

A Badaga – English Dictionary

Trends in Linguistics Documentation 8

Editors

Werner Winter

Richard A. Rhodes

Mouton de Gruyter
Berlin · New York

A Badaga – English Dictionary

by

Paul Hockings

Christiane Pilot-Raichoor

Foreword by

Murray B. Emeneau

Mouton de Gruyter

Berlin · New York 1992

Mouton de Gruyter (formerly Mouton, The Hague)
is a Division of Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin.

© Printed on acid-free paper which falls within the guidelines of the
ANSI to ensure permanence and durability.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Hockings, Paul.

A Badaga – English dictionary / Paul Hockings, Christiane
Pilot-Raichoor.

p. cm. – (Trends in linguistics, Documentation ; 8)

Includes bibliographical references.

ISBN 3-11-012677-X (cloth : alk. paper) :

1. Badaga dialect – Dictionaries – English. 2. Kannada
language-Dialects – History. I. Pilot-Raichoor, Chris-
tiane, 1951 –

II. Title. III. Series.

PL4646.H6 1992

494'.8147 – dc20

92-19833

CIP

Die Deutsche Bibliothek – Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Hockings, Paul:

A Badaga – English dictionary / by Paul Hockings ; Christiane
Pilot-Raichoor. Foreword by Murray B. Emeneau. – Berlin ;
New York : Mouton de Gruyter, 1992

(Trends in linguistics : Documentation ; 8)

ISBN 3-11-012677-X

NE: Pilot-Raichoor, Christiane;; HST; Trends in linguistics /
Documentation

© Copyright 1992 by Walter de Gruyter & Co., D-1000 Berlin 30

All rights reserved, including those of translation into foreign languages. No part of this
book may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or
mechanical, including photocopy, recording, or any information storage and retrieval
system, without permission in writing from the publisher.

Printing: Werner Hildebrand, Berlin – Binding: Lüderitz & Bauer, Berlin

Printed in Germany

Foreword

Of the languages of the Nilgiris we already have much material on Toda, Kota, Irula and Ālu Kurumba. What in modern times is, in terms of population figures (“at least 125,000 today”, Hockings 1988:2), clearly the majority language, i.e., Badaga, is up to now not known in any detail. This volume certainly goes a long way, and a welcome one, towards filling the gap.

It is not that the Badaga language has been entirely neglected. Official and missionary reporting up to the middle of the nineteenth century had provided vocabulary material that made it an easy judgment that Badaga is an offshoot, if not merely a local dialect or group of dialects, of Kannada. This was an easy historical judgment too, since all the reporting and deduction (as given in detail in Hockings 1980a:12-17) agree that the Badagas migrated into the Nilgiris from Mysore in the sixteenth century, and of course brought their Kannada language with them. The earlier judgment, based on small vocabularies, is now firmly backed by this large lexicon with its etymological notes.

However, ungrateful though it may sound, problems of some importance still remain. That the language shows dialect differences is explicitly stated by Hockings (1980a:11): “There are six discernible dialects of Badagu.” One of these is called “Standard” (i.e., Gauda), and this presumably is what we are given in this work. The others are identified by *jāti* (sub-caste) names, Woḍeya and Kumba:ra-Be:ḍa, or by names of localities, Kunda-na:ḍu, Wainad, Hassanu:ru. But this statement must be somewhat inexact, since some items in the dictionary are said to belong to Me:kuna:ḍ (i.e., Me:kuna:ḍu) district dialect, which cannot be identified with any one of the six. Similarly (in Hockings 1988:53), at the beginning of Pilot-Raichoor’s outline of the language which accompanies the proverbs (which presumably provide the very central material of this dictionary), there is mention of “the Gauda phratry” (another *jāti*) as the main source of the proverb collection.

One phonological difference must surely be dialectal and is so identified in the dictionary for at least one common word, that for ‘seven’ (see below); this difference has been the occasion for speculation and still needs fieldwork and study. During my short time of fieldwork devoted to this language during my Indian period in 1935-1938, my best (or most interesting) source for the language was (the late) M. N. Thesingh (identified in Hockings’ works as of the Adikari *jāti* and from the village O:rana:yi in the Me:kuna:ḍu division). It was his dialect that had the retroflexed/retracted vowels which I reported in a short paper (Emeneau 1939). The sources of this peculiar set of vowels are the reconstructed proto-Dravidian retroflex consonants *ɻ and *ɻ̄,¹ which are found in Old Kannada, but by the tenth century at latest had merged in intervocalic position as ɻ. Since my recording does not allow discrimination between *ɻ and *ɻ̄ as separate sources for differences in

the vowel retraction, we must conclude that the merged ɭ of the medieval Kannada records is the immediate source for the Badaga phenomena as I recorded them. Recorders of the language in the nineteenth century were the missionary Metz whose material was used by Hodgson (and presumably others), the Bible translators who are the source of what appears in the Linguistic Survey of India (LSI), and whatever others there may have been, such as J. M. Bühler who made the first recording of any extent in 1849 and left in manuscript many proverbs which were used by Hockings (1988), as well as poems. All these must have heard the same retracted vowels that I did. They wrote them variously, usually with r, l, ɭ, or ɭ (this last in the Linguistic Survey of India) preceding, or occasionally following, a vowel. More modern linguistic investigators than myself failed to hear these vowels. Hockings, however, has informed me (private communication) that he has heard Thesingh's "peculiar speech", as has his colleague Pilot-Raichoor and their younger Badaga informants. Their judgment was that he was "old-fashioned" in his speech, but the problem still remains whether this dialect feature still survives in some *jāti* or locality.² The dictionary reports that the word for 'seven' (DEDR 910, **ṣru*; my recording *ī-ū/ éú-*; mod. Ka. *ṣlu*), which is in this dictionary normatively *iyu/ iu-*, is in the Me:kuna:ḍu dialect *īlu*; in Hockings (1988:55) it is said that ɭ is "a groove fricative palatal also noted as ɭ or ʒ". The dialect recorded in this dictionary has in general lost all trace of the retraction of the peculiar vowels; e.g., DEDR 4322 *hui/ ui* 'sour; tamarind' (Old Ka. *puḷi*, mod. Ka. *huḷi*; my recording *hūy*); DEDR 1822 *koe* 'carcass, ear-wax, scurf' (**kuṛay*; Old Ka. *koṛe*, mod. Ka. *koḷe*; my recording *kōṣ*). This loss has led to such sets of homonyms as: *hu:/u:* for 'flower' (DEDR 4345; Old Ka. *pū*, *pūvu*, mod. Ka. *hūvu*; my recording *hu*) and 'worm' (DEDR 4312; Old Ka. *puṛu*, mod. Ka. *huḷu*; my recording *hū*); or *be:* for 'mouth' (DEDR 5352 **vāy*; Old Ka. *bāy(i)*, mod. Ka. *bāyi*; my recording *be*), 'bangle' (DEDR 5313 **vaḷay*; Old Ka. and mod. Ka. *baḷe*; my recording *bé*), 'crops' (DEDR 5437 **vi/eḷay*; Old Ka. and mod. Ka. *beḷe*; my recording *bé*), and 'split pulse, dhal' (DEDR 4444 ?**pḷay*; Old Ka. and mod. Ka. *bḷe*; not recorded by me).³

It is such developments as this, as well as other variations from normal modern Kannada in, for example, the morphology of the verb and in the lexicon, that have led to the question whether there is mutual intelligibility between Badaga and Kannada speakers. To ask whether Badaga is a separate language or only a Kannada dialect is of the order of the old problem of the status of the dialects within the German-Dutch area or the Italian area or the Chinese area. It is not really answerable in terms of this simple dichotomy.⁴ This dictionary will certainly give much data which will help towards examination of the problem.

On the basis of Hockings' work mentioned above, there seems to be no room for doubt that the sixteenth century is the period of the Badaga migra-

tion into the Nilgiris. But it should be mentioned that there is a disquieting statement in Francis (1908:129) that Badaga has “two forms of ‘r’”, by which he must mean the dental (or post-dental) r and the alveolar ɾ (or R, r, or whatever way it is written in our different sources), however these two phones of Old Kannāḍa, derived from *r and *ɾ (t), are to be differentiated phonetically and morphophonemically. The LSI (Grierson 1906:401) makes a statement of the same import: “Badaga is a very ancient form of Kanarese. Thus the sound ... ɾ [is] still found (e.g., *hoṛisivi*, put on [imperative 2 pl.]”, this form being taken from the text of the Prodigal Son (p. 404). The verb involved here is DEDR 4565 **poṛu* ‘to carry’, etc.; in the present dictionary it is *horu*, one of whose meanings is ‘to wear’ (in my recording ‘to wear a cloak’). Neither Hockings and Pilot-Raichoor nor I found any evidence for Badaga having more than one r, nor in fact is there any such evidence in any of the early recordings, e.g., those of J. M. Bühler and J. F. Metz.⁵ Francis (1908: 129) added that there was lack of differentiation of the two r’s by the time of the grammarian Kēṣirāja of the thirteenth century; Gai (1946:15) finds ɾ replaced by r in inscriptions already in the eighth century. The sources for the statements about Badaga by Francis and the LSI are unknown to me, except that the LSI translation of the parable of the Prodigal Son comes from the Madras Auxiliary Bible Society’s translation of the gospels; it might be of interest to examine this translation completely (but it is not easily available). To find on the basis of this doubtful evidence that Badaga separated from Kannāḍa at a very early date would go against all that is otherwise known of the history of the Badagas’ migration into their separate Nilgiri milieu.

Nor is there firm evidence that in any of the numerous Kannāḍa dialects for which we now have accounts there is a contrast between r and ɾ. To be sure, reports of what has been called “the Sholiga dialect of Kannāḍa” (Gurubasave Gowda 1968, 1972) find contrast, well exemplified, between r and ɾ. I judge that this speech, spoken by tribals, otherwise known as Sholegas, living in the Biligiri-Rangan Hills which are northern outliers of the Nilgiri massif, still needs considerable study. Only this will allow a solution of the problem whether it is really a dialect of Kannāḍa or, rather, one of the numerous Nilgiri tribal speeches.⁶ These have been treated by Zvelebil (1980) as members of a linguistic microarea which is characterized by numerous features, structural and lexical, which mark off these languages from those surrounding them. One of these features is retention of the contrast between *r and *ɾ(t); this has already been found in Toda, Irula-Urali, and Ālu-Kurumba. In fact, Zvelebil (1979:97-100) has found reasons, including this *r : *ɾ contrast, to make a tentative grouping of Sholega with Irula-Urali rather than with Kannāḍa and its dialects. Unless and until we find better evidence for this contrast in Badaga, we can do no more than note that there might conceivably have been diffusion of this contrast into the language (in one of its dialects?) from some one of the nuclear Nilgiri tribal languages (and then subsequent loss).

Foreword

The presentation of this very important addition to Nilgiris linguistic studies has stimulated me to raise and discuss, prematurely and tentatively to be sure, several of the rather far-reaching problems which still remain with regard to Badaga “speech” (I use this somewhat non-committal term for reasons that are obvious from what I have written above). That we now have such a welcome addition to our tools for Nilgiris research we gratefully owe to the long labours of the two dedicated scholars of the title-page.

M. B. Emeneau

University of California, Berkeley

Notes

1. The latter is so written by Burrow and myself in *A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary* (DED and DEDR); otherwise variously zh, l, l, r, etc.
2. Professor Peter Ladefoged, who has done recording recently in the Nilgiris, informs me that he has found one old man whose speech is of the kind that I recorded in the 1930s; it is doubtful whether there are any (or many) others.
3. Variants that are written with ʃ in the dictionary for some of these words which show loss of ʃ must be from other than the main Gauda dialect recorded in the dictionary, e.g., the dialect of some of the proverbs.
4. Note that Hockings (1980a:11) wrote: “[Badaga] and the Kannada of Mysore are, with some effort, mutually intelligible”, but (1988:1): “[Badaga] is now a distinct language, but was derived from 16th century Kannada”.
5. To be meticulously honest, Metz’s phonetic expertise was not sufficient for him to record the parallel two r’s in Toda.
6. Zvevilbil (1990) has published his Sholega field-notes (a rather small amount), with discussion, which confirms his 1979 conclusions about this tribal speech.

Introduction

Samuel Johnson wrote in a letter, in 1784, “Dictionaries are like watches, the worst is better than none and the best cannot be expected to go quite true.” For a first dictionary of a “new” language, as this one is, his reminder is particularly apposite.

Much more recently an American linguist observed: “A language enables its speakers to relate to their environment, to describe and identify natural and cultural objects, and to organize and coordinate their activities” (Hickerson 1980:106). How the speakers mentally segment their environment, objects and activities into verbal units—in fact, what words they use to talk about these things—thus becomes a matter of great interest to the anthropological linguist, dedicated as he or she usually is to understanding the relations between a particular people, their culture, and their environment. The preparation of a dictionary can thus be viewed as a modest step towards documenting the concepts of a people, in the present case the Badaga community of the Nilgiri Hills in Southern India. For us it has been an especially modest step, for we have by no means documented the several dialects referred to in the Foreword, although word forms given here may have been collected by us in any part of the Nilgiris and hence belong to any Badaga dialect. Nor is our corpus strictly contemporaneous, for we have been recording linguistic data throughout the period 1963-1990. Archaic forms, sometimes obtained from elderly informants, and sometimes from the 19th Century recording of the missionary J. M. Bühler, have often been included in the dictionary, although they are normally noted as being archaic.

Certain features of this glossary, not always to be found in other Dravidian dictionaries, may be mentioned here:

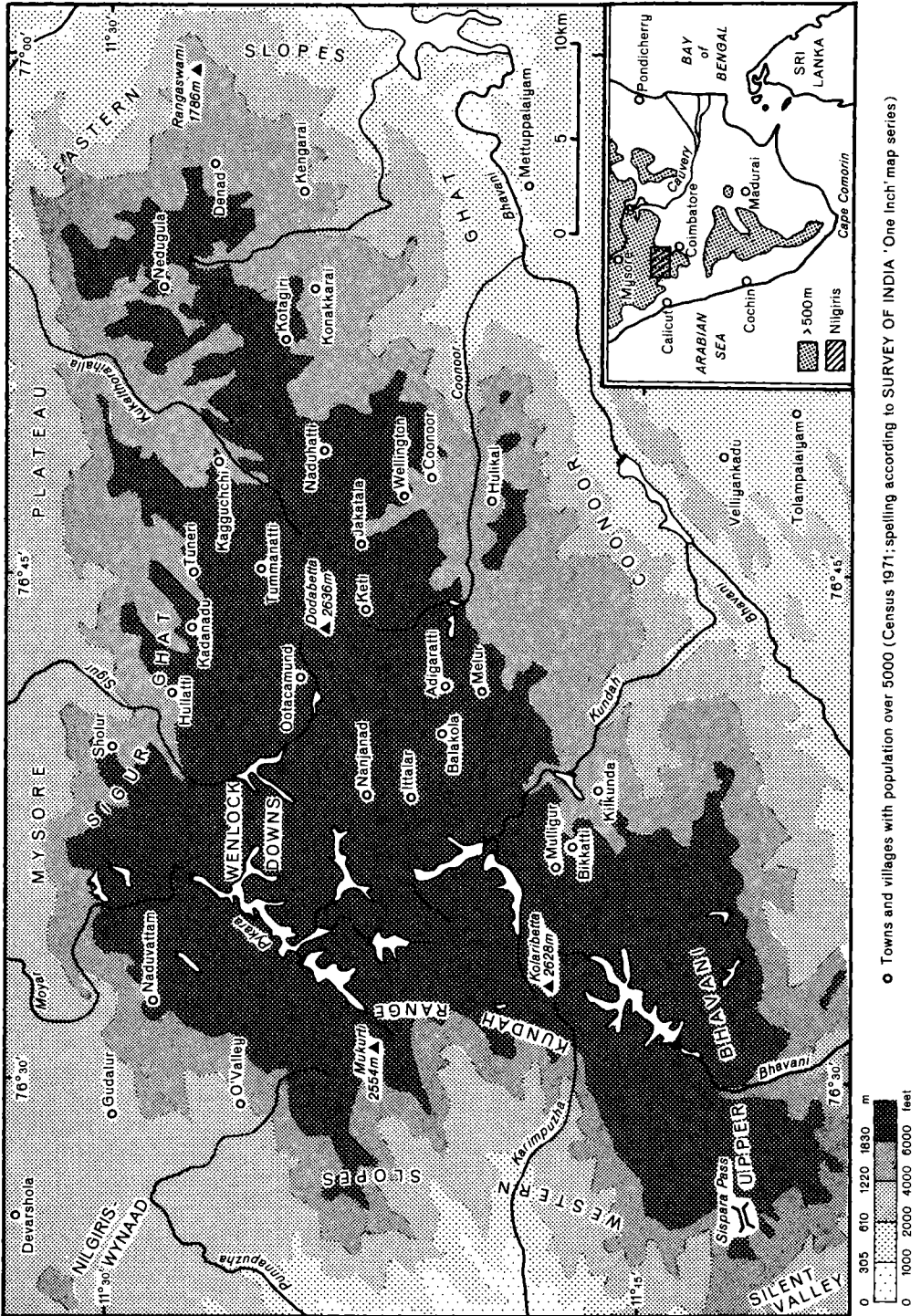
1. *Alphabetization*. Since Badaga is an unwritten language, with no script, we have felt at liberty to modify the order of the usual Dravidian alphabet, as used for writing Tamil, to better handle Badaga phonology. Changes in the order of entering *l*, *r* and the composite vowels have consequently been made (cf. Table of contents, p. v).
2. *Grammatical suffixes*. Usually preceded by a hyphen, these morphemes give some indication of grammatical suffixes in Badaga. For the verbs, the headform (equivalent to imperative 2nd sg) is usually followed by mention of the stem 1 and stem 2 (roughly the non-past and the past stems): e.g., *naḍe* “to walk...” (*naḍev-*, *naḍed-*); except for verbs of the regular class whose stem 1 is *-uv-* and stem 2 *-i(d)-*, e.g., *ancu* “to frighten” (*anc-uv-*, *anc-i(d)-*). For a more detailed account of the grammar by Christiane Pilot-Raichoor, one should consult her doctoral dissertation (1991), or Part 2 of Paul Hockings’ *Counsel from the Ancients* (1988). That book contains the only extensive collection of Badaga texts available in print. (If our glossary occasionally diverges slightly from the one in that book, a considerate reader will recognize that we have shifted

in the direction of greater accuracy in this dictionary.) It may be noted that C. Pilot-Raichoor is preparing for publication her dissertation which was presented in 1991 to the Université de la Sorbonne-Nouvelle—Paris III: *Le Badaga, langue dravidienne (Inde): Description et analyse* (3 vols.).

3. *Sample phrases.* For many entries it has been possible to cite a phrase from a proverb, prayer or other utterance which presents the word in a context, usually with the item number from Hockings (1988).
4. *Etymologies.* Most Badaga words have cognates in other South Dravidian languages, and virtually all the rest of them are derived from Sanskrit. Among the former the closest relationships are with Kannada, but the Sanskrit borrowings have also usually been via Kannada. This should surprise no one who knows that the Badagas came into the Nilgiri Hills from southern Mysore during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It has thus been possible to rely to a considerable extent on the superb dictionary of Kannada which G. F. Kittel published in 1894. But even more useful than this has been the revised edition of Burrow and Emeneau's *Dravidian Etymological Dictionary* (1984), which includes few Badaga forms and is referred to throughout our own dictionary by the abbreviation DEDR. Etymologies that cannot be referred to these two works are usually Sanskrit-derived, and indicated as such in the entry. We have usually related etymologies to those of DEDR, even in some cases (e.g., *nagara* 'city', DEDR 3568) where the form is clearly derived from a Sanskrit word. This is not to say that Badaga has been under the direct influence of Sanskritic Brahmins; rather, these words have come into the Badaga language by way of Kannada, where they can be tracked down through Kittel's dictionary and no doubt have a considerable antiquity. Beyond these various origins, and some Nilgiri tribal ones, there are other Badaga words derived from English, French, Portuguese, Arabic and Persian. In every case we have striven to suggest the most likely etymology, while recognizing that most etymologies rest somewhere between common sense and guesswork. An unusual feature of the dictionary is that words which have been borrowed from English so recently as not yet to have established a distinct Badaga phonetic form have been entered in parentheses, e.g., (*gin*), using the conventional English spelling. In 1970, when this aspect was closely studied, there were about 300 English words in current use in Badaga speech.
5. *Personal names.* Common Badaga names and even nicknames (which are widely used) have been included, often with indications of what sectors of society make use of them. Badagas do not have family surnames, and so modern living conditions have now made it necessary to adopt the dominant Tamilian practice of adding distinguishing initials. But with a very common name an additional nickname may be called for to distinguish one individual from another of the same name in the same village. Two examples may clarify the system. K. A. Guṇḍu Jo:gi Gauḍa is a man named *Jo:gi*, but the name is so common in his village that he is usually known by the nickname *Guṇḍu* ("Fatty"). 'A.' stands for his father

A:ri's personal name. The 'K.' stands for *Kallatti*, their native village. And *Gauḍa* (locally anglicized as *Gowder* or *Gr.*) is a respectful title that any older man may use, roughly translatable as 'Mr.' or 'Esq.' Our valued assistant K. Lakshmanan was one of four of that name and initial in his home village, so he was formally distinguished as K. Lakshmanan, B.A., and in later life he will perhaps become K. Lakshmana Gauḍa, B.A. This dictionary owes much to him.

6. *Names of deities.* The glossary includes the names of dozens of deities and spirits which are or were worshipped by Badagas. In many cases these beings are quite obscure, and rarely referred to in other works dealing with Hinduism. The variant anglicizations of their names have been included here.
7. *Place-names.* These are clearly identified in the glossary by the convention of a capital letter. Most places for which the Badagas traditionally had names have been given, except for the highly localized names of many fields; and all variant spellings in British handbooks and maps have been included for ease of identification (although the diacritical marks haphazardly spattered over some of these have in general been omitted). A reader will find here not only the name of every Badaga hamlet, even of some that no longer exist, but also the Badaga names of all mountains, hills and streams—"There is a name for every hill; to every remarkable one is attached some cherished legend" (Burton 1851:315); together with most Irula, Kasava and Kuṛumba hamlets, all 7 Kota villages (cf. App. D), and 194 Toda sites, again including many that no longer exist (cf. App. C). App. B lists the names of 131 archæological sites in the Nilgiris. The location of each hamlet or topographical feature is given with distance and direction from one of the major towns and taluk headquarters, whether Gudalur, Ootacamund, Coonoor or Kotagiri (and entries for each of those towns indicate precisely where the measurements were made from). The map (p. xiv) shows their location and general features of the Nilgiri Hills. App. A classifies 463 hamlets under their communes. Further information about the Badaga villages, also never published before, specifies which phratry lives in each hamlet, which commune (*u:ru*) each hamlet (*haṭṭi*) belongs to, and which village is now the head of a Panchayat (a village administrative cluster, with its 1981 population given in 46 cases). The *kula* or sept to which the inhabitants belong is usually given, thanks to a manuscript list prepared around 1932 by the Badaga antiquarian, M. K. Belli Gowder of Accanakal, which we were fortunate enough to find. In most instances it has also been possible to give an estimate of hamlet size ca 1970, and sometimes even a date, a *terminus ante quem*, when a village first appeared on a British map. All dates cited in the entries are A.D.
8. *Botanical and zoological identifications.* A serious attempt has been made to list every plant and animal for which the Badagas have names. App. E lists over 381 plants, while App. F lists 163 animals. Regrettably, though, neither of us is trained in the natural sciences, species identifications in the field were very difficult and tentative, and no doubt much



○ Towns and villages with population over 5000 (Census 1971; spelling according to SURVEY OF INDIA 'One Inch' map series)

Map. The Nilgiri Hills, showing their location in India

further ethnobotanical research is called for. To aid the natural scientist we have provided not only a translation but also the modern scientific name of each species (some of them modified only in the past few years), together with page references indicating where further information on the species can be found in all of the standard works on the natural history of Southern India. Specific references to illustrations have not been included, but in many cases they may be found in Fyson (1915, 1932), Gamble (1922), or Matthew (1983). The various alternate English translations given here may seem rather recondite, and the frequent absence of such words from standard English dictionaries may well cause some concern. Nonetheless an attempt has been made with such translations to give all of the words which are or were in use in the English of Southern India. Thus the Badaga word *ganda* has been translated here by (*inter alia*) 'saunders' even though we are well aware this is simply an Anglicization of the Tamil cognate of the Badaga word in question. That English rendering however can be found in some English-language literature of South India, Anglo-Indian as it has sometimes been called; Anglo-Tamil might be a better term. The many British botanists who have worked in the area were especially lax about finding common English names for Indian plants. They always gave the scientific names, and sometimes an approximation at sundry local names, Badaga or otherwise, but with few exceptions the English names were not provided, as they always are in our dictionary. In some cases where a scientific name has recently been changed, we have been able to give the latest rather than the most usual scientific name, thanks largely to Matthew (1983). (Two sources have not been used here for scientific identifications: D. G. Dalgado's *Flora de Goa e Savantvadi*, a book published in 1898 to celebrate "the fourth centenary of the discovery of India", was not consulted because of its great rarity and the brevity of coverage of particular plant species. Douglas Dewar's *Birds of the Indian Hills* actually contains a list of "Vernacular names of Nilgiri birds", [1915:255-257], which at first glance might look like a long and useful list of Badaga terms; on inspection, however, they all seem to be in Telugu – not an indigenous Nilgiri language – and they doubtless reflect Dewar's use of a Telugu-speaking *shikari*.)

9. *Variant spellings.* Because there has been no real standardization of the English spellings of local place-names, tribal or deity names, all the variant spellings found in British maps or books have been given here for ease of identification. Badaga words have all been spelled phonetically, as there is no established written form. We have adopted the symbol [:] to indicate vowel length, rather than the more common macron, as in *ā*, because those who type the language will find it much easier to include the [:] in their writing.
10. *Pair-words and echo-words.* Of these we have recorded 59; they are listed in App. G.
11. *English-Badaga glossary.* This latter section of the volume serves as an index to the Badaga-English dictionary, and will also be of help to Badagas learning English. A special feature is its presentation of the vocabulary of South Indian English, for there is no other dictionary known to us

which lists the terms that are specific to this particular dialect of the language (but cf. Maclean 1893, Yule & Burnell 1903).

12. *Phonemics*. The Badaga language has ten vowel phonemes, five short and five long (marked with :), and several vocalic groups, more or less diphthongized and sometimes reduced; e.g., *ka:i/kae/ke*: 'unripe fruit or vegetable'. There are also 20 consonantal phonemes, ordered in five sets, namely labial, dental, retroflex (marked with a subscripted dot), palatal (or pre-palatal), and velar (or post-velar). The /c/ and /j/ represent two affricates [tʃ] and [dʒ]. The [s] and [ç] alternate in many cases. The phoneme /y/ is frequently elided in intervocalic position VyV. The consonant [h] occurs initially and is often dropped; e.g., *haṭṭi/aṭṭi*, 'hamlet'. The following is a table of modern Badaga phonemes. A few additional signs are used for the notation of dialectal variants: ǀ [ʒ] a voiced palatal fricative retroflex (~ ɮ), ǃ [ç] a voiceless palatal fricative, ǂ a voiceless retroflex sibilant.

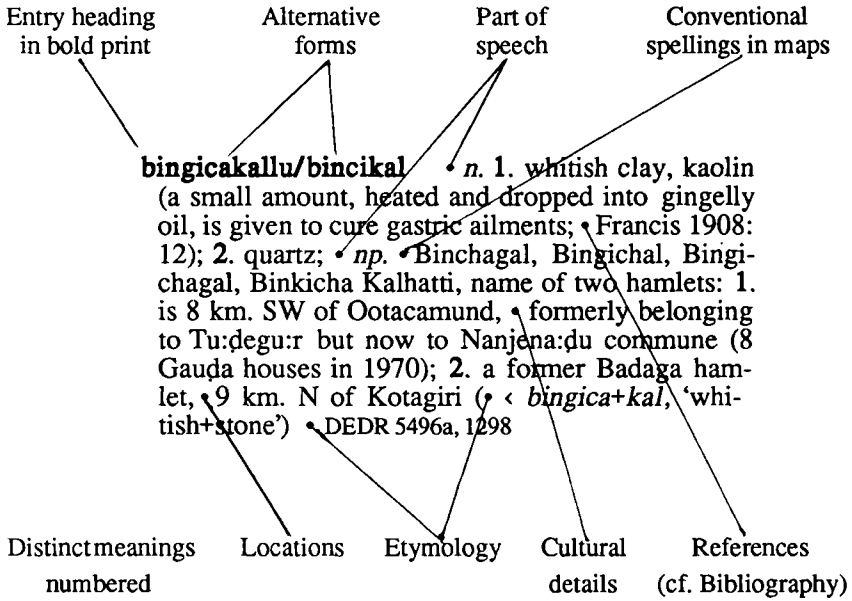
Vowels:

i:	i		u	u:
e:	e	o	o:	
		a	a:	

Consonants:

<i>labial</i>	<i>dental</i>	<i>retroflex</i>	<i>palatal</i>	<i>velar</i>
			s	(h)
p	t	ɽ	c	k
b	d	ɽ̣	j	g
m	n	ɽ̣̣		
v	l	ɽ̣̣̣	y	
	r			

13. *Layout*. An example of a typical dictionary entry is given opposite, to indicate the main features that are commonly presented. (The English-Badaga glossary beginning on p. 621 has much shorter entries, however.) Many entries end with a phrase drawn from a proverb or other idiomatic saying (Hockings 1988), to illustrate the word in a context.



Note to the reader

This dictionary has been designed with the requirements of a person who is not a native English speaker in mind. We should perhaps point out to such readers that, first, the method of transcription of Badaga words is phonetic, and bears no reference to either English or Tamil ways of transcribing the language. For this reason *gauda*, for example, is spelt by us in that manner rather than *gowder* (English style) or *kavuṇṭar* (Tamil). Secondly, several English words are commonly listed together as translations of one Badaga lexeme, e.g., *heḍḍa*—‘clown, fool, simpleton’. Yet in this example it does not necessarily follow that all three words have an identical meaning when used in English speech. A student unfamiliar with the shades of difference within such groups of English words should therefore consult a good English dictionary, e.g., *The Oxford advanced learner’s dictionary of current English* (1989). This will of course also contain definitions of all the English words that we have listed in parentheses (**thus**) as being recent borrowings into the Badaga language, e.g., *gin*, *post office*, *scooter*.

Another aid to students comes in the form of bibliographical references, added to the entries for many of the nouns. These span nearly two centuries of research on the Nilgiris (cf. Hockings 1978), although wherever possible we have given references either to books that were published recently or to books which, though now old, are still useful and have recently been reprinted.

The student of natural history who may not be familiar with, or even interested in, the Badaga language, will also be able to use this dictionary to obtain references in the realms of botany and zoology. Simply follow the procedure of (1) looking up the common English name for a species in the English-Badaga Glossary, e.g., *hare*; then (2) note the Badaga equivalent, *mola*; (3) check under that word in the Badaga-English section for species names and the relevant bibliographical references. The Appendices E and F will also be helpful.

Acknowledgments

Many dozens of Badagas have contributed, knowingly or unknowingly, to this dictionary, but several of them deserve special notice because of the magnitude of their labours. First and foremost, we are indebted to the late M. N. Thesingh, of Orana:yi village, and to K. Lakshmanan, B.A., of Ketti, both of whom contributed vast quantities of words to the collection. Mr. Lakshmanan, a Gaūḍa who has worked separately with each of us, devoted innumerable hours to the completion of this dictionary. We also thank Revd. Philip Mulley, a Badaga from Kotagiri, who read and commented on every page of an early draft of the manuscript. He contributed many hundreds of new words, including all those that are of specifically Christian usage, and also corrected many etymologies of Nilgiri place-names.

We are particularly grateful to Dr. Mildred Archer of the India Office Library (now part of the British Library) for making available Benjamin Ward's manuscript map of the Nilgiri Hills (1822; published in Price 1908:4); and to H. Lincoln Townsend, formerly Hon. Secretary of the Nilgiri Library, for giving us a copy of the 1871 one-inch survey map of the Nilgiris. Without these two invaluable sources, much of the historical information on village sites that this glossary contains would have been beyond our reach. Dr. Hans J. von Lengerke kindly provided the map of the Nilgiris reproduced on p. xiv, while T. Muthicane (Mutx'en) and William A. Noble supplied valuable information on Toda settlements. Anthony R. Walker placed the results of his August 1988 census of Toda hamlets at our disposal. M. B. Emeneau's study, *Ritual structure and language structure of the Todas* (1974), proved extremely helpful.

Professor M. B. Emeneau, the dean of Dravidian studies, has also done us all a kind service by providing the stimulating Foreword for the dictionary: to him our special thanks. Paul Hockings wishes to acknowledge the financial help that he received from the American Institute of Indian Studies in the form of two fellowships, in 1962-1963 and 1976-1977, and also a year's fellowship from the Institute for the Humanities at the University of Illinois, Chicago, in 1989-1990.

Abbreviations and Symbols

ABL	ablative	fig.	figurative, figuratively
ACC	accusative	Fr.	French language; Father
adj.	adjectival	GEN	genitive
adj.P.	adjectival participle	gm.	gram
adv.	adverb	ha	hectare
adv.P.	adverbial participle	Heb.	Hebrew language
App.	Appendix	HORT	hortative
Ar.	Arabic language	HYP	hypothetical
As.	annas	idem.	the same, as cited before
aux. vb.	auxiliary verb	i.e.	<i>id est</i> , that is
Bad.	Badaga language	IMPER	imperative
ca	<i>circa</i> , about	inc.	inclusive
CAUS	causative	ins.	inches
c.c.	cubic centimetre	INTERR	interrogative
Cent.	Century	<i>irr. vb.</i>	irregular verb
cf.	confer, compare with, cross-reference with another item	Ka.	Kannada, Canarese
cm.	centimetres	km.	kilometres
Co.	Company	km ²	square kilometres
conj.	conjunction	Kur.	Kurumba language
cu.	cubic	lit.	literally
DAT	dative	LOC	locative
DBIA	Emeneau and Burrow 1962 (cf. Bibliography)	loc. cit.	<i>loco citato</i> , in the place cited
DBIA S	Burrow and Emeneau 1972	LSI	Linguistic Survey of India (Grierson 1906)
DED	Burrow and Emeneau 1961	m	meters
DEDR	Burrow and Emeneau 1984	M.	masculine
def. vb.	defective verb	Ma.	Malayalam language
diam.	diameter	mod.	modern
E	east	Mt	Mount
e.g.	<i>exempli gratia</i> , for example	N	north
EMPH	emphasis, emphatic	N.	neuter
Eng.	English language	n.	note
et al.	<i>et aliis</i> , and by others	n.	noun, nominal, substantive
etc.	<i>et cetera</i> , and other things	N.B.	<i>nota bene</i> , note well
ex.	exclusive	n.d.	no date of publication
excl.	exclamation	NEG	negative
F.	feminine	Neg.P.	negative participle
Fig.	Figure	no.	number
		NOM	nominative
		<i>np.</i>	proper noun, name of a person or place
		<i>num.</i>	numeral

Abbreviations and Symbols

obj.	object	S2	verbal stem 2 sfx
OBLIG	obligative	sg.	singular
OPT	optative	Skt.	Sanskrit language
orig.	original date of publication	sfx	suffix
p.	page	spp.	various species
Pers.	Persian language	sq.	square
pers.	person	Ta.	Tamil language
pl.	plural	T.B.	tuberculosis
Pl.	Plate	Te.	Telugu language
Port.	Portuguese language	trans.	translation, translated
PP	past participle	V	vowel
pp.	pages	vb.	verb (transitive or intransitive)
Pr.	present	V.D.	venereal disease
<i>pro.</i>	pronoun	<i>vi.</i>	intransitive verb
Prov.	proverb (cf. Hockings 1988)	vs.	versus, as against
prox.	proximate	<i>vt.</i>	transitive verb
Pr.P	present participle	W	west
pt.	part	+	linking two morphemes or word-units
q.v.	<i>quod vide</i> , which see	<	is derived from
R.	River	>	became, developed into
Re.	rupee	:	long vowel phoneme
ref.	reference	...	part of quoted item omitted
S	south	/	allomorph, variant form of a word
S1	verbal stem 1 sfx		

**BADAGA - ENGLISH
DICTIONARY**

**Incorporating a Gazetteer
of Badaga Placenames**

A

- a-** *deictic base* that one; remote demonstrative (in space, time or context) DEDR 1
- a/-na/-ya/-va** ACC sfx
- a/-na/-ya/-da** GEN sfx
- a** infinitive sfx (vb. stem 0 + a)
- a** the final of adjectival participles: vb.+S1+a is non-past adj.P.; vb.+S2+a is a past adj.P.; vb.+a:d+ a is a NEG adj.P.
- (A-1)** *adj.* A-1, first class, top quality (< Eng.)
- ai/agi** *vt.* to munch, chew (*aiv-*, *aid-*, or *agib-*, *agid-*)
- aikiya** *n.* 1. oneness, unity; 2. last of the six stages of life through which a Lingayat passes, union of a soul with the Divine Soul or God (cf. Skt. *aikya*, 'oneness, unity, identity')
- aigua** *n.* five measures (ca 18.53 litres; < *aidu+koŋaga*, 'five+measures') DEDR 2826, 1827b
- aida/agida** *adj.P.* munching, chewing (< *ai*, 'to munch'+S2+a) ? DEDR 16
- aida:vadu** *num.* fifth DEDR 2826
- aidu** *num.* five (an auspicious number; Emeneau 1939: 47 recorded *aydu*) DEDR 2826
'*aidu beralu samava:*'—Are the five fingers even? (Prov. 18)
- aidu maŋi giđu/a:ru maŋi giđu** *n.* evening primrose (lit. five-hour-plant, *Oenothera odorata*, *O. rosea*, *O. tetraptera*; Hooker 1872-97: II, 582; Fyson 1915: 160-61; 1932:236; Matthew 1983: 625) DEDR 2826, 4672, 1941
- ainu:ra:vadu** *num.* five hundredth DEDR 2826, 3729
- ainu:ru** *num.* five hundred (Emeneau 1939:47 recorded *aynuru*) DEDR 2826, 3729
- Aine:r** *np.* priests' division, name of one of the clans (*ku:ru*) of Kota society (cf. Kota *ayŋ+ker*, 'father+line of houses') DEDR 196a, 2007
- ailu** *n.* dewdrops, beads of dew
- ailu pailu** *idiom.* children, little things (echo-words; cf. *hayina*, 'progeny', and Ka. *hay*, 'child') '*ailu pailu sa:me a:gali*'—Let the beads of dew and sprouts become grains (blessing)
- aivatta:vadu** *num.* fiftieth DEDR 2826, 3918
- aivattu** *num.* fifty (Emeneau 1939: 47 recorded *ayvatu*) DEDR 2826, 3918
- au/avu/avvu** *n.* cry, moan, weeping; *vi.* to cry, moan, weep, lament, mew (*avuv-*, *att-*; cf. *aŋu*; Emeneau 1939: 45 recorded *áú*; archaic form was *aŋu*) DEDR 282
- au ikkudu** *idiom.* auspicious chanting, chanting the sound *o:* *hau hau/e:* *hau hau/ hau ko:/ hau hau* (q.v.; cf. *a:ŋikku*; < *au+ikkudu*, 'auspicious+utterance of chant') DEDR 282, 492
- au jina/a: jina** *n.* third day after a full moon (auspicious time; cf. *u:* /*u:* *jina*, *u:ka:lu*; Emeneau 1939: 45-46 recorded *áú(-jina)*, idem.) DBIAS15
- (aunty)** *n.* aunt, respected older woman (< Eng.)
- aum** *excl.* om, aum, amen, sacred syllable uttered at the conclusion of many Hindu prayers (cf. Skt. *om*, *aum*, idem.)
- auve/avve** *n.* 1. mother, father's wife, wife's father's sister; 2. Toreya term of address for higher-status Badaga women (cf. *amma*) DEDR 273

aus *n.* house (modern; cf. *mane*; < Eng. *house*)

ae *vt.* to measure, gauge (*a:v-*, *a:d-*; Emeneau 1939: 45-46 recorded *áé, áde, ávile, ávi*) DEDR 295

ae *n.* den of wild animals, tiger's lair (Emeneau 1939: 44-45 recorded *áé*) DEDR 308

actu/haetu *n.* old things (Emeneau 1939:45 recorded *háētū*; cf. *a:yi/ha:/li/ha:yi*) DEDR 3999

akaṅṅa pe:raṅṅa *adj.* vast, unfragmentary and omnipresent (Lingayat usage; echo-words)

akasu *n.* white wattle, European mimosa, silver wattle, silvery bipinnate wattle (*Acacia dealbata*, the bark of which is used industrially; Kunde dial.; elsewhere called *sauku, si:ge*; Hooker 1872-97: II, 292; Francis 1908: 213-17; Fyson 1915: 128; Lushington 1915: 265; Gamble 1922: 301; Fyson 1932: 186; Krishnamurthi 1953: 33-34, 201-02, 236-38; Gamble & Fischer 1956-57: 304; < Eng. *acacia*)

akka *n.* 1. sister, elder sister; 2. father's brother's daughter, mother's sister's daughter, wife's elder sister, wife's father's sister (if older than Ego), son's wife's mother (cf. *do/!i*); 3. respectful term of address for women; 4. stone sacred to the goddess Hette and so treated as a shrine (only found in the head village of a commune; cf. *akka guḍi, akka bakka*) DEDR 23
'*akka tange naṅṅu naṅṅana be:da'*—Elder and younger sisters don't need a relationship with an affine (Prov. 9c)

akka guḍi *n.* stone sacred to the goddess Hette and so treated as a shrine (only found in the head village of a commune; also called *akka, aji guḍi, Hette guḍi*; cf. *akka bakka*) DEDR 23, 1655

akka tange *n.* sisters, elder and

younger sisters (cf. *do/!i*) DEDR 23, 3015a

akkana ma:ti *n.* nephew, elder sister's son DEDR 23, 4616

akkana heṅṅu *n.* niece, elder sister's daughter DEDR 23, 4395a

akka bakka *n.* ceremonial structure of wood or stone pillars to mark the approach to the head village of a commune. (Without these nearby structures the village is not the head of a commune, *u:r*; there are 32 on the Nilgiri plateau, but none in Wainad Gauda villages; according to folklore Hakka and Bakka were the names of two Oḍeya chiefs of the Middle Ages who drove out the Moslem invaders in Southern Karnataka early in the Vijayanagar period, for which reason they are still worshipped by the Badagas; those villages having *akka bakka* are so indicated in this dictionary and in Appendix A; cf. *akka, aju gu:ḍu, bakka*, and the *South of India Observer*, Feb. 13, 1926; < *akka+bakka*, 'set apart+place', or else < *hakku bakku*, 'place where grain used to be collected as tribute')

akkamma *n.* a good woman and spinster; *np.* 1. a disciple of Basavanna (q.v.); 2. female name DEDR 23, 183

akka:lu *n.* sisterly woman; *np.* female name (mainly used by Lingayats) DEDR 23

akki *n.* 1. rice, husked rice (*Oryza sativa*); 2. millet grain (Krishnamurthi 1953:193-94) DEDR 215
'*na: akkiya uricine'*—I soak the rice

akki/akkilu/hakki/hakkilu *n.* bird, avifauna (Francis 1908:77-83; Baker & Inglis 1930: passim; Whistler 1935: passim; Ali 1949: passim;

- 1969: passim; Hawkins 1986: passim) DBIA 233b
- akki ganje** *n.* barley, bearded barley, bearded wheat, six-rowed naked barley, spiked barley, tail wheat (*Hordeum sativum*; Hooker 1872-97: VII, 371; Maclean 1893: 395; Watt 1908: 640-44; Krishnamurthi 1953: 195; Maharashtra 1953: 117; Gamble & Fischer 1956-57: 1284; < *akki+ganje*, 'millet+barley') DEDR 215, 1107
- akkiyettuvadu sa:stara/akki sukku ettudu/akki ha:kudu sa:stara/akkiye: sa:stara** *n.* grain-carrying rite (lit.), a part of the Badaga funeral ceremony when grain is placed on the corpse (not performed by Wodeyas; < *akki+(y)ettu+sa:stara*, 'millet+carry+command, precept, instruction') DEDR 215, 796
- akkiye: sa:stara/akkiyettuvadu sa:stara/akki sukkuettudu/akki ha:kudu sa:stara** idem. (< *akki+(y)e+sa:stara*, 'grain+alas+command, precept, instruction') DEDR 215
- akkilu/hakkilu/hakki/akki** cf. above, *akki/akkilu/hakki/hakkilu*
- akki sukku** *n.* rice and grits, grain given during a funeral ceremony (always used as pair-words; < *akki+sukku*, 'millet+magical powder') DEDR 215, 2687
- akki sukku ettudu/akkiyettuvadu sa:stara/akkiye: sa:stara/akki ha:kudu sa:stara** cf. *akkiyettuvadu sa:stara/akki sukku ettudu/akki ha:kudu sa:stara/akkiye: sa:stara* (< *akki+sukku+ettudu*, 'millet+grit+placing') DEDR 215, 2687, 796
- akki ha:kudu sa:stara/akkiyettuvadu sa:stara/akkiye: sa:stara/akki sukku ettudu** idem. (< *akki+ha:ku+sa:stara*, 'millet+place+command, precept, instruction') DEDR 21, 333, 796
- akkurama** *n.* atrocity
- akkuronji** *n.* multitude (cf. *ko:di*)
- akkure** *n.* dandruff, scurf DEDR 3811
- aga-** *adj.* interior, local DEDR 7
- agacu** *n.* cloister, enclosed space; *vt.* to enclose (as within the arm-pit)
- agaṭi** *n.* bench, seat
'*ajji illada agaṭi holla...*'—Without an old lady [there, the] bench is bad... (Prov. 722b)
- agaṭu madilu** *n.* front edge of a bench, "the spot by the hearth where the Badagas like to sleep" (Bühler 1853:382, no. 6) DEDR 4692
- agate** *n.* spread-out thighs
- agaṭṭi/aga haṭṭi** *n.* local settlement; *adj.* inside (cf. *araṭṭi, kavvaṭṭi*) DEDR 7, 3868
- agaṭṭi/a:goṭṭu** *n.* wide-mouthed earthen vessel in which the embers of the fire are kept during the cold season; it is used for keeping food warm, and afterwards left in the corner of a sleeping-room to keep it warm ? DEDR 9
- agaṇḍam** *n.* eternity, that which is without beginning or end and cannot be seen (symbolized by the rounded end of the *linga*; cf. Ta. *akaṇṭam*, 'that which is without parts, expanse')
- aga na:ḍu** *n.* interior, interior region DEDR 7, 3638
- Agana:dumandu** *np.* name of two Toda hamlets: 1. Aganadmand, Ageanadu, Nasmiōdr, Naeṣminoṛ, Naeṣmior, a usually unoccupied sacred site of Ka:ṣ clan 6.5 km. NE of Ootacamund (occupied only for grazing, December to January; Noble 1977: 61, 64); 2. Aganadmund,

Òdr, Or, a hamlet of No's clan 7.5 km. W of Ootacamund (14.1 ha in 1893; still occupied; Rivers 1906: 645-47, 650, 735-36; Walker 1986: 298; < *aga+na:du+mandu*, 'interior+region+Toda hamlet') DEDR 7, 3638, 4777

agaru/hagaru *n.* wooden bat (used in ball-playing) DEDR 3808

agala *adj.* wide, large, broad; *n.* width, division, rift DEDR 8
'*agala ale haridara | udda ale muridara*' —[If you make it too] wide it'll get torn; [if you make it too] long it'll break (Prov. 198)

agalu/hagalu *n.* day, daylight DEDR 3805

agalottu/hagalottu *n.* 1. daytime; 2. midday, afternoon (< *agalu+hottu*, 'day+time') DEDR 3805, 4559

agasene *n.* tree bean, Agastya's plant, agatty, buko, great-flowered agatty, West Indian pea tree, West Indian sesban (*Sesbania grandiflora*; Hooker 1872-97: II, 115; Maclean 1893: 805-06; Nairne 1894: 80; Watt 1908: 287, 895; Lushington 1915: 199; Gamble 1922: 235-36; Maharashtra 1953: 193; Gamble & Fischer 1956-57: 228; Maharashtra 1957:215; Cooke 1958:I, 350-51; Maharashtra 1961: 298, 424, 494-95; Matthew 1983: 458; Chandrabose & Nair 1987:76) DEDR 5

aga haṭṭi/agaṭṭi *cf.* above, *agaṭṭi/aga haṭṭi*

agaḷu *n.* grain (a food), lump DEDR 270

'*attugattugo:le | agaḷa:ru ganji*'—Though you may go hither and yon, [you only find poor] gruel made from finger-millet (Prov. 228)

aga:la nuḍi *n.* unwarranted rebuke

aga:la pa:ḍu *n.* untold suffering, unnecessary hardship

aga:la maraṇa/aga:la sa:vu *n.* untimely death, sudden and unexpected death, suicidal death, state of a soul when the person has died before God ordained it (as in a suicide; *cf.* *ka:la maraṇa*; *cf.* Skt. *akāla+maraṇa*, 'without limit+dying, death')

aga:la ma:tu *n.* tactless talk DEDR 4834

aga:la sa:vu/aga:la maraṇa *cf.* above, *aga:la maraṇa/aga:la sa:vu* (*cf.* Skt. *akāla+Bad. sa:vu*, 'without limit+death') DEDR 2426

aga:la huṭṭu *n.* unlucky progeny
aga:sa *n.* sky, the heavens (*cf.* Skt. *akāśam*, *idem.*)

'*aga:sava no:duvaduga | taḷḷi taḷḷi no:ḍa e:na*' — In order to see the sky, why should you be pushing for an appealing sight? (Prov. 610)

agi/ai *vt.* to munch, chew (*cf.* *agidu tinnu/agisi tinnu/agisu; aiv-, aid-, or agib-, agid-*)

agida/aida *adj.P.* munching, chewing (< *ai*, 'to munch'+S2+a)

agidu tinnu/agisi tinnu *vt.* 1. to feed, digest, cause to bite and chew (*lit.*); 2. to provide (*cf.* *agi/ ai*; < PP of *agi+tinnu*, 'chew+eat') DEDR 3263a

agisi tinnu/agidu tinnu *idem.*

agisu *vt.* to cause to bite, make to chew

aguru *n.* resin from certain trees, tree-gum

age *vt.* to dig, burrow, excavate, exhume, dig up, make a hole (*agev-, aged-*) DEDR 11

'*agadale maṇṇu | nuḍidale ma:tu*' — If [you go on] digging, [there's only] mud; if [you go on] talking, [it's only a] chat (Prov.423b)

age *vt.* to loosen, untie, unknot, slacken (*agep-, agat-*); *vi.* to loosen (*agev-, aged-*) DEDR 14

age/hage *adj.* hostile, unfriendly;
n. 1. unfriendliness, hostility, en-
 mity, hatred; 2. enemy, foe DEDR
 3808

'*Ha:ruvana hage holla...*'—Enmity with a
 Haruva [priest is] bad... (Prov. 682a)

(**agent**) *n.* agent (< Eng.)

Age Halla *np.* Aggi halla, name
 of a stream which flows NE to join
 the Ku:ruve:nu Halla (q.v.) at a
 point 6.5 km. WNW of Kotagiri
 (cf. *A:ranjuveli*; < *age+hallā*,
 'dig up+stream') DEDR 11,4016

agga/hagga *n.* 1. rope, strings,
 cord; 2. plough rope (leather rope
 made by Kotas, which runs from
 the plough to the *patti* and back to
 the plough again; cf. *joṭe*, *patti*);
 3. connection DEDR App. 2

'*haggava korada:le:yu | hatteya koreya
 be:da*'—Even if you cut that connection,
 don't break up a row [of people] eating
 (Prov. 259)

agga *n.* interest, price DBIA 4

aggaṭi *n.* charcoal-burning brazier

Agga:l *np.* Agal, name of the
 former Kota settlement which was
 moved in the 1970s to the site of
 the Kotagiri public school (< *aggu
 /haggu+a:le*, 'declivity+isolated
 settlement') DBIA 165

aggini *n.* 1. heat; 2. camphor
 (from the camphor tree, camphor
 cinnamon, camphor laurel, China
 camphor, common camphor, Dutch
 camphor, Formosan camphor, Jap-
 an camphor tree, officinal cam-
 phor, true camphor *Cinnamomum
 camphora*; crystalline resin also
 called *kappura*; Maclean 1893:
 188; Watt 1908: 245; Lushington
 1915: 602; Gamble 1922: 560, 564;
 Gamble & Fischer 1956-57: 858;
 Matthew 1983: 1359; Hawkins
 1986: 93-94); 3. Dravidian soli-lu-
 nar month, Aries, March 12-April
 11 (commonly called *a:ni*; Rich-
 ards 1920: 24; Maclean 1893:

494-95; Hockings 1989a: 217; cf.
 Skt. *agni*, 'god Agni, fire, conflag-
 ration')

aggisa *adj.* carefully ordered, con-
 trolled (cf. Ka. *anikisu*, 'to mark,
 regard, pay attention')

aggisa ji:va *idiom.* righteous life

aggu/haggu *n.* 1. declivity,
 depression, deep location; 2. dent
 in a vessel (cf. Ka. *haggu*, 'low
 ground')

Agni *np.* Agni, god of fire (spe-
 cifically the flame; no disrespect
 must be shown it, as for example
 by walking, spitting or urinating
 upon it; cf. Skt. *agni*, 'god Agni,
 fire, conflagration')

anga/enga *pro.* 1. we; 1st pers.
 ex. pl. NOM pro.; 2. our, ours, of
 us; 1st pers. ex. pl. GEN pro. DEDR
 5154

'*anga beḷḷi hollado:le | taṭṭana ko:ḍa
 sanḍe e:na*'—If our silver is base, why
 quarrel with the silversmith? (Prov. 123b)

angadi/angidi *n.* 1. shop, mer-
 chant's stall, booth; 2. groceries
 and other provisions carried home
 from market; 3. company DEDR 35
 '...*angadiḷḷada da:ri sameya*'—...the road
 will not end without company (Prov. 971)

Angadi Male *np.* Angandi male,
 Anginda H.S., name of a mountain
 2384 m in elevation, 36 km. SW of
 Ootacamund (southernmost point
 of the Nilgiris District, bordering
 on Waluvanad Taluk, in Kerala; <
angadi+male, 'provisions+moun-
 tain') DEDR 35,4742

Angadihatti *np.* name of a ham-
 let adjoining *U:marakaṇḍi/Hu:-
 morakaṇḍi* (q.v.), 7.5 km. SW of
 Ootacamund, belonging to Me:l-
 u:ru commune (ca 25 Gauḍa hou-
 ses in 1991, on the edge of Me:k-
 u:na:ḍu division; < *a:ngai+adi+
 hatti*, 'palm of hand+below+ham-
 let') DEDR 7,72,3868

angana/angane *n.* 1. space between two beams supporting a roof; 2. linear measure. ("The term is used by the Badagas also, but with them each section would ordinarily not exceed 9 or 10 feet in breadth" —Grigg 1880: 577—though usually only 2 m) DEDR 28

angatale *n.* lying down on one's back, falling down face up

Anganadesvara/Angana:ta/Anganesvara *np.* name of a god worshipped by one Wodeya clan and some Adikiris

Angana:ta/Anganesvara/Anganadesvara *idem.*

angane/angana *cf.* above, *angana/angane*

Anganesvara/Angana:ta/Anganadesvara *cf.* above, *Anganadesvara/Angana:ta/Anganesvara*

Angama:sti *np.* name of a goddess worshipped by some Wodeyas (*cf.* *Ko:vu:r kula / Ko:ve:ri kula, Ma:sti*)

Angala *np.* Hangala, name of a Kanarese village on the main road midway between Mysore and Ootacamund, 37 km. N of the latter and 8 km. SW of Gundlupet; site of an ancient Lingayat monastery (Kittel 1894: 19; Hayavadana Rao 1930: 666; *cf.* *Ka. angala*, 'separateness', i.e., a remote monastery in the forest)

anga:lu *n.* feet, footprint, sole, undersurface of foot (*cf.* *a:nga*)

DEDR 7

'*aṭṭapaḍiyamana sa:la | anga:luna muḷḷu*'
—The debt of a sycophant [is like a] thorn in the foot (Prov. 808)

anga:lu muḷḷu *n.* arch on top of the foot ? DEDR 7, 4988

angiḍi/angaḍi *cf.* above, *angaḍi/angiḍi*

anguva *n.* palate, roof of the mouth
DEDR 33

Accana/Accini *np.* Achenna, Achenny, name of a former hamlet ca 5 km. SE of Kotagiri (archaeological site; Breeks 1873: 104-05, Pl. LXVI-LXVIII; Sewell 1882: I, 227; etymology uncertain)

Accanakal *np.* Acchinakal, Achinikallu, name of a hamlet 3.5 km. SSE of Ootacamund, belonging to Ke:ti commune; it has three parts: **a.** *Accanakal Ki:yatti* (also called *Kadehatti*); **b.** *Manepattu* (q.v.); **c.** *Accanakal Me:latti* or *Talehatti* (Kasturi, Maduve/Hattara, and Ma:ri *kulas*; 96 Gauḍa houses in 1970; < *ajja+na +kal*, 'ancestor +GEN+stone') DEDR 50, 1298

accara *n.* written script (*cf.* *Skt. akshara*, 'imperishable, word, sound, letter')

acci/hacci *n.* partition, division, portion, part (*cf.* *accu/haccu*)
DEDR 3936

'...*acci badukida da:ra*'—...who has flourished [after] partition [of the family property]? (Prov. 656a)

accina *adj.* well proportioned, shield-like (*cf.* DEDR 47 or *Skt. akshīṇa*, 'complete, undiminished, lasting, permanent')

Acciṇi *np.* name of the eldest of seven legendary brothers who founded many of the Gauḍa villages in Poranga:ḍu (*cf.* DEDR 47 or *Skt. akshīṇa*, 'complete, undiminished, lasting, permanent')

acciriya/acceriya *n.* surprise (*cf.* *Skt. āścarya*, 'strange, wonderful')

accu/haccu *vt.* to distribute, apportion; *n.* distribution, apportionment (*cf.* *acci/hacci*) DEDR 3936

acceriya/acciriya *cf.* above, *acciriya/acceriya*

(accountant) *n.* accountant, karnam (< Eng.)

(acre) *n.* acre, unit of land measurement introduced by the British (divided into hundredths or cents; 1 acre = 0.405 hectare; 1 hectare = 2.471 acres; < Eng.)

ancu *vt.* to frighten, cause fear in, scare (cf. *anju*) DEDR 55

ance *n.* boundary, landmark (cf. Ka. *añcu*, 'border, boundary')

Ancena:du *np.* name of the area between Mainele and the Kunda R., ca. 15 km. S of Ootacamund, along the border between Kunde and Me:kuna:du (watered by the Kuṇḍitore Haḷḷa, q.v.; cf. Ka. *añcu*+Bad. *haḷḷa*, 'border, boundary+stream')

ajja *n.* old man, elder, ancestor; *np.* 1. god Muruga; 2. male name (*ayya* is the modern form, q.v.)

DEDR 50

'*ajji eddu | ajjaga eḍeya:ku*' — The old lady having got up, the old man has her place (Prov. 100a)

ajja guḍi *n.* old-man temple (lit.), shrine to the god Hiriade:va (q.v.); often just a sacred stone under an old tree; cf. *ajji guḍi*, *ajju gu:du*) DEDR 50, 1655

ajji *n.* 1. old lady, old woman, crone, harridan, grandmother, gran-
nie (now *hette* is more commonly used); 2. ancestress; 3. goddess Hette (q.v.) DEDR 50

'*ajji illada agati holla...*'—Without an old lady [there, the] bench is bad... (Prov. 722b)

Ajjika:i maḍu *np.* name of a pond 4 km. ESE of Kotagiri where, according to legend, a maidservant of Ummattu:r Arasu (q.v.) killed herself when he was overrun by his enemies (< *ajji+ka:i+maḍu*, 'old woman+preserve+pond') DEDR 50, 1416, 4658

ajji guḍi *n.* 1. old-lady temple (lit.), shrine or stone sacred to the

so called *akka*, *akka guḍi*, *Hette guḍi*; in Hulikal it is a pillar with an umbrella on top placed on a circular stone plinth; cf. *akka bakka*, *ajja guḍi*); 2. temple kitchen, a place where *ade ku*: (q.v.) is prepared (in Ke:ti it is a tiny building standing to the east of the *banaguḍi*, q.v.) DEDR 50, 1655

ajji guḷu *np.* name of a dolmen at Hiriya:ge (q.v.), 20 km. SSW of Ootacamund. (There was a former Kurumba hamlet on that site; < *ajji+guḷu*, 'respected+hutment') DEDR 50

ajju *adj.* ancient, antique (cf. *ajju gu:du*)

ajju/ajje *n.* dry filaments sticking together, clump of dry leaves that are strewn on the ground (cf. Ka. *ajja*, 'dry filaments of the *ekke* and *hāle* capsules')

ajju gu:du *n.* ancient shelter, resting-place (similar to *akka bakka*, q.v.; cf. *ajja guḍi*, *ajji guḍi*) DEDR 1655

Ajju:r *np.* Ajjur, Ajoor, Adachooroo, Ujjoor, Alluur, name of a hamlet 7.5 km. WNW of Kotagiri, belonging to Kagguci/Kaggusi commune (Ma:nikka *kula*; in existence before 1809; 63 Kaṇakka, 4 Haruva houses in 1970; cf. *ajju+u:ru*, 'dry filaments+village') DEDR 752

ajje/hajje *n.* footprint, hoofprint, hoofmark, pugmark, spoor, track (cf. *emme hejja*, *de:ru hejja*, *hajja*, *huli hejja*, *hejja*; cf. Pali *pajja*-, 'path') DEDR App. 6

'*ajje mundedamaga eccā ho:ga*' — One cannot reach the footsteps of the man who has gone ahead (Prov. 563)

ajje/ajju cf. above, *ajju/ajje*

anji/hanji *n.* vegetable fibre, cotton (from common cotton, country

cotton, herbaceous cotton, Indian lint, native cotton, short-stapled cotton, thread cotton, *Gossypium herbaceum*; Hooker 1872-97: I, 346; Maclean 1893: 232-35; Watt 1908: 569-624; Maharashtra 1961: 44) DEDR 3836

anjike *n.* fear, fright, scare DEDR 55

anjida *adj.P.* afraid, fearing, fearful (< *anju*, 'to fear'+S2+a) DEDR 55
'*karu me:ga navile: anjidenge*' — [He's] like a peacock, even afraid before the monsoon rains (Prov. 222)

anju *vb.* to fear, be afraid for, be frightened, be bothered, be concerned, be worried, be apprehensive (cf. *ancu*, *anjida*) DEDR 55
'*he:dava he:nuganja | ca:tava ca:laganja*' — He who has shat is worried about lice; he who has gained [something] is worried about loans (Prov. 813)

aṭṭa/haṭṭa *vt.* there was, it was (past 3rd pers. of *aḍade/haḍade*, q.v.) DEDR 3853

aṭṭa/aṭṭara/aṭṭra *adj.* hot DEDR 76
'*aṭṭa udaka soppo: | keṭṭa kicco:*'—Is the curried side-dish hot, or has the fire died down? (Prov. 527b)

aṭṭa/aṭṭu *n.* loft, attic, upstairs room, storage room. ("An upper storage platform.....usually covers all or a portion of the kitchen. This and small upper storage platforms covering portions of the front room are reached by a ladder which is sometimes set permanently into the central wall with arched door"—Noble 1968: 127; a woman may climb into her father's loft, but should never climb into that of her husband's father, at least while the mother-in-law is alive; this rule however is falling into disuse as lofts are converted into television-viewing rooms; cf. *aṭṭa ko:ḍu*, *e:ṇi mora*, *oraṭṭu/horaṭṭu*, *o:gaṭṭu*) DEDR 93

'*aṭṭa me:le uridara ole*'—The loft above the hearth will be sooted (Prov. 325b)

aṭṭa ko:ḍu *n.* edge of the loft (lit.), nook in the attic, a shelf running around the outer room just below the loft (Kunda dial.; cf. *madilu*, *selpu*) DEDR 93, 2049

Aṭṭaḍi *np.* name of a steep declivity below Kunnu:r Beṭṭa or Tene-riffe Peak, 1919 m in elevation, 3 km. NE from Coonoor station (also called *Gu:pe beṭṭa*; < *aṭṭu* + *aḍi*, 'declivity+below, beyond') DEDR 101, 72

Aṭṭaḍi Haḷḷa *np.* former name for Ku:ruve:nu Haḷḷa, a stream which flows NE to join the Uḷ Haḷḷa at a point 6 km. NW of Kotagiri (also called *Maḍitore Haḷḷa* in its upper reaches; < *aṭṭu*+*aḍi*+*haḷḷa*, 'declivity+below, beyond+stream') DEDR 101, 72, 4016

aṭṭapaḍiya *n.* flatterer, sycophant, fool, betrayer
'*aṭṭapaḍiyamana sa:la | anga:luna muḷḷu*' —The debt of a sycophant [is like a] thorn in the foot (Prov. 808)

Attapa:ḍi *np.* name of a village in Walluvanad taluk, Kerala, 41 km. SSW of Ootacamund on the headwaters of the Bava:ni R., inhabited by Irulas, Malayalis, Okkaligas and 6 Gauḍa families who settled there from Ki:ekunda. (Its usual Badaga name is *Nelaga:ḍu*, and also called *Kaccupaḍi*; Gauḍas there are of *Kasturi kula*; Maclean 1893: 48; Hockings 1980a: 31, 41; cf. Ma. *aṭṭra+pa:ḍi*, 'extreme+camp') DEDR 4064

'*ke:ḷi ke:ḷi bai buṭṭa | Attapa:ḍiga koṭṭava keṭṭa*'—If you ask and beg, [your] mouth will wear out; if you lend to Attapaḍi, you are ruined (blaison populaire; Prov. 782)

Attapa:ḍi *np.* name of a hamlet in the Biligiri Rangan Hills, ca

55 km. NE of Coonoor (4 Gaḍa houses in 1970; cf. Ka. *aṭṭa+paḍi*, 'raised place+settlement')

DEDR 93, 4064

aṭṭara/aṭṭa/aṭṭa *adj.* hot ? DEDR 76

aṭṭave *n.* eighth day after the full moon, one-quarter of the moon's phase (cf. Ka. *aṭṭave/aṣṭami*, 'eighth lunar day of each fortnight') '*eṣṭu jina aṭṭave pu:raṭi*' — A quarterly phase of the moon is over (saying)

aṭṭi/haṭṭi *n.* Badaga hamlet, constituent hamlet of a Badaga commune (*u:ru*, q.v.), village, settlement, community, grazing camp, atty, hady. (All the contiguous hamlets forming an *u:ru* always lie within a single *na:ḍu*; App. A lists 463 Badaga hamlets, and other abandoned ones are listed in the main text; Hockings 1980a: 16-17, 47-69, 170, 228-29, etc.) DEDR 3868

aṭṭi *n.* 1. extensive cultivation; 2. shelf, packed rows of goods (pair-word with *aḍangalu*)

'*aṭṭi e:ru ba:*'—May you possess extensive cultivation! (blessing)

Aṭṭikore *np.* Athikorai, name of a former Badaga hamlet (probably a part or variant of "Attitorai", a hamlet in the Moyar Valley with a nearby fort; < *aṭṭi+kore*, 'extensive cultivation+patch of ground') DEDR 1859

aṭṭige *n.* necklace

aṭṭilu *n.* cookies, biscuits DEDR 76

aṭṭu/haṭṭu *n.* 1. ditch, cliff, ravine, valley bottom, precipice, declivity, steep place; 2. rock shelter, rock overhang; *adj.* high, deep, steep; *adv.* above, high up DEDR 101

'*aṭṭu be:re: arupaḍangiravo:...*'—[If you chew on] roots from a precipice, will it quench the thirst?... (Prov. 494b)

aṭṭu *vb.* to pour (cf. *ni:ru aṭṭu*)

DEDR 97

'*a:di:reyo: uppattuvadu*' — In April-May [there will be a] salt-giving [ceremony] (Prov.)

aṭṭu *PP.* 1. being in situ, in position, being there; 2. possessed (PP < *haḍu*, 'to be') DEDR 3853

'*maṇḍe dappa haṭṭale...*'—If the head is a bigger one... (Prov. 216)

aṭṭu *n.* home-cooked food, hot-cakes, left-over food DEDR 76

'*aṭṭu timbavaga a:ṣa ku:ḍale...*' — There is work immediately after having eaten home-cooked food... (Prov. 925b)

aṭṭu aḍi *n.* bottom of a ditch

DEDR 101, 72

aṭṭu ga:su *n.* 1. tuber, deep root (lit.); 2. Nilgiri lily (*Lilium Wallichianum* var. *neilgerrense*); 3. pink twin-spur (*Satyrium nepalense*; the tubers are eaten; Hooker 1872-97:VI, 168, 349-50; Fyson 1915:406-07, 416; Gamble & Fischer 1956-57: 1064; Matthew 1983:1568, 1644-45) DEDR 101, 1578

Aṭṭubailu *np.* Attubail, Attaboil, Attuboil, Uthaboil, Uttubail, Ullaboil, name of a hamlet 13 km. SW of Ootacamund, belonging to Me:lu:ru commune (Kasturi *kula*; in existence before 1812; 38 Gaḍa houses in 1970; cf. *emmati*; < *aṭṭu+bailu*, 'steep place+entrance') DEDR 101, 5258

Aṭṭumaṇṇu *np.* Attumannu, Attuman, name of a hamlet 19.5 km. SSW of Ootacamund, belonging to Me:lkunda commune and adjoining Me:lkunda (Kasturi *kula*; 13 Gaḍa houses in 1970; < *aṭṭu+maṇṇu*, 'deep+earth') DEDR 101, 4666a

Aṭṭumandu *np.* Attumand, Attumund, the name of two abandoned Toda hamlets, both of Kōroṭ clan: 1. Pegārsi, Pexesy, 13 km. SW of

- Ootacamund (in ruins ca 1900; Rivers 1906: 736); 2. Oḍ, 11.5 km. SW of Ootacamund (3.4 ha in 1893; < *aṭṭu+mandu*, 'steep place +Toda hamlet') DEDR 101, 4777
- Aṭṭumotta** *np.* name of a former Kurumba hamlet, now lost to tea estates, 3.5 km. N of Kotagiri (< *aṭṭu+motta*, 'valley bottom+Kurumba hamlet') DEDR 101, 5120
- Aṭṭuve:ṇu** *np.* name of a locality near Tu:du:rmaṭṭa, ca. 14 km. S of Ootacamund (also called *Haṭṭane*; < *aṭṭu+(v)e:ṇu*, 'valley bottom+edge') DEDR 101, 886
- aṭṭe** *n.* food, feast, meal DEDR 76
'*aṭṭe illadama ayyana: | atti be:ya:dama okkalo:*'—Is he an old man [if he has] never had a feast? Is he a citizen [when he has] never grown figs? (Prov. 955)
- aṭṭe** *n.* still vital but headless trunk (cf. *aṭṭe moga*) DEDR 100
- Aṭṭe Moga** *np.* a name of Vinayagar, Vigneshvaran, Ganesh, Ganesa, Ganapati, Pillaiyar, belly-god, the elephant-headed god, the elder brother of God Subramaniya and bachelor son of the gods Śiva and Parvati (cf. *a:ne moga*; Maclean 1893: 299, 683, 979-80; < *aṭṭe+moga*, 'headless-trunk+face') DEDR 100, 4889
- aṭṭra/aṭṭa/aṭṭara** *adj.* hot ? DEDR 76
- aṭṭu/aṭṭa** cf. above, *aṭṭa/aṭṭu*
- aḍaka** *n.* burial (of corpse) DEDR 63
- aḍakaa:ra:dane** *n.* funeral, burial service (Christian usage)
- aḍakicu/aḍukicu** *vt.* to control, make to control (CAUS of *aḍaku*, 'to control') DEDR 63
- aḍaku/aḍiku** *vt.* 1. to control, verify, check, put in order; 2. to press, humble, subdue (Bühler ms. 75) DEDR 63
- '*aḍaki sa:kada makka...*' — Children not brought up [well] should be kept under control ... (Prov. 740)
- aḍaku/aḍuku** *vt.* to pile up, arrange in piles (cf. *aḍangu*) DEDR 80
- aḍake** *n.* areca-nut, betel-nut (*Areca catechu*; cf. *bettale* for details) DEDR 88
'*aṇṇa tammana pa:la aḍakeya ho:*' — Sharing between elder and younger brothers [is like cutting a] betel-nut in equal parts (Prov. 779e)
- aḍangalu** *n.* quantity of stored grain, state of the storage (a pair-word with *aṭṭi*)
- aḍangu** *vi.* to subside, quench, control oneself DEDR 63
'*aṭṭu be:re: arupadangiravo:...*' — [If you chew on] roots from a precipice, will it quench the thirst?... (Prov. 494b)
- aḍangu** *vi.* to be aligned, be ranked, be piled up, be arranged in heaps (cf. *aḍaku/aḍuku*) DEDR 80
- aḍade/haḍade** *aux.vb.* 1. it is, there is; present narrative form of a *def.vb.* *haḍu*, 'to be', used only with inanimate subjects; 2. *aux.vb.* used with past participle, when the subject is inanimate, to indicate perfect tense (*haḍuv-*, *haṭṭ-*) DEDR 3853
'*o:du aḍade | u:ru aḍade*' — There is a bowl, there is a village (Prov. 490)
- aḍalu/aḍale** *n.* barrier, prevention, obstacle, obstruction (cf. *aḍḍa geṭṭu*) DEDR 83
'*ha:vu aḍale haḍi*' — To obstruct [someone, like a] snake (idiom; Prov. 644b)
- aḍale/aḍalu** *idem.*
- aḍavi** *n.* wilderness, wasteland, woods, no-man's-land DEDR 4006
'*a:ṇivi ma:ṭa o:ri | aḍavige ho:le ko:ri*' — A boisterous bull he is, but sent to a no-man's-land he'll be like a virgin (Prov.)

aḍasu *vt.* to approach, join, follow
suit DEDR 79

'*kanna munda:ḍaḍadu heṇḍati...*'—A woman approaching before [one's] eyes... (Prov. 752)

aḍasu/aḍisu *vt.* to put (an infant) to bed (CAUS of *aḍi/haḍi*, 'to lie down') DEDR 3852

aḍa:vuḍi *n.* creating a disturbance, causing a scene, making a nuisance

aḍi- *adv.* underneath, below, at the bottom DEDR 72

'*aḍiga akkiyu: alla | odaga esaru: alla*'—There's not even rice in the bottom [of the pot], nor [cooking] water for the hearth (Prov. 213b)

aḍi/haḍi *n.* door, doorway DEDR 3845

aḍi *n.* one foot (measure) DEDR 3850

aḍi/haḍi *vi.* to lie down, sleep, go to bed, lie low (*aḍiv-*, *aḍid-*; cf. *aḍasu/aḍisu*) DEDR 3852

aḍiku/aḍaku *cf.* above, *aḍaku/aḍiku*

aḍiga *n.* disciple, follower (pl. *aḍigaḷu*)

aḍigaḷ/aḍigaḷu *n.* holy sage, guru, gooroo, spiritual counsellor (cf. Skt. *adhī*, 'receptacle, foundation')
'*...pa:ti aḍigaḷ iru nu:ru pa:da hiḍidu...*'
— Let him grasp the feet of the two hundred sages! (line from funeral prayer; Prov. 1125b)

aḍigaḷu/aḍigal *idem.*

aḍige *n.* cooking, cookery, cuisine, packed picnic DEDR 76

'*...hemma:ti aḍigega ja:ṇe*' — ...[His] wife is an expert in cooking (Prov. 1001)

aḍi paḍu *n.* shelter of wild animals (< *aḍi* + *paḍu*, 'bottom+shelter') DEDR 72, 3857

aḍi mari *adv.* below the hill, under the hill; *np.* name applied to any hamlet so located (cf. *Maletale*; < *aḍi*+*mari*, 'bottom+hill') DEDR 72, 4742

aḍisu/aḍasu *cf.* above, *aḍasu/aḍisu*

aḍi hutta *n.* under plough-beam (lit.), method of yoking a plough to the plough-beam for deeper ploughing (cf. *me:l hutta*) DEDR 72, 4361

aḍi hotte *n.* belly, stomach (< *aḍi* + *hotte*, 'under+stomach') DEDR 72, 4494

aḍukicu/aḍakicu *cf.* above, *aḍa-kicu/aḍukicu*

aḍuku/aḍaku *cf.* above, *aḍaku/aḍuku*

aḍu gui *n.* dug pit (lit.), a pitfall dug in a field to catch wild animals (covered with false roofing) DEDR 80, 1818

'*a:ḍidavakella aḍu guigingiyara*'—Those who have put on a show are sure to fall into the pit that was dug (Prov. 711b)

aḍu pa:lu *n.* milk mixed with curd DEDR 76, 4096

aḍumbalu/adumbalu *n.* swamp, swampland, bog, marsh

'*a:ḍida dumbi | aḍumbalugingidenge*'—It's like [an elephant whose] trunk danced [until it] fell into a bog (Prov. 711a)

aḍuvali/aḍo:li

n. gift by a man to a son, daughter, or daughter's husband. (If he had two or more sons they would build themselves separate houses, and their father would bear the cost of the tools and materials; or if a son built a new cattleshed, the first cow to enter it would be a gift from the father, a calf from one of his cows; on a daughter's marriage, her father must make a gift consisting of at least one milking buffalo, one cow and one trained ploughing ox, and also will give her husband a brass plate; should she divorce, the gift is returned to her father; in recent years all such gifts have been converted into cash donations from the

father; cf. *kaḍe kaḍe*, *nabe:nu*, *no:mbilu*, *summu/ sommu*)

DEDR 79

aḍuve *n.* possessions, personal property, articles kept permanently
DEDR 79

aḍe *vt.* to stop, arrest, halt, block, close in, shut in (*aḍep-*, *aḍet-*; cf. *taḍe*); *vi.* to stop, halt (*aḍev-*, *aḍed-*) DEDR 83

'*baḍava ho:da | daḍava aḍe*'—The path [along which the] poor man has gone is blocked (Prov. 698)

aḍe ku: *n.* millet gruel cooked for a god (cf. *ajji guḍi*, *eḍe*, *ore/hore*; < *eḍe +ku:*, 'offered food+gruel') DEDR 1911

aḍeya:la *n.* signal, sign, identification, marker, mark DEDR 89

aḍo:li/aḍuvali cf. above, *aḍuvali/aḍo:li*

aḍḍa *n.* objection, obstruction, way across; *adj.* transverse, crooked, cross; *adv.* sideways, across
DEDR 83

'*ni:e:go:duga aḍḍa ille*'—No objection to what you say (idiom.)

aḍḍa *n.* old coin also known as *cikkahana*, 2 annas; *adj.* square (the old coin was square) DEDR 104

'*ha:gada cu:yega me:lu buddale aḍḍa andiya*'—If she has fallen and is bowed down with a problem of one anna, she says it's two annas (Prov. 421)

aḍḍa ki:lu *n.* crossbar inside a door (to secure it), latch DEDR 83, App.26

aḍḍa ga:i *n.* cross-wind, wind striking one in the face (< *aḍḍa +ga:i*, 'cross+wind') DEDR 83, 1499

Addaga:i Beṭṭu *np.* Athagu bettu, name of a hill ca 1955 m in elevation, 9 km. NW of Kotagiri (< *aḍḍa+ga:i+beṭṭu*, 'cross+wind+hill') DEDR 83, 1499, 5474

addageṭṭu *n.* barrier, prevention,

obstacle, obstruction (cf. *aḍalu / aḍale*; < *aḍḍa+ga+eṭṭu*, 'obstruction+DAT+to suffice') DEDR 83, 783

aḍḍa tale *n.* flat part

'*mone muridale aḍḍa tale ha:ka:ku...*'—If the point breaks, we can use the flat part ... (Prov. 43a)

aḍḍada si:me *n.* two-annas land (lit.), epithet of the divisions of Poranga:ḍu and Me:kuna:ḍu (< *aḍḍa +da+si:me*, 'two annas+territory')
DEDR 104

aḍḍa bui *vi.* to prostrate oneself before witnesses (cf. *aḍḍa bu:va-du*) DEDR 83, 5430

aḍḍa bu:vadu *idiom.* objection falls away (lit.); if during the divorce ceremony (*kumbuḍucudu*, q.v.) one of the two parties objects to proceeding, then a man of the opposite party has the option of prostrating himself before witnesses and the opposed party, and the *honnu* (q.v.) will be automatically returned and the divorce agreed to, a procedure referred to as *aḍḍa bu:vadu* DEDR 83, 5430

aḍḍa ma:ḍu *idiom.* to obstruct, cause an obstruction (< *aḍḍa +ma:ḍu*, 'obstruction+make') DEDR 83, 4797

Addavale/Addave *np.* Adoly, Hattave, Atave, Attave, Attavalai, Attavalu, Attavalle, Attuvani, Addave, Huddavully, name of two hamlets: 1. one is 3 km. W of Kotagiri bazaar, belonging to Pedduva commune (Maduve/Haṭṭara *kula*; in existence prior to 1809; 16 Gauda houses in 1970); 2. a former hamlet 6.5 km. NE of Ootacamund, adjoining Anikore (< *aḍḍa+ve+hole*, 'crooked+stream')
DEDR 83, 4318

Addave/Addavale *idem.*

aḍḍa ha:ga *n.* small change, bak-sheesh, tip (money) DBIA 4, DEBR 104

Addahode *np.* name of a locality ca 8 km. NNE of Ootacamund (< *aḍḍa+hode*, 'obstruction+thicket') ? DEDR 83, 594

aḍḍu *n.* hindrance ? DEDR 83

aṇa/haṇa *n.* 1. coin, money, small silver coin, cash, wealth; 2. four annas (old coin also known as *beḷḷi* or *doḍḍaṇa*; cf. *jo:daṇa*; Macleane 1893:34; Yule & Burnell 1903: 31-32); *adj.* moneyed, well-to-do, wealthy DBIA 250
'*haṇa illadama heṇa*' — A man without money is a corpse (Prov. 796b)

aṇaku *n.* 1. pot for carrying water, water-jar (made of brass, copper or clay; cf. *maṇṇaṇaku*); 2. unit for measurement of water in earlier days
'*eddeddamana manega eraḍaṇaku ni:ru ...*'—To the house of a man who has risen up, two pots of water... (Prov. 821a)

aṇaga:ra/haṇaga:ra *n.* rich man, wealthy person DBIA 250

aṇasu *n.* ferrule, iron collar, ferrule used as a weight at the butt of a spear DEDR 120

'*munda:suga mone | hinda:suga aṇasu*'— [There is a] point at the front, [an iron] collar at the butt (Prov. 583b)

aṇi *n.* location in a fork (of two streams, etc.) DEDR 120

Aṇikore *np.* Anikorai, Anicoray, Anekorai, Hunnikurray, Honeycure, Hunnicoray, Hunnikuray, name of a hamlet 6 km. NNE of Ootacamund, formerly belonging to Tu:ne:ri but now to Kaḍana:ḍu commune (Kasturi and Ma:ri *kulas*; in existence before 1809; 221 Gauda houses in 1970; archæological site: "In...Anikorai is the only 'snake-stone' on the Nilgiris" — Francis 1908:364; Sewell 1882: I, 225; < *aṇi+kore*, 'forked location+place') DEDR 120, 1859

aṇige/haṇige *n.* comb, something

worn on the head (rare; the usual word is *ba:sanikke/ba:sanige*; cf. *si:pu*) DEDR App. 49

aṇila kae *n.* common myrobalan, black myrobalan, chebulic myrobalan, country gall nut, Indian myrobalan, ink nut tree, negroe's olive (*Terminalia chebula*; its nuts are used with nutmeg to cure pyorrhœa, *ma:dua*; Hooker 1872-97: II, 446; Nairne 1894: 112; Yule & Burnell 1903: 186, 607-10; Lushington 1915: 312; Gamble 1922: 338-40; Maharashtra 1953:211-12; Gamble & Fischer 1956-57: 328; Maharashtra 1957: 238-39; Cooke 1958:I, 509; Matthew 1983:583) DEDR 119, 1373

aṇe/haṇe *n.* 1. upper part of a ridge, elevation; 2. water channel (to supply a village) DEDR 122

aṇe/haṇe *n.* meadow, grass, grazing, grassland, wetland, swamp DEDR 3891

'*haṇeya muttile hariya...*'—If you gather grass, it will not be over... (Prov. 458)

Aṇeku:dkuli Beṭṭu *np.* Muttinad Centre H.S., name of a mountain 2323 m in elevation, 6 km. NW of Ootacamund (? < *aṇe+ku:ḍu+kuli*, 'grass+assemble+sit down', i.e., a convenient meeting-place for Todana:ḍu Badagas and Todas)

Aṇeso:le Beṭṭu *np.* Anesolebettu, name of a mountain ca 2380 m in elevation, 24 km. SW of Ootacamund (< *aṇe+so:le+beṭṭu*, 'ridge+wood+mountain') DEDR 122, 2891, 5474

Aṇehatti *np.* Anehatti, Anaihatti, Anuihutti, Anihutti, Aneihatti, Anihatti, name of three sites: 1. a hamlet 1.5 km. NNW of Kotagiri bazaar, now part of Dimbaṭṭi hamlet, belonging to Ta:ndana:ḍu commune (Maduve/Haṭṭara *kula*; in

existence prior to 1812; 74 Gauḍa houses in 1970); 2. a hamlet 8 km. SSW of Ootacamund, belonging to Adigaratti commune (? Ko:-ye:ru/Ko:vu:r/Ko:ve:ri *kula*; 5 Adikiri houses in 1970); 3. a part of Kereha:ḍa, a hamlet 4 km. SSE of Ootacamund, belonging to Ke:ti commune (Kasturi and Ma:ri *kulas*; in existence prior to 1809; 68 Gauḍa, 3 Haruva, and 4 Christian houses altogether in 1970; Macleane 1893: 583); 4. a former Adikiri hamlet site ca 11.5 km. NNE of Ootacamund (Francis 1908: 345; < *aṇe+haṭṭi*, 'ridge+hamlet') DEDR 122, 3868

aṇḍa *n.* big brass water pot, cooking vessel, earthen pot with wide mouth (cf. Ka. *haṇḍa/haṇḍel/aṇḍe*, 'large metal pot, open-mouthed metal vessel')

aṇḍa ka:lu *n.* legless person, swollen foot, big foot

aṇḍa linga *n.* universal soul (Lingayat usage)

aṇḍe *adv.* nearby, near, about, around DEDR 120

'muccaṇḍeyo:ge ho:ra:ṭa | hiccāṇḍeyo:ge nalisa:ṭa'—[If husband and wife are] not on good terms during the evening, they will be playful by midnight (Prov. 669)

aṇḍe *n.* bamboo container, milking vessel DEDR 130

'aṇḍeyo: haṭṭale ha:lu...'—If it is in the milking-vessel, [then it is] milk... (Prov. 838)

Aṇḍekare Haḷḷa *np.* Anthikare halla, name of a short stream that flows SW from A:ḍu Beṭṭu to join the Kalla:ra Paḷḷam at a point 9.5 km. ENE of Coonoor (< *aṇḍe+kare+haḷḷa*, 'bamboo+banks+stream') DEDR 130, 4016

aṇḍeyaru/aṇḍeyavaka *n.* male agnates (pl.), near male relatives, collateral relatives DEDR 120

'...appaṇḍeyaru makka nanjaṭṭa maḍake | hettappaṇḍeyaru makka hettaruḷu muḷḷu' —...the children of father's male agnates are like poison in the pot; the children of forefathers' agnates are like the thorny oleander (Prov. 671a)

aṇḍeyavaka/aṇḍeyaru idem.

Aṇḍoṭṭikka Haḷḷa *np.* Anthodike halla, name of a stream which flows ENE to join with the Karimullu Haḷḷa at a point 16.5 km. SSW of Ootacamund (< *aṇḍe+oṭṭikka+haḷḷa*, 'nearby+wild boar+stream') DEDR 120, 990c, 771, 4016

aṇṇa *n.* brother, elder brother, father's brother's son, mother's sister's son (if older than Ego; cf. *doḷḷa*) DEDR 131

'aṇṇa tammana pa:la aḍakeya ho:' — Sharing between elder and younger brothers [is like cutting a] betel-nut in equal parts (Prov. 779e)

aṇṇana ma:ti *n.* nephew, elder brother's son DEDR 131, 4616

aṇṇana heṇṇu *n.* niece, elder brother's daughter, wife's brother's daughter DEDR 131, 4395a

aṇṇu/haṇṇu *n.* 1. fruit; 2. a score in the game of *taḷḷa:ṭa* (drawn as a circle, the area covered by two children's feet, on the starting line of the squares) DEDR 4004

ati *n.* 1. excess; 2. beings of the other world; *adj.* 1. more; 2. other-worldly, venerable, in the beyond; *adv.* very, excessively, beyond (used in prayers but archaic; cf. *atipati*; cf. Skt. *ati*, 'over, beyond, transcending')

'ati sne:ha gadi ke:ḍu'—Too much friendship is the ruin of one's position (Prov.)

ati pati *n.* lords and beings of the other world, heavenly beings, heavenly hosts (pair-words; cf. *ati*, *a:dipati*; cf. Skt. *ati+pati*, 'beyond+lord')

atta *adv.* to one side, that side DEDR 1

atta ma:ke *adv.* thus, in that manner (cf. *a:ge/ha:ge*)

atta:ge *adv.* from that side DEDR 1

atta:vadu/hatta:vadu *num.* tenth DEDR 3918

atti/hatti *n.* fig (cf. *atti mora/hatti mora*)

atti u:/hatti hu: *n.* fig flower (lit.), marvel, something marvellous or propitious, something rarely seen DEDR 144, 4345

atti kae/atti ke: *n.* fig (fruit of *Ficus* spp.; cf. *atti mora/hatti mora*; < *atti+kae*, 'fig+fruit') DEDR 144, 1459

'...*atti be:ya:dama okkalo:*' — ...Is he a citizen [when he has] never grown figs? (Prov. 955)

Attikallu *np.* Attikal, Attikkallu, Atticull, Attakul, name of a hamlet 8 km. NNW of Ootacamund, belonging to Tu:degur commune (22 Gauda houses in 1970; Maclean 1893: 581; < *atti+kallu*, 'fig+stone') DEDR 144, 1298

atti ke:/atti kae *cf.* above, *atti kae/atti ke:*

attige *n.* sister-in-law, brother's wife, elder brother's wife, wife's elder sister, wife's brother's wife, father's sister's daughter (when older than Ego), mother's brother's daughter (when older than Ego), potential wife (cf. *attigena:ni*) DEDR 142

'...*attige embaduna avve ennu:*'—... consider [all those] called elder brother's wife as your mothers (Prov. 1076)

attige na:ni *n.* sister-in-law, brother's wife, husband's sister, father's sister's daughter (when younger than Ego), mother's brother's daughter (when younger than Ego), potential wife, wife's younger sister, wife's brother's wife (when younger than Ego; cf. *attige*; < *attige+na:ni*, 'brother's wife+

younger brother's wife') DEDR 142
'*attige na:niya kai hittu | kotta sa:lava muftidenge:*'—Taking food from the hand of a sister-in-law is like demanding [payment of a] debt (Prov. 990)

attige na:ni ma:ti *n.* husband's sister's son, wife's sister's son (< *attige+na:ni+ma:ti*, 'brother's wife+younger brother's wife+son') DEDR 142, 4747

attige na:ni hennu *n.* husband's sister's daughter, wife's sister's daughter (< *attige +na:ni+hennu*, 'brother's wife+younger brother's wife+daughter') DEDR 142, 4395a

atti mora/hatti mora *n.* fig tree, country fig, edible fig, anjeer, common cultivated fig, Boujassotte fig, Brunswick fig, Burgundy fig, common purple fig, European edible fig, Ischia fig, Italian fig, Lipari fig, Marseilles fig, Naples fig, Smyrna fig, Turkey fig (*Ficus* spp., especially *racemosa*; cf. *atti kae/atti ke:*; Hooker 1872-97: V, 535-36; Maclean 1893: 49; Nairne 1894: 307-08; Watt 1908: 537-38; Lushington 1915: 683-85; Gamble 1922: 650; Maharashtra 1953: 102-05; Gamble & Fischer 1956-57: 954; Maharashtra 1957: 106-15; Cooke 1958: III, 155-56; Maharashtra 1961: 40-43, 206, 281-82, 350-51, 367-68, 408-09, 467, 487-88, 524, 576; Matthew 1983: 1513-32; Chandrabose & Nair 1987: 282-84; < *atti+mora*, 'fig+tree') DEDR 144, 4711a

Attihada *np.* Athiada, name of a former Badaga hamlet 5.5 km. ESE of Kotagiri (< *atti+ha:da*, 'fig+flat ground') DEDR 144, 4062

attu *adv.* there, on that side DEDR 1

'*attugattugo:le | aga:ru ganji:*'—Though you may go hither and yon, [you only find poor] gruel made from finger-millet (Prov. 228)

attu/hattu *num.* ten; *n.* bunch, small group (*ann-/hann-* in composite numbers 11-12, *adi-/hadi-* in 13-16, *ader-/hader-* in 17-19; Emeneau 1939:47 recorded *hatu*) DEDR 3918

'*hattu handiya heruvadana | ondu nandiya heru*'—Rather than give birth to ten pigs, deliver one bullock (Prov. 158)

attu/hattu *vt.* to climb, get on, come up, get up, get into, get onto, stand on, ascend, scale; *vi.* 1. to grow upward; 2. to remain aloof; *n.* excess growth DEDR 4034

'*mora hattile tale suttira...*'—If you are climbing a tree, your head will spin... (Prov. 961b)

attombatta:vadu/hattombatta:vadu *num.* nineteenth DEDR 3918, 1025

attombattu/hattombattu *num.* nineteen (Emeneau 1939: 47 recorded *hatombatu*) DEDR 3918, 1025

atte *adv.* such, so much, like that (cf. *atta ma:ke*) DEDR 1

atte *n.* mother-in-law, spouse's mother, aunt DEDR 142

'*atte illadava ajiyana: ...*'—Without a mother-in-law, is he a grown son-in-law? ... (Prov. 1075a)

ada/hada *n.* clarified butter, ghee, butter, oily substance ? DEDR 3905

ada/hada *n.* wet soil, sodden field DEDR 3906

'*hadano:ge uttu | barado:ge so:dane hui*'—Plough when the field is soaked; hoe for checking purposes when the rain has ceased (Prov. 190)

ada/hada *adj.* seasoned DEDR 3907

Adako:remandu *np.* name of two Toda hamlets: 1. Adkharmund, a former hamlet 14 km. WNW of Ootacamund (14.6 ha in 1893); 2. Adikori mund, Attakoraimund, Peletkwur, Peḷeḷxwar, a hamlet of Ka's clan, 6.5 km. W of Ootacamund (4.8 ha in 1893; still occu-

ried, 1988; Rivers 1906: 651, 736; Walker 1986: 298, 326; < *ada+ko:re+mandu*, 'wet+sedge+Toda hamlet') DEDR 3906, 2235, 4777

adanenda *pro.* from it; 3rd pers. sg. N. ABL remote pro.; *adv.* so, therefore DEDR 1

adama *n.* muddle, mess

'*a: hole adama...*'—If a servant is sent there'll be a muddle... (Prov.)

adambalu *n.* obstinacy, obstinate behaviour

ada:ru *pro.* whose (poetic); INTERR *pro.* (< *adu+da:ra*, 'that+who') DEDR 1

Adikari aru/Adikarigo *np.* people of the Adigari clan (q.v.; Graul 1854: 346, n. 117; Hockings 1980a: 21-23, 87-88; cf. Skt. *adhikāra*+Bad. *aru/ go*, 'administration, control, authority+pl.')

Adikarigo/Adikari aru *idem.*

Adikiri/Adigari *np.* 1. Adikiri clan (also spelt Adikari, Athikari, Adhikari, Odykary); 2. an Adikiri person (said to have originated from Mallihaḷḷi/Malligehaḷḷi, a former village near Na:gamangala, in southern Karnataka; *Adikiri* in the Lingayat dial.; Shortt 1868: 50-51; Hayavadana Rao 1930:205; Hockings 1980a: 21-23, 87-88; cf. Skt. *adhikāra*, 'administration, control, authority')

'*Adigari ha:lugu: hattina | he:lugu: hattina*'—An Adigari man will stand both on milk and on shit too (Prov. 998)

Adigaratti *np.* Adikarihatti, Adigaratti, Adikarhatti, Addikarhutty, Athecaurutty, Athiyarhatti, Adigaratty, Athikarihatti, Athikar-hatti, Adeguery, name of a hamlet 9 km. S of Ootacamund, head village of Adigaratti commune (and of Adigaratty Panchayat, with a population in 1981 of 16,090; Maduve/Haṭṭara *kula*, including a few

houses of Muttaru maximal lineage; in existence prior to 1809, one of the two largest Badaga villages, and one of the original nine villages of Me:kuna:ɖu; 225 Adikiri and some Gaɖa houses in 1970, but reportedly ca 600 Adikiri and 10 Gaɖa houses in 1991; has *akka bakka*, q.v.; Adikiris here now eat meat; Francis 1908:316; < *adikarɪ+hatti*, 'administration, control, authority+hamlet') DEDR 3868

Adigari/Adikiri cf. above, *Adikiri/Adigari*

adiga:ra *n.* power, authority (cf. Skt. *adhikāra*, 'superintendence, administration, control, authority')

adiga:ri *n.* person of authority, official, adigar, circar, bureaucracy (cf. *Adikiri/Adigari*; and cf. Skt. *adhikāra*, 'superintendence, administration, control, authority')

adina:ka:vadu/hadina:ka:vadu *num.* fourteenth DEDR 3918, 3655

adina:ku/hadina:ku *num.* fourteen (Emeneau 1939:47 recorded *hadana:ku*) DEDR 3918, 3655

adina:ra:vadu/hadina:ra:vadu *num.* sixteenth DEDR 3918, 2485

adina:ru/hadina:ru *num.* sixteen (Emeneau 1939:47 recorded *hadanaru*) DEDR 3918, 2485

adinaida:vadu/hadinaida:vadu *num.* fifteenth DEDR 3918, 2826

adinaidu/hadinaidu *num.* fifteen (Emeneau 1939:47 recorded *hadanaydu*) DEDR 3918, 2826

adini:|a:vadu/adine:|a:vadu/hadini:|a:vadu/hadine:|a:vadu *num.* seventeenth (dialectal variations, e.g., *adini:|a:vadu* in Porangana:ɖu dial.) DEDR 3918, 910

adinett̃a:vadu/aderett̃a:vadu/hadinett̃a:vadu/haderett̃a:vadu *num.* eighteenth DEDR 3918, 784

adine:|a:vadu/adini:|a:vadu/hadini:|a:vadu/hadine:|a:vadu

num. seventeenth (dialectal variations, e.g., *adini:|a:vadu* in Porangana:ɖu dial.) DEDR 3918, 910

adimu:ra:vadu/hadimu:ra:vadu

num. thirteenth DEDR 3918, 5052

adimu:ru/hadimu:ru *num.*

thirteen, baker's dozen (Emeneau 1939:47 recorded *hadimuru*) DEDR 3918, 5052

adisaya *n.* wonder, miraculous event

'...*adisaya kaṅṅa:nge*' — ...like seeing a wonder

adiṣṭa *adj.* lucky DBIA 9

adu *pro.* it, which, that; 3rd pers. sg. N. NOM remote pro. DEDR 1 'adurette'—How's that!

aduga *pro.* to it, for it, for that; 3rd pers. sg. N. DAT remote pro. DEDR 1 'aduga e:na'—What is there?

aduna *pro.* 1. it, that; 3rd pers. sg. N. ACC remote pro.; 2. its, of it; 3rd pers. sg. N. GEN remote pro. DEDR 1 'aduna ka:ya ma:ɖu'—Make that definite!

adupalu ja:ra *n.* feverishness (cf. *adure ja:ra*)

adumbalu/aḍumbalu *n.* swamp, swampland, bog, marsh

adumbu *n.* over-ripe state, squishiness (of fruit)

aduru *vi.* to tremble DEDR 137a

adure jara *n.* malaria, a fever (thought to be caused by drinking water on the lower slopes of the Nilgiris; cf. *adupalu ja:ra*; Hockings 1980b:150-51; < *aduru+ja:ra*, 'trembling+fever') DEDR 137a

aduva/haduva *n.* Nilgiri elm, Grecian honey berry, Roxburgh's Indian nettle, white Indian nettle, lotus tree (*Celtis tetrandra*, *C. Philippen-sis* var. *Wightii*; Gamble 1922: 630 gives *hadhuwa*, *adona*; Hooker 1872-97: V, 482-83; Maclean 1893: 361; Lushington 1915: 673; Gamble & Fischer 1956-57: 944;

- Maharashtra 1957: 58; Matthew 1983:1501-02) DEDR 3913
- ade** *adv.* in that manner, so, thus
- ade** *adv.P.* after (past *adv.P.* *sfx.*, following stem 2 of *vb.*)
- ade/-a:de** *adv.P.* without, not (NEG *adv.P.*, following stem 0 of *vb.*; e.g., *alasadē*)
'*be: hukka na:variyaḍe*'—[How can it be] got into the mouth without the tongue knowing? (Prov. 189)
- aderia:vadu/adini:|a:vadu/adine:|a:vadu/hadini:|a:vadu/hadine:|a:vadu/haderia:vadu** *num.* seventeenth (dialectal variations, e.g., *adini:|a:vadu* in Porangana:ḍu dial.) DEDR 3918, 910
- aderiu/hadini|u/hadi:|u/haderiu** *num.* seventeen (Emeneau 1939: 46-47 recorded *hadari-ū*) DEDR 3918, 910
- aderetṭa:vadu/adinetṭa:vadu/hadinetṭa:vadu/haderetṭa:vadu** *num.* eighteenth DEDR 3918, 784
- aderetṭu/hadinetṭu/haderetṭu** *num.* eighteen (an auspicious number, denoting completeness; Emeneau 1939:47 recorded *hadareṭu*) DEDR 3918, 784
- addiekṣa** *n.* bishop (Christian usage)
- addu/haddu** *n.* 1. falcon, eagle; 2. shahin falcon, shaheen falcon (*Falco peregrinus peregrinator*); 3. Eastern peregrine falcon, duckhawk (*F. peregrinus japonensis*); 4. Indian kestrel (*F. tinnunculus objurgatus*; cf. *hu: haddu*; Baker 1928: 32-36, 65; Baker & Inglis 1930: 227-29, 235-36; Whistler 1935: 340-44; Ali 1969: 76-78, 80-81) DEDR 3977
'...*haddu mari hadduga piriya*' — ...the falcon has affection for a baby falcon (Prov. 986b)
- adduva:na** *adj.* absurd, pointless
DBIA 11
- '*a:|o:padu adduva:na...*' — A representative going is absurd... (Prov. 730a)
- (advocate)** *n.* advocate, lawyer (< Eng.)
- anata** *adj.* erect, stiff, upright (Kittel 1894:56)
- anata a:rati** *n.* ritual lighting of a wick set in a mound of cooked rice in front of a bride and groom during a Wodeya wedding (Thurston & Rangachari 1909:I, 107)
- ana:se** *n.* act of avoidance, boycott, or dismissal (of something as being of no consequence)
- ani/hani** *n.* 1. drop, water droplet, dew; 2. snowfall, snow, hail, frost (Hawkins 1986: 255, 283-84, 515; von Lengerke & Blasco 1989: 25-28); 3. cold season (cf. *kaṇḍa hani, ni:ru pani, hani me:su, hanukulu*); *adj.* wet, watery DEDR 4035
'*a:|a:niyo: ani a:ru tinguaga me: illada...*' —When there's a drop of rain in January-February, there will be no rain for six months... (Prov. 97a)
- ani kallu/hani kal** *n.* hailstone
DEDR 4035, 1298
'... *ani kallu me: hutara*' — ... hailstones are falling (Prov. 907a)
- Anikal Beṭṭu** *np.* Anekal-bettu, name of a mountain ca 2365 m in elevation, 30 km. SW of Ootacamund (< *ani + kal + beṭṭu*, 'hail+stone+mountain') DEDR 4035, 1298, 5474
- Anikal Ma:ri guḍi** *np.* Anaikal-marigudi, name of a shrine to the goddess Ma:ri in the jungle below Ebbuna:ḍu, 13 km. NNE of Ootacamund (a frontier-shrine where people of Ebbuna:ḍu offer worship on a full-moon day in the month of *a:|a:ni*, Jan. 12 - Feb. 11; < *ani + kal + ma:ri + guḍi*, 'hail+stone+[Ma:ri]+shrine') DEDR 4035, 1298, DBIA 296, DEDR 1655

anisu *n.* destiny, luck, providential happening

anupa gollaru *n.* hired herdsmen (*golla*, q.v.) DBIA 120

-ane *adv.* when, then; present adverbial participle (follows stem 1)

'*a:la:niyo: bittape bittuvadu*'—In February-March seed-beds will sprout (Prov.)

-anda/-a:nda/-inda/-unda/-enda/-e:nda *ABL sfx.* from, by, than, in comparison to (*andu* was an archaic variant)

'*barisa:nda barisaga paṭṭa:leyu: | kade kalluna becca ille*'—Even if you toil from [the beginning of the] year to [the end of the] year, a cornerstone has no utility (Prov. 181b)

andapura *n.* inside the palace, harem, harim, hareem, zenana (not a Badaga practice; Maclean 1893: 339; Kittel 1894:68, 996; Yule & Burnell 1903: 411, 981; cf. Ka. *antahpura*, idem.)

andi/handi *n.* 1. pig, hog, domesticated pig, country pig, boar, swine, domestic black hog; 2. Indian wild boar, jungle soor, wild pig (*Sus scrofa cristatus*; "The tame pig of India is probably derived from the wild animal, and in some places is said to breed with the latter. Several races of domesticated pigs are met with in India, where religious and caste beliefs allow of their being kept"—Watt 1908:752; Maclean 1893:849-50; Francis 1908: 29, 32; Prater 1971: 299-300; Hawkins 1986:71-72) DEDR 4039

'*haḍa be:li illade hola uttara handi*' — Without a protecting fence, [a wild] pig will dig the field up (Prov. 215c)

andi mulḷu/handi mulḷu

n. 1. pig bristles; 2. gorse, furze, whin (*Ulex europæus*; Lushington 1915:190; Tadulingam et al. 1955: 135-37; Gamble & Fischer 1956-57:213) DEDR 4039, 4995

andu *adv.* that day, on that day, daily; *n.* the past DEDR 1

'*aremanega ho:davana heṇḍru andu muṇḍe...*'—The wife of one who went to the palace that day is always a widow ... (Prov. 277b)

anduvana *n.* Indian cranberry, carobolic acid plant, craneberry, farkleberry, hill carondah, Indian wintergreen, whortleberry (*Vaccinium Leschenaultii*; cf. *kaḷa:r*; Hooker 1872-97: III, 455; Fyson 1915: 258; Lushington 1915: 423; Gamble 1922:429-30; Gamble & Fischer 1956-57:522)

anna *n.* food, meal, cooked rice (cf. Ka. *anna*, idem.)

'*annava andu koṇṇu | baṭṭeya niddu koṇṇu*'—Have a meal every day, but wait to get clothes (Prov. 827c)

anna gauri *n.* sacred cow (cf. Ka. *anna*+Skt. *gaurī*, 'cooked rice+female of the Gaura buffalo, a consort of Śiva')

annagaṭṭa/innagaṭṭa *adv.* until, till, when (cf. *ennagaṭṭa*)

annanda *n.* happiness, joy (cf. *santosa*; and cf. Skt. *ānanda*, 'joy, bliss, sensual pleasure')

Anna Male *np.* Annamalai, name of a newly founded Badaga temple site ca 3 km. from Manju:ru (q.v.); < *anna*+*male*, 'food+hill') DEDR 600,4742

anni giḍu *n.* waybread, broad-leaved plantain, cuckoo's bread, Englishman's foot, greater plantain, nipplesed plantain, ribworth, ripple grass, round-leaved plantain, slan lus, snakeweed, waybred, waybroad, white man's foot (*Plantago asiatica*; Hooker 1872-97:IV, 705; Nairne 1894: 261; Fyson 1915: 337; Maharashtra 1953: 170-71; Gamble & Fischer 1956-57: 811; Matthew 1983:1285) DEDR 1941

anniya *n.* 1. other person, different people; 2. place of strangers; *adj.* alien, other, another (cf. Ka. *anya*, 'other, another')

'...*anniya arivadu aravattu guṇa*' — ... knowing another person [calls for] sixty sensibilities (Prov. 940)

Anniya kula *np.* a Badaga clan or sept found only among Gaudas of Ku:kal and Nanjena:du (Metz 1864: 57-58; Shortt 1868: 58-59; Hockings 1980a:79) DBIA 110

Anniyaru *np.* Anearu, people of *Anniya kula* (q.v.)

annu/ennu *vi.* 1. to say, make a noise, invite, speak; 2. to consider (*enn-*, *emb-*, *end-*; *annu* is an archaic variant only used by Bühler, ms. 301, 403) DEDR 868

'*ha:gada cu:yega me:lu buddale adḍa andiya*'—If she has fallen and is bowed down with a problem of one anna, she says it's two annas (Prov. 421)

anneya *n.* sin, sinful way; *adj.* sinful (cf. Ka. *anaya*, 'bad management, bad conduct')

'*anneyada sottu mammakkaga ille*'—Property gained in a sinful way will not [descend to your] grandsons (Prov. 775)

anneya da:ri *n.* wrongful path

annerada:vadu/hannerada:vadu

num. twelfth, dozenth DEDR 3918, 474

anneradu/hanneradu *num.* twelve, dozen (Emeneau 1939:47 recorded *han'eraḍu*) DEDR 3918, 474

annonda:vadu/hannonda:vadu

num. eleventh DEDR 3918, 990d

annondu/hannondu *num.* eleven (Emeneau 1939:47 recorded *han'ondu*) DEDR 3918, 990d

apana *n.* texture of a cloth

apana kaida buṭṭa *idiom.* tattered and torn state of a cloth DEDR 1356, 5393

aparu:pa *adj.* rare, gracious

apa:nava *n.* 1. flatulence, fart,

farting, breaking wind (cf. *u:su / hu:su*); 2. the second breath to leave the body at the moment of death (one of five vital breaths; cf. Skt. *apāna*, idem.)

apa:ma:rga *n.* Indian burr, *apamaurgam*, chaff-flower, dog-prick, monkey-leaf plant, *nyeoorivy*, prickly chaff-flower, rough chaff-flower (*Achyranthes aspera* var. *rubro-fusca*; cf. *hulisu gidu / hu/usu gidu*; Hooker 1872-97:IV, 730; Maclean 1893: 357-58; Nairne 1894:268; Fyson 1932:487; Maharashtra 1953: 7-8; Tadulingam et al. 1955: 366-68; Gamble & Fischer 1956-57: 823; Cooke 1958: II, 580-81; Maharashtra 1961: 460, 477; Matthew 1983: 1296-97; Chandrabose & Nair 1987: 255; cf. Skt. *apamārga*, 'wiping off')

apira:ṇi/apura:ṇi *n.* innocent, innocent person; *adj.* innocent

apisi *n.* Dravidian soli-lunar month, Libra, September 15-October 15. (In 1918 it was not in use in Bad., but is a modern borrowing from Ta.; Richards 1920: 24; Maclean 1893: 493-95; cf. Skt. *aśvini*, 'twin gods of the dawn')

apura:ṇi/apira:ṇi cf. above, *apira:ṇi/apura:ṇi*

appa *n.* 1. father, mother's sister's husband, uncle; 2. son (in affectionate address); 3. Kuṛumba term of address for any Badaga man, Toreya term of address for any higher status Badaga man; 4. sir, respected man (cf. *ayya*) DEDR 156a

'*appana manasu bella...*' — The father's mind [is like] crude sugar... (Prov. 15)

appa *n.* pittance, trivial gain; *excl.* enough of you!

'*tan u:ruga a:da appa ma:na tanaga*'—What happened to his village is shameful-ness for himself [too] (Prov. 31)

appaja *excl.* form of address for old men (Lingayat dial. only)

AppaBeṭṭu *np.* Apar bettu, name of a hill ca 1945 m in elevation, 19 km. SSW of Ootacamund (? < *appa+beṭṭu*, 'pittance+mountain') DEDR 5474

appara *adv.* very much, too much; *adj.* many (cf. *tumba*; cf. Ka. *apa:ra*, 'interminable, very abundant, great')

appu *n.* little boy; *np.* male nickname DEDR 156a

appu *vt.* to smudge

appo: *excl.* alas! oh! (< *appa + o:*, 'father+excl.')

Aprika *np.* Africa (< Eng.)

abipraya *n.* opinion, reaction, feeling (cf. Skt. *abhiprāya*, 'object, intention, wish, opinion, meaning, notion, conception')

abima:na *n.* reliability, reputation (cf. Skt. *abhimāna*, 'hostility, pride, self-consciousness') '*alupana sangal abima:na banga*'—Association with blaggards will mar your reliability (Prov. 911b)

abiṣeka *n.* sacred liquid food made from pure water and the five juices called *panja:muda/panja:mruda*, which is poured over the summit of a temple during the rare ceremony of *kumba:biṣeka* (q.v.); something given to the public by a Hindu temple (cf. Skt. *abhiṣeka*, 'besprinkling, inauguration')

abba/habba *n.* festival, festival-day, feast day, public ceremony, festivity, holiday DBIA 256

abbarisu *vi.* to make a terrible noise, make a fearful racket DEDR 367

abba ha:ḍi/habba ha:ḍi *n.* procession (< *abba+ha:ḍu*, 'festival+sing, shout') DBIA 256, DEDR 4065

Abba:ḍi Beṭṭu *np.* Abbathi-bettu,

name of a mountain 2464 m in elevation, 22.5 km. SW of Ootacamund (< *abba+ha:ḍu+beṭṭu*, 'festival+sing, shout+mountain') DBIA 256, DEDR 4065, 5474

Abba:ḍi Haḷḷa *np.* Abbathi hal-la, name of a stream which flows S to join the Muṭṭina:ḍu Haḷḷa at a point 24 km. SW of Ootacamund (< *abba+ha:ḍi+haḷḷa*, 'festival+sing, shout+stream') DBIA 256, DEDR 4065, 4016

(Abraham) *np.* male name among Badaga Christians; particularly Abraham Halea or Abraham Ner-kambe, the first Badaga Christian convert, a native of Ne:rikambe (close to Ka:ṭaru/Ka:ṭeri/Ka:ṭeru; born 1814, baptised Jan. 31, 1858, died Oct. 9, 1870; cf. Heb. *Abirām*, a biblical figure who led his family from Chaldea to the promised land, Canaan)

ama *pro.* he, that man; 3rd pers. sg. M. NOM remote pro. (*ava/avanu* were archaic forms) DEDR 1 '*ama ka:gida barada*'—He wrote a letter

amaga *pro.* for him, to him; 3rd pers. sg. M. DAT remote pro. (*avaga* was an archaic form) DEDR 1 '*a:ḍuvama a:ḍile | no:ḍuvamaga bekka*'—If a dancer dances [badly, it is an] insult to the spectators (Prov. 865d)

amadiya:da *n.* calm, calmness, smooth occurrence (cf. Skt. *amāyā*, 'sincerity')

amana *pro.* 1. him; 3rd pers. sg. M. ACC remote pro.; 2. his, of him; 3rd pers. sg. M. GEN remote pro. (*avana* was an archaic form) DEDR 1

'*ni: amana ko:ḍa | oṭṭuga o:gu*'—Go together with him!

amanadu *pro.* his, one (N.) of his; 3rd pers. sg. M. GEN remote pro. (archaic form was *avanadu*) DEDR 1

amanenda *pro.* from him; 3rd pers. sg. M. ABL remote *pro.* DEDR 1

Amara:vadi *np.* 1. Amaravati, Amravatty, a ruined city of Central India, on the south bank of the Kistna R.; 2. a mythical capital of Indra; 3. Amaravathi, Amravatty, a river on the southern border of Coimbatore District which flows eastward from the Western Ghats for ca 225 km. to join the Kaveri R.; 4. female name (Maclean 1893: 27; cf. Skt. *amarāvati*, 'city of the gods, abode of Indra')

amuku *vt.* to press, lean on, immerse DEDR 169

amugu *vi.* to be immersed, be dunked DEDR 169

Amune:r *np.* Mother's division, name of one of the clans (*ku:ru*) of Kota society (cf. Kota *amn+ker*, 'mother-goddess+line of houses') DEDR 183, 2007

amusu *n.* coyness

Amerika *np.* America, United States of America, U.S.A. (< Eng.)

(amount) *n.* amount, monetary sum (< Eng.)

ambaḷi/ambīli *n.* gruel, porridge, a semi-liquid food made from millet flour DEDR 174

'*ambaḷiga mi:rida anna ille...*' — No food excels porridge... (Prov. 858)

Amba:le/Amma:le *np.* A mmalai, Ammale-hatti, name of a former Lingayat hamlet 7.5 km. E of Kotagiri, now a part of Hiṭṭegallu hamlet (q.v.; archæological site; < *amma+a:le*, 'goddess+jungle habitation') DEDR 183, DBIA 165

ambīli/ambaḷi cf. above, *ambaḷi/ambīli*

ambīli kacci a:ṭa/ambuḷi kacci a:ṭa *n.* a girl's game (usually played at noon)

Ambihecci Beṭṭu *np.* Ambiheshibettu, name of a hill ca 1860 m in elevation, 9.5 km. NNW of Kota

giri (< *ambi+hecci+beṭṭu*, 'arrow+reaching+hill') DEDR 178, 4411, 5474

ambisu *vt.* to pierce with an arrow, shoot an arrow DEDR 178

ambu *n.* arrow (also called *ba:ṇa*; cf. *billu*) DEDR 178

'...*goṭṭeya morado: je:nuambu*' — ... honey in a wild olive tree [is endangered by an] arrow (Prov. 407b)

ambu *adj.* water-worn

Ambukalha:da *np.* name of a former Kuṛumba grave-site near Honno:re hamlet, ca 4 km. WSW of Kotagiri, now lost to tea estates (archæological site; < *ambu+kal+ha:da*, 'water-worn+stones+valley') DEDR 1298, 4062

amma *n.* 1. lady, madam, mistress; 2. mother (cf. *auve/avve*); 3. young woman, any female younger than the speaker; 4. goddess, one of four 'sister goddesses'; 5. pox, smallpox (cf. *Cikkamma/ Sikkamma*) DEDR 183

'*gaṇḍettu makkettu mane kaṭṭi sukava:gi badukamma baduku*' — May you have a husband, get children, build a home, become happy and healthy, young woman, greetings! (line from marriage ceremony)

Ammakallu Haḷḷa *np.* Ammekallu halla, name of a stream which flows NE to join the Kaṭṭi:da Haḷḷa at a point 16.5 km. SSW of Ootacamund (< *amma+kallu+haḷḷa*, 'goddess+stone+stream') DEDR 183, 1298, 4016

Ammakoremandu *np.* Ammakoraimand, Ammavu-mund, Pūvars, Pyuṭṭiṣṇ, name of an abandoned Toda hamlet of Kaṣ clan 12 km. WSW of Ootacamund (4.7 ha in 1893; now partly submerged by the Parson's Valley Reservoir; Rivers 1906: 737; < *amma+kore+mandu*, 'goddess+moor+Toda hamlet') DEDR 183, 1859, 4777

ammaṇi *n.* 1. beautiful diamond; 2. a good woman or goddess; *np.* female name (< *amma*+*maṇi*, 'goddess+pearl, gem, jewel, globule') DEDR 183

Ammadiṭṭu Beṭṭu *np.* Amdittu-bettu, name of a hill ca 2100 m in elevation, 10 km. S of Ootacamund (< *amma*+*diṭṭu*+*beṭṭu*, 'goddess+boundary+mountain') DEDR 183, 3221, 5474

Ammanmuḍi Beṭṭa *np.* Kudeabetta, name of a hill 1155 m in elevation, 18 km. W of Gudalur; site of an ancient temple, *Malaga:ri guḍi*, to the goddess *Malaga:ri* (q.v.; also called *Guḍia:yire Beṭṭa/Guḍiya Beṭṭa*; < *amma*+*na*+*muḍi*+*beṭṭu*, 'goddess+ GEN+headland+mountain') DEDR 183, 4922, 5474

Ammavu:diṭṭu *np.* Ammavuthittu, name of a mountain ridge ca 2300 m in elevation, 12.5 km. WSW of Ootacamund (< *amma*+*(v)u*:+*diṭṭu*, 'goddess+like+hill-ock') DEDR 183, 3221

Amma:le/Amba:le cf. above, *Amba:le/Amma:le*

Amma:le Beṭṭu *np.* Ammale-bettu, name of a hill ca 1760 m in elevation, 8 km. E of Kotagiri (< *amma*+*a:le*+*beṭṭu*, 'goddess+jungle habitation+hill') DEDR 183, DBIA 165, DEDR 5474

Ammina:ḍu Beṭṭu *np.* Amminadbettu, name of a mountain ca 2370 m in elevation, 27 km. SW of Ootacamund (< Ma. *ammi*+*Bad.na:ḍu*+*beṭṭu*, 'grinding-stone+country+mountain') DEDR 184, 3638, 5474

amme *n.* 1. younger sister; 2. father's brother's daughter, mother's sister's daughter (if younger than Ego), wife's younger sister; 3. parallel cousin, father's brother's daughter; 4. niece, sister's daughter DEDR 183

'...*avve keṭṭi amme Haṭṭi Tippe...*'—Its mother is doomed, younger sister Hamlet Tippe (line from a poem; Prov. 1131)

ammeya ma:ti *n.* nephew, younger sister's son DEDR 183, 4616

ammeya heṇṇu *n.* niece, younger sister's daughter DEDR 183, 4395a

Ayiri *np.* Melgar, name of a goddess who is only worshipped by Wainad Gauḍas in a temple near Pandalu:ru (also called *Malaga:ri* and *Tambura:tti*, cf. Ma. *tambura:tti*, 'wife of the god, senior lady of a lineage of the Zamorin's palace' — evidently from this title a lineage ancestress; her shrine is at Ammanmuḍi Beṭṭa or Guḍia:yire Beṭṭa/Guḍiya Beṭṭa, q.v.; previously worshipped also by Kuricciaru and Kuṟumbas)

ayedā/aḷida *adj.* extinct, destroyed, obliterated (< *aḷi*, 'to be destroyed'+S2+a) DEDR 277

'*aḷida u:ruga | uḷidama gauḍa*'—He is the dummy headman for an extinct village (Prov. 958)

ayeri *n.* wreath

ayya *n.* 1. old man; 2. grandfather (on either the paternal or maternal side), grandfather's brother, wife's grandfather; 3. wife's uncle, wife's father's brother; 4. great-grandfather; 5. respected Sir, master; 6. Toreya term of address for higher-status Badaga men (in earlier days all Badagas used this term of address for Wodeya men, and recently Kongaru as well; cf. *ajja*, *appa*; Emeneau 1939:45 recorded *ayya*, 'grandfather') DEDR 196a

'*aṭṭe illadama ayyana:...*'—Is he an old man [if he has] never had a feast? ... (Prov. 955)

ayya/aḷiya *n.* son-in-law, daughter's husband, brother's daughter's husband (*ayya* is in the Lingayat

dial.; Emeneau 1939: 45 recorded
āya, 'son-in-law') DEDR 2410

ayya pu:je *n.* worship of the
founding ancestor of each hamlet
by Wainad Gauḍas DEDR 196a,
DBIA 274

Ayyappa *np.* 1. Aiyappan, a Śai-
vite god, the younger bachelor bro-
ther of gods Ganapati and Muruga
or Subramāṇiya (recently the ob-
ject of worship by some Badagas,
who go on an annual pilgrimage to
Sabari Male, q.v., a temple com-
plex in the hills of Kerala, ca 230
km. SSE of Ootacamund, in the
first week of January to honour
Ayyappa); 2. modern male name
(also adopted nowadays as a tem-
porary name by Badaga men while
preparing themselves during 40
days prior to the pilgrimage; Mac-
leane 1893:61-62) DEDR 196a, 156a

ayya beṭṭa/aḷiya beṭṭa *n.* son-in-
law, daughter's husband, brother's
daughter's husband (a respectful
term of address; < *ayya* + *beṭṭa*,
'son-in-law+strong') DEDR 2410,
4392

ayya se:du/aḷiya se:du *n.* live-
in son-in-law, man living with his
wife's family, uxori-local husband
DEDR 2410, 2814

ayyeru *n.* pastor (Christian usage)

ayyo: *excl.* alas! ouch! ow! *excl.*
expressing anguish or sharp pain
DEDR 196b

ara *n.* counsel, sense of justice
DEDR 311

araka/rakka/ra:sida *n.* male
dragon, malignant being, demon,
devil, guardian spirit, goblin, fiend,
Rakshasa, rakshasa, evil spirit
(Maclean 1893:734; cf. Skt. *rāk-
śasa*, 'fiend, nocturnal demon')
'*eraḍu arakaru Śivaperuma:nu sa:re tava-
su ho:daru*' — Two dragons went to pay
their devotions to Lord Śiva

arakasi/araki *n.* female dragon,
ogress, demoness, she-devil (also
raccadi/raccidi/raccisi/rasidi;
cf. Skt. *rākśasi*, 'demoness')
'*araka:si be:ga noṇa budda:nge*'—It's like
a fly having fallen into a dragon's mouth
(Prov. 371a)

araki/arakasi *idem.*

arake/harake *n.* 1. prayer, oath,
worship, vow, benediction; 2. Sun-
day worship, church service, con-
gregational prayers (Christian us-
age) DEDR 3951

'*a:battuga arake| sambattuga muruvu*'—
Worship while in danger, and split the re-
lationship (Prov. 415)

**ara ko:lu/are ko:lu/hara ko:l/hare
ko:lu** *n.* 1. pipe and tabor, drum
and flute, music, Kurumba, Irula or
Kota music, ceremonial or proces-
sional music; 2. suffering, sorrow
DEDR 4032, 1818

'*kombu ko:lunḍige maduve ho:ta | hare
ko:lunḍige o:le kaṭṭida*'—She went with
horn and flute in marriage, drum and flute
in the earring-tying [at a funeral] (Prov.
386)

aragattu hu: *n.* 1. orchids of nu-
merous spp., including common
pink rock orchid (*Ærides cris-
pum*); 2. rock orchid (*Æ. macu-
losum*, *Papilionanthe subulata*); 3.
larger pink tree orchid (*Æ. rin-
gens*); 4. plantain orchid (*Cælo-
gyne*, 7 spp.); 5. small tree orchid
(*Eria*, 3 spp., *Sonneratia dessi-
flora*; Hooker 1872-97:II, 580; V,
787-92, 928-42; VI, 44-46, 193-95;
Fyson 1932:568-74, 578-80; Mat-
thew 1983: 1573-77, 1593-97; <
aragattu+hu:, 'orchid+flower')
DEDR 4345

araca/harasa *n.* happiness (cf.
Skt. *harṣa*, 'thrill, exultation, joy,
gladness, delight')

aracu/arisu/arcu/harisu *vt.* to seek, look for, choose, search, search out; *n.* reference DEDR 314

aranjo:ti *n.* Aranjoti, pole star (also called *kiccu mi:nu*; Maclean 1893:547, 549; Thurston & Rangachari 1909: I, 108; cf. Skt. *araṇa + jyotiś*, 'distant+light, radiance, stars')

araṭe/haraṭe *n.* idle talk, prattle, prating, babbling, nonsense DEDR 4031

aratti *n.* Badaga village in some distant or isolated place (cf. *agaṭṭi/aga haṭṭi, kavvaṭṭi*) DEDR 315, 3868

arata *adj.* indifferent, loveless (archaic; Kittel 1894:97) '*...kaiya munda:ḍu huṭṭida arata*'—...an indifferent relative in front of one's hand (Prov. 752)

aradama *n.* customer, someone known by sight (cf. *i:suvama /i:so:ma*; < *ari*, 'to know'+S2+*ama*) DEDR 314

aranu:ra:vadu/a:ru nu:ra:vadu *num.* six hundredth DEDR 2485, 3729

aranu:ru/a:runu:ru *num.* six hundred (Emeneau 1939: 47 recorded *aranuru*) DEDR 2485, 3729

aramane/ arunmane/ aremane *n.* palace, court, hall of justice, law-court, seat of government, office DEDR 201, 4776

'aramanega munda:ga be:ḍa | kudurega hinda:ga be:ḍa'—Don't go towards a court or behind a horse (Prov. 582c)

arambu/arumbu *n.* flower bud DEDR 224

aralu *n.* fullness, full extent

Aravanga:ḍu *np.* Aravankadu, Arvencaud, Arvenghat, Aravungaad, Aruvankad, Aruvankadu, Aravankad, Aravankods, Arvenkod, name of a valley and a village of mixed population (including many rec-

ently settled Badaga factory workers); on the main road from Ootacamund to Coonoor, 9 km. ESE of Ootacamund, 4 km. NW of Coonoor. (Head village of Aravankadu Panchayat, with a 1981 population of 5,620; Honeywell's brewery was built here in 1859, but since 1900 it has been noted only for its cordite factory; it marks one of the limits of Poranga:ḍu division; Maclean 1893: 43; Francis 1908: 312-15; Eagan 1916: 80-81; < *are + (v)e:nu+ka:ḍu*, 'flat rock+edge+forest') DEDR 321, 886, 1438

aravaṭṭige *n.* shed where alms are distributed

aravattavare *n.* sixty-day bean (lit.), French bean, perennial bean, white bush bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris nanus*; cf. *avare*; Hooker 1872-97: II, 200; Krishnamurthi 1953:96-98; Matthew 1983:439) DEDR 2485, 264

aravatta:vadu *num.* sixtieth DEDR 2485

aravattu *num.* sixty (Emeneau 1939:47 recorded *aravatu*) DEDR 2485

'...anniya arivadu aravattu guṇa' — ... knowing another person [calls for] sixty sensibilities (Prov. 940)

aravattu giḍu/aravatte giḍu *n.* sixty-day plant (lit.), common rue, countryman's treacle, garden rue, herb grace, herb of grace, moon-creeper (*Ruta graveolens*; used in various cures, such as medicine for *kunna ga:i*, trachoma or conjunctivitis, and *doḍḍa ga:i*, poliomyelitis; Hooker 1872-97: I, 485; Maclean 1893: 775; Nairne 1894: 45-46; Maharashtra 1953: 184-85; Cooke 1958: I, 187; Maharashtra 1961: 154-55, 565; Matthew 1983: 213) DEDR 2485, 1941

aravatte giḍu/aravattu giḍu idem.
arasa/arasu *n.* 1. king, ruler, headman, chieftain, lord, strongman, arashen, palikar, polegar; 2. government, political power, chiefdom (some Kumba:ras were said to have originally belonged to the Arasu caste) DEDR 201

'*arasana makkaga are kaṇṇu*'—The ruler's children will always have a partisan attitude (Prov.)

arasi *n.* queen, chieftain's wife
 DEDR 201

'*a:ru hallu etta arasi koṇṇu...*'—Seize an ox with six teeth as [one would] marry a queen... (Prov. 363a)

arasu/arasa cf. above, *arasa/arasu*
arasu/arcu/harasu/harcu *vt.* to bless, utter benedictions, chant; *vi.* to be happy (cf. *harasu ma:ḍu*) DEDR 3951

Arasukalluhaṭṭi *np.* name of a part of *Kambaṭṭi* (q.v.) hamlet, 8.5 km. W of Kotagiri, belonging to Kaḍana:ḍu commune (Ma:ri *kula*; said to have ca 50 Gaḍa houses in 1991; < *arasu+kallu+haṭṭi*, 'authority+stone+hamlet', a ref. to its ancient use as the meeting place for the commune of Kaḍana:ḍu, the stone being a place to sit)

araḷi/araḷu *n.* common oleander, horse-killer, Indian oleander, karaveeram, lanceleaved oleander, oleander rosebay, rose bay, spurge laurel, sweet oleander, sweet scented oleander (*Nerium oleander*, the root of which can be used as a poison; Hooker 1872-97: III, 655; Maclean 1893: 16, 302; Yule & Burnell 1903: 884; Lushington 1915: 471; Gamble 1922: 487; Maharashtra 1953: 152-53; Matthew 1983: 914) DEDR 210

'...*appaṇḍeyaru makka nanjaṭṭa maḍake | hettaṇḍeyaru makka hettaraḷu muḷḷu*'

—...the children of father's male agnates are like poison in the pot; the children of forefathers' agnates are like the thorny oleander (Prov. 671a)

araḷi hu: *n.* oleander flower (from *Nerium oleander*; cf. *araḷi/araḷu*)

araḷu/araḷi cf. above, *araḷi/araḷu*
araḷu *n.* blossom, flower DEDR 247

Araḷuko:lu Beṭṭu *np.* Aralakolabettu, name of a mountain ca 2370 m in elevation, 24 km. SW of Ootacamund (< *araḷu+ko:lu+beṭṭu*, 'flower+stalk+mountain') DEDR 247, 2237, 5474

ari *n.* sheaf, wreath of corn, bundle of grain DEDR 212

ari *vb.* to know, be sure, understand (archaic form was *aṛi*; *ariv-*, *arid-*) DEDR 314

'*okkala ma:ti uttu ariyana: | kurumana ma:ti kole ariyana:*'—Won't the peasant's son know how to plough? Won't the Kuṛumba's son know how to murder? (Prov. 3a)

ari/hari *vt.* to cut, rend, cut back, cut down, tear, render useless, rip, lacerate, punish, make holes in (*arip-*, *arit-*); *vi.* to get torn, get ripped, be cut, be cut back (*ariv-*, *arid-*) DEDR 212/4027

'...*go:ni haridu go:ve:na*'—...If the sack is torn, why moum [for that]? (Prov. 510a)

aria:maṇḍe *n.* bumpkin, simpleton, one who does what he is told (lit. 'unknowing-head'); *np.* 1. male nickname; 2. character in the ballad *Haṭṭi Tippe* or *kaila:sa kade* who guards the entrance to the afterworld (Jagor 1914: 50; Hockings 1988: 560-88) DEDR 314, 4682

'...*ada:ru mane aṇṇa Aria:maṇḍe*' — ... whose are those houses, O elder brother Simpleton? (line from a poem; Prov. 1131, 29°)

ari kaṭṭo:du *n.* wreath-tying (lit.), ceremony performed during the God Festival (*devva habba/ de:va habba*, q.v.), in which a string of heads of grain is hung up over the temple door DEDR 212, 1147

arigallu/harigal/harigallu *n.* 1. kitchen garden, enclosed patch of land, smallholding; 2. parapet wall; *np.* Arulagu, name of a locality 28 km. SW of Ootacamund (< *ari+kallu*, 'scratched+stones') DEDR 3962a, 1298

'*karu kaṭṭi harigala:ki | karu me:yada ka:riye:na*'—When the calf is tied up you can have a kitchen garden: what matter if the calf can't graze? (Prov. 513)

arige *n.* example, exemplar DEDR 3968

ariciṇa/arisiṇa *adj.* yellow, golden, orange (cf. *le:ki*); *n.* Bengal root, cassumunar ginger, curry turmeric, downy-leaved ginger, wild turmeric, yellow zedoary (*Zingiber cassumunar*; Hooker 1872-97: VI, 248; Maclean 1893: 137; Nairne 1894: 337-38; Lushington 1915: 736; Gamble & Fischer 1956-57: 1041; Cooke 1958: III, 242) DEDR 220

ariciṇagu:keppugu: *adj.* orange, yellow with red (< *ariciṇa+gu: +keppu+gu:*, 'yellow+both+red+and') DEDR 220, 1931

ariciṇagu:beḷḷegu: *adj.* mustard, yellow with white (< *ariciṇa +gu: +beḷḷe+gu:*, 'yellow+both+white+and') DEDR 220, 5496a

ariciṇa:vare *n.* golden bush bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris communis*; cf. *avare*; Hooker 1872-97:II, 200; Krishnamurthi 1953: 96-98; Mathew 1983: 439; < *ariciṇa+avare*, 'golden+bean') DEDR 220, 264

ariti/arta/arti *n.* desire, enjoyment, taste for, taste of food, joy, liking, love for, choice, something with a good taste DEDR 281

'*artiga baḷe tottu | kai koḍadale ho:ra-va:*'—When you touch good-tasting food with a bangle and then shake your hand, [will the taste] go away? (Prov. 965)

ariti tinnu *vt.* to relish and eat DEDR 281, 3263a

arida *PP.* ragged, dressed in rags (< *ari*, 'to cut, tear'+S2+ *a*) DEDR 212/4027

'*...arida bandavaka annava koṭṭavana...*' —He has given meals to those who came dressed in rags... (line from a poem; Prov. 1131, 16')

arime *n.* knowledge, knowing; *adj.* witness to, knowing DEDR 314

'*a:ḍu ka:padugo:leyu: arimo:ge be:ku'*—Even if you go to herd [someone's] goats, it is essential to know [him] (Prov. 973)

ariya:me *n.* ignorance DEDR 314

arivu/aruvu *n.* sense, knowledge, understanding DEDR 314

'*...siri bandale aruvu tappira*' — ...if a windfall comes your sense will be changed (Prov. 961b)

arisiṇa/ariciṇa cf. above, *ariciṇa/arisiṇa*

Arisiṇa Haḷḷa *np.* Arisen halla, name of a short stream which flows NW down the Nilgiri escarpment, to join the Guṇḍaṭṭi Haḷḷa at a point 13.5 km. N of Kotagiri (< *arisiṇa+haḷḷa*, 'yellow tuber+stream') DEDR 220, 4016

arisu/aracu/arcu/harisu *vt.* to seek, look for, choose, search, search out; *n.* reference DEDR 314
'*o:vatti ikkidama hottarisi hiditana*'—[A person who] has applied sacred ash will search for the sun and reach hold of it (Prov. 1166a)

-aru *sfx.* plural (or honorific) morpheme used mainly with human beings (e.g., with the names of castes, clans or phratries)

arukalu *n.* upset, worry, botheration (cf. *alle saḷḷe*) DEDR 276

'*beṭṭu bendara endu seṭṭiga arukala:*' — Why should the Chetty be worrying because the hill is burning? (Prov.)

arutama *n.* one who hungers, one who is famished DEDR 404

'...*arutamaga anna koḍaḍadu...*' — [If] she did not give a meal to one who hungered ... (line from funeral prayer; Prov. 1125c)

arutu *PP.* starving, famished, hungry (lit. '[food or water] is needed') DEDR 404

'...*arutu bandamaga bekkeya koḍaḍadu...*' — ... [If he] did not give a hot drink to one who has come starving... (from a funeral prayer; Prov. 1125d)

arutu/harutu *vt.* to spread, extend, lay out, spread out (clothes or grain for drying, etc.; modern form replacing *are*, *q.v.*; *arutuv-*, *aruti*) DEDR 3949

arunmane/aramane/aremane *n.* palace, court, hall of justice, law-court, seat of government, office DEDR 201, 4776

arupu *n.* thirst; *adj.* thirsty (cf. *hasutu*) DEDR 404

'*aṭṭu be:re: arupaḍangiravo:...*' — [If you chew on] roots from a precipice, will it quench the thirst? ... (Prov. 494b)

arumbu/arambu *n.* flower bud DEDR 224

aruya *n.* thirst (Bühler ms. 48) DEDR 404

aruvaḍe *n.* harvest DEDR 212

aruvadu *n.* harvesting, harvest DEDR 212

aruvu/arivu *cf.* above, *arivu/ aruvu*

aruve *n.* rag DEDR 318

'*ku:su be:vadu aruveyo:ge...*' — The child will grow [fast] with old rags... (Prov. 82)

aruve *n.* fragrant grass

aruve/haruve *n.* gorge, ravine, defile

Aruve:ṇu/Haruve:ṇu *np.* Arebennu, Aravenu, Arrevenu, Aravain, Arevenu, Urravan, Urravainu, Urravani, Arayvanoo, name of a hamlet 2.5 km. SE of Kotagiri, belonging to Jakkana:ri/Jakka:re commune; it has two parts: **a.** *Aruve:ṇu Naḍuhāṭṭi*; **b.** *Aruve:ṇu Ke:ti Ke:ri* (Kasturi *kula*; in existence prior to 1812; 94 Gauḍa houses in 1970; some migrated here from Jakkana:ri/Jakka:re, others from Ke:ti, and they live in the two parts of the hamlet; site of the office of Jackanarai Panchayat, with 1981 population of 9,055; < *aruve+e:ṇu*, 'ravine+edge') DEDR 886

Aruve:ṇu Ke:ti Ke:ri/Haruve:ṇu Ke:ti Ke:ri *np.* name of the easterly part of Aruve:ṇu (*q.v.*), a hamlet 2.5 km. SE of Kotagiri, that was settled by people from Ke:ti (*q.v.*; < *aruve+ e:ṇu+Ke:ti+ke:ri*, 'ravine+edge+[Ketti]+yards') DEDR 886, 1931, 2007

are *vt.* to crush, grind (spices), prepare (food; *arep-*, *aret-*) DEDR 228a

'*ko:iya ke:tu ma:sarepada:*' — Shall we ask the fowl [when we want to] grind spices? (Prov. 504)

are *adj.* half DEDR 229

'*nerē koḍa ni:runda | are koḍa ha:lu osti*' — Half a pot of milk is greater than a potful of water (Prov. 822)

are *n.* 1. slab, flat rock; 2. rock-shelter, stone hideout (archaic form was *are*; *cf.* *a:ra /a:re*, *kambe*, *kare*) DEDR 321

'*are me:le baṇḍi ho:dange*' — It's like a cart going over a flat rock (Prov. 636)

are *vt.* to spread, extend, lay out, spread out (clothes or grain for drying, etc.; more modern form is *arutu*, *q.v.*; *arep-*, *aret-*) DEDR 3949

'a:diyo: arattu perattu' — In May-June (rains will be) threatening and upsetting (Prov.)

are *n.* 1. petal; 2. clitoris

Arekaḍavu *np.* Arekadavu, Arakadavu, name of two hamlets: 1. a part of Edeka:ḍu hamlet 15 km. SSW of Ootacamund, formerly belonging to Ki:ekunda but now head village of Edeka:ḍu commune (Kasturi *kula*; in existence prior to 1812; 49 Gauḍa houses in 1970; also called *Taleyatti/Talehatti*); 2. a Wainad tribal hamlet 5 km. N of Gudalur (< *are+kadavu*, 'rock+passage') DEDR 321, 1109

Arekaḍavu Halla *np.* Arakadavu halla, Arekadaru halla, name of four streams: 1. one flows E from Kotagiri to join the Godakal Halla at a point 6 km. E of Kotagiri; 2. one flows E from Ettu Beṭṭu to join the Oddekaḍavu Halla at a point 4 km. WSW of Kotagiri; 3. one flows N from near Malligore to join the Si:gu:ru Halla at a point 10 km. NNW of Ootacamund; 4. one flows WSW to join the Cikkanali Halla at a point 19 km. WSW of Ootacamund (< *are+kadavu+halla*, 'rock+passage+stream') DEDR 321, 1109, 4016

Arekaṇḍi *np.* Manjoor, Manjur, old name for the present Manju:ru (q.v.) hamlet 17 km. SSW of Ootacamund, belonging to Ki:ekunda commune (< *are+kaṇḍi*, 'flat rock+boundary') DEDR 321, 1176

are kaṇṇu *n.* partisan attitude, biased view, half-eye (lit.) DEDR 229, 1159a

'arasana makkaga are kaṇṇu'—The ruler's children will always have a partisan attitude (Prov.)

Arekambe *np.* Arekambe, Aracumbay, Urrakambay, name of a hamlet 3.5 km. NW of Kotagiri,

formerly belonging to Naḍuhatti but now to Ta:ndana:ḍu commune (Kasturi and Maduve/Haṭṭara *kulas*; in existence before 1822; 22 Gauḍa houses in 1970; < *are+kambe*, 'flat rock+ridge') DEDR 321, 1237

Arekare Halla *np.* Arakar Halla, name of a stream which flows SE from So:lu:rmaṭṭa to join the Doḍdaguttage R. at a point 15.5 km. E of Kotagiri (also called *Ni:rugundi Halla*; < *are+kare+halla*, 'rock+embankment+stream') DEDR 321, 1293, 4016

Areka:ḍu Beṭṭu *np.* Arekadu bettu, name of a mountain ca 2375 m in elevation, 21.5 km. SSW of Ootacamund (< *are+ka:ḍu+beṭṭu*, 'rock+forest+mountain') DEDR 321, 1438, 5474

Areka:ḍu Halla *np.* Arekadu halla, name of a stream which flows SE to join with the Uppuguli Halla at a point 24.5 km. SSW of Ootacamund (< *are+ka:ḍu+halla*, 'rock+forest+stream') DEDR 321, 1438, 4016

Arekundevu: Halla

np. Arekundevu halla, name of a stream which flows S to join the Kunda R. at a point 13 km. SW of Ootacamund (< *are+kunde+(v)u:+halla*, 'slab+folded hill+like+stream') DEDR 321, 1728, 4016

Arekore *np.* Harakorai, name of a hamlet belonging to Pedduva commune (73 Gauḍa houses in 1970; < *are+kore*, 'rock+place') DEDR 321, 1859

Arekore Beṭṭu *np.* Arekore-bettu, name of a mountain ca 2375 m in elevation, 23 km. SSW of Ootacamund (< *are+kore+beṭṭu*, 'rock+place+mountain') DEDR 321, 1859, 5474

Areko:ḍu *np.* Arakkōḍu, Arekode, Arracode, Aricode, Aracode, Arrakodu, Urracode, Arcodu, name of a Mele Nāḍu Irula and Kasava hamlet 13 km. E of Kotagiri (head village of Aracodu Panchayat, with a 1981 population of 1,006; in existence before 1812; < *are* + *ko:ḍu*, 'rock+boundary') DEDR 321, 2049

Areko:ḍu Haḷḷa *np.* Arakodu halla, name of a stream which flows E from Areko:ḍu to join the Bhavani R. at a point 21.5 km. E of Kotagiri (< *are* + *ko:ḍu* + *haḷḷa*, 'rock+boundary+stream') DEDR 321, 2049, 4016

are ko:lu/ara ko:lu/hara ko:l/hare ko:lu *n.* 1. pipe and tabor, drum and flute, music, Kuḟumba, Irula or Kota music, ceremonial or processional music; 2. suffering, sorrow DEDR 4032, 1818

Aregalḷa *np.* Urgulah River, Ariko Halla, former name for the *Kurutu Haḷḷa*, which flows N from Piccal Beṭṭa to join the Pykara R. at a point 15 km. W of Ootacamund and just below the dam of Mukurti Lake (< *are* + *ga* + *haḷḷa*, 'rock+DAT+stream') DEDR 321, 4016

Areginji Haḷḷa *np.* Aregitchi halla, name of a stream which flows NE from Doddabeṭṭa Mt to join the Okkala:da Haḷḷa at a point 7.5 km. NE of Ootacamund (< *are* + *ginji* + *haḷḷa*, 'rock+spreading+stream') DEDR 321, 1523, 4016

aregui *n.* prehistoric cist graves found on the plain N of Sirumuge, roughly 22 km E of Coonoor (< *are* + *gui*, 'rock+pit') DEDR 321, 1818

arettu *PP.* crushed, ground, powdered DEDR 228a

Arebeṭṭu *np.* Are-bettu, Hare-bettu, Arrebeṭṭu, Arrabetta, name of eight localities: 1. a hamlet 1.5 km. SE of Kotagiri bazaar, belonging

to Jakkana:ri/Jakka:re commune (in existence before 1812; 32 Gauḍa houses in 1970; also called *Beṭṭatti*, *Beḷḷatti*); 2. a mountain ca 2170 m in elevation, 10 km. NW of Kotagiri; 3. a mountain 2060 m in elevation, 8.5 km. ENE of Kotagiri; 4. a mountain 2090 m in elevation, 4 km. ENE of Coonoor (marked "Arrabetta Tree" on the 1822 map); 5. a hill ca 1800 m in elevation, 16.5 km. SSW of Ootacamund; 6. a hill ca 1150 m in elevation, 16.5 km. SW of Ootacamund; 7. a mountain ca 2540 m in elevation, 17.5 km. WSW of Ootacamund; 8. a mountain ca 2215 m in elevation, 31.5 km. SW of Ootacamund in Malappuram District, Kerala (< *are* + *beṭṭu*, 'flat rock+mountain') DEDR 321, 5474

aremane/aramane/aranmane *n.* palace, court, hall of justice, lawcourt, seat of government, office DEDR 201, 4776

'*aremanega ho:davana heṇḍru andu munḍe...*'—The wife of one who went to the palace that day is always a widow ... (Prov. 277b)

Aremanehatti *np.* Aramanehatti, name of a hamlet 5.5 km. NNE of Coonoor, adjoining Iutore, belonging to Ko:damu:le commune (? *Ma:ṇikka kula*; ca 50 Toreya houses in 1972; < *are* + *mane* + *hatti*, 'slab+seat+hamlet') DEDR 321, 4675, 3868

Areyu:r *np.* Āreyūr, Ariyur, Arai-yur, Arioorcombay, name of an Irula hamlet 10 km. ENE of Coonoor (in existence before 1822; < *are* + (y)u:r, 'flat rock+village') DEDR 321, 752

areli *n.* tambourine, khanjeri ? DEDR 4032

Arehatti *np.* Arehatti, Araihatti, Aralyatti, Areyatti, Harra-hatti,

name of six hamlets: 1. Tangadu Araihatti, 11.5 km. SSW of Ootacamund, adjoining Tanga:ḍu, formerly belonging to Me:lu:ru but now to Tanga:ḍu commune (10 Haruva houses in 1991; often called *Tanga:ḍu Arehatti*); 2. a hamlet 13.5 km. S of Ootacamund, belonging to Me:lu:r commune (*Kasturi kula*; ca 150 Gaḍa houses in 1991); 3. a hamlet ca 8.5 km. S of Ootacamund, belonging to Adigaraṭṭi commune (48 Adikiri houses in 1970); 4. a hamlet 5.5 km. NNE of Kotagiri, formerly belonging to Niruguve/Neduguve but now to Ta:ndana:ḍu commune (*Bra:ma kula*; 15 Haruva houses in 1970; when this place was attacked by the usurper Uḍura:ya, q.v., he burnt the hamlet to the ground and the Haruva inhabitants moved to Bendatṭi, q.v.); 5. an early name for *Poro:raṭṭi* (q.v.), a Gaḍa hamlet 4.5 km. SSE of Ootacamund, belonging to Ke:ti commune (*Kasturi kula*); 6. a former Gaḍa hamlet 9.5 km. NW of Ootacamund, belonging to So:lu:ru commune and adjoining So:lu:ru (*Ma:ri kula*; abandoned in the 1930s: < *are+hatti*, 'flat rock+hamlet') DEDR 321, 3868

Are Halla *np.* Arrai halla, name of a stream arising near Hulikal Drug, which flows S to join the Bhavani R. at a point 9 km. SSE of Coonoor (< *are+hallā*, 'rock+stream') DEDR 321, 4016

arcu/arisu/aracu/harisu *vt.* to seek, look for, choose, search, search out; *n.* reference DEDR 314

arcu/arasu/harasu/harcu *vt.* to bless, utter benedictions, chant DEDR 3951

arta/ariti/arti *n.* desire, enjoyment, taste for, taste of food, joy, liking,

love for, choice, something with a good taste DEDR 281

'*arti geṭṭu ho:pile*'—I'm not taking it lying down

arti/arta/ariti *idem.*

alagida *adj.* loosened, shakey, shaking from side to side (adj.P. < *alagu*) DEDR 240

alagu *n.* plough-pole, the pole that attaches the plough to its yoke (*ne:gilu*, q.v.)

alagu/alugu *vi.* to be shakey, be loose, sway, shake DEDR 240

alanga:ra *n.* decoration, ornament (cf. Skt. *alamkāra*, *idem.*)

alasadē *Neg.P.* lazy, exhausted (< *alasi+ade*, 'exerting+NEG') DEDR 236

'...*alasadē gi:davana mane heṇa suṇḍaru*' —...the house of a lazy worker will have the stench of a corpse (Prov. 604c)

alasalū/alasu *n.* something tiring DEDR 236

alasu/alasalū *idem.*

ala:ka *adv.* separately, discretely

ala:ka bi: *vt.* to put aside, set aside, keep aside

-ali *vt.* let (something happen); OPT sfx expressing a wish or a curse (follows stem 0)

aligida/alugua *adj.* shakey, shaking from side to side (adj.P. < *alugu*, 'to shake') DEDR 240

'*aligida alluga koḍali budda:nge*' — It's like an axe falling [on an already] shakey tooth (Prov. 714)

aluku *vt.* to shake DEDR 240

alugu/alagu *cf.* above, *alugu/alugu*

alugua/aligida *cf.* above, *aligida/alugua*

alupa *n.* silly fellow, fool, blaggard, weakling; *adj.* foolish, silly, mean-minded (cf. Skt. *alpa*, 'small, insignificant, feeble, weak')

'alupana sangal abima:na banga'—Association with blaggards will mar your reliability (Prov. 911b)

alupula:risi *vi.* to be feverish

aluva/alva *n.* almond, bitter almond, common almond, hog tragacanth tree, Persian almond, sweet almond (*Prunus amygdalus*; Hooker 1872-97: II, 313; Maclean 1893:76; Watt 1908:905; Lushington 1915: 279; Gamble 1922: 311-12; Cooke 1958:I, 491)

ale *vi.* to experience difficulties, undergo hardship (*aleb-, aled-*) DEDR 236

-ale/-ile/-le *sfx.* if, but (conditional sfx following stem 2 of a vb.)

'agala ale haridara | udda ale muridara' —[If you make it too] wide it'll get torn; [if you make it too] long it'll break (Prov. 198)

Alegudilu Beṭṭu *np.* Alegudalubettu, name of a mountain ca 2370 m in elevation, 27 km. SW of Ootacamund (Deheriez' Hut was at its western foot, but now submerged under the Upper Bhavani Reservoir; < *ale* + *gudilu* + *beṭṭu*, 'undergo hardship+hut+mountain')

DEDR 236, 1655, 5474

aledu *PP.* hard-working, exerting, fretting over, having experienced hardship, having had a tough time (PP. < *ale*) DEDR 236

'aledu tindama mane halasaṇṇu kamaru ...'—The man who is eating and working hard will have a house with the flavour of a jackfruit... (Prov. 604a)

aleya koleya *idiom.* going hither and yon, struggling on, not succeeding at one's efforts, keeping up the struggle (echo-words) DEDR 236, 2132

-aleyu:/-ileyu:/-leyu: *sfx.* even if, though (conditional sfx+*u:*; cf. *a:leyu:*)

(alcohol) *n.* alcohol, liquor (< Eng.)

(alright) *adv.* alright (< Eng.)

alla *vb.* is/are not (invariable NEG vb.) DEDR 234

'bittu da:ri ho:ga be:kul batta da:ri alla' — You should follow the male line, not the maternal line (Prov.)

allada/alla:da *adj.* bad, disagreeable, ominous, naughty DEDR 234

'allada kanasu kaṇḍale eddu kuḷi'—If you have a bad dream, wake up and sit (Prov. 890)

alla:ṭa *n.* hustle and bustle

alla:da/allada cf. above, *allada/alla:da*

alli *adv.* there DEDR 1

'habbella illi | kobbu karaka:radalli' — All the celebration was here, but they dismantle the efforts there (Prov. 14a)

Alli *np.* 1. wife of Ārjuna and queen of an ancient country; 2. female name

alligeḍa illigeḍa *idiom.* thither and hither (pair-words)

Allira:niko:ṭe *np.* name of a ruined fort mentioned in Kota and Kuṟumba legends, lying in the Moyar Ditch ca 22 km. NE of Kotagiri, near Gajalaṭṭi (q.v.; archæological site; < *Alli* +Skt. *rājñi* +Bad. *ko:ṭe*, '[name]+queen+fortress')

DEDR 2207a

allu/hallu *n.* tooth, teeth, dentition DEDR 3986a

'aligida alluga koḍali budda:nge' — It's like an axe falling [on an already] shakey tooth (Prov. 714)

alva/aluva cf. above, *aluva/alva*

ava *pro.* she, that woman; 3rd pers. sg. F. NOM remote pro. (Emeneau 1939: 45 recorded *áva*, 'that woman'; archaic form was *avaḷu/avḷa*) DEDR 1

'ke:juvavvanda muṇḍe | he:juvava danḍa'—A woman who speaks before she is asked is useless (Prov. 296)

ava/avanu *pro.* he, that man; 3rd pers. sg. M. NOM remote *pro.* (archaic forms of *ama*) DEDR 1 'heradava heṇḍaru: | teradava okkalu:—While the wife is barren, a concubine is moving in (Prov. 706)

avaka *pro.* they, those, ones, respectable people, superior folk; 3rd pers. pl. M. or F. NOM remote *pro.*; respectful 3rd pers. sg. M. or F. *pro.* (Emeneau 1939: 45 recorded *avaka*; archaic form was *avaru*) DEDR 1

'avaka habba koṇḍa:ḍiya:ra'—They are celebrating a festival

avakaga *pro.* to them, for them; 3rd pers. pl. M. or F. DAT remote *pro.* DEDR 1

'Aṭṭapa:ḍiyavakaga heṇṇu koṭṭavaru'—Those who have given girls [in marriage] to the people of Aṭṭapa:ḍi

avakara *pro.* 1. them, those (respectable people), ones; 3rd pers. pl. M. or F. ACC remote *pro.*; 2. their, of them, theirs, of those (respectable people); 3rd pers. pl. M. or F. GEN remote *pro.* (archaic form was *avara*) DEDR 1

avakaradu *pro.* theirs, one (N.) of them (M. or F.); 3rd pers. pl. M. or F. GEN remote *pro.* (*avaradu* was an archaic form) DEDR 1

avakaranda/avaka:nda *pro.* by them; 3rd pers. pl. M. or F. ABL remote *pro.* DEDR 1

avaka:nda/avakaranda *idem.*

avaga *pro.* 1. for her, to her; 3rd pers. sg. F. DAT remote *pro.*; 2. for him, to him; 3rd pers. sg. M. DAT remote *pro.* (archaic form of *amaga*; Emeneau 1939:45) DEDR 1 'he:guva he:gile ke:pavaga madi illeya:—If anyone says [something], isn't it sensible to listen [to it]? (Prov. 619c)

avadi abiyenga *n.* rite of extreme unction (Christian usage)

avana *pro.* 1. him; 3rd pers. sg. M. ACC remote *pro.*; 2. of him, his; 3rd pers. sg. M. GEN remote *pro.* (archaic form of *amana*) DEDR 1

avana/avva *pro.* 1. her, that woman; 3rd pers. sg. F. ACC remote *pro.* (Emeneau 1939: 45 recorded *áva*); 2. her, of her, hers; 3rd pers. sg. F. GEN remote *pro.* DEDR 1

avanadu *pro.* his, one (N.) of his; 3rd pers. sg. M. GEN remote *pro.* (archaic form of *amanadu*) DEDR 1

avana:sa *adj.* indestructible

avana:salinga *np.* indestructible *linga*, a name of Śiva

Avana:si *np.* Avanashy, Avanashi, name of a town and taluk headquarters on the Noyil R., in Coimbatore District, 66 km. ESE of Ootacamund; an important pilgrimage centre because of its ancient Śiva temple (Macleane 1893: 60; cf. Ta. *avaṇāci*, *idem.*)

'Ka:si inda Avana:siye: o:se' — Avanashy is indeed more splendid than Benares (blaison populaire; Prov. 204)

avanu/ava *cf.* above, *ava/avanu*

avara *pro.* 1. them, those (respectable people), ones; 3rd pers. pl. M. or F. ACC remote *pro.*; 2. their, of them, theirs, of those (respectable people); 3rd pers. pl. M. or F. GEN remote *pro.* (archaic form of *avakara*) DEDR 1

avaradu *pro.* theirs, one (N.) of them (M. or F.); 3rd pers. pl. M. or F. GEN remote *pro.* (archaic form of *avakaradu*) DEDR 1

avaru *pro.* they, those, ones, respectable people, superior folk; 3rd pers. pl. M. or F. NOM remote *pro.*; respectful 3rd pers. sg. M. or F. *pro.* (archaic form of *avaka*) DEDR 1

avare *n.* cow gram, ballar, black-seeded bean, country bean, Egyptian kidney bean, hyacinth bean, hyacinth dolichos, Japan lablab, lablab, lubia, monovist, purple hyacinth bean, small bean, white flowered ghevda, white hyacinth bean (*Lablab purpureus*; Hooker 1872-97:II, 209-10; Maclean 1893:236; Rice 1897:103; Watt 1908:508-10; Krishnamurthi 1953:96-98; Cooke 1958:I, 406-07; Maharashtra 1961:318-19; Matthew 1983:430-31) DEDR 264

'...avarega mi:nida so:ta uṭto.' — ...Is there any legume greater than beans? (Prov.989b)

avare a:ṭa *n.* a children's game played with beans thrown on the ground (cf. *oṭṭi raṭṭe/otte raṭṭe*) DEDR 264, 347

avare tagaru *n.* bean pod (*tagaru* is not used for any other sort of pod) DEDR 264

Avare Beṭṭu *np.* Avare bettu, name of two hills on the Nilgiri escarpment: 1. is ca 1325 m in elevation, 12 km. NNE of Ootacamund; 2. is 15.5 km. NE of Kotagiri DEDR 264, 5474

Avare Halḷa *np.* Avare halla, name of a stream which flows NE from the Nilgiris to join the Moyar R. at a point 18.5 km. NE of Kotagiri (also called *Guṇḍukallu Halḷa*) DEDR 264, 4016

avaliṭṭu *n.* rice or barley flakes (a Badaga dish)

avasattiya *adj.* untruthful, unfaithful, false

'sattiyaga:raga sa:me ku: | avasattiyaga nella ku.'—There's millet food for the truthful man, [but only] rice food for the untruthful (Prov. 1106)

avasara *n.* necessity, need, urgency, hurry, haste DBIA 24

avasiya/avasya *adj.* necessary DBIA 24

avasiyama:ḍu *idiom.* to make essential, make salient (c *avasara + ma:ḍu*, 'necessity+make') DBIA 24, DEDR 4797

avasya/avasiya *adj.* necessary DBIA 24

avaḷu/avḷa *pro.* she, that woman; 3rd pers. sg. F. NOM remote pro. (archaic forms of *ava*) DEDR 1

aviciṭi/avisiti *adj.* rare, little
'doḍḍava he:lu tindale aviciṭiga tinnanda:ra:...'—If great men eat dung, won't they say they are just having a little taste? ... (Prov. 575a)

avisiti/aviciṭi *idem.*

avili/avuli *n.* twins; *adj.* dual, twin (cf. *raṭṭe ku:su*; cf. Ka. *javili*, *idem.*)

avu/avvu/au *n.* cry, moan, weeping; *vi.* to cry, moan, weep, lament, mew (*avuv-*, *att-*; cf. *aḷu*; Emeneau 1939: 45 recorded *áú*; archaic form was *aḷu*) DEDR 282
'sa:vu maneyama attaleta: | maduve maneyamanu: attana' — If only the man at the bereaved house is crying, even the man at the wedding house will cry (Prov. 247a)

avuṇḍe *n.* castor-oil plant, Gandharva's hand, Jonah's gourd, lamp oil plant, palma christi, pearl seed plant (*Ricinus communis*; Hooker 1872-97: V, 457-58; Watt 1908: 915-23; Lushington 1915: 668; Gamble 1922:622-23; Maharashtra 1953: 181-82; Gamble & Fischer 1956-57:933; Cooke 1958:III, 125-26; Maharashtra 1961:67-68; Matthew 1983: 1471; Chandrabose & Nair 1987: 276) DEDR 360

'aramaneya uddeya avuṇḍeya ko:lu'—A government job [is as fragile as the] stalk of the castor-oil plant (Prov. 731b)

Avuṇḍeka:i *np.* Underkay, name of a former Badaga hamlet 16.5 km. SSW of Ootacamund (only

- shown on the 1822 map; < *avunḍe* +*ka:i*, 'lamp oil plant+unripe fruit') DEDR 360, 1459
- avunḍe haralu** *n.* castor-oil seed, pearl seed (from which lamp oil is extracted; cf. *avunḍe*)
- avuli/avili** cf. above, *avili/avuli*
- Avuḷance** *np.* Avalanche, Avalunche, Avalanche, Avelanchi, name of a hamlet of mixed population 17.5 km. SW of Ootacamund; a former halting-place on the Sispara Ghat road from Ootacamund to the coast, and *emmaṭṭi* of Be:lito: (cf. *mara bangaḷa*; Burton 1851: 333; Maclean 1893: 60; Francis 1908: 345-48; < *avuli+ance*, 'twin+landmark', ref. to the two neighbouring peaks of Guḍika:ḍu Beṭṭa and Naria:ḍu Beṭṭa)
- ave** *pro.* they, those things; 3rd pers. N. pl. NOM remote pro. (Emeneau 1939:45) DEDR 1
- avva/avana** cf. above, *avana/avva*
- avvanda** *pro.* by her, by that (woman); 3rd pers. sg. F. ABL remote pro. DEDR 1
'*ke:ḷuvavvanda munḍe| he:ḷuvava daṅḍa*—A woman who speaks before she is asked is useless (Prov. 296)
- avvappa** *n.* mother and father, parents (< *avve+appa*, 'mother+father') DEDR 273, 156a
- avvapparū** *n.* both mothers and fathers (lit.), forefathers, ancestors (< *avve+appa+aru*, 'mother+father+pl.')
- avvu/au/avu** cf. above, *avu/avvu/au*
- avve/auve** *n.* 1. mother, father's wife, wife's father's sister; 2. Toreya term of address for higher-status Badaga women (cf. *amma*) DEDR 273
'...*attige embaduna avve ennu*'—... consider [all those] called elder brother's wife as your mothers (Prov. 1076)
- avveya guru** *n.* 1. maternal uncle, mother's brother; 2. child's spiritual guide (< *avve+ya+guru*, 'mother+GEN+teacher') DEDR 273
- avḷa/avaḷu** cf. above, *avaḷu/avḷa*
- asana** *n.* thorny vengay, coramaddy, cora murdah, hill vengay, spinous kino tree, thorny blue drooped featherfoil (*Bridelia crenulata*; also called *soḍali*; Hooker 1872-97: V, 268; Maclean 1893: 977; Lushington 1915: 626; Gamble 1922: 595-96; Fyson 1932: 528; Gamble & Fischer 1956-57: 896; Maharashtra 1953:44; Gamble & Fischer 1956-57:896; Maharashtra 1957: 41-42; Cooke 1958: III, 68; Maharashtra 1961: 188, 363, 400, 481; Matthew 1983:1416-17)
- asana/hasana** *n.* hilly terrain ? DEDR 3823
- asaru/hasaru** *n.* green gram, hairy-podded kidney bean, moong bean, mung, payar, pesaloo, small-fruited kidney bean, oord, oordh, oorud, urad dhall (*Vigna radiata*; Hooker 1872-97:II, 203; Maclean 1893: 330; Yule & Burnell 1903: 639; Watt 1908:882; Gamble & Fischer 1956-57:256; Cooke 1958: I, 403; Matthew 1983: 478-79; Chandrabose & Nair 1987:84) DEDR 3941
- asaru giḍu/hasaru giḍu** *n.* vetch, common vetch, tare (*Vicia sativa*; cf. *tagare giḍu*; Hooker 1872-97: II, 178; Fyson 1915: 117; 1932: 164; Gamble & Fischer 1956-57: 246) DEDR 3821, 1941
- asala/hasala** *n.* hilly terrain
- asa:diya** *adj.* unprecedented, unanticipated, unexpected
- asinge** *adj.* dirty, not of good personality
- asu/hacu/hasu** *n.* hunger; *vi.* to hunger, be hungry DEDR 3825a

'...aridu bandavaga asa illenda...'—...He said 'no' [while] knowing that the man who had come was hungry... (from a funeral prayer; Prov. 1125a)

Asugendore *np.* Asagantorai, Asaganthorai, name of a hamlet 6.5 km. NNW of Ootacamund, belonging to Tu:degu:r commune (Ma:ri kula; 33 Toreya houses in 1970; < *asuvēne+tore*, 'medicinal plant+riverbank') DEDR 36, 3370

asuma *n.* grey clouds (cf. *kemanju*, *manju*, *mugilu*)

asuru *n.* sauce, curry-water DEDR 2484

'*asuruga pada ille | korega padava:*' — If there's no taste in the sauce, will there be taste in the [curry] pieces? (Prov. 118)

asuvēne *n.* a medicinal plant used for fevers (sp. unknown)

ase/hase *n.* clothes line, cord hanging across the outer room on which the senior family members hang their clothes ? DEDR 36

ase *n.* contour of a hillside ? DEDR 3823

ase/a:su/a:se *adv.* beyond, beyond a certain point DEDR 368

asega *n.* laundryman, washerman, dhoby DEDR 36

asege *n.* palanquin

asege:ru *n.* palanquin bearers

(assistant) *n.* assistant (< Eng.)

(assembly) *n.* assembly, legislature (< Eng.)

(Assembly Rooms) *np.* name of a cinema and former dance-hall at Charing Cross, Ootacamund (< Eng.)

alavu *n.* measure DEDR 295

ali *vi.* to be destroyed, be obliterated, be eliminated, perish (*aliv-*, *alid-*; cf. *alicu/alucu*, *alivadu*) DEDR 277

ali *vt.* to search, look for, seek (*aliv-*, *alid-*) DEDR 314

ali *n.* drop (of any liquid), spot
'*ali tuppaga:gi | kinḍiya tupa kaḍeda*'—

For a drop of [overflowing] clarified butter, he overturned [the whole] vessel of clarified butter (Prov. 773b)

Aligudilu Beṭṭu *np.* Alegudalubettu, name of a mountain ca 2370 m in elevation, 26 km. SW of Ootacamund (< *ali+gudilu+beṭṭu*, 'destroyed+hut+mountain') DEDR 277, 1655, 5474

alicu/alucu *vt.* to destroy, obliterate, rub out, efface (cf. *ali*) DEDR 277

alida/ayeda *adj.* extinct, destroyed, obliterated (< *ali*, 'to be destroyed'+S2+a) DEDR 277

aliya/ayya *n.* son-in-law, daughter's husband, brother's daughter's husband (*ayya* is in the Lingayat dial.; Emeneau 1939: 45 recorded *āya*, 'son-in-law') DEDR 2410

'*atte illadava aliyana: ...*' — Without a mother-in-law, is he a grown son-in-law? ... (Prov. 1075a)

aliya beṭṭa/ayya beṭṭa *n.* son-in-law, daughter's husband, brother's daughter's husband (a respectful term of address; < *aliya+beṭṭa*, 'son-in-law+strong') DEDR 2410, 4392

aliya se:ḍu/ayya se:ḍu *n.* live-in son-in-law, man living with his wife's family, uxorilocal husband DEDR 2410, 2814

aliyeṇḍaru maneyavaka *n.* son-in-law's household (< *aliya+heṇḍaru+mane+ya+avaka*, 'son-in-law+wife+household+GEN+those') DEDR 2410, 4395a, 4776, 1

aliyeṇḍaru habba *n.* son-in-law's festival, festivity three days after a wedding, when the couple throw turmeric-water at each other and engage in other merriments DEDR 2410, 4395a, DBIA 256

alivadu *n.* destruction, perishing DEDR 277

- '*ajivadu ka:ya | u|ivadu ki:ri*' — Perishing is certain, living is great (Prov. 1038)
- a|u** *vi.* to weep, mew (archaic form of *au/avu/avvu*, q.v.) DEDR 282
- a|uku** *adj.* dirty DEDR 283
- a|ucu/a|icu** *cf.* above, *a|icu/a|u-cu*
- a||a/hal|a** *n.* 1. stream, river, ditch; 2. lake; 3. bottomland, lowest spot, depression; 4. floodwater (archaic form was *h|oye*; *cf.* *a|-le, ho|e*) DEDR 4016
- alle** *n.* 1. waist, midriff, flank, organs inside the waist; 2. pitch; *adj.* shakey, shaking (*cf.* *Ka. alle*, *idem.*) DEDR 294
- alle** *n.* slope (*cf.* *a||a/hal|a*) DEDR 4016

- Alleko:dumandu** *np.* Alaikudalmand, Alaikudaimund, Pülkwûdr, Pilkwîr, name of a former Toda hamlet of Toꝛoꝛ clan 13 km. NNW of Ootacamund on the Nilgiri escarpment (4.1 ha in 1893; Rivers 1906:735; < *alle* +*ko:du+mandu*, 'slope+boundary+Toda hamlet') DEDR 4016, 2049, 4777
- Alle Belle** *np.* name of a place in the Biligiri Rangan Hills, ca 60 km. NNE of Kotagiri (mentioned in the ballad of *Ka:ra Senni* as the centre of *Bi:maraya*'s exploits; *cf.* *Belligere*; < *alle* +*be|u*, 'slope+cultivation') DEDR 4016, 5437
- alle sal|e** *idiom.* a botheration and a nuisance (pair-words)

A:

- a:** INTERR sfx
- '*asuruga pada ille | korega padava:*' — If there's no taste in the sauce, will there be taste in the [curry] pieces? (Prov. 118)
- a:** *remote deictic* that, demonstrative marking distance from DEDR 1
- '*a:ke:ri*'—that street (a more distant one in the village)
- a:** *excl.* lo! look! behold! see!
- '*a:pa:ti*'—So big!
- a:/a:|u** *n.* 1. servant, coolie, cooly, wage-labourer; 2. people, persons, man, men, folk; 3. representative, stand-in DEDR 399
- '*a: o|aluno: ko: huffidenge:*'—It's like a mean fellow being born to ordinary people (Prov. 533)
- a:i/a:gi/a:yi** *PP.* having become (< *PP.* of *a:gu*, 'to become') DEDR 333

- '*evakeradaga ci|ffiga tagara:ru a:i butta*' — There was a little quarrel between the two
- a:i/a:yi/ha:yi/ha:li** *adj.* old, stale, former, rotten, gone bad, ruined; *n.* 1. old thing, stale thing, ruin; 2. sculptured dolmen, cist burial (archæological sites; an archaic form was *h|aye*; *cf.* *aetu/haetu, a:ya/ha:ya*) DEDR 4110
- a:ikkudu** *n.* initiation ceremony in which a *linga* is given to a boy (also called *lingada:ra|nya*) DEDR 492
- a:ida** *n.* 1. weapon, sword; 2. implement, anything carried in the hand (such as a walking-stick; *cf.* *Skt. āyasa*, 'iron, brazen')
- '*a:ida va masi|ḍi | heṇṇu husi|ḍi*'—Sharpen your weapon and catch [game]; flatter a girl and catch [her] (Prov. 590)

a:ida pu:je *n.* act of worship during the ninth night of *dassara* (q.v.); a festival only celebrated by some Badagas since World War II, during late September or early October; cf. *navara:tri*) DBIA 274

a:ivu *vi.* to come out, emerge, sort things out, look around; *vt.* to assign an errand (to someone; cf. Ta. *āyvu*, 'investigation')

'*ku:su aidu tinguano: | a:ibana ibbana endara*' — In the fifth month [of pregnancy] the child will say, 'Shall I come out or shall I stay [inside]?' (Prov. 77b)

a:isu *n.* lifetime, life, age, length of life (cf. *vayasu*; cf. Skt. *vayas*, 'prime of life, age, vigour, strength') '*a:isuga maddo: | ke:du ka:laga buddiyo:*' — Is it a medicine for old age, [like] some advice for a bad time? (Prov. 89)

a:ka:su *n.* very high hill; *np.* Aka-su, Hakkochu, Hikkochu, name of a hamlet 9 km. NW of Ootacamund, belonging to So:lu:ru commune (also called *Talemale*; Ma:-ri *kula*; 15 Gauḍa houses in 1991; cf. Skt. *ākāśa*, 'clear space, sky, ether')

a:ku *vt.* to produce, generate DEDR 333

'*bi:su a:ku*' — To produce a whistling sound, to whistle

a:ku *vt.* to pound grain (pair-word with *bi:su*)

a:ku/ha:ku *vt.* 1. to place, have, throw, put, lodge; 2. to plant (cf. Ka. *hāku*, 'to put, plant, establish') '*a:kuvana:mamma?*'—'a:ku'—Shall I place it, uncle?—Place it (line from the marriage ceremony)

-a:ku *modal sfx.* to be possible, can (modern potential, INF+a:ku)

DEDR 333

'*suttiya tinna:ku...*'—He can eat dried ginger... (Prov.)

a:ga *adv.* then, at that time DEDR 1

a:ganda *n.* ultimate destiny; *adj.* without beginning or end (said of a soul which has mingled with *mukti*); *adv.* from then

a:gamiya *n.* sins of commission and omission, a kind of act (*karma*) which brings an immediate result (thus if a man does a bad deed and is later punished by a lawcourt, he will not be punished by God too; cf. Skt. *agamya*, 'inaccessible, unintelligible, unsuitable')

a:garada *adj.* incorrigible

a:gali *excl.* may it be so! let it be so! (OPT < a:gu, 'to become')

DEDR 333

'*ella o||itta:gali*'—Let everything be well! (from a prayer)

a:gasa *n.* 1. sky; 2. God Almighty (Kittel 1894:145)

'...a:gasaga mi:ri udda e:na'—...What is higher than the sky? (Prov. 935b)

a:ga:da *adj.* unripe, not yet full-grown, not having come up, previously unknown (NEG part. of a:gu, 'to become') DEDR 333

'*ma:da:da ma:dava ma:dile | a:ga:da gelasa:ra*'—If we do what we ought not to be doing, it will result in some previously unknown work (Prov. 885)

a:gi/a:i/a:yi cf. above, a:i/a:gi/a:yi

-a:gi *adv. sfx.* as, thus, like, in that way (adverbial sfx < PP of a:gu / ha:gu, 'to become'; added to nominals) DEDR 333

'*a:neya:gi huṭṭi kai illadenge*'—It's like an elephant being born without a trunk (Prov. 35)

a:gu *vi.* 1. to become, be ready, be prepared, happen; 2. to come out, look around, emerge (a:p-, a:d-; special forms are in Pr., 1 pers. sg. a:ne, 2 pers. sg. a:re, 3 M sg. a:na, 3 N sg. a:ra; 3 N sg. in Past a:tu; cf. a:i/a:gi/a:yi) DEDR 333

- '*ondu sa:vira a:gali*'—May one become a thousand! (from a prayer)
- a:ge/ha:ge** *adv.* thus, in that manner (cf. *atta ma:ke*)
- a:gottu/agatti** *n.* wide-mouthed earthen vessel in which the embers of the fire are kept during the cold season; it is used for keeping food warm, and afterwards left in the corner of a sleeping-room to keep it warm ? DEDR 9
- a:ngai** *n.* palm (of the hand), inside the hand DEDR 7
'*a:ngai huṅṅuga | kannadi e:naga*'—Why [get a] mirror [to look at a] wound on the palm? (Prov. 308c)
- a:ngaḷa** *n.* cattle enclosure, cattle pen
- a:nguḍi** *n.* penis, male organ (cf. *sa:ma:na*; < *a:ni* + *kuḍi*, 'male+organ') DEDR 399, 2049
- a:caṅa/ha:caṅa** *n.* cloak, shawl, outer cloth DEDR 3836
- a:ca:ra** *n.* qualification, ritually pure state (Lingayat usage) DBIA 30
'*a:ca:randa arasana:da...*'—By claiming [he has] qualifications he became a lord... (Prov. 956)
- a:ca:ri/a:sa:ri** *n.* carpenter DBIA 30
- a:ca:rya** *n.* spiritual guide, teacher, acharya (cf. *Śiva:ca:ryaru*; cf. Skt. *ācārya*, idem.)
- a:ciriya** *n.* erection, structure, establishment (cf. Skt. *āśraya*, 'refuge, shelter, seat, abode, protection, foundation')
- a:ciriya/a:ceriya** *n.* surprise (cf. Skt. *āścarya*, 'a wonder, curious')
- a:ciriyama:ḍu** *idiom.* to have an auspicious beginning (< *a:ciriya* + *ma:ḍu*, 'a wonder, curious+make') DEDR 4797
- a:ce/a:se** *n.* want, desire, liking, greediness, promise (cf. Ka. *āśe*, idem.)
- '*baḍavaga a:seya to:ra be:da...*' — Don't offer a promise to a poor man... (Prov. 435b)
- a:cepaṅe/a:ceba:ṅe** *n.* objection (cf. Skt. *ākṣēpa*, 'throwing off, challenge, abuse')
- a:ceba:ṅe/a:cepaṅe** idem.
- a:ceriya/a:ciriya** cf. above, *a:ciriya/a:ceriya*
- a:jina/au jina** *n.* third day after a full moon (auspicious time; cf. *u:/u:jina*, *u:ka:lu*; Emeneau 1939: 45-46 recorded *āū(-jina)*, idem.)
DBIA S15
- A:njene:r** *np.* Anjineer, Hanuman, Hanooman, monkey-chief, name of a member of god Rāma's retinue, worshipped by some Badagas (a Vaishnavite deity found in temples of Rangana:da; Maclean 1893: 338)
- a:ṭa** *n.* 1. activity, work, gesture; 2. play, game, amusement, pastime, mischief; 3. dance, dancing (only done by males) DEDR 347
'*aṭṭu timbavaga a:ṭa ku:dale...*' — There is work immediately after having eaten home-cooked food... (Prov. 925b)
- a:ṭa kaṅṅi** *n.* skipping-rope
- a:ṭa kuppaca/a:ṭa kuppasa** *n.* dancing dress; skirt, jacket and turban worn by Badaga and Kota men while dancing at ceremonies (Hockings 1979:163-64) DEDR 347
- a:ṭa kuppasa/a:ṭa kuppaca** idem.
- a:ṭikku** *n.* the action of shouting
e: hau hau/ o: hau hau/hau ko:/hau hau (q.v.) during festivities (cf. *auikkudu*) DEDR 347
- a:ṭu** *vt.* 1. to shake; 2. to grind (cf. *a:ḍu*, *a:ḍucu*) DEDR 347
- A:daṭṭi/Ha:daṭṭi** *np.* Adatti, Audhutty, Adahatti, Haudutty, name of a hamlet 4.5 km. N of Ootacamund, belonging to Kaḍana:ḍu commune; it has two parts: **a. Ki:e Ha:daṭṭi** (Beḷḷi *kula*; ca 5 Kag-

- gusi houses in 1970); **b. Me:l** *Ha:ḍaṭṭi* (in existence prior to 1812; 94 Wodeya houses in 1970; also called *Ka:ḍaṭṭi/ Ka:ḍuhaṭṭi, Ha:laṭṭi*; its *emmaṭṭi* was 20 km. SW of Ootacamund; cf. *me:laṭṭi*; < *ha:ḍu+haṭṭi*, 'valley+hamlet') DEDR 4062, 3868
- a:ḍalu** *n.* weight (cf. *tale a:ḍalu*)
- a:ḍasu/a:ḍucu** *vt.* to stir, shake, cause to shake, grind (cf. *a:ṭu*) DEDR 347
- a:ḍi** *n.* 1. action, activity, proceedings; 2. word, promise DEDR 347
'*o:ḍi kitta be:ḍa | a:ḍi tappa be:ḍa*' — Don't get found out when running away! Don't break your word! (Prov. 1072a)
- a:ḍi/pera:ḍi** *n.* Dravidian soli-lunar month, Gemini, May 13-June 12 (Richards 1920:24; Maclean 1893:494-95) DBIA 31
'*a:ḍiyo: araṭṭu peraṭṭu*' — In May-June (rains will be) threatening and upsetting (Prov.)
- a:ḍidavaru** *n.* scoundrels, whore-mongers, people who fool around (cf. *a:ḍuva*; < *a:ḍu +avaru*, 'to move+S2+they') DEDR 347, 1
'*a:ḍidavarella aḍavingingia:ra*'—All scoundrels will go off into the wilderness (Prov. 1116)
- a:ḍu** *n.* inner room of a house
- a:ḍu** *vi.* 1. to move, do, deal with, be moved, happen; 2. to dance, run, jump; 3. to be stirred, be shaken, tremble; *vt.* 1. to move, do, play (game), perform any action while standing; 2. to mill, stir, stir up, toss, shake, grind, whisk (cf. *a:ṭu*) DEDR 347
'*a:ḍida dumbi | aḍumbalugingidenge*'—It's like [an elephant whose] trunk danced [until it] fell into a bog (Prov. 711a)
- a:ḍu/ha:ḍu** *vi.* 1. to sing; 2. to shout, make a noise, utter, speak, talk; 3. to bark, caw, buzz, moo, low; *n.* singing, song, recitation DEDR 4065
'*ha:ḍa:ḍida kottage holla...*'—A cowshed in noisy confusion is bad... (Prov. 678a)
- a:ḍu** *n.* goat, wild goat (*Capra hircus*; cf. *o:tu, belle a:ḍu*; Maclean 1893: 50; Watt 1908:743-46; Prater 1971:255-56; Hawkins 1986:392) DEDR 5152
'*a:ḍu ka:padugo:leyu: arimo:ge be:ku*'—Even if you go to herd [someone's] goats, it is essential to know [him] (Prov. 973)
- a:ḍu ka:l ungara** *n.* goat-foot ring (lit.), decorated finger-ring ("so called on account of the impressions round the edge, which resemble sheep hoof-prints; made of silver, will be worn by men"—Jagor 1914:29) DEDR 5152, 1479, 572
- a:ḍucu/a:ḍasu** cf. above, *a:ḍasu/ a:ḍucu*
- a:ḍu netti** *n.* crown of the head
- A:ḍu Beṭṭu** *np.* Adu-bettu, name of a hill 1775 m in elevation, 11 km. ENE of Coonoor (< *a:ḍu + beṭṭu*, 'goat+mountain') DEDR 5152, 5474
- a:ḍuva** *n.* egoist, self-centred person (cf. *a:ḍidavaru*; < *a:ḍu*, 'to move'+S1+a) DEDR 347
'*a:ḍuvavakella aḍu guingingiyara*' — All those who are egoists will sink [down into a dangerous] dug pit (Prov. 711c)
- a:ḍe/e:ḍu** *n.* cream
- a:ḍe** *n.* species of creeper used as cord DEDR 3882
- a:ṇi** *n.* circle, roundness DEDR 398
- a:ṇi** *adj.* male, masculine, boisterous (cf. *a:ṇuḍi*) DEDR 399
'*hemma:ti hegga:ṇi gitti a:le | gaṇḍisu na:suvaga kaḍe*'—If a woman is a harlot for male rats, her man [will be placed] after the barber (Prov. 918a)
- a:ṇi** *n.* nail (in carpentry), linchpin, wedge DEDR App. 10

a:ṇi kaḍavadu *idiom.* letting oneself out in a circle, a children's game in which they do an underbar pull-up on a fence railing or low branch, and then release themselves in the same way (< a:ṇi + kaḍavadu, 'circle+tipping over') DEDR 398, 1141

A:ṇikaṇḍimanda *np.* name of a locality 10 km. S of Ootacamund, on the border between Todana:ḍu and Me:kuna:ḍu, ca 20 km. from Ooty and Coonoor, where the divisional council for Me:kuna:ḍu used to meet (< a:ṇi + kaṇḍi + manda, 'wedge+tableland+grassy slope') DEDR App. 10, 1176, 4777

a:ṇivi *n.* maleness, masculinity, boisterousness DEDR 399

'a:ṇivi ma:ṭa o:ri | aḍavige ho:le ko:ri' — A boisterous bull he is, but sent to a woman's-land he'll be like a virgin (Prov.)

a:ṇḍama/a:ṇḍava *n.* God Almighty, the Lord, He who rules (lit.; Hindu term; a:ṇḍava is an archaic form; < a:lu, 'to rule'+S2+ama) DEDR 5157, 1

'so:mi a:ṇḍavane:' — O Lord God! (from a prayer)

a:ṇḍava/a:ṇḍama *idem.*

a:ṇḍi *n.* destitute man, penitent; *np.* 1. god Śiva as mendicant (also *Jo:gi*); 2. male name (cf. *Muniya:ṇḍi*) DEDR 356

'...A:ṇḍi Ma:dan henga hola a:gi no:ḍa' — ...the fields prepared by A:ṇḍi Ma:dan's daughters [are an appealing] sight (blaison populaire; Prov. 141)

a:ti *n.* 1. wreath; 2. cyclical movement, circular motion, ritual offering (cf. Ka. *ārati*, 'ceremonial waving of a platter with a burning lamp on it')

a:tikkudu *n.* crying in jubilation, making a ritual exclamation (cf. a:l a:tikkudu, a:l ikkudu; < a:ti + ikku, 'circular motion+place')

a:tu *vi.* it has become, it happened (past 3rd pers. sg. < a:gu, 'to become') DEDR 333

a:tma *n.* soul (Hindu and Christian usage; cf. Skt. *ātman*, 'breath, soul, life, self')

a:tma linga *n.* soul, god in the form of a *linga* (cf. Skt. *ātman* + *linga*, 'breath, soul, life, self+emblem of Śiva')

-a:da *sfx.* not; negative adjectival participle *sfx.* (follows verb stem 0) 'ma:tu ke:ya:da makka...' — The son does not hear [those] words... (Prov. 757b)

-a:da *sfx.* adjectival derivative *sfx.* added to nominals (e.g., *udda*, 'height', *uddava:da*, 'high')

a:da:ra *n.* testimony, basis, grounds (cf. Ka. *a:dara*, 'respect')

a:dipati *n.* paramount lord, Śiva (cf. *ati pati*; and cf. Skt. *ādhipati*, *idem.*)

'Śiva Hara: o: Basava pancangiri a:dipati ...' — Śiva, Hara, O Basava, paramount Lord of the five mountains... (from a prayer)

a:dire *n.* Dravidian soli-lunar month, Taurus, April 12-May 12 (Richards 1920: 24; Macleane 1893: 494-95; cf. Skt. *ardra*, 'sixth lunar mansion')

'a:direyo: a:ru jena ko:ḍe' — In April-May (there will be) six days of rains (Prov.)

a:direko:ḍe *n.* period of about six days before the southwesterly monsoon brings rain, roughly mid-June (< a:dire+ko:ḍe, 'sixth lunar mansion+rains season') DEDR 2203

a:diva:ra *n.* Sunday (cf. Skt. *ādityavāra*, *idem.*; Macleane 1893: 375)

'a:le a:diva:ra | o:le so:va:ra' — If it happens on Sunday, it's over by Monday (Prov. 469)

a:du *PP.* measured (archaic form was *aḷdu*; Emeneau 1939: 46 re-

corded *áde*, 'I measured'; PP < *ae*, 'to measure') DEDR 295

'*a:dukoðu*'—Measure and give it!

-a:de/-ade *adv.P.* without, not (NEG *adv.P.*, following stem 0 of vb.; e.g., *alaside*)

'*badava baduka:denge | jaði me: huya:denge*'—It's like a poor man not prospering or a heavy shower not falling (Prov. 98)

a:ni *n.* Dravidian soli-lunar month, Aries, March 12-April 11 (also called *aggini*; Richards 1920: 24; Maclean 1893: 494-95; Hockings 1989a: 217; cf. Skt. *hāni*, 'abandonment, loss')

'*a:ni barado: | a:ni bisilu*'—When March-April is dry, March-April will be bright (Prov.)

a:ne *n.* elephant, tame elephant (*Elephas maximus*; never tamed, hunted or eaten by Badagas; Maclean 1893: 287-88; Yule & Burnell 1903: 337-41; Watt 1908: 696-97; Prater 1971: 222-25; R. C. D. Olivier, in Hawkins 1986: 197-99) DEDR 5161

'*a:neya:gi huṭṭi kai illadenge*'—It's like an elephant being born without a trunk (Prov. 35)

a:ne kai *n.* elephant's trunk; *np.* Anekai, name of an Irula hamlet 13.5 km E of Coonoor DEDR 5161, 2023

A:nekaṭṭi *np.* Anaikatti, Anekatti, Annaikattie, Anehatti, name of two hamlets: 1. a Mele Nāḍu Irula and Kasava hamlet below the Nilgiri slopes, 16.5 km. NNE of Ootacamund (in existence before 1812, but in the 19th Cent. it was 15.5 km. NNE of Ootacamund, and near its close moved 1 km. N to occupy its present position, which had previously been a temporary hamlet or *hallika:du*, q.v., called *Eregadde* or *Gaddehaṭṭi*; archæological site:

nearby is *So:lapa:jaya*, a ruined fortress 15 km. NNE of Ootacamund; Francis 1908: 345; Thurston & Rangachari 1909: I, 72; Zvelebil 1983: 48); 2. a former Irula hamlet 9 km. ENE of Kotagiri (the site has old elephant tethers; < Irula *āne+gaṭṭi*, 'elephant+lump of dung') DEDR 5161, 1148

a:ne ka:lu *n.* 1. elephant leg (lit.); 2. elephantiasis, Barbadoes leg, boucnemia, Cochin leg (Maclean 1893: 962; Hockings 1980b: 123) DEDR 5161, 1479

a:ne gajji *n.* elephant sores (lit.), angioneurotic edema, a skin disease (Hockings 1980b: 111) DEDR 5161, 1104

A:nemale Beṭṭu *np.* Anemalebettu, name of a mountain ca 2150 m in elevation, 31.5 km. SW of Ootacamund (< *a:ne +male+beṭṭu*, 'elephant+hill+mountain') DEDR 5161, 4742, 5474

A:ne Moga *np.* a name of Vinayagar, Vigneshvaran, Ganesh, Ganesa, Ganapati, Pillaiyar, belly-god, the elephant-headed god, the elder brother of God Subramaniya and bachelor son of the gods Śiva and Parvati (cf. *aṭṭe moga*; Maclean 1893: 299, 683, 979-80; < *a:ne+moga*, 'elephant+face') DEDR 5161, 4889

A:nehaṭṭi Beṭṭu *np.* Anehattibettu, name of a mountain ca 2300 m in elevation, 24 km. SW of Ootacamund (< *a:ne+haṭṭi+beṭṭu*, 'elephant+hamlet+mountain') DEDR 5161, 3868, 5474

-a:nda/-anda/-inda/-unda/-enda/-e:nda *sfx.* by, than, in comparison to; comparative ABL particle on nominals and pronouns (*andu* was an archaic variant) DEDR 410a

a:ndi/ha:ndi *n.* 1. grain; 2. true millet, chenna, common millet, Indian millet, Indian oats, little millet, pany varagoo, quail eye, wild kidney bean (*Panicum sumatrense*; Hooker 1872-97: VII, 46; Macleane 1893:941; Watt 1908:843-45; Gamble & Fischer 1956-57: 1234; Cooke 1958:III, 456; Maharashtra 1961: 330, 379; Matthew 1983: 1880-81)

a:ndi batta *n.* grain of little millet (from *Panicum sumatrense*; cf. *a:ndi*) DEDR App. 56

a:pa *n.* 1. rice-cake (general usage); 2. communion wafer (Christian usage)

a:paṭṭi/a:pa:ṭi *adj.* this big, that big, so big DEDR 1, 4067

a:pal haṅṅu *n.* apple, wild apple, crab apple, seb (*Pyrus malus*; Hooker 1872-97: II, 373; Macleane 1893: 802; Watt 1908: 910-11; Lushington 1915: 304; Gamble 1922:321; Fyson 1932:204; Krishnamurthi 1953:121-23; Gamble & Fischer 1956-57:316; < Eng. *apple* +Bad. *haṅṅu*, 'apple+fruit') DEDR 4004

a:pa:ṭi/a:paṭṭi cf. above, *a:paṭṭi/a:pa:ṭi*

a:pis *n.* office, office building (< Eng. *office*)

a:pisaru *n.* officer, army officer, police officer, government or club official (< Eng. *officer*)

a:pe *n.* peg

a:battu *n.* danger, peril (cf. Skt. *āpad*, 'misfortune')
'a:battuga arake| sambattuga muruvu' —
Worship while in danger, and split the relationship (Prov. 415)

a:me *n.* 1. tortoise, terrapin, testudines; 2. starred tortoise (*Geochelone elegans*); 3. turtle (*Lissemys punctata granosa*); 4. Madras pond tortoise, hard-shelled terrapin

(*Melanochelys trijuga coronata*); 5. Travancore tortoise (*Testudo travancorica*; Watt 1908: 1080; Smith 1931: 99, 138-40, 143-44, 156-59; Satish Bhaskar, in Hawkins 1986:568-75) DEDR 5155

a:ya/ha:ya *adj.* old, abandoned, ruined (cf. *a:yi /a:i/ha:yi/ha:i* and *aetu/haetu*) DEDR 4110

a:yasa *adj.* tired, worn out, exhausted (cf. Skt. *āyāsa*, 'exertion, trouble, exhaustion')

a:yi/a:i/a:gi *PP.* having become (PP. < *a:gu*, 'to become') DEDR 333

a:yi/a:i/ha:yi/ha:i *adj.* old, stale, former, rotten, gone bad, ruined; *n.* 1. old thing, stale thing, ruin; 2. sculptured dolmen, cist burial (archaeological sites; an archaic form was *h|aye*; cf. *aetu/haetu*, *a:ya/ha:ya*) DEDR 4110

A:yitore Beṭṭu *np.* Ayilthorebettu, name of a mountain 2215 m in elevation, 7 km. SE of Gudalur (< *a:yi* +*tore*+*beṭṭu*, 'ruined+spring+mountain') DEDR 4110, 3370, 5474

a:ra/a:ru/ya:ru *pro.* 1. who? INTERR pro.; 2. person, someone (archaic forms of *da:ra*) DEDR 5151

'...*ada:ru mane aṅṅa Aria:maṅḍe*' — ... whose are those houses, O elder brother Simpleton? (line from a poem; Prov. 1131,29°)

a:ra *n.* arc, encirclement

a:ra/a:re *n.* high slope, eminent position on a hillside, ridge, rocky surface on top of a hill (cf. *are*) DEDR 4121

A:raka:ḍu *np.* name of the area lying immediately to the E of the Sigur R. (? < *a:re* +*ka:ḍu*, 'high slope+forest') DEDR 4121, 1438

A:raka:ḍu Ha||a *np.* Nilambur R., Nelambore R., Sharapoya R.,

Chaliyar R., Chola R., Solayar R., Sholayar R., Cholayar R., name of a river which flows SW from Gudalur to enter the Arabian Sea at Beypore, at a point 84.5 km. WSW of Gudalur (in its lower reaches called the Beypore R., Beypoor R., or Ponpula R.; Maclean 1893: 87, 591; V. Chappu Menon, in Logan 1951: II, cccliii-cccliv; ? < a:re + ka:du+ha||a, 'encircling+forest+stream') DEDR 1438, 4016

a:rake *n.* righteous behaviour, care, concern, support, solicitude, taking pains, meticulous job DEDR 377

'a:isu a:ru pa:la| a:rake nu:ru pa:la'—If your lifetime is worth six [of something], taking care [of life is a] hundred times [as valuable] (Prov. 574)

a:rageṭṭi/a:rageṭṭu *n.* affectionate behaviour, caring, solicitousness DEDR 377

'a:rageṭṭu ho:pila'—I'm in no way inferior (to him)

a:rageṭṭu/a:rageṭṭi *idem.*

a:rageṭṭu sa:ku *vt.* to cherish, take care of someone at any cost DEDR 377, 2427

a:rangi/a:ranju *n.* orange (fruit), common country orange, coolie orange, Coorg orange, Kamala orange, loose-skinned orange, mandarine orange, Suntara orange, sweet orange, Sylhet orange (*Citrus aurantium nobilis*; also called *kittoli*; Hooker 1872-97: I, 515; Maclean 1893: 623-24; Nairne 1894: 49; Yule & Burnell 1903: 642-43; Watt 1908: 320-24; Lushington 1915: 109; Gamble 1922: 130; Fyson 1932: 102; Krishnamurthi 1953: 125-32; Maharashtra 1953: 65-66; Gamble & Fischer 1956-57: 115; Chandrabose & Nair 1987: 55; < Eng. *orange*)

A:rangi Beṭṭu *np.* Arangi bettu, name of a hill ca 1860 m in

elevation, 8.5 km. NW of Kotagiri (overlooking Orange Valley; cf. *A:ranjuveli*; Francis 1908: 7, 209; < a:rangi+beṭṭu, 'orange+hill') DEDR 5474

a:ranju/a:rangi *cf.* above, *a:rangi/a:ranju*

A:ranjuveli *np.* Orange Valley, name of a valley drained by the Gedda:da Ha||a or Ba:gila Ha||a (q.v.); the rim of the valley begins near Tiruccigadi, ca 10 km. ENE of Ootacamund, and slopes NE towards the Moyar R. (The name was given by British residents early in the 19th Cent. because wild orange trees used to be prolific there, and it was a favourite picnic and hunting spot for Europeans from Kotagiri; the bottom of the valley averages ca 1400 m: "Its temperature is thus much warmer than that of the higher plateau, and this peculiarity and the richness of its soil render its vegetation more nearly tropical than that of any other part of the Nilgiri hills" — Francis 1908: 8; Burton 1851: 359; < Eng. *orange+valley*)

a:raṭa *n.* sigh, annoyance, bothersome event

'a:va kaṇḍama a:raṭaga negadana' — [It's like a stranded] man seeing people and giving a sigh [of relief] (Prov. 860)

a:rati *n.* ritual act of waving a flame, a pot of coloured water, etc. in front of a deity or a bride (cf. *a:ti, kappura*; and cf. Ka. *ārati*, 'ceremonial waving of a platter with a burning lamp on it')

a:ramba *n.* start, beginning, commencement, onset (cf. Skt. *ārambha*, 'setting about, beginning')

a:rambicu/a:rambisu *vt.* to start, begin, commence (cf. Skt. *ārambha*, 'setting about, beginning')

a:rambisu/a:rambicu *idem.*

a:rambu *n.* cultivation, agriculture, tillage, farming (cf. Skt. *ārambha*, 'setting about, beginning')

'avveya ke:jamana ko:ḍa a:rambikku...' —Do cultivation with the man who has asked for your mother... (Prov. 1114a, b)

a:rambuga:raru *n.* cultivators, agriculturists, tillers, farmers; *np.* name of a lineage (also called *Pa:radavaru*; < *a: rambu+ga:ra+aru*, 'setting about, beginning+person+pl.')

a:raḷu/a:rḷu *n.* group of six stars, the Pleiades, kritticay, seven virgins (said to rise before dawn and thus mark the second phase of dawn; cf. *ettu kaḍasi mi:nu/ettu kaḍuci mi:nu*; Maclean 1893: 552; Hockings 1989a: 215) DEDR 2485, 1016

a:ra:vadu *num.* sixth DEDR 2485

A:ri *np.* sun-like (lit.), male name, probably equivalent to the sun-god, the six-faced god. (As a name it is only used by the Gauda and Toreya phratries; sometimes changed by Christian converts to *Harry*) DEDR 2485

a:riaru mo:riaru *n.* aliens and ancestors (pair-words)

A:ri Gauda *np.* male name (cf. *A:ri*); particularly H. B. Ari Gowder, born Dec. 4, 1893, died June 27, 1971; a native of Hubbatatale and son of Rao Bahadur Belli Gowder (hence the initials H.B.), he was educated at Madras Christian College, University of Madras, and became the first Badaga to enter modern state politics; was elected to the 2nd-4th Madras Legislative Councils in the 1920s and 1930s; repeatedly elected Member of the Legislative Assembly in the 1940s and 1950s; President of the Backward Classes' League, Madras, and travelled widely overseas (Hock-

ings 1980a: 178-79) DEDR 2485, DBIA 82

a:riḍa *adj.* old, stale, left-over, cold (food)

a:riḍa ku: *n.* stale food, left-over food (cf. *a:riḍiṭṭu*; < *a:riḍa+ ku:*, 'left-over+meal') DEDR 1911

a:riḍiṭṭu *n.* stale food, left-over food. (Badagas usually cook food enough for two extra people: this can be given to visitors later; cf. *a:riḍa ku:*; < *a:riḍa+ iṭṭu*, 'left-over+food') DBIA 269b

'*a:riḍiṭṭa ne: ettiḍenge*' — It's like a dog having taken the stale food (Prov. 507)

a:ru *n.* 1. long valley, broad valley; 2. river (in placenames) ? DEDR 368

'*ha:ḍa se:du a:ru...*' — Dales make up a broad valley... (Prov.)

a:ru/ha:ru *vi.* to jump, leap, jump into (*a:ruv-*, *a:riḍ-*) DEDR 373/4020 '*anjidamana me:lēl kappe ha:rira*' — A frog is jumping on a man who is afraid of it (Prov. 881b)

a:ru *vi.* to get cool, become cold, become dry, be healed (archaic form was *a:ru*) DEDR 404

'...*a:ruvanegetta pora ho:ga*' — ...you can't wait till it gets cool (Prov. 599a)

a:ru *num.* six, half-a-dozen (Emeneau 1939: 47) DEDR 2485

'*a:diṛeyo: a:ru jena ko:de*' — In May-June (there will be) six days of rains (Prov.)

a:ru/a:ra/ya:ru cf. above, *a:ra/a:ru/ya:ru*

a:ruḍa *n.* 1. meaning; 2. a system of fortune-telling based on an arithmetic arrangement of coins (term recently borrowed from Ta. *ārūṭam*, 'horary astrology') DBIA 20

a:ru nu:ra:vadu/aranu:ra:vadu *num.* six hundredth DEDR 2485, 3729

a:ru nu:ru/aranu:ru *num.* six

hundred (Emeneau 1939: 47 recorded *aranuru*) DEDR 2485, 3729

a:ru maṇi giḍu/aidu maṇi giḍu

n. evening primrose (lit. six-hour-plant, *Ænothera odorata*, *Æ. rosea*, *Æ. tetraptera*; Hooker 1872-97: II, 582; Fyson 1915: 160-61; 1932:236; Matthew 1983:625) DEDR 2485, 4672, 1941

a:ruva/a:rva *n.* counsellor, advisor, master of ceremonies DEDR 377

a:ru sa:virada *num.* six thousandth DEDR 2485, App. 11

a:ru sa:vira *num.* six thousand DEDR 2485, App. 11

'a:ru sa:vira ki:rtige mu:ru sa:vira...'—six thousand and three thousand glories... (from a prayer)

a:re/ha:re *n.* crowbar (made by Kotas) DEDR 4093

a:re *adj.* prominent, eminent, outstanding, encircling DEDR 4121

a:re/a:ra *n.* high slope, eminent position on a hillside, ridge, rocky surface on top of a hill DEDR 4121

a:re/ha:re *n.* coccyx, furrow between buttocks

A:reka:ḍu Haḷḷa *np.* name of a stream which flows SE from Ettu Beṭṭu through Wellington and Coonoor to become the Coonoor R. (also called *Kallakaḍavu Haḷḷa*; < *a:re+ka:ḍu+haḷḷa*, 'ridge+forest+stream') DEDR 4121, 1438, 4016

a:re gacci *n.* bees' nest in a rock, hive of black bees; *np.* Haraguchi, name of a hamlet ca 11 km. SW of Coonoor, belonging to Me:lu:ru commune (Kasturi *kula*; 65 Tor-eya houses in 1991; until very recently called *Toreyaruhaṭṭi*; < *a:re+gacci*, 'ridge+bees' nest') DEDR 4121

A:reguḷi Beṭṭu *np.* Argulibettu, name of a mountain ca 2275 m in elevation, 15 km. WSW of

Ootacamund (< *a:re+guḷi+beṭṭu*, 'ridge+grave+mountain') DEDR 4121, 1818, 5474

a:rege *n.* black bee (*Apis*, sp. unknown) ? DEDR 4020

A:reto: Beṭṭu *np.* Aradar betta, name of a mountain 2222 m in elevation, 7 km. SSE of Gudalur (< *a:re+to:+beṭṭu*, 'high slope+buffalo pen+mountain') DEDR 4121, 3526, 5474

A:reto:mandu *np.* Aretalmand, Harthalmund, Aretaimund, Artol, Artoḷ, name of a Toda hamlet of Toṛoṛ clan 13 km. NW of Ootacamund (4.6 ha in 1893; still occupied, 1988; Rivers 1906:734; Walker 1986:298; < *a:re+to:+mandu*, 'high slope+buffalo pen+Toda hamlet') DEDR 4121, 3526, 4777

A:repilḷu *np.* name of a locality in Coonoor, in the vicinity of St. Joseph's College and overlooking the juncture of two streams (< *a:re+pilḷu*, 'prominent rock+narrow access') DEDR 4121, 4317

a:reya *n.* prominent person (cf. *galla:reya*; cf. Skt. *ārya*, 'honorable, noble, of one's own tribe')

a:ro:va sa:me *n.* common millet, little millet, Deccan grass, samai, sanwah, shaumay, six-months'-yield millet (lit.; *Panicum sumatrense*, a quick-growing variety; Hooker 1872-97: VII, 46; Maclean 1893:813-14; Rice 1897:103; Francis 1908:164-69; Watt 1908: 845; Gamble & Fischer 1956-57: 1234; Cooke 1958: III, 456; Maharashtra 1961: 330, 379; Matthew 1983: 1880-81) DEDR 212, DBIA 163

a:rgombu *n.* triumph

a:rgombuettu *vt.* to triumph

a:rva/a:ruva cf. above, *a:ruva/a:rva*

a:r|u/a:ra|u cf. above, *a:ra|u/a:r|u*

- a:l** *n.* 1. upsurge; 2. incense, frankincense, alah, Conkany resin, ganda firoza, Indian frankincense, Indian olibanum, lobaun, male olibanum, ood, salye, white frankincense, yellow dammer (from *Boswellia Carterii*, *B. serrata*; cf. *u:da batti, batti*; Hooker 1872-97: I, 528; Maclean 1893: 299-300; Nairne 1894: 51; Watt 1908: 173-74; Lushington 1915: 116; Gamble 1922: 137-38; Maharashtra 1953: 42-43; Gamble & Fischer 1956-57: 120; Maharashtra 1957:40-41; Maharashtra 1961: 266-67, 400; Mathew 1983: 223-24; cf. Heb. *alah*, incense')
- a:l a:tikkudu** *idiom.* burning incense for an auspicious effect, offering of incense (cf. *a:l, a:l ikkudu*; < *a:l + a:ti+ikku*, 'incense +circular motion+give') DEDR 492
- a:la:ni** *n.* Dravidian soli-lunar month, Aquarius, January 12-February 11 (Richards 1920:24; Badagas now claim that the beginning of *a:la:ni* and their New Year is February 5, though traditionally it came at *doḍḍa habba* during the following month; < *ha:lu + a:ni*, 'milk+March-April')
'*a:la:niyo: bittane bittuvadu*'—In January-February seed beds will sprout (Prov.)
- a:li/ha:la/ha:li/ha:le** *n.* ironwood, buckool sapota, bully tree, bully-berry tree, bully bay, foreign ilan-jay, woolly iron tree (*Sideroxylon tomentosum* var. *elengioides*; also called *ha:la mora*; it has edible fruit; Gamble 1922: 444 gives *ho-lay*; Hooker 1872-97: III, 538; Maclean 1893: 351; Lushington 1915: 433; Gamble & Fischer 1956-57:534) DEDR 4100
- a:li** *n.* ear lobe ? DEDR 386
- a:l ikkudu** *idiom.* 1. burning incense for an auspicious effect,

offering of incense; 2. ritual evocation (cf. *a:l, a:l a:tikku*; < *a:l + ikku*, 'incense+give') DEDR 492

- A:lihaṭṭi** *np.* name of an abandoned Badaga hamlet in Kunde division, location unknown DEDR 3868
- a:lu/ha:lu** *n.* milk; *np.* female name (sfx to another name, e.g., *Ha:lu Micci*; otherwise *Ha:li*) DEDR 4096
- a:le** *n.* 1. house, home, Toda hut, jungle habitation, wayside shed; 2. isolated settlement DBIA 165
- a:le** *adj.* young
- a:leyu:** *sfx.* even if, even though it becomes/it is (< *a:gu + le+yu:*, 'become+if+even'; if used with a noun it gives a sense of indetermination: '...whatever it is'; cf. *-a:leyu:/-ileyu:/-leyu:*)
'*ku:ṇḍa:leyu: kudicine...*'—Even if limping, I get angry... (Prov. 849)
- a:vadara** *n.* disguise
- a:vare** *n.* other side, other approach (vis-à-vis a village site; archaic; < *a:+vare*, 'that+slope') DEDR 1, 5261
- a:va:ṇi** *n.* Dravidian soli-lunar month, Cancer, June 13 - July 14 (Richards 1920:24; Maclean 1893: 494-95) DBIA 39
'*a:va:niyo: ja:ḍu mane*' — In the month of June-July it will rain heavily enough to flood the house (Prov.)
- a:vi** *n.* yawn, yawning DEDR 392
- a:vi** *n.* 1. vapour, steam; 2. spirit, soul, good ghost, angel who comes to one in a dream DEDR 393
- a:vi ettu** *vi.* 1. to yawn (cf. *he: ka:ḍu*); 2. to sweep spick and span DEDR 392, 851a
- a:vi etto:du** *n.* yawn, yawning, gape (cf. *a:vi, he: ke:ḍu*) DEDR 392, 851a
- a:vicike** *n.* yawn, breath DEDR 392

a:vu/ha:vu *n.* snake DEDR 4085
a:sa *adv.* much, so much, thus much

'...Ni:lagiri beṭṭado: a:sa puṇḍa ma:ḍida maṇiyaga:ra...'—On the Nilgiri Hills, the headmen have done so much evil... (line from a poem; Prov. 1131, 8')

a:saga *adv.* thus much, to that extent

'ni:a:saga kattidale | na: e:saga kappadu ...'—If you have learnt so much, how much more am I learning?... (Prov. 330)

a:sa:ri/a:ca:ri *n.* carpenter DBIA 30

a:siriyeri *n.* one who has sought protection (cf. Ka. *āśrayi*, idem.)

a:si:rvada *n.* blessings, benediction (Christian usage; cf. *harasaṇe*; cf. Ka. *āśīrvāda*, idem.)

a:su/ase/a:se *adv.* beyond, beyond a certain point (cf. Ka. *āce*, 'that side, beyond') DEDR 1

'Nanjena:ḍuga a:se na:ḍu ille | Kiṇṇakorega a:se u:ru ille'—Beyond Nanjena:ḍu there is no (habitable) region; beyond Kiṇṇakore there is no (habitable) village (blaisonpopulaire)

a:su/a:se/ha:su/ha:se *n.* 1. flat surface; 2. canopy of trees, natural canopy DEDR 4088

a:se/a:su/ha:su/ha:se idem.

a:se/ase/a:su cf. above, **a:su/ase/a:se**

a:se/a:ce *n.* want, desire, liking, greediness, promise (cf. Ka. *āśe*, idem.)

'Baḍagaga ba:ḍa:se | Ko:taga po:ta:se | Todavagaha:la:se | Kurumaga je:na:se'

— The Badaga wants mutton, the Kota beef, the Toda milk, the Kurumba honey (blaison populaire; Prov. 46b)

a:seka:ra *n.* greedy person (cf. **a:se/a:ce**)

a:ḷa *n.* deep; *adj.* deep DEDR 396

a:ḷatta *n.* shore, shoreline, sea-shore, coast, coastline, strand (cf. *kaḍalu*) DEDR 396

'a:ḷattano: o:reyo: baggi no:dile...'—If you stoop and look on the slope of each shore... (line from a poem; Prov. 1131, 1')

a:ḷi *n.* brass vessel used for carrying water at a temple

a:ḷiattu *n.* depths of the ocean, ocean deep (cf. *kaḍali*) DEDR 396

a:ḷu/a: *n.* 1. servant, coolie, cooly, wage-labourer; 2. people, persons, man, men, folk; 3. representative, stand-in DEDR 399

'a:ḷo:padu adduva:na...'—A representative going is absurd... (Prov. 730a)

a:ḷu/ha:ḷu *n.* ruin DEDR 4110

'ma:tu maneya ha:ḷu ma:ḍidu'—Words have spoiled the house (Prov. 677c)

a:ḷu *vt.* to rule, govern, control, have, possess (**a:mb-**, **a:ṇḍ-**; Emeneau 1939: 46 recorded *áḷu*, 'rule!') DEDR 5157

'a:ṇḍu lacca tombatta:ru sa:vira gaṇa'—Ruling over one hundred and ninety-six thousand heavenly bodyguards... (from a prayer)

a:ḷu ma:ḍu/ha:ḷu ma:ḍu *idiom.* to spoil, ruin DEDR 4110, 4797

a:ḷuva *adj.* authoritarian, domineering DEDR 5157

I

ia nu:ru/iyyu nu:ru/iļu nu:ru

num. seven hundred (*iļu nu:ru* in the Me:kuna:du dial.; Emeneau 1939: 46-47 recorded *ī·ūnuru*)
DEDR 910, 3729

-iu *num.* seven (a variant of *iļu*, especially used in composite numbers; e.g., *haderiu*, 'seventeen'; an auspicious number; cf. *iyyu/iļu*, *e:ļu*, *heccu*; Emeneau 1939:46-47 recorded *ī·ū/éū*) DEDR 910

Iutore *np.* Irutore, Elithoray, Yellithoray, Illithurai, Ilitorai, Ilithorai, Ilitoray, Hithorai, name of a hamlet 5.5 km. NNE of Coonoor, formerly belonging to Eḍapaḷli but now to Pedduva commune (Kasturi and Maduve/Haṭṭara *kulas*; in existence prior to 1812; 96 Gaḍa houses in 1970; cf. *Aremaṇehaṭṭi*, *Mokkaṭṭi*; pronunciation varies with the local form of 'seven': cf. *-iu*, *iyyu/iļu*, *e:ļu*; Macleane 1893: 582; < *iu +tore*, 'seven+ springs') DEDR 910, 3370

ikku *vt.* 1. to put, apply, place, put down, give, pay; 2. to treat, deal with, set on; 3. to dress; 4. to lock (cf. *o:langa ikku*, *baṭṭe ikku*, *haḍ-iyā ikku*) DEDR 492

'*o:vatti ikkidama hottarisi hiḍitana*'—[A person who] has applied sacred ash will search for the sun and reach hold of it (Prov. 1166a)

ikku *n.* niche, tight corner DEDR 524

ikkua *n.* two measures (ca 7.41 litres; < *eraḍu+kolaḡa*, 'two+measures') DEDR 474, 1827a

igi/higi *vt.* to pull away, pull apart, make social distance (between people), move away, separate (*igip-*, *igit-*) DEDR 411

'*...higi badukida da:ra*'—...Who has flourished [after] moving away? (Prov. 656b)

iguda *n.* dyspepsia, indigestion, upset stomach (Hockings 1980b: 126) ? DEDR 678

igune *n.* large lizard, banded water lizard, common Indian monitor lizard, guana, iguana, iguana lizard, oodoomoo (*Varanus monitor*; also called *uḍumbu*, *go:de*; Boulenger 1890: 164-65; Macleane 1893: 610; Francis 1908: 84; Smith 1935: 402-03)

ingu/inji *n.* ginger, African ginger, common ginger, Jamaica ginger, race ginger, Zanzibar root (*Zingiber officinale*; *inji* is the modern form; cf. *sukku*, *sutti*; Hooker 1872-97: VI, 246; Macleane 1893: 310-11; Nairne 1894: 337; Yule & Burnell 1903: 374-75; Watt 1908: 1139-43; Lushington 1915: 735; Maharashtra 1953:231; Gamble & Fischer 1956-57:1040) DEDR 429

ingu *vi.* to enter, fall into, plunge into, sink into, go into DEDR 430
'*sutti huṭṭidavaga ingara bi:ra*' — The brave man plunges in for his burning relatives (Prov. 883)

Inḡaṇḍu *np.* England, Britain, Great Britain, United Kingdom (< Eng. *England*)

icce *n.* duty, task, concern DEDR 471

'*u:vadu bittuvadu nangicce...*' — Ploughing and sowing are our duty... (Prov. 254 a, b)

icce *n.* wish, desire (cf. Ka. *icce*, Skt. *icce*, idem.)

incupektaru *n.* inspector (of police, electricity board, buses, etc.; < Eng. *inspector*)

inji/ingu cf. above, *ingu/inji*

inju *vt.* to squeeze, press, extract liquid (from clothes, fruit, breast, etc.) DEDR 4183

iṭi/i:ṭi *n.* 1. spear, lance, sword, scabbard; 2. shoot DBIA 41
'bandaduna bara koṇḍu | ba:radaduna iṭṭeya' — Having come, receive a blessing! Shouldn't have come, [get a] spear! (Prov. 776a)

iṭṭu *n.* glade ? DEDR 445

iṭṭu/hiṭṭu *n.* 1. flour, ball of cooked millet flour; 2. food, any meal with rice (cf. a:raḍiṭṭu, ku:/ku:ḷu) DBIA 269b

'...muṇḍe tangaliṭṭu tindiya'—...the bad wife will eat the stale food (Prov. 343b)

iṭṭu soppu/hiṭṭu soppu *n.* millet and greens, a meal, food, supper, dinner DBIA 269b, DEDR 2673

iṭṭottu/hiṭṭottu *n.* mealtime, meal hour, evening mealtime, supper-time, dinnertime (cf. hiṭṭu ja:ma) DBIA 269b, DEDR 4559

iḍi *vt.* to destroy, break, cut into (*iḍip-*, *iḍit-*); *vi.* to get destroyed, be broken, get cut (*iḍiv-*, *iḍid-*); *n.* dell, depression (in ground) DEDR 432

'sippu koḍali mora hiḍitaravo:...'—Will a broken axe cut into a tree?... (Prov. 218a)

iḍi *n.* thunder DEDR 438

iḍi/hiḍi *vt.* 1. to catch, catch hold, get, acquire, take hold, get hold, grab, grab hold, hold, take, spread to, pull down, grasp, adopt, oppose, handle; 2. to like (subject in DAT case, as below; *iḍip-*, *iḍit-*) DEDR 4148

'enaga ama iḍipile'—I don't like him

iḍi lo:ka *n.* thundering heaven (< *iḍi+lo:ka*, 'thunder+place') DEDR 438

iḍu *n.* nook DEDR 445

iḍu *vt.* to throw, cast, chuck, drop (*iḍuv-*, *iṭṭ-*) DEDR 442

'ba:nu iḍidu bu:vane a:ngai ta:ngiravo:'—

When the sky collapses, will my palm stop its fall? (Prov. 307)

iḍukore *np.* Idukore, name of a hamlet 2.5 km. ENE of Kotagiri bazaar, belonging to Suḷḷigu:ḍu commune (60 Wodeya houses in 1970; < *iḍi+kore*, 'dell+patch of ground') DEDR 432, 1859

iḍu tale *n.* divorce ceremony, cast off the relations (lit.; cf. *hoṇe taṭṭuvadu*) DEDR 442, 3103

iḍutta/hiḍutta *adj.* agreeable, pleasant, nice (< *iḍi/hiḍi*, 'to like')

iḍuttu/hiḍuttu *PP.* being agreeable, being pleasant, being nice (< *iḍi/hiḍi*, 'to like')

iḍuhaṭṭi *np.* Iduhatty, Yeddukuty, Idu-hatti, name of a hamlet 10 km. WNW of Kotagiri, formerly belonging to Ebbuna:ḍu but now to Kaḍana:ḍu commune (Maduve/Haṭṭara and Ma:ri *kulas*; 111 Gauḍa houses in 1970; archæological site; scene of the sensational murder of a sorceress in 1987; < *iḍu+haṭṭi*, 'nook+hamlet') DEDR 445, 3868

Ittalar *np.* Ittalar, Italaru, Ithalaru, Ithalar, Ethalar, Ecdalaur, name of a hamlet 10.5 km. SW of Ootacamund, belonging to Me:lu:ru commune (head village of Ithalar Panchayat, with a 1981 population of 8,915; Kasturi and Ma:ri *kulas*; in existence before 1812, and built on the site of a former Toda hamlet belonging to Moṛṭxōṛ clan; 137 Gauḍa houses in 1970; old name was *Etelarekaṇḍi*; part of this hamlet is still called *O:ṇikaṇḍi*; has a ruined *to:*; cf. *Uṇṇimandu*, *emmaṭṭi*, *to:*; < *etelare*, 'Pimpinella sp.')

itta:ge/ittu *adv.* here, over here, this side, on this side; *excl.* (come) here! DEDR 410a

'itta:gitta:ga ba:ndale | ida maneya kitti-

na' — If he says 'Come here, come here!' he pulls down the outer room (Prov. 455a)

ittu/itta:ge idem.

itte *adv.* thus, in this manner, like this, this kind, this sort (cf. *i:ga/i:ge/hi:ge*; < *i-*, prox. demonstrative deictic base) DEDR 410a

'honegittama tera balla...'—The kind of man who stands surety is responsible for paying... (Prov. 692b, c)

ida *adj.* salubrious

idanenda *pro* from it; 3rd pers. sg. N. ABL prox. pro. DEDR 410

ida bisilu *n.* pleasant morning sunshine (cf. *naḍu bisilu*) DEDR 5517

'pailu holava ida bisiluno: no:ḍa...'—The small shoots in a field when the sun shines are a sight... (Prov. 140a, b)

ida mane *n.* front room, outer room of a house. (Traditionally it should be 5 *ma:* wide; women should eat their meals here; Natesa Sastri 1892: 756 recorded *edir mane*, lit. 'opposite room'; while Jagor 1914: 48 had *eḍe-mane*, lit. 'middle room') DEDR 795, 4776

'itta:gitta:ga ba:ndale | ida maneya kittina' —If he says 'Come here, come here!' he pulls down the outer room (Prov. 455a)

ida mane ma:ti *n.* archaic term for referring to Todas and Toreyas (cf. *ba:gilu ma:ti*; < *ida +mane+ma:ti*, 'outer+room+son', a ref. to the fact that they could not enter further into a Badaga house) DEDR 795, 4776, 4747

idu *pro.* it, this; 3rd pers. sg. N. NOM prox. pro. DEDR 410

idu *n.* way of life, manners, life (cf. Skt. *idam*, 'all this, the whole world')

iduga *pro.* for it; 3rd pers. sg. N. DAT prox. pro. DEDR 410

iduna *pro.* 1. it, this; 3rd pers. sg. N. ACC prox. pro.; 2. of it, its;

3rd pers. sg. N. GEN prox. pro.

DEDR 410

(interest) *n.* interest (on a loan or savings account; < Eng.)

-inda/-anda/-a:nda/-unda/-enda/-e:nda *sfx.* by, than, in comparison to; comparative ABL particle on nominals and pronouns (*andu* was an archaic variant) DEDR 410a

'Ka:si inda Avana:siye: o:se' — Avana-shy is indeed more splendid than Benares (blaison populaire; Prov. 204)

Indara:ni/Indra:ni *np.*

1. queen of god Indra, "The wife of Devendran; represented as an ever blooming virgin" (Maclean 1893: 371); 2. female name (cf. Skt. *indra+rājñī*, '[name]+queen')

inda:ḍu/hinda:ḍu *vt.* to come behind, follow DEDR 4205

'hi:vavaninda:ḍu bi:vama nera' — The man who saves is company behind the man who gives (Prov. 830a)

inda:ḍu ho:gu/hinda:ḍu ho:gu *vt.* to follow (someone) DEDR 4205, 4572

inda:su/inde/hinda:su/hindu/hinde *adv.* behind, at the back, later on, afterwards, after, too late (*hinda:ḍu* is an archaic form) DEDR 4205

Indiya *np.* India, Republic of India, Bharata (< Eng. *India*)

indu *adv.* today, this day DEDR 410b

'...emme ka:pavana heṅḍru indu muṅḍe' —... Today the wife of the buffalo herdsman [became a] widow (Prov. 1006a)

inde/inda:su/hinda:su/hindu/hinde cf. above, *inda:su/ inde/hinda:su/hindu/hinde*

Indra so:mi *n.* Indra, chief of the vedic gods, symbolized by a ploughshare (cf. *Ke:tayya so:mi/Ke:tara:ya/Ke:tarodeya*; < *Indra +so:mi*, '[name]+lord, master') DBIA 162

Indra lo:ka *n.* Indra's world, place where the gods live (cf. *de:va lo:ka*; < Skt. *Indra + loka*, '[name] +space, region, country')

Indra:ni/Indara:ni *cf.* overleaf, *Indara:ni/Indra:ni*

innagaṭṭa/annagaṭṭa *adv.* until, till, when (cf. *ennagaṭṭa*)

innu *adv.* yet, again DEDR 410c
'...*innondu ma: uddava:na*'—...you'll become a cubit taller [than you are] (Prov. 1093)

innu:ra:vadu *num.* two hundredth DEDR 474, 3729

innu:ru/iru nu:ru *num.* two hundred (Emeneau 1939: 47 recorded *inuru*) DEDR 474, 3729

ippattaida:vadu *num.* twenty-fifth DEDR 474, 3918, 2826

ippattaidu *num.* twenty-five (Emeneau 1939: 47 recorded *ipataydu*) DEDR 474, 3918, 2826

ippattana:ka:vadu *num.* twenty-fourth, two dozenth DEDR 474, 3918, 3655

ippattana:ku *num.* twenty-four (Emeneau 1939: 47 recorded *ipata'na'ku*) DEDR 474, 3918, 3655

ippattamu:ra:vadu *num.* twenty-third DEDR 474, 3918, 5052

ippattamu:ru *num.* twenty-three (Emeneau 1939: 47 recorded *ipata'muru*) DEDR 474, 3918, 5052

ippatta:ra:vadu *num.* twenty-sixth DEDR 474, 3918, 2485

ippatta:ru *num.* twenty-six (Emeneau 1939: 47 recorded *ipataru*) DEDR 474, 3918, 2485

ippatta:vadu *num.* twentieth DEDR 474, 3918

ippattiyya:vadu *num.* twenty-seventh DEDR 474, 3918, 910

ippattiyyu/ippatti:ḷu *num.* twenty-seven (Emeneau 1939: 46-47 recorded *ipati'ḷ*) DEDR 474, 3918, 910

ippatti:ḷu/ippattiyyu *idem.*

ippattu *num.* twenty, score (Emeneau 1939: 47 recorded *ipatu*) DEDR 474, 3918

'*ippatuno: ha:dara:fa...*' — The activity of a twenty-year-old is pleasure-loving... (Prov. 67a)

ippattetṭu *num.* twenty-eight (Emeneau 1939: 47 recorded *ipateṭṭu*) DEDR 474, 3918, 784

ippatteraḍa:vadu *num.* twenty-second DEDR 474, 3918

ippatteraḍu *num.* twenty-two (Emeneau 1939: 47 recorded *ipateradu*) DEDR 474, 3918

ippattonda:vadu *num.* twenty-first DEDR 474, 3918, 990d

ippattundu *num.* twenty-one (Emeneau 1939: 47 recorded *ipatondu*) DEDR 474, 3918, 990d

ippattombatta:vadu *num.* twenty-ninth DEDR 474, 1025, 3518

ippattombattu *num.* twenty-nine (Emeneau 1939: 47 recorded *ipatombatu*) DEDR 474, 1025, 3518

ibba/ibbare *num.* pair, brace (cf. *eraḍu, jo:ḍu*) DEDR 474
'*ibbaṇa aṭṭa kandeya...*'—His revenue is two annas... (Prov. 823)

ibbare/ibba *idem.*

ibbare ibbare ma:ḍu *idiom.* to pair off, make into pairs (< *ibbare +ma:ḍu*, 'pair+make') DEDR 474, 4797

ibbi *n.* tiny waterfall DEDR 226

ibbu na:ru *n.* stunted growth

ibbeduti *n.* pair of wives, co-wives DEDR 474

'*ibbedutiya ka:ṭa...*'—A pair of wives [is an] ill-omen... (Prov. 362)

ima *pro.* he, this man; 3rd pers. sg. M. NOM prox. *pro.* DEDR 410

imaga *pro.* to him, for him; 3rd pers. sg. M. DAT prox. *pro.* DEDR 410

'*imaga e:sago varave:rupu ma:di...*' —Having made him so welcome...

imana *pro.* 1. him; 3rd pers. sg. M. ACC prox. pro.; 2. his, of him; 3rd pers. sg. M. GEN prox. pro. DEDR 410

imana:nda *pro.* from her, from this (woman); 3rd pers. sg. F. ABL prox. pro. DEDR 410

imanenda *pro.* from him; 3rd pers. sg. M. ABL prox. pro. DEDR 1

imbara/himbara *n.* 1. bathroom, washing-place; ("The room for bathing... no longer runs all the way across the back, but is located behind the front room"—Noble 1968: 125-26); 2. back of a row of Bada-ga houses; (the same space is called *mumbara*, q.v., or *himbara*, depending on whether it is viewed from the house in front or the house behind) DEDR 4205, 5261

imbi *n.* sweet lime, Adam's apple (fruit), limetta, pear lemon, sweet lemon (*Citrus medica* var. *limetta*; "Wight regarded the sweet lime as indigenous to the Nilgiri Hills" — Watt 1908: 326; Hooker 1872-97: I, 514-15; Maclean 1893: 434-35; Nairne 1894: 48; Yule & Burnell 1903: 516-17; Lushington 1915: 107; Gamble 1922: 130; Maharashtra 1953: 66; Gamble & Fischer 1956-57: 115; Cooke 1958: I, 200-01; Maharashtra 1961: 347; Matthew 1983: 202-03; Chandrabose & Nair 1987: 54-55; cf. Ka. *nimbi/limbe*, idem.)

Imbimorahaṭṭi/Imbiyamorahaṭṭi *np.* I mbimorahatti, Imbarahatti, name of a hamlet 8.5 km. ENE of Kotagiri, belonging to Kengare commune (40 Toreya houses in 1991; settled from a Kunda hamlet; cf. *Imbiha:ḍa*; < *imbi+mora+haṭṭi*, 'sweet lime+tree+hamlet') DEDR 4711a, 3868

Imbimora Hosatṭi/Himbara Hosatṭi/Hu:moraHosahaṭṭi *np.* Humbimora Hosatti, Osatti, name of a hamlet 8 km. ENE of Kotagiri, belonging to Kengare commune (80 Toreya houses in 1991; settled from *Imbimorahaṭṭi/Imbiyamorahaṭṭi*; < *imbi+mora+hosa+haṭṭi*, 'sweet lime+tree+new+hamlet') DEDR 4711a, 4275, 3868

Imbiyamorahaṭṭi/Imbimorahaṭṭi *cf.* *Imbimorahaṭṭi/Imbiyamorahaṭṭi* above

Imbiha:ḍa *np.* name of a valley mentioned in the ballad *Ba:la Śe-vana*; it runs down from Imbimorahaṭṭi/Imbiyamorahaṭṭi E towards De:na:ḍu, 8.5 km. ENE of Kotagiri (< *imbi+ha:ḍa*, 'sweet lime+vale') DEDR 836, 4062

imbu/himbu *n.* back (of body), hunched shoulders (lit. 'back-fall'; archaic form was *himb|u*) DEDR 4205

'*nambidamaga imbu...*'—The man who has believed you is a back [for you]... (Prov. 964)

Iyerusalem *np.* Jerusalem, the celestial city, ancient capital of Israel (also called *Sa:lem*; Christian usage; cf. Heb. *Yerushala'im*, idem.)

Iyesu so:mi *np.* Jesus Christ (< Eng. *Jesus*+Bad. *so:mi*, '[name]+lord, master')

iyya:vadu *num.* seventh DEDR 910

iyyu/i|u *num.* seven (an auspicious number; *i|u* in Merkuna:ḍ dial.; Emeneau 1939: 46-47 recorded *i'ú/éú*; cf. *iu-*, *e:|u*, *heccu*) DEDR 910

iyyuattu/i|uattu/evattu/el'avattu *num.* seventy (Emeneau 1939: 46-47 recorded *éúatu*) DEDR 910, 3918

iyyu nu:ra:vadu/i|u nu:ra:vadu *num.* seven hundredth (*i|u nu:-*

ra:vadu in Me:kuna:du dial.)
 DEDR 910, 3729

iyyu nu:ru/ianu:ru/i|u nu:ru
num. seven hundred (*i|u nu:ru* in Me:kuna:du dial.; Emeneau 1939: 46-47 recorded *i'ūnuru*) DEDR 910, 3729

iri *vt.* to pick, poke, nudge, stab, strike, probe, punch, pound (*irib-, irid-*) DEDR 859
 '...*henṇu hiṭṭu irida:ra'*—...the girls are pounding the flour (Prov. 209)

iriku/hiriku *vt.* to pick up, take up, collect, originate, gather together, assemble (cf. *hu:du*) DEDR 4423

irippe kai *n.* forest mango, Buchanan's decandrous mango, charolee oil tree, chironjee, chironji, Cuddapah almond, hermit's tree, jungle mango, moræda, piyar (*Buchanania lanzan*; cf. *maru|e*; Hooker 1872-97: II, 23; Maclean 1893: 177-78; Nairne 1894: 68; Watt 1908: 188-89; Lushington 1915: 173; Gamble 1922: 216-17; Maharashtra 1953: 42-43; Gamble & Fischer 1956-57: 184; Maharashtra 1957: 42-43; Cooke 1958: I, 293-94; Maharashtra 1961: 98-99, 189-90, 267-68, 363, 400; Matthew 1983: 306-07) DEDR 485, 1459

iru *vi.* 1. to be (somewhere), exist, hold back, wait, stay (used only with an animate subject; cf. *haḍu*); 2. *aux. vb.* used (with PP of another vb.) to indicate perfect or pluperfect tense (used mainly with an animate subject, whereas *haḍu* is used with an inanimate; *ibb-, idd-*) DEDR 480
 'ondu ra:ja idda...'—There was a king...

iru *n.* dark, darkness, night, nighttime (archaic form was *iru|u*) DEDR 2552
 '...*iru unisile nidde keṭṭa'*—...if you are worrying at night your sleep is ruined (Prov. 854)

Iruka:ḍu *np.* Irukadu, Yericod, Irikadu, name of a former Irula hamlet 11 km. NW of Kotagiri (in existence before 1812 but now lost to cultivation; < *iru +ka:ḍu*, 'dark+forest') DEDR 2552, 1438

Iruka:ḍu Beṭṭa *np.* Yevarkadu bettu, name of a mountain ca 2040 m in elevation, 9.5 km. NNE of Kotagiri (also called *E:vaka:ḍu Beṭṭa*; < *iru +ka:ḍu+beṭṭa*, 'dark+forest+hill') DEDR 2552, 1438, 5474

iruku *vt.* to squeeze, pinch between two fingers DEDR 524

iruḍu *n.* stray person, missing person, stray animal; *adj.* disobedient, straying

iru nu:ru *num.* two hundred DEDR 474, 3729
 '...*pati aḍiga| iru nu:ru pa:da hiḍidu...*'—Let him grasp the feet of the two hundred sages! (line from funeral prayer; Prov. 1125b)

irupu *n.* sharp-edged stone, sliver of stone, sharp blade

irupu/irupe *n.* throng, multitude, large number DEDR 524

Irupukallu *np.* Irupukal, Irupukallu, name of a hamlet 2.5 km. WSW of Kotagiri bazaar, belonging to Pedduva commune (Maduve /Haṭṭara kula; 10 Gauḍa houses in 1970; < *irupu+kallu*, 'sharp-edged+stone') DEDR 864, 1298

irupe/irupu *cf.* above, *irupu/irupe*

iruppu *n.* ant, formicidæ (Maclean 1893: 182; Fletcher 1914: 274-77; Hawkins 1986: 21-23) DEDR 864
 '...*iruppuna ba:ra iruppuga'*—...the ant's weight is for the ant (Prov. 637)

iruba:|u *n.* iron saw (made by Kotas; cf. *iruva:|u /iro:|u*; < *ire +ba:|u*, 'strike+sword, saw') DEDR 443, 5376

iruva:|u/iro:|u *n.* 1. hedging sickle, hedging knife, machete, billhook (with a long handle, made by Kotas); 2. axe, chopper, woodaxe (one sample, "woodaxes made by Kota smiths, ca. 57 cm. long, blade 21 cm." – Jagor 1914: 61; cf. *iru-ba:|u*) DEDR 443, 5376

iru|u *n.* dark, darkness, night, night-time (archaic form; cf. *iru*) DEDR 2552

iru:da/iru:da *adv.* by night, throughout the night DEDR 2552
'...iru:da mora batta' — ...at night they winnow little millet (Prov. 594a)

iru:da/iru:da *idem.*

iro:|u/iruva:|u *cf.* above, *iru-va:|u/iro:|u*

ili *n.* 1. Indian mole-rat, kok, lesser bandicoot (*Bandicota bengalensis*); 2. Indian bush rat, coffee rat (*Golunda Ellioti Ellioti*); 3. Blanford's rat, white-tailed woodrat (*Rattus Blanfordi*); 4. brown rat, common house rat, roof rat (*R. rattus*; cf. *heggua*; Grigg 1880: 157; Maclean 1893: 290; Francis 1908: 76; Prater 1971: 205-12; G. W. Fulk, in Hawkins 1986: 38, 466, 472-74) DEDR 833

'...ili hukka maneyolla' — ...the house that a rat has entered is bad (Prov. 642b)

ili da:re *n.* rat hole DEDR 833, 3170

ilimari *n.* 1. mouse, common house mouse, common Indian mouse, shoondely (*Mus musculus*); 2. large-footed mouse (*M. crassipes*); 3. Darjeeling mouse (*M. darjeelingensis*); 4. spiny field-mouse, long-tailed spiny mouse, Malabar spiny mouse (*M. platythrix*); 5. Indian long-tailed tree mouse, Nilagiri tree mouse (*Vandeleuria oleracea nilagirica*; Grigg 1880: 157; Maclean 1893: 830; Francis 1908: 76; Prater 1971: 207-12; G. W. Fulk, in Hawkins 1986:

394; < *ili+mari*, 'rat+young one')

DEDR 833, 4764

'*en̄ega budda ilimarima:nge*'—It's like a mouse that has fallen into the oil (Prov. 132)

ilimiccike *n.* citron, Adam's apple (fruit), cedrat, creeper lime, Ganapaty's lime, giant lime, large lemon, melon lime, ootraj, pomegranate lime, tooranj, wild lime (*Citrus medica* var. *medica proper*; Hooker 1872-97: I, 514; Maclean 1893: 434; Yule & Burnell 1903: 516-17; Watt 1908: 325; Gamble 1922: 130; Maharashtra 1953: 66; Gamble & Fischer 1956-57: 115; Cooke 1958: I, 200-01; Matthew 1983: 202-03; Chandrabose & Nair 1987: 54-55) ? DEDR 836, 1459

ilimiccikeha:da *np.* name of a valley in the Kunda area (location unknown: mentioned only in the ballad *Ba:la Ševana*; < *ilimiccike* + *ha:da*, 'citron+valley') DEDR 836, 4062

ili satta no: *n.* plague, bubonic plague (Hockings 1980b: 148-49; < *ili+satta+no:*, 'dead+rat+dis-ease') DEDR 833, 2426, 3793

ilu/elu *n.* bone (cf. *ilu gu:du*, *gattu ilu*, *dad̄de*) DEDR 839

ilu ōde *n.* fracture (of a bone; cf. *ōdeda ilu*; Hockings 1980b: 124-25) DEDR 839, 946

ilu gu:du *n.* skeleton, bone-cage (lit.) DEDR 839, 1883

-ile/-ale/-le *sfx.* if, but (conditional *sfx* following stem 2 of a vb.)

'*he:guva he:gile ke:pavaga madi illeya:*'

—If anyone says [something], isn't it sensible to listen [to it]? (Prov. 619c)

ileyu:/-aleyu:/-leyu: *sfx.* even if, though (conditional *sfx*+*u:*; cf. *a:leyu:*)

'*ka|lana nambileyu:| gollana namba be:da*' — Even if you trust a thief, don't trust a Golla (herdsman) (Prov.)

illa/ille *vi.* no, not, it is not (NEG < *iru*, 'to be') DEDR 480/2559

'*kalladuvane ne: ille | ne: ibbane kallille*'
—When a stone is there, there's no dog;
when there's a dog, there's no stone (Prov. 30)

illada/illa:da *adj.P.* without, lacking (NEG *adj.P.* < *iru*, 'to be'; but Bühler ms. 244, 301, & 530 have *illade*) DEDR 2559

'...*angadillada da:ri sameya*'—...the road will not end without company (Prov. 971)

illade/illa:de/illa:rade *adv.P.* without, not being (NEG *adv.P.* < *iru*, 'to be') DEDR 2559

'*haḍa be:li illade hola uttara handi*' — Without a protecting fence, [a wild] pig will dig the field up (Prov. 215c)

illado:le/illave or DEDR 2559

illave/illado:le *idem.*

illa:da/illada *cf.* above, *illada/illa:da*

illa:de/illade/illa:rade *cf.* above, *illade/illa:de/illa:rade*

illa:rade/illade/illa:de *idem.*

illi *adv.* here DEDR 410a

'*habbella illi | kobbu karaka:radalli*' — All the celebration was here, but they dismantle the efforts there (Prov. 14a)

illigeḍa *adv.* hither (*cf.* *alligeḍa illigeḍa*)

ille/illa *cf.* above, *illa/ille*

iva *pro.* she, this (woman), this present wife; 3rd pers. sg. F. NOM prox. pro. (Emeneau 1939: 46 recorded *i va*, 'this woman') DEDR 410a

'*ava holla:ndu | iva ku:ḍile | iva maḍa-keyo: tindiya*' — Having considered that woman bad [she was divorced; but] having married this present wife, she is eating out of the cooking-pot (Prov. 567)

ivaka *pro.* they, these (people); 3rd pers. pl. M. or F. NOM prox. pro. (Emeneau 1939:46) DEDR 410a

ivakaga *pro.* for them, for these

(people); 3rd pers. pl. M. or F. DAT prox. pro. DEDR 410a

ivakara *pro.* 1. them; 3rd pers. pl. M. or F. ACC prox. pro.; 2. their, of them, theirs; 3rd pers. pl. M. or F. GEN prox. pro. DEDR 410a

'*ivakara varalara ke:tara*'—Did you hear about the exploits of these people?

ivakaranda/ivaka:nda *pro.* by them, by these (people); 3rd pers. pl. M. or F. ABL prox. pro. DEDR 410a

ivaka:nda/ivakaranda *cf.* above, *ivakaranda/ivaka:nda*

ivaga *pro.* to her, to this (woman); 3rd pers. sg. F. DAT prox. pro. (Emeneau 1939:46 recorded *i va-ga*) DEDR 410a

ive *pro.* they, these things; 3rd pers. pl. N. NOM prox. pro. (Emeneau 1939:46) DEDR 410a

ivva *pro.* of her, hers, of this (woman); 3rd pers. sg. F. ACC or GEN prox. pro. (Emeneau 1939: 46 recorded *i va*; < *iva + va*) DEDR 410a

ivvanda *pro.* by her, by this (woman); 3rd pers. sg. F. ABL prox. pro. DEDR 410a

Isurave:l *np.* Israel (ancient biblical nation in Palestine; Christian usage; *cf.* Heb. *yisrā'el*, 'he that strives with God', i.e., Jacob)

ise/i:se *n.* music. (Badaga music uses a pentatonic scale, hence five finger-holes on the flute; following Ta., the notes are called *sa*; *ga*; *ma*; *pa*; *da*; *cf.* *bugiri/buguri/buggiri, ra:ga*) DEDR 470

iṣṭa *n.* wish, liking (*cf.* Skt. *iṣṭa*, 'sought, favourable')

iṣṭade:vade *n.* closest or favourite deity of a hamlet, guardian god or goddess (*cf.* Skt. *iṣṭa + devatā*, 'sought, favourable+deity, divinity, sacred image')

iṣṭa linga *n.* personal *linga* which Lingayats wear on the body and revere (cf. Skt. *iṣṭa+linga*, 'sought, favourable+emblem of god Śiva')

Iḷa:ḍa/Iḷuha:ḍa *np.* Iliyada, Hiyada, name of a village of mixed population 8.5 km. NE of Kotagiri, belonging to Niruguve/Neduguve commune (< *iḷu+* (*y*)*a:ḍa*, 'seven+valleys', ref. to seven streams that flow there) DEDR 910, 4062

iḷidu no:ḍu *vt.* to search, seek, look for

iḷu/iyyu *num.* seven (an auspicious number; *iḷu* in Merkuna:ḍ dial.; Emeneau 1939:46-47 recorded *i-ū/éú*; cf. *iu-*, *e:ḷu*, *heccu*) DEDR 910

iḷuattu/iyyuattu/evattu/eḷavattu *num.* seventy (Emeneau 1939: 47 recorded *éúatu*)

Iḷukallu Beṭṭu *np.* name of a hill ca 8 km. ENE of Kotagiri, below Jo:gi Beṭṭu (site of a former fortress; archæological site; < *iḷu+* *kallu+beṭṭu*, 'seven+stone+hill')

DEDR 910, 1298, 5474

iḷu guḍi te:ru *n.* seven-storeyed catafalque built of wood and bamboo, and covered in pieces of cloth and umbrellas (the largest and most prestigious kind of catafalque, no longer built; cf. *gudikaṭ*; Thurston & Rangachari 1909: I, 121; Hockings 1980a: Pl. 13-14; < *iḷu+guḍi+te:ru*, 'seven+shrine+funerary chariot') DEDR 910, 1655, 3459

iḷu nu:ra:vadu/iyyu nu:ra:vadu/ia nu:ra:vadu *num.* seven hundredth (*iḷu nu:ra:vadu* in Me:kuna:ḍu dial.) DEDR 910, 3729

iḷu nu:ru/iyyu nu:ru/ia nu:ru *num.* seven hundred (*iḷu nu:ru* in Me:kuna:ḍu dial.; Emeneau 1939: 46-47 recorded *i-ūnuru*) DEDR 910, 3729

Iḷuha:ḍa/Iḷa:ḍa cf. above, *Iḷa:ḍa/Iḷuha:ḍa*

iḷḷangu *n.* soot

iḷḷale *n.* foundation (of a building)

iḷḷe *n.* pullet, young hen DEDR 4198

I:

i: *deictic base* this, this one; *prox.* demonstrative deictic base; *adj.* near, nearer (of several) DEDR 410a *i:ke:ri'*—this street (of a village)

i:u/i:yu *num.* seven (an auspicious number; Emeneau 1939: 46-47 recorded *i-ū/éú*; cf. *iu-*, *iyyu/i:ḷu*, *e:ḷu*, *heccu*) DEDR 910

i:ga/i:ge/hi:ge *adv.* thus, next, now (cf. *itte*)

'...du:raho:dava hi:ge: banna' — ... having gone far away, this man will come right now (Prov. 479a)

i:gu *vi.* to descend, go down (Emeneau 1939:46 recorded *i-gu*) DEDR 502

i:ge/i:ga/hi:ge cf. above, *i:ga/i:ge/hi:ge*

i:ngisu *n.* hinges (< Eng. *hinges*)

i:ṭi/iṭi *n.* 1. spear, lance, sword, scabbard; 2. shoot DBIA 41

'bandaduna bara koṇḍu | ba:radaduna iṭṭeya' — Having come, receive a blessing! Shouldn't have come, [get a] spear! (Prov. 8776a)

i:ḍu *adj.* equal, equivalent

i:nu/i:yu *vi.* to deliver (animals), bear young (animals), give birth (animals; *i:mb-*, *i:nd-*) DEDR 555

'*dana i:ndatu*'—The cow has calved

i:ya *n.* stag (cf. *ma:nu*) DEDR 476

'*hu:ru i:ya uritale uduka...*'—If you skin a ferocious stag, [you have good] curry... (Prov. 102)

i:yu/i:nu *cf.* above, *i:nu/i:yu*

i:ra *adj.* wet, damp; *np.* R. Ganges, the major river of the N. Indian plains DEDR 3690a

I:rabadrayya/Badra/Vi:rabadra/Vi:rabadrayya *np.* Virabhattaraya, Virabhadra, Irabattaraya, Vee-rabhadran, Virabadraya, an aspect of the god Śiva, an attendant of Śiva who destroyed Daksha's sacrifice (god who is worshipped especially by the Ka:|aga/Ka:ṇada sept of the Wodeyas; Metz 1864: 68-69; Macleane 1893: 953-54; < *I:svara+Badra+ayya*, '[name]+[name]+lord') DEDR 196a

I:rama:sti *np.* Iramasthi, goddess Gange (cf. *I:ramma*, *Ganga/Gange*, *Hette I:rama:sti*; < *i:ra* + *maha:+sati*, 'wet+great+suttee')

I:ramma *np.* 1. goddess Gange (*gangi/ gange*, q.v.; formerly worshipped by the people of Daṇṇayaka Ko:ṭe, q.v.); 2. female name

DEDR 3690a, 183

i:ra|u *n.* liver DEDR 546

i:ri *n.* hustle and bustle

i:ri a:ḍu *vi.* to fuss, hustle, hustle and bustle

i:su *vt.* to receive, get, obtain, buy, procure DEDR 2598

'...*ba|lega ittama i:sa balla*'—...the kind of man who stands as receiver is responsible for receiving (Prov. 692a)

i:suvama/i:so:ma *n.* client, customer (cf. *aradama*; < *i:su+S1+ama*, 'gets+S1+he') DEDR 2598, 1

i:se/ise *n.* music. (Badaga music uses a pentatonic scale, hence five finger-holes on the flute; following Ta., the notes are called *sa:*, *ga:*, *ma:*, *pa:*, *da:*; cf. *bugiri/buguri/buggiri*, *ra:ga*) DEDR 470

i:so:ma/i:suvama *cf.* above, *i:suvama/i:so:ma*

I:svara *np.* 1. god Śiva; 2. male name (cf. *Na:gi:svara*, *Muni:svara*; Macleane 1893:287; cf. Skt. *Īsvara*, 'ruler, supreme god, Śiva')

I:svamma *np.* 1. consort of god Śiva; 2. female name (< *i:svara*, '[name]+goddess') DEDR 183

I:svari *np.* 1. consort of god Śiva; 2. female name (no longer in general use as such; Macleane 1893: 287; cf. Skt. *Īsvari*, 'princess')

U

-u (final *-u* in substantives is sometimes euphonic; e.g., *u:r/ u:ru*, 'village', *kal/ kallu*, 'stone')

ui *vt.* to plough, hoe, powder (with a hoe), dig up (*u:v-/upp-*, *utt-*; cf. *u:/hu:*) DEDR 688

'hadano:ge uttu | barado:ge so:dane hui'
—Plough when the field is soaked; hoe for checking purposes when the rain has ceased (Prov. 190)

ui/hui *vt.* 1. to beat, belabour, strike, hit, beat down; 2. to work, prepare, mix up (*hu:v-*, *hu:d-*; Emeneau 1939: 45-46 recorded *huy*, 'hit!') DEDR 4534

'ga:i hu:daḍade' — a wind has struck (i.e., someone has become sick with *kunna ga:i* or *doḍḍa ga:i*)

ui/hui *adj.* sour; *n.* tamarind, amlee, aumlicah, chinch, chinta, date of Hind, Indian date, pooly (*Tamarindus indica*; Emeneau 1939: 45 recorded *hūy*, 'tamarind'; archaic forms were *uḷi/ huḷi*; Hooker 1872-97: II, 273; Macleane 1893: 873-74; Nairne 1894: 99; Yule & Burnell 1903: 894-95; Watt 1908: 1066-67; Lushington 1915: 253; Gamble 1922: 278-79; Maharashtra 1953: 207-08; Gamble & Fischer 1956-57: 290; Maharashtra 1957: 232; Cooke 1958: I, 457-58; Maharashtra 1961: 162, 225-26, 249; Matthew 1983: 516-17; Hawkins 1986: 548-49; Chandrabose & Nair 1987: 98) DEDR 4322

'keḷḷa banda naḷḷaga | huiyu: hiṭṭu:yetta-da' — An impoverished relative has to make do with [just] tamarind and flour (Prov. 184)

ukkada *n.* toll, toll-house DEDR 565

'...ukkada haṇṇa koḷḷu...' — ...when the toll has been paid... (line from a poem; Prov. 1131, 32")

ukki *n.* worm, earthworm, oligochæte (Hawkins 1986: 194)

Ukkiko:sipatti *np.* Hukkicosaputti, name of a former Badaga hamlet 9.5 km. NNW of Ootacamund and adjoining So:lu:ru hamlet (name only shown on the map of 1822; ? < *ukki+ko:si+patti*, 'worm+cover+rope', ref. to a silken rope) DEDR 4034

ukku/uggu/hukku *irr. vb.* to get inside, penetrate, plunge, enter, go into (cf. *hugu*) DEDR 4238

Ukkupa:ḷe *np.* Ookoopollia, Hukupoliam, name of a former Gaḍa hamlet taken over by Wodeyas under the new name of *Oḍeyaraṭṭi*, 7 km. N of Ootacamund (in existence before 1822; 20 Wodeya houses in 1970; < *ukku+pa:ḷaya*, 'enter+small settlement, hamlet, camp') DEDR 4238, 4117

ugal *adv.* beyond a boundary

ugi *vi.* 1. to spit, expectorate; 2. to spirt out, gush forth (*ugiv-*, *ugid-*) DEDR 636

'...ja:ga no:ḍi ugiya be:ku' — ...find the proper place and spit! (Prov. 889)

ugilu *n.* fingernail, claw, talon DEDR 561

'ugiluno: oppaduna | koḍali ikkidenge' — It's like applying an axe to something that can be got rid of with one's nail (Prov. 317)

ugilu mone *n.* top of a fingernail DEDR 561

ugu *n.* saliva, spit, spittle, sputum DEDR 636

'urida kaiga ugu ha:ka' — He won't [even] put saliva on a burnt hand (Prov. 1115)

ugu kiṇḍi *n.* spittoon (used by men and old ladies while chewing tobacco) DEDR 636, 1541

uggu/ukku/hukku cf. overleaf,
ukku/uggu/hukku

uggu *n.* measure, measuring container ? DEDR 4238

ungara *n.* finger-ring (a mark of adulthood; cf. *a:du ka:l ungara, ungara maṇi, uju ungara, kabbu-ṇa ungara, pitta:l ungara, bittungara, sembungara*) DEDR 572

ungara maṇi *n.* ring gem (lit.), wedding ring, (nowadays) wedding necklet, gold chain given by the bridegroom's party to a girl as a mark of her engagement for marriage (Hockings 1979: 156; < *ungara+maṇi*, 'ring+gem') DEDR 572

ungara maṇi kaṭṭu *idiom.* to tie the wedding necklet, perform the ritual of engagement for marriage (Hockings 1979: 156; < *ungara + maṇi+kaṭṭu*, 'ring+gem+tie') DEDR 572

ungarasuttu *n.* megalithic stone circle (i.e., an archæological site; Brecks 1873: 99-100; Hockings 1976: passim; < *ungara+ suttu*, 'ring+stone+ridge') ? DEDR 572, 2715

Ungarasuttukambe *np.* former name of *Durugamale*, a mountain ca 13 km. N of Kotagiri, 961 m in elevation (archæological site; < *ungara+suttu+kambe*, 'ring+stone+ridge') ? DEDR 572, 2715, 1237

Ucca:le *np.* Oochelaur, name of a former Badaga hamlet 5 km. NW of Kotagiri (only shown on the 1812 map; < *uccu +a:le*, 'top+camp') DEDR 663, DBIA 165

uccu *vi.* to enter; *adj.* top (cf. *uggu/hukku*) DEDR 663

Uccukaḍavu *np.* U chchukadavu, name of two localities: 1. one is 2.5 km. SW of Kotagiri; 2. a stream crossing the village of Niruguve/Neduguve (< *uccu+kaḍavu*, 'top+ravine') DEDR 663, 1109

ucce *n.* urine, piss, piddle, pee,

one's water (the common word; cf. *mu:tra*) DEDR 696

'*uriya kiccuga ucce huida...*'—His urine poured onto a bruning fire... (line from a poem; Prov. 1125b)

ucce aṭṭu *vt.* to pass water, urinate, micturate DEDR 696, 97
'*aṭṭida ucceya da:ṭa be:ḍa...*' — Don't cross where urine has been passed ... (Prov. 364)

ucce kallu *n.* threshold, row of stone slabs set in the ground along the front of each house (also called *uccegarē*, q.v.; < *ucce+kallu*, 'urine+stones') DEDR 696, 1298

'*aṇṇa tamma uridale ucce kalluno: mane ettu...*'—If brothers curse each other, one can raise his house on his brother's threshold... (Prov. 675b)

ucce ka:du *n.* place outside the house where one goes to ease oneself (< *ucce +ka:du*, 'urine+forest') DEDR 696, 1438

uccegarē *n.* threshold, row of stone slabs set in the ground along the front of each house, where people might urinate at night without really leaving the house (and thus exposing themselves to ghost possession or the sorcery of Kurumbas; in early times before bathrooms were built, people bathed themselves here; also called *ucce kallu*; < *ucce +ga+are*, 'urine+DAT+slab') DEDR 696, 321

'*aṇṇa tamma uridale uccegarēyo: mane ettu...*'—If brothers curse each other, one can raise his house on his brother's threshold... (Prov. 675a)

ucce maḷḷe *n.* bed-wetter, child who often wets the bed, sufferer from enuresis, incontinent

Ujjini *np.* Ujjain, name of a city of central India, ca 1275 km. N of Ootacamund (sacred to Lingayats as the site of one of the *pañca pi:ṭa*, q.v.)

ujju *vt.* 1. to rub, clean, brush, rub on body, clean up; 2. to impress upon DEDR 665

ujju ungara *n.* coronet (cf. *ungara, ungara mañi, kabbuña ungara, pitta:!* *ungara, bittungara, sembungara*) DEDR 665, 572

uđi/ođi/otte *adj.* single, solitary, unique, lone, one only (the common form is *uđi*) DEDR 990c

'*ođi kolli uridaravo:...*' — Can a single firebrand produce a flame? ... (Prov. 666)

uđicidama *n.* creator (< *uđtu*+CAUS+S2+*ama*, 'born+made+he') DEDR 4264, 1

uđi mane/ođi mane *n.* solitary house; house built away from the village by a selfish, antisocial man (who is hence not *okkalu*, q.v.) DEDR 990c, 4776

'*uđi mane okkalolla...*' — A settler in a separate house is a bad thing... (Prov. 1020)

uđi hañña *n.* a ritual gift of four annas (old coins; < *uđi hañña*, 'one +four annas') DEDR 990c, DBIA 250

uđi Ha:ruva/ođi Ha:ruva *np.* Haruva clan (a ref. to their single thread, as distinct from the triple brahmanical one) DEDR 990c, 4091b

uđtu *n.* genitals, genitalia, privities, sex organs, organ of generation (male or female) DEDR 645

'...*uđtu kacceya uđtuñdu...*'—...their privities are covered up [with just a] strip of cloth... (line from a poem; Prov. 1131, 17')

uđtu/huđtu *vt.* to be born, rise (said of the sun; *huđtuv-*, *huđtid-*); *n.* 1. birth, creation, destiny, origin; 2. beauty, complexion, countenance; *adj.* 1. born, inborn, native, begotten; 2. beautiful, comely DEDR 4264

'*henñuđiñile hora:vaga...*' — If a girl is born, she is for outsiders... (Prov. 475)

-uđtu/-ođtu *adv.* sfx indicating numerical frequency (e.g., *hattođtu*, 'ten times') DEDR 4559

uđtu tabbari/huđtu tabbari *n.* orphan (from birth) DEDR 4264, 3101

uđtu dese/uđtuva dese *n.* east, easterly direction (lit. 'rising direction', ref. to the sunrise; cf. *ottu bu:va dese/hottu bu:va dese, ki:yana dikku*) DEDR 4264, DBIA 209

uđtu vadese/uđtu vadese *idem.*

uđtu nađtu/huđtu nađtu *n.* kith and kin, family, flesh-and-blood DEDR 4264, 3588

uđtu mañde/huđtu mañde *n.* infancy, period before the scalp-shaving ceremony DEDR 4264, 4682

uđtu vadu/uđtu:du/huđtu vadu/huđtu:du *n.* birth, childbirth, parturition (Hockings 1980b:71-86) DEDR 4264

'*ađtuna huđtu:du añde...*' — The bamboo vessel was born in a ditch... (Prov. 16)

uđtu sonda/huđtu sonda *n.* one's relatives (< *uđtu*+*sonda*, 'birth+kinship') DEDR 4264, DBIA 177

uđtu linga/huđtu linga *n.* naturally-occurring *linga*, a water-worn stone so regarded (Brecks 1873: 53; < *uđtu*+*linga*, 'born+emblem of Śiva') DEDR 4264

uđtobba/huđtobba *adv.* alone, by oneself; *n.* co-born, brothers born together (< *uđtu*+*obba*, 'born+one person') DEDR 4264, 990a

uđtobbe/huđtobbe *n.* co-born, sisters born together (< *uđtu*+*obba*, 'born+one person') DEDR 4264, 990a

uđtu:du/uđtu vadu/huđtu:du/huđtu vadu cf. above, *uđtu vadu/uđtu:du/huđtu vadu/huđtu:du*

uđi *n.* 1. medicine bag; 2. act of sorcery or witchcraft, Kurumba sorcery, Toda sorcery (cf. *uddi*) DEDR 957

uđi/huđi *n.* powder; *adj.* powdered, powdery (cf. *uddi*) DEDR 4481

Uđiyakombe *np.* Uđiyakombai, name of a former Kuřumba hamlet (location unknown; < *uđi+ ya+ kombe*, 'sorcery+GEN+Kuřumba hamlet') DEDR 957, 1732

uđu *vt.* to put on, wear (clothing; *uđuv-*, *uđt-*) DEDR 587

uđu a:đu *n.* sacrificial goat DEDR 5152

'*uđu a:đu tindama u:runo: nilla | mandaku: tindama maneyo: nilla*'—He who has eaten (the flesh of a) sacrificial goat will not stay in the village; he who has eaten the food of Todas will not stay in the house (Prov.)

uđugare *n.* clothes (which are carried from her father's house by a newly married wife)

uđu mańde/ođte mańde *n.* cane wand used for curing cattle of the *kundu* disease (wand made of a cane base, with clay, cowdung, flowers, and ash, all mixed in milk and let harden; Hockings 1980b: 211) DEDR 587, 4682

uđumbiđi *n.* log, wooden block (cf. *sigumbiđi*)

uđumbu *n.* large lizard, banded water lizard, common Indian monitor lizard, guana, iguana, iguana lizard, oodoomoo (*Varanus monitor*; also called *igune*, *go:de*; Boulenger 1890:164-65; Macleane 1893:610; Francis 1908: 84; Smith 1935:402-03) DEDR 592

Uđura:ya *np.* Uđaiya Raya, Uđiraya, Adi-Raer, the Wodeya chieftain (lit.), a name or else title of a polegar who built Uđura:ya Ko:te (q.v.) in the Nilgiris and several other forts, and was a Śaivite overlord of the Porangana:đu division early in the 17th Cent. (He was eventually driven out of the Nilgiri Hills by his brother Ummattu:r

Arasu, q.v., to the fortress at Nam-bala:ko:đu, q.v., and took on the title *Nambolu* or *Me:l Na:đu Arasu*; there is a Badaga ballad about him; Thurston & Rangachari 1909: I, 72; Hockings 1980a: 39; < *ođeya+ra:ya*, 'proprietor+chieftain') DEDR 593

'*Uđura:ya keřta ke:đu...*' — Uđuraya is doomed to an ill fate... (Prov. 103c)

Uđura:ya Ko:te *np.* Uđayaraya Fort, Uđiraya, Uđraya Kote, Adi-Raer-Cottay, a fortress 4 km. SE of Kotagiri (in ruins before 1847, although its moats were still visible in 1940 near the Burnside Tea Factory; archæological site, also called *Ko:ta:da/Ko:te ha:da*; Congreve 1847: 121-22, 140; Brecks 1873: 106; Sewell 1882: I, 228; Hockings 1980a: 34-39; < *ođeya +ra:ya+ ko:te*, 'proprietor+chieftain+fort') DEDR 593, 2207a

uņarci *adj.* sensitive (cf. *soraņe*) DEDR 603

uņi *vi.* to hide oneself, cover up (*uņip-*, *uņit-*) DEDR 1015

uņigu *vi.* to peep, sneak a look

uņisu/unisu *vt.* to hide, conceal, cover up DEDR 1015

'...*uđtu kacceya uđtuđu...*'—...their privities are covered up [with just a] strip of cloth... (line from a poem; Prov. 1131, 17°)

uņuta:ta/uņupa:ta *n.* hide-and-peek, hide-and-go-peek, hiding game (lit.), a game played by small boys and girls (< *uņu+a:ta*, 'hide+game') DEDR 1015, 3196

uņupa:ta/uņuta:ta *idem.* DEDR 1015, 347

uņđi/uņđi peđđi *n.* offering box in a church (Christian usage)

-uņđige *sfx.* with, by, around DEDR 697

'*kombu ko:lunđige maduve ho:ta | hare*

ko:lunḍige o:le kaṭṭida'—She went with horn and flute in marriage, drum and flute in the earring-tying [at a funeral] (Prov. 386)

uṅḍi petṭi/uṅḍi cf. opposite,
uṅḍi/uṅḍi petṭi

uṅḍu *PP.* used as an *aux. vb.* between main verb and final auxiliary, it gives a progressive meaning to the verb (*PP* < *uḷḷu*, 'to be') DEDR 697

'...caṭṭiya tegedu:ṅḍu ba: ba:naya...'—...A large pot is coming [and another] pot is being taken away... (Prov. 713)

uṅḍe *n.* ball of food (especially cooked millet or rice) DEDR 600
'gaṇḍa oḷḷeyamanendu | uṅḍe dappa ha:ka be:da' — Don't feed the husband with bigger balls [of food], considering him to be a better man (Prov. 988b)

uṅṇa *n.* food (cf. *pa:ṇḍava uṅṇa butṭi*); *adj.* fed DEDR 600

uṅṇave/huṅṇave *n.* full moon, day of the full moon (very auspicious; cf. *muṭṭu*; Kittel 1894: 992, 1667; Samikannu 1922: 34-35; cf. Skt. *pūrṇimā*, 'day or night of the full moon')

uṅṇa:da *adj.* unabsorbed, uneaten DEDR 600

'...uṅṇa:da baduku e:sa:rano: ho:ra'—...unabsorbed wealth will get away [of its own] accord (Prov. 800)

Uṅṇimandu *np.* Unimund, name of a former Toda hamlet near Ittala:r, ca 12 km. SW of Ootacamund (abandoned in the 19th Cent.; < *uṅṇu+mandu*, 'eat+Toda hamlet')

uṅṇu *vt.* 1. to absorb, satisfy, consume; 2. to eat, suck (nipple; *umb-*, *uṅḍ-*) DEDR 600

'be:ḍi uṅḍa na:lange na:ḍu kaṇḍa'—The tongue which has eaten through begging has seen [all of the Nilgiri] divisions (Prov. 749a)

uṅṇu/huṅṇu *n.* fresh wound, infected wound, injury, scab, sores,

boil (cf. *po:*; Hockings 1980b: 112-13) DEDR 4268

'kaiya huṅṇuga | kannḍi e:naga'—Why [get a] mirror for a wound in the hand? (Prov. 308b)

uṅṇuvava *n.* eater, diner, feaster DEDR 600

'koḍu koḍu Siva endale | tuditu uṅṇuvava enjala | tinnu enna'—If [you entreat someone], saying 'Give, give, O Siva!' he will say [you must go and] eat food [that has been already] polluted by someone eating at the expense [of another] (Prov. 1021)

uṅṇme *n.* truth DEDR 697

uta:nan *n.* fourth breath to leave the body at the moment of death (cf. Skt. *uttāna*, 'face upward, shallow, superficial')

uttama *adj.* best, highest, perfect, most excellent, superlative DEDR 559

'ta: ma:ḍidadu uttama...'—That done by yourself is best... (Prov. 730b)

uttara *n.* order, saying, pronouncement DBIA 45

uttara ma:ḍu *vt.* to take leave, let one go, permit to leave (< *uttara+ma:ḍu*, 'pronouncement+make') DBIA 45, DEDR 4797

uttava/uddama/uvvama *n.* one who ploughs, ploughman (*uttava* is an archaic form) DEDR 688

'uddamana hoṭṭeya | bittidama hu:ta'—The sower has beaten the stomach of the ploughman (Prov. 1070)

udaka/uduka *n.* curry, stew, food *'hu:ru i:ya uritale uduka...'*—If you skin a ferocious stag, [you have good] curry... (Prov. 102)

udaka coppu/udaka soppu *n.* vegetables, curry ingredients, boiled greens DEDR 2673

'aṭṭa udaka soppo: | keṭṭa kicco:'—Is the curried side-dish hot, or has the fire died down? (Prov. 527b)

udaka soppu/udaka coppu idem.
udaru/odaru *vi.* to fall, drop DEDR 615

'arega me: udange'—It's like rain falling on a flat stone (Prov. 329)

udi/hudi *vi.* to make a mess; *n.* dough

udu *n.* Nilgiri 'ibex', jungle sheep, Nilgherry wild goat, Nilgiri tahr, tehr, tair, precipice goat, saddle-back, steinbock, ibex or chamois of Madras sportsmen (also called *ka:da:du*, *bare a:du*, *nari a:du*, *na:-re a:du*; *Hemitragus hylocrius*; Macleane 1893:775; Russell 1900:267-91; Eagan 1916:138-39; Prater 1971:259-60; G. B. Schaller, in Hawkins 1986:548) ? DEDR 610

'udu ba:du tindama u:runo: nilla...'—The man who has eaten [Nilgiri] ibex flesh will not stay in the village... (Prov. 203)

uduka/udaka cf. above, *udaka/uduka*

udumbi *adj.* juicy

udda *adj.* high, long, tall; *n.* height, tallness DEDR 621

'agala ale haridara | udda ale muridara'—[If you make it too] wide it'll get torn; [if you make it too] long it'll break (Prov. 198)

uddaṇḍi *n.* tall person DEDR 621

uddama/uttava/uvvama cf. above, *uttava/uddama/uvvama*

uddava *adj.* tallness DEDR 621

udda:re *n.* prosperity

uddi *n.* 1. trick, trickery, deception; 2. magical potion used by Kurumba sorcerers to kill others (cf. *uḍi/huḍi, uḍi*) ? DEDR 665

uddi ma:ḍu *idiom.* to trick, play a trick, mess things up, cause trouble (< *uddi+ma:ḍu*, 'trick+make') ? DEDR 665, 4797

Uddiya *np.* male name used for a Kurumba sorcerer, Uddiya Beḷḷi (in the epic poem *Kakkamalla Gauḍa*), "user of magical potions"

DEDR 665

uddu/uḷundu *n.* black gram, hairy-podded kidney bean, moong, moongo, mung, payar, pesaloo, small-fruited kidney bean (*Vigna mungo*; Hooker 1872-97: II, 203; Macleane 1893: 330; Yule & Bunnell 1903: 312, 392-93, 639; Watt 1908: 880-81; Gamble & Fischer 1956-57: 256; Cooke 1958: I, 403; Maharashtra 1961: 336, 382; Matthew 1983: 478; Chandrabose & Nair 1987: 84) DEDR 690

udde *n.* work, job, trade, position, profession (cf. *udyo:ga, gelasa, maṇiya*) DBIA 47

'aramaneya uddeya avuṇḍeya ko:lu'—A government job [is as fragile as the] stalk of the castor-oil plant (Prov. 731b)

udyo:ga *n.* salaried position, profession (cf. *udde, gelasa, maṇiya*; cf. Skt. *udyoga*, 'exertion, effort, practice in')

Unige Ma:da *np.* Unige Mada, Uniga Mada, male hero of two Badaga ballads of that name (Metz 1864:117-21; Hockings 1987: passim)

unisu *vi.* to think, worry, consider, ponder DEDR 727

'...iru unisile nidde keṭṭa'—...if you are worrying at night your sleep is ruined (Prov. 854)

unisu/uṇisu cf. above, *uṇisu / unisu*

unupu *n.* thinking, thought, worry, worrying, consideration DEDR 727
'unupecca:le | usuruga ke:ḍu'—Too much thinking is bad for one's soul (Prov. 709)

(uncle) *n.* uncle, respectable older man (mainly a term of address; < Eng.)

-unda/-anda/-a:nda/-inda/-enda/-e:nda *sfx.* by, than, in comparison to; comparative ABL particle on nominals and pronouns (*andu* was an archaic variant) DEDR 410a

'*nerē koḍa ni:runda | arē koḍa ha:lu osti*'
— Half a pot of milk is greater than a potful of water (Prov. 822)

undu/hundu *vt.* to push DEDR 625

unna:ra *n.* horizon, skyline above a village (< *unnu+* *a:ra*, 'to gaze+arc')

'*unna:rano: miccile unḍa kai to:guḍuga munde me: bandara*' — If there is lightning on the horizon, rain will arrive before you can wash your hands (Prov.)

unnu *vt.* to gaze at, stare at

upaka:ra *n.* help, aid, charity, benevolence, assistance, thanks (cf. Skt. *upaḱāra*, 'behaviour, conduct')

'*sattamaga ma:ḍida uppaka:ravo:...*' — Did you give assistance to a dead man?... (Prov. 521b)

Uppatti Beṭṭu *np.* Vuppatti-bettu, name of a mountain ca 2385 m in elevation, 26 km. SW of Ootacamund (< *uppu+* *haṭṭi+beṭṭu*, 'salt+hamlet+mountain') DEDR 2674a, 3868, 5474

uppaṭṭuva (sa:stara)/uppaṭṭu sa:stara *idiom.* pouring salt ritual (lit.), ceremony of giving salt to the cows and buffaloes (done several times a year; in June it follows *u:ru haracuvadu*; cf. *kade uppu, kombu*; Hockings 1968: *passim*; < *uppu+aṭṭu+sa:stara*, 'salt+pour+ritual') DEDR 2674a, 97

'*a:direyo: uppaṭṭuvadu*' — In April-May (there will be a) salt-giving (ceremony) (Prov.)

uppaṭṭu sa:stara/uppaṭṭuva (sa:stara) *idem.*

uppanike/uppanige *n.* pickles (generally made from ripe or unripe lime, unripe mango or citron, mixed with ground chilli and salt)

DEDR 2674a

'*u:tagillada uppanige | uriya me:l e:naga*'
— Why keep pickles high up in the pot-

hanger, [where they are] no use for food? (Prov. 485b)

uppanige/uppanike *idem.*

uppu *n.* salt, common salt, table salt, sodium chloride. (Salt signifies life, so it is highly respected and should never be dropped on the floor; the salt bottle in the home should never remain empty; cf. *uppa sa:stara/uppaṭṭuvadu (sa:stara)*, *uppu hiḍipadu*; Watt 1908: 963-71) DEDR 2674a

'*uppillada u:fa holla...*' — Food without salt is bad... (Prov. 34a, b)

uppu katti *n.* salt-knife (lit.), knife used to cut twigs needed during the salt-giving ceremony (*uppaṭṭuvadu sa:stara*, q.v.; made by Kotas) DEDR 2674a, 1204

uppu kukke *n.* salt basket, small basket with handle made by Todas and used for carrying salt to the salt-giving ceremony (*uppaṭṭuvadu sa:stara*, q.v., but formerly in daily use for salt storage) DEDR 2674a, 1629

uppu ko:l *n.* salt-stick (lit.), iron rod with pointed end used by men during the salt-giving ceremony (*uppaṭṭuvadu sa:stara*, q.v.; made by Kotas) DEDR 2674a, 2237

Uppuga Beṭṭu *np.* Vuppigabettu, name of a mountain ca 2365 m in elevation, 27.5 km. SW of Ootacamund (< *uppu+* *ga+beṭṭu*, 'salt+DAT+mountain') DEDR 2674a, 5474

Uppuguli Haḷḷa *np.* Huppuguli halla, name of a stream which flows SSE to join the Kudibekke Haḷḷa at a point 25 km. SSW of Ootacamund (< *uppu+* *guli+haḷḷa*, 'salt+pit+stream') DEDR 2674a, 1818, 4016

uppu hiḍipadu *idiom.* getting salt (lit.), rite during the non-Lingayat wedding when, early on the Friday,

5, 7, 9 or 11 relatives of both the bride and groom go to a shop and buy 9 or 21 packets of salt which they take to the bridegroom's home (salt signifies life) DEDR 2674a, 4148

ubake/ubbake *adj.* heated, warm (liquid) DBIA 49

ubadeś *n.* ritual of blessing and instruction given to certain Lingayats by a *guru*, consecration of a selected Lingayat man or woman. (The teaching is whispered in the novice's ear, and enjoins a very strict code of personal conduct; cf. Skt. *upadeśa*, 'precept, rule, lesson, instruction')

ubadeśi *n.* evangelist, catechist, Bible woman (Christian usage; cf. Skt. *upadeśa*, 'precept, rule, lesson, instruction')

ubbake/ubake *cf.* above, *ubake/ubbake*

ubbayo:gisu *vi.* to make use of, avail oneself of (cf. Ka. *upayōgisu*, idem.)

ubbasa *n.* wheeze, wheezing, cough, coughing, gasp, gasping, panting, breathing hard (Hockings 1980b:102) DEDR 632

'u:ʃa ubbasa | ma:tu jagala' — [After a] meal there is panting, [after] words a quarrel (Prov. 1136a)

ubbasarisu *vt.* to treat well, wait on, be kind to, treat politely

ubbisu *vi.* to swell, swell up DEDR 666b

'biffi ne: ha:du | hotte ubbi satta'—[Because the] dog barked most unnecessarily, its stomach swelled [and it] died (Prov. 524)

ubbe *n.* heat, warmth DBIA 49

ubbe a:gu *vi.* to be hot, become hot DBIA 49, DEDR 333

Ubbekambe *np.* Ubbekambe, name of an Irula hamlet 6.5 km. SSE of Kotagiri (< *ubbe*+ *kambe*, 'heat+ridge') ? DBIA 49, DEDR 1237

Ubbeta:ḍa *np.* Vubbathada, name of a hamlet of mixed population 4 km. S of Ootacamund DBIA 49, DEDR 4062

ubbe ma:ḍu *vt.* to heat, make hot, heat up (< *ubbe*+ *ma:ḍu*, 'heat +make') DBIA 49, DEDR 4797

uma:ta *n.* datura, alpine eggplant, Asiatic datura, Brugmansia, burdock, burdock datura, burweed, confusion creeper, devil's trumpet, dewtry, ditchbur, downy datura, downy thorn-apple, Europe datura, foolish plant, headache plant, Hindu datura, Indian hose-in-hose, Indian xanthium, insane plant, Jamestown weed, king rogue, lesser burdock, louse-burr, mad plant, oblivion plant, Peruvian apple, purple datura, purple thorn-apple, small burdock, stink weed, stramonium, thorn-apple, trumpet flower, trumpet flower nightshade, Virginian fireweed, white datura, white stramonium (*Datura arborea*, *D. stramonium*; used to cure goitre and swollen tonsils; its prickly head used to be used as a hairbrush, cf. *ummata kuḍi*; Hooker 1872-97: IV, 242-43; Maclean 1893: 261-62; Nairne 1894: 210; Yule & Burnell 1903:298-99; Watt 1908: 487-89; Fyson 1915: 298; Lushington 1915: 525-26; Gamble 1922: 507; Fyson 1932: 423-24; Gamble & Fischer 1956-57: 660; Cooke 1958: II, 344; Maharashtra 1961:551) DBIA 51

uma:ta kuḍu *n.* fruit of the burdock. (In early times women used the prickly fruit as a hairbrush) DBIA 51, 1842

(umpire) *n.* cricket umpire (< Eng.)

umma *n.* excrement, faeces, shit (cf. *e:lu/ he:lu*)

ummata kuḍumbu *n.* foul family, bad people (cf. *ummata*; < Ka.

udmatta/ummata+Bad. *kuḍumbu*, 'intoxicated, mad, furious+family') DEDR 1655

Ummatapadige Me:lu:r *np.* name of a small Gauḍa hamlet ca 29 km. SSW of Ootacamund, belonging to Kiṅṅakore commune. (There is also an *Ummatapadige Ki:yu:r* in Palghat District, Kerala; < *uma:ta+paḍi+me:l+u:r*, 'datura+measure+upper+head village') DBIA 51, DEDR 3849, 5086, 752

Ummattu:r *np.* U mmattūr, Oomattoor, Woomattoor, Woomatur, a former polegar's fort in Karnataka, 44 km. N of Kotagiri and 37 km. NE of Guṇḍulupe:ṭe, where some Badagas originated (cf. *Cikkara:ya*; Macleane 1893:246; Hockings 1980a: 33-36; ? < *uma:ta+u:r*, 'datura+head village') DBIA 51, DEDR 752

Ummattu:r Agatti *np.* name of a goddess worshipped by Kumba:ras (< *Ummattu:r+aga+gatti*, '[name]+local+female') DBIA 51, DEDR 752, 7

Ummattu:r Arasu *np.* a chieftain or polegar of Ummattūr, a former fort in Karnataka, 44 km. N of Kotagiri; he came to the Nilgiris, built Male Ko:ṭe (q.v.), and early in the 17th Cent. drove his brother Uḍura:ya (q.v.) out to Nambala:ko:ḍu (q.v.; certain chieftains of this family bore distinct titles, such as Cēra Cōla Pāṇḍya, Nūvaru Rāyara Ganda, Nīlagiri Sādāra, Nīlagiri Nādā]va; they were opposed to the rulers of the Vijayanagar Empire during the last three decades of the 15th Cent., and did not acknowledge the suzerainty of those kings, but were subdued by Kriṣṇadēvarāya ca 1511; cf. *na:yaka*; Macleane 1893: 246; Hockings 1980a:33-36; < *Ummattu:r+arasu*,

'[name]+lord') DBIA 51, DEDR 752, 201

Ummattu:ra:ya *np.* a chieftain or polegar of Ummattūr, a former fort in Karnataka, 44 km. N of Kotagiri (cf. *Ummattu:r Arasu* for details; Hockings 1980a: 33-36; Francis 1908: 350; < *Ummattu:r+ra:ya*, '[name]+king') DBIA 51, DEDR 752 'Uḍura:yaga ku: hottu | Ummattu:ra:ya-ga bu: hottu' — When Uduraya goes at mealtime, Ummatturaya goes at sunset (Prov. 103a)

umma:re *n.* constipation (also called *sege*, *sedalu/se: dalu*; Hockings 1980b: 104; < *umma+ha:re*, 'excrement+stone') DEDR 4121

Uyilaṭṭi *np.* Uyilatti, Weelutty, Weelhutty, Ooelhutty, name of a hamlet on the border between Todana:ḍu and Poranga:ḍu 5.5 km. NNW of Kotagiri, belonging to Ku:kāl commune (Maduve/Haṭṭara *kula*; in existence before 1812; 45 Gauḍa houses in 1970; also called *Huliyatṭi*; < *ugal+haṭṭi*, 'beyond a boundary+hamlet') DEDR 3868

Urakorepaṭṭi *np.* Urakoraipatti, name of a temporary and now abandoned Badaga summer herding camp 10 km. W of Ootacamund (< *uri+kore+paṭṭi*, 'smoking+place+kraal') DEDR 656, 1859, 3868

ura:ḷe *n.* back of mandible, molar area

Ura:ḷe Beṭṭa *np.* Ralliyar, Rallia, Rallia Peak, name of a mountain 2246 m in elevation, above the Coonoor to Kotagiri road, 4.5 km. W of the latter (Walhouse 1873: 277-78; < *uruḷi+alle*, 'rolling+depression') DEDR 664a, 4016

uri *vt.* to skin, flay, peel off (a skin), twist (a leather rope; *urip-*,