which earliest musicians forged from the sounds of living beings – in the sharp, medium and descending rīkhəbh, gādhar, dhəvət and nīkhad. These five notes were set up to forge new forms of rags. Bilaval rag has all pure notes. For its distinctive formulation, See ਸੂਰ and ਠਾਟ.
- ਸੁੱਧਗਾ** [suddhga] See ਅਰੂਪਾ **2**.
- ਸੁੱਧਰ** [suddhər] ਸੁ-ਅਧੂਰ a grand sacrificial ritual. “təj juddh su suddhər meghdhərən.”—*ramav*. ‘Meghnad abandoned the fight to perform the sacrificial ritual.’ See ਨਿਕੁੰਡਲਾ.
- ਸੁੱਧਾ** [suddha] *adj* assumed nicely; perfectly held. **2** *adv* alongwith, accompanied by as ‘məlai suddha duddh.’
- ਸੁੱਧਿ** [suddhi], **ਸੁੱਧੀ** [suddhi] *Skt* शुद्धि *n* purity, cleanliness. **2** the act of sanctifying a fallen man. **3** goddess; Durga.
- ਸੁੱਧੁ** [suddhu] See ਸੁੱਧੁ. **2** a Sikh potter Budhu’s father. See ਸੁੱਧੁ. **3** Some writers have written ‘suddhu’ for ‘sadhu’ who was Bhai Rup Chand’s father. See ਰੂਪਚੰਦ ਭਾਈ.
- ਸੁੱਧਦਨ** [suddhodən] See ਸੁੱਧ. **2** ਸੁੱਧ-ਓਦਨ pure-food; boiled rice.
- ਸੁਨ** [sun] *Skt* शृणु. listen, hear. **2** *Skt* शृणु *vr* to go. **3** *Skt* सुन *n* a dog. **4** *Skt* सुन a sound. See ਸੁੰਨ **9**.
- ਸੁੰਨ** [sūn] *Skt* सूनु *adj* uninhabited, empty. **2** numb, inane. “ditti bāṅ nīmaj kər sūn səman hoə jahana.”—*BG*. **3** *n* zero, cipher. “nəu əṅ nil ənil sūn.”—*BG*. ‘A zero suggests inexhaustible numbers when used with nine digits.’ **4** the Sky. “sūn-hī sūn mīlīa.”—*maru kəbir*. ‘Brahma (God) encountered jīvatma (spirit).’ **5** Brahm transcending the universe. “ghəṭī ghəṭī sūn ka jaṇə bheu.”—*sīdhgəsəṭī*. **6** nature; illusion, it being empty without God’s will. “sūn-hu dhəṛətī əkas upae.”—*maru solhe m 1*. **7** numbness, inertia. “mīṭī sūn cetənta pai.”—*səloh*. **8** that stage of total doom when there was absolutely no creation. “sūne vərte jəḡ səbae.”—*maru solhe*. **9** *Skt* सुन

sound, noise, word. "sōn sāmādhī dōu tēhī nahi."—*gəu kəbir*. 'Neither noise nor contemplation is there.' "ənhət sōn kəha te hoi?"—*sīdhgosaṭī*.

In Punjabi, [v] attached to a character becomes ōkəṛ [ʊ]. Words like ਅਸ੍ਰ, ਸ੍ਰਪਨ, ਸ੍ਰਭਾਵ, ਸ੍ਰਰ, ਸ੍ਰਾਨ, ਜ਼ਾਲਾ, ਤ੍ਰਿਤਿ, ਵ੍ਰਾਰ, ਪ੍ਰਨਿ become ਅਸੁ, ਸੁਪਨਾ, ਸੁਭਾਉ, ਸੁਰ, ਸੁਆਨ, ਜੁਆਲਾ, ਤੁਰਤ, ਦੁਆਰ, ਪੁਨਿ etc. ਸੁਨਈ [sunəi] listens, hears. "nam nə sunəi dora."—*asa m 5*.

ਸੁਨਈਆ [sunəia] *adj* who listens. **2** See ਸੁਨੈਯਾ.

ਸੁੰਨਸਮਾਧਿ [sūnsāmādhī] absolute contemplation, contemplation free from idea/concept. See ਅਸੰਪ੍ਰਗਯਾਤ ਸਮਾਧਿ. "sōn sāmādhī ənhət tēh nad."—*sukhmāni*. **2** a state of nature's total absorption by the Almighty. **3** state of noise and contemplation. See ਸੁੰਨ 9.

ਸੁੰਨਸਮਾਧੀ [sūnsāmādhī] See ਸੁੰਨਸਮਾਧਿ. **2** *adj* a contemplative in wordless state. "sərgun nīrgun nīrōkar sūnsāmādhī apī."—*sukhmāni*.

ਸੁੰਨਸਰੋਵਰ [sūnsərovər] *n* the tenth opening, the highest state. **2** the state of salvation.

ਸੁੰਨਸਰੋਵਰਿ [sūnsərovərī] in the highest state. "sōn sərovərī pav-hu suk."—*gəu thīti kəbir*. See ਸੁੰਨ ਸਰੋਵਰ.

ਸੁਨਹਸ਼ੇਪ [sunəhʃep], ਸੁਨਹਸ਼ੇਫ [sunəhʃeph] one, who has penis like that of a dog; a hermit, son of Ajigarat. The tale told in Aitreybrahman is that king Harish Chandar had no issue. He vowed that if blessed with a child, he would offer him to Varun (god of water). He was blessed with a son who was named Rohit. As per the vow, the king wanted to sacrifice his son to Varun but his son did not agree and ran away. For six years, he lived in the forest where he met a poor Brahman, Ajigarat, who struck a deal with him, and purchased his son Shunehsheph by paying him hundred cows as the price to die in his place. Varun too accepted this exchange. But at the time of

sacrifice he saved his life by chanting hymns in Varun's praise and reached Vishvamitar's place.

The Ramayan narrates this story differently. Ambrish, the king of Ayodhya was about to offer for sacrifice an animal when it was stolen away by Indar. The family priest ordained at that time that a substitute human sacrifice was imperative. After a long search, a Brahman named Richik was found, whose younger son was Shunahsheph. With the willingness of his son, the seer sold off his son for one lakh cows, one crore gold coins and many more ornaments. Shunahsheph's maternal uncle gave him two hymns in Indar's praise which were to be chanted at the time of immolation. He chanted the two hymns. Indar was very much pleased and blessed him with long life. Seven couplets given in Rigved (scripture) appear under Shunahsheph's name.¹

ਸੁਨਹਿਰਾ [sunəhīra] *adj* golden. **2** gold coated. **3** *n* xa a mortar. **4** a vessel, usually of iron, in which nectar (amrit) is prepared.

ਸੁਨਹਿਰੀ [sunəhīri] *adj* gold coated. **2** of gold. **3** golden. **4** *n* a small mortar. **5** See ਸੁਨਹਿਰੀਆ.

ਸੁਨਹਿਰੀਆ [sunəhīria] *adj* golden. **2** who has a golden mortar. **3** Those getting baptized from the same vessel are called 'sunəhīrie bhai'.

ਸੁਨਹਿਰੀਆ ਭਾਈ [sunəhīria bhai] See ਸੁਨਹਿਰੀਆ **3**. ਸੁੰਨ ਗੁਫਾ [sūn gupha] *n* the ultimate spiritual stage. **2** conscience without concept. "sūngupha māhī asəṇu besəṇu."—*gəu kəbir*.

ਸੁਨਣ [sunəṇ], ਸੁਨਣਾ [sunṇa], ਸੁਨਣੁ [sunəṇu] *Skt* ਸੁਣ. "e srəvənhu merīho ! sacē sunṇe no pəṭhae."—*ənādu*. "srəvṇi sunṇa gurnau."—*var guj 2 m 5*. "vekhəṇ sunəṇu nə hoī."—*sri var m 3*.

ਸੁੰਨਤ [sūnət] *A* سُنت *n* a ritual, tradition. **2** According to Islam, all actions prophet

¹See, Rigved Mandal 1 mantar 24, 25,27 and Mandal 5 mantar 2.

Muhammad performed to teach his followers are customary *sūnət* for Muslims. Muhammad's conduct is *sūnət* for Muslims in general. People consider Khatna as *sūnət* because it also figures in their tradition (*maryada*).

Although Khatna is not allowed in the Quran but Muhammad's circumcision was done according to the convention initiated by Ibrahim, See *ਇਬਰਾਹੀਮ*.

The convention of permission for circumcision is also mentioned in the Bible. See Genesis Ch 17 and Joshua Ch 5.

ਸੁਨਤਾ [sunta] *adj* hearer, listener. **2** listens, hears.

ਸੁੰਨਤਿ [sūnətɪ] See **ਸੁੰਨਤ**. "sərəm sūnətɪ sil roja." *—var majh m 1*. "sūnətɪ silbēdhan bəra." *—maru solhe m 5*. 'Celibacy is a supreme circumcision.'

ਸੁਨਤੈ [sunte] listener, hearer. "sunte sunɪ mənɪ bəsaɪa." *—ram kəbir*.

ਸੁਨਥਈ [sunthəi] listens, hears. "hərɪgʊŋ əkəth sunthəi." *—kəli m 4*.

ਸੁੰਨਮਸੁੰਨ [sūnməsūn] *adj* complete nothingness; absolute void. **2** *n* the Almighty having no desire for possession; the eternal Spirit. "ɪɪbhəvəŋ sūnməsūñ." *—sɪdhgʊsəɪɪ*.

ਸੁੰਨਮੁੰਨ [sūnmūn] *adj* inanimate, senseless. "sūnmūn nəgri bhəi." *—BG 2* nothingness and silence; motionless and voiceless.

ਸੁੰਨ ਮੰਡਲ [sūn məḍəl] *n* the ultimate spiritual stage. **2** conscience sans concept. **3** a solitary place. "sūn məḍəl ɪku jogi bese." *—dhəna ə m 1*.

ਸੁਨਯਨਾ [sunəyna] *Skt adj* having beautiful eyes. **2** *n* king Janak's wife who reared Sita.

ਸੁਨਰ [sunər] *adj* gentle, noble. **2** great (warrior), brave (knight). "khəl dəl dəhɪta sunər səhi." *—gyan 3 n Arjun*

ਸੁਨਵਦ [sunvəd] *P* listens, may listen, will listen. See **ਸੁਨੀਦਨ**.

ਸੁਨਵਾ [sunva] *P* **سُونَا** listener, hearer. Its root is **ਸੁਨੀਦਨ**.

ਸੁੰਨਾ [sūna] *adj* uninhabited, isolated, empty.

ਸੁਨਾਉਣੀ [sunauni] See **ਸੁਨਾਵਨੀ**.

ਸੁਨਾਸੀਰ [sunasir] *Skt* **सुनासीर** *n* two deities of farmers who lay claim on plough and ploughpin. **2** *Skt* **सुनासीर**, whose front army is superb; Indar, the supreme god. "sunasir ləkh sun nɪsōka, mɪlyo əhəlyə ko bhər əka." *—NP*.

ਸੁੰਨਾਹਰ [sūnahər] *adj* the Almighty. "vərtɪa sūnahər." *—var bɪha m 4*.

ਸੁਨਾਗਰ [sunagər] *adj* gentle/noble (citizen). **2** shrewd. **3** Dhanvantri. "sunagər nədice nathō." *—dhəna trɪlocən*.

ਸੁਨਾਭ [sunabh] *adj* having a beautiful navel. **2** *n* Sudarshan Chakar (Krishan's wheel). **3** Menak mountain. **4** a son of Garurh.

ਸੁਨਾਮ [sunam] an old city of Patiala state. Sunam proper is its tehsil and police station. A historic gurdwara of Guru Nanak Dev is situated in the mohalla thus named. The Guru graced this place by halting outside the city. Lahṛe Khattris of the city waited on the Guru and brought him to their house, where at present a gurdwara stands. The place where the Guru stayed outside the city is not known. A big, beautiful gurdwara was built in Sammat 1976. Captain Ram Singh rendered most of the service. Sunam is a railway station on Dhuri Jakhāl line. **2** *adj* excellent name. **3** glory, repute.

ਸੁਨਾਰ [sunar] See **ਸੁਨਿਆਰ**. **2** **ਸੁ** (beautiful) **ਨਾਰ** (neck); translation of 'ਸੁਗ੍ਰੀਵ.' **3** *Skt* a bitch's milk. **4** a snake's egg.

ਸੁਨਾਰਾ [sunara] See **ਸੁਨਿਆਰ**. **2** an attractive trouser-string.

ਸੁਨਾਰਿ [sunarɪ], **ਸੁਨਾਰੀ** [sunari] *adj* superb (woman). **2** murderous (lady). "kəṭari sunari." *—ramav*.

ਸੁਨਾਵਨੀ [sunavni] *n* news, report. **2** sad news especially that of a relative's demise. "jəhɪ kəhɪ jat sunavni piṭ-hɪ mɪɪ nari."—*GPS*.

ਸੁਨਿ [sunɪ] isolated, barren. "tuhi gau tuhi sunɪ."—*gəu m 5*. 'village and forest.' **2** by hearing, through listening. "sunɪ sunɪ namu toharo jio."—*nəɪ m 5*. **3** See **ਸੁਨੀ**.

ਸੁੰਨਿ [sūnɪ] united with God, immersed in the Divine. "maɪa phas bədh nəhi phare əru mən sūnɪ nə luke."—*asa kəbir*.

ਸੁਨਿਆਰ [sunɪar] *Skt* सुवर्णकार. *n* a goldsmith.

ਸੁਨਿੰਤ [sunɪt] *adj* listener, hearer. **2** daily. **3** ਸੁ-ਨਿਤੜ one who controls his sensual impulses. "sunɪt hɛ."—*jəpu*.

ਸੁਨਿੰਦਾ [sunɪda] *adj* who listens. "rəg rag ke sunɪda."—*gyan*. **2** praise showered in the guise of slander. See **ਵਜਾਜ ਸੁਤੁਤਿ**.

ਸੁਨੀ [ʃuni] *Skt n* a bitch.

ਸੁੰਨੀ [sūni] *n* a snout. **2** *A* سُني A Sunni is he, who adopts the line of successive Caliphs. The Sunnis believe in the four Imams who appeared at successive stages, ordained by Mohammad. Hajrat Ali in their view, did not contribute anything in this regard. Their four famous Imams are:

1 Abuhnifa, son of Sabat, born in Hijri 80 in Kupha and died in Hijri 150 in Baghdad. He was a famous logician.

2 Shafi Muhammad Iban Idris Shafai, born in Askalan in 150 Hijri and died in Cairo, capital of Egypt in 205 Hijri.

3 Malik Imam Abu Abdulla Malik, a great ascetic scholar, born in Hijri 94 at Madina and died there in 179 Hijri.

4 Ahmad Iban Hambal was born in Baghdad in Hijri (era) 164 and died there in Hijri 241. A great scholar who preached Islam the most.

The four paths shown by these Imams are known as Hanfi, Shafai, Maliki, and Humbali.

They are also pronounced as hənfiyəh, şafiyəh, malɪkiyəh and həbliyəh.

Bhai Gurdas called these sects of Muslims as four religions. "car vərəŋ car məj-həba jəg vɪc hɪdu musəlmaŋe." The Sunnis outnumber the Shias in the world. See **ਇਸਲਾਮ ਦੇ ਫਿਰਕੇ**.

ਸੁਨੀਅਰ [sunɪər] *n* an ear, meant for hearing. See **ਸੁਣੀਅਰ**. **2** While travelling through Malva, after leaving Jaito, Guru Gobind Singh graced village Suniar. "sunɪər gram bɪlok səthan, utre həy te təhɪ gunkhan."—*GPS*.

ਸੁਨੀਜਾ [sunija] heard. **2** worth hearing.

ਸੁਨੀਤਿ [sunitɪ] *adj* best policy. **2** Dhruv's mother and Uttanpad's wife.

ਸੁਨੀਦ [ʃunid] *P* شنید heard.

ਸੁਨੀਦਨ [ʃunidən] *P* شنیدن to hear, listen.

ਸੁਨੀਦਮ [ʃunidəm] *P* شنیدم I heard. "sunidəm sɪphət bəɖ su didən cəha."—*GPS*.

ਸੁਨੀਲ [sunil] *adj* azure. "kɪ ənil-hɪ, kɪ sunil-hɪ."—*gyan*.

ਸੁੰਨੁ [sūnu] See **ਸੁੰਨ**.

ਸੁਨੇਹਾ [suneha] *n* an affectionate message.

ਸੁਨੈਯਾ [sunəya] *adj* who listens. **2** *n* gold currency; a gold coin. "kəɖa pɛsa rupeya sunəya ko bənəj kərə."—*BGK*.

ਸੁਨੰਦ [sunənd] *Skt n* Balbhadra's pestle. **2** *adj* loyal (son). **3** pleasurable.

ਸੁੰਨਤ [sunnət] See **ਸੁੰਨਤ**.

ਸੁੰਨੀ [sunni] See **ਸੁੰਨੀ**.

ਸੁਪਚ [supəç] *Skt* सुपच *n* a base person (cəɖal) who cooks and eats dog's meat. "supəç tʊɪ sə manɪ."—*keda rəvɪdas*. **2** a child born of a low caste Hindu (veṣya) girl from an untouchable's semen.

ਸੁਪਚਾਰੋ [supəcaro] a base person who cooks dog's meat. "balmik supəcaro tərɪo."—*maru m 5*. See **ਬਾਲਮੀਕਿ 2**.

ਸੁਪੱਛ [supəçch] one having beautiful feathers.

2 See ਸਖੱਛ
ਸੁਖਤ [supət] *Skt* ਸੁਖੁ. *adj* asleep. “sukh sō supət sīgh cheryo tē kəral ko.”—*GPS*. 2 See ਸੁਖਤਿ.
ਸੁਖਤਨੀ [supət̪ni] *Skt* ਸੁਖਤ੍ਰੀ *adj* noble (wife), devoted (wife). See ਪਤਨੀ.
ਸੁਖਤਿ [supət̪i] *adj* perfect (husband), devoted (husband). Except his wife, he who regards other women as his mother, sisters or daughters. 2 *Skt* ਸੁਖਤਿ *n* he, who rides ਸ਼ੁ (dog). “supət̪i mē māhes jot terie jəgət hē.”—*kṛīṣaṇ*. 3 *Skt* ਸੁਖਿ *n* sleeping. 4 slumber.
ਸੁਖੱਤਲ [supəttəl] *adj* having beautiful leaves.
ਸੁਖੱਤਾ [supəttā] *adj* reputed, honourable, noble.
ਸੁਖਥ [supəθ] *adj* a right path, noble path. 3 a level road.
ਸੁਖਨ [supən], **ਸੁਖਨਾ** [supna] *Skt* ਸੁਖਨ. See *vr* ਸੁਖ *n* sleep, slumber. 2 to sleep. “jagən te supna bhəla.”—*bīla m 5*. 3 dreaming stage, in between sound sleep and waking state in which things/objects look real as ordained by belief in old traditions. “mr̪gtr̪isna əru supənmanorəθ.”—*sor m 5*. In several faiths, good and bad rewards of dreams are mentioned but Sikhism does not believe in this; i.e., “supne seti citu murəkh̪i laṭa.”—*var jet*. “supən ki bat suni pekhi supna.”—*kan m 5*. See ਸੁਖਨਫਲ. 4 the world. “j̪is ka raj̪ t̪isē ka supna.”—*gəu m 5*.
ਸੁਖਨਿ [supən̪i] in sleep. “supən̪i t̪k pərtəkh̪i t̪ku.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.
ਸੁਖਨੱਤਰਿ [supnət̪ər̪i] asleep. “t̪ō kaṭa rəhiəh̪i supnət̪ər̪i.”—*gəu m 1*. i.e. ‘remained in idle sleep.’ “dəṭa dhərəmu əru gur ki seva e supnət̪ər̪i nahi.”—*ram kəbir*.
ਸੁਖਨੱਤਰੁ [supnət̪əru] *Skt* ਸੁਖਨੱਤਰ dream figuring in a dream, pervasive illusion. “supnət̪əru sāsaro.”—*vəḍ m 1 əlahəṇia*. 2 unreal, dreamlike.
ਸੁਖਰਣ [supərən̪] *Skt* ਸੁਖਣੰ *adj* having beautiful feathers. 2 having lovely leaves. 3 *n* a blue

jay. 4 a mango. See ਪਰਣ.
ਸੁਖਰਧਾ [supər̪d̪h̪a] See ਸਧਰਧਾ.
ਸੁਖਰਬਾਣ [supər̪b̪aṇ] *adj* nice example, superb proof. 2 See ਸੁਖਰਵਨ.
ਸੁਖਰਵਨ [supər̪vən] *Skt* ਸੁਖਰਵੰ *n* a deity having an elegant body. 2 one having excellent body parts. 3 an arrow. 4 a bamboo with beautiful nodes.
ਸੁਖਰਵਾਣ [supər̪v̪aṇ] See ਸੁਖਰਵਨ. 2 an excellent example.
ਸੁਖਾਤੁ [supatr̪] *adj* fine pot. 2 fully deserving.
ਸੁਖਾਨ [supan] a ladder, See ਸੋਪਾਨ. “br̪id̪ m̪ən̪in̪ j̪əṭ̪ b̪əni supan.”—*NP*. ‘ladders embedded with gems.’
ਸੁਖਾਰਿਸ [supar̪is] See ਸਿਫਾਰਿਸ਼.
ਸੁਖਾਰੀ [supari] *n* beta nut, aroca nut. *L* Aroca Catechu. Its effect is dry and cold. It cures disorders of the mouth and strengthens teeth and thickens semen. The extract of its flowers, duly boiled, is very effective in curing diarrhoea of the infants. Eating beta nut along with betal-leaf is quite prevalent in India. “pan supari khatia.”—*t̪iləg m 4*.
ਸੁਖੁਤ [suput], **ਸੁਖੁਤੁ** [suputr̪] *adj* noble son, dutiful son, devoted son.
ਸੁਖੁਰਦ [supurəd] See ਸਿਪੁਰਦਨ.
ਸੁਖੁਤ [suput] See ਸੁਖੁਤੁ.
ਸੁਖੁਰ [supur] *Skt* *n* the ‘bijora’ plant and its fruit, See ਬਿਜਉਰਾ. 2 brimful; full to the brim; overflowing.
ਸੁਪੇਦ [suped] *P* سید *adj* white, milky, fair. “koi oḍhe nil koi səped.”—*ram m 5*. “rati hovən̪i kalia supeda se v̪ən̪.”—*var suhi m 1*. ‘Noble persons remain so even in adverse circumstances as white objects remain the same inspite of the dark night.’
ਸੁਪੇਦਾ [supeda] *n* a white substance like orpiment (hərtal) employed in vetting writings or is used by painters. 2 an oxide of lead used in paints; white lead. 3 eucalyptus, a very tall

and straight tree. It gets its name from its white bark. Beautiful eucalyptus trees are found in Kashmir, especially on both sides of the road near Srinagar; white poplar. 4 the white margin outside the inscription, around the four sides of a writing. “gəryo supeda kagəj joɪ.”—GPS.

ਸੁਪੇਦੀ [suped] *P* سپیدی *n* whiteness. “rəta penənu mənəu rəta, supedi sətə danu.”—*sri m 1*. ‘Wearing white garb is the symbol of truth and charity.’

ਸੁਪੁ [supt] See **ਸੁਪਤ**.

ਸੁਪਿ [suptɪ] See **ਸੁਪਤਿ** 3 and 4.

ਸੁਪੁਸਿੰਨ [suprəsɪn], **ਸੁਪੁਸੰਨ** [suprəsən], **ਸੁਪੁਸੰਨੁ** [supərsənu] *Skt* सुप्रसन्न *adj* delighted, cheerful, very happy. “sət suprəsən ae vətɪ pāca.”—*gəu m 5*. “guru jɪn kəu su prəsənu.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. 2 pure, transparent. 3 *n* Kuber’s son.

ਸੁਪੁਭਾ [suprəbha] *n* glow, lustre. 2 glory. 3 *adj* superb, radiant.

ਸੁਪ੍ਰਿਆ [supriɪa], **ਸੁਪ੍ਰਿਯਾ** [supriɪya] a metre, also known as ‘dɪlla’, employing four lines, each line having sixteen matras, with 5ll in the end.

Example:

kəhū bhəɪ mɪl mukh mar ucarət,
kəhū bhəɪ bhaj pukarət arət,
ketək jodh phɪrē rəɳ gahət,
ketək jujh bəɾəgən bəyahət.—*kəlki*.

2 wife. 3 *adj* very dear, darling.

ਸੁਫਤਨ [sufətən] *P* سفتن *v* to thread, to pierce.

ਸੁਫਤਨੀ [sufətni] *P* سفتنی *adj* worthy of threading.

ਸੁਫਨ [sophən], **ਸੁਫਨਾ** [sophna] See **ਸੁਪਨਾ**.

ਸੁਫਲ [sophəl], **ਸੁਫਲੁ** [sophəlu] *adj* fine result.

“kəvɪta kusum prəphull hi sophəl ərəth smuday.”—*NP*. 2 good result. 3 successful.

“sophəlu jənəmu nanək təb hua.”—*maru m 9*.

ਸੁਫਾ [sɪphə] *A* شرف neighbourhood, vicinity.

2 See **ਸਫਾ** 5.

ਸੁਫਾਰਿਸ਼ [sɪpharɪʃ] See **ਸਿਫਾਰਿਸ਼**.

ਸੁੰਫਿਆ [sūphɪa] *Skt* सुंघी carefulness, smartness.

2 sense. “əg səg urjhaɪ bɪsrətə sūphɪa.”—*phunhe m 5*. i.e. ‘The black bee loses its sense by getting entangled with the lotus flower.’

ਸੁੰਬ [sūb] See **ਸੁੰਮ**. “sūbən səbəd suna əvni tər.”—*cəɪɪr 405*.

ਸੁਬਹ [subəh] *A* سُبْح *n* morning, dawn. “subəh nɪvəj sərəɪ gujarəu.”—*suhi kəbir*. 2 *A* دُوبْت doubt, suspicion, fear, uncertainty.

ਸੁਬਹਦਮ [sub-hədəm] *P* سُبْحَدَم *adv* early in the morning, at dawn.

ਸੁਬਹਾ [sub-ha] See **ਸੁਬਹ** 2. “be sub-ha jo bɪna nəmune.”—*NP*.

ਸੁਬਹਾਣ [sub-haɳ], **ਸੁਬਹਾਨ** [sub-han] *A* سُبْحَان the eternal Spirit, the Creator. “ər jəhan nɪdan kəchu nəhɪ, e sub-han ! tuhi sɪrdara.”—33 *səveye*.

ਸੁਬਹਾਨੀਤਿਤਰ [sub-hanitɪttər] See **ਤਿਤਰ**.

ਸੁਬਹਾਨੁ [sub-hanu] See **ਸੁਬਹਾਨ**. “səb dunia subhanu.”—*m 1 var majh*.

ਸੁਬਕ [subək] *n* sobbing; hiccup. “subkət rodət ədhɪk hi.”—*GPS*. See **ਸੁਬਕਨਾ**. 2 *P* سَبِيك *adj* light, soft. 3 brisk walker. 4 disgraced.

ਸੁਬਕਤਗੀਨ [subəkətgin] سُبْحَتْغِيْن a king of Gazni, Alpatgin’s Turkish slave, who became his general and successor. He invaded Punjab, then under King Jaipal. Many Hindu kings of the country united to confront him but were eventually defeated. He was coronated in the year 977 and died in 997. His son, Mahmud Gaznavi was a very powerful emperor. Subaktgin is also known as Nasiruddin.

ਸੁਬਕਨਾ [subəkna] *v* to sob. See **ਸੁਬਕ** 1.

ਸੁਬਕੀ [subki] *P* سَبِيكِي *n* meanness, inferiority. 2 disgrace. “bhəɪ pəɾəjəy subki həm ko.”—*GPS*.

ਸੁਬਨ [subən] *n* son.

ਸੁਬਨਮੇ [subnəme] *adj* like a son, as a son. “nəməstə əjənme, nəməstə subnəme.”—*jəpu*. ‘God is unborn, and is son-like i.e. like the

progeny.

ਸੁਬਰਾਉਂ [subraõ] See ਸੋਬਰਾਉਂ.

ਸੁੰਬਲ [sõbəl] *P* سنبل a fragrant grass: poets compare it with the beloved's hair; also tangled or matted hair. *L* Nordostachys.

ਸੁੰਬਾ [sõba] a spike used in cleaning and clamping a gun or cannon.

ਸੁਬਾਸ [subas] See ਸੁਵਾਸ .

ਸੁਬਾਸਕ [subasək] *adj* fragrant, redolent. "pan kəpur subasək cādən."—*asa kəbir*.

ਸੁਬਾਹ [subah] See ਸੁਬਹ and ਸੁਬਾਹੁ.

ਸੁਬਾਹੁ [subahu] *adj* having robust arms. "dhae subahu yodha səkop."—*kəlki*. **2** *n* a demon, brother of Marich, who was killed by Ram Chandar for spoiling Vishvamitar's oblation. "sõgharyo subahõ."—*ramav*. **3** a minister of Sugreev. **4** Shatrughan's son.

ਸੁਬਿਦਿਆ [subid̪iã], ਸੁਬਿਦਯਾ [subid̪ya] *n* self-knowledge, noble knowledge. **2** *adj* noble teaching, which benefits people and promotes fraternity among them.

ਸੁਬੁੱਧ [subuddh] *Skt* सुबुद्ध *adj* fully awake, totally alert. **2** spiritually awake. **3** *n* a minister of king Chitar Singh who finds a mention at the beginning of Charitar 405. He read them out to protect the king from the wiles of women. **4** a minister and army-chief of demon Brijnad who finds a mention in Sarabloh.

ਸੁਬੇਗ ਸਿੰਘ [subeg s̪iŋh] See ਸਬੇਗ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਸੁਬੇਲ [subel] According to Guru Partap Suray. Subel and Bel were two demons who fought Durga in Satyug and were annihilated at Hemkunt by the destroyer of demons, Guru Gobind Singh.

ਸੁਬੋਧ [subodh] *adj* learned, erudite. **2** that which can easily be grasped. **3** *n* self knowledge, superb knowledge.

ਸੁੱਬੀ [sõbbi] *n* a cord, string.

ਸੁਬੁਚਲਾ [subrəçalã] See ਸੁਵਰਚਲਾ.

ਸੁਬੁਤ [subrət] *n* a superior vow, good principles.

2 a sage. "təhã subrət nama munt rəhe."—*cər̪itr* 319. **3** *adj* righteous, virtuous.

ਸੁਬਿੱਤ [subrit] *Skt* सुब्रित *adj* noble, virtuous. **2** well-to-do. **3** well-done, superbly performed. "ənek kr̪itt subritõ."—*gyan*.

ਸੁਬਿੱਤਾ [subrita] *adj* virtuous (woman). "sonəhu subrite ! im or jan."—*GPS*. 'Listen virtuous (lady)!'

ਸੁਭ [subh] *Skt* शुभ *v* to shine, to be beautiful, to talk nicely. **2** *adj* good, nice, fine. "subh bəcən bol̪i guṇ əm̪ol."—*sar pərtal* m 5. **3** light. **4** bliss. **5** comfort.

ਸੁੰਭ [sõbh] *Skt* सुम्भ *n* a demon, brother of Nisumbh, born from the womb of Danu and semen of Kashyap. He was killed by Durga in a battle. "sõbh nisõbh pəṭhaya jəm de dham nū."—*cõḍi* 3. See ਨਮੁਚਿ 2.

ਸੁਭ ਸਕੁਨ [subh şəkun] See ਅਪ ਸਗਨ.

ਸੁਭਹਾਨ [subh-han] See ਸੁਬਹਾਨ.

ਸੁਭਗ [subhəg] *Skt* *adj* beautiful. **2** lucky. **3** delightful. **4** *n* borax, orris powder. **5** magnolia, champak. **6** Shiv.

ਸੁਭਗਾ [subhəga] *Skt* *adj* (woman) beautiful, pretty. **2** woman enjoying conjugal bliss. **3** *n* turmeric. **4** basii. **5** musk. **6** jasmine.

ਸੁਭਚਾਰ [subhcar] short form for ਸੁਭ ਆਚਾਰ.

ਸੁਭਚਿੰਤਕ [subhc̪itək] *adj* well wishing, sincere.

ਸੁਭਚਿੰਤਨ [subhc̪itən] *n* benevolence, wishing well. **2** noble feeling. "subhc̪itən gob̪id rəmən̪ n̪irməl sadhu s̪əg."—*asa chõt* m 5.

ਸੁਭਚਿਤਵਨਿ [subhc̪itvən̪i], ਸੁਭਚਿਤਵਨੀ [subhc̪itvəni] See ਸੁਭਚਿੰਤਨ. **2** compassion, kindness. "subhc̪itvən̪i das tomare."—*sor* m 4.

ਸੁਭਟ [subhəṭ] *n* a superb warrior, brave fighter. **2** a soldier.

ਸੁਭਟਅਰਿ [subhəṭəri] *n* a spear, pike.—*sənama*. **2** a gun.—*sənama*.

ਸੁਭਟਸਹੇਟ [subhəṭsəheṭ] *n* a battle-field, where warriors encounter one another.

ਸੁਭਟਨੀ [subhətni] *n* army or force comprising brave soldiers.

ਸੁਭਟੇਂਦੁ [subhəṭēḍr] *adj* leader of warriors. **2** *n* general, chieftain. **3** a metre containing four lines, 24 matras in each line, first pause on the 13th, second on the next 11th matra and a guro, lāghu in the end or a couplet of four lines, all the four lines rhyming.

Example:

səɾəɾ sərər jəb cədhət dəl səj kər sīgh subir,
bərər bərər bərrat rɪpu bɪhbəl bɪkəl sərir,
bhərər bhərər bhəy bhəjət bhi bɪlpət bəhu bhət
bhir,

mərər mərər kali cəbe ərət ju duṣṭ bəhir.

—*sikkhi prəbhakər*.

ਸੁਭਦ੍ਰਾ [subhəd̪ra] Vasudev's daughter, Krishan's sister and Arjun's wife. Her elder brother Balram wanted her to marry Duryodhan but Arjun carried her away from Dvarika with the consent of Krishan. She was the mother of Abhimanyu and grandmother of Prikshit. Some writers mistakenly hold that her statue is in the Jagan Nath temple but actually it is that of Bhadra. See ਭਦ੍ਰਾ.

ਸੁਭਮਸਤ [subhməsət], **ਸੁਭਮਸਤੁ** [subhməsətu] *Skt* **ਸੁਭਮਸਤੁ** a word signifying blessings, good wishes, welfare.

ਸੁਭਰ [subhər] *adj* filled to the brim, full. “khɪn məhɪ ʊne subhər bhərɪa.”—*bher m 5*. **2** bright, clear. **3** beautiful. “subhər kəpər.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਸੁਭਰਮ [subhərəm] See ਸੁਭ੍ਰਮ.

ਸੁਭਰਾਈ [subhrai] See ਅੰਗਦ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ.

ਸੁਭਰਾਤ [subhərat], **ਸੁਭਰਾਤਾ** [subhrata] *Skt* **ਸੁਭਰਿਤ**. *adj* possessing all qualities; complete with fine subjects. “grəth kəra purən subhrata.”—*cəpəi*.

ਸੁਭਵੰਤੀ [subhvənti] *adj* lucky, fortunate, auspicious, delightful. “sət səgətɪ subhvənti.”—*nəṭ m 4 pərtal*. **2** ਸੁ-ਭਵਤਿ happens, occurs.

ਸੁਭਾ [subha] See ਸੁਭਹ. **2** doubt, suspicion, disbelief.

“je dɪl subha tumare ləhe.”—*GPS*. **3** *Skt* ਸੁਭਾ grace, elegance. “bərni nəhɪ jat subha he.”—*krɪsən*. **4** desire. **5** an assembly of the deities.

ਸੁਭਾਉ [subhao] *Skt* ਸੁਭਾਵ *n* nature. **2** temperament. **3** habit, wont. **4** ਸੁ-ਭਾਵ noble thinking.

ਸੁਭਾਇ [subhaɪ] See ਸੁਭਾਉ. **2** *adj* good intentioned, having noble intention. “jɪn guro mɪɪa subhaɪ.”—*sri m 5*. **3** *adv* intentionally, determinedly. “subhaɪ əbhaɪ ju nɪkəṭɪ ave.”—*maru ə m 5*. **4** spontaneous, natural, instinctive. “sətɪguro mɪɪe, t̪ā mɪɪe subhaɪ.”—*məla m 3*.

ਸੁਭਾਇਕ [subhaɪk] *adj* praiseworthy. “məstək dipət jotɪ subhaɪk.”—*GPS*. **2** spontaneous, natural. “jɪm aɪs kər det subhaɪk, manɪh tɪm basi pur tin.”—*GPS*.

ਸੁਭਾਈ [subhai] *adj* good intentioned; who means well. “soi purəkh subhai.”—*sor m 5*. **2** gentle brother. **3** *adv* effortlessly, naturally. “nanək mɪlən subhai jɪv.”—*majh m 5*. **4** spontaneously, naturally. “jese balək bhəɪ subhai ləkh əpradh kəmave.”—*sor m 5*. **5** *n* good luck, good fortune. “meri hər-hu bɪpətɪ jən kər-hu subhai.”—*gəu rəvɪdas*.

ਸੁਭਾਸੀ [subhasi] *Skt* सुभाषिन् *adj* who is an eloquent speaker; who is a speaker of endearing words.

ਸੁਭਾਸੁਭ [subhasubh] auspicious and inauspicious; good and evil.

ਸੁਭਾਖ [subhakh], **ਸੁਭਾਖਾ** [subhakha] *Skt* ਸੁਭਾਸਾ *n* a noble tongue. **2** conversation easy to follow, and in which difficult words are not used. **3** according to Shakunshastar, a speech that conveys bliss. “bhakh subhakh vɪcar nə chɪkk mənəɪa.”—*BG*

ਸੁਭਾਖਿਆ [subhakhɪa] See ਸੁਭਾਖਾ. “prəbhu bəni səbəd subhakhɪa.”—*sor m 5*. **2** *adj* eloquent, well-articulated.

ਸੁਭਾਖੜ [subhakhy] *Skt* ਸੁਭਾਸੜ *adj* easy to say.

2 *n* Shesh's superior explication of Ashtadhayayi. "subhakhy kōm̄di p̄r̄ē."—*brāh̄am*.

ਸੁਭਾਗ [subhag] *adj* lucky, fortunate. 2 *n* luck, fortune.

ਸੁਭਾਗੀ [subhagi] *adj* fortunate.

ਸੁਭਾਚਾਰ [subhacar] good conduct; noble behaviour. "subhacar jīh nam s̄ab̄al dus̄ar̄ aṇumano."—*par̄as*.

ਸੁਭਾਨ [subhan] See ਸੁਬਹਾਨ. 2 See ਸੁਭਾਨੁ. 3 *S* tomorrow, the next day.

ਸੁਭਾਨਨ [subhanan] ਸੁਭ (nice) ਆਨਨ (face), a pretty face.

ਸੁਭਾਨਨੀ [subhanni] *adj* (woman) having a beautiful face or pretty countenance.

ਸੁਭਾਨੁ [subhanu] *adj* sublime light. 2 *n* spiritual enlightenment. "gurmokhī suk̄h subhanu."—*sri m 1*.

ਸੁਭਾਯਕ [subhayak] See ਸੁਭਾਇਕ.

ਸੁਭਾਵ [subhav] high thinking. 2 supreme love, true love. 3 See ਸੁਭਾਉ.

ਸੁਭਾਵਕ [subhavak] See ਸੁਭਾਇਕ.

ਸੁਭਾਵਤ [subhavat] naturally, spontaneously. "subhavat jese bes̄ēt̄ar̄ aḷip̄at̄."—*maru m 5*.

ਸੁਭਾਵ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਸੀ [subhav pr̄ṇasi] See ਭਾਵ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਸੀ.

ਸੁਭਿਖਾ [subhik̄ha], ਸੁਭਿਖੀਆ [subhik̄hia] a Khatri caste.

ਸੁਭਿੱਖ [subhikk̄h] *Skt* ਸੁਭਿਕ *n* auspicious time, when alm are easily got.

ਸੁਭੋਟੀ [subhoṭī], ਸੁਭੋਟੀ [subhoṭī] *n* valour, courage, bravery. 2 glory. "m̄on te k̄on subhoṭī r̄ahe."—*h̄anu*.

ਸੁਭੰਤ [subh̄āt] a happy ending, good result, lucky outcome. 2 *adj* dignified, graceful.

ਸੁਭ੍ਰ [subhr] *Skt* ਸੁਭ੍ਰ *adj* bright, white. 2 glittering. "s̄ir̄ē set ch̄atr̄ē s̄o subhr̄ē b̄iraj̄ē."—*VN*. 3 beautiful, attractive. 4 *n* mica. 5 silver. 6 fat, tallow. 7 alum. 8 desire for progeny.

ਸੁਭ੍ਰਮ [subhr̄am] *Skt* सुभ्रम् "uc̄ əvas̄ b̄ənyō əṭī subhr̄am."—*kr̄is̄an*. See ਸੁਭ੍ਰ.

ਸੁਭ੍ਰਾਂਸੁ [subhr̄āṣu] *Skt* ਸੁਭ੍ਰ (bright) are ਅੰਸੁ (rays) of whom; the moon whose rays are bright.

ਸੁਮ [sum] *A* سُم, part again, a second time, once more. 2 *P* سُم *n* a hoof of a quadruped. 3 a spring, fountain. "n̄adia hov̄hī d̄heṇva s̄ūm hov̄hī dud̄h gh̄iu."—*var maj̄h m 1*. 4 *Skt* सुम a flower. 5 the moon. 6 the sky.

ਸੁੰਮ [s̄ūm] See ਸੁਮ 2.

ਸੁਮਗ [sum̄ag] exalted way, noble path, superior sect.

ਸੁੰਮਣਵਾਣੀ [s̄ūm̄ṇvaṇī] spring-water; non-stop flow; continuous addition. "īh̄ā kh̄alsa s̄ūm̄ṇvaṇī."—*GPS*. inexhaustible Khalsa.

ਸੁਮਤ [sum̄at] *Skt adj* who is a learned person; wise.

ਸੁਮਤਿ [sum̄atī] superior sense. "das̄ k̄əu sum̄atī diti."—*sor m 5*. 2 a person of discerning sagacity.

b̄īj̄ən v̄iv̄id̄h jese bhuk̄hb̄h̄əy bh̄āj̄ən h̄e ḡāj̄ən v̄iyoḡ v̄itha puri p̄riti p̄ṭī ki, ək̄h̄adh̄ əm̄əl̄ jȳō h̄ərya h̄e ḡəhur̄ ḡəd.

bh̄akti bh̄əgv̄ōṭ̄ jȳō k̄ərya s̄ədḡət̄i ki,

ək̄ur̄ up̄av̄ op̄ pav̄əs̄ p̄əyod̄ jese

sum̄ən s̄ud̄har̄ jȳō b̄əhar̄ r̄it̄up̄ət̄i ki,

kam̄na ko pur̄ək̄ jȳō k̄əl̄əp̄ b̄əkh̄an̄e gr̄əth̄ kum̄ət̄i v̄idar̄ən tȳō s̄əḡət̄i sum̄ət̄i ki.

3 a minister of Jarasandh. "əp̄ne m̄ətri sum̄ət̄i ko linō n̄ik̄əṭ̄ b̄ulaṭ̄."—*kr̄is̄an*. 4 wife of Vishnu Yash and mother of Kalki Avtar.

ਸੁਮੱਧਮਾ [sum̄ədd̄h̄ma], ਸੁਮਧਮਾ [sum̄ədh̄yma] *adj* one having a slim waist; with a slender figure. "he sum̄ədd̄hme! n̄əhī m̄e mano."—*GPS*.

ਸੁਮਨ [sum̄ən], ਸੁਮਨਸ [sum̄ənəs] *Skt* सुमन्स *adj* having a noble heart; benign. 2 *n* a flower. 3 deity. "s̄əttas̄ət̄ v̄iv̄ek̄ subh̄ sum̄ənəs, ch̄əṭ̄ r̄əh̄it̄ bh̄əḡət̄ ḡən sum̄ənəs."—*GPS*. 4 wheat. 5 a thorn-apple.

ਸੁਮਨਾ [sum̄əna] *adj* good-hearted (woman) 2 *n* malti, a flower plant of jasmine family.

ਸੁਮਾ [ṣ̄uma] *P* سُم̄ *pron* you, yourself. 2 I, myself,

mine, my. “əb əsaɖi ʃuma ɡəi hɛ.”—*JSBM*.

ਸੁਮਾਰ [sumar] *P* سُمار *n* number, count. “take ət nə pər-hɪ sumar.”—*gujə m 1*. **2** army. **3** group, assembly. **4** an incurable wound. **5** *adj* injured, wounded, hurt. “səbh uc nic kīne sumar.”—*ramav*. “tum ko nɪhar kɪy mar nə sumar mo ko.”—*cəritr 109*. hurt(ਸੁਮਾਰ) by lust (ਮਾਰ)

ਸੁਮਾਲ [sumal] *A* سُمال *n* north. **2** left side.

ਸੁਮਾਲੀ [sumali] See ਰਾਵਣ. **2** *adj* northern.

ਸੁਮਿਤ [sumit] *adj* properly measured. **2** best friend, sincere friend. “həɪɪ ləbdho mɪtr sumɪto.”—*gatha*. ‘best among friends.’

ਸੁਮਿਤ੍ਰ [sumitr] a noble friend. **2** *Skt* ਸੌਮਿਤ੍ਰਿ *n* Lachhman, who is Sumitra’s son. “tɪh or sumitr pəʃhəyo.”—*ramav*. **3** Shatrughan, younger brother of Lachhman. **4** *Skt* ਸੁਮੰਤ੍ਰੁ a minister of king Dashrath who was also a skilful charioteer. “tat bəsiʃt sumitr bulae.”—*ramav*.

ਸੁਮਿਤ੍ਰ ਸੇਨ [sumitr sen], **ਸੁਮਿਤ੍ਰ ਸੈਨ** [sumitr sen] father-in-law of king Dashrath, father of Sumitra and maternal grand father of Lachhman and Shatrughan.

ਸੁਮਿਤ੍ਰਜ [sumitrəj] Lachhman, son of Sumitra. “cin sumitrəj ki chəbɪ ko.”—*ramav*. **2** Shatrughan.

ਸੁਮਿਤ੍ਰਾ [sumitra] Sumitrasen’s daughter who was king Dashrath’s wife. She gave birth to Lachhman and Shatrughan.

ਸੁਮਿਤ੍ਰੇਸ [sumitres] husband of Sumitra, king Dashrath. “sumitres məhip bhəyo jəb te.”—*ramav*.

ਸੁਮਿਲ [sumil], **ਸੁਮਿਲਾ** [sumila], **ਸੁਮੀਲਾ** [sumila] *adj* properly mixed, nicely blended. “prəvesyo səbhə me əlepə sumila.”—*GPS*. ‘combined and blended.’

ਸੁਮੁਖ [sumukh] *adj* having a pretty face; whose face remains cheerful. **2** *n* Ganesh. **3** Garur’s son. **4** head serpent.

ਸੁਮੁਖੀ [sumukhi] (woman) having a pretty face.

2 See ਸਵੈਯੇ 28. **3** a mirror, a looking-glass.

ਸੁਮੁੰਡ [sumūd] an ascetic, mentioned as Guru Teg Bahadur’s predecessor in Ratanmal and Guru Partap Suray. “nam sumūd moni təb thɪye.”—*GPS*.

ਸੁਮੁੰਦ [sumūd] an ocean, sea. **2** See ਸਮੰਦ.

ਸੁਮੁੰਦਾ [sumūda] See ਸਮੰਦ. “sumūde kādharə.”—*parəs*. ‘horses of Kandhar.’ **2** originated from the ocean.

ਸੁਮੇਰ [sumer] See ਸੁਮੇਰੁ.

ਸੁਮੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ [sumer sɪgh] son of Baba Sadhu Singh, resident of U.P., district Azamgarh, city Nijamabad¹ who was an excellent poet. His compositions include Khalsa Shatak, Gurupad Prem Parkash, etc. Gurupad Prem Prakash was composed in the year:

“səmət unnis sɛ ədhɪk tɛs sal rəsəl,
nəgər nəjɪbabad mɛ bhəyo sɔvcən nɪ hal.”

For sometime he remained a priest of Takhat Patna Sahib also. See ਨਿਜਾਮਾਬਾਦ.

ਸੁਮੇਰੁ [sumeru] *Skt n* a special mountain that, as mentioned in Bhagvat and Vishnu Puran is of gold and is the abode of gods. Its height is eighty four thousand yojan and depth sixteen thousand yojan.² There is a plain of thirty two thousand yojan on its top. Sumeru is the name of Rudrhimalaya from where river Ganga emerges, as per the geographical dictionary. It is also known as Panch Parbat (five mountains) because of its five peaks: Rudrhimalaya, Vishnupuri, Brahmupuri, Udgarikanth and Svargarohan. **2** the main bead of a rosary. **3** According to mathematics, it is the name of north-pole whereas south-pole is called Kumeru. **4** the tenth opening or the ultimate stage, according to Yog. **5** See ਮਸਨਵੀ 2.

ਸੁਮੇਵਾਣੀ [sumovaṇi] See ਸੁੰਮਣਵਾਣੀ. “huto khalsa

¹It is 20 koh away from Jaunpur and 30 koh from Kashi.

²See Vishnu Puran Part 2, Ch 2.

- sumovaṇi.”—*PPP*. ‘The Khalsa is like spring-water ever flowing.’
- ਸੁਮੰਤ** [sumāt], **ਸੁਮੰਤੁ** [sumātr] a sublime hymn; a noble advice. **2** a minister of king Dashrath. **3** sublime hymn for mediation. “sumātr sadhubācna.”—*gatha*.
- ਸੁਮ੍ਰਿਤੇਸ** [sumrītes] See **ਸੁਮਿਤ੍ਰੇਸ**. This entry in Ramavtar is due to error committed by the writer.
- ਸੁਯਸ** [suyās] *Skt* सुयशस् untainted renown. **2** *adj* glorious, reputed, renowned.
- ਸੁਯੋਧਨ** [suyodhān] *adj* who fights well; who is a great warrior. **2** *n* Duryodhan, son of Dhritrashtra, chief of the Kaurvs.
- ਸੁਯੰਬਰ** [suyābār] See **ਸ੍ਰਯੰਬਰ**.
- ਸੁਯੰਭਵ** [suyābhāv] See **ਸ੍ਰਯੰਭੁ**. “sārāb vīsv rācyo suyābhāv.”—*japu*.
- ਸੁਰ** [sur] *Skt n* a deity. “sur nār tīn ki baṇi gavhī.”—*sri e m 3*. See **ਸੁਰਾ**. **2** *Skt* स्वर respiration. **3** that note in music which leads to the organisation of a melody. It is of seven types. “sat sura le calē.”—*ram m 5*. See **ਸ੍ਰੁਰ**.
- ਸੁਰਅਰਿ** [surārī] a demon, the enemy of gods.
- ਸੁਰਸ** [surās] superior pleasure. **2** bliss. “hoī nīrās surās pāhīcanīa.”—*gāu bavān kābir*.
- ਸੁਰਸਤੀ** [sursatī] See **ਸਰਸ੍ਰਤੀ**.
- ਸੁਰਸਰਿ** [sursarī], **ਸੁਰਸਰਿਤ** [sursarīt], **ਸੁਰਸਰਿਤਾ** [sursarīta], **ਸੁਰਸਰੀ** [sursarī] Ganges, the river of the gods. “sursarī sālī krīt baruni re, sōtjān kārāt nāhi pānā.”—*māla rāvidas*.
- ਸੁਰਸੁਤੀ** [sursuti] See **ਸਰਸ੍ਰਤੀ**. “ānāt sursuti satī.”—*gyan*.
- ਸੁਰਸਾ** [sursa] daughter of Daksh, wife of Kashyap and mother of serpents, who, in enlarged form, blocked Hanuman while he was on way to Sri Lanka. Hanuman assumed a micro form, entered her mouth and came out of her ear, See Balmik Part 5 Ch 1. **2** a goddess; Durga. **3** a heavenly fairy. **4** basil. **5** juhi, a jasmine like flower. **6** aniseed.
- ਸੁਰਸਾਲ** [sorsal] *adj* one who grieves the deities. **2** *n* Ravan. “ram sorsal pār.”—*NP*.
- ਸੁਰਸੁਰੀ** [sursuri] See **ਸੁਰਸਰੀ**.
- ਸੁਰਹ** [surāh], **ਸੁਰਹੀ** [surhī] *Skt* ਸੁਰਭਿ *n* sweet fragrance. **2** a cow. “surāh ki jesi teri cal.”—*bāsāt kābir*. “vūthe ghah cār-hī nī t sur-hī.”—*var māla m 1*. **3** sound in the heart. “āhīnī s ākhēḍ surhī jāī.”—*gāu kābir var 7*. ‘Uninterrupted sound perpetually emerges from the heart.’
- ਸੁਰਕਾਬ** [surkab] See **ਸੁਰਕਾਬ**.
- ਸੁਰਖ** [surākh] *P* سُرخ *adj* red, crimson, scarlet.
- ਸੁਰਖਰੂ** [surkhāru] *P* سُرخِز *adj* whose face glows with joy; worry and sorrow have not dimmed the splendence of whose face. “jīthe ohu jāī tīthe ohu surkhāru.”—*var sri m 4*. **2** he who attains pleasure after completing some work in faith and with sagacity. **3** one, relieved of some responsibility.
- ਸੁਰਖਾ** [surkha] a white horse having bluish hue.
- ਸੁਰਖਾਬ** [surkhab] سُرخاب *n* a ruddy sheldrake. Anas casarca. **2** **ਸੁਰਖ-ਆਬ** red-water. A poet wrote that during the battle with king Jai Singh the waters of Nilab (Atak river) turned red. **3** blood. **4** red sea. **5** liquor. **6** a river in Kabul. **7** Rustam’s special horse. **8** Rustam’s son. **9** a mountain near Tabriz.
- ਸੁਰਖੀ** [surkhi] *P* سُرخِی *n* redness, rouge. **2** a heading; a headline so called because a heading is generally written in red. **3** *adj* ਵਿਸੁ-ਰਿਸ਼ੀਕ who has given right directions to his senses. “surkhi pācāu rakhe sābe.”—*gāu kābir var 7*. **4** **ਸੁਰਕਿਤ** safe, secure.
- ਸੁਰਗ** [surāg] *Skt* ਸੁਰਗ *n* bliss, pleasure. **2** paradise, heaven. “surāg basu nā bachīe.”—*gāu kābir*.
- ਸੁਰਗਈਆ** [surgāia] *adj* who is a resident of heaven. **2** deity; a euphemism for the dead. **3** a musician; a vocal singer.

ਸੁਰਗਦੁਆਰੀ [surəḡduari] *n* a drain or passage kept in the basement of a building for water or air to pass. See ਸੁਰਗਦੁਾਰੀ.

ਸੁਰਗਦੁਆਰੀਆ [surəḡduaria] *xa* a disgraced person. “nəkta surəḡduari vala.”—*PP*.

ਸੁਰਗਲੋਕ [surəḡlok] *n* heaven, paradise.

ਸੁਰਗਵਾਸ [surəḡvas] dwelling in heaven, the deceased; a polite word for a dead person.

ਸੁਰਗਾ [surgā] in heaven. “gavhɪ mohṅia mənū mohənɪ surga.”—*jəpu*. **2** plural of ਸੁਰਗ.

ਸੁਰਗਾਮੀ [surgami] short form of ਸੁਰਗਾਮੀ *adj* (one) who has a place in heaven. “ət hoe surgami.”—*cēḡi* **3**.

ਸੁਰਗਿ [surəḡi] in heaven. “deda nərəkɪ surəḡɪ lede dekh-hu ehū dhɪṅaṅa.”—*var mēla m 1*.

ਸੁਰਗਿਆਨਿ [surgianɪ], **ਸੁਰਗਿਆਨੀ** [surgiani] *adj* who is a trained singer, musician. **2** wisest of the deities. “upjyo brəhma surgianɪ.”—*brəhəm*. **3** who is a profound scholar, highly learned. “tuhi surgianɪ.”—*asa m 5*.

ਸੁਰਗਿੰਦੂ [surgīdu] *n* the world of the moon, moon-paradise; in the scriptures the moon-world is considered higher than that of the sun. **2** Amaravati, heaven of god Indar. “koi bache bhɪsət koi surgīdu.”—*ram m 5*. The Muslims opt for Bahisht and Hindus want to go to Amravati.

ਸੁਰਗਿਰਿ [surgiri] Sumeru, the mountain of gods.

ਸੁਰਗੀ [surgī] *Skt* ਸੁਰਗੀਯ *adj* heavenly. **2** *Dg n* a deity, god.

ਸੁਰਗੁ [surəḡu] See ਸੁਰਗ.

ਸੁਰਗੁਣ [surguṅ], **ਸੁਰਗੁਨ** [surgun] *adj* divine attributes, celestial qualities. **2** (endowed with) good attributes. **3** all the qualities/attributes. “kəhū trɪguṅ ətit kəhū surgun səmet ho.”—*əkal*.

ਸੁਰਗੁਰੁ [surguru] *Skt n* Vrihspati, chief of the deities.

ਸੁਰਗੁਰੁ ਵਾਰ [surguru var] Thursday.

ਸੁਰਚਾਪ [surcap] See ਇੰਦੁਧਨੁਖ.

ਸੁਰਜਨ [surjən] *adj* noble. **2** a kind-hearted person. “hərɪ surjən dekha nənɪ.”—*majh dɪnreṅ*. **3** *Skt* deities.

ਸੁਰਜਨ ਦਾਸ [surjən das] See ਅਜਾਤ ਪੰਥੀ.

ਸੁਰਜੀਤ [surjit] See ਸਰਜੀਤ. **2** the conquerer of the deities.

ਸੁਰਝਨ [surjhən], **ਸੁਰਝਨਾ** [surəjhna] *v* to be resolved; to be free. “jhajha urəjh surəjh nəhɪ jana.”—*gəu bavən kəbir*. **2** to clear misunderstanding. **3** to settle a dispute.

ਸੁਰਤ [surət] See ਸੁਰਤਿ. **2** *adj* deeply engrossed. **3** ਸੁਤ heard. **4 n** Ved. **5** Shastar. **6** awakening, consciousness. **7** memory, recollection.

ਸੁਰਤ ਸਬਦ [surət səbəd] See ਸਬਦ ਸੁਰਤਿ.

ਸੁਰਤਰੁ [surtəru] *n* a tree of the deities; five such trees are mentioned in Sanskrit scriptures—*mədar*, *parɪjat*, *sətan*, *kələpvrɪkʃ*, *hərɪcədən*. A tree similar to these names ‘sidertul murtah’ سدرۃ المنتهى is found in the Muslim faith which is in the garden of God in the seventh heaven. Hazrat Muhammad riding a horse, ascended to that place to find that leaves of the tree were like elephant ears and fruit were of the size of a pitcher. See ਮਿਸਕਾਤੁਲ ਮਸਾਬਿਹ.

ਸੁਰਤਾ [surta] *adj* conscious, alert. “jɪn kia besurət te surta.”—*gəu m 5*. **2** a listener, one who listens to religious discourses with rapt attention and reverence. “so surta so besno.”—*gəu thɪti m 5*. “surte colɪ ḡɪan ki.”—*var sar m 1*.

ਸੁਰਤਾਨ [surtan], **ਸੁਰਤਾਨੁ** [surtanu] *n* an emperor, monarch. “so surtanu chətru sɪɪ dhəɛ.”—*bher kəbir*. **2** a saint, pir (səkhɪ sərvər) “ros abe surtan bəḡhehe.”—*cəɪtr 139*. **3** one who practices yog, yogi. **4** amplification of tones, amplitude of sound. **5** See ਸਰਤਾਨ.

ਸੁਰਤਿ [surətɪ] *n* mind, an aspect of conscience relating to memory. “ghəɪɛ surətɪ mətɪ

mānī budhī.”—*jəpu*. See ਅੰਤਰਕਰਣ. **2** attention, care. “phahi surətī māluḱi ves.”—*sri m 1*. ‘a wolf in sheep’s clothing.’ See ਸੁਰਤਿ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ. **3** superior attachment, sublime love. “dudh kārām phunī surətī sāmāṅṅ.”—*suhī m 1*. **4** scripture, Ved. **5** hearing; the auditory sense. “srāvānī nā surətī.”—*gəu m 5*. **6** an ear. “sābād surətī pāre.”—*BG*. **7** music’s domain. “rag nad sābhko suṅe sābād surətī sāmjhe vīroloi.” *G*. See ਸੁਤਿ **6**.

ਸੁਰਤਿ ਸਬਦ [surətī sābād] See ਸਬਦ ਸੁਰਤਿ.

ਸੁਰਤਿ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ [surətī simrətī] thought and recollection, contemplation and meditation. “surətī simrətī duḱi kānī mōḁa.”—*gəu kabir*. **2** Veds and scriptures.

ਸੁਰਤਿ ਮਤਿ ਮਨਿ ਬੁਧਿ [surətī mətī mānī budhī] See ਅੰਤਰਕਰਣ

ਸੁਰਤੀ [surti] See ਸੁਰਤਿ. **2** *adj* what is meditated/ contemplated upon; divinity. “surti ke marəḱi cālīke.”—*prābha m 1*. **3** ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ੍ਰਿਯਾ a scholar of Veds. “sābhī surti māḱi surətī kāmāi.”—*sodāru*. **4** Veds, scriptures. **5** spiritually enlightened. “ketia surti sevāk kete.”—*jəpu*.

ਸੁਰ ਤੇਤੀਸਉ [sur tetisəu] See ਤੇਤੀਸ ਕੋਟਿ.

ਸੁਰਥ [surəth] *adj* a beautiful chariot. **2** a handsome charioteer. **3** one having a perfect body. **4** *n* a Chandarvanshi (lunar dynasty) king who is mentioned in Markandey Puran. He was a great devotee of Durga. See Devi Bhagvat Sakandh 5, Ch 32. “nam surəth munisār bekh.”—*cāḁi 1*. **5** See ਜੈਦਰਥ.

ਸੁਰਥਾਨ [surthan] *Dg n* heaven, the abode of the deities. **2** a temple of god. **3** a congregation, holy assembly.

ਸੁਰਦਾਰ [surdar] *n* a deity’s consort, a fairy.

ਸੁਰਦਾਰੁ [surdaru] See ਦੇਵਦਾਰੁ cedar tree, deodar.

ਸੁਰਦੇਵ [surdev] *n* Lord of gods, Indar. “sadh ke sāḱḱi sobha surdeva.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਸੁਰਧੁਨਿ [surdhunī] See ਸੁਰਧੁਨੀ. **2** See ਸਵੈਯੇ 19.

ਸੁਰਧੁਨੀ [surdhuni] *n* Ganges, the river of

deities.

ਸੁਰਧੇਨੁ [surdhenu] *n* Kamdhenu, the cow of the deities.

ਸੁਰਨਦੀ [surnādī] *n* Ganges. **2** the milky way.

ਸੁਰਨਰ [surnār] god and man. “sur nār tīn ki bāṅi gavhī.”—*sri ə m 3*. **2** See ਸੁਰਿ ਨਰ.

ਸੁਰਨਾਇ [surnāī] See ਸਹਨਾਈ and ਸਰਨਾਈ. “bajət bāsuri surnāī.”—*yudhīstār raj*.

ਸੁਰਨਾਥ [surnath]. **ਸੁਰਨਾਯਿਕ** [surnayīk], **ਸੁਰਪ** [surəp], **ਸੁਰਪਤਿ** [surpətī] lord of gods, Indar; king of gods.

ਸੁਰਪਾਨ [surpan] a potable drink for deities; nectar.

ਸੁਰਪਾਲ [surpal] See ਸੁਰਪਤਿ.

ਸੁਰਪੁਰ [surpur]. **ਸੁਰਪੁਰਿ** [surpurī] *n* heaven, paradise. **2** a holy congregation; a holy assembly.

ਸੁਰਬਾਨੀ [sorbānī] *n* Sanskrit, the language of gods. **2** saintly discourses.

ਸੁਰਬ੍ਰਿਛ [surbrīch] *n* a tree of deities; Kalpvriksh (a mythological tree supposed to grant all wishes) See ਸੁਰਤਰੁ.

ਸੁਰਭਾਨੁ [surbhanu] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰੁਭੰਨੁ *n* Rahu, a demon. “surbhanu hānyo sīr bhumī pāryo.”—*krīṣān*.

ਸੁਰਭਿ [surəbhī] *Skt n* fragrance, sweet smell. **2** See ਸੁਰਭੀ.

ਸੁਰਭਿੱਖ [surbhīkkh], **ਸੁਰਭਿੱਚ** [surbhīcch] See ਸੁਭਿੱਖ. “sāḁḱḱḱḱ ko surbhīkkh kāryo.”—*GPS*. “rāhīṭ bhālo surbhīcch hāmesu.”—*GPS*.

ਸੁਰਭਿਤ [surbhīt] *Skt adj* perfumed, fragrant.

ਸੁਰਭੀ [surbhī] *Skt n* a cow of the deities that emerged during sea-churning. **2** gold. **3** the earth. **4** the spring season. **5** sandal wood. **6** musk. **7** musk deer. **8** nutmeg. **9** minusops elangi; ਸੁਰਭਿ is also correct in this context.

ਸੁਰਭੀਸੁਤ [surbhisut] *n* a bull, ox. **?** especially, the one which is Shiv’s vehicle. See ਕਾਮਯੇਨੁ.

ਸੁਰਭੰਗ [surbhōḱḱ] *n* a singer’s flaw, segmented intonation, incorrect modulation of voice during singing.

ਸੁਰਮਈ [surməi] *adj* greyish, grey-coloured.
2 coloured with antimony.

ਸੁਰਮਚੂ [surəmcu] *P* short form of ਸੁਰਮਹ-ਚੋਬ. a needle for putting collyrium in the eyes.

ਸੁਰਮਾ [surma] *P* سُرمه *n* a material which is black and bright; collyrium.

ਸੁਰਮੇਘ ਧਰਣ [surmegh dhəṛəṅ] *n* Meghnad who has voice as of a cloud.—*ramav.*

ਸੁਰੱਯਾ [surəyya] *A* سُرّية a cluster of six stars, constellations. Pleiades.

ਸੁਰਰਾਇ [sur-raɪ], **ਸੁਰਰਾਜ** [sur-raj], **ਸੁਰਰਾਯ** [sur-ray] *n* lord of gods, Indar.

ਸੁਰਰਿਦ [sur-rɪd] *Skt* सुहृद *n* a kind-hearted person; a well-wisher. “mɪtr putr kələtr surrɪd.”—*guj m 5. 2 adj* whose heart is godly.

ਸੁਰਲੋਕ [surlok] *n* heaven, paradise.

ਸੁਰਾ [sura] *Skt* an intoxicant, a type of liquor that emerged during the sea-churning. It is mentioned in the 45th chapter of Bal Kand in Valmiki's Ramayan that deities were called divine after taking liquor. Liquor was highly glorified during the ancient times. There is a mention in the fifty second chapter of Ayodhya section that while crossing river Ganga during the exile, Sita alongwith Ram Chandar, vowed that after coming back from exile, if her husband obtained the Ayodhya kingdom, she would offer thousands of cows to Brahmans (priests) living along the bank, one thousand pitchers of liquor alongwith other material comprising rice, meat etc. “sura əpəvɪtr, nətu əvər jəl re. sursəri mɪlət nəhɪ hoɪ anə.”—*məla rəvɪdas.* Liquor is offered to God in the Bible also. See Judges Ch 9 Verses 12, 13. Liquor is also available in abundance in the heaven glorified by Islam. See Quran Ch 51, Verse 23. There is complete renunciation of liquor in Sikhism. See ਮਦੁ. ਸਰਾ in place of ਸੁਰਾ is found in Guru Granth Sahib. “səcu sərə guṛ bahɪra.”—*sri*

m I.

In sāvṛət sɪmrɪtɪ, three types of liquor find mention:

गौडी माध्वीच पैष्टीच विज्ञेया त्रिविधा सुरा

It is made from jaggery, or məhua (a tree, its flowers are used for making liquor), or honey, fermented rice and barley. Similar is Manu's contention. See ə 11, § 94. Eleven types of liquor including toddy (made of palm and date trees) etc. are also mentioned in the Simritis.

ਸੁਰਾਸੁਰ [surasur] *adj* god and demon, god and devil.

ਸੁਰਾਸ਼ਟ੍ਰ [suraṣətr] *Skt adj* just government; perfect rule. 2 a region of Kathiavar in Bombay.

ਸੁਰਾਹਾ [suraha] See ਰਾਹਾ.

ਸੁਰਾਹੀ [surahi] *n* a flagon; a flask. 2 a mendicant's pot. 3 *Skt* सुराघृ a vessel in which liquor is put. “sul surahi khəjər pɪala.”—*həjare 10.*

ਸੁਰਾਕ [surak] See ਸੁਰਾਖ.

ਸੁਰਾਖ [surakh] *P* سُوراخ a hole, sewer, opening, aperture, cavity.

ਸੁਰਾਗ [surag] true love, chaste fondness. 2 *T* سُراغ a clue, hint, trace, search.

ਸੁਰਾ ਗਉ [sura gəu] See ਚਮਰ and ਚਾਮਰੀ.

ਸੁਰਾਗਨਾ [surāgna] *Skt* सुराङ्गना *n* ਸੁਰ-ਅੰਗਨਾ a fairy, a celestial beauty, a god's consort. 2 goddess.

ਸੁਰਾ ਗਾਇ [sura gaɪ] See ਚਮਰ and ਚਾਮਰੀ.

ਸੁਰਾਚੀ [suraci] *adj* given to drinking; who is a drunkard.

ਸੁਰਾਜ [suraj] *adj* good government. 2 independence, autonomy. “jɪmɪ suraj khəl udhəm gəɪu.”—*tulsi.* ‘Indian autonomy was destroyed by revolt of vile people.’

ਸੁਰਾਤ [surāt], **ਸੁਰਾਤਕ** [surātək] *adjan* annihilator of gods; an enemy of gods. 2 *n* a demon. 3 son of Ravan.

ਸੁਰਾਪਗਾ [surapəga] *n* a river of gods, Ganga. 2 the milky way.

ਸੁਰਾਪਾਨ [surapan], **ਸੁਰਾਪਾਨਿ** [surapanɪ] the act of drinking. “kəbir, bhāg macholi surapanɪ.”—*s kəbir*.

ਸੁਰਾਪੀ [surapi] *adj* who is a drinker. “tərək sudha kō hoɪ surapi.”—*NP*.

ਸੁਰਾਰਦਨ [surardən], **ਸੁਰਾਰਿ** [surarɪ], **ਸੁਰਾਰੀ** [sorari] *Skt* ਸੁਰਾਰਦਨ *n* a demon; an enemy of gods. “sur surardən.”—*əkal*.

ਸੁਰਾਲਯ [suraləy], **ਸੁਰਾਲੈ** [suralɛ] *n* the abode of deities, heaven. **2** a temple. **3** a tavern; a bar.

ਸੁਰਿ [surɪ] because of god. **2** of the god. **3** See ਸੁਰਿ ਨਰ.

ਸੁਰਿਜਨ [surɪjən] *Skt* सुहृज्जन *adj* kind, sympathetic, gentle. “surɪjən mɪle piare.”—*toḍi m 5*.

ਸੁਰਿਦ [surɪd] See ਸੁਰਿਰਦ. “bhai mit surɪd kie.”—*sri m 5*.

ਸੁਰਿੰਦ [surɪd] king of gods, Indar.

ਸੁਰਿੰਦਰਿ ਇੰਦੁ [surɪd-hɪ ɪdu] master God of gods; lord of Indar. “bəl̥vəḍ əkhəḍ surɪd-hɪ ɪdu.”—*NP*.

ਸੁਰਿਦਾ [surɪda] a good heart. **2** See ਸੁਰਿਰਦ. “sujənu surɪda suhela səhɪje.”—*sar m 5*.

ਸੁਰਿਧ [surɪdh] See ਸੁਰਿਦ.

ਸੁਰਿਨਰ [surɪnər] god and man. “surɪ nər əsur ətu nəhi payəu, payəu nəhi ətu sure əsurəh nər.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. **2** men of godly qualities; angelic persons. “surɪ nər sughəɾ sujan gavhɪ.”—*vəḍ chāt m 1*. **3** *Skt* sovereign, independent kings exercising independent control over their states. “akh-hɪ danəv akh-hɪ dev, akh-hɪ surɪ nər mənɪ jən sev.”—*jəpu*. “surɪ nərdev əsur trɛ gunia.”—*asa m 5*.

ਸੁਰਿਨਾਥ [surɪnath] lord, yogiraj. “suɾɪɛ sɪdh pir surɪnath.”—*jəpu*. ‘by hearing Nam, one gains knowledge of all things.’

ਸੁਰੀ [suri] *Skt n* a goddess; wife of a deity. “suri asuri kɪnrəni rijh pɔrnarɪ.”—*cəɪɪtr 2*.

ਸੁਰੀਤਾ [surita] *Skt* स्व-हृता *adj* female slave (purchased), maid servant. “tō savəni hɛ kɪ

surita?”—*BG*. Dhruv asked his mother whether she was Svakia or a maid servant. **2** See ਰੀਤ.

ਸੁਰੁਚਿ [surucɪ] gentle wish, noble desire. **2** wife (queen) of king Uttanpad, She was Uttam’s mother and Dhruv’s stepmother.

ਸੁਰੁ [suru] *A* شروع a beginning, an origin, a start.

ਸੁਰੁਪ [surup] a beautiful appearance, an attractive look. **2** personal appearance, one’s own form.

ਸੁਰੁਪਿ [surupɪ] who is beautiful.

ਸੁਰੁਰ [surur] See ਸਰੁਰ.

ਸੁਰੇਸ [sures], **ਸੁਰੇਂਦ੍ਰ** [surēdr] *n* the lord of deities, Indar.

ਸੁਰੋਤ [surot] See ਸਰੋਤ.

ਸੁਰੋੱਤਮ [surottəm] Vishnu, supreme among deities. **2** the sun.

ਸੁਰੋਦ [surod] See ਸਰੋਦ. **2** *Skt n* an ocean of liquor; where it is in liquid form.

ਸੁਰੋਦਯ [surodəy], **ਸੁਰੋਦਾ** [suroda] *Skt* ਸੁਰੋਦਯ *n* a magical text Tantar Shastar that mentions good and bad signs after observing nasal tones, in different ways. Some superstitious person has composed a text in Gurmukhi in the name of Guru Nanak which is a word for word copy of Charandas’s Surodaya Granth. **2** Surodaya Granth composed by Vaishnav Sadhu Charandas is read with reverence by the hermits.

ਸੁਰੰਗ [surəḡ] *adj* good colour, beautiful colour. “surəḡ rəḡile həri həri dhɪaɪ.”—*bher namdev*. **2** *n* crimson colour. “bhəṭ tən bhəḡ-hɪ, bəɾən surəḡ-hɪ.”—*GPS*. **3** a grey horse. **4** *Skt* a spotted deer. “jɪm lag baṅ surəḡ.”—*ramav*. **5** an old musical instrument, svarang. It was played with a bow; a sarangi is its adaptation. “mucəḡ upəḡ surəḡ se nad sunav-hɪge.”—*kəlki*. **6** *Skt* सुरङ्ग a mine. “uḍ-hɪ surəḡəṅ mar gəjəb ki.”—*GPS*. **7** a tunnel, underground passage.

ਸੁਰੰਗੜਾ [surəḡɾə] *adj* having a good colour. **2** *n* a musical instrument, a harmonium. “dhənu

surag surāgre.”—*var ram 2 m 5*. See ਸੁਰੰਗ 5. **ਸੁਰੰਗਾਬਾਦ** [surāḡabad] It is another name for Sarangpur. This town is in Devasaraj of Central India (C.P.) Once a famous place, it is mentioned in many chronicles. “sora si surāḡabad nīke rāhi jhulke.”—*ākal*.

ਸੁਰੰਗਿਆ [surāḡīya] *n* a miner. “rani bol surāḡīya lina.”—*cārītr 347*.

ਸੁਰੰਗੀ [surāḡī] *adj* having a beautiful colour.

ਸੁਰੰਗੀਆ [surāḡīa] *adj* having a fine colour. **2** See ਸੁਰੰਗਿਆ.

ਸੁਰੰਜਨ [surājən], **ਸੁਰੰਜਨੋ** [surājno] *n* the act of dyeing in the best way. **2** *adj* who dyes excellently. “adī jugadī anadī sārəb surājəno.”—*BG 3* one who can please.

ਸੁਰੰਦ [surād] lord of gods, Indar. “surād su buddhī bīsarəd.”—*kṛīsən*. **2** sound producing.

ਸੁਲਸ [suləs] *A* **سُلَس** *n* one third.¹

ਸੁਲਹ [suləh] *A* **سُلْح** *n* conciliation. **2** peace.

ਸੁਲਹਕੁਲ [suləhkul] *A* **سُلْح كُل** *adj* sociable, amiable. **2 n** Sikh community; the community founded by Guru Nanak Dev.

ਸੁਲਹੀ [sulhi], **ਸੁਲਹੀ ਖਾਨ** [sulhi xan] an Afghan who was an official of king Jahangir. Being a friend of Prithi Chand, he wanted Guru Arjan Dev to be harassed. However, he sank into a hot brick-kiln and was burnt to death while going to the Guru's abode to meet his friend Prithi Chand. “sulhi hoī mua napak.”—*bīla m 5*. See ਕੋਠਾ ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ.

ਸੁਲਕ [sulək] *Skt* **शुल्क** *n* price, cost. **2** tax, toll, duty. “koṣəp hoī ṣah ko jese, tīs te sulək bhṛīty le kəse?”—*NP*. **3** price of a girl.

ਸੁਲਖਣ [suləkhəṇ] *n* fine traits, noble qualities, excellent signs. **2** *adj* with good qualities.

¹During Mughal rule, the official who did not keep his own vehicles had his emoluments reduced by one third. If he was entitled to Rs. nine hundred per month, then three hundred were deducted.

ਸੁਲਖਣਾ [suləkhṇa], **ਸੁਲਖਣੀ** [suləkhṇī] *adj* having noble qualities. **2** See ਸੁਲਖਣੀ ਮਾਤਾ.

ਸੁਲਖਣੀ ਮਾਤਾ [suləkhṇī mata] born to mother Chando and Mool Chand Chone khatri whose paternal home was in village Pakhoke (district Gurdaspur). She was married on 24th Jeth, 1544 in Vatala, to Guru Nanak Dev ji. Two sons (Baba Shri Chand and Lakhmi Das) were born to her. Mata ji breathed her last in Kartarpur near river Ravi. Matachoni is also mentioned at few places in history, because of her lineage. **2** See ਅਮਰਦਾਸ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ.

ਸੁਲੱਖਨੀ [suləkkhni], **ਸੁਲੱਖਨੀ ਮਾਤਾ** [suləkkhni mata] See ਸੁਲਖਣੀ and ਸੁਲਖਣੀ ਮਾਤਾ.

ਸੁਲਗ [suləḡ] *adj* a weapon that hits its target. “lābi suləḡ tūphəḡ ənek.”—*GPS*. **2** well achieved. **3** well trained horse or hawk etc.

ਸੁਲਗਣਾ [suləḡṇa] *v* to burn slowly, smoulder.

ਸੁਲਝਨਾ [suləjhna] *v* to be disentangled, be settled, be unravelled.

ਸੁਲਟਾ [sulṭa] *adj* simple, straight, upright.

ਸੁਲਤਾਨ [sultan] *A* **سُلْطَان** *n* an argument. **2** to be powerful. **3** an emperor. “sultan hova melī ləskər.”—*sri m 1*. Mahmud Gaznavi was the first to assume the title of a Sultan. **4** a Muslim holyman who is famous as Sakhi Sarvar, Lakhdara, Lalanvala, Dhonkalia etc. The real name of Sultan was Saiyad Ahmad. He was the son of a Baghdadi. His father settled in Sialkot, a village 12 miles to the east of Multan in 1220 AD. The shrines of Sultan are known as pirkhanas which exist in many villages of Punjab. On Thursdays the followers of Sultan assemble in the pirkhana and make offerings. The main offering is a ‘rot’ (a big loaf). This ‘roti’ which may weigh upto one and a quarter maund is baked by heating up the earth. It is offered to the pir after covering it with jaggery. Bhirai (priest of Sultan) after reciting prayers according to

Islamic tradition accepts a part of the 'roti' for himself and gives the remaining to the devotees. The grave of Sultan is in village Nagahe (district Dera Gazikhan) built in the thirteenth century. The grave of Sultan's wife Bibi Bai is also there. The progeny of Sultan's three attendants share the offerings which are further divided into 1650 parts. After Nagahe, next in importance, is pirkhana of the Sultan in village Dhonkal. Because of this only, the pir is known as Dhonkalia.

ਸੁਲਤਾਨਪੁਰ [sultanpur] a town on the bank of 'safed veī' in Kapurthala state which is sixteen miles to the south of the capital. It was founded by Sultan Khan Lodhi (who was a commander of Mahmud Gaznavi) in the 11th century.¹ Bibi Nanki was married to Jairam Das at this place. At this very place, Guru Nanak Dev had ruminated, "I am yours ! I am yours !" while weighing justly on the scale. He was then working at the provision store of Daulat Khan Lodhi² Now Sultanpur is a station of the north-western railway. The following gurdwaras are situated in this holy town.

(1) Santghat. That bathing place on the bank of sacred vein where Guru Nanak Dev disappeared after a dip and on reappearing after three days took to long travels as a hermit. Five ghumaons of land has been donated to this gurdwara by the princely state.

(2) Haṭ Sahib. Here Guru Nanak Dev

¹Remnants of the old fort are still to be seen there. The masjid where Guru Nanak Dev was taken for teaching Muslim prayer, exists even now.

²In the olden times, a portion of the grain offered as worship, was claimed by the state. Jaggery and grain thus claimed were deposited in the official store. Whatever was needed for the official langar or the army, was claimed against receipt. The rest was sold and money deposited in the exchequer.

would run the royal provision store, which benefited many people. At this place, there are eleven small and big weights of stone owned by the employer of Guru Nanak Dev. 20 ghumaons of land and Rs. 81 in cash are donated to this gurdwara by Kapurthala state.

(3) Kothri Sahib. Here the Nawab's clerks checked the accounts maintained by the Guru. Three ghumaons of land has been given to this gurdwara by the princely state.

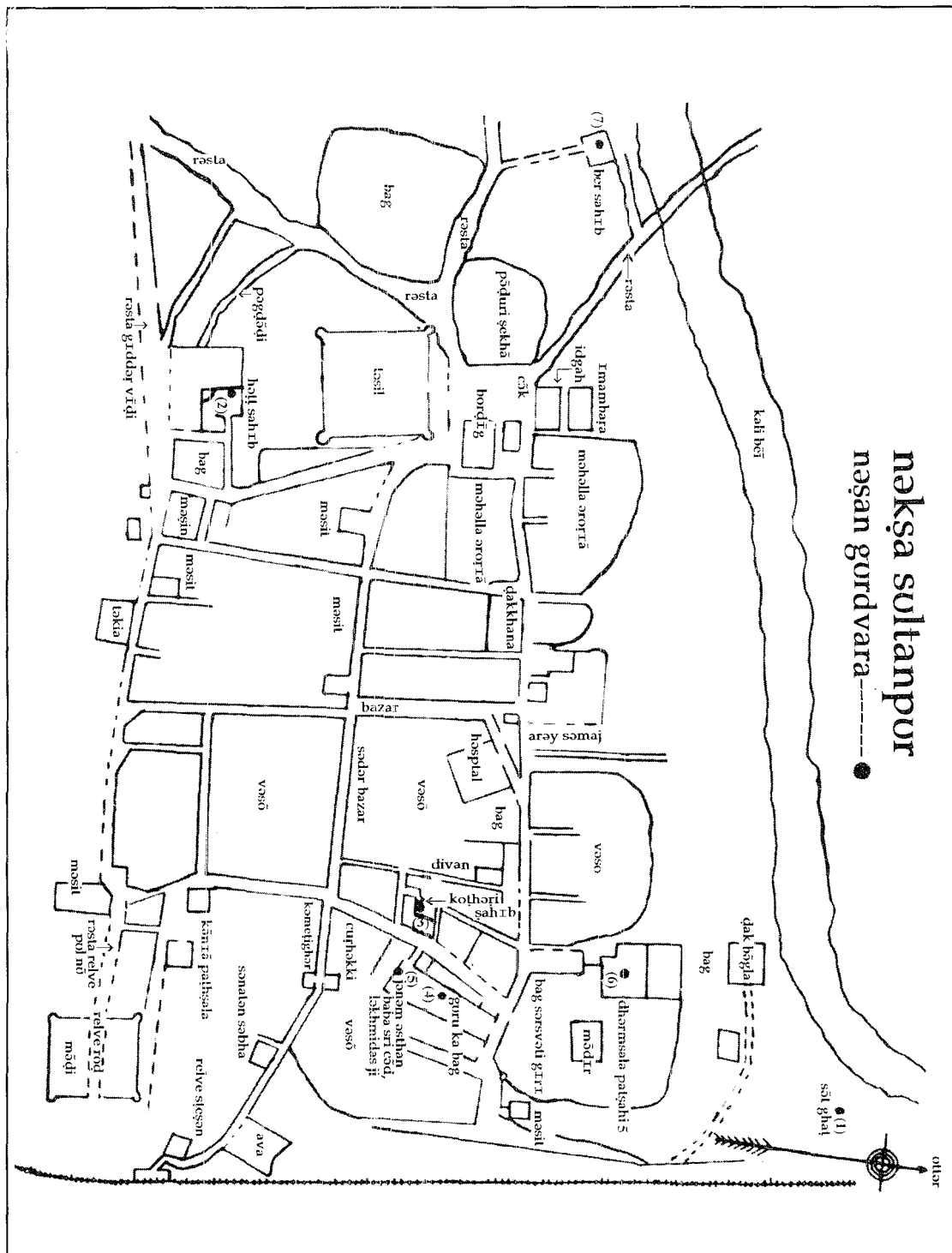
(4) Guru ka Bagh. This place was the home of Bibi Nanki and the residence of Guru Nanak Dev. At this place Baba Sri Chand and Lakhmi Das were born. 13 ghumaons of land from Kapurthala state has been given to this gurdwara. There is also a hermitage of Baba Sri Chand.

(5) Birth place of Baba Shri Chand and Lakhmi Das Ji. See No. 4.

(6) Dharamsal Guru Arjan Sahib. This place is close to gurdwara Kothri Sahib. Guru Arjan Dev visited this place while on his way to Dalla village to attend the marriage of Guru Hargobind Sahib. Kapurthala state has donated 12 ghumaons of land to this gurdwara.

(7) Ber Sahib. About half a mile from the town towards the west is this place where the great Guru used to go daily to take bath in the sacred 'veī'. A ber tree of Guru Sahib's time is still there. This gurdwara has been sanctioned Rs. 1360 as annual Jagir by the Kapurthala state and Rs. 125 and Rs. 51 respectively by the Patiala and Nabha states. Thirty ghumaons of land stands in the name of this gurdwara in villages Manik and Machijoya.

ਸੁਲਤਾਨ ਬੇਗ [sultan beg] a military officer of Shah Jahan, killed by Bhai Bidhi Chand in a battle at Amritsar.



naksā sultanpur
 nasan gurdvara

MAP OF SULTANPUR

ਸੁਲਤਾਨ ਵਿੰਡ [sultan vīḍ] See ਅਸ਼ਿਤਸਰ and ਰੂਤ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਸੁਲਤਾਨੀ [sultani] *P* سُُلْطَانِيَّة kingship, rule, reign. 2 See ਸੁਲਤਾਨੀਆ.

ਸੁਲਤਾਨੀਆ [sultania] a devotee of Sultan (Sarvar). The Hindu devotees of Sultan also consider it a sin to eat jhātka meat (animal or bird slaughtered with a single stroke of sharp weapon) and pork.

ਸੁਲਤਾਨੇ [sultane] Sultan (nominative case) “nama sultane badhīla.”—*bher namdev*.

ਸੁਲਪ [suləp] *Skt* सूल्प *adj* very little. “ələp əhar suləp si nīdra.”—*həjare 10*.

ਸੁਲਫਈ [solphəi] an addict of sulphur (a mixture of tobacco and cannabis smoked as intoxicant). See ਸੁਲਫਾ 2.

ਸੁਲਫਾ [solpha] *A* سُفْحَة what is eaten on an empty stomach. 2 an intoxicant prepared through a mixture of tobacco and cannabis. It is smoked through a pipe (bowl). Its after-effect is hot and dry. It has a very bad effect on the heart, brain and muscles.

ਸੁਲਬ [suləb] See ਸੁਲਭ.

ਸੁਲਬੀ ਖਾਨ [sulbi khan] son of Sulhi Khan's elder brother, who, on the instigation of Chandu, went ahead to torment Guru Arjan Dev. He was killed on his way to Amritsar by his Pathan servants in a dispute over their salary.

ਸੁਲਭ [suləbh] *adj* easily available, available without any difficulty.

ਸੁਲਾ [sula] See ਸੁਲਹ.

ਸੁਲਾਉਣਾ [sulauna] *v* to put one to sleep.

ਸੁਲਾਸ [sulas] *Skt* सुलस in high spirits. See ਭਾਬੜਾ 2.

ਸੁਲਾਕ [sulak] See ਸੁਲਾਕ.

ਸੁਲਿਸ [sulis] See ਸਲਿਸ and ਸੁਲਸ.

ਸੁਲੁਕ [suluk] *A* سُلوک to move, go. 2 to follow a virtuous path. 3 to wish to be near to God. 4 good conduct, ceremonial propriety.

ਸੁਲੇਮਾਨ [soleman], ਸੁਲੈਮਾਨ [soleman] *A* سُليمان

(Solomon) son of David born from the womb of Bathsheba; he was a very wise emperor of Israel dynasty. His proverbs are world famous. His sayings find a place in the Bible also. According to the Quran, once emperor Suleman was inspecting his horses with the result that he missed the time of Namaz. Then Suleman cut the lower part of the legs of the horses with the sword. It is mentioned that God put air, giants and demons under his command. He was equipped with the knowledge to understand the language of animals.

Once Suleman was going with his army that the ants resolved to enter holes immediately lest his army should crush them. Suleman heard this, he thanked God and saved the ants. Once on being informed by a woodpecker about a sun-worshipping queen, Suleman sent a letter through the woodpecker to the queen and brought her round to his religion. See ਕੁਰਾਨ ਸੂਰਤ 27.

It is written in the Bible that Suleman ruled over Jerusalem for forty years and built the world famous temple sacred both to the Jews and the Christians. Suleman's tomb is found in Jerusalem.

Suleman was born in 1033 BC and died in 975 BC approximately.

Suleman had seven hundred wives and three hundred female slaves. Rahabyam was his son who also ruled over Jerusalem.

ਸੁਲੋਕਨ [sulokən] *n* सु-अवलोकन fine to look at, good sight. 2 attractive eyes, captivating eyes. See ਜੌਰ.

ਸੁਲੋਚਨ [sulocən] *n* excellent eyes. 2 *adj* one having beautiful eyes. 3 *n* a deer. 4 Indian red legged partridge.

ਸੁਲੋਚਨਾ [sulocna], ਸੁਲੋਚਨੀ [sulocni] *adj* (lady) having beautiful eyes.

ਸੁਲੋਨੜਾ [sulonṛa], ਸੁਲੋਨੜੀ [sulonṛi] *adj* a person

having beautiful eyes; a lady having enchanting eyes. **2** handsome, beautiful.

ਸੁਵਸਤੁ [suvəsətu] *adj* something good. **2** *n* spiritual discourse. “jIthe suvəsətu nā japəi.”—*var ram 1 m 2*.

ਸੁਵਨ [suvən] *Skt* ਸੁਨੁ *n* son. See ਸੁਨੁ.

ਸੁਵਰਚਲਾ [suvərcōla] *Skt* ਸੁਵਚੱਲਾ *n* daughter of Vishavkarma, wife of the sun; her other name is Sangya. When she assumed the form of a mare, then from the sun she gave birth to Ashvini Kumar, an angel. See ਛਾਇਆ. **2** linseed. **3** a sunflower.

ਸੁਵਰਣ [suvəraṇ], **ਸੁਵਰਨ** [suvəraṇ] *Skt* ਸੁਵਣੰ *adj* nice colour, good creed. “suvəraṇ ko suvəraṇ tən dotI mI.”—*GPS*. **2** a noble caste. **3** a fine word. **4** *n* gold. “loha parəs bhetie mI sōgətI suvəraṇ hojāI.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*. **5** a dhatura (thorn-apple). **6** sixteen masa weight. **7** Harichandan. **8** a minister of king Dashrath.

ਸੁਵਰਨਗਿਰਿ [suvəraṅgIrI] *n* Sumeru, said to be made of gold. **2** a hill near Girivaru city in southern Bihar.

ਸੁਵੱਲਾ [suvəlla] See ਸਵੱਲਾ.

ਸੁਵਾਉਣਾ [suvauṇa] *v* to put one to sleep, render sleepy. “pətI sut pI thəm suvāI kər.”—*cəRIr 259*.

ਸੁਵਾਸ [suvās] *adj* incense, fragrance. **2** fine clothes, beautiful dress. **3** fine house. **4** See ਸਬਾਸ.

ਸੁਵਾਸੁ [suvāsətu] See ਸਵਾਤ 2.

ਸੁਵਾਣੀ [suvāṇi] See ਸੁਆਣੀ.

ਸੁਵਾਰ [suvār] See ਸਵਾਰ. **2** *adj* auspicious.

ਸੁਵਿਨਾ [suvina] *Skt* ਸੁਵਿਨਾ *adj* of gold, made of gold, golden. “deh kēcən jin suvina ram.”—*vəḍ m 4 ghorā*.

ਸੁਵੇਸ [suves], **ਸੁਵੇਖ** [suvekh] *adj* fine dress, dignified clothing. “tolsi pekh suves, bhulē muḍh nā cətur nər. sūdər kekIh pekh bēcən sudha səm əsən əhI.”—*tolsi*.

ਸੁਵੇਦ [suvəd] *adj* knowledgeable. **2** easily achievable.

ਸੁਵੰਨ [suvəṇ] *adj* of noble caste. **2** *n* gold. **3** See ਸੇਵਨ.

ਸੁਵੰਨਵੀ [suvəṇvi], **ਸੁਵੰਨਤੀ** [suvəṇṭi], **ਸੁਵੰਨੀ** [suvəṇi] *adj* having a fine complexion, having a charming colour. “suvəṇṭi deh.”—*var ram 2 m 5*. **2** of gold, golden.

ਸੁ [su] *pron* as suffix, it means ‘his’, for example “nam jəpI osu.”—*JSBB*. ‘He recited nam.’ **2** *v* is. **3** *Skt vr* to conceive, give birth. **4** *P* ੜ *n* a direction “gəje sur jujjhar do su.”—*səloh*. **5** profit, gain. **6** interest. **7** light, black ink.

ਸੁੰ [sū] *onom* ਸਾਂ ਸਾਂ, a hissing sound. **2** *part* to, unto, towards, of. “papā de mI ṭavəṇ sū sāmraṭhta nāṇi.”—*JSBM*.

ਸੁਅ [suə] *n* son. “ju pərhyo dIj te suə ! tāhI rəro.”—*nərsIgh*. ‘O, son ! learn by heart the lesson read’.

ਸੁਅਟਾ [suəṭa] *n* a parrot. “tū pIjər həu suəṭa tor.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਸੁਅਨ [suən] *n* son. See ਸੁਅ.

ਸੁਅਰ [suər] *Skt* ਸੁਕਰਾ *n* a pig. “həku pəraI nanka, usu suər usu gāI.”—*var majh m 1*. See ਸੁਰ 10.

ਸੁਆ [sua] *n* a parrot. “bādhio nəlni bhram sua.”—*asa m 5*. **2** a large needle. “ləo nāri sua he əsti.”—*ram m 5*. **3** in lactation. “Isgā da duja sua he.”

ਸੁਐ [sue] on the sharp point. “sue caṛI bhəvaiəhI jət.”—*var asa*.

ਸੁਇ [sui] *Skt* ਪੁਸੁਯ. See ਸੁਣਾ. **2** See ਸੁਯ. **3** *adv* after giving birth. “pākhi sui bəhIṭhu.”—*s fərid*.

ਸੁਈ [sui] *Skt* a needle. *adj* *Skt* ਸੁਵਰੀ, one who has given birth (for cattle).

ਸੁਈਧਾਰ [suidhar] *Dg* one who keeps a needle; a tailor. *Skt* ਸੁਜੁਤਿਕਾਰ one who sews.

¹This word sukār is also of Sanskrit origin.

ਸੁਸੀ [susi] *n* a type of striped cloth. In old times, people used to wear underwear shorts of this cloth. Now this cloth is worn by women only. “susi ki kācchā the sīgh rākhte.”—*PP*.

ਸੁੰਹ [sūh] *n* information, news. **2** the act of detecting.

ਸੁਹਓ [suhəu] See **ਸੁਹੀ**. **2** See **ਸੁਹਾਂ**.

ਸੁਹਟ [suhəʈ], **ਸੁਹਟਾ** [suhəʈa], **ਸੁਹਟੁ** [suhəʈu] *n* a parrot. “suhəʈu pījərɪ prem ke.”—*maru ə m 1*. Here the parrot stands for a person who has achieved salvation. **2** See **ਸੁਹਟਾ**.

ਸੁਹਣ [suhəṇ], **ਸੁਹਣੀ** [suhṇi], **ਸੁਹਨ** [suhən], **ਸੁਹਨੀ** [suhni] *Skt* **ਸਮੁਹਨੀ** *n* a woman sweeper, scavenger “deu suhni sadhu ke.”—*bilā m 5*. in Sanskrit **ਸ਼ੋਧਨੀ** (śodhni) also means ‘a broom.’

ਸੁਹਬ [suhəb], **ਸੁਹਵ** [suhəv], **ਸੁਹਵੀ** [suhvi] *adj* of deep crimson colour. **2** dyed in beautiful colour. “suhəb suhəb suhvi apnē pritəm ke rēgɪ rēti.”—*suhi m 5*. “suhəb ta sohagnī ja mōnɪ lēhɪ səcunau.”—*var suhi m 3*. **3** coloured in the illusionary world of senses (safflower) “suhvie nīmaṇīe ! so səhu sēda sāmali.”—*var suhi m 3*.

ਸੁਹੜ [suhəʃ] a sub-caste of Khatri. See **ਸੁਹੜ**. **2** See **ਸੁਹੜਾ**.

ਸੁਹੜਾ [suhəʃa] *n* bran of flour of wheat/gram. On sieving, the flour comes down from it and the bran is left in the sieve.

ਸੁਹੜੀ [suhəʃi] See **ਸੁਹੜ** and **ਸੁਹੜਾ**.

ਸੁਹਾ [suhā] *adj* safflower. It stands for engrossment in the illusionary world of senses or worldly wealth. “lal bhāe suhā rēg maɪa.”—*gəu ə m 1*. ‘became red in the true love of God and considered the world of senses illusionary or safflower.’

ਸੁਹਾਂ [suhā] *n* a spy, informer, detective. **2** *adj* knowing secrets; knowledgeable. “sīgh səbhe jēgəl ke suhē.”—*PP*. **3** face to face.

ਸੁਹੀ [suhī] *adj* safflower-coloured “māno ēg

suhi ki sarhi kəri he.”—*cōḍi 1*. **2** a variation of a major musical ‘rag’ also known as Suha¹ It is a folk song of ‘kaphi ṭhat’ in which Dhevat is forbidden. In Suhi, Ghandhar and Nishad are soft, the rest are pure notes. Vadi is slow whereas sixth is dramatic. Singing time is two periods after sunrise.

Ascending (arohi.) sə, rə, ga, mā, pə, na, sə
descending (āvrohi) sə, na, mā, pə, ga, rə, sə.

In Guru Granth Sahib, suhi rag comes at number fifteen. **3** in Poṭhohar the act of paying respect by a woman to an elder of the family by touching his feet. See **ਸੁਹੀਆ**.

ਸੁਹੀਆਂ [suhīā] See **ਸੁਹਾਂ**.

ਸੁਕ [suk] *Skt* **शुष्क** *adj* parched, dry. “suk bhāi pātri si.”—*krɪsən*. **2** *Skt* **सुक** *n* a sharp thorn on the spike of barley or wheat.

ਸੁੰਕ [sūk] *onom* a hissing sound, hissing of a snake. “təb cəle sūk jənu nag jaɪ.”—*GPS*.

ਸੁਕਣਾ [sukṇā] *v* to get dry; be free from moisture. **2** See **ਸੁੰਕਣਾ** **2**. “tinɪ cārəṇ ɪk dubɪdha suki.”—*maru solhe m 1*. In the third era of Hindu mythology, three steps of Dharma remained and indecision (double mindedness) dominated.

ਸੁੰਕਣਾ [sūkṇā] *v* to make a hissing sound, snort or breathe with a wheezing sound. **2** to show arrogance of power.

ਸੁਕਰ [sukər] *Skt* **सुकर** *n* a hog or boar, known as such because it breathes with a wheezing noise. “sukər suan gərdhəbh mājara.”—*bilā ə m 1*.

ਸੁਕਰਖੇਤ [sukərkhet] *Skt* **सुकरकेतु** a place of pilgrimage near Nemisharny, now known as Soron. There is a myth that in the incarnation of prophet Varah, Lord Vishnu killed Hirneykeshi, the demon, at this place.

ਸੁਕਰਣਾ [sukərṇā], **ਸੁੰਕਰਨਾ** [sūkərṇā] *v* to snort. **2** to breathe with a wheezing noise like a pig.

¹Many musicians consider Sohni also as Suhi.

“cəli sen sūkər pəraci dɪsanō.–jənmejəy.

ਸੁਕਰੀ [sukri] *n* a sow, a female swine.

ਸੁਕਾ [suka] *adj* dry. “jəl məhɪ keta rakhie əbhɪətərɪ suka.”—*asa ə m 1. 2 ਸੁਕਾ*. a fop; a blunt or arrogant fellow.

ਸੁਕੀ [suki] *dry. 2 See ਸੁਕਣਾ*.

ਸੁਕੁ [sukt] *Skt n* a fine utterance; an axiom. **2** a collection of Ved mantars. **3** a panegyric.

ਸੁਕਮ [sukṣəm] *Skt adj* thin, slim. **2** small. **3** trivial. **4** a figurative expression in which a gesture is responded with a likewise gesture to express a delicate feeling.

Example:

mɛɪō baba uṭṭɦɪa multane di jyarət jai,
əggō pir multan de duddhkəṭora bhər lə ai,
baba kəḏh kər bəgəl te cābeli dudh vɪcc mɪɪai,
jɪū sagər vɪcc gəg səmai.—*BG*

With a full cup of milk the pirs of Multan suggested that the city was already having excess of holy men, so there was no room for him. By putting a flower on the milk, Guru Nanak Dev indicated that he could adjust any where without giving trouble to anybody.

deh kēcuki tāhɪ səvari,
ek hath me jɦva dhari,
gəhyo lɪg ko dusər hatha,
ava sən mukh jəhɪ jəgnatha.—*NP*

From this Kalyug suggested that those persons who are slaves to the pleasure of sex are actually the Kalyugi beings. Submission to sexual desire is the real form of Kalyug (the age of darkness).

(b) If a gesture or movement conveys the opposite sense, then it is known as vɪkhəm sukṣəm (complex indication).

Example:

hɛ hɛ kərɪkɛ oɦɪ kərənɪ,
gəlhā pɪṭənɪ sɪru khohenɪ,
nau lənɪ əru kərənɪ səmaɪ,
nanək tɪn bəlɪhare jai.—*səva m 1.*

While lamenting at the time of the funeral, women beat their cheeks, head and thighs, and cry “he ! he !” Guru Nanak conveys the subtle meaning that women by touching parts of their bodies show that God is present in every part of world (omnipresent).

ਸੁਕਮਸਰੀਰ [sukṣəmṣərɪr] *n* subtle/abstract body, inherent in the material body. On leaving the human body, it enters into another. Mind, intellect, five vital airs, five organs of activity, five sense organs all these seventeen, constitute the abstract/subtle body.

ਸੁਕਮਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟ [sukṣəmdrɪṣṭɪ] *n* a minute observation; divine insight, subtle knowledge to see through things.

ਸੁਖ [sukh] *n* happiness, bliss. “mən səgəl ko hoə sukh.”—*asa m 5. 2 adj* dry. “sukh gayo trəske hərhar.”—*cəḏi 1.* ‘Shiv’s garland, a snake, went dry out of fear.’

ਸੁਖਮ [sukhəm] *See ਸੁਕਮ*. “sukhəm deh bədh- hɪ bəhu jətua.”—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5.*

ਸੁਖਮਸਰੀਰ [sukhəmsərɪr] *See ਸੁਕਮ ਸਰੀਰ*.

ਸੁਖਮਮੂਰਤਿ [sukhəmmurətɪ] *adj* with a delicate body; handsome and tall. **2 See ਸੁਕਮ ਸਰੀਰ**. **3** the abstract body which can’t be seen with the eyes (sense organs) “sukhəm murətɪ nam nɪrəjən.”—*var asa.*

ਸੁਖਾ [sukha] *adj* dry.

ਸੁਖਾਜੁਰ [sukhajur], **ਸੁਖਾਜੁਰ** [sukhajvər] *See ਤਪ (d).*

ਸੁਖਿ [sukhɪ] *in comfort*. “sukhɪ əradhənu dukhɪ əradhənu.”—*jet m 5.*

ਸੁਖੀ [sukhi] *adj* dry. **2 See ਸੁਖ**. “sukhi kərə pəsau.”—*suhi m 1.* ‘enlarges his comforts.’

ਸੁਖੀ ਹੂੰ ਸੁਖ [sukhi hū sukh] *adj* supreme bliss, highest happiness. “sukhi hu sukh paɪ, maɪ nə kim gəni.”—*asa m 5.*

ਸੁਖੁ [sukhu] *See ਸੁਖ*.

ਸੁਖੇ ਸੁਖਿ [sukhe sukhi] *always in bliss: in constant happiness; in continuous bliss.* “sukhe sukhi gudarna.”—*ram ə m 5.*

ਸੁਗ [sug] *n* doubt, hatred, abhorrence.
ਸੁਚਕ [sucək] *Skt n* an informer, a reporter.
2 stuff for sewing, needle, thread etc.
ਸੁਚਨ [sucən], **ਸੁਚਨਾ** [sucna] *Skt n* information, memorandum.
ਸੁਚਾ [suca] *Skt ਸੁਚਿ adj* sacred, pure. “so suca jI krodh nIvare.”—*maru solhe m 5*.
2 innocent. **3** whole, unhurt. “jan nē deū tome ghər suce.”—*NP*.
ਸੁਚਾਚਾਰੀ [sucacari] *adj* who has a virtuous conduct; who has good manners. “səbədI mIle se sucacari.”—*prəbha m 1*.
ਸੁਚਿ [sucI] *Skt a* needle. See **ਸੁਚੀ** 3.
ਸੁਚਿਕਾ [sucika] *Skt n* a needle. “lin sucika nok cubhava.”—*GPS*.
ਸੁਚੀ [suci] *adj* ਸੁਚਿ, pure, untouched. “suci bhāi rəsna.”—*BIla m 5*. **2 n** sacredness, purity, cleanliness. “j dI I suci hoI.”—*s kəbir*. **3 Skt** a needle. **4** a table of contents, an index.
ਸੁਚੀ ਕਟਾਰ ਨਜਾਯ [suci kəṭāh nyay] See **ਨਜਾਯ**.
ਸੁਚੀਪਤ੍ਰ [sucipətr] *n* a table of contents, an index.
ਸੁਚੀਮੁਖਾ [sucimukha], **ਸੁਚੀਮੁਖੀ** [sucimukhi] *adj* which has a sharp point like a needle. **2 n** a wood-pecker, hoopole. **3** a male sparrow; a female sparrow.
ਸੁਚਮ [suchəm] See **ਸੁਚਮ**. **2** worthless, inferior. “kya bəno suchəm mətI meri.”—*NP*. ‘My understanding is very poor.’
ਸੁਚਾ [sucha], **ਸੁਚੀ** [suchi] *adj* sacred, pure, clean. “kIm hve šrey bāne ur sucha.”—*GPS*. **2** best, excellent. “suno prəbhu ! kəhI hō gəth suchi.”—*GV 6*.
ਸੁਜਨਾ [sujna] See **ਸੁਜਨਾ** inflammation, swelling.
2 Pkt n a towel, loin-cloth. *Skt* ਸੋਜਨੰ.
ਸੁਜਨੀ [sujni] See **ਸੋਜਨੀ**.
ਸੁਜਾ [sujā] a devotee of Dhavan sub-caste of Guru Arjan Dev, who achieved spiritual enlightenment.
ਸੁਜੀ [sujī] granulated form of wheat flour after

rinding the grain. See **ਰਵਾ** 2.
ਸੁਝ [sujh] *n* understanding, knowledge, right intellect. **2** vision, sight.
ਸੁਝਣਾ [sujhṇa], **ਸੁਝਨਾ** [sujhna] *v* to have understanding, have intuition. **2** to be visible, be seen. “locən kəchu nē sujhe.”—*sri beṇi*.
ਸੁਝਬੁਝ [sujhbujh] conciousness. **2** insight and knowledge. “sujh bujh nəhI kaI.”—*oākar*.
ਸੁਝੀ [sujhi] grasp, understanding. “maIa rēg mate locən kəchu nē sujhi.”—*dhəna m 5*.
ਸੁਟਾ [suṭa] *n* an ear of corn. “rəhyo nI sər səbh sabət suṭa.”—*NP*. **2** a spring, fountain. **3** a sound produced while inhaling. For example “cəṛəs gāje da suta laəuna.”
ਸੁਣਾ [suṇa] short form of **ਸੁੱਜਣ** (swelling). “demu khəkkhər jo chuhe dI sse muh suṇe.”—*BG*. **2** to conceive, give birth. See **ਸੁ**.
ਸੁਤ [sut] *Skt ਸੁਤ੍ਰ n* yarn, cord. “dāIa kəpāh sətokh sut.”—*var asa*. **2** a sacred thread. “sut paI kəre burIai.”—*var ram 1 m 1*. **3** management, arrangement. **4** mutual love, interaction. “rakh-hu sut Ihi bən ave.”—*GPS*. **5** rite, custom. “huto sāsar sut Ihu dasa.”—*NP*. ‘According to the worldly custom, he was a servant.’ **6** right, accurate, correct. “mādəl nē bajē nəṭpə suta.”—*asa kəbir*. **7** sweets of thread-like shape prepared with sugar, vermicelli, nugdi. “ləḍua ər sut bhəle ju bāne.”—*krisən*. **8 Skt** सूत a charioteer, or a chariot’s driver. “parəth sut ki ḍor ləgae.”—*krisən*. ‘Arjun put his trust in the hands of Krishan and made him his charioteer.’ **9** the sun. **10** an əkk — a wild plant of a sandy region. **11** Khatri son born to a Brahmin woman. See **ਐਸਨਸੀ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ ਸ:** 2 and 3. **12** a prisoner; a poet who remembers and recites the names of the ancestry of angels and royal priests.¹ **13** mercury. **14** Lomharshan, a disciple of Vyas, who used to recite

¹See **ਲੋਮਹਰਸ਼ਣ**.

mythological tales to the sages. **15** *adj* who has conceived/given birth. **16** milked, dripped. **17** *Skt* सूत having been given, having been donated. See ਸਾਤ ਸੁਤ.

ਸੁਤਕ [sutək], **ਸੁਤਕੁ** [sutəku] *Skt* ਸੁਤਕ *n* bird. **2** impurity at the time of a child's birth, according to the Hindu scriptures, lasts for 11 days in case of Brahmins, 13 days for Khatris, 17 days for Vaish and 30 days for Shudars. See ਅਤਿ ਸਿਮਿਤਿ ਸ਼. 84. "nanək sutəku ev nə utre gṛān utarē dhoṭ."—*var asa*. **3** an impurity, an error. "jənme sutək mue phonṭ sutək."—*gəu kəbir*. 'One is born impure and dies impure.'

ਸੁਤ ਕੇ ਹਟੂਆ [sut ke hətua] big sellers of yarn, silk worms etc, which bring out silk yarn from their bodies and die in the net cast by themselves. "səgəl dukh pavət jṭu prem bəḍhaṭ sut ke hətua."—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*. 'Those who entangle themselves in the yarn of love (Maya) suffer heavily in this world.'

ਸੁਤ ਕੇ ਲੱਛੂ [sut ke ləḍḍu] a type of ləḍu (sweet). At first the vermicelli and məthis (crisp fried bread) of fine wheat flour are fried in ghee; then these are crushed or powdered and mixed with sugar, and balls are made out of the mixture. In olden days, these sweets and sacred threads were distributed to the Brahmins on auspicious occasions, hence this name for these sweets.

ਸੁਤਣਾ [sutṇa] *v* to spread yarn. **2** to pull; to brandish a sword.

ਸੁਤਧਾਰ [sutdhər], **ਸੁਤਧਾਰ** [sutdhar] *Skt* ਸੁਤਧਾਰ *n* an actor, a player, one who has strings of the puppets in his hands. (a puppeteer); one who manages the whole show.

ਸੁਤਧਾਰੀ [sutdhari] See ਸੁਤਧਾਰ. **2** yarn, rope, cord of cotton yarn. "mən moti je gəhṭṇa hove pəuṇ hove sutdhari."—*asa m 1*. pəuṇ means 'a breath.'

ਸੁਤਧਾਰੁ [sutdharu] See ਸੁਤਧਾਰ. "ape hi sutdharu

he pṭara."—*sor m 4*.

ਸੁਤਰ [sutər] See ਸੁਤੁ.

ਸੁਤਰਿ [sutərṭ] *n* the enemy of ਸੁਤ, Balram. See ਲੋਮਹਰਸਣ. **2** *adj* the enemy of a charioteer. "pəvən sut ənəj sutərṭ."—*sənama*. Bhim, the son of wind, his younger brother Arjun, his charioteer Krishan, his enemy the arrow.

ਸੁਤਲੀ [sutli] *n* the cord of cotton yarn, rope.

ਸੁਤਤਾ [sutṭa] *adj* sleeping.

ਸੁਤਤੀ [sutṭi] See ਸੁਤਲੀ. **2** *adj* (a) sleeping (woman). "nṭj ghərṭ sutṭie, pṭrəmu jəgae ram."—*bṭla chət m 1*.

ਸੁਤਾ [suta] *adj* sleeping. "hərṭ dhən jagət suta."—*guj m 5*. **2** *n* the act of rubbing and smoothening a stretched rope, for example rubbing and smoothening a stretched rope with a wet cloth.

ਸੁਤਿ [sutṭi] in a string. "səgəl səməgri əpnē sutṭi dhare."—*sukhməni*. **2** under proper control or management. "sətokhu thapṭ rəkhṭa jṭnṭ sutṭi."—*jəpu*. "səgəl səməgri suti tumare."—*suhi m 5*. **3** *Skt n* birth, creation. **4** progeny.

ਸੁਤਿਹੋ [sutṭho] vocative 'O, sleeping persons!' "jag-hu jag-hu sutṭho."—*asa ə m 1*.

ਸੁਤੀ [suti] *adj* sleeping.

ਸੁਤੁ [sutu] See ਸੁਤ.

ਸੁਤੁ [sutr] frenzy, lost in divine contemplation. e.g. "kukṭā nū sutri cəḥna." The kukas move their head in frenzy.' **2** *Skt n* yarn, cord. **3** rule, principle. **4** a pithy but polysemic statement. See ਖਟ ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਾਂ and ਵਜਾਕਰਣ ਦੇ ਸੁਤੁ. **5** a motive, on behalf of.

ਸੁਤੁਧਾਰ [sutrḍhar] See ਸੁਤਧਾਰ.

ਸੁਤ੍ਰਿ [sutrṭ] in a cord, in a string. "səgəl səməgri tumrē sutṭ dhari."—*sukhməni*. **2** *adj* ਸੁਤ੍ਰਿਨ੍ who has a string.

ਸੁਤ੍ਰੀ [sutri] See ਸੁਤ੍ਰਿ. **2**.

ਸੂਥਨ [suthən], **ਸੂਥਨਿ** [suthənṭ] *n* lady's trousers, trousers. "təb suthənṭ sahu utar dəi."—*cəṭṭr 39*.

ਸੁਦ [sud] a sub caste of the Vaish caste. **2** *Skt* सूद *v* to drip, leak, purify, deposit on trust, wound, tear, promise, beat. **3** *n* a cook. **4** a sin, crime. **5** *Dg* a chef. **6** *Skt* सुद the fourth caste. “khātri brahmāṇ sud ves.”—*suhi m 5*. **7** *P* سود profit, gain. **8** interest “nīṭ sōuda sud kice bāho bhāṭī kār.”—*gəu m 4*. According to Islam, usury is sinful. See ਕੁਰਾਨ ਸੁਰਤ ਬਕਰ, ਆਯਤ 275. In Hinduism interest can be taken. According to rishi Gautam, a twentieth part of the principal amount may be charged as interest. For Manu interest should not exceed one and a quarter percent per month. See ਵਿਆਜ.

ਸੁਦਹ [sudəh] *P* سوده *adj* rubbed. *n* a rubbed (used) thing.

ਸੁਦਨ [sudən] *Skt n* a kitchen. **2** to throw away. **3** to kill “mādhūsudən damodər suami.”—*maru solhe m 5*. Used as a suffix to a word, it means a killer. **4** *P* سود *v* to rub, scrub.

ਸੁਦਨਾ [sudna] *n* a sub-caste of Brahmins. **2** a towel. “din sudna bākṣīṣ bhāṭī.”—*GPS*. ‘gave a towel as a tip.’

ਸੁਦਰ [sudər] See ਸੁਦ. **2** *Skt* one having a beautiful belly. ਸ-ਉਦਰ.

ਸੁਦੀ [sudi] *n* wife of a low caste (ṣudər) “sudi te srestāi re.”—*asa m 5*. See ਅਧਮ ਚੰਡਾਲੀ. **2** *adj* loan on interest. “sudi ropāya.”

ਸੁਦੁ [sudu] See ਸੁਦ.

ਸੁਦ੍ਰ [sudr] *Skt* सुद्र *n* fourth caste in Hinduism, whose duty is to earn its living by serving the other three castes. jhūr, nai, chimba, tərkhān etc. are termed as ṣudərs. According to Hinduism, women and the fourth caste (ṣudərs) are not only not entitled to meditation but by doing this they render themselves depraved as well. See ətri sīmriti § 133. See ਚਾਰ ਵਰਣ and ਵਰਣ.

ਸੁਦ੍ਰਾ [ṣudra] a woman of the fourth caste; wife of a person belonging to this caste.

ਸੁਦ੍ਰਿਸ [sudris] सुद्र-ਈਸ a low-caste king. “suṇ

bhəyo bēṇ sudris səkruddh.”—*kəlki*. ‘On hearing these words, the low caste king became angry.’

ਸੁਧ [sudh] *n* consciousness, sensation, sense. “bhāṭī jobānī bhōjān sukh sudh.”—*sukhmāni*. “sudh nā sīmrāt āg.”—*cəu m 5*.

2 naivety, simplicity. **3** See ਸੁਧੁ **2**.

ਸੁਧਉ [sudhəu], ਸੁਧਾ [sudha] *adj* straight, without a bend, simple. “sudhe sudhe reg cal-ho tum.”—*bilā kəbir*. “suān puch jīu bhāṭo nā sudhəu.”—*sor m 9*. **2** without deception, candid.

ਸੁਧੁ [sudhu] See ਸੁਧ. **2** *adj* pure, clean. “melu kino sabən sudhu.”—*ram m 5*. See ਈਧਨ ਤੇ ਬੈਸੰਤਰੁ.

ਸੁਧੋ [sudho] See ਸੁਧਉ.

ਸੁਨ [sun] *Skt n* a flower **2** *Skt* सुनु son, a male child, “īhi bic ayo mrītē sun bippā.”—*ramav*. **3** *Skt* void, sky. **4** a dot, a zero. “sun sun grīh atma sābət adī pəchan.”—*GPS*. meaning thereby the beginning of 1900. **5** wilderness, a forest. **6** *adj* empty.

ਸੁਨ ਸਿੰਘਕਾ [sun sīghka] *n* son of Sinhika planet. “sun sīghka sərəs so dhəram bhəyo rakes.”—*NP*. ‘Dharam personified as moon was eclipsed by the mythological demon (Rahu).’

ਸੁਨਵਾਦ [sunvad] See ਸੁਨਜਵਾਦ.

ਸੁਨਾ [suna] *adj* deserted, empty. **2** *Skt n* violence, murder. **3** a slaughter-house.

ਸੁਨੁ [sunu] son. See ਸੁਨ **2**. **2** the sun. **3** the moon.

ਸੁਨੋ [sunu], ਸੁਨਜ [suny] See ਸੁਨ **3** and ਸੁਨਾ **1**.

ਸੁਨਜਵਾਦ [sunyvad] *Skt n* a sect that terms ‘nothing’ as the cause of everything; a branch of Buddhism. There was nothing before this world came into existence. The world came into existence by chance. It will come to nothing in the end according to this doctrine.

ਸੁਨਜਵਾਦੀ [sunyvadi] *adj* who believes in the doctrine of ‘nothingness.’ See ਸੁਨਜਵਾਦ.

ਸੁਪ [sup] *Skt n* a kitchen. **2** cooked lentils;

soup. **3** *Skt* सूर्प.¹ a winnowing tray. “paɪ sup me bærkhat sali.”—*NP*. ‘There is a custom among Khatri that at the time of the birth of a son, they rain grains from a winnowing tray.’
4 short form for सुपनखा (सूर्पणखा) “jəhɪ hutɪ sup.”—*ramav*.

सुपकार [supkar] *n* one who prepares soup; a cook. **2** one who makes a winnowing tray.

सुपनखा [supnəkhə] *Skt* शूर्पणाखा.² Ravan’s sister who had nails like a winnowing tray. According to the Ramayan, she was charmed by the beauty of Ram Chandar. When she wanted to marry Ram Chandar, he sent her to Lachhman. Lachhman again sent her to Ram Chandar. In the end she got furious and quarrelled with Sita. Ram Chandar told Lachhman to mutilate a limb of her body. So Lachhman cut her nose and ears. To avenge his sister, Ravan stealthily took away Sita. Because of this, there was a war between Ram Chandar and Ravan. “supnəkhə ɪh bhāt suni jəb.”—*ramav*.

सुद [suph] *A* سونى *n* wool. **2** a woollen cloth, a blanket. “kən musla suph gəlɪ.”—*s fərid*. ‘having a strip of cloth (for a seat to perform namaz) over the shoulder, and wearing a loose sleeveless gown round the neck.’

सुदयी [suphəi] See सुदी.

सुदी [suphi] *A* سونى This word means sacredness and wool in Arabic. One who wears a woollen blanket or a loose sleeveless gown of blanket is a Sufi. **2** One who has purity of soul, he is a Sufi. **3** Greek word ‘sophia’ means enlightened. One who is enlightened or learned is a Sufi. **4** a sect of Islam called sufi or sufai which is a result of the combination of Vedant and Islam. Bahauddin Sam was a preacher of this sect who lived in the early thirteenth century. Following are the

¹सूर्प – सुपकार is also a correct spelling.

²सुपणखा is also correct.

principles which the Sufis profess:

- (a) God is in all and all are in God.
- (b) Religion is not the way to salvation, it is a way to life.
- (c) The whole creation is in the will of God. Man can do nothing without His consent.
- (d) The soul existed before the body and will unite with God according to one’s deeds.
- (e) One can reunite with God through deep meditation with the blessing of a competent Guru.

As the Vedantists believe in seven stages, the Sufis visualise four stages to cover the journey of life for achieving unity with God. The seeker of spiritual knowledge is called ‘salik’.

The first stage is ‘nasut’ (humanism) in which one must act according to the Shariat.

The second stage is ‘malkut’ (fəriṣṭa khəslət) in which one has to follow “tərikət” i.e. guidelines given by the ‘murşid’ (guru).

The third stage is ‘jəbrut’ (power) in which one achieves ‘marphət’ (spiritual knowledge).

The fourth stage is ‘fəna’ (extinction) in which one achieves ‘həlikət’ (truth, reality stage) In this stage all worldly objects vanish and one achieves ‘vəsəl’ (unification with God).

सुबा [suba] *A* سوبه *n* a province of a state. **2** the ruler of a province; a governor, subedar.

सुषी [subi] an ancient caste of Arabia. Its correct pronunciation is ‘sabi.’ Sabians support long hair and beards. Their religious book is older than the Quran. They don’t have marital relations with the Muslims. They reside in Basra and the nearby towns. Most of them work as goldsmiths.

During the World War 1914-1918 the Sabi

people showered love on those Sikhs who went to Basra. There is reference to Sabis in the Quran. See ਕੁਰਾਨ ਸੂਰਤ 22, ਆਯਤ 17.

ਸੁਬੇਦਾਰ [subedar] See ਸੂਬਾ 2. **2** a junior commissioned officer in the army is also known as subedar.

ਸੁਬੇਦਾਰੀ [subedari] *n* the rank of a provincial governor. **2** the ruler of a province.

ਸੁਮ [sum] *A* سُوم *adj* inauspicious. **2** miserly “sum-hī dhānu rakhən kəu dia.”—*asa kabir*. See ਕ੍ਰਿਪਣ. **3** *Skt n* water. **4** milk. **5** the sky.

ਸੁਮਸੋਫੀ [sumsophi] a miser and teetotaler. “gəe sum sophi nāgi dhar mūḍi.”—*GV 10*.

ਸੁਯ [suy] *A* سُو *n* towards, direction. **2** See ਸੁਇ.

ਸੂਰ [sur] *Skt* सूल *n* a convulsive stomach ache. “bhəyo sur raja ju məryo.—*cəṛItr 218*. See ਸੂਲ ਰੋਗ. **2** a thorn, enemy “sur suran ke han kəre.”

—*GPS*. **3** a trident, a javelin, a spear. “həte sətru gən gəhī kər sur.”—*GPS*. **4** *Skt* सूर the sun. “nam jəpət koṭī sur uḗara.”—*jet m 5*. “kete fīd cād sur kete.”—*jəpu*. **5** spiritual enlightenment, spiritual insight. “ugve sur əsur səghare.”—*oəkar*. Here əsur means depravity.

6 As per the practice of yog, this word signifies respiration through the right nostril, whose diety is supposed to be the sun. “sur sət khoṛsa dət kia.”—*maru jedev*. **7** a scholar, a learned man. **8** *Skt* सूर warrior, hero. “əsəkh sur muh bhəkh sar.”—*jəpu*. **9** *Skt* शूर्य courage, bravery. “khətri səbdə sur səbdə.”—*var asa*. **10** *Skt* सुकर a pig; a swine. “sur təm vrīd pər, sur rən dūd pər, sur dītinəd pər.”—*GPS*.

Pork is prohibited in Quran. See ਸੂਰਤ ਬਕਰ, ਆਯਤ 71. Jews consider pig unholy as Moses has included it among unclean animals.² Sikhs

consider pig as eatable but there is no hard and fast rule. **11** *A* سُور, a trumpet, a bugle. **12** a war-trumpet clarion of prophet Israphel which will be sounded at the time of Doomsday and the dead will rise in their graves. See. ਕੁਰਾਨ ਸੂਰਤ 39, ਆਯਤ 68. **13** *P* سُور a tribe of Pathans of Lodhi dynasty. Sher Shah who defeated Humanyun belonged to this tribe. **14** a congregation for marriage. **15** red colour. **16** a wall for protection of the city, rampart.

ਸੂਰਉ [surəu] *n* a hero, a warrior. “səti surəu sil bəlvət.”—*səvəye m 3 ke*.

ਸੂਰ ਸਤ [sur sət] *n* a breath through the right nostril; a cripple. “sur sət khoṛsa dətə kia.”—*maru jedev*. ‘recitation of Om mantar for sixteen times by breathing out through the right nostril.’

ਸੂਰ ਸਰ [sur sər], ਸੂਰ ਸਰੁ [sur səru] *n* a vowel sound uttered through the right-nostril; a leper. “sur səru sosī le.”—*maru m 1*. by ‘breathing through the right nostril end your breath’, which means to breathe one’s last.

ਸੂਰਸਾਗਰ [sursagər] *n* a book of poetry written by Bhagat Surdas. See ਸੂਰਦਾਸ.

ਸੂਰਸੁਤ [sursut], ਸੂਰ ਕੋ ਬਾਲਕ [sur ko balək] *n* Yam, the god of death. **2** Karan, who was the son of the sun born from the womb of Kunti. “pəḍu put sursut adī je sətəkh sīgh, dino jīn dan pun chinta udot hē.”—*GPS*. “kīy sur ko balək kəbe ko dan.”—*krīṣən*. **3** See ਸੂਰਜ ਸੁਤ.

ਸੂਰਜ [surəj] *Skt* सूर्य *n* the sun. “surəj kīrənī mīle.”—*bīla chət m 5*. **2** an indicator of numeral 12 as the Purans believe that there are twelve suns. See ਬਾਰਾਂ ਸੂਰਜ.

ਸੂਰਜਸੁਤ [surəjsut] son of the sun, Yam. **2** Saturn, the planet. **3** Karan. **4** Sugreev. **5** Vaivsvat Manu.

ਸੂਰਜਸੁਤਾ [surəjsuta] *n* daughter of the sun, Yamuna, Jamna.

ਸੂਰਜਕੁੰਡ [surəjkūḍ] *n* There are many tanks in

¹Shukar dominates Hiranayakship or Harnakash, son of the prophet Ditti.

²Those animals which do not ruminate and have cloven hoofs are termed impious by prophet Musa. See The Bible’s Dictionary by Sir W. Smith for ‘unclean meats.’

the name of the sun god, but two are very famous. One is near Buria in Ambala district, the other is near Mathura on the bank of the Jamuna. Guru Gobind Singh stayed at both the places on way to Punjab from Patna. See ਬੁੜੀਆ.

ਸੂਰਜ [surjə] *n* son of the sun, Yam. **2** Karan. **3** a horse—*sənama*. known as Ashwini Kumar because of such a birth.

ਸੂਰਜਜਾਰਿ [surəjəjarɪ] *n* born of the sun, Karan, his enemy Arjun.—*sənama*.

ਸੂਰਜ ਨੂੰ ਦੀਵਾ ਦਿਖਾਉਣਾ [surəj nū diva dɪkhaʊṇa] to pretend to educate a great scholar.

ਸੂਰਜ ਪੁਤ੍ਰਿਕਾ [surəj putrɪka] See ਸੂਰਜਸੁਤਾ.

ਸੂਰਜ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ [surəj prəkəʃ] *n* history of Marvar written by Karan, a poet resident of Jodhpur, mentioned by Col Tod in 'Rajasthan.' **2** See ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ ਸੂਰਜ.

ਸੂਰਜਮੱਲ [surəjməll] son of Guru Hargobind and mother Maha Devi who was born in Sammat 1674 in Amritsar. Surajmal was married to Khem Kaur daughter of Prem Chand Sili, a resident of Kartarpur. She gave birth to her son Dip Chand in Sammat 1690.

Gulab Rai was born in Sammat 1717 and Shyam Chand in Sammat 1719 in the house of Deep Chand, who took amrit from Guru Gobind Singh and turned Singhs. Gulab Singh died intestate. Sodhi Sahib of Anandpur is the lineal decendent of Shyam Singh. He is revered a lot. See ਸੋਢੀ.

The khāḍa (double edged sword) with which amrit was prepared by the great Guru and the Sri Sahib (sword) given by Guru Gobind Singh to be worn by Shyam Singh are in the possession of 'Tikka Sahib' (eldest Sodhi son) of Anandpur.

ਸੂਰਜਮੁਖੀ [surəjmukhi] *n* a type of light yellow flower which resembles the sun; sun flower. *L* Helianthus annuus. **2** a lotus, which comes

to bloom in the sun light. **3** a round fan, on which the shape of the sun is embroidered with the golden thread.

ਸੂਰਜਵੰਸ [surəjvəns] *n* the sun dynasty. See ਰਾਮ.

ਸੂਰਜਵੰਸੀ [surəjvənsi] *adj* belonging to the sun dynasty.

ਸੂਰਜਾਣੀ [surəjəṇi] *n* power of the sun. **2** the grandeur of the sun. **3** *adj* of the sun. "ləkh ləjji sobha surjāṇi." —*dətt*.

ਸੂਰਣ [surəṇ], **ਸੂਰਣੁ** [surəṇu] *Skt* ਸੂਰਣ *n* an edible turberous root. The form ਸੂਰਣ also conveys the same meaning. *L* Arum Campanulatum.

ਸੂਰਤ [surət] *A* سُورِت *n* a picture, a portrait. **2** a face. **3** *A* سُورِه a section of the Quran, a chapter.

4 *Skt* ਸੂਤੰ a city near Bombay in Gujarat province which once was an important town of Surashtar. "sukrɪt sɪgh suro bəḍo surət ko nərpəl."—*cəɪɪtr* 166. **5** *Skt* ਸੂਰਤ *adj* kind, merciful.

ਸੂਰਤਣ [surtəṇ], **ਸੂਰਤਣੁ** [surtəṇu] *n* handsomeness; bravery. "mənua jɪtə həri mɪlɛ tɪh surtəṇ ves."—*bavən*. "khətri kərəm kərə surtəṇu pavɛ."—*gəʊ m* 4.

ਸੂਰਤ ਬੰਦਰ [surət bəḍər] *n* a sea-port near the city of Surat.

ਸੂਰਤਵੀ [surətvi] *adj* kind, merciful. See ਸੂਰਤ 5. "mrɪɪrə marjəni surətvi moh kərtə."—*cəḍi* 2.

ਸੂਰਤਾ [surta], **ਸੂਰਤਾਈ** [surtai] *n* bravery.

ਸੂਰਤਿ [surətɪ] a face, a figure. See ਸੂਰਤ. "surətɪ dekhi nə bhul gəvara."—*maru solhe m* 5.

2 because of the comely face, from appearance.

ਸੂਰਤਿ ਮੂਰਤਿ ਆਦਿ [surətɪ mūrətɪ adɪ] the root of face and body from which all faces and bodies emerge. "surətɪ mūrətɪ adɪ ənup."—*dhəna ə m* 1.

ਸੂਰਤੀ [surti] *adja* resident of Surat. **2** having a figure, like for example ਰੋਣ ਸੂਰਤੀ.

ਸੂਰਤ੍ [surətɪ] See ਸੂਰਤਾ.

ਸੂਰ ਦਾਸ [sur das] a resident of Braj, son of

Baba Ramdas Brahaman, born in Sammat 1540. He became a desciple of Vallabhacharya and was devoted to Krishan worship throughout his life. This highly pious poet has written a holy book 'Sur Sagar'. Its melodious songs are sung by Vaishnavs in many rags. Surdas is considered among the eight great poets of Braj alongwith Krishan Das, Parmanand, Kumbhan Das, Chaturbhuj, Chheet Swami, Nand Das, Gobind Das, and Surdas.

2 Madan Mohan Brahmin whose other name was Surdas. He was born in Sammat 1586 and was a great scholar of Sanskrit, Hindi and Persian. To begin with, he was a courtier of Akbar and was an administrator of the Sandila area of Avadh, but in the end he became a recluse and renounced all worldly attachments. He spent the rest of his life in meditating upon God.

The shrine of Surdas stands near Kashi. His verses have been included in Guru Granth Sahib. See ਗੁੰਬ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

3 eyeless, blind. As Surdas was blind, a blind person is addressed as Surdas out of respect.

ਸੁਰਪ [surəp] *Skt* सुर्प *n* a winnowing tray with which grains are winnowed/cleaned. 2 with which grain is measured. 3 a measure of sixty four seers in weight.

ਸੁਰਪਨਖਾ [surəpnəkhā] See ਸੁਪਨਖਾ.

ਸੁਰਪੁਰ [surpʊr] a village in the princely state of Bikaner, Najamat Rajgarh in tehsil and thana Nauhar Singh. It is five koh from Nauhar. While going from Nauhar to Suhave, Guru Gobind Singh stayed in this village. But no gurdwara has been built there.

ਸੁਰਬੀਰ [surbir] *adj* brave, valiant. "surbir dhirəj mətɪ pura."—*ram m 5*.

ਸੁਰਮਤਾ [surəm̩tā], ਸੁਰਮਤਾਈ [surəm̩tai] *n* bravery,

courage.

ਸੁਰਮਾ [surma] *n* brave, valiant. 2 *xa* blind, sightless.

ਸੁਰਯ [surəy] See ਸੂਰਜ. 2 indicative of numeral twelve because it is believed that there are twelve suns. See ਬਾਰਾਂ ਸੂਰਜ.

ਸੁਰਯਕਾਂਤ [surəykāt] *Skt* सूर्यकान्त *n* a jewel or gem; a magnifying glass, which may cause fire after the rays of the sun pass through it.

ਸੁਰਯਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ [surəyprəkās] See ਸੂਰਜ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ and ਗੁਰੁਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ ਸੂਰਯ.

ਸੁਰਯਵੰਸ [surəyvāns] See ਸੂਰਜਵੰਸ and ਰਾਮ.

ਸੁਰਯਾਵਰਤ [suryavərat] See ਅਰਧਸਿਰਾ.

ਸੁਰਯੋਦਯ [suryodəy] *Skt* सूर्योदय *n* the time of sunrise. 2 the sunrise.

ਸੁਰਾ [sura] *Skt* शूर brave, valiant. "tʊdhu jevəɖʊ əvəɾʊ nə sura jɪv."—*majh m 5*. 2 *A* سُورَة a face, an appearance, a chapter of Quran. See ਮਰੋ.

ਸੁਰਾਖ [surakh] See ਸੁਰਾਖ.

ਸੁਰਾਨੁਜ [suranuj] brave younger brother. "suranujə an pekha."—*ramav*. 'Ram came and saw brave Lachhman, his younger brother.'

ਸੁਰਾਰਿ [surarɪ] See ਸੁਰਾਰਿ. 2 Saturn, the enemy of the sun.

ਸੁਰਾਲਾ [surala] See ਸਰਾਲਾ. 2 *adj* prickly kind of grass. 3 *n* celestial home of the sun; the sky.

ਸੁਰਿ [surɪ] *Skt* *n* the sun. 2 a wild plant of a sandy region, colotropis procera. 3 a caste of the Yadavs. 4 a scholar, learned person.

ਸੁਰੀ [suri] *n* a sow, female pig. 2 a cross, crucifix. "suri ʊpəɾɪ khelna."—*s kabir*. 3 a Khatri sub-caste of Khukhranas. "suri cəʊdhri rəhəda."—*BG 4 P* سُورِي a red rose. 5 *adj* happy, cheerful. 6 belonging to the Sur sub-caste. See ਸੂਰ 13. 7 a lineage of Pathans which is found in Quella and Pishin in large numbers.

ਸੁਰੀਜੈ [surije] to the sun, towards the sun. "jɪʊ cakvi dekhɪ surije."—*kəɪɪ ə m 4*.

ਸੁਰੂਟਾ [suruṭa] *n* an embrasure; a hole in the wall of the fort through which weapons are

hurled on the enemy. “bɪkhəm than bəhət bəhə dhəria ənɪk rakh suruṭa.”—*sar m 5*.
2 *Skt* **सुरटण** a pathway for the soldiers to move about inside the fort.

ਸੁਰਜ [sury] See **ਸੁਰਜ**.

ਸੁਰਜ ਵੰਸ [sury vāṣ] See **ਰਾਮ**.

ਸੁਲ [sul] *Skt* **सुल**; a trīṣul, trident. **2** a javelin, spear “tohi sul sēthi tēbər, tū nɪkhāg əru ban.”—*sənāma*. **3** a convulsive stomach ache. **وجع المرء** Gastralgia. “dusəṭ brahməṇu mua hoɪkə sul.”—*bher m 5*.

This disease is caused by excessive eating of dry, unripe, stale, heavy viscous food, blocking excretory and urinary system while doing horse riding, taking excessive tea and smoking. Gastralgia is of many forms and is caused by a number of factors. It should be treated under the supervision and guidance of a competent doctor. But for ordinary gastralgia, the following treatment is the best:

After grinding ginger officinate, parched borax and asafoetida in the juice of ginger, make small tablets of the size of a big gram grain. One to four tablets may be taken with hot water.

Aniseed water and menthol should be taken at intervals.

Foment the abdomen. Persley seed treated with colocynth should be taken.¹ Pump hot water in to the stomach. Castor oil mixed with hot milk may be taken to get rid of constipation.

Ginger, black salt, parched asafoetida in

¹A hole is driven into a ripe colocynth through which all its seeds are removed and it is filled with persley seed and sealed. It is placed in a pitcher which is then covered with a lid. After forty days the persley seed is removed and dried under shade. This persley is taken to cure stomachache, if taken in 2-4 masa measure with luke warm water.

equal quantity may be mixed in the juice of long beans. Tablets of the size of berry may be made and taken with hot water. Serve one tablet with hot water. **4** thorn. “sul ne sōkəṭ diyo sul jəyō cubhē hē tən.”—*GPS*.

ਸੁਲਣੀ [sulṇi] *Skt* **सुलिनी** *adj* (a lady) who bears a trident.

ਸੁਲਧਰ [suldhər] *n* Shiv, who carries the trident. “tēb lēg bəjɪɪ suldhər ko hē?”—*krīṣən*.

ਸੁਲਠਾਖਤਾ [sulphakhta] It is the name of a rhythm of three beats. “ni di dhīna, ni di dhīna, na ti tīna, na di dhīna.”

ਸੁਲਰ [sulər] See **ਸੁਲੁਰ**. **2** short form for **ਸੁਲਧਰ**.

ਸੁਲਾ [sula] *n* a base, root. It can also be a short form for the Arabic word **جول** meaning base (root) “tələ rebesa upərɪ sula.” See **ਪਹਿਲਾ ਪੂਤ** and **ਰੇਬੈਸਾ**. **2** *Skt* **सुला** a prostitute, a dancing girl.

ਸੁਲਾਕ [sulak], **ਸੁਲਾਕੁ** [sulaku] See **ਸੁਰਾਖ**. **2** *Skt* **सलक**, a thin rod. “pərkhe pərkhənhare bəhūrɪ sulak na hoi.”—*bher ə m 1*. ‘Testing the purity can not be done with a rod; a hole is required to be made with a sharp point of the needle.’

ਸੁਲਿ [sulɪ], **ਸੁਲੀ** [suli] *n* a cross, thorn. “jɪu təkər upərɪ sulɪ.”—*var gəu 2 m 5*. **2** a worry, concern. “khavəṇ sēdɪɪ sulɪ.”—*var gəu 2 m 5*. **3** suffering, pain. “pər-hɪ dojək kə sulɪ.”—*var gəu 2 m 5*. **4** *Skt* **सूलिन्** *adj* who bears a trident. **5** *n* Shiv.

ਸੁਲੀਸਰ [sulisər] There is a village Dharmu da Koṭ or Kot Dharmu in tehsil Mansa, district Barnala of Patiala state. There is a gurdwara of Guru Teg Bahadur three fourths of a mile away from this village. The thief who stole Guru Sahib’s horse felt sorry for his misdeed at this place and killed himself by ripping his stomach with a dry branch of jād; therefore this came to be known as Sulisar. 125 ghumanons of land has been given by the state to the gurdwara. This place is about six miles

away towards the south from Mansa railway station.

ਸੁਲੁਰ [sulhər] It is a village in district, tehsil and police-station Ambala. Less than a furlong away towards the north of this village, there is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh. Coming from Lakhnaur the Guru stayed at this place to oblige the Sangat (religious congregation). There is an unpaved path five miles long connecting the gurdwara with Ambala city railway station.

ਸੁੜੀ [suṛi] See ਸੁਹੜਾ.

ਸੁੜਾ [suṛha] See ਸੁਹੜਾ.

ਸੇ [se] *pron* he, they, that, those. “bāde se jī pavhī vicī bādi.”—*var asa*. **2** *v* past tense of ਹੋਣਾ; were. “Itne jānām bhul pāre se.”—*gəu m 3*. **3** indicative of the ablative; from, out of. “bīkh se āmrīt bhāe.”—*vəḍ ə m 3*. **4** *adj* similar to, short form for ਜੈਸੇ “nəñ ədhole tən bhāsəm se.”—*tukha chāt m 1*. **5** *P* ~; three. See ਸਿਰ. **6** See ਸੇਅੰਤ.

ਸੇਉ [seu] *Skt* शैव *adj* Shiv’s devotee, i.e. an ascetic “na ihu jāti kāhave seu.”—*gəḍḍ kābir*. ‘An individual soul is neither celibate nor ascetic.’ **2** *n* Shiv, Shankar “səkətī nā seu hē.”—*BGK*. **3** service. “kər-hī kīs ki seu?”—*asa kābir*. “cārən kāməl səda seu.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. **4** *adj* who has been served, worthy to be served. **5** *P* سیب *n* an apple. In India, Kashmiri apple is very delicious. In Sanskrit it is called ‘māha bādār.’ *E* Apple. *L* Pyrusmarus. Its after-effect is cool and wet. It strengthens the heart and mind. It removes bad smell from the mouth.

ਸੇਅਰ [šəər] *A* شعر a couplet, a poetic form in accordance with specified vowel quantity (matra) or number of characters (ਅੱਖਰ).

ਸੇਅੰਤ [seət] *Skt* स्वान्त *n* one’s own heart, one’s own mind. **2** one’s own theory. “tīnər seət nā lāhiē.”—*səveye m 3 ke*. **3** one’s end (death

time).

ਸੇਇ [seī] *pron* he, they, that one. “seī mukət jī mānū jīn-hī.”—*guj m 3*. **2** *adv* having served.

ਸੇਈ [sei] *pron* he, she, they, that one, those ones. “sei sah bhəgvət se.”—*bavən*. **2** served. **3** he serves. “kam dam cīt pərvəsī sei.”—*gəu ə m 1*.

ਸੇਈਕੇਇ [seikeī] those very people “cāge seikeī.”—*var asa*.

ਸੇਸ [ses] *Skt* शेष *adj* remainder, residual. **2** *n* leftovers. **3** destruction, end. **4** Sheshnag (name of a mythical snake) “ses nam səhsrəphənī nāhī net purən hot.”—*əkal*. See ਸੇਸਨਾਗ. **5** God. **6** result, consequence, outcome.

ਸੇਸਸਾਈ [sessai], ਸੇਸਸਾਯੀ [sessayi] *Skt* शेषशायिन् *n* Vishnu, who sleeps on Sheshnag.

ਸੇਸਨਾਗ [sesnag] *Skt* शैसनाग *n* king of the snake dynasty and the nether world. There is a story in the Purans that it has 1000 heads to shade Lord Vishnu. Some people say that it bears seven netherworlds on its head. Vishnu Puran mentions that whenever it yawns, there occurs an earthquake. In every kələp (i.e. 4,320,000,000 years) it throws up fire from its mouth and all mankind are reduced to ashes. Its shape is described like this: “Violet colour, string of white beads in its neck, a plough in one hand and a mortar in the other.” It is called Anant also. Anant Shirsha is the name of its wife. Some people regard it as Vasuki but others consider it to be different from it. In the Purans it is believed to be the son of Kashyap and Kadru, and Balram is said to be its incarnation. Its slough is called ‘māṇīdvip’ and its abode is called ‘māṇībhittī’ or ‘māṇīməḍəp’.

ਸੇਸੁ [sesu] See ਸੇਸ.

ਸੇਹ [seh] *Skt* शैया *n* a porcupine. “tir sərīrən bir ləge bhəṭ man-hu seh sərūp dhəre hē.”

—*krīṣan*. 2 *pron* he, she, that.

ਸੇਹਜ ਤੀਰ [sehəj tir] *n* an arrow made of porcupine's quill, a porcupine's thorn. "rom bore jənu sehəj tira."—*GV 10*.

ਸੇਹਰ [sehər] See **ਸਿਹਰ**.

ਸੇਹਰਾ [sehra] *n* a chaplet; a garland; a chaplet of flowers tied around the head of a bridegroom on the day of marriage. *P* ہر شہ Many people make a chaplet of brocade thread.

ਸੇਹਵਾਨ [sehvan] a town in district Larkana of Hyderabad Sindh about 142 miles from Rohari junction. In an old fort, there is a holy seat "Nanak Bara", which is worshipped by Hindus and Muslims. While paying a visit to Sindh, Guru Nanak Dev came to this place. Colonel Tod has referred to this gurdwara in 'Rajasthan'.

ਸੇਹੁੱਡ [sehūḍḍ], **ਸੇਹੁੰਡ** [sehūḍ] *Skt* सेहुण्ड or सिंहतुण्ड *n* cactus, the thorns of which are like a lion's teeth. "gat dhatu godudh te sehūḍḍ ke te ghat."—*vrīd*. See **ਬੋਹਰ**.

ਸੇਕ [sek] *n* heat, fire. "ləgən det nə sek."—*maru m 5*. 2 *Skt* सेकन to sprinkle.

ਸੇਕਣਾ [sekṇa], **ਸੇਕਨਾ** [sekna] *v* to heat, to warm. "tīh thōr jərə kəhu sekən ayo."—*krīṣan*. 2 to roast, parch.

ਸੇਖ [sekh] *A* شيخ *n* an old man. 2 an old man worthy of respect. 3 a scholar. 4 a particular caste of Muslims. "kəhū sekh brəhəm surup."—*əkal*.¹ 5 *Skt* शेष. Sheshnag. "munī jən sekh nə ləh-hī bhev."—*bəsōt m 5*. 6 *Skt* शैख an offspring of a Brahmin fallen from his caste. 7 (also used for) hilltop or peak. See **ਪੁਆਰੇ**.

ਸੇਖ ਸ਼ਰਫ [ʃex ʃərəf] شيخ شرف. Abu Ali Kalandar was known as Shiekh Sharf. He was born in Iran and lived in India at Panipat. This holyman died at Panipat on August 30, 1332

¹He who converts from Hinduism to Islam is also called a Sheikh.

AD. His masoleum is a well known place in Panipat. Guru Nanak Dev met his successor pir²there.

ਸੇਖਸਾਇ [sekhsaɪ] See **ਸੇਸਸਾਯੀ**. "sesnag pər soɪbo kərə. jəg tīh sekhsaɪ ucce."—*VN*.

ਸੇਖ ਕਾਲੰ [sekh kalā] वैशेषिक-अलं. the whole of Vaisheshik Shastar written by Kaṇad Muni. "kəhū bed patājəlō sekhalā."—*gyan*.

ਸੇਖ ਚਿਹਲੀ [sekh cīhli], **ਸੇਖ ਚਿੱਲੀ** [ʃex cīlli] Many Muslim fakirs having kept fast for 40 days are known by this name. One was a holyman from district Aṭak. The other was Abdul Kadir, a great saint who lived at Banur. His tomb at Thanesar was built in 1271 AD. He was carefree and pleasure-loving. He used to concoct many stories which made people laugh but the moral of each story was full of meaningful teaching. 2 Now-a-days, a day dreamer, or he who builds castles in the air, is called a Sheikh Chilli.

ਸੇਖਨਾਗ [sekhnag] See **ਸੇਸਨਾਗ**.

ਸੇਖਨਾਗਿ [sekhnagɪ] Sheshnag (nominative case). "sekhnagɪ tero mərəm nə jana."—*dhəna kəbir*.

ਸੇਖ ਫਰੀਦ [sekh fərid] See **ਫਰੀਦ**.

ਸੇਖ ਬ੍ਰਹਮ [sekh brəhəm] شيخ ابراهيم Sheikh Ibrahim. See **ਫਰੀਦ**. "sekh fərid pəṭən he jəhīva. sekh brəhəm təb bəs hi təhīva."—*NP*.

ਸੇਖ ਮੁਹੰਮਦ ਮੋਹਸਨ [sekh muhāməd mohsən] See **ਦਬਿਸਤਾਨੇ ਮਜ਼ਹਬ**.

ਸੇਖ ਮੁਬਾਰਕ [sekh mubarək] See **ਅੱਬੁਲਫਜ਼ਲ**.

ਸੇਖਰ [sekhər] *Skt* शेखर *n* pertaining to the top, crown, coronet. "sekhər sohɪ lɪlar udar ke."—*NP*. 2 a knot of hair, tuft of hair left unshorn on the top of the head. 3 a poet, named Chandar Shekhar, who added glory to the

²Disciples and successors of celebrated pirs were called by the names of their murshids (spiritual teachers). This is why in some legends the Guru is described as having discourse with Sheikh Sharf.

court of Patiala ruler Maharaja Narendar Singh. Born in 1798 AD, he died in 1875 AD. He wrote many excellent books ‘Guru Pachasa’ a poem written in praise of the Guru, is a lovely composition from which some verses are given below:

jəp təp jog jəgg jəjən kərət jete
 jūgən prəman tete sadhən kərən hē,
 siddh hot koi kal payke prəsiddh hot
 riddhī ki sāmṛiddhī hot kahū ke ghərən hē,
 śekhər əsekh kəlīkəlūkh nəsaybe ko
 mukṭī bətaybe ko ɔḍhər ḍhərən hē,
 sətən śərən sace məmṭa hərən ei
 gurudev nanək ke pəkəj cərən hē.
 purən prətap pūj sərəd sudhakər jo
 mād mād has cādrīka te caru sərse,
 kūd ki kəli si dəsnavli ənup ləse
 locən vīsal kāj mājutai pərse,
 bani ko sādən kəvī śekhər prəsən sādā
 sərəs sudha te bən mākṛād bərse,
 bərəd bīnod bhəryo vīṣv ko dərəd hər
 śri gobīd sīgh ko mukharbīd dərse.
 əmāl əṣīṭ khəl dələn dələn dutī
 mālīn kərət səsī prīvekh laje hē,
 cīṭṛīṭ vīcīṭṛ hem hirən jətīṭ ar
 dhar əṭī tikhi ūgr san dhər saje hē,
 śekhər gobīd kesoayudh əmogh, kər
 śri gobīdsīgh ju ke cəkr chəbī chaje hē,
 lok təm hərən məyukhən səmet mano
 kəmāl sənāl pē prəbhakər vīraje hē.
 gyanīn ko gyan yogdhyan dīne dhyanīn ko
 bhəktən ko dīni bhəktī purən vīdhan ki,
 yackən gram dīne mulək aram dīne
 dīni patṣahi patṣahən prəman ki,
 śekhər rājət hem hathi həy hira har
 dīne kəvī logən vādhai yəs gan ki,
 sace patṣah śri gobīd sīgh guru ju ki
 dekh dan dhara bhuli mətī məghvan ki.

ਸੇਖੜ [sekhər], **ਸੇਖੜੀ** [sekhṛī] a Khatri sub-caste.
 “sekhər sadh vəkhaṇī əhī.”—BG

ਸੇਖਾ [sekha] a village in Barnala district of Patiala state, which is five koh towards the west from Mulowal and one mile towards the south from Sekha railway station. Two gurdwaras of Guru Teg Bahadur are there in the village. One is a furlong to the east where the Guru had stayed during his sojourn. It has got land from the state of Patiala that requires four ploughs for cultivation. About half a mile to the west of the village there is Manji Sahib. Guru Sahib stayed here to take milk offered reverently to him by a lady. To this gurdwara land requiring two-ploughs for cultivation has been donated by the state. **2** an address to a Shekh “sekha ! ədər-hu joru chəḍī.”—*var bīṭha m 3*. **3** *Skt* **शेष** result, consequence, outcome. “kahīṭ sunət kīchū sātī nə upjət, bīn vīcar kīa sekha?”—*sar m 5*. **4** *Skt* **शेष**. an offering made to a deity; a present; worship.

ਸੇਖੀ [sekhī] *P* **شعبي** *n* affectation of wisdom; boast, pride.

ਸੇਖੁਪੁਰਾ [sekhupura] a district of Punjab, in which Nankana Sahib is now situated. King Jahangir liked this place for hunting and established a small village under the name Jahangirabad. Remnants of the buildings of the time are yet extant there.¹ See **ਖੁਸਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ**.

ਸੇਖੋਂ [sekhō] a Jat sub-caste.

ਸੇਖੋਂ ਪੁਰ [sekhō pur] See **ਸੱਚਨ ਸੱਚ 2**.

ਸੇਘ [segh] *S n* briskness, smartness.

ਸੇਘ [sēgh] *Skt* **सैह** *adj* one who is associated with a lion; of a lion. **2** lion-like i.e. brave, heroic. “jese palən sərən sēgh.”—*mali m 5*. **3** See **ਸੇਘ**.

ਸੇਚਨ [secən], **ਸੇਚਨਾ** [secna] *Skt n* irrigation, watering. **2** spraying. **3** dampening. **4** a vessel like a bucket used for irrigation.

¹Some are of the opinion that Shekhu was the pet name of Jahangir by which he was called by his parents. Hence this. favourite village of his acquired this name.

ਸੇਜ [sej] *Skt* ਬਾਘਾ *n* a bed for sleeping, bedstead, bed. “sej sohni cāḍān cōa.”—*sor* ᵱ *m* 5.

ਸੇਜਬੰਦ [sejbōd] *n* a string for fastening beddings; a small rope of cotton or silk to tie bed sheets to the tops of bedstead’s legs. “sej bōd gūpḥe bāḍ jəri.”—*GPS*.

ਸੇਜਰੀ [sejri], **ਸੇਜਰੀਆ** [sejria] See **ਸੇਜ** and **ਸੇਜਾ**. “tāu meri sukh sejria.”—*sar* *m* 5.

ਸੇਜ ਵਾਲੁਆ [sej valua] *n* See **ਸੇਜਬੰਦ**. a bed string. “basaku sej valua.”—*māla namdev*. ‘Snake Vasuki is string-like.’

ਸੇਜੜੀ [sejri], **ਸੇਜਾ** [seja] *Skt* a bedstead. “seja suhavi sāḡḡ prābh kē.”—*bṛha chāt* *m* 5. “na maṇe sukh sejri, bṛnu pṛi bad sigaru.”—*sri* ᵱ *m* 1.

ਸੇਠ [seṭh] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੇਸ਼੍ਠ *adj* supreme. **2** wealthy. **3** *n* a money lender. **4** a title for rich Marvārī and Parsi merchants.

ਸੇਠਾ [seṭha] an Aroṛa, resident of Chuhnian, who by becoming a devotee of Guru Arjun Dev attained spiritual enlightenment.

ਸੇਠੀ [seṭhi] a sub-caste of Khukhran business community. “lala seṭhi jāṇie.”—*BG*. **2** a sub-caste of Aroṛas. **3** a rich man’s business of money lending. See **ਸੇਠ**.

ਸੇਣਿ [seṇi] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣਿ *n* a row, queue.

ਸੇਣੁ [seṇu] See **ਸੈਣ** 7.

ਸੇਤ [set] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੇਤ *adj* white. “sṛahāu hoā set.”—*barāhmaha majh*. i.e. ‘has become old.’ See **ਸ੍ਰਿਤ**. **2** with, alongside, along with. “prābh ki dārgāh sobha set.”—*gāu* *m* 5. **3** *Skt* ਸੈਤੜ *n* coolness. **4** calmness. “gar den hari bolhari ḍari set ko.”—*BGK*. ‘One who speaks abusive words is devoid of calmness.’ **5** See **ਸੇਤੁ**. **6** short form for **ਸੇਤਜ** (ਸ਼੍ਰੇਤਜ) “utbhuj set bṛnadha.”—*sar* *m* 5.

ਸੇਤ ਅਸੇਤ ਅਜਿਨਾ [set aṣet aḡina] *n* a deer with dappled skin; a black deer—*sānāma*.

ਸੇਤ ਕੁਸੁ [set kust] See **ਸ਼੍ਰੇਤ ਕੁਸੁ**.

ਸੇਤਜ [setaj] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੇਤਜ *adj* pests like lice born

from perspiration. **2** *n* a kind of very small creatures which are born from moisture of the earth and from perspiration; spontaneous generation. “āḍāj jeraj setaj utbhuj tere kine jōta.”—*sor* *m* 1.

ਸੇਤਤਾ [set-ta] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੇਤਤਾ *n* whiteness.

ਸੇਤਦੁਤ [setdot] *Dg* *n* the moon, whose shine is white. *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੇਤਦੁਤਿ.

ਸੇਤਬਰਣ [setbārāṇ] white colour. **2** frightened; with face turned white. “set bārāṇ sāb duta.”—*guj* ᵱ *chāt* *m* 1. ‘All perversions are fear-stricken.’

ਸੇਤਬੰਧ [setbādh] See **ਸੇਤੁਬੰਧ**.

ਸੇਤੀ [seti] with, alongside, alongwith. “seti khāsām sāmaṛ.”—*var* *asa* *m* 2. “mānu mera ḍialu seti thṛu nā rāhē.”—*asa* *m* 1. **2** from, out of.

ਸੇਤੁ [setu] *Skt* *n* a bridge. “bādhṛo setubṛdhate.”—*sṛdhgosṛṛ*.

ਸੇਤੁਬੰਧ [setubādh] See **ਆਦਮ** and **ਰਾਮੇਸ਼ੁਰ**. **2** a book, in which details are given of the construction of the boat-bridge over Jehlum by Pravarsen, king of Kashmir.

ਸੇਤੁਬੰਧ ਰਾਮੇਸ਼ੁਰ [setubādh rameshvar] See **ਆਦਮ** and **ਰਾਮੇਸ਼ੁਰ**.

ਸੇਤੁਬੰਧੀ [setubādhī] *adj* resident of Setubandh (Rameshvar)

ਸੇਤੰਬਰ [setōbār] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੇਤ-ਅੰਬਰ white sky. **2** characterized by a virtuous trait; dominated by knowledge. “sam kahe setōbār suami.”—*var* *asa*. **3** in white dress; incarnation of the swan. See **ਹੰਸਾਵਤਾਰ**. **4** a sect of Jainis. See **ਜੈਨ**.

ਸੇਂਦੁਰ [sēdur] *Skt* ਸਿੰਦੁਰ *n* vermilion. “nā sēdur māḡ sāvari.”—*cārṛ* 367.

ਸੇਧ [sedh] *n* straightness. “kārhu sedh ṛs tare ḍṛṣṛ ko hām ko khoj lehu tṛt jāṛ.”—*GPS*. **2** *Skt* *adj* frightened, timid. **3** *n* an obstruction, ban.

ਸੇਧਖਾਨਾ [sedhkhana] *P* سِدْحَانَة alavatory, stools.

ਸੇਂਧਰ [sēdhār] See **ਸੇਂਦੁਰ**.

ਸੇਂਧਵ [sēdhāv] See ਸੈਂਧਵ.

ਸੇਂਧੁਰ [sēdhur] See ਸੈਂਦੁਰ. “tīn sēdhur māg dāi sīr pē.”—*krīṣṇan*. ‘put a line of vermilion on the head.’ 2 See ਸਿੰਧੁਰ.

ਸੇਨ [sen] *Skt* स्विन्न *adj* with pity; melted. “jīnī mīlīa pathār sen.”—*kan m 4*. ‘Even stone like hearts melt.’ 2 *Skt* शयन *n* sleep. 3 rest; quiet resulting from self-realisation. “ābīnasi sukḥ sen.”—*rātānmala*. 4 wise. See *E sane*. *adj* intelligent learned. 5 *Skt* सेन *dependent*.

ਸੇਨਾ [sena] *Skt n* Indar’s queen. 2 army. In Sanskrit documents different names have been given to army on the basis of its numerical strength. For example an army with one chariot, one elephant, three horses and five unmounted troops, is called ‘pātti’. Three pāttis make one senamukh. Three senamukhs constitute a ‘gulām’; three gulāms form a ‘gāṇ’; three ‘gāṇs’ comprise a ‘vahīnī’; three vahīnis are a ‘pṛitna’; three pṛitnas make a ‘cāmu’; three cāmus form an ‘ānikīnī’; ten ānikīnis constitute an ākṣāhīnī and a group of ten ākṣāhīnis constitute a bāl. The commander-in-chief of a bāl is called master rāthi.

ਸੇਨਾਨਾਥ [senanath], ਸੇਨਾਨੀ [senani], ਸੇਨਾਪਤਿ [senapāti] *n* a commander of the armed forces; a general; an army commander. 2 Kartikey, son of Shiv.

ਸੇਨਾਮੁਖ [senamukh] See ਸੇਨਾ.

ਸੇਬ [seb] See ਸੇਵ. 2 *Skt* ਸੇਵਯ *adj* venerable, worthy of worship. “pavhi nāhī seb.”—*akal*. 3 *P* سیب *n* an apple. See ਸੇਉ 5.

ਸੇਬਰ [sebār], ਸੇਬਰਿ [sebārī] See ਸਾਲਮਲੀ and ਸਿੰਮਲ. “nalier phāl sebār paka.”—*ram kābir*. See ਨਾਲੀਏਰ.

ਸੇਬਾਲ [sebal] See ਸਿਬਾਲ. “tū ape vīcī sebal.”—*var sri m 4*.

ਸੇਬਯ [seby] See ਸੇਵਯ.

ਸੇਭਿ [sebhi], ਸੇਭੀ [sebhi] ਸ-ਅਪਿ he too; that

also.

ਸੇਮ [sem] *P* سَم *adj* own self; third. “dom nā sem ek so ahi.”—*gāu rāvīdas*. ‘There is no friend like the Creator. It is not a question of the Trinity.’ “āval dom nā sem khāraba.”—*BG*. ‘There is no fight among Brahma, Vishnu and Shiv.’ 2 *Skt* सिम्बी a type of bean – grain which is small or big in size and is of various colours and is cooked as a vegetable.

ਸੇਮਰ [semār] See ਸਿੰਮਲ. “semār phāl jīu tahī bānau.”—*NP*.

ਸੇਮੁਖਿ [semukhī] See ਸੇਮੁਖੀ. “semukhī jīn kār dīy māṁ putā.”—*NP*. ‘Wisdom has purified my mind.’

ਸੇਮੁਖਿਨੀ [semukhīnī] *n* a prudent army. 2 a group of intellectuals comprising such an army—*sānama*.

ਸੇਮੁਖੀ [semukhī] *Skt* सेमुखी *n* intelligence, intellect, wisdom, sagacity. “semukhī vīsekha jāne lekha.”—*NP*.

ਸੇਰ [ser] *Skt* सेटक *n* fortieth part of a maund; a measure of four pau weight.¹ “duī ser magāu cuna.”—*sor kābir*. 2 *P* شیر a lion. 3 *adj* courageous, brave. “burīaiā hūī ser.”—*var gūj 2 m 5*.

ਸੇਰ ਅੰਦਾਮ [ser ādam] *P* شیر اندام *adj* having a leonine body.

ਸ਼ੇਰਸ਼ਾਹ [ṣerṣah] شیر شاه son of Hasan Khan, landlord of Sehasram and grandson of Ibrahim Khan who was a Pathan of the Sur dynasty. Earlier he was named Farid Khan. While serving king Lohani of Bihar, Farid killed a lion and was given the title of Sher Khan. He defeated Hymayun on 17th May, 1540 AD in the battle of Kanauj and drove him out of

¹Seer and maund as measures have been changing with the passage of time. In the time of Kabir, a seer was not equal to eighty tolas. At this juncture in the Punjab, a kacha seer is equal to thirty four and a half tolas and one masa.

India. On January 25, 1542 AD he ascended the throne of Delhi with great pomp and show and acquired the status of a fair-minded sovereign. He died on 24 May, 1545 AD. In Sahasram, the tomb of Shershah is a beautiful building, worthy of a visit. See ਹੁਮਾਯੂੰ.

ਸ਼ੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ [ʃer sɪŋh] a soldier of Guru Gobind Singh who was posted at Lohgarh fort of Anandpur. He faced the enemies with great courage.

2 son of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Maharani Matab Kaur, born in 1807 AD, who ascended the throne of Lahore on January 18, 1841 AD after Prince Naunihal Singh, and on September 15, 1843 AD, he was treacherously shot dead by Ajit Singh Sandhawalia near Shah Bilaval in the Barandari area.

ਸ਼ੇਰਖਾਨ [ʃerkhan] See ਸ਼ੇਰਸ਼ਾਹ and ਹੁਮਾਯੂੰ.

ਸ਼ੇਰਗੜ੍ਹ [ʃergəṛh] See ਗੜ੍ਹ ਸ਼ੇਰ. **2** a village in tehsil thana Jalalabad of district Ferozepur. It is about five to six miles to the north from Jalalabad railway station. At a very short distance to the east of this village is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh near Tahlian Phattu Sammu Kian. When the Guru arrived here, Dogar, Phattu and Sammu, presented a covering for the waist and a cotton-blanket to him, which were the gift-items of this area. The building of Manji Sahib is complete which had 85 ghumaons of land but now only 30 ghumaons are left. A baptised Sikh looks after the gurdwara.

ਸ਼ੇਰਗਿੱਲ [ʃergɪll] a subcaste of Jats to which belong the landlords of Majitha and Naushehra villages (Amritsar).

ਸ਼ੇਰਦਿਲ [ʃerdɪl] *P* شیردل *adj* having a lion-hearted, brave.

ਸ਼ੇਰਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ੀ [ʃerdrɪʃtɪ] *n* a lion's vision. "kukərdɪʃtɪ nə kəbɪ mən dhərnɪ. ʃerdrɪʃtɪ gurmukh hve kərnɪ."—*NP*. A dog bites a stick and a brick.

A lion, on the other hand, does not care for the weapon but keeps an eye on the killer. Similarly, ignorant people indulge in fighting considering others as givers of joy and sorrow but Guru-oriented people keep an eye on actions which control everything.

ਸ਼ੇਰ ਨਰ [ʃer nər] *P* شیر نر *adj* (a man) brave as a lion. **2** a heroic person. **3** a powerful lion. **4** a lion-like man.

ਸ਼ੇਰਨੀ [ʃerənɪ], ਸ਼ੇਰਨੀ [ʃernɪ] a tigress, a lioness; a Sikh woman. "mɪɾɪgən vɪkər brɪd kə serənɪ."—*GPS*.

ਸ਼ੇਰ ਪੰਜਾਬ [ʃer pəjəb] a title of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

ਸ਼ੇਰਬਚਾ [ʃerbəcə] *n* a type of small gun having the figure of lion on its mouth. It is called 'baghbəcə' (lion's cub) also. **2** son of the Khalsa, a warrior.

ਸ਼ੇਰ ਮੁਹੰਮਦ ਖਾਨ [ʃer muhəməd khən] This Maleria Pathan sided with Vazir Khan during the battle of Chamkaur to fight against Guru Gobind Singh. His real brother Khijar Khan whom the Guru mentions as Khwaja Mardud in Jafarnama, saved himself from an arrow of the Guru by hiding behind a wall. Sher Muhammad was killed by a Sikh in Sammat 1767 during the battle of Sirhind.

ਸ਼ੇਰ ਮੁੱਛ [ʃer muçh], ਸ਼ੇਰ ਮੁਛ [ʃer much] a lion's whisker. In olden days jealousy-ridden people used to mix a hair cut from lion's whisker in the meal served to an enemy. It was thought that once it went into the stomach it caused such injuries as became the reason for his death. Once, Aurangzeb served lion's whisker mixed in rice to Dara Shikoh. "ʃer much kətraykə cavər məhɪ pəɪ."—*GPS*. The life of Dara Shikoh was spared with the grace of Guru Har Rai's kindness.

ਸ਼ੇਰਵਾ [serva] ਸ਼ਿਰ-ਪਾਦ shorter arm, head or foot bar of a cot.

ਸੇਰੀਣ [seriṅ] See ਸਰੀਣ. “ketərīa seriṅ vīlahi.”
–BG.

ਸੇਰੁ [seru] See ਸੇਰ.

ਸੇਰੇ ਜਯਾਂ [šere jəyā] *P* *adjan* angry lion, furious lion. See ਜਿਆਂ 2.

ਸੇਲ [sel] *n* information about one's well-being. See ਸੇਲੁ. 2 See ਸੇਲਾ. a spear, javelin. “coṭ suheli sel ki.”–*s kəbir*.

ਸੇਲਸੇਲ [selmsel] *A* سلم to tie. *P* حوّل a hoof. “nama prəṇve seləmsel. gəu duhai bəchra mel.”–*bher*. having tied (the hind legs) with a rope.¹

ਸੇਲਾ [sela] *n* a lance, spear, pike, javeline.

ਸੇਲਾਬ [selab] *P* سيلاب flood of water. 2 moisture, wetness.

ਸੇਲੀ [seli] *n* a plaid rope of black wool or silk which is tied on a turban or cap, or is worn around the neck by monks. Among Guru Nanak Dev's disciples this tradition of wearing continued up to Guru Arjan Dev. While ascending the throne, Guru Hargobind kept this rope in the treasure house and wore a sword instead.² 2 a whirl, spin.

ਸੇਲੁ [selu] *adj* one who keeps a spear. 2 an informer, tattler. “dusər selu dāi sel pəhocaṭ.” –*PPP*. 3 *Dg* लसुरा, a deciduous tree and its glutinous fruit. See लसुरा.

ਸੇਲੰਖੀ [seləkhī] In Panth Prakash this word has been used in place of ਸੇਲੰਕੀ. See ਸੇਲੰਕੀ.

ਸੇਵ [sev] See ਸੇਉ and ਸੇਬ. 2 *Skt* श्रेय dear. “hərī sev sevək sevki.”–*vəḍ m 4 ghoṛiā*. ‘service of the dear disciple of God.’ 3 wealth, treasury. 4 In Nirukt ‘sev’ means comfort. 5 *Skt* सेव्य *adj* worthy of service, deserving worship. “akh-hī surī nər muntī jən sev.”–*jəpu*. 6 See ਸੈਵ. 7 short form of ਸੇਵਕ. 8 *Skt* सेव् *vr* to serve, work as an employee, to trust, worship.

¹Many scholars confuse selməsel with Salim Shah. But this is wrong as Namdev lived much earlier.

²seli is a symbol of asceticism and renunciation.

ਸੇਵਕ [sevək] a servant, slave, attendant. “sevək sevhi gurmukhi həri jata.”–*majh ə m 3*.

ਸੇਵਕਭਾਇ [sevəkabhāi], ਸੇਵਕਭਾਵ [sevəkabhav] *n* slavery, service. 2 spirit of service. “sevəkabhāi mīle bəḍ bhagi.”–*vəḍ chāt m 4*.

ਸੇਵਕਾ [sevka] a maidservant; a slave girl. “maṭa jakə sevkaṭ.”–*bher ə m 5*. 2 *n* army containing a group of maid servants–*sənama*.

ਸੇਵਕਾਈ [sevkai] *n* service; slavery.

ਸੇਵਕਿ [sevəkī] *adj* maid servant, slave girl. “so sevəkī ram pīari.”–*ram m 1*. “kəvla sevəkī tīsu.”–*var bīla m 3*.

ਸੇਵਕੀ [sevki] *n* service, slavery. 2 service. “kərə sevki səbh hi gramu.”–*GPS*. 3 vermicelli, an item made of fine wheat flour which is eaten after it is cooked like rice. 4 a sweetmeat, which is made of fine wheat flour and of gramflour, and soaked in sugar-syrup. “sevkiā cīrve ləḍua.”–*krīsən*.

ਸੇਵਕੁ [sevəku] See ਸੇਵਕ. “sevəku kino səda ṅīhalu.”–*sukhmāni*.

ਸੇਵਤ [sevət] *adj* served; what has been served. “sevət sevī sevī sadh sevəu.”–*bīla m 5*. ‘By people are served kings, by whom are served deities, on whose account are served sadhus (mendicants), (you) had better serve them.’ 2 *n* ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣਿਯ. Arjun. In Sastarnammala ‘sevət’ has been used in place of ‘ṣvetvah’. See ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣਿਯ.

ਸੇਵਤੀ [sevti] *Skt* सेमन्ती *n* a white rose, which is generally found in the jungle. Its medicinal paste is very useful. *L* Rosa glandulifera.

ਸੇਵਦਾਰ [sevdar], ਸੇਵਦਾਰੁ [sevdaru] a servant, attendant, disciple. “puja sətī sətī sevdar.” –*sukhmāni*.

ਸੇਵਧਿ [sevədhī] *Skt n* a treasury of Kuber.

ਸੇਵਨ [sevən] *n* sewing. 2 serving.

ਸੇਵਨਿ [sevənī] (women) serve. “sevənī sai apṇa.”–*var suhi m 3*. 2 (men) serve.

ਸੇਵਨੀਯ [sevnīy] *Skt adj* worthy of service. 2 worthy of sewing.

ਸੇਵਤੀ [sevri] service. **2** a maidservant, slave girl. “mɛ jugɪ jugɪ dəyɛ sevri.”—*sri m 5 pɛpaɪ*.
ਸੇਵਾ [seva] *n* service, attendance, worship. “name ki səbh seva kərə.”—*asa ə m 3. 2 P* **ਸੇਵਾ** **ਸੇਵਾ** a manner, method, regulation. “gurməɪɪ pae səhəjɪ seva.”—*asa m 1. 3* a habit, nature. **4** In Sindhi, ‘seva’ is pronounced as ‘seva’ and means worship or offering.
ਸੇਵਾ ਸਿੰਘ [seva sīgh] He came with Masand Duni Chand from Amritsar to support Guru Gobind Singh in the battle of Anandpur but as a coward he too fled with Duni Chand.
ਸੇਵਾ ਜੀ [seva ji] See ਸਿਵਾ ਜੀ.
ਸੇਵਾਦਾਸ [sevadas] a Brahman Sikh resident of Kashmir, who was the son of Mai Bhagbhari. He became Guru Sahib’s disciple in the company of Madho Sodhi. “seva das laɪ nɪj sev.”—*GPS*. See ਭਾਗਭਰੀ. **2** Many writers have mentioned Seva Ram as Seva Das. See ਅਡਨਸ਼ਾਹ. **3** a person, resident of Pothohar who wrote a Janamsakhi of Guru Nanak Dev in 1588 AD.
ਸੇਵਾ ਦਾਸੀਆ [seva dasia], **ਸੇਵਾ ਪੰਥੀ** [seva pāthi] See ਅਡਨਸ਼ਾਹ.
ਸੇਵਿ [sevɪ] See ਸੇਵਜ. **2** having served “sevɪ səcɪ səmaɪa.”—*maru ə m 1*. ‘merged into truth.’
ਸੇਵਿਕਾ [sevɪka] *Skt* ਸੇਵੀ. vermicelli, a hand made eatable item of wheat flour looking like cotton-yarn. **2** a slave girl, female attendant.
ਸੇਵੀ [sevi] See ਸੇਵਿਕਾ. **2** *adj* one who serves, a servant. **3** able to be served, worthy of service.
ਸੇਵੀਅਲੇ [seviəle], **ਸੇਵੀਲੇ** [seville] it is worth while to perform service; let us serve. “seville gopal raɪ.”—*məla namdev*.
ਸੇਵੈਯਾ [seveya] *adj* who worships.
ਸੇਵੰਨ [sevən] See ਸੇਵਨ. **2** See ਸੇ and ਵੰਨ.
ਸੇਵਜ [sevy] *Skt adj* worthy of service, worthy of worship. **2** dear, lovable.

ਸੇਵਯਮਾਨ [sevyman] *adj* worshipped.
ਸੈ [sɛ] *n* one hundred. “sɛ nōge nəɦɪ nōg.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. “sət sɛ ki kəthə yəɦɪ puri bhəi hɛ.”—*cōḍi 1. 2* part of, to, for, towards. “səbhse de dataru.”—*var guj 2 m 5. 3* *v* present tense of ਹੋਣਾ (to be), “nanək jəl ko min sɛ.”—*prəbha m 1. 4* part from, out of. “nər sɛ narɪ hoɪ əutrɛ.”—*gōḍ namdev. 5 Skt* ਸੁ. own self. “həs uḍɪo tən gaḍɪo sojhai sɛ nah.”—*s kəbir*. ‘There was no self-understanding.’ **6** *A* **ਸੈ** *n* an article, a thing “tu jaṅoi səbh sɛ.”—*var asa*.
ਸੈਆਨ [sean] *adj* hundreds i.e. infinite “nanək ləɦɪri ləkh seən.”—*var guj 2 m 5. 2* *n* wisdom, prudence intelligence. **3** See ਸਯਾਨ. **4** *S* *adv* properly, accurately, correctly. **5** on the right path.
ਸੈਆਨਾ [seana], **ਸੈਆਨੀ** [seani] *adj* wise, prudent, intelligent. “mɛ bəura səbh khələk seani.”—*bilā kəbir*.
ਸੈਇ [sɛɪ] *n* one hundred “sətəɪɪ sɛɪ səlar hɛ jake.”—*bher kəbir. 2* See ਸਯ.
ਸੈਸਾਰ [sesar], **ਸੈਸਾਰ** [sēsar], **ਸੈਸਾਰਤਾ** [sesarṭa] *Skt* ਸੰਸਾਰ *n* which keeps on sliding, never in one particular state; the world. “laha bhəgəɪɪ sesare.”—*vəḍ chōt m 3. 3*. “ɛsa baji sesar.”—*tɪlāg m 4*. “səbh mukət hoə sesarṭa.”—*sri m 5 pɛpaɪ*. “bhəɾəm bhula sēsara.”—*sor m 3*.
ਸੈਸਾਰਿ [sesarɪ] in the world “kɪtu aɪa sesarɪ.”—*var vəḍ m 3*.
ਸੈਸਾਰੀ [sesari] *adj* worldly, earthly. “bhəgta te sesaria joɾu kəde nə aɪa.”—*var majh m 1. 2* attached to worldly possessions.
ਸੈਹਥੀ [sehəthi] *Skt* ਸ਼ਕ੍ਰਿ *n* spear. “səph sərohi sehəthi.”—*sənama*.
ਸੈਹਥੀਆਰਾ [sehəthiara] *adj* one having a spear.
ਸੈਹਰ [sehər] See ਸਹਰ.
ਸੈਹਲ [sehəl] See ਸਹਲ.
ਸੈਕ [sek], **ਸੈਕਤਾ** [sɛkṭa], **ਸੈਕਿਕ** [sekɪk] about one hundred, a hundred only. **2** a century.
ਸੈਖ [sɛx] See ਸੇਖ.

ਸੋਚੀ [sēcī] *n* a file of papers, a collection of a large number of papers; volume.

ਸੈਡਾਲੀ [sedāli] *adj* hundreds of branches, having innumerable offshoots. “māṛṭ tākhat bēṭha sedāli.”—*var ram 3*.

ਸੈਣ [seṇ] He was a barber of Bandhavgarh (Riva) king Raja Ram. Becoming a follower of Ramanand, he served saints with devotion and was counted among worshippers of high status. These days, Sen’s descendants live in Riva. A hymn by this holyman is in Guru Granth Sahib. “seṇ bhēṇē bhāj pərmanōde.”—*dhāna. 2 Dg* husband, master, owner. “hārṭ mel-hu sājən seṇ.”—*majh m 5 dīnreṇ. 3 Skt* ਸਯਨ to steep. “sūdər mōdər seṇəḥ jeṇ mādhy hārṭkirtənəḥ.”—*gātha. 4 Skt* armed forces, army. “gahət seṇ.”—*cāḍī 2. 5 Skt* ਸੈਨਯ *adj* connected with the army. **6 n** a soldier, warrior. **7 S** ਸੋਣੁ. father of the bride or the groom. i.e. relatives; relation. “se seṇ se sājna.”—*var sor m 3*.

ਸੈਣਪਾਲ [seṇpal] *adj* a commander, a general, an army-commander.

ਸੈਣਾ [seṇa] a devoted Jat who was a writer in the court of Guru Gobind Singh. The poet Senapati is different from him. Once he committed some crime and fearing the Guru’s wrath, he ran away, and on reaching home he composed a rhymed couplet:

jəb te prəbhū te bichure kəryo krīkhi ko thəṭ,
brīkhhbhan sājətṭ həm kəri bhəe jaṭ ke jaṭ.

The tenth Guru called him back to his duties.

ਸੈਣੀ [seṇī] *n* a caste, equal to Kambo and Malia. **2** an acquaintance. “hārṭ prəbhū sājən seṇī jiu.”—*gəu m 4. 3* an army commander. **4** a soldier.

ਸੈਣੁ [seṇu] See ਸੈਣ 2. “sājəṇu tu he seṇu tu me.”—*suhi ə m 5*.

ਸੈਤਨਾ [setna] *v* to expand wealth; collect,

accumulate. See ਨੀਤ 4.

ਸੈਤਾਨ [setan] *A* شیطان Satan *n* In the Bible and Quran, he is termed an angel who instigates man towards evil. It was only he who deceitfully made Adam eat the prohibited fruit. According to Quran, Satan is made of fire element only. God created Adam from clay and ordered the angels to bow before him. All except Satan obeyed the order. When God asked Satan to explain the reason, Satan replied that he himself was made of fire while Adam was made of clay and hence Adam was inferior to him. On this God reproached Satan and asked him to quit heaven. In anger Satan said to God, “OK ! I have been meted this treatment and I will not allow Adam’s offspring to come to you and men will not be grateful to you.” See ਕੁਰਾਨ ਸੁਰਤ ਆਰਾਫ਼, ਆਯਤ 11 to 17. **2 adj** mean, sinful, riotous, rowdy. **3 Skt** शितवाण Kamdev, whose arrows are sharp. “əgədu pərə setan ve lalo.”—*tīlōg m 1*.¹ ‘Cupid is performing the duties of Kaji and Purohit.’ See ਅਗਦ.

ਸੈਤਾਨਿਆ [setanīa] *adj* influenced by Satan. “bīn pure gurudev phīre setanīa.”—*var jet*.

ਸੈਤਾਨੀ [setani] *n* mischievousness, mischief. “choḍṭ kəteb kəre setani.”—*bher kəbir. 2 adj* who is a pupil of Satan; devilish. “nanək sīrkhothe setani.”—*var majh m 1*. See ਸੈਤਾਨ.

ਸੈਤਾਲੀ [setāli] forty seven, 47.

ਸੈਤੀ [seti] thirty seven, 37.

ਸੈਥੀ [sethi] See ਸੈਥੀ. “tuhi sul sethi təbər.”—*sənama*.

ਸੈਦ [sed] *A* صيد *n* prey, a forest animal. **2** the animal to be killed and hunted. **3 A** سید chief; rich. **4** elderly. **5** See ਸਈਅਦ. **6** See ਸਾਯਦ.

¹Guru Nanak Dev refers to illegitimate nikah under which helpless maidens were forced into submission, which neither the faith of Kazis nor of Brahmins could approve of.

ਸੈਂਦਕ [sēdək] *adv* before the eyes; real and evident.

ਸੈਦਖਾਨ [sēdkhan] سيدخان a commander of Aurangzeb's army, who came to capture Anandpur on 17 Phagun Sammat 1759. While fighting in the battle field, he came in front of the Guru whose glimpse impressed him so much that he renounced the royal army and became a disciple of Guru Gobind Singh. Having imbibed the Guru's teachings, he attained the highest spiritual status.

ਸੈਦਪੁਰ [sēdpuṛ] See ਏਮਨਾਬਾਦ.

ਸੈਦ ਬੇਗ [sēd beg] See ਸੈਦਾ ਬੇਗ.

ਸੈਦਭੀਖ [sēdbhikh] See ਸਾਹਭੀਖ.

ਸੈਦਾ [šeda] P شیدا *adj* lazy, enamoured. **2** insane; possessed; ecstatic.

ਸੈਦਾਬੇਗ [sēdabeg] Motivated by the hill-kings, he accompanied sardar Alifkhan to fight against Guru Gobind Singh when an attack was launched on Anandpur. Getting a glimpse of the Guru, he became his disciple and joined the Sikh army. Fighting against the Turkish army and the hill-kings, he attained martyrdom. He is different from Saidkhan.

ਸੈਦੇ [sēdo] a khatri of Ghei sub-caste who was a worshipper of Varun (khvaja). Becoming a follower of Guru Nanak Dev he turned a votary of only one God. During the Guru's sojourn in the South, he was with the Satguru to serve him.

ਸੈਧਵ [sēdhəv] *Skt* सैन्धव *n* salt from Sindh; Sindhi salt. **2** a Sindhi horse. **3** a horse. **4** *adj* pertaining to the sea.

ਸੈਨ [sen] an army, See ਸੇਨ. “əsur sen bīn cen huṛ kino hahakar.”—*cāḍi* 1. **2** *adj* acquaintance. “sak sen.”—*sukhmāni*. **3** *n* progeny, offspring. “hərṛ ka sāt mərə harābe tə səgli sen tarai.”—*asa kəbir*. **4** *Skt* सन to sleep “səhəj sen.”—*sor* m 5. **5** a soft bed “hərṛ soṛ rəhe səj sen təhā.”—*cāḍi* 1. **6** See ਸੈਣ. “sen nai

butkaria.”—*asa dhāna*. **7** a hint, indication. *Skt* सनजान.

ਸੈਨ ਸੁਮਿਤ੍ਰ [sen sumitr] See ਸੁਮਿਤ੍ਰ ਸੈਨ.

ਸੈਨਪ [senəp], **ਸੈਨਪਾਲ** [senpal] chief of the army, a commander. See ਸੇਨਾਪਤਿ. “səm senəp ke sobhəṭ māhan.”—*GPS*.

ਸੈਨਬਿਡਾਰ [senbīḍar] *n* Guru Gobind Singh's favourite horse that could rout the enemy army.

ਸੈਨਾ [sena] a army. See ਸੇਨਾ. “ər səkəl sena jəri bəcyo sū eke pret.”—*cāḍi* 1. **2** *adj* acquainted, familiar “nam jəp-hu mere sajən sena.”—*asa* m 4.

ਸੈਨਾਈ [senai] See ਸਹਨਾਈ.

ਸੈਨਾਧਿਪ [senadhīp], **ਸੈਨਾਧਿਪਤਿ** [senadhīpəti], **ਸੈਨਾਨੀ** [senani] See ਸੇਨਾਨੀ and ਸੇਨਾਪਤਿ.

ਸੈਨਾਪਤਿ [senapəti] See ਸੇਨਾਪਤਿ. **2** a writer and poet in the court of Guru Gobind Singh, who translated ‘Chanikya Niti’- “guru gobīd ki səbha me lekhək pərəm sūjan. caṇake bhakha kəri kəvṛ senapəti nam.” He wrote a book also entitled “Gurusobha”. See ਗੁਰੁਮਤ ਸੁਧਾਰਕ ਗੁੰਬ.¹

ਸੈਨਿਕ [senik] *adj* pertaining to the army; a soldier.

ਸੈਨੀ [seni] See ਸੈਫੀ. **2** *adj* a soldier; a commander. “kruddh kə dhumr cəḥe ut seni.”—*cāḍi* 1.

ਸੈਨੁ [senu] See ਸੈਨ. “səkha senu prem gobīd.”—*asa* m 1.

ਸੈਫ [sef] A سيف *n* a straight sword. “səph sərohi sehthi.”—*sənama*.

ਸੈਫਖਾਨ [sephkhan] See ਬਹਾਦੁਰਗੜ੍ਹ.

ਸੈਫਨੀ [sephni] *n* an army which carries straight swords—*sənama*. **2** a gun—*sənama*.

ਸੈਫਾਬਾਦ [sephabad] See ਬਹਾਦੁਰਗੜ੍ਹ.

ਸੈਫੀ [sefi] A سفي *n* a string of beads; a rosary. **2** a chant of a holy hymn to bring the enemy

¹ Akali Kaur Singh has got published the whole of Gurushobha.

under subjection. “kalam sēphi pārh muhre turē.”—*PPP*.

ਸੈਫੁੱਦੀਨ [sēphuddin] See ਬਹਾਦੁਰਗੜ੍ਹ.

ਸੈਭ [sēbhō] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਯੰਭਵ, ਸ੍ਰਯੰਭੁ *adj* which comes into existence on one's own; not created by any one else. “akal murətī əjunī sēbhō.”—*jəpu*. **2** In Guru Granth Pradip, Pandit Sadhu Singh has given the meaning of sēbhō as - ‘which is like a beam of light in the inner-self.’¹

ਸੈਯਦ [sēyəd] *A* a master. **2** a king. **3** a leader, guide. **4** In many books on Islam, this term has been used for the lineal descendants of Bibi Fatima and Hazrat Ali. Sayyads are respected by Muslims and they are addressed as Shah, Badshah, Pir, Sharif, etc.

During the Mughal rule only a Sayyad used to goad the elephant of the king because no one else could sit with his back facing the king.

ਸੈਯਦ ਅਹਮਦ [sēyəd əhməd] See ਅਹਮਦ ਸੈਯਦ. **2** See ਸੁਲਤਾਨ.

ਸੈਯਦ ਭੀਖ [sēyəd bhikh] See ਸਾਹ ਭੀਖ.

ਸੈਯਾ [sēya] See ਸੱਯਾ.

ਸੈਯਾਂ [sēyā] a lord, a master. “cārca jəb ja un sēyən ki.”—*krīṣən*. **2** a girl's female companion or female friend.

ਸੈਰ [ser] *A* سیر *n* a walk. See ਸਿਰ **2** a journey. **3** *P* سیر *adj* satisfied, satiated.

ਸੈਰੰਧੁ [serədhri] *Skt* ਸੀਰੰ-ਧਰ. having a ਸੀਰ (plough); a peasant farmer.

ਸੈਰੰਧੀ [serədhri] *Skt* ਸੈਰੰਧੀ *n* a woman having a ਸੀਰ (plough); a female farmer. **2** a handicrafts woman. **3** This term can also be used for a slave girl. Draupadi was called Sairandhri when she went into hiding along with Pandavs in the house of Virat.

ਸੈਲ [sel] See ਸੈਰ. “tīu tīu sel kār-hī jīu bhavē.”—*gəu rəvīdas*. **2** *Skt* ਭੈਲ *adj* made of

¹ਭੇਲੇ ਵਾਸਨਾ ਯਸਿਮਨ੍ ਸ ਭਯ:- ਅਨ੍ਤ: ਕਰਯਮ੍, ਭਯਮੰ.

stone. **3** *n* a mountain, having lots of stones. “kār-hī sel mæg selən kerī.”—*GPS*. **4** petrified, stone-like. “sel loə jīn udhrīa.”—*səveye m 3 ke*. “athī sel nic ghər hoī.”—*oākar*. ‘if there is wealth in the house of a foolish and mean person.’ **5** rock pitch, rock secretion. **6** hard-hearted, unfeeling. “tirəth naī kəha suṅ sel?”—*bhəe m 5*. **7** *adj* immovable “bhəe sukh sel.”—*gəu m 5*. **8** *A* سيل *n* flow of water. “mənmuḅh pəthər sel hē dhriḅ jivəṅ phika.”—*asa ə m 1*. ‘remains dry even in a water-current.’

ਸੈਲ ਸੁਤਾ [sel sota], ਸੈਲ ਕੁਮਾਰੀ [sel kumari], ਸੈਲ ਕੰਨਯਾ [sel kənya], ਸੈਲਜਾ [selja], ਸੈਲ ਤਨਯਾ [sel tənya] *n* daughter of the Himalayas; Parvati; Girija.

ਸੈਲਨਿਪਾਤੀ [selənīpati] *Skt* ਭੈਲਨਿਪਾਤਿਨ੍ *adj* a destroyer of mountains; one who breaks hills and stones with a thunderbolt; Indar. “selənīpati śridīh sur səsi uḅu ətək.”—*NP*.

ਸੈਲਪਥਰ [selpəthər] *adj* a hill stone. “sel pəthər məhī jət upaī.”—*sodəru*. **2** See ਸੈਲ **8**.

ਸੈਲਰਾਜ [selraj] *n* Himalaya, the king of mountains. **2** Sumeru.

ਸੈਲ ਲੋਅ [sel loə] hard-hearted people. See ਸੈਲ **4**.

ਸੈਲਾਨੀ [selani] *adj* who is a tourist. **2** having a tendency for roving.

ਸੈਲੀ [seli] *adj* who is a tourist. **2** *Skt* ਸੈਲੀ *n* custom, tradition. **3** a poetic style; usage of words and phrases in a particular way. See *E* style.

ਸੈਲੁਖ [selukh] *Skt* ਭੈਲੂਖ *n* an acrobat; a stage artist. **2** a wood apple tree.

ਸੈਵ [sev] *Skt* ਸੈਵ *pron* he, that. **2** *Skt* ਭੈਵ *adj* Shiv's; who has a connection with Shiv. **3** *n* a votary of Shiv. **4** thorn-apple.

ਸੈਵਾਲ [seval] See ਸਿਬਾਲ.

ਸੈਵਜ [sevvy] *adj* who has connection with Shiv. **2** *n* a horse of Krishan's chariot.

ਸੋ [so] *pron* his. “so dia nā jai khaṭa.”—*sor kəbir*. ‘We cannot eat (exhaust) what has been given by Him.’ **2** that. “so guru kər-hu jī sacu dṛṭṛavē.”—*dhāna ə m 1*. **3** past tense of the verb ਹੈ; was. “jəb ṭhu nā so, təb kṛnəhṭ upaṭa?”—*bher m 5*. **4** *adj* similar, alike, resembling. “hərṭ so hira chaḍke.”—*s kəbir*. “jə jən nṛṭdave rəhe so gəne ṭḍr so rāk.”—*s kəbir*. ‘one who likens a poor man to Indar.’ **5** *n* fame, short form of ਸੋਇ.

ਸੋਉ [sou] *pron* he, that one. **2** to sleep. “sukh sou hoṭ əcṭṭa.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਸੋਊ [sou] *pron* he, that. “sou gənīe səbh te uca.”—*sukhmāni*. **2** See ਸਉਣਾ.

ਸੋਆ [soa] *adj* asleep. **2** *n* a green leafy vegetable like aniseed which is cooked with spinach. Its after-effect is hot-wet. *L* Anethum Sowa. **3** fame, praise. “nṭgura mənṃukh suṇe nā soa.”—*BG*. **4** discussion.

ਸੋਆ ਚੂਕ [soa cuk], ਸੋਆ ਪਾਲਕ [soa palək] soa and spinach. See ਚੂਕ.

ਸੋਇ [soi] *pron* that one, he, that. “cəṭur sṭaṇa sugħər soṭ.”—*gəu thṭṭi m 5*. **2** *n* fame, gossip. “ki nā suṇehi gorie apəṇ kəni soṭ.”—*sri m 1*. “ṭṭn ki nṭṛməl soṭ.”—*barəhmaha majh*. **3** fragrance, pleasing smell, redolence. “ṭs man ko bəsət ki ləḡe nā soṭ.”—*bəsət m 3*. **4** fame, praise. “ṭṭs ki soṭ suṇi mənṃ hərṭa.”—*asa m 5*. **5** See ਸਉਣਾ. “bavər soṭ rəhe.”—*asa m 5*. **6** *adv* sleeping “soṭ əcṭṭa jagṭ əcṭṭa.”—*bher m 5*.

ਸੋਇਆ [soia] *adj* asleep. **2** sat, settled. “ghəṭṭi ghəṭṭi soia.”—*ram chət m 5*. **3** looked beautiful.

ਸੋਇਨ [soin] *n* gold. “soin ləka soin mārī.”—*gəu m 1*. “se əsthəl soin cəubare.”—*majh m 5*. **2** See ਸਉਣਾ.

ਸੋਇਨਾ [soina] *n* gold. **2** to sleep. “nənək sukħṭ sukħṭ soina.”—*asa m 5*.

ਸੋਇਰੀ [soiri] *Skt* सादरी *adj* a follower of Shiv.

2 proficient in the lore of Tantar. **3** *n* a sub-caste of Bahujai Khatris. “pṭrtha kheda soṭri.”—*BG*.

ਸੋਈ [soi] *pron* he, himself, that, that very. “soi soi səda səcu.”—*jəpu*. **2** *adj* asleep (woman). “soi soi jagi.”—*sor kəbir*. ‘Only she is half asleep.’ **3** *n* a caste of Jats which is said to belong to the dynasty of king Kang. Its members are found in the districts of Sialkot and Gujranwala in a large number. It is called “sohi” also “hemu soi guruməṭṭi pai.”—*BG*.

ਸੋਈਜੀ [soije] please sleep. **2** is sleeping. “jṭh pṛəsadṭ sukħ səhəjṭ soije.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਸੋਸ [sos], ਸੋਸਣ [sosən] *Skt* सोस and सोसਣ. *n* to dry; dehydrate. See ਸੁਰ ਸਰ.

ਸੋਸਨ [sosən] See ਸੋਸਣ. **2** *P* سوسه *n* a lily. This flower is of many colours. Of them white, yellow and blue are well known. Many think it to be narcissus, but that is not a fact. This flower belongs to the *Amaryllis grandiflora* genus.

ਸੋਸਨੀ [sosni] *adj* of lily colour.

ਸੋਸ਼ਾ [šoša] *P* شوشه *n* a heap. **2** a thread made of silver and gold. **3** a fragment, small piece. **4** a spark of fire, scintilla.

ਸੋਹ [soh] *n* fame. “gurumukh sei sohde.”—*sri ə m 3*. **2** befitting, beautiful.

ਸੋਹਜ [sohəj] *n* aesthetics, beauty. **2** decoration.

ਸੋਹਣਾ [sohṇa] *adj* befitting, beautiful. “sohṇe nək jṭnṭ ləmpə vala.”—*vəḍ chət m 1*. **2** *Skt* सुनहर happy, delighted. See ਸੁੰਦਰ ਸੋਹਣਾ. **3** Nand Lal, a devotee of Guru Hargobind and a follower of Khwaja, who served the Guru and attained self-realisation. The Guru named him Sohna. “nam sohṇa jṭs kṭs kəhia.”—*GPS*. Bhai Sohna died in Sammat 1732; his memorial is at Guralah (district Hoshiarpur).

ਸੋਹਣੀ [sohṇṭi] *adj* a beautiful (woman). **2** See ਸੋਹਨੀ.

ਸੋਹਨਾ [sohna] See ਸੋਹਣਾ.

ਸੋਹਨੀ [sohni] See ਸੋਹਣੀ. beautiful. “sohni sərupɪ sojan bɪckhənɪ.”—*asa m 5*. **2** *n* a maiden who loved Mehiwal. “ravi tir jaṭ ɪk rəhɛ. mehival nam jəg kəhɛ. nɪrəkh sohni vəsɪ hvɛgəi.”—*cərɪtr 101*. Sohni used to swim across the river daily over a pitcher to keep her tryst with Mehiwal. On her return, she would hide the pitcher under the bushes. On finding out this secret, her kin replaced the baked pitcher with an unbaked one. When she entered the river the unbaked pitcher got dissolved and she was drowned. On hearing this, Mehiwal died by drowning himself. See ਸੋਢੀ.

ਸੋਹਬਤ [sohbət] See ਸੁਹਬਤ.

ਸੋਹਰਤ [sohrət] See ਸੁਹਰਤ.

ਸੋਹਲ [sohəl] *Skt* सुमिदुल *adj* delicate.

ਸੋਹਲੜਾ [sohəlɾa], **ਸੋਹਲਾ** [sohla] See ਸੋਹਿਲਾ.

ਸੋਹਾ [soha], **ਸੋਹਾਇਆ** [sohaɪa] *adj* looking befitting, elegant. “name karəj soha he.”—*maru solhe m 3*. “mɪɪ sadhsəg soha.”—*sar m 5 pərtal*.

ਸੋਹਾਗ [sohag] See ਸੁਹਾਗ. “thɪru sohag vər əgəm əgocar.”—*majh m 5*.

ਸੋਹਾਗਣਿ [sohagənɪ], **ਸੋਹਾਗਣੀ** [sohagəni], **ਸੋਹਾਗਨਿ** [sohagənɪ], **ਸੋਹਾਗਨੀ** [sohagni] See ਸੁਹਾਗਣਿ. “putrvətɪ silvətɪ sohagəɳɪ.”—*majh m 5*. “sobhavətɪ sohagəɳɪ.”—*sri m 3*. “dhənɪ sohagənɪ jo prəbhɪ janɛ.”—*suhi m 5*. **2** wealth. “sohagənɪ kɪrpən ki puti.”—*gəḍḍ kəbir*.

ਸੋਹਾਗਾ [sohaga] See ਸੁਹਾਗਾ. “jɪu kəcən sohaga dhale.”—*oəkar*.

ਸੋਹਾਗੁ [sohagu] See ਸੁਹਾਗ. “thɪru sətən sohagu mərə na javə.”—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਸੋਹਿਅੜਾ [sohɪəɾa] *adj* becoming elegant, going about gracefully. “sohɪəɾe mere bək duare.”—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਸੋਹਿਲੜਾ [sohɪɾa], **ਸੋਹਿਲਾ** [sohɪla] *n* a paean, panegyric. “məgəl gavhu ta prəbhɪ bhavhu sohɪɾa jug care.”—*suhi chāt m 1*. “kəhɛ nanək

səbəd sohɪla sətɪguru sɔnəɪa.”—*ənədu 2* *ਸੁ* (best)-**ਹੋਲਾ** (game) a poem of praise, or victory. **3** a particular bani entitled sohɪla in Guru Granth Sahib which is traditionally recited/read at bedtime. “tɪtu ghərɪ gavhu sohɪla.” For that reason, it is named so.

ਸੋਹਿਲਾ ਪੜ੍ਹਨਾ [sohɪla pəɾhna] See ਫਾਤੀਆ.

ਸੋਹੀ [sohi] See ਸੋਈ. **2** looking graceful.

ਸੋਹੀਆ [sohia] See ਧੁਨੀ (a).

ਸੋਹੀਵਾਲ [sohival] a village between Dhillon and Dhaule in district Phul of Nabha state where the ninth Guru rested at noon time. There is no gurdwara at this place, but there is one in the jurisdiction of Dhaule village. See ਧੌਲਾ.

ਸੋਹੇਲਾ [sohela] See ਸੁਹੇਲਾ. “səɾəɳɪ pəɪa nanək sohela.”—*asa m 5*.

ਸੋਹੇੜਾ [soheɾa] *n* a sentinel, watchman; one who guards very carefully, meaning; one who has lust for wealth. “soheɾa ghəɾɪal jɪu dukhi rənɪ vɪhaɪ.”—*s fərid*. ‘The watchman (of wealth) leads a painful life like a gong that gets strokes all the time.’ **2** greedy of wealth; one who always keeps an eye on wealth. **3** a pick-pocket; a thug.

ਸੋਹੰ [sohə] *Skt* सोऽहम् That I am. “sohə apu pəchanɛ.”—*sri ə m 1*. “tətɪ nɪrəjən jotɪ səbai sohə bhedɪ nə koi jɪu.”—*sor m 1*.

ਸੋਹੰਸੋ [sohəso], **ਸੋਹੰਸਾ** [sohəhəsa] सोऽहम्अहंसः He is I, I am He. “sohə so ja kəu hɛ japu.”—*bher ə kəbir*. “sohəhəsa jəpu jap-hu.”—*var maru 1 m 1*.

ਸੋਹੰਦੜਾ [sohəɾa], **ਸੋਹੰਦਾ** [sohəda] *adj* splendid, looking dignified. “sohəɾo həbh θaɪ.”—*sri chāt m 5*.

ਸੋਕ [sok] *Skt* सोक *n* heat, warmth. “kɪ adɪtt soke.”—*japu*. ‘gives heat to the sun.’ “nə sit hɛ nə sok hɛ.”—*əkal*. **2** grief, sorrow. **3** adversity, calamity.

ਸੋਕਰ [sok-hər] *adj* who brings an end to grief. **2** *n* See ਮੱਤ ਦੁਰਮਿਲਾ.

ਸੋਕਾਕੁਲ [sokakul], ਸੋਕਾਤੁਰ [sokatur], ਸੋਕਾਰਤ [sokarət] *adj* upset because of grief.

ਸੋਖ [sokh] See ਸੋਸ. “jese sur sərəb kəu sokh.” –*sokhməni*. See ਸੋਮਸਰੁ. **2** *P* سُخ fast, clever. **3** bright, gaudy. **4** shrewd.

ਸੋਖਕ [sokhək] *Skt* ਸੋਸਕ *adj* dehydrater, drier. **2** *n* the wind. **3** the sun.

ਸੋਖਣ [sokhən] *Skt* ਸੋਸਣ *n* to dry, dehydrate. “bhaɪ bhəgətɪ ja həume sokhe.” –*majh ə m 3*.

ਸੋਖਤ [sokhət] ਸੋਸਿਤ *adj* dried, dry. “sokhət kər turən d̪hɪg ləiye.” –*NP*. ‘Get the garment dried and bring it immediately.’ **2** *P* سُخْت lustrous. “te devi sokhət kərə būd təva ki nyaɪ.” –*cəḍi 2*.

ਸੋਖਤਨ [soxtən] *P* سُخْتَن *v* to burn, brighten.

ਸੋਖਨ [sokhən] See ਸੋਖਣ.

ਸੋਖਿਲਇਓ [sokhɪlɪəɪo] got dehydrated, got dried. See ਭੁਜੰਬ.

ਸੋਖੀ [sokhi] *P* سُخِي *n* quickness. **2** immodesty, shamelessness. **3** See ਸੋਖਣ.

ਸੋਗ [sog] *P* سُوگ *n* trouble, grief, mourning. *Skt* ਸੋਕ. “sog agənɪ tɪsɯ jən nə bɪape.” –*dhəna m 5*.

ਸੋਗ ਅਗਨਿ [sog əgənɪ] fire of mourning, blaze of regret, dolorous suffering. See ਸੋਗ.

ਸੋਗਸੋਗ [sogsog] woe-eradicator, destroyer of sufferings. “nəmo sogsoge.” –*jəpu*.

ਸੋਗ ਹਰਖ [sog hərək] See ਹਰਖ ਸੋਗ.

ਸੋਗਨ [sogən] plural of ਸੋਗ (ਸੋਕ). “rogən te əru sogən te.” –*əkal*. **2** *Dg n* vow, oath. **3** *Skt* सुग्ग *n* a scabbard; a sheath. “ek krɪpan ke sogən səg unhe bɪn pran kərə nə dərēge.” –*krɪsən*. ‘will be killed with a sabre’s sheath only.’

ਸੋਗਾ [soga] See ਸੋਕ and ਸੋਗ. **2** *adj* grief-stricken, sorrowful.

ਸੋਗਾਨੰਦ [soganənd] sorrow and pleasure.

ਸੋਗੀ [sogi] *adj* aggrieved, sad.

ਸੋਗੁ [sogu] See ਸੋਗ. “sogu vɪjogu tɪsɯ kəde nə vɪape.” –*məla m 1*.

ਸੋਗੰਧ [sogədh], ਸੋਗੰਧਤਾ [sogədhɪta], ਸੋਗੰਧਿ [sogədhɪ]

fragrance, pleasant smell. “sogədhɪta kapər bhogadɪ.” –*bɪla m 5*.

ਸੋਘਾ [sogha] *S* ਸੋਘੇ *adj* safe, secure. “jɪu dhən sogha rəkhda ghər ədər sahu.” –*BG*. **2** See ਸੋਘਾ.

ਸੋਘਾ [sōgha] *adj* who is a sniffer; particularly one who after smelling the soil can find out whether under ground water is sweet or saline.

ਸੋਚ [soc] *Skt* ਸੁਚਾ *n* worry, sorrow. “kətɪk hovə sadhusəgɯ bɪnəs-hɪ səbhe soc.” –*majh barəhmaha*. See ਸੁਚ *vr*. **2** *Skt* ਸੋਚ. sacredness, cleanliness. “kaɪa soc nə paɪə.” –*sri ə m 1*.

3 *Skt* ਸੰਕੋਚ to shrink. “nə sit he nə soc he nə ghram he nə gham he.” –*əkal*. ‘It is neither coldness nor worry, nor heat nor sweat’.

ਸੋਚਕ [socək] *adj* thoughtful; given to pondering.

ਸੋਚ ਚਾਰ [soc car] thought process. See ਸੰਧਿ.

ਸੋਚਣਾ [socṇa] *Skt* ਸੋਚਨ *n* the act of feeling concerned. **2** ruminating. **3** pondering. **4** thinking.

ਸੋਚਤ ਸਾਚਤ [socət sacət] thinking, while feeling concerned. See ਸਾਚਤ.

ਸੋਚਨ [socən] See ਸੋਚਣਾ.

ਸੋਚਨੀਯ [socniy] *adj* worrisome. **2** deplorable, regrettable. “təje sɯ pəth kumarəg cala. se socən ke jog vɪsalā.” –*GPS*.

ਸੋਚਿ [socɪ] *n* contemplation, meditation. “soce socɪ nə hovəi je soci ləkhvar.” –*jəpu*. **2** See ਸੁਚਿ. **3** *Skt* ਸੋਚਿ *n* heat, sweat.

ਸੋਚੀ [soci] (you should) think; (if) I think; contemplate. See ਸੋਚਿ 1.

ਸੋਚੈ [soce] See ਸੋਚਣਾ and ਸੋਚਿ. **2** *Skt* शौचै: from cleanliness.

ਸੋਜ [soj] *n* *Skt* शोथ a swelling; an ant-hill. **2** *P* سُو burning sensation, burning, swelling. “vɪspɸot səghən te soj gat.” –*GPS*. **3** used as a suffix to give the meaning of ‘to cause burning’ as in ਦਿਲਸੋਜ.

ਸੋਜਸ [sozəs] *P* سُوزش See ਸੋਜ 2.

ਸੋਜਨ [sozən] *P* سوزن *n* a pin; a needle.
 ਸੋਜਨੀ [sozni] *P* سوزنی *n* a garment, which has
 been embroidered. **2** a special kind of cloth
 spread under a wealthy person, embroidered
 with long stitches of many kinds.

ਸੋਜਾ [soja] See ਸੋਜ 1.

ਸੋਜਾਣ [sojaṅ] See ਸੁਜਾਨ. "rāvīdasu bhāṅe jo
 jaṅe, sojaṅ."—*asa*.

ਸੋਜੇ ਗੁਦਾਜ [sozo gudaz] *P* سوز, گداز, ਸੋਜ (burning)
 and ਗੁਦਾਜ (melting)

ਸੋਝ [sojh] *n* understanding; comprehension.
 "tɪn kəʊ səgli sojh pəi."—*bīla m 5*.

ਸੋਝਾਈ [sojhai] ਸੁਝ-ਆਈ. See ਸੋ.

ਸੋਝਾਦੇਣਾ [sojhadeṅa] See ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੇ ਬੋਲੇ.

ਸੋਝੀ [sojhi] *n* comprehension, knowledge,
 wisdom.

ਸੋਟਾ [soṭa], ਸੋਟੀ [soṭi] *n* ਯਸ੍ਰਿ a baton, stick, cane,
 heavy club.

ਸੋਢੀ [soḍi] See ਸਉਢੀ. "māhā juddh soḍi."—*cārītr*
 123. 'who bears sufferings caused by war (ਸੋਢਿ).'

ਸੋਢਨ [soḍhən] a woman belonging to the Sodh
 dynasty. **2** *Skt n* to bear, tolerate, endure.

ਸੋਢੀ [soḍhi] See ਸਨਉਢ and ਸਨਉਢੀ. According
 to Vachitar Natak, Sodhis are offsprings of
 Lav (Lau) and Bedis of Kush. See ਕੁਸ਼ੀ and
 ਵੇਦੀ. "tāte putr pṭr hve ae. te soḍhi səbh jəgət
 kəhae."—*VN*. Now, Sodhi sub-caste is counted
 among lower Sarins. Guru Ramdas was born
 in this caste. See ਖੜੀ.

Among the Khatris of Sodhi sub-caste,
 Sahibzade Sodhis are descendants of Guru
 Ram Das. Among them those belonging to
 Prithi Chand's clan are called Sodhis of lower
 order. The seat of authority of Anandpur
 belongs to Sodhis of the upper branch. Its
 lineage is as under :

Guru Hargobind

|
 Surajmall

|

Deepchand

|
 Shyam Singh

|
 Nahar Singh

|
 Surjan Singh

|
 Diwan Singh

|
 Brijinder Singh

|
 Tikka Ram Narayan Singh

|
 Jagtar Singh

Amrit was administered to Shyam Singh
 by Guru Gobind Singh. The double-edged
 sword with which baptism was prepared and
 the sword which was given to Shyam Singh
 to wear are lying with Tikka Ram Narayan
 Singh, a rich man of Anandpur. **2** *adj* ਸੋਢਿ -
 who tolerates. "māhā səstrə soḍhi māhā loh
 purə."—*ramav*.

ਸੋਢੀ ਰਾਇ [soḍhi raɪ] head of Sodh dynasty
 with whom this sub-caste came into being.
 See ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਨਾਟਕ 2. "tɪs te putr bhəyo jo
 dhama. soḍhi raɪ dhəra tɪh nama."

ਸੋਣ [soṅ] *Skt* शोण् *vr* to be red with anger; to
 go; to depart. **2** *adj* red, crimson. **3** *n* blood,
 gore. **4** a river - Shon Nad, Son. Its names in
 Sanskrit are Swaran and Hirnyvah, and is
 mentioned at many places in Ramayan and
 Bhagwat. After emerging from Amarkantak
 near Narmada it flows 487 miles and merges
 into Ganga ten miles before Dinapur.
5 vermilion. **6** a gem, ruby.

ਸੋਣਿਤ [soṅɪt] *Skt* ਸੋਣਿਤ *adj* red. **2** *n* blood.
3 saffron. **4** cinnabar. **5** copper.

ਸੋਣਿਤਪੁਰ [soṅɪtpur] See ਵਾਣ 5.

ਸੋਢਾ [soṅha] *adj* beautiful, praiseworthy.

ਸੋਢੀ [soṅhi] praiseworthy (woman), beautiful (woman). **2** See ਸੋਢੀ 2. “soṅhi māhival nū ne tārḍi rati.”—BG.

ਸੋਤ [sot] *n* night clothes. **2** *Skt* a source; flow, a spring, fountain. “tāhā prāgəṭ jīṅ sot su jāl hē.”—NP. **3** sense organs, new slit. “nāve sot sabbhi dhīla.”—var gəu 1 m 4. **4** short form for ਸੋਵਤ. “de gəyo prītām sot dīkhai.”—krīṣan. in the sleeping condition.

ਸੋਤਸਾਹ [sotsah] with zeal, longingly, courageously.

ਸੋਤਰ [sotər] *n* a source, flow. **2** a fountain. **3** an opening in the body “māl mutr sotər vīc aya.”—BG.

ਸੋਤਾ [sota] See ਸੋਤ.

ਸੋਤ੍ਰ [sotr] a village in district Jalandhar, tehsil Nawanshahir, which is a koh to the north from Banga. It has a gurdwara named Gurplah. See ਗੁਰੁਪਲਾਹ. **2** *Skt* ਸ੍ਰੋਤ an ear. “jīhva netr sotr səcī rate.”—sor ə m 1.

ਸੋਦਰ [sodər] *Skt n* ਸ-ਉਦਰ. uterine siblings; real brother. “tat sot mat hītu sodər səhodri hē.”—NP. **2** See ਸੋਦਰੁ.

ਸੋਦਰੀ [sodri] *Skt n* uterine sisters, real sister. “mīli sodri hīt sō.”—NP.

ਸੋਦਰੁ [sodəru] a particular bāṇi which is recited/read in the evening as a prayer. It got this name from its opening words “sodəru keha so ghəru keha.” as like ṁṁṁṁṁṁ are given the name iṣvasy and ken ṁṁṁṁṁṁ because of the opening words in them being iṣ and keneṣṁṁṁṁṁṁ respectively.

This bani, refuting some ignorant people's belief in so-called door to God shows the real threshold of God's door.¹

ਸੋਦਾਮਾ [sodama] See ਸੁਦਾਮਾ. “sodama əpda te

¹Some ignorant writers have written that when Guru Nanak Dev reached God's court, he recited this hymn. Had it been so, its wordings would have been “ih dər keha ih ghəru keha....”

akhīa.”—səveye m 4 ke.

ਸੋਧ [sodh] *n* news; information about well-being. “dōgər sodh ek dīn ləhyo.”—cərītr 36. **2** *Skt*

ਸੋਧ. research, exploration, search. “ram nam atām māhī sodhē.”—sukhmāni. **3** purity, cleanliness. **4** a test, an examination. **5** *Skt* ਸੋਧ a stately temple, a palace. “khan pan sodhe sukh bhūcət.”—səveye m 4 ke. **6** See ਸੋਧਣਾ.

ਸੋਧ [sōdh] *n* a sweet smell, fragrance.

ਸੋਧਉ [sodhəu] that, he. “sodhəu mukətī kəhā dev kəsi.”—maru kəbir. **2** please correct; rectify. See ਸੋਧਨ.

ਸੋਧਕ [sodhək] *adj* who makes corrections, or rectifies, or reforms.

ਸੋਧਣਾ [sodhəṇa] *v* See ਸੋਧਨ. **2** *xa* giving religious punishment to remove sin; an act of penitence.

ਸੋਧਨ [sodhən] *Skt* ਸੋਧਨ. *n* purity, cleanliness. **2** the process of removing impurity. **3** removing guilt. **4** an examination.

ਸੋਧਨਾ [sodhna] See ਸੋਧਨ. **2** *v* to give religious punishment for purification. See ਸੋਧਣਾ 2. **3** investigate; to set right. “dhəram raī ka dəphtəru sodhīa.”—suhi kəbir. **4** *n* an idea; insight; power of discrimination. “sodhī səgər sodhna sukh nanka bhəjī nau.”—kan m 5.

ਸੋਧਾ [sōdha] *adj* fragrant sweet smelling. “jese bən vīkhe mālīgər kəpur sōdha.”—BGK.

ਸੋਧਿ [sodhī] after refining. “nīdəku sodhī sadh bicarīa.”—gōd rəvīdas. “sastrə sīmrit sodhī dekh-hu kōī.”—gəu ə m 3. **2** after rectifying the error. **3** after testing.

ਸੋਧਿਤ [sodhīt] *adj* refined, purified. **2** considered.

ਸੋਧੀ [sodhi] *n* news; information about wellbeing. “nəhi jan-hī sri nanək sodhi.”—NP. **2** *adj* who keeps a watch. **3** refined.

ਸੋਧੀਆ [sodhiā] *adj* (one) observing purity. **2** *n* a baptised Sikh of Jhivar (sub-caste) working

as a cook.

ਸੋਧੇ [sodhe] See ਸੋਧ.

ਸੋਨ [son] See ਸੋਣ. **2** *n* gold. “*je he aṭa lon jiu son sāmānī sārīru.*”—*s kabir*. ‘The human body valuable as gold will go cheap like flour and salt’ i.e. a gem will be sold at a price of cowrie. **3** wealth, riches, matter. “*lāpəṭī rāhīo tīh sāgī mīthe bhog son.*”—*asa chāṭ m 5*. **4** See ਸੋਨ.

ਸੋਨਜੁਹੀ [sonjohi] *Dg* a light-yellow jasmine; a jasmine with golden coloured flowers.

ਸੋਨਾ [sona] *n* gold. **2** going to bed, sleeping.

ਸੋਨੀ [soni] See ਸਿਉਨੀ. **2** *Dg* goldsmith.

ਸੋਪਾਨ [sopan] *Skt n* a ladder; steps.

ਸੋਪਿ [sopī] *Skt* ਸ: ਆਪਿ. *pron* he also, that also. “*mīlīo tīs sukhi sopī bhāvēta.*”—*GPS*.

ਸੋਪੁਰਖੁ [sopurakhu] *pron* that man. **2** He, the perfect Being. **3** *n* a composition from Guru Granth Sahib which is recited as evening prayer. The opening words of “*sopurakhu nīrājānu.*” give the composition its name.

ਸੋਧੇ [sopē] See ਸੋਪਿ. “*sət lage sopē tārē.*”—*sāvēye m 2 ke*.

ਸੋਫਤੀ [sophti] *adv* naturally, spontaneously. **2** *n* a Khatri caste in Hindu society to which Bhai Daya Singh belonged.

ਸੋਫਿ [sophī] See ਸੋਫੀ. “*bahān sophī sitla ki gəṭī.*”—*cārītr 245*. ‘Sophi is like a donkey.’¹

ਸੋਫਿਆਈ [sofiāi] *G* This sect was very powerful in Greece during the times of Socrates the philosopher. By installing new deities against the old ones and by staging dramas it misled the country men. Socrates refuted this cult with force and showed the true way of life to the people.

ਸੋਫੀ [sophi] This word is derived from Sufi meaning abstainer, especially, renouncer of drugs; teetotaller. “*səcu mīlīa tīn sophiā.*”

¹This sentence from a drug addict is condemnatory of sophi.

—*sri m 1. 2* See ਸੁਫੀ.

ਸੋਬ [sob] *P* سوب *n* a turban. **2** a handkerchief. **3** *vr* ਸੁਸੁਨ to wash.

ਸੋਬਰਾਉ [sobraū] a village in tehsil Kusur of district Lahore where on Feb. 10, 1846 the British fought against the Sikhs.

ਸੋਬਿਤ [sobritt] *Skt* सुवृत्ति *n* ideal propensity. **2** a decent livelihood. “*sobritt britt ko kārē.*”—*surāj*.

ਸੋਭ [sobh] *Skt* ਸੋਭਾ *n* beauty. “*əcərəj sobh bəṇai.*”—*sor m 5*. **2** eminence, greatness. **3** *Skt* ਸੋਭ *adj* praiseworthy, handsome, beautiful.

ਸੋਭਨ [sobhān] *Skt* ਸੋਭਨ *adj* praiseworthy. **2** charming, good-looking. **3** superb, best. **4** *n* a poetic metre, also called *sīhika*; its characteristics are : four lines, 24 matras per line; the first pause after the 14th and second one after the next 10th matra, ending as |S|.

Example :

nath ədbhut gəṭī əpərmī, cəṭī kəhət bəne nə.
—*gurupəd prem prəkāṣ*.

5 fire. **6** Shiv. **7** a lotus. **8** jewellery, ornament. **9** religion. **10** vermilion.

ਸੋਭਨੀ [sobhni] *n* army, the dignified one. —*sənāma*. **2** See ਸੋਭਨੀਆ.

ਸੋਭਨੀਅ [sobhniə], ਸੋਭਨੀਕ [sobhnik], ਸੋਭਨੀਯ [sobhniy] *adj* dignified, praiseworthy. “*te srəvəṇ bhāle sobhnik hē, meri jīḍṛijē.*”—*bīha chōt m 4*.

ਸੋਭਾ [sobha] *Skt* ਸੋਭਾ *n* glitter, light. **2** beauty.

ਸੋਭਾਇਕ [sobhāik] *adv* naturally, spontaneously. “*hō sobhāik bujhīo.*”—*NP*. **2** *adj* glorious, elegant.

ਸੋਭਾਸੂਰ [sobhasūr] *Skt* ਸੁਭਾਸੂਰ *adj* very much luminous.

ਸੋਭਾਂਜਨ [sobhājən] See ਸੁਹਾਂਜਣਾ.

ਸੋਭਾਦੂ [sobhadu] *Skt* ਸੁਭਦੂ *adj* superb, best. “*həume ənī stū ləṭī mārē so sobhadu hoī.*”—*bavən*. ‘with the army of the ego’ i.e. with an army of demons.

ਸੋਭਾਮੰਤ [sobhamānt], **ਸੋਭਾਵੰਤੀ** [sobhavāntī] *adj* dignified. “sobhavāntī narī he gurmukhī gūṅ gāṅa.”—*gəṅ m 3*.

ਸੋਭਿਤ [sobhit] *Skt* **ਸੋਭਿਤ** *adj* with glory, dignified.

ਸੋਮ [som] *Skt n* According to Rigved, it is the name of an intoxicating juice, which is extracted by squeezing somvalli (cocculus cordifolius) and then after boiling, it is offered to the deities. It gives out a pleasing smell; priests and deities like it. In Rigved many details are given. The Vedic sages used to consider it invigorating, curative, wealth giving and a guide for the deities. As a deity, it is one that possesses all the powers of somras. See **ਸੋਮਵੱਲੀ**. **2** Later the moon was named ‘som’ and he was regarded as a deity of all medicinal plants. It is written in Purans that Som, son of sage Atri was from the womb of Anusuya, but, in this regard, everybody is not of the same opinion. At places, he is considered to be the son of Dharam and elsewhere of Prabhakar of Atri lineage. But, in Vrihdarnyak, he is shown as belonging to the Kshatri caste. He married 27 daughters of Daksh, but loved Rohini the most. As a result the others angrily complained to their father. Daksh wanted to mediate for a compromise between them but Som did not agree. Then Daksh cursed his son-in-law that he would remain childless and become a patient of tuberculosis. On hearing this his wives took pity on him and they asked their father to pardon him. Daksh could not undo his curse but said that would, get feeble gradually. Because of this the moon waxes and wanes.

Once Som performed Rajsuy yag and in arrogance he took away Tara the wife of Vrihspati. Not to talk of her husband, Som did not return her even on Brahma’s asking. Thus there was a fight in which Saturn (who had an

enmity with Vrihspati) helped Som and other demons also sided with him. Indar and the deities were with Vrihspati. So horrible was the battle that the whole earth shook. With his trident Shiv cut Som into two pieces. Because of this he is also called ‘Bhagnatma’. At the end, Brahma mediated and restored Tara to Vrihspati. From the semen of the moon a male child was born to Tara who was named Budh, from whom started the Chandarvansh (moon dynasty) It is written in the Purans that Som’s chariot has three wheels and is pulled by ten jasmine-like white horses with five of them on one side and the other five on the other side. **3** nectar. **4** camphor. **5** heaven. **6** Shiv. **7** Kuber. **8** Yam. **9** the air. **10** water. **11** left-nostril whose deity is moon. “som səṅṅ pokhīṅ.”—*maru m 1*. ‘Nourish your breath with left nostril.’ See **ਸੂਰਸਰ**.

ਸੋਮਸਰ [somsəṅṅ] See **ਸੋਮ** 11.

ਸੋਮਸਿੰਧਾਂਤ [somsiddhāt] a sacred book on astrology uttered by the moon. **2** a branch of Tantar Shastar, Shaivite theory. See **ਪ੍ਰਬੋਧ ਚੰਦ੍ਰੋਦਯ** ੩. **3** a sacred book of Buddhism.

ਸੋਮਸੁਰ [somsur] *n* ਚੰਦ੍ਰ ਸੁਰ: is ṅra, the left most of three vessels running from the loins to the head. See **ਸੋਮ** 11.

ਸੋਮਤੀਰਥ [samtirāth] See **ਪੁਭਾਸ** 3.

ਸੋਮਨਾਥ [sommnath] a town and wharf on sea side in the state of Junagarh in Kathiavar province in the presidency of Bombay which is called ‘Prabhas’ and ‘Veraval wharf’ also. There is a Shivling by the name of Somnath. A five feet tall statue of Shiv was also there which was broken into four pieces by Mahmud Gaznavi in 1024 AD. Two pieces were sent to Gazni of which one piece was inlaid in stairs of a mosque and the other one in the stairs of the court. And two pieces were sent to Mecca and Madina for embedding in the

stairs. The temple of Somnath was unique in India. It had 56 pillars embedded with jewels and a golden chain weighing two hundred maunds hung from ceiling with which a gong was tied.

ਸੋਮਪ [soməp], **ਸੋਮਪਾ** [sompā] *Skt adj* one who drinks somras. **2** *n* a deity. See **ਸੋਮ**.

ਸੋਮਪਾਕ [sompak], **ਸੋਮਪਾਕੀ** [sompaki] *Skt स्वयंपाकिन् adj* one who cooks for himself; one who does not eat bread cooked by some one else. “sompak apras udīani.”—*bavān*.

ਸੋਮਰਾਜੀ [somraji] a poetic metre, also named as ‘utbhuj’, ‘ārdhbhujōg’, ‘ṣākhnari’ and ‘jhula’. Its features are four lines, two yāgāṅ 1SS, 1SS per line.

Example:

guru ko mānao. sābe 1cch pao.

gāho ek pasa. tajo or asa.

(b) At many places in Dasam Granth the bhujōg prāyat is also termed as ‘somraji’ as —
sune des desō munō pap kārma.

cune juṭh kuṭhō ṣrutō chor dhārma.

taje dhārmnari tākē papnarō.

māhā rup papi kuvrittadhīkarō.—*kālki*.

ਸੋਮਲਤਾ [somālta] See **ਸੋਮਾ** and **ਸੋਮਵੱਲੀ**.

ਸੋਮਵੱਲਰੀ [somvālari] See **ਸੋਮਵੱਲੀ** and **ਚਾਮਰ**.

ਸੋਮਵੱਲੀ [somvālli] a creeper plant (*L Cocculus Cordifolius*) from which somras was prepared. In Sanskrit sacred books it is mentioned that its leaves emerge as the moon waxes and fall off as it wanes. In other words, on the first day of bright half of the month, one leaf emerges and on the full moon day the leaves grow to be 15. Similarly on the first day of dark half, one leaf falls off and on the moonless day all the 15 leaves fall off. In this way this plant gets 15 leaves only.

ਸੋਮਵਾਰ [somvar] moon’s day, Monday.

ਸੋਮਵਾਰਿ [somvarī] during Monday, on Monday. “somvarī sātī rāhīa sāmāī.”—*Bīla var 7 m 3*.

ਸੋਮਵੰਸ [somvāns] *n* The moon-dynasty that started with Buddh, the son of moon. All the Pandavs and Yadavs are from the moon-dynasty. See **ਕੁਰੁਵੰਸ**.

ਸੋਮਵੰਸੀ [somvānsī] *adj* belonging to the moon dynasty. See **ਸੋਮਵੰਸ** and **ਕੁਰੁਵੰਸ**.

ਸੋਮਾ [soma] *n* a fountain, a source of water.

2 Bhai Soma a faithful disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. He was a resident of the Jhang area. One day, while performing his service on the sacred pond when Amritsar was being raised, Bhai Soma was sitting in the presence of Guru Arjan Dev. A fakir begged something from the Guru. At that moment there were no offerings (made by his devotees) before the Guru. The Guru asked if any devotee had got something with him. Bhai Soma had two pice with him, which he offered and they were given to the fakir. Guru Arjan Dev remarked that Soma was his moneylender. Since then Bhai Soma acquired the status of ‘Shah’ and on account of the Guru’s blessing he earned a lot in his business. People of Bhai Soma’s lineage now live at places as wide apart as Sahiwal, Dera Ismail Khan, Bhakkhar, Bannu and Mianwali etc. Of them many are unbaptised Sikhs and some are baptised also. Every one’s name carries the status of ‘Shah’ as Arjan Shah Singh, Karam Chand Shah, etc.

ਸੋਮਵਤੀ [somavāti] *adj* happening on Monday as somavāti amavāsya.

ਸੋਰ [sor] or **ਸੋਰੁ** [sorū] *P* رر noise, uproar, shouting. “chuṭī gāio jām ka sēb sor.”—*māla pāṭal m 4. 2* salt. **3** mania, excitement. “rajī māī mānī sorū.”—*jōpu*. ‘maniac feelings for power and pelf.’ **4** *Skt* **सौर** *adj* of wine. “racī rāhe bānīta bīnod kusum rāg bīkh sor.”—*bavān*. ‘absorbed in enjoying women and poison of wine of the colour of safflower’.

5 *n* a zig zag walk.

ਸੋਰਸ [sorəs] *P* شورش *n* shouting, uproar, noise.

2 *Skt* षोडश sixteen. “kər sorəsvō rīkhi tas gurā.”—*dətt*. ‘Dutt made him sixteenth spiritual guide’.

ਸੋਰ ਸਰਾਬਾ [ʃor ʃərabā] *n* shouting, noise. “səbh khēḍ pəkhēḍən ʃor ʃərabā.”—*NP*.

ਸੋਰਸਵੰ [sorəsvō] sixteenth. See ਸੋਰਸ 2.

ਸੋਰਹ [sorəh], ਸੋਰਹਿ [sorəhi] *n* sixteen. “sorəh mādhe pəvən jhəkorīa.”—*ram kabir*. ‘caused the wind to rise by reciting the holy hymn Om for sixteen times’.

ਸੋਰਹਿ ਸਿੰਗਾਰ [sorəhi sīgar] See ਸੋਲਹ ਸਿੰਗਾਰ.

ਸੋਰਠ [sorəṭh] or ਸੋਰਠਿ [sorəṭhi] It is a major musical measure of kāmāc ṭaṭ using only six notes. There are five rising notes and seven falling notes. Gandhar is a feeble one. Rishabh is Vadi and Dhaivat is Sanvadi. Gandhar and Dhaivat are prohibited in the ascending scale. Both pure and soft Nishad are applied. Nishad is pure in rising tone and soft in falling one. The time for its performance is second quarter of the night :

rising note— sə, rə, mə, pə, nə, sə,

falling note— sə, na, dhə, pə, mə, gə, rə, sə.

Sorath is at ninth number in Guru Granth Sahib. 2 See ਸੋਰਠਿ 2.

ਸੋਰਠਾ [sorṭhā] a matrīk metre featuring two lines, each line having two parts, eleven matras in the first part, pause on the short vowel, 13 matras in the second part and pause on the long vowel. This metre is reverse of ‘doha’.

Example:

salahi salahī, eti surəṭī nā paia,
nədiā ətə vah, pəvhi sāmūdī nā jañiəhi.

—*jəpu*.

In Guru Granth Sahib, this metre is called a slok also. That is,

nər cahət kəcu əur, əurē ki əurē bhəi. ...—*slok*
m 9. See डधडा.

ਸੋਰਠਿ [sorəṭhi] See ਸੋਰਠ. 2 a maiden of Rajput caste and a resident of Surashtar (Kathiawar), who was in love with a handsome man named Bija. In spite of many sufferings and obstacles, they lived as true lovers till the end. “sorəṭhi bija gavie jəs sughra bati.”—*BG*¹

ਸੋਰਬਾ [ʃorba] *P* شوربا *n* meat-curry gravy.

ਸੋਰਾ [ʃora] *P* شوره *n* salinity; saltpetre. In olden days water was cooled with it. “sitəl jəl kije səm ora. tər upər dekər bəhu sora.”—*GPS*. Saltpetre is also a major component of gunpowder and is used in many medicines.

ਸੋਰੀ [sori] *adj* one who makes a noise; a shouter. 2 a mystical practitioner of charm. 3 who with the right or the left vessel, foretells about auspicious and in auspicious rewards. “ai nə puch kəhyo kəchu sori.”—*krīsən*. 4 *P* سوری a kind of arrow. “hath na sath ləge subh sori.”—*krīsən*.

ਸੋਰੀਦਾ [ʃorida] *P* شوریده *adj* astonished, perplexed. 2 insane, crazy. 3 a lover. It is derived from ਸੋਰ.

ਸੋਰੁ [soru] See ਸੋਰ.

ਸੋਲਹ [soləh] sixteen.

ਸੋਲਹ ਸਿੰਗਾਰ [soləh sīgar], ਸੋਲਹ ਸੀਗਾਰ [soləh sigar] sixteen methods of beautifying the body as mentioned in poetical works.

prəthəm səkəl sucī məjjən əməlvəs

javək sudes kes paʃ ko sudharbo,

əgrag bhuʃəṇ vīvidh mukhvas rəg

kəjjəl kəlīṭ lol locən nīharbo,

bolən həsən mriḍucələn cītən caru

pəl pəl pətīvrət prīṭī prətīparbo,

keʃodas səvīlas kərho kūvərī radhe!

īh vīdhī sor-hī sīgarən sīgarbo.

—*rasīk priya*.

ʃucīṭa ʃil sənəh gətī cītṽən bolən has,

¹Gyani Gyan Singh writes in “Tavarikh Khalsa” that old palaces of ‘Sorath Bija’ can yet be seen near Girinar hills.

kac gūthān simōt ṣubh bhal tīlāk sukhras,
 bhal tīlāk sukhras drīgān ājan ātī sohe,
 bīrī bādān sudeṣ cībuk māsi kēn mān mohe.
 javāk mīhādi rāg rag 'bhāgvāt' nīt ucīta.
 ye sor-hī sīgar mukkh tā me vār ṣucīta.
 "solāh kie sigar."—*phunhe m 5*.

ਸੋਲਹ ਕਲਾ [solāh kālā] sixteen units, sixteen parts. On the assumption of a rupee having sixteen annas, we indicate something as complete by saying that it is (like) sixteen annas. Similarly it is believed that the God has sixteen skills. In Brahmavaivarat these sixteen skills are –

“gyan, dhyan, ṣubh kārām, hāṭh, sājām,
 dhārmārūdan.

vīdyā, bhājān, suprem, yāt, ādhyātām, sātman.
 dāyā, nem āru caturta buddh suddh īh jan.”

According to Hindus a prophet is rated according to the number of skills he possesses. He who has all these skills, is a perfect prophet.

Moon too is considered to have sixteen phases –

āmritā, manda, puṣa, puṣṭī, tuṣṭī, rātī,
 dhritī, ṣaṣṇī, cādrīka, kātī, jyotsāna, ṣrī,
 prītī, āgda, purānta and purnamītar.

In the teaching of Sikh religion, Vahguru is said to have infinite skills. “solāh kālā sāpurān phālīa. ānāt kālā hūi ṭhakur cārīa.”
 –*maru solhe m 5*. See **ਚੰਦੂ ਕਲਾ**.

ਸੋਲਹਾ [solha] *adj* group of sixteen, a poetic metre of sixteen lines. There are many poetic writings of sixteen lines in Guru Granth Sahib. For information about this poetic metre, see **ਘਨ ਕਲਾ**.

ਸੋਲਹਿ [solāhī] See **ਸੋਲਹ**.

ਸੋਲਹੇ [solhe] plural of **ਸੋਲਹਾ**.

ਸੋਲ ਪਗੋ [sol pāgo] *Dg* an aquatic animal resembling a scorpion, which has sixteen feet; a crab.

ਸੋਲਾ [ṣola] *A* ਸੁਅਲਾ *n* the glitter of a falling star which appears as a display of fire works; a

meteor. **2** an ember. **3** a flame.

ਸੋਲਾਂ [solā] See **ਸੋਲਹ**.

ਸੋਲਾਂ ਆਨੇ [solā ane] *part* complete, perfect; as complete as sixteen annas which make full worth of a rupee.

ਸੋਲਾਂਸਯਾ [solāsāyā] *n* a type of clothing having sixteen hundred woofs in its warp. “bāhu sukham jīh sut suhāvī, sē me solāsāyā kāhāvī.”—*NP*.

ਸੋਲਾਂ ਸਿੰਗਾਰ [solā sīgar] See **ਸੋਲਹ ਸਿੰਗਾਰ**.

ਸੋਲਾਂਸਿੰਘੀ [solāsīghī] See **ਚਿੰਤਪੂਰਨੀ**.

ਸੋਲਾਂ ਕਲਾ [solā kālā] See **ਸੋਲਹਕਲਾ** and **ਚੰਦੂਕਲਾ**.

ਸੋਲੰਕੀ [solāki] a sub-caste of Rajputs (Chalukya). The warriors belonging to the moon-dynasty were worshippers of Varah Bhagwan. Pulkeshi, a great king of this dynasty established a state in Badami (District Bijapur) in 550 AD.

ਸੋਵਨ [sovān], **ਸੋਵਨੁ** [sovānu] to sleep, to rest. “īk dīnu sovānu hoīgo lābe goḍ pāsarī.”—*s kābir*.

ਸੋਵਰਣ [sovārāṇ], **ਸੋਵਰਨ** [sovārān] *n* aurum, a gold nugget. **2** *adj* ਸੁ-ਵਣੈ good colour, high caste.

ਸੋਵਿੰਨਾ [sovīnā] *adj* of gold, golden. **2** well coloured, having attractive colour. **3** of good colour. “mānu ramkāsvāṭi lāīa kācān sovīnā.”—*asa chāt m 4*. meaning extremely pure and clean.

ਸੋਵੰਨ [sovān] See **ਸੋਵਨ**. **2** aurum, gold. “sovān ḍhala krīsān mala jāp-ho tūsi sāheli ho. –*vāḍ chāt m 4*.

ਸੋੜਸ [soṛās] *Skt* ਸੋੜਸ. sixteen. See **ਖੋੜਸ**.

ਸੋੜ ਸੋਪਚਾਰ [soṛ sopcar], **ਸੋੜ ਸੰਭਾਰ** [soṛ sābhar] *Skt* ਖੋੜਸ-ਸਮਘਾਰ sixteen articles for worship. See **ਖੋੜਸੋਪਚਾਰ**. “sāḍar soṛ sābhartīyātī mātī manvī.”—*GPS*. that is, “sāḍar soṛāṣ sābhar ātī yātī mātī manvī.”

ਸੋ [so] See **ਸਉ**. **2** *part* along with. “jō tom āpne jān so kam.”—*gāu kābir*. **3** *P* ੴ to be. Its root is **ਸੁਦਨ**.

ਸੌ ਸਾਖੀ [sə sakhi] It is a famous book having one hundred tales, but now some more seem to have been interpolated therein.¹ And its hand-written copies do not have the same text. Some persons are of the view that this book of tales is a composition of Kalgidhar but the poor quality of its poetry shows that it is from the pen of a Sikh with little education and understanding.

It can be observed from this book that the tales Guru Gobind Singh narrated to Bhai Gurbakhsh Singh were also got written by him from the calligraphist Sahib Singh. Bhai Santokh Singh has also written the story of Guru Pratap Suray based on it and Bhai Sahib has transformed a large number of references drawn from 'sə sakhi.' by adapting them to his pen.

Kuka Sikhs accord the same status to 'sə sakhi' which, in Hindu society, is accorded to Bhavishyat Puran, and they take pleasure in giving different meanings, according to their wisdom, to the puzzling sentences of this book.

The poetical composition of 'sə sakhi' is not in accordance with the rules of prosody, as—

“guru hārī rāī sēhāī kār krī sēn
sevie guru teg bēhadur dhir.

guru gobīd sīgh arī mrīg turkēn ko soṭh bir.”

The year and century mentioned herein go a long way to clarify whether it was written by Guru Gobind Singh or not:

“sēmāt bīkrām bhupāti satarā sēt nō ek (1791)
mahīnē sakhi var guru māki dotīya bhēk.”

Further, it is added — “satarā sō īkasi me sakhiā īkhiā.” A large number of expressions in this book are historically contradictory, as—
(a) “Sayyads originated during the time of the Pandavs.”—*Sakhi 1*.

¹We have seen an old book also having five hundred anecdotes relating to all the ten gurus.

(b) “Having come into being from derm. (the community) got the name Khalsa.”—*Sakhi 13*.

(c) “Christ was born before Moses.”—*Sakhi 14*.

(d) The story of Hari Chand was written to refute Vachitar Natak—*Sakhi 20*.

(e) We shall get the wealth of Satluj in 1899 Bikrami Sammat—*Sakhi 37*... etc.

In the opinion of Sardar Atar Singh Rais Bhadaur, this book was written at the time when the British government gave Kashmir to the Raja of Jammu in exchange for money. It is because of this that it contains the following sentences :

“des beekār jāhī phīrāgi. gājēge tēb mor bhujāgi.”—*Sakhi 85*.

ਸੌਚ [səh] *n* a pledge, vow, oath.

ਸੌਹਰ [səhər] *P* شوهر *n* husband, lord. **2** bride-groom.

ਸੌਹੇ [səhē] *adv* in front, face-to-face.

ਸੌਕ [sək] *A* شوق *n* a desire, an inclination. **2** love. “bhāyo ṣah ko ṣək vīsal.”—*GPS*.

ਸੌਕਣ [səkəṅ] See ਸੌਕਣ.

ਸੌਕਤ [səkət] *A* شوكت *n* a thorn; a barb. **2** pressure. **3** haste.

ਸੌਕਨਾਮਾ [səknama] *P* شوق نامه *n* a love-letter. “Ikhyo ṣaknama, dīje dārēs ai.”—*GPS*.

ਸੌਕੀਨ [səkin] *P* شوقین *adj* amateur; who is fond of (something).

ਸੌਖ [səkh] *n* ease, convenience, facility. **2** *Skt* ਸੌਖੜ comfort, relief.

ਸੌਖਾ [səkha], ਸੌਖੀ [səkhi] *adj* comfortable, convenient. **2** contented.

ਸੌਖੜ [səkhy] See ਸੌਖ **2**.

ਸੌਗਤ [səgat] See ਸੁਗਤ.

ਸੌਗਤੀ [səgati] *adj* who offers a gift. “trīṭīye nār səgati jan.”—*GPS*.

ਸੌਗੰਦ [səgəṅd] See ਸੁਗੰਦ.

ਸੌਗੰਧ [səgəṅdh] *Skt* सौगन्ध्य *n* a pleasant smell; fragrance.

ਸੌਚ [səc] *Skt* सौच *n* a feeling of cleanliness,

sacredness.

ਸੋਚਰ [sɔcər], **ਸੋਚਲ** [sɔcəl] *Skt* सौचर्चल a kind of salt; Sochal salt.

ਸੋਚਾ ਚਾਰ [sɔca car] *n* pious behaviour, good moral character, refined conduct.

ਸੋਚੀ [sɔci] Like Kabaddi it is also a rural game. Young boys assemble at one place and divide themselves into two teams. A line is drawn between the two teams. From one side of the line, a boy goes to the other side and tries to give three quick beats of his palm on the chest of a player of that side. If his hand is caught during the beats he is considered defeated. In case he returns to his side after giving the three beats without his hand having been caught, he is declared a winner.

ਸੋਜ [sɔj] *n* material, equipment. “dhəri sɔj səbh an.”—*səloh*.

ਸੋਜਨਜ [sɔjənj] *Skt n* gentlemanliness; nobility.

ਸੋਟੀ [sɔti] a village of district Amloh in Nabha state, about four miles to the north-east of Gobindgarh railway station. There is a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind at a distance of three-fourth of a mile to the east of this village. At this place, the Guru's dog fought against a pig and died after killing it.¹ From Nabha state 280 bighas of land has been donated to the gurdwara and rupees 48 in cash are given annually to it. A fair is held on the birthday of Guru Hargobind Sahib. See ਸੋਟੀ ਦੇ ਸਰਦਾਰ.

ਸੋਟੀ ਦੇ ਸਰਦਾਰ [sɔti de sərdar] They are feudal sardars belonging to the misl of Nishan. In 1763 AD sardar Sangat Singh, Dasaundha Singh, Jai Singh, Mohar Singh and others forcibly captured Ambala, Sarai Lashkar Khan, Shahbad, Doraha, Ladhran, Saunti etc. and established their rule over there. Now,

¹A Sikh has raised a shrine near the gurdwara in memory of both the animals.

Ladhran is in Ludhiana district and Saunti is under the government of Nabha state.

ਸੋਡਕ [sɔdək], **ਸੋਡਿਕ** [sɔdɪk] *Skt* शौण्डिक *adj* having a trunk. **2 n** an elephant. **3** a distiller whose pipe has the shape of a trunk. “bujhyo sɔdək sādən vɪsala.”—*GPS*.

ਸੋਡੀ [sɔdi] See ਸਉਡੀ.

ਸੋਡੀ [sɔdi] *n* one who has a trunk; elephant. “jənu sɔdi bəɖ sɔɖ prəcɔde.”—*GPS*. **2** a distiller. See ਸੋਡਕ.

ਸੋਡਯਰਿ [sɔdyərɪ], **ਸੋਡਯਾਤਕ** [sɔdyātək] *n* a lion, the enemy of the elephant. **2** a gun that kills an elephant—*sənama*.

ਸੋਡਯਾਤਕ ਧੁਨਿਨੀ [sɔdyātək dhunɪni] a gun roaring like a lion, who is the killer of an elephant.

ਸੋਣ [sɔn] See ਸਉਣ. **2** an omen. See ਅਪਸਗਨ.

ਸੋਤ [sɔt] See ਸਉਤ.

ਸੋਦਰਯ [sɔdərəy] *Skt* सौन्दर्य *n* beauty, prettiness. “səhɪnsɪl sɔdrəy surta.”—*GPS*.

ਸੋਦਾ [sɔda] See ਸਉਦਾ.

ਸੋਦਾਈ [sɔdai] See ਸਉਦਾਈ.

ਸੋਦਾਗਰ [sɔdagər] See ਸਉਦਾਗਰ.

ਸੋਦਾਮਨੀ [sɔdaməni], **ਸੋਦਾਮਿਨੀ** [sɔdamɪni] See ਸੁਦਾਮਨਿ.

ਸੋਦ੍ਰਯ [sɔdrəy] See ਸੋਦਰਯ.

ਸੋਧ [sɔdh] *Skt n* a place plastered with lime; a royal palace; a state temple. “sɔdər sɔdh ucera.”—*GPS*. **2** a deity's temple.

ਸੋਧਾ [sɔdh], **ਸੋਧਾ** [sɔdha] *n* a perfume, scent etc. “kəb-hu nə sɔdha laɪ rag mən bhaɪo.”—*cəɪɪr* 245.

ਸੋਧਾ ਖਾਨ [sɔdha xan], **ਸੋਧੇ ਖਾਨ** [sɔdhe xan] Dasaundha Khan. The name is derived from the ritual of Dasaundh. See ਉਸਰ. superintendent of the horse-stable of king Shahjahan. “ɪtne me sɔdhe xā ayo. həyən sev pər jo ʃhəɪɪrayo.”—*GPS*.

ਸੋਨ [sɔn] *n* an omen, a presage. “məgəl bhən bhəe subh sɔn.”—*NP*. “sɔn asɔn nəhɪ jan.”

- gurushobha*. See ਅਪਸਗੁਨ. **2** to sleep, go to bed. “*sej sudhare hit guru son.*”–*GPS*. **3** *Skt* ਸੋਨ *adj* related to a dog; of a dog. **4** *Skt* ਸੋਨ related to a slaughter-house: a butcher. **5** fresh meat cut by the butcher.
- ਸੋਨਕ [sɔnək] *Skt* ਸੋਨਕ a saint who used to live in Nemisharnay. He was the son of sage Shunak and was a teacher of Katyayan and Ashvlayan.
- ਸੋਨਿਕ [sɔnɪk] *Skt* a hunter, who keeps dogs with him.
- ਸੌਂਪਣਾ [sɔpnə], ਸੌਂਪਣੀ [sɔpni] See ਸਉਪਣਾ.
- ਸੌਂਪੜ [sɔpətr] a lotus. See ਸਤਪੜ. “*sɔpətr se chətr tute.*”–*cəɪtr 102*.
- ਸੌਂਫ [sɔph] *Skt* ਭਾਰਤੀ ਪੌਦਾ *P* ਬਾਦੀਆਂ *n* Aniseed is sown during the month of Poh and Magh and is harvested during Baisakh. Its plant is about three to four feet high. Its effect is hot, dehydrative and secretory. Aniseed is considered the best medicine to cure diseases of stomach and intestine. It enhances eyesight and curtails phlegm. It releases urine and washes away filth. Aniseed-water is used in many medicines. *L* *Pimpinella anisum* *E* aniseed.
- ਸੌਂਭ ਨਗਰ [sɔbh nəgər] See ਹਰਚੰਦਉਰੀ ਅਤੇ ਹਰਿਸਚੰਦ੍ਰ.
- ਸੌਂਭਰੀ [sɔbhri] *adj* glittering, shining “*sɔbhəɪt sɪpp sɔbhri.*”–*kəlkɪ*. ‘The armour covering cheeks gives a graceful glitter.’ **2** *Sobhri*, a saint who married fifty daughters of king Mandhata and begot 150 sons.
- ਸੌਂਭਾਗ [sɔbhag], ਸੌਂਭਾਗ [sɔbhagy] See ਸੁਭਾਗ ਅਤੇ ਸੁਭਾਗ.
- ਸੌਂਮ [sɔm] *adj* related to the moon. See ਸੌਮ. **2** See ਸੌਮਯ. “*sun he som! bəsən hit than.*”–*GPS*.
- ਸੌਮਿਤ੍ਰਿ [sɔmɪtrɪ] *n* Sumitra’s son, Lachhman. **2** Satrugan.
- ਸੌਮਯ [sɔmy] *Skt adj* without anger, calm. **2** pleasing beautiful. **3** *n* Budh, son of the moon. **4** See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ **3**.
- ਸੌਰ [sɔr] *adj* related to the sun, of the sun. **2** belonging to the sun-dynasty. **3** *n* Yam and Saturn, sons of the sun. **4** a worshipper of the sun. **5** related to liquor, of liquor. **6** a warrior. *adj* concerning a warrior.
- ਸੌਰਜ [sɔrəj] *Skt* ਭਾਇਰ *n* bravery. **2** *Skt* ਸੌਰਯ *adj* related to the sun.
- ਸੌਰਣਾ [sɔrɳə] See ਸਉਰਣਾ.
- ਸੌਰਭ [sɔrəbh] *Skt adj* fragrant. **2** *n* fragrance. “*sɪlimɔkɪ sɪkkɪ mən sɔrəbh ənəd het.*”–*NP*. **3** beauty. See ਸੁਰਭਿ. “*dhər balək sɔrəbh ap vɪrəjə.*”–*krɪsən*.
- ਸੌਰਮਾਸ [sɔrmas] a solar month: a month beginning with sankranti. See ਮਾਸ.
- ਸੌਰਾਸ਼ਟ੍ਰ [sɔrəʃtrə] related to Saurashtar (Kathiavar). **2** of a good country. See ਸੁਰਾਸ਼ਟ੍ਰ.
- ਸੌਰੀ [sɔri], ਸੌਰੀਆ [sɔria] *adj* a worshipper of the sun. **2** one who knows about the movements of planets like the sun; an astrologer. **3** a practitioner of magical charm. **4** fortune teller. **5** a sub-caste of the Brahmins. **6** *Skt* ਭਾਇਰਿ Vishnu. “*tujh sevɦɪ bɪdɦɪ səkər sɔri.*”–*NP*. **7** Krishan.
- ਸੌੜ [sɔr], ਸੌੜਾ [sɔrə] See ਸਉੜ-ਸਉੜਾ.
- ਸੌ [sɔ] *Skt* ਭਾਗ *part* welfare, bliss. **2** tranquility. **3** calmness. **4** a scripture. **5** ਸਮ੍ with, along with. “*toə sətɪgɔr sɔ het.*”–*səveye m 5 ke*. **6** properly, perfectly. **7** entirely, totally, from the very beginning.
- ਸੌਸ [sɔs] *Skt* ਭਾਗ *vr* to enunciate, praise. **2** *n* praise. **3** a promise. **4** a pledge, oath. **5** a desire. **6** flattery. **7** See ਸੰਸਯ.
- ਸੌਸਕਾਰ [sɔskar] *Skt* ਸੰਸਕਾਰ *n* this word is formed with prefix ਸੌ and root. ‘ਕ੍ਰਿ.’ to reform. **2** to refine. **3** an idea which strikes while performing an action. **4** an action performed with religious rites which affect the mind for long, like baptism, birth, marriage etc.
- Scholars divide these rites into three categories : superior, medium and inferior.

(a) Superior rites are those which stipulate that nothing be done against the Almighty's creation, and the religious symbols adopted therein become instrumental for the safety of the body and the country; as the Sikhs adopt underwear shorts and curved sword at the initiation ceremony of the Khalsa.

(b) Medium rites are those which impart bad shape to the Almighty's creation and the religious symbols adopted therein are of no use to the body and the country, like growing of matted hair or putting on ash/cinders on body, or wearing of sacred thread, necklace, etc.

(c) Inferior rites are those in which the Almighty's creation is fragmented and no benefit accrues to the body and the country, as piercing earlobes by the yogis, circumcision, tonsure, etc.

ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ [sāskṛit] *adj* which has been improved. **2** purified. **3** reformed. **4** grammatically correct language. **5** *n* divine language: Sanskrit (संस्कृत).

ਸੰਸਯ [sāsy] *Skt* ਸੰਸਯ *n* (ਸੰ-ਸੀ) fast sleep. **2** doubt, suspicion. "patkəhəṇṇə sadhsəḡəm nə sāsyəh."—*səhəs m 5*.

ਸੰਸਰਗ [sāsərag] *Skt* ਸੰਸਰਗ *n* meeting, interaction, relation. See ਸਰਗ.

ਸੰਸਰਣ [sāsəṇ] *Skt n* strolling, wandering. **2** moving away. See ਸਰਣ.

ਸੰਸਰਾਮ [sāsram] son of Baba Mohan and grandson of Guru Amardev, who wrote sacred books of Gurbani. These were the books Guru Arjan Dev got from Baba Mohan for compiling a volume of Guru Granth Sahib. See ਗੋਇੰਦਵਾਲ ਨੰ: 1.

ਸੰਸਾ [sāsa] doubt, suspicion. See ਸੰਸਯ. "gurmukh sāsā mul nə hovai."—*var bīla m 3*.

ਸੰਸਾਰ [sāsar] a crocodile. **2** *Skt* the world, which keeps on changing. "sāsar kam təjṇə."—*gatha*. **3** people of the world.

ਸੰਸਾਰ ਸਾਗਰ [sāsar sagər] *adj* world-like ocean.

"sāsar sagər əb utre pare."—*bīla m 5*.

ਸੰਸਾਰਸਿ [sāsarəsī], **ਸੰਸਾਰਸਯ** [sāsarəsy] worldly. "sagrə sāsarəsy gurpərsadi tər-hī ke."—*səhəs m 5*. 'Very few people cross the sea of the world with blessing from their spiritual guides.'

ਸੰਸਾਰਕੁਪ [sāsarkup] *adj* the world as a well, from which it is difficult to come out. "sāsarkup te udhəri lē."—*asa chət m 5*.

ਸੰਸਾਰ ਰਚਨਾ [sāsar rəcna] See ਸਿਸ੍ਰਿ ਰਚਨਾ.

ਸੰਸਾਰਿ [sāsari] in the world. "mūdra paī phire sāsari."—*var ram l m l*. "gurdərsənu səphəlu sāsari."—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਸੰਸਾਰੀ [sāsari] *adj* related with the world; worldly. **2** the Creator of the world (Brahma). "īku sāsari īku bhəḡdari."—*jəpu*. **3** a householder. "na əudhuti nə sāsari."—*ram ə m l*. **4** *n* a tradition of the world; a custom of the world. "chuṭīḡəi sāsari."—*keḡa kəbir*.

ਸੰਸਾਰੁ [sāsaru] people of the world. See ਸੰਸਾਰ. "hoī səhai jīsu tū rakh-hī tīsu kəha kərə sāsaru?"—*guj m 5*.

ਸੰਸਾਰੁ [sāsaru] a devoted Sikh of Guru Ramdas. **2** a devotee from Talvar sub-caste, who, being a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev, became a great scholar.

ਸੰਸਾਰੇ [sāsare] in the world. "sətokh bhīa sāsare."—*sor m 5*.

ਸੰਸਿਸ੍ਰਿ [sāsriṣṭī] See ਉਭਯਾਲੰਕਾਰ.

ਸੰਸਿਤਿ [sāsritī] *Skt* संसृति *n* a flow, a current. **2** the world. See ਸਿਤਿ.

ਸੰਹਾਰ [səhar] *Skt n* (ਸੰ-ਹਿ) fascination; attraction. **2** destruction, ruination; extermination. **3** the process of gathering; winding up. **4** a gist, summary. **5** the process of resisting an attack.

ਸੰਹਾਰੀ ਮੱਲ [səhari məll] elder uncle of Guru Arjan Dev, on marriage of whose son Guru Ramdas sent Arjan Dev to Lahore and asked him not to come back unless called for. During his two year stay at Lahore, the blessed son excellently performed the task of religious

preaching. The place, in Chuni Mandi, where he used to hold religious congregations is known as Diwan Khana of Guru Arjan Dev and it is a famous place of pilgrimage for the Sikhs. From this very place, the hymn “*mera mānu loce gurdarsən tai*” was written and sent to Guru Amar Das. Sanhari Mall acquired self-realisation from Guru Arjan Dev and he is considered one among unique Sikhs.

ਸੰਹਿਤਾ [sāhita] *Skt* *n* the book which deals nicely with human interests. **2** religious books written by saints like Manu. **3** that part of the Ved which describes rites and rituals; an explication of sāhita. See Aitray Arnyak Arnyak 3, Ch 3, Part 6. **4** close contiguity of letters in grammar.

ਸੰਹੇਤ [sāhet] See ਸੰ.

ਸੰਕ [sāk] *Skt* शङ्क *vr* to be uncertain; to be afraid. **2** *n* fear. **3** doubt; suspicion. “*guru mālie sāk utarī.*”—*sri m 1*. **4** a cart-pulling bullock.

ਸੰਕਟ [sākəṭ] *Skt* संकट *n* suffering, distress. “*sākəṭ ghor kəṭe khīn bhitarī.*”—*dev m 5*. **2** See ਸਕਟਾਸੁਰ.

ਸੰਕਟਮੋਚ [sākəṭmoc], **ਸੰਕਟਮੋਚਕ** [sākəṭmocək] *adj* who liberates from sufferings. “*govīd sākəṭmoc.*”—*ram chēt m 5*.

ਸੰਕਟਵੈ [sākəṭve] short form for ਸੰਕਟ ਖਵੈ “*sahīb sākəṭve sevək bhaje.*”—*bāsāt namdev*. ‘desertion by the servant when his master is in distress.’

ਸੰਕਟਿ [sākəṭi] in distress; in suffering. See ਸੰਕਟ. “*sākəṭi nāhi pāre jonī nāhi ave.*”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਸੰਕਰ [sākər] *Skt* संकर *n* a combination of different commodities; a mixture. **2** a muletto. **3** See ਉਭਯਾਲੰਕਾਰ. **4** *Skt* शङ्कर *n* Shiv, whom Purans consider as the benefactor. “*sākər kroṛ tetis dhīaio.*”—*bera m 4*. **5** Shankaracharya, whom the Hindus regard as the incarnation of Shiv. “*sākər hve əvtar śiv śrutī mət vīdtave.*”—*GPS*.

In brief, the story of Shankar, is as under:

Shankar was born in village Kaldi or Kalpi in Cochin in Sammat 846 (788 AD) from the womb of mother Vishishta in the house of Shiv, a Brahman. After very deeply going through Khatshastar, Ved and Vedang, he adopted renunciation from Govind Swami and settling in Kashi, he preached the monoistic faith. With matchless intellect and force of education he attracted towards himself a large number of students.

Having won over the chief of Mahishmati, the capital of Magadh and very famous Pandit Mandanmisar along with his unique wife Pandit Bharti, in a religious discourse, Shankar became widely known in India. Mandan and Bharti both became his disciples and after adopting renunciation they preached monism.

It is mentioned by Madhavacharaya in Shankar Dig Vijay that Sankar won over a large number of scholars and defeated Buddhism in a big way. Shankaracharaya established a large number of hermitages, the most famous of which is Shringeri hermitage, situated on the bank of Tungbhadra in district Kadur of Mysore state of Srīngagiri. Here he installed his brilliant disciple Mandan then known as Sureshvacharaya as the chief priest. Sankaracharaya’s seat¹ of spiritual authority is at this place now. This hermitage is given Rs. 12,000/- annually by the state of Mysore. Besides this is an estate of 259 villages, with an income of Rs. 50,000/- given to this hermitage by Harihar, the king of Vijay nagar in 1346 AD.

The priests installed at the other three hermitages (Dwarika, Jaganath, Badrinath)² were also scholars and capable sanyasis who

¹The chief of this seat is called Jagatguru by the Hindus.

²Sharda math in Dwarika, Jaganath math in Govardhan and Joshi math in Badrinath.

could successfully preach religion. Shankar has written excellent commentaries on Vedant Sutra, Upnishads and Gita. Shankar fell ill during his travel in Assam and died at Kedarnath in 820 AD at the age of 32 years.

S.V. Venkateshwara writes that Shankar was born in 805 AD and died in 897 AD. He has also given substantial arguments in support of his contention.

6 a poetic metre characterised by four lines of verse, 26 matras per line, first pause at 16th matra and the second at the next 10th matra, the last two matras being guru and lāghu.

Example:

mṛṅg min bhrīṅg pātēg kūcār, ek dokh bīnas.

... –asa rāvīdas.

khāṭ kārām kul sājūgāt he hārībḥagātī hīrde nahī

cārānarbīd nā kātha bhavē supāc tollī sāman.

... –keda rāvīdas.

nīj kan sun mātīman manāv, khet mēhī tēb jaī,

godhum buṭ upar dekhyo, rāhyo ur bīsmāī.

... –NP.

7 *adj* who brings happiness. 8 auspicious; noble. 9 *Skt* शृङ्खल This word has also been used for a thick iron chain (sāgūl). “durād ke pāī su sākār ḍāryo.”–GV 10.

ਸੰਕਰਸਨ [sāḱarsān] See ਸੰਕਰਖਨ.

ਸੰਕਰ ਸੁਕ੍ਰ [sāḱār sukṛ] *Skt* *n* semen of Shankar (Shiv); mercury.

ਸੰਕਰਸੁਤ [sāḱārsut] *n* Shiv's sons, Ganesh and Kartikey.

ਸੰਕਰਖਣ [sāḱārkḥaṇ], ਸੰਕਰਖਨ [sāḱārkḥaṇ] *Skt* सङ्कर्षण *n* attraction. 2 Bal bhadar, Balram. Two reasons have been mentioned for the name Sankarkhan given to him. One, after pulling him out from Devki's womb, he was placed in the womb of Rohini.¹ Second, he

¹See Vishnu Puran Part 4 Ch 15.

used to smash the head of his enemy with a thrashing club after pulling him with the plough. “pun bolyo vṛījes, sāḱārkḥaṇ sō krīpa kār.”–krīṣaṇ. 3 Bhai Santokh Singh has used this word in place of sāḱrāmāṇ (sāḱrātī) “mākār sāḱārkḥaṇ ārki hoī. an sānan-hī je nār koe.”–GPS. ‘one who comes to Mukatsar for a holy dip, when the sun is in the zodiac mansion of capricorn.’

ਸੰਕਰ ਵਰਣ [sāḱār vārāṇ] See ਵਰਣ ਸੰਕਰ.

ਸੰਕਰਾ [sāḱra] plural of ਸੰਕਰ. “sāḱra nā jan-hī bhev.”–ram m 5. 2 Shiv. 3 *adj* given to public welfare. 4 . musical metre that is a variation of bīlavāl. The māddhām is forbidden in it and rīṣābh seems very feeble. It resembles sāḱār bīhag a lot. gādhār is complementary and ṣārāj supplementary in it.

ascending : ṣā, rā, gā, pā, pā, nā, ṣā

descending : ṣā, rā, dhā, pā, gā, rā, ṣā

ਸੰਕਰਾਚਾਰਯ [sāḱāracaray] See ਸੰਕਰ 5.

ਸੰਕਰੀ [sāḱrī] wife of Shankar (Shiv). Parvati. 2 madder plant or its dye. 3 *adj* given to public welfare.

ਸੰਕਲਨ [sāḱalān] *Skt* सङ्कलन *n* compilation, putting together. 2 presentation by squeezing time span in a play of an incident spread over a long period.

ਸੰਕਲਪ [sāḱalāp] *Skt* सङ्कल्प *n* an intuition; an idea; concept. 2 a vow, pledge. See ਕਲਪ.

ਸੰਕਲਿਤ [sāḱalīt] compiled, collected. See ਕਲਨ.

ਸੰਕੜਾ [sāḱṛā] *adj* limited. 2 narrow; tight.

ਸੰਕਾ [sāḱā] *Skt* शङ्का *n* doubt, suspicion. 2 fear fright, terror. “prābhū dhīāīā gāī sāḱā tuṭ.” –gūj m 5. 3 सङ्का a fight, a war.

ਸੰਕਾਸ [sāḱās] *Skt* संकाम *adj* equivalent, alike. “hā nā lākhō sodār tīṣe, pārmesur sāḱās.”–NP.

ਸੰਕਿਤ [sāḱīt] *Skt* शङ्कित *adj* afraid. 2 suspicious, doubtful.

ਸੰਕੀਰਣ [sāḱīrā ṇ], ਸੰਕੀਰਨ [sāḱīrān] *Skt* संकीर्ण *adj* mixed. 2 covered. 3 spread, extended,

expanded. “ayudh te sākiran bān bha lothān poth kārāte.”—*GPS*. **4** *n* a mixed breed; a community that has parents of different castes. See ਦਸ ਅਠ ਵਰਨ.

ਸੰਕੁ [sāku] *Skt* शङ्कु *n* a nail, a hobnail. **2** a bowl, seat. **3** a numeral called ‘sākh’ (10,000,000,000,000). **4** three, twelve-finger length pegs, to measure the shadow of the sun. **5** Kamdev, god of love. **6** Shiv. **7** a sin.

ਸੰਕੁ ਕਰਣ [sāku kārṇ] *n* with a peg like ears, a donkey. **2** a demon, according to Harivansh.

ਸੰਕੁਰਾ [sākura] *adj* limited. **3** tight, narrow. “mukāṭI duara sākorā.”—*s kabir*.

ਸੰਕੁਲ [sākul] *Skt adj* dense. “subh guṇ gān dāl sākul sohē.”—*GPS*. **2** complete. **3** surrounded. **4** *n* a war. **5** a crowd, a large crowd.

ਸੰਕੁੜਾ [sākuṛa] limited, narrow. See ਸੰਕੁਰਾ. “mukāṭI dvara sākuṛa.”—*guj var 1 m 3*.

ਸੰਕੁ [sāku] See ਸੰਕੁ.

ਸੰਕੇਤ [sāket] *Skt* संकेत *n* an indication, a gesture. **2** sign, mark. **3** *Skt* ਸੰ-ਕੇਤ a residence. “jāl sākētānI adI bākhan-hu.”—*sānama*. a house that has waters; a river.

ਸੰਕੇਤਨਿ [sāketIn] See ਸੰਕੇਤ 3.

ਸੰਕੋਚ [sākoc], **ਸੰਕੋਚਨ** [sākocān] *Skt n* (ਸੰ- ਕੁਚ) shrinking, contracting. **2** hesitating. **3** modesty, shame. **4** winding up. “kheḷ sākocē tāv nanāk eke.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਸੰਕ੍ਰਮਣ [sākrāmāṇ] *Skt n* the process of crossing. **2** going forward. **3** arriving. **4** entry of the sun from one zodiac to another.

ਸੰਕ੍ਰਾਂਤਿ [sākrāṭI] *Skt n* the day the sun enters a new Zodiac. First day of the solar month. First entry.

ਸੰਕ੍ਰਿਤ [sākrIt] It is ਸੰਕਿਤ misspelt by the writer. “su sadhu sākriṭē cītē, āsadhu nīrbhāyē ḍulē.”—*kalki*.

ਸੰਕ੍ਰੰਦਨ [sākrādān] *Skt* संक्रन्दन *n* what is full of shouting; a war; a fight. **2** Indar, who makes his enemies weep.

ਸੰਕਿਪੁ [sāksipt] thrown out. **2** heaped. **3** gathered. **4** lessened, summarised, made brief.

ਸੰਕੇਪ [sāksēp] the act of throwing properly. **2** collecting. **3** squeezing in a small place what is expansive.

ਸੰਖ [sākh] *Skt* शङ्ख *n* a sea-animal, whose shell is blown as bugle by the Hindus in temples. “sākhān ki dhunI ghāṭān ki kār.”—*cāḍi 1*. In ancient times, the shell was blown as a bugle during days of war. “sīgh cārī mukh sākḥ bājāvāt.”—*cāḍi 1*. ‘Vishnu always keeps a sankh in his hand.’ **2** sign of Vishnu’s sankh imprinted with sandalwood or stamped with heated metal on the body of a Vaishnavite. “sākh cākṛ mala tīlāk bīrajāt.”—*maru namdev*. **3** the chief snakes of the clan. **4** a count. 10,000,000,000,000. **5** a saint, who wrote “Sankh Sahinta.” He was a family priest of Hansdhvaj, the king of Champakpuri. **6** a skull. **7** a demon (Sankhasur), who was born from a conch (ਸੰਖ) and who went into the sea taking Veds along with him. Incarnating as a fish, Vishnu killed Sankhasur and brought back the Veds. “sākhasur mare ved udhare.”—*mācch*. In Shatpath his name is written as Haygrev also. **8** See ਸੰਖੜ.

ਸੰਖਚੂੜ [sākhcuṛ] *Skt* शङ्खचूड़ *n* a kind of snake, on whose body are signs of the conch. **2** Jalandhar demon, whose wife was Vrinda, who had the form of basil. See Devi Bhagvat Sakandh 9 Ch 24.

ਸੰਖਨਾਰੀ [sākhnari] a poetic metre, also named as “somraji” and “ārdh bhujāg”. Its features are two yāgāns per line, IṢṢ, IṢṢ.

Example:

jūṭe doI pase. pāri mar nase.
guru dhir deke. āgē sīgh keke.

(b) Guru Gobind Singh has given the form

of Sankhnari under the heading “bhujōg prāyat” but means ‘ardh bhujōg’ there

nāmastō agōje. nāmastō abhōje.

nāmastō a name. nāmastō aḥame.—japū.

ਸੰਖਨੀ [sākhni] See ਸੰਖਿਨੀ.

ਸੰਖਪਾਣਿ [sākhpaṇi] Vishnu, who keeps a sankh (conch) in hand.

ਸੰਖਾਸੁਰ [sākhasur] See ਸੰਖ 7.

ਸੰਖਿਆ [sākhia] See ਸੰਖਜਾ.

ਸੰਖਿਨੀ [sākhini] *Skt* शङ्खिनी *n* poetically, a female type.

“kop ṣil kovid kəpəṭ səjəl səlom ṣərir.

əruṇ vəsən nəkhdan ruḥi niḥjə nisāk ədhir.

kṣar gādḥ yut mar jəl təpt bhurī bhag hoy.

surtā rəṭi əṭi sākhini vərṇəṭ kəvi jən loy.”

—rəṣikprīya.

“kīdhō sākhini citrni pədmīni hē.”
—ramav. **2** a seashell from which emerges a pearl. **3** *adj* having a ‘sākh’. **4** See ਚੌਪਈ ਦਾ ਭੇਦ (d).

ਸੰਖਿਪੁ [sākhīpt] See ਸੰਕਿਪਤ.

ਸੰਖੀ [sākhi] *n* a bone, so named due to its having conch-like colour. “kəḍhi cus sākhi.”—*GV 10*.

2 *Skt* शङ्खिन् conch holding Vishnu. **3** a sea.

ਸੰਖੀਆ [sākhia] *Skt* शङ्खिका A السم النسم *n* سم (poison) ਫਾਰ (rat) a rat-killing poison; arsenic.

ਸੰਖੇਪ [sākhep] *Skt* संक्षेप *n* a summary.

ਸੰਖਜ [sākhy] *Skt n* a war, fight. **2** *adj* countable.

ਸੰਖਜਾ [sākhya] *Skt n* counting enumeration. “tryodəs dyoshī sākhy. kini.”—*NP*. The counting of numbers in Punjabi, Sanskrit, Persian and English is given below.

੧	ਇਕ	[ɪk]	੧	एकः	۱	یک	1	One
੨	ਦੋ	[do]	੨	द्वै	۲	دو	2	Two
੩	ਤਿੰਨ-ਤ੍ਰੈ	[tɪn-tre]	੩	त्रयः	۳	سه	3	Three
੪	ਚਾਰ	[car]	੪	चत्वारः	۴	چهار	4	Four
੫	ਪੰਜ	[pəj]	੫	पञ्च	۵	پنج	5	Five
੬	ਛੀ-ਛੇ	[chi-che]	੬	षट्	۶	شش	6	Six
੭	ਸੱਤ	[sətt]	੭	सप्त	۷	هفت	7	Seven
੮	ਅੱਠ	[əṭṭh]	੮	अष्ट-अथवा अष्टौ	۸	هشت	8	Eight
੯	ਨੌ	[no]	੯	नव	۹	نه	9	Nine
੧੦	ਦਸ	[dəs]	੧੦	दश	۱۰	ده	10	Ten
੧੧	ਗਿਆਰਾਂ-ਯਾਰਾਂ	[giarā-yarā]	੧੧	एकादश	۱۱	یازده	11	Eleven
੧੨	ਬਾਰਾਂ	[barā]	੧੨	द्वादश	۱۲	دوازده	12	Twelve
੧੩	ਤੇਰਾਂ	[terā]	੧੩	त्रयोदश	۱۳	سیزده	13	Thirteen
੧੪	ਚੌਦਾਂ	[cōdā]	੧੪	चतुर्दश	۱۴	چهارده	14	Fourteen
੧੫	ਪੰਦਰਾਂ	[pādrā]	੧੫	पञ्चदश	۱۵	پانزده	15	Fifteen
੧੬	ਸੋਲਾਂ	[solā]	੧੬	षोडश	۱۶	شانزده	16	Sixteen
੧੭	ਸਤਾਰਾਂ	[satarā]	੧੭	सप्तदश	۱۷	هفده	17	Seventeen
੧੮	ਅਠਾਰਾਂ	[əṭharā]	੧੮	अष्टादश	۱۸	هجده	18	Eighteen
੧੯	ਉੱਨੀ	[ūni]	੧੯	एकोनविंशतिः	۱۹	نود	19	Nineteen
੨੦	ਵੀਹ	[vih]	੨੦	विंशतिः	۲۰	بسیست	20	Twenty
੨੧	ਇੱਕੀ	[ɪkki]	੨੧	एकविंशतिः	੨੧	بسیست و یک	21	Twenty-one
੨੨	ਬਾਈ	[bai]	੨੨	द्वाविंशतिः	੨੨	بسیست و دو	22	Twenty-two
੨੩	ਤੇਈ-ਤ੍ਰੈਈ	[tei-trei]	੨੩	त्रयौविंशतिः	੨੩	بسیست و سه	23	Twenty-three
੨੪	ਚੌਥੀ-ਚਵੀ	[cōbi-cāvi]	੨੪	चतुर्विंशतिः	੨੪	بسیست و چهار	24	Twenty-four

੨੫	ਪੱਚੀ-ਪੰਝੀ	[pæcci-pā̃jhi]	੨੫	ਪ੍ਰਭਵਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੨੫	بیسیت و پنج	25	Twenty-five
੨੬	ਛੱਬੀ	[chəbbi]	੨੬	ਭੜਵਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੨੬	بیسیت و شش	26	Twenty-six
੨੭	ਸਤਾਈ	[sətai]	੨੭	ਸਪ੍ਰਵਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੨੭	بیسیت و هفت	27	Twenty-seven
੨੮	ਅਠਾਈ	[əṭhai]	੨੮	ਅਠਵਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੨੮	بیسیت و هشتم	28	Twenty-eight
੨੯	ਉੱਤੀ	[uṇṇəti]	੨੯	ਏਕੋਨਤ੍ਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੨੯	بیسیت و ننه	29	Twenty-nine
੩੦	ਤੀਹ-ਤ੍ਰੀਹ	[tih-trih]	੩੦	ਤ੍ਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੩੦	سی	30	Thirty
੩੧	ਇਕੱਤੀ	[ɪkkəti]	੩੧	ਏਕਤ੍ਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੩੧	سی و یک	31	Thirty-one
੩੨	ਬੱਤੀ	[bət̤ti]	੩੨	ਦੁਵਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੩੨	سی و دو	32	Thirty-two
੩੩	ਤੇਤੀ	[təti]	੩੩	ਤ੍ਰਯਕ੍ਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੩੩	سی و سه	33	Thirty-three
੩੪	ਚੌਤੀ	[cəti]	੩੪	ਚਤੁਕ੍ਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੩੪	سی و چهار	34	Thirty-four
੩੫	ਪੈਂਤੀ	[pə̃ti]	੩੫	ਪੰਚਕ੍ਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੩੫	سی و پنج	35	Thirty-five
੩੬	ਛੱਤੀ	[chə̃tti]	੩੬	਷ਟਕ੍ਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੩੬	سی و شش	36	Thirty-six
੩੭	ਸੈਂਤੀ	[sə̃ti]	੩੭	ਸਪ੍ਰਤ੍ਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੩੭	سی و هفت	37	Thirty-seven
੩੮	ਅਠੱਤੀ	[əṭhə̃tti]	੩੮	ਅਠਕ੍ਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੩੮	سی و هشتم	38	Thirty-eight
੩੯	ਉਨਤਾਲੀ	[untali]	੩੯	ਏਕੋਨਚਤੁਵਾਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੩੯	سی و ننه	39	Thirty-nine
੪੦	ਚਾਲੀ	[cali]	੪੦	ਚਤੁਵਾਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੪੦	چهل	40	Forty
੪੧	ਇਕਤਾਲੀ	[ɪktali]	੪੧	ਏਕਚਤੁਵਾਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੪੧	چهل و یک	41	Forty-one
੪੨	ਬਿਆਲੀ-ਬੈਤਾਲੀ	[biʌli-bətali]	੪੨	ਦੁਵਿਚਤੁਵਾਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੪੨	چهل و دو	42	Forty-two
੪੩	ਤ੍ਰਿਤਾਲੀ	[trɪtali]	੪੩	ਤ੍ਰਿਚਤੁਵਾਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੪੩	چهل و سه	43	Forty-three
੪੪	ਚੌਤਾਲੀ	[cətali]	੪੪	ਚਤੁਸ਼੍ਰਚਤੁਵਾਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੪੪	چهل و چهار	44	Forty-four
੪੫	ਪੰਤਾਲੀ	[pə̃tali]	੪੫	ਪੰਚਚਤੁਵਾਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੪੫	چهل و پنج	45	Forty-five
੪੬	ਛਿਤਾਲੀ	[chɪtali]	੪੬	਷ਟਚਤੁਵਾਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੪੬	چهل و شش	46	Forty-six
੪੭	ਸੈਂਤਾਲੀ	[sə̃tali]	੪੭	ਸਪ੍ਰਚਤੁਵਾਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੪੭	چهل و هفت	47	Forty-seven
੪੮	ਅਠਤਾਲੀ	[əṭhtali]	੪੮	ਅਠਚਤੁਵਾਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੪੮	چهل و هشتم	48	Forty-eight
੪੯	ਉਨੰਜਾ	[unə̃ja]	੪੯	ਏਕੋਨਪੰਚਾਸ਼ਾਸ਼ਿ:	੪੯	چهل و ننه	49	Forty-nine
੫੦	ਪੰਜਾਹ	[pə̃jah]	੫੦	ਪੰਚਾਸ਼ਾਸ਼ਿ:	੫੦	پنجاه	50	Fifty
੫੧	ਇਕਵੰਜਾ	[ɪkvə̃ja]	੫੧	ਏਕਪੰਚਾਸ਼ਾਸ਼ਿ:	੫੧	پنجاه و یک	51	Fifty-one
੫੨	ਬਵੰਜਾ	[bəvə̃ja]	੫੨	ਦੁਵਿਪੰਚਾਸ਼ਾਸ਼ਿ:	੫੨	پنجاه و دو	52	Fifty-two
੫੩	ਤਿਵੰਜਾ-ਤ੍ਰਿਵੰਜਾ	[tɪvə̃ja-trɪvə̃ja]	੫੩	ਤ੍ਰਿਪੰਚਾਸ਼ਾਸ਼ਿ:	੫੩	پنجاه و سه	53	Fifty-three
੫੪	ਚੁਰੰਜਾ	[cʊrə̃ja]	੫੪	ਚਤੁ:ਪੰਚਾਸ਼ਾਸ਼ਿ:	੫੪	پنجاه و چهار	54	Fifty-four
੫੫	ਪਚਵੰਜਾ	[pəcvə̃ja]	੫੫	ਪੰਚਪੰਚਾਸ਼ਾਸ਼ਿ:	੫੫	پنجاه و پنج	55	Fifty-five
੫੬	ਛਪੰਜਾ-ਛਿਵੰਜਾ	[chəpə̃ja-chɪvə̃ja]	੫੬	਷ਟਪੰਚਾਸ਼ਾਸ਼ਿ:	੫੬	پنجاه و شش	56	Fifty-six
੫੭	ਸਤਵੰਜਾ	[sətvə̃ja]	੫੭	ਸਪ੍ਰਪੰਚਾਸ਼ਾਸ਼ਿ:	੫੭	پنجاه و هفت	57	Fifty-seven
੫੮	ਅਠਵੰਜਾ	[əṭhvə̃ja]	੫੮	ਅਠਪੰਚਾਸ਼ਾਸ਼ਿ:	੫੮	پنجاه و هشتم	58	Fifty-eight
੫੯	ਉਨਾਹਠ	[unahə̃ṭh]	੫੯	ਏਕੋਨ਷ਠਿਟ:	੫੯	پنجاه و ننه	59	Fifty-nine
੬੦	ਸੱਠ	[sə̃ṭh]	੬੦	਷ਠਿਟ:	੬੦	شصت	60	Sixty
੬੧	ਇਕਾਹਠ	[ɪkahə̃ṭh]	੬੧	ਏਕ਷ਠਿਟ:	੬੧	شصت و یک	61	Sixty-one
੬੨	ਬਾਹਠ	[bahə̃ṭh]	੬੨	ਦੁਵਿ਷ਠਿਟ:	੬੨	شصت و دو	62	Sixty-two
੬੩	ਤ੍ਰੇਹਠ	[trehə̃ṭh]	੬੩	ਤ੍ਰਿ਷ਠਿਟ:	੬੩	شصت و سه	63	Sixty-three
੬੪	ਚੌਹਠ	[cəhə̃ṭh]	੬੪	ਚਤੁ:਷ਠਿਟ:	੬੪	شصت و چهار	64	Sixty-four

੬੫ ਪੈਂਹਠ	[pɛ̃həθh]	੬੫ ਪ੍ਰਚਠਠਿ:	੬੫ شصت و پنج	65	Sixty-five
੬੬ ਛਿਆਹਠ	[chɪahəθh]	੬੬ ਷ਟਠਠਿ:	੬੬ شصت و شش	66	Sixty-six
੬੭ ਸਤਾਹਠ	[sətahəθh]	੬੭ ਸਪਤਠਠਿ:	੬੭ شصت و هفت	67	Sixty-seven
੬੮ ਅਠਾਹਠ	[əθahəθh]	੬੮ ਅਸ਼ਟਠਠਿ:	੬੮ شصت و هشت	68	Sixty-eight
੬੯ ਉਨੱਤਰ	[unəttər]	੬੯ ਏਕੋਨ ਸਪਤਤਿ:	੬੯ شصت و نه	69	Sixty-nine
੭੦ ਸੱਤਰ	[səttər]	੭੦ ਸਪਤਤਿ:	੭੦ هفتاد	70	Seventy
੭੧ ਇਕਹੱਤਰ	[ɪk-həttər]	੭੧ ਏਕਸਪਤਤਿ:	੭੧ هفتاد و يك	71	Seventy-one
੭੨ ਬਹੱਤਰ	[bəhəttər]	੭੨ ਦ੍ਰਿਸਪਤਤਿ:	੭੨ هفتاد و دو	72	Seventy-two
੭੩ ਤਿਹੱਤਰ	[tɪhəttər]	੭੩ ਤ੍ਰਿਸਪਤਤਿ:	੭੩ هفتاد و سه	73	Seventy-three
੭੪ ਚੌਹੱਤਰ	[chəhəttər]	੭੪ ਚਤੁ: ਸਪਤਤਿ:	੭੪ هفتاد و چهار	74	Seventy-four
੭੫ ਪੰਜਹੱਤਰ-ਪੰਝੱਤਰ	[pə̃j-həttər-pə̃jhəttər]	੭੫ ਪ੍ਰਚਠਸਪਤਤਿ:	੭੫ هفتاد و پنج	75	Seventy-five
੭੬ ਛਿਹੱਤਰ	[chɪhəttər]	੭੬ ਷ਟਸਪਤਤਿ:	੭੬ هفتاد و شش	76	Seventy-six
੭੭ ਸਤੱਤਰ	[səttəttər]	੭੭ ਸਪਤਸਪਤਤਿ:	੭੭ هفتاد و هفت	77	Seventy-seven
੭੮ ਅਠੱਤਰ	[əθhəttər]	੭੮ ਅਸ਼ਟਸਪਤਤਿ:	੭੮ هفتاد و هشت	78	Seventy-eight
੭੯ ਉਨਾਸੀ	[unasi]	੭੯ ਏਕੋਨਾਸ਼ੀਤਿ:	੭੯ هفتاد و نه	79	Seventy-nine
੮੦ ਅੱਸੀ	[əssi]	੮੦ ਆਸ਼ੀਤਿ:	੮੦ هشتاد	80	Eighty
੮੧ ਇਕਾਸੀ	[ɪkasi]	੮੧ ਏਕਾਸ਼ੀਤਿ:	੮੧ هشتاد و يك	81	Eighty-one
੮੨ ਬਿਆਸੀ	[biyasi]	੮੨ ਦ੍ਰਿਯਸ਼ੀਤਿ:	੮੨ هشتاد و دو	82	Eighty-two
੮੩ ਤਿਰਾਸੀ-ਤ੍ਰਿਆਸੀ	[tɪrasi-trɪyasi]	੮੩ ਤ੍ਰਿਯਸ਼ੀਤਿ:	੮੩ هشتاد و سه	83	Eighty-three
੮੪ ਚੌਰਾਸੀ	[chəyasi]	੮੪ ਚਤੁਰਸ਼ੀਤਿ:	੮੪ هشتاد و چهار	84	Eighty-four
੮੫ ਪੰਚਾਸੀ	[pə̃casɪ]	੮੫ ਪੰਚਾਸ਼ੀਤਿ:	੮੫ هشتاد و پنج	85	Eighty-five
੮੬ ਛਿਆਸੀ	[chɪyasi]	੮੬ ਷ਡਸ਼ੀਤਿ:	੮੬ هشتاد و شش	86	Eighty-six
੮੭ ਸਤਾਸੀ	[sətasi]	੮੭ ਸਪਤਾਸ਼ੀਤਿ:	੮੭ هشتاد و هفت	87	Eighty-seven
੮੮ ਅਠਾਸੀ	[əθhasi]	੮੮ ਅਸ਼ਟਾਸ਼ੀਤਿ:	੮੮ هشتاد و هشت	88	Eighty-eight
੮੯ ਉਨਾਨਵੇ	[unanve]	੮੯ ਏਕੋਨ ਨਵਤਿ:	੮੯ هشتاد و نه	89	Eighty-nine
੯੦ ਨੱਵੇ	[nəvve]	੯੦ ਨਵਤਿ:	੯੦ نود	90	Ninety
੯੧ ਇਕਾਨਵੇ	[ɪkanve]	੯੧ ਏਕ ਨਵਤਿ:	੯੧ نود و يك	91	Ninety-one
੯੨ ਬਾਨਵੇ	[banve]	੯੨ ਦ੍ਰਿਨ ਵਤਿ:	੯੨ نود و دو	92	Ninety-two
੯੩ ਤਿਰਾਨਵੇ-ਤ੍ਰਿਆਨਵੇ	[tɪranve-trɪanve]	੯੩ ਤ੍ਰਿਨ ਵਤਿ:	੯੩ نود و سه	93	Ninety-three
੯੪ ਚੌਰਾਨਵੇ	[chəranve]	੯੪ ਚਤੁਰਨ ਵਤਿ:	੯੪ نود و چهار	94	Ninety-four
੯੫ ਪਚਾਨਵੇ	[pə̃canve]	੯੫ ਪ੍ਰਚਠਨ ਵਤਿ:	੯੫ نود و پنج	95	Ninety-five
੯੬ ਛਿਆਨਵੇ	[chɪanve]	੯੬ ਷ਠਠ ਵਤਿ:	੯੬ نود و شش	96	Ninety-six
੯੭ ਸਤਾਨਵੇ	[sətanve]	੯੭ ਸਪਤਨ ਵਤਿ:	੯੭ نود و هفت	97	Ninety-seven
੯੮ ਅਠਾਨਵੇ	[əθhanve]	੯੮ ਅਸ਼ਟਨ ਵਤਿ:	੯੮ نود و هشت	98	Ninety-eight
੯੯ ਨਿਨਾਨਵੇ-ਨੜਿੰਨਵੇ	[nɪnanve-nə̃ɪnve]	੯੯ ਨਵਨ ਵਤਿ:	੯੯ نود و نه	99	Ninety-nine
੧੦੦ਸੌ	[sə]	੧੦੦ ਸ਼ਤਮ	੧੦੦ صد	100	Hundred

By adding one more zero to a digit the number increases by ten times, such examples from old books are as under :

ਇੱਕ-ਏਕ	[ɪkk or ek]	1
ਦਸ-ਦਸ	[dəs or dəʃ]	10

ਸੌ-ਸ਼ਤ	[sə or şət]	100
ਹਜ਼ਾਰ-ਸਹਸ੍ਰ	[həjar or səhəsɾ]	1,000
ਅਯੁਤ	[əyut]	10,000
ਲੱਖ-ਲਕ਼	[ləkh or ləkʃ]	100,000
ਪ੍ਰਯੁਤ ਜਾਂ ਨਿਯੁਤ	[prəyut or niyut]	1,000,000
ਕਰੋੜ-ਕੋਟਿ	[kəroɾ or koʈɪ]	10,000,000
ਅਬੁੰਦ	[əburd]	100,000,000
ਵਿੰਦ	[vrɪd]	1,000,000,000
ਖਵੰ	[khərv]	10,000,000,000
ਨਿਖਵੰ	[ni khərv]	100,000,000,000
ਪਦਮ	[pədəm]	1,000,000,000,000
ਸੰਖ	[səkh]	10,000,000,000,000
ਮਹਾਪਦਮ	[məhapədəm]	100,000,000,000,000
ਸਾਗਰ	[sagər]	1,000,000,000,000,000
ਅੰਤੜ	[ənty]	10,000,000,000,000,000
ਮਧੜ	[mədhy]	100,000,000,000,000,000
ਪੂਰਾਵਾਰਧੰ	[puravardh]	1,000,000,000,000,000,000
ਪਰਾਧੰ	[pradhə]	10,000,000,000,000,000,000

The counting being taught these days, in schools is as under :-

ਇਕਾਈ	[ɪkai]	1	Unit
ਦਹਾਈ	[dəhai]	10	
ਸੈਂਕੜਾ	[sɛkəɾə]	100	
ਹਜ਼ਾਰ-ਹਜ਼ਾਰ	[həjar-həzar]	1000	Thousand
ਦਸ ਹਜ਼ਾਰ	[dəs həzar]	10000	
ਲੱਖ	[ləkkh]	100000	
ਦਸ ਲੱਖ	[dəs ləkkh]	1000000	Million
ਕਰੋੜ	[kəroɾ]	10000000	
ਦਸ ਕਰੋੜ	[dəs kəroɾ]	100000000	
ਅਰਬ	[ərab]	1000000000	
ਦਸ ਅਰਬ	[dəs ərab]	10000000000	
ਖਰਬ	[khərab]	100000000000	
ਦਸ ਖਰਬ	[dəs khərab]	1000000000000	Billion
ਨੀਲ	[nil]	10000000000000	
ਦਸ ਨੀਲ	[dəs nil]	100000000000000	
ਪਦਮ	[pədəm]	1000000000000000	
ਦਸ ਪਦਮ	[dəs pədəm]	10000000000000000	
ਸੰਖ	[səkh]	100000000000000000	
ਦਸ ਸੰਖ	[dəs səkh]	1000000000000000000	Trillion ¹

¹Further counting in English like this – digit 1 with 24 zeros is quadrillion, with 30 zeros quintillion, with 36 zeros sextillion, with 42 zeros septillion with 48 zeros petillion, with 54 zeros nonillion.

Poets have invented another device for counting, i.e. to use the name of an object or a deity for the number it represents or stands for; as – in place of

- 0** akaṣ, nābh etc.
1 prīthivī, cādrāma, atma, gāneṣḍāt, a round of the sun-chariot wheel.
2 eyes, pakṣ (bird's feathers and lunar fortnights (dark and light)), bhūja, ayān, sārāprāsna.
3 Ram, pāl, tap, attribute, Shiv's eyes, fire, bhuvān, dusk.
4 Ved, aeons, castes, aṣṛam (divisions of life according to Hinduism), Brahma's faces, arms of Vishnu, stages of life.
5 pyare¹ pāḍāv, sense organs, arrows of Kam, Shiv's faces, breath, ghosts, treasure, muslim prayers.²
6 seasons, sentiments, musical measures, bhramārpād, itī, ṣastar's, vedāg.
7 muni's, seas, musical tones, mountains, worlds, var's, bhumiḱa's.
8 vāsu, siddhi, diggaj, yogāg, pāhīr, nag, king's limbs.
9 bhukhāḍ, numbers, nīdhi, grāh, bhaktī.
10 doṣ, diṣa, dāṣa, āvta, sānyasi pāth.
11 rudār.
12 rāvi, raṣi, flesh, mīṣal's,³ yogi pāth.
13 brahmāṇ religion, viṣhevdev.
14 lok, rātān, vidya, mānu.
15 tīthī, sōmvāllī pātr.
16 skills, ornamentation.
17 Vedic deities.
18 purāṇ, bhārāt pārav.
19 a huge mouth.
20 nails, bisve.
21 murchāna.

¹Five Piaras of Khalsa.

²Namazs of Muslims.

³Twelve Misls of Sikhs.

- 22** var's.
25 prākṛitī.
28 nākshatr.
30 days of a month.
32 teeth.
40 mukte.⁴
49 pāvān.
64 kāla.

There is reference to the meaning and idea of the word sākhyā at a number of places. In Dasam Granth, this word appears instead of ਸੰਗਿਆ in—"sāmē sāt pārahōt sāhai. tā te sākhyā sāt-sāhai."—*cobis*. Thus sātsāhai is a noun.

ਸੰਗ [sāg] *part* with, along. "jī ke sāg nā kachū ālai."—*NP*. **2** *n* meeting, relation. "hārī tī se nālī mē sāg."—*var ram 2 m 5*. **3** a group of friends, gang, band. "sāg cālēt hē hām bhi cālā."—*suhi rāvīdas*. "ghār te cālyo sāg ke sāg."—*GPS*. **4** doubt, modesty, hesitation. "mān pap kārāt tū sēda sāg."—*bāsēt m 5*. **5** uncertainty, suspicion. "sadhū sāgī bīnse sēbh sāg."—*sukhmāni*. **6** *P* ۞ a stone. "hām pāpī sāg tārāh."—*var kan m 4*. **7** *P* ۞ a dacoit; a trapper. "jām sāg nā phas-hī."—*maru solhe m 5*. 'Yam will not set the trap of death.'

ਸੰਗ ਅਸਵਦ [sāg āsvad] See ਕਾਬਾ.

ਸੰਗਸਾਰ [sāgsar] *P* ۞ *n* to petrify, stone to death. It is written in Mishkat that this punishment is meant for adultery, but Muslim rulers used 'stoning to death' for other crimes also.

ਸੰਗਠਨ [sāgāṭhān] *n* the act of unifying, uniting scattered articles or men; union.

ਸੰਗਣਾ [sāgṇā] *v* to show modesty, be bashful, feel shy.

ਸੰਗਤ [sāgāt] *Skt* ਸੰ-ਗਤ *n* association, assembly. "sāgāt sāhī t sūnē mūd dhārē."—*GPS*.

2 connection, relation, kinship to sit together.

3 an assembly place for the Guru's followers to sit together. **4** a village in Malva, in Patiala

⁴Forty Muktas of Khalsa religion.

state, district Barnala, tehsil and police-station Bathinda. Sangat is the second railway station on Bathinda – Bikaner meter gauge railway line.

ਸੰਗਤ ਸਾਹਿਬ [səḡət sahɪb] See ਫੇਰੂ 3. See ਅਬਿਚਲ ਨਗਰ.

ਸੰਗਤ ਸਿੰਘ [səḡət sɪŋh] Bhai Sukha Singh has written in the twentieth chapter of Guruvilas that while bestowing Guruship to the Khalsa at Chamkaur, Guru Gobind Singh presented a plume to Bhai Sangat Singh Bangsi. See ਸੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ 1.

2 son of Raja Phate Singh of Jind, who ascended the royal seat of Jind on 30 July, 1822 AD at the age of eleven years after the death of his father. In 1824 AD, he was married with great pomp and show to Sabha Kaur, daughter of Ranjit Singh, a rich resident of Shahbad. He paid little attention towards affairs of the state. Considering him as his relative and a great rider, Maharaja Ranjit Singh loved him very much. He died on 3 November, 1834 AD at the age of twenty three. As he had no children, his nephew Sarup Singh, a wealthy resident of Bajidpur ascended the throne. See ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਸੰਗਤ ਦਾਸ [səḡət das] See ਸਤਕਰਤਾਰੀਏ. 2 See ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮ ਦਾਸ.

ਸੰਗਤਪੁਰਾ [səḡətpurā] a village, in Patiala state, district Fategarh (Basi), Police station Mulepur, which was founded by Sodhi Didar Singh, great-great grandson¹ of Baba Kaul Ji of

1	Baba Kaul
	Banmali Das
	Abhairam
	Jaspal Singh
	Didar Singh

Dhilwan during the times of Raja Amar Singh Sahib the ruler of Patiala. The state presented the entire Sangatpura as fiefdom to Sodhi Sahib and gave four villages (Khareh, Pola, Majri, Raisar) in addition. The total estate of Sodhi Sahibs of Sangatpura has an annual income of rupees nine thousand.

Sodhi Sahib says that he has with him a string of beads, a handbook of five prayers of Guru Arjan Dev and a breviary of Japuji Sahib gifted by Guru Gobind Singh.

ਸੰਗਤਰਾ [səḡətəra] *Skt* सुरङ्गा. *E* Orange, *L* Citrus Aurantium. See ਨਾਰੰਗੀ, ਅਤੇ ਰੰਗਤਰਾ.

ਸੰਗਤਰਾਸ਼ [səḡətəraʃ] *P* سنگ تراش *n* a stone dresser, stone cutter.

ਸੰਗਤਿ [səḡətɪ] *Skt* सं-गति. meeting, companionship. “səḡətɪ ka guṇ bəhu ədɦɪkai.”—*nəṭ ə m 4*. 2 knowledge, education. 3 copulation, coition. 4 semantic concordance among preceding and succeeding sentences.

ਸੰਗਤੀਆ [səḡətia] carpenter by profession, a devotee who became a follower of Guru Nanak Dev at Achal. He was a famous philanthropist and man of great achievement. 2 See ਸਤਕਰਤਾਰੀਏ.

ਸੰਗਤੀਆ ਸਿੰਘ [səḡətia sɪŋh] a disciple of Guru Gobind Singh who on the orders of the Guru, went with seven riders to ask Kirpal Katochi and Bhim Chand Kehluri to be reconciled with each other at the time when Hussaini had invaded the hilly kings. Sangatia Singh was killed in the battle. “sɪŋh səḡtia təhā pəṭhae.”—*VN*.

ਸੰਗਦਿਲ [səḡdɪl] *P* سنگ دل *adj* stone-hearted. hard-hearted. cruel.

ਸੰਗਨਾ [səḡna] See ਸੰਗਣਾ. “kəɾɪ sukrɪtu, nahi səḡna.”—*maru solhe m 5*. 2 in the company of. “nahi re jəm sətave sadhu ki səḡna.”—*dhəna m 5*.

ਸੰਗਮ [səḡəm] *Skt* सं-गम *n* a meeting, union.

“sadhu sōgām he nīstara.”—*gāu m. 5.*
 2 confluence of two streams. 3 sexual union
 between wife and husband; coition.

ਸੰਗਰ [sāgār] *Skt n* a war, battle, fighting. 2 a
 thick iron chain, ordinary chain (ornamental).
 “gār māhī gārue sāgār pārhī.”—*NP.*

ਸੰਗਰਹਣ [sāgrahāṇ], ਸੰਗਰਹਣੁ [sāgrahāṇu] See
 ਸੰਗੁਹਣ. “nam sāmālu nam sāgār-hu.”—*oṅkar.*

ਸੰਗਰਾਣਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ [sāgrāṇa sahiḅ] There is a village
 in district and tehsil Amritsar named Chabba.
 About one mile away from this village in the
 north-east direction, there is a gurdwara of
 Guru Hargobind. Now, there is a railway station
 of the same name. At this place Mai Sulakhni
 supplicated to the Guru to bless her with a son.
 With blessings from the Guru, she got seven
 sons. Now the whole village is offspring of
 Sulakhani.

The gurdwara building is a small one.
 Attached to it are eight and a half acres land
 in Chabba and fifteen ghumaons in village
 Manavale. A fair is held on full-moon day of
 the month of Vaisakh. There is also a
 memorial of Baba Deep Singh the martyr in
 this village.

ਸੰਗਰਾਂਦ [sāgrād] See ਸੰਕ੍ਰਾਂਤਿ.

ਸੰਗਰਾਨਾ [sāgrāna] See ਸੰਗਰਾਣਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਸੰਗਰਾਮ [sāgram] See ਸੰਗ੍ਰਾਮ. “lakh surtaṇu
 sāgram.”—*var asa. 2* See ਅਕਬਰ.

ਸੰਗਰੀਆ [sāgria] a cohort, companion, associate.
 2 in the company of. “dūtān sāgria.”—*bxha
 m 5.*

ਸੰਗਰੂਰ [sāgarur] a town founded by Surtia Singh
 Phulvansi, forty eight miles from Ludhiana,
 situated on Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhāl railway
 line. It is the capital of Jind state. Previously
 this town was in Nabha state. In 1774 AD
 raja Gajpat Singh seized it. Raja Sangat Singh
 shifted the capital from Jind to this town in
 1827 AD. Sangrur is twelve ‘koh’ to the west

of Nabha. Raja Raghubir Singh added
 substantially to the hustle and bustle of this
 city. In Sangrur there are two weapons of Guru
 Gobind Singh. One is a sword on which the
 text in golden letters reads—

اِس تلوار گوز و گوبند سنگھ کی کمر کی ہے۔ علاقہ صورت پندر میں محمد پارسے

This sword was presented to Bhai Dharam
 Singh by Guru Gobind Singh. When Bhai
 Guddar Singh baptised raja Gajpat Singh at
 Dialpura, he gifted this weapon to the latter.

The second weapon is a dagger, on which
 the year 1752 is engraved alongwith the
 following text —

سکھ زوبہ ہر دو عالم و فضل نخی شاہ گوبند سنگھ خود شاہ جہاں تیغ پناہ

This was gifted by Guru Gobind Singh to
 baba Tilok Singh.

There is a volume of bound Dasam Granth
 in the palace at Sangrur in which Sukhmana
 and Malkaus di Var figure as additional
 compositions alongwith Japharnamah written
 in the Persian script.

Even though the capital is Sangrur, but
 official papers are issued under the seal of
 the state of Jind. See ਜੀਂਦ.

ਸੰਗਰੈ [sāgre] collects together. 2 nicely adopts.

ਸੰਗਲ [sāgəl] *Skt* सिंखल a chain, thick iron chain.

“na sātī hāsti bādhe sāgəl.”—*var ram 1 m 1.*

‘Truth is not realized by tying our body with
 iron chains as an elephant is tied with them.’

ਸੰਗਲਦੀਪ [sāgəldip] *Skt* सिंगलदीप an island to
 the south of India, called Lanka. See ਲੰਕਾ.

“man-hu sāgəldip ki narī gāre me tēbor ki
 pik nāvini.”—*cēḍī 1.* See ਸਿੰਹਲ.

ਸੰਗਲ ਵਾਲਾ ਅਖਾੜਾ [sāgal vala akhara] See ਅਖਾੜਾ.

ਸੰਗਲਾਦੀਪ [sāgladip] See ਸਿੰਹਲ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਗਲਦੀਪ.

ਸੰਗਲੀ [sāgli] *Skt* सिंखला a chain, light iron chain.

ਸੰਗਲੀਆਲਾ [sāgliala] *adj* sequential, joined with
 chains. “ghure nāgare dōhre rāṇ sāgliale.”
 —*cēḍī var.* ‘Two war drums which are beaten

by placing them on the back of a horse or a

camel, are tied with a chain so that they may not get separated.’

ਸੰਗਾ [sāga] *Skt* ਸੰਕਾ suspicion. **2** able, capable. See ਕਹਿ ਸੰਗਾ. **3** a sub-caste of Rajputs and Jats.

ਸੰਗਾਇਆ [sāgaia] *adj* hesitated, wavered, felt shy. **2** from the congregation; in the holy company of (ਸੰਗੀਤ ਸੇ). “sāt sāgaia āgīan ādher gāvaia.”—*sar chāt m 5*.

ਸੰਗਾਤ [sāgat] ablative case; from the company. **2** congregation. “bhetāt sadhsāgat.”—*var guj 2 m 5*. **3** association, company, with. “āt nā cālāt sāgat.”—*sar kābir*.

ਸੰਗਾਤੀ [sāgati] *adj* associate, companion. “avāt sāg nā jat sāgati.”—*bher kābir*.

ਸੰਗਾਦਿ [sāgadī] an associate etc. See ਬੋਰੈ.

ਸੰਗਾਨ [sāgan] *adj* united. “otī potī bhāgtān sāgan.”—*ram m 5*. **2** association, company. **3** to sing a song well.

ਸੰਗਾਰ [sāgar] See ਸਿੰਗਾਰ. **2** association, company. “sāt sāgar.”—*dev m 5*.

ਸੰਗਾਰਿ [sāgarī], **ਸੰਗਾਰੀ** [sāgarī] *adj* who lives with one; a companion. “māhīla jo dis-hī, nā koi sāgarī.”—*asa m 5*. “parbrāhām sāgarī.”—*bīla kābir*. **2** in company with, alongwith. “jo tīh pache gīrē sāgarī.”—*NP*.

ਸੰਗਾਰੇ [sāgare], **ਸੰਗਾਰੈ** [sāgarē] from the company. “te punīt sāgare.”—*asa m 5*. **2** with, alongwith. “prābhū ki prītī cālē sāgarē.”—*asa m 5*.

ਸੰਗਿ [sāgī] *adj* who is a companion. **2** a relative. “mīthīa sāgī sāgī lāptāe.”—*asa m 5*. ‘joined with unreliable companions.’ **3** part with, by. “bhārie mātī papa kē sāgī.”—*jāpu*. **4** from. “tum sīu jorī āvēr sāgī tōrī.”—*sor rāvīdas*.

ਸੰਗੀ [sāgī] *adj* who is an associate. “sāgī khōṭa krodhu cāḍal.”—*asa m 5*.

ਸੰਗੀਸਾਥੀ [sāgisāthī] one who keeps company; a companion. “sāgisāthī sāgāl traī.”—*asa m 5*.

ਸੰਗੀਤ [sāgit] *Skt* ਸੰ-ਗੀਤ *n* union of three arts – dancing, singing and playing instruments. **2** a book containing description of these three.

3 *adj* well sung. **4** short form for ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹੀਤ, collected. “bāhu bhōjān kapār sāgit.”—*sukhmāni*. **5** by the company. “sukh gārdhābh bhāsām sāgit.”—*dhāna m 5*.

ਸੰਗੀਤ ਛੰਦ [sāgit chāḍ] metres which are appropriate for singing. **2** stanzas in Dasam Granth, which resonate with ‘Mridung’. In Dasam Granth are included metres like sāgit chāppāy, sāgit-nāraj, sāgit pādhiṣṭka, sāgit padhri, sāgit bāhṛa, sāgit bhujāg prāyat, and sāgit mādhur. See their different definitions and examples under respective entries. Here only the word ‘sāgit’ is explained. It is added to the names of those metres which include musical sounds of mridāg and are recited along with harmonic and melodic tune. Hence—

(a) sāgit chāppāy: kāgrādī kupyō kāpī kāṭāk, bāgrādībājān rāṇ jāyā.—*ramav*.

(b) sāgit nāraj: sovīr jāgrādē jāge. lāṛak lāgrādē pāge.—*cāḍī 2*.

(c) sāgit pādhiṣṭka: kāgrādēg kopkē detraj.—*ramav*.

(d) sāgit padhri: tāgrādēg tal bājāt mucāg.—*mānūraj*.

(e) sāgit bāhṛa is different from “behra” in Dasam Granth. It has the same form as the first four lines of chāppāy as in “sāgrādī sāg sāgrāhe tāgrādī rāṇ tōre nācave.”—*ram*.

(f) sāgit bhujāgprāyat: sāgrādēg surā kāgrādēg kopā.—*cāḍī 2*.

(g) sāgit mādhubar: kāgrādē kāṛak. tāgrādē tāṛak.—*cāḍī 2*.

ਸੰਗੀਤਾ [sāgita], **ਸੰਗੀਤਿ** [sāgitī] *adj* skilled in music. “dās patāu pāc sāgita.”—*ram m 5*. See ਦਸ ਪਾਤਉ. “ghār ghār nācāt sāgitī.”—*cārītr 30*.

ਸੰਗੀਨ [sāgin] *P* سنگين *adj* of stone. **2** heavy, large. **3** firm, determined. **4** a bayonet; a pike shaped weapon fixed on the mouth of a gun. It is called ‘sūgu’ in Turkish and ‘sarneza’ in Persian.

ਸੰਗੁ [sāngu] company. See ਸੰਗ. “tɪn sāngɪ sāngu nə kicəi.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਸੰਗੁਰੀ [sānguri] a chain.

ਸੰਗੁਲਾਦੀਪ [sānguladip] See ਸਿੰਹਲਦੀਪ and ਸੰਗਲਦੀਪ.

ਸੰਗੁਲੀ [sānguli] See ਸੰਗੁਰੀ.

ਸੰਗੁਤਾ [sānguta], ਸੰਗੁਤੀ [sānguti] *adj* united, joint, integrated. “dhən sac sānguti həri sāngɪ suti.”—*bɪla chāt m 1*.

ਸੰਗੇ [sānge] by, with, near. “pekhət sunət sēda hē sāge.”—*sor m 5*.

ਸੰਗੋਇਆ [sāngoiā] *adj* ਸੰਗ-ਰੋਇਆ. **2** by one's company. “loha kaṭh sāngoiā.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

ਸੰਗੋ ਸਾਹ [sāngo sah] See ਸਾਹਸੰਗੁਮ, ਨਜਾਬਤ ਖਾਨ and ਬੀਰੋ ਬੀਬੀ.

ਸੰਗੋਰੀ [sāngori] in the company of. “un sātən ke sāngɪ sāngori.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਸੰਗਜਕ [sāngyək] *Skt* संज्ञक *adj* named, called.

ਸੰਗਯਾ [sāngya] *Skt n* संज्ञा name of a thing; an uttered word. **2** consciousness, awareness. “təb ʃɪv ju kɪchu sāngya pai.”—*krɪsən*.

3 Gayatri. **4** wife of the sun, who was the daughter of Vishvkarma and who bore Yamraj.

ਸੰਗੁਹ [sāngrəh] *Skt* सं-गुह *n* a compilation, collection. **2** an act of gathering. “khɪma dhən sāngrəheɪ.”—*bəsət m 1*.

ਸੰਗੁਹਣ [sāngrəhən] *Skt n* collecting, hoarding. **2** controlling, overpowering. “atəm rət sāngrəhən kəhən əmrət kəl dhalən.”—*səveye m 2 ke*. **3** forbidding, prohibiting. “bis səpətahro basro sāngrəhe.”—*sri m 1*. ‘Prohibit from evil your body, the abode of twenty seven elements.’ See ਬੀਸ ਸਪਤਾਰਹੋ.

ਸੰਗੁਹਣੀ [sāngrəhni] *Skt* गुहणी. *psilosis*. The causes of this disease are as those of dysentery. This disease is often a chronic form of diarrhoea or dysentery. A patient of psilosis suffers from loose motions; his intestine gives out noise, his mouth waters; he has back-aches and this disease is severe during the day and less painful at night. If a psilosis patient skips

meals for 40 days and takes yoghurt of cow or goat milk mixed with some salt, black pepper and powder of ginger, he recovers without any medicine.

The medicines beneficial for dysentery should be used for psilosis. The digestive powder thus prepared is also very useful. Take pure sulphur one tola, pure mercury half tola, and pulverise both of these.¹ Also take ginger, black pepper, piper longum, fried asafoetida, white and black cumin seeds one tola each, five kinds of salts seven and a half tolas and cannabis measuring half of all these medicines. After grinding and sieving all these, mix with the above pulverized medicine and put the mixture in a small bottle. Eat three masas of this medicine with churned curd of cow milk everyday. Take boiled and sieved rice free of gruel in meal. “sāngrəhni sāngrəh dustən kɪy.”—*cəɪtr 405*.

ਸੰਗੁਹਣ [sāngrəhən] See ਸੰਗੁਹਣ. “rətən tɪag sāngrəhən kəuɖi.”—*bɪha chāt m 5*.

ਸੰਗੁਹਿਅਉ [sāngrəhɪəu] collected. **2** absorbed entirely, adopted firmly. “nam kərtar su drɪɪ nanəkɪ sāngrəhɪəu.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.

ਸੰਗੁਹਿਣ [sāngrəhɪɪ] See ਸੰਗੁਹਣ.

ਸੰਗੁਹੀਤ [sāngrəhit] *adj* accumulated, collected.

ਸੰਗੁਹੀਤ ਨਾਮ [sāngrəhit nam] *n* a collective noun, such as a herd, an army, a drove etc.

ਸੰਗੁਹੇਇ [sāngrəheɪ] See ਸੰਗੁਹ. **2** See ਸੰਗੁਹਯ.

ਸੰਗੁਹਾਹ [sāngrah] *Dg n* a hilt. **2** a haft. **3** shield's grip.

ਸੰਗੁਹਯ [sāngrahy] *Skt adj* suitable for accumulation, fit for collection. **2** appropriate for acceptance, adoptable.

ਸੰਗੁਰਾਂਦ [sāngrād] See ਸੰਕੁਰਾਂਤਿ.

ਸੰਗੁਰਾਮ [sāngram] *Skt n* a war, a battle.

ਸੰਗੁਰਾਮ ਸਿੰਘ [sāngram sɪgh] In history he is also known as Sanga. He ascended the throne as

¹grind like collyrium.

king of Chataur in 1509 AD. See ਚਤੌੜ.

ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹੀ [səgrɪ] See ਸੰਘ੍ਰੇਣੀ.

ਸੰਘ [səgh] *n* throat, gullet. “cəbɛ tətə lohsar vɪcɪ səghɛ pəlte.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*. **2** ‘toba’ caste; a class of divers who tell about the salinity or sweetness of underground water by smelling the earth; one who smells; a sniffer. **3** *Skt* a community, a gang, an organisation.

ਸੰਘੱਟ [səghəṭṭ] *Skt n* a community, a gang, a group. **2** friction, squabble. **3** the wheel of a chariot etc.

ਸੰਘਰ [səghər] *n* a fort made with bushes; a wooden fort. “səghər təhɪ bədhɪ cəphɛrɛ.”—*GPS*. **2** a bugle of war, a war-horn (ਰਨਸਿੰਘ). “bəḍ jodhi səghər vae.”—*cəḍi 3*. **3** *Skt* ਸੰਗਰ a battle, a war. “sur dekh səghər me kayər pəlavhī.”—*NP*. **4** a sub-caste of Jats. “kədu səghər mɪlɛ həsəda.”—*BG*.

ਸੰਘਰਸਣ [səghərsəṇ] *Skt* संघर्षण *n* scraping, grinding, rubbing.

ਸੰਘਰਹਿ [səghərəhɪ] See ਸੰਘਰਣ.

ਸੰਘਰਣ [səghərəṇ] See ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਣ. “səc vənəjɛ səc səghərə-hɪ.”—*majh ə m 3*. “gəṇkari gəṇ səghrɛ.”—*suhi ə m 3*. **2** ruining, destroying. “sətru səghərnɪ.”—*sənama*. See ਸੰਘਾਰ.

ਸੰਘਰੈ [səghrɛ] See ਸੰਘਰਣ.

ਸੰਘਾ [səgha] *n* a bunch (ਸਮੁਦਾਯ) of twines in a strung cot. **2** a sub-caste of Jats.

ਸੰਘਾਤ [səghat] *Skt n* a community, a gang, a gathering. **2** catarrh, phlegm. **3** a hell. **4** the act of killing; murder. **5** physique, body.

ਸੰਘਾਤੀ [səghati] *adj* who kills or murders. “bhekhdhari jyō səghati hoɪ.”—*BG*.

ਸੰਘਾਰ [səghar], **ਸੰਘਾਰਣ** [səgharəṇ], **ਸੰਘਾਰੁ** [səgharu] *Skt* ਸੰਹਾਰ, ਸੰਹਾਰਣ *n* destruction, devastation. “chəṭ-hɪ səghar nɪməkʰ kɪrpa te.”—*sar m 5*. **2** murder.¹ “hoa əsur səgharu.”—*sri ə*

¹When the word səghar or səgharəṇ follows another word, then it acquires the meaning of the ‘doer’ as—*asur səghar* and *asur səgharəṇ*.

m 5. “əsur səgharəṇ ram həmara.”—*maru solhe m 1*. “təskər pəc səbədɪ səghare.”—*ram ə m 1*. **3** doomsday. **4** process of gathering properly. **5** *S* ਸੰਘਾਰੁ native. **6** brave. **7** dear, beloved.

ਸੰਘਾੜਾ [səghara] See ਸਿੰਘਾੜਾ.

ਸੰਘਿਤਾ [səghɪta] See ਸੰਹਿਤਾ. “brəhəm vaky kəhɪ səghɪta prapəsəti jap.”—*GPS*.

ਸੰਘੀ [səghi] *n* neck bone; larynx; Adam’s apple. See ਘੰਟਿਕਾ.

ਸੰਘੇਰਾ [səghera], **ਸੰਘੇੜਾ** [səghɛra] a sub-caste of Jats. “nəda səghɛra tɪs thər.”—*GPS*.

ਸੰਘੋਲ [səghol] a village situated 13 koh (south of Ropar in Patiala state. Guru Gobind Singh stayed here on way to Kurkshetar, but the gurdwara is now in Ranvan. See ਰਾਣਵਾਂ.

ਸੰਘ੍ਰਤ [səghrət] This word has been used instead of ਸੰਘਾਰਤ (ਸੰਹਾਰਤ). “bhāt bhāt səghrət bhəyo kəchu nə sək vɪcar.”—*cəritr 125*. **2** collected, accumulated.

ਸੰਘ੍ਰੇਣੀ [səghrɛɪ] a village in Patiala state, under the administration of Barnala, tehsil Mansa and police station Boha. North of this village is a gurdwara raised in the memory of Guru Teg Bahadur. It has 4 ghumaons of village land and is looked after by a Sikh priest. It is to the west of Breta railway station, connected by a stretch of two miles of unbricked road.

ਸੰਘ [səṅ] See ਸੰਕਾ. **2** See ਸੰਗ.

ਸੰਘਾ [səṅa], **ਸੰਘਿਆ** [səṅɪa] See ਸੰਗਯਾ. “devənhar tɪh jug səṅa.”—*krɪsən*. ‘one who revives.’ **2** a state, a condition. “tɪnɪ səṅɪa kər dehi kini jəl kukər bhəsmehi.”—*sor m 5*.

ਸੰਘੁ [səṅu] a doubt. **2** a company, an association. “sətsəgətɪ melo səṅu.”—*suhi m 4*. ‘Provide the company of truthful persons.’

ਸੰਚ [səc] See ਸੋਚਨ. “əmrɪt drɪsətɪ səcɪ jivae.”—*gəu m 5*. **2** See ਸੰਚਯਨ. “səcət səcət theli kini.”—*asa m 5*.

ਸੰਚਉਨੀ [sācəuni], **ਸੰਚਣ** [sācəṇ], **ਸੰਚਨ** [sācən], **ਸੰਚਯ** [sācəy], **ਸੰਚਯਨ** [sācəyən] (See ਸੰ and ਚਯ) *n* a collection, an accumulation, an amassing. “ram nam dhən kəri sācəuni.” –*gəu kəbir*. “sācəṇ kəu həri eko nam.” –*dhəna m 5*. “sācən kərəu nam dhən nirməl.” –*sor m 5*.

ਸੰਚਰ [sācər] *Skt n* departure, walk. **2** a bridge. **3** a water-channel, a hole, a drain etc. **4** a path, a way. **5** body, physique.

ਸੰਚਰਣ [sācərəṇ] *Skt n* expansion. **2** walk, departure. **3** a shiver.

ਸੰਚਰਿਓ [sācəriō] spread. **2** arrived. See ਸੰਚਾਰ.

ਸੰਚਰੈ [sācre] See ਸੰਚਾਰ **5**.

ਸੰਚਰਯਉ [sācəryəu] See ਸੰਚਰਿਓ. “həri bəs jəgət jəs sācəryəu.” –*səveye m 5 ke*.

ਸੰਚਵੈ [sācve] collects, accumulates. “dhən cīve dhən sācve.” –*sri m 4 pəhre*. **2** accumulated.

ਸੰਚਾ [sāca] *adj* watered, irrigated. “əmrit nam rīde le sāca.” –*gəu m 5*. **2** accumulated. **3 n** an earthen pot for collecting (ਇਕੱਠਾ) melted metal; a die, a cast.

ਸੰਚਾਣਾ [sācaṇa] *adj* accumulated “həri dhən sācaṇa.” –*asa m 5*.

ਸੰਚਾਰ [sācar] *Skt* सञ्चार *n* transmission, going on, roaming, wandering. **2** to bind together. “dve dve baṇ sācarke dve dve tən pare.” –*GPS*. ‘connecting two arrows with a bow-string.’ **3** spreading, expanding. “jəgət jəs sācəryəu.” –*səveye m 5 ke*. **4** entry, approach. “tīthe kal nə sācre.” –*sri ə m 1*. **5** to run, flee. “na nīve na phunī sācre.” –*gəu kəbir bavən*. **6** a meeting, reunion. “kəvən su data le sācare.” –*gəu m 5*. **7** body, physique, what makes it possible to exist. **8** a bridge, over which people pass.

ਸੰਚਾਰੀ [sācari] *Skt* सञ्चारिन् *adj* who walks, who wanders. **2** a kind of poetic sentiment. See ਰਸ. **3 n** the air, wind. **4** musical tone of three octaves in ascending and descending order

as ṣa re ga, ga re ṣa, ma pa dha, dha pa ma, pa dha ni, ni dha pa etc. **5** the middle part of ‘asthai’ and ‘abhog’ of dhrov pəd, that is sung after asthai at the time of ‘alap’.

ਸੰਚਾਰੀ ਭਾਵ [sācari bhav] See ਭਾਵ.

ਸੰਚਾਲਨ [sācalən] *Skt n* goading, urging, encouraging.

ਸੰਚਿ [sāci] after irrigating or watering. See ਸੰਚ **1**. **2** after accumulating, amassing or collecting. “sāci həri dhən.” –*sri m 5*.

ਸੰਚਿਓ [sāciō], **ਸੰਚਿਆ** [sāciā] *adj* collected, amassed, accumulated. **2** watered, sprinkled. “səhij bhāi sāciō kirəṇ əmrīt kal baṇi.” –*səveye m 2 ke*. ‘Through rays of noble ambrosial word of enlightenment was rained spiritual love.’ “əmrīt nam jəl sāciā.” –*biā m 5*.

ਸੰਚਿਤ [sāciṭ] *Skt adj* collected, accumulated.

ਸੰਚੀ [sāci] *adj* collected (ਜਮਾ). **2** nourished, nurtured. “əməṛ janī sāci ih kaia.” –*biā kəbir*. **3 n** a file of papers, a part. “sāci si jni tere dābai.” –*GPS*.

ਸੰਚੀਐ [sācie] let us collect/amass. **2** let us water/irrigate. “nīm bīrəkh bəhu sācie.” –*var sar m 4*.

ਸੰਚੈ [sāce] See ਸੰਚਯ.

ਸੰਜ [səj] *Skt* सञ्ज *vr* to embrace, to cling; to quarrel; to go away; to hoard. **2** See ਸੰਚਯਨ. “nam nīdhanu mən məhī sējī dhəri.” –*var maru 1 m 3*. “sējī kia ghəri vas.” –*var majh m 1*. “cəldīa nal nə calē so kiō sējīe.” –*var jet*. “həri dhən jīni sējīa.” –*majh ə m 5*.

3 Skt सञ्ज *n* Brahma. **4** Shiv. **5 adj** a helmet, armour. “səṛə sēj phuṭṭe.” –*cāḍi 2*. **6 n** armour, a bullet proof vest. “subhē sāstrā sējan sō survirə.” –*mācch*. **7 P** ८ weight, mass. **8** a measure, a gauge. **9** cymbal, castanets See ਪਟੋਲਾ.

10 S purity, cleanliness. **11** tools, implements.

ਸੰਜਨ [səjan] *Skt* सञ्जन *n* connecting. **2** mixing. **3** tying.

ਸੰਜਮ [səjəm] *Skt* ਸੰ-ਯਮ *n* act of self-control, restraining mind and senses from evils. “səjəm sət sətokh sil.”—*səveye m 4 ke. 2* a religious vow, a precept “nanək ihu səjəm prəbhkīrpa paie.”—*gəu thiti m 5. 3* reluctance, hesitation. “chadī stanəp səjəm nanək.”—*dev m 5. 4* a precaution, abstinence. “bhe ka səjəm je kərə daru bhau leī.”—*var ram 1 m 3. 5* a custom; a ceremony. “səjəm turka bhai.”—*var asa. 6* a remedy, an effort. “bīn səjəm nāhi karəj sar.”—*dev m 5. 7* a method, a technique. “jīna nū məthən da səjəm hē, so məthke əgənī nīkalde hən.”—*bhəgtavli.*

ਸੰਜਮਨੀ [səjəmni] See ਸੰਯਮਨੀ.

ਸੰਜਮਿ [səjəmī] with a remedy (ਉਪਾਯ), with an effort. “həume kīth-hu upjē kītu səjəmī ihu jaī.”—*var asa.* “nāhi jaī səhīsa kīte səjəmī.”—*ənədu.*

ਸੰਜਮੀ [səjmi] *Skt* संयमिन् *adj* temperate, moderate. See ਸੰਜਮ.

ਸੰਜਮੁ [səjəmu] See ਸੰਜਮ.

ਸੰਜਯ [səjəy] charioteer and minister of Dhritrashtar. There is a reference at the beginning of Gita that Dhritrashtar inquired about the battle from Sanjay; he foretold the whole situation of Kurukshetar with prophetic insight. He was a disciple of Vyas and a great scholar. *adj* who has completely conquered the evils.

ਸੰਜਰ [səjər] short form for ਸੰਜ-ਧਰ. the wearer of an armour. See ਸੰਜ.

ਸੰਜਰੀਆ [səjria] collected. See ਸੰਜ. **2** attained. “cīrēkal ihu deh səjria.”—*gəu m 5.*

ਸੰਜਾਫ [səjaph], **ਸੰਜਾਬ** [səjab] See ਸਿੰਜਾਫ.

ਸੰਜਾਰ [səjar] *n* proper management. **2** See ਸੰਚਾਰ. “īktu sutī prōī jōtī səjarīe.”—*var guj 2 m 5.*

ਸੰਜਾਰੀ [səjari] *adj* hoarded, stored. See ਸੰਚਾਰ.

ਸੰਜਿ [səjī] having amassed/collected. See ਸੰਜ **2.**

ਸੰਜਿਆ [səjīa] See ਸੰਜ.

ਸੰਜੀਉ [səjiu] See ਸਜੀਵ.

ਸੰਜੀਐ [səjiē] See ਸੰਜ.

ਸੰਜੀਦਨ [səjidən] *P* سنجيدن *v* to weigh, measure.

ਸੰਜੀਦਾ [səjida] *P* سنجيده *adj* weighty. **2** serious, sober.

ਸੰਜੀਵਨਿ [səjivənī], **ਸੰਜੀਵਨੀ** [səjivni] See ਸਿ੍ਤੁਤ ਸੰਜੀਵਨੀ. **2** See ਕਚ. “pərh səjivənī tahī jīyavē.”—*cārītr 321.* “səstrə hāne səjivni jyō ləgāī tīh det.”—*NP.*

ਸੰਜੁਗਤ [səjugət] **ਸੰਜੁਤ** [səjut] *Skt* संजुक्त *adj* with, alongwith. “jog bhog səjutu bəl.”—*səveye m 4 ke.* “dās guṇ səjut jo dīj hoi.”—*NP.* See ਦਸ ਗੁਣ ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣ ਦੇ. **2** joint, united.

ਸੰਜੁਤਾ [səjuta] See ਸੰਜੁਤਾ.

ਸੰਜੁਤੁ [səjutu] See ਸੰਜੁਤ.

ਸੰਜੇ [səjē] See ਸੰਚਯ. **2** with the amassed. “səjē kərhi pīar.”—*var asa. 3* See ਸੰਜਯ.

ਸੰਜੋ [səjo], **ਸੰਜੋਉ** [səjou], **ਸੰਜੋਅ** [səjoə], **ਸੰਜੋਆ** [səjoa] *n* a part of the armour covering head face and neck; a defensive armament. See ਸੰਜ. “sətguru ka khəṛəgu səjou həri bhəgətī hē.”—*var gəu 1 m 4.*

ਸੰਜੋਇਆ [səjoīa], **ਸੰਜੋਈ** [səjoi] united, joined, tied. See ਸੰਜਨ. “mat pīta bhai sut bənīta tīn bhītari səjoīa.”—*sri m 5 pəhre.* “nīhbhagro bhahī səjoīo re.”—*ṭoḍī m 5.* “īsu məṭki mēhī səbəd səjoi.”—*asa kəbir.*

ਸੰਜੋਗ [səjog], **ਸੰਜੋਗਤਾ** [səjogra] *Skt* संयोग *n* relations; luck. “dhīa put səjog.”—*sri ə m 1. 2* union, chance. “səjog nam surma əkhəḍ ek janīyē.”—*parəs. 3* according to astrology adequate match of planetary, astronomical movements etc. “dhən murət cəse pəl ghəria, dhən su oī səjoga jiu.”—*majh m 5.* “nam hāmare səuṇ səjog.”—*bher m 5. 4* result of one’s deeds, consequence “īkhiā dhurī səjog.”—*majh barəhmaha. 5* union of soul with body; birth “saha səjog viahu vījog.”—*gəu m 1. 6* an effort, an attempt. **7** *Skt* संयोग a yoke. “ceta vātr vəkhat səjog.”—*var ram 1 m 1.*

‘Remembrance of God is moisture and the time for prayer is ploughing.’

ਸੰਜੋਗਿ [sājogɪ], **ਸੰਜੋਗੀ** [sājogi] *adj* coincidentally, related with one’s karma. “manās jənəm sājogɪ paɪa.”—*dhāna ə m 5*. **2** with effort. “kəvən sājogɪ mɪləu prəbhə əpne.”—*bɪla m 5*. “mela sājogi ram.”—*asa chət m 1*. **3** *Skt* संयोगिन् *adj* related, associated. **4** ‘according to sanyasis and ascetics one who spends his life as a house-holder is a true saint.’

ਸੰਜੋਣਾ [sājona] *Skt* संज्ञान *n* merger, unification.

ਸੰਜੋਰ [sājor] *Skt* संयोक्तृ *adj* who cultivates land; who yokes oxen. “hərɪ sɪcɛ sudha sājor.”—*jet m 5*.

ਸੰਜੋਰਿ [sājorɪ] by cultivation, by yoking.

ਸੰਜੋਵਾ [sājova] See **ਸੰਜੋਆ**. **2** well-yoked.

ਸੰਝ [sājh], **ਸੰਝਾ** [sājha] *n* dusk, time of sunset, darkness, evening.

ਸੰਝਾਬਲ [sājhabəl] *Dg* one who is dominant at dusk, a demon; a monster; a fiend; a ghost.

ਸੰਝ [səḏ] *Skt* शण्ड *n* demons’ priest; a priest of demons, who was son of Shukr and brother of Amrak. Both these brothers were appointed to teach Prahlad. See **ਸੰਝਾਮਰਕਾ**. **2** *Skt* सण्ड स-अंड a male animal like a bull, or a stud bull who is not castrated. **3** *Skt* शण्ड a sterile buffalo; impotent; eunuch.

ਸੰਝਾ [səḏa] *Skt* षण्डी an infertile buffalo; a barren, infertile woman.

ਸੰਝਾਮਰਕਾ [səḏamərka] *Skt* शण्डासर्क both the brothers Shand and Amrak who were sons of Shukr. See **ਸੰਝ** 1. “səḏamərka səbhɪ jaɪ pukare.”—*bher m 3*.

ਸੰਝ [səḏh] See **ਸੰਝ**, **ਸੰਝਾ** and **ਸੰਝਣਾ**.

ਸੰਝਣਾ [səḏhna] *v* to euphonise, combine, connect, tie. “ape hi lekha səḏhie.”—*var asa*.

ਸੰਤ or **ਸੰਤੁ** [sət or sətʊ] *Skt* शान्त *adj* who has controlled his mind and senses; unperturbed (soul). “sət ke upərɪ deɪ prəbhə hath.”—*gəḏ m 5*. See *E* saint.

In Gurbani the quality and greatness of a saint is thus described:

ਜਿਨਾ ਸਾਸਿ ਗੁਰਾਸਿ ਨਾ ਵਿਸਰੇ ਹਰਿਨਾਮਾ ਮਾਨਿ ਮਠੈ,

dhānu sɪ sei nanka, purənu soi sətʊ.—*m 5 var gəu 2*.

aṭh pəhər nɪkəṭɪ kərɪ janɛ,

prəbh ka kia miṭha manɛ.

ekʊ namʊ sətən adharʊ,

hoɪ rəhe səbh ki pəgcharʊ.

sət rəhət sunhʊ mere bhai,

ʊa ki məhɪma kəthənu nə jai.

vərtəṅɪ jakɛ kevəl nam,

ənəd rup kirtənu bɪsram.

mɪtr sətʊ jakɛ ek səmanɛ,

prəbh əpune bɪn əvəru nə janɛ.

koṭɪ koṭɪ əgh kaṭənhara,

dukh durɪ kərən jə ke datara.

surbir bəcən ke bəli,

kəula bəpuri sətɪ chəli.

taka səgu bach-hɪ surdev,

əmogh dərəsʊ səphəl jaki sev.

kərjoṭɪ nanəku kərə ərdasɪ,

mohɪ sətṭəhəl dije guṅtasɪ.—*asa m 5*.

2 *Skt* सन्त् a scholar, pandit. **3** superb, superior.

“əmɪt drɪsətɪ pekhe huɪ sət.”—*sukhməni*.

4 *n* a disciple of Guru Nanak. “sət səgɪ hərɪ mənɪ vəse.”—*gəu m 5*. **5** short form of **ਸਨਤ ਕੁਮਾਰ**. See **ਪੁਰਾਰੀ**.

ਕੁਮਾਰ. See **ਪੁਰਾਰੀ**.

ਸੰਤਈ [sətəi] *n* saintliness, piety. “sət nə chəḏə sətəi.”—*s kəbir*.

ਸੰਤ ਸਹਾਇ [sət səhəɪ], **ਸੰਤਸਹਾਯ** [sətsəhay] *adj* who protects a saint. “sahɪb sətəhay pɪare.”—*cəpəi*.

ਸੰਤਸਹਾਰ [sətsəhar] *adj* who defends and supports a saint. “sətsəhar səda bɪkɪata.”—*səveye m 1 ke*.

ਸੰਤਸਭਾ [sətsəbha] *n* an assembly of Sikhs; an organisation of Singhs. “thanʊ suhava pəvɪtu hɛ jɪthɛ sətəbha.”—*sri m 5*. ‘an assembly of sadhus blessed with quiet souls.’

ਸੰਤ ਸਾਧੂ [sāt sadhu] *adj* who is a tranquil saint; who is a peaceful noble person. **2** *n* Guru Nanak Dev. “sāt sadhu jīn paṛa te vād purākh.”—*dhāna m 4*.

ਸੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ [sāt sīgh] According to Gurupratap Suray, Guru Gobind Singh decorated Sant Singh with a cockade and panache while conferring guruship upon the Khalsa at Chamkaur, as:

“pāc-hū me kalgī kīh dinās,
 so nīrnē suniē mən laṛ,
 sāt sīgh khātri sīkh subhmāṭī,
 thāpyo pāc-hū me vādīaṛ,
 tīs ko guruta ārpan kinās,
 prītham khalse me tīn paṛ,
 sāstrā bādhaṛ bāṭhaṛ āṭari,
 guru phāte bole hārkhaṛ.
 kīṭak kāhīṭ sāg sīgh bāgsī,
 bāgās des vīkhe te aṛ,
 tīs ko kāryo sthapən tīs chīn,
 guruta dāi jīga pāhīraṛ,
 sāṭīguru ke sīkh don-hu gurumukh,
 tīn me kou thāpyo bānaṛ,
 tīs pār bad nāhi kuch bārno,
 dono ke līhu cārən mānaṛ.”

—*GPS rutt 6 a 41*.

Bhai Sant Singh resident of Patti town in Majha was an Arora Sikh. His son Hara Singh (whose other name is Bahadar Singh) was bestowed with Hukamnama by Guru Gobind Singh,¹ which is now with Mai Butki living in the house of Bhai Uttam Singh in Bhaian da Kucha, mohalla Ganj

¹The date of this hukamnama is Assu Sudi 9 Sammat 1761. There is a reference to Chamkaur in it. The Battle of Chamkaur was fought in the tenth month of Bikrami (Poh) and how was hukamnama received in Asu? If the battle of Chamkaur took place in 1760 the hukamnama could not have been received in Asu. Historians have a point to ponder.

of Peshawar city. Here is also a turban, a robe and one shoe of the Guru.² Sant Singh's son had gone to Pishawar after leaving Patti. See **ਸੰਗਤ ਸਿੰਘ** 1. **2** son of Bhai Surat Singh, gyani of Harmandir, was a great scholar. Bhai Santokh Singh Kaviraj had studied with him. See **ਸੰਤੋਖ ਸਿੰਘ**. Gyani Sant Singh died in Sammat 1889. Gyani family of this noble person is highly respected in Amritsar. **3** younger brother of Akali Phoola Singh, whose descendant is a landlord and top lambardar in Taran Tarn. See **ਫੂਲਾ ਸਿੰਘ**.

ਸੰਤ ਸੰਤ [sāt sāt] *adj* quiet as a saint; peace-loving scholar, peace-loving noble person. “nanak sāt sāt hārī īko.”—*sri chāt m 4*.

ਸੰਤਰ ਤਨਾ [sātəh tənā] *adj* who is a saint's son; sadhu's disciple, seeker of spiritual knowledge. **2** a saint's armour, saint's protector (ਸਾਧੂ), saint's defender. **3** See **ਤਨਾ** 2 and 6.

ਸੰਤਕਾਲੀਆ [sātkalia] See **ਕਾਲੀਆ**.

ਸੰਤਘਾਟ [sātghat] a quay or ghat of Vein river near Sultanpur where Guru Nanak Dev used to have a bath. After leaving Modikhana, he put on the saint's gown (gown of a traveller) at this place. See **ਸੁਲਤਾਨਪੁਰ**.

ਸੰਤ ਜਨ [sāt jən] saintly people.

ਸੰਤਜਨੀ [sātjāni] saintly people. “sātjāni kia updes.”—*bāsāt m 5*. **2** a female saint.

ਸੰਤਤ [sātət] *Skt adv* continuously. “sātət hi sātsāgātī sāg surāg rāte.”—*sāveye m 4 ke*.

ਸੰਤਤਿ [sātətī] *Skt n* progeny, children. **2** a sub-caste, lineage. **3** expanse, extension.

ਸੰਤਤਿ ਪਥ [sātətī pāth] reproductive organ, vagina, vulva.

ਸੰਤ ਦਾਸ [sāt das] son of Bhai Bhagtu's successor, Jivan, whose progeny lives in

²The second shoe is at Mehtian di gali in village Makhdan of district Kohat.

village Chak Bhai ka, district Ferozepur. Bhai Jivan had served Guru Har Rai for a long time.

ਸੰਤਦੇਖੀ [sātdokhi] *adj* who is an enemy of saints. “sātdokhi ka thau ko nahī.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਸੰਤ ਧਰਮਸਾਲਾ [sāt dhərəmsala] a religious place of Sikhs. “mohī nirgūṇ dice thau sāt dhərəmsalie.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਸੰਤਨ [sātən] short form for ਸੰਤਜਨ. “jəhī sadhu sātən hovhī ikətr.”—*dhāna m 5*. “sātna ke cārənī lag.”—*asa m 5 pārtal. 2* to saints. “həri sātən kəri nāmo nāmo.”—*gəu ə m 5. 3 Skt* शान्तनु a source of body’s comfort. “uṭhī sidhare chātrpāṭī sātən ke khīalī.”—*BIla m 5*.

ਸੰਤਨਾ [sātna] See ਸੰਤਨ.

ਸੰਤਨੁ [sātənu] See ਸੰਤਨੁ.

ਸੰਤਨੇਯ [sātney] See ਸੰਤਨੁ. “bhəyo tən ke bhēdh me sātneyā. bhāe tahī ke kəuro pādveyā.”—*gyan. 2* See ਸੰਤਨੇਯ.

ਸੰਤਪਤ [sātpət] *Skt* संतप्त *adj* very hot. **2** utterly miserable.

ਸੰਤਪਿਆਰ [sātpīar] love for saints. **2** peace-loving.

ਸੰਤਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ [sātprəsadī] with the grace of a saint. “sātprəsadī həri kirtən gau.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਸੰਤਬਹਲ [sātbəhəl] See ਬਹਲ.

ਸੰਤਮੰਡਲ [sātmāḍal], ਸੰਤਮੰਡਲੀ [sātmāḍli] an assembly of Sikhs; a gathering of Sikhs reposing faith in the Guru. “sātmāḍal mēhī nīrməl kətha.”—*bher m 5. 2* society of saints.

ਸੰਤਮੰਤ [sātmāṭ], ਸੰਤਮੰਤੁ [sātmāṭu], ਸੰਤਮੰਤੁ [sātmāṭr] teachings of Guru Nanak. **2** a sadhu’s sermon.

ਸੰਤਰਾ [sātra] See ਸੰਗਤਰਾ and ਰੰਗਤਰਾ.

ਸੰਤਰੀ [sātri] *E* Sentry, a soldier on guard.

ਸੰਤਰੇਣੁ [sātreṇu] an ascetic; was a chief priest of a saintly group imparting education. Seeing this group starving for many days, Guru

Nanak Dev gave them Rs. 20,¹ brought for business from home. The place where this incident occurred is now named as “khāra soda.” See ਦੂਹੜ ਕਾਣਾ. **2** the dust of saint’s feet; dust of the feet.

ਸੰਤਲਾ [sātla] See ਸੀਤਲਾ.

ਸੰਤਾਉਣਾ [sātaūṇa] *v* to torment, annoy, hurt. “na tisu kal sātāī.”—*sri ə m 1*. “dut nā səkē sātāī.”—*gūj ə m 1*.

ਸੰਤਾਨ [sātān] *Skt* सन्तान *n* progeny, descendants. **2** a mythical wish-fulfilling tree; a desire-granting tree. “janīye sātān ke sāmān bānē ānbān, dānī mān kamna, nā dānī mokh gyan hē.”—*NP. 3* expansion, extension. **4** arrangement, management. **5** continuous flow of water.

ਸੰਤਾਨੀ [sātānī] *adj* of the saints. “jīnī rakhī ān sātānī.”—*sar m 5. 2* who has children.

ਸੰਤਾਪ [sātap] *Skt* n burning sensation, heat, scorching heat. **2** suffering, agony. **3** fever. “sābhe dukh sātāp jā tudhō bhulīe.”—*var ram 2 m 5. 4* repentance, regret. “bhīkhīā bhojān kārē sātāp.”—*var ram 1 m 1*.

ਸੰਤਾਪਨ [sātapān] *n* tormenting, causing suffering.

ਸੰਤਾਪੀ [sātapī] *Skt* सन्तापिन् *adj* who oppresses; who torments.

¹Many ignorant but cunning writers have shown Santren as Guru Nanak’s mentor. Guru Nanak himself says about his Guru in Gurbani— “āpṛāpāru parbrāhām pāmesur nānək gur māīā soi jiu.”—*sor m 1*. See about Santren in Guru Nanak Parkash—

A question by followers of Santrenu:

“arbāla lāghu bal sūcalī. gīra vīrag bhāgəṭī bhāl salī. tum sō ān kin bāhu bhāu. mīrdul krīpalu vīsal sūbhāu. bhojān sāj ān jāb bēse. cālən rājāī dīn tum kēsē?”

Answer of Santren:

“sun māhāt bolyo bār bānī. īh ko pāṛāmpurākh sukhdānī. kālavan gyanī gūnkhanī. duryo rāhē gəṭī pāṛē nā jānī. bhāyo āsāhī mām tej pārbhāu. yāte dīnī jān rājāu.”—*NP. purāvarādh ə 15*.

ਸੰਤੁ [sātu] See ਸੰਤ and ਸੰਤੈ.

ਸੰਤੁਸਟ [sātusəṭ], ਸੰਤੁਸਟੁ [sātusəṭu], ਸੰਤੁਸ੍ਟੁ [sātusṭu] *Skt* संतुष्ट *adj* very happy, highly pleased. See ਤੁਸ *vr*. “gursīkha kəu həri sātusəṭu hē.”—*var vād m 4. 2* very contented. “yātha labh sātusṭ vicarē.”—*GPS*.

ਸੰਤੈ [sāte] to the saint. “sāte sātu mīle mānu bigse.”—*naṭ ə m 4*.

ਸੰਤੋਸ [sātos], ਸੰਤੋਖ [sātokh] *Skt* संतोष *n* patience, giving up of greed. “mānī sātokhu sēbādī gur raje.”—*ram m 5. 2* happiness, bliss. “koməl baṇī sēbh kəu sātokhē.”—*gəu thīti m 5*. See ਤੁਸ and ਤੋਖ.

ਸੰਤੋਖਸਰ [sātokhsər] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ. **2** a pool of contentment. “te nae sāthokh gur sərə.”—*bilā m 4*.

ਸੰਤੋਖ ਸਰਿ [sātokh səri] a stream of contentment. “te guru sātokh səri nate.”—*gəu m 4. 2* in the pond of contentment.

ਸੰਤੋਖ ਸਿੰਘ [sātokh sīgh] Bhai Deva Singh¹ resident of Burhia (district Ambala) was a religious man. He learnt Vedant and Gurbani in the company of Sant Karam Singh “Nirmala”. Interest in education motivated him to come to Amritsar. Bhai Santokh Singh was born at this place in Sammat 1845.² He learnt to compose poetry from an eminent scholar, Gyani Sant Singh.³ Bhai Santokh Singh was a perfect scholar and had the miraculous power of composing poetry. While staying in Burhia he translated Amarkosh and in Sammat 1880 wrote Guru Nanak Prakash. After this he got employment with Maharaja Karam Singh in Patiala. In Sammat 1882 the ruler of Kaithal Bhai Udai Singh requisitioned

¹Elders of Deva Singh belonging to the chība caste adopted Sikhism.

²“deva sīgh pīte jənəm kəvī sātokh sīgh nam.”—*NP*.

³“sāt sīgh guru ākkhər data. nāmo kəro tīn pād jāljata.”—*GPS*.

him from the service of Maharaja of Patiala and kept him there honourably.

While staying in Kaithal, Bhai Sahib composed Garabganjī, a translation of Japuji in Sammat 1886 and with the help of pandits in the employment of Bhai Udai Singh, he wrote many books in Hindized Punjabi and wrote biographies of the holy nine Gurus in a granth named “Gurpartap Suray” completed in Sammat 1900. In the same year, he passed away.

Bhai Santokh Singh himself writes about the composition of this granth:

purəb mē śri nanək kətha.
chādən bīkhe rāci mətī yātha.
rəhyo cahto gurun vritāt.
nəhī payo tīs te pəşcat.
kərəm kal te kəthəl ae.
thīte hve jāpuji arəth bənae.
balmikī krīte kətha suni jāb.
chādən bīkhe rāci hām sēbh tēb.
pun vidāt ko grāth māhana.
upnīşdān ko jāhī vəkhyana.
atəm ko puraṇ jīs nam.
səkəl bənayo so əbhīram.
cahət bhəye ap guru jāb-hū.
bhasācay dās guru yās tēb hū.
her umāg mohī mən ai.
kərən ləgyo tīh grāth suhai.
purvardh utraradh doī.
kətha bāni guru nanək soī.
vərṇi dvadās rasī əgari.
nəvəm guru ləg kətha sudhari.
khəṭ rītu yukət bāne yug əyən.
śri gubīd sīgh gatha əyən.
bhāe prəkərən sərəb ke bai.
nə rəs te purən sukh dai.
śri guru ki gatha subh gōga.
chād umāg utāg tārāga.
ramkūvər gīrvər te nīksi.

sıkkhən vıkhə jəgət me vıgısi.
sun sun grəhı atma sēmət¹ adı pəchan,
mədhu mas² sətrun kər bha utpat məhan,
pəri luṭ kəpıthəl³ vıkhə mıle cor vəṭpar,
ap ap ko bhəjcəle təj pur səbh ık bar,
savən məhı ıs grəth ki bhəi səmapətı aı,
vıghən vrıd te bəcrəhe řri kərtar səhaı.

—GPS.

The following are other famous books by Bhai Santokh Singh:

(1) Amarkosh. (2) Guru Nanak Prakash Sammat 1880. (3) “Garbganjani tika” of Japuji Sahib which was completed in Sammat 1886. (4) Translation of Atam Puran. (5) Translation of Valmiki Ramayan 1891. (6) Gurupratap Suray (Suraj Prakash) Sammat 1900.

Bhai Sahib had reverence for and devotion to Gurmat, but he made mistakes at many places under the influence of pandits. Inspired by them he wrote the life stories of the Gurus in the puranic tradition by describing them as avatars so that his writings were not against the Shastars which, he believed, in turn would ensure a larger circulation and greater respect for his writings. **2** a devout Sikh of Guru Gobind Singh, who was appointed Jathedar at the time of the Guru’s departure from this world at Abichalnagar and ordered to carry on free kitchen:

“ık sətokh sıgh yut rəhıı.
tıs səg bole kəruṇa səhıı.
ıs thəl rəho deg bərtavhu.
řrəddha yut so sıgh ııkavhu.”—GPS.

ਸੰਤੋਖਣਾ [sətokhṇa] *v* to satisfy, please. **2** *xa* to close and wrap the sacred book, especially Guru Granth Sahib.

¹Sammat Bikrami 1900.

²First month of Bikrami Sammat (cet.).

³Kaithal.

ਸੰਤੋਖ ਦਾਸ [sətokh das] See ਅਖਾੜਾ, ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮ ਦਾਸ and ਬੁਹਮਬੂਟਾ.

ਸੰਤੋਖਪੁਰਾ [sətokhpura] There is a gurdwara related to Guru Gobind Singh in a forest owned by the government, situated near Darpur road which is one and a half mile to the east of Chhachhrauli, in Kalsia state district Ambala. Previously there was no such gurdwara. On the 1st of November 1920, this place was discovered through the efforts of Sant Khalsa Harnam Singh of Mastuana. This gurdwara is situated at a distance of 8 miles to the east of Jagadhari railway station, approachable by a metalled road. A fair is held on the 7th Poh Sudi of the Bikrami calendar.

ਸੰਤੋਖਮਠ [sətokhməṭh], **ਸੰਤੋਖਮੜੀ** [sətokhməṛi], **ਸੰਤੋਖਮਾੜੀ** [sətokhmaṛi] a temple of contentment; an abode of satisfaction. **2** a monastery of satiety. “bhıkhıa namu sətokhməṛi.” —*var maru 1 m 3*.

ਸੰਤੋਖੀ [sətokhi] *Skt* सन्तोषिन् *adj* content, forbearing; greed-free.

ਸੰਤੋਖੀਈ [sətokhii] by the contented ones. “sev kiti sətokhii.” —*var asa*.

ਸੰਤੋਖੁ [sətokhu] See **ਸੰਤੋਖ**.

ਸੰਥਾ [səṭha], **ਸੰਥਿਆ** [səṭhiə] *Skt* संस्था *n* stable living, stillness, serenity. **2** The act of acquiring knowledge by controlling sense organs. **3** to die.

ਸੰਦ [səd] *Skt* सन्द *n* something that breaks; a tool.

ਸੰਦਉਰਾ [səḍəura] See **ਸਿੰਦਉਰਾ** and **ਸੰਧਉਰਾ**.

ਸੰਦਲ [səḍəl] *A* سدر *n* sandalwood, scent.

ਸੰਦਲੀ [səḍli] *adj* sandal-coloured. “sobhe səḍli bajı raji.” —*parəs*. **2** of sandalwood, of chandan. **2 n** long legged scaffold used for whitewashing and painting houses. **4** See ਫੂਲ ਵੰਸ਼.

ਸੰਦੜਾ [səḍṛa], **ਸੰਦੜੀ** [səḍṛi], **ਸੰਦਾ** [səḍa] *part* of

“bɪrəd suami sōda.”—*bɪha chōt m 5*. “karma sōdra khet.”—*majh barəhmaha*. “mōdər mɪtɪ sōdɾe.”—*suhi m 1 kucəjɪ*. “kōne heθɪ ɟəlaie balən sōde thaɪ.”—*s fərid*. **2** *Skt* सान्द्र This word has also been used for ਸਾਂਦ੍ਰ, which means a dense forest. “khavəṇ sōdɾe sul.”—*var gəu 2 m 5*. ‘eat thorns in jungles.’ **3** See ਵਾਉਸੰਦੇ.

ਸੰਦਿਗਧ [sə̃dɪgədh] *Skt* सन्दिग्ध *adj* doubtful, suspected, alleged.

ਸੰਦੀ [sə̃di] feminine of ਸੰਦਾ; of. “maṇəs sōdi as.”—*majh barəhmaha*. **2** सन्दी *n* a cot, bed.

ਸੰਦੀਪਨ [sə̃dɪpən] *Skt n* ਸੰ-ਦੀਪਨ lighting up, blazing, illuminating. **2** a learned Brahman, father of Sandipan. See ਸਾਂਦੀਪਨਿ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਦੀਪਨਿ.

ਸੰਦੀਪਨਿ [sə̃dɪpənɪ], ਸੰਦੀਪਨੀ [sə̃dɪpənɪ] *Skt* सान्दीपनि. a learned Brahmin of Kashi, son of Sandipan, resident of Avanti, who taught art of weaponry and scriptures to Balram and Krishan. “guru pas sōdɪpənɪ ke təb hi dɪn thorən me bhəle jaɪ khəle.”—*kɪsən*. ‘Krishan killed Panchjan as graduation fee to him.’ See ਪਾਂਚਜਨਯ.

ਸੰਦੀਲਾ [sə̃dɪla] a major town of a tehsil in district Hardoi of U.P. See ਸੂਰਦਾਸ **2**.

ਸੰਦੂਕ [sə̃dʊk], ਸੰਦੂਖ [sə̃dʊkh] *A* صندوق a box; a trunk.

ਸੰਦੇਸਰਾ [sə̃desra], ਸੰਦੇਸਰੋ [sə̃desro], ਸੰਦੇਸੜਾ [sə̃desɾa], ਸੰਦੇਸਾ [sə̃desa] (ਸੰ-ਦਿਸ਼) See ਸਦੇਸਾ. “suṇ saɟən prem sōdesra.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*. **2** a courier, a messenger, an ambassador.

ਸੰਦੇਹ [sə̃deh] ਸ੍ਰਦੇਹ. one’s own body. “je je səhɪ jatən sōdeh.”—*VN*. ‘those who bear physical torture.’ **2** *Skt n* (ਸੰ-ਦਿਹੁ) uncertainty, doubt. **3** a figure of speech in which the true meaning of a word lies hidden at the deeper level with doubt persisting at the surface level. In it words like ਕਿ, ਕਿਧੋਂ, ਕੈਧੋਂ etc. are often employed.

Example:

ɪhu mənʊ gɪrhi kɪ ɪhu mənʊ ʊdasi?

kɪ ɪhu mənʊ əvərən səda əvɪnasi?

kɪ ɪhu mənʊ cəcəlʊ kɪ ɪhu mənʊ beragi?

ɪsu mən kəʊ məmta kɪth-hu lagi?

—*məla m 3*.

kɪdhō devkənya kɪdhō vasvi hɛ,

kɪdhō ɟəcchəni kɪnri nagni hɛ,

kɪdhō gōdhrəvi dətja devta si,

kɪdhō surja suddh sodhi sudha si,

kɪdhō cɪtr ki putrika si bəni hɛ,

kɪdhō səkhiṇi cɪtrɪni pədmɪni hɛ,

kɪdhō rag pure bhəri ragmala,

bəri ram tese sɪya aj bala.—*ramav*.

ਸੰਦੇਹਾ [sə̃deha] See ਸੰਦੇਹ. **2** a communication, a message. “pər payən əs dɪyo sōdeha.”—*cəɪtr 356*.

ਸੰਦੋ [sə̃do] See ਸੰਦਾ.

ਸੰਦੋਹ [sə̃doh] *Skt* सन्दोह *n* ਸੰ-ਦੁਹ. act of milching properly. **2** entire milched milk. **3** *adj* all, complete, total. “bədō sət sōdoh pəd.”—*NP*.

ਸੰਦੋਰਾ [sə̃dora] See ਸੰਧਉਰਾ.

ਸੰਦ੍ਰਾਵ [sə̃drav] *Skt n* the act of running away. **2** especially of deserting the battlefield.

ਸੰਧ [sə̃dh] *Skt n* a get-together. **2** a vow, a pledge, a promise. See ਸਤਸੰਧ. **3** See ਸੰਧਿ.

ਸੰਧਉਰਾ [sə̃dhəura] *Skt* सन्धिराग sindur, vermilion.¹ “əb təʊ ɟərə məre sɪdhɪ paie, lino hathɪ sōdhəura.”—*gəu kəbir*. See ਸਿਧਉਰਾ. **2** sōdhuria rag. See ਸੰਧੂਰੀਆ **2**. “bajət rag sōdhəura.”—*səloh*.

ਸੰਧਕ [sə̃dhək] *adj* who burgles. “sōdhək tohɪ sadhu nəhɪ kəhiəʊ.”—*bɪla kəbir*. **2** who pierces.

ਸੰਧਾ [sə̃dha] *Skt n* a situation, a state. **2** a vow, promise. **3** acceptance. **4** wine.

ਸੰਧਾਨ [sə̃dhan] *Skt n* preservation. **2** focusing on, taking aim. “sər sōdhe agas kəʊ.”—*var majh m 2*. **3** a cow-shed.

ਸੰਧਾਨੀ [sə̃dhani] struck at, pierced at. See ਸੰਧਿਆਨੀ. **2** *Skt* सन्धानी *n* union. **3** achievement. **4** search, looking for. **5** rearing, bringing up.

ਸੰਧਿ [sə̃dhɪ] *Skt n* reconciliation, compromise.

2 connection. **3** a joint. **4** grammatical term for 'sandhur' is called sandhɪrag because women add colour in the parting line of hair with it.

combination of words as ਜਗਦੀਸ਼ from ਜਗਤ-ਈਸ਼ and ਸੁਰੇਂਦੁ from ਸੁਰ-ਇੰਦੁ. **5** burglary, breach, break. “bhəjət sādhi ko taj sādān.”—*cārītr 104*. **6** company. “gurmukhi sādhi milē mān manē.”—*gəu ə m 1*. **7** relaxation, rest. “trīkuṭi sādhi me pekhīa.”—*bīla kəbir*. **8** vagina, vulva. **9** sunset, evening. “bərət sādhi soc car.”—*sar m 5 pərtal*. a vow, evening rituals and ablution.

ਸੰਧਿਆ [sādhiā] See ਸੰਧਾਨ and ਸੰਧਾਨੀ. “sər sādhiā gavar.”—*var kan m 4*. ‘shot an arrow.’ **2** *Skt* ਸੰਧਯਾ sunset. “sādhiā pratu īsnan kərahī.”—*gəu kəbir*. **3** evening rituals; pranayam and jap etc. religious practices; sunrise and sunset, according to Dharamshastars. “eha sādhiā pərvaṇu hē jītu həri prəbhu mera cīti ave.”—*var bīha m 3*.

ਸੰਧਿਆਨੀ [sādhiāni] See ਸੰਧਾਨ and ਸੰਧਾਨੀ. “churi sādhiāni.”—*prəbha beṇi*. ‘Knife is pierced into.’

ਸੰਧਿਆਬਾਦੰ [sādhiābadā] *Skt* ਸੰਧਿਆ ਵੰਦਨ. *n* ritual of salutation to gods at dusk. “pəṛi pustək sādhiābadā.”—*var asa*.

ਸੰਧਿਕ [sādhiḱ] See ਸੰਧਕ. **2** *Skt* सन्धिक arthritis, a kind of gout.

ਸੰਧੀ [sādhi] See ਸੰਧਿ.

ਸੰਧੂ [sādhu] a sub-caste of jats. Bhai Bala was of this sub-caste.

ਸੰਧੂਰ [sādhuṛ] *Skt* सिन्दूर See ਸਿੰਦੂਰ.

ਸੰਧੂਰਨਾ [sādhuṛnā] *v* to mark with vermilion. **2** to decorate with vermilion. “apī ap sādhuṛae.”—*vəḍ chāt m 1*.

ਸੰਧੂਰੀ [sādhuṛī] *adj* vermilion coloured, deep red.

ਸੰਧੂਰੀਆ [sādhuṛīā] *adj* vermilion coloured. **2** *n* a musical rag also called ‘sīdhura’. It is considered the son of hīḍol rag. It has all the seven notes; it enhances the feeling of valour. So like Maru rag, it is sung during the war. In it the second and the seventh notes are soft and the rest are pure notes. It is sung from 11th ‘ghəṛi’ to 15th ‘ghəṛi’ (ghəṛi is a unit of time equal to 22.5 minutes) after day-break.

ਸੰਧਯਾ [sādhyā] *Skt* सन्ध्या *n* a time proper for meditation. See ਸੰਧਿਆ. **2** See ਯੁਗ.

ਸੰਧਯਾਂਸ [sādhyās] See ਯੁਗ.

ਸੰਨ [sən] See ਸੰਧਾਨ. “baṇ sēcava sənīke.”—*var guj 2 m 5*. **2** a breach, a break See ਸੰਧਿ and ਸੰਨਿ and ਸੰਨੁ. **3** also used in place of ਸੰਨਿਪਾਤ. “japhəl sətɡuru səbəd kər moh sən kər nas.”—*NP*. See ਜਾਫਲ. **4** *Skt* सन्न *adj* got destroyed. **5** tired. **6** was drowned.

ਸੰਨਹਨ [sənhən] *Skt* सं-नह the act of tying properly; tightening. **2** the act of yoking a horse with the chariot.

ਸੰਨਤ [sənət] *n* a hint, sign, indication. **2** *Skt* सन्नत *adj* ਸੰ (properly) ਨਤ (bent); humble.

ਸੰਨੱਧ [sənəddh] *Skt* सन्नद्ध *adj* completely tied. **2** who is wearing arms properly and tightly.

ਸੰਨਾਹ [sənah] *Skt* सन्नाह *n* See ਸੰਨਹਨ, ਕਵਚ, ਸੰਜੋਆ, ਵਰਮ. “gurməṭi sil sənaha he.”—*maru solhe m 3*. “ram kəvəc das ka sənahu.”—*gōḍ m 5*. ‘Remembrance of God is a shield for devotees of God.’

ਸੰਨਾਹਰਿਪੁ [sənahrīpu] *n* a spear—*sənāma*. **2** all weapons which pierce the defensive armaments.

ਸੰਨਾਹੁ [sənahu] See ਸੰਨਾਹ.

ਸੰਨਿ [sənī] *n* burglary, breach, break. “maṇək moti nam prəbhu unī ləge nahi sənī.”—*majh barəhmaha*. **2** short form of ਸੰਨਿਪਾਤ. See ਸੰਨਿਪਾਤ.

ਸੰਨਿਆਸ [sənīās] *Skt* संन्यास *n* a renunciation. **2** the fourth stage of life according to Hinduism. “berag kəhū sənīās.”—*əkal*. **3** also used for ਸੰਨਿਆਸੀ. “jogī jəḡəm əṛu sənīās.”—*bəsāt m 9*.

ਸੰਨਿਆਸੀ [sənīāsī] *Skt* सन्यासिन् *adj* who is a renouncer. **2** who adopts the sanyas ashram.¹

¹See ਚਾਰ ਆਸ਼ਰਮ. According to Anushasan Parv of Mahabharat there are four kinds of sanyasis —
चतुर्विधा भिक्षवस्ते कुटीचक वहूदकौ । हंसः परमहंसश्च योऽत्र पश्चात् स उत्तमः ॥

They are Kutichak, Vahudak, Hans and Paramhans. The last is superior to the first. On this subject. see fourth chapter of Vishnu Simiriti.

“sānīasi hoīke tirāthī bhrāmīo.”—*maru m 5*.
See सम लभ संनजामी.

संनिवरथ [sānīkārəkh] *Skt* सन्निकर्ष *n* सं-नि-विम.
fascination, attraction, pull. **2** nearness,
closeness. **3** engrossment of senses with evils.

संनिवै [sānīkə] after aiming at, targeting. See
संन 1.

संनिगय [sānīgədh] *Skt* सिग्ध *adj* greasy, fatty,
oily. “māīk əsən sānīgədh māgava.”—*NP*.

संनिधि [sānīdhī] *Skt* सन्निधि *n* nearness.
2 combination of two words for explaining
the meaning of a lesson; a compound word.
3 best treasure.

संनिपात [sānīpat] *Skt* सन्निपात *n* सं-निपात.
collapse, act of falling flat. **2** meeting,
reunion. **3** secret of a musical rhythm. **4** a
disease. *Skt* सन्निपात a disease caused due to
the maligning of body's three elements vat,
pitt and kəf (वात, पित्त, कफ). ع,م,ف Brain-fever,
head's swelling, brain-disease, cerebritis.

It is a very dangerous kind of fever. Its
symptoms are: constipation, high fever, ache
in the forehead, swooning, red face, rough
tongue, uneasiness, fast heart-beat, acute
thirst, sweating, vomiting etc.

In Ayurvedic system of medicine there are
13 kinds of cerebritis whose names and
symptoms are the following:

(a) sādhīk—joint pain, insomnia.

(b) ātək—swelling, headache, hiccup,
trembling of hands, raving.

(c) rogdaḥ—stomachache, thirst, nervous-
ness.

(d) cītt vībhrām—drowsiness, high fever,
giddiness, restlessness.

(e) śītāg—coldness, unconsciousness, fast
breathing.

(f) tādrīk—swoon, drowsiness.

(g) kəṭh kubəj—blocking of throat, molar-
ache, headache.

(h) kārṇək—swelling in ears, cough, high
temperature.

(i) bhūgān netr—squint, fainting, fit.

(j) rəktṣṭhivī—blood with sputum, pain in
stomach.

(k) prālapək—raving, suffering from high
fever, body-trembling.

(l) jīhvək—prickliness on tongue, stammer,
fast breathing and cough.

(m) ābhīnyas—thirsty feeling, dirty teeth,
unconsciousness etc.

The duration of these 13 kinds of cerebritis
in sequence is—

70 days, 10 days, 20 days, 11 days, 15
days, 25 days, 13 days, 10 days, 18 days, 10
days, 14 days, 16 days, and 15 days. After
this duration, either the patient is cured or he
dies.

Cerebritis should be treated by a qualified
doctor, vaid or hakim without delay.
Following treatments have proved beneficial—
putting handkerchief soaked in cold water on
head; washing of feet and legs with medicated
water; sniffing mixture of coriander,
sandalwood powder, camphor and rose-water
filled in a bottle; doing hukna; sniffing ground
seeds of kandiari and giving lukewarm boiled
water to drink. The following decoction cures
cerebritis :

kəru, swertia Chiraita, fumaria vaillantii,
spermum grabrum, curcuma reclinata, seeds
of jhājān, piper longum, inula racemosa hook,
viola odorata, chāmkan moli, cedrus deodara,
zingiber officinale, myrobalan, alghicamelorum
fisch, cleodendrum serratum. Take equal
quantity of each of these fifteen medicines,
boil two tolas of it in half a seer of water till
to 8th of its volume, sieve and serve it
lukewarm. “chāi rog əru sānīpat gān.”—*cārītr*
405.

ਸੰਨਿਵੇਸ [səniːves] *Skt* सन्निवेश *n* stability, settling down, feeling of relief. **2** arrangement, management. **3** condition, situation. **4** base, foundation. **5** arena for spectacle. **6** vicinity of the village.

ਸੰਨੁ [sənh] *n* burglary, breach, break. **2** body-joint. **3** See ਸੰਧਿ. **4** See ਸੰਧਾਨ.

ਸੰਨੁ ਸਾਹਿਬ [sənh saɦɪb] See ਬਾਸਰ ਕੀ ਗਿੱਲਾਂ.

ਸੰਨਿ [sənhɪ], ਸੰਨੀ [sənhɪ] *n* burglary, breach, break. “jəm dəɦɪ bədhe mariəɦɪ jɪu sənhɪ upəɦɪ cor.”—*var sar m 3*. **2** blacksmith’s tongs with which he picks hot metal. “mən jəɦɪ sənhɪ cɦɪt bhəi.”—*maru m 1*. **3** place of body-joints. **4** fodder prepared by mixing grains, flour and chaff. *Skt* fodder meshed with solution of oil-cake, ground grain and water. *Skt* सान्नी.

ਸੰਨਯ [səny] This word has been used for ਸੰਨਿਪਾਤ. “səny bhəyo ɦɪ vəd ucara.”—*cəɦɪtr 281*.

ਸੰਨਯਾਸ [sənyas], ਸੰਨਯਾਸੀ [sənyasi] See ਸੰਨਿਆਸ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਨਿਆਸੀ.

ਸੰਪੌ [səpəu] *Skt* संपदा *n* fame, wealth etc. material. “səpəu kɦɪsə nə nəlɦɪ.”—*var sri m 3*. “kəɦɪ acar bəɦu səpəu səce.”—*prəbha m 3*.

ਸੰਪਟ [səpət] *Skt* सम्पुट *n* a cover. **2** a carton. **3** a box. **4** a curtain, the feeling of closure. “kəka kɦɪrəɦɪ kəməl məɦɪ pava. səɦɪ bɦɪgas səpət nəɦɪ avə.”—*gəu bavən kəbɦɪ*. ‘When the lotus-mind is enlightened, it does not close with an illusion.’ **5** prefixation and suffixation of a word to a mantar; recital of sacred text with prefix and suffix of a mantar as : “oə vahguru oə.” **6** heating the drug, keeping it in two vessels.

ਸੰਪਤ [səpət], ਸੰਪਤਾ [səpəta], ਸੰਪਤਿ [səpətɦɪ], ਸੰਪੱਤਿ [səpətɦɦɪ] *Skt* संपद-सम्पत्ति *n* (ਸੰ-ਪਦ) high status, luxury. “səpət həkɦɪ nə apət dukɦa.”—*gəu m 5*. “səpətɦɪ rəɦ dhən raj sɦɪu əɦɪ neɦu ləgəɦɪo.”—*ɦɦɪləg m 9*. **2** *adv* साम्प्रत has been also used for ਸੰਪ੍ਰਤ, which means correctly, rightly,

now. “pəɦɪ bhurjən jɦəɦɦɪə, nəɦ jəɦɦɪə pəd səpəta.”—*gəɦa*.

ਸੰਪੱਤਿ ਸ਼ਾਸਤ੍ਰ [səpətɦɦɪ ʂəɦɦɪr] *Skt* *n* economics, book of learning that provides knowledge to enhance the economy.

ਸੰਪਦ [səpəd], ਸੰਪਦਾ [səpəda] See ਸੰਪਤ.

ਸੰਪਰਕ [səpəɦək] *Skt* संपर्क *n* (ਸੰ-ਪ੍ਰਿਚ) coincidence, connection, association.

ਸੰਪਾਤ [səpat] *Skt* *n* downfall, collapse. **2** fly. **3** leap, jump. **4** pounce, swoop.

ਸੰਪਾਤਿ [səpatɦɪ], ਸੰਪਾਤੀ [səpəɦɦɪ] *Skt* सम्पाति *n* son of Arun, the charioteer of the sun, who was elder brother of Jatau. He is described having the look of a vulture. See ਜਟਾਯੂ. **2** *Skt* सम्पातिन् *adj* likely to collapse. **3** flyer.

ਸੰਪਾਦਕ [səpədək] *Skt* सम्पादक *adj* producer. **2** executive, administrator. **3** manufacturer. **4** one who edits a book or newspaper; an editor.

ਸੰਪਾਦਨ [səpədən] *Skt* *n* produce. **2** manufacture. **3** execute.

ਸੰਪਾਦਯ [səpədy] *Skt* *adj* worth producing.

2 worthy of manufacturing. See ਸੰਪਾਦਨ.

ਸੰਪਾਨੀ [səpanɦɪ] *adj* delegated, handed over, dedicated. “bədhəp səkɦe pache ɦɦɪnəɦu kəu səpanɦɪ.”—*gəu ə m 5*.

ਸੰਪੁਟ [səpuɦ] See ਸੰਪਟ. “mən səpuɦ jɦɦɪu səɦsəɦɪ navəɦu.”—*suɦɦ m 1*. ‘Mind is the throne of God.’ **2** according to Ayurved, act of heating drug by keeping it in two vessels.

ਸੰਪੁਟਪਾਠ [səpuɦpəɦ] See ਸੰਪਟ **5**. “səpuɦ su pəɦ pədhɦe prəbɦɪ.”—*GPS*.

ਸੰਪੂਰਣ [səpूरəɦ] *Skt* संपूर्ण *adj* whole, entire, all **2** complete, full.

ਸੰਪੈ [səpə] *n* wealth, fame. **2** to wealth. “səpə dekhɦɪ nə həkɦɦɦɪ.”—*gəu kəbɦɪ*.

ਸੰਪੰਨ [səpəɦ] *Skt* सम्पन्न *adj* (ਸੰ-ਪਦ) very wealthy, greatly famous. **2** absolute, complete. **3** with, alongwith, inclusive. **4** rich, wealthy.

ਸੰਪ੍ਰਗਯਾਤ [səp੍ਰəgɦat] *Skt* संप्रज्ञात *adj* well known. **2** *n* according to the practice of yoga the kind

of contemplation in which knowledge of things and sensuality remains intact.

ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾ [sōprəda] *Skt* ਸੰ-ਪ੍ਰਦਾ. passing on completely. **2** systematic act of imparting perceptual learning etc.

ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾਈ [sōprədai] See ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾਯਿਕ.

ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾਯ [sōprəday] *Skt* सम्प्रदाय *adj* who provides. See ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾ. **2** *n* a traditional system of imparting learning. **3** a religious practice continuing from tradition. **4** teacher-pupil tradition. **5** a religious sect.

ਸੰਬ [sōb] *Skt* शम्ब *n* stone. **2** a metallic cap at the end of a stick.

ਸੰਬਹ [sōbəh], **ਸੰਬਹਨ** [sōb-hən] *Skt* संवाहन *n* a massage. “nati dhoti sōb-hi.”—*s fərid*. ‘bathing after rubbing paste (prepared with oil, barley flour and turmeric on the body)’ **2** See ਸੰਵਹਨ.

ਸੰਬਹੀ [sōb-hi] See ਸੰਬਹ.

ਸੰਬਤ [sōbət], **ਸੰਬਤ ਸਰ** [sōbət sər], **ਸੰਬਤਿ** [sōbətɪ] *Skt* संवत् and संवत्सर *n* a year, annum. “sōbətɪ saha līkhiā.”—*sohila*. See ਸੰਵਤ and ਵਰਸ.

ਸੰਬਰ [sōbər] *Skt* संबर and संबर are both correct. *n* water. **2** wealth. **3** a war. **4** a vow. **5** a demon, also named Dasyu in Rig Ved. He also battled against king Divodas and Indar. He fought against Kam for a long period. When Kam took birth in Krishan’s home as Pradyuman, he then remembered the old enmity, took away the child and threw him in the sea. Finally he was killed by Pradyuman. Sambar also helped Hirnyakshipu to finish off Prahilad. “dās dāyos ko bal bhāyo jəb hi, təb sōbər dət le tahɪ gəyo hē.”—*krīsan*. **6** *adj* very good. **7** lucky. **8** content; happy.

ਸੰਬਰਅਰਿ [sōbər-ərɪ], **ਸੰਬਰਾਰਿ** [sōbərərɪ] *n* Pradyuman, son of Krishan, who killed Shambar, the demon. **2** Kamdev, who continuously fought against Shambar in the garb of Pradyuman. “sōbər ke ərɪ ki chəbɪ line.”—*əj*.

ਸੰਬਰਾਰਿ ਚਖ ਧੁਜ ਅਰਿ [sōbrarɪ cəkh dhuj ərɪ], **ਸੰਬਰਾਰਿ ਧੁਜ ਚੱਛ ਅਰਿ** [sōbrarɪ dhuj cəch ərɪ] *n* an arrow.—*sənama*. sign of a male fish in the flag of Sambar’s enemy Kam, — the enemy of its eye. Arjun had married Draupadi by shooting an arrow in the eye of the male fish.

ਸੰਬਲ [sōbəl] *Skt* शम्बल *n* travelling expense. “tako sōbəl pāc se, ɪs ko pēse pāc.”—*GV 6*. **2** jealousy, envy. **3** a shore, coast, beach. **4** a lineage, dynasty.

ਸੰਬਲਖਾਰ [sōbəlkhār] arsenic. See ਸੰਮੁਲਫਾਰ. “sōbəlkhār dār kər syani.”—*cərɪtr 350*.

ਸੰਬਾਹ [sōbah] See ਸੰਬਾਹਨ **2**. *Skt* संवाह *n* a bazaar. **3** also used for ਸਮੂਹ. “ləskər jorə kia sōbaha.”—*asa m 5*. **4** best carriage, best conveyance, best vehicle. “həvər gəvər rəth sōbahe.”—*guj m 5*. **5** morning, dawn. “hərɪ nam jəpɪ sōbaha he.”—*maru solhe m 3*. **6** See ਸੰਵਹਨ.

ਸੰਬਾਹਨ [sōbahən] *Skt* संवाहन *n* rubbing of body-parts, massage. See ਸੰਬਹ. **2** massaging of muscles. **3** transport. **4** deliver. “sɪrɪ sɪrɪ rɪjək sōbahe ʃhakur.”—*sodəru*. “dɪtonu rɪjək sōbahɪ.”—*var asa*. **5** to provide.

ਸੰਬਾਹਿ [sōbahɪ], **ਸੰਬਾਹੇ** [sōbahe] See ਸੰਬਾਹਨ.

ਸੰਬਾਦ [sōbad] *Skt* संवाद *n* a discussion, conversation. **2** news, information.

ਸੰਬਾਦੀ [sōbadi] *Skt* संवादिन् *adj* a debater. **2** he who maintains accord, remains in agreement. **3** concordant note or tone that supports ‘vadi’, by which the nature of a ‘rag’ becomes evident. See ਸੰਵਾਦੀ and ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ.

ਸੰਬਿਆਲ [sōbɪal] a sub-caste of the Rajputs. See ਬਾਈਧਾਰ.

ਸੰਬੀਤ [sōbit] *Skt* संवीत. *adj* covered. **2** gone by, past.

ਸੰਬੁਕ [sōbuk] *Skt* शम्बूक *n* a sea-shell. **2** an oyster, shell. “jyo sōbuk te mukta caru.”—*NP*.

ਸੰਬੂਹ [sōbuh] all, entire. See ਸਮੂਹ. “nanək sukh sōbuh səcu.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਸੰਬੁਕ [sōbuk] See ਸੰਬੁਕ. **2** an untouchable, who

was put to sword by Ram Chandar for committing the crime of doing penance to go to heaven. His act of observing penance was considered so inauspicious or disastrous in the kingdom that the young son of a Brahman died. As soon as the head of Sanbuk was chopped off, the dead Brahman boy immediately revived. See ਵਾਲਮੀਕਿ ਕਾਂਡ 7 ਾ: 76.

ਸੰਬੇਦ [sābed] See ਸੰਵੇਦ.

ਸੰਬੇਦਯ [sābedy] *Skt* ਸੰਵੇਦਯ *adj* fully worth knowing; deserving to be understood.

ਸੰਬੋਧ [sābodh] *Skt n* full knowledge, real knowledge. **2** act of talking to, way of addressing.

ਸੰਬੋਧਨ [sābodhān] *Skt n* awaken, alert. **2** call, address.

ਸੰਬੰਧ [sābādh] *Skt n* attachment, union, merger. **2** relationship, marital alliance. **3** marriage, engagement.

ਸੰਬੰਧੀ [sābādhī] *Skt* सम्बन्धिन् *adj* relative, associate. **2** collateral, daughter's progeny, kith and kin.

ਸੰਬਯਾਨ [sābyān], **ਸੰਬਯਾਨਾ** [sābyāna] See ਸੰਵਯਾਨ.

ਸੰਭ [sābh] short form of ਸ੍ਰਯੰਭਵ. **2** See ਸੰਭੁ. **3** *Skt* ਸੰ-ਭ *adj* superb, resplendent, illuminating.

ਸੰਭਉ [sābhəu] See ਸੈਭੰ. “əkāl murəṭī əjuni sābhəu.”—*ram a m 5*.

ਸੰਭਰਣ [sābhrəṇ] *Skt n* filling up completely. **2** accumulating.

ਸੰਭਰੀ [sābhri] *adj* who takes good care of. **2** Shambhvi, Shiv's power.

ਸੰਭਰੇ [sābhre] *adj* cautious, alert. “tābe sābhre din hetā dāyalā.”—*mācch*.

ਸੰਭਰੇਸ [sābhres] chief of Sambhal town, king of Sambhal. “suṇyo sābhresā.”—*kālki*. See ਸੰਭਲ **2**.

ਸੰਭਲ [sābhəl] See ਸੰਭਲਨਾ. **2** *Skt* ਸੰਭਲ a famous city of Muradabad tehsil in U.P., which has a population of 39,715. It is 23 miles to the south-west of Muradabad. According to the

Purans, incarnation of Kalki will happen at this place at the end of Kalyug. “bhəl bhag bhāya ṭh sābhəl ke hārī ju hārīmādir avhīge.”—*kālki*.

ਸੰਭਲਣਾ [sābhəlṇa], **ਸੰਭਲਨਾ** [sābhəlṇa] *v* to be alert, be vigilant.

ਸੰਭਵ [sābhəv] *Skt n* being. **2** possible. **3** genesis, birth. “ṭrīgədjōṇī acet sābhəv.”—*asa rəvīdas*. **4** consonance, coincidence. **5** cause, reason. **6** feasible, possible.

ਸੰਭਵਿਓ [sābhəvīo], **ਸੰਭਵਿਓ** [sābhəvīəu] self-existing one, who does not need another's help to come into being. **2** See ਆਜੋਨੀ ਸੰਭਵਿਓ. **3** created, produced.

ਸੰਭਾਖਣ [sābhakhəṇ], **ਸੰਭਾਖਨ** [sābhakhəṇ] *Skt* सम्भाषण *n* talk, discussion. “kər sābhakhəṇ apəs mahi.”—*NP*. “səgəl sābhakhəṇ japī.”—*sar m 5*. “sātəh sōg sāt sābhakhəṇ.”—*dhāna m 5*.

ਸੰਭਾ ਜੀ [sābha jī] See ਸਿਵਾ ਜੀ.

ਸੰਭਾਰ [sābhar] See ਸੰਭਾਲ. **2** *Skt n* material, goods. “səbh sābhar sābharke sri nanək dhīg an.”—*NP*. **3** fame, wealth.

ਸੰਭਾਰਨ [sābharəṇ] *v* to maintain, keep. **2** to remember. “pavən nam jəgət me hārī ko kəbhuh nahī sābhara.”—*jet m 9*.

ਸੰਭਾਰਿਕਾ [sābharīka], **ਸੰਭਾਲਕਾ** [sābhalka] See ਸੰਭਾਰ. *adj* endowed with, famous. “kī sābhalka che.”—*datt*.

ਸੰਭਾਲਣਾ [sābhalṇa], **ਸੰਭਾਲਨ** [sābhaləṇ] *v* search, seek. **2** taking into custody, having under protection.

ਸੰਭਾਲੂ [sābhalu] a plant, branches of which are useful for making small baskets and its boiled leaves are used for fomenting swollen parts of the body. *Skt* सिन्धुवार *L* Vitex trifolia. **2** *adj* custodian.

ਸੰਭਾਵਨਾ [sābhavna] *Skt n* accurate thinking. **2** guess, estimate. **3** honour, respect. “sābhavna kərət hē dərəs ke.”—*GPS*. **4** possible. **5** a figure of speech denoting a

condition or possibility.

Example:

nanək hukmē je bujhe, tə həume kəhe nə koI.
—jəpu.

je jug care arja hor dəsuni hoI,
nāvā khāḍa vici janie nalI cəle səbhukoI,
cāga nau rəkhāIke jəsu kirətI jəgI lei,
je tisu nədərI nə avəi tə vat nə puche keI.
—jəpu.

sikta məhi te yətən kər tel ju niksavə,
kəməṭh piṭh pər bhāt kiḥ bəhu bal jəmavə,
sir pər rəsəbh səsə ke ugvaI bikhana,
tə duṣṭən ke rīde məhi gun kər-hI məhana.
—GPS.

jə mərdane ke sədris gayən janət koI,
tə səbh ko pahən hrīdāy let mom kər soI.

ਸੰਭਾਵਿਤ [səbhavIt] *Skt adj* revered. **2** honoured, respected. **3** famous, eminent. **4** known through presumption.

ਸੰਭਾਵਯ [səbhavy] *Skt adj* possible.

ਸੰਭੁ [səbhū] *Skt* ਸੰਭੁ *n Skt* ਸੰ (welfare, salvation) ਭੁ (existence); whose existence is for others' welfare/salvation; the Creator. **2** Brahma. **3** Vishnu. **4** Shiv. **5** mercury. Satguru in Sikhism.

ਸੰਭੁਸੁਤ [səbhūsut], **ਸੰਭੁਤਨਯ** [səbhūtənəy] Shiv's son, Ganesh and Kartikey.

ਸੰਭੁਤ੍ਰਿਯਾ [səbhotrIya] Shiv's wife Parvati. **2** Sati.

ਸੰਭੁਤ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਪਿਤ [səbhotrIya pit]—*sānama*. Daksh, father of Shiv's wife Sati. **2** Himalayas.

ਸੰਭੁਪੁਤ੍ਰ [səbhūptr] See ਸੰਭੁਸੁਤ.

ਸੰਭੁ [səbhū] See ਸੰਭੁ. **2** self existing one; not brought into being by anyone else; who is born by himself; the Creator. "sərəb jotI nīrəjən səbhū."—*guj ə m 1*.

ਸੰਭੁਤ [səbhut] *Skt adj* was produced, born. "tis atəm te nəbh səbhut."—*GPS*.

ਸੰਭੁਤਿ [səbhutI] *Skt n* genesis, birth. **2** growth, increase. **3** glory, wealth.

ਸੰਭੋ [səbhə] self-existing; who does not require anyone else to bring him into being. "akal murətI əjuni səbhə mən sImrət thəḍha thivā jIu."—*majh m 5*.

ਸੰਭੁਮ [səbhrəm] *Skt n* an error. **2** a doubt, uncertainty. **3** a circle, turn. **4** anxiety. **5** See ਵਿਭੁਮ.

ਸੰਮ [səm] See ਸੰਬ. **2** dream, sleep. See ਸੰਮਿ.

ਸੰਮਸ [səməs] See ਸਮਸ.

ਸੰਮਕ [səmək] See ਸਮਕਕ.

ਸੰਮਣ [səməṇ] See ਸੰਮਨ.

ਸੰਮਤ [səmət] *Skt adj* honoured. **2** agreed, consented. "yəh səbh səmət mero hoi."—*NP*. **3** Indian calendar era, year, annum. In this book, Sammat is used for Bikrami year. See ਸੰਵਤ and ਵਰਸ.

ਸੰਮਤਿ [səməti], **ਸੰਮਤੀ** [səməti] *Skt* सम्मति *n* an opinion. **2** desire.

ਸੰਮਨ [səmən] Musan's father, resident of Shahbajpur, who was a staunch disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. He did not waver in accepting God's will. When Kapur Deo asked who was a genuine Sikh, the Guru named Saman. His name appears in cəubolas also. "səmən jəu is prem ki dəm kiḥu hoti saṭ."—*cəubole m 5*. "səmən he sahbjapure ko."—*GPS*. **2** ثمن *adj* eight. **3** See ਸੰਮਨ ਬੁਰਜ.

ਸੰਮਨ ਬੁਰਜ [səmən burəj] A ج ثمن an octagonal tower. See ਸੰਮਨ 2. "thryo burəj səmən ki bari."—*GPS*.

ਸੰਮਲ [səməl] *n* care, vigilance. **2** memory, attention.

ਸੰਮਲਾ [səmla] See ਸਮਲਾ. "səhIt səmlə sir pər cira."—*GPS*. **2** let me remember. "sahI sahi tujhu səmla."—*sri m 1*.

ਸੰਮਲਿ [səməli] carefully. **2** after remembering. "həu səməli thəki ji oh kəde nə bole kəura."—*suhi chət m 5*. 'I am tired of recollecting, I do not remember a single instance when he did speak bitterly.' **3** See ਸੰਮੁਲਿ.

ਸੰਮਾ [sāma] Dogar, a resident of Suniar village in Malwa, who brought milk for Guru Gobind Singh when he arrived there.

ਸੰਮਾਉਣਾ [sāmauṇa], ਸੰਮਾਇਆ [sāmaia] See ਸਮਾਉਣਾ- ਸਮਾਇਆ. “sāmaia purān purākh kārte.”—*vəḍ chēt m 5*.

ਸੰਮਾਨ [sāman], ਸੰਮਾਨਿ [sāmani] See ਸਮਾਨ. “beri mit hoe sāman.”—*bher m 5*. “teri dūbīdha dṛisəṭi sāmanīa.”—*maru jedev. 2 Skt* सम्मान respect. See ਸਨਮਾਨ.

ਸੰਮਾਨਿਆ [sāmanīa] See ਸੰਮਾਨ. **2** See ਸਮਾਨਾਜ.

ਸੰਮਾਨੈ [sāmanē] ਸਮ-ਮਾਨੈ. ‘considers equal.’ See ਮੇਰੈ ਸੰਮਾਨੈ. **2** ਸਨਮਾਨੈ honours, respects.

ਸੰਮਾਰਨ [sāmarān] *v* to preserve, maintain. **2** to remember, miss. “jīu barīk mata sāmāre.”—*majh m 5*. “age te nā sāmāra.”—*suhi kābir*.

ਸੰਮਾਲ [sāmal] See ਸੰਭਾਲ.

ਸੰਮਾਲਨ [sāmalān] preserving, maintaining. **2** remembering. “guru duare hoīke sahīb sāmālehu.”—*var bīha m 3*. “dūkh bhī sāmālioi.”—*var suhi m 2*. “sevān sai apṇa nīti uṭhī sāmālāni.”—*var suhi m 3*.

ਸੰਮਾਲੇਨ [sāmalān] take care of; recite. “je nīti uṭhī sāmālen.”—*var gəu l m 4*.

ਸੰਮਿ [sāmī] See ਸੰਮ. **2** *adj* after sleeping. “carī gəvāia sāmī.”—*s fərid*.

ਸੰਮਿਆ [sāmīa] *Skt* सम्या. *n* base, support. **2** a kind of a T-shaped support on which sadhus rest their arms. “səgli jotī hāmāri sāmīa.”—*asa m 1*.

ਸੰਮੀ [sāmi] is known as Samir now, and is five koh from Bhatinda. Bhai Santokh Singh has stated that Guru Gobind Singh stayed here after leaving Bhatinda. “ulāgh pāth ketāk jāb ae, ḍera sāmī gram supae.”—*GPS*. Now there is a gurdwara at this place. The Guru arrived at Damdama after leaving Sammi.

ਸੰਮੁਖ [sāmukh] *Skt* *adv* face to face, in front of, facing.

ਸੰਮੁਲਫਾਰ [sāmolphar] See ਸੰਖੀਆ.

ਸੰਮੁ [sāmu] See ਟਾਲੀਆਂ ਫੱਤੂ ਸੰਮੁ ਕੀ.

ਸੰਮੁਲਿ [sāmhālī] *adv* carefully, attentively. “sāmhālī buk bhāri.”—*s fərid*.

ਸੰਮੁਲਿਆ [sāmhliā] *adj* preserved, seized, occupied. “sāmhliā səcu thanu.”—*suhi chēt m 5*.

ਸੰਮੁਯਕ [sāmyək] *Skt* सम्यक *adj* charming, beautiful. **2** merged. **3** reality, right.

ਸੰਮੁਥ [sāmrəth], ਸੰਮੁਥੁ [sāmrəthu], ਸੰਮੁਥਿ [sāmrīth] See ਸਮਰਥ. “kārhi kāhāṇia sāmṛəth kāt kiah.”—*sri m 1*. “esa sāmṛəthu hāri jīu apī.”—*ram m 5*. “sāmrīth purākh apar.”—*səva m 5*.

ਸੰਯਤ [sāyət] *Skt* *adj* properly tied. **2** committed to religious rules. **3** who has controlled his mind and senses; moderate.

ਸੰਯਮ [sāyām] See ਸੰਜਮ.

ਸੰਯਮਨੀ [sāyāmi] *Skt* *n* abode of Dharamraj; a place where a person is strictly accountable.

ਸੰਯਮਨੀ ਖਤਿ [sāyāmi pətī] the god of justice. See ਸੰਯਮਨੀ.

ਸੰਯਮੀ [sāyami] See ਸੰਜਮੀ.

ਸੰਯੁਕਤ [sāyukət] *Skt* संयुक्त *adj* in the company of, alongwith. **2** related, attached.

ਸੰਯੁਤ [sāyut] See ਸੰਜੁਤ.

ਸੰਯੁਤਾ [sāyuta] a metre also named aṛuha and pṛiya. Its characteristics are four lines, each line comprising ॥S, 1S, 1S, S.

Example :

pun beṇ raj māheṣ bhyo,
jīn dāḍ kahun te lāyo,
jīy bhāt bhāt sukhi nāra,
ətī gərb so chuṭkyo dhəra.—*ben*.

See ਬੇਲੀ ਬਿਦੂਮ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ b.

ਸੰਯੋਗ [sāyog] See ਸੰਜੋਗ.

ਸੰਯੋਗੀ [sāyogi] See ਸੰਜੋਗੀ.

ਸੰਯੋਜਨ [sāyojān] *Skt* *n* the act of connecting properly. **2** a yoke; yoking of an ox, a horse etc. with a plough or a cart etc.

ਸੰਲਗਨ [sālāgān] *Skt* संलग्न *adj* attached, joined. “sālāgān səbh sukh chətr.”—*maru ə m 5*.

ਸੰਵਹਨ [sāvəhən] *Skt n* the act of driving properly. 2 goading. 3 a passenger. 4 a ship.

ਸੰਵਤ [sāvət], ਸੰਵਤਸਰ [sāvətsər] *Skt* संवत्-संवत्सर a year, annum, year of the Christian era, twelve months.

- (a) See ਈਸਵੀ ਸਨ.
- (b) See ਸਕ ਸੰਵਤ. See ਸਾਲਿਵਾਹਨ.
- (c) See ਹਿਜਰੀ ਸਨ. See ਮੁਹੰਮਦ.
- (d) See ਵਰਸ.
- (e) See ਵਿਕ੍ਰਮੀ ਸੰਵਤ. See ਵਿਕ੍ਰਮਾਦਿਤਯ.

ਸੰਵਾਹਨ [sāvahən] See ਸੰਬਾਹਨ.

ਸੰਵਾਦ [sāvād] See ਸੰਬਾਦ.

ਸੰਵਾਦੀ [sāvādī] See ਸੰਬਾਦੀ. 2 according to music a note, which supports a 'rag', meaning thereby the note that supports 'vadi' concordant note in clarifying the nature of a 'rag', like rīkhəbh in bherəv is sāvādī. See ਸ੍ਰ.

ਸੰਵੇਦ [sāved] *Skt n* knowledge, knowing, understanding accurately.

ਸੰਵੇਦਨ [sāvedən] *Skt n* the act of knowing accurately. 2 revelation.

ਸੰਵੇਦਯ [sāvedy] See ਸੰਬੋਦਯ.

ਸੰਵਯਾਨ [sāvyan], ਸੰਵਯਾਨਾ [sāvyanā] *Skt* संव्यान n a garment to cover the body; a sheet of cloth. "tan sāvyan sārīr ke upər."—*NP*. "sāvyanā sūdār sājē."—*NP*.

ਸੰਵ੍ਰਤ [sāvrat] *Dg* Varun, the god of water.

ਸੰਦ [skād] See ਸਕੰਦ.

ਸੰਧ [skādh] See ਸਕੰਧ.

ਸਖਲ [skhəl] See ਸਖਲਨ.

ਸੁਨ [stən] See ਅਸਤਨ 1.

ਸੁਵ [stəv] *Skt n* praise, admiration. See ਸਤੁ.

ਸੁਵਨ [stvən] See ਅਸਤਵਨ.

ਸੁਵਕ [stavək] *Skt* admirer. See ਸਤੁ.

ਸਤੁ [stə] *Skt vr* to praise, worship, serve. Words like ਸਤੁਤਿ ਸ੍ਰੋਤੁ etc. are derived from this root.

ਸੁਤਿ [stutī] See ਉਸਤਤਿ.

ਸਤੁਤਿ ਵਯਾਜ ਨਿੰਦਾ [stutī vəyaj nīda] See ਵਯਾਜ ਨਿੰਦਾ.

ਸਤੁਪ [stup] *Skt n* a post, pillar, pole.

ਸੁਨ [sten] *Skt* स्तेन् *vr* to steal, pilfer.

ਸੁਯ [stey] *Skt n* a theft, stealing. See ਸੁਨ.

ਸੁਯੀ [steyī] *Skt* स्तेयिन् a thief, burglar.

ਸੁਯਜ [steny] *Skt n* a theft, burglary.

ਸੁਤੁ [stotr] See ਅਸੋਤੁ.

ਸੁੰਭ [stəbh] See ਅਸਤੰਭ.

ਸੁੰਭਨ [stəbhən] *Skt n* to stop, halt, stay. 2 a hindrance, barrier. 3 to petrify. 4 a kind of sexual passion.

ਸਤ੍ਰੀ [stri] *Skt* स्त्र् *vr* to spread, to cover. 2 See ਇਸਤ੍ਰੀ.

ਸੁੰਜਾਤਿ [strijatī] four facets of women according to Kam Shastar. See ਨਾਰੀ.

ਸੁੰਜਿਤ [strijit] See ਇਸਤ੍ਰੀ ਜਿਤ.

ਸੁੰਧਾਨ [stridhən] *Skt n* a dowry or cash, ornaments and garments etc. received by a girl at the time of marriage, or those assets which are particularly given by her father and husband etc. See ਇਸਤ੍ਰੀ ਧਨ.

ਸੁੰਦ੍ਰਤ [strivrət] *Skt n* sexual fidelity to one's wife as a principle of life.

ਸਥ [sthə] *Skt adj* situate, stable, steady; suffixed to words, as in ਕੂਟਸਥ, ਗ੍ਰਿਹਸਥ, ਮਾਰਗਸਥ.

ਸਥਗ [sthəg] *Skt* स्थग् *vr* to cover, shelter, tire, stay. See ਥਕਣਾ.

ਸਥਲ [sthəl] See ਅਸਥਲ.

ਸਥਵਿਰ [sthəvir] *Skt adj* fixed, established. 2 aged. 3 *n* Brahma, Chaturanan.

ਸਥਾ [stha] *Skt vr* to stay, stand still, stop, climb, near.

ਸਥਾਈ [sthai] See ਅਸਥਾਈ.

ਸਥਾਣੁ [sthaṇu], ਸਥਾਣੂ [sthaṇu] *Skt* स्थाणु *adj* eternal. 2 *n* Shiv, the everlasting. 3 immovable Braham. 4 a tree without branches; unhewn tree trunk.

ਸਥਾਨ [sthan] See ਅਸਥਾਨ. "durgam sthan sugmā."—*səhəs m 5*.

ਸਥਾਨਚਿਤੁ [sthancitr] See ਚਿਤੁ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਅੰਗ (b).

ਸਥਾਨੀ [sthani] *Skt* स्थानिन् *adj* domicile.

2 resident.

ਸਥਾਪਕ [sthapək] *Skt* *adj* who gives shelter, or establishes, or founder.

ਸਥਾਪਨ [sthapən] *Skt* *n* installation, giving shelter, establishing, adopting.

ਸਥਾਯੀ [sthayī] *Skt* स्थायिन् *adj* permanent, established. See **ਸਥਾ**.

ਸਥਾਯੀਭਾਵ [sthayibhav] See ਅਸਥਾਈ ਭਾਵ and ਭਾਵ ਸਬਦ.

ਸਥਾਲ [sthal] See **ਥਾਲ**.

ਸਥਾਲੀ [sthalī] See **ਥਾਲੀ**.

ਸਥਾਲੀ ਤੰਡੂਲ ਨਜਾਯ [sthalī tādūl nāyay] See **ਨਜਾਯ**.

ਸਥਾਵਰ [sthavar] See ਅਸਥਾਵਰ.

ਸਿਥਤ [sthit] See ਅਸਥਿਤ and ਇਸਥਿਤ.

ਸਿਥਤਿ [sthitī] See ਅਸਥਿਤਿ and ਇਸਥਿਤਿ.

ਸਿਥਰ [sthir] See ਅਸਥਿਰ and ਇਸਥਿਰ.

ਸਿਥਰਤਾ [sthirta] *Skt* *n* permanence, stability, immovability.

ਸਥੂਲ [sthul] See ਅਸਥੂਲ.

ਸਥੰਡਲ [sthāṅḍal] See **ਥੜਾ**.

ਸ੍ਨਾ [sna] *vr* to bathe, take a bath, to be pure.

ਸ੍ਨਾਨ [snan] See ਇਸਨਾਨ.

ਸ੍ਨਾਯੂ [snayū] *Skt* *n* a muscle, vein.

ਸਿੰਹ [sīh] *Skt* सिन्ह *vr* to love, befriend, be sweet. See **ਸਨੇਹ**.

ਸਿੰਗਧ [sīḡadh] See **ਸਨਿਗਧ**.

ਸੁਖਾ [snukha] *Skt* स्नुषਾ *n* daughter-in-law, son's wife.

ਸ਼੍ਰੇਹ [sneh] See **ਸਨੇਹ**. “dhrīḡ snehā bānīta bīlas sutāh.”—*sāhās* m 5.

ਸ਼੍ਰੇਹੀ [snehi] See **ਸਨੇਹੀ**.

ਸਪਰਧ [spārdh] *Skt* स्पर्ध *vr* to envy; to be jealous.

ਸਪੰਦ [spāṅd] *Skt* स्पन्द *vr* to jump, shiver, go.

ਸਿਪ੍ਰਸ਼ [sīprīṣ] *Skt* स्पृश् *vr* to touch, contact.

ਸਿਪ੍ਰਹ [sīprīh] *Skt* स्पृह *vr* to desire, wish.

ਸਫਟਿਕ [sphatīk] See **ਸਫਟਕ**.

ਸਫਾਰ [sphar] a golden bubble. 2 bloom, growth. 3 *adj* broad.

ਸਫੁਟ [sphuṭ] *Skt* स्फुट् *vr* to bloom, trim, to stop or cut. 2 *adj* blooming. 3 evident, visible.

ਸਫੁਰ [sphur] *Skt* स्फुर *vr* to move, go, spread, swell.

ਸਫੁਰਣ [sphurəṅ] See **ਫੁਰਣਾ**.

ਸਮਯ [sməy] *Skt* *n* pride. 2 surprise, wonder.

ਸਮਰ [smər] See **ਸਮਰ** 2.

ਸਮਰਣ [smərəṅ] See **ਸਿਮਰਣ**. 2 a figure of speech, in which one is reminded of a known thing while seeing another thing resembling it:

Example:

sri nanək dərbar me sun mērdana tan,

sābh devān sāmərəṅ kīyo haha huhu gan.

cākh cōdhək cəpla cəmək pavās sāməy nīhar,
yadai dāṣmeṣ ki tejpōj tərvar.

ਸਮਰਾਰਿ [smərarī] See **ਸਮਰਾਰਿ**.

ਸਮਾਰਤ [smarət] See **ਸਮਾਰਤ**.

ਸਿਮ੍ਰ [smrī] *Skt* स्मृ *vr* to remember; to be alert; to obey.

ਸਿਮ੍ਰਤ [smrīt] *Skt* स्मृत *adj* memorized. 2 *n* recollected.

ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ [smrītī] See **ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ**.

ਸਜਮੰਤਕ [syāmātək] a very bright jewel, which was given by the Sun to Satrajit Yadav. This jewel produces eight weights¹ of gold everyday, driving away fear of theft, fire, famine. Satrajit gave this jewel to his brother Prasan, fearing that Krishan might snatch it from him. One day Prasan was killed by a lion when he went out for hunting. Jambvan killed the lion and got back the jewel. Krishan won the jewel after fighting with Janbvan and gave it to Satrajit again. When Satrajit was asleep, Shatdhanva killed him and took away the jewel. When Krishan and Balram chased him to take back the jewel, Shatdhanva, after giving the jewel to Akrur, ran ahead of Krishan. Krishan captured and killed Shatdhanva but could not get the jewel. When Krishan returned without the jewel, Balram suspected that Krishan had concealed the ¹one bhar is of eight thousand tolas.

jewel from him and left his home infuriated. When the jewel was recovered from Akrur, Krishan, Balram and Satyabhama disputed its ownership. Finally, it was decided that it should be retained by Akrur.

“ITtI surəj seva kəri sətɾajIt bəlvan.
rəvI tīh ko təb mənI dəi ujjəl ap səman.”
—KRISƏN.

ਸਜਾਹ [syah] See ਸਿਆਹ.

ਸਜਾਹਗੋਸ਼ [syahgoʃ] See ਸਿਆਹਗੋਸ਼.

ਸਜਾਹਪੋਸ਼ [syahpoʃ] *P* سياه پوش *adj* who is dressed in black. **2** *n* a nihang Singh. **3** a fakir dressed in black. **4** a constable.

ਸਜਾਤ [syat] *Skt* स्यात् *Skt part* perhaps. **2** *v* may be.

ਸਜਾਮ [syam] *Skt* श्याम *adj* blue, black. **2** *n* a black material. In their compositions the poets treat the following as ‘syam’ – defamation, iron, snake, collyrium, conflict, kalyug or age of darkness, blot, lust, goddess Kali, mud, hair, thief, darkness, crocodile, sin, cuckoo, moth, buffalo, wine, musk, demon, night and bear. **3** Krishan is so named because of his black colour. **4** Many people are of the opinion that ‘syam’ is the pen-name of Guru Gobind Singh, while others believe that ‘syam’ was a poet. “jo brɪjnayək ko ruCI sō kəvI syam bhəne phon jəp jəpə hē.”—KRISƏN. **5** *Skt* श्याम *v* we should be.

ਸਜਾਮ ਸਬਲ [syam səbəl] *Skt* श्याम शबल *adj* dappled, black and brown. **2** *n* two dogs of Yamraj by Sarma. Their colour is black and brown.

ਸਜਾਮ ਸਿੰਘ [syam sɪŋh] See ਸੂਰਜ ਮੱਲ. **2** a keeper of precious articles and officer in charge of the armoury of Guru Gobind Singh. See ਅਟਾਰੀ.

ਸਜਾਮ ਤ੍ਰਿਯਾ [syam tɾɪya] Krishan’s wife Yamuna—sənama. **2** Rukmini and other queens of Krishan.

ਸਜਾਮ ਤ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਜਾ ਚਰ ਨਾਥ [syam tɾɪya ja çər nath] Krishan’s wife Yamuna, grass born from her,

deer who grazed on this, his master; the lion—sənama.

ਸਜਾਮ ਤ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਪਿਤ [syam tɾɪya pɪt] Suraj, father of Krishan’s wife Yamuna—sənama.

ਸਜਾਮ ਦਾਸ [syam das] a Vadhan sub-caste devotee of Guru Hargobind resident of Burhanpur, and a philanthropist and warrior.

ਸਜਾਮ ਬੱਲਭਾ [syam bəllbha] Yamuna, beloved of Syam (Krishan).

ਸਜਾਮ ਬੱਲਭਾ ਈਸ [syam bəllbha is] God Varun, master of Krishan’s beloved wife Yamuna—sənama.

ਸਜਾਮ ਬੱਲਭਾ ਈਸ ਅਸਤੁ [syam bəllbha is əstr] *n* missile of Varun, a noose.—sənama.

ਸਜਾਮਲ [syaməl] See ਸਿਆਮਲ.

ਸਜਾਮਾ [syama] See ਸਯਾਮਾ **2**. **2** pandit of Sultanpur, who came to Guru Nanak Dev. Obeying the order of Mul Chand (father-in-law of Guru Nanak Dev) he told the Guru about the demerits of renouncing home at the time of his resignation from Modikhana.

ਸਜਾਰ [syar] See ਸਿਆਲ.

ਸਜਾਰਾ [syara] cold weather, winter season. “bɪn syare sitəl bhæ.”—çəɾɪtr 175.

ਸਜਾਰੀ [syari] *Skt* शिगाली. a female jackal. “jəra nɪsa məhɪ khāsi syari.”—NP. **2** the name of equivalent to [ɪ] short vowel ਸਿਆਰੀ [f] of the Gurmukhi script, See ਸਿਆਰੀ.

ਸਜਾਲ [syal] cold weather, winter season. **2** a jackal. **3** See ਸਾਲਾ.

ਸਜੇਨ [syen] *Skt* शजेन *n* kind of a hawk. **2** See ਦੋਰੇ ਦਾ ਭੇਦ 16.

ਸਜੈਹੈ [syehē] consume/take, will consume/take. “je nər salɪgram kəhɪ səyēhē.”—çəɾɪtr 266.

ਸਜੰਦ [syəd] *Skt* स्यन्द *vr* to go, drip, fall, irrigate, goad, go fast.

ਸਜੰਦਨ [syədən] *Skt adj* who walks. **2** *n* water. **3** a chariot. “syədən turəg jor sūdər bənəɪ rəg.”—GPS. **4** a tree, also named ਤਿਨਿਸ਼. “ət kəʃək syədən səhɪkar.”—GPS. *L* Dalbergia

Ougeinensis.

ਸਰੰਦਰੀ [syədri] See ਸੈਰੰਦਰੀ. “drupəd suta hve syədri nrīpəti narī dhīg jāi.”—*NP*.

ਸੁਉਣ [srəuṅ] See ਸੁਵਣ and ਸੁੱਣ.

ਸੁਉਣਤ [srəuṅət] See ਸੁੱਣਤ.

ਸੁਉਣਤਬਿੰਦੁ [srəuṅətbiṅdu] See ਸੁੱਣਤਬਿੰਦੁ.

ਸੁਉਨ [srəuṅ] *Skt* See ਸੁੱਨ. “srəuṅ pan kali kəryo.”—*cāḍi 1*.

ਸੁਕ [srək] *n* a string of beads, necklace.

ਸੁਗ੍ਰਿਣੀ [srəgvīṅi] See ਅਚਕੜਾ.

ਸੁਜ [srəj] *Skt n* a string of beads. **2** See ਸੁਜਿ.

ਸੁਵਣਤ ਬੀਜ [srəvət bij] the scribe has used this word for ਸੁਵਣਤਬੀਜ at many places in Chandi di Var. See ਸੁੱਣਤਬਿੰਦੁ.

ਸੁੱਧਾ [srəddha] *n Skt* ਭਰਛਾ *vr* ਸੁੱਤ. *n* faith, determination, trust. **2** According to the Nirukt, this word implies the adoption of truth (ਸੁੱਤ).

ਸੁੱਧਾਲੁ [srəddhalu] *Skt adj* who has faith in someone, honest.

ਸੁੱਧੇਯ [srəddhey] *Skt adj* trustworthy.

ਸੁਪਨੀ [srəpni] See ਸਰਪਨੀ. “srəpni jiti kəha kərə jəmra.”—*asa kəbir*. illusion.

ਸੁਬ [srəb] See ਸਰਬ. “srəb sukha mənī vuṭhe.”—*sri chāt m 5*.

ਸੁਬਮਯ [srəbməy] See ਸਰਬਮਯ. “māthura ke prəbhū srəbməy ərjən guru.”—*səveye m 5 ke*.

ਸੁਮ [srəm] *Skt* ਅਸੁ *vr* to get weary, put in effort, undergo penance. **2 n** fatigue, weariness. “srəm thaka pae bīsrāma.”—*maru m 5*. **3** a regret. **4** an effort, attempt. “māīa karən srəm ətī kərə.”—*sar namdev*. “srəm karte dām aḍh kəu.”—*bīla m 5*. **5** also used in place of ਸਮ. “kəho su srəm ka sō kəhē, dām ko kəhā kəhāt?”—*akal 6* See ਸੁਮ. **7** See ਸੁਵਣ **5**. “locən srəm-hī budhī bəl naṭhi.”—*sri beṅi*. ‘Water trickles from the eyes’. **8 Skt** ਸਮੁੱਠੁ comfort, bliss. “raja srəm mīti nāhi jani teri.”—*sar kəbir*.

ਸੁਮਸੀਕਰ [srəmsikər], ਸੁਮਕਣ [srəmkəṅ], ਸੁਮਜਲ [srəmjəl], ਸੁਮਬਿੰਦੁ [srəmbiṅdu], ਸੁਮਵਾਰਿ

[srəmvārī] *n* beads of sweat, drops of perspiration. “srəmsikər mukhchae.”—*səloh*.

ਸੁਮਾਰਤ [srəmarət] *Skt* ਅਸਿਕ *adjsick* of weariness, fatigued.

ਸੁਮਿਤ [srəmit] *adj* exhausted due to hard work; weary.

ਸੁਮੀ [srəmi] ਅਸਿਕ *adj* fatigued. **2** upset. **3** hard working.

ਸੁਮੁ [srəmu] See ਸੁਮ. **2 P** شرم shyness, modesty. “manukh kəu jacət srəmu paie.”—*dhāna m 5*.

ਸੁਵ [srəv] *Skt* an ear. **2** fame, repute.

ਸੁਵਣ [srəvəṅ] *Skt* ਸੁਵਣ *n* an ear. “srəvəṅ soe suṅī nīd.”—*gəu m 5*. **2** to hear. **3** Bhai Sravan, grandson of Baba Buddha Ji. **4** “Sindhu”, son of Andhak the hermit, killed in the dark by king Dashrath who thought him to be a wild animal. “tīs ko putr nam kəhī srəvəṅ. srəvəṅ sunyo jəs jīh sām srəvəṅ.”—*GPS*. ‘Srawan, son of Bhai Bhane, whose eulogy was heard like Srawan the seer.’ **5** ਢਰਣਾ trickle, drip.

ਸੁਵਣ ਸੁੱਤ [srəvəṅ srot] ear, the source of hearing. **2** word, the subject of hearing. See ਸੁੱਤ **4**.

ਸੁਵਣਤਬੀਜ [srəvṅətbij] See ਸੁੱਣਤਬੀਜ. “səna səbh sēghari srəvṅətbij di.”—*cāḍi 3*.

ਸੁਵਣ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ [srəvəṅ dərṣən] See ਦਰਸ਼ਨ.

ਸੁਵਣਾ [srəvṅa] *n* a teat, breast; that from which milk trickles. “bīn srəvṅa khīr pīlāīa.”—*bəsāt kəbir*. See ਜੋਇ ਖਸਮ.

ਸੁਵਨ [srəvən] See ਸੁਵਣ.

ਸੁਵਨਪ [srəvnəp] *adj* who absorbs through ears. **2** absorbing through the ears. i.e. listening to a holy discourse through the ears. “srəvṅəp kər-hī əgat, ənāḍ.”—*NP*. ‘absorb eternal bliss through the ears.’

ਸੁਵਨੁ [srəvnu] See ਸੁਵਣ. “nenu nəktu srəvnu.”—*maru kəbir*. **2** ਸ਼ਰਵਨੰਦਰਿਯ, who lives in the earscoffer. See ਗੋਲਕ.

ਸੁਵਨੰਤਰ [srəvnəṅtər] inside the ear, in the ear. **2** after listening.

ਸੁੱਤ [srāt] *Skt adj* tired. **2** whose mind is at

peace.

ਸ਼੍ਰਾਂਤਿ [ʃrāṭi] *Skt n* hard work. 2 fatigue, tiredness. 3 rest, relaxation.

ਸ਼ੁੱਧ [ʃraddh] See ਸਰਾਧ.

ਸੁਾਪ [srap]. ਸੁਾਫ [sraph] See ਸਰਾਧ and ਸਰਾਫ.

ਸੁਾਵਕ [sraṅk], ਸੁਾਵਗ [sraṅg] *Skt* ਸੁਾਵਕ *adj* who listens; hearer. 2 *n* a follower of Jainism; a Jaini. 3 a follower of Buddha; a Buddhist. The difference between the two is that the preachers of Jainism and Buddhism are called *yāti* and devotees who listen to their utterances are termed *śraṅk*. “*sraṅg suddh sāmuh sīdhan ke.*”—*akal*.

ਸੁਾਵਗੋਸ [sraṅges] ਸੁਾਵਕ-ਈਸ Jin and Buddha, Lord of Shraṅks. “*sraṅges ko rup dhār det kupāth sēbh ḍar.*”—*arhāt*.

ਸੁਾਵਣ [sraṅṅ] See ਸਾਵਣ.

ਸੁਾਵਣੀ [sraṅṅi] See ਸਾਵਣੀ.

ਸਿ੍ਰਿ [srī] *Skt* *v* to go, creep, spread.

ਸਿ੍ਰਿਅ [srīa] See ਸਿ੍ਰਿਜ. “*srīa jēcch gēdhārēb.*”—*akal*. ‘created *jēcch gēdhārēv.*’

ਸਿ੍ਰਿਸਟ [srīṣṭ] See ਸਿ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ. 2 *Skt* ਸਿ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰ *adj* created, made. 3 sublime, superb. “*kāvān srīṣṭ ko bhrīṣṭ hē.*”—*akal*.

ਸਿ੍ਰਿਸਟਚਾਰ [srīṣṭcar] *Skt* ਸਿ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਾਚਾਰ *n* conduct of noble persons. “*srīṣṭcar bīcar jete.*”—*akal*. 2 universal moral values, worldly dealings or behaviour.

ਸਿ੍ਰਿਸਟਾ [srīṣṭa] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਾ *adj* the Maker, the Creator. “*srīṣṭa kāre su nīhcāu hoī.*”—*oākar*.

ਸਿ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ [srīṣṭi], ਸਿ੍ਰਿਸਟੀ [srīṣṭi] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿ *n* creation. 2 universe, world. “*srīṣṭi sēbh ik bārān hoī.*”—*dhāna m 1*. “*jīṣ ki srīṣṭi su kāṅṅharu.*”—*sukhmāni*.

ਸਿ੍ਰਿਸਟੀਜਾ [srīṣṭija] ਸਿ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿ-ਈਜਜ respected by the people; worshipped by the world; one who is held high in the universe. “*dehū dan srīṣṭija hē.*”—*maru solhe m 5*. 2 creatures born in the world; human beings.

ਸਿ੍ਰਿਸਟੇਸ [srīṣṭes] God of the world, lord of the

world, the Creator. 2 the sword—*sānāma*.

ਸਿ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿ [srīṣṭi] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿ *n* creation. 2 world, universe.

ਸਿ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿ ਦੀ ਉਤਪੱਤੀ [srīṣṭi di utpāṭi], ਸਿ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿਚਨਾ [srīṣṭiṣṭācāna] According to Shatpath Brahman, the earth and the sky were created on the utterance of “*bhuḥ:*” and “*bhuvḥ:*” respectively by Prajapati.

According to Tetiriy Brahman, Prajapati went through penances to fulfil the desire of revealing himself, and his breath gained power. With his breath he created demons, then paternal ancestors, after that he thought for a while, and created human beings. When he was creating human beings, the day dawned, then he created gods.

There is a description of the creation of human beings and the animals in Shatpath Brahman like this : In the beginning there was only Prajapati. After producing food grains he tried to manifest himself in them. He made animals from his vital air, people from his soul, horses from his eyes, oxen from his breath, buffaloes from his ears and goats from his voice.

At another place in the same Brahman, it is written that God was alone. He was unhappy for this reason. So he desired for the Other and divided Himself into two parts; one became man and the other wife. The wife was intrigued as to how He could copulate with her after creating her from Himself ! She thought of disappearing, and turned into a cow and the husband became a bull, then cows came into being. In this way she became a mare and he a horse, she the jennet and he a donkey, she the goat and he the male goat, she the doe and he the deer. So all even animals like ants came into existence. It is also written in this Brahman that Prajapati

brought into being gods from his upper breath and human beings from lower breath. They go about in the cycle of birth and death.

Manu has written that with a desire to create creatures from his own body, Prajapati first created water and then threw a seed in it. This seed became a golden egg shining like the sun. From this he himself emerged as Brahma, the lord of the whole universe. After remaining for a year in the egg, Brahma automatically got divided into two parts, from which grew geological and celestial regions and his own body became half male and half female, resulting in the creation of the world. Several Hindu scholars have calculated that in 1928 AD one billion, ninety six crore, eight lacs, fifty three thousand and twenty-eight years will have passed since the creation of the world.¹

In the Bible, the scripture of the Jews and the Christians, which the Quran also regards as sacred, the creation of the world is thus described: In the beginning the spirit of God was moving over water. He said, "Let there be light", and light appeared. Then on the first day God separated light from darkness, and He named the 'day' light and the 'night' darkness. On the second day, the 'sky' was created, on the third day different kinds of plants were produced, on the fourth day the sun, moon and stars were created, on the fifth day the creatures that live in water and birds were created, on the sixth day animals, large and small insects and the male and the female were created. On the seventh day after

¹Christians have not lagged behind in calculating the day of creation. They have written that the world was created 4004 years BC on 23rd October. See 'A history of the Warfare of Science with Theology in Christendom by A.D. White V.II. P. 9.

completing His whole work God took rest. Therefore, Saturday was considered the day of rest (Sabbath) See Genesis Ch 1 and 2.

The same idea is upheld in the Quran: "ʿasī akāṣ ʾate p̄rīthīvi nu sabb̄h v̄astuā sabb̄hī chi dīnā vicc̄bāna dītta ʾar thākēva saḍe nere nahī aīa."—surat kaph, ayat 38.

According to Islam all creatures are of three kinds:

- (a) angels are created from the light of God.
- (b) devils and ghosts etc. emerged only from fire.
- (c) human beings were made from the soil.

About the creation of the universe, there is reference in Gurmat: "ja karta sīr̄thi k̄au saje, ape jaṇe soi."—japu.

"tomra l̄akha n̄a jat p̄sara.

kīh bīdhi s̄aja p̄rītham s̄āsara."—cp̄ai.

ਸਿੱਕ [sr̄ik] *Skt* सूक *n* a lotus flower. **2** blue lotus, blue water-lily. **3** an arrow. **4** the wind. **5** a garland. **6** *Skt* सूक. corners of the lips.

ਸਿੱਕਾ [sr̄ika] See ਸੜਕ.

ਸਿੱਖਲ [sr̄ikh̄al], **ਸਿੱਖਲਾ** [sr̄ikh̄la] *Skt* शृङ्खल - शृङ्खला *n* a chain; fetters. "sri guru c̄ar̄ans̄ar̄oj ki r̄aj̄ sr̄ikh̄al s̄am paī. m̄an ḡaȳād̄ ko rok k̄ar k̄ah̄o k̄atha ḡat̄īdaī."—NP. **2** See ਏਕਾਵਲਿ.

ਸਿੰਗ [sr̄iŋ] *Skt* सृंग *n* a slingshot. **2** a garland. See ਸੁੱਕ and ਸੁੱਜ. "mr̄iŋ dr̄iŋ sr̄iŋ gr̄iva v̄ar dhari."—GPS. 'with eyes like those of a deer and wearing a beautiful garland around the neck'.

ਸਿੰਗ [sr̄iŋ] See ਸਿੰਗ. "ese sr̄iŋ sumeru ke sobh̄at c̄āḍī p̄r̄ac̄āḍī."—c̄āḍī 1.

ਸਿੰਗਮਤੀ [sr̄iŋm̄atī] *Skt* शृङ्गेरि मठ The main centre of Shankaracharya on the southern bank of Tungbhadar river, where monks and sages live. See ਸੰਕਰ and ਸਿੰਗੋਰੀ. "p̄ah̄ire p̄at̄ jȳō munī sr̄iŋm̄atī ke."—kr̄īṣan. 'Clothes soaked with blood look like the yellow-robed hermit of Sringamari.'

ਸਿੰਗਵੇਰ [srɪgver] *Skt* शृङ्गवेर a town situated on the left bank of river Ganga on the border of district Partapgarh in the Kaushal region in U.P., now known as Singaura. Here used to live a Bhil named Guhak (Guh), and the king of Nisads clan who was a friend of Ram Chandar. Ram Chandar crossed river Ganga with his help during his exile. **2** ginger, parts of which look like horns.

ਸਿੰਗਾਰ [srɪgar] See ਸਿੰਗਾਰ.

ਸਿੰਗਾਲ [srɪgal] *Skt* शृगाल *n* a jackal. *P* شغال. *E* jackal. **2** another name of Paundrak Vasudev, who sent a message to Krishan to desist from calling himself Vasudev as he himself was the real Vasudev. “dut srɪgal pəthyo hærɪ ko kəhɪ, hō hærɪ hō, tuhɪ kyō sədvayō?.” –*krɪsən*.

ਸਿੰਗਾਲੀ [srɪgali] a female jackal.

ਸਿੰਗਿ [srɪgɪ]. **ਸਿੰਗੀ** [srɪgi] *Skt* शृङ्गिन् *adj* horned, having horns. **2** *n* a mountain with high peaks. **3** a tree. **4** an elephant. **5** sage Sringi. **6** a musical instrument made of horn. **7** Shiv.

ਸਿੰਗੀ ਰਿਖੀ [srɪgi rɪkhi] See ਸਿੰਗੀ ਰਿਖੀ.

ਸਿੰਗੇਰੀ [srɪgeri] ਸਿੰਗ-ਗਿਰੀ. a hill situated in the Mysore state, where sage Sringi was born. His father Vibhandak had meditated at this place.

ਸਿੰਗੇਰੀ ਮਠ [srɪgeri məθ] the hermitage (founded) established at Sringmari by Shankaracharya. See ਸੰਕਰ, ਸਿੰਗਮੜੀ and ਸਿੰਗੇਰੀ.

ਸਿਜ [srɪj] *Skt* सूज् *vr* to give up, give birth, warn, gather, make.

ਸਿਜਨ [srɪjən] See ਸਿਜ *v* to make, create. “srɪjət rətən jənəm.” –*səhəs m 5*.

ਸਿਣ [srɪɳ], **ਸਿਣੁ** [srɪɳu] *Skt* शृणु hear, listen. “srɪɳ srɪɳ lərka !” –*ramav*. ‘O boy ! listen’.

ਸਿਤਿ [srɪtɪ] *Skt* सूति *n* departure. **2** way, path, track.

ਸਿਪ [srɪp] *Skt* सूप् *vr* to go, move, get aside.

ਸ੍ਰੀ [sri] *Skt* श्री *n* goddess Lachhmi. **2** glory. “sri sətɪgur su prəsən.” –*səveye m 4 ke*.

3 wealth, magnificence. **4** first of the six rags. See ਸਿਰੀ ਰਾਗ. **5** a sect of Vaishnavites who worship mainly goddess Lachhmi. The followers of this sect wear a red mark on their foreheads. Swami Ramanuj was the supreme preacher of this sect. See ਰਾਮਾਨੁਜ. **6** a metre. See ਏਕ ਅਫਰੀ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 1. **7** goddess Sarswati. **8** fame. **9** honorific word used in speech and writing to show respect and regard. This word should be used 108 times for a religious teacher (Acharya) and Maharaja (king), six times for parents and teacher, five times for one’s master, four times for the enemy, three times for the friend, twice for the servant, once for one’s son and wife. **10** *adj* beautiful. **11** capable, able. **12** best, superlative.

ਸ੍ਰੀਅ [sriə] This word is occasionally used in place of ਸ੍ਰੀ.

ਸ੍ਰੀਸ [sris] ਸ੍ਰੀ-ਈਸ. husband of goddess Lachhmi, Lord Vishnu. **2** the rich; the wealthy. **3** a sword. “sris sətɪruərɪ.” –*sənama*.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸਸਿ [sri səsɪ] Baba Sri Chand.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸਦਨ [ʃri sədən] abode of ʃri (Lachhmi); a lotus; a white lotus. “sri ko sədən cəhō bədən ko jan hē.” –*NP*. ‘vehicle of Lord Brahama, who has lotus and four faces (vehicle–swan).’
ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ [ʃri sahɪb] a sword; Guru Gobind Singh gave this name to the ‘sword’, considering it as the husband of Lachhmi. See ਸਨਾਮਾ.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾਯ [sri sɔprədəy] See ਸ੍ਰੀ 5 and ਰਾਮਾਨੁਜ.

ਸ੍ਰੀਹਤ [ʃrihət] *adj* one whose splendour and wealth have been ruined.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦਪੁਰ [sri hærɪgobɪdɪpur] See ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੋਬਿੰਦਪੁਰ.

ਸ੍ਰੀਕ [srik] See ਸਰੀਕ. “nrɪ srik hē.” –*japu*. ‘Akal (almighty) has no form and shape.’ **2** *Skt* श्रीक beauty, comeliness.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਕੋ ਸਦਨ [ʃri ko sədən] white lotus in which Lachhmi resides. See ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸਦਨ. **2** house of

splendour.

ਸ੍ਰੀਖੰਡ [srikhāḍ]. *Skt* श्रीखण्ड *n* sandal wood, which is a piece of splendour. “kaṭh-ho srikhāḍ sətīguru kiāu.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. See ਸਿਰਖੰਡੀ.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਿੰਘ ਸਭਾ [sri guru sīgh səbha] See ਸਿੰਘ ਸਭਾ.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੋਬਿੰਦਪੁਰ [sri gobīḍpur] a town founded by Guru Arjun Dev in Sammat 1644 on the northern bank of river Beas in tehsil Batala, district Gurdaspur which came in the possession of Bhagwan Das Gherar, through a conspiracy hatched by Chandu. ‘Guru Pratap Suray’ mentions that this town was founded by the sixth Guru but it is not so. There is a note on the leaves of the old Guru Granth Sahib i.e. Kartarpur Bir that Shri Gobindpur was founded in Sammat 1644.

Bhagwan Das strongly resisted the sixth Guru when he visited this place in Sammat 1687, and he and his friends had to pay for this in the battle at Shri Gobindpur.

The ownership of this place is with the wealthy Sodhi Sahib of Kartarpur. Sri Gobindpur (or Hargobindpur) has two gurdwaras. One is ‘Guru ke Mahal’ which the Guru built for his own residence and the other is Damdana Sahib which is half a mile to the west of the city. This is the place where the Guru held a Diwan (a royal court) after the battle. A fair is held on Vaisakhi and Holi. This town is located 21 miles to the south of Batala railway station.

According to some writers its name is Shri Hargobindpur but Guru Arjun Dev had named it Sri Gobindpur.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਚੰਦ ਬਾਬਾ [sri cāḍ baba] the elder son of Guru Nanak Dev who was born to Mata Sulakhni on the ninth day of the light half of the lunar month in Bhadon Sammat 1551 at Sultanpur. He became a great saint and preacher of the

Udasi sect. He settled in village Barath, situated at a distance of 19 ko to the northeast of Dehra Nanak. Yogiraj Sri Chand did not marry.

To preach the religion of Guru Nanak Dev in the country and abroad, he took Baba Gurditta as his disciple and sent many Gursikhs in Udasi garb to various areas to spread the true message of the Divine.

Baba Shri Chand passed away on 15 Assu Sammat 1669. He lived to the age of 118 years. See ਉਦਾਸੀ and ਸਿਲਾ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਚੰਦ ਜੀ ਦੀ.

ਸ੍ਰੀਦ [srid], **ਸ੍ਰੀਦਿਹ** [sridih] Kuber, the giver of Sri (Lachhmi); wealth. “sridih sur səsi uḍu ātək.”—*NP*.

ਸ੍ਰੀਧਰ [sriḍhər] *Skt* श्रीधर *adj* bearer of Sri (Lachhmi): a wealthy person. **2** *n* God, who is the lord of the whole creation. “sriḍhər pae māgəl gae.”—*sri chāt m 5*. See ਸ੍ਰੀਪਤਿ ਸ਼ਬਦ. **3** Vishnu.

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਨਗਰ [sri nāgər]¹ *Skt* श्रीनगर the capital of Kashmir, 5276 feet above the sea level. In the city, there is a gurdwara of the sixth Guru in the house of Mai Bhag Bhari at Kathi Gate near Hari Parbat (mountain). Guru Nanak Dev also consecrated this city with his visit. See ‘Nanak Prakash Uttarardh’ Ch 14. See ਸੇਵਦਾਸ ਕਸਮੀਰ and ਭਾਗਭਰੀ.

2 a city situated at the bank of Alakhanda river in Pauri sub division of Garhwal State, which was the capital of Fatehshah in Guru Gobind Singh’s time. The place in the city relating to Guru Nanak Dev is famous by the name of Charan Paduka. Guru Nanak Dev visited this city during his pilgrimage of Badri Narayan. The height of Srinagar is 1706 feet above the sea level. In 1894 this city was

¹Emperor Ashok had raised Srinagar in Kashmir which is three miles away from the modern city of this name. Now it is called ‘Panderi Thanu.’

washed away due to a breach in the dam of Gohana lake. Now it is the capital of Garhwal. ਸ਼੍ਰੀਨਾਥ [śrinath]. ਸ਼੍ਰੀਨਿਵਾਸ [śrinivas], ਸ਼੍ਰੀਪਤਿ [śripati] See ਸ਼੍ਰੀਧਰ. *n* the Almighty. “sri nivas adī purākhu sādā tuhi.”—*sāvya m 4 ke*. “brāhṃ māhesur bīṣṇu sōci pāti āt phāse jām phasī pārēge. je nār sripāti ke prās hē pāg te nār per nā deh dhārēge.”—*ākal*. **2** Vishnu. **3** *adj* the rich, the wealthy.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਪੰਚਮੀ [śri pācmi] According to the Hindu mythology, goddess Lachhmi is worshipped on this day (Magh Sudi 5) That is the reason its name is Sri Panchmi.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਫਲ [śri phal] *Skt adj* whose fruit is beautiful. **2** *n* mimosaceous tree. **3** the tree of Aegle Marmelos and its fruit. **4** Many people also call Naliyer coconut tree by this name but this is not correct. See ਸਿਰਫਲ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀਬਰਣ [śribarṇ] *Skt* श्रीवर्ण *adj* a person having a fair complexion. **2** a white-coloured horse, which is killed during the sacrifice of ashvmedh yag. According to the Purans, a white horse with black ears and yellow tail is required for this sacrifice.¹ Some scribe has mistakenly written ਸੀ ਬਰਣ instead of ਸ਼੍ਰੀਬਰਣ. See ਸੀਬਰਣ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀਭਗਵਤੀ [śribhāgvati] See ਭਗਵਤੀ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀਮਤੀ [śrimati] feminine gender of ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਮਾਨ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀਮਾਨ [śriman] *Skt* श्रीमान् *adj* graceful. **2** wealthy. **3** a person having a high post.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਮੁਖਬਾਕ [sri mukhbak], ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਮੁਖਬਾਕਯ [sri mukhbaky], ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਮੁਖਵਾਕ [sri mukhvak], ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਮੁਖਵਾਕਯ [sri mukhvaky] sentences uttered from the lips of graceful persons. **2** divine words uttered by Guru Gobind Singh as “sāvya sri mukhbaky māhla 5.” and “japu sri mukhvak patsahi 10.”

ਸ਼੍ਰੀਮੰਤ [śrimānt], ਸ਼੍ਰੀਯੁਤ [śriyut] See ਸ਼੍ਰੀਮਾਨ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਰਾਗ [sri rag] See ਸਿਰੀ ਰਾਗ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀਰੰਗ [śrirāṅg] *Skt* श्रीरङ्ग *n* the Almighty (Kartar) “cōdr vārṇ sukārṇ syam sūvārṇ pucch sōman.”—*gyan*.

who made goddess Lachhmi dance. “name sri rāṅ bhētāl soi.”—*bher namdev*. **2** Vishnu. **3** a colony in the island of river Kaveri, situated at a distance of two miles from Trichinopoly towards the north in district of Madras. The temple of Shrirang is situated in this colony. This temple has seven walls, the outer wall is 1024 yards long and 840 yards wide. The jewellery and gems of this temple are more precious than of all the Hindu temples of India. Because of this temple, the colony and the island are known by the name of Srirang. Ramanuj, a great devotee of Srirang, died at this place.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀਰੰਗਿ [śrirāṅgi] with Srirang (the Almighty), in God. “śrirāṅgi rate namī mate.”—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਰੰਗੁ [sri rāṅgu] See ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਰੰਗ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀਵਤਸ [śrivātās] *Skt* श्रीवत्स *n* beautiful is his mark; Vishnu. There is a curl of white hair on the chest of Vishnu which in palmistry is regarded as a very important mark.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀਵਰ [śrivār] See ਸ਼੍ਰੀਪਤਿ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀਵਰਣ [śrivārṇ] See ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਬਰਣ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀਵਾਸ [śrivās] See ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਨਿਵਾਸ. **2** the white lotus in which resides goddess Lachhmi.

ਸ਼੍ਰੁ [śru] *Skt* श्रु *vr* to flow, drip. **2** *Skt* श्रु *vr* to listen, go, drop, flow.

ਸ਼੍ਰੁਤ [śrut] *Skt* श्रुत. *adj* heard, listened. **2** known, famous, renowned. **3** who has heard the sermon. **4** *n* ear. **5** attitude. See ਸ਼ੁਰਤ. “cobhi rāhi śrut prābhō cārṇān māhī.”—*IVN*.

ਸ਼੍ਰੁਤਿ [śrutī] *Skt n* ear. **2** Veds, Veds are called śrutis because in olden times these were not written. They were learnt only by listening. “śrutī śimrītī guṇ gavhī kārte.”—*suhi chāt m 5*. **3** listening, hearing. **4** a story, a saying. **5** a tale, rumour. **6** (in music) particular division of the octave, a quarter tone or interval (twenty two of these are enumerated) their

names are as follows:

tivra, kumudvāti, mādra and chādovāti are of ṣaḍaj;

dāyavāti, rājini and raktika are of rīṣabh;

rōdri and krodha are of gādhar;

vjrika, prāsarīni, prīti and marjini are of mādhyam;

śrīti, rakta, sōdipīni and alapīni are of pācam;

mādēti, rohīni and rāmya are of dhēvāt;

ugra and kṣobhīni are of nīṣad.

See ਸੁਰਤਿ 7.

ਸ੍ਰੁਤਜਨੁਪਾਸ [srutyānupras] See ਅਨੁਪਾਸ (c).

ਸੁਤ੍ਵਾ [srutva] *Skt* ਸੁਤ੍ਵਾ after listening, after hearing. “tīn te srutva makkhāṣah.”—*GPS*.

ਸੁਵ [sruv], ਸੁਵਾ [sruva] *Skt* ਸੁਵ *n* a small hand-shaped spoon made up of Khair (acacia catechu) wood or pipal (ficus religiosa) wood used for pouring clarified melted butter into the fire when a sacrifice is performed. See ਸੁ *vr*.

ਸੁਯ [sroy] after listening. “prīthi cēd ke vak ko sruy virā.”—*GPS*. 2 ਸੁਸੁਯ after listening carefully.

ਸੁਸਟ [sresat] *Skt* ਸੁਸੁ *adj* superior. 2 highly commendable. “gīano sresat utam īsnanu.”—*sukhmāni*. 3 *n* cow’s milk. 4 Kuber. 5 a king. 6 Vishnu. 7 a hermit. 8 a scholar. 9 Brahmin in Hindu faith. 10 Khatri according to law.

ਸੁਸਟਾਈ [sreṣṭai] *n* superiority, excellence. 2 a lady of the khatri caste. See ਅਧਮ ਚੰਡਾਲੀ.

ਸੁਸੁ [sreṣṭ] See ਸੁਸਟ.

ਸੁਸੁਚਾਰ [sreṣṭacar] See ਸਿਸੁਚਾਰ. 2 practice or conduct of the virtuous people.

ਸੁਣਿ [sreṇī], ਸੁਣੀ [sreṇī] *Skt* ਸੁਣਿ *n* a line, row. 2 a written line. 3 a series. 4 a ladder. 5 a row of troops.

ਸੁਯ [ṣrey] *Skt* ਸੁਯ *n* benediction, blessedness. 2 liberation, salvation. 3 prosperity, wealth. 4 *adj* auspicious. 5 beautiful, splendid.

6 superior.

ਸੁਵਣ [srevāṇ], ਸੁਵਨ [srevān] See ਸਰੇਵਨ. “hāri nam srevāh.”—*var vād m 4*. “jīni hāri namu suṇīa mānu bhina tīn hām srevāh nīṭ cārṇe.”—*bher m 4*.

ਸੁੱਣ [sroṇ] *Skt* a lame person. 2 a handicapped person. 3 cooked. 4 *Skt* short form for ਸੋਣਿਤ. “huo sroṇ hinā. bhāyo āg chinā.”—*cāḍi 2*.

ਸੁੱਣਜ ਨਿਧਿ [sroṇaj nīdhī] a red coloured sea; the Red Sea.—*sānama*.

ਸੁੱਣਤ [sroṇat] *Skt* ਸੋਣਿਤ blood.

ਸੁੱਣਤਪਾਤ [sroṇatpat] See ਸੁੱਣਪਾਤ. “ampat aru sroṇatpata.”—*cārītr 405*.

ਸੁੱਣਤਬਿੰਦੁ [sroṇatbīd], ਸੁੱਣਤਬਿੰਦੁ [sroṇatbīdo], ਸੁੱਣਤਬੀਜ [sroṇatbīj] *Skt* ਸੋਣਿਤਬਿੰਦੁ and ਸੋਣਿਤਬੀਜ a demon known by the name of Raktbij who was a minister of Shumbh and an army commander. His story is narrated in Markanday Puran. He fought against goddess Durga and wherever his blood fell, a new Raktbij was born. As Durga went on killing them, they were born in greater numbers. At last Kali drank his blood and killed the demons. “cāḍi kali duhū mīl kīno the vicar. hō hān hō tū sroṇ pi, arīdāl ḍarhī mar.”—*cāḍi 1*. “sroṇat-bīdo ko sūbh nīṣūbh kāhyo tum jāhu māhā dāl leke.”—*cāḍi 1*.

ਸੁੱਣਪਾਤ [sroṇpat] flowing of blood is of many types. Three types are important –

(a) flowing of blood through the mouth, ears and nose.

(b) flowing of blood from the rectum, vagina and penis.

(c) flowing of blood through pores of the skin.

Treatment should begin on the advice of a wise physician so that the patient gets relief from pain.

Learned physicians have described main causes of sroṇpat as follows - going about in scorching heat, doing exercise in excess,

excessive indulgence in sex, excessive use of chillies, hot food and spices, drinking of liquor, and eating acidic food. Due to these, blood gets infected and starts simmering and develops these infections.

The best medicine to cure this disease is: Take one tola each of coriander, emblic myrobalan (əula) bāsa, munəka dakh (large sized dried grapes), and pīt papra, and crush them to barley size.¹ Soak the mixture in water overnight, and take the coarsely crushed stuff with lump sugar.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣਬਿੰਦ [sroṇbīd], ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣਬਿੰਦੁ [sroṇbīdu] See ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣਤਬਿੰਦੁ. “utē kopīyē sroṇbīdā subirā.”—cāḍi 2.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣਬੀਰਜਾਰਦਨੀ [sroṇbirjardāni] Durga, the destroyer of Shonitbindu. “nəmo sroṇbirjardāni dhumrhāti.”—cāḍi 2.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣੀ [sroṇi] *Skt n* hip; haunches. 2 waist.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣ [srot] a current or fountain. See ਸੁ *vr*. “srot sərīta sāmudr atəm səman hē.”—BGK. 2 *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣ *n* ear. See ਸੁ *vr* “pər nīda nəhī srot srāvəṇā.”—səhəs m 5. “hərī ke nam bīn dhrīg srot.”—keda m 5. 3 *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣ *adj* related to Shrutis (the Veds). 4 the subject of the ear, word; sound. “srāvəṇ srot raje gurbaṇi.”—maru solhe m 1. ‘Ears were content listening to the sound of Gurbani.’

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣਵਜ [srotvy] *adj* audible, worth hearing.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣਾ [srota] *Skt* श्रोत्र who is a listener.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣਾ ਦੇ ਗੁਣ [srota de guṇ] 1 faithful. 2 humble. 3 loving. 4 generous. 5 capable of understanding the meaning. 6 active. 7 knowing the art of questioning. 8 soft-spoken. 9 who has control over his senses. 10 knowing the context. 11 sans deceit. 12 fond of rendering service. 13 without hypocrisy and self praise. 14 given to practising what he has heard.

¹Coarsely ground to the size of a barley grain: not finely ground.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣਿ [srotrī], ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣਿਯ [srotrīy], ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣੀ [srotri] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣਿਯ *adj* who has listened, who has heard a lot. 2 *n* a pandit, a scholar. 3 one who has learnt the Veds by heart; one who can recite and preach the Veds without the help of the text.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣ [sroṇ] See ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣ and ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣਤ. 2 ear. “ghraṇsəhəs əghraṇ, əsroṇ sə sroṇ.”—NP. ‘Thousands of nostrils, yet without nostril is He; without many ears yet He has ears.’

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣਤ [sroṇət] See ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣਤ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣਤਬਿੰਦ [sroṇətībīd], ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣਤਬਿੰਦੁ [sroṇətībīdu] See ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣਤਬਿੰਦੁ. “sroṇətībīd sō cāḍ prēcāḍ su juddh kəryo.”—cāḍi 1.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣ [srot] *Skt adj* related to the Shrutis (Veds). 2 *n* deeds mentioned in the Veds. 3 related with ears; a word.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣ [sroṇ] blood. “bəhī sroṇ səmuḥ dhəran pəryo hē.”—cāḍi 1. 2 See ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣਾਯਾ [sroṇāyā] See ਸਲਾਯਾ.

ਸੁ [svə] *Skt n* wealth. 2 one’s own self, soul. 3 *adj* one’s own. 4 *Skt* ਸੁ *n* dog.

ਸੁਸਤਿ [svəsətī] See ਸੁਸਤਿ. “svəsətī hot tīn ko sēda.”—NP. “jəs svəsətī sukrīt krītō.”—guj jedev.

ਸੁਸਤਿਬਿਵਸਥਾ [svəsətībivəsthā] *Skt* ਸੁਸਿ ਵਜਵਸਥਾ *n* a tradition of welfare; way of salvation. “svəsətībivəsthā hārī ki seva.”—dhāna m 5.

ਸੁਸਤੈਨ [svəstēn] *Skt* स्वस्त्ययन *n* blessings, which are the house of good fortune. “bīje chēdān prəbhū gavət svəstēn ucarət.”—səloh. “kalu ko svəstēn sunayo.”—NP.

ਸੁਸਥ [svəsəth], ਸੁਸਥ [svəsth] *Skt adj* ਸੁ-ਥ. being in one’s natural state. 2 healthy. 3 sound state. “srīr svəsth khīṇ sāmāe.”—səhəs m 5.

ਸੁਸਿ [svəsī] See ਸੁਸਾ.

ਸੁਕੀਯ [svəkiy] See ਸੁਕੀਯ.

ਸੁਕੀਯਾ [svəkiyā] *Skt* wife; wedded wife.

nīj pətī hi ke prem māy jāko man vəc kay. kəhīt svəkiyā tāhī ko ləjja ṣil subhay.

kəbɪt

sobhət svəkiy gən gun gənti me, təhā
tere nam hi ki ek rekha rekhɪyət hē,
kəhē “pədmakər” pəgi yō pətɪpremi hi me
pədmənɪ to si tɪya tu hi pekhiyət hē,
suvəran rup jeso teso sil sərəbh hē
yahi te tɪharo tən dhəny lekhiyət hē,
sone me sugədh nahɪ gədh me sunyo nə sono
sono ɔ sugədh to mē dono dekhɪyət hē.

–jəgət vɪnod.

ਸੁਗਤ [svəgət] *Skt adj* available within one's own self. 2 *n* what goes on in one's own mind. 3 See ਤਿੰਨ ਭੇਦ.

ਸੁਵਚ [svəch] See ਸੁੱਛ. “svəch marəg hərəbhəg-təhāh.”–səhəs m 5.

ਸੁਵੰਦ [svəchənd] See ਸੁਵੰਦ.

ਸੁੱਛ [svəch] See ਸੁੱਛ.

ਸੁਜਨ [svəjən] one's own kin, close relatives. 2 See ਸੁਜਨ. “səbəd sadhu svəjənāh.”–səhəs m 5.

ਸੁਤੰਤ੍ਰ [svətətr] *Skt adj* ਸੁ (self) ਤੰਤ੍ਰ (under), a person who is not under other's control.

ਸੁਤ੍ਵ [svətɪv] *Skt n* feeling of ownness, proprietary interest.

ਸੁਦ [svəd] *Skt* स्वद् *vr* to relish, be happy, to cover.

ਸੁਦੇਸ [svədes] one's own country.

ਸੁਦੇਸੀ [svədesi] *adj* of one's own country.

ਸੁਧਰਮ [svədhəram] one's own religion, one's own sect. 2 sense of duty.

ਸੁਧਾ [svədhə] *Skt part* according to Hindu practice, this word is uttered while making sacrificial fire/offerings to the forefathers. In Braham Vaivart Puran it is written that from Brahma's mind, two daughters Swadha and Swaha took birth. Swadha was offered to the forefathers and Swaha to the gods.

Forefathers and gods were pleased to receive offerings made through them. See ਸੁਧਾ.

ਸੁਨ [svən] *Skt* स्वन् *vr* to utter; mend; make noise

while eating. 2 *n* sound, voice. 3 *Skt* सुन, a dog.

ਸੁਪ [svəp] *Skt* स्वप् *vr* to sleep, lie down.

ਸੁਪਚ [svəpəc] See ਸੁਪਚ.

ਸੁਪਨ [svəpən] See ਸੁਪਨ.

ਸੁਪਨਦਰਸ਼ਨ [svəpəndərsən] See ਦਰਸ਼ਨ.

ਸੁਪਨਫਲ [svəpənpəhl] In Hindu scriptures the auspicious and inauspicious results of dreams are fully described. See Valmik Ch 2 ə 69 and Aitrey, Aranyak, Aranyak 3 Ch 2 Part 4 and Mastya Puran ə 242. The results of dreams are acknowledged in the Bible too. See Daniel Ch 7. It is also found in the holy Quran. See Surat Yussouf, verse 36, 37, 102. However, Sikh faith does not recognize consequences of dreams. See ਸੁਪਨਾ.

ਸੁਭਾਵ [svəbhəv] See ਸੁਭਾਉ.

ਸੁਭਾਵੇਕਿ [svəbhəvəkɪ] a figure of speech dealing with description of the exact nature of things. Its another name is ਜਾਟਿ.

Example:

ləuki əḥsəḥɪ tɪrəθɪ nai.

kəurapən təu nə jai.—sor kəbir.

cādən lep hot deh kəu sukə gərdhəbh bləsəm səgɪɪ.—dhəna m 5.

mənmukh mən nə bhɪjəi ətɪ mēle cɪt kəḥor səpə dūdh piəie ədərɪ visu nɪkor.—suhɪ ə m 3.

ਸੁਭੂ [svəbhū] *Skt adj* self-born; born from one's own self; one who is not other's creation. See ਭੂ.

ਸੁਯੰ [svəyə] *Skt* स्वयम् *part* self.

ਸੁਯੰਦੂਤਿਕਾ [svəyədutɪkə] in poetics, the heroine who does the job of a messenger (go-between).

ਸੁਯੰਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ [svəyəprəkəʃ] self-luminous; which does not get light from another source.

ਸੁਯੰਬਰ [svəyəbər] *Skt* स्वयंवर *n* choice of husband by a princess in a public assembly of suitors. See ਸੀਤਾ and ਦਮਯੰਤੀ ਦੇ ਸੁਯੰਬਰ. In India the last

such function was held by Raja Jai Chand of Kanoj for his daughter Sanyukta.

सृजंघरा [svəyābra] *Skt* सृजंघरा *adj* a damsel who herself chooses her husband.

सृजंघु [svəyābhū] See सैडं. 2 *n* Brahma.

सृज [svər] *Skt* स्वर *part* heaven. 2 superior, excellent. 3 *n* breathing; inhaling and exhaling. 4 a sound in recitation.¹ seven primary note of musical scale which are: ṣṛəj, rɪṣəbh, gādhar, mādhyəm, pācəm, dhəvət and nɪṣad.

Scholars of music, deities and rishis, have taken ṣṛəj from the crying of the peacock, rɪṣəbh from the notes of a rainbird (some believe rɪṣəbh to owe its origin to the bellowing of a cow), gādhar from the bleating of sheep and goats, mādhyəm from the croaking of a water fowl, pācəm from a koel, dhəvət from the croaking of a frog, and nɪṣad from the trumpet of an elephant.²

Notes on the musical scale, which rishis set up while formulating the science of music, were called pure notes. When high and low tones were needed for some modes, they made five *vɪkrɪt svərs* (modified notes). Out of these five, four, that is, rɪṣəbh, gādhar, dhəvət, and nɪṣad become *koməl* (soft), while mādhyəm becomes *tivr* (sharp) after modification. In this way all notes grow from 12 *svərs* (seven original and five modified) See ठट.

Some untrained persons believe that rɪṣəbh, gādhar, dhəvət and nɪṣad are *tivr*, mādhyəm is low and ṣṛəj and pācəm are *əcəl*

¹In musicology, *svər* is defined as one that is glorious in itself.

²षड्जं मयूरा ब्रुवते गावो ऋषभ भाषिणः । आजाविकं तु गान्धारं क्रौञ्चः
ऋणाति मध्यमम् । ।

धैवतं ह्रेणते वाजी निषादं बृहते गजः । पुष्पसाधारणो काले पिकः कूजति
पञ्चमम् । ।—*sāgit rāhasya*.

(fixed) but this contention is wrong. In reality, all these seven notes are called *ṣudh* (pure). According to these ignorant persons *ṣṛəj* is fixed, rɪṣəbh is high, gādhar too is high, mādhyəm is *koməl* (soft), pācəm is fixed, dhəvət and nɪṣad are high. According to great musicologists, these seven notes are *ṣudh* (pure) the remaining five modified notes are as explained above.

There are 22 *shrutis* (microtonal intervals) of the seven notes, which we can say are the components of notes. See सृडि.

Some ignorant people understand *ṣrutɪ* as *murchāna* but it is not correct, as it is related to the existence of a sequential and complete scale of seven primary notes in ascending and descending orders. *surs* (notes) are divided into three *səptəks* (groups of seven notes) so there are 21 *murchānas* i.e. the 21 notes are necessary for *əlap* (a particular melody).

In this book, to understand *ṣudh*, *koməl* and *tivr* the following hint will be helpful :

ṣudh (pure) – ṣə, rə, gə, mə, pə, dhə, nə.
(ending with [ə])

koməl (soft) – ra, ga, dha, na. (ending with [a])

tivr (sharp) – mi. (ending with [i]).

While explaining modes of *grəhsvər*, *vadi*, *sāvadi*, *ənuvadi* and *vɪvadi* words are used. So one must understand them properly.

grəhsvər is that *svər* in which the *əlap* concludes.

vadi is that *svər* which animates a rag.

sāvadi svər helps *vadi svər* to give shape to a rag.

ənuvadi svər helps *vadi* and *sāvadi* to manifest the complete shape of a rag.

vɪvadi svər is that *svər* which destroys the shape of a rag. That is why it is called a *vəjɪt*

or śatru svær.¹ 5 a letter which produces sound by itself, which illuminates itself. ਓ ਅ ਏ are vowels in Punjabi alphabets.

ਸ੍ਰਗ [sværəg] See ਸੁਰਗ. “næc durləbhə sværəgrajənəh.”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਸ੍ਰਗਦੁਆਰੀ [sværəgdvari] See ਸੁਰਗਦੁਆਰੀ. “sværəgdvariā tære bənavəhu.”—*GPS*.

ਸ੍ਰਗਵਾਸ [sværəgvas], **ਸ੍ਰਗਵਾਸੀ** [sværəgvasi] residence in heaven and the resident of heaven. 2 This word is used as a mark of respect for the people who are no more in this world (dead) even if their souls have gone to hell. Such religious feelings impel people to use words like Kailashvasi, Gurupurnivasi, Golokvasi and Vaikunth nivasi.

ਸ੍ਰਣ [sværən] *Skt adj* (a person) having a clear voice. 2 ਸ੍ਰਣੰ *n* gold, whose colour is beautiful.

ਸ੍ਰਣਸਠੀਵਿ [sværənsəṭhivī] *Skt* ਸੁਣਣਸੁਠੀਵੀ *n* In ‘Bhagvat Puran’ there is a bird which spits out gold and keeps on saying “Do not be in a haste”, but it itself enters the mouth of a lion when he is yawning and takes away the flesh out of the lion’s molars. “keṽəl kəhīni kəhīti ho sværənsəṭhivī səman.”—*aləkar sagər sudha*. 2 in Mahabharat, son of king Srinjay who used to excrete and urinate gold.

ਸ੍ਰਣਕਾਰ [sværənkar] See ਸੁਨਿਆਰ.

ਸ੍ਰਣਦੀਪ [sværəndīp] Sondip, a country situated below Manipur towards the east of the mouth of river Brahmaputar.

ਸ੍ਰਣਮਤੀ [sværənməti] See ਰਤਨਰਾਜ.

ਸ੍ਰਣ [sværən] See ਸੁਰਣ.

ਸ੍ਰਣਪੱਖੀ [sværənpākhi] *n* arrows with feathers luminous like gold. “chuṭe sværənpākhi.”—*kəlki*. 2 an arrow of Guru Gobind Singh

¹he utpadək rag ko rājək bhup səman vīrajət vadi. aṭh ki bar-hī ko phīr pher rəhe śrutī māḍəl tō səmvadi.

sevək so pun an səbhe ənukul rəhe sukh sō ənūvadi. ətər jə śrutī ek-hī ko təb so sur hot phīsadī vīvadi.—*kūvər vīkrəm sēgh*.

which had gold as its sharp point.

ਸ੍ਰਭਾਨੁ [svərbhanu] See ਸੁਰਭਾਨੁ.

ਸ੍ਰਾਜ [svəraj] self rule. See ਛਾਂਦੋਗੜ ਉਪਨਿਸਦ; ਪ੍ਰਪਾਠਕ 7 ਖੰਡ 25.

ਸ੍ਰਾਜ [svərajy] independent dominion; one’s own kingdom; a state without any outside interference.

ਸ੍ਰਿਤ [svərit] *adj* uttered, recited. 2 *n* a sound between high and low tone; medium tone.

ਸ੍ਰੁਪ [svərup] See ਸੁਰੁਪ and ਸੁਰੁਪ.

ਸ੍ਰੁਪੀ [svərupi] *adj* having one’s own form. “jotīsvərupi rəhīo bhəri.”—*səvəye m 5 ke*. ‘He is watching the illumined self-form’.

ਸ੍ਰੋਦਯ [svərodəy] See ਸੁਰੋਦਾ.

ਸੁਲਪ [svələp] See ਸੁਲਪ.

ਸੁਸ [svas] *Skt* श्वास *vr* to breathe, sigh. 2 ਸੁਸ *n* endurance, breath, inhaling and exhaling of breath. 3 asthma. 4 *Skt* स्वस् fire with a bright face. 5 a sharp-edged weapon.

ਸੁਸਨ [svasən] *Skt adj* superb posture. short form for ਆਸੁਸਨ. See ਆਸੁਸਨ. 3 one’s (ਸੁ) own seat (ਆਸਨ).

ਸੁਸਬੀਜ [svasbij], **ਸੁਸਬੀਰਜ** [svasbirəj] a giant from whose breath numerous giants took birth, as demons were born from Rakatbij’s blood. See ਚਰਿਤੁ 405. “svasbirəj danəv jəb mərhe.”

ਸੁਸਥ [svasəth], **ਸੁਸਥ** [svasṭh] *Skt* ਸੁਸਥ. *n* being in one’s natural state; health; sound state.

ਸੁਸੁਤ [svasrit] *Skt adj* ਸੁ-ਆਸੁਤ. self-sufficient, with one’s own support; without the help of others.

ਸੁਹਾ [svaha] See ਸੁਧਾ. 2 the wife of Agni. 3 *part* This word is recited to pay homage to the deities during sacrifice. “svaha kəhō mētr pəṭh jəbē. əgəni aḥuti pavō təbē.”—*GPS*. 4 in Nirukta svaha means an auspicious utterance.

ਸੁਕੀ [svaki] short form of ਸੁਕੀਯਾ “pərkīy te svaki hve gəi.”—*cəritr 290*. ਸੁਕਾ also means ਸੁਕੀਯਾ.

ਸੁੰਗ [svāg] *Skt n* ਸੁ-ਅੰਗ. one’s own body, one’s

own body part. **2** mimicry, act of imitation. “ənɪk svāg kache bhekh dhari.”—*kan m 5*.
kəbɪtt.

matho bānyo mūh bānyo much bāni puch bāni
laghəv bānyo pun bagh səmtul ko,
rāgyo cāgo āg bānyo lak bānyo pāja bānyo
krɪtəmm šərir mukh sīgh hi ke tul ko,
gūjbe ki ber mən gəhɪ beṭhyo devidas
vesoi subhav kud phād phal phul ko,
kōjər ke kūbh-hɪ bɪdarbe ki ber kəse
kukər pə nɪb-hego svāg šardul ko.

ਸ੍ਰਾਗਤ [svagət] *Skt n* ਸ੍ਰ-ਆਗਤ. auspicious arrival; welcome. **2** the act of greeting a guest on his arrival.

ਸ੍ਰਾਗੀ [svagɪ], ਸ੍ਰਾਂਗੀ [svāgi] *adj* who mimics; who does mimicry. “nana rup jɪu svagi dɪkhavə.”—*sukhmāni*. “svāgi sɪu jo mən rɪjhavə.”—*bher m 5*.

ਸ੍ਰਾਤ [svat] See ਸਵਾਤ 2.

ਸ੍ਰਾਂਤ [svāt] *Skt* one's own end, demise. **2** one's own heart, conscience.

ਸ੍ਰਾਂਤਿ [svatɪ], ਸ੍ਰਾਂਤੀ [svatɪ] *Skt* स्वाति *adj* living on one's own. **2 n** name of the star Arcturus as forming the 15th lunar asterism. **3** wife of the sun.

ਸ੍ਰਾਂਤੀਬੂੰਦ [svatibūd] *n* rain fallen in svati. It is written in the Purans that the thirst of the rain bird is quenched with this rain-water only. When a drop of this rain falls, a pearl gets formed in the oyster, a banslochan (a colloidal concretion found in the stems of bamboos) is formed in the bamboo, and camphor grows in the banana. Astrologers hold that all days of the light half of Harh (mid June to mid July) and the seventh day of Magh Badi, if it is lunar asterism, are svatiyog.

ਸ੍ਰਾਦ [svad] See ਸੁਆਦ. “jɪn bujhɪa tɪsu aɪa svad.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਸ੍ਰਾਦਨ [svadən] *Skt n* tasting, relishing. **2** making something tasty, act of making food delicious.

ਸ੍ਰਾਦੁ [svadu] *Skt adj* tasty, juicy, delicious.

ਸ੍ਰਾਧੀ [svadhi] *Skt adj* thoughtful. **2** desirous. **3** so many poets have confused ‘sadhvi, and svadhi’ without thinking but these words have very different meanings. See ਸਾਧੀ.

ਸ੍ਰਾਧੀਨ [svadhɪn] *Skt adj* under one's own control; who is not subordinate to the other.

ਸ੍ਰਾਧੀਨਪਤਿਕਾ [svadhɪnpətɪka] *Skt n* in poetics, the heroine who enchants her husband with her fine qualities, as:

“gʊn kaməŋ kəɪ kəto rɪjhaɪa.

vəɪ kəɪɪlɪna gurɪ bhəɾəm cukəɪa.”

—*suhi m 5*.

ਸ੍ਰਾਧਯਯ [svadyay] *Skt n* reading on one's own, reading what is ordained for one to read. **2** reading one's own religious texts.

ਸ੍ਰਾਨ [svan] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਨ and ਸ੍ਰਾਨ *n* a dog. “svan sɪal khəɾəh.”—*səhəs m 5*. **2** See ਸੁਆਨ. **3** short form for ਭਾਸ੍ਰਾਨ (sun). “ləse tej əso ləje dekh svanə.”—*parəs*.

ਸ੍ਰਾਪ [svap] *Skt n* sleep. See ਸੁਪ *vr*:

ਸ੍ਰਾਪਦ [svapəd] *Skt n* the lion whose paws are like those of a dog; a hyena. “jɪm kukər mɪɾɪgən pəɾ dhavə. svapəd pəth vɪkhe bhəkh javə.”—*GPS*. **2** animals like a lion, whose paws resemble those of dogs.

ਸ੍ਰਾਭਾਵਿਕ [svabhavɪk] See ਸੁਭਾਵਿਕ 2.

ਸ੍ਰਾਮਿਘਾਤਕ [svamɪghatək] *adj* who gets his master eliminated.

ਸ੍ਰਾਮਿਦ੍ਰੋਹੀ [svamɪdrohi] *adj* who carries a grudge against his master.

ਸ੍ਰਾਮਿਧਰਮ [svamɪdhəɾəm] *n* master's faith; behaving with subordinates according to the principles of one's own religion. **2** Some poets have used this word for ਸੇਵਕ ਧਰਮ.

ਸ੍ਰਾਮਿਧ੍ਰੋਹੀ [svamɪdrohi] See ਸ੍ਰਾਮਿਦ੍ਰੋਹੀ.

ਸ੍ਰਾਮਿਨੀ [svamɪni] feminine of ਸ੍ਰਾਮੀ.

ਸ੍ਰਾਮੀ [svami] *Skt* स्वामिन् *adj* master. **2** rich. **3** honoured (person). **4 n** a king. **5** God. “svami səɾəɪ pəɪɪo dəɾbare.”—*ṭoḍi m 5*.

ਸੁਆਮੀਦਾਸ [svamidās] Nanda, Vithar and Swamidās were three business men of Thanesar. They became the true votaries of Guru Arjan Dev. The Guru preached them to be honest in their profession and true to their word. They acted upon the Guru's preaching and became famous as "ੲkk sukhnīe."

ਸੁਾਰ [svār] See ਸਵਾਰ.

ਸੁਾਰਥ [svārath] See ਸੁਆਰਥ.

ਸੁਾਰਥੀ [svārthī] See ਸੁਆਰਥੀ. 2 *Skt* ਸਾਰਥੀ a chariot-driver. "b=sv ka dipaku svami tace re svarthi."—*dhāna trīlocan*.

ਸ਼੍ਰਿਤ [ṣvrit] *Skt* श्रित् *vr* to be bright or white, be pure.

ਸ੍ਰਿਦ [svrid] *Skt* स्विद् *v* to perspire, be oily, forget.

ਸ੍ਰੀਕਾਰ [svikār] *Skt* n acceptance. 2 adoption. 3 appropriation of what does not belong to one.

ਸੁੱਛਾ [svēcchā] *Skt* स्वेच्छा *n* one's own will.

ਸੁੱਛਾਚਾਰੀ [svēcchacārī] *adj* self-willed, (one) who acts according to his own will.

ਸੁੱਤ [svet] See ਸੋਤ and ਸ੍ਰਿਦ.

ਸੁੱਤਕੁਸੁ [svetkuṣṭ], **ਸੁੱਤਕੁਸੁ** [svetkuṣṭh] Leucoderma. *س* This disease happens due to impurity of blood. Some times a child inherits it from his parents. According to Ayurved it is of two types: svitr and kilas. The spots of svitr are white and those of kilas have reddish hue. If these spots ooze out blood when pricked with a needle then the cure may be easy, and if they ooze out white or yellow discharge then the cure is very difficult.

The best cures of leucoderma are as under:

First of all use liquid medicines and do not let faeces stick in the intestine.

Soak the seeds of babci in cow's urine, remove the peel and dry them in shade. Keep this in a bottle after grinding. Give one masa powder daily with a decoction made with mūḍi buṭi (gorākh mūḍi)

Apply this powder on white marks. Give gram-flour bread to the patient.

Take six masas each of bij pavar, babci, ajmod, majith, sulphurized myrobalan raddish seeds, varki hertal, seeds of jəmalgota, tutia, seeds of pəlas, hira kəsis. Grind the mixture to powder and soak this powder in vinegar and then make small tablets. Afterwards rub this tablet in vinegar, make paste and apply the paste on white marks. If there are blisters on the skin due to this paste, apply some butter to them.

Crush the slough of a cobra in the milk of cactus and apply this paste on white marks.

Take kəth, peel of əhera and root of fig tree. Boil these in water and prepare a medicinal decoction. Give this to the patient with one masa powder of babci.

Rub sixteen tolas of babci seeds of four tolas of varki hertal, one tola each of mansil, white rəttkā, root of chitra in cow urine and apply this paste on the marks. In this way leucoderma will be totally cured. "svetkuṣṭ ketin ke bhəyo."—*cəritr* 405.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਕੇਤੁ [ṣvetketu] son of rishi Uddalak. There is a story in the Mahabharat that a woman cannot have marital relation with any other man except her husband. This norm was introduced by Shvetketu. Before this, people used to live like animals. Once Shvetketu's mother was taken away by a Brahmin for mating. Shvetketu was enraged. His father Uddalak restrained his son from getting enraged as that was the custom but Shvetketu said that he could not tolerate this custom and did not want to see such custom being practised before his eyes. Shvetketu introduced many good customs along with laws concerning women. Chhandog Upnishad explains thoroughly how Uddalak imparted

divine knowledge to Shvetketu.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਗਜ [ʃvetgəj] a white elephant; Eravat the elephant; Indar's vehicle.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਦੀਪ [ʃvetdip], ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਦ੍ਰੀਪ [ʃvetdrip] according to the Purans an island, situated to the north of Kheer ocean where Lachhmi resided with Vishnu. "ʃvetdip tāj lokālok."—*GPS*.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਵਾਹ [ʃvetvah] Indar, whose ਵਾਹ (horse) is ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ (white). **2** Arjun. **3** the moon.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾਂਸੁ [ʃvetāṣu] the moon, ਅੰਸੁ (rays) of which are ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ (bright).

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾਸ਼ੁ [ʃvetaṣv] uchēsṛava, Indar's white horse. **2** a charriot harnessed with white horses. **3** Indar/Arjun whose horse is white. **4** moon.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾਸ਼ੁਤਰ [ʃvetaṣvtar] a rishi, after whom six chapters in Upnishad are named. This Upnishad is related to Yajurved. The principles of Sankhy, Vedant and Yog are

found in this Upnishad.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾਂਬਰ [ʃvetābār] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾਂਬਰ a white cloth. **2** *n* a clan of Jain monks who wear white robes. **3** an incarnation of the swan. **4** *adj* who wears white robes.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤੋਦਰ [ʃvetodər] *n* ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ-ਉਦਰ. black deer whose belly is white.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤੰਬਰ [ʃvetābār] See ਸੇਤੰਬਰ and ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾਂਬਰ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਦ [ʃved] *Skt n* sweat, perspiration. See *E* sweat. **2** dampness, moisture. See ਸ੍ਰਿਦ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਦਜ [ʃvedəj] See ਸੇਤਜ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਦਨ [ʃvedən] the act of sweating.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋ [ʃvɛ] See ਸ੍ਰ. **2** to sleep, to lie down. "jāhā bir atī svē rāhe."—*kr̥ṣṇan*. See ਅਤਿਸ੍ਰਾਪ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਯਾ [ʃvɛyā] See ਸਵੈਯਾ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਰਿਣੀ [ʃvɛrɪṇi] *Skt* a woman who acts according to her own wish; a prostitute.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਦ [ʃvəd] *Skt* स्वान्त *n* one's own end, death. "svād chād bād kēke chut īh jat hē."—*kr̥ṣṇan*.