

**BHAI KAHAN SINGH JI NABHA**

# ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF THE SIKH LITERATURE

VOLUME ONE

(ੳ-ਸ)

English Translation of

ਗੁਰੁਸ਼ਬਦਰਤਨਾਕਰ  
ਮਹਾਨ ਕੋਸ਼

by

BHAI KAHAN SINGH NABHA



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Department of Development of Punjabi Language  
Punjabi University, Patiala

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## FOREWORD

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

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

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

Vice-Chancellor  
Punjabi University, Patiala

**Swarn Singh Boparai**  
*Kirti Chakra, Padma Shri Awardee*

## PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Dhanwant Kaur**  
Professor & Head

## EDITORS' NOTE

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

### SYMBOLS FOR TRANSLITERATION

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

## TRANSLITERATION RULES

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

ਦ੍ਰਿੜੱਤਣਃ [drɪʃtəṅəh], ਬੰਨਿ [bən̄hɪ].

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

ਭੁਖੇ ਪ੍ਰੀਤਿ ਹੋਵੈ ਅੰਨੁ ਖਾਇ।।  
bhukhe pritɪ hoʋe ənu khaɪ.

ਸਰਣਿ ਪਇਆ ਨਾਨਕ ਸੁੱਹੇਲਾ  
səɾəɳɪ pəɪa nanək souhela

ਸਹਸ ਮੁਰਤਿ ਨਨਾ ਏਕ ਤੋਹੀ  
səhəs murətɪ nəna ek touhi.

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

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

### SOME OTHER RULES

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

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

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

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

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

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

### TRANSLITERATED PASSAGES FOR REFERENCE

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

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

ਆਦਿ ਸਚੁ ਜੁਗਾਦਿ ਸਚੁ॥

adī səcu jugadī səcu.

ਹੈ ਭੀ ਸਚੁ ਨਾਨਕ ਹੋਸੀ ਭੀ ਸਚੁ॥੧॥

he bhi səcu nanək hosi bhi səcu.

ਸੋਚੈ ਸੋਚਿ ਨ ਹੋਵਈ ਜੇ ਸੋਚੀ ਲਖ ਵਾਰ॥

soce soci nə hovəi je soci ləkh var.

ਚੁਪੈ ਚੁਪ ਨ ਹੋਵਈ ਜੇ ਲਾਇ ਰਹਾ ਲਿਵ ਤਾਰ॥

cupe cup nə hovəi je lai rəha liv tar.

ਭੁਖਿਆ ਭੁਖ ਨ ਉਤਰੀ ਜੇ ਬੰਨਾ ਪੁਰੀਆ ਭਾਰ॥

bhukhiā bhukh nə utri je bōna puria bhar.

ਸਹਸ ਸਿਆਣਪਾ ਲਖ ਹੋਹਿ ਤ ਇਕ ਨ ਚਲੈ ਨਾਲਿ॥

səhəs śianpa ləkh hohī tə ik nə cəle nālī.

ਕਿਵ ਸਚਿਆਰਾ ਹੋਈਐ ਕਿਵ ਕੂੜੈ ਤੁਟੈ ਪਾਲਿ॥

kiv səcīāra hoie kiv kūṛə tuṭe palī.

ਹੁਕਮਿ ਰਜਾਈ ਚਲਣਾ ਨਾਨਕ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਨਾਲਿ॥੧॥

hukəmi rəjai cəṇa nanək līkhiā nālī.

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

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

ਫਿਰਿ ਬਾਬਾ ਗਇਆ ਬਗਦਾਦਿ ਨੋ ਬਾਹਰਿ ਜਾਇ ਕੀਆ ਅਸਥਾਨਾ।  
 phīrī baba gəīa bəgdadī no bahərī jāī kia əsthana.  
 ਇਕੁ ਬਾਬਾ ਅਕਾਲ ਰੂਪੁ ਦੂਜਾ ਰਬਾਬੀ ਮਰਦਾਨਾ।  
 īku baba əkal rupu dujā rəbabi mərdana.  
 ਦਿਤੀ ਬਾਂਗ ਨਿਵਾਜਿ ਕਰਿ ਸੁੰਨਿ ਸਮਾਨਿ ਹੋਆ ਜਹਾਨਾ।  
 dīti bāṅ nivaj kərī sūnī səmanī hoā jəhana.  
 ਸੁੰਨ ਸੁੰਨਿ ਨਗਰੀ ਭਈ ਦੇਖਿ ਪੀਰ ਭਇਆ ਹੈਰਾਨਾ।  
 sūnī sūnī nəgrī bhəī dekhi pir bhīa herana.  
 ਵੇਖੈ ਧਿਆਨੁ ਲਗਾਇ ਕਰਿ ਇਕੁ ਫਕੀਰੁ ਵਡਾ ਮਸਤਾਨਾ।  
 vekhe dhīānu ləgāī kərī īku phəkīru vəḍā məstana.

ਪੁਛਿਆ ਫਿਰਿਕੈ ਦਸਤਗੀਰ ਕਉਣ ਫਕੀਰੁ ਕਿਸਕਾ ਘਰਿਆਨਾ।  
 puchia phirike dāsətgir kəun phəkīru kīska ghəriāna.  
 ਨਾਨਕ ਕਲਿ ਵਿਚਿ ਆਇਆ ਰਬੁ ਫਕੀਰੁ ਇਕੋ ਪਹਿਚਾਨਾ।  
 nanək kalī vici āia rəbu phəkīru īko pəhīcana.  
 ਧਰਤਿ ਆਕਾਸ ਚਹੂੰ ਦਿਸਿ ਜਾਨਾ।  
 dhəratī akas cəhū dīsi jana.

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

ਕਬੀਰ ਡਗਮਗ ਕਿਆ ਕਰਹਿ ਕਹਾ ਡੁਲਾਵਹਿ ਜੀਉ।  
 kəbir ḍəgməg kīa kərhī kəha ḍulavhī jīu.  
 ਸਰਬ ਸੁਖ ਕੇ ਨਾਇਕੇ ਰਾਮ ਨਾਮ ਰਸੁ ਪੀਉ॥੩॥  
 sərəb sukḥ ko nāiko ram nam rəsū piou.  
 ਕਬੀਰ ਕੰਚਨ ਕੇ ਕੁੰਡਲ ਬਨੇ ਉਪਰਿ ਲਾਲ ਜੜਾਉ॥  
 kəbir kəcən ke kūḍəl bəne upərī lal jəṛau.  
 ਦੀਸਹਿ ਦਾਧੇ ਕਾਨ ਜਿਉ ਜਿਨ੍ ਮਨਿ ਨਾਹੀ ਨਾਉ॥੪॥  
 dis-hī dadhe kan jīu jin<sup>h</sup> mənī nahī nau.  
 ਕਬੀਰ ਐਸਾ ਏਕੁ ਆਧੁ ਜੋ ਜੀਵਤ ਮਿਰਤਕੁ ਹੋਇ॥  
 kəbir əsa eku adhu jo jīvət mirtəku hoī.  
 ਨਿਰਭੈ ਹੋਇ ਕੈ ਗੁਨ ਰਵੈ ਜਤ ਪੇਖਉ ਤਤ ਸੋਇ॥੫॥  
 nīrbhə hoī kə guṇ rəvə jət pekhəu tət soī.  
 ਕਬੀਰ ਜਾ ਦਿਨ ਹਉ ਮੁਆ ਪਾਛੈ ਭਇਆ ਅਨੰਦੁ॥  
 kəbir ja dīn həu mua pachə bhəia anəḍu.  
 ਮੋਹਿ ਮਿਲਿਓ ਪ੍ਰਭੁ ਆਪਨਾ ਸੰਗੀ ਭਜਹਿ ਗੁੰਬਿੰਦੁ॥੬॥  
 mohī milio prəbhū apna sāṅgī bhəj-hī goubīḍu.  
 ਕਬੀਰ ਸਭ ਤੇ ਹਮ ਬੁਰੇ ਹਮ ਤਜਿ ਭਲੇ ਸਭੁ ਕੋਇ॥  
 kəbir səbh te həm bure həm təji bhəlo səbhū koī.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ਜਿਨ੍ਹੀ ਏਕੋ ਸੇਵਿਆ ਪੂਰੀ ਮਤਿ ਭਾਈ॥  
 jIn<sup>hi</sup> eko sevIa puri mətI bhai.

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

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

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

### Abbreviations used for in Mahan Kosh

### Abbreviations used in the English Version

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

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

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

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

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

## NEW LETTERS

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

ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ	ਅਰਬੀ ਫਾਰਸੀ	ਅਰਬੀ ਫਾਰਸੀ
ऋ रि-रिंसि	ت ز-ਤਕਲੀਫ	ث س-ਸਬੂਤ
श स-सरीर	ط ز-ਤਬੀਬ	س س-ਸਹੂਲਤ
ष स-सट सफ़्त्र	ه ه-ਹਜਵ	ش س-ਸਹੀਦ
स स-समाज	ح ه-ਹਰਾਮ	ص س-ਸਬਰ
क्ष क-कमा	خ ک-ਖੁਸ਼ਕ	ع ئی-ਅ-ਇ
ज्ञ ज्ञ. ज्ञान (गज्ञान)	; ज-ਜਿਕਰ	ئیمبر-ਅਕਲ-ਇਲਮ
- हस <sup>1</sup>	; ज-ਜ਼ਹਿਰ	غ ग-ਗਰਕ
: -दुःख नमः <sup>2</sup>	ز ज-ਅਜਦਹਾ	ف ف-ਫੌਜ
मनस् <sup>3</sup>	ض ज-ਜਯਾਫਤ	ق क-ਕਤਲ
	ظ ज-ਜਹੂਰ	ح چਸਮੇ ਮਾ <sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>This 'r' is marked over a character.

<sup>2</sup>This is called *visərgā*.

<sup>3</sup>This marks a *ə*-less consonant.

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

## INTRODUCTION

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

During Sammat 1963 (1906 AD), I studied *Dasam Granth*, and after that works of Bhai Gurdas, Bhai Nand Lal, *Sarab Loh Prakash*, *Guru Sobha*, *Anecdotes* by Bhai Mani Singh, *Gurupad Prem Prakash*, *Hukamnamas*, commentaries on *Gurubani* and several historical treatises. Having read them, I noted down words and after pondering over all aspects of etymology and semantics<sup>2</sup> and after discussing them from time to time with learned men, I succeeded in discovering their actual and suggestive meanings.

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

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

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

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

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

hundred copies did the customers come forward over nine months.<sup>1</sup>

Having been disappointed by the public, I appealed to the Sikh Maharajas, requested them to buy three hundred copies and favour me by assisting in the profitable venture. Maharaja Bhupendra Singh of Patiala called me to Chail on October 1, 1927 and issued an order that he would meet all expenditure on the *Mahan Kosh*, and that it would be published by the State of Patiala and that all advance payment received from the prospective buyers be returned forthwith. This was done and the printing of the book commenced at Sudarshan Press Amritsar on October 26, 1927 and ended on April 13, 1930.<sup>2</sup>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup>Ruralites, use onomatopoeic words as ਕੜੀ ਕਚੋਰੀ, ਪੜੀ ਪੂਰੀ, ਰੜੀ ਰੋਟੀ... etc.

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

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

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

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

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

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<sup>1</sup>See under 'New Letters'.

<sup>2</sup>Such quotations as carry no names of authors at the end are mine.

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

<sup>4</sup>The names of books are not listed to avoid increase in size.

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

Nabha

1 Baisakh, Sammat Guru Nanak 461,

Vikrami 1987

13 April 1930

Servant of the lovers of knowledge

**Kahan Singh**

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# ੴ ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ

ਅਬ ਗੁਰੁਸ਼ਬਦ ਰਤਨਾਕਰ

ਮਹਾਨ ਕੋਸ਼



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ਉਸਗਾ [ʊsga] See ਅਸਗਾ.

ਉਸਟ [ʊsət] *Skt* उष् *n* उष् vr to heat, burn. One who eats junk and digests it with the heat of its stomach is a camel; one with a long neck. *P* ۱. "tore usət maɪa məɦɪ bhela."—*bher kəbir*. See ਕਰਹਲ. 2 *Skt* ਓਠ. a lip. "phərkət usət ru nən."—*dətt*. 'Lips and eyes flutter with anger.' See ਓਸਟ and ਅਧਰ.

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

ਉਸਟਰ [ʊstər] See ਉਸਟ.

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

ਉਸਟੀਅਹਿ [ʊstɪəɦɪ] See ਉਸਟਨ.

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

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

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

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

ਉਸਤ [ʊsət] ۱ *n* buttocks, rump. 2 to throw, haul.

ਉਸਤਖਾਨ [ʊsət khaɳ], ਉਸਤਖਾਨ [ʊsət xvaɳ]

<sup>1</sup>In the Hindu scriptures the camel is an impure animal and riding it causes impurity. See mənu sɪmɾɪtɪ Ch 12 § 201 and əɦɪ sɪmɾɪtɪ s 293. According to Islam, the camel is a sacred animal and worthy of sacrifice. See ਹੱਜ.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ਉਸਤੁਰ** [uʃtʊr] See **ਉਸਟ**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ਉਸਾਰੂ** [usaru] *adj* a mason, builder.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ਉਸੇਈ** [usei] See **ਉਸੇਨਾ**.

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

<sup>1</sup>For Ushinar's tale, See Mahabharat part one, p. 131.

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

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

**ਉਸਟ** [uṣtrə] See **ਉਸਟ**.

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

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

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

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

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

**ਉਹੀ** [uhi] *pron* the same, that. “jəhī dekho, uhi hē.”—*cāḍi 1*. “uhi pio uhi khio.”—*gəu m 5*.

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

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

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

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

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

**ਉਕਸਾਵਟ** [uksavəṭ] See **ਉਕਸਾਉਟ**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ਉਕਥ** [ukəθ] See **ਉਕਤ** 2.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ਉਕਣਾ** [ukkṇa] *v* to forget, err.

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

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

**ਉਕੁ** [ukt] See **ਉਕਤ**.

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

**ਉਕਿ** [uktɪ] See **ਉਕਤਿ**.

**ਉਖਲ** [ukhəl], **ਉਖਲੀ** [ukhli] *Skt* **उखल** *n* one whose face is skyward; a vessel of wood or stone with a deep pit in which grain is hulled, flailed or thrashed. **2** sockets of sense organs. “nəu ukhəl.”—BG 29-10. ‘nine openings of the human body.’ **3** sense inhering the organs; socket<sup>1</sup>. “nəu ukhəl vɪc ukhli.”—BG.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ਉਗਰ** [ugər] See **ਉਗਰਿ** and **ਉਗੁ**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ਉਂਗਲੀ** [ūḡli] See **ਅੰਗੁਲੀ**.

**ਉਂਗਵਣ** [ūḡvəṇ], **ਉਂਗਵਨ** [ūḡvəṇ] *v* to come out, sprout. “nau bije nau uḡve.”—*var ram* 1 m 3. **2** to rise, appear, become manifest. “je səu cāda uḡəvhṛ.”—*var asa* m 2. **3** *n* early morning, dawn. **4** the east, where the sun rises. “uḡvəṇhu te athvəṇhu.”—*var ram* 3.

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

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

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

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

Example:

“me mānṛ tənṛ premu pṛrēm ka,  
əṭṭhe pəhṛ ləḡəṇṛ.

jən nanək kṛpa dhārṛ pṛəbh,  
satṛgṛ sukkhṛ vāsəṇṛ.”<sup>1</sup>—*var gəu* 1 m 4.

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

**ਉਗਾਹੀ** [ugahi] *n* evidence; the statement of a witness. “ləke vəḥhi denṛ uḡahi dṛmətṛ ka ḡəlṛ phaha he”—*maru solhe* m 1.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Example:

əjɪtt jɪtte, əbah bahe,  
əkħəð khəðe, ədah dahe,  
əbhəð bhəðe, əðəg dəge,  
əmūn mūne, əbhəg bhəge.<sup>1</sup>—ramav.

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

Example:

səbarɪ nənə, udas bənə,  
kəhyo kunari, kʊvrɪɪkari.<sup>2</sup>—ramav.

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup>Excitement of women is shown through the example of Kekai.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ਉਘਟਨ [uɣhəʔən], ਉਘਟਨਾ [uɣhəʔna] *Skt* उद्घाटन *v* to reveal. “nīda koɪ nə sɪjɦɪo, iū ved uɣhəʔe.”—*BG 2* to create, make, organise.

ਉਘਰ [uɣhər], ਉਘਰਨਾ [uɣhərna] *v* to get away from the screen, become distinct. 2 to get manifest. “uɣhəɪ ɡəɪa jəsa kɦoʔa dɦəbua nədəɪ sərəphā aɪa.”—*asa m 5*. See ਢਬੁਆ.

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

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

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

ਉਘੜ [uɣhəʔ] ਉਘੜਨਾ [uɣhəʔna] See ਉਘਰਨਾ.  
“suavgir səbh uɣhəʔ ae.”—*var ɡəu 1 m 4*. See ਸੁਆਵਗੀਰ.

ਉਘਾ [uɣha] See ਉੱਘਾ.

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

ਉਘਾਰਨ [uɣharən] See ਉਘਾੜਨਾ.

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

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

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

ਉੱਘਾ [uɣgha] *adj* manifest. 2 famous. “pēcā vɪc uɣha kəɪ vekɦalɪa”—*ɡəu var 1 m 4*. 3 the weapon drawn out from the scabbard. “uɣghe jɪn neje.”—*ramav*.

ਉਚ [uc] See ਉੱਚ.

ਉਚਹਦੀ [uc-hədi] See ਹਦੀ.

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

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

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

ਉਚਟ [ucət] See ਉਚਾਟ.

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

ਉਚਰਣ [ucɪrən], ਉਚਰਣਾ [ucəɪna], ਉਚਰਨਾ [ucəɪna] *Skt* उच्चारण *v* to say, speak, utter. “ucəɪɦu ram nam.”—*ɡəu m 5*. 2 उत्-चरण to eat up, devour. “kam krodh trɪsna ucɪe.”—*var sar m 3*.

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

ਉਚੜਨਾ [ucəɪna] See ਉਚਟਨਾ.

ਉਚੜਾ [ucɪɾa], ਉਚੜੀ [ucɪɾi] See ਉਚਟਨਾ. 2 See ਉੱਚੜਾ.

ਉਚਾਉਣਾ [ucaūna] *v* to lift, raise, in cite. “bənɪ bɦar ucəɪnɪ chəɪe.”—*var ram 3*.

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

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

ਉਚਾਟਨ [ucaɪən] *Skt* उच्चाटन *n* disjoining, dismantling. 2 distraction. “ucaɪənəɪ kəɪmənə.”—*gyan*.

ਉਚਾਣ [ucaɪ], ਉਚਾਨ [ucan] high level, high place, grandeur. 2 height, altitude. 3 *v* to lift, raise. “bɦar ke ucəɪnɦar tyar bɦe əpəɪ hi.”—*NP*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ਉਚਿਸਟ** [ucisət] See ਉਛਿਸਟ.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ਉੱਚ** [ucc] *Skt* उच्च *adj* high, lofty. 2 superior, superb. “tɪn kəu pəɖvi ucc bhəi.”—*səvəye m 4*. 3 *n* a town on the southern bank of Satluj river in Ahmedpur subdivision of Bahawalpur state. Thirty eight miles<sup>1</sup> to the south east of Bahawalpur town, it had Devgarh as its old name. Towards the end

<sup>1</sup>E a mile has 1760 yards i.e. eight furlongs.

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>2</sup>Jalaludin was a disciple of Sheikh Bahauddin of Multan.

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

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

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

ਉੱਚਾਟ [uccaṭ] See ਉੱਚਾਟ.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

mətɪ lagi.”—*beni sri*.

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

Example:

gavət nari. bajat tari.

dekhət raja. devət saja.—əj.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ਉੱਚਾਰਨ [ūcharən] See ਉੱਚਾਲਨ.

ਉੱਚਾਲ [ūchal] See ਉੱਚਲਾ and ਉੱਚਾਲਨਾ.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ਉਛੋਹਾਰਾ [uchohara] See ਉਛੋਹਾਰਾ.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup>Many writers pronounce this word as “uzbək.”

ਉੱਜਲ.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ਉਜਾਰ [ujar] See ਉਜਾਰਾ, ਉਜੜ and ਔਜਾਰ.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ਉਜੜ** [ujjər] See **ਉਜਾੜ**.

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

**ਉਜੁਲ** [ujvəl] See **ਉਜਲ**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ਉਝੜ** [ujhar] See **ਉਝਾਰ**.

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

**ਉਝੜ** [ujhər] See **ਉਝੜ**.

**ਉਝੜਪੰਥਿ** [ujhərpāthī] See **ਉਝੜਪੰਥਿ**.

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

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

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

Example:

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

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

<sup>1</sup>Mandodari's advice to Ravan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ਉਡਗ** [uḍg] See **ਉਡਗ**.

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

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

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

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

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

**ਉਡਨਾ** [uḍna] See **ਉਡਣਾ**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ਉਡੀਕ** [uḍik] *n* wait. See ਉਡੀਕਣਾ.

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

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

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

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

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

**ਉਡੁਗ** [uḍug] short form for ਉਡੁਗਣ. stars.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ਉਡੁਵਾ** [uḍuva] See ਉਡਵਾ.

**ਉਡੋਰੋਲਲ** [uḍerolal] See ਦਰਯਪੰਥੀ.

**ਉਡੋਤ** [uḍōt] *n* flight. **2** *adj* flown. **3** flying, while flying. “pəvəṇ uḍōt nə dhəve.”—*səvəye m 3*. See ਪਵਣਉਡੋਤ.

**ਉਢ** [uḍh] See ਉਢਨ.

**ਉਢਲੀਆ** [uḍhliā] See ਉਢਲੀਆ.

**ਉਢਾਉਣਾ** [uḍhauna] See ਉਢਾਉਣਾ.

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

**ਉੱਢਲ** [uḍḍhəl] *adj* who seeks shelter. “ḍhal uḍḍhlō.”—*ramav*. **2** a wearer.

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

**ਉਣਤਾਲੀ** [uṇtali] thirty-nine.

**ਉੱਣਤਰ** [uṇəttər] sixty-nine.

**ਉੱਣਤੀ** [uṇətti] twenty-nine. See ਉਨੱਤੀ.

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

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

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

**ਉਣਾਸਠ** [uṇasəṭh] fifty-nine.

**ਉਣਾਸੀ** [uṇasi] seventy-nine.

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

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

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

**ਉਣੰਜਾ** [uṇəjā] See ਉਣਵੰਜਾ.

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

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

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

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

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

**2** zeal, tenacity. “din dəɪal, kərhu utsaha.”  
—*suhi m 5*.

**ਉਤਸਾਹੀ** [utsahi] *Skt* उत्साहिन् *adj* enthusiastic.  
**2** energetic.

**ਉਤਸੁਕ** [utsuk] *Skt* उत्सुक *adj* eager to know,  
excited with desire.

**ਉਤਸੁਕਤਾ** [utsukta] *Skt n* eagerness, ardent desire  
to possess something.

**ਉਤਕਟ** [utkəṭ] *Skt* उत्कट *adj* arduous, hard,  
tough. **2** furious, fierce. **3** strong. **4** beyond  
propriety. **5** inebriated, intoxicated. **6** vain.

**ਉਤਕਰਸ਼** [utkəṛəṣ], **ਉਤਕਰਖ** [utkəṛəkh] *Skt* उत्कर्ष  
*n* abundance, excess. **2** praise, applause.  
**3** superiority, prominence. **4** a king of Kashmir  
who succeeded Kalash to the throne.

**ਉਤਕਲ** [utkəl] *Skt* उत्कल son of king Sudyuman  
who gave his own name to the country. See  
**ਉਡੀਸਾ**.

**ਉਤਕਲਾ** [utkəla], **ਉਤਕਾ** [utka] See **ਉਤਕੰਠਿਤਾ**.

**ਉਤਕੰਠਕ** [utkəṭək] *Skt n* kərōda, a tree with  
hard thorns, from the fruit of which pickle is  
made. See **ਕਰੋਂਦਾ**.

**ਉਤਕੰਠਾ** [utkəṭha] *Skt* उत्कण्ठता *n* intense desire.  
“bɪɪhəl hve utkəṭha bhuri.”—*NP*.

**ਉਤਕੰਠਿਤਾ** [utkəṭhita] *Skt* उत्कण्ठिता *n* in poetry,  
a heroine who, not finding her lover at the  
appointed spot in time, thinks about possible  
reasons for his not coming. She is also called  
Utkala and Utkā.

**ਉਤਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟ** [utkriṣṭ] *Skt* उत्कृष्ट *adj* superb, grand.  
**2** superior, best.

**ਉਤਕ੍ਸ਼ੇਪਣ** [utkṣepəṇ], **ਉਤਕ੍ਸ਼ੇਪ** [utkṣepəṇ] *Skt*  
उत्क्षेपण *v* to throw upward. **2** to steal. **3 n** a lid.  
**4** a winnowing tray. **5** a fan.

**ਉਤੱਥ** [utəṭth] *Skt* उत्तथ *n* son of Angira, born  
of Shradha, married to Bhadra, daughter of  
Som. Varun, the god, got enamoured of  
Bhadra and abducted her from Utath's hut.  
Utath sent Narad to bring her back, but  
Varun refused to hand her over. In wrath,

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

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

**ਉਤਪਤਿ** [utpəṭi] *Skt* उत्पत्ति *n* birth, production.  
“tɪsʊ prəbh te səgli utpəṭi.”—*sukhmāni*.  
**2** creation of the universe. “utpəṭi pərləu apɪ  
nɪrālā.”—*maru solhe m 1*.

**ਉਤਪਤਿ ਪਰਲਉ** [utpəṭi pərləu] See **ਉਤਪਤਿ 2**.  
**2** the phenomena of the original creation and  
final annihilation of the universe. “utpəṭi  
pərləu səbde hovē.”—*majh ə m 3*.

**ਉਤਪਲ** [utpəl] *Skt* उत्पल *n* blue lotus. **2** a lotus  
flower.

**ਉਤਪਲਲੋਚਨ** [utpəl-locəṇ] *adj* lotus-eyed, having  
very beautiful eyes. “əvɪlokət bhe utpəl  
locəṇ.”—*NP*.

**ਉਤਪਾਟਨ** [utpəṭəṇ] *Skt* उत्पाटन *n* digging,  
excavating, dismantling, uprooting.

**ਉਤਪਾਤ** [utpat] *Skt* उत्पात *n* tumult, calamity.  
**2** disturbance. **3** the act of falling over, rushing  
upon.

**ਉਤਪਾਤਿ** [utpəṭi], **ਉਤਪਾਤੀ** [utpəṭi] *Skt* उत्पत्ति *n*  
birth, genesis. “brəhəm bīdu te səbh utpəṭi.”  
—*gəu kəbir*. **2 Skt** उत्पातिन् *adj* trouble maker,  
rioter.

**ਉਤਪਾਦਕ** [utpədək] *Skt* उत्पादक *adj* who produces.

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

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

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

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

Example:

kop bhāi bār cāḍī mēhā bāhu  
juddh kāryo rān me bāl dhari,  
lēkē krīpan mēhā bālvān  
pēcārke sūbh ke upār jāri,  
sar sō sar ki dhar bāji  
jānkar uṭhi tih te cīngari,  
mānhu bhādāv mas ki rēn  
lēse pāṭbijān ki cāmcarī.—*cāḍī 1*.

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

Example:

īkk vāḍḍhe tegī tārphān  
mād pite loṭān bavle.—*cāḍī 3*.

‘as if drunkards were rolling.’

**ਉਤਪ੍ਰੇਕਸ਼ਮਾ** [utprekṣopma] See ਉਪਮਾ (e).

**ਉਤਪ੍ਰੇਖਯਾ** [utprekhyā] See ਉਤਪ੍ਰੇਕਾ.

**ਉਤਭਿਜ** [utbhij], **ਉਤਭੁਜ** [utbhuj] a gāṇīk metre in Dasam Granth also called utbhuj, ārdh bhujōg, somrajī and ṣākhnari. It has four lines, each line being organised as ISS, ISS.

Example :

hāhasō kāpālō. subhasō chītalō.  
prābhasō jūālō. ānasō kāralō.—*kālki*.

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

utbhuj kam nāhī.”—*asa m 1*. “ōḍāj jerāj setāj kini. utbhuj khaṇī bāhur rācdini.”—*cōpāi*.

**3** Skt उद्-भुज one who extends his own arm or grips another’s arm to render help; a helper. “utbhuj cālātu ap kāri cine ape tātu pāchanē.”—*ram m 1*. “utbhuj sārūp abigāt ābhāḡ.”—*gyān*.

**ਉਤਮ** [utām], **ਉਤਮੁ** [utāmu] See ਉੱਤਮ. “utām sāt bhāle sājogi.”—*dhāna m 5*. “utāmu ehū bicar hē.”—*var āsa*.

**ਉਤਰ** [utār] See ਉਤਰਣਾ and ਉੱਤਰ.

**ਉਤਰਸਿ** [utrāsī] will go across. “ram nam ki gātī nāhi jāni kēsē utārsī parā.”—*maru kābir*.

**ਉਤਰਣ** [utrāṇ], **ਉਤਰਣਾ** [utrāṇā], **ਉਤਰਨਾ** [utrāṇā] Skt उत्तरण *v* to reach across. **2** to come down from above, descend. **3** to take birth, assume another form. “ghārī guru ramdas bhāgāt utārī ayāu.”—*sāvēye m 5*. **4** to cease; to disappear. “utār gāto mere mān kā sāsā.”—*sar m 5*. “lēga rāḡ āpar ko nā utārī.”—*sāvā m 5*.

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

**ਉਤਰਿ** [utārī] northwards. “utārī dākhānī pūṭī des pācāmī jāsu bhākhāh.”—*sāvēye m 3*. **2** having descended. “teu utārī par pāre.”—*dhāna kābir*.

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

**ਉਤਰੀਆ** [utriā] *adj* (one) who takes across; deliverer. “bhāsagār sāt par utriā.”—*gāu m 5*. **2** descender.

**ਉਤਰੁ** [utāru] See ਉੱਤਰ. “ape akhe ape sāmjhē tīs kīā utāru dijē?”—*sīdh gosāṭī*.

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

**ਉਤਲੰਤ** [utlāt] excited, eager. **2** *adv* in haste, with eagerness. “sun ṣor jāt utlāt dhāī.”—*GPS*.

**ਉਤਵਤ** [utvāt] Skt उदावर्त *n* a whirlpool, an eddy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2 the act of abetment.

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

ਉੱਤ੍ਰਾਯਣ [utrayāṇ] See ਉੱਤਰਾਯਣ.

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

ਉਥਤ [uthət] See ਉਥਿਤ.

ਉਥਪਨ [uthpən] See ਉਥਾਪਨ.

ਉਥਪ ਬਿਥਪ [uthap bīthap] See ਉਥਾਪਨ and ਬਿਥਪ.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup>That which has water as fuel.

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

—*GPS rasī 7 ə 4, cād 36*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ਉਦਯੋਗਵ** [udbɪlav] See ਜਲ ਬਿਲਾਵ.

**ਉਦਯੋਗ** [udbeg] See ਉਦਯੋਗ.

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

**ਉਦਯੋਗ** [udbhəṅ] *Skt* उद्भव *n* birth, creation. 2 increase, progress. 3 universe; the creation of the world.

**ਉਦਯੋਗ** [udbhɪ] See ਉਤਯੋਗ.

**ਉਦਯੋਗਵਿਦਯਾ** [udbhɪdvɪdya] *Skt* उद्विद्विद्या *n* botanical knowledge.

**ਉਦਯੋਗ** [udbhut] *Skt* उद्भूत *adj* produced, born. 2 appeared.

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

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

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

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

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

**ਉਦਯੋਗ** [udmada] *Skt* उन्मत् *adj* intoxicated, crazy. “mān khuṭ-hər, tēra nāhi bɪsasu tu māhā udmada.”—*bɪla m 5*. 2 suffering from melancholia; insane, mad.

**ਉਦਯੋਗ** [udmadi] *Skt* उन्मदिन् *adj* mad, tenacious, insane. 2 a drug addict, often intoxicated. “jɪu udmadi ətisar.”—*BG*. ‘as opium addict is killed by diarrhoea.’

**ਉਦਯੋਗ** [udəmu] See ਉਦਯੋਗ. “udəmu soi kəɪɪ pɪəbhɪ.”—*majh m 5 dɪnren*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ਉਦਯ ਪੁਰ [udəy pur] See ਉਦਯ ਸਿੰਘ 1.

ਉਦਯਾਚਲ [udyacəl] See ਉਦਯ 4.

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

ਉਂਦਰ [ūndər] *Skt* उन्दर *n* a rat, mouse. See ਉਂਦਰ

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Jitmallie blessed by Guru Gobind Singh.

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

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

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

**ਉਦਾਸੀਨਤਾ** [udasinta] See ਉਦਾਸੀ 1.

**ਉਦਾਸੁ** [udasu] See ਉਦਾਸ.

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

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

**ਉਦਾਚਲ** [udacəl] ਉਦਯ-ਅਚਲ. See ਉਦਯ 4.

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

Example:

dhən su vās, dhən su pīta,

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

dhəny ənādpur nəgər hē jəhī vīcre dəṣmeṣ.

dhəny sīgh jo prem kər hajīr rəhe həmeṣ.

5 *adj* liberal, charitable. 6 high. 7 good, noble. 8 shining.

**ਉਦਾਨ** [udan] See ਪ੍ਰਾਣ.

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

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

<sup>1</sup>For full details about the names of these saints consult this book alphabetically.

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

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

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

**ਉਦਿਆਚਲ** [udīacəl] See ਉਦਯ 4.

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

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

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

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

**ਉਦਿਆਨਿ** [udīanī] in the wilderness. See ਉਦਿਆਨਦ.

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

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

**ਉਦਿਮ** [udīm] See ਉੱਦਮ.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ਉਦੇ** [ude] See ਉਦਯ.

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

**ਉਦੇ ਸਿੰਘ** [ude sīḡh] See ਉਦਯ ਸਿੰਘ.

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

**ਉਦੇਦਾਰ** [udedar] See ਉਹਦੇਦਾਰ. “udedar uṛ doṛ həri ke.” –*GPS*.

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

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

**ਉਦੈ ਸਿੰਘ** [ude sīḡh] See ਉਦਯ ਸਿੰਘ.

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

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

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

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

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

**ਉਦੋਤੁ** [udotv] See ਉਦੋਤ. “udotv bhəṛo purən bhavi ko.” –*məla m 5*.

**ਉਦੰਗਲ** [udəḡəl] *n* a fair, carnival.

**ਉਦੰਡ** [udəḡ] *Skt* उदण्ड *adj* fearless, not afraid of punishment. “udāḡe əmāḡe prēcāḡe prəmathe.” –*əkāl*. 2 (one) carrying a long staff. 3 furious, violent. 4 chief, head. “ər kaṭke pəlkhāḡ. pəḥ ved māṭr udāḡ.” –*gyan*.

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

**ਉਦੰਬਰ** [udəbər] See ਉਦੁੱਬਰ.

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

**ਉਦਮੀ** [uddəmi] *adj* industrious, hardworking.

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

**ਉਦੀਪਨ** [uddipən] See ਉਦੀਪਨ.

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

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

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

**ਉਦਯਾਨ** [udyan] See ਉਦਿਆਨ.

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

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

hardworking.

ਉਦਯੋਤਕ [udyotək] See ਉਦੋਤਕ.

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

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

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

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

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

ਉਧਰਨ [udhrān] See ਉਧਰਣ.

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

ਉਧਲਨਾ [udhālāna] *v* to take another husband; to elope with a lover without telling the husband. “kīsu sāg udhlāni sōī.”—*GPS*. See ਉਧਰ.

ਉਧਾਣ [udhāṇ] See ਉੱਧਾਣ.

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

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

ਉੱਧਾਲੀ [ūdhālī] See ਅੰਧਾਲੀ.

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

unbind and wrap).

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

ਉਧੰ [ūdh] See ਉੱਧ.

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

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

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

ਉੱਧਾਣ [uddhāṇ] *n* a high place; sky. “rārārāke gīddhā uddhāṇā.”—*ramāv*.

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

ਉਨ [un] *pron* plural of ਉਸ. “un ke sāg tu kārtī kel.”—*asa m 5*. **2** *n* See ਉੱਨ. “hāḍhe un kātāīda pēdha lōṛe pāṭu.”—*s fārid*.

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

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

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

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

ਉਨਤਿ [ūnātī] See ਉੱਨਤਿ.

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

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

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

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

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

**ਉਨਮਨ ਰਥ** [unmən rəθ] See ਰਥ.

**ਉਨਮਨਾ** [unmənə] See ਉਨਮਨ.

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

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

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

**ਉਨਮਦੀ** [unmadi] See ਉਦਮਦੀ.

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

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

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

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

Example:

gəɦɪɳe jyō jərpoʃ de nəɦɪ soɪn sakɦe,<sup>1</sup>  
dhəule dɪssən chah duddh sad-ɦu gʊn gəkɦe,  
tɪu sadɦu əsadɦu pərəkkɦɪən kərtut subɦakɦe.

—*BG*.

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

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

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

**ਉਨਮੋ** [unmo] See ਉਨਿਮੋ and ਓਅੰਨਮ:

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

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

**ਉਨਵੰਜਾ** [unvəjə] See ਉਣਵੰਜਾ.

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

**ਉਨਾਨਵੇ** [unanve] See ਉਣਾਨਵੇ.

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup>Overtly similar.

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

**ਉਨੀ** [uni] See ਉਨਿ.

**ਉੱਨੀ** [ūni] See ਉੱਨੀ.

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

**ਉਨੰਜਾ** [unāja] See ਉਣਵੰਜਾ.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ਉਪਸ** [upās] See ਉਪਸਜ.

**ਉਪਸਥ** [upasath] See ਉਪਸਥ.

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

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

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

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

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

**ਉਪਸੁੰਦ** [upsūd] See ਅਪਸੁੰਦ.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2 helper.

**ਉਪਕਰਨਾ** [upkərnə] *v* to go for aid; to render help. 2 to prove benevolent. “jin karəŋɪ guru vɪsarɪa, se nə upkəre ətivar.”—*var vəḍ m 3*. “jo tudhu upkəre dukh sukhasa.”—*gōḍ m 4*.

**ਉਪਕਾਰ** [upkar] *Skt n* help, aid. 2 an act of kindness, benefaction. “sar məha sɪmrən sətɪnamu, kar məhā kərbo upkar.”—*GPS*. 3 conformity. 4 employment, service. 5 kindness.

**ਉਪਕਾਰੀ** [upkari] *Skt* उपकारिन् *adj* helpful. 2 benevolent, beneficent. “data tərvaru dəɪa phəlu upkari jivət.”—*s kəbir*. 3 benign, benevolent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

primary.

**ਉਪਚਿਤ੍ਰਾ** [upcɪtra] See **ਤਿਲੋਕੀ**.

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

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

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

**ਉਪਜਯ** [upjəɽ] See **ਉਪਜੈ**.

**ਉਪਜਾਪ** [upjap] See **ਉਪਜੰਪ**.

**ਉਪਜਿ** [upəjɪ] having been produced, having been born, having taken birth.

**ਉਪਜਿਅਤਾ** [upjɪəra] *adj* born, produced. “jis te upjɪəra tɪnɪ lia səmai.”—*bɪha chət m 5*.

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

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

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

**ਉਪਜੰਪ** [upjəp], **ਉਪਜੰਪਿ** [upjəpɪ] *Skt* उपजाप *n* a recitation or repetition (of God's name) in a voice not audible to others, also called “upāṣu jəp.” “upjəp upaɪ nə paɪe kət-hu.”—*prəbha m 4*. 2 *Skt* उपयुक्त *adj* proper, suitable, correct. “ram namɪ cɪtu rapə jāka. upjəpɪ dərɪsən kije tāka.”—*gəu ə m 1*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ਉਪਪੁਰਾਣ** [up-puraṇ] minor Purans or books of Hindu mythology. They are 18 in number: usna, sənātkumar, šāb, shev, kapɪɪ, kalɪka, durvasa, devi, narsīgh, nardiy, nēdɪkešvər, parašər, padm, bhaskər, mahešvər, maric, vayvy and varun, See ਪੁਰਾਣ.<sup>2</sup>

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

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

**ਉਪਬਨ** [upbən] *Skt* उपवन *n* a garden.

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

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

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

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

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

—*əlēkar sagər sudha*.

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

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

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

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

In the above example, netr is upmey, kəməl

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

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

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

Example:

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

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

Example:

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

—*ələkar sagər sudha*.

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

Example:

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

sɪta kələkəd mədhv mɪşri ɔ əmṛɪt ne

mano gurugɪra me te mədhvrai lini he.

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

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

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

Example:

bhəli suhavi chapri, jamhɪ gun gae,  
kɪt-hi kam nə dhəulhər, jɪtu həri vɪsrae.  
—*suhɪ m 5*.

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

Example:

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

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

Example:

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

**ਉਪਮੇਯ** [upmey] See **ਉਪਮਾ**.

**ਉਪਮੇਯੋਪਮਾ** [upmeyopma] See **ਉਪਮਾਨੋਪਮੇਯ**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ਉਪਰਾਜਨ** [uprajan] *Skt* उपराजन *v* to dye; to draw,  
 to paint. 2 *Skt* उपार्जन to produce. “tūm sēbh  
 ko upraj-hi tūmhi lehu ubar.”—*sānāma*. 3 to  
 accumulate, collect. “sukh upraje mēddh  
 urō.”—*ākal*. “gyan rīde uprajət he.”—*GPS*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ਉਪਰੋਨਾ** [uprona] See ਉਪਰਉਨਾ.

**ਉਪਰੰਤ** [uprāt] See ਉਪਰਾਂਤ.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ਉਪਾਇਨ** [upaɪn] offering. See ਉਪਾਯਨ.

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

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

**3** a devotee.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ਉਪਾਂਗ** [upāṅg] See ਉਪੰਗ.

**ਉਪਾਯਨ** [upajən] See ਉਪਾਰਯਨ.

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

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

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

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

**ਉਪਾਧ** [upadh] See ਉਪਾਧਿ.

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

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

**ਉਪਾਧੀ** [upadhi] See ਉਪਾਧਿ.

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

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

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

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

**ਉਪਾਯ** [upay] See ਉਪਾਉ.

**ਉਪਾਯਉ** [upayəu] *adj* produced, created.

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

**ਉਪਾਰ** [upar] See ਉਪਾਰਨਾ.

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

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

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

ਵ੍ਰਤ ਪਾਰਣ.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ਉਪਾੜ** [upaɾ] See ਉਪਾੜਨ.

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

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

**ਉਪਾੜੀ** [upaɾɪ] See ਉਪਾੜਨ.

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

**ਉਪੇਕਾ** [upekʂa], **ਉਪੇਖਯਾ** [upekhyā] *Skt* उपेक्षा *n* renunciation. **2** apathy, indifference, dejection. **3** disrespect, scorn. “metri kəruṇa dvɛ ləkho mudɪta tɪji jan. cətur<sup>2</sup> upekhyā jɪs bɪkhe sənmuɪk so pəhɪcan.”—*NP*.

**ਉਪੇਤਾਣਾ** [upetaṇa] *adj* without shoes, barefoot. “pəg upetaṇa.”—*var asa*.

<sup>2</sup>Fourth.

**ਉਪੇਦ੍ਰ** [upēdr] *Skt* उपेन्द्र *n* Kashyap's son born to Aditi; younger brother of Indar; Vaman Avtar.

**ਉਪੈਯਾ** [upeya] See ਉਪਈਆ.

**ਉਪੋਦਘਾਤ** [upodghat] *Skt* उपोद्घात *n* a prologue, an introduction, a preface, brief description of things dealt with in the book. **2** different from a normal statement, description of a special object.

**ਉਪੰਗ** [upōg] *Skt* उपाङ्ग *n* a part of a limb (a hand is a limb; a finger is an upōg). **2** limb-like, artificial limb. **3** a kind of musical instrument, nāstārōg. "jhalār tal mṛīdōg upōg."—*cāḍi* 1. **4** Udho's father.

**ਉਪੰਨ** [upān], **ਉਪੰਨਾ** [upāna] *Skt* उत्पन्न *adj* born, begotten. "ape apī upānī."—*maru solhe* m 3. "apī upānīa."—*var ram* 2 m 5. "cəu the pīarī upānī khed."—*var majh* m 1.

**ਉਪਲ** [uppəl] a subcaste of Khatris. "gājjan uppəl sətīguru bhavē."—*BG*.

**ਉਫ** [uf] *P* اُف *part* an exclamation of pain, grief or fatigue; ah, oh! ha! alas!

**ਉਫਟਨ** [uphəṭən] *v* to burst; to explode; to jump. "uphṭāt sronət chīchchā."—*cāḍi* 2. 'Drops of blood rebound.'

**ਉਫਣਨਾ** [uphəṇna] *v* to ferment. **2** to boil.

**ਉਫਤਦ** [uftəd] *P* اُفّ *the* felled ones. See ਉਫਤਾਦਨ.

**ਉਫਤਾਦ** [uftad] *P* اُفّ *the* felled one. See ਉਫਤਾਦਨ.

**ਉਫਤਾਦਹ** [uftadəh] *P* اُفّ *felled, humiliated.* See ਉਫਤਾਦਨ.

**ਉਫਤਾਦਨ** [uftadən] *P* اُفّ *v* to fall, collapse. **2** to be ruined.

**ਉਫਨਨਾ** [uphəṇna] See ਉਫਣਨਾ. "tej tāle pəy upənyo jesa."—*GPS*.

**ਉਫਾਨ** [uphan] *n* the process of boiling; boiling over. **2** an outburst.

**ਉਬਕ** [ubək] *A* اُبّ *adj* fat, plump. **2** smart, shrewd. "bājje ubəkk."—*cāḍi* 2. 'Smart fighters clashed among themselves.'

**ਉਬਕਾਈ** [ubkai] *n* nausea, vomit.

**ਉਬਟ** [ubəṭ] *Skt* उब्धट *n* an irregular or rough path; an arduous valley. "ubəṭ cəlōte īhu mēdu pāra."—*keda kəbir*. See ਖੋਂਦ.

**ਉਬਟਨਾ** [ubəṭna] *Skt* उब्धत्नि a paste of oil seeds, sandalwood, sesame seeds, cārōji, etc., for massaging the body before bathing; it makes the body clean, soft and fragrant.

**ਉਬਟਾਨਾ** [ubṭāna] *v* to put on a wrong and rough path. **2** to turn back. **3** See ਔਟਾਉਣਾ.

**ਉਬਰ** [ubər] liberation, salvation, redemption. See ਉਆਹਿ and ਉਬਰਣ.

**ਉਬਰਣ** [ubrəṇ], **ਉਬਰਨ** [ubrən] *Skt* उद्भरण *n* the act of coming up. **2** turning from bad to good condition; improving. **3** attaining liberation. "ubrət raja ram ki sərṇī."—*gəu* m 5.

**ਉਬਲਨਾ** [ubəlna] *v* ਉਦ-ਵਲਨ to boil. **2** to cook. "jīū ubli mājīṭhe rōg gəhgəha."—*var gəu* 1 m 3. **3** to gush forth.

**ਉਬਾਸੀ** [ubasi] *n* a yawn, gape. (Many people think that the root of this word is from Arabic *س* which means a wrinkle or scowl on the brow). See ਅਵਾਸੀ.

**ਉਬਾਹਣਾ** [ubahṇa] without shoes; barefoot. **2** without a carriage.

**ਉਬਾਚ** [ubac] See ਉਵਾਚ.

**ਉਬਾਰਣਾ** [ubarṇa], **ਉਬਾਰਨ** [ubarən] *Skt* उद्धारण to raise, lift. **2** to liberate. **3** to save. "drōpdi əbər let ubariəle."—*mali namdev*. "mē tāki oṭ sātah lehu ubaria."—*gəu* m 5. **4** to boil. "kəhī cakər sō deg ubari."—*GPS*.

**ਉਬਾਰਿਆਨੁ** [ubarīānu] he saved. "apī ubarīānu."—*var guj* 2 m 5.

**ਉਬਾਰੇ ਖ਼ਾਨ** [ubare xan] Abdul Rahiman Khan, a devotee of Guru Nanak Dev, who served the congregation at Kartarpur after imbibing the Guru's precept and was counted among the devout Sikhs. See Janamsakhi of Bhai Bala.

**ਉਬਾਲਣਾ** [ubalṇa], **ਉਬਾਲਨਾ** [ubalna] *v* to boil, cook in boiling liquid. See ਉਬਲਨਾ.

**ਉਬੇਦ ਬੇਗ** [ubed beg] **عبد بیک** He was appointed the subedar of Lahore province for some time in 1761 AD by Ahmed Shah Durani. In fact he was the ruler of Kalanaur (Gurdaspur) under the aegis of Delhi, and was badly defeated by Raja Chatur Singh of Chamba, Raja Raj Singh of Guler, Raja Dhiraj Pal of Basoli and Raja Kripal Deo of Jammu.

**ਉਬੇਰਾਣਿ** [uberarṅ] *n* a sub-caste of Khatris.

**ਉਬੈਦ ਖਾਨ** [ubed xan], **ਉਬੈਦ ਬੇਗ** [ubed beg] See ਉਬੇਦ ਬੇਗ.

**ਉਭ** [ubh] *adj* standing. **2** *adv* above, upon. “pīdhi ubh kālē sāsara.”—*dhāna namdev*. See ਕਲੇ and ਪਿੰਧੀ. **3** *Skt* उभ both of them. **4** *Skt* उभ् *v* to fill, complete. **5** *S n* sky.

**ਉਭਇ** [ubhāi] See ਉਭਯ.

**ਉਭਸੁਕ** [ubhsuk] *adja* tree, that has dried before it is cut; dead even when alive. “bhārām suke bāhu ūbhsuk kāhīāṅ.”—*kālī ३ m 4*.

**ਉਭਕਲੇ** [ubhkālē] See ਉਭ, ਕਲੇ and ਪਿੰਧੀ.

**ਉਭਯ** [ubhāy] *Skt adv* both.

**ਉਭਯਤ੍ਰ** [ubhyatr] *Skt adv* on both sides or places. **2** in both the worlds, here and hereafter.

**ਉਭਯਾਲੰਕਾਰ** [ubhyālākar] *n* This figurative expression, whether ornamental or semantic is formed when two or more figurative expressions are found at one place, and is of two kinds: sāsriṣṭi and sākār.

(a) If a number of figurative expressions, even if merged, appear separate, then this is an instance of sāsriṣṭi:

ālākar īk thāl bāhut jude jude lākh jāhī,  
tīl tādul ki ritī sō sāsriṣṭi tahī.

—*garābgājni*.

(b) but, if on merging, they do not appear separate, then it is a case of sākār:

pāy pani ki ritī kār hōy pārspār lin,  
tāko sākār nam he bhakhāt pārem prābin.

—*kavy prābhakār*.

**ਉਭਰਣ** [ubhrarṅ], **ਉਭਰਣਾ** [ubhārṅa], **ਉਭਰਨਾ**

[ubārṅa] *Skt* उत्-हरण *v* to raise upward, get higher. **2** to burst forth into flame. **3** to swell, rise, spring up.

**ਉਭਾ** [ubha] a region of Multan, Dera Gazi Khan and adjacent parts of Bahawalpur state. **2** See ਉਭ and ਉਭਯ.

**ਉਭਾਰਣਾ** [ubhārṅa], **ਉਭਾਰਨਾ** [ubhārṅa] *v* to push up, lift. **2** to incite, instigate. **3** to promote to a higher rank.

**ਉਭੇ** [ubhe] See ਉਭਯ. “hārākh sok ubhe dārbar.”—*gūp ३ m 1*. **2** See ਉਭੇ.

**ਉਭੇਸਾਸ** [ubhesas], **ਉਭੇਸਾਹ** [ubhesah] *Skt* उद्‌ਬ्रवास *n* sighs, gasps caused by contraction of lungs, by sorrow or by excessive phlegm. “muh kala hōa ādārī ubhesas.”—*var sor m 3*. “navē dhāule ubhesah.”—*var majh m 1*. **2** sighs.

**ਉਭੇ** [ubhe] See ਉਭਯ.

**ਉਮਈ** [umāi] *adj* exuberant, enthusiastic. “mān me āṅ hi umāi.”—*kṛīṣṅ*.

**ਉਮਹ** [umāh], **ਉਮਹਾ** [umhā] See ਉਮਾਹ. “sābh umhāi dekhbe ko vādhu lāl ko.”—*GPS*.

**ਉਮਕ** [umāk] *n* keen desire, enthusiasm, fit of ecstasy. “mān nā rāhe bāhu bīdhī umkai.”—*sar m 5*. **2** *A* عمق depth, seriousness, gravity.

**ਉਮਕਨਾ** [umākna] See ਉਮਗਣਾ.

**ਉਮਕਿਓ** [umkiō], **ਉਮਕਿਤ** [umkit] filled with zeal. See ਉਮਕ. “umkiō hīo mīlān prābhū tāi.”—*suhi m 5*. “umkit rās calē.”—*māla pāṅtal m 5*.

**ਉਮਗ** [umāg] See ਉਮਕ and ਉਮੰਗ.

**ਉਮਗਣਾ** [umāgṅa] *v* to have longings, long for. **2** to jump.

**ਉਮਡਨਾ** [umāḍna] *v* to long for. **2** to jump. **3** to rise. **4** to spread. **5** to surround.

**ਉਮਤ** [umāt], **ਉਮਤਿ** [umātī] *A* امت *n* a nation, nationality. **2** a sect, following a particular religious belief and practice. “dārī seve umātī khārī.”—*var ram 3*.

**ਉਮਦਰ** [umdāh], **ਉਮਦਾ** [umda] *A* عمد *adj* good, excellent. **2** healthy, sound. **3** chosen.

4 beautiful.

**ਉਮਨਾ** [umna] See ਉਨਮਨਾ. “əb jəg janɪ ju umna rəh.”—*gəu bavən kabir*.

**ਉਮਰ** [umər] *A*  $\text{مَر}$  *n* age, life span. According to Charak Sanhita, age is a state of the union of body, senses, heart and soul. In the Veds, Manu writes that man’s age in Satyug was 400 years but decreased by 100 years<sup>1</sup> in each Yug, and it has come down to 100 years<sup>2</sup> in Kalyug. In the Purans it is shown as thousands and lakhs of years. “jo jo vājne dīhṛa sou umər həth pəvənɪ.”—*s fərid*. See ਉਮਰ ਖਿਤਾਬ and ਖਲੀਫਾ.

**ਉਮਰ ਸ਼ਾਹ** [umər šah] a jat masand (preacher cum agent) of Sangha clan, resident of Darauli village. He lovingly participated in the construction of the Harimandar under orders of Guru Arjan Dev. He looked upon offerings and money as poison. His son Nand Chand became a revenue officer of Guru Gobind Singh. See ਨੰਦਚੰਦ.

**ਉਮਰ ਹਥ ਪਵੰਨਿ** [umər həth pəvənɪ] *S sen* Days of life are decreasing, as crops do during the harvesting. “jo jo vājne dīhṛa sou umər həth pəvənɪ.” It is an ironical statement as lengthening of life stands for dying and raising the flame for extinguishing it.

**ਉਮਰਖਤਾਬ** [umərkhətab], **ਉਮਰਖਿਤਾਬ** [umərkhɪtab] عمر بن خطاب Caliph Umar son of Khattab was father of Hafsa, third wife of prophet

<sup>1</sup>शतं जीव शरदो वर्धमानः (Rig Ved)

<sup>2</sup>अरोगाः सर्वे सिद्धार्था श्वर्तुर्वाषं षतायुषः ।

कृत् त्रेतादिषु द्योषामयुर्हंसति पादशः ।—*mənuSmriti* ७ 1, s 83.

In Shabadmala, it is written that man and elephant live for one hundred twenty years and five days. The horse, dog, donkey and camel, bullock and he-buffalo and he-goat live for two, twelve, twenty five, twenty four and sixteen years respectively. For an estimate of the age-span by modern thinkers, reference may be made to the entry on ‘Longevity’ in Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Muhammad. He was stabbed to death by Firoz, a slave, in 23 Hijri (644 AD) Under Caliph Umar, the Muslims conquered Egypt and north Africa, and he undertook boundless preaching of Islam. “kino umərkhɪtab jyō aj həmaro nyaū.”—*cəritr* 38.

Several tales of Umar’s justice are current. In the book ‘Alfaruk’ it is written that Caliph Umar had framed the rule that one who drank liquor be given 80 lashes. One day his own son Abu Shamah got drunk whereupon Umar himself lashed him so severely that he died. “umərkhɪtab ədalti bəṭa marvaɪa.”—*jəgnama*.<sup>3</sup>

**ਉਮਰਥਲ** [umərthəl] *Skt* अन्तरविद्रधि tumour in the intestines, caused by incontinence in eating and drinking and the taking of intoxicating drugs which results in malfunctioning of the four humours of the body. Blood deteriorates and tumours are formed on internal organs. Swelling of tumours causes pain especially when this occurs in the stomach, navel, pelvis, liver, kidney, spleen, etc. There is an acute pain all the time and sleep is impossible to get.

The best treatment for it is a surgical operation and the use of blood-cleansing and laxative medicines. Food should be light but invigorative. Juice of hərəṛ (myrobalan) and suhājna is found beneficial. “ɪna ədərɪ umərthəl sei jaṇənɪ sulia.”—*var gəu I m* 4. This means that as the patient knows the pain of this illness, so does the love-lorn lover know of the inner pang.

**ਉਮਰਾ** [umra], **ਉਮਰਾਉ** [umrau], **ਉਮਰਾਇ** [umraɪ], **ਉਮਰਾਯ** [umray], **ਉਮਰਾਵ** [umrav], **ਉਮਰੀਆ** [umria],

<sup>3</sup>This composition of 32 pauris is from the pen of a devotee.

It is also called “Var Guru Gobind Singh Ji.” It carries a dialogue between princess Zebunisa and emperor Aurangzeb, and a description of the battle of Panvate.

ਉਮਰੇ [umre] *Al* plural of ਅਮੀਰ. "sah raje khan umrav sikdar hāhī."—*var bila m 4*. 2 administrators and ministers. "umravhu age jhera."—*sor m 5*. "sultan khan mēluk umre gae kārī kārī kuc."—*sri ə m 1*. 3 a sub caste of khattris.

ਉਮਲ [uməl] *adj* ambitious, aspirant, inspired. "uməl ləthe jodhe maru vājīa."—*cādi 3*.

ਉਮਾ [uma] *Skt n* light, lustre, radiance. 2 Shiv's wife, Parvati. Kalidas has written in Kumarsambhav that Parvati's mother Menka asked her not to do penance, that is, ਉ (intense penance) ਮਾ (not to do) and for this reason she came to be known as uma.

ਉਮਾਸੁਤ [umasut] *n* Uma's (Parvati's) son Ganesh. 2 Kartikey, an army commander of the gods.

ਉਮਾਹ [umah], ਉਮਾਹੜਾ [umahṛa], ਉਮਾਹਾ [umaha] *n* enthusiasm, excitement. 2 aspiration. 3 merry-making, gaiety. 4 festival.

ਉਮਾਤਨਯ [umatənəy], ਉਮਾਤਾਤ [umatat] son of Uma (Parvati), See ਉਮਾਸੁਤ.

ਉਮਾਧਵ [umadhəv], ਉਮਾਨਾਹ [umanah], ਉਮਾਪਤਿ [umapəti] *Skt* husband of Uma, Shiv. "gotəmnarī umapəti suami. sisdhəran səhəs bhəg gami."—*jet rəvdas*. '...Indar got a thousand vulva- marks on his body.' See ਸੀਸਧਰਨਿ.

ਉਮੀਦ [umid], ਉਮੇਦ [umed] *P* اُميد *n* a hope, expectation. 2 trust.

ਉਮੇਦਵਾਰ [umedvar] *P* اُميدوار *adj* hopeful, expectant.

ਉਮੇਦਾ [umeda] *n* a servant of Rai Bular of Talwandi who served Guru Nanak Dev with great devotion. See ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼.

ਉਮੇਰੀਆ [umeria] rich people. See ਉਮਰੀਆ. "ənīk umeria."—*bīha m 5*.

ਉਮੰਗ [uməṅg] *n* exuberance, exultation. 2 a wave of happiness. "ek dīvəs mən bhāi uməṅg."—*bəsāt ramanāḍ*.

ਉਮੰਡ [uməḍ] See ਉਮਡਨਾ and ਉਮੰਗ.

ਉਮੱਤ [ummət] See ਉਮਤ.

ਉਮੀ [ummi] See ਉਮੀ.

ਉਰ [ur] *Skt* उर *n* breast, bosom. "ur lag-hu prītəm prəbhū mere."—*bīla m 5*. "cərankəməl hīrdē ur dharhu."—*gəu m 5*. 2 mind, heart. "dharīo hārī ur che."—*bəsāt m 4*. 3 abdomen, stomach. "rohni ke ur bic dhəryō hē."—*krīṣan*. 'Balbhadar was put in Rohini's womb.' 4 *Skt* उर *v* to go, walk.

ਉਰਸਾ [ursa] *n* a round piece of stone for rubbing sandalwood on it. Priests have it in Hindu temples. *Skt* सानपाद. "tera nam kārī cənṇaṭhia je mən ursa hōī."—*guj m 1*.

ਉਰਕਟ [urkət] *Skt* अरकृत *adj* prepared, cooked, boiled. "īkətu pətərī bhərī urkət kurkət, īkətu pətərī bhərī pani."—*asa kəbir*. 'In one pot the Tantrics put a cooked cock and in the other put liquor.'

ਉਰਗ [urəg] *Skt n* one that moves on its belly. 2 a snake, reptile.

ਉਰਗ ਨਾਥ [urəg nath] the king of snakes, Sheshnag.

ਉਰਗਾਦ [urgad], ਉਰਗਾਰਿ [urgarī] *Skt n* the eater of snakes or enemy of snakes; blue jay. 2 a mongoose, peacock, stork, crane etc. are also eaters of snakes.

ਉਰਗੇਸ਼ [urges] *Skt n* the king of snakes, Sheshnag. 2 Writing in the form of a riddle in Gur Vilas Bhai Sukha Singh has used 'nag' instead of 'nagraj' (cobra), 'gəjraj' (elephant) and 'həstīraj', a term also used for elephants.

ਉਰਛਾ [urcha] See ਓਰਛਾ.

ਉਰਜ [urəj] See ਉਰੋਜ. 2 the month of Kattak. "urəj mas ki puranmasi."—*NP*. See ਉਰੋਜ.

ਉਰਝ [urəjh] See ਉਰਝਨ. "jhəjha urəjh surəjh nəhi jana."—*gəu bavən kəbir*.

ਉਰਝਨ [urjhən], ਉਰਝਨਾ [urjhna] *Skt* अवलंबन *v* to be entangled. 2 to be obstructed; to stop. "urəjh rəhīo bīkhīa ke sōga."—*suhī ə m 5*. "urjhīo kənək kamīni ke rəs."—*ṭodi m 9*. 3 to get involved in a dispute.

ਉਰਝਿ [urəjhī] having been entangled.

**ਉਰਦ** [urəd] See **ਉੜਦ**. “dal urəd ki chəmək bənai.”—*GPS*.

**ਉਰਦਾ ਬੇਗਨੀ** [urda begni], **ਉਰਦਾ ਬੇਗੀ** [urda begi] *T* **بِغِي** *n* a uniformed and armed female to guard the harem; an amazon. During the Muslim rule, it was only through these female guards that petitions and messages could be sent inside the palace. See **ਅਰਜਬੇਗੀ**.

**ਉਰਦੂ** [urdu] *T* **اُردو** *n* an army. **2** a cantonment. **3** a military market. **4** a mixed dialect of the armed camp or cantonment, which evolved during the reign of Khilji kings from the intermixing of the Hindu and Muslim dialects when soldiers frequented the markets. It came to be called Urdu or ‘lāṣkəri’, the language of cantonments. During the Mughal rule, especially that of Shah Jahan, this language became very common. Its framework is Hindi but its vocabulary is rich in Persian, Arabic and Turkish words. The Persian script is used for writing it. Although it is understood throughout northern India but the United Provinces (of Agra and Oudh) constitute its special home. In fact, any mixed language can be given this name, but the Persianized language of India is exclusively named Urdu.

**ਉਰਧ** [urədh] *Skt* **ऊर्ध्व** *adv* upwards. “urədh mul jɪsʊ sakh təlaha, car bed jɪtu lage.”—*guj ə m I*. **2** *adj* high, lofty. “gərabh kōḍəl məhɪ urədh dhɪani.”—*maru solhe m I*. See **ਉਰਧ ਧਿਆਨੀ**. **3** standing, erect. **4** *n* the Creator who is the loftiest of all. “ərdh-hɪ urədh mɪlɪa sukh pava.”—*gəv bavən kəbir*. ‘Human beings attain peace when union with the Divine is consummated.’ **5** *adj* upside down. “urədh pək le sudha kərə.”—*gəv var sətt kəbir*. ‘Upside down lotus is the mind itself.’ See **ਉਰਧ**.

**ਉਰਧਤਪ** [urədhəp], **ਉਰਧਤਪ** [urədhəp] *Skt* **ਉਗ੍ਰ**

<sup>1</sup>ऊर्ध्वं मूलं मघः शारव मन्वन्तं प्राहु रव्ययम्।

छन्दसि यस्य पणानि यस्तं वेद स वेदवित्। (Bhagvat Gita, 15-1)

**ੳ**. intense meditation. **2** meditation in standing position. **3** meditation with arms raised upward. “kaɪa sadhə urədhəp kərə vɪc-hu həume nə jaɪ.”—*sri m 3*.

**ਉਰਧਧਿਆਨੀ** [urədhdhɪani] *adj* one who concentrates on God above. See **ਉਰਧ**.

**ਉਰਧਬਾਹੁ** [urədhbahʊ] See **ਉਰਧਵਾਹੁ**.

**ਉਰਧਾਰਨ** [urdharən] *v* to settle, have firm faith. “cəraṅkəməl rɪd məhɪ urdharhʊ.”—*sukhməni*.

**ਉਰਫ** [urəf] *A* **ارز** *n* plural of **ਉਰਫਤ** boundary marks **2** *A* **عرف** *adj* well-known, famous. **3** equal. **4** *n* education, knowledge.

**ਉਰਬਸੀ** [urbəsi] See **ਉਰਵਸੀ**.

**ਉਰਬਰਾ** [urbəra] *Skt* **उर्वरा** *n* fertile land. **2** irrigated land. “jɪmɪ urbəra krɪsɪ chin.”—*əj*. ‘as irrigated land does not claim appreciation without cultivation.’

**ਉਰਬਰੇਸਣੀ** [urbresni] the army of the king of the fertile land. **2** See **ਲੁਰ ਬਰੇਸਣੀ**.

**ਉਰਬੀ** [urbi] *Skt* **उर्बी** *n* earth. “əkas urbiə jəlä.”—*gyan*.

**ਉਰਮਾਂਡਣ** [urmāḍəṅ] *Dg* *n* the breast that adds grace to a woman’s bosom. **2** an ornament, like a necklace, suspended over a woman’s breast.

**ਉਰਮਿ** [urəmɪ], **ਉਰਮੀ** [urmi] a ripple, wave, breaker, surge. See **ਉਰਮੀ**. Books which are titled as ‘sagər’ or ‘sər’ (sea, tank) have their chapters metaphorically named urmi (waves).

**ਉਰਲਾ** [urla] *adv* of this side. **2** of this world.

**ਉਰਵਸੀ** [urvəsi] *Skt* **उर्वशी** *n* **ਉਰੁ-ਅਸ਼ੁ** something that overpowers the great; a desire, wish. **2** According to Rig Ved, a fairy in paradise, known as Urvashi because she was born from Narayan’s thigh (urʊ). According to the Mahabharat, Mitar and Varun shed their semen on seeing Urvashi from which the sages, Agasti and Vashishth, were born. Once Urvashi annoyed these sages, who cursed her that she would take birth on earth and be the wife of king Pururva.

The tale of Urvashi and Pururva is contained in 'Shatpath Brahman' and the poet Kalidas has narrated it beautifully in the play 'Vikramorvashi'. In Padam Puran, Urvashi is described as having been born from the thigh of Kamdev. "rābha urvāsi or sāci su māḍodri pē esi prābha kāki jāg bic nā kāchu bhāi."—*Kṛīsān*. **3** In the Nirukt, lightning is also named Urvashi.

**ਉਰਵਾਰ** [urvar] the nearer bank. **2** this world. "bīkḥīa ādārī pācīmue nā urvarū nā par."—*sri m 3*. **3** the far bank, meaning the other world; hereafter. "īs tān dhān ki kāvān vāḍai? dhārānī pāre, urvarī nā jai."—*gāu kābir*.

**ਉਰਵਾਰਪਾਰ** [urvarpar] this bank of the river and that. **2** this and the other world; here and hereafter. See **ਉਰਵਾਰ**.

**ਉਰਵਾਰਪਾਰ ਕੇ ਦਾਨੀ** [urvarpar ke dāni] knowers of this as well as the next world, the saints. **2** Chitargupt, the mythological scribe of all human actions. "urvarpar ke dāni! līkḥlehu alpatalu. mohī jāmdāḍu nā lāgāi."—*gāu rāvdas*.

**ਉਰਵਾਰਿ** [urvarī] *adv* on this bank. **2** on that side; on the far bank. See **ਉਰਵਾਰ**.

**ਉਰਵਿਜ** [urvij] *n* born from **ਉਰਵੀ** (earth); vegetation, trees and grass.—*sānama*.

**ਉਰਵਿਜ ਚਰ ਰਿਪੁ** [urvij cār rīpu] enemy of the grazing deer, the lion.—*sānama*.

**ਉਰਵੀ** [urvi] See **ਉਰਬੀ**.

**ਉਰਾ** [ura] *n* this or the near side. "pāra ura lākh līyāt pāchanhu."—*NP*. **2** this world.

**ਉਰਾਹਨ** [urāhān], **ਉਰਾਹਨਾ** [urāhāna], **ਉਰਾਹਨੋ** [urāhāno] *n* a complaint, an expression of grievance. "kāhīke kaj urāhān rī sāhī?"—*Kṛīsān*.

**ਉਰਾਭਾ** [urābha] See **ਉਲਾਂਭਾ**. "grīh ke log urābhe dehī."—*cārītr 33*.

**ਉਰਾਰ** [urar] bank, on this side, this side's end. **2** this world, See **ਉਰਵਾਰ**.

**ਉਰਿ** [urī] on the chest or breast, See **ਉਰ**. "hārī ke cārān hīrde urī dhārī."—*gāu m 5*. **2** in the heart. "hārī rakhe urī dhārī."—*sri m 3*.

**ਉਰਿਣ** [urīṇ], **ਉਰਿਣਤ** [urīṇat] *Skt* उरुण *adj* without debt on his head, free from debt. "urīṇat hoe bhār utare."—*BG*.

**ਉਰੁ** [uru], **ਉਰੁ** [uru] *Skt* उरु *n* thigh. **2** *adj* broad. **3** long, tall. **4** high. **5** large.

**ਉਰੁਜ** [uruj] *A* عروج *n* rise, progress. **2** عرش Khalil bin Ahmed of Mecca was a scholar and teacher of this branch of knowledge and was therefore nicknamed Uruz, just as prosody came to be called after the name of Pingal Rishi.

**ਉਰੇ** [ure] *adv* near here, this side. **2** in this world. **3** farther away.

**ਉਰੇਬ** [ureb] *P* ارب *adj* slant, awry. **2** winding, zigzag. **3** crafty.

**ਉਰੋਜ** [uroj] *n* born from the breast; teat, bud.

**ਉਲ** [ul] *A* اول *suf* precedes Arabic names as alquran, but in compound words it becomes ul as in. "hāmesul sāleme."—*jāpu*. 'always safe and sound.' **2** *Skt* उल् *vr* to burn, get burnt.

**ਉਲਸ** [ulās] *T* اُلس leftover food, leavings, provisions from the royal tables. "ulās pīale khārī khumārī."—*BG*.

**ਉਲਸਤ** [ulsat], **ਉਲਸਿਤ** [ulstī], **ਉਲਹਤ** [ulhāt] *Skt* उल्लसित *adj* shining, bright. **2** happy, delighted.

**ਉਲਹਨਾ** [ulhāna] See **ਉਪਾਲੰਭ** and **ਉਰਾਹਨਾ**.

**ਉਲਕਾ** [ulka] *Skt* उल्का *n* a ray of light. **2** a spark; a small smouldering piece of wood. **3** light of a shooting star or meteorite. See **ਉਲ 2**.

**ਉਲਕਾਪਾਤ** [ulkapat] *n* falling of embers from the sky, shooting stars, meteorites, considered inauspicious in the Purans. "ulkapat hot akāsa."—*cārītr 405*. See **ਉਲਕਾ 3**.

**ਉਲਗਣੇ** [ulgāṇe] *M v* to conclude. **2** to stop. **3** to sweep. **4** to scrub.

**ਉਲਝਣ** [uljhāṇ], **ਉਲਝਨ** [uljhān] See **ਉਰਝਨ**. "jīu uljhāro badh budhī kā mārīā nāhī

bisrani.”—*gəu ə m 5*. See ਬਾਧਬੁਧਿ. **2** *n* a complication, an enigma, a circumlocution, an ambiguity.

**ਉਲਝੇਰਾ** [uljhera], **ਉਲਝੇੜਾ** [uljheṛa] *n* an entanglement. **2** a devious dispute. **3** an action under bondage.

**ਉਲਟ** [ulət] *adj* against, opposed. “ulət bhəi jivət mətɪ jagɪa.”—*gəu ə m 1*. **2** *adv* having turned back; avoiding. “əb mən ulətɪ sənətən hua.”—*gəu kəbir*.

**ਉਲਟਨਾ** [ulətna] *Skt* उल्लुण्ठन *v* to turn back, to return. “mənua ulətɪ sūn mətɪ gəhe.”—*ram beṇi*. **2** turn turtle.

**ਉਲਟਾ** [ulṭa] *adj* contrary, opposite. **2** upsidedown.

**ਉਲਟਾ ਸੇਵਕ** [ulṭa sevək] *n* a purchased slave. “sətən ke həm ulṭe sevək.”—*dhəna namdev*. **2** different from ordinary servants; one serving without self interest.

**ਉਲਟਿ** [ulətɪ] *adv* having turned or returned. “ulətɪ kəməlu əmɪɪɪ bhəɪa.”—*var məla m 1*.

**ਉਲਟੀ** [ulṭi] *adj* opposite, reverse. “sətɪguru mɪɪɪe ulṭi bhəi.”—*sri m 3*. **2** *n* vomit.

**ਉਲਟੀ ਗੰਗਾ ਵਹਿਣੀ** [ulṭi gāṅga vāhṭiṇi] a practice contrary to established religious and social norms.

**ਉਲਟੀਲੇ ਸਕਤਿ ਸਹਾਰੰ** [ulṭile səkətɪ səharə] *sen* breath forced in the opposite direction or drawn upward.—*ram kəbir*.

**ਉਲਟੇ ਸੇਵਕ** [ulṭe sevək] See **ਉਲਟਾ ਸੇਵਕ**.

**ਉਲਥਨਾ** [uləthna] *v* to come down; to subside. **2** to descend. “sər həs ulthəre aɪ.”—*sri m 1 pəhɪre*. “aɪ ulthe hājh.”—*s fərid*. **3** to turn over. **4** to translate from one language into another.

**ਉਲਥਾ** [ultha] *n* translation. **2** See **ਉਲਥਨਾ**.

**ਉਲਫਤ** [ulfət] *A* اُلفت *n* love. **2** friendship.

**ਉਲਮਾ** [ulma], **ਉਲਮਾਉ** [ulmau], **ਉਲਮਾਵ** [ulmav] *A* علماء *adj* plural of **ਅਲਿਮ**. scholars, pandits, doctors, philosophers. “coda se ulmavən

rakhe.”—*GPS*.

**ਉਲਰਨਾ** [ulərna] *v* to overflow. **2** to tilt; to lean backwards. **3** (in carts etc.) the state in which front parts are higher and rear parts are lower.

**ਉਲਵੀ** [ulvi] *A* اُولوی *n* one possessing height; a star. **2** an angel. **3** an inhabitant of the upper part of Arabia. **4** one belonging to the prophet Ali's clan, but not to lady Fatima's progeny.

**ਉਲਾਸ** [ulas] *Skt* उल्लास *n* light, wonder. **2** a desire, yearning. “khat pit varte ənəd ulas.”—*sukhməni*. **3** courage, zeal. “rəṅ dekhi sure citi ulas.”—*bəsət m 5*. “həsa seti citu ulas-hi kukəṛ di oḍari.”—*gəu var 2 m 5*. **4** comfort, happiness. **5** a chapter or section of a book. **6** a figure of literary speech in which merits and demerits of one are attributed to another. “ek-hi ke guṇḍoṣ tē ɔre ko guṇ doṣ. vərṇət yō ullas hē jo pādɪɪ mətɪ koṣ.”—*ləlɪɪ ləlam*. It has four forms:

(a) expression of one merit through another.

Example:

guṇi guṇi mɪɪɪ laha pavɪɪ,  
gurmukhi nam vəḍai.”—*bher m 1*.  
gāṅga jəmna godavri sərsuti,  
te kərhi udəmu dhurɪ sadhu ki tāi,  
kɪlvɪkh mēlu bhəre pəre həmre vɪɪɪ,  
həmri mēlu sadhu ki dhurɪ gavai.  
—*məla m 4*.

(b) expression of merit through demerit.

Example:

səphəl bɪrɪch phəl det jyō pəkhan mare  
sɪɪ kərvət səhɪ hot par par he,  
sagər se kaḍh mukh phorɪyət sip ko jyō  
det muktahəl əvəgya nə vɪɪɪɪ he,  
jese khanvara khanɪ khənət hənət ghən  
manək əmol hira pər upkar he,  
ukh mē pɪyukh jyō pṛəgas hot kolu pəcə  
əvgun kie gun sadhun ke dvar he.

—*BGK*.

(c) expression of demerit through merit.

Example:

dhənu jobənu duɪ veri hoe,  
 jɪnhi rəkhe rəg laɪ.—asa ə m l.  
 sədən vɪbhutɪ əpər ke dekhi.  
 pira pavhɪ rɪde vɪsekhi.—NP.  
 chəmi purəkʰ ke kaj udara,  
 nəʃt hot jɪmɪ əgni para,  
 tɪs ko səkəl kərɪt əpradhə,  
 dər ko chor det hē badhə.—GPS.

(d) expression of demerit through demerit.

Example:

kusəgətɪ bəh-hɪ sədā dukhu  
 pavhɪ dukhodukʰ kəmaɪa.  
 —maru solhe m 3.  
 pər dukʰ pɪkʰkər hot hē  
 dukhi sət mən māhɪ.  
 —əlōkar sagər sudhə.

7 See ਕਲਸ.

**ਉਲਾਸਾ** [ulasa], **ਉਲਾਸੀ** [ulasi] *adj* happy, pleased, delighted. “jɪ ū minə jəl mahɪ ulasa.”—gəu ə m l.

**ਉਲਾਸੁ** [ulasu] See **ਉਲਾਸ**.

**ਉਲਾਹ** [ulah], **ਉਲਾਹਨ** [ulahən] *v* to bring down. **2** to stop; to remove; to push back or aside. “həbhe dukʰk ulahɪ.”—var *jet*. “səgli trɪsən ulahi, sət-hu.”—ram asa m 5.

**ਉਲਾਹਨਾ** [ulahna], **ਉਲਾਹਨੇ** [ulahno] *n* a complaint, an expression of grievance. “lakh ulahne mohɪ.”—bɪha chət m 5. “ulahno mɛ kahu nə dio.”—nət m 5.

**ਉਲਾਹਿ** [ulahɪ] *adv* having brought down, having taken off (garment). **2** zealously.

**ਉਲਾਹਿਅਮੁ** [ulahɪəmu] I have shed. “həbhe dukʰ ulahɪəmu.”—var maru 2 m 5.

**ਉਲਾਹੀ** [ulahɪ] *v* put down, took down, shed. See **ਉਲਾਹਨ**.

**ਉਲਾਣਾ** [ulaṇa] *adj* without a rug, saddle or saddle blanket, bare back (horse etc.) “jin turəgəm paɪ nɪkara. kɪdhō ulaṇa lin

sɪdhara?”—GPS.

**ਉਲਾਦ** [ulad] See **ਔਲਾਦ**.

**ਉਲਾਭਾ** [ulābha], **ਉਲਾਮਾ** [ulama] *n* a taunt, gibe. See **ਉਪਾਲੰਭ** “ulame jɪə səhe.”—asa fərid.

**ਉਲਾਰਣਾ** [ularṇa] *v* to raise and make uneven or tilted. **2** to raise or make the front part higher than the rear.

**ਉਲੀਚਣਾ** [ulicṇa], **ਉਲੀਚਨ** [ulicən] *Skt* उल्लुक्चन *v* to throw (water) out with cupped hands or with some utensil. “sip nə sɪdhv ulicɪye, rəj kən gɪne nə jahɪ.”—GPS. **2** to sprinkle. “məhā sugədh ulicən kərke.”—GPS.

**ਉਲੂ** [ulu], **ਉਲੂਕ** [uluk] *Skt* उलूक *n* an owl. **2** the second name of the author (kanad) of Vaisheshik Shastar.

**ਉਲੂਖਲ** [ulukhəl] See **ਉਖਲੀ**.

**ਉਲੂਪੀ** [ulupi] *n* daughter of Kaurvy Nag of Eravat clan whom Arjun married in the Nag country.<sup>1</sup> She gave birth to Mahavir Vabhruvahan. The ruler of Tripura considers himself the descendant of Ulupi's son Vabhruvahan.

**ਉਲੇਂਹਦੜਾ** [ulēhdəṛa] See **ਉਲੇਹਾ**.

**ਉਲੇਹਨ** [ulehən] See **ਅਵਲਹੇਨ**.

**ਉਲੇਹਾ** [uleha] *n* a kind of wild grass that grows during the rainy season. Its seeds are covered with tiny prickles which on touching stick firmly to the hands. **2** uleha seed. **3** a person who sticks like uleha.

**ਉਲੇਖ** [ulekh] See **ਉੱਲੇਖ**.

**ਉਲੰਘਣਾ** [uləghṇa], **ਉਲੰਘਨ** [uləghən] *Skt* उल्लङ्घन the act of overtaking; crossing of a river or mountain, passing over. “jotɪ bɪna jəgdis ki jəgət uləghe jaɪ.”—s kəbir. **2** to violate rules or bypass them. **3** to disobey or ignore rules or orders.

**ਉੱਲ** [ull] Many Punjabis regard this as pain in the eyebrows, but it is a disease of the eyes.

<sup>1</sup>In some documents America has been mentioned as Naglok.

Its name in Arabic Persian medicine is *مَصْرُةُ الْعَيْنِ* or Glaucoma in English, also is commonly known as “səbəz motiabīd.”

When the production of aqueous humour around the pupil of the eye is more than its absorption, or when due to some shock or blow, the pupil is dislocated from its place, then darkness appears before the eyes, the eye-ball gets hard, and acute pain is felt in the eyes and the temples and the eyeball grows red. The patient sees a circle forming itself around the candle flame, and the eye becomes inert.

In this disease, the patient should be administered a light purgative; leaches should be stuck to the temples, and a little opium or morphine should be taken. The best would be to have the eye operated upon by a competent surgeon. This would end pain and secure the remaining eye sight.

Patients of this disease should avoid pickles, chutneys, condiments and spices, coition and walking in the sun. They should take light food and milk. Effort should be made to push out the foul matter sticking in the intestines.

ਉੱਲਾਸ [ullas] See ਉੱਲਾਸ.

ਉੱਲਾਲ [ullal] a matrīk metre of two lines of 28 matras each with pauses at the 15th matra and at the next 13th matra respectively. The last two lines of chappəy cād are in the form of ullal.

Example:

mən me vəsaykə guru gīra,  
ik əkal ko nīṭ bhəjo,  
chəl ver irkha kripəṇṭa,  
mīṭr ghat hōme təjo.

Several poets have erred in considering ullal and ullala as the same when defining their characteristics.

ਉੱਲਾਲਾ [ullala] *n* a matrīk metre, also named cādrəmənī, has four lines of 13 matras each and pauses at the 8<sup>th</sup> and at the next 5<sup>th</sup> matra. Some poets have wrongly called it ullal. In Guru Granth Sahib it has appeared under səlōk.

Example:

sīdaku səburi, sadīka,  
səbəru tosa mēlaīkā,  
dīdaru pure, paīsa,  
thau nahi khaīka.—*var sri m 1.*

ਉੱਲੂ [ullu] See ਉੱਲੂਕ. 2 a big fool, brainless person.

ਉੱਲੇਖ [ullekh] *Skt* उल्लेख *n* a writing, description, script. 2 a figure of speech in which different people frame or imagine the same thing in different forms according to their thinking or feeling.

kə bəhute kə ek jəhī ek vəstu ko dekh,  
əhu bīdhī kər ullekh hē so ullekh ulekh.  
—*Shivraj Bhushan.*

Example:

sətru vīlōkət kal səm janhī le prana,  
devtrovər kə ləkhē jən kamənvana,  
gyani ləkh-hī pəratma vāchīṭ tən dhara,  
nīṣcəy bhəgtən ke rīde vīṣṇu əvtara,  
sri nanək ko tən dəṣəm sīkkhən mən jana,  
prəja ləkhə raja mēhā pale vīdhī nana,  
—*GPS.*

(b) In the second version of ullekh, one person perceives a single object in various forms.

Example:

prəṇvə nanək benti tū sərvaru tū hēs,  
kəul tū hē kəvia tū hē, aṇe vəkhi vīgas.  
—*sri 1.1.*

guru tirəthu guru parījatu  
guru mānsa purənharu,  
guru data hərinamu dēṭ  
udhrē səbh səsaru.—*sri m 5.*

ਉਦਟ [udət] *Skt* उद्दट *n* a difficult path; an

arduous route.

**ਉਵਟਣ** [uvʈəŋ] *n* water added to milk at the time of boiling. **2** See ਉਦਵਰਤਨ. **3** an exchange of money; earning, gain. “kəuŋ hare kiŋi uvʈie.”—*var ram* **3**. **4** an exchange, act of receiving one object in exchange for another.

**ਉਵਤਾ** [uvta] *adj* flustered, flurried, confused. See ਉਤਵਤਾ. “phire uvʈia.”—*var mēla m 1*. **2** vagrant, stray, vagabond, loafer.

**ਉਵਾ** [uva] *pron* he, she, that. See ਉਆ. “cəraŋ uva ke pau.”—*dev m 5*.

**ਉਵਾਚ** [uvac] spoke, said. “kəvɪ uvac benti.”—*cəpəi Skt* वच् means ‘to speak, explain, state’.

**ਉੜਦ** [uʈəd] *n* horsebean, lentils.

**ਉੜਦਾਬੇਗੀ** [uʈdabegi] See ਉਰਦਾਬੇਗੀ and ਅਰਜਬੇਗੀ.

**ਉੜਦੀ** [uʈdi] a subordinate’s report to his senior officer that every thing is ‘orderly’. This pronunciation was coined by the Indian military personnel not adept in English.

**ਉੜਦੂ** [uʈdu] See ਉਰਦੂ.

**ਉੜਮੁੜ ਟਾਂਡਾ** [uʈmuʈ ṭāḍa] See ਟਾਂਡਾ ਉੜਮੁੜ.

**ਉੜਾਉ** [uʈau] See ਉਡਾਉ. **2** “pər ke bəl kər hot uʈau.”—*NP*.

**ਉੜੀਸਾ** [uʈisa] See ਉਡੀਸਾ.

**ਉ** [u] *part* word expressing fear and grief; ah! oh! ha!. **2** again, also. “siv u brəhma kəchu par nə payo.”—*33 savye*. **3** *Skt* उ *n* Mahadev, Shiv. **4** the moon. **5** *P* १ *pron* he, she See ਉਰਾ **4**.

**ਉਸਰ** [usər] See ਉਖਰ.

**ਉਸਾ** [usa] See ਉਖਾ.

**ਉਹ** [uh] *Skt* ऊह *vr* to imagine; to speculate; to fancy. **2** to gather; to accumulate.

**ਉਹਾ** [uha] *adv* there, at that place. “uha təu jaie jəu iha nə hoɪ.”—*bəsət ramanād*. **2** *Skt* उह *n* reason, argument, proof. **3** subtle intellect. **4** thought.

**ਉਹਾਂ** [uhā] *adv* there, at that place. **2** in the next world. “ihā uhā sēda suhele.”—*gəu m 5*.

**ਉਹੀ** [uhi] *adv* only there. **2** from there. “uhi te həriɔ, uha le dhəriɔ.”—*sar m 5*.

**ਉਕਰ** [ukər] respect, regard. See ਉਕਰ. “bəḍo ləkh ukər kino.”—*krīsən*.

**ਉਖ** [ukh] *Skt* इक्षु *n* sugarcane. **2** *Dg* zeal, enthusiasm.

**ਉਖਰ** [ukhər] *Skt* ऊषर *n* a white crust formed on saline land surface. **2** saline, barren soil. “kɪa kasi kɪa ukhər mæg-hər.”—*dhəna kəbir*. See ਉਖਲ.

**ਉਖਲ** [ukhəl] See ਉਖਲ.

**ਉਖਾ** [ukha] *Skt* उषा *n* saline land. **2** a princess who was the daughter of King Van of Shonitpur and grand daughter of Bali. Once in a dream she saw a handsome prince and fell in love with him. On getting up, she enquired from her friend Chitarlekha whether there could be a prince like that. Chitarlekha, who was a clairvoyant, drew portraits of all handsome men and gods for the princess.

Usha recognized Aniruddh, son of Pradyuman as one of them and declared him her husband. To fulfil her desire, Chitarlekha managed to bring Aniruddh to the palace. When the king came to know all this, he got Aniruddh tied with a snake-rope.—*sərp-paṣ*.<sup>1</sup> Krishan, Pradyuman and Balram went to rescue him. Although Shiv and Sakand helped Van, they were defeated by Yadavs. Krishan however rescued Aniruddh and brought him to Dvarka alongwith Usha.

“səg ləyo əniruddh ko duti hərəkh bəḍhaɪ, ukha ko pur tho jəhā təhā pəhūci aɪ.”—*krīsən*. **3** *Skt* उषा early morning. “ukha kal pəhucyo jai.”—*cəritr 142*.

**ਉਖਿਤ** [ukhit] *Skt* उषित *adjs* spent, (time) passed.

**ਉਗਵਨ** [ugvən] to appear, emerge. **2** to sprout, grow. “surətɪ hovə pət ugve.”—*sri m 1*.

<sup>1</sup>In the Purans, it is contended that if some string is cast at the enemy after reciting a nag-mantar, it assumes the form of a snake and grips the enemy tightly. Only garuṅ-mantar can undo its spell.

**ਉੱਖ** [ūgh] *n* sleep. “cəuṭhe ai ūgh.”—*var majh m 1*. “rati ūghe dābṛa.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*. **2** a direction, side.

**ਉੱਖਨ** [ūghən] *v* to go to sleep; to doze; to feel sleepy. **2** to bellow. See ਜਟਾਵਲਾ.

**ਉੱਖੜ** [ughəɾ] See ਅਉਖੜ.

**ਉੱਘੇ** [ughe] *Dg adv* on that side. “ighe nṛgūṅ ughē sərgūṅ.”—*bṛla m 5*. **2** to the slumbering, the dozing one. See ਸਉੜ.

**ਉੱਚ** [uc], **ਉੱਚਉ** [ucəu] See ਉੱਚ. “uc əṭhah beəṭ.”—*majh m 5*. “uchəu thanu suhāvṇa.”—*sri m 1*.

**ਉੱਚਨ ਉੱਚਾ** [ucən uca] *adj* highest. “ucənuca bic nā khica.”—*bṛla m 5*.

**ਉੱਚ ਮੁੱਚ** [uc muc] *adj* high beyond limit, highest of all. “uc muc beəṭ ṭhakur.”—*prəbha pəṛtal m 5*.

**ਉੱਚਰਣ** [ucrəṅ] See ਉੱਚਰਣ. “jṛtu mukhṛ nam nā ucərṭṛ.”—*var asa*.

**ਉੱਚਾ** [uca] See ਉੱਚ. **2** *adj* best. “əṭṛ uca taka dərbara.”—*vəḍ m 5*.

**ਉੱਚਾਥਲ** [ucathəl] a mountain top. **2** an arrogant mind. See ਉੱਚੇ ਥਲਿ. **3** a holy congregation. See ਉੱਚਾਥਲ.

**ਉੱਚੀ ਹੂੰ ਉੱਚਾ** [uci hū uca] *adj* the highest among the high. “uci hū uca thanu əgəm əparia.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.

**ਉੱਚੀ ਬਾਣੀ** [uci baṇi] *n* the Guru’s speech, sublime utterance, divine discourse. “uci baṇi uca hoṛ.”—*asa m 3*.

**ਉੱਚੁ** [ucu] *Skt* उचु: first person plural of वच (to speak). “danva ucu.”—*səloh*. ‘The demons spoke.’

**ਉੱਚੇ ਥਲਿ ਫੁਲੇ ਕਮਲ** [uce thəl phule kəməl] Auspicious lotuses blossomed in the desert. i.e. ‘Humility was aroused in the vain heart.’

**ਉੱਛ** [ūch] See ਉੱਛ.

**ਉੱਛ ਸਿਲਾ** [uch sṛla] See ਉੱਛਸੀਲ. **2** the act of picking up dropped grains during harvesting. “uch sṛla kər jiv hē jo dṛj muni kəhṛ.”—*GPS*.

**ਉੱਛਲਨਾ** [uchəlna] See ਉੱਛਲਨਾ.

**ਉੱਜ** [uj] *n* blame, insinuation, aspersion. “dhəṛmi nū uj lāuṇi vəḍḍa pap hē.”—*prov*.

**ਉੱਜਰ** [ujər], **ਉੱਜਰੁ** [ujəru] *adj* desolate, unpopulated. “ujəru mere bhā.”—*s kabir*.

“bəsto hoṛ, hoṛ so ujər.”—*sar kabir*.

**2** transparent, white. **3** excuse, strength. “kes bhəe ujər nā rəhyo kəchu ujər.”—*veragṣəṭək*. ‘Hair turned white, no strength was left.’

**ਉੱਜਲ** [ujəl], **ਉੱਜਲਾ** [ujla], **ਉੱਜਲੁ** [ujəlu] See ਉੱਜਲ. “mən ujəl səda mukh soh-hṛ.”—*majh ə m 3*.

“kagəu hoṛ nā ujla.”—*var maru 1 m 3*. “ujəlu sacu su səbədṛ hoṛ.”—*ram ə m 1*.

**ਉੱਝੜ** [ujhəɾ] See ਉੱਝੜ.

**ਉੱਝੜਿ** [ujhəɾṛ] in a trackless wasteland. “ujhəɾṛ bhəṛme rah nā pai.”—*asa ə m 1*. See ਉੱਝੜ.

**ਉੱਟ** [uṭ], **ਉੱਟ** [ūṭ] *Skt* उष्ट camel. See ਉਸਟ.

**ਉੱਠ** [uṭh] See ਉੱਠਨਾ. **2** *Skt* उष्ट *n* a camel, See ਉਸਟ. **3** See ਉੱਠ.

**ਉੱਠਤ ਬੈਠਤ** [uṭhət beṭhət], **ਉੱਠਤਿ ਬੈਠਤਿ** [uṭhəṭṛ beṭhəṭṛ] *adv* while sitting or standing, during normal work. “uṭhət beṭhət həṛṛ həṛṛ gaie.”—*majh m 5*.

**ਉੱਠਨਾ** [uṭhna] See ਉੱਠਨਾ. “jəl te uṭh-hṛ əṇṛk tərəga.”—*suhi m 5*.

**ਉੱਠਾ** [uṭha], **ਉੱਠਾ** [ūṭha] multiplication table of three and a half. “dṛhəce pun uṭhe jorən koṭhe.”—*NP*.

**ਉੱਠਿ** [uṭhṛ] *adv* having stood up. “bure kam kəu uṭhṛ khələṛa.”—*suhi m 5*.

**ਉੱਡ** [uḍ], **ਉੱਡਨ** [uḍən] See ਉੱਡਣਾ. “uḍṛ jaigo dhumbadro.”—*sor m 5*.

**ਉੱਡਾ** [uḍa] *adj* upside down, overturned. **2** contrary, opposite.

**ਉੱਡਿ** [uḍṛ] *adv* having flown, by flying. “uḍṛ cəṛhṛ akasṛ.”—*səva m 3*.

**ਉੱਡੀ** [uḍi], **ਉੱਡੀ** [ūḍi] See ਉੱਡਣਾ. **2** rose. See ਅਖਲੀ ਉੱਡੀ. **3** upside down, on its head. “ṛn bṛdhṛ ḍubi makuri bhāi, ūḍi sṛr kē bhāri.”—*sor ə m 1*.

**ਉਡੇਉਡਿ** [uḍe uḍi] continuously flying. “uḍe uḍi ave se kosa.”—*sodaru*.

**ਉਢ** [uḍh] *Skt* married. 2 was carried away.

**ਉਢਾ** [uḍha] *Skt* ऊढ *n* one brought away from her father's home, i.e. a bride.

**ਉਣ** [uṇ] *Skt* नून *adj* less, short, See **ਉਨ**. 2 empty. “uṇ nā kai jaṭ.”—*var gəu 2 m 5*.

**ਉਣ ਮਝੁਣਾ** [uṇ məjhuna] *adj* empty and sad mind. “uṇ məjhuna guru səjəṇ jiu dhəraṭa.”—*var ram 2 m 5*.

**ਉਣਾ** [uṇa] See **ਉਨ**. “uṇa nahi kiḥu jən tākə.”—*bher m 5*.

**ਉਣਾ ਝੁਣਾ** [uṇa jhuna] disappointed and repentant. “nam vihuṇe uṇe jhuṇe.”—*suhi chət m 1*.

**ਉਤ** [ut] *adj* big fool, idiot. 2 without a son, childless. 3 *adv* on that side. See **ਉਤ**. 4 the other world. “it ut ke mit.”—*bavən*. 5 *Skt adj* woven, knitted. 6 sewn, stitched. 7 famous, well-known.

**ਉਤਮ** [utəm] See **ਉੱਤਮ**. “utəm səgətṭ utəm hovē.”—*asa ə m 1*.

**ਉਤਮਠਿਸਨਾਨੁ** [utəmṭisnānu] purity of mind, internal purification, heart's purity. “gṭanū sresət utəm ṭsnānu.”—*sukhmāni*.

**ਉਤਮੁ** [utəmu] See **ਉੱਤਮ**. “utəmu hovā prəbhū mṭle ṭk māṇṭ eke bhāṭ.”—*oḷkar*.

**ਉਤਰ** [utər] a reply, an answer.

**ਉਤਰਿ** [utərṭ] See **ਉਤਰਿ**.

**ਉਤਰੁ** [utəru] See **ਉਤਰ**.

**ਉਦ** [ud] *A* , ۛ *n* the aloe tree. 2 the aloe wood. 3 a lute-like instrument called bərbət; it is like a peacock but usually it looks like a duck.

**ਉਦਕ** [udək] water, See **ਉਦਕ**. “anile kōbh bhraṭe udək.”—*asa namdev*.

**ਉਦ ਬਿਲਾਵ** [ud bilav] a sea-cat. See **ਜਲ ਬਿਲਾਵ**.

**ਉਦਰ** [ūdər] *Skt* उदर *n* a rat, mouse. “ūdər ke səbədṭ biləya bhagi.”—*rətānmala bāno*. ‘On account of the precept of the true One that gets into the heart, the cunning ego ran away’; the rat stands for reflecting, the cat denotes

desire.

**ਉਦਰ ਦੁਦਰ** [ūdər dūdər] *adj* silently damaging the interior (mind) by digging holes in it like a rat. 2 *n* rat-like ill-intention, nibbling. 3 nature that causes needless damage to others. “ūdər dūdər pasṭ dhərije.”—*ram ə m 1*. ‘Wrong actions and ideas, be thrown out.’

**ਉਦਾ** [uda] *adj* reddish brown, brinjal-coloured.

**ਉਧ** [udh], **ਉੱਧ** [ūdh] *adj* inverted, upside down. “ūdh kəvəl jṭs hoṭ prəgasa.”—*majh m 5*. 2 *Skt* ऊधस् *n* an udder. “udh bhar te cəlyo nā jai.”—*GPS*.

**ਉਧਉ** [udhəu], **ਉੱਧਉ** [ūdhəu] *n* See **ਉਧਵ**. 2 *adj* inverted. “udhəu kəvəl mənmuḥ mətṭ hochi.”—*bher m 1*. “ūdhəu khəpər pāc bhu ṭopi.”—*sṭdh gosṭṭ*. ‘Mind disenchanting with the world is like a begging bowl.’ See **ਤੱਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਗੁਣ**.

**ਉਧ ਕਮਲ** [udh kəməl] *n* an inverted lotus; mind turned away from God. “udh kəməl bigsəṭa.”—*sor m 5*.

**ਉਧਜ** [udhəj] *n* what is evolved from udder; milk. See **ਉਧ 2** and **ਓਧਜ**.

**ਉਧਤ** [udhət] See **ਉੱਧਤ**.

**ਉਧਮ** [udhəm] *n* a turbulence, riot. 2 a noise.

**ਉਧਵ** [udhəv] *Skt* उधव *n* a son of Devbhag Yadav and uncle and friend of Krishan. He carried Krishan's messages to the milkmaid-devotees at Vrindavan. “prat bhəe te bulayke udhəv pə brṭj bhumḥṭi bhejdəyo hē.”—*krṭsən*.

**ਉਧਾ** [udha], **ਉੱਧਾ** [ūdha] *adj* inverted. *S* ਉਧੋ “ūdhə bhāḍe kəchu nā səmave, sidhe əmrṭṭu pərə nṭhar.”—*gujə m 1*. 2 high, straight, erect, standing. “kəd udha kəd mudha hoṭ.”—*PP*. ‘sometimes erect and inverted at other times.’

**ਉਧੋ** [udho] See **ਉਧਉ** and **ਉਧਵ**.

**ਉਧੋ** [ūdho] *adj* inverted. “ūdho kəvəlu səgəl səsarē.”—*gəu ə m 1*. See **ਉਧਾ**.

**ਉਨ** [un] *Skt* ऊन् *vr* to reduce. 2 to count.

3 ਨਤੂਨ *adj* less, deficient. “un nə kət hu bata.”  
—*sor m 5*. 4 ऊर्णा *n* wool, soft hair on the body.

ਉਨਤ [unət] *Skt* उन्नत *adj* high, tall. 2 increased, raised, advanced. 3 swollen, overflowing.

ਉਨਵਿ [unəvɪ] *adv* overflowing, advancing.  
“unəvɪ ghənhər gərje.”—*sar m 1*.

ਉਨਾ [una] *Skt* ਉਨ *adj* incomplete, not full, short.  
“une kaj ne hovət pure.”—*ram m 5*. 2 *n* a short amenable sword which can be kept under a pillow. “mɪsri una nam, sɛph sərəhi səstrəpətɪ.”—*sənama*. 3 a town in Hoshiarpur district. It was the seat of Baba Sahib Singh Bedi. In 1848, during the time of Baba Vikram Singh, the British attached it. The descendants of the Baba are now landholders here. See ਵੇਦੀ ਵੰਸ਼.

Close to Una to the southeast is gurdwara Damdama Sahib, dedicated to Guru Hargobind. The gurdwara has only a 6-ghumaons garden which is managed by a noble of the Bedi dynasty. Jejon Doaba Railway station is 12 miles away from Una. 4 a mountain in between Indus and Swat rivers in northwest India which is 1600 feet above the sea-level. The Greeks called it Aornos in their history of Alexander. The Afghans called it “Pir sar.” According to the Janamsakhi, Guru Nanak Dev consecrated it with his visit.

ਉਪ [up] *n* admiration, praise.

ਉਪਜ [upəj] See ਉਪਜ.

ਉਪਜਨ [upjən] See ਉਪਜਣਾ. “guru mɪlɪɛ namu upje.”—*var sor m 4*.

ਉਪਜਿ [upəjɪ] *adv* having grown, having been produced.

ਉਪਰ [upər] See ਉਪਰ and ਉਪਰਿ. “upər kəu mægəu khīdha.”—*sor kəbir*.

ਉਪਰ ਆਉਣਾ [upər auṇa] *v* to come up or over, be victorious, conquer.

ਉਪਰ ਹਾਥ [upər hath] *n* magnanimity, liberality, protection. See ਉਪਰ.

ਉਪਰਿ [upərɪ] *Skt* उपरि *adv* upon, over. “upərɪ bhoja kərɪ mɛ guru pəhɪ pukarɪa.”—*suhi kəbir*. 2 from above. “raj mal jobən tənu jɪərə ɪn upərɪ le bare.”—*dhəna m 5*.

ਉਪਰਿ ਹਾਟੁ ਹਾਟੁ ਪਰਿ ਆਲਾ, ਆਲੇ ਭੀਤਰਿ ਬਾਤੀ [upərɪ haṭu haṭ pərɪ ala, alɛ bhɪtərɪ thatɪ]—*ram beṇi*. ‘On the earth is the bodily shop (humans); above the shop is alcove (human head); and in the alcove is a window (brain), containing the ultimate spiritual treasure.’

ਉਪਰਿ ਰੂਪ [upərɪ rup] See ਗਗਨ 6.

ਉਪਰਿ ਗੱਲ ਹੋਣੀ [upərɪ gəl hōṇi] *v* to be successful in a debate, have the upper hand. “tɪn ki upərɪ gəl tudh aṇi he.”—*maru solhe m 4*.

ਉਪੇ [upɛ] on, upon. See ਉਪਰਿ. “duu det dərə dəya sɪdhu upɛ.”—*GPS*. ‘Both the dragons attacked Vishnu.’

ਉਬ [ub] *n* bewilderment, bafflement.

ਉਬਟ [ubət] *Dg* arduous path. See ਉਬਟ.

ਉਬਰਨਾ [ubərna] See ਉਬਰਨ. “bed puran sɪmrɪɪ səbh khoje, kəhu na ubərna.”—*asa kəbir*. “namɪ ləge se ubre.”—*səva m 3*.

ਉਭ [ubh] See ਉਭ. 2 *n* the sky, See ਉਭ 5. “ubh pəɪal sərəb məhɪ purən.”—*bher m 5*. 3 paradise. “chuṭəs nahi ubh pəɪal.”—*sukhməni*. ‘There is no escape from heaven and hell.’ 4 pride. “pəhɪrava dekh-hɪ ubh jahɪ.”—*bəsət ravɪdas*. 5 courage, enthusiasm.

ਉਭਉ [ubhəu] See ਉਭ. *adj* standing. “jəmən mərən sɪr upərɪ ubhəu.”—*sor m 3*. 2 See ਉਭਯ.

ਉਭਸੁਕ [ubhsuk] See ਉਭਸੁਕ. “sakət kuṛɛ ubhsuk hue.”—*bɪla ə m 4*.

ਉਭਚ [ubhəc] short form for ਉਭਚਰ. *n* wanderers in the sky; birds. 2 A firework filled with gas that flies high in the sky like a balloon. “ubhəc pəyodhər ɛs pɪɪrae.”—*krɪsən*. ‘Fireworks float about like clouds.’

ਉਭਚਰ [ubhəcər] a wanderer in the sky, See ਉਭਚ.

**ਊਭਾ** [ubha] *adj* standing. “ənɪk ɪdr ubhe dərbar.”—*sar m 5*. **2** inverted, upside down. **3** straight, right side up. “jəl meṭɪa ubha kərɪa.”—*sor kəbir*.

**ਊਭਿ** [ubhi] *adv* upwards. “kəb-hu jərə ubhi cəṛət he, kəb-hu jaɪ pətale.”—*ram m 1*. See **ਊਭ**.

**ਊਭੀ** [ubhi] *adj* standing. “supnə ubhi bhəi, gəhɪo kin əcla?”—*phunhe m 5*.

**ਊਭੀਸੇਵ** [ubhisev] service done while standing, i.e. serving without lassitude. “ubhi sev kərəɪ.”—*var sor m 3*. *Skt* उरुभिः सेवा.

**ਊਭੇ** [ubhe] *adj* standing.

**ਊਭੇਜੰਤ** [ubhejət] people ready and active for taking away others' wealth; thieves, dacoits, thugs. “kare ubhe jət.”—*s kəbir*. See **ਊਭ**.

**ਊਭੈ** [ubhə] *adv* on that side, there. **2** in the hereafter. “ibhə biṭhəlu ubhə biṭhəlu.”—*asa namdev*. **3** See **ਊਭਯ**. “mathe ubhe jəm marsi nanək meləṇ namɪ.”—*var maru 1 m 1*. ‘Finding himself helpless, even the demon would beat his head with both hands.’

**ਊਭੋ** [ubho] *Dg adj* standing, up on one's feet.

**ਊਮ** [um] *Skt* उम *adj* a companion, comrade. “lære kop keke hæṭē nahɪ umə.”—*GV 6*. **2** town, city.

**ਊਰ** [ur] *adj* short, incomplete, See **ਊਰਾ**. “pur ur ko ləkhie bhev.”—*NP*. ‘Distinction between what is complete as against incomplete is obvious enough.’

**ਊਰਜ** [urəj] *Skt* ऊर्ज *vr* to acquire life, be strong. **2** *n* strength, power. **3** food. **4** zeal, ardour. **5** life. **6** the month of kəttək. See **ਊਰਜ 2**.

**ਊਰਣਨਾਭਿ** [urəṇnabhɪ] *Skt* ऊर्णनाभि *n* with wool or yarn in its navel, a spider. **2** a silkworm.

**ਊਰਣਾ** [urṇa] *Skt* ऊर्णा *n* wool, silk.

**ਊਰਧ** [urədh] *Skt* ऊर्ध्व *adj* standing, upright. **2** high, tall. **3** upper. **4** *adv* upwards i.e. towards heaven. “urədh ge əudhes.”—*ramav*. ‘Dashrath, the king of Oudh,

ascended to heaven.’ **5** after this. **6** See **ਊਰਧ**. **7** This word has also been used for ਅਧੋ (below). “urədh mukh məha gubare.”—*maru əjoli m 5*.

**ਊਰਧ ਕਮਲ** [urədh kəməl] *n* an inverted lotus assumed by the yogis to denote the ultimate spiritual stage. **2** See **ਊਰਧ**.

**ਊਰਧ ਪੁੰਡ੍ਰ** [urədh pūḍṛ] *Skt* ऊर्ध्वपुण्ड्र a caste-mark donned by the Vaishnavs on the forehead consisting of three upright lines like segments of sugarcane. Vaishnav wearing urədh pūḍṛ look down upon Shaivs wearing horizontal tɪlək.<sup>1</sup> See **ਆਡਾ ਟੀਕਾ**.

**ਊਰਧਬਾਹੁ** [urədhbahu] *Skt* ऊर्ध्वबाहु *n* an ascetic who always keeps his arms raised. **2** a son of Vashisṭh. **3** *adj*(one) who has his arm raised.

**ਊਰਧਰੇਤਾ** [urədhreta] *Skt* ऊर्ध्वरेतस् *adj*(one) who does not let his semen fall; (one) who vows to remain celibate. “thɪrə asnekə məhā urədhreta.”—*dətt*. ‘sitting firm in one posture, a great celibate.’ **2** Bhisham Pitama. **3** Hanuman. **4** Shiv. **5** ascetics like Sanak etc. **6** Baba Shri Chand.

**ਊਰਧਲੋਕ** [urədhlok] *Skt* ऊर्ध्वलोक *n* the paradise. **2** the heaven. **3** the sky.

**ਊਰਮ** [urəm] *n* ਊਰਮਿਮਯ. a sea or a wave, See **ਊਰਮਿ**. “urəm dhurəm jotɪ ujala.”—*oəkar*. ‘bright light on sea and land.’ God's light shines everywhere.

**ਊਰਮ ਧੁਰਮ** [urəm dhurəm] See **ਊਰਮ**.

**ਊਰਮਿ** [urəmɪ], **ਊਰਮੀ** [urmi] *Skt* ऊर्मि *n* a wave, surge, billow. **2** sorrow. **3** six hazards: cold, heat, hunger, thirst, old age, greed, attachment; or : hunger, thirst, old age, death, grief and attachment. **4** the number six. **5** light, brightness. **6** illusion, delusion. **7** haste.

**ਊਰਮੀਮਾਲੀ** [urmimali] ऊर्मि मालिन् *n* the sea, wearing a rosary of waves.

<sup>1</sup>ऊर्ध्व पुण्ड्र विहीनस्तु यःश्राद्धे भोजयेद् द्विजम् ।

अग्रन्ति पितरस्तस्य विण्मूत्रं नात्र संशयः—*vrɪdh harit səhɪta ch 2*.

**ਉਰਾ** [ura] *Skt* अपूर्ण *adj* incomplete, not complete. 2 less, short. “jən ura, tu pura.”—*sar namdev*. “tu pura hām ure hoche.”—*sor m 1*. 3 stupid, illiterate. 4 See **ਉ** and **ਰਾ**. *P 1, 2* to him.

**ਉਰੀ** [uri] incomplete, See **ਉਰਾ** 1. “əvər sægəl bīdhī uri.”—*sar m 5*.

**ਉਲਖਾ** [ulkha] *A* **ਉ** *adj* charitable, generous. “lakh tirəth ləkh ulkha.”—*BG*

**ਉਲ ਜਲੁਲ** [ul jəlu] *adj* irrelevant, without head or tail, out of context.

**ਉੜਾ** [uṛa] the sound or pronunciation of letter **ੳ**. “uṛə upma tāki kijē.”—*asa pəṭṭi m 1*.

**ੳ** [o] *part* vocative for a person of lower rank or status. 2 short form for **ਔਰ**; conjunction. “jħəṛ jħəkhəṛ o haṛ.”—*səva m 1*. ‘web of clouds, storm and flood.’ 3 expression of grief and surprise. 4 *pron* short form for **ੳਰ**. 5 *Skt* ओ *n* Brahma. 6 *P 2* *pron* he, she, that.

**ੳਉ** [ou] *pron* the very same (form of **ੳਰ** by adding the particle **ਉ**)

**ੳ** [o], **ੳਅੰ** [oā], **ੳਅੰਕਾਰ** [oākar] *Skt* ओम from root (अक्) which means to protect, save, get satiated, spread, etc. This word signifies God, the protector of all. “oā sadh sətīgur nāməskarā.”—*bavən*. “oā pṛīy pṛīṭī citī.”—*sar m 5*. Its synonyms are **ਪ੍ਰਣਵ** and **ਦੁਦਗੀਥ**. Literally the word **ੳਅੰਕਾਰ** means the sound of **ੳਅੰ**. “pṛīṭhəm kal jəb kəra pəsara. oākar te sṛīṣṭī upara.”—*VN*. At places this word is perceived as indicative of the Creator. “oākar eko rəvī rəhīa.”—*kan m 4*. “oākar əkar kəṛī pəvən paṇī besātər saje.”—*BG*. Sanskrit scholars, having presumed **ੳਅੰ** comprising **ੳ**, **ਅ** and **ਨ**, have the trinity of Brahma, Vishnu and Shiv in mind but Sikhism, the prefix **ੳ** to Oankar stresses the unity of the ultimate reality. “eka ekākar līkhi vekhalīa, uṛa oākar pasī bəhalīa.”—*BG* 2 In Nimaṛ district of Central India, there is a famous Hindu temple named

Oankar. Guru Nanak Dev composed his writing Dakhni Oankar there<sup>1</sup>. 3 *part* yes. 4 true, real, correct.

**ੳਅੰਨਮ:** [oānəməh], **ੳਅੰਨਮਹ** [oānəməh], **ੳਅੰਨਮੋ** [oānəmo] *sen* salute to the Creator who is the Protector.

**ੳਇ** [oɪ] *pron* he and its plural ‘they’. “oɪ jəpɪ jəpɪ pɪara jivde.”—*tɪlīg m 4*. “oɪ bīkhadi dokhia.”—*asa m 5*.

**ੳਈ** [oi] *pron* the very same, he, she, they. “ɪk mən ɪkk aradhən oi.”—*BG*

**ੳਸ** [os] *pron* See **ੳਸ**. “os bīna tū chuṭki rol.”—*asa m 5*. 2 to him. “osu silu nā sājəmu səda jhūṭhu bolē.”—*var suhi m 3*. 3 *Skt* अवश्याय *n* dew, See **ਬੁਸ**.

**ੳਸਟ** [osət] *Skt* ओष्ठ *n* a lip, especially the upper lip; the lower lip is called **ੳਠਰ**.

**ੳਸਧਿ** [osədhɪ] See **ਅਉਧ**.

**ੳਸਾਨ** [osan] See **ਔਸਾਣ**.

**ੳਸੁ** [osu] See **ੳਸ**.

**ੳਹ** [oh] *pron* he, she, it, that, they. “oh nehu nāvela.”—*asa m 5*. 2 the other world. “na tɪs eh nā oh.”—*sri m 1*. 3 *Skt* अहह *part* word expressing grief or surprise. “hē hē kərke oh kəren.”—*səva m 1*.

**ੳਹੱਡ** [ohəḍ] the Oḍar country. See **ਉੜੀਸਾ**. “ohəḍ bəḡsətan pəṭhan səgharkē.”—*cəṛɪ tr 195*.

**ੳਰਦਾ** [ohda] *A* **ੳਰ** *n* a rank, post, an authority.

<sup>1</sup>There is, at Rawalpindi in Bhai Buta Singh Hakim’s dharmshala, a very old hand-written copy of Guru Granth Sahib. In it under Ramkali measure, there is, in addition to **ੳਕਹਾਨੀ ਔਕਾਰ**, another composition **ੳਕਾਰ** comprising 87 stanzas which begins thus:

“ੳਕਾਰ m 1 (page 1315)

ੳਕਾਰ nīrməl səbh thanī. tate hoi səgli khanī.  
khanī khanī məhī bəhu bīsthara. ape jānē sɪrjənhara.  
sɪrjənhar ke kete bhekh. bhekh bhek məhī rəhē əlekh. (1)...  
bhəu bhaga nīrbhəu ghəṛī aṛa. təb eh cəṛən pəkhale māta.  
māṭadhīn sevəkī dərī ṭhadhi. jəkō cəṛənkəvəl ruṭī bādhi.  
dṛɪsəṭɪ māɪ sara jəg dekhe. aṛɪ əlekhī əṛ səbh lekhe. (87)

**ਓਹਰੀ** [ohri] *n* a subcaste of khatriis linked to sarins. “bhəgət ju bhəgta ohri.”—*BG*.

**ਓਹਲਾ** [ohla] *n* a cover, screen, refuge.

**ਓਹਾ** [oha] *pron* a form of ਓਹ with a particle. The very same. “oha prem piri.”—*asa m 5*.

**ਓਹੜ** [ohar] See ਓ.

**ਓਹਿ** [ohi], **ਓਹੀ** [ohi], **ਓਹੁ** [ohu], **ਓਹੈ** [ohē], **ਓਹੋ** [oho] *pron* form of ਓਹ combined with particle ਈ and ਓ; that very person. “ohi ədərhu bahərhu nirməle.”—*var majh m 1*. “hoa ohi əl jəg məhi.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. “dan deɪ prəbhu ohē.”—*guj m 4*. “oho sukh oha vədɪai.”—*asa m 5*. **2** ਓਹੋ particle expresses grief or surprise too.

**ਓਹੰਡ** [ohəṅḍ] See ਓਹੰਡ.

**ਓਕ** [ok] *n* a cupped palm or hand. “təb teri ok koi panio nə pave.”—*sor kəbir*. **2** *Skt* ओकः a home, an abode. “mən manhi səbh ətək ok.”—*NP*. ‘Yam’s world.’

**ਓਖ** [okh] *Skt* ओख् *vr* to be strong, set right.

**ਓਖਧਿ** [okhədhɪ] See ਅਉਖਧ.

**ਓਖਲੀ** [okhli] See ਉਖਲੀ.

**ਓਗਰਾ** [ogra] *adj* butter-free, dry. **2** *n* an edible weed, goosefoot.<sup>1</sup> “ogra əlonə hi chəkət hute ap səda, əkbər māgyo dio tāhī te nɪkas hē. gval kəvɪ kəhē tāko ek gras hi ke mahɪ, əe bəhu svad bhəyo nəmɾətə ki ras hē.”—*guru pācasa*.

**ਓਗਲ** [ogəl] *n* visible moisture on the earth, wetness.

**ਓਗਲਾ** [ogla] See ਓਗਰਾ.

**ਓਗਾਹ** [ogah] See ਉਗਾਹ and ਗਵਾਹ. “əməl jɪ kitɪə duni vicɪ se dərgəhi ogaha.”—*s fərid*.

**ਓਘ** [ogh] *Skt* ओघ *n* a crowd, mass, faction. “əgh ogh t̪əre ɪnhi ke prəsadɪ.”—*kham*. **2** flow, flood.

**ਓਚਕਾ** [ocka] a thug, thief, See ਉਚਕਾ. “na ocka lejaɪ.”—*var guj 1 m 3*.

<sup>1</sup>Those who observe fast do not count ogra as cereal, though they grind it and make chapatis of it.

**ਓਚਾ** [ocha] *Skt* तुच्छ *adj* chicken-hearted, non-serious. **2** lowly, inferior. “ochi mətɪ meri jatɪ julaha.”—*guj kəbir*. **3** ignoble. “ocha jənəm həmara.”—*asa rəvidas*.

**ਓਚਾਪਨ** [ochapən] *n* wickedness, paltriness, meanness.

**ਓਜ** [oj] *Skt* ओज् *vr* to be strong; to live; to grow. **2** *Skt* ओजस् *n* strength. **3** light, glory. **4** The quality of poetry that overwhelms the listener with desire and passion.

**ਓਜਸ਼ੀ** [ojəsvi] *Skt* ओजस्विन् *adj* mighty. **2** glorious.

**ਓਜ ਵਿਲਾਸ** [oj vilas] a book of verse compiled by the bard Lal Singh containing narratives and verses of several poets. It was compiled at Nabha in Sammat 1910. “dɪsə su nɪdhɪ səstɪ sal me əsvɪn sudɪ dɪn car. guru dɪn sukhəd suhavno bhəyo grəth əvtar.” See ਲਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ.

**ਓਜਾੜ** [ojaɾ] See ਉਜਾੜ. “phathe ojaɾi.”—*maru ə m 1*.

**ਓਜਾੜਾ** [ojaɾə] See ਉਜਾੜਾ destruction. “tɪne ojare ka bədhɪ.”—*dhəna m 1*.

**ਓਜਾੜੀ** [ojaɾi] *adv* in the wilderness. See ਉਜਾੜ.

**ਓਜ਼ਰੀ** [ojhri] See ਓਜ਼ਲੀ **2**. “nədi dərbe ojhri le sɪdhayo.”—*cəɪtr 297*.

**ਓਜ਼ਲ** [ojhəl] *n* screen, cover. **2** a cave, dungeon. “jog juto rəhē ojhəl mē.”—*krɪsən*.

**ਓਜ਼ਲੀ** [ojhli] *n* a belly, an abdomen, a stomach. **2** placenta.

**ਓਝਾ** [ojha] *Skt* उपाध्याय *n* a teacher. **2** one of the subcastes of Maithali and Gujrati Brahmans’ who live across the river Sarayu. “cədrɪcɪr ojha tɪh navē.”—*cəɪtr 370*.

**ਓਝਾਰ** [ojhar] See ਉਜਾੜ. “bhɾəmɪ bhɾəmɪ ojhar gəhē.”—*prəbha m 4*.

**ਓਟ** [ot] *n* cover, screen. **2** support. **3** refuge, asylum. “ot̪ gobɪd gopal rai.”—*majh barəhmaha*.

**ਓਟਣਾ** [ot̪nə] *v* to bear; to tolerate. **2** to accept

responsibility. 3 to wear.

ਓਟਾ [oṭa] *n* cover, screen. 2 wall, tent-wall.

ਓਟਾਈ [oṭai] *v* took over; has protection of. See ਓਟ. “gobīd cārəṅ oṭai.”—*maru m 5*.

ਓਠ [oṭh], ਓਠ [ōṭh] *Skt* ओष्ठ *n* lip, especially the upper one.

ਓਡ [oḍ] *n* a tribe whose members know inner secrets of the earth. They unearth stones and pebbles, dig wells and from experience tell the type of earth that offers saltish or sweet water. People seek their help in tracing old wells hidden underneath the earth's surface. See ਓਡਾ.

ਓਡਛਾ [oḍcha] *Skt* ओड़ देछा See ਉਡੀਛਾ. 2 Orcha, capital city of in Bundel Khand, Central India. See ਓਰਛਾ. “abhavəti oḍche rani.”—*cəṛitr 138*.

ਓਡਛੇਸ [oḍches] Lord of Orissa. 2 king of Orcha. See ਓਰਛਾ.

ਓਡਾ [oḍa] *adj* that big. 2 *n* See ਓਡ. “jīu oḍa kup guhəj khīn kaḍhe.”—*bəsət m 4*.

ਓਡਾਰੀ [oḍari] See ਉਡਾਰੀ. “kukəṛ di oḍari.”—*gəu var 2 m 5*.

ਓਡੀਣਾ [oḍiṇa], ਓਡੀਣੀ [oḍiṇi] See ਉਡੀਣਾ. “səbh dū nivī dhərətī he, ap gəvəṛ hoi oḍiṇi.”—*BG*.

ਓਡ੍ਰ [oḍr] See ਉਡੀਛਾ.

ਓਢਣਾ [oḍhṇa], ਓਢਨ [oḍhən] *v* to bear, tolerate. 2 to put on, wear. “pisən pisī oḍhī kamri sukh mənī sətokhae.”—*suhī m 5*. “oḍhe bəstrə kajər məhī pəṛiṇa.”—*sar m 5*. “jīu mīrtəku oḍhəṛiṇa.”—*toḍi m 5*.

ਓਢਨੀ [oḍhni] *n* a garment worn to cover the body, sari, head-gear.

ਓਢਲੀਆ [oḍhliā] wore, put on, donned. “vəstrə oḍhliā.”—*asa m 5*. 2 the wearer of a garment.

ਓਢਾਉਣਾ [oḍhaṭṇa] *v* to make someone wear. “əṅk prəkari bəstrə oḍhae.”—*dhəna m 5*. 2 to offer robe of honour in regard and submission.

ਓਢਿ [oḍhī] *adv* having put on. “oḍhī nəgən nə hoi.”—*brīa m 5*.

ਓਤ [ot] *Skt* ओत *n* a warp; a yarn spread to weave cloth. 2 See ਓਤੁ. 3 See ਓਤ ਪੋਤ.

ਓਤਸਾਹ [otsah] See ਉਤਸਾਹ. “bhəre otsahə bhəe savdhani.”—*GPS*.

ਓਤਪੋਤ [otpot] *Skt* ओत प्रोत *n* warp and woof. 2 merged. See ਓਤਿ ਪੋਤਿ.

ਓਤਾ [ota] *adj* that much. 2 childless, without a son.

ਓਤਾਕ [otak] *P* اوتاک *n* a parlour; a drawing room for male members. 2 residence. See ਅਉਤਾਕ. “tītu tənī melu nə ləgəi, səc ghəṛī jīsu otak.”—*sri ə m 1*.

ਓਤਿਪੋਤਿ [otipotī] See ਓਤਪੋਤ. 2 having spread warp and woof. “otī poti mīlīo bhəgtən kəu.”—*kan m 5*. 3 in warp and woof. “otī poti rəvīa rup rəg.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਓਤੁ [otu] *pron* that. “otu məti salahṇa.”—*sri m 1*. 2 *n* a male cat.

ਓਤੇ [ote], ਓਤੈ [otē] *adv* at that place, there. 2 that very (person) “tudhu otē kāmī oī laīa.”—*var sri m 4*. “ote sathī mənukhu he.”—*sri m 5*.

ਓਤੰਗ [otəṅg] See ਉਤੰਗ.

ਓਠੈ [othe] *adv* See ਓਤੈ there, at that place. “othe ənhəd səbəd vəj-hī dīn rati.”—*majh ə m 3*.

ਓਦ [od] *Dg n* a fishing hook.

ਓਦਨ [odən] *Skt* ओदन *n* cooked rice. “dədhi əru odən mat te ərdhīk khāī plāī.”—*NP*. 2 food, meal.

ਓਦਨਿਕ [odnīk] a cook.

ਓਦਰਣਾ [odərṇa] *v* to miss (someone), feel lonesome.

ਓਦਾਸੀ [odasi] See ਉਦਾਸੀ. “na ihu gīrhi na odasi.”—*gōḍ kəbir*.

ਓਦੁੰ [odū] *adv* from that.

ਓਧ [odh] *Skt* ऊर्ध्व *adj* high, tall, long. “əsə odh paṅṅ.”—*parəs*. ‘with a long sword in hand.’ See ਉਧ.

ਓਧਜ [odhəj] milk. See ਉਧਜ. “tere hi bhītər

odhəj makhən səl ke ətər pavək pani.”—GPS.  
ਓਧਰ [odhər] *adv* on that side, there. 2 towards the other world.

ਓਨ [on] *pron* he, she. “on chəde laləc duni ke.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਓਨਮ [onəm], ਓਨਮੋ [onəmo] See ਓਨਮੋ: “onəm əkhər sunhu bicar. onəm əkhər trībhəvəṇ saru.”—*oəkər*. “onəm sri sətīguru cərəṇ.”—BG.

ਓਨਾ [ona], ਓਨਾਰਾ [onaha] *adv* that much, to that extent. 2 *pron* to them. 3 they. 4 their. “ona ətəri namu nīdhanu hē.”—*sri m 1*. “pīara rəb onaha jogəi.”—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਓਨਾ ਮਾਸੀ ਧੋਂ [ona masi dhō] ओम् नमः सिद्धम् This is how those teaching vowel-free characters, called lāde, pronounce the phrase. It means ‘salute to God, the Protector.’

ਓਨਿ [onɪ], ਓਨੀ [oni] *pron* they. “onɪ hələtu pələtu səbhū gəvāta.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*. 2 they. “oni təkṛe pae hath.”—*sri m 5 pəhīre*.

ਓਪ [op] *n* praise. 2 water, splendour, magnificence. 3 glory.

ਓਪਤ [opət], ਓਪਤਿ [opətɪ] the creation. See ਉਤਪਤਿ. “nə opət hoi.”—*var guj 1 m 3*. “ekəs te səbh opətɪ hoi.”—*gəu ə m 1*. 2 *Skt* ओपश *n* the knot of hair. 3 a bag shaped like cow’s head, dipping their hands in it the Brahmans tell their rosary. “mudrīt netr urədh kər upət.”—*parəs*.

ਓਪਨੀ [opni] *n* a slab of stone on which weapons are rubbed for sharpening and giving them a shine.

ਓਪਮਾ [opma] See ਉਪਮਾ. “bəhət opma thor kəhi.”—*mali m 5*.

ਓਪਰਾ [opra] *Skt* अपर *adj* unacquainted, stranger. “nəhɪ oprə prəvəṣən pavē.”—GPS.

ਓਪਾਉ [opau], ਓਪਾਇ [opai], ਓਪਾਵ [opav] *n* means, endeavour. See ਉਪਾਯ. “upava siri upau hē.”—*var bīla m 3*. 2 See ਉਪਾਉਣਾ. “ek nīməkh opai səmavē.”—*sar m 5*. ‘In an instant He creates and absorbs.’

ਓਬਰਾ [obra] *Pa* a cow-shed, byre.

ਓਬਰੀ [obri] *Pa* *n* a cow-shed. 2 *M* ਉੱਬਰਾ a door-frame, threshold. “kagəd ki obri, məsɪ ke kərəm kəpət.”—*s kəbir*. ‘Treatises composed by ignorant persons come in the way of salvation.’

ਓਭੜ [obhər] *adj* illiterate, uneducated.

ਓਮਾਹ [omah], ਓਮਾਹੜਾ [omahra], ਓਮਾਹਾ [omaha] *n* enthusiasm, excitement, exuberance. “guru mīlīe omaha.”—*jet m 4*.

ਓਮੀ [omi] *A* اُمِّي *adj* such as at the time of birth (ਉੱਮ); without any teaching, uneducated. “pərīta hovē gunəhgaru ta omi sadhu na marie... pərīta ətē omia vicaru əgē vicarie.”—*var asa*.

ਓਰ [or] *n* a direction, side. “cītvəu tumri or.”—*jet m 5*. 2 a side, an aspect. 3 shore, coast, bank. 4 short form for ਓਰਕ (ਓੜਕ); the end, limit. “gīntyō jīn ke pait nə or.”—GPS.

ਓਰਕ [orək] *n* ਓੜਕ the end. “orək nərək gəmən tīn hoi.”—*NP*. 2 a boundary, limit. “bhit upre ketəku dhaie ət orko aha.”—*asa m 5*.

ਓਰਚਾ [orcha] a town in Bundhel Khand (Central India) founded by a Rajput named Bharati Chand in 1531 AD on the bank of Vetwa river. It is approached by Manakpur-Jhansi railway line (G.I.P.). Raja Bikramjit Bundela transferred his capital from here to Tikamgarh in 1783. Now the state itself is called Tikamgarh. Orcha is now the headquarter of a tehsil (sub division). See ਓੜਛਾ.

ਓਰਚੇਸ [orches] the king of ਓਰਛਾ.

ਓਰੜਨਾ [orəna] *v* to rise, overflow, swell. “orə phojā aiā.”—*cədi 3*. 2 to leap, spring, pounce upon the enemy for fighting.

ਓਰਾ [ora] *n* a furrow. 2 hail, hailstone. “ora gəri pani bhəta.”—*s kəbir*. “ore səm gat hē.”—*jeja m 9*. 3 See ਓਲਾ 2. 4 this side, near side, near bank.

ਓਰੁ [oru] after all. See ਓਰ 4. “kəthni kəthəu nə avē oru.”—*gəu ə m 1*.

ਓਰੇਭਰ ਮੀਂਹ [orebhar mīh] *n* rain sufficient to

flood the furrows, regarded enough for the sowing operation.

**ਓਰੇ** [orɛ] *adv* on this side, hither, here. “sæc-hu orɛ sæbhuko.”—*sri ə m 1*. **2** the other person. “orɛ kæchu nə kɪnhu kia.”—*bavən*.

**ਓਲ** [ol] *Skt* ओल *n* an edible tuber. **2** *Pu* part of a scarf spread as a beggar’s bag to receive alms. “paɪ ol me dhən ki thati.”—*NP*. **3** a lap. **4** a cover, safe position. **5** a refuge, asylum. **6** mortgaged or pawned thing. **7** estimated yield of a field.

**ਓਲਗ** [oləg] *M* ਉਲਗ *n* left over stuff after eating, leavings.

**ਓਲਗ ਓਲਗਣੀ** [oləg oləgɳi] to clean utensils after eating. “sāt acarəɳ sāt co marəg sātəc oləg oləgɳi.”—*asa rəvidas*. See **ਓਲਗਣੇ** and **ਓਲਗ**.

**ਓਲਗੀ** [olgi] *Th n* village menial, living on donations. “mē olgia olgi həm choru thare.”—*asa ə m 1*.

**ਓਲਗੀਆ ਓਲਗੀ** [olgia olgi] a menial of the lowest level; servant of servants. See **ਓਲਗੀ**.

**ਓਲਾ** [ola] *n* a hailstone, See **ਓਰਾ**. **2** sugar ball used for making a sweet drink. **3** ਓਲ੍ਹਾ refuge, support. “jiərə ola nam ka.”—*gəu m 5*. **4** a cover, support, refuge.

**ਓਲਾਮਾ** [olama] See **ਓਪਾਲੰਡ** and **ਓਲਾਮਾ**. “səu olame dɪnɛ ke rati mɪlənɪ səhə̃s.”—*var suhi m 1*.

**ਓਲੀ** [oli] *n* one who measures produce of a field

by making an estimate of the standing crop. “musrəph dar dəroge oli.”—*BG*. **2** This word may also be derived from Arabic **فالى**. See **ਫਲੀ**.

**3** the front part of a shirt or a part of a dupatta spread to receive/collect whatever is offered.

**4** a brown coloured sparrow-like bird called **ੳਮੁਢੀ**. **5** *S* an oar.

**ਓਲੁ** [olu] *n* a pit or masonry trough for collecting water drawn from the well. **2** *Dg* the act of remembering or learning by heart.

**ਓਲੁਗ** [olhəg] See **ਓਲਗ**.

**ਓਲ੍ਹਾ** [olha] *n* a curtain, support. **2** help, shelter.

**ਓੜ** [oɾ] *n* end, boundary, limit. “oɾ pəhucavhu date.”—*gəu m 5*. “tɛsi nɪb-he oɾ.”—*s kəbir*.

**2** ਓਟ. refuge. “nanək oɾ tuhari pəɾɪo.”—*gəu m 5*. “mɛ ahi oɾ tuhar.”—*gəu ə m 5*. **3** in that direction, towards that side. **4** death. **5** the last moment.

**ਓੜਕ** [oɾək] *n* the end, limit. “oɾək oɾək bhali thəkɛ.”—*jəpu*.

**ਓੜਕਿ** [oɾəkɪ] *adv* at the end, lastly. “kuɾ nɪkhuɾɛ nanka, oɾəkɪ səcu rəhi.”—*var ram m 1*.

**ਓੜਕੁ** [oɾəkʊ] See **ਓੜਕ**. “oɾəkʊ aɪa tɪn sahɪa.”—*sri pəhɪre m 1*.

**ਓੜਛਾ** [oɾɕha] See **ਓਰਛਾ**.

**ਓੜਵ** [oɾəv] *Skt* औड़व *n* a musical measure comprising five rags such as **ਹਿੰਦੋਲ** and **ਮਲਕੋਸ**. See **ਰਾਗਸ਼ਬਦ**.



ਅ [aɾa] the second character of the Punjabi script pronounced from the throat. **2** *Skt part* prefixed to words for expressing meanings of negative and opposite stance and of difference. i.e. ਅਕਾਲ, ਅਗਾਨ, ਅਧਰਮ, ਅਨੀਤਿ, ਅਨੇਕ, etc. **3** *Skt n* the world. **4** absence. **5** fire. **6** Brahma. **7** Vishnu. **8** Indar. **9** wind. **10** ambrosia. **11** glory. **12** the forehead. **13** *adj* (one) who defends or protects. **14** helper.

ਅਉ [əu] *part* and; a conjunction. “dipək əu nət naɪk rag.”—*krīṣaṇ*. **2** *Skt* in Punjabi it also appears in place of *Skt* ਅਪ and ਅਵ, as in ਅਉਹਠ instead of ਅਪਹਠ, ਅਉਗੁਣ instead of ਅਵਗੁਣ, ਅਉਤਾਰ instead of ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਅਉਧੂਤ instead of ਅਵਧੂਤ, etc. **3** See ਅਉਹਠ.

ਅਉਅਲ [əuəl] See ਅਵਲ.

ਅਉਸਧ [əusədh], ਅਉਸਧੀ [əusədhi] See ਅਉਖਧ.

ਅਉਸਰ [əusər], ਅਉਸਰੁ [əusəru] *Skt* ਅਵਸਰ *n* time, occasion, opportunity. “əusər bitɪɔjat he.”—*tlīḷg m 9*. “phɪɪɪ ɪa əusər cəɛ nə hatha.”—*bavən*. **2** a sentence uttered for the satisfaction of an inquisitive inquirer. **3** a suggestion, context. **4** the time of birth and the moment of liberation. “əusər kərhu hāmara pura jiu.”—*majh m 5*.

ਅਉਸਾਫ [əusaph] *A* اوساف plural of ਵਸਫ merits, good points, compliments, qualities.

ਅਉਸੀ [əusi], ਅਉਸੀ [əüsi] See ਔਸੀ.

ਅਉਹਟ ਪਟਣ [əuhəṭ pəṭəṇ] an arduous destination. i.e. a spiritual opening. “əuhəṭ pəṭəṇ ki cine baṭ.”—*rətənmala*.

ਅਉਹਠ [əuhəṭh] *Skt* ਅਪਹਠ *n* wrong insistence, improper persistence. “gəhɪ əuhəṭh əbla rəhi, manyo bəcən nə ek.”—*ramav*. **2** *Skt* ਅਵਹਿਤ. *adj*

engrossed, absorbed in contemplation. **3** alert. **4** *Skt* ਅਪਹਤ destroyed, killed. **5** discharged, removed. **6** See ਅਉਹਠਿ.

ਅਉਹਠਿ [əuhəṭhɪ] having renounced wrong insistence. “əuhəṭhɪ həsət məɾi ghəru chaɪa dhəɾəṇɪ gəgəṇ kəldhari.”—*ram ə m 1*. ‘Renouncing the ego, the Creator who has control over earth and heaven, is in the heart imbibed.’ **2** *Skt* ਅਪਹਤਿ *n* refutation, rejection. “əuhəṭhɪ həsət məhɪ bhikhɪa jaci.”—*prəbha m 1*. ‘For false belief’s rejection, I have begged alms.’

ਅਉਹਰਣ [əuhəɾəṇ] *Skt* ਅਪਹਰਣ *v* to steal. **2** to loot. See ਅਉਹੇਰੀ. **3** to hide, conceal.

ਅਉਹਾਣੀ [əuhaṇi] *adj* liable to harm. **2** fit for stealing. **3** fit for hiding. **4** whose life has ended; perishable. “oh əuhaṇi kəde nahɪ, na ave na jaɪ.”—*var guj 1 m 3*.

ਅਉਹਾਰ [əuhar] *Skt* ਅਪਹਾਰ *n* theft, plunder. **2** hiding, concealing. **3** damage, loss. “bɪnu mukəḍ tənɪ huɪ əuhar.”—*gōḍ rəvɪdas*. **4** *Skt* ਅਵਹਾਰ a thief. **5** an alligator, a crocodile. **6** a call, an invitation.

ਅਉਹੇਰਣ [əuherəṇ] *Skt* ਅਵਹੇਲਨ *n* disobedience. **2** insult. **3** See ਅਉਹਰਣ. **4** See ਅਵਹੇਰਣ.

ਅਉਹੇਰੀ [əuheri] disobeyed, insulted. “khəsəmi duhagəṇɪ təjɪ əuheri.”—*gōḍ kəbir*. ‘Unfortunate is the woman whom her husband has deserted and insulted.’ **2** a female dacoit. “səgəl məhɪ nəktɪ ka vasa, səgəl məɾɪ əuheri.”—*asa kəbir*.

ਅਉਹੇਲਨ [əuheləṇ] See ਅਉਹੇਰਣ and ਅਵਹੇਲਨ.

ਅਉਖ [əukh] *n* ਅ-ਸੁਖ difficulty, hardship. **2** pain, suffering. **3** calamity, distress. **4** *P* اُخ, grief,

sadness, distress.

**ਅਉਖਦ** [əukhəd], **ਅਉਖਦਿ** [əukhədɪ], **ਅਉਖਦੀ** [əukhədi], **ਅਉਖਦੁ** [əukhədʊ], **ਅਉਖਧ** [əukhədh], **ਅਉਖਧਿ** [əukhədhɪ], **ਅਉਖਧੀ** [əukhədhɪ], **ਅਉਖਧੁ** [əukhədhʊ] *Skt* ओषधि *n* that which assumes brightness; a medicinal herb, medicinal plant. **2** औषध *n* something prepared from a herb. **3** a medicine. “əvər nə əukhədhu tāt nə mōta.”—*asa ə m l*. “səbh əukhədhu daru laɪ ju.”—*asa cāt m 4*. ‘all medicines prepared either from herbs or metals.’

**ਅਉਖਾ** [əukha] *adj* See **ਅਉਖ** difficult, hard. **2** perplexed, bewildered. **3** miserable. “əukha jəg məɦɪ hoɪa.”—*var gəu l m 4*.

**ਅਉਖੀ ਘੜੀ** [əukhi ghəɾi] hard time, a moment of adversity. “əukhi ghəɾi nə dekhəɳ dei.”—*dhəna m 5*.

**ਅਉਖੀਵਨ** [əukhivən], **ਅਉਖੀਵਨਾ** [əukhivna] *v* to suffer; to undergo hardship. **2** ਅਪ-ਕੀਵਨ a hangover, a condition of decline in intoxication. “matɪa həɾɪ rəs məɦɪ rate, tɪs bəɦuɾɪ nə kəb-hu əukhivna.”—*maru ə m 5*.

**ਅਉਗਣ** [əugəɳ], **ਅਉਗਨ** [əugən] *Skt* अदृगण *n* a demerit, defect. “əugəɳ kəɪɪ mukhu ʊjla.”—*var ram 2 m 5*. **2** a crime, sin.

**ਅਉਗਾਨ** [əugan] *adj* (one) who leads. “kudrət ke əugan.”—*m l bāno*.

**ਅਉਗੁਣ** [əugʊɳ] ਅਵਗੁਣ, See **ਅਉਗਣ**. “əugʊɳ səbədɪ jəlae.”—*vəɖ m 3*.

**ਅਉਗੁਣਿਆਰਾ** [əugʊɳɪara], **ਅਉਗੁਣਿਆਰੀ** [əugʊɳɪari] *adj* without merit. “əugʊɳɪare kəu gʊɳ.”—*asa ə m l*. “əugʊɳɪari kət nə bhavē.”—*maru solhe m l*.

**ਅਉਗੁਣੁ** [əugʊɳʊ], **ਅਉਗੁਨ** [əugʊɳ] See **ਅਉਗਣ** and **ਅਉਗੁਣ**.

**ਅਉਗੁਨਿ** [əugʊɳɪ], **ਅਉਗੁਨੀ** [əugʊɳi] *adj* worthless, vicious. **2** *adv* because of demerits; with demerits.

**ਅਉਘ** [əugh] See **ਓਘ** and **ਔਘ**.

**ਅਉਘਟ** [əughəɖ] *Skt* अघट rugged, uneven,

arduous. “əughəɖ rudhe rah.”—*var mēla m l*.

**2 n** a difficulty, hardship, distress. “ɪthe əughəɖ aɪ bənət he prəɳi.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

**3** a hard time, painful period. **4** See **ਘਟ**.

**ਅਉਘਟ ਘਾਟ** [əughəɖ ghaɖ] *adj* a difficult path, an impassable passage, a way on which travelling cannot be done. “aɳə əughəɖ ghaɖ.”—*s kəbir*. See **ਅਉਘਟ**.

**ਅਉਘੜ** [əughəɳ] *n* ਅਪ-ਘੜ an ascetic who has renounced the world; a mendicant. “əughəɳ əpno nam kəhayo.”—*NP*. **2** a worshipper of Shiv; a Shaivaite; an ascetic. **3** a sect of mendicants who hang a horn around the neck, wear a cord around the head, append ‘Nath’ to their name, and mark a sign of a trident with ash on their foreheads. Brahmgiiri was the chief advocate of this cult. Gorakhpur is its centre.

**ਅਉਚਰ** [əucəɾ] *adj* inedible. “pɪɖ əpəɾce əucəɾ cara.”—*BG*. ‘I have taken inedible food from those who are not acquainted with Gurmat.’ **2** what cannot be grazed; that which is not eaten or drunk quite often. See **ਔਚਰ ਚਰਣਾ**.

**ਅਉਚਕ** [əuchək] *Skt* औचक *n* a bull as part of a herd. **2** a drove of oxen. “ubhe brɪkəbh nɪj əuchək māɦɪ.”—*NP*.

**ਅਉਜ** [əuj] *Skt* ओज *n* strength, might. “tən səme əɪɪ əuj jəɳayo.”—*krɪsən*. **2** See **ਔਜ**.

**ਅਉਜਾਤਿ** [əujatɪ] ਅਪ-ਜਾਤਿ *n* a low caste. **2** *adj* belonging to a low caste. “əujatɪ rəvɖas cəɳɪar cəɳəɪa.”—*blɪa ə m 4*.

**ਅਉਝੜ** [əujhəɳ] *S* अघड़ *n* a thick forest; a deep jungle that is impassable. **2** *adj* (one) who is misled.

**ਅਉਝੜਿ** [əujhəɳɪ] in a thick forest, in a dreadful jungle.

**ਅਉਝੜੁ** [əujhəɳʊ] See **ਅਉਝੜ**.

**ਅਉਟਾਨਾ** [əutana] See **ਔਟਾਉਣਾ**.

**ਅਉਤ** [əut] *Skt* अतृ childless, sans offspring. “əut jəɳeda jaɪ.”—*var ram l m l*.

**ਅਉਤਰ** [əʊtər] *Skt* ਅਵਤਾਰ *n* birth; assumption of bodily form. See ਅਉਤਰਣ. **2** without a son; childless.

**ਅਉਤਰਣ** [əʊtəɾəŋ] *Skt* ਅਵਤਰਣ *n* a copy, facsimile. **2** the act of coming down from above or descending. **3** taking birth, getting bodily form. “əʊtəɾɪa əʊtəɾ lɛ.”—*var ram* 3. “səɾpəɾɪ hoɪkɛ əʊtɾɛ.”—*s kəbir*.

**ਅਉਤਰਾ** [əʊtɾa] without offspring; childless. See ਅਉਤ.

**ਅਉਤਰਾਸੀ** [əʊtɾasi] will be born, will take birth. **2** gets begotten, is born. “məχʊ kəχʊ kurəmu aɡɪa əʊtɾasi.”—*maru solhe* m 5.

**ਅਉਤਰਿਆ** [əʊtəɾɪa] See ਅਉਤਰਣ.

**ਅਉਤਰੈ** [əʊtɾɛ] See ਅਉਤਰਣ.

**ਅਉਤਾਕੁ** [əʊtaku] *P* اوتاکو *n* a home, an abode. **2** a tent. **3** *S* a parlour for men. “kɪθɛ ghəru əʊtaku.”—*suhī ə m* 1. ‘residences for women and men respectively.’ **4** residence. “dʊkh bhukh dāləd ghəna dojək əʊtak.”—*BG*. See ਓਤਾਕ. **5A** اوتاکو plural of ਓਤਾਕ or ਓਤੀਕ. gentlemen, gentry. **6** the nobility, rich people. **7** high-bred horses, hawks, etc.

**ਅਉਤਾਰ** [əʊtəɾ] *Skt* ਅਵਤਾਰ *n* taking birth. **2** coming down from above. **3** per Hindu belief, incarnation of some god in human form. “hʊkəmi ʊpəe dəs əʊtəɾa.”—*maru solhe* m 1. See ਚੌਥੀਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ and ਦਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ.

**ਅਉਥਾੜੇ** [əʊθəɾə] See ਉਥਾਰਾ.

**ਅਉਦਾਸ** [əʊdəs] *Skt* ਉਦਾਸੀਨ *adj* disenchanting, apathetic, uninterested. “dhəɾ ek əs əʊdəs cɪtt.”—*dətt*.

**ਅਉਧ** [əʊdh] *Skt* ਅਯੋਧਯਾ *n* the principal town of the Koshal kingdom, the capital of Ram Chandar. “əʊdh te nɪsəɾ cəle line səg sur bhəle.”—*ramav*. See ਅਯੋਧਯਾ. **2** area around Ayodhya; the Koshal country. See ਕੋਸ਼ਲ. **3** *Skt* a boundary, border, limit. **4** life’s duration, life-span, age. “əʊdh ghəɾɛ dɪnəsʊ rɛna re.”—*sohɪla*.

**ਅਉਧਘਨੇਰੀ** [əʊdhghəneri] long life. **2** (ironical) end, finis as ‘enlarging the lamp’ means ‘putting it out. “dʊsəɾ səbhə mɪɪ mōɾ ʊpəɪa kəɾəs-hɪ əʊdh ghəneri.”—*bher namdev*. ‘It was jointly resolved to end Prahlad’s life.’

**ਅਉਧੜੀ** [əʊdhɾi] *n* a tanned hide of cow or buffalo. **2** a time-span, age.

**ਅਉਧਿ** [əʊdhɪ] See ਅਉਧ 3.

**ਅਉਧੁ** [əʊdhʊ] *Skt* ਅਵਧੂਤ one who dusts cloth. In Sanskrit it means ‘to cause shivering, dusting, exorcising the evil spirit.’ So an əʊdhʊt is one who casts off evil from his mind. A recluse who at night rolls ash and dust on his body and leaves after dusting his body in the morning is also an əʊdhʊt. **2** a sanyasi. “bɪn səbde rəs nə əʊə əʊdhʊ.”—*sɪdhgosəɾɪ*.

**ਅਉਧੁਤ** [əʊdhʊt] See ਅਉਧੁ. “so əʊdhʊt esi məɪ pəʊ.”—*ram* m 1.

**ਅਉਧੁਤੀ** [əʊdhʊti] *adj* of the əʊdhʊt sect; free from worldly attachment. “nə əʊdhʊti nə səsari.”—*ram ə m* 1. **2** naked and penniless like an əʊdhʊt, extremely poor. “jete jə phɪɾhɪ əʊdhʊti əpə bhɪkɦɪa pəʊ.”—*var sar* m 1.

**ਅਉਧੁਤੁ** [əʊdhʊtʊ] See ਅਉਧੁਤ.

**ਅਉਧੇਸ** [əʊdhes] ਅਯੋਧਯਾ-ਈਸ਼, ਅਵਧ-ਈਸ਼ *n* Dashrath. “ʊrədh ge əʊdhes.”—*ramav*. ‘Heavenward went Dashrath.’ **2** *adj* King of Ayodhya.

**ਅਉਰ** [əʊr] *part* and; that which joins two words. “dānəʊ əʊr dev mɪɪ səbəhɪn.”—*səloh*. **2** *Skt* ਅਪਰ *adj* first. **3** last. **4** another. “əʊr səgəl jəgʊ məɪa mʊhɪa.”—*gəʊ* m 9. “əʊr dhəɾəm take səm nəhən.”—*sor* m 9.

**ਅਉਰਤ** [əʊrət] *P* اورت *n* something deserving to be concealed. **2** a female, woman, wife. “ete əʊrət məɾda saje e səbh rup tumare.”—*prəbha kəbir*. **3** wife. “sūnəɾɪ kie tʊrəkʊ je hoega, əʊrət ka kɪa kəɾiɛ?”—*asa kəbir*. **4** vagina; woman’s genital organ.

**ਅਉਰਾਤ** [əʊrət] plural of ਅਉਰਤ. “dəs əʊrət rəkh-hʊ bəɾahi.”—*maru solhe* m 5. Here, the word

denotes the ten senses.

**ਅਉਰੁ** [əuru] See **ਅਉਰ**. “həri bīnu əuru nā dekha.”—*sor kabir*.

**ਅਉਰੰਗ** [əurəŋg], **ਅਉਰੰਗਾ** [əurəŋga] Aurangzeb, the emperor, generally mentioned in Sikh history, as Aurang and Aurangzeb. “təb əurəŋg mən mahī rīsava.”—*VN*.

**ਅਉਲ** [əul] See **ਅੱਵਲ**. **2** See **ਆਵਲ**. **3** See **ਅਉਲਿ**. **4** a sub-caste of Jats.

**ਅਉਲਿ** [əuli], **ਅਉਲੀਆ** [əulia] *A* **੫** plural of **ਵਲੀ**. In Arabic it means a master, an owner, a husband, helper, friend, holy man, religious leader. “əvəli əuli dinu kəri mīṭha.”—*var majh m 1*. “sekh məsaɪk əulie.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.

**ਅਉਲੰਗ** [əuləŋg] *n* a blemish, stigma. “əuləŋg vɪckara.”—*BG*. ‘There is blemish in the moon.’

**ਅਉੜ** [əuʔ] *n* lack of rain. **2** drought. “əuʔi əkk suphullī bhəriā.”—*BG*. ‘In dry season əkk plant (calotropis procera) blossoms, but withers away with rains.’<sup>1</sup>

**ਅਉਰਾ** [əura] *adj* incomplete. **2** not **ਉਰਾ**; full, not incomplete, complete.

**ਅਉਰਿਆ** [əuriā] without deficiency, not incomplete. **2** deficient, lacking. “terəh tal əuriā.”—*BG*. ‘Incomplete are the thirteen beats of music.’

**ਅਇਆਣਾ** [əiāṇa] See **ਅਇਆਨਾ**.

**ਅਇਆਨ** [əiān] *Skt* **अज्ञान** lack of knowledge; ignorance, stupidity.

**ਅਇਆਨਤ** [əiānət], **ਅਇਆਨਥ** [əiānəθ] *Skt* **अज्ञानਤ** ignorance, lack of knowledge.

**ਅਇਆਨਾ** [əiāna] *adj* ignorant, unintelligent. **2 n** a child; one who is innocent and innocuous.

**ਅਇਆਲਿ** [əiāli], **ਅਇਆਲੀ** [əiāli] *n* a goat-herd, shepherd. “dūbe təhī əiāli cəri.”—*NP*.

**ਅਈ** [əi] *Skt* **अयं** *pron* this. **2 adv** here, at this place. **3** short form for **ਆਈ**.

**ਅਈਅੜ** [əiəʔ] See **ਅੱਜੜ**.

**ਅਈਆ** [əia] *adv* having come, on coming. “bhāḍe bhau pəve tɪtu əia.”—*bɪlā ə m 4*.

**ਅਈਏ** [əie] *Skt* **अयं** *pron* this. **2** to this, i.e. to this world. “əie məie ek an jiu.”—*dhāna namdev*. ‘Bring this world and myself in mind as one.’<sup>2</sup>

**ਅਏ** [əe] short form for **ਆਏ**. “mɪlke bəhu sətru əe.”—*GPS*. **2 Skt** **अये** a polite form of address.

**ਅਸ** [əs] *Skt* **ईदृश** *adj* like this, similar to this, as this. “əs sūdər nəhɪ kou.”—*səloh*. **2 v** **असि** is.

“bāh gəhe ki laj əs.”—*ramav*. **3 n** a sword. See **ਅਸਿ**. “sāg sərohi səph əs.”—*sənama*. **4** a horse.

See **ਅਸੂ**. “əspətɪ gəjpətɪ.”—*tɪlāg namdev*.

**5** the name of a king, See **ਧੁਨੀ** (ਏ). **6 P** **असि** *pron* his. “xake rahəʃ tutyae cəʃme mast.”

—*zɪdgi*. ‘Dust underneath His feet is collyrium for my eyes.’ **7 Skt** **अश्** *vr* to spread, reach,

get, collect, undergo, eat; from the same root are formed words like **ਰਾਸੀ**, **ਅਸ਼ਨ**, and **ਅਸੂ** etc.

**8 Skt** **अस्** *vr* to go, shine, take, be, throw, let go, halt, bring out, put or keep, cut, divide

into parts, join. From the same root are words as **ਅਸਿ**, **ਅਸੂ**, **ਅਸੁਰ** etc. derived.

**ਅਸਹ** [əsəh] *Skt* **असह्य** *adj* unbearable. “əsəh dukkh bhogət bɪl-lavə.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਸ਼ਰਦ** [əs-həd] *A* **अश्र** pertaining to martyrdom. “kəlma əʃ-həd akhke.”—*məgo*. ‘having termed

it as the sacred exhortation for martyrdom.’

**ਅਸਹਾਬ** [əs-hab] plural of **ਸਾਹਿਬ**. **2** in Islamic literature, this term is used for prophet Muhammad’s close friends.

**ਅਸ਼ਕ** [əsək] *P* **عش** *n* a tear. “əsək jari surpətɪ nəzik burdəʃ.”—*səloh*. ‘With flowing tears, they took him to Indar.’

**ਅਸਕਤ** [əsəkət] *Skt* **असक्त** *adj* without strength, weak, unable. “tɪh əsəkət ləkh vak əlava.”

—*GPS*. **2 Skt** **असक्त** *adj* without bondage; free. **3 Skt** **आसक्त** *adj* in love, infatuated. “su səpət

<sup>1</sup>ərak jəvas pat bɪn bhəru.—*tulsi*.

<sup>2</sup>See, Gita Ch 7, §.7.

kāḍṇo kāthyo əsəkət lok hvə rəhyo.”—*brāhəm*. ‘Valmīk uttered, that is, composed Ramayan comprising seven chapters and on reading people got enamoured of it.’

**ਅਸਕੁਨ** [əʃəkun] *Skt n* an inauspicious symptom, ill-omen. See ਅਪਸਗਨ.

**ਅਸਕਯ** [əʃəkʏ] *Skt adj* beyond one’s power or reach, irremediable.

**ਅਸਗਨ** [əsəgən] See ਅਸਕੁਨ.

**ਅਸਗਾ** [əsga] *M ਅਸਕਾ n* a crowd, an assembly, a multitude. **2** *adj* all, entire. “əsga əs usga.”—*dhəna namdev*. ‘All this is His.’ **3** See ਅਸ.

**ਅਸਗਾਹ** [əsgah], **ਅਸਗਾਹੁ** [əsgaɦu] *adj* fathomless, unfathomable. “suṇīḱe hath hovə əsgaɦu.”—*jəpu*. ‘Measuring the fathomless leads to the knowledge of the Divine.’

**ਅਸਗੰਧ** [əsgədh] *Skt ਅਸਗੰਧਾ* a medicinal plant, physalis flexuosa, hot and damp in effect, used for curing ills like cough, asthma, worms in the abdomen, etc. It strengthens and invigorates male potency.

**ਅਸਚਰਜ** [əscərej] *Skt आश्चर्य n* surprise, wonder, amazement.

**ਅਸਜਰ** [əsjər] *adj* unbearable, intolerable.

**ਅਸ ਜਰਿ** [əs jərɪ] *n* burning sensation, mental torment, agony. See ਅਸੁ. “əs jərɪ pər jərɪ jərɪ jəb rəhɛ, təb jaɪ jotɪ ujarəu ləhɛ.”—*gəu bavən kəbir*. ‘When a man burns in envy and pain got from others and also burns within his own self, then descends the bright light (of spiritual knowledge).’

**ਅਸੱਜਨ** [əsəjjən] *Skt असज्जन* not a good person; a wicked man.

**ਅਸਟ** [əsət] *Skt अष्ट adj* eight.

**ਅਸਟ ਸਾਖੀ** [əsət sakhi] **ਅਸੁ-ਸਾਕਿਨ੍** *n* eight gods providing evidence of fate awaiting human beings for their actions in this life. Per Hindu scriptures they are: 1 the earth. 2 the sky. 3 the moon. 4 the sun. 5 the fire. 6 the air. 7 the dawn. 8 the radiance. “təb sakhi prəbhv

əsət bənae, sakh nəmɪt debe ʃhəhɪrae. te kəhɪ kəro hāmari puja, həm bɪn əpər nə ʃhakur duja.”—*VN*.

**ਅਸਟ ਸਾਜ ਸਾਜਿ ਪੁਰਾਣ ਸੋਧਹਿ ਕਰਹਿ ਬੇਦ ਅਭਿਆਸ** [əsət saɪ saɪɪ pʊraɪ sɔdh-hɪ kər-hɪ bed əbhɪas]—*dhəna m 1. sen* In grammar eight points of articulation are: throat, heart, head, tongue, teeth, nose, lips and palate. **2** Eight deformations marking the recitation of the Veds are: jəʃa, mala, ʃɪkha, rekha, dhvəja, dāḍ, rəth and ghən. **3** eight grammars<sup>1</sup> authored by Indar, Chandar, Kashkrisan, Apishali, Shakṭayan, Paṇini, Amar and Jainendar respectively. Grammars listed in Bhavishy Puran are Aindar, Yagy, Raudar, Vasavy, Brahm, Varun, Savitray and Vaishnav. **4** Eight aids or parts to help reading and interpretation are hrəsv, dirəgh, plut, uddat, ənuddat, svərit, ənunasiɪk and ən-nunasɪk. **5** Eight forms of Vedic metres are; arʃi, devī, asuri, prajapətya, yajuʃi, samni, arci and brahmi.

**ਅਸਟ ਸਿੱਧਾਂਤ** [əsət sɪdhāt] principle of əʃtāg yog.

**2** eight summarised parts of Yog Shastar.

**3** əʃtāg marəg of Buddhism. See ਅਸਟਾਂਗ.

**ਅਸਟ ਸਿੱਧਿ** [əsət sɪddhi] Eight miraculous powers attained through yog are:

(1) əṇɪma— to become very small.

(2) məhɪma— to become very large.

(3) gərɪma— to become heavy.

(4) ləghɪma— to become light.

(5) praptɪ— to obtain anything desired.

(6) prakamy— to know others’ thoughts.

(7) iʃɪta— to command everyone according to one’s desire.

(8) vəʃɪta— to bring everyone under own control.

“əsət sɪdhɪ nəv nɪdhɪ eh, kərəmɪ

<sup>1</sup>इन्द्र चन्द्र काशकृत्स्नापिशलि शाकटायनाः । पाणिन्यमर जैनेन्द्रा जयन्त्यष्टादि  
शाब्दिकाः—*Poet Kalpdrum*.

pərapətɪ jɪs nam deh.”—*bəsāt m 5*.

**ਅਸਟਕ** [əstək] See ਅਸ੍ਰਕ.

**ਅਸਟ ਕਰਨ** [əsət kərən] ਅਸ੍ਰਕਣ one who has eight ears; Brahma; Chaturanan.

**ਅਸਟ ਕੁਲ** [əsət kul] See ਅਸ੍ਰਕੁਲ.

**ਅਸਟਦਸ** [əsətdəs] eighteen, ਅਸ੍ਰਦਸ. 2 eighteen Purans. “əsətdəsi cəhu bhed nə pata.”—*asa m 1*. 3 eighteen siddhis or spiritual powers. “car pədarəth əsət dəsa sɪdhɪ.”—*sor rəvdas*. See ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਸਿੱਧਿ.

**ਅਸਟਦਸਾਸਿੱਧਿ** [əsətdəsasɪdhɪ] eighteen siddhis or spiritual powers. “əsətdəsa sɪdhɪ kərtəle səbh krɪpa tumari.”—*bɪla rəvdas*. See ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਸਿੱਧਿ.

**ਅਸਟਦਸਾ ਖਟ ਤੀਨ ਉਪਾਏ** [əsətdəsa khət tin upae] —*bɪla thɪti m 1*. Eighteen Purans, six shastrs result from three gunas or qualities. See ਗੀਤਾ ch 2 § 45. 2 eight direction providers, ten incarnations and three gods.

**ਅਸਟ ਦੁ** [əsət du] eight and two, ten. “kəhū əsət du əvta kəthə kəthəṅ.”—*gyan*. ‘They narrate the stories of ten incarnations.’ See ਦਸ ਅਉਤਾਰ.

**ਅਸਟ ਧਾਤੁ** [əsət dhātu] eight metals, which as ancient scholars mention are: gold, silver, copper, aluminium, mercury, tin, iron and lead. 2 The following primary substances constitute the body: skin, hair, blood, veins, bones, limbs, fat, semen. “əsṭəmi, əsət dhātu ki kaɪa.”—*gəu thiti kəbir*. 3 For some scholars, these are the eight constituents of the body: bodily secretion, blood, flesh, fat, bone, marrow, semen and vigour. 4 In Gurbani əsətdhat comprises four castes and four religions. “əsət dhātu patsah ki ghəriə səbədɪ vɪgas.”—*sri ə m 1*. “əsət dhātu ɪk dhātu kəraya.”—*BG* In Sikhism all these eight merge into one.

**ਅਸਟਨਦੀ** [əsətnədi] See ਅਸ੍ਰ ਨਦੀ.

**ਅਸਟ ਨੈਣ** [əsət nəṅ], **ਅਸਟ ਨੈਨ** [əsət nən] eight-eyed; Brahma. In the Purans he is shown with

four faces, thus eight eyes. “trəsyo əsət nəṅ.”—*cobis*.

**ਅਸਟਪਦੀ** [əsətpədi] *Skt* ਅਸ੍ਰਪਦੀ. *n* a hymn of eight stanzas. 2 eight stanzas written in a singular order. In Guru Granth Sahib many stanzas figure under the heading əsətpədi. Guru Nanak Dev’s following əsətpədi is in Maru Rag, Nishani metre.

ɪh mənʊ əvɠʊɪ bādhɪa səhu deh sərire. ...

The following əsətpədi is in Malar Rag sar metre:

cəkvi nən nid nəhɪ cahe,  
bɪnʊ pɪrʊ nid nə pai.  
sur cəre pɪrʊ dekhe neni  
nɪvɪ nɪvɪ lage pai. ...

The same Guru’s next əsətpədi in Gauri Rag is in cəpai metre:

na mən mərə nə karəj hoɪ,  
mən vəsɪ dutā durmətɪ doɪ. ...

Likewise əsətpədi of Sukhmani are in the form of cəpai metre.

**ਅਸਟਭੁਜੀ** [əsəṭbhujɪ] *Skt* ਅਸ੍ਰਭੁਜਾ *n* Durga, who has eight arms. See ਅਸਟਾਇਧ.

**ਅਸਟਮ** [əsṭəm] *Skt* ਅਸ੍ਰਮ *adj* eighth.

**ਅਸਟਮੀ** [əsṭəmi] *Skt* ਅਸ੍ਰਮੀ *n* eighth of the light or dark phase of the moon. “əsṭəmi əsət sɪdhɪ nəv nɪdhɪ.”—*gəu thɪti m 5*.

**ਅਸਟ ਮੰਗਲ** [əsət mṅgəl] See ਅਸ੍ਰ ਮੰਗਲ.

**ਅਸਟਾਇਧ** [əsṭaɪdh] ਅਸ੍ਰ-ਆਯੁਧ. eight weapons of war. “əsṭaɪdh cəmkə.”—*əkaḷ*. eight weapons in Durga’s eight hands, one held in each.

“ghəṭa gəda trɪsul əsɪ səkh ərasən ban, cəkɪ bəkɪ kər me liye jənu grikhəm rɪtu bhan.”—*cəḍi 1*. ‘Bell and conch are also taken as weapons because they help in warfare.’ See ਆਯੁਧ.

**ਅਸਟਾਂਗ** [əsṭāṅ] *Skt* ਅਸਟਾਂਗ *n* eight limbs or parts; eight parts of yog are yəm (control), nɪyəm (rule), əsən (posture), prāṇayam (restraining breath), prətyahar (restraining sense organs),

dharna (determination), dhyan (meditation), and samadhī (suspension of body and soul connection). 2 Eightfold path in Buddhism is realised through resolve, thought, action, vocation, exertion, vision, recollection and contemplation. See ਬੁੱਧ 3.

**ਅਸਟਾਂਗ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਮ** [əstāg prənam] *Skt* साष्टाङ्ग प्रणाम *n* a salutation done with eight body-parts: knees, feet, hands, chest, head, speech, eye-sight and conscience. This is also called. “dāṇḍvāt prānam.”

**ਅਸਟਾਂਗਯੋਗ** [əstāgyog] eightfold yog. See ਅਸਟਾਂਗ.

**ਅਸਟਾਥ** [əstath] eight hands. “əstath hæthyarə sēbhare.”—*cāḍi* 2.

**ਅਸਟਾਪਦ** [əstapəd] *Skt* अष्टापद *n* gold, which has the highest rank among the eight metals. 2 a grasshopper, an insect with eight feet. 3 a locust. 4 a thorn apple, datura stramonium. 5 Kailash mountain. 6 chess, a game with eight columns, each of eight places. 7 chaupar, a game played with dice. “kīṭək kal əstapəd khela.”—*GPS*. 8 an eight-footed animal having four feet on the side of the chest and four on the back. See ਸਿਆਰ.

**ਅਸਟਾਮ** [əstām] *E* stamp; a stamped paper. 2 a postage stamp. 3 a ticket.

**ਅਸਟਾਵਕ੍ਰ** [əstavəkr] *Skt* अष्टावक्र *n* a rishi whose body had eight twists. He was the son of Kahod, a Brahman, born to Sumati (Sujata), daughter of Uddalak. Thus goes his story in the Mahabharat.

Once while Ashtavakar was in his mother's womb, Kahod was teaching Vedic texts to his disciples. The foetus of Ashtavakar told his father that he was reciting the Ved incorrectly. Kahod got angry and cursed the child to have crooked limbs. So eight parts of the newborn got crooked. According to Vishnu Puran, once, standing in water, while Ashtavakar was praying, four fairies paid obeisance to him. He

was pleased and he told the fairies to ask for any boon and he would grant it. They said that they wanted to marry the most handsome man. At this Ashtavakar came out of water and presented himself as a prospective groom. They laughed at his crooked body. Ashtavakar got angry but remembering his promise, he resumed his cool and said, “Your wish will be fulfilled but you will fall in the hands of thieves.”

These fairies later became consorts of Krishan and after the destruction of the Yadavs, while Arjun was carrying them from Dvarka to Astinapur, they were captured by dacoits.

It is written in Brahm Vaivart Puran, that Deval, son of rishi Asit was observing austerities on the Gandhmadan mountain. When the fairy Rambha came there she got infatuated on seeing him. When she found that her desire would not be fulfilled, she cursed the rishi and his handsome body became crooked. Thus it was that Deval became known as Ashtavakar. **ਅਸਟੰਟ** [əstənt] *E* assistant, helper, deputy.

**ਅਸਠ** [əsəth] ਅ-ਸਠ. *adj* without deceit or wickedness; simple. “oī khəre əsəthe.”—*BG*. 2 See ਅਸਟ.

**ਅਸਣ** [əsən] *Dg n* hail, a hailstone, sleet. 2 See ਅਸਨ.

**ਅਸਤ** [əsət] *Skt* अस्त. *adj* destroyed. 2 hidden, invisible, missing. 3 *n* an act of disappearing. 4 the setting of the sun. “əsət udot bhīa uṭhī cəle.”—*maru ējuli m* 5. 5 *Skt* अस्तਿ existence, power. 6 *Skt* असत. *adj* falsehood, untruth. 7 *Skt* अस्ति *n* bone. See ਅਸੁ 6. 8 *Skt* असत् *adj* untrue, bad, wicked. 9 See ਅਸੁ.

**ਅਸਤਨ** [əstən] *Skt* अस्तन *n* a teat. 2 *Skt* अस्तन *n* the setting of the sun, moon, etc. vanishing, disappearing.

**ਅਸਤਬਲ** [əstbəl]. *A* اسطبل, *n* a stable, horse-stable.

**ਅਸਤਬਾਜ** [əstbaj] See ਆਤਸਬਾਜ਼.

**ਅਸਤਬਾਜੀ** [əstbaji] See ਆਤਸਬਾਜ਼ੀ.

**ਅਸਤ ਬਿਅਸਤ** [əst bɪəsət] topsy turvy, upside down. See ਅਸੁ ਵਜਸੁ. “əsət bɪəsət su huɪ ənmila.”—*NP*.

**ਅਸਤਮਨ** [əstmən] *Skt* ਅਸੁਮਨ *n* a palanquin. “jyō hve srəmɪt əstmən dhər hī.”—*cəɪɪtr 117*.  
2 setting, disappearing. See ਅਸਤਨ 2.

**ਅਸਤਰ** [əstər] *n* a poetic metre also known as bhujōg prəyat. It has four lines and each line is organised as: ISS, ISS, ISS, ISS.

Example:

məha ghor keke ghənā ki ghəṭa jyō,  
su dhaya rəṇō bɪjɔli ki chəṭa jyō,  
sune sərb dano səmhē sɪdhae,  
məha krodh keke su bajī nācāe.—*mādhata*.

2 *P* ۲۱ a mule. *Skt* ਅਸੁਤਰ. 3 the inner lining of a quilt or jacket. 4 See ਅਸਤੁ.

**ਅਸਤਵਨ** [əstvən] *Skt* ਸੁਵਨ *n* praise, appreciation. “əsətvən puɟkər.”—*səloh*. 2 the act of praising.

**ਅਸਤਾ** [əsta] a poetic metre variously known as əstra, kɪlka, tarək and toṭək. It has four lines, each organised as: IIS, IIS, IIS, IIS.

Example:

əstɪ lə kəlki kər kop bhɪɾyo,  
rəṇ rəḡ surəḡ bɪkhe bɪcɾyo,  
gəhɪ paṇɪ kɾɪpaṇ bɪkhe nə dəryo,  
ɾɪs sō rəṇ cɪɾ vɪcɪɾ kəryo.—*kəlki*.

**ਅਸਤਾਉਣਾ** [əstaʊṇa] *v* ਅ-ਫਥਾਮਨ to stay; to stop; to relax. “ghəṛɪ dɔɪ əstɑɪke unhā bəcən kita.”—*JSBB*.

**ਅਸਤਾਚਲ** [əstacəl] *Skt* ਅਸੁਾਚਲ *n* the mountain behind which the sun sets according to the Purans.

**ਅਸਤਾਮਾ** [əstama] See ਅਸੁੱਥਾਮਾ. “jujhət səll bhəyo əstama.”—*jənmejəy*.

**ਅਸਤਾਵਾ** [əstava] *P* ۲۱ (the actual word is ਆਬ ਤਾਬਰ, ‘ਬ’ replacing ‘ਫ’). a narrow mouthed jug with a curved spout used by Muslims for ablution.

**ਅਸਤਿ** [əstɪ], ਅਸਤੀ [əsti] *n* ਅਸਿੁ being, existence. “əsətɪ ek dɪgər kɪ.”—*var majh m*

1. 2 ਅਠਿਬ bone. “əsətɪ cərəm bɪstɑ ke mūde.”—*keda kəbir*.

**ਅਸਤੀਨ** [əstin] See ਆਸਤੀਨ. “nɪɟ əstin həlavən kərke.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਸਤੁਰਾ** [əstura] See ਉਸਤਰਾ. “teɟ əstura ek məḡa-  
yo.”—*cəɪɪtr 190*.

**ਅਸਤੋਤੁ** [əstotr] *Skt* ਸੁੱਤੁ *n* praise. 2 a hymn of praise. See ਸੁ.

**ਅਸਤੰਜਾ** [əstəɟa] See ਇਸਤਿੰਜਾ.

**ਅਸਤੰਭ** [əstəbh] *Skt* ਸੁੰਭ *n* a pillar, column. 2 a base, basis, support. 3 halting, obstruction. 4 being like root; stationary.

**ਅਸੱਤ** [əsət], ਅਸਤਯ [əsəty] *adj* not true; false. 2 opposite of the truth; a lie.

**ਅਸਤੁ** [əstrə] *Skt* ਅਫਤੁ *n* a weapon meant for throwing such as a quoit, arrow, ball, etc. See ਸਸਤੁ. 2 In the Purans, weapons, working by spells or by recitation of mantars are also termed əstrə, such as mohanəstrə (one of the five arrows of cupid), pavakastra (fire), varuṇəstrə (water), parvastra (mountain), vajrashtra (thunderbolt), etc. People at that time believed that such weapons hurled after reciting mantars proved very destructive. Defence was possible if an opposing weapon after reciting the mantars was likewise hurled. For example a fire-weapon could be undone by a water-weapon etc. Detail of these missiles is given in Sarabloh and charitr 405.

“əḡəɪ əstrə chadɑ təb danəv, jāte bhəe bhəsəm bəhu manəv. vərəuṇ əstrə təb kal cəlayo, səḡəl əḡəɪ ko teɟ mɪṭəyo. rachəs pavən əstrə sēdhana, jāte udət bhəe ḡəṇ nana. bhudərəstrə təb kal prəhara, səbh sɪvkən ko praṇ ubara. meḡ əstrə chora təb danəv, bhɪɟ gəe jɪh te səbh manəv, vayu əstrə lə kəl cəlayo, səbh meḡhən tətkaɪ udəyo.”—*cəɪɪtr 405*.

**ਅਸਤੁ ਮਾਨ** [əstrə man] equipped with missiles, See ਅਸਤੁ. 2 *Skt* ਅਫਤੁਯਮਾਣ who himself is like an əstrə. “nəmo əstrəmane.”—*japu*.

ਅਸਤ੍ਰਾ [əstra] See ਅਸਤਾ.

ਅਸਤ੍ਰਾਪਾਦਕ [əstvpadək] *Skt* *n* something which is real but does not appear to be so due to ignorance.

ਅਸਥ [əsəθ] *n* ਅਸਿਥ. a bone. **2** *adj* not firm; unsteady, fickle.

ਅਸਥਕਿਤ [əsthəkɪt] *Skt* ਫਥਗਿਤ *adj* tired, weary. **2** covered.

ਅਸਥਨ [əsthən] *Skt* ਸੁਨ *n* a teat. “bɪnu əsthən gəu ləveri.”—*bāsāt kəbir*. See ਜੋਇ ਖਸਮ.

ਅਸਥਲ [əsthəl] *Skt* ਫਥਲ *n* a place. **2** dry land. **3** earth. **4** See ਅਫਥਲ. **5** not a nice place; unpopulated waste land. “se əsthəl soɪn cəubare.”—*majh m 5*.

ਅਸਥਲੀ [əsthəli] *Skt* ਫਥਲੀ. *n* a place, spot. **2** a boundary line. **3** earth.

ਅਸਥਾਈ [əsthəi] *Skt* स्थायिन् *adj* stable, lasting, enduring. **2** resident, inhabitant. **3** See ਅਸਥਾਈ ਭਾਵ. **4** ਅਫਥਾਈ in music the earlier part of recitation in Dhrupad. **5** a refrain.

ਅਸਥਾਈ ਭਾਵ [əsthəi bhav] *n* In poetics, the nine bases of emotion, i.e. rətɪ (passion), hasi (joy), şok (distress), krodh (anger), utsah (enthusiasm), bhəy (fear), nīda (scorn), vɪsməy (wonder) and nɪrved (non-chalance). They result in aesthetic pleasures named after these sites. See ਰਸ.

ਅਸਥਾਨ [əsthən] *Skt* ਫਥਾਨ *n* a residence, place to stay. “əsthən harɪ nɪh kevlə.”—*guj ə m 1*.

ਅਸਥਾਪਨ [əsthəpən] *n* the act of establishing.

ਅਸਥਾਮਾ [əsthəma] See ਅਸ੍ਥਾਮਾ.

ਅਸਥਾਲਯ [əsthəlay] ਅਸਿਥ-ਆਲਯ. a house of bones, grave. “pahənko əsthəlay ko sɪr nat phɪryo kəchu hath nə ayo.”—*səvəye 33*.

ਅਸਥਾਵਰ [əsthəvər] *Skt* ਫਥਾਵਰ *adj* stable, static, immovable. “əsthəvər jəgəm kit pətəga.”—*gəu kəbir*. **2** *n* immovable objects of nature like trees, mountains, etc.

ਅਸਥਿ [əsthɪ] *n* ਅਸਿਥ a bone.

ਅਸਥਿਤ [əsthɪt] *Skt* ਫਿਥਤ *adj* situated,

established, firm. “asthɪt bhəe bɪnsɪ səbh cɪd.”—*bher m 5*. “cəɾənkəməl asthɪt rɪd ətəɪ.”—*sar m 5*. **2** ਅ-ਫਿਥਤ unstable.

ਅਸਥਿਤਿ [əsthɪtɪ] *Skt* ਫਿਥਤਿ *n* stability, steadiness. “kəhā asthɪtɪ paɪe.”—*biha, chət m 5*. **2** ਅ-ਫਿਥਤਿ instability.

ਅਸਥਿਰ [əsthɪr], ਅਸਥਿਰੁ [əsthɪru] *Skt* स्थिर *adj* stable, eternal. “əsthɪr jo manɪo deh so təu terəu hoɪ hɛ kheh.”—*jeja m 9*. **2** fixed, stable, firm. “əsthɪr rəh-hu dɔlhu mət kəb-hū.”—*dhəna m 5*. **3** ਅਫਿਥਰ *adj* not firm, transitory, volatile, unstable. “asthɪru kəre nɪhcəlu ɪh mənua.”—*dhəna m 5*. ‘Stabilise this infirm mind.’

ਅਸਥਿਰੁਮਤਿ [əsthɪrumətɪ] a firm resolve or belief, firm faith. **2** capricious thinking.

ਅਸਥੁਰ [əsthur], ਅਸਥੂਲ [əsthul] *Skt* ਫਥੁਰ and ਫਥੂਲ *adj* fat. **2** dense. **3** broad, extensive. **4** huge, massive. “nanək so sukhəm soi asthul.”—*sukhməni*.

ਅਸਥੰਭ [əsthəbh] See ਅਸਤੰਭ. “əsthəbhə səbəd sadhu svəjənəh.”—*səhəs m 5*. “nabhɪ kəməl əsthəbh nə hoto, tā pavənu kəvənu ghəɪ səhɪta?”—*sɪdhgosəɪ*.

ਅਸਥੰਭਨ [əsthəbhən], ਅਸਥੰਮਨ [əsthəmən] *Skt* ਸੁੰਭਨ *n* the act of stopping, hindering. **2** support, basis. “baɪ rup əsthəbhənəh.”—*səhəs m 5*. “guru ka səbəd mənɦɪ asthəmən.”—*sukhməni*. **3** petrify.

ਅਸਦ [əsəd] *Skt* *adj* not ਸਦ (the best) **2** *n* a lion, tiger. **3** Leo, the fifth sign of the Zodiac.

ਅਸਦਖਾਨ [əsədkhan] Nawab Asad Khan, whose title was Asafuddaula. Ibrahim was his original name. During the reign of Shahjahan, he held the rank of a commander of four thousand and of seven thousand troops respectively. During the initial campaign of Banda Bahadur, he was subedar of Delhi. Bahadur Shah appointed him as chief attorney, a rank above that of a minister. He died in 1717 AD.

**ਅਸੱਦ** [əʃədd] *A* **اسد** *adj* very much, beyond measure.

**ਅਸਦਿਸ਼** [əsdriʃ] *Skt* असदृश *adj* who has no equal; unique, unparalleled, unequalled.

**ਅਸਨ** [əsən] *Skt* अशन *n* a meal; food, things worth-eating. “asən bəsən dhən dham kahu me na dekhyo.”—*BGK*. **2** *Skt* असन् blood. **3** *Skt* असन the act of throwing. See **ਅਸ** *vr*.

**ਅਸਨਾ** [əsna], **ਅਸਨਾਇ** [əsnaɪ] *P* **اسنا** *n* a friend. **2** an acquaintance. **3** a swimmer.

**ਅਸਨਾਈ** [əsnaɪ] *P* **اسنا** *n* friendship, intimacy. **2** acquaintance. “jo kɪchu hoə səbh kɪchu tujh te teri səbh asnai.”—*BIla m l*. **3** the art and skill of swimming.

**ਅਸਨਾਹ** [əsnaɦ], **ਅਸਨਾਹਾ** [əsnaɦa] *Skt* स्नेह *n* love, affection, intimacy. **2** a paramour, chum, friend. See **ਆਸਨਾ**. “səbh mɪthɪa əsnaha.”—*asa m 5*. “guru kɪrpa te mohɪ əsnaha.”—*gəu m 5*.

**ਅਸਨਾਨ** [əsnan] See **ਇਸਨਾਨ** and **ਸਨਾਨ**. **2** *A* **اسنان** a tooth.

**ਅਸਨੇਹ** [əsneh] *Skt* स्नेह *n* love, affection, attachment. “nam nə pavɦɪ bɪnu əsneh.”—*gəu m 3*. **2** **ਅਸ** (such) ਨੇਹ; such love.

**ਅਸਨੇਹਿ** [əsnehɪ], **ਅਸਨੇਹੀ** [əsnehɪ] *Skt* स्नेहिन् *adj* dear friend, relative, well wisher. “səbh mɪthɪa əsnehɪ.”—*sor m 5*.

**ਅਸਨੇਹੁ** [əsnehu] See **ਅਸਨੇਹ**.

**ਅਸਪ** [əsəp] *P* **اسب** *n* a horse, stallion. **2** knight (in the chess game)

**ਅਸਪਤ** [əsɔt], **ਅਸਪਤਿ** [əsɔtɪ] *adj* lord of horses. **2** *n* the sun. “əsɔtɪ gəjpətɪ nəɦɪ nəɦɪd.”—*tiləg namdev*. ‘There are lords of horses, elephants and men, but that of Namdev is the lord of all the chiefs.’

**ਅਸਪਦ** [əsɔd] See **ਆਸਪਦ**.

**ਅਸਪਰਸ** [əsɔrəs] *Skt* असपर्श *adj* untouched; not touching. **2** a sect that avoids touching metals etc. **3** In Sikhism, a person who restrains his senses from indulging in evil. See **ਅਪਰਸ**. **4** असपृश्य *adj* unworthy of touch; untouchable.

**ਅਸਪਾਂ** [əsɔpā] plural of **ਅਸਪ**.

**ਅਸਪਾਣ** [əsɔpā] See **ਅਸਿਪਾਣਿ**.

**ਅਸਪਾਤ** [əsɔpət] *Skt* अस्पत्र *n* a sheet of steel, from which swords are made. See **ਅਸਿਪਤੁ**.

**ਅਸਪੀ** [əsɔpi] *adj* a keeper of horses. **2** *n* a cavalier.

**ਅਸਪ੍ਰਿਹ** [əsɔprɪɦ] *Skt* अस्पृह *adj* without greed; uncovetous. **2** desireless.

**ਅਸਫਲ** [əsɔɦəl] *adj* fruitless; in vain. **2** worthless. **3** abortive.

**ਅਸਫੁਰਤ** [əsɔɦurət], **ਅਸਫੁਰਿਤ** [əsɔɦurɪt] *Skt* सफुरित *adj* suddenly struck (idea), intuitive. **2** capricious, transient. **3** revealed. **4** ਅ-ਸਫੁਰਿਤ. which is not within the grasp of knowledge.

**ਅਸਫੋਟ** [əsɔɦot], **ਅਸਫੋਟਕ** [əsɔɦotək] *Skt* अस्फुट *adj* not clear, not well known. **2** sundry, perfunctory. See **əsɔɦotək kəbbɪt** in *Dasam Granth*.

**ਅਸਫੰਦ ਯਾਰ** [əsɔɦənd yar] *P* **اسفندیار** son of Gustasap, king of Iran. He was a valiant person who on the orders of his father went to capture Rustam, but was killed by the latter. Asfand Yar greatly promoted the fire worshipping Parsi cult. His name appears in the eighth Hikayat.

**ਅਸਬ** [əsəb] *P* **اسب** *n* horse.

**ਅਸਬਾਬ** [əsəbāb] *P* **اسباب** *n* plural of **ਸਬਬ** reasons. **2** goods, provisions.

**ਅਸਭਯ** [əsəbɦy]. *Skt* *adj* lacking in etiquette, uncultured, vulgar, uncouth, ill-mannered.

**ਅਸਮ** [əsəm] *Skt* unequal, uneven. **2** an odd number. **3** *Skt* *n* a stone. **4** a mountain. **5** a cloud.

**ਅਸਮਝ** [əsəməɦ] *adj* ignorant, unwise, stupid. **2** devoid of knowledge. “mənə əsəməɦ səɦu səɦɪ pətiana.”—*ram m 5*.

**ਅਸਮਦ** [əsəməd] *Skt* असमद् *pron* we, the like of us. **2** our, ours.

**ਅਸਮਰਥ** [əsəmərəɦ] *Skt* असमर्थ *adj* unable, incapable, weak. **2** unintelligent, dull, lacking

the ability for work.

**ਅਸਮਾਣ** [əsmən] See ਅਸਮਾਨ.

**ਅਸਮਾਨ** [əsmān] *P* آسمان *n* the sky, that revolves like a grindstone. “əsmān jīmi dərəkhat.” –*tilōg m 5. 2 Skt* ਅ-ਸਮਾਨ. unequal, not plain. **3** unparalleled, superb, unique, infatuation, violence, greed, vanity. “kəhɪ kəbir khojəu əsmān.” –*gəu. 4 n* one who does not regard any one as an equal; vanity, arrogance. “həs het asa əsmān.” –*gəu m 1. ‘violence, infatuation, greed and vanity.’*

**ਅਸਮਾਨ ਖ਼ਾਨ** [əsmān xān] See ਅਸਮਾਨ ਖ਼ਾਨ.

**ਅਸਮਿਤਾ** [əsmɪta] *Skt* ਅਸਿਮਤਾ *n* considering the visible and the invisible as one; according to Yog Shastar this is one of the five torments, and is named hridəygrēthɪ in Vedant.

**ਅਸਮੇਧ** [əsməd] See ਅਸੁਮੇਧ.

**ਅਸਮੰਜਸ** [əsməjəs] *Skt* ਅਸਮੰਜਸ *adj* inappropriate, improbable, unsuitable. “sun masi, əsmənjəs gatha.” –*NP. 2* incoherent, impertinent. **3** tactless. **4 n** improper time. **5** son of Sagar born to Keshini; he was an evil person, so his father drove him out of his house. After his father’s death, he ascended the throne. According to Harivansh, he became a valiant fighter. His son’s name was Anshuman. See ਸਗਰ.

**ਅਸਯੁਪਾਸਕ** [əsyupāsək] *Skt* ਅਸਿਯੁਯ-ਪਾਸਕ *adj* training, cavalry. **2** ਅਸਿ-ਉਪਾਸਕ a worshipper of the sword; a practitioner of weaponry.

**ਅਸਰ** [əsər] *A* اثر *n* an effect. **2** pressure. **3** a mark, spot. **4** a connection, relation. **5** history. **6 A** عصر *to* squeeze. **7** to stop. **8** to give.

**ਅਸਰਗ** [əsərg] *Skt* ਅਸਰਗ *adj* sans ਸਰਗ (creation), uncreated. “nəməstəv asərgē.” –*japu. See* ਸਰਗ.

**ਅਸਰਣ** [əsəraṇ] *Skt* ਅਸਰਣ *adj* who does not find refuge anywhere; helpless. See ਅਸਰਣ ਸਰਣ.

**ਅਸਰਣਸਰਣ** [əsəraṇ sərəṇ], ਅਸਰਨਸਰਨ [əsəraṇ sərəṇ] *adj* the protector of those whom no one gives shelter; a shelterer of the shelterless.

“əsəraṇ sərəṇ ek dai.” –*gyan.*

**ਅਸਰਫ** [əsəraf] *A* اشرف *adj* (one) who is profoundly noble; unique; who has no parallel.

**ਅਸਰਫੀ** [əsərfi] *P* اشرفی *n* a gold coin; This coin was first introduced in Spain. It was equal to three rupees at current rates. In India, several emperors issued it in their name, but its value has never been constant like that of silver coins. It has fluctuated with the rise/fall in the price of gold. “kadh əsərphi dhəni kəhayo.” –*cəritr 38.*

**ਅਸਰਫੁਲਮਖਲੁਕਾਤ** [əsərfuɫmæxlukaɪ] *A* اشرف مخلوقات *adj* the best of the created beings; man, human being.

**ਅਸਰਾਉ** [əsrau] *Skt* आसुरा *n* support, succour, basis. “vɪɪɪ səca əsrau.” –*var ram 1 m 3. 2* refuge. “cukə səbh əsrau.” –*sri ə m 5. ‘jakəu koɪ nə rakhe praṇi tɪsu tu deɦɪ əsrau.’* –*sar m 5.*

**ਅਸਰਾਨਦੀ** [əsranədi] according to Ratan Mala, the wind discharged from the anus. See ਅਸੁਰਨਦੀ.

**ਅਸਰਾਫ** [əsraf] *A* اشرف *adj* plural of ਸਰੀਫ; gentle and noble persons.

**ਅਸਰਾਰ** [əsrar] *adv* continuously, without break.

**2 A** اسرار *n* plural of ਸਿੱਰ, secrets, hidden hopes.

**3 A** اصرار *n* persistence, insistence. **4 A** اشرف *plural* of ਸਰੀਰ.

**ਅਸਰਾਲ** [əsral] *adj* terrible, dreadful. **2 P** اُسْرال or اُسْرال *n* a python. **3** ਅਸੁਰਾਲਯ the place of the demons. **4** hell, the Hades. “bhe sagər əsral pəɪa.” –*ram ə m 1. See* ਜਲਾਬਿੰਬ.

**ਅਸਰੀਤ** [əsrit] such a custom, such usage. **2 Skt** अशित *adj* gluttonous. **3** a village menial, dependent on others. **4** a special menial Brahmin by caste, incharge of kitchen on the occasion of a marriage or mourning. “hoɪ əsrit puroɦɪta.” –*BG.*

**ਅਸਰੂਪ** [əsrup] *Skt* अरूप *n* a form, figure. “pəuṇ paṇi əgṇi əsrup.” –*oḱkar. ‘vəraṇ bhekh əsrup*

nə japi.”—*sidhgosət*. 2 one’s own image. 3 *adj* ਅਰੂਪ without form; shapeless. 4 ਅਸੁ (breath) ਰੂਪ, the embodiment of life.

**ਅਸਲ** [əsl] *A* اصل *adj* pure, true, real. See ਅਸਲਿ. 2 *n* a root, See ਅਸਲੁ. 3 principal amount. 4 a race, tribe, lineage. 5 respect, reputation. 6 *A* عسل honey. 7 *adj* good, gentle. 8 *Skt* *n* iron. 9 a weapon.

**ਅਸਲਮ** [əsləm] *A* سلم *adj* very simple. 2 highly virtuous. 3 very secure.

**ਅਸਲਮ ਖਾਂ** [əsləm xā] See ਇਸਲਾਮ ਖਾਂ.

**ਅਸਲਿ** [əslɪ] *adv* in fact, really. “nanək te nər əslɪ khər jɪ bɪnu guṇ gərəbu kərət.”—*səva m 1*. See ਅਸਲ 1.

**ਅਸਵ** [əsvə] *Skt* आसव. wine, liquor. “pɪpət əsvə bhət.”—*dətt*. See आसव.

**ਅਸਵਦ** [əsvəd] *A* اسود *adj* thick black (ਸਵਦ means black) 2 *n* a black stone, about six or seven inches in length, fixed in the wall of Kaba. According to Abbas Muhammad, it was white when it fell from the heaven but gradually turned black because of touching by human beings. After the dissolution of the world, while God will be administering justice to people, this stone will acquire two eyes and a tongue. With its eyes, it will identify persons who kissed it and with the tongue it will give evidence in favour of such devotees.

**ਅਸਵਾਰ** [əsvar] *P* سوار *a* horse rider. *adj*(one) who is riding a horse. 2 riding some conveyance. 3 *n* cavalry soldier. *Skt* आस्वार one who bridles a horse.

**ਅਸਵਾਰਾ** [əsvara] *n* an attack, a march, procession. “xalse ne əjj asvara karna he.”—*prov*. 2 death, breathing one’s last. “navi patšahi da əsvara kis prəkar hoia?”—*bhəgtavli*. 3 a copy of Guru Granth Sahib. “bəhuro le javhu əsvara.”—*GPS*. 4. Guru Granth Sahib being taken in a procession.

**ਅਸਵਾਰੀ** [əsvari] *P* سوارى *n* the act of mounting a

horse. 2 knowledge of horse riding. 3 a conveyance, fit for riding.

**ਅਸਾ** [əsa] short form for आसा. “mən məhɪ rakhəu ek əsa re.”—*dev m 5*. 2 See ਅਸਾਂ. amongst us. “əsa joru nahi je kɪchu kərɪ sak-hɪ.”—*suhɪ m 4*.

**ਅਸਾਂ** [əsā] *pron* plural of ਮੈਂ we. “əsā bhɪ othe jaṇa.”—*vəḍ m 1 əlahṇia*.

**ਅਸਾਸਹ** [əsasəh] See आसासै.

**ਅਸਾਸਾ** [əsasa] *A* اسه *n* property. 2 assets, eminence.

**ਅਸਾਸਤ੍ਰੀ** [əsastri] *Skt* अशास्त्रिन् *adj*(one) who does not know the Shastars (religious texts); uneducated, illiterate. 2 (one) who goes against the Shastars. 3 believing in fake Shastars.

**ਅਸਾਹ** [əsah], **ਅਸਾਂਹ** [əsāh] *Skt* असामु in us, among us. “əvugṇ səbh əsah.”—*sri m 1*.

**ਅਸਾਜ** [əsaj] *adj* impossible to create; irreparable, impossible. “əsajyē saji səmjɪa.”—*səhəs m 5*. See ਸਮਜਿਆ.

**ਅਸਾਡੜਾ** [əsadʒa] *adj* ours. “je tu mɪtr əsadʒa.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

**ਅਸਾਡੜੇ** [əsadʒe] *adj* ours. “mɪtr əsadʒe sei.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.

**ਅਸਾਡਾ** [əsada] *adj* See ਅਸਾਡੜਾ.

**ਅਸਾਂਤਿ** [əsātɪ] *Skt* अशांति *n* lack of peace, restlessness, commotion.

**ਅਸਾਧ** [əsadh] *Skt* असाध्य *adj* which cannot be proved, intractable. 2 that cannot be cured. “əsadh rog upjɪo tən bhɪtərɪ tərət nə kahu tario.”—*maru m 5*. See ਅਸਾਧੁ.

**ਅਸਾਧਾਰਣ** [əsadhərəṇ] *adj* uncommon, exceptional. 2 special, extraordinary.

**ਅਸਾਧਿ** [əsadhɪ] ਅਸਾਧ. See ਅਸਾਧ.

**ਅਸਾਧੁ** [əsadhɪ] *Skt* *adj* unholy, bad, wicked, villainous.

**ਅਸਾਧਿਯ** [əsadhɪ] See ਅਸਾਧ.

**ਅਸਾਨ** [əsən] *A* اسان *Skt* a benefaction, a virtuous act. 2 kindness. 3 *P* آسان *adj* easy, convenient,

facile.

**ਅਸਾਨਮੰਦ** [əsanmōd], **ਅਸਾਨਵੰਦ** [əsanvōd] *P* **اسانمند**  
adj indebted, obliged, grateful.

**ਅਸਾਮੀ** [əsami] *A* **امی** *n* plural of **ਇਸਮ**; plural  
of **ਅਸਮਾ**. **2** a rank, post, an appointment. **3** a  
person paying hiring charges, revenue etc. **4** a party  
taking side in a legal case.

**ਅਸਾਰ** [əsar] *S* adj unconscious, oblivious,  
inattentive. “na soie əsar.”—*s kəbir*. **2** *Skt*  
without **ਸਾਰ** (essence); inessential. **3** shoddy,  
cheap. **4** *n* a castor oil plant. **5** sandalwood.  
**6** an incense stick. **7** *Skt* **ਅਸਾਰ** rain shower.  
“nenəhu nir əsar bəhe.”—*asa kəbir*. **8** *A* **اسار**  
plural of **ਅਸਾਰ**, mark, sign, symptom.

**ਅਸਾਰਤ** [əsarət] *A* **اسارت** *n* a sign, signal. “kərhī  
ucaɪ, əsarət dəl dəi.”—*cəritr 151*. ‘By raising  
his hand, (he) gave a signal to the troops.’

**ਅਸਾਰਥ** [əsarəth] *Skt* **ਅਸਾਰਥ** *n* worthless things,  
vain possessions. **2** a worthless action.  
“soarəth tɾaɟɪ asərethɪ rəciɔ, nəhɪ simrə  
prəbhɔ.”—*sar m 5*.

**ਅਸਾਰਥਿ** [əsarəthɪ] in vain, See **ਅਸਾਰਥ**.

**ਅਸਾਰ** [əsar] *Skt* **ਅਸਾਰ** *n* the month of Harh, the  
fourth month of Bikrami year. Full moon  
marks its utraṣaḍha.

**ਅਸਾਰਾ** [əsaɾa], **ਅਸਾਰੀ** [asaɾi] adj our, ours. “nāhi  
kiɕhu əsaɾa jɪv.”—*majh m 5*. “rakh-hu sərəm  
əsaɾi.”—*majh m 5*.

**ਅਸਿ** [əsi] See *vr* **ਅਸੁ** *n* a cutting weapon,  
sword. “əsi kripan khəḍo khəɾəɟ tɪpək  
təbər əvɪ tɪr.”—*sənama*. **2** a stream that flows  
near Kashi. “bənərəsɪ əsi bəsta.”—*gḍḍ*  
*namdev*. **3** in the phrase. “tətvməsɪ.” (ਤਤ-  
ਤੂੰ-ਅਸਿ) which means ‘that is you’, it is second  
person singular ‘thou’. “sam jɪ bed tətvməsɪ  
mane.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਸਿਕਨੀ** [əsɪkni] *Skt* **असिकनी** See **ਚੰਦ੍ਰਭਾਗਾ**. Chenab  
river. **2** night. **3** a female servant or slave of  
ladies of the harem.

**ਅਸਿਕੇਤੁ** [əsɪketu] *n* one who has **ਅਸਿ** (sword)

in his ਕੇਤੁ (flag); the deathless one, God. “sri  
əsɪketu jəɟət ke isa.”—*cɔpəi*. **2** Guru Gobind  
Singh.

**ਅਸਿੱਖ** [əsɪkkh] adj who is not a Sikh; who has  
not imbibed the doctrine of Guru Nanak Dev.  
**2** See **ਅਸਿੱਖਿਤ**.

**ਅਸਿੱਖਿਤ** [əsɪkkhɪt] *Skt* **असिक्खित** adj who has not  
received training. **2** uneducated, illiterate.  
**3** uncouth, uncivilised, vulgar.

**ਅਸਿਤ** [əsɪt] adj not white. **2** black. “əsɪt bəstrə  
tɪh əg.”—*parəs*. **3** unlimited, endless. **4** *Skt*  
**असिਤ** blunt, not sharp. **5** eaten, contaminated.  
**6** *n* the name of a king of the Surya dynasty  
who was a son of Dhruvsandhi. After his defeat  
by the Haihay clan, he retreated to the  
Himalayas.

**ਅਸਿਤਬਾਰਿ** [əsɪtbarɪ] *n* a river carrying black  
water; Jamna (Yamuna) river—*sənama*.

**ਅਸਿਤਬਾਰਿਪਤਿ** [əsɪtbarɪpətɪ] master of Jamna  
river, Krishandev—*sənama*.

**ਅਸਿਤਾ** [əsɪta] adj not white, black. “əsɪta nɪsɪ  
mo əsɪ se biɟse.”—*səmuḍr mēthən*. **2** *n*  
Jamna river. **3** *Skt* **असितृ** adj an eater, a devourer.  
**4** *Skt* **असितृ** a thrower.

**ਅਸਿਧਰ** [əsɪdhər], **ਅਸਿਧਾਰੀ** [əsɪdhari] adj who  
wields a sword, swordsman. “ənbɪkar  
əsɪdhari.”—*həzare*. **2** *n* Mahakal; Shiv, the  
destroyer. **3** sword wielding, Khalsa.

**ਅਸਿਧਾਵ** [əsɪdhav] a nomad who polishes  
weapons. See **ਅਸਿ** and **ਧਾਵ**.

**ਅਸਿਧੁਜ** [əsɪdhɔj] See **ਅਸਿਕੇਤੁ**. “sri əsɪdhɔj ju  
kəriəhu rəccha.”—*cɔpəi*.

**ਅਸਿਨੀ** [əsɪni] *n* an army of swordmen—*sənama*.  
**2** an army of **ਅਸੁ** (horses), cavalry—*sənama*.

**ਅਸਿ ਪਤ੍ਰ** [əsɪ pətɾ] *Skt* *n* the blade of sword.  
**2** according to the Purans, hell spread over  
four thousand miles on the earth, having a  
dense forest of trees bearing swordlike leaves  
which, while falling upon the sinners, clip  
their limbs.

**ਅਸਿਪਾਣਿ** [əʃɪpənɪ], **ਅਸਿਪਾਣੀ** [əʃɪpənɪ], **ਅਸਿਪਾਣਿ** [əʃɪpənɪ] *n* Mahakal, the great destroyer holding a sword in hand. “sɪɪ əsɪpənɪ kɪɪpə tumɪ kər.”—*ramav*. **2** Guru Gobind Singh. **3** a baptized Sikh.

**ਅਸ਼ਿਵਾ** [əʃɪvə] *adj* inauspicious. “sɪvə (ਗਿਦੜੀ) əʃɪvə (ਅਮੰਗਲ) pʊkərət bhai.”—*GPS*. ‘a female jackal giving out ill-omened sounds.’ See ਸ਼ਿਵਾ.

**ਅਸੀ** [əsi] See ਅਸਿ. **2** See ਅੱਸੀ. **3** *pron* plural of ਮੈਂ, we. “əsi khəte bəhət kəmavde.”—*səva m 5*. **4** *adj* who holds ਅਸਿ (sword). “əsi gədi kəci bəl gədhə.”—*cəɪɪtr 405*. ‘wielder of the sword, wearer of the armour.’

**ਅਸੀਸ** [əsis], **ਅਸੀਸੜੀ** [əsisɪɪ] *Skt* आशिष् *n* a blessing, prayer. “dehʊ səjəŋ əsisɪɪ.”—*sohɪla*.

**ਅਸੀਨ** [əsin] *sat*. See ਆਸੀਨ. **2** “asən dəs əsin.”—*NP*.

**ਅਸੀਬਹਾਦੁਰ** [əsibəhadʊr] Poets like Bhai Sukha Singh having translated ‘teg’ into ‘əsi’, have attributed this name to the ninth Sikh Guru.

**ਅਸੀਮ** [əsim] *adj* endless, boundless, unlimited. “payo ənəd əsim hē.”—*səloh*.

**ਅਸੀਰ** [əsir] *A* اَسِير *adj* great, high. **2** chosen, choicest, best. **3** *A* اَسِير *arrested, prisoner*. “gɪɪyo ədh jyō hve nɪɪpətɪ dɪɪg yut bhəyo əsir.”—*cəɪɪtr 30*. **4** *A* اَسِير *near, close by*. **5** tangled hair.

**ਅਸੀਰਬਚਨ** [əsirbəcən], **ਅਸੀਰਬਾਦ** [əsirbad] *n* a blessing, benediction, an initiatory sermon.

**ਅਸੀਲ** [əsɪl] *Skt* असील *n* lack of ਸੀਲ (good conduct), without virtue. **2** *adj* of bad character; depraved. **3** *A* اَسِيل-اَسِيل *adj* virtuous, nice, gentle. **4** a legitimate issue of wedded parents; gentle, descent.

**ਅਸੁ** [əsʊ] See *vr* ਅਸੁ *n* mind, heart. **2** vital breath. “bəsu dɛ əsu dɛ jəg me jəs lije.”—*krisən*. **3** *Skt* असु *a tear*. “utsəv səme janɪ əsu roki.”—*GPS*. **4** *Skt* असु *a horse*. “əsʊ həsɪ rəth əsvəri.”—*sukhməni*.

**ਅਸੁਅਰਿ** [əsʊəɪɪ] *n* the enemy of vital breath;

Yam, the God of death. **2** the destroyer of life, a weapon—*sənama*. **3** a killer, thug—*sənama*. **4** the enemy of ਅਸੁ (horse), a tiger.—*sənama*.

**ਅਸੁਅਰਿ ਅੰਤਕ** [əsʊəɪɪ əntək]—*sənama*. enemy of ਅਸੁ (breath), the noose.

**ਅਸੁਆਸਨ** [əsʊəsən] an assurance. See ਆਸਾਸਨ. **2** ਅਸੁ-ਆਸਨ a blanket to cover the saddle. **3** a saddle; padded seat on the horse back.

**ਅਸੁਅੰ** [əsʊə] *adj* without ਸੁਵਨ (son), childless. **2** without ego, unselfconscious, free from pride. “ənkəl əpəl dɪɪl əsʊə.”—*əkal*.

**ਅਸੁਹਰ** [əsʊhər] one who takes ਅਸੁ (breath), a killer, an enemy. **2** Yam, the god of death. **3** poison.

**ਅਸੁਚਿ** [əsʊtɪ] *Skt adj* impure, profane.

**ਅਸੁਦਾ** [əsʊdə] *n* the provider of ਅਸੁ (vital air); amrit, nectar—*sənama*.

**ਅਸੁਦਾਨ** [əsʊdən] *n* ਅਸੁਦਾਨ horse giving in charity. “əsʊdən gəjɪdən.”—*ram namdev*.

**ਅਸੁਧ** [əsʊdʰ] *adj* unconscious, unaware, senseless. **2** *Skt* असुद्ध *adj* impure, filthy. **3** incorrect, erroneous.

**ਅਸੁਧਿ** [əsʊdʰɪ] *n* an impurity. **2** a lapse.

**ਅਸੁਨ** [əsʊn] *n* *Skt* आसुन *n* the month of Assu, seventh month of the Indian calendar, its full moon is in Asvini lunar mansion.

**ਅਸੁਨਿ** [əsʊnɪ] *n* during the month of Assu. “əsʊnɪ əʊ pɪɪrə! sɑ dhən jhʊɪ mʊi.”—*baramah tukhari*.

**ਅਸੁਨੀ** [əsʊni] *n* cavalry.—*sənama*.

**ਅਸੁਨੀਕੁਮਾਰ** [əsʊnikumar] See ਅਸੁਨਿ ਕੁਮਾਰ. “əsʊni kumar kete əsɑ əvtar kete.”—*əkal*.

**ਅਸੁਪਤਿ** [əsʊpətɪ] *n* master of the horse, the sun. **2** master of life, the human soul. **3** transcendent God.

**ਅਸੁਪਵਨ** [əsʊpəvən] *adj* (horse) having the speed of wind; a very fast running horse. “əsʊpəvən həsətɪ əsvəri.”—*gəʊ m 5*.

**ਅਸੁਭ** [əsʊbh] *Skt adj* inauspicious, unpropitious. **2** *n* an unlucky happening, a calamity.

**ਅਸੁਭ ਚਿੰਤਕ** [əṣubh chītək] *adj* hostile; (one) who wishes ill of others.

**ਅਸੁਭ ਚਿੰਤਨ** [əṣubh chītən] *n* illwill, hostile thinking.

**ਅਸੁਮੇਧ** [əsumedh] See ਅਸੁਮੇਧ. “əsumedh jagne.” –*gōḍ namdev*. **2** son of king Janmejaya born to a slave girl. See ਦਸਮ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਜਨਮੇਜਯ ਰਾਜ, ਅੰਗ 195.

**ਅਸੁਮੇਧਾਨ** [əsumedhan] Janmejaya's second son born of a slave girl. See ਦਸਮ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ.

**ਅਸੁਰ** [əsur] *Skt n* one who over throws gods, a demon. See ਅਸੁ *vr* “əngən kal əsur tēb mare.” –*caritr* 405. **2** a fiend, ghost. **3** the sun that shines, See ਅਸੁ *vr* **4** a wrong act, sin. “əsur sēghare sukhi vāse.” –*sri m* 3. “sətīguru əsur sēgharu.” –*sri ə m* 1. **5** an evil doer. “kukrīt kārəm je jəg mähī karhi, nam əsur tīn ko jəg dhārhi.” –*VN*. **6** in Nighunṭ! it means a cloud. **7** *adj* life-bearing, alive. **8** In Shastarnammala ignorant writers have put ਅਸੁਰ in place of ਅਸੁ, which means ‘thrown away’. See ਅਸੁ *vr* “pəsupətī prīthəm bəkhanke əsur ṣəbəd phun dehu.” –112. The correct version is: “əsr ṣəbəd phun dehu” meaning ‘an arrow thrown after remembering the name of Pashupati (Shiv)’. **9** In the Rig Ved, this term figures for god because ਅਸੁ *vr* stands for brightness of metal. It is also so for imparting life. See ਰਿਗਵੇਦ 1-35-9: असुरः सर्वेषां प्राणदः In the Zoroastrian scripture, Zend, ਅਹੁਰ stands for god. Sanskrit [s] becomes [h] in Zend. For example: सपु-हड्ड, दस-दु, मास-माह. **10** In Valmik's Ramayan, in chapter 45 it is held that Varun's daughter Varuni (wine), named Sura as well, appeared at the time of the churning of the sea of milk and rice but she was not accepted by the

<sup>1</sup>An ancient dictionary of the the Vedas by Kashyap, on which saint Yasak wrote a commentary. This is a very old document. It efficiently enables the grasp of the Vedic diction.

demons. So they were named ਅਸੁਰ as against those named ਸੁਰ who accepted her.

**ਅਸੁਰ ਸੰਘਾਰ** [əsur sēghar] *adj* comparable to destroyers or killers like demons, monstrous. “hoə əsur sēghar.” –*sri ə m* 5. **2** killer of demons. **3** killed the evil doers.

**ਅਸੁਰਸੰਘਾਰਕ** [əsursēgharək], ਅਸੁਰਸੰਘਾਰਣ [əsur-sēgharəṇ] *adj* a killer of demons, destruction of evil-doers. **2** eliminator of the property of demons. “mera prəbhū saca əsur sēgharəṇ.” –*maru solhe m* 3.

**ਅਸੁਰਗੁਰੂ** [əsurguru] *n* the teacher of demons, Shukracary.

**ਅਸੁਰ ਨਦੀ** [əsur nādi] *n* rectum; anus through which filth flows out. “əsur nādi ka bādhe mul.” –*ram beni*. per yog the posture of sitting with heel stuck in the rectum so as to close it. **2** a flow of evil ideas.

**ਅਸੁਰਪਿਤ** [əsurpīt] *n* father of the demons, Kashyap. –*sənama*.

**ਅਸੁਰਪਿਤਣੀ** [əsurpītṇi] *n* the earth, Kashyap's wife. –*sənama*.

**ਅਸੁਰਰਾਜ** [əsur raj] *adj* the king of demons. **2** *n* Ravan. –*sənama*.

**ਅਸੁਰਰਾਜਅਰਿ** [əsur rajərī] *n* the enemy of Ravan, Ram Chandar. –*sənama*.

**ਅਸੁਰਾ ਨਦੀ** [əsura nādi] discharge of wind through the anus, “əsura nādi əpuṭhi tārē.” –*rətənmala bəno*. ‘By preventing its slanting discharge it regulates the flow.’

**ਅਸੁਰਾਰਦਨ** [əsurarədn] *Skt* असुरार्दन *n* one who crushes demons. **2** Ram Chandar. “əsurarədn ke kərko jīn ek-hi ban bīkhe tən cakhyo.” –*ramav*.

**ਅਸੁਰਾਰਿ** [əsurarī] *Skt n* enemy of the demons, god. “nīksi əsurarī ki sən cəli.” –*cāḍi* 1.

**ਅਸੁਰਿਸ** [əsuris] *adj* ਅਸੁਰ-ਈਸ the king of demons. **2** *n* Ravan. –*sənama*.

**ਅਸੁਰੀ** [əsuri] *n* a demoness –*sənama*. See ਅਸੁਰੀ. **2** *Dg* rye *Skt* ਅਸੁਰੀ mustard.

**ਅਸੁਰੇਸ** [əsures] *adj* ਅਸੁਰ-ਈਸ the king of demons. **2** *n* Ravan. **3** Bali. **4** Hiranyakashipu. **5** Shumbh. **6** the rule of demons, Mahadev.

**ਅਸੁਰੇ ਪੁਰ** [əsuro pur] the battlefield brimming with demons. “mūd kəṭyo əsuro pur ma.” –*cēḍi l*. **2** city of demons, the underworld.

**ਅਸੁਲੁ** [əsulu] *adv* from the origin, since the beginning, from the creation of reality. “əsulu ik dhatu.” –*jəpυ*. See ਅਸਲ 2 and ਧਾਤੁ.

**ਅਸੁ** [əsui] See ਅਸੁ and ਅੱਸੁ. “əsui sukhi vāsēḍia jina mēṭa hēṭi rai.” –*majh barahmah*.

**ਅਸੁਆ** [əsua] *Skt* ਅਸੁਆ *n* jealousy, malice, envy. “səṛəṇ pəriṭo tējī gərəbəsua.” –*gəṭ m 5*. ‘renouncing pride and malice.’

**ਅੱਸੁਆ** [əṣua] *n* a tear.

**ਅਸੁਝ** [əsujh] *adj* invisible. “əsujh hē.” –*jəpυ*. **2** ignorant, stupid.

**ਅਸੁਣੀ** [əsuni] *n* hope, longing. “vətī əsuni bānī.” –*s fərid*. ‘equipped again with hope.’

**ਅਸੁਤ** [əsut] *adj* lacking alignment, misfit. **2** unborn. **3** *Skt* ਅਸੁਤ unstitched, without connection, uninterested. “adī rup əsut.” –*jəpυ*.

**ਅਸੁਦਾ** [əsuda] See ਆਸੁਦਾ. “nīj nīj sən əsudi kərke.” –*GPS*.

**ਅਸੁਯਕ** [əsuyək] *Skt adj* jealous, envious.

**ਅਸੁਯਾ** [əsuya] See ਅਸੁਆ.

**ਅਸੁਲ** [əsul] See ਉਸੁਲ.

**ਅਸੇਅ** [əsəə] *Skt* ਆਸੁਯ *n* support, prop, basis. “kī əsəəs.” –*gyan*. **2** *adj* (one) who does not consume anything. **3** what is difficult to consume.

**ਅਸੇਸ** [əsəs], **ਅਸੇਖ** [əsəkh] *Skt* ਅਸੇਸ, *adj* complete, whole. **2** endless, boundless. “əjonī adī əsəkh.” –*jəpυ*.

**ਅਸੇਤ** [əset] *adj* not white. **2** black. **3** blue, yellow, etc.

**ਅਸੈ** [əsɛ] surely, certainly. **2** is. See ਤਿਲੋਕ ਸਿੰਘ.

**ਅਸੋਕ** [əsok] *Skt* ਅਸੋਕ *adj* free from sorrow; happy, content. “bhəyo əsok devpətī tēb-hi.”

–*səloh*. **2** *n* absence of grief; happiness, joy, pleasure. “əsok gəyo tīn hū te nəsai.” –*krīsən*. ‘Happiness fled from them.’ **3** a tree that is evergreen and has fragrant flowers, ਮਧੁਪੁਸਪ. *L* Jonesia Asoca. **4** mercury. **5** Vishnu. **6** king of Magdh Desh, son of Bindusar of Maurya dynasty and grandson of Chandargupat. His full name is Ashok Varadhman. In the history of Buddhism, his is an exalted name.

Ashok was initially a Shaivite and acknowledged the Brahmans as religious preceptors. Later he became a Buddhist. He provided for 64000 Buddhist monks and erected 84000 columns of fame on which political and religious edicts were engraved.

During the 18<sup>th</sup> year of his reign, he organised a huge religious assembly and later sent Buddhist missionaries to Ceylon and other countries. He prohibited the killing of animals. The entire country from Afganistan to Lanka was under his control. This information may be gathered from the edicts engraved in the Pali language on stones and found in various parts of the country. Many writers have referred to him as Priyadarshan.

Ashok ruled with great elan from Patliputra (Patna) between 269 and 232 BC. His daughter, the pious Charumati was a famous preacher of Buddhism.

**ਅਸੋਕ ਬਣ** [əʃok bəṇ], **ਅਸੋਕ ਵਨ** [əʃok vən], **ਅਸੋਕ ਵਾਟਿਕਾ** [əʃok vaṭīka] *adj* a sorrow-eradicating (garden) **2** *n* Ashok-garden. a particular garden in Ceylon where Sita was kept by Ravan. **3** a garden of Ram Chandar in Ayodhya.

**ਅਸੋਖ** [əsokh] *adj* which cannot be dried, not dry.

**ਅਸੋਗ** [əsog], **ਅਸੋਗੀ** [əsogi] *adj* free from sorrow, joyful, happy, content.

**ਅਸੋਚ** [əsoc] *adj* devoid of thinking, ignorant. “*ṭrɪgəd jonɪ əcət sēbhəv pūn pap əsoc.*”—*asa ravidas*. **2** *n* absence of the thinking process, a state of thoughtlessness, “*jan əjan bhæ hæm bavər soc əsoc dɪvəs jāhi.*”—*sor ravdas*. **3** *Skt* ਅਸੋਚ *n* impiety, uncleanness.

**ਅਸੋਚਾ** [əsoca] *adj* free from worry, carefree. **2** polluted, impure, defiled. **3** (one) who does not think; unthinking.

**ਅਸੋਤਾ** [əsota] *n* wakefulness, lack of sleep. “*nɪt pərhavə kərə əsota.*”—*BG*

**ਅਸੋਚ** [əsoc] See ਅਸੋਚ 3.

**ਅਸੰਖ** [əsəkh], **ਅਸੰਖਯ** [əsəkhəy], **ਅਸੰਖਯਾਤ** [əsəkhəyat] *adj* countless, numberless, limitless, unlimited. “*əsəkh jəp əsəkh bhau.*”—*jəpu*.

**ਅਸੰਗ** [əsəng] shameless, unashamed. **2** *Skt* असङ्ग *adj* alone, without company. **3** uncommon. **4** unattached. **5** *n* God. **6** Shiv. **7** Guru Nanak Dev.

**ਅਸੰਗਤ** [əsəngət] *adj* incompatible, improper, discordant.

**ਅਸੰਗਤਿ** [əsəngətɪ] *n* incompatibility, unsuitability. **2** compatibility-error, if for example one says. “an elephant has long curved horns” or “a cow with a long trunk”, such compatibility-errors gets committed. **3** a literary figure of speech in which action and cause are at variance. “*hetu ənət hi hoy jəhɪ kaj ənət hi hoy.*”—*ṣɪvrāj bhūṣəṇ*.

Example:

prem mætt mærdana gavə,  
ṣrota sunət bhul sudh javə.

‘Mardana sings in trance, but it is the audience who lose consciousness.’

(b) Putting a thing for effect at a different place is another form of incompatibility. “*ɔr θɔr kərnɪy jo kərət ɔr hi θɔr.*”—*ləlɪt ləlam*.

Example:

ved dəva dɪni sukhəd dukhia pūrekh nɪhar,  
ākhe ki phaki kəri phaki ākhən d̄ar.

—*aləkar sagər sudha*.

(c) The third form of incompatibility is when the conclusion is at variance with the action. “*kərən ləge jo kaj kəchu tā hoy vɪruddh.*”—*ləlɪt ləlam*.

Example:

bəlɪ pota prəhlad da ɪdrpuri di ɪcch ɪchāda,  
kər sēpurən jəgg sɔ ɪkk ɪkotər jəgg kərəda,  
ɪdrasəṇ no pərhəre jaɪ pətal sɔ hukmibəda.

—*BG*

**ਅਸੰਗ੍ਰਹ** [əsəgrəh] *n* absence of collectivity, failure to collect.

**ਅਸੰਜਤ** [əsəjət] *Skt* असंजित *adj* collected, joined, closed. “*dvar əsəjət kərə.*”—*GPS*. ‘closed the doors.’ **2** closed, shut.

**ਅਸੰਤ** [əsət] *Skt* असन्त *adj* not saintly, unsaintly, bad, false, vile. “*mɪle əsət məsətɪ kəɪɪ rəhiə.*”—*gōḍ kəbir*.

**ਅਸੰਪ੍ਰਗਾਤ ਸਮਾਧਿ** [əsəprəgyat səmadhɪ] *Skt* असंप्रज्ञात समाधि *n* a posture of Yog in which the distinction between the knower and the known vanishes; unambiguous meditation, accompanied by concentration.

**ਅਸੰਪ੍ਰੇਹ** [əsəpreh] *Skt* असंप्रेह *adj* free from desire; content.

**ਅਸੰਭ** [əsəbh] *Skt* अशम्भु *n* ill-omened, inauspicious. “*kəlɪjug cəryo əsəbh, jəgət kəvən bɪdhɪ bac hɛ?*”—*kəlki*. **2** *Skt* असੰभव *adj* birth free, beyond birth “*əsəbh hɛ.*”—*jəpu*. **3** impossible. “*jite əsəbh.*”—*gyan*. ‘conquered those who were impossible to conquer.’ **4** *Skt* अश्मभुत *n* ashmbhut, stone-bodied. “*sun mɪtr mətɪɪ əsəbh.*”—*gyan*.

**ਅਸੰਭਉ** [əsəbhəu] impossible. See ਅਸੰਭ 2.

**ਅਸੰਭ ਸੰਭ** [əsəbh səbh] *n* Brahma born to ਅਸੰਭਵ (Vishnu); the four-faced. “*əsəbhsəbh manie, kərɔr bɪsənu θhanie.*”—*gyan*.

**ਅਸੰਭਵ** [əsəbhəv] *Skt* *adj* what is not possible. **2** *n* the Creator, who is beyond birth; not born. **3** Vishnu, according to the Purans. **4** a figure of meaning in poetry denoting happening of

the impossible; thus *asābhava* is one which describes the impossible as actually occurring. “*ānhube ki bat kachu prāgāṭ bhāi si jan.*” —*ṣivraj bhūṣaṇ*.

Example:

*māskā bhāgnāṭi selā kārḍamā tārāṭi pāpīlākāh,*

*sagrā lāghāṭi pīgā tām prāgas ādhākāh,*  
*sadh sāgeṇ sīmrāṭ gobīd sārāṇ*

*nanāk hārī hārī hārē.—sāhās m 5.*

*adī tīmārlāg te ānek patṣah bhāe*

*keti kul bit gāi āmāl cālāṭke,*

*deṣ te vīdeṣ carō cākk sābh nīvē ay*

*kāhū na māvasī bhāṭ dīye vīclayke,*

*āngān sen koṣ dirāgh durāg bhārī*

*raj ko sāmāj kōn sāke su gīnayke*

*ṣrī gubīd sīgh e sārūp pāṭh xālsā ke*

*kōn jānē dēge badṣāhāt khāpay ke.*

—*GPS.*

*peṭ bājavāt chudhā dukh ṣrī sātīguru sāmuhay,*  
*ko jānāt tho phul ko deṣānpāṭī hvejay.*

5 a defect of a characteristic. See ਅਸੰਗਤਿ 2.

**ਅਸੰਭਾਵਨਾ** [asābhavna] *Skṭ* असम्भावना *n* impossibility, absence of possibility.

**ਅਸੰਮਕ** [asāmāk] *Skṭ* असम्यक् *adj* inappropriate, improper. 2 false, untrue. 3 opposite, contrary. “*jīś te dārās āsāmāk pīkhe.*”—*GPS.*

**ਅਸੰਮਤ** [asāmāt] *Skṭ* *adj* not liked, unapproved. 2 contrary to opinion, without approval.

**ਅਸੰਮਤਿ** [asāmāṭi] *Skṭ* *n* a lack of agreement; a difference of opinion.

**ਅੱਸੀ** [āssi] *Skṭ* असीति eighty.

**ਅੱਸੁ** [āssu] *Skṭ* आसुन *n* the month of Assu on the night of full moon; it is in the mansion *āṣvīni*.

**ਅਸੁਰਜ** [āscārāj] See ਅਚਰਜ and ਆਸੂਰਜ. “*āscārāj rūpā rāhāt jānmā.*”—*sāhās m 5.*

**ਅਸ੍ਰੁ** [āṣṭ] See ਅਸਟ, ਅਠ and ਆਠ.

**ਅਸ੍ਰੁ ਸਿਧਿ** [āṣṭ sīdhī] See ਅਸਟ ਸਿਧਿ.

**ਅਸ੍ਰੁਕ** [āṣṭāk] *Skṭ* *n* a group of eight objects. 2 a

recitation of eight stanzas. “*īm āṣṭāk ustāṭī kārī pāṭh mān vāchīṭ pāṭ.*”—*GPS.* 3 son of the royal seer Vishvamitar, born to Madhvi daughter of king Yayati.

**ਅਸ੍ਰੁ ਕੁਲ** [āṣṭ kul] *n* eight races of cobras. In the Purans, they are shown as descended from eight cobras: *ṣeṣ, vasukī, kām̄bāl, kārkoṭāk, pādām, māhāpādām, śākh* and *kulīk.*

**ਅਸ੍ਰੁਗੰਧ** [āṣṭgādh] *Skṭ* अष्टगन्ध *n* a group of eight fragrant objects viz. *āgār* (aloe wood), *kāsturi* (musk), *kūṭh* (costus speciosus), *kesār* (saffron) *kāpur* (camphor), *khās* (root of andropogon muricatus), *cādān* (sandalwood), and *tāj* (bay tree or its bark) “*āṣṭ gādh sāj ārtī dhāre.*”—*sāloh.*

**ਅਸ੍ਰੁ ਛਾਪ** [āṣṭ chap] eight celebrated poets of Vrij who have left their impact on other poets. They are: Surdas, Krishan Das, Parmanand, Kumbhan Das, Chatur Bhuj, Chhit Swami, Nand Das and Govind Das.

**ਅਸ੍ਰੁ ਦਿਕਪਾਲ** [āṣṭ dīkpal] See ਦਿਗਪਾਲ.

**ਅਸ੍ਰੁ ਦਿੱਗਜ** [āṣṭ dīggāj] See ਦਿੱਗਜ.

**ਅਸ੍ਰੁ ਧਾਤੁ** [āṣṭ dhātu] See ਅਸਟ ਧਾਤੁ.

**ਅਸ੍ਰੁ ਨਦੀ** [āṣṭ nādī] *n* In the Purans and the Simritis, eight sacred rivers are: Ganges, Jamna, Sarasvati, Shatdrav (Satluj), Vipasha (Beas), Eravati (Ravi), Chandarbhaga (Chenab), Vitsata (Jehlum). “*lākhe āṣṭ nādyān ko dārāp bhāje.*”—*cārītr 405.*

**ਅਸ੍ਰੁ ਨਾਇਕਾ** [āṣṭ nāīka], **ਅਸ੍ਰੁ ਨਾਯਿਕਾ** [āṣṭ nāyīka] See ਨਾਇਕਾ and its footnote.

**ਅਸ੍ਰੁਪਦੀ** [āṣṭpādī] See ਅਸਟਪਦੀ.

**ਅਸ੍ਰੁਬਸੁ** [āṣṭbāsu] See ਬਸੁ.

**ਅਸ੍ਰੁਭੁਜਾ** [āṣṭbhujā] See ਅਸਟਭੁਜੀ.

**ਅਸ੍ਰੁ ਮੰਗਲ** [āṣṭ māngāl] In the religious scriptures of the Hindus, eight agents for arranging bliss are: horse, elephant, cow, pitcher full of water, fan, flag, trumpet and lamp. In some books a lion replaces the horse and a wardrum comes in place of the trumpet. 2 In some scriptures

they are the following: Brahman, cow, fire, gold, ghee (purified butter), the sun, water and king. **3** a horse that has its mane, tail, chest and four hoofs all white.

**ਅਸ੍ਰ ਲੋਕ** [əʃt lok] Hinduism accepts the following worlds (other than the one of human mortals); brāh̄am̄ lok (divine sphere), pīṭī lok (world of deceased ancestors), cādr lok (sphere of the moon), īdr̄lok (heaven, abode of gods), gōdh̄ar̄av̄ lok (domain of celestial music), rakṣ̄as̄ lok (sphere of demons), yākṣ̄ lok (sphere of wealth), and pīṣ̄ac̄ lok (world of evil spirits).

**ਅਸ੍ਰ ਵਜ਼ਾਰਣ** [əʃt̄ vyak̄ar̄ṇ] See ਅਸਟ ਸਾਜ ਸਾਜਿ.

**ਅਸ੍ਰਾਂਗ** [əʃt̄āṅg] See ਅਸਟਾਂਗ.

**ਅਸ੍ਰਾਦਸ਼** [əʃt̄ad̄əʃ] *Skt* eighteen.

**ਅਸ੍ਰਾਪਦ** [əʃt̄ap̄əd] See ਅਸਟਾਪਦ.

**ਅਸ੍ਰਾਵਕ੍ਰ** [əʃt̄av̄ak̄r] See ਅਸਟਾਵਕ੍ਰ.

**ਅਸ੍ਰੋਤਰ** [əʃt̄ot̄ər] See ਅਠੋਤਰ.

**ਅਸੁ** [əst̄] *Skt* अस्त *vr* to be without splendour; be invisible; to set. **2** *Skt* अस्त *adj* hidden, concealed, withdrawn. **3** destroyed, perished. **4** *n* the mountain behind which sets the sun. **5** *P* است is ਅਸਿ. **6** *Skt* अस्थਿ a bone. “bīṣṭa əst̄ kr̄im̄i ṽd̄ar̄u bh̄ar̄iṭo he.”—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*.

**ਅਸੁਮਨ** [əstm̄ən], **ਅਸੁਮਯਨ** [əstm̄əȳən] See ਅਸਤਮਨ.

**ਅਸੁਵਜਸੁ** [əstv̄əʃt̄] *Skt adj* topsy turvy, helter-skelter.

**ਅਸਿ** [əst̄i] *Skt n* existence, being, essence. **2** visibility, presence. **3** daughter of Jarasandh and wife of Kans, king of Mathura.

**ਅਸਿ ਭਾਤਿ ਪ੍ਰਿਯ** [əst̄i bh̄at̄i p̄riya] *sen* three attributes of the Divine: s̄ət (truth), c̄it (knowledge) and an̄ēd (happiness) “s̄ət cet̄an an̄ēd ik̄ əst̄i bh̄at̄i p̄riya pur.”—*GPS*. See meanings of all the three words.

**ਅਸੁ** [əsto] *part Skt* yes, all right, O.K. **2** be it so.

**ਅਸੁਯ** [əstey] *n* giving up theft, renouncing stealing.

**ਅਸਤੁ** [əstr̄ə] See ਅਸਤੁ.

**ਅਸ੍ਰੀ** [əstri] *Skt* अस्त्रਿन् *n* an armed person.

**ਅਸਥਲ** [əsth̄əl] See ਅਸਥਲ. **2** heart, mind. “jaka əsth̄əl tol əm̄iṭo.”—*gatha*.

**ਅਸਥਿ** [əsth̄i] *n* a bone.

**ਅਸਥਿਤ** [əsth̄iṭ] See ਅਸਥਿਤ. **2** *Skt* अस्थित *adj* not firm, transitory. “əsth̄iṭē sog h̄arkh̄ō.”—*səhəs m 5*.

**ਅਸਥਿਰ** [əsth̄iṛ] See ਅਸਥਿਰ.

**ਅਸਮ** [əsm̄] See ਅਸਮ **3**.

**ਅਸੁ** [əsr̄] a tear. **2** *Skt* अस्त्र *n* blood. **3** water. **4** *adj* thrown, shot. See ਅਸੁਰ.

**ਅਸੁਮ** [əsr̄əm] *adj* without toil or tiredness. **2** free from suffering and pain.

**ਅਸੁ** [əʃru] *Skt n* a tear; water shed from the eyes because of sorrow or joy.

**ਅਸੁਪਾਤ** [əʃrup̄at] *n* shedding of tears; crying, weeping. “əsr̄up̄at s̄ō v̄astr̄ā bh̄iṭgoe.”—*NP*.

**ਅਸੁੋਤ੍ਰਿਯ** [əʃrot̄riya], **ਅਸੁੋਤ੍ਰੀ** [əʃrot̄i] *Skt adj* (one) who has not listened to the Scriptures.

**ਅਸੁਲੀਲ** [əʃlil] *Skt adj* obscene, indecent. **2** an embarrassing remark. **3** vulgar speech.

**ਅਸੁ** [əʃv] *Skt* अश्व *n* a horse, colt. **2** *adj* extensive. **3** *Skt* अस्व poor, indigent. “k̄an̄ək̄ əʃv h̄ev̄ar̄ bh̄um̄iḍan.”—*sukh̄m̄āni*. ‘giving of land horses and gold in charity.’

**ਅਸੁਏਸ਼** [əʃv̄eʃ] *n* lord of the celestial horse, the sun.—*sənama*.

**ਅਸੁਸ਼ਾਲਾ** [əʃv̄ʃala] *n* a horse stable.

**ਅਸੁਕਵਚਨੀ** [əʃvk̄əv̄əc̄ni] *n* an army that has horses equipped with helmets.—*sənama*.

**ਅਸੁਗਤਿ** [əʃvḡət̄i] See ਬਿਸ਼ੇਖ. **2** horse trot.

**ਅਸੁਤਰ** [əʃvt̄ər] See ਅਸਤਰ.

**ਅਸੁਤਰੀ** [əʃvt̄əri] *Skt n* a mule, an offspring of a mare and a donkey.

**ਅਸੁੱਥ** [əʃv̄əṭh̄] *Skt* अश्वत्थ *n* peepal, a sacred big tree, *Ficus religiosa* (*Religiosa Indica*) called *aṣv̄əṭh̄* because horses were tied under it for resting.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>In the olden times, horses were tied under such trees.

**अश्वत्थामा** [əṣvətthama] *Skt* अश्वत्थामन् *adj* (one) whose voice is like the neighing of a horse. **2 n** son of Dron, born to Kripī who gave out a neigh-like sound at birth and was therefore named Ashvthama. He was a commander of the Kaurav army. At the end of the final Kurukshetar battle, when Duryodhan was gravely wounded, only Ashvthama, Kripī and Kritvarma were left behind. He wanted to take revenge upon Dhrishtadyuman who had earlier killed his father Dron. He sneaked into the Pandavs' camp at night and killed Dhrishtadyuman in sleep. He then killed Shikhandi, son of Drupad and five sons of the Pandavs and took their severed heads to Duryodhan.

With the help of his Brahmastar he also killed Parikshit who was yet in the mother's womb. At this Krishan cursed him and blessed Parikshit with life.<sup>1</sup> On the following day, Ashvthama and his accomplices fled out of fear. Daraupadi wailed and called for the vengeance of her son's death. Yudhishtar pleaded that, Ashvthama being a Brahman, it would be a sin to kill him. Draupadi agreed with this but demanded that the jewel in Ashvthama's forehead be brought and handed over to her. For this Bhim and Krishan went after Ashvthama, brought the jewel and gave it to her. Dropaudi passed this jewel on to Yudhishtar who studded it in his crown.

**अश्वपति** [əṣvpəti] *n* the sun. See अश्वपति and अश्वपति. **2** Prasen, son of Nighan Yadav and brother of Satrajit. Wearing the syāmātāk jewel he went for hunting and got killed by a tiger. "əṣvpəti bīn praṇ pəre."—*krīṣṇ*.

**अश्वपन** [əṣvpən] *Skt n* a god; an angel who cannot dream (go to sleep).

<sup>1</sup>The name Prikishat derives from which means to award life to a dead person.

**अश्वमुख** [əṣvmukh] *Skt* a type of demigods, having the mouth of a horse. According to the Purans, they are adept in singing and dancing.

**अश्वमेध** [əṣvmedh] a religious sacrifice or oblation in which a horse is sacrificed. In the remote times, ashvmedh yag was performed with a twin motive i.e. to prove the performer's sway over the entire land or for the sake of progeny.

The procedure was that a horse under the spell of certain mantras or holy texts, was set free, with the name and royal dignity of the owner inscribed on its head. It was followed by the king and his army of chiefs. The horse went about in the country. Anyone challenging the sovereignty of the king would catch and tie the horse down. Then a battle would ensue. If the horse was recovered by the king, the chief who tied it down, had to accept the sovereignty of the king. At the end of the year, the horse was brought back to the capital where a yag (sacrificial ceremony) was held to which all the kings in whose territories the horse had roamed unhindered were asked to attend. An altar was erected on 21 poles and 18 pits were dug for a sacrifice. Numerous birds and animals were killed and their dead bodies were consigned to flames by the king and the queen. Then the sacrificial horse was brought in, duly washed amidst the chanting of hymns by the Brahman priests. It was slaughtered by the king and his queen with cries of triumph raised from all sides.

In case the Ashvmedh was performed for the sake of progeny, the queen slept with the dead body of the sacrificed horse. The Hindus believed that any one who performed 100 such yags attained the rank of Indar. That is why, it is mentioned in the Purans that Indar often put hindrance in the way of the yags.

In the 14<sup>th</sup> chapter of Valmik's Ramayan, king Dashrath tied three hundred animals to the poles during an Ashvmedh jag, and Kaushlya and other queens killed the horse with a sword and slept with its dead body during the night. **2** a son of King Janmajeya.

ਅਸ਼ਵਾਰ [əʃv var] See ਅਸਵਾਰ.

ਅਸ਼ਵੈਦਜ [əʃv vedy] *n* a veterinary surgeon.

ਅਸ਼ਵਾਰੂਢ [əʃvaruḍh], ਅਸ਼ਵਾਰੋਹੀ [əʃvarohi] *adj* a horse-rider, horseman, cavalier.

ਅਸ਼ਿਨੀ [əʃvini] *n* a mare. **2** the first of the twenty seven phases of the moon, so named because the combination of three phases looks like a horse's mouth.

ਅਸ਼ਿਨੀ ਕੁਮਾਰ [əʃvini kumar] They are two demigods, sons of a mare, regarded as physicians of the gods. In the Nirukt, in the chapter about the gods and in Harivansh, it is written that Sangya, wife of the sun could not withstand the light of her husband. Leaving a fake woman, Chaya, in her place, she herself assumed the form of a mare and went to the woods. When the sun came to know of this, he assumed the form of a horse and had twin sons from her. They came to be known as Ashvini Kumar.

There is a story in the Mahabharat that Pandu's widow had begotten her sons Nakul and Sahdev by mating with Ashvini Kumar. In the Vedic age they were believed to be gods of morning and evening respectively.

ਅਹ [əh] *Skt* अह् *vr* to spread, to be pervasive. **2** *pron* this. **3** *Skt* अहन् *n* a day. **4** the sun. **5** Vishnu.

ਅਹਸਾਨ [əhsan] *A* احسان *n* a favour, an obligation, a good turn. **2** mercy.

ਅਹਸਾਨਫਰਾਮੋਸ਼ [əhsanframoʃ] *P* احسان فراموش *adj* (one) who forgets a favour; ungrateful.

ਅਹਹ [əhəh] *part* expressing, sorrow or grief.

ਅਹਕਰਣ [əhkəraṇ] *n* pride, arrogance, conceit,

vanity. "jIn vIc-hu əhkəraṇ cukaIa."—*sri m I jogi ēdār*.

ਅਹੁਕਾਮ [əhkam] *A* احكام plural of ਹੁਕਮ.

ਅਹਣ [əhṇ] See ਅਹਨ and ਆਹਣ.

ਅਹਦ [əhəd] *A* عهد *n* a promise, determination, resolve. "bādh əhəd Iḥ ritI sō."—*GPS*. **2** time, period. **3** duration of a king's rule. i.e., 'eh ghəṭna badʃah əkbər de əhəd vIc hoi.'

ਅਹਦਸ਼ਿਕਨੀ [əhədʃikni] *P* عهد شکنی *n* a breach of a promise.

ਅਹਦੀ [əhdi] *A* اهدی *n* a particular rank or post during the Mughal rule usually held by horsemen. The pay of an Ahdi was between Rs. 20 to 25 per month. They served under particular mansabdars (title holders), and were especially sent to convey royal commands or to realize particular dues. They would not leave until the completion of their mission for which they observed a sort of sit down strike. Sometimes an Ahdi during travel was carried on a cot by persons 'begar' (unpaid labour). "təb ɔrəg jIy mahI rIʃae, ek əhdia Iḥā pəṭhae."—*IV*.

ਅਹਦੇ ਪੈਮਾਨ [əhdo pəman] *P* عهد و پیمان *n* framing of the rules of an agreement.

ਅਹਨ [əhən] *Skt* अहमन *n* hail, hailstone.

ਅਹਨਿਸ਼ [əhniʃ] *Skt* अहर्निश *adv* day and night. **2** always, at all times.

ਅਹਪਤਿ [əhpətI] *Skt* अहर्षति lord of the day, the sun.

ਅਹਪਤਿਦਿਨ [əhpətIdin] *n* the day of the sun, Sunday.

ਅਹਮ [əhəm] See ਅਹੰ. **2** *A* احم *adj* urgent, essential. **3** difficult, hard.

ਅਹਮਕ [əhmək] *A* احمق *adj* a fool, an idiot.

ਅਹਮਦ [əhməd] *A* احمد *adj* praised, admired, eulogized. **2** *n* name of prophet Mohammad. **3** a poet of Persian and Hindi from the seventeenth Bikrami century who wrote prosodic metre and couplets.

"əhməd, ya mən sədən me həri avhī kīh baʔ?

bɪkəʃ jʊɐ ʃɔ lɔ nɪpəʃ khulē nə kəpəʃ kəpəʃ.  
 əhməd həm nə suhay, əmi pɪlavə man bɪn,  
 ʃɔ bɪkx det bulay, man səhɪt mərəbo bhəlo.”

**ਅਹਮਦ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਅਬਦਾਲੀ** [əhməd ʃah əbdali] of Durrani branch of Abdalis, son of Zaman Khan Saddozai, a poor pathan who by virtue of his intelligence rose to become the army commander of Nadir Shah. After the latter's death in 1747, he occupied Qandhar, as also Balkh, Sindh, Punjab and Kashmir. He launched eight invasions on Punjab between 1747 and 1767. In Sammat 1818 through his subordinate Qalandar Khan, he committed sacrilege by demolishing the sacred Harimandir Sahib at Amritsar which, however, the Khalsa reconstructed soon upon its original foundation. Ahmad Shah died at Murgab on 7<sup>th</sup> Harh Sammat 1830. See ਘੱਲੂਘਾਰਾ and ਦੇਸਰਾਜ.

**ਅਹਮਦ ਸੱਯਦ** [əhməd səyyəd] Sayyad Ahmad Shah Ghazi, was a Muslim priest of Bareilly. In 1827 he instigated Muslims of the Northwestern province against the ruling Sikhs. Several thousand Muslims gathered under his flag for Jehad or religious warfare. He was severely defeated by Sardar Budh Singh Sandhwalia. He died in May 1831 at Balakot in Hazara district fighting against Sher Singh, governor of Kashmir. The Muslims believed that he did not die, but had simply disappeared.

**ਅਹਮਦਾਬਾਦ** [əhmədabad] principal town of Gujrat in Bombay presidency. It was founded by Ahmad Shah, king of Gujrat, in 1413 AD on the bank of Shavarmati river.

**ਅਹਮਦੀ** [əhmədi] *adj* a disciple of prophet Muhammad. **2** *n* a Musalman. **3** a follower of the Mirza of Qadiani. See ਗੁਲਾਮ ਅਹਮਦ.

**ਅਹਰ** [əhər] *Skt* अहर् *n* day.

**ਅਹਰਖ** [əhərəkʰ] See ਅਹਿਰਖ. **2** *n* absence of happiness; unhappiness, grief.

**ਅਹਰਣ** [əhrəʃ] ਅਹਰਣਿ [əhrəʃɪ], ਅਹਰਨ [əhrən] *n* ਆਯਸਘਨ ironsmith's block; an anvil on which the ironsmith beats hot or cold iron into the desired shape. “əhrəʃɪ mətɪ vedu həthiaru.” –*jaṇu*.

**ਅਹਰਨਿਸ** [əhərnɪs] See ਅਹਨਿਸ and ਅਹਿਨਿਸ.

**ਅਹਰਮਨ** [əhərmən] *P* اهرمن *n* according to the Parsi or Zoroastrian religion, the god of evil.<sup>1</sup> Opposed to it is Yazdan, the god of goodness.

**ਅਹਰੰਤ** [əhrət] *adj* (one) crying ah! oh! lamenting, wailing. “əhrət koʃɪ kəʃyətɪ gat.” –*GPS*. **2** See ਅਰੁੰਤ.

**ਅਹਲ** [əhəl] *adj* not moving; firm, stable, fixed. “gəʃ thəm əhle.” –*gəʃ var 2, m 5*. **2** *A* اهل *n* an assemblage, a community. **3** family. **4** husband. **5** *adj* able, capable. “əhəl arf kəmal.” –*GPS*.

**ਅਹਲਕਾਰ** [əhlkar] *P* اهلکار *adj* worker, employee, servant. **2** expert, specialist.

**ਅਹਲਾ** [əhla] *adj* difficult to find; rare. **2** without profit, unprofitable, in vain. *Skt* अहल. See ਅਹਿਲਾ.

**ਅਹਲਾਦ** [əhlad] *Skt* आह्लाद *n* happiness, pleasure, delight, See ਅਹਿਲਾਦ.

**ਅਹਲਿਆ** [əhəliə] *Skt* अहलिजा *n* daughter of Vridhashav and wife of Gautam (Shardvat). In Ramayan, she was the first and the most beautiful woman created by Brahma. Cursed by her husband she petrified into a stone only to be liberated from the curse by Ram Chandar. “gotəm narɪ əhəliə tari.” –*mali namdev*. See ਗੌਤਮ 4.

**ਅਹਲੀਆ** [əhliə] *A* اهلية *n* the one with a family, wife.

**ਅਹਲੀਹਾ** [əhliha] *A* اهلها *n* those living there.

**ਅਹਲੇ ਨਜਰ** [əhle nəʃar] *P* اهل نظر *adj* wise, intelligent, sagacious.

**ਅਹਲਯਾ** [əhəlyə] See ਅਹਲਿਆ and ਗੌਤਮ 4.

**ਅਹਵ** [əhəv] *Skt* आहव *n* a battle, war.

<sup>1</sup>For this reason, many poets describe Satan as ਅਹਰਮਨ.

- ਅਹਵਯੰ** [əhvəyō] *Skt* ਆਹਵੀਯ *adj* concerning war. “gīrāt bhumi əhvəyō.”—*ramav.* ‘They fall in the battlefield.’ See ਅਹਵੀ ਭੂਮਿ.
- ਅਹਵਾਲ** [əhval] *A* احوال plural of ਹਾਲ; conditions, states, circumstances. “məm i cini əhval.”—*tilōg m l.* **2** news.
- ਅਹਵੀ ਭੂਮਿ** [əhvi bhumi] *Skt* ਆਹਵੀਯ ਭੂਮਿ *n* a battlefield. See ਅਹਵਯੰ.
- ਅਹਾ** [əha] *part* word expressing gladness and surprise. **2** *v* past form of ‘be’; was. “jəh kəchu əha, təha kīchu nahi.”—*gəu kəbir.*
- ਅਹਾਜ** [əhaj], **ਅਹਾਜੁ** [əhajju] *Skt* ਅਹਾਯੰਜ. *adj* unsuitable. **2** unacceptable. “khaṇa khaj əhajju.”—*var sar m l.* **3** inedible; unfit for eating.
- ਅਹਾਤਾ** [əhata] See ਹਾਤਾ.
- ਅਹਾਰ** [əhar] *Skt* ਆਹਾਰ *n* food, meal, diet.
- ਅਹਾਰੜ** [əharṛ] *adj* immeasurable, beyond weighing, inestimable. **2** *n* a wail, lament, cry of despair. “khuḷī valī det əhaṛe.”—*cāḍi 3.* **3** a battlefield. “rūle əhaṛ vicc.”—*cāḍi 3.* **4** *Skt* ਆਸ਼ਾਢ. haṛ, the fourth month of Bikrami calendar.
- ਅਹਾਰੀ** [əhəri], **ਅਹਾਰੁ** [əharu] *n* rabi or summer crop which is harvested during the summer. “phəsəl əhəri ek namu savṇi səcu naṅ.”—*var mēla m l.* “savṇu ratī əharu dīhu.”—*var ram l m l.* ‘Like auspicious and inauspicious days or good and evil deeds, are winter or summer crops.’ **2** *adj* immeasurable. See ਹਾਰਨਾ.
- ਅਹਿ** [əhi] ਇਹ this. “əhi tən ḍheri thisi.”—*suhi fərid.* “əhi kər kərə su əhi kər pae.”—*var maru 2 m 5.* **2** is. **3** ਅਹੰਤਾ egotism, self-pride, See ਪਰਚਾਇਣ. **4** *Skt* ਅਹਿ *n* a snake. **5** the sun. **6** a traveller. **7** *adj* lowly. **8** a swindler, cheat. **9** eight, because there are eight prominent snakes. “jəb vīsakh əhi divəs vitae.”—*GV 6.* **10** *Skt* ਅਹਿਨ੍ *n* day. “mən re, əhi nīsi həriḡun sar.”—*sri m l.*
- ਅਹਿੰਸਾ** [əhiṣa] *Skt* *n* non-violence, a vow against killing any living being. **2** not causing pain to anyone; Yog Shastar mentions 81 forms of non-violence. According to it any utterance, act or idea of causing pain is counted as the violence.
- ਅਹਿਸਾਨ** [əhiṣan] See ਅਹਸਾਨ.
- ਅਹਿਕਰਣ** [əhikəraṇ] See ਅਹਕਰਣ.
- ਅਹਿਤ** [əhit] *Skt* *n* against ਹਿਤ (self-interest), a disfavour, wrong, evil. **2** an enemy, opponent. **3** an evil-doer.
- ਅਹਿਦ** [əhid] See ਅਹਦ.
- ਅਹਿਦੀ** [əhidi] See ਅਹਦੀ.
- ਅਹਿੰਦ੍ਰ** [əhiḍr], **ਅਹਿਨਾਥ** [əhinath] ਅਹਿ-ਇੰਦ੍ਰ *n* the snake king, Sheshnag.
- ਅਹਿਨਿਸਿ** [əhinisi] day and night; continuously; always, See ਅਹਿਨਿਸ. “əhinisi həriḡəsū ḡurupərsadi.”—*asa ə m l.*
- ਅਹਿਨੀ** [əhini] *n* a female snake. “patək dadur ḡəṅ ko əhini.”—*GPS.*
- ਅਹਿਪਤਿ** [əhipati] *n* Sheshnag, the king of snakes. **2** ਅਹੰਪਤਿ, lord of the day, the sun.
- ਅਹਿਫੇਨ** [əhiphen] *Skt* *n* opium. **2** froth coming out of a snake’s mouth.
- ਅਹਿਬਾਤ** [əhibat] *Pkt* *n* status of a married woman whose husband is alive; bliss of married life. “rəhe əṭəl əhibat.”—*GPS.*
- ਅਹਿਮ** [əhim] See ਅਹਮ.
- ਅਹਿਮਕ** [əhimək] See ਅਹਮਕ.
- ਅਹਿਮਤ** [əhimət] See ਅਹੰਮਤਿ. “dhənvīsvasi əhimət apa.”—*NP.*
- ਅਹਿਮਦ** [əhiməd] See ਅਹਮਦ.
- ਅਹਿਰ** [əhir] See ਅਹਰ.
- ਅਹਿਰਖ** [əhirəkh] *Skt* ਈਸ਼ਾ *n* jealousy, envy. “əhirəkh vad nə kije, re mən.”—*asa kəbir.*
- ਅਹਿਰਣ** [əhirəṇ], **ਅਹਿਰਣਿ** [əhirəṇi] See ਅਹਰਣ.
- ਅਹਿਰਪਤਿ** [əhirpati] the sun, See ਅਹਰਪਤਿ. “bəhuro əst əhirpəti bhəyo.”—*NP.*
- ਅਹਿਰਾਜ** [əhiraj] *n* the snake king. **2** Takshak Nag, one of the eight principal serpents of the underworld.

- ਅਹਿਰਾਵਣ** [əhɪrəvəɳ] See ਪਰਚਾਇਣੁ. 2 See ਮਹਾਰਾਵਣ.
- ਅਹਿਰਿਪੁ** [əhɪrɪpʊ] *n* the enemy of snakes; ਗੁਰੂ; blue jay.
- ਅਹਿਰਿਪੁਕੇਤੁ** [əhɪrɪpʊ ketʊ] Vishnu, who has a blue jay, the enemy of snakes, as his emblem in his flag. ਗੁਰੁਧਵਯ-ਸ਼ਨਾਮਾ. “yæddəpɪ səm hɛ əhɪrɪpʊketu.”—*NP*.
- ਅਹਿਰੰਨ** [əhɪrən] See ਅਹਰਨ.
- ਅਹਿਲ** [əhɪl] See ਅਹਲ.
- ਅਹਿਲਾ** [əhɪlɑ] fruitless, useless, See ਅਹਲਾ. “əhɪlɑ jənəm gəvɑɪɑ.”—*sri m 1 pəhɪrɛ*.
- ਅਹਿਲਾਦ** [əhɪlad] delight, See ਅਹਲਾਦ. “mənɪ hərəɪ ko əhɪlad.”—*sar m 5*.
- ਅਹਿਲਿਆ** [əhɪliɑ] See ਅਹਲਿਆ. “gotəm təpɑ əhɪliɑ ɪstri.”—*prəbha ə m 1*. 2 *adj* unacquainted, not used to. 3 *immovable*. See ਹਿਲਨਾ.
- ਅਹਿਲੀਆ** [əhɪliɑ] See ਅਹਲੀਆ.
- ਅਹਿਵਰ** [əhɪvər] See ਦੋਹਰਾ 2. 2 the best among the snakes, Sheshnag.
- ਅਹਿਵਾਤ** [əhɪvat] See ਅਹਿਬਾਤ.
- ਅਹਿਵਾਲ** [əhɪval] See ਅਹਵਾਲ.
- ਅਹੀ** [əhi] *is*. “sai bəsətu əhi.”—*sar m 5*. 2 *inclination, desire*. “sərənɪ suami ki əhiɛ.”—*dev m 5*. 3 *Skt a female snake*. 4 *a snake*.
- ਅਹੀਆ ਪੁਰ** [əhiɑ pur] a village in Tanda police station, tehsil Dasuya. The railway station is at a distance of two kilometres to the west. Here in the house of Baba Jiwan Singh Bhalla is to be found one of the two pothis (books) of Baba Mohan. Both these pothis were earlier at Goindwal. But now these two priests own one each. One is here, the other is at Goindwal.
- ਅਹੀਸ਼** [əhiʃ] *Skt n* ਅਹਿ-ਈਸ਼ the king of snakes; Sheshnag.
- ਅਹੀਨ** [əhin] *adj* not deficient, complete. 2 *not low or mean; superb*.
- ਅਹੀਰ** [əhir] *Skt* ਅਭੀਰ *n* a dairyman, milkman. “gəla bādhi duhi leɪ əhir.”—*sar namdev*. 2 a type of poetic stanza. See ਅਭੀਰ.
- ਅਹੀਰਣੀ** [əhirni], ਅਹੀਰਨੀ [əhirni] *n* a milkmaid, a dairyman's wife.
- ਅਹੀਰਾ** [əhira] *Skt* आहिरित *adj* destroyed, burgled, plundered. “pɪd̪ vəsaya pher əhira.”—*GPS*. 2 See ਅਹੀਰ.
- ਅਹੀਰੀ** [əhiri] the wife of an ਅਹੀਰ; a milkmaid.
- ਅਹੁ** [əhu] *is*. “laj ko kaj nəhi ek əhu re.”—*gurusobha*. 2 *he, that*.
- ਅਹੁਟਨਾ** [əhuɳnɑ] *v* to get tired. 2 to come back, return. 3 to be separated.
- ਅਹੁਰੇਬੀ** [əhurebi], ਅਹੁਰੇਵੀ [əhurevi] *A* اہل ارب inhabitants of Arabia; Arabian Bedouin. “keu ʃhəʃtə bhəkkhri ɪrani əhurevi mɪl keu kəʃmɪri jɪn bolən pəchanɪɛ.”—*GPS*.
- ਅਹੁਟਾ** [əhuɳtɑ] See ਅਹੁਟਨਾ. “so chɪn lɪkɪ lɛ das əhuɳtɑ.”—*GV 6*. ‘The servant returned.’
- ਅਹੁਤੀ** [əhuti] See ਆਹੁਤੀ.
- ਅਹੇ** [əhe] *is*. 2 *part a vocative*. “əhe ənōtɑ.”—*sri ravidas*. 3 This word has also been used once in place of ਹਏ (destruction). “sɪmrət nam koɳɪ jətən bhəɛ. sadhu səg mɪlɪ hərəɪgʊn̪ gae. jəmdutən ko tras əhe.”—*bɪlɑ m 5*. 4 *ਅ* (not) ਹੋ (is), is not, does not exist.
- ਅਹੇਸ਼** [əheʃ] *n* ਅਹੀਸ਼ the master of snakes, Sheshnag. “je nəɾ grəse kəluɪk əhes.”—*NP*.
- ਅਹੇਹ** [əheh] *adj* free from desire for copulation, ascetic, “əheh hehe.”—*ramav*. ‘women have turned ascetics into lechers.’
- ਅਹੇਰ** [əher], ਅਹੇਰਾ [əherɑ] *Skt* ਆਖੇਟ *n* game; hunting deer. “əherɑ pɑɪo ghər kɛ gɑɪ.”—*bher m 5*.
- ਅਹੇਰੀ** [əheri], ਅਹੇਰੀਆ [əheriɑ] *Skt* ਆਖੇਟੀ *adj* who hunts. “kal əheri phɪrɛ bədhɪk jɪɪ.”—*dhəna kəbir*. 2 *n* a particular caste so named because of its fondness for hunting.
- ਅਹੈ** [əhɛ] *is*. “jo kɪchʊ əhɛ səbh teri rəjɑɪ.”—*bher m 1*.
- ਅਹੋ** [əho] *part* joy, sadness or surprise. “əho! jəsy rəkhən gopāləh.”—*səhəs m 5*. “tan səmə

guru aho! ucari.”—GPS.

**ਅਹੋਈ** [əhoi] *n* common goddess, a goddess belonging to the Ahi dynasty, worshipped by virgins. During the festival of navratra (nine nights), virgins make clay models of this goddess and paste them on the walls. On the first of half of the light lunar month, they observe fast and worship its image by burning incense and lighting lamps. On the first of the light half of Kartik month, they immerse these images in running water. A large Ahoi fair is held at Radhakundpur in Mathura district. “həri ka sımṛən chaḍıke əhoi rakhe narı.”—*s kəbir*. ‘She ... who observes the fast of Ahoi instead.’

**ਅਹੋਣੀ** [əhoṇi] *adj* not likely to happen, unlikely, impossible.

**ਅਹੋਰਾਤ੍ਰ** [əhoratr] *Skt n* day and night, a period of 24 hours; eight pəhərs of three hours each.

**ਅਹੰ** [əhə] *Skt* अहम् *n* pride, vanity. **2** *pron* I. “əhə əhə əhe əvər muṛ.”—*kan m 5*. “jəgət pəsu əhə, kalu kəsai.”—*oḍkar*. ‘Due to pride the world is getting like an animal and time is turning into a butcher.’

**ਅਹੰਕਾਰਣ** [əhəkəraṇ] *n* ਅਹੰਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ pride, hubris. “so sura vəriamu jıni vic-hu dəsəṭ əhəkəraṇ marıa.”—*var sri m 3*.

**ਅਹੰਕਾਰ** [əhəkar] *n* pride, hubris, vanity. “əhəkar tısna rogu ləga.”—*asa cət m 3*. **2** According to Vedant, pride is a variety of the mind of which self-pride is the essential state. **3** According to Sankhy Shastar, pride grows in the intellect. It is a perversion that gives rise to the vain gods of sense organs and mind. From the passionate state arise five senses of perception, organs of action and from the dark state come out the five elements.

**ਅਹੰਕਾਰ ਗਰਬ** [əhəkar gərəb] See ਗਰਬ 2.

**ਅਹੰਕਾਰਿ** [əhəkarı] with pride. “əhəkarı mərhı dukh pavhı.”—*var maru 1 m 3*. **2** See ਅਹੰਕਾਰੀ.

**ਅਹੰਕਾਰੀ** [əhəkəri] *Skt* अहंकारिन् *adj* proud, vain. “əhəkəri detu marı pəcaıa.”—*bher ə m 3*.

**ਅਹੰਕਾਲ** [əhəkəl] *n* pride, vanity. **2** pride like that of the god of death. **3** See ਅਹੰ.

**ਅਹੰਗ੍ਰਹ ਉਪਾਸਨਾ** [əhəgrəh upasna] *n* a worship with the belief that the worshipper and the worshipped are one and inseparable.

**ਅਹੰਗ੍ਰਹ ਧਯਾਨ** [əhəgrəh dhyan] *n* concentration with the belief that the deity is not separate from the worshipper.

**ਅਹੰਤਾ** [əhəta] *n* egoism.

**ਅਹੰਫਾਸ** [əhəphas] the noose of pride. **2** a noose marked by vanity.

**ਅਹੰਬੁੱਧਿ** [əhəbuddhı] vain intellect. **2** belief in the ego. “əhəbuddhı bəhu səghən marıa.”—*guj m 5*.

**ਅਹੰਬੰਧ** [əhəbədh] bondage of the self. **2** bondage forged by pride.

**ਅਹੰਭ੍ਰਮਣੀ** [əhəbhṛəməṇi] a whirl of pride. **2** misunderstanding caused by vanity. See ਭ੍ਰਮਣੀ.

**ਅਹੰਮਣੀ** [əhəməṇi] *n* a proud offering, See ਮਣੀ.

**ਅਹੰਮਤ** [əhəmət], **ਅਹੰਮਤਿ** [əhəmətı] See ਅਹੰਮੇਉ. “əhəmət ənrət kumıt hit.”—*kan m 5*.

**ਅਹੰਮਨੀ** [əhəməni] *n* ego, idea of selfhood. “bhəərəmı bıapı əhəməni.”—*bəsət m 5*. **2** *adj* arrogant; (one) who has vanity in his mind.

**ਅਹੰਮੇਉ** [əhəmeu], **ਅਹੰਮੇਇ** [əhəmeı], **ਅਹੰਮੇਵ** [əhəmev] *Skt* ਅਹੰਮਤਿ *n* ego, pride, vanity. **2** I alone am. ‘There is none like me or to excel me.’ “jo jo kərtə əhəmeu.”—*gəu var 1 m 4*. “məṇ məta əhəmeı.”—*sri m 5 pəhıre*. “kəərəm kərat bədhə əhəmev.”—*gəu kəbir*.

**ਅਹੰ** [ərh] *Skt* अहं *adj* worthy of worship, venerable. **2** suitable, qualified. **3** *n* the Creator. **4** Indar. It is to be noted that according to the rules of Sanskrit, words like ਅਹੰਣਾ, ਅਹੰਤ etc. should have been listed here, but in accordance with Punjabi practice they figure as ਅਰੁ, ਅਰੁਣਾ, ਅਰੁੰਤ etc.

**ਅਕ** [ək] *Skt* अक् *vr* to go; to go aslant. **2** *n* ਅਕ

absence of ਕੰ (comfort), grief, sorrow. **3** suffering. “ək nam dukkh ko vīdīt hē jəgət mādhy.”—*NP*. **4** sin. **5** *Skt* अक a wild plant of sandy wilderness; əkk, calotropis procera. “ək sīu prītī kərə əktīdā.”—*var mala m 1*.

**ਅਕਸ** [əkəs] *A* عكس *n* a reflection, an image. **2** a likeness, picture.

**ਅਕਸਮਾਤ** [əkəsmat], **ਅਕਸਮਾਤੁ** [əkəsmatr], **ਅਕਸਮੰਤ** [əkəsəmōt], **ਅਕਸਮੰਤੁ** [əkəsəmōtr] *Skt* अकस्मात् *adv* providentially, by chance, suddenly, unexpectedly. “əkəsmat kəruṇa kəri.”—*NP*. “əkəsmatr əb mīle krīpala.”—*NP*. “bhəyo əkəsəmōtrē kəhyo nahī kəuṇe.”—*gyan*.

**ਅਕਸਰ** [əksər] *A* اكثر *adv* often, especially, several times.

**ਅਕਸੀਰ** [əksir] *A* اكسير *n* a chemical. **2** a medicine that has a sure effect; an effective medicine.

**ਅਕਹ** [əkəh], **ਅਕਹਿ** [əkəhī], **ਅਕਹੀਉ** [əkəhiu], **ਅਕਹੀਅਉ** [əkəhiəu], **ਅਕਹੁ** [əkəhu] *adj* unspeakable, inexpressible, ineffable. “əkəh kəha kəhī ka səmjhava.”—*gəu bavən kəbir*. **2** *n* the Creator. “rīdē bəse əkəhiu.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.

**ਅਕੱਜ** [əkəjj] *adj* uncovered. **2** without shelter. See ਕੱਜਣਾ. “əkəjj kupa.”—*ramav*. Kekai has referred to that open well which has no raised platform around it, causing a person to fall unawares in it.

**ਅਕਟ** [əkət] *adj* which cannot be cut, that cannot be pierced.

**ਅਕਣਾ** [əkṇa] *v* to be down with əkk (pain or sorrow). **2** to fret, express annoyance.

**ਅਕਤਿਡਾ** [əkṭīdā] *n* an insect living on əkk plant. See ਅਕ 5.

**ਅਕਥ** [əkəth] *Skt* अकथ *adj* indescribable. **2** God. “əkəth ki kərhī kəhāṇi.”—*ənēdu*.

**ਅਕਥਕਥਾ** [əkəthkətha] *adj* what is indescribable; beyond description. **2** the story of the Almighty. “əkəthkətha tīnī jani.”—*sohīla*.

**ਅਕਥਘਰ** [əkəthghər] *n* the abode of the

indescribable Creator; səc khəḍ (the True Region). **2** a thinker’s conscience. **3** the highest spiritual stage.

**ਅਕਦ** [əkəd] See ਅਗਦ. **2** *adj* painful.

**ਅਕਨ** [əkən] See ਅਕਣਾ. **2** *Skt* आकृष्ट *n* hearing, listening. **3** *adv* आकर्ष having heard, on hearing. “əkən nīdes rəcə sukh sare.”—*GV 6*. ‘Having heard the order, all comforts were created.’

**ਅਕਨੂੰ** [əknu] *P* اکنون *adv* now, at this time, on this occasion.

**ਅਕਪਕ** [əkpək] *adj* steadfast in adversity; forbearing.

**ਅਕਪਟ** [əkpət] *adj* sans deceit. **2** *n* sincerity. “sīṅji sac əkpət kəṭhla.”—*həzare 10*. **3** See ਕਪਟ and ਕਾਪਟ.

**ਅਕਬ** [əkəb] *A* عكب dust, dirt. **2** *A* عقب a heel. **3** hind parts, behind. **4** a chase. See ਉਕਾਬ.

**ਅਕਬਰ** [əkbar] *A* اكبر *adj* older, elder, principal. **2** *n* the Creator, God. **3** son of Humayun born to Hamida Bano at Amarkot (Sindh) on 15 October 1542 (Sammāt 1599). His father having been defeated by Sher Shah was then fleeing India.<sup>1</sup>

Akbar occupied the throne of Delhi at the age of 13 years and nine months. The rule was carried on under the guidance of the prime minister and chief commander Bairam Khan (Khan Khana) till Akbar took complete control in Sammat 1617. He greatly extended the Mughal empire. In Sammat 1618, Akbar forged a relationship with Rajputs by marrying the daughter of Raja Bihari Mal of Ambar.<sup>2</sup> Later he also married a princess of Jodhpur. Bihari

<sup>1</sup>Akbar was born on November 23, but on the advice of the astrologers, to evade the evil influence of the planets, his birthday was declared to be October 15. For the same reason he was named Jalaludin Akbar in stead of Badrudin Ahmad.

<sup>2</sup>See ਜਯ ਸਿੰਘ.

Mal's son Bhagvan Das and grandson Man Singh were Akbar's famous generals who always stood by him. The emperor did not hesitate to give high ranks to the Hindus. Thus Todar Mal and Birbal were among his senior ministers.

Rana Uday Singh of Mevar, who hated the Raja of Ambar because the latter had given his daughter in marriage to a Musalman, was naturally regarded by Akbar as an enemy. He invaded Chhattaugarh. Uday Singh was wounded and fled, but two Rajput chiefs Jaimal of Bednor and Patto (Phatta) of Kailvara fought against the Mughals so valiantly that the accounts of their gallantry still exercise charm upon the minds of the listeners.

Both were among the sixteen nobles of Mevar. At last Jaimal was killed by a bullet from Akbar's gun. This has been mentioned by Akbar himself and is recorded by Jahangir. The gun which killed Jaimal was named 'Sangram'(battle).<sup>1</sup> On the death of Jaimal, the rite of Jauhar,<sup>2</sup> was performed in the course of which nine queens, five princesses, two princes and several Rajput ladies, hurled themselves in the pyre. This tragedy took place on 11 Chet Sammat 1624. Its anniversary is celebrated in every home in Mevar where poets and singers sing panegyrics to immortalise their memory.

After the rituals of Jauhar, Patto and thousands of Rajputs in saffron dress came out of their fort and attained martyrdom fighting

<sup>1</sup>This word is from Sanskrit and means 'a battle'.

Akbar was very fond of employing Sanskrit words. But this word should have been accompanied by some other word from which information about the conquest or end could be gathered. But that word is missing.

<sup>2</sup>See, the word 'johar'. Some scholars have found 'jivhar' as its root.

against the army of Akbar. The sacred threads of the martyrs, they say, weighed 74.5 maunds or 398 seers. It is customary to inscribe the sacred figure of २८११ on commercial letters of businessmen to purport that one who opens a letter not meant for him commits the sinful murder of Chhattaur. This writing figures not only on letters but also on government papers and donations, "cəṭṛ marṭa ra pap" meaning that a person who stops the charity would call upon himself the curse of the dead. See Col James Tod: The Rajasthan.

From the letter written by the French physician Bernier on 1 July 1663, it seems that the two statues of elephant-riders in front of the gate of the Delhi fort are those of Jaimal and Patto. Their bravery inspired Akbar to instal them there.<sup>3</sup>

Akbar stopped the collection of Jazia and pilgrimage tax imposed on the Hindus. He ordered Dharampur for Hindus and Khairpur for Muslims to be built where lodging and boarding for persons of these communities were provided.

He stopped the practice of natural or divine justice (divynyay)<sup>4</sup> and ordered that no widow could be forced to commit sati or immolation on her dead husband's funeral pyre.

The emperor collected one third of the produce as tax. Nobles in active service were called 'mansabdars' (rank holders) each having 500 to 10,000 soldiers under him. Todar Mal was the chief revenue officer; under him were officers named kroris meant to purchase rations, clothings, perfumes,

<sup>3</sup>These statues were made on the orders of Akbar. When Shah Jahan had the Red Fort built, they were placed at the entrance.

<sup>4</sup>See उपवास and दिव्यन्याय.

metals and precious stones. Subedars of provinces exercised both criminal and civil justice. They were called faujdars.<sup>1</sup> In cities cases were decided by Kotvals and Qazis.

In Akbar's rule people could perform their religious rites without restriction. The emperor was fond of listening to merits of various religions. He was also a poet of Hindi and composed a verse on the death of Birbal.

“din jan sukh din, ek nā dino dūsəh dukh,  
so əb hām ko din, kəchu nā rakhyo, birbəl.”<sup>2</sup>

Akbar also visited Guru Amar Das and received his blessing, Bhai Santokh Singh mentions:

təb əkbər dīlli te ava,  
sərīta utər sīvər nīj pava,  
dhər prətītī dərśən ko cahyo,  
uttəm lin upayən ahyo.—GPS.

Besides being an emperor, he also considered himself a religious Khalifa (prophet's deputy) and he started a religious sect, Din Elahi, to forge unity among all religions. Its members, on meeting greeted one another with 'Allahu Akbar' (God the great).

He developed Agra, which he renamed as Akbarabad. He got built the Red Fort and other buildings. A beautiful building at Fatehpur Sikri shows that Akbar loved to synthesise Indian and foreign architectures.

His extensive empire was divided into 18 provinces called subas. They were Allahabad, Agra, Avadh, Ajmer, Gujrat, Bihar, Bengal, Delhi, Kabul, Lahore, Multan, Malwa, Bairar,

<sup>1</sup>Earlier, the person administering the region was called Suba and the revenue collector, Dewan. One who controlled the army was called Faujdar.

<sup>2</sup>For all his life, he helped the poor. So all the capital he had, was spent on them. He gave trouble to none. Whatever was saved, that he bestowed upon me while dying. With himself Birbal kept nothing.

Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Bidar, Haidrabad and Bijapur.

The celebrated poet of Ramayan, Tulsi Das, lived during Akbar's time and the famous musicologist and singer Tansen also adorned his court.

Akbar died on 16 October, 1605 (Sammat 1663). The beautiful sepulchre of this gracious emperor is situated at Sikandara near Agra.

**ਅਕਬਰਾਬਾਦ** [əkbərabad] Emperor Akbar renamed Agra as Akbarabad after his own name. See ਅਕਬਰ.

**ਅਕਯਥ** [əkyəθ] *adj* ਅਕਯਥ. indescribable.

**2** useless, in vain, worthless. See ਅਕਾਰਥ.

**ਅਕਰ** [əkər] See ਅਕੜ. **2** *Skt adj* difficult to do or perform. **3** tax free. **4** without hands, with one or both hands mutilated.

**ਅਕਰਕਰਾ** [əkərkəra] *Skt* आकारकरा *L* Anacy Clusperethrum. *A*  *n* a plant amply found in Algeria. Its root is used in several medicines, especially for curing toothache. Its effect is warm and dry. It removes chest pain and impurities of the stomach. Rubbed on the tongue it cures lisping and stammering.

**ਅਕਰਖ** [əkərkə] *Skt* आकर्ष pull, attraction. “nanək kiṭi sas əkərkəhte.”—*səhəs m 5*. ‘The ant draws out breath, that is, it kills.’

**ਅਕਰਖਣ** [əkərkəṇ] *Skt* आकर्षण *n* attraction, gravitation, pull.

**ਅਕਰਣ** [əkəṛəṇ] *Skt* अकरणी *adj* unfit for doing, improper. “əkəṛṇə kərotī.”—*səhəs m 5*. “cəhī əkəṛəṇ kina.”—GPS. **2** deaf. **3** with ears clipped. **4** without ears, without tools. **5** without provisions.

**ਅਕਰਤਾ** [əkəṛtā] *Skt* अकर्तु *adj* indolent. “səbh kəchu kəṛtā təu əkəṛtā.”—GPS.

**ਅਕਰਨ** [əkəṛən] See ਅਕਰਣ. **2** *v* to be overbearing or supercilious. “əkṛə an nə manəi huṛ ap bhərosa.”—GPS.

**ਅਕਰਮ** [əkəṛəm] *adj* sans divine blessing; not

favoured. **2** *Skt* ਅਕਰਮੰ without work, idle. “kəhū kərəm kərət əkərəm.”—*əkāl*. **3** *n* improper or inappropriate task. “pəg nacsi cit əkərmə.”—*prəbha beni*. “kərəm əkərəm bicariē.”—*gəu rəvidas*.

**ਅਕਰਮਾ** [əkərma], **ਅਕਰਮੀ** [əkərmi] *Skt* अकर्मन् *n* an unfortunate person. “həm pəthər hin əkərma.”—*bila m 4*. ‘We are senseless like stone, low and unfortunate.’ **2** *adj* lethargic, idle.

**ਅਕਰਾ** [əkra] a type of poetic metre also known as əṅka, ənhəd, ənubhəv, ʃəʃɪvədna, cəḍrəsa and mədhurdhunɪ. It has four lines, each line organized being as III, ISS

Example:

kəs sər mare, sɪsu nəhɪ hare.

bəhu bɪdhɪ baṅə. ətɪ dhəṅu taṅə.—*ramav*.

**2** *Skt* *adj* which cannot be bought; costly.

**3** ਅਕਰਾ, a woman without hands or a she-elephant without a trunk.

**ਅਕਰੂਰ** [əkruɾ] See ਅਕੂਰ. “udhəu əkrur trɪlocən nama.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.

**ਅਕਲ** [əkəl] *A* عقل *n* intelligence, In fact ਅਕਲ means a fetter locked on the forelegs of a camel to control its wayward movements. That way it is intelligence that keeps man’s conduct on the right track. **2** memory, recollection.

**3** *Skt* *adj* undivided. “səda əkəl ɪv rəhe.”—*səveye m 2 ke*. **4** without limbs. **5** inartistic or without qualities. “əkəl kəladhər soi.”—*sɪdhgosətɪ*. **6** the Creator. “jɪsu guru te əkəlɡətɪ jaɳi.”—*gəu ə m 5*. **7** *S* *adj* unknown.

**ਅਕਲਸਰ** [əkəlsər] *adj* (one) who is levelheaded; wise. **2** a tank of intelligence. **3** brain, the place of intellect. “ɪkna sɪdhɪ nə budhɪ nə əkəlsər.”—*səva m 1*. ‘Their head is devoid of intelligence.’ **4** short form for ਅਕਲ ਸਰੂਰ.

**ਅਕਲਹ** [əkələh] *Skt* *adj* without conflict or discord; peaceful. **2** to God, the wise one. “kəlma əkələh jaɳe.”—*asa kəbir*.

**ਅਕਲਕਲਾ** [əkəlkəla] See ਅਕਲ and ਕਲਾ. **2** *adj* undivided power or skill. “əkəlkəla bhərpurɪ rəhɪa.”—*var asa*.

**ਅਕਲਪਤ** [ə-kəlpət], **ਅਕਲਪਿਤ** [ə-kəlpɪt] *Skt* अकल्पित *adj* without imagination. **2** what cannot be thought of, beyond thinking. “ə-kəlpət mudra gurugyanu bicariəle.”—*sɪdhgosətɪ*.

**ਅਕਲਮਖ** [əkəlməkh] *Skt* अकल्मष sans कलमस (sin), *adj* sinless. **2** guiltless.

**ਅਕਲਮੰਦ** [əkəlməd] *P* عقل مند *adj* wise, discreet, intelligent, sensible.

**ਅਕਲਿ** [əkəlɪ] intelligence, See ਅਕਲ 1. “əkəlɪ eh nə akhɪə əkəlɪ gəvaɪə badɪ.”—*var sar m 1*.

**ਅਕਲੀਆ** [əkliə] See ਅਕਲਮੰਦ.

**ਅਕਲੀਣ** [əkliɳ], **ਅਕਲੀਨ** [əklin] *Skt* अकिलन *adj* detached, disinterested. “əkliɳɪ rəhɪtəu səbəd susar.”—*sɪdhgosətɪ*. **2** See ਅਕੁਲੀਨ.

**ਅਕਲੀਮ** [əklim] See ਇਕਲੀਮ.

**ਅਕਲੁ** [əkəlu] *adj* short form of ਅਕਲੁਸ. God, who is free from sin or blame. “əkəlu gaɪ jəm te kɪa dərɪə?”—*maru solhe m 1*.

**ਅਕਲੰਕ** [ə-kələk] *adj* unblemished, unsullied. **2** flawless. “ə-kələk rup əpar.”—*əkāl*.

**ਅਕਲੰਕ੍ਰਿਤ** [əkələkɾɪt] *adj* blameless. **2** *Skt* अकलाकृति undivided form. “əkələkɾɪt he.”—*japu*.

**ਅਕਵਾ** [əkva] a vərṅɪk metre also known as əjba, kōya and tirṅa, having four lines, each line organized as SSS,S

Example:

juṭṭe virə, chuṭṭe tirə,

jujṭhe taji, dɪgge gaji.—*kəlki*.

**ਅਕੜਨਾ** [əkəɳna] *v* to behave arrogantly. **2** to contract on drying. **3** to lack softness.

**ਅਕੜਾ** [əkɾa] a gəṅɪk metre with four lines, each line having ISS, ISI, ISI arrangement.

Example:

munɪ ban chaḍ nə gərb,

mɪl an mohɪy sərb,

ləy jahɪ raghəv tir,

tuhɪ nek dəkər cir.—*ramav*.

**ਅਕਾਉ** [əkau] *n* idea of ਅਕ (pain), a painful state; confusion, perplexity, See ਅਕ.

**ਅਕਾਉਣਾ** [əkauṇa] *v* to cause ਅਕ (pain); to irk; to irritate. **2** to vex, to annoy, See ਅਕ. “bṛṇa hetu te an əkavət.”—*NP*.

**ਅਕਾਇ** [əkai] *Skt* ਅਕਾਯ *adj* sans ਕਾਯ (body). “nəməstē əkai.”—*javu*. **2** Anang Kamdev, the god of love. **3** Rahu, the Planet.

**ਅਕਾਸ** [əkas] *Skt* ਆਕਾਸ਼ *n* the sky. **2** the abode of gods, paradise. “sāt ka nīdək əkas te ʃarəu.”—*gōd m 5*. **3** a high rank. **4** See ਆਕਾਸ

**ਅਕਾਸਗੰਗਾ** [əkasgəṅga] See ਆਕਾਸਗੰਗਾ.

**ਅਕਾਸਬੇਲ** [əkasbel] *n* əmərbel; a dodder, cascuta apidendron or cassyta filiformis, or cascuta reflexa; a parasitic creeper. It is soft, without thorns and yellow and red in colour. It strikes its root in the bark of whichever tree it creeps upon. As a result, the sap of the tree dries up. See ਅਸਰਬੇਲ.

**ਅਕਾਸੀ ਫੌਜ** [əkasi fəj] *n* an army of martyrs. **2** an army suddenly arrived for help. “pəri əkasi fəjā aṭ.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਕਾਜ** [əkaj] *Skt* ਅਕਾਯ *n* a loss, harm. **2** evil doing. “təj kaj, əkaj ko kaj səvəryo.”—*səvəryo 33*. **3** *adv* in vain, useless.

**ਅਕਾਂਤ** [əkāt] See ਏਕਾਂਤ.

**ਅਕਾਂਤਿ** [əkātṭi] *adj* inglorious. **2** without glory or distinction.

**ਅਕਾਥ** [əkath], ਅਕਾਥਾ [əkatha] *Skt* ਅਕਾਯਾਥ *adj* useless, purposeless. “təjh bṛṇu jivən səgəl əkath.”—*bṛṇa m 5*. “tṛṇ səbh jənəm əkatha.”—*jet m 4*.

**ਅਕਾਬਿਰ** [əkabṛ] *A* ੨੬੫ plural of ਅਕਬਰ the great ones.

**ਅਕਾਮ** [əkam] *adj* useless, worthless. **2** *Skt* without desire. “əkam hē.”—*javu*. **3** not affected by Kamdev or lust; free from sexual desire.

**ਅਕਾਯ** [əkay] See ਅਕਾਇ.

**ਅਕਾਰ** [əkar] *n* pronunciation of the letter ਅ.

**2** the letter ਅ itself. “əmṛṭ sīgh ke bəcən sun bolyo həri kər kop, əb əkar tūə lop kər əmṛṭ sīgh bṛṇ op.”—*krṭsən*. ‘With the omission of ਅ, it is mṛṭ sīgh (that is, nothing)’ **2** *Skt* ਆਕਾਰ

*n* a shape, form, creation of shape and form. “jəb əkar ṭhu kəchu nə drṭṣṭeta.”—*sukhmāni*.

**3** a figure. **4** *adj* a sign, mark. **5** *adj* in form, manifest. “apṛ əkaru apṛ nṛṭəkaru.”—*gōd m 5*.

**ਅਕਾਰਜ** [əkarəj] See ਅਕਾਜ.

**ਅਕਾਰਣ** [əkarəṇ] *adj* without cause or reason.

**2** having no reason, self-operating. **3** *adv* in vain, useless.

**ਅਕਾਰਥ** [əkarəṭh], ਅਕਾਰਥਾ [əkartha] *adj* of which the result (ਅਰਥ) is only pain (ਅਕ), in vain. “jənəm əkarəṭh kin.”—*s m 9*. **2** See ਅਕਾਥ.

**ਅਕਾਰਨ** [əkarən] See ਅਕਾਰਣ.

**ਅਕਾਰਯ** [əkarəy] See ਅਕਾਜ.

**ਅਕਾਰੁ** [əkaru] See ਅਕਾਰ.

**ਅਕਾਲ** [əkāl] *n* a hard time, an evil hour, famine.

**2** Vahguru, who is eternal deathless and is not affected by time. **3** *adj* deathless, immortal. “ṭr su kal səbē bəsṭ kal ke ek hi kal əkal səda hē.”—*VN*. **4** *n* the time of death, the final hour. “kal əkal khəsəm ka kina.”—*maru kəbir*. **5** long living ones like Markandey etc. “sṭmərṭi kalu əkal suṭṭi soca.”—*maru solhe m 5*. **6** *adv* untimely, not at the proper time, as for example untimely death.

**ਅਕਾਲ ਉਸਤਤਿ** [əkāl ustətṭi] The title of Guru Gobind Singh’s laudatory hymn to God in Dasam Granth. Due to the ignorance of the scribes, its text has got scattered, disorganised and disoriented. See ਏਕ ਸਮੈ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਆਤਮਾ and ਗੁਰੁਮਤ ਸੁਧਾਕਰ.

**ਅਕਾਲ ਸਹਸ੍ਰਨਾਮ** [əkāl səhsrə nam] See ਜਾਪੁ ਜੀ.

**ਅਕਾਲਸਰ** [əkālsər] a well in Amritsar that Guru Hargobind got built in Sammat 1669.

**ਅਕਾਲਗੜ੍ਹ** [əkālgəṛh] a town in Vazirabad, sub division of Gujranwala district. Maharaja Ranjit Singh’s favoured subordinate, Divan



AKALBUNGA – SRI AMRITSAR JI

- Savan Mal and his son Mulraj, lived here.
- ਅਕਾਲ ਚਲਾਣਾ** [əkāl cəlaṇa] *n* untimely death during the prime of life; casting off body before actual death. See ਉਮਰ.
- ਅਕਾਲ ਤਖ਼ਤ** [əkāl təkət] See ਅਕਾਲਬੁੰਗਾ.
- ਅਕਾਲਪੁਰਖ** [əkālpuṛəkḥ] *Skt* ਅਕਾਲਪੁਰੁਸ਼ *n* a timeless or deathless being; an indestructible power, God. “tu əkal puṛəkḥ nahī sīṛī kala.”—*maru solhe m I*.
- ਅਕਾਲਬਾਂਗਾ** [əkālbāṅga] *xa* the Khalsa’s loud shout of ‘Sat Sri Akal’ resembling the Muslim call for prayer.
- ਅਕਾਲਬੁੰਗਾ** [əkālbūṅga] In Sammat 1665 Guru Hargobind got a high throne raised opposite the Harimandir at Amritsar and named it Akal Bunga, the house of the timeless One. He held congregation here every morning and evening. This Akal Bunga is the Takhat (or throne) of the Sikhs. From the very beginning, the Panth has been organising gurmatahs here. This gurdwara is the first Takhat of the Sikhs. It contains historical relics of the Sikh Gurus and martyrs including :
- (1) the sword of miri (temporal authority) of Guru Hargobind
  - (2) his sword of piri (spiritual authority)
  - (3) the sword of Guru Gobind Singh.
  - (4) the sword of Baba Buddha Ji
  - (5) the sword of Bhai Jetha Ji.
  - (6) the sword of Baba Karam Singh Shahid.
  - (7) the sword of Bhai Uday Singh who was an attendant of Guru Gobind Singh.
  - (8) the sword of Bhai Bidhi Chand.
  - (9) the double-edged sword (khanda) of Baba Gurbaksh Singh Shahid
  - (10) the double-edged khanda of Baba Dip Singh.
  - (11) the khanda of Baba Naudh Singh Shahid.
  - (12) the sword of Bhai Vichitar Singh,

weighing 10 seers.

- (13) the mace of the sixth Guru, weighing 10 seers in weight. It was bestowed by Mata Sundari to Jassa Singh the warrior.
  - (14) the sword-like weapon with brass grip of Guru Hargobind.
  - (15) the dagger of Guru Hargobind
  - (16) the dagger of Baba Ajit Singh.
  - (17) the dagger of Baba Jhujar Singh.
  - (18) the sword of Guru Hargobind.
  - (19) the poniard of Guru Hargobind.
  - (20) the poniard of Baba Dip Singh Shahid.
  - (21) the sword-like weapon of Baba Dip Singh Shahid.
  - (22) the pistol of Baba Dip Singh Shahid.
  - (23) the pistol of Baba Gurbaksh Singh Shahid.
  - (24) Guru Gobind Singh’s two arrows with a tola of gold at each point.
  - (25) the medium size khanda of Baba Dip Singh.
  - (26) two swords of Baba Dip Singh.
  - (27) two short khandas of Baba Dip Singh.
  - (28) the quoit of Baba Dip Singh.
  - (29) a small quoit of Baba Dip Singh.
  - (30) Baba Dip Singh’s quoit for wearing on the head.
- (b) the spot in Anandpur Sahib where Guru Gobind Singh performed the last rites of the ninth Guru. See ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ.
- (c) In the gurdwaras at Patna and at other places too there are bungas bearing this name.
- ਅਕਾਲ ਮੂਰਤਿ** [əkāl murəṭi] *Skt* ਅਕਾਲਮੂਰ੍ਤਿ *n* God whose installation is not subject to time. 2 ever-existing form which is timeless. “əkālmurəṭi əjuni səbhā.”—*jəpu*.
- ਅਕਾਲ ਮ੍ਰਿਤਗੁ** [əkāl mṛityu] See ਉਮਰ and ਅਕਾਲ ਚਲਾਣਾ.
- ਅਕਾਲੀ** [əkāli] *adj* timeless, not related to time.

**2** *n* a worshipper of God, the timeless One. Vahguru's Khalsa (own, pure)

kəməɭ jyoː mayaː jəl vɪcc hɛ əlep səda

səbh da sənehi cal səbh tō nɪrali hɛ,  
kərke kəmai khave mǝgɳa hərəm jaɳe

bhaɳe vɪcc vɪpda nū mǝne xuʃhali hɛ,  
svarath tō bɪna gurudvartā da cəkidar

dhərəm de jǝg ləi cəɳhe mukh lali hɛ,  
puje na əkal bɪna hor koi devi dev

sɪkk dǝʃmeʃ da so kəhie 'əkali' hɛ.

**3** This term is particularly used for Nihang Singhs. See ਨਿਹੰਗ.

**ਅਕਾਲੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਛਾਵਨੀ** [əkaliā di chavni] also called ɳɪhǝgǝ di chǝni, is a place in Amritsar where Akali Phula Singh, with 1200 horsemen and 1800 infantry-men used to stay. Maharaja Ranjit Singh had bestowed upon them a jagir for their maintenance.

**ਅਕਿਆਤ** [əkɪat] *A* اکتیاء *v* to be strong. **2** *adj* "He sustains." to nourish, to sustain. "kɪ əkɪatəs."—*gyan*.

**ਅਕਿੰਚਨ** [əkɪcən] *Skt* अकिञ्चन *adj* poor, penniless, penurious. **2** (one) who has nothing, barest sustenance. **3** born recluse.

**ਅਕਿਤ** [əkɪt] *Skt* अकृत *adj* who is not made by anyone, self-existing. **2** See ਅੰਅਕਿਤ.

**ਅਕਿੱਤ** [əkɪtt] *Skt* अकीर्ति *n* infamy, notoriety. **2** See ਅਕਿਤ.

**ਅਕਿਤਯ** [əkɪty] See ਅਕਿੱਤ. **2** *Skt* अकृत्य *n* ignoble act, evil action. **3** *Skt* अकृत्रिम *adj* not artificial or fake; spontaneous. "nɪmɪtyǝ əkɪtyǝ."—*cǝḍi* 2.

**ਅਕਿਰਤਘਣ** [əkɪrətghəɳ], **ਅਕਿਰਤਘਨ** [əkɪrtghəɳ] *Skt* कृतघ्न *adj* (one) who forgets or denies favour done to him, thankless, ungrateful. "əkɪrət ghəɳa no palda."—*sri m* 5.

məd vɪc rɪddha paɪke kutte da mas,  
dhəriɑ maɳəs khopri tɪs mǝdi vas,  
rəttu bhəriɑ kəppəɳa kər kəjjəɳ tas,  
ɳhək lɛ cəlli cuɦri kər bhog bɪlas,

akh suɳae pucchiɑ lahe vɪsvas,

nədrɪ pəvɛ əkɪrətghəɳ mət hoɪ vɪnas.

—*BG*

**ਅਕਿਲਬਿਖ** [əkɪlbɪkɪh] *Skt* अकिल्बिष *adj* sinless, blameless. **2** virtuous.

**ਅਕੀਕ** [əkik] *A* عقيق *E* Carnelian *n* a very hard and glittering precious stone of red, blue or other colours, inlaid with signets. It is cut and used in ornaments and for inset decoration of plants and pictures.

**ਅਕੀਦਾ** [əkida] *A* عقيدة *n* firmness of thought and belief, devotion, especially religious belief.

**ਅਕੀਨ** [əkɪn] *adv* without doing. "nər ek əkin hi prɪtɪ kərə."—*krɪsən*. 'Some people requite love even when the others ignore them.' **2** *n* performing a deed without pride of any sort. "kin əkin ləkhe phəl ho."—*krɪsən*. **3** not cultivated, natural. **4** See ਯਕੀਨ.

**ਅਕੀਰਤਿ** [əkɪrətɪ] *Skt* अकीर्ति *n* infamy, ill repute, bad name.

**ਅਕੁੰਠ** [əkūɳh] *Skt* अकुण्ठ *adj* not blunt; sharp.

**ਅਕੁੰਡਾ** [əkūɳda] *adj* free, without any external constraint; not under anyone's thumb; independent.

**ਅਕੁਤੋਭਯ** [əkutobhəy] *Skt* अकुतोभय *adj* not under fear from anywhere. **2** not afraid of anyone; fearless.

**ਅਕੁੰਭ** [əkūbh] *Skt* अकुम्भ *n* a son of Kumbhkaran and younger brother of Kumbh. "kūbh əkūbh se jit səbhɛ."—*VN*. **2** At some places ਅਕੁੰਭ also appears in place of ਅਨਕੁੰਭ. The latter was a demon who was killed by Durga. That story is told in Markanday Puran.

**ਅਕੁਲ** [əkul] *adj* (one) who has no race, caste or pedigree; God. "kəɦɪt kəbir əkul nəhi cɛtɪɑ."—*gəu*. **2** ਅਕੁਲੀਨ. of low caste.

**ਅਕੁਲਾਉਣਾ** [əkulauɳa], **ਅਕੁਲਾਨਾ** [əkulana] *v* to have mental distress; to be mentally pained, distressed or perplexed. See ਆਕੁਲ.

**ਅਕੁਲੀਣ** [əkulɪɳ], **ਅਕੁਲੀਨ** [əkulɪn] *adj* of low birth, ignoble. **2** renouncer of caste-culture.

**3** not related to any caste or race. “əkulin rəhɪtəʊ səbəd susar.”—*SiDhgosəʃɪ*.

**ਅਕੁਅਣਾ** [əkuaṇa], **ਅਕੁਆ** [əkua], **ਅਕੁਈਆ** [əkuiā] *Skt* कू vr to produce a sound. *adj* silent, taciturn, (one) who has taken a vow of silence. “tə səhɪ nali əkuaṇa.”—*vəḍ m 1*. “ek phɪrē rəs rəg əkuia.”—*krɪsən*. **2** See **ਬੁਲਨ ਜਿੰਘ**.

**ਅਕੁਜ** [akuj] *Skt* अकज, *adj* bad deed, vice. **2** See **ਕੁਜ vr** beyond description; indescribable. “prəja dukhɪ əkuj.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਕੁਤ** [əkut] *adj* beyond measure; limitless, boundless, See **ਕੁਤ**. **2** not criticized, not condemned.

**ਅਕੁਪਾਰ** [əkupar] *Skt n* a sea, an ocean. **2** a fabulous tortoise said to be under the earth. **3** the sun.

**ਅਕੁਯਾ** [əkuya] not talking, silent, See **ਅਕੁਆ**. “nam əkuya səbh hi kəhē.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਕੁਰ** [əkur] *n* something which is not false, opposite of falsehood; truth.

**ਅਕੇ** [əkē] See **ਅਕੈ**.

**ਅਕੇਰਾਂ** [əkērā], **ਅਕੇਰੇ** [əkero] *adv* once. **2** See **ਅਕੇਲਾ**. **3** *adj* solitary, alone. “jəb ghat bəni subh ʃhər əkero.”—*krɪsən*.

**ਅਕੇਲਾ** [əkela] *adj* alone, single, without companion. “agē hās əkela.”—*sor kəbir*.

**ਅਕੈ** [əkē] *part* or. “əkē koi kɪhu devae.”—*var bɪl m 4*.

**ਅਕੋਈ** [əkoi] a village of Jind state two kos north of Sangrur. Here is a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind who came here from Saunti and stayed with Manak Chand, a devotee, in Sammat 1673. Guru Granth Sahib is installed in the gurdwara building got built by Sardar Diwan Singh of Badrukkha.

Close to the circumambulatory passage, there is a solid caper tree under which, so believe the local people, the Guru's horse was tied. According to them, earlier Guru Nanak Dev had also visited Akoi.

The shrine owns about 125 bighas of land donated by Bhai Matab Singh. One hundred rupees in cash and three quilts are given annually by the state. Two Sikh mahants serve the shrine with devotion. It is about two miles to the south from the railway station Bahadur Singhwala (N.W. Rly).

**ਅਕੋਕ** [əkok] *adj* ignorant of Kok Shastar. “kam kel əkok.”—*prɪthu*.

**ਅਕੋਡ** [əkod] *Skt* अकੋटि *adj* endless, countless. See **ਕੋਡ**.

**ਅਕੋਰ** [əkor] *n* a present, an offering. “dije pran əkor.”—*jet m 5*.

**ਅਕੰਗ** [əkəṅg] *adj* without armour. “tükke əkəṅg.”—*ramav*. See **ਕੰਗ**.

**ਅਕੰਟਕ** [əkəṭək] *Skt* अकण्टक *adj* thornless, without hurdles. **2** unobstructed. **3** without any enemy, having no adversary.

**ਅਕੰਤ੍ਰ** [əkəṭr] *Skt* अकण्टि *adj* non-doer. “əjəṭrə əməṭrə əkəṭrə.”—*gyan*. **2** (one) who prefers reclusion.

**ਅਕੰਥ** [əkəṭh] *adj* beyond description, unspeakable, indescribable, inexpressible. “bhumadɪ dan dine əkəṭh.”—*gyan*. **2** without even a ragged blanket.

**ਅਕੰਪਨ** [əkəpən] *Skt* अकम्पन *n* state of not-trembling or not shivering; steadiness. **2** one of Ravan's commanders and a minister. He was Ravan's maternal uncle, and the son of Sumali and Ketumalini. His sister Kaikasi was Ravan's mother. Hanuman killed him in a battle. “barɪd nad əkəpən se.”—*VN*. See **ਧੂਮੁਛ** and **ਪੁਰਸਤ**. **3** Per Harivansh, he was an Indian king and was Hari's father.

**ਅੱਕਣਾ** [əkṅṅa] See **ਅਕਣਾ**.

**ਅਕਯਥ** [əkyaṭh] See **ਅਕਥ** and **ਅਕਯਥ**.

**ਅਕ੍ਰਯ** [əkṛəy] *adj* inactive, motionless, stationary. “əkṛəy ek pəratəm purən.”—*NP*. **2** unpurchasable.

**ਅਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼** [əkṛɪʃ] *adj* not lean or weak. **2** which cannot be pulled; not deserving to be pulled.

**ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤ** [əkṛɪt] *Skt* अकृत *adj* unmade, unbuilt.

**2** *Skt* अकृत्य *adj* not fit to be done, misdeed, sin. “əkṛīt kərma.”—*ramav*.

**ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤਕ੍ਰਿਤ** [əkṛītkrīt] *adj* doing what cannot be done by others. “tejsu rasi əkrīt krītō.”—*gyan*.

**ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤਗਣ** [əkṛītəgɪ] *Skt* अकृतज्ञ *adj* ungrateful, thankless.

**ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤਮ** [əkṛītəm] *Skt* अकृतिसम *adj* not artificial, genuine. **2** real, true.

**ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ** [əkṛītakṛīt], **ਅਕ੍ਰਿਤਾਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ** [əkṛītakṛītī] *adj* not made or shaped by any one; assuming various forms. “əkṛītakṛīt he.”—*japu*.

**ਅਕ੍ਰਿਯ** [əkṛiy] *adj* inactive, passive.

**ਅਕ੍ਰੂਰ** [əkṛur], **ਅਕ੍ਰੂਰੁ** [əkṛuru] *Skt* अक्रूर *adj* not cruel, merciful, kind. **2** not irate, calm. **3** *n* Krishan’s paternal uncle and son of Shvaphalak and Gandini. He came to deliver Kans’s challenge for battle and took Krishan and Balram from Gokul to Mathura where Krishan killed Kans and re-installed his own maternal grandfather Ugarsen on the throne. “udhəu əkruru, bīdərʊ gʊŋ gəvə.”—*səvəye m 1 ke*. “mohī əbɛ əkrur ke hath bulay pəthyo məthura hū ke rai.”—*krīsən*.

**ਅਕ੍ਰੈ** [əkṛɛ] See **ਅਕ੍ਰਿਯ**.

**ਅਕ** [əkʂ] *Skt* अक्ष *vr* to enter; to penetrate; to pierce; to attain desire’s fulfilment; to spread; to be diffused. **2** *n* one of Ravan’s sons whom Hanuman killed while laying waste the Ashok garden. His full name was Akshay Kumar. **3** counters in chess. **4** an axle. **5** eye. **6** a blue jay. **7** seed of eleocarpus ganitrus used in rosaries. **8** 16 masas of oil. **9** soul. **10** *Dg* myrobalan.

**ਅਕਤ** [əkʂət] See **ਅਛਤ**.

**ਅਕਮਾਲਾ** [əkʂmala] *Skt* *n* a rosary of rudraksh (eleocarpus ganitrus) seeds. **2** a rosary of letters from ਅ to ਕ.

**ਅਕਮੀ** [əkʂmi] *Skt* अकम *adj* sans forgiveness. **2** incapable.

**ਅਕਯ** [əkʂəy] *Skt* *adj* imperishable, everlasting.

**ਅਕਯਵਟ** [əkʂəyvət]. See **ਅਖੈਬਟ**.

**ਅਕਰ** [əkʂər] See **ਅਖਰ**.

**ਅਕਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਥਾਨ** [əkʂrā de sthan] See footnote to picture 4.

**ਅਕਰਾਂਧ** [əkʂrādh] *adj* blind with intoxication of knowledge, See **ਵਾਉ ਦੁਆਉ**.

**ਅਕਿ** [əkʂɪ] *Skt* an eye. **2** a count of two, two.

**ਅਕੌਣੀ** [əkʂoṇi] See **ਧੁਰਣਿ**.

**ਅਖ** [əkʂ] See **ਅਕ**. **2** *Dg n* a garden, park. **3** See **ਅਖਿ**. **4** See **ਅਖੁਨ 2**.

**ਅਖਉ** [əkʂəu], **ਅਖਇ** [əkʂəɪ], **ਅਖਇਓ** [əkʂəɪo] *adj* indestructible, everlasting. “əʔəl əkhəɪo deva.”—*maru m 5*.

**ਅਖਸਰ** [əkʂsər] See **ਅਕਸਰ**.

**ਅਖਗਰ** [əkʂgər] *P* اَخْجَر *n* a spark; an ember, a scintilla.

**ਅਖਜ** [əkʂəj] *A* اَخْج *n* acquisition. **2** catching, grasping, gripping.

**ਅਖਡਾ** [əkʂəɖa] *adj* strong, powerful. **2** without a hole, complete.

**ਅਖੁਤਰ** [əkʂtər] *P* اَخْتَر *n* a star, planet. “rəʂəndɪmag əxtər.”—*ramav*. **2** a portent, an omen. **3** a flag, standard.

**ਅਖਤਾ** [əkʂta] See **ਆਖਤਾ**.

**ਅਖਤਿਆਰ** [əkʂtɪar] See **ਇਖਤਿਆਰ**.

**ਅਖਨੀ** [əkʂni] *P* اَخْنِي *n* thick soup of meat. “salən ə khni bɪriä.”—*krīsən*. **2** stock of food. *adj* cooked food.

**ਅਖਬਾਰ** [əkʂbar] *A* اَخْبَار *plural* of ਖਬਰ. news. “ləvpuɾ te ai əkhbaru.”—*GPS*. **2** newspaper.

**ਅਖਯ** [əkʂəy] See **ਅਕਯ**.

**ਅਖਰ** [əkʂər] *Skt* अक्षर *n* a character, a letter; letters for writing Gurbani. “əkʂər ka bheu nə ləhəʔ.”—*var sar m 1*. **2** *adj* which does not dissolve, insoluble. **3** *n* God who remains in the same state.<sup>1</sup> “e əkhər khɪɾɪ jəhɪge oɪ əkhər ɪn məhɪ nahɪ.”—*gəu kəbir, bavən*. **4** *n* a sermon, an advice, “əkʂər nanək əkhɪo aɾɪ.”—*var majh m 1*. **5** a mantar according to

<sup>1</sup>See Vishnu Puran Part 1, Chapter 22.

books on magic. “kāvāṇu su ākhāru kāvāṇu guṇu kāvāṇu su māṇia mātu.”—*s fārid*.  
**6** nominal; objects which bear names. “dr̥isət man ākhār hē jeta.”—*bavān*.

**ਅਖਰ ਕਾ ਭੇਉ** [ākhār ka bheu] *n* a grammar; grammatical knowledge. “ākhār ka bheu nā lāhāt.”—*var sar m 1*. **2** meaning or implication of a sentence.

**ਅਖਰਬ** [ākhārəb] *Skt* अखर्ब *adj* beyond the figure of one kharab: 100,000,000,000 ; countless, innumerable. **2** (one) which is not small; great. “gārəb ākhārəb dur hve gāyo.”—*cādar*. **3** tall, not short.

**ਅਖਰੋਟ** [ākhroṭ] *Skt* अखरोट *n* a walnut tree and its fruit. It does not grow in hot climate. It has beautiful wood which is used in manufacturing beautiful articles of various types. It grows plentifully in Kashmir. Its kernel is hot and moist in effect. Its Latin name is aleurites triloba. *E* walnut.

**ਅਖਲ** [ākhəl] *Skt* अखिल *adj* whole, complete. “ākhəl bhāvān ke s̥rjənhare.”—*cāritr 405*. **2** (one) who is not mean. **3** (one) who is not stupid; wise, intelligent.

**ਅਖਲਾਕ** [āxlak] *A* اَخْلَاق plural of **ਖਲਾਕ** *n* character, morality, conduct. **2** nature, disposition. **3** culture, decency.

**ਅਖਲੀ ਉਡੀ** [ākhli uḍi] This is the initial phrase from one of Guru Nanak’s āsəṭpādis in mēlar rag.

- 1) “ākhli ūḍi jəlu bhār nalī,
- 2) ḍugər ucəu gəru patalī,
- 3) sagəru sitəlu gursəbədī vicarī.”

It means:

- 1) All downward young streams, full of water flowed proudly,
- 2) From high mountains, they went towards deeper dungeons.
- 3) Merging into the ocean they got silent, i.e. their speed came to an end. Likewise, the

hymn states, by meditating upon the Guru’s word, the turbulent mind gets peaceful and humble.<sup>1</sup>

**ਅਖਲੇਸ** [ākhles] *adj* अखिल-दीस master of all; God, the Creator.

**ਅਖੜੀ** [ākhṛi] *Skt* अखि, an eye. “nanək se ākhṛia bīḍn.”—*vəḍ chāt m 5*.

**ਅਖਾਉਤ** [ākhaut] *n* a saying, proverb, an aphorism. See **ਅਖਾਣ**. and **ਲੋਕੋਕ੍ਰਿ**.

**ਅਖਾਜ** [ākhaj] See **ਅਖਾਦਜ**. inedible, uneatable. “ghār ghār mōgān khaj ākhaje.”—*BG*

**ਅਖਾਣ** [ākhāṇ] *Skt* अख्यान *n* a story, tale. **2** a proverb, See **ਲੋਕੋਕ੍ਰਿ**.

**ਅਖਾਤੀਜ** [ākhatij] See **ਅਖੈਤੀਜ**.

**ਅਖਾਦ** [ākhad], **ਅਖਾਦਿ** [ākhadī], **ਅਖਾਦਜ** [ākhady], **ਅਖਾਦਿਜ** [ākhadyī], **ਅਖਾਧ** [ākhadh], **ਅਖਾਧਿ** [ākhadhī] *Skt* अखाद्य *adj* not fit for eating, inedible. “ākhadyī khadyā.”—*sāhəs m 5*. “ākhadhī khahī hārkaṭa.”—*asa m 5*.

**ਅਖਾਰਾ** [ākhara] See **ਅਖਾੜਾ**. “jīu besva ke pərə ākhara.”—*bher namdev*. **2** *adj* not brackish, insipid.

**ਅਖਾਵਤ** [ākhavət] See **ਅਖਾਣ** and **ਲੋਕੋਕ੍ਰਿ**.

**ਅਖਾੜ** [ākhār] *Skt* अषाढ the month of Harh. On its full moon day, meet two planets of the lunar month, the pre-Harh and post-Harh.

**ਅਖਾੜਾ** [ākhāra] *Skt* अक्षर *n* an arena, a theatre, amphitheatre, stadium, battlefield. “səb tera khel ākhāra jīu.”—*majh m 5*. **2** a wrestling pit. **3** a battlefield. “ehu ākhāra hārī pṛitām sāce ka jīnī apṇe jorī səbhī aṇī nīvae.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*. “bīkhām ākhāra mē guru mīlī jīta.”—*asa chāt m 5*. **4** an abode of the anchorites.

**5** Bands of holymen especially of the Udasi and Nirmala sects in particular going as religious preachers, are known to form an Akharha, the brief account of which is as below:

(a) Mahatma Pritam Das of the Udasi cult

<sup>1</sup>Some scholars interpret this hymn with reference to the cranes flying with their gullets filled with water.

once thought that bands of Sikh sadhus often experienced great difficulty in finding residence and food during fairs at pilgrimage centres. To tackle this problem, he approached Nanak Chand, the paternal uncle of Chandu Lal, a minister of the Nizam of Hyderabad, who offered seven lacs of rupees. With the money thus offered, Sant Pritam Das approached the Udasi saints of Paryag and suggested the establishment of their separate Akhara where they could stay away from the sanyasis and preach Sikhism in different parts of the country. Accordingly the Panchayati Akhara was established in Sammat 1836. A committee of four sadhus, Ganga Ram, Kutsath Braham, Sarup Braham and Atal Braham, was constituted under the guidance of Guru Granth Sahib. They made arrangements to procure tents, canopies, durries, carpets, horses, camels, bullock carts, kitchen utensils, musical instruments, walking staffs and umbrellas and framed rules and injunctions so as not to leave any lacunae in their smooth management. The headquarters of the Udasi Akharha are at Allahabad with numerous buildings at Kankhal, Kashi etc.

(b) In Sammat 1896, some differences arose, and Sadhu Santokh Das, Hari Narayan Das, Sur Das etc. of Sangat Sahib (Bhai Pheru) established a separate Akhara, Sri Guru Naya Akhara, commonly known as Udasian da Chhota Akhara. Its headquarters are at Kankhal and it has buildings at other centres of pilgrimage. Its administration is sound like that of Panchayati Akhara.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Santokh Das's Akhara was established in Amritsar in Sammat 1838, and Sangal wala Akhara was set up in Sammat 1843 and Nirvansar in Sammat 1850. So named, they are only cloisters of sadhus unlike Panchayati and Chhota Akharas.

(c) Like the Udasis, Nirmala saints, finding their sadhus humiliated at pilgrimage centres also thought of having their separate Akhara. They were inspired to do so by saints like Bhai Tota Singh, Ram Singh, Matab Singh etc., Maharaja Narendar Singh of Patiala, Maharaja Bharpur Singh of Nabha and Maharaja Sarup Singh of Jind, in Sammat 1918 established Dharam Dhuja Akhara of Nirmala saints. Bhai Matab Singh was appointed its first Mahant (chief priest). Grants in cash of Rs. eighty, sixteen and twenty thousand respectively were given by Patiala, Nabha and Jind states. Annual grants of Rs. 4000, 575 and 1300 were donated by those states in the same order. Jointly all the three states<sup>2</sup> drew up Dasturalamal (rules of action or constitution) for Akhara Nirmala Panth of Guru Gobind Singh.<sup>3</sup> Its constitution carried these clauses:

1) Shri Mahant will be appointed in consultation with the three states and four other mahants, all wearers of Sikh symbols (underwear shorts, kirpan, hair-comb, steel-bangle) shall be appointed in consultation with Chief Mahant.

2) The cooks in the kitchen shall also observe the same code of conduct.

3) Two workers, two storekeepers, one granthi and one gyani (scholar knowledgeable enough as to interpret the scriptural texts), all observing the same code of dress, shall be appointed, besides one or two orderlies.

4) This code is not compulsory for the present Chief Mahant. Those appointed in the future shall have to be intelligent, ascetical and observers of the code of conduct and dress.

<sup>2</sup>Patiala, Nabha, Jind.

<sup>3</sup>This Dasturalamal was approved on 12 August 1862.

5) Whenever Shri Mahant visits the capital of a state, or whenever a chief finds time to visit the Akhara, he shall give offerings to Guru Granth Sahib or to Shri Mahant, but not individually to other priests.

6) All income of this sort will be accounted for. If any priest brings anything from anywhere, that too he shall deposit in the Akhara without keeping anything with himself.

7) At his discretion, Chief Mahant may offer to a brahman or an invalid, clothes or cash for visiting places of pilgrimage, but the details of all such offerings shall be maintained in writing.

8) If Dharam Dhuja Akhara Guru Gobind Singh wants to have a bhandara (free distribution of food), it shall be done in consultation with and approval of Chief Mahant. If at any time this is not possible, food may be offered but Chief Mahant must be informed of it as early as possible.

9) If the need arises to appoint a new priest, it must be obligatory for him to swear before Guru Granth Sahib that he shall observe the code of conduct and deposit all income from all sources with the Akhara.

10) It shall be essential for Chief Mahant and his colleagues to ensure that if any Sikh fiefholder or chief wants to organise a free meal (bhandara), he shall be allowed to do so according to his own faith and belief, and the mahants shall not interfere in any way and shall be considerate so as to respect the donor's sense of honour.

11) Similarly, if any other Sikh follower of the sect desires to conduct a free meal, the foregoing clause shall be observed. If it is found that though a person of means wilfully shows inability to do so, a report can be lodged

with the respective state and his money confiscated and deposited with the Akhara.

12) If during a journey there is a gurdwara, the Akhara must not bypass it. An offering is to be paid according to the status of the gurdwara concerned.

13) Seating arrangements should be in this order: Guru Granth Sahib in the centre, on the right of it Chief Mahant followed by other mahants and saintly Sikhs respectively, on the left the gyani, the interpreter of sacred text, and behind him other holy Sikhs. Other persons, however holy, shall sit at their respective places. In this, rank and not scholarship shall be the criteria. If a mahant of some other sect comes, he shall be seated on the left of the gyani. A seat on the right side, if given, should be behind (Nirmala) mahants of the concerned Akhara.

14) No other holy man shall stay in Chief Mahant's house, though a few holy men detailed to serve him may do so. Similarly no one is allowed to sleep in the room reserved for keeping Guru Granth Sahib, because to do so amounts to disrespect.

15) Any Sikh, ascetic or householder, who comes to pay obeisance, may do so. There is no restriction. He should be seated according to his respective status.

16) It is obligatory for Shri Mahant and other mahants not go to the house of any state official. If need be, they may send a worker, store-holder, some orderly or any other mahant of the dera. If invited for a meal however, they may go.

17) It is obligatory for the Sikhs of the Akhara that if a mahant asks them for any service, they should not avoid rendering it on one pretext or the other; if they avoid doing so, they shall be liable to a fine as decided by

a mahant of the Akhara.

18) If any ascetical Sikh wants to stay in the dera, he shall first have to declare with his hand on Guru Granth Sahib that he shall return to the gurdwara everything offered and shall not retain anything with him, and that he shall remain loyal to the Sangat (congregation). Without such a pledge, he shall not be admitted.

19) The mahant must take parsad prepared and served only by the baptised Sikhs. Even water used in the kitchen must be such as is drawn (from the well) by the Sikhs.

20) There is no restriction on serving meals to other Sikh holy men; food must be served to all, care be taken that those observing rahit sit in a separate row.

21) Women shall never be allowed to enter the Akhara. This restriction also applies to liquor but not to opium and cannabis.

22) If anyone not observing rahit or belonging to a non-Sikh community, wants to offer parsad or a meal, he should not be refused, provided he gives uncooked ration for cooking by those in the Akhara.

23) The income accruing to the amount which has been put to the credit of the Akhara in the beginning, from lending or through other investments, shall be used for maintaining the community kitchen and for conducting other repairs; the initial grant must remain intact.

24) Financial management of the Akhara will be entrusted to three mahants, one belonging to each contributing state. They shall try to increase income by lending money on interest and investing in commerce, and shall spend it in accordance with rule 23. They shall inspect the accounts at least once in a year, and forward them to Shri Mahant for

further inspection.

25) If he wants to appoint anyone in his own place, during his life, Chief Mahant shall be allowed to do so in consultation with the Akharas of the three states.

26) If Chief Mahant has already appointed his replacement during his tenure, or if he has not performed satisfactory work during his tenure, the three states through mutual consultation may remove him from the post.

27) If any mahant violates the code of conduct, the three governments, through mutual deliberation, shall have the right to remove him.

28) Prior commitment will be taken from each of the five mahants that they shall not do anything against the Dasturulamal.

Whenever the three states write anything to the mahants, its copies in Gurmukhi script shall be provided for safe keeping and also duly stamped and sealed with date to be kept in the office files.

29) It shall be obligatory for the Sikhs of the Akhara to keep in reserve one turban of vermilion colour and the rest of white colour. This is a traditional custom, symbolising the renunciation of family life.

30) Instead of a tūbi (mendicant's bowls of hollowed guard shell) and cippi (oval begging bowls) the mahants shall keep steel karmāḍal (mendicant's bowl with the top handle) or metallic vessel (container for keeping drinking water), because tūbi and cippi are unclean and cannot be cleaned with earth (or sand).

ਅਖਿ [əkhɪ] *Skt* ਅਕਿ *n* an eye.

ਅਖਿਉ [əkhɪu], ਅਖਿਓ [əkhɪo] See ਅਕਯ. 2 said, uttered, "əkhər nanək əkhɪo apɪ."—*var majh m l*.

ਅਖਿਆਨ [əkhɪan] See ਆਖਿਆਨ.

ਅਖਿਣਿਉ [əkhɪɪu], ਅਖਿਣਿਓ [əkhɪɪo] See ਅਕਯ

and ਅਖਇਓ.

ਅਖਿਜ [əkhɪj], ਅਖਿਝ [əkhɪjh] *adj* (one) who does not fret; not peevish, forbearing, sober.

“əkhɪjje əbhɪjje.”—*javu*. 2 See ਅਖਿਦ.

ਅਖਿਟ [əkhɪt] short form for ਆਖੇਟ, prey, hunting.

“nrɪp əkhɪt sɪdhayo.”—*cəritr III*.

ਅਖਿਦ [əkhɪd] See ਅਖੇਦ. 2 *Skt* ਅਖਿਦੁ *adj* untiring.

ਅਖਿਦਾਣੀ [əkhɪdāni] ਅਖੇਦ-ਦਾਣੀ comforting, pleasure-giving, comfort-providing.

ਅਖਿਲ [əkhɪl] See ਅਖਲ.

ਅਖਿਲੇਸ [əkhɪles] See ਅਖਲੇਸ.

ਅਖੀ [əkhi] an eye. See ਅਖਿ. “əkhi kaḍhi dhəri cəṇṇa tālɪ.”—*suhī ə m 4*. 2 said, uttered. “bətīā hətɪ ke səg hē əkhɪā.”—*krɪsən*. 3 with or through the eyes. “əkhi kudrətɪ kəni baṇi.”—*bəsət m l*. 4 to or for the eyes. “əkhi sutəku vekhṇa pərtɪy.”—*var asa*.

ਅਖੀਰ [əxɪr] *A* ختم *n* an end, a closure, an ending.

ਅਖੁਟ [əkhut], ਅਖੁਟਿ [əkhutɪ] *Skt* ਅਖੁਟਿ *n* continuity, uninterruptedness. 2 without decrease or loss. 3 *adj* unending. “ɪhu dhən əkhut nə nɪkhuṭe nə jaɪ.”—*dhəna m 3*.

ਅਖੁਟੀ [əkhutɪ] *Skt* अखट्टि *n* a bad custom, wrong practice. 2 the idea of childhood. “hɪdu mule bhule əkhutɪ jahi.”—*var bɪha m l*.

ਅਖੁੰਦ [əxūd] *P* اخوند *n* a teacher. 2 a chief.

ਅਖੁਹਣਿ [əkhuhəntɪ] See ਖੁਹਣਿ.

ਅਖੁਟ [əkhut] See ਅਖੁਟ. “bhəre bhəḍar əkhut ətol.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਅਖੁਨ [əkhun] *P* اخون *n* a fine speaker, teacher. “ɪhi həkikət jo kəhe soi bəḍa əkhun.”—*məgo*. 2 *A* اخون *a* companion, friend. 3 plural of ਅਖ, brother.

ਅਖੇਟ [əkhət], ਅਖੇਟਕ [əkhətək] See ਆਖੇਟ.

ਅਖੇਦ [əkhed] *n* happiness, pleasure. 2 *adj* free from suffering.

ਅਖੇਰ [əkher] See ਆਖੇਟ.

ਅਖੇਲ [əkhel] *adj* without play. 2 ਅਖਿਲ all. “khel khel əkhel khelən ət ko phɪr ek.”—*javu*. ‘Human beings having been busy playing

games of all sorts, come to realize the oneness of the Divine.’

ਅਖੇੜ [əkheɜ] *Skt* ਆਖੇਟ *n* hunting, chase.

ਅਖੇੜਬਿਰਤਿ [əkhe bɪrətɪ] *Skt* आखेटवृत्ति. See ਆਖੇਟ ਬਿਰਤਿ.

ਅਖੈ [əkhe] See ਅਕਯ.

ਅਖੈਤੀਜ [əkhətɪj] ਅਕਯ ਤਿਤੀਯਾ the third of the bright half of Baisakh month. According to the Hindu belief, Satyug (the epoch of truth) commences with it.

ਅਖੈਬਟ [əkhebət] *Skt* अकबट *n* According to Purans that banyan tree which does not die even on the doomsday, and God Vishnu, assuming the form of an infant, sucks the big toe of his foot on it. Per the Hindu belief this tree used to be at Prayag; death as a result of fall from it was believed to lead to result in the liberation of numerous travellers. Jahangir had got this əkṣəyvəṭ tree cut but now the Hindu priests point to an indestructible tree in the fort of Prayag to collect offerings. “jyō bəṭ əkhe ruṭ ləghu chajə.”—*NP*. See ਪ੍ਰਯਾਗ. Another əkṣəyvəṭ is believed to be in Gaya too.

ਅਖੋਟ [əkhot] *adj* without adulteration, real. “lal pədarəth sac əkhot.”—*ṭəkar*. 2 pure, endless.

ਅਖੋਭ [əkhobh] *Skt* अकभ *adj* sans excitement. 2 without confusion. 3 *n* quietude, serenity.

ਅਖੰਡ [əkhəḍ] *adj* unbroken. 2 endless, continuous. “əkhəḍ kirtənu tɪnɪ bhojən.”—*gəu ə m 5*.

ਅਖੰਡਸੁਰਹੀ [əkhəḍsurhi] See ਸੁਰਹੀ.

ਅਖੰਡਕਲ [əkhəḍkəl] *n* the full moon. 2 *adj* complete in all respects.

ਅਖੰਡਤ [əkhəḍət] See ਅਖੰਡਿਤ.

ਅਖੰਡ ਪਾਠ [əkhəḍ paṠh] *n* a continuous recitation. 2 a continuous recitation of Guru Granth Sahib which is completed in 39 hours. Four or five granthis, devote themselves to it one after the other continuously without any break. This custom was initiated by the Buddha Dal. Akhand path was not held during the time of

the Gurus. Many people keep an earthen lamp burning day and night, and place a pitcher full of water and coconut, etc. But this practice was not in vogue in the beginning. 3 See ਅਤਿ ਅਖੰਡ ਪਾਠ.

**ਅਖੰਡਲ** [əkhəḍəl] See ਅਖੰਡ ਕਲ. 2 *Skt* आखण्डल *n* Indar, the king of the gods. “thap əkhəḍəl ko surmēḍəl.”—*cəṛItr* 1.

**ਅਖੰਡਲੀ** [əkhəḍli] *adj* unbroken, complete. 2 *n* the rank or status of Indar. See ਅਖੰਡਲ.

**ਅਖੰਡਿਤ** [əkhəḍit] *adj* unbroken, complete, whole. 2 *adv* continuous, incessant, ceaseless.

**ਅੱਖਰ** [əkkhər] See ਅਖਰ.

**ਅੱਖਲ** [əkkhəl] *Skt* a sound of joy, joyful tune.

**ਅੱਖਾਂ ਮੁੰਦਣੀਆਂ** [əkkhā mūdṇiā] to ignore the wrong committed by another. 2 to be overbearingly arrogant. 3 to die, to pass away.

bhukhən bāsən bas rətən ənek jatɪ  
choḍe pil palki ənup chəbɪ dham ki,  
kəhā nərnah kəhā bhæ badṣah kəhā  
ṣahən ke ṣah jən dehē pərnām ki,  
beni kəvɪ kəhə khal phal me bɪtave dɪn  
pale khəl khalē ke pəkhālē jəs cam ki,  
mən hi ki mən rəhɪ jati əbhɪlakhē jəb  
mūd gəi ākhē təb lakhē kɪhɪ kam ki.

**ਅਖਯੁਏ** [əkhjəu] ਅਭਯ eternal. “pura guru əkhjəu jā ka mētr.”—*sukhməni*.

**ਅਖਯਾਨ** [əkhyan] See ਅਖਯਾਨ.

**ਅਖਯਾਲ** [əkhyal] *adj* beyond thinking, unthinkable. “əkhyal əkhəḍ rup hē.”—*əkal*.

**ਅਖੁੰਦ** [əxvād] *P* اُخْد a teacher, tutor.

**ਅਗ** [əg] *Skt* अग *vr* to go, enter. 2 *Skt* short form for अगनि. 3 *Skt* अज्ञ *adj* ignoramus. “jyō təg age əg ərgai.”—*NP*. ‘just as an ignorant man gets dumb before a spiritually awakened person.’ 4 *Skt* अग *adj* motionless, immobile. 5 *n* a mountain. 6 a tree. 7 *Skt* अग्र front, the front side. 8 *adj* first, primary. 9 a leader, head. 10 *adv* before, in front. “əg təb cala.”—*dətt*. ‘Then he proceeded forward.’

**ਅਗਸਤ** [əgəsət], ਅਗਸੁ [əgəst] *Skt* अगसि and ਅਗਸਤਯ. a celebrated sage who lived in the Vindaya mountain. He composed several hymns of Rig Ved wherein it is held that Agastya was the son of Mitravarun<sup>1</sup> At the sight of Urvashi he ejaculated his semen, a part of which fell in a pot from which Agastya was born; from the portion that fell outside the pot was born Vashishth. That is why Sayan has held that Agast came out of a pot like an elegant male fish, So he was called Kalshisut (son of a pitcher), Kumbh Sambhav and Ghatodbhav, etc. Due to such a birth, he is also called Maitravaruni or Aurvashey as well. At the time of birth, he was of the size of an extended hand.

Once Kalkey demons spread terror in the world, killing holy saints and spoiling religious oblations. When the gods went to kill them, they hid themselves in the ocean. Paying heed to the request of the gods, Agastya drank the entire sea in one draught and the gods succeeded in destroying the demons. For this reason Agastya came to be known as Pitabadhi and Samuderchuluk as well.

In the Purans it is recorded that Agastya was the son of Pulasaty. There is a story in the Ramayan that when Agastya saw his ancestors hanging upside down in a pit, they told him that they could be liberated only if he produced a son. Gathering parts of several animals, Agastya formed a girl whom he sent to the ruler of Vidarb where she was brought up like a princess. When she grew up, Agastya married her. She was named Lopamudra. The Ramayan gives further account of Agastya that for a long time he observed austerities at Kunjar Hill south of Vindhayachal. The

<sup>1</sup>Mitar and Varun are twin gods. But their names figure together. They are twins like Ashvini Kumars.

demons were frightened of him. Ram, Lakhshman and Sita stayed with him there. To Ram he gave a sword, Vishnu's bow and a quiver of arrows with which he killed Ravan.

Agastya was present in Ayodhya at the time of Ram's coronation. The Dravids of the south worship Agastya Muni. "ægæst adɪ je bæde tæpæstpi vɪsekhiɛ."—*ækal*.

2 There is a star by this name which rises from the south on 17<sup>th</sup> of Bhadon. (August-September) "udæy ægæst pæth jæl sokha."—*tulsi*.

ਅਗਰ [ægəh] *Skt* ਅਗ੍ਰਾਹਯ *adj* who cannot be seized. "mere þhakur ægəh ətole."—*gəu m 5*. 2 ਅਗਾਧ deep, bottomless. "rəsna ægəh ægəh gun rati."—*bila m 5*. 3 *n* life-breath which is difficult to hold back. "ægəh gəhə gəhɪ gægəh rəhai."—*gəu bavən kəbir*. 4 mind, which is difficult to control.

ਅਗਰ ਗਹਣ [ægəh gəhən] *sen* seizing the unseizable; understanding what is beyond the mind's grasp. "ægəh gəhən bhrəm bhratɪ dəhən."—*səveye m 5 ke*. 2 mental poise.

ਅਗਰਨ [ægəhən] *Skt n* ਆਗ੍ਰਾਹਯਣ beginning of the year, month of Magghar; per the old custom the year commenced from the month of Magghar. That is why it was given the name of Agarhayan. 2 ਅਗ੍ਰ-ਅਯਨ commencement of the year, first month of the year. "katək bɪtyo su ægəhən avā."—*GPS*.

ਅਗਰਿ [ægəhɪ] See ਅਗਰ.

ਅਗਰੁ [ægəhu] See ਅਗਰ. 2 *adv* in or from the front. "ægəhu dəkhe pɪch-hu dəkhe tujh te kəhā chəpavə."—*gəu m 1*. 3 *n* future. "æg-hu neɾa aɪa pɪcha rəhɪa durɪ."—*s fərid*.

ਅਗਰੂਚਾ [æg-huca] *adj* unfathomable, bottomless. 2 ਅਗਰ (bottomless) and ਊਚਾ. "thah nəhi æg-huca."—*dev m 5*.

ਅਗਰੇਉ [æg-heu] *Skt* ਅਗ੍ਰਾਹਯ. which cannot be grasped; not a subject for the mind and the senses.

ਅਗਛਮੀ [ægəchmi] *Skt* ਅਗਮਨਸੀਲ *adv* which does not move, motionless, still, eternal. "sərbe joɪ ægəchmi, dukh ghənero athɪ."—*var maru 1 m 1*. 'At the sight of the eternal Creator, the senses get widely perturbed.' See ਆਥ and ਆਥਿ.

ਅਗਜ [ægəj] *n* born from ਅਗ (mountain), a jewel.

2 a metal. 3 a fruit. 4 *Skt* ਅਗ੍ਰਜ Brahman. 5 a headman, leader. 6 *Skt* ਅਗ੍ਰਾਹਯ. *adj* beyond grasp; what the mind and senses cannot grasp.

ਅਗਡ [ægəd] *adj* not fixed, planted or studded. "su dhən jɪno mən hɛ ægəde."—*krɪsən*.

ਅਗਣ [ægəṅ] *n* according to the rules of poetics, inauspicious character combination, that is: ਜਗਣ, ਸਗਣ, ਰਗਣ and ਤਗਣ. 2 *adj* uncountable.

ਅਗਣਤ [ægəṅət], ਅਗਣਿਤ [ægəṅɪt] *adj* beyond calculation. "ægəṅət uc əpær þhakur."—*bɪha cət m 5*.

ਅਗਤ [ægət] *adj* unmoving, not fallen. 2 unended. 3 unattained. 4 See ਅਗਤਿ.

ਅਗਤਿ [ægətɪ], ਅਗਤੀ [ægəti] *n* miserable condition, poor plight. 2 *adj* being in bad shape. 3 not entitled to salvation. "pərhɪ nəɾək məkə ægətɪ."—*GPS*.

ਅਗਥ [ægəth], ਅਗਥਾ [ægətha] *adj* of which the story is beyond narration; indescribable. "səmrəth ægəth əpær nɪrməl."—*asa chət m 5*. "pələ nam ægatha."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਅਗਦ [ægəd], ਅਗਦੁ [ægədu] *Skt adv* without ਗਦ (disease); healthy. "kal kɪɪpə kəɾ bhəe ægəd səbh."—*səloh*. 2 *n* medicine, cure for a disease. 3 *A* ੴ<sup>1</sup> a vow, promise. 4 marriage, wedlock. "ægədu pəɾɛ sɛtan ve lalo."—*tlɪlɔg m 1*. 'The devil instead of a qazi performs the marriage ceremony.' See ਸੈਤਾਨ.

ਅਗਧ [ægədh], ਅਗਧਾ [ægədha] *adj* bottomless, unfathomable. "həɪɪ ægəṅm ægədha."—*gəu var 2, m 5*.

ਅਗਨ [ægəṅ] See ਅਗਣ 1. "gəṅ ægəṅ nəvo hi rəs."—*NP*. 2 *Skt* ਅਗ੍ਰਿ ਨ fire, flame. 3 one of the

<sup>1</sup>See footnote to ਗਲਾਲ 4.

five elements, symbolizing heat. 4 *adj* countless, innumerable. “It kop mælech cæp̄he ægne.”—*kr̄is̄an*. “aI ægān rachæs yut ravən.”—*GPS*. 5 a bird of the lark family, smaller than a lark; while flying it gives out a sweet chirp. It is very common in the Punjab; its colour is brown and head is without a plume; it makes its nest on the ground and lays eggs there; some call it hāzar dastan (a thousand tales). Some ignorant poets describe the nightingale also as hāzar dastan.

**ਅਗਨਅਰਿ** [əgənərɪ] *n* enemy of fire, water. 2 In *Sastarnammala*, wind is described as enemy of fire. If fuel is there, the wind helps it burn, but without it, the wind puts out the ambers. “pr̄itham ægān ke nam lē āt s̄abād ərɪ dehu, t̄ənuj ənuj suterɪ ucər nam baṅ l̄əkhlehu.”—*s̄anama* 150. ‘fire’s enemy (wind), his son and younger brother (Bhimsen and Arjun) the latter’s charioteer (Krishan) and his enemy, the arrow.’

**ਅਗਨ ਅਰਿ ਅਰਿ ਤਨੁਜ ਅਨੁਜ ਸੁਤਰਿ** [əgən ərɪ ərɪ t̄ənuj ənuj sutərɪ] *n* arrow—*s̄anama*. literally meaning enemy of fire, water; enemy of water, air;<sup>1</sup> son of air, Bhim; his younger brother, Arjun, with Lord Krishna as charioteer who was killed by an arrow.

**ਅਗਨਈ** [əgnəi] *n* river of fire, maya (wealth) 2 desire. “n̄əhɪ pohe ægənəi.”—*var ram* 2 m 5. 3 heat, torment.

**ਅਗਨਸਖਾ** [əgənsəkhə] *n* friend of fire, wind or air.

**ਅਗਨਸਾਗਰ** [əgənsagər] See ਅਗਨਿਸਾਗਰ.

**ਅਗਨਤ** [əgənət], **ਅਗਨਤੁ** [əgənətu] See ਅਗਣਿਤ. “əgənət sahu əpni de rasɪ.”—*sukhmāni*.

**ਅਗਨਬਾਣ** [əgənbaṅ] See ਅਗਨਿਬਾਣ. “əgənban rəṅ chuṭṭde.”—*j̄ōgnama*.

**ਅਗਨਭਾਵ** [əgənbhav] See ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨਭਾਵ. 2 torment of separation. 3 feeling of anger.

<sup>1</sup>air dries up water.

**ਅਗਨਵਾਯੁ** [əgənvayʊ] *Skt* ਆਗਨੇਯ ਵਿਸਰਪ. a kind of fever accompanied with pimples on the body; its basic cause is disorder of heat in the stomach caused by excessive salt, sour, raw or overripe fruits, chillies, condiments, liquor and other intoxicants. The patient’s appetite decreases, nausea sets in, body aches, more thirst follows and burning sensation is caused in the forehead. If not cured early, many ailments such as spruce, diarrhoea, dysentery, colic pain, flatulence, etc., come to seize the patient.

To cure it, a mild purgative be given and vomiting induced, but such medicines as cause burning sensation in the stomach had better be avoided.

A mixture of ophelia charitta, adhatoda vasica, bitter, patol patra (trichosauthess cucumerina), haritaki (myrobalan), balela (torminalia belerica), aula (emblic myrobalan), talchandān (red santalum album), bark of nimm (melia azadirachta) each taken in equal quantity, thoroughly boiled and sieved, when given in small measure to the patient proves beneficial, See ਅਗਨਿਬਾਇ.

**ਅਗਨਾਖ** [əgnakh] *n* Shiv’s third eye, which is in his forehead. According to the Purans fire is stored in it. 2 Shiv, who keeps fire in the eye.

**ਅਗਨਾਂਤਕਰ** [əgnātkər] *n* the eradicator of fire, water.—*s̄anama*.

**ਅਗਨਾਯੁਧ** [əgnayudh] *n* ਆਗੂਯਾਸੂ, ਅਗਨਿ-ਅਸਤੁ, ਅਗੂਯਾਸਤੁ. In the Purans there goes a story that a missile fired with the recitation of Agni mantar (a spell of fire) reduces foes to ashes, See ਅਸਤੁ. 2 a musket, gun, fire-arms.

**ਅਗਨਾਰ** [əgnar], **ਅਗਨਾਰਿ** [əgnarɪ] *n* the fire of hell. 2 the fire of the womb. “n̄əhɪ pohe əgnarɪ.”—*asa m* 5. See ਨਾਰ. 3 ਅਗਨਾਰਿ, the flame of fire. 4 ਅਗਨਿ (fire) and ਨਾਰ (water).

**ਅਗਨਿ** [əgənɪ] See ਅਗਨ. **2** fire. (See *L* Ignis). In Nirukt it is defined as əgərni. i.e. what is first put there in oblation is əgənɪ. See ਤਿੰਨ ਅਗਨੀਆਂ. **3** desire. “kəlɪjug rəthv əgənɪ ka kur əge rəthvahu.”—*var asa m 1*.

**ਅਗਨਿ ਅਸਤੁ** [əgənɪ əstrə] Those who believe in Tantarshastar or the book of magic, hold that if a weapon is shot after the recital of a spell involving the god of fire, it burns the foe to ashes and brings about rain of fire. **2** fire-arms and bombs like guns and muskets. Many people think that in the ancient times, in wars as of the Mahabharat such weapons were used, but researchers in history have established that explosives were not invented till 1326 AD and firearms were manufactured between 1344 and 1354 AD.

**ਅਗਨਿਸਖਾ** [əgənɪsəkhə] *n* the friend of fire, wind or air.

**ਅਗਨਿਸਟੋਮ** [əgənɪsətəm] *Skt* अग्निष्टोम *n* a form of religious sacrifice consummated in five days with the burning of Somras.<sup>1</sup> This is done for attaining entry into the heaven. “əgnihotr sətom.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਗਨਿਸਾਗਰ** [əgənɪsagər] *n* an ocean-like world which is full of sufferings and torments. “əgənɪ sagər jəpɪ utərɪ par.”—*gəu m 5*.

**ਅਗਨਿਹੋਤੁ** [əgənɪhotɪ] *n* a rite of sacrifice performed by dropping ghee in fire in the course of reciting the Vedic spell. See ਹੋਤੁ.

**ਅਗਨਿਹੋਤ੍ਰੀ** [əgənɪhotri] *Skt* अग्निहोत्रिन् *n* a person who performs oblation with fire. See ਹੋਤ੍ਰੀ. **2** See ਦੇਵਸਮਾਜ.

**ਅਗਨਿਕੁੰਟ** [əgənɪkūt] *n* ਅਗਨਿ ਕੁਟ an intermediate direction between the east and the south, southeast. **2** *Skt n* अग्निकुण्ड a firepit formed with special specifications for performing a sacrifice and oblation. See ਹਮਨਕੁੰਡ. **3** belly's pit where resides; the fire of the womb.

<sup>1</sup>See ਸੋਮਰਸ.

“əgənɪkūt məhɪ urədh ɪv laga.”—*bera m 4*.

**ਅਗਨਿਕੁੰਡ** [əgənɪkūd] See ਅਗਨਿਕੁੰਟ **2** and ਹਮਨਕੁੰਡ.

**ਅਗਨਿਕੁਮਾਰ** [əgənɪkumar] Son of Shiv, Khranan. See ਕਾਰਤਿਕੇਯ. **2** per Ayurveda (Hindu system of medicine), a juice which dispels diseases like phlegm, cholera, indigestion or dyspepsia, fever and diarrhoea and constipation. The formula to prepare it is: take mercury and sulphur in equal measures and grind them for three hours; then take sweet aconytincal and borax, as much as mercury, and eight times black pepper; mix it with mercury; then grind this mixture in lemon juice for seven days; when it gets thin and dry like antimony, put it in a bottle. For a fully grown up person a dose of one to two rattis is enough.

**ਅਗਨਿਕੁਲ** [əgənɪkul] See ਰਾਜਪੂਤ.

**ਅਗਨਿਜਿਹਵ** [əgənɪjɪhəv], ਅਗਨਿਜਿਹ੍ਵ [əgənɪjɪhv] *Skt* अग्नि जिह्व *n* one whose tongue is fire; a god. In the Veds, the god of fire is regarded as the tongue of gods. The juice of things obliterated in it is taken by them. That is why sacrifice is so highly rated in the Veds.

**ਅਗਨਿਤ** [əgənɪt] See ਅਗਣਿਤ.

**ਅਗਨਿ ਤਲਾਉ** [əgənɪ təlau] *n* the world, a pond of pains; a pond of torments troubling the mind. **2** a womb. “əgə əgənɪ təlau.”—*səva m 1*.

**ਅਗਨਿ ਪਰਾਹਨ** [əgənɪ prahən] *adj* a robe of fire, fiery attire, malignant dress.

**ਅਗਨਿਪਰੀਖਯਾ** [əgənɪprikhya] See ਦਿਵਯ.

**ਅਗਨਿਪੁਰਾਣ** [əgənɪpuraṇ] See ਪੁਰਾਣ.

**ਅਗਨਿਬਾਇ** [əgənɪbaɪ] See ਅਗਨਵਾਯੁ. “kete əgənɪbaɪ te-jəre.”—*cəritr 405*. **2** ‘wind hot like fire.’

**ਅਗਨਿਬਾਣ** [əgənɪbaṇ] *n* In the magical treatises and the Purans, it is mentioned as an arrow shot with the recitation of the fire mantr which burns the army and equipment of the foe. See ਅਸਤੁ. **2** a bomb or missile of the sort. **3** According to Bernier rotating fire reels were

fired to frighten the elephants.

**ਅਗਨਿਬਾਣੀ** [əgənɪbani] *adj* bitter speech that scalds the tongue. **2 n** the text of Yajur Ved in which procedure for fire-oblation is described.

**ਅਗਨੀ** [əgni] See ਅਗਨਿ. **2 n** malignant nature. “mānmukh bole ādhule tisu māhɪ əgni ka vasu.”—*səva m 3*.

**ਅਗਨੀਅ** [əgnia], ਅਗਨੇਯ [əgney] *Skt* ਆਗ੍ਨੇਯ *adj* concerning fire, of fire. **2 n** gold. **3** a volcanic mountain. **4** ਅਗਨਿਪੁਰਾਣ. **5** southeast direction. **6 Skt** ਅਗਣਨੀਯ *adj* countless. “māhā bir əgnia.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਗਨੈਤ** [əgnət] See ਅਗਣਿਤ. **2** a leader; one who gives the lead.

**ਅਗਨੰਗੁਨ** [əgnāgun] *sen* guilty of countless faults. **2** avarice; evil wealth. “əgnāgun ko hārḥō.”—*kr̥tsən*.

**ਅਗਨੰਤ** [əgnāt] See ਅਗਣਿਤ.

**ਅਗਨਯਾਸਤ੍ਰ** [əgnyastrə] See ਅਗਨਿ ਅਸਤ੍ਰ.

**ਅਗਮ** [əgəm] *adj* inaccessible, unapproachable. “əgəm əgocəru ənathu əjoni.”—*sar ə m 1*. **2 n** a tree. **3** a mountain. **4 Skt** ਅਗਮਯ *adj* unapproachable. “əgəm tir nəh ləghənəh.”—*səhəs m 5*. **5** beyond the reach of intellect. **6** See ਆਗਮ. **7** future. “jən nanək əgəm vicarɪa.”—*var gəu l m 4*. **8** a sacred text; a Shastar. “əgəm nɪgəm sətɪguru dɪkhaɪa.”—*maru ə m 3*. “hərɪ əgəm əgocər gurɪ əgəm dɪkhali.”—*bher m 4*. ‘The supreme Shastar has revealed it.’ **9** Bhai Santokh Singh has used ਅਗਮ for ‘arduous’. “səb bɪdhɪ sūgəm əgəm kəchu nahɪ.”—*NP*.

**ਅਗਮਈ** [əgməi] *adj* unapproachable one. **2** ਅਗਮਯਤਰ “əgəm əgəm əgməi.”—*asa m 5*. **3** firelike.

**ਅਗਮਨ** [əgmən] See ਆਗਮਨ. **2** not moving; firm position.

**ਅਗਮਨੇ** [əgməne], ਅਗਮਨੈ [əgmənɛ] *adv* before time, earlier. “ɪk dɪn kūvərɪ əgməne gəi.”—*cəritr 266*. **2** ahead of, in front. “bhej əgməne

din.”—*kr̥tsən*.

**ਅਗਮਪੁਰ** [əgəmpur] *adj* a place where there is no grief or anxiety. **2 n** highest spiritual stage, salvation. “tɪtu əgəmpure kəhu kɪtubɪdhɪ jaie?”—*asa chōt m 1*. **3** one of the five forts of Anandpur where in Sammat 1761 Bhai Uday Singh and Ishar Singh fought against the Turk army. **4** See ਅਗੰਮਪੁਰ.

**ਅਗਮਰੂਪ** [əgəmrup] *n* God, the eternal one; indivisible appearance. “əgəmrup ka mən māhɪ thana.”—*gəu ə m 5*.

**ਅਗਮਾ** [əgma] *adj* unapproachable. See ਅਗਮ. “pɪta mero bəḍo dhəni əgma.”—*guj ə m 5*. **2** See ਅਗਮਯਾ.

**ਅਗਮਾ ਅਗਮ** [əgma əgəm] utterly beyond approach, absolutely unapproachable. “hərɪ əgma əgəm əpara.”—*sopurəkhu*.

**ਅਗਮੁ** [əgəmu] See ਅਗਮ.

**ਅਗਮਗੁਰੂ** [əgəmguru] See ਗੋਰਖ **2**.

**ਅਗਮਯਾ** [əgmya] *Skt n* a woman with whom mating is a heinous sin; another’s wife especially of the teacher or the king.

**ਅਗਯਾਰ** [əgyar] *A* اَغْيَار plural of ਗੈਰ strangers, aliens.

**ਅਗਰ** [əgər] *Skt* ਅਗਰੁ *n* an odorous tree found aplenty in Assam. There is juice in its roots which is extracted and mixed in incense, as also used in preparing perfumes. Its Latin name is Amyris Agalocha.<sup>1</sup> Its effect is warm and moist. “kəsturɪ kūgu əgər cəḍən lipɪ ave cau.”—*sri m 1*. **2 Skt** ਅਗੁ front. **3 adj** foremost. **4** noble, virtuous. **5 P** اِگر part if.

**ਅਗਰਕ** [əgrək] *adj* a chief; leader with an attendant walking in front. “əgrək us ke bəḍe ṭhəgau.”—*asa m 5*.

**ਅਗਰਚਿ** [əgərɕɪ], ਅਗਰਚੇ [əgərɕe] *P* اِگرچ part though, even if. **2** although.

**ਅਗਰਵਾਲ** [əgərval] a sub-caste of the Vaish caste. Its origin is traced to Agroha village in Hisar

<sup>1</sup>E Eagle-wood.

district. **2** a Khatri sub-caste arising from Sarins.

**ਅਗਰਾਜ** [əgraj] *A* اغراض plural of ਗਰਜ਼. needs.

**ਅਗਰਿ** [əgəri], **ਅਗਰੁ** [əgəru] See ਅਗਰ.

**ਅਗਲਬ** [əgləb] *A* اغلب *adv* predominantly, probably, surely.

**ਅਗਲਾ** [əgla] *adv* first, prime. “tu bəkh̄sisi əgla.”—*var asa m 1. 2* old, former. **3** front, fore. **4** very much, plenty. “ɪkna aʈa əgla ɪkna nāhi loŋ.”—*s fərid. 5 n* hereafter; the next world.

**ਅਗਲਾਈ** [əglai] *adv* forward, to the next. “suɪna ruppa pəḍ bōnh əglai əɾɪa.”—*BG 2 S* in the manner of a low caste; indecently.

**ਅਗਲਿਤ** [əglɪt] *Skt* निगलित *adj* swallowed. “pējhu dɪssən rəgule məriə əglɪt.”—*GPS. ‘Disgorging causes death.’ 2* vomited, disgorged.

**ਅਗਲੀ** [əgli] *adj* plentiful, much. “kheti jəmi əgli.”—*sri m 3. ‘hurmətɪ tɪs nō əgli.’—var asa. 2* of the future, of the next world. “əgli gəl nə jaɲia.”—*maru m 5 əjulia. 3* See ਅਗਲਾ.

**ਅਗਵਨ** [əgvən] See ਅਗਮਨ and ਆਗਮਨ. “ap əgvən hoɪ tɪs des.”—*GPS. ‘May you reach that country.’*

**ਅਗਵਾਈ** [əgvai] See ਅਗਵਾਨੀ.

**ਅਗਵਾਨ** [əgvən] *n* one who leads; a receiver. **2** *adj* a headman, leader. **3** *adv* in front, opposite. “nəhɪ kur kəhō tumre əgvən.”—*NP.*

**ਅਗਵਾਨੀ** [əgvani] *n* welcome, lead, going forward to receive. **2** headship, leadership. **3** future. “ɪs ko phəl dekho əgvani.”—*GPS. 4* *adv* in front, in the presence of, “bhəyo lop dekhət əgvani.”—*GPS.*

**ਅਗਵਾੜੀ** [əgvəri] *n* an act during which limbs stretch in drowsiness; yawning.

**ਅਗਾਉਲ** [əgau] See ਅਗੌਲ.

**ਅਗਾਉ** [əgau] *adj* advance (payment). **2** *adv* before hand, in advance.

**ਅਗਾਸ** [əgas] *n* the sky. **2** firmament, heavenly sphere. “jɪɪɪ dhare bəhu dhərənɪ əgas.”—*gəu m 5.*

**ਅਗਾਹ** [əgah], **ਅਗਾਹਿ** [əgahi], **ਅਗਾਹੁ** [əgahu] *adj* ਅਗਾਧ bottomless, boundless. “məhā agah əgəɪ ka sagər.”—*asa m 5. ‘guru səbəd suṇae mətɪ əgahɪ.’—bəsət ə m 1. 2* ਅਗ੍ਰਹਜ which cannot be grasped by the mind and the senses. “hərɪ əgəm əgahu.”—*var bɪha m 4. ‘gəhyo jo ne jaɪ so əgah keke gahiət.’—gyan. 3* See ਆਗਾਹ.

**ਅਗਾਜ** [əgaj], **ਅਗਾਜਾ** [əgaja], **ਅਗਾਜਿ** [əgaji] *P* جدي *n* beginning, creation, genesis. *M* ਅਗਾਜਣੇ. **2** an echo, resonance. “təhɪ ənhəd səbəd əgaja.”—*sor m 5. 3* which cannot be grasped by the the mind and the senses. “sur nəɾɪ gəɲ munɪ bohəy əgajɪ.”—*səvəye m 2 ke. See ਬੋਹਯ. 4 S* countless, innumerable.

**ਅਗਾਤ** [əgat] *n* one without body. eros. “opma əgat.”—*gyan. 2 Skt* आगत a guest. “jəhɪ əgat dɪney.”—*NP. 3* *adj* unknown. “nahɪ nə tum te əb-hɪ əgat.”—*NP. 4* incorporeal, beyond the body. “əgat ənəda.”—*NP.*

**ਅਗਾਤੀ** [əgati] See ਅਗਾਤ 1. **2** income, receipt. “aj nəhɪ ko dam əgati.”—*GPS.*

**ਅਗਾਤੁ** [əgatr] See ਅਗਾਤ 1.

**ਅਗਾਥ** [əgath] *adj* whose story cannot be told; indescribable.

**ਅਗਾਧ** [əgadh] *adj* bottomless, unknowable, very grim, serious. “əgəm əgadh parbrəhəmu soɪ.”—*sukhməni. 2 n* the Creator, God, whose limits none can know; whose expanse cannot be grasped by the mind or intellect.

**ਅਗਾਧਬੋਧ** [əgadhboḍh] *adj* whose knowledge is limitless; having endless knowledge. “əgadhboḍh səmrəth suami.”—*asa chət m 5.*

**ਅਗਾਧਿ** [əgadhɪ], **ਅਗਾਧੁ** [əgadhu] See ਅਗਾਧ.

**ਅਗਾਮ** [əgam], **ਅਗਾਮਾ** [əgama] *Skt* अगम *adj* impassable, out of reach. **2** difficult to trace, scarce. “həth cəɾɪo lal əgama.”—*sar m 5. See ਅਗਾਮੀ.*

**ਅਗਾਮੀ** [əgami] *Skt* आगामिन् *adj* expected to come; awaited.

**ਅਗਾਰ** [əgar] *n* frontside or the front part. **2** *adv* forward, in front. “*ite guru əgar ko sīdhar pāu dārkē.*”—*GPS*. **3** *Skt* ਅਗਾਰ *n* a house, residence. “*gūn əgar sēbh sukḥ datar.*”—*GPS*.  
**ਅਗਾਰਿ** [əgarɪ], **ਅਗਾਰੀ** [əgari], **ਅਗਾਰੀ** [əgarī] *adv* in front, forward. **2** in former times, in the past. **3** in future. **4** *n* the front halters or fetters of a horse; the front rope of a horse.  
**ਅਗਾਰੀ ਪਿਛਾਰੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ** [əgarī pīcharī sahīb] See ਜੀਓ ਵਾਲਾ.  
**ਅਗਿ** [əgɪ] *Skt* ਅਗਿ *n* fire. “*ghəri ghəri eha əgɪ.*”—*s fərid*. **2** See ਅਗਜ਼.  
**ਅਗਿਆਤ** [əgiat] See ਅਗਜ਼ਤ.  
**ਅਗਿਆਨ** [əgiān] *Skt* ਅਗਿਆਨ *n* ignorance, stupidity, uneducatedness, illiteracy. “*gūn əjən guru dia əgiān ədher bīnas.*”—*sukhmāni*. See ਗਜ਼ਾਨ.  
**ਅਗਿਆਨਤਾ** [əgiānta] *Skt* ਅਗਿਆਨਤਾ *n* ignorance, idiocy, stupidity. “*guru kaṭi əgiānta.*”—*asa m 5*.  
**ਅਗਿਆਨਠ** [əgiānəṭh] because of ignorance, for lack of education. “*tum kahe bīsario əgiānəṭh.*”—*maru m 5*. **2** *n* ignorance, illiteracy.  
**ਅਗਿਆਨਮਤੀ** [əgiānməṭi] *n* an ignorant mind, a head devoid of knowledge. “*əgiānməṭi ədher hē.*”—*sri m 3*. **2** *adj* whose mind is devoid of knowledge.  
**ਅਗਿਆਨਿ** [əgiāni], **ਅਗਿਆਨੀ** [əgiāni] *Skt* ਅਗਿਆਨਿ *adj* devoid of knowledge, ignorant, foolish. “*əgiāni ədha məgu na jaṇē.*”—*majh ə m 1*. **2** *adv* suddenly, without knowing. “*bīnse kaci deh əgiāni.*”—*sor m 5*.  
**ਅਗਿਨਤ** [əgɪnt] See ਅਗਣਿਤ.  
**ਅਗੀ** [əgi] *Skt* ਅਗੀ *n* fire. **2** fires. “*dukh kia əgi mariəhɪ.*”—*var sar m 1*. **3** to the fire. “*əgi pala kɪ kərə?*”—*var majh m 2*.  
**ਅਗੁਣ** [əgūṇ], **ਅਗੁਨ** [əgūn] *adj* without merit, without skill or art. **2** without worldly desire, passion and quality of goodness. **3** demerit, vice. “*gūn sikhraɪ əgūn pərhərkē.*”—*GPS*.  
**ਅਗੁਰੁ** [əguru] See ਅਗਰ. **2** *adj* not great or weighty.  
**ਅਗੁਆ** [əgua] *n* front, front side. **2** one who

welcomes. “*əgua len əgau ae.*”—*cəritr 247*. **3** a leader.

**ਅਗੁਢ** [əgudh], **ਅਗੁੜ** [əguṛ] *adj* which does not remain hidden, manifest, well known. “*re mən muṛ, əguṛ iso prəbhū tē kɪh kaj kəho bīsrayo.*”—*səvəye 33*.

**ਅਗੇ** [əge] *adv* in front, face to face. **2** after this. **3** formerly. **4** in the next world. **5** manifest. “*bhəgət jəna ki pəṭi rakhe vici kəɪjug əge.*”—*sar m 4*. **6** See ਅਗੇਅ.

**ਅਗੇਉ** [əgeu], **ਅਗੇਅ** [əgeə] *Skt* ਅਗੇਐ *adj* which cannot be understood, incomprehensible.

**ਅਗੇਹ** [əgeh] *adj* without a house, homeless.

**ਅਗੇਤਾ** [əgeta] *adv* before time, premature. **2** *adj* early, early fruit.

**ਅਗੇਰਾ** [əgera], **ਅਗੇਰੇ** [əgere] *adv* before now, already. “*tən upjən tē hute əgere.*”—*GPS*.

**ਅਗੈ** [əgɛ] *adv* in front, opposite. **2** in the next world. “*əgɛ jaɪ na jor hē.*”—*var asa*.

**ਅਗੋਂ** [əgō] *adv* in the first instance, in the first place, before death. “*əgo de je cetiē, ta kaɪtu mɪlɛ səjaɪ.*”—*asa ə m 1*. **2** from the opposite side, from the front. “*tā uh əgō aūda mɪlɪa.*”—*JSBB*.

**ਅਗੋਚਰ** [əgocər] *adj* which does not concern the senses. “*əgəm əgocər ələkh əpara.*”—*bɪlā m 1*. **2** not manifest or veritable. **3** hidden, concealed. “*kəb-hu nə hovhu drisəṭi əgocər.*”—*bɪlā m 5*. **4** Just as ਅਕਿਰਤਘਨ is used for ਕ੍ਰਿਤਘਨ, ਅਗੋਚਰ is used for ਗੋਚਰ. “*jo kəchu drisəṭi əgocər avət, tā kəhu mən maya ṭhəhɪravət.*”—*cōbis*.

**ਅਗੋਚਰ ਬਸਤੁ** [əgocər bəsətu] *n* the Creator, God. **2** spiritual knowledge.

**ਅਗੋਤ** [əgot] *n* disappearance of caste; complete wiping out. This term is used for annihilation of the enemy, meaning that not a single person of the rival side is left alive. “*sətru mar kino əgot.*”—*GPS*. **2** a low caste. **3** without any lineage, casteless.

**ਅਗੋਤੀ** [əgɔti] *adj* not of the same sub-caste.

**ਅਗੋਦੇ** [əgode] *adv* in the beginning, during the earliest time. “əgode sətɓhau nə dɪce, pɪchode akɦɪa kə̃mɪ nə ave.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

**ਅਗੋਤੀ** [əgɔti] *adv* firstly, formerly, from the beginning.

**ਅਗੌਲ** [əgɔl] a village in Amlöh sub-division, police station Bhadson of Nabha state; about three furlong northeast of the village is a gurdwara named after Guru Tegh Bahadur.

Formerly there was no gurdwara building; only an old pipal tree was there under which, according to tradition, the Guru had rested. The construction of a building commenced in Sammat 1976. Bhai Natha Singh of Agaul donated 10 bighas of land to the gurdwara which he himself is looking after with dedication and devotion.

This village is to the northeast of Nabha railway station, 6 miles by unmetalled and 8 miles by metalled road.

**ਅਗੰਜ** [əgə̃] *adj* indestructible, everlasting, See ਗੰਜ.

**ਅਗੰਜਾਣ ਅਗੰਜਣ** [əgə̃jə̃ əgə̃jə̃] *adj* destroyer of what is not destructible, annihilator of the unannihilated.

**ਅਗੰਜੁਲਗਨੀਮੇ** [əgə̃julgə̃nime]—*japu adj* not subject to destruction by the enemies.

**ਅਗੰਡ** [əgə̃d] *adj* not having temples etc. “nəməstua əgə̃də̃.”—*gyan*.

**ਅਗੰਤ** [əgə̃t] See ਅਗੰਤੁਕ.

**ਅਗੰਤੀ** [əgə̃ti] *adj* countless, numberless, innumerable. **2** futuristic. **3** of the future.

**ਅਗੰਤੁਕ** [əgə̃tɔk] *Skt* आगन्तुक *adj* (one) who comes; new comer. **2** cattle grazing on green plants. **3 n** a guest. **4** next world, hereafter.

**ਅਗੰਥ** [əgə̃θ] the next world. See ਅਗੰਤ and ਅਗੰਤੁਕ. “ihā jəs pavo, vəd sukh hve əgə̃θ me.”—*PP*.

**ਅਗੰਥ** [əgə̃bħ] *Skt* अगम्भन् *adj* bottomless,

unfathomable. “əgə̃bħ he.”—*japu*.

**ਅਗੰਮ** [əgə̃m] See ਅਗਮ. “əgə̃m əgə̃m əsə̃kh loə̃.”—*japu*. **2** See ਅਗਮਜ.

**ਅਗੰਮਪੁਰ** [əgə̃mpur] See ਅਗਮਪੁਰ. **2** a village in police station Anandpur, tehsil Una, district Hoshiarpur, 25 miles east of Garh Shankar and Navanshahar Doaba railway station.

There are two gurdwaras in this village:

(a) Holgar, where Guru Gobind Singh, coming from Anandpur, used to hold congregation at the time of Hola; the gurdwara has no land attached and the priest is a Singh.

(b) Dehra Mata Jito Ji. She was cremated in the land of this village in Sammat 1757. There is a shrine at the cremation site near an old pipal tree. It is about 1.5 miles west of Anandpur. The gurdwara gets monetary grant of Rs. 100 annually assigned by Bhai Uday Singh of Kaithal which is received from village Chiparchiri, district Ambala. Another grant of an equal amount since the Sikh rule comes from village Khumerha police station Anandpur. Twelve ghumaons of land assigned by the ancestors of Mian Pradyumen Singh zaidar is also in the name of the shrine. Its priests are Singhs. See map of Anandpur.

**ਅਗੰਮਪੁਰਾ** [əgə̃mpura] There is a village named Balachaur in district Ambala, tehsil and police station Jagadhari. Half a mile northwest of this village is Gurdwara Agampura where the Guru had stayed on his way from Kapalmochan. It consists of a small building looked after by Akali Singhs. It has 50-60 bighas of land donated by the villagers. It is connectd with Jagadhari railway station to the northeast by a seven-mile long metalled road.

**ਅੱਗਾ** [əgga] *n* front side. **2** the next world, the hereafter.

**ਅਗਜ** [əgy] *Skt* अज्ञ an ignorant person. **2** uneducated, illiterate. **3** knowing little, semi

literate.

**ਅਗਜਾਤ** [əgyat] *Skt* अज्ञात *adj* unknown.

**ਅਗਜਾਤਜੋਬਨਾ** [əgyatjobna], **ਅਗਜਾਤਯੋਵਨਾ** [əgyatyovna] In poetics, a type of naive heroine, unaware of her youth.

**ਅਗਜਾਨ** [əgyan] See ਅਗਿਆਨ. In Punjabi it is mostly written as ਅਗਿਆਨ but, in poetry, in order to keep correct the number of matras ਅਗਜਾਨ is written.

**ਅਗਜਾਨਣੋ** [əgyanno] *Pkt* अज्ञानी, ignorant, ignoramus. “gərbeṅ əgyanno.”—*gatha*. **2** because of ignorance.

**ਅਗਜਾਨੀ** [əgyani] See ਅਗਿਆਨੀ. In Punjabi verse it is better to write ਅਗਜਾਨੀ. See ਅਗਜਾਨ.

**ਅਗੁ** [əgr] *n* a facade, front part. **2** *adj* first, topmost, foremost. **3** best. **4** chief, headman.

**ਅਗੁਹਾਯਣ** [əgrhayəṅ] See ਅਗਹਨ.

**ਅਗੁਜ** [əgrəj] *n* the first born, elder brother. **2** *adv* in the presence of, in front of, before. “jɪm luṭe te əgrəj cōdhəri ke.”—*cāḍi* 1. **3** already. “əgrəj ɪh balək məstana.”—*NP*.

**ਅਗੁਜਾ** [əgrəja] *n* the elder sister. **2** the river Ganga which is the elder sister of all the rivers. See *sānāma* 160.

**ਅਗੁਣੀ** [əgrəṅi], **ਅਗੁਣੀਵ** [əgrəṅiv] *Skt* अग्रणी *adj* leader, headman, chief. “pachāḱeroti əgrṅivəh.”—*səhəs* m 5.

**ਅਗੁਭਾਗ** [əgrbhag] *n* front part, the front. **2** end, corner. **3** According to the Hindu scriptures, it is a part of food reserved beforehand for gods during feasts for the dead ancestors.

**ਅਘ** [əgh] *Skt* अघ् *vr* to commit a sin or crime. **2** *n* sin. See ਅਘਨਾਸਨ. **3** pain, sorrow. **4** irreligion. **5** affliction, evil. “bitət əudh kərət əghəna.”—*səvəye śri mukhvak* m 5. **6** a demon named Agh. See ਅਘਾਸੁਰ.

**ਅਘਓਘਦਲੀ** [əghoghḍəli] *adj* (one) who destroys all sins, or eradicates pain and suffering. “sac kəhō əgh ogh ḍəli səv.”—*dətt*. See ਸਉ.

**ਅਘਔਤਕ** [əghōtək] *adj* who eradicates sins and

pain. “əghōtək bəden.”—*səvəye* m 4 *ke*. ‘...say the destroyers of sins.’

**ਅਘਕੰਟ** [əghkəṅt], **ਅਘਕੰਟਕ** [əghkəṅtək] *n* a thorn for (rooting out) sin; river Ganga as a thorn to uproot sins.—*sānāma* 265. **2** (one) who destroys sins.

**ਅਘਖੰਡ** [əghkhāḍ], **ਅਘਖੰਡਕ** [əghkhāḍək], **ਅਘਖੰਡਨ** [əghkhāḍəṅ] *adj* who negates or revokes sins. **2** who destroys suffering. “sukh sagər əghkhāḍ.”—*sri* m 5. **3** who eradicates irreligion.

**ਅਘਟ** [əghəṭ] *adj* not likely to be. **2** unfit, unworthy. **3** not likely to decrease; irreducible. **4** without body, formless. “ghəṭ məhɪ khele əghəṭ əpar.”—*gəu kəbir* *bavən*.

**ਅਘਟਨ ਘਟਨਾ** [əghəṭəṅ ghəṭna] *n* one who turns the impossible into the possible; maker of what cannot be made; maya. “he əghəṭəṅ ghəṭna su ghəneri.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਘਟਿਤ** [əghəṭɪt] *adj* what has not happened; what has not been made. **2** impossible. **3** unfit.

**ਅਘਨਾ** [əghəna] ਅਘਗਨ. See ਅਘ. **2** ਅ-ਘਨ not dense, sparse.

**ਅਘਨਾਸ** [əghnas], **ਅਘਨਾਸਕ** [əghnasək], **ਅਘਨਾਸਨ** [əghnasəṅ] *adj* who destroys sin, who eradicates suffering. “əbɪnəsi əghnas.”—*bavən*. “əghnasəṅ jəgədisurəh.”—*var jət*

**ਅਘਵਾ** [əghva] *n* embodiment or aggregate of sins. “nam ke let hərə əghva.”—*krɪsən*.

**ਅਘੜ** [əghəṛ] *adj* unhewn, unmade, unformed. **2** uninstructed, untrained. “gʊrʊmʊkɪ bəni əghəṛ ghəṛəvə.”—*sɪdhgosəṭɪ*. ‘Gurmukh forms speech in the taksal of sangat’. **3** See ਚੰਦਸਤ.

**ਅਘੜ ਸਿੰਘ** [əghəṛ sɪgh] a Sikh warrior, nephew of Bhai Mani Singh. He killed Momin Khan, a Pathan of Kasur, who, on the orders of Murad Begum, headed an army, roaming about in the country, to eliminate the Sikhs. Aghar Singh severed the head of Momin Khan and presented it in a congregation of the Khalsa in 1757 AD. He fought many battles

during the invasions of Ahmed Shah Durrani, and continued to serve the Khalsa with full dedication.

**ਅਘਾ** [əgha] *n* plural of ਅਘ. sins. “koṭṭi əgha səbh nas hohi.”—*var jet*. **2** *adv* forward, beyond. “əgha siḍhani sīga dhəul dīā.”—*cēḍi*. **3**. ‘Sword cutting through the underworld went beyond the horns of the bull’.

**ਅਘਾਉਣਾ** [əghauṇa], **ਅਘਾਇਣ** [əghaiṇ] *v* to eat one’s fill; to overeat; to be satiated. “gobīḍ jəpət əghaiṇ.”—*asa chēt m 5*.

**ਅਘਾਸੁਰ** [əghasur] *n* a demon named Agh, younger brother of Vakasur, and Raja Kans’s army commander. Under Kans’s orders, he transformed himself into a python. All the associates of Lord Krishan entered its mouth mistaking it for a cave. Krishan after entering it, expanded his own body so much that the python exploded. “jivənmurī hūti hāmri əb sou əghasur cabgəyo hē.”—*kṛisən*.

**ਅਘਾਨਾ** [əghana] *v* to eat one’s fill, See **ਅਘਾਉਣਾ**. **2** *adj* satiated. “bəhūt dərəb kəṛī mən nə əghana.”—*gəu m 5*.

**ਅਘਾਰਿ** [əgharī] *adj* ਅਘ-ਅਰਿ, enemy of sins; goodness. **2** Lord Krishan, enemy of demon Agh.

**ਅਘਾਵਨ** [əghavən], **ਅਘਾਵਨਾ** [əghavna] *v* to eat one’s fill, overeat. See **ਅਘਾਉਣਾ**. “əmrīṭ nam pṛīə pṛīṭi mənohər ihə əghavən pan kəu.”—*sar m 5*.

**ਅਘੀ** [əghi] *adj* who sins. **2** an irreligious person. **3** a libertine. “həm se ju əghi tīn ko gətī devən.”—*NP*.

**ਅਘੀਜਾ** [əghija] *adj* satiated, surfeit. See **ਅਘਾਉਣਾ**.

**ਅਘੁਟ** [əghuṭ] *adj* drinking a sip of which is rare. “əghuṭ əmrīṭ səm.”—*parəs*.

**ਅਘੁਲ** [əghul] *adj* free, unbound. See **ਅਘੁਲਨਾ**.

**ਅਘੁਲਨਾ** [əghulna] *v* to get release, achieve liberation. “tīn ki dhurī əghulie.”—*oəkar*. **2** to be different, get separate. “ko guru pərsadī

əghule.”—*prəbha ə m 1*. See **ਘੁਲਨਾ**.

**ਅਘੁ** [əghu] *S adj* weak. **2** sick.

**ਅਘੁਮਨ** [əghumən] *Skt* ਆਘੁਣਿਨ *n* a feeling of dizziness; giddiness; falling in a whirl. “gīṛyo bhumi jhumyo əghumyo.”—*ramav*.

**ਅਘੁਰ** [əghur] *adj* sans stare, snarl or scowl. “əghur netr ghumhi.”—*gyan*. ‘The stable ones go about serenely.’ **2** without ill-temper, serene, steady.

**ਅਘੁਰਣ** [əghurən] See **ਅਘੁਮਨ** and **ਘੁਮਨਾ**.

**ਅਘੁਲ** [əghul] *adj* without dizziness. “kəṛət pan pəyukh nis dīn ram rəsīk əghul hē.”—*səloh*. ‘...does not feel dizzy like drunkards.’ **2** See **ਅਘੁਲਨਾ**.

**ਅਘੋਰ** [əghor] *adj* who is not formidable; lovely, beautiful. **2** *n* Shiv.

**ਅਘੋਰਿ** [əghorī], **ਅਘੋਰੀ** [əghorī] *adj* who worships Shiv. “jugia əghori muhi jhori me dhərət hē.”—*hənu*. **2** *n* Shiv’s attendants. “əghorī aṭ agghə kəṭe pəre su prasənə.”—*ramav*. ‘Shiv came and were satiated feasting on warriors cut into pieces’. **3** a sect founded by Kinanram, the deviant, who not only advocates the consumption of wine and meat but also of excreta as part of religious practice. Aghoris consider eating in skulls of the dead as sacred. They are also called Kinaramie.

**ਅਘੰਨ** [əghən] short form for **ਅਘਗਨ**; heap of sins. “dekh cəṛən əghən həryəu.”—*səvəye m 4 ke*.

**ਅਚ** [əc] *Skt* अच् *vr* to go, walk, respect, beg.

**ਅਚਕੜਾ** [əckəṛa] a gəṇīk metre also called sṛəgvīṇi, kamīnimohna and ləkṣmidhəra. It has four lines, each line (having four rəgəns) organised as SīS, SīS, SīS, SīS :

Example :

əbīka totla sitla sakīni,  
sīdhuri supṛəbha subhṛəma ḍakīni,  
savja sēbhri sīdhula dukkhri,  
sēmīla sēbhla supṛəbha duddhri.<sup>1</sup>—*paras*.

<sup>1</sup>These are all Durga’s names.

ਅਚਨ [əcən] *v* to eat; to dine, See ਆਚਮਨ.

ਅਚਨਚੇਤ [əcəncet] *adv* suddenly, without prior notice, abruptly.

ਅਚਨਾ [əcna] *v* to eat, See ਆਚਮਨ.

ਅਚਰ [əcər] *adj* which does not move, inert. 2 ਅਭੱਖ inedible, not fit for grazing. 3 *n* the Creator, who is ever still and stable. 4 lack of knowledge. “əcər cərə ta sɪdhɪ hoi.”—*sor m 4*.

ਅਚਰ ਚਰਨਾ [əcər cərna] *v* to eat the uneatable. 2 to consume the unconsumable; sins. “əcər cərə tā nɪrməl hoi.”—*dhəna m 3*. 3 to move the immovable.

ਅਚਰਜ [əcərej] *Skt* आश्चर्य *n* wonder, astonishment, amazement, surprise. “əcərejrup nɪrəjəno.”—*sri m 5*.

ਅਚਰਣ [əcərəɳ] *Skt* आचरण *n* behaviour, conduct, action. “kəhiət an, əcəriət ən kəchu.”—*sor rəvidas*. ‘One thing is said, but another is done.’ 2 a carriage such as the chariot, etc.

ਅਚਰੀਅਤ [əcəriət] behaviourism. See ਅਚਰਣ 1.

ਅਚਲ [əcəl] *adj* immobile, immovable, fixed. “əcəl əmər nɪrbhə pəd paɪo.”—*bɪla m 9*. 2 *n* a mountain. 3 Pole Star. 4 the Creator. 5 a village in Gurdaspur district. See ਅਚਲ ਵਟਾਲਾ.

ਅਚਲ ਸਾਹਿਬ [əcəl sahɪb] See ਅਚਲ ਵਟਾਲਾ.

ਅਚਲ ਚਲ ਬਪਿਆ [əcəl cəl thəpɪa] See ਚੰਦਸਤ.

ਅਚਲ ਠਾਟ [əcəl θat] In music, a scale in which all tunes can be played without moving the equipment positionally; it contains pure notes: *ṣəfəj*, *rɪṣəbh*, *gādhar*, *mədhyaṃ*, *pōcəm*, *dhevət* and *nɪṣad ṣudh*; *rɪṣəbh*, *gādhar*, *dhevət* and *nɪṣad koməl*; and *mədhyaṃ tivər* (slow-fast). They are thirteen notes in all; depending on the volume they can be multiplied to 26 and 39. See ਠਾਟ ਸ਼ਬਦ.

ਅਚਲਠਾਣ [əcəl θaɳ] immovable place, fixed position. 2 four stages of spiritual knowledge; fourth state of the soul ਪਦ. “jaki drɪsəʃɪ əcəlθaɳ.”—*səveye m 2 ke*. 3. God, Creator.

ਅਚਲ ਬਟਾਲਾ [əcəl bəʔala] See ਅਚਲ ਵਟਾਲਾ.

ਅਚਲਮਤਿ [əcəlmətɪ] *n* lasting or unwavering intellect. 2 *adj* possessing firm intellect. “sətɪguru purəkh əcəl əclamətɪ.”—*sar m 4*.

ਅਚਲਵਟਾਲਾ [əcəl vəʔala] Two kos to the south of Vatala in Gurdaspur district, there is Achal temple dedicated to Mahadev; The name of the village has also come to be known as Achal, after this temple. Together with Vatala, it is called Achal Vatala. Here in Sammat 1586 a discourse took place between Guru Nanak Dev and the Gorakhpantthis described as Sidhgost in Guru Granth Sahib. “mela sɒn sɪvrətɪ da baba əcəlvəʔale ai.”—*BG*.

Shivratri fair is held on the 14<sup>th</sup> of the bright half of the lunar month of Phagun. A gurdwara was raised where the Guru stayed is named Achal Sahib. A ber tree from the time of the Guru is still there. Maharaja Ranjit Singh allotted 150 ghumaons of land to the gurdwara besides sanctioning an annual grant of Rs. 50. The priests are Singhs.

ਅਚਲਾ [əcla] *n* the earth.<sup>1</sup> 2 *adj* still.

ਅਚਲਾਮਤਿ [əclamətɪ] See ਅਚਲਮਤਿ.

ਅਚਲੇਸ [əcles], ਅਚਲੇਸੁਰ [əclesur] ਅਚਲ-ਈਸ਼, ਅਚਲੇਸ਼ੁਰ. *adj* the mountain-king. 2 *n* Mahadev, Shiv, master of Kailash mountain. 3 Shivaling installed in village Achal. See ਅਚਲ and ਅਚਲ ਵਟਾਲਾ.

ਅਚਵਨ [əcvən] *Skt n* munching, chewing, eating food. “əcvən ləge sərəv mɪl təb-hi.”—*GPS*. 2 See ਆਚਮਨ.

ਅਚਾਹ [əcah] *adj* sans desire; without want; satisfied, patient.

<sup>1</sup>Sanskrit scholars of ancient times have called the earth Achal (static) and the stars of the firmament as moving. Guru Gobind Singh interprets Achla as the earth. It does not end with kings who call themselves bhupati (husband of earth). “sāg cali abhə nəhɪ kahū ke sac kəhə əgh ogh dəli səū. cet re cet əcət məha pəṣu, kahū ke sāg cali nə həli həū.”—*datt*.

**ਅਚਾਚੱਲ** [əcəcəll] *adj* without playfulness, not sprightly, immobile, See ਚਾਚੱਲ.  
**ਅਚਾਚੇਤ** [əcəcət], **ਅਚਾਣਕ** [əcəɳək], **ਅਚਾਣਚੱਕ** [əcəɳcək] *adv* suddenly, unexpectedly, without prior inkling or warning.  
**ਅਚਾਣੀ** [əcəɳō] *adj* who eats. “əcəɳō juaɳō.” –*kəlki*. **2** See **ਅਚਾਣਕ**.  
**ਅਚਾਨ** [əcən], **ਅਚਾਨਕ** [əcənək] See **ਅਚਾਣਕ**. “ban əcən hən̄yō.” –*krīṣan*.  
**ਅਚਾਰ** [əcar] *P* पकड़ा pickle; an edible preparation of salt, chilli, mustard, oil, vinegar, jaggery, etc. “ən̄ɪk əcarən ɪavən ʃana.” –*GPS*. **2** *Skt* **ਅਚਾਰ** established rules of conduct, character, social behaviour. “guru m̄ɪɪ cəju əcaru s̄ɪkhu.” –*sri* *m* 5.  
**ਅਚਾਰਜ** [əcarəj] See **ਆਚਾਰਜ**.  
**ਅਚਾਰਵੰਤ** [əcarvət] **ਅਚਾਰਵੰਤਿ** [əcarvətɪ] *adj* whose conduct and manners are good; of noble character. “əcarvətɪ sai pərdhane.” –*majh* *m* 5.  
**ਅਚਾਰੀ** [əcari] See **ਆਚਾਰੀ**.  
**ਅਚਾਰੁ** [əcaru] See **ਅਚਾਰ** 2.  
**ਅਚਿਤ** [əcɪt] *adj* insentient, senseless. “həm əcɪt əcət nə jan̄hɪ gətɪ m̄ɪɪ.” –*kan* *m* 4. **2** ate, tasted. **3** *Skt* **ਅਚਿੱਤ**. neither overtly known nor sincerely learnt.  
**ਅਚਿੱਤ** [əcɪt] *adj* free from anxiety, carefree. “əcɪt həsət beragi.” –*sar* *m* 5. **2** **ਅਚਿੱਤਜ**, which cannot be thought of. “əcɪt həmare karəj pure.” –*bher* ə *m* 5. **3** beyond thinking, forgotten. “cɪtaməni əcɪt kərəe.” –*BG*. ‘With a touch of the Guru’s feet, worries caused by thinking drop from the mind.’ **4** *adv* suddenly, without prior thinking. “əcɪt kəm kər̄hɪ prəbh̄u t̄ɪn ke j̄ɪn̄ɪ h̄ər̄ɪ ka nam p̄ɪara.” –*sor* ə *m* 3.  
**ਅਚਿੱਤਦਾਨ** [əcɪtɖan] *n* a gift bestowed without asking for it; an unsolicited gift.  
**ਅਚਿੱਤਨਿਮਿੱਤਾ** [əcɪtən̄ɪm̄ɪtt̄a] See **ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ੋਕਿ** (d).  
**ਅਚਿੰਤਾ** [əcɪt̄a] *n* thoughtlessness, lassitude, lack of impulse to exert oneself. “cɪt̄ əcɪt̄a səgli

gəi.” –*bher* ə *m* 5. **2**. state of being carefree.  
**ਅਚਿੰਤੁ** [əcɪtu] See **ਅਚਿੰਤ**. **2** *n* carelessness, indifference. **3** state of being carefree. “cɪt̄a bh̄ɪ ap̄ɪ kərəɪsɪ, əcɪtu bh̄ɪ ap̄e deɪ.” –*s kabir*.  
**ਅਚਿਤੁ** [əcɪt̄r] *adj* who cannot be depicted. **2** without shape; formless. “su bhute bhəv̄ɪkk̄he bhəvane əcɪtre.” –*əkal*.  
**ਅਚਿਰ** [əcɪr] *adv* without delay, soon, at once.  
**ਅਚੁਤ** [əcut] *Skt* **ਅਚੁਤ** *adj* not fallen, unpolluted. **2** undripped, not leaking. **3** unmoved, ever steady. **4** *n* God, the Creator. “guṇ gavət əcut əb̄ɪn̄asi.” –*sor* *m* 5.  
**ਅਚੁਤਗੋਤ੍ਰੀ** [əcutgōt̄rɪ] *adj* of infallible descent, of God’s lineage. **2** a saint who discards pride of caste and considers himself God’s offspring.  
**ਅਚੁਤਤਨਹ** [əcut-tənəh] son of the infallible One, son of God, saint. “bhəgv̄an s̄ɪmr̄ən̄ nanək ləbd̄hȳə əcut-tənəh.” –*səhəs* *m* 5. **2** infallible form, indestructible form.  
**ਅਚੁਤਪੂਜਾ** [əcutpuja] *adj* unbroken (uninterrupted) worship. “əcutpuja jog gopal.” –*bɪla* *m* 5.  
**ਅਚੂਕ** [əcuk] *adj* unerring, unfailing, sure.  
**ਅਚੇਤ** [əcət] *adj* lacking in consciousness; insensible. **2** foolish, idiotic. “nər əcət ! pap te dər re.” –*gəu* *m* 9. **3** unconscious, senseless.  
**ਅਚੇਤਨ** [əcətən] *adj* unconscious. **2** entranced, swooned. **3** imbecile.  
**ਅਚੇਤਪਿੰਡੀ** [əcət̄p̄ɪɳd̄ɪ] *adj* having senseless body; slothful; lacking in zeal or watchfulness. “əcət̄p̄ɪɳd̄ɪ əḡɪan̄ əd̄har.” –*bɪla* *m* 3 *var* 7.  
**ਅਚੇਤਬਿਵਸਥਾ** [əcət̄b̄ɪv̄əst̄ha] *n* condition of being senseless; torpor. “əcət̄b̄ɪv̄əst̄ha məh̄ɪ ləpt̄ane.” –*suh̄i* *m* 5.  
**ਅਚੇਤਬੁਧਿ** [əcət̄b̄ud̄h̄ɪ] *n* mental inertia; a dull person; fool.  
**ਅਚੈਨ** [əcən] *adj* restless, perturbed, uneasy.  
**ਅਚੋਰੀ** [əcori] *n* absence of theft. **2** *adv* not secretly; openly. “jav̄h̄ɪḡe məm̄ pr̄aṇ̄ əcori.” –*NP*. ‘Breathing will stop at the sight of it’.  
**ਅਚੰਗ** [əcəŋ] *adj* without a parallel, the best.

“æcæg bhog bhugata.”—BG.

**ਅਚੰਚਲ** [æcəçəl] *adj* earnest, not playful. 2 sober, earnest.

**ਅਚੰਭਉ** [æcəbhəu], **ਅਚੰਭਵ** [æcəbhəv], **ਅਚੰਭਾ** [æcəbhə], **ਅਚੰਭਿਓ** [æcəbhio] *n* an impossible happening, astonishing event; a surprising matter usually considered impossible. “kəhio nə jai ehu æcəbhəu.”—*gəu mala m 5*. “ek æcəbhəu dekhio.”—*s kəbir*. “səgri srīsətī dīkhai æcəbhəv.”—*cpəi*. “māhā æcəbhə səbh mən ləhyo.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਚੰਦੀ** [æcvi] *n* uneasiness, restlessness (as of a fish out of water).

**ਅਚੁਤ** [æcyut] See **ਅਚੁਤ**.

**ਅਛ** [æç] See **ਅਛ** and **ਅੱਛ**. 2 *S* ocean, sea.

**ਅਛਜ** [æçəj] *adj* inglorious, inelegant. “ələp əjog əçəj.”—*kəlki*. 2 *n* mucous formed in the eyes.

**ਅਛਤ** [æçət] *H adv* in the presence of, face to face. 2 despite the existence of, in the presence of. “əçətraj bīchurət dukh paia.”—*sor rəvidas*. 3 *Skt* **ਅਛਤ** *adj* without a wound, unhurt. 4 undivided, uncut. 5 *n* whole unbroken grains of rice used in religious ceremonies. “əçət dhup dip ərpət hən.”—*həjare 10*. 6 (per Katyayan) unhusked barley grains.

**ਅਛਮਾਲ** [æçmal], **ਅਛਮਾਲਾ** [æçmala] See **ਅਛਮਾਲਾ**.

**ਅਛਯ** [æçəy] See **ਅਛਯ**.

**ਅਛਰ** [æçər] *adj* innocent. guileless. “əçhə əçan əçhər əçər.”—*gyan*. 2 See **ਅਛਰ** and **ਅਖਰ**. “bavən əçər lok tre.”—*gəu bavən kəbir*.

**ਅਛਰਾ** [æçra] See **ਅੱਛਰਾ**.

**ਅਛਰਾਂਕ** [æçrāk], **ਅਛਰਾਂਗ** [æçrāg] **ਅਛਰ-ਅੰਕ** *n* a seal or stamp with letters inscribed. “dur khərə əçrāk ləvae.”—*NP*. ‘From a distance (the navab) got (the shop) sealed’.

**ਅਛਲ** [æçəl] *adj* without deception or duplicity, guileless. 2 who cannot be deceived. “əçəl əched əpar prəbhū.”—*dhəna m 5*.

**ਅਛਲ ਛਲਾ** [æçəl çəla] *adj* not susceptible to deception, i.e., God. “munī jən gavhī əçəl çəla.”—*səvəye m 1 ke*. 2 Lachhmi, goddess of wealth that is not susceptible to guile. 3 wealth which deceives the undeceiving worshippers.

**ਅਛਲੀ** [æçli] See **ਅਛਲ**. “əçli prəbhū pəhicania.”—*asa dhəna*.

**ਅਛਾ** [æçə] See **ਅੱਛਾ**.

**ਅਛਾਈ** [æçai] *n* goodness, virtue, cleanliness. 2 kindness, gentleness.

**ਅਛਾਣ** [æçəṇ] *S* whiteness, brightness.

**ਅਛਾਦਨ** [æçadən] See **ਆਛਾਦਨ**.

**ਅਛਾਦਿਓ** [æçadio], **ਅਛਾਦਿਆ** [æçhadia] covered, wrapped, See **ਆਛਾਦਨ**. “ese gunəh əçadio prani.”—*asa m 5*.

**ਅਛਾਨ** [æçan], **ਅਛਾਨਾ** [æçana] *Skt* **ਅਛਾਨ** *adj* not concealed, evident, apparent, famous. See **ਅਛਰ**. 2 See **ਅਛਾਣ**.

**ਅਛਾਪ** [æçəp] *adj* without imprint or impression; who does not have identification marks like conch, shell or quoit, on his body. 2 without a sign or symbol.

**ਅਛਿਅ** [æçia] **ਅਛਯ**. *adj* indestructible, imperishable. “əched əçia.”—*əkāl*.

**ਅਛਿੱਜ** [æçijj] *adj* not subject to wearing out, unbroken. “əçijj rup ənbhə.”—*gyan*.

**ਅਛਿਤ** [æçit] See **ਅਛਤ** 2. “səgəl dhərəm əçita.”—*gṛḍḍ namdev*. ‘while performing all religious acts.’ 2 *Skt* **ਅਛਿਤ** *adj* unbroken, integral, uniform. “əçchu əçit.”—*gyan*.

**ਅਛਿਤਾ** [æçita] See **ਅਛਤ** 2. “səgəl dhərəm əçita.”—*gṛḍḍ namdev*. ‘performing all religious rites.’

**ਅਛੁੱਠ** [æçutth], **ਅਛੁੱਠ** [æçutth] *adj* untouched. 2 which cannot be caught. “gəe vir əçutthə.”—*ramav*.

**ਅਛੁਪ** [æçup], **ਅਛੁਪਾ** [æçupa] *Skt* **ਅਛੁਪ** *adj* naked, undressed. “rəg surəg kurəg əçupa.”—*BG*. 2 unworthy of touch. See **ਛੁਪ**.

ਅਛੁ [əchu] *adj* untouched, untouchable. “əchhu tuhī.”—*akal*.

ਅਛੁਹਣੀ [əchuhṇi], ਅਛੁਹਣਿ [əchuhṇi] See ਖੁਹਣਿ.

ਅਛੁਤ [əchut] *adj* untouchable “əchut.”—*japu*.  
2 low born; untouchable, whom to touch is regarded sinful.

ਅਛੇਉ [əcheu] *adj* impregnable, which cannot be pierced. 2 unseverable.

ਅਛੇਹ [əcheh], ਅਛੇਹੂ [əchehu] *adj* without a hole, unpunctured. 2 uncut, undivided. “pəd ərbīdān prem əchehu.”—*GPS*. 3 boundless, much. “bhəyo sənəh əcheh duhən mən.”—*GPS*.

ਅਛੇਦ [əched] *Skt* ਅਛੇਦਜ *adj* impregnable, indivisible. “əched he.”—*japu*.

ਅਛੇਪ [əchep] See ਆਕੇਪ.

ਅਛੇਪਕ [əchepək] *adj* who slanders. 2 who throws. 3 who inserts additional matter in a book; who interpolates.

ਅਛੇਮ [əchem] *n* lack of ਕੇਮ (auspiciousness), inauspiciousness. 2 disquietude.

ਅਛੇਵ [əchev] *adj* faultless. 2 ਅਛੇਦਜ. impregnable. “əchev həri.”—*akal*.

ਅਛੇ [əche] *adj* indestructible.

ਅਛੇਤ [əchot], ਅਛੇਤਾ [əchota] *adj* involved, unengrossed, untouched. “kəvəl əchota.”—*BG*  
2 See ਅਛੁਤ.

ਅਛੋਪ [əchop] See ਅਛੁਪ and ਆਛੋਪ. 2 of no consequence, trivial, small. 3 naked.

ਅਛੋਤ [əchobh] *adj* without ਕੋਤ (fluster); calm, quiet, patient, without playfulness.

ਅੱਛ [əcch] Ravan's son Aksh, See ਅਕ. “pur jar əcch kumar che bən farke phir aṅyo.”—*ramav*.  
2 birds such as blue jay, etc. “kete nəbh bic əcch pəcch ko kəṛēge bhəcch.”—*akal*. 3 *Skt* अच्छ *n* crystal. 4 clean water. 5 *adj* clean, clear. 6 sacred. 7 sectarian scholars define it is mean an egg.

ਅੱਛ ਕੁਮਾਰ [əcch kumar] Ravan's son, Aksh, who was killed by Hanuman. See ਅਕ and ਅੱਛ 1.

ਅੱਛਰ [əcchər] See ਅਕਰ and ਅਖਰ. “əcchər adī ənil ənahət.”—*səveye* 33.

ਅੱਛਰਾ [əcchra] *Skt* अप्सरा *n* a female denizen of the land of gods; a fairy, nymph, See ਅਪਸਰਾ.

2 *adj* having beautiful eyes, fawn-eyed. “vīlok əcchran ko əpəcchra ləjavhi.”—*ramav*. See ਮੱਛਰਾ. 3 *Skt* अक्षरा *n* utterance, narration, speech.

ਅੱਛਰਾ ਪੱਛਰਾ ਮੱਛਰਾ [əcchra pəcchra macchra] See ਅਛੁ 2 and ਮੱਛਰਾ.

ਅੱਛਰੀ [əcchri] *adj* of ਅਕਰ, of a character, or a letter. 2 *n* a fairy, nymph. 3 See ਅੱਛਰਾ 2.

ਅੱਛਾ [əccha] *Skt* अच्छ *adj* clean water. 2 a crystal. 3 a bear. See ਵਛ.

ਅੱਛੇਕ [əcchek] ਅਕਿ-ਏਕ. one eye. “əcchek kupā.”—*parəs*. ‘One eye is like a well’.

ਅਛੁ [əchr] a character, letter (of alphabet). “su kəbo! təhī əchr bəna kəhīyo.”—*ramav*. 2 an eye. “mətəs səbəd pṛīthme ucārī əchr səbəd pun delu.”—*sənama*. milter's eye.

ਅਛੁ ਪਛੁ [əchr pəchr] अक्षर प्रच्छ desire to know letters (of alphabet); questions about grammar. “əchr ke pəchr ke siddh sadhe.”—*akal*.  
2 sectarian scholars interpret it as this and the next world; here and there.

ਅਛੁਰਾ [əchra], ਅਛੁਰੀ [əchri] a fairy, celestial damsel. “ghumāt geṇ əchri uchah.”—*kalki*.  
2 When ਅਛੁਰਾ, ਪਛੁਰਾ and ਮਛੁਰਾ occur together, the sectarian scholars interpret them as a woman of this world, a fairy of paradise and a female of the underworld respectively. See ਅਛੁ.

ਅਜ [əj] *Skt* अज *adv* today. “cələṇ əj kī kəl.”—*s fərid*. 2 *Skt* अज् *vr* to throw, drive, go, run. 3 *Skt* अज *adj* who does not take birth. “əj əbīnasi joti prəkasi.”—*səloh*. 4 *n* Brahma. “əj śiv indr rəmapəṭi ṭhāḍe.”—*səloh*. 5 a billy goat. “əj ke vəsī guru kino kehārī.”—*asa m* 5. ‘...put pride in subjection to humility.’  
6 the moon. 7 son of king Raghu of the solar clan and ruler of Ayodhya, who was the husband of Indumati and father of Dashrath. “tāte putr hot bhəyo əj bār.”—*VN*. 8 Cupid.

9 the Creator. 10 *P* ۱۱ part from. “dālte əz mah ta mahi turast.”—*zīdgi*.

**ਅਜਸ** [əjəs] *n* infamy, ignominy. “Is lok əjəs nəhɪ dəre kur.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਜਸੈਨ** [əjsen] son of Janmejaj who is also known as Ajay Singh.

**ਅਜਹਤਿ ਲੱਛਣਾ** [əjhətɪ ləcchṇa] *Skt* अजहत्स्वार्थ *n* a distinction of the figurative sort in which the predicate has a meaning other than its literal sense. In ‘Thieves slipped away as soon as they saw black uniform.’ black uniform signifies policemen in addition to the dress.

**ਅਜਹੁ** [əjəhu], **ਅਜਹੁ** [əjhū], **ਅਜਹੁ** [əjhū] *adv* even now, still, despite this. “əj-hu bɪkar nə choḍəi.”—*bilā kəbir*. “əjhu kəchu bɪgrɪo nəhɪ.”—*tīlōg m 9*.

**ਅਜਕਲ** [əjkəl] *Skt* अज कल today and tomorrow. 2 dilly dallying. “əjkəl kərdɪa kal bɪape.”—*vəḍ əlahṇi m 1*. 3 a little time, brief duration.

**ਅਜਖੁਦ** [əzɪxud] *P* ۱۱ part by oneself, personally.

**ਅਜਗਰ** [əjgər] *n* a swallower of goat; a large snake, python. “əjgər bhar ləde əɪ bhari.”—*mala m 1*. 2 *adj* very heavy, weighty. 3 painful. 4 difficult. “əjgər kəpəṭ kəh-hu kɪu khulə.”—*maru solhe m 1*. 5 See **ਉਨਮਾਨੁ**.

**ਅਜਗਰੁ** [əjgəru] See **ਅਜਗਰ**.

**ਅਜਗੈਬ** [əjgeb] *P* ۱۱ *adv* from an unseen place, i.e. from the other world.

**ਅਜਗੈਬੀ ਫੌਜ** [əjgebi fəj] *n* an army of martyrs, army coming from some invisible place. See **ਅਜਗੈਬ**.

**ਅਜੱਗ** [əjəgg] *adj* without a religious sacrifice. 2 supernatural, not of this world. “sukhəggə ədəggə əjəggə.”—*kəlki*. ‘the sword, unblemished and exceptional.’

**ਅਜਦਰ** [əjdəh], **ਅਜਦਰਾ** [əjdəha] *P* ۱۱ a python. 2 a snake. “cū tūd əjdəh.”—*ramav*.

**ਅਜਨ** [əjən] *adj* without any human being; desolate. 2 without birth. 3 See **ਅਜਿਨ**.

**ਅਜਨਬੀ** [əjnəbi] *A* ۱۱ *adj* marginal, unknown.

2 foreign.

**ਅਜਨਮ** [əjənəm], **ਅਜਨਮਾ** [əjənma] *Skt* अजन्मा *adj* who does not take birth, beyond birth.

**ਅਜਨਾਸ** [əjnas] *A* ۱۱ plural of **ਜਿਨਸ** things, samples.

**ਅਜਨੇ** [əjne] *adv* without knowing, unknowingly, by mistake. “bhrɪttən mo əjne tum tat ənyo.”—*krɪsən*.

**ਅਜਨੰਦਨ** [əjnəndən] *n* son of ਅਜ, Dashrath.

**ਅਜਪ** [əjəp], **ਅਜਪਾ** [əjəpa] *adj* which cannot be recited constantly. 2 who rears goats. 3 *Skt* अजपा *n* per yog, recitation of God’s name in silence; mental recitation while thinking of characters ‘ਹੈ’ and ‘ਸ’ (‘ਹੈਸ’ known as gayatri mantr) with each inhalation and exhalation, respectively.

**ਅਜਪਾਜਪ** [əjəpəjəp] *n* mental recitation without the help of the tongue. “əjəpa jəp nə visre.”—*var mala m 1*. “atəm updes bhes sējəm ko jəp su əjəpa jəp.”—*həjare 10*. 2 *adj* recitation of the transcendent Creator. 3 recitation without the aid of a rosary. 4 See **ਅਜਪਾ 3**.

**ਅਜਪੈ** [əjəpə] *P* ۱۱ *adv* for, for the sake of. 2 therefore.

**ਅਜਬ** [əjəb] *A* ۱۱ *adj* surprising, strange, novel. “əjəb kəm karte hərə kere.”—*majh ə m 3*. 2 a resident of Daroli and brother of Umar Shah, who became a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. Appointed as a masand (Sikh preacher-cum-collector), he served the congregation at Amritsar. See **ਡਰੋਲੀ** and **ਨੰਦ ਚੰਦ**.

**ਅਜਬ ਅਜਾਬਾ** [əjəb əjəba] *adj* stranger than the strange, strangest. “pətɪt udharən əjəb əjəba.”—*BG*

**ਅਜਬ ਸਿੰਘ** [əjəb sɪŋh] See **ਉਦਯ ਸਿੰਘ**.

**ਅਜਬਾ** [əjəba] a vərɪɪk metre also called əkva, kənya and tɪrṇa. It is a stanza of four lines, each line being organised as SSS, S.

Example:

ləggē tɪrə, bhəggē bhirə.

rosə rɪjhe, əstə jɪjhe.—*ramav*.

**ਅਜਬਾਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ** [əjbakrɪtɪ] ਅਜਬ-ਆਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ a strange form, quaint shape. “əjbakrɪtɪ hē.”—*japū*.

**ਅਜਮ** [əjəm] *A* **أجم** *adj* mute, dumb. **2 n** The Arabs call Iran and Turan əjəm because they regard it as a country of dumb people. As compared with them they do not consider the latter as good speakers. “həkayət šunidem šahe əjəm.”—*hakayat* 8.

**ਅਜਮਤ** [əjmət] *A* **عظمت** *glory, greatness. 2* grandeur, veneration. **3** a miracle. “šəra man kē əzmət den.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਜਮਾਉਣਾ** [əjmaʊṇa] *v* to test, try, put on trial, experiment with.

**ਅਜ ਮਾਹ ਤਾ ਮਾਹੀ** [əz mah ta mahi] *P* **من ماه تا ماهی** *n* from the moon to the fish, or from the sky to the underworld. See ਅਜ 10.

**ਅਜਮਾਨਾ** [əjmana] See ਅਜਮਾਉਣਾ.

**ਅਜਮਾਯਸ਼** [əjmayəʃ] *P* **أجمايش** *n* a test, trial, an examination. See ਆਜਮੁਦਨ.

**ਅਜਮੀਢ** [əjmidh] See ਹਸਿਨਾਪੁਰ.

**ਅਜਮੁਖ** [əjmukh] *n* one whose face is like that of a goat, son of Brahma. See ਦਕ 2.

**ਅਜਮੇਧ** [əjmedh] *n* an oblation accompanied by the killing of a goat. “gəvalābh əjmedh əneka.”—*ramav*.

**ਅਜਮੇਰ** [əjmer] **अजमेर** *n* a town founded by Raja Ajaypal of the Chauhan dynasty in Sammat 202, which is now an important city in Rajputana. Here is the mausoleum of the famous Muslim saint Khwaja Muinuddin Chisti<sup>1</sup> who died in

<sup>1</sup>This Muslim saint was born in central Asia in 1142 AD. He visited Samarkand, Baghdad, Jilan, Hamdaan and Mecca in pursuit of religious knowledge. He was greatly influenced by the Sufi Saint Sheikh Abdul Qadir Jilani.

He reached Ajmer in 1166 AD and preached Islam till the age of seventy. After converting a Hindu saint of Ajmer into a Muslim, he married a Rajput woman. His daughter, Bibi Hafiza Jamal, also preached Islam far and wide. Thousands of Hindus and Muslims visit his mausoleum from far off places.

1235 AD. It is called Khwaja Sahib di Dargah. In history books a wonderful story is related about it. In the course of an expedition, attendants of the Dargah used to unstring the bows of the commanders and keep them in the mausoleum for the night. The following morning he, whose bow was found duly strung, was considered one chosen by God to lead the expedition and become the ruler. Per the custom, when Darashakoh's bow was found strung, Aurangzeb after being enthroned, got the whole matter examined and discovered that there was a tunnel connecting the room where bows were placed with the house of the priest who used to string one of the bows during the night. “nɪj ghər te surəg ke rahu. jaɪ mujavər mēdɪr mahu. ēdər dehɪ kəman cədhɪ. ɪs bɪdhɪ rakhi bənət bənɪɪ.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਜਮੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ** [əjmer sɪŋh] See ਬਹਮੀ ਸ਼ਾਹ.

**ਅਜਮੇਰ ਚੰਦ** [əjmer cənd] son of Raja Bhim Chand who without any reason but like his father, was an opponent of Guru Gobind Singh.

**ਅਜਮੇਰ ਵਿਚ ਕਮਾਣ ਚੜ੍ਹਨੀ** [əjmer vɪc kəmaṇ cəṛhni] See ਅਜਮੇਰ.

**ਅਜਯ** [əjəy] *adj* unconquerable, invincible

**ਅਜਯਾ** [əjya] *Skt n* hemp, cannabis. **2** Bhai Gurdas has used this word in place of a nanny goat. “əjya ədhin tāte pəram pəvɪɪr bhəi.”—*BGK*.

**ਅਜਰ** [əjər] *adj* intolerable. “sadhū kē səgɪ əjər səhē.”—*sukhmāni*. **2** *Skt* sans ਜਰਾ (old age), ever young, new. **3** *A* **ज** *n* reaction, consequence. **4** See ਅਜਿਰ 2. **5** who never gets old; ideas. “əjər gəhu jərɪle əmər gəhu mərɪle.”—*maru m 1*.

**ਅਜਰਸੁਖ** [əjərsukh] *adj* ever new happiness, permanent comfort.

**ਅਜਰ ਜਰਣਾ** [əjər jərṇa] *v* to tolerate the intolerable, digest the indigestible. “əjər pəd kēse jərəu.”—*kəlɪ m 5*.

**ਅਜਰਪਦ** [əjər pəd] See ਅਜਰ ਜਰਣਾ.  
**ਅਜਰਾਈਲ** [əjraɪl], **ਅਜਰਾਈਲੁ** [əjraɪlu] See ਫਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ.  
 “əjraɪlu phərəṣṭa tɪlu piṛə ghaṇi.”—*gəu var I m 5*.  
**ਅਜਰਾਨਾ ਕਲਾਂ** [əjrana kəlā] a village in tehsil Thanesar of Karnal district. It has a gurdwara named after Guru Teg Bahadur.  
**ਅਜਰਾਮਰ** [əjramər], **ਅਜਰਾਵਰ** [əjraɪvər] *Skt* ਅजरामर *adj* free from old age and death. **2** better than gods, i.e. lord of gods. “tū əjraɪvər əmər tū.”—*maru ə m I*. **3** *Skt* अजरवृत्, spread on the way, scattered on the road. “ləttā heṭh lətaṛie əjraɪvər ghahu.”—*BG*  
**ਅਜਲ** [əjəl] *adj* without water. **2** *A* جَل, *n* time to die. **3** death. **4** appointed time. **5** old, venerable (person). **6** *A* جَل, beginning. **7** time past that cannot be determined.  
**ਅਜਵ** [əjəv] without movement. **2** weak. **3** See ਅਜਬ. **4** *A* عضو a limb.  
**ਅਜਵਾਇਨ** [əjvaɪn], **ਅਜਵਾਯਨ** [əjvayən] *Skt* जवायन and जवानी *n* parsley seed or plant resembling aniseed; a kind of medicine beneficial for digestion. “yāko ənupan əjvayən.”—*NP*. See ਅਠਪਹਿਰੀ and ਜਵਾਯਨ.  
**ਅਜਾ** [əja] *n* a nanny goat. “əja bhogāt kād mulā.”—*səhəs m 5*. **2** wealth. **3** nature. “jɪh sətta ke əja əlāba.”—*NP*. **4** *adj* unborn, free of birth. “əje he, əja he.”—*japu*. **5** a *vəṛṇṅik* metre, also called əjən. It has four lines, each being organised as lSS, SlS, l, S :

Example:

əjite jīt jītke,  
 əbhiri bhaj bhiru hve,  
 sɪdhare cinraj pɛ,  
 səthoi sərb sath ke.—*kəlki*.

**6** *A* اعضاء limbs, collectively so regarded.

**ਅਜਾਂ** [əzā] *P* اجا part from that, with or by means of that. **2** for him.

**ਅਜਾਆ** [əja-a], **ਅਜਾਇ** [əjaɪ], **ਅਜਾਇ** [əjāɪ] *S* अजाओ *A* عاى *adj* useless, for nothing. “mūḍa mūḍ

əjaɪ.”—*s kəbir*. “so dɪn jat əjae.”—*gəu m 5*.  
**2** unborn, eternal. “əjaɪ jərabɪn.”—*səvɛye 33*.  
**3** who has no place; not living at any particular place. “nəməstə əjae.”—*japu*.

**ਅਜਾਇਬ** [əjaɪb] *P* عجب plural of अजीब and अजीब, strange, quaint, majestic. “əjaɪb bɪbhute.”—*japu*. **2** brother of Umar Shah and Ajab and a loving disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. See ਅਜਬ.

**ਅਜਾਇਬ ਸਿੰਘ** [əjaɪb sɪŋh] See ਉਦਯ ਸਿੰਘ.

**ਅਜਾਈ** [əjai] in vain, useless. See ਅਜਾਇ.  
 “mənmuḥk kəɾəm kəɾə əjai.”—*prabha ə m 5*. **2** a wrong place. “bhula phire əjai.”—*prabha m I*.

**ਅਜਾਏ** [əjae] See ਅਜਾਇ.

**ਅਜਾਹ** [əjah] without a specific place. “əjah he.”—*japu*. **2** *A* جال a curtain, screen. **3** a cover for the pillow, quilt, etc.

**ਅਜਾਚੀ** [əjaci] *adj* unestimated, inestimable, beyond estimation. “əməɾ əjaci həɾɪ mɪle.”—*oḍnkar*. “toləu nam əjaci.”—*maru m I*. “sətɪguru te magəu nam əjaci.”—*maru solhe m 4*. **2** *adv* without asking for, without begging. **3** *Skt* अयाचिन् *adj* (one) who does not beg or ask for.

**ਅਜਾਣ** [əjaɳ], **ਅਜਾਣੰਤਾ** [əjaɳənta] *adj* devoid of knowledge, unknowing, ignorant. “soi əjaɳ, kəhe me jana.”—*asa m 5*. “pukarənta əjaɳənta.”—*var sar m I*. ‘reads the scripture but understands it not.’ *S* ਅਜਾਣੰਦੋ.

**ਅਜਾਤ** [əjat] *Skt* अजात *adj* who is not born. “əjat he.”—*japu*. **2** *Skt* अज्ञात untraced, unknown, without trace. “krɪpaɳ baɳ bah-hī, əjat əg lah-hī.”—*VN*. ‘With alacrity they strike with swords and arrows and unknowingly cut off the limbs’. **3** See ਅਜਾਤਿ 2 and 3.

**ਅਜਾਤ ਸ਼ਤੁ** [əjat śətru] *adj* whose enemy is not born; without any enemy. **2** Guru Nanak Dev. **3** King Yudhishtir. **4** a scholarly king of Kashi who imparted spiritual instruction to a Brahman.<sup>1</sup> **5** Bimbsar’s son and king of

<sup>1</sup>See Koshitaki Upnishad, Ch. 4.

Rajgrih who killed his father but later repented a lot and became a Buddhist. He ascended the throne around 554 BC and died in 527 BC. Darshak was the son of Ajatshatru and Uday was his grandson.

**ਅਜਾਤ ਸਾਗਰ** [əjat sagər] See ਅਜਾਤ ਪੰਥੀ.

**ਅਜਾਤ ਪੰਥੀ** [əjat pāthi] members of an Udasi sect founded by Bhagat Bhagvan. Surjan Das belonged to this sect. His seat was at Ajneval in Gujranwala district. He described himself as free from any sham or sect, for which his followers came to be known as Ajat Panthi. Surjan Das compiled a granth named "Ajat Sagar".

**ਅਜਾਤਿ** [əjatɪ] *adj* without caste. "jatɪ me nə ave so əjatɪ ke ke jan jɪy."—*gyan*. **2** of a low caste. "jatɪ əjatɪ namu jɪnɪ dhɪtɪa, tɪnɪ pərəm pədarəth pətɪa."—*vəḍ chāt m 4. 3 P*, ਜੜੀ free, unbound, without shackles. "jo ləuḍa prəbhɪ kia əjatɪ."—*asa m 5*. 'The disciple whom the master has set free.'

**ਅਜਾਤੁ** [əjatʊ] *adj* belonging to a low caste. "suansətr əjatʊ səbh te."—*keda rəvɪdas*. 'A dog-eater belongs to the lowest caste.' See ਸੁਆਨ ਸਤੁ.

**ਅਜਾਦ** [əjad] See ਆਜਾਦ. "əjad hɛ."—*japu*.

**ਅਜਾਦਿ** [əjadɪ] ਅਜ – ਆਦਿ Brahma, etc.

**ਅਜਾਦੀ** [əjadi] See ਅਜਾਦਿ and ਆਜਾਦੀ.

**ਅਜਾਨ** [əjan] *adj* without knowledge, ignorant. "janɛ kəhā əjan."—*GPS*. **2** *Skt* ਆਜਾਨੁ *adj* upto the knee. "bhuj bər əjan."—*ramav*. **3** *A* اذان *n* advertisement. **4** a call from the mosque or its minar for Muslim prayer, also called bāg. The practice of əzan commenced from the time of prophet Muhammad. According to rules, əzan call is given with face towards Mecca and ears plugged with fingers. Foul men, drunkards and women do not have the right to give this call.

**ਅਜਾਨੰਦ** [əjanənd] *n* a nanny goat's offspring, a

billy goat. **2** son of King Aj, Dashrath. "əjanənd juko sətō lok jane."—*cəritr 102*.

**ਅਜਾਪ** [əjap] *adj* which cannot be recited, which has no recitation. "jap ke kɪye te jəpɛ payət əjap dev."—*əkal*.

**ਅਜਾਪ ਜਾਪ** [əjap jap] *adj* reciting the name of One (God) who cannot be contained in repetition. **2** See ਅਜਾਪਾ ਜਾਪ. "əjap jap jap-hi."—*surəj*.

**ਅਜਾਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ** [əjapal sɪŋh baba] The antecedents of Baba Ajapal Singh are not known to any one. In which town or family he took birth, of this nothing is known. He was a teacher of weaponry, a reciter of the divine Nam and was the embodiment of meditation. Reference to his aiding some Rajput noble of Bhadra town in Rajputana in Sammat 1812, and to his stay in a jungle of Jind near Patiala have come down but their full details are not available. During Sammat 1830 this revered person stayed in a grove near Nabha and continued to live there till his death.<sup>1</sup> Here he preached the Sikh faith and imparted weapon-training with full zeal and fervour. His weapons are still displayed in the gurdwara here. His great devotee, Baba Sarup Singh, was among my (the author's) elders. After the death of Baba Ajapal Singh, he was appointed chief priest of the gurdwara. See ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ.  
**ਅਜਾ ਪ੍ਰਸੁਨ** [əja prəsun] a billy lamb, a goatling. —*GV 10*.

**ਅਜਾਬ** [əjab] *A* عذاب *n* pain, suffering. **2** calamity, adversity. **3** admonition about hell. "toba pukare jo pavɛ əjab."—*nəsihət*. **4** See ਅਜਾਇਬ and ਅਜਾਬਾ. "pɪkh şah əjab."—*GPS*. "şəbəd rəbabi rag əjab."—*GPS*.

**ਅਜਾਬਾ** [əjaba] *A* عجب *adj* strange, wonderful, surprising. "əvɪlokət hɛ nɪj rup əjaba."—*NP*. See ਅਜਾਇਬ.

<sup>1</sup>Baba ji passed away on Jeth Sudi Sammat 1869.

**ਅਜਾਮਰ** [əjamər], **ਅਜਾਮਲ** [əjaməl], **ਅਜਾਮਲੁ** [əjaməlu], **ਅਜਾਮਿਲ** [əjamɪl] **ਅਜ** (birthless) **ਅਮਰ** (deathless) *n* a wicked brahman of Kanauj who married a prostitute. Ten sons were born to her. In Bhagatmal and Bhagvat it is mentioned that the youngest son was named Narayan. So Ajamal got liberated, found salvation because he would repeat the name Narayan.<sup>1</sup> “bīadh əjaməlu tariəle.”—*gəu namdev*.

**ਅਜਾਮੇਧ** [əjamedh] See **ਅਜਮੇਧ**.

**ਅਜਾਮੇਲ** [əjamel] See **ਅਜਾਮਿਲ**.

**ਅਜਾਯ** [əjay] *adj* unborn, not liable to birth.  
2 without ਜਾਯ (any particular place).

**ਅਜਾਯਬ** [əjayəb] See **ਅਜਾਇਬ**.

**ਅਜਾਰ** [əjar] *P* 𑂔𑂱𑂔 *n* torment, suffering, distress.  
“deɪ əjar gərib nū.”—*məgo*. 2 See **ਇਜਾਰ**.

**ਅਜਾਰਾ** [əjara] a contract. See **ਇਜਾਰਾ**. “səbh desən pər bād̪h əjare.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਜਾਲੀ** [əjali] *n* a goatherd, shepherd. “tɪs chɪn ek əjali ayo.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਜਿਤ** [əjit] *adj* invincible.

**ਅਜਿਤੋਂਦ੍ਰੀ** [əjɪtədri] *Skt* अजितेन्द्रिय *adj* who has no control over his senses.

**ਅਜਿੱਤ ਗਿੱਲ** [əjɪt gɪll] a village in tehsil and police station of Kot Kapura in Faridkot state. About one furlong south of the village is a gurdwara named after Guru Gobind Singh. The Guru stayed here and adorned his turban. There is no building except only a platform of the shrine. The place is also called Gurusar.

It is about two miles east of the railway station Rumana Albel Singh.

**ਅਜਿੱਤਾ** [əjɪtta] a Randhava jatt, headman of village Pakkho in Gurdaspur district who attained salvation by becoming a disciple of Guru Nanak Dev. His conversation with the Guru figures in detail in the Janam Sakhis.

**ਅਜਿਨ** [əjɪn] *Skt n* a skin, hide. 2 a goat's hide. 3 a deer skin.

**ਅਜਿਰ** [əjɪr] *Skt n* a courtyard, compound within the house. 2 air, wind. 3 body. 4 a frog.

**ਅਜੀ** [əji] *part* a form of polite address.

**ਅਜੀਂ** [əjɪ̃] *P* 𑂔𑂱𑂔 *part* from this; from this place.

**ਅਜੀ ਆਮਰੀ** [əji amri] *Skt* अजरामर *adj* free from old age and death. “əji amri nɪvəlkə kərəm vare.”—*dətt*.

**ਅਜੀਹ** [əjih] *adj* who has no tongue; sans taste. 2 dumb, mute. 3 which cannot be described in speech; inexpressible, ineffable.

**ਅਜੀਜ** [əjij] *A* 𑂔𑂱 *adj* dear, lovable, beloved. 2 *n* a friend. “əjijul nɪvaj hɛ.”—*japū*. 3 God, the Creator.

**ਅਜੀਜੁਲ ਨਿਵਾਜ** [əjijul nɪvaj] *adj* (one) who bestows comfort on his devotees. See **ਅਜੀਜ**.

**ਅਜੀਟਨ** [əjɪtən] *E* Adjutant, an army assistant, who is a subordinate rank-holder and helps his army commander.

**ਅਜੀਤ** [əjit] See **ਅਜਿਤ**. “hɛ jug bir əjit bəde ɪk kal dɪtɪ mən sur kərəre.”—*səloh*.

**ਅਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ** [əjit sɪŋh] the eldest son of Guru Gobind Singh, born to Mata Sundari on 23 Magh Sammat 1743. He laid down his life fighting bravely in the battle at Chamkaur on 8 Poh Sammat 1761.

2 a son of a goldsmith adopted by Mata Sundari for his resemblance with her late son. Once when he put on weapons given by the tenth Guru to Mata Sahib Kaur, and also trimmed his hair, Mata Sundari disowned him. Emperor Farrukhsiyar got him killed on the charge of murdering a poor beggar in Sammat 1775. His mausoleum is near Sabzi Mandi in Delhi where a sect named after him holds the annual fair. See ਰਠੀ ਸਿੰਘ.

3 according to Bandai Sikhs, son of Baba Banda Bahadur born in Sammat 1777.

4 son of Raja Jaswant Singh of Jodhpur born in Sammat 1736 who died in Sammat 1781. King Farrukhsiyar is supposed to have

<sup>1</sup>See Bhagwat Sakandh 6, Ch. 1, 2 and 3.

married his daughter.

5 son of Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala born to Rani Anand Kaur on Bhadon Sudi 6 Sammat 1866 (1 August 1809 AD). He was the younger brother of Maharaja Karam Singh. 6 Ajit Singh Sandhvalia who killed Maharaja Sher Singh, king of Lahore with his gun before he was put to death. See ਸ਼ੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ. 7 See ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਿੰਘ 4 and ਵੇਦੀ ਵੰਸ਼.

ਅਜੀਤ ਗੜ੍ਹ [əjit gəɾh] There is a gurdwara to the north of Bandar village, dedicated to Guru Gobind Singh who came here from Bhagta. It has 14 ghumanon of land donated by the village.

The gurdwara was first raised by Sant Sampuran Singh. A fair is held here on 1st of Baisakh and on Lohri.

This village is in police station Baghevala, tehsil Moga, district Ferozepur, 9 miles east of the nearest railway station Jaito.

ਅਜੀਤੋ ਮਾਤਾ [əjito mata] See ਜੀਤੋ ਮਾਤਾ.

ਅਜੀਬ [əjib] *A* عَجِب *adj* strange, uncommon, supernatural.

ਅਜੀਮ [əjim] *A* عَظِيم *adj* great, eminent. “həriphul əjime.”—*japu*. ‘stronger than the competitors, that is strongest of all.’

ਅਜੀਮਾਬਾਦ [əjimabad] See ਪਟਨਾ.

ਅਜੀਮੁੱਸ਼ਾਨ [əjimūṣṣan] *A* عَظِيمُ الشَّانِ *adj* exercising great influence; claiming majesty.

ਅਜੀਰਣ [əjirən] *Skt* अजीर्ण *adj* which does not become old. 2 *n* dyspepsia, عَزْم in Arabic/Persian, indigestion, also called əjirən or mādagən. It is caused by overeating, exertion with filled stomach, untimely sleep, grief, swimming immediately after eating, etc. Fasting is good for a dyspeptic patient. Black cumin, corriander seed, pepper longum, black pepper, ginger, pətəɾəj (pollen of flowers), aniseed kernel, root of long pepper, cɪtra, curcuma reclinata, myrobalan, əbəlbed, cardamom, common salt, black salt, all in

equal measure should be mixed to make curən. This should be taken in dozes of one and a half to two masas with water twice a day into a ground to cure dyspepsia.

ਅਜੀਵ [əjiv] *adj* inanimate, lifeless, inorganic. 2 inorganic matter.

ਅਜੁ [əju] *adv* today. “əju nə suti kāt sɪU.”—*s fərid*. that is, ‘in this human body.’

ਅਜੁਗਤ [əjugət] *Skt* अजुगु *adj* which is not united, separate. 2 unworthy, improper. “sakhi vicc əjugtā paɪke.”—*JSBM*.

ਅਜੁਟ [əjuɾt] *adj* not united, separate. 2 unmatched, unique.

ਅਜੁਧਿਆ [əjudhɪa], ਅਜੁਧਯਾ [əjudhya] See ਅਯੋਧਯਾ.

ਅਜੁਰਦਾ [əjurda] *P* اَزْرَدَا *adj* distressed, unhappy, grieved, distressed. 2 over-wrought, perplexed, its root is azurdən. (causing pain, aggrieving)

ਅਜੁ [əju] *adj* sans birth, unborn. 2 immovable, motionless. “əju hē.”—*japu*. See ਜੁ. 3 *part* a vocative, ‘yes sir.’

ਅਜੁਨੀ [əjuni] *Skt* अजोनि *adj* without origin. 2 unborn.

ਅਜੁਨੀ ਸੈਭੋ [əjuni səbhə], ਅਜੁਨੀ ਸੰਭਉ [əjuni səbhəu], ਅਜੁਨੀ ਸੰਭਵ [əjuni səbhəv] *Skt* अयोनिसम्भव *adj* who is not born through the vagina. 2 whose existence is not on account of another entity; self perpetuating. 3 sans birth and self existing. 4 *n* the Creator, Vahguru.

ਅਜੁਪ [əjuɾp] *Skt* अजुप *adj* without restriction or check, unbound. “nəməstə əjupe.”—*japu*. 2 *Skt* guileness, innocent.

ਅਜੁਬਾ [əjuba] a four line matrɪk stanza, each line having eight matras with pauses at the end of each set of four matras, the last matra being guru. It is also known as jivən.

Example:

krudhyo bhai. sər jhər lai.

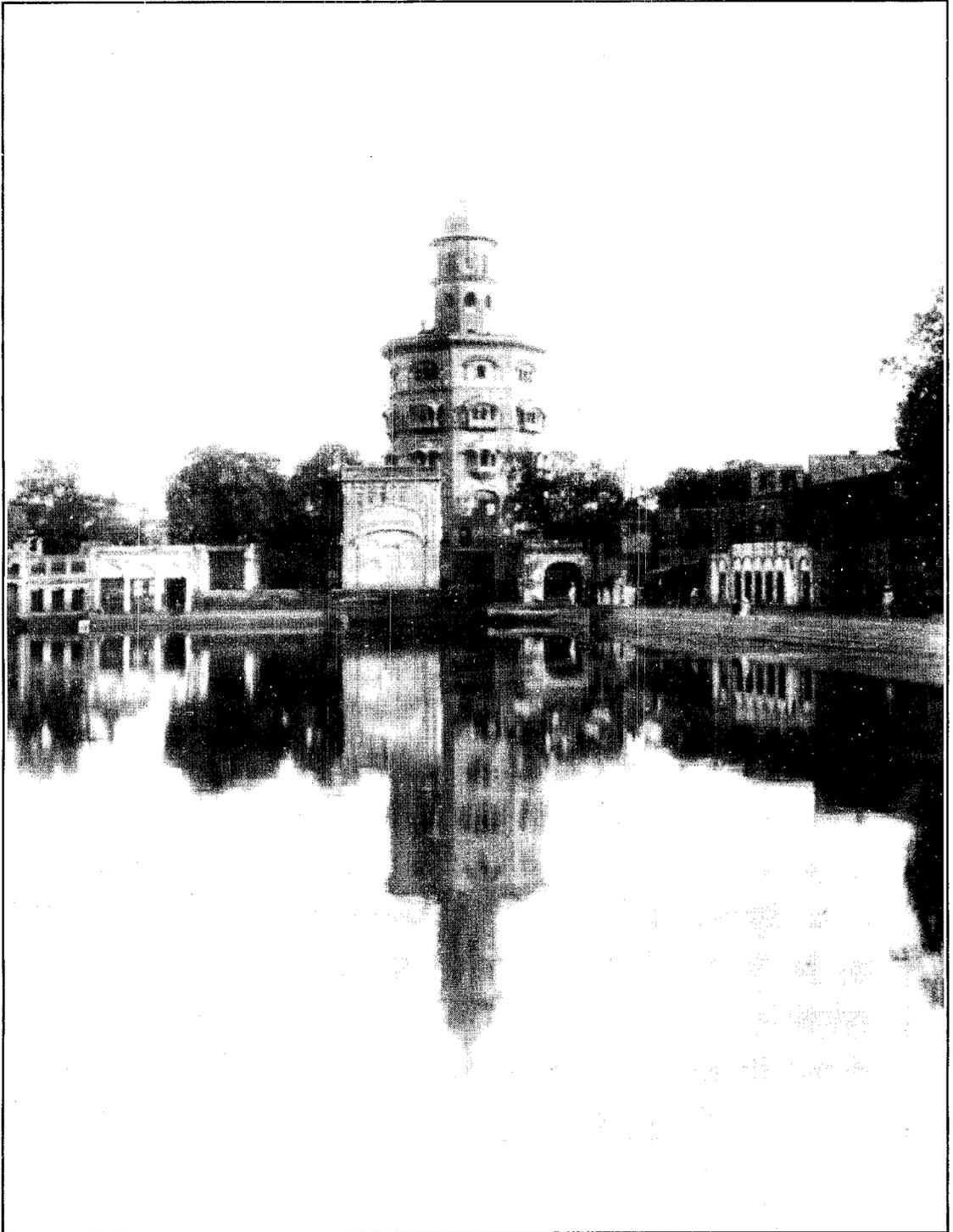
əs sər chore. jənu nəbh ore.—*GV* 6.

2 *A* عَجَبٌ *adj* strange, wonderful, supernatural.

**ਅਜੇ** [əje] *adv* now, yet. **2** even now, till now.  
**3** *Skt* ਅਜੇਯ *adj* not worthy of conquest.  
**ਅਜੇਅ** [əjeə] See ਅਜੇਯ.  
**ਅਜੇਹਾ** [əjeha] *adj* like this, similar, of this sort.  
**ਅਜੇਯ** [əjey] *Skt* which is not worth conquering.  
 “əjeyō əbheyō.”—*VN*.  
**ਅਜੇਵ** [əjev] See ਅਜੇਯ. “əjev həri.”—*əkal*. **2** See ਅਜਾਇਬ and ਅਜੀਬ. “rudravtar sūdər əjev.”—*dətt*.  
**3** ਅਜ-ਦੇਵ like Brahma.  
**ਅਜੇਵੀ** [əjevi] See ਅਜੇਵ. “ələkh əbhevi adɪ əjevi.”—*kəlki*.  
**ਅਜੈ** [əje] till now, See ਅਜੇ 1. “əje su rəbu nə bəhʊɾɪo.”—*s fərid*. **2** ਅਜਯ. *n* defeat, rout, reversal. **3** *adj* whom it is difficult to conquer; invincible. “əje əle.”—*jəpu*. **4** *n* the Creator, God. “əje gūg jəl ətəl sɪkh səgətɪ səbh navē.”—*səveye m 5 ke*. **5** Raja Aj, grandfather of Ram Chandar. “əje su rove bhikhɪa khaɪ.”—*ram var 1 m 1*. ‘Raja Aj wept after abdicating the throne while begging alms in separation from queen Indumati.’ See ਇੰਦੁਮਤੀ.  
**ਅਜੈ ਸਿੰਘ** [əje sɪgh] son of king Janmejāy born to a slave girl. “əje sɪgh rakhyo rəjiputr surō.”—*janmejəy*.  
**ਅਜੈ ਜੈ** [əje jɛ] *adj* who conquered the unconquerable.  
**ਅਜੈਮਲ** [əjeməl] See ਅਜਾਮਿਲ. “əjeməl kio bekūṭh- hɪ than.”—*gōḍ namdev*.  
**ਅਜ਼ੇ** [əzɔ] *P* , *n* part from him, from that.  
**ਅਜ਼ੋਹ** [əjoh] *adj* invisible. **2** beyond estimation. “əjoni əche adɪ ədve əjohā.”—*əkal*.  
**ਅਜ਼ੋਗ** [əjog] *Skt* ਅਯੋਗ *adj* improper, inappropriate. **2** incapable. **3** without proper relation.  
**ਅਜ਼ੋਧ** [əjodh] *Skt* ਅਯੋਧ *adj* who cannot be fought against. “əjodhəsc.”—*gyan*.  
**ਅਜ਼ੋਧਨ** [əjodhən] See ਪਾਕਪਟਨ. **2** See ਅਯੋਧਨ.  
**ਅਜ਼ੋਨ** [əjon], ਅਜ਼ੋਨਿ [əjonɪ], ਅਜ਼ੋਨੀ [əjoni] *Skt* ਅਯੋਨਿ *adj* who does not come through the vagina; beyond birth.  
**ਅਜ਼ੋਨੀਸੰਭਉ** [əjonisəbhəu] See ਅਜ਼ੁਨੀ ਸੈਭੰ “əjoni

səbhəu na tɪsu bhau nə bhərma.”—*sor m 1*. “əbɪnəsi əcəl əjonisəbhəu.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.  
**ਅਜ਼ੋ** [əjɔ], ਅਜ਼ੋ [əjɔ] *adj* even now, upto now. “əjɔ nə pətɪaɪ nɪgəm bhəe sakhi.”—*jet rəvdas*.  
**ਅਜ਼ੋਗਮ** [əjəgəm] See ਛੱਪਯ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 12. **2** *adj* who does not walk around; stationary.  
**ਅਜ਼ੋਨ** [əjən] See ਅਜਾ. **2** ਅਜਨਜ. See ਜਨਜ .  
**ਅਜ਼ੋਭ** [əjəbh] *Skt* *adj* toothless. **2** *n* a frog.  
**ਅਜ਼ੋਮ** [əjəm] ਅਜਨਮ. “əjəm he.”—*jəpu*.  
**ਅਜ਼ੋਰ** [əjɔr] *n* a flock, herd (of goats or sheep)  
**ਅਜ਼ਰ** [əjhər] *adj* which does not drop or fall off. **2** without dropping  
**ਅਜ਼ਾਤ** [əjhat] *adj* which cannot be glanced at or peeped into, invisible. “kɪ əjhatəs.”—*gyan*.  
**ਅਜ਼ਾਪ** [əjhəp] *adj* without a cover or screen, uncovered. **2** without sloth or lassitude; active. See ਝਾਪ.  
**ਅਜ਼ੁ** [əjhu] *n* a tear.  
**ਅਜ਼ੁਝ** [əjhujh] *adj* who cannot be fought against. “əjhujh he.”—*jəpu*.  
**ਅਜ਼ੁੱਤ** [əjhəj] *adj* not trembling, steady. See ਝੰਝਾ . “əjhəj he.”—*jəpu*.  
**ਅਯਾਣ** [əjən] *adj* without gyan (knowledge), ignorant, naive. **2** a child. **3** ignorance, naivety.  
**ਅਟ** [ət] *Skt* अट *vr* to go about, loiter, wander. **2** *n* pricking, planting, driving into. “pəg me ət kəṭək jese.”—*kɪsən*.  
**ਅਟਕ** [ətək] *n* an obstacle, obstruction. **2** an impediment. **3** River Atak (Indus). **4** a town<sup>1</sup> on the bank of river Atak; a district of this name in Rawalpindi division also named Campbellpur.  
**ਅਟਕਣਾ** [ətəkṇa], ਅਟਕਨਾ [ətəkna] *v* to stop, stay (temporarily). **2** to fall in love. “ətəkɪo sut bənɪta səg.”—*kan m 5*. “ətək rəhi ləkh raj kumara.”—*cəritr 312*.

<sup>1</sup>Fort of Atak was built on emperor Akbar's order in 1583 AD. Maharaja Ranjit Singh further fortified it and stationed a large army there.



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**ਅਟਕਰ** [ətkər] See **ਅਟਕਲ** “tāki naṣ ghat ətkərɪo.”—*cəritr* 124. ‘thought of a trick to destroy him’.

**ਅਟਕਲ** [ətkəl] *n* a guess. **2** a thought. **3** an estimate. **4** a know-how; plan.

**ਅਟਕਲਨਾ** [ətkəlna] *v* to guess, evaluate. **2** to consider. **3** to appraise, estimate. “pəraɪa χɪɪɪr ətkələ.”—*asa* *m* 4.

**ਅਟਕਾਉਣਾ** [ətkəʊṇa], **ਅਟਕਾਵਨ** [ətkavən] *v* to stop, hinder. “bəhurɪ bəhurɪ ətkavɪ re.”—*maru* *m* 5. ‘gets involved again and again in vices’.

**ਅਟਨ** [ətən] See **ਅੱਟਣ** and **ਅੱਟਣਾ**. **2** *Skt* अटन *n* a stroll, walk, travel.

**ਅਟਪਟਾ** [ətpəta] *adj* topsy turvy. “gɪnət gɪni əɪ ətprəti.”—*NP*. ‘high and low.’ **2** hard, difficult. **3** tangled. **4** gone astray, stumbled.

**ਅਟਲ** [ətəl] *adj* unmoving, firmly settled; inevitable. “ətəl bəcən sadhujəna.”—*BIla* *m* 5.

**2** *Skt* अट्टल a tower, fort. “bhe nɪrbhəu həri ətəl.”—*səveye* *m* 3 *ke*. ‘Free of fear is God’s fort’. **3** See **ਅਟਲ** ਰਾਇ ਜੀ.

**ਅਟਲ ਬਾਬਾ** [ətəl baba] See **ਅਟਲ** ਰਾਇ ਜੀ.

**ਅਟਲਮੰਡਲ** [ətəlməṇḍəl] *n* a true and holy congregation. **2** a stage of spiritual knowledge. **3** a region of the Pole Star.

**ਅਟਲਮੰਡਲਵੈ** [ətəlməṇḍəlvə] *n* the Pole Star with its fixed position. “gavhɪ guṇ dhomə ətəlməṇḍəlvə.”—*səveye* *m* 1 *ke*.

**ਅਟਲਰਾਇ ਜੀ** [ətəlrɪ jɪ] son of Guru Hargobind and Mata Mahadevi (Mata Nanki ji, according to Suraj Prakash) was born at Amritsar in Sammat 1676 and died at the same place on Savan Badi 10 (Assu Badi 10 as per GPS) Sammat 1685. His memorial is a nine-storey building.<sup>1</sup> Its foundation was laid in Sammat 1835 by Sikh devotees; then Sardar Jodh Singh Ramgarhia got some storeys added; verandahs of some storeys are

<sup>1</sup>His memorial is a nine storey building, corresponding to his death at the age of nine.

yet to be completed. Here cooked food is always kept ready for visitors by the city-dwellers. No wonder, there goes the saying — “baba ətəl, pəkki pəkai ghəll.”

**ਅਟਲਾਧਾ** [ətɫadha] *adj* unavoidable, sure, inevitable. “ɪk sadhubəcən ətɫadha.”—*sar* *m* 5.

**ਅਟਵਿ** [ətəvɪ], **ਅਟਵੀ** [ətvi] *Skt* अटवी *n* a forest, wood, jungle. “məhā udɪan ətvi te kaḍhe.”—*sar* *m* 5.

**ਅਟਾ** [ətə] *Skt* अट्ट *n* a windy upper storey of a building. See **E** Attic.

**ਅਟਾਕ** [ətək] *n* a shield; a cover against the blow of a weapon. “ətək ote.”—*ramav*.

**ਅਟਾਟ** [ətət] *adj* without caste or sub-caste, See **ਟਾਟ**. “ətətəsc.”—*gyan*.

**ਅਟਾਰ** [ətər] *adj* stable, constant. “həri sɪmrət əmər ətəre.”—*maru* *m* 5.

**ਅਟਾਰੀ** [ətəri] an attic See **ਅਟਾ**. **2** a town in Amritsar district; jats of Siddhu sub-caste live here. Most renowned of them was the hero of Sikh faith Sardar Sham Singh, the supreme patriot and the Sikh general who attained martyrdom while fighting in the battle of Sabhraon on 10 February 1846.

His daughter Nanki was married with great pomp and show on March 1837 to Naunihal Singh, grandson of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

**ਅਟਾਲ** [ətəl] *adj* unflinching, sure, certain. “tohɪ bhag me lɪkhyo ətəl.”—*GPS*. **2** *Skt* अट्टल *n* dome. **3** a heap, pile.

**ਅਟਿਆ** [ətɪa] See **ਅੱਟਣਾ**. **2** See **ਅਟਨ**.

**ਅਟੀ** [ətɪ] short form for **ਅਟਵੀ**. a hazardous jungle. “ətɪ bɪktɪ.”—*ramav*. **2** See **ਅਟਨ** and **ਅੱਟਣਾ**.

**ਅਟੁਟ** [ətut], **ਅਟੁਟ** [ətut] *adj* flawless, unbreakable, inviolable, firm. **2** inexhaustible, whole.

**ਅਟੇਟ** [ətət] *adj* without deficiency, integral. **2** See **ਟੇਟਾ**.

**ਅਟੋਰਨ** [ətəron] *n* a reel or frame for making hank of yarn; a tabor-like appliance to roll yarn on it. “punhɪ ətəron ki bɪdhɪ prerən.”

–GPS. 2 a kind of spider also called kahṇa. See ਅਟੋਰੂ. 3 the process of making hank of yarn. “səhɪt prɪtɪ ke kərhɪ ətəɾən.”–GPS.

ਅਟੋਰਨਾ [ətəɾna] *v* to rotate, revolve. 2 to make hank of yarn around a reel. 3 to deceive; to entangle in some problem.

ਅਟੋਰੂ [ətəru] *n* an insect which can move around; a long-legged spider; a kahṇa. “ətəru ko kənhəya nam.”–*əkal*. 2 an implement for making hank of yarn. 3 one who makes a hank of yarn.

ਅੱਟ [ət̪t̪] *Skt* अट् *vr* to exacerbate; to cause pain; to insult; to be subtle.

ਅੱਟਹਾਸ [ət̪t̪-has] *Skt* अट्टहास *n* a loud laughter, a guffaw.

ਅੱਟਣ [ət̪t̪ən] *n* a corn on the skin (caused by friction), stiffness of the skin. “ət̪t̪ən pəɾe əgʊʂt̪ əgʊɾi, ěcət pənəc ojkə dhar.”–GPS. 2 See ਅੱਟਣਾ.

ਅੱਟਣਾ [ət̪t̪na] *v* to fill up, complete. “gəɾəb ət̪ia tɾɪsna jəlɦɪ.”–*sri m 3*. “sara dɪnu lələcɪ ət̪ia.”–*var gəu l m 4*. 2 See ਅਟਨ.

ਅੱਟਾ [ət̪t̪a] *n* a skin of yarn wound around a reel. 2 an estimate, a guess.

ਅੱਟੀ [ət̪t̪i] *n* feminine of ਅੱਟਾ 1. 2 completely filled up like a ditch or a trench. 3 *Po* untwisted multi-strand yarn used on ceremonial occasions.

ਅਠ [əθh] *Skt* अठ् *vr* to go. 2 *Skt* अष्ट *adj* eight.

ਅਠ ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਬਾਰਹਿ ਬੀਸ [əθh əθharɦɪ barɦɪ bis]–*rətənmala*. eight prominent demigods, eighteen castes, twelve signs of Zodiac, twenty years reign of each of the three gods.<sup>1</sup> 2 eight parts of yog, eighteen accomplishments, twelve virtues as listed in Bhagvat, (acquisition of wealth, nobility of descent, beauty, penance, learning, faultlessness, lustre, dignity, effort, strength, philisophy and acumen); twenty means of salvation mentioned in yog rahasya

<sup>1</sup>Twenty years were reserved for each god to rule. His turn came after sixty years.

(truth, hatred of theft, celibacy, abnegation, non-violence, ablution, contentment, penance, education, exertion, meditation, saintly company, charity, benefaction, meekness, mental happiness, performance of yog, faith, worship and spiritual knowledge).

ਅਠਸਠ [əθhsəθh], ਅਠਸਠਿ [əθhsəθɦɪ] *Skt* अष्टा षष्टि. sixty eight. 2 In the Sikh scripture the figure, sixty eight, points to the pilgrimage centres of the Hindus. In the line. “suṇɪɛ əθhsəθɦɪ ka ɪsnaɪu.”–*japu*. the Guru refers to all places of pilgrimage.

The Hindu scriptures differ from one another as to the exact number of their holy places. Many texts give a much larger number; in the 22nd chapter of Matsya Puran 222 holy places are mentioned; Bhavish Puran’s nagar section Ch. 102, has a different number.

In Kapil Tantar the following sixty eight places of pilgrimage are given: Oankar Ayodhya, Avantika, Eravati, Shatdru, Sarasvati, Saryu, Sindhu, Shipra, Shon, Shrishell, Shri Rang, Haridwar, Kapal Mochan, Kapilodak, Kashi, Kanchi, Kalanjar, Kaveri, Kurukshetra, Kedarnath, Koshiki, Gaya, Gokaran, Godavri, Gomati, Govardhan, Ganga Sagar, Gandaka, Gharghara, Charmnvati, Chitarkuṭ, Chandarbhaga, Jaganath, Jawalamukhi, Tapti, Tamraparni Tungbhadra, Dashashvmedh, Drishdavati, Dvarika, Dhara, Narmada, Nagtirath, Naimish, Pushkar, Prayag Triveni Sangam, Prithudak, Badri Narayan, Bhadreshvar, Bhimeshvar, Bhrigutung, Mahakal, Mahabodhi, Mathura, Mansarovar, Mayapuri, Mandakini, Yamuna, Rameshwar, Vitsata, Vindhya, Vipash, Vimleshwar, Vena, Vetarvati, Vaishnavi and Vaidaynath.

ਅਠਸਠਿ ਤੀਰਥ [əθhsəθɦɪ tɪɾəθh] See ਅਠਸਠਿ. 2 a specific place near Dukhbhanjani and Thara

Sahib on the bank of Sri Amritsar tank, where Guru Arjan Dev uttered the hymn “əʃhsəʃhɪ tɪrəθ jəh sadhu pəg dhərhɪ.”—*ram m 5*. This spot was also visited by Guru Nanak Dev, Guru Angad Dev, Guru Amar Das and Guru Ram Das. Located here is a temple with a small golden umbrella; built by Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

**ਅਠਸਠੇ** [əʃhsəʃhe] See ਅਠਸਠਿ. “dəs əʃhə əʃhsəʃhe care khāni.”—*dhāna rəvdas*. ‘eighteen purans, sixty eight pilgrimage centres.’

**ਅਠ ਸਾਖੀ** [əʃh sakhi] See ਅਸਟ ਸਾਖੀ.

**ਅਠ ਕਾਠਾ** [əʃh kəʃhə] *Skt* अष्टकाष्टा eight directions. 2 one who has two feet, two knees, two arms, chest and head (skull) all hard like wood; a strong-bodied person.

**ਅਠਕਾਠਾ ਮਨ** [əʃhkaʃhə mən] See ਅਠ ਕਾਠਾ. the mind running in eight directions; volatile mind.

**ਅਠਕੁਲ** [əʃhkuɫ] See ਅਸ੍ਰ ਕੁਲ.

**ਅਠਖੇਲੀ** [əʃhkheli] *adj* clever, smart; who plays many games. 2 He who has learnt several miracles by wandering in all directions.

**ਅਠਖੰਡ** [əʃhkhəṇḍ] eight parts. 2 rejection of eight evils. “əʃhɪ pəʃhɪrɪ əʃhkhəṇḍ.”—*var majh m 2*. ‘eight parts of the human character including five senses, that is, sex, anger, greed, love and pride as also three qualities of maya’. 3 four castes and four stages of life. 4 four castes and four religions. “əʃh khəṇḍ pakḥəṇḍ məʃhɪ gurumət ɪkmən ɪkk dhɪaya.”—*BG*

**ਅਠ ਜੋਗਣੀਆਂ** [əʃh jogṇiā] See ਯੋਗਿਨੀ.

**ਅਠਟ** [əʃhəʃ], **ਅਠੱਟ** [əʃhəʃt] *adj* not established for or by some one, existing by or itself. 2 See ਬੱਟ.

**ਅਠਤਰ** [əʃhətər] *adj* seventy-eight.

**ਅਠਤਰਾ** [əʃhəʃtra] *adj* seventy-eighth. See ਆਵਨ ਅਠਤਰੈ.

**ਅਠਦਸ** [əʃhdəs] eighteen. 2 eighteen Purans. See ਪੁਰਾਣ. 3 eighteen spiritual attainments. “jəu

gurdeu əʃhdəs bɪuʃhar.”—*bher namdev*. 4 eighteen castes. See ਦਸਅਠ ਵਰਨ.

**ਅਠਦਸ ਗੰਠੀ ਖੋਲੈ ਜੋਇ** [əʃhdəs gəʃhɪ khole joɪ] —*rətənmala*. whoever unties the eighteen knots; whoever forsakes the fallacy of caste distinctions.

**ਅਠਦਸ ਵਰਨ** [əʃhdəs vərən] See ਦਸ ਅਠ ਵਰਨ.

**ਅਠਪਹਿਰੀ** [əʃhpəʃhɪrɪ] *n* parsley seed that is kept soaked in water for twenty four hours in a brand new earthen pot and is then ground and drunk in the morning as a cure for indigestion and fever.

**ਅਠ ਪਹਿਰੀਆ** [əʃh pəʃhɪria] *adj* (one) who takes only one meal in twenty four hours.

**ਅਠਪੁਰੀਆਂ** [əʃhpuriā] in the Purans eight imagined cities of eight gods : Indar’s Devadhani, Agini’s Agneyi, Yam’s Sanyamni, Nairiti of Nairit; Varuni of Varun; Paun’s Vayavi; moon’s Vibhavari and Shiv’s Aishani.

**ਅਠਚਾਰਾ** [əʃhɪrəʃhə] *Skt* मृतवत्सा बंधजा दोष. the death of a child on the eighteenth day after birth or after eighteen months. Believers in mysticism hold that this disease is caused by yoginis (female attendants of the goddess Durga) but it is not true that death occurs at the count of eight alone. Scholars have mentioned three types of barren women:

(a) kak bēdhya – who bears one child but none there after.

(b) gərəbhśravi – who conceives but aborts.

(c) mɪɪtvətsa – whose children die young. This type is said to suffer from əʃhɪrəʃhə. This is caused by some defect in the mother’s mensural outflow or father’s semen, and its commonest cause is syphilis. When a foetus is not fed to proper nourishment, its blood gets polluted and death becomes inevitable.

The best treatment is for parents to keep their bodies free from disease, stop coition after pregnancy. the mother should observe

moderation in eating and drinking, consuming less salt and eating light food of milk, rice, etc. She should spend more time in fresh air and wear clean clothes.

A mixture of physodis flexussa, turmeric, chitra curcuma, ceder, myrobalan, cardamon, warmwood, curcuma reclinate, coral ast parsley, kernel of the seed of water lily, sunflower, extract of root of barberry, red sandalwood, emblica ribes, all in equal measure should be ground and kept in a duly corked bottle. If the expectant mother takes this mixture with water for six months during conception but discontinues it in the beginning of the seventh, athraha gets ineffective.

**ਅਠਵਾਰਾ** [əṭhvara], **ਅਠਵਾਰਾ** [əṭhvara] *n* a period of eight days; the term is used for the week.

**ਅਠਵਾਰਾ ਤਾਪ** [əṭhvara tap] See ਤਾਪ (b).

**ਅਠਾਮ** [əṭham] *adjsans* space; who has no place. “nəməstə əṭhame.”—*japu*.

**ਅਠਾਰਹ** [əṭharəh] eighteen. **2** eighteen Purans. See ਪੁਰਾਣ. **3** eighteen races of snakes. “tɪn kəɪ jəg əṭharəh ghae.”—*prəbha ə m 1*. Eight plus ten additional races of snakes are mentioned in books i.e. subuddhi, nēdsari, pɪɪthʊʂəva, təkʂək, əʂvtər, hem-malɪn, nəɾēdv, vəjrdɪɪʂɪ, vɪɪʂ and kolir.

**ਅਠਾਰਹ ਸਿੱਧੀ** [əṭharəh siddhi] eighteen miracles; eighteen powers. For eight siddhis refer to ਅਸਟ ਸਿਧਿ; the other ten are :

- 1) ənurəmi (not feeling hunger and thirst);
- 2) dʊr ʂəvəŋ (hearing from a distance);
- 3) dʊr dərʂəŋ (seeing from afar);
- 4) mənovəg (proceeding at the speed of mind);
- 5) kam rup (changing into the desired form);
- 6) pəkay pɾəveʂ (entering into other's body);
- 7) svəchədv mɪɪtyu (death at one's own will);
- 8) surkriɾa (enjoying the company of gods);

9) səkələp siddhi (coming true of any wish);  
10) əpɾətɪhət gətɪ (absence of hindrance while going somewhere). “nəv nɪdhi əṭharəh siddhi pɪche lægia phɪɪɪ.”—*var sor m 3*.

**ਅਠਾਰਹ ਦਸ ਬੀਸ** [əṭharəh dəs bis] forty-eight. “səbhe putɾ ragəŋ ke əṭharəh dəs bis.”—*ma səg*.

**ਅਠਾਰਹ ਭਾਰ** [əṭharəh bhar] the entire flora; the idea is that if one leaf is taken from each plant, it will amount to eighteen loads (each load is equal to five raw maunds) See ਭਾਰ. “əṭharəh bhar bənəspəti.”—*məla namdev*. “romavəɪ koɪ əṭharəh bhar.”—*bher ə kəbir*. **2** Mahabharat with its eighteen chapters. See ਭਾਰ ਅਠਾਰ.

**ਅਠਾਰਹਿ** [əṭharhi] See ਅਠਾਰਹ.

**ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਸਿੱਧੀ** [əṭharhi siddhi] See ਅਠਾਰਹ ਸਿਧੀ.

**ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਗੋਤ** [əṭharhi got] See ਦਸਅਠ ਵਰਣ.

**ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਘਾਏ** [əṭharhi ghae] See ਅਠਾਰਹ 3.

**ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਤੀਰਥ** [əṭharhi tirəth] See ਤੀਰਥ 11.

**ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਪੁਰਾਣ** [əṭharhi puraṇ] See ਪੁਰਾਣ.

**ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਬਰਣ** [əṭharhi bəɾəŋ] See ਦਸਅਠ ਵਰਣ.

**ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਭਾਰ** [əṭharhi bhar] See ਅਠਾਰਹ ਭਾਰ.

**ਅਠਾਰਹਿ ਵਿਦਯਾ** [əṭharhi vidhya] knowledge of eighteen things; eighteen sciences or subjects: four Veds, six subordinate branches of Veds, mimāsa (through determination of a point), nyay (rule, equity), puraṇ (mythology), mənu sɪmɪɪ (manu's code of Hindu law), etc. əyur ved, dhənuɾ ved, gʊdvhəɾəv ved and nɪɪ ʂastrə. See ਵਿਸਨੁ ਪੁਰਾਣ, part 3, Ch. 6. **2** See ਵਿਦਯਾ.

**ਅਠਾਰਾਂ** [əṭharā] See ਅਠਾਰਹ.

**ਅਠਿਓ** [əṭhiɔ] *adj* an eighth. “əṭhiɔ sɪɪ dhore nəvəŋ nɪhore.”—*ramav*.

**ਅਠੂਹਾਂ** [əṭhuhā] *n* eight-legged insect, scorpion. “məṭɪɪ hoɪ əṭhuhɪa, nagi læge jəɪ.”—*var majh m 2*.

**ਅਠੋਤਰ** [əṭhotər] *Skt* ਅਸ਼ੋਤਰ *adj* eight added to any sum. “jɪu səu tɪvɛ əṭhotər layə.”—*BG*. See ਜਪਮਾਲਾ and ਤਸਬੀ ਸਬਦ.



ਅਣਹੋਣੀ [əṅhōṇi] *n* an impossibility. **2** *adj* impossible.

ਅਣਹੋਂਦਾ [əṅhōḍa] See ਅਣਹੁੰਦਾ. “əṅhōḍa nau dharīo padha.”—*asa pəṭi m 3*.

ਅਣਹੋਦੀ [əṅhōdi] *adj* without existence, imaginary, illusionary. **2** *n* unreality. “hōdi kəu əṅhōdi hīre.”—*ram m 5*. ‘Immersion in material objects is offset by detachment and belief in truth.’

ਅਣਕਾ [əṅka] a gəṅk metre also known as əkra, ənhəd, ənubhəv, ʃəʃivədna, cəḍrəsa and mədhurdhunī. It has four lines, each line observing ||, |SS arrangement.

Example:

jəb sər lage, təb səbh bhage.

dəlpətī mare, bhəṭ bhəṭkare.—*ramav*.

ਅਣਖ [əṅəkh] *n* ਅਨੜ-ਅੱਖ the other eye; an act that makes the eye turn. **2** desire for bravery. **3** desire for self-respect.

ਅਣਖੀ [əṅkhi], ਅਣਖੋਆ [əṅkhoa] *adj* possessing sense of honour; angry. **2** self-respecting; with a sense of honour.

ਅਣਗਣਤ [əṅgəṇət], ਅਣਗਣਿਤ [əṅgəṇit], ਅਣਗਤਾ [əṅgəta] *Skt* अगणित. innumerable, endless, countless. “sīkh sōgət aṅgəta.”—*BG*

ਅਣਚਾਰੀ [əṅcari] *Skt* अनाचारिन् *adj* of a bad character; wicked, immoral. “əṅcari ka dhanu.”—*səveye m 3*.

ਅਣਜਾਣਤ [əṅjəṇət] without knowing the purpose. “əṅjəṇət namu vəkhaṇie.”—*bəsət m 1*. **2** innocently, unknowingly.

ਅਣਡਿਠ [əṅḍiṭh], ਅਣਡੀਠ [əṅḍiṭh], ਅਣਡੀਠਾ [əṅḍiṭha] *Skt* अदृष्ट *adj* unseen. “əṅḍiṭha kīchu kəhīṇ na jaī.”—*məla m 1*.

ਅਣਦ [əṅəd] a khatri sub-caste, which is one of the high castes of Khukhranas.<sup>1</sup> “əṅəd murari məhā purəkh.”—*BG* **2** *Dg* pleasure, joy.

ਅਣਦਾਗੇ ਗੋਲੇ [əṅdage gole] bombs not needing explosive or fire; martyrs and

<sup>1</sup>They are ʃuri, kohli, chəḍḍhe, əṅəd, sahni, sethi, bhəsin, səbhəval.

celestial bombs. “əṅdage gole chutəṅge.”—*jōgnama*.

ਅਣਦੁਤ [əṅḍut] *adj* without brilliance, non-iridescent, not miraculous. **2** *Skt* अदृजुति *n* lightning. “əṅḍut khaṅə tən sohi.”—*ramav*.

ਅਣਪੜ੍ਹ [əṅpəṛh], ਅਣਪੜ੍ਹਿਆ [əṅpəṛhiə] *adj* illiterate, uneducated.

ਅਣਬਿੱਧ [əṅbiddh] See ਅਨਬਿੱਧ.

ਅਣਮੜਿਆ ਮੰਦਲ ਬਾਜੇ [əṅməṛiə mēḍəl bajē] This is Namdev’s hymn in sorəṭh rag:

1 “əṅməṛiə mēḍəlu bajē.

2 bīnu savən ghanhəru gaje.

3 badəl bīnu bərkha hoi.

4 jəu tətə bīcare koi. ...

5 jəl bhītəṛī kūbh səmania.” (3)

This means :

1 Unstruck word sounds like unstrung instrument.

2 The cloud thunders though it is not the rainy season.

3 The blessing of ambrosia rains without a cloud.

4 So it seems if one has spiritual knowledge to grasp it.

5 Water in the pitcher has mingled with that in the ocean, meaning thereby that human soul has merged with the Divine.

ਅਣਮੰਗਿਆ [əṅmōḡiə] *adj* without asking; bestowed free. “əṅmōḡiə dan devṇa.”—*sri m 1 jogi əḍəṛī*.

ਅਣਵੀਚਾਰੀ [əṅvicari] *adj* without thinking; bereft of power to think. **2** *adv* without considering. “bōdhən səuda əṅvicari.”—*asa ə m 1*.

ਅਣਾਉਣਾ [əṅaunə] *Skt* आनयन *n* the act of bringing; fetching. **2** sending for. “cəukəṛī mulī əṅaṇa.”—*var asa*.

ਅਣਾਪ [əṅap] *adj* unmeasurable; without measuring.

ਅਣਿ [əṅi] *Skt n* the sharp point of a weapon like a lance. **2** *Skt* army.

**ਅਣਿਆਲਾ** [əṇɪalə], **ਅਣਿਆਲੀ** [əṇɪali] *Skt adj* having a sharp point. **2** *n* a lance, javelin, spear. **3** a dagger. **4** a weapon like an arrow.

**ਅਣਿਣੇਸ** [əṇɪṇes] *n* the master of an army, a military officer, an army commander. “əṇɪṇes duhū dɪs dhuk-hīge.”—*kəlki*.

**ਅਣਿਮਾ** [əṇɪma] one of the siddhis (spiritual performances). See ਅਸਟ ਸਿੱਧਿ.

**ਅਣੀ** [əṇi] See ਅਣਿ 1 and ਅਣੀਆਲਾ. **2** See ਅਣਿ 2. “əṇiā jṭiā.”—*cōḍi* 3. ‘Armies clashed’.

**ਅਣੀਆਰਾ** [əṇiara], **ਅਣੀਆਲਾ** [əṇiala] *n* something having a sharp point. See ਅਣਿ. **2** a javelin, spear. **3** an arrow. “preṃ baṇi mən maria əṇiale əṇiā.”—*asa chōt m* 4.

**ਅਣੀਮਾਂਡਵਜ** [əṇimāḍvay] See ਵਿਦੁਰ.

**ਅਣੀਰਾਇ** [əṇirai] *n* Chief of an army, a Chief. **2** son of Guru Hargobind born to Mata Damodari (Mata Nanki according to GPS) in Amritsar on 26 Magh Sammat 1675. He did not marry and always remained in a state of spiritual bliss. He breathed his last at Kiratpur where his shrine exists.

**ਅਣੀਰੋ ਧਣੀ** [əṇiro dhəṇi] *n* a commander or chief of the army. **2** a king. **3** a commander-in-chief, general. “kəhā che əṇiro dhəṇi ne nɪhare.”—*ramav*. ‘Where is the commander of the army?’

**ਅਣੁ** [əṇu] *Skt n* a speck, mote, particle. “əṇu səman hvejan pəhar səman ko.”—*NP*. **2** *adj* very small. **3** of no consequence, trivial.

**ਅਣੁਕੀਟ** [əṇukiṭ] a germ invisible to the naked eye. Germs exist in blood, water, etc.

**ਅਣੁਵਾਦ** [əṇuvad] *Skt n* Vaishashik philosophy according to which atoms are ever existing and through their concord they constitute the material world. **2** philosophy of logic.

**ਅਣੇ** [əṇe] of the army. See ਅਣਿ 2. “ṭhəṭ jaj əṇe.”—*krīṣən*.

**ਅਣੋਖਾ** [əṇokha] *adj* unseen by the eye; supernatural. **2** rare, uncommon. **3** surprising, wonderful.

**ਅਣੋਖੀ ਬੀਬੀ** [əṇokhi bibi] daughter of Guru Angad Dev born in Sammat 1591.

**ਅਣੰਗ** [əṇōṅ] See ਅਨੰਗ.

**ਅਤ** [ət] *Skt* अत् *vr* to go, tie, receive. **2** *Skt* अत *n* bondage. **3** arrival. **4** continuous travel. **5** *Skt* अति *adj* excessive; too much. **6** *n* profusion, abundance.

**ਅਤਦੇਵ** [ət-ev] *adv* for this reason only; due to this.

**ਅਤਸਹਿਤਾ** [ətsəhita] *Skt* असहता *n* intolerance; want of tolerance. **2** inability to tolerate/appreciate others’ greatness or glory; jealousy. See ਅਤਿਸੈਤਾ. “ətsəhita dukh sukḥ məhɪ hoi.”—*NP*.

**ਅਤਸੁਹੀਆ** [ətsuhia] *adj* gorgeous, very beautiful, winsome.

**ਅਤਤਾਈ** [ət-tai] *Skt* आततायिन् *n* one who has drawn his bow to kill; a killer or tormentor, torturer. In Sanskrit texts six kinds of wicked men have been noted: a setter of fire, a giver of poison, a snatcher of wealth, a snatcher of woman or land;<sup>1</sup> a denigrator of a pious person. “sāt ka nīdāk məhā ət-tai.”—*sukhmāni*.

**ਅਤੱਤ** [ətətt] *adj* lacking reality; sapless, worthless. **2** without the five physical elements. **3** *n* illusory world (though its real essence is not different from the supreme reality) “nəmo pəram tətṭə ətəttə sərupe.”—*japu*. **4** one who is not mentioned as tət (He). **5** without ਤਤ (He) and ਤੂੰ (you).

**ਅਤਦਗੁਣ** [ətədguṇ] *Skt* अतद्गुण *n* Where the context is immaterial, a literary figure of speech wherein a description retains its original quality or meaning unscathed. “jəhɪ səgətɪ te or ko guṇ kəchuk nəhɪ let.”—*ṣṭvraj bhūṣən*.

Example:

jəse pahən jəl məhɪ rakhɪo bhede nəhɪ tɪh

<sup>1</sup>Apstambh and Manu, etc. write that to kill an at-tayɪ is no sin even if he is a brahmin, etc. See mānu, ə 8, § 350.

pani,  
təse hi tum tahI pəchano bhəgətIhin jo prani.

—*bIla m 9.*

pathər kəu bəhu nir pəvaIa,  
nəhI bhigē ədhIk sukəIa,  
khəṭ sastrə murkhe sunəIa,  
jese dəh dIs pəvən jhuləIa.

—*bher m 5.*

ਅਤਨੁ [ətənu] *Skt n* one without a body; Cupid.

ਅਤੁਫ [ətəf] *P عطف n* a favour, grace, compassion.

**2** attention, consideration.

ਅਤਭੁਜ [ətəbhuj] See ਅਤਿਭੁਜ.

ਅਤਭੁਤ [ətəbhut] See ਅਦਭੁਤ.

ਅਤਰ [ətər] *adj* which one cannot swim across, unswimmable. “ətər tərIə nəhI jai.”—*gəu kabir. 2 A عطر n* a perfume, scent, oil of sandalwood, extract of rose wood.

ਅਤਰ ਸਿੰਘ [ətər sɪŋh] son of sardar Amir Singh Sandhavalia and brother of Lahina Singh. After the death of Kanwar Naunihal Singh, he wanted to instal Maharani Chand Kaur, widow of Maharaja Kharak Singh, on the throne, while the Dogras were planning to make Sher Singh the king. Sher Singh succeeded and Sandhavalias felt extremely slighted. They wanted to put an end to Sher Singh. The Dogras also joined them in their plan. When Ajit Singh shot Sher Singh dead at Shah Balaval, a great calamity befell the entire family. Atar Singh ran away and took refuge with Bhai Vir Singh of Narranagabad. The Lahore army under orders from Hira Singh Dogra encircled him there. In May 1844 (27 Baisakh Sammat 1901, Sardar Gulab Singh shot Atar Singh dead with his rifle. See ਬੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ.

**2** son of Sardar Kharak Singh, an aristocrat of Bhadaur was born in 1833 AD. He was a very shrewd and erudite person. Sardar Sir Atar Singh Mahamahopadhayay set up an

excellent library at Ludhiana. He died in 1896 AD.

**3** Sant Atar Singh, a devotee of the Almighty and preacher of the Sikh scripture. He was born at village Chima in tehsil Sunam of Patiala state on the first of the bright half of the lunar month of Chet Sammat 1923. At the age of 18 years, he joined the Burmese Platoon No. 4, but left it after some time to devote himself to the preaching of the Sikh religion. He administered amrit to thousands of persons. Sant Ji was a perfect recluse and practitioner of Karam Yog (the path of action) and labour (work). His institution Gur Sagar at Mastuana and beautiful buildings at Damdama Sahib are a permanent memorial to him. Sant Atar Singh breathed his last at Sangrur on 19 Magh Sammat 1983 and was cremated at Mastuana.

ਅਤਰਕ [ətərək], ਅਤਰਕੜ [ətərkyə] *Skt* अतरक adj which cannot be debated, non-debatable. “tor ətərək gIra rəs bhini.”—*NP.*

ਅਤਰਦਾਨ [ətərdan] *n* a perfume-vial.

ਅਤਰਾਫ [ətəraf] *A* اطراف plural of ਤਰਫ direction. **2** tax collected from several sides. **3** duty on goods exported.

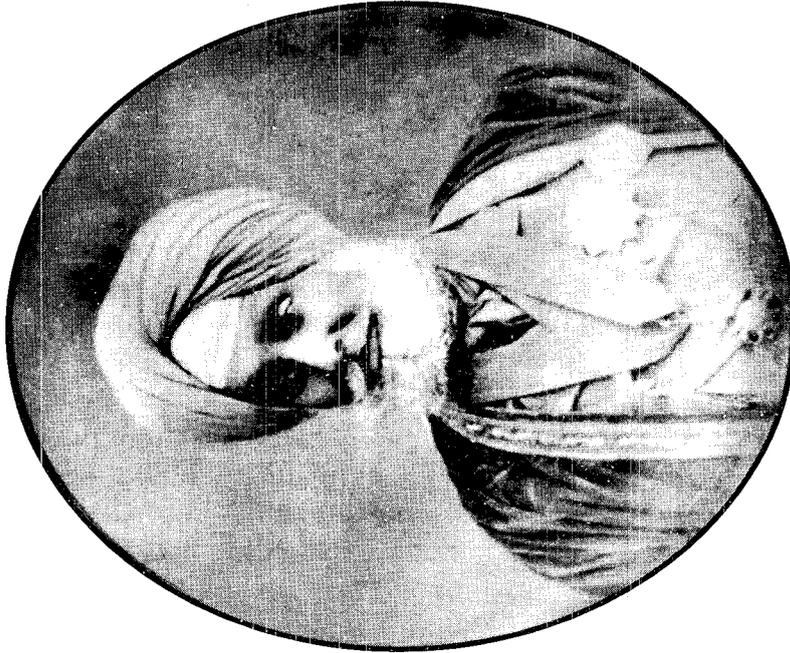
ਅਤਲ [ətəl] *n* the first and uppermost part of the nether world.

ਅਤਲਸ [ətɫəs] *A* اطلس *n* a kind of glistening silken cloth. “soe rumi tələ ləl ɖarke ətləsɛ̃.”—*krIṣən.* In the ancient times red coloured Roman silken cloth was very famous.

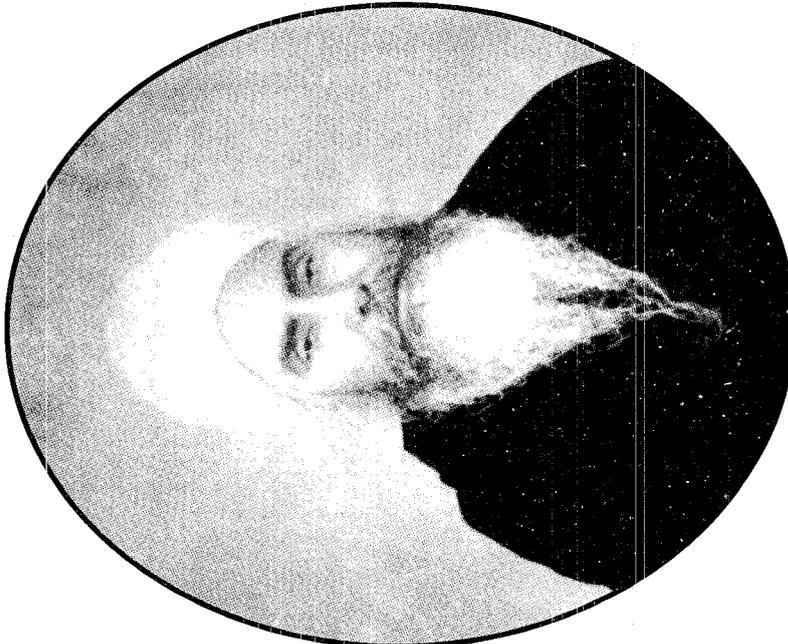
ਅੱਤਾ [ətə] *A* عطا *n* a largesse, bounty. **2** See ਅੱਤਾ. “əja he, əta he.”—*ramav.*

ਅਤਾਉੱਲਾ [ətəulla] *A* عطا الله *adj* gifted by God.

ਅਤਾਉੱਲਾ ਖ਼ਾਂ [ətəulla xan] See ਗੁਲ ਖ਼ਾਨ. **2** a Rajput of Taravri who sided with the Muslim religious zealots assembled under Haidri flag to fight for the destruction of Banda Bahadur and the Khalsa force.



SARDAR SIRATAR SINGH BHADAUR



SANT ATAR SINGH JIMASTUANA

**ਅਤਾਈ** [ətai] *A* عطاءى *adj* one whom the Creator has blessed or gifted with knowledge. **2** This word meaning 'mighty or dominating' is derived from عطا. "eh fəkir bəḍa ətai."—*BG*. "nāḍ cād kirpal das ih bāde ətai."—*jōgnama*. **3** half-literate, partially educated. "bajigər ləkh bhāḍ ətai."—*BG*. **4** *S* a beggar; a supplicant.

**ਅਤਾਕ** [ətak] *A* حُرّ *adj* independent, free from bondage. "punitō ətakō."—*akal*.

**ਅਤਾਤ** [ətāt] *adj* without a ਤਾਤ (son). **2** fatherless. **3** without rancour. **4** *A* اطاعت *n* obedience, allegiance.

**ਅਤਾਨ** [ətan] *adj* without defence; who has no protector. "ətanəsc."—*gyan*. See ਤਾਨ.

**ਅਤਾਪ** [ətap] *adj* not attainable through austerities/penance. "tap ke kīye te jpe paie ətap nath."—*akal*. **2** free from sorrow; calm.

**ਅਤਾਰ** [ətar] *A* عطار *n* a maker or seller of perfumes. **2** a seller of distilled drugs.

**ਅਤਾਲੀਕ** [ətalik] *A* اَلْمُتَلِّق *n* a teacher, an instructor, a preceptor, an educator.

**ਅਤਿ** [ətɪ] *Skt adj* very much, excessive. "ətɪ sura je kou kəhave."—*sukhmāni*.

**ਅਤਿ ਅਖੰਡ ਪਾਠ** [ətɪ əkhāḍ paṭh] an uninterrupted recitation of Guru Granth Sahib by one reciter in a single sitting without eating anything. It usually takes twenty seven hours to complete. See ਨਾਰਾਯਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ.

**ਅਤਿਸਹਿਤਾ** [ətɪ səhɪtā] See ਅਤਸਹਿਤਾ.

**ਅਤਿਸ਼ਯ** [ətɪʂəy] *Skt adj* very much.

**ਅਤਿਸ਼ਯੋਕਿ** [ətɪʂəyokɪ] See ਅਤਜੁਕਿ.

**ਅਤਿਸਾਰ** [ətɪsar] *n* essence. **2** اسهال, diarrhoea. It is caused by disorder in the digestive system that is in turn caused by overeating or eating of foul food, raw or over ripe fruit, or viscous glutinous things, sleeping on wet ground, drinking unclean water; in this state food is not well digested causing frequent loose motions.

Before preventing loose motions, stomach

should be cleansed by administering castor oil or some other waxen stuff. Then prepare a compound of bamboo manna, cardamom, verdigrass, gum of acacia, fine gum (māstəgi), lump sugar, and opium into pills of one tola each. Taking one to three pills a day, according to the patient's age, with aniseed extract or fresh water for three days, would cure diarrhoea. Alternatively, Indian baekl kern and aniseed boiled in water like tea or curd of cow's milk with black pepper, ginger and salt may be taken. Or powder of myrobalan, patis aconitum heterophyllum asafoetide, black pepper, ginger and salt be taken two to four masas daily with warm water.

The patient suffering from diarrhoea should not eat thick loaves of wheat flour or other heavy things. Light items like sago, white of the egg, rice, milk etc. should be taken. "tɪs ko ləgə ədhɪk ətɪsar."—*GPS*.

**ਅਤਿਸੈ** [ətɪsɛ] See ਅਤਿਸ਼ਯ.

**ਅਤਿਸੈਤਾ** [ətɪsɛtā] *Skt ਅਤਿਸ਼ਯਤਾ n* excess and deficiency, profit or loss. "ətɪsɛtā māhɪ jɪn cɪt layo."—*GPS*. **2** See ਅਤਸਹਿਤਾ.

**ਅਤਿਸ੍ਵਾਪ** [ətɪsvap] *Skt n* eternal sleep; death. See ਸ੍ਵੈ.

**ਅਤਿਕਾਯ** [ətɪkay] *adj* having a large body, big-bodied, hefty. **2** son of Ravan born to Dhanyamalini. Lachhman killed him in a battle. His name was also Mahakay. "māhakay nama māha bir evō."—*ramav*.

**ਅਤਿ ਕੁੰਭੀ** [ətɪ kūbhi] See ਕੁੰਭੀ 6.

**ਅਤਿਕ੍ਰਮਣ** [ətɪkrəmən] *Skt n* walking over. **2** exceeding the limit. **3** overstepping the rules.

**ਅਤਿਗੀਤਾ** [ətɪgita] a matrɪk metre comprising four lines, each line having 32 matras with pauses first at the fifteenth matra and the next at the seventeenth matra after that.

Example:

"jɪnɪ hərə hərə namu nə cetɪo (meri jɪduriə)

te mənʊkʰ mʊɾ ɪaŋe ram.”—*bīha m 4*.

In these lines, meri jīdurīe is an address, and is not a part of the metre. If there are two guru mātras instead of guru and ləghu mātras at the end, the metre is known as kəmōd.

**ਅਤਿਥਿ** [ətɪθɪ] *Skt n* one whose time of arrival is not fixed; a visitor, guest. **2** son of Kushu and grandson of Ram Chandar. He was born from Kumudvati’s womb.

**ਅਤਿਪਤ** [ətɪpət] *adj* dissatisfied, unsatiated. See ਅਤਿਪਤ.

**ਅਤਿਪਤਿ** [ətɪpətɪ] *Skt* अतृप्ति *n* lack of satisfaction, absence of satiety. “ətɪpətɪ mən mae.”—*səhəs m 5*.

**ਅਤਿਬਲਨਾ** [ətɪbəlna] *adj* extremely powerful, very strong.

**ਅਤਿਬਲਾ** [ətɪbəla] *Skt n* It is stated in Valmik’s Ramayan that Vishvamitar taught Ram two techniques of bla and ətɪbla because of which he remained free from fatigue and disease. **2** a herb called gōgerən or kōghi that strengthens semen, pacifies the burning sensation and cholera afflicting the animals. It kills worms in the stomach. Taking it with milk and a lump of sugar cures prəmeh disease (*L sidonia cordifolia*).

**ਅਤਿਭੁਜ** [ətɪbhuj] *adj* long armed.<sup>1</sup> **2** one whose arms can reach anywhere. “ətɪbhuj bhəɪo əparla.”—*məla namdev*.

**ਅਤਿਮਾਨੁਖ** [ətɪmanukʰ] *adj* one who though human in form, possesses greater strength than man; god in human form. **2** beyond human power. **3** one who transcends human strength; an animal.

**ਅਤਿਮਾਲਤੀ** [ətɪmalti] a four lined matrɪk metre, also called padakulək, comprising four cəkəls, that is four dəgəŋs, with two pauses, each after eight mātras, the final two mātras being guru.

<sup>1</sup>It may also be pronounced as ਵਾਹੁ.

Example:

kəhū nə puja, kəhū nə ərcə,  
kəhū nə ʃrutɪdhunɪ, sɪmrətɪ nə cərcə,  
kəhū nə homō, kəhū nə danō,  
kəhū nə sējəm, kəhū sənənō.—*kəlki*.

**ਅਤਿਮੁਤੁ** [ətɪmrɪtʊ] *Skt n* salvation; death that does not repeat itself. “ese mərhu jɪ bəhʊr nə mərna.”—*gəu kəbir*.

**ਅਤਿਰਸ** [ətɪrəs] *n* spiritual bliss, of which there is no equal. “ətɪrəs paɪ təje rəs phike.”—*səloh*. **2** the joy of reciting the name of God.

**ਅਤਿਰਥ** [ətɪrəθ], **ਅਤਿਰਥੀ** [ətɪrəθi] *Skt* अतिरथ *n* a warrior who mounting a chariot alone fights against countless enemies; a great hero. “jətha subhəʃ ətɪrəθi hve ləɾət nə cəhɪt səhay.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਤਿਰਿਕਤ** [ətɪrɪkət] *Skt* अतिरिक्त *adv* besides, in addition to.

**ਅਤਿਰੋਗ** [ətɪrɔg] *n* ignorance. **2** cough. **3** leprosy. **4** *adj* incurable; mortal.

**ਅਤਿਵੰਤ** [ətɪvənt] *Skt* अतर्जित *adj* very much, abundant, beyond measure. “danɪ bəʃo ətɪvənt məhā bəlɪ.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

**ਅਤਿਵਯਾਪਿ** [ətɪvyaptɪ] *Skt n* a defective characteristic of a particular object; the characteristic which is to be found in other objects as well. Suppose we describe a cow as a horned animal but there are many other animals like buffalo, and goat with horns, so this is a defect in characterisation.

**ਅਤੀ** [ətɪ] See ਅਤ and ਅਤਿ. **2** *Skt vr* to pass by, go across, trespass.

**ਅਤੀਸਾਰ** [ətɪsar] See ਅਤਿਸਾਰ. “tɪn ko ətɪsar dukh hoi.”—*NP*.

**ਅਤੀਤ** [ətɪt] *Skt adj* gone by; past. **2** free from worldly attachments; averse, ascetic. “ətɪt sədæe maɪa ka mata.”—*suhi m 5*. **3** *adv* away, beyond. “hvebo triguŋ ətɪt.”—*həjare 10*.

**ਅਤੀਥਿ** [ətɪθɪ] See ਅਤਿਥਿ.

**ਅਤੀਦ੍ਰਿ** [ətɪdɾe] *Skt* अतींद्रिय *adj* not comrehensible

through the senses; beyond sensory perception.

**ਅਤੀਮ** [ətɪm] *A*  *adj* (one) whose parents are dead. **2** poor, penniless, trivial. “jāṭ sute jiraṇ me thie ətima gəḍ.”—*s fərid*.

**ਅਤੀਯਹ** [ətɪyəh] *A*  a reward, an award.

**ਅਤੀਵ** [ətɪv] *Skt adj* very much, beyond measure.

**ਅਤੁਟ** [ətut] *adj* undiminished.

**ਅਤੁਲ** [ətul] *adj* immeasurable, measureless. “ape ətul tulaṭṭa pṭara.”—*sor m 4*. **2** *Skt* ਅਤੁਲਜ matchless, unequalled, rare. “gun gavət ətul sukh paṭa.”—*toḍi m 5*.

**ਅਤੁਲਤ** [ətulət] *adj* unweighed, unmeasured. “bəl ətulət bahu vɪsala.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਤੁਲ ਤੋਲ** [ətul tol] *n* a spiritual insight; thinking of what is immeasurable.

**ਅਤੁਲਿਤ** [ətulɪt] See ਅਤੁਲਤ.

**ਅਤੁਲਜ** [ətuly] See ਅਤੁਲ 2.

**ਅਤੁ ਲਯਯੋ ਗਿਤਾ** [ətuly-yogɪta] a figure of meaning with a specific feature “tuly-yogɪta jəhā nə hoi, jan atuly-yogɪta soi.—*jəsvət jəso bhūṣan*. ‘The object to be compared is not equal to the one it is compared with.’ It is non-comparability, the obverse of comparability.

Example:

thakə nən srəvən sunɪ thakə,  
thaki sūdərɪ kaɪa,  
jəra hak di səbh mətɪ thaki,  
ek nə thakəsɪ maɪa.—*suhi kəbir*.  
gɪrɪ bəsudha jəl pəvən jaɪgo  
ɪkɪ sadhbəcən əḷladha,  
əḍ bɪnasi jər bɪnasi  
utbhuj set bɪnadha,  
carɪ bɪnasi khəṭ-hɪ bɪnasi  
ɪk sadhbəcən nɪhcəladha,  
dɪsəṭɪman hɛ səgəl bɪnasi,  
ɪk sadhbəcən agadha—*sar m 5*.  
mela brəhma mela ɪḍu,  
rəvɪ mela mela hɛ cədu,  
mela məḷta ɪhu səsar,

ɪk hərəɪ nɪrməl jaka ət nə par.

—*bher kəbir*.

**ਅਤੇ** [ətɛ] *part* a conjunction meaning ‘and’.

**ਅਤੇਜ** [ətɛj] *adj* without lustre, ineffective. **2** *n* darkness. “ətɛj jəsɛ tɛj lɪn.”—*əkāl*.

**ਅਤੇਵ** [ətɛv] See ਅਤੀਵ. “ətɛvagnɪ hotrɪ.”—*dətt*. ‘high priest adept in performing rites.’

**ਅਤੇ** [ətɛ] See ਅਤੇ. “gohe ətɛ ləkɪ əḍərɪ kɪra hoɪ.”—*var asa*.

**ਅਤੋਕ** [ətək] *Skt* अतक् *n* a limb, part. **2** a traveller, wayfarer.

**ਅਤੋਲ** [ətəl] *adj* unweighed, beyond weighing. **2** unequalled, matchless.

**ਅਤੋਲਕ** [ətələk], **ਅਤੋਲਵਾ** [ətəlva], **ਅਤੋਲਵੀ** [ətəlvi] *adj* that cannot be weighed, beyond estimation. “hərəɪ hərəɪ nam ətolək paɪa.”—*asa chət m 4*. “oh vepərvahu ətolva.”—*sri m 1*. “mɪṭi pəi ətolvi.”—*s fərid*.

**ਅਤੰਕ** [ətək], **ਅਤੰਗ** [ətəg] *Skt* आतङ्क *n* terror, fear. “səbh des dukal ətək həryo.”—*NP*. “kayər ke ur hot ətəga.”—*GPS*. **2** glory. **3** dominance.

**ਅੱਤ** [ətt] *n* surplus, excess. **2** tyranny.

**ਅੱਤਾ** [əttā] *Skt* अत्ता *n* mother. **2** elder sister. **3** the Creator holding every one in grasp. **4** *Skt* अतृ *adj* gourmand, gluttonous.

**ਅੱਤਾਰ** [əttar] See ਅਤਾਰ.

**ਅਤਯਾਚਾਰ** [ətyacar] *Skt n* transgression of morality, outrage. **2** depravity. **3** atrocity.

**ਅਤੁਗੁਕਿ** [ətyuktɪ] hyperbole, overstatement, a literary figure in which excess is the norm, and to describe with greater emphasis is its function. It is also called ətɪsyuktɪ. “dan ṣurta rup guṇ kəhɪye ətɪ ədhɪkay.”

Example:

“təhā sətɾo ke bhɪm həstɪ cəlae,  
phɪrɛ məddh gɛṇə əjə lə nə əe.”—*gyan*.  
“dhurɪ uḍi khur purən te pəb urədh hve  
rəvɪməḍḍəl chae. manhu pher rəcə bɪdhɪ lok  
dhəra khəṭ aṭh əkas bənae.”—*cəḍi 1*.

**ਅਤੰਤ** [ətyət] *Skt adj* very much, too much, in excess. “ətyət asa athɪtybhəvnə.”—*sāhās m 5*.

**ਅਤੰਤਾਤਿਸਯੋਕਿ** [ətyətatisyokɪ] a literary figure of meaning involving excessive imagination. Its characteristic is to describe an action before the cause for it arises. “jəhā hetu te prəthəm hɪ prəgəḥ hot hē kaj.”—*ṣṭvraj bhūṣan*.

Example:

“pəhɪla putu pɪcheri mai,

bahəɪ belu gon ghəɪ ai.”—*asa kəbir*.

“yuddh hetu dāṣmeṣ jəb kəsi kəmər kɪrpan, jəg dukhdaɪk ṣətru gəṇ turət bhəe bɪn pran.”

**ਅਤੰਤਾ ਭਾਵ** [ətyəta bhav] See **ਅਭਾਵ**.

**ਅਤੁ** [ətr] *n* short form for **ਅਫਤੁ**, a missile, weapon for throwing. “ətr ke cəleya chɪɪ chətr ke dhəreya.”—*əkal*. **2 adv** here, at this place.

**ਅਤੁਟਾ** [ətrəta] *adj* without a defect; complete.

**ਅਤੁਪਤੁ** [ətrpətr] *Skt ਆਤਪਤੁ n* an umbrella, which provides shelter from the sun. **2** a royal canopy. See “ətrpətr kəhɪ sis d̄hurayo.”—*VN*.

**ਅਤ੍ਰਿ** [ətrɪ] *Skt n* Brahma’s son in human form, a sage counted among seven eminent sages. His wife was Anusuya and their three sons were Dattatreya, Durvasa and Som. “pūn bhəe ətrɪ rɪkɪ mūnɪ məhan, dāscarcar vɪdyanidhan.”—*dətt*. **2** See **ਅਤ੍ਰੀ**. **3 Skt** ਅਤ੍ਰੁ *adj* who eats or devours.

**ਅਤ੍ਰਿਸੁਤ** [ətrɪsut], **ਅਤ੍ਰਿਜ** [ətrɪj], **ਅਤ੍ਰਿਤਨਯ** [ətrɪtəny] *n* Atri’s son, Dattatreya. **2** Durvasa. **3** Som.

**ਅਤ੍ਰਿਪਤ** [ətrɪpət] *Skt* ਅਤ੍ਰੁਪਤ *adj* hungry. **2** impatient, greedy.

**ਅਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਿ** [ətrɪpətɪ] lack of satiety. See **ਅਤਿਪਤਿ**.

**ਅਤ੍ਰੀ** [ətri] See **ਅਤ੍ਰਿ**. **2** short form of **ਅਤ੍ਰਿਨ**, an armed person. “yuddhveta ətrɪ ətri.”—*parās*.

**ਅਤ੍ਰੰਗ** [ətrəṅg] *adj* without waves or ripples, calm, still. “ətrəṅgəsc.”—*gyan*. **2** of the inside, inner one. **3** from the heart.

**ਅਥ** [əth] *part* now, at the moment. **2** after this, hence. **3** ancient Hindu sages employed this

word for expressing a sense of bliss.

“ओङ्कार ऋचाथ षब्दश्च द्वावेतौ ब्रह्मणः पुरा।

कण्ठं भित्वा विनिर्यातौ तेन माङ्गलिका बुभौ।”

(See Bhamti explication of the Brahamsutras and Sankhyavachan Bhashy) See **ਵੈਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਿਕ ਸ਼ਾਸਤ੍ਰ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਢ**—ਅਥਾਤੋ ਖੰਮ੍ਰੰ ਵ੍ਯਾਖ੍ਯਾਸ੍ਯਾਮ: and **ਵੇਦਾਂਤ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਆਦਿ**—ਅਥਾਤੋ ਬ੍ਰਹ੍ਮਯੋਗਿਨੀਸ਼ਾਸਾ. See **ਆਥਿ** and **ਸੁਅਸਤਿ**. **4** See **ਅਥਿ** **2**.

**ਅਥਕ** [əthək] *adj* tireless. **2** indivisible, continuous. “əhɪnɪs diva bəle əthək.”—*ram m 1*.

**ਅਥਤੀਸ** [əthtis] *Skt ਅਤਿਥੇਸ਼ n* God, the master of the newcomers. “so to nə d̄əḍot əṣṭāg əthtis ko.”—*əkal*.

**ਅਥਨ** [əthan] *Skt ਅਸੁਮਨ n* sunset, See **ਆਥਣ**.

**ਅਥਰ** [əthər] short form for **ਅਥਰਵ**. “əthər bed pəṭhyə.”—*VN*.

**ਅਥਰਬ** [əthərb] *Skt ਅਥਵੰ n* the fourth Ved also named Brahm Ved, See **ਵੇਦ**. **2** The sage who revealed the fourth Ved. See **ਅਥਰਵਨ**.

**ਅਥਰਬਣ** [əthərbəṇ] See **ਅਥਰਬ** and **ਅਥਰਬਨ**.

**ਅਥਰਬਣਿ** [əthərbəṇɪ] *Skt ਅਥਰਬਣਿ n* a scholar of Athrav Ved, paṇḍit. **2** a priest who conducts a sacrifice etc. according to the provisions of Athrav Ved.

**ਅਥਰਬਨ** [əthərbəṇ], **ਅਥਰਵਣ** [əthərbvəṇ] *Skt ਅਥਵੰਨ n* the fourth Ved, See **ਵੇਦ**. **2** a sage mentioned in Rig Ved. He is mentioned as the son of Brahma, and his Brahman progeny is known as Athravan, who consider themselves supreme in conducting sacrificial rituals etc. “bhar əthərbəṇ gurumukh tara.”—*BG*. ‘Devotees of the Guru have taken away the burden of Athravan ritualists.’

**ਅਥਵਣ** [əthərbvəṇ] See **ਅਥਨ**. **2** the west, See **ਆਥਵਣ**.

**ਅਥਵਾ** [əthvə] *part* or, rather, alternatively.

**ਅਥਾਈ** [əthai] *n* a place for sitting or settling down. **2** a rest room. “huto əthai ke vic bəṭhyo.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਥਾਹ** [əthah], **ਅਥਾਹੁ** [əthahu] *adj* measureless,

very deep. “ægəmə əthah beət.”—*var ram 2 m 5*.  
**ਅਥਾਕ** [əthak] *adj* tireless, untiring. “kie rəth əthak.”—*sri m 5*.  
**ਅਥਾਮ** [ətham] *adj* without a place of one’s own, homeless. **2** without check or hindrance. “ukhəryo dhirəj mul əthamu.”—*NP*.  
**ਅਥਿ** [əthɪ] short form of ਅਥਿਥ. a bone. **2** *adv* at this. “məja rudhɪr durgəḍdha nanək əthɪ gərben əgyanno.”—*gatha*.  
**ਅਥਿਤ** [əthɪt], **ਅਥਿਤਾ** [əthɪta] *adj* what is not set or settled, restless. **2** mortal. **3** at some places this word has been used to mean ਅਤਿਥਿ.  
**ਅਥਿਤਿ** [əthɪtɪ] See ਅਤਿਥਿ. **2** unsteadiness, instability.  
**ਅਥਿਤਯਭਵਨ** [əthɪtybhəvən] See ਆਥਿਤਯਭਵਨ.  
**ਅਥਿਰ** [əthɪr] *Skt* ਅਥਿਰ *adj* unstable, unsteady. **2** mortal.  
**ਅਥੋਨ** [əthon] *adv* thereafter, after this. “əthon pursa dəmra.”—*dhāna namdev*. ‘After this a person should practise breathing.’ See ਚਮ.  
**ਅਥੂ** [əthru] *n* ਅਸੂ a tear.  
**ਅਦ** [əd] *Skt* ਅਦ *vr* to eat; to cut; to chop; to nibble.  
**ਅਦਗ** [ədæg], **ਅਦੱਗ** [ədəgg] *adj* untainted, stainless. “nəmo khəgg ədəggə.”—*VN*. “lekər khəgg ədəgg məhā.”—*cəḍi 1*. **2** unblemished. **3** which cannot be burnt. “ədokh ədag ədæg hē.”—*əkal*.  
**ਅਦਦ** [ədəd] *A* عدد a number, numeral, figure, sum. **2** a countable object.  
**ਅਦਨ** [ədən] *Skt n* eating, dining. **2** *A* عدن *adj* everlasting. **3** *n* in the Bible and the Quran, a garden i.e. Eden, where God kept Adam. See ਆਦਮ. **4** a town situated on a hill at the sea coast bordering Arabia. Its height from the sea level is 1775 feet. There is a strong military fort which is a part of the Indian empire. Adan was captured by the British in January 1839. It is a harbour for ships going to and from Britain.

**ਅਦਨਾ** [ədna] *A* دنيا *adj* lowly, inferior, worthless.  
**ਅਦਬ** [ədəb] *A* ادب *n* respect, regard, deference. “hadiye rahe xuda aməd ədəb, be ədəb xalɪst əz əltafe rəbb.”—*jīdgi*. **2** a rule, regulation. **3** literature imparting morality.  
**ਅਦਭੁਤ** [ədɪhʊt] *Skt* अद्भुत *adj* wonderful, strange. **2** amazing. **3** in poetics one of the nine literary excellences. See ਰਸ.  
**ਅਦਭੁਤ ਰਾਮਾਯਣ** [ədɪhʊt ramayəṇ] See ਮਹਰਾਵਣ.  
**ਅਦਮ** [ədəm] *Skt* ਅਦਮ *adj* that cannot be subdued, unconquerable, irrepressible. **2** *A* عدم *n* absence, non-existence, state of withdrawal. **3** the next world.  
**ਅਦਰਸ** [ədrəs] See ਆਦਰਸ. **2** See ਆਦਿਸ਼. **3** See ਆਦਿਸ਼.  
**ਅਦਰਕ** [ədrək] *Skt* आदृक *n* ginger.  
**ਅਦਰਬ** [ədərəb] *adj* without wealth, poor. **2** priceless, invaluable. “su baji ədərbā.”—*gyan*.  
**ਅਦਲ** [ədəl] *Skt* अदली purified butter. **2** *A* عدل *n* justice. “ədəl kəre guru gɪ an səmana.”—*maru solhe m 1*. **3** God, the Creator. **4** equality. **5** a measure.  
**ਅਦਲੀ** [ədli] *adj* (one) who administers justice. **2** *n* a judge. “ədli hoɪ beṭha prəbhū aɪ.”—*gəu m 5*. **3** a resident of village Bhaini (now renamed as Chohla or Cholha). He was a spiritually awakened devotee of Guru Ramdas. It was as a result of his teaching that Bhai Bidhi Chand renounced burglary and received spiritual teaching lessons from Guru Arjan Dev. “ədli guru ko sikkh təhī jīh suməɪ vɪsekhi.”—*GPS*.  
**ਅਦਲੁ** [ədəlʊ] See ਅਦਲ.  
**ਅਦਵੈ** [ədve] See ਅਦ੍ਵੈ.  
**ਅਦਾ** [əda], **ਅਦਾਇ** [ədaɪ] *A* ادا *n* grace, gesture, gait. “ədɪhʊt ədaɪ tāki.”—*ramav*. **2** syntax. **3** settling of accounts. **4** lucid exposition. **5** *A* الغاء *n* cancellation, rejection. “tero hukəm kərhīge əda. guru ke səg rəhēge səda.”—*GPS*.

6 *adj* destroyed, perished. “ʔs thəl te tūhi huɪ ədɑ.”—*GPS*.  
**ਅਦਾਇਬ** [ədɑɪb] *A* اَدَاب plural of ਅਦਬ. “brɪd ədɑɪb rakhət hē.”—*GPS*.  
**ਅਦਾਹਣ** [ədahən] *adj* which cannot be burnt, incombustible, inflammable. “prəcəḍ amət ədahən.”—*parəs*.  
**ਅਦਾਗ** [ədag] *adj* spotless, clean, unblemished.  
**ਅਦਾਬ** [ədab] See ਅਦਾਇਬ. “kərət ədab ədɦɪk səbhkoe.”—*GPS*.  
**ਅਦਾਲਤ** [ədālət] *A* عَدَالَت *n* court. 2 justice.  
**ਅਦਾਲਤੀ** [ədalti] who holds the court. 2 *n* a judge, magistrate.  
**ਅਦਾਵਤ** [ədavət] *A* عَدَاوَت *n* enmity, hostility. “tū kərə ədavət guru nal.”—*jəgnama*.  
**ਅਦਿਸਟ** [ədɪsət] *Skt* अदृष्ट *adj* invisible, unseen. 2 *n* the Creator. “səhje ədɪsəʔu pəchanɪe.”—*sri ə m 3*. 3 fate. 4 fortune, destiny.  
**ਅਦਿਸਟਿ** [ədɪsətɪ] the unseen. “cɪtu ədɪsətɪ ləgai.”—*ram ə m 3*.  
**ਅਦਿਸਟੁ** [ədɪsəʔu] See ਅਦਿਸਟ.  
**ਅਦਿਖ** [ədɪkh] *adj* without initiation, uninitiated by the Guru. 2 invisible.  
**ਅਦਿਤ** [ədɪt] See ਅਦਿਤੜ.  
**ਅਦਿਤਿ** [ədɪtɪ] *n* the earth. 2 daughter of Daksh and wife of Kashyap who gave birth to the gods. “dɪtɪ ədɪtɪ e rɪkɦɪ bəri bənɑɪ.”—*VN*. 3 mother. 4 a devourer, i.e. death.  
**ਅਦਿਤਿਸੁਤ** [ədɪtɪsət], ਅਦਿਤਿਕੁਮਾਰ [ədɪtɪkumar] the sun. 2 Indar. 3 Vaman. 4 god.  
**ਅਦਿਤੀ** [ədɪtɪ] See ਅਦਿਤਿ.  
**ਅਦੀਸ** [ədɪs], ਅਦੀਖ [ədɪkh] invisible. See ਅਦਿਸੜ. “adise.”—*japu*.  
**ਅਦੀਨ** [ədɪn] *adj* lacking in humility. 2 fearless. 3 magnanimous. 4 son of the Pandav, Sahdev.  
**ਅਦੀਨਾ** [ədɪnɑ] *P* اَدِينَة *n* Friday. ədɪnɑ means adornment; the Muslims adorn themselves on Friday, so it gets this name.  
**ਅਦੀਨਾ ਬੇਗ** [ədɪnɑ beg] son of Channu Arain, a poor man of Sharakpur, started life as a

Patvari, (a recorder of land holdings) and by virtue of his ability rose to be the nawab of Jalandhar, and died as the subedar of Punjab. His real name was Bahram Jang but born on Friday (Adina), he came to be called Adina beg. With the aim of destroying Ahmad Shah’s son, Taimur and his deputy Jahan Khan, he allied first with the Sikhs and then with the Marathas. Being dishonest, he could not continue his alliance with either of them. He died of colic during Assu of Sammat 1815 and was buried at Khanpur near Jalandhar. According to Prachin Panth Parkash, he conquered Jalandhar in Sammat 1813 with the help of Sodhi Vadbhag Singh of Kartarpur and the Khalsa Dal. The Khalsa disinterred and burnt the body of Nasir Ali who had earlier consigned to fire the sacred pillar of Kartarpur.  
**ਅਦੁਤਿਯ** [ədutɪy], ਅਦੁਤੀ [ədutɪ] See ਅਦਿਤੀਯ.  
**ਅਦੂ** [ədu] *A* اَدُو *n* an enemy, a rival.  
**ਅਦੂਖ** [ədukɦ], ਅਦੂਖਾ [ədukɦɑ] *adj* without suffering or distress. 2 guiltless, innocent. 3 sinless. “mən rəhyo ədukɦɑ.”—*GPS*.  
**ਅਦੂਜ** [ədɪj] *adj* matchless, unique.  
**ਅਦੂਲ** [ədul], ਅਦੂਲੀ [əduli] *A* اَدْوَال *n* refusal, disobedience, negation. 2 opposition, antagonism. “ɦukəməduli guṇəɦɪ vɪcaro.”—*GPS*.  
**ਅਦੇਉ** [ədəu] *n* a demon. 2 *adj* unable to give, unfit for giving. “dēu ədeu vəsətu jo hoi.”—*NP*.  
**ਅਦੇਅ** [ədəə] *adj* not fit to be given, See ਅਦੇਯ. 2 *n* one who is not a god, a demon, See ਦੇਅ.  
**ਅਦੇਸ** [ədəs] *adj* without a country. “əkɑl purəkh ədes.”—*japu*. 2 ignoble habitation. 3 See ਅਦੇਸ਼.  
**ਅਦੇਸਾ** [ədəsɑ] *P* اَدْمَشَة *n* apprehension, concern, anxiety. 2 envy. 3 misgiving, doubt. “cuke mənɦu ədesɑ.”—*vəḍ chət m 5*. 4 fear, panic.  
**ਅਦੇਖ** [ədəkɦ], ਅਦੇਖਿ [ədəkɦɪ] *adj* invisible. “jəs ədekɦɪ təs rakhɪ bɪcarɑ.”—*gəu bavən kəbir*.

**ਅਦੇਯ** [ədey] *n* not worthy of being given; what is not given. “nəhɪ ədey kəchu to te.”—*NP*.

**ਅਦੇਵ** [ədev] *n* one who is different from a god; a demon. “mɪɪ dev ədevən sɪdhu məthyo.”—*mohni* **2** who has no god to worship, who does not worship any deity. “adɪ ədev he.”—*japu*.

**ਅਦੇਖ** [ədokh] *adj* faultless, sinless, blameless.

**ਅਦੰਗ** [ədəŋg], **ਅਦੰਗੀ** [ədəŋgi] *adj* unblemished, untainted. See **ਦੰਗ**. **2** free from bickering. **3 P** **عُدْ** foolish.

**ਅਦੰਡ** [ədəṅd], **ਅਦੰਡਜ** [ədəṅdy] *Skt* अदण्डय *adj* not punishable, not liable to be punished.

**ਅਦੰਭ** [ədəṅbh] *adj* free from hypocrisy; unpretentious.

**ਅਦਜ** [ədy] *Skt adv* today, now.

**ਅਦ੍ਰ** [ədr] See **ਅਦ੍ਰਿ**.

**ਅਦ੍ਰਸਾਰ** [ədrəsar] *n* sap of a mountain, secretion of a rock. **2** iron. **3** steel. “kəhū ədrsarə, kəhu bhədr rupə.”—*əkal*. ‘At some places it is iron and gold at other places.’ **4** a spring or a stream, rising from Adri mountain.

**ਅਦ੍ਰਮਾਨ** [ədrəhman], **ਅਦ੍ਰਮਾਨ** [ədrman] **عبدالرحمان** Abdul Rahman, a devotee of Guru Nanak Dev. He served the Guru at Kartarpur and is counted among devout Sikhs. “ek fəkir ju ədrəhman.”—*NP*.

**ਅਦ੍ਰਿ** [ədrɪ] *Skt n* a mountain. **2** a stone. **3** a tree. **4** a cloud.

**ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸ** [ədrɪs], **ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸਟ** [ədrɪsət] See **ਅਦਿਸਟ** 1 and **ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਜ**. “dekhi ədrɪsət rəhəu bɪsmadi.”—*sor m l*. “bɪthəryo ədrɪsət jɪh kərəm jar.”—*əkal*. **2** See **ਅਦਿਸਟ** 3.

**ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸਾਰ** [ədrɪsar] *n* sap of a mountain, secretion of a rock. See **ਸਿਲਾਜੀਤ**. **2** iron. **3** a fountain of water that springs from a mountain.

**ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸੁਤਾ** [ədrɪsuta] *n* daughter of the mountain, Parvati. **2** stream. **3** Ganga.

**ਅਦ੍ਰਿ ਸੁਤਾਹੁ ਕੀ ਜੋ ਤਨੀਆ** [ədrɪ sutahu ki jo tania] goddess Kaushaki, daughter of Parvati.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>शरीर कोशाद्यत्तस्याः पार्वत्या निःसृताम्बिका।

ਕੀਠਿਕੀਠਿ ਸਮਸ੍ਟੇਸ਼ੁ ਤਤੋ ਲੋਕੇਸ਼ੁ ਗੀਧੇ।।—*durga śapat śati* 3.

**2** Goddess Kali. According to a story in Markandey Puran, she appeared from the forehead of Durga during the formidable battle of Saronatbij. “nɪkli məttha phorəkə.”—*cōḍi* 3.

**ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰ** [ədrɪsɪ] See **ਅਦਿਸਟ** 1 and 3.

**ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਕੁਟ** [ədrɪsɪkʊt] a riddle, the resolution of which is beyond grasp; a riddle with an enigmatic clue. In Punjabi it is pronounced as drɪsɪkʊt.

**ਅਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਜ** [ədrɪsɪj] *Skt* अदृश्य *adj* invisible, unseen, missing.

**ਅਦ੍ਰਿਜਾ** [ədrɪja] *n* daughter of the Himalay, Parvati. **2** a stream.

**ਅਦ੍ਰੀ** [ədrɪ] See **ਅਦ੍ਰਿ**. **2** *adj* honourable, venerable. **3** a man from the hills.

**ਅਦ੍ਰੋਹ** [ədroh] *adj* without ill-will, without enmity; amiable.

**ਅਦ੍ਰਯ** [ədvəy], **ਅਦ੍ਰਿਤੀਯ** [ədvɪtiy], **ਅਦ੍ਰਿਯ** [ədvɪy] *adj* incomparable, unique, matchless. “ədvɪy əmər.”—*gyan*.

**ਅਦ੍ਰੇਸ** [ədvəs], **ਅਦ੍ਰੇਖ** [ədvəkh] *Skt* अद੍ਰੇਸ *adj* without enmity. **2** without envy.

**ਅਦ੍ਰੈ** [ədvɛ] *adj* unique. See **ਅਦ੍ਰਯ**. “adɪ purəkh ədvɛ.”—*əkal*.

**ਅਦ੍ਰੈਖ** [ədvəkh] See **ਅਦ੍ਰੇਖ**.

**ਅਦ੍ਰੈਤ** [ədvɛt] *Skt adj* unrivalled, unique. **2 n** God who is peerless.

**ਅਦ੍ਰੈਤਵਾਦ** [ədvɛtvad] *Skt* वेदांतवाद, the principle holding that there is nothing except God who is the cause as well as the creator of the world.

**ਅਧ** [ədh] *Skt* अर्ध *adj* half. “ədh ser magəu dale.”—*sor kəbir*. **2** *Skt* अधस् *part* below, under. **3** See **ਅੱਧ**.

**ਅਧ ਉਰਧ** [ədh urədh] *adv* under and above. **2 n** the earth and the sky. **3** nether and celestial worlds. **4** heaven and hell. “kɪrət pətə ədh urdhi.”—*gəu ə m l*.

**ਅਧਸੀਲੀ** [ədhɪsɪli] *adj* semi cultured, partly well behaved. “ədhɪsɪli tretə aɪa.”—*cōḍi* 3.

ਅਧਰ [əd̪həh] See ਅਧ 2.

ਅਧਕ [əd̪hək] See ਅਧਿਕ.

ਅਧਕਾਰ [əd̪hkar] See ਅਧਿਕਾਰ.

ਅਧਕੀ [əd̪hki] *adj* additional, excessive. “əd̪hki tr̪isna v̪iape kam.”—*gəu ə m 1*.

ਅਧਨ [əd̪hən] *adj* without wealth; poor. “əd̪hən dhəni ho jat.”—*səloh*.

ਅਧਨੇਤ੍ਰਾ [əd̪hnetra] See ਅੰਧਨੇਤ੍ਰਾ and ਅੰਧਰਾਤ੍ਰਾ.

ਅਧਪਤਿ [əd̪hpət̪i] *Skt* ਅਧਿਪਤਿ *n* the master, a king. “jyō əd̪hpət̪i ɪk poʃɪʃ tək̪e.”—*NP*.

ਅਧਪੰਧ [əd̪hpədh] half the journey, half the distance. 2 According to the Hindu custom, it is the mid point between the home and the cremation ground where the hearse is placed and the oblation is performed. 3 *S* ਅੰਧਪੰਧ *adv* resuming the travel then.

ਅਧਪੰਧੀ [əd̪hpədh̪i] *adj* who travels half the way to the destination; who cannot complete the journey. “əd̪hpədh̪e he s̪əsaro va.”—*vəḍ əlah̪niā m 1*.

ਅਧਭੂਤ [əd̪hbhut] See ਅਧਿਭੂਤ.

ਅਧਮ [əd̪həm] *adj* mean, low, base, wicked, vile.

ਅਧਮਈ [əd̪hm̪ai] *n* meanness, impiety, baseness, depravity.

ਅਧਮ ਚੰਡਾਲੀ [əd̪həm čəḍali] This hymn of Guru Arjan Dev is in the Asa Rag.

(1) əd̪həm čəḍali bh̪ai brahm̪əni  
sudi te srest̪ai re,

(2) patali akasi sək̪hni ləhbər bujhi khai re,

(3) ghər ki b̪ilai əvər sɪk̪hai  
musa dekh̪i ḍərai re,

(4) əj ke vəs̪i gur̪i kino kehər̪i  
kukər t̪inh̪i ləgai re,

(5) bajhu thunia chəpra tham̪ia  
nigh̪ria ghəru paɪa re,

(6) b̪inu jərie le jəɾio jəɾava  
theva əcərəju laɪa re,

(7) dadi dad̪i nə pəhucənhara  
cupi n̪ir̪nəu paɪa re,

(8) mal̪i dulicə bəth̪i le m̪irtəku  
nən d̪ik̪halənu d̪h̪ai re,

(9) soi əjaɳu kəhe me jana  
janəɳharu nə chana re.—*asa m 5*.

It means :

1 The murderous and pain-giving tendency has turned into divine knowledge. The servile has changed into nobility i.e. spiritual strength has come within grasp. See ਸ਼੍ਰੇਸ਼ਟ and ਸ਼੍ਰੇਸ਼ਟਾਈ.

2 The fire of desire that was not satiated by eating up the underworld and the starry world has got extinguished. See ਲਹਬਰ.

3 The house cat has been taught in such a way that it is now frightened of the mouse.

4 The Guru has placed the tiger (pride) under the control of the goat (humility) and the dog now eats grass instead of carrion.

5 The thatched roof of the body is held firm without props. What roamed astray without rest has found a home deep within.

6 Without (an) insetter flaunting his acumen, the devotees have got within their own conscience, and inset there a wonderful gem (of spiritual knowledge).

7 The supplicant, failing to get justice through appeal raised with a hue and cry, succeeded in his mission through silence i.e. through deep understanding.

8 Man's corpse man (lacking self-knowledge) sits on the throne, but his visual ostentation (false pretension) has disappeared. He has cultivated contempt for it.

9 An ignoramus alone claims that he knows, but the (real) knower cannot remain unknown.

ਅਧਮਤਾ [əd̪həmta], ਅਧਮਤ੍ਵ [əd̪həmtv], ਅਧਮਈ [əd̪hm̪ai] *n* lowliness, meanness, depravity, falsehood, inferiority. “nəh̪i chuṭi əd̪hm̪ai.”—*soɾ m 9*. “kəhəu kəhā əp̪ni əd̪hm̪ai.”—*toḍi m 9*.

**ਅਧਮਾਧਮ** [ədhmadhəm] *adj* lower than the lowly, the lowest, most ignoble, heinous sinning, wicked.

**ਅਧਯਨ** [ədhyən] *Skt* ਅਧਯਨ *n* study, learning, perusal. ਅਧੈਨ.

**ਅਧਰ** [ədhar] *Skt adj* which cannot be grasped or adopted. **2 n** the nether region; hell. “adhṛē dhārē dharəṇəḥ.”—*səhəs m 5*. ‘adopter of the earth and the nether region.’ See ਅਧਰੰ ਧਰੰ ਧਾਰਣਹ. **3** the lower lip. **4** a lip. **5** a constellation. “hokme dharI ədhər rəhave.”—*sukhmāni*. **6** the vagina, pudendum. **7 S adj** baseless, without support, helpless.

**ਅਧਰਣ** [ədharəṇ] *adj* not worth adopting; unworthy of adoption. “ədharəṇ dhəṇṇē pətIṭəu dhəṇṇō.”—*gyan*.

**ਅਧਰਮ** [ədharəm] *n* irreligion, sin, depravity, unworthy of adoption. **2** sans words such as, sublime, etc. “nəməstē ədhərmō.”—*japu*.

**ਅਧਰਮਾਣੀ** [ədharmai] *n* irreligiousness. **2** absence of religion.

**ਅਧਰਮੀ** [ədharmi] *Skt* अधर्मिन् *n* an irreligious person, a sinner, a wicked person.

**ਅਧਰਵਿਛੋਹਾ** [ədharvichoha] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ (b)

**ਅਧਰਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ** [ədhrāmṛit] *n* sweetness of lip, pleasure of kissing. “adhər trīya ko caṭ kəṭIṭ ədhrāmṛit payo.”—*cəritr 81*.

**ਅਧਰੀਆ** [ədhrīa] *n* a base, support. “nam sahIb ko pran ədhrīa.”—*gəu m 5*. **2 adj** who provides support.

**ਅਧਰੰਗ** [ədhrəṅ] ਅਧੰ ਅੰਗ half limb; a disease that disables half the body. ਪਛਾਘਾਤ, ८७ hemiplegia. It is a disease of the muscles caused by stupor, brain-carbuncle, gas formation in the stomach, epilepsy, syphilis, etc. Its attack on the left side is more dangerous because the heart is on this side. Its treatment should start early because cure is difficult after two months. Hemp seeds ground and mixed with honey, or fresh ginger

mixed with honey are beneficial for the patient.

Powder of rock salt, roots of long pepper, gourd, ginger and raysən, taken in equal quantity should be ground and taken 6 masas daily in the gravy of horse beans, is a standard treatment of hemoplegia. The use of the gum of Anniysis comiphora is also very effective.

Take sap of leaves of calatropis procara, azedarach, drumstick, vitesnegundo, castor in an equal measure. Boil them in oil equalling the total weight of all these ingredients. When all the sap is burnt, clean the remaining oil and put it in a bottle. Rubbing this on the body of the patient is quite useful. Rubbing with tiger or bear fat is indeed efficacious.

A patient of hemiplegia should not be given glutinous diet as it produces gas in the body. Instead meat and gravy of gram are useful.

**ਅਧਰੰ ਧਰੰ ਧਾਰਣਹ** [ədhrē dhārē dharəṇəḥ]—*səhəs m 5*. See ਅਧਰ. **2** assuming form to give support to one lacking it.

**ਅਧਵੱਧ** [ədhvəddh] *adj* two equal halves; two parts or pieces.

**ਅਧੜੇ** [ədhrō] *Dg* half. “adhṛo sīgh ədhrō maṇəs.”—*bṭno*. ‘half man half-lion’; Nar Singh

**ਅਧਾ** [ədha] See ਅਧ. **2 Skt part** then. **3** and. **4** but. **5** therefore, hence.

**ਅਧਾਕ** [ədhāk] अर्द्धाक्ष *adj* half a letter. **2** See ਅਰਧਾਂਗ.

**ਅਧਾਖਰ** [ədhakhar], ਅਧਾਖਰ [ədhakhyər] अर्द्धक्षर *adj* half letter. “brəhəm gIani ka kəṭhīa nə jaI ədhakhyər.”—*sukhmāni*.

**ਅਧਾਨ** [ədhan] *Skt* अधान *n* trust money, deposit for safe custody. **2** pregnancy, conception.

**ਅਧਾਮ** [ədham] who has no habitation, homeless. “nəməstē ədhamō.”—*japu*.

**ਅਧਾਰ** [ədhar] *Skt* ਅਧਾਰ *n* support, prop, succour.

**2** a vessel, pot, utensil.

**ਅਧਾਰੀ** [ədhari] *Skt* आधारिन् *adj* who gives support.

**2** *n* a beggar's bag, lap. **3** a female ascetic; a T-shaped stand wooden support on which holy men rest their arms during meditation. **4** food. "sabhna deṭ ḍhari."—*toḍi m 5*.

**ਅਧਿ** [ədhi] *Skt prep* used to form words denoting higher status as ਅਧਿਕਾਰੀ (officer), ਅਧਿਪਤਿ (lord, king), ਅਧਿਭੂਤ (God), and ਅਧਿਰਾਜ (monarch), etc.

**ਅਧਿਆ** [ədhiā], ਅਧਿਆਉ [ədhiāu], ਅਧਿਆਇ [ədhiāi] See ਅਧਯਾਜ.

**ਅਧਿਆਤਮ** [ədhiātəm] *Skt* अध्यात्म. *n* soul. **2** mind. **3** nature. **4** body. **5** knowledge of the self.

**ਅਧਿਆਤਮ ਕਰਮ** [ədhiātəm kərəm] *Skt* आध्यात्मिक कर्म *n* actions relating to spiritualism. **2** means for attaining spiritual knowledge. "ədhiātəm kərəm kəre ta saca."—*gəu ə m 1*. **3** actions in accord with one's nature,<sup>1</sup> willed actions. "ədhiātəm kərəm je kəre namu nə kəb-hi paṭ."—*sri m 3*.

**ਅਧਿਆਤਮੀ** [ədhiātmi] *adj* concerning spiritualism. "ədhiātmi həriḡuṇ tasu mənī jəp-hi eku murarī."—*sri m 3*.

**ਅਧਿਸਟਾਤਾ** [ədhiṣṭāta], ਅਧਿਸ਼ਠਾਤਾ [ədhiṣṭhāta] *Skt* अधिष्ठातृ *n* a manager, an organizer, a chief.

**ਅਧਿਸ਼ਠਾਨ** [ədhiṣṭhan] *Skt n* a place for living, a town. **2** a house, home. **3** support, prop.

**ਅਧਿਕ** [ədhiḱ] *adj* plentiful. "ədhiḱ suad rog ədhiḱai."—*mala m 1*. **2** remainder, residue. **3** *n* gemination mark in Punjabi in the shape of the new moon denoting double consonant. **4** a literary figure of meaning wherein the supporter is magnified more than the support provided. "jəhī ədhey te ədhiḱ ədhar."—*gərab gəjni*.

—rom rom vicc rəkkhiṇ

<sup>1</sup>"स्वभावोऽध्यात्म मुच्यते."—*Gita*.

kəṛ brəhməḍ kəroṛ sumara."—*BG*

Here the quality of a hair is magnified more than of the universe.

**ਅਧਿਕਤਾ** [ədhiḱta] excess, abundance.

**ਅਧਿਕਰਣ** [ədhiḱərəṇ] *Skt n* basis, support. **2** a context. **3** a title, heading. **4** locative case in grammar.

**ਅਧਿਕਾਈ** [ədhiḱai] See ਅਧਿਕਤਾ. "təni mənī sāṭi hoṭi ədhiḱai."—*kalī ə m 4*. **2** *adj* desirous of worldly objects, greedy. "maṭa ke jo ədhiḱai, vic maṭa pəce pəcije."—*kalī ə m 4*. **3** having long life; long-living. "markəḍe te ko ədhiḱai, jini triṇ dhəri mūḍ bəlae."—*dhəna namdev*. **4** too much. "trisna jəhī ədhiḱai."—*bher m 3*.

**ਅਧਿਕਾਰ** [ədhiḱar] *n* a rank, status. **2** a right. **3** competence. "ətər bəl ədhiḱar."—*səva m 1*. 'concerning the competence of the army.' **4** authority.

**ਅਧਿਕਾਰੀ** [ədhiḱari] *Skt* अधिकारिन् *n* one who has the right or a title. **2** a rank holder. **3** an owner, a master.

**ਅਧਿਕ੍ਰਿਤ** [ədhiḱrit] *Skt* अधिकृत *adj* occupied, under possession. **2** *n* an officer.

**ਅਧਿਦੇਵ** [ədhiḱdev] *n* a deity. **2** a household god. **3** an adorable god.

**ਅਧਿਦੈਵ** [ədhiḱdev] *adj* what happens suddenly. **2** concerning a god.

**ਅਧਿਪ** [ədhiṭp], ਅਧਿਪਤਿ [ədhiṭpəṭi] *n* a master, an owner. **2** a chief, chieftain. **3** a king.

**ਅਧਿਭੂਤ** [ədhiḱbhut] *n* the immanent God to whom all living beings owe their dependence.

**ਅਧਿਭੂਤਕ** [ədhiḱbhutək], ਅਧਿਭੋਤਕ [ədhiḱbhōtək] See ਅਧਿਭੋਤਿਕ.

**ਅਧਿਰਥ** [ədhiṭrəṭh] See ਕਰਣ.

**ਅਧਿਰਾਜ** [ədhiṭraj] *n* a powerful king, an emperor; a monarch ruling over a vast empire.

**ਅਧਿਵਾਸਨ** [ədhiṭvasən] *Skt n* the act of residing in another's house. **2** residence. **3** consecration of god in an image.

**ਅਧਿਵੇਸ਼ਨ** [ədhiːveʃən] *Skt n* a rally. **2** a session. **3** an assembly, a congregation.  
**ਅਧੀ** [ədhi] *adj* half. **2** ਅ (without) ਧੀ (intellect), foolish. “tūdh bhavē ədhi pərvaṅ.”—*dhəna m 1*. **3 n** half a dāmṛi, the smallest coin.  
**ਅਧੀਸ਼** [ədhiʃ] *Skt n* an owner, a master. **2** a king.  
**ਅਧੀਤ** [ədhit] *adj* studied, considered.  
**ਅਧੀਨ** [ədhin] *adj* subject, subordinate. **2** subdued. **3** humble, free from vanity. “əjya ədhin tāte pərəm pəvɪtr bhəi.”—*BGK*.<sup>1</sup> ‘A goat (ਅਜਾ) being humble became holy.’  
**ਅਧੀਨਤਾ** [ədhintā] *n* subjection, dependence. **2** humility.  
**ਅਧੀਰ** [ədhir] *adj* impatient, restless.  
**ਅਧੀਰਜ** [ədhirəj] *Skt* ਅਧੈਰਜ. *n* impatience, uneasiness, petulance.  
**ਅਧੀਰਾ** [ədhirā] in poetry, a middle-aged heroine who petulantly disapproves of the hero’s conduct of making love to another woman.  
**ਅਧੁ** [ədhu] *adj* half. “ədhu gula cɪri ka cugəṅu.”—*var mēla m 1*.  
**ਅਧੁਨਾ** [ədhuṇā] *adv* now, at this time, these days.  
**ਅਧੁਲਾ** [ədhuḷā], **ਅਧੁਲੀ** [ədhuḷi] *adj* blind. **2** ignorant. “durmətɪ ədhulī kar.”—*bəsət ə m 1*. “netr phuṇ ədhulē.”—*bher m 1*.  
**ਅਧੁਆ** [ədhuā] *adj* half. “bɪləm nə ədhua rai.”—*guj ə m 1*.  
**ਅਧੁਤ** [ədhut] *Skt n* one who remains unafraid; a fearless one. “ədhut hē.”—*japū*.  
**ਅਧੁਮ** [ədhum] *adj* smokeless. **2** noiseless.  
**ਅਧੁਰਾ** [ədhuṛā] *adj* partially complete, incomplete.  
**ਅਧੇ** [ədhe] *Skt* अधः *part* below, under. **2 Skt** अधेय *adj* not held by anyone, without support. “ədhe hē.”—*japū*.  
**ਅਧੇਅ** [ədheə] See **ਆਧੇਅ**.  
**ਅਧੇਨ** [ədhen] See **ਅਪਜਯਨ**.  
**ਅਧੇਯ** [ədhey] See **ਆਧੇਯ**. “əhɪ ədhey jhutho ləkh tēse.”—*NP*.

<sup>1</sup>See Bhai Gurdas, Var 23, paūrī 13.

**ਅਧੇਰ** [ədher], **ਅਧੇਰਾ** [ədherā], **ਅਧੇਰੁ** [ədheru] *n* darkness. gloom. “səkətɪ ədher jevri bhrəm cuka.”—*gəu kəbir*. “bhərəm ədherā ləhi.”—*dev m 5*. “əgɪan ədheru cukaɪa.”—*var guj 1 m 3*.  
**ਅਧੇਲਾ** [ədheḷā] *n* quarter of a pice; half a dhela.  
**ਅਧੈਨ** [ədhen] See **ਅਪਜਯਨ**.  
**ਅਧੋ** [ədho] See **ਅਧੇ**.  
**ਅਧੋਗਤਿ** [ədhogətɪ] *n* fall, decline, downfall, retrogression.  
**ਅਧੋਗੀ** [ədhogi] *Skt* ਅਧੂਗ *n* one on the road; a traveller, passenger. “bhəjle guru gyanədhogī.”—*BG*. ‘Pray to and serve the Guru who leads to knowledge.’  
**ਅਧੋਮੁ** [ədhomu] short form of **ਅਧੋਮੁਖ**. See **ਅਧੂਮ 1**.  
**ਅਧੋਮੁਖ** [ədhomukh] *adj* hanging with head downward; prostrate. **2** upside down.  
**ਅਧੋਰੀ** [ədhoṛi] *adj* who supports or helps. “sukhdātē prəbhū pran ədhoṛi.”—*gəu m 5*.  
**ਅਧੋੜਨਾ** [ədhoṛnā] *v* to unstitch, unsew, separate.  
**ਅਧੌਨ** [ədhoṇ] ਅਧੌ-ਮਨ half a maund, twenty seers.  
**ਅਧੌਧਰ** [ədhdhər] *adj* half the body, body in two parts. “sūdər sīgh ədhədhər kē.”—*krɪsən*.  
**ਅਧੌਨ** [ədhdhən] *adj* unfortunate, unfelicitious, unblest.  
**ਅੱਧ** [əddh] See **ਅਧ**. **2 Skt** अर्ध *n* a journey, passage. **3** a path. “sənəddh bəddh əddh hve.”—*kəlki*.  
**ਅੱਧਣ** [əddhəṅ], **ਅੱਧਨ** [əddhən] *n* half a maund, twenty seers, two weights (of ten seers each).  
**ਅਧਜਸੁ** [ədhyəst] *Skt adj* false, illusory; a thing thought to be at a place but in reality there may be nothing at all; for example silver in an oyster shell.  
**ਅਧਜਕ** [ədhyək] *Skt n* one who keeps an eye on every thing around, master, owner. **2** an officer. **3** a headman.  
**ਅਧਜਯਨ** [ədhy-yən] *Skt n* recitation of the Guru’s words as uttered by him; that is, a study, a reading.

**ਅਧਯਾਤਮ** [ədhyvəsay] *Skt n* enthusiasm, courage. **2** confidence. **3** fondness, desire.

**ਅਧਯਾਸ** [ədhyas] *Skt n* a thought. **2** false knowledge. **3** imagining the quality of one thing in another. **4** a seat. **5** a posture.

**ਅਧਯਾਹਾਰ** [ədhyahar] *Skt n* a thought. **2** a talk. **3** (missing) words added during explication of a text. “Ih jəg mē ram nam so təu nəhī suniō kan.”—*jeja m 9*. ‘In this God’s name (great essence of which) you have not lent an ear to’ the words added in brackets are ədhyahar. Similarly in the line. “kəri kəri harīo ənik bəhu bhati.”—*gəu m 5*. ‘got tired of various (efforts)’, the added word is an ədhyahar to complete the sense of the line.

**ਅਧਯਾਤਮ** [ədhyatəm] See ਅਧਿਆਤਮ.

**ਅਧਯਾਤਮਗਯਾਨ** [ədhyatəmgyan] *Skt n* knowledge spiritual or divine.

**ਅਧਯਾਤਮ ਰਾਮਾਯਣ** [ədhyatəm ramayən] *n* the Ramayan, which contains the story of Ram for imparting spiritual knowledge. Gulab Singh, a learned scholar of the Nirmala sect translated it from Brahmand Puraṇ in Sammat 1839.

**ਅਧਯਾਤਮਾ** [ədhyatma] *Skt n* transcendent God.

**ਅਧਯਾਪਕ** [ədhyapək] *Skt n* a teacher, an educator.

**ਅਧਯਾਪਿਕਾ** [ədhyapika] *Skt* a lady teacher, a mistress.

**ਅਧਯਾਯ** [ədhyay] *Skt n* a part of a book, chapter.

**ਅਧਯਾਰੋਪ** [ədhyarop] *Skt n* fabrication. **2** assigning the action of one to another, for example, taking the behaviour of maya (illusion) as the act of God. **3** climbing, ascending.

**ਅਧ੍ਰਵ** [ədhrəv], **ਅਧ੍ਰੁਵ** [ədhruv] *Skt* ਅਧ੍ਰੁਵ *adj* not stationary, unstable, volatile. **2** transient, impermanent, perishable. “əbh ədhrəv dī the jiu ta cəranəkəməl cītu laīa.”—*suhi chāt m 5*.

**ਅਧ੍ਰੁ** [ədhrvə] *Skt n* such an oblatory ritual in which violence and sacrifice do not figure and no killing of the animal takes place. **2** uninterrupted oblation. See ਨਿਰੁਕਤ.

**ਅਧ੍ਰੁਕੁ** [ədhrvəy] *Skt* ਅਧ੍ਰੁਕੁ *n* Yajurved. **2** a Brahman who performs oblation by reciting verses from Yajurved.

**ਅਨ** [ən] *Skt* ਅਨ *vr* to go, be competent, take away. **2** *part* indicating the negative aspect by prefixing the main word. **3** ਅਨ *adj* other, another, different. “lobhi ən kəu sevde.”—*sri m 3*. “sagər būd nəhi ən hera.”—*bīla m 5*. **4** *n* corn, grain. “laṭu mədhanāiā əngah.”—*var asa*. **5** a suffix clarifying the idea of the principal verb. “rəkhe rəkhənar apī ubarīənū.”<sup>1</sup>—*var guj m 5*. **6** ਅਨ is also used in place of ਅਨੁ. See ਅਨਦਿਨ and ਅਨੁ.

**ਅਨਸਨ** [ənsən] *Skt* ਅਨ-ਅਸਨ *adj* who does not eat, or who undergoes fast. “əcvəhū əsən kī rəhō ənsəna?”—*NP*.

**ਅਨਸਾਧੁ** [ənsadhū] an evil person, See ਧੋਪ 2.

**ਅਨਸੁਆ** [ənsua] See ਅਨਸੁਯਾ.

**ਅਨਸੁਤਾ** [ənsuta] *n* a barren woman, not capable of bearing a child.

**ਅਨਸੁਯ** [ənsuy], **ਅਨਸੁਯਕ** [ənsuyək] *adj* free from ਅਸੁਯਾ (jealousy), unenvious. “ənsuyək ṣubh mən nəhī manē.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਨਸੁਯਾ** [ənsuya] daughter of Daksh and wife of rishi Atri. According to the Ramayan, she lived on Chitrakut mountain with her husband. She was saintly and given to meditation and therefore possessed several spiritual powers. When Sita along with her husband came to see her, Ansuya gave her a magical paste for rubbing over her body which would keep her ever youthful. “bəri ən ənsuya narī.”—*dətt*. **2** freedom from jealousy and envy.

**ਅਨੰਸੰਖ** [ənsəkh] *adj* innumerable, countless. “ənsəkh əchuhənī sēg dələ.”—*dətt*. See ਸੰਖ.

<sup>1</sup>In Gurbani, it changes into ‘ਅਨੁ’.

**ਅਨਸੂਰ** [ənsʋər] *Skt adj* indestructible, everlasting.

**ਅਨਹਤ** [ənhət] *Skt* ਅਨਾਹਤ *adj* unstruck; without a bruise. “dərɪ vaj-hɪ ənhət vaje ram.”—*vəḍ chāt m 5*. See ਅਨਹਤ ਸ਼ਬਦ.

**ਅਨਹਤ ਸ਼ਬਦ** [ənhət ʃəbəd], ਅਨਹਤ ਨਾਦ [ənhət nad] *Skt* ਅਨਾਹਤ ਨਾਦ<sup>1</sup> *n* the sound that is produced without striking at anything. According to the Yog, the yogis hear it when they reach the transcendental stage of meditation, dəsəm dvar or the ultimate spiritual stage.

“prəthme bhrəmərgōjar sākhdhuni dutiy kəhijje,

trɪtɪy bəje mɪrdəg cəturəth-hɪ tal sunɪje,

pēcəm ghōṭa nad khəṣṭ biṇadhuni hoi,

səptəm bajə bherɪ əṣṭəmē dūdəbhɪ joi,

navmē gərəj səmuḍr ki dəṣəm megh ghokh-hɪ gune,

kəhɪ sūdər ənhəṣṭəbəd ko dəs prəkar jogi sune.”—*sūdərɪlas*.

**2** In Gurmat, it stands for transcendent music that is not audible to the ears. The devotees experience it during meditation. “ənhəta səbəd bajēt bheri.”—*sohɪla*. **3** The revelation of the Divine that dawns upon a spiritually awakened person.

**ਅਨਹਦ** [ənhəd] See ਅਨਹਤ. “ənhəd bəni paie təh həume hoɪ bɪnas.”—*sri m 1*. **2** *adj* unlimited, beyond measure. “ənhəd rup ənahət bəni.”—*əkāl*. **3** *n* a gəṇ metre, also named əkra, əṅka, ənubhəv, ʃəṣṭɪvədna, cēḍrəsə and mədhurdhuni. It has four lines, each line has 11, 155 arrangement.

Example:

sətjug ayo, səbh sunpayo,

muni mən bhayo, guni gən gayo.—*kəlki*.

**ਅਨਹਦਸ਼ਬਦ** [ənhədsəbəd] ਅਨਹਦਨਾਦ [ənhədnad], ਅਨਹਦਬਾਣੀ [ənhədbāni] See ਅਨਹਤ ਨਾਦ. “ənhəd

<sup>1</sup>The antonym of ਅਨਾਹਤ is ਆਹਤ, which arises out of striking something.

səbəd bəj-hɪ dərbare.”—*bher m 5*. “ənhəd dhuni dərɪ vəjde.”—*sri m 5*. “ənhəd bəni səbəd vəjəe.”—*gəu ə m 3*.

**ਅਨਹਿਤ** [ənhɪt] *n* against one’s interest; evil, damage, disadvantage, opposition.

**ਅਨਹੋਨੀ** [ənhoni] *adj* what cannot happen; impossible. “cɪta taki kijje jo ənhoni hoɪ.”—*m 9*.

**ਅਨਹੋਵਨ** [ənhovən] *adj* impossible. “hovən kəura ənhovən mɪṭha.”—*bɪla m 5*. (that is) ‘Death is bitter but sweet is life.’ **2** *n* non-existence, absence.

**ਅਨਕ** [ənək] *Skt adj* low, mean. **2** *Skt* many.

**3** *Skt* ਆਨਕ *n* a small kettle drum. “ənək tur bheri pəṇəv.”—*cəɪtr 1*. **4** *A* ٺٺ *n* happiness.

**5** *adj* joyful, pleasing.

**ਅਨਕ ਸਿੰਘ** [ənək sɪgh] See ਉਦਯ ਸਿੰਘ.

**ਅਨਕਦੁੰਦਭਿ** [ənəkduḍbhɪ] son of Anakdudubhi (Vasudev), Krishandev.—*sənama*.

**ਅਨਕਦੁੰਦਭਿ ਬਲਭਨਿਜਾਚਰਨਾਯਕ ਸਤੁ** [ənəkduḍbhɪ bələbhniɟacərnayək sətɾ] *n* Anakdudubhi’s son, Krishan, whose darling was Jamna; born of Jamna was the grass that the deer grazed; the deer’s master was the lion; whose foe was the gun.—*sənama*.

**ਅਨਕਦੁੰਦਭੀ** [ənəkduḍbhi] See ਅਨਕਦੁੰਦਭੀ.

**ਅਨਕਪ** [ənəkəp] *Skt* ਅਨੇਕਪ *n* one who drinks with more than one limb, i.e. with trunk and mouth; an elephant.—*sənama*.

**ਅਨਕਪਨੀ** [ənəkəpni], ਅਨਕਪੀ [ənəkəpi] *n* an army of elephants.—*sənama*. See ਅਨਕਪ.

**ਅਨਕਪਜਰਿ** [ənəkəpyərɪ] *n* the enemy of an elephant, the lion.—*sənama*.

**ਅਨਕਪਜਰਿ ਨਾਦਨਿ** [ənəkəpyərɪ nadənɪ] *n* an army roaming like the lion, the enemy of elephants, having its roar.—*sənama*. **2** gun, musket.

**ਅਨਕਰੀਬ** [ənəkrib] *A* عنقریب *adv* nearly, roughly, about (in time). **2** in the near future.

**ਅਨਕਾ** [ənka] a gəṇ metre of four lines, also named ʃəṣṭɪ, whose each line is organized as

one yəgəŋ (lss).

Example:

prəbhū hē; əju hē; əjē hē; əbē hē.—ramav.

2 See ਚਾਚਰੀ. 3 See ਉਨਕਾ.

**ਅਨਕਾਇ** [ənkɑɪ], **ਅਨਕਾਏ** [ənkɑɛ] *Skt* ਅਨਕਾਯ *n* one who is bodiless; desire, lust; Cupid. “ənkɑɛ rɑt̪ɪɑ! vɑt̪ duheli rɑm.”—*bīha chōt m* 5. 2 ਅਨੜ-ਕਾਏ! why (or for what) another; why any other.

**ਅਨਕਾਦ** [ənəkɑd], **ਅਨਕਾਦਿ** [ənəkɑdɪ] *adj* the origin of many; root of all. “ənkɑdɪ sərʊpē əmɪt bɪbhut̪.”—*gyan*.

**ਅਨਕਾਮ** [ənkɑm] *adj* without desire. 2 *Skt* ਅਨੁਕਾਮ fulfiller of desire. “sərəb ke ənkɑm.”—*əkal*.

**ਅਨਕਾਲ** [ənkɑl] *adj* timeless; əkal; God that never dies.

**ਅਨਕੁੰਭ** [ənkūbh] See ਅਕੁੰਭ. “təb kūbh ɔr ənkūbh an; dəl rʊkyo rɑm ki tyɑg kɑn.”—*ramav*.

**ਅਨਕੰਪਾ** [ənkəpɑ] See ਅਨੁਕੰਪਾ.

**ਅਨਕਰ** [ənəkʂər] *Skt adj* who has no knowledge of letters; uneducated, illiterate.

**ਅਨਖ** [ənəkʰ] See ਅਣਖ. “mən ənkʰɑɪ su kup-hi ghənere.”—*GPS*. 2 who has no nails, without talons.

**ਅਨਖੰਗ** [ənkʰəŋ] See ਅਨੁਖੰਗ.

**ਅਨੱਖਰ** [ənəkʰhər] See ਅਨਕਰ.

**ਅਨਗ** [ənəg] See ਅਨੰਗ. 2 who is not ਨਗ (stationary); moving, living. 3 transitory. 4 volatile.

**ਅਨਗਨ** [əngən], **ਅਨਗਨਿਤ** [əngənɪt] *adj* countless, innumerable.

**ਅਨਗਰੂਆ** [əngərʊɑ] *adj* lacking in sense of honour, mean. 2 ਅਨੰਗ-ਰੂਆ charming, attractive, having graceful features. “əngərʊɑ akʰɑrɑ.”—*māla namdev*.

**ਅਨਗੜ** [əngər] *adj* unorganized, unforged, self-existent. 2 *n* the Creator.

**ਅਨਗਾਹ** [əngɑh] *adj* which cannot be organised; boundless, very grim. 2 *n* a thrashing frame which is dragged around in a circle over the

corn that is threshed. “lɑt̪u mədʰɑniɑ əngɑh.”—*var asa*.

**ਅਨਗੰਧ** [əngədh] *adj* odourless. 2 without any trace. 3 *n* a foul smell, stench. “əngədh jərə məhā kūd̪ ənl̪.”—*gyan*.

**ਅਨਘ** [ənəgh] *adj* without ਅਘ (sin); sinless. 2 blameless, unblemished.

**ਅਨਘੜ** [əngʰər] *adj* unhewn, See ਅਨਗੜ. 2 badly hewn, unshapely, mis-shaped. 3 uneducated, uncultured, vulgar.

**ਅਨਚਾਰ** [əncɑr] *Skt* ਅਨਾਚਾਰ *n* loose character; immorality.

**ਅਨਚਾਰੀ** [əncɑri] *Skt* ਅਨਾਚਾਰਿਨ੍ *adj* licentious, reprobate, profligate. “əncɑri kɑ dʰɑn.”—*səvɑ m* 3.

**ਅਨਚੇਤ** [əncet] *adj* without feeling, insentient. 2 *adv* all of a sudden, suddenly. “jɑɪ ləgi hət̪ kɔ əncet.”—*krɪsən*.

**ਅਨਚਿੰਜ** [ənchɪj] *adj* indestructible, imperishable. “ənchɪj teɪ udɑr.”—*əkal*.

**ਅਨਜਾਨ** [ənjan] *adj* ignorant, without knowledge, foolish, illiterate.

**ਅਨਜਾਨਤ** [ənjanət] *adv* ignorantly. “ənjənət bɪkʰɪɑ məhɪ rəcə.”—*sukʰmāni*.

**ਅਨਜੇਵ** [ənjev] *adj* unconquerable. “ɪm kəpət̪ dev ənjev nɪɪp, jədɪn jhət̪ək de dʰɑɪ hē.”—*parəs*. 2 which cannot be ਜੇਮਨ (eaten); inedible.

**ਅਨਝੰਝ** [ənjhəjh] *adj* sans ਝੰਝਾ (trembling), unshivering, steady. “ənjhəjh gɑt̪.”—*jɑpʊ*. See ਝੰਝ.

**ਅਨਟ** [ənət], **ਅਨੱਟ** [ənət̪] *n* ਅਨਿੱਤ. a lie, falsehood. 2 injustice. 3 *adj* who does not back out. 4 immutable, permanent. “ənət̪ sukʰh̪l̪.”—*gyan*. ‘lasting comfort.’

**ਅਨਡੀਠ** [əndiθ] *adj* unseen, unobserved.

**ਅਨਡੰਡ** [ənd̪d̪] *Skt* ਅਦਠਠਠ not liable to punishment, unpunishable.

**ਅਨਤ** [ənət] *Skt adj* which is not ਨਤ (bent), unbending, without humility. 2 *Skt* ਅਨੰਤ

endless. “pəsɾiɔ ap hoɪ ənət tərəg.”  
 –*sukhmāni*. See ਪਲੂ. 3 *Skt* ਅਨਜਤੁ *adv* somewhere else. “kəhɪ nanək əb nahɪ ənət gətɪ.”–*tōdi m 9*. 4 *Skt* ਅਨਿਤੜ *adj* transitory, destructible. “ənəta dhən dhəɾni dhəre ənət nə cahɪa jai; ənət kəu cahən jo gəe se ae ənət gəvaɪ.”–*gəu m 1*. ‘puts perishable wealth under the earth, but does not desire the endless one (God); those who pursued wealth have come to lose that eternal One (God).’ 5 someone else. “sɪmrən bɪna ənət nəhɪ kaju.”–*NP*.  
 ਅਨਤਰੰਗਾ [ənət tərəga], ਅਨਤਰੰਗੀ [ənət tərəgi] *adj* having infinite waves; sea, ocean. 2 *n* the Creator, God. “asa purən ənət tərəga.”–*bɪla m 5*.  
 ਅਨਤਭਾਇ [ənətɔbhai] *adv* in numerous ways. “raja ram məulɪa ənətɔbhai.”–*bəṣət kəbir*.  
 ਅਨਤਰ [ənətər] *Skt* ਅਨਤਰ *adj* one of the two, the second, the other one. 2 *Skt* *adj* at another place, somewhere else. 3 *Skt* ਅਨੰਤਰ afterwards, hereafter. 4 ਅਨਜ-ਤਰੁ another tree. “cēdna subasu jasɪ sɪmrət ənətər.”–*səveye m 3 ke*.  
 ਅਨਤਰਿਯਾ [əntəriyā], ਅਨਤਰੀਆ [əntəriyā] *adj* who does not know swimming. “əntəriyā jyō sīdhɪ ko cahɪt tərən.”–*cēḍi 1*.  
 ਅਨਤਾ [ənətā] See ਅਨਤ. “ənəta dhən dhəɾɪ dəbɪa.”–*suhɪ chət m 4*.  
 ਅਨਥਾ [ən-tha] See ਅਨਥਾ.  
 ਅਨਦ [ənəd] *Skt n* pleasure, joy, happiness. “ənəd sukh mēgəl bəne.”–*bɪla m 5*. 2 felicity. 3 See ਅਣਦ.  
 ਅਨਦਮੂਲ [ənədmul] *adj* the origin or cause of happiness. “ənədmul dhɪaɪo purkhotəmu.”–*bɪla m 4*.  
 ਅਨਦਰੁਪ [ənədrup] *adj* whose forte is happiness. “ənədrup prəgəɾɪo səbh thanɪ.”–*ram m 5*.  
 ਅਨਦਾਇਕ [əndaɪk] *adj* who does not give. “əndaɪk tɪh putr nə pɪt ko bədh kɪyo.”–*cəɾɪtr 266*. 2 the provider of food.  
 ਅਨਦਾਈ [əndai] *n* ecstasy, joy, pleasure. “həɾɪ

aradhe ərog əndai.”–*sor m 5*. 2 See ਅੰਨਦਾਤਾ. 3 a non-giver.  
 ਅਨਦਿਨ [əndɪn], ਅਨਦਿਨੁ [əndɪnu] *Skt* ਅਨੁਦਿਨ *adv* every day, always, continuously. “əndɪno mohɪ ahi pɪasa.”–*sohɪla. əndɪnu səhsa kəde nə cuke.*–*bɪha var m 3*.  
 ਅਨਦੁ [ənədu] See ਅਨੰਦ. “ənədu kəre sasɪ sasɪ səmarə.”–*asa m 5*.  
 ਅਨਦ੍ਰਿਸਟ [əndrɪsət] *adj* invisible, unseen.  
 ਅਨਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ [əndrɪsətɪ] *Skt* the deluge; ultimate destruction of the universe. “avənu javən drɪsətɪ əndrɪsətɪ.”–*sukhmāni*.  
 ਅਨਧਰ [əndhər] *Skt* ਅਨਧਾਰ *adj* without a base, groundless. “əndhər prəmath.”–*dətt*. 2 ਅਨਧਰ which cannot be caught; ungraspable, irresistible. “ɪh bhāt nīd əndhər subhət.”–*parəs*.  
 ਅਨਧਿਕਾਰੀ [ənədhɪkari] *Skt* अनधिकारिन् *adj* who is not entitled or empowered; undeserving, incapable, unfit. 2 dismissed, demoted.  
 ਅਨਧਯਾ [ənədhya] *Skt* ਅਨਧਯਾ *n* time not prescribed for studying. In Hinduism, study is prohibited on the first, eighth and fourteenth lunar dates and on moonless and full moon days;<sup>1</sup> “ənədhya jo vɪdya pəre so vadi jəg mahɪ.”–*GPS*.  
 ਅਨਨ [ənən] *Skt n* life. 2 movement, dynamism. 3 breath. 4 See ਅਨਨਜ.  
 ਅਨਨਪਰ [ənənpər] *Skt* ਅਨਨਪਰ *adj* devoted or attached to only one; a monotheist. “gɪan əru dhyan ənənpər.”–*səveye m 4*.  
 ਅਨਨਜ [ənəny] *Skt* *adj* not related to ਅਨਜ (other); devoted only to one. 2 engrossed in only one subject, devoted only to one type of thinking.  
 ਅਨਨ੍ਯ [ənənvəy] *Skt* unrelated; a literary figure of meaning, wherein there is none to be compared with the one defined; a simile to Many other days and times are also added to them when study is prohibited. See *mənu sɪmrɪti*. Ch. 4, s 102 to 121.

reveal uniqueness where something is compared with itself. “jəhā kərət upmey ko upmeyə upman.”—*ṣivraj. bhūṣaṇ.*

Example:

“kəhɪ rəvɪdas əkəθ kəθa bəhu kəɪ kərije? jesa tu tesa tuhi, kɪa upma dije?”—*bɪla.*

“bhəle əmərɔdas guṇ tere teri upma tuhi bənɪavə.”—*səveye m 3 ke.*

**ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹ** [ənpəɾh] *Skt* ਅਪਠ *adj* one who does not know how to read; unlettered.

**ਅਨਪਾਇਨੀ** [ənəpaɪni], **ਅਨਪਾਵਨੀ** [ənəpavəni] *Skt* ਅਨਧਾਇਨ੍ *adj* imperishable, constant, firm. “ənpavni bhəgətɪ nə upji.”—*sar pərmanōd.*

**ਅਨਪੇਕ** [ənpeksh] See ਅਨਪੇਖ 2.

**ਅਨਪੇਖ** [ənpekʰ] *adj* unseen, invisible. 2 *Skt* ਅਨਪੇਕ desireless, indifferent.

**ਅਨਫੁਰ** [ənphur] *adj* without will or resolve, quiet. 2 *n* falsehood, untruth.

**ਅਨਬਿਕਤ** [ənbɪkət] *Skt* ਅਨਭਿਕ੍ਤ *adj* whose name and form have not been revealed. 2 ਅਨ੍-ਅਵਜਰੂ free from illusion. 3 *n* the Creator, God. “ənbɪkət rəg.”—*dətt.*

**ਅਨਬਿੱਧ** [ənbɪddh] *Skt* ਅਨਭਿਧ *adj* which cannot be pierced, unbreakable. 2 whose limbs have not been perforated.

**ਅਨਬੋਲ** [ənbol] *adj* silent, soundless.

**ਅਨਬੋਲਤ** [ənbolət] *adj* without speaking. “ənbolət meri bɪrthə jani.”—*sar m 5.*

**ਅਨਬ੍ਰਣ** [ənbrəṇ] *Skt* ਅਬ੍ਰਣ *adj* not split, unpierced, undivided. “ənbrəṇ ənət.”—*japu.*

**ਅਨਭਉ** [ənbhəu] *adj* fearless. “ənbhəu pədu pavə ap gəvə.”—*maru solhe m 1.* 2 *n* the Creator, God. “ənbhəu kɪnə nə dekʰɪa, bəragiəre.”—*maru kəbir.* 3 *Skt* ਅਨੁਭਵ, *n* knowledge gained without any guidance. “ənbhəu prəkas.”—*japu.* ‘is self-evident knowledge.’ 4 ਅਨਭ-ਭਯ, fear of the other. “ənbhəu bɪsərɪgəe prəbhū jaciə.”—*sar ə m 1.*

**ਅਨਭਉ ਭਾਉ** [ənbhəu bhau] *Skt* ਅਨੁਭਵ ਭਾਵ *n* the light of self-knowledge. 2 the Creator,

Vahguru. “ənbhəu bhau nə dərse.”—*ram rəvdas.*

**ਅਨਭਯ** [ənbhəy] *adj* fearless.

**ਅਨਭਵ** [ənbhəv] See ਅਨੁਭਵ. 2 *adjsans* ਭਵ (birth); which is not born.

**ਅਨਭਾ** [ənbha] short form for ਅਨਭਭਾਵ. the other thought. “nas hoɪ ənbha bhɪdɛ.”—*GV 10.* ‘Ideas gathered in the other way came to naught.’

**ਅਨਭਿਗ** [ənbhɪg], ਅਨਭਿਗਜ [ənbhɪgɟ] *Skt* ਅਨਭਿਗ *adj* not knowing, ignorant.

**ਅਨਭਿਜ** [ənbhɪj] *adj* not trusting. 2 unrelenting, not pleased. 3 ascetic, alone; detached.

**ਅਨਭੂਤ** [ənbhut] *adj* not of material elements. 2 See ਅਨੁਭੂਤ.

**ਅਨਭੇਵ** [ənbhev] See ਅਭੇਵ. “te jan hɛ ənbhev.”—*brəhəm.*

**ਅਨਭੈ** [ənbhɛ], ਅਨਭੌ [ənbhɔ] See ਅਨਭਉ, ਅਨਭਯ and ਅਨਭਵ. “kərtə hoɪ su ənbhɛ rəhɛ.”—*bher rəvdas.* 2 ਅਨਭ-ਭਯ other fear. “ənbhɛ vɪsre namɪ səmaɪa.”—*gəu m 1.* ‘With the Divine imbibed, vanishes the other fear.’

**ਅਨਮਨ** [ənmən], ਅਨਮਨਾ [ənməna] *adj* attached to other than the One; fickle-minded. 2 sad, melancholy. “sunke sɪkh ənmən hvə ae.”—*GPS.*

**ਅਨਮਾਰਗ** [ənmərag] *Skt* ਅਨਮਾਰਗ *n* wrong or false path. 2 ਅਨਭ-ਮਾਰਗ the other route.

**ਅਨਮਿਖ** [ənmɪkʰ] *Skt* ਅਨਿਮਿਖ *adj* without blinking, with constant stare. 2 *n* a fish. 3 The god who does not blink. 4 Bhai Santokh Singh has also used ənmɪkʰ for time. “tɪh ənmɪkʰ mukʰ bhəi ərunɪa.”—*NP.* ‘Then the face got ruddy, is a transform of blink.’

**ਅਨਮੀਲਾ** [ənmɪla] *adj* not aligned. See ਅਸਤ ਬਿਅਸਤ.

**ਅਨਮੇਖ** [ənmekʰ] See ਅਨਮਿਖ.

**ਅਨਮੇਵ** [ənməv] *adj* ਅਮੇਯ immeasurable. 2 unlimited, boundless. “nanki sunət həkʰhət ənməv əg.”—*NP.*

**ਅਨਮੋਲ** [ənmoːl] *Skt* अमूल्य *adj* priceless, precious. 2 expensive.

**ਅਨਮੰਡ** [ənmaṅḍ] *adj* undecorated. 2 See ਅਨਿਮੰਡ.

**ਅਨਯ** [ənəy] *Skt n* against ਨਯ (justice) injustice. “səmās mənīd prəkās nəy, təm ənəy nəsae.”—*GPS*. ‘Light of justice equals that of the sun.’ 2 inauspicious.

**ਅਨਰ** [ənər] *n* an impotent person. 2 a coward, timid person.

**ਅਨਰਸ** [ənɾəs] *adj* ਅਨਰ-ਰਸ other taste. “ənrəs cukē hārīɾəs mēnī vāsae.”—*majh ə m* 3. 2 insipid, tasteless. “hōr ənrəs səbh bisre.”—*ənēdu*. 3 renouncer of taste. “dehrəsā vällō ənrəs hōe hēn.”—*bhəgtavli*. 4 *n* antagonism, discord, hostility. 5 a literary defect inhering conflicting qualities; poets have defined five categories of ənrəs: “prətynik nīrəs vīrəs keshəv duhsəḍḍhan patrādusṭ kəbbīṭ bəhu kərhī nə sukəvī bəkhān.”—*rəsīk pīṛīya*. (a) pretynik is mixing of love, power, pity and horror. (b) nīrəs is expressing love hypocritically. (c) vīrəs is writing about copulation amidst sorrow. (d) mixing up of friendship and hostility is duhsadhən. (e) writing contrary to the context is patrādusṭ. 6 Some poets have mentioned the savour of quiescent peace as an ənrəs. In their opinion quiescence spoils poetics; they therefore uphold only eight rəsas in poetic literature. 7 *Skt* ਅਨੁਰਸ a mixture of two savours. See ਆਨਰਸ.

**ਅਨਰਗਲ** [ənərgəl] *Skt* अनर्गल *adj* without restraint, unrestrained, free.

**ਅਨਰਤ** [ənɾət] *adj* without love, loveless, sad. 2 ਅਨਰ-ਰਤ who loves someone else. 3 *Skt* अनृत *n* a lie, an untruth. “əhēmət ənrət kumīṭ hīṭ.”—*kan m* 5. “matvō madyō kunarō ənrətō.”—*kəlki*.

**ਅਨਰਥ** [ənərəθ] *Skt* अनर्थ *n* a wrong meaning, contrary implication. 2 wealth sinfully

acquired. 3 violence, oppression. “kəɾī kəɾī ənərəθ vīhājhi māɾa.”—*asa m* 5. 4 *part* in vain, futile.

**ਅਨਰਾਉ** [ənrau] *Skt* अनुराग *n* love, affection, amorous attachment. “nanək kē mənī ṭhu ənrau.”—*sukhmāni*. 2 ਅਨੁਰਾਵ echo, reverberation.

**ਅਨਰਾਗ** [ənrag] See ਅਨੁਰਾਗ. 2 without love, bereft of love. See ਅਨਰਾਗੀ 2.

**ਅਨਰਾਗਾ** [ənraga], ਅਨਰਾਗੀ [ənragī] *adj* ਅਨੁਰਾਗੀ lover. “gurmukhī so ənraga.”—*sor m* 1. “surətī sūnī ənragī.”—*gəu kəbir*. “nījghəɾī bəstəu pəvənu ənragī.”—*sīdhgosəṭī*. 2 ਅਨ (without) ਰਾਗ (love), stoical. “səbh məhī vəsē ətī ənragī.”—*bher m* 3.

**ਅਨਰਾਧਾ** [ənradha] *Skt* अनिरुद्ध *adj* unrestrained, headstrong. “jən bīcre ənradha.”—*sri beni*. 2 See ਅਨੁਰਾਧਾ.

**ਅਨਰੁਕਤ** [ənrukət] See ਅਨਿਰੁਕਤ.

**ਅਨਰੁੱਧ** [ənruddh] See ਅਨਿਰੁੱਧ.

**ਅਨਰੂਪ** [ənrup] *adj* ill-formed, ugly. “rup ənrup moro kəchu nə bicarīo.”—*toḍī m* 5. 2 *Skt* अनुरुप *adj* similar, resembling, like. “dhərənī me səlī jēsē kup ənrup<sup>1</sup> kē bīməl jəl chae hē.”—*BGK*. 3 proper, suitable. “jō ənrupīo ṭhākūr mērē hōī rāhī uḥ bat.”—*guj m* 5. 4 concordant. 5 other or different form.

**ਅਨਲ** [ənəl] *Skt* अनल *n* what never gets satiated; a fire. “əudh ənəl tənū tīn ko mādəru.”—*gəu kəbir*. 2 representing the numeral three because three fires are recognised. See ਤਿੰਨ ਅਗਨੀਆਂ. 3 *Skt* अनिल source of life; wind, air. “ənəl əgəm jēsē ləhəɾī māīo dədhī.”—*sor rəvdas*. ‘Waves come into being on account of strong wind rising above the ocean.’ 4 *Skt* अलि a bird also called ənəlpəkṣ, supposed always to stay in the sky. Its eggs ripen in the sky during their fall to the earth, and the poults

<sup>1</sup>Traditional scholars use this term for ‘expressing’ as well.

begin flying in the air without ever touching the earth. “ənal əkas pāchi dōlbo kərət hē.”  
—*akal*. See ਉਨਕਾ and ਹੁਮਾ.

**ਅਨਲਹੱਕ** [ənəlhək] *A* انا I am God. “ənəlhək bolyo vīkhiata.”—*NP*. The followers of Vedant philosophy, who like the Sufi saints consider themselves Brahma, make this utterance, See ਸਮਸ ਤਬਰੇਜ਼.

**ਅਨਲਪਕ** [ənəlpəkʃ], **ਅਨਲਪੰਛੀ** [ənəlpēchi] See ਅਨਲ 4.

**ਅਨਲਵਾਉ** [ənəlvau] *n* fire-like air, scorching wind. **2** a hot suffocating, sand laden wind of the desert of Arabia, Africa etc. which causes many to parch to death and others to get stranded. *A* افسوس. “ənəlvau bhərəm bhulai.”—*maru solhe m 3*. **3** fire without life-sustaining oxygen in which man cannot remain alive; carbon dioxide. “ətər lobh bhərəm ənalvau, diva bāle nā sojhi paṭ.”—*asa m 3*.

**ਅਨਲੁ** [ənəlu] fire. See ਅਨਲ. “mukte gurī ənalu bujhaṭa.”—*ram kəbir*.

**ਅਨਵਸਥਾ** [ənəvəstha] *Skt* ਅਨਵਸਥਾ: *n* lack of firmness in thought and speech. **2** a blemish of speech wherein the device does not lead to a conclusion, as in. “je ko bujhe hove səcīaru; dhəvle upərī keta bharu? dhərti horu pəre horu horu; tis te bharu tēle kəvəṇu joru?”—*jəpu*.  
**ਅਨਵਸਥਿਤਿ** [ənəvəsthitī] *Skt* ਅਨਵਸਥਿਤਿ *n* vacillation, unsteadiness. **2** lack of support. **3** instability of mind even after meditation. **4** See ਅਨਵਸਥਾ.

**ਅਨਵਸਰ** [ənəvsər] a literary figure describing the execution of action at the wrong time, rendering it useless.

Example:

“suke sərvarī palī bādhavē,  
luṇē khet hāthvarī kərə.  
aṭo cor turēt-hī legəṭo,  
meri rakhət mugədh phīrē.  
jīhva bēcən sudh nāhi nīkṣē,

təb re dhərəm ki as kərə.”

—*asa kəbir*.

“jəb ghər mādərī agī ləgani,  
kədhī kup kədhē pənṭhərə.”

—*nəṭ ə m 4*.

**ਅਨਵਦਜ** [ənəvədy] *Skt* *adj* free from ਅਵਦਜ (defect), appreciable, admirable, praiseworthy. “əjər əmər ənəvədy əbhəkha.”—*NP*.

**ਅਨਵਰ** [ənvr] *A* نور *adj* illuminating, shining, very bright. **2** *Skt* ਅਨ-ਅਵਰ, not inferior, superior.

**ਅਨਵਰ ਮਾਨ** [ənvr xan] a ranked holder in the army of the chief Mukhlās Khan. He fought against Guru Hargobind during the battle of Amritsar.

**ਅਨਵਰਤਜਨ** [ənvrtyən] See ਅਨਿਵਰਤਿਨ.

**ਅਨਵਾਉਣਾ** [ənvaʊṇa] *v* to make available, send for. “ənvayo həm ne tis bhāt.”—*GPS*.

**2** ਅਨੁਵਾਉਣਾ to get something or someone washed or bathed. “rup sīdhu ənvae.”—*parəs*.

**ਅਨਵਾਇਆ** [ənvaṭa] *adj* called for, sent for. **2** ਨੁਵਾਯਾ got bathed, helped in having a bath.

**ਅਨਵਾਨ** [ənvan] *A* عنوان a title, heading. **2** a beginning. **3** a preface, foreword.

**ਅਨਵਾਰ** [ənvar] *A* نور plural of ਨੂਰ, light, flashes.

**ਅਨਵ੍ਰਣ** [ənvrəṇ]. See ਅਨਬ੍ਰਣ.

**ਅਨਾਸ** [ənas] *adj* hopeless, undesired. “ənasə udasi.”—*dətt*. **2** indestructible. “nəmo nəmo ənas ko.” **3** *Skt* without ਨਾਸਾ (nose), noseless.

**ਅਨਾਸਉਚ** [ənasəuc] See ਅਨਾਸੋਚ.

**ਅਨਾਸਨ** [ənasən] *adj* without a seat or position. **2** *Skt* ਅਨਸਨ food.

**ਅਨਾਸਿਰ** [ənasīr] *A* ارض plural of ਉਨਸਰ. the five elements: earth, air, water, fire and ether.

**ਅਨਾਸੋਚ** [ənasoc] *Skt* ਅਸੋਚ *n* uncleanliness, impurity. “ənasoc nama mähā sur sohe.”—*parəs*.

**ਅਨਾਹਤ** [ənahət], **ਅਨਾਹਤਿ** [ənahətī], **ਅਨਾਹਤੁ** [ənahətu] *adj* not wounded, unhurt. **2** indestructible, deathless. “adī ənil ənadī ənahətī.”

–*jəpu*. **3** *n* one who has not been killed; the Creator, the transcendent One. “*jotɪ sərup ənahət lagi, kəhu həlal kiɪa kia.*”–*prəbha kəbir*.  
**4** According to Amarkosh it is a piece of cloth that has not been beaten in washing by the washerman. **5** See ਅਨਹਤ ਸ਼ਬਦ.  
**ਅਨਾਹਾਰ** [ənahar], ਅਨਾਹਾਰੀ [ənahari] *Skt* अनाहारिन् *adj* without food, fasting.  
**ਅਨਾਗਾ** [ənaga], ਅਨਾਗੀ [ənagi] *adv* without missing a day or time, regularly, continuously. “*dan dev ənagi sēghər rəccɪa.*”–*cēḍi 3*. **2** *adj* unprecedented.  
**ਅਨਾਚਾਰ** [ənacar] See ਅਨਚਾਰ.  
**ਅਨਾਜ** [ənaj], ਅਨਾਜੁ [ənaju] *n* foodgrain, corn, cereals, See ਅਨਾਦ. “*ənajʊ məgəu sət si ka.*”–*dhəna dhəna*.  
**ਅਨਾਤ** [ənət] *Skt* आत *adj* bathed; who has taken a bath. **2** sends for, obtains. **3** something fetched.  
**ਅਨਾਤਮ** [ənətəm] *Skt* अनात्म *adj* soulless, inert. **2** *n* five elements which are different from the soul. **3** without conscience. “*əg hin əbhəg ənatəm.*”–*jəpu*.  
**ਅਨਾਥ** [ənath] *adj* unprotected. **2** indigent, destitute, orphan.  
**ਅਨਾਥਹਨਾਥ** [ənathəhnath] ਅਨਾਥਨਾਥ [ənathnath] *adj* master of all orphans. “*ənathəhnath dəɪal sukhsagər.*”–*sar m 5*. **2** *n* God who is the master of the orphans. “*pətɪt udharən ənathnath.*”–*gəu thɪti m 5*.  
**ਅਨਾਥਾਲਾਯ** [ənathaləy] *n* a house for the homeless, an orphanage.  
**ਅਨਾਦ** [ənad] *Skt* अनाद *n* God who accepts all. **2** *adj* who eats corn or cooked food. **3** corn, grain, etc. **4** rootless, without a beginning. **5** *n* a four lined *vəṇɪk* stanza, also called *vapi*, organised as *SSS, lSS, S, l*, with pauses after every fourth *vəṇəṇ* (character):  
Example:  
*cəlle baṇ, rukke gəṇ; mətte sur, rətte nəṇ.*

*ḍhəkke ḍhol, ḍhuki ḍhal; chuṭṭē baṇ, uṭṭhe jval.*–*ramav*.

**6** *Skt adj* without ਨਾਦ (sound), soundless. **7** *A* *enmity, hostility.*

**ਅਨਾਦੱਤ** [ənadətt] *n* lack of charity, parsimony, miserliness. “*ɪtə dətt dhayo ənadətt uttə.*”–*parəs*. ‘From here rushed charity, from there came miserliness.’

**ਅਨਾਦਰ** [ənadər] *n* disrespect, insult, dishonour.  
**ਅਨਾਦਿ** [ənadɪ] *Skt adj* sans beginning ever-existent. “*adi ənil ənadɪ ənahət.*”–*jəpu*.  
**2** victuals, provisions. “*ənəl ənadɪ kiəu.*”–*səveye m 4 ke*. “*dhən ənadɪ bhukhe kəvəl ṭəhkev.*”–*gōḍ kəbir*. “*devhɪ səbhən ənadɪ.*”–*NP*.

**ਅਨਾਮ** [ənam] *Skt* अनामन् *adj* nameless. “*ənam he.*”–*jəpu*. “*jəg nam səhəs ənam əho.*”–*NP*.  
**2** *Skt* अनाम without ਆਮ (disease), healthy. “*tən ənam mən anəd he.*”–*NP*. **3** See ਏਨਾਮ.

**ਅਨਾਮਯ** [ənaməy] *adj* having no disease, healthy. “*əkhɪl ənaməy krɪpa tumari.*”–*GPS*.

**ਅਨਾਮਾ** [ənama], ਅਨਾਮਿਕਾ [ənamɪka] *Skt* finger next to the little finger which is sinful to name because it was with this finger that Shiv had cut Brahma’s head. At the time of an oblation, a ring of grass is worn on it so that its impurity goes away. “*nɪj ənamɪka te su bəgai.*”–*GPS*. ‘took the ring from Anamika and threw it away.’

**ਅਨਾਮੀ** [ənami] *adj* nameless. **2** ਅਨਾਮਯ without disease. “*kərhū əvər ko kes ənami.*”–*NP*.  
**3** prize-winning, fit for the award.

**ਅਨਾਮੈ** [ənamē] See ਅਨਾਮਯ.

**ਅਨਾਯਾਸ** [ənayas] *adv* without ਆਯਾਸ (effort), effortlessly. “*ənayas səbh hi bənjat.*”–*GPS*.

**ਅਨਾਯੁਧ** [ənayudh] *Skt adj* unarmed, without weapons.

**ਅਨਾਰ** [ənar] *adj* without ਨਾਰ (neck), neckless. **2** *P* *n* a pomegranate, *L* *punica granatum*. A sweet pomegranate heals thirst and sickness

of throat, strengthens semen and is constipative. Seedless pomegranates of Kandhar are the best. Its sour type is used in preparing sauces and condiments. Its rind called 'naspal' is used in several medicines.

**ਅਨਾਰਦਾਣਾ** [ənardaṇa] *n* dried seeds of pomegranate used in sauces and condiments.

**ਅਨਾਰਯ** [ənarəy] *Skt* अनार्य *n* non-Aryan. **2** a clumsy fellow, a naive person. **3** an uncultured fellow; a rustic.

**ਅਨਾਲਕਾ** [ənalka] *adj* not a companion. "khāḍīa bhārəm ənal ka."—*maru solhe m 5*. **2** without sloth.

**ਅਨਾਲੋਭ** [ənalobh] *n* absence of greed, contentment.

**ਅਨਾਲੰਬ** [ənālōb] *adj* without a support or a stay. "ənalōb ləkh sis jhukava."—*GPS*.

**ਅਨਾਵਨ** [ənavən] *v* to bathe, to have bath. "jəl nīkas pun sīkkh ənavē."—*GPS*. **2 n** bringing or fetching.

**ਅਨਾਵਰਤ** [ənavərət] *adj* without ਆਵਰਤੰ (circling or turning) i.e. not rotating, not turning back, not revolving. "ənavərət birō məhā vərət dhara."—*parəs*. **2 Skt** अनारवृत not covered, uncovered, open.

**ਅਨਾਵ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟਿ** [ənavriṣṭi] *n* absence of rain, drought.

**ਅਨਾੜੀ** [ənari] *adj* who does not know how to feel ਨਾੜੀ (pulse), who is an incompetent physician. **2 Skt** अन-ऐड foolish, unintelligent. "əsēt ənari kəde nə bujhe."—*gəu m 3*.

**ਅਨਿ** [ənɪ] See ਅਣਿ. **2 Skt** अनज *adj* other. "ənɪ nə upav kərḥā."—*asa m 5*. 'not to make any deliberate effort.' **3** army. "həu mē ənɪ siu ləri mərə."—*bavən*.

**ਅਨਿਆਉ** [ənɪāu], ਅਨਿਆਇ [ənɪai] *Skt* अन्याय *n* inequity, injustice. "ta kəṛie je ənɪai ko mərta."—*bher m 5*. See ਅਨਯਾਯ.

**ਅਨਿਆਈ** [ənɪai] See ਅਨਯਾਯੀ.

**ਅਨਿਆਸ** [ənɪas] *Skt* अन्यास *adv* without effort, effortlessly. **2** without ਆਯਾਸ (hard work).

**ਅਨਿਆਰਾ** [ənɪara], ਅਨਿਆਰੇ [ənɪaro] *adj* pointed. **2** not different, ordinary. **3 n** the crescent moon that has two sharp points on the second day. "bhal bɪrajət hē ənɪaro."—*cəɪɪtr 1*.

**ਅਨਿਸੁ** [ənɪṣṭi] *Skt* adj not dear; against desire. **2 n** a loss, harm, an evil omen.

**ਅਨਿਕ** [ənɪk] *adj* not one; many, several. "ənɪk bhog bɪkhiə ke kərə."—*sukhmāni*. **2 Skt** कनक *n* gold. "ənɪk kəṭək jese bhulpərə."—*sor rəvdas*. **3 A** سفر travel, journey. **4** an attack, a charge. "kəri kəri harɪo ənɪk bəhu bhati chod-hɪ kət-hu nahī."—*gəu m 5*. 'After launching several attacks on lust, I have met with defeat.'

**ਅਨਿਕਤ** [ənɪkət] ਅਨੇਕਧਾ *adv* in many ways, of many kinds. "khozəsōkha ənɪkət pōtha."—*dev m 5*. **2 n** plurality, multiplicity.

**ਅਨਿਕਧਾ** [ənɪkdha] *adv* ਅਨੇਕ *vr* in many ways, by several means.

**ਅਨਿਕਮੁਖੀ** [ənɪkmukhi] *adj* multi-faced, having several months. **2 n** Sheshnag, a thousand-hooded cobra. **3** Shiv, with five-faces. **4** Ravan, ten-headed. **5** Brahma, four-faced. **6** Kartikeya, six-faced.

**ਅਨਿਕਰੰਗੀ** [ənɪkrəgi] *n* the Creator, who enacts a multifarious play; the universal form.

**ਅਨਿਗ** [ənɪg] *adj* many. **2 n** limbless, Kamdev, god of love, Cupid. "sūdər ənɪg bhau kərət phɪrət."—*sar m 5*.

**ਅਨਿਗਭਾਉ** [ənɪgbhau] many moods. **2** ਅਨੰਗਭਾਵ the idea of love, See ਨੁਪਰੀ.

**ਅਨਿੱਛ** [ənɪcch] *adj* sans desire.

**ਅਨਿੱਛਿਤ** [ənɪcchit] *Skt* अनिच्छित *adj* undesired, unwanted.

**ਅਨਿਤ** [ənɪt], ਅਨਿੰਤ [ənɪt̄], ਅਨਿਤੁ [ənɪtu], ਅਨਿਤੜ [ənɪty] *adj* not perpetual; transitory, momentary. "ənɪt bɪuhar əcar bɪdhi hinət."—*kan m 5*. **2** not fixed, unappointed. "ənɪt hē."—*japu*.

**ਅਨਿੰਦ** [ənɪd] *n* opposite of ਨਿੰਦਾ; praise,

appreciation. “təj kam krodh ənīd nīda.”  
—asa chāt m 5. ‘Forsake lust, rage, praise and  
vilification.’ 2 *Skt* ਅਨਿੰਦਜ *adj* not fit to be  
vilified; praiseworthy. “jo ənīd nīd kəri  
choḍio.”—*guj* m 5.

ਅਨਿਨ [ənɪn], ਅਨਿੰਨ [ənɪn] *Skt* ਅਨਨਜ *adj* not  
attached to any one; worshipping One only.  
“das ənɪn mero nɪrup.”—*sar namdev*. See  
ਅਨੰਨ.

ਅਨਿਪ [ənɪp] *n* chief of ਅਨਿ (army); commander.  
ਅਨਿਬੱਧ [ənɪbəddh] *Skt* ਅਨਿਬਧ *adj* untied,  
unbound. 2 *n* a musical instrument without a  
metallic or fibre strand tied to different tune-  
setters.

ਅਨਿਮਿਖ [ənɪmɪkh], ਅਨਿਮੇਖ [ənɪmekh] *Skt*  
ਅਨਿਮੇਸ *adj* without blinking; staring. 2 *n* a fish.  
3 god; it is mentioned in the Purans like  
Bhagvat that gods do not blink.

ਅਨਿਮੰਡ [ənɪmɪḍ] *adj* adornment of the army,  
military decoration.

ਅਨਿਯਤ [ənɪyət] *Skt adj* unconfirmed,  
uncertain. 2 ephemeral. 3 transitory.

ਅਨਿਯਾਰਾ [ənɪyara] See ਅਨਿਆਰਾ.

ਅਨਿਰਖ [ənɪrəkh] *adj* priceless. 2 which cannot  
be seen or observed. “ənɪrəkh səb uccro.”  
—*brāhṃ*.

ਅਨਿਰਤ [ənɪrət] *Skt* ਅਨ੍ਰਤ *n* different from truth;  
falsehood, untruth.

ਅਨਿਰਵਚਨੀ [ənɪrvəcni], ਅਨਿਰਵਚਨੀਯ [ənɪrvəcniy]  
*Skt* ਅਨਿਰਵਚਨੀਯ *adj* inexpressible, beyond  
expression. “ləkh-hu ənɪrvəcni ɪhu yāte.”  
—*GPS*. 2 *n* God.

ਅਨਿਰੁਕਤ [ənɪrukət] *Skt* ਅਨਿਰੁਕੁ *adj* which can’t  
be uttered; unspeakable.

ਅਨਿਰੁੱਧ [ənɪruddh] *Skt* ਅਨਿਰੁਧ *adj* who cannot  
be stopped; unrestrainable. 2 *n* grandson of  
Lord Krishan, son of Pradyuman born to  
Rukmi’s daughter, and father of Vajar.

Ban’s daughter, Ukha, fell in love with  
Aniruddh and with the help of her shrewd

friend Chitarlekha, she brought him to her  
father’s town Shonitpur. When Ban heard of  
this, he sent many warriors to capture  
Aniruddh but he killed them all. At last Ban  
somehow imprisoned Aniruddh. At this  
Krishan, Balram and Pradyuman went to get  
him released. A fierce battle took place. Ban  
was a devotee of Shiv whom he called for  
help. Shiv and Sakand sided with Ban. Lord  
Krishan wounded Shiv and Sakand was  
wounded by Garur and Pradyuman. At last  
on Shiv’s request Krishan released Ban, and  
Aniruddh along with Usha came to their home  
at Dvarka. “səg ləyo ənɪruddh ko.”—*krɪsən*.  
See ਊਖਾ. 3 a rope to tie animals with. 4 an  
emissary, envoy. 5 Shiv.

ਅਨਿਲ [ənɪl] *n* air. “ənɪl beṛa hæu khevɪ nə  
sakəu.”—*bəsət namdev*. 2 gout, paralysis. 3 See  
ਅਨਲ.

ਅਨਿਲਕੁਮਾਰ [ənɪlkumar] *n* son of the Wind;  
Hanuman. 2 Bhimsen.

ਅਨਿਲਭੁਕ [ənɪlbhuk] *Skt n* a serpent which lives  
on air. 2 *adj* who consumes air to remain alive.

ਅਨਿਵਰਤਿਨ [ənɪvərtɪn] *Skt* ਅਨਿਵਰਤਿਨ੍ *adj* who  
does not turn back, impetuous. “ənɪvərtɪn  
nɪvəṛətke.”—*cəɪtr* 137. ‘pushing back the  
impetuous ones.’

ਅਨੀ [əni] *n* a point, pointed end. 2 army. See  
ਅਣਿ. “ke ke bəl sūbh ki həni əni.”—*cəḍi* 1.

ਅਨੀਆਲਾ [əniāla] *adj* pointed. “ram bhəgəɪ  
əniāle tir.”—*gəu kəbir*. See ਅਣਿ.

ਅਨੀਸ [ənis] *adj* who has no ਈਸ (master);  
orphan. 2 chief of the army; commander-in-  
chief. 3 soul separated from its Creator.

ਅਨੀਸ਼ੁਰਵਾਦੀ [əniʃɪrvəvadi] *Skt* ਅਨੀਸ਼ੁਰਵਾਦਿਨ੍ *adj*  
atheist.

ਅਨੀਹ [ənih] *Skt adj* without desire, uncaring.

ਅਨੀਕ [ənik] *Skt n* army. 2 a battle, war. 3 a  
battlefield.

ਅਨੀਕਨੀ [ənikni], ਅਨੀਕਿਨੀ [ənɪkɪni] *Skt* ਅਨੀਕਿਨੀ

*n* a blue lotus, lily. **2** an army composed of 2,187 chariots, 2,187 elephants, 6,561 horses and 10,935 foot soldiers. **3** army. “bīcāl bīthar ese bhajgi anikni.”—*cāḍi 1*.

**ਅਨੀਤ** [ənīṭ] *Skt* ਅਨਿਤੜ *adj* not perpetual; for a brief period. **2** injustice. See ਅਨੀਤਿ. **3** fetched. See ਆਨੀਤ. **4** some other place. See ਅਨੜਤੁ.

**ਅਨੀਤਿ** [ənīṭi] *n* absence of ਨੀਤਿ; injustice. **2** *adj* ਅਨਿਤੜ not always, for a few days. “jəṭi dhove bəhu dehī anīṭi.”—*sukhmāni*.

**ਅਨੀਤੇ** [ənīṭe] *Skt* ਅਨੜਤੁ *adv* at some other place. **2** in evil and falsehood. “gavhī gite citī anīṭe... bīn nave mānī jhuth anīṭe.”—*asa ə m 1*. ‘Reciting hymns, the mind wanders to other places, and is deprived of the Divine.’ **3** See ਅਨੀਤ.

**ਅਨੀਰਾਇ ਜੀ** [ənīraī jī] See ਅਣੀ ਰਾਇ.

**ਅਨੀਲ** [ənīl], **ਅਨੀਲੁ** [ənīlu] *adj* white, bright. **2** without form or colour. “adī anīlu anadī anahāṭi.”—*jəpu*. **3** beyond count i.e. countless, boundless, uncountable. **4** See ਨੀਲ.

**ਅਨੁ** [ənu] *n* ਅੰਨ corn, cereals. “ənu dhənu bəhuta upjē.”—*səva m 3*. **2** *Skt prep* when added to words, it carries the sense of after, equal, with, each, repeatedly, etc. as in ਅਨੁਗਾਮੀ (following, succeeding) ਅਨੁਦਿਨ (daily), ਅਨੁਰੂਪ (resembling) etc. **3** See ਅਣੁ.

**ਅਨੁਆਰ** [ənuar] See ਅਨੁਹਾਰ.

**ਅਨੁਸਰਣ** [ənusəraṇ] *n* the act of pursuing, conforming. **2** imitation.

**ਅਨੁਸ਼ਾਸਨ** [ənusāsən] *Skt n* an order. **2** an advice, a precept. **3** thirteenth chapter of Mahabharat.

**ਅਨੁਸਾਰ** [ənusar] *Skt adj* according to. **2** like, resembling.

**ਅਨੁਸਾਰੀ** [ənusari] *adj* following. **2** conforming.

**ਅਨੁਸੂਤ** [ənusut] *adj* diffused, pervasive, See ਅਨੁਸੂਤੁ. “nīj ənusut səbhīn me dekhē.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਨੁਸ਼ੁਪ** [ənusṭup], **ਅਨੁਸ਼ੁਭ** [ənusṭubh] *n* a *vəṇṇīk* stanza of two lines, each with sixteen characters, that is, four quarter-units of eight

characters, making a total of 32 characters. The fifth and sixth characters of each quarter-units are *lāghu* and *guru* respectively. The seventh character of the fourth quarter-unit must also be *lāghu*. This poetic form is often used in Sanskrit compositions. It is also called a *ṣalok*. In Sanskrit books there are many metres but while counting, only a stanza of 32 words is taken as a *ṣalok*.

Example:

विज्ञानेनासिना येन त्वज्ञानं नवरङ्गकम्  
हन्त्यते नम्यतेऽस्माभिः समोविन्दहरि गुरुः

—*guru nanak sətotr rətnakər*.

kijē man nə bhulke, vīdyā rup dhənadī ko, dhāro prem sūṣilta gurumət dhəro cit.

**ਅਨੁਸ਼ਾਨ** [ənusṭhan] *Skt n* commencement of work. **2** recitation of magical incantations in accordance with the prescribed procedure. **3** the idea of performing religious deeds.

**ਅਨੁਸ਼ੁ** [ənusṭ] *Skt* अनुष्ण *adj* not hot; cold.

**ਅਨੁਸ਼ੁਤ** [ənusyut] *Skt adj* sewn, stitched. **2** all-pervasive.

**ਅਨੁਸ਼ਾਰ** [ənusvar] *Skt n* a vowel pronounced in conjunction with some nasal symbol like *bīḍi* and *ṭippi*. It nasalizes the vowel as in *sāt mähāt*, *jətu*, *tətr* etc.

**ਅਨੁਹਰ** [ənuhər] See ਅਨੁਹਰਣ and ਅਨੁਹਾਰ. “kərhī krīṭy nər ənuhər hoi.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਨੁਹਰਣ** [ənuhəraṇ] *Skt n* copying, imitation.

**ਅਨੁਹਾਰ** [ənuhar] *adj* similar, equal. “sənmukh devī ke gəyo sələbh dip ənuhar.”—*cāḍi 1*. **2** *n* a form, shape. **3** resemblance.

**ਅਨੁਕਤ** [ənukət] *Skt* अनुकृत *adj* unsaid, unspoken. “ənukət prəbha he.”—*jəpu*.

**ਅਨੁਕਰਣ** [ənukəraṇ] *Skt n* an imitation. **2** an act performed in conformity with another. **3** pursuit of a law-suit. **4** a word formed with sound as its basis, onomatopoeia as ਘੜੰਮ, ਧੜੰਮ, ਚੀਂ ਚੀਂ.

**ਅਨੁਕੂਲ** [ənukul] *Skt adj* who helps a drowning

person like a shore or the bank (kul); a helper. 2 conforming. 3 benefactor. 4 who gives support.

**ਅਨੁਕੂਲਤਾ** [ənukulta] *n* conformity, concord, See ਅਨੁਕੂਲ.

**ਅਨੁਕੂਲਾ** [ənukula] *n* a ਵਰ੍ਹਾੜਿਕ metre also known as ਮਕਤੀਕਮਲਾ. It has four lines, each line being organised as : Sll,SSI,III,S,S with pauses at the fifth character and the sixth character thereafter.

Example:

ṣri guru sevo, jənəm sudharo,  
kaməṣu hōmē, mən nəhī dharo,  
aləs tyago, kīrət kəmao,  
hvē upkari, jəg sukh pao.

**ਅਨੁਕੰਪਾ** [ənukəpa] *Skt* अनुकम्पा *n* the act of trembling on account of another's distress; pity, kindness. "mujh pər nīj ənukəpa dharhu." –*NP*.

**ਅਨੁਕੰਪੈਨਾ** [ənukəpena] *adj* abode of kindness; compassion, beneficence. "sun ṣrənən bəna ənukəpena bani bhəni rəsāl." –*NP*.

**ਅਨੁਕੁ** [ənukt] See ਅਨੁਕਤ.

**ਅਨੁਕੁਨਿਮਿਤਾ** [ənuknimitta] See ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ੋਕਿ. (c)

**ਅਨੁਕ੍ਰਮ** [ənukrəm] *Skt n* succession, order.

**ਅਨੁਕ੍ਰਮਣਿਕਾ** [ənukrəṃṇika] *Skt n* a serial list or table of contents, index.

**ਅਨੁਖੰਗ** [ənukhəṅg] *Skt* अनुखंग *n* compassion, beneficence. 2 connection, bond. 3 the process of bringing words from one line to another as in Guru Amardas's compositions in order to complete the sense. "cəhu jug məhī əmrītu saci baṇi, sīdh sadhīk tərś-hī səbh lōī; pure bhagī pərapəṭī hōī." –*dhəna m 3*. Here the word əmrīt of the first line has to be brought into the third line too, in order to complete the meaning of that line. This is ənuṣəṅg.

**ਅਨੁਗ** [ənug] *Skt adj* अनु (behind) ग (moving), follower. 2 a servant, footman, dependent. "ənuṅ apne ko əbhədan dati." –*chəkke*.

**ਅਨੁਗਨੀ** [ənugəni] *Skt* army, which is composed of followers and servants. –*sənama*.

**ਅਨੁਗਾਮੀ** [ənugami] *Skt* अनुगामिन् a follower. 2 an employee, a servant, slave.

**ਅਨੁਗੁਣ** [ənugun] a figure of speech in which the company enhances the merit of the companion.

Example:

sadhō ! īh mən ḡəhīo nə jai,  
cācəl trīṣna səṅ bəsət hē,

yate thīr nā rəhai. –*ḡəu m 9*.

bəlīhari guru apṇe dīuharī sədvar,  
jīnī maṇəs te devte kie kərət nə lagi var.

–*var asa*.

manəs jənəm əmol hē, hōī əmol sadhusəṅ pae.

–*BG*

**ਅਨੁਗਾ** [ənugya] *Skt* अनुज्ञा *n* an order, a command. 2 a figure of speech involving a description of one finding virtue in a matter popularly considered bad.

Example:

bhəli suhavi chapri jamhī ḡun gae, ...  
ənədu ḡəribi sadh səḡī jītu prəbhū cīt ae, ...  
pisənu pisī oḡhī kamri sukh mənū sətokhae, ...  
nəḡən phīrət rəḡī ek kē ohu sobha pae.

–*suhi m 5*.

jetək kanən ke dukh hē,

səbh se sukh kē tən pē ənumano. –*ramav*.

bhai ləddhe kəhyo suno premi mere ḡurubhai!  
kəl həm ramdasपुरी vīkhe javēḡe,  
kala mukh kərke səvar hōī ḡədhe pər,  
səṭta bəlvəḡ ko ḡunah bəṣavēḡe.

**ਅਨੁਗ੍ਰਹ** [ənugrəh], **ਅਨੁਗ੍ਰਹਿ** [ənugrəhī], **ਅਨੁਗ੍ਰਹੁ** [ənugrəhu] *Skt* अनुग्रह *n* kindness, mercy. "bhəīo ənugrəhu prəsādī sətəṅ kē." –*sor m 5*.

**ਅਨੁਚਰ** [ənucər] *Skt n* a follower. 2 a servant, an attendant.

**ਅਨੁਚਰਣੀ** [ənucəṛṇī] *n* an army, that has a collection of servants. –*sənama*. 2 *adj* following one's commander.

ਅਨੁਚਿਤ [ənucɪt] *Skt adj* improper, unbecoming.

ਅਨੁਜ [ənʊj] *Skt n* younger brother. “jivət ənuj nam tɪh lalu.”—*NP*. 2 born later. “rəhu ənuj adɪ pəd dije.” ‘wood got from a tree, and a gun or musket made from it.’

ਅਨੁਜਾ [ənʊja] *Skt n* younger sister, born later.

ਅਨੁੱਤਮ [ənuttəm] *Skt adj* not good. 2 having none better than itself, the best.

ਅਨੁਦੱਤ [ənudatt] *Skt* अनुदात्त *adj* ਅਨ-ਉਦੱਤ inferior, of no consequence, worthless. 2 low tone, abated voice.

ਅਨੁਦਿਨ [ənudɪn] *Skt adv* each day, daily, always.

ਅਨੁਨਾਸਿਕ [ənunasɪk] *Skt adj* nasal sounds ɳ, ɲ, ɳ, n, m.

ਅਨੁਨਾਦ [ənunad] *Skt n* an echo, a resonance, reverberation.

ਅਨੁਪਸਿਥਿਤਿ [ənupəsthɪtɪ] *Skt n* absence.

ਅਨੁਪੱਤਿ [ənup pəttɪ] *Skt n* tactlessness, irrationality, deviousness. 2 impropriety. 3 inability. 4 non-achievement.

ਅਨੁਪਮ [ənupəm] *Skt adj* matchless, incomparable.

ਅਨੁਪਲਬਧਿ [ənupləbədhi] *Skt* अनुपलब्धि *n* non-achievement, non-attainment. 2 knowledge of non-existence, for example, to know that a horse is not an elephant, is in fact non-knowing.

ਅਨੁਪਾਨ [ənupan] *Skt n* something gulped to take medicine, as water with a tablet. 2 water, etc. taken after food.

ਅਨੁਪਾਰ [ənupar] short form for ਅਨੁਪਮ.

ਅਨੁਪਾਰੀ [ənupari] *adj* possessing matchless beauty.

ਅਨੁਪ੍ਰਾਸ [ənupras] a figure of speech, drawing its charm from the sameness of sound in words, is called alliteration or assonance. This is also called pədmətri and vərəṅ mētri. Scholar have recognized five types of ənupras: chek, vrɪttɪ, ʃrutɪ, laṭ and ɔty.

(a) When a sound repeatedly appears in the middle or beginning of words, it is called chekanupras.

Examples:

gave ko vɪdya vɪkhəm vicaru.—jəpu.

kucɪl kərupɪ kunarɪ kuləkhni

pɪrka səhəju nə janɪa.—sar m l.

chətrdhari chətripətɪ chelrup chɪttɪnath,

chonikər chayabər chətripətɪ gaie.—gyan.

pərəmpurəkh pərmesur svami pavən pəun əhari—həzare 10.

chəlrupi cheli səda chəki rəhɪt chɪttɪ mahɪ əchəl chələt chɪttɪ pətɪn ko chəli kən te jahɪ ?

—cəɪtr 70.

(b) If the same sound appears repeatedly at the end of words in the same line or stanza, it is called vrɪtyənupras:

Example:

dərsən pərsən sərsən hərsən

rəgɪ rəgi kərtari re.—asa m 5.

namu dhɪai səda səkhai səhəj subhai govɪda,

gəṅɪt mɪṭai cuki dhai kəde nə vɪapə mənɔɪda.

—asa chət m 5.

nam kam bɪhin pəkhət dham hū nəhɪ jahɪ.

—jəpu.

kəhū devtan ke dɪvan me vɪrajman,

kəhū danvan ko gumanmətɪ det ho.—əkal.

kahū ko tənəya hē nə mēya jāke bhēya kou,

choni hū ke chēya choḍ kasō prɪttɪ laie.—gyan.

(c) Sounds articulated at the same place (dental, labial part of body) appearing in the same line constitute ʃrutyənupras.

Example:

tɪthe ghəɾie sura sɪdha ki sudhɪ.—jəpu.

In this line t, th, s, dh, are all dental.

(d) The same words carrying different meanings according to their position in a line they figure in, form laṭanupras.

Example:

gave ko taṅu hovē kɪsē taṅu.—jəpu.

The meaning of this verse depends on where the pause is placed in the text, that is, whether the pause precedes the first *taṇu* or follows it. In the sentence “*jao mət ṭhəhɪro ɪhā.*” the sense conveyed depends upon whether the pause is after *jao* or after *mət*. In the first case it will be ‘go, do not stop here’ but in the second case it will be ‘do not go, stop here.’

(e) The fifth type of *ənuṇpras* is what rhyme is in English. Here it is named *əṭyanuṇpras*. Poets have imagined six forms of this rhyme.

(1) In *sərvāty ənuṇpras* the last syllable of each line rhymes.

Example:

əmɪt tej jəg jotɪ prəkasi,  
adɪ əched əbhe əvɪnasi,  
pəram tət pərmarth vɪkasi,  
adɪ sərup əkhəḍ udasi—*gyan.*

(2) *səmāty vɪkhamāty ənuṇpras* is where odd and even lines rhyme:

Example:

guṇ mud mēgəl mul,  
səbh karəy ko sɪdh kərət;  
əvguṇ gəho nə bhul,  
sukh səpətɪ ko jo hərət.

(3) In *səmāty ənuṇpras*, even lines rhyme but not the odd ones.

Example:

īdran īdr,  
balan bal,  
rəkan rək,  
kalan kal.—*japu.*

(4) In *vɪkhamāty ənuṇpras*, odd lines rhyme but not the even ones.

Example:

salahi salahɪ,  
eti surətɪ nə paia,  
nədia əte vah,  
pəvhɪ səmūdɪ nə jaṇiəhɪ.—*jəpu.*

(5) In *səmvɪkhamāty ənuṇpras*, the first line rhymes with the second and the third with the fourth.

Example:

gun gən udar,  
məhɪma əpar,  
asən əbhəg,  
upmā ənəg.—*japu.*

(6) Where the last words of all the lines are of different quantities, and none of them rhymes, it is *bhɪntukāty ənuṇpras*.

Example:

kɪto kal bityo bhəe ramrajə,  
səbe sətɪru jite maha juddhmali,  
phɪɪyo chəkr carō dɪṣa mēddh ramō,  
bhəyo nam tāte mēhā cəkrvərti.

—*ramav.*

**अनुबन्ध** [ənuḃəḍh] *Skt* अनुबन्ध *n* relation, connection, contact, affinity. **2** the contents of the texts which relate to the reader as title, subject, relation and purpose. “*ɪm carō ənuḃəḍh ko gyan rɪde jəb hoɪ.*”—*GPS.*

**अनुभव** [ənuḃhəv] *Skt n* knowledge evolved without formal instruction or education. **2** cognizable knowledge. **3** knowledge not indefinite. **4** a four-lined *gəṇɪk* metre also known as *əkra*, *əṇka*, *ənhəd*, *ṣṣɪvədna*, *cəḍrəsa* and *mədhur-dhunɪ*. It is arranged as III, ISS.

Example:

ənhəd bəjje, dhunɪ ghən ləjje,  
ghəṇhəṇ ghorō, jəṇu bəṇ morō.—*surəj.*

**अनुभाव** [ənuḃhav] *Skt n* an effect. **2** a brief revelation of pleasure through the gestures of eyes and eyebrows.

**अनुभूत** [ənuḃhut] *Skt adj* felt; known through practical experience. **2** tested. **3** known.

**अनुमति** [ənumətɪ] *Skt n* an agreement, a consensus. **2** a permission. **3** according to Vishnu Puran, daughter of Angira and wife of the moon.

**ਅਨੁਮਾਨ** [ənuman] *Skt n* an estimate, a conjecture, guess, speculation. **2** See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ.

**ਅਨੁਮੋਦਨ** [ənumodən] *Skt n* a confirmation, an approval. **2** expression of satisfaction or delight. **3** indulgence. “ənumodən nēdən mat kərə.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਨੁਮੰਤਿ** [ənumānti] *Skt* अनुमन्तु *adj* expressing approval or agreement.

**ਅਨੁਯਾਈ** [ənuyai], **ਅਨੁਯਾਯੀ** [ənuyai] *Skt* अनुयायिन् *adj* who follow. **2** servant, attendant.

**ਅਨੁਰਕਤ** [ənurəkət] *Skt* अनुरक्त *adj* immersed in love; enamoured. **2** dyed in red colour. **3** beloved.

**ਅਨੁਰਾਉ** [ənurau] love. See ਅਨਰਾਉ. **2** *Skt* अनुराव *n* resonance, a reverberation, an echo.

**ਅਨੁਰਾਗ** [ənurag] *Skt n* love. affection, attachment. **2** reciprocated love.

**ਅਨੁਰਾਗੀ** [ənuragi] *Skt* अनुरागिन् *adj* who loves. **2** a reciprocator of love.

**ਅਨੁਰਾਧਾ** [ənuradha] *Skt n* seventeenth of the twenty seven lunar mansions. According to Hinduism, travelling or doing charitable deeds in this period is auspicious.

**ਅਨੁਰੁ** [ənurū] *Skt* अनुरु *n* charioteer of the sun who has no thighs (ur). See ਅਰੁਣ.

**ਅਨੁਰੂਪ** [ənurup] *Skt adj* resembling, like, congruous. **2** suitable, appropriate. See ਅਨਰੂਪ.

**ਅਨੁਰੋਧ** [ənurōdh] *Skt n* an obstruction, an impediment. **2** obduracy. **3** impulse, impetus.

**ਅਨੁਲੋਮ** [ənulom] *Skt n* descent. **2** See ਦਸਅਠ ਵਰਣ.

**ਅਨੁਲੋਮਜ** [ənuloməj] *Skt* See ਦਸਅਠ ਵਰਣ.

**ਅਨੁਵਾਕ** [ənuvak] *Skt n* part of a book, a section, a chapter. **2** a sentence formed to express the idea of another. **3** repetition of words uttered by the teacher. “pədhē ənuvak jese padha so pədhavəi.”—*NP*.

**ਅਨੁਵਾਦ** [ənuvad] *Skt n* translation. **2** a revision, repetition, an iteration. **3** denigration, vilification.

**ਅਨੁਵਾਦੀ** [ənuvadi] in music, a note that iterates the sēvadi note, as the fifth one in bilaval measure. See ਸੰਵਾਦੀ. **2** *adj* who repeats another's utterance.

**ਅਨੁਠਾ** [ənuṭha] *adj* strange; of a new kind; wonderful.

**ਅਨੁਢਾ** [ənuḍha] *Skt n* a maiden; a virgin; a woman who has not been married yet.

**ਅਨੁਪ** [ənuṭp] *Skt n* a region with a lot of water. **2** a buffalo. **3** *adj* unequalled, incomparable, inimitable. “ṭi the ghāṛəṭi ghāṛie bəhutu ənuṭp.”—*jəpu*.

**ਅਨੁਪ ਸ਼ਹਰ** [ənuṭp ṣəhər] a sub-divisional town in district Bulandshahar of the United Provinces, 25 miles east of the city. It was founded by Raja Anup Rai during the reign of emperor Jahangir. Guru Har Rai's father-in-law, Daya Ram, was a resident of Anup Shahar.

**ਅਨੁਪ ਨਰਾਜ ਛੰਦ** [ənuṭp nəraj chāḍ] *n* a poetic metre not different from nəraj chāḍ because this metre has sixteen characters per line organised as |S|, S|S,|S|, S|S, |S|, S, in ləghu and guru order. In Dasam Granth the term ənuṭp has been added because of this affiliation.

Example:

gəjə gəje həyə həle həlahəli həlohələ,  
bəbəjj sīdhre surē chuṭət baṇ kevlə,  
pəpəkk pəkkhre ture bhəbhəkk ghay nīrməlā,  
pəlōṭṭh lōṭṭh bīṭṭhūri əməṭṭh jōṭṭh utthəlā.

—ramav.

**ਅਨੁਪਮ** [ənuṭpəm] See ਅਨੁਪਮ.

**ਅਨੁਪਾਛ** [ənuṭpach] *adj* ਅਨੁਪਮ-ਅਭਿ, matchless eyes. “sohət ənuṭpach.”—*kəlki*.

**ਅਨੁਪਾਨ** [ənuṭpan] See ਅਨੁਪਾਨ.

**ਅਨੁਪਿਆ** [ənuṭpiə] *adj* unequalled, having matchless excellence. “cəkrpənī dərəsī ənuṭpiə.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

**ਅਨੁਪੁ** [ənuṭpu] See ਅਨੁਪੁ.

**ਅਨੁਪੇਰਾ** [ənuṭpera] *adj* possessing matchless

excellence. “rāg anupere.”—*kan m 5*.

**ਅਨੁਪੈਰੈ** [anupere] See ਅਨੁਪੈਰਾ.

**ਅਨੁਚੁ** [anuru] See ਅਨੁਚੁ.

**ਅਨੇਸ** [anes] *adj* ਅਨੀਕ-ਈਸ army commander. “rāce car anesō.”—*cāḍi 2*. ‘appointed four army commanders.’

**ਅਨੇਹ** [aneh] *adj* without affection, indifferent. *Skt* असनेह.

**ਅਨੇਹਾ** [aneha] *adj* similar to this. **2** *Dg n* time, occasion.

**ਅਨੇਕ** [anek] *Skt adj* not one, more than one, many, several. “anek upav kari gur karəṅṅ.”—*suhī ə m 4*.

**ਅਨੇਕਤਾ** [anekta] *Skt n* plurality, multiplicity, variety, abundance.

**ਅਨੇਕਦਾ** [anekda] *Skt adv* many times, often. “anekda nīvavət hē sis ko.”—*akal*.

**ਅਨੇਕਧਾ** [anekdha] *Skt adv* in many ways, by various means.

**ਅਨੇਕਧ** [anekəp] See ਅਨੇਕਧ.

**ਅਨੇਕ ਵਕ੍ਰਾ** [anek vakra] See ਕੁਬਜਾ.

**ਅਨੇਤ** [anet], **ਅਨੇਤਾ** [aneta] See ਅਨਿਤਤ. **2** *Skt* अनियत *adj* without certainty. “bāhu bīdhi joni phīrət aneta.”—*maru m 5*. **3** irresolutely. “jo kīchu kino sou aneta.”—*sukhmāni*. **4** See ਆਨੀਤ.

**ਅਨੇਰਾ** [anera] *n* darkness, confusion. “dujebhāi anera.”—*majh ə m 3*.

**ਅਨੈ** [anē] lack of ਨਯ (ethics), absence of virtue.

**ਅਨੈਸ** [anes], **ਅਨੈਸਾ** [anesa] *adj* painful. “chāri khāges hve aneso bol hō sēhō.”—*krīsān*. **2** ਅਨਾਯਾਸ without effort. “par bhāi pət phar anese.”—*cāḍi 1*.

**ਅਨੈਕਤ** [aneky] *Skt n* absence of unity, disunity, discord.

**ਅਨੋਖਾ** [anokha] See ਅਣੋਖਾ.

**ਅਨੋਚਿਤ** [anocit] *adj* improper, inappropriate, inept. “vak anocit mēju bākhane.”—*NP*.

**ਅਨੋਜ** [anoj] *adj* without ਓਜ (strength); weak. “jiv anoj jāi jīh jāi.”—*NP*. **2** See ਅਨੁਜ.

**ਅਨੋਪਮ** [anopam], **ਅਨੋਪਿਮ** [anopim] *Skt* अनुपम *adj* unequalled. “pārmadī purākh mānopimō.”—*gūj jēdev*. ‘pāram adī purkhō anopmō.’

**ਅਨੰਗ** [anāṅg] *Skt* अनङ्ग *n* one who does not have a body, Kamdev (Cupid). There is a story in the Puraṅs that once Shiv was troubled by lust (kam), and in anger Mahadev burnt him to ashes. **2** *adj* bodiless. “āg te hōi anāṅg kīn?”—*ramav*. ‘Why not one to give up the body?’ **3** ਵਿਦੇਹ free from pride of the body. “dhānūkh dhāryo lē bhāvān me raja jānāk anāṅg.”—*ramcādrīka*. **4** *n* the sky. **5** mind. **6** soul.

**ਅਨੰਗਸ਼ੇਖਰ** [anāṅgshēkhār] *n* a vāṅṅīk metre also known as māhanārāc. It comprises four lines and each line has thirty two characters, in lāghu and guru order, with pauses after every eight characters organised as ISI, SIS, ISI, SIS, ISI, SIS, ISI, SIS, ISI, SIS, I, S.

Example:

guru gobīd sīgh ko nāmo su hath jorke  
kuṣṭru tej tor jāhī palīo hīdan ko,  
krīpalu sis hath de su kiṭ te kīye mīrīgēdr  
īdrāp laj pekh nath ki kāman ko,  
bhūja bhūjāgraj si vīraj sis keṣ  
cād ṣyamta nē hoy to mukharbīd san ko,  
apar dukh ṭarke nīvarke kāleṣ das  
vas to vīkūṭh tej purīo jāhan ko.

—*ādhyatām ramayān* by bhāī gulab sīgh.

**ਅਨੰਗਪਾਲ** [anāṅgpāl] See ਅਨੰਦਪਾਲ and ਜਯਪਾਲ. **2** Balram or Balbhadr who brought up Anang (Pradyuman) (Lord Krishan’s eldest son).

**ਅਨੰਗਚਿਪੁ** [anāṅgripu], **ਅਨੰਗਾਰਿ** [anāṅgarī] *n* enemy of Anang (lust); Shiv, Rudar.

**ਅਨੰਗੀ** [anāṅgī] *Skt* अनङ्गिन् *adj* without limbs, bodiless. “anāṅgī aname.”—*japu*. **2** *n* Cupid. **3** formless; the unmanifest Creator.

**ਅਨੰਤ** [anāt] *adj* endless, boundless. “īksu te hōio anāta.”—*majh ə m 5*. **2** *n* the Creator. **3** the sky. **4** Sheshnag. **5** Balbhadr, regarded

as the incarnation of Shesh and is therefore known as *ənāt*. “*ənāt ke upər kop cəlayo.*” –*krīṣaṇ*. **6** an ornament worn on the arm by Hindus on the 14<sup>th</sup> of the bright half of the lunar month of Bhadon believing it to be the image of Sheshnag.

**ਅਨੰਤਸ਼ੀਸ਼ੀ** [ənōtʃīʃa] many-headed Sheshnag. **2** one with a stupendous body, God.

**ਅਨੰਤਤਰੰਗੀ** [ənāt tərāgi] the ocean. **2** the Creator whose waves are endless. See **ਅਨੰਤਤਰੰਗੀ**. **3** a man in whose mind countless ideas arise. “*ənāt tərāgi dukh maṭa.*” –*gəu m 4*.

**ਅਨੰਤਤੁਕਾ** [ənāt tuka] a metre of diverse rhymes; blank verse. This metre has no specific class, any composition where end-words of two or more lines do not rhyme forms blank verse, as for example Ramavatar *səvəya* and *bhujōg prəyat* are in blank verse.

Example:

ros bhəryo tāj hoʃ nīṣacər  
sri rəghuraj ko ghaṭ prəhare,  
joʃ vəḍo kər koʃlīʃā  
ədhbic-hī te sər kaʃ utare,  
pher bəḍo kər ros dīvardən  
dhaṭpərə kəpī pūj sēghare,  
pəʃtīṣ loh-həthi pərsē gər lē  
jēbuvə jəmdaṛh cəlavē.  
kīto kal bityo bhəe ramrajē.  
səbē ʃətru jīte məhā juddhmali,  
phīryo cəkr carō dīʃa məddh ramā,  
bhəyo nam tāte məhā cəkrvərti.

**2** See **ਸਿਰਖੰਡੀ**. **3** In Sanskrit literature there are many multi-rhymed compositions as rhymed poetry is seldom found there. See the following *bhujōg prəyat* and *toʃək stanzas*:

कृता येन सेवा गुरोर्मोद हेतु । स्ततश्चैव लब्धं निजानन्द रूपम् ।  
ददौ शिष्य संघाय नामोपदेशं । नमामि प्रसन्नं गुरुं रामदासम् ।।

ਅਮਰੰ ਗੁਰੂਦੇਵ ਮਹੰ ਸਤਤੰ । ਪ੍ਰਠਮਾਮਿ ਨਿਰੰਤਰ ਮੇਕਰਸਮ੍ ।

ਗੁਰੁ ਪਾਦ ਸਰੋਜ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਖ ਰਤਿੰ । ਹਰਿ ਦੇਵ ਕ੍ਰੁਪਾਯਤਨੰ ਵਿਮਲਮ੍ ।।

–*guru nanək sətotr rətnakər*.

**4** There are also in Guru Granth Sahib unrhymed verses which have no rhymed endings:

ruʃo mənu həriṛəgo loʃe,  
gali həriṇihu nə hoṭ,  
həu dhuḍhedi dərsən karəṇī,  
bithi bithi pekḥā,  
gurmīlī bhərəmu gəvaṭa he,  
ṭh budhī pai mē sadhu kənhu,  
lekhu līkḥīo dhuri mathe.  
ṭh bīdhī nanək həri neṇ əloi.–*toḍi m 5*.

**5** See **ਚਉਬੋਲੇ ਦਾ ਰੁਪੁ 2**.

**ਅਨੰਤਰ** [ənōtər] *Skt* अनन्तर *adv* after this, subsequently. **2** without break, continuously.

**ਅਨੰਤਾ** [ənōta] vocative: ‘he *ənāt*.’ “*jəu pē hām nə pap kərōta, əhe ənōta.*” –*sri rəvdas*. **2** *Skt* अनन्ता *n* the endless One! **3** the earth. **4** soft grass, commonly used as fodder, *L* panicum dactylon. **5** a medicinal creeper, *L* Manispermum glabrum. **6** the only son of Kakko Vadhaṇ, Khatri, a disciple of Guru Hargobind, who was a great warrior and died fighting in the battle of Amritsar.

**ਅਨੰਤਾਸਤੁ** [ənōtastr] innumerable weapons. “*ənōtastr chuṭṭe.*” –*cəḍi 2*.

**ਅਨੰਤੀ ਮਾਤਾ** [ənōti mata] daughter of Rama Sill, a khatri of Vatala in Gurdaspur district and Mata Sukhdevi. She was married to Baba Guruditta on 21 Vaisakh Sammat 1681. She gave birth to Baba Dhirmal and Guru Har Rai. Her shortname was Natti. Many writers have named her as Nihal Kaur.

**ਅਨੰਦ** [ənōd] *Skt* आनन्द *n* happiness, joy, delight. “*mīṭīa sog məhā ənōd thia.*” –*asa m 5*. **2** Guru Amardas’s composition in Ramkali measure which he composed in Sammat 1611 on the occasion of the birth of Baba Mohri’s son. Mohri was the Guru’s younger son. **3** Guru Amar Dev’s grandson. He was a man of great

spiritual eminence. Guru Hargobind sent a special palanquin to bring him to Kiratpur. That palanquin is now at Goindval. 4 In Sikhism marriage ceremony is also called ਐਠ. “bina ਐਠ biah ke bhogte pār ki joi... mera sikh nā soi.”—*rātanmal*. This baṇi is also recited on other auspicious occasions, as it was recited at the birth of Guru Hargobind. “gurubaṇi sākhi ਐਠ gae.”—*asa m 5*. See ਆਨੰਦ 4. 5 *Skt* अनन्द *adj* without happiness.

**ਅਨੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ** [ənəd sīgh] an ardent devotee of Guru Gobind Singh. He was a great spiritual scholar as well as brave fighter. He attained martyrdom at Chamkaur.

**ਅਨੰਦਘਨ** [ənədghən] See ਆਨੰਦ ਘਨ.

**ਅਨੰਦਪਾਲ** [ənədpal] son of Raja Jaipal I of Lahore. He died in or about 1013 AD. Historians have also named him Anangpal.

**ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ** [ənədpur] See ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ. 2 a village under police station Bassi in tehsil Sirhind of Patiala state. In a low-lying place in the interior of this village, there is a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Teg Bahadur.

Because of its low lying area, rain water accumates here. It gets an annual cash grant of Rs. 70 from the state. Its priest is a baptised Sikh.

It is 9 miles northeast of Sirhind railway station. There is a metalled road 5 miles long upto Bassi; beyond that there is a unmetalled four miles path. Village Kalaur is near by. So the two villages collectively are known as Anandpur Kalaur.

**ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਕਲੌੜ** [ənədpur kəlor] See ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ 2.

**ਅਨੰਦਮੈ** [ənədmə] ਆਨੰਦਮਯਾ abounding in happiness. “ve pārvahu ਐਠਮੇ.”—*asa m 5*.

**ਅਨੰਦ ਵਿਆਹ** [ənəd vīah] See ਅਨੰਦ 4 and ਆਨੰਦ 4.

**ਅਨੰਦੀ** [ənədi] *Skt* आनन्दिन् *adj* happy, pleased. “vər pāia purākh ਐਠੀ.”—*sri chāt m 4*.

**ਅਨੰਦੁ** [ənədu] See ਅਨੰਦ. “ənədu bhāia sukhu

pāia.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

**ਅਨੰਨ** [ənən] one who does not acknowledge any other person. See ਅਨਨਜ. “besno ਐਨ brāhmān salīgram seva.”—*BGK*. “sikh ਐਨ pēḍit dīkh ese. grāh tīthī var nā jānē kēse, ek bhārosa prābhū ka pae, tyag ləgān ərdas kərae.”—*GV 6*.

**ਅਨੰਨਤਾ** [ənənta] *Skt* अनन्यता *n* disbelief in any other relationship; monotheism.

**ਅਨੰਨਿ** [ənənī] See ਅਨਨਜ. “hoī ਐਨੀ mənḥəṭh ki dīrīta.”—*guj m 5*. ‘being a monothiest with firmness of mental resolve.’

**ਅਨੰਨਿਭਗਉਤੀ** [ənənībhəgəuti] *adj* worshipping only one deity. “koi kəhī təu ਐਨੀbhəgəuti.”—*ram ə m 5*. 2 ਅਨਨਭਕ੍ਰਿ worship of the only One.

**ਅਨੰਭਉ** [ənəbhəu] *adj* fearless, unafraid. “pəram dukh nīvar əpār ਐਨੰਭਉ.”—*səveye m 5 ke*.

**ਅਨੁ** [ənh] *Skt* अह्न *n* a day.

**ਅਨੁਰਾਤਾ** [ənhrata] a feeling that it is night-time during the day. 2 night-blindness, nyctalopia. See ਅੰਧਰਾਤਾ.

**ਅਨੁਾ** [ənhā] *adj* blind, without eyesight.

**ਅਨੁਾਨਾ** [ənhānā], **ਅਨੁਾਵਨ** [ənhāvən] *v* to bathe, take a bath. “əvadh ənhāe kəhā tīlək ləgae kəhā.”—*hāsram*.

**ਅਨੁੇਰਾ** [ənhērā] darkness. See ਅਨੇਰਾ.

**ਅੰਨ** [ənn] *Skt* अन्न *n* food, victuals. 2 corn, grains.

3 God whose energy imparts life to the creatures. 4 the sun. 5 breath. 6 eatables.

**ਅਨਜ** [əny] *Skt adj* other, second. 2 stranger, unfamiliar. 3 different, separate, apart.

**ਅਨਜਤੁ** [ənyətr] *Skt part* at another place, elsewhere.

**ਅਨਜਥਾ** [ənyəthā] *Skt adj* opposite, against. 2 false, illusory. 3 part otherwise, or.

**ਅਨਜਾਉ** [ənyau], **ਅਨਜਾਇ** [ənyāi], **ਅਨਜਾਯ** [ənyay] *Skt* अन्याय *n* injustice, inequity. 2 an unlawful activity, atrocity.

**ਅਨਜਾਯੀ** [ənyayī] *Skt* अन्यायिन् *adj* who has

recourse to unlawful activity, commits atrocity, goes against justice.

ਅਨਯੋਕਿ [ənyokɪ] See ਗੁਢੋਕਿ.

ਅਨਯੋਨਜ [ənyonj] *Skt* *pron* mutual. **2** *n* a literary figure of speech in which two objects are described as mutually interacting with each other.

Example:

“kūbhē bādha jālu rāhe, jāl bīnu kūbh na hoɪ.”  
—*var asa*.

“prābhū te jānu jānīje jān te svāmī.”—*sri rāvda*.

ਅਨਯੋਨਜਾਸ਼ੁਯ [ənyonyaʃrəy] *Skt* *n* mutual support; reliance on each other. **2** knowledge of one thing for the sake of another, as knowledge of darkness is essential for understanding light. **3** an inadequacy of conversation, wherein one needs the other for justification.

ਅਨਿ੍ਰਣ [ənrɪɳ] *Skt* *adj* without debt, not indebted.

ਅਨਿ੍ਰਤ [ənrɪt] *Skt* *n* lack of ਰਿਤ (truth), falsehood. “rər hē ənrɪt̄.”—*kəlki*. ‘will speak the untruth.’

ਅਨ੍ਰਯ [ənvəy] *Skt* *n* taking away, carrying. **2** relation, contact, connection. **3** shifting of words for clarifying the meaning, as for example to re-write “bhē bohɪth sagər prābhū cārṇa.”—*vəḍ chāt m 5*. as “bhesagər bohɪth prābhū cārṇa.” or “dīvēya ɪn ke sāg khelət hē kəvɪ ʃyam su dan əbhē.”—*krisən*. as “əbhedan dīvēya ɪn ke sāg khelət hē.” and “əlekh bhēkh dvēkh rekh sekh ko pəchanɪe.”—*gyan*. Here the initial ‘ə’ is to be carried with all words so as to underline the negative meaning. **4** dynasty, lineage.

ਅਨ੍ਰੇਸਣ [ənvēsən] *Skt* *n* research, finding, discovery.

ਅਨ੍ਰੈ [ənvɛ] See ਅਨ੍ਰਯ.

ਅਪ [əp] *prep* prefixed to words, it gives the meaning of opposite, against, loss, difference, prohibition, or bad etc. See ਅਪਕੀਰਤਿ etc.

**2** *Skt* *n* water. “əp tej bāɪ prɪthmī əkasa.”—*gəu kəbir*. **3** *pron* own, personal. “mul nə jāṇə əp bəl.”—*var majh m 1*. “kaɪɪ sɪlək dukh maɪa kərɪ line əp dāse.”—*var jet*. ‘enslaved them.’ “əpətən ka jo kərə bicar.”—*bəsət rāvda*. ‘he who thinks of his body.’

ਅਪਓ [əpə] *adj* dedicated, presented. **2** See ਅਪਿਓ.

ਅਪਸਕੁਨ [əpsəkun], ਅਪਸਗਨ [əpsəgən], ਅਪਸਗੁਨ [əpsəgun] *Skt* ਅਪਸਕੁਨ. *n* an evil portent, inauspicious omen. “təu səgən əpsəgən kəha bicarē.”—*sukhmāni*. “səgun əpsəgun tɪs kəu ləg-hɪ jɪsu citɪ nə ave.”—*asa m 5*.

People of many religions in all countries believe in the good and the evil portents, those mentioned in the Hindu Scriptures have thus been listed by Bhai Santokh Singh.

Bad omens:

phərke bhujā vɪlocən vamu,  
sɪr vayəs<sup>1</sup> bəṭhyo dukhdhamu,  
nɪksətɪ chik bhəi dɪs dāe. ...  
dhunɪ khoɪ te bəjət nəgara,  
dəl pər gidh bhrəmāti cəle.  
kaʃt bhar əgari mɪle,  
dinmāne baji rudnavē. ...  
cələt əkarən gɪrgɪr pərē,  
kɪtək bhəṭən pəgia pər tərē.  
ʃɪva<sup>2</sup> pukarət sənmuḅh avət,  
mɪɪg ki mal kuphere dhavət.  
darun kak bolte uḍe, ...  
səmuḅh vayu mɪɪgməl kupheri ...  
khər bolyo mɪɪtsucət bhari ...  
jət lɪye mɪɪtək səbh cina ....  
ɪm əpsəgun vɪlokət bəḍe.

Good omens:

phərkyo dāhɪn vɪlocən sūdər,  
bhujadāḍ dāhɪno bəlmāḍər,  
nɪɪməl dɪvəs vayu suḅhkari,

<sup>1</sup>crow.

<sup>2</sup>she-jackal.

mɪli dughəṭdhər<sup>1</sup> sūdər nari,  
 mɪɪgənmal dahɪn ko ai,  
 mədhur vɪhəgən səbəd sunai,  
 mɪli joʃɪta<sup>2</sup> balək god,  
 huti sūhagəṇɪ səhɪt prəmod.  
 sərbhi<sup>3</sup> vətəs<sup>4</sup> cūghavət ṭhadhi.  
 caṭət rɪde prɪtɪ bəhu baḍhi,  
 kag dahni dɪʃɪ uḍ ava,  
 nəku<sup>5</sup> dərəs səbhɪn ne pava.—GPS.

As for the Sikhs, such is Bhai Gurdas's dictum.  
 səjja khəbba sən nə mən vəsəɪa...

bhakh sūbhakh vɪcar nə chɪk mənəɪa...

**ਅਪਸਮਾਰ** [əpəsmar] *Skt* अपस्मार. *n* epilepsy, as a result of which memory gets lost. See ਮਿਰਗੀ.

**ਅਪਸਰ** [əpsər] *Skt* अनपसर. *n* a wrong time; an in-appropriate or late time. “sər əpsər nə pəcaɪa.”—*sri beni*. **2** lack of leisure. **3** *Skt* अपसर. running. **4** an aquatic animal.

**ਅਪਸਰਾ** [əpsəra] *Skt* अपसरस् *n* a female emerging from ਅਪ (water). According to Ramayan and the Purans, apsras came out when oceans were churned. The Veds contain little about them. They only mention Urvashi, etc. Manu holds that seven manus created them and they were taken as their joint creation. Vayu Puran has an account of 14 of them and Harivansh 7. They mention their two varieties comprising: ten orthodox and thirty four ordinary ones respectively. With their enticement the apsaras would disturb austerities of many holy men. It is written in Kashi chapter that they are 350,000,000 in number but the more prominent among them are only 1,060. In Ramayan their number is given as 60 crore. Only those warriors are rewarded with apsaras

<sup>1</sup>woman carrying two pitchers of water.

<sup>2</sup>woman.

<sup>3</sup>cow.

<sup>4</sup>calf.

<sup>5</sup>mongoose.

in heaven who die fighting valiantly in wars.<sup>6</sup> Apsaras possess the ability to change their form; they know how to make moves in chess and conduct exorcist exercises. In Athrav Ved, several incantations are mentioned which can prevent apsaras from exercising their magical effect. “əpsəra ənəd mægəl rəs gavni niki.”—*məla pərtal m 5*.

**ਅਪਸਾਨ** [əpsan] *Skt* अपसान *n* using of water to clean sexual organs before a bath. **2** bath taken after the cremation or burial of a dead body.

**ਅਪਸੁੰਦ** [əpsūd] *Skt* ਉਪਸੁੰਦ Sund and Upsund, were real brothers and sons of the demon Nikumbh or Nisund. They had Brahma's blessing that no third person could kill them as long as they did not fight with each other. Tilottama the apsara, was sent from heaven to kill them. Both got enamoured of her and quarrelled between themselves. She told that she would marry the one who was more powerful. Both of them died fighting each other, and Tilottama went back to heaven. “bəḍhe sūd əpsūd dve det bhari...”

“dohū bhrat bədhke trɪya gəi brəhmpur dhaɪ.”—*cəɪtr 116*.

**ਅਪਸੋਸ** [əpsos] See ਅਫਸੋਸ. “ədhɪk kin əpsos həm.”—*NP*. **2** drier or sucker of ਅਪ (water), the sun. **3** the wind, air.

**ਅਪਸ੍ਵਾਰਥ** [əpsvarəth] *n* selfishness.

**ਅਪਸ੍ਵਾਰਥੀ** [əpsvarəthi] *adj* selfish.

**ਅਪਹਰਣ** [əphərəṇ] *n* stealth, theft. **2** snatching, plundering. **3** concealment, hiding.

**ਅਪਕਰਖ** [əpkərəkh] *Skt* अपकर्म *n* insult, disrespect. **2** the act of pulling down. **3** deficiency, loss.

**ਅਪਕਰਮ** [əpkərəm], ਅਪਕਾਮ [əpkam] *Skt* अपकर्म *n* a bad or wrong action. **2** sin.

**ਅਪਕਾਰ** [əpkar] *n* opposite of upkar. **2** evil, harm. **3** wickedness, villainy.

<sup>6</sup>See paraṣər sɪmɪtɪ, Ch. 3.

**ਅਪਕਾਰੀ** [əpkəri] *adj* who does wrong; who inflicts harm.

**ਅਪਕੀਰਤਿ** [əpkirətɪ] *Skt* अपकीर्ति *n* infamy, opprobrium, notoriety. “kəb-hū əpkirətɪ məɦɪ ave.”—*sukhmāni*.

**ਅਪਖੇਪਨ** [əpkhepən] *Skt* अपक्षेपण *n* the act of pulling down; toppling.

**ਅਪਗਤਿ** [əpgətɪ] *n* going down; a fall, misery. **2** going to hell.

**ਅਪਗਾ** [əpga] *n* what ਅਪ (water) merges into; a river, stream. See ਬਿਨਪਗਾ.

**ਅਪਚਾਰ** [əpchar] *n* an evil or bad behaviour.

**ਅਪਚਰਾ** [əpchəra], **ਅਪਚਰਾ** [əpəchra] See ਅਪਸਰਾ.

**ਅਪਜ** [əpəj] *Skt* *n* born of water; a lotus.

**ਅਪਜਸ** [əpjəs] or **ਅਪਜਸੁ** [əpjəsɪ] *Skt* अपजस *n* ignominy, infamy, opprobrium. “əpjəsɪ mɪt̪e hov̪e jəgɪ kirətɪ.”—*guy* *m* 5.

**ਅਪਜਸੁ** [əpjəsɪ] See ਅਪਜਸ.

**ਅਪਣਾ** [əpna] *pron* own. **2** *n* a kinsman, relative.

**ਅਪਣਾਉਣਾ** [əpnauna] *v* to make one's own, adopt, draw to one's side.

**ਅਪਤ** [əpət] *adj* without honour or respect, disgraced. “əpətu pəsɪ mən̪mukhu betala.”—*maru solhe* *m* 1. **2** leafless. “əpət kərir nə məulie.”—*BG*. **3** See ਅਪਤੁ. **4** *S* useless, purposeless.

**ਅਪਤਨ** [əpətən] See ਅਪ 3. **2** not in a state of fall, steadiness; firmness.

**ਅਪਤੀਜ** [əptij], **ਅਪਤੀਣਾ** [əptina] *adj* not satisfied or reassured, lacking faith. “əptij pətina.”—*səv̪eye* *m* 5 *ke*. ‘was charmed without reposing faith.’ “həth̪ nɪgrəɦɪ əptij nə bhije.”—*maru solhe* *m* 1. ‘Faithless mind is obstinate in not stopping to placate the senses.’

**ਅਪਤੁ** [əpətɪ] *n* selfhood, ego, conceit, pride. “kam krodh lobh moh əpətu p̪eɖ dut.”—*səv̪eye* *m* 3 *ke*. **2** See ਅਪਤ. **3** See ਅਪਤੁ.

**ਅਪਤਜ** [əpətɪ] *Skt* *n* an offspring, a progeny.

**ਅਪਥ** [əpəth] *n* a wrong path, an evil passage. **2** awkward gait.

**ਅਪੱਥ** [əpəthh] *Skt* अपथ *n* food or conduct that aggravates sickness. **2** harmful conduct, misconduct.

**ਅਪਦ** [əpəd] *n* calamity, distress. **2** ਅ-ਪਦ, reptiles like snakes etc. which crawl. **3** a condemned place.

**ਅਪਦਾ** [əpda] calamity. See ਆਪਦਾ. “əpda ka mar̪ta gr̪ɦ te nəsta.”—*prəbha* *a* *m* 5.

**ਅਪਧਾਰੀ** [əpdhari] *n* maternal affection, motherly tenderness. “bɪnsɪ əpdhari.”—*bɪla* *m* 5.

**ਅਪਨ** [əpən] See ਆਪਣਾ. “səbh kine bəsɪ əpən hi.”—*guy* *m* 5.

**ਅਪਨਇਆ** [əpnɪa] owned, adopted. “kina əpnɪa.”—*bɪla* *m* 5.

**ਅਪਨਪੋ** [əpənpɔ] *n* one's self. “prəgəɖ nə hot əpənpɔ goi.”—*NP*. **2** owning, possessing. **3** he who blesses; one who utters a blessing.

**ਅਪਨਾ** [əpna] See ਆਪਣਾ.

**ਅਪਨਾਉਣਾ** [əpnauna] See ਅਪਣਾਉਣਾ.

**ਅਪਨਾਇਓ** [əpnaɪo] See ਅਪਨਇਆ. **2** of the adopted. “rakh laj əpnaɪo.”—*toḍi* *m* 5. **3** one's own reality. “nəɦɪ bujhɪo əpnaɪo.”—*toḍi* *m* 5.

**ਅਪਨਾਇਆ** [əpnaɪa] *adv* made one's own.

**ਅਪਨਾਈ** [əpnai] *n* one's own existence. **2** familiarity. **3** made one's own, adopted. “dhənu dhərti əru s̪əpətɪ s̪əgrɪ jo manɪo əpnai.”—*sar* *m* 9.

**ਅਪਨਾਕ** [əpnak] having made one's own. “rakh lehu apən əpnak.”—*kan* *m* 4.

**ਅਪਨੀ** [əpni] *pron* one's own. **2** *Skt* ਆਪਣਾ *n* a shop, store. “əpni əpni pəɦucyo jaɪ.”—*GPS*. ‘reached his own shop.’ **3** *Skt* ਅਪ-ਨੀ to take far away. **4** to steal, to plunder.

**ਅਪਨੀਧੇ** [əpnidhe] belonging to one's own. **2** presuming one's own. “tum p̪ej rakh-hu əpnidhe.”—*bəsət* *m* 4.

**ਅਪਨੁਤਿ** [əpnhutɪ] *Skt* अपनृति *n* hypocrisy, concealment. **2** an excuse. **3** a figure of speech in

which the natural object is kept in the background and truth is established; through analogy the thing to be compared is made to look as if it were the original thing.

Example:

ghān ki nā gārāj hē sīghnad sīghān ko,  
cāpla ki cāmāk, nā āsī dāṣmeṣ ko.

By concealing the roar of the cloud and the flash of the lightning, the heroism of the Sikhs and the wonder of the Guru's sword are shown as the essential truth. Poets have illustrated several other functions of this device.

(b) Concealing the actual subject some how or under some pretext is *ketvapānhutī*.

Example:

“kālghidhār ke baṇ mīś kalbyāl ḍāślet.”

(c) Tactfully replacing one thing with another is called *hetvapānhutī*.

Example:

āmi nāhi surlok me āmrīt gurughār mahī,  
jīh pivāt hi mārtayā sēbh turāt āmār hvejāhī.

(d) Rejecting the nature of something and reposing its quality in something else is called *pāryāstapānhutī*.

Example:

cādan cādu nā sārād rutī mulī nā mīṭai gham,  
sitālu thivē nanka jāpādṛo hārīnam.—*var jet*.  
Here, the poise of the Divine is reiterated by concealing the coolness of *cādan* and such objects.

(e) In the event of someone's genuine doubt, replacing the fact with a false answer gives rise to *chekapānhutī*.

Example:

yodha ke nāhī me pīkhyo kābhi pīṭh pē ghau,  
kātyo āg īkk sīlā te phīśāl gāyo mām pau.

Seeing a wound inflicted on the back of a soldier, if someone asks him the reasons with the remark that a valiant person sustains wound in the front not at the back, the

cowardly soldier responds to this by hiding the truth.

**ਅਪਬਲ** [əpbəl] See ਅਪ 3. 2 *n* weakness. “bāl əpbəl əpno nā bīcara.”—*cārītr* 405.

**ਅਪਭ੍ਰੰਸ** [əpbhr̥ṅs] *Skt n* fall, falling down. 2 a deformed word with a change in form as ਕੰਮ from ਕਰਮ, ਚੰਮ from ਚਰਮ and ਧੰਮ from ਧਰਮ, etc.

**ਅਪਮਾਨ** [əpman] *n* egoism, selfishness. “kīnhu prītī lai moh əpman.”—*asa m* 4. 2 *Skt* disrespect, insult, contempt.

**ਅਪਮਾਨੀ** [əpmani] *adj* who has given up the ego; humble, without pride. “bēs kīsor bīkhe əpmani.”—*NP*.

**ਅਪਮ੍ਰਿਤੁ** [əpmr̥ityu] *Skt* अपमृत्यु *n* unnatural or uncommon death as by snake bite, hanging or lightning etc. 2 untimely death. See ਉਮਰ.

**ਅਪਯ** [əpəy], **ਅਪਯਉ** [əpyəu] See ਅਪਿਓ.

**ਅਪਯਸ** [əpyəṣ] See ਅਪਜਸ.

**ਅਪਯੰਤ** [əpyənt] *adj* drunk. 2 (they) drink.

**ਅਪਰ** [əpər] *adj* first. 2 later. 3 another, other. 4 different, separate. 5 ਅਪਰ has also appeared in place of ਅਪਾਰ as in “sāmājh nā pāre əpār māīa.”—*sor rāvīdas*.

**ਅਪਰਅਪਾਰ** [əpərəpār] See ਅਪਰੰਪਰ. “so bēsno hē əpərəpār.”—*gāu m* 5.

**ਅਪਰਸ** [əpərəs] *n* one who has taken a vow not to touch metals etc. “sompak əpərəs udīani.”—*bavān*. 2 one who keep himself untouched by perversions; one who doesn't have recourse to evil deeds. “nanāk koṭī mādhe ko esa əpərəs.”—*sukhmāni*. 3 *Skt* अस्पृश्य *adj* untouchable.

**ਅਪਰ ਸੰਜੋਗ** [əpər sājog], **ਅਪਰ ਸੰਯੋਗ** [əpər sāyog] *n* second marriage. “jīś īstri ka bhārta kalbēs hoīa hoī, cahīe uske picche jēt sāt sil pale, kīte vāl cītī ḍulavē nāhī, jō jāne kīsi upāu rāhīt kār rāhī nāhī saktī, tēb jāri corī nā kāre, apñī laīk dekhke əpər sājog kāre.”—*prem sumārəg*.

**ਅਪਰਚਾ** [əpərca] See ਅਪਰਿਚਯ.

**ਅਪਰਥ** [əpərəθ] See ਅਪਾਰਥ.

**ਅਪਰਨਾ** [əpərna] *v* to reach, arrive. **2** to be equal to. “takəu koi əpər nə səkə.”—*kalī m 4*. **3** See ਉਪਰਨਾ.

**ਅਪਰਪਰ** [əpəpər], **ਅਪਰਪਰਾ** [əpəpəra], **ਅਪਰਪਰੁ** [əpəpəru] See ਅਪਰੰਪਰ. “ehu pāj vəkhat tere əpəpəra.”—*maru solhe m 5*. “əpəpəru mənī gursəbədū vəsāīəu.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

**ਅਪਰ ਬ੍ਰਹਮ** [əpər brəhm] *n* immanent God, the Deity together with all the properties of nature. **2** the individual soul.

**ਅਪਰਮਾ** [əpərma] *Skt* ਅਪ੍ਰਮਾ *n* untrue perception, false knowledge, wrong understanding. See ਪ੍ਰਮਾ. “trīpuṭī me ləkh ap ko kəhē əpərma gyan.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਪਰਾ** [əpra] *n* worldly wisdom; other than divine knowledge; practically useful knowledge. “तत्रापरा ऋग्वेदो यजुर्वेदः सामवेदोऽथर्ववेदो ऽथपरा यथा तदक्षरमधिगम्यते.”—*mūḍkopənīṣəd*. See ਪਰਾ. **2** western direction.

**ਅਪਰਾਜਿਤ** [əprajit] *adj* undefeated, unconquered. **2 n** Guru Gobind Singh.

**ਅਪਰਾਜਿਤਾ** [əprajita] feminine of ਅਪਰਾਜਿਤ “əprajita bhəgvəti bhima.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਪਰਾਂਤ** [əprāt] See ਉਪਰੰਤ. **2 Skt** अपरान्त *n* a country north of Konkan, of which the capital used to be Sopar, which is now a town in police station Thana of Bombay Presidency.

**ਅਪਰਾਧ** [əpradh] *Skt n* a sin, fault, an offence, crime. **2** a mistake, blunder. **3** disobedience, disrespect.

**ਅਪਰਾਧੀ** [əpradhi] *adj* who commits a crime, sin or does something wrong. “əpradhi mətīhin nīrgun.”—*asa chāt m 5*.

**ਅਪਰਿਓ** [əpriō], **ਅਪਰਿਆ** [əpria] *v* reached, arrived.

**ਅਪਰਿਗ੍ਰਹ** [əpərigrəh] *Skt n* the act of not holding; giving up, relinquishing, forsaking. **2** asceticism. **3** non-acceptance of charity.

**ਅਪਰਿਚਯ** [əpəricəy] *Skt n* unfamiliarity,

unacquaintance.

**ਅਪਰਿਚਿਤ** [əpəricit] *Skt adj* unacquainted, unfamiliar.

**ਅਪਰੋਕ** [əproks], **ਅਪਰੋਖ** [əpərokh] *Skt adj* not away from sight; manifest, present, apparent, visible.

**ਅਪਰੰਪਰ** [əpəṛəpər], **ਅਪਰੰਪਰੁ** [əpəṛəpəru], **ਅਪਰੰਪਰ** [əpəṛəpər] *Skt* अपरस्पर *adj* not mutual or reciprocal, not wishing or desiring help from anyone. **2** without lineage or dynasty; who has no need of another's help in creation or perpetuation of dynasty. “əpəṛəpər parbrəhəmu pərmesəru.”—*sor m 5*. “tū adīpurəkh əpəṛəpər kərtā jī.”—*sopurəkhv*. **3 Skt** limitless, boundless.

**ਅਪਵਰਗ** [əpvərag] *Skt* अपवर्ग *n* a high post or position. **2** liberation, emancipation. “gahək je əpvərag ke.”—*NP*.

**ਅਪਵਾਦ** [əpvad] *Skt n* indecent language, foul talk. **2** censure. **3** opposition. “pərdhən pər əpvad narī nīda.”—*sri mukhvak səveye m 5*. **4** rejection, negation. **5** a perverse argument, useless controversy.

**ਅਪਵਾਦੀ** [əpvadi] *Skt* अपवादिन् *adj* who slanders. **2** quarrelsome. **3** foul-tongued. “məha bīkhadi dūsət əpvadi.”—*asa m 5*.

**ਅਪਵਿਤ** [əpvit], **ਅਪਵਿਤੁ** [əpvitū], **ਅਪਵਿਤੁ** [əpvitr] *adj* impure, unclean, profane. “sət ka dokhi səda əpvitū.”—*sukhməni*. “əpvitr pəvitr jīnī tu kərtā.”—*ram ə m 5*.

**ਅਪਵਿਤੁਤਾ** [əpvitrta] *n* profanity, squalor. “dukh darīd əpvitrətā nas-hī nam ədhar.”—*gəu thīti m 5*.

**ਅਪਵੀਤ** [əpvit] See ਅਪਵਿਤੁ. “nəvē chīdr əpvit.”—*gəu thīti m 5*.

**ਅਪੜਨਾ** [əpərna] *v* to reach. “tīthe kal nə əpṛe.”—*sri ə m 5*. **2** to be equal, be similar. “əpəṛī koi nə səkəi pure sətīgur ki vəḍīaia.”—*var sar m 4*.

**ਅਪੜਾਉਣਾ** [əpṛaūṇa] *v* to deliver. “ləkh cəurasi

rijək apɪ əpraɛ.”—*majh ə m 3*.  
**ਅਪਾਇ** [əpaɪ] *Skt* ਅਪਾਯ *n* a difference, peculiarity. **2** destruction. **3** depravity. **4** See ਉਪਾਯ. **5** *Skt* ਅਪੇਯ *adj* unfit for drinking. **6** not drunk, did not drink. “jo hæm te bhəj jaɪ, tɪh mata dudh əpaɪ.”—*KRISĀN*. ‘didn’t suckle mother’s milk.’  
**ਅਪਾਇਣ** [əpaɪn], **ਅਪਾਇਣੋ** [əpaɪno] *n* selfhood, one’s own personality. “mɛ chəɖɪa sɛgəl əpaɪno.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.  
**ਅਪਾਰ** [əpah] *adj* without being effected. **2** detached, unattached. **3** *n* pride, conceit, egoism.  
**ਅਪਾਰਜ** [əpahəj] *Pkt* ਅਪਰੰਜ *adj* crippled, disabled, limbless, incapacitated.  
**ਅਪਾਰਿ** [əpahɪ] See ਅਪਾਰ **2**. “maɳɪku mohɪ mau dɪna dhəni əpahɪ.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.  
**ਅਪਾਰਿਜ** [əpahɪj] See ਅਪਾਰਜ.  
**ਅਪਾਰੁ** [əpahu] unengrossed, unsullied. See ਅਪਾਰ. “ape apɪ əpahu.”—*sor m 4*.  
**ਅਪਾਕ** [əpak] *adj* (that) which is not pious; unholy, polluted, profane. **2** *Skt n* rawness, unripeness. **3** indigestion, dyspepsia. **4** wise, intelligent. **5** knowledgeable, well-informed. “सूक्ष्मः पाकः, तद्विज्ञः प्राज्ञः” ‘Pious is he who is foolish, unholy is he who is not pious.’ “tom ape apɪ əpaki.”—*dhəna m 4*.  
**ਅਪਾਕੀ** [əpaki] *n* unholiness, profanity. **2** See ਅਪਾਕ 4-5.  
**ਅਪਾਗ੍ਰਹ** [əpagrəh], **ਅਪਾਗ੍ਰਹਿ** [əpagrəhɪ] ਅਪ-ਆਗ੍ਰਹ *n* false persistense, unwise obduracy, mulishness, obstinacy.  
**ਅਪਾਜੀ** [əpaji] not ਪਾਜੀ See ਪਾਜੀ. **2** not artificial or bogus; real, genuine. “paji ko əpaji ləkh tā so vɪrmayo hɛ.”—*NP*. ‘taking the false as real.’  
**ਅਪਾਝ** [əpahʒ] See ਅਪਾਰਜ.  
**ਅਪਾਤ** [əpat] *adj* without leaves. “əpatɔ̃ pəlasɪ məno phul lage.”—*GPS*. **2** without a fall or decline; infallible, imperishable. “nəməstə̃ əjate, nəməstə̃ əpate.”—*japu*.

**ਅਪਾਤਿ** [əpatɪ] *adj* sans ਪਾਤ (sub-caste); who does not belong to any sub-caste or class; classless. “patɪ mɛ nə ave so əpatɪ kɛ bulaie.”—*gyan*.  
**ਅਪਾਤ੍ਰ** [əpatr] *adj* unentitled, unofficial.  
**ਅਪਾਥ** [əpath] *adj* wrong way, false track. **2** dry. “səkuce dəl kəj əpatha.”—*GPS*.  
**ਅਪਾਦਾਨ** [əpadan] *Skt n* a division, variety. **2** in syntax, ablative case is marked by ਤੋਂ or ਜੇ postpositions.  
**ਅਪਾਨ** [əpan] *Skt n* one of the five vital airs which passes through the anus, See ਅਪਾਨ ਬਾਇ. **2** anus. **3** selfhood, self. “bɪsra əpan tən.”—*NP*.  
**ਅਪਾਨਬਾਇ** [əpanbaɪ] *Skt* ਅਪਾਨਵਾਯੁ wind that stays in the alimentary canal, vagina, testicle bag, urinary bladder, phallus, etc. It is because of its pressure that the excretory system of the body works and the birth of an offspring takes place. When this wind is adversely affected by phlegm, catarrh, rheumatism, etc., the excretory system of the body cannot function properly, and it becomes stiff and the back begins to ache and ills such as piles, stone gall-bladder come to afflict the body. To keep flatulency in good order, regular walk, horse riding, light food and keeping the alimentary canal clean are the best ways. A powdered mixture of white ਟਰਿਵੀ and sugar, four tolas each and piper longum one tola, taken daily in doses of half a tola each with honey removes the disorder of wind. “praɳbaɪ apanbaɪ bhən.”—*cəritr 405*.  
**ਅਪਾਨਾ** [əpana] *n* self, idea of selfhood. “bɪsra səbhɪn əpana.”—*NP*.  
**ਅਪਾਪ** [əpap], **ਅਪਾਪੀ** [əpapi] *adj* free from sin, sinless. “əpapi e əpradh bɪn šɪrxor guru bal.”—*PPP*.  
**ਅਪਾਰ** [əpar] *adj* endless, boundless, unlimited. “əpar əgəm gobɪd ʃhakur.”—*asa chət m 5*. **2** unfathomable, limitless. **3** abundant,

excessive. 4 countless, innumerable. 5 *n* God. “payəu əpar.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. 6 near side bank, this side. “ape sagər bohɪtha, ape par əpar.”—*sri ə m 1*. 7 *Skt* ਆਪਾਰ limit or extent. “jane ko tera əpar nɪrbhəu nɪrəkər.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

**ਅਪਾਰਗ** [əparəg] *adj* not going across, unable to go across.

**ਅਪਾਰਗਿ** [əparəgɪ] **ਅਪਾਰਗੜ** ignorant of the other side; ignorant of knowing the end. “mən bāchət phəl pae səgle kudrətɪ kim əparəgɪ.”—*suhi chət m 5*. ‘Of the extent of the Creator’s greatness, man is ignorant.’

**ਅਪਾਰਣ** [əparəṇ] *adj* without ਪਾਰਣ (ending). “mere suami əgəm əparṇa.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

**ਅਪਾਰਥ** [əparəθ] *Skt* ਅਪਾਰਥ *n* a defect in poetics due to which the sublime meaning of a poem is missed. “punəruktɪ əparəθ ki səməjh nə avəi.”—*NP*. 2 *adj* meaningless, without meaning.

**ਅਪਾਰਭਾਉ** [əparbhau], **ਅਪਾਰਭਾਵ** [əparbhav] *adj* the tenor or meaning of which is endless. “bhakhɪa bhau əparu.”—*jəpu*.

**ਅਪਾਰਲਾ** [əparla] *adj* who has no end. “ətɪbhuj bhəɪo əparla.”—*məla namdev*.

**ਅਪਾਰੁ** [əparu] See ਅਪਾਰ. 2 ਉਚਾਰ, near side bank. “parɪ sajənu əparu pritəmu gursəbəd surətɪ ləghvəe.”—*tukha chət m 1*.

**ਅਪਾਲ** [əpal] *Skt* ਅਪਾਲੜ *adj* not nurturable; whom none can bring up. “əpal həri.”—*əkāl*. 2 ਅਪਾਲ has also been used as ਅਪਾਰ in “buddhə əpal.”—*əkāl*. ‘unnurturable wisdom.’

**ਅਪਾਵਨ** [əpavən] *adj* not ਪਾਵਨ, not sacred, unholy.

**ਅਪਿ** [əpɪ] *Skt part* also, certainly.

**ਅਪਿਉ** [əpɪu], **ਅਪਿਓ** [əpɪo] *n* nectar, ambrosia; not meant to be drunk by the common people. “əpɪu həriɾəs pitɪa.”—*vəḍ ghorīā m 4*. 2 sap of God’s name. “əpɪo pɪo gət thio bhərma.”—*jet m 5*.

**ਅਪਿਆਉ** [əpɪau], **ਅਪਿਆਵ** [əpɪav] *Skt* ਅਪਿਆਯ *n* light or soft food. “mukh əpɪau bəθ kəu dən.”—*sukhmənɪ*. 2 meal, victuals. “det səgəl əpɪau.”—*sar m 1*. “kag sadhusəbha rəhyo nɪrahar muktahəl əpɪav kə.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਪੀਰ** [əpɪr] *n* lack of pain; comfort. “ghər ki bujhē pɪr əpɪr nə.”—*NP*. 2 *adj* painless.

**ਅਪੀਲ** [əpɪl] *E* appeal. *n* a request, an appeal. 2 the act of approaching a senior officer for changing the order of a junior.

**ਅਪੀਲਾਂਟ** [əpɪlāṭ] *E* appellant *n* the person lodging the appeal.

**ਅਪੀੜ** [əpɪṛ] *n* absence of pain; comfort. 2 *Skt* ਆਪੀੜ pressure. “əpɪṛ pɪṛɪtə dukhə.”—*ramav*.

**ਅਪੁ** [əpu] See ਅਪ.

**ਅਪੁਸਟ** [əpusət] *adj* lean, thin, weak. 2 reversed, upside down, against, contrary. “əpusət bat te bhəi sidhri.”—*asa m 5*.

**ਅਪੁਛ** [əpuç] *adj* without a tail; tailless. 2 without asking; unasked for. 3 without question, unquestioned.

**ਅਪੁਛਿਆ** [əpuçɪa] *adj* without asking for. “əpuçɪa dan devka.”—*var sri m 4*.

**ਅਪੁਠਾ** [əpuṭha], **ਅਪੁਠੀ** [əpuṭhi] *adj* reversed, opposite, See ਉਪਠੀ.

**ਅਪੁੱਤਾ** [əpuṭta], **ਅਪੁੱਤ੍ਰ** [əpuṭr] *adj* without a son, without an offspring; childless, See ਅਉਤ.

**ਅਪੁਨਾ** [əpuna] See ਅਪਨਾ. “əpune ramhɪ bhəju re mənəu.”—*gṛḍ namdev*.

**ਅਪੁਛਾ** [əpuçha] *adv* without asking for, without question. 2 doubtlessly, without doubt. “des mere beət əpuçhe.”—*bher m 5*.

**ਅਪੁਜੜ** [əpujy] *adj* not to be worshipped, unadorable.

**ਅਪੁਠਾ** [əpuṭha] *adj* reversed, upside down, overturned. “sidha chodɪ əpuṭha bun-na.”—*gəu m 5*.

**ਅਪੁਤ** [əput] *adj* without a son, childless. 2 *Skt* defiled.

**ਅਪੁਪ** [əpup] *Skt n* fried bread, a kind of fritter.

2 wheat. 3 fried cake of sweetened butter.

**ਅਪੁਰਣ** [əpurəṅ] *Skt* ਅਪੁਰਣ *adj* incomplete, not whole, unfinished.

**ਅਪੁਰਬ** [əpurəb], **ਅਪੁਰਵ** [əpurəv] *Skt* ਅਪੁਰਵ *adj* novel, hitherto unknown, uncommon, curious, a strange. “əpurəb jəj bəṅai.”—*suhī chāt m 4*.  
2 a gəṅ metre of four lines, each line being organised as SSS, SSl.

Example:

kan-nē ge ram, dhərm kərmē dham,  
ləcchnē lē sēg, janki sobhēg.—*ramav*.

(b) Another form of this metre has four lines organized as lSS, S.

Example:

gəṅe kete, həṅe jete, kəi mare, kīte hare.  
—*ramav*.

**ਅਪੁਰਵਤਾ** [əpurəvta] *Skt* ਅਪੁਰਵਤਾ *n* novelty, strangeness, singularity, peculiarity.

**ਅਪੇਕਾ** [əpekə], **ਅਪੇਖਿਆ** [əpekhiə], **ਅਪੇਚਾ** [əpechə], **ਅਪੇਚਿਆ** [əpechiə] *Skt* ਅਪੇਖਾ *n* desire, want.  
2 need, necessity. 3 basis, support.  
4 comparison, balance.

**ਅਪੇਯ** [əpey] *adj* undrinkable. 2 *n* wine, liquor.  
3 hemp. 4 poppy husk.

**ਅਪੇਲ** [əpel] *adj* impenetrable, stagnant, steady.  
2 irremovable. 3 intransgressible.

**ਅਪੈ** [əpə] *Skt* ਅਪਯਜ *n* accord, union. “nam nəv nīdhī əpē.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. 2 See ਅਪਿਉ.

**ਅਪੋਦਘਾਤ** [əpodghat] See ਉਪੋਦਘਾਤ.

**ਅਪੋਰਖੇਯ** [əporkhey] *Skt* ਅਪੋਰੁਖੇਯ *adj* not existing because of man, not man-made; formed by God.

**ਅਪੰਗ** [əpəṅ] *adj* free from dust; clean, clear, stainless. “sīcət nīr əpəṅ.”—*GPS*. 2 faultless, stainless. “apəṅ pəṅe.”—*ramav*. 3 *Skt* अपाङ्ग, without a limb, crippled. 4 with crooked limbs.

**ਅਪੰਚੀਕ੍ਰਿਤ** [əpəcīkṛit] *Skt* अपञ्चीकृत *n* elements which have not been divided into five parts; undivided elements. See ਪੰਚੀ ਕਰਣ. “bhut

əpəcīkṛit yut karəy.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਪੰਡਿਤ** [əpəṅḍit] *adj* not a scholar; illiterate, foolish.

**ਅਪੰਥ** [əpəṅth] *adj* wrong path, fake course. 2 *n* a tantrik mode of worship. 3 atheism. “əpəṅth pəṅth səbh logəṅ laya.”—*ərhāt*.

**ਅੱਪ** [əpp] *n* pride of self, ego. 2 *Skt* ਅਪੁ fear, dread. 3 a disease. 4 *Skt* अप् the air. “bhəyo əpp bhesā.”—*kalkī* ‘took the form of air’.

**ਅਪਯਉ** [əpyəu] adopted; made one’s own, occupied. 2 See ਅਪੈ “həri ka nam əkhenīdhī əpyəu.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

**ਅਪ੍ਰਸੁਤ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਸਾ** [əprəstot prəsəṅsə] *n* a literary figure of speech meant as praise which is out of context.

Example:

khal šer ki oḍh kər gəḍha nə kəri sīr bhēj.  
‘By regarding some cowardly person as a tiger the former is admired’.

rəjhəs bīn ko kərə chir nīr ko doī.—*vrīd*.  
‘An ignorant judge is praised by calling him a swan.’

**ਅਪ੍ਰਗਯਤ** [əprəgyat] *Skt* अप्रज्ञात *adj* not known, unknown. 2 *n* a state of meditation in which the worshipper forgets his difference from the worshipped.

**ਅਪ੍ਰਤਿਮ** [əprətīm] *Skt* *adj* unmatched, peerless, “əprətīm rup bīdhī nē dəyo.”—*cəritr 156*.

**ਅਪ੍ਰਤਿਮਾਨ** [əprətīman] *Skt* *adj* unparalleled, unmatched, matchless.

**ਅਪ੍ਰਧਰਖ** [əpradhərək] *Skt* अप्रधृष्य *adj* who cannot be threatened, who cannot be brought under pressure. 2 invincible, unconquerable.

**ਅਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ** [əprəman] *Skt* *adj* unmatched, matchless, peerless. 2 beyond measuring and weighing. 3 without proof.

**ਅਪ੍ਰਮਾਦ** [əprəmad] *Skt* *adj* unerring, guiltless. 2 not intoxicated. See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਦ.

**ਅਪ੍ਰਮੇਉ** [əprəmeu], **ਅਪ੍ਰਮੇਯ** [əprəmey], **ਅਪ੍ਰਮੇਵ** [əprəmev] *Skt* ਅਪ੍ਰਮੇਯ *adj* beyond measurement.

2 beyond conjecture.  
**ਅਪ੍ਰਯੁਕਤ** [əporəyukət] *Skt* ਅਪ੍ਰਯੁਕਤ *adj* unused.  
 2 unconnected, non-contiguous.  
**ਅਪ੍ਰਾਧ** [əpradh] See ਅਪਰਾਧ “koṭi əpradh sadh sōgɪ mɪɪɛ.”—*sukhmāni*.  
**ਅਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ** [əprapət] *Skt* ਅਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ *adj* not received, unacquired. 2 rare.  
**ਅਪ੍ਰਿਅ** [əprɪə], **ਅਪ੍ਰਿਯ** [əprɪy] *adj* not lovable.  
 2 *n* an enemy.  
**ਅਪ੍ਰੇਤ** [əpret] *adj* not yet dead. “nəmo pret əpret.”—*japu*. See ਪ੍ਰੇਤ.  
**ਅਫਆਲ** [əf-al] *A* افعال plural of ਫਿਅਲ.  
**ਅਫਸਰ** [əphsər] *E* officer *n* a chief, commander.  
 2 a ruler. 3 an office-holder. 4 *P* افسر a crown.  
**ਅਫਸਾਂਦਨ** [əfʂādən] *P* انشادن *v* to spread; to scatter. 2 to sprinkle; to spray.  
**ਅਫਸਾਨਾ** [əphsana] *P* افسانه *n* a story, tale, legend, narration. 2 a novel.  
**ਅਫਸੋਸ** [əphsos] *P* افسوس *Skt* ਅਪਸੋਕ. 2 sorrow. 3 regret.  
**ਅਫਕਨ** [əfkən], **ਅਫਗਨ** [əfgən] *P* افکن *n* throwing (imperative of ਅਫਗਾਂਦਨ.) you throw. 2 When this word is suffixed to a noun, it carries the sense of a thrower, as Sherafgan.  
**ਅਫਗਨ ਸ਼ੇਰ** [əfgən ʂer], **ਅਫਗਨ ਖਾਂ** [əfgən khā] Sherafgan Khan, governor of Kashmir who under orders from Aurangzeb converted Hindus to ɪslam. “suba tɪh ʰhā əfgən ʂer.”—*GPS*. 2 the first husband of Noor Jahan, Alikuli Beg who having killed a tiger got the title of ‘Sherafgan’ (defeater of the tiger). He died in 1606 AD.  
**ਅਫਗਨਮ** [əfgənəm] *P* افگنم I throw down, I shall throw down, I shall defeat.  
**ਅਫਗਾਨ** [əfgan] *P* افغان *n* noise, din. 2 a Muslim tribe especially the one that lives between Kandhar and the river Indus. that thunders in battle. a Pathan. Pathans speak Pashto. 3 a lament, wail. 4 *adj* an inhabitant of Afganistan.

**ਅਫਗਾਨਿਸਤਾਨ** [əfganɪstan] افغانستان *n* country of the Afgans; a country northwest of India with Kabul as its capital. It is surrounded by Russia, Turkistan in the north, Persia in the west and Kashmir in the south-east. The ruler of Afganistan formerly called Amir is now known as Shah (King). See ਅਮੀਰ.  
**ਅਫਗਾਰ** [əphgar] *P* افگار *adj* wounded, injured.  
**ਅਫਗਾਂਦਹ** [əphgəɖəh] *P* افگندہ *adj* thrown, cast. 2 put in, poured in. 3 defeated.  
**ਅਫਗਾਂਦਨ** [əphgəɖən] *P* افگندن *v* to put in, pour, drop. 2 to throw, throw down. 3 to defeat.  
**ਅਫਜਲ** [əphjəl] *A* افضل *adj* possessing greatness, very good, best.  
**ਅਫਜਾਯ** [əfzay] *P* افزای *adj* which increases; it is a suffix and adds to the meaning of words as ਆਬਰੂ-ਅਫਜਾਯ.  
**ਅਫਜੂ** [əfzu], **ਅਫਜ਼ੂ** [əfzū] *P* افزو *n* an increase, a promotion. 2 *adj* more, special. “əphju khudata.”—*var majh m 1*. In Dasam Granth the word has been used at many places to underline this context.  
**ਅਫਜੂਦ** [əfzud] See ਅਫਜੂਦਨ. “mɪləs nɪj əphjud kər.”—*səloh*.  
**ਅਫਜੂਦਨ** [əfzudən] *P* افزودن *v* to be more, increase, progress, rise.  
**ਅਫਤਾਬ** [əftab] See ਆਫਤਾਬ “dunɪa əphtabəm.”—*krɪsən*. ‘I am the sun of the world’.  
**ਅਫਯੂਨ** [əfyun] See ਅਫੀਮ.  
**ਅਫਰ** [əphər] *adj* what cannot be caught. 2 without fruit, fruitless. 3 bad fruit, bad result.  
**ਅਫਰਨਾ** [əphərna] *v* to bloat. 2 to swell with pride, be arrogant.  
**ਅਫਰਾਖਤ** [əfraxət] *P* افراخت *adj* raised, elevated.  
**ਅਫਰਾਖਤਨ** [əfraxtən] *P* افراختن *v* to raise; to lift; to elevate.  
**ਅਫਰਾਤਫਰੀ** [əphratəphri] See ਅਫਤਾਤਫਤੀ.  
**ਅਫਰਿਓ** [əphrɪo], **ਅਫਰਿਆ** [əphrɪa] *adj* not grasped by senses. “əphrɪo be pərvah tū.”

—*maru solhe m 1. 2* bloated with pride, filled with vanity. “əphrɪɔ bhar əphar t̪əre.”—*maru ə m 1. 3* bearing evil fruit. “ək̪k nə ləgg̪ɛ əb əphrɪɔ.”—*BG*. ‘A bloated wild plant, *calotropis procera*, cannot bear mango fruit’.

ਅਫਰੀਤੀ [əphrɪtɪ], ਅਫਰੀਦੀ [əphrɪdɪ] *P* افریتی / ਅਫਰੀਤੀ is also correct. *n* Pathan community is regarded as progeny of the Prussian emperor Fridun; Orakzei and Shinvari Pathans are branches of this clan.

ਅਫਰੋਖਤਨ [əfroxtən] *P* افرؤختن *v* to illumine; to enlighten.

ਅਫਰੋਖਤੀ [əfroxtɪ] *P* افرؤختی you lit it up.

ਅਫਰੋਜ਼ੀ [əfrozi] *P* افرؤزی you may lighten it. Its root is also əfroxtən.

ਅਫਲ [əphəl] *Skt adj* fruitless. *2 n* a bush. *3* an impotent male. *4* Indar, king of gods, whose testicles got abraded because of a curse by the sage Gautam and he came to be known as fruitless or barren. See ਗੋਤਮ 4.

ਅਫਲਾਤੂ [əphlatu], ਅਫਲਾਤੂੰ [əphlatū], ਅਫਲਾਤੂਨ [əphlatun] *P* افراطون *G* ਪਲਾਟੋਨ *E* Plato. A celebrated personality among western philosophers, son of Ariston and Priksoene, he was born in the capital Athens in 428 BC. His real name was Aristocles but because of his broad chest and forehead he came to be known as Platon. Ancient historian Olympudorus writes that while his parents took him to Mount Himatus to obtain the blessings of gods, honey bees put honey to the infant's lips which earned him the adjective Athenswi (a large black bee), and poets concluded that his tongue spoke words sweeter than honey.

Plato became master of poetics early in his life. One day while passing through a narrow lane, he came across the great sage Socrates whom he had not met earlier. Socrates barred Plato's path with his stick and

said. ‘Blessed boy, please let me know the way to the school of goodness.’ Held in ecstatic awe by Socrates' words, Plato said, ‘I do not know, sir.’ Pointing towards him Socrates said to his companions, ‘This is the swan who in my dream last night sat on my breast and then flew away!’ Plato was twenty years old then. He was so charmed by Socrates that he, considering the latter's company as a path to emancipation, decided to spend the rest of his life at Socrates' feet and be educated by him.

After the death of Socrates, Plato roamed about far and wide and then, around 388 BC, he settled down at the world famous Academy Garden and for 40 years concentrated on philosophic questions, and explained them to his associates and pupils who belonged to both the sexes. They became so famous for their truthfulness that whenever called to the court for evidence, they were not formally sworn to speak the truth.

Plato wrote many celebrated treatises which, fortunately for the scholars, still survive. Easy and correct translations of these treatises have been done in various languages of the West for readers not only of Europe and America but also of India. The Indians respectfully admit that Plato born in Europe was a saint-philosopher of the calibre of Ved Vyas. To call this philosopher a metaphysician and a paragon of education and knowledge would not be an exaggeration. That is why Emerson writes that Plato is philosophy and philosophy is Plato.

Many principles of Plato are in accordance with the Sikh tenets, even his idea about keeping full-grown hair accord with what was ordained by Guru Gobind Singh (see his book *Timaeus* and his statue). On this topic, the

Sikh scholar Dharam Anant Singh has written a book of over 300 pages entitled 'Plato and the True Enlightener of the Soul'. He wrote this book after consulting Plato's writings in the original Greek. It was published in London by Luzac and Co. in 1912 AD.

Plato died on his birthday in 348 BC when he was exactly 81 years old. Some scholars hold that even at the time of his death, he was busy writing.

The influence of Plato's wisdom and knowledge on people's mind is so deep that while praising any person for his wisdom, he is called *aphlatun* (Plato). 2 *xa* a quilt, a ragged mattress.

ਅਫਵ [əfəv] *A* عفو *n* a pardon, forgiveness. See ਆਫੂ.

ਅਫਵਾਹ [əfvah] *A* أفواه *n* plural of ਫੂਹ. (It means mouth, thus *əfvah* is the talk of many mouths), news, rumour, canard.

ਅਫਵਾਜ [əfvaj] *P* افواج *n* plural of ਫੌਜ.

ਅਫਵੁਲਗੁਨਾਹ [əfvulgunah] *P* عفو الغناہ *adj* one who pardons sins. "kī *əfvulgunah* hē."—*japu*.

ਅਫੜ [əphəʒ] *adj* who cannot be caught, beyond grasp.

ਅਫੜਾਤਫੜੀ [əphʀatəphʀi] *A* افراط-تفریط *n* more or less, confusion, disorder, melee.

ਅਫਾਕਾ [əfaka] افكا relief from pain or sickness.

ਅਫਾਤ [əphat] *A* آفات *pl* plural of ਆਫਤ. calamities, tribulations. "hor *əphat* pəri ətī dirəgh."—*GPS*.

ਅਫਾਰ [əphar], ਅਫਾਰਾ [aphara] *adj* impetuous, headstrong. "chələ hūkəm *əphar*."—*sri ə m 5*. an order that no one can check. "bīn guru kal *əphar*."—*sri ə m 1*. 'Death is unrestrainable without a spiritual guide' "kəriā hūkəm *əphara*."—*sor ə m 5*. 2 *Skt* स्फार unrestrained, spreadout widely. 3 broad. 4 great. "mol *əphara* səc vapara."—*vəḍ chēt m 3*. 'ta ko bhar

*əphar*."—*bavən 5* force, severity. "bərət-hī hōt *əphar*."—*sri m 5*. 6 نفخ عظم flatulence caused by eating heavy indigestible food, increase of rheumatic effect, defect in stomach or liver, as a result of which the stomach gets bloated, respiration becomes difficult and nausea is felt.

The medicines, which are prescribed for colic pain, are good for flatulence, but if it persists for long periods and recurs frequently then, the following recipe should be tried.

Take *nīsoth* (a purgative drug) two parts, piper longum four parts and myrobalan five parts, all powdered and sieved, then mix them with *gur* (raw sugar) and roll into small pills which taken in the morning with fresh clean water permanently remove flatulence.

Alternatively, pistacial lonicus (a fine gum mastagi) 3 masas mixed with one tola gulkand (preserve prepared with rose petals) taken with water along with the use of aniseed and mint is beneficial. 7 getting puffed with pride; self-conceit, vanity. "ek mähəli tū hohī *əpharo*, ek mähəli nīmano."—*gəu m 5*. "aki mərhi *əphari*."—*maru m 1*.

ਅਫਾਰੀ [əphari], ਅਫਾਰੇ [əpharo] See ਅਫਾਰਾ. 2 *adj* vain, arrogant.

ਅਫਾਲ [əphal] See ਅਫਆਲ.

ਅਫੀਮ [əphim] *Skt* अहिमेन which is as strong as a serpent's poison. *A* افون *E* opium *n* an intoxicating and poisonous drug prepared from buds of poppy plant. Physicians use it as medicine to cure several ailments. It has a very dry effect and shrinks the muscles and causes slackness and dullness.

ਅਫੀਮੀ [əphimi] an opium addict.

ਅਫੁਟ [əphuṭ] See ਮਫੁਟ.

ਅਫੁਰ [əphur] *adj* without thought, desire and doubt; free from volition. 2 sans shudder.

ਅਫੂ [əphu] See ਅਫਵ.

ਅਫੂਨਤ [əfunət] *A* فوننت foul smell, stink, stench.

ਅਬ [əb] *adv* now, at this time, at present, “əb hærɪ rakhənharu cɪtariɪ.”—*dhāna* 1.1 5. **2** *Skt* *adj* not perverted, always alike. “sohagu həmaro əb huɪɪ sohɪo.”—*asa* m 5. ‘our eternal blessing.’ **3** *Skt* ਅਦਜ *adv* today. “kal kərēta əb-hɪ kər əb kərta su ɪtal.”—*s* *kəbir*. **4** *A* أب *n* father. **5** teacher, guru.

ਅਬਹੀ [əb-hi] *adv* this very moment, now, immediately.

ਅਬਹੀ ਕਬਹੀ [əb-hi kəb-hi] *adv* now and any time; now and not later. “əb-hi kəb-hi kɪɪhu nə jana.”—*ram* m 1.

ਅਬਕੇ [əbke], ਅਬਕੈ [əbke] *adv* this time, this moment. “əbke chuṭke ʃhəur nə ʃhəɪo.”—*gəu* *kəbir*. “əbke kəhɪɛ namu nə mɪləɪ.”—*maru* m 1.

ਅਬਖਰਹ [əbxərəh] *A* بخره plural of ਬੁਖਾਰ.

ਅਬਖਰਾਤ [əbxərat] plural of ਅਬਖਰਹ.

ਅਬਖੀ [əbkhɪ] *Dg* *n* a bad time, an ill-omened moment.

ਅਬਗਤ [əbgət] *Skt* अपगत. *n* a miserable condition, poverty, misfortune “sadhu bɪnu ɛse əbgətɪ javɛ.”—*g5d* *kəbir*. **2** *Skt* अविगत *adj* imperishable, eternal. **3** *Skt* अवज्जु *adj* bodyless. “adɪ purəkh əbgət əbɪnasi.”—*akal*. **4** See ਅਵਗਤ.

ਅਬਚਲ [əbcəl] See ਅਬਿਚਲ.

ਅਬਚਲਨਗਰ [əbcəlɲəgər] See ਅਬਿਚਲ ਨਗਰ.

ਅਬਜ [əbəj] *Skt* अबज *n* born of water, lotus. **2** the moon which was born from the sea.

ਅਬਜਦ [əbjəd] *A* ابجد *n* a series of letters beginning with əɪɪf, be, jim, dal, etc. **2** an alphabet. **3** a table of letters used for counting numbers beginning with əɪɪf, be, jim, dal. The complete table is as under:

ا	ب	ج	د	ه	و	ز	ح	ط
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ي	ك	ل	م	ن	س	ع	ف	
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	

ص	ق	ر	ش	ت	ث
90	100	200	300	400	500
غ	ذ	ض	ظ	ع	
600	700	800	900	1000	

While mentioning dates in years, poets use two such suggestive letters in which these counting letters may also be employed.

ਅਬਤਬ [əbtəb] *n* a dilly-dallying, an evasion. **2** an excuse, pretext. **3** *adv* always. **4** anytime. “əb təb əvəru nə magəu hærɪ pəhɪ.”—*gujə* m 1. **5** this and the other world.

ਅਬਤਰ [əbtər] *A* اتر *adj* very bad. *Skt* अवतर. **2** with a short tail, with tail cut, tail-less.

ਅਬੱਤਾ [əbətta] See ਅਵਤਾ.

ਅਬਦ [əbəd] metathesis of ਅਦਬ, See ਅਦਬ. **2** *Skt* अबद *n* a cloud that provides water. “əmrɪtvak əbəd əmrɪt te.”—*GPS*. **3** year. **4** camphor. **5** sky. **6** *Skt* अवदज *adj* unspeakable, unutterable. **7** *A* ابد without end, boundless. **8** constant, perpetual, always the same. **9** *A* عبد *n* a slave.

ਅਬਦਾਲ [əbdal] *A* ابدال *adj* changeable, changing. **2** *n* saintly persons of a particular rank similar to the Hindu’s dikpals as guardian deities of different directions. The Muslims believe in 70 abdals out of which 40 are in Syria and 30 in other places. Some writers accept only 40 abdals and they believe that the world is intact because of them. When one of them dies, God appoints some other holy person in his place. Thus they go on changing and hence their designation abdal persists. Prominent abdals are called Gaus. Abdal is a plural of bədəl (change) “marphəɪt mənu marhu əbdala.”—*maru solhe* m 5. To transfigure concepts with spiritual exercise is essential for attaining the status of an abdal. In this verse-line abdal has a double meaning; those who kill the fickle mind are also abdals. **3** Abdal is one of the five of Muslim holymen:

gaus, kutab, vali, abdal, and kalandar. Many put kutab in place of kalander. 4 a Muslim community in Kangra district, whose members live on beggary and accompany dead bodies singing to the burial/cremation ground. They also sing about exploits of the valiant warriors.

**ਅਬਦਾਲਾ** [əbdala] See ਅਬਦਾਲ.

**ਅਬਦਾਲੀ** [əbdali] *adj* connected with Abdal, “kəɾɪ əbdali bhesva.”—*bher namdev*. See ਅਬਦਾਲ 3. 2 *n* Pathans of Saddozai tribe are also called abdali. They are a branch of Durranis and are also called by this name. See ਅਹਮਦ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਅਬਦਾਲੀ and ਦੁੱਰਾਨੀ.

**ਅਬਦੀ** [əbdi] *A* ابدی *adj* everlasting, immortal.

**ਅਬਦੁਲ** [əbdul] See ਅਬਦੁੱਲਾ. “sun əbdul dħaɖi cəl ayo.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਬਦੁਲਸਮਦ ਖਾਨ** [əbdulsəməd khan] عبدالصمد خان son of Muhammad Amin Khan, a rank-holder who courtier during the reign of Aurangzeb, who was given the title of Diler Jang (valiant-in-battle). During the reign of Farukhsiyar, he was transferred from Kashmir to Lahore as subedar. He launched an invasion on Banda Bahadur at Gurdaspur and by employing deceit made him a prisoner and sent him to Delhi.

During the time of Muhammed Shah, he was subedar of Multan. He died in 1739 AD. In Sikh history he also figures as Samund Khan. Zakariya Khan subedar of Lahore (Khan Bahadur) was his son. See ਬੰਦਾ.

**ਅਬਦੁਲ ਖਾਨ** [əbdul xan] See ਅਬਦੁੱਲਾ ਖਾਨ.

**ਅਬਦੁਲ ਰਹਮਾਨ** [əbdul rəhman] companion of the Prophet and religious fighter who accompanied him in numerous battles. He died at Madina in 32 Hijri. According to JSBM, Abadul Rehman initiated nine families.

**ਅਬਦੁਲ ਰਹੀਮ ਖਾਨ** [əbədul rəhim-xan] عبدالرحيم خان

well known as Khan Khanan, son of Bairam Khan, who was an ally of Akbar. He was born at Lahore in 1556 AD. After the death of Todar Mal, he became Akbar's foremost vazir in 1589. His daughter Jani Begam was married to prince Danial. After Akbar's death he remained in Jahangir's service for 21 years, and died in 1627. His grave is near the mausoleum of Sheikh Nizamudin in Delhi. He was a scholar of many languages and poet with Rahiman and Rahim as his noms-de-plume. His couplets in Hindi are very fascinating:

kəɦɪ rəɦim ya pɛɾ sō kyō nə bhəyo tu piɬh, bhukhe man bɪgar hē bhəre bɪgarē diɬh.

sadhū sərəhə sadhuta, yati yoʃɪta jan, rəɦɪmən sace sur ki veri kərə bəkhan.

kəɦɪ rəɦim gətɪ dip ki kul kəpət ki sɔɪ, bare uɟɪaro kərə bəɖo ədhero hoɪ.

phərɟi ʃah nə hve səkə gətɪ ɖɛdhi tasir, rəɦɪmən sidhi cal te pyado hot vəzɪr.

kərət nɪpənəi guɳ bɪna rəɦɪmən nɪpən həɟur, mano ɖerət vɪɖəp cəɖh ɪh prəkər həm kur.

khira mukh dhər kaɖɪye məɪɪye nəmək ləgaɪ, kərve mukh ko caɦɪye rəɦɪmən yəɦi səɟaɪ.

2 a paymaster of Ahmad Shah Abdali. The Khalsa Dal in Doaba killed him and liberated many Hindu girls from his clutches.

**ਅਬਦੁੱਲਾ** [əbdulla] *adj* God's slave. 2 a musician in Guru Hargobind's retinue who encouraged and roused the bravery of Sikh army by singing ballads of the heroes. See ਅਬਦੁਲ. 3 the eldest son of Abdul Mutallib of Quraish tribe, and father of Prophet Muhammad. He died in 571 AD.

**ਅਬਦੁੱਲਾ ਖਾਨ** [əbdulla xan] subedar of Jalandhar who died during a battle against Guru Hargobind fought at Gobindpur (Hargobindpur) in Sammat 1687.

**ਅਬਧ** [əbədɦ] *Skt* अबद्ध *adj* unbound, free. 2 *Skt*

ਅਬਯਜ. not worthy to be killed, such as a child, a sick person, a woman and a refugee. **3** who cannot be killed by any one. **4** *Skt* ਅਬਾਯਜ, unbound, unobstructed, unhealable. “kal phas əbədʰ lage.”—*asa rəvdas*.  
**ਅਬਧਿ** [əbədʰɪ] See ਅਵਧਿ. **2** *Skt* ਅਬਿਧਿ *n* bearer of water; sea, ocean.  
**ਅਬਧਿਜਾ** [əbdʰɪja] *Skt* ਅਬਿਧਿਜਾ *n* born of sea, Lachhmi. **2** wine, liquor.  
**ਅਬਧੁਤ** [əbdʰut] See ਅਵਧੁਤ.  
**ਅਬਧਯ** [əbədʰy] See ਅਬਧ 2.  
**ਅਬਨਾਸੀ** [əbnasi] See ਅਵਿਨਾਸੀ.  
**ਅਬਨੁਸ** [əbnus] See ਆਬਨੁਸ. “syah məno əbnus-hɪ ko tərʊ.”—*krɪsən*.  
**ਅਬਯਕਤ** [əbyəkt] ਅਵਯਕੁ without body, formless, unembodied. See ਅਵਿਅਕਤ. “əbyəkət rup əpar.”—*əkal*.  
**ਅਬਯਾਤ** [əbyat] *A* اَبْيَات plural of ਬੈਤ, a metre, “əbyat hɪdvi.”—*səloh*. ‘bet stanzas in Hindi’.  
**ਅਬਰ** [əbər] *adj* which is not ਵਰ (the best); not good, bad. **2** *P* اَبْر *Skt* ਅੰਬੁ-ਧਰ a cloud. See ਅਭੂ.  
**ਅਬਰਸ਼** [əbrəʃ] *P* اَبْرَش *adj* piebald, dappled speckled, like the sky or a cloud. **2** his cloud.  
**ਅਬਰਕ** [əbrək] See ਅਭੁਕ.  
**ਅਬਰਨ** [əbərən] *Skt* ਅਵਣਿ *adj* colourless, without any colour. **2** of bad colour, wrongly coloured. “əbərən bərən gham nəhīcham.”—*bher əkəbir*. **3** without any religion; low; outside the four castes, “gavət sunət jəpət udhare bərən əbərna səbh hū.”—*dev m 5*. **4** *Skt* ਅਬਰਯ. *adj* indescribable. “əbərən bərən sɪʊ mən hi prɪɪ.”—*bher ə kəbir*. ‘love for the indescribable One from the heart’s core’. **5** unspeakable, slander “bərən he əbərən ko.”—*kəlki*. ‘will slander.’  
**ਅਬਰਨ ਬਰਨ** [əbərən bərən] See ਅਬਰਨ 4 and ਹਉਮੈ ਗਾਵਨਿ.  
**ਅਬਰੁ** [əbru] *P* اَبْرُ *E* eyebrow *Skt* ਭੂ *n* an eyebrow. **2** See ਆਬਰੁ.

**ਅਬਰੇ ਬਹਾਰਾਂ** [əbre bəharā] *P* اَبْرَارَان rainfall in the spring season.  
**ਅਬਰੋ** [əbro], **ਅਬਰੋਇ** [əbroɪ] See ਆਬਰੁ.  
**ਅਬਲ** [əbəl] *adj* lacking strength, weak, “əbəl bəl toʀɪa.”—*maru jədev*. ‘broke the might of the mighty’, i.e., weakened the senses. **2** *A* اَبْل first. “əbəl naʊ khudaɪ da.”—*JSBB*.  
**ਅਬਲਕ** [əblək] *A* اَبْلَك *adj* piebald, speckled (horse), white and black.  
**ਅਬਲਾ** [əbla] *Skt* *n* a woman. **2** *adj* weak, feeble. **3** *A* اَبْل lacking in intelligence, foolish.  
**ਅਬਲੀਸ** [əblis] *A* اَبْلِس *n* one who is bereft of God’s grace; Satan, devil, “təkəbbər kita əblis ne gəl lanət juma.”—*jəgnama*.  
**ਅਬਰਵਾਰਾ** [əbərʋahā] *adj* half-asleep, half-awake.  
**ਅਬਾ** [əba] *A* اَبَا *n* plural of ਅਬੂ (father). *Skt* ਆਵੁਕ. “əm əbe thavʰu mɪʰʃrā.”—*sri m 5*.  
**ਅਬਾਸੀ** [əbasi] *n* a yawn. See ਉਬਾਸੀ. **2** flower of bāsa. “januk phul əbasi rəhi.”—*cəɪɪɪ 317*. See ਅੱਬਾਸ 2.  
**ਅਬਾਰ** [əbah] *adj* without arms, armless. **2** without transport; who does not ride a blue jay (as does Lord Vishnu “nəməstə əbahe.”—*japu*. **3** without ਬਾਰ (sexual desire). See ਬਾਰ.  
**ਅਬਾਜਾਰ** [əbajar] *P* اَبْجَار *adj* unhappy, ਬ (with) ਆਜਾਰ (hurt).  
**ਅਬਾਦ** [əbad] *adj* without ਵਾਦ (dispute), undisputed. **2** See ਆਬਾਦ.  
**ਅਬਾਦਾਨ** [əbadan] See ਆਬਾਦਾਨ.  
**ਅਬਾਧ** [əbadh] *adj* without restriction, unrestricted, unchecked. **2** unimpeded, unobstructed. **3** See ਅਬਾਯਜ.  
**ਅਬਾਯਜ** [əbadhy] *adj* unrestricted, unimpeded.  
**ਅਬਾਬੀਲ** [əbabil] *A* اَبْبِيل *n* a swallow.  
**ਅਬਾਰ** [əbar] *adj* without slackness or delay. **2** without obstruction, unobstructed “khəḍa əbarə.”—*gyan*. **3** See ਅਵਾਰ.  
**ਅਬਿ** [əbɪ] *adv* now, at this time. “əbɪ kɪchʊ kɪɪpɪ kɪjɛ.”—*dhəna m 3*. **2** *Skt* ਅਵਿ *n* a ram.

3 a billy goat “əbɪ mədh hom kəraɪ.”—*gyan*.  
4 the sun. 5 a mountain. 6 a mouse, rat. 7 the  
air. 8 calotropis procera, a wild plant.  
9 modesty, shyness. 10 *adj* good, all right.

ਅਬਿਅਕਤ [əbɪəkət] See ਅਵਿਅਕਤ.

ਅਬਿਖਾਦ [əbɪkhad] *adj* without a conflict.  
“əbɪkhad dev durāt.”—*əkal*.

ਅਬਿਗਤ [əbɪgət], ਅਬਿਗਤੁ [əbɪgətu] *Skt* ਅਵਿਗਤ.  
*adj* unknowable. “jəb əbɪgət əgocər prəbhv  
eka.”—*sukhmāni*. 2 imperishable and  
perpetual. “jo jən jənɪ bhəj-ɦɪ əbɪgət kəu.”  
—*suhī kəbir*. “əbgətu səmājh ɪana.”—*gəu kəbir*.

3 See ਅਵਜਕੁ.

ਅਬਿਗਮ [əbɪgəm] *Skt* ਅਬਗਮ. *n* certain acumen,  
sure knowledge. 2 ਅਵਿਗਮ *adj* indestructible.

ਅਬਿਗਮੀ [əbɪgami] *adj* having sure knowledge.  
“ədve ələkhpurəkh əbɪgami.”—*əkal*.  
2 imperishable. See ਅਬਿਗਮ 2.

ਅਬਿਚਲ [əbɪçəl] *adj* motionless, unmovable,  
permanent. “əbɪçəl niv dhəri gur nanək.”—*guj*  
m 5.

ਅਬਿਚਲਨਗਰ [əbɪçəlɲəgər] a sacred town related  
with the tenth Guru situated near Nader  
(nāder, नन्दगिरी) city on the bank of Godavari  
river. Here Guru Gobind Singh breathed his  
last on the 5<sup>th</sup> of the bright half of the lunar  
month of Katak Sammat 1765.

The Sikhs have chosen this name with  
reference to a line in Suhi Chhand “əbɪçəl  
nəgər<sup>1</sup> gobɪd guru ka.” to the true  
congregation and the highest spiritual state.  
Its other name is Hazoor Sahib and it is now  
accepted as the fourth Takhat of the Khalsa.  
Here the following weapons of Guru Gobind  
Singh are preserved: a quoit, a broad sword,  
a steelbow, a mace, a steel arrow, five golden  
swords and one small sword, six inches long.  
Besides these many more priceless weapons,

<sup>1</sup>In Gurbani, Abchal Nagar, means congregation-cum-  
highest spiritual state.

which cannot be seen in the museums of  
capital cities, are beautifully displayed on the  
Guru's throne. They include a blade of Mai  
Bhago's spear whom ignorant people call an  
eight-armed goddess.

ghənachri

əbɪçəlɲəgər ujaɡər səgər jəɡ

jaħər jəħur jəhā jot hē jəbər jan,

khāde hē prəcəḍ khər khəṛəɡ kuḍəḍ dhəre

khājər tɪphəɡ pūj kərəḍ kɪɪpan ban,

səkti sərohi səf sāɡ jəmɖər cəkɪ

ḍhale gən bhale ɪɪpɪ ghale chɪɪpɪ jəɡ θan,

cəmkət carō or ghor rup kalɪka ko

bəḍna kərət kəvɪ jor panɪ tāhi than.

mənħər

sūdər godavri vɪɦin məl cəle jəl

səlɪta sətul gəɡ kul chəbɪ pavəi,

khəre khəre tərɪ khəre hərə hərə pat jərə

pāɪ pāɪ kərə chaɪ səghni ko chavəi,

bolət bɪhəɡ rəɡ rəɡ ke utəɡ than

ʃri gobɪd sɪgh ko sɪghasən suhavəi,

jaɪ dərsavəi mənorəth ɪthavəi

so kamna ko pavəi sətokh sɪgh gavəi.

—GPS.

Nander has other gurdwaras as under:

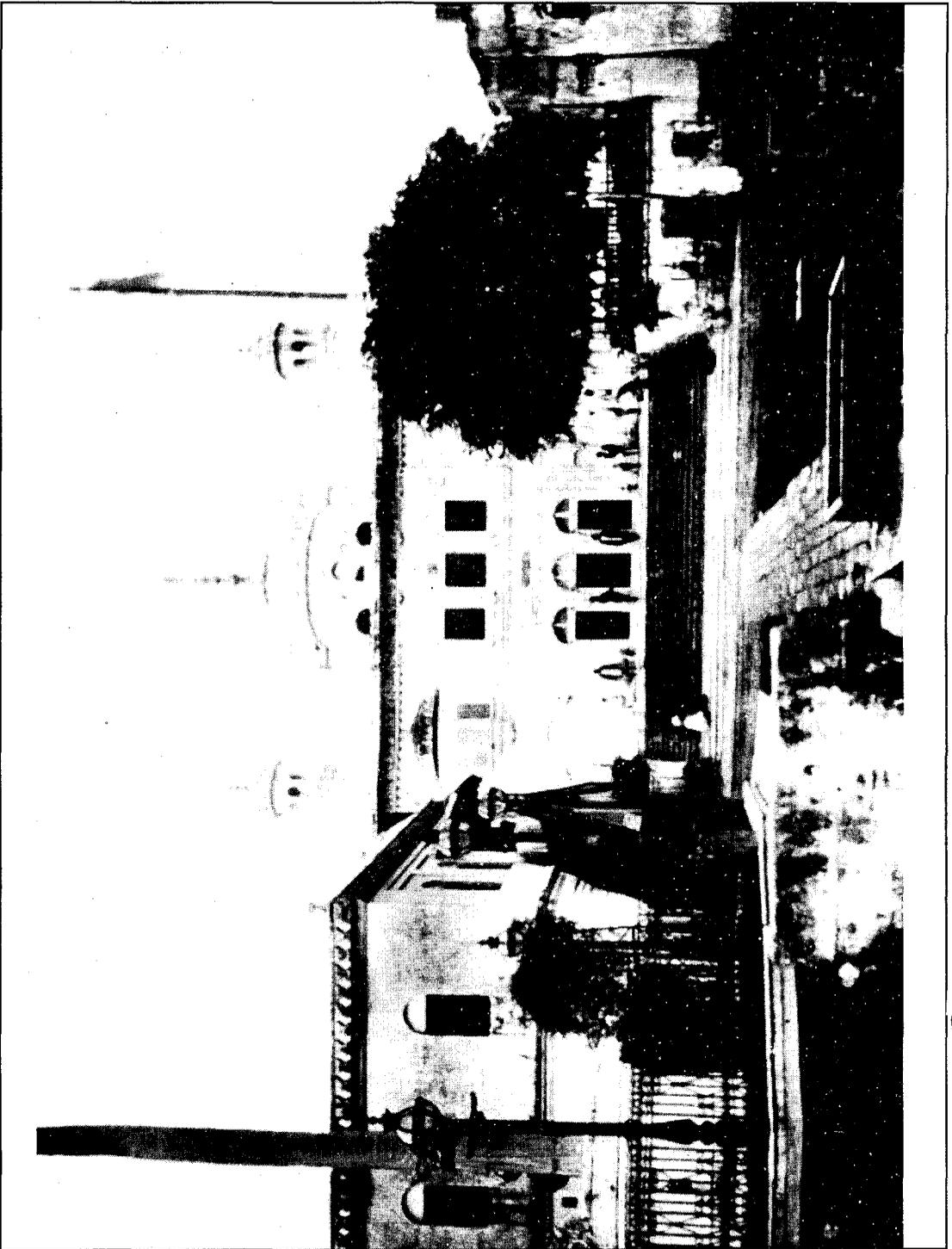
2 Shikarghat in the south of Nander on  
the bank of Godavari where the Guru would  
relax for a while after hunting.

3 Sangat Sahib where soon after his arrival  
at Nander, the Guru addressed his first  
congregation. This place is within the  
precincts of the city.

4 Hira Ghat where he threw a diamond  
into Godavari presented to him by Bahadur  
Shah. This place is in the south of the city.

5 Gobind Bag, about two furlongs from  
the main gurdwara where the Guru  
occasionally went and rested for a while. Now  
this is an agricultural field, though a small  
room is also built there.





TAKHAT SRIABCHAL NAGAR (HAZOOR SAHIB)

6 Nagina Ghat where the Guru threw a jewel into the river presented by the Sikhs. Some small glittering stones on the river bank are to be seen there. This is in the west of Nander.

7 Banda Than. At this place was the thatched hut of Madho Das Bairagi. The Guru sanctified this place with his visit and baptised Banda as a Sikh. See ਬੰਦਾ ਬਹਾਦੁਰ. This place is in the west of Nander.

8 Shrine of Mata Sahib Kaur near Hira Ghat. She had come to the south from Damdama Sahib along with the Tenth Master, stayed and served the Guru for sometime and went back to Delhi as ordered by him. See ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੌਰ ਮਾਤਾ.

9 Maltekri in the north of Nander. Here the Guru dug out a hidden treasure and made payment to the Pathan employees and again buried the remaining treasure there. See ਨਕਸ਼ਾ. ਅਬਿਚਲ ਨਗਰੀ [əbɪcəl nəɡri] Sikh conclave, Sikh congregation. “əbɪcəl nəɡri nanək dev.”—asa ə m 5. 2 a spiritual state, stage of spiritual knowledge.

ਅਬਿਚਾਰ [əbɪcar] *n* lack of thinking, ignorance. “rəɪtɔ bɪcar əbɪcar.”—əkāl. 2 *adj* devoid of thinking, thoughtless, foolish “tē əbɪcar jəʃh! kərtar kaɦɪ nə man.”—parəs. 3 *adv* without thinking, without calculation “ləcch ləcch turəg ek-ɦɪ dijje əbɪcar.”—parəs. 4 *n* *Skt* ਅਭਿਚਾਰ *n* a custom of making a sacrifice or killing of animals according to Atharva Ved. “pəʃh bed mātɾ əbɪcar.”—gyan. 5 According to books on magical incantations there are six əbɪcars : killing, attracting, hindering, hating, extirpating and conjuring.

ਅਬਿਦਿਆ [əbɪdɪa] See ਅਵਿਦਯਾ.

ਅਬਿੱਦ [əbɪdd] *Skt* ਅਵਿਦਯਾ *adj* uneducated, foolish, unwise.

ਅਬਿਦਯਾ [əbɪdɪa] See ਅਵਿਦਯਾ.

ਅਬਿਨਯ [əbɪnəy] See ਅਵਿਨਯ.

ਅਬਿਨਾਸ [əbɪnas], ਅਬਿਨਾਸਿ [əbɪnasɪ], ਅਬਿਨਾਸੀ [əbɪnasi] *Skt* ਅਵਿਨਾਸਿਨ੍ *adj* imperishable, immortal, indestructible, “parbrəhəm purən əbɪnas.”—sar m 5. 2 perpetual, eternal. “he əcut he parbrəhəm əbɪnasi əghnas.”—bavən. 3 See ਅਵਿਨਾਸੀ.

ਅਬਿਨਾਸੀਖੇਮ [əbɪnasikhem] *n* perpetual prosperity, eternal liberation, after which there is no bondage. 2 eternal happiness. “əbɪnasi khem cah-ɦɪ je nanək səda sɪmər narain.”—todi m 5.

ਅਬਿਨਾਸੀਪੁਰਖੁ [əbɪnasipurəkh] *n* an indestructible or perfect person; God. “əbɪnasi purəkhu paɪa pərmesəru.”—soɦɪla.

ਅਬਿਬੇਕ [əbɪbek] *Skt* ਅਵਿਵੇਕ *n* thoughtlessness, ignorance. “əbɪbek he tɪh naʊ, təv hiy me jɪh ʃhaʊ.”—parəs.

ਅਬਿਬੇਕੀ [əbɪbeki] *Skt* ਅਵਿਵੇਕਿਨ੍ devoid of reasoning and thinking; foolish, ignorant.

ਅਬਿਯਕਤ [əbɪyəkət] See ਅਵਿਅਕਤ.

ਅਬਿਰਥਾ [əbɪrtha] *adj* fruitless. “jənəm əbɪrtha jai.”—maru kəbir.

ਅਬਿਲੰਬ [əbɪlɔb] See ਅਵਿਲੰਬ.

ਅਬੀ [əbi] *adv* now, at this very moment. See ਅਬਿ.

ਅਬੀਨਾ [əbina] *adj* without ਬੀਨਾਈ (eyesight), blind. 2 ignorant person. “səbh phokət dhərəm əbinɪa.”—prəbha beɪni. ‘Deeds by the ignorant are ineffective.’

ਅਬੀਨਿਆ [əbinɪa] See ਅਬੀਨਾ.

ਅਬੀਰ [əbir] *A* *g* *n* gulab; coloured powder of musk, rose, saffron and sandalwood which is very fragrant. See ਅੰਬੀਰ.

ਅਬੁਝ [əbujh] *adj* which is not extinguished; ever lit. 2 *Skt* ਅਬੁਝ *adj* unintelligent, dull, ignorant.

ਅਬੁਝਣਾ [əbujhna] *n* remaining lit; (of fire) not dying. 2 ignorance. “bujhna əbujhna tudh

kia.”—*asa ə m 3*.

**ਅਬੁਧ** [əbudh] See ਅਬੁਝ 2.

**ਅਬੁੱਧਿ** [əbuddhɪ] *Skt* अबुद्धि *adj* ignorant, lacking intelligence. **2 n** ignorance, lack of intelligence.

**ਅਬੁਝ** [əbujh] See ਅਬੁਝ 2.

**ਅਬੁਤਬੇਲਾ** [əbutbela] Paolo di Avitabile, was born in Italy in October 1791 AD. After having served at different places, he became an army officer of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the lion of Punjab, at Lahore. General Avitabile's cantonment was at Naulakha and his residence was at Buddha's Kiln. He was of a hefty build and an astute soldier. He raised Vazirabad again in a new design. For some time he was governor of Peshawar. After the decline of the Sikh administration he went away from India, and died in France on 28 March 1850.

**ਅਬੂਰ** [əbur] *A* عبور *n* the act of going across; crossing, ferrying.

**ਅਬੇ** [əbe] See ਅਬੀ. **2 part** vocative. ਐ ! o !

**ਅਬੇਅ** [əbeə] See ਅਵਜਯ.

**ਅਬੇਹ** [əbeh] *adj* without hole or gap; unbroken. “əbeh nath əjit.”—*əkal*. “ravri deh əbeh ko dekh ke.”—*GV 10*.

**ਅਬੇਚਲ** [əbecəl] *adj* See ਅਬਿਚਲ. “mal həmara əkhuṭ əbecəl.”—*bher m 5*.

**ਅਬੇ ਤਬੇ** [əbetəbe] See ਅਬਤਬ. **2 n** an insult. “əbe təbe ki cakri.”—*asa ə m 1*. **3 adv** always, everyday. “əbetəbe kure hē paja.”—*gəu ə m 1*.

**ਅਬੇਰ** [əber] *adv* without delay, at once. **2 n** delayed time, wrong time. **3 adv** evening. “ketak kər əber nɪksāte.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਬੇਰ ਸਵੇਰ** [əber səver] *n* evening and morning, sunrise and sunset. “avhɪ jaɪ əver səver.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਬੈ** [əbe] See ਅਬੀ. **2 Skt** अव्यय. *adj* imperishable, eternal, always the same. “aje he. əbe he.”—*japu*.

**ਅਬੋਧ** [əbodh] *adj* unintelligent, stupid. **2 n** stupidity, ignorance.

**ਅਬੋਲ** [əbol] *adj* without voice, silent, “karəṇ kəvəṇ əbol.”—*dhəna rəvdas*. **2** See ਬੋਲ ਅਬੋਲ.

**ਅਬੰਚ** [əbāc] *adj* who cannot be deceived, undeceivable. “əs prəkar ləkh rɪde sədiv əbāc jo.”—*NP*.

**ਅਬੰਦਤਾ** [əbādtā] *n* boundlessness, freedom, salvation. “bādnā ko let hi əbādtā ko det jən.”—*NP*.

**ਅੱਬਾਸ** [əbbas] *A* عباس *n* son of Abdal Mutallab and paternal uncle of Prophet Muhammad. He died on 21 February 653AD. His grave is in Medina. Abasi family to which caliphs of Baghdad belonged is so known after his name. **2 a** flower; plant guləbbas or guləbbās.

**ਅੱਬੂਲ ਫਜਲ** [əbbul fəjəl] ابو الفضل son of Sheikh Mubarak and brother of Faizi was minister of emperor Akbar. His title was Allami and he was a great scholar. Born in 1551 AD, he died in 1602 AD. He wrote many important books including Aiyar Danish a translation in Persian of Panch Tantra. His Aini-Akbari is a great book of history describing Akbar's administration.

**ਅਬਯ** [əby] See ਅਵਜਯ.

**ਅਬਯਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ** [əbyakrɪt] See ਅਵਯਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ.

**ਅਬ੍ਰਿਣੀ** [əbrɪni] *Skt* अब्रुਣ *adj* without a wound (ਵ੍ਰਣ); unwounded. “jo əbrɪni t̪aḍhe hute brɪni kɪye kərtar.”—*cəɪɪtr 128*.

**ਅਭ** [əbh] See ਅਭਿ.

**ਅਭਉ** [əbhəu] *adj* fearless, intrepid. **2 n** fearlessness intrepidity. “guru əmər das pərsie əbhəu ləbhe.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.

**ਅਭਅੰਤ** [əbhānt], **ਅਭਅੰਤਰ** [əbh-āntar] *Skt* अभ्यन्तर *n* in the middle. **2** heart, mind, conscience. **3 adv** inside, in the heart. “əgəm əgocər rəhɪa əbh-ānt.”—*bher ə kəbir*. “nɪrbhəu so əbh-āntar vəsɪa.”—*maru solhe m 1*.

**ਅਭਅੰਤਰਿ** [əbh-āntarɪ] *adj* inner, mental “səcu

- kārnī əbh-ətəri seva.”—*gəu ə m 1. 2 adv* from within, inside. “jəl məhɪ keta rakhie əbh-ətəri suka.”—*asa ə m 1.*
- ਅਭਕ** [əbhəkʰ], **ਅਭਖੁ** [əbhəkhu] *Skt* ਅਭਕੜ. *adj* not fit for eating; religiously forbidden food. “lobhi jētu nə jaṇəi bhəkhu əbhəkhu səbh khaɪ.”—*sri m 5.*
- ਅਭਗ** [əbhəg] *Skt* ਅਭਗੁ *adj* unbroken, unbreakable. “tɪs diban əbhəg.”—*var asa.* “əbhəg səbha səg hē sadha.”—*asa m 5. 2 Skt* अभाग. *unfortunate, unlucky.*
- ਅਭਗਤ** [əbhəgət] *Skt* ਅਭਗੁ *adj* without devotion, irreligious. **2** which has not been divided, unbroken. “əbhəgət hē.”—*jəpu.* ‘(God) is indivisible’.
- ਅਭਗਨ** [əbhəgən] *See* ਅਭਗ 1.
- ਅਭਛ** [əbhəch] *See* ਅਭਖੁ.
- ਅਭਜ** [əbhəj] *adj* who does not run away; firm. **2** who cannot be defeated or overcome. **3** unbreakable. **4** not fit to be consumed.
- ਅਭਦੁ** [əbhədɾ] *adj* wicked, ungracious. **2** inauspicious. *See* ਭਦੁ.
- ਅਭਪੀਰ** [əbhpir] *See* ਅਭਿ and ਪੀਰ.
- ਅਭਭਗਤਿ** [əbh-bhəgətɪ], **ਅਭਭਗਤੀ** [əbh-bhəgti] *See* ਅਭਿ and ਭਗਤਿ. **2 n** worship of the manifest deity or saint. “mən mukh te əbh-bhəgətɪ nə hovsɪ.”—*prəbha ə m 1.* “əbh-bhəgti pɪr aɣe.”—*tukha baramaha.*
- ਅਭਮਾਨ** [əbhman] *See* ਅਭਿਮਾਨ.
- ਅਭਯ** [əbhəy] *adj* fearless.
- ਅਭਯਦਾਨ** [əbhəydan] *n* bounty of intrepidity, making the refugee fearless, removing the refugee’s fear.
- ਅਭਰ** [əbhər] *adj* unfilled, empty. “guru ramdas sər əbhər bhəre.”—*səveye m 4 ke. 2 See* ਅਭੁ.
- ਅਭਰਕ** [əbhərək] *See* ਅਭੁਕ.
- ਅਭਰਣ** [əbhərən] *See* ਆਭਰਣ. **2 adj** which no one wears, uncherished.
- ਅਭਰਤ** [əbhərət] *adj* which has not been filled; empty. “əbhərət sɪc bhəe subhər sər.”—*sar ə m 1.* ‘Empty (minds) are irrigated (with Guru’s teaching) and filled to the brim’.
- ਅਭਰਨ** [əbhərən] an ornament. *See* ਆਭਰਣ. “har kəjər bəstrə əbhərən kine.”—*bɪla pərtal m 5.* “əbhərən hē.”—*jəpu.*
- ਅਭਰਾ** [əbhəra], **ਅਭਰਿਆ** [əbhəriɪa] *adj* not filled, empty, partly filled. “əbhəra sərɪ bhəriɪa.”—*səveye m 4 ke.* ‘Mind filled (with contentment) is really full’.
- ਅਭਰਿਠ** [əbhəriṭh], **ਅਭਰਿਠਾ** [əbhəriṭha] *See* ਅਭਿਰਿਠਾ.
- ਅਭੜਵਾਹਾ** [əbhərvaha] *See* ਅਬੜਵਾਹਾ.
- ਅਭਾ** [əbha] *glory, See* ਆਭਾ. “lāsə trɪy vāki əbha.”—*krɪsən. 2 ਅ* (without) **ਭਾ** (light).
- ਅਭਾਉ** [əbhau] *n* lack of ਭਾਵ (respect); disrespect, insult, “jə lə bhau əbhau ɪh mane.”—*sor m 5. 2 Skt* ਅਭਾਵ. *absence, want, non-existence, “pekhan sunən əbhau.”—NP. 3 destruction. See* ਅਭਾਵ.
- ਅਭਾਇ** [əbhai] *See* ਅਭਾਉ. **2 n** hatred. **3** an ill-intentioned attitude. **4** lack of interest. “subhai əbhai jə nɪkətɪ ave situ taka jaɪ.”—*maru ə m 5.* ‘Interested or disinterested, whoever comes near (fire), loses his cold’.
- ਅਭਾਸ** [əbhas] *Skt* ਅਭਾਸ *n* a reflection, an image. **2** light. “dəs car lok əbha əbhas.”—*brəhəm.*
- ਅਭਾਖ** [əbhakh] *Skt* ਅਭਾਸਕ *adj* silent, reticent. “re ləpət krɪsən əbhakhə.”—*prəbha bāni.* ‘You are mute for saying God’s name.’
- ਅਭਾਖਣ** [əbhakhən] *Skt* ਆ-ਭਾਸਣ *n* an utterance, a statement. “əvra dekhɪ nə suṇə əbhakhē.”—*suhɪ rəvdas. 2 ਅ* (not) ਭਾਸਣ (speaking), silence.
- ਅਭਾਖਾ** [əbhakha], **ਅਭਾਖਿਆ** [əbhakhɪa] *n* language not fit to be spoken. The Hindus regarded Greek and Arabic as barbarian languages and directed the people not to use these uncivilised languages. *See* ਵਿਹਤ ਪਾਰਾਸਰ ਸੰਹਿਤਾ b. 4. ਵਿਸ਼ਿਸ਼ੂ ਸੰਹਿਤਾ b. 6. “əbhakhɪa ka kuṭha bəkra khaṇa.”—*var asa.* The Guru did not consider any language barbarian but only

pointed out to the Hindus<sup>1</sup> and the Muslims the ideas of pollution. Referring to the practice of beating a camel with a stick drawn from its own load, he tells the Muslims that they kill an animal by repeating 'in the name of Allah'. To the Hindus he remonstrates that they forbid others from polluting their kitchen though they themselves eat meat prepared in Allah's name. How strange is their reason. If the Guru had considered Arabic, Persian etc., as foul languages, he would not have employed them in his spiritual utterances.

**ਅਭਾਖੇ** [əbhakhɛ] See ਅਭਾਖਣ.

**ਅਭਾਖੰ** [əbhakhɔ̃] See ਅਭਾਖਣ.

**ਅਭਾਗ** [əbhag] *adj* who does not get his share. **2** *Skt* ਅਭਾਗੜ *n* misfortune, bad luck. **3** *adj* unfortunate, unlucky. "ram kin jəpsɪ əbhag."—*bher ravdas*.

**ਅਭਾਗਾ** [əbhaga], **ਅਭਾਗੀ** [əbhagi] *Skt* अभागिन् *adj* unfortunate, luckless. "jɪs kəu bisre prənpətɪ dətə, soɪ gən-hu əbhaga."—*dhana m 5*. "nam vɪsərɪtə se mənmuɪkʰ muɪ əbhagi."—*asa chət m 4*.

**ਅਭਾਗੁ** [əbhagu] *Skt* ਅਭਾਗੜ. *n* misfortune, bad luck. "ram nə jəp-hu əbhagu tumara."—*gəu ə m 1*.

**ਅਭਾਂਤ** [əbhāt] *adj* which has no parallel; unique, peerless. "sobha əbhāt."—*ben*.

**ਅਭਾਨ** [əbhan] *n* disbelief, lack of faith.

**ਅਭਾਨੀ** [əbhani] See ਅਭਾਨ and ਅਭਾਨੀ.

**ਅਭਾਵ** [əbhav] *Skt n* lack, absence, non-existence. Scholars have accepted five types of it:

a) *pragbhav* (*prak-əbhav*): non-existence in the past, as the sword was non-existent before its manufacture from steel as a weapon.

b) *prādhvōsa bhav*: non-existence of something after its destruction, as when

<sup>1</sup>Taking a stick from the load on the back of the camel and beating it with that.

fireworks get burnt into ashes.

c) *anyonyabhav*: mutual non-existence, of one thing in the form of another, as an ass is not a cow and vice-versa.

d) *atyētabhav*: non-existence at all times as horns of a rabbit or flower of the sky.

e) *samyīkabhav*: non-existence at any particular time, for example of a pot after it has been taken away. **2** bad or wrong idea or vow. **3** lack of faith.

**ਅਭਿ** [əbhɪ] *prep* which prefixed to a word gives the meaning of vis-a-vis (ਸਨਮੁਖ), bad (ਮੰਦ), upon (ਉੱਪਰ), near (ਨੇੜੇ), far (ਦੂਰ), around (ਚੁਫੇਰੇ), well (ਚੰਗੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ), without (ਬਿਨਾਂ), desire (ਇੱਛਾ), liking (ਰੁਚਿ), etc. **2** in the Sikh scripture *əbhɪ* has appeared as a short form for *abhyētār*, which means inside the mind, or conscience. "prɪtəm prɪtɪ bəni əbhɪ ɛsɪ."—*məla ə m 1*. "səbədɪ əbhɪ sɑdhare."—*asa chət m 1*. "bɪn əbhɪ səbəd nə mājɪe."—*sri ə m 1*. 'Without the word, the mind cannot be rendered pure'.

**ਅਭਿਉ** [əbhɪu], **ਅਭਿਓ** [əbhɪo] *Skt* ਅਭਯੁ *n* doubt. **2** reasoning, argument. "apə pəd nɪrbaɪ nə cɪnɪtə ɪn bɪdʰɪ əbhɪu nə cʊkɛ."—*asa kəbɪr*.

**3** *adj* ਅ-ਭਯੁ unafraid, fearless.

**ਅਭਿਅ** [əbhɪə] *adj* without fear, fearless. "əbhəd əbhɪə."—*əkəl*.

**ਅਭਿਆਸ** [əbhɪas] *Skt* ਅਭਯਾਸ *n* practice, repetition for improving performance. "kəɪɪ bəd əbhɪas."—*dhəna m 1*.

**ਅਭਿਆਸੀ** [əbhɪasi] *Skt* ਅਭਯਾਸਿਨ੍ *adj* who practises ascetic discipline or devotion.

**ਅਭਿਆਗਤ** [əbhɪagət] *Skt* ਅਭਯਾਗਤ *n* coming face to face. **2** a visitor, guest. **3** a mendicant, *sadhu*. "əbhɪagət eɦɪ nə akɦɪənɪ jɪ pəɪghəɪɪ bɦoɪən kəɪenɪ."—*var ram 1 m 3*.

**ਅਭਿਅੰਤ** [əbhɪāt], **ਅਭਿਅੰਤਰ** [əbhɪātər] See ਅਭਅੰਤਰ.

**ਅਭਿਸਰਣ** [əbhɪsərən] *Skt n* advancing, going forward. **2** getting closer.

**ਅਭਿਸਾਰ** [əbhɪsar] *n* a battle. 2 method. 3 effort.

**ਅਭਿਸਾਰਿਕਾ** [əbhɪsarɪka] *n* In poetics the heroine who makes deliberate effort to go to the lover. It is of two types: (a) *kriṣṇabhɪsarɪka*: who on a dark night goes dressed in the black, and (b) *śuklabhɪsarɪka*: who goes wearing white clothes on a moonlit night

“set saj saj chəli sāvre ki priti kaj,

cādni me radha mano cādni si hvegəi.”

—*KRISHAN*.

**ਅਭਿਸੇਚ** [əbhɪsec], **ਅਭਿਖੇਕ** [əbhɪkhek] *Skt* ਅਭਿਸੇਕ. *n* the act of sprinkling (water). 2 a ritual bath at coronation when water is sprinkled with *kuṣa* (sacred grass). 3 sprinkling amrit in the eyes and the hair at the time of baptism.

**ਅਭਿੱਖ** [əbhɪkkh] *adj* who does not beg alms.

2 *Skt* ਅਭਿਖਯ *n* fame, renown. 3 splendour.

4 *Skt* ਅਭਿਖਯਾਤ *adj* famous, renowned.

**ਅਭਿਗ** [əbhɪg] *adj* which does not get wet; dry.

2 cruel, brutal. 3 ਅਭਿਗ *adj* well-acquainted, knowing closely. 4 awakened (soul).

**ਅਭਿਗਆਤਮ** [əbhɪg-atəm] *Skt* ਅਭਿਗਾਤਮਨੁ *adj* profound scholar, metaphysician. “kəi koṭɪ əbhɪg-atəm nɪkor.”—*sukhmani*. ‘Crores of profound scholars and crores of novices are here’.

**ਅਭਿਗਿਆ** [əbhɪgɪa] *Skt* ਅਭਿਗਿਆ *n* memory, remembrance, recollection.

**ਅਭਿਗਯ** [əbhɪgy] See ਅਭਿਗ 3 and 4.

**ਅਭਿਚਾਰ** [əbhɪcar] *n* According to the book of charms or incantations there are six barbarous deeds consisting of killing, attracting, stupefying, hating, distracting and bewitching. See ਅਭਿਚਾਰ 4 and 5.

**ਅਭਿਜ** [əbhɪj] *adj* which does not get wet.

2 not compassionate, stone-hearted. 3 See

ਅਭਿਗ 3. “əkhiṣje əbhɪje.”—*japu*.

**ਅਭਿਜਿਤ** [əbhɪjɪt] *Skt* ਅਭਿਜਿਤ *n* According to astrology, the last stages of the zodiac, along

with the first four phases of the moon, during which period victory over the enemy is achieved by encountering him from the front. That is why it is termed *əbhɪjɪt*.<sup>1</sup> 2 son of Chandarvanshi king, Puru, and father of Ahuk. 3 *adj* in a contest victor over his enemy.

**ਅਭਿਦ** [əbhɪd] *adj* ਅਭੇਦਯ which cannot be pierced; not fit to be pierced.

**ਅਭਿਧਾ** [əbhɪdha] *Skt n* power to clarify the power of the spoken word; word-power to reveal its objective.

**ਅਭਿਧਾਨ** [əbhɪdhan] *Skt n* an utterance, speech. 2 dictionary. اَبْدَان.

**ਅਭਿੰਨ** [əbhɪn] *adj* who does not feel any empathy. “mənmuḥ əbhɪn nə bhɪjəi.”—*varsar m* 4. 2 *Skt* ਅਭਿੰਨ *adj* not different, not separate, similar.

**ਅਭਿਨਯ** [əbhɪnəy] *Skt n* the act of revealing heart’s disposition. 2 The act of revealing; a play through bodily gestures, dramatics.

**ਅਭਿਨਿਵੇਸ਼** [əbhɪnɪveʃ] *Skt n* an entry, admittance. 2 concentration. 3 In yog system, mental conflict is accepted as distress arising from the fear of death.

**ਅਭਿਨੰਦਨ** [əbhɪnəḍən] *Skt* ਅਭਿਨੰਦਨ *n* happiness. 2 contentment. 3 praise “sər məjʃə əbhɪnəḍən kəḍē.”—*GPS*. 4 supplication request. “sər kər əbhɪnəḍən.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਭਿਪੀਰ** [əbhɪpir] *n* mind’s agony. “prəbhɪjəḍ əbhɪpir.”—*sri ə m* 1. 2 *Skt* ਅਭਿਪ੍ਰੀਤਿ enthusiasm, courage. 3 desire. 4 See ਅਭਿਪ੍ਰੇਤ.

**ਅਭਿਪ੍ਰਯ** [əbhɪpray] *Skt n* intention, purport. 2 import, tenet.

**ਅਭਿਪ੍ਰੇਤ** [əbhɪpret] *Skt adj* intended. desired.

**ਅਭਿਬੰਦਨ** [əbhɪbəḍən] *Skt* ਅਭਿਬੰਦਨ *n* a salutation done while standing in front. 2 praise, admiration.

**ਅਭਿਮਤ** [əbhɪmət] *adj* heartily, desired. “jo

<sup>1</sup>Some people regard the zodiac (ਅਭਿਜਿਤ) as a planet but it is not so. See ਅਭਿੰਨ.

əbhɪmət datar.”—*NP*. 2 sāmət. according to opinion.

**ਅਭਿਮਤਿ** [əbhɪmətɪ] *n* pride, arrogance. “tə əbhɪmətɪ kya phəl tum pavhu.”—*NP*. 2 desire, inclination. “əbhɪmətɪ bat dhəro ur mahi.”—*NP*. 3 an opinion, counsel.

**ਅਭਿਮਨੁ** [əbhɪmənyu] *adj* who in his heart bears anger against the enemy. 2 *n* son of Arjun and Krishan’s sister Subhadra. He killed Duryodhan’s son Lakshman on the second day of the battle of Mahabharat, but himself died after displaying valour on the thirteenth day. He was married to Uttra, daughter of king of Viratpati. She gave birth to king Parikshit who ascended the throne after the Pandavs.

**ਅਭਿਮਾਨ** [əbhɪman] *Skt n* pride, vanity. “əbhɪman khoɪ khoɪ.”—*BIla m 5*. 2 ego, self, conceit, egotism. “lobh əbhɪman bəhət həkara.”—*majh ə m 3*. 3 *Skt* disrespect, insult. “man əbhɪman mādhe so sevək nahi.”—*sri m 5*. “tesa man tesa əbhɪman.”—*sukhməni*.

**ਅਭਿਮਾਨਿਨੀ** [əbhɪmanɪni] *adj* proud (woman). 2 *n* stream.—*sənama*.

**ਅਭਿਮਾਨੀ** [əbhɪmani] *adj* (a woman) who is proud. “əbhɪmani ki jəf sər pər jae.”—*gōd ə m 5*. 2 *n* pride, ego, sense of vanity. “cuki əbhɪmani.”—*tukha chāt m 1*.

**ਅਭਿਮੁਖ** [əbhɪmʊkh] *Skt adj* face-to-face, confronting. 2 ready to work. 3 *adv* in front, opposite.

**ਅਭਿਮੰਤ੍ਰਣ** [əbhɪməntʁən] *n* a ceremony performed by reciting mantars. “māntʁən sō əbhɪmāntʁ kə gəhɪ dhənu chadyo ban.”—*krɪsən*. 2 the process of conjuring up some god with the aid of mantars.

**ਅਭਿਮੰਨੁ** [əbhɪmānu] See **ਅਭਿਮਨੁ**. “jɪm bharət əbhɪmānu kin.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਭਿਰਾਮ** [əbhɪram] *adj* beautiful, attractive. 2 pleasing.

**ਅਭਿਰਿਠ** [əbhɪrɪṭh], **ਅਭਿਰਿਠਾ** [əbhɪrɪṭṭha] *Skt*

**ਅਭੀਸ਼੍ਰ** *adj* heartily desired. 2 comfortable. “guruseva janən əbhɪrɪṭṭha.”—*BG*

**ਅਭਿਲਾਖ** [əbhɪlakh], **ਅਭਿਲਾਖਾ** [əbhɪlakhə] *Skt* **ਅਭਿਲਾਸਾ**. *n* a strong desire, intense longing. 2 an inclination, a disposition.

**ਅਭਿਲਾਖੀ** [əbhɪlaxhi] *Skt* ਅਭਿਲਾਖਿਨ੍ *adj* desirous, eager.

**ਅਭਿਵ੍ਰਜੰਜਕ** [əbhɪvyəjək] *Skt* ਅਭਿਵ੍ਰਜੰਜਕ *adj* who reveals or enlightens. 2 who teaches or reveals.

**ਅਭੀ** [əbhi] *adv* just now, this very instant. 2 *Skt adj* without ਭੀ (fear), fearless.

**ਅਭੀਸ਼੍ਰ** [əbhiṣṭ] *Skt adj* keenly desired, heartily longed for. 2 something one is fond of.

**ਅਭੀਚ** [əbhic], **ਅਭੀਚੁ** [əbhicu] See **ਅਭਿਜਿਤ 1**. “dhəṇ əbhic nəchətr hē kam krodh əhəkar tɪage.”—*BG*. 2 victory in a face-to-face contest. “navəṇu purəbu əbhicu gur sətɪgur dərəs bhəɪa.”—*tukha chāt m 4*. ‘The true Guru Amar Das gave darshan to pilgrims at the holy places, where they went for a holy dip’ meaning thereby that a glimpse of the Guru is better than bathing at holy places. 3 ਅਭੀਚਿਤ. desired, wanted; the idea being that Sikhs got a much-desired darshan of the Guru on the occasion of the sacred bath.

**ਅਭੀਤ** [əbhit] *adj* without fear, fearless. “nəməstō əbhite.”—*japu*.

**ਅਭੀਰ** [əbhir] *Skt n* a shepherd, herdsman. 2 a four lined matrɪk metre also called əhir, each line comprising eleven matras ending in |sɪ combination.

Example:

ətɪ sadhu ətɪ raj,  
kərən ləge durkaj,  
pap hrɪde məhɪ ṭhan,  
kərət dhərəm kər hanɪ.—*kəlki*.

3 *adj* not cowardly; brave, heroic, fearless. “ɪh gadhəi əbhir hē.”—*NP*.

**ਅਭੀਰੀ** [əbhiri], **ਅਭੀਰੁ** [əbhiru], **ਅਭੀਲ** [əbhil] *Skt* **ਅਭੀਰੁ** *adj* who is not timid; brave. “əbhiri bhaje

bhiru hve.”—*kəlki*. “bir bāke əbhile.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਭੁਲ** [əbhul], **ਅਭੁਲੁ** [əbhulʊ] *adj* who does not forget or miss, unfailing. “bhuləṇ ɔdərɪ səbhuko əbhulʊ guru kərtar.”—*sri ə m I*.

**ਅਭੂ** [əbhu] *adj* without birth, unborn. “əbhu he.”—*javu*. See **ਭੂ**.

**ਅਭੂਖਨ** [əbhukhən] *Skt* ਆਭੂਸਣ. finery, decorative things. **2** ornaments, items of jewellery.

**ਅਭੂਖੀ** [əbhukhi] *adj* whose hunger has come to end; satiated. “əbhukhi jese bhukh tē.”—*krīṣṇ*. **2** content.

**ਅਭੂਤ** [əbhut] *adj* what has not happened in the past. “əbhutə bhyaṇṇ.”—*VN*. ‘Such fearful beings have not been there in the past’. **2** ਅਪੂਰਵ which is not sans beginning; without a past. “təse bīsvrup tē əbhut bhut prəgəṭ hve.”—*əkal*. **3** existing in the present only. **4** not a function of the elements. “nəməstə əbhute.”—*javu*. **5** *n* disappearance, destruction. “kruddh ko əbhut hē kī achhē əbīnasi hē.”—*gyan*. **6** See **ਅਭੂਤਿ** and **ਭੂਤਿ**.

**ਅਭੂਤਕ** [əbhutək] *Skt* ਅਭੌਤਿਕ *adj* not born or made from the elements.

**ਅਭੂਤਭਯਾਣ** [əbhutbhəyaṇ] See **ਅਭੂਤ** 1.

**ਅਭੂਤਿ** [əbhutɪ] *Skt n* non-existence, absence of existence, opposite of increase. See **ਭੂਤਿ**.

**ਅਭੂਮ** [əbhūm] *Skt* ਅਭੂਮ *adj* little, meagre, of no consequence. **2** *Skt* ਅਭੌਮ *adj* not made from earth; unearthly.

**ਅਭੁਲ** [əbhul] See **ਅਭੁਲ**. “əbhul nə bhule.”—*sar m 5*.

**ਅਭੇ** [əbhe], **ਅਭੇਦੁ** [əbhedu], **ਅਭੇਅ** [əbheə], **ਅਭੇਇ** [əbheɪ] *adj* without a difference. “ələkh əbheu həri rəhɪtə səmae.”—*majh ə m 3*. **2** *Skt* ਅਭੇਯ without fear, not fearful, not afraid. “əbhe he.”—*javu*.

**ਅਭੇਸ** [əbhes], **ਅਭੇਖ** [əbhek] *Skt* ਅਭੇਸ *adj* without a dress; undisguised. **2** ill-dressed. **3** invisible, non-existing, annihilated. “kijīyē əbhes unē bəḍo yəhɪ kam he.”—*cəḍi I*. “əsbh

duṣṭ mar kine əbhek.”—*nərsīgh*. ‘killed all the wicked and annihilated them’.

**ਅਭੇਟ** [əbheṭ] *n* lack of meeting, separation. “jəm ki əbheṭ det.”—*NP*.

**ਅਭੇਦ** [əbhed] *adj* whose secret cannot be known, unknowable. **2** without a secret. **3** *n* identification, unity. **4** *Skt* ਅਭੇਦਯ impregnable, impermeable.

**ਅਭੇਦ ਰੂਪਕ** [əbhed rūpək] See **ਰੂਪਕ**.

**ਅਭੇਦਯ** [əbhedya] See **ਅਭੇਦ** 4.

**ਅਭੇਯ** [əbhey] *adj* without a difference. **2** without fear, fearless. See **ਅਭੇ**. “ajeyə əbheyə anamə əṭhamə.”—*VN*.

**ਅਭੇਵ** [əbhev] *adj* unsecretive, whose secret cannot be known. “əbhev həri.”—*əkal*. **2** *n* non-existence, annihilation. “mən tən nīrməl əbhīman əbheva.”—*ram ə m I*.

**ਅਭੇਵਾ** [əbheva] See **ਅਭੇਵ**.

**ਅਭੈ** [əbhe] See **ਅਭਯ**.

**ਅਭੈਦਾਨ** [əbhedan] *n* a gift of fearlessness. “əbhedan pavəu purəkh date.”—*bīla m 5*.

**ਅਭੈਪਟ** [əbhepəṭ] *n* a dress which renders the wearer fearless; a helmet, an armour. “əbhepəṭ rīpu mād h tīh.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.

**ਅਭੈਪਦ** [əbhe pəd] *n* a state from which there is no fear of falling down. “əbhepəd dan sīmṛən suami ko.”—*jet m 5*. **2** salvation, the highest state, the fourth spiritual state.

**ਅਭੇਗੀ** [əbhogī] *adj* who renounces pleasures.

**ਅਭੇਜਯ** [əbhoyj] *adj* inedible food.

**ਅਭੋਲ** [əbhol] See **ਅਭੁਲ**.

**ਅਭੌਤਿਕ** [əbhətɪk] *Skt adj* non-material.

**ਅਭੰਗ** [əbhəṅg] *Skt* ਅਭੰਗ *adj* unbreakable, imperishable. **3** *n* a poetic metre in Marathi used by Tukaram and Namdev in their literary works. It has two forms : in the first there are 16 characters in each line and in the second there are 22. **4** *Dg adj* fearless, dauntless.

**ਅਭੰਗੀ** [əbhəṅgī] *Skt* ਅਭੰਗਿਨ *adj* complete, undivided. “əbhəṅgī əname.”—*javu*.

**ਅਭੰਜ** [əbhəj] *Skt* अभञ्ज *adj* unbreakable. **2** unconquerable. **3** without bend, unbending.

**ਅਭੰਜਨ** [əbhəjən] unbreakable, unbroken, imperishable. **2** *Skt* अभञ्जन *n* an oily substance for rubbing or pasting over the body.

**ਅਭੰਜਨਭੰਜਨ** [əbhəjanbhəjan] *adj* who divides the indivisible ones. **2** who bends those who do not bend before anyone.

**ਅਭੰਡ** [əbhəṇḍ] *adj* not condemned, not condemnable.

**ਅਭੰਤ** [əbhənt] *Skt* अभन्त *adj* indescribable. “abha əbhənt bərnə nə jai.”—*dətt*.

**ਅਭਯਸੁ** [əbhəyəsʈ] *Skt* *adj* practised.

**ਅਭਯਾਸ** [əbhəyas] See ਅਭਿਆਸ.

**ਅਭਯਾਸੀ** [əbhəyasi] See ਅਭਿਆਸੀ.

**ਅਭਯੰਤਰ** [əbhəyəntər] See ਅਭਿਅੰਤਰ.

**ਅਭੁ** [əbhr] *Skt* अभ्र *vr* to go, wander. **2** *Skt* अभ्र *n* a carrier of water; a cloud. *P* ੫. **3** mica. **4** the sky. **5** gold. **6** a demon who was in the army of the Yadavs. “rachəs əbhr huto hərti ki dɪs.”—*krɪsən*.

**ਅਭੁਕ** [əbhrək] *Skt* *n* a glittering mineral like mica or glass that is extracted from the mines. *A* ੩੫.

**ਅਮ** [əm] *Skt* *vr* अम् to go; to speak; to be sick; to serve; to eat. **2** *Skt* अम a disease. **3** the cause of a disease, diagnosis. **4** fear. **5** strength, power. **6** *P* ੯ *pron* indicative of first person, singular, I. “nə danəm kɪ ĩmərəḍ rubah pec.”—*jəfər*.

**ਅਮਸਿਆ** [əməsɪə] See अमावस्या.

**ਅਮਸੋਸ** [əmsos] See ਅਫਸੋਸ.

**ਅਮਚੂਰ** [əmcʊr] *n* a dried and powdered form of chopped mangoes.

**ਅਮਜਬ** [əməjəb] *adj* who follows no religion, irreligious. “nəməstə əməjbe.”—*jəpʊ*. See ਮਜਬ.

**ਅਮੱਥ** [əmətʰ] *adj* without a forehead; headless. **2** which cannot be churned, unsubdued.

**ਅਮਦਨ** [əmdən] *A* ੫ *adv* willfully, deliberately, intentionally.

**ਅਮਦਜ** [əmədʒ] *n* something different from wine; elixir, nectar, anything not an intoxicant. “dəyo bāt mədyə əmədyə.”—*verah*. ‘Mohini distributed wine and nectar.’

**ਅਮਨ** [əmən] *A* ੯ *n* peace, tranquillity.

**ਅਮਰ** [əmər] *Skt* *n* a god, that does not die.

“əmər sɪmərəkər jāhɪ səmər jəy pavhɪ əɪ hər.”—*GPS*. **2** *adj* deathless, undying. “əmrɪt pɪvə əməru sʊ hoɪ.”—*sukhməni*. “əmər gəhu mɑɪɪɪ.”—*maru m 1*. ‘Conquer your unconquerable mind i.e. bring it under control.’ **3** unmoving, immutable, irrevocable.

“teri əməru rəjɑɪ.”—*asa chət m 5 bɪrhəre*.

**4** short form for Guru Amar Das. “səcu səcɑ sətɪguru əməru hɛ.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*. “ləhɪnɑ tu hɛ guru əməru tu vicɑɪɑ.”—*var ram 3*. See ਅਮਰਦਾਸ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ.

**5** *A* ੫ *n* order, command.

“əmər hɪnə jəthɑ rəjənəh.”—*səhəs m 5*. “sɪr upərɪ əməru kərɑrɑ.”—*maru m 5*. **6** currency; a coin.

“əmər cəlɑvɛ cəm de.”—*BG 7* ੫ *a ruler*. “əməru vɛpərɑvɑhʊ hɛ.”—*var sar m 3*.

**ਅਮਰ ਸਿੰਘ** [əmər sɪŋh] grandson of Baba Ala

Singh and the younger son of tikka (prince) Sardul Singh. He was born to Rani Hukma on

Harh Badi 7 Sammat 1805 (1748 AD) and ascended the throne of Patiala at the age of

18. He was a great soldier, expert administrator and staunchly religious person who was

initiated into the Sikh faith by Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluwalia. The state of Patiala

registered great progress under his reign. During 1767 AD he rescued 20,000 Sikh men

and women from the clutches of Ahmad Shah Durrani and earned the popular title of bēdichor

(liberator of captives). He died on Phagan Badi 8 Sammat 1838 (February 1781 AD). **2** See ਰੂਪ ਕੌਰ.

**3** a scholar of Sanskrit and author of Amarkosh. **4** eldest son of Rana Partap Singh, king of Mevar.

**5** See ਸਲਾਬਤ ਖਾਂ.

**ਅਮਰ ਸਿੰਧੂ** [əmər sɪddhu] A village in police

station Muzang of district Lahore. About one furlong east of the village is a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Hargobind who arrived here from Guru Mangat. Earlier there used to be a simple shrine here. Now with the initiative of Bhai Mohan Singh Akali, Rai Bahadur Sir Ganga Ram constructed the well of the gurdwara in Sammat 1979. There is in the same village seventeen kanals of land in the name of the gurdwara.

This is about 1.5 miles east of Kot Lakhpat railway station.

**ਅਮਰਸੀ** [əmrəsi] *adj* of the colour of mango juice.

**ਅਮਰਹਿਭੂਮਿਤ** [əmrəhɪbhūrātɪ] *n* an illusion of immortality born out of ignorance. “əmrəhɪbhūrātɪ choḍ.”—*BG*.

**ਅਮਰਕ** [əmrək] *adj* immortaliser, 2 immortal, unextinguishable. “so dipək əmrək sāsar.”—*ram kabir*. 3 See ਮਰਕ.

**ਅਮਰ ਕੋਸ਼** [əmrə koʃ] a dictionary compiled in Sanskrit verses by a Jain scholar Amar Singh. In it, words belonging to different groups are listed in separate parts. Bhai Santokh Singh compiled a Hindi translation of this dictionary for public benefit and named it Namkosh. It contains 2044 couplets. The Bhai has not given the year of its compilation, but has quoted at the end:

“jəmna təʃ jo buria grāth kərən ləg tahɪ,  
an sudhasər tir pər kəri səmapət yahɪ.”

**ਅਮਰਖ** [əmrəkʰ] *Skt* अमर्ष *n* lack of forgiveness; anger, wrath.

**ਅਮਰਖਣ** [əmrəkʰən] *Skt* अमर्षण *n* lack of forgiveness, indignation. “ətul əmrəkʰən dhərəmdhuje.”—*əkal*.

**ਅਮਰਤ** [əmrət] *Skt* अमृत *adj* deathless. 2 *Skt* अमृत. *n* an elixir; an immortalizing substance said to have come from the ocean. 3 See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ.

**ਅਮਰਤੁ** [əmrətʊ] *Skt* अमरतु *n* immortality,

deathlessness. “əmrət das əmrətʊ chətr guru ramhɪ diəu.”—*səveye m 5*.

**ਅਮਰਦਾਸ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ** [əmrədas sətɡuru] the third preceptor of the Sikhs. He was the son of Tej Bhan (Tejo), a Bhalla Khatri and Mata Sulakkhani (Lachhmi) of village Basarke. Born on the 14<sup>th</sup> of the bright half of the lunar month Vaisakh, 10<sup>th</sup> Jeth Sammat 1536 corresponding to 5 May 1479 AD. On 11<sup>th</sup> Magh Sammat 1559, he was married to Mansa Devi to whom were born two daughters, Bibi Bhani and Dani, and two sons, Baba Mohan and Mohari. Amar Das became a disciple of Guru Angad Dev in Sammat 1597 and served him with so much devotion that the latter chose him as his successor on 3<sup>rd</sup> Vaisakh Sammat 1609.

Occupying the religious throne, he preached Sikhism by sending out preachers far and wide and establishing hospices<sup>1</sup> for prayers and charity. With the introduction of meal-taking by the congregation sitting together in a row, he eradicated differences between the high and the low castes. At Amritsar, he ordered Guru Ram Das to construct a bathing tank. He also added to the splendour of Goindwal, made efforts for help to the sick, and for general welfare got an open well constructed in Sammat 1616 with 84 steps leading down to the water level in it. He breathed his last on Bhadon Sudi 15<sup>th</sup> (2 Assu) Sammat 1631 (1 September 1574) at the age of 95 years 3 months and 23 days. “guru əmrədas jɪnɪ sevɪo tɪnɪ dʊkʰ drɪdr pərɬər pərə.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.

**ਅਮਰਦਾਸਿ** [əmrədasɪ] Guru Amar Das. “guru əmrədasɪ kərtaru kiəu vəsɪ.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

**ਅਮਰਨਾਥ** [əmrənəth] a spot in Kashmir sacred to Shiv. It is a cave in a range of the Himalayas

<sup>1</sup>See twenty two Manjis.

east of Srinagar across Vaitarani stream. There is an interstice at the top through which water drips and turns into a column of ice which the Hindus worship believing it to be the Lingam of Shiv. The place is inaccessible in winter; a fair is held on Savan Sudi 15. It is 15000 feet above sea level. **2** a village in Thana district of Bombay presidency; it has a famous Shiv temple built in Sammat 1108. Shivratri fair is held here. **3** God Indar who is master (ਨਾਥ) of gods (ਅਮਰ).

**ਅਮਰਪਤਿ** [əmərpətɪ] *n* Indar, the king of gods.

**ਅਮਰਪਦਾਰਥ** [əmərpədarəθ] *n* spiritual knowledge. “əmərpədarəθ te kɪrtarəθ.”—*bher m 1*.

**ਅਮਰਪਿੰਡ** [əmərpɪɳd] *adj* immortal body like that of gods. “əmərpɪɳd bhæ sadhu sɛgɪ.”—*bɪla ə m 4*.

**ਅਮਰਪੁਰ** [əmərpur], **ਅਮਰਪੁਰਿ** [əmərpurɪ], **ਅਮਰਪੁਰੀ** [əmərpuri] *n* the city of gods. **2** the fourth spiritual stage, salvation. **3** a holy congregation. **4** Goindwal. **5** Amritsar.

**ਅਮਰਬੇਲ** [əmərbel] See ਅੰਬਰ ਵੱਲੀ *n* dodder *cascuta apidendron*; a parasite plant which grows and spreads on tree branches and lives by sipping their juice, and is also called *vɪkʂadni* (eater of a tree). See ਅਕਾਸ਼ਬੇਲ.

**ਅਮਰਰਾਜ** [əmərraj] *n* Indar, the king of gods.

**ਅਮਰਰਾਜ ਸਤ੍ਰਾਂਤ ਕਰ** [əmərraj sətrāt kər] *n* the arrow which killed Ravan, who was the enemy of Indar.—*sənama*.

**ਅਮਰਾਰਿ** [əmərarɪ] *n* the enemy of gods; a demon, monster. “əmərarɪ dhərkhe ləhɪ kər səmrə.”—*ram*. ‘Demons trembled on seeing the battle.’

**ਅਮਰਲੋਕ** [əmərlək] *n* paradise, the land of gods. **2** the holy congregation, Sikh society.

**ਅਮਰਵਾਰੁਣੀ** [əmərvārūṇi] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰਾ.

**ਅਮਰਾਈ** [əmərai] *n* a mango grove; a line of mango trees.

**ਅਮਰਾਜ** [əməraj] *A* امراض *n* plural of ਮਰਜ, diseases.

**ਅਮਰਾਂਤਕ** [əmərātək] *n* ਅਮਰ-ਅੰਤਕ the killer of gods; a demon, monster. “əmərātək sis ki or huō.”—*kəcch*. ‘At the time of churning the ocean, the monster Vasuki turned towards Nag’s head’.

**ਅਮਰਾਪਤਿ** [əmərapətɪ] See ਅਮਰਪਤਿ.

**ਅਮਰਾਪਦ** [əmərapəd] *n* a stage of spiritual knowledge; state of self-knowledge. “əmərapəd pavē.”—*tɪlɛg m 1*. **2** *adj* imperishable. **3** the high spiritual status of Guru Amar Das. “əmərapəd guru əgəd hū.”—*BG*.

**ਅਮਰਾਪੁਰ** [əmərapur], **ਅਮਰਾਪੁਰੀ** [əmərapuri] See ਅਮਰਪੁਰਿ. “əmərapur basa kərhu.”—*s kəbir*. **2** the congregation of Guru Amar Das. “əkəθ kəθha əmərapuri.”—*səvəye m 4 ke*. **3** Goindwal.

**ਅਮਰਾਰਦਨ** [əmərardən] ਯੋ-ਅਮਰ-ਅਦੰਨ demons, the killers of gods. “kəp ənək bhəre əmərardən an pəre kərvar ughare.”—*cəritr 52*.

**ਅਮਰਾਰਦਨ ਅਰਿ** [əmərardən ərɪ] gods, the enemies of the demons, who are killers of gods.—*sənama*.

**ਅਮਰਾਰਿ** [əmərarɪ] *n* ਅਮਰ-ਅਰਿ enemies of gods.

**ਅਮਰਾਲਯ** [əməraləy] *n* ਅਮਰ-ਆਲਯ. the house of the gods; paradise.

**ਅਮਰਾਵਤਿ** [əməravətɪ], **ਅਮਰਾਵਤੀ** [əməravti] *n* the city of gods; the capital of Indar. In the Purans, its circumference is mentioned as of 800 miles. “nɪrəkʰ lək əməravətɪ lajɪ.”—*VN*. **2** a town in Guntur district of Madras Presidency. It is situated on the bank of Krishna river, and was once made the capital of Andhra by Suraj Dev, a ruler of Orissa during the 12<sup>th</sup> century.

**ਅਮਰਿਓ** [əmərio] *adj* deathless. **2** reached, arrived. “kɪs jətɪ te kɪs pəd-hɪ əmərio.”—*keda ravdas*.

**ਅਮਰੀਕ** [əmərik] See ਅੰਬਰੀਕ. “marida əmərik chudāɪa.”—*BG 10*.

**ਅਮਰੀਕ ਸਿੰਘ** [əmərik sɪgh] of Jambar sub-caste, a resident of village Meghiana. Baptised by Guru Gobind Singh, he displayed great

bravery during the battle of Anandpur.

**ਅਮਰੁ** [əməru], **ਅਮਰੁ** [əmr̥u] See **ਅਮਰ**. **2** short name of Guru Amar Dev. “guru əməru tū vicarīa.”—*var ram 3*. **3** a devout disciple of Guru Amar Dev.

**ਅਮਰੁਤ** [əmr̥ut], **ਅਮਰੁਦ** [əmr̥ud] *P* **امرا** *n* a fruit and its tree jamphəl; *E* guava, *L* psidium guajyava. In Persian both these words signify a pear, but many writers have used them for jamphəl. In Arabic it is named **جوز**.

**ਅਮਰੇਸ** [əmr̥es], **ਅਮਰੇਸੁਰ** [əmr̥esur], **ਅਮਰੇਸੁਰ** [əmr̥esv̥ər] *n* Indar, lord of gods, also called Amrithesh.

**ਅਮਰੇਤ** [əmr̥et] See **ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ**.

**ਅਮਰੋ ਬੀਬੀ** [əmr̥o bibi] daughter of Guru Angad Dev married to Guru Amar Dev’s nephew in Basarke village. It was on hearing from her the line, “bhəīa mənuru kēcənu phiri hove je guru mīle tīneha.”—*maru m 1*, that Guru Amar Das became a devotee of Guru Angad Dev. Bibi Amro’s memorial shrine is at Basarke village. See **ਬਾਸਰਕੇ**.

**ਅਮਰੰਤਰ** [əmr̥ənt̥ər] *adj* immortal, ever living. **2** god-like. “gurumūkh əmr̥ənt̥ər.”—*BG 3* (one) who rules over his own conscience.

**ਅਮਲ** [əməl] This word has been used for **ਅਮਰ**. “bhəlyu əməlu sət̥guru sēg̥ɪ nivasu.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. ‘Noble is the compnay of Guru Amar Dev.’ **2 S n** opium or any inebriant. “əmlən s̥ɪu əmli ləp̥t̥aɪo.”—*sor m 5*. **3 Skt** **अमल** *adj* without filth; clean. “locən əməl kəmældəl jese.”—*NP*. **4 n** mica. **5 Skt** **अम्ल** sourness, acidity. “hənət̥ jəl ag̥ ko̥ əməl sur rag̥ ko.”—*kr̥isən*. ‘Water kills fire and sourness spoils music.’ **6 adj** sour, acerbic. “məd̥hur səl̥vən su əməl b̥idh pun̥ t̥ikət̥ kəkhaya.”—*GPS*. See **ਖਟਰਸ**. **7 A** **عمل** *n* an act, action, character. “əməl j̥ɪ kit̥ɪa duni v̥ic̥ɪ se dərgəh̥ ogaha.”—*s fərid*. **8** a rule, principle. **9** management. **10** government, goverance. “turək̥ pəṭhāṇi əməlu kia.”—*var*

*asa*. **11** prateice. **12 A** **امل** hope, expectation.

**ਅਮਲਤਾਸ** [əməltas] a plant bearing light yellow flowers and long beanlike fruit containing pulp, medicinally used as a purgative. Its effect is warm and moist. Its name in Arabic is **خيارشمبر** and in Latin Catharto carpus fistula.

**ਅਮਲਦਾਰ** [əməldar] *P* **امدار** *adj* an administrator, officer, a governor.

**ਅਮਲਦਾਰੀ** [əməldari] *n* administration, government, rule, reign.

**ਅਮਲਨ** [əmlən] *adj* **ਅ** (not)+ **ਮਲਿਨ** (dirty); not dirty. “əmlən mələn chah nəh̥id̥hup.”—*gəu th̥ɪti kəbir*. **2 P** **عمل** *adv* practically; by implementing some rule or principle.

**ਅਮਲਾ** [əmla] *A* **املا** plural of **ਆਮਿਲ**, a team of workers; staff. **2 Skt** **अमला** tamarind. **3** **بخری**, a species of citron or lemon.

**ਅਮਲਿਤ** [əməlit̥] *Skt adj* not rubbed, or crushed, or split or trampled; uncrushed.

**ਅਮਲੀ** [əmli] *S* an opium addict; addicted to any drug. “b̥ɪnu əml̥e əmli m̥ər̥ɪgəia.”—*b̥ɪla ə m 4*. **2** **ਆਮਿਲ**, a performer of an act, or executor of an order, etc.; an official, a practitioner. See **ਅਮਲ**. **3 Skt** **अम्लिका** *L* Tamarimodus Indica, *n* **ɪmli** tree or its sour fruit used in sauces, etc. Its effect is cold and dry; it increases appetite and strengthens head and heart, and its use during cough and common cold should be avoided.

**ਅਮਲੁ** [əməlu] See **ਅਮਲ**.

**ਅਮੜਨਾ** [əməɾna] *v* to reach, arrive at. See **ਅੰਮੜਨਾ**.

**ਅਮੜੀ** [əməɾi] *n* mother. **2 adj** who has reached or arrived (from the mortal world). See **ਅਮੜਨਾ**.

**ਅਮਾ** [əma] See **ਅੰਮਾ**. **2 Skt** **अमा** *n* noon, new moon; moonless night. **3** a house, home, residence. **4** this world, the earth.

**ਅਮਾਉ** [əmau] *Skt* **अमेज** *adj* without measure, immeasurable, boundless. “uce əgəṃ əmau.”—*majh d̥ɪnr̥eṇ m 5*. **2** what cannot be contained, does not get absorbed.

**ਅਮਾਣ** [əman] *adj* without pride, humble. 2 ਅਤੋਲ. which can't be weighed. 3 deathless. "sei rəhe əman ʃina sətɪguru bheʃɪa."—*var maru* 2 *m* 5. 4 *n* ਅਮਾਨਤ. an entrusted thing. "pərai əman kiʊ rəkhie?"—*var sar* *m* 3. 5 See ਅਮਾਨ.

**ਅਮਾਤ** [əmat], **ਅਮਾਤਜ** [əmaty] *Skt* अमात्य *n* a minister, councillor, advisor. "nrɪpətɪ əmat bat mukh bhakhi."—*NP*.

**ਅਮਾਤ੍ਰ** [əmatr] *adj* without a vowel. 2 unlimited, immeasurable.

**ਅਮਾਨ** [əman] See ਅਮਾਣ. 2 *n* an insult, disrespect. "nic uc nəhī man əman."—*gəu kəbir thɪti*. 3 ਅਮਾਨਤ. money/object placed in trust. "əvər vəsətu tujh pahɪ əman."—*asa* *m* 5. 4 *Skt* अमान *adj* immeasurable. "əman hɛ."—*japu*. 5 humble. 6 unbelievable, unacceptable. "sone su hasy avəi əman vak toria."—*NP*. 'Your word is unbelievable.' 7 *P* امان *n* protection. 8 protection given to jazia payers imposed upon non-Muslims during the Muslim rule. 9 See ਈਮਾਨ.

**ਅਮਾਨਤ** [əmanət] *A* امانت *n* trust money, anything entrusted to someone for safe custody. 2 protection. 3 sleep. 4 See ਇਮਾਨਤ.

**ਅਮਾਨ ਬਖਸ਼** [əman bəxəʃ] *P* امان بخش *adj* provider of refuge, saviour from suffering.

**ਅਮਾਨਾ** [əmana] See ਅਮਾਨ. 2 *A* امان trust money or anything given in trust for custody. "beri karəɪ pap kərtə bəsətu rəhi əmana."—*asa* *m* 5.

**ਅਮਾਨੀ** [əmani] *Skt* अमानिन् *adj* without pride, humble. 2 renouncer of self-respect. "buri əmani ritɪ."—*GPS*.

**ਅਮਾਪ** [əmap] *adj* unmeasured. 2 immeasurable.

**ਅਮਾਮ** [əmam] See ਇਮਾਮ.

**ਅਮਾਮਾ** [əmama] See ਇਮਾਮਾ.

**ਅਮਾਯ** [əmay] *Skt* *adj* free from illusion. 2 wileless, guileless.

**ਅਮਾਰਗ** [əmarəg] *n* a wrong path, an evil course.

**ਅਮਾਰਗਿ** [əmarəgɪ] *n* on or in a wrong path or an evil course. "marəgʊ choɪɪ əmarəgɪ

paɪ."—*bher namdev*.

**ਅਮਾਰੀ** [əmari] See ਅੰਬਾਰੀ.

**ਅਮਾਲ** [əmal] See ਆਮਾਲ.

**ਅਮਾਵਸ** [əmavəs], **ਅਮਾਵਸਿਆ** [əmavəsɪa], **ਅਮਾਵਸਾ** [əmavasya] *Skt* अमावसा *n* When the moon and the sun are under the same Zodiac sign, it shows the last date of a lunar month counting the 30<sup>th</sup> of it as the terminal one. "kuɾ əmavəs səc cōdrəma."—*var majh* *m* 1. "əmavəsɪa cōd gupət gəɳar."—*biha thɪti* *m* 1. New moon night stands for ignorance and the moon light for spiritual knowledge.

**ਅਮਾਵਣ** [əmavəɳ], **ਅਮਾਵਨ** [əmavəɳ] *adj* which cannot be contained. 2 beyond measure, uncountable. See ਅੰਮਾਵਣ.

**ਅਮਿਉ** [əmiʊ], **ਅਮਿਓ** [əmiɔ], **ਅਮਿਅ** [əmiə] *Skt* असृत् *n* an elixir, ambrosia (*P* abehəyat). "əmiʊ harɪrəs cɔɪa."—*biha chōt* *m* 5. "əmiə sərovro piʊ həri həri nama."—*biha chōt* *m* 5.

**ਅਮਿਅਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿ** [əmiədriʃtɪ] *n* a life-providing glance, compassionate look. "əmiədəriʃtɪ subh kərə hərə əgh."—*səveye* *m* 2 *ke*.

**ਅਮਿਕ** [əmik], **ਅਮਿਕਾ** [əmika] *adj* matchless, immutable, second to none. 2 *Skt* असुक् *adj* that one, so-and-so. 3 *Skt* असुक् *adj* safe and sound.

**ਅਮਿਟ** [əmit] *adj* ineradicable, inadvertent.

**ਅਮਿਤ** [əmit], **ਅਮਿਤਾ** [əmita] *adj* dateless; limitless, boundless.

**ਅਮਿਤੋਜ** [əmitoj] *Skt* अमितौजस् *adj* whose strength is boundless. "əmitoj kəhɪjje."—*japu*.

**ਅਮਿਤੋਪਸਾ** [əmitopsa] ਅਮਿਤ-ਉਪਸਾ. See ਉਪਸਾ and ਅਮਿਤ.

**ਅਮਿਤੋਪਮਾ** [əmitopma] ਅਮਿਤ-ਉਪਮਾ.

**ਅਮਿਤ੍ਰ** [əmitr] *n* not a friend; an enemy.

**ਅਮਿਯ** [əmiy] See ਅਮਿਅ.

**ਅਮਿਲ** [əmil] *adj* separate, incompatible. "əmil jan kardəyo həɳavən."—*GPS*.

**ਅਮੀ** [əmi] See ਅਮਿਅ.

**ਅਮੀਆ** [amia] a devotee belonging to Hehar sub-caste who became a disciple of the sixth

Guru and displayd great valour during the battles of Amritsar and Kartarpur.

**ਅਮੀਆਲਾ** [əmiːɑlɑ] *adj* where ambrosia is available. **2** *n* the moon; a ray of nectar. “cəɾənkəməɫ sɪtəl əmiːɑlɑ.”—*BG*

**ਅਮੀਸ਼ਾਹ** [əmiːʂɑh] a village in police station Khalra in Lahore district which was visited by Guru Nanak Dev. A gurdwara of hard bricks was raised here in Sammat 1978. The village has donated 25 bighas of land to it; the priest is an Udasi Sikh. This place is 13 miles south-west of Jallo railway station.

**ਅਮੀਕ** [əmiːk] *A* عميق *adj* deep, bottomless. “əmiːk hɛ.”—*japu*.

**ਅਮੀਕੁਲ ਇਮਾ ਹੈ** [əmiːkʊl ɪmɑ hɛ] —*japu*. ‘has deep faith; is deeply religious.’

**ਅਮੀਨ** [əmiːn] *A* أمين *adj* honest to a deep religious faith. **2** *n* an official of revenue department who measures land and makes estimate of the produce. See ਬਿਤਾਲੀ.

**ਅਮੀਨਗੜ੍ਹ** [əmiːnɡəɾh] *Skt* अभिमन्यु गढ़ an old village on a mound between Thanesar and Taravari where Abhimanyu fell as a martyr. At this place, a raging battle was fought between the Khalsa and the royal army during the time of Banda Bahadur on 11 Maghar Sammat 1767 (November 1710 AD.)

**ਅਮੀਰ** [əmiːr] *A* امير *n* a sovereign, king. **2** a chief. **3** a rich man. **4** *adj* who gives orders. **5** title of the ruler of Afghanistan; the present Amir Amanullah however calls himself a king.

**ਅਮੀਰੀ** [əmiːri] *P* امیری *n* sovereignty, mastery, affluence, liberality.

**ਅਮੁ** [əmu] *Skt pron* your, to you.

**ਅਮੁਹਾ** [əmuɦɑ] *adj* renegade, apostate. **2** imperious, intractable. See ਅੰਮੁਹਾ.

**ਅਮੁਕ** [əmuːk] See ਅਮਿਕਾ **2**.

**ਅਮੁਕਤ** [əmuːkət] *adj* not free, bound. **2** See ਸ਼ਸਤ੍ਰ.

**ਅਮੁਤ੍ਰ** [əmuːtr] *Skt adv* in the other world. **2** there, at that place. **3** here, at this place.

**4** during the next birth or life between death and the next birth.

**ਅਮੁਲ** [əmul], **ਅਮੁਲਕ** [amulək], **ਅਮੁਲਾ** [əmula], **ਅਮੁਲੀਕ** [əmulik] *Skt* ਅਮੁਲਜ *adj* priceless, invaluable. “əmul bhaɪ əmula səmahɪ.”—*japu*. “əmulik lal ɪɦu rətən.”—*sukhmāni*. “həɪɪ ap əmulək hɛ mulɪ nə paɪɑ jaɪ.”—*ənōdu*.

**ਅਮੁ** [əmu] See ਅਮੁ. **2** *A* عم a paternal uncle.

**ਅਮੁਢ** [əmuɖh] *adj* not foolish, wise.

**ਅਮੁਰਤ** [əmurət], **ਅਮੁਰਤਿ** [əmurətɪ] *Skt* असूर्त-असूर्ति *adj* formless, shapeless. **2** *n* the sky. **3** the soul. **4** the air. **5** direction. **6** the transcendent one.

**ਅਮੁਲ** [əmul] *adj* rootless, groundless. **2** See ਅਮੁਲਜ.

**ਅਮੁਲਜ** [əmulj] *adj* priceless, invaluable.

**ਅਮੁੜ੍ਹ** [əmuɾh] See ਅਮੁਢ.

**ਅਮੇਉ** [əmeu] *Skt* अमेय *adj* beyond measure; unlimited, boundless. “nanək apɪ əmeu hɛ.”—*var bɪɦɑ m 3*. **2** which is not contained.

**ਅਮੇਜ** [əmej] See ਅਮੇਜ. “bhojən meve əmej kərae.”—*NP*. ‘with fruit served food’.

**ਅਮੇਟ** [əmet] *adj* indelible, firm. **2** ineradicable, impersishable.

**ਅਮੇਠਨ** [əmeθən], **ਅਮੇਠਨਾ** [əmeθna] *Skt* उद्वेष्टन *v* to twist, rotate. “sətpət bəθət bhuja əmeθət.”—*NP*. **2** to take airs. “ēθh-hɪ ēθh əmeθ gəvavē.”—*cəɪɪtr 266*.

**ਅਮੇਤ** [əmet] *adj* boundless. “abha əmet.”—*dətt*.

**ਅਮੇਧ** [əmedh], **ਅਮੇਧਜ** [əmedhy] *Skt* अमेघ *adj* not worthy of sacrifice. **2** impure. **3** *n* an impure substance. **4** *adj* without intellect, brainless, foolish. “se əpəvɪtr əmedh khəla.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

**ਅਮੇਯ** [əmey] See ਅਮੇਉ.

**ਅਮੇਲੀ** [əmeli] *adj* unsocial, uncooperative. **2** See ਅਮਿਲ.

**ਅਮੋਘ** [əmogh] *Skt adj* who does not fail; unfailing, successful. “əmogh dərsən beət əpara.”—*majh m 5*. **2** sure, unfailing. **3** *n* Vishnu. **4** Shiv. **5** Satguru.

**ਅਮੋਖਦਰਸਨ** [əməgh darsən] *adj* whose glimpse is not fruitless. See ਅਮੋਖ. **2 n** Guru Nanak Dev, the true preceptor.

**ਅਮੋਲ** [əmol], **ਅਮੋਲਕ** [əmolək] See ਅਮੁਲ. “gūṅ əmol jɪsu rɪdɛ nə vəsɪa.”—*sor m 5*.

**ਅਮੋਲਕ ਸਿੰਘ** [əmolək sɪŋh] a valiant Sikh of Guru Gobind Singh, martyred during the battle of Chamkaur.

**ਅਮੋਲਵਾ** [əmolva], **ਅਮੋਲਾ** [əmola], **ਅਮੋਲੀ** [əmoli] See ਅਮੁਲ. “əgəm əmola əpər əpər.”—*bher m 5*. **2** without price, priceless. “kəɾɪ dɪno jəgət səbh gol əmoli.”—*gəu purbi m 4*. ‘enslaved without recompense.’

**ਅਮੋਕ** [əmək] *adj* which causes fear and disease. See ਅਮੁਲ. **2 n** vice, sin. “əməkə kəṭəla.”—*NP*. “gūg tərəg əməkən bhəg.”—*NP*.

**ਅਮੰਗਲ** [əməŋgəl] *n* opposite of ਮੰਗਲ; lack of bliss and prosperity; misfortune. **2** castor oil plant. **3 adj** inauspicious, evil.

**ਅਮੰਡ** [əməṅd], **ਅਮੰਡਨ** [əməṅdən], **ਅਮੰਡੇ** [əməṅdē] *Skt* अमण्डन *adj* undecorated inelegant. “jotɪ əməṅdē bhanu prəbhā.”—*VN*. ‘The shine of the sword excels the brilliance of the sun.’ **2 Skt** आसण्ड *adj* radiant, very pretty, glorious. “jəl thəl əməṅd.”—*japu*.

**ਅਮੰਤ** [əməṅt] *Skt* असन्तु *adj* unadvised, without counsel. **2** unaware. **3** an invitation. See ਅਮੰਤੁ. “səbh ko dəyo əməṅt pukari.”—*NP*.

**ਅਮੰਤੁ** [əməṅtu] See ਅਮੰਤ. **2 Skt** आसन्त्रण *n* a call, an invitation. “səbhɪn əməṅtu dɪno khyati.”—*NP*.

**ਅਮੰਦ** [əməṅd] *adj* not bad; good. **2** not dull; smart. **3 adv** at once, soon. “rɪdɛ vɪcaryo cələn əməṅd.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਮੰਨਾ** [əməṅna] *A* امن *n* protection, care. **2** fearlessness. **3** truth. **4** confidence, surety, certainty. “əsbɪdɪhɪ bɪn məm nəhɪ əməṅna.”—*NP*.

**ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ** [əmrɪt] *Skt* अमृत *n* a drink that keeps death away; nectar, ambrosia. **2** potion sanctified by Guru Gobind Singh and served to Sikhs on their initiation into the Khalsa.

See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਸੰਸਕਾਰ. **3** water. **4** ghee, purified butter. **5** milk. **6** wealth. **7** liberation, salvation. **8** a tasty juice. “jɪh prəsadɪ chətɪh əmrɪt khahɪ.”—*sukhmāni*. See ਫਤੀਹ ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ. **9** god. **10** soul. **11** mercury. **12** corn. **13** a juicy or delicious food. **14** a medicine that heals. **15 adj** alive, not dead. **16** beautiful, lovely.

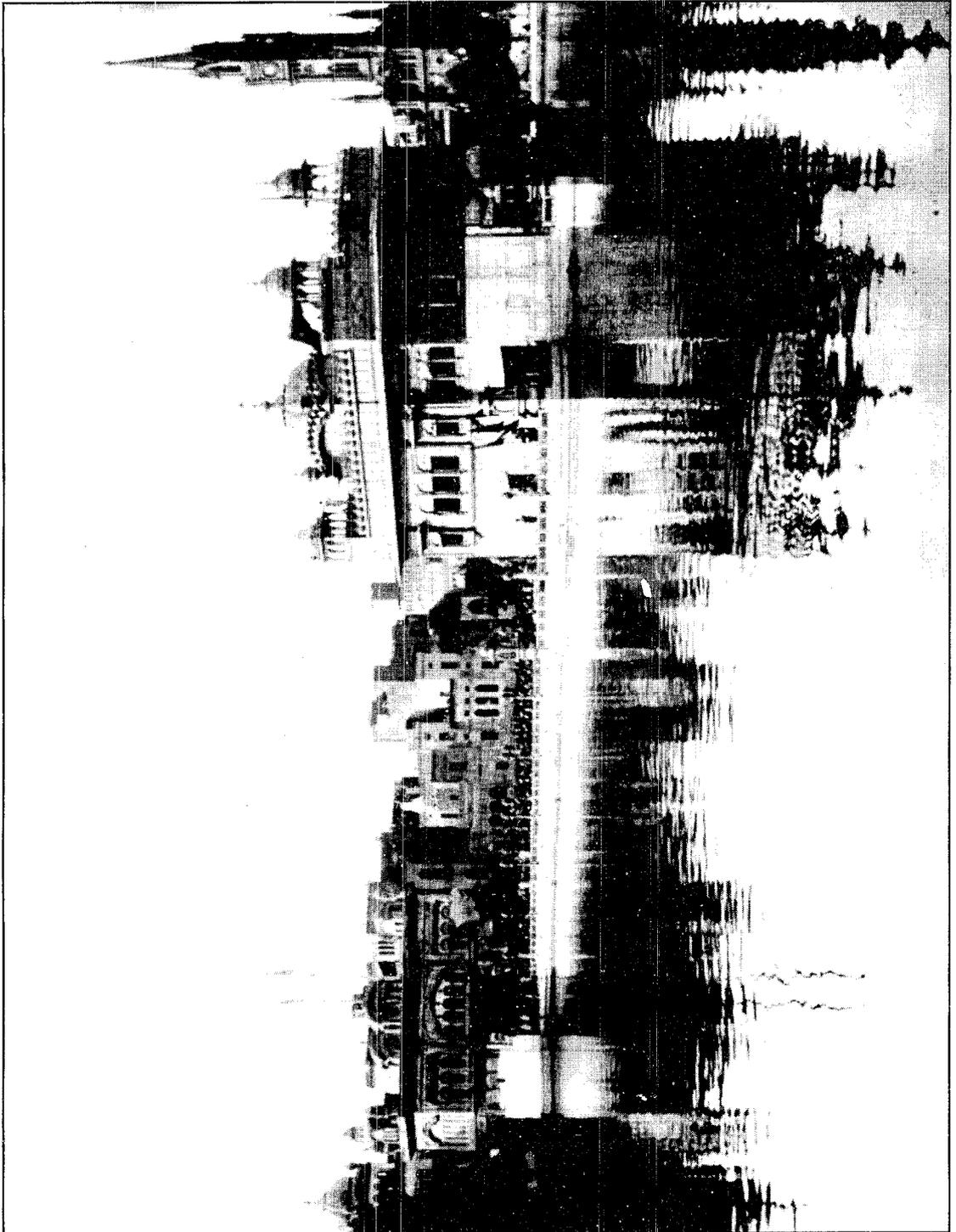
**ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ** [əmrɪtsər] With permission from Guru Amar Das, Guru Ram Das got a tank dug near Tung, Gumtala and Sultanwind villages, which was completed by Guru Arjun Dev in Sammat 1645 and named Santokhsar.

Again as directed by the third Guru, a village named Guru ka Chakk was established in Sammat 1631 and residences known as Guru ke Mahal built and to the east of them near Dukh Bhanjani Beri a tank was got dug in Sammat 1634 which remained, incomplete then.<sup>1</sup>

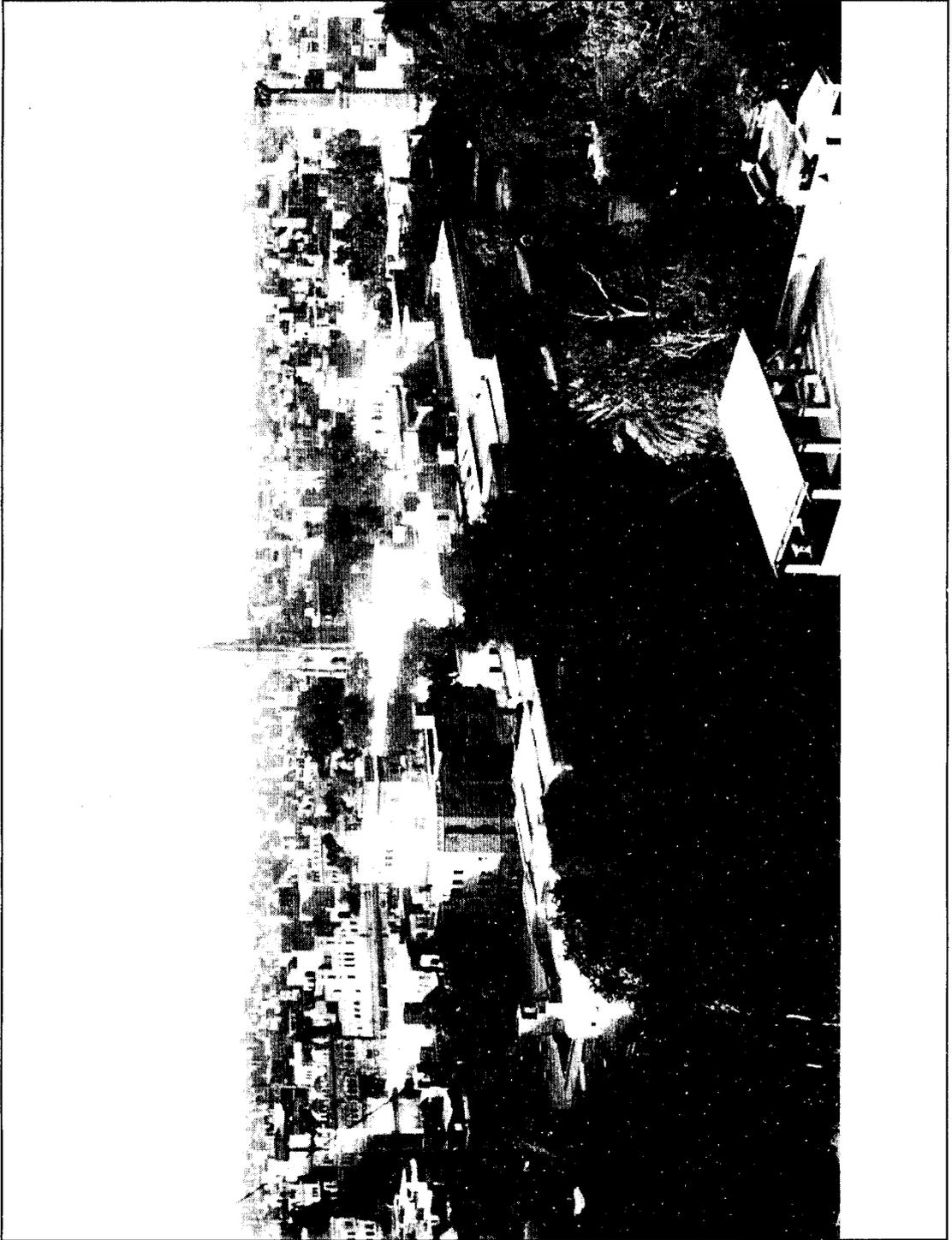
Guru Arjan Dev, on ascending the Guru’s throne, started completing the village and the tank and called upon traders and workers from far and wide to settle there, and named the settlement as Ramdaspur. Bhai Salo’s services in populating this sacred city were commendable. Paving of the tank began in Sammat 1643 when it was named Amritsar.<sup>2</sup> Slowly the entire settlement came to be known by this name. On 1 Magh Sammat 1645, the fifth Guru laid the foundation of Harimandir in the middle of the tank and, after the completion of the mansion, placed Guru Granth Sahib in it in Sammat 1661. In Amritsar the principal shrine is Harimandir (God’s house or temple) where hymns to the Almighty are

<sup>1</sup>Guru Ram Das first settled near the tank in about 1574 and obtained a grant for the site with 500 bighas of land from Akbar in 1577 (Imperial Gazetteer of India).

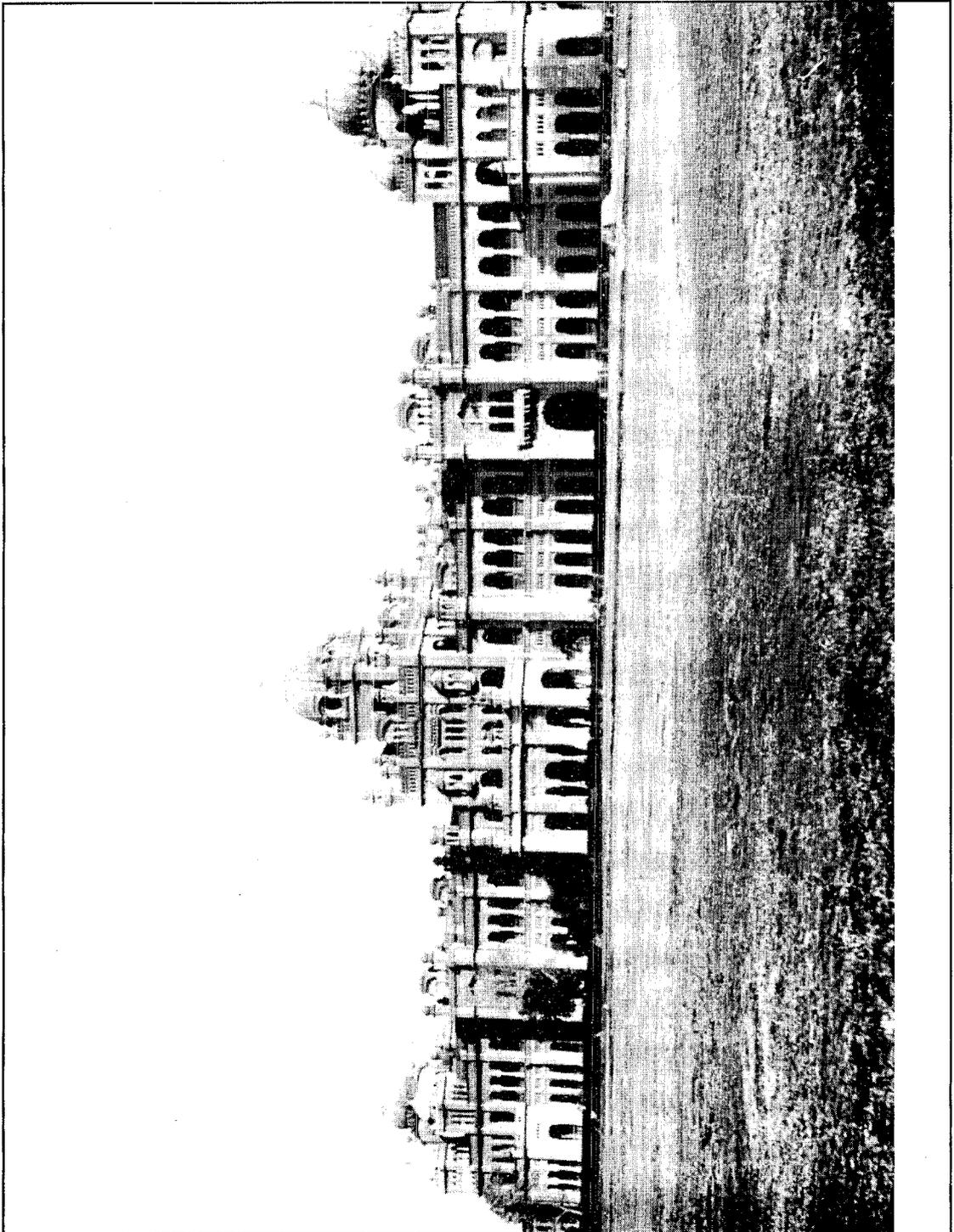
<sup>2</sup>The Sarovar (tank) is 500 feet long, 490 feet wide and 17 feet deep.



SRI HARIMANDIR - AMRITSAR JI



AMRITSAR CITY



KHALSA COLLEGE, AMRITSAR



continuously recited.<sup>1</sup> The annual Baisakhi fair was initiated by the fifth Guru himself and Baba Buddha started the Divali fair in celebration of Guru Hargobind's return from the Gwalior fort.

During Phagun Sammat 1818, Ahmad Shah Durrani got Harimandir blasted the tank with gun powder and filled with earth. Foundation for its rebuilding was laid by Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluwalia on 11<sup>th</sup> Vaisakh Sammat 1821 and the complex was rebuilt with in a few years through the efforts Bhai Des Raj.

Water for the tank comes through a hæsli (narrow canal) constructed by Udasi saints, Pritam Das and Santokh Das, in Sammat 1838 with the help of the villagers. It brought water from river Ravi but now since 1923 it is brought from the Bari Doab canal and put into the hæsli.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh occupied this holy city in Sammat 1859 and decorated Harimandir with gold and marble. He also got built Rambag garden in the name of Guru Ram Das, and Gobindgarh fort in the name of Guru Gobind Singh during 1805-09 AD. On the road to Lahore, the Khalsa College was built by the Panth (Sikh community) in 1892 AD.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The circumambulatory passage of Harimandir is 13 feet wide and the length of each side is 66 feet. The passage of the bridge from Darshani Deori to Harimandir is 240 feet long and 21 feet wide and is supported by 38 vaults.

<sup>2</sup>The foundation of Khalsa College was laid by the Governor of Punjab, Sir J.B. Lyall, on March 5, 1892. On April 12, 1904, a huge conference was organised by Maharaja Sir Hira Singh, the ruler of the Nabha State under his own chairmanship in which representatives of the Sikh States took part alongwith Sir Charles M. Rivaz, the then Governor of Punjab. A large sum of money was collected and donated to bring the college on firm footing. The government of Punjab and the Sikh States rendered a lot of monetary help to this institution.

This sacred city is 33 miles from Lahore, 1232 miles from Calcutta, 1260 miles from Bombay and 816 miles from Karachi. According to the last census, the population of Amritsar city is 1,60,218 including 65,313 Hindus, 71,180 Muslims, 21,474 Sikhs, 1,446 Christians, 5 Buddhists, 738 Jains and 54 Parsis (Persian Zoroastrians).

There are four more sacred tanks in Amritsar :

(a) Santokhsar named after a Sikh, Santokha of Peshawar, was completed by Guru Arjan Dev, though its construction was started by Guru Ram Das. See ਗੁਰੂ ਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ ਸੂਰਯ ਰਾਜਿ 2, ਐ 12 and 13.

(b) Kaulsar was got built by Guru Hargobind in Sammat 1684 in Kaulan's memory.

(c) Bibeksar was got built by Guru Hargobind in Sammat 1685 outside the city as a residence for a rationalist Sikh sect, Bibeki Bihangams.

(d) Ramsar was got built by Guru Arjan Dev in Sammat 1659-60. It was here, seated on the bank of the tank, that the Guru composed Sukhmani as well as compiled Guru Granth Sahib.

Other gurdwaras and sacred spots in Amritsar are:

(1) Akal Takhat. See ਅਕਾਲ ਬੁੰਗਾ.

(2) Dehra Atal Rai on the bank of Kaulsar; attached to it are 91 shops and 42 kanals of land in Sultan village and a 58 ghumaons hunting ground reserved in Amritsar tehsil (subdivision). See ਅਟਲ ਰਾਇ ਜੀ.

(3) Athsath Tirath. See ਅਠਸਠਿ ਤੀਰਥ.

(4) Dharamsala Bhai Salo known as Bhai Salo's Tobha. Here Guru Arjan Dev held congregation on several occasions. See ਸਾਲੋ.

(5) Har Ki Pauri (lit. God's ladder) behind

the Harimandir. Guru Arjan Dev started the excavation of the tank from this point, by taking the first palmful of its water from here.

(6) Guru ke Mahal, residential quarters of the Guru, first got built by Guru Ram Das and completed by Guru Arjan Dev. It is now known as Manji Sahib where Guru Granth Sahib is always placed ready for recitation. Guru Hargobind lived here, and Guru Teg Bahadur was born at this place.

(7) Churasti Atari (a mansion with four ways) at the end of the main street inside the city is a gurdwara in the name of Guru Hargobind near the Guru's residence. The Guru would often come and sit here. Now a small gurdwara with Guru Granth Sahib placed in it is at the corner of the street. A festive gathering is held in it on the first and fifth lunar date.

(8) Tahli Sahib is a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Ram Das near Santokhsar tank, to the northwest of it. After Guru Amar Das ordered the construction of a tank, Guru Ram Das used to sit here under a tahli (Indian rosewood) tree to supervise the digging.<sup>1</sup> That tree is still there. It is a small gurdwara with shops attached to it. It is looked after by an Akali Sikh. An annual fair is held here on the first of Phagun.

(9) Thara Sahib (platform) is on the circumambulatory passage of Darbar Sahib, close to Dukhbhanjani Beri. Like the adjacent gurdwara, it is dedicated to Guru Amar Das and Guru Arjan Dev. Both of them used to sit here supervising the digging of the tank. Maharaja Ranjit Singh got the place paved with baked bricks.

(10) Thara Sahib II is a gurdwara near Takhat Akal Bunga. It is dedicated to Guru Teg Bahadur. When he came from Baba

<sup>1</sup>The digging of this tank was completed under the supervision of Guru Arjan Dev.

Bakala to pay obeisance at Darbar Sahib, the priest denied him entry and locked the door fearing that he might occupy it. Five shops and 21 kanal land in Sultanwind village are attached to it. An annual fair is held on the full moon of Magh, and the death anniversary of Guru Teg Bahadur is observed.

(11) Damdama Sahib to the north-east of the city near the cattle market is also a shrine of Guru Teg Bahadur, who stayed here for some time after leaving Thara Sahib. Since Sammat 1961 a beautiful gurdwara of baked bricks has been under construction here by Bhai Sant Singh, a lime merchant of Amritsar; residential quarters are in the vicinity. The gurdwara has no landed property. It is one furlong to the west of the railway line and about two miles to the north-east of Amritsar railway station. It can be seen while travelling by train.

(12) Darshani Deodhi (entrance porch) near Guru Bazar inside the city is a gurdwara of Guru Arjan Dev. This was got constructed by him as a portico to Ramdaspur. At that time there was no populated area between it and Darbar Sahib except Guru ka Bazar. It is a small gurdwara with a single priest. Here Guru Granth Sahib is always kept ready for recitation.

(13) Dukhbhanjani Beri (jujube tree, the eradicator of sorrow) is a shrine within the circumambulatory passage of Darbar Sahib. Here a leper got healthy after having a dip in the tank. This gurdwara gets an annual grant of 24 rupees from Maharaja of Nabha. It is a small shrine with Guru Granth Sahib kept ready for recitation.

(14) Pipali Sahib situated on Amritsar Lahore road about one and a half mile north west of Darbar Sahib, is dedicated to Guru Arjan Dev who reached here to greet the

sangat of Kabul coming to participate in the digging of the tank. Once Guru Hargobind also came here. It is a small shrine. A congregational fair is held here on Basant Panchami.

(15) Ber Baba Buddha ji is within the circumambulatory passage of Darbar Sahib is where the savant sat with digging implements and made baskets and distributed them to workers engaged in the actual digging, supervised them, made payment to artisans and disbursed wages to the labourers.

(16) Manji Sahib in Guru ka Bag is near Darbar Sahib where during the digging operation, Guru Arjan Dev held congregation. The gurdwara consists only of a cot (māji) on a high pedestal. The marble dome-shaped pavilion was presented by the Deputy Commissioner Mr Cooper who had brought it from Ram Bag after the mutiny of 1857.

(17) Lachi Beri near Darshani Gate is Bhai Salo's jujube tree. Sitting here he would supervise the work going on. The fruit of this beri is sweet like a litchi. Hence this name is given to this gurdwara. Guru Arjan Dev also spent some time here.<sup>1</sup>

(18) Fort Lohgarh is inside the Lohgarh gate. Guru Hargobind got this fort built for the protection of the city, and he fought a defensive battle here against the Mughal army in Sammat 1686. Some traces of the fort are still visible. A jujube tree of that period is also to be found there. Guru Granth Sahib is installed here, and a 2.5 feet long sword is preserved that is said to have belonged to Guru Hargobind.

(19) In Thakurdwara lane of Fort Bhangis,

<sup>1</sup>The aged Singhs tell that the valiant defender of the faith, Matab Singh, had tied his horse under this tree before beheading Massa Ranghar.

the following relics are kept in the house of Bhai Ram Saran and Bhai Gyan Chand Brahmins:

These were bestowed upon their ancestor by Guru Har Rai : (1) Guru Har Rai's asa, 5.75 feet long, bestowed upon Bhai Harra, by Guru Har Rai. (2) Guru Gobind Singh's long loose gown and a pair of shoes bestowed on Bhai Natthu son of Bhai Harra at Anandpur.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਸੰਸਕਾਰ [əmrɪt səskar] This is the second main ceremony of the Sikhs performed as under:

In a congregation with Guru Granth Sahib open and present there, five sword bearing Singhs (duly baptised and practising the tenets) selected for their perfect conduct, sit in a particular posture, virasən, around a steel trough in which with a double-edged steel dagger, khanda, they churn in turn water sweetened with pətasas.<sup>2</sup> They keep on reciting Japu Ji, Jap Sahib, Saviyas, Chaupei and Anand, after which they do ərdas, the supplicatory prayer, and then administer amrit thus prepared to those eager to take it one by one in turn.

The person eager to be baptised should have taken a bath and put on clean clothes. While amrit is being prepared, he should keep standing and continue repeating the name of Vahguru, with mind concentrated on Him.

For taking amrit, he too sits in virasən posture. He is given five palmfuls of amrit to drink, then five palmfuls of it are sprinkled

<sup>2</sup>It has come to be known from the aged Baba Nihal Singh Ji and Bibeka Singh Ji that Guru Gobind Singh Sahib did not use pətasas on 1st Baisakhi 1756 in Keshgarh and the story of Mata Sundri mixing pətasas on that day is a fiction. The practice of mixing pətasas with water started later in Delhi after Mata Sundri ordered Bhai Mani Singh to do so.

on his eyes and another five palmfuls are sprinkled in his hair. The remaining amrit is circulated in the same trough to all the eager ones to sip from the same pot in turn. With each palmful of amrit given to him to drink or sprinkled on his eyes or in hair, the taker of it is made to repeat aloud “vāhguru ji ka khalsa, vāhguru ji ki fāteh.” If his earlier name was not given to him from Guru Granth Sahib, a fresh one is now given from this Scripture.

After this the baptised ones are imparted instruction about the conduct of the Khalsa to be henceforth practised by them. The neophytes are made to dine together in the same vessel in order to remove any idea of caste and subcaste.

The same procedure applies in the case of women. To set a different procedure for them would be a sacrilege against ‘gurnat’.

**ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਕਾਲ** [əmrɪt kal] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਵੇਲਾ.

**ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਕੁੰਡਲੀ** [əmrɪt kũḍli] See ਤੋਮਰ ਛੰਦ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 3.

**ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਗਤਿ** [əmrɪt gətɪ] a matrɪk and vərɪk metre characterized by a stanza of four lines, each line having 12 matras, ending in ||| combination.

Example:

sumətɪ məhā rɪkɦɪ rəghovər.

dũdəbhɪ bajət dər dər.

jəg ki əsʊ dhunɪ ghər ghər.

pur rəhi dhunɪ surpur.—*ramav.*

**2** Its second form is tvərɪt gətɪ which has four lines each structured as: |||, |S|, |||, S.

Example:

sumətɪ məhā munɪ sunɪye,

tən mən ʃri nɪj gunɪye,

mən məh hoy sʊ kəɦɪye,

dhən səb apən ləɦɪye.—*ram cādrɪka.*

**3** In its third form there are ten characters in each line, fifth and tenth ones being gʊru. This characteristic applies to the second form as well.

**ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਗੁਣ** [əmrɪt gʊṇ] *adj* salvation providing trait.

**ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਘਟ** [əmrɪt ghət] a pot of nectar. **2** a four line matrɪk metre, each line having 29 matras with pauses at the 16<sup>th</sup> and the subsequent 13<sup>th</sup> matra.

Example:

ram jəna mɪɪ bhəɪa' ənəda,

hərɪ niki kətha sunaɪ,

durmətɪ melʊ gəi səbh nikəlɪ,

sətsəgətɪ mɪɪ budɦɪ paɪ. ...—*ram m 4.*

**ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਜਲ** [əmrɪt jəl] *n* water, animated by the Guru's words, renders to the ceremony of the Khalsa the power of immortalising the recipient. **2** the name of God. **3** water of the sacred tank of Amritsar.

**ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਧਾਰ** [əmrɪt dhar], ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਧਾਰਾ [əmrɪt dhara] *n* unbroken concentration on God. **2** as believed by the followers of Yog, flow of elixir in the forehead is caused with the force of prāṇayam (restraining breath). It is also known as əmrɪt varuṇɪ (spiritual liquor) **3** a medicine prepared by mixing sap of parsley, mint and camphor taken in equal measures. It is a very good drug to cure ailments of the stomach.

**ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰੀ** [əmrɪtdhari] *adj* (a Sikh) who has taken amrit by undergoing the baptismal ceremony. **2** a river of elixir. **3** a flow of elixir. **4** a melody sung in God's praise. **5** a spiritual discourse. See ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰੀ.

**ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਧੁਨਿ** [əmrɪt dhunɪ], ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਧੁਨਿ [əmrɪt dhvənɪ] *Skɪ* ਅਸ੍ਰੁਤ ਖਨਿ melodious singing of God's praise. **2** a matrɪk metre, having six lines, the first two lines forming a couplet, each of the remaining four lines having 24 matras each with a pause after every eighth syllable; the initial phrase comes at the end of the last line and the last phrase of the

<sup>1</sup>It is pronounced bhəya here.

couplet comes at the beginning of the third line. This form is used in heroic poetry as well.

Example:

thəl thəl dəl khəlbhəl pəryo,  
lōth uləttth pələttth, /  
jəsvari ko phīrət hē, hathi hətth prēmətth, – /  
hətth prēmətthəth, thəkīr nə pətthəth,  
thīr jēhī jūthəttth, /  
thəl thəl gūthəttth, thīrət nə sətthəttth,  
thər thər gūthəttth, /  
thəkət nə kīrthəttth, thīr thīr cīttthəth,  
bəpu upləttthəth, /  
thurīyən mətthəth, thəkət pərtthəth,  
məl dəl thəl thəl.—GPS.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਨੀਰ [əmrīt nīr] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਜਲ.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਫਲ [əmrīt phəl] *Skt* *n* a mango. **2** a custard apple. **3** a banana. **4** a grape. **5** a pear. **6** a pomegranate. **7** *adj* juicy fruit. “bəṇ trīṇ trībhəvəṇ məulīa əmrīt phəl pai.”—*bəsōt var.*

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਬੂੰਦ [əmrīt būd] *n* a drop of rain falling in a particular lunar mansion. **2** rain of God’s name. “həri əmrīt būd suhāvni mīlī sadhu pəvīṇharu.”—*baramaha majh.*

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਰਾਇ [əmrīt rai], ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਰਾਯ [əmrīt ray] a poet in the court of Guru Gobind Singh. He was the son of Chhailrai Bhatt of Lahore. At the instance of the Guru, he translated the court-chapter of Mahabharat into Hindi verse. Here is his translation:

mānhār

jāhi or jāū ətī adər tēhā te paū,  
tere gun gān ko əgau gāne šeš ju,  
hir cir mukta je dīn prətī dan det,  
tīne dekh dekh əbhīlakhət dhāneš ju,  
gunīn me gunī kəvī əmrīt pəḍheya tero,  
jəb īne hero pyar kije əmreš ju,  
šri guru gobīd sīgh chīrīdhī par bhāi,  
kīrətī tīhari tume kəhīke sōdes ju.  
priya prem so sīgari hasy so vīnod bhari  
dīnən pē kəruṇanusari sukh dīno hē,

kīne ərī rūḍ mūd rōdr rəs bhəryo jhūd  
phōjən sudharən me bir rəs kīno hē,  
ḍāk sun lāk bhəybhūt sətru bam nīda  
vīkrəm prəbəl ədbhūt rəs līno hē,  
brəhmgyan sām rəs əmrīt vīraje sēda  
šri guru gobīd rai nəvo rəs bhīno hē.  
prīthme hē jayo prīthu ben nrīp lē khīlayo  
cum cum mukh de dādhiḥī sukh dīno hē,  
bəlī raj mən bhayo həriḥīcōd lē ḷəḷayo  
cələn sīkhayo kəl kārən prəbīno hē,  
vīkrəm pəḍhayo bhoj bhojən kərayo jəg  
dev pəhīrayo jəg əbhīlakh līno hē,  
šri guru gobīd rai əmrīt sudrīšīr hī te  
tē to prətīpal chīrīpal ‘jəs’ kīno hē.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਵੇਲਾ [əmrīt vela] *n* early morning comprising 90 minutes before the appearance of dawn. **2** time of salvation, heavenly time.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਾ [əmrīta] *Skt* *n* a creeper plant, gilo; *Menispermum glabrum*. **2** myrobalan. **3** fruit of piper longum, magh pīpəli. **4** dubb, *Panicum detylon*. **5** rəsōt, a dried extract of the barbary root.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਾਂਸੁ [əmrītāsū] *Skt* *n* whose rays have amrit (nectar); the moon.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਾ ਮ੍ਰਿਤ [əmrīta mrīt] *adj* which lends taste to elixir; quintessence of nectar. “əmrītāmrit hē.”—*japu.*

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤੇਸ਼ [əmrīteš] *n* god, the master of nectar. **2** Guru Gobind Singh.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤੇਦਭਵ [əmrītodbhəv] *adj* born from nectar. **2** *n* Amritsar, the pilgrimage centre. See ਉਦਕਭੁਕ.

ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਜੁ [əmrītyu] *adj* deathless, immortal.

ਅਯ [əy] *Skt* *v* to go, run. **2 *Skt* *n* fire. **3** iron. “bānhī hem əy parəs sath.”—*GPS.* **4** a weapon. “əy dharən hē.”—*kalki.***

ਅਯਸ [ayəs] *Skt* *n* opprobrium. **2** *adj* infamous, ignominious.

ਅਯਸਕਾਂਤ [əyəskāt] *Skt* *n* a magnet. See ਚੁੰਬਕ.

ਅਯਦਹਾ [əydaha] See ਅਜਦਹਾ.

**ਅਯਨ** [əyən] *Skt n* a house, home, place of residence. **2** a period of six months; the movement respectively of the sun to the north and the south of the equator.<sup>1</sup> **3** a route, path. **4** See ਐਨ.

**ਅਯਾਂ** [əyā] *A عیال adj* clear, wide, free from delusion or illusion.

**ਅਯਾਸ** [əyas] *Skt n* an endeavour, effort. **2** *adj* untiring. **3** *A عیال* a sensualist, philanderer.

**ਅਯਾਗ** [əyag] *T عیال n* a cup, especially of wine. **2** *Skt* without a religious sacrifice.

**ਅਯਾਚੀ** [əyaci] *Skt अयाचिन् adj* who does not beg; contented.

**ਅਯਾਨਪ** [əyanəp] *n* state of ignorance, stupidity.

**ਅਯਾਨਾ** [əyana] *adj* ignorant, unwise, stupid. “nahI ram əyana.”—*asa kəbir*. **2** *n* a child.

**ਅਯਾਮ** [əyam] *A عیال* plural of ਯੋਮ (day).

**ਅਯਾਰਦਾਨਿਸ** [əyardanɪs] See ਅੱਬੁਲਫਜਲ. **2** See ਅੱਯਾਰ.

**ਅਯਾਲ** [əyal] *P عیال n* the mane of a horse or a lion. **2** *A عیال n* family. **3** progeny. **4** one responsible for bringing up; a servant etc.

**ਅਯਾਲੀ** [əyali] See ਅਜਾਲੀ.

**ਅਯਿ** [əyɪ] *Skt part* a polite word for addressing e! he!

**ਅਯੁਕਤ** [əyukət] *Skt अयुक्त adj* unsuitable, unfit. **2** not joined, separate.

**ਅਯੁਤ** [əyut] *Skt n* ten thousand. “əyut bəɾəkh trete cɪt dhərhi.”—*NP*.

**ਅਯੁਧਯਾ** [əyudhya] See ਅਯੋਧਯਾ.

**ਅਯੋਅੰਞੈ** [əyoəŋɛ] a combination of vowels ਅ-ਏ-ਉ-ਅੰ-ਅ: for practising children by rote learning. Similarly the Guru's dictum. “əyoəŋɛ səbh jəg aɪa kakhe ghəŋɛ kal bhəɪa.”—*asa pəti m* **3**.

**ਅਯੋਗ** [əyog] *Skt n* separation, difference. **2** a wrong time, bad time. **3** See ਅਯੋਗਯ.

**ਅਯੋਗਯ** [əyogy] *Skt adj* unsuitable, unfit,

<sup>1</sup>Summer solstice (from 10 Poh to 9 Harh) and winter solstice (from 10 Harh to 9 Poh).

unworthy, improper. **2** worthless, unintelligent.

**ਅਯੋਧਨ** [əyodhən] *Skt अयोधन. n* a battle, war. **2** a battlefield. **3** See ਅਜੋਧਨ.

**ਅਯੋਧਯ** [əyodhy] *adj* which cannot be won, which cannot be fought against.

**ਅਯੋਧਯਾ** [əyodhya]<sup>2</sup> a principal town of Kaushal country on the bank of Saryu river in Faizabad district of United Provinces. It is counted among the seven sacred cities of the Hindus. Ram Chandar was born here and it was for a long time the capital of the Suryavanshi kings. Balmik has written that it was founded by Manu and that it was 12 yojan long and 2 yojan wide. There are three gurdwaras in Ayodhya.

(a) Guru Nanak Dev's, gurdwara, not well-known now.

(b) Guru Teg Bahadur's gurdwara near Dashrath's memorial shrine on the bank of Saryu river.

(c) a gurdwara near Vashishth kund where Guru Gobind Singh stayed for a while on his way from Patna to Punjab.

**ਅਯੋਨਿ** [əyonɪ] *adj* unborn, not liable to birth and death. **2** *n* God.

**ਅਯੰ** [əyɔ] *Skt pron* this.

**ਅਯਯਾਰ** [əyyar] *A عیال clever, smart. 2* deceitful, its root is ਐਰ, (horse-trot).

**ਅਰ** [ər] *part* a conjunction; and. See ਅਰੁ. **2** *Skt अर n* the spoke of a wheel. **3** a corner. **4** moss, fungus. **5** some ignorant writers have used ਅਰ instead of ਅਜ in Sastarnammala. For example — “ər ənujənɪni.” (page 941) instead of “əj ənujənɪni.” **6** obstinacy, stubbornness. **7** obstruction, disturbance. “kɪh sɪkh ko karəj ər jɪɪ.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਰਸ** [ərəs] *A عرش n* a throne. **2** God's throne. **3** a paradise, the world of gods. “xudavəð

<sup>2</sup>From Ayodhya, the word Avadh came into being for the areas extending beyond the city into the countryside.

bəxʃəd o eʃ ərəʃ.”—*jəfər*. **4** the sky. **5** a roof, ceiling. **6** *Skt* अरस *adj* without sap, tasteless. **7** अर्शस् *n* piles.

**ਅਰਸਹੁ ਕੁਰਸਹੁ** [ərəs-hu kurəs-hu], **ਅਰਸ ਕੁਰਸ** [ərəs kurəs] See **ਕੁਰਸ**.

**ਅਰਸਤੂ** [ərəstu], **ਅਰਸਤੁੰ** [ərəstū] **ارسطو**, *E* Aristotle *G* Aristoteles, one of the ancient philosophers of Greece, born in 384 BC at the new Greek settlement of Stagira. His father Nicomachus was the royal physician. Aristotle lost his parents while still young. At the age of 17, he reached the Greek capital Athens, became a pupil of Plato and received education there for 20 years. After the death of Plato, he left Athens and went to his friend Hermius who was an independent ruler of Attornius. Here he married Pythia, the sister of King Hermius. After some time Hermius got caught in the designs laid by the Persians, and Aristotle alongwith his wife went to Mitilini. After two years he was sent for by King Philippos<sup>1</sup> of Macedonia and appointed tutor of his son Alexander. Aristotle stayed at this honorable post for eight years. When Alexander left for Asia with the aim of conquering the world, Aristotle went to Athens where he taught philosophy at the Lycium for 13 years. He used to teach while walking around with his pupils, for which they came to be known as peripatetics.

Aristotle wrote celebrated treatises on different subjects. According to one writer he wrote 1000 treatises.<sup>2</sup> His books, accepted in Corpus Aristotelicum as authentic, prove that he was really a wonderful man. His books on logic, ethics, politics, economics, poetics, rhetoric, natural history of animals, physics,

<sup>1</sup>See ਫੈਲਕੁਸ.

<sup>2</sup>See Zeller's Aristotle and the Earlier Peripatetics Vol I, P. 49.

metaphysics and other topics are the goals scholars aspire for. They decorate the libraries of rich persons.

In Europe, Aristotle is known as the master of the wise. His books have been translated in to almost all European languages, and students need to study them with diligence for selection to higher posts and positions in universities and academies. Aristotle died in 322 BC. at the age of 62 years. “bol ərəstū mōtr vɪcrɔ.”—*cəritr* 217.

**ਅਰਸਾ** [ərɜsə] *A* **ارسا** *n* a period, time span, duration. **2** delay. **3** a plain, an open ground.

**ਅਰਸਾਤ** [ərɜsət] See **ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ** 12.

**ਅਰਹਟ** [ərɜhət] *Skt* अरहट *n* a persian wheel; a circular appliance for lifting water from a well.

**ਅਰਹਰ** [ərɜhər] *n* a type of grain/lentil.

**ਅਰਹੰਤ** [ərɜhənt] See **ਅਰੁੰਤ**. “dhər ərhənt dev ko rupa.”—*ərhənt*

**ਅਰਕ** [ərək] *Skt* अर्क *vr* to heat up, admire. **2** *Skt* अर्क *n* the sun. “kəməl bədən praci dɪsɪ jɪh ko vak ərək pərmana.”—*NP*. **3** **ਅੱਕ**. a wild plant, Calotropis. “ərək jəvas pat bɪn bhəru.”—*tulsi*. **4** Indar. **5** copper. **6** fire. **7** a pandit, scholar. **8** elder brother. **9** twelve (because the suns are believed to be twelve in number) **10** *A* **ارق** perspiration, sweat. **11** sap flowing from a pipe. **12** essence, quintessence.

**ਅਰਕ ਸੁਤ** [ərəkɜsət], **ਅਰਕਜ** [ərəkəj] *n* son of the sun; Dharamraj; the god of death. **2** Saturday. **3** Karan. **4** Sugriv.

**ਅਰਕ ਬਾਦਿਯਾਂ** [ərək badɪyā] *P* **ارق باويان** *n* aniseed water. It has the same properties as aniseed. See **ਸੌਂਫ**.

**ਅਰਕਾਨ** [ərkan] See **ਯਰਕਾਨ**.

**ਅਰਕੀ** [ərki] *adj* pertaining to the sun; of the sun. **2** *n* son of the sun, Saturn. **3** Yam, the god of death. **4** See **ਸੰਕਰਖਣ** 3.

**ਅਰਖਨ** [ərkhən] See **ਆਕਰਖਣ**. **2** *Skt* आर्षक्रम्. order

or gradation of saint-scholars.

**ਅਰਖੇਉ** [ərkhəu] *Skt* आर्षेय *n* the conduct of saint-scholars. “gurumukh as nīras mətī ərkhəu hē.”—*BG* आर्षेय मति.

**ਅਰਗਜਾ** [ərgəja] *n* a scented product prepared by mixing odorous substances for rubbing on the body so as to render it fragrant. “mrīg mād gōra coa cādān kusum dāl sēgāl sugēdhī kē ərēgəja subas hē.”—*BGK*. ‘Musk, gloss of musk, perfume, sandalwood, saffron and rose-petals are ingredients of ərēgəja.’

**ਅਰਗਲ** [ərgəl], **ਅਰਗਲਾ** [ərgəla] *Skt* अर्गला *n* a wooden bolt attached to the inner side of a door to work as a locking system. **2** a click or pawl. **3** according to books on magic, the act of stopping by means of a charm or spell. See ਕੀਲ.

**ਅਰਗਾਈ** [ərgai] *Pkt* *n* silence. “jyō tēg age ēg ərēgai.”—*NP*. ‘as an ignorant person gets mute in front of a metaphysician.’

**ਅਰਗਾਨਾ** [ərgana] *Pkt* *v* to get silent, become mute.

**ਅਰਗਾਰ** [ərgar], **ਅਰਗਾਰੰ** [ərgarə] *adj* अरि-गालक. the destroyer of the enemy.

**ਅਰਘ** [əragh] *Skt* अर्घ *n* a libation, offering, worship. **2** price, cost. **3** water, milk, kusha (soft grass), curd, mustardseed, rice and barley, which are offered to the god. **4** the act of giving water to the god. **5** a pot made in the shape of cow’s ear for offering water to the god. **6** a jewel. “əragh gārəbh nrīp trīyān ko bhed nā payo jāī.”—*cārītr* 1. ‘The secret of jewels (their exact spot in sea), what is there in the womb, the mystery of the king and the woman cannot be known’.

**ਅਰਘਾ** [ərga] See ਅਰਘ 5.

**ਅਰਚ** [ərəc] *Skt* अर्च *vr* to worship, serve, honour, spruce, praise, establish.

**ਅਰਚਨ** [ərəcn], **ਅਰਚਾ** [ərca] *Skt* अर्चन, अर्चा *n* worship. **2** respect. See ਅਰਚ *vr*. “puja ərca

ahī nā tori.”—*gūj rəvdas*.

**ਅਰਚਾਰ** [ərca] *Skt* अर्चार्च *adj* fit to be worshipped. **2** honourable; worthy of esteem. “agə di īkk ərca pagə di puja jəb kōpp-hī.”—*parəs*. ‘when honourable worship gives rise to anger’.

**ਅਰਚਿ** [ərəcī] *Skt* अर्चि *n* a ray. **2** a flame.

**ਅਰਚੈ ਕੈ ਘਰਿ** [ərce kē ghərī] in the company of worshippers. “ərce kē ghərī rəhē udas, pərce kē ghərī kərə nīvas.”—*rətənmala*. ‘Getting tired of worldly people, a spiritual person puts up with seekers of divine knowledge.’

**ਅਰਚੇਨ** [ərchen] *adj* अरि-बधक. destroyer of enemies. “ərchen ben mähā bāli.”—*ben*.

**ਅਰਜ** [ərəj] *Skt* अर्ज *vr* to produce, collect, earn prepare, strive. **2** *A* عرض *n* a request, supplication. “yək ərəj guphtəm pes to.”—*tlīg* *m* 1. **3** breadth. **4** *P* ارجو longing, aspiration. “səca ərəju səci ərđas.”—*asa* *m* 1.

**5** ارج rate. **6** price, value. **7** admiration.

**ਅਰਜਦਾਸੁ** [ərəjdašt] *P* عرض وادشت *n* an application; a written request. See ਅਰਦਾਸ.

**ਅਰਜਨ** [ərjən] *Skt* अर्जुन *n* earning See ਅਰਜ *vr*. **2** collecting. “sri ərjən ərjən kəri ərjən bani jes.”—*PP*. **3** *Skt* अर्जुन. an evergreen hard wood tree also called jəmāla, flowering during March-April, also named *L Terminalia Arjuna*. **4** middle brother of the Pandavas, who was an unrivalled archer of his era. According to the Mahabharat, he was born to Kunti as a result of her union with Indar. In the forty fourth chapter of Virat section, it is mentioned that he was named Arjun because of his transparent actions. In Dasam Granth, Arjun is mentioned as the twenty second incarnation:

kātha brīddh kās kārō vīcara?

bāīsvō ərjən əvtara.—*nər*.

**5** Sahasar Bahu, son of Kritviray, also called Sahasararjun. He was a famous king of the Haihay dynasty. See ਸਹਸੁਵਾਹੁ and ਰੇਣੁਕਾ. **6** a white oleander. **7** a peacock. **8** Indar. **9** the

fifth Guru of the Sikhs, Arjan Dev, son of Guru Ramdas and Bibi Bhani, was born on 19 Vaisakh (vaisakh Vadi 7) Sammat 1620 (15 April 1563 AD) at Goindval. On 23 Harh Sammat 1636, he was married to Ganga Devi daughter of Kishan Chand of village Mau. She gave birth to their brave son Guru Hargobind.

Guru Arjan Sahib sat on the pontifical throne on 2 Assu Sammat 1638 (1 September 1581 AD) He preached the Sikh faith in a very effective manner and framed the rule for contributing one tenth of one's honourably earned income to the common cause. In Sammat 1645 he got Santokhsar tank paved, and during the same year founded Harimandir. In 1647 Sammat he got a bathing tank constructed at Taran Taran. In Sammat 1651, he established Kartarpur town in Jalandhar district. During Sammat 1659-60, he got Ramsar constructed and in Sammat 1661 he compiled Guru Granth Sahib. At the same time he installed the holy book in Harimandir and appointed Baba Buddha as its granthi.

For safeguarding the rules of Gurmat (the religious code) and teaching the Sikhs to be firm in their faith, he was martyred on the bank of Ravi river on Jeth Vadi 4 (2 Harh) Sammat 1663 (30 May 1606 AD). The sacred shrine raised over his cremation site is now a place of pilgrimage for the Sikhs.

The fifth Guru lived for 43 years 1 month and 15 days, out of which he remained at the helm for 24 years and nine months. The Bhat panegyrist sang,

“guru əɾjən sɪɾɪ chəɾ apɪ pəɾəmesəɾɪ dɪəu.” and “murətɪ pēc prəmaɳ pʊɾəkhu guru əɾjɳu pɪkh-hu nəyən.”—*səvəye m 5 ke*. ‘God himself spread a canopy over the head of Guru Arjun’ and ‘Look at Guru Arjan for the model of a man’ **10** *adj* white, bright. **11** clean,

chaste.

Bhai Santokh Singh has combined the words əɾjən and əɾjɳu: So here, they are explicated together.

əɾjən<sup>1</sup> sunət su dasən ko dan det  
moh ke vɪdarbe ko vak sər əɾjən,<sup>2</sup>  
əɾjən<sup>3</sup> yəs vɪstɪrən sətokh sɪgh  
jəhā təhā janɪyət mano tərɳ əɾjən,<sup>4</sup>  
əɾjən<sup>5</sup> bhæ gən mokhpəd læ tɪn  
syamghən tən hoy tore yəmələrjən,<sup>6</sup>  
əɾjən<sup>7</sup> janyojaɪ keto hɛ vɪthar tero  
eso rup dhar aɪ rajē guru əɾjən.—*GPS*.

ਅਰਜਨ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ [əɾjən sətɪguru] See ਅਰਜਨ 9.

ਅਰਜਨ ਪਿਤਾ [əɾjən pɪtə] Arjun's father, Indar.

ਅਰਜਨੁ [əɾjənɳu] See ਅਰਜਨ.

ਅਰਜ ਬੇਗੀ [əɾjə begi] *P* عرض بېگي *n* an officer during the Mughal rule who received petitions from the people and forwarded them to the king. “khəɾo əɾəjbegi tɪs thanɛ.”—*GPS*.

In ladies' palace such an official was called Urda Begni.

ਅਰਜਮੰਦ [əɾjəməd] *P* عرض مندا *adj* who petitions. **2** good. **3** honoured, honourable. **4** respectable, honourable.

ਅਰਜਾ [əɾjə] See ਆਰਜਾ.

ਅਰਜਾਂ [əɾzā] *P* ارزاء *adj* cheap.

ਅਰਜਾਧਿ [əɾjadhɪ], ਅਰਜਾਧੇ [əɾjadhe] *n* life, period or duration of being alive. “pəl khɪnɪ chijə əɾjadhe.”—*asa m 5*.

ਅਰਜਾਨੀ [əɾjəni], ਅਰਜਾਨੀ ਮਲ [əɾjəni məl] son of Baba Mohri and grandson of Guru Amar Das, who after death was brought back to life by the Guru's blessing.

<sup>1</sup>əɾjā (petitions).

<sup>2</sup>Arjun (one of the pādəvs).

<sup>3</sup>white, bright.

<sup>4</sup>Arjun (tree).

<sup>5</sup>clean, whose conscience is clear.

<sup>6</sup>See ਜਮਲਾਰਜਨ (pair of trees).

<sup>7</sup>width or expanse.

**ਅਰਜਾਰੀ** [ərjari] See ਆਰਜਾਰੀ. **2** *P* ۰۰۰۰۰ *adj* afflicted with grief; grieved. “Istri ərjari hoi mərəṅ prəyāt.”—*JSBM*.

**ਅਰਜੀ** [ərji] *A* ۰۰۰ *n* an application, a petition. **2** *adj* apparent, visible. “kalika kal hi jiu ərji he.”—*cāḍi I*.

**ਅਰਜੀਦਨ** [ərziḍən] *P* ۰۰۰ *v* to quote price; to evaluate.

**ਅਰਜੁ** [ərəju] See ਅਰਜ.

**ਅਰਜੁਨ** [ərjun] See ਅਰਜਨ.

**ਅਰਜੁਨਾਯੁਧ** [ərjunayudh] *n* Arjun's weapon, the arrow.—*sənama*. **2** a bow, especially gādiv (Arjun's bow).

**ਅਰਜੁਨੁ** [ərjunu] See ਅਰਜਨ.

**ਅਰਜੋਈ** [ərjoi] *n* a request. See ਅਰਜ. “əvɪloko məm dɪs ərjoi.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਰਝਿ ਉਰਝਿ ਕੈ** [ərəjhɪ urəjhɪ ke] *adv* having been entangled. “ərəjhɪ urəjhɪ ke pəcɪmua.”—*s kəbir*.

**ਅਰਣ** [ərən] See ਅਰੁਣ. **2** *Skt* अर्ण *n* a wave, ripple. **3** flow. **4** a letter, an alphabet, a character.

**ਅਰਣਵ** [ərṇəv] *n* a body of water; sea. “ərṇəv bhəv nas ko.”—*NP*.

**ਅਰਣਾ** [ərṇa] *n* ਆਰਨਜ a (forest) dweller; a male buffalo. See ਅਰਨਾ **3**. **2** *adj* wild.

**ਅਰਣਿ** [ərəṇɪ], **ਅਰਣੀ** [ərṇi] *Skt* *n* the sun. **2** a tree *L* Premna Spinosa. **3** a wooden contraption used to make fire for oblation. “məthən gyan əgni ko ərṇi.”—*GPS*. They would take two pieces of wood, one placed horizontally and the other fixed vertically in it. Then wrapping a cord around the horizontal one, they rotated it vigorously and the friction produced fire. This fire was considered pure in the Veds and its use in religious oblation was regarded as sublime. **4** In Shastarnam Mala, ਅਰਣੀ has been used for the hostile army.

**ਅਰਣੇਸ** [ərṇes] See ਅਰੁਣੇਸ.

**ਅਰਣੇਦਯ** [ərṇəḍəy] See ਅਰੁਣੇਦਯ.

**ਅਰਣਜ** [ərəṅj] See ਅਰੰਨ.

**ਅਰਥ** [ərəth] *Skt* अर्थ *vr* to beg, desire, explore, encircle. **2 *Skt* अर्थ *n* meaning, purport, sense. “dhəryo ərəth jo səbəd məjhara, bar bar ur kərhu vɪcara.”—*GPS*. **3** purpose, motive, aim. “puchɪa dhadhɪ sədɪ ke kɪtu ərəth tū aɪa?”—*var śri m 4*. “tirəth udəmu sətɪguru kia səbh lok udhrəṅ ərtha.”—*tukha chōt m 4*. **4** wealth material. “ərəth dhərəm kam mokh ka data.”—*bilā m 5*. **5** a cause, reason. **6** five topics! speech, touch, sight, taste and smell. **7** a result, effect. **8** wealth, property, dignity. “ərəth drəbu dekh kəchu sōgɪ nahi cəlna.”—*dhəna m 9*. **9** *adj* ਅ-ਰਥ, without a chariot.**

**ਅਰਥ ਸ਼ਾਸਤ੍ਰ** [ərəth śastrə] *Skt* अर्थशास्त्र *n* science of wealth, or economics; study of skill and trade. **2** title of Chanikya's book on political economy. See ਸੈਨਾਪਤਿ and ਚਾਣਕਯ.

**ਅਰਥ ਚਿਤ੍ਰ** [ərəth cɪtr] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ (B).

**ਅਰਥਨਾ** [ərəthna] *Skt* अर्थना. *v* to beg, ask for, solicit. “əsən hin bəsnə nəgən kərət ərəthna jən.”—*NP*.

**ਅਰਥ ਪ੍ਰਹੇਲਿਕਾ** [ərəth prəhəlɪka] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ and ਪ੍ਰਹੇਲਿਕਾ.

**ਅਰਥ ਮੱਲ** [ərəth məll] eldest son of Baba Mohri Ji, and grandson of Guru Amar Das. “təb-hɪ ərəth məl cəl kər ayo.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਰਥ ਵਾਦ** [ərəth vad] *Skt* अर्थवाद. *n* a motivating sentence, for example, describing comforts of heaven to persuade people to perform oblations and fire sacrifices, or mentioning the birth of a son or wealth as reward for austerities.

**ਅਰਥਾਉ** [ərthau], **ਅਰਥਾਇ** [ərthai] See ਅਰਥ and ਅਰਥਾਨਾ. *n* a principle; purpose, intent. “es səbəd ko jo ərthave.”—*sɪdhgosaḍɪ*. “ɪsu pəd jo ərthai leɪ so guru həmara.”—*gəu ə m 1*. **2** *S* ਅਰਥਾਇ an example, a citation, an instance.

**ਅਰਥਾਤ** [ərthat] *Skt* अर्थात् *part* that is, meaning, or, namely. **2** in reality; really.

**ਅਰਥਾਂਤਰ ਨਜ਼ਾਸ** [ərthātər nyas] abandonment of

difference in meaning, a literary figure in which a common utterance is confirmed by a special phrase, or a special phrase is confirmed by a common one.

Example:

“nic uc hve jat hē, gurughar ki yəhI ritI.”

“sətiḡuru sēḡətI te jatI patI mIṭ jat,  
dekho! mardana puḡy bhəyo guru sēḡ te.”

Look! Mardana became worthy of worship because of his being in the Guru's company. This is a common practice as regards the Guru's company, but Mardana's example or case is a special one of being worthy of worship. This is *ərhātər nyəs*.

sakət sēḡu nə kijē durhI jaie bhagI,

basənu karo pərsie təu kəchu lage dagu.

—s *kəbir*.

Here company of the worshipper of maya is a special case but blotch being caused by a black utensil is a common occurrence.

(b) a second form of *ərhātər nyas* is to confirm a specific statement with its reference to a common one.

Example :

“sIkkhən seva guru kəṛē, vədIyən ki yəhI ritI.”

“sətiḡuru əmər ne datu ki səhari lat,  
vəḍe səda chI ma ɔr nēmərta dhərət hē.”

**ਅਰਥਾਨਾ** [ərthana] *v* to interpret; to tell the meaning of. **2** to understand the meaning of a sentence.

**ਅਰਥਪੱਤੀ** [arthapatti] *Skt* अर्थपत्ति *n* understanding the unsaid meaning; an instance of verification when one statement automatically proves another, as 'it rains' automatically proves that the sky is overcast. See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ. **2** a figure of meaning in poetry. See ਕਾਵਯਾਰਥਾ ਪੱਤੀ.

**ਅਰਥਾਵ** [arthav] See ਅਰਥਾਉ and ਅਰਥਾਨਾ. **2** *n* a bodily gesture conveying a mental condition. **3** a feat, performance or show of skill. “səstrə prəharət surən pə kər hathən ko ərthav

dIkhavē.”—*kṛtsən*.

**ਅਰਥਾਵਿੱਤਿ** [arthavritti] See ਦੀਪਕ (d)

**ਅਰਥੀ** [ərthi] *Skt* श्वरथ. *n* a bier; a hearse. **2** *Skt* अर्थिन. *adjsuppliant, petitioner*. “jəb Ihu dhavə maIa ərthi.”—*ḡəu ə m 5*.

**ਅਰਥੀਆ** [ərthia], ਅਰਥੀਯ [ərthiy] See ਅਰਥੀ. **2** “raje khan umrav ... səbhI həri ke ərthie.”—*var bIla m 4*. “jo ərthiy pədarthən dərsən ko avē.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਰਥੇਉ** [ərtheu] See ਅਰਥਾਇ. “gurumukh bhau bhəḡətI ərtheu.”—*BG*.

**ਅਰਦ** [ərəd] *Skt* अर्द. *vr* to beg; to go; to inflict pain; to kill.

**ਅਰਦਨ** [ərədən] *Skt adj* without teeth (ਰਦਨ), toothless. **2** *Skt* अर्दन *n* crushing, grinding. “nəmo sroṇvirjardəni dhumrhāti.”—*cəḍi 2*. “rəkətbij sūbhādI k ərədən?”—*GPS*. **3** to kill; to destroy. **4** to bet, to crave.

**ਅਰਦਲੀ** [ərdəli] *E* orderly. *n* a batman, servant; one who carries out orders.

**ਅਰਦਾਸ** [ərdas], ਅਰਦਾਸਿ [ərdasI] *Skt* अर्द (beg) आस (hope) *vr* to pray, request. **2** *P* عرضداشت *n* a request, supplication. “ərdas bI na jo kaj sIdhavē.”—*tənama*. “ərdasI suni bhəḡət əpune ki.”—*sor m 5*. In the Sikh religion, *ərdas* (prayer) is addressed only to the Creator and it is said after the recitation of scriptural texts or for the smooth completion of various mundane tasks. It is performed standing with both hands folded together. “sukh data bhe bhəjno tI su age kəri ərdasI.”—*ḡri m 5*.

“ape jaṇe kərə apI ape aṇe rasI,  
tI sē əḡe nanka khəlI-I kicē ərdasI.”

—*maru var 1 m 2*.

“duI kər jorI kərəu ərdasI.”—*bher m 5*.

“tū thakur tum pəhI ərdasI,  
jiu pīḍu səbh teri rasI,  
tum mat pI ta həm barIk tere,  
tumri kṛI pa məhI sukh ḡhənerē,  
koI nə jāne tumra ətu,

uce te uca bhāgvōtu,  
sāgəl sāmāgri tumre sutri dhari,  
tum te hoI su āgIakari,  
tumri gəti mīti tum hi jani,  
nanək das sēda kurbani.”—*sukhmāni*.

**ਅਰਦਾਸੀਆ** [ərdasia] *n* someone, generally a granthi, leading the Sikh supplicatory prayer. **2** one who performs a prayer.

**ਅਰਦਾਗ** [ərdag] *Skt* अर्दिउत *adj* crushed, pulverised. **2** begged, asked for. “deu sadhu sāgətI ərdagI.”—*sar m 5*.

**ਅਰਦਾਗਿਓ** [ərdagIə] begged, supplicated, asked for. See ਅਰਦ and ਅਰਦਾਗ.

**ਅਰਦਿਤ** [ərdit] crushed, trampled See ਅਰਦਨ **2**. “bhājət ərditə əghā.”—*dətt. 2* (something) asked for.

**ਅਰਧ** [əradh] *Skt* अधस् *part* under, below. See ਅਰਧ ਉਰਧ. **2** *Skt* अर्द्ध *adj* half. “əradh sərir kətai.”—*śri ə m I. 3* the middle, centre. “ədho uradh ərdhā.”—*javu. 4* *Skt* अर्घ्य *worthy* of completion. **5** obtainable, procurable, fit to be had. “əradh riək səbh jəgət ko.”—*sənama. 6* *Skt* आराध्य. adoration, adorable. See ਅਰਧਿ. **7** soul. See ਅਰਧ ਉਰਧ **4**.

**ਅਰਧ ਉਰਧ** [əradh uradh] *Skt* अयः ਉਧੁੰ this and the next world. **2** the earth and the sky. “əradh uradh dou təhi nahi.”—*gəu kəbir. 3* low and high. **4** creatures and God. “təu əradh-hI uradh mīIa sukh pava.”—*gəu kəbir bavən*.

**ਅਰਧ ਸਰੀਰੀ** [əradh səriri] one’s better half, wife. “əradh səriri narI nə choḏ.”—*asa kəbir. 1* “lok ved guṇ gyan vicc əradh səriri mokh duari.”—*BG*.

**ਅਰਧਸਿਰਾ** [əradhsira] *Skt* अरधावडेदक. *A* شقيقة Hemisrania (headache in half the head) Its causes are : eating meals without vegetable dishes; eating before digesting the earlier meal; taking too much ice and liquor; excessive copulation, carrying heavy load on

the head, excessive menstrual discharge. Its symptoms are headache in half the head, severe headache, excessive palpitation of the heart, weakening of eyesight, and heaviness in the eyes. Its treatment comprises:

(1) Opium and gum of acacia tree should be rubbed into a paste which should be plastered over the temples and the aching half of the head.

(2) About one ratti of saffron should be roasted in purified butter and rubbed on the aching part.

(3) Purified butter and raw sugar mixed in warm milk should be taken.

(4) One should drink castor oil mixed in hot milk.

(5) Grains of rice which ripen in 60 days should be soaked and when dry should be finely ground and taken as snuff.

(6) Oil of costus species, warmed in hot water, should be applied as paste.

(7) Chebiolic myrobalan, buleric myrobalan, emblic myrobalan, wormwood and bark of margosa tree should be combined and thoroughly boiled in water with raw sugar mixed in it and taken as a drink.

(8) One should eat ten leaves of basil with hot milk.

(9) One should daub emblica ribes and black sesame seeds ground in water.

(10) One should drink water of raw coconut.

If hemicrania pain starts after sunrise, and increases as the sun goes up, but stops at sunset, it is called suryavərat. To cure this, two rattis of quinine and the same amount of burnt alum be ground together finely and taken with water at day-break, thrice after every two hours. “əradhsira əru hrI desəghat.”—*cəritr 405*.

**ਅਰਧ ਕੁੰਭੀ** [əɾədh kūbhi] See ਕੁੰਭੀ 6.  
**ਅਰਧ ਚੰਦ੍ਰ** [əɾədh chādr] *Skt* ਅਧੰ ਚੰਦ੍ਰ *n* the moon on the eighth day of the lunar month. **2** a kind of arrow with its tip shaped like a half-moon. “tərkəʃ te sər kəryo nɪkəsən əɾədh sucēdrakar səman.”—*GPS*. **3** a semi-moon-like mark on the peacock’s feathers. **4** half-moon-like clasp of hand and thumb around the neck of some one being driven out of a place. **5** a symbol representing gemination. See ਅਧਿਕ. **6** a mark made by a nail pressed against a soft surface.  
**ਅਰਧ ਚੰਦ੍ਰਾਇਣੀ** [əɾədh chādraiṇi] *n* goddess Durga who carries the sign of a semi-moon on her forehead. “nəmo əɾədh cādraiṇi cādrucūṇ.”—*cāḍi* 2.  
**ਅਰਧਨ** [əɾ dhən] See ਆਰਾਧਨ.  
**ਅਰਧ ਨਗਸਰੂਪੀ** [əɾədh nəgsərupi] See ਨਗ ਸਰੂਪੀ ਅਰਧ.  
**ਅਰਧ ਨਰਾਜ** [əɾədh nəraj] See ਨਰਾਜ ਅਰਧ.  
**ਅਰਧ ਨਾਰੀਸ਼** [əɾədh nariʃ], **ਅਰਧ ਨਾਰੀਸ਼ੁਰ** [əɾədh nariʃvər] *Skt* ਅਧੰ ਨਾਰੀਸ਼ੁਰ *n* that form of Shiv in which his left side is that of a woman and right side that of a man. See ਵਾਮ ਮਾਰਗ.  
**ਅਰਧਨਾਰੀ ਨਟੇਸ਼ੁਰ** [əɾədhnari nəṭeʃvər] per Vedic medicine, a cure for pain in half the body.  
**ਅਰਧ ਪਾਧਰੀ** [əɾədh padhri] See ਪਾਧਰੀ ਅਰਧ.  
**ਅਰਧ ਭੁਜੰਗ** [əɾədh bhujəṅg] See ਸ਼ੰਖਨਾਰੀ.  
**ਅਰਧਾਂਗ** [əɾdhāṅg] See ਅਧਰੰਗ and ਅਰਧੰਗ.  
**ਅਰਧਾਂਗੀ** [əɾdhāṅgi] *Skt* ਅਧਾਂਗਿਨੀ. See ਅਰਧ ਸ਼ਰੀਰੀ. **2** ਅਧਾਂਗਿਨੀ *n* Shiv. See ਅਰਧ ਨਾਰੀਸ਼ੁਰ.  
**ਅਰਧਾਂਭ** [əɾdhābh], **ਅਰਧਾਂਭਾ** [əɾdhābha] *adj* ਅੰਭ-ਆਰਾਧਯ worthy of worship by gods and ancestors. See ਅੰਭ “jəpɪ mən ram namu əɾdhābha.”—*prəbha* m 4. **2** *Skt* ਅਧਾਂਭਿਕਾ *n* one who has assumed Parvati (Amba) in half his body; Shiv, Mahadev.  
**ਅਰਧਿ** [əɾədhɪ] *Skt* ਆਰਾਧਯ *adj* worthy of worship. “əɾədhɪ kəu əɾdhɪa.”—*maru jedev*.  
**ਅਰਧਿਆ** [əɾdhɪa] worshipped, adored. See ਅਰਧਨ, ਅਰਧਿ and ਚੰਦ ਸਤ.

**ਅਰਧੀ** [əɾdhi] a worshipper. See ਅਲਿਪਾਤ.  
**ਅਰਧੋ ਅਰਧ** [əɾdho əɾədh] *adv* exactly half.  
**ਅਰਧੋ ਅਰਧਿ** [əɾdho əɾədhɪ] *adv* half and half, in two equal parts, that is, in the centre or middle. “dūtia əɾdho əɾədhɪ səmaɪa.”—*ram* m 5. ‘In dvapar, half the religion prevailed.’  
**ਅਰਧੰਗ** [əɾdhəṅg] *Skt* ਅਧਾਂਗਿਨੀ. See ਅਧਰੰਗ. **2** *n* Shiv who has his body half male and half female. **3** *adj* half part, in two parts, bipartite. “əɾdhəṅg kəre bhəʃ koʃɪ.”—*cəɪɪtr* 1.  
**ਅਰਧੰਗਕ** [əɾdhəṅgək] *n* one who has made half his body female; Shiv; Rudar. “kədhō hē anəṅg əɾdhəṅgək ke ətək te.”—*cəɪɪtr* 109.  
**ਅਰਧੰਗੀ** [əɾdhəṅgi] *n* wife. **2** Shiv. “nacyo hē ap təhā əɾdhəṅgi.”—*cəɪɪtr* 125.  
**ਅਰਨ** [əɾən] See ਅਰੁਣ and ਆਰਨਜ. **2** *v* to take a firm stand; to clash. “nəhī əɾən ko əɾən dehɪge əɾən kəɾhɪ rən əɾən səman.”—*GPS*.  
**ਅਰਨਵ** [əɾnəv] See ਅਰਣਵ.  
**ਅਰਨਾ** [əɾna] See ਅੜਨਾ. “həmre səṅg tumaro ərna.”—*GPS*. “əɾɪ sō əɾkə atɪ yuddh məchayo.”—*krɪsən*. **2** to get entangled. “əɾɪo prem ki khori.”—*sar* m 5. **3** *n* a bison; a forest buffalo. “moh rəhi jəmunə khəṅ ɔ həɾjəcch səbhe ərna əɾu gēḍa.”—*krɪsən*.  
**ਅਰਨੀ** [əɾni] See ਅਰਣੀ.  
**ਅਰਨੌਲੀ** [əɾnoli] This is a branch of the princely state founded by Bhai Bhagtu in Karnal. Bhai Gurbakhsh Singh’s elder son Bhai Desu Singh established his state at Kaithal and the younger Sukkha Singh set up his separate state at Arnauli. The wealthy sardars of Suddhuval are also descendants of Sukkha Singh. See ਭਗਤੂ ਭਾਈ.  
**ਅਰਨਜ** [əɾny] See ਅਰੰਨ.  
**ਅਰਪਣ** [əɾpəṇ], **ਅਰਪਨ** [əɾpan] *Skt* ਅਪੰਣ. an offering, a present, donation. “əɾəpɪ sadhu kəu əpna jiu.”—*sukhməni*. “əɾpɪa tə sisu suthan gur pəhɪ.”—*gəu chāt* m 5.  
**ਅਰਪੰਚ** [əɾpənc] *n* something to which is made a

dedication of a tightened bowstring; a bow. “bhōhān ki ərṗāc kəsi hē.”—*KṚISĀN*.

**ਅਰਬ** [ərəb] *Skt* अर्ब *vr* to kill, murder; to go. **2** *A* ب *n* a country to the west of India; a desert country across the Arabian Sea. Prophet Muhammad was born there and lived in Mecca. The principal religious place Kaaba is also in Mecca. Arabia is divided into five parts.

Tihamah, Hijaz, Najad, Aruz and Yemen. “māhādīn tēb ṗrābhū upraja, ərəb des ko kīno raja.”—*VN*. **3** *adj* Arabian, of Arabia, such as an Arabian horse. **4** the Arabian sea. **5** *Skt* अर्बुद *n* ten crores, one hundred million. “bhōḍar dārəb ərəb khərəb.”—*ram ṗāṛtal m 5*.

**ਅਰਬਅ** [ərəb-ə] *A* ارب *four*. See **ਅਰਬਾ ਨਾਸਰ**.

**ਅਰਬਦ** [ərəbəd] See **ਅਰਬੁਦ**. **2** *Skt* आरब्ध *adj* commenced, begun. “ərəbəd nərbəd dhūdhukara.”—*maru solhe m 1*. “There was utter darkness in the beginning.”<sup>1</sup> See **ਨਰਬਦ**.

**ਅਰਬਨਿ** [ərəbənɪ], **ਅਰਬਨੀ** [ərəbənɪ] *n* an army or cavalry having Arabian horses; an Arab horse-cavalry.—*sənāma*.

**ਅਰਬਲ** [ərəbəl], **ਅਰਬਲਾ** [ərəbəla] a short form for **ਆਰਬਲਾ**. age, life. “jɪm deɦɪ ərəbəl chin.”—*əj*. “mohɪ ərəbəla nrɪṗ ki janɦu.”—*cərɪtr 305*.

**ਅਰਬਲਾਰਿ** [ərəbəlārɪ] *n* the enemy of youth; old age, senility.—*sənāma*.

**ਅਰਬਲਾਰਿ ਅਰਿ** [ərəbəlārɪ ərɪ] enemy of old age, amrit, ambrosia.—*sənāma*.

**ਅਰਬਾ** [ərba] See **ਅਰਬਅ**.

**ਅਰਬਾ ਨਾਸਰ** [ərba nasər] *A* اربعةعناصر *four* elements: fire, air, water and earth. “ərba nasər ka tən hē.”—*JSBM*. “khak bad atɪs ɔ ab ko rəlau hē.”—*əkāl*.<sup>2</sup>

**ਅਰਬਿੰਦ** [ərəbɪnd] *Skt* अरविंद *n* something whose petals are spread like spokes of a wheel, or which bursts open during the day, a lotus. **2** a

<sup>1</sup>which human beings cannot state.

<sup>2</sup>In Gurbani and in Sanskrit akash, is the fifth element. Here translation of Arabic-Persian books is given.

stork, crane. **3** a poetic form. See **ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 17**.

**ਅਰਬੀ** [ərəbi] *adj* Arabian horse. **2** an inhabitant of Arabia. **3** the language of Arabia, Arabic. **4** See **ਅਰਵੀ**.

**ਅਰਬੁਦ** [ərəbud] *Skt* अर्बुद *n* ten crores, one hundred million. **2** a mountain range in Rajputana (Rajasthan); Aravali. **3** Mount Abu. **4** a cloud. **5** per Vedic lore, a disease of the body; a tumour. **6** an eye-disease.

**ਅਰਬੰਗ** [ərəbōg] See **ਅੜਬੰਗ** “kou avɛ ərəbōg əb toko mar javəi.”—*NP*.

**ਅਰਬਜਰਿ** [ərəbyərɪ] *n* the enemy of the Arabian horse, a tiger or lion.—*sənāma*.

**ਅਰਭ** [ərəbh] *Skt* अर्भ *n* a child. **2** winter. **3** a student, learner.

**ਅਰਭਕ** [ərəbhək] *Skt* अर्भक *adj* small, young. **2** a child, lad. “ərəbhək ruṗ sɪkkh hē sēsar mādhdh.”—*BGK*. **3** foolish, unwise. **4** weak, feeble.

**ਅਰਮਨ** [ərəmən], **ਅਰਮਨੀ** [ərəmənɪ] See **ਇਰਮਨ** and **ਇਰਮਨੀ**.

**ਅਰਮਾਨ** [ərman] *P* ارمان *Skt* अर्भ-मन *n* a desire, wish, longing. “kəri avaj əb au ərman jɪh.”—*gurusobha*. **2** a regret, repentance. “rajən ko ərman rəhɛ jəg.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਰਰਾਨਾ** [ər-rana] *v* to give a hoarse cry, give a shriek. **2** to challenge, roar. “sɛn kətocɪn ki təbɛ gher ləi ər-raɪ.”—*VN*. “log ṗre ər-raɪ.”—*cərɪtr 23*.

**ਅਰਲ ਬਰਲ** [ərəl bərəl] *adj* ਅ-ਰਲ and ਵਿ-ਰਲ, topsy turvy; nonsense; absurd. **2** *n* a nonsensical talk. “osu ərəl bərəl muh-hu nɪkələ.”—*var sor m 4*.

**ਅਰਲਾ** [ərɪla] *Skt* अरल *n* a variety of longish pumpkin. “bahu ajanu su ərɪla mano.”—*GPS*. **2** See **ਅਰਗਲਾ**.

**ਅਰਲੀ** [ərɪli] See **ਅਰਗਲਾ**.

**ਅਰਵਲ** [ərəvəl] a sub-caste of Jats living mostly in Dera Gazi Khan.

**ਅਰਵਲੀ** [ərəvəli] See **ਅਰਬੁਦ 2**.

ਅਰਵਾਚੀਨ [ərvacin] *Skt* ਅਵਾਚੀਨ. *adj* new, modern.  
 ਅਰਵਿੰਦ [ərvīd] See ਅਰਬਿੰਦ.  
 ਅਰਵੀ [arvi] or ਅਰਬੀ *n* a variety of arum calocasia; it is like sweet potato which grows with autumn crops and is cooked like a vegetable; it has broad-leaves, which are used as disposable plates.  
 ਅਰੜਾਉਣਾ [ərraʊṇa] See ਅਰਰਾਨਾ. “ərravə bīl-lavə nīdək.”—*asa m 5*.  
 ਅਰੜਾਖੋਲ [ərrakhol] *n* a contrivance to lock the gate of a cattle-shed. **2** a winding passage through which one has to pass by bending or twisting his body.  
 ਅਰਾਈਂ [əraī] *n* ਰਾਈਂ a community mostly engaged in growing and selling green vegetables. Its members are also called Maliar in Pothohar and Dhani areas.  
 ਅਰਾਕ [ərak] *A*  *n* a tree of Arabia, whose leaves are eaten by camels. **2** See ਇਰਾਕ.  
 ਅਰਾਕੀ [əraki] *n* camel; the eater of leaves of the arak tree. **2** See ਇਰਾਕੀ.  
 ਅਰਾਗ [ərag] *Skt adj* without ਰਾਗ (love), devoid of love. **2** without colour.  
 ਅਰਾਜੀ [əraji] *A*  *n* plural of ਅਰਜ (land), lands, fields. **2** cultivable field.  
 ਅਰਾਤੀ [əraṭi] *Skt* ਅਰਾਤਿ *n* an enemy, foe. “aṭ səkə nəhī nīkəṭ əraṭi.”—*GPS*.  
 ਅਰਾਦਾ [ərada] See ਇਰਾਦਾ. “jəg ərada kəṛət buləd.”—*GPS*.  
 ਅਰਾਧ [əradh] See ਅਰਾਧਨ, ਆਰਾਧਨ and ਆਰਾਧੜ.  
 ਅਰਾਧਨ [əradhən], ਅਰਾਧਨਾ [əradhna] *Skt* ਆਰਾਧਨ *n* service, worship, devotion. “həṛī həṛī nam əradhna.”—*maru ə m 5*.  
 ਅਰਾਧਿ [əradhi] having worshipped. “tis-hī əradhi səda sukh hoī.”—*ram m 5*. **2** See ਆਰਾਧੜ.  
 ਅਰਾਨਾ [ərana] *v* to give a loud cry, involve in. “ūkhəl kanh əraī.”—*krīṣṇ*.  
 ਅਰਾਪਉ [ərapəu] See ਅਰਾਪਨ.  
 ਅਰਾਪਨ [ərapən] *Skt* ਅਪਣ *n* giving, entrusting,

offering. “hiu ərapəu.”—*sar chāt m 5*. ‘I offer my heart’.  
 ਅਰਾਮ [əram] a garden, See ਆਰਾਮ “bityo jəb ek jam kriṛte əram bīkhe.”—*GPS*. ‘Three hours were spent having a walk in the garden’.  
 ਅਰਾਰ [ərar] *adj* without bickering or dispute. **2** without a fight. **3** stubborn, obdurate.  
 ਅਰਾਲਕ [əralək], ਅਰਾਲਿਕ [əralīk] *Skt* ਆਰਾਲਿਕ *adj* walking aslant. **2 n** a cook. “ayəs din əralīk taī.”—*NP*.  
 ਅਰਾਵਨ [əravən] *v* to entangle, hook. **2 n** an obstruction, a hitch. **3** a hindrance, an obstacle. “məhā kuṭī bəhu paṭ əravən.”—*NP*.  
 ਅਰਾਵਨੀ [əravni] *n* an obstacle, riddle. **2** an entanglement, obstruction.  
 ਅਰਿ [əri] *Skt n* an enemy, a foe. **2** a weapon.  
 ਅਰਿਓ [əriō] got entangled. **2** got caught up. See ਅਰਨਾ. “əriō prem ki khori.”—*sar m 5*.  
 ਅਰਿਆਰ [əriar], ਅਰਿਆਰਾ [əriara] *adj* who resists, or contests. **2** stubborn, mulish. **3** ਅਰਿ of ਅਰਿ, an enemy of an enemy; a destroyer of the enemy. “əriar əsī.”—*sənama*.  
 ਅਰਿਸਟ [ərisət], ਅਰਿਸ੍ਰ [əriṣṭ] *Skt* an obstruction. **2** a calamity, distress. **3** sorrow, agony. **4** a crow. **5** a margosa tree. **6** a demon whom Kans sent in the form of a bull to kill Krishan but who himself got killed. He was called Vrikhabhasur. **7** a soapwart. **8** son of Vishvamitar born to the daughter of King Yajati. “tis te ek putr upjava, nam əriṣṭ jāhī ko gava.”—*GPS*. **9 Dg** a mud house.  
 ਅਰਿਸ੍ਰਾਸੁਰ [əriṣṭasur] ਅਰਿਸ੍ਰ-ਅਸੁਰ See ਅਰਿਸ੍ਰ **6**.  
 ਅਰਿਖੇਉ [ərikheu] See ਅਰਖੇਉ.  
 ਅਰਿਜਨਨਿ [ərijənəni] See ਅਰੁਜਨਨਿ.  
 ਅਰਿਜਿਤ [ərijit] See ਸੰਤ੍ਰਾਜਿਤ.  
 ਅਰਿੰਡ [əriṇḍ] See ਏਰੰਡ.  
 ਅਰਿਣ [əriṇ], ਅਰਿਣਤ [əriṇət] *Skt* ਅਰੁਣ *adj* who does not have any debt to pay; free of debt.  
 ਅਰਿਣੀ [əriṇi] See ਅਰਿਣ. **2** ਅਰਿ-ਅਨੀ an army of the enemy.—*sənama*.

**ਅਰਿੰਦ** [ərɪnd] *n* an enemy. **2** a short form for ਅਰਿੰਦਮ (destroyer of enemy). “gəmnə ərɪnd su gubɪd ne chudai din.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਰਿੰਦਮ** [ərɪndəm] *Skt* अरिन्दम *adj* who destroys the enemy. “sunət ərɪndəm tɪt ko gæ.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਰਿੰਦੇਵ** [ərɪndev] See ਦੇਵ ਅਰਿ.

**ਅਰਿਯਾਰ** [ərɪyar] See ਅਰਿਆਰ.

**ਅਰਿੱਲ** [ərɪll], **ਅਰਿੱਲਾ** [ərɪlla] See ਅਰਿੱਲ.

**ਅਰੀ** [əri] See ਅੜੀ. **2** See ਅਰਿ. **3** See ਅਲੀ. “əri əri tē ka kəri, kəri kəri ki ritɪ. nāh nāh toko bhəli, bhəli nāh sō pritɪ.”—*anonymous*. **4** a vocative for a woman. “əri bai! gobɪd namu mət visre.”—*guj trɪlocən*.

**ਅਰੀਅਲ** [əriəl] See ਅੜੀਅਲ. “ətɪ əriəl nəhɪ cəlɦɪ əgare.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਰੀਠਾ** [əriθa] *Skt* अरिष्ठ *n* a soap nut, seed pod.

**ਅਰੀਲ** [əril] See ਅੜੀਅਲ.

**ਅਰੁ** [əru] *part* and, as well as; a conjunction. “maɪa phas bədh nəhi phare ərɪ mənɪ sūnɪ nə luke.”—*asa kəbir*.

**ਅਰੁਚਿ** [ərucɪ] *Skt* lack of inclination; disinclination. **2** lassitude, hatred. **3** a disease in which hunger disappears. See ਅਜੀਰਣ.

**ਅਰੁਜ** [əruj] *adj* free from disease (ਰੁਜ); healthy.

**ਅਰੁਜਨਨਿ** [ərujənənɪ] *cpd* Chandarbhaga river; related to whom is the moon, who dispels disease.—*sənama*.

**ਅਰੁੱਝਨ** [ərɪjʝhən] *v* to get entangled. **2** to ride. **3** to get busy, be involved.

**ਅਰੁਣ** [ərɪn] *Skt n* sun’s chariot. **2** sun’s charioteer, son of Kashyap and Vinita and elder brother of Garur. He is a cripple in the lower part of the body, because his mother in her anxiety to see him had broken the egg while yet raw. Therefore he is also called ਅਨੁਰੁ.<sup>1</sup> In the Purans, he is described as deep red in colour, and that the pre-dawn redness is his. Arun’s wife is named Shyeni; Sampati and Jatayu are their sons. “kərəm kəri ərɪn pɪgula ri.”—*dhəna*

<sup>1</sup>ਅਨ (without) ਉਰੁ (thighs), without thighs.

*trɪlocən*. **3** vermilion. **4** *adj* blood-red.

**ਅਰੁਣਚੂੜ** [ərɪnɔ:ʃ] *Skt n* one having a red plume; a rooster. “ərɪnɔ:ʃ ko tən səsɪ bhəyo.”—*sənama*. ‘The moon turned a cock.’

**ਅਰੁਣ ਬਾਰਿਣੀ** [ərɪn barɪni] *cpd* Sarasvati river with red (ਅਰੁਣ) water (ਵਾਰਿ).—*sənama*.

**ਅਰੁਣਾ** [ərɪnə] a tributary of Sarasvati which joins the latter near Pehoa. **2** a madder. **3** a potable red weed; cōlai; deracea. **4** seed of *Abrus precatorius*. **5** a red coloured cow. **6** *Skt* अर्हणा worship. “ghəti pāc lə ərɪnə kərke.”—*NP*.

**ਅਰੁਣੇਸ਼** [ərɪnəʃ] *n* Arun’s master, the sun.

**ਅਰੁਣੇਦਧਿ** [ərɪnəḍədhɪ] *n* Red Sea separating Egypt and Arabia.

**ਅਰੁਣੋਦਯ** [ərɪnəḍəy] *n* the sunrise; the time when the sun appears; the redness before sunrise; dawn, morning. See ਅਰੁਣ.

**ਅਰੁੰਧਤੀ** [ərɪndhəti] *Skt* अरुंधती *n* daughter of saint Karadam and wife of ascetic Vashishth. **2** a small star seen near the Great Bear; according to the Purans, one who cannot see Arundhati star dies within 40 days. **3** tip of the tongue.

**ਅਰੁੱਧ** [ərɪddh] *adj* ਅ (not) ਰੁੱਧ (busy), unobstructed.

**ਅਰੁਨ** [ərɪn] See ਅਰੁਣ.

**ਅਰੁਨ ਬਾਰਿਨਿਨ** [ərɪn barɪnɪn] See ਅਰੁਣ ਬਾਰਿਣੀ. the land of Sarasvati river (Arun Barini).—*sənama*.

**ਅਰੁਜ** [əruj] *A* رُج *n* rise; progress; increase. **2** height, elevation. **3** See ਉਰੁਜ **2**.

**ਅਰੁਝਨ** [ərɪjʝhən] *n* a complication, tangle. **2** an obstruction, impediment. **3** *v* to be busy with something, be involved. “ʃah səg kɪm bak ərɪjʝhe.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਰੁਢ** [ərɪdʝh] See ਅਰੁੜ and ਆਰੁਢ.

**ਅਰੁਪ** [ərup] *adj* formless, shapeless. **2** ill-shaped, ugly.

**ਅਰੁਪਾ** [ərɪpa] a ਵਰੁਣਿਕ metre, also called ਕਾਰਿਠਾ, characterized by four lines, each line being

organised as lSS, S.

Example:

səbe jage, bhrəmā bhage,  
həṭhā tyage pəgō lage.—ramav.

2 If we double the length of the verses, and organise the structure as lSS, S, lSS, S then it is known as ṣuddhga.

Example:

jəpə joi tərə soi.  
bhrəmā khoi nr̥tbhə hoi. ...

ਅਰੁੜ [əruṛ], ਅਰੁੜਾ [əruṛā] *adj* mounted, ascended.

2 firm, steady. “mānu cəltəu bhəɪo əruṛa.”  
—*jet m 4*. 3 S ਅਰੁੜ a python, dragon.

ਅਰੁੜੀ [əruṛī] *n* a heap of garbage, waste and animal manure.

ਅਰੇ [əre] *part* a vocative for addressing a man of lower rank than one's own. “he!” “o”.

ਅਰੇਕ [ərek] *adj* of ਅਰਿ (enemy), of the enemy. “pətaka ṭuk ṭak ərek.”—*cāḍi 2*. 2 ਅਰਿ-ਏਕ many an enemy; enemies. “ərek su mar mar pukar hi.”—*cāḍi 2*.

ਅਰੇਖ [ərekḥ] *adj* without a line, without direction, sea animals and products lying haphazardly; formless. “ərekḥ hē.”—*japv*. 2 ਅਲੇਖ which cannot be written.

ਅਰੇਣੁ [əreṇu] *adj* without ਰੇਣੁ (dust), gritless. 2 *n* god; according to the Purans, gods do not put their feet on the earth and this raises no dust. 3 the sky.

ਅਰੇਲ [ərel] *adj* not pushed, without a push; stationary. See ਰੇਲ.

ਅਰੈਤ [əret], ਅਰੈਲ [ərel] *adj* who opposes, who fights. “dəl sō əret dhae turəg nəcaykə.”—*kr̥tsən*. 2 obstinate.

ਅਰੋਹਨ [ərohən] See ਆਰੋਹਣ.

ਅਰੋਕ [ərok] *adj* without let; unrestrained, impetuous.

ਅਰੋਗ [ərog] *adj* free from disease; healthy.

ਅਰੋਗਤ [ərogət] *adj* not sick; healthy. “ərogət bhəe sərira.”—*vəḍ chāt m 4*.

ਅਰੋਗਤਾ [ərogta] *n* absence of disease, sound health.

ਅਰੋਗੀ [ərogi] *Skt* अरोगिन् *adj* not sick; hale and hearty, healthy.

ਅਰੋਗਯ [ərogy] See ਅਰੋਗ. “ərogyō māharogyō.”—*səhəs m 5*.

ਅਰੋਧਨ [ərodhən] *Skt* अरुंधन *v* to stop, impede; to encircle. “ros ərodhən krurbr̥ite.”—*əkal*.

ਅਰੋਪਨ [əropən], ਅਰੋਪਨਾ [əropna] See ਆਰੋਪਨ.

ਅਰੋਰਾ [ərorā], ਅਰੋੜਾ [əroṛā] a trading community risen from Khatris, so named because of having migrated from village Aror in Rohri sub-division of Sakkhar district of Sindh.<sup>1</sup>

2 *Dg* a fighter, brave warrior.

ਅਰੰਗ [əṛəṅ] *adj* colourless. 2 of bad or poor colour.

ਅਰੰਜ [əṛəṅ] *adj* free from sorrow, grief or anger; happy, glad. “əṛəṅjəl əradhe.”—*əkal*. ‘who renders free from grief those who worship (God)’. 2 colourless, See ਰੰਜ.

ਅਰੰਜਿਤ [əṛəṅjɪt] See ਸਤ੍ਰਾਜਿਤ. 2 not coloured or dyed. See ਰੰਜਨ.

ਅਰੰਜੁਲ [əṛəṅjʊl] See ਅਰੰਜ 1.

ਅਰੰਡ [əṛəṇḍ] See ਇਰੰਡ. 2 *adj* who is not a widow; happily married, her husband being alive.

ਅਰੰਤ [əṛəṇt] See ਅਰੁੰਤ. 2 ਅੜੰਤ, who sticks and stays, opposes, or encounters. See ਅੜਨਾ.

ਅਰੰਨ [əṛəṇ], ਅਰੰਨਯ [əṛəṇy] *Skt* अरण्य *n* a forest.

ਅਰੰਨਯਕ [əṛəṇyək] See ਆਰਨਯਕ.

ਅਰੰਭ [əṛəṇbh] See ਆਰੰਭ.

ਅਰੁ [ərh]<sup>2</sup> ਅਰੁੰ *v* to worship, respect, be capable. 2 *Skt* अर्ह worthy of worship *adj* 3 capable, fit. 4 *n* the Creator. 5 Indar. 6 price, cost. 7 worship. 8 gold. 9 speed.

ਅਰੁਣਾ [ərhṇā] *Skt* अर्हणा *n* worship, adoration. 2 capability, intelligence, sagacity.

ਅਰੁਤ [ərhət], ਅਰੁੰਤ [ərhāt] *Skt* अर्हन्त *adj* worthy of worship. 2 *n* Jin, god of the Jains. 3 Buddhist

<sup>1</sup>The remains of this village are now five miles southeast of Rohari in Sakkhar district.

<sup>2</sup>See ਅਰੰ.



- jhətpət̪ ʝjhyo ləkh rəŋ raje,  
sətpət̪ bhaje ətpət̪ surə,  
jhətpət̪ bɪsri ghətpət̪ hurə.—*ramav.*
- ਅਲਕਾਉਣਾ** [əlkauṇa] to be or feel lazy, lethargic or sluggish. “nam let əlkaɪa.”—*asa m 5.* “əpne kaj kəu kɪu əlkaie?”—*sor m 5.*
- ਅਲਕਾਧਿਪ** [əlkadhɪp], **ਅਲਕਾਧਿਪਤਿ** [əlkadhɪpətɪ], **ਅਲਕਾਪਤਿ** [əlkapətɪ] *n* master of the city of Alkapuri, Kuber, and treasurer of gods. See ਕੁਬੇਰ.
- ਅਲਕਾਬ** [əlkab] *A* بکاب *n* plural of ਲਕਬ, titles; distinctive appellations.
- ਅਲਕਾਮ** [əlkam] See ਅਲ and ਕਾਮ. *adj* complete work; whose all desires have been fulfilled.
- ਅਲਕਿਸ** [əlkɪs], **ਅਲਕਿੰਦ੍ਰ** [əlkɪdr̩], **ਅਲਕੇਸ** [əlkes] *n* ਅਲਕਾ-ਈਸ, ਅਲਕਾ-ਇੰਦ੍ਰ. master of Alkapuri, Kuber. “əlkɪs ke jəgdɪs.”—*caritr 224.*
- ਅਲਖ** [ələkh] *Skt* ਅਲਕਯ. *adj* invisible, imperceptible. “əgəm əgocər ələkh əpara.”—*bɪla m 1.* **2** without sign or symbol, indefinable. **3** yogis’ term for mutual politeness.
- ਅਲਖ ਚੁਕਾਉਣੀ** [ələkh cukaʊṇi] See ਅਲਕ ਚੁਕਾਉਣੀ.
- ਅਲਖ ਜਗਾਉਣਾ** [ələkh jəgaʊṇa] *v* to give a loud call to draw attention of people for alms. **2** to beg by giving a loud call, ‘ələkh’!
- ਅਲਖੁ** [ələkhu] See ਅਲਖ.
- ਅਲਗ** [ələg], **ਅਲਗਉ** [əlgəʊ] *adj* ਅ-ਲਗੁ which is not attached or engaged; uncommon, strange, rare. “əlgəʊ jɔɪ mədhukəʁəʊ.”—*var maru 1 m 1.* See ਮਧੁਕੜਉ.
- ਅਲਗਯਾਸ** [əlgəyas] *A* الغياث *n* a loud call or cry for justice.
- ਅਲਗਰਜ** [əlgərəj] *A* الغرض *adj* careless, negligent; without desire. **2** lazy, sluggish. **3** selfish.
- ਅਲਗੋ** [əlgɔ] See ਅਲਗਉ.
- ਅਲਗੋਜ਼ਾ** [əlgɔza] *P* الغوزة *n* a kind of musical instrument made of wood. It gives out a musical sound when wind is blown into it. It is popular in the Western Punjab. It is a pipe blown at the top keeping it vertical, not

horizontal like the flute.

- ਅਲੱਛ** [ələchh] See ਅਲਖ. **2** without blemish. “rijh rijh əcchra ələcch sur ko br̩.”—*kəlki 3* ਅਲਕਯ indescrivable, invisible. See ਲਕਯ.
- ਅਲਜ** [ələj] *adj* shameless; brazen faced. “ələj əsubh subh kərəm kəməvən.”—*NP.*
- ਅਲਤਾ** [əltə] *Skt* ਅਲਕੁ *n* a red dye prepared from lac used on marital occasions and during the Holi festival. “əltə gən əbir gulal.”—*GPS.*
- ਅਲਤਾਫ** [əltaf] *A* التاف *n* plural of ਲਤਫ, kindnesses. “be ədəb xalist əz əltafe rəbb.”—*jɪdgi.*
- ਅਲੱਧ** [ələddh] *adj* ਅ-ਲਧਧ. rare, scarce, uncommon. **2** not found.
- ਅਲਪ** [ələp] *Skt* ਅਲੁਪ *adj* a little, petty. “ələp sukh əvɪt cəcəl.”—*səhəs m 5.* **2** ਅਲਿਪੁਤ unsmearred, unaffected. “ələp maɪa jəl kəməl rəhtəh.”—*səhəs m 5.* “rəhɪt bɪkar ələp maɪa te.”—*sar m 5.* **3** a literary figure meant to suggest rather than describe.

Example of ələp :

“nəme sətɪguru de prəgtəŋ di  
sɪkkhā jəd sudh pai,  
bhəyo rumāc tuṭṭiā tənīā,  
nənā chəhɪbər lai.”

- The bodies of the Sikhs are inferior to their minds which cannot subsume them. “kəkən kəri he chap sou he dhəl dhəlat.”—*hənu.* Sita’s arm is more delicately described than the ring.
- ਅਲਪਹੀਅਉ** [əlpəhiəʊ], **ਅਲਪਹੀਆ** [əlpəhiə] *adj* unconnected, unengrossed. “ləp nəhi əlpəhiəʊ.”—*jet m 5.* **2** feeble heart. **3** feeble hearted.
- ਅਲਪਗ** [əlpəg], **ਅਲਪਗਯ** [əlpəgy] *Skt* अल्पज्ञ *adj* having little knowledge, ignorant.
- ਅਲਪਟੀ** [əlpətɪ] *n* a pouch in a soldier’s belt containing gun powder or cartridges.
- ਅਲਪ ਪ੍ਰਾਣ** [ələp pran] *Skt n* unspirated sounds, the pronunciation of which needs little force; soft sounds k, g, ŋ, c, j, ʝ, t, d, n, t, d, n, p, b, m, y, r, l, and v; against them are mahapran

sounds (aspirated sounds) kh, gh, ch, jh, ṭh, dh, th, dh, ph, bh, and r. **2** *adj* feeble.

**ਅਲਪ ਬੁੱਧਿ** [ələp buddhɪ], **ਅਲਪ ਮਤਿ** [ələp mətɪ] *adj* of little intelligence; unintelligent, foolish.

**ਅਲ ਪਲਾਲ** [əl pəlal] *n* a false show, an ostentation. **2** an insubstantial action. See **ਅਲ** and **ਪਲਾਲ**. “gʊli əl pəliā.”—*gəu var 2 m 5*.

**ਅਲਪਾ** [əlpə] See **ਮਾਂਗਾ**.

**ਅਲਪਾਇ** [əlpəɪ] *adj* unengrossed, unconnected. See **ਅਲਿਪਾਇ**.

**ਅਲਪਾਹਾਰੀ** [əlpahari] *Skt* अल्पाहारिन् *adj* who eats less, detached, alone.

**ਅਲਪਾਤਾ** [əlpata] *Skt* अलिपु *adj* detached, alone. See **ਅਲਿਪਾਤਾ**.

**ਅਲਪਾਰੀ** [əlpəri] See **ਅਲਿਪਾਰੀ**.

**ਅਲਫ** [ələph] *A* الف *n* the first letter of Persian and Arabic alphabet. **2** indicator of figure one in arithmetic. See **ਅਬਜਦ**. **3** abbreviated name of Allah (God). **4** indicating Monday in astrology and astronomy. **5** a horse standing straight on hind legs.

**ਅਲਫ ਖਾਨ** [ələf xan] Alifkhan, an army commander of Aurangzeb, who fought against Guru Gobind Singh at Nadaun in Sammat 1747. This battle is mentioned in Chapter IX of Vichitar Natak. **2** another Mughal army chief. See **ਸੈਦ ਖਾਨ**.

**ਅਲਫਾ** [əlfə] See **ਅਲਫੀ**.

**ਅਲਫਾਜ** [əlfəj] *A* الفاء *n* plural of **ਲਫਜ਼**.

**ਅਲਫੀ** [əlfhi] *A* الفى *adj* upright like the letter ələf. **2** *n* a long gown without arms worn by holy men; a khəfəni. It symbolises the oneness of God.

**ਅਲਬੱਤਾ** [əlbəttə] *A* البته *part* of course, no doubt, without doubt. **2** yes. **3** but.

**ਅਲਬਾਲ** [əlbəl] See **ਆਲਬਾਲ**.

**ਅਲਬਾਲਿਤ** [əlbəlɪt] *Skt* आलवालित *adj* surrounded, encircled. “bal rəhē əlbəlɪt jal.”—*NP*. See **ਆਲਬਾਲ**.

**ਅਲਬੇਲਾ** [əlbela] *adj* carefree, having no worry.

**2** foppish, crooked.

**ਅਲਭ** [ələbh], **ਅਲਭੁ** [ələbhū], **ਅਲਭਯ** [ələbhɪ] *adj* not obtainable, rare. “ɪsʊ jəg məhɪ nam ələbhū hɛ.”—*var sor m 3*.

**ਅਲਮ** [ələm] *adj* suffering, afflicted. **2** *A* علم *a* standard. **3** *adj* standing upright. **4** raised. “səmsər ələm kine dhae səbhi sɪpaha.”—*səloh*. **5** See **ਅਲੰ**.

**ਅਲਮਸਤ** [əlməst] *P* المست *adj* inebriated, drunk. **2** carefree, lost in love. “həɪrəsʊ pɪvɛ əlməsət mətvara.”—*asa m 5*. **3** a devotee of Guru Nanak Dev and Baba Shri Chand, known also as Kamalia and Godria. Almast was born in the house of a Gaurh Brahman in Sammat 1610. Balu Hasana was his younger brother. After becoming a follower of Baba Gurditta, he became the head of a sub-sect of Udasis. Guru Hargobind went to Nanakmatta to the aid of Almast.

pun əlməsət sadhū ko dhir,

dekəɪ bhəle guru bər bir.—*GPS*.

This pious person died at Nanakmata in Sammat 1700. See **ਦੁਦਾਸੀ**.

**ਅਲਮ ਬਰਕਸ਼ੀਦਨ** [ələm bərkəʃidən] *P* علم برکشیدن *v* to raise a spear high. **2** to raise a flag.

**ਅਲਮਲ** [əlməl] poison and dirt. See **ਅਲ** and **ਮਲ**. “əlməl khai sɪɪɪ chai pai.”—*var asa*. ‘Ghoris disgraced themselves by indulging in drink and dirt.’

**ਅਲਮਾਸ** [əlməs] *P* الماس *n* a diamond, a hard substance.

**ਅਲਮਾਰੀ** [əlməri] *Pg* almerio or almirah *n* a chest of drawers.

**ਅਲਮੋਰਾ** [əlmora], **ਅਲਮੋੜਾ** [əlmorə] a city and capital of Kumaon region of the United Provinces. It was the capital of the kings of Chand dynasty in the sixteenth century. The British occupied it in 1815 AD. There is a story in the third chapter of the second half of Janamsakhi and Guru Nanak Prakash that

a king had captured Bhai Bala for offering him as a sacrifice to goddess Chandī. He was the ruler of this place. Guru Nanak Dev preached the name of God to the king and the people of Almora and made them his disciples. There used to be a gurdwara here and the people were devoted to Guru Nanak Dev. Due to the negligence of Sikh preachers, the gurdwara as well as the Sikh faith have vanished away from this region.

**ਅਲਰਕ** [ələrək] *Skt* ਅਲਕੰ son of Madalsa and king Kuvalyashv<sup>1</sup> (Ritdhvaj). He was a great spiritual scholar also known as Bhumishth. See ਕੁਵਲਯਾਸ਼ੁ and ਮੰਦਾਲਸਾ. **2** a mad dog, rabid dog. **3** rabies, hydrophobia. **4** a white-coloured coral tree. See ਮੰਦਾਰ.

**ਅਲਲ** [ələl] *Skt* ਅ-ਲਲ *adj* not playful or brisk; firm, resolute. “cau əl-līa.”—*BG*. **2** See ਅਨਲ.

**ਅਲਲਾਚੀਨ** [əl-lacīn] *Skt n* a sea adjoining China. **2** per Janamsakhi, a mountain on the Chinese sea coast. **3** Bhai Santokh Singh has described the anal bird as al-lachin. “əl-lacīn bīhæg jīh thanō.”—*NP*. See ਅਨਲ 4.

**ਅਲਵਾਨ** [əlvan] *A* الوان *n* a woollen sheet, a mantle of Pashmina wool. ਅਲਵਾਨ is a plural of ਲੋਨ (colour). Alvan used to be multi-coloured, hence this name. In the Western Punjab it is called ਹਲਵਾਨ which is red-coloured.

**ਅਲੜ** [əlɜː] See ਅਲੁੜ.

**ਅਲਾ** [əla] *A* الله *n* God “soi lægɛ səcu jɪsu tū deht əla.”—*asa m* 5.

**ਅਲਾਉ** [əlau] *Skt* ਆਲਾਪ *n* a statement, speech, conversation. “mən mukh phika əlau.”—*sor m* 3. See ਆਲਾਪ.

**ਅਲਾਉਣਾ** [əlaʊṇa] See ਆਲਾਪਨਾ. “kəhe pherid səheliho! səhu əlaesi.”—*sūhi*. meaning that ‘With God’s call shall reach the message.’

**ਅਲਾਉਂਦੀਨ** [əlaʊddīn] *A* علاؤدين *adj* who uplifts

<sup>1</sup>He was king of Pritshthanpur (Jhusi).

religion. **2** king of the Khilji dynasty who ruled at Delhi from Sammat 1353 to 1373. He got the dome-like gate near Qutab Minar built in Delhi in 1310 AD.

Kings bearing this name of Sayyad and Bahmani dynasties have also been there in Gaur and Bengal.

**ਅਲਾਇਆ** [əlaɪa] *adj* said, spoken. **2** sung.

**ਅਲਾਸ** [əlas] *n* See ਉੱਲਾਸ. **2** *Skt* a disease of the tongue.

**ਅਲਾਸੀ** [əlasī] *adj* ਆ-ਲਾਸੀ. a female performer especially of lasy dance. “juala jəyōti əlasi ənōdi.”—*cādi* 2. See ਲਾਸੜ.

**ਅਲਾਹ** [əlah] *adj* without gain or profit; profitless. **2** *n* Allah, God. “əlah pakēpak hē.”—*tlīg kəbir*. “bhəgətɪ nɪrali əlah di.”—*asa ə m* 3.

**ਅਲਾਹਣ** [əlahəṇ], ਅਲਾਹਣਾ [əlahṇa] *v* to say, speak, utter. **2** to sing; to dilate upon the tunes. **3** to praise, sing praise.

**ਅਲਾਹਣੀ** [əlahṇī] *n* a song of praise especially for the dead. See Guru Nanak Dev’s instructive hymn under the title of Alahini commencing. “dhēnu sɪrōda səca patsɪsahū.”

**ਅਲਾਹਾਬਾਦ** [əlahabad] See ਪ੍ਰਯਾਗ.

**ਅਲਾਹਿ** [əlahɪ] See ਅਲਾਹ.

**ਅਲਾਕਾ** [əlaka] *A* علاقة relation, connection. **2** See ਇਲਾਕਾ.

**ਅਲਾਤ** [əlat] *Skt* ਆਲਾਤ *n* a spark, flame, firebrand. **2** an ember, a burning coal.

**ਅਲਾਤ ਚਕ੍ਰ** [əlat cəkr] *n* red circle created in the air by whirling a firebrand. “cəkr əlat ki bat bəghurən.”—*cādi* 1. **2** According to music, a dance in which the dancer whirls with the right arm extended.

**ਅਲਾਨੀਯਹ** [əlaniyəh] *A* علانية *adv* openly, publically.

**ਅਲਾਪ** [əlap] See ਆਲਾਪ.

**ਅਲਾਪੀ** [əlapī] *Skt* आलापिन् *adj* a singer of the prelude.

**ਅਲਾਮ** [əlam] *A* علم *adj* knowing all, omniscient.

- 2** a highly knowledgeable scholar; a savant. “kɪ akəl əlamɛ.”—*japu*. “kɪ əlamɛsc.—*gyan*.  
**ਅਲਾਮਤ** [əlamət] *A* علامت *n* a characteristic.  
**2** mark, spot.  
**ਅਲਾਮੀ** [əlamɪ] *A* علمي *adj* very clever, expert in war tactics. “rakhəs bəḍe əlamɪ bhəjj nə jaṇde.”—*cādi* 3. **2** See **ਅੱਬੁਲਫਜਲ**.  
**ਅਲਾਲਤ** [əlalət] *A* علة illness, sickness, indisposition.  
**ਅਲਾਵਣ** [əlavəṇ], **ਅਲਾਵਨ** [əlavən] *Skt* आलापन. *v* to deliver a discourse. “mukh əlavəṇ thothra.”—*maru var* 2 *m* 5. “nəhɪ tum kijə kəchu əlavən.”—*GPS*.  
**ਅਲਾਵਾ** [əlava] *A* علاوة *adv* besides, in addition to, without that.  
**ਅਲਿ** [əlɪ] *Skt* *n* a large black bee, bumblebee. “jese əli kəmla bɪn rəhɪ nə səkɛ.”—*asa m* 4. **2** Indian cuckoo. **3** wine. **4** See **ਅਲੀ**.  
**ਅਲਿਕ** [əlɪk] *Skt* आलिक *n* a forehead, brow. **2** See **ਅਲਕਾ**.  
**ਅਲਿਕਿਸ** [əlɪkɪs] Mount Kuber. See **ਅਲਕੇਸ਼**.  
**ਅਲਿਖ** [əlɪkɪh] See **ਅਲੇਖ**.  
**ਅਲਿੰਗਨ** [əlɪŋgən] See **ਆਲਿੰਗਨ**. “cəhɪt əlɪŋgən ʃri kərtara.”—*NP*.  
**ਅਲਿਨਿ** [əlɪnɪ], **ਅਲਿਨੀ** [əlɪni] *Skt* अलिनि *n* a female black bee. “kəməl bədən te nɪkasi na əlɪnɪ ɡɪra.”—*NP*.  
**ਅਲਿਪ** [əlɪp], **ਅਲਿਪਤ** [əlɪpət] *Skt* अलिपु *adj* unsmearred, undaubed. “jo əlɪp rəhe mən mahi.”—*sar m* 5. “əlɪpət bədhən rəhɪt kərtā.”—*bɪha chāt m* 5.  
**ਅਲਿਪਤ ਗੁਫਾ** [əlɪpət ɡupha] *n* pure conscience. **2** a clear head. **3** a scholar’s family-life. “əlɪpət ɡupha məhɪ rəh-hɪ nɪrare.”—*ram ə m* 1.  
**ਅਲਿਪਤਾ** [əlɪpta] unsmearred, pure. See **ਅਲਿਪਤ**.  
**ਅਲਿ ਪਨਚ** [əlɪ pənəç] *n* whose bowstring consists of black bees, Kamdev; god of love. “jənu əlɪ pənəç kach tənʊ kacha.”—*rəghu*.  
**ਅਲਿਪਨਾ** [əlɪpna] *adj* unengrossed, unsullied, unattached, pure. “nənək ʃhakur səda əlɪpna.”—*bavən*.  
**ਅਲਿਪਾਇ** [əlɪpaɪ], **ਅਲਿਪਾਤ** [əlɪpat], **ਅਲਿਪਾਤਾ** [əlɪpata], **ਅਲਿਪਾਰੀ** [əlɪpari] *adj* unattached, unsullied, pure. “brəhəmgɪani əlɪpaɪ.”—*maru m* 5. “jɪu jəl kəmla əlɪpari.”—*sar m* 5. “ghəʃɪ ghəʃɪ purən he əlɪpata.”—*sar chāt m* 5. “əlɪpat ərdhi.”—*parəs*. one who worships Brahma.  
**ਅਲਿਫ** [əlɪf] See **ਅਲਫ**.  
**ਅਲਿਫ ਖਾਨ** [əlɪf xan] See **ਅਲਫ ਖਾਨ**.  
**ਅਲਿਲ** [əlɪl] See **ਅਨਲ** 4.  
**ਅਲੀ** [əli] *Skt* आली. *n* a female friend. “kəvɪ syam kəhe səg radhe əli.”—*kɪsən*. **2** a row, line, class. **3** *Skt* अलिनी a black bee. “əli əl ɡʊjət əli əl ɡʊjət he.”—*asa chāt m* 5. **4** a bumble bee. **5** *A* علي husband of prophet Muhammad’s daughter Fatima. See **ਖਲੀਫਾ**.  
**ਅਲੀਆ** [əlia] *Skt* अलीक *adj* who lies. **2** *n* untruth. “jagət rəhe nə əlia bhakhe.”—*ram beṇi*. ‘should be on guard, and not tell a lie’.  
**ਅਲੀ ਸ਼ੇਰ** [əli ʃer] a village in Patiala state tehsil Barnala, thana Mansa. It is three miles away from Bhandar. Guru Teg Bahadur visited this place. A gurdwara is there to which the state donates Rs. 25 per year. The railway station is 11 miles away from Mansa.  
**ਅਲੀਕ** [əlɪk] *adj* without a line; undistinguished. “əlik he.”—*japu*. **2** *Skt* a lie, falsehood. **3** *A* اَلِي very intelligent.  
**ਅਲੀਣ** [əliṇ], **ਅਲੀਣਾ** [əliṇa], **ਅਲੀਨ** [əlin] *adj* unengrossed, separate, extraordinary, peculiar. **2** engrossed, absorbed, rapt. “puja car pəkhəç əliṇa.”—*BG*.  
**ਅਲੀ ਬਖਸ਼** [əli bəkhəʃ] an officer in Shahjahan’s army who was killed by Bhai Nanu during the battle of Hargobindpur.  
**ਅਲੀਮ** [əlɪm] *A* عالم *adj* knowledgeable, wise, scholarly.  
**ਅਲੀ ਮੁਹੰਮਦ** [əli muhəməd] an army commander of Saharanpur. Leaving the city undefended,

he escaped in Sammat 1767 on hearing that Dal Khalsa was coming to attack him.

**ਅਲੀਲ** [əlil] *A* علیل *adj* sick, indisposed. See ਅਲਾਲਤ.

**ਅਲੀਵਣ** [əlivən], **ਅਲੀਵਣਾ** [əlivṇa] *v* to be rapt, absorbed, or engrossed. “səhɪj əlivṇa.”—*BG*

**ਅਲੀਵਾਲ** [əlival] a village on the bank of Satluj in tehsil Jagraon of district Ludhiana where a battle took place between the Sikhs and the British on 28 January 1846.

**ਅਲੀੜ** [əlir] See ਆਲੀੜ.

**ਅਲੁਮਲੁ** [əluməlu] See ਅਲ 3.

**ਅਲੁਹਾ** [əluha] *adj* unburnt, unscorched. **2** new. **3** young. “ali ənup subes əluhən.”—*səloh*.

**ਅਲੂਚਾ** [əluca] See ਆਲੂਚਾ. **2** *adj* not villainous; good, gentle.

**ਅਲੂਣਾ** [əluṇa], **ਅਲੂਣੀ** [əluṇi] *adj* without salt. **2** uninteresting, insipid, dull. “sɪl jog əluṇi cətiɛ.”—*var ram m 3*. **3** inglorious, inelegant. “phɪɪ əluṇi deh.”—*var bɪha m 5*.

**ਅਲੂਣੀ ਸਿਲਾ** [əluṇi sɪla] See ਸਿਲਾ ਅਲੂਣੀ.

**ਅਲੂਦਾ** [əluda] See ਆਲੂਦਾ.

**ਅਲੂਫਾ** [əluɸa] *A* عروز *n* pay, salary. **2** stipend.

**ਅਲੂਰ** [əluɾ], **ਅਲੂਰਾ** [əlura] a town in Nellore district of Madras. “nam əlura tāko sohe.”—*cəɾɪtr 339*.

**ਅਲੂਲ ਜਲੂਲ** [əlul jəlul] *S* unmethodical, rude or foolish talk.

**ਅਲੂਲਾ** [əlula] *Pkt n* a ripple, wave. **2** a bubble. **3** sudden bursting into fire, combustion. **4** *adj* unflickering, not frivolous, calm. “raj ke dhərəm əlule.”—*əkāl*. **5** not crippled, able-bodied.

**ਅਲੇ** [əle] *part* “əre!” a vocative. **2** *suf* indicating a vocative verb as in “təjiale səsarə” and “pekhiəle dhərəm rao.”—*sri trɪlocən*.

**ਅਲੇਸ** [əles] *adj* without viscosity, not sticky. **2** unattached, unengrossed, without company. **3** See ਲੇਸ.

**ਅਲੇਖ** [əlekh] *adj* which cannot be written.

“əlekh hē.”—*japu*. **2** ਅਲਕੜ, ਅਲਖ. invisible.

**3** Yogis shout ələkh when asking for alms. It was with this call that Ravan approached Sita.

“bhekh əlekh ucar kə ravən.”—*ramav*. ‘Ravan in disguise saying ələkh approached Sita’.

**4** unaccountable “tāte jənəm əlekhē.”—*asa kəbir*. **5** who has no fate recorded on his forehead; free from bonds of Karma. “əlekh həri.”—*əkāl*. “God without any bonds.”

**ਅਲੇਖੀ** [əlekhɪ] See ਅਲੇਖ.

**ਅਲੇਪ** [əlep] *adj* unattached, unengrossed, unsullied.

**ਅਲੇਲ** [ələl] *n* a line. **2** a current, a stream. “chuti hē sis pə srən ələlē.”—*kəlki*. **3** *adj* adolescent, inexperienced.

**ਅਲੋਅ** [əlɔə] Look, see ! See ਅਲੋਅਨ and ਅਲੋਇਨ. **2** full of wonder. “mægər pachē kəchu nə sɪjhe ehu pədəm əlɔə.”—*dhəna m 1*. ‘It is a rare posture.’

**ਅਲੋਅਨ** [əlɔən] *Skt* अवलोकन. *n* the act of seeing, looking.

**ਅਲੋਇ** [əlɔɪ] See ਅਲੋਇਨ. **2** *Skt* अलौकिक *adj* strange. **3** *adv* having seen, after seeing.

**ਅਲੋਇਅੜਾ** [əlɔɪəɾa] *adj* seen. “nən əlɔɪəɾa həri janiəɾa.”—*ram chēt m 5*.

**ਅਲੋਇਆ** [əlɔɪa] saw. See ਅਲੋਇਨ.

**ਅਲੋਇਨ** [əlɔɪn] *n* seeing, beholding. “ənəd rup səbh nən əlɔɪa.”—*asa m 1*. “dusər nahi əloie.”—*dev m 5*.

**ਅਲੋਈਐ** [əlɔiɛ] Let us see. See ਅਲੋਇਨ.

**ਅਲੋਹ** [əlɔh] *adj* without iron i.e. without a weapon. “gəyo kən birə su yāte əlohə.”—*VN*. ‘Who is that valiant who has not suffered the weapon of death?’

**ਅਲੋਕ** [əlɔk] *Skt* आलोक. *n* light, a miracle. **2** a glimpse, look. “sūdər bədən əlok.”—*sar surdas*. **3** *Skt* अलोक *adj* not within sight; invisible. “əlok hē.”—*japu*. **4** *n* desolate, lonely. **5** the other world. “lok əlok gəvər duranənɪ.”—*ramav*. ‘O, evil faced Kekai, you

have lost both the worlds'. 6 *Skt* ਅਲੋਕਜ. unworldly, strange.

ਅਲੋਕਨ [əlokən] *Skt* ਅਲੋਕਨ *v* to see; to peep. "it ut dāh dīs əlokən."—*ram ruti m 5*.

ਅਲੋਗ [əlog], ਅਲੋਗਨੀ [əlogni], ਅਲੋਗੀ [əlogi] *adj* not of this world; strange, uncanny. 2 untouched, unattached, unengrossed. "surəg pəvitra mirət pəvitra, pəial pəvitr əlogni."—*ram m 5*. "nanək log əlogi ri səkhi."—*asavri m 5*.

ਅਲੋਨਾ [əlonā] *adj* See ਅਲੂਣਾ.

ਅਲੋਪ [əlop] *Skt* ਲੋਪ *adj* invisible, hidden. "hoi əlop bhəvani devā raj de."—*cāḍi 3*. 2 ਅ not (ਲੋਪ) secret; evident, manifest.

ਅਲੋਲ [əlol] *adj* not ਲੋਲ (frivolous or frolicsome); serious, settled.

ਅਲੋਵਣਾ [əlovṇā], ਅਲੋਵਨ [əlovən] *v* to see, behold, observe, watch. "nen əlovəu sadhjəno."—*gəu ə m 5*. "ətəri bahəri iku nen əlovna."—*var guj 4 m 5*.

ਅਲੋਕਿਕ [ələkik] *adj* not of this world; other worldly, unworldly. 2 strange, wonderful.

ਅਲੰ [əlɔ̃] *Skt* अलम् *part* all, entire. 2 only. 3 able, capable. 4 *n* an ornament.

ਅਲੰਕ [əlɔ̃k] short form for ਅਲੰਕਾਰ. 2 ਅਲੰਕ upto Lanka (Ceylon). 3 the celestial sphere, firmament, sky. "selhi dābət el pərət əlɔ̃k pər."—*GPS*.

ਅਲੰਕਾਰ [əlɔ̃kar] *Skt* अलङ्कार *n* an ornament. "əlɔ̃kar mɪɪ theli hoi he."—*dhəna m 5*. 2 literary figure of speech which adds to the beauty of a poetic expression without obvious ornamentation.<sup>1</sup> This is of two kinds:

ṣəbədālɔ̃kar or ornamentation of words as in a rhyme and alliteration, and ərthalɔ̃kar or ornamentation of meaning such as a simile, metaphor, allegory. Where these two types are merged together, it becomes ubhjalɔ̃kar or a double-edged ornament. In this book they

<sup>1</sup>अलङ्करोतीति अलङ्कार.

have been shown in the alphabetical order.

ਅਲੰਕੀ [əlɔ̃ki], ਅਲੰਕੇ [əlɔ̃ke] *Skt* अलङ्कृत *adj* adorned, ornate. "əlɔ̃kar əlɔ̃ke."—*japu*. 'An ornament was adorned'.

ਅਲੰਕ੍ਰਿਤ [əlɔ̃krɪt] See ਅਲੰਕੀ. "əlɔ̃krɪtṣ sudehyṓ."—*VN*.

ਅਲੰਖ [əlɔ̃kh] *adj* what cannot be written. 2 what cannot be seen; invisible, imperceptible. "sacə səbədɪ əlɔ̃kh."—*səva m 3*.

ਅਲੰਗ [əlɔ̃g] *adj* unattached, unengrossed. 2 *Pkt n* direction, side. 3 *adj* without lameness. See ਲੰਗ.

ਅਲੰਘ [əlɔ̃gh], ਅਲੰਘਜ [əlɔ̃ghy] *adj* impassable; difficult to cross.

ਅਲੰਬ [əlɔ̃b] *Skt* आलंब *n* a support, stay, shelter. 2 a refuge.

ਅਲੰਬਨ [əlɔ̃bən], ਅਲੰਬਨੁ. [əlɔ̃bənʊ] *Skt* आलंबन *n* stay, support. "həsət əlɔ̃bənʊ dehu prəbhʊ."—*gəu m 5*. 2 See ਆਲੰਬਨ.

ਅਲੰਬੁਸਾ [əlɔ̃buṣā] See ਸਾਰਸੁਤ.

ਅਲੁਤ [əlɔ̃həɽ] *adj* unthinking, thoughtless. 2 ignorant. 3 inexperienced. *S* ਅਲੜ.

ਅੱਲ [əll] *Skt* अलाबु or अरलु *n* a longish variety of pumpkin; a gourd. 2 *A J* sub-caste. See ਆਲ. name of a dynasty.

ਅੱਲਾ [əlla] *adj* not fully ripe. 2 *n* God. See ਅਲਾ.

ਅੱਲਾਸ਼ਾਹ [əllaṣah], ਅੱਲਾਯਾਰ [əllayar] a Pathan trader of horses in Delhi and Lahore. Bhai Paro Parmahans of Dalla village met him one day on the bank of Beas and impelled him to see Guru Amar Das. Not only did he turn a Sikh but also became extremely pious. The third Guru assigned him the duty of preaching Sikhism.

ਅਵ [əv] *Skt* अक् *vr* to protect (the word ਓਅੰ evolved from this root); to please; to go about; to be loved; to satisfy; to understand; to enter; to wish; to adopt. 2 *Skt* ਉਪ a prefix indicating determination, disrespect, dearth, fall, etc.. See ਅਵਗਾਹਨ, ਅਵਗੁਣ, ਅਵਤਰਣ etc.

**ਅਵਇਯਾ** [əvəɪyɑ], **ਅਵਈਆ** [əvəiɑ] *adj* who comes or arrives. “yədu bir ke dham əvəɪyɑ.”—*KRISĀN*.

**ਅਵਸ** [əvəs] *Skt* **ਅਵਸ** *adj* helpless, powerless. **2** See **ਅਵਸਯ**. **3** अवस् *n* help, aid. **4** grace, kindness, beneficence.

**ਅਵਸਥਾ** [əvəsthɑ] *Skt* **ਅਵਸਥਾ** *n* condition, state, circumstance. **2** age. **3** four conditions: wakefulness, dreaming, profound sleep and state of blessedness. **4** stages of age: childhood, youth and old age.

**ਅਵਸਰ** [əvsər] *Skt* *n* a chance, an opportunity, occasion. **2** leisure, recess, respite. **3** rain. **4** a poetic embellishment describing timely execution of work as the right use of time.

Example:

jəb lægu jərə rogu nəhi aɪɑ,  
jəb lægu kalɪ grəsi nəhi kaɪɑ,  
jəb lægu bɪkəl bhəi nəhi bani,  
bhəjɪ lehɪ re mən! sarɪgpani,  
əb nə bhəjsɪ bhəjsɪ kəb bhəi?  
avə ətu, nə bhəjɪɑ jai.—*bher kəbir*.  
kal kərəta əb-hɪ kər, əb kərta su ɪtal,  
pachə kəchu nə hoɪga jəb sɪɪɪ avə kal.

—*s kəbir*.

**ਅਵਸਰਪਿਣੀ** [əvsərpɪɳi] See **ਉਤ ਸਰਪਿਣੀ**.

**ਅਵਸਾਨ** [əvsan] *Skt* *n* **ਅਵਸਾਨ** sense, wit, presence of mind. “əvsan ke dɪvəyɑ ho.”—*əkal*. “sətrun ke əvsan gəe chuɟ.”—*KRISĀN*. **2** *Skt* rest, repose. **3** limit, extent. **4** death. **5** end, conclusion. **6** evening, sunset.

**ਅਵਸਾਰੀ** [əvsari] *adj* worthless. **2** unappreciated. “vəṇəspətɪ rəhe ujaɟ ədər əvsari.”—*BG*. **3** *Skt* अपसारिन् which decreases, or comes to an end, come to end.

**ਅਵਸੇਖ** [əvsekʰ] *Skt* **ਅਵਸੇਖ** *adj* remainder, balance. **2** *n* end, a conclusion.

**ਅਵਸੇਚਨ** [əvsecən] *Skt* *n* watering, irrigating. **2** getting wet with sweat, perspiring profusely. **3** extracting blood from the body; phlebotomy.

**ਅਵਸਥਾ** [əvəsthɑ] See **ਅਵਸਥਾ**.

**ਅਵਸਥਾ ਚਤੁਸ੍ਰਯ** [əvəsthɑ cətuʂəy] *n* four stages of life: childhood, boyhood, youth and old age. **2** See **ਅਵਸਥਾ** and **ਚਾਰ ਅਵਸਥਾ**.

**ਅਵਸਥਾ ਤ੍ਰਯ** [əvəsthɑ trəy] three states: waking, dreaming and deep dreamfree sleep.

**ਅਵਸਥਾ ਦ੍ਵਯ** [əvəsthɑ dvəy] two states, prosperity and poverty. **2** knowledge and ignorance. **3** pain and pleasure, etc.

**ਅਵਸਿਥਿਤਿ** [əvəsthɪtɪ] *Skt* *n* a halt, stop.

**ਅਵਸ਼ਯ** [əvəʂy] *Skt* *part* surely, certainly; without doubt.

**ਅਵਸ਼ਯਕ** [əvəʂyək] *adj* necessary. See **ਆਵਸ਼ਯਕ**.

**ਅਵਸ਼ਯਕਤਾ** [əvəʂyəkta] necessity. See **ਆਵਸ਼ਯਕਤਾ**.

**ਅਵਹਾਰ** [əvhar] See **ਅਉਹਾਰ**.

**ਅਵਹਿਤ** [əvhit] *Skt* *adj* alert, attentive.

**ਅਵਹਿੱਥ** [əvəhitth], **ਅਵਹਿੱਥਾ** [əvəhittha] *Skt* अवहित्था *n* poetic device of cleverly hiding, joy because of modesty and fear.

**ਅਵਹੇਰਣ** [əvherən] *v* to see, look at, behold. **2** to insult. See **ਅਉਹੇਰਨ**. **3** See **ਅਵਹੇਲਨ**.

**ਅਵਹੇਲਨ** [əvhelən] *Skt* *n* an insult, a disrespect. **2** disobedience, contravention of order. “əvhələn nəhi tɪn ko kije.”—*NP*.

**ਅਵਕਾਸ਼** [əvkaʂ] *Skt* *n* a place, post. **2** the sky. **3** a distance, space, gap. **4** leisure, respite.

**ਅਵਕੀਰਣ** [əvkiɾən] *Skt* **ਅਵਕੀਰਣ** *adj* spread. **2** scattered. **3** extended. “nər əvkiɾən jəhɪkəhə.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਵਖਦ** [əvkhəd], **ਅਵਖਦੁ** [əvkhədʊ], **ਅਵਖਧ** [əvkhədh], **ਅਵਖਧੁ** [əvkhədhʊ] *Skt* **ਅਵਖਧ** *n* a medicine, drug. See **ਅਉਖਦ**. “hərɪ hərɪ namu əvkhədʊ mukhɪpɑɪɑ.”—*sor* *m* 5. “əvkhədh səbhe kitɪən, nɪdək ka daru nahɪ.”—*var* *gəu* *l* *m* 5. “rog mɪɟe hərɪ əvkhədhʊ laɪ.”—*sukhməni*.

**ਅਵਗਣ** [əvgən] See **ਅਵਗੁਣ**. “gʊṇəh vəsɪ əvgən nəse.”—*asa* *chət* *m* 1. **2** *Skt* to insult.

**ਅਵਗਣਿ** [əvgəɳɪ] *adv* because of faults and foibles. “əvgəɳɪ muɟhe coɟɑ khahi.”—*asa* *m* 3.

**ਅਵਗਣਿਆਰਿ** [əvɠəɳɪarɪ] *adj* having demerits, sinful, vicious. “kaməɳɪ kamɪ nə avəi khoti əvɠəɳɪarɪ.”—*sri ə m I*. **2** insulting, degrading. See ਅਵਗਣ 2.

**ਅਵਗਤ** [əvɠət] *Skt adj* known. **2** fallen, apostate. **3** *Skt* ਅਵਿਗਤ *adj* unknown. “vahguru jo əvɠət hē us di gətɪ ʃəbəd kər ləkhde hen.”—*JSBM*. “əvɠət lila sətɡuru kerɪ.”—*GPS*. **4** indestructible. **5** *Skt* ਅਵਜਕੁ invisible, formless. **6** *n* Kamdev, god of love. **7** the Creator. **8** soul.

**ਅਵਗਤਿ** [əvɠətɪ] *Skt n* intellect, understanding. **2** fall (as against rise) “teri gətɪ əvɠətɪ nəhi janie.”—*bəsōt m I*. ‘Your rise and fall is beyond comprehension.’ **3** low speed.

**ਅਵਗਤਿ ਬਾਣਿ** [əvɠətɪ baɳɪ], ਅਵਗਤਿ ਬਾਨਿ [əvɠətɪ banɪ] speech of the unspeaking One; God’s unsaid utterance. **2** immortal word meditated upon with complete concentration. “əvɠətɪ baɳɪ choɖɪ mɪɪtməɖəɪ təu pache pəchotaɳa.”—*sri beni*.

**ਅਵਗਨ** [əvɠən] See ਅਵਗੁਣ. “əvɠən kaɳɪ kie prəbh əpune.”—*prəbha m 5*. **2** *Skt* ਅਵਗਣਨ *n* counting, reckoning. “ɪɾa pɪɠla sukhmən bāde e əvɠəɳ kət jahi?”—*gəu kəbir*. ‘Where do they go (after death)?’

**ਅਵਗਨਹਾਰਾ** [əvɠənhara], ਅਵਗਨੀਆਰਾ [əvɠəniar], ਅਵਗਨੀਆਰਾ [əvɠəniara] *adj* having faults or demerits; vicious, sinful. “əvɠəniare pathər bhare.”—*kan m 4*.

**ਅਵਗਮ** [əvɠəm] *Skt n* sure knowledge, factual information.

**ਅਵਗਾਹਨ** [əvɠahən], ਅਵਗਾਹਨੁ [əvəɠahənu] *Skt n* a bath taken by dipping in water; an ablution by immersion. “bhātɪ bhātɪ bən bən əvɠahe.”—*majh m 5*. **2** churning. **3** an investigation, search. “səɠəl dev hare əvɠahɪ.”—*sukhməni*.

**ਅਵਗਿਆ** [əvəɠɪa] See ਅਵਗਜਾ. “jo jo kərə əvəɠɪa jən ki hoɪ gəɪa tət char.”—*dhəna m 5*.

**ਅਵਗੁਣ** [əvɠuɳ] opposite of virtue; a fault, vice. **2** a sin. **3** a crime.

**ਅਵਗੁਣਿ** [əvɠuɳɪ] because of demerit, due to vices.

**ਅਵਗੁਣਿਆਰਾ** [əvɠuɳɪara], ਅਵਗੁਣਿਆਰੀ [əvɠuɳɪari] *adj* vicious, devoid of virtue, “əvɠuniari kāt vɪsari.”—*dhəna chōt m I*.

**ਅਵਗੁਣੀ** [əvɠuɳi] *adj* having faults; accused, criminal. **2** full of drawbacks. “əvɠuɳi bhəɾpur hē.”—*oākar*. **3** with or because of demerits.

**ਅਵਗੁਣੁ** [əvɠuɳu] See ਅਵਗੁਣ. “ɡuɳu əvɠuɳu mera kɪchu nə bicariā.”—*vəɖ chōt m 5*.

**ਅਵਗੁਨ** [əvɠun], ਅਵਗੁਨੀ [əvɠuni] See ਅਵਗੁਣ and ਅਵਗੁਣੀ.

**ਅਵਗੁਨੀਆਰਾ** [əvɠuniara] *adj* having a flaw. “əvɠuniare manse bhəlo nə kəhɪ hē koɪ.”—*s kəbir*.

**ਅਵਗਜਾ** [əvəɠya] *Skt* अवज्ञा *n* an insult. **2** a defeat, setback, reverse. **3** disobedience. **4** a literary figure of meaning, used for renouncing or denouncing even a good thing by mentioning some of its demerits. This is also known as *ɪɪrəskar* (lit. reproach).

Example:

kɪɪ hi kamɪ nə dhəulhər  
 jɪtu hərəɪ bɪsrae, ...  
 jəɪɪjau ehə bəɖpəna  
 maɪa ləɖtəe, ...  
 eso raju nə kɪtə kajɪ  
 jɪtu nəhɪ tɪɪɖtəe, ...  
 paɖ pəɖəbərə bɪrthɪa jɪh rəɖɪ lobhae.  
 —*suhi m 5*.

va sone ko jarɪye jāsō ɖuɖē kan.—*vrɪd*.

**ਅਵਘਟ** [əvɠhəɖ], ਅਵਘਾਟ [əvɠhaɖ] *adj* a difficult way, rough path. “ɪk əvɠhəɖ ɠhaɖɪ ram ki.”—*s kəbir*. **2** difficult, inaccessible. “əvɠhəɖ ɡəliā bhɪɾiā.”—*maru m 4*. “əvɠhəɖ utər sərovər məjən kərə.”—*BGK*. “əvɠhəɖ sərvərɪ navē.”—*asa ə m I*. **3** See ਘਟਿ ਅਵਘਟਿ.

**ਅਵਘਾਤ** [əvghat] *Skt n* an injury, a wound, concussion.

**ਅਵਚਨੀਯ** [əvəcniy] *Skt adj* unspeakable, unutterable, beyond words. **2** not fit to be spoken.

**ਅਵਚਿੰਨ** [əvchīn] *Skt* अवच्छिन्न *adj* separated, parted. **2** without an attribute; an adjective or epithet. **3** See ਅਵਚਿੰਨ and ਅਵਿਚਿੰਨ.

**ਅਵਚੇਦ** [əvched] *Skt* अवच्छेद *n* a secret, separation, a difference. **2** a division, partition. **3** an investigation, a scrutiny, critical research.

**ਅਵਚੇਦਕ** [əvchedək] *Skt* अवच्छेदक *adj* who divides, or separates. **2** who investigates.

**ਅਵਚੇਦਯ** [əvachedy] *Skt* अवच्छेद्य *adj* differentiable.

**ਅਵਚਿੰਨ** [əvchōn] *Skt* अवच्छिन्न *adj* covered. **2** spread.

**ਅਵਝਤ** [əvjhəṛ] See ਅਉਝਤ. **2** *adj* which does not drop or fall off, infallible.

**ਅਵਝੇਰਾ** [əvjhera] *n* a dispute, controversy. **2** an enigma, a complication. “citr bācitr īhe əvjhera.”—*gəu kəbir bavən*.

**ਅਵਟ** [əvət], **ਅਵਟਣ** [əvəṭəṇ], **ਅਵਟਨ** [əvəṭən], **ਅਵੱਟਣ** [əvəṭṭəṇ] *v* to boil on constant low heat. “səm nirhī ki əvəṭəhō.”—*krīṣən*. **2** to melt, mould. “kənək əvəṭ sāce jənu dhara.”—*dīlip*.

**3** *n* heat of fire. “səhe əvəṭṭəṇ əgg da.”—*BG*.

**ਅਵਣੇਸ** [əvneṣ] *Skt* अवनीस *n* the master of the earth, a king. “əvneṣ əṇin sudharhīge.”—*kəlki*.

**ਅਵਤ** [əvət] See ਆਵਰਤ.

**ਅਵਤਰ** [əvtər] *adj* without a son; childless. **2** *Skt* अवतरण *n* going across, crossing. **3** imitation. **4** a ladder. **5** birth; assumption of body.

**ਅਵਤਰਕ** [əvtərək] *Skt* अवित्रक. *n* lack of estimation or guess. “kəhā tərək əvtərək.”—*əkāl*.

**ਅਵਤਰਣ** [əvtərəṇ], **ਅਵਤਰਨਾ** [əvtərna] See ਅਵਤਰ **2** and **5**.

**ਅਵਤਰਿ** [əvtərī] *adv* having been born, having

taken birth. “əvtərī aī kəhā tum kina.”—*suhi kəbir*.

**ਅਵਤਰਿਉ** [əvtərīu], **ਅਵਤਰਜਉ** [əvtəryu] took birth, was born. “nanək kulī nīməlu əvtərīu.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.

**ਅਵਤਾ** [əvəta] *adj* आवर्त caught in a vortex. **2** **S** ਅਬੱਤਾ. opposite, contrary, reverse. “phīrhī əvəta loī.”—*gəu var 2 m 5*. **3** wayward, crude. **4** headstrong.

**ਅਵਤਾਰ** [əvtar] *Skt n* birth, especially human. “manukha əvtar durləbh.”—*asa rəvdas*. **2** taking birth, being born. **3** descending. **4** birth of a god in bodily form. See ਚੌਬੀਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ and ਦਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ. “əvtar na janhī ṭ, pərmesər parbrəhəm bīṭ.”—*ram m 5*. **5** a four line matrīk metre, each line having 23 matras with two pauses at the 13<sup>th</sup> and subsequent 10<sup>th</sup> matra, the last two matras being ləghu and guru. This metre is found in Dasam Granth where the writer has erroneously given it the title of a couplet by mistake as:

“əsthən mukh le krīṣn tīh, upər soī gəe,  
dhaī təbe brīj lok səbh, god uṭhāī ləe.”

—*krīṣən*.

**ਅਵਤਾਰੀ** [əvtari] who takes birth. **2** who descends. **3** in taking birth. “krīṣənu səda əvtari rudha.”—*vəḍ m 3*.

**ਅਵਤਾਰੀਸਵਤਾਰ** [əvtarisəvtar] *adj* अवतार-ਈस-अवतार chief incarnation. “əvtarisəvtar dhəra ke bhar utarəṇ.”—*kəlki*.

**ਅਵਤੰਸ** [əvtəṣ] *Skt n* an ornament. **2** a crown. **3** a bridegroom. **4** a king. **5** a knoll on a high mountain. **6** a pinnacle of a temple.

**ਅਵਦ** [əvəd] See ਅਵਦਯ. **2** *adj* ਅਕਥਯ which cannot be described.

**ਅਵਦਾਤ** [əvdat] *Skt adj* white. **2** clean. **3** beautiful. **4** superb, grand. “bəs-hī vīpr īk təhī əvdat.”—*GPS*.

**ਅਵਦਾਨ** [əvdan] *Skt n* a virtuous action, meritorious work. **2** good moral character.

- 3 refutation, demolition.
- ਅਵਦਜ** [əvədy] *Skt adj* criticised, condemnable.
- 2 sinful, mean, vile.
- ਅਵਧ** [əvədh] *n* Koshal country. 2 a principal town of Koshal, Ayodhya. 3 See ਅਵਧਿ. “dīn dīn əvədh ghəṭətu hē.”—*sri kəbir*. 4 See ਅਵਧਜ.
- ਅਵਧਾਨ** [əvdhan] *Skt n* concentration of mind, meditation. 2 attention, vigilance. 3 pregnancy, conception. “tāko pətī mərgəyo jəb tāhī rəhyo əvdhan.”—*cəritr 15*.
- ਅਵਧਿ** [əvədhī] *Skt n* boundary, border. 2 appointed time. 3 age. 4 time of death.
- ਅਵਧਿਸ** [əvdhis] *n* ਅਵਧ-ਈਸ਼. king of Avadh, Dashrath. “əvdhis gaj-hīge.”—*ramav*.
- ਅਵਧੂਤ** [əvdhut] *Skt adj* made to tremble, exorcised. 2 destroyed. 3 *n* a person freed from vices through exorcism; a sadhu, saint. 4 a renouncer, a recluse, an ascetic. See ਅਉਧੂ.
- ਅਵਧੂਤਾਨੀ** [əvdhutani] a female saint, renouncer or recluse. They rub ashes on their bodies and wear robes of monks. The first female monk was Ganga Giri after whom the sect started. They are initiated only by nuns because monks cannot initiate them. The nuns do not have the right to sit in a line formed by the monks.
- ਅਵਧੇਸ** [əvdhes], **ਅਵਧੇਸਰ** [əvdhesər] king of Avadh, Dasharath. 2 Lord Ram Chandar.
- ਅਵਧਜ** [əvədhj] *Skt adj* not fit to be slaughtered. See ਅਬਧਜ.
- ਅਵਨ** [əvən] *Skt n* protection, defence. 2 the act of pleasing some one.
- ਅਵਨਤ** [əvnət] *Skt adj* bent, humble. 2 fallen, outcaste.
- ਅਵਨਤਿ** [əvnətī] *Skt n* humility, bowing. 2 fall, downfall, degeneration.
- ਅਵਨਿ** [əvənī] *Skt n* the earth; land, ground, soil.
- ਅਵਨਿ ਸੁਤਾ** [əvənī suta], **ਅਵਨਿ ਕੁਮਾਰੀ** [əvənī kumari], **ਅਵਨਿ ਕੰਨਯਾ** [əvənī kānya] *n* born of the earth, Sita. See ਸੀਤਾ.
- ਅਵਨਿਪ** [əvnɪp], **ਅਵਨਿਪਾਲ** [əvənɪpal], **ਅਵਨੀਸ਼** [əvniʃ], **ਅਵਨੀਸ਼ੁਰ** [əvniʃvər], **ਅਵਨੀਪ** [əvnɪp], **ਅਵਨੇਸ਼** [əvneʃ], **ਅਵਨੇਬਰ** [əvnəbər] *n* the master of the earth, its nourisher, God and husband: a king. “sunət rɪs-hɪ bheje əvnɪp.”—*GPS*. “kəbər jyō jərkəbər ki d̪hɪg təyō əvnəbər tɪr suhae.”—*əj*.
- ਅਵਮਾਨ** [əvman] *Skt n* a disregard, an insult.
- ਅਵਯਵ** [əvyəv] *Skt n* a limb. 2 a part, segment.
- ਅਵਰ** [əvər] *Skt adj* not grand; low, mean. 2 inferior. “ɪd̪hɪ sɪd̪hɪ əvra sad.”—*jəpu*. 3 close, contiguous. 4 *Skt* ਅਪਰ first. 5 last, previous. 6 second. “j̪hʊ mərhɪ dohagnɪ jɪnɪ əvri ləga nehu.”—*var mēla m 2*. 7 who opposes; who contends.
- ਅਵਰਣ** [əvərən] *Skt* ਅਵਣ. *n* a slander. 2 *adj* colourless. 3 outcaste. 4 beyond words and letters. 5 अवर्ण्य indescrivable. 6 See ਆਵਰਣ.
- ਅਵਰਤ** [əvrət] *Skt adj* devoid of love. 2 separate. 3 static. 4 See ਆਵਰਤ. 5 See ਆਵਿਰਤ.
- ਅਵਰਤਏਥਹ** [əvərətəethəh] *Skt* आवर्तयेथा: say again and again. “əvərətəethəh sudh əchərnəh.”—*səhəs m 5*.
- ਅਵਰਦਾ** [əvərda] *n* age, life. “həri dhɪaɪe səgəl əvərda.”—*majh m 5*. “həu həu kərət bɪhət əvərda.”—*sorəth m 5*. 2 See ਆਵਰਦ. 3 See ਆਵੁਰਦਾ.
- ਅਵਰਨ** [əvrən] See ਅਵਰਣ. 2 *adj* ਅਮਰ-ਨ, not immortal; mortal. “kɪ ɪhʊ mən əvrən səda əvɪnəsi.”—*məlar m 3*. ‘Is this conscience mortal, or ever indestructible?’
- ਅਵਰਿ** [əvərɪ] *part* other, another. “əvərɪ nɪtrəphəl kama.”—*suhī m 1*.
- ਅਵਰੀਤ** [əvrit], **ਅਵਰੀਤਾ** [əvrita] *adj* ਅ-ਵ੍ਰਿਤ. not covered; free from the defect of cover or screen; whose veil of ignorance is removed. “həu bəlɪhari sājna mita əvrita.”—*suhī chēt m 1*. 2 contrary custom. 3 opposite motion, reverse routine.

**ਅਵਰੁ** [əvəru] *part* and, other, another. “kəhe prəbhū əvəru, əvəru kīchu kije.”—*bīla ə m 4*.  
**2 pron** stranger, other than self. “əvər updese apī nā kərə.”—*sukhmāni*. **3** See **ਅਵਰ**.  
**ਅਵਰੇਖਨ** [əvrekhan], **ਅਵਰੇਖਨਾ** [əvrekhna] *v* to engrave, carve, draw. **2** to write. **3** to see, watch. **4** to guess, estimate. “rajən məhī raja əvrekha.”—*rəghu*.  
**ਅਵਰੇਵ** [əvrev] *Skt n* a zig-zag gait. **2** an ironical statement; which conveys an oblique meaning.  
**ਅਵਰੋਹਣ** [əvrohən] *Skt n* a descent, fall. **2** going downward, descending.  
**ਅਵਰੋਹੀ** [əvrohi] *Skt* अवरोहिन *n* a musical tone in which tunes are set in descending pitch. **2 adj** descending.  
**ਅਵਰੋਧ** [əvrodh] *Skt n* an obstacle, impediment. **2** an encirclement, a siege.  
**ਅਵਰੰਗ** [əvrəŋ] emperor Aurangzeb. See **ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ**. “əvrəŋ kur kəryo bəḍ bada.”—*GPS*.  
**ਅਵਲ** [əvəl] *A* اصل *n* origin, beginning. **2 adj** first, topmost, foremost.  
**ਅਵਲਾ** [əvla] See **ਅਬਲਾ**. **2** See **ਅਵੱਲਾ**.  
**ਅਵਲਿ** [əvəlī] *adv* in the beginning. “əvəlī ələh nur upaīa.”—*prəbh kəbir*. **2** See **ਆਵਲਿ**.  
**ਅਵਲੀ** [əvli] *Skt* आवलि *n* a multitude, crowd, group. **2** line, row, file. “əvli su hirən ki jəṭi si.”—*NP*.  
**ਅਵਲੇਹਨ** [əvlehən] *Skt n* lapping with tongue. **2** a thing to be lapped.  
**ਅਵਲੋਕਿਨ** [əvloīn], **ਅਵਲੋਕਨ** [əvlokən] *Skt* अवलोकन *seeing, viewing*. “kəhī kīpra prəbhū nəḍəhī əvlokən.”—*asa m 5*. “əvlokya brəhəm bhəram səb chuṭkya.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. **2** an inspection, a scrutiny.  
**ਅਵਲੰਬ** [əvləb] *Skt n* a support, prop, basis.  
**ਅਵਲੰਬਨ** [əvləbən] *v* to support, adopt.  
**ਅਵੱਲਾ** [əvəlla] *adj* slanted. **2** irate.  
**ਅਵਾ** [əva] *n* آوا *a brick kiln*. “ḍet jərə jese it əva pə.”—*cāḍi 1*.  
**ਅਵਾਇਲ** [əvaīl] *A* اول *adj* plural of **ਅਵਲ** first,

initial. **2** old, ancient. **3** habits or ways of childhood. See **ਆਵਾਇਲ**.

**ਅਵਾਈ** [əvai] *n* arrival. **2** vagrancy. **3 adj** unfortunate. “mən mukh ram nā jəpə əvai.”—*maru solhe m 1*. **4** fruitless, in vain. “mən mukh pəcə əvai he.”—*maru solhe m 1*. “chəḍḍ, əvai kərhī ju bat.”—*NP*.

**ਅਵਾਸ** [əvas] *adj* without clothes, naked. **2 Skt** आवास *n* a house, home, residence.

**ਅਵਾਸਾ** [əvasa] See **ਅਵਾਸ**. **2 adj** without clothes, naked.

**ਅਵਾਸੀ** [əvasi] *n* a yawn; it is a sign of indolence and sleep. It is written in Mishkat that a sneeze comes with divine grace and a yawn with divine anger. One who does not cover his mouth with hand during a yawn is laughed at by Satan. In Sikhism there is no question of good or bad; a yawn is a natural activity of the body. See **ਉਬਾਸੀ**.

**ਅਵਾਹਨ** [əvahən] *adj* without a carriage or conveyance. “kəvən gupha jītu rəhe əvahən.”—*sīdhgosəṭī*. ‘Where is the cave in which a soul settles after giving up the conveyance of life?’ **2** See **ਆਵਾਹਨ**.

**ਅਵਾਕ** [əvak] *adj* who does not speak; silent, mute, dumb.

**ਅਵਾਚ** [əvac] *adj* silent. **2 Skt** अवाच *adj* not worthy of being uttered. **2** not fit to speak to; low, mean.

**ਅਵਾਚੀ** [əvaci] *Skt n* south direction. “kahū ləkhyo həhī əvaci dīsa məhī, kahū pəchah ko sis nīvayo.”—*akal*. ‘Some (Hindus) see you in the south and some (Muslims) bow their heads to the west (Kaaba)’. **2** a dumb person, mute. **3** a woman with a downcast face. **4** goddess Bhavani.

**ਅਵਾਜ** [əvaj] See **ਆਵਾਜ**.

**ਅਵਾਜਾਰ** [əvajar] See **ਅਬਾਜਾਰ**.

**ਅਵਾਂਤਰ** [əvātər] *Skt* अवन्तर *adj* inner, interior, internal.

ਅਵਾਧਯ [əvadhɪ] *Skt adj* unstopppable. 2 without hindrance, unobstructed, unhindered.  
 ਅਵਾਨ [əvan] *P* ਐਵਾਨ *n* a house, building. “luṭ line əvanō.”—*VN*. 2 a Muslim caste living in an abundant number in Jehlum district and along the Indus river. 3 *Skt* dry fruit. 4 breathing, respiration.  
 ਅਵਾਯ [əvay] *Skt* ਅਵਾਯੰਯ *adj* unstopppable, irremovable.  
 ਅਵਾਰ [əvar] *Pkt n* delay. 2 *Skt* nearside bank; nearside. 3 ਅਵਾਯੰਯ which cannot be obstructed, unstopppable. 4 This word has also been used in place of ਅੰਬਾਰ. “chəprən ke jəhī uḍe əvare.”—*cəritr* 93.  
 ਅਵਾਰ ਪਾਰ [əvar par] near and far banks. 2 this and the next world. 3 *Skt* a sea having two coasts.  
 ਅਵਾਰਾ [əvara] *adj* unrestrained, stray. 2 *P* ੭, ੧੩ *adj* lazy, worthless. 3 ruined.  
 ਅਵਿ [əvɪ] See ਅਬਿ.  
 ਅਵਿਅਕਤ [əvɪəkət] *Skt* ਅਵਯਕੁ *adj* without body, formless. 2 *n* God. 3 soul. 4 Kamdev, Cupid.  
 ਅਵਿਆਵਰ [əvɪavər] *adj* or unable to conceive. 2 barren, sterile. “əvɪavər nə vɪavəi.”—*BG*.  
 ਅਵਿਹਿਤ [əvɪhɪt] *Skt adj* arbitrary, unnatural, prohibited.  
 ਅਵਿਕਤ [əvɪkət] See ਅਵਿਅਕਤ. 2 *Skt* ਅਵਿਕ੍ਰਿਤ unchanged, unadulterated; original, real. “əvɪkətua əbhōgō.”—*gyan*.  
 ਅਵਿਕਲ [əvɪkəl] *Skt adj* unbewildered, calm, unflustered.  
 ਅਵਿਕਲਪ [əvɪkələp] *Skt* ਅਵਿਕਲਪ *adv* without doubt, surely, without a alternative. 2 definite.  
 ਅਵਿਖਾਦ [əvɪkħəd] *Skt* ਅਵਿਖਾਦ. *adj* who is never demoralised; ever in high-spirits. 2 without lethargy. 3 without bafflement.  
 ਅਵਿਗ [əvɪg] See ਅਵਿਗਯ.  
 ਅਵਿੰਗ [əvɪŋ] *adj* without a bend; straight. “nəvəm əvɪg ju sudha bese.”—*GPS*.  
 ਅਵਿਗਤ [əvɪgət], ਅਵਿਗਤੁ [əvɪgətʊ] *Skt adj*

which cannot be narrated, indescribable.  
 2 ਅਵਿਨਾਸ਼ੀ indestructible, ever-existent. “tətu əvɪgətʊ dhɪɪɪɪ.”—*guy ə m* 1. 3 See ਅਵਗਤ.  
 4 See ਗਤਿ ਅਵਿਗਤਿ. 5 See ਵਿਗਤ.  
 ਅਵਿਗਯ [əvɪgy] *Skt* ਅਵਿਗਯ *adj* who does not possess full knowledge; ignorant.  
 ਅਵਿਗਯਤਾ [əvɪgyətə] *Skt* ਅਵਿਗਯਤਾ *n* ignorance, naivety, simplicity.  
 ਅਵਿਘਟ [əvɪghət] See ਅਵਘਟ.  
 ਅਵਿਚਲ [əvɪcəl] See ਅਬਿਚਲ.  
 ਅਵਿਚਲ ਨਗਰ [əvɪcəl nəgər] See ਅਬਿਚਲ ਨਗਰ.  
 ਅਵਿਚਾਰ [əvɪcar] See ਅਬਿਚਾਰ.  
 ਅਵਿਚਾਰੀ [əvɪcari] *adj* unthinking, thoughtless.  
 ਅਵਿਚਿੰਨ [əvɪchɪn] *Skt* ਅਵਿਚਿੰਨ *adj* not separate, continuous, unbreakable.  
 ਅਵਿਜਾਤ [əvɪjat], ਅਵਿਜਾਤਾ [əvɪjata] *adj* belonging to a low caste. “təmra jən jatɪ əvɪjata həri jəpɪu.”—*bəsəṭ m* 4. 2 not well-known, unknown.  
 ਅਵਿਜਾਤਿ [əvɪjatɪ] *n* a low-caste. 2 not casteless, well-born, of gentle blood.  
 ਅਵਿਤ [əvɪt] *Pkt n* without a body; Kamdev, Cupid. “ələp sukh əvɪt cōcəl.”—*səhəs m* 5. 2 *Skt adj* protected. 3 without money, poor, penniless.  
 ਅਵਿਦ [əvɪd], ਅਵਿੰਦ [əvɪd] *Skt* ਅਵਿਦ *adj* without knowledge, ignorant, foolish. 2 See ਅਵਿਦਯ.  
 ਅਵਿੰਦਾ [əvɪda] *adj* who comes and stays. “ōg ōg me əvɪda.”—*gyan*.  
 ਅਵਿਦਾਤ [əvɪdat] See ਅਵਦਾਤ.  
 ਅਵਿਦਿਆ [əvɪdɪɪə] See ਅਵਿਦਯ.  
 ਅਵਿਦਿਤ [əvɪdɪt] *adj* not revealed, not manifest; hidden.  
 ਅਵਿਦਯ [əvɪdɪ] *Skt adj* uneducated, illiterate.  
 ਅਵਿਦਯਾ [əvɪdɪy] *Skt n* ignorance, foolishness. 2 state of human life which entangles the soul in ignorance.  
 ਅਵਿੰਧ [əvɪdh] See ਅਵਿੰਧ.  
 ਅਵਿੰਧ [əvɪddh] *adj* not pierced.  
 ਅਵਿਨਯ [əvɪnəy] *Skt n* lack of decorum or good

behaviour, impertinence, crassness, obtuseness. **ਅਵਿਨਾਸੀ** [əvɪnəsi] *adj* indestructible, immortal. “həriḡuṇ sʊṇiəhɪ əvɪnəsi.”—*suhi chōt m 5*. ‘Let us listen to the virtues of the imperishable god.’ **2 n** God, the Eternal. **3** Vishnu. “krudhke yuddh kɪyo bəhu cəḍɪ, nə eto kɪyo mədhu sō əvɪnəsi.”—*cōḍi 1*.

**ਅਵਿਨੈ** [əvɪnɛ] See **ਅਵਿਨਯ**.

**ਅਵਿਰਥਾ** [əvɪrθa] See **ਅਬਿਰਥਾ**.

**ਅਵਿਰਲ** [əvɪrəl] *Skt adj* without interstice; dense, thick. **2** without a gap.

**ਅਵਿਰੀਤਾ** [əvɪrɪtā] See **ਅਵਰੀਤਾ**.

**ਅਵਿਲੋਇ** [əvɪlɔɪ], **ਅਵਿਲੋਇਨ** [əvɪlɔɪn], **ਅਵਿਲੋਕਨ** [əvɪlɔkən] See **ਅਵਲੋਕਨ** 1. “əvɪlɔkən puṇəh puṇəh kərəu jən ka dərsar.”—*suhi m 5*. **2** See **ਅਵਲੋਕਨ** 2. “sastṛə bed puran əvɪlɔko.”—*dev m 5*.

**ਅਵਿਲੰਬ** [əvɪlɔḅ] *Skt* अविलम्ब *adv* without delay, soon, at once. **2** *Skt* अवलम्ब *n* a basis, prop. “tere nam əvɪlɔḅ bəhʊt jən udhre.”—*gōḍ namdev*.

**ਅਵਿਵੇਕ** [əvɪvɛk] See **ਅਬਿਬੇਕ**.

**ਅਵਿਵੇਕੀ** [əvɪvɛki] See **ਅਬਿਬੇਕੀ**.

**ਅਵੀਚਾਰੀ** [əvɪçari] *adj* devoid of prudence, discriminate. “həm din murəkh əvɪçari.”—*məlar m 3*.

**ਅਵੇਸ** [əves] See **ਆਵੇਸ**.

**ਅਵੇਸਿਆ** [əvesɪa] *Skt* आवेसित. *adj* entered, settled. “səbəd əvesɪa.”—*BG*

**ਅਵੇਸੁਆ** [əvesta] See **ਉਸਤਾ**.

**ਅਵੇਹਾ** [əveha] *adv* like this, of this kind, such.

**ਅਵੇਰ** [əver] See **ਅਬੇਰ**.

**ਅਵੇਰ ਸਵੇਰ** [əver səver] See **ਅਬੇਰ ਸਬੇਰ**.

**ਅਵੈਦਿਕ** [əvɛdɪk] *Skt adj* not provided in the Veds.

**ਅਵੈਯਾ** [əveya] *adj* (one) who comes, the arriving (one).

**ਅਵੈਯੰ** [əveyō] See **ਅਵਯਯ**.

**ਅਵੈਵ** [əvev] a limb, See **ਅਵਯਵ** 1. “sut əvev səbh dekhən lagi.”—*NP*.

**ਅਵੈੜਾ** [əveṛa] *adj* crooked. **2** perverse, devious. **3** obstinate.

**ਅਵੈਜ** [əvoɟ] *adj* अव-उज protector of force, conservator of strength or splendour. “əvoɟəsc.”—*gyan*.

**ਅਵੰਤਿਕਾ** [əvəntɪka], **ਅਵੰਤੀ** [əvənti] *Skt* अवन्तिका a town on the bank of Avanti (Shipra) river in Gwalior state of central India. It is also named Vishala and Ujjain. It is counted among the seven Puris (cities) of the Hindus. “əɟudhya gomti əvəntɪka kɪdar hɪmdhər he.”—*BGK*. **2** where river Avanti (Shipra) flows, Malwa.

**ਅਵਯਕੁ** [əvyəkt] See **ਅਵਿਅਕਤ**.

**ਅਵਯਯ** [əvyəy] *Skt adj* which does not deteriorate but remains unaffected. “ṣuddh vɪapək əvyəy sou.”—*NP*. **2 n** the Creator. **3** in grammar, a word that does not change its form, like **ਔਰ**, **ਫਿਰ**, and **ਆਦਿ**. **4** a miser; a niggard, who does not spend money.

**ਅਵਯਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ** [əvyakrɪt] *Skt* अव्याकृत *adj* not liable to change, in constant state. **2** hidden, not visible. **3** in Vedant, ignorance is the cause of the world. “jɪs əgyan vɪkhe ɪh khəḥ hē tɪs hi ko əvyakrɪt kəhɪe.”—*GPS*. **4** according to Sankhy philosophy, material cause of the universe.

**ਅਵਯਾਪਤਿ** [əvyapətɪ] *Skt* अव्यापति *n* opposite of **ਵਯਾਪਤੀ**. **2** a defect of the symbol, when it is not applicable to the whole but only to a part. For example, when we define cow as a brown quadruped, this definition does not apply to a reddish brown, white or white-spotted cow.

**ਅਵ੍ਰਣ** [əvrən] *Skt adj* without a wound or tumour, blameless. **2** spotless.

**ਅੱਵਲ** [əvvəl] See **ਅਵਲ**.

**ਅੜ** [əṛ] *n* stubbornness, obstinacy. “ɪm əṛ hɪḍon ki jəb tuṭi.”—*GPS*. **2** obstruction. **3** interruption.

**ਅੜਕ** [əṛək] See **ਅਟਕ**.

**ਅੜਤਲਾ** [əṛtəla] *n* a place of shelter. “upbən lehu

ər̥təla lərbe.”—GPS.

**ਅੜਦਲ** [ər̥dəl] *n* the job or post of an orderly, a group of peons, despatch riders. **2** attendance upon some officer as the “mē ap di ər̥dəl vīcc hā.”

**ਅੜਦਲੀ** [ər̥dəli] an orderly. See ਅਰਦਲੀ.

**ਅੜਨਾ** [ər̥na] *v* to get stuck, stay. **2** to fight. **3** to oppose. “gurmukh sīu mən mukh ər̥e.”—var *majh m 2*.

**ਅੜਬ** [ər̥əb] *adj* obstinate, obdurate, stubborn.

**ਅੜਬਾਈ** [ər̥bai] *n* obstinacy, stubbornness.

**ਅੜਬੰਗ** [ər̥bōg] See ਅੜਬ.

**ਅੜਾ** [ər̥a] *suf* added to words, it indicates triviality; its form is only ɾa also. See ਉਪਦੇਸ਼ੜਾ, ਆਪਨੜਾ, ਸਿਖੜਾ, ਜਾਨੀਅੜਾ, etc.

**ਅੜਿਆ** [ər̥ɪa] a vocative of endearment for a male addressee, its feminine equivalent being ਅੜੀਏ. **2** See ਅੜਨਾ.

**ਅੜਿਆਰਾ** [ər̥ɪara] *adj* stubborn. **2** opposing. **3** belligerent.

**ਅੜਿਲ** [ər̥ɪl], **ਅੜਿੱਲ** [ər̥ɪll] a four-line matṛik metre, each line having 16 matras and ending with an Sll arrangement.

Example:

“d̥olət jəh̥ɪ t̥əh̥ɪ p̥urəkh əpavən,  
lagət kət-hɪ dh̥ərəm ko davən,  
ər̥th-hɪ chad̥ ənərəth bətavət,  
dh̥ərəm kərəm cɪt ek n̥ə lavət.”—*kalki*.

**2** In the second form of ər̥ɪll, each line has sixteen matras in lSS combination.

Example:

guru nanək sɪkhyā mən dh̥aro,  
gurujən ki riti n̥ə vɪsaro,  
kəhɪ kər vak kədi n̥əhɪ haro,  
səty dh̥ərəm jəg me pərcharo.

**3** The third form of ər̥ɪll has 21 matras in each line with pauses at 11<sup>th</sup> matra in lSl combination and subsequent 10<sup>th</sup> matra in SlS combination respectively. It is also called “c̥ēdrayən.”

Example:

“vɪdya se ənurag, rən dɪn kijɪye,  
nɪjʂəkti ənusal, səbhɪn suk̥h dijɪye,  
svarəth kə vəʂ hoy, n̥ə pərhani kəro,  
prəbhuta ər dh̥ən man, rɪde me n̥ə dh̥aro.”

**4** The fourth form of ər̥ɪll has 21 matras per line, each ending in SlS combination with pauses at 11<sup>th</sup> and subsequent 10<sup>th</sup> matra, with the proviso that the fourth line begins with a vocative like ho! h̥ərhā! which are not counted among matras. This is also called “c̥obola.”

Example:

“sune gūg jo yahɪ, su rəsna pavəi,  
sune muṛh cɪt laɪ, cəturta avəi,  
duk̥h d̥ərəd bh̥o nɪkət̥, n̥ə tɪn n̥ər ke rəhe,  
ho ! jo yāki ɪk bar, c̥əpəi ko kəhe.”

—*benti c̥əpəi de ət*.

**ਅੜੀ** [ər̥ɪ] *n* stubbornness, obstinacy.

**ਅੜੀਅਲ** [ər̥ɪal] *adj* stubborn, obstinate.

**ਅੜੀਏ** [ər̥ɪe] a vocative for female addressee showing familiarity.

**ਅੜੂਹਾ** [ər̥uha] a four-line v̥ər̥ṇɪk metre, also called s̥əyuk̥tā with each line organised as llS, lSl, lSl, S.

Example:

“səj sən bh̥ərt c̥əle t̥əh̥ā,  
rən̥ bal bir m̥əde jəh̥ā,  
b̥əhu bh̥āt bir s̥əgharh̥i,  
sər ogh progh p̥rəharəh̥i.”—*ramav*.

**ਅੜੌਕਣ** [ər̥okən] *n* a support, stay, an obstacle.

**ਅੜੰਗ** [ər̥ōg] *adj* obstinate, stubborn. **2** entangled in limbs. “kɪ ər̥ōgəsc.”—*gyan*. **3** curved. **4** contentious.

**ਆ** [a] *Skt part* from all sides. “a s̥əmuḍr l̥o ph̥ɪri d̥uhai.”—*dɪlip*. **2** to, upto, unto. **3** *prep* which preceding a verb denotes profusion as in ਆਕੰਪਨ, ਆਗਮਨ, ਆਨਯਨ, ਆਰੋਹਣ, etc. **4** in Punjabi, it replaces terminal ‘h’ of Persian words as in ਪਰਦਾ for ਪਰਦਹ.

**ਆਂ** [ā] *Skt part* expressing wonder. **2** yes. **3** *P*

اُوّ *pron* he, she, that. “nə rɪjək dəsət ā kəse.”—*var majh m 1*. ‘No one (but God) controls the wherewithal of living creatures.’ 4 time, occasion. 5 a moment, an instant.

ਆਉ [au] See ਆਉਣਾ. “au sət mit pɪare.”—*majh m 5*. 2 *Skt* आउ *n* age, duration of life.

ਆਉਖਾ [aukha] *Skt* आयुष्य *n* age, life-span.

ਆਉਂਢੀ [aũdhi] See ਔਂਢੀ.

ਆਉਣਾ [auṇa] *Skt* आगमन *advent*.

ਆਉ ਬੈਠ [au bəθ], ਆਉ ਭਗਤ [au bəgət] *n* welcome, reception. “au bəθ adər səb thai.”—*sor m 5*.

ਆਉਲ [aul] *Skt* ओलू *n* placenta, foetal membrane. 2 See ਆਵਲ.

ਆਉਲਾ [aula] *Skt* आमलक *n* a kind of myrobalan tree and its fruit; (*L Emblic myrobalan*). It is sour in taste and is used in pickles and preserves; its effect is cold and dry and is constipative; it cures diseases of stomach and liver, and strengthens muscles of heart, eyes and brain; it stops nosebleeding. It is a component of trīphala (lit. three fruits), the other two being chebidic myrobalan and the Bellerie myrobalan. It is good for inflammation of gall bladder and gonorrhoea.

ਆਉਲੀ [auli] *n* fate, predestination, destiny. 2 *Skt* आमलकी a kind of small-sized myrobalan; forest myrobalan.

ਆਉ [au] See ਆਉ. 2 will come. 3 some one to come, the awaited one.

ਆਅੰਗ [a-əŋg] See ਆ and ਅੰਗ.

ਆਇ [aɪ] *n* age. 2 *adv* having come. “aɪ mɪlu gursɪkh, aɪ mɪlu.”—*tilāg m 4*. 3 one coming, arriving, that is, taking birth. “aɪ nə jai thɪr səda.”—*sri ə m 5*. 4 See ਆਯ.

ਆਇਉ [aɪu] came, arrived. 2 *Skt* आयः *n* profit. “jədev aɪu təs səphuṭə.”—*guj*. ‘evidently gains from him.’

ਆਇਅੜਾ [aɪəʃa] *adj* one arrived. “ghərɪ əɪəʃə səjna.”—*suhi chāt m 1*.

ਆਇਆ [aɪa] *adj* arrived, came. 2 was born, took birth. 3 *n* birth. “aɪa tɪn ka səphəlu bhɪa hɛ ɪkmənɪ jɪni dhɪaɪa.”—*vəḍ əlahāni m 1*.

ਆਇਸ [aɪs] *Skt* आयस *adj* of iron or steel. 2 *n* an armour, a helmet. 3 steel. “aɪs pətɪ pɪtɪni.”—*sənama*. ‘king of armour, Indar, and the earth of his father Kashyap.’ 4 *Skt* आयस. command.

ਆਇਸੁ [aɪsu] order. See ਆਇਸ 4.

ਆਇਤ [aɪt] *Skt* आदित्य *n* the sun. 2 Sunday. 3 See ਆਯਤ.

ਆਇਤਨ [aɪtən] See ਆਯਤਨ.

ਆਇੰਦਾ [aɪɪda] *P* آید future.

ਆਇਧ [aɪdh] See ਆਯੁਧ.

ਆਇਬੋ [aɪbo] *v* to come. “na kəchu aɪbo na kəchu jaɪbo.”—*dhāna pipa*. 2 to take birth.

ਆਇੜਾ [aɪʃa] See ਆਇਅੜਾ. 2 *n* the letter ਅ. “aɪʃə aɪ kərə jɪni choḍi.”—*asa pəṭi m 1*.

ਆਇੜਿਆਂ [aɪʃɪā] *adv* on arrival, after those who came. “je mɛ hoda varɪa mɪta əɪʃɪā.”—*s fərid*.

ਆਈ [aɪ] *n* death. “aɪ nə meṭəŋ ko səmrəθ.”—*oṣkar*. 2 age, life-span. 3 aymata, goddess Durga; a temple of a goddess of this name at Baibhilara in Rajputana is famous. See ਆਈ ਪੰਥ. 4 wealth or illusion. “aɪ putə ɪhu jəgu sara.”—*bila thɪti m 1*. 5 past tense of ਆਉਣ. 6 future tense ਆਉਣ. “ɪhu vɛla kət aɪ.”—*gəu kəbir*. 7 *S* mother. 8 a calamity. 9 *Dg* a rope for tying an elephant.

ਆਈਨ [aɪn] *P* آين *n* management, administration, government. 2 law, rules.

ਆਈਨਾ [aɪna] *P* آینه *n* a mirror. In ancient times a well-rubbed piece of iron (ahan) was used for this purpose, hence this name.

ਆਈਪੂਤਾ [aɪputa] See ਆਈ and ਆਈ ਪੰਥ. 2 creation of the material world, maya. “aɪputa ɪhu jəgu sara.”—*bila thɪti m 1*.

ਆਈਪੰਥ [aɪpəθ] a radical wing of shakits, The worshippers of Shiv and power, opposed to

dəkʃɪn marəg. See ਅਰਧਨਾਰੀਸ਼ੁਰ and ਵਾਮਾਰਗ. See ਆਈ 3. **2** one of the twelve sects of yogis which is more liberal in its dealings with other sects.

**ਆਈਪੰਥੀ** [aipēthi] a worshipper of mother Ay (iron, weapon, fire). **2** Gorakhpanth yogis who are worshippers of shakti (power). **3** See ਆਈ ਪੰਥ 2. “aipēthi səgəl jəmati.”—*jəpu*. ‘befriending all is to be an ai pēthi.’

**ਆਸ** [as] *Skt* आस् *vr* to sit; to be present; to be; to forsake. **2** *Skt* आशा *n* hope, expectation, desire, longing. “as ənɪt tɪag-hu tərəg.”—*sokhmāni*. **3** direction, side. “tat khel jɪh as.”—*NP*. **4** *Skt* आसज. mouth. “nəmo as ase nəmo bak bōke.”—*jəpu*. **5** a face. **6** *Skt* आस, food, meals. **7** *Skt* आस, ash. See *E* ash. **8** a seat. **9** a bow. **10** soon, quickly. “kalu ko bulaɪ raɪ lin təb as hē.”—*NP*. See ਆਸਾਇਤੀ. **11** *P* 𑂔𑂱 a millstone. See ਆਸਮਾਨ. **12** *P* 𑂔𑂱 an essence extracted by boiling some object, as the essence of barley.

**ਆਸ ਆਸੇ** [as ase] See ਆਸ 4.

**ਆਸਕ** [asək] *A* 𑂔𑂱 *Skt* आसकु *adj* who loves. “nanək asək kādhiə səd-hi rəhe səmaɪ.”—*var asa m 2*. **2** *Skt* an eater, a guzzler. See ਆਸ 6.

**ਆਸਕਤ** [askət] *Skt* आसकु. *adj* who loves, rapt, engrossed. “bɪkhe rəs sɪu askət mure.”—*kan m 5*. **2** *Skt* ਆਸਕੁ powerful, mighty.

**ਆਸਕਾਰ** [aʃkar] *P* 𑂔𑂱 *adj* apparent, manifest, obvious; its pronunciation as ਆਸਕਾਰਾ is also correct.

**ਆਸਕੀ** [aski] *P* 𑂔𑂱 *n* love, state of being in love. “eh kɪnehi aski duje ləgə jaɪ.”—*var asa m 2*.

**ਆਸਕੁ** [asəku] See ਆਸਕ.

**ਆਸਕੇ** [aʃke] *part* bravo! well done! *S* ਆਸਕੀਨ.

**ਆਸ ਕੌਰ** [as kər] queen of Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala. She carried on the administration during the reign of her husband and during the minority of her son Maharaja Karam

Singh. She was very religious, brave and judicious by nature.

**ਆਸਚਰਯ** [aʃcəɾəy] See ਅਸਚਰਜ and ਅਚਰਜ.

**ਆਸਣ** [asəɳ] *Skt* आसन *n* a place, state, seat; an act of sitting. **2** a cloth spread to sit upon. **3** third stage of yog during which the practitioner assumes his sitting posture. In yog shastar 84 postures have been taken from various movements of animals, birds and positionings of some other objects. Four of them are considered paramount. They are:

(a) siddhasən: keeping left heel under the rectum and right heel under the phallus.

(b) pədmāsən: placing of left foot on the right thigh and the right foot on the left thigh and catching with the right hand extended from behind the back, the big toe of the right foot and catching the big toe of the left foot with the left hand and keeping the chin away from the chest, by a width of four fingers to concentrate the gaze on the tip of one’s nose.

(c) sīhasən: sitting with ankles placed tightly under the rectum and the phallus, and placing both hands on the knees fixing the gaze on the tip of the nose.

(d) bhədrāsən: catching the big toes while keeping the posture of pədamāsən. “jog sɪdh asəɳ cəurasih ebhi kəɪɪ kəɪɪ rəɦɪa.”—*sor ə m 5*. **4** *Skt* आसन् *jaw*.

**ਆਸਤ** [asət] See ਅਸਿ. **2** ਆਸਿਕ. *adj* a believer in God and in the other world. **3** *n* west. “ude nəhi asət.”—*maru solhe m 1*. **4** a weapon, a missile. “asət dhare nɪhare.”—*gyan*.

**ਆਸਤਕ** [astək] See ਆਸਤਿਕ.

**ਆਸਤਰ** [astər], ਆਸਤਰਣ [astərən], ਆਸਤਰਨ [asətərən] आस्तर-आस्तरण *n* a bedstead; a bed for a newly married couple. “astərən bər bɪsəd vɪsala.”—*GPS*. **2** a warm covering for an elephant.

**ਆਸਤਾਂ** [astā] *P* 𑂔𑂱 *n* a place. **2** a door. **3** a

hermitage.

ਆਸਤਿ [asətɪ] See ਅਸਿ. 2 short form of ਆਸਿਕ. 3 ਅਸਿਤੁ existence. See ਨਾਸਿ.

ਆਸਤਿਕ [astɪk] *Skt* आस्तिक *adj* who believes in the existence of the Creator and of the other world; a theist.

ਆਸਤਿਕਤਾ [astɪkta], ਆਸਤਿਕਤਾ [astɪky] *n* theism; firm belief in the Creator and in the hereafter, Theist.

ਆਸਤੀਕ [astik] *Skt* आस्तीक a sage who was the son of sage Jaratkar and Mansa, sister of Vasuki, cobra. During a sərəpmedh (killing of snakes) ritual, he saved the tribe of his mother, the Takshak and Anant snakes. “əṛyo astikā mēhā vɪpr siddhā.”—jənmejəy. See ਮਨਸਾ.

ਆਸਤੀਨ [astin] *P* آستين *n* the sleeve of a shirt, coat.

ਆਸਤੇ [aste] See ਆਹਿਸਤਾ.

ਆਸਥਾਈ [asthai] See ਅਸਥਾਈ 4 – 5.

ਆਸਨ [asən] See ਆਸਣ. “nɪvli kərəm asən cəurasih ɪn məhi sātɪ nə ave jiu.”—majh m 5. 2 a saddle. “asən ae bag gəhɪ bəlvəḍ vɪsesa.”—GPS. 3 *Skt* आशान thunderbolt of Indar, lightning. 4 Indar. 5 one who serves meals.

ਆਸਨਕਸੁੰਨ [asənəksūn] *adj* who sits in perfect mental tranquillity. “asənəksūn ənbɪkət rəg.”—dətt.

ਆਸਨਾ [asna] *Skt n* state, stage, situation. 2 See ਅਸਨਾਇ.

ਆਸਨਾਈ [asnai] See ਅਸਨਾਈ.

ਆਸਨਿ [asənɪ] on or in a seat. “pɪɪə aɪ bəse grɪh asənɪ.”—māla m 5.

ਆਸਨਿਵਾਸ [asnɪvas] *adj* home of all hopes; whom people trust for the fulfilment of their hopes. See ਆਸਾ ਨਿਵਾਸ.

ਆਸਨੀ [asni] *n* lust, hope. “pɪəbhv purən asni mere mēna.”—asa m 5. 2 See ਆਸੀਨ. 3 See ਆਸੰਨ.

ਆਸਪਦ [aspəd] *Skt* आस्पद. *n* a place, spot. 2 a position, rank. 3 reputation, honour. 4 work,

function.

ਆਸਪਾਸ [aspas] near about, around, in the vicinity. “as pas ghən tursi ka bɪrva.”—gəu kəbɪr.

ਆਸ ਪਿਆਸ [as pɪas] *n* strong hope, intense desire.

ਆਸਪੁਰਣਾ [aspurna], ਆਸਪੁਰਨਾ [aspurna] *n* caste goddess of Chauhan Rajputs who believe her to be the fulfiller fo all desires. 2 service of the spiritual guide. 3 spiritual knowledge of self.

ਆਸਫੁਲ ਦੌਲਾ [ashul dola] See ਅਸਦ ਖਾਨ.

ਆਸਮਾਨ [asman] See ਅਸਮਾਨ.

ਆਸਮਾਨ ਖਾਨ [asman xan] son-in-law of Painde Khan who stole Baba Gurditta’s hawk, and together with Painde Khan fought against Guru Hargobind at Kartarpur in Sammat 1691. He was killed by Baba Gurditta in this battle.

ਆਸਮਾਨ ਚਰ [asman cər] *n* a rambler of the sky, bird. 2 an arrow.—sənama.

ਆਸਮੁਦ੍ਰ [asmudr] *adv* up to the sea. “asmudr lə phɪri duhai.”—GPS.

ਆਸਮੰਤ [asmāt] *Skt* आ-समंत. *adv* on all sides, all around. 2 with full ceremony, very properly.

ਆਸ਼ਯ [aʃəy] *n* an aim, object, intention. 2 a longing, wish.

ਆਸਰ [asər] *Skt* आश्रय *n* a prop, basis, stay. 2 an asylum, a resort, refuge. “jɪh asər ɪa bhəvjəl tərna.”—bavən. “ɪh asər purən bhəe kam.”—gəu m 5.

ਆਸਰਮ [asrəm] See ਆਸੁਮ.

ਆਸਰਾ [asra] See ਆਸਰ.

ਆਸਵ [asəv] *Skt n* life breath. 2 a type of wine not extracted through distillation but prepared by fermentation, like somras and toddy.

ਆਸਤੀ [asɪ] *n* a hope, desire, an expectation. “nanək asɪ nɪbahɪ.”—var jət.

ਆਸਾ [asa] *Skt* आशा *n* a desire to have, hope. “asa kərta jəgu mua.”—var guj 1 m 3. 2 a

direction, side. “təm nəhɪ avo təb ɪt asa.”  
—*NP*. “mægən mənə məhɪ cɪtvəu asa nənhu  
tar tuhari.”—*keda m 5*.

**3** a musical measure in its own right, sung in the early morning. Guru Angad Dev started the daily routine of singing Asa di Var in the presence of Guru Nanak Dev. Guru Arjan Dev added to it twenty four stanzas composed by the fourth Guru, one stanza to each balladic measure. Now it is daily sung in the gurdwaras. “gāɪ rəbabi asa var.”—*GPS*.

In Sikh way of life, Asa is also sung in the course of evening prayer. In this measure, all notes are pure.<sup>1</sup> gādhār measure may be added to Asa in descending but not in ascending tone. The descending tone of Asa comprises sa, re, ma, pa, dha, ni, sa, and ascending tone has re, sa, ni, dha, pa, ma, ga, re, sa, in that order.<sup>2</sup>

Among the Rags in Guru Granth Sahib Asa is the fourth in order.<sup>3</sup> **4** aim, intention, purport. See ਆਸਾਯ. “tā babe us da asa jaṅɪa.”—*JSBB. 5 A* **5** **عصا** a club, heavy stick. “asa hətth kɪtab kəcch.”—*BG*. “mən̄sa marɪ nɪvarɪhu asa.”—*maru solhe m 5*. ‘Killing or eradicating of desire is hope.’<sup>4</sup>

**ਆਸਾਇ** [asaɪ] *Skt* ਆਸਾਯ *n* an object, a purport, meaning. “purən asaɪ.”—*bɪla m 5*.

**ਆਸਾਇਸ** [asaɪs] See ਆਸਾਯਸ.

**ਆਸਾਇਤੀ** [asaɪti] *adj* hopeful, expectant. **2 A** **آسائے** *adj* grieving (woman). “asaɪti as kɪ as puraie.”—*phunhe m 5*. ‘Fulfil the hope of the sorrowful’.

<sup>1</sup>For various notes See ਸੁਚ and ਠਾਟ.

<sup>2</sup>In view of differences in different places, singers join Asa with rishabh and dhaivat soft also.

<sup>3</sup>Many writers have considered Asa as a subordinate sub-measure of Megh and the time of its rendition as sunrise.

<sup>4</sup>Muslim hermits also, like monks of Dandi sect, consider holding a club as their denominational sign.

**ਆਸਾਈ** [asai] *n* hope, expectation. “mən məhɪ cɪtvəu esi asai.”—*asa m 5*.

**ਆਸਾਸਹਿ** [asas-hɪ] See ਆਸਾਸਨ. **2** See *P* آسایانین. **3** to praise. **4** to raise, lift.

**ਆਸਾਸਨ** [asasən] *Skt* आसासन *n* an assurance, a consolation. **2** support, succour. “sɪdh sadhək asas-hɪ.”—*səveye m 3 ke*. “chɪə dərsən asasə.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.

**ਆਸਾ ਸਿੰਘ** [asa sɪŋh] a clerk of Guru Gobind Singh. Once, in order to help a poor Sikh, he sent a demand draft for Rs. 500 to another Sikh. That Sikh made the payment. When the demand draft was presented to the Guru, he enquired why it was sent without his order. Asa Singh got frightened and fled during the night, and sent the following couplet to the Guru:

“mukh kara mero kərə kərət nə pərɒpkar,  
tɪs ko mē phɪr kərōgi pəl̄ta is dərbar.”

This meant that the offence was of the clerk’s pen which now says, ‘if my face was not blackened for a good deed for another’s good, then I would have in turn blackened the face of the clerk’. The Guru was pleased at Asa Singh’s note and he called the latter back and reinstated him in the same job.

**ਆਸਾਸੈ** [asasə] See ਆਸਾਸਨ.

**ਆਸਾ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ** [asa di var] written at the end of Asa measure in Guru Granth Sahib, it is a composition in saloks and balladic stanzas, by Guru Nanak Dev, though it also includes a few saloks of Guru Angad Dev. Since olden times it is sung early in the morning. Guru Arjan Dev also included in it 24 stanzas of Guru Ram Das to correspond to each balladic stanza, and taught the Sikhs to sing them. See ਚਾਰ ਚੌਕੀਆਂ. “pəryo bhog jəb asavar.”—*GPS*.

**ਆਸਾਧ** [asadh], ਆਸਾਧਿਓ [asadhɪo] incurable. See ਆਸਾਧ. “dirəgh rog maɪa asadhɪo.”—*gəu thɪti m 5*.

ਆਸਾਨ [asan] *P* آسان *adj* easy.

ਆਸਾ ਨਿਵਾਸ [asa nivas] See ਆਸ ਨਿਵਾਸ. “guru amardas asa nivas.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.

ਆਸਾਬੰਧ [asabōdh], ਆਸਾਬੰਧੂ [asabōdhu] *adj* tied down because of hope; hopeful, expectant.

ਆਸਾਮ [asam] a country north east of Bengal and south of the Himalayas, mostly covered with forests, mines, rivers and streams. It was visited by Guru Nanak Dev and Guru Teg Bahadur. It was also known as Kamrup in the past.

ਆਸਾ ਮਨਸਾ [asa mānsa] hope and desire to acquire things. “asa mānsa dou binasət.”—*asa m 1*.

ਆਸਾਯਸ਼ [asayəṣ] *P* آسایش *n* comfort; a happy state; this word is derived from the root ਆਸੁਦਨ.

ਆਸਾਰ [asar] *Skt n* a severe downpour or shower; rain. **2** *Dg* clouds. **3** *A* آسار plural of ਅਸਰ, signs, indicators. **4** a trait. **5** breadth, width.

ਆਸਾਵਰੀ [asavri] This is a complete<sup>1</sup> musical measure, one of the ten arrangements of musical notes or modulations of Indian music. It is sung for three hours of the day from the sunrise onward. It has three soft notes of gādhār, dhevət and nīṣad, the remaining being pure (See ਸਵਰ and ਠਾਟ) In asavari, dhevət is basic but gādhār is only supporting, the remaining ones are all basic notes. During the ascent nīṣad and gādhār are not used but all notes are applicable during the descent; five notes sa, re, ma, pa and dha figure in the ascent but seven notes sa, ni, dha, pa, ma, ga and re are used in the descent. Owing to the difference of place and opinion among most musicologists, many have accepted asavari singing in bherāv and bhervi measures. In Guru Granth Sahib, asavri has been combined with asa measure also.

<sup>1</sup>Arohi has five and Avrohi seven tunes.

ਆਸਾ ਵਾਰ [asa var] See ਆਸਾ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ.

ਆਸਾਵੰਤ [asavōt] *Skt* आशावत् *adj* hopeful, desirous.

ਆਸਾਵੰਤੀ [asavōti] See ਆਸਾਵੰਤ. “asavōti as gusai, purie.”—*var jet*.

ਆਸਾੜ [asaṛ] *Skt* आसाढ़ *n* the month of Harh. See ਅਖਾੜ. “asaṛ suhōda tisu lage jisū mānī hārīcārāṇ nivasu.”—*majh baramaha*.

ਆਸਾੜਾ [asaṛā] See ਆਸਾੜਾ.

ਆਸਾੜਿ [asaṛī] during the month of Harh.

ਆਸਾੜੂ [asaṛū] See ਅਖਾੜ and ਆਸਾੜ.

ਆਸਿਖ [asiḱh], ਆਸਿਖਾ [asiḱha] *Skt* आसिष् *n* a blessing, benediction.

ਆਸੀ [asi] *A* آسے *adj* who sins, or is an evil doer, or a criminal.

ਆਸੀਸ [asis] See ਆਸਿਖ. “puta, mata ki asis.”—*guj m 5*.

ਆਸੀਨ [asin] *Skt adj* sitting, seated. “səgəl mānorəth purān asina.”—*biḷa m 5*. **2** situated.

ਆਸੀਨਾ [asina] See ਆਸੀਨ.

ਆਸੀਰ [asir] *Skt* आसिष् *a* blessing. **2** See ਅਸੀਰ.

ਆਸੀਰਵਚਨ [asirvēcān], ਆਸੀਰਵਾਦ [asirvad] *Skt n* a blessing, benediction. See ਆਸਿਖ.

ਆਸੁ [asu] *Skt* आसु *adv* at once, promptly. “asu hi tichān le əsī śrī hārī.”—*krīṣān*. **2** See ਅਸੁ.

ਆਂਸੁ [āsu] *n* a tear, tears.

ਆਸੁਗ [asug] *adj* quick-footed. **2** *n* wind. **3** an arrow. **4** light.

ਆਸੁਤੋਖ [asutokh] *Skt* आसुतोष *adj* easy to please. **2** *n* Guru Nanak Dev. **3** Shiv according to the Purans.

ਆਸੁਫਤਹ [aṣuftəh] *P* آسفتھ *adj* upset, perplexed. Its root is ਆਸੁਫਤਨ.

ਆਸੁਫਤਨ [aṣuftən] *P* آسفتن *v* to be distraught, bewildered or deeply agitated.

ਆਸੁਰ [asur], ਆਸੁਰੀ [asuri] *adj* concerning a demon, of a demon. **2** *n* an ogress, a giantess. “suri asuri kīnri rijh rāhīṭ pornarī.”—*cārītr*. **2**. **3** See ਅਸੁਰੀ **2**.

ਆਸੁਰੀ ਸੰਪਤਿ [asuri sēpətī], ਆਸੁਰੀ ਸੰਪਦਾ [asuri sēpāda] *Skt* आसुरी सम्पत् *n* wealth or glory earned

- through demonic means. **2** excess of foul actions like lust, anger, etc.
- ਆਸੁਰੇਸ** [asures] king of demons. See ਅਸੁਰੇਸ. “asures kopa hākari.”—*cāḍi* 2.
- ਆਸੁ** [asu] soon, quickly. See ਆਸੁ 1. “gāmān tayar bhāe kəyō asu.”—*NP*.
- ਆਂਸੁ** [āsu] *n* tears.
- ਆਸੁਣੀ** [asuni] *n* hope, desire, wish. “vətī asuni bānī.”—*s fərid*. ‘having tied the luggage of countless hopes’. **2** *adj* an unrealizable hope.
- ਆਸੁਦਨ** [asudən] *P* آسودن *v* to be comfortable, be prosperous.
- ਆਸੁਦਾ** [asuda] *P* آسودا *adj* in comfort, prosperous. **2** happy. **3** living in comfort. “gəj baji asude kərke.”—*GPS*.
- ਆਸੇਬ** [aseb] *P* آسب *n* a distress, suffering. **2** a shock, trauma, blow. **3** the shadow of an evil spirit; its entry in the body or the mind.
- ਆਸੈ** [asē] See ਆਸਯ.
- ਆਸੋਕ** [asok] See ਅਸੋਕ. **2** ਆ (from all sides), ਸੋਕ (grief); excessive sadness.
- ਆਸੌਨ** [asōn] an unlucky omen. See ਸੌਨ.
- ਆਸੰਕਾ** [asōka] *Skt* आशङ्का *n* a doubt, worry, suspicion. **2** fear, dread.
- ਆਸੰਜਨ** [asəjən] *Skt* आसञ्जन *n* binding and connecting. **2** hanging, suspending. See ਸੰਜਨ and ਸੰਜਨ.
- ਆਸੰਨ** [asən] *Skt* आसन्न *adj* sitting near. **2** *adv* near, close by.
- ਆਸੰਭਉ** [asəbhəu] *adj* who has not been born, birthless. “asəbhəu udvīəu.”—*səveye* *m* 5 *ke*. ‘The birthless has appeared.’ **2** See ਅਸੰਭਵ.
- ਆਸੁਰਯ** [aścərəy] See ਅਚਰਯ.
- ਆਸਿਕ** [astik], ਆਸਿਕਤਾ [astikta] See ਆਸਤਿਕ and ਆਸਤਿਕਤਾ.
- ਆਸੁਕਿਕ** [astik] See ਆਸਤਿਕ.
- ਆਸਯ** [asy] See ਆਸ 4.
- ਆਸੁਮ** [asrəm] *Skt* आसुम *n* a place to live, residence. “cərən kəmāl guru asrəm dia.”—*bīla* *m* 5. **2** four stages of life according to Hinduism: brāhmchərəy, grīhəsth, vanprəsth and sənyas. “car vərən car asrəm hāhī, jo hārī dhīavə so pərdhanu.”—*gōḍ* *m* 4. See ਚਾਰ ਆਸੁਮ.
- ਆਸੁਮਾਈ** [asrmai] See ਆਸੁਵ. “kəmāl bigsə mədhu asrmai.”—*sri* *m* 5. ‘Lotus blooms and honey drips.’
- ਆਸੁਮੀ** [asrəmi] *adj* who lives in a hermitage. **2** who lives through the four-stages of life.
- ਆਸੁਯ** [asrəy] See ਆਸਰ. “tət asrəyō nānək.”—*səhəs* *m* 5.
- ਆਸੁਵ** [asrav] *Skt* *n* flow, current. **2** *n* a dripping, falling in drops.
- ਆਸੁਛ** [asričh], ਆਸੁਤ [asrit] *Skt* आसुत *adj* staying on support, dependent. **2** *n* a servant, an attendant.
- ਆਸੁੈ** [asrē] ਆਸੁਯ. See ਆਸਰ.
- ਆਸੁਾਸਨ** [asvasən] See ਆਸਾਸਨ. “asvasən yut sikh ucar.”—*GPS*.
- ਆਸੁਾਦ** [asvad], ਆਸੁਾਦਨ [asvadən] *n* savour, taste. **2** tasting, sucking, relishing.
- ਆਹ** [ah] *v* is. “jīn kəu dhurī lkhīa ah.”—*gəu* *var* 1 *m* 4. **2** *n* a desire, an inclination, wish. “jogi jəti sīdh hārī ahe.”—*gəu* *m* 5. **3** *part* a word indicating grief and surprise, ah. **4** *pron* this, that.
- ਆਹਟ** [ahət] *Pkt* a noise caused by someone’s arrival, sound of footsteps. **2** a battlefield. “aṭh pəhīr ahət bīkhe juddh bhəyo bīkrar.”—*cərit* 97.
- ਆਹਣ** [ahən] *n* locust. See ਆਹਨ 1.
- ਆਹਤ** [ahət] *adj* injured, wounded, beaten up. See ਅਨਾਹਤ.
- ਆਹਨ** [ahən] See ਆਹਣ. “ahən mənīd brīd ae dəl.”—*GPS*. **2** *P* آهن *n* iron, steel. **3** a sword.
- ਆਹਨਗਰ** [ahəngər] *n* an ironsmith, blacksmith.
- ਆਹਨੀ** [əhni] *adj* made of iron. See ਆਹਨ.
- ਆਹਮ** [ahəm] See ਅਹਮ. **2** See ਆਹਵ.
- ਆਹਮੋ ਸਾਮਣੇ** [ahmo samṇe] See ਆਮੋ ਸਾਮਣੇ. “ae ahmo samṇe bheṛ pīa kərara.”—*jəgnama*.

**ਆਹਰ** [ahər] *n* an impulse to be active, effort.  
**2** an endeavour, attempt. “sevək ke thakur hi ka ahər jiu.”—*majh m 5*. “ahər səbhī kərda phirē ahəru īku nə hoī.”—*var ram 2 m 5*.  
**3** *Skt* a sigh, deep breath indicating grief.  
**4** *adj* who collects.  
**ਆਹਰਣ** [ahərən] *Skt n* snatching. **2** stealing.  
**3** taking away. *Pkt* ਆਹਰੇ.  
**ਆਹਰਮਨ** [ahərmən] See ਅਹਰਮਨ.  
**ਆਹਰਿ** [ahərī] with zeal. “ja ahərī hərī jiu pərīa.”—*sodər*. ‘whereas the Almighty is exerting zealously.’  
**ਆਹਰੀ** [ahri] *adj* energetic, vigorous.  
**ਆਹਰੁ** [ahəru] See ਆਹਰ.  
**ਆਹਲੂ ਵਾਲੀਆ** [ahlu valia] See ਆਹਲੂਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ.  
**2** *adj* connected with Ahluvalia misl.  
**3** belonging to the house of Sadda Singh. See ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ.  
**ਆਹਲੂ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ** [ahlu valiā di misl] Sadda Singh of Ahlu village; 5 kos east of Lahore, was a celebrated prosperous Sikh. He established the Ahluvalia house. In his family was born Jassa Singh in 1718 AD whom Navab Kapur Singh brought up as a son. Mata Sundari blessed him and bestowed upon him the mace of Guru Hargobind (which is now in Akal Bunga). The misl grew a lot under Jassa Singh as a confederate branch of the rising Sikh power. First of all it was he who conquered Lahore, founded the Khalsa state and issued his own currency. Now Kapurthala state belongs to this misl. See ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ and ਜੱਸਾ ਸਿੰਘ.  
**ਆਹਵ** [ahəv] *Skt n* a battle, war. **2** fire oblation.  
**3** a challenge or call to battle, shout.  
**ਆਹਾ** [aha] *v* is. “hərī sətjəna pəhī aha.”—*dev m 5*. **2** was. (past tense of ਹੈ). “təlvāḍi vīc vəsda aha.”—*JSBB*. **3** *part* a word indicating surprise and grief. oh! vah!  
**ਆਹਾਰ** [ahar], **ਆਹਾਰੁ** [aharu] *n* See ਅਹਾਰ. “jia

ka aharu jia.”—*var ram 1 m 2*. “det səgəl ahare jiu.”—*majh m 5*. ‘(God)’.  
**ਆਹਾਰਾ** [ahara] *adj* thoroughly estimated or measured. “əgəm əgocər beṭt ətola, hē nahi kīchu ahara.”—*maru solhe m 5*. ‘There is nothing which has not been measured by the Almighty’.  
**ਆਹਿ** [ahi] *v* is. “sadhūsəgətī bekūthe ahi.”—*gəu kəbir*. “jəlī thəlī rəmāia ahi.”—*sor m 5*. See ਆਹ. **2** *adv* having desired (ah). “nanək ahi sərənī prəbhū aīo.”—*asa m 5*.  
**ਆਹਿਓ** [ahiyo], **ਆਹਿਆ** [ahia] *adj* desired, wanted, needed. “ahiyo tumra dhora.”—*guj m 5*. “eko suami ahia jiu.”—*majh m 5*. **2** See ਆਹਿ. **3** ਅਹੈ. is. “jət kət pekhəu ahiyo.”—*kan m 5*.  
**ਆਹਿਸਤਾ** [ahista] *P* آهت *adv* slowly, gradually.  
**ਆਹੀ** [ahi] is. See ਆਹ and ਆਹਿ. “punərpī jənəm nə ahi.”—*gəu m 3*. “nanək ghəṭī ghəṭī ahi.”—*asa m 5*. **2** desired, wanted (for feminine object) “me ahi oṛ tuhari.”—*gəu majh m 5*. **3** may want, may need. “jis səg lage pran tise kəu ahie.”—*phunhe m 5*. **4** *S* is. **5** a hardship, calamity.  
**ਆਹੀਐ** [ahie] let us desire, let us seek. See ਆਹਿ and ਆਹੀ.  
**ਆਹੁ** [ahu] See ਆਹ. **2** short form of ਆਹੂਤ. (called, summoned)  
**ਆਹੁਕ** [ahuk] See ਉਗ੍ਰਸੇਨ.  
**ਆਹੁਟ** [ahut], **ਆਹੁਡ** [ahud] *Dg n* a battle, war.  
**2** tiredness, fatigue.  
**ਆਹੁਤਿ** [ahuti] *Skt n* calling (invoking) god.  
**2** an oblation to gods, pouring purified butter in fire by addressing the deity. **3** fire, sacrifice, material needed for this ritual.  
**ਆਹੁਰਨਾ** [ahurna], **ਆਹੁੜਨਾ** [ahurṇa] *v* to bend, spring at, pounce at. “ahure jəg.”—*ramav*.  
**ਆਹੂ** [ahu] *P* آه *n* a deer, buck. “dādan dur ahu cəṣəm.”—*səloh*. ‘teeth like jewels and eyes like those of a deer.’ **2** an appeal.

- 3 asthma. 4 *Skt* a summoner. 5 the summoned.
- ਆਹੂ ਖੁਤਨ [ahu xutən] deer of Khutan (in China). See ਖੁਤਨ.
- ਆਹੂਤ [ahut] *Skt* adj was called, was summoned; sent for. “gəyo beg kalu ahuta.”—*NP*.
- ਆਹੇ [ahe] See ਆਹ, ਆਹਾ and ਆਹਿ. “he hosi ahe.”—*maru m 5*. ‘is, shall be and was.’ “nanək sərəṅṅI ahe.”—*asa m 5*.
- ਆਹੈ [ahē] See ਆਹ and ਆਹਿ. “jogi jəti sɪdh hærI ahe.”—*gəu m 5*. ‘Jogis desire to realise God’.
- ਆਹੇ [aho] See ਆਹ and ਆਹਾ. “tū aho kerhe kōm.”—*s fərid*. 2 part yes; that is right. 3 or, else. 4 otherwise.
- ਆਹੰਗ [ahəŋg] *P* آهنگ *n* a desire. 2 a resolve, an aim. 3 time, occasion. 4 a prelude to singing.
- ਆਹਾਨ [ahvan] *Skt* *n* a call, summon, invitation. 2 an invitation letter. 3 a name. 4 an edict.
- ਆਕ [ak] *n* اک a wild plant, calotrosis procine. “dhən jobən ak ki chaɪa.”—*dhəna chēt m 1*. 2 *P* آك a trouble, a conflict. 3 a vice, fault, demerit. 4 *A* آك *adj* disloyal. 5 disobedient.
- ਆਂਕ [ānk] See ਆਂਕ. 2 *S* a weight;  $\frac{1}{16}$ <sup>th</sup> of a seer, a Chhatank. 3 an anna, a coin,  $\frac{1}{16}$ <sup>th</sup> of a rupee.
- ਆਂਕਸ [āks] *P* آنکس *pron* that person, that man.
- ਆਕਟਰਲੋਨੀ [aktərloṅi] Sir David Ochterloney, son of a noble American. He came to India and made himself prominent with his bravery and prudence. He was a general in the Bengal army. In October 1804 AD, he allied himself with general Lake and drove out Jasvant Rao Holkar from Delhi. The British appointed him to oversee British-Sikh relations, and on several occasions he entered into correspondence with Maharaja Ranjit Singh. On the occasion of the marriage of Prince Kharak Singh in 1812, he was Maharaja’s guest at Lahore. He died at Meerut on 15 July 1825 at the age of 68 years.
- ਆਕਥ [akəth] See ਅਕਥ. “nanək akəth ki kətha sonae.”—*maru m 1*.
- ਆਕਬਤ [akbət] *A* آکبت *n* the next world, the hereafter. 2 the end, finis. See ਅਕਬ.
- ਆਕਰ [akər] See ਆਕੜ. 2 *Skt* *n* a mine. 3 treasure. 4 a store, stock. 5 a caste, class. 6 *adj* good, superior. 7 more, excessive.
- ਆਕਰਖ [akərəkʰ] *Skt* ਆਕਸ਼ *n* a sense organ. 2 a test, touchstone. 3 a magnet. 4 attraction. “jəb akərəkʰ kərət ho kəb-hū, tum me mɪlət dehdhər səbh-hū.”—*cəpəi*. “citi sas akərəkhte.”—*səhəs m 5*. “jəha tɪkʰa mən tujhu akərəkʰe.”—*sukhməni*.
- ਆਕਰਖਣ [akərkhəṅ] *Skt* ਆਕਸ਼ਣ *n* attraction, pull. 2 act of ploughing.
- ਆਕਲ [akəl] *Skt* ਆਕੁਲ *adj* perplexed, confounded. “həu akəl bɪkəl bhəi bɪn dekhe.”—*bɪla ə m 4*. 2 *A* آكل *adj* wise, intelligent. “kɪ akəl əlame.”—*jəpu*. 3 a carpenter Sikh of village Vadeghar who was the maternal grandfather of Bhai Rup Chand. “akəl kəhē tahɪ ko namu, mən me gurumət ko vɪsramu.”—*GPS*. See ਰੂਪਚੰਦ ਭਾਈ. 4 a spiritually awakened devotee of Guru Arjan Dev from Sultanpur.
- ਆਂਕਲ [ākəl] *Dg* *n* a branded and cauterized bull set free, a stud bull.
- ਆਕੜ [akəṛ] *n* pride, arrogance. 2 rigidity. 3 a village seven kos north of Patiala in Sirhind tehsil and under Musepur police station visited by Guru Teg Bahadur. There is only one platform and no building where the Guru stayed. The priest is a Nirmala Sikh. It is two miles north of Kauli railway station.
- ਆਕਾ [aka] *T* آکا *n* a master, an owner.
- ਆਕਾਸ [akas] See ਅਕਾਸ. 2 all-pervasive God. 3 space, the sky, paradise, heavenly spheres. “tre guṅ mohe mohɪa akas.”—*asa m 5*. 4 the sun, the moon, and other planets which emit light or shine. See ਗਗਨ ਆਕਾਸ. 5 pride, conceit. “upərɪ cərəṅ təle akas.”—*ram m 5*. ‘Humility is superior to pride’.

ਆਕਾਸ਼ ਕੁਸੁਮ [akāṣ kuṣum] *n* a flower of the sky. 2 impossibility, improbability.

ਆਕਾਸ਼ ਗੰਗਾ [akāṣ gāṅgā] *n* a celestial river, named māḍakīni mentioned in Purans which flows in the sky. In Punjabi it is known as 'bachelors' road.' a galaxy called the Milky Way. *P* گنگا.

ਆਕਾਸ਼ ਚਰ [akāṣ cār] *n* birds. 2 an arrow. –*sənama*. 3 a god. 4 a star, planet. 5 an aircraft, a balloon, etc. 6 *adj* who wanders in the sky.

ਆਕਾਸ਼ ਬਾਣੀ [akāṣ baṇī] *n* a celestial utterance. 2 according to Sikhism, a divinely inspired idea or speech of a spiritually awakened person.

ਆਕਾਸਿ [akāṣi] in the sky. See ਆਡਾਣ.

ਆਕਾਸੀ [akāṣī] *adj* concerning the sky; celestial, heavenly.

ਆਕਾਸੁ [akāṣu] See ਆਕਾਸ਼ .

ਆਕਾਂਕਾ [akāṅka], ਆਕਾਂਖਿਆ [akāṅkhīa], ਆਕਾਂਖਣਾ [akāṅkhyā] *Skt* आकांक्षा *n* a desire, wish. 2 the need of one word for expressing the meaning of another word, as for example in the phrase "Read this lesson", the lesson is the need of reading or in "Go there", there or that place is the need (akāṅka) of going.

ਆਕਾਰ [akar] *Skt n* a form, structure, semblance, "hukmi hovāṅī akar." –*jəpu*. 2 stature, bulk, figure. 3 composition, construction. 4 a mark, sign.

ਆਕਾਰ ਚਿਤ੍ਰ [akar cītr] See ਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ 3.

ਆਕਾਰੁ [akāru] *adj* having a shape, form or figure. "soi gupət soi akāru." –*asa m 5*. 2 *n* a form, shape.

ਆਂਕਿ [āṅki] *P* ان pron that, which, he, who.

ਆਕਿਲ [akīl] See ਆਕਲ.

ਆਕਿਲ ਦਾਸ [akīl das] a priest of the Hindali sect who assisted Lahore officials to apprehend many Sikhs.

ਆਕੀ [akī] *A* اكي *adj* defiant, rebellious. "akī mārhī ɔphari." –*maru m 1*.

ਆਕੁੰਚਨ [akūcən] *Skt* आकुञ्चन *n* contraction, shrivelling, shrinkage, constriction. See ਕੁੰਚਨ.

ਆਕੁਲ [akul] *Skt adj* diffused, pervasive. "rəmāia akul ri bai." –*guj namdev*. 2 ਅ-ਕੁਲ, without a pedigree or lineage. 3 without birth. "əmār hoī sād akul rāhe." –*prəbha namdev*. 4 *n* God. "akul kē ghārī jaugē." –*ram namdev*. 5 perplexed, confounded. "sokakul rodən ko kina." –*GPS*.

ਆਕੁਮਣ [akrəmən] *Skt n* an attack, assault. 2 crossing the limit.

ਆਕੁੰਤ [akrāt] *Skt adj* surrounded. 2 spread, expansive. 3 assaulted, attacked. 4 helpless. "jəb hot dhārāṅī bharakrāt." –*rudr*. 'helpless under pressure'. See ਭਾਰਾਕੁੰਤ.

ਆਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ [akrīti] *Skt* आकृति *n* a shape, form. 2 stature, structure. 3 an idol, image.

ਆਕ੍ਸ਼ੇਪ [akṣep] *Skt* आक्षेप *n* the act of throwing. 2 a taint blemish, stigma. 3 a literal figure of meaning (irony) having self-abuse in the utterance.

#### Example:

"kəbir roṛa hoīrəhu baṭ ka tājī mən ka əbhīmanu, esa koi dasu hoī tahtī mīle bhəgvanu. kəbir roṛa hua təkīa bhəīa? pəthi kəu dukhu deī, esa tera dasu hē jīu dhərnī māhī kheh. kəbir, kheh hui təu kīa bhəīa? jə uḍī lage əg, hārījənu esa cahīe jīu pani sərbəg. kəbir, pani hua təkīa bhəīa? sira tata hoī, hārījənu esa cahīe jesa hārī hi hoī." –*s kəbir*.

(b) a second form of Akshep or irony is where utterance appears legally sound, but is intended to reject the ideas;

#### Example:

"bhəg phim māḍīra chəko rəho məst dīn rat, īn sevān te turət hi nār vīdeh hvejāt."

4 an irony, a sarcasm, sneer.

ਆਖ [akh] See ਆਖ. 2 See ਆਖਿ. 3 See ਆਖਣਾ.

ਆਖ [ākḥ] *Skt* अखि. *n* an eye. "təb te kou ākh

- tərə nāhī anyo.”—*ramav*.
- ਆਖਣ** [akhəṇ], **ਆਖਣਾ** [akhṇa] *v* to say, speak, tell. “akhəṇ vala kīa vecara.”—*asa m 1*.
- ਆਖਣਿ** [akhəṇi] *n* something said or spoken of. “akhəṇi akhe bəke səbhukoī.”—*asa m 3*. **2 n** a statement explanation. “akhəṇi əukha saca nau.”—*sodər*.
- ਆਖਣੁ** [akhəṇu] *v* to say, utter, speak, tell. “akhəṇu suṇna teri baṇi.”—*bher m 1*. **2 n** a speech, an utterance.
- ਆਖਤਾ** [axta] *P* **آختا** *adj* castrated, sterilised. axtaṇ means to pull, axta thus means whose testicles have been castrated.
- ਆਖਨ** [akhən] See **ਆਖਣ**. **2 adv** every moment, always.
- ਆਖਯ** [akhəy] *Skt* **आख्या** *n* a name. “bhəvbhədhən ke am ko akhəy bhekhəj car.”—*NP*. ‘The four characters of the name Vahguru are a medicine against the disease of worldly bondage’.
- ਆਖਰ** [akhər] *Skt* **अखर** a letter of the alphabet, a character. “kine ram nam ik akhər.”—*sukhməni*. **2 A** **آخ** *adj* last, ultimate. **3 n** the end, a finis. **4 a** result, consequence, outcome.
- ਆਖਾਉਣਾ** [akhaṭṭa] *v* to be called, named or described. “pəḍḍit akhae bəhuti rahī.”—*var ram 2, m 5*.
- ਆਖਾਣ** [akhaṇ] *Skt* **आख्यान** *n* a tale, story. **2 a** description, explication.
- ਆਖਾਰ ਮੰਡਲੀ** [akhar məḍli] *n* a theatre, stage. “akhar məḍli dhərəṇi səbai.”—*ram m 5*. **2 a** group of actors.
- ਆਖਾਰਾ** [akhara] See **ਅਖਾੜਾ**. “rasiməḍəl kino akhara.”—*suhi pəṛtal m 5*.
- ਆਖਾੜ** [akhaṛ] *Skt* **आषाढ**. *n* Harh, a summer month in which occurs the full moon in the mansion of purabakhara.
- ਆਖਾੜਾ** [akhaṛa] See **ਅਖਾੜਾ**. “rəcənu kina ik akhaṛa.”—*maru solhe m 5*. “guruməti səbhī rəs bhogda vəḍa akhaṛa.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.
- ਆਖਿ** [akhī] *n* mouth, which is used to utter everything. “akhəṇu akhī nə rəjīa.”—*var majh m 2*. **2 adj** mentionable, utterable, fit to be talked about. “akhī nə jəpə akhī.”—*var sar m 1*. ‘The mentionable one (God) is not visible to the eye’. **3 n** an eye. See Example 2. **4 adv** having said. “məḍa kīse nə akhī jhəgṛa pavṇa.”—*vəḍ chət m 1*. **5** See **ਆਖੜ**.
- ਆਖਿਰ** [akhīr] at last, in the end. See **ਆਖਰ** 2. “akhīr bīəphtəm.”—*tīlōg m 1*.
- ਆਖੀ** [akhi] See **ਆਖਣ**. **2 n** an eye. **3** with or by means of eyes. “dekhīa gurmukhī akhi.”—*var sri m 4*. “gurmukh hove tə akhi sujhe.”—*maru solhe m 3*.
- ਆਖੀਫੋਰ** [akhiphor] *n* a wink, a moment, an instant.
- ਆਖੀਫੋਰਿ** [akhiphorī] *adv* in an instant, instantly. “udhərsī akhiphorī.”—*guj m 5*.
- ਆਖੀਰ** [akhir] See **ਅਖੀਰ**.
- ਆਖੁ** [akhu] *Skt* *n* a digging animal. **2** a rat, mouse. **3** a mole, porcupine, etc.
- ਆਖੁੜਨਾ** [akhuṛna] See **ਔਖੜਨਾ**.
- ਆਖੁ** [akhu], **ਆਖੁੰ** [akhū] *adj* who says. **2** fit for saying, mentionable. “akhū akhā səda səda.”—*var sar m 1*. **3** See **ਆਖੁ**.
- ਆਖੁਟ** [akhuṭ], **ਆਖੁਟਾ** [akhuṭa] See **ਅਖੁਟ**. “bəhūt khəjane mere pale pəṛīa əmol lal akhuṭa.”—*sar m 5*.
- ਆਖੇਟ** [akheṭ], **ਆਖੇਟਕ** [akheṭək] *Skt* *n* hunting, game, chase.
- ਆਖੇਟੀ** [akheṭī] *Skt* **आखेटिन्** *adj* who hunts; who chases wild animals.
- ਆਖੇਪ** [akhep] See **ਅਕੇਪ**.
- ਆਖੇਰ** [akher], **ਆਖੇਰ ਬਿਰਤਿ** [akher bīrətī], **ਆਖੇੜ** [akheṛ], **ਆਖੇੜ ਬਿਰਤਿ** [akheṛ bīrətī] See **ਆਖੇਟ**. *n* hunting as a means of livelihood or profession. **2** interest in or practice of hunting. “akher bīrətī bahəṛī aīo dhaī.”—*bher m 5*. “akheṛ bīrətī rajən ki lila.”—*gəu m 5*.
- ਆਖੈ** [akhe] name. See **ਆਖੜ**. “nanək akhe guru

ko kəhē.”—*var ram l m l*. and “vaje pəvənu akhe səbh jaɪ.”—*dhəna m l*. ‘The airstream striking (the throat and the palate) reminds of Him.’

ਆਖੰਡਲ [akhəḍəl] See ਅਖੰਡਲ 2.

ਆਖੜ [akhy] *Skt* ਆਖੜਾ a name, noun. 2 good reputation, prestige, renown.

ਆਖੜਰ [akhyər] a letter, a character. See ਅਖਰ. “kine ram nam ɪk akhyər.”—*sukhməni*.

ਆਖੜਾ [akhya] See ਅਖੜ.

ਆਖੜਾਇਕਾ [akhyaɪka] *Skt* ਆਖੜਾਇਕਾ. *n* a story, tale, fable.

ਆਖੜਾਨ [akhyān] *Skt n* a story, tale. 2 history, chronicle.

ਆਖੁੰਦ [axvūd] See ਅਖੁੰਦ.

ਆਗ [ag] *n* sugarcane; the top portion of certain tall grasses like sorghum etc. 2 fire, “ag ləgəu tɪh dhəulhəɪ jɪh nahi həɪ ko nau.”—*s kəbir*. 3 an order, command. See ਅਗਿ. 4 *adv* in front, ahead. “pən ke gən te ag cəlyo.”—*krɪsən*. 5 *Skt n* a crime, sin.

ਆਗਸਤ [agəsət] See ਅਗਸਤ. 2 *Skt* ਆਗਸਤੁ *adj* connected with the sage Agast. 3 of Agastya’s sub-caste. 4 *n* the southern direction.

ਆਗਰ [agəh] *Skt* ਆਗਰੁ *n* persistence, obstinacy. 2 *adv* forward, in front. 3 *adj* second, other. “dos det agəh kəu ədha.”—*bavən*.

ਆਗਜ [agəj] See ਆਗਜ. 2 *Skt* ਅਗੁਜ *n* elder brother. 3 a principal officer, leader. 4 Brahman.

ਆਗਤ [agət] *Skt adj* arrived. 2 *n* a guest.

ਆਗਨ [agən] See ਅਗਨਿ. 2 See ਅਗਣਿਤ. 3 See ਅੰਗਨ.

ਆਗਨ [āgən] *Skt* ਅਙੁਗਾ a compound, courtyard.

ਆਗਨਤ [agənət], ਆਗਨਤਾ [agənta] *adj* countless, innumerable. “parbrəhəm əso agənta.”—*bavən*.

ਆਗਨਿ [əgənɪ], ਅੰਗਨਿ [āgənɪ] in the courtyard. “sobha mere agənɪ.”—*bɪla m 5*. “agənɪ sukha basna.”—*phunhe m 5*. ‘living comfortably in the compound’. “ghəɪ āgənɪ nə sukhai.”—*sri beṇi*. 2 See ਅਗਨਿ.

ਆਗਨੇਤਾ [agəneta] countless. See ਆਗਨਤ. 2 a fire-carrier.

ਆਗਮ [agəm] *Skt n* arrival, coming. “mən cau bhəɪa prəbhə agəm suɪa.”—*ənədu*. 2 future.

“əgua jənu agəm kanh jənae.”—*krɪsən*. 3 Ved. 4 Shastar. 5 Tantar Shastar, book of charms and mystical formulae which has seven parts: creation, dissolution, worship of gods, practice of mystical formulae, performance of sacrifices and repetition of the name of some deity with a definite aim and contemplation. “agəm nɪgəm kəhə jənu nanək səb dekhe lokə səbətə.”—*toḍi m 5*.

ਆਗਮਨ [agəmən] *Skt n* arrival, advent. 2 profit, gain.

ਆਗਮਾਪਾਈ [agəmapai], ਆਗਮਾਪਾਈ [agəmapayi] *Skt* ਆਗਮਾਪਾਇਨ੍ *adj* who comes and goes, visitor. 2 subject or liable to birth and death or to growth and decay, transient, impermanent.

ਆਗ ਯੰਤ੍ਰ [ag yəntər] *Dg* a fire-arm, weapon like a gun, musket, etc.

ਆਗਰ [agər] *n* a mine, quarry. See ਚਤਨਾਗਰ. 2 ਅਗੁ *adv* before, at first, earlier. “səbəd tərəg prəgəḥət dɪn agər.”—*səvəye m 4 ke*. ‘A wave of recitation appears before daybreak.’ 3 ਅਗੁਜ *adja* headman, chief, “carɪ cəɪən kəh-hɪ bəhu agər.”—*gəu kəbir*. 4 *Skt n* night of the new moon, moonless night.

ਆਗਰਾ [agra] Agra, a city on the bank of Yamuna in United Provinces. Sikandar Lodhi first made it his capital and built Badalgarh fort on the bank of Yamuna. Later at a cost of Rs. 36 lacs, emperor Akbar got built a grand and strong fort at the same site through Mir Muhammad Qasim Khan.

Akbar greatly added to its prosperity and renamed it Akbarabad. See ਅਕਬਰ and ਸਾਹਜਰਾਂ.

In and around the Maithan sector of this city are gurdwaras dedicated to Guru Teg Bahadur and also a gurdwara of Guru Gobind

Singh. According to Guru Partap Suray, Guru Hargobind also came here with emperor Jahangir.

**ਆਗਲ** [agəl] *adj* foremost, leading, chief. **2** excessive, abundant. “sukh māgət dukh agəl hoI.”—*gəu ə m 1*. **3** *adv* in front, ahead. **4** *n* the next world, hereafter. “bəhūt sIaṇəp agəl bhara.”—*gəu m 5*.

**ਆਗਲੜਾ** [agləɾa] *adj* of the past, former. “māta moh mənI agləɾa praṇI.”—*sri trIlocən*.

**ਆਗਲੜੇ** [agləɾe] plural of ਆਗਲੜਾ. **2** *adv* in front, face to face, “tIṇI agləɾe mē rəhIṇ nē jaI.”—*sri trIlocən*.

**ਆਗਵਨ** [əgvən] See ਆਗਮਨ.

**ਆਗ ਵਮਨੀ** [agvəmni] *n* a gun or musket (which pukes fire)—*sənama*.

**ਆਗਾ** [aga] *n* the front part, front side. **2** a forehead. **3** a chest. **4** *Skt adj* near, closely-related. **5** future. **6** the hereafter “aga əpən sudharən karən.”—*GPS*. **7** the result, effect, outcome. **8** *T* ਟੜਾ a transform of ਆਕਾ, a master, owner.

**ਆਗਾਸ** [agas], ਆਗਾਸੁ [agasu] See ਆਕਾਸ. “ləkh agasa agas.”—*jəpu*.

**ਆਗਾਹ** [agah] *adj* bottomless. **2** *P* ਆਗਾਹ informed, knowing, privy. “gəɾəb jIṇa vədIaia dhən jobən agah.”—*s fərid*.

**ਆਗਾਹਾ** [agaha] towards the front, to the future. “agaha ku trāgh pIcha pher nē muhəɾa.”—*maru var 2, m 5*.

**ਆਗਾਹੀ** [agahi] *P* ਆਗਾਹੀ *n* knowledge, acquaintance, vigilance.

**ਆਗਾਜ** [agaj], ਆਗਾਜਾ [agaja] *P* ਆਗਾਜ *n* a beginning. **2** the origin. “jIhva dhunI agaja.”—*ram m 5*.

**ਆਗਾਮੀ** [agamī] *Skt* आगामिन् *adj* coming. **2** future.

**ਆਗਾਰ** [agar] *Skt n* a home, residence. **2** a store. **3** a treasury.

**ਆਗਿ** [agi] fire. “agi ləgati mēdər məhI sovhi.”—*gəu kəbir*. **2** *Skt* आज्ञा an order, command. See ਆਗਿੜ. **3** ignorance. “səbədI

nIvari agI joti di paie.”—*suhI ə m 1*.

**ਆਗਿਓ** [agiə], ਆਗਿਆ [agiə] *Skt* आज्ञा an order, command, “man gobīde agIə.”—*gəu m 5*.

“agiə manI bhəgətI hoI tumari.”—*asa m 5*.

**ਆਗਿਆਕਾਰੀ** [agiəkari] *Skt* आज्ञाकारिन् *adj* obedient. “agiəkari sēda suhagəṇI.”—*var suhi m 3*.

**ਆਂਗਿਰਸ** [āgīrəs] आङ्गिरस *adj* belonging to the clan of sage Angira. **2** *n* Vrihaspati, the teacher of gods.

**ਆਗੀ** [agi] *n* fire. “dekhi nIvariə jəl məhI agi.”—*prəbha ə m 1*. ‘absorbed dark traits in the qualities of goodness’.

**ਆਂਗੁਰੀ** [āguri] *Skt* अङ्गुली *n* a finger.

**ਆਗੂ** [agu] *adj* a leader. **2** a guide. “ēdha agu je thie kiṇ padhəru jaṇe.”—*suhI chət m 1*. **3** *Skt n* a vow, solemn declaration, commitment.

**ਆਗੇ** [age], ਆਗੈ [age] *adv* in front. **2** after this. “age gham pIche ruṇI jaḍa.”—*tukha barəhmaha m 1*. **3** future. “age dəyu pache naraṇu.”—*bher m 5*. ‘In between the future and the past is the eternal.’

**ਆਗੈ ਪਾਛੈ** [age pache] *adv* before and behind. **2** in this world and the next. “age pache mēdi soI.”—*gəu m 5*.

**ਆਗੰਜ** [agəj] See ਅਗੰਜ.

**ਆਗੰਜਤ** [agəjət] *adj* free from destruction, indestructible, immortal. “agəjət paga.”—*ram var 2 m 5*.

**ਆਗੰਤੁਕ** [agəntuk] *Skt adj* (one) who comes. **2** *n* a visitor, guest.

**ਆਗਯਾ** [agya] See ਆਗਿਆ.

**ਆਗਯਾਕਾਰੀ** [agyakari], ਆਗਯਾਪਾਲਕ [agyapalək] See ਆਗਿਆਕਾਰੀ.

**ਆਗਿੜ** [agyI] with or by order. “mē sukh paIə guragyI.”—*jət m 5*.

**ਆਂਗੁਹ** [agrəh] *Skt n* obduracy, obstinacy. **2** perseverance, persistence. **3** a shelter, place, abode. **4** grace, kindness. **5** an arrest; a grasp. **6** an attack, invasion.

ਆਗ੍ਰਹੀ [agrəhi] *Skt* आग्रहिन् *adj* obstinate, obdurate.  
See ਆਗ੍ਰਹ.

ਆਘ [agh] See ਅਘ. 2 *Skt* अघं *n* price, rate, cost.  
“tāba suvəṛən sōg te suvəṛən agh bīkaṛ.”  
—*ālōkar sagər sudha*.

ਆਘਾਉਣਾ [aghauna] See ਅਘਾਉਣਾ. “jīni cakhiṭa  
premrās se trīpət rāhe aghaṛ.”—*barāhmaha  
majh*. ‘Those who tasted the juice of love,  
remained satiated and content’. “aghae  
sōta.”—*maru m 5*.

ਆਘਾਇਆ [aghaia] *adj* satiated, content,  
surfeited.

ਆਘਾਤ [aghat] *Skt n* a blow, stroke. 2 an injury,  
hurt, wound, push. “kārē bahu aghat sēstrē  
prāharō.”—*VN*. 3 a butchery, slaughter-house.

ਆਘਾਨਾ [aghana] See ਅਘਾਉਣਾ. 2 *adj* satiated,  
surfeited, content. “hārī pi aghane.”—*sri chōt  
m 5*.

ਆਘਾਵਨ [aghaveṇ] See ਅਘਾਉਣਾ. “nam jēpət  
aghave.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਆਘੀਜਾ [aghija] See ਅਘੀਜਾ. “trīpət rāhe aghija  
he.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਆਘੁਲਨਾ [agholna] See. ਅਘੁਲਨਾ.

ਆਘੁ [aghu], ਆਘੇ [aghe] *S adv* in the presence  
of, face to face. “səcu jaṇē kəcu vėdīo tu aghu  
aghe səlve. nanək atsəṛī mājhi nēṇu bīa  
dhalī pəbāṇī jīu jūmīo.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.  
‘You consider false things which shall pass  
away as true, and you go forth to get them,  
but they are fleeting like butter in fire and a  
lily in water’.

ਆਘੋਰ [aghor] See ਅਘੋਰ. 2 *adj* highly frightening,  
terrible. “pəṛəm aghor rup tīh.”—*parās*.

ਆਘੁਣ [aghrəṇ], ਆਘੁਣ [aghrəṇ] *Skt* आघ्राण *n*  
smelling, sniffing. 2 *adj* satiated, surfeited.

ਆਂਛਣ [āṅṅṅ] See ਅੰਗਨ and ਅੰਗਣ.

ਆਂਛਣਿ [āṅṅṅi] in a courtyard or compound.  
“pīṛ bajhīṛāhu, mere pīare! aṅṅṅi dhurī  
lute.”—*asa chōt m 4*.

ਆਚ [ac], ਆਂਚ [āc] *Skt* अचिੰ *n* a flame of fire.

2 heat. “jəl dudh nīai rīṛī əb dudh ac nāhi.”  
—*asa chōt m 5*. “āc nā lage əgəṇīsagər te.”  
—*dev m 5*.

ਆਚਨ [acən] *v* to eat; to drink. “rəktasur  
acən.”—*əkal*. See ਆਚਮਨ.

ਆਚਪੁਭਵ [acprəbhəv] *Dg n* a Rajput dynasty  
born from fire. See ਰਾਜਪੁਤ.

ਆਚਮਨ [acəmən] *Skt* आ-चम (*vr* चम् to eat), *n*  
drinking water. 2 rinsing mouth to clean it  
before starting recitation of prayers; in  
Gautam Simriti the quantity mentioned for  
this is of fifteen drops. 3 eating.

ਆਚਮਨ [achəman] See ਆਚਮਨ.

ਆਂਚਰ [ācər] See ਅੰਚਲ.

ਆਚਰਜ [acəṛəj], ਆਚਰਜ [acəṛəju] See ਅਚਰਜ.  
“acəṛəj suami ētəṛjāmi.”—*māla chōt m 5*.  
“acəṛəju dīṭha əmīu vuṭha.”—*asa m 5*.

ਆਚਰਣ [acəṛəṇ] *Skt n* conduct. 2 behaviour.  
“jədī bīdhi acəṛəṇō.”—*guj jėdev*. 3 a mark,  
trait.

ਆਚਰਣੀ [acəṛṇī] See ਆਚਰਣੀਯ. 2 *adj* inert,  
inactive, “cəṛī acəṛṇī.”—*kṛīsən*.

ਆਚਰਣੀਯ [acəṛṇīy] *Skt adj* fit to be performed,  
capable of being dealt with.

ਆਚਰਿਆ [acəṛīa], ਆਚਰਿਤ [acəṛīṭ], ਆਚਰੀ [acri]  
*Skt* आचरित. *adj* dealt with, brought into use.

ਆਂਚਲ [ācəl] See ਅੰਚਲ.

ਆਚਾ [aca] See ਭੁਮੀਆਚਾ.

ਆਚਾਰ [acar] See ਅਚਾਰ. “gave ko guṇ vėdīai  
acar.”—*jəpu*.

ਆਚਾਰਜ [acarəj], ਆਚਾਰਯ [acarəy] *Skt* आचार्य. *n*  
a teacher, religious teacher. 2 an educator.  
3 a sub-caste of Brahmans who live on money  
or material taken on account of the dead. They  
accompany the dead to the cremation ground  
and are popularly called maha (grand)  
brahmans.

ਆਚਾਰੀ [acari] *Skt* आचारिन् *adja* practitioner. *adv*  
by or through moral behaviour. “acari nāhi  
jīṭia jaṛ.”—*asa m 1*.

ਆਚਾਰੁ [acarū] See ਅਚਾਰ. “sīmrən suami ihu sadhu ko acharu.”—*sar m 5*.

ਆਚਿ [aci], ਆਚੁ [acu] See ਆਂਚ. “acu kacu ḡhəriṡpahi.”—*məla ə m 1*. ‘Glass melts in a fire.’

ਆਛ [ach] *adj* good, nice, excellent. **2** free from disease; healthy. **3** *n* an eye. **4** desire, wish. “surəg nə ach-hi.”—*bavən*. See ਆਛੈ. **5** *S* a sea.

ਆਛਹਿ [ach-hi] See ਆਛ.

ਆਛਤ [achət] was. See ਅਛਤ. “re nər ! gərəbh kūḡḡəl jəb achət.”—*sri beṡi*.

ਆਛੰਨ [achənn] *Skt* आच्छन्न *adj* covered.

ਆਛਰ [achər] *n* a letter; a character. **2** imperishable.

ਆਛਲ [achəl] See ਅਛਲ.

ਆਛਾ [acha] *adj* good, nice. **2** healthy. **3** clean. **4** *n* desire.

ਆਛਾਦਨ [achadən] *Skt* आच्छादन *n* garment. **2** the act of covering. **3** a roof. **4** a lid.

ਆਛਿੱਜ [achijj] See ਅਛਿੱਜ. “kī achijj dese.”—*japu*.

ਆਛੈ [ache] See ਆਛਾ.

ਆਛੇਪ [achep] See ਆਛੇਪ.

ਆਛੈ [ache] See ਆਛ and ਆਛਾ. “ache kəməl ənup.”—*bīla kəbir*. **2** ਅਕਯ immortal. “səc məhī ache sacī rəhe.”—*var asa*. **3** (he) wants, desires. “dərsən nam kəu mən ache.”—*dev m 5*. **4** is. “bhū māḡḡəl khəḡḡəl prəbhū tum hi ache.”—*maru m 5*.

ਆਛੈ [acho] See ਆਛਾ.

ਆਛੇਪ [achop] *adj* untouchable. “tas ki jatī achop chipa.”—*məla rəvdas*. **2** See ਅਛੁਪ and ਛੁਪ.

ਆਜ [aj] *Skt* अज *adv* to-day, this day. “aj həmare məḡḡəcar.”—*bəsāt m 5*. **2** *Skt* आज *n* goat’s milk (ਅਜਾ). **3** *A* ਆਜ ivory, elephant’s tusk.

ਆਜਜ [ajəj] See ਆਜਿਜ.

ਆਂਜਨ [ājən] *Skt* आज्ञन. *adj* concerning collyrium. **2** *n* Anjana’s son, Hanuman.

ਆਂਜਨਾ [ājna] *v* to put collyrium in the eyes.

“āje iṡe nen.”—*kəlki*.

ਆਜਮ [ajəm] *A* اعظم *S* *adv* very great.

ਆਜਮ ਸ਼ਾਹ [ajəm ṡah] اعظم شاه third son of Aurangzeb born to Banu Begam whose name in Sikh history is Tara Aazam. He was born on 11 July 1653. He died fighting against his elder brother Bahadur Shah at Jaju or Jajovan near Agra on 8 June 1707. Bhai Santokh Singh writes that he died of an arrow, shot by Guru Gobind Singh. See. ਤਾਰਾ ਆਜਮ.

ਆਜਮਾਇਸ਼ [azmaīṡ] *P* آزمائش *n* a test, trial. This word has been derived from ਆਜਮੁਦਨ meaning to test.

ਆਜਮੁਦਹਕਾਰ [azmudəhkar] *P* آزموده کار *adj* experienced, clever.

ਆਜਮੁਦਨ [azmudən] *P* آزمودن *v* to test; to examine.

ਆਂ ਜਾ [ā ja] *P* اُنْجَا that place, there.

ਆਜਾਣ [ajaṡ] See ਅਜਾਣ.

ਆਜਾਣੰਤਾ [ajaṡənta] *Skt* अविज्ञानन्त *adj* not knowing, ignorant, unacquainted.

ਆਜਾਦ [azad] *P* آزاد *adj* free from bondage; *n* independent.

ਆਜਾਦਗੀ [azadgi] See. ਆਜਾਦੀ.

ਆਜਾਦ ਮਗ਼ਜ਼ [azad məḡəz] *P* آزاد مغز *adj* who produces new ideas.

ਆਜਾਦੀ [azadi] *P* آزادی - آزادی *n* freedom, *n* independence, lack of restrictions.

ਆਜਾਨ [ajan] See ਅਜਾਣ and ਅਜਾਨ. **2** *Skt* आजान *n* gods born at the time of the creation of the universe. “ajan bah.”—*japu*. ‘inspires gods.’ **3** creation. **4** nature. **5** See ਆਜਾਨੁ.

ਆਜਾਨ ਬਾਹ [ajanu bah] See ਆਜਾਨ and ਆਜਾਨੁ ਬਾਹੁ.

ਆਜਾਨੁ [ajanu] upto the knee. See ਆਜਾਨੁ ਬਾਹੁ.

ਆਜਾਨ ਬਾਹੁ [ajan bahu] *adj* long-armed; whose arms touch his knees.

ਆਜਾਬ [ajab] See ਅਜਾਬ.

ਆਜਾਰ [ajar] See ਅਜਾਰ.

ਆਜਿ [ajī] *Skt* *n* a battle, contest, encounter.

**2** a battlefield. **3** a path, route. **4** surpassing.

5 See ਆਜੜ.

ਆਜਿਜ [ajɪj] *A* ਝੜ *adj* humble. “ajɪj nə bat.”  
–*javu*. 2 upset. 3 poor. 4 incapable. 5 helpless.

ਆਜਿਜ ਨਵਾਜ਼ [ajɪz nəvaz] *P* ਜਿਝੜ *adj* who  
encourages the helpless.

ਆਜਿਜੀ [ajɪzi] ਝੜ *n* helplessness, humility.

ਆਜਿਮ [ajɪm] See ਆਜਮ.

ਆਜਿਮ ਸਾਹ [ajɪm sah] See ਆਜਮ ਸਾਹ.

ਆਜੀਵਿਕਾ [ajivɪka] *Skt n* means of livelihood;  
a vocation, profession. See *A* ੩, ੫.

ਆਜੁ [aju] today. “aju kalɪ məɪɪjaie prəɪ.”  
–*maru solhe m 1*. 2 *adv* on going day.

ਆਜੁਰਦਾ [ajurda] See ਅਜੁਰਦਾ.

ਆਜੁਨੀ [ajuni], ਆਜੁਨੀ ਸੰਭਉ [ajuni səbhəu] See  
ਅਜੁਨੀ ਸੈਭੰ. “ajuni səbhəu.”–*maru solhe m 5*.

ਆਜੋ [āje] See ਆਂਜਨਾ. 2 *Skt* अज् *vr* to refine; to  
shine; to produce. “jo āje so dise kal.”–*btla ə m 1*. ‘Whoever is born is subject to death’.

ਆਜੋਨੀ [ajoni], ਆਜੋਨੀਉ [ajoniu] *adj* ਅਯੋਨਿ. See  
ਅਜੁਨੀ. “ajoniu bhəlyu əməlu sətɪgur səgɪ  
nɪvasu.”–*səveye m 4 ke*. ‘your stay with the  
birthless, decent and true guru (Amar Das)’.

ਆਜੋਨੀ ਸੰਭਉ [ajoni səbhəu], ਆਜੋਨੀ ਸੰਭਵਿਅਉ  
[ajoni səbhəvɪəu] See ਅਜੁਨੀ ਸੈਭੰ. “parbrəhəm  
ajoni səbhəu.”–*sar m 5*. “ajoni səbhəvɪəu  
jəgətɡuru bəcəɪɪ tərayəu.”–*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਆਜੜ [ajy] *Skt n* butter, ghee. 2 oil. 3 milk.

ਆਝਾ [ajha] *adj* without a master, humble.  
2 needy.

ਆਟ [aʈ] *M* obduracy, willfulness.

ਆਂਟ [āṭ] *Pkt n* the space between the thumb  
and the forefinger. “āṭ seti nak pəkəɪɪɪ.”  
–*dhəna m 1*. 2 a trick, tactic. 3 connection,  
consonance. 4 *S* sharp sight. 5 smartness of  
sight. 6 *Dg* tenacity.

ਆਟਨ [aʈən] See ਅਟਨ and ਔਟਣ.

ਆਟਾ [aʈa] *n* ground corn, flour. “ɪkna aʈa əgla  
ɪkna nahi loɪu.”–*s fərid*.

ਆਠ [aʈh] *Skt* अष्ट. *adj* eight, 8. “aʈh pəhər əpna  
khəsəmu dhɪavəu.”–*asa namdev*.

ਆਠ ਸਿਫਤਾਂ ਨੀਤਿਵਾਨ ਦੀਆਂ [aʈh sɪphtā nitivan  
diā] Eight qualities of a statesman are :

“prɪɪthme ese lije her,  
səbh karəj me hoy dɪler.  
dusər əpno kədər pəchan,  
dɪɪʃəɪ dhəɛ nɪke mən man.  
tɪɪɪye agya svami sath,  
rəhe prəsən cəhe yəʃ gath.  
cəturəth məɾəm apno joy,  
tā ko kəhe patr jo hoy.  
pəcəm bat chupave ese,  
kou ləkhe bhəd nəhɪ jese.  
khəʃtəm ese kəro ucar,  
badʃah ko jo dərbar,  
tā məhɪ nɪkɪ jo səd rəhē,  
səg sah ke batā kəhē,  
tɪn ko cɪt mɪʈhe kəhɪ bən,  
kəɛ hath me budhɪ ko ən.  
səptəm sukhən səbhər nɪkale,  
dərja əpna ap səbhale.  
əʃtəm suhbət ləhɪ pətʃah,  
rəhe xəmoʃ hoʃ ke mah,  
jəb lə nəhɪ puche ko bat,  
təb lə nəhɪ bhakhe kusərat.  
jɪs məhɪ sɪphtə aʈh yəhɪ aʈɪ  
phəte pəɪhe səb bɪdɪ mahɪ.”

–*buddhɪvarədhɪ m 1*.

ਆਠ ਸੁਵਣ [aʈh srəvəɪ] one with eight ears,  
Brahma. Having four heads, he had, therefore,  
eight ears and eight eyes.

ਆਠ ਜਾਮ [aʈh jam] eight periods of three hours  
each, meaning a complete day and night. “aʈh  
jam cəusəɪɪ ghəri tuə nɪrkəhət rəhe jɪu.”  
–*s kəbir*. See ਚਉਸਠ ਘਰੀ.

ਆਠ ਦ੍ਰਿਗ [aʈh dɪɪg] See ਅਸਟ ਨੈਣ and ਆਠ ਸੁਵਣ.

ਆਠਾ [aʈha] *n* a group of eight. 2 eight. 3 the  
digit 8.

ਆਠੋ [aʈho] *adj* ਅਸ੍ਰਮ eighth. “tat bhəyo jəb  
aʈho.”–*krɪsən*.

ਆਡ [aɖ] *Pkt n* a cover, shelter, refuge. 2 a

screen. **3** a support, basis. **4** a nose-string which is attached with a hook to the hair so that the weight of the ornament does not impinge on the nose. “əjən aḍ sudhar bhəle pət.”—*KRISĀN*. **5** See ਅੱਡਣਾ. “aḍ sɪpər ko rokəs aga.”—*GPS*. **6** in Punjabi, a water channel is also called aḍ.

ਆਂਡ [āḍ] *n* an egg. **2** an ovary.

ਆਡਣ [aḍəṅ] *Dg n* a shield.

ਆਡਤ [aḍət] See ਆਡਤ. brokerage. **2** a soldier of Soini sub-caste who was a sepoy in the King's army at Delhi. He became a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev, who besides giving the former the gift of God's name taught him to be brave for the good of here and hereafter.

ਆਡਾ [aḍa] *adj* crooked, aslant, awry. **2** a competition. **3** an obstruction, obstacle. **4** basis, support. “həmro kou ɔr nə aḍa.”—*KRISĀN*. **5** a halting place, resort. **6** a band for a hawk to perch. “bəkhṣɪṣ gurū ki baz səhɪt tɪh aḍe pər bəṭhəɪ sukh man.”—*GPS*.

ਆਂਡਾ [āḍa] *n* an egg. “phuṭo āḍa bhərəm ka.”—*maru m 5*. **2** (the egg shaped) universe.

ਆਡਾ ਟੀਕਾ [aḍa ṭika] *n* a slanting forehead mark worn by Shaivites shaped like the moon of the second night of the bright fortnight; a trɪpūḍ. “aḍa ṭike mukh-hū nə lag.”—*rətənmala*. The Vaishnavites regard the slanting forehead mark of the Shaivites as a derogatory. See ਉਚ ਪੁੰਡ.

ਆਡਾਣ [aḍaṅ], ਆਡਾਨ [aḍan] See ਉਡੁਗਣ “bhe vɪcɪ aḍaṅe akasɪ.”—*var asa*. **2-n** ਉਡੁਗਣ the celestial sphere, the vault of heaven, the sky. “bajh kəla aḍaṅ rəhəɪa.”—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਆਡਿ [aḍɪ] See ਆਡਿ.

ਆਡੀ [aḍi] *Pkt n* a raised boundary line; an embankment made in front of the trenches of a fort. “aḍi pərbəl maɪa.”—*bher kəbir*. ‘a strong boundary of illusion.’ **2** *adj* slanting.

ਆਡੀਠ [aḍiṭh] invisible. See ਅਡੀਠ.

ਆਂਡੇ [āḍo] *n* an egg, “jese āḍo hɪrde mahɪ.”—*mali m 5*.

ਆਡੰਬਰ [aḍəbər] See ਅਡੰਬਰ. “meri sejrɪe aḍəbər bəṅɪa.”—*asa chət m 5*.

ਆਢ [aḍh] See ਅਢ. “aḍh dam ko chipro hoɪo lakhɪṇa.”—*asa dhəna*. **2** *n* support, basis. **3** See ਆਢਜ.

ਆਢਕ [aḍhək] *Skt n* one fourth of a dron; four seers in weight. **2** a measure of size, ten fingers in breadth from each of the four sides. **3** *S* message.

ਆਢਲਿ [aḍhəlɪ], ਆਢਲੁ [aḍhəlu] *adj* dependent. “nanək so səhu aḥɪ jākə aḍhəlɪ həbhuko.”—*var guj 2 m 5*. **2** dependent, needy.

ਆਢਾ [aḍha] *n* a dispute, a violent fracas. **2** *adj* needy, wanting, dependent.

ਆਢਿ [aḍhɪ] *Skt* ਆਢਜ *adj* complete. **2** with, including. “dhənaḍhɪ aḍhɪ bhəḍarɪ hərəɪ nɪdhɪ hot jɪna nə cɪr.”—*guj ə m 5*. ‘Those who had no garment to wear became far richer than the rich on receiving the treasure of God's name’. **3** See ਆਢ and ਆਢਜ.

ਆਢੀਣੀ [aḍhɪni] *adj* worth a quarter of a pice; cheap. “aḍhɪni hoi lakhɪni.”—*BG*

ਆਢੁ [aḍhu] See ਆਢ and ਆਢਜ.

ਆਢਜ [aḍhy] *Skt adj* strategic, tactful. “sərba bhərnəḍhy.”—*japu*. ‘is inclusive of all metaphors.’ **2** rich, wealthy.

ਆਣ [aṅ] See ਆਣਨ. **2** See ਆਣਿ. **3** *S* subjection, allegiance. **4** obedience, dutifulness. **5** *Dg* a cry for mercy or justice.

ਆਣਣ [aṅəṅ] *S* to bring, fetch, *Skt* ਆਨਯਨ. See ਆਣਨ.

ਆਣਨ [aṅən] *Skt* ਆਨਯਨ *n* bringing, fetching. “jahərnəvi təpe bhəgɪrəṭhɪ aṅɪ.”—*məla m 5*. ‘The Ganges was brought by Bhagirath.’ “aṅəgu rasɪ.”—*səva m 1*. “ape aṅe rasɪ.”—*var maru 1 m 2*. “vəsɪ aṅɪhu ve jən, ɪsu mən kəu.”—*suhi chət m 4*.

ਆਣਿ [aṅɪ] *n* fire. “səcu bujhəṅu aṅɪ jəlaɪe.”

—*sri m 1*. **2** *Skt* आणि a custom, tradition. **3** an oath, vow. **4** honour, reputation. “nam deu taci aṇi.”—*māla namdev*. **5** *adv* having brought. “prābhī aṇi aṇi māhīdi pisai.”—*bīla ə m 4*.

**ਆਣੀ** [aṇi] brought, See ਆਣਨ and ਆਣਿ. “guru aṇi ghār māhī ta sārāb sukḥ paṭa.”—*asa m 5*.

**2** *S n* selfishness. **3** hope. **4** practice. **5** trust.

**ਆਂਤ** [āt] *Skt* अन्त्र *n* a bowel, an intestine.

**ਆਤਸ** [atəs] *P* آتش *n* fire. “atəs donia khunək nam khudīa.”—*var māla m 5*.

**ਆਤਸਕ** [atṣək] See ਬਾਦ ਫਿਰੰਗ.

**ਆਤਸਦਾਨ** [atəṣdan] *P* آتشدان *n* a fireplace, portable hearth.

**ਆਤਸਬਾਜ** [atəsbaj] *P* آتشباز *n* one who makes and displays fire works, a pyrotechnist.

**ਆਤਸਬਾਜੀ** [atəsbaji] *P* آتشبازي *n* fireworks, pyrotechnics, a display of fireworks. **2** firing, bombing etc. during the war. “atəsbaji sar vekh rəṇ vic ghaṭi hoṭi mārēda.”—*BG*

**ਆਤਸੜੀ** [atsəṛi] *n* fire. See ਨੈਣੂ.

**ਆਤਸੀ** [atsi] *adj* of fire. “age sagəru atsi.”—*m 1 bēno*.

**ਆਤਤਾਈ** [at-tai], ਆਤਤਾਯਿਨ [at-tayin] See ਅਤਤਾਈ.

**ਆਤਪ** [atəp] *Skt n* sunshine, sunlight. “atəp chāv dīvəs nīsi səhe.”—*GPS*. **2** heat. **3** fever, temperature.

**ਆਤਪਤ** [atpət], ਆਤਪਤੁ [atpətu], ਆਤਪਤ੍ਰ [atpətr] *Skt* आतपत्र *n* protector from the sun’s heat, an umbrella; a parasol. **2** a canopy or umbrella as a mark of royalty. “sīr atpətu səco təkhat.”—*səvəye m 4 ke*.

**ਆਤਪਤ੍ਰਣੀ** [atəpətrəṇi] army of a crowned king. —*sənama*.

**ਆਤਮ** [atəm] *Skt* आत्मन् *n* God, for full detail of this word, See under ਆਤਮਾ. “atəm ram tīsu nədri aṭa.”—*sukhmāni*. **2** individual soul. “atəm māhī ram, ram māhī atəm.”—*bher ə m 1*. **3** mind. “prābhū kəu sīmārhi tīni atəm

jīta.”—*sukhmāni*. **4** one’s own self. “səbh te nicu atəm kərī mānəu.”—*dev m 5*. **5** a body, corpse. **6** patience. **7** nature. **8** *Skt* आ-तमस् deep darkness, meaning darkness of ignorance. “nīda kərī kərī nārək nīvasi, ētərī atəm jape.”—*maru ə m 1*.<sup>1</sup>

**ਆਤਮਹਤਯਾ** [atəmhətya] *n* a suicide.

**ਆਤਮ ਗਉਣੁ** [atəm gəuṇu] *n* entrance into the self. **2** travelling to attain self-knowledge. “atəm gəuṇu kərəni.”—*var ram 1 m 3*.

**ਆਤਮ ਗੜ** [atəmgəṛ], ਆਤਮ ਗੜੁ [atəmgəru] *n* a fort of the mind, mind as a fort. “atəm gəru bīkhəm tīna hi jīta.”—*majh m 5*.

**ਆਤਮਗਯ** [atməgy] *Skt* आत्मज्ञ *adj* one knowing the self.

**ਆਤਮਗਯਾਨ** [atəmgyan] *Skt* आत्मज्ञान *n* knowledge of the self. **2** knowing God.

**ਆਤਮਗਯਾਨੀ** [atəmgyani] *n* a Brahmgyani. one who has attained knowledge of the supreme spiritual reality. **2** a knower of the self.

**ਆਤਮ ਘਾਤ** [atəm ghat] *n* a suicide.

**ਆਤਮ ਘਾਤੀ** [atəm ghati] *adj* who commits suicide. “nam nā jəp-hī te atəm ghati.”—*gəu m 5*.

**ਆਤਮਜ** [atməj] *Skt* आत्मज *n* own-born son. **2** Kamdev, Cupid. **3** blood.

**ਆਤਮਜਾ** [atməja] *n* daughter.

**ਆਤਮਜੋਣੀ** [atəmjoni] *Dg n* one’s own source of origin; mood; Cupid, Kamdev.

**ਆਤਮ ਤੀਰਥ** [atəm tīrəth] *n* pilgrimage place of the self; spiritual knowledge of the self.

**ਆਤਮ ਤੀਰਥਿ** [atəm tīrəthi] in the sacred precinct of the self. “səc tāpəru janīe ja atəm tīrəthi kərə nīvas.”—*var asa*.

**ਆਤਮ ਦਰਸ** [atəm dərəs] a glimpse of God.

<sup>1</sup>Some ignorant persons, without following the meaning hold that the writer, has written erroneously ‘atas’ as ‘atam’. Following their suggestion, some persons have dared to print ‘atas’ there. See Guru Granth Sahib’s bir of 1430 pages published by Mufid Aam Press p.1013, line 3.

2 *Dg* a mirror in which one looks at one self.  
**ਆਤਮ ਦਰਸੀ** [atəm dər̥si] *Skt* आत्म दर्शिन adj who sees spiritual reality; for whom God is a visible reality.

**ਆਤਮਦਾਨ** [atəmdan], **ਆਤਮਦਾਨੁ** [atəmdanu] *n* a gift of the self; self-sacrifice. 2 a gift or donation of spiritual knowledge. “guru jevəḍu data ko nāhī j̄n̄t̄ d̄īta atəmdan.”—*sri m 5*.

**ਆਤਮ ਦੁਵਣਾ** [atəm drəvṇa] *v* to feel pity or compassion; to soften.

**ਆਤਮ ਪ੍ਰਗਾਸ** [atəm prəgas] *n* spiritual light. 2 a miracle of self-knowledge.

**ਆਤਮ ਪ੍ਰਬੋਧ** [atəm prəbodh] *n* spiritual knowledge; knowledge of God. “dukh bhāj̄n atəm prəbodh.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

**ਆਤਮ ਬਸ** [atəm bəs] *adj* who has one’s self under control. 2 self-reliant. “atəm bəs hē.”—*japu. 3 n* continence.

**ਆਤਮਭੂ** [atəmbhu] *n* born from self, God. 2 son. 3 *Brahma*. “atəmbhu bhəl rit̄ pəchanət.”—*NP. 4 Shiv. 5 Vishnu. 6 Cupid*.

**ਆਤਮ ਰਸ** [atəm rəs] *n* a relish of spiritual knowledge. “atəmrəs j̄n̄t̄ jaṇ̄t̄o.”—*səveye m 1 ke*.

**ਆਤਮ ਰਕਾ** [atəm rək̄ṣa], **ਆਤਮ ਰੱਖਿਆ** [atəm rəkk̄h̄īa], **ਆਤਮ ਰਖਯਾ** [atəm rak̄hya] *n* self-defence, protection of one’s own self. 2 protection of mind or soul “atəm rək̄hya gopal suami.”—*səhəs m 4*.

**ਆਤਮਰਤ** [atəmrət] *adj* who loves the soul. 2 who has attained spiritual knowledge. 3 proud of one’s body. “atəmrət̄ē s̄ēsar gəh̄ē te n̄r nanək̄ n̄Ihphəl̄h.”—*səhəs m 5*. ‘Those who take pride in their body, donot attain salvation’.

**ਆਤਮ ਰਾਮ** [atəm ram] *n* such a soul in which those possessing spiritual knowledge dwell; the supreme Soul; God. “gurm̄kh̄I m̄n s̄əm̄jhaie atəmr̄am bicar̄I.”—*sri m 1. 2* a yogi frequenting the spiritual domain.

**ਆਤਮ ਵਿਦ** [atəm v̄id] *Skt* आत्मविद् *adj* equipped with spiritual knowledge; possessing mystery of the soul.

**ਆਤਮ ਵਿਦਯਾ** [atəm v̄idya] *n* theology especially as taught in the Upanishads; knowledge or science of the self.

**ਆਤਮਾ** [atma] *Skt* आत्मन् (ਅਤ੍-ਮਨਿਨ੍) by which knowledge is acquired; the basis of knowledge got from the Guru’s teaching. Knowledge of the soul is the central element in living beings which is the source of many desires. In human beings it is the source from which knowledge of I and mine arises. Some have accepted its location in the brain, and others in the heart while still others believe it permeating the entire body. According to Nyay philosophy, the soul possesses qualities of comfort, pain, knowledge etc., Their presence is the proof of the soul’s existence.

“इच्छा द्वेष प्रयत्न सुख दुःख ज्ञानान्यात्मनो लिङ्गमिति.”  
 —*nyay dər̄ṣ̄an, ə ah̄n̄k 1, maxim 10*.

According to the Vedant, atma is the reflection of sentience in ignorance, abode of ignorance in consciousness, and ignorance itself. Jivatma or spiritual essence is one, as the reflection of the sun in thousands of pots is one, similarly spiritual essence (atma) in different bodies is one and is not separable from the supreme Soul, the sachchidanand (truth, consciousness and joy) or from time-space continuum. Individual soul is not different or separate from Brahm; it only appears so because of the different names given to it. Reflection of Brahm in Maya (physical nature), abode of Maya in conscious beings, and Maya – these three together constitute Ishvar or God. If Maya and abode of Maya are taken away, what remains is pure Brahm.

The atheists consider the soul also

transitory and impermanent like the material substances. Scientists consider the brain cortex as an attribute of ganglionic cells.

For Sikhism the soul and the superme Soul are one. “atma p̄ratma eko k̄ar̄e.”—*dhāna m 1*. **2** God. “atmadev̄ puj̄ie gur̄ k̄e s̄ah̄aj̄t̄ subh̄aṭ. atme no atme di p̄r̄atit̄ hoṭ, ta gh̄ar̄ hi p̄ar̄ca paṭ.”—*var sri m 3*. **3** inner self, mind, soul. “atma aḍolu n̄a dol̄ai gur̄k̄e bh̄aṭ subh̄aṭ.”—*var sri, m 3*. **4** character, temperament. **5** body, physique. **6** patience, forbearance. **7** intellect. **8** sun. **9** fire. **10** air. **11** son.

**ਆਤਮਾਸ਼ੁਯ** [atmaṣr̄ay] *n* own support, self support. **2** according to Nyay Shastar, it is a literary defect where subject of a verb is taken as its object. Any topic which anticipates itself is called “at̄amaṣ̄ar̄ay” or self-supporting.

**ਆਤਮਾ ਤ੍ਰਿਬਿਧਿ** [atma tr̄ib̄id̄hi] the mind which possesses three qualities of peacefulness, enjoyment and anger. “atma tr̄ib̄id̄hi tere ek̄ l̄iv̄tar.”—*s̄av̄eye m 2 ke*. ‘Your mind possessing three aspects is singularly oriented and concentrated on the One’.

**ਆਤਮਾ ਦੇਉ** [atma dev̄] God. “atma dev̄ puj̄ie.”—*var sri m 3*.

**ਆਤਮਾਵੰਤ ਗਿਆਨ** [atmav̄āt̄ ḡian] “at̄am̄gyan v̄āt̄.”—*s̄av̄eye m 2 ke*.

**ਆਤਮਿਕ** [atm̄ik] *Skt* आत्मिक *adj* relating to the soul; spiritual. **2** own. **3** mental; of the heart.

**ਆਤਮੁ** [at̄amu] See ਆਤਮ and ਆਤਮਾ. **2** God. **3** the individual soul. “at̄amu cine su t̄at̄u bicare.”—*ḡaū a m 1*. **4** conscience. “at̄amu j̄ita gurm̄ati ḡuṇ̄ gae gob̄īd̄.”—*ḡaū th̄iti m 5*.

**ਆਤਮੇ ਤੀਨ ਬਹੇ ਹੈ** [atme tin̄ b̄ahe h̄e]—*kr̄is̄an*. three minds (of Rukamini, of her father, and of her brother) are floating in the river of anxiety.

**ਆਤਰ** [at̄ar] *Skt n* a tax on unloading of charges on boats. **2** See ਆਤੁਰ.

**ਅੰਤਰਿਕ** [āt̄ar̄ik] *Skt* आन्तरिक *adj* internal.

**ਅੰਤਰੋਗ** [āt̄rog] a disease of the intestines, also known as ch̄id̄rod̄ar̄, or b̄add̄hgudodar̄, ۛۛۛۛ in Persian, and phlebitis in English. According to the vedic books on medicine, if along with eatables, sand, straw, thorn, bone, hard crust of wood, etc. enter the intestines and peel it, pus starts seeping and sometimes causes phlebitis. Besides, there are several diseases of intestines such as ileus, or bloating due to phlegm. Their treatment should be done by some expert physicians as early as possible. Patients of intestinal disease should not eat hard and heavy eatables and should take measures to avoid deposits of impurities in the intestines. “kete āt̄ rog te ṭ̄are.”—*c̄ar̄itr 405*.

**ਆਤਾਈ** [atai] See ਅਤਾਈ.

**ਆਤਿਸ਼** [at̄iṣ] See ਆਤਸ਼.

**ਆਤਿਥ** [at̄iṭh], ਆਤਿਥੜ [at̄iṭhy] *n* hospitality, respect for and service of guests.

**ਆਤੀਤ** [at̄it̄] See ਅਤੀਤ.

**ਆਤੁਰ** [atur] *Skt adj* perplexed, confounded. “moh̄i atur̄ teri ḡēt̄i n̄ahi j̄ani.”—*dhāna m 5*. **2** sick. “atur̄ nam̄ b̄in̄ s̄ōsar̄.”—*sar m 5*. **3** humble. “as̄an̄ te uṭh̄ atur̄ h̄ve.”—*kr̄is̄an*. **4** *adv* soon, quickly, at once.

**ਆਤੁਰਤਾ** [atur̄ta] *Skt n* disease. **2** pain. **3** distraction, bewilderment, confusion. **4** haste, hurry. **5** humility. **6** submission.

**ਆਤੰਕ** [at̄ōk] See ਅਤੰਕ.

**ਆਂਤੁ** [ātr̄] *Skt* आन्त्र *n* an intestine, lower part of the alimentary canal.

**ਆਥ** [ath] See ਅਥ. **2** ਅਥੰ wealth, money. **3** sensual pleasures. **4** ਅਸੁ disappearance. **5** ਆਜ਼ engrossed, seized, possessed. **6** injured, beaten. **7** See ਅਥਿ.

**ਆਥਣ** [ath̄aṇ], ਆਥਵਣ [ath̄v̄aṇ], ਆਥਵਣੇ [ath̄v̄aṇo] *Skt* ਅਸੁਮਯਨ *n* setting of the sun. “d̄in̄as̄u c̄ar̄e ph̄ir̄i ath̄v̄e.”—*sri m 4*. **2** direction in which

the sun sets; west, “ugvəṅhu tē athvəṅhu cəhu cəki kiənu loa.”—*var ram m 3*.

**ਆਥਾਹ** [athah], **ਆਥਾਹਾ** [athaha] See **ਅਥਾਹ** “bhəgət vəchəl athaha he.”—*maru solhe m 3*.

**ਆਥਿ** [athɪ] See **ਆਥ**. **2** **ਅਥੰ** money, wealth. “athɪ səl nic ghərɪ hoɪ, athɪ dekhɪ nɪvɛ jɪs doɪ.”—*oḱkar*. ‘If the lowly and the foolish possess wealth, the clever and the noble, also bow in respect.’ **3** in sensual matters. See **ਅਗਛਾਮੀ**. **4** set, disappeared. “mero jənəm mərən dukh athɪ.”—*bəsət kəbir*. **5** ਅਤੁ here. “maɪa bhuli athɪ.”—*oḱkar*. **6** tired. “bhukh pɪaso athɪ kiʊ dərɪ jaɪsa jɪʊ.”—*dhəna chət m 1*. **7** ਅਥਿੰਨੁ supplicant, desirous, aspirant. “bhulo marəg athɪ.”—*sri ə m 1*. **8** the rich; the wealthy. **9** a word with ਅਥ in the beginning. “suəsətɪ athɪ baɪi bərmau, sətɪ suhaṅu səda mənɪ cau.”—*jəpu*. Words like those beginning with ਸੁਸਿ and ਅਥ enthuse the mind (like the Arabic word sub-han or the Sikh formula sətɪnamu) See **ਅਥ** and **ਸੁਅਸਤਿ**.

Professor Teja Singh interprets these lines as ‘Salute is to Him who Himself is Maya, Bani and Braham. He is truth incarnate, beautiful and in the form of infinite pleasurable desire for doing good’.

**ਆਥਿਤਜ** [athɪty] *n* instability, impermanence.

**2** See **ਆਥਿਤਜ ਭਵਨ**. **3** See **ਆਤਿਥਜ**.

**ਆਥਿਤਜ ਭਵਨ** [athɪty bhəvən] *n* the world, a guest house, an inn. “ətyət asa athɪty bhəvnə.”—*səhəs m 5*. **2** a transient home.

**ਆਦ** [ad] *Skt* **ਆਦਿ** *adj* first, initial, basic. **2** *n* the beginning; origin. **3** the primary cause. **4** *part* others.

**ਆਂਦ** [āṅd] See **ਆਂਤ** and **ਆਂਤੁ**.

**ਆਦਕ** [adək] See **ਆਦਿਕ**. **2** *Skt* **ਆਦੰਕ** *n* fresh ginger. See **ਆਦਿਕ** **2**.

**ਆਦੰਗ** [adəgg] *adj* burning, aflame, afire. **2** shining, lighted. “adəgg jog sūdər sərɒp.”—*dətt*.

**ਆਦਤ** [adət] *A* عادت *n* a habit, nature, addiction.

**ਆਦਮ** [adəm] father of Bhai Bhagtu who was a devotee of Guru Ram Das, See **ਭਗਤੂ ਭਾਈ**. **2** *E* Adam *A* آدم the first man whom, according to the Bible and Quran, God made with earth and in his own image. “baba adəm kəu kɪchu nədərɪ dɪkhai.”—*bher kəbir*. According to a Biblical story, while Adam was sleeping, God took out one of his ribs and turned it into Eve. God put this couple in the garden of Eden telling them that they might live there in pleasure and eat fruit. He instructed them not to eat fruit of a particular tree. Satan came and lured Adam and Eve to eat the forbidden fruit, for which act they were expelled from Eden with the curse that Adam’s progeny shall have to toil for living and shall be liable to death. In the Bible, Adam’s age was 930 years, and Cain<sup>1</sup>, Abel<sup>2</sup> and Seth were his sons.

T.P. Hughes writes in his Dictionary of Islam that after expulsion from heaven, Adam fell in Ceylon and Eve in Jeddah in Arabia. They remained separated for 200 years, after which the angel Gabriel brought Adam to Mount Arfah and united him with Eve. Adam then went with his wife back to Ceylon where there is a 7426 feet high hill and also a bridge named after Adam. According to the Ramayan this bridge was made by Ram Chandar. Some poets think that Ram was Adam, and Sita was Eve. **3** *adj* wrapped in leather. **4** of wheatish colour.

**ਆਦਮ ਸ਼ਨਾਸੀ** [adəm şənasi] *n* test of a man; a method to assess man’s merits and demerits.

jəpɛ dəy jivən to səjən sənehi səg  
jəpɛ dəy mic to bhəli hi bhumɪ kaʃi ki.  
jəpɛ dəy darɪd to hərɪ ke bhəjən yut  
jəpɛ dəy ləcch bəne seva əvɪnaʃi ki.

<sup>1</sup>This pronounced as ‘ਕਾਨ’.

<sup>2</sup>This is pronounced as ‘ਆਬਲ’.

jɔpɛ dēy lag nɪj ɣhərnɪ ke ɔ̃g s̃ɔ̃g  
s̃ɔ̃gətɪ nə dɪjɔ kəror koʃɪ dasi ki,  
jɔpɛ dēy cakri to ʃhakuri he yəhi teri  
jāme mətɪ hoɪ nek adəm ʃənasi ki.

—nəvəl s̃ɪgh.

ਆਦਮਖੋਰ [adəmxor] *adj* (one) who eats men; cannibal.

ਆਦਮ ਦਾ ਪੁਲ [adəm da pul] Adam's Bridge, a 17 miles long low ridge extending from Rameshvaram in Madurai district of Madras to Munnar in Ceylon. According to the Ramayan tale, it is a bridge which Ram Chandar got constructed through Nal and Nil for transporting his army to Lanka (Ceylon). See ਆਦਮ 2.

ਆਦਮੀ [admi] *A* آدمي *n* man; progeny of Adam. “həm adəmi hā ɪk dəmi.”—*dhəna m 1*.

ਆਦਮੀਯਤ [admiyət] *n* humanity, human nature, gentlemanliness, civility.

ਆਦਰ [adər] *Skt n* respect, regard, hospitality. 2 welcome, reception, hospitality. “adəru dɪta parbrəhəm.”—*sūhi ə m 5*.

ਆਂਦਰ [ādər] See ਆਂਤ and ਆਂਤੜ.

ਆਦਰਸ [adərəs] *Skt* آداس *n* a mirror. “dərse vɪc adərəs bədən ko.”—*GPS*. 2 an annotation, a commentary. 3 a sample. 4. a principle, purport.

ਆਦਰੁ [adəru] See ਆਦਰ.

ਆਦਲ [adəl] See ਆਦਿਲ.

ਆਦਲਾ [adla] See ਆਦਿਲਾ.

ਆਦਾ [ada] See ਅਦਰਕ.

ਆਦਾਤ [adat] plural of ਆਦਤ.

ਆਂਦਾ [āda] *adj* brought. “məjənu gurɪ āda rase.”—*sor m 5*.

ਆਦਾਬ [adab] plural of ਅਦਬ.

ਆਦਿ [adɪ] See ਆਦ. “adɪ ənil ənadɪ.”—*jəpu*. 2 *n* God. “adɪ kəu kəvənu bicar kəthiəle?”—*sɪdh gosəɪ*.

ਆਦਿ ਅੰਕੁਰ [adɪ əkur] *n* the result of past actions. 2 manifestation or cumulative effect

of previous actions. “adɪ əkur aɪa.”—*bɪha chət m 5*.

ਆਦਿ ਅੰਤਿ [adɪ ətɪ] *adv* in the beginning and at the end; birth and death. “adɪ ətɪ jo rakhənharu.”—*sukhməni*. 2 at any or every time.

ਆਦਿਸ [adɪs] See ਆਦੇਸ. 2 See ਅਦਿਸ਼. 3 *adv* all around. “adɪs phɪrɛya teto bhut ke pachanɛ.”—*əkal*. 4 See ਆਤਿਸ and ਆਦੀਸ 2.

ਆਦਿਕ [adɪk] *part* etcetra, and others. 2 *Skt* आदक *n* fresh ginger. “adɪk ke bɪkh cabət bhore.”—*krɪsən*. ‘munches aconite root instead of fresh ginger’.

ਆਦਿ ਕਵਿ [adɪ kəvɪ] *n* the first poet; Valmik. 2 Shukrachary.

ਆਦਿ ਕੁਮਾਰ [adɪ kumar] *n* Brahma's sons, Sanak etc. “kəi dev adɪkumar.”—*əkal*.

ਆਦਿ ਕੁਮਾਰਿ [adɪ kumarɪ], ਆਦਿ ਕੁਮਾਰੀ [adɪ kumari] *n* goddess Druga. Parvati. 2 Lachhmi.

ਆਦਿ ਗੁਰ [adɪ gur] *n* Guru Nanak Dev. “adɪgurə nəməh.”—*sukhməni*. See ਗੁਰਦੇ.

ਆਦਿ ਜੁਗਾਦਿ [adɪ jugadɪ], ਆਦਿ ਜੁਗਾਦੀ [adɪ jugadi] from the beginning of time. “adɪ jugadɪ dəɪalu tu ʃhakur.”—*asa ə m 1*. “adɪ jugadɪ rəkhda.”—*majh m 5 dɪnrɛɪ*.

ਆਦਿਤ [adɪt] See ਆਦਤ. 2 the sun. See ਆਦਿਤਜ.

ਆਦਿਤਵਾਰ [adɪtvar] the day of the sun; Sunday.

ਆਦਿਤ ਵਾਰਿ [adɪt varɪ] on or during Sunday. “adɪt varɪ adɪtpurəkh he soi.”—*bɪla var 7 m 3*.

ਆਦਿੱਤ [adɪtt], ਆਦਿਤਜ [adɪty] the progeny of Adity; from the dynasty of Adity. 2 Adity's son, the sun. “kɪ adɪtt sokhɛ.”—*jəpu*. ‘controls even the sun’. 3 the god Vaman. 4 Indar, the king of gods. 5 god, angel.

ਆਦਿਤਜ ਵਾਰ [adɪty var] See ਆਦਿਤ ਵਾਰ.

ਆਦਿ ਨਾਥ [adɪ nath] *n* the primal Lord, God. 2 according to Yogis' belief, Shiv.

ਆਦਿ ਪੁਰਖ [adɪ purəkh] *n* *Skt* ਆਦਿ ਪੁਰੁਸ਼ *n* God. “adɪ purəkh ades.”—*jəpu*.

- ਆਦਿ ਬ੍ਰਿਤ** [adɪ brɪt] *Skt* ਆਦਿਵ੍ਰਤ. *adj* a rule or custom in practice since the beginning. “dusəṭ nɪkōdən adɪ brɪte.”—*əkal*. **2** ਆਦਿ ਵਿੱਤਿ subsistence since the beginning of time. **3** pristine habit of the mind.
- ਆਦਿਮ** [adɪm] See ਆਦਮ. **2** *Skt* *adj* first, initial. **3** in grammar, first part of a sentence which is related to the final part, for example in “vɪdvan gyani sīgh, uttam ketha kərda he”, vɪdvan gyani sīgh is ਆਦਿਮ.
- ਆਦਿਮੰਤੁ** [adɪmāntu], ਆਦਿਮੰਤ੍ਰ [adɪmāntṛ] *n* ਸਤਿਨਾਮੁ the primal formula. “sətɪnamu tera pəra purbəla.”—*maru solhe m 5*. “dehɪ tə japi adɪmāntu.”—*bəsət m 3*.
- ਆਦਿਲ** [adɪl] *A* ۱۷۶ *adj* just, impartial, fair. “adɪl ədəl cəlāɪda.”—*BG*
- ਆਦਿਲਾ** [adɪla] *adj* the first, initial. **2** vocative, ‘O, Judge !.’
- ਆਦਿਲੇ** [adɪle] of ancient times, aboriginal. “adɪle bhəgət jɪtu ləgɪ tərə.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.
- ਆਦੀ** [adi] See ਆਦਿ. **2** *adj* brought, fetched. “jɪnɪ sita adi dəuru vaɪ.”—*var ram m 1*. **3** *A* ۱۷۶ *adj* habituated. **4** practising.
- ਆਂਦੀ** [aɳdi] See ਆਦੀ 2.
- ਆਦੀਸ** [adis] *n* ਆਦਿ-ਈਸ਼. primal, master, God. **2** *P* ۱۷۷, ۱ fire.
- ਆਦੇਸ** [ades], ਆਦੇਸੁ [adesu] *Skt* ਆਦੇਸ਼ *n* an order command. **2** news, intelligence. **3** instruction, advice. **4** in grammar, replacing a letter with another. **5** Yogi’s mutual salutation. “adesu tɪse adesu.”—*jəpu*.
- ਆਂਦੋਲਨ** [ādələn] *Skt* *n* repeated oscillation, swinging. **2** a disturbance, a commotion. **3** excitement. **4** a noise, clamour, uproar.
- ਆਦਜ** [ady] *Skt* *adj* initial. **2** principal, great. **3** *n* a thumb. **4** eatable, food.
- ਆਦਯੋਪਾਂਤ** [adyopāt] *Skt* *adv* from the first to the last, from the beginning to the end, throughout.
- ਆਦ੍ਰਿਸ** [adris], ਆਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ [adris̩] *Skt* ਆਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ *adj* invisible. **2** *Skt* ਆਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ a model, standard, norm. “adris̩y dhərəm.”—*jəpu*.
- ਆਧ** [adh] *adj* half. “adh ghəri kou nəhɪ rakhe.”—*dev m 9*. **2** See ਆਧਿ.
- ਆਧਨਿ** [adhənɪ] short form of ਅਧਿਪਨੀ; king’s army.—*sənama*.
- ਆਂਧਰ** [ādhər], ਆਂਧਰਾ [ādhra] *adj* blind. “ādhər ki pədvi kəhɪ pəve.”—*VN*. **2** ignorant, stupid. **3** arrogant, conceited.
- ਆਧਾ** [adha] *adj* half.
- ਆਧਾਨ** [adhan] See ਅਧਾਨ.
- ਆਧਾਰ** [adhar] See ਅਧਾਰ. “nam tera adhar mera.”—*gəu kəbir*. **2** food. “jɪn pədais tu kia soi deɪ adhar.”—*tlāg m 5*.
- ਆਧਾਰੀ** [adhari] See ਅਧਾਰੀ. **2**. *n* stay, support. “səbhna jia ka adhari.”—*maru solhe m 3*. **3** a mendicant’s bag. “d̩əḍa mūd̩ra khɪ̃tha adhari.”—*blā kəbir*.
- ਆਧਿ** [adhɪ] *Skt* *n* mental suffering. See ਰਸ. **2** worry, anxiety, concern.
- ਆਧਿ ਦੈਵਿਕ** [adhɪ d̩evɪk] *Skt* *adj* (suffering) caused by gods. **2** *n* a calamity caused by heat and cold, rain, lightning, a natural calamity.
- ਆਧਿ ਭੌਤਿਕ** [adhɪ bh̩otɪk] *Skt* *adj* (suffering) caused by living beings. **2** *n* (pain) caused by snakebite, tiger, dogbite, etc.
- ਆਧੀ** [adhi] *adj* (feminine) half. “ek ghəri adhi ghəri.”—*s kəbir*. **2**. See ਆਧਿ. **3** *Skt* *n* vigilance.
- ਆਂਧੀ** [ādhɪ] *n* a fierce blinding storm; a dust storm “gɪan ki ai ādhɪ.”—*gəu kəbir*.
- ਆਧੀਤ** [adhɪt] See ਅਧੀਤ.
- ਆਧੀਨ** [adhɪn] See ਅਧੀਨ.
- ਆਧੁਨਿਕ** [adhunɪk] *Skt* *adj* of the present; modern.
- ਆਧੂ** [adhu] *adj* half. **2** suffering mentally.
- ਆਧੇਯ** [adhey] *Skt* *n* something which stays on some support like a bangle on the arm. **2** *adj* sustainable.
- ਆਧੇਰ** [adher], ਆਂਧੇਰਾ [ādhera] See ਅੰਧੇਰ “adhere rahu nə koi.”—*var majh m 1*.

**ਆਧੋਰਣ** [adhōrəṅ] *Skt n* a keeper and driver of an elephant; a mahout.

**ਆਧਿਆਤਮਿਕ** [adhyatmīk] *Skt* आध्यात्मिक *adj* spiritual; pertaining to the soul; concerning the mind. See ਤਾਪ and ਦੁਖ.

**ਆਨ** [an] See ਆਣ. **2** *Skt* अनज *adj* other, alien, stranger. “an apna kərət vicara.”—*sor m 5*. **3** *n* honour, glory. “jīnī rakhi an sētani.”—*sar m 5*. **4** *Skt* face, mouth. **5** self-respect; pride. “īn logən te an mēnāū.”—*NP*. **6** *P* ੯ wine. **7**. savour, relish. **8** beauty. **9** See ਅੰ 2.

**ਆਨਕ** [anək] *Skt n* a battledrum, kettledrum. **2** a thundering cloud. **3** *adj* sound producing, clamorous.

**ਆਨਕ ਦੁੰਦਭੀ** [anək dūdbhi] *Skt* आनक दुंदुभी *n* a high sounding war-drum. **2** Krishan’s father Vasudev. There is a story in the Purans that gods had sounded war drums at Vasudev’s birth, therefore he got this name.<sup>1</sup> “balək anək dūdbhi ke bhəyo dūdbhi bajət an ke dvarē.”—*rəhim kəvī*. ‘A son was born in the house of Vasudev but the drum is being beaten in the house of another (Nand).’

**ਆਨਕੀ** [anki] *n* where war drums are sounded, army.—*sənama*.

**ਆਨਤ** [anət] *Skt adj* bent, humble. **2** *A* اعانت *n* aid, assistance.

**ਆਨਦ** [anəd] See ਆਨੰਦ “anəd rup səb nədri aīa.”—*bīla m 5*.

**ਆਨਦ ਦੁੰਦਭ** [anəd dūdəbh] See ਆਨਕ ਦੁੰਦਭੀ. In krisnavtar, page 185, some scribe has written ਦੁੰਦਭ instead of ਦੁੰਦਭੀ as the name of Vasudev. “anəd dūdəbh chəunē.” Krishan son of Anak Dundubhi.

**ਆਨਦ ਮੂਲ** [anəd mul] *adj* root of joy. “anəd mul jəgīvən data.”—*gūj m 4*.

**ਆਨਦੁ** [anədu] See ਆਨੰਦ. **2** Guru Amar Das’s composition ‘Anand’ in Ramkali measure. “anədu suṅhu bəḍbhagi ho.”—*ənēdu*.

<sup>1</sup>See Vishnu Puran, Ch 4, Section 14.

**ਆਨੱਧ** [anəddh] *Skt* आनद्ध *n* a musical instrument in which metal or cotton cords are tied in knots as markers indicating different notes and pitches. **2** a musical instrument tightly stitched in leather. “anəddhō mūrjadīkō.”—*əmər koṣ*. **3** *adj* tightly stretched. **4** tied, bound.

**ਆਨਨ** [anən] *Skt n* face, mouth. “anən rəs kəs ləvə nə lai.”—*gəv m 5*. ‘Tastes of the palate can’t compare with those of His name.’ **2** face and head. “anən kaj bīda brīraj pē ayo.”—*krītsən*. ‘Khərəg Singh’s head has come to Krishan as if to bid farewell’.

**ਆਨਪਾਇਨੀ** [anpāini], **ਆਨਪਾਵਨੀ** [anpavni] See ਅਨਪਾਇਨੀ.

**ਆਨਯਨ** [anyən] *Skt n* bringing, fetching.

**ਆਨਰਸ** [anrəs] See ਅਨਰਸ. “rəsō anrəsō bhālī bhāt bhuggō.”—*VN*.

**ਆਨਲ** [anəl] fire, See ਅਨਲ. “pəvən pəvən, anəl ənəl, nəbh nəbh, bhū bhū sōg.”—*cəritr 108*. ‘Breath blended with air, body’s heat with fire, ethereal fluid with the sky, and earth with the earth’.

**ਆਨਾ** [ana] *v* to come, arrive. **2** *Skt* आनाक *n* a coin; an anna, worth one sixteenth of a rūpee or four paisas. **3** an eyeball. **4** *adj* ਅਨਜ, other, another, different.

**ਆਨਿ** [anī] *adv* having brought, having come. “anī anī səmdha bəhu kini.”—*kəlī ə m 4*.

**ਆਨੀਤ** [anit] *Skt adj* brought, collected. **2** See ਅਨੀਤਿ.

**ਆਨੀਤਾ** [anita] See ਆਨੀਤ. **2** *adj* helpless (without God). “bīn hərəī hərəī anita re.”—*asa m 5*.

**ਆਨੀਲੇ** [anile] let us bring. **2** *adv* having brought; having come. “anile phul pəroile mala.”—*asa namdev*.

**ਆਨੁ ਪੁਰਬੀ** [anu purbi] *Skt* आनुपूर्वी *adj* serially, in order.

**ਆਨੁਵਾਕ** [anuvak] See ਅਨੁ ਵਾਕ.

**ਆਨੁਪ** [anup] See ਅਨੁਪ. “jəpī jəpī kərhi ənōḍ

jan əcərəj anup.”—*jet m 5*.

**ਆਨੇਕ** [anek] See ਅਨੇਕ.

**ਆਨੇਤ** [anet] See ਅਨਿੱਤ. **2** See ਆਨੀਤ.

**ਆਨੇਤਾ** [aneta] See ਅਨਿੱਤ. **2** *Skt* ਆਨੇਰੁ one who brings; a fetcher.

**ਆਨੇਰਾ** [anera], **ਆਨੇਰੁ** [aneru] *n* darkness, gloom.

“bīn səbdē ətərī anera.”—*majh ə m 3*. “ghəṭī canṇa aneru bīnasəṇī.”—*var ram 1 m 3*.

**ਆਨੰਤ** [anənt] See ਅਨੰਤ. “hərkhəvət anənt dətala.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

**ਆਨੰਦ** [anəd] See ਅਨੰਦ. “anəd guru te jaṇīa.”—*anədu*. **2** a metre. See ਕੋਰੜਾ. **3** the Eternal, the Creator. **4** According to the Sikh custom, the marriage ceremony comprises —

(a) a Sikh girl be engaged to a Sikh youth;

(b) in age, physical condition, etc., both should be suitable for marriage and both should be desirous of having mutual marital relationship;

(c) the engagement should take place after ərdas (supplicatory prayer) in the presence of Guru Granth Sahib;

(d) the day of marriage be fixed on a religious day or with the consent of the five beloved ones;

(e) the marriage party should consist of as many persons as the bride’s parents/guardians invite, and both sides should meet while reciting sacred hymns;

(f) early in the morning, after asa di var, the bride and bridegroom should be imparted instructions according to the scripture, and their marriage be confirmed. Then the lavā (circumambulatory) text and anəd be recited and consecrated pudding distributed.

The anəd form of marriage is very old among the Sikhs. Nabha’s heir apparent, prince Ripudaman Singh tried to give it a legal status. A bill was presented in the Council on 30 October 1908. With efforts put

in by Sardar Sundar Singh Majithia, on 27 August, 1909 report was called for from a select committee, and on 22 October 1909, the Anand Marriage Act was passed.<sup>1</sup>

**ਆਨੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ** [anəd sīgh] A pious Sikh who became an ascetic on reading from Anand the line: “Ihu kuṭəb tu jī dekhda cəle nāhi tere nale.” He came into the service of Guru Gobind Singh and got entitled to the highest spiritual glory.

**ਆਨੰਦ ਗੜ੍ਹ** [anəd gərh] one of the forts of Guru Gobind Singh. See ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ.

**ਆਨੰਦ ਘਨ** [anəd ghən] a famous Udasi saint, who lived mostly in Kashi. He wrote a commentary on Japuji in Sammat 1852. Bhai Santokh Singh has strongly criticised and rejected it. **2** a Kayasth poet who wrote Sujan Sagar Granth. He was killed during Nadir Shah’s invasion on Mathura.

**ਆਨੰਦ ਦੁੰਦਭ** [anəd dūdəbh] See ਆਨਦ ਦੁੰਦਭ.

**ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ** [anədpur] See ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ. **2** Guru Teg Bahadur, having purchased land in Makhoval village near Nainadevi hills founded this town on the bank of Satluj river in Sammat 1723. It is now in Una sub-division of Hoshiarpur district. It flourished a great deal under Guru Gobind Singh. It is known as the home of the Khalsa which signifies that the home of the father of the Khalsa is also the home of his progeny, the Khalsa.

In Sammat 1746, Guru Gobind Singh got five forts built for the defence of the city:

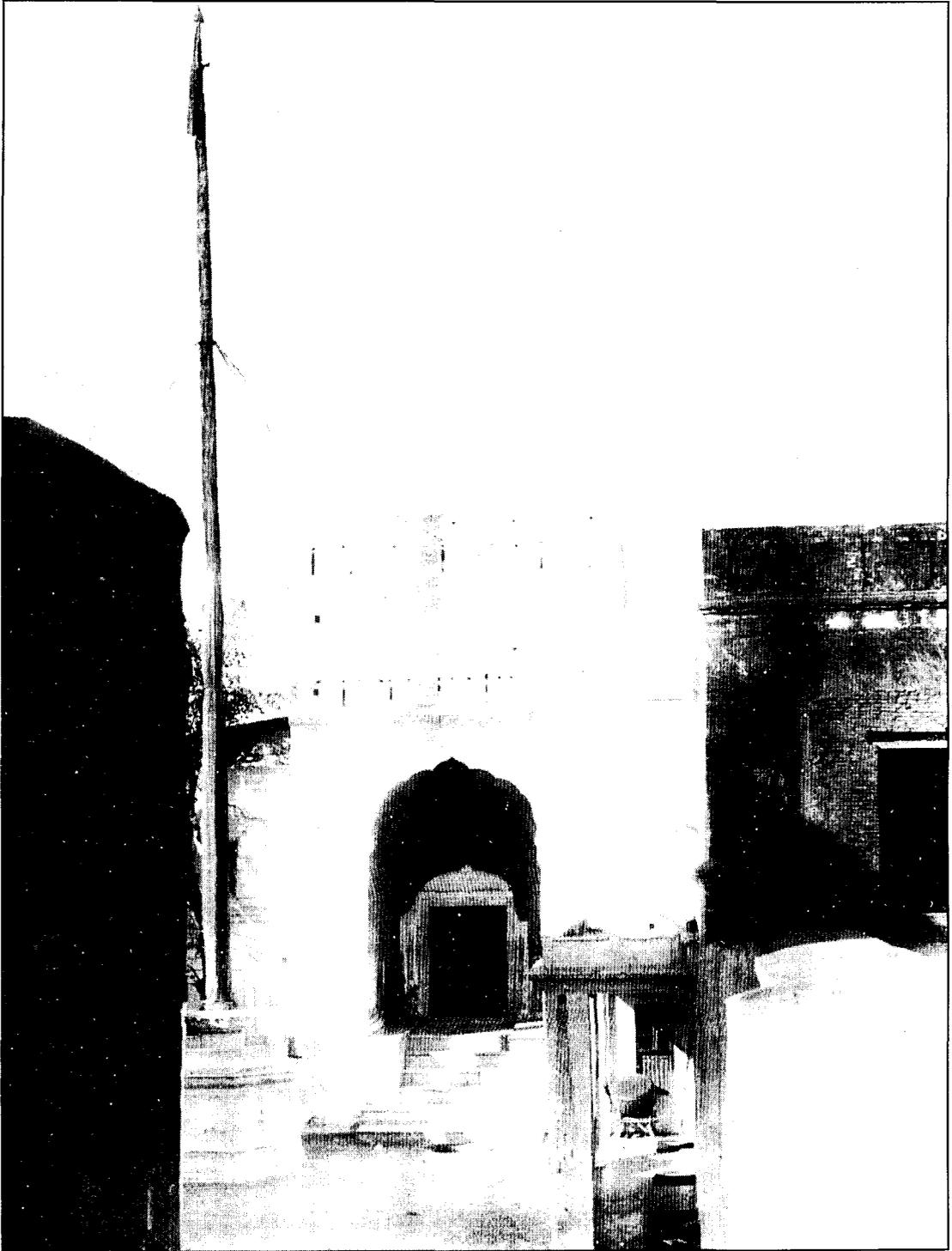
(a) Anandgarh, (b) Lohgarh, (c) Fatehgarh, (d) Keshgarh, (e) Holgarh. Now gurdwaras add to the prestige of these sites. Following is the detail of the gurdwaras at Anandpur:

(1) Akal Bunga is Guru Gobind Singh’s gurdwara within the compound of Gurdwara

<sup>1</sup>This has been printed in several languages and is available with book sellers.



WEAPONS OF SRI DASHMESH JI AT TAKHAT KESGARH SAHIB



TAKHAT KESGARH SAHIB—SRI ANANDPUR



Sisganj. Here he was consecrated as the Guru. It has a beautiful building in which Guru Granth Sahib is placed.

(2) Anandgarh Fort is less than half a mile to the south. It was raised as one of the forts for the defence of the city.

Inside the fort there is an open well of which the steps are difficult to ascend and around which there are cells where, if one enters, it is difficult to find one's way out. The gurdwara is also very elegant and recitation of Guru Granth Sahib goes on here.

It has a grant of land worth Rs. 1600 a year in villages Chandpur, Burj, Chikuna and Mehandri in Anandpur police station. A cash grant of Rs. 37¼ per annum is given by the Kalsia state. The gurdwara has 125 ghumaon of land.

It was to destroy this fort that the hill chiefs sent a drunken elephant whose head was pierced by Bhai Bachittar Singh with his spear.

(3) Within the town of Anandpur Sahib is gurdwara Sisganj raised in the memory of Guru Teg Bahadur. Here Guru Teg Bahadur's head brought from Delhi was cremated.

Attached to it is grant of land worth Rs. 900 sanctioned from the time of the Sikh rule. Besides this there are annual cash grants of Rs. 37¼ from the Kalsia state, Rs. 60 from the Patiala, and Rs. 70 from the Nabha states.

(4) Close to Anandpur to the southwest is Guru Gobind Singh's gurdwara Keshgarh Sahib where Khalsa Panth was forged on Baisakhi day of 1756 Bikrami. This gurdwara has the following relics:

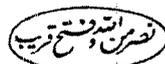
- (a) a Nagni spear 8 feet 9 inches long.
- (b) a bhala (spear) half an inch less than eight feet in length. Its front pike is two feet and nine inches long. There is

a long wooden grip in the middle.

(c) a sef (straight sword), 4 feet 3 inches in length including the grip; the grip is 3 inches broad decreasing to two inches in the middle and lastly tapering to a pointed end. The sword weighs two seers.<sup>1</sup>

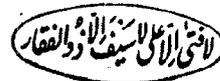
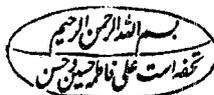
The inscription on it is:

one side



میرط علم راکند بہر امیر المومنین حیدر  
اما بجز الانش وصی المصطفی تھا

the obverse



- (d) a double edged broad sword, 3 feet 3.5 inches long with its blade 1.5 inches broad in the middle and increasing to 2.25 inches at the end. This is the sword which was used to test the faith of the five beloveds.
- (e) a dagger 2 feet one inch long including its grip. On the grip are carved figures of elephants and lions.

Details of the grant of gurdwara Kesgarh: half the annual rent of the entire land of village Baddon equal to Rs. 1150 was offered

<sup>1</sup>According to Giani Sampuran Singh, a senior aged priest of Kesgarh Sahib, this weapon was given by the Caliph Muhammad IV of Rome to Aurangzeb along with a ceremonial gown but Bahadur Shah presented it to Guru Gobind Singh. From the inscription, it seems unlikely that a Caliph would have given it to a king belonging to Sunni faction of Islam. The author's father Baba Narayan Singh used to tell that this weapon was presented to Guru Gobind Singh by Pir Budhu Shah of Sadhaura.

by Sardar Baghel Singh Jathedar, at the time of taking amrit; Rs. 400 per year from village Giganval, district Jalandhar donated by Sardar Mit Singh Jathedar; Rs. 1100 per year from Mothepur village under police station Anandpur donated by Sardar Charat Singh Dallevalia; Rs. 75 per annum from village Mahain under police station Anandpur in Bilaspur State. Other annual grants are Rs. 375 from Patiala state, Rs. 169 and 10 annas from Nabha State and Rs. 37¼ from Raja of Kalsia. The gurdwara itself is located in a plot of 33 ghumaons.

Total income is about Rs. 3000. Offerings during Hola Mohala fair are also considerable.

- (5) Guru ke Mahal as got built by Guru Teg Bahadur as his residence. Guru Gobind Singh also lived here. Some walls of that time still exist.
- (6) Damdama Sahib. To the west of the town is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh. Here the Guru held congregations and it was here that he punished *māsōds* (preachers-cum-title-collectors).
- (7) Manji Sahib is Guru Teg Bahadur's gurdwara close to Guru ke Mahal. Here the Guru held his daily congregation. It was here that the pandits of Kashmir appealed to the Guru to protect their religious faith.
- (8) Manji Sahib (2) is a gurdwara dedicated to the sons of Guru Gobind Singh, Baba Ajit Singh, Jujhar Singh, Jorawar Singh and Fateh Singh, who were trained in games and got their education here as young boys. It has an annual grant of Rs. 80 from village Surewal, police station, Anandpur since the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh; and annual grants of Rs. 18 and 10 annas sent from the Kalsia state and Rs. 25 from the Patiala state.

The gurdwara is on a low hillock, and its building was raised by Sardar Gujjar Singh an aristocrat of Surakhpur in Kapurthala State. A banyan tree close to the gurdwara has been there since the time of the Sahibzadas.

- (9) Bhora Sahib (cave-like structure) within the gurdwara Guru Ke Mahal to the West of Anandpur is dedicated to Guru Teg Bahadur who used to meditate here on the Almighty. It is about 8 feet below the land surface and ten descending steps lead to it.
- (10) Fort Fatehgarh is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh located inside the town close to the police station. The fort built by Guru Gobind Singh for the defence of the town, is in ruins now.
- (11) Lohgarh Fort is about one mile southwest of Anandpur which the tenth Guru got built to protect the city. This fort was destroyed by the Satluj river as also through the negligence of the Sikhs. Now a small gurdwara stands here to which belong about three ghumaons of land. 3 See ਸੂਰਜ ਮੱਲ and ਸੋਢੀ.
- ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਦੇ ਕਿਲੇ [anāḍpur de kilē] See ਆਨੰਦ ਪੁਰ 2.
- ਆਨੰਦ ਮੂਲ [anāḍ mul] *n* God, the source of all joys. “anāḍmul anath adhari.”—*dhāna ə m I*.
- ਆਨੰਦ ਰੂਪ [anāḍ rup] God whose form and attribute are a joy to behold. “anāḍ rup anup aḡocər.”—*maru solhe m I*.
- ਆਨੰਦੀ [anāḍdi] *Skt* आनन्दिन् *adj* happy, joyful.
- ਆਨੰਦੁ [anāḍdu] See ਆਨੰਦ.
- ਆਪ [ap] *Skt* आप् *vr* to happen; to acquire; to satisfy. 2 आत्मन् *pron* one self. “kərhu sēbhar sərəb ki ap.”—*GPS*. 3 polite words for ‘you’ and ‘he’. “gurusIkkhi ko bhākḥṣo ap.”—*GPS*. 4 *n* selfhood, ego. “ona vici ap vərətḍa kərṇa kīchu nə jaI.”—*maru m 3*. 5 God who is the self of all. “jəhā lobh təhI kal hē jəhā khI ma

təhɪ ap.”—*s kəbir*. **6** self-knowledge. “apɛ no ap khaɪ mənʊ nɪrməlu hovɛ.”—*var sri m 3*. **7** *adj* one’s own. “ɪsəʃ mit ap bap nə mai.”—*gəu m 5*. “so dhən kɪs-hɪ nə ap.”—*asa m 4*. **8** *Skt* आप्र *adj* active, smart. “ɪə sərəb sɛna kie ap rupə.”—*parəs*. **9** आप्र *n* water. “jɛsɛ dhar sagər me gəga ji ko ap hɛ.”—*cādi 1*.

**ਆਪਸ** [apəs] *n* mutual relationship. **2** an alliance. **3** brotherhood. **4** See ਆਪ 7. **5** *adv* mutually, among ourselves.

**ਆਪਸੁਆਰਥੀ** [apsuarthi] *adj* selfish, self-seeking. “mən mukh apsuarthi.”—*var sor m 3*.

**ਆਪਕਾਰੀ** [apkari] See ਅਪਕਾਰੀ. **2** See ਆਸ਼ਕਾਰੀ.

**ਆਪ ਗਣਾਉਣਾ** [ap gənauna] *v* to include oneself among the gentry or important people. “je ko ap gənaɪda so murəkh gavar.”—*var guj 1 m 3*.

**ਆਪਗਾ** [apga] *Skt n* a river, in which ap (water) flows. “cɪt apga bhəi məhani.”—*NP*. See ਬਿਨਾਪਗਾ.

**ਆਪਗ੍ਰਹ** [apgrəh] See ਅਪਗ੍ਰਹਿ.

**ਆਪਣ** [apən] *Skt n* a shop. **2** a market. **3** See ਆਪਨ. “apən lia je mɪle.”—*majh barəhmaha*.

**ਆਪਣਾ** [apna] See ਅਪਨਾ. “apna coj kərɪ vekhe apɛ.”—*var bɪha m 4*.

**ਆਪਣਾ ਭਾਣਾ** [apna bhana] *n* narcissism; self-seeking wilfulness. “apnɛ bhəne jo cələ bhəi! vɪchurɪ coʃa khəve.”—*sor m 3*. **2** God’s will and pleasure.

**ਆਪਤ** [apət] *Skt* अपति *n* a calamity, distress. “səpət hərəkh nə apət dukha.”—*gav m 5*. **2** *Skt* आत्मत्व *ego*, pride. “kam krodh lobh moh apət pəc dut bɪkhəɔ.”—*səveye m 3 ke*. **3** *Skt* आपु *adj* received, acquired. **4** wise; shrewd. **5** who tells the reality. **6** *n* a sage, hermit.

**ਆਪਤਕਾਮ** [apətkam] *Skt* आपुकाम *adj* all whose desires have been fulfilled; fully satisfied.

**ਆਪਤਿ** [apətɪ] See ਆਪਤ 1. **2** *Skt* आप्तु *n* acquisition, profit.

**ਆਪਤੁ** [apətu] *Skt* आत्मत्व *n* ego, pride. **2** love of the self. “choɔ apətu bad əhəkara.”—*toɔdi m 5*.

**ਆਪਦ** [apəd], ਆਪਦਾ [apda] *n* a calamity, disaster, adversity. **2** hindrance. “təhā dukh səb apəd.”—*sar m 4*.

**ਆਪਨ** [apən] *pron* personal, belonging/pertaining to. “apən bapɛ nahi kɪsi ko bhəvən ko hərɪ raja.”—*sor rəvdas*. **2** self, oneself, “əvər mue kɪa sog kərije, təu kije jəu apən jije.”—*gəu kəbir*. **3** *n* a shop. See ਆਪਣ. “bənəj soj sō apən puri.”—*NP*.

**ਆਪਨੜਾ** [apənɾa] *pron* of the self, one’s own. “apənɾa prəbhū nəɔɪr kərɪ dekhe.”—*vəɔ m 4*. “apənɾɛ ghərɪ hərɪ rəgo ki nə mənehɪ.”—*ɪlāg m 1*.

**ਆਪਨਾ** [apna] See ਅਪਨਾ.

**ਆਪਭੇਸ** [apbhes] *adj* one’s own dress. **2** pride incarnate, picture of self-conceit, “bhəyo ap bhesə.”—*ramav*.

**ਆਪਮੁਹਾਹੁ** [apmuhahu], ਆਪਮੁਹਾਰਾ [apmuhara] *adj* self-willed, headstrong, impulsive; impervious to advice from others. **2** who can do things on his own without external prodding. **3** speaking spontaneously without refinement “mukhɪ bole apmuhahu.”—*sor m 4*.

**ਆ ਪਰਸ** [a pərəs] See ਅਪਰਸ. “nɪrhar vərɪ a pərsa.”—*sri ə m 5*.

**ਆਪ ਲਖਾਉਣਾ** [ap ləkhəuna] *v* to reveal oneself; to try to make oneself well-known. **2** to expose one’s real self. “rətna sar nə janəi, əvɛ apu ləkhəɪ.”—*var ram 1 m 2*.

**ਆਪ ਵਢਾਉਣਾ** [ap vəɔnauna] *v* to lose selfhood; to shed pride.

**ਆਪਾ** [apa] *n* one’s own self, selfhood. **2** pride, ego. **3** one’s real worth or real self. “jən nanək bɪn apə cine mɪʃtɛ nə bhɾəm ki kai.”—*dhəna m 9*. **4** *M* ਆਪਾ father.

**ਆਪਾਂ** [apā] *pron*. plural of ਆਪ. we.

**ਆਪਾਉ** [apau] *Skt* आपजात *n* watering, irrigation. “səlɪ apau sarəgpaɳi.”—*sri m 1*. ‘Irrigate with water i.e. with God’s name’. **2** See ਆਪਾਉਣਾ.

**ਆਪਾਉਣਾ** [apauna] See ਆਪਾਉ. 2 *v* to adopt, make (something) one's own, "prəbhū gəhɪ bhuja apəɪo."—*gəu ə m 5*.

**ਆਪਾਇਆ** [apaɪa] adopted as one's own. See ਆਪਾਉਣਾ. 2 merged in his own form. "kərnə apɪ kəravən ape, kəhu nanək apɪ apəɪo."—*sar m 5*.

**ਆਪਾਹ** [apah] disinterested. See ਅਪਾਹ. "kəɾən karən səmrəth apəhe."—*maru solhe m 4*.

**ਆਪਾਰ** [apar] See ਅਪਾਰ. "kəutək kəɾe rəg apar."—*sukhməni*.

**ਆਪਿ** [apɪ] See ਆਪ. 2 *part* self, by oneself. "apɪ chʊtə nəh chʊtʲe."—*var mələ m 1*. 3 *Skt* *n* a friend, a chum.

**ਆਪਿਓ** [apɪo] adjourned, made one's own. "lək bhəbhɪkʰən apɪo ho."—*sor namdev*.

**ਆਪੀਣੇ ਆਪਾਹੁ** [apɪnə apəhu], ਆਪੀਨੇ ਆਪਿ [apɪnə apɪ] by oneself; without another's help. "apɪnə apəhu."—*var suhi m 1*. "jɪnɪ apɪnə apɪ sɔjɪ səcɾə ələkʰ əpəro."—*vəḍ m 1 əlahniā*.

**ਆਪੁ** [apu] one's self. See ਆਪ. "ape jəne apu."—*jəpu*. "apu səvarhɪ ɳe mɪlhɪ."—*s fərid*. 2 *self-pride*, *egotism*. "apu tɪagɪ sət cəɾən lagɪ."—*prəbha pəɾtal m 5*. 3 *part* self, one's self. "apu gəe əurən hu khovhɪ."—*gəu kəbir*.

**ਆਪੇ ਆਪ** [ape ap], ਆਪੇ ਆਪਿ [ape apɪ] See ਆਪੀਨੇ ਆਪਿ. "həɾɪ ape apɪ ʊpəɪda."—*sri m 4 vənjarah*.

**ਆਪੇ ਆਪੇ** [ape ape] self alone, one's self. 2 *vain*, *conceited*. "ek məhəlɪ tū ape ape, ek məhəlɪ gəribəno."—*gəu m 5*. 3 See ਆਪੇ ਆਪਿ.

**ਆਪੋਧਾਪ** [apodhap], ਆਪੋਧਾਪੀ [apodhapi] *n* rat race for one's own interests; extreme selfishness; action to please oneself alone. "apo dhapi hoɪke nyare nyare dhəɾəm cəlave."—*BG 2 Skt* ਅਪਯਾਨ ill-intention, ill-omened thinking, perplexity.

**ਆਪੋ** [apɔ] See ਆਪ and ਆਪਾ. 2 by oneself. "nanək je ko apo jəne, əgə gəɪa nə sohe."—*jəpu*. 'if some one thinks that he is able to

achieve anything.'

**ਆਫਤ** [afət] *A* آفت *Skt* ਆਪਦ *n* a calamity, adversity. 2 a distress, affliction. 3 a turbulence, tumult.

**ਆਫਤਾਬ** [aftab] *P* آفتاب *n* drier of water, the sun. "aftab səm ʊdəy nə hovə."—*GPS*.

**ਆਫਤਾਬੇ ਯਮਨ** [aphtabe yəmən], ਆਫਤਾਬੇ ਯਮਨ [aphtabe yəmən] *P* آفتاب يمان-آفتاب يمن the sun of Yemen; bright and very hot. "cəɾage fələk aftabe yəmən." "kɪ mahə fələk aftabe yəmən."—*həkayəts*.

**ਆਫਰਣਾ** [aphəɾnə], ਆਫਰਨਾ [aphəɾnə] *v* to bloat, swell with pride. See ਅਫਾਰ.

**ਆਫਰੀ** [afəɾɪ] *P* آفرى *part* a term of applause and approval; well done, bravo. 2 *adj* This word meaning 'who produces' comes at end as in jəhā afrī, the creator of the world.

**ਆਫਰੀਦਹ** [afɾidəh] *P* آفریده produced, gave birth to.

**ਆਫਰੀਦਨ** [afɾidən] *P* آفریدن *v* to give birth, produce.

**ਆਫਰੀਦੀ** [aphɾidi] See ਅਫਰੀਦੀ.

**ਆਫਰੀਨ** [aphɾin] See ਆਫਰੀ.

**ਆਫਾਤ** [afat] *A* آفات plural of ਆਫਤ. "sərkəʃ hve aphat ʊʃhai."—*GPS*.

**ਆਫਾਰ** [aphar] See ਅਫਾਰ.

**ਆਫੂ** [aphu] See ਅਫੂਮਿ. "əmlɪ mɪʃɾi chəḍke aphu khat sərahɪ."—*vrīd*. 2 See ਅਫਵ. "gunhɪ us ke səgəl aphu."—*tɪləg m 5*.

**ਆਫੂਆ ਕੀ ਬਰੀ** [aphua ki bəri] *n* a pill or pailet of opium; a dose of opium. "əmlɪt aphua ki bəri khəɪ cəḍhai bhəg."—*cəɾɪtr III*.

**ਆਬ** [ab] *P* آب *n* water. See ਆਪ 9 and ਅਬਜ. "dəɾəkʰət ab as kəɾ."—*var majh m 1*. 2 *mercury*. 3 *jewel*. 4 *glory*. 5 *honour*, *dignity*. 6 *price*, *value*. 7 *rank*, *status*. 8 *custom*. 9 *habit*, *nature*. "sək ki ab nɪt dehɪ pəni."—*sri m 1*. 'Irrigate the act of telling the truth'.

**ਅੰਬ** [āb] *n* a mango. "pakən lage āb."—*s kəbir*. 'Seekers of spiritual knowledge have begun

to ripen with good qualities.’

**ਆਬ ਹਯਾਤ** [ab həyat], **ਆਬ ਹੈਵਾਨ** [ab hevan] *P* آب حیات - آب حیا water of life; amrit; elixir; nectar.

**ਆਬਕਾਰ** [abkar] *P* آبکار a distiller. 2 a distiller or maker of wine.

**ਆਬਕਾਰੀ** [abkari] *P* آبکاری n a distillery. 2 a wine factory.

**ਆਬਖੋਰਾ** [abxora] *P* آبخوره n a pot for drinking; a cup, bowl, goblet.

**ਆਬਗੀਰ** [abgir] *P* آبگیر n a pit or tank for holding water. 2 a trench, stream. 3 a pot for water, a pitcher.

**ਆਬਗੂੰ** [abgū] *P* آبگون adj water-coloured. 2 glittering like water. 3 a shining sword. 4 the name of a canal in Persia.

**ਆਬ ਜਮਜਮ** [ab jəmjam] water of zəmjəm well. See ਹੱਜ and ਜਮਜਮ.

**ਆਬਦਾਰ** [abdar] *P* آبدار adj shining, having a glitter. 2 n a servant who always waits upon his master with a flask of wine or water.

**ਆਬਨੂਸ** [abnus] *P* آبنوس ebony; heavy blackwood used for making pen holder stands, picture frames and other beautiful articles. Its tree is found mostly in South India, its Latin name is diospyros emenum. *G* ebenos *E* ebony.

ghūghəṭ ughar kari narika didar din,  
dekhət hi bhāḍigəi hāḍi dadhi phus ki,  
bhedən ke dər pəri həl pəri ghusən ke,  
kəvnən ke rər pəri apne jəlus ki,  
kābri nɪkari kəri kola ki bɪgari kul,  
bhənət “puraṇ” nə əgari kuhu hus ki,  
təva me nə tab rəhi kajər be ab bhəi,  
teri ab dekhe ab gəi abnus ki.

**ਆਬਪਾਸ਼ੀ** [abpaṣi] *P* آبپاشی n irrigation, watering. 2 sprinkling of water.

**ਆਬਰੂ** [abru] *P* آبرو n gloss of face; honour, reputation, dignity. “vɪc səbha abru khoɪ toɦɪ.”—*GPS*.

**ਆਬਰੋ** [abre] n a mango. “kəkri abre pəkəe.”

—asa kabir. ‘Bad actions turned into good ones.’ See ਫੀਲੁ.

**ਆਬਰੋ** [abro] See ਆਬਰੂ. “gəi abro dirəgh aj.”—*GPS*.

**ਆਬਲੀ** [abli] n an unripe mango. 2 tamarind. 3 fruit of tamarind. 4 See ਆਵਲੀ.

**ਆਬਾਦ** [abad] *A* آباد plural of ਅਬਦ an aeon. 2 *P* a habitation, town. 3 praise. 4 adj populated, inhabited.

**ਆਬਾਦਾਨ** [abadan] *P* آبادان populated. “abadan səda məs-hur.”—*gəu rəvɪdas*. 2 a famous city in Arabian Iraq.

**ਆਬਾਦੀ** [abadi] *P* آبادی n a habitation, populated place, residential area. 2 population, census.

**ਆਬਿਦ** [abɪd] *A* عابد for adj who worships; a devotee.

**ਆਬੀ** [abi] *P* آبی adj related to water, watery. 2 n moisture. 3 short form for ਮੁਰਗਾਬੀ. “bajən sath abɪən lehɪ.”—*cəɪɪtr III*.

**ਆਬੂ** [abu] *Skt* अबुद n Mount Abu, a hill top of Aravati mountain in Rajputana. It is said to have been the residence of sage Vashisṭh. Its average height is 3930 feet and the highest top, Guru Shikhar, is 5650 feet high. Here is an ancient fire pit from which Rajputs are said to have emerged. There are also some very old Jain temples here. Rich people of Rajputana come here to spend their summers.

**ਆਬੇ ਹੈਵਾਨ** [abe hevan] See ਆਬ ਹੈਵਾਨ.

**ਆਬੇ ਬਕਾ** [abe bəka] *P* آب ع n elixir of life; nectar; ambrosia.

**ਆਂਬੂ** [ābr] n a mango.

**ਆਭਨੀ** [abhni] n splendid army.—*sənama*.

**ਆਭਰਣ** [abhərən] *Skt* n an ornament. “hərɪnam rəg abhərni.”—*jetsəri m 5*. 2 fostering, nourishing, tending.

**ਆਭਾ** [abha] *Skt* n splendour. 2 lustre, radiance. 3 praise.

**ਆਭਾਸ** [abhas] *Skt* n a reflection, glimpse, image.

- ਆਭਾਗਾ** [abhaga] See ਅਭਾਗਾ. “jənmət ki nə muo abhaga.”—*maru solhe m 3*.
- ਆਭਾਨੀ** [abhani] *n* a splendid army.—*sənama*.
- ਆਭਾਰ** [abhar] *Skt n* weight, load, burden. **2** a responsibility. **3** a favour, benefaction. **4** a vərɪɪk metre, See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 27.
- ਆਭਿਖੇਕ** [abhikhek] See ਅਭਿਖੇਕ. **2** *adj* relative, relation.
- ਆਭਿਗਯ** [abhigy] See ਅਭਿਗਯ.
- ਆਭਿਜ** [abhij] See ਅਭਿਜ.
- ਆਭੁਲ** [abhul] See ਅਭੁਲ. “ap abhul nə bhuləu.”—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*.
- ਆਭੂਖਣ** [abhukhəɳ], **ਆਭੂਖਨ** [abhukhən] *Skt* ਆਭੂਖਣ *n* an ornament. “jɪh prəsadɪ abhukhən pəhɪrɪjɛ.”—*sukhməni*. **2** a literary figure of speech; a figurative expression.
- ਆਭੋਗ** [abhog] in music, the final part of dhruṇad, etc.; climax of sexual pleasure.
- ਆਭੰਜ** [abhəɳ] See ਅਭੰਜ.
- ਆਮ** [am] *Skt n* ਆਉਂ the sap of undigested food which oozes through the anus. See ਆਮਪਤ 2. **2** *Skt* ਆਮੁ a mango. **3** *Skt* ਆਮਯ. a disease. “sun ləhɪɳa həkhyo rɪde jyō ami khvə am.”—*NP*. ‘just as a patient becomes happy on getting rid of his illness.’ **4** *A* ਆ *adj* common, general, frequent, not special. **5** famous. **6** *n* a year.
- ਆਮਖ** [aməkh] See ਆਮਿਖ.
- ਆਮ ਖਾਸ** [am khas] *n* a session of the court of kings of Delhi in which special courtiers as well as common people presented themselves. **2** a royal function which any one could attend; an open court. “am khas me kəri prəsəsa.”—*GPS*.
- ਆਮਦ** [aməd] *P* آء came, “kuja aməd kuja rəphti.”—*tlīg namdev*. ‘Where did you come from, where do you go?’ **2** *n* income *Skt* ਆਯ. “aməd xərəc səbharən kərə.”—*GPS*.
- ਆਮਦਨ** [amdən] *P* آء *v* to come, arrive. **2** *n* income.
- ਆਮਦੰਦ** [amdəd] *P* آء they came.
- ਆਮਨ** [amən] *Skt* आसनस् *n* a disease, sickness.
- ਆਮਨਾਯ** [amnay] *Skt* आम्नाय *n* Ved. **2** practice, exercise. **3** a ceremony, custom. **4** sectarian, communal.
- ਆਮ ਪਾਤ** [am pat] abortion. See ਗਰਭ ਸੁਆ. **2** exuding or oozing of undigested food through the arse. Due to the weakness of the belly-heat, the raw sap of food deteriorates and exudes in the form of foul-smelling greasy faeces heavier than water. The patient should take soft and light food like rice or sago. If the intestines develop inflammation and pain, it results in dysentery. A patient of ampat should be given hauberry, fresh ginger, motha grass and oldenlamdoi boiled in water, bifora and pith of mannalos mixed with jaggery should be eaten or drunk like tea. A powder of ginger, white cumin seeds, rock salt, asafoetida, nutmeg, mango seed, onarmulos, catechu and ground bharingi eaten with curd is effective. “ampat əru sronət pata.”—*cəɪɪtr 405*.
- ਆਮਯ** [aməy] *Skt n* a disease, malady. **2** loss, harm. **3** indigestion, dyspepsia. **4** a camel.
- ਆਮਰ** [amər] See ਅਮਰ. “ap gəvət amər rəhe.”—*asa ə m 1*. “hoɪ amro grɪh məhɪ bəθa.”—*sor m 5*. **2** امر who gives an order. “dhur ki bheji ai amər.”—*asa m 5*. ‘Maya is sent by the Almighty per His will.’ **3** *A* امر weak, powerless. “ɪhu amər həm gurɪ kie dərbari.”—*asa m 5*. ‘This maya became powerless and we became supreme’.
- ਆਮਰਸ** [amərəs], **ਆਮਰਖ** [amərəkh] *Skt* आमर्ष *n* anger, ire. “ɪrkha pərəkha chəl amərkhā.”—*NP*. **2** *Skt* आमर्ष an intimate touch. **3** a consultation.
- ਆਮਰਿ** [amərɪ], **ਆਮਰੀ** [amri], **ਆਮਰੁ** [aməru] See ਅਮਰ and ਅਮਰ. “əji amri nɪvəlka kərəm vare.”—*dətt*. ‘unborn, deathless practitioners’.

of Yoga.’

ਆਮਰੂਦ [amrud] See ਅਮਰੂਦ.

ਆਮਰੋ [amro] See ਆਮਰ.

ਆਮਲ [aməl] See ਆਮਿਲ.

ਆਮਲਕ [amlək] See ਆਉਲਾ. “hath amlək atəm gyana.”—NP.

ਆਮਲੀ [amli] See ਅਮਲੀ.

ਆਮਾਸ਼ਯ [amaṣəy] *Skt n* the stomach where raw food (am) settles. **2** the first part of the small intestine, where liver and gall bladder meet; duodenum.

ਆਮਾਤ [amat] See ਅਮਾਤ.

ਆਮਾਦਹ [amadəh] *P* آماده ready, prepared.

ਆਮਾਲ [amal] *A* اعمال *n* plural of ਅਮਲ. actions, doings, pranks, tricks.

ਆਮਿ [amɪ] See ਆਮਯ and ਤਾਮਿ.

ਆਮਿਖ [amɪkh] *Skt* ਆਮਿਸ਼ *n* meat, flesh. “pritham tāj-hu amɪkh ko khana.”—NP.

ਆਮਿਲ [amɪl] *A* ملّ doer, performer, practioner. **2 n** a worker, servant; an employee “amɪl mʊlkən ke jɪs thāɪ.”—GPS. **3** a revenue official of old times, whose descendants are still called amils in Sindh. **4** an artisan, craftsman.

ਆਮੀ [ami] *adj* suffering from a disease; sick, patient. See ਆਮ 3. **2 A** آمين Amen! *part* be it so ! **3** please accept, approve.

ਆਮੂ [amu] *P* آمو *n* river Oxus of Bukhara which flows through the middle of Turan and Iran (Persia). “amu adɪ bəkhankə israstrə kəhɪ ət.”—sənama. ‘Varun is the husband of river Amu, and his weapon is execution.’—sənama.

ਆਮੇਸ਼ਤਹ [amextəh] *P* آمیخته *adj* blended, mixed.

ਆਮੇਸ਼ਤਨ [amextən] *P* آمیختن *v* to join, mix.

ਆਮੇਜ਼ [amez] *P* آمیز *adj* mixed. **2** mixed; used after a word as ਰੰਗਾਮੇਜ਼.

ਆਮੇਜ਼ਿਸ਼ [amezɪʃ] *P* آمیزش *n* mixing, mixture.

ਆਮੇਯ [amey] *adj* See ਅਮੇਉ. **2** which cannot be

<sup>1</sup>This is originally a Greek word meaning ‘really’, ‘infact’. Christians and Muslims utter it loudly after their supplicatory prayers.

absorbed or accommodated. “cəkhə dvar amey vahyō su ave.”—NP.

ਆਮੇਰ [amer], ਅਮੇਰ [amer] an ancient town near Jaipur which once was a capital. See ਅੰਬਰ and ਅੰਬੋਰ.

ਆਮੋ ਸਾਮਣੇ [amo samṇe] *adv* face to face. “ləkkh nəgare vəjjən amo samṇe.”—cēdi 3.

ਆਮੋਖਤਹ ਕਾਰ [amokhtəh kar] *P* آموخته کار *adj* trained, skilled in doing work.

ਆਮੋਖਤਨ [amokhtən] *P* آموختن *v* to receive instruction or training. **2** to teach or train.

ਆਮੋਦ [amod] *Skt n* happiness, pleasure, enjoyment. “ur amod səg bhe gəhɪ vər.”—NP.

ਆਮੋਲ [amol], ਆਮੋਲਾ [amola], ਆਮੋਲੀ [amoli] See ਅਮੋਲ. **2** priceless. “guru pəhɪ sɪr bec amolia.”—var gəu m 4.

ਆਮੰਤ੍ਰਣ [amətrəṇ] *Skt n* an invitation. **2** a solicitation.

ਆਮੂ [amr] *Skt n* a mango.

ਆਮੂ ਮੌਰ [amr mər] *n* pollen of a mango.

ਆਯ [ay] *Skt n* income.

ਆਯਸ [ayəs], ਆਯਸੁ [aysu] *n* permission. See ਆਇਸ .

ਆਯਤ [ayət] *Skt adj* broad. **2** spread. “məstək ayət locən lone.”—NP. **3 A** آية a line of the text of Bible or Quran. **4** a sign, mark. **5** prophet’s miracle.

ਆਯਤਨ [aytən] *Skt n* a house, home, residence. **2** god’s house; a temple.

ਆਯੱਤ [ayətt] *Skt* आयात *adj* subordinate, subservient.

ਆਯਦ [ayəd] *P* آید *adj* likely to come. **2 A** آید returning. **3** applicable.

ਆਯਨ [ayən] See ਅਯਨ.

ਆਯਾ [aya] *v* past tense of ਆਉਣ. “bəgā bhɪ aya cau.”—var vəd m 3. **2 Pg** a nurse. **3 P** آ part what; if; or.

ਆਯਾਮ [ayam] *Skt n* extending, pervading. **2** act of bringing within rules. See ਪ੍ਰਾਣਾਯਾਮ. **3** See ਅਯਾਮ.

**ਆਯੁ** [ayu] *Skt n* age. **2** ghee, clarified butter. **3** a Chandarvanshi king, son of Pururva. **4** food, corn. **5** air. **6** an offspring. **7** medicine, drug.

**ਆਯੁਸਮਾਨ** [ayusman], **ਅਯੁਖਮਾਨ** [ayukhman] *Skt* आयुष्मान् *adj* long lived, lasting for a long time.

**ਆਯੁਖਾ** [ayukha] *Skt* आयुस् *n* age, duration of life.

**ਆਯੁਖਯ** [ayukhy] *Skt* ਆਯੁਸਯ *adj* who gives life. **2 n** eatables fit for a sick person. **3** strength, power.

**ਆਯੁਤ** [ayut] See ਅਯੁਤ and ਆਯਤ.

**ਆਯੁਧ** [ayudh] *Skt n* a weapon. **2** a horn or conchshell, which is helpful in a battle.

**ਆਯੁਧਨ** [ayudhən] a battle, See ਆਯੋਧਨ. “ghor ayudhən eso bhāyo.”—*cārītr* 405.

**ਆਯੁਰ** [ayur] *n* age. “chīn chīn ayur bitət jai.”—*NP*. See ਆਯੁਖਾ.

**ਆਯੁਰ ਵੇਦ** [ayur ved] *Skt* ਆਯੁਰਵੇਦ *n* a minor Ved about the age of human beings; a medical science. Ashvini Kumar is regarded as its chief preceptor; he taught it to Indar, who in turn taught it to Dhanvantri. This Ved is derived from Atharv Ved. Now there is no book bearing this name, but all books on medical science are covered by it. “ayur ved kiyo pərkaṣa.”—*dhənētər*.

**ਆਯੋਦ** [ayed] *P* you come. This word is coined from ਅਮਦਨ.

**ਆਯੋਧਨ** [ayodhən] *Skt n* a battle, war. **2** a battlefield.

**ਆਰ** [ar] *Skt n* an awl. “ar nāhījīh topəu.”—*sor rəvīdas*. Here ਆਰ stands for sharp intellect. **2** a tooth of a circular saw; an axle of a wheel. **3** a raw metal. **4** a pointed prod for driving an animal. **5 A** ८ shame, modesty. **6 S** to cajole, express love or fondness.

**ਆਰਸ** [arəs] *n* sloth. “bīsar arsə səbe prəbhat lok jag-hī.”—*surāj*. **2 Skt** आर्ष *adj* concerning a sage (rishi); a sage’s composition. **3 n** a

book respected for its association with a sage.

**ਆਰਸਤਾ** [arəṣṭa] *n* laziness, sloth, lassitude. **2** See ਆਰਸਤਾ.

**ਆਰਸੀ** [arsi] *Skt* आदर्ਸ *n* a mirror, a looking glass. “īhu mānu arsi koi gurmukhī vekhe.”—*mājh ə m* 3. “jese taro tari or arsi sənah səstrə.”—*BG*. See ਆਈਨਾ. **2** an ornament with a mirror fixed in it which ladies wear on their thumbs. “kəhā su arsiā muhī bōke.”—*asa ə m* 1. **3** also used in place of ਆਲਸੀ.

**ਆਰਕਤ** [arəkət] *Skt* ਆਰਕੁ *adj* red. **2** with a tinge of redness.

**ਆਰਕਤਾ ਜਲਨਿ** [arəkṭa jələnī] *n* a river of reddish water; Sarasvati.—*sənama*.

**ਆਰਜ** [arəj] See ਆਰਯ.

**ਆਰਜਤਾ** [arəjṭa] *Skt* आर्ज्य *n* culture, civilization. “sīrjən arəjṭay.”—*NP*. **2** superiority, eminence. **3** candour, simplicity.

**ਆਰਜਨੀ** [arjəni] *Skt* अर्जुनी *adj* white as silver (ਅਰਜੁਨ), bright. **2** a female collector. “nəmo arjəni marjəni.”—*cāḍi* 2.

**ਆਰਜਵ** [arjəv] *Skt* आर्जव *n* simplicity, serenity, honesty. “arjəv bīna kuṭīlta jōī.”—*GPS*. **2 adj** simple, guileless, innocent.

**ਆਰਜਾ** [arja] *S n* age. state. **2** See ਆਰਯਾ. “je jug care arja.”—*japu*. **3 Skt** आर्ज्या *n* mother. **4** a metre. See ਗਾਹਾ. **5 adj** noble woman, virtuous lady. “bhāne nīj bharja sō arja ! srəvəṇ kər.”—*GPS*.

**ਆਰਜਾਧਿ** [arjadhī] *n* ਆਰਜਾ-ਅਵਧਿ. duration of life. See ਅਰਜਾਧਿ.

**ਆਰਜਾਰਿ** [arjarī] *n* the enemy of age; old age.—*sənama*.

**ਆਰਜਾਰਿ ਅਰਿ** [arjarī ərī] *n* enemy of ਆਰਜਾ (old age), amrit, elixir.—*sənama*.

**ਆਰਜਾਰੀ** [arjari] See ਆਰਜਾਰਿ. **2** age. “bīnu sīmṛən jese sərəp arjari.”—*gəv ə m* 5.

**ਆਰਜੀ** [arji] *A* آرضی *adj* temporary, impermanent.

**ਆਰਜੁ** [arzu] *P* آرزو *n* a desire, wish, hope.

**ਆਰਣ** [arəŋ] *n* an anvil; ironsmith's block. See ਆਰਣਿ. "kaɪa arəŋ mən vicɪ loɦa."—*maru m I*. **2** *Skt* depth, solemnity. **3** a pit, pond. **4** *S* a war, battle.

**ਆਰਣ ਸੁਤ** [arəŋ sut] *n* son of Aran (pond); lotus. "arəŋsut kər prəbhu sɪr layo."—*NP*. 'the master taking it as lotus put his hand on the head'. **2** the moon, which is son of the deep ocean.

**ਆਰਣਿ** [arəŋɪ] in a furnace or forge for melting or heating up metals like iron. "jɪu arəŋɪ loɦa paɪ bhəŋɪ ghəraie."—*suhī ə m I*. **2** *n* an eddy, a whirlpool.

**ਆਰਤ** [arət], ਆਰਤਾ [arta] *Skt* आर्त *adj* coward, timid. **2** suffering, in pain. "arət duar rətət pīguria."—*gəu m 5*. "gopal tera arta."—*dhəna dhəna*. 'Your timid slave seeks shelter with you, master of the earth.' Some ignorant people interpret this as ਆਰਤੀ (a ceremonial worship of gods by moving lighted lamps in front) holding that it is Dhanna Jat's 'ਆਰਤਾ'.<sup>1</sup>

**ਆਰਤਿ** [arətɪ] *Skt* आर्ति *n* pain, humility, poverty.

**ਆਰਤੀ** [arti] *Skt* आराति *n* what happens even without night, that is, to do worship by revolving lighted lamps for which reason it is called non-night worship. According to Hinduism, lamps are revolved four times at the feet of the image, twice at the level of the navel and seven times around the entire body. The number of lamps may be anywhere between one to a hundred. Guru Nanak Dev rejected this ritual and said that God's arti is already being performed by nature. See Dhanasri Shabad : "gəgən me thal rəvɪ cəɖ dipək ʔəne." See ਦੀਪਦਾਨ. **2** Arti Sohila, a bani recited at bed time. "sodər arti gavie əmrɪt vele japu uchara."—*BG*

<sup>1</sup>Though word arta is not in the sense of arti but Sikhs do employ it this way as well. Udasi Saints declaim: "arta kije nanək şah patšah ka. din duni ke şahəŋšah ka."...

**ਆਰਤੀ ਸੋਹਿਲਾ** [arti soɦɪla] *n* song of joy in which true arti is described. Here, recitation begins with "je ghəɪ kirətɪ akhie." "tɪtu ghəɪ gavhu soɦɪla." and culminates as "kesi arti hoɪ bhəvkhəɖna, teri arti ənhəta səbəd vajət bheri."

**ਆਰਦ** [arəd] *P* آرد *n* flour, ground corn. **2** from *vr* ਆਵੁਰਦਨ. let one bring, brings, will bring.

**ਆਰਦੁ** [ardrə] *Skt* आर्द्र *adj* wet, soaked. **2** soiled.

**ਆਰਨ** [arən] *adj* red coloured. "jəri səg jərə rajē arən uchar."—*NP*. 'Red coverlets interwoven with golden thread look beautiful'. **2** See ਆਰਣ. **3** Bhai Santokh Singh has used ਆਰਨ in place of ਅਰਨੜ (forest). "arən jɪt dɪs ghəni nɪhari."—*GPS*. **4** See ਆਰਨੜ.

**ਆਰਨਜਾਤ** [arənjət] lotus grown out of a pond (ਆਰਣ). See ਆਰਣਸੁਤ. "anən arənjət suhai."—*NP*.

**ਆਰਨੜ** [arnyə] *Skt* आरण्य *adj* relating to forest; wild.

**ਆਰਨੜਕ** [arnyək] *Skt* आरण्यक related with forest; vanprəsth, the third stage of life for a Hindu. **2** those Brahman parts of Veds which were studied while living there because saint-scholars staying in forests taught them to their disciples. See ਉਪਨਿਸਦ ਐਤੁਯ ਆਰਨੜਕ etc.<sup>2</sup>

**ਆਰਫ** [arəph] *A* آرف *adja* possessor of spiritual knowledge (ਉਰਫ). "arəph kamɪl vəli vəlayət."—*GPS*.

**ਆਰਬ** [arəb] *n* Arabia. **2** Arab, Arabian. "arəb ke arbi əradhē tere nam hē."—*əkal*. **3** the language of Arabia; Arabic "kəhū arbi torki parsi ho."—*əkal*. **4** an Arab (or Arabian) horse "kəche arbi pəbb mano səpəcchə."—*parəs*.

**ਆਰਬਲ** [arbəl], ਆਰਬਲਾ [arbəla] *n* ਆਯੁ-ਬਲ. strength and age. **2** age, duration of life, lifetime. "bərəkh bəhəttər bhəi arbəl."—*GPS*.

**ਆਰਬੀ** [arbi] See ਆਰਬ.

<sup>2</sup>Four forests vrɪhəd, tetrrɪy, etrey and koštiki are well known.

**ਆਰਭਟੀ** [arbhṭi] *Skt* *n* that part of a drama which shows courage and terror. **2** a theatre. **3** courage, intrepidity.

**ਆਰਮੇਨੀਆ** [armenia] See ਅਰਮਨੀ.

**ਆਰਯ** [arəy] *Skt* आर्य *adj* superior, superb, virtuous. **2** worshipping, venerable. **3** belonging to a superior pedigree. **4** a resident of Aryavart; Indian.

**ਆਰਯ ਸਮਾਜ** [arəy səmaj] Mul Shankar, son of Amba Shankar, a Brahman of Tankara village, Moravi state, was born in 1824 AD. He became a disciple of Sanyasi Parmanand and adopted Dayanand Sarasvati as his name. He studied Sanskrit grammar under Pandit Virjanand of Mathura. Taking note of the preaching of Christianity in India, he was enthused to spread the Vedic religion. According to his own thinking and the culture of the time, he interpreted the Veds and promulgated new rules. He named his sect Arya Samaj and Satyarath Prakash is his religious treatise.

The saint Dayanand died on 30<sup>th</sup> October 1883 AD.

The rules of Arya Samaj are :

- (1) All truths are discovered through education and material sciences and they all have their origin in God.
- (2) God is truth, mind and joy, without form, all-powerful, just, kind, birthless, endless, unchangeable, without origin, incomparable and the source of all that exists. His worship is the only proper one.
- (3) The Ved is the book of true knowledge; its study, teaching and listening comprise the prime religion of the Aryas.
- (4) One should always be ready to learn the truth and to unlearn the untruth.
- (5) All tasks should be performed according to the dharma, that is, with knowledge and

consideration of truth versus falsehood.

(6) The welfare of the world is the basic objective of Arya Samaj including its physical, spiritual and social progress.

(7) Relations should be maintained with all as far as possible in accordance with dharma.

(8) Removal of ignorance and spread of knowledge should always be the aim.

(9) No one should be content with his own progress, but should consider it as a step in the progress of all.

(10) All men should be inter-dependent, in following rules for universal good, and should be independent in adopting every beneficial rule.

**ਆਰਯਾ** [arya] *Skt* आर्या *n* feminine of ਆਰਯ. a woman of high or noble birth. **2** mother. **3** grandmother. **4** mother-in-law. **5** the goddess, Durga. **6** a stanza. See ਗਾਹਾ. **7** *adj* noble, virtuous (woman).

**ਆਰਯਾ ਵਰਤ** [arya vət] *Skt* आर्या वरत *n* the country of the Aryas; the country with Himalayas in the north, Vindhya in the south, Bay of Bengal in the east and the Arabian sea in the west.<sup>1</sup> Now the whole of India is called Aryavart.

**ਆਰਾ** [ara] *n* a serrated tool with which wood is sawed, a sawing machine. **2** noise, din. **3** near side bank, “kəchu ara par nə sujh.” –gəurəvɪdas. **4** *Skt* *n* a big needle for making a hole. **5** *suf* with or having qualities of, as in ਅਵਗੁਣਿਆਰਾ. “əvɡəɪare pathər bhare.” –nəʃ m 4.

**ਆਂਰਾ** [āra] *P* ॥ to that, to him.

**ਆਰਾਉ** [arau] *P* ॥ *adj* who decorates; this word is used as a suffix. **2** *Skt* आराम a garden, “jake rukh bɪrəkʰ arau.” –sri m 1. ‘whose grass and trees provide relief.’ See ਰੁਹ.

<sup>1</sup>आसमुद्रात्तु वै पुरादिआसमुद्रात्तु पश्चिमात् ।

तयो रेवान्तरं गिर्योरायवर्तं विदुर्बुधाः ।-mānu ३ 2, § 22.

- ਆਰਾਸਤ [arasət], ਆਰਾਸਤਰ [arasətəh], ਆਰਾਸਤਾ [arasta] *P* **آراست** *adj* spruced, adorned; its root is *vr* ਆਰਾਸੁਨ. “arasət læškər səbh kinəs.”—*GPS*.
- ਆਰਾਤਿ [aratɪ], ਆਰਾਤੀ [arati] *Skt* आराति *n* an enemy, adversary. “jənu kəlməl kəlɪ bəl arati.”—*NP*.
- ਆਰਾਧ [aradh] See ਆਰਾਧਨ and ਆਰਾਧੜ.
- ਆਰਾਧਨ [aradhən], ਆਰਾਧਨਾ [aradhna] *Skt n* making happy, worship, devotion. **2** meditation on God’s name. “aradhna aradhənu nika həri həri namu əradhna.”—*maru ə m 5*.
- ਆਰਾਧਨੀਯ [aradhniy], ਆਰਾਧੜ [aradhy] *Skt adj* fit to be pleased and worshipped, adorable.
- ਆਰਾ ਪਾਰ [ara par] See ਆਰਾ and ਪਾਰ. *n* this side and across “kəchu ara par nə sujh.”—*gəu rəvɪdas*. **2** this and the next world; here and hereafter.
- ਆਰਾਮ [aram] *P* **آرام** *n* comfort, happiness. **2** rest, relaxation **3**. *Skt* garden.
- ਆਰਾਮ ਸ਼ਾਹ [aram šah] son of Qutubuddin Ebak who sat on the throne at Delhi for one year in 1210 AD. See Muslim Rule in India.
- ਆਰਾਯਸ਼ [arayəʃ] *P* **آرایش** *n* decoration, adornment.
- ਆਰਾਲਿਕ [aralɪk] See ਅਰਾਲਿਕ.
- ਆਰਿਫ਼ [arɪf] See ਆਰਫ਼.
- ਆਰੀ [ari] *n* a hand-saw, a small saw. **2** suffix of, possessing (feminine of van, ara, etc). “əvguɳɪari kət vɪsari.”—*dhəna chāt m 1*. **3** **أرى** *adj* naked. **4** good-for-nothing. **5** helpless, unable.
- ਆਰੁਹ [aruh] See ਆਰੋਹਣ. **2** See ਆਰੁੱਧ.
- ਆਰੁਣ [arun] *adj* red. See ਅਰੁਣ. “rəcyo rəg aruɳ lok navino.”—*krɪsən*.
- ਆਰੁਣਚੂੜ [aruɳcuʃ] See ਅਰੁਣਚੂੜ.
- ਆਰੁੱਧ [aruddh] *Skt* आरुद्ध *adj* stopped, hindered, obstructed. **2** busy, engaged.
- ਆਰੁਨ [arun] See ਅਰੁਣ and ਆਰਨ.
- ਆਰੁਨਚੂੜ [aruɳcuʃ] a cock, rooster. See ਅਰੁਣਚੂੜ.
- “krɔc su aruɳcuʃ pukarət.”—*GPS*.
- ਆਰੂ [aru] See ਆਰੂ.
- ਆਰੂਢ [aruɳd], ਆਰੂੜ [aruʃ] *Skt* आरुढ *adj* ascended, mounted, riding. “aruʃte əsv rəth nagəh.”—*səhəs m 4*. **2** firm, resolute, determined.
- ਆਰੇ [are] plural of ਆਰਾ. **2** *suf* meaning ‘one having or with.’ See ਆਰਾ ਆਰੀ. “əvgəniare pathər bhare.”—*kan m 4*.
- ਆਰੇਮ [arem] *P* **آریم** we bring, we shall bring, we may bring.
- ਆਰੇਅਹ [arəəh] *Skt* आरौह *adj* ascended, mounted. “jəra jəmhɪ arəəh.”—*səveye m 4* *ke*. ‘You are mounting old age and messengers of death’ means that you are above weaknesses and not subject to them. See ਆਰੋਹਣ.
- ਆਰੋਹਣ [arohəɳ] *Skt n* a ladder, steps. “moharohəɳ prəgəʃ gɪra əghkhəɳɳi.”—*GPS*. ਆਰੋਹਣ (ladder) of ਮੋਖ (salvation). ‘steps to salvation.’ **2** mounting, riding.
- ਆਰੋਹੀ [arohi] *Skt* आरोहिन् *adj* who rides. **2** going upward. **3** progressing. **4** *n* ascending notes in music as *ṣa*, *re*, *ga*, *ma*, *pa*, *dha*, *ni*.
- ਆਰੋਗ [arog], ਆਰੋਗਤ [arogət], ਆਰੋਗੀ [arogi] See ਅਰੋਗ, ਅਰੋਗਤ and ਅਰੋਗੀ. “jɪh prəsadɪ arog kəcəndehi.”—*sukhməni*. “arogət bhəe sərira.”—*suhi chāt m 4*.
- ਆਰੋਪਣ [aropəɳ], ਆਰੋਪਣਾ [aropɳa] *Skt* आरोपण *n* setting, fixing. “təhɪ aropəɳ kinəs mali.”—*GPS*. **2** imagining qualities of one thing in another. **3** a fallacy, false knowledge.
- ਆਰੋੜਾ [arorə] See ਅਰੋੜਾ.
- ਆਰੰਨ [arəɳ] See ਆਰਨੜ.
- ਆਰੰਨਕ [arəɳək] See ਆਰਨੜਕ.
- ਆਰੰਭ [arəbh] *Skt n* the origin, beginning. “arəbh kajrəcətə.”—*suhi chāt m 4*. **2** genesis, creation.
- ਆਰੰਭ ਵਾਦ [arəbh vad] the theory of Vaisheshik and other philosophies that the formation of the world, took place with the fusion of atoms.

ਆਯ [ary], ਆਯਸਮਾਜ [arysəmaj] See ਆਰਯ and ਆਰਯ ਸਮਾਜ.

ਆਲ [al] *Pkt n* moisture, humidity. 2 *Skt adj* excessive, more. 3 all, entire. “al jōjal bīkar te rəhīte.”—*sukhmāni*. See *E* all. 4 *Skt* ਆਲਯ a house, living place. 5 *A* ਯ੍ਰ a dynasty, a descendant. 6 daughter’s children. 7 *P* a type of wine. 8 *T* a king. 9 *adj* red, scarlet. 10 See ਅਲ.

ਆਲਸ [aləs] *n* laziness, sloth, indolence. “aləsū. chij gəṭa səbhū tən te.”—*dhāna m 5*. 2 *Skt adj* lazy, indolent, slothful.

ਆਲਸਰ [alsəhər] *n* a remover of laziness; amrit, nectar.—*sənama*.

ਆਲਸੀ [alsi], ਆਲਸੀਆ [alsia] See ਆਲਸ 2. “jənəmu gəvaṭo alsia.”—*sri trīlocan*.

ਆਲਸੁ [aləsū] See ਆਲਸ.

ਆਲਸੁਨ [alsun] a village near Nadaun. Guru Gobind Singh punished its riotous people and also stayed here for some time while on his way back to Anandpur. See Vachitar Natak ch 9, cād 24. Due to the negligence of the Sikhs, no gurdwara has been set up here.

ਆਲਸਜ [alsyə] *Skt n* laziness, lack of zeal and endeavour.

ਆਲਕ [alək] *n* laziness, sloth. “kiu simrət kije alka ?.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਆਲਕਾ ਪਤੀ [alka pəti] See ਅਲਕਾ ਪਤੀ.

ਆਲਕੁ [aləku] sloth See ਆਲਕ. “cōgṭai aləku kərə.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਆਲਜ [aləj] See ਆਲਜੁ.

ਆਲ ਜਾਲ [al jal] See ਆਲ and ਜਾਲ *n* bonds of family life and progeny. “al jal bhrəm moh təjave.”—*guj m 5*. 2 *S adj* much, plenty. 3 *adv* mostly.

ਆਲਜਿ [aləjɪ], ਆਲਜੁ [aləju] *adj* shameless, brazenfaced, immodest. “uc nic tum te tərə aləju səsar.”—*bilā rəvidas*.

ਆਲ ਜੰਜਾਲ [al jəjal] See ਆਲ and ਜੰਜਾਲ. *n* bonds of family life; snare of love for children. “al

jəjal bīkar te rəhīte.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਆਲਣਾ [alṇa] See ਆਲਨਾ.

ਆਲਤ [alət] *A* آلت *n* a pole, mace. 2 genitals. 3 a tool, an instrument, implement.

ਆਲਨ [alən] *n* grain flour used for mixing with leafy vegetables to make them thicker and tastier. ਅੱਲਣ.

ਆਲਨਾ [alna] *n* a nest. *P* آلت. “susək alne te trīṇ gere.”—*GPS*.

ਆਲਪਤਾਲ [alpətal] *n* the celestial and the nether world. 2 praise and nit-picking. “gavhī rajē raṇia bolhī al pətal.”—*var asa*. 3 topsy turvy. “al pətal muh-hu bolde jīu pite məd mətvale.”—*gəu var 1 m 4*. 4 high and low, good and bad, auspicious and inauspicious. “likhlīhu al pətal, mohī jəm dāḍ nā lagai.”—*gəu rəvidas*.

ਆਲਪਲਾਲ [alpəlal] See ਆਲ and ਪਲਾਲ. 2 See ਅਲਪਲਾਲ.

ਆਲਬਾਲ [albal] *Skt* ਆਲਵਾਲ *n* a round plot; a mason’s mud of lime pit. 2 a circular low ground around a tree where water collects.

ਆਲਬਾਲਿਤ [albalit] See ਅਲਬਾਲਿਤ.

ਆਲਮ [aləm] *A* عالم *adj* scholarly, highly learned, erudite, pandit. “janət bed bhed ər aləm.”—*cəpəi*. 2 *n* the world, universe. “aləm kusaṭ xubi.”—*ramav*. 3 time, period. 4 living beings. “cādī həjar aləm ekəl khana.”—*trīlāg namdev*.

5 a poet in Guru Gobind Singh’s court. Here is a poem of his:

sobha hū ke sagər nəvəl neh nagər hē,

bəl bhīm səm sil kəhā lə gənaie,

bhumī ke vibhukhən ju dukhən ke dukhən,

səmuḥ sukh hū ke sukh dekhe te əghaie,

hīmət nīdhan an dan ko bəkhane jan?

aləm tāmam jam aṭhō gun gaie,

prəbəl prətapi paṭṣah guru gobīd jī!

bhoj ki si māj tere roj roj paie.

6 a well-known poet of Persian and Hindi who translated Madhvanal Sangit in Braj language

in 991 Hijri. Ragmala is a part of this very book. 7 a devotee of Guru Gobind Singh. “jəb dəl par nədi ke ayo, an alme həme jəgəyo.” –VN. 8 A Brahman poet converted to Islam who attended the court of Bahadur Shah, King of Delhi.

**ਆਲਮ ਸਿੰਘ** [aləm sīŋh] a Rajput resident of Sialkot, who received initiation into the Khalsa at the hands of Guru Gobind Singh. The Guru used to call him nəcna (dancing) Alam Singh as he was very active, smart and ebullient.

**ਆਲਮਕੁਸ਼ਾ** [aləmkuʂa], **ਆਲਮਕੁਸ਼ਾਇ** [aləmkuʂaɪ] P **آلمكوشا** adj who conquers the world, “aləm kusaɪ khubi.” –ramav.

**ਆਲਮਗੀਰ** [aləmgir] P **آلمگیر** adj who holds or conquers the world. 2 a title of emperor Aurangzeb. “aləm gir əhē tū ek.” –GPS. 3 n a village seven kos south of Ludhiana. Guru Gobind Singh came here from Machivara carried on a bedstead; from here he rode on horse-back. Since the Sikh rule the gurdwara owns 70 bighas of land. It is about two miles south of Gill railway station. The priest is a baptised Singh.

**ਆਲਮਗੰਜ** [aləmgəŋ] a village in Patna district of Bihar. “mohəŋ aləmgəŋ rəhəda.” –BG

**ਆਲਮ ਚੰਦ** [aləm cənd] a preacher-cum-agent (məsəd) of Guru Arjun Dev at Lahore. 2 a Hada Rajput Sikh of Guru Arjun Dev. 3 a commander of the hill army who alongwith Balia Chand used to operate against the Sikhs at the head of a roving army. They suffered a heavy defeat at the hands of Udai Singh and Alam Singh. Alam Singh severed the hand of Alam Chand. Balia Chand was also wounded and he fled the battlefield.

**ਆਲਮ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ** [aləm duniā] universes and worlds “khak nur kərdə aləm duniāɪ.” –tIlēg m 4.

**ਆਲਮ ਪਨਾਹ** [aləm pənəh] P **آلم پناه** adj refuge of

the world.

**ਆਲਮ ਪੁਰ** [aləmpur] a village in Dasuha tehsil of Hoshiarpur district, about two miles north of Tanda Urmur railway station. It has a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind who once came here from Kartarpur for hunting and stayed for several days.

The gurdwara has only a platform under the care of a Nirmala Sikh. The shrine possesses 75 ghumaons of land. A congregational fair is held here annually on the 16<sup>th</sup> of the lunar month of Harh.

**ਆਲਯ** [aləy], **ਆਲਯਹ** [aləyəh] *Skt* आलय n house, home. 2 place “sərab ərəth aləyəh.” –səhəs m 5. Here ੴ stands for the visarg (:).

**ਆਲਾ** [ala] n door or window, leaf. 2 (figurative) the tenth door, a mystical orifice of the brain “upərɪ haɪ, haɪ pər ala, alə bhītərɪ thati.” –ram beṇi. “(in the valley of the supreme person) there is the shop (man) on the shop is a window (head) and over the head is the material (of God’s name).” 3 the house of material existence (Maya) “ala te nɪvarṇa.” –dhəna namdev. 4 *A* **آلا** adj superior, very good “bədgi ələh ala hujra.” –maru solhe m 5. 5 high, aloft. 6 **آلا** an instrument, tool, a mechanical device.

**ਆਲਾਉ** [alau], **ਆਲਾਇ** [alaɪ] n an utterance, speech, “mənmuḵh jhuṭha alau.” –səva m 1. “uṭhɪɪā bhi guru alau.” –suhī ə m 4. “hərɪ rəs nə chakhe phika alai.” –gəu m 3.

**ਆਲਾਇਆ** [alaɪa] adjsaid, uttered, stated, sang.

**ਆਲਾ ਸਿੰਘ** [ala sīŋh] son of Ram Singh and Mai Sabi of Phul clan born at Phul in Sammat 1748.<sup>1</sup> For initiation into the Khalsa, he took amrit at village Thikrivala at the hands of Baba Dip Singh Jathedar. He founded a mud fort at Patiala in Sammat 1810 and started

<sup>1</sup>In Twarikh by Khalipha Muhammad Hasan is given Sammat 1752 (1695) as his year of birth.

replacing it with a permanent fort on 4 Phagun Sammat 1820. He died on 27 Savan Sammat 1822 (22 August 1765 AD) at Patiala where his beautiful mausoleum exists, and cooked food is served to all visitors, See ਫੂਲਵੰਸ਼.

ਆਲਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਾ ਬੁਰਜ [ala sīḡh da burəj] See ਪਟਿਆਲਾ.

ਆਲਾਹਣੀ [alahṇi] See ਅਲਾਹਣੀ.

ਆਲਾਤ [alat] See ਅਲਾਤ. 2 plural of ਆਲਹ. See ਆਲਾ 6.

ਆਲਾਨ [alan] *Skt n* rope or chain for tying an elephant. 2 See ਏਲਾਨ.

ਆਲਾਪ [alap] *Skt n* speech, conversation, dialogue, parley. 2 in music, the process of producing a proper note; a prelude to singing, “gūṅ gobīd gavhu səbhī həriḡjən, rag rətən rəsna alap.”—*brīla m 5*.

ਆਲਾਪਨ [alapən], ਆਲਾਪਨਾ [alapna] *v* to say, speak. 2 to establish the form of music by arranging the sounds in the prelude. 3 elaborating of a note.

ਆਲਾਪਿ [alapɪ] having sung the prelude.

ਆਲਾਵ ਦੀ [alav dī] See ਅਲਾਉਂਦੀਨ.

ਆਲਾਵੰਤ [alavānt] *adj* having a house, who owns a house. “alavānti ihu bhrəm johē.”—*māla namdev*. ‘The owners of the house are under the misconception that low caste persons cannot pray to God there.’

ਆਲਾਵੰਤੀ [alavānti] to the master of the house. See ਆਲਾਵੰਤ.

ਆਲਿ [alɪ] *n* of the house. “mən ləga alɪ jəjal.”—*sri m 4 pəhīre*. 2 *Skt* ਆਲੀ a (female) friend. 3 a row, line, class.

ਆਲਿਸਜ [alɪsɟ] See ਆਲਸਜ. 2 *Skt* आलास्य the act of making the dancers dance well; making the world dance. “alɪsɟ kərəm.”—*japu*.

ਆਲਿੰਗਨ [alɪŋən] *Skt* आलिङ्गन *n* an embrace, a clasp.

ਆਲਿਮ [alɪm] See ਆਲਮ.

ਆਲੀ [ali] *Skt n* a female friend. 2 a line, row. 3 *A* ۱۶ *adj* great, high. 4 superb, grand. 5 Bhai

Santokh Singh has used ਆਲੀ (female) in place of the Sindhi word ਆਲੇ (wet). “ur sulḡət ləkri jɪmɪ ali.”—*GPS*. See ਆਲੇ.

ਆਲੀ ਸਿੰਘ [ali sīḡh] a resident of village Salaudi. Along with his brother Bhai Mali Singh he was in the service of Vazir Khan, subedar of Sirhind. When Banda Bahadur, at the head of Khalsa force, reached Punjab, the subedar jeered at them. They felt insulted, quit his service and joined the Khalsa force. After the conquest of Sirhind, Ali Singh was made its deputy Subedar. He was later, martyred along with Banda Bahadur in Delhi. ਆਲੀਢ [alidh] *Skt adj* licked, lapped. 2 *n* lying down during the hunt so that the quarry comes close to the hunter unafraid.

ਆਲੀਣ [alɪn], ਆਲੀਣਾ [alɪna], ਆਲੀਨ [alin] See ਅਲੀਣ. 2 *Skt* ਆਲੀਨ *adj* absorbed, become one in thought. “jənək raj vətaiṭa, sətjug alɪna.”—*səvəye m 4 ke*. ‘Satyug came to prevail in Kaliyug’.

ਆਲੂ [alu], ਆਲੂ [alu] *Skt n* a potato, an underground crop, commonly used as a vegetable. Its seed was first of all brought from America by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584. Its scientific name is Solanumt uberosum. 2 a flask, sieve. 3 *P* ۱۷ *Skt* ਆਲੂਕ a kind of fruit which ripens in summer and is sour-sweet in taste, “naspatɪ pɪsta rəl alu.”—*GPS*. See ਆਲੂਚਾ and ਆਲੂ ਬੁਖਾਰਾ.

ਆਲੂਚਾ [aluca] *P* ۱۷ *Skt* ਆਲੂਕ and ਵੀਰਾਰੁਕ. *n* potato a fresh plum (when fully ripe it is called alu bukhara), *E* Plum, *L* Prunus domestica.

ਆਲੂਦਹ ਮਗਜ਼ [aludəh mægəz] *P* ۱۷ *adj* having a depraved mind. See ਆਲੂਦਾ.

ਆਲੂਦਨ [aludən] *P* ۱۷ to smear, besmear.

ਆਲੂਦਾ [aluda], ਆਲੂਦਿਆ [aludɪa] *P* ۱۷ *adj* smeared, bedaubed. 2 dirty, filthy, unclean. *vr* ਆਲੂਦਨ. “nanək vɪṅu navə aludɪa.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਆਲੂ ਬੁਖਾਰਾ [alu buxara] *P* ۱۷ *n* a plum,

alucha from Bukhara, potato of Damascus. Greek physicians used it in various medicines and its effect is cold-moist; it softens intestines and cures bilious humour, clears blood and cures vomiting, stops thirst and despite being sour it does not increase cough.

ਆਲੇ [ale] See ਆਲੀ 3.

ਆਲੇਖ [alekh] *Skt n* writing. 2 See ਅਲੇਖ.

ਆਲੇ [alo] *S* wet, moist. "pəṭ palo bhi alo hen." —*GPS*. 2 green.

ਆਲੋਹਰਖ [alo hərəkh] a village in nazamat Sunam, police station Bhavanigarh, Patiala state. Here, half a mile south of the village is a gurdwara of Guru Teg Bahadur who came here from Gunike.

A beautiful gurdwara was built here in Sammat 1966. Five copies of Guru Granth Sahib are kept open side by side. The room where the Guru stayed is separate (from the main building.) The priest is an energetic Sikh. The gurdwara has 125 bighas of land donated by the Patiala state. It is close to Bhavanigarh road, nine miles west of Nabha railway station.

ਆਲੋਕ [alok] *Skt n* light, miracle. 2 a sight, glimpse, view.

ਆਲੋਚਨ [alocən] *Skt n* a sight, view. 2 an investigation, consideration.

ਆਲੋਚਨਾ [alocna] *Skt n* an investigation, determination of good and bad points. 2 a revision. 3 a review.

ਆਲੰਬ [alāb] See ਅਲੰਬ.

ਆਲੰਬਨ [alābən] See ਅਲੰਬਨ.

ਆਲੰਬਨ ਵਿਭਾਵ [alābən vībhav] a supporting cause of emotion; a factor helping the rise of a particular feeling, for example, a hero and heroine in the sentiment of love; an enemy in arousing terror; a strange shape or speech for ridicule or mirth; a heart-rending speech or situation arousing pity; fearfulness for

arousing terror; suppuration etc. for creating a sense of disgust and loathsomeness; strange things for creating wonder; transient, impermanent things for a feeling of tranquility; and children for arousing affection.

ਆਲੁਣਾ [alḥṇa] See ਆਲਨਾ.

ਆਵ [av], ਆਂਵ [āv] ਆਉ *n* age. "av ghəṭe tən chije." —*vəḍ m 3 əlahṇiā*. "āv ghəṭe dīn jaṭ."—*sri m 1 pəhīre*. 2 come (imperative). See ਆਵਨ. "av av su bhav sō kəḥṭ."—*parəs*. "je tīsu nədərī nə avəi."—*jəpu*.

ਆਵਈ [avəi] comes, may come. See ਆਵ and ਆਵਨ.

ਆਵਸ [avəs], ਆਵਸਿ [avəsī] See ਆਵਨ. 2 See ਅਵਸ਼ਜ. 3 (s)he will come.

ਆਵਸ਼ਯਕ [avəṣyək] *Skt adj* necessary.

ਆਵਸ਼ਯਕਤਾ [avəṣyəkta] *Skt n* necessity, requirement.

ਆਵਹੁ [avhu], ਆਵਹੋ [avho] come (imperative). "avhu bhəṇe galī mīlḥṭ."—*sri m 1*. "avho sətjənhu !."—*suhi chət m 4*.

ਆਵਗਿ [avəgī] (she) will come. "avəgī agīa parbrəhəm ki."—*asa m 5*.

ਆਵਗੀਰ [avgir] See ਆਬਗੀਰ.

ਆਵਗੜਕ [avəgyək] *adj* ਆਵੜਕ *adj* who insults; contemptuous. 2 discourteous, rude.

ਆਵਜ [avəj] See ਆਵਜ. 2 *Pkt n* a kind of musical instrument. "sures ke avəj sur ke nad sune dərəvaje."—*cərītr 108*.

ਆਵਟਣ [avəṭəṇ], ਆਵਟਣੁ [avəṭəṇu], ਆਵਟਨ [avəṭən] *v* to heat, boil thoroughly. 2 *n* water added to milk for boiling. "avəṭəṇu ape khəvə dūdh kəu khəpəṇ nə deṭ."—*sri m 1*. 3 *Skt* ਆਵਰ੍ਤਿਨ੍, a whirlpool, an eddy; eddying water. 4 *Skt* ਆਵਰ੍ਤਨ *n* circle, circuit, round. 5 churning. 6 melting of metals; smelting. 7 beating, thrashing, "jəḥṭ avəṭe bəhūṭ ghən sath."—*asa m 5*.

ਆਵਟੇ [avəṭe] See ਆਵਟਨ 7.

ਆਵਣ [avəṇ] *n* coming, arrival. 2 taking birth.

ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣ [avəṇ jaṇ], ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣਾ [avəṇ jaṇa] *n*

birth and death, transmigration of soul. See ਆਵਾਗਮਨ. “avəṇ jaṇ rəhe sukh paṛa.”—*suhi chāt m 3*. “tən mən thapṛ kia səbh əpna eho avəṇ jaṇa.”—*ram m 5*. **2** *adj* momentary, liable to break up in a moment, impermanent. **3** *v* to come and go, pass through.

**ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣੀ** [avəṇ jaṇi] See ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣਾ. **2** impermanent, perishable. “inṛ mənṛ dīṭhi səbh avəṇ jaṇi.”—*majh ə m 3*. **3** *n* created world, creation. “nam tera səbhkoi let he jēti avəṇ jaṇi.”—*asa ə m 3*.

**ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣੁ** [avəṇ jaṇu] knowledge of coming, knowledge of the purpose of human birth. **2** See ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣ.

**ਆਵਣ ਜਾਵਣ** [avəṇ javəṇ] See ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣਾ. “avəṇ javəṇ təu rəhe, paie guru pura.”—*asa ə m 1*.

**ਆਵਣ ਵਾਰ** [avəṇ var] *adj* who arrive. **2** *n* time of birth. “bəhuṛi nə avəṇ var.”—*prəbha m 1*.

**ਆਵਣਾ** [avṇa] See ਆਵਣ.

**ਆਵਣਿ ਜਾਣਿ** [avəṇi jaṇi] *adv* in coming and going; in birth and death “avəṇi jaṇi viḡuci.”—*oḱkar*.

**ਆਵਣੁ** [avəṇu] See ਆਵਣ.

**ਆਵਣੁ ਜਾਣੁ** [avəṇu jaṇu] See ਆਵਣ ਜਾਣਾ. “avəṇu jaṇu nə cukəi.”—*sri m 1*. **2** *n* knowledge of the purpose of birth and death or of why we are born and what we are required to achieve. “avəṇu jaṇu bībhutṛ laṛ jogi! ta tin bhəvən jīṇi ləṛa.”—*ram ə m 3*.

**ਆਵਣੁ ਵੰਦਣੁ** [avəṇu vāṇṇu] *n* birth and death; transmigration. “avəṇu vāṇṇu ḡakhṛo.”—*sri ə m 1*. **2** *v* to be born and to die. **3** coming and going.

**ਆਵਣੇ ਜਾਵਣੇ** [avṇe javṇe] *adj* (those) who come and go; (those) who take birth and die. “avṇe javṇe khəre ḡəravṇe?”—*suhi chāt m 1*. **2** *adv* while coming and going.

**ਆਵਤ** [avət] coming. See ਆਵਨ.

**ਆਵਤ ਜਾਤ** [avət jat] *adj* coming and going, taking birth and dying. **2** *n* transmigration;

birth and death. “avət jat rəhe srəm nase.”—*kan m 5*.

**ਆਵਧ** [avədh] *Skt* ਆਯੁਧ *n* a weapon. “koṭṛ avədh tṛsu bedhət nahi.”—*suhi m 5*. “prəhareṇ ləkhṛ avədhəh.”—*səhəs m 5*. **2** Avadh, Ayodhya, Audh. “avədh raj tṛiya jahṛ sobhət.”—*ramav*. **3** See ਆਵੱਧ.

**ਆਵਧਰਾਜ** [avədhraj] King of Ayodhya, Dashrath. See ਆਵਧ 2.

**ਆਵੱਧ** [avəddh] *Skt* ਅਵਧ *adj* not fit to be killed. **2** difficult to kill. **3** *Skt* ਅਭਿਫੁਦ ਪਿਰਸੇਦ, strung, threaded. “avəddh savət khetā.”—*gyan*. ‘warrior lying pierced in the battlefield’.

**ਆਵਨ** [avən] *n* arrival. **2** birth. “avən ae srṛisəṭṛi məṛi.”—*bavən*.

**ਆਵਨਜਾਨੁ** [avəṇjanu], ਆਵਨਜਾਵਨੁ [avəṇjavəṇu] See ਆਵਣੁ ਜਾਣੁ. “avəṇjanu ṛk khel rəcaṛa.”—*sukhməni*. “avəṇjavəṇu maṛa dhədh.”—*ram m 5*.

**ਆਵਨਿ** [avəṇi] (they) come **2** (they) will come.

**ਆਵਨਿ ਅਠਤਰੈ** [avəṇi əṭhətrə] *sen* an utterance from Guru Nanak Dev’s proleptic hymn in Tilang measure addressed to Bhai Lalo: “avəṇi əṭhətrə janṛ sətənvə horu bhi uṭhsi məṛəd ka cela.” ‘They came in the year seventy eight and shall depart in ninety seven by which time another disciple of a brave man shall also arise.’ It means that in Saidpur (Eminabad) Mughals would enter in Sammat 1578 to destroy the vainglorious Afghans but they shall depart in Sammat 1597 when another brave man will arise from the Afghans themselves and will drive them away.

Babar invaded India five times. It was during his third invasion in Sammat 1578 that he killed the conceited Afghans of Saidpur (Eminabad), and it was in Sammat 1597 that Babur’s son Humayun was defeated by Sher Shah Suri at Kanauj and he fled from India. The word ‘also’ with other brave man suggests

that the conquered Afghans would also rise again. Thus Sher Shah rose and won the throne of Delhi.

Some scholars extend this prolepsis from the sixteenth to the twentieth century Bikrami and imagine Guru Gobind Singh, Banda Bahadur etc. as the 'Marad ka Chela', but this is their mistake because the Guru uses only yearly and not the centurial figure. He is talking of the then current sixteenth century only. These years are therefore 1578 and 1597 respectively.

ਆਵਨਿ ਵੰਵਨਿ [avəni vāṅṅni] See ਆਵਣਿ ਜਾਣਿ.

ਆਵਨੁ [avənu] See ਆਵਣ.

ਆਵਰ [avər] *P* ਾੜ derived from *vr* ਆਵਰਦਨ. suffixed to words, it turns them into adjectives; for example added to ਦਿਲ (heart) it becomes ਦਿਲਾਵਰ.

ਆਵਰਕ [avərək] *adj* which covers.

ਆਵਰਣ [avərəṅ] *Skt n* a cover, screen. **2** a shield, skin. **3** ignorance.

ਆਵਰਤ [avərət] *Skt* ਆਵਰਤ *n* an eddy, a whirlpool "tini avərət ki cuki gher."—*ram m 5*. **2** worry, care. **3** transmigration of soul.

ਆਵਰਤਏਥਹ [avərətethəh] See ਅਵਰਤਏਥਹ.

ਆਵਰਦ [avərəd] *n* mixing of high and low notes in music producing a ripple effect. **2** *P* ਾੜ (he) may bring, brings or will bring.

ਆਵਰਦਾ [avərda] *Dg n* age. "sakət ki avərda jaṅ bṛithari."—*dhāna m 5*. **2** *P* ਾੜ *adj* brought. **3** presented. See ਆਵਰਦਨ.

ਆਵਲ [avəl] See ਆਉਲ. **2** a Jat subcaste, See ਅਉਲ 4. **3** *Skt* ਆਵਿਲ *adj* unclean, filthy. **4** perplexed. "həu phirəu dīvani avəl bavəl."—*dev m 4*.

ਆਵਲ ਖੇੜੀ [avəl kheri] a village; according to Bhai Santokh Singh Guru Gobind Singh coming from Kurukshetra had camped here. "cədhə ikaki sətiguru avəl kheri gram. pəhuce tis thəl jaikər utre hit bisram."

—*GPS*.

ਆਵਲ ਬਾਵਲ [avəl bavəl] surprised and bewildered; mad, See ਆਵਲ.

ਆਵਲਾ [avla] ਆਮਲਕ. See ਆਉਲਾ "jənu dālī cəmuṭṭe avle."—*cəḍi 3*.

ਆਵਲਿ [avəlī] *Skt n* a row, line, class.

ਆਵੜਨਾ [avəṛna] See ਔੜਨਾ to occur, strike; to come to mind.

ਆਵਾ [ava] *n* a brick kiln, potter's kiln.

ਆਵਾਇਲ [avaīl] actions of the early period or of the beginning. See ਅਵਾਇਲ. "mən sāməjhū chəḍī avāīle."—*gḍ m 5*.

ਆਵਾਸ [avas] See ਅਵਾਸ.

ਆਵਾਹਨ [avahən] *Skt n* (an act of) calling, or summoning. **2** invoking a god by reciting a mantar. "avahən səgre sur kərə."—*GPS*.

ਆਵਾਗਉਣ [avagəuṅ], ਆਵਾਗਉਨ [avagəuṅ], ਆਵਾਗਮਨ [avagəməṅ], ਆਵਾਗਵਣੁ [avagəvəṅ], ਆਵਾਗਵਨ [avagəvən], ਆਵਾਗੋਣ [avagəṅ], ਆਵਾਗੋਨ [avagəṅ] *Skt* ਆਗਮਨ *n* the act of coming and going; arrival and departure. **2** birth and death. **3** passing through; 84 lac lives of different kinds so as to undo the effect of actions of earlier births. The soul is liberated from this cycle by the acquisition of spiritual knowledge and then becomes free from transmigration forever.

kəi jənəm bhəe kiṭ pətəḡga,

kəi jənəm gəj min kurəḡga.

kəi jənəm pəkhi sərəp hōio,

kəi jənəm hēvər bṛikh jōio.

mīlu jəḡdis mīlən ki bəria,

cīrəkāl ih deh sājria.

kəi jənəm sel gīri kərīa,

kəi jənəm gərəbh hīri khərīa.

kəi jənəm sakh kərī upāia,

ləkh cəurasih jōni bhṛəmaīa...—*asa m 5*.

udəm kər-hī ənek hərīnamu nə gavhi,

bhərəmhi jōni əsəkhi mərī jənəmhi avhī.

pəsū pəkhi sel tərṅvər gəṅət kəchu nə avəe,

bijū bovsi bhog bhog-hi kia əpna pavæ...  
—*jet m 5.*

nijghəri məhəlu pavhu  
sukh səhje bəhurī nə hoigo phera.  
—*gəu m 5.*

phahe kaṭe miṭe gəvən phəṭih bhəi mənī jit,  
nanək gur te thīṭī pai phīrən miṭe nīṭnit.  
—*bavən.*

jənəm mərən ke miṭe ədese,  
sadhu ke purən updese...  
thīṭī pai cuke bhrəm gəvən,  
sunī nanək həri həri jəsu srəvən.  
—*sukhməni.*

sərənī gəhi parbrəhəm ki miṭīa avagəvən,  
apī tərīa kuṭəb siu guṇ gubīd prəbh rəvənu.  
—*gəu thīṭī m 5.*

Indians have believed in metempsychosis or transmigration of souls since ancient times. According to the Greek historian Herodotus (II, 53, 81, 123) ancient Egyptians also believed in transmigration. Greek metaphysicians too have been preaching this view. Modern theologians think that ancient Jews, Christians, Muslims and others also believed in it in some form or the other. Now only those people accept transmigration whose religious leaders were once related to ancient Indians or those who still have respect for archaic beliefs. Buddhists, Jains, Hindus, Sikhs and neothologians all accept this philosophy. Scholars of the modern times have divided this view-point into three branches:

(a) When a child is born, God does not invent a new soul for it; an already existing soul in the bodiless form assumes this new body for the first time and will never adopt a body in future. This theory is called the doctrine of pre-existence.

quitting the present body too, it will roam as born in different bodies. This is what is known as metempsychosis or transmigration of soul.

(c) Human soul before coming in the present bodily form has been living as man or woman, but not as animal, bird or tree etc. and after the present life it will be born again and again in human form until its redemption from the cycle of birth and death. This is the theory of re-incarnation.

**ਆਵਾਜ** [avaj] *P* ੴ *n* a sound, a word. **2** a call, cry. **3** See ਆਵਾਜ ਲੈਣੀ.

**ਆਵਾਜ ਲੈਣੀ** [avaj lenī] Taking order from Guru Granth Sahib, in the following form.

When Guru Granth Sahib is opened, two of its pages are in front of us. If, on the left hand side page a hymn starts at the top, this should be read. If it contains a hymn continuing from the previous page, then the left hand page should be turned backwards and the hymn continuing from the previous page should be read as complete hymn ending on the left hand page first opened. The same procedure is adopted at the time of the naming ceremony for a new born baby.

**ਆਵਾਜਾਈ** [avajai] *n* coming and going; usual traffic. “avajai səcivən kerī.”—*GPS*. ‘coming and going of ministers’. **2** a cycle of birth and death.

**ਆਵਿਗਯਕ** [avigyək] *adj* disobedient, insulting, “surəg dev avigyək hoī.”—*GPS*. See ਆਵਿਗਯਕ.

**ਆਵਿੰਧ** [avīdh] *Skt* आविन्ध्य *adj* up to Vindhyacl. See ਵਿੰਧ.

**ਆਵਿਰਤ** [avīrət] *Skt* आविर्त *adj* indifferent towards worldly affairs. **2** *Skt* अविरत continuously, uninterruptedly. **3** See ਆਵਿਰਤ.

**ਆਵਿਰਭਾਵ** [avīrbhav] *Skt* आविर्भाव *n* manifestation, appearance. **2** birth, origin, creation.

**ਆਵੀ** [avi] *n* a small kiln for baking pots of

clay. "ghəɾɪ bhəde jɪnɪ avi saji."—*asa pəti m 1*. **2** ਆਵਈ. See ਆਵਨ. "mənɪmukha no pərtitɪ nə avəi."—*sor ə m 3*. **3** *Skt* a pregnant woman. **4** travail; pangs of child birth.

ਆਵੁਰਦਨ [avurdən] *P* آوړدڼ *adj* bringing.

ਆਵੁਰਦਾ [avurda] See ਆਵਰਦਾ **2**. Its pronunciation as ਆਵਰਦਾ is also correct.

ਆਵੇਸ਼ [aveʃ] *Skt n* an entrance, entry. **2** enthusiasm, fervour, vehemence. **3** a fit, epilepsy. **4** according to superstitious people, entry of a spirit in the human body.

ਆਵੇਸ਼ੁਨ [aveʃən] *Skt n* encircling, enveloping, wrapping. **2** a cover; screen. **3** a quilt cover. **4** a compound wall.

ਆਵੇਸ਼ਤਨ [avextən] *P* آوړتڼ *v* to hang, suspend. **2** *v* to be suspended.

ਆਵੇਗ [aveg] *Skt n* excitement, zeal. **2** paroxysm, a strong fit of excitement. **3** in poetry, an auxiliary sentiment of distraction for acquiring something contrary to the real desire arising from the heart.

ਆਵੇੜਨ [aveʃən], ਆਵੇੜੁ [aveʃu] *Skt* ਆਵੇਸ਼ੁਨ *n* wrapping, enveloping, convering. **2** a wrap, shawl, scarf. "pəɪ aveʃu maɪɪə sərəb bhuiṯəgə."—*bīla m 5*.

ਆਵੰਤ [avət] coming, See ਆਵਤ. "avət javət thəkāt."—*səhəs m 5*.

ਆਵੰਨ [avən], ਆਵੰਨਿ [avənɪ] See ਆਵਨ. "nanək se dɪh avənɪ."—*sohila*.

ਆਵੁੜਿਤ [avrit] *Skt* आवृत *n* enclosed, covered. **2** enveloped, surrounded. **3** hidden.

ਆਵੁੜਿਤਿ [avrittɪ] *Skt* आवृत्ति *n* repetition, a repeated practice. **2** learning again and again. **3** repeated reading of a book.

ਆਵੁੜਿਤਿ ਦੀਪਕ [avrittɪ dipək] See ਦੀਪਕ (d).

ਆੜ [aɾ] *n* a cover, safe position. **2** refuge, asylum. **3** crookedness, obliquity. **4** See ਆੜਿ.

ਆੜਬੰਦ [aɾbəd] *n* a loin cloth, wrapped to cover private parts.

ਆੜਾ ਗੋਟੀ [aɾa goṭi] *n* a diagonal move of a

counter. **2** deceitful game "aɾa goṭi nɪt kərē hīdu musəlman."—*məgo*. **3** *S* ਆੜੀ ਗੋੜ obstruction, impediment.

ਆੜਿ [aɾɪ] *Skt* आडि *n* a species of fish; cod. "tū kəse aɾɪ phathi jalɪ?"—*məla ə m 1*. **2** a kind of heron. *S* ਆੜੀ.

ਆੜੀ [aɾi] See ਆੜਿ. **2** *n* a friend, pal. **3** friendship.

ਆੜੂ [aɾu] *Skt* आरु *n* peach tree and its fruit, *L* Prunus persica. It ripens in summer, and is moist hot in effect.

ਆੜੁਤ [aɾhət] *n* an obstacle: **2** a commission agent's trade, taking aḏhək (4 seers) grain as commission.<sup>1</sup> **3** material received as wage.

ਆੜੁਤਿਯਾ [aɾhtɪyā], ਆੜੁਤੀ [aɾhti] *n* a commission agent, See ਆੜੁਤ **2**.

ਐ<sup>2</sup> [ɛ] used in Punjabi for ਐ of. "həɾɪprem bhini colie."—*dev m 4*. **2** *P* a vocative he! re!.

ਐਸ [es] *pron* this. "es jəgə ave."—*JSBB*. **2** *adv* such, in this form "es ghat phɪɪr hath nə ɛhe."—*VN*. **3** *A* آس *n* life. **4** fun and frolic; enjoyment. **5** sexual bliss, pleasure. "es hi es su bes bɪtayo."—*əkal*.

ਐਸਾ [esa] *adv* like this, thus, of this kind. "esa sətɪgur je mɪle."—*sri ə m 1*.

ਐਸੀ [esi] *adv* such. "esi krɪpa kərhu prəbhu nanək."—*bavən*.

ਐਸੁਪਰਾਜਾ [esupraja] *sen* ਐਸਾ-ਉਪਰਾਜਾ. created such (a thing). "mət esupraja."—*ərhət*. 'introduced such a religion'.

ਐਸੁਰਜ [esurəj] See ਐਸੁਰਜ.

ਐਸੇ [ese] like this. "ese sāt nə mokəu bhavhɪ."—*asa kəbir*. **2** thus, in this way. "ram jəp-hu jɪə ese ese."—*gəu kəbir*.

ਐਸੋ [eso] See ਐਸਾ. "eso gɪan bɪrloɪ pae."—*bīla m 5*.

ਐਸੁਰਜ [esvərəj] ਏਸੁਰਯ *n* godhood, godship, sovereignty. **2** wealth, dignity, glory, majesty. "dasən ko bəkhšē esvərjə."—*GPS*.

<sup>1</sup>In olden days commission was paid in kind.

<sup>2</sup>Punjabi equivalent of Skt ऐ.

ਐਹਦ [ɛhəd] See ਅਹਦ.

ਐਹੈ [ɛhɛ] future tense of ਹੈ. “es səmo phɪr hath nə ɛhɛ.”—*VN*. 2 part a term expressing grief. “he ! he.”

ਐਕਤ [ɛky] *n* unity.

ਐਖ [ɛkh] *Skt* ਇਸ਼ *n* an arrow. “lage tɪsɛ ɛkh.”—*kalki*.

ਐਖਾਂ [ɛkhā] short form of “ਐਸੇ ਆਖਾਂ.” 2 short form for ਇਹ ਦੇਖਾਂ.

ਐਚਨ [ɛcən], ਐਚਨਾ [ɛcna] *Skt* आकुञ्चन. to pull, to drag. 2 to shrivel; to contract; to cramp.

ਐਜਨ [ɛjən] *A* اءج *part* ditto, the same.

ਐਜੀ [ɛji] *part* a polite vocative, ‘I say, sir’. “ɛjɪ na həm utəm nic nə mədhəm.”—*guj ə m 1*.

ਐਠ [ɛθ], ਐਠ [ɛθ] *n* pride, arrogance. 2 pride, obduracy. “ese gəɾ məhɪ θh həθhilo.”—*brla m 5*. 3 a wrinkle, coil, twist, tangle.

ਐਠਨਾ [ɛθna] *v* to strut; to walk pompously; to behave insolently. 2 to twist.

ਐਠਿ [ɛθɪ] *adv* pompously and insolently.

ਐਠੀ [ɛθi] *adj* proud, arrogant. 2 foppish. “ɛθi sō bādh gəyo səneha.”—*cəritr 351*.

ਐਡਣਾ [ɛɖṇa], ਐਡਨਾ [ɛɖna] *v* to behave arrogantly, conceitedly or foppishly. “ɪhu jəgu he səpətɪ supne ki dekhɪ kəhā ɛɖano.”—*bəsāt m 9*.

ਐਡਾ [ɛɖa] *adj* so large.

ਐਡਾ [ɛɖa], ਐਡੋ [ɛɖo] *adj* proud, conceited, arrogant. “təka car gāthi ɛɖo tɛɖho jat.”—*sar kabir*.

ਐਤ [ɛt], ਐਤੁ [ɛtu] *n* ਆਦਿਤੜ the sun. 2 Sunday. 3 ten thousand. See ਅਯੁਤ. “ɛt torəg cəmu həndəri.”—*krɪsən*. “tis ɛtu pɛdəl kəhɪ mario.”—*cəritr 52*. 4 *Skt* आजाति progeny, offspring. 5 birth. “pɪrɪthəm ɛt bhəv paɪ bəhūr pərmesvər payo.”—*cəritr 81*. “first took birth in this world, and then found God’.

ਐਥਾਉ [ɛthau], ਐਥੇ [ɛthe], ਐਥੈ [ɛthe] *adv* here, at this place, in the world “ɪk hoda khaɪ cəlɦɪ ɛthau.”—*var asa*. “ɛthe mɪlhɪ vəɖaia dərgəɦɪ

pavɦɪ thau.”—*sri m 5*.

ਐਥੇ ਓਥੇ [ɛthe othe] *adv* here and there; in this world and in the hereafter “ɛthe othe səda sũkh hoɪ.”—*məla m 3*.

ਐਨ [ɛn] a house. See ਅਯਨ. “dəya ɛn sun bən e.”—*NP*. 2 *A* عين *n* an eye. 3 eyesight. 4 paradise. 5 the sun. 6 a ray. 7 wealth. 8 *adj* like that, resembling him.

ਐਨਕ [ɛnək] *P* عین *n* eyeglasses, spectacles.

ਐਨੁਲਯਕੀਨ [ɛnulyəkin] a correct belief; knowledge free from doubt. Scholars have accepted three forms of belief. (a) ɪlmulyəkin: sure, certain, believable knowledge, like. “Amritsar is a city in the Panjab.” (b) ɛnulyəkin: knowledge as seen through eyes, visible truth as seeing Amritsar is believing it to be there. (c) həkkulyəkin: knowledge of the founder, foundation of Amritsar, its development in history, its area, form, population, etc. factors of factual belief.

ਐਬ [ɛb] *A* عيب *n* a bad habit. 2 a defect, fault. “ɛb tənɪ cɪkɾo.”—*sri m 1*.

ਐਬੀ [ɛbi] *adj* (one) who has bad habits.

ਐਯੜ [ɛyər] See ਅੱਜੜ.

ਐਰ ਗੈਰ [ɛr gɛr] *adj* unknown, foreign, unacquainted.

ਐਰਾਕ [ɛrak], ਐਰਾਕੀ [ɛraki] See ਅਰਾਕ and ਇਰਾਕ.

ਐਰਾਨ [ɛran] See ਈਰਾਨ.

ਐਰਾਪਤ [ɛrapət], ਐਰਾਪਤਿ [ɛrapətɪ], ਐਰਾਵਤ [ɛravət] *Skt* ऐरावत *n* an elephant which came out of ਇਰਾਵਨ (sea). There is a story in the Purans that gods and demons churned the ocean and brought out fourteen jewels including a white elephant having four tusks which was given to Indar as his carriage.

ਐਰਾਵਤੀ [ɛravəti] *Skt* ऐरावती *n* the river Ravi, Parushni . See ਰਾਵੀ. “ɛravəti ulāghət cala.”—*GPS*. 2 a river in Burma. 3 lightning.

ਐਲ [ɛl] *Skt* ऐल *adj* related to Ila; Ila’s progeny. 2 *n* Pururava, son of Ila. 3 a tree which grows

from the earth (ਇਲਾ). 4 grass. 5 the planet Mars. See ਇਲਾ. 6 *A* جال roaming, wandering. 7 talking loudly to a deaf person. 8 noise. “cāle jat pavət bəḍ ɛl.”—*GPS*. 9 *S* imprisonment, imprisoning. 10 the idea of subjugating.

**ਐਲ ਗੈਲ** [ɛl gɛl] *n* noise on the road; all round noise. “dəph ər bəsri bəjai ɛl gɛl bhəyo.”—*GPS*. See ਐਲ and ਗੈਲ.

**ਐਲ ਭੈਲ** [ɛl bhɛl] *n* a frightening noise. “pəryo ɛl bhela.”—*GPS*. See ਐਲ and ਭੈਲ.

**ਐਲਾਰਡ** [ɛlarəḍ] Allard and Ventura were officers in Napoleon Bonaparte's army.<sup>1</sup> After Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo, his army got disbanded. These two came to India via Iran in search of jobs. Ventura was an Italian while Allard was French. They arrived at Lahore in March 1822, and requested Ranjit Singh to give them jobs. The Maharaja employed them to train his army on European lines at a salary of Rs. 2,500 per month but on a written promise laying down the following conditions:

- (1) In the event of war between the Sikhs and the Europeans, they shall remain loyal to the Sikh government.
- (2) They shall not correspond with any European government.
- (3) They shall not trim their beards.
- (4) They shall not eat beef.
- (5) They shall not smoke tobacco.

Both these generals remained completely loyal to the Maharaja. Ventura performed excellent service under Prince Kharak Singh during the conquest of Peshawar.

**ਐਵੇ** [ɛvɛ], **ਐਵੇ** [ɛvɛ] *adv* uselessly, fruitlessly, in vain. 2 thus, in this manner.

**ਐ** [ɔ] *part* short form for ਐਰ. “ɔ mətɪ sɪgh səjyo tən kɔc.”—*krīṣan*. 2 *Skt* औ *n* Sheshnag,

<sup>1</sup>Napoleon was the emperor of France during 1804-15. He was born in 1769 and died in 1821.

the serpent. 3 the earth.

**ਐਸਤ** [ɔsət] *A* اوسط *n* average; the idea of equality or generality.

**ਐਸਦੀ** [ɔsədi], **ਐਸਧੀ** [ɔsədhi] See ਅਉਖਧ.

**ਐਸਰ** [ɔsər] See ਅਉਸਰ. 2 *adj* ਅ-ਪ੍ਰਸਵ. (a cow or buffalo) not yet calved.

**ਐਸਾਣ** [ɔsaṅ], **ਐਸਾਨ** [ɔsan] See ਉਸਾਣ.

**ਐਸਾਫ** [ɔsaf] See ਅਉਸਾਫ.

**ਐੱਸੀ** [ɔsi] *Skt* अक्षिणी सीता. line (ਸੀਤਾ) drawn on the earth (ਅਵਨਿ). This is an old belief especially among Hindu women who unequivocally profess it. Lines are drawn on the ground without counting, and if they are found exactly divisible by two, it is believed that a relative gone abroad will return soon; if not so, the belief goes that it will yet take some time for him to return. “more pəɪɪ pərdes sɪdhare... tāte mɛ ɔsi kɔ dərō.”—*cəɪɪɪ* 70. “kaməṅ tūṅɛ ɔsiā.”—*BG*.

**ਐੱਹ** [ɔh] *pron* that, he, she. 2 *part* a word expressing grief and surprise. 3 This word is used to point to something at a distance, that.

**ਐੱਹਠ** [ɔhəṭh] wrong insistence, obduracy, obstinacy. See ਅਉ and ਅਉਹਠ.

**ਐੱਕੜ** [ɔkəṛ] *n* difficulty, hardship. 2 misfortune, trouble.

**ਐੱਕਤ** [ɔkat] *A* اوقات plural of ਵਕਤ times.

**ਐੱਖ** [ɔkh] See ਅਉਖ.

**ਐੱਖਦ** [ɔkhəd], **ਐੱਖਧ** [ɔkhədh] See ਅਉਖਧ.

**ਐੱਖੜਨਾ** [ɔkhəṛna] *v* to stumble; to flounder or trip.

**ਐੱਖਾ** [ɔkha] See ਅਉਖਾ.

**ਐੱਗਣ** [ɔgəṅ] See ਅਉਗੁਣ.

**ਐੱਗਤ** [ɔgət] *Skt* अपगत *adj* absconding, gone. 2 withdrawn. 3 dead.

**ਐੱਗਤਿ** [ɔgətɪ] *Skt* अपगति *n* bad condition.

**ਐੱਗਾਹਨ** [ɔgəhən] See ਅਵਗਾਹਨ. “ɔgəhən səbh kɪy pɪran tɪn.”—*cəɪɪɪ* 266.

**ਐੱਗੁਣ** [ɔgəṅ] See ਅਉਗੁਣ.

**ਐੱਘ** [ɔgh] *Skt* *n* inundation, flood, deluge.

2 See ਓਘ.  
 ਔਘਟ [ɔghət] See ਅਉਘਟ.  
 ਔਘੜ [ɔghər] See ਅਉਘੜ.  
 ਔਘੀ [ɔghi] *n* a long whip used during the training of horses.  
 ਔਚਕ [ɔcək], ਔਚਕ [ɔcək] *adv* suddenly, at once, unexpectedly. “pəryo şor cək hi drig ləh.”—*GPS*.  
 ਔਚਰ [ɔcər] See ਅਉਚਰ.  
 ਔਚਰ ਚਰਣਾ [ɔcər cəɾnə] *v* grazing which is rare. “səbəd surətɪ lɪv liɳ hɔɪ əpɪu piəɳ hɛ cəɾ cəɾnə.”—*BG* ‘to be absorbed in understanding “the word” is drinking the undrinkable and eating the uneatable’. 2 to eat the uneatable.  
 ਔਛਕ [ɔchək] See ਅਉਛਕ.  
 ਔਜ [ɔj] See ਓਜ. 2 *A* ۱۰۱ *n* expansion, progress. 3 the top, a pinnacle. 4 height, summit.  
 ਔਜਆ [ɔjaə] *A* ۱۰۱ *n* plural of ਵਜਆ, troubles, afflictions. 2 *A* ۱۰۱ plural of ਵਜਆ. methods, means.  
 ਔਜਾਰ [ɔzar] *A* ۱۰۱ *n* a tool, an implement, instrument. 2 a sin, crime.  
 ਔਝੜ [ɔjhər] See ਅਉਝੜ.  
 ਔਟਲਨਾ [ɔtəlɳə] *v* to shift from a place; to slip away. 2 to get lost; to be untraced.  
 ਔਟਾਉਣਾ [ɔtəuɳə] *v* to render hot; to boil. ਔਟਾਨਾ.  
 ਔਟਾਨ [ɔtən] *n* heat, high degree of warmth. 2 boiling, seething.  
 ਔਟਾਨਾ [ɔtənə] See ਔਟਾਉਣਾ.  
 ਔਢਰ [ɔd̪hər] *adj* easily or readily relenting. 2 hard-hearted, obstinate. 3 *S* a curtain. 4 help, assistance.  
 ਔਢਾ [ɔd̪hə], ਔਢੀ [ɔd̪hi] a town 15 miles east of Pandarpur in Bombay presidency, where Bhagat Namdev’s elegant temple Nagnath is situated. “pher dia dehura name kəu, p̄d̪iən kəu p̄ɪchvarla.” This hymn is inscribed in the Audhia Nagnath temple at Dhar in the Central Provinces.  
 ਔਤ [ɔt] See ਅਉਤ.

ਔਤਾਰ [ɔtar] See ਅਉਤਾਰ.  
 ਔਤ੍ਰਾ [ɔtra] See ਅਉਤ.  
 ਔਦ [ɔd] *A* ۱۰, ۱۰ to return, come back, turn round.  
 ਔਧ [ɔdh] See ਅਉਧ.  
 ਔਧ [ɔdh], ਔਧਾ [ɔdha] *adj* reversed, upside down. “bādh ɔdh sɪhja tər lɪya.”—*cəɪɪtr* 306.  
 ਔਧੀਆ ਨਾਗਨਾਥ [ɔdhia nagnath] See ਔਢਾ.  
 ਔਨ [ɔn], ਔਨਿ [ɔnɪ] the earth. See ਅਵਨ and ਅਵਨਿ. “nənən me nir ɔnɪ d̪are br̄id b̄ud ko.”—*GPS*.  
 ਔਰ [ɔr] *part* a coordinator; and. 2 *adj* additional. 3 excessive, abundant, surplus.  
 ਔਰਸ [ɔrəs] *Skt n* related to ਉਰ (breast), born of ਉਰ; son, begotten from father’s semen. 2 progeny born from a (wedded) wife’s womb.  
 ਔਰਤ [ɔrət] See ਅਉਰਤ.  
 ਔਰਾ ਬੋਰਾ [ɔra bɔra] *adj* half mad, carefree, indifferent. “nath suno ɔri bɔri batē hē bəkət sou.”—*NP*.  
 ਔਰੋਤਰੀ [ɔrotri] *sen* ਅਪਰ-ਅਵਤਰੀ. (used negatively) not any other than the born one. “əs s̄udər nəhɪ ɔrotri.”—*cəɪɪtr* 319.  
 ਔਰੰਗ [ɔr̄əŋg] *P* ۱۰ *n* a throne. 2 short form for Aurangzeb. “təb ɔr̄əŋg jɪy mahɪ rɪsae.”—*VN*. 3 wisdom, sagacity. 4 deceit, guile. 5 happiness. 6 woodworm, weevil.  
 ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ [ɔr̄əŋgzeb]<sup>1</sup> اورنگ‌زیب third son of Shahjahan and Arajmand Bano born on 3 November 1618<sup>2</sup> at Dohad<sup>3</sup> of district Panch Mahal in Bombay Presidency. In 1658, having imprisoned his father in Agra fort, he ascended the throne of Delhi on 21 July. Having obtained a religious decree that his elder brother Dara Shikoh had acted against the tenets of Islam, he got him killed in Delhi in September 1659. He told his younger  
<sup>1</sup>His full name was Abuzafar Muhiuddin Muhammad Aurangzeb. His title was Alamgir.  
<sup>2</sup>10 October 1619 according to some.  
<sup>3</sup>literally, it means ‘two boundaries’ being right on the border of Gujrat and Malva.

brother Murad who was an aspirant to the throne that he did not want the kingdom; and that after killing Dara with his help, he would put the crown on his head, and leave for Mecca. Unfortunately Murad was thus deluded by Aurangzeb's plan, and along with the later he defeated Dara at Fatehabad near Agra. After his victory, Aurangzeb held a grand party during which he made Murad drink heavily and put him in prison at Gwalior. Three years later, he accused him of the murder of a Saiyad and had him killed. Thus having members of his family imprisoned and murdered, Aurangzeb assumed the title of Alamgir (possessor of the world). His full name was Abu al Muzaffar Muhaiyuddin Muhammad with the title Alamgir added to it. This staunch follower of the Sunni creed of Islam was a highly learned, sagacious, industrious person, expert in the art of governance. His dress and food were very simple, and he did not take liquor or any other intoxicant, and spent very little money on his personal needs. During leisure he made caps and prepared copies of the holy Quran, did not consider Islam and Hinduism as equal, and did not hesitate to commit deliberate acts of grave injustice. He was extremely glad to have the title of Muhiuddin *مُحِي الدِّين* (animator of religion) from his correligionists.

He ordered the closure of Hindu fairs, temple functions and Vedic schools, and having demolished famous Hindu temples at Mathura, Benaras, etc. he got mosques built in their place. He reimposed Jazia (a tax) on the Hindus which had been stopped by Akbar.

With the reimposition of Jazia and other taxes and the persecution of Hindus, all Rajput whom Akbar had befriended became

hostile to him. In this connection a letter which Raja Raj Singh wrote to Aurangzeb in 1680 AD as quoted by colonel Tod in his book "Rajasthan" is worthy of note:

"Your elders had fostered Hindus, Muslims, Jews, Christians, as also the atheists with equal care, but during your reign many have become homeless and have left the country. There is virtually a doomsday all around, people are dying of hunger; your subjects, trampled under the feet of soldiers, are crying; traders are beating their breasts. How can the rule of an emperor who demands tax from such suffering subjects, remain stable? If you have faith in your own sacred book you will see that God is common to all and is not only of the Muslims. He is worshipped in the mosques but his gongs are also struck in the temples. When we spoil the picture painted by an artist, we without doubt are displeasing him. Similarly, one who spoils the work of God becomes liable to His displeasure. The tax which you demand from the poor Hindus is unfair because they do not have the means to pay. But if you must impose Jazia, ask me and Maharaja Ram Singh to pay. By killing minor flies you are stigmatising your greatness."

This emperor was a staunch enemy of music and considered it against the teachings of Islam. Therefore all the royal musicians were dismissed. Once, all the musicians of Delhi created a great clamour while following a hearse passing in front of the emperor palace. On enquiring the emperor was told that music had died during his rule and the people were going to bury it. Aurangzeb told them to bury it so deep that it may not come out again.

It was Aurangzeb's oppression and tyranny which made Shivaji his enemy, and the

Marathas began uprooting the Mugal rule. By assassinating Guru Teg Bahadur, he sowed seeds of enmity in the hearts of all the Sikhs, the consequences of which had to be faced by his succesors. Guru Gobind Singh sent him Zafarnama, which contained some pieces of sane advice.

At the time of his death, Aurangzeb repented over his actions. He wrote to his son: "I brought nothing but demerits with me when I came, and I am now going with bundles of sins. I have committed horrendous errors and I do not know what punishment shall be meted out to me. I am seriously worried about my salvation".

Having ruled for fifty years, Alamgir died, at the age of 90 years and 17 days<sup>1</sup>, at Ahmadnagar in the South, on 21 February 1707 (Sammāt 1763), and was buried in a mausoleum near Daulatabad.

Aurangzeb had five sons (Sultan Muhammad, Bahadur Shah, Azam Shah, Muhammad Akbar and Kam Bakhsh) and four daughters (Zebunnisa, Jinnutnisa, Badrunnisa and Miharunnisa).

At the time of his death the annual income of the kingdom was to the tune of Rs. 317, 935, 050.

**ਔਰੰਗਾ** [ɔrəŋga] emperor Aurangzeb. "ɔrəŋga cəɾɪa juddh nū jebunɪsa pukare."—*jəgnama*.

**ਔਰੰਗਾਬਾਦ** [ɔrəŋgabad] a famous ciy in Hyderabad Deccan which was formerly known as Khirki. Emperor Aurangzeb renamed it after his own name in 1653 AD.

**ਔਲ** [ɔl] See **ਔਵਲ** and **ਅਉਲਿ**. **2** *n* white yarn, *L* Arum Campanulatum.

**ਔਲਾ** [ɔla] *A* ۱۰۱ *adj* very good, the best.

**ਔਲਾਦ** [ɔlad] *A* ۱۰۱ *n* plural of **ਵਲਦ** (son), offspring, progeny. **2** dynasty, clan, race.

<sup>1</sup>According to Hijri.

**ਔਲੀਆ** [ɔlia] See **ਅਉਲੀਆ**.

**ਔਵਲ** [ɔvəl] See **ਅਵਲ**.

**ਔੜ** [ɔɾ] absence of rain, dry season, See **ਅਉੜ**. "mas bhadrpəd ɔɾ lægi əs."—*GPS*.

**ਔੜਨਾ** [ɔɾna] *v* (some idea) to come to mind; to strike.

**ਔੜਵ** [ɔɾəv] a musical composition with five notes. See **ਓੜਵ**.

**ਅੰ** [ə] See **ਅਮ**. **2** Bhai Santokh Singh has used **ਅੰ** in place of **ਓ**. "ə pəmatəm atəmbhu."

—*NP*. **3** **ਅੰ** also appears in place of **ਅਨ**. See **ਅੰਅਕਿਤ**.

**ਅੰਅਕਿਤ ਭੇਵ** [əəkɪt bhev]—*dətt*. unwritten or unmeasured secret.

**ਅੰਸ** [əns] *Skt* अंस *v* to divide into parts, partition.

**2** *Skt* अंश. *n* a part, segment. **3** **ਅੰਸ** is also used to mean ਵੰਸ਼ (family or pedigree) as in "guruਔਝ". 'guru family'. **4** sixteenth part, a phase of the moon. **5** See **ਅੰਸੁ**. **6** *Skt* अंस a shoulder.

**ਅੰਸ ਭੇਵੀ** [əns bhevi] *adj* born from God's divine power. **2** lightning, the rays of which are frightening. "gəjə gɛɳ devɪ, məhā əns bhevi."—*VN*.

**ਅੰਸ ਮਾਲੰ** [əns malə] See **ਅੰਸੁਮਾਲੀ**.

**ਅੰਸਾ ਅਉਤਾਰ** [əsa əutar], **ਅੰਸਾ ਅਵਤਾਰ** [əsa əvtar], **ਅੰਸਾਵਤਾਰ** [əsavtar] *Skt* अंशवतार *n* The Purans mention the supernatural powers of gods; some of them are seen in divine incarnations. Those with a few (not all) powers called *əṣavtar* are partial incarnations. Some may be having nine powers, some sixteen powers. "əsa əutaru upaɪonu."—*var guj 1 m 3*. "ənɪk purəkh əsa əvtar."—*sar ə m 5*.

**ਅੰਸੀ** [əsi] *Skt* अंशिन *adj* holding a part, shareholding. **2** possessor of some art, craft or skill.

**ਅੰਸੁ** [əsu] *Skt* अंसु *n* a ray, sun-beam. "jɪs məɦɪ namu nɪɾəjən əsu."—*məla m 1*. "kəɦu kəbir ɪɦu ram ki əsu."—*gɔd kəbir*. **2** the sun. **3** a

thread, yarn. 4 books with the sun as part of their titles, have chapters called ਐਸੁ. See Gur Pratap Suray.

**ਅੰਸੁਕ** [əṣuk] cloth made from cotton yarn. 2 a sheet, wrap. 3 a silk garment.

**ਅੰਸੁਭੇਵੀ** [əsubhevi] See ਅੰਸ ਭੇਵੀ.

**ਅੰਸੁਮਾਨ** [əṣuman] grandson of Sagar, king of the solar dynasty and son of Manjas, See ਸਗਰ. 2 *adj* having rays.

**ਅੰਸੁਮਾਲ** [əsumal], **ਅੰਸੁਮਾਲਿ** [əsumalɪ], **ਅੰਸੁਮਾਲੀ** [əṣumali] *Skt* ਅੰਸੁਮਾਲਿਨ੍ *n* the sun, which wears garlands of rays. “bhāi prabhat udyo ṣumal.”—*GPS*.

**ਅੰਸੁ** [əsu] *n* a tear. 2 a chapter, See ਅੰਸੁ 4.

**ਅੰਕ** [ək] *Skt* अङ्क् *vr* to mark; to count; to walk exist; take in the lap; talk ill of. 2 *Skt* अङ्क् *n* a mark, spot, sign. 3 a letter of alphabet. 4 a writing; a written piece. 5 body. 6 a count of nine because there are nine major parts of the body. 7 a sin, fault. 8 a lap, bosom “ətɪ səneh sō lino ək.”—*GPS*. 9 an attire. 10 heart. 11 a stigma, blemish. “bɪn ək məyək bənyo bədnā.”—*NP*. ‘blemish free moon.’

**ਅੰਕਸ** [əkəs] See ਅੰਕੁਸ.

**ਅੰਕ ਸਹੇਲੜੀ** [ək səhelɾi], **ਅੰਕ ਸਹੇਲੀ** [ək səheli] a bosom friend, dear friend (feminine). See ਅੰਕ. “ək səhelɾiah.”—*sri m l*.

**ਅੰਕਸੁ** [əkəsʊ] See ਅੰਕੁਸ. “əkəsʊ gyanu rətən hē khevət bɪrla sāt.”—*s kəbir*.

**ਅੰਕ ਪਲਈ** [ək pələi], **ਅੰਕ ਪਲੀ** [ək pəli], **ਅੰਕ ਪਾਲੀ** [ək pali] *Skt* अङ्कपल्लव *n* the alphabet or list in which numerals instead of letters are used. There are many əkpəliā but here is given one indicated by Guru Gobind Singh.

ਸ	ਮ	ਰ	ਗ	ਹ	ਕ	ਤ	ਝ	ਡ	ਲ	ਚ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20
ਦ	ਢ	ਪ	ਫ	ਬ	ਘ	ਖ	ਥ			
30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100			
ਯ	ਛ	ਠ	ਥ	ਵ	ਟ	ਅ				
200	300	400	500	600	700	800				

ੳ	ਤ	ੜ	ਜ	ੲ
900	1000	2000	3000	4000
ਨ	ਘ	ਣ	ਙ	
5000	6000	7000	8000	

Matras are attached to these figures as to

Gurmukhi letters:

ਅੰ	ਕ	ਪਾ	ਲੀ
800°	6	50°	10°

Arabic and Persian scholars, too, have framed several əkpəlis. 2 *Skt* अङ्कपालि *n* a female, midwife, wet nurse. 3 embrace **ਅੰਕਵਾਰ** [əkvar] *H n* a lap, hip, arms.

**ਅੰਕੜ** [əkəɾ] *n* rigidity, pride, arrogance. 2 See ਅੰਕੁੜਾ.

**ਅੰਕਿ** [əkɪ] *adv* with a limb. “əkɪ mɪlai.”—*jet chāt m 5*. 2 in the heart, See a ਅੰਕ 10. “guru ka kəhɪa əkɪ səmavə.”—*oəkar*.

**ਅੰਕਿਤ** [əkɪt] *Skt* अङ्कित *adj* written, scribed. 2 marked with some sign. 3 smudged.

**ਅੰਕੁ** [əku] *n* a dress. See ਅੰਕ 9. “əku jələu tənʊ jaliəʊ.”—*sri ə m l*.

**ਅੰਕੁਸ** [əkʊs] *Skt* अङ्कुष pressure of the government. 2 iron rod for goading elephants.

**ਅੰਕੁਰ** [əkʊr], **ਅੰਕੁਰੁ** [əkʊru] *Skt* अङ्कुर *n* blood. 2 water. 3 germination mark, spore, sprout, micro organism. “purəb kərəm əkur jəb prəgɾe.”—*gəʊ m 5*. 4 luck, fate, destiny. “əkʊr bhəlo həmarā.”—*toḍi m 5*. 5 seed, root. “bhəgɾtən ka əkuru rakhɪo.”—*dhəna m 5*.

**ਅੰਕੁੜਾ** [əkʊɾa] *n* a hook, loop.

**ਅੰਕੁਰ** [əkʊr] See ਅੰਕੁਰ. “purən lɪkhət nɪsən kərəm əkur hē.”—*BG*

**ਅੰਖ** [əkh] *Skt* अङ्क् *vr* to float, be carried by the current, continue to do something. 2 an eye.

**ਅੰਗ** [əŋ] *Skt* अङ्ग *vr* to mark, walk, engage in some work. 2 *Skt* अङ्ग *n* body. 3 a limb, hand, foot, head etc. 4 a way out, measure, effort. 5 a friend, dear one. 6 a point of view,

espousal. “jIn ka əg kərə mera svami.”—*sar m 4 pərtal*. 7 a part, share. 8 a numeral, figure. 9 a kingdom around Bhagalpur in Bengal whose capital once was Champapuri. “tIs dIs əg bəg te adi.”—*GPS*. There is a story in Mahabharat that Bali’s wife Sudeshna gave birth əg, vəg, kəlīg, pūḍər and suks, the five sons of sage Diraghatma who founded different kingdoms after their respective names.

**ਅੰਗ ਸੰਗ** [əg səg] *adj* with the body, embodied. “guru əg səg rəhe.” 2 always accompanying.

**ਅੰਗਹੀਨ** [əg-hin] *adj* limb-less, crippled.

**ਅੰਗਜ** [əgəj] *Skt adj* born from a limb. 2 *n* a son, progeny. 3 pore, hair. 4 disease. 5 Cupid.

**ਅੰਗਣ** [əgəṅ] *Skt* अङ्गण and अङ्गन *n* a courtyard, compound. 2 going about, roaming, rambling.

**ਅੰਗੜਾਣ** [əgṛaṅ] *Skt n* the protector of the body, clothes; a dress. 2 a helmet, breast plate, armour.

**ਅੰਗਦ** [əgəd] *Skt* अङ्गद *n* decorator of a limb; an ornament, anklet, bracelet. 2 son of Bali and Tara, and nephew of Sugriv. He went to Ravan’s court as an emissary of Ram Chandar. “It kəpɪpətɪ ər ram dut əgəd-hī pəḥayo.”—*ramav*. 3 one of Lakshman’s sons, who founded the town Angadi in his name. 4 See **ਅੰਗਦ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ**.

**ਅੰਗਦ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ** [əgəd sətɪguru] The second preceptor of the Sikhs, was born on Sunday, 15<sup>th</sup> day of the lunar month of Vaisakh (5 Vaisakh) 1561 Bikrami era (31 March 1504 AD). He was the son of Pheru Mal Khatri and Daya Kaur of village Matte di Sarai (district Ferozpur). He was named Lahina. He was married in Sammat 1576 to Khivi, daughter of Devi Chand Khatri of village Sanghar, the ruins of which are near Khadur. Two sons, Dasu and Datu, and two daughters, Amaro and Anokhi, were born to them.

Initially Bhai Lahina, like his father, was a devotee of goddess Durga, and used to visit Vaishnav Devi every year as the head of the

devotees. During Sammat 1589, while going to Vaishnav Devi (Javalamukhi according to Nanak Prakash) he met Guru Nanak Dev at Kartarpur, and, forsaking the worship of the goddess, he became a disciple of the Guru only, who, pleased with his devotion and service, renamed him Angad and made him his successor on 17 Harh Sammat 1596. He started functioning as the Guru from 23 Assu 1596, and preached the doctrine of Nanak Dev with rare efficiency. In Sammat 1598, he began Propagating knowledge in Gurumukhi script without any discrimination of caste. He got the biography of Guru Nanak Dev written in Sammat 1601 of which a distorted version is now known as Bhai Bale wali Janamsakhi. After having functioned as Guru for 12 years 9 months and 17 days, he breathed his last at Khadur on 3 Baisakh (Chet Sudi 4) Sammat 1609 (29 March 1552 AD) at the age of 47 years, 11 months and 29 days.

**ਅੰਗਨ** [əgəṅ] See **ਅੰਗਣ**. 2 short form for **ਅੰਗਨਾ**. woman. “sūdər mēdɪr əgəṅ seja.”—*NP*. See **ਅੰਗਨਾ**.

**ਅੰਗਨਾ** [əgna] *Skt* अङ्गना *n* a woman with beautiful limbs. “əgna ədhin kam krodh me prəbin.”—*əkal*.

**ਅੰਗਨਜਾਸ** [əgnyas] *Skt* अङ्गन्यास *n* (according to Hinduism) touching individual limbs in turn, while reciting the mantars. See **ਕਾਤਜਾਯਨ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ**, part 1, §: 5 to 8.

**ਅੰਗ ਫਰਕਣਾ** [əg phərəkṇa], **ਅੰਗ ਫੁਰਣਾ** [əg phurṇa] *v* (for muscles) to throb, quiver or flutter involuntarily. Among the Hindus throbbing of muscles is variously considered auspicious or inauspicious. See **ਵਾਲਮੀਕੀਯ ਰਾਮਾਇਣ ਆਰਨਯ ਕਾਂਡ**, ਅ: 59. In Sikhism such a belief is not given any credence. “devi dev nə sevka, tət nə mət nə phurəṅ vɪcare.”—*BG*

**ਅੰਗਬੀਨ** [əgbin] See **ਸਿਕੰਜਬੀ**.

**ਅੰਗ ਭੰਗ** [əṅ bhəṅ] *Skt adj* who has some limb broken. **2 n** absence of some part of the body.

**ਅੰਗਮ** [əṅəm] *Pkt adj* dear, beloved. “tū əṅəm vəḍ jaṇɪa.”—*tukha m 4*.

**ਅੰਗਰਊ** [əṅrəu] *n* Guru Angad Dev. “gurojəgət phɪrəṅ sih əṅrəu.”—*səveye m 2 ke*. ‘the lion-like son of Pheru, universal guru Angad’. **2** Angira rikhi, a sage. See ਅੰਗਰੈ and ਅੰਗਿਰਾ.

**ਅੰਗਰਖਾ** [əṅrəkha] *n* a stringed dress for protecting limbs, reaching down to the knees, is also called ਐਗਾ.

**ਅੰਗਰਾ** [əṅra] See ਅੰਗਿਰਾ. **2 n** an ember, burning coal. “əṅra bɪrhagəni ke nɪkre.”—*krɪsən*.

**ਅੰਗਰਾਈ** [əṅrai] See ਅੰਗੜਾਈ.

**ਅੰਗਰਾਗ** [əṅrag] *Skt n* a paste of saffron, musk, sandalwood, for applying to the body for fragrance. **2** clothes, ornaments, etc. for adorning the body. **3** an armour.

**ਅੰਗਰਾਨਾ** [əṅrana] *v* to stretch the body in order to remove languor.

**ਅੰਗਰੇਜ** [əṅrej], **ਅੰਗਰੇਜੀ** [əṅrejɪ] See ਇੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ and ਇੰਗ੍ਰੇਜੀ.

**ਅੰਗਰੈ** [əṅrɛ] *n* the sage Angira. See ਅੰਗਿਰਾ. “pəruərəu əṅrɛ guru naṅək jəs gaɪəu.”—*səveye m 1 ke*. ‘Pururia and Angira’.

**ਅੰਗੜਾਈ** [əṅṛai] *n* stretching of limbs due to languor.

**ਅੰਗਾ** [əṅga] of a dear one. “bərəni nə sakəu guṅ əṅga.”—*maru solhe m 5*. See ਅੰਗ 5. **2** See ਅੰਗਰਖਾ.

**ਅੰਗਾਰ** [əṅgar], **ਅੰਗਿਆਰ** [əṅgiar] *Skt* अङ्गार *n* a burning coal or piece of wood; amber. “kəchua kəhə əṅgar bhɪ lorəu.”—*asa kəbir*. Here əṅgar means spiritual enlightenment.

**ਅੰਗਿਕਾ** [əṅɪka] *Skt* अङ्गिका *n* a lady’s garment, bodice, stays “əṅɪka surəṅi nəṅ vər rəṅi.”—*ramav*.

**ਅੰਗਿਰਾ** [əṅɪra] अङ्गिरस् *n* the author of several verses of Rig Ved, counted among the seven great sages and the ten lords of creation. He

is accepted as the chief priest of gods and the god of oblations. Some say that Angira is the offspring of Uru and Agneyi. At one place it is written that he was born from the mouth of Brahma. Simriti, Shradha and Swadha were his wives; Utathy; Virahspati and Mrikandu, his sons; and Bhanumati, Raka, Sinivali, Archismati, Havesmati and Punyanika were his daughters.

In the forest chapter of Mahabharat it is written that Angira was the son of Agni and his wife was named Shubha. See ਅੰਗਰੈ.

**ਅੰਗੀ** [əṅgi] *Skt* अङ्गिन् *adj* having a body, animate, living “rakho əṅgi əṅ.”—*suhi m 4*. **2** a resident of Ang region “bəṅgi kəlɪṅ əṅi əjit.”—*kalki*. **3** partisan. **4** a bodice, stay.

**ਅੰਗੀਆ** [əṅgia] See ਅੰਗਿਕਾ.

**ਅੰਗੀਕਾਰ** [əṅgikar], **ਅੰਗੀਕਾਰੁ** [əṅgikaru] *Skt* अङ्गीकार *n* something which has been accepted or adopted. “əṅgikar kio merə kərte.”—*guj m 5*.

**ਅੰਗੀਕ੍ਰਿਤ** [əṅgikrit], **ਅੰਗੀਕ੍ਰਿਤੁ** [əṅgikritu] *Skt* अङ्गीकृत *adj* accepted, approved. “prəbhɪ din dərɪal kio əṅgikritu.”—*kan m 4*.

**ਅੰਗੀਠਾ** [əṅgiṭha], **ਅੰਗੀਠੀ** [əṅgiṭhi] *n* a fire place. **2 xa** a funeral pyre.

**ਅੰਗੁਸਠ** [əṅusəṭ], **ਅੰਗੁਸੁ** [əṅusṭh] *Skt* अङ्गुष्ठ *n* a thumb. “kubɪja udhri əṅusəṭ dhar.”—*bəsət ə m 5*. ‘Lord Krishna pressing the thumb of the foot of Kubja with his foot and pressing upward her chin gave a sudden jerk and her crooked body was straightened.’ See ਅੰਗੁਲਿ.

**ਅੰਗੁਸੁ** [əṅusṭ] *P* انگشت *n* a finger.

**ਅੰਗੁਸੁਰੀ** [əṅusuri] *P* انگشتری *n* a ring, finger.

**ਅੰਗੁਰਿ** [əṅurɪ], **ਅੰਗੁਰੀ** [əṅurɪ], **ਅੰਗੁਰੀਆ** [əṅuria] *Skt* अङ्गुरि *n* a finger. See ਅੰਗੁਲਿ.

**ਅੰਗੁਲ** [əṅgul] *Skt n* a measure equal to the width of a finger. **2** See ਅੰਗੁਲਿ.

**ਅੰਗੁਲਿ** [əṅgulɪ] *Skt* अङ्गुलि *n* a finger. **2** a thumb. The five fingers are named thumb (əṅusṭh), fore-finger (təɾjni), middle-finger (məḍhyma),

- ring-finger (ənamɪka), and little finger (kəniʃθɪka).
- ਅੰਗੁਲਿਕਾ** [əŋgulɪka] See ਅੰਗੁਲਿ. **2** See ਅੰਗੁਲੀਕ.
- ਅੰਗੁਲਿਤ੍ਰ** [əŋgulɪtr], ਅੰਗੁਲਿਤ੍ਰਾਣ [əŋgulɪtrəŋ] *Skt* *n* a protective leather cover worn on the thumb and the fore finger while using bow and arrows. According to Valmik this protective cover used to be of the hide of large-sized lizards. The second cādi cārɪtr also quotes. “bədhe bəddh godhāgūlɪtrəŋ bəddhē.” “kəhū əŋgulɪtrəŋ kaṭe pāre hē.” –cārɪtr 320. **2** a housewife; a metal cap worn on the finger by a tailor.
- ਅੰਗੁਲੀ** [əŋguli] See ਅੰਗੁਲਿ.
- ਅੰਗੁਲੀਕ** [əŋgulik] *Skt* अङ्गुलीयक *n* a glove. **2** a ring, seal. “kəhū əŋgulikadɪ ke rətən rajē.” –cārɪtr 405.
- ਅੰਗੁਲੀਤ੍ਰਾਣ** [əŋgulɪtrəŋ], ਅੰਗੁਲੀਤ੍ਰਾਣ [əŋgulɪtrɪŋ] See ਅੰਗੁਲਿਤ੍ਰਾਣ. “su sobh əŋgulɪtrɪŋā.” –ramav.
- ਅੰਗੁਲੀਯਕ** [əŋguliya:k] See ਅੰਗੁਲੀਕ.
- ਅੰਗੁਠਾ** [əŋguṭha] thumb. See ਅੰਗੁਸ਼ੁ and ਅੰਗੁਲਿ. **2**.
- ਅੰਗੁਠੀ** [əŋguṭhi] *n* a ring worn on the thumb; a thumb-ring containing a mirror. **2** a ring.
- ਅੰਗੂਰ** [əŋgur] See ਅੰਕੂਰ. “pache hæriə əŋgur.” –sri m 1. **2 P** , 𑂔𑂱 grapes, seedless dried grapes called kɪʃmɪʃ and with seeds called mənəkka. Superior quality of wine and vinegar are prepared from grapes. In India grapes of Quetta and Kandhar are of a superior quality. **3** grape vine.
- ਅੰਗੂਰੀ** [əŋguri] *n* newly sprouted crop. “cori mɪrəŋ əŋguri khaɪ.” –oākar. “həri əŋguri gəd-ha cərə.” –gəu kəbir. Here gəd-ha means pride that feeds on green sproutings i.e. əŋguri means virtues of good deeds like charity, etc. **2** drink such as wine, vinegar, etc. made from grapes. **3** adj of the colour of grapes, light green.
- ਅੰਗੋਛਾ** [əŋgocha] *Skt* something to clean a body, especially a towel; a large handkerchief, “ɪsnan dio kər ap əŋgochən pōch sudhare.”
- gurusobha.
- ਅੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ** [əŋgrez], ਅੰਗ੍ਰੇਜੀ [əŋgrezi] See ਇੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ and ਇੰਗ੍ਰੇਜੀ.
- ਅੰਘ** [əŋh] *Skt* अङ्घ् vr to go, begin, gamble, stain, mark, stumble, complain, make haste.
- ਅੰਘ੍ਰਿ** [əŋhri], ਅੰਘ੍ਰੀ [əŋhri] *Skt* अङ्घ्रि *n* a root. **2** a foot, which leaves a mark on the ground. See ਅੰਘ vr “əŋhri səm ərbīd sərəs təv mən səm mədhup kərije.” –NP.
- ਅੰਞ** [əŋ] See ਅੰਕ, ਅੰਗ and ਅੰਞੁ.
- ਅੰਞਣ** [əŋəŋ], ਅੰਞਣ [əŋəŋəŋ], ਅੰਞਨ [əŋəŋ], ਅੰਞਨੜਾ [əŋəŋɳa] See ਅੰਗਣ. “səhu bəṭha əŋəŋu məɪɪ.” –var maru 2 m 5. Here əŋəŋu means ‘the mind.’ “mɪrətəkəra əŋəŋre bare.” –vəḍ əlahṇiā m 1.
- ਅੰਞੁ** [əŋəŋ] See ਅੰਕ and ਅੰਗ. “həm mel bhəre duhcariə hæri rakh-hu əŋgi əŋu.” –suhī m 4. ‘Take our side, O favouring God.’
- ਅੰਞੈ** [əŋə] ਅੰ-ਅ: See ਅਯੋਞੈ.
- ਅੰਚ** [əc] *Skt* अञ्च् vr to bow, worship, decorate, beg, reveal, remove, spread, collect. **2** *Skt* अचिं *n* a flame, i.e. sorrow, woe. “rəti əc dukh nə lai.” –bher ə m 3. **3** *Skt* अञ्च a scratch, abrasion, “bhumɪ rəgavli mājhi visula bag, jə nər pir nɪvajaɪa tɪna əc nə lag.” –var ram 2 m 5. ‘Living in the thorny garden of the Divine, one does not get a scratch.’
- ਅੰਚਰ** [əcər], ਅੰਚਰਾ [əcra], ਅੰਚਲ [əcəl], ਅੰਚਲਾ [əcəla], ਅੰਚਲੁ [əcəlɪ] *Skt* अञ्चल *n* the end part of a scarf or a headcloth, fringe, border. “əcəl gəhɪa sadhu ka.” –asa m 5 birhəre. “əcəla gəhəɪə jən əpne kəu.” –nəṭ m 5. **2** a garment. “kəhū cəcla əcəla ko bənavə.” –cārɪtr 405.
- ਅੰਚੁਰੀ** [əcūri] See ਅੰਜਲੀ.
- ਅੰਜ** [əj] *Skt* अञ्ज् vr to clean, go, admire, brighten, rub oil, decorate.
- ਅੰਜਣ** [əjəŋ] See ਅੰਜਨ. **2** *n* bringing. “cuŋ cuŋ əjəŋ butiā.” –BG
- ਅੰਜਨ** [əjəŋ] *Skt* अञ्जन *n* antimony ground into collyrium, “gɪan əjəŋ gurɪ dia əgɪan ədher bɪnas.” –sukhməni. **2** black ink. **3** wealth

“*ējan mahī nīrējan rāhīe.*”—*suhi m 1. 4* a mountain of collyrium mentioned in Valmik’s Ramayan. **5** night. **6** a paste for massage on the body. See ਅੰਜ. *vr* “*gīan ējanī mera mānu īsnanē.*”—*dhāna ə m 5. 7* a lizard. **8** *Skt* अजन sitting in a solitary place; isolation; seclusion. “*ape sēb ghēt bhogve suami, ape hi sēb ējan.*”—*var bīha m 4. “jīa upaī jugātī vāī kīni ape gurumukhī ējan.*”—*māla ə m 1. 9* in the dialect of Chamba hills, *ējan* stands for the knot tied on the clothes of the bride and the bridegroom.

ਅੰਜਨ ਗਿਰਿ [əjan gīrī] See ਅੰਜਨ 4.

ਅੰਜਨਾ [əjna] *v* to apply collyrium to the eyes. “*ējan tesa ējīe jesa pīru bhavē.*”—*suhi chēt m 1. 2* *Skt* *n* a sty, a pimple on the eyelid. **3** In Sastarnammala, a young maiden doing a facial makeup is mentioned as *ējna*. “*ējnan ke nam lē.*” **4** Hanuman’s mother. See ਅੰਜਨੀ.

ਅੰਜਨਿ [əjanī] *adv* with collyrium. **2** with massage paste (əbhyējan). See ਅੰਜਨ 6.

ਅੰਜਨੀ [əjñī] *Skt* अञ्जनी *n* wife of the monkey (or forest dweller) Keshri and mother of Hanuman; Anjna. **2** maya (wealth, illusion). **3** woman with body covered with sandalwood paste etc. “*ējñī ke dhir hē.*”—*ramav.* ‘Horses are as volatile as pupils of a woman’s eye.’ **4** a sty.

ਅੰਜਨੀਸੁਤ [əjñīsut], ਅੰਜਨੀਜ [əjñīj], ਅੰਜਨੀਤਨਯ [əjñītāny] son of Anjani; Hanuman, Anjani Kumar.

ਅੰਜਮਨ [əjman] See ਅੰਜਮਨ.

ਅੰਜਲਿ [əjəlī], ਅੰਜਲੀ [əjli] *Skt* अञ्जलि *n* palms joined in the form of a cup. **2** palmfuls of water thrown as dedication to the dead forefathers. The Sikh Gurus have rejected the practice and have advised the people to accept the will of the Almighty. In Guru Granth Sahib under the title *ējli* in *mālar*

measure in the line “*sējog vījog dhur-hu hi hua.*” we are advised to abide by the will of the Divine. **3** See ਅੰਜਲੀ.

ਅੰਜਮ [əjam] *P* انجم *n* an end, a consequence, finale. **2** result.

ਅੰਜੀਐ [əjīe] See ਅੰਜਨਾ.

ਅੰਜੀਰ [əjīr] *Skt* अजीर *P* انجیر *n* a fig tree and its fruit. *L* Ficus carica. Its fruit contains seed. It is sweet in taste. Physicians of the Greek system of medicine use it in several prescriptions. Figs of Kabul and Iran are very sweet; their effect is hot and moist. **2** a town, 30 miles away from Qilat in Balochistan.

ਅੰਜੀਲ [əjīl] See ਇੰਜੀਲ.

ਅੰਜੁਮ [əjum] *A* انجم plural of ਨਜਮ (planet). stars.

ਅੰਜੁਮਨ [əjumən] *P* انجم *n* an assembly of eminent persons. ਅੰਜੁਮ is plural of ਨਜਮ (star); a place where eminent persons, celebrities of society, gather.

ਅੰਜੁਰੀ [əjūrī], ਅੰਜੁਲੀ [əjūli] See ਅੰਜਲੀ. **2** joining of both hands in salutation “*kārī sadhu ējūli punu vāda.*”—*sohīla.*

ਅੰਝੁ [əjhu] *n* a tear.

ਅੰਞ [əj], ਅੰਞੁ [əjnu] *adv* thus, like this, in this way.

ਅੰਡ [əḍ] *Skt* अण्ड *n* an egg. **2** a testicle “*tēb tere dou ēḍ cābehe.*”—*cārītr 43. 3* the universe, which is be egg-shaped. **4** a musk-carrying navel. **5** Kamdev, Cupid. **6** cupola of a temple. **7** semen. **8** short form for ਅੰਡਜ (oviparous) “*ēḍ bīnāsi jer bīnāsi.*”—*sar m 5. 9* a son of king Yayati.

ਅੰਡਜ [əḍəj] *Skt* *n* born like fish, birds, reptiles etc. from eggs, oviparous. “*ēḍəj jerəj utbhuj setəj tere kite jōta.*”—*sor m 1. 2* the world, the universe, the earth. “*ēḍəj phor jor vīchor.*”—*bīla thīti m 1.* See ਅੰਡਟੁਕ and ਸਿਸਿ ਰਚਨਾ.

ਅੰਡਟੁਕ [əḍtuk] *n* egg-like world whose one half is the earth and the other half is the sky. “*ēḍtuk jāce bhāsmāti.*”—*māla namdev.*

‘Mortal persons are the residue.’ See **ਭਸਮਤੀ**.  
**ਅੰਤ ਬੰਡ** [əṅd bāṅd] *n* incompatible speech. **2** out of context babble. **3** *adj* crooked, bent.  
**ਅੰਤ ਵ੍ਰਿਧਿ** [əṅd vriddhi] **فَيْءٌ مَائِي** Hydrocele. accumulation of serous fluid about the testes. It is caused by living in a flatulent way, eating rheumy substances, copulation by restraining normal excretory system, drinking too much toddy wine. In medical books its seven forms, each born of winds, bile, impure blood, etc. are mentioned; its patient must get himself treated at once by a competent doctor. Good medicines for rubbing, pasting or eating should be used so that the cause of the enlargement of testes is removed. The following medicine has been found to be effective: Take a bark of large myrobalan, terminalia chebula, wormwood, carriander seed, each 2 tolas, cloves 1 tola, cassia acufolia 4 tolas, all ground and sieved, add to it one and a half times sugar and same amount of honey. Mix all these and keep them in an earthen vessel; this should be lapped up or eaten with water in quantity according to the patient’s age. One tola intoxicating hemp mixed with brown lump sugar should be bound around the testes; alternatively the fruit of dhak tree soaked in water and mixed with ghee (clarified butter) should be rubbed as well as bound around the testes.  
**ਅੰਤਾ** [əṅda] See **ਅੰਤ**.  
**ਅੰਤਾਕਾਰ** [əṅḍakar] *Skt adj* egg shaped; oval; elliptical. **2** *n* geography and astronomy.  
**ਅੰਤ** [əṅt] *Skt* अन्त् *vr* to tie. **2** *Skt* अन्त *n* the end, death. **3** a consequence, effect, result. **4** boundary, extent. **5** the last breath, the time of death. “əṅt ki bar nəhi kəchu tera.”—*gəu kəbir*. **6** centre, middle. **7** See **ਅੰਤਜ**.  
**ਅੰਤ ਸਖਾਈ** [əṅt səkhai] *adj* who helps at the last moment (death). **2** who remains a constant

friend till the end. **3** *n* religion. **4** God.  
**ਅੰਤਾਥ** [əṅtəsth] *Skt* अन्तःस्थ *adj* who is at the centre; situated in the interior. **2** *n* in grammar, four characters ਯ, ਰ, ਲ, ਵ which are between *kəvərəg* and *uṣṁəvərəṅ*, (ਭ, ਷, ਸ, ਠ) characters. **3** human soul.  
**ਅੰਤਹਕਰਣ** [əṅtəhkəraṅ] *Skt* अन्तःकरण *n* the inner organ of sense in alliance with which the external sense organs function. It has four forms:  
**(1)** mind (ਮਨ) from which arise will or volition, doubt and error.  
**(2)** intelligence (ਬੁੱਧਿ) from which come ideas and decisions.  
**(3)** cerebrum (ਚਿੱਤ) in the sense of thought and memory.  
**(4)** ego (ਅਹੰਕਾਰ) by which the relation with things is established; the selfhood; self-assertion. Guru Nanak Dev has referred to these faculties in Japu ji: “**ṅt** the *ghərie surət* (mind as consciousness), *mət* (selfhood, I-ness), *mən* (mind as will or volition) and *budhi* (mind as thought and memory)”  
**ਅੰਤਹ ਪੁਰ** [əṅtəh pur] *Skt* अन्तःपुर *n* a palace for ladies situated between (**ਅੰਤ**) the city (ਪੁਰ) and the king’s court. **2** the interior part of a house.  
**ਅੰਤਕ** [əṅtək] *n* death. **2** Yam, god of death. **3** *adj* who ends or causes death. “əṅtək jəm jəb lene ave.”—*kr̥tsən*. **4** This word is also used for *əṅtək* meaning terror. “əṅtək ərdhəgək ke əṅtək te.”—*cəritr*. ‘Cupid for fear of Shiv.’  
**ਅੰਤਕ ਧਾਮ** [əṅtək dham] *n* the land of the Yam. “əṅt ko əṅtək dham pədhare.”—*əkāl*.  
**ਅੰਤਕਨੀ** [əṅtəkni] *n* a gun, rifle, musket.—*sənama*.  
**ਅੰਤਕਾਲ** [əṅtəkāl] *n* the time of death; death.  
**ਅੰਤ ਕੇ ਧਾਮ** [əṅt ke dham] See **ਅੰਤਕ ਧਾਮ**.  
**ਅੰਤ ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ** [əṅt kr̥ya] *n* death ceremony. **2** funeral rites. See **ਪਿਤ੍ਰਿਮੇਧ** and **ਮ੍ਰਿਤਕ ਸੰਸਕਾਰ**.  
**ਅੰਤਜ** [əṅtəj] *Skt* ਅੰਤਜਜ *n* born in the lowest caste; a shudra. **2** lowly. Rishi Atri has mentioned

- seven low castes: washerman (ਧੋਭੀ), leather worker (ਚਮਾਰ), actor or acrobat (ਨਟ), house breaker (ਭੰਜੜਾ), water-carrier (ਝਿਉਰ), distiller of liquor (ਕਲਾਲ) and bhil (ਭੀਲ).
- ਅੰਤ ਦਸਾਨ** [ət dəsən] *n* reducer to the last stage; death; Yam, the god of death. “tɪh upər ət dəsənɪ dhayo.”—*KRISĀN*.
- ਅੰਤਮ** [ətəm] See ਅੰਤਿਮ.
- ਅੰਤਰ** [ətər] *Skt* अन्तर *n* a distance, space, interstice. “nɪsɪ dɪn ətər jyō ətər bəkhanɪyət.”—*GPS*.  
**2** a cover, curtain, screen. “jɪn kəu pɪas tumari prɪtəm tɪn kəu ətər nahɪ.”—*məla m 5*.  
**3** difference, distinction. “hərɪjən hərə ətərɪ nətər nahɪ.”—*s m 9*.  
**4** a secret. “le tākō ətər muhɪ kəhɪyhu.”—*cərɪtr 55*.  
**5** inside. **6** mind. **7** intestine, gut. **8** ਅੰਤ-ਅਰਿ arrow. “prɪthme bhikhəm nam le ət səbəd ərɪ dehu, sut adɪ ətər ucər nam ban ləkh lehu.”—*sənāma*.  
 Bhisham’s enemy Arjun, Arjun’s charioteer Krishan, Krishan’s enemy an arrow.
- ਅੰਤਰ ਸਖਾਈ** [ətər səkhai] *adj* bosom friend. “ətər səkhai prəbhū soɪ.”—*vəḍ m 3*.
- ਅੰਤਰ ਹਿਰਦਾ** [ətər hɪrda] *n* conscience, soul, innermost organ of sense. “jɪsu ətərɪ hɪrda sudhu he.”—*blha m 4*.
- ਅੰਤਰਗਤ** [ətərgət] *Skt* अन्तर्गत *adj* achieved to the innermost extent.
- ਅੰਤਰਗਤਿ** [ətərgətɪ] *n* inward condition, state of mental poise bereft of evil thoughts and actions. “mən tən ərɪpɪo ətərgətɪ kini.”—*gəu ə m 1*.  
**2** *adv* achieved at the innermost level. “ətər gətɪ tɪrəthɪ məɪɪ nau.”—*jəpu*.
- ਅੰਤਰਜਾਮ** [ətərjam], **ਅੰਤਰਜਾਮਿ** [ətərjamɪ], **ਅੰਤਰਜਾਮੀ** [ətərjami] *Skt* अन्तर्यामिन् *adj* knowing (or perceiving) innermost thoughts. **2** persuasive by settling in inner mind. “thakur ətərjam.”—*sar m 5*. “jətən kərə manukh dəkəvə ohu ətərjami jane.”—*dhəna m 5*.
- ਅੰਤਰ ਧਾਨ** [ətər dhan] *Skt* अन्तर्धान *n* concealment, hypocrisy, secrecy. **2** *adj* hidden, secret, disappeared.
- ਅੰਤਰ ਧਿਆਨ** [ətər dhɪan], **ਅੰਤਰ ਧਯਾਨ** [ətər dhyān] See ਅੰਤਰ ਧਾਨ. **2** *n* a mental view of the soul.
- ਅੰਤਰ ਭਾਵ** [ətər bhav] *Skt* अन्तर्भाव *n* heart’s object or desire, intention. **2** internal understanding. **3** non-existence, destruction.
- ਅੰਤਰ ਭੂਤ** [ətər bhut] *Skt* अन्तर्भूत *adj* existing within; included in the self. **2** *n* an individual soul; spiritual essence of a living being.
- ਅੰਤਰ ਮਲ** [ətər məl] *Skt* अन्तर्मल *n* mental impurity, pollution of the mind. **2** filth in the stomach.
- ਅੰਤਰ ਮੁਖ** [ətər mukh] *Skt* अन्तर्मुख *adj* who turns mental impulses inward. **2** one with face turned within.
- ਅੰਤਰ ਲਾਪਿਕਾ** [ətər lapɪka] *Skt* अन्तर्लापिका *n* a poetic figure of speech. See ਪੁਰੇਲਿਕਾ.
- ਅੰਤਰਵੇਦ** [ətərved] *Skt* अन्तर्वेद *adj* a country having altars of different religions. **2** *n* a country lying between the rivers Ganges and Yamuna, mentioned as Brahmavarat in the Hindu scriptures. **3** a country between two rivers, doab.
- ਅੰਤਰਵੇਦੀ** [ətərvedɪ] *adj* who dwells between two rivers. See ਅੰਤਰਵੇਦ. an inhabitant of an inter-river basin; a resident of Brahmavarat.
- ਅੰਤਰਾ** [ətəra] *n* a refrain and pause in the text of a hymn. **2** a distance, gap. **3** a cover, shield, obstruction. “jɪn kə bhɪtərɪ he ətəra, jese pəsɪ tese uɪ nərə.”—*bher namdev*. **4** according to Yog, ətəra is what disturbs mental tranquillity. See ਯੋਗ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ 1-30. **5** *adv* without, except.
- ਅੰਤਰਿ** [ətərɪ] *adj* internal, inner. “ətərɪ rog məha dukh.”—*maru solhe m 3*. **2** *adv* within, inside. “nanək rəvɪ rəhɪo səbh ətərɪ.”—*məla m 5*. **3** in the mind or the heart. “ətərɪ bɪkhu mukhɪ əmɪrɪtu suṇave.”—*gəu m 5*. “ətərɪ cɪta nid nə sove.”—*var sor m 3*.
- ਅੰਤਰਿਕ** [əntrɪkʃ], **ਅੰਤਰਿੱਖ** [ətɪrɪkkh], **ਅੰਤਰੀਛ**

- [ātrich] *Skt* अन्तरिक्ष *n* space between the earth and the heaven. **2** the sky. **3** the other world. “ōtrich bhāe pache lok pāchtat hē.”—*BGK*. ‘People do not honour saints during their lifetimes but repent after they are gone.’
- ਅੰਤਰੀਯ** [ātariy], **ਅੰਤਰੀਵ** [ātariiv] *Skt* अन्तरीय *adj* inner, internal. **2 n** garment for the torso; shorts dhoti.
- ਅੰਤਰੁ** [ātaru] See **ਅੰਤਰ**. “ātaru sitəlu sātī hoī.”—*asa* ə m 3. **2** mind.
- ਅੰਤਰੁ ਹਿਰਦਾ** [ātaru hirda] See **ਅੰਤਰ ਹਿਰਦਾ**.
- ਅੰਤਰੰਗ** [ātrəṅg] *Skt* अन्तरङ्ग *adj* from the heart. **2** internal.
- ਅੰਤਰੰਗ ਸਭਾ** [ātrəṅg səbha] an assembly or committee of special members; members managing a committee.
- ਅੰਤਵੰਤ** [ātəvənt] *Skt* अन्त वन्त *adj* liable to meet with ruin, destructible.
- ਅੰਤੜੀ** [ātrī] See **ਅੰਤ**.
- ਅੰਤਾ** [āta] See **ਅੰਤਿਮ**.
- ਅੰਤਿ** [āti] at last, in the end. “āti gəɪa pəchutai.”—*sri* m 3. **2** the last time, at the time of death.
- ਅੰਤਿਮ** [ātim] *Skt* अन्तिम *adj* last, final.
- ਅੰਤਿਵਾਰ** [ātivār] See **ਅੰਤਿ**. “ātivār namu gəhɪɪna.”—*asa* m 5.
- ਅੰਤੀ** [āti] *adj* last, final. “jəhɪ āti əusəɾ aɪ bənət hē.”—*kəli* m 4.
- ਅੰਤੁ** [ātu] See **ਅੰਤ** and **ਅੰਤਜ**. “ātu nə jəpə kita akar.”—*jəpu*.
- ਅੰਤੇ** [āte] at last, at the last time. “āte sətɪguru bolɪa.”—*sədu*.
- ਅੰਤਜ** [āty] *Skt* अन्त्य *adj* last, final. **2 n** Yam, the god of death. **3** the numeral 10,000,000, 000,000,000. See **ਸੰਖਯਾ**.
- ਅੰਤਜਜ** [ātyəj] See **ਅੰਤਜ**.
- ਅੰਤਜਾਂਤਕ** [ātyātək] **ਅੰਤਜ-ਅੰਤਕ** the word **ਅੰਤਕ** in the final position. “adɪ səbəd khək ucərke ātyātək pəd din.”—*sənama*. ‘Adding **ਅੰਤਕ** to ਖਲ (wicked person) it becomes ਖਲਾਂਤਕ which means a noose.’
- ਅੰਤਜਾਨੁਪ੍ਰਾਸ** [ātyanupras] See **ਅਨੁਪ੍ਰਾਸ** 5.
- ਅੰਤਜੇਸ਼ੁ** [ātyeʃtɪ] See **ਅੰਤਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ** and **ਪਿਤ੍ਰਿਮੇਯ**.
- ਅੰਤੁ** [ātr] See **ਅੰਤਰ**. **2** *Skt* अन्त्र *n* an intestine (that ties the body tightly).
- ਅੰਤੁਕ** [ātrək] *n* difference. **2** *adj* internal, inner. “ɪh ātrək mən me pəhɪcano.”—*NP*.
- ਅੰਤੁ ਜੁਰ** [ātr jvər] *n* fever related to intestine, See **ਤਾਪ** (i)
- ਅੰਤੁ ਧਾਨ** [ātr dhan], **ਅੰਤੁ ਧਯਾਨ** [ātrə dhyan] See **ਅੰਤਰ ਧਾਨ** and **ਅੰਤਰ ਧਿਆਨ**.
- ਅੰਤੁਕਿ** [ātrik] See **ਅੰਤਰਿਕ**. “bahəy ka ātrik bəkhana.”—*NP*. ‘external and internal.’
- ਅੰਦ** [ānd] *Skt* अन्द् *vr* to tie. **2 P** اند *n* a desire. **3** wonder. **4** period of five hundred or fifteen thousand years. **5** short form for ਹਸੁੰਦ are. In this case it comes at the end of a word as “mərda akɪl ād.”
- ਅੰਦਕ** [āndək] *P* اندک *adj* little, some, less, short.
- ਅੰਦਰ** [āndər] *P* اندر *adv* in, inside. **2 A** rare. **3 n** barren land. **4** a threshing floor. **5** See **ਅੰਦਰੁ**.
- ਅੰਦਰਹੁ** [āndərhu] from inside, from within. “āndərhu jɪn ka mohu tuɠa.”—*ənādu*.
- ਅੰਦਰੁ** [āndəru] See **ਅੰਦਰ**. “āndəru sitəl sātɪ.”—*var* bɪla m 3. **2** mind, soul. “āndəru ləga ram namɪ.”—*sri* m 5.
- ਅੰਦਰੁ ਚਿਤੁ** [āndəru cɪtu] *n* mind, soul, conscience. “ɪs da āndəru cɪtu nə bhɪjəi.”—*var* guj l m 3.
- ਅੰਦਰੁਨੀ** [āndruni] *P* اندرونی *adj* inner, internal.
- ਅੰਦਲੀਬ** [āndlib] *A* اندلیب *n* a nightingale.
- ਅੰਦਾਖਤਨ** [āndaxtən] *P* انداختن *v* to throw, cast, drop.
- ਅੰਦਾਜ** [āndaj], **ਅੰਦਾਜਾ** [āndaja] *P* اندازه *n* an estimate, guess, conjecture. **2** weight. **3** measurement. **4** part, portion. **5** an instance, example. **6** proper, appropriate, suitable. “bolɪ səkə nə āndaja.”—*bɪla* kəbir. ‘God cannot be talked about even on the basis of guess work.’ “ləphəj kəmaɪ āndaja.”—*maru* solhe m 5.

**ਅੰਦਾਮ** [ədam] *P* **1** **ਅੰਦਾਮ** *n* body. **2** management, administration, arrangement. **3** beauty.  
**ਅੰਦੇਸ਼** [ədeʃ] *P* **ਅੰਦੇਸ਼** *adj* who thinks; used terminally in a word as in ਦੁਰਅੰਦੇਸ਼.  
**ਅੰਦੇਸਰਾ** [ədesra], **ਅੰਦੇਸਰੋ** [ədesro], **ਅੰਦੇਸਾ** [ədesa] *P* **ਅੰਦੇਸਰਾ** *n* apprehension, anxiety. “səbh rəhɪo ədesəro maɪo.”—*sor m 5*. “jo jən bhəjənu kəre prəbhū tera tɪsə ədesa nahi.”—*sor m 5*. **2** doubt, double-mindedness, diffidence. **3** fear, apprehension, misgiving.  
**ਅੰਦੋਹ** [ədoh] *P* **ਅੰਦੋਹ** *n* grief, sorrow. **2** worry, anxiety. “dukh ədoh nəhī tɪh ʃhau.”—*gəu rəvɪdas*.  
**ਅੰਦੋਖਤਨ** [ədokhtən] *P* **ਅੰਦੋਖਤਨ** *v* to gather; to accumulate; to serve; to repay debt.  
**ਅੰਦੋਲ** [ədol] *Skt* **ਅੰਦੋਲ** *vr* to shake, rock, swing.  
**ਅੰਦੋਲਨ** [ədolən] See **ਅੰਦੋਲ**.  
**ਅੰਦਰ** [ədr] See **ਅੰਦਰ**. **2** See **ਅੰਤ**.  
**ਅੰਦਰੁ** [ədrhu] *adv* from inside, from the heart, heartily. “təpa nə hovə ədrəhu lobhi.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*.  
**ਅੰਦਰੂਲ** [ədraul] *n* **ਅੰਤ**-ਆਵਲ intestines (colon), guts, See **ਅੰਤ**.  
**ਅੰਧ** [ədh] *Skt* **ਅੰਧ** *vr* to close eyes, not to see. **2** *Skt* *adj* blind. **3** ignorant, devoid of thought. **4** *n* a blindman. **5** water. **6** an owl. **7** darkness. **8** ignorance. “əgɪani ədh kəmaɪ.”—*var sor m 3*. **9** a defect in poetics where the poet writes contrary to the rules, as “nasɪka kəməɪ jesi nən hē nəgare se.” See **ਕਾਵਜ ਦੋਸ**. **10** *Skt* **ਅੰਧ** *n* a chain. “jəria ədh kədh pər dəre.”—*dətt*. ‘with the net and chain on the shoulder.’  
**ਅੰਧਉ** [ədhəu] blind; who cannot see. **2** ignorant. **3** vain, proud.  
**ਅੰਧ ਅੰਧਾਰ** [ədh ədhar], **ਅੰਧ ਅੰਧਾਰਾ** [ədh ədhara] *n* heavy darkness, pitch darkness. **2** ignorance, lack of education. “bajh guru hē ədh ədhara.”—*majh ə m 1*. **3** *adj* who has no knowledge of a shape or appearance. “əgɪani

ədhā ədh ədhara.”—*majh ə m 1*.  
**ਅੰਧ ਸੁਤ** [ədh sut] *n* son of the blind (Dhritrashtar); Duryodhan and his brother Dussasan, etc.  
**ਅੰਧਕ** [ədhək] *Skt* *n* a blind person. “təm prəkəs əndhəkəh.”—*səhəs m 5*. **2** a sub-caste of Yadavs which started with Andhak, son of Yudhajit. **3** a demon, son of Kashyap who drank so heavily that he came to be known as Andhak (blind with drunk).<sup>1</sup> He is said to have one thousand heads and two thousands arms. He stole the wish-fulfilling parjat tree from Indar’s garden in heaven. Shiv destroyed him. “jɪm ədhək sō hər yudh kəryo.”—*rudr*. **4** A blind ascetic of Vaishya caste, whose son Sravan (Sindhu) was thought to be a wild animal in the dark night, and shot to death, by King Dashrath with a sound-directed arrow.  
**ਅੰਧਕਰ** [ədhəkəh] to the blind one. See **ਅੰਧਕ 1**.  
**ਅੰਧ ਕਰਮ** [ədh kəɾəm] *n* a thoughtless action; actions taken in ignorance. “jəg ədh hē ədhe kəɾəm kəmaɪ.”—*var bɪha m 3*.  
**ਅੰਧਕ ਰਿਪੁ** [ədhək rɪpu] *n* Shiv, See **ਅੰਧਕ 3**.  
**ਅੰਧਕਾਰ** [ədhkar] *Skt* *n* darkness. **2** ignorance, lack of education. “ədhkar məhɪ bhəɪa prəgas.”—*gəḍḍ m 5*. ‘Light of knowledge appeared.’  
**ਅੰਧਕੂਪ** [ədhkup] *adj* a blind well, **2** permanent darkness within a well. **3** *n* world as ignorance. “ədhkup te kəḍḍhe çare.”—*majh m 5*. **4** an underground cell close to a well.  
**ਅੰਧਕੰਧ** [ədhkədh] **ਅੰਧਕ-ਅੰਧ**, demon Andhak blind with drink. “ədhkədh phɪryo təbe jəy dūdbhin bəjaɪ.”—*rudr*. **2** ignorant and imbecile.

<sup>1</sup>An ancient tale is there to the effect that once, laughingly, Parvati covered Shiv eyes with her palms. From this was born Andak. He gained his eye-sight through meditation.

**ਅੰਧ ਕੰਮ** [ədh kəm] See ਅੰਧ ਕਰਮ.

**ਅੰਧ ਗਤਿ** [ədh gətɪ] *n* the gait of a blindman.

**2** thoughtless behaviour. “d̥hūḍət ḍolhɪ ədh gətɪ.”—*s kabir*.

**ਅੰਧ ਘੋਰ** [ədh ghor] *n* pitch darkness; terrifying darkness. **2** hugely ignorant. **3** a terribly ignorant person. “əsəkh murəkh ədh ghor.”—*jəpu*.

**ਅੰਧਤਾਮਿਸ਼ੁ** [ədh tamɪsr] *n* a particular hell so dark that one cannot see one's own stretched hand. **2** ignorance, which is a form of dense darkness.

**ਅੰਧ ਧੁੰਦ** [ədh dhūd], **ਅੰਧ ਧੁੰਧ** [ədh dhūdh] *n* darkness intensified with fog. **2** a bad custom, wrong conduct. **3** injustice. **4** ignorance.

**ਅੰਧ ਧੰਧ** [ədh dhədh] See ਅੰਧਕਰਮ. **2** *S* tyranny, cruelty. **3** disorder, mismanagement.

**ਅੰਧ ਨੇਤ੍ਰਾ** [ədh netra] **نَهَابُ الْعَمْر**; Amaurosis is a disease of the eyes, resulting in partial or total loss of sight. It is caused by head injury, brain tumour syphilitic boil, excessive copulation, diseased eyelids, studying in dim light, headache with pain in eyeballs, taking too much liquor or smoking, and sudden stoppage of menses in women etc. Its treatment should be had from an efficient physician or doctor who after exhaustive testing may properly treat the patient.

A patient of amaurosis should take rich invigorating food and should completely abstain from copulation. The following medicine is very good for a patient suffering from eye-diseases: melt one tola of pure lead, mix it with one tola of mercury while it is hot; then take blue glass, oxide of zinc, cardamom, parched borax, mother of pearl, stone of Basra, caltha patustri, dosel, cold sugar and camphor all one tola each, white antimony four tolas, black antimony ten tolas, raw opium three masas. All those

things should be finely ground and dissolved in one bottle of rose water. Two chhatanks juice of margossa leaves, two chhatanks of bould myrobalan, bellax myrobalan and embile myrobalan, one chhatanks extract of root of amonum anthorhiyam or berberis aristate, be mixed and ground fine like collyrium and put in a blue bottle. By putting this in the eyes with a needle, diseases of the eyes are cured. But care should be taken to ensure that the needle, used by one person is not used by others without thoroughly cleaning it. Medicines prescribed for green cataract are also useful for this disease which also has two more forms; one blind by day but able to see during the night; and two vice versa that is blind during the night but not so during the day. This disease is cured by putting drops of the liquid of the shell of Bellorica myrobalan in the eyes and eating bread of wheat flour with fresh ghee poured on it while it is still hot. This is to be taken for seven days. Daily licking of the powder of the three myrobalans mixed with half tola of ghee of cow's milk is also useful. Seeds of Kulpha (potulaca olerecca) three masas, coriander seeds three masas, ground and mixed with mucilage of the seeds, quince fruit three masas is also beneficial. White sandalwood rubbed in rose water should be rubbed on the forehead. “pəthri bap̥hɪrəg ədhnetra.”—*cəritr 405*.

**ਅੰਧ ਪਤਿ** [ədh pətɪ] *n* night, See ਮਹਾਨਿਸ.

**ਅੰਧ ਪਰੰਪਰਾ** [ədh pəṛəpəra] *n* a thoughtless observance of an old custom; blind faith.

**ਅੰਧ ਬਿਲ** [ədh bil], **ਅੰਧ ਬਿਲਾ** [ədh bila] *n* a dark hole; vagina; vulva. **2** illiteracy, ignorance. “ədh bila te kaḍh-hu kəṛte.”—*dev m 5*.

**ਅੰਧ ਬੀਚਾਰ** [ədh bicar] *n* blind or incomplete



rule after deposing the 'Kanav' dynasty. These Andhra kings, thirty in all, ruled for about 450 years and at last their rule ended around 225 AD. The title of these kings was Shatkarni, Pulmai IV being their last king.

**ਅੰਧ ਵੰਸ਼** [ādhv vāṣ] See ਅੰਧ 3.

**ਅੰਨ** [ān] See ਅੰਨ. *n* corn, grain, edible stuff.

“ān te rāhta dukh dehi sāhta.”—*prābha* 3 *m* 5.

**2** vital air. “lāgrīa pīrī ān.”—*var maru* 2 *ḍākhṇe* *m* 5. **3** some other. See ਅਨਜ. “ān marāg tāj-hu.”—*sāvēye* *m* 4 *ke*.

**ਅੰਨਸਾਲ** [ānsal], **ਅੰਨਸਾਲਾ** [ānśala] *n* a community kitchen; an alms house. “ghār ghār ānsal kārchaḍa.”—*dīlip*.

**ਅੰਨਕਾ** [ānka] *n* the earth, producer of grains. **2** goddess Anpurna.

**ਅੰਨਕੂਟ** [āṅkut] *Skt* अन्नकूट *n* a pile of food; a Hindu festival falling on the day following Divali. On this day devotees place food in front of the deity, but religious books allow it to be celebrated on any day between the moonless and full moon day of the month of Katak.

**ਅੰਨਚ** [ānāc] *Skt* अन्यच्च *adv* others too; more again.

**ਅੰਨਚੇਤ੍ਰ** [ānchetr] *Skt* अन्नचेत्र *n* a place where the hungry get food; a free public kitchen.

**ਅੰਨਤ** [ānāt] *Skt* अन्नत *adv* somewhere else; else where.

**ਅੰਨਥਾ** [ānātha] See ਅਨਯਥਾ.

**ਅੰਨਦਾਤਾ** [āndata] *n* a provider of food; a patron, guardian; nourisher. **2** *adj* a title of kings in Rajputana.

**ਅੰਨਪੂਰਣਾ** [ānpurṇa] *Skt* अन्नपूर्णा *n* a Hindu goddess who fills the devotees' houses with food. Its famous temple is in Kashi and the festival for worshipping it falls on the eighth of the bright half of the lunar month of Chet.

**ਅੰਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਸ਼ਨ** [ān praśan] *Skt* अन्न प्राशन *n* a Hindu custom of first feeding the new born baby by making it lick food. According to the religious

scriptures, this ceremony should be performed when the child is six months old.

**ਅੰਨਮਯਕੋਸ਼** [ānmāykoṣ] See ਕੋਸ਼.

**ਅੰਨਾ** [āna] blind; devoid of thinking, thoughtless. “āna bola kīchu nādārī nā ave.”—*mājh* 3 *m* 3.

**ਅੰਨਿ** [ānī] with or by food. “dehuri cālē paṇī ānī.”—*s fārid*. See ਅਨਜ.

**ਅੰਨਿਆ** [āniā] other, another, some other, different. “jīh sāmān kāhī lāgē nā āniā.”—*VN*.

**ਅੰਨੁ** [ānu] See ਅੰਨ. “ānu nā khahī dehi dukhu dije.”—*ram* 3 *m* 1.

**ਅੰਨ੍ਹਾ** [ānha] See ਅੰਧ.

**ਅੰਨਜ** [āny] *Skt* अन्न *adj* other, some other, another, different. **2** not one's own, stranger, alien.

**ਅੰਨਯਚ** [ānyāc] See ਅੰਨਚ.

**ਅੰਨਯਤ੍ਰ** [ānyātr] *Skt* अन्नत *adv* somewhere else, at some other place. **2** without.

**ਅੰਨਯਥਾ** [ānyātha] See ਅਨਯਥਾ.

**ਅੰਨਯਯ** [ānyay] See ਅਨਯਯ.

**ਅੰਨਯੋਨਜ** [ānyony] See ਅਨਯੋਨਜ.

**ਅੰਨ੍ਯ** [ānvay], **ਅੰਨ੍ਯੈ** [ānvē] See ਅਨ੍ਯ.

**ਅੰਨ੍ਯਿਤ** [ānvīṭ] *Skt* अन्वित *adj* included, enclosed.

**ਅੰਬ** [āb] leaves of gram plant; chaff of only leaves of gram plant. **2** *Skt* आम्र a mango plant and fruit. **3** *Skt* अम्ब *vr* to go, make a sound. **4** *n* a call, shout. **5** going. **6** father. **7** an eye. **8** water. **9** See ਅੰਬਾ and ਅੰਬੁ. **10** See ਅੰਬਣਾ.

**ਅੰਬਸਟ** [ābāsṭ], **ਅੰਬਸੁ** [ābāṣṭh] *Skt* अम्बष्ठ *n* a mahaut of an elephant. **2** son of a Brahman father born to a Vaishya woman. **3** old name of central Punjab; Majha. “īk ābāsṭ des nīrpala.”—*cārītr* 274.

**ਅੰਬਕ** [ābāk] अम्बक *n* father. **2** copper. **3** an eye. “ābāk ābuj me ābu chae.”—*NP*. ‘water (tears) swelled in lotus like eyes.’

**ਅੰਬਕਾ** [ābka] See ਅੰਬਿਕਾ.

**ਅੰਬਣਾ** [ābṇa] *v* to suffer from a disease (amāy), be sick. **2** to get tired, be fatigued. **3** to stretch, be stiff.

**ਅੰਬਰ** [əbər] *Skt* अम्बर *vr* to gather; to accumulate. **2** *Skt* अम्बर *n* the sky, firmament. “əbər dhərətɪ vɪçhəɔɾɪənu.”—*var ram 1 m 3*. **3** brain, the tenth door; brain. “əbər kūjā kurliā.”—*suhī m 1 kuvəjī*. ‘The brain resounded with the sounds of water fowls.’ **4** clothes, garments. “duhsasən ki səbha dropti, əbər let ubariəle.”—*mali namdev*. **5** a perfume produced from the fat of a whale. *A* ۴. **6** mica. **7** cotton. **8** Amber (Amer), an old town of Rajputana, which prior to Jaipur was the capital of Kachhvaha Rajputs. See ਅੰਬੋਰ. **9** Some ignorant scribe has written ਅੰਬਰ instead of ਅੰਗਿਰ in Dasam Granth. “bhəjət bhəyo əbər ki dara.”—*cədr*. ‘The moon enjoyed sexual union with the wife of Angiras (Brahhaspati).’ **10** *P* ۴ tweezers, nippers, pincers.

**ਅੰਬਰ ਕੁੰਜਾਂ** [əbər kūjā] See ਅੰਬਰ 3.

**ਅੰਬਰ ਚੂਰ** [əbər cur] *n* a scented paste made with perfume of whale’s fat used by rich people to massage the body.

**ਅੰਬਰ ਬੇਲ** [əbər bel] See ਅਕਾਸਬੇਲ and ਅਮਰ ਬੇਲ.

**ਅੰਬਰਾਉਣਾ** [əbrauṇa] *v* to convey, deliver. “jɪn jiu dia so rɪjək əbrave.”—*suhī rəvɪdas*.

**ਅੰਬਰਾਈ** [əbrai] See ਅੰਬਰਾਉਣਾ. **2** *n* ਅਮਰਾਈ, a line of mango trees; a mango grove.

**ਅੰਬਰੀ** [əbri] *adj* related to the sky. See ਅੰਬਰ. **2** *n* unirrigated land relying only on rainfall.

**ਅੰਬਰੀ** [əbrī] *P* ۴ *adj* smelling like the perfume of whale-fat and black in colour.

**ਅੰਬਰੀਸ** [əbris], **ਅੰਬਰੀਕ** [əbrik], **ਅੰਬਰੀਖ** [əbrikh] *Skt* अम्बरीष *n* a hearth for parching grain. **2** a trough used for parching grain. **3** Vishnu. **4** the Sun. **5** Shiv. **6** a battle, war. **7** according to Valmīk’s Ramayan, son of Suryvanshi king Prashusharuk, who was Ikshaku’s descendant in the 28<sup>th</sup> generation.<sup>1</sup> To protect him,

<sup>1</sup>In Bhagvat Ambarish is mentioned as son of Nabhag, See chapter 9, item 4-5, Mahabharat also confirms Bhagavat.

Vishnu’s Sudarshan Chakar chased sage Durvasa whose story is as follows:

On 12<sup>th</sup> of Kartik, king Ambrik was ready to break his fast on the eleventh day, when sage Durvasa arrived. The king invited him also to eat but the latter said that he would first take a bath. The king waited a long while but Durvasa did not return. On the advice of his priest, the king then broke his fast. Durvasa on return got very angry. He pulled a tuft of his hair with which he created a smart person who started beating the king. Vishnu sent his Sudarshan Chakar to protect the king which killed the smart person and chased Durvasa who ran for his life but did not receive any refuge in the world. Tired at last, he sought refuge with Ambrik himself who saved him from the Sudarshan Chakar.<sup>2</sup>

Another story in Ling Puran is that Narad and sage Parvat, on seeing the beauty of Sundari, Ambarik’s daughter, fell in love with her and approached the king for her hand. The king replied that he would marry his daughter to a person of her liking. Both of them then went separately to Vishnu, each asking the god to turn the other into a monkey so that the princess might not marry him. The god granted their request. So both of them became monkey-faced and neither could get the princess. They cursed Ambrik that he would remain enveloped in darkness. Vishnu in order to protect his devotee Ambrik shot his Sudarshan Chakar which produced light like that of the sun and dispelled darkness. It then chased the two sages, Narad and Parvat, who sought forgiveness from Ambrik, which was granted. It was only then that they found peace. “əbrik kəu dio əbhə pəd.”—*maru namdev*. “janyo bhəgət bhup əbris.”—*GPS*.

<sup>2</sup>See Bhai Gurdas Var 10, pauri 4.

**ਅੰਬਵਾ** [əbva] *adj* of the colour of a mango; of the colour of mango juice. “əbva rəg bādhe.”—*KRISƏN*.

**ਅੰਬੜਨਾ** [əbərna] *v* to reach; to arrive at. “bɪn beɾi paɾɪ nə əbɾɛ.”—*vəḍ m I. 2* to be equal to; to achieve similarity. “ɪkətu ʈol nə əbɾa.”—*suhi m I kucəji*. “əmlɪ əməl nə əbɾɛ.”—*vəḍ m I*. ‘For an addict nothing equals the drug he is addicted to.’

**ਅੰਬਾ** [əba] *Skt* अम्बा *n* mother. “əbu lɪye əba əg dhoe.”—*NP. 2* Durga. **3** elder daughter of Kashi’s king Indardyman whom Bhishampitamah snatched away for his brother Vichitarviray. But she wanted to marry Shalv. Learning about this, Bhisham sent her to Shalv, but he did not accept her. Disappointed, she worshipped Shiv, and during her next birth she as Shikhandi became the means to kill Bhisham in the battle of Mahabharat.

**ਅੰਬਕੜੀ** [əbakɾi], **ਅੰਬਖੜੀ** [əbakhɾi] *n* a shrivelled piece of a raw mango. **2** a small raw mango. “əbakɾiā je khae.”—*BG*

**ਅੰਬਾਰ** [əbar] *P* انبار *a* heap, stack, rick. **2** a pit, pond.

**ਅੰਬਾਰੀ** [əbari] *P* انباری *n* a canopied howdah. *A* انبار See ਮੇਘਾਡੰਬਰ.

**ਅੰਬਾਲਾ** [əbala] *Skt* आम्रालय (house of mangoes). *n* a city in between Ludhiana and Karnal where there used to be many mango gardens in the past. Now it is the headquarters of a district as well as a commissioner and cantonment. A railway line to Kalka and Simla branches off from here. It has the following gurdwaras:

(1) Guru Gobind Singh’s gurdwara on the bank of Labbhu’s tank northwest of the town. It has a small nice building with residential quarters close by. A piece of land has been donated to it by Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh. Free

kitchen is provided by local Sikhs; accommodation for the stay of ten visitors is also arranged.

The priest is an Akali Sikh. The railway station is about half a mile northeast of the town.

(2) The gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh is in the house of a priest, Bhai Sundar Singh, in Dhumi Gujjar Bazar. Guru Granth is placed for recitation regularly on manji sahib (a cot) in the roofed part of the house. The Guru arrived here during a visit from Lakhnaur for sight-seeing and stayed here for three days. The place is half a mile east of Ambala city railway station.

(3) A sacred spot in the name of Guru Gobind Singh and called Manji Sahib is there in the fields south of the main courts, southeast of the city. The Guru came here while on a visit from Lakhnaur. The building of Manji Sahib is crumbling in the absence of a caretaker. The place is half a mile southwest of Ambala city railway station.

(4) Out of Sapatu Gate opposite the charitable home for stray cows is the Gurdwara of Guru Har Krishan who stayed here while on his way to Delhi. It has a small building with a Singh acting as the priest, and possesses ten bighas of land. It is connected with Ambala city railway station by about one mile of metalled road in the east of the city.

(5) Guru Teg Bahadur’s gurdwara is near Tabakkal Shah’s mosque in Kainth Majari. The Sikh carrying the head of the Guru from Delhi had stayed here a while. Now an impressive gurdwara has come up about one mile east of the city railway station.

**ਅੰਬਾਲਿਕਾ** [əbalɪka] *Skt* अम्बालिका *n* mother. “kɪ əbalɪka che.”—*dətt. 2* daughter of Raja Indar dayuman of Kashi, younger sister of Amba

whom Bhisham Pitamah had forcibly brought for his brother Vichitarviray. After the death of Vichitarviray, Vyas had sexual contact with her to procreate Pandav whose progeny were the Pandavs.

**ਅੰਬਿ** [əbɪ] on the mango tree. “koɪl hovā əbɪ bəsā.”—*gəu m 1*.

**ਅੰਬਿਕਾ** [əbɪka] *Skt* अम्बिका *n* the middle daughter of Indardiyuman, king of Kashi, was the real sister of Amba and Ambalika. Bhisham had snatched, brought her to be married to his brother Vichitarviray. On her becoming a widow, the sage Vyas entered into nryog (cohabitation without marriage) and produced Dhritrashtar who became the father of Duryodhan and other Kauravs. **2** mother. **3** Durga. “nəmo hīgula pīgula əbɪkayā.”—*cədi 2*.

**ਅੰਬਿਯਾ** [əbɪya] *n* a raw mango. **2** See ਅੰਬੀਆ. **3** *adj* of the colour of a mango.

**ਅੰਬੀ** [əbi] *n* a small and raw mango. **2** *Skt* अम्बी *n* mother. **3** a noble woman.

**ਅੰਬੀਆ** [əbia] *A* اَمْبِيَا *n* plural of ਅੰਬੀ. “jɪte əlia əbia hoɪ bite.”—*VN*. **2** twenty first chapter of the Quran wherein the caliphs are described. **3** See ਅੰਬਿਯਾ.

**ਅੰਬੀ ਛਾਵ** [əbi chav], **ਅੰਬੀ ਛਾਵੜੀ** [əbi chavɾi] *n* perennial happiness; shade of mango trees remains constant because they do not defoliate. “jɪni səkhi səhu ravɪa se əbi chavɾieh jio.”—*suhī m 1 kuvjī*.

**ਅੰਬੀਰ** [əbir] See ਅਮੀਰ. **2** See ਅਬੀਰ. “gʊlab əbir gʊlal uɖai.”—*krɪsən*. **3** *P* اَمْبِير filling with dry or wet earth.

**ਅੰਬੁ** [əbu] *Skt* अम्बु *n* water. “osʊ əgɛ pɪche ɖhoi nahi jɪsʊ ədərɪ nɪɖa muɦɪ əbu pɛɾa.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*. ‘His heart is full of malice and mouth overflows with water.’ meaning that the mouth waters because of greed. **2** a child.

**ਅੰਬੁਕ** [əbuk] *Skt n* a red castor. **2** See ਅੰਬਕ.

**ਅੰਬੁਜ** [əbuɟ] *Skt* अम्बुज *n* a lotus, which is born from water. See ਅੰਬਕ. **2** a stork. **3** the moon. **4** camphor. **5** a conchshell. **6** a tree.—*sənama*.

**ਅੰਬੁਜਨੀ** [əbuɟni] *Skt n* the earth (born from water.)—*sənama*.

**ਅੰਬੁਜ ਭੂ** [əbuɟ bhu], **ਅੰਬੁਜਾਸਨ** [əbujasən] *Skt n* Brahma, who was born from a lotus and has his seat on it.

**ਅੰਬੁਦ** [əbud] *Skt* अम्बुद *n* a cloud, which yields water. **2** *adj* who provides water.

**ਅੰਬੁਦਜ** [əbudəɟ] *n* water bearing cloud; cloud from which comes water.—*sənama*.

**ਅੰਬੁਦਜਾਪਰ** [əbudɟadhər] *n* a holder of water, a tank, reservoir. **2** the sea, ocean.—*sənama*.

**ਅੰਬੁਦ ਧੁਨ** [əbud dhun] *adj* one who roars like a cloud. **2** *n* Meghnad, son of Ravan, who thundered like a cloud.—*sənama*.

**ਅੰਬੁਦਨੀ** [əbudni] *n* earth the giver of water.—*sənama*. **2** a line of clouds. **3** a stream, river.

**ਅੰਬੁਧ** [əbudh], **ਅੰਬੁਧਿ** [əbudhɪ], **ਅੰਬੁਨਾਥ** [əbunath], **ਅੰਬੁਨਿਧਿ** [əbunɪdhɪ], **ਅੰਬੁਪਤਿ** [əbupətɪ] *n* a sea; ocean as treasure of water; holder of water; master of water. **2** Varun, is also named Ambunath and Ambupati.

**ਅੰਬੁਰੁਹ** [əburuh] *Skt n* a lotus, born from water.

**ਅੰਬੁਵਾ** [əbuva] *adj* of a mango. **2** mango-like. **3** of yellow colour, colour of mango juice. See ਅੰਬਵਾ.

**ਅੰਬੁਹ** [əbuh] See ਅੰਬੋਹ.

**ਅੰਬੋਰ** [əber] old capital of Rajputs of Kachhava clan in Rajputana. It has the temple of Ambkeshvar Mahadev, due to which it came to be called Amber. Some people surmise that this name came from King Ambrish. So the city was called Ambrishnagar.<sup>1</sup> It is seven miles northeast of Jaipur railway station. Here the Jaygarh fort, situated on a 500 feet high hill, is worth seeing. Beautiful mansions of Raja Man Singh and Raja Jay Singh Mirza

<sup>1</sup>See ਅੰਬਰੀਸ.

may be seen at Amber.

In 1728 AD Maharaja Jay Singh Savai founded a new city Jaipur and made it his capital. Now the state itself is named Jaipur (Jaipur). Amber is now named Amber and Amer also. “meṛtes ēberpəṭi əmɪt sen le sath.”—*cəritr* 52.

**ਅੰਬੇਰ ਨਾਥ** [əber nath], **ਅੰਬੇਰ ਪਤਿ** [əber pəṭi], **ਅੰਬੇਰਾਧੀਸ਼** [əberadhiṣ] King of Amber, Maharaja of present Jaipur, See **ਅੰਬੇਰ**.

**ਅੰਬੋਹ** [əboh] *P* 𑂔𑂱𑂰 *n* a group, crowd, assemblage, multitude. **2** a heap, hoard, pile, dump.

**ਅੰਬ੍ਰਿਤ** [əbrɪt] See **ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ**. “kəhɪ məθura əbrɪt bəyən.”—*səveye m 5 ke. 2 Skt* अवृत *adj* without obstruction, unhindered. **3** without hitch, unbroken. “əbrɪt dhərme.”—*jaṗu*.

**ਅੰਬ੍ਰਿਤ ਜਲ** [əbrɪt jəl] See **ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਜਲ**.

**ਅੰਭ** [əbh] *Skt* अभ् *vr* to make a sound. **2 Skt** अभ् *n* water. “kac gəgrɪa əbh məjhri.”—*asa m 5*. “kūbh jəle məhɪ dərɪo əbhe əbh mɪlo.”—*sar m 5*. **3** god. **4** forefather.

**ਅੰਭਰੀ** [əbhri] *n* a stream, river. **2** rivers like Ganga, Yamuna, etc.—*sənama*.

**ਅੰਭੁਲਾ** [əbhula] *n* water. See **ਅੰਭ**. “nam tero əbhula nam tero cādno.”—*dhāna rəvidas*.

**ਅੰਭੋਜ** [əbhøj] *Skt* अभोज *n* born from water, a lotus.

**ਅੰਭੋਦ** [əbhod] *Skt* अभोद *n* giver of water, a cloud.

**ਅੰਭੋਧਰ** [əbhodhər], **ਅੰਭੋਧਿ** [əbodhɪ] *Skt n* a holder of water, cloud. **2** a sea, ocean.

**ਅੰਭੋਰੁਹ** [əbhoruh] *Skt n* born (ਰੁਹ) from water (ਅੰਭਾ), a lotus. **2** a crane. **3 adj** water born.

**ਅੰਮ** [əm] *A* 𑂔𑂱 *n* mother. “əm əbe thavhu mɪṭhɾa.”—*sri m 5 pəpɪ*. See **ਅੰਬਾ**.

**ਅੰਮਰੀਕ** [əmrik] See **ਅੰਬਰੀਖ**. “əmrik prəhɫad sərən gobɪd.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.

**ਅੰਮੜਨਾ** [əmərna] *v* to reach, arrive. “rah dəsai na jula akhā əmɾɪas.”—*vəḍ m 1*.

**ਅੰਮੜੀ** [əmɾi] See **ਅੰਮੜਨਾ**. **2 n** mother.

**ਅੰਮਾ** [əma] *Skt* अम्मा *A* 𑂔𑂱 *n* mother.

**ਅੰਮਾਲ** [əmal] *A* 𑂔𑂱 *n* plural of ਅਮਲ. action, conduct.

**ਅੰਮਾਲੀ** [əmali] ਅੰਬੀ-ਆਲੀ best friend (feminine) “mere ətəɾɪ bhukh nə utre, əmali.”—*vəḍ m 5*. **2** because of actions, that is, because of worldly occupations. “əməli həu khəri sucəji te səhɪ ek nə bhava.”—*vəḍ m 1*. I am fairly efficient in worldly affairs but O God! none of these, is to your liking.

**ਅੰਮਾਵਸ** [əmavəs], **ਅੰਮਾਵਸਿ** [əmavəsɪ] new moon night. See **ਅਮਾਵਸ**. “əmavəsɪ məhɪ as nɪvarəu.”—*gəu thɪti kəbir*.

**ਅੰਮਾਵਣ** [əmavən] *adj* beyond capacity, infinite, countless. “mən kucəji əmavən ḍosɾe.”—*suhi m 1 kucəji*.

**ਅੰਮੁਹਾ** [əmuha] See **ਅਮੁਹਾ**. “mata bhəsa əmuha aɪ.”—*gəu kəbir*. ‘Intoxicated bull (that is mind) gets uncontrolled.’

**ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ** [əmrət] See **ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ**.

**ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤੀ** [əmrəti] See **ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤੀ**.

**ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ** [əmrɪt] See **ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤ**. **2 n** butter. “təb məthie, ɪn bɪdhi əmrɪt pavhu.”—*suhi m 1*. **3** milk. “soɪn kəṭori əmrɪt bhəri.”—*bher namdev*. **4 adj** without death, immortal. “hərɪ əmrɪt səjən mera.”—*suhi chāt m 5*. **5** sweet. “gurumukh əmrɪt baṇi bolhɪ.”—*sri ə m 3*.

**ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਸਬਦ** [əmrɪt səbəd] *n* Guru’s composition or discourse. **2** Guru’s sermon or advice. “əmrɪt səbəd pɪve jən koɪ.”—*asa m 5*.

**ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ** [əmrɪtsər], **ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰੁ** [əmrɪtsəru] See **ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ**. **2** a holy congregation; a community of holy men. “əmrɪtsəru sɪphti da ghəru.” **3** a sacred tank of liberation. “sətɪguru he əmrɪtsər saca.”—*majh ə m 3*. **4** self-knowledge. **5** embodiment of self. “kaɪa ədərɪ əmrɪtsər saca.”—*maru solhe m 3*.

**ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਕਥਾ** [əmrɪt kəθa] *n* a nectar of spiritual discourse. **2** a discourse leading to salvation. **3** a talk about God. “əmrɪt kəθa sət səgɪ

sunua.”—*bavən*.

**ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿ** [əmrɪt dɾɪsət̪ɪ] *n* a spiritual glance, compassionate attention. “əmrɪt dɾɪsət̪ɪ pekhe huɪ sət̪.”—*sukhməni*.

**ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰ** [əmrɪtdhar], **ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਧਾਰਾ** [əmrɪtdhara] a flow or current of nectar. **2** a shower of Guru’s words and His name. “jhɪmɪ jhɪmɪ bərsə əmrɪtdhara.”—*majh m 5*. **3** according to Yog, essence of belief dripping from the brain. “əmrɪt dhar gəgən dəs duarɪ.”—*gəu m 1*.

**ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਧਾਰੀ** [əmrɪt dhari] a discourse about God flowing like a current of nectar. “həmarɪ pɪarɪ əmrɪt dhari.”—*asa m 5*. **2** one who has taken nectar of the double edged sword.

**ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਫਲ** [əmrɪt phəl] the fruit of liberation; spiritual knowledge. “bɪn guru məɦɪl nə japai

na əmrɪt phəl pahɪ.”—*sri m 3*. See **ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਫਲ**.

**ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਬਚਨ** [əmrɪt bəcən] *n* sweet utterances. “əmrɪt bəcən sətɪguru ki baɳi.”—*guj m 4*. **2** Guru’s utterance.

**ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਵੇਲਾ** [əmrɪt vela] See **ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਵੇਲਾ**. “əmrɪt vela səcu nau vədɪai vicaru.”—*jəpu*.

**ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤੀ** [əmrɪti] *n* a glutinous food made of flour, milk and sugar. **2** a sweetmeat like a jalebi, circular in shape. “əmrɪtiā khurme su bərə bər ghevər set sɪta bəhu pae.”—*NP*.

**ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤੁ** [əmrɪtu] See **ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ**. “əmrɪtu həɪɪ ka nau.”—*suhi m 1*.

**ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਕ** [əmrɪk] See **ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਕ**. “jyō əmrɪk bhəgət dɦɪg ayo.”—*NP*.

**ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ** [əmrɪt] See **ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ**. **2** like nectar. **3** *Skt* असुत्यु *adj* deathless, immortal. “paɪa sadhu səg həɪɪ həɪɪ əmrɪt.”—*bɪla m 5*.



ੲ [iri] third letter, a vowel of Punjabi script, used to form matras ਇ [ɪ], ਈ [i], ੈ [ɛ]. **2** See ਇ.

ਇ [ɪ] *Skt* इ *vr* to rise, appear, run, go, become more, accept. **2** *n* Kamdev; Cupid. **3** favour, compassion. **4** *part* expressing surprise. **5** In Punjabi ਇ [ɪ] is also used in place of ੈ [ɛ] as ਜਾਣਇ [jaṇəɪ] for ਜਾਣੈ [jaṇɛ], ਮਾਣਇ [maṇəɪ] for ਮਾਣੈ [maṇɛ] etc. “preṃ rəsu ape jaṇəɪ.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. ‘He himself knows.’

ਇਉ [ɪu], ਇਉਂ [ɪu] *Skt* एवं *adv* like this, in this manner. “nanək kəhɛ sɪaṇɪe! ɪu kəṭ mɪlava hoɪ.”—*var suhi m 2*. **2** more like this, thus some other.

ਇਉ ਹੀ [ɪu hi], ਇਉਂ ਹੀ [ɪu hi] *adv* like this, in this way, by this method. **2** in vain, fruitless. “tərnəpo ɪu hi gəɪo.”—*s m 9*.

ਇਅਤਬਾਰ [ɪətbar] *A* اِتْبَار *n* idea of understanding. **2** certainty, surety. **3** acceptance of advice.

ਇਆ [ɪa] *Skt* अयं *pron* this. “pun ɪa əusər cərə nə hatha.”—*bavən*. **2** this. See ਇਸ. “ɪa sukh te bhɪkhiə bhəli.”—*s kəbir*. **3** *part* or.

ਇਆਹੂ [ɪahu] this very, only this. “ɪahu jəgətɪ bɪhane kəi jənəm.”—*sukhməni*.

ਇਆਣ [ɪaṇ] *adj* ignorant, innocent. **2** *n* a child.

ਇਆਣਪ [ɪaṇəp] *n* ignorance, innocence. **2** childhood.

ਇਆਣਾ [ɪaṇa] *adj* ignorant, devoid of knowledge. “hoɪ ɪaṇa kərə kəmu aṇɪ nə səke rasɪ.”—*var asa m 2*. **2** *n* a child. **3** teetotaller. “pita phull ɪaṇi ghumən surme.”—*cəḍi 3*. ‘The brave ones swayed as did the teetotaller after drinking distilled opium.’ See ਫੁੱਲ **3**.

ਇਆਨਥ [ɪanəth], ਇਆਨਪ [ɪanəp] *n* ignorance,

innocence. “re mən! ɛsi kərhi ɪanəth.”—*maru m 5*. “meri bəhut ɪanəp jərət.”—*dev m 5*.

“ɪanəp te səbh bhəi sɪanəp.”—*bɪla m 5*. **2** childhood, childishness.

ਇਆਨੜਾ [ɪaṇṛa], ਇਆਨੜੀ [ɪaṇṛi] *adj* innocent, ignorant. (ṛa and ṛi as suffixes mean possessors).

**2** young. **3** who does not know how to please his master. “ɪaṇṛie! maṇṛa kaɪ kərəhi?”—*tlḷ m 1*.

ਇਆਨਾ [ɪana] See ਇਆਣਾ.

ਇਆਲੀਕਲਾਂ [ɪalikəlā] a village in tehsil and district Ludhiana, about one mile north-east of railway station Baddoval.

It has a gurdwara named after Guru Hargobind who had blessed the village with his visit. It is in an old building looked after by an Udasi sadhu. The gurdwara possesses 80 bighas of land donated by the villagers.

ਇਅੰਗ [ɪəŋ] *adj* having beautiful limbs (or body) like those (that) of ਇ (Cupid); possessing a beautiful body. “ɪəŋsət.”—*gyan*.

ਇਸ [ɪs] *pron* this, it. It is an inflexional form of ਇਹ. “təb ɪs kəu sukh nahi koɪ.”—*sukhməni*. **2** *Skt* ईश *n* a king. “tɪyā ɪsə, gəhyo kisə.”—*ramav*. ‘King Ravan’s wife, Mandodari was caught by ਕੀਸ (monkeys).’

ਇਸਹਾਕ [ɪs-hak] See ਇਬਰਾਹੀਮ.

ਇਸਕ [ɪsək] *A* اِسْك *n* fondness, love. “ɪsək muhəbətɪ nanka, lekha kərtə pasɪ.”—*var maru 1 m 1*.

ਇਸਕਾੜ [ɪskat] *A* اِسْكَاڑ *n* act of ਸਕੂੜ (felling), aborting, toppling. **2** abortion.

ਇਸਟ [ɪsət] *Skt* इष्ट *a* religious task.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>See अत्रि सिम्रित्ति § 44.

2 worshipable God. 3 a friend. 4 *adj* desired, wanted. 5 worshipped. 6 beloved. "Isət mit əru bhai."—*jet m 5*.

ਇਸਟਕਾ [Isətka] See ਇਟ.

ਇਸਟ ਦੇਵ [Isət dev] *Skt* ਇਸ਼ੁ ਦੇਵ *n* worthy of worship according to one's religion. For the Sikhs it is God, the Creator. 2 tutelary god of a clan.

ਇਸਟ ਮੀਤ [Isət mit] *adj* desired friend, dear friend. See ਇਸਟ 6.

ਇਸਟਾਪੱਤਿ [Istapattī] *Skt* इष्टापत्ति *n* ਇਸ਼ੁ (desired) ਆਪੱਤਿ (gain); finding a desired point in the opponent's speech or action, desired success. "to bhi Istapattī ham jova."—*GPS*. 2 profit, gain.

ਇਸਟਾਮ [Istām] See ਅਸਟਾਮ.

ਇਸਟੀ [Istī] *adj* having a deity, or patron saint. 2 one who realises or actuates a charm. "kəhyo kī Istī tū bəḍa ṭamən kərət bənāī."—*NP*. 3 *Skt* इष्टि *n* an oblation; a religious sacrifice. 4 desire, wish.

ਇਸ਼ਤਹਾਰ [Ištəhar] *A* اشتہار *n* publicity, public notice; an announcement.

ਇਸਤਕਬਾਲ [Istakbal] *A* استقبال *n* a welcome; a reception; going forward to receive as a mark of respect or honour.

ਇਸਤਦੁਆ [Isətdua] *A* استدعا *n* an expression of desire. 2 a prayer, supplication, request.

ਇਸਤਮਰਾਰ [Isətmrar] *A* استمرار *n* firmness, resoluteness. 2 continuity. 3 without change.

ਇਸ ਤਰਾਂ [Is tərā] *adv* like this, in this manner.

ਇਸਤਾਦਨ [Istādən] *P* استاد *v* to stand. 2 to halt.

ਇਸਤਾਦਾ [Istada] *P* استاده *adj* standing.

ਇਸਤਾਮਾਲ [Istamal] *A* استعمال *n* being or putting in use; use.

ਇਸਤਿਹਕਾਕ [Istihakak] *A* استحقاق *n* an entitlement.

ਇਸਤਿਗਾਸਾ [Istigasa] *A* استیغاث *n* a request; petition to the ruler for obtaining justice; an appeal.

ਇਸਤਿਜਾ [Istija] *A* استجيا *n* cleansing of a drain. 2 cleansing the excretory organs with earth

or water after easing or pissing. According to the Islamic texts one does not remain fit to perform a namaz if the body or cloth is soiled by urine. Therefore the wetness left after urination should be sucked clean with a piece of stone or hard earth.

ਇਸਤਿਮਰਾਰ [Istīmərar] See ਇਸਤਮਰਾਰ.

ਇਸਤਿਯਾਕ [Istiyak] *A* اشتیاق *n* fondness. 2 wish, desire. 3 love.

ਇਸਤਿਲਾਹ [Istilah] *A* اصطلاح *n* consultation. 2 a technical term, or phrase, having a special meaning, such as 'deg teg' (literally kettle and sword) meaning feeding and destruction of enemies to continue, as the goal of the Khalsa. See ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੇ ਬੋਲੇ.

ਇਸਤ੍ਰਿਜ [Istrij] *n* menses, menstrual discharge—*sənama*. 2 metaphorically, red sea.

ਇਸਤ੍ਰੀ [Istri] *n* a smoothing iron press, used by tailors and washermen. 2 *Skt* स्त्री a woman. 3 wife. "Istri tāj kərī kam vīapīa."—*maru ə m l*. See ਨਾਰੀ.

ਇਸਤ੍ਰੀ ਜਾਤਿ [Istri jatī] four types of women according to Kamshastar. See ਸੰਖਿਨੀ, ਹਫਤਿਨੀ, ਚਿਤ੍ਰਿਨੀ and ਪਦਮਿਨੀ and ਪੁਰੁਸ ਜਾਤਿ.

ਇਸਤ੍ਰੀਜਿਤ [Istrijit] *adj* conquered by a woman, i.e. uxorious.

ਇਸਤ੍ਰੀ ਧਨ [istri dhən] *n* dowry, ornaments and cash which a bride gets from her father or the groom at the time of marriage. Katyayan and Manu have referred to six types: (1) money in cash and kind given at the time of marriage. (2) goods given at the time of departure after her second visit to her in-laws. (3) pelf given by the husband to please his wife. (4) money and objects given by her brothers. (5) material things given by her mother and (6) gifts given on different occasions by her father. See mānu simritī Ch 9, § 194.

ਇਸਤ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਜਾ [Istri raja] *n* Mohini Avtar.—*dəsəm grēth*.

ਇਸਥਿਰ [Isthīr] *Skt* स्थिर *adj* firm, steady.

ਇਸਨਾਨ [Isnan] *Skt* स्नान *n* cleansing the body.

2 bathing. A bath has been accepted by scholars as the basis of good health and deliverance from disease, and subtly considered, bathing also enhances spiritual cleanliness and mental peace. The praise of bath in Sikhism is universally acclaimed, but the Gurus have not considered cleansing the body without cleanliness of the mind as helpful for spiritual well being. “kəɪ Isnan sɪmərɪ prəbhū əpnə tən mən bhəe əroga.” —*sor m 5*. For a better understanding. See ਨਾਮ ਦਾਨ ਇਸਨਾਨ.

In the modern times, many incurable diseases are treated with special baths like sun bath, steam bath, mud bath, or bath with medicated water.

ਇਸਨਾਨੀ [Isnani] *Skt* स्नानिन् *adj* who has a bath.

2 who remains clean by habit.

ਇਸਨਾਨੁ [Isnanu] See ਇਸਨਾਨ. “Isnanu kərɦɪ dɪnu rati.” —*majh ə m 3*.

ਇਸਪਾਤ [Ispat] See ਅਸਪਾਤ.

ਇਸਮ [Isəm] *A* اسم *n* a name. 2 a name of God, See ਤਸਬੀ.

ਇਸਮਾਈਲ [Ismail] See ਇਬਰਾਹੀਮ.

ਇਸ਼ਰਤ [Ishrət] *A* عِشْرَت leading a luxurious life.

2 the act of living together.

ਇਸਰਾਈਲ [Israil] *A* إسرائيل *adj* chosen (ਇਸਰਾ) of (ਈਲ) God. In Hebrew this word also means a true friend of God. 2 *n* This is another name of Jacob, the first initiator of Israeli dynasty. See ਇਬਰਾਹੀਮ and ਯਕੂਬ.

ਇਸਰਾਸਤੁ [Israstrə] See ਈਸਰਾਸਤੁ.

ਇਸਰਾਫੀਲ [Israfīl] See ਫ਼ਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ.

ਇਸਰਾਰ [Israr] *n* insistence. See ਅਸਰਾਰ.

ਇਸਲਾਹ [Islah] *A* اصلاح *n* emendation, correction.

ਇਸਲਾਮ [Islam] *A* اسلام *n* renunciation. 2 bowing the head. 3 accepting the will of God.

4 Prophet Muhammad named his faith Islam, followers of which are called Muslim or Musalman. The five principles of Islam are:

(a) believing in one God.

(b) praying five times a day.

(c) giving ‘zəkat’ (one fourteenth part of earnings in charity).

(d) observing fasts during the month of Ramzan; and

(e) going on pilgrimage to kaaba in Mecca.

Besides these rules, one who has faith in prophet Muhammad, God’s messengers, the angels, the revealed book Quran, the last day of judgment and in Allah is a Muslim or “momɪn” مؤمن (a believer).

ਇਸਲਾਮ ਖ਼ਾਂ [Islam xā] son of Shaffi Khan, one of the maulavis (Muslim priests) of Kabul, was subedar of Lahore during the reign of Bahadur Shah. When the Sikhs of Majha rose under Banda Bahadur, Islam Khan at first remained quiet in Lahore, but when Muslim religious teachers raised the Haidri banner, he too willy-nilly sent troops to fight against the Sikhs but got defeated in the month of Savan of Sammat 1767. He died in Lahore in 1768. Some writers have mentioned him as Aslam Khan or Muslim Khan.

ਇਸਲਾਮ ਦੇ ਫਿਰਕੇ [Islam de firke] According to Hadis Tirmazi, prophet Muhammad had opined that while the Jews had seventy two clans, his followers would have seventy three, and all but one would go to hell. Asked to clarify, he said. “Those who follow me and my companions will go to heaven.” Sunni Muslims claim that they are the ones thus blessed by the Prophet.

Besides the Sunnis, Islam has seventy two sects divided into the following eight groups:

(a) Muatzilah (b) Shia (c) Khavarij (d) Murjiyah (e) Najjariyah (f) Jabriyah

(g) Qadariyah and (h) Mushabbih.

(a) Per detail Muatziyah معتزله sect was founded by Vasil Bin Atta during the second century Hijri. He was born in Madiana in 80 Hijri and died in 131. Muatziyah means one who stands aside. So Vasil parted from Imam of Basri and set up this separate sect, but this sect was further divided into these sub-sects:

(2) Vasiliyah واصلية holds that man is free to act: God only exists but has no qualities.

(3) Amriyah عمرية was founded by Amar Bin Abid.

(4) Huzailiyah هزلية was founded by Abu Huzail. It believes that God has fixed the moment of death separately for each individual.

(5) Nazzamiyah نظامية was floated by Ibrahim Bin Sayyar Nazam.

(6) Asvariyah اسوارية was led by Abu Ali Umar Bin Abdullah Qayad Asvari.

(7) Iskafiyah اسكافية was founded by Abu Jafar Muhammad Iban Abdullah Iskafi. According to it, God is not strict with wise men.

(8) Jafaryah جعفرية headed by Jafar Bin Mubbashir thinks that drinking is not punishable, but a thief loses his religion.

(9) Bishriyah بشرية was founded by Bishar Bin Muatmir.

(10) Mizvariyah مزدارية was founded by Abu Musa Mizvar.

(11) Hishamiyah هشامية founded by Hisham Bin Amar does not believe in the miracles by the prophets.

(12) Habittiyah حابطية was founded by Ahmad Bin Habit. This sect like the Christians, believes that Christ was the son of God.

(13) Hadsiyah حدسية was founded by Fazal Hadsi. Its followers believe in transmigration.

(14) Salihiyah صالحية consists of the

followers of Sahib Bin Umar. They believe that man is the doer of good and bad deeds; God has nothing to do with it.

(15) Mamriyah ممرية, started by Muamar Bin Abad Salmi, believes that God's qualities should be inhere in man.

(16) Samamiyah شممية has followers of Shamam Bin Ashras Namiri, who believe that atheists will not receive any punishment on the Dooms Day.

(17) Xayyatiyah خياطية, founded by Abul Hussain Bin Abi Umar Khayat believes that man is free in his actions.

(18) Jahiziyah جاهظية is a sect founded by Abu Umran Jahiz who died in 255 Hijri.

(19) Kabiyah كعبية of Abul Qasim Kaabi believe that God has no volition, yet many acts undesired by Him do take place.

(20) Jabaiyah جبائية was founded by Abu Ali Muhammad Bin Abdul Wahab Jabai, who died in 303 Hijri.

(21) Buhashmiyah بھاشمية comprises the followers of Abu Hasim Abdul Salam, son of Abu Ali Jabai.

(b) Shias شيعية believe Imam Ali to be the true successor of Prophet Muhammad. Other Imams were all self-proclaimed leaders. The chief proponent of this sect was Abdulah Bin Sabba who believed that prophet Ali did not die and would again return to this world. Shias are further divided into several sub-sects:

(2) Kamliyahs كالمية are the followers of Abu Kamil, who regard three companions of Muhammad as atheists. They believe in transmigration and in the existence of God's soul in the prophets.

(3) Mugiriyah مغيرية is the sect of Mugiriah Bin Said Izli. Like the Hindus, they hold that a God like Vishnu possesses a particular form.

(4) Bananiyah بنانية followers of Banan Bin

Samaan do not accept any difference between God and Ali.

(5) Janahiyah جناهیه followers of Abdulah Bin Muaviah (who believed himself to possess God's soul) do not believe in the Doomsday

(6) Mansuriah منصوریه were floated by Abu Mansoor Izali.

(7) Xattabiyah خطّابیه believe in Abdul Khatab who held that a lineage of divine messengers comprised the progeny of Ali.

(8) Kaisaniyah, a slave of prophet Ali, founded his own sect Kaisaniyah کيسانیه in 64 Hijri.

(9) Muxtariyah مختاریه is a sect introduced by Mukhtar Bin Abu Abdulah who fought a fierce battle in 66 Hijri to avenge the death of Imam Hussain and put an end to his killers. He initiated the custom of taking out processions of tajias (models of Hussains tomb) during the month of Muhharam.

(10) Kuraibiyah کوريبیه are followers of Abu Kuraib Zarir.

(11) Is-hakiyah إسحاقیه is a sect that follows the tenets of Is-haq Bin Umar.

(12) Harbiyah حربیه is the sect started by Abdulah Bin Harab.

(13) Ismailiyah إسماعیلیه are followers of Imam Jafar Sadiq.

(14) Kiramatah قرامطه sect was set up by Hamdan Kirmat in 264 Hijri.

(15) Musuviyah موسویه is the sect founded by Imam Musa Kazim.

(16) Mahadviyah مهدویه sect was founded by Ubaidulah who proclaimed himself the Imam Mahadi.

(17) Zaidiyah زيدیه comprised those who claimed Zaid, grandson of Imam Hussain, as their prophet. In Hijri 121 Zaid fought against Hasham and became a martyr.

(18) Isna-ashariyah اثنا عشریه, also called

Imamiyah, believe in the last Imam Muhammad Mahadi. Born in 255 Hijri he, per their belief is still living in cognito and will reappear on the day of Judgement.

(19) Hasaniyah حسنيه sect was established in 195 Hijri.

(20) Nuamaniyah نعمانیه comprises followers of Muhammad Bin Ali Bin Nuaman. Sunis call them Shataniyah. It was established in 113 Hijri.

(21) Badaiyah بدائیه ('bād' means new discovery.) This sect is fond of new discoveries. Its believers hold that even God may, on discovering new truth, repent over the past beliefs.

(22) Hakmiyah حکمیه sect has followers of Hasham Bin Hakam Kindi, who visualise God as possessing a silvery bright body.

(23) Mukaniyah مقنیه sect was started by Iban Muqanna in 278 Hijri. The followers of this sect accept their leader as God incarnate.

(24) Nasiriyah نصیریه followers of Muhammad Bin Nasir Fahri, believe that God had entered the body of Hazrat Ali.

(c) Khavarij خواریج sect is also known as Kharjiyah, Navasiv and Nasibiyah. While prophet Ali was fighting a battle against Amir Mauviyah, some people who separated from him started this sect. It further split into several branches:

(2) Muhakkimah مُحکّمه was founded by Abdulah Bin Wahab. It does not believe that an Imam (religious head) must be from the Quraish dynasty. Its members believe that sins not only proclaim a sinner as a fallen man but also turn him into an atheist.

(3) Baihsiyah بیهسیه is the sect of the followers of Baihas Bin Haisam.

(4) Azarkah ازرقه followers of Rabbi Rashid Nafir Bin Azaraq. They consider

Hazrat Ali a non-believer (unislamic).

(5) Najdat **نجدات** are followers of Najda Bin Aamir.

(6) Asfariyah **اصفريه** sect was founded by Ziad Bin Asfar.

(7) Abaziyah **اباضيه** was started by Abdulah Bin Abaz.

(d) Murjiyah **مُرَجِيه** is the sect of Hasan Bin Balal Muzani who believed that he who has faith in God and His prophet shall not be questioned by God for anything. Its sub-sects are:

(2) Yunsiyah **يُونِسِيه** are followers of Yunas Bin Umar Namiri.

(3) Ubaidiyah **عُبَيْدِيه** are followers of Ubaid Mukazib who visualize God in human form.

(4) Gassaniyah **عَسَانِيه** disciples of Gassan Bin Iman Kufi, who do not accept Christ to be a prophet.

(5) Saumaniyah **ثَوْبَانِيه** are followers of Sauban.

(6) Saumniyah **ثَوْمِيه** are followers of Abu Muaz Saumani.

(7) Muraisiyah **مُرَيْسِيه** are disciples of Bishar Bin Giasa Muraisi.

(8) Gilaniyah **غِيلَانِيه** disciples follow Marvan Bin Gilan.

(9) Shabibiyah **شَبِيْبِيه** is a sect of Muhammad Bin Shabib.

(10) Shimriyah **شِمْرِيه** sect was founded by Abu Shimar.

(e) Najjariyah **نَجْجَارِيه** sect was founded by Husain Bin Muhammad Bin Abdulah Najjar. The rules of this sect about the Caliphate are similar to those of the Sunnis. Its branches are:

(2) Bargusiyah **بَرْغُوْشِيه** are followers of Muhammad Bin Isa Bargus.

(3) Zafaraniyah **زَعْفَرَانِيه** sect believes that God's utterance is different from God's

person.

(4) Mustadrikah **مُسْتَدْرِكِه** sect also takes God's words as something created and not immanent like the Veds of the Hindus.

(f) Jabriyah **جَبْرِيه** sect believes that man is helpless in doing good or bad deeds. These deeds are done only by divine inspiration. Its forms are:

(2) Jahmiyah **جَهْمِيه** are followers of Jaham Bin Safvan.

(3) Bakriyah **بَكْرِيه** sect of Bakar Bin Ukhat who treat onions and garlic as forbidden.

(4) Zirariyah **زِرَارِيه** followers of Zarar Bin Umar believe that God will be seen in person on the day of Judgement but not with these eyes; eyes to see God would be different.

(g) Kadriyah **قَدْرِيه** is a sect started by Muabid Bin Khala Jahni. Its followers believe that man himself does good and bad deeds. God does not interfere in them. Muabid preached his views mostly at Basra and in 80 Hijri the governor of Basra crucified him on the cross.

(h) Mushabbih **مُشَبِّهِيه** sect believes that like man God sees, speaks and hears. It is because of this likeness that the sect got this name meaning 'resemblance.'

ਇਸਲੋਕ [Islok] *Skt* इलोक *n* verse, metre. 2 sentence, foot, line. "ərəth bīn islok." –*prīthu*. 3 *adv* in this world, here.

ਇਸ਼ਾਰਤ [Iṣarət], ਇਸ਼ਾਰਾ [Iṣara] *A* اشاره *n* اشارة a signal, an indication. 2 a maxim.

ਇਸੁ [Isu] See ਇਸ. "Isu dharti məhī teri sikdari." –*asa m* 5.

ਇਸੋ [Iso] *adj* like this, resembling this. "Isu prəbhū, tē kīh kaj kəho bīsrayo?" –*səveye* 33.

ਇਸੋ [Isō] See ਏਸੋ. 2 See ਇਸ.

ਇਸ੍ਰ [Iṣṭ] See ਇਸਟ.

ਇਸ੍ਰਾਨ [Isnan], ਇਸ੍ਰਾਨੁ [Isnanu] See ਇਸਨਾਨ. "Isnanu kərhi pərhatī sudh mənī."

—səveye *m* 4 *ke*.

ਇਸ਼ਰਜ [ɪsvərəj] See ਏਸ਼ਰਜ.

ਇਹ [ɪh] *pron* this. “ɪh əusər te cukɪa.”—*bɪla m* 5. **2** *adv* here, at this place, in this world. “pərvaŋ gəŋi sei ɪh ae.”—*suhi m* 5. “jəu kəh-hu mukh-hu sevək, ɪh besie.”—*sar m* 5. ‘Sit here.’ **3** indicating the proximity of an object. **4** *n* the world.

ਇਹਸਾਨ [ɪhsan] *A* احسان *n* a favour; an obligation, a good turn.

ਇਹਤਿਆਜ [ɪhtɪaj] *A* احتياج *n* need, necessity. This word is derived from ਹਾਜਤ

ਇਹਤਿਆਮ [ɪhtɪmam] *A* اهتمام *n* an effort, arrangement, effort, management.

ਇਹਤਿਆਲ [ɪhtɪmal] *A* احتمال *n* a thought, concern, idea.

ਇਹਤਿਆਤ [ɪhtɪyat] *A* احتياط *n* care, precaution. **2** encirclement.

ਇਹ ਬਿਧਿ [ɪh bɪdhi] *adv* thus, in this way, in this manner. “ɪh bɪdhi nanək həri nən əloɪ.”—*ṭoḍi m* 5. **2** See ਬਿਧਿ.

ਇਹਾ [ɪha] *adv* here, at this place. **2** *pron* this (thing) only this. “ɪha kamani ritɪ.”—*dhəna m* 5. **3** See ਈਹਾ.

ਇਹਾਮੁਤ੍ਰ [ɪhamutr] *Skt n* ਇਹ-ਅਮੁਤ੍ਰ, this and the coming one; this and the future world; here and the hereafter. **2** *adv* here and there.

ਇਹੀ [ɪhi] the suffix [i] indicates determination and only this; only this (thing). “ɪhi həmare səphəl kaj.”—*mali m* 5. “ɪhi tera əusər ɪh teri bar.”—*bher kəbir*.

ਇਹੁ [ɪhu] See ਇਹ. “ɪhu rəg kəde nə utrɛ.”—*bɪla m* 3.

ਇਕ [ɪk] *Skt* ਏਕ *adj* one. See *P* یک. **2** alone. **3** unique, matchless. **4** *n* God. “ɪk dekhɪa ɪk mənɪa.”—*var gəu l m* 4. **5** *pron* any one, any.

ਇਕਉ [ɪkəu] ਉ suffixed to ਇਕ. meaning only one, or one alone.

ਇਕ ਅਧ [ɪk ədh], ਇਕ ਅਧੁ [ɪk ədhu], ਇਕ ਆਧ [ɪk ədh] *pron* some one, any one, a rare one.

“kəbir əsa ek adh.”—*s*. See ਇਕੁ ਅਧੁ.

ਇਕ ਇਕੋ [ɪk ɪko], ਇਕ ਏਕਾ [ɪk eka] *adj* free from duality, unique. “nəhɪ bujh-hɪ ɪk eka.”—*bher m* 1.

ਇਕਸ [ɪkəs] only one; one only. “ɪkəs ka mənɪ asra.”—*sri m* 5.

ਇਕਸਠ [ɪksəθ] *adj* sixty-one.

ਇਕਸਬਦੀ [ɪksəbdi] *n* an anchorite who gives only one call for alms and passes on to the next door without calling again: “həri narayən”, “ʃɪv ʃɪv”, “ələkh” etc. “ɪk səbdi bəhu rupɪ əvdhuta.”—*sri ə m* 5. **2** a monotheist. **3** See ਇਕ ਸੁਖਨੀ.

ਇਕ ਸਰ [ɪk sər] *adj* equal, constant, uniform. “ɪk sər dukh paɪa.”—*suhi kəbir*.

ਇਕ ਸਾਹਾ [ɪk saha] *adj* who talks continuously without a pause. **2** not recovering breath while talking. **3** continuously, incessantly. “ɪksaha tudhu dhɪaɪda.”—*sri m* 5 *pəpaɪ*.

ਇਕਸਾਰ [ɪksar] *adj* uniform. See ਇਕਸਰ. “sətru mɪtr dou ɪksar.”—*əkal*.

ਇਕਸੀਰ [ɪksir] See ਅਕਸੀਰ.

ਇਕਸੁ [ɪkəsʊ] one only, a single one. “ɪkəsʊ həri ke nam bɪn.”—*majh barəhmaha*.

ਇਕਸੁਖਨੀ [ɪksukhni] *adj* (trader) who remains firm on price once quoted. “ɪk sukhni bha tɪn ko nam.”—*GPS*.

ਇਕਹੱਤਰ [ɪk-həttər] *adj* seventy-one.

ਇਕਹਰਾ [ɪk-həra], ਇਕਹਰੀ [ɪk-həri] *adj* single-layered; without a fringe or tassel.

ਇਕਚੱਤਰਾਜ [ɪkchətraj] *n* a universal kingdom; an unrivalled ruler. “ɪkchətraj kəmaɪda.”—*BG*. See ਏਕਚੱਤਰ.

ਇਕ ਟੰਗਾ [ɪk ṭəga] *adj* having only one leg; lame; one-legged. **2** an ascetic who meditates while standing on one leg. **3** See ਏਕ ਪਾਦ.

ਇਕਠਾ [ɪkəṭha] *adj* crowded at one place. “səbh ɪkəṭhe kuɪ aɪa.”—*sri m* 5 *pəpaɪ*.

ਇਕੱਠ [ɪkəṭh]. *n* a gathering, a festival, a fair.

ਇਕਤ [ɪkət] *Skt* ਏਕਤੁ *adv* at one place. “maɪa

kārhi ɪkət.”—*sri m 5*. ‘collects wealth.’ **2** See ਇਕਤੁ.

**ਇਕਤਰ** [ɪkətər] See ਇਕਤ and ਏਕਤੁ. **2** See ਏਕਤਰ.

**ਇਕਤਾ** [ɪkta], **ਇਕਤਾਈ** [ɪktai] *n* unity, oneness, harmony, concord. “jiv brəhm ɪkta nɪrdhare.”—*GPS*.

**ਇਕਤਾਰਾ** [ɪktara] *n* a stringed musical instrument used by wandering mendicant-cum-folk singers. It is improvised by fitting a gut-card to the hollow shell of a gourd.

**ਇਕਤਾਲੀ** [ɪktali] *adj* forty-one.

**ਇਕਤਿਆਰ** [ɪktɪar], **ਇਕਤੀਆਰ** [ɪktɪar] *A* اکتیاری *n* an authority. **2** control, command, power. **3** acceptance, adoption. “bāde, bādgī ɪktɪar.”—*gəu kəbir*.

**ਇਕਤੀਸ** [ɪktis], **ਇਕਤੀਹ** [ɪktih] *adj* thirty-one.

**ਇਕਤੁ** [ɪkətʊ] See ਇਕਤ. **2** *adj* only. “ɪkətʊ nam nɪvasi.”—*maru solhe m 3*. **3** *Skt* ਏਕਤੁ *n* unity, oneness.

**ਇਕਤੁਕਾ** [ɪktuka], **ਇਕਤੁਕੀਆ** [ɪktukia] a two-line rhymed hymn sung as a single line. In Guru Granth Sahib a number of hymns are titled ‘ɪk tʊkə’, See hymns under Basant musical measure like: “jɪu pəsri surəj kɪrəṅ joti.”

**ਇਕਤੈ** [ɪktɛ] of the one (peerless, Creator). “ɪkɪ səda ɪkte rəgɪ rəh-hɪ.”—*var vəd m 3*. **2** एकतः *part* on one side. **3** one side of an argument, one party in a contest. **4** first, at first.

**ਇਕੱਤੀ** [ɪkətti], **ਇਕੱਤੀਹ** [ɪkəttih] *adj* thirty-one.

**ਇਕਤੁ** [ɪkətr] *adv* at or in one place. **2** together. “hoɪ ɪkət mɪlhu mere bhāi.”—*bəsāt m 5*.

**ਇਕਥਾਂ** [ɪkthā], **ਇਕਥੈ** [ɪkthe] *adv* at one place. “ɪkthe gupətu pərgətu he ape.”—*maru solhe m 3*.

**ਇਕ ਦਾਮੀ** [ɪk dəmi] *adj* short lived, who is not sure of another or the next breath. “həm admī hā ɪkdəmi.”—*dhəna m 1*.

**ਇਕਦਾ** [ɪkda] *once*. See ਏਕਦਾ. “əḱkar kəhɪ

ɪkda kəha.”—*parəs*.

**ਇਕਦਾਤ** [ɪkdat] *adj* a unique gift. “tu səbhna kārhi ɪkdat.”—*dhəna m 4*. **2** equal gift to all.

**ਇਕਦੂ ਇਕਿ** [ɪkdu ɪkɪ] *sen* one from the other. “ɪkdu ɪkɪ cəṛədia.”—*suhi m 1 kucəji*.

**ਇਕਨ** [ɪkən], **ਇਕਨਿ** [ɪkənɪ] *pron* anyone. **2** some one, hardly anyone. “ikənɪ kɪnɛ calie dərvesavi rɪtɪ.”—*s fərid*.

**ਇਕਫਾ** [ɪkfa] *A* اکتفا *n* allurement, inveiglement. **2** turning from others to oneself. “jən nanək həri prəbhu ɪkpha.”—*prəbha m 4*. **3** became one.

**ਇਕਬਾਲ** [ɪkbal] *A* اکتبال *n* a confession. **2** coming face to face. **3** fate, fortune. **4** good luck. “jaɪ jəg kɪrən nal guru de ɪkbal tʊmara.”—*jəgnama*.

**ਇਕ ਭਾਇ** [ɪk bhāɪ] *n* one idea or purpose, without any doubt. **2** *adv* single mindedly. “ɪk bhāɪ ɪk mənɪ nam vəsɪa.”—*bɪla chāt m 1*.

**ਇਕਮਨ** [ɪkmən] *adj* single-minded, attentive, rapt.

**ਇਕਮਨਿ** [ɪkmənɪ] *n* God who has a single vow of truth, “jɪn ɪkmənɪ tʊṭha se sətɪgur seva lae.”—*gəu m 3*. **2** *adv* single mindedly, absorbedly. “ɪkmənɪ purəkhū dhɪat bərdāta.”—*səveye m 1 ke*.

**ਇੰਕਰ** [ɪkər] *adv* thus, in this way. **2** *n* in Krishnavatar, ɪkər has been written in place of ɪdɪra which means Lachhami (goddess of wealth). “ɪkər aɪ gəɪ həri pahi.”—*krɪsən*.

**ਇਕਰਾਰ** [ɪkrar] *A* اکترا *n* acceptance. **2** sanction. **3** a vow, solemn declaration.

**ਇਕਰੰਗੀ** [ɪkrəgi] *adj* constant in one state, engrossed in the thought of God. “sacɪ rətə bhəgət ɪkrəgi.”—*suhi chāt m 3*. **2** who has the same one colour.

**ਇਕਲ** [ɪkəl], **ਇਕਲਾ** [ɪkla] *adj* alone, single, sole, solitary. “thəke kəvəl ɪkəl.”—*s fərid*. Here

lotus stands for the soul.

**ਇਕਲਾਈ** [ɪklai] *n* solitariness, loneliness. **2** a sheet or wrap of a single width. “caru pəṭəbər ki ɪklai.”—*NP*. **3** See ਕਲਾਈ.

**ਇਕਲਾਹ** [ɪklaha] See ਇਕੁਲਾਹ.

**ਇਕਲੀਮ** [ɪklim] *A, G, P*  $\text{إقليم}$  *n* a foreign country; a country. See *E* Clime.

**ਇਕਲੋਇਣ** [ɪkloɪn] *Dg n* one-eyed; a crow. See ਕਾਣਾ **2**.

**ਇਕਲੋਤਾ** [ɪklota], **ਇਕਲੋਤਾ** [ɪklɔta] *adj* the only son, single male child. **2** alone, without a companion. **3** unequalled. without an equal.

**ਇਕ ਵਰਣ** [ɪk vərən], **ਇਕ ਵਰਨ** [ɪk vərən] *adj* who has no other caste; from a single caste. “srɪsəṭɪ səbh ɪk vərən hoi dhərəm ki gətɪ rəhi.”—*dhəna m 1*. Here the term means Islamic i.e. the people of Hindustan have turned Muslims. **2** of a single unmixed colour.

**ਇਕਵਾਕੀ** [ɪkvaki] *adj* who speaks less but remains firm on what he says; truthful. **2** who agreeing with others speaks with one voice. “ɪkvaki koṛma vɪcari.”—*BG*

**ਇਕਵੰਜਾ** [ɪkvəja] *adj* fifty-one.

**ਇਕਸੀ** [ɪkasi] *adj* eighty-one.

**ਇਕਾਹਠ** [ɪkahəṭh] *adj* sixty-one.

**ਇਕਾਕੀ** [ɪkaki] *adj* only one. “həm māgi bhəgətɪ ɪkaki.”—*dhəna m 4*. **2** *Skt* एककिन् *adj* sole, alone, exclusive, without a helper. “jekər vəhɪr ɪkaki pətɪ.”—*GPS*.

**ਇਕਾਂਗ** [ɪkāg] *Skt* एकाङ्ग *adj* having only one limb. **2 n** the numeral 1. “ekəkar ɪkāg lɪkh, uṛa cəkar lɪkhaya.”—*BG*

**ਇਕਾਗੁਤਾ** [ɪkagrəta] See ਏਕਗੁਤਾ.

**ਇਕਾਤ** [ɪkat], **ਇਕਾਂਤ** [ɪkāt] *Skt* एकान्त *n* a theory, tenet, doctrine. “yahɪ vɪkhe bʊdh kəhē ɪkāt.”—*Bhai Gulab Singh*. **2** empty space, vacant place, without a living being. **3 adj** extreme, very much. **4** separate, alone. “prəbhu əpna ɪkāt.”—*kan m 5*. **5** ascertained, assured.

**ਇਕਾਤੀ** [ɪkati], **ਇਕਾਂਤੀ** [ɪkāti] *Skt* एकान्तिन् *adj* a devotee who keeps his devotion hidden in his heart and does not reveal it at all. “soi bhəgət ɪkati jiu.”—*majh m 5*. **2** living in seclusion. “so ɪkāti jisʊ rɪda thətɪ.”—*bəsət m 5*. **3** all alone, isolated. “apɪ ɪkati hoɪ rəhe, ape vəd pərvaru.”—*var bɪha m 4*.

**ਇਕਾਦਸ** [ɪkadəs] See ਏਕਾਦਸ.

**ਇਕਾਦਸੀ** [ɪkadəsi] See ਏਕਾਦਸੀ.

**ਇਕਾਦ ਪਾਦ** [ɪkad pav] See ਏਕ ਪਾਦ.

**ਇਕਾਨਵੇ** [ɪkanve] *adj* ninety-one.

**ਇਕਾਪ** [ɪkap] *sen* ɪk-ap.

**ਇਕਾਯਤ** [ɪkayət] *n* oneness, unity, concord, relationship. **2** uniqueness.

**ਇਕਿ** [ɪkɪ] any one, many. “ɪkɪ avhɪ ɪkɪ jahɪ uṭhɪ.”—*sri m 1*.

**ਇਕੀਸ** [ɪkis] *adj* twenty-one. “gəj ɪkis puria ek tənai.”—*gəv kəbir*. 21 yards of a warp of yarn are five material elements, five senses (speech, touch, sight, taste and smell, five external and five internal organs and the soul. **2** Scholars have taken all matter as forming twenty parts besides the twenty first element, the soul. “etu rahɪ pətɪ pəvɾia cəɾie hoɪ ɪkis.”—*jəp*. ‘This route has steps of a ladder, climbing which a person becomes one with the god.’ **3** ਇਕ-ਈਸ. one master, God. **4** See ਇਕੀਰ **2**.

**ਇਕੀਰ** [ɪkih] See ਇਕੀਸ. **2** twenty first. “bis bisve trə guṇ hē, te ɪkih turia pəd hē.”—*bhəgtavli*.

**ਇਕੀਰ ਕੁਲ** [ɪkih kul] twenty one generations. It is written in books like Bhagatmala that a devotee of God besides achieving his own salvation redeems 21 generations:- that is, ten generations that precede him, and ten generations that follow him. “prəhɫad jən ke ɪkih kul udhare.”—*bher m 3*. Some knowledgeable persons hold that seven generations each of his paternal and maternal father and seven of his father-in-law are

salvaged i.e. those who keep the company of the elightened person, attain salvation.

**ਇਕੁ** [ɪku] See ਇਕ. “ɪku khɪnu tɪsu bɪn jɪvɳa.”—*majh barəhmaha*.

**ਇਕੁ ਅਧੁ** [ɪku ədhu] See ਇਕ ਅਧ. “ɪku ədu naɪ rəsɪərə.”—*gəu m 5*.

**ਇਕੁਲਾਹਾ** [ɪkulaha] a village in police station Khanna, tehsil Samrala of district Ludhiana. Close to it on the western side is Guru Hargobind's gurdwara. The Guru had stayed here on his way from Dhamot to Saunti.

Bhai Ralla Singh, a resident of Ikulaha, who was in service in Sammat 1964-65 in Africa was inspired by the Guru's teaching, came to Ikulaha and started the construction of a gurdwara which was completed after him by Mai Matab Kaur and the co-villagers. Guru Granth Sahib is placed in the gurdwara which has 50 bighas of land. An annual fair is held here on 20<sup>th</sup> of Baisakh, the day the Guru is believed to have come here. It is three miles to the west of railway station Khanna, and is joined by an unpaved road.

**ਇਕੇ** [ɪke] *part* or. See ਇਕੈ.

**ਇਕੇਰਾਂ** [ɪkerā] *adv* once.

**ਇਕੇਲਾ** [ɪkela] alone, single, all by oneself. “ɪkela hi aɪa ɪkela cəlaya.”—*nəsihət*.

**ਇਕੈ** [ɪke] *part* or. “ɪke tə loʃ mukəddmi ɪke tə əlla loʃ.”—*JSBB*. ‘Some desire worldly chieftdom and others God's grace.’

**ਇਕੈਠ** [ɪkəθ] *adj* a gathering; an assembly.

**ਇਕੈਠਨ** [ɪkəθən] *v* to gather, assemble, collect. **2 n** an obstruction; check on the organs of perception. “mən ɪdri ke səhɪt ɪkəθyo.”—*GPS*. **3** contracting, shrinking.

**ਇਕੈਠਾ** [ɪkəθa] *adj* gathered. “kəhū sɪməθ bhəyo səkər ɪkəθa.”—*cəupəi*. **2** at one place.

**ਇਕੋ** [ɪko] only one; one only. “ɪko sɪrjənharu.”—*var guj m 5*.

**ਇਕੋਡਾ** [ɪkoḍa], **ਇਕੋਡੀ** [ɪkoḍi] *adj* bent on one's

knees. **2** tilting, inclined. **3** upside down, inverted. “kəh-hɪ tə dhərəɳɪ ɪkoḍi kərəu.”—*bher namdev*.

**ਇਕੋਤਰ** [ɪkotər] See ਏਕੋਤਰ.

**ਇਕੋਤਰ ਸੌ** [ɪkotər sə] *adj* one hundred and one, 101.

**ਇਕੰਗੀ** [ɪkəŋgi] *adj* having one limb only. **2** taking only one side in a dispute or discussion; partisan. **3** alone, without a helper, single-handed. “səhe jiv yəhɪ dukh ɪkəŋgi.”—*NP*. See ਏਕੰਗੀ.

**ਇਕੰਜਸ** [ɪkəŋjəs] *adj* uniform, consistent. “kɪ əgəŋjəs, kɪ ɪkəŋjəs.”—*gyan*. **2** ਇਕ (unique) is whose ਅੰਜਸ (power).

**ਇਕੰਤ** [ɪkənt] See ਇਕਾਂਤ.

**ਇਕੰਤੀ** [ɪkənti] See ਇਕਾਂਤੀ. “apɪ ɪkənti apɪ pəsara.”—*majh m 5*.

**ਇਕੰਤੁ** [ɪkəntɾ] See ਇਕਾਂਤ. “su bəθh ɪkəntɾ.”—*kəlki*.

**ਇੱਕੀ** [ɪkki], **ਇੱਕੀਹ** [ɪkkih] See ਇਕੀਸ.

**ਇੱਕੀ ਕੁਲ** [ɪkki kul] See ਇਕੀਹ ਕੁਲ.

**ਇੱਕੁਰ** [ɪkkur] *adv* in this way, by this method, thus.

**ਇੱਕੋ** [ɪkko] See ਇਕਉ.

**ਇੱਕੁ** [ɪkʃu] See ਇੱਖ.

**ਇਕੁਵਾਕੁ** [ɪkʃvaku] *Skt* इक्ष्वाकु *n* something that causes the desire to suck sugarcane; bitter gourd. **2** a king of the Suray dynasty and son of Vaivsvatmanu and the first ruler of Ayodhya. According to Vishnu Puran, he had come out of Manu's sneeze.<sup>1</sup> He had one hundred sons but only two of them Vikushki and Nimi became greatly famous. From Vikushki came kings of Ayodhya like Raghu etc. and from Nimi began the Janak dynasty of Mithila. Bhai Santokh Singh has written in Guru Pratap Suray, that Amritsar is the place of Ikshaku's altar for the performance of sacrifice.

**ਇਖ** [ɪkh] See ਇੱਖ.

<sup>1</sup>See chapter 4, section 2 of Vishnu Puran.

ਇਖਾਸ [ɪkh-as] See ਇਖੁਆਸ.

ਇਖਤਸਾਰ [ɪxətsar] *A* اختصار *n* a summary, an abridged or annotated version, precis.

ਇਖਤਲਾਫ਼ [ɪxtələf] *A* اختلاف *n* difference, disagreement, separation. **2** antagonism, different view.

ਇਖਤਿਆਰ [ɪkhtɪar], ਇਖਤਯਾਰ [ɪkhtyar] See ਇਕਤਿਆਰ.

ਇਖਬਾਰ [ɪkhbar] See ਅਖਬਾਰ.

ਇਖਰਾਜ [ɪxraj] *A* اخراج *n* discharge, dismissal, expulsion.

ਇਖਲਾਸ [ɪxlas], ਇਖਲਾਸੁ [ɪkhlasu] إخلاص *n* purity, clarity. **2** sanctity. “rɪde ɪkhlasu nɪrəkhle mira.”—*bher kābir*. **3** friendship.

ਇਖਲਾਕ [ɪkhlak] See ਅਖਲਾਕ.

ਇਖਵਾਕ [ɪkhvak], ਇਖਵਾਕੁ [ɪkhvaku] See ਇਕੁਵਾਕੁ. “nrɪp ɪkhvak bəli ɪk kal.”—*GPS*.

ਇਖੀਕਾ [ɪkhika] *Skt* ऐशिका *n* an arrow. **2** a reed, a piece of straw. **3** elephant grass, especially the reed-like portion just below the ear at the top.

ਇਖੁ [ɪkhu] *Skt* ऐशु *n* an arrow. **2** a reed of elephant grass.

ਇਖੁਆਸ [ɪkhuas] *Skt* ऐशुआस *n* a bow from which an arrow (ɪʃu) is shot.

ਇਖੁਆਸਜ [ɪkhuasəj] *n* born from a bow, (ऐशुआस) an arrow; an arrow shot with a bow.—*sənama*.

ਇਖੁਆਸਜਨੀ [ɪkhuasəjni] *n* an army equipped with arrows (ɪʃvasəj)—*sənama*.

ਇਖੁਆਸਨੀ [ɪkhuasni] *n* an army of archers.—*sənama*.

ਇਖੁਧ [ɪkhuɖh] *Skt* इशुध *vr* wielding of arrows (and bows).

ਇਖੁਧਿ [ɪkhuɖhɪ], ਇਖੁਧੀ [ɪkhuɖhi] *Skt* ऐशुधि *n* a holder of arrows; a quiver. “ɪkhuɖhi kəɪɪ sō kəs parəθ ayo.”—*krɪsən*.

ਇੱਖ [ɪkkh] *Skt* ऐक *n* *E* Sugarcane. *L* Saccharum officinarum.

ਇਖੁਧੀ [ɪkhvəɖhi] See ਇਖੁਧਿ. “dæ ɪkhvəɖhi dve.”—*parəs*. ‘gave two quivers of arrows!’

ਇਕੁਵਾਕੁ [ɪkhvaku] See ਇਕੁਵਾਕੁ. “kul ɪkhvaku vɪkhe jo raja.”—*GPS*.

ਇੰਗ [ɪŋ] *Skt* इङ्ग *vr* to go, tremble, shiver. **2** *n* a mark, sign. **3** a movement; an effort. **4** a signal, a hint, a gesture.

ਇੰਗਤ [ɪŋət] See ਇੰਗਿਤ.

ਇੰਗਲਿਸ਼ [ɪŋlɪʃ] *E* English *adj* connected with England. **2** *n* the English language, the language of England. **3** in Punjabi, pension is also termed as English.

ਇੰਗਲਿਸਤਾਨ [ɪŋglɪstən], ਇੰਗਲੈਂਡ [ɪŋglɛŋd] *P* انگلستان *E* England. *n* a country of the English people. a country in north-west of Europe bounded by Scotland in the north, North Sea in the east, Irish Sea in the west. It is a triangular country with an area 50,874 square miles, maximum length 420 miles and breadth 360 miles. Its area including Scotland, Wales and Ireland is 121,027 square miles.

According to the census of 1911, its population is 47,263,530. Its people are known as English, their religion is Protestant Christianity; some Roman Catholics are also there, their number being around 22 lacs. England is divided into fifty counties; railway line zigzags slightly over 16,000 miles. Hardly any village is without a post office, hospital, school, library or church; primary education is free and compulsory; therefore there is no illiteracy in England.

England's capital is London with a population of 70 lacs. It is the largest city in the world. The detailed narration of how England conquered India is to be found under ਈਸਟ ਇੰਡੀਆ ਕੰਪਨੀ.

England rules over a huge empire of the world over which the sun never sets because it is spread over vast areas in all corners of the world. Several countries in Europe, America, Australia, Africa and Asia are

included in it. It occupies one fourth of the entire earth surface where one fifth of the human race lives.

The total area of the British Empire is 13,909, 782 square miles and its population is 460,094,000. In area it is over 273 times that of England. Of its population only about fifty million belong to the white race.

The government of England is democratic with a king as its head. Its present ruler is Emperor George V.

England, Wales and Scotland are collectively called Britain and its people are known as the British.

**ਇੰਗਿਤ** [ɪŋɪt] *Skt* इङ्गित *adj* moving. **2** marked, with marks. **3** *n* a signal, sign or indication through gesture, such as a wink. **4** bodily action, motion, effort, movement. “ɪŋɪt bol vɪlɔkən kerɪ.”—*GPS*.

**ਇੰਗੁਦੀ** [ɪŋɡuɖi] *Skt* इङ्गुदी *n* gōdni, wild staff tree, *L* Gordia augustifolia, its glutinous fruit is edible and it heals swelling of the throat and blisters in the mouth. “ɪŋɡuɖi khəre vɪsəl.”

**ਇੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ** [ɪŋɡreɪ] *Pg* इंग्लेज *F* Anglais. inhabitants of England.

**ਇੰਗ੍ਰੇਜੀ** [ɪŋɡreɪj] the language of the people of England.

**ਇੰਚ** [ɪtʃ] *E* inch, one twelfth of a foot and one thirty sixth part of a yard.

**ਇਛ** [ɪtʃ] See ਇਛਾ. “mən ɪtʃ paɪ prəbhu dhɪaɪ.”—*asa chāt m 5*.

**ਇਛਅੜਾ** [ɪtʃ-əɾa] *adj* ਅੜਾ suffixed to ਇਛਾ, *adj* desired, wanted.

**ਇਛਸਿ** [ɪtʃəsɪ] will desire, desires, you desire. “ɪtʃəsɪ jəmɑɖɪ prabhɪyō.”—*guj jēdev*. See ਪਰਾਭਯੋਂ.

**ਇਛਤ** [ɪtʃət], **ਇੰਛਤ** [ɪtʃət] *Skt* इच्छत *adj* desired, wanted, required. “mən ɪtʃət hɪ phəl pavət he.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

**ਇਛਾ** [ɪtʃa] *Skt* इच्छा desire, yearning, want.

**2** longing, craving for what is not.

**ਇਛਾਚਾਰੀ** [ɪtʃaɔəri] इच्छाचारिन् *adj* one going around according to his own desire.

**ਇਛਾਪੁਰਕ** [ɪtʃapʊrək], **ਇਛਾਪੁਰਕੁ** [ɪtʃapʊrəkʊ] *adj* who fulfills desires. “ɪtʃapʊrəkʊ sərəb sukhdɑtɑ.”—*dhāna m 4. 2 n* God. “ɪtʃapʊrəkʊ rəkhe nɪdɑn.”—*asa m 5*.

**ਇੱਛਾ** [ɪtʃʰɑ] See ਇਛਾ.

**ਇੱਛਿਤ** [ɪtʃʰɪt] See ਇਛਤ.

**ਇੱਛੁ** [ɪtʃʰu] *Skt* इच्छु *adj* desirous. **2 n** See ਇਕੁ.

**3 Dg** jaggery, brown lump sugar, gur.

**ਇੱਛੁਕ** [ɪtʃʰʊk] See ਇੱਛੁ.

**ਇੱਛੋ** [ɪtʃʰō] See ਇੱਛਾ. **2 Skt** ईक्षणीय *adj* worth seeing, handsome. “uṭhi chɪtʃ ɪtʃʰō.”—*VN*. ‘rose charming splashes.’

**ਇਜ** [ɪj] See ਇਜੜ.

**ਇੰਜ** [ɪj] See ਇੰਝੁ.

**ਇਜਹਾਰ** [ɪjhar] *A* اظهار *n* disclosure, expression.

**ਇਜਨਾਸ** [ɪjnas] See ਅਜਨਾਸ.

**ਇਜਰਾ** [ɪjra], **ਇਜਰਾਯ** [ɪjray] *A* اجرا *n* implementation; fulfilment; putting into action, as of a court order.

**ਇਜਲਾਸ** [ɪjlas] *A* اجلاس *n* a place for sitting. **2** seat of an officer, court.

**ਇਜਾਜ਼ਤ** [ɪjzət] *A* اجازت *n* permission, order. **2** sanction, approval.

**ਇਜਾਫਤ** [ɪjaphət] *A* اضافت a symbol or letter added to show a relation: affix, apostrophe. In Sikh scripture vowel symbol for [ɪ] i.e. [f] is used for this purpose as in “yək əɾəj guphtəm pesɪ to.”—*tlīg m 1*. In this book the sign for this is “<sup>ੴ</sup>”.

**ਇਜਾਫਾ** [ɪjapha] *A* إضافة *n* an accretion, addition.

**ਇਜਾਬਤ** [ɪjabət] *A* اجابت acceptance. **2** easy and liberal excretion of stools.

**ਇਜ਼ਾਰ** [ɪzar] *A* ازار *n* loose trousers usually worn by women, a pyjama or salwar.

**ਇਜ਼ਾਰਬੰਦ** [ɪzarbəd] *P* ازار بند *n* a cord for fastening trousers at the waist

**ਇਜਾਰਾ** [ɪjara] See ਇਜਾਰ. “sol-hɪ səhɪs ɪjara.”

- bher namdev. 2 A* اہل n a contract, agreement.
- ਇੰਜੀਲ** [ɪjɪl] *G, A, P* انجیل, *E* Evengel *F* Evengile *L* Evangelium, *n* goodness, happy news. **2** a scripture of the Christians, the New Testament.
- ਇਜੇਹਾ** [ɪjeha] *adv* like this, thus.
- ਇਜੈ** [ɪje] *n* Shiv, the conqueror of lust. **2** ɪje has also been used in place of je. See ਇਜੈ ਬਿਜੈ.
- ਇਜੈ ਬਿਜੈ** [ɪje bɪje] See ਜਯ ਵਿਜਯ. **2** *n* a hymn of praise composed by Jay and Vijay. “ɪje bɪje su gavte.”—*GPS*. **3** the victory of ਈਜ਼ (one’s god). **4** victory song of Shiv.
- ਇੱਜਤ** [ɪjət] *A* عزت *n* honour, respect, prestige.
- ਇੱਜੜ** [ɪjɜr] *n* a flock, drove, herd of sheep and goats. **2** a fold, pen, enclosure for goats and sheep.
- ਇਜੜ** [ɪjɜ] *Skt adj* worthy of respect. **2** worthy of worship.
- ਇਜਯਾ** [ɪjya] *Skt n* worship. **2** a ritual.
- ਇੰਢ** [ɪɳ], **ਇੰਢੁ** [ɪɳu] *adv* thus, in this manner, like this.
- ਇਟ** [ɪt] See ਈਟਕਾ. “ɪt sɪrəne bhui səvənu.”—*s fərid*. **2** *Skt* इट् *vr* to go.
- ਇਟਾਵਾ** [ɪtəva] See ਏਟਾਵਾ. “ʒəhɪr ɪtəva me huto nana nam sunar.”—*cəritr 90*.
- ਇੱਟ** [ɪtt] See ਈਟਕਾ.
- ਇਠ** [ɪθ], **ਇਠੜਾ** [ɪθrə], **ਇਠਾ** [ɪθa] *Skt* ਇਸੁ *adj* desired, wanted. **2** worshipped. “həri ɪθe nɪt dhɪaɪda.”—*sri m 5 pepaɪ*. **3** dear. “gusai mɪhəda ɪθrə.”—*sri m 5 pepaɪ*. “mɪtr nə ɪθ dhən rup hiɳ.”—*var jət*. ‘dear friend.’ **4** See ਇਸਟ.
- ਇਠਾਹਾਂ** [ɪθahā] See ਹਿਠਾਹਾਂ.
- ਇਠੈ** [ɪθɛ] See ਇਠ. **2** to the adored one, See ਇਠ **3**. **3** to the adored one. See ਇਠ **2**.
- ਇੱਠਾ** [ɪt̪ha] See ਇਠ. “putr mɪtr gurubhai ɪt̪ha.”—*BG*.
- ਇੰਡਸ** [ɪdəs] *G* Indos, *E* Indus. *n* Indus river.
- ਇਡਾ** [ɪdā] See ਇੜਾ. **2** See ਏਡਾ.
- ਇੰਡੀਆ** [ɪdɪa] *E* India. the country of Indus river. See ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ.
- ਇੱਡਾ** [ɪddā] *adj* so large; this large.
- ਇਣ** [ɪɳ] *Dg pron* these (subjective case)
- ਇਤ** [ɪt] *adv* on or in this (side, direction or condition) “je bhukh dehɪ tə ɪt hi raja.”—*suhi ə m 4*. **2** in this world. **3** *Skt adj* past, former. **4** *n* going, gait. **5** knowledge. **6** achievement. **7** See ਇਤਿ.
- ਇਤ ਉਤ** [ɪt ut] *adv* hither and thither. **2** in this world and the next. “so jən ɪt ut kət-hɪ nə dɔle.”—*gəu m 5*.
- ਇੰਤਸਾਰ** [ɪtʃar] *A* انتشار *n* spreading, diffusion. **2** worry, fluster, flurry.
- ਇੰਤਹਾ** [ɪt-ha] *A* انتہا *n* limit, extreme. **2** a period, duration. **3** a shore, bank.
- ਇਤਹਾਦ** [ɪthad] *A* اتحاد *n* unity, concord, rapport, reprochement. **2** love, amity.
- ਇਤ ਹੀ** [ɪt hi] here or hither only, See ਇਤ **1**.
- ਇਤਕਾਦ** [ɪtkad] *A* اعتقاد *n* belief, faith, trust. “suɳke khəbər nəjum di ɪtkad nə kərda.”—*jəgnama*.
- ਇੰਤਕਾਮ** [ɪtkam] *A* انتقام *n* revenge, vengeance, retaliation. Its root is ਨਕਮ (enmity)
- ਇੰਤਕਾਲ** [ɪtkal] *A* انتقال *n* a change of place. **2** a transfer from the possession of one person to that of another; a mutation. **3** death, going to the other world.
- ਇੰਤਜਾਮ** [ɪtjam] *A* انتظام *n* arrangement, management, administration.
- ਇੰਤਜਾਰ** [ɪtjar] *A* انتظار *n* a wait, waiting, anticipation, expectation.
- ਇਤਨਕ** [ɪtnək], **ਇਤਨਕੁ** [ɪtnəku], **ਇਟਨਾਕੁ** [ɪtnaku], **ਇਤਨੀਕ** [ɪtnik] *adj* about this much, approximately this quantity. “ɪtnəku lage t̪hanka.”—*sar kəbir*. “ɪtnəku pəsɪɔ tana.”—*asa kəbir*. “ɪtnaku nə jane jɪ dɪn dɪn əvədh ghəʈut hɛ.”—*sri kəbir*. “həu ɪtnik ləhuria.”—*suhi chāt m 5*.
- ਇਤਫ਼ਾਕ** [ɪtfak] *A* اتفاق *n* amity, concord, harmony. See ਏਕਤਾ. **2** agreement, concurrence.

3 a chance, occasion.  
 ਇਤਫਾਕਨ [ɪtfakən], ਇਤਫਾਕੀਆ [ɪtfakia],  
 ਇਤਫਾਕੀਯਹ [ɪtfakiyəh] *A* اذًا *adv* suddenly,  
 coincidentally, by chance, unexpectedly,  
 abruptly.  
 ਇਤਬਾਰ [ɪtbar] *A* اِتِّبَار *n* taking a lesson (from  
 other people's suffering or their misdeeds).  
 2 certitude, belief.  
 ਇਤਬਾਰੀ [ɪtbari] *adj* reliable, trustworthy,  
 dependable.  
 ਇਤਮੀਨਾਨ [ɪtminan] *A* اِطْمِئِنَان *n* satisfaction,  
 confidence.  
 ਇਤਰ [ɪtər] *Skt adj* other, another, different.  
 2 low born, mean base. 3 *A* عطر *n* a perfume.  
 4 sandalwood oil with jasmīn, rose, essence  
 of kevra, etc. mixed in it.  
 ਇਤਰਾਜ [ɪtraj] *A* اِعتِرَاض *n* inference, doubt,  
 conjecture. 2 objection.  
 ਇਤਰਾਤ [ɪtrat] See ਇਤਰਾਨਾ.  
 ਇਤਰਾਨਾ [ɪtrana] *v* to raise objection, to  
 interfere. 2 to behave with affectation, strut,  
 take airs.  
 ਇਤਰੇਤਰ [ɪtretər] *Skt adv* mutually, reciprocally.  
 ਇਤੜਾ [ɪtɾa], ਇਤੜੇ [ɪtɾe] *adj* this much, so  
 much. 2 so many, in such a number. "jalpa,  
 pədarəth ɪtɾe."—səvəye *m* 3 *ke*.  
 ਇਤਾ [ɪta] *adj* this much, this quantity, so much.  
 ਇਤਾਅਤ [ɪtaət] *A* اِطَاعَات *n* obedience, subjection,  
 subordination, allegiance. See ਤਾਅਤ.  
 ਇਤਾਬ [ɪtab] *A* اِتَاب *n* anger, displeasure.  
 ਇਤਾਲ [ɪtal] *adv* this time, this moment, now.  
 "əb karta su ɪtal."—s kəbir.  
 ਇਤਿ [ɪti] *part* indicating the end. 2 *n*  
 conclusion, finis. 3 this.  
 ਇਤਿਹਾ [ɪtiha] See ਇਤਹਾ.  
 ਇਤਿਹਾਸ [ɪtihas] *Skt* ਇਤਿ-ਹ-ਆਸ a well-known  
 place, meaning a book in which past events  
 are narrated in temporal order; history.  
 ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਗੁਰੂ ਖਾਲਸਾ [ɪtihas guru khalsa] a book  
 of history of the Gurus and the Khalsapanth

in 72 chapters written by Sadhu Gobind Singh  
 and published in Sammat 1959 from  
 Venkeshvar Press Bombay. Although it  
 contains many errors from the historical point  
 of view, its writing is marked by good  
 intention and capability.

In the introduction the publishers say: This  
 is the lovable history of the Gurus of the Sikh  
 nation whose genius is shining like the sun in  
 the history of India; of the Khalsa nation, at  
 the sight of whose bravery and powers the  
 brave Englishmen bow their heads; of the Sikh  
 nation which has acquired an exalted place  
 in the British army and has won eminence in  
 all directions, and shed their blood for  
 protecting Hinduism from the grip of  
 Muslims. It contains everything which a  
 history should have. It contains religious  
 instruction, bravery, prowess, love for one's  
 country, renunciation and charity. To mention  
 its entire contents in the introduction would  
 be to fill a small space with a huge army.

ਇਤਿਹਾਸਿਕ [ɪtihasik] *Skt* ऐतिहासिक *adj*  
 historical.

ਇਤਿਕਾਮ [ɪtikam] *A* اِتِّكَام *n* revenge, retaliation.  
 2 taking revenge.

ਇਤਿਖਾਬ [ɪtixab] *A* اِخْتِاب *n* selection; a method  
 of election.

ਇਤਿ [ɪti] *n* ਇਤਿ the end, termination, finis,  
 period. "sadhun het ɪti jɪn kəri."—VN. 2 *adj*  
 so much, this much. "səhā nə ɪti dukh."—s  
 fərid.

ਇਤੁ [ɪtu] *pron* this. "ɪtu kəmaɳe, səda dukh  
 pavē."—var *guj* 1 *m* 3. 2 this. "ɪtu marəgɪ  
 cəle bhaiərə."—suhī *m* 5 *gūṇvāti*.

ਇਤੁਕਰਿ [ɪtukəri] *adv* by doing so, in this way,  
 thus. "ɪtukəri bhəgətɪ kər-hɪ jo jən."—dhāna  
 namdev.

ਇਤੇ [ɪte] *adj* so many. "jɪs gur ke gūṇ ɪte."  
 —var *sor* *m* 4.

ਇੱਤਲਾ [ɪttla] *A* عِلْمٌ *n* news, intelligence, intimation.

ਇੱਤਾ [ɪtta] *adj* so much, this much.

ਇੱਤਿਹਾਦ [ɪttihad] See ਇਤਹਾਦ.

ਇੱਤਿਹਾਮ [ɪttiham] *A* عِلْمٌ *n* blame, accusation.

ਇੱਤਿਫਾਕ [ɪttiphak] See ਇਤਫਾਕ.

ਇਤਯਾਦਿ [ɪtyadɪ] *Skt part* etcetera.

ਇਤਯਾਦਿਕ [ɪtyadɪk] *Skt adj* others of this kind, some other like this, etc.

ਇਤਯੰਤ [ɪtyənt] See ਅਤਯੰਤ. **2** *Skt* इत्यन्त *adv* thus, in this manner. “ɪtyənt maɪa byapɪtṓ.”—*sāhas m 5*. **3** upto here.

ਇਥਾਉ [ɪthau] *adv* at this place, here. **2** in this world. **3** from here.

ਇਥੰ [ɪthṓ] *Skt* इत्थम् *adv* in this way, by this method, thus.

ਇੱਥੇ [ɪtthe] *adv* here, at this place.

ਇੱਥੰ [ɪtthṓ] See ਇਥੰ.

ਇੰਦ [ɪnd] *Skt* इन्द *n* god, ruling god, ruler of the paradise. “kete ɪnd cōd sur kete.”—*jāpu*. See ਇੰਦਾਸਣ. **2** See ਇੰਦੁ.

ਇੰਦਸਤਾਨ [ɪndəstan] *n* the country of the Indus river, India; Bharat. See ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ.

ਇਦਮੇਵ [ɪdmev] *sen adj* ਇੰਦ-ਏਵ, this very, this alone.

ਇੰਦਰ [ɪndər] *Skt* इन्द्र *n* king. **2** God, Vahguru, owner of the world. **3** divine king; owner of Amaravati, believed to be the god of rain who is often at war with Vritar, a demon i.e. the master of famine. He is greatly admired in Rig Ved. According to the Purans, he is the son of Kashyap born to Aditi. Vaman is mentioned as his younger brother. Indar’s wife is Shachi and Jayant is his son. His weapon is thunderbolt and his vehicle is Airavat, the elephant. His assembly is named Sudharma and his charioteer is Matali, his riding horse is Uchaishrva. “ɪndər sād bulaya rajbhɪkhek nū.”—*cāḍi 3*. **4** superior. **5** excellent, majestic, glorious.

ਇੰਦਰਾਸਣ [ɪndrasən] See ਇੰਦਾਸਨ.

ਇਦਰਾਕ [ɪdrak] *A* عِلْمٌ *n* getting, knowing, understanding. Its root is dərək.

ਇੰਦਰਾਜ [ɪdraj] See ਇੰਦਰਾਜ.

ਇੰਦਰਾਨੀ [ɪdrani] See ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਣੀ.

ਇੰਦਵ [ɪdəv] *n* a poetic metre, See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 10.

ਇੰਦਾਸਣ [ɪdasən] *Skt* इन्द्रासन *n* a king’s seat, royal throne. **2** throne of Indar, king of gods. “gavhɪ ɪd ɪdasənɪ beṭhe.”—*sodaru*.

ਇੰਦਾਸਣਿ [ɪdasənɪ] on Indar’s throne. See ਇੰਦਾਸਣ **2**.

ਇਦਾਨੀ [ɪdani] *Skt* इदानीम् *adv* now, at this moment.

ਇੰਦਿਰਾ [ɪndɪra] *Skt* इन्दिरा *n* splendour. **2** Lachhmi, Kamla, Rama. “ɪndɪra ke mōdɪr pē sūdər sādhar mano hirən ki pākṭi khāci hē dūtɪ rasɪ te.”—*GPS*.

ਇੰਦਿਰਾਜ [ɪndɪraj] *A* عِلْمٌ *entry, registration, record. 2* writing on a register etc.

ਇੰਦਿਰਾ ਮੰਦਿਰ [ɪndɪra mōdɪr] Lotus, Lachhmi’s residential house. According to the Purans, Lachhmi resides in the lotus. See ਇੰਦਿਰਾ **2**.

ਇੰਦੀਬਰ [ɪndibər] See ਇੰਦੀਵਰ.

ਇੰਦੀਯਾ [ɪndiya] *A* عِلْمٌ *a* thought; an idea.

ਇੰਦੀਵਰ [ɪndivər] *Skt* इन्दीवर *n* a blue lotus. **2** a lotus. “locən ɪndivərṓ se.”—*GPS*.

ਇੰਦੁ [ɪndu] *n* Indar, the king of gods. “mela brəhma mela ɪndu.”—*bher kəbir*. **2** a cloud. “ɪndu vərse dhərətɪ suhavi.”—*māla ə m 1*. **3** *Skt* इन्दु the moon. **4** camphor. **5** the count of one, because poets have accepted the moon as one.

ਇੰਦੁਜ [ɪnduj] *Skt n* son of the moon; the planet Mercury.

ਇੰਦੁ ਤੁੰਡੀ [ɪndu tūḍi] *adj* having a face like the moon; moon-faced; moon-like.

ਇੰਦੁ ਬਧੂ [ɪndu bədhū] See ਇੰਦੁ ਵਧੂ.

ਇੰਦੁਮਣੀ [ɪduməni] *n* Chandarkanta jewel, which is very bright with light like that of the moon,

is believed to ooze out nectar (when exposed to moon light). 2 See ਰੇਖਤਾ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 2.

**ਇੰਦੁਮਤੀ** [īduməti] *n* a full moon day when it is all bright at night. 2 sister of Bhoj, king of Vidarbha who chose to marry king Aj, son of Raghu during the Svayambar ceremony. See ਅਜ. “īduməti hī t əj nrīpəti jīm grīh tāj līy jog.”—*ramav.*

**ਇੰਦੁਰ** [īdur] *Skt* इन्द्र n a rat, mouse.

**ਇੰਦੂ** [īdu] See ਇੰਦੁ and ਇੰਦੁ.

**ਇਦੰ** [īdā] *Skt* इदम् *pron* this. “pərmā prāsēn mīdā.”—*guj jēdev.*

**ਇਦੰਤਾ** [īdāta] *Skt n* the idea of being identical. “sābādhīn me lākho īdāta.”—*NP.*

**ਇੰਦੁ** [īdr] god, king, See ਇੰਦਰ. “īdr koṭī jake seva kār-hī.”—*bher ə kəbir.* 2 a kuṭāj tree or plant. See ਇੰਦੁਜੋਂ and ਕੁਟਾਜ.

**ਇੰਦੁ ਇੰਦੁਣੀ** [īdr īdrəṇī] *n* Kashyap, the king of kings; his earth; globe, ground.—*sānama.*

**ਇੰਦੁ ਇੰਦੁਣ** [īdr īdrāṇ] *adj* king of kings, emperor. 2 master even of Indar. “koṭī īdr īdrāṇ.”—*japu.*

**ਇੰਦੁ ਸੁਤ ਆਯੁਧ** [īdr sut ayudh] *n* Indar's son Arjun, his weapons: a bow and arrow.—*sānama.*

**ਇੰਦੁਸੇਨ** [īdrsen] charioteer of king Yudhishtir.

**ਇੰਦੁ ਚਾਪ** [īdr cap] See ਇੰਦੁ ਧਨੁਖ.

**ਇੰਦੁ ਜਾਲ** [īdr jal] Indar's web; Indar used to play different tricks to entice holy men and sages; hence this term. 2 See ਜਾਦੂਗਰੀ.

**ਇੰਦੁਜੀਤ** [īdrjit] *Skt* इन्द्रजित *n* Ravan's son Meghnad who defeated Indar in a battle; hence this name.

**ਇੰਦੁ ਜੋਂ** [īdr jō] *Skt* इन्द्रयव *n* seeds of kuṭāj which look like grains of barley and are used in medicines to cure several diseases. *L* Holarrhena antidysenterica. See ਕੁਟਾਜ.

**ਇੰਦੁਤੁ** [īdrətu], **ਇੰਦੁਤੁ** [īdrətv] *n* the rank and personality of the god Indar. “īdrətu det jājatīhī bhāe.”—*cārītr 117.* 2 kingship, monarchy.

**ਇੰਦੁ ਦੋਨ** [īdr dōn], **ਇੰਦੁ ਦੁਮਨ** [īdr dyumən] See ਗਜੇਂਦੁ.

**ਇੰਦੁ ਧਨੁ** [īdr dhanu], **ਇੰਦੁ ਧਨੁਖ** [īdr dhənukh] *Skt* इन्द्रधनुष *n* a rainbow in the form of an arc produced by refraction of the sun's rays through water drops in the air, also called an old lady's swing. *P* Rustam's bow. *A* قوس قزح.

It is written in the Bible that God saved prophet Noah from the deluge and promised not to inflict such universal destruction, and as a mark of this promise, He hung his bow midway between earth and sky. See Gen Ch 9.

**ਇੰਦੁ ਪਥ** [īdr pəth] See ਇੰਦੁਪੁਸ਼ਥ.

**ਇੰਦੁਪੁਰੀ** [īdrpuri] *n* Amravati (the city of Indar, abode of the immortals) “īdrpuri māhī sarpār mārṇa.”—*gəu ə m 5.*

**ਇੰਦੁਪੁਸ਼ਥ** [īdrəprəsth] *n* a city established by Arjun in Khandav forest along the bank of Yamuna. It was the capital of Pandavs. It was near modern Delhi, See ਦਿੱਲੀ. “īdrəprəsth me krīsən ju rāhe mas tēb car.”—*krīsən.*

**ਇੰਦੁਬਧੂ** [īdrbədhu] See ਇੰਦੁ ਵਧੂ. “māttəgy-ədān īdrbədhu.”—*ramav.*

**ਇੰਦੁਮਤੀ** [īdr mətī] This word has appeared in Ramavtar instead of ਇੰਦੁਮਤੀ. An ignorant scribe has erroneously written ਇੰਦੁਮਤੀ in place of ਇੰਦੁਮਤੀ by mistaking    for   .

**ਇੰਦੁਲੋਕ** [īdrlok] *n* a paradise, also called Amravati and Indrapuri. “īdrlok sīvlok-hī jēbo.”—*dhāna kəbir.*

**ਇੰਦੁਵਜ੍ਯਾ** [īdrvəjra] a poetic metre of four lines, each line having four combinations as SSI, SSI, ISI, SS.

Example:

anōd mulō jən gyan data  
ṣətrun ṣulō dhən dham trata. ...

**ਇੰਦੁਵਧੂ** [īdrvədhu] *n* Indar's wife Shachi or Indrani. 2 a lady bug, or lady fly, an insect with red velvety exterior, seen during the rainy season.

ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾ [ɪdra] *n* Indrani, Shachi. 2 Lachhmi. See ਇੰਦ੍ਰਿਨਾ. “sagər ɪdra ə dhərtəv.”—*bher kəbir*.  
 ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਇਨ [ɪdraɪn] See ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਯਨ.  
 ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਸਣ [ɪdrasən] See ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਸਨ.  
 ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਸਣਿ [ɪdrasəɪ] on Indar’s throne. 2 on the royal throne. “gəvɦɪ ɪdr ɪdrasəɪ bəthe.”—*jəpu*.  
 ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਸਨ [ɪdrasən] the throne of Indar, king of gods.  
 ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਣੀ [ɪdraɪni] *n* Indar’s queen Shachi.  
 ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਦਿ [ɪdradɪ] *adj* Indar and other gods.  
 ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਨੁਜ [ɪdranuj] *Skt n* the younger brother of Indar, Vaman.  
 ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਯਨ [ɪdrayən] *Skt n* bitter colocinth, *L* Cucumis Colocynthis. 2 the creeper plant bearing it is also named Indravaruni.  
 ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਯੁਧ [ɪdrayudh] *n Skt* Indar’s weapon, Vajar, thunderbolt or lightning.  
 ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਰਿ [ɪdrarɪ] *n* Indar’s enemy, Indarjit, Meghnad. “ɪdrarɪ vir kupyə kəral.”—*ramav*. 2 a dragon, demon, monster.  
 ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਵਤੀ [ɪdravəti] *n* Indarpuri, Amravati (the abode of the immortals)  
 ਇੰਦ੍ਰਿਯ [ɪdriy], ਇੰਦ੍ਰੀ [ɪdri] *Skt* इन्द्रिय *n* subtle and gross parts of the body, recipient of sensations of sound, touch, etc. 2 energy through which the knowledge of external objects is received by the mind; five organs of action and five of perception; some have included mind as the eleventh organ. “ɪdri ekadəʃ pərkara.”—*NP*. “dəs ɪdri kəɪ rakhe vasɪ.”—*gəu ə m 5*. See ਗਜਾਨ ਇੰਦ੍ਰਿਯ and ਕਰਮ ਇੰਦ੍ਰਿਯ. 3 a generative organ; a copulative organ. 4 skin, the organ of touch. “nenu nəktu srəvnu rəspətɪ ɪdri kəɦɪa nə mana.”—*maru kəbir*. ‘Eyes, nose, ear, tongue and skin disobeyed.’  
 ਇੰਦ੍ਰਿਜਿਤ [ɪdrijɪt] *Skt* इन्द्रियजित *adj* who conquers one’s own sense organs. “ɪdrijɪt pāc dokh te rəɦɪt.”—*sukhməni*.  
 ਇੰਦ੍ਰੇਣੀ ਇੰਦ੍ਰਾਣੀ [ɪdreni ɪdraɪni] *cpd* the army

of Kashyap’s earthly kings. “ɪdreni ɪdraɪni adɪ bəkhanke.”—*sənama*.  
 ਇੰਦ੍ਰਿਯ [ɪdh] *Skt* इन्द्रिय *vr* to shine, burn, make a conflagration, blaze.  
 ਇੰਦ੍ਰਿਯਣ [ɪdhən], ਇੰਦ੍ਰਿਯਨ [ɪdhən], ਇੰਦ੍ਰਿਯਮ [ɪdhəm] *Skt* इन्द्रिय and इष्ट *n* firewood, fuel, See ਈਧਨ. 2 fuel used in a ritual, səmɪdha.  
 ਇਦ੍ਰਿਯ [ɪdhər] *adv* on this side, hither, in this direction.  
 ਇਨ [ɪn] *pron* plural of ਇਸ. “ɪn sɪu prɪtɪ kəɪ ghəneri.”—*asa m 5*. 2 *Skt* इन्द्र *n* the sun. 3 master, owner.  
 ਇਨਸ਼ਾ [ɪnʃa] *A* انشاء *n* a writing, a script. 2 authorship, a composition.  
 ਇਨਸਾਂ [ɪnsā], ਇਨਸਾਨ [ɪnsan] *A* انسان *n* man.  
 ਇਨਸਾਫ [ɪnsaph] *A* انصاف *n* the act of splitting into two halves. 2 sifting of truth from untruth (falsehood); justice, equity.  
 ਇਨਹਿਰਾਫ [ɪnhɪraph] *A* انحراف the act of turning one’s face away; being disloyal. 2 disobeying, acting defiantly.  
 ਇਨਕਾਰ [ɪnkar] *A* انكار *n* a refusal; denial; disobedience; non acceptance.  
 ਇੰਨਣ [ɪnən] See ਇੰਦ੍ਰਿਯਨ. “ɪnən jal təve no tave.”—*BG*.  
 ਇਨਫਿਰਾਗ [ɪnfɪrag] *A* انفرغ *n* leisure; holiday. Its root is ਫਰਾਗਤ.  
 ਇਨਬਿਸਾਤ [ɪnbɪsat] *A* انبساط *n* happiness, pleasure, joy. Its root is ਬਸਤ (freedom).  
 ਇਨ ਬਿਧਿ [ɪn bɪdɦɪ] *adv* thus, in this way. 2 by this method. “ɪn bɪdɦɪ sagəru tərie.”—*ramav m 1*.  
 ਇਨਾ [ɪna] *adj* this much, so much. 2 See ਇਨ੍ਹਾ.  
 ਇਨਾਇਤ [ɪnaɪt] See ਇਨਾਯਤ.  
 ਇਨਾਨ [ɪnan] *A* انان *n* a bridle; a rein. 2 a visible object. 3 opposition, antagonism.  
 ਇਨਾਮ [ɪnam] *A* انعام a reward.  
 ਇਨਾਯਤ [ɪnayət] *A* عنایت *n* a favour, kindness. 2 an attempt, endeavour.  
 ਇਨਾਯਤਮਾਨ [ɪnayətɬan] a ruler of Rahon, after

routing whom, Banda Bahadur occupied the town.

ਇਨੀ [ɪni] these, by or to these. “ɪni hukəmu nə bujɪa jaɪ.”—*səveye m 4*. **2** these men, such men. **3** this much.

ਇੰਨੂ [ɪnu] See ਏਡੂਆ.

ਇਨੇਹਾ [ɪneha], ਇਨੇਹੀ [ɪnehi] *adv* like this or these, such as. “cədən bhəgtā jotɪ ɪnehi sərbe pərməl kərɳa.”—*tilāg m 1*.

ਇਨ੍ਹਾ [ɪnha] *pron* to these. **2** these (nominative) ਇਫਜ਼ਾਲ [ɪphjal] *A* انفال *n* kindness, grace, favour, benevolence. Its root is ਫਜ਼ਲ.

ਇਫਤਰਾ [ɪftərə] *A* افترا *n* a censure, slander. **2** an accusation. **3** a blemish. **4** lie, falsehood. “bed kəteb ɪphtərə bhai, dɪl ka phɪkər nə jaɪ.”—*tilāg kəbir*. ‘Veds and Quran are not worth it, if mental tensions don’t disappear.’

ਇਫਤਰਾਕ [ɪphtərak] *A* افتراق *n* separation, parting, departing, its root is ਫਰਕ.

ਇਫਰਾਤ [ɪfrat] *A* افرات **2** abundance, amplitude.

ਇਫਰੀਤ [ɪfrit] *A* عفريت *n* a demon, giant. **2** *adj* powerful, mighty.

ਇਫਲਾਸ [ɪflas] *A* افلاس *n* poverty, penury, indigence.

ਇਫਾਕਾਹ [ɪfakəh] *A* افاق. See ਅਫਾਕਾ.

ਇਬ [ɪb] *adv* now, at this time. “ɪb ke rahe jəmənɪ nahɪ.”—*vəḍ m 1 əlahɳiā*. ‘Seeds sown do not germinate.’

ਇਬ ਤਬ [ɪb təb] See ਅਬ ਤਬ. “ɪb təb phɪɪɪ pəchtai.”—*oākar*.

ਇਬਤਿਦਾ [ɪbtɪda] *A* ابتدا *n* a beginning, an outset, start, etc. **2** creation, genesis.

ਇਬਨ [ɪbən] *A* ابن *n* son.

ਇਬਰਤ [ɪbrət] *A* عبرت *n* getting a lesson (derived from experience).

ਇਬਰਾਹੀਮ [ɪbrahim] *A* ابراهيم *He* Abraham *adj* founder of a tribe, head of a clan. **2** *n* According to the Bible and the Quran, he was a prophet sent by God in the eleventh generation of Noah, and son of Aazar. His

first wife Sarah was childless. Abraham then married a slave girl Hagar who gave birth to a son Ismail. After some time Sarah also gave birth to a son; then both women, each having a son, began to quarrel. On Sarah’s instigation Abraham expelled Hagar and her son Ismail, See ਜਮ ਜਮ.

Jews and Christians trace their origin to Is-haq; and Ismail’s descendants are the Quraish dynasty in which prophet Muhammad was born.

The ceremony of (circumcision) was introduced by Abraham. No religious book mentions its existence before him. Jews and Muslims considering this as God’s order given through Abraham, accept and practise it. In ancient times, Christians also used to practise circumcision. Christ himself was circumcised. Even now Christians in Asbyssinia practise it.

When Abraham got his own circumcision done and preached it among his own people, he was 99 years old. The Quran defines Abraham as God’s friend. His total age was 175 years. His grave at Hebron in Palestine is a place of pilgrimage.

A verse from Kabir’s composition reads: “səkətɪ sənəh kərɪ sūnətɪ kəriɛ, mɛ nə bədəuga bhai!” This refers to a story which although nowhere mentioned in the Bible or the Quran, has its roots in a legend that Sarah made Abraham promise on pain of strict punishment to have no sexual contact with Hagar. But he was found to have had intercourse with Hagar once. Sarah however reduced the punishment out of love for her husband. Instead of severing his point of contact with the other woman, made him circumcise his organ of contact and to trim his moustaches, and also made him expel

<sup>1</sup>asa kəbir.

Hagar and her son from the house. **3** a son of Prophet Muhammad born to the slave girl Mary, but he died at the age of two. **4** a king of Balakh famous as Abraham, the rogue. He later abdicated the throne and became an accomplished divine scholar. **5** See ਬਹਮੀਸ਼ਾਹ.

**ਇਬਰਾਹੀਮ ਲੋਦੀ** [Ibrahim lodi] *ابراهيم لودي* son of Sikandar Lodi who became emperor of India in 1517 AD. He was killed in a battle against Babur on 20 April 1526 (Sammāt 1583) and the Mughal dynasty came to rule India.

**ਇਬਰਾਨੀ** [Ibrani] *A* *عبرانی* *n* Hebrew, an ancient tongue of Palestine. **2** a Jew.

**ਇਬਲੀਸ** [Iblis] *A* *ابليس* *adj* bereft of God's blessing. **2** *n* the Devil. See ਸੈਤਾਨ.

**ਇਬਲੀਸੀ** [Iblisi] *adj* Satanic, See ਇਬਲੀਸ.

**ਇਬੜੇ** [Ibṛo] *so* large. “Ibṛo jāko peṭo.”—*bēno*.

**ਇਬਾਦਤ** [Ibadət] *A* *عبادت* *n* a prayer, worship. “nə kiti Ibadət nə rəkkha iman.”—*nəsihət*.

**ਇਬਾਰਤ** [Ibarət] *A* *عبارت* *n* syntax in grammar.

**ਇਭ** [Ibh] *Skt n* an elephant. **2** a family, household.

**ਇੰਭ** [Ibh] *Skt* *इम्भ* *vr* to gather, collect, grab.

**ਇਭੀ** [Ibhi] *Skt n* a female elephant. **2** *Skt* ਇਭੜ *adj* who owns or keeps elephants. **3** *n* a king. **4** a keeper and driver of an elephant. **5** an army of elephants according to Sastarnammala. See ਅੰਗ 453.

**ਇੰਭੀ** [Ibhi] See ਇਭੀ.

**ਇਮ** [Im] *adv* *ऐम*, thus, in or by this manner. **2** *P* *إم* *pron* a form of *ਈ* as in ਇਮਸ਼ਬ, ਇਮਰੋਜ਼ (tonight, today) etc.

**ਇਮਸ਼ਬ** [Imṣəb] *P* *امشب* tonight.

**ਇਮਕਾਨ** [Imkan] *A* *امكان* *n* a possibility, probability.

**ਇਮਤਹਾਨ** [Imtəhan], ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨ [ImtIhan] *A* *امتحان* *n* an examination, test.

**ਇਮਤਿਯਾਜ** [Imtiyaz] *A* *امتياز* distinguishing on the basis of quality; distinction.

**ਇਮਦਾਦ** [Imdad] *A* *امداد* *n* help, aid, assistance,

support.

**ਇਮਰੋਜ਼** [Imroz] *P* *امروز* this day, today.

**ਇਮਲਾ** [Imla] *A* *املا* a mode of writing, orthography.

**ਇਮਲੀ** [Imli] See ਅਮਲੀ.

**ਇਮਾਂ** [Imā], ਇਮਾਨ [Iman] See ਈਮਾਨ. “əmikul imā hē.”—*japu*. ‘is of deep faith.’

**ਇਮਾਮ** [Imam] *A* *امام* *n* a religious teacher. “hīdu turək kou raphji imam saphi.”—*əkal*. See ਇਮਾਮਸਾਫੀ.—*əkal*. **2** a king. **3** a religious leader. **4** central bead of a rosary. “meru imam rəlaɪkə ram rəhim nə naū gəṇaya.”—*BG*. **5** (also) a religious scripture. See Quran, surat 11, aiyat 20.

**ਇਮਾਮ ਸਾਫੀ** [Imam saphi] *P* *امام شافعي* *n* the chief religious leader of the Sunni sect of Islam. See ਸੁੰਨੀ. **2** Imam Shafi, a disciple of the chief religious head of Sunni Muslims, i.e. a Sunni Musalman. “hīdu turək kou raphji imam saphi.”—*əkal*. ‘One is a Shia and the other is a Sunni.’

**ਇਮਾਮ ਬਖਸ਼** [Imam bəxəṣ] an officer of the imperial army who was killed by Bhai Jagta during the battle of Hargobindpur.

**ਇਮਾਮ ਬਾੜਾ** [Imam baṛa] *P* *امبارہ* *n* a burial ground where models of Hussain tomb are carried in procession and buried during Muhharam; a compound for such a burial<sup>1</sup> which is a copy of the original at Karbala, See ਕਰਬਲਾ.

**ਇਮਾਮਾ** [Imama] *A* *عمامة* a turban. **2** a steel helmet.

**ਇਮਾਰਤ** [Imarət] *A* *عمارة* *n* construction. **2** a splendid house. **3** *A* *امارت* opulence, affluence.

**ਇਮਾਲਹ** [Imaləh], ਇਮਾਲਾ [Imala] *A n* the idea of being inclined towards. **2** phonetic gradation as from hīsab to hāseb or kɪtab to kəteb.

**ਇਮਿ** [Imi] See ਇਮ.

**ਇਮੀ** [Imi] short form of ਇਮ ਹੀ; this only, in

<sup>1</sup>In India the imambara at Lucknow is the largest and the most imposing.

this way, See ਇਮ.

ਇਯੰ [ɪyə̃] *Skt* इयम् *pron* this, it.

ਇਰਸ਼ਾਦ [ɪrʂad] *A* ارشاد *n* walking on the correct path, making someone walk straight. **2** order, command.

ਇਰਸਾਲ [ɪrsal] *A* ارسال *n* sending, despatching.

ਇਰਖਾ [ɪrkha] See ਈਰਖਾ.

ਇਰਣ [ɪrə̃] See ਈਰਣ.

ਇਰਣੀ [ɪrɳi] *adj* who motivates, impels, incites.

“nəmo pokhṇi sokhṇi sərəb ɪrṇi.”—*cāḍi* 2. **2** of the earth, earthly.

ਇਰਤਬਾਤ [ɪrətbat] *A* ارتباط *n* a attachment, relation, adhesion; its root is ਰਬਤ meaning to tie.

ਇਰਮ [ɪrəm] *A* ارم *n* a garden which was set up by the order of king Shaddad of Syria, on the model of the garden of Eden or paradise.

ਇਰਮਨ [ɪrmən] *P* ارمن *n* Armenia, a country surrounded by Iran, Rome and Frank (now between the Caspian and the Black Seas).

ਇਰਮਨੀ [ɪrməni] *adj* Armenian. “ɪrməni rumi jə̃gi dʊsmən dara.”—*BG*. See ਰੂਮੀ ਜੰਗੀ.

ਇਰਾ [ɪra] *Skt* *n* the earth. **2** a river, stream. **3** mother of Vrihaspati. **4** wine. **5** speech. **6** happiness, pleasure.

ਇਰਾਕ [ɪrak] *A* عراق *n* a river bank, slushy land, alluvial soil. **2** a part of Iran, east of Khurasan. **3** a country between Persia and Arabia, Mesopotamia with Baghdad and Basra as its principal cities. It is known as Iraque-Arab. **4** a compound, courtyard. **5** a garden. **6** See ਅਰਾਕ.

ਇਰਾਕੀ [ɪraki] عراقی *adj* pertaining to Iraq. **2** *n* a horse from Iraq. **3** *xa* a pony. **4** a horse from any country.

ਇਰਾਦਾ [ɪrada] *A* ارادة *n* a resolve, sudden thought. “jə̃g ɪrada kin.”—*GPS*. **2** a desire. **3** faith, trust.

ਇਰਾਵਤੀ [ɪravəti] Airavati. See ਰਾਵੀ.

ਇਰਾਵਾਨ [ɪravan] *Skt* *n* containing water (ਇਰਾ); a sea. **2** son of Arjun born to the daughter of

Airavat Nag.

ਇਰੰਡ [ɪrə̃d] See ਏਰੰਡ. castor plant and its fruit. “tʊm cā̃dən həm ɪrə̃d bapure.”—*asa ravidas*.

ਇਲ [ɪl] *n* a kite; a bird of the hawk family. See ਚਿੱਲ. “jɪthe dɪ̃tʰa mɪrət ko ɪl bə̃hɪ̃tʰi aɪ.”—*var gə̃v* 2, *m* 5. **2** *Skt* इल् *vr* to go, send, sleep, throw, spread.

ਇਲਹਮ [ɪlham] *A* إلهام *n* a revelation; a divinely inspired idea.

ਇਲਜ਼ਾਮ [ɪlzam] *A* إلقاء *n* blame, stigma. **2** an accusation, indictment.

ਇਲਤ [ɪlət] *n* a mental discomfort, itch. **2** volatility, playfulness. **3** a mischief, prank. **4** علة *a* cause, reason. **5** a disease.

ਇਲਤਿ [ɪlətɪ] *adj* prankish, frolicsome. “ɪlətɪ ka nau cə̃udhri.”—*var mələ* *m* 2. **2** See ਇਲਤ 4. in Sikh scripture such Arabic/Persian words take vowel symbol as in ਕੁਦਰਤਿ, ਰਹਿਮਤਿ, etc.

ਇਲਤਿਜਾ [ɪltɪja] *A* إلتجاء *n* a request, supplication. **2** protection.

ਇਲਤਿਮਾਸ [ɪltɪmas] *A* إلتماس *n* a request, entreaty, supplication. **2** a search, quest. **3** inclination, desire.

ਇਲਮ [ɪləm] *A* علم *n* knowledge, science, learning, study. See shades of meaning under ਵਿਦਯਾ.

ਇਲ ਮਲਾਲੀ [ɪl məlali] See ਇਲ and ਮਲਾਲੀ. “ɪl məlali gɪdər chara.”—*BG*. omens like a kite, snarling, howling of jackals, whirl wind, dust-storm.

ਇਲਮਾਸ [ɪlmas] a diamond, thunderbolt. See ਅਲਮਾਸ. “kə̃ldhət mə̃rhe ɪlmas jəri.”—*sə̃loh*.

ਇਲਮਾਨੀ [ɪlmani] ایرانی *n* a class of swords made in Yemen. “ɪlmaniru hə̃ləbbi mə̃grə̃bɪ kɪrəc jə̃nubi jati.”—*GPS*. ਇਲਮਾਨੀ ਅਰੁ and ਹਲੱਬੀ.

ਇਲਵਿਲਾ [ɪlvɪla] *n* wife of the sage Visharva and mother of Kuber, and daughter of Trinvind.

ਇਲਾ [ɪla] *Skt* *n* Parvati, Durga. **2** a cow. **3** the earth. **4** Sarasvati. **5** one of the daughters of King Ikshak. **6** a shrewd woman. **7** *vr* to

indulge in erotic pleasure.

ਇਲਾਇਚੀ [ɪlaɪci] See ਇਲਾਯਚੀ.

ਇਲਾਹ [ɪlah] إله *adj* worthy of worship. **2** *n* supreme Lord, God, Allah. “e ɪlah! tē ɪh kəs kina.”—*cəɪɪtr* 277.

ਇਲਾਹੀ [ɪlahi] *A* إلهي *adj* related to Allah, godly, divine. “gurmukhɪ pai dat ɪlahi.”—*BG*

ਇਲਾਕ [ɪlak] إلك *n* light, glitter, shine.

ਇਲਾਕਾ [ɪlaka] *A* إلكة *n* a connection, link, relation. **2** a province, territory. **3** a state.

ਇਲਾਚੀ [ɪlaci] See ਇਲਾਯਚੀ.

ਇਲਾਜ [ɪləj] *A* علاج *n* an effort, a measure. **2** means to recover from a disease. **3** a device, plan.

ਇਲਾਬੁਤ [ɪlabrət] See ਇਲਾਵਰਤ.

ਇਲਾਮ [ɪlam] *A* إلام *n* a certificate, a commendation card, a letter of recommendation. **2** a written note, permit. “təb kaji ɪkhdin ɪlam.”—*GPS*. “tā sō lər kaji pəhɪ gəi, lɛ ɪlam pyadən səg ai.”—*cəɪɪtr* 334.

ਇਲਾਮਤ [ɪlamət] See ਅਲਾਮਤ.

ਇਲਾਯਚੀ [ɪlayci] *Skt* एलाचि *n* cardamom, *L* *Alpinia* *Cardamomum*. According to physicians, its effect is dry-hot; it refreshes the heart and brain, increases appetite; removes foul smell from the mouth and cleanses the throat. It cures the diseases of kidney and urinary bladder; and stops vomiting.

ਇਲਾਯਚੀ ਦਾਣਾ [ɪlayci daṇa] *n* seeds of cardamom, rolled in sugar syrup or sugar-coated. People in Amritsar take it to their homes as consecrated food; it is also called a məkhaṇa. (a kind of sweet drop) See ਮਖਾਣਾ.

ਇਲਾਵਰਤ [ɪlavərət] *Skt* इलावर्त्त or इलावृत् *n* according to *Bhagvat*, a region of *Jambudvip*, (one of the seven regions of the world including India) which is west of *Malyavan* mountain, east of *Gandhamadean*, south of *Nilgiri* and north of *Nishid* mountain.

ਇਲਾਵਾ [ɪlava] See ਅਲਾਵਾ.

ਇਲਾਵੁਤ [ɪlavɪt] See ਇਲਾਵਰਤ.

ਇੱਲ [ɪll] See ਇਲ and ਚਿੱਲ.

ਇੱਲਤੀ [ɪlləti] See ਇਲਤਿ 1.

ਇੱਲਾ [ɪlla] *A* इल *part* but.

ਇਲੂਲ [ɪlvəl] *Skt* *n* a demon, son of *Vipraciti* born to *Sihinka*. His story as given in *Ramayan* and *Mahabharat* is thus: He changed his brother *Vatapi* into a ram and used to serve its cooked flesh to *Brahmans*, later he would call *Vatapi* who would tear the *Brahman's* body and re-emerge killing the eater in the process. Once when sage *Agast* was so served, he digested *Vatapi* who could not come out at *Ilval's* call.

ਇਵ [ɪv], ਇੰਵ [ɪv] *Skt* इव *vr* to be satisfied and contented; to please. **2** *adv* thus, like this, in this manner. “jo ɪv bujhe su səhəɪɪ səmaṇa.”—*prəbha kəbir*. thus. **3** now. “ɪv chuṭe phɪɪɪ phas nə paɪ.”—*oḱkar*. **4** *Skt* इव *part* equal. **5** surely, certainly. **6** as if.

ਇਵ ਹੀ [ɪv hi] only in this way, thus alone. See ਇਵ. “bɪkhaɪ dɪn ren ɪv hi gudara.”—*sar m* 5. ‘spends day and night uselessly.’

ਇਵਜ [ɪvəj] *A* عوض *n* a change, an exchange, replacement.

ਇਵੇਂ [ɪvə] *adv* thus, in this manner.

ਇਵੇਹਾ [ɪveha] *adv* like this, resembling this, in this way. “phɪɪɪ ɪveha jɪvɪa jɪtu khaɪ vədhaɪa pɛɛ.”—*var suhi m l*.

ਇੜਾ [ɪɾa] *Skt* इडा *n* a vein recognized in *Yog* which originating from the left nostril and passing along the left side of the spine, reaches the brain. Through this vein *yogins* practise regulated and controlled respiration. It is also called lunar vein because its god is the moon. “ɪɾa pɪgla sukhmən bōde.”—*gəv kabir*. **2** a cow. **3** the earth. **4** a praise. **5** goddess *Durga*. “ɪɾa mɪɪɾa bhima jəgdhatri.”—*səloh*. **6** mother of *Pururava*, mentioned as wife of *Budh* and daughter of *Vaivasvat Manu*. **7** step-

mother of Krishan and one of the wives of Vasudev.

**ਈ** [i] *Skt* ई *vr* to go, expand, desire, eat, throw, send, prompt. **2** *suf* ਈ is added to adjectives to form nouns like ਸੁਰਖੀ from ਸੁਰਖ, ਸਿਜਾਹੀ from ਸਜਾਹ etc. It is also used to form words of feminine gender like ਘੋੜੀ from ਘੋੜਾ, ਸੋਟੀ from ਸੋਟਾ etc. **3** *n* Lachhmi. **4** Sarasvati. “gur parbati ma i.”—*jəpu*. ‘Guru is Durga, Lachhmi (ਸ੍ਰੀ) and Sarasvati (ਈ).’ **5** *pron* this. **6** *part* a confirmatory word. “kəram dhəram səgla i khovə.”—*dhəna m 5*. **7** it also indicates the second case as in “sɪkhi ətə səgti parbrəhəm kəɾɪ nəməskariɪ.”—*ram var 3*. ‘Individual Sikhs and congregations bowed to you for being trānscentent God.’ **8** See ਈਂ.

**ਈਂ** [i] *suf* meaning plural subjective case; by from, with etc. “moɾi ruɳ jhuɳ laɪɪ.”—*vəɖ m 1*. ‘Peacocks dance and sing.’ “gəli həu sohagəɳɪ bhəne.”—*asa pətti m 1*. ‘apparently happy in wedlock.’ **2** *P* ੲ *pron* this.

**ਈਸ** [is] *Skt* ईश *n* master, husband, owner. **2** God, master of the world. “təu guɳ is bəɾən nəhi sakəu.”—*nəɖ ə m 4*. **3** a king. **4** Rudar, Shiv. **5** Vishnu. “is məhesəru dev tɪnhi ətu nə paɪɪ.”—*var mələ m 1*. **6** *Skt* ईष् *vr* to have authority, have power. **7** *Skt* ईष् *vr* to kill, go, see, pick. **8** *Dg* a furrow.

**ਈਸਟ ਇੰਡੀਆ ਕੰਪਨੀ** [isət iɳɖiə kəpni] Many companies bearing this name have been active in South Asia, of which the British and French companies are well known.

The first French company was formed in 1604 AD and the British East Company was established on 31 December 1600 with a capital of £ 72,000 authorised to trade with India, China and other eastern countries. Captain Hippon opened its first office in India in 1610-11.

After getting emperor Jahangir’s approval

in 1612 for increased business, a factory was set up in 1613. Then in 1634, orders from Shahjahan to open two workshops in Bengal were procured. In 1668 the company got Bombay from Charles II which the king had received from Portugal as a part of dowry. During the reign of James II, in 1690 admiral Nicholson was called by the company with a fleet of 12 warships, 200 guns and 600 soldiers to protect its territorial and other interests. Gradually the company increased its military strength. It purchased Calcutta and several other towns in 1698 and established Fort William. In 1757 Clive defeated Bengal’s Subedar Nawab Sirajudaula and occupied a large part of his kingdom. In this way the British also extended their hegemony to other parts of the country. In 1772, the British Parliament decided to exercise its control on the company’s political activities. At last in 1858 the company handed over the rule of India to Queen Victoria of England and in 1877 the Queen of England assumed the title of Empress of India.

**ਈਸਫਜਈ** [isphəjəi] See ਈਸਬਜਈ.

**ਈਸਬਗੋਲ** [isəbgol] *P* اسبغول *n* a drug fleawort, *Plantago ovata* or *ispagula*, which has leaves like the ears of a horse (asap). Its effect is moist, cold and it is used in several medicines. It cures dysentery and softens intestines. Its Arabic name is بزرقطولا and Latin name is *Plantago isphagula*.

**ਈਸਬਜਈ** [isbəjəi] a Pathan tribe. “isbəjəi bəɖo dəl ek.”—*GPS*. ਈਸਯਈ is a different tribe.

**ਈਸਰ** [isər] or ਈਸਰੁ [isəru] *Skt* ईश्वर *n* possessor of supermacy and glory, God. **2** Shiv. “isəru brəhma sevde ətu tɪnhi nə ləhia.”—*var guj 1 m 3*. **3** a particular yogi who preached Gorakh Nath’s cult. “bole isəru sətɪ sərup.”—*var ram 1 m 1*. **4** a king. “bəɾən əbəɾən rəku nəhi

isəru.”—*bīla ravidas*. 5 master, owner. 6 one who has power and glory.

**ਈਸਰ ਸਿੰਘ** [isər sɪŋh] See ਅਗਮਪੁਰ. 2 a resident of Sihen village in Bangar region and a prominent member of Nishanwali Misl. He rendered great service to the Sikh Panth. He received seven wounds during the great Holocaust. Akali Phula Singh was his son. See ਫੂਲਾ ਸਿੰਘ.

**ਈਸਰਾਤੁ** [israstrə] *adj* ਈਸ਼ਰ-ਅਸਤੁ weapon of the great master. “krɪsən bəlləbha prəthəm kəhɪ israstrə kəhɪ ət.”—*sənama*. ‘Krishan’s darling Yamuna, its master Varun and his weapon, the noose.’

**ਈਸਰੁ** [isəru] See ਈਸਰ. 2 Godship, lordship.

**ਈਸਵੀ** [isvi] *A* عیوی *adj* related to Christ; Christian era as in “isvi sən.”

**ਈਸਵੀ ਸਨ** [isvi sən] *n* year commencing from the birth of Christ, Christian calendar which commences from Bikrami Sammat 57.<sup>1</sup> In English books the year numeral is followed by AD, abbreviation of Ann. (year) Domini (of our lord), while dates preceding the birth of Christ are marked with the suffix BC (before Christ)

**ਈਸਤੁ** [isɪtʊ] a village in Samrala tehsil of Ludhiana district. Formerly in Nabha state, it has a gurdwara dedicated to Guru Hargobind, the sixth Sikh Guru.

**ਈਸਾ** [isa] عیسا Jesus was the son of Yusaf (Joseph), a carpenter of Palestine.<sup>2</sup>

According to the Bible, the angel Gabriel came to Virgin Mary and told her that she would become pregnant and would give birth to a preacher of religion in Bethlehem.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>In fact in fixing the Christian Calendar a mistake of four years and 6 days has been made but this correction has not been inserted to avoid confusion. The use of this Calendar started in 532 AD.

<sup>2</sup>See Swinton’s outlines of the World History p. 189.

<sup>3</sup>This city is 5 miles south of Jerusalem in Palestine.

Accordingly, Christ was born in 57 Bikrami. Among the Christians, he is known as the son of God. According to the Quran, at the time of his birth, people of the tribe asked Mary how she a virgin gave birth to a child in Bathlehem. Mary pointed to the infant and told them that they could ask the child itself. At this the child asserted his coming from God and removed people’s suspicion (See Quran, ਸੂਰਤ ਮਰਿਯਮ (lines 27-31).

According to the Jews, Christ underwent circumcision and received baptism from John. He started preaching at the age of 30 and made many disciples of whom twelve are regarded as his primary followers. He roamed about in many cities and villages preaching the new religion and showing miracles, but because his teachings were contrary to the current usage and rituals, opposition to him grew among the Jews who, especially the chief priest of Jerusalem, became hostile towards him. Finding him an impediment to his own position, he became Christ’s chief enemy and alleged that Jesus called himself the son of God and spread unrest among the people. So Jesus was dragged to the court of the Pilate. Knowing full well that Jesus was innocent, the Pilate sentenced him to be produced before king Herod who ordered Jesus to be put on the Cross. Accordingly, Jesus was nailed in hands and feet to the Cross (†) and was thus killed. The grave of this great soul is in Jerusalem. He was hardly 33 years old at the time of his death.

The Bible also tells that Lord Christ became alive after death; his body disappeared from the grave and he was seen by several persons after that.

The symbol of the cross hung in Churches and worn by the devout around their neck,

signifies the above incidents. Christians believe that Christ by sacrificing himself washed away the sins of his believers and that all who believe in him shall be blessed. **2** See ਈਸ. **3** *Skt* ਈਸਾ Durga. **4** wife of one's master. **5** power, strength. **6** long shaft of a plough. **7** spokes of a wheel.

**ਈਸਾਈ** [isai] *P* عيسائي *adj* relating to Jesus. **2** *n* a follower of the Christian religion; a Christian.

**ਈਸਾ ਖਾਨ** [isa xan] a chief of Manjh tribe who for a time was subedar of Doaba. He inflicted severe atrocities upon the Sikhs and killed Kapur Singh Bairar. See ਕਪੂਰਾ.

**ਈਸਾਖੈਲ** [isaxel] a branch of Usman Khail Pathans. **2** several other Pathan sub-castes are included in it.

**ਈਸਾਨ** [isan] *Skt* ਈਸਾਨ. *n* Shiv; Rudar. **2** north east. **3** master.

**ਈਸ਼ਿਨੀ** [iʃini] See ਏਸਨਿ **2**.

**ਈਸੁ** [isu], **ਈਸੁਰ** [isur] **ਈਸੁਰੁ** [isuru] See ਈਸਰ. **2** who has a fortune; wealthy. **3** a king. "rāk nāhi isuru."—*bīla ravidas*.

**ਈਸੈ** [ise] to God. **2** on or over God. "bālī bālī jai prābhū əpne isē."—*maru solhe m 5*. **3** of God. "nāhī nēṅ diṣe bīnu bhəjən isē choḍī maīa calīa."—*jet chōt m 5*.

**ਈਸੁ** [isr] See ਈਸਰ.

**ਈਸੁਣਿ** [isrəṅi], **ਈਸੁਣੀ** [isrəṅi] **ਈਸੁਣੀ** [isrəṅi] *n* an army of a god; a king's army.—*sənama*.

**ਈਸੁਰ** [iʃvər] See ਈਸਰ.

**ਈਹ** [ih] *Skt* ईह *vr* to try; to exert oneself; to desire.

**ਈਹਮ** [ihəm] *P* اى هذا this too, also this.

**ਈਹਾ** [iha] *n* a desire. "prābhū darsən ki mən mähī iha."—*GPS*. **2** a movement; an effort. **3** an attempt. **4** *adv* here. See ਈਹਾਂ. "iha khaṭī cəlhu hārī laha."—*sohīla*.

**ਈਹਾਂ** [ihā] *adv* here, at this place. **2** in this world. "ihā sukh aḡe ḡətī pai."—*asa m 5*.

**ਈਹਾਂ ਊਹਾਂ** [ihā uhā] here and there. **2** in this as also in the next world. "ihā uhā sādā suheli."

—*ḡəu m 5*.

**ਈਕ** [ik] *adj* one; indivisible. "vərət-hī səbh mähī ik."—*prābha m 4*.

**ਈਕੜੇ** [ikṛe] *Den adv* this side, in this direction, hither.

**ਈਕ** [iks] *Skt* ईक्ष् *vr* to see, wait.

**ਈਕਕ** [iksək] *Skt adj* a seer, an observer, onlooker.

**ਈਕਣ** [iksən] *Skt n* a glimpse; darsən. **2** an idea; a survey. **3** an eye.

**ਈਖ** [ikh] See ਈਖ. "səbəd rāte miṭhe rās ikh."—*ḡəu m 1*. **2** See ਈਕ. **3** *Skt* ईक्ष् *vr* to go.

**ਈਖਣਾ** [ikhṇa] *Skt* ऐषणा *n* a desire; an inclination. **2** a search, an exploration.

**ਈਖਤ** [ikhət], **ਈਖਦ** [ikhəd] *Skt* ਈਸਤੁ *adj* little, some, meagre. "nāhī sudh ikhəd rāhi sārira."—*NP*.

**ਈਖਨ** [ikhən] eyes, See ਈਖਣ. "pīkhe ṣighr hi sukh lāhī ikhən."—*GPS*. **2** *Skt* ਈਸਣ *adv* soon, quickly.

**ਈਖਨਾ** [ikhna] See ਈਖਣਾ.

**ਈਗਰ** [igər], **ਈਗੁਰ** [igur] *Skt* हिङ्गुल cinnabar, mercuric sulphide. It is a mineral and is mainly imported from China. Bright red in colour, women use it for making mark on the forehead for beautifying themselves. "igər ki bīduri ju bīraje."—*krīsən*. It is also used in several medicines; its effect is warm and dry. *L* Sulphunatum Hydrargyrium.

**ਈਘਾਂ** [ighā], **ਈਘੇ** [ighe], **ਈਘੇ** [ighe], **ਈਘੇ** [ighe], **ਈਘੇ** [ighe] *Bg adv* ਈ (this) ਘਾਂ (direction), here, hither, this side, in this direction. **2** in this world.

**ਈਘੇ ਊਘੇ** [ighe ughe], **ਈਘੇ ਊਘੇ** [ighe ūghe] here and there, hither and thither. "ighe nīrgun ughe sərgun kel kərət bīcī suami mera."—*bīla m 5*. **2** in this world and in the next.

**ਈਚਿਨੀ** [icini], **ਈਚੁਨੀ** [ichuni] *P* اى چين *adv* like this, thus. "mām icini əhval."—*tīlāg m 1*.

**ਈਫਨ** [ichən] eyes. See ਈਕਣ. "pōchət ichən

ṣvēcchanən chəbɪ.”—*NP*.

**ਈਜਾ** [ija] *A* ۱۲۱ *n* a torture; an affliction; excruciation.

**ਈਜਾਦ** [ijad] *A* ۱۲۱ *n* a discovery, new suggestion.

**ਈਟ** [it], **ਈਟ** [it], **ਈਟਿਕਾ** [itɪka] *Skt* ८१३ *n* a brick. “mət kou mare it̪ dhem.”—*bəsāt kəbir*.

**ਈਟੀ** [iti] *S* ८१३ *n* a piece of wood about five or six inches long and one and half to two inches thick at the centre and tapered at both ends. It is tied to each end of a cord wrapped around the churning stick to make a grip while milk is churned to produce butter. “ɪhʊ mənʊ it̪i hathɪ kər-hʊ phʊn netrəʊ nid na ave.”—*suhi m 1*. ‘Make this mind the tapered stick of a churning cord so that eyes will not feel sleepy.’

**ਈਠ** [iṭh], **ਈਠਾ** [iṭha] *Skt* ८१३ *adj* desired, loved, See ८१३. “iṭh mit kou səkha nahɪ.”—*bəsāt ə m 5*. ‘No one is a friend or companion in need.’ **2** dear, darling. “sunhɪ narɪ nər laghɪ iṭhe.”—*NP*.

**ਈੜ** [id] *Skt vr* to praise, admire.

**ਈਡਕ** [idək] *Dg n* a cattle-drum, war-drum.

**ਈਡੁਰੀ** [iduri] *n* the lower part of a leg; calf; shank. **2** kind of a cushion; a loop placed on the head while carrying a water pitcher etc. See ८१३.

**ਈਤ** [it] *adv* hither, on this side. **2** in this world. “nam ek ədhar bhəgta it age ʔek.”—*guj m 5*. **3** See ८१३.

**ਈਤ ਉਤ** [it ut], **ਈਤਹਿ ਉਤਹਿ** [it-hɪ ut-hɪ] *adv* here and there. hither and thither. **2** in this and the next world. “it ut nəhī bichʊʔe.”—*dhəna m 5*. “it-hɪ ut-hɪ ghəʔɪ ghəʔɪ.”—*asa m 5*.

**ਈਤਿ** [itɪ], **ਈਤੀ** [iti] *Skt* ८१३ *n* factors destructive or damaging to crops. Scholars have mentioned six or seven such factors:

(a) too much rain;

(b) no rain;

(c) excess of rats;

(d) too many insects, birds like parrots;

(e) hailstorm;

(f) passage of enemy army through the fields; and

(g) diseases of plants like microbic attack of tela and wheat rust. “səpət itɪ ko bhɪɪ nə pava.”—*NP*. **2** a quarrel, fracas. **3** an infectious diseases like cholera, plague. etc.

**ਈਦ** [id] *A* ۱۲۱ *n* a festive occasion; festival. Important Muslim festivals are:

(1) id ul fɪɪr ۱۲۱ عيد الفطر a festival of breaking fast. At the end of fasts during the month of Ram-zan, this is done on seeing the new moon.

(2) ɪdʊləzha ۱۲۱ عيد الاضحية a festival of sacrifice celebrated on the tenth of the month of zʊəl hɪjjah, when an animal must be sacrificed. One part of it is sent to relatives, the second part is distributed among the poor and the third part is kept by the ritualists for their own use. The sacrifice of a cow is called bəkrəh id. In Arabic bəkrəh means a cow. This Eid is called id-ʊl-kəbir (the greater eid) “jake idɪ bəkridɪ kul gəʊ re bədh kər-hɪ.”—*məla rəvidas*.

(3) səbe bərat ۱۲۱ شب برات Prophet Muhammad’s order is that on the fifteenth night of the month of shəban, Musalmans should not sleep but fast and read fifty passages of Quran. During this night, God enters in his register their actions of the year. Now a-days people, contrary to the Prophet’s orders, hold fire works ar. 1 lavishly spend on food and drinks on this occasion.

(4) nəroz ۱۲۱ نوروز new day, is a week long festival among the Muslim.<sup>1</sup>

(5) The last cəhar səbəh ۱۲۱ چهارشنبه falls on the last Wednesday of the month of səfər, and is celebrated in commemoration of the

<sup>1</sup>Parsi nəroz is different from this.

day on which prophet Muhammad had a bath after recovering from illness.

(6) ləlturr गाIB ليلا والارغاب The night of completing duty falls on the night of the first Friday of the month of rəjəb. It constitutes fasting and prayers.

(7) mələud مولود (lit. newborn child) falling on the 12<sup>th</sup> of rabi-ul-əvvəl is prophet Muhammad's birthday.

**ਈਦਗਾਹ** [idgah] *P* عيدگاه *n* a place for gathering and performing prayer on the Eid day.

**ਈਦਿ** [idɪ] on the day of Eid. See **ਈਦ** 2.

**ਈਦ੍ਰਿਸ** [idrɪs], **ਈਦ੍ਰਿਕ** [idrɪk] *Skt* ईदृश, ईदृक्ष *adv* looking like this, resembling this. **2** of this kind or shape.

**ਈਧਣ** [idhən], **ਈਧਣੁ** [idhənu], **ਈਧਨ** [idhən] See **ਇੰਧਨ**. "idhənu kitomu ghəṇa."—*var jet*. "idhənu ədhɪk səkelie bhai, pavəku rēcək paɪ."—*sor ə m l*.

**ਈਧਨ ਤੇ ਬੈਸੰਤਰੁ** [idhən te bəsəntəru] In a hymn in Ramkali Rag, Guru Arjan Dev writes:

- (1) idhən te bəsəntəru bhage.
- (2) maṭi kəu jəlu dəhdɪs tɪage.
- (3) upəɪ cəɾən tələ akas.
- (4) ghəṭɪ məhɪ sɪdhɪ kio pərgasɪ....
- (5) prəthmɛ makhənu pache dudhu.
- (6) mɛlu kino sabunɪ sudhu.
- (7) bhɛ te nɪrbhəu dərta phɪrɛ.
- (8) hodi kəu əṇhodi hɪrɛ.
- (9) dehi gupət bɪdehi disɛ....
- (10) ṭhəgəṇhar əṇṭhəgda ṭhage.
- (11) bɪn vəkhar phɪrɪ phɪrɪ uṭhɪ lage.

—*ram m 5*.

It means:

(1) Desire for enjoyment runs away from the means available.

(2) A compassionate mind at peace with itself completely forsakes the habit of laziness.

(3) Feeling to serve has risen high and

pride has gone down.

(4) An ocean of virtue has settled in the heart.

(5) Urge for erudition has preceded bookish knowledge.

(6) Lowly and inconsequential persons have purified the reforming pandits.

(7) The one who used to flee in fear has now become fearless.

(8) The existence of the world is getting obliterated at the hands of its non-existence.

(9) The soul hidden in body is becoming manifest.

(10) The profligate and their profligacy which had deceived the world are being deceived by the spiritual being.

(11) The spiritual being tries again and again to prove the quality of the non-saleable merchandise, with the exercise of his spiritual knowledge.

**ਈਧਨਿ** [idhənɪ] with fuel. "jɪu pavəku idhənɪ nəhi dhrapɛ."—*sukhməni*.

**ਈਧਨੁ** [idhənu] See **ਈਧਨ**.

**ਈਨ** [in] *P* آئین *n* law, rule. **2** statute. **3** management, arrangement.

**ਈਨ ਹਯਾਤ** [in həyat] *P* آئین حیات. **2 n** life-pension, life-insurance.

**ਈਨੁ** [inu] a circular cushion. See **ਈਂਡਰੀ** and **ਏ ਡੂਆ**. "inu gagər təre ṭɪkavət."—*GPS*.

**ਈਪਸਾ** [ipsa] *Skt* ईप्सा *n* a desire, wish, craving, yearning.

**ਈਭੇ** [ibhɛ] *Dg adv* this side, here. **2** in this world.

**ਈਭੇ ਉਭੇ** [ibhɛ ubhɛ] *adv* here and there; hither and thither. **2** in this world and in the next world. "ibhɛ biṭhəlu ubhɛ biṭhəlu."—*asa namdev*.

**ਈਮਾ** [ima] *A* ايماء a signal; a gesture.

**ਈਮਾਂ** [imā], **ਈਮਾਨ** [iman], **ਈਮਾਨੁ** [imanu] *A* ايمان *n* acceptance, belief, faith, trust. "hoɪ kɪrsaṇ

iman jəmaɪle.”—*sri m l*. 2 religion, faith.

ਈਮਾਂ ਪਰਸੂੀ [imā pərəsti] *P* ایمان پرستی *n* sticking to faith and creed.

ਈਮਾਂ ਫਗਨ [imā fəgən] *P* ایمان گن *adj* who throws away faith; who renounces religion.

ਈਰ [ir] *Skt* ईर *n* wind, air. 2 movement, inspiration. 3 ईर *vr* to goad; to push; to inspire; to motivate.

ਈਰਖ [irəkh], ਈਰਖਾ [irkha] *Skt* ईर *vr* to envy. ईर्ष्या *n* envy, jealousy, malice. “suad bad irəkh mād maɪa.”—*suhi m 5*.

ਈਰਜ [irəj] *P* عریز younger son of king Faridun after whom the country was named Iran. See ਤੂਰਜ.

ਈਰਣ [irəṇ] *Skt* *n* a pushing, goading, driving. 2 squeezing. 3 talk, statement. See ਈਰ.

ਈਰਾਨ [iran] *P* ایران See ਈਰਜ and ਫਾਰਸ.

ਈਰਾਨੀ [irani] *P* ایرانی *adjan* inhabitant of Persia. 2 *n* a Parsee. 3 the Persian language.

ਈਰਿਤ [irɪt] *Skt* *adj* said, stated. 2 prompted. 3 squeezed.

ਈਵੜੀ [ivɾi] *n* ਏ, the third character of Punjabi script. “ivɾi adɪpʊrəkh hē data.”—*asa pəti m l*. See ਏ.

ਈਵੇ [ive], ਈਵੇ [ivē] *adv* for nothing, purposelessly, in vain. 2 thus, like this, in this manner.

ਈੜ [ir] *Skt* ईड *n* praise, admiration.

ਈੜੀ [irɪ] See ਏ and ਈਵੜੀ.

ਏ [e] *pron* they. 2 this. “mai! mānu mero bəsi nahɪ; nis basur bɪkhiən kəu dhavət, kihi bɪdhi rokəu tahɪ? bed puran simɾɪtɪ ke mətɪ sunɪ nɪməkh nəhi e' bəsavē.”—*sor m 9*. ‘This mind understanding the least.’ “e əkhər khɪɾɪ jahɪge.”—*gəu bavən kəbir*. 3 *part* also used in vocatives. “e mən cācla! caturai kɪne nə pɑɪa.”—*ənādu*. 4 *Skt n* Vishnu. 5 in Punjabi

<sup>1</sup>It is incorrect to say that those who recite bani orally don't understand the meaning since the mind does not dwell in the heart.

ਏ is also used for the verb ਹੈ as in ‘kətar nal pɪar kərda e.’

ਏਉ [eu] *pron* this. 2 *adv* in this way, thus. “bhuli malni! he eu.”—*asa kəbir*.

ਏਉ [eu] *pron* this, these. “eu jia bəhət grəbhɪ vase.”—*bavən*. 2 this very, these very.

ਏਆਣਾ [eaɳa] *adj* innocent, ignorant, inexperienced. “ōdha lok nə jaɳəi murəkh eaɳa.”—*gəu kəbir*. 2 a child.

ਏਆਨਤ [eanət] *A* اعانت aid, help. 2 عیانت seeing, watching, search.

ਏਇ [ei] *pron* this. “ei kəh-hɪ sɪdhi pai.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਏਈ [ei] *pron* ਏਹੀ this very. “ei səgəl vɪkar.”—*maru m 3*. “həume ei bədhna.”—*var asa m 2*.

ਏਸ [es] *pron* See ਇਸ. “es nəu hor thau nahɪ.”—*ənādu*. 2 *n* ਈਸ lord, master. 3 *adj* worthy of worship, adorable. “kahū māhes ko es bəkhanyo.”—33 *səveye*. “esən es nəresən ke sut.”—*ramav*. 4 In Dasam Granth ਏਸ has been used for ਸਿੰਘ, as in ਘੜਗੋਸ (for Kharag Singh) ਸਬਲੇਸ, ਅਣਗੋਸ etc. At present Sikh poets are using ਏਸ for ਸਿੰਘ with their names, as for example. “sumeres top ke dhərake təhā ese hot.” See ਸੁਮੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਏਸਨਿ [esənɪ] *n* ਈਸ (king) ਅਨਿ (army). king's army. —*sənama*. 2 mistress, a female owner.

ਏਸ ਭੂ [es bhū], ਏਸ ਭੂਅ [es bhua] *n* ਭੂ (earth) ਈਸ (owner); master of the earth; a king. “suta tē es bhua.”—*cəɾɪtr 259*.

ਏਸਾ [esa] *adj* ਐਸਾ like this. 2 plural and vocative of ਈਸ (owner). “he! is.”

ਏਸੁ [esu] See ਏਸ.

ਏਸੁਰਜ [esurəj] See ਏਸੁਰਜ.

ਏਸੁਰ [esur], ਏਸੁਰਣ [esurṇ] *Skt* ऐश्वर *adj* related to the Supreme Master; God's; king's. “rəṇ gəjɪɪy ketək esurṇō.”—*kəlki*. ‘Many kings thundered in the battlefield.’ 2 *n* rank and position of a king, kingship.

ਏਸੁਰ [esvər] See ਈਸਰ and ਏਸੁਰਜਾ.

ਏਸ੍ਵਰਜ [esvərəj] See ਏਸ੍ਵਰਜ.

ਏਸ੍ਵਰਜਾ [esvəɾja] *cpd* king's daughter. "mædr des esvəɾja bəɾɪ jəb."—*VN*.

ਏਸ੍ਵਰਯ [eʃvəɾəy] *Skt* ऐश्वर्य *n* supremacy, sovereignty. 2 majesty, glory. 3 supernatural powers. 4 kingship. 5 rule, government.

ਏਹ [eh] *pron* this, it, these. 2 this world. "ædhe nam viʃarɪa na tiʃu eh nə oh."—*sri m 1*. 3 *Skt n* anger.

ਏਹ ਓਹ [eh oh] *pron* this and that. 2 *n* this world and the next world.

ਏਹਸਾਨ [ehsan] *A* احسان gratitude, gratefulness. 2 favour, help, philanthropy.

ਏਹਰ [ehər], ਏਹੜ [ehəɾ] *adj* of this. 2 *adv* on this side, in this direction, hither.

ਏਹੜ ਤੇਹੜ [ehəɾ tehəɾ] mine and yours. "ehəɾ tehəɾ chəɟɪ tū gʊɾu ka səbədʊ pəchaɳʊ."—*var sor m 3*. 2 of this and of that.

ਏਹਾ [eha] *pron* this very, this only, only these. "eha məɪ viʃekh."—*sri m 4*. "həʊmɛ eha jəɪ he."—*var asa m 2*. 2 *adj* like this; resembling this.

ਏਹੀ [ehi] *pron* this very; only this or these. 2 *adj* like this, resembling this.

ਏਹੁ [ehu] See ਏਹ.

ਏਹੋ [eho] *pron* this very; undoubtedly this. "eho pəchotəʊ."—*s fərid*. 2 only this.

ਏਕ [ek] *adj* one. "ek diʋəs mən bhəi uməŋg."—*bəsət ramanəd*. 2 unparalleled, unique. "məɪɪ tənɪ jəɪ ek bhəgvət."—*sukhməni*. 3 *n* oneness, unity. 4 God, Vahguru, See ਏਕੁ.

ਏਕਉ [ekəʊ] *adj* one only; the only one. "ekəʊ siɪmrəʊ nanka."—*JSBB*.

ਏਕ ਅੱਖਰੀ [ek əkkhri], ਏਕ ਅੱਛਰੀ [ek əcchri] *Skt* एकाक्षरी a vəɾɳɪk stanza, which assumes many forms.

(1) The first form is Sri, each of its four lines comprises one guru character.

Example:

"hə-ge-lə-kə." (having taken along horses and

elephants).

(2) The second form is məhi metre comprising four feet beginning with the same character, each foot being structured as lS, such as. "əjɛ-əɛ-əbhɛ-əbɛ."—*jəpu*.

(3) The next is mɪɾgɛdr metre comprising four jəgən feet (structured lSl) and each foot beginning with the same character.

Example:

"əgəj-əbhəg-ələkkh-əbhəkkh."—*jəpu*.

(4) The fourth is şəşi metre comprising four jəgən feet (structured lSS), each foot beginning with the same character.

Example:

"nə rəge-nə rupe-nə rekhe."

(5) In the last form, the entire metre is structured with only one character, example: "keki kok kək ki kuk." ... 'cries of a peacock, a ruddy she-drake, and a vulture.'

ਏਕ ਆਧ [ek adh] *adj* one odd, rare, some, hardly any. "tera jən ek adh koi."—*keda kəbir*. 2 *pron* some one.

ਏਕਸ [ekəs] See ਇਕਸ. "ekəs ke gun gau ənət."—*sukhməni*.

ਏਕ ਸਬਦ [ek səbəd] *adj* the one word, demonstrating the singularity of God. 2 Guru's instruction, that has no equal to it. "eksəbəd ɪk bhɪkɪa mage."—*gəʊ m 1*.

ਏਕ ਸਬਦੀ [ek səbədɪ] See ਇਕਸਬਦੀ.

ਏਕ ਸਮੇ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਆਤਮਾ [ek səmɛ sri atma] 'Akal Ustat' contains couplets (201 to 210) of which the first nine are in the form of questions to the intellect about the soul, but their answers are not included. Scholars of various sects have suggested certain answers which are given here together with the original couplets.

"ek səmɛ sri atma ʊcəɾyo məɪɪ siʊ bən, səbh prətəp jəgdis kə kəho səgəl bɪdɪɪ tən."

Once the soul asked the intellect, to relate completely all glories of God in full detail.

Mind's queries:

- 1 ko atma s̄arup he, kahī s̄rīṣṭik bīcar,  
kōn dh̄arm, ko k̄arm he, k̄aho s̄aḡal vīstar.
- 2 k̄ahī jīt̄ab, k̄ahī m̄ar̄an he, k̄av̄an surg, k̄ahī  
n̄ark,  
ko sugh̄ra ko m̄ur̄hta, k̄ahā t̄ark, av̄it̄ark.
- 3 ko nīda, j̄as he k̄av̄an, k̄av̄an pap, k̄ahī  
dh̄arm,  
k̄av̄an jog, ko bhog he, k̄av̄an k̄arm, ap̄k̄arm.
- 4 k̄aho su s̄am kas̄o k̄ahē, d̄am ko k̄ahā k̄ahēt,  
ko sura, data k̄av̄an, k̄aho t̄at ko m̄āt.
- 5 k̄ahā r̄āk, raja k̄av̄an, h̄ar̄akh sog he k̄on,  
ko rogi, r̄agi k̄av̄an, k̄aho t̄att muhī t̄on.
- 6 k̄av̄an rīṣṭ, ko puṣṭ he, k̄ahī s̄rīṣṭik vīcar,  
k̄av̄an s̄rīṣṭ, ko bh̄rīṣṭ he, k̄aho s̄aḡal vīstar.
- 7 k̄ahā k̄arm kuk̄arm he, k̄ahā bh̄arm ko nas,  
k̄ahā cīt̄an ki ches̄ta, k̄ahā acet̄ pr̄akas.
- 8 k̄ahā nem, s̄āj̄m k̄ahā, k̄ahē gyan āgyan,  
ko rogi, sogi k̄av̄an, kahā bh̄arm ki han.
- 9 ko sura, s̄ūd̄ar k̄av̄an, k̄ahā jog ko sar,  
ko data, gyani k̄av̄an, k̄ahī vīcar avīcar.

—ekal.

This is intellect's reply.

- 1 s̄at cīt̄ anād̄ aj̄ am̄ar vyap̄ak̄ p̄ar̄am anup,  
vīṣ̄vnath devadhīp̄atī he ȳah at̄am rup.  
j̄ese j̄al te budbuda or̄ t̄ar̄äḡ ak̄ar,  
tes̄e pur̄an br̄ah̄m te jano s̄rīṣṭi vīcar.  
t̄at̄vgyan hit̄ ȳat̄en s̄ad̄ ȳahē dh̄arm nīj̄ jan,  
t̄at̄p̄ar ho upkar me k̄arm p̄ar̄am ṣubh man.
- 2 s̄adacar̄ ar̄u ȳas̄ s̄ahit̄ jiv̄an jiv̄an ahī,  
ap̄ȳas̄ or̄ vīkar yut̄ jiȳan m̄ar̄an j̄og mahī.  
m̄an ki ṣ̄ātī sv̄ar̄äḡ he n̄ar̄ak̄ deh̄ ab̄hīman,  
p̄ar̄e n̄a v̄as̄ kīh vīṣ̄ȳ ke t̄āko sugh̄ra jan.  
vīṣ̄ȳpraȳan muṣh̄ he t̄ark̄ s̄acc̄ p̄artit̄,  
so av̄it̄ark̄ p̄achanīe jo ȳāte vīp̄rit̄.
- 3 bh̄aḡanp̄r̄atīgya nīd̄ he ar̄u r̄an̄ piṭh̄ dīkhan,  
s̄at̄yp̄r̄atīgya virta ȳahē j̄oḡat̄ ȳas̄ jan.  
dh̄ar̄amkīr̄at̄ ko tyagno pap̄ m̄ahā jiȳ man,  
kh̄aṭṭ̄ ghalīke devno p̄ūn n̄a ya s̄am an.  
vahguru me cīt̄t̄ ki l̄aḡan k̄ahave jog,

- daṣ̄ īdr̄īan̄ hoyke sukh bhoḡan he bhog.  
j̄oḡ ko sukhdayak̄ kr̄īya gurum̄at me he k̄arm,  
vīṣ̄v dukhav̄an lobh̄ v̄as̄i jano so ap̄k̄arm.
- 4 m̄an v̄as̄ k̄ar̄no s̄am̄ ahe d̄am̄ īdr̄in̄ jekar,  
dur̄ k̄ar̄an̄ anyay hit̄ l̄ar̄e su ṣur vīcar.  
data vīdyadanī he ar̄u nīṣ̄kam̄ udar,  
s̄at̄ynam̄ ar̄u vahguru m̄ātr̄ t̄at̄v nīrdhar.
- 5 j̄āke trīṣ̄nā ad̄hīk̄ he soi r̄āk̄ p̄achan,  
s̄āt̄okhi utsah̄ yut̄ raja levo jan.  
d̄ovīd̄ha tyaḡan̄ h̄ar̄ṣ̄ he cīta jano ṣok,  
rogi vīṣ̄yas̄akt̄ he r̄agi cīt̄t̄ ar̄ok.
- 6 s̄ahit̄ vīvek̄ su rīṣṭ̄ he puṣṭ̄ prak̄r̄amvan,  
mr̄iḡtrīṣ̄nā ar̄u sv̄ar̄an̄ v̄at̄ s̄rīṣṭi d̄aṣ̄a līhu jan.  
manuṣ̄ t̄an̄ s̄aph̄lo kr̄īyo jīn̄ ṣubh̄ k̄arm̄ k̄amaī,  
sui ṣ̄r̄eṣṭh̄, ȳāte ul̄aṭ̄ j̄oḡ me bh̄r̄aṣṭ̄ k̄ahaī.
- 7 s̄adacar̄ j̄oḡ k̄arm he dur̄acar̄ upk̄arm,  
gurs̄īk̄hya k̄ar̄ br̄ah̄m ko gyan, naṣ̄ he bh̄arm.  
maya ke s̄āyoḡ k̄ar̄ cetan̄ ceṣ̄ta jan,  
trīgun̄ as̄āḡat̄ br̄ah̄m me tīm̄ ac̄eṣ̄ta man.
- 8 īkr̄as̄ j̄op̄ vr̄at̄ dharbo t̄āko k̄ahīye nem,  
tyaḡ ph̄aj̄uli s̄ar̄v̄ada s̄āj̄m̄ dayak̄ khem.  
gyan̄ ȳathar̄ath̄ v̄astu ko bhakh̄at̄ gyani gyan,  
l̄akh̄an̄ or̄ ko or̄ hi ȳāhi rup̄ agyan.  
rogi s̄adā as̄āj̄mi sogi cīt̄avan,  
jati patī ar̄u chut̄ ko tyaḡan̄ bh̄r̄am̄ ki han.
- 9 m̄anjeta sura ahe s̄ūd̄ar he guṇvan,  
j̄ab̄ cīt̄ ki thīr̄ta bh̄ai sar̄ yoḡ ȳah man.  
data īk̄ k̄art̄ar he gyani nan̄ak̄ dev,  
jo āgyani p̄as̄u n̄ar̄an̄ tur̄at̄ b̄anave dev.  
gurum̄at̄ an̄m̄at̄ s̄aty ko khoj̄an̄ ahe vīcar,  
bh̄edcal̄ ki ad̄hḡat̄i lehu avīcar.

ਏਕਸਾਰ [eksar] See ਇਕਸਾਰ.

ਏਕਸਿਧੁ [eksīdhu] *n* the Creator, God who on determination is proved matchless. “eksīdhu jīni dhīata.”—*ram m l*.

ਏਕ ਸੁਆਨ ਕੈ ਘਰਿ ਗਾਵਣਾ [ek suan ke ghari gavṇa] *sen* to be sung in the same tune and beat of the hymn: “ek suan dui suani nali.” Thus it is sung; in this lies the training to do so.  
2 See ਘਰ.

**ਏਕਸੁਤ** [eksut] *adj* of the same opinion, concurring. **2** strung on or the same thread.

**ਏਕਸੈ** [ekse] to the mind. “səbh lok səlahe ekse.”—*bəsət m 1*. **2** one thing.

**ਏਕ ਚਕੁ** [ek cəkʃu], **ਏਕ ਚੱਛੁ** [ekcəcchu] blind in one eye. “ek cəcchu ki bat sun rijh rəhe māharaj.”—*cəritr 54*. **2** treating every one equally. **3 n** Shukar, the teacher of demons. **4** Jayant, son of Indar. **5** a crow. See ਜਯੰਤ.

**ਏਕਚਿੱਤ** [ekcitt] *adj* with rapt mind, attentive. “ekcitt jīh ik chin dhyayo.”—*əkal*.

**ਏਕਚਤੁ** [ekchətr] a kingdom having a single crowned head of state. None else is entitled to hold a canopy over his head. See ਇਕਚਤਰਾਜ.

**ਏਕਡਾਲ** [ekḍal] *adja* weapon without a separate handle or grip, but having the grip and the blade in one place.

**ਏਕਤ** [ekət] *Skt* एकत्र *adj* at one place, collected together. “niru dhəraṇi kəri rakhe ekət.”—*sar ə m 5*. **2** ਏਕਤੁ. See ਏਕਤਾ.

**ਏਕਤਰ** [ekətar] *Skt adj* one of the two.

**ਏਕਤਾ** [ekta], **ਏਕਤੁ** [ekətu] *Skt n* unity, accord, oneness.

ṣamī ho pir me ṣarir mā bhed rakh  
 ātar kəpəṭ jə ughare to ughərjāi,  
 eso ṭhāṭ ṭhāne jə bīna hū yətr māt kəre  
 sāp ko jāhīr yō utare to utərjāi,  
 ‘ṭhakur’ kəhīr yəh kəṭhīn nə jano kəchu  
 ekta kīye te kəho kəhā nə sudhərjāi?  
 car jāne car hu dīṣa te car kone gəhī  
 meru ko hīlayke ukharē to ukhərjāi.

**2** equality, parity. “ekətu race pərhəri doī.”—*bəsət ə m 1*.

**ਏਕਤੁ** [ekətr] See ਏਕਤ.

**ਏਕਤੁ** [ekətv] See ਏਕਤਾ.

**ਏਕਥੈ** [ekthē] *adj* (collected) at one place.

**ਏਕਦਾ** [ekda] *Skt adv* once only. **2** once; at one time.

**ਏਕਦੇਸੀ** [ekdesi] *Skt* ਏਕ ਦੇਸੀਯ. *adj* who keeps affiliation with only one place or one country

at a time.

**ਏਕਦੰਤ** [ekdāt] *Skt n* Ganesh or Gajanan, who has only one tooth. See ਗਣੇਸ਼.

**ਏਕਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ** [ekdrisəṭi] *n* viewing all as equal. “ekdrisəṭi kəri samsəri jāṇe jogi kəhie soi.”—*suhī m 1*.

**ਏਕਦ੍ਰਿਕ** [ekdrīk] *adj* one-eyed; blind in one eye. **2** free from discrimination between the high and the low; possessing divine knowledge. **3 n** Shiv. **4** a crow. **5** Venus.

**ਏਕਨਾਰੀਵ੍ਰਤ** [eknarivrət] monogamy; the norm to forego second marriage when the first wife is alive. “eka nari jəti hūi.”—*BG*. “trīy ek vyah nəhī kin vyah.”—*dətt*.

**ਏਕਪਦ** [ekpəd], **ਏਕਪਾਦ** [ekpad] *Skt n* paradise. **2** Mount Kailash. **3** Kerala, now called Malabar. **4** an inhabitant of Malabar. **5** an ascetic who meditates standing on one leg. **6** God whose one foot comprises the entire world. **7** one manifestation of Shiv out of eleven Rudars.

**ਏਕਬ** [ekəb] ਏਕ-ਅਬ. “pṛan ekəb kərhō.”—*kṛisən*.

**ਏਕਭਟ** [ekbhəṭ] *adj* a unique soldier who has no equal. “pəṭit udharəṇ ekbhəṭe.”—*əkal*.

**ਏਕਭਾਇ** [ekbhāi] *n* the idea of oneness; absence of duality. **2** *adv* with a single idea. “ekbhāi dekhəu səbh nari.”—*gəu kəbir*.

**ਏਕਭਾਰ** [ekbhār] *adj* an object or measure put for weighing in one pan of the balance. “patal puria ek bhār hovhī.”—*pṛəbha m 1*. See ਭਾਰ.

**ਏਕਮ** [ekəm] *n* the first day of either fortnight of a lunar month. See P ਯਕਮ. “ekəm ekākar nīrala.”—*bīla m 1 thiti*. **2** *adj* unparalleled; unique. “ekəm eke apī upāṭa.”—*mājh ə m 3*. **3** first.

**ਏਕਮਇ** [ekmāi], **ਏਕਮਇਆ** [ekmāiā], **ਏਕਮਈ** [ekmāi], **ਏਕਮਯ** [ekmāy] *adj* one form which on merging with others does not remain distinct. “sace suce ekmāiā.”—*sīdh gosəṭi*.

ਏਕ ਮਰੇ ਪੰਚੇ ਮਿਲਿ ਰੋਵਹਿ [ek mərə pāce mɪlɪ rovhɪ]—*asa ə m 1*. ‘On the death of a kin, the five (mother, father, brother, wife and son) lament.’ **2** on the demise of the ego its five perversions mourn as they lose their power.

ਏਕ ਮਰੰਤੇ ਦੋਇ ਮੁਏ, ਦੋਇ ਮਰੰਤਹ ਚਾਰਿ, ਚਾਰਿ ਮਰੰਤਹ ਛਹ ਮੁਏ ਚਾਰਿ ਪੁਰਖ ਦੋਇ ਨਾਰ [ek mərōte doɪ mue, doɪ mərōtəh carɪ, carɪ mərōtəh chəh mue, carɪ purəkh doɪ narɪ]—*s kabir*. With the dying of the self, two (attachment and duality) also die; not only these two but also the four remaining ones die. Of these, four are masculine: joy, grief, birth and death and two feminine: desire and envy, which also come to end. **2** On the death of ignorance, two, insecurity and confusion, also die, and with the death of these two, four delusions (self knowledge in lifeless intellect, constant intellect in inconstant body, comfort in pain and pure intellect in impure body) also vanish and with the disappearance of these four, the six states of pleasure, pain, birth, death, envy and desire also disappear. Of these six, two are feminine and four are masculine.

ਏਕ ਰਦਨ [ek rədən] *n* Ganesh (with one tooth) See ਗਣੇਸ਼.

ਏਕਲ [ekəl], ਏਕਲਾ [eklə] *adj* alone, without company of another. **2** peerless, matchless, second to none. **3** only one, one only. “ekəl maṭi kōjər ciṭi bhājən hē bəhu nana re.”—*mali namdev*.

ਏਕ ਵਚਨ [ek vəcən] *n* singular number in grammar. **2** one word, one utterance.

ਏਕ ਵਾਕ [ek vak], ਏਕਵਾਕਯਤਾ [ekvakyta] *Skt* एकवाक्यता *n* concurrence, accord, agreement.

ਏਕੜ [ekəʃ] *adj* alone. **2 n** an acre, a measure 4,840 square yards of area.

ਏਕਾ [eka] *n* the numeral 1 (one). **2** the Creator, God. **3** a worshipper of the only One. “eke kəu səcu eka jaṇe.”—*SIdhgosəʃɪ*. **4** oneness,

unity, union. **5 part** only one; one only. “eka oṭ gəhuhā.”—*asa m 5*. **6 Skt** एका *n* a goddess; Durga.

ਏਕਾ ਏਕ [eka ek] *adv* suddenly; all at once. **2 adj** different from one another.

ਏਕਾ ਏਕੀ [eka eki] *adj* who lives in seclusion. **2** living separately from all. **3** unbounded follower of monism. “rəh-hɪ lɪv lage eka eki səbədʊ bicar.”—*guj ə m 1*. **4 n** a decision, settlement. “eka eki kiye bin hām mɪlhɪ nə javē.”—*GPS*.

ਏਕਾਸੀ [ekasi], ਏਕਾਸੀਹ [ekasih] *Skt* ऐकासीति, eighty-one, 81.

ਏਕਾਹਾਰੀ [ekahari] *adj* who eats only one thing. **2** who eats only once a day.

ਏਕਾਕੀ [ekaki] See ਇਕਾਕੀ **2**.

ਏਕਾਕ [ekakṣ] *Skt adj* one-eyed; blind of one eye. See ਏਕਚੱਛੁ.

ਏਕਾਕਰ [ekakṣər] See ਏਕਾਖਰ.

ਏਕਾਕਰੀ [ekakṣri] See ਏਕ ਅੱਛਰੀ. **2** a Sankrit dictionary, giving meanings of one lettered nouns. It was compiled by a scholar Purushotam Dev. In Hindi Nand Das has also provided several meanings of each word in couplets, as for example.

Example:

“go īdri go vak jəl go əkaṣ dɪsɪ chēd,  
go dhər go tərʊ go kɪrən go palək gobīd.”

ਏਕਾਖਰ [ekakhər] one letter, one character. **2** the eternal one, God.

ਏਕਾਂਗ [ekāg] *n* the numeral one, 1 See ਇਕਾਂਗ. **2 Skt** एकाङ्ग a limb. **3 part** of anything.

ਏਕਾਗਰ [ekagar] *Skt* एकाग्र *adj* concentrating on one thing. **2** free from volitility, stable, calm. “savdhan ekagər cit.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਏਕਾਂਗੀ [ekāgi] *Skt* एकाङ्गिन् *adj* having one limb only. **2** favouring one side.

ਏਕਾਗ੍ਰ [ekagr] See ਏਕਾਗਰ.

ਏਕਾਗ੍ਰਤਾ [ekagrətā] *n* concentration, absence of playfulness. **2** mental poise.

ਏਕਾਛ [ekach] See ਏਕਾਕ.

ਏਕਾਛਰੀ [ekachri] See ਏਕ ਅੱਛਰੀ. 2 See ਏਕਾਕਰੀ.

ਏਕਾਂਤ [ekāt] See ਇਕਾਂਤ.

ਏਕਾਂਤੀ [ekāti] See ਇਕਾਂਤੀ.

ਏਕਾਦਸ [ekadās] *Skt* एकादश *adj* eleven. 2 numeral 11. 3 eleventh chapter of Bhagvat.

ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ੀ [ekadāṣī] *Skt* एकादशी *n* eleventh of either fortnight of a lunar month. The Vaishnavs consider fasting on ekadashi virtuous and eating grain a sin; See ਹਰਿਵਾਸਰ. In Sikhism this fast is defined as under;

“ekadāsi nīkātī pekḥ-hu hāri ramu,  
indri bāsī kārī suṅhu hārinamu,  
mānī sātokh sārāb jā dāīa,  
in bīdhī bārātu sāpurān bhāīa.”

—*gəu thīti m 5.*

ਏਕਾਦੇਸੀ [ekadesi] See ਏਕ ਦੇਸੀ. 2 *adj*(one) having a singular aim. “ekadesi ek dīkhavē.”—*ram m 5.*

ਏਕਾਵਲਿ [ekavālī], ਏਕਾਵਲੀ [ekavli] *n* a vāṇīk metre. See ਪੰਕਜ ਵਾਟਿਕਾ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 2. 2 figure of meaning, in which words are deleted, or adapted to avoid repetition.

Example:

“saci prīti hām tum siu jori,  
tum siu jori əvər sōgī tori.”—*sor rəvidas.*  
“ek mārətē doī mue, doī mārətəh carī,  
carī mārətəh chəh mue, carī purākh doī narī.”  
—*s kābir.*

ਏਕਿ [ekī] one out of many. 2 several. “ekī cālē hām dekhəh suami.”—*ram m 1.* 3 to some. “ekī nāvahī ekī bhāvavhī.”—*ram m 5.*

ਏਕਿਆ [ekīa] *n* oneness, unity. 2 became one. “thakur sevək rālī ekīa.”—*var kan m 4.*

ਏਕੀ [eki] short form of ਏਕ ਹੀ (only one) “eki sahīb bahra duja əvəru nā jāṇē.”—*maru m 1.*

ਏਕੁ [eku] See ਏਕ. “eku ədharu namu dhənu mora.”—*dev m 5.* 2 the Creator, Vahguru. “eku əradhī pərachət gəē.”—*sukhmāni.* 3 unity chance, interaction. “pāca te eku

chota.”—*sar m 5 pārtal.*

ਏਕੋਦ੍ਰਿਯ [ekēdriy] *Skt* एकेन्द्रिय *n* a being having a single sense, such as has a leech. 2 per Sankhya philosophy, a form of non attachment or asceticism in which senses disjoined from evils are joined to the mind itself. “ekēdriy ər vāṣīkar kāhī.”—*GPS.*

ਏਕੈ ਸਬਦੀ [ekē ṣəbdi] See ਇਕ ਸਬਦੀ.

ਏਕੋ [eko] *adj* only one, one only. “eko jəpī eko salahī.”—*sukhmāni.* “sətsəgətī kəsi jāṇē? jīthe eko nam vəkhaṇē.”—*sri m 1 jogi ədri.*

ਏਕੋਇਕ [eko-īk], ਏਕੋਏਕ [eko-ek], ਏਕੋਏਕੀ [eko-eki] *adj* supreme, unique, only one, without duality. “səbh eko-īk vərətəda.”—*sri m 3.* “eko-ek vāse mānī suami.”—*māla m 3.* “eko-eki nən nīharəu.”—*asa m 5.* 2 one joined to one, eleven. “eko-ek bəkhānē.”—*gəu thīti m 5.* Here, there is a pun on the word; it can mean ‘eleven’ as also ‘the unique Creator.’

ਏਕੋ ਹੰ ਬਹੁਸਯਾ [eko hā bəhusyā] This is a sentence from Upnishad; it means, ‘I the only one may be many’; that is how the transcendent God is thought of. His Unity is in immanent multiplicity.<sup>1</sup>

ਏਕੋਤੱਰ [ekottər] *adj* one more, plus one, as in ekottar sə, meaning one hundred and one, 101.

ਏਕੋਧਰਮ [ekodhərəm] *n* common religion for all and everyone. “ekodhərəmu dritē səcu koi, gurmətī pura jugī jugī soi.”—*bəsət ə m 1.* 2 the Sikh religion.

ਏਕੋਨੇਤ੍ਰਾ [ekonetra] *adj* one-eyed; impartial; viewing all equally. “səda nīhar-hī ekonetre.”—*sukhmāni.*

ਏਕੰਕਾਰ [ekākar] *n* the one indivisible reality; God sans duality. “ekākar dhīae ram.”—*suhī chāt m 5.* “prəṇvo adi ekākara.”—*əkal.* 2 one Oankar. ੴ. “saha gūṅhī nə kər-hī bicar,  
<sup>1</sup>“तद्विभक्त एकोहं बहुस्यां प्रजापयेयेति.” (*chādogy a: 6 khāḍ 2 mātr 3*).

He desired that He, the lone form, (should) be born in myriad forms.

sahe upərɪ ekākār.”—*ram m 1*. **3** *adj* single form, one shape. “bhrəm chuṭe te ekākār.”—*suhi m 5*. “phəl pake te ekākara.”—*suhi m 5*. “eka ekākār tɪkh vekhalɪa.”—*BG*. See ਏਕੰਕਾਰ.

**ਏਕੰਕਾਰੀ** [ekākari] *adj* who worships the one God; monotheistic. **2** having only one form. “sut khīche ekākari.”—*gəu ə m 4*.

**ਏਕੰਕਾਰੁ** [ekākaru] See ਏਕੰਕਾਰ. “ekākaru vāse mən bhavē.”—*maru solhe m 1*.

**ਏਕੰਗਾ** [ekāga], **ਏਕੰਗੀ** [ekāgi] See ਏਕੰਗੀ.

**ਏਖ** [ekh] *Skt* ਏਸ *n* a search, hunt, exploration. **2** a desire, wish.

**ਏਖਣਾ** [ekhṇa] See ਏਖਣਾ.

**ਏਜਦ** [ezəd] *P* عزاد *n* the Creator.

**ਏਜਾਜ਼** [ezaz] *A* عزاز *n* honour, homage, prestige.

**ਏਟਾਯਾ** [eṭaya], **ਏਟਾਵਾ** [eṭava] a city on the bank of Yamuna in the United Provinces, and a principal town of the district and a railway station. The ninth Guru visited it. Bhai Tara Singh named it eṭaya.

**ਏਠ** [eṭh] *Skt* एठ *vr* to stop, torture, move.

**ਏਠਨਾ** [eṭhna] *v* to stretch. **2** to contort one’s body.

**ਏਡਕ** [eḍək] *adj* so big, so large. **2** *Skt n* a male sheep; a ram.

**ਏਡਕਾ** [eḍka] *Skt n* a sheep.

**ਏਡਾ** [eḍa] *adj* so large.

**ਏ.ਡੀ.** [e-ḍi] Anno Domini; the Christian era.

**ਏਡੀ** [eḍi] *n* heel. **2** short for ਇਤਨੀ ਵੱਡੀ.

**ਏ.ਡੀ.ਸੀ.** [e-ḍi-si] *F* aide-de-camp. an assistant to an army commander. **2** a courtier, counsellor.

**ਏਡੁਆ** [eḍua], **ਏਡੁਆ** [eḍua] *n* a cushioned loop put under a load being carried on the head. “punər eḍua sis tāke tɪkae.”—*gyan*. **2** *Skt* एड्ड gloves of reed fibre worn while handling heated articles to protect the hands.

**ਏਢਕ** [eḍhək] *n* a ram. See ਏਡਕ **2**. “eḍhək rup su disən laga.”—*NP*.

**ਏਣ** [eṇ] *Skt n* a buck; a black buck. “bina səstrə jhəre bhəe eṇ jəse.”—*GPS*. **2** *Skt* अनेक

*adj* free from blemish; faultness. “raja yudhɪṣṭrə bhū bhərət eṇ.”—*gyan*. ‘King Yudhishtar the nourisher of the earth (the people).’

**ਏਣਰਾਜ** [eṇraj] *n* a black buck; a deer. **2** a lion. **3** the moon, master of the deer. “cəryə eṇrajə dhəre baṇ paṇə.”—*əj*.

**ਏਣੀ** [eṇi] *Skt n* a doe.

**ਏਣੀ ਪਤਿ** [eṇi pətɪ] *n* a deer, a black buck.

**ਏਤ** [et] *pron* this. “et chəḍai moh te.”—*bɪla m 5*. **2** *adj* this much. **3** *Skt* arrived.

**ਏਤੱਝ** [etəjjh] See ਏਤਿਹੜ.

**ਏਤਤ** [etət], **ਏਤਦ** [etəd] *Skt* एतद् *pron* this. **2** *adv* thus, in this manner.

**ਏਤਦਾਲ** [etdal] *A* اعدل *n* equality, justice.

**ਏਤਬਾਰ** [etbar] *P* ايتبار *n* trust, faith, reliability, belief.

**ਏਤੜਾ** [etṛa], **ਏਤੜੇ** [etṛe] *adj* this much, so many. “mē tənɪ əvgəṇ etṛe.”—*varsuhi m 1*. “etṛa vɪc-hu so jən səmdha.”—*var guj 1 m 3*. See ਸਮਧਾ.

**ਏਤਾ** [eta] *adj* this much. “eta bhəvɪ thəki.”—*maru ə m 1*.

**ਏਤਾਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼** [etadrɪṣ] *Skt* एतादृश *adj* which looks so; visibly like this; similar to this.

**ਏਤਾਵਨਮਾਤ੍ਰ** [etavənmatr] *Skt* एतावन्मात्र *only* this much; merely this much quantity.

**ਏਤਿਹੜ** [etɪhy], **ਏਤਿੱਝ** [etɪjjh] *Skt* ऐतिह्य *be* thus; traditionally a well known matter, the mere existence being its proof. See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ.

**ਏਤਿੜਾ** [etɪṛa] See ਏਤੜਾ.

**ਏਤੁ** [etu] See ਏਤ. “etu mohɪ ḍuba sāsar.”—*asa m 1*.

**ਏਤੇ** [ete] so many, as many as these. “ete guṇ etia cōgɪaia.”—*prəbha m 1*.

**ਏਤੈ** [etɛ] *adj* so much, so many. “ete jəlɪ vərəsde tɪkh mər-hɪ.”—*var mālā m 3*.

**ਏਥਹ** [ethəh] See ਅਵਰਤਏਥਹ.

**ਏਥਹੁ** [eth-hu] *adv* from this place, from here. “eth-hu chuṛkɪa ṭhəur nə paɪ.”—*asa m 3*.

**ਏਥੇ** [ethe], **ਏਥੈ** [ethɛ] *adv* at this place, here.

2 in this world. "ethe othe nanka karta rakhē pətī."—*JSBB*.

ਏਦਾ [eda], ਏਦਾਂ [edā] *adv* in this way, in this manner.

ਏਦੂ [edu], ਏਦੂੰ [edū] from this, compared with this. "edu upəṛī kərəm nāhū."—*ramkəli ə m l*.

ਏਧਰ [edhər] *adv* this side, on this side, hither. 2 in this world.

ਏਨ [en] See ਇਨ and ਏਣ. "gyan əbhīram šer, moh səm en ki."—*GPS*. 'Attachment is like a deer.'

ਏਨਾ [ena] *adj* so much, this much. 2 *pron* to these. "en thəgənī thəg se."—*var mala m l*.

ਏਨੀ [eni] See ਏਣੀ. 2 *adj* this much. 3 *pron* these (men or people) "eni thəgi jəgu thəgīa."—*var mēla m l*.

ਏਨੂੰ [enū] See ਏਡੂਆ.

ਏਮ [em] See ਇਮ. "bulyo em bakə."—*gyan*.

ਏਮਨਾਬਾਦ [emnabad] a town in tehsil and district Gujranwala, 8 miles south east of it, was formerly called Saidpur. Sher Shah Suri razed it and named the new settlement in its place as Shergarh. Later, one of Akbar's officers, Muhammad Amin, renamed it Emnabad. Guru Nanak Dev stayed here for sometime in the house of Bhai Lalo, a carpenter of Saidpur. See ਭਾਗੂ ਮਲਿਕ.

Many scholars believe that when in Sammat 1578, Guru Nanak Dev, delivered the dwellers of Saidpur from Babur's servitude and brought them peace (əman), the place came to be called Emnabad *ایمن آباد*. This town is three miles east of Emnabad railway station, and has the following gurdwaras:

(a) Bhai Lalo's well: It was within his house, and Guru Nanak Dev used its water for drinking and bathing.

(b) Chakki Sahib, (hand-operated mill). During the massacre by the Mughals, Guru

Nanak Dev was also held captive like others and was given a mill to grind corn. The Guru prevailed upon the king to release all the prisoners. This shrine has 14 ghumaons of land. A fair is held here on the first of Baisakh.

(c) Rori Sahib gurdwara is half a mile south west of the town. Here Guru Nanak Dev used to sit for meditation. This gurdwara has an annual grant of Rs. 1000 since the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and also has nine squares (225 acres) of land. It has a beautiful building and so are those for residence. Annual fairs are held on Baisakhi and on full moon day of Kattak.

ਏਰਣਾ [erṇa], ਏਰਨਾ [erna] *Skt* आरण्य *adj* a forest-dweller; a barbarian.

ਏਰਨਾ ਗੋਹਾ [erna goha] *n* a cow's dung droppings in the forest.

ਏਰਾਕ [erak] See ਇਰਾਕ.

ਏਰਾਕੀ [eraki] See ਇਰਾਕੀ.

ਏਰਾਵਤ [eravət] See ਐਰਾਵਤ.

ਏਰਾਵਤੀ [eravəti] See ਰਾਵੀ.

ਏਰੰਡ [erəṅḍ] *Skt* एरण्ड *n* a castor plant and its fruit. Oil of its seeds is used for burning, lubrication, and as a laxative or purgative etc. Its effect is moist hot. It heals acute stomach pain, pain in the joints and phlegm. Tying its leaves on swellings and boils is beneficial. Its Latin name is Ricinus Communis. 2 Per Sakand Puran, a place of pilgrimage.

ਏਲਚੀ [elci] *T* *عَلِي*, *n* an ambassador, an envoy. 2 a diplomatic representative of a country.

ਏਲਵਿਲ [elvīl] *n* born to Ilvila, Kuber. See ਇਲਵਿਲਾ.

ਏਲਾ [ela] See ਇਲਾਯਚੀ. 2 a matṛik metre of three lines, each line having 24 matras with the first pauses after the 11<sup>th</sup> matra and the next after the 13<sup>th</sup> subsequent matra, the last two matras being guro.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>If this metre has four lines and the last two matras do not observe this rule, a rōla metre comes into being.

Example:

“nəhɪ ləhē hərəɪnam, dan kahū nəhī dehē.”  
 –kəlki.

(b) The second form of *ela* has four lines, each being structured as IIS, ISI, III, III, ISS, with pauses after the fifth and the subsequent tenth *matra* of each line.

Example:

“jəg me nəhi, sukh tənɪk kər vɪcaro”...

**3** *Skt vr* to frolic, to play.

**ਏਲਾਨ** [elan] *A* اعلان *n* an order, command. **2** a written order. **3** notice, advertisement.

**ਏਵ** [ev] *adv* thus, in this manner. “ev bhɪ akhɪ nə japəi.”—*var asa*. **2** *Skt part* surely, definitely.

**3** also, too. **4** definitely, indeed.

**ਏਵਜ** [evəj] See **ਇਵਜ**.

**ਏਵਡ** [evəḍ], **ਏਵਡੁ** [evəḍu] so much, so great, so large. “evəḍ uca hovɛ koɪ.”—*jəpu*.

**ਏਵਮਸਤੁ** [evəmsətʊ], **ਏਵਮਸੁ** [evəmstu] *Skt part*

**ਏਵੰ-ਅਸੁ** may it be thus; let it be like this.

**ਏਵੜ** [evəʀ] so great or large. “nəkh evəʀ he jāko.”—*bōno*.

**ਏਵੇ** [eve], **ਏਵੇਂ** [evē], **ਏਵੈ** [evɛ], **ਏਵੈਂ** [evē], **ਏਵੰ** [evā]

*part* definitely thus or in this way. **2** useless, fruitless.

“cōga mōda kɪchu sujhe nahi ɪhu tənʊ evɛ khovɛ.”—*vəḍ m I əlahṇia*. **3** *Skt* एवं

thus, in this way. **4** in this way. “nanək eve jānɛ.”—*var asa*.



ਸ [səssa] fourth character of Punjabi script; it is dental in pronunciation.<sup>1</sup> **2** *v* short form of ਅਫਿਤ. “kɪ əgəjəs kɪ əbhəjəs.”—*gyan*. **3** *Skt* श n Shiv, Mahadev. **4** a weapon. **5** mind. **6** sleep. **7** welfare. **8** *Skt* स God. **9** a snake. **10** a bird. **11** wind, air. **12** a flash, light. **13** the moon. **14** knowledge. **15** worry. **16** a road. **17** an abbreviation of səgən according to prosody. **18** *prefix* with, as in “rogi brəhma bɪsən sərudra.”—*bher ə m 1*. “gurmukhi nɪb-he səpərɪvarɪ.”—*sɪdhgosətɪ*. **19** *pron* he, she. “supəc tɪsə mənɪ.”—*keda rəvɪdas*. ‘Take him as a low-born.’ **20** *P* ٺ his, to him. It is used at the end of a word as in kəlməʃ (his pen).

**ਸਉ** [səu] *Skt* सत् n one hundred. “bəhutu prətapu gāu səu pae.”—*sarə kəbir*. **2** *Skt* सज्जन to sleep. “səu nɪsul jən ʃəg dhərɪ.”—*var bɪla m 4*. “nɪt sukʰ səudɪa.”—*suhi chət m 4*. **3** *Skt* सपथ an oath; a vow, pledge. “sac kəhə əgh ogh dəli səu.”—*dətt*. **4** *part* company, association. “pakhəḍ dhərəm prɪtɪ nəhi hərɪ səu.”—*maru solhe m 1*. **5** to, for. “mo səu kou nə kəhe səmjhəɪ.”—*gəu rəvɪdas*. **6** from, through. See **ਸਉ ਪਾਈ**. **7** *P* ٺ n husband, master, lord. “kəhu nanək səu nah.”—*var asa*. “kuləh səmuḥ udharən səu.”—*səveye m 5 ke*.

**ਸਉਹ** [səuḥ] See **ਸੌਹ**.

**ਸਉਹੇ** [səuḥe], **ਸਉਹੇ** [səuḥē] *adv* face to face, in the presence of. “səuḥe utəru deɪ.”—*oəkar*.

**ਸਉਕਣ** [səukən], **ਸਉਕਨ** [səukənɪ] *Skt* सपत्नी *n*

<sup>1</sup>It is pronounced as a palatal, when it is ਸ (ਭ) in form; ਸ (ਭ) is retroflex.

second wife of the same husband; co-wife. “səukənɪ ghər ki kət tɪagi.”—*asa m 5*.

**ਸਉਖ** [səukh] See **ਸੌਖ**.

**ਸਉਗਤ** [səugat] See **ਸੁਗਤ**.

**ਸਉਂਡ** [səuḍɪ] *Skt* शूण्डिन् *n* an elephant with a trunk. **2** See **ਸੁੰਡਾ** and **ਸੌਂਡੀ**.

**ਸਉਂਡਿਅਰਿ** [səuḍɪ əɪ], **ਸਉਂਡਿਅਰਿ** [səuḍɪ əɪ] *n* an enemy of the elephant (**ਸੁੰਡੀ**); the lion.—*sənama*.

**ਸਉਂਡਿਨੀ** [səuḍɪni] *n* an army having elephants in it.—*sənama*.

**ਸਉਂਡੀ** [səuḍi] *Skt* सौण्डि *adj* who tolerates. “məha səstrə səuḍi.”—*ramav*. **2** See **ਸੌਂਡੀ**.

**ਸਉਂਡੀ** [səuḍi] See **ਸੌਂਡੀ**.

**ਸਉਂਡਯਾਤਕ** [səuḍyātək] *n* killer of the elephant, the lion.—*sənama*.

**ਸਉਂਡਯਾਤਕ ਧੁਨਿਨੀ** [səuḍyātək dhunɪni] *n* a lion, the killer of the elephant; a gun, that roars like him.—*sənama*.

**ਸਉਣ** [səuṇ] *Skt* सज्जन *n* sleeping, having a nap. **2** *Skt* सकुन an omen, good or ill, depending upon the reward; a sign etc. “soi sasətu səuṇ soɪ.”—*sri m 5*. See **ਅਪਸਗੁਨ** and **ਸਕੁਨ**.

**ਸਉਣਸਾਸਤ** [səuṇsasət], **ਸਉਣਸਾਸਤ** [səuṇsəstrə] *Skt* सकुन सासु *n* a scripture that makes known the good or evil omens. “chənɪchərvar səuṇ sasət bicaru.”—*bɪla var 7*. “prəbhū həmare səstrə səuṇ.”—*bher m 5*.

**ਸਉਣਾ** [səuṇa] *v* to sleep. “baba, hor səuṇa khusi khuaru.”—*sri m 1*.

**ਸਉਤ** [səut] See **ਸਉਕਣ** and **ਸਉਤੁ**.

**ਸਉਤਨ** [səutənɪ] co-wife. See **ਸਉਕਨ**.

**ਸਉਤੁ** [səutu] *Skt* सपुत्र who has a son, or progeny.

“səphəlu jənəmu hərijan ka upjia jini kino səutu bīdhata.”—*dev m 5*. **2** See ਸਉਤਨਿ.

**ਸਉਦਰਜ** [səudərəj] *Skt* सौन्दर्य *n* beauty. “dīpe jotī səudərəj dhare ənupā.”—*nərav. 2 Skt* सौदर्य. real brotherhood; born to the same parents.

**ਸਉਦਾ** [səuda] *T 1, 2, 3 n* a transaction, business, bargain, sale and purchase. “səc səuda vapar.”—*sri m 1*. “bādhən səuda əṇvicari.”—*asa ə m 1*. **2** a worth-purchasing object, merchandise. “nanək hət pətəṇ vicī kaīa həri lēde gurmukhī səuda jī.”—*majh m 4*. **3** *A 1, 2, 3* an element black in colour; the wind, air. **4** *P 1, 2, 3* a mental disorder, caused by craziness or excess of insanity. See ਉਦਮਾਦ. **5** See ਸਉਦਾ.

**ਸਉਦਾ** [səūda] sleeping, asleep. “səūde vahu vahu ucār-hī.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

**ਸਉਦਾਈ** [səudai] *adj* having excess of craziness; unbalanced, deranged, insane. See ਸਉਦਾ 4.

**ਸਉਦਾਗਰ** [səudagər] *P 1, 2, 3* *adj* a businessman, merchant, trader.

**ਸਉਦਾਗਰੀ** [səudagri] *P 1, 2, 3* *n* merchandise, trade. “suṇī sasət səudagri.”—*sor m 1*.

**ਸਉਪਣਾ** [səupṇa], **ਸਉਪਨਾ** [səupna] *Skt* समर्पण *P 1, 2, 3* *n* the act of entrusting. “tənu mənū səupi age dhəri.”—*suhī ə m 3*. “kōji guru səupai.”—*gəu m 5*. ‘The Creator (God) has entrusted the key of the treasure to the Guru.’

**ਸਉਪਾਈ** [səupai] entrusted. See ਸਉਪਣਾ.

**ਸਉਪਿ** [səupī] *adv* having entrusted, having delivered. “tənu mənū dhənu səbhū səupī gur kəu.”—*ənādu*.

**ਸਉਰ** [səur] See ਸਉਰਣਾ. **2** *Skt* स्वैर *n* one’s own will; on one’s own. **3** acting in accordance with one’s own liking or desire. “ər pīkhē gəjgaməni səurē.”—*krīṣən*. **4** *adj* who does his own sweet will.

**ਸਉਰਣਾ** [səurṇa] *v* to be right, to improve, groom. **2** to be fragrant; to be redolent. “jaki

Its recitation as “kōji guru səu pai.” is not correct.

vasu bənaspatī səure.”—*prəbha m 1*.

**ਸਉਰੁ** [səuru] *adj* with ਉਰੁ (silk garment). **2** *adj* short form of ਸੌਂ-ਅਰੁ with, and. “bər pəryo hāmro həri səuru kəlāk cəḍhyo.”—*krīṣən*. ‘had enmity with God and thus got disgraced.’

**ਸਉਰੈ** [səure] See ਸਉਰਣਾ.

**ਸਉਲਾ** [səula] cheap. **2** easy, accessible. **3** *Skt* सबल mighty. **4** सो ललास with rapture; with joy. “jīsu sətīguru purəkh prəbhū səula.”—*var kan m 4*. **5** swarthy, dark-complexioned, wheatish.

**ਸਉੜ** [səuṛ], **ਸਉੜਾ** [səuṛa], **ਸਉੜਿ** [səuṛī], **ਸਉੜੀ** [səuṛī] *adj* narrow. “nəcc nə jaṇai akhe bhūī səuṛī.”—*BG*. **2** *n* cloth used to cover the body during sleep. “ughe səuṛ pələgh.”—*var mōla m 1*. ‘The sleepy has a liking bed.’ “je jūə səuṛī sējri raja nə bhətar.”—*BG*. ‘If during sleep a person is infested with lice, then, he, though a lord of numerous insects, does not become a king.’

**ਸਉਅਨ** [səuən] to gentlemen; of noblemen. See ਸਉਆ.

**ਸਉਆ** [səua] See ਸਾਉ. “raja ko nyota kəhyo səuən sahīṭ bulai.”—*cərītr 58*.

**ਸਉਹਾਗ** [səuhag], **ਸਉਭਾਗ** [səubhag] *Skt* सौभाग्य *n* good luck. **2** marital bliss with husband being alive. “səuhag bhag bəhū bīdhī ləsət.”—*dətt*.

**ਸਉਰ** [səur] *n* a rider, horseman. “səg səur īkadəṣ kəre.”—*GPS*. “īte səur pəthavət bhəe.”—*VN*. **2** *A 1, 2* *n* understanding, intelligence, knowledge.

**ਸਉਰਭ** [səurəbh] See ਸੌਰਭ.

**ਸਉਤਾ** [səota], **ਸਉਤੀ** [səoti] *adj* having children, blessed with progeny. **2** समर्थ cheap. See ਅਰਥ. “gīa de vəṇīj səota.”—*BG*. “īh khēp səoti.”—*BG*.

**ਸਅਦ** [sə-əd] *A 1, 2* *adj* noble. **2** righteous, lucky. See ਸਾਦਤਮੰਦ.

**ਸਇ** [səī] *n* one hundred. **2** See ਸਯ.

**ਸਇਆਨ** [səīan] *n* knowledge of high quality,

sagacity. 2 *adj* knowledgeable, wise, dexterous. “ghrīt karān dādhi mēthe sēian.”—*bher ravidas*.

ਸਇਆਨਪ [səianəp] *n* wisdom. 2 cleverness. sagacity. 3 shrewdness. 4 parsimony, miserliness.

ਸਇਆਨਾ [səiana] See ਸਇਆਨ 2.

ਸਇੰਦ [səid] a chariot. See ਸਜੰਦਨ. “gāj bajī sēvar sēiēd cāle.”—*sāloh*.

ਸਈ [səi] *adj* century. 2 natural vegetation. 3 *n* master, lord. 4 a female friend. “cērcā jēb ja un sēian ki.”—*krīṣan*. 5 *A* عى an effort, attempt.

ਸਈਅਦ [səiad] See ਸੱਯਦ and ਸੈਯਦ.

ਸਈਆਹੁ [səiah] *A* رحى a traveller, journeyman.

ਸਈਆਦ [səiad] *A* صايد a hunter, chaser. “rōna hoiā bodhiā purākh hoe sēiad.”—*var sor m 1*. ‘Women have become fragile while men have turned carnivorous, an incompatible union.’ 2 a tyrant.

ਸਈਸ [səis] *A* سائيس *n* a supervisor, paymaster. 2 a police officer, incharge of the city. 3 a stable boy.

ਸਈਧਵ [səidhəv] See ਸੈਂਧਵ.

ਸਈਯਦ [səiyəd] See ਸੱਯਦ and ਸੈਯਦ.

ਸਈਯਾ [səiya], ਸਈਯਾਂ [səiyā] *n* a master, husband. “rēcch kēro uṭh sēiya.”—*krīṣan*.

ਸਈਯਾਦ [səiyad] See ਸਈਆਦ.

ਸਸ [səs] *Skt* शस *v* to praise, torment, desire, sleep, speak, cut. 2 short form of ਸਸਤੁ. See ਪਤਿ ਸਸ. 3 *Skt* शश a hare, rabbit. “səs hāt əsu duhu dīṣī lārkae.”—*GPS*. 4 *Skt* सस crop. “səbh hi susāk hogai bāḍ səs.”—*GPS*. 5 *Skt* ससि the moon. “səs purṇāma ko.”—*GPS*. 6 *Skt* grass. 7 सस *adj* lazy. “mām jīhva səs kētha bāhu.”—*GV 6*. 8. *P* شش six. 9 See ਸਸੁ.

ਸਸਕ [səsək] *Skt* शशक *n* a hare, rabbit. 2 See ਪੁਰੁਸ ਜਾਤਿ. 3 See ਸਸਕਣਾ.

ਸਸਕਣਾ [səsəkṇa], ਸਸਕਨਾ [səsəkna] *v* to breathe with difficulty. “tere bhəy bhīt bhari bhup səkāt hē.”—*kāvī 52*.

ਸਸਕਾਰ [səsakar] *n* cremation; burning of the dead body.

ਸਸਕੁਲਿ [səskulī], ਸਸਕੁਲੀ [səskulī] *Skt* शकुली *n* an ornament worn by women in lower portion of the ear through a large perforation. 2 a jalebi – a kind of sweet-meat. 3 an amriti – a sweet-meat prepared from the batter of washed black pulse. “modāk səkulī pərpa puri.”—*NP*. 4 a fried samosa.

ਸਸਗਾਨੀ [səsgāni] an old gold coin. See ਸਸਦਾਂਗ. 2 a silver coin in vogue during the reign of Ferozshah, that was equivalent to two-annas.

ਸਸਘਰ [səsghər] See ਸਸਿਘਰ.

ਸਸਘਰਿ [səsghəri] See ਸਸਿਘਰਿ.

ਸਸਤ [səsət] *adj* cheap. See ਸਥਾ. 2 *Skt* शस्त. admired, worthy of appreciation, praiseworthy. “səsət vəkḥər tū ghīnhī nahi.”—*asa m 5*. ‘not engaged in a good business.’ 3 happy, delighted. 4 cut, segmented. 5 *P* شست sixty. 6 a ring that emperor Akbar would offer to the followers of Din-e-ilahi. See Vincent Smith’s ‘Akbar’ page 217.

ਸਸਤਰ [səstər] See ਸਸਤੁ.

ਸਸਤਾ [səsta] See ਸਸਤ 1 and ਸਥਾ.

ਸਸਤਾਉਣਾ [səstaṇa], ਸਸਤਾਨਾ [səstāna] *Skt* शस्तन. to have temporary relief or rest for a while; to laze or relax. “tā ghəri īk səstaīke.”—*JSBB*.

ਸਸਤਿ [səsətī], ਸਸਤੀ [səsti] feminine of ਸਸਤਾ. 2 *Skt* शस्ति praise, appreciation. 3 See ਸਸਤੁੜੀ.

ਸਸਤੋ [səstō] See ਸਸਤ 1 and ਸਥਯੋ.

ਸਸਤੁ [səstr] *Skt* शस्त्र *n* one that cuts; an instrument for cutting. Sanskrit scholars have classified weapons into the following four categories:

(a) ਮੁਕੁ: those released from the hand as chakar i.e. a circular missile.

(b) ਅਮੁਕੁ: those not released from the hand as a sword, dagger etc.

(c) ਮੁਕੁਮੁਕੁ: which may or may not be

released from the hand as a spear, mace, etc.

(d) ਯੰਤ੍ਰ ਮੁਕੁ: which are released from some mechanical device, as an arrow, a bullet etc.

Those released from the hand are also called 'āstrā' (missiles) See ਅਸਤ੍ਰੁ.

There is a mention of numerous weapons in Dasam Granth, Guru Pratap Suray and Gurbilas. To name a few:

cādrhas eke kār dhari,  
 dutīy dhop gəhī trītiy kəṭari,  
 catur hath səhīthi ujīari,  
 gophan gurəj kərət cəmkari,-  
 pəṭṭəhsəbhari gəda ubhari trīsul sudhari  
 churkari,  
 jəbua əru banəsukəs kəmanəcərəm prəmanə  
 dhərbhari,  
 pēdrəe gəlōlē paṣ əmolē pərəṣu əḍōlē  
 həthnalē,  
 bīchua pəhīrayə pəṭa bhəramayə jīmī yəm  
 dhayə vīkralē.-ramav.  
 əsī krīpan khəḍo khəṛəg tūpək təbər əru tir,  
 səph sīrohi səhthi yəhe həmare pir...  
 tūhi kəṭari daṛhjam tū bīchuo əru ban...  
 tūhi gurəj tum hi gəda tumhi tir tūphəg...

—sənama.

vəḍe baṇ cəre su tege ju myani,  
 dudhare puladi ənekē məhani,  
 sīrohi hələbbi jənəbbi dəi hē,  
 kəracol khəḍe ju kətti ləi hē.  
 səbhə loh ki sāg neje bīsale,  
 bīchue vəḍe bāk jəbue kərale,  
 chure khokhni səph lābi bələde,  
 ghəne sel bhale prəkase əmāde.  
 mələhin saphē bəne əg cəge,  
 təmace kəladar sətrun bhəge.  
 tūphəgē jəjəlē jəbure dhəmake,  
 dəe cəkr vəkṛē cəməkē cəlake.  
 vəḍe mol ke dur te aī ḍhale,  
 kəṭhorē kudəḍē vəḍe oj vale.  
 bhəre baṇ bhathe ənekē prəkare,

dhəre baṇ pəne ləge bīdh pare.—GPS.

It is regrettable that people do not know the names and meanings of most of the weapons. Most of them are not even recognised by them. For the benefit of the readers we have deemed it fit to give pictures of such weapons.

**ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁ ਈਸ** [səstrə is], **ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁ ਈਸੁ** [səstrə isr] *n* king of weapons, the sword.—sənama.

**ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁ ਈਸੁਣੀ** [səstr isrəṇi] *n* an army of swordmen.—sənama.

**ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁਸ਼ੋਰ** [səstrʃer] *n* lion amongst weapons, the sword.—sənama.

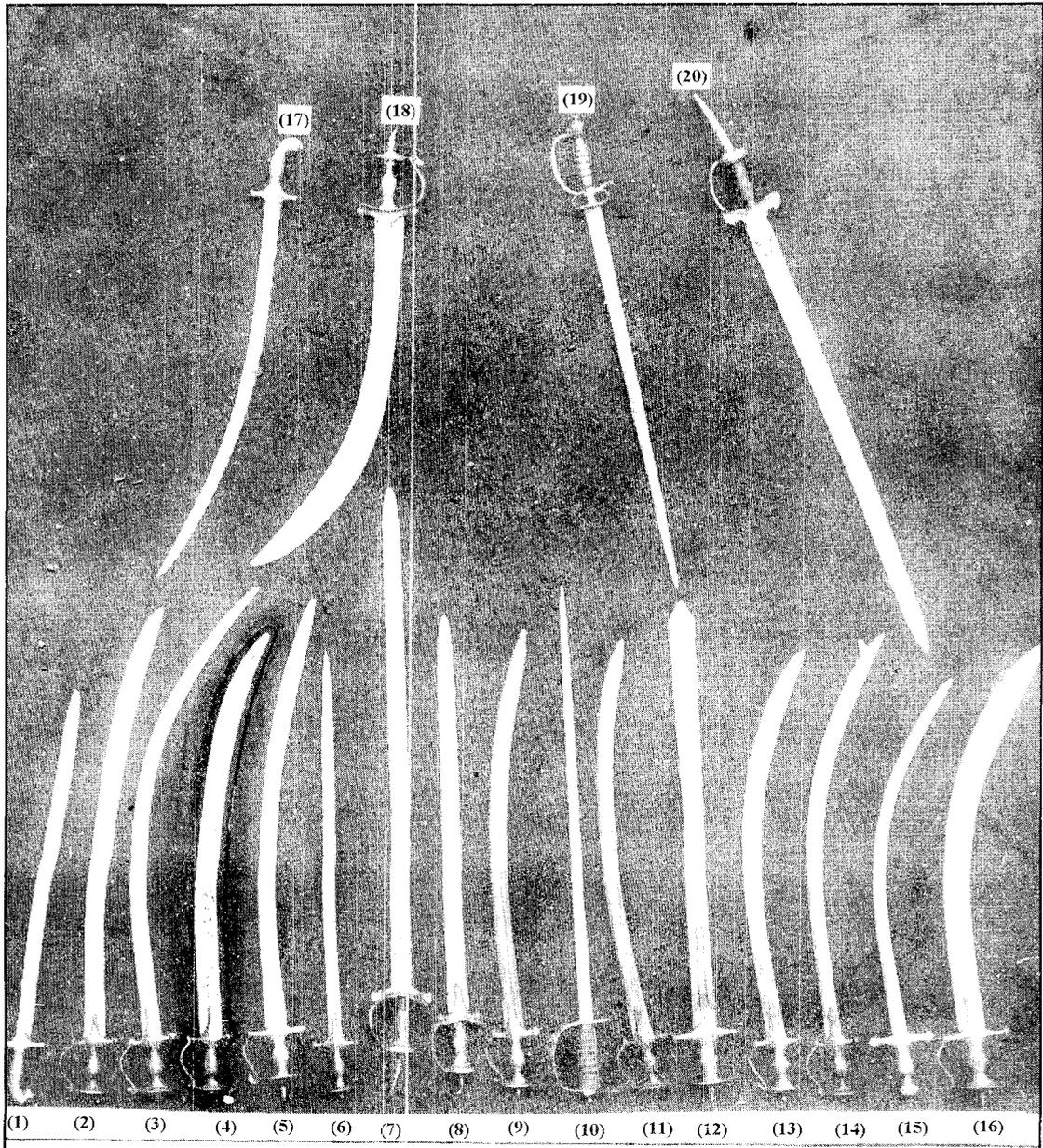
**ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁਗਿਆ** [səstrəgiā] *adj* ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁਗਯ one well-versed in the use of arms. ੨ ਸ਼ਾਸਤ੍ਰਜ਼ well-versed in scriptures. “dhərət dhīan giān səstrəgiā.” —kəli m 5.

**ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁਣੀ** [səstrəṇi] See ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁਣੀ.

**ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁਧਾਰੀ** [səstrədhari] armed; equipped with arms. ੨ a baptised Singh, a Khalsa, a sword-bearer.

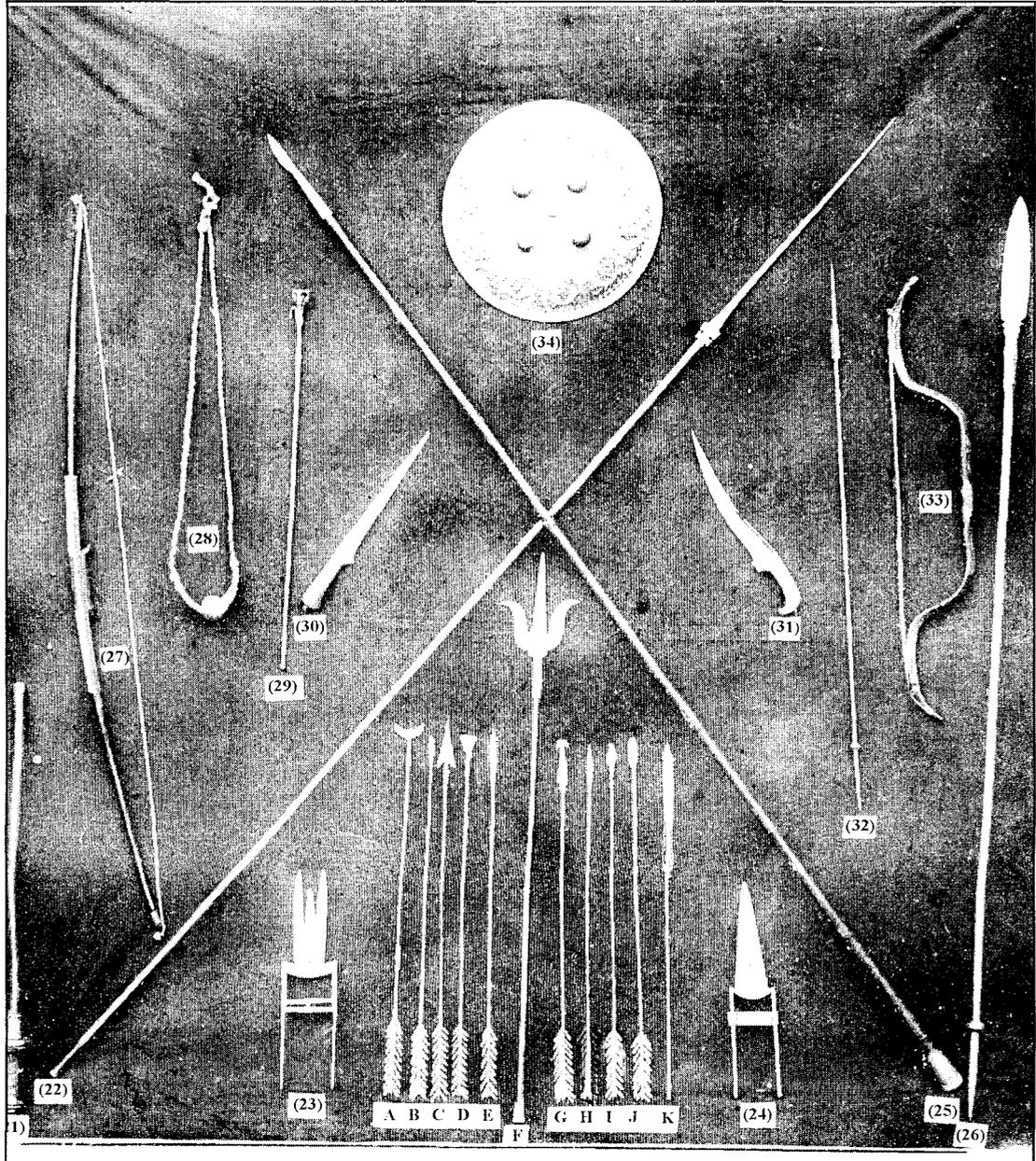
**ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁਨਾਮਮਾਲਾ ਪੁਰਾਣ** [səstrənammala purāṇ] a literary composition in Dasam Granth containing mention of weapons such as ਖੜਗ, ਕਟਾਰ, ਬਰਛੀ, ਚਕ੍ਰ, ਵਾਣ (ਤੀਰ), ਪਾਸ਼ (ਫਾਹੀ) and ਬੰਦੂਕ in the form of riddles. For a lay scholar, they are very difficult to understand. Dexterity is required to decode the distorted terms employed by ignorant scribes.

Indifferent writers have played havoc with hundreds of words and done injustice to their meanings through distortion. They have substituted ਸਾਵੀ for ਸੁਾਵੀ, ਛਿਤਜ for ਛਤਜ, ਛਾਦਕ for ਛੇਦਕ, ਸਿਪੈਰ for ਸਿਪਿਹਿਰ, ਸਸਨ ਕੇ ਭੇਸ for ਸਸਨ ਕੁੰਭੇਸ, ਅਸੁਰ for ਅਸੁ, ਬਿਸਨਾਧ for ਵਿਸਿਨ੍ਹ ਅਧਿਪ, ਸੱਤਰ for ਸੁਤਰਿ, ਅਰਬਲਾਰ for ਆਰਵਲਾ ਅਰਿ, ਧਨਨੀ for ਧੁਨਨਿ, ਸਰਜਜ for ਸੂਰਜਜ, ਸੁਧਨ for ਸੁਧੁਨਿ, ਸਕ੍ਰਦਨ for ਸੰਕੁੰਦਨ, ਹਰਿ for ਹਰ, ਹਰ for ਹਰਿ, ਯਾਗਮੇਨ for ਯਾਗਮੇਨੀ, ਬੰਸੀ for ਬਾਸੀ, ਬਿਬਿਧ for ਵਿਬੁਧ, ਬਹਸਿ for ਬਿਹਸ, ਸਪਤ for ਸਹਸ, ਤਰੰਗਨਿ for ਤੁਰੰਗਨਿ etc. This way they

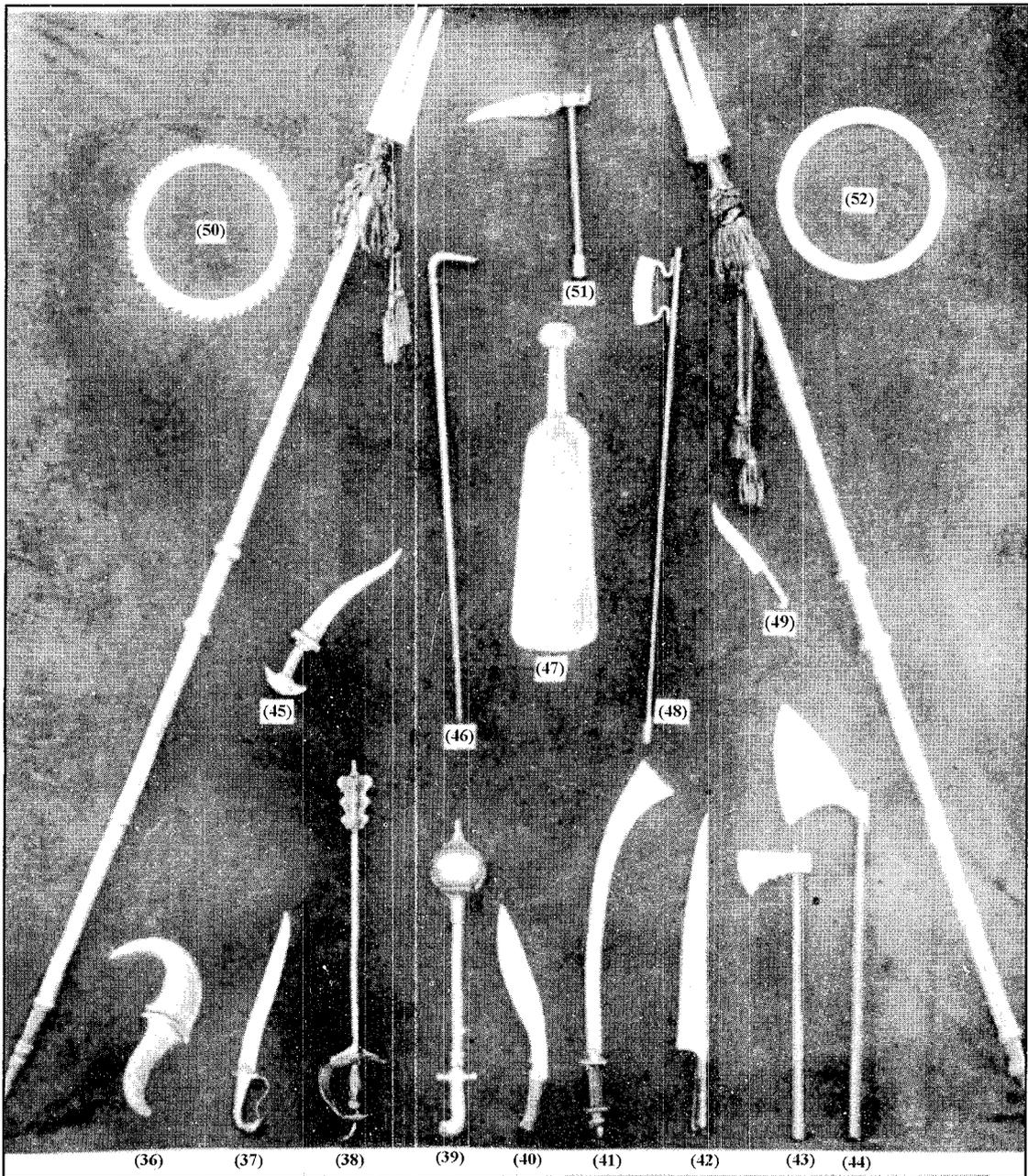


**NAME OF WEAPONS AND THEIR PICTURES IN SERIAL ORDER**

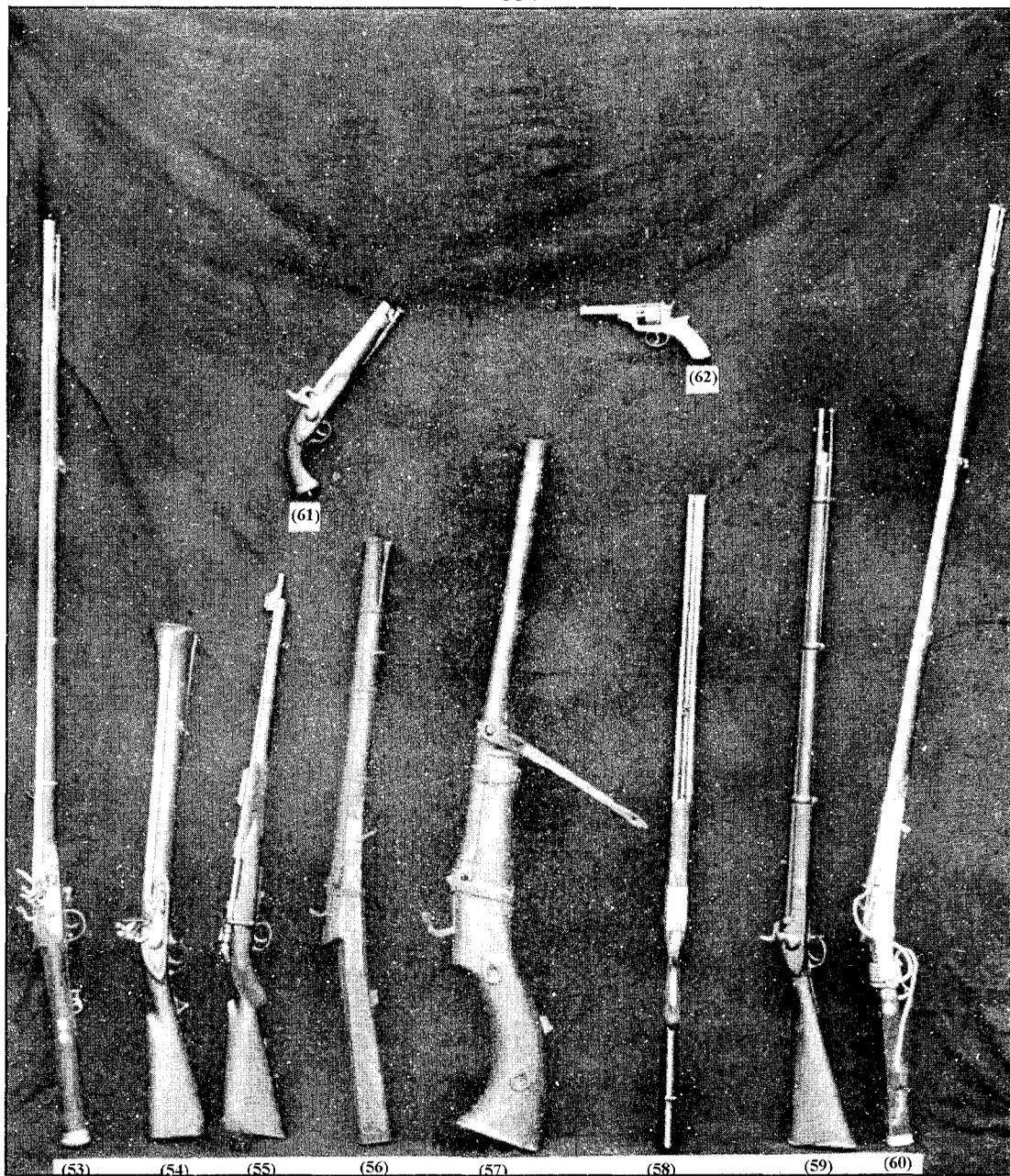
una 1, əsɪ 2, ərədh cədr A, This is used to draw the bow's string. səfa jəg [pərsu] 43, şəmşer 3, sarəg - 33, şikargah 4, şirohi 5, sikhca 6, sul 32, səf 7, şri sahb, See, əsɪ kətar 24, kətti 8, kərəd 49, kərabın 54, kərəti 9, kirəc 10, kurəkbañ 20, kəkri 40, krɪpan 11, khəpra C, khəjər 31 →



→ khāda 12, gətka 21, gəda 47, gujrat choti 14 - gujrat vədđi 13, gupti 46, gurəj 39, gopia [gofət] 28, golia 15. cəkr nəvā 52, cəkr puraᅇa 50, cəpᅇa je 8, so called if it is more than one finger a measuring unit in breadth and less than six fingers in length. chəvhi [chəhi] 48, chura 42, jəmdaᅇh 23, zuləfkar 17, jəjel 60, jəburək 57, jəbhua 51 →



→ ʃholutir D - It is, used to smash the bone of the enemy's forehead. ɟhal [sɪpər] 34, kətarca E, təbər 44, temāca 61, tir coɟna 29 - A warrior on horse-back while on horse-back, he could pick up arrows lying scattered in the battle-field. tukka Q, teg [tega] 16 and 18, coɟədər bəduk 53, trɪʃul F, dhənukh 27, dhemka 56, dhop 19, nanər nəkhā [bagnəkhā] 36, nadəkkh 35, narad H, neza 25, →



→ pəttis 20, pəthərkəla 23, paşu, See səfa jəg, peşkəbəd 30, bədamca 1, bərcha 26, bərchi 22, bāg 41, baghnəkhā, See nahərnəkhā, cıtuə 37, buğda 45, bād Ital neza, je 35 - So named if it has embroidered frill and border. breech loader 58, məsale [təpi] dar, bəduk 59, minmökhtir J. rifle 55, revolver 62, les K, vəjr 38.

have done a great injustice to the original meaning of the words.

Keeping in view the interest of the readers, very obtuse terms are explained in this dictionary in the alphabetical order, yet it seems proper that a key to Sastarnammala be provided so as to remove opaqueness and explain the rules, according to which names of the weapons are conceived.

(a) ਖੜਗ is mentioned as ਸ੍ਰਿਸਟੇਸ (ਸਿਸ੍ਰਿ-ਈਸ਼). The reader should note that when such terms as ਈਸ਼, ਏਸ਼, ਪਤਿ etc. are added to synonyms for ਸ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿ such as ਵਿਸ੍ਰ, ਜਗਤ, ਸੰਸਾਰ, ਦੁਨੀਆ etc., then such coinages stand for ਖੜਗ. Another name for ਖੜਗ is ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਪਾਲਕ, thus all synonyms of ਪ੍ਰਿਥਵੀ such as ਭੂਮਿ, ਵਸੁਧਾ, ਵਸੁੰਧਰਾ, ਥਿਰਾ etc. when followed by ਪਾਲਕ are treated as ਖੜਗ. Similarly for ਤਲਵਾਰ, the term ਗ੍ਰੀਵਾ ਅਰਿ is mentioned, so synonyms of ਗ੍ਰੀਵਾ, like ਗਰਦਨ, ਨਾਰ, ਕੰਠ etc. when suffixed by ਅਰਿ, ਸਤ੍ਰ, ਵੈਰੀ etc should be taken to mean ਖੜਗ. The same holds true with regard to such names of ਖੜਗ as ਜਗਮਾਤ, ਸਸਤ੍ਰਪਤਿ, ਕਵਚਾਂਤਕ, ਖੇਲਾਂਤਕ, ਖਲਮਾਰਕ, ਭੂਤਾਂਤਕ, ਭਵਹਾ, ਖਗਅਰਿ, ਮ੍ਰਿਗਅਰਿ etc.

In the absence of a proper explication some readers get misled. ਜਗਤਮਾਤ means ਮਾਇਆ and ਭਵਾਨੀ; ਕਵਚਾਂਤਕ means a gun; ਭੂਤਾਂਤਕ stands for Shiv; ਖਗਅਰਿ for a hawk; ਮ੍ਰਿਗਅਰਿ means a lion etc. But it should be noted that traditional association is the basis for understanding of such synonyms of ਖੜਗ. Similarly ਭਟਹਾ for ਬਰਛੀ, ਜਮੁਨਾਈਸ਼ for ਵਰੁਣ, ਤ੍ਰਿਣਰਿਪ for ਮ੍ਰਿਗ, ਤਿਮਿਰਹਾ for ਚੰਦ੍ਰਮਾ, ਨਦੀਜ for ਘਾਹ, ਜਲਜ for ਬਿਰਛ etc. should be understood accordingly.

(b) ਕਟਾਰ is mentioned as ਜਮਧਰ, ਜਮਦਾੜ, ਉਦਰ ਅਰਿ etc. The reader should know that the word ਦਾੜ੍ਹ when suffixed to ਜਮ (ਯਮ) and ਅਰਿ or ਸਤ੍ਰ when suffixed to ਪੇਟ means ਕਟਾਰ.

(c) ਬਰਛੀ is named ਸੈਰਥੀ, ਸਕਤਿ, ਸੁਭਟਅਰਿ, ਸੈਨਾਰਿਪੁ, ਕੁੰਭਅਰਿ, ਯਸਟੀਅਰਧੰਗ, ਭਟਹਾ, ਕੁੰਭਹਾ, ਕੁੰਭੀਰਿਪੁ,

ਲਛਮਣ ਅਰਿ, ਘਟੋਤਕਚ ਅਰਿ etc. It should be clear to the reader that if ਸੁਭਟ ਅਰਿ is substituted with ਯੋਧਾ ਰਿਪੁ or ਕੁੰਭੀ ਅਰਿ with ਕੁੰਜਰ ਰਿਪੁ it is nothing more than a jugglery of words, for the meaning remains essentially the same.

For a proper grasp of names used in Sastarnammala, some knowledge of history is essential. In its absence, one cannot follow how Lachhman became unconscious and Ghatotkach got killed when assaulted with a ਬਰਛੀ (spear) due to which ਸੈਰਥੀ was called ਲਛਮਣ ਰਿਪੁ and ਘਟੋਤਕਚ ਰਿਪੁ respectively.

(d) To coin terms for ਚਕ੍ਰ, the word ਸਸਤ੍ਰ or ਆਯੁਧ is suffixed to all the names of Vishnu and Krishan, who destroyed their enemies by using this weapon: ਵਿਸਨੁ ਸਸਤ੍ਰ, ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਾਯੁਧ, ਮੁਰਮਰਦਨ, ਮਧੁਹਾ, ਨਰਕਾਸੁਰ ਰਿਪੁ etc. If the reader is fully conversant with all the names attributed to Krishan and Vishnu, then understanding the name for ਚਕ੍ਰ will pose no problem.

(e) Apart from the names for arrow mentioned in dictionaries, numerous other names such as ਪਨੁਖਗੁਜ, ਚਰਮਛੇਦਕ, ਮ੍ਰਿਗਹਾ etc. have been coined. Obtuse words have been coined for an arrow assuming it to be sky-wandering as ਰਜਨੀਸੁਰ ਧਰਧਰ, ਚੰਦ੍ਰਧਰਚਰ, meaning an arrow wandering in the sky that holds the moon. The names of the moon are really complex. In this regard, ਝਖਧਰਸੁਤ, ਵਾਸਵ ਅਰਿ'ਧਰ ਤਨਯ denote the moon, who is the son of the sea that abounds in fish and his enemy is Indar; Mainak mountain, whose bearer is the sea, whose son is the moon etc.

The word ਸਸਤ੍ਰ when suffixed to all the names of Kam (ਕਾਮ) gives words for an arrow as – ਪੁਰਪਧਨੁਖਾਯੁਧ, ਮੀਨਕੇਤ੍ਰਾਯੁਧ, ਸ਼ਿਵਅਰਿ ਸਸਤ੍ਰ etc.

The term ਸਸਤ੍ਰ is also added to the various names of ਅਰਜੁਨ to provide coinage for arrows, such as ਇੰਦ੍ਰਸੁਤ ਆਯੁਧ, ਗੁੜਾਕੇਸ ਸਸਤ੍ਰ, ਪਨੰਜ ਅਸਤ੍ਰ etc.

<sup>1</sup>वासवोऽरिर्धरः

Karan, Krishan and Ravan were killed with arrows hence ਕਰਣਾਂਤਕ, ਸੂਰਯਸੁਤਅਰਿ, ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨਾਂਤਕ, ਹਲਧਰ ਅਨੁਜ ਅਰਿ also stand for arrows.

Krishan was the charioteer of Arjun, hence to denote arrows ਭੀਖਮ ਅਰਿ ਸੂਤ ਅਰਿ, ਗੰਗਾਪੁਤ੍ਰੁ ਅਰਿ ਸੂਤ ਅਰਿ, ਇੰਦ੍ਰੁ ਤਾਤ ਸੂਤਰਿ, ਯੁਧਿਸਟਿਰ ਅਨੁਜ ਸੂਤਰਿ etc. are the several names coined for the purpose.

In view of the context in Sastarnammala, at many places words have to be introduced (ਪਦਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਧਯਾਹਾਰ)<sup>1</sup>, for clarifying the meanings as—"pritham judhīstār bhakh, bādhū sēbād pun bhakhie. jan hrīde me rakh, sākāl nam e ban ke."—168. Yudhishtir's brother is Arjun, but it does not connote much, therefore the term 'ਸੂਤਰਿ' should be introduced from outside, meaning arrow is the enemy of Arjun's ਸੂਤ. Likewise while indicating the names of guns the text gives this detail: "prīthi sēbād ko adī ucaro, tā pache ja pād de dāro. nam tūphōg jan hrīy lije, cōhīye jēhā tēhā pād dije."—721. At this place, the addition of ਪ੍ਰਿਸਟਨਿ to ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਜ will provide the word for gun, as it is wood available on the earth that equips it with the butt.

At times for the sake of clarity, parts of a sentence have to be properly connected as in "tīmār ucār ha bhāgēṅī bākhanō."—1006. As such it should be "tīmārha ucār bhāgēṅī bākhanō", i.e. the word sister should precede the term eliminator of darkness<sup>2</sup> etc.

(f) for ਪਾਸ (noose), ਵਰੁਣਾਸਤ੍ਰੁ, ਯਮ ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁ are conceived as ਗੰਗਾਈਸੁਰਾਸਤ੍ਰੁ, ਕ੍ਰਿਸਨ ਬੱਲਭਾ ਈਸੁਰਾਸਤ੍ਰੁ that is Varun the god of Ganga and Krishan's beloved Yamuna; his weapon, the noose. ਅੰਤਕਾਸਤ੍ਰੁ, ਰਵਿਸੁਤਾਸਤ੍ਰੁ, ਪ੍ਰਾਣਾਂਤਕ ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁ, etc. are employed to denote the noose.

ਪਾਸ is also used for the army's enemy but the terms for the army are coined in a

<sup>1</sup>for clarity's sake, a word introduced from outside.

<sup>2</sup>sister of the moon-Chandarbhaga stream.

spectacular manner through the addition of suffixes ਠੀ-ਨੀ as ਬੀਰਣੀ, ਭਟਨੀ, ਤਨੁਤ੍ਰਾਣੀ, etc. The addition of ਅਰਿ or ਅਰਿਣੀ at the end of these words gives various names for ਪਾਸ.

Noose is also called ਠਗਆਯੁਧ. The reader should know that the addition of ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁ to ਬਾਟਪਾਰ, ਧਨਹਾਰਕ, ਪਥਘਾਤਕ, ਮਗਹਾ, ਮਾਯਾਹਰ, ਵਿਖਦਾਯਕ, etc. leads to the formation of names for ਪਾਸ (the noose).

(g) Last of all are mentioned the names for ਤੁਫੰਗ (the gun). There are numerous names assigned to it, again coined in an unusual manner, as ਜਲਜਕੁੰਦਿਨੀ, ਧਰਾਰਾਟ ਪ੍ਰਿਸਟਿਣੀ that is having a wooden butt. Another name for the gun is 'the enemy of army' and with the addition of suffixes ਠੀ-ਨੀ- numerous names come to be formed for the army as —ਬਾਰਨਿ, ਹਥਨੀ, ਰਥਨਿ, ਹਯਨੀ, ਘੋਰਨਿ, ਪਦਾਤਨਿ, ਬਰਮਣੀ, ਚਕ੍ਰਣੀ, ਖੜਗਣੀ, ਪੰਚਾਨਨ ਘੋਖਨੀ, ਅਭਿਮਾਨਿਨੀ, ਸਮਯਨੀ, ਸੋਭਨੀ, ਪ੍ਰਭਾਧਰਨਿ, ਭਾਨੀ, ਮੋਧਣੀ, ਧਿਖਣੀ, ਨ੍ਰਿਪਣੀ, ਭੂਪਣੀ, ਧਨੁਨੀ, ਕੇਵੰਡਨੀ, etc. when ਰਿਪੁ ਸਤ੍ਰੁ, ਅਰਿ ਅੰਤਕ etc. are added at the end of the aforesaid terms, they mean the gun.

Another name for the gun is the enemy of the lion. In this context, following are the names been ascribed to the lion —

"adī tārēgēṅī sēbād ucaro janke,  
jacār kēhī nāik pād bēhuro ṭhanke,  
sētru sēbād ko tāke āt ucarie,  
ho! sākāl tūpāk ke nam sumītr vicarie."

—811.

'Grass grew because of the tarangani (the stream), the deer was its grazer whose hero was the lion and whose enemy was the gun'.

Names of the streams are also not common. At some places, the stream demolishes the banks; at other places, it is the ripper of the mountains; still at other places it gets associated with the mythological names i.e. ਦੁਾਰਾਵਤਿਨਾਇਕ ਪ੍ਰਿਯਾ for Jamuna, ਭੀਸਮ ਮਾਤਾ for Ganga, ਸਸਿਅਨੁਜਨਨਿ for Chandarbhaga etc.

As the grass grows on the earth, so very intricate names are assigned to it like “nɪsnaɪkənənɪ suncər pətɪ aɪ.” ‘the bearer of Chandarbhaga-the earth, its produce is the grass and the grazer of the grass is the deer, whose lord is the lion and its enemy is the gun.

Assuming the earth to be the property of Kashyap the Prajapati, the names ascribed to the gun are the most difficult as “ucc srāvāṭs es eṣṇi ɪsṇi ərṇi.” It means ‘The lord of Srava (horse) is Indar and his lord is Kashyap, his property is the earth, and its master is the army whose enemy is the gun.’

At places word ਤੁਫੰਗ is coined by employing the term ਨਿਪ four times as –

adɪ ʃəbəd matəg bhəṇijə,  
car bar nɪp pəd ko dije,  
ərṇi tāke ət bəkhano,

səbh sri nam tɔpək ke jano.—1251.

‘Lord of matəg (Airavat, the elephant)—Indar, his master Kashyap, his property, the earth, its protector, the royal army and its destroyer, the gun.

If readers study Sastarnammala keeping the aforesaid rules in mind, they will find it easy to grasp the meanings.

**ਸਸਤੁਨੀ** [səstrəni] *n* an armed force.—*sənama*.

**ਸਸਤੁਪਤਿ** [səstrəpətɪ], **ਸਸਤੁਰਾਜ** [səstrəraj], **ਸਸਤੁਰਾਟ** [səstrəraɪ] *n* a lord of weapons the sword, sri sahib.—*sənama*.

**ਸਸਤੁਵਰਤੀ** [səstrəvərti] *adj* adept in the use of weapons; skilled in the way to use them. “dou səstrəvərti.”—*gyan*.

**ਸਸਤੁਗਾਰ** [səstragar] *Skt* armoury.

**ਸਸਤ੍ਰਿ** [səstrɪ] with a weapon: “səstrɪ tikhənɪ kaɪɪ dərɪo mənɪ nə kino ros.”—*maru ə m* 5. ‘With a sharp weapon, man cut the tree but it did not protest’.<sup>1</sup>

**ਸਸਤ੍ਰੀ** [səstri] *Skt* शस्त्रिन् *adj* armed. 2 *Skt* शस्तु

<sup>1</sup>Gurbani believes that the trees are animate.

who cuts, or kills.

**ਸਸਦਾਂਗ** [ʃəʃdāg] *P* شش و انگ *n* a gold-coin of four and a half masas in weight.

**ਸਸਧਰ** [səsdhər] *Skt* शशधर *n* bearer of the rabbit, the moon.—*sənama*.

**ਸਸਨ** [səsən] *Skt* शसन *n* the act of cutting; murder. See ਕੁੰਭੇਸ. 2 *Skt* श्वसन breathing. “ɪɪh jan rɪkhi nəhɪ sas səsyo.”—*dətt*.

**ਸਸਨ ਕੇ ਭੇਸ** [səsən ke bhes] See ਕੁੰਭੇਸ.

**ਸਸਪਾਲ** [səspal] See ਸਿਸੁਪਾਲ. 2 See ਸਸਧਰ. 3 a breeder of rabbits. See ਸਸ 3.

**ਸਸਪੰਜ** [səspəj] See ਸਸੋਪੰਜ.

**ਸਸਬਦਨਾ** [səsbədna] See ਸਸਿਵਦਨਾ.

**ਸਸਬਾਨ** [səsbən] See ਸਸਿਬਾਨ.

**ਸਸਬੇਲ** [səsbəl] See ਸੋਮਵੱਲੀ. “səsbəl bɪjɪya əru cəkr-gəda.”—*səmodrməthən*.

**ਸਸਮ** [ʃəʃəm] *P* ششم *adj* sixth. *Skt* षष्ठ. See *E* Sixth.

**ਸਸਰਾਮ** [səsrām] a sub-divisional town in Shahbad district of Bengal. It is situated at a distance of thirty kos from Kashi which is 406 miles away from Calcutta. The ninth Guru stayed in this town at the house of Chacha Phago. The gurdwara is known as ‘Vadi Sangat’. There is a garden known as Guru ka Bag here which the Guru visited.

There is a boulder here on which an edict of Ashoka is engraved.

To the west of this town is located the famous mausoleum of Shershah Suri. Some persons have named this place as Sasranv and Sahasram.

In the Imperial Gazetteer of India it is mentioned that its ancient name was Sahasarram because a demon with a thousand arms used to play with as many toys. In our opinion its name is Sahasraram i.e. a place having numerous rest houses. See ਆਚਾਰਮ.

**ਸਸਰਾਂਵ** [səsrāv] See ਸਸਰਾਮ.

**ਸਸਤ੍ਰੀ** [səstri] See ਸਸੁ and ਸਸਤ੍ਰਿ.

**ਸਸਾ** [səsa] character ਸ of Punjabi script. “səsa

stanəp chaḍu rana.”—*bavən*. 2 the pronunciation of ਸ. ਸਕਾਰ. 3 *Skt* शशाक and शशाक *n* a rabbit. See ਸਹਾ. 4 See ਫੀਲੁ.

**ਸਸਾਂਕ** [səsāk] *Skt* शशाक *n* the moon, which has within it the figure of a rabbit. Poets assume that the dark spots in it are of the shape of a rabbit. 2 camphor. 3 There was a Shaiv king of this name in central Bengal who killed a brother of king Harsha. He burnt the Baudh Tree at Gaya and tortured the devotees of Buddhism.

**ਸਸਾਂਕ ਸ਼ੇਖਰ** [ʃəʃāk ʃekhər], **ਸਸਾਂਕ ਚੂੜ** [ʃəʃāk cur], **ਸਸਾਂਕ ਮੌਲਿ** [ʃəʃāk mɔlɪ] *Skt n* the bearer of the moon at his forehead, Shiv.

**ਸਸਾਨਨ** [səsanən] *adj* who has a moon-like face; beautiful face. *Skt* ਸਸਾਨਨ with a moon-like face.

**ਸਸਿ** [səsɪ] *Skt* शशिन *n* one who has a rabbit; the moon having the figure of a rabbit. See ਸਸਾਂਕ. “asita<sup>1</sup> nisi me səsɪ so bigse.”—*səmodrməthən*. 2 according to Yog, the moon is situated in the left vessel and forehead and from there trickles the elixir. “səsɪ kino sur gɪrasa.”—*ram kəbir*. 3 a quantitative expression denoting one, for the moon is assumed to stand for one. “səmət ban su cād, khəḍ səsɪ savən vikhe.”—*nɪhal sɪgh*. ‘Sammāt 1915.’<sup>2</sup> 4 This word has also been used for Monday. “jəmdotɪya səsɪ dɪn təb hoto.”—*GPS*. 5 *Skt* शस्य farming. “səda sūkāl səsɪn ko salɪ.”—*NP*.

**ਸਸਿਉਪਸਖਿਨੀ** [səsɪupəskhɪni]—*sənama*. Chandarbhaga river i.e. Chenab.

**ਸਸਿ ਉਪਰਾਜਨਿ** [səsɪ uprajənɪ] *n* what enhances the elegance of the moon. i.e. the night. —*sənama*.

**ਸਸਿ ਅਨੁਜਨਨਿ** [səsɪ ənujənənɪ] *n* the bearer of the moon’s younger sister, Chandarbhaga, that

<sup>1</sup>dark.

<sup>2</sup>five arrows of Kam, one moon, nine regions, one moon.

This code is counted from right to left.

is, the earth.—*sənama*.

**ਸਸਿ ਅਨੁਜਨਨਿ ਜਾ ਚਰ ਨਾਥ ਸਤੁ** [səsɪ ənujənənɪ ja çər nath sətɾu] *n* the bearer of the moon’s younger sister Chandarbhaga meaning the earth. The deer is the grazer of grass grown there. His lord is the lion and the gun is his enemy.—*sənama*.

**ਸਸਿ ਅਨੁਜਨਿ** [səsɪ ənujənɪ] *n* the bearer of the moon’s younger sister Chandarbhaga meaning the earth.—*sənama*.

**ਸਸਿਅਨੁਜਾ** [səsɪənuja] *n* the moon’s younger sister, Chandarbhaga river.—*sənama*.

**ਸਸਿ ਸੇਖਰ** [səsɪ sekhər] *Skt* शशि शेखर *n* the bearer of the moon at his forehead, Shiv.

**ਸਸਿ ਸ਼ੇਖਰੀ** [ʃəʃɪ ʃekhri] *n* the bearer of the moon at her head, Durga.

**ਸਸਿਕੀਕ** [səsɪkik] *Skt* शशाक one; the unique moon. “jɪu vicɪ uḍva səsɪkik.”—*prəbha m 4*. ‘as there is only one moon in the firmament.’ See ਉਡਵਾ.

**ਸਸਿ ਘਰ** [səsɪ ghər] *n* the abode of the moon, the night. ਸਸਿਘਰ. 2 ignorance.

**ਸਸਿ ਘਰਿ** [səsɪ ghərɪ] in the moon’s abode. “səsɪ ghərɪ sur vəse miṭe ədhɪara.”—*sɪdh-gosətɪ*. The sun stands for spiritual knowledge. The moon has no light of its own, it shines only when the light of the sun falls upon it. “səsɪ ghərɪ sur səmɑɪa.”—*prəbha m 1*. 2 in the left vessel. According to yog, nerve ɪɾɑ is the moon’s abode.

**ਸਸਿਬਾਨ** [səsɪban] *n* a crescent arrow. See ਅਰਘ ਚੰਦ੍ਰ.

**ਸਸਿਬਾਮ** [səsɪbam] *Dg* wife of the moon, the night.

**ਸਸਿਭਗਨਿ** [səsɪbhəgənɪ] *n* the sister of the moon, Chandarbhaga. See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਭਗਾ.

**ਸਸਿਭਾਲ** [səsɪbhal], **ਸਸਿ ਭੂਖਨ** [səsɪ bhukhən], **ਸਸਿ ਮੌਲਿ** [səsɪ mɔlɪ] *Skt* शशिभाल, शशिमूषण, शशिमौलि *n* the bearer of the moon on the forehead, Shiv.

**ਸਸਿਯਾ** [səsɪya] *n* Sassi, who was in love with Punnu. “jit ləi səsɪ ki kəla yāte səsɪya nam.”

—*cārītr* 108. See ਸੱਸੀ and ਪੁੰਨੁ. **2** having the markings of a rabbit, the moon. **3** the bearer of the moon — Shiv. **4** a cultivator, farmer. **5** the earth that throws up vegetation.

ਸਿਵਦਨਾ [səsiʋədna] शिवदना a gəṇīk metre also known as əkra, əṅka, ənhəd, ənubhəv, cəḍrəsa and mədhurdhunī. It has four lines, each line organised as III, ISS.

Example:

jəbkər lekha. bədhət vīsekha.

nəhī ghəṭjai. bhəl pətīai.—*NP*.

ਸਸੀ [səsi] See ਸਸਿ. **2** a metre, see fourth difference of ਅਨਕਾ and ਏਕਾਕਰੀ and ਚਾਚਰੀ 2.

ਸਸੀਅ [səsiə], ਸਸੀਅਰ [səsiər] *Skt* ਸਸਪਰ *n* the moon. “əmrīt səsīə dhenu ləchmi kəlpətəru.”—*dhāna trilocan*. “rəvī səsīər benadha.”—*sar m 5*.

ਸਸੀਅਰ ਕੈ ਘਰਿ ਸੁਰੁ ਸਮਾਵੈ [səsiər kə ghərī suru sāmave]—*bīla thīti m 1*. in the abode of the moon, the night (ignorance), ਸੁਰ is the sun (spiritual knowledge).

ਸਸੀਅਰੁ [səsiəru] See ਸਸੀਅਰ. “səsiəru gəgəṇī jotī tīhu loi.”—*bīla thīti m 1*. ‘peaceful soul that is poised in the brain.’

ਸਸੁ [səsū] *Skt* ਸਸੁ *n* mother-in-law. “sasū vīraṇī.”—*var ram 2 m 5*. See ਵਿਰਾਣਿਣਿ.

ਸਸੁਰ [səsūr], ਸਸੁਰਾ [səsūra] *Skt* ਸਸੁਰਾ which spreads fast, or is worthy of respect; father-in-law.

ਸਸੁਰਾਰ [səsurar], ਸਸੁਰਾਲ [səsural], ਸਸੁਰਾਲਾ [səsurala] *n* house of one’s father-in-law. “səsūre peie tīsu kət ki.”—*majh m 5 dīnreṅ*. ‘in this world and the next.’

ਸਸੁਰਿ [səsūrī], ਸਸੁਰਿੜ [səsūrīṛ], ਸਸੁਰੀ [səsūrī], ਸਸੂ [səsū] See ਸਸੁ. “na bhəṇa bhərjaia nə se səsūrīah.”—*maru ə m 1*. “səsū te pīrī kinī vakhī.”—*asa m 5*. ‘separated from ignorance.’

ਸਸੁਖਾ [səsukha] honour. See ਸਸੁਖਾ. “kəṭego kəlukhən səsukha cəhū kod me.”—*GPS*.

ਸਸੋਪੰਜ [səsoʋəpəŋ] *P* شش, پنج six and five; that is, worry, reckoning, dilemma.

ਸਸੰ ਸੇਖਰੀ [səsə sekhri] See ਸਸਿਸੇਖਰੀ. “səsəsekhri

cədrbhala bhəvani.”—*cəḍī 2*.

ਸਸੰਕ [səsək] *Skt* सशङ्क *adj* doubtful. **2** afraid, frightened. **3** *Skt* शशाङ्क *n* one having the markings of a rabbit, the moon.

ਸਸੰਬਰ [səsəbər] *Skt* सस्यसंवर *n* a tree with leaves which look like the ears of a horse. It is also known as əṣvkəraṅ *L* Vatica Robusta. “səmi səsəbər savər sar.”—*GPS*. jəḍī, əṣvkəraṅ and dark coloured sal trees.

ਸੱਸ [səss] See ਸਸੁ.

ਸੱਸਾ [səssa] *n* character ਸ. **2** pronunciation of ਸੱਸਾ.

ਸੱਸੀ [səssi] *adj* partly white and partly black. “səssi dəriə cīṭṭīə pəgge.”—*GPS*. **2 n** Punnu’s beloved. In *cārītras* there is a story about her that once seeing the fairy Rambha, Kapil Muni ejaculated and from his semen Rambha gave birth to Sassi. See ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰੁ 108. See ਸਸਿਯਾ 1 and ਪੁੰਨੁ.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁ [səstrə] See ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁ.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁਧਾਰੀ [səstrədhari] See ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁਧਾਰੀ.

ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁਨਾਮਮਾਲਾ [səstrənammala] See ਸਸਤ੍ਰੁਨਾਮਮਾਲਾ.

ਸਸਜ [səsy] *Skt n* cultivation. **2 n** produce from agriculture. **3** a weapon. **4** a virtue.

ਸਸਜਪਾਲ [səsyapal], ਸਸਜਪਾਲਕ [səsyapalək] *Skt n* a farm-keeper. **2** a cultivator.

ਸਹ [səh] refuge, shelter. “nanək səh pəkri sətən ki.”—*sor m 5*. **2 P** ش *n* husband. “səh ki sar suhagəṇī janē.”—*suhi rəvīdas*. **3 P** ش short form of ਸਾਹ; a king. **4** check (a move) in chess.

**5** a bridegroom. **6 adj** a leader, headman. **7** full, brimming. “nau jīvehe hali səh dəriəu vic.”—*cəḍī 3*. **8 Skt** सह *part* along; in the company of. **9 adj** dominant. **10** competent. **11 Skt** सह *vr* to tolerate, be delighted, be inspired, oppress, be determined.

ਸਹਸ [səhəs] one hundred. “səmət sətṛəhī səhəs pəcəvən.”—*ramav*. ‘Bikramī 1755.’<sup>2</sup> “səmət ਸਸਜ (səsy) is also correct.

<sup>2</sup>Pandit Tara Singh holds that the original version is “səmət sətṛəh se su pəcəvən.” but it is wrong on his part to hold so. See the next example.

sārh sāhās bhāṇīje. ārdh sāhās phun tin kāhīje.”—*cāṭṭr* 405. **2** *Skt* सहस्र one thousand. **3** innumerable. See ਸਹਸੁ “sāhās śāṅpa lākḥ hohī.”—*jāpu*. “sāhās tāv nēn nēn hēhī tohī kāu.”—*sohīla*. **4** *Skt* सहस्र sturdy, strong. **5** a victor, conqueror, winner. **6** *n* a victory, conquest. **7** strength. **8** *Skt* सहस्र *adj* with pleasure, joyful, happy. **9** *P* 𐤇𐤍 his emperor. **ਸਹਸ ਅਠਾਰਹ** [sāhās aṭharəh] In “Basayar”, there is a reference that God’s total creation has eighteen thousand species. It includes animate beings as well as inanimate substances. “sāhās aṭharəh kāhānī kāteba.”—*jāpu*. ‘The Hindu scriptures hold that the search has exhausted us and the mention of eighteen thousand species in the Quran, points towards creation being endless.’

**ਸਹਸ ਕਰ** [sāhās kər] *n* one having a thousand hands. See ਸਹਸੁਬਾਹੁ. **2** one with countless rays; the sun.

**ਸਹਸਕਿਰਤ** [sāhās kīrət] *Skt* सहस्कृत *adj* confirmed. **2** provoked. **3** *Skt* संस्कृत refined. **4** a language regulated according to grammar and refined as compared to a spoken language. **5** *n* Sanskrit; the divine utterance. **6** See ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ and ਸਹਸਾ ਕਿਰਤਾ.

**ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ** [sāhās kṛitī]<sup>1</sup> *n* a language grown from Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit. It is also known as ‘Gatha’. It is in this language that “sālok sāhās kṛitī.” were written. See ਗਾਥਾ.

**ਸਹਸ ਨਯਨ** [sāhās nāyən] *Skt* सहस्र नयन *n* one with innumerable eyes – the Creator. See ਸਹਸ and ਸਹਸਾ. **2** Indar on whose body a thousand vaginal spots turned into eyes.

**ਸਹਸ ਨਾਰ ਸਰਿਤਾ** [sāhās nar saritā] *n* a river having a hundred tributaries, Satluj river. —*sānama*. This term has been used for Satluj by Bhai Sukha Singh in Guru Vilas.

**ਸਹਸ ਨੇਤ੍ਰ** [sāhās netr], ਸਹਸ ਨੈਨ [sāhās nen] See

<sup>1</sup>सहस्रधा कृतिर्यस्या सा सहसकृतिः

ਸਹਸ ਨਯਨ.

**ਸਹਸ ਫਣੀ** [sāhās phāṇī], ਸਹਸ ਫਣੀ [sāhās phāṇī] *n* Sheshnag, a snake with a thousand hoods. **2** *adj* having a thousand hoods. “sāhās phāṇī jāpīo sekhnage.”—*kan ə m* 4.

**ਸਹਸ ਬਾਹੁ** [sāhās bahū] *Skt* सहस्र बाहु *n* one having a thousand arms—Arjun. See ਸਹਸੁਬਾਹੁ. “sāhās bahū mādhū kiṭ māhīkhasa.”—*gəu ə m* 1. ‘Arjun, Madhu, Ketabh and Mehkha demon.’

**ਸਹਸ ਭਗ ਗਾਮੀ** [sāhās bhəg gāmī] *n* Indar, who had one thousand vaginal spots. **2** the horner Indar – having one thousand vaginas.

**ਸਹਸਮੁਖ** [sāhās mukh] *n* Sheshnag having one thousand mouths. **2** the Creator having one thousand mouths.

**ਸਹਸਮੂਰਤਿ** [sāhās mūrətī] *n* one having innumerable forms – the Creator; a colossal form.

**ਸਹਸਰਾਛ** [sāhās rāch] *Skt* सहस्राक्ष *n* one having a thousand eyes; Indar. **2** one having numerous eyes; Akal. See ਸਹਸ. **3** Vishnu. “sāhsrach jāke subh sohe.”—*VN*. **4** Sheshnag.

**ਸਹਸਰਾਮ** [sāhās rām], ਸਹਸਰਾਵ [sāhās rāv] See ਸਸਰਾਮ. “gāmne sāṭīguru gāe āgari. sāhās rāv ke pāhuc mājhari.”—*GPS*.

**ਸਹ ਸਵਾਰ** [səh səvar] *P* سوار an expert rider; a horse-man with a whip.

**ਸਹਸਾ** [sāhsa] *Skt* संशय *n* doubt, suspicion. “vīṇu sāhje sāhsa nā jae.”—*ənādu*. “sāhse jiu māliṇu hē.”—*ənādu*. “nāhi sāhsa sog.”—*sri m* 1. **2** thousands, meaning countless. “sāhās netr mūrətī hē sāhsa.”—*maru solhe m* 5. **3** *Skt* adv hastily, hurriedly. “sāhsa kino kam.”—*GPS*. **4** forcefully. **5** without thinking.

**ਸਹਸਾਇਆ** [sāhsa iā] *adj* having doubts. See ਸਹਸਾ 1. “nāhi sāhsa iā.”—*bitla m* 5. **2** hasty. See ਸਹਸਾ 3.

**ਸਹਸਾਈ** [sāhsai] *n* haste, hurry. “ut ki hūti ādhīk sāhsai.”—*GPS*. See ਸਹਸਾ 3. **2** *Skt* सहसायिन् *adj* a bed-fellow.

**ਸਹਸਾਸਤੁ** [sāhsastrə] *n* a wearer of a thousand

weapons. See ਸਹਸੁਬਾਹੁ. “jɪhɪ chin ləyo səhəsastrə bəli.”—*səṃudr̥māthən*.

**ਸਹਸਾਕਿਰਤਾ** [səhsakɪrta] *n* See ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ. “koi pərta səhsakɪrta koi pəɾe pūrana.”—*ram m I*. If we take səhsakɪrta to mean Sanskrit, then it is not the language of the Purans. This word denotes a language different from that. Here it means that some people (Baudhs and Jains) read their scriptures in Magdhi Prakrit while others study the Purans in Sanskrit.

**ਸਹਸਾਗੁਣਾ** [səhsaguna] *adj* one thousand times. “de de mōg-hɪ səhɪsa guṇa.”—*var asa*.

**ਸਹਸਾਨਨ** [səhsanən] *n* Sheshnag having one thousand faces. “kāp uṭhyo sun yō səhsanən.”—*kr̥tsən*. **2** one with countless faces – the Creator.

**ਸਹਸਾਭੁਜ** [səhsabhuj] See ਸਹਸੁਬਾਹੁ. “sri jədubir te jo səhsabhuj bhajgəyo nəhɪ juddh məcayo.”—*kr̥tsən*.

**ਸਹਸੇਗੰਠ** [səhsegəṭh], ਸਹਸੇਗੰਠਿ [səhsegəṭhɪ] *n* suspicion, fear-complex.

**ਸਹਸੁ** [səhsrə] one thousand. **2** (in Nighunt) countless. See ਸਹਸ.

**ਸਹਸੁਦਾਨ** [səhsrədan] *adj* who is a generous donor. **2 n** the Creator. **3** See ਸਹੰਸਰ ਦਾਨ.

**ਸਹਸੁਫਣੀ** [səhsrəphəṇi], ਸਹਸੁਫਣੀ [səhsrəphəṇi] *n* a snake with one thousand hoods; Sheshnag. See ਸੇਸਨਾਗ.

**ਸਹਸੁਬਾਹੁ** [səhsrəbahu] an illustrious king of Haihay dynasty, who according to the Sanskrit poets had a thousand arms. Being the son of Chandarvansi king Kritviray he is called Kartviray and is also known as Arjun. He was the king of Mahishmati<sup>1</sup> town and a disciple of Dattatrey. He conquered the whole world and ruled over it for 85,000 years.

In Brahmvaivart Puran there goes a story that once alongwith his army Sahasrabahu went

<sup>1</sup>According to an article of Cunningham, Mandla (C.P.) town is Mahishmati.

to rishi Jamdagni's ashram. The rishi with the help of Kapila – a kam dhenu cow, entertained the king so well that he was taken aback. While taking leave, the king demanded Kapila from the rishi which he declined. At this the king tried to take away the cow forcibly, but the army born of the cow routed the king's soldiery. To avenge his defeat, Sahasrabahu once again made a surprise attack at Jamdagni's ashram with full force and killed the rishi. At that time Jamdagni's son Parsuram was not at home; when he returned to the ashram, Renuka, his mother, gave out seven desperate wails. There upon Parsuram resolved to evict Kashatrias from the earth and fought 21 times to achieve his purpose. Then he fought against Sahasrabahu and killed him. See ਰੈਹਯ and ਪਰਸੁਰਾਮ. **2** Vanasur (Bhaumasur) who had a thousand arms. See ਵਾਣ 5.

**ਸਹਸੁਬਾਹੁ ਅਰਿ** [səhsrəbahu ərɪ] Parshuram. **2** Krishan.

**ਸਹਸੁਮੁਖਰਾਵਣ** [səhsrəṃukhravəṇ] See ਮਹਰਾਵਣ.

**ਸਹਸੁਰਾਸੁ** [səhsrāṣu] one having a thousand rays, the sun.

**ਸਹਸੁਰਾਕ** [səhsrakṣ] *n* one having a thousand eyes, God. See ਸਹਸ and ਸਹਸੁ. **2** Indar. According to the legend, one thousand vaginal spots appeared on the body of Indar due to Gautam rishi's curse, which later on turned into eyes.

**ਸਹਸੁਰੀ ਭੁਜਾਨ** [səhsri bhujan] See ਸਹਸੁਬਾਹੁ. **2** a goddess with countless arms. “jəpe ratr dyosə səhsri bhujanə.”—*əj*.

**ਸਹਕ** [səhək] *n* drawing a deep breath. **2 adj** dry. “trɪṇə tə merə səhkə tə həriə.”—*səhəs m 5*. ‘from a blade of grass into a mountain, from dry into green.’

**ਸਹਕਣਾ** [səhəkṇa] *v* to draw a deep audible breath; to breathe heavily; to sigh. **2** to long for, to yearn. “səṭ ka dokhi səda səhkaie.”

—*sukhmāni*.

**सहकार** [səhkar] *Skt n* cooperation. **2** collaboration. **3** a mango with fragrance spreading far and wide. **4** a helper, assistant.

**सहकारी** [səhkari] *Skt सहकारिन् adj* helpful, cooperative. “*phīrət phīrət səhkari log.*”—*GPS*.

**सहगल** [səhgəl] *n* a sub-caste of the Khatris. “*prīthi mēll səhgəl bhāla.*”—*BG*

**सहगामिनी** [səhgamīni] *adj* accompanying female. **2** one who accompanies her dead husband to the next world; a sati. “*ətkaḷ jaī prīty sōg səhgamīni hvē.*”—*BGK*.

**सहगामी** [səhgami] *adj* accompanying male. **2 n** companion.

**सहधा** [səhgha], **सहधे** [səhgho] *Skt समर्थ S सहयोगे adj* cheap. “*viṇu gahək guṇ veciē tēu guṇ səhgho jaī.*”—*var maru 1 m 1*.

**सहचर** [səhcər] *adj* accompanying male. **2 n** a friend, companion. **3** an attendant, servant.

**सहचरी** [səhcəri] *adj* accompanying female. **2 n** a female friend.

**सहचार** [səhcar] *n* the act of keeping company. **2** association, friendship.

**सहचारी** [səhcari] *n* a friend, associate, companion. **2 सहचारिन् adj an accompanying person.**

**सहज** [səhəj] or **सहजु** [səhəju] *Skt सहज adj* innate. **2 n** a (twin) brother. **3** temperament, nature, habit, wont. “*əmritu lē lē nim sīcai. kəhīṭ kəbir va ko səhəju nē jaī.*”—*asa*. **4** a thought, discrimination. “*səhje gavīa thāī pāvē.*”—*sri ə m 3*. **5** knowledge. “*kərmi səhəj nē upje viṇu səhje səhsa nē jaī.*”—*ənādu*. “*guru bīn səhəj nē upje bhāi, puch-hu gīania jaī.*”—*sor ə m 3*. **6** ecstasy, bliss. “*cəuthē pəd mēhī səhəj hē gurmukhī pālē paī.*”—*sri ə m 3*. **7** cultured, devoted to one’s husband. **8** the Supreme Being, the Creator. “*səhəj salāhi sēda sēda.*”—*sri ə m 3*. **9** honour, regard. **10 adv** effortlessly. “*sətīguru tē paīa səhəj seti.*”—*ənādu*. **11** natural “*jo kīchu hoī su səhje*

*hoī.*”—*var bīla m 3*. “*səhje jāgē səhje sovē.*”—*var sor m 3*. **12** easily. “*mukətī duara mokla səhje avəu jāu.*”—*s kəbir*. **13 Sn** pounded bhang (intoxicating hemp).

**सहजआनंद** [səhəjanənd] *n* innate bliss, spiritual ecstasy. **2** natural joy.

**सहजसमाधि** [səhəjsəmadhī] *n* in contrast to the relentless mortification of hath yog, effortless contemplation. ‘The yogis perform relentless contemplation, while the Sikhs indulge in effortless contemplation. They are perpetually engaged in the recitation of Gurbani and thus their life does not go waste’ (Bhagtavli) “*səhəj səmadhī sēda līv hēri siu.*”—*sar ə m 1*.

**सहजसरोवर** [səhəjsərovər] reservoir of knowledge. **2** ocean of knowledge. **3** the Guru, the spiritual mentor. **4** a congregation.

**सहजसरोवरि** [səhəjsərovərī] in sahajsarovar. “*tūə səhəj sərovərī bas.*”—*səvəye m 4 ke*.

**सहजसुख** [səhəjsukh] *n* innate bliss. **2 adj** spontaneous ecstasy.

**सहज सुँन का घाट** [səhəj sūn ka ghaṭ] *n* dasamdvār (the tenth opening), the ultimate stage of spiritual enlightenment. “*gōg jəmūn kē ātre səhəjsūn kē ghaṭ.*”—*s kəbir*. Here Ganga stands for *īra* and Jamuna for *pīgla*. **2** the path of sahaḷ dhuni. See सुँन 9.

**सहज सुभाउ** [səhəj subhau], **सहज सुभाउि** [səhəj subhāī] *adj* inherent, natural. “*jiu pavək ka səhəj subhau.*”—*sukhmāni*. **2 adv** naturally inculcated. “*mih vuṭha səhəj subhāī.*”—*var gəu 2 m 5*. **3** natural, effortless. “*səhəj subhāī mīle gopala.*”—*sor m 5*.

**सहजसुख** [səhəjsukh] See सहज सुख. “*səhəj sukhaṇēd ghənere.*”—*suhī chāt m 5*.

**सहज सैन** [səhəj sen] *n* state of contemplation. “*səhəj sen əru sukhmān nari udh kāmēl bigsəīa.*”—*sor m 5*.

**सहज कथा** [səhəj kətha] *n* narration of knowledge. **2** praise of the Lord.

**ਸਹਜਕੋਲ** [səhəkəɫ] *n* natural ecstasy; everlasting bliss.

**ਸਹਜਗੁਫਾ** [səhəjgʊpʰa] *n* mental tranquility. **2** mind at peace. “səhəjgʊpʰa məɦɪ asəɳu badɦɪa.”—*asa m 5*.

**ਸਹਜਜੋਗ** [səhəj-jog] *n* in contrast to the relentless mortification of Hath yog, it is a unique and simple form of yog. It is a form of yog that is attained through contemplation, enhanced by the recitation of ‘Nam’. In Gurbani it is also termed as bhəgətɪjog, tətɪjog, brəɦmjog etc. and səhəjjog is defined as under :

“guru ka səbədʊ mənə məɦɪ mūdɾa, khīthə khɪma hədɦavəu. jo kɪtɦu kərə bhəla kəɦɪ manəu, səhəj jog nɪdɦɪ pavəu. baba ! juɡta ju juɡəh juɡ jogi pərəm tət məɦɪ jogə. əmɦɪtu namu nɪrəjəɳu paɦa ɡɪan kaɦa rəs bhogə. sɪvnəɡɦɪ məɦɪ asəɳɪ bəsəu kələp tɦaɡɪ badə. sɦɪjɪ səbədʊ səda dɦunɪ soɦə əɦɪ nɪsɪ pure nadə. pətʊ vicarʊ ɡɪanʊmətɪ dəda vərətman bɪbɦutə. hərəɦ kɪrətɪ rəɦrasɪ həmarɪ ɡurmukɦɪ pəthʊ ətɪtə. səɡɦɪ jotɪ həmarɪ səɦɦɪa nana vərən ənekə. kəɦu nanək suɳɪ bhərthəɦɪ jogi! parbrəɦəm lɪv ekə.”—*asa m 1*.

“gurɪ mənʊ marɪo kəɦɪ səjogʊ, əɦɪnɪsɪ ravə bhəgətɪjogʊ, ɡur sət̪səbɦa dukɦu mɪt̪erogʊ, jən nanək hərəɦvərəu səhəj-jogʊ.”

—*bəsət m 1*.

“jogʊ nə bhəɡvɪ kəpɦɪ, jogʊ nə meɦə vesɪ. nanək ɡɦəɦɪ beɦɦɪa jogʊ paɦə sətɪɡur kə updesɪ.”—*səva m 3*.

**ਸਹਜਧਾਰੀ** [səhəjdɦari] *adj* having innate knowledge. **2** easy-going, comfort, loving. **3** *n* one of the sects among the Sikhs, whose members do not get baptised, but profess Sikhism<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>There are lots of saɦajdɦaris in Punjab and Sind. Saɦajdɦaris especially those of Sind are very affectionate and devoted. Singhs, who look down upon them, are ignorant of the tenets of Sikhism.

without adopting the formal symbols.

**ਸਹਜਧੁਨਿ** [səhəjdɦunɪ] *n* contrary to the listening of ənahət nad at the tenth opening (dəsəɦ dvar) through practice of hath-yog, perpetual recitation of Nam; Nam’s perpetual recitation. “sətɪɡuru seve tə səhəjdɦunɪ upjə.”—*sor m 3*.

**ਸਹਜਧਯਾਨ** [səhəjdɦyan] *n* contrary to meditation as practised in hath yog, unremitting faith in Gurshabad. **2** self-realisation through meditation.

**ਸਹਜਧੰਬ** [səhəjpəɦth] a sect among the Vaishnavs introduced by the Svaroop Damodar, its members sit facing young beautiful women, meditate upon and sing the praise of the chief eroticist Krishan.

**ਸਹਜਭਾਉ** [səhəjbɦau], **ਸਹਜਭਾਇ** [səhəjbɦaɦɪ] *n* peaceful nature. **2** spiritual love. “səhəjbɦaɦɪ mɦɦɪə sukh hovə.”—*sɦdɦgosəɦɪ*. **3** *adv* naturally, spontaneously.

**ਸਹਜਮਤਾ** [səhəjmətə] *n* self-contemplation. **2** self-doctrine. **3** *adv* spontaneous, natural. “səhəjmətə bəɦɦaɦɪ he.”—*maru solɦə m 3*.

**ਸਹਜਯੋਗ** [səhəjyog] See ਸਹਜ ਜੋਗ.

**ਸਹਜਰੀਆ** [səhəɦɪa] *adj* relating to the inner poise, spiritual. **2** spontaneous. “təu sukh səhəɦɪa.”—*bɦɦa m 5*.

**ਸਹਜਾ** [səɦja] See ਸੇਜਾ. **2** See ਸਹਜ. **3** (a female) born alongwith.

**ਸਹਜਾਇਆ** [səɦjaɦa] *adj* (a male) born alongwith. **2** one who has attained spiritual knowledge. **3** ਸਹਜ-ਆਇਆ spontaneous. “məɦə ənəd əcɦt səhəɦaɦa.”—*asa m 5*.

**ਸਹਜਾਤ** [səɦjat] born alongwith, syngenetic.

**ਸਹਜਾਦਾ** [səɦjada] See ਸਾਹਜਾਦਾ.

**ਸਹਜਾਰਿ** [səɦɦarɪ], **ਸਹਜਾਰੀ** [səɦɦarɪ] *adj* about spiritual knowledge. “nɦɦarɪ əpəɦ səɦɦarɪ.”—*asa m 5*. **2** *Skt* ਸਹਜ-ਅਰਿ an innate enemy; natural opponent. **3** *n* step brother or first cousin who fosters ill-will due to greed for wealth and property.

**ਸਹਜਿ** [səhəjɪ] *adv* knowingly. **2** naturally, spontaneously. **3** naturally. **4** meditating over the Supreme Being. “lagə səhəjɪ dhɪanʊ.” –*jəpu*. **4** with discretion. “səhəjɪ sigar kaməɳɪ kəɾɪ avə.” –*suhi ə m 1*. **5** gradually, steadily. “səhəjɪ pəkə so miṭha.” –*tukha barəhmaha*. **6** with forbearance. “səhəjɪ səhəjɪ guɳ rəmə kəbira.” –*gəv kəbir*. “babiha tū səhəjɪ bol.” –*səva m 3*.

**ਸਹਜੀ** [səhji] *n* a sahadhari. Sikh. “tre prakar məm sɪkkh hē səhji cəɾni khəḍ.” –*rətənmal*. ‘sahajdhari, charanpahuli and khanda amritdhari.’ See ਸਹਜਧਾਰੀ.

**ਸਹਜੁ** [səhəju] See ਸਹਜ.

**ਸਹਜੇ** [səhje] *adv* naturally, spontaneously. “səhje əsəɳʊ əsthɪɾʊ bhəɪa.” –*gəv ə m 5*. **2** steadily, patiently.

**ਸਹਣ** [səhəɳ], **ਸਹਣ ਸੀਲ** [səhəɳ sil] See ਸਹਨ and ਸਹਨਸੀਲ. “səhəɳsil sətə.” –*səhəs m 5*.

**ਸਹਣਾ** [səhɳa] *v* to tolerate; to forbear. See ਸਹ 11.

**ਸਹਤੀਰ** [səhtɪr] *P* سَیْر a beam, log, sleeper.

**ਸਹਤੂਤ** [səhtut] See ਸਤੂਤ.

**ਸਹੱਤ** [səhətt], **ਸਹੱਤਾ** [səhəttə] *Skt* सहत्व *n* company, association. **2** forbearance. See ਸਹ 11.

**ਸਹਦ** [səhəd] *Skt* सह (company) द (provider). **2** *A* سَهْد *n* honey. *Skt* सारथ्य nectar collected from flowers by honey-bees. It is humid in effect; it purifies blood and provides relief from diseases like cough etc.

**ਸਹਦੇਵ** [səhdev] *n* the youngest of Pandavs. He was born to Madri from her cohabitation with Ashvani Kumars. See ਪਾਂਡਵ. **2** son of Jarasandh, the king of Magadh.

**ਸਹਧਰਮੀ** [səhdhəɾmi] सहधर्मिन् a co-religionist.

**ਸਹਨ** [səhən] *Skt* adj sturdy, strong. **2** tolerant. **3** *n* act of tolerating. “kəs kəsəvəti səhe su tau.” –*oəkar*. **4** accepting, imbibing. “gur ki agɪa mən məhɪ səhe.” –*sukhməni*. **5** *A* سَهْن a courtyard, compound. **6** a big and deep plate of metal.

**ਸਹਨਸਾਹ** [səhənsəh] *P* سَهْنَسَاه adj king of kings, emperor who exercises suzerainty over rulers of several countries and kingdoms. See ਸਾਹ ਸਾਹਣ.

**ਸਹਨਸੀਲ** [səhənsil] *Skt* सहनशील adj tolerant, whose nature is marked with forbearance. **2** forgiving “səhənsil pəvən əɾʊ paɳi.” –*maru m 5*.

**ਸਹਨਕ** [səhnək] *P* سَهْنَك *n* a dish, plate, small plate of metal, saucer. “səhnək səbh səsəra.” –*bher namdev*.

**ਸਹਨਾ** [səhna] See ਸਹਣਾ and ਸਹਨ.

**ਸਹਨਾਈ** [səhnai] *P* سَهْنَائِي *n* a clarionet, flute, horn, trumpet. “kəhā su bheri səhnai.” –*asa ə m 1*.

**ਸਹਪੁਰ** [səhpur] *P* سَهْپُور a musical instrument resembling a bugle. “dəph bin rəbab səhpur bəje.” and “khəjri səhpur.” –*səloh*.

**ਸਹਬਾਜ** [səhbaj] *P* سَهْبَاज *n* a hawk, a young male falcon. “jyö səhbaj məno cəkva səg ekdha kahū su mar gɪrayo.” –*krɪsən*. “pəkheru səhbaj pekh dhukk nə həghən mɪle nə dhoi.” –*BG*. See ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀ.

**ਸਹਬਾਲਾ** [səhbala] *P* سَهْبَال *n* the best man of the bridegroom, almost of his stature and age.

**ਸਹਮ** [səhəm] *P* سَهْم *n* fear, awe. “sɪɾɪ sɪɾɪ sukh səhəma deɪ su tū bhəla.” –*tukha barəhmaha*.

**2** *A* سَهْم darkness, soot. **3** a slur. “khəte dām səhəmi.” –*səva m 1*. ‘wealth got through unjust means.’ **4** *A* سَهْم a portion. **5** an arrow.

**ਸਹਮਤ** [səhmət] *Skt* adj holding similar views; in agreement.

**ਸਹਰ** [səhər] *P* سَهْر *n* a town; shore. **2** *A* month. **3** *A* سَهْر early morning, dawn.

**ਸਹਰਗ** [səhrəg] *P* سَهْرَج *n* aorta. **2** wind pipe, trachea. See ਸਾਹਰਗ.

**ਸਹਰਪਨਾਹ** [səhəpənəh] *n* a fort for defending the city; city’s boundary wall; rampart.

**ਸਹਰਾ** [səhra] *A* سَهْرَا *n* a jungle. wilderness. desert especially one as of Arabia, Africa and

Malva.

**ਸਹਰਾਨਾ** [səhraːna] See **ਸਿਹਰਾਨਾ**. **2** *Pkt* v to caress; fondle. “te pədpəkəj kesəv ke əb udhəv lə kər me səhrae.”—*KRISAN*. **3** to tickle. **4** *Skt* **सुसुसह** *n* use.

**ਸਹਰੀ** [səhri] See **ਸਰਘੀ**. **2** inhabitant of a city, citizen. See **ਰਸਹਰੀ**.

**ਸਹਰੁ** [səhəru] See **ਸਹਰ**.

**ਸਹਲ** [səhəl] *A* **ج** *adj* easy, simple. “jɪybo jəg ko səhəl hē yəhē kəθɪn dʷe kam. prat səbhərbo raj ko rat səbhərbo ram.”—*CƏRITR 81*. **2** level and soft soil. **3** Abu Mohammad, an exalted saint and son of Abdulla Tashtari who died in 823 Hijri.

**ਸਹਲਾ** [səhla], **ਸਹਲੀ** [səhli] *adj* easily available. **2** fruitful, useful. “səhli khəp nanək lə aɪa.”—*asa m 5*. **3** easy, convenient. See **ਸਹਲ**.

**ਸਹਲੰਗ** [səhləŋg], **ਸਹਲੰਗੁ** [səhləŋgu] *Skt* **सहलगु** *adj* attached, joined. “pəuŋ paŋi bəsətər səbh səhləga.”—*gəu m 3*. “mən dujabhau səhləŋu.”—*suhi m 4*.

**ਸਹਵਤ** [səhvət] *A* **شهوة** *n* a wish, disposition, desire. **2** sexual urge, carnal desire.

**ਸਹਵਤੀ** [səhvəti] *adj* carnal, sexual.

**ਸਹਵਾਸ** [səhvas] *n* cohabitation.

**ਸਹਵਾਸੀ** [səhvasi] *Skt* **सहवासिन्** *adj* who cohabits. **2** a neighbour.

**ਸਹਾ** [səha] *Skt* **ससक**, a rabbit, hare. Moses the prophet regards rabbit as one of the impure animals. So the Jews regard it a sin to consume rabbit-meat. Parsis and Armenians also avoid eating its meat. Hazrat Mohammad did not condemn the rabbit. Since he regarded Moses as a prophet, most of the Muslims follow the Jews in this regard. Makhdum Jahanian of Uch, the mentor of the sweepers, was of the same view. Per his direction, the rabbit meat is forbidden to them. “səha nə khai cuhɾa maɪa muhtaj.”—*BG*

There are some other stories popular with

the sweepers. Lal Beg, the incarnation of Valmiki, in their view, was nourished upon the milk of a she-rabbit, hence eating of rabbit-meat is forbidden to them. Another story that goes is that once a sweeper killed a calf and concealed it under a basket, when the owner of the calf searched the place, it turned into a rabbit under the influence of Lal Beg. Since then eating of rabbit was forbidden. **2** *Skt* **सहा**. aloe harbadevsiis perfoliata. **3** winter season. **4** henna (mehādi).

**ਸਹਾਉ** [səhau] *n* nature, temperament. “həmro səhau səda səd bhulən.”—*biɪa m 5*. **2** tolerance, forbearance. **3** *adj* **सह-आयु** of the same age.

**ਸਹਾਇ** [səhaɪ] *Skt* **सहाय** *adj* who helps. “sri əkal jɪ səhai.”

**ਸਹਾਇਕ** [səhaɪk] *adj* helpful.

**ਸਹਾਇਤਾ** [səhaɪta] *n* help, support.

**ਸਹਾਈ** [səhai] *Skt* **सहायिन्** *adj* who helps, assistant.

**ਸਹਾਸ** [səhas] *adj* laughing. **2** (one) who sits along.

**ਸਹਾਸਨ** [səhasən] **सह-आसन**. *n* the act of sitting along.

**ਸਹਾਤ** [səhat] *adj* helper, assistant. “pɾəbhɪ jɪu hoɪ səhat.”—*keda m 5*. **2** tolerates, bears.

**ਸਹਾਦਤ** [səhadət] *A* **شهادة** *n* a testimony, deposition. **2** martyrdom, laying down life in a religious war.

**ਸਹਾਧਯਾਈ** [səhadhyayi] **सहाध्यायिन्** *adj* a classmate.

**ਸ਼ਹਾਨਾ** [səhana] *P* **شاهانه** *adj* royal, imperial, regal.

**ਸਹਾਨੁਭੂਤਿ** [səhanubhuti] *Skt* *n* **सह-अनुभूति** sympathy; a sense sharing another's misery.

**ਸਹਾਬ** [səhab] *P* **سحاب** *adj* short form of **ਸਹ-ਆਬ**. a primary colour. **2** red, scarlet. “rəṇṇē dekhie rēg rupē səhabē.”—*VN*. **3** *A* a bright star. **4** a streak of fire produced by the falling of a celestial body in the sky due to friction with the air. **5** See **ਸਿਹਾਬ**.

**ਸਹਾਬਾ** [səhaba] *A* صحابه *adj* who does his duty in a discreet way; who avoids committing an error. “sətɪguru səcca patsah bepərvah əthah səhaba.”—*BG* 2 righteous.

**ਸਹਾਬੁੱਦੀਨਮੁਹੰਮਦਗੋਰੀ** [səhabuddin muhəmədgori] شهاب الدین محمد گوری *Gor* is a place situated in the north of Ghazni. Due to his origin from this place, he came to be known as Gori. He was the same Shahabudin who planted the Muslim rule in India. He conquered Multan in 1175 AD to be followed by Uchch. Having captured Lahore in 1186 AD, he occupied Punjab. In the year 1191 he proceeded towards Delhi but was defeated by Raja Prithiraj Chauhan in the battlefield at Travari near Karnal. Next year he defeated Prithiraj in the same battlefield and became the ruler of India. During his return journey from Punjab on 14<sup>th</sup> of March 1206 (Sammat 1264), he was murdered by a Gakkhar (ḡ) enemy in a camp on the bank of Jehlum.

**ਸਹਮ** [səham] *Skt sen* सह. ‘We tolerate’. See ਸਹਨ. 2 ‘I tolerate.’ 3 *A* سهم plural of ਸਹਮ. 4 short form for ਸਹਮੁਲਕੀਬ, meaning a celestial arrow; invisible destiny, fate. “sɪrɪ sɪrɪ lekh səhamə.”—*sor ə m* 1.

**ਸਹਾਯ** [səhay], **ਸਹਾਯਕ** [səhayək], **ਸਹਾਯਤਾ** [səhayta], **ਸਹਾਯੀ** [səhayi] See ਸਹਾਇ, ਸਹਾਇਕ, ਸਹਾਇਤਾ, ਸਹਾਈ.

**ਸਹਾਰ** [səhar] सह-आधार. shelter, refuge, protection. “sətsəhar guru ramdas.”—*səvəye m* 4 *ke*. “sətsəharət syam ke paɪ.”—*krɪsən*. 2 *Skt* संह an annihilation; a massacre. 3 engrossed. 4 relationship. “ulɪ le səkətɪ səharə.”—*ram kəbir*. ‘after negating the charm of illusion.’

**ਸਹਾਰਣਾ** [səharṇa] *v* to tolerate, forbear. 2 to stretch, pull. 3 to stop, withhold.

**ਸਹਾਰਾ** [səhara] See ਸਹਾਰ. *n* a basis, foundation. 2 a residence, dwelling place. 3 attraction.

**ਸਹਾਰੀ ਮੱਲ** [səhari məll], **ਸਹਾਰੀ ਰਾਮ** [səhari ram] the first elder cousin of Guru Ramdas, who lived at Lahore. Upon the marriage of his son, the Guru sent Arjan Dev to Lahore with the order to stay there and engage himself in religious preaching and not to come back until called back. Accordingly, the Guru’s son stayed on at a place named Divankhana for several months at a stretch and performed his duty. Having got eager for the holy darshan, he sent several letters carrying such verses as “mera mānu locə gurdərsən tai” to the Guru. **ਸਹਾਰੂ** [səharu] a chība devotee of Guru Amar Dev known for his benevolence “gəgu əpər səharu bharu.”—*GPS*.

**ਸਹਾਰੋਹੀ** [səharohi] सह-आरोहिन *adj* a co-rider; one who sits beside the passenger in a carriage.

**ਸਹਿ** [səhɪ] See ਸਹ and ਸਹਰ. “səhɪ tɪka dɪtosu jɪvdɛ.”—*var ram* 3. ‘Guru Nanak Dev performed the coronation of Guru Angad during his own life time.’ 2 husband, lord. “mətu jaṇ səhɪ gəlɪ paɪa.”—*sri m* 1. 3 having endured. See ਸਹਨ. “sənmukh səhɪ ban he mɪɪg ərpe mən tən pran he.”—*asa chət m* 5.

**ਸਹਿਆ** [səhɪa] *n* a rabbit. 2 *adj* endured.

**ਸਹਿਸ** [səhɪs] See ਸਹਸ.

**ਸਹਿਸਕਿਰਤ** [səhɪskɪrət] See ਸਹਸਕਿਰਤ and ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ.

**ਸਹਿੰਸਰਾ** [səhɪsra] See ਘੁੱਕੇਵਾਲੀ.

**ਸਹਿਸਾ** [səhɪsa] See ਸਹਸਾ.

**ਸਹਿਸਾਕਿਰਤਾ** [səhɪsakɪrta] See ਸਹਸਾਕਿਰਤਾ and ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ.

**ਸਹਿਸਨੁ** [səhɪsnu] *Skt* सहिष्णु *adj* forbearing.

**ਸਹਿਕਣਾ** [səhɪkṇa] See ਸਹਕਣਾ.

**ਸਹਿਕਾਰ** [səhɪkar], **ਸਹਿਕਾਰੀ** [səhɪkari] See ਸਹਕਾਰ and ਸਹਕਾਰੀ.

**ਸਹਿਗਲ** [səhɪgəl] See ਸਹਗਲ.

**ਸਹਿਚਰ** [səhɪcər], **ਸਹਿਚਰੀ** [səhɪcəri] See ਸਹਚਰ and ਸਹਚਰੀ.

**ਸਹਿਚੇਤ** [səhɪcet] *adj* ਸਹ-ਚੇਤ. aware, alert. “ve to səhɪcet det kamna bhəgət nɪj.”—*NP*.

**ਸਹਿਜ** [səhɪj] See ਸਹਜ.

**ਸਹਿਜ ਅਨੰਦੁ** [səhɪj ənədu] See ਸਹਜ ਅਨੰਦ. “paɪa səhɪj ənədu.”—*sri m 3*.

**ਸਹਿਜੁ** [səhɪju] See ਸਹਜੁ.

**ਸਹਿਣ** [səhɪɳ], **ਸਹਿਣਾ** [səhɪɳa] See ਸਹਨ.

**ਸਹਿਤ** [səhɪt] *Skt part* with, alongwith. “pʊtr səhɪt guru darsən kin.”—*GPS*. **2** *adv* with love, with affection. “bhojən mədhur səhɪt kərvæ.”—*GPS*. **3** *adj* wishing, friendly. “pəvɪt mata pɪta kuṭəb səhɪt sɪu.”—*ənədu*. **4** See ਸਹਦ 2.

**ਸਹਿਤਾ** [səhɪta] *Skt* सहित् *adj* tolerant, forbearing. **2** tolerates. See ਭਰੁ.

**ਸਹਿਦ** [səhɪd] See ਸਹਦ 2.

**ਸਹਿੰਦ** [səhɪɳd], **ਸਹਿੰਦਾ** [səhɪɳda] *adj* tolerant, forbearing.

**ਸਹਿਦੇਵ** [səhɪdev] See ਸਹਦੇਵ.

**ਸਹਿਨ** [səhɪn], **ਸਹਿਨਸੀਲ** [səhɪnsɪl] See ਸਹਨ and ਸਹਨਸੀਲ.

**ਸਹਿਬਾਜਪੁਰਾ** [səhɪbajpura] See ਸੰਮਨ.

**ਸਹਿਮ** [səhɪm] See ਸਹਮ.

**ਸਹਿਰ** [səhɪr] See ਸਹਰ.

**ਸਹਿਰੀ** [səhɪri] See ਸਹਰੀ.

**ਸਹਿਲ** [səhɪl], **ਸਹਿਲਾ** [səhɪla] *easy*. See ਸਹਲ and ਸਹਲਾ. **2** fruitful, beneficial. “səhɪla məɳa hoɪ.”—*var bɪha m 3*. “səhɪla aɪa soɪ.”—*var ram 1 m 3*.

**ਸਹਿਵਤ** [səhɪvət] See ਸਹਵਤ.

**ਸਹੀ** [səhi] *Pkt* a female friend. *Skt* a girl-friend. “səhiā vɪci phɪrə sʊheli.”—*sri chət 4*. “soɪ səhi sədeh nɪvare.”—*gəu bavən kəbir*. **2** a female rabbit. **3** *P* ۛ *adj* straight. **4** *A* ۛ *adv* undoubtedly, certainly. “he təu səhi ləkhe jəu koi.”—*gəu bavən kəbir*. **5** correct, real. “sʊɳie sɪkh səhi.”—*var ram 1 m 1*. “jɪni cələɳu səhi jaɳɪa.”—*vəɖ m 3 əlahɳi*. “bhəjən ram ko səhi.”—*sor m 9*. **6** *n* a judgement, decision. “mɪɪ sadhəh kino səhi.”—*sar m 5*. **7** a

signature. “ʃri guru te nəhɪ səhi pəvai.”—*GPS*.

**8** an account book, a ledger. **9** See ਸਹਨ. “me teri kəthor baɳi bəhʊt səhi hɛ.”—*JSBB*.

**ਸਹੀਆਹ** [səhiəh] to female-friends (seekers of knowledge) “guru mele səhiəh.”—*maru ə kaphi m 1*.

**ਸਹੀ ਸਲਾਮਤਿ** [səhi səlamətɪ] *sen* healthy, without any injury, without any regret and loss. “ghəɪ səhi səlamətɪ ae.”—*sor m 5*.

**ਸ਼ਹੀਦ** [ʃəhid] *A* شهيد *adj* who gives evidence. **2** *n* a witness. **3** a martyr who lays down life in a religious war. **4** *adj* a member of the Shahid-misl. See ਸ਼ਹੀਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ.

**ਸ਼ਹੀਦਗੰਜ** [ʃəhidgəɳ] *n* a place of martyrdom; a place where a memorial or a temple is raised to commemorate the remains of a martyr. The Sikhs have numerous such places, of which the following are worth-mentioning:

1 a memorial to honour countless Singhs for their great valour; it is situated to the south of the holy tank of Amritsar.

2 Baba Gurbaksh Singh's memorial. It is situated near Akalbunga.

3 a memorial for Baba Dip Singh; it is situated near Ram Sar.

4 a memorial for Baba Basant Singh and Baba Hira Singh close to the platform of Guru ka bagh.

6 a memorial for Bhai Tota Singh, a commander of Guru Hargobind, and thirteen other Sikhs. It is situated in the street of Khalsa Khattris near Jamadar di haveli.

7 There are two memorials at Anandpur, Taragarh and Fatehgarh.

8 in Sirhind a memorial for the younger Sahibzadas and another near the tomb of Shah Buali, in the memory of numerous valiant Singhs.

9 a memorial on the bank of the holy tank at Mukatsar for Bhai Mahan Singh and 39

other Singhs who accompanied him.

10 in Lahore, a memorial for Bhai Taru Singh and Bhai Mani Singh, etc.

**ਸਰੀਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ** [səɦɪdā di mɪsəl] one of the twelve misls of the Sikhs, founded by the martyr Dip Singh, a landlord of village Pohuwind (district Amritsar). He was appointed head of Damdama Sahib (place related to the Guru) by the Panth. While heading the crusade to defend Darbar Sahib Amritsar, he laid down his life in Sammat 1817. A number of well-known martyrs, such as Bhai Karam Singh, Gurbaksh Singh, Sudha Singh, etc. belonged to this misl. To this misl belonged the Shahzadpuria sardars, to whom the Panth handed over the service and maintenance of Damdama Sahib. Sardar Dharam Singh and his brother Karam Singh conquered Shahazadpur and established their rule there in Sammat 1820 (1763 AD). Sardars of Darauli and Tangoria (District Ambala) also belonged to this misl. Natha Singh the martyr, who rendered service to Babe di ber at Sialkot and was granted a manor (jagir) also belonged to this misl.

**ਸਰੀਦੀ** [səɦidi] *n* martyrdom, witness. **2** the act of attaining martyrdom. **3** the act of sacrificing one's life for the sake of religion.

**ਸਰੀਦੀ ਦੇਗ** [səɦidi deg] *adj* sweet pudding offered at the martyr's memorial. **2** In the Nihang Singh lingo, it is an offering of sweetened bhang (intoxicating hemp).

**ਸਰੀੜੀ** [səɦiri] *Skt* ਸਰੁਰਿ *n* the sun. **2** əkk (calotropis procera, calotropis gigantea) **3** *adj* dominant. **4** supreme. "guru səbəd səɦiri." –*BG* **5** *n* truth.

**ਸਰੁ** [səɦu] See ਸਰ. **2** husband. See ਸਰ. **2**. "səɦu kəɦe su kije." –*tl̥l̥g m 1*. **3** See ਸਰਨ. "səɦu ve jia, əp̃ña kia." –*var asa*.

**ਸਰੁੱ** [səɦõ] *n* an oath, a pledge, promise, resolve.

**ਸਰੁ ਸੋਹਾਗਣ** [səɦu soɦagəɳ] a hypocritical hermit, who impersonating as a woman at night, claimed that God as husband would sleep with him at night. "duj cādni rat ko səɦu ave mujh pas." –*NP*. The teachings of Nanak Dev impelled him to discard this hypocrisy and turn into a true saint.

**ਸਰੁਰਾ** [səɦura] See ਸਸੁਰਾ. "səɦura vadi." –*var ram 2 m 5*. ignorance.

**ਸਰੁਟਾ** [səɦuṭa] *adj* tired, exhausted. **2** bearable.

**ਸਰੁਰ** [səɦur] ਸਰੁਰਿ. discretion. See ਸਰੁਰਿ. "bole prəbhu purən səɦur sōg jōg kəro." –*GPS*.

**ਸਰੁਲਤ** [səɦulət] *A* سهولت *n* ease, facility.

**ਸਰੇ** [səɦe] plural of ਸਰਾ. See ਸਰਾ. **2** See ਸਰਨ. **3** See ਸਰੀ. "məṭɪ guruməṭɪ həɾɪ həɾɪ səɦe." –*prəbha m 4*. 'corrected, rectified.'

**ਸਰੇ ਸਬ** [səɦe səb] *P* شب *n* lord of the night, the moon.

**ਸਰੇਸਿਆ** [səɦesɪa] *adv* patiently, with forbearance. "sev səɦesɪa." –*BG* **2** became ਸਰ-ਈਸ-ਹੋਇਆ, merged with God.

**ਸਰੇਟ** [səɦeṭ] See ਸਰੇਟਨ. **2** *Pkt n* ਸੌਭੇਟ a rendezvous, a tryst. "pyare ko esi səɦeṭ bətai." –*cəɾɪtr 88*.

**ਸਰੇਟਾ** [səɦeṭa] See ਸਰੇਟਨ. *n* a resting place. **2** *adv* patiently, with forbearance. "gyan dhyān kər bhəgəṭɪ səɦeṭa." –*BG* **3** part with, alongwith.

**ਸਰੇਤ** [səɦeṭ] *adj* with affection. **2** part with, including. "mele jogi jōgəm jəṭa səɦeṭ." –*bher kəbir*.

**ਸਰੇਤੁ** [səɦetu], ਸਰੇਤੁਕ [səɦetuk] *Skt adj* with reason; which has some cause.

**ਸਰੇਰਨ** [səɦerən], ਸਰੇਰਨਾ [səɦerna] See ਸਰੇੜਨਾ.

**ਸਰੇਰਾ** [səɦera] a friend "bhai bədhū kuṭəb səɦera." –*suhi rəvɪdas*. **2** to accept as wife/husband. See ਸਰੇੜਨਾ.

**ਸਰੇਰੀ** [səɦeri], ਸਰੇਲੜੀ [səɦelɾi], ਸਰੇਲਾ [səɦela],

ਸਰੇਲੀ [səɦeli] *Skt* स-हेला *adj* play-mate.

**2** defiant. "səkhɪ səheli nənəd gəɦeli." –*asa kəbir*. **3** erotic desire born of adornment. *Skt*

ਸਹੇਲ scattered, dispersed. **4 n** a friend, associate. “sun-hu səheri mīlən bat kāhəu.”—*bīla m 5*. “səgəl səheli əpne rəsī mati.”—*gəu m 5*. Here səheli means the senses. “meri səkhi səhelriho! prəbhū kə cərəṅī ləgəh.”—*bīha chāt m 5*.

**ਸਹੇੜਨਾ** [səheṛna] See ਸਹ and ਈਰਣ. *v* to acquire; to adopt. **2** to defy. **3** to accept as husband. **4** to accept as wife. See ਚਰਖਾ ਸਹੇੜਨਾ.

**ਸਹੇੜੀ** [səheṛi] past tense of ਸਹੇੜਨਾ. See ਸਹੇੜਨਾ. **2 n** village in police station Morinda, tehsil Ropar, district Ambala. It is situated 11 miles to the north-east of Sirhind. About one furlong to the west of the village is the gurdwara of Zoravar Singh and Fateh Singh. To this village belonged Gangu Brahman, the ungrateful man, who with dubious intention brought here Mata Gujri and the two Sahibzadas. He leaked information to the ruling official at Morinda and got them arrested. Only Manji Sahib exists here, there being no building of a gurdwara as yet. Historians have named this village as Kheri which Banda Bahadur razed to the ground. The village that grew up here later is known as Saheri. See ਖੇੜੀ and ਗੰਗੂ.

**ਸਹੈ** [səhe] See ਸਹਨ.

**ਸਹੈਯਾ** [səheya] *adj* tolerant. **2** a helper, supporter, assistant.

**ਸਹੋ** [səho] See ਸਹਨ. **2 n** husband, lord. “so səho ətī nīrməl data.”—*suhi chāt m 3*.

**ਸਹੋਕ੍ਰਿ** [səhokṛi] ਸਹ-ਉਕ੍ਰਿ co-narration, səhokṛi rhetoric aims at the description of numerous functions, their origin and end, alongwith the primary one.

Example:

kam kumlane kor pəṛət nə jane moh  
məd the pərane jane pəṛət nə so təhi,  
lin bhəe lobh məhā məmta məlin bhəi  
chin bhəi irkha rəhi nə jəg mo kəhi,

səkhər vīṣekh səty silta sātəkh ṣuddhī  
dirəgh dəyaluta səmet nīj got hi,  
gyan ko prəkash ə verag ko vībhəv hot  
gurudev nanək ko dərṣən hot hi.

—*guru pācaṣṭka*.

Alongwith the Guru's glimpse the afore-said objects are said to have appeared and disappeared. “tuṭ gəyo īk bar bīdeh məhipətī soc sərəsən ṣəbhū ko.”—*dev kəvī*.

**ਸਹੋਟਸ** [səhoṭə] *Skt n* a hut made of leaves. **2** a hermitage.

**ਸਹੋਟਾ** [səhoṭa] *n* a hare's young one. **2** a rabbit, hare. “nətu prapət mədan səhoṭa.”—*GPS*. **3 adj** sheltered, protected.

**ਸਹੋਦ** [səhod], **ਸਹੋਦਰ** [səhodər] *Skt* ਸਹ-ਉਦਰ *adj* uterine. **2 n** real brother. “god mə acet het səpe nə səhod ko.”—*BGK*. ‘An unaware infant son does not care for prestige and his brother's love’.

**ਸਹੋਦਰਾ** [səhodra], **ਸਹੋਦਰੀ** [səhodri] uterine; a real sister. See ਸਹੋਦਰ. “gurudev bədhəp səhodra.”—*bavən*.

**ਸਹੰਸ** [səhəs], **ਸਹੰਸਰ** [səhəsər] thousand and countless. See ਸਹਸੁ. “səhəs nam lə lə kərəu səlam.”—*asa kəbir*.

**ਸਹੰਸਰ ਦਾਨ** [səhəsər dan] See ਸਹਸੁ ਦਾਨ. **2 adj** countless charities and rituals. “səhəsər dan de īdr roaīa.”—*var ram l m l*. ‘Due to countless yags and charities, Indar rose to a high pedestal but wept when they led to his fall.’

**ਸਹੰਸਰਾ** [səhəsra] thousands. See ਸਹਸੁ. **2 n** village to the north of Amritsar at a distance of 15 miles, where gurdwara “Ror Sahib” is situated in the memory of Guru Arjan Dev. Since the time of the Guru a plas (ficus infectoria) tree stands there. See ਘੁੱਕੇਵਾਲੀ.

**ਸਹੰਸੁ** [səhəsṛ] See ਸਹਸੁ.

**ਸਹੰਸੁਬਾਹੁ** [səhəsrbahū] See ਸਹਸੁਬਾਹੁ.

**ਸਹੰਸੁਸਤ੍ਰ** [səhəsrasəṭṛ] *n* the bearer of a thousand weapons; having one thousand arms. “hənyo

jahɪ jɔnɛ səhəsrasətr bhupā.”—*parəs*. See ਸਹਸੁਬਾਹੁ.

ਸਹੰਦ [səhənd] tolerant. **2 P** *skt* *n* a well-known mountain of Iran.

ਸਹੰਦਾ [səhəda] See ਸਹੰਦਾ.

ਸਹੰਮ [səhəm] fright, awe. See ਸਹਮ. “kɪti ləha səhəm.”—*var suhi m 1*. **2** See ਸਹਨ. “tɪn bəd dukh səhəma.”—*bilā m 4*.

ਸਹੰਮਾ [səhəma], ਸਹੰਮੀ [səhəmi] See ਸਹਮ and ਸਹੰਮ.

ਸਹਜ [səhy] *Skt* सह्य *adj* tolerable, bearable. **2** healthy, robust. **3** dear. **4 n** a part of the western ghat, that extends upto northern Neelgiri of Malay mountain. It is a famous mountain of the south. In order to protect himself from the foes, Shiva ji used to live in this mountainous range.

ਸਕ [sək] *Skt* शक् *vr* to be able to, capable of, be strong. ਸਕੁ and ਸਕਿਉ etc. are derived from the same root. **2 Skt** शक *n* a race inhabiting the north. In earlier ages, these people resided on the bank of Sair river in Turkistan. In 160 BC they left Turkistan and proceeded to the south and then laying waste the Greek kingdoms of the frontier areas, they entered India. They settled in Taxila, Mathura and Saurashtar (Kathiavar). In about 395 AD Raja Chandar Gupt Vikramadity of the Maurya dynasty, defeated them and annexed western India to his kingdom. Thereby he came to be known as Sakari – the enemy of the Saks.

The upper half of their heads being shorn, suggests that Raja Sagar had defeated them.<sup>1</sup> See ਸਗਰ 2. The name Seestan (Sak land) seems related to the same race.<sup>2</sup> In Mahabharat the origin of the Saks is shown to be from the sweat of Vashishth's cow. **3 A**

<sup>1</sup>See Mahabharat.

<sup>2</sup>In Chinese, the Saks were named Si. That is why, si – stā, seem apt at places.

شك doubt “sək kərəu jɪ dusər hoɪ.”—*tlīg kabir*.

ਸਕ ਸੰਮਤ [ʃək səmət], ਸਕ ਸੰਵਤ [ʃək səvət] See ਸਾਲਿਵਾਹਨ.

ਸਕਟ [səkət] शकट *n* a cart, wagon. **2** body, physique. **3** See ਸਕਟਾਸੁਰ.

ਸਕਟਹਾ [səkət-ha] the slayer of demon Sakat; Krishan. See ਸਕਟਾਸੁਰ.

ਸਕਟ ਨਾਲ [səkət nal], ਸਕਟ ਨਾਲਿਕਾ [səkət nalika] *n* a cannon/gun mounted on a cart. **2** a gun – carriage.

ਸਕਟਨੀ [səkətni] *n* army entrusted with the task of maintaining supply line of carts.—*sənama*.

ਸਕਟਬਜੁਹ [səkətbyuh] *Skt* शकट-वजुह. formation of troupes of the shape of a cart; army thus organised during warfare. “səkṭabyuh rəca sūrpəti təb.”—*cəritr 405*.

ਸਕਟਾ [səkṭa] See ਸਕਟ.

ਸਕਟਾਸੁਰ [səkṭasur] *Skt* शकट-असुर demon having the form of a cart. He was sent by Kans to kill Krishan but was himself killed in return. “pɪrɪthəm putna həni bəhur səkṭasur khəḍyo.”—*krīsən*. See its story narrated in the 50<sup>th</sup> chapter of 10<sup>th</sup> part of Bhagwat.

ਸਕਟਾਬਜੁਹ [səkṭabyuh] See ਸਕਟ ਬਜੁਹ.

ਸਕਣਾ [səkṇa] See ਸਕ. **2 v** to have the capacity; to be capable of, have the strength to perform some job. “mɔɪ jən gəhɪ nə səkahɪ gəta.”—*guj m 5*. “sətɪgur ka phurmatā mənɪ nə səki.”—*səva m 4*.

ਸਕਤ [səkət] *Skt* शकु *adj* attached, related. **2 Skt** शकु strong, powerful. “həri səkət sərən səmrəth nanək.”—*keda m 5*.

ਸਕਤਈ [səkətɪ] *adj* wearing a spear. “nəmo səkətɪ sulɪ.”—*cədi*.

ਸਕਤ ਬਿਸੇਖ [səkət bɪsekh] See ਸਕਤਿ ਬਿਸੇਖ.

ਸਕਤਵਾਰ [səkətvar] *adj* powerful, mighty. “səkətvar jəmdut.”—*məla m 1*.

ਸਕਤਾ [səkṭa] *adj* powerful, competent, mighty. “səkṭa sihu mare pɛ vəgɛ.”—*asa m 1*. **2 A** شڪ

*n* the state of being motionless. the state of being immobile. **3** a disease *Skt* संन्यास apoplexy. It occurs after the age of forty and is caused by head-injury, renal diseases, too much addiction to alcohol, opium, smoking of tobacco and charas, intoxicants and over-indulgence in sex.

In apoplexy, the body gets numb; the heart does beat but the brain stops functioning. The pulse becomes feeble and the body gets cold. At times, the patient loses control over the functioning of his stool and bladder or they stop functioning.

To begin the treatment, the patient with head raised should be made to lie down comfortably. His shirt should be un-buttoned, Sandalwood and camphor rubbed in vinegar and a piece of cloth soaked with it should be applied to the forehead. If there is excessive blood, some of it may be let out through phlebotomy done by some competent person. Calves and biceps should be tightly tied with handkerchiefs. Enema should be performed and soles of hands and feet massaged.

Administration of majun *fīlasfa*, *xāmira*, *gaujūban*, *yograj*, *guggal*, and distillate of *ark kasni* is useful for the patient. Anything that cleans impurity from the intestines, i.e. extract of oats, soup of boiled *mūgi* lentils and soup of white meats and soft food should be given to him. **4** a flaw in a couplet. See *ਕਾਵਯਦੋਸ਼* and *ਯਤਿ*.

**ਸਕਤਿ** [səkətɪ] *Skt* ਸਕਿ *n* strength, capacity. “*manu mēhātu nā səkətɪ hi kai.*”—*bīla m 5*. **2** effect, impact. “*səkətɪ ōdher jevri bhrəm cuka.*”—*gəu kəbir*. **3** illusion. “*jəhɪ dekha təhɪ rəvɪrəhe sɪv səkɪ ka mel.*”—*sri m 5*. **4** woman. “*səkətɪ sənəh kəɪ sūnətɪ kəɪɛ.*”—*asa kəbir*. “*təu anɪ səkətɪ gəlɪ bādɦɪa.*”—*sri beɪi*. **5** nature. **6** a spear. “*pəɦɪɪ sil sənəɦu*

*səkətɪ bɪdərɪ.*”—*səveye m 2 ke*. Here the word “*səkətɪ*” is a pun for illusion and spear. **7** context of a word or sentence conveying the meaning. **8** Competence of gods and their consorts is also known as *sakti*. They are countless in number but the most prominent are — *īdraɲi*, *vəʃnəvi*, *ʃāta*, *brəɦmaɲi*, *rɔdri*, *kɔmari*, *narsɪɣɦi*, *varahi*, *maɦeʃvri*, *camūɖa*, *cōɖɪka*, *kartɪki*, *prədɦana*, *kɪɪɪ*, *kātɪ*, *tʊʃɪɪ*, *puʃɪɪ*, *dɦɪɪɪ*, *ʃātɪ*, *kɪɪya*, *dəya*, *medɦa*, *lolakʃi*, *dirəɣɦɪɦva*, *gomukɦi*, *kūɖodri*, *vɪɪɪja* etc. **9** *Skt* ਸਕਿ. relation, due to. “*jese səkətɪ suru bəɦu jəltə gur səsɪ dekɦe ləɦɪ jəɪ səbɦ təpna.*”—*gɔɖ m 4*. ‘heat due to the sun.’

**ਸਕਤਿ ਪਾਣਿ** [səkətɪ paɲɪ] *adj* (one) that holds a spear in his hand. **2** *n* Kartikey, son of Shiv. Kharanan.

**ਸਕਤਿ ਬਿਸੇਖ** [səkətɪ bɪsəkɦ] *n* special strength. **2** ਸਕਿ-ਅਵਸ਼ੇਸ਼ annihilation of power. “*prɪthəm səkət pəd ucərɪkə pun kəɦu səkətɪ bɪsɛs.*”—*sənama*. ‘spear that ends the strength of the mighty ones.’

**ਸਕਤੀ** [səkɪ] See *ਸਕਤਿ*.

**ਸਕਤੀ ਸਬਲ** [səkɪ səbəl] *adj* (one) who strengthens the illusion. “*ape sakti səbəl kəɦaɦa.*”—*maru solɦe m 5*. **2** rendered dappled by nature. See *ਸਬਲ 3*.

**ਸਕਤੀ ਘਰਿ** [səkɪ ɣɦərɪ] in illusion’s abode. i.e. in ignorance. “*səkɪ ɣɦərɪ jəgət suta nəcə ɖape.*”—*guj ə m 3*.

**ਸਕਤੂ** [səkɪtɪ] *n* Mehta, a resident of Agra, was a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. In the army of Guru Hargobind he was a top warrior. He showed great valour in the battle fought at Hargobindpur. See *ਨਬੀ ਬਖਸ਼*. “*pərəs ram səkɪtɪ dɪɪ ae. təkəs dɦənukɦ sərɪ səjəe.*”—*GPS*.

**ਸਕੱਤਰ** [səkəttər], **ਸਕਤ੍ਰ** [səkətr] *E* secretary. **2** a minister.

**ਸਕਥ** [səkəth] See *ਸਕਥਥ*.

**ਸਕਨ** [səkən] *A* سکن *n* residence. **2** rest. **3** peace.

4 kindness.

ਸਕ੍ਰ [səkəf] *A* سقفة *n* a roof.

ਸਕ੍ਰਯਥ [səkyəθ], ਸਕ੍ਰਯਥਉ [səkyəθəu], ਸਕ੍ਰਯਥੁ [səkyəθu] *Skt* शक्यार्थ an appropriate meaning.

2 *S* सक्यार्थ effective, meaningful, purposeful. “jənəmu səkyəθu bhəɔ jəgɪ.”—*səveye m 1 ke*. “cərən təpər səkyəθ.”—*səveye m 3 ke*. “tɪn səkyəθəu jənəmu jəgɪ.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਸਕ੍ਰ [səkər] *P* سکر *Skt* ਸਕ੍ਰਿਰਾ *E* sugar *F* sucre. 2 in Punjabi raw sugar is known as ਝਕਕਰ. “səkər khəḍ nɪvat gur.”—*s fərid*.

ਸਕ੍ਰਕੰਦ [səkərkənd], ਸਕ੍ਰਕੰਦੀ [səkərkəndi] sweet tuber, sweet potato, to be eaten after boiling it. *L* Convolvulus Catatas.

ਸਕ੍ਰਕ ਖਾ [səkər xa] *P* سکر *adj* (one) addicted to sugar.

ਸਕ੍ਰਕ ਗੰਗ [səkər gəng] *n* a large broad well that Guru Arjan Dev got dug at Kartarpur (District Jalandhar). See ਕਰਤਾਰ ਪੁਰ.

ਸਕ੍ਰਕ ਗੰਜ [səkər gəj] *adj* an adjective for Baba Farid. It is believed that sugarcane and sugar rained in heaps due to Farid's spiritual power.

ਸਕ੍ਰਕਰਪਾਰਾ [səkərpəra] *n* a lump of sugar. 2 a well-known sweetmeat, prepared through frying rectangular pieces of kneaded fine flour and then coated with thick sugar-syrup; sweet khurmas. *Skt* शङ्खपाल.

ਸਕ੍ਰਲ [səkəl] *Skt adj* gifted, adept in the knowledge of arts. 2 whole, entire, total. “səkəl sən ɪk thā bhəi.”—*GPS*. 3 *Skt* शकल *n* a piece, fragment. “nəkh səsɪ səkəl se upma nə ləti si.”—*NP*. 4 a peel; skin of a fruit. 5 one pan of a balance; See *E* scales. 6 *A* شکل *a* visage, form. 7 countenance, appearance.

ਸਕਾ [səka] See ਸਕਣਾ. “aɪ nə səka tujh kənɪ pɪare.”—*vəḍ m 1*. 2 *Skt* सूकीज *adj* one's own, born of the same parents. “puti bhati-i javai səki.”—*var bɪla m 4*.

ਸਕਾਈ [səkai] *n* attachment, intimacy. 2 a relationship, an affiliation, a connection.

ਸਕਾਸ [səkəs] *Skt* सकास *adv* near, close by, at hand. 2 *n* a relative, connection.

ਸਕਾਬਦ [səkabəd] *Skt* शकाल्द Shak Sammat. See ਸਾਲਿਬਾਹਨ.

ਸਕਾਮ [səkam] *adv* passionately, desirously. 2 *n* a person with a longing. 3 a lustful person. 4 a lover.

ਸਕਾਮੀ [səkami] *adj* desirous, passionate.

ਸਕਾਰ [səkər] *n* ਸ character; its pronunciation. 2 See ਸਾਕਾਰ. 3 See ਸਿਕਾਰ. 4 *Pkt* early morning, dawn.

ਸਕਾਰਥ [səkəreθ], ਸਕਾਰਥਾ [səkərtha] See ਸਕ੍ਰਯਥ. *adj* effective, efficacious, meaningful. “gurumukhɪ jənəmu səkartha.”—*var sar m 4*.

ਸਕਾਰਾ [səkara] *Pkt n* early morning, dawn.

ਸਕਾਰੀ [səkəri], ਸਕਾਰੀ [səkəri] *Skt n* enemy of Sak descendants, Vikramdity. See ਸਕ 2. 2 See ਸਿਕਾਰੀ.

ਸਕਾਲ [səkəl] *adj* timely. 2 subject to time, opposite of eternal. “ɔr səkal səbhe vəsɪ kal ke.”—*VN*.

ਸਕਾਵਤ [səkavət] See ਸਕਣਾ. 2 *A* شقاوت *n* misfortune. 3 *adj* unfortunate.

ਸਕਿਨਰ [səkɪnər] Col. James Skinner. (1778-1841 AD). He was the son of a Scottish officer. His mother was a Rajput lady. He served the Marhatta army under De Boigne and Perron. Thereafter, he showed great valour under Lord Lake. He was a scholar of Persian. A battalion of cavalry, Skinner's horse, was named after him.<sup>1</sup> Landed property worth rupees twenty thousand, alongwith the title of C.B. was awarded to him. He died in 1841 AD. Historians of Punjab have also given him the epithet of Sikandar Sahib.

ਸਕੀਮ [səkim] *A* سقیم *adj* invalid, patient. 2 addicted. 3 *E* a scheme, proposal. 4 *n* an arrangement, administration.

ਸਕੀਮੀ [səkimi] *n* disease. 2 poverty, penury.

<sup>1</sup>It was also named as Yellow Boys.

See सकीरि.

**सकीरट** [səkirəṅ] See सकीरट. “dhāra sākīrṇe bhāi sārōṅ mas gəttle.”—*PP*. ‘The earth got covered.’

**सकील** [səkil] *A* سکیل *adj* polished. **2** flooded. “bīchua seph səkil.”—*səloh*. **3** ثقیل *heavy*. **4** hard to digest. **5** کلیل *handsome, robust, elegant*.

**सकुच** [səkuç] *Skt* संकोच *brevity*. **2** to contract. **3** to hesitate.

**सकुचि** [səkuçī] hesitatingly, reluctantly. “car pədarəth səkuçī pəṭhəe.”—*BG*

**सकुंत** [səkuṅt] *Skt* शकुन्त *n* a bird. **2** son of Vishvamitar.

**सकुंतल** [səkuṅtəl], **सकुंतला** [səkuṅtəla] *Skt* शकुन्तला *n* a damsel grown in the company of birds. She was the daughter of rishi Vishvamitar and Menka, the fairy who, after giving birth, abandoned her in the jungle. Birds brought her up. Taking pity on her rishi Kanav took her to his hermitage. Once it so happened that king Dushyant got infatuated with her in the jungle. They married with mutual consent and a son was born to them who was named Bharat. Along with Bharat dynasty, the country owes its name to him. Kalidas, the poet, penned a poetic narrative known as ‘Shakuntla’ with great elegance.

In Dasam Granth, Shakuntla is shown as the wife of king Prithu. See पृथुराज. “təhī narī səkuṅtəl rup dhāre. səsi surəj ki jənu krāti hərə.”—*prithu*.

**सकुन** [səkun] *Skt* सकुन *n* a bird. **2** सगन signs depicting auspicious and inauspicious moments. See अपसगुन. The substantive derives its name from the fact that in ancient times people used to infer good or bad results from the language and movement of birds. With the substitution of ‘ग’ for ‘क’, the word सगन has come into being.

**सकुनि** [səkuṅi] *Skt* सकुनि *n* a bird. **2** an exceptional snake. **3** a demon, who was the son of Harnakhas and father of Vrik. “səkuṅi pulomən ətī bəl jāka.”—*NP*. **4** son of Subal and brother of Gandhari, maternal uncle of the Kauravs. He was very adept in gambling. It was he who defeated Yudhishtar in this game.

**सकुनी** [səkuṅi] See सकुनि.

**सकुल** [səkul] *adj* dynastic. See संकुल.

**सकुली** [səkuḷi] short form of ससकुली (jəlebi). “səkuḷi pup tṛhavəl puri.”—*NP*. See ससकुली.

**2 Skt** a fish of the Sakuli species.

**सकुनउ** [səkuṅət] *A* سکونت *n* state of residence, act of residing, residence. See सकन.

**सकेस** [səkeṣ] *Skt* *adj* with hair.

**सकेत** [səket] *Skt* *adj* absorbed in meditation. **2 Pkt** narrow. **3** See सुकेतु. **4** See संकेत. “yəhe səket təhā bəd ai.”—*cəritr 103*.

**सकेलन** [səkelən] *Skt* संकलन. *n* compilation. “dhurī səkelke puria bādhi deh.”—*s kəbir*. “idhənu ədhīk səkelie bhāi pavəku rēcək paṛ.”—*sor ə m 1*.

**सकेला** [səkela] *Skt* संकुला *n* unbreakable iron. **2** sword made of sakela is superior to the one made of steel, as it is flexible and thus does not break. It has more sheen than steel has. A sword of pure sakela has leaven as that of pure steel has of a jewel. “bādhi səkela phire ṛkela.”—*prov*.

**सकेली** [səkoi] can, capable of. See सकला. “gur ki vədīai nīṭ çəre səvai əpəṛī ko nə səkoi.”—*var gəv 1 m 4*. ‘that no body can attain.’

**सकंद** [səkəṅd] *Skt* स्कन्द *vr* to jump, leap; to invade. *n 2* Kartikey, son of Shiv who goes about leaping and attacking the enemies. He is a commander of gods. In the Purans, six faces have been attributed to him. See कार्तिकेय. **3** See सकंध.

**सकंध** [səkəṅdh] *Skt* स्कन्ध *n* a shoulder. **2** a branch,

- chapter. **3** part of a book. When a book is compared with a tree, its chapters or parts are called *sākādhs*. **4** son of Vanasur.
- ਸੱਕ** [səkk] See **ਸਕ** and **ਸਕਯ**. **2** *n* a bark.
- ਸੱਕਰ** [səkkər] See **ਸਕਰ**. **2** a willow, *sacchrum munja*. See **ਸੱਕਰ ਕਾਨ**. **3** *Skt* ਸੱਕਰ a bull, ox. **4** a string worn around the waist; a girdle.
- ਸੱਕਰ ਕਾਨ** [səkkər kan] *n* an arrow attached to a reed. “səkkər kan nərāc bhən.”—*sənama*.
- ਸੱਕਾ** [səkkā] *A*  *n* a water carrier. *Skt* सेकृत् a sprinkler; he who sprinkles water.
- ਸੱਕੀ** [səkki] *adj* of suspicious nature, sceptic.
- ਸਕਯ** [səky] *Skt* शक्य *adj* possible, probable. **2** strong, sturdy, mighty. **3** the real significance of a word that conveys its meaning in a different context.
- ਸਕਯਥ** [səkyəθ] See **ਸਕਯਥ**.
- ਸਕ੍ਰ** [səkr] *Skt* शक्र *adj* strong, sturdy, mighty. **2** *n* Indar. **3** See. **ਸਕ੍ਰਵਰਣ**.
- ਸਕ੍ਰਸੁਤ** [səkrəsut] son of Indar, Arjun. **2** Jayant.
- ਸਕ੍ਰਤਾਤ** [səkrətāt] *n* Kashyap, who was the father of Indar. **2** Jayant who was the son of Indar. **3** Arjun – who was born of Indar’s union with Kunti.
- ਸਕ੍ਰਭਵਨ** [səkrəbhəvən] Indar’s abode, heaven.
- ਸਕ੍ਰਰਦਨ** [səkrərdən] *n* demons who tortured Indar. **2** In *Sastarnammala* ਸਕ੍ਰਰਦਨ figures in place of ਸੰਕ੍ਰਦਨ due to the negligence of the scribe as: “səkrərdən, ər rɪpʊ pəd adɪ bəkhankɛ.”—*sənama*. Here it should have been “səkrədən ər rɪpʊ pad adɪ bəkhankɛ.” *səkrədən* is another name for Indar, as he forces his enemies to weep.
- ਸਕ੍ਰਵਰਣ** [səkrəvərəṇ] Indar is described as being fair complexioned. Hence this word stands for fair complexion. “səkrəvərəṇ ətɪ tāhɪ vɪrājɛ.”—*cəritr* 145.
- ਸਕ੍ਰਾਚਾਰਜ** [səkracarəj], **ਸਕ੍ਰਾਚਾਰਯ** [səkracarəy] the tutor of Indar – *Vrihaspati*.
- ਸਕ੍ਰਾਣੀ** [səkrāṇi], **ਸਕ੍ਰਾਨੀ** [səkrāni] Indar’s queen. Shachi, Indarāni.
- ਸਕ੍ਰਾਨੁਜ** [səkrānuj] Indar’s younger brother – *Vaman*, the god.
- ਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ** [səkrɪt] *Skt* सकृत् *part* once. **2** always. **3** along with. **4** *n* a crow. **5** excreta of animals; dung, etc.
- ਸਕ੍ਰੀ** [səkrɪ] *Skt* *n* a cloud. **2** a mountain. **3** an elephant. **4** lightning.
- ਸਕ੍ਰੰਦਨ** [səkrədən] See **ਸਕ੍ਰਰਦਨ** and **ਸੰਕ੍ਰੰਦਨ**.
- ਸਖ** [səkh] *Skt* सखि *n* a person with identical or similar nature; a companion. “mɪtr nə putr kələtr səjən səkh.”—*səveye m* 5 *ke*. **2** See **ਸਖਯ**.
- ਸਖਸ** [səkhəs] *A* شخص *n* a person. **2** body, physique.
- ਸਖਸੀ** [səkhsi] *A* شخصي *adj* personal.
- ਸਖਣਾ** [səkhṇa], **ਸਖਣੀ** [səkhṇi] *adj* empty, hollow. “vɪc-hu səkhṇi aha.”—*suhi m* 1. **2** *Skt* शङ्खनख a hollow cowrie, worthless cowrie.
- ਸਖਤ** [səxət] *P* سخت *adj* hard, stiff. **2** mean.
- ਸਖਤੀ** [səxti] *P* سختی *adj* hardness; opposite of softness; stiffness.
- ਸਖਨਾ** [səkhna], **ਸਖਨੀ** [səkhni] See **ਸਖਣਾ**. “rite bhəre, bhəre səkhnavɛ.”—*bɪha m* 9. ‘empties.’
- ਸਖਲਨ** [səkhlan] *Skt* स्खलन. (स्खल् *vr* to fall, collect, tremble) *n* fall, decadence. **2** shivering, trembling. **3** ejaculation. The body shudders at the time of ejaculation, hence this term.
- ਸਖਾ** [səkhā] *Skt* one who thinks alike; a friend. “səg səkhā səbh təjɪ gəɛ.”—*s m* 9.
- ਸਖਾਇ** [səkhāɪ], **ਸਖਾਇਆ** [səkhāɪā] *adj* claiming friendship. “tū guru bədhəpʊ mɛrā səkhā səkhāɪ.”—*gəu m* 4. “kalətr mātā tɛrɛ hohɪ nə ətɪ səkhāɪā.”—*sri m* 1.
- ਸਖਾਈ** [səkhāɪ] *adj* having friendship, supporting. “jə namʊ sunavɛ so mɛrā mitʊ səkhāɪ.”—*asā m* 4. “həɪɪ mɛrā saku ətɪ hoi səkhāɪ.”—*guj m* 3. **2** *n* friendship, affiliation.
- ਸਖਾਤਾ** [səkhātā] *n* friendship. **2** *adj* friendly.

“dukh bhājən sōg᳚ sakhata.”—*maru solhe m 1*.  
ਸਮਾਵਤ [səxavət] *A* سَخَاوَات *n* generosity, magnanimity.

ਸਖੀ [səkhi] *Skt* a female friend; girl friend.  
2 *A* سَخِي *adj* generous.

ਸਖੀ ਸਰਵਰ [səkhi sərvar] See ਸੁਲਤਾਨ. a town of tehsil and district Dera Ghazi Khan. To the south of this village is a gurdwara ‘Tharha Sahib’. It is in the memory of Guru Nanak Dev. This place is about 40 miles away from Ghazighat railway station.

ਸਖੀਮੀ [səkhimi] See ਸਕੀਮੀ.

ਸਖੁਨ [səxun] *P* سَخْنُ a discourse, a conversation.  
2 poetry. This word may be pronounced as *suxən* also.

ਸਖੈਨੀ [səkhēni] *adj* having friendship; dear, darling. “ram jəp-hu meri səkhi səkheni.”—*asa ə m 1*.

ਸੱਖਣਾ [səkkh᳚nā] See ਸਖਣਾ.

ਸੱਖਰ [səkkhər] *n* a town situated near Shikarpur on the bank of river Indus. Here is Sadhbela<sup>1</sup> an important place bearing the memory of Guru Nanak Dev. See ਬਨਖੰਡੀ.

ਸੱਖਾ [səkkha] See ਸਖਜ.

ਸੱਖੰ [səkkh᳚] See ਸਖਜ. 2 See ਸੱਖਣਾ. “kəhū səstrə səkkh᳚.”—*VN*. ‘devoid of weapons.’

ਸਖਜ [səkhy] *Skt n* friend, friendship, association.

ਸਗ [səg] *Skt adj* स (along) ग (going), a companion. 2 *P* سَگ *n* a dog. “səg nanək diban məstana.”—*var mēla m 1*. 3 also used for ਸੰਗ as in “paṇi dekh᳚ səgahi.”—*var majh m 1*. ‘On seeing water, they hesitate to touch it.’

ਸਗਣ [səgəṇ] *adj* with ਗਣ. See ਗਣ. 2 a ਵਰ੍ਹੜਿਕ foot organised as ॥੯. See ਗਣ 7. 3 See ਸਗੁਣ.

ਸਗਣੁ [səgəṇu] See ਸਕੁਨ. 2 a letter written on the auspicious occasion of fixing the day for wedding. “səgəṇu lɪkhiɑ dhur-hu aɪɑ.”—*ram m 5 bāno*. meaning ‘the moment of death.’

<sup>1</sup>the correct word is “sadhuvēla”.

ਸਗਨ [səgən] See ਸਕੁਨ. 2 See ਸਗਣ. 3 *n* a fine quality, virtue. “səbhe səgn᳚ gūṇ hi dhər hō.”—*krīsən*.

ਸਗਮਾ [səgma] rather, moreover. See ਸਗਵਾ.

ਸਗਰ [səgər] *Skt* समग्र *adj* whole, entire, all. “an upav səgər kie.”—*mēla m 5 pərtal*. 2 *n* son of king Bahu or Asit who was a Surajvanshi king of Ayodhya. A detailed narration about him is available in books like Mahabharat. Haihayan had driven out Sagar’s father (Bahu) from the capital. Along with his wives, Bahu went to live in jungle. At that time Sagar’s mother was pregnant. Out of jealousy, a co-wife poisoned her, as a result of which the foetus stopped growing. So Sagar remained in the womb of his mother for seven years and during this period Bahu died. The pregnant queen tried to burn herself along with her husband but rishi Aurav dissuaded her from doing so and told her that she would give birth to an illustrious king. When the child was born the rishi named him Sagar (स (with) गर (poison)) because the poison administered by the co-wife also got out of the womb.

Having come of age, he got to know the story of his father. He vowed to eliminate Haihayan and other demons from the face of the earth and get back his father’s entire kingdom. Having acquired a fire-weapon from rishi Aurav, he put to death all the Haihayans and seized the whole of his kingdom. He was going to put an end to Yavans, Kambojs, Parads, Pahlavs, but rishi Vasishth advised him to spare them on the condition that Yavans would shave off their entire head, while Saks would get half their head shaved from the upper side, Parads would wear long hair and Pahlavs would sport long beards.

Sagar contracted two marriages, one with

Sumati the daughter of Kashyap and the other with Keshini, daughter of king Vidarb, but they did not bear him any son. At this juncture, he sought the help of rishi Aurav. He declared that one of his wives would bear one son, but the other would have 60,000 sons. Keshini begged to have one son, so she had one son named Asamanjas and Sumati had 60,000 sons. Asamanjas was a wicked person. Sagar disowned him. The remaining sixty thousand sons indulged so much in riot that the gods complained against them to rishi Kapil and Vishnu. Sagar performed the Ashvmedh ceremony. His sixty thousand sons were there to protect the horse. Even then the horse was driven into the underworld by Indar. Sagar asked his sons to find out the horse. They dug the earth till the underworld was in front of them. There they found the horse grazing and god Kapil was sitting nearby absorbed in meditation. Taking him as a thief, they tried to terrify Kapil. When he looked at Sagar's sons in rage, his body emitted fire and all of them were reduced to ashes.

When the horse did not come back for a long time, Sagar sent Ansuman, his grandson, to search it out. He saw heaps of bones of his paternal uncles lying close to Kapil. Grieved Ansuman requested Kapil somehow to send them to heaven. Kapil assured him that they would be salvaged when his (Ansuman's) grandson brought Ganga to earth.

Ansuman took the horse to Sagar and the ceremony was complete. That great pit which the sixty thousand sons of Sagar had dug was named as Sagar, that is now known as the sea.

Ansuman had a son named Dalip whose son was Bhagirath. Due to the noble deeds performed by Bhagirath, Ganga descended from the heaven and with its water, he got

purified the ashes of Sagar's sons and they thus attained salvation.<sup>1</sup> Due to Sagar, Ganga came to be known as Sagra and from Bhagirath it derived another name i.e. Bhagirathi.

In Harivansh is recorded another amazing story. It is written that Sagar's wife gave birth to a gourd, which contained 60,000 seeds. Sagar kept each seed separately in a vessel filled with ghee and after a lapse of ten months all the seeds turned into sons and they began to run about. "ləhɪ səgər bir, cɪt hve ədhir."—*prīthu*.

**ਸਗਰਵਾ** [səgərva] *adj* entire, all, whole. **2** with dignity. See ਸਗਰਵਾ.

**ਸਗਰਾ** [səgra] *Skt* समग्र *adj* entire, all, whole. See ਸਗਰਿ.

**ਸਗਰਾਇਆ** [səgraiā] *adj* entire, total. **2** poisoned. **3** *n* related to Sagar, the sea. "pavək səgraiā."—*suhi pərtal m 5*. 'is a sea of fire.'

**ਸਗਰੀ** [səgri], **ਸਗਰੇ** [səgre] *adj* entire, all, whole. "səgri srɪsətɪ dɪkɰay əcəbhəv."—*cɔpəi*. "səgre dhən sɪu lage."—*sor m 9*.

**ਸਗਲ** [səgəl] *adj* entire, all, total. "səgəl nam nɪdhan tɪn paɪā."—*maru solhe m 5*. 'They fully realised the Divine.' **2** *A* شغل work, labour. **3** *A* مغل wicked, vile.

**ਸਗਲ ਸਮੂਹ** [səgəl səmuh] all groups, entire classes. "səgəl səmuh lɛ udhre nanək."—*dev m 5*.

**ਸਗਲ ਪਰਾਧ** [səgəl pradh] ਸਕਲ-ਅਪਰਾਧ. "səgəl pradh dehɪ lɔroni."—*bher m 5*.

**ਸਗਲ ਭਰੀ** [səgəl bhəri] *adj* who protects; who fosters, sustainer. **2** perfect. "un nə kahu səgəl bhəri."—*brīla m 5*.

**ਸਗਲਾਣਾ** [səglaṇa] *adj* entire, all, whole. "səsar səglaṇa."—*sri m 5*. **2** belonging to all.

<sup>1</sup>Putting ashes of the dead bodies into Ganga has its origin in this narration.

ਸਗਵਾ [səgva], ਸਗਵੀ [səgvi] *part* rather, moreover. “səgva bhi ap ləkhahī.”—*var bīla m 4*. “chəpəɾɪ natə səgvi məl lae.”—*var majh m 4*. **2** *Po* similar, identical.

ਸਗਾ [səga] See ਸਕਾ. **2** ਸ-ਗੋਤ੍ਰ, ਸਗੋਤ੍ਰੀ of the same sub-caste. **3** a companion, always accompanying. “maya səgi nə mən səga, səga nə yəh sāsar. pərsuram ya jiv ko səga su sɪɾjənhar.”

ਸਗਾਈ [səgai] *n* a relationship; engagement, betrothal.

ਸਗਾਹੀ [səgahi] doubtful. See ਸਗ 3.

ਸਗਾਫ [səgaf] *P* سگاف *n* a crack, fissure, hole, orifice.

ਸਗਾਰਵਾ [səgarva] *adj* in a dignified manner, in a respectable way. “mānu tənū tamɪ səgarva ja dekha həri nənə.”—*var kan m 4*. ‘Only by seeing Hari, I attain dignity in full’.

ਸਗੀ [sagi] feminine of ਸਗਾ.

ਸਗੀਰ [səgir] *A* صغیر *adj* small, less, tiny. **2** inferior, mean.

ਸਗੁਣ [səgʊn], ਸਗੁਨ [səgʊn] *adj* endowed with qualities like education and art. **2** with a string. **3** with a bow-string. **4** inhering instincts of purity, passion and wickedness. **5** See ਸਕੁਨ and ਸਗਨ. “səgʊn əpsəgʊn tɪs kəʊ ləg-hɪ jɪsʊ cɪtɪ nə ave.”—*asa m 5*.

ਸਗੁਨ ਅਪਸਗੁਨ [səgʊn əpsəgʊn] When these two words come together, they stand for good omen. See ਸਗੁਨ 5.

ਸਗੁਫਤਨ [səgʊftən], ਸਗੁਫਤਾ [səgʊfta] See ਸਿਗੁਫਤਤ and ਸਿਗੁਫਤਨ.

ਸਗੁਆ [səgʊa] *Pkt n* a rope, a trouser-string. **2** a cradle, crib. “səgʊa kə yako pəhɪcanhu.”—*cəɾɪtr 228*.

ਸਗੁਨ [səgʊn] *P* سگون plural of ਸਕੁਨ (ਸਗਨ).

ਸਗੁਫਾ [səgʊfa] *P* سگوز *n* a bud. **2** a leaf-bud, shoot.

ਸਗੁੜ [səgʊɾ], ਸਗੁੜਉ [səgʊɾəʊ], ਸਗੁੜਾ [səgʊɾa], ਸਗੁੜੋ [səgʊɾə] *adj* latent, hidden, secret. **2** close, intense, thick. “lal səgʊɾə.”—*prəbha*

*m 1*.

ਸਗੋ [səgō] *part* rather, instead. See ਸਗਵਾ.

ਸਗੋਈ [səgoi] *adj* alongwith concealing. **2** ਸ੍ਰ-ਗੋਈ concealed within itself. “bahər jāda rəkkh səgoi.”—*BG*. ‘Confine your desires within.’

ਸਗੋਤੀ [səgoti], ਸਗੋਤ੍ਰ [səgotr] of the same sub-caste and dynasty.

ਸਗੋਨੀ [səgoni] *adj* having noble qualities; excellent, superb. “əsthɪɾ cit səmadhɪ səgoni.”—*oākar*.

ਸਗੋਤੀ [səgoti] *Pkt n* meat, flesh. “rudhɪɾ məjjni byəjɪni hɛ səgoti.” ‘is carnivorous.’ **2** cooked vegetables; a relish added to food.

ਸਗੋਨਾ [səgona] See ਸੁਖਦਾ ਬਿਊਧ.

ਸੱਗਾਰੱਤਾ [səggarəttā] very close and loving.

ਸਘਟ [səghəɾ] See ਸੰਘੱਟ.

ਸਘਨ [səghən] *adj* dense, concentrated. See ਘਨ.

“əhəbudhɪ bəhu səghən maɪa.”—*gʊj m 5*.

**2** accompanied by a musical instrument. “hɛ gɛ bahən səghən ghən.”—*s kəbir*. See ਘਨ.

**3** cloudy.

ਸਘਾਰਣ [səgharən], ਸਘਾਰਨ [səgharən] *v* to massacre; to annihilate. “əsur səgharən ram həmarā.”—*maru solhe m 1*. “ɪk ɪdri pəkəɾɪ səgharə.”—*nəɾ ə m 4*. **2** to accumulate, collect. “əghae sukh səgharə.”—*sar m 5*.

ਸਘਾਰੈ [səgharə] See ਸਘਾਰਨ.

ਸਚ [səc] *Skt* सच् *vr* to wet; to serve; to understand fully; to be related in full. **2** *adj* who attends. **3** *n* truth. “səc bɪnʊ sakhi mulo nə baki.”—*səva m 1*. **4** The supreme being as incarnation of truth. “səc ki baɪni nanək akhe.”—*tɪlāg m 1*. **5** ecstasy. “tət-hɪ tətu mɪɪɪa səc pava.”—*gəʊ bavən kəbir*. **6** See ਸਚੁ and ਸੱਚ. **7** *Dg n* a sub-caste, dynasty.

ਸਚਉ [səcəʊ] See ਸੱਚਾ.

ਸਚ ਸਾਖੀ [səc sakhi] a true witness. **2** a true evidence. **3** a true story.

ਸਚ ਸੋਹਿਲਾ [səc soɦɪla] a true song; a composition in praise of the Creator.

**ਸਚਖੰਡ** [sækhəḍ] the eternal world. **2** a state of emancipation, salvation. **3** a sphere of eternity.

**ਸਚਖੰਡਿ** [sækhəḍi] in the world of eternity. “sækhəḍi væse nīrēkaru.”—*jəpu*.

**ਸਚਘਰ** [sæcghær] the abode of the true guru. **2** a congregation, holy assembly. **3** state of salvation.

**ਸਚਘਰਿ** [sæcghəri] in the congregation. “sæcghəri besī rāhe guṇ gae.”—*majh m 5*.

**ਸਚਘਰੁ** [sæcghəru] See **ਸਚ ਘਰ**. “sæc ghəru lehu bətaī.”—*prəbha m 1*.

**ਸਚਦਾਨੰਦ** [sæcdanəḍ] See **ਸੱਚਿਦਾਨੰਦ**.

**ਸਚਨ** [sæcən] *Skt* to help. **2** to be kind, merciful. **3** *Skt* ਸੰਚਯਨ to accumulate. “sadhū mətī nēmṛəta səcən kəu.”—*BGK*. **4** to lay bricks; to construct. “nəv khəḍ səcīo.”—*əkāl*.

**ਸਚਪੀਰ** [sæcpir] the true spiritual perceptor; Guru Nanak Dev.

**ਸਚ ਭਾਉ** [sæc bhau] true love, eternal faith.

**ਸਚ ਮਹਿਲ** [sæc məhīl] state of salvation. **2** a congregation.

**ਸਚਮਨ** [sæcmən], **ਸਚਮਨਾ** [sæcməna] *adj* having pure conscience. “mel nahi səcmanə.”—*dhəna chət m 1*.

**ਸਚਮੁਚ** [sæcmuc] *adv* in fact, indeed, really, actually.

**ਸਚਰ** [sæcər] *adj* living and acting with full awareness. **2** communication. “bhai mīle səcū səcə səcə.”—*gəu ə m 1*.

**ਸਚਵ** [sæcəv] See **ਸਚਿਵ**.

**ਸਚੜਾ** [sæcra] *adj* true, sincere. “gosai sevi səcra.”—*sri m 5 pepaī*.

**ਸਚੜਾਉ** [sæcrau] *adj* true, sincere. **2** durable. “jīu rēg məjīṭh səcrau.”—*var suhi m 3*. **3** ascending.

**ਸਚਾ** [səca] *adj* true, veritable. “səca sətīguru saci jīsu baṇi.”—*sor ə m 3*. **2** perpetually, constant. “səca tera əməru səca dibaṇu.”—*var asa*. **3** *n* incarnation of truth; the Supreme

Being, the Creator. “səca sevi səcū salahi.”—*majh ə m 3*. **4** a mould, pattern. “ədha səca ədhi sət.”—*gəu m 1*. **5** pure; pious. “səca cəuka surətī ki kara.”—*maru solhe m 3*. **6** *Skt* सचा *adv* near, closeby, at hand.

**ਸਚਾਈ** [səcai] *n* truth, veracity.

**ਸਚਾ ਸਤਿਗੁਰ** [səca sətīgur] *n* Guru Nanak Dev. “səca sətīgur səci baṇi.”—*suhi chət m 3*.

**ਸਚਾ ਸਬਦ** [səca səbəd] Guru’s preaching, Guru’s word.

**ਸਚਾਵਾ** [səcava], **ਸਚਾਵੀ** [səcavi] true, veritable. “ehu səcava saj.”—*s fərid*.

**ਸਚਿ** [səci] See **ਸਚੀ**. **2** following the path of truth. “səci rəh-hu səda səhəju sukh upje.”—*ram ə m 3*. **3** to truth. “səci melu nə lage bhrəm bhəu bhage.”—*bīla thīti m 1*. **4** of truth. “səci kalu kuṛ vətīa.”—*var asa*. **5** through truth. “səci səcū janīe.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.

**ਸਚਿਆਰ** [səciar] true, veritable, sincere. “səciar sīkh beṭhe sətīgur pasī.”—*var gəu l m 4*.

**ਸਚਿਆਰੀ** [səciari] veritable ones (have). “səciari səcū səcīa.”—*oəkar*.

**ਸਚਿ ਸੰਜਮਿ** [səci sējəmi] within truth and restraint. **2** due to truth and restraint. “səci sējəmi səda hē nīrməl.”—*suhi chət m 3*.

**ਸਚਿਵ** [səciṽ] *Skt n* a close associate, companion. **2** a minister. **3** *adj* a helper, assistant, supporter.

**ਸਚੀ** [səci] true. “səci teri kudrətī səcə patsah !”—*var asa*. **2** *Skt* सची *n* strength, might. **3** Indar’s consort. “mano sīghasən beṭhi səci hē.”—*cəḍi l*.

**ਸਚੀ ਟਕਸਾਲ** [səci təksal] a holy congregation or holy assembly. **2** See **ਸਬਦੁ**.

**ਸਚੀ ਦਾੜੀ** [səci daṛi] *adj* spotless beard meaning unblotted or unblemished life. **2** a person endowed with good conduct. “se daṛia səcia jī gurcəni ləgəni.”—*səva m 3*. **3** See **ਫੇਰੂ 3**.

**ਸਚੀ ਨਾਥ** [sæci nath] *n* Shachi's husband, Indar.  
**ਸਚੀ ਪਤ** [sæci pət], **ਸਚੀ ਪਤਿ** [sæci pətɪ] true honour, real veneration. "māne namu sæci pətɪ puja."—*bilā ə m 1*. **2** Shachi's husband Indar. "brāhəm māhesur bīsənu sæci pətɪ ət phāse yəmphasɪ pərēge."—*əkāl*.

**ਸਚੀਪਤਿਸਣੀਇਸਣੀ** [sæcipətɪsəni-ɪsni] *n* army. —*sənāma*. Shachi's husband Indar, his god Kashyap, his earth, the earth's king, his army.  
**ਸਚੀ ਪਾਲ** [sæci pal] true shelter, veritable refuge. **2** provider of Shachi; her husband, Indar.

**ਸਚੀ ਬਾਣੀ** [sæci baṇi] *adj* (writing) that reveals the truth. **2** truthful writing. **3 n** Gurbani. "sətɪgur ke pɪrɪho ! gavhu sæcibaṇi." —*ənōdu*.

**ਸਚੀ ਬੇੜੀ** [sæci beṛi] *n* Gursikhi. **2** teachings of Guru Nanak Dev. "nanək sæci beṛi caṛɪ jiu." —*sri m 5 pepaɪ*.

**ਸਚੀਰਾਸ** [sæciras], **ਸਚੀਰਾਸਿ** [sæcirasɪ] *n* eternal wealth; virtue. **2** the Creator's Name. See **ਸਾਚੀ ਰਾਸਿ**.

**ਸਚੁ** [sæcu] See **ਸਚ**. *n* truth. "sæcu tapər janie ja rɪde səca hoɪ."—*var asa*. **2** ecstasy. "sæcu mɪle sæcu upje."—*sri m 1*. "jih prəsadɪ sæcu hoɪ." —*NP*. **3** the Creator as the incarnation of truth. "adɪ sæcu jugadɪ sæcu."—*jəpu*. **4 adj** pure, cleansed. "mən māje sæcu soi."—*dhāna chāt m 1*. **5** See **ਸੱਚ**.

**ਸਚੁਸਚਾ** [sæcusəca] *adj* absolutely true, entirely true. "sæcusəca həri rəkhvāle."—*var gəu 1 m 4*. **2** devoted to truth and supremely truthful. "sæcusəca sətɪguru əmər hē."—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

**ਸਚੁਧਰਮਾ** [sæcudhərma] *n* a disciple of true religion, Gursikh. **2 adj** one who has imbibed the true religion.

**ਸਚੁ ਨਿਆਈ** [sæcu nɪai] *adj* the deliverer of true justice. "təkhətɪ bəhe səcunɪai."—*mājh m 5*. **2 n** the Creator; He, who delivers justice without any prejudice.

**ਸਚੇਤ** [sæcet] *Skt* सचेतस् *adj* conscious, alert.

**2** attentive.

**ਸਚੋਸਚ** [sæcosæc], **ਸਚੋਸਚੁ** [sæcosæcu] *adj* nothing but the truth, absolute truth. "sæcosæc vəkhāne koɪ."—*var ram 1 m 1*. "othe səco hi sæcu nɪbrē."—*var asa*.

**ਸੱਚ** [sæcc] truth, opposite of illusion. **2** rectitude. **3** सत (true) —च (and).

**ਸੱਚਨ ਸੱਚ** [sæccən sæcc] See **ਸਚੋ ਸਚ**. **2** a Brahman resident of village Mandar (district Lahore, tehsil Sharakpur) who was a disciple of Guru Amar Das. He used to recite 'sæccən sæcc' all the time, so he himself came to be known as 'sæccən sæcc.' The Guru cured the insane queen of Raja of Haripur and married her to Sachan Sach. Throughout their life this couple preached Gurmat. Guru Amar Das bestowed upon him the status of a masand. Mistakenly Bhai Santokh Singh mentioned his village as Sekhopur. See **ਰਾਸਿ 1 ਅ:** 34. Descendents of Sachan Sach now live in Mandar.

**ਸੱਚਾ** [sæcca] *adj* truthful, one who has abandoned falsehood. **2** what happens daily. **3** pure, genuine, unadulterated. **4 n** the Creator. **5** See **ਸਚਾ**.

**ਸੱਚਾ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹ** [sæcca patšah] *n* the Creator, the Supreme Being. **2** the true guru. "teg sacco deg sacco surma sərən sacco, sacco patsah guru gobɪd kəhayo hē."... "ɔr patsahi səbh logən ki patsahi, patsahō pər saci teri patsahi hē." —*52 poets*.

**ਸੱਚਿਦਾ ਨੰਦ** [sæccɪda nād] *Skt* सच्चिदानन्द *n* one who is the incarnation of truth. "səda səccɪdanəd sətɪrū prəṇasi."—*jəpu*.

**ਸੱਚੀ ਦਾੜੀ** [sæcci daɾi] See **ਸਚੀ ਦਾੜੀ**: **2** See **ਫੇਰੂ 3**.

**ਸੱਚੀ ਮੰਜੀ** [sæcci mōji] See **ਮਦੂ**.

**ਸੱਚੇ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੀ ਫਤੇ** [sæce sahib ki phəte] Banda Bahadur had begun preaching 'sache Sahib ki phate' in place of 'vahguru ji ki phate', which many historians have mistakenly written as 'phəte dərʃən.' The edicts issued

- from Baba Banda Bahadur's seat still employ the expression 'sacce sahṭb ki phāte.' Sacha sahib meant Guru Gobind Singh, whom he regarded as his task master and himself as his slave.
- ਸਫ਼ੀਲਕ** [səchilək] *adj* with a bark, with skin. See ਫ਼ੀਲਕ.
- ਸਜ** [səj] *n* decor, decoration, make up. **2** *Skt* सज्ज *adj* with a bow-string. **3** armed and ready for action.
- ਸਜਗ** [səjəg] *adj* alert, attentive, clever, ever-ready.
- ਸਜਣ** [səjəṅ], **ਸਜਣੁ** [səjəṅu] adorned. **2** *adj* ਸਤ੍-ਜਨ gentle, noble. **3** blue-blooded, of noble descent. **4** *n* friend. "səjəṅu sətɪguru purəkḥ hē."—*sri m 4*.
- ਸਜਪਨ** [səjədhəj] decoration of a flag; honour, glory.
- ਸਜਨ** [səjən] See ਸਜਣ and ਸੱਜਨ. "sāt səjən sukhɪ maṅhɪ rəliā."—*suhi chāt m 5*. **2** a physician. "nanək rog gəvət mɪɪ sətɪguru sadhu səjna."—*var gəv 1 m 4*. See *E Surgeon*.
- ਸਜਨਈ** [səjənəi], **ਸਜਨਾਈ** [səjənai] *n* goodness, kindness, welfare, friendliness. "dusət dut səjnəi."—*asa m 5*. 'became friends.'
- ਸਜਨੀ** [səjni] *n* a female friend. **2** *adj* a virtuous (lady); respectable (woman).
- ਸਜਨੁ** [səjəṅu] See ਸੱਜਨ. "səjəṅu surɪda suhela səhɪje."—*sar m 5*.
- ਸਜਰਾ** [səjra] *A* شجر a tree. **2** a genealogical-tree.
- ਸਜਲ** [səjəl] *adj* with water. **2** wet. "səjəl nen cərnən læptae."—*GPS*.
- ਸਜਾ** [səja] *P* سزا *n* punishment. **2** revenge, warning. **3** *adj* deserving. **4** See ਸੱਜਾ.
- ਸਜਾਉਟ** [səjəuṭ] See ਸਜਾਵਟ.
- ਸਜਾਇ** [səjaɪ] See ਸਜਾ a punishment, penalty. "deṅ su məl səjaɪ."—*var majh m 1*. **2** *adv* well equipped, embellished. "səstrə səjaɪ."—*GV 10*.
- ਸਜਾਤਿ** [səjatɪ] *adj* of the same caste. **2** of that caste.
- ਸਜਾਦਪੁਰ** [səjadpur] Shahzadpur a town of district Ambala. It was the capital of the sardars of Shahid misl. See ਸਰੀਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ.
- ਸਜਾਦਾ** [səjada] *adj* simple, unadorned. **2** *n* son of Bhai Mardana who after his father's demise continued to recite the hymns of Guru Nanak to the congregation. **3** *P* ساجد a prince. **4** *A* سجده a carpet, upon which the Muslims perform their prayer.
- ਸਜਾਵਟ** [səjavəṭ] *n* decor. **2** decoration.
- ਸਜਾਵਾਰ** [səzavar] *P* ساجوار *adj* capable, competent. **2** imbued with glory.
- ਸਜੀਉ** [səjiu] See ਸਜੀਵ.
- ਸਜੀਨ** [səjin] *adj* with ਜੀਨ (saddle); saddled. "həy səjin ko lin həkare."—*GPS*.
- ਸਜੀਲਾ** [sajila] *adj* adorned. **2** handsome.
- ਸਜੀਵ** [səjiv] *adj* with a soul. **2** alive.
- ਸਜੀਵਨੀ** [səjivni] See ਕਚ and ਵਿਸ਼ਲਜ ਕਰਣੀ.
- ਸਜੁਤ** [səjut], **ਸਜੁਤਾ** [səjuta], **ਸਜੁਤੀਆ** [səjutia] *Skt* संयुक्त *adj* united, merged, imbued. "mohu maɪa ve səbh kalkha, ɪnɪ mənmuḥkɪ muɪt səjutia."—*suhi chāt m 4*.
- ਸਜੁਦ** [səjud] *A* سجد the act of paying obeisance; a salutation.
- ਸਜੋਗੀ** [səjogi] See ਸੰਯੋਗੀ.
- ਸੱਜ** [səjj] *Skt* सज्ज *adj* ready, ready with an arrow put on the bow string. **3** See ਸਜ.
- ਸੱਜਣ** [səjjan] See ਸਜਣ.
- ਸੱਜਣ ਠਗ** [səjjan ṭhəg] a cheat, master impostor of village Tulamba or Tulambha (district Multan) who had constructed a temple and had devised several ways to fleece the travellers. Any body taken in by his trickery, was not only robbed but also killed. When Guru Nanak Dev reached his place, he tried to play the same trick with him as well, but he was so much impressed by the Guru's words that he himself became the disciple of Guru Nanak Dev. The Guru transformed him into

a noble person, included him in the company of his devout Sikhs and appointed him a preacher. See ਮਖਦੂਮਪੁਰ.

ਸੱਜਨ [səjjən] See ਸਜਣ.

ਸੱਜਰਾ [səjjra] *Skt* ਸਦ੍ਯਤਰ *adj* absolutely fresh.

ਸੱਜਾ [səjja] *Skt* ਸਬ੍ਯ right; south. *n* (it also means) left. **3** *Skt* ਸ਼ਯਾ *n* bed, bedding.

ਸੱਜਿ [səjji] See ਸੱਜੀ.

ਸੱਜੀ [səjji] feminine form of a ਸੱਜਾ. **2** *Skt* ਸਰ੍ਜੀ *n* a type of alkali prepared from the ash of a bushy weed. It is used for washing clothes. **3** *Skt* ਸਰ੍ਜੀ *adj* wearing a coat of mail. **4** ਸਜਜੀ with a bow-string drawn.

ਸਵਾਨ [səʋan] *Skt* ਸਰ੍ਵਾਨ knowing. **2** an introduction, acquaintance.

ਸਵਾਪਣ [səʋapən], ਸਵਾਪਨ [səʋapən] *Skt* ਸੰ-ਜਾਪਨ *n* the act of making one realise.

ਸਟ [səṭ] See ਸਟਨਾ, ਸਟਾ and ਸੱਟ. **2** *Skt* ਸਟ੍ *vr part* to be a part of; to make.

ਸਟਕਨਾ [səṭəkna] *Pkt v* to slip away, run away. “əri yō səṭke mriḡ ke gən jəyō.”—*krīṣən*. “mānu sur cəḍhyo uḍu se səṭke.”—*cəriṭr I*. **2** to disappear.

ਸਟਕਾ [səṭka] *Skt* कामला ضعف الكبد anaemia. It is a disease of the anemic type. It is caused when liver stops functioning.

Eating of alkaline, sour, hot and dirty rotten things, excessive use of alcoholic intoxicants, obsessive indulgence in sex, anxiety and fear, obstruction in defecation, urination or sleep and eating of clay are some causes of this disease.

Symptoms of anaemia are indigestion, increase in heart-palpitation, body turning pale like that of a frog, decrease in the redness of blood and nails, and the skin getting dry, constant fatigue, loss of hunger, dyspepsia, having eructation, swelling of limbs, feeling of giddiness, getting sullen in the face etc.

The following are the cures for this

disease:

(1) use of iron oxide (kuṣṭa fōlad) or iron in any other form.

(2) kuṣṭa fōlad abi, tābaṣir, seeds of cardamum, sət-gīlo and mīṣri one tola each pulverised together and divided into fifty parts, one part to be taken in the morning with diluted semi-churned curd.

(3) use of the ash of iron-drops with milk or semi-churned curd.

(4) use of substances which expel prickly heat from the liver.

(5) eight masas of nīsoth corəṇ mixed with sixteen masas of mīṣri to be taken daily in the morning with water.

(6) decoction of green gīlo mixed with honey to be taken.

(7) the patient of anaemia should consume old oats, wheat, rice, green, lentils, fruit, sour butter milk, semi churned curd and butter etc. to be taken.

ਸਟਕਾਰਨਾ [səṭkarna] *v* to sweep the mane; to dust hair falling at the neck; to perform the winnowing act. “beni sərṣpənī si səṭkari.”—*GPS*.

ਸਟਨਾ [səṭna] *Pkt v* to stick. **2** to throw. “kuhəṭhi jai səṭīa.”—*var asa*.

ਸਟਪਟ [səṭpəṭ] *part* immediately, at once. “səṭpəṭ bəṭhət.”—*NP*.

ਸਟਪਟਾ [səṭpəṭa] See ਹਰਿਗੀਤਿਕਾ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ **2**.

ਸਟਪਟਾਨਾ [səṭpəṭana] *v* to be over-whelmed with surprise; suddenly. to buzz off.

ਸਟਪਾਨਾ [səṭpana] *v* to throw. “māha kəsab churi səṭpai.”—*ram m 5*.

ਸਟੱਲੀ [səṭəlli] *adj* who boasts; who indulges in exaggeration. See *vr* ਸਟ.

ਸਟਾ [səṭa] an exchange. See ਸੱਟਾ. “mē təu mōli mēhīgi ləi jīə səṭē.”—*dhāna rəvīdas*. **2** *Skt n* the mane. **3** a tuft of hair at the tail. “uddhīṭ səṭayō ute sīgh dhayo.”—*cāḍi 2*. **4** matted hair.

**ਸਟਾਸੱਟ** [sətasətt], **ਸਟਾਪੱਟ** [sətapətt] *part* immediately, at once. See **ਸਟਪਟ**.

**ਸਟਾਲ** [sətal] *Skt* a lion with the mane; a lion with a rich growth of hair on the neck.

**ਸਟਿਘਤਨਾ** [səṭīghətna] See **ਸਟਪਾਨਾ** to throw. “tīnh dāru səṭīghətna.”—*var sor m 4*.

**ਸਟੀ** [səṭi] See **ਸਟਨਾ** *adj* stuck. **2** thrown.

**ਸਟੀਕ** [səṭik] accompanied by an annotation, an annotated edition.

**ਸਟੋਮ** [sətom] See **ਅਗਨਿ ਸਟੋਮ**.

**ਸਟੋਰੀ** [sətori] a walking stick. “thul pag sīr hath sətōri.”—*GPS*.

**ਸੱਟ** [sətt] *Skt* सट् *vr* to inhabit, live, kill, torture, get fat, donate. **2 n** a blow, stroke.

**ਸੱਟਾ** [səṭṭa] *Pkt n* exchange. **2** speculation, forward trade. **3** an agreement.

**ਸਠ** [səṭh] शठ् *vr* to cheat, kill, torture, go, observe long silence, utter unpleasant words. **2 adja** liar. **3** a knave. **4** a stupid person. See *E sot*. “guru sēgətī te səṭh məṭīvan.”—*GPS*. **5** mischievous. **6 n** fertuosa. **7** iron. **8** See **ਸਠਿ**. **9** in poetics a type of hero. “mukh miṭhi batē kəhe, nīpəṭ kəpəṭ jīy jan. jāhī nā dār əpradh ko səṭh kər tāhī bəkhan.”—*rāsīkprīya*.

**ਸਠਤਾ** [səṭhta] *Skt* शठता *n* folly, stupidity. **2** mischief. **3** lasciviousness.

**ਸਠਿ** [səṭhī] *Skt* सषष्टि *adj* sixty. “əṭhsəṭh tirəṭh jəhī sadhu pəg dhərhi.”—*ram m 5*. See *E* sixty.

**ਸਠਿਆਲਾ** [səṭhīala] a village of tehsil and district Amritsar. Two sacred places are situated here relating to the visits of Guru Hargobind and Guru Teg Bahadur.

**ਸਠਿ ਸੰਬਤ** [səṭhī səbət] *Skt* षष्टिसंवत्सर *n* In astronomy, a period of sixty years. These belong to three deities with a reign of twenty years for each of them in chronological order. They keep repeating. “tere səṭhī səbət səbh tirtha.”—*bəsət m 1*. ‘O God ! all the sixty sambats belong to you (they belong to no other

deity) and all the places of pilgrimage belong to you’.

**ਸਠੋਰ** [səṭhor] *adj* wicked, knavish. **2** ਸ੍ਰ-ਬਟੋਰ miserly. “jīu mədhu makhi tīu səṭhor rəs jorī jorī dhən kia.”—*sor kəbir*.

**ਸੱਠੀ** [səṭṭhi] ਸਸਿਕਾ a type of paddy (rice) which ripens in sixty days. Its husk is black and the rice is red. Its water cures dysentery. See **ਬਗੜ**.

**ਸਡ** [səḍ], **ਸਡੁ** [səḍu] *S n* a word sound. **2** a call for help, scream; a cry. “gōr nīmanī səḍ kərə.”—*s fərid*.

**ਸਡੋਰਡ** [səḍorəḍ] See **ਰਡ**.

**ਸਢਾਲ** [səḍhal], **ਸਢੈਲ** [səḍhəl] *adj* ਸ (with) ਢਾਲ (shield); holding a shield; (one) having a sword and a shield. **2 n** a soldier equipped with sword and shield.

**ਸਢੋਰਾ** [səḍhōra] a village of tehsil Naraingarh, district Ambala. It was once the main town of the twenty eight parganas of suba Sirhind. Sain Budhu Shah, a resident of this town had helped the tenth Guru in the battle of Bhangani. See **ਬੁੱਧੂ ਸ਼ਾਹ**.

During his invasion of Sadhaura in 1710 AD Baba Banda Bahadur inflicted heavy punishment upon the tyrants who had tormented Pir Budhu Shah.

**ਸਣ** [səṇ] *Skt* सन् *part* with, along, alongwith. **2** *Skt* शण *n* jute, from which ropes are made. *L* *Crotolaria Juncea*. It is an autumnal crop. After cutting, the plants are buried in water, till the peel comes off from the reed.

**ਸਣਖਤਾ** [səṇəkhta], **ਸਣਖਤੀ** [səṇəkhti] *Skt* स्नुषा *n* a daughter-in-law. “mā dadi pəṛdadiō phopphi bhēṇa dhi səṇəkhta.”—*BG*. **2** *adj* having good stars; fortunate, lucky. “sahorṛe ghər mēniē səṇəkhti pərīvar sədhari.”—*BG*.

**ਸਣਿ** [səṇī] See **ਸਣ** and **ਸਣੁ**. **2** alongwith. “jəṇī ləkhavhu əsət papi səṇī.”—*asa rəvīdas*. ‘Do not spend the days of your life in the company of an unsaintly sinner.’

**ਸਣ** [səṇu] *part* with, alongwith. See ਸਣ. “dube səṇu pəri vari.”—*guj ə m 4*. “so səṇu tujhe əni t.”—*sri m 5*.

**ਸਤ** [sət] *Skt* सत् *n* truth. **2** fidelity to one’s husband. “biṇu sət sətī hoṭi kесе narī.”—*gəu kəbir*. **3** God, the Creator. **4** respect, honour. **5** instinct for purity. “rəj təm sət kəl teri chāi.”—*maru solhe m 1*. **6** *adj* good, gentle, noble. **7** adorable. **8** admirable, honourable. **9** obvious, apparent. **10** *Skt* सत्य *n* an era of truth, Satjug. **11** an oath, pledge. **12** a principle; intent, purport. **13** the region (lok) above that of religious austerity; brahmlok. **14** *Skt* सत्व breath. “cēd sət bhedīa, nad sət purīa, sur sət khorṣa dətū kia.”—*maru jēdev*. ‘inhaled through the lunar nerve, made the breath stand still through oṅnad (sound), exhaled it through the solar nerve, that is, performed purək, kumbhək and recək.’ **15** soul. **16** mind. **17** vigour. **18** essence. **19** nature. **20** age. **21** wealth. **22** zeal. **23** patience. **24** life. **25** religion. **26** charity. “sətī pap kəri sət kəmahī.”—*var ram 1 m 1*. **27** *Skt* सप्त seven. “pōdr-hī thīṭī tē sət var.”—*bīla m 3 var 7*. **28** *Skt* शत one hundred. “re jīhva kərəu sət khēd. jamī nə ucər-hī sri gobīd.”—*bher namdev*. **29** In Nighunt sət means ‘endless’ as सतसु stands for innumerable. **30** sət is also used as short form for Satluj as in “sət səbdadī bəkhanke israstrə kəhī ēt.”—*sənāma*. ‘Shatdrav’s lord is Varun and his weapon is the noose.’ **31** a scribe has written sət in place of sut as “səbh sāmudr ke nam lē ēt šəbəd sət dehu.”—95. In fact, the moon is the son of the ocean. In the same way “prīthəm pəvən ke nam lē sat pəd bəhūr bəkhan.” Bhimsen is the son of the wind god. **32** for arriving at a definite conclusion. See ਸਤਿ, ਸੱਤ, ਸਤੜ and ਸਪਤ.

**ਸਤਏ** [sətəe], **ਸਤਏਂ** [sətəē] *adj* seventh. **2** *adv*

with the seventh. “sətəē ləkhi rəghupəṭi kəpīdəl ədhipəṭi subhəṭ vīkəṭ mətī yut bhratō.”—*ramav*.

**ਸਤਸਉ** [sətsəu], **ਸਤਸਇਆ** [sətsəiə], **ਸਤਸਈ** [sətsəi] *Skt* सप्तशती *n* a literary composition of seven hundred couplets: A narration of Durga in seven hundred couplets from Markanday Puran, whose translation is to be found in Chandi Chitr and Chandi di Var.<sup>1</sup> “hom kərəē jəp əu sətəu re.”—*krīṣən*. “grēth sətəiə ko kəryo.”—*cēdi 1*. “sətse ki kəthā īh puri bhāi hē.”—*cēdi 1*. See ਦੁਰਗਾ ਸਪਤਸਤੀ and ਦੁਰਗਾਪਾਠ.

**ਸਤਸਈਆਂ** [sətsəiā] seven wives of the seven rishis. See ਸਪਤ ਰਿਖੀ. **2** seven (female) friends.

**ਸਤ ਸਤਾਈ ਚਉਦਹਿ ਚਾਰ** [sət sətai cəudəhī cār]—*rətənmala bēno*. seven rishis, twenty seven planets, fourteen branches of knowledge, four objectives (righteousness, finance, sex, salvation).

**ਸਤਸਯਾ** [sətsəya], **ਸਤਸਯੀ** [sətsəyi] See ਸਤਸਈ.

**ਸਤਸਰ** [sətsər] *n* a holy tank; a congregation, holy assembly. **2** the true spiritual guide. **3** seven holy tanks in the form of truth, contentment, compassion, righteousness, patience, renunciation and knowledge. **4** Sri Amritsar.

**ਸਤਸਰਿ** [sətsərī] *n* the congregation as a stream.

**2** *adv* in the stream of the congregation, “gurməṭi sətəri hərijəli nāi.”—*asa m 3*. **3** in the tank of truth.

**ਸਤ ਸਾਹਿਬ** [sət sahīb] an expression of greeting sadhus of Garibdas sect exchanged on meeting one another.

**ਸਤਸਾਹਿਬੀਆ** [satsahībia] See ਗਰੀਬਦਾਸ.

**ਸਤਸੀ** [sətsi] *Skt* सप्तसीता *adj* seven (times) furrowed; that has been ploughed seven times. “ənaj magəu sətī ka.”—*dhāna dhāna*.

**ਸਤ ਸੀਵਾ** [sət siva] *n* seven boundaries, seven stages of knowledge. See ਭੂਮਿਕਾ.

<sup>1</sup>It is available in Markanday Puran on pages 81-94.

**ਸਤ ਸੁਹਾਗਣਾਂ** [sət suhagnā] See ਸਤ ਸਈਆਂ. **2** an assembly, on the auspicious occasion of the marriage of seven such women, whose husbands are alive.

**ਸਤ ਸੈ** [sət se], **ਸਤ ਸੈ ਕੀ ਕਥਾ** [sət se ki kəthā] See ਸਤਸਈ.

**ਸਤਸੰਗ** [sətsəṅg] *Skt* सत्सङ्ग *n* a congregation, holy assembly. **2** See ਸਾਧਸੰਗ.

**ਸਤ ਸੰਗਤਿ** [sət səṅgətɪ] *n* the company of saints; the company of good men. **2** an assembly of virtuous persons. “sətsəṅgətɪ kesi jāniē? jɪthe eko nam vəkhañiē.”—*sri m 1 jogiēdārɪ*. **3** See ਸਤਿਸੰਗਤਿ.

**ਸਤ ਸੰਗਤੀ** [sət səṅgti] See ਸਤਸੰਗਤਿ. **2** *adj* who participates in a holy congregation. **3** in a holy congregation, in a holy assembly. “sətsəṅgti səda mɪɪɪ rəhe.”—*sri m 3*.

**ਸਤਸੰਗਾ** [sət səṅgā] *adj* whose company is noble. “māha sarthi sətsəṅgā.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

**ਸਤਸੰਗੀ** [sətsəṅgi] *Skt* सत्सङ्गिन् (one) who remains in the company of virtuous persons.

**ਸਤਸੰਧ** [sətsəṅdh] a true promise. See ਸਤਜ ਸੰਧ. “sətsəṅdh səda sətbəṅ kəhe.”—*NP*.

**ਸਤਸਿੰਗ** [sətsrɪṅg] *Skt* शतशृङ्ग *n* a mountain of the Himalayan range, that is situated at a distance of six kos from Gandhmaddan. See ਸਪਤਸਿੰਗ.

**ਸਤਹ** [sətəh] *A* छ surface. **2** level. **3** roof.

**ਸਤਕ** [sətək] *Skt* शतक *n* a century. **2** ਸਤਿਕ *adj* of or relating to one hundred. **3** *n* any text containing one hundred stanzas.

**ਸਤਕਰਤਾਰੀਏ** [sətkərtariē] *adj* who worship the Creator in the form of truth. **2** *n* a Sangatia Sodhi of Lahore, who in Sammat 1650 became a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. He was in the habit of saying ‘Satkartar’ all the time. His disciple Sangat Das was a highly spiritual person, and a votary of Nam. The followers of his sect came to be known as satkartarias. Their head-quarters are at Hargobindpur on

the bank of river Beas.

**ਸਤ ਕਰਮ** [sət kərəm] सत्कर्मन् *n* noble deeds. **2** *adj* virtuous.

**ਸਤਕਾਰ** [sətkar] *Skt* सत्कार *n* respect, reverence. “dvē lokən sətkar.”—*NP*.

**ਸਤਕ੍ਰਤੁ** [sətkrətʊ], **ਸਤਕ੍ਰਿਤੁ** [sətkrɪtʊ] *Skt* शतक्रतु *n* a performer of one hundred rituals (yags); Indar. It is mentioned in the Purans that one achieves the status of Indar after performing one hundred ashvmedh yags. “sɪv dham sətkrɪtʊ jat bhæ.”—*rudr*.

**ਸਤਗਾਮਨਿ** [sətgāmənɪ] *n* a river having one hundred streams; Shatdrav river; Satluj. —*sānama*. See ਸਤਦ੍ਰਵ.

**ਸਤਗਾਮਨਿਈਸ਼** [sətgāmənɪ-iʃ] the master of Satluj—Varun.—*sānama*.

**ਸਤਗੁਰ** [sətgur] *Skt* सद्गुरु *n* Guru Nanak Dev. **2** a guru who delivers excellent spiritual message.

**ਸਤਗੁਰਏ** [sətguræ] *Skt* सद्गुरवे (the fourth inflexion) to Satguru, to God.

**ਸਤਗੁਰ ਪਰਸਾਦ** [sətgur pərsad] with the grace of God.

**ਸਤਗੁਰ ਪਰਸਾਦਿ** [sətgur pərsadɪ], **ਸਤਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ** [sətgur prəsadɪ] with the grace of God. See ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ.

**ਸਤਗੁਰੁ** [sətguru] See ਸਤਗੁਰ.

**ਸਤਘਨੀ** [sətgħəni] See ਸਤਘ੍ਰੀ.

**ਸਤਘਰਾ** [sətgħəra] a town of tehsil Ukara, district Montgomery. There is a gurdwara of Guru Nanak Dev, where the Guru recited “səhāsər dan de īdr ruatā.” relating to the money-lender’s vocation. The gurdwara is in non-descript state. There is no estate or land attached to it. It is located at a distance of about five miles to the west of Rinala Khurd railway station.

**ਸਤਘ੍ਰੀ** [sətgħni] *Skt* *n* a type of spear having one hundred barbs. **2** There is a mention in the Mahabharat that it was made by fixing

one hundred nails to a heavy stone. When thrown at the enemy, it strikes like a cannon ball. 3 In Valmik's Ramayan, it is a type of a club. See ਲੰਕਾ ਕਾਂਡ, Chapter 60. 4 Modern poets take it to mean a cannon, but it is just their fancy.

**ਸਤਜੁਗ** [sətjug] *Skt* सतजुग *n* one of the four eras in which truth is supreme. See जुग.

**ਸਤਤ** [sətət] *Skt* adv perpetually, always. 2 continuously, constantly, at the same pitch.

**ਸਤੱਤਰ** [səttətər] seventy-seven.

**ਸਤਦਾਨ** [sətdan] *n* सात्त्विकदान a righteous donation. 2 a donation from one's honest earning. 3 a donation of spiritual knowledge.

**ਸਤਦੀਪ** [sətdep] See ਸਪਤਦੀਪ.

**ਸਤਦ੍ਰਵ** [sətdrəv] *n* a river having one hundred streams; Satluj. There is a story in the Puranic lore that once in grief suffered on account of his sons, rishi Vasishath tried to drown himself in the river. The river divided its flow into one hundred streams and saved the rishi from drowning. This river has its origin in Ravanrad lake situated close to the famous Mansarovar lake in Tibet. From there it flows to places like Kulu, Mandi, Bilaspur, Anandpur, Ropar and Ferozepur, covering a distance of 900 miles. It has a confluence with the river Indus in Muzaffarpur district. "netr tūg ke cārən tər sətdrəv tir tərəg."—ramav.

Satluj was the border between the British empire and Maharaja Ranjit Singh's kingdom. In the year 1882 under the Jurisdiction of Lord Rippon a big canal was dug out of this river at Ropar. This canal irrigates the Malva region. It cost the British government rupees one crore and seventy lacs and the Sikh states, rupees one crore and twenty nine lacs.

**ਸਤਦ੍ਰਵਦ੍ਰਿ** [sətdrəvadrɪ] *n* the mountain from which Satluj originates i.e. the mountain

range of Tibet. 2 people living in the mountains of Tibet, the Tibetans. "sətdrəvadrɪ ətɪ drɪɪ pəg rope."—cəɪɪtr 52.

**ਸਤਦ੍ਰੁ** [sətdrə] *Skt* शतद्रु *n* a river flowing in the form of one hundred streams. Satluj. See ਸਤਦ੍ਰਵ.

**ਸਤਧਨ੍ਵਾ** [sətdhənvə] *n* शतधन्वन् *n* a Yadav bearing one hundred bows. He was the son of Hridak. He killed Satrajit the father-in-law of Krishan. Hence Krishan chopped off his head with a circular boomerang. See ਸਤਧੰਨਾ and ਧਨਸੱਤ. This tale is narrated in the 57<sup>th</sup> chapter of 10<sup>th</sup> divison of the Bhagwat.

**ਸਤਧਰਮ** [sətdhərəm] *n* a noble religion, Sikhism. 2 *adj* righteous deeds which should be performed.

**ਸਤਧਾ** [sətdha] *Skt* शतधा *adj* in a hundred ways. 2 in a hundred parts. "dudha kərke səttha kərɖari."—krɪsən.

**ਸਤਧਾਰਾ** [sətdhara] *n* ਸਤਦ੍ਰਵ. 2 seven ranges of mountains. See ਕੁਲਪਰਬਤ.

**ਸਤਧੰਨਾ** [sətdhōna] See ਸਤਧਨ੍ਵਾ. "sətdhōna bhi sōg cəlayo."—krɪsən.

**ਸਤਨ** [sətən] See ਸੁਨ and ਬਣ.

**ਸਤਨਾਜ** [sətnaj], **ਸਤਨਾਜਾ** [sətnaja] *n* a combination of seven cereals; a mixture of seven varieties of grains: rice, moongi, wheat, malkangni (seeds of celastrus paniculata), sesame seeds, oats, grams. According to rishi Katyayan the mixture consists of rice, moongi, manh, wheat, mustard, sesame seeds and oats. To assuage the influence of certains planets its offering is favoured. "tel māh sətnej mōgəɪ."—GPS.

**ਸਤਨਾਮ** [sətnam] See ਸਤਿਨਾਮ.

**ਸਤਨਾਮੀ** [sətnami] *adj* who worships satyanam. 2 *n* a sect of Hinduism, which, fed up with the tyranny of Aurangzeb, revolted against the Mughal empire under the leadership of Jagjivan Das. The Satnamis captured Narnaul

(which is now a nizamat of Patiala state and is located at a distance of 75 miles to the south-west of Delhi) and defeated the royal army. On 15<sup>th</sup> of March 1672, Raad Andaz Khan a general of Aurangzeb defeated the Satnamis. There was a belief current among the people that the Satnamis had magical powers and none could defeat them. Aurangzeb wrote verses of Quran to be tied on the flag so that magical powers of the Satnamis could not have their effect.

Jagjivan Das son of Ganga Ram was a Chandel Rajput. He was born in village Sardha of Barabanki district. He was a disciple of Baba Lal (a well-known saint during the reign of Jahangir and a resident of C.P.) His literary works – Aghvinash, Gyanprakash etc. correspond with the philosophy of the Vedas. The Satnamis of this sect are also known as Munda or The Mundapanthi. Along with their head and beard, they shave off eye-brows too.

3 a religious sect founded by Ghasi Das. In 1835 AD, Ghasi Das was born in a cobbler's family in village Bhandara of C.P. He declared himself a messenger of God and preached that the recitation of Satnam is better than worship, pilgrimage and performance of yags. His son Balak Das also preached Satnam like his father and numerous cobblers became his disciples, who are known as the Satnamis. They greet each other with Satnam whenever they meet and also recite the same word with a rosary. Their scripture "Nirvan" is in the possession of the Satnamis of Farrukhabad. They abstain from all types of intoxicants.

ਸਤ ਪਕਵਾਨੀ [sət pəkvanī] *n* seven types of cooked food; seven types of sweetmeats cooked in clarified butter (ghee) i.e., ləḍḍu,

jəlebi, bərfi, baluṣahi, məṭṭhi, nuḡdi and ṣəkərpara. "sət pəkvanī an əhare."—*GPS*.

ਸਤਪਤ [sətpət] *adj* harsh. "kərək səbəd sətpət kəṭu kəm hē."—*BGK*. 'A harsh word produces pain, and all bitternesses are far less hurtful.'

ਸਤਪਤ੍ਰ [sətpətr] *Skt* शतपत्र *n* a lotus, which has one hundred petals. "nəhɪ tət thəli sətpətr rəhe."—*ramav*. 2 सत्पत्र is also a Sanskrit word for lotus, which means something with elegant petals.

ਸਤਪਥ [sətpəθ] *Skt* a brahman scripture of Yajurved showing one hundred of ways.

ਸਤਪਦ [sətpəd] *Skt* a centipede. 2 a hundred footsteps.

ਸਤਪੁਤ੍ਰ [sətputr] *adj* a noble son. "əpjəsə mɪɪt̪ sətputrəh."—*gatha*.

ਸਤਪੁਰਖ [sətpurəkh], ਸਤਪੁਰਖੁ [sətpurəkhu] *Skt* सत्यपुरुष *adj* a truthful person. "dhənu dhənu sətpurəkhu sətɪguru həmarə."—*var vəd m 4*. 2 *n* an incarnation of truth and perfection; the eternal Being.

ਸਤਪੁਰੀਆ [sətpuria] seven pious cities of the Hindus namely Ayodhya, Mathura, Maya (Haridwar), Kashi, Kanchi (Conjeeveram), Avantika (Ujjayni), Dvaravati.<sup>1</sup> See ਕਉਲਾਸਣਿ.

ਸਤ ਪੰਜ ਨਉ [sət pəj nəu] See ਪੰਜ ਸਤ ਨਉ.

ਸਤ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਹਨਿਨ [sət prəvahnɪn], ਸਤ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਹਨੀ [sət prəvahnī] *n* a river having one hundred streams; Satluj; the land by Satluj.—*sənama*.

ਸਤਬਚਨ [sətbəcən] *adj* a truthful utterance. 2 *part* alright ! yes sir ! word of address.

ਸਤਬਚਨੀਆ [sətbəcnia] *adj* who agrees with everything you say; agreeable, sycophantic, credulous.

ਸਤਬ੍ਰਤ [sətbṛət] *Skt* सत्यव्रत *adj* truthful, righteous. "sətɪ sərup sədɛv sətbrət."—33 səveye.

ਸਤਭਰਾਈ [sətbhərai] wife of Mehma, a jat of Khehra sub-caste, an ardent devotee of Guru

<sup>1</sup>अयोध्या मथुरा माया काशी काञ्ची अवन्तिका। पुरी द्वारवाती चैव सप्तैता मोक्षदायिकाः।।—*Trīrath pərɪjat*.

Nanak Dev, who served Guru Angad Dev as well. Per the Guru's direction, she daily cooked an unsalted and unleavened chapati weighing four ounces for Guru Angad Dev. This was the only food he took for twenty four hours. Some scribes have named her as Sabharai while the others have put her name as Virai.

**ਸਤਭਾਉ** [sətbhau], **ਸਤਭਾਇ** [sətbhaɪ] *Skt* सद्भाव *n* a good intention. “kəɾəm dhəɾəm sājəm sət̪bhau.”—*asa m 1*. “mət̪ɪ sət̪bhaɪ bhəgət̪ɪ gob̪ɪd.”—*prəbha m 1*. **2** recognition, existence. “sevək kə sət̪bhaɪ.”—*sri m 5*. **3** full belief, factual truth. “əgode sət̪bhau nə dɪce, pɪchode akhɪa kəmɪ nə ave.”—*var gəu 1m 4*.

**ਸਤਭਾਮਨ** [sətbhamən], **ਸਤਭਾਮਾ** [sətbhama] सत्यवामा daughter of Strajit and consort of Krishan upon whose bidding he brought Parijat from heaven. “sətbhamən kə kəbɪ syam bhəne jɪh kə səb logən me jəs chayo.”—*krɪsən*. “ghənsyam sath sət̪bhama, tɪm mɪli rəhɪt sukhdhama.”—*GPS*.

**ਸਤਭਿਖਿਆ** [sətbhɪkɪɪa] *n* truthful alms, perfect alms; alms free from immoral desires such as obduracy, greed, hypocrisy, etc. “chadən bhəjən nə lehi sət̪bhɪkɪɪa.”—*var guj 1 m 3*.

**ਸਤ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ** [sət̪ bhumɪka] See **ਭੂਮਿਕਾ**.

**ਸਤਮ** [sətəm] *Skt* सत्तम *adj* superb, excellent. “sadhu sətəm jaɲo.”—*gatha*.

**ਸਤਮਖ** [sət̪məkh] a performer of one hundred yags; Indar. See **ਸਤਕ੍ਰਤੁ**.

**ਸਤਮਨਜੁ** [sət̪mənɲu] See **ਸਤਮੰਨੁ**.

**ਸਤਮਾਸਾ** [sət̪masa], **ਸਤਮਾਹਾ** [sət̪maha] *adj & n* born after seven months of pregnancy. **2** work to be completed in seven months.

**ਸਤਮੁਖ** [sət̪mukh], **ਸਤਮੁਖੀ** [sət̪mukhi] See **ਸਤਯੁਖੀ**. **2** *adv* in numerous ways.

**ਸਤਮੌਰ** [sət̪mɔr] *Skt* सतमौलि *n* Bhaumasur the wearer of numerous crowns; one who had snatched crowns of numerous kings and put

them on his head. “jɪh kud kɪlē sət̪mɔr məryo.”—*krɪsən*. See **ਭੌਮਾਸੁਰ**.

**ਸਤਮੰਨੁ** [sət̪mən̪nu] *Skt* सतमन्तु *n* performer of one hundred yags, Indar. See **ਸਤਕ੍ਰਤੁ**. “sət̪mən̪nu əvɪlokyo jəb-hi.”—*NP*. **2** *adj* choleric, wrathful. **3** *n* an owl.

**ਸਤਰ** [sətər] *A* سطر *n* a line. **2** a written line. **3** *Skt* सप्तुति. seventy. **4** *A* ستر a curtain, See *Skt* सत्री. **5** *adj* private; concealed, secret. See **ਸਤਰਿ**. **6** *Skt* सत्तर superb, excellent.

**ਸਤਰ ਦੋਇ** [sətər doɪ] See **ਸਤਰਿਦੋਇ**.

**ਸਤਰਾਨਾ** [sətrana] *v* to fear, be frightened. **2** to be impatient, be agitated. **3** to be in a hurry.

**ਸਤਰਿ** [sətərɪ] *Skt* सप्तुति seventy. **2** See **ਸਤਰ 5**. “sətərɪ kaba ghəɪ hi bhɪtərɪ.”—*asa kəbir*.

**ਸਤਰਿ ਸੈਇ** [sətərɪ seɪ] seventy hundred. “sətərɪ seɪ səlar hɛ jake.”—*bher kəbir*. Seventy thousand means numerous. In Islamic literature, it is also mentioned that God sends angels as warriors to assist his prophets. See **ਕੁਰਾਨ ਪਾਰਾ 4**, **ਸੂਰਤ ਆਲ ਇਮਰਾਨ 3**, **ਰੁਕੂਅ 13**. See **ਸਲਾਰ**.

**ਸਤਰਿਦੋਇ** [sətərɪdoɪ] *Skt* द्वादशसप्तुति seventy two. “sətərɪ doɪ bhəre əmɪt̪ sərɪ.”—*dhəna namdev*. Seventy two main nerves recognised by the yogis through which the nam ras flows; the entire body.

**ਸਤਰੂਪਾ** [sərupa] *Skt* सतरुपा one who has innumerable forms, such as self-generated wife of Manu. According to the Purans, Brahma divided his body into two parts. From one part he created Manu and from the other Shatrupa. This couple then created the entire world. “purəb bɪdɪhɪ te mən̪u sət̪rupa. nəɾ tɪy ɔp̪je gʊnən ənupa.”—*NP*. See **ਮਨੁ**.

**ਸਤਰੋਹਣਿ** [sət̪rohənɪ] See **ਸਪਤਨਾੜੀ ਚਕ੍ਰ**.

**ਸਤਰੰਜ** [sət̪rəɲ] *A* سترنج *n* ਸਤ (sea) ਰੰਜ (deliberation) a game that is played with lot of deliberation. It is a world famous game. Some scholars are of the view that the word originates in **ਸ਼ਸ਼ਰੰਗ**,

meaning six colours. So six types of men are there in chess (king, queen, bishop, knight, castle (rook) and pawn and the board has 64 boxes. On each side there are sixteen pieces. When the king reaches a stage where its movement is completely blocked, the game comes to end. “sətrəj baji pəkə nahi kəci avə sari.”—*asa m 1*. See ਪੱਕੀ ਸਾਰੀ.

**ਸਤੁਰੰਜੀ** [sətrəjji] *P* شُرْنَجِي *n* a carpet with boxes of chess shown on it. **2** These days thick floor coverings are also called sətṛəjji. “jajəm əru sətṛəjji səg.”—*GPS*.

**ਸਤਲਜ** [sətləj] See ਸਤਦੁਵ.

**ਸਤਲਾਣੀ** [sətləni] a village situated at a distance of 12 kos to the east of Lahore. The sixth Guru visited this place. A devotee of the tenth Guru, Bhai Bulaka Singh, was the first headpriest of this gurdwara. Thereafter under the guidance of his son Bhai Basti Ram, a number of Singhs served here. From amongst the head priests, Bhai Kuma Singh was a pious man known for his noble deeds, who introduced great activity as well as prosperity in to this place. Bhai Vir Singh, popularly known as Nihang Singh and Dillitor Singh, was held in high esteem by the people of Majha and the governor of Punjab. Thereafter during the headship of Kirpa Singh, there was a change in tradition and he had to quit the headship. Now a committee manages its affairs. The railway station is known as Gurusar Satlani. See ਗੁਰੂਸਰ ਸਤਲਾਣੀ.

**ਸਤਲੁਜ** [sətluj] See ਸਤਦੁਵ.

**ਸਤਵ** [sətv] *Skt* सुव *n* praise, appreciation, honour.

**ਸਤਵਨ** [sətvən] *Skt* सुवन *n* appreciation, commendation.

**ਸਤਵਾਹਨ** [sətvahan] See ਸਾਲਿਬਾਹਨ.

**ਸਤਵਾਦੀ** [sətvadi] *Skt* सत्यवादिन् *adj* truthful.

**ਸਤਵਾਰਾ** [sətvāra], **ਸਤਵਾਰਾ** [sətvāra] *n* a week.

**ਸਤਵੰਜਾ** [sətvəjə] fifty-seven.

**ਸਤਵੰਤ** [sətvənt], **ਸਤਵੰਤਾ** [sətvənta] *adj* celibate. **2** truthful, righteous.

**ਸਤਵੰਤਾਸਾਰਾ** [sətvəntāsāra] *adj* who observes celibacy, a celibate. “səbh īdri vəstī kərditio sətṛvəntāsāra.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

**ਸਤਾ** [səta] See ਸਤਹ and ਸੱਤਾ.

**ਸਤਾਉਣਾ** [sətaʊṇa] *v* to make angry. **2** to irritate, harass. **3** to torment, torture. “jiə jətu nə sətavəu go.”—*ram namdev*.

**ਸਤਾਈ** [sətai], **ਸਤਾਈਸ** [sətai:s] twenty-seven.

**ਸਤਾਈਸ ਨਕਤੁ** [sətai:s nəksətr] See ਨਕਤੁ.

**ਸਤਾਸੀ** [sətasi] eighty-seven.

**ਸਤਾਗਲ** [sətagəl] *Skt* शपथ-आङ्गुलीक *n* a print of the hand upon a promissory note. See ਪੰਜਾ 5. “səc ləhīṇa kuṛ devṇa, khət sətəgəl līkh devaya.”—*BG*.

**ਸਤਾਗਾਮਿਨੀ** [sətagamīni] ਸਤਦੁਵ—*sənama*. See ਸਤਗਾਮਿਨਿ and ਸਤਦੁਵ.

**ਸਤਾਣ** [sətaṇ], **ਸਤਾਣਾ** [sətaṇa], **ਸਤਾਣੀ** [sətaṇi] *adj* strong, powerful. **2** ਤਨ (तन्) *vr* means to expand, trust, protect etc. Hence ਸਤਾਣਾ means protective, trustworthy, commendable. “sət həmarī oṭ sətāṇi.”—*sor m 5*. “səc koṭ sətāṇi nivde.”—*var ram 3*. **3** *P* सित्तं It means ‘place’ as well. “mərgəstāṇi cīti dhər.”—*s fərid*. ‘Remember the cremation ground.’

**ਸਤਾਦਹ** [sətaɖəh] *P* ,٭٭٭ *adj* short form of ਅਸਤਾਦਹ. standing, erect.

**ਸਤਾਨ** [sətan] See ਸੈਤਾਨ. **2** *P* ٭٭٭ place.

**ਸਤਾਨਵਾਂ** [sətanvā] *adj* seventy-ninth. See ਆਵਨਿ ਅਠਤਰੈ.

**ਸਤਾਨਵੇ** [sətanve] ninety-seven. **2** in the 97<sup>th</sup> year. See ਆਵਨਿ ਅਠਤਰੈ.

**ਸਤਾਨਾ** [sətana] See ਸਤਾਉਣਾ. “jəb to ko dīj! kal sətə he.”—*cəritr 266*.

**ਸਤਾਨੰਦ** [sətanənd] *Skt* शतानन्द *adj* who provides bliss to innumerable persons. **2** *n* son of Gautam through Ahalya who was the family priest of Raja Janak. **3** Brahma. **4** Vishnu.

5 Krishan. 6 a chariot of Vishnu.

ਸਤਾਬ [sətab] See ਸਿਤਾਬ.

ਸਤਾਬਦ [sətabəd] *Skt* ਸਤਾਬਦ *adj* century. one hundred years.

ਸਤਾਰ [sətar] See ਸਿਤਾਰ. 2 *A*  *adj* who shields; who saves from exposure. “sɪphət kəhar sətār hē sahɪb ki dohi.”—*GPS*. 3 *Skt* शतार having one hundred teeth, sūdərṣən cəkr. 4 thunderbolt, Indar’s mallet.

ਸਤਾਰਾ [sətara] See ਸਿਤਾਰਾ.

ਸਤਾਰਾਂ [sətarā] seventeen.

ਸਤਾਰਾਂ ਦੇਵਤਾ [sətarā devta] See ਵੈਦਿਕ ਦੇਵਤੇ.

ਸਤਾਵਨ [sətavən] fifty seven. 2 *v* to torment, torture. “moko kəha sətavhu bar bar?”—*bəsōt kabir*.

ਸਤਿ [səti] *n* at some place in Gurbani ( f ) has been used in place of ਯ as, for example, ਸਤਿ is written in place of ਸਤੜ. See ਸਤ and ਸਤੜ. the incarnation of truth; God. “səti namu kərtā purəkhu.”—*jəpu*. 2 truth. “apɪ sətɪ kia səbh sətɪ.”—*sukhmāni*. 3 faith. “tɪsu gur ko chadən bhojən paṭ pəṭəbər bəhu bɪdhi sətɪ kərtɪ mukhi sēc-hu.”—*məla m 4*. 4 *adj* superlative. “dur kərə sətɪ bed rog sənɪpat ko.”—*krɪsər*. 5 *n* power, authority. “gurumətɪ sətɪ kər cēcəl əcəl bhəe.”—*BGK*. 6 real knowledge, awareness of reality. “na sətɪ muḍ muḍai kesi, na sətɪ pəɪta des phɪr-hɪ.”—*var ram 1 m 1*. 7 *part* real, accurate, befitting. “jo kɪchu kərə sətɪ kərtɪ manhu.”—*sar m 4*.

ਸਤਿਆ [sətiə] *n* power, authority. 2 *adj* true.

ਸਤਿ ਆਦਿ [səti adɪ] *sen* a virtue such as truth. “səti adɪ bhav rətə.”—*guj jēdev*.

ਸਤਿ ਸਬਦ [səti səbəd] *n* the initiatory mantar from a spiritual preceptor. “səti səbəd de mukət kəraya.”—*BG*. 2 true advice from a spiritual mentor. 3 *adj* true dictum.

ਸਤਿ ਸਰੂਪ [səti sərʊp] *n* incarnation of truth – God. “səti sərʊpu rɪdē jɪni manɪə.”

—*sukhmāni*.

ਸਤਿਸੰਗ [səti sɔŋg] See ਸਤਸੰਗ.

ਸਤਿਸੰਗਤਿ [səti sɔŋgətɪ] See ਸਤਸੰਗਤਿ. “so sətɪ sɔŋgətɪ janɪye jəhā vɪvek vɪcar.”—*gurusobha*. 2 See ਸਾਧ ਸੰਗ.

ਸਤਿਸੰਧ [səti sɔdh] See ਸਤਸੰਧ.

ਸਤਿ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਅਕਾਲ [səti sri əkal] *sen* It is a religious salutation of the Sikhs. It means truthful and eternal is the Lord. These auspicious words are uttered at the beginning of all functions, especially towards the end of the congregation, at the time of a march and also while beheading an animal with one stroke. Some people greet each other with this salutation, whenever they meet but it is not proper to use Sat Sri Akal in place of Vahguru ji ki fatah.

ਸਤਿਕ [sətik] See ਸਤਕ 2-3.

ਸਤਿ ਕਰਤਾਰ [səti kərtar] One who is, was and will be omnipresent; the Creator.

ਸਤਿਕਰਿ [sətikəri] *adv* with due deference, out of devotion. “tɪsu gur kəu chadən bhojən paṭ pəṭəbər bəhu bɪdhi sətɪ kərtɪ mukhi sēc-hu.”—*məla m 4*.

ਸਤਿਗੁਰ [səti gur] See ਸਤਗੁਰ. 2 *n* Guru Nanak Dev. “səti gur bajh-hu guru nəhi koi, nigore ka he nau bura.”—*asa pəṭi m 3*.

ਸਤਿਗੁਰਏ [səti gurə] See ਸਤਗੁਰ ਏ. “səti gurə nəməh.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਪਰਸਾਦਿ [səti gur pərsadɪ], ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ [səti gur pərsadɪ] *adv* with the grace of Guru Nanak Dev. “səti gur pərsadɪ pəɾəmpədu pəɪə.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. 2 *adj* true, spiritual and merciful preceptor.—*pərsadɪn*.

ਸਤਿਗੁਰਿ [səti gurɪ] true spiritual guide. “səti gurɪ səcu dɪɪɾəɪə.”—*var sri m 3*.

ਸਤਿਗੁਰੁ [səti gurʊ] See ਸਤਗੁਰ. “jɪsu mɪɪɪə mənɪ hoɪ ənəd so sətɪ gurʊ kəhiə.”—*gəu m 4*. “nanək sətɪ gurʊ əsə janɪe so səbhse ləe mɪɪɪə jɪu.”—*sri m 1, jogiəddərɪ*.

**ਸਤਿਗੁਰੁ ਸੰਤ** [sətiɡuru sət] *n* a guru embodying tranquility; Guru Nanak Dev. **2** a true disciple of Guru Nanak Dev. “sətiɡuru sət mɪlɛ sātɪ paie.”—*sarō m 4*.

**ਸਤਿਗੁਰੁ ਪੁਰਖੁ** [sətiɡuru purəkhu] Guru Nanak Dev. “sətiɡuru purəkhu paɪa vəɖbhagu.”—*asa m 4*.

**ਸਤਿਜਾਪ** [sətiːjap] *n* recitation of the Nam. **2** recitation of the eternal Being, the incarnation of truth. **3** recitation of sətətsəti. See ਸਤਸਈ. “rəfɛ nam sətɪːjap.”—*cōdi I*.

**ਸਤਿਜੁਗ** [sətiːjug] See ਸਤਜੁਗ and ਯੁਗ.

**ਸਤਿਨਾਮ** [sətiːnam], **ਸਤਿਨਾਮੁ** [sətiːnamu] *n* the initiatory mantar of Gurmat which holds that, He the Creator is, was and will be omnipresent. “kɪrtəm nam kəthe tere jɪhva sətɪnamu tɛra pɛra purəbla.”—*maru solhe m 5*. “sətɪnamu prəbhū ka sukhɖai.”—*sukhmāni. 2 adj* truth is whose name.

**ਸਤਿ ਨਿਰਤਿ** [sətiːnɪrətɪ] *Skt* सत्यानृत *n* business, trade. This epithet is given to it because trade is a mixture of truth and falsehood. See ਨਿਰਤਿ.

**ਸਤਿ ਪਦਾਰਥ** [sətiː pəɖarəθ], **ਸਤਿ ਪਦਾਰਥੁ** [sətiː pəɖarəθu] *n* self-realisation. “mənū tənū ərəpɪ dhərə gur age sətɪ pəɖarəθu pave.”—*asa m 5. 2* the Creator.

**ਸਤਿਪੁਰਖੁ** [sətiːpurəkhu] *n* the Creator. “sətiːpurəkhū jɪnɪ janɪa sətɪɡuru tɪs ka nau.”—*sukhmāni. 2 adj* See ਸਤਪੁਰਖ. “sətiːpurəkhū sətɪɡuru pərmesəru.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

**ਸਤਿਬਾਣੀ** [sətiːbāni] *n* hymns of Guru Granth Sahib. **2 adj** Gurbani as expression of truth.

**ਸਤਿਵਾਦੀ** [sətiːvadi] *adj* सत्यवादिन्, truthful, righteous. “əmɪtsər sətɪɡuru sətɪvadi.”—*guj m 4*.

**ਸਤਿਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ** [sətiːvisvas] *Skt* सद्धिश्वास true faith; contrary to belief in falsehood. Assuming sugar to be sand is faith in falsehood, and to consider sugar as sugar is true faith. See विश्वास.

**ਸਤਿਵੰਤ** [sətiːvənt] See ਸਤਵੰਤ.

**ਸਤੀ** [səti] *adj* true form, eternal. “guri namu dɪɪɪaɪa həri həri namu həri sətɪ.”—*vəɖ chāt m 4. 2* who always speaks the truth; who has forsaken falsehood. See ਮੁਕਤਾ. “mukh ka sətɪ.”—*rətənmala bāno. 3* charitable, magnanimous. “sətɪa mənɪ sətokhu ɔpɛ deɳɛ kɛ vicarɪ.”—*var asa m I. 4* contented. “əsəkh sətɪ əsəkh dataru.”—*jəpu. 5 n* ਸਤੀ wife. “gəutəm sətɪ sɪla nɪstəri.”—*gōd namdev. ‘Gautam’s wife; Ahalya.’ 6 Skt* सती a woman faithful to her husband. “bɪn sət sətɪ hoɪ kɛsɛ narɪ.”—*gəu kəbir. ‘bhi so sətɪā janɪənɪ sil sətokhɪ rəhənɪ.’—var suhi m 3. 7* a woman who on account of her resolve intentionally dies with her dead husband. “sətɪā sət ɖəbhɪ ɖə.”—*BG* According to the Hindu scriptures, the performance of sati is considered a virtuous deed. There is a mention in the fourth chapter of Parashar Simriti that a woman performing sati alongwith her husband lives in heaven for the number of years her husband has hair on his body. Similar is a dictum in the fourth chapter of Daksh Simriti. However in Guru Granth Sahib (Gurbani), this practice is condemned. “sətɪa ehɪ nə akhɪənɪ jo mərəɪa ləgɪ jələnɪ, nanək sətɪa janɪənɪ jɪ bɪrhe cə mərənɪ.—*var suhi m 3*.

With inspiration drawn from Raja Rammohan Roy, the founder of Brahm Samaj, Lord William Bentick introduced a law on 7<sup>th</sup> of December 1829 banning the practice of sati. This law came into force in Punjab and Rajputana in 1847.

**8** daughter of Daksh, wife of Mahadev. There is a story in Devi Bhagwat Division 7, chapter 30 and in Kalika Puran that, Sati finding her husband suffer insults at the hands of her father, jumped into the yag kund (pit) and breathed her last, Shiv destroyed his yag and out of affection took out her dead body

from the fire pit, placed it on his shoulder and started wandering day and night. Seeing the deplorable plight of the dead body of Sati, Vishnu with his Sudarshan Chakar cut the corpse into pieces. Wherever the pieces of Sati fell, they became places of pilgrimage. The place where the tongue fell, came to be known as Jwalamukhi, where eyes dropped was known as Naina Devi. There is a mention in Tantarchuramani that Sati's limbs fell at 51 places. All those places are called "devi piṭhs". 9 *Skt* ਸਤੀ (शक्ति) a group or bundle of one hundred.

**ਸਤੀਕ੍ਰ** [sətiṽ] *Skt* *n* the state of being faithful to one's husband.

**ਸਤੀਰ** [sətir] See ਸਰਤੀਰ.

**ਸਤੀ ਰੰਨੀ ਘਰੇ ਸਿਆਪਾ** [səti rāni ghəre siapa] –*sva m I*. There is always wailing where reside too-many women. It means in the households of the corrupt, there is always trouble brewing up amongst women. 2 With seven wives around, there should have been comfort in the home, instead constant wailing prevails there. 3 five sense organs, avarice and jealousy are always at war.

**ਸਤੁ** [sətu] *n* truth. "sətjugṽ sətu teta jəgi."–*gəu rəvīdas*. 2 See ਸੂ, ਸੁਵ, ਸੂਤਿ, ਜਸ. "sətu prəḡtīo rəvī loṽ."–*səveye m 2 ke*. 'Let your glory be known in heaven'. 3 *Skt* ਸਤ੍ਰ a donation. "səti pap kəri sətu kəmahṽ."–*var ram I m I*. 'Good people indulge in charity after committing sins.'

**ਸਤੁਤਿ** [sətuṽ] *Skt* स्तुति *n* praise, honour, appreciation. "siṽmrət sətuṽ bəkhan."–*NP*.

**ਸਤੁਤਿ ਵਜਾਜ ਨਿੰਦਾ** [sətuṽ vyaj nīda] See ਉਸਤਤਿ ਵਜਾਜ ਨਿੰਦਾ and ਵਜਾਜਨਿੰਦਾ.

**ਸਤੁਰ** [sətur] See ਸਤ੍ਰਰ.

**ਸਤੁਲ** [sətuṽ] *adj* equal, even. "ekse sətuṽ hē."–*NP*.

**ਸਤੁਵਾ** [sətuva], **ਸਤੁਆ** [sətua] *Skt* सत्त्व *n* sattvu;

pounded flour of parched oats, mixed with sugar or salt and made tender with water is eaten then. "le sətua pətṽ or siṽdhai."–*cəriṽtr 89*.

**ਸਤੁਤ** [sətuṽ] *P* شجرة *n* a mulberry of good quality, grafted mulberry. 2 a special type of mulberry, of which the fruit is sweet-sour and high quality syrup is prepared from it. *L* Morus Atropurpurea.

**ਸਤੁਨ** [sətuṽ] *P* ستون *n* a pillar, column.

**ਸਤੁਪ** [sətuṽ] *Skt* स्तूप *n* a top knot of the hair. 2 a pinnacle at the top of a temple. 3 a temple's minaret glorifying someone (kirətṽsətəbh).

**ਸਤੁਯਮਾਨ** [sətuymān] *Skt* सुयमान *adj* praised, applauded. "hoy sətuymān cəl avət."–*GPS*.

**ਸਤੇ** [səte] *adj* in the form of incarnation of truth. "beṽni tə səḡəmu sət sətə."–*dhəna chēt m I*. 'Absolute truth is a confluence.' 2 See ਸਤੇਯ.

**ਸਤੇਇ** [səteṽ], **ਸਤੇਈ** [sətei], **ਸਤੇਯ** [sətey] *Skt* सृजे *n* theft. "pəḡṽtṽ pəhru kəri hṽ sətəi."–*NP*.

**ਸਤੈ** [səte] Satta (did), See ਸੱਤਾ 4.

**ਸਤੋਗੁਣ** [sətoḡuṽ] *n* सद्गुण the first of the three elements of illusion, functioning to impart peace, compassion, charity, forgiveness and happiness, etc.

**ਸਤੰਭ** [sətəbh], **ਸਤੰਭਾ** [sətəbha] *Skt* स्तंभ a pillar, column. 2 stationary, immobile. "bhəyo sətəbha cələt nə pəḡ."–*GPS*. 3 the act of being stationary.

**ਸੱਤ** [sətt] See ਸਤ, ਸਤਿ and ਸਤਯ. 2 seven. 3 In Sastarnammala the scribe has written ਸੱਤ for ਸੂਤ at a number of places as in "səbh ərjən ke nam le sətt səbəd pundeḡu."–*I45*. It should be: ərjən sut. 'Arjun's charioteer – Krishan.' See ਸੱਤਰਿ.

**ਸੱਤ ਅਜੁਬੇ** [sətt əjube] These are so often mentioned in books of history. For the interest of the readers, these are listed here :

(a) Seven wonders of the world (old):

- (1) Pyramids of Egypt. These are more than five thousand years old;
  - (2) Hanging gardens of Samiramis in Babylon;
  - (3) The Temple of Diana at Ephesus;
  - (4) The Statue of Zeus, by Pheidias, at Athens;
  - (5) Mausoleum at Halicarnassus;
  - (6) Colossus at Rhodes;
  - (7) Pharos' Light house at Alexandria.
- (b) Seven wonders of the world (new):
- (1) Stonehenge in Salisbury Plain in England;
  - (2) Catacombs of Alexandria;
  - (3) The Great Wall of China (See ਕਰਕਰਾ ਦੀਵਾਰ);
  - (4) Leaning Tower of Pisa;
  - (5) Porcelain Temple in China;
  - (6) Church of St. Sophia at Constantinople;
  - (7) Colosseum at Rome.

**ਸੱਤ ਸਤਾਈ ਚੌਦਹ ਚਾਰ** [sətt sətai cōdāh car] –*rātānmala bāno*. seven saints, twenty seven planets, fourteen disciplines of knowledge and four salvations.

**ਸੱਤ ਸੁਹਾਗਣਾਂ** [sətt suhagāṇā] wives of seven rishis. See ਸਪਤ ਰਿਖੀ. seven such women whose husbands are alive, assembled at the time of a marriage.

**ਸੱਤ ਸੁਧਾਂ** [sətt sudhā] *n* seven senses. “*dhiray buddhi bībek bāl gəti miti sərəbat. sīgh nā dər turkan ki bhul gei sudh sat.*”–*PP*.

**ਸੱਤ ਸੁਰ** [sətt sur] See ਸਾਤ ਸੁਰ, ਸੁਰ and ਸ੍ਰੁਰ.

**ਸੱਤ ਕੁਕਰਮ** [sətt kukəram] seven malpractices mentioned in the nogam chapter of Nirukat arē – theft, adultery, killing a Brahman, foeticide, drinking, repeated doing of evil deeds and falsely implication of some one in a crime. **2** Seven deadly sins. See ਪਾਪ.

**ਸੱਤ ਧਾਰਾ** [sətt dhara] See ਸਪਤਧਾਰਾ.

**ਸੱਤ ਪੁਰੀਆਂ** [sətt puriā] See ਸਤਪੁਰੀਆਂ.

**ਸੱਤ ਪੰਜ ਨੌ ਲੱਗਾ ਰੱਖਣ** [sətt pāj nō ləgga rəkkhəṇ] –*rātānmala bāno*. SEVEN: “*mat pīta guru ki t̄əhəl sətɪ təp guṇṇigreh, krīpa sərəb pər səpt hē ātər tirāth deh.*”

FIVE : “*yət s̄āti s̄ātokh ju dhare ɔr vīrag nōmrətavan, kam krodh əru lobh moh ko s̄əhit hēkar kərə so han.*”

NINE: *nəvdhabhəktɪ*. See ਨਵਧਾਭਗਤਿ.

**ਸੱਤ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ** [sətt bhūmīka] See ਸਪਤ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ.

**ਸੱਤਮ** [səttəm] See ਸਤਮ.

**ਸੱਤਰ** [səttər] seventy.

**ਸੱਤਰਿ** [səttərɪ] In Shastarnammala some scribe has written ਸੱਤਰਿ in place of ਸੂਤਰਿ (ਸੂਤ-ਅਰਿ) as in “*durjodhān ke nam lē āt s̄əbəd ərɪ dehu, ənuj ucər s̄əttərɪ ucər nam bāṇ ləkh lehu.*” –155. Duryodhan’s enemy Bhimsen, his younger brother Arjun, his charioteer’s enemy an arrow. The death of Krishan, Arjun’s charioteer was caused by an arrow.

**ਸੱਤ ਰਿਖੀ** [sətt rīkhi] See ਸਪਤਰਿਖੀ.

**ਸੱਤ ਲਾਟਾ** [sətt laṭa] seven flames of fire – kali, kārāli, mānojva, lohīta, dhumrāvərna, ugra and dipta.

**ਸੱਤ ਲੋਕ** [sətt lok] See ਚਉਦਹਿ ਲੋਕ.

**ਸੱਤਾ** [səttā] *Skt* सत्ता *n* being, existence. **2** recognition, presence. **3** power, authority. **4** brother of Balwand, a rabab player in the service of Guru Arjun Dev. “*danujɪ sətɪguru bhavsi so s̄əte daṇu.*”–*var ram 3*.

Once it so happened that both the brothers became so greedy and arrogant that they stopped performing Kirtan. When they did not resume their job at the instance of the devotees, the benevolent Guru himself went to bring them. They not only insulted the Guru but also spoke ill of Guru Nanak Dev. The result was that they were dismissed from service and got afflicted with leprosy. Ultimately Bhai Ladha, the altruist, sought

forgiveness for them. See ਭਾਈ ਲੱਧਾ.

They composed the third var in Ramkali rag. "ramkeli ki var raI bəlvəḍI tətha sətə ḍumI akhi."

ਸੱਤਾਸੱਤ [səttasətt] truth and falsehood. "Ikh-  
Iye səttasətt vīcara."—*NP*.

ਸੱਤੁ [səttu] See ਸਤੁਆ.

ਸੱਤੇ ਰੋਹਣਿ [sətte rohəṇI] See ਸਪਤਨਾੜੀ ਚਕ੍ਰ.

ਸਤਯ [səty] *Skt* सत्य *n* God, the Creator; the eternal One. **2** an era of truth. **3** a promise. **4** a thesis, essence. **5** the highest i.e. the seventh region. **6** truth, as opposed to falsehood. **7** *adj* real, exact, factual.

ਸਤਯਸੰਧ [sətyśādh] *Skt adj* one who makes a true promise, and fulfills it. **2** *n* a king. See ਚੌਪਈ.

ਸਤਯਕਰਤਾਰ [sətykərtar] See ਸਤਿਕਰਤਾਰ.

ਸਤਯਪ੍ਰਤਿਗਯ [sətyprətīgy] *Skt adj* one who makes a true promise.

ਸਤਯਭਾਮਾ [sətybhama] See ਸਤਭਾਮਾ and ਪਾਰਜਾਤੁ.

ਸਤਯਵਤੀ [sətyvətī] *n* Vasuraj's (upəṛīcər) daughter, born of a fish, hence her name was Machhodari (Matsyodari). Rishi Prashar was enamoured of her beauty, had sexual intercourse with her and a son named Krishan Dvaipayana (later on named as Vyas) was born. King Santanu married her and his two sons namely Vicitrvirya and Chitrangad were born. It is mentioned in Mahabharat that she gave out the smell of a fish but with the grace of rishi Prashar her body began to emit fragrance spreading to a distance of four kos. Hence her name Yojangandha. See ਰਿਚੀਕ.

ਸਤਯਵਾਦੀ [sətyvadi] See ਸਤਵਾਦੀ.

ਸਤਯ ਵਿਸ਼੍ਵਾਸ [səty vīśvas] See ਸਤਿ ਵਿਸ਼੍ਵਾਸ.

ਸਤਯ ਵ੍ਰਤ [səty vrət] See ਸਤਯੁਤ. **2** *n* a Surajvanshi king, who was the father of Harishchandar. He is also known as Trishanku.

ਸਤਯਾ [sətya] See ਸੱਤਾ. **2** *Skt* truth, veracity. **3** Durga. **4** Sita.

ਸਤਯਾਨ੍ਰਿਤ [sətyanrīt] truth and falsehood.

**2** business and trade.

ਸਤਯਾਰਥ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ [sətyarəth prəkāṣ] a book written by Acharya Sadhu Dayanand of Arya Samaj. It has twelve parts, containing twelve rules relating to Arya Samaj. All other religions are condemned in it. Its first edition was published in 1874 AD.

ਸਤਯੰ [sətyə] *Skt* In Chhandogya Upanishad part 3, sub-part 8, it is stated that the three words ਸਤ੍-ਤਿ-ਯੰ combine to signify unity of the eternal and the mortal. **2** incarnation of truth, true. "sadh sāg sāneh sətīyā."—*sāhās m 5*.

ਸਤ੍ਰ [sətr] *Skt n* wealth. **2** a house. **3** a true rhythm. **4** an eternal feast. **5** yag. "kəhū sāstri sətṛ kəthē kəthanā."—*gyan*. **6** a fraud, deception. **7** a forest. **8** an enemy. See ਸੁਆਨ ਸਤ੍ਰ. See ਸਤ੍ਰੁ. **9** See ਸਤ੍ਰੀ.

ਸਤ੍ਰਣਿ [sətrəṇI], ਸਤ੍ਰਣੀ [sətrəṇī], ਸਤ੍ਰਣੀ [sətrəṇī] *n* an enemy's army.—*sānama*.

ਸਤ੍ਰਾਜਿਤ [sətrajīt] *n* son of Nighan Yadav. Pleased with him, the sun gifted him the syāmātək gem. See ਸਤਯਨ੍ਰਾ and ਸਤਭਾਮਾ. "sətrajīt ləkḥ bhed nāhI."—*kṛīśān*. In Dasam Granth, Arijit and Aranjit are mentioned as its synonyms.

ਸਤ੍ਰਾਂਤਕਰ [sətrāṅkər] *n* the destroyer of the enemy, a sword. "kəvcāṅtək sətṛāṅkər."—*sānama*.

ਸਤ੍ਰੀ [sətri] an enemy. "kərtā vādh sətṛī."—*kṛīśān*. "sətrē khəgg khyata."—*ramav*. **2** *Skt* सत्रिन् *adj* who performs a yag. **3** *n* an ambassador, envoy.

ਸਤ੍ਰੁ [sətru] *Skt* शत्रु *n* an enemy. "sətru dāhən həṛīnamu kəhən."—*guy m 5*.

ਸਤ੍ਰੁਹਾ [sətruha], ਸਤ੍ਰੁਹੰਤਾ [sətruhənta], ਸਤ੍ਰੁਘਨ [sətrughən], ਸਤ੍ਰੁਘ੍ਨ [sətrughn], ਸਤ੍ਰੁਬਿਦਾਰ [sətrubīdar], ਸਤ੍ਰੁਵਿਦਾਰ [sətruvīdar] *adj* who destroys the enemy. **2** *n* younger brother of Lachhman, who was the son of Dashrath from

Sumitra. “mīlyo sətrohāta.”—*ramav.* “bhārət lēcchmən sətrobīdara.”—*VN.* **3** Shatrughan, a demon who was a commander of Ravan. **4** In *Sastarnammala* the arrow is described as ਸਤ੍ਰੁਹਾ. “nam sətrohā ke səbhē.”—238.

ਸਤ੍ਰੇਨ [sətrən] Bhai Santokh Singh has used this word for ‘quickly’. “prapət jyō əvīlāb ko bədhət belī sətren.”—*NP.* **2** *Skt* सत्रैः. one who loves his wife dearly.

ਸਤ੍ਰ [sətv] *Skt* *n* existence, being. **2** sum and substance, gist. **3** attachment. **4** truth. **5** pregnancy. **6** determination. **7** a living being.

ਸਤ੍ਰਵ [sətvər] *Skt* *adv* hurriedly, hastily. **2** *adj* being in haste.

ਸਥ [səth] with, company. See ਸਥੁ. **2** *n* a place where people assemble. **3** the place where village council or panchayat meets. **4** an assembly, meeting. “ēdha jhəgrā ādhi səthē.”—*var sar m 1.* **5** *Skt* स्थ *adj* who or that stays. This word is used at the end of a word as in ਗੁਰਸਥ or ਮਾਰਗਸਥ etc. **6** सहस्रथ सथ is also the short form of सहस्रथ. सगसथ. i.e. sitting together. ਸਾਥੀ is transformation of the same.

ਸਥਈ [səthəi] See ਸਥਾਈ. **2** a companion, an associate.

ਸਥਈਆ [səthəia] *adj* situated. **2** a companion. “sath ləe ju səthəia.”—*cōḍi 1.*

ਸਥਰ [səthər], ਸਥਰੁ [səthəru] See ਸਥਾਰ. “yarre da sanū səthər cōga.”—*həjare 10.* **2** ਸ-ਥਿਰਾ to sit determinedly on the ground for achieving something. “bētha səthəru ghətī.”—*m 1 bāno.*

ਸਥਲ [səthəl] *Skt* स्थल *n* place. **2** dry land, desert.

ਸਥਾਈ [səthai] *Skt* स्थायिन् *adj* permanent, lasting, stable. **2** *n* a refrain.

ਸਥਾਈ ਭਾਵ [səthai bhav] *n* This (enduring emotion) is one, upon which the sentiment is based, as ਸ਼ਰੰਗਰ (eroticism) is based on ਰੋਟਿ, hasy (humour) on hasi (laughter), ਕਰੁਠਾ (pathos) on ਝੋਕ (grief), ਰੁਦਰ (ferocity) on

krodh (anger), vir (heroism) on utsāh (inspiration), bhəyanək (dreadfulness) on bhē (fear), bibhtəs (abhorrence) on gələnī (nausea), ādbhut (marvel) on hērani (astonishment) and śāt (tranquil) is based on śāti (peace).

ਸਥਾਣੁ [səthaṇu], ਸਥਾਣੂ [səthaṇu] *Skt* स्थान *adj* steady; situated. **2** *n* Shiv. **3** stake, a big wooden peg. **4** a stump. “thīt səthaṇu jesa.”—*NP.*

ਸਥਾਨ [səthan] *n* a place.

ਸਥਾਨੀ [səthani] स्थानिन् *adj* who owns a place. **2** related to a place.

ਸਥਾਰ [səthar] *Skt* स्फार *n* a heap. **2** stock of harvested crop. **3** a bare ground, vacant land. “kər səthar təhī te cəl ae.”—*GPS.*

ਸਥਾਵਰ [səthavər] See ਅਸਥਾਵਰ.

ਸਥਿਰ [səthīr] See ਅਸਥਿਰ and ਸਿਥਰ.

ਸਥੁ [səthu] *S* assembly, gathering. **2** company. “rīdhi əru sīdhi nə choḍəi səthu.”—*səveye m 4 ke.* See ਸਥ.

ਸਥੁਲ [səthul] See ਅਸਥੁਲ.

ਸਥੋਈ [səthoi] *adj* स्थायिन् permanent. “rəg məjīth da sēda səthoi.”—*BG.* **2** a companion, associate. “səthoi sərəb sath ka.”—*kəlki.*

ਸਥੰਡਲ [səthəḍəl] *Skt* स्थाण्डिल *n* a platform, dais. “kərhu səthəḍəl kī tək utəg.”—*GPS.*

ਸਥੰਭ [səthəbh] *Skt* स्तम्भ *n* a pillar, column. **2** inertia. **3** the act of stopping.

ਸਥੰਭਨ [səthəbhən] See ਅਸਥੰਭਨ.

ਸੱਥ [səth] See ਸਥ. **2** part company, meeting. “kəhi kəth tīh səth.”—*ramav.*

ਸਦ [səd] *adv* always, ever. “səd suṇda səd vekhda.”—*asa ə m 3.* **2** *n* a word, sound. **3** a precept. **4** a call, shout. “suṅke səd mahi da mehi paṇi ghah mutone.”—*dəsəmgrāth.* **5** a Punjabi song. It does not have a specific type of metre. Sung in a prolonged loud voice, it is a fond song of the rural folk. Various forms of metre are used in sād. “sundər” sād in Guru

Granth Sahib, which is in Ramkali Rag, has six lines and is a variant of hullas metre. Its first line has 23 matras, the second line has 25, the next four lines have 28 matras each and the last part of the second line, by a 'lion's back glance' maxim (sīghavəlokəṇ nyay) forms the beginning of the third line.

Example:

jəgdata soɪ bhəgətəvəchəl tɪhu loɪ jiu,  
gurusəbəd səmavəe əvro nə jaṇe koɪ jiu,  
əvro nə jaṇe səbəd gurū ke ek nam dhɪavhe,  
pərsadɪ nanək guru əgəd pərəmpədvi pav-  
he. ...

(b) There is an irregular-lined "səd" in the Dasam Granth, which has three lines and every line has 29 matras ending with a yəgəṇ, 155. The first pause is at the 17<sup>th</sup> matra and the second at the subsequent 12<sup>th</sup>.

Example:

suṅke sədd mahi da mehi, paṇi ghah mətone,  
kɪs hi nal nə rəlia kai, kari şək pəyone,  
gəya phɪrak mɪla mɪtt mahi, tahi şukər  
kɪtone.

**6** *Skt* सद् *vr* to go, march against, attack, call out, evoke, meet, overtake, climb, obey, clarify or purify. be at peace with oneself, keep company (of). **7** *P* صد *P* a hundred. "bəlɪhari guru apṇe dɪuhari səd var."—*var asa m 1*.

**ਸਦ ਸਦ** [səd səd], **ਸਦਸਦਾ** [sədsəda] *adv* at all times, daily. "əməɾ bhəe səd səd hi jivɪɪ."—*sukhməni*. "sədsəda sɪmrətby suami."—*dhəna chət m 5*.

**ਸਦਸੰਗੀ** [sədsəṅgi] *adj* ever accompanying, inseparable, "sətən bəlɪhare jo prəbhū ke sədsəṅgi."—*kəɪɪ m 5*. **2** a gentle companion.

**ਸਦ ਹਜ਼ਾਰਾਂ** [səd həjarā] *P* صد هزار *P* hundreds and thousands, lacs. **2** myriad.

**ਸਦਰਾ** [səd-ha] *P* صد *P* plural of ਸਦ. hundreds, numberless, myriad. **2** *Skt* one who performs a sacrificial rite, a sacrificer. **3** a member of

an assembly, society.

**ਸਦਕਾ** [sədka] *A* صدقة *n* a sacrifice. "barɪ barɪ jau sət sədke."—*bavən*. **2** objects used in exorcising a spirit or for driving away sickness; charmed substances passed over or around a person's body; propitiatory offering. **3** an endowment, grant. "vahguru tera səbh sədka."—*səveye m 4 ke*. "nɪguṇu rakhɪlia sətən ka sədka."—*tukha chət m 5*.

**ਸਦਕਾਰ** [sədkar], **ਸਦਕਾਰਜ** [sədkarəj] *n* a virtuous act or action.

**ਸਦਕਾਰੀ** [sədکاری] *adj* who performs virtuous deeds. **2** *adv* by sacrifice, grace or charity. "rakh sət sədkari."—*sar m 5*. 'Protect by the grace of the saints'.

**ਸਦਕੇਲਾ** [sədkela], **ਸਦਕੇਲੀ** [sədkeli] *adj* ever happy or delighted, always enjoying. "kəhu nanək guru ɪhe bujharo prɪtɪ prəbhū sədkela."—*dhəna m 5*. **2** always alone. solitary or unattached; ever free from wordly ties.

**ਸਦਗਤਿ** [sədgətɪ] *Skt* सदगति *n* a superior state, happy condition. **2** beatitude.

**ਸਦਗੁਰੂ** [sədguru] See ਸਤਗੁਰੂ.

**ਸਦਜੀਵਣ** [sədjivəṇ], **ਸਦਜੀਵਨ** [sədjivən] *n* eternal life; immortality. **2** noble or virtuous living. "sədjivən bhəlo kəhahi."—*sor kəbir*. "sədjivən ərjən əmol."—*səveye m 5 ke*.

**ਸਦਣਹਾਰਾ** [sədənəhara] *adj* who calls. **2** who summons. "sədənəhara sɪmrɪe."—*sohɪla*.

**ਸਦਣਾ** [sədnə], **ਸਦਣੁ** [sədnəu] *v* to summon, call.

**ਸਦਨ** [sədən] *Skt n* a place for sitting; a house. **2** a place. **3** water. **4** master.

**ਸਦਬਰਗ** [sədbərag] *P* صد برگ *n* a flower with one hundred petals; Indian marigold. **2** See ਸਤਪਤ੍ਰ.

**ਸਦਭਾਉ** [sədbəhu], **ਸਦਭਾਇ** [sədbhaɪ], **ਸਦਭਾਵ** [sədbhav] See ਸਤ ਭਾਇ.

**ਸਦਮ** [sədəm] *Skt* सदम *n* a resting place, house. "nətu rakho sadər nɪj sədma."—*NP*. **2** a battle, war.

**ਸਦਮਾ** [sədma] *A* صدمة *n* a shock, collision. **2** a

loss. damage. **3** anger, grief.

ਸਦਰ [sədər] *A* صدر *n* a heart. **2** a breast, chest. **3** a beginning. **4** the highest officer or chief of a district. **5** a prominent area of a city where government offices and courts, etc. are located. **6** a president of a meeting or assembly. **7** *adv* on; above; over.

ਸਦ ਰਹਮਤ [səd rəhmət], ਸਦ ਰਹਮਤਿ [səd rəhmətɪ] *P* صد رحمت a hundred blessings (from heaven), compassion. **2** applause. “səd rəhmət tere var kəu.”—*cāḍi* **3**.

ਸਦਰੀ [sədri] *A* صدري a garment for the chest; jacket, vest.

ਸਦਰੰਗ [sədrəŋ] *n* eternal joy, pleasure or ecstasy. **2** a bard who eulogised the Sikh Gurus.

ਸਦਰੰਗਿ [sədrəŋɪ] always or ever with pleasure. “sədrəŋɪ səhəjɪ kəlu ucɾe jəsu jəpəu ləhɲe rəsən.”—*səvəye* *m* **2** *ke*. **2** *adj* of eternal joy.

ਸਦਵਾਉ [sədvaʊ] *adj* always flowing, moving. **2** *n* air. **3** See ਪਵਨ ਵਾਉ.

ਸਦੜਾ [sədɾa] See ਸਦ. **2** a song of praise or triumph, paean. “tera sədɾa suŋije bhai ! je ko bəhə əlaɪ.”—*suhi* *m* **1**. **3** a cry or call for help; a humble appeal (for protection, justice, etc.) **4** summons. “sədɾe ae tɪna jania.”—*vəḍ* *m* **1** əlahɲia. **5** soon; immediately; without delay. “pɪch-hu rati sədɾa nam khəsəm ka lehɪ.”—*maru* *m* **1**.

ਸਦਾ [səda] *part* always, ever. “səda səda atəm pərgasu.”—*asa* *m* **5**. **2** *A* صدا *n* a sound, word. **3** a mendicant’s blessing or benediction. **4** a cry or call for help; a humble appeal (for protection or justice). “rəŋ dɪnəs duɪ səde pəe.”—*bəsət* *m* **4**. See ਸੱਦਾ.

ਸਦਾਉਣਾ [sədaʊɳa] *v* to be called, to send for, to pronounce. **2** to be sent or asked for, send order through somebody. “kəlu məsajni kia sədaie?”—*var sri* *m* **3**. ‘why ask for a pen and inkpot?’

ਸਦਾਸ਼ਿਵ [sədaʃɪv] *n* the ever beneficent or benevolent supreme Being. “mahadev ko kəhɪt sada sɪv. nɪrəkəkar ka cinət nəhɪ bhɪv.”—*cɔpəi*.

ਸਦਾ ਸੁਹਾਗਣਿ [səda suhagəɳɪ], ਸਦਾ ਸੁਹਾਗਨਿ [səda suhagənɪ], ਸਦਾ ਸੁਹਾਗਿਨ [səda suhagɪn] *adj* always married and unwidowed; who has never suffered the grief of widowhood.

ਸਦਾਸੁਖ [sədasukh], ਸਦਾਸੁਖੁ [sədasukhu] *n* perfect happiness, joy or bliss. “sədasukhu sacə səbədɪ vicari.”—*vəḍ* *m* **3**.

ਸਦਾਕਤ [sədakət] *A* صداقت sincerity, candour.

ਸਦਾ ਕੌਰ [səda kɔr] Sada kunvari, daughter of Chandu, whom Guru Hargobind was to betroth. Acceding to the request of the Sikhs from Delhi, Guru Arjan Dev however declined the vain person’s offer. **2** Mother-in-law of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, mother of Maharani Matab Kaur. She was the widow of Sardar Gurbakhash Singh of the Kanhaia misl. After the death of her husband she headed the misl and earned a name through her valour and prudence. She used the power of her misl in support of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. But, in 1821, there developed a rift with her son-in-law and consequently, she lost her own territory. Her daughter Matab Kaur was the mother of Maharaja Sher Singh. **3** The daughter of raja Hamir Singh of Nabha, married to sardar Jai Singh, a nobleman of Batala.

ਸਦਾਗਤਿ [sədagətɪ] *Skt* *n* air, wind.

ਸਦਾਗੁਲਾਬ [sədagulab] *n* an everblooming rose; the China rose. **2** *xa* an acacia tree.

ਸਦਾਗੁਲਾਬ ਦਾ ਮੁਖਮਾਂਜਣਾ [sədagulab da mukhmājɳa] *xa* an acacia twig used as a tooth brush.

ਸਦਾਚਾਰ [sədacar] *n* good manners or noble conduct; nice behaviour.

ਸਦਾਚਾਰਵੰਤ [sədacarvət], ਸਦਾਚਾਰੀ [sədacari] *adj* well-behaved, virtuous.

**ਸਦਾਛਮ** [sədachəm] *n* one who always preserves or protects; the famous physician Dhanvantri, who is said to have appeared from the churning of the ocean. “rogin janyo sədachəm hē.”—*krisən*. **2** *adj* observing norms.

**ਸਦਾਨੰਦ** [sadanāḍ] *n* eternal or everlasting happiness, spiritual bliss. **2** God, the Creator. **3** Guru Nanak Dev. **4** *adj* always or eternally happy.

**ਸਦਾਬ੍ਰਤ** [sədabrət], **ਸਦਾਵ੍ਰਤ** [sədavrət] *n* daily routine. **2** practice of providing uninterrupted alms and food in charity. **3** *adj* observing unchanging routine.

**ਸਦਿ** [sədi] *adv* having called or summoned. “jini tera nam dhīāta tin kəu sadi mīle.”—*maru m 1*. **2** without delay, immediately. “ape devē sadi bulāi.”—*majh ə m 3*.

**ਸਦਿਆਨਾ** [sədiāna] *P* سادیانه an enrapturing musical instrument. “baje sādān dār pār sadiāne.”—*GPS*.

**ਸਦੀ** [sədi] *P* صدی *Skt* शताब्द *n* a period of one hundred years, century, centenary. **2** one hundred. For example — “do fi sadi” ‘two per cent’ and “vihvī sadi” ‘the twentieth century.’

**ਸਦੀਦ** [sədid] *A* شديد vehemently, severely.

**ਸਦੀਵ** [sədiv] *part* always, ever, See ਗਨੀਵ.

**ਸਦੁ** [sədu] See ਸਦ 5. **2** a word. “həu jiva sədu suṇe.”—*var kan m 4*. **3** of a mendicant’s cry or call at the door of the householder asking for alms. “īkī vāṅkhāḍī bes-hī jāi sədu nā devhi.”—*var mēla m 1*. **4** a precept.

**ਸਦੁਪਦੇਸ਼** [sədupdeṣ] a precept, genuine teaching, proper advice.

**ਸਦੇਈ** [sədei] *v* will summon; call; summons. “nanək akhe gor sədei.”—*sri m 1*.

**ਸਦੇਸਰਾ** [sədesra], **ਸਦੇਸਰੋ** [sədesro], **ਸਦੇਸਾ** [sədesa] *Skt* सं-दिश, संदेश, *n* a message. “sunət sadesro priā grīh sej vīchāi.”—*suhi m 5*. “koi aī sadesa deī prabh kera.”—*bilā ə m 4*.

**ਸਦੇਹ** [sədeh] See ਸੰਦੇਹ. **2** *Skt adv* ਸ (with) ਦੇਹ

(body), alongwith or together with the body. “sādeh surāg ko gāyo.”—*GPS*.

**ਸਦੇਰੇ** [sədere] *part* always, ever. “sati guru sev dīn rat sādere.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

**ਸਦੈਵ** [sədev] See ਸਦੀਵ.

**ਸਦੋਹ** [sədoh] *Skt* संहोह *adj* all, entire, whole, complete. **2** completely, entirely. “jāyti sāccīdanāḍ sādohā.”—*NP*.

**ਸਦੰ** [sədā] See ਸਦੀਵ. **2** at once, immediately. See ਸਦਜ. “sādō sis kāpyo.”—*gyan*.

**ਸੱਦ** [sədd] See ਸਦ and ਸਦੁ. **2** a word, sound. “bhāyo sādā evā, hāyo nirdhevā.”—*VN*.

**ਸੱਦਣਾ** [sādḍṇa] शब्दना to call. See ਸਦਣਾ.

**ਸੱਦਾ** [sādā] *n* an invitation. **2** a message. **3** a cry or call for help, humble appeal (for protection or justice). **4** a caller, messenger.

**ਸੱਦਾ ਸਿੰਘ** [sādā sīgh] See ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ. **2** a Nirmala ascetic who was very learned. He lived mostly in Kashi. He wrote. “Advait Siddhi” an abtruse book on Vedānta and Sugamsar Chandarika.

**ਸੱਦੂ** [sādū] a rabab player who was the brother of ਮੱਦੂ (Maddu). Accompanied by his brother, he used to perform kirtan in the court of Guru Gobind Singh. “sādū māddū āsā var. kirtān kārte rag sudhar.”—*GPS*.

**ਸਦਜ** [sədy] *Skt* सद्यस् *adv* at once, immediately, instantly. **2** today itself. **3** *n* Shiv.

**ਸਦਜਫਲ** [sədyphəl] an instant reward.

**ਸਦਜਾਨਾ** [sədyāna] See ਸਦਿਆਨਾ.

**ਸਦਯੋ** [sədyō] See ਸਦਜ.

**ਸਦ੍ਰਿਸ** [sədrīs] *Skt* सदृश *adj* looking alike, resembling, similar, equal. “kur kupāta sādriṣ kōtta.”—*GPS*.

**ਸਧਉਰਾ** [sədhura] See ਸਿੰਦਉਰਾ and ਸੰਧੂਰੀਆ.

**ਸਧਈਆ** [sədhāia] *adj* who is accomplished or adept in religious exercise; who performs a religious practice. “sadhna sādhiā.”—*gyan*.

**ਸਧਨ** [sədhən] *n* ਸ-ਧਨ a rich, wealthy or moneyed person.

**ਸਧਨਾ** [sadhna] He was a butcher, resident of Sehvan (Sindh). Blessed with the company of those having self-realisation, he obtained the gift of love for and devotion to God. He was a contemporary of Namdev. His tomb is situated near Sirhind. The bani of this Bhagat is recorded in Guru Granth Sahib. “əusər ləja rakhɪ lehu sədhnə jənu tora.”—*BIla*. **2** *v* to complete, to accomplish, to be served (a purpose). **3** skilled, adept or trained (in).

**ਸਧਨੁ** [sadhənu] with or having a bow.

**ਸਧਰ** [sadhər] See ਸੱਧਰ.

**ਸਧਰਨਾ** [sadhərna] *Skt* संहरण to destroy. “apɪ upavən apɪ sadhərna.”—*BIla* *m* 5. **2** short for ਸ-ਆਧਾਰ-ਕਰਨਾ.

**ਸਧਾ** [sədha] *Skt* reverential belief, faith. “sej sədha səhɪj chavaṇu.”—*səvəye* *m* 4 *ke*. ‘Devotion is the throne and knowledge is the canopy.’ **2** *Skt* सुधा slaked lime. “pan supari kəth mɪɪ rəg surəg səpurən sədha.”—*BG*. ‘The mixture of betel, palm, catechu and quicklime results in sanguinely red colour.’

**ਸਧਾਨ** [sədhan] the act of aiming at See ਸੰਧਾਨ. “an an surma sədhan ban dhavhi.”—*kəlki*.

**ਸਧਾਰ** [sədhar] ਸ-ਆਧਾਰ with or having a base or foundation. “bərəsu pɪare mənɦɪ sədhare.”—*məla* *m* 5. ‘gladdening or delighting.’ **2** a village in tehsil Jagraon of district Ludhiana. It is situated at a distance of about five miles to the south of Mullanpur railway station. At half a mile to the north of this village, there is a gurdwara, also known as ‘Gurusar’, raised in the memory of Guru Hargobind. This gurdwara has twenty bighas of land attached to it. A religious fair is held here on every full-moon day. A pair of garments of Guru Hargobind is preserved in the community centre of this village, which the Guru had gifted to a Sikh named Prema.

**ਸਧਾਰਣ** [sədharən] a self-knowing, ardently

devoted follower of Guru Nanak Dev. “kəmle! jahu sədharən sədna.”—*NP*. **2** a blacksmith resident of Goindval, and a follower of Guru Amar Dev, who prepared wooden stairs for the well with steps leading into it. **3** a carpenter follower of Guru Arjan Dev, who constructed the building known as ‘Guru Ke Mahil’, in Kartarpur. **4** *v* to mend, correct, reform, improve. **5** to adopt, maintain. “gərəb nɪvarən sərəb sədharən.”—*maru solhe* *m* 5. **6** to provide with a base, or a support. “tɪsu jən kə səgɪ tərɛ səbhɪ koi so pərvar sədharəna.”—*maru solhe* *m* 5. **7** See ਸਾਧਾਰਣ.

**ਸਧਾਰਨ** [sədharən] See ਸਾਧਾਰਣ. *v* to provide with a base. “kəlməl dərən mənɦɪ sədharən.”—*dev* *m* 5. **2** See ਸਾਧਾਰਣ. “pəth sədharən jo nɪt kərə.”—*GPS*.

**ਸਧਾਰੀ** [sədhari] *adj* which provides with a base or support. “pər-upkari sərəb sədhari.”—*dev* *m* 5.

**ਸਧਿੰਦਾ** [sədɦɪda] *adj* effective, skilful. “sɪddɦtai ko sədɦɪda.”—*gyan*.

**ਸਧੀ** [sədhi] *adj* with ਧੀ (intelligence); intelligent and understanding; wise. “sədhi sɾavgi bedbɪdya bɪcari.”—*parəs*.

**ਸਧੁਮ** [sədhum] *adj* with smoke. **2** *n* fire.

**ਸੱਧਰ** [səddhər] *n* liking, taste. **2** zest for eating. “əbā səddhər na ləɦe ən əbakɪā je khae.”—*BG*.

**ਸੱਧੁ** [səddhu] a devoted Sikh, resident of Lahore, at whose residence Guru Arjan Dev had stayed for some time. Summoning the Guru from there, Chandu incarcerated the Guru. “səddhu sɪkkh sə bharya prem kərə mən mahi.”—*GPS*. **2** See ਸੁੱਧੁ.

**ਸਨ** [sən] In Punjabi, it is the plural of ਸੀ. were; and in Lahindi Punjabi suffixed to words, it indicates the future tense. For example - jasən, khərsən etc. See ਖੜਸਨਿ, ਜਾਸਨਿ etc. **2** *Skt* सन् *vr* to give in charity, donate, serve, honour or

respect. **3** *Skt* *n* gain, profit. **4** *adj* old, ancient. **5** Bhai Santokh Singh has used this word at one place, for greasiness or oiliness (greasy substance-butter). “pē mād̥h j̥yō sən hot s̥div hē.”—*NP*. **6** *P* ۛ a colour. **7** a rule, a principle. **8** a spear, lance, javelin. **9** *A* ۛ a year (of a calendar); year (of Indian calendar). “sən n̄ s̄ ekan̄v ahi.”—*mas̄*. **10** See ਸਣ. **11** *Pkt* *part* with, to, for. “t̄ih sən k̄hyo prem ke sath.”—*GPS*.

**ਸਨਉਢ** [sənəuḍh] *n* a region from Mathura-Bhartpur to Amarkot. **2** Sodhi family or lineage. **3** lineage of the Sanadhya Brahmans. See ਸਨੌਢ and ਸਨੌਢੀ.

**ਸਨਉਢੀ** [sənəuḍhi] *adj* of the Sanadhya lineage. “t̄əh̄ ɪk ahi sənəuḍhi brahm̄n. p̄ḍ̄ɪt̄ b̄ḍo m̄h̄ā b̄ḍ̄ gun̄ ɟ̄n.”—*aje s̄īgh raj*. **2** Sodhi. See ਸਨੌਢੀ.

**ਸਨਕ** [sənək] *Skt adj* old, ancient. **2** *n* eldest of the four spiritual sons of Brahma. “sənək sən̄ḍ̄ ət̄ n̄əh̄ ɩ̄ paɪ̄a.”—*asa k̄əbir*. **3** *Skt* शौनक a sage, son of Shaunak who was an Acharya of the Atharav Ved. Authored by him “br̄h̄d̄dev̄ta” is a famous book. He was a great grammarian. **4** a tome authored by ‘Shaunak’. “sənək m̄əh̄ ɩ̄ p̄k̄h̄īe nam̄ ki nam̄na s̄əp̄ət̄ dip̄a.”—*m̄əla r̄əv̄ɪdas*.

**ਸਨਕਾਦਿ** [sənkaɪ], **ਸਨਕਾਦਿਕ** [sənkaɪk] *n* four spiritual sons of Brahma, namely, Sanak, Sanandan, Sanatan and Sanat Kumar. “br̄əhm̄ad̄ɪk s̄ənkad̄ɪk s̄ənək s̄ən̄ḍ̄ən s̄ən̄at̄ən s̄ən̄ət̄kumar̄ t̄ɪn̄ k̄əu m̄əh̄əlū d̄ulbhav̄əu.”—*asa m̄ 5*.

**ਸਨਕੇਸ਼** [sənkeʃ] *n* ਸਨਕ-ਈਸ਼. master or father of Sanak, Brahma. “s̄ənkes̄ n̄ḍ̄ən pav̄hi n̄əh̄ b̄hev̄.”—*akal*.

**ਸਨਕੇਸ ਨੰਦਨ** [sənkes n̄ḍ̄ən] son of Brahma. See ਸਨਕੇਸ.

**ਸਨਗਤ** [səngət] See ਸੰਗਤ. “guru d̄əyalū ki d̄əya k̄ə sanḡət̄ hē.”—*BG 2* beatitude, emancipation.

**ਸਨੌਢ** [sənəḍḍh] See ਸਨਾਢ and ਸਨੌਢ. **2** Sodhi. “rak̄hīə l̄əjj̄ b̄əs̄ə s̄ənəḍḍh̄ə.—*VN*.

**ਸਨਤ** [sənət] *Skt adj* bent, inclined. **2** which produces a sound. **3** *Skt* सनत् *n* four faced Brahma. **4** *A* صنعت craft, handicraft, industry. **ਸਨਤ ਕੁਆਰ** [sənət kuar], **ਸਨਤ ਕੁਮਾਰ** [sənət kumar] son or sons of ਸਨਤ (Brahma). See ਸਨਕਾਦਿਕ.

**ਸਨਦ** [sənəd] ۛ *n* a deed, bond. **2** a letter of recommendation or introduction.

**ਸਨੱਧ** [sənəḍḍh], **ਸਨੱਧ ਬੱਧ** [sənəḍḍh b̄əḍḍh] *Skt* संनद्ध *adj* properly tied or girded. **2** dressed in armour; having weapons tied to one’s body. **3** with armour on, fully ready for the battle. “s̄ənəḍḍh̄ b̄əḍḍh̄ h̄v̄e ch̄əle.”—*ramav*.

**ਸਨਬੰਧ** [sən̄b̄əḍḍh] See ਸੰਬੰਧ.

**ਸਨਬੰਧੀ** [sən̄b̄əḍḍhi] See ਸੰਬੰਧੀ.

**ਸਨਬੰਧੁ** [sən̄b̄əḍḍhu] See ਸੰਬੰਧ. “m̄ə̄n̄e dh̄ə̄r̄əm̄ seti s̄ən̄b̄əḍḍhu.”—*j̄əpu*.

**ਸਨਬੰਧੇਹੀ** [sə̄b̄əḍḍhehi] *adj* related, concerned with. “lok̄ gr̄h̄ b̄ən̄ɪ̄ta maɪ̄a s̄ən̄b̄əḍḍhehi.”—*sor m̄ 5*.

**ਸਨਮ** [sənəm] *Skt adj* submissive, humble. **2** *A* ۛ *n* an idol. **3** *adj* beloved. **4** beautiful.

**ਸਨਮਾਨ** [sənman] *Skt* सम्मान *n* respect, reverence, veneration.

**ਸਨਮਾਨਜ** [sənmany] *adj* respectable, venerable.

**ਸਨਮੁਖ** [sən̄m̄uk̄h], **ਸਨਮੁਖੁ** [sən̄m̄uk̄hu] *Skt* सम्मुख *adv* facing, face to face. “s̄ən̄m̄uk̄h̄ s̄əh̄ɪ̄ ban̄.”—*asa ch̄ət̄ m̄ 5*. **2** obedient. “moh̄rī pūtu s̄ən̄m̄uk̄hu hoɪ̄a.”—*s̄ədu*. **3** *n* whose face is turned towards the Guru and who has turned his back on worldly distractions and has developed such prime qualities as goodwill, friendliness etc.

“m̄ə̄tr̄ī k̄ə̄rūṇā d̄v̄e l̄əkh̄o m̄uḍ̄ɪ̄tā t̄ij̄ī jan̄.

c̄ə̄t̄ur̄ ūp̄ek̄hyā j̄ɪ̄s̄ v̄ɪk̄h̄e s̄ən̄m̄uk̄h̄ so p̄əh̄ɪ̄can̄.”—*NP*.

**ਸਨਮੁ** [sən̄əy] *Skt adj* principled. **2** old, ancient.

**ਸਨਾ** [səna] See ਸਨਾਹ. **2** See ਸਨਾਦਿ. **3** *A* ۛ *a*

climber, leaves of which are used as a purgative. *L* Cassia Senna. It is called markāḍīka in Sanskrit. In Ayurvedic system of medicine, it is believed to eradicate such diseases as constipation, leprosy, flatulence and cough, etc. Physicians consider the senna of Mecca (Cassia Lanceolata) very useful. Its effect is warm and dry. It drains bile through loose motions and cures pain in the gout and the ribs.

**ਸਨਾਉ** [sənaʊ] See ਸੁਘ੍ਰ. 2 See ਸਨਾਇ 2.

**ਸਨਾਅਤ** [sənaət] *A* صناعت *n* workmanship, craftsmanship. The root of this word is ਸਨਾਅ which means 'to make something skilfully.'

**ਸਨਾਇ** [sənaɪ] See ਸਨਾ. *A* ʔ *n* commendation, praise. "pəjvi sɪphətɪ sənaɪ."—*var majh m I*. 'Laudation of the Praiseworthy (God) is the fifth namaz.' 3 *P* شہابی a small trumpet. "bəjətr koɪɪ bajhɪ sənaɪ bherɪ sajhɪ."—*ramav*.

**ਸਨਾਇਤ** [sənaɪt] eulogy, praise. See ਸਨਾਇ 2. "sənaɪt bəhʊt kər."—*JSBB*.

**ਸਨਾਈ** [sənaɪ] *n* one who is worthy of praise or laudation; God. 2 air-filled leatherbag used as help to cross a river, etc. "bhup-hɪ ləya cəɾhaɪ sənaɪ. sərɪta bic pəri pun jai."—*cəɪɪtr 344*. 3 See ਸਨਾਇ 3.

**ਸਨਾਸ** [ʃənas] *P* شناس *adj* who is a judge of; knowing. It forms adjectives by combining at the end of a noun. e.g. ਕਰਦਰਸਨਾਸ, ਹਕਮਨਾਸ etc.

**ਸਨਾਸਦ** [ʃənasəd] *P* شناسد *recognizes*; may, should, will recognise.

**ਸਨਾਸਿੰਦਾ** [ʃənasɪnda] *P* شناسنده *adj* who recognizes, knowledgeable.

**ਸਨਾਸੀ** [ʃənasi] *P* شناسي *n* the act of recognizing; recognition. It comes at the end of another word, e.g. ਖੁਦਾਸਨਾਸੀ.

**ਸਨਾਸੇਮ** [ʃənasem] *P* شناسيم *we recognize, we shall, may or should recognize; let us recognize.*

**ਸਨਾਹ** [sənah] *Skt* ਸੰਨਾਹ properly tied armour or chain-mail. "parbrəhəmu jəpɪ pəhɪɪ

sənah."—*suhɪ m 5*.

**ਸਨਾਹਰਿ** [sənahərɪ] enemy (ਅਚਿ) of the armour (ਸੰਨਾਹ); the sword. "sənahərɪ jharət hē."—*ramav*. 2 weapon capable of piercing chain-mail or armour.

**ਸਨਾਹਿ** [sənahɪ] See ਸਨਾਹ.

**ਸਨਾਹੀ** [sənahɪ] *adj* armoured; wearing a chain-mail. 2 See ਸਨਾਈ air-filled leatherbag. "duhū sənahɪ ləi məgəɪ."—*cəɪɪtr 344*.

**ਸਨਾਹੁ** [sənahʊ] See ਸਨਾਹ. "pəhɪɪɪ sil sənahʊ."—*səvɛyɛ m 2 ke*.

**ਸਨਾਖਤ** [ʃənaɪxət] *P* شناخت *n* identification.

**ਸਨਾਖਤਨ** [ʃənaɪxətən] *P* شناختن *v* to identify, know, recognize.

**ਸਨਾਢ** [sənaɒh], ਸਨਾਢਜ [sənaɒhɟ] See ਸਨਉਢ and ਸਨੌਢੀ.

**ਸਨਾਤ** [sənat] See ਸਨਾਤਿ. *A* ʔ *pl* plural of ਸਨਾਤੀ; those who harbour enmity. 3 *Skt* सनात part always, ever, perpetually. "kəɪta sədiv həɪta sənat."—*əkəl*. 4 सनात bathed, cleansed by bathing, purified.

**ਸਨਾਤਨ** [sənatən] *Skt adj* ancient, primeval. 2 perpetual. 3 *n* God, the Creator. "əb mən uləɪɪ sənatən hua."—*gəʊ kəbɪɪ*. 4 Brahma. 5 Vishnu. 6 son of Brahma. See ਸਨਕਾਦਿਕ.

**ਸਨਾਤਨੀ** [sənatni] *adj* following traditional customs. 2 traditional. 3 *n* conformist, traditionalist. 4 orthodox or conservative Hindu.

**ਸਨਾਤਿ** [sənatɪ], ਸਨਾਤੀ [sənatɪ] *n* mixed caste or tribe. 2 a low caste, tribe or class. "nanək navə bajh sənatɪ."—*asa m I*. "vɪɪɪ sənatɪ sevək hoɪ." *mālā m I*. 3 See ਸਨਾਤ.

**ਸਨਾਥ** [sənaθ], ਸਨਾਥਾ [sənaθa] *adj* having a master or protector (above oneself). "tɪn dekhe həʊ bhəɪa sənaθ."—*tukha chət m 4*. "tɪn səphlɪo jənəmu sənaθa."—*jet m 4*.

**ਸਨਾਦ** [sənad] *adj* with sound or noise, sonorous.

**ਸਨਾਦਿ** [sənadɪ] alongwith or including an attendant of Shiv. "sənadɪ sɪv ət nə sʊjɪhə."

—*gyan*.

ਸਨਾਨ [sənan] See ਇਸਨਾਨ. 2 See ਸਿਨਾਨ.

ਸਨਾਯ [sənay] See ਸਨਾ.

ਸਨਿ [səni] See ਸਣ, ਸਣੀ. “səni jəyō tən khov-  
hɪ dukhdani.”—*NP*. ‘Having decayed its own  
body, the flax, taking the form of a rope, ties  
others.’ 2 *adv* with, accompanied or attended  
by, including. 3 *Skt* सनि *n* charity. 4 reward.  
5 *Skt* शनि son of the sun and Chhaya; Saturn.  
6 The seventh of the nine planets. Its distance  
from the sun is thought to be 883,000,000  
miles. It is a very bright planet. Viewed with  
the help of a telescope, white rings are visible  
around it.

ਸਨਿਆਸ [səniʌs], ਸਨਿਆਸੀ [səniʌsi] See ਸੰਨਿਆਸ  
and ਸੰਨਿਆਸੀ.

ਸਨਿਸਚਰ [səniʃcəɾ] See ਸਨਿ 5-6 and ਛਨਿਛਰ.

ਸਨਿਗਯ [səniɡədh], ਸਨਿਘਯ [səniɡhədh] *Skt*  
ਸਿੰਗਯ *adj* oily, greasy. 2 soft, tender, delicate.  
3 well-wishing, benevolent.

ਸਨੀ [səni] See ਸਨਿ. 2 *adj* soaked in, mixed,  
kneaded. “səpi sɪta svad sō səni.”—*GPS*. ‘ghi  
or butter-oil and sugar.’

ਸਨੀਚਰ [səniçəɾ] See ਸਨਿ 5 and 6.

ਸਨੁਖਾ [sənuɕha], ਸਨੁਖਾ [sənuɕha] *Skt* सनुषा *n*  
wife of one’s son, daughter-in-law. “byah kəre  
səbh sutən ke pɪkɕ səhɪt sənuɕha.”—*GPS*.

ਸਨੇ [səne] *adj* mixed, kneaded. 2 *Skt* शनैः *part*  
slowly, gently, gradually.

ਸਨੇਹ [səneh] *Skt* श्रेय *n* love, affection, friendship.  
2 oil. “ram səneh chuṭi nrɪp deh su pachev  
mel səneh me rakhi.”—*hənu*. 3 According to  
the Nyay (system of Hindu) Philosophy, a  
quality of water that helps to form a ball of  
flour, clay, etc.

ਸਨੇਹ ਨਿਬਾਹਣਾ [səneh nɪbahṇa], ਸਨੇਹ ਨਿਬਾਹਣਾ  
[səneh nɪbahna]

kou kəhe dahbo kəṭhɪn vəpu pavək me  
kou kəhe gahbo kəṭhɪn sɪdhu teh ko<sup>1</sup>,

<sup>1</sup>depth.

kou kəhe cahbo<sup>2</sup> kəṭhɪn mɪgraj səhē  
kou kəhe dhahbo kəṭhɪn sətrudeh ko,  
“gval kəvɪ” kəṭhɪn vɪsahbo dusəh dukk  
kou kəhe bahbo kəṭhɪn əsumeh<sup>3</sup> ko,  
səbh hi səhɪj jəhā jiy me umahbo he  
mere jane kəṭhɪn nɪbahbo səneh ko.

ਸਨੇਹਾ [səneha] a message; communication.  
“mere pritəm ka mē deɪ səneha.”—*majh m 4*.

ਸਨੇਹੀ [sənehi] *Skt* स्नेहिन् *adj* attached, affectionate,  
friendly.

ਸਨੇਤ [sənet] *Skt* सन्निहित *adv* continuous, close.  
“nɪjhər dhar əpar sənete.”—*BG 2 n* place of  
pilgrimage, in Kurukshetar, near the spot  
where Vishnu was seated. See ਬਨੇਸਰ ਗੁਰਦੁਆ  
ਰਾ ਨੰ: 3.

ਸਨੈ [səne] See ਸਨੇ 1. “gvar səne bən bic  
phɪrē.”—*krɪsən*. 2 See ਸਨੇ 2. 3 See ਸਨਯ.

ਸਨੈਸੁਰ [səneʃcəɾ] slow moving. See ਸਨਿ ਅਤੇ  
ਛਨਿਛਰ.

ਸਨੋਢ [sənoḍh] See ਸਨਉਢ. 2 The progeny of  
Janamejay’s son Ajai Singh and a Brahman  
woman named Sanodha. “vəh jatɪ sənoḍh  
kəhat bhəe.”—*əje sɪgh raj*.

ਸਨੋਢ [sənoḍh] See ਸਨਉਢ. “bhaj sənoḍh des te  
gəe.”—*VN*.

ਸਨੋਢਿ [sənoḍhɪ], ਸਨੋਢੀ [sənoḍhi] *n* Sodhi. See  
ਸਨਉਢ and ਸਨੋਢ. 2 a sanadhy Brahman. Its  
derivation is ਸਨ (charity), ਆਦਯ (endowed with  
or possessed of). He who accepts as alms  
offerings made to the deity. “brəhma ju ke  
cɪtt se prəgəṭ bhəe sənkaɪ. upje tɪn ke cɪtt  
tē səkəl sənoḍhi adɪ.”—*kəvɪprɪya*. “dino gāv  
sənoḍhɪəṇ məthura mōḍəl mahi.”  
—*ramcōdrɪka*.

ਸਨੰਤ [sənət] Sanakad, the sons of Brahma.  
“sɪddh sənath sənətən dhyayo.”—*əkal*. ‘was  
meditated upon by Sanat Kumars.’

<sup>2</sup>gaze in the eyes of someone.

<sup>3</sup>a sacrificial horse; to run this horse. Those who follow  
this horse, have to fight the enemy.

**ਸਨੰਦ** [sənōd], **ਸਨੰਦਨ** [sənōdən] *adj* with or accompanied by a son. **2** *n* short form for ਸਨੰਦਨ. See ਸਨਕਾਦਿਕ. “sənək sənōd mähēs sāmāna.”—*dhāna kəbīr*.

**ਸਨੰਮੁਖਾ ਨ ਠੱਢੀਯੰ** [sənōmukha nə ṭhəḍḍhiyō] —*cōḍi* **2**. *sen* ਸਨਮੁਖ-ਆਨ-ਠਾਢੀਯੰ, ‘came and stood face to face.’

**ਸਨੇਹ** [sənhēr] A village, in the tehsil and police station Zira of district Ferozepur, which is about eight miles to the east of the railway station Talwandi. About one furlong to the north of this village, there is a gurdwara built in the memory of Guru Hargobind. It is an ordinary building and an Udasi saint is the priest there. A religious fair is held on Maghi (first day of the month of Magh, January-February) and Vaisakhi (the first day of the month of Vaisakh, April-May).

**ਸੰਨਾਹ** [sənnah] See ਸਨਾਹ.

**ਸਨਯਾਸ** [sənyas], **ਸਨਯਾਸੀ** [sənyasi] See ਸੰਨਿਆਸ, ਸੰਨਿਆਸੀ, ਸੰਨਯਾਸ and ਸੰਨਯਾਸੀ.

**ਸਨਯੋ** [sənyo] *adj* mixed; imbued (with)

**ਸਪ** [səp] *Skt* शप् *vr* to promise on oath; curse. swear. **2** *Skt* सर्प *n* a snake, serpent. “səpē dudhu piaie.”—*suhī* ə *m* **3**. **3** *Skt* सप penis.

**ਸਪਸ੍ਰ** [səpəst] *Skt* (स्पष्ट *vr* to obstruct, make known, convince.) *adj* स्पष्ट clear, distinct. **2** evident. obvious.

**ਸਪਕ** [səpəks], **ਸਪੱਖ** [səpəkkh], **ਸਪੱਚ** [səpəcch] *adj* partisan, factional. **2** with wings. “turkəcch turēg səpəcch bəḍo.”—*kəlki*. **3** *n* a bird. “səpəcch uḍ jāhīge.”—*əkāl*.

**ਸਪਤ** [səpət] *Skt* शपथ *n* an oath, vow. See ਸਪ *vr*. “kur səpət ko dos nə māna.”—*GPS*. **2** स्त seven. “səpət dip səpət sagra.”—*var sri m* **4**. **3** *adj* seventh. “səpət patālī bəsōt.”—*səveye m* **1** *ke*. **4** Some ignorant scribe has written səpət in stead of səhəs in the *cərītr* 203, viz. “sorəh səpət krīsən trīy bəri.” The correct text is: “sorəh səhəs krīsən trīy bəri.” **5** *Skt*

सपु *adj* accursed.

**ਸਪਤਸਤੀ** [səpətsəti] See ਸਤਸਈ.

**ਸਪਤ ਸਮੁੰਦਰ** [səpət sāmūdər], **ਸਪਤ ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰ** [səpət sāmudr] See ਸਪਤਸਾਗਰ.

**ਸਪਤਸਰ** [səpətsər] See ਸਤਸਰ. “kəri məjno səpətsərə.”—*asa chōt m* **1**.

**ਸਪਤ ਸਲੋਕੀ ਗੀਤਾ** [səpət səlōki gita] a recitation of seven quintessential stanzas (səlōks) from Bhagvatgita. “babe kəhīa mē səpət səlōki gita pərhda hā.”—*JSBB*. These seven stanzas of the Gita are —

(1) omītyekakṣarē —ə **8**, *s* **13**.

(2) sthane —ə **11**, *s* **36**.

(3) sərətəh —ə **13**, *s* **14**.

(4) kəvī —ə **8**, *s* **9**.

(5) urdhvəmūlō —ə **15**, *s* **1**.

(6) sərvasy —ə **15**, *s* **15**.

(7) mənmana bhāv —ə **9**, *s* **34**.

**ਸਪਤਸਾਗਰ** [səpətsagər] Seven oceans, In the Purans, these seven oceans are mentioned as of milk, curd, ghi (or butter oil) sugarcane juice, honey, sweet water, and brackish water. It is also said that each of these oceans surrounds an island. “səpət dip səpət sagra” —*var sri m* **4**. See ਸਗਰ and ਸਪਤਦੀਪ.

**ਸਪਤ ਸਿੰਧਵ** [səpət sīdhəv], **ਸਪਤ ਸਿੰਧੁ** [səpət sīdhū] seven oceans. See ਸਪਤ ਸਾਗਰ. **2** According to the Mahabharat, the seven rivers are - Vasvoksara, Nalini, Pavini, Ganga, Sita, Jambunad and Sindhu (Atak). **3** The land between the river Ghaggar and Sindh, in the Purans, is called Sapat Sindhu. The five rivers of Punjab and Ghaggar and Sindhu.<sup>1</sup> **4** See ਸਪਤ ਧਾਰਾ.

**ਸਪਤਸੁਰ** [səpətsur] See ਸਤ ਸੁਰ and ਸੁਰ.

**ਸਪਤਸਿੰਗ** [səpətsrīg] *Skt* शतशृङ्ग A mountain, in the Himalayan range, near Badarinarain. See ਹੇਮਕੁਟ. “səpətsrīg tīh nam kəhava. pəḍu raj jāhī jog kāmava.”—*VN*. **2** A hillock, in the

<sup>1</sup>Sapatsindhu is the ancient name of Punjab.

Chandor range, in Nasik district of the Bombay State. Its height is 4659 feet above sea level. There is a temple of Mahikhasurmar-dani on the top of it, which is also called Sapatsring Nivasni. A fair is held there on the 15<sup>th</sup> of the light half of Chet.

**ਸਪਤਕ** [səptək] *Skt* सप्तक *n* a group of seven.

**2** a group of seven notes ṣ, r, g, m, p, dh, n.

**3** *adj* seventh.

**ਸਪਤ ਕੁਕਰਮ** [səpət kukəram] See ਸੱਤ ਕੁਕਰਮ.

**ਸਪਤ ਜਿਹ੍ਵ** [səpət jihv], **ਸਪਤ ਜ਼ਾਲ** [səpət jval] *Skt* सप्तजिह्व *n* seven-tongued fire. Fire is supposed to possess seven flames- kali, kərali, mānojva, sulohīta, sūdhumrāvəṛṇa, ugra and pradīpta.

**ਸਪਤਦਲ** [səpətdəl] *n* Alstonia Scholaris (also known as sat-pura, sapt-paran) the leaves of which are placed by the Hindus in the vanity box at the time of marriage. "səpətdəl sīdūk hē."—*GPS*.

**ਸਪਤ ਦੀਪ** [səpət dip] *Skt* सप्तद्वीप seven islands; seven regions of the earth which, according to the Purans, are surrounded by the seven oceans. Their names are Jambu, Palaksh, Shalmali, Kush, Kronch, Shak and Pushkar. It is written in Hindu religious books that king Priyavrat went around the earth seven times in his one-wheeled chariot and the furrow made by its wheel created seven seas, and the regions of the earth surrounded by them came to be known as the seven islands. "səpət dip səpət sagra."—*var sri m 4*.

**ਸਪਤ ਧਾਤੁ** [səpət dhatu] seven essential ingredients of the body which preserve it - blood, chyle, flesh, fat, bone, marrow and semen. **2** See ਧਾਤੁ.

**ਸਪਤ ਧਾਰਾ** [səpət dhara] seven hill states in the vicinity of Anandpur, separated from one another by the hill range. "səpət dhar səbh dhurī mīlao."—*PP*. All the rulers of these states were called 22 Dhars. See ਬਾਈਧਾਰ.

**2** The following seven rivers are regarded in the Vedas as sacred and the best: Ganga, Yamuna, Sarasvati, Shatdru, Airavati, Marudvridha, and Vipasha. **3** In the Ramayan the following seven tributaries of Ganga are mentioned as most sacred: Nalini, Lhadini, Pavni, Chakshu, Sita, Sindhu and Bhagirathi. The legend goes that when Shiv squeezed the Ganga from his matted hair these seven streams came into being.

**ਸਪਤ ਨਾੜੀ ਚਕ੍ਰ** [səpət naṛī cəkr] astrological table with the help of which various muhurats (auspicious moments) are calculated.

(1) The Vayu (windy) vessel of the Sun, which contains planets named Rohini, Svati, Jyestha and Ashvani.

(2) Dahin (hot) vessel of Mars which contains Mrigshir, Chitra, Mula and Revati.

(3) Somya vessel of Jupiter which contains Ardra, Hasat, Purbashara and Uttra Bhadrpada.

(4) The nir (rain) vessel of Venus which contains Punarvasu, Utraphalguni, Utrashara and Purab Bhadrpad.

(5) Jal (water) vessel of Mercury which contains Pushya, Purba Phalguni, Abhijit and Satbhisha.

(6) The urdha vessel of Saturn which has Krittika, Vishakha, Anuradha and Bharani.

(7) Amriṭa vessel of the Moon which contains Ashlesha, Magha, Sravan and Dhanishtha.

"sətte rohənī sətṭ var sətṭ sūhagənī sadhū nē ḍhəlīa."—*BG*.

**ਸਪਤਨੀ** [səpətnī] See ਸਉਕਣ.

**ਸਪਤ ਪਤ੍ਰ** [səpət pətr], **ਸਪਤ ਪਰਣ** [səpət pəraṇ] See ਸਪਤ ਦਲ.

**ਸਪਤ ਪਰਬਤ** [səpət pərbət] seven famous mountains of the seven islands the names of which, as given in the Bhagvat, are: Himvan, Hemkunt, Nishad, Meru, Chaitr, Karni and Shringi. **2** See ਕੁਲ ਪਰਬਤ.

**ਸਪਤ ਪਾਤਾਲ** [səpət patāl] seven subterranean or nether regions of the world are: Atal, Vital, Satal, Rasatal, Talatal, Mahatal, Patal. See ਚੌਦਾਂ ਲੋਕ.

**ਸਪਤ ਪਾਤਾਲ ਕੀ ਬਾਣੀ** [səpət patāl ki baṇi]—*sri beṇi. sen* sound coming from the seventh subterranean region. It is the most feeble voice which is hardly audible.

**ਸਪਤ ਪੁਰੀ** [səpət puri] See ਸਤ ਪੁਰੀਆਂ.

**ਸਪਤ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ** [səpət bhūmika] seven states of mind; seven stages of knowledge, which according to the yog and the Vedant Shastar are :

- (1) śubheccha: the best desire, that is, for salvation.
- (2) vīcarṇa: attainment of discretion (i.e. the power to distinguish between the reality and the illusion).
- (3) t̄anūmansa: attenuation of desires rising in the mind.
- (4) s̄atvap̄attī: attainment of supreme knowledge.
- (5) aś̄ās̄aktī: indifference to the supernatural powers.
- (6) prarthabhavīni: elimination of all thoughts except those relating to God.
- (7) turyāga: attainment of the fourth state of the soul.

**ਸਪਤਮ** [səptəm] *adj* seventh. See *E* Seventh.

**ਸਪਤ ਮਾਤਾ** [səpət mata] *Skt* सप्त मातृका. seven goodesses who, according to Hinduism, are worshipped on auspicious occasions like marriage, etc. They are: Brahmi, Maheshvri, Vaishnvi, Kaumari, Varahi, Indrani, Chamunda. **2** mother, step mother, guru's wife, queen, mother-in-law, elder brother's wife and wet-nurse (or foster mother).

**ਸਪਤਮਿ** [səptəmī], **ਸਪਤਮੀ** [səptāmi] *n* seventh day of any lunar fortnight. "səptəmī s̄ac-hu namdh̄an."—*ḡau thīti m* 5. "səptāmi s̄atī

s̄ōtokh s̄arir."—*bīla thīti m* 1.

**ਸਪਤ ਰਿਸ਼ੀ** [səpət rīsi], **ਸਪਤ ਰਿਖੀ** [səpət rīkhi] *Skt* सप्तर्षि According to the Mahabharat seven great sages are- Marichi, Atri, Pulah, Pulsatya, Kratu, Angira and Vasishath.

In Shatpath Brahman and the eighth section (chapter) of the Bhagvat these seven sages are: Kashyap, Atri, Vasishath, Vishvamar, Gautam, Jamdagni and Bhardvaj. Wives of these seven sages are: respectively: Aditi, Anusuya, Arundhati, Menka, Ahalya, Renuka and Ghritachi. **2** seven types of sages. See ਰਿਖਿ.

**ਸਪਤ ਰੰਗ** [səpət rāṅg] See ਸਪਤਾਂਸੁ 2 and ਰੂਪ.

**ਸਪਤ ਵਾਯੁ** [səpət vayu] See ਵਾਯੁ.

**ਸਪਤਾਸ** [səptas], **ਸਪਤਾਸੁ** [səptasu], **ਸਪਤਾਂਸੁ** [səptāsu] *Skt* सप्ताश्व *n* the sun, that is like a seven-faced horse. "suta s̄eptasu ki."—*GPS*. 'Yamuna, the daughter of the sun.' "k̄it p̄aṭbij̄an k̄it s̄eptasu."—*GPS*. **2** The sun is described as Saptansu, in the Nirukta, as it has seven-coloured rays, that is, the sun assumes seven colours in its rays which are visible in the rainbow.

**ਸਪਤਾਸੁ ਸੁਤਾ** [səptasu suta] the Yamuna. See ਸਪਤਾਸੁ.

**ਸਪਤਾਹ** [səptah], **ਸਪਤਾਹਕ** [səptahək] *Skt* सप्ताह *n* a week. **2** a job which can be completed in seven days like a paṭh (recitation of the scripture) completed in a week.

**ਸਪਤਾਹ ਕਰਮ** [səptah k̄ar̄am], **ਸਪਤਾਹ ਪਾਠ** [səptah p̄aṭh] See ਸਪਤਾਹ 2.

**ਸਪੱਤਾ** [səp̄atta] *adj* respectable, honourable.

**ਸਪਥ** [səp̄əth] *n* an oath, pledge, vow. See ਸਪ *vr*.

**ਸਪਦ** [səp̄əd], **ਸਪਦਿ** [səp̄ədī] *Skt* सपदि *adv* hurriedly, instantly, immediately. "bhr̄am t̄am ko s̄am bhanu ke det s̄ep̄ədī ur tar."—*NP*.

**ਸਪਰਸ** [səp̄ərəs] *Skt* स्पर्श *n* sense of touch.

**ਸਪਰਧ** [səp̄ərədh] *Skt* स्पर्ध *vr* to envy, be jealous; to wish ill.

**ਸਪਰਧਾ** [səpərdha] *Skt* स्पर्धा *n* jealousy, envy. See **ਸਪਰਧਾ** *vr*. “jo sām hoI səpərdha kərəhī.”—*NP*.  
**ਸਪਰਬਾਣਪਰਿ** [səpərbāṇpəri] In place of सुपर्बन् अरि some ignorant scribe has written this text. “səpərbāṇpəri əri pəd prIthəm bhəṇijie.”—*sənama*. ‘Suparvan gods, their enemies, the demons.’ See **ਸੁਪਰਵਨ**.  
**ਸਪਰੰਪਰ** [səpəṛəpəṛ] *adv* conventionally, in certain order, systematically, uninterruptedly. “sōn sāmadhI əgadh sadhu səgətI səpəṛəpəṛ.”—*BGK*.  
**ਸਪਾਸ** [səpas] *P* سطر *n* a praise, eulogy. **2** a favour. **3** gratefulness. **4** *Skt adj* स-पास with a noose.  
**ਸਪਾਹੀ** [səpahi] See **ਜਿਪਾਹੀ**.  
**ਸਪਾਧਾ** [səpadha] *n* one who handles snakes; a snakecharmer. **2** See **ਸਪਰਧਾ**.  
**ਸਪਾਰਸ** [səparəs] See **ਸੁਪਾਰਿਸ਼**. “bəhur sIkkh bəhu kər-hI səparəs.”—*GPS*.  
**ਸਪੀਅਲ** [səpiəl] *Skt* सर्पिल *n* milk, which contains butter or from which butter is extracted. “tum məkhtul səped səpiəl həm bəpure jəs kira.”—*asa rəvīdas*. ‘You are milk-white silk, we are mere kiran (black stones).’ See **ਕੀਰਾ**.  
**ਸਪੀਤੀ** [səpiti] *adj* स-प्रीति with love or affection. affectionate. **2** *Skt* सपीति *n* the act of drinking together. **3** See **ਜਿਪੀਤੀ**.  
**ਸਪੀਦੋ** [səpidō] annihilation of snakes. See **ਸਰਪਮੇਧ**.  
**ਸਪੁ** [səpu] *n* a snake. “səpu piṛai paie.”—*maru ə m 1*.  
**ਸਪੁਤ** [səput], **ਸਪੁੱਤ** [səputt] *adj* with a son. **2** a noble and dutiful son. **3** ideal progeny. “babaṇia kəhaṇia put səput kərenI.”—*var ram 1 m 3*.  
**ਸਪੁੱਤਾ** [səputta] *adj* having a son; with progeny. **2** having a noble son.  
**ਸਪੁੰਨ** [səpūn] *adj* virtuous, pious. **2** See **ਸਬਦ ਸਪੁੰਨ**.  
**ਸਪੁਰਖ** [səpurəkh] See **ਸਤ ਪੁਰਖ**. **2** स-पुर्ख that

very person, the same person.

**ਸਪੁਰਦ** [səpurəd] *P* سپرد handed over, entrusted. consigned. See **ਸਿਪੁਰਦਨ**.

**ਸਪੁਰਦਨ** [səpurdən] See **ਸਿਪੁਰਦਨ**.

**ਸਪੁਤ** [səput] See **ਸਪੁੱਤ** and **ਸਪੁੱਤ**.

**ਸਪੁਤਾ** [səputa] See **ਸਪੁੱਤਾ**.

**ਸਪੁਤੀ** [səputi] *adj* woman having a son or progeny. **2** having a dutiful son.

**ਸਪੁਰ** [səpur] *adj* full, brimming. “drum səpur jIu nIve.”—*səveye m 2 ke*. **2** See **ਸੁਪੁਰ**.

**ਸਪੇਦ** [səped] *P* سپيد *adj* white, bright.

**ਸਪੇਰਾ** [səpera] See **ਸਪੈਲਾ**.

**ਸਪੈਦ** [səped] See **ਸਪੇਦ**.

**ਸਪੈਲਾ** [səpela] *n* one who keeps or rears snakes. “Ik dyos bIkhe Ik aI səpela.”—*GPS*. ਲਾ as suffix, at the end of a word, gives the meaning of ਵਾਨ ‘possessed of’, ‘having’. For example. ਗੁਸੈਲਾ ਕਟੈਲਾ.

**ਸਪੋਲੀਆ** [səpolia] a young snake, snakelet.

**ਸਪੰਦ** [səpənd] *Skt* स्पन्द *vr* to tremble, quiver, go. **2** *n* a tremor, quivering, vibration. **3** movement, speed. “səpənd məy prəbhājne jəle drəvət rup hō.”—*NP*. ‘as movement of the wind (air).’

**ਸਪੰਨ** [səpən] See **ਸੰਪੰਨ**. “gyan səpən bhəe sukh pai.”—*NP*.

**ਸਪੁ** [səpt] See **ਸਤ**, **ਸੱਤ** and **ਸਪਤ**.

**ਸਪੁਤਿ** [səptətI] See **ਸਤਰ 3**. See *E* seventy.

**ਸਪੁਵਾਯੁ** [səptvayu] See **ਵਾਯੁ**.

**ਸਪ੍ਰਿਹ** [səprih], **ਸਪ੍ਰਿਹ** [səprih] *Skt* स्पृह *vr* to desire, wish or long for, yearn. **2** See **ਸਪ੍ਰੀਹਾ**. “guru ləkhi səprih.”—*GPS*. ‘the Guru perceived the wish.’

**ਸਪ੍ਰੀਹਾ** [səpriha] *Skt* स्प्रीहा *n* a desire, ardent wish, longing See **ਸਪ੍ਰਿਹ**. “əbe gyan ki kin səpriha.”—*NP*.

**ਸਪ੍ਰੀਤਿ** [səpriti], **ਸਪ੍ਰੇਮ** [səpreem] *adj* with love or affection.

**ਸਫ** [səph] *A* صف *n* a line, row, file. **2** a mat. For offering namaz (a prayer), the Muslims

- stand on it in rows; hence this name. “həri name ke hovhu jori gurmukhī beṭh-hu sapha vicharī.”—*bāsāt m 5*. **3** *Skt* शफ़ a hoof.
- ਸਫ਼ਰਤ** [ʃəfkət] *A* شفقت kindness, compassion.
- ਸਫ਼ਰਜੰਗ** [səphjəg] *P* صف جنگ *n* an array of warriors; a battle-array. “səphajəg me ture nācae.”—*cəriṭr 52*. **2** See ਸਫ਼ਰਜੰਗ.
- ਸਫ਼ਰ** [səphət] *Skt* स्फट् *vr* to open, bloom. burst open.
- ਸਫ਼ਰਟਕ** [səphətək], **ਸਫ਼ਰਟਿਕ** [səphətɪk] *Skt* स्फटिक *n* a rock crystal, quartz. In the Purans, gods and rishis (sages) are shown wearing necklaces made of it. These days high quality spectacles are also made of it. **2** a magnifying glass.
- ਸਫ਼ਰਤਾਲੂ** [ʃəftalu] *P* شفتالو a species of peach that bears fruit in the colder regions.
- ਸਫ਼ਰ** [səfər] *A* سفر *n* a journey, travel. **2** *Skt* शफर a fish. Here the word səphər is also correct. **3** *Skt* स्फर *vr* to tremble, quiver, move tremulously, become visible.
- ਸਫ਼ਰਮੈਨਾ** [səphərmena] *E* Sappers and Miners. See ਕਰੀ 6.
- ਸਫ਼ਰਾ** [səphra] *A* سفرا *n* bile.
- ਸਫ਼ਰੀ** [səphri] *n* a traveller, wayfarer. “jīu səphri udər bhərə bəhī hatuli.”—*sar m 5*. ‘as a wayfarer sits at a wayside eatery and fills his belly.’ **2** one who catches fish; a fisherman. See ਦੰਡਾਨ. **3** Poets have used the word ‘səphri’ as a substitute for ‘səphər’ (fish). “cēcāl jyō səphri jəl me.”—*səloh*.
- ਸਫ਼ਰੀਆ** [səphria] See ਸਫ਼ਰੀ. **2** a group of persons sitting on a mat; an assembly, a congregation. “thīr sadhu səphria.”—*bīha m 5*.
- ਸਫ਼ਰੀ ਭੰਡਾਰ** [səphri bhəḍar] *Dg* a store of fish; the sea.
- ਸਫ਼ਲ** [səphəl] *adj* with or having fruit. **2** purposeful, fruitful. “apī tərhi səgle kul tar-hī tīn səphəl jənəmu jəgī aīa.”—*maru solhe m 1*. **3** having testes; uncastrated.
- ਸਫ਼ਲਦਰਸਨ** [səphəldərsən] a fruitful glimpse. **2** one whose glimpse or visit produces good results. “nanək sev kər-hu həri guru səphəldərsən ki.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*.
- ਸਫ਼ਲਮੁਰਤਿ** [səphəlmurətɪ] one whose figure brings some gain or holds out good result. **2** whose being is fruitful. “aradh sridhər səphəlmurətɪ.”—*guj m 5*.
- ਸਫ਼ਲਾ** [səphla], **ਸਫ਼ਲੁ** [səphəlu] See ਸਫ਼ਲ. “tīn ka jənəmu səphəlu he.”—*sri m 3*.
- ਸਫ਼ਾ** [səpha] *A* صفا *adj* clean, clear. **2** simple, straight forward, honest. **3** chess-cloth, chess-board. “uṭhave səpha os lage nə bar.”—*nəsihət*. **4** a line, array or row. “gopən ki un hi si səpha.”—*krīsan*. **5** صفی a page. **6** See ਸਿਫ਼ਾ.
- ਸਫ਼ਾ ਉਠਾਉਣਾ** [səpha uṭhaṭṭā] to finish a game; to remove or fold up the chess-cloth. See ਸਫ਼ਾ 3.
- ਸਫ਼ਾਇਤ** [səphait] See ਸਫ਼ਾਤ.
- ਸਫ਼ਾਈ** [səphai] *P* صفائی cleanliness, purity. **2** innocence.
- ਸਫ਼ਾਜੰਗ** [səphajəg] *xa n* a battle-axe, a chopper. **2** See ਸਫ਼ਰਜੰਗ.
- ਸਫ਼ਾਤ** [səphat] *A* شفاعت *n* a recommendation; intercession. “so səphat məm bhəregō.”—*GPS*.
- ਸਫ਼ਾਰਿਸ** [səpharɪs] See ਸਿਫ਼ਾਰਿਸ.
- ਸਫ਼ਾਲ** [səphal] *Skt* फडाल *n* pulsation, twinkling. **2** an acute intellect.
- ਸਫ਼ੀਅ** [ʃəfiə] *A* شفيع *adj* intercessor. **2** Per the Muslims belief, it is one of the names of Prophet Muhammad because he is regarded as the intercessor for the believers (i.e. the orthodox Muhammadans).
- ਸਫ਼ੀਕ** [ʃəfik] *A* شفيع *adj* showing compassion, compassionate.
- ਸਫ਼ੀਰ** [ʃəfir] *A* سفير *n* a mediator, messenger, envoy.
- ਸਫ਼ੀਲ** [səphil] It is a Punjabi metathesis of ਫਸੀਲ. an enclosing wall; a rampart, bulwark. See

ਫਸੀਲ.

**ਸਫੁਟ** [səphoʊt] *Skt* **फट्ट** *adj* visible, apparent, manifest. “je dev aɪo təs səphoʊt̪.”—*gujri* ‘Jai Dev says that the benefit has manifestly accrued to him.’ **2** Jai Dev has appeared in His Presence.

**ਸਫੇਦ** [səfəd], **ਸਫੈਦ** [səphəd] *P* سفید *adj* white, clear, bright.

**ਸਫੋਟਕ** [səphoʊtək] *Skt* स्फोटक *n* a boil. **2** See ਅਸਫੋਟਕ.

**ਸਫੋਟਨ** [səphoʊtən] *Skt* स्फोटन *n* the act of bursting or exploding.

**ਸਬ** [səb] *Skt* सर्व *adj* all (of a set or group), entire. **2** *P* شب a night. “səb roj gəstəm dər həvɑ.”—*tlīg m l*. **3** *A* فب a battle, war. “yəlo tej ɪm səb.”—*ramav*. **4** the act or process of making a fire.

**ਸਬਸ਼ਾਹ** [səbʂəh] *n* the king of the night; the moon. “səbəʂ beədli səb ʂəhəm.”—*krīṣən*. See ਬੇ ਅਦਲ and ਜੰਗ ਦਰਾਯਦ.

**ਸਬਰ** [səbəh] *A* سبر *n* a necklace (of beads), rosary.

**ਸਬਕ** [səbək] *A* سبق *n* a daily reading, lesson. **2** a condition.

**ਸਬਕਤ** [səbkət] *A* سبقت the act of advancing.

**ਸਬਖੁੰ** [səbxū] *A* شبخون *n* a night blitz, a massacre of the enemy while asleep.

**ਸਬਜ** [səbəz] *P* سبز *adj* green.

**ਸਬਜਪਾਨ** [səbəjpan] *n* a green-coloured drink; an intoxicating liquor prepared from cannabis or hemp. “səgɾə səbəz pan.”—*həkayət 6*.

**ਸਬਜ ਪੁਲਾਉ** [səbəj pulau] *xa n* a dish of green leafy vegetable.

**ਸਬਜ ਮਣੀ** [səbəj məni], **ਸਬਜਾ** [səbjɑ] *P* سبز *n* a green gemstone, an emerald. **2** the colour of a horse that is white with a bluish tinge; iron grey. “pɪkh-hu dahnɪ dɪsɑ me səbjɑ bəɖ ghora.”—*GPS*.

**ਸਬਜੀ** [səbji] *n* greenery, verdure. **2** a leafy vegetable.

**ਸਬਤ** [səbət], **ਸਬਥ** [səbəθ] *A* سبت *He*. Shabbath. *L* Sabbatum *F* Shabath *n* the act of taking rest or enjoying a holiday. **2** Per belief of the Jews, it is Saturday. According to the Bible, having created the world, God took rest on this day. **3** The Christians consider Sunday as the Sabbath. See ਸ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿਚਨਾ and ਮੁਸਾ.

**ਸਬਦ** [səbəd] *Skt* शब्द *n* a sound, tone, tune, note. **2** significant word. **3** dialogue. “səbdɔ hi bhəgət jəpde jɪnɔ ki bəni səci hoɪ.”—*asa ə m 3*. **4** The Guru’s precept. “bhəvəl bɪn səbde kɪu təriɛ.”—*bher m l*. **5** the supreme Being, the Creator. “səbəd guru sʊrətɪ dhʊnɪ cɛlɑ.”—*sidhgosəɪɪ*. **6** religion, creed. “jogɪ səbdɔ gɪɑn səbdɔ bed səbdɔ brahmənəh.”—*var asa*. **7** a message. “dhənvāɖhi pɪɪ des nɪvəsi səce guru pəhɪ səbəd pəθəhɪ.”—*məla ə m l*. **8** The verses of Bhagats like Tuka Ram, Namdev etc. are known as “abhang” and those of Surdas and Mirabai as “visnupad”, the poetic compositions contained in Guru Granth Sahib are called “shabad”. A shabad is not a particular class of metre. Metres of various types are inherent in the shabads. **9** See ਸਬਦੁ. **10** *Skt* शब्द *adj* denotation of a word, the purpose or intent of a word. “nə səbəd bujhe nə jəɳe bəni.”—*dhəna m 3*. **11** See ਪੁਸਾਣ.

**ਸਬਦ ਅਤੀਤ** [səbəd ətit] *Skt* शब्दातीत *adj* beyond the power or reach of words; indescribable.

**ਸਬਦ ਸ਼ਕਤਿ** [səbəd ʂəkətɪ] the power of a word by virtue of which its meaning is known. See ਫਿੱਤਿ 4.

**ਸਬਦ ਸਤੁਣੀ** [səbəd sətʊni] *n* what inheres the ‘enemy’ word; the army; what includes the noise of the enemy.—*sənama*.

**ਸਬਦ ਸਪੁੰਨ** [səbəd səpūn] endowed with the word (knowledge). “guru kəɾu səbəd səpūn əghən kəɳ-hɪ səbhɪ tere.”—*səvəye m 4 ke*. ‘he who is accomplished in spiritual knowledge.’

**ਸਬਦਸਰ** [səbədsər] *n* the true Guru, who is an ocean of spiritual knowledge. **2** Guru Nanak Dev. “durət nivarəṇ səbədsərə.”—*səveye m 1 ke*.

**ਸਬਦਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ** [səbədsastr] *Skt* शब्दशास्त्र *n* grammar; a discipline that tells the correct form and usage of words.

**ਸਬਦ ਸੁਰਤ** [səbəd surət], **ਸਬਦ ਸੁਰਤਿ** [səbəd surətɪ] *n* concentration on the word so that the soul becomes one with it. **2** the engagement of mind with the Guru’s precept. “sakət nər səbəd surətɪ kɪu paie. səbəd surətɪ bɪn aie jaie.”—*maru m 1*. “səbəd surət səvdhan ho, bɪn gurusəbəd nə suṇai bola.”—*BG 3* the tone and essence get identical. “rag nad səbhko suṇe səbəd surətɪ səmjhe vɪrloi.”—*BG* See ਸੁਰਤਿ and ਸੁਰਛਨਾ.

**ਸਬਦਸੁਰ** [səbədsur] *n* the Guru who is the sun of spiritual knowledge. **2** he who has the valour imbibed from the Guru’s precept. “səbədsur bəlvət.”—*səveye m 2 ke*.

**ਸਬਦਕਰਣੀ** [səbədkərni] *n* the interpretation and its practice; action matching words. “ɪsu jəg məhɪ səbədkərni he sar.”—*prəbha ə m 1*. **2** the process of practising the precept of the Guru.

**ਸਬਦਘਰ** [səbədghər] *n* the Guru who is the abode of truth. **2** Guru Granth Sahib.

**ਸਬਦਤਰੰਗ** [səbədtərəŋ] See ਆਗਰ. **2 n** a tune.

**ਸਬਦਨੀਸਾਣੁ** [səbədniṣaṇu] the word symbolizing the battle drum; the battle drum of the word; hence, the proclamation of the Guru’s precept; preaching of God’s Name openly (or by the beat of the drum). “dhunɪ upje səbədniṣaṇu.”—*sri m 1*.

**ਸਬਦਬੀਣਾ** [səbədbiṇa] *n* the uninterrupted flow of the spontaneous sounding of God’s Name. “bajət nanək səbədbiṇa.”—*səhəs m 5*.

**ਸਬਦਬੇਧ** [səbədbedh] *n* the act of hitting a target through its sound alone (and without seeing

it).

**ਸਬਦਬੇਧੀ** [səbədbedhi] *adj* hitting the target in the dark, detected by its sound alone.

**ਸਬਦਬ੍ਰਹਮ** [səbədbrəhm] revealed sound of the word identified with the supreme Being in scriptural form.<sup>1</sup> See ਸਬਦ ਭੇਦੀ.

**ਸਬਦਭੇਦਿ** [səbədbhedɪ] *adj* knowing the inner mystery of the Guru’s precept. “səbədbhedɪ koi məhəlu pae.”—*majh ə m 3*. **2** (Peace dawns) by grasping the secret of Logos, and the doctrine of Guru’s word (Gurbani). “səbədbhedɪ sukh hoɪ.”—*sri ə m 1*. **3** See ਸਬਦਭੇਦੀ.

**ਸਬਦਭੇਦੀ** [səbədbhedɪ] *Skt* शब्दभेदिन् *adj* hitting the target by its sound alone. See ਸਬਦਬੇਧੀ and ਸਬਦਭੇਦਿ. **2 n** king Dashrath. **3** Arjun.

**ਸਬਦਵਿਦਯਾ** [səbədvidya] scriptural knowledge. **2** the knowledge of grammar. **3** prosody, poetics.

**ਸਬਦਵਿੱਤੀ** [səbədvrɪtti] See ਸਬਦਸਕਤਿ and ਵਿੱਤਿ.

**ਸਬਦਾ** [səbda] *Skt* सर्वदा *adv* always, ever. “kyō ɪm rɪɪ cəlavət ho, dɪn dvek cəle səbda nə cəlegi.”—*dətt*.

**ਸਬਦਾਹ ਮਾਹਿ ਵਖਾਣੀਐ** [səbdah mahɪ vəkhaṇie]—*sri ə m 1*. *sen* precept being delivered through the Guru’s words.

**ਸਬਦਾਯਮਾਨ** [səbdəyəman] *adj* sounding, resounding. “bəhu səbdəyəman jɪm gūga.”—*GPS*.

**ਸਬਦਾਰਥ** [səbdarəth] *n* meaning of a word; sense of a sentence.

**ਸਬਦਾਲੰਕਾਰ** [səbdalākar] See ਅਲੰਕਾਰ.

**ਸਬਦਿ** [səbədɪ] *n* ocean, in which the sound is produced through the waves. “madhəṇa pərbətu kəɪ netɪ basəku səbədɪ rɪɪkɪonɪ.”—*var ram 3*. **2** the sky, of which sound is the distinct quality. **3 adv** by, with or because of the word. “səbədɪ mɪlæ gurməti.”—*maru solhe m 1*. **4** in the word,

<sup>1</sup>See Visnu Puran, Part 6, Ch 5.

Logos or Name, in the Guru's precept. "səbədɪ rəti sohagnɪ."—*var sri m 3. 5* See ਸਬਦੀ.

**ਸਬਦਿਅਤੀਤ** [səbədɪ ətit] indescribable and transcendent is the supreme Being. "səbədɪ ətit ənahədɪ rata."—*ram namdev.*

**ਸਬਦਿ ਪਰਧੁਨਿ ਧੁਨਿ ਅਰਿ** [səbədɪ pərdhunɪ dhunɪ əɾɪ] thundering cloud in the sky, Meghnad who produces such a thunder, his enemy the arrow.

**ਸਬਦੀ** [səbdi] *n* Preceptor is the Guru. **2** Sikh is he who imbibes the Guru's lesson. **3** *Skt* वाक्त्रिन् one who utters it; a speaker. "nadi bedi səbdi moni jəm ke pəṭe lɪkhaɪa."—*sor kəbir.* 'Through its music, one attains silence.'

**ਸਬਦੁ** [səbədɪ] See ਸਬਦ. **2** religious life. "ghərie səbədɪ səci təksal."—*jəpu.* 'True religious life is thus forged.'

**ਸਬਦੁਸੋਹਿਲਾ** [səbədusohɪla] a hymn of the Guru's precept; a hymn of the Name. "səbədusohɪla sətiɡuru suṇaɪa."—*ənədu.*

**ਸਬਦੁ** [səbdu] because of the word or the Guru's counsel. "səbdu uca hoɪ."—*asa m 3. 2* from all.

**ਸਬਦੰਤ** [səbdənt] *n* the end or essence of a word; the doctrine of the logos.

**ਸਬਨੀਗਰ** [səbnigər] *n* a soap-maker. "tar cəlai he səbən ko səbnigər."—*cədi 1.*

**ਸਬਬ** [səbəb] *A* سبب *n* reason; efficient cause.

**ਸਬਰ** [səbər] *A* صبر *n* contentment. "səbər ehu suav."—*s fərid. 2* *Skt* शबर A low caste tribe which is a branch of the Bhils. **3** Shiv. **4** Tantarshastar, a specific work in which various magical incantations are mentioned. It is said to have been authored by Shiv.

**ਸਬਰਾਤ** [səbrat] شبِ برات fifteenth night of 'Shaban', the eighth month of Muslims calendar. According to the Islamic belief, on God's bidding, the angels distribute food on this night and also calculate the life span of the people. This is why Muslims distribute

food and display lights on this night.

**ਸਬਰੀ** [səbri] A woman of the Shavar sub-caste who lived on the bank of Pampasar. She was a disciple of sage Matang. During his exile, Ram Chandar stayed in her hermitage and was overjoyed to eat fruits such as jejupe berries. Shavri piled up a pyre and immolated herself before the very eyes of Ram Chandar. She is also known as Bhilni. As some poets have mentioned, Ram Chandar ate Jejupe berries which were already partially eaten by her. **2** one who has patience. See ਸਬਰ ਪ.

**ਸਬਰੋਜ** [səbroj] day and night. "səbroj gəstəm dər həva."—*tɪlōg m 1.* See ਸਬਰੋਜ.

**ਸਬਰੰਗ** [səbrəŋg] *P* شبرنگ *adj* night-coloured; hence, black, swarthy, dark. **2** a dark swarthy horse.

**ਸਬਲ** [səbəl] *adj* powerful, strong. "ɪh mənua ətɪ səbəl he."—*sri m 3. 2* with or accompanied by the army. **3** *Skt* शबल dappled, multicoloured, variegated. See ਸਕਤੀ ਸਬਲ **2. 4** the two dogs of Yam which had four eyes each. Both of these dogs were black and white coloured; hence, the name.

**ਸਬਲ ਬ੍ਰਹਮ** [səbəl brəhəm] *Skt* शबलब्रह्म *n* the multicoloured Supreme Being; one, who associated with Maya, has acquired various forms. See ਸਬਲ **2** and ਸਕਤੀ ਸਬਲ **2.**

**ਸਬਲਾ** [səbla] *adj* powerful, strong. See ਸਬਲ. "kam kərodh nəgər məhɪ səbla."—*kəɪɪ ə m 4. 2* a powerful woman. See ਅਬਲਾ.

**ਸਬਲੀ** [səbli] *Skt* शबली a spotted cow. **2** *Dg* dusk, evening.

**ਸਬਾ** [səba] *A* صبا *n* easterly wind. **2** morning breeze.

**ਸਬਾਇ** [səbaɪ] *pron* all. *adv* everywhere; at all places. "sarəŋgpaɪ səbaɪ."—*var maru 1 m 1.*

**ਸਬਾਇਆ** [səbaɪa], ਸਬਾਇੜਾ [səbaɪɾa], ਸਬਾਇੜੀ [səbaɪɾi], ਸਬਾਈ [səbai], ਸਬਾਏ [səbae] *adj* one and a quarter. **2** *pron* all, whole, entire.

“suṅṅəhu lok səbətā.”—*var asa m I*. “ṭhakur ek səbai narī.”—*oṅkar*. “rūne bir səbae.”—*vəḍ m I əlahəṅia*. **3** *Skt* a merger, relationship, union. “pūrəkh ek he hor səgli narī səbai.”—*var vəḍ m 3*. **4** See ਸਮਵਾਯ ਸੰਬੰਧ.

**ਸਬਾਸ** [səbas] a poetic metre which is also called səvasən and suvas. Its distinct features are — four lines, and each line organised as: III, ISI, I.

Example:

cəlat khəṭəg-hī. bhəṭ tən bhəg-hī.

bərən surəg-hī. gīrət turəg-hī.—*GPS*.

**2** See ਸਾਬਾਸ. **3** having cloth or clothes, clothed, clad.

**ਸਬਾਸਬ** [səbaşəb] *P* شباشب *adv* during a single night.

**ਸਬਾਹ** [səbah] *n* daybreak, dawn. See ਸੁਬਹ. **2** *adj* of the night. “cəuṭhe pəhərī səbah kē.”—*var majh m I*. ‘during the last watch of the night.’ **3** to or for all. **4** to deliver, convey. See ਸੰਵਹਨ.

**ਸਬਾਹਤ** [səbahət] *A* شباهت. the state of being identical; resemblance, similarity.

**ਸਬਾਹੀ** [səbahī] See ਸਬਾਹ, ਸਵਾਹੀ and ਸਾਬਾਹੀ.

**ਸਬਾਗਾਹ** [səbāgah] *P* شبگاه *n* night-time.

**ਸਬਾਤ** [səbat] *A* साबात *n* a roofed wayside shelter in which one can shield against the enemy weapons.<sup>1</sup> **2** Derived from this word, a large room is called ਸਬਾਤ in Punjabi. **3** *A* شبات steadfastness, resoluteness.

**ਸਬਾਬ** [səbab] short form of ਅਸਬਾਬ. **2** *A* سبب welfare, virtue, kindness, a charitable act. “nyay mor kijṛye səbab jan apno.”—*NP*. **3** *A* صواب justness in acting and thinking; the right course, rectitude. **4** *A* سباب youth, prime of life.

**ਸਬਾਰ** [səbar] See ਸਵਾਰ. **2** ਸ-ਵਾਰਿ *adj* soaked in water. drenched. “jən bəhət dīvəs ki īh səbar

<sup>1</sup>At the time of Chataur war, Akbar had used ‘Sabat’. See V. Smith’s Akbar p. 87.

he.”—*NP*. **3** See ਸਵਾਰਨਾ.

**ਸਬਾਰਾ** [səbara] See ਅਸਵਾਰਾ and ਸਵਾਰਾ.

**ਸਬਾਰਿ** [səbarī] *adj* with water. “səbarī neṅṅē.”—*ramav*.

**ਸਬਿਸਤਾਂ** [səbīstā] *P* شبتان *n* a bedroom, king’s sleeping chamber. **2** an anchorite’s closet for meditation.

**ਸਬਿਦ** [səbīd], **ਸਬਿਦਯ** [səbīdy] *adj* learned, scholarly. “prerət səbīdy torət nīsək.”—*GPS*.

**ਸਬੀਹ** [səbīh] *A* شبيه *n* a picture; an icon. **2** an illustration, a citation. **3** *adj* comparable. resembling.

**ਸਬੀਲ** [səbīl] See ਛਬੀਲ.

**ਸਬੁੱਧਿ** [səbuddhī], **ਸਬੁੱਧੀ** [səbuddhī] *adj* intelligent, wise, sensible.

**ਸਬੁਹ** [səbuh] See ਸਮੁਹ. **2** *A* سيوح the Creator; holiest of the holy.

**ਸਬੁਣ** [səbuṅ] See ਸਾਬੁਣ.

**ਸਬੁਤ** [səbut] *A* ثبوت a proof, testimony.

**ਸਬੁਰੀ** [səburī] *P* صبوری *n* patience, contentment. “sīdək səburī sadīka.”—*var sri m I*. “sīdək səburī sət nə mīlīo.”—*maru ə m 5 əjuliā*.

**ਸਬੇਗ ਸਿੰਘ** [səbeg sīgh] a resident of village Jambar, near Lahore, who was a Persian scholar and a government employee. In the Bikrami Sammat 1790, Zakaria Khan sent him, as his personal representative, to Amritsar to intercede on his behalf and offer the title of nawabhood and some precious gifts to the Khalsa Panth with a plea to shed violence and to placate them. Because he succeeded in his intercession and invested Sardar Kapur Singh with the title of a nawab he is known as ‘Vakil’ (i.e. an advocate) in Sikh history.

He remained the kotwal of Lahore for sometime and during his tenure he got constructed Shahidganj and several other gurdwaras. Ultimately, on the complaint of the qazis he, along with his son, Shahbaj

Singh, was tied to die on the killing wheel, in Sammat 1802, at Lahore. See ਸਾਹਬਾਜ ਸਿੰਘ.  
**ਸਬੇਰ** [səber], **ਸਬੇਰਾ** [səbera] *n* daybreak, dawn.  
**ਸਬੈਸ** [səbes] *Skt* सवयस् *adj* of the same age. coeval. “ketik tin me səkha səbes.”—*GPS*.  
**ਸਬੋਰੋਜ਼** [səboroz] *P* شب و روز day and night; continuously. “səboroj şarab ne jor laya.”—*ramav*. See **ਸਬ** 2.  
**ਸਬੰਗਨ** [səbəŋən] **ਸਰਵ-ਅੰਗਨ** all the limbs; the whole body. “dhəro səbəŋən suddh kesri cir.”—*parəs*.  
**ਸੰਬਲ** [səbbəl] hole made for stealing wealth; a house-break. **2** an iron crowbar to drive a hole in the wall. **3** See **ਸਾਬਲ**.  
**ਸਬਜ** [səby] *Skt* सब्य *adj* left hand; leftside. **2** rightside, right hand. “cətur banyə le su səbyə prəhare,... tritry baŋ le bam panə cəlae.”—*VN*.  
**ਸਬਜਸਾਚੀ** [səbysaci] See **ਸਵਜਸਾਚੀ**.  
**ਸਭ** [səbh] *adj* all, entire. “səbh upərɪ nanək ka ʃhakor.”—*suhi chət m 5*.  
**ਸਭਸ** [səbhəs], **ਸਭਸੈ** [səbhse] *part* every, each. “səbh jə tere tu səbhəs da.”—*dhəna m 4*. **2 part** to or for everyone. “pritəm mənɪ vəse jɪ səbhse deɪ ədharu.”—*sri m 3*.  
**ਸਭਕਛੁ** [səbhkəçu], **ਸਭਕਿਹੁ** [səbhkiɦu], **ਸਭਕਿਛੁ** [səbhkiçhu], **ਸਭਕੇਹੁ** [səbhkeɦu] every thing. “səbh kəçu us ka oɦu kərneharu.”—*sukhməni*. “səbhkiɦu tere vəsɪ hē.”—*var bɪɦa m 4*. “səbhkiçhu kita tera hove.”—*majh m 5*. “grɪh tere səbhkeɦu.”—*kan m 5*.  
**ਸਭਕੋ** [səbhko], **ਸਭਕੋਇ** [səbhkoɪ], **ਸਭਕੋਈ** [səbhkoi] every being, everybody. “səbhko ase teri bəʃha.”—*majh m 5*. “səbh koɪ miʃha məŋgrɪ dekhe.”—*vəç chət m 1*. “səbhkoi hərɪ ke vəsɪ hē.”—*var bɪɦa m 4*.  
**ਸਭਤਾ** [səbhɪta] See **ਸਭਤਤਾ**. “sɪkkhən ko səbhɪta dərɪsɪ.”—*GPS*.  
**ਸਭਤੁ** [səbhɪtu], **ਸਭਤੈ** [səbhɪtə] *Skt* सर्वत्र *part* at all times. **2** everywhere. “ɦu hərɪrəs vəŋ tɪŋ

səbhɪtu hē.”—*sri m 4*. “səbhɪtə rəɦɪa səmɪɪ.”—*gəu ə m 3*.  
**ਸਭਦੂ** [səbhdu], **ਸਭਦੂੰ** [səbhdū] of all, above all, over all. “səbhdu vəçə bhag gursɪkha ke.”—*var sor m 4*.  
**ਸਭਨਾ** [səbhna], **ਸਭਨਾਹਾ** [səbhnaha], **ਸਭਨੀ** [səbhni] to all, for all. “əŋməŋgrɪa dan devnə səbhnaha jɪa.”—*var vəç m 4*. **2 all** (nominative).  
**ਸਭਯ** [səbhəy] *adj* fearful, afraid. **2** See **ਸਭੈ** 2.  
**ਸਭਰਵਾਲ** [səbhərval] a subcaste of Khatris among the Khukhrains. The Khatris of this group engage in agriculture also. “pəʃne səbhərval hē nəvəl nɪɦala suddh pəraɪ.”—*BG*.  
**ਸਭਰਾਈ** [səbhrai] *adj* outshining or surpassing all; most illustrious; the principal queen. “sa kulvəti sa səbhrai jo pɪr ke rəŋgrɪ səvari jɪu.”—*majh m 5*. **2 n** sister of Baba Pheru, the father of Guru Angad Dev. She is also called Phirai and was married in Khadur village. **3** See **ਸਤਭਰਾਈ**.  
**ਸਭਾ** [səbha] *adj* all, entire. “jaŋ-ɦɪ bɪrɪthə səbha mən ki.”—*asa m 5*. “apɪ tərɪa səbha sərɪsəʃɪ chəçave.”—*var ram 2 m 5*. **2 Skt n** an assembly, meeting. **3** a council chamber, court. “gursəbha ev nə paɪe.”—*var sri m 3*. **4** a court room of a king.  
**ਸਭਾਸਦ** [səbhasəd] *n* a member of an assembly or a court, a courtier.  
**ਸਭਾਸਿੰਗਾਰ** [səbhasɪŋgar] *adja* gem of a gathering; perfect in beauty, qualities, strength, prudence, etc. “səbhasɪŋgar bəçə mənukha.”—*BG*. **2 n** a king. **3** a poet. **4** a scholar.  
**ਸਭਾ ਕੌਰ** [səbha kər] See **ਸੰਗਤ ਸਿੰਘ**. **2** daughter of raja Hamir Singh, king of Nabha, who was married to sardar Sahib Singh of the Bhangi misl.  
**ਸਭਾਗ** [səbhag], **ਸਭਾਗਾ** [səbhaga], **ਸਭਾਗੀ** [səbhagi] *adj* fortunate. lucky. “bujhə bujhənhar səbhaga.”—*gəu kəbir*. **2 n** a devoted follower

of Guru Nanak Dev. **3** a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev who was a resident of the village Chuhnia and was Arora by caste. **4** a Sikh from Peshavar who had brought five horses from Kabul and presented them to Guru Hargobind in the latter's court at Hargobindpur. "dhani bədo əru nam səbhaga."—*GPS*.

**ਸਭਾਜ** [səbhaj] *Skt* सभाज् *vr* to serve; to please; to satisfy.

**ਸਭਾਜਨ** [səbhajən] *Skt n* the act of worshipping; praise. **2** See ਸਭਾਜ.

**ਸਭਾਜਾ** [səbhaja] *adj* who worships. **2** who pleases. See ਸਭਾਜ *vr*. "ਮਿਠੀਲਾ ਪੁਰੀ ਰਾਜਾ ਜਾਨੈਕ ਸਭਾਜਾ."—*ramav*. **3** a transform of ਸਭਾਜਿਤ. **4** ਸ-ਭਾਜੀ. together with one's wife.

**ਸਭਾਪਤਿ** [səbhapəti] *n* the president or chairman (of a meeting).

**ਸਭਾਮੰਡਨ** [səbhaməḍən] an ornament of a group, society or gathering. See ਸਭਾਸਿੰਗਾਰ.

**ਸਭਿ** [səbhi] *pron* all, entire. **2** all of, entire. "səbhi gun tere mē nahi koī."—*jəpu*.

**ਸਭੀਤ** [səbhit], **ਸਭੀਤਿ** [səbhiti] *adj* fearful, afraid.

**ਸਭੁ** [səbhu] *pron* all, entire. See ਸਬ and ਸਭ. "səbhu jəg apī upaionu."—*vəḍ m 3*.

**ਸਭੁਕੇ** [səbhuko] See ਸਭਕੇ.

**ਸਭੁਤ** [səbhut] *adj* alongwith or including the elements. **2** alongwith the attendants of Shiv. **3** alongwith or attended by a creature. **4** See ਸੰਭੁਤ.

**ਸਭੇ** [səbhe] *adv* all, entire. "səbhe gunəh bəksaī ləionu."—*asa ə m 3*.

**ਸਭੈ** [səbhe] See ਸਭਯ. "kəhu rəvidas səbhe nəhi səmjhəsī."—*ram*. **2** all without exception. "səbhe ghəṭī ramu bolē."—*mali namdev*. **3** civilized. "soi ram səbhe kəhe soi kəutkəhar."—*s kəbir*. 'There is a difference between the uttering of (the word) Ram by a civilized person and by an acrobat.'

**ਸਭੋ** [səbho] *adv* entire, all. "səbho vətē hukəm."—*var sri m 3*.

**ਸਭੰਗਨ** [səbhəgən] all the limbs, the whole body. See ਭਗੋਗਾਂ.

**ਸਭਜ** [səbhy] *adj* a member of an assembly or a court. **2** worthy of sitting in an assembly; good mannered and educated; civilized.

**ਸਭਜਤਾ** [səbhyta] *n* the capability of sitting in an assembly, court, etc.; civilised manners. **2** culture. nobility, civilization.

**ਸਮ** [səm] a figure of speech (depending on the sound of words) in which a proper relation of the concerned objects is mentioned.

Example:

jəu həm badhe moh phas həm, prem bādhən tum bādhe.—*sor rəvidas*.

'If we are entrapped in the noose of delusion, you are bound in the bond of love.'

turde kəu turda mīle uḍte kəu uḍta, jivte kəu jivta mīle mue kəu mua.

—*var suhi m 2*.

rup dəmodəri ko jīm sūdər

tyō həri gobīd rup vīsala,

eri səkhi ! yəhi jori juri

səm jivhu bhog bhūgo cirkala.—*GPS*.

jīm jitkər tən rura. tim duləh bən gun pura, ih sūdər rksəm jori. mīl jivhu bəəkəh kərōri.

—*GPS*.

(b) Depiction of the qualities of the cause is its second form.

Example:

ṣri guru bani paṭh kər kyō nəhi hove gyan? gyanrup sətīguru ne ṣri mukh kəri bəkhan.

'The true Spiritual Guide, who utters bani, is a manifestation of spiritual knowledge, therefore, spiritual knowledge inheres his composition.'

(c) Its third form is when the result striven for, gets achieved without any effort or hindrance.

Example:

gurunānək ke dərəs hit lalo cəhyo pəyan,

ay dvar pār turət hi řri guru řhadhe an.

**2** an even number; a pair. **3** in music, the instant from which rhythm grows. **4** like, equal, similar (to). “jo rīpu ko daru nā sām ser.”—*GPS*. **5** *Skt* शम् vr to make peace, pacify. **6** n peace. **7** restraint of mind, mental peace. **8** *P* شمس a finger nail. See ਸਮਸ਼ੇਰ. **9** *A* 𑂔 poison.

**ਸਮਉਲਾ** [sāməula] *adj* with maula. See ਮੌਲਾ. **2** thoroughly mingled or merged. **3** overjoyed, ecstatic. “gūṇ gavət gūṇi sāməula.”—*var kan m 5*.

**ਸਮਇਆ** [sāməia] *adj* merged, mingled. “həri namī sāməia.”—*var suhi m 3*.

**ਸਮਏ** [sāməe] *Skt* समये. in time (of), at the time (when). “sərir svəsəth khiṇ sāməe.”—*səhəs m 5*.

**ਸਮਸ** [sāməs] a beard. See ਸਮਸ਼ੁ. “pəkər sāməs te brəhm ruayo.”—*rudr*. “sāməs mənō tām cəhī səsī ghera.”—*GPS*. “The beard is the darkness, as if it wants to surround the moonlike face.’ **2** *A* شمس the sun. “sāməs mənīd prəkās nəy.”—*GPS*. **3** short form for ਸਮਸ ਤਬਰੇਜ਼. “pir brīd jāhī sāməs sāmət.”—*NP*. See ਸਮਸ ਤਬਰੇਜ਼.

**ਸਮਸ ਖਾਨ** [sāməs xan] a companion of Mukhlas Khan, an official in the royal army, who fought against the sixth Master in the battle of Amritsar. See ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ. **2** a military commander of Doaba whose real name was Nur Khan. He was killed by the Khalsa Dal in Sammat 1768, near Raipur.

**ਸਮਸਤ** [sāməsət] *Skt* समस्त *adj* entire, whole. **2** ਸਮ-ਅਸਿ is equal to, equals. “sərəb jā sāməsət.”—*maru ə m 5*.

**ਸਮਸਤਤਤ ਧਾਮੰ** [sāməsətətət dhamə]—*japu. sen* whose display or manifestation is everywhere. **2** whose abode is everywhere.

**ਸਮਸ ਤਬਰੇਜ਼** [sāməs təbrez], ਸਮਸ ਤਬਰੇਜ਼ੀ [sāməs təbrezi] شمس تبريز a Sufi fakir whose actual name

was Makhdum Shah Shamsuddin. He was born on 17<sup>th</sup> Rajab, 560 Hijri, at Sabzvar, in Gajni. Toyring India, he came to Multan. On a complaint from the bigoted maulanas that Samasuddin claimed ‘ənəl həkk’ (I am the Truth, God), he was flayed by the order of the ruler of Multan. His shrine is situated there. The Hindu and the Muslim followers of his sect are known as “Shamsi.”

**2** There was another mendicant, named Shamsuddin Muhammad, who was a resident of Tabrez. He was born in 603 Hijri. Once he revived a dead body by giving it the order to rise up. For this offence, Alauddin Mahmud got him flayed and thrown into a well in 645 Hijri. There is a legend about him that once the sun came down to roast a fish (according to some writers, the flesh of a dead ox) for the hungry Samas Tabrez. Maulana Rumi, the famous poet, was a disciple of this noble soul. Some poets, like Bhai Santokh Singh, have messed up the legends of these two saints.

**ਸਮਸਤੀ** [sāməsti] See ਸਮਸ਼ੀ.

**ਸਮਸਤੁਲ ਸਲਾਮ** [sāməstul səlam] *sen* worthy of obeisance from all. “sāməstul səlame.”—*japu*.

**2** See ਸਲਾਮ.

**ਸਮਸਤੁਲ ਨਿਵਾਸੀ** [sāməstul nīvasi]—*japu* dwelling in all.

**ਸਮਸਤੋਪਰਾਜੀ** [sāməstopraji]—*japu. adj* the Creator of all. **2** He colours all and because of Him the universe appears multi-hued.

**ਸਮਸਨ** [səmsən] See ਸਮਾਸਨ.

**ਸਮਸ ਬੇਗ** [sāməs beg] a general in the army of Sahjahan who was killed in the battle of Gurusar Mehrāj by Bhai Jatimalik—a general in the army of Guru Hargobind.

**ਸਮਸਰ** [səmsər], ਸਮਸਰਿ [səmsərī] *adv* resembling, like. “ūn sāməsərī əvər nā date.”—*gəu m 5*. “bura bhəla duī sāməsərī səhiə.”—*maru solhe m 5*. **2** See ਸਮਾਸਿਤ.

**ਸਮਸ਼ਾਦ** [səmʃəd] *P* شمشاد *n* marjorana, a tree of the cypress family which is used as a metaphor to show the height of a person. *L* Marjorana.  
**ਸਮਸਾਨ** [səmsən] *Skt* समसान *n* a burial or cremation ground.  
**ਸਮਸੀ** [səmsi] *A* شمسی *adj* solar; of or relating to the sun. **2** See ਸਮਸ ਤਬਰੇਜ਼ 1.  
**ਸਮਸੁੱਦੀਨ** [səməsuddin] See ਸਮਸ ਤਬਰੇਜ਼.  
**ਸਮਸ਼ੇਰ** [səmsʃer] *P* شمشیر *n* one that has the shape of a lion's nail. scimitar. "jug gər məhɪ sobhət səmsʃer."—*GPS*. "her səmsʃer səmsʃer teri pəl pəl."—*GPS*. **2** like a lion.  
**ਸਮਸ਼ੇਰੇ ਹਿੰਦੀ** [səmsʃere hīdi] *P* شمشیر ہندی *a* sword of India, which was considered excellent in ancient times. "bərəhnəh yəke teg hīdostā."—*həkayət*.  
**ਸਮਸ਼ਿ** [səməʃɪ] *Skt* *n* an aggregate, entirety, the whole.  
**ਸਮਸੁ** [səməst] *adj* all, whole, entire.  
**ਸਮਸੁੀ** [səməsti] See ਸਮਸੁ. "səməsti nɪdhane."—*javu*. **2** ਸਮਸ਼ਿ. 'It is auspicious or propitious.'  
**ਸਮਸਯਾ** [səməsya] *Skt* *n* a short, meaningful sentence. **2** a line or sentence meant to complete a stanza; a verse set showing the metre in which a poem is to be composed. **3** a meeting, gathering. "səməsya jyō kyō tum kəriəhɪ."—*GPS*. **4** a complex matter or issue. **5** a hint, clue, tip.  
**ਸਮਸ੍ਰਾਨਨ** [səmə-sranən] ਸਮਸੁ -ਆਨਨ. It is an antonym of ਆਨਨਸਮਸੁ; beard on the face. See ਸਮਸੁ. "səmə-sranən syam bhəli upmahi."—*NP*.  
**ਸਮਸੁ** [səmsru] *Skt* समसु. *n* a beard, moustache.  
**ਸਮਸੁਕੰਟਕ ਨਯਾਯ** [səmsrukəṅṅək nyay] See ਨਯਾਯ.  
**ਸਮਹਿਣਾ** [səməhɪṅṅa] *v* to mingle (with), merge (in). **2** to be engrossed or absorbed. See ਸਮਹਿਤ. "vɪsmade vɪsmad səməhɪṅṅa."—*BG*.  
**ਸਮਹੀ** [səmhɪ] merged (in), mingled (with). "joti joti səmhɪ."—*sar* *m* 5. **2** just like; similar to.  
**ਸਮਕ** [səmək], ਸਮਕਾ [səmkā] *Skt* सम्यक् *part* properly, thoroughly. "nanək drɪʃtəɪo srəb

ṭhai prənpəti hərəɪ səmkā."—*sar* *m* 5.  
**2** correct, proper, right.  
**ਸਮਕਾਲ** [səmkal] *n* the same time, same moment.  
**ਸਮਕਾਲਿਕ** [səmkalɪk], ਸਮਕਾਲੀ [səmkali], ਸਮਕਾਲੀਨ [səmkalin] *adj* contemporary.  
**ਸਮਕ** [səməkʃ], ਸਮੱਖ [səməkʃh] *Skt* समक्ष *adv* before the eyes (of), face-to-face, apparently.  
**ਸਮਗਰੀ** [səməgri] See ਸਾਮਗ੍ਰੀ. "pūrən bhəi səməgri kəb-hu nahi ṭuṭ."—*bɪla* *m* 5.  
**ਸਮਗੁ** [səməgr] *Skt* *adj* all, entire, whole.  
**ਸਮਗ੍ਰਿਕਾ** [səməgrɪkə], ਸਮਗ੍ਰੀ [səməgri] See ਸਾਮਗ੍ਰੀ. "səgəl səməgri teria."—*bɪla* *m* 5.  
**ਸਮਘਾ** [səməgha] *Skt* समघ्न *adj* cheap; without incurring much expenditure. See ਸਹਘਾ. **2** got merged or absorbed. "hərəɪ əsthɪru sevrɪ sukʰɪ səməgha."—*suhi* *m* 4.  
**ਸਮੱਛ** [səməcch] See ਸਮਕ.  
**ਸਮਜ** [səməj] *n* a jungle, forest. **2** a herd (of animals).  
**ਸਮਜਿ** [səməjɪ], ਸਮਜਿਆ [səmjɪə], ਸਮਜਯਾ [səmjya] *Skt* समज्या *n* fame, renown. **2** an assembly, association. "pəc bhut ek ghərəɪ rakhɪle səməjɪ."—*səveye* *m* 2 *ke*. 'The gang of Cupid is kept under control at one place.' "əsajyē saɟɪ səmjɪə."—*səhəs* *m* 5. 'Avarice through its influence gets indecent actions done not only privately but publicly too.'  
**ਸਮਝ** [səməjh] *n* full of correct perception; accurate understanding or knowledge. "səməjh nə pəri bɪkʰe rəsɪ rəɪo."—*jet* *m* 9.  
**ਸਮਝ ਸੁਝ** [səməjh sujh] *n* a proper perception and understanding. "səmjʰe sujʰe pərɪ pərɪ bujʰe."—*oḍkar*.  
**ਸਮਝਣਾ** [səməjhṅṅa], ਸਮਝਨਾ [səməjhna] *v* to know, acquire knowledge. "səmjʰət nəhɪ re əjan!"—*jeja* *m* 9.  
**ਸਮਝਾਉਣਾ** [səmjʰəuṅṅa], ਸਮਝਾਵਣਾ [səmjʰavṅṅa] *v* to impart knowledge; impress on the mind (of).

**ਸਮਟ** [səmət] See ਸਮੇਟਨ. **2** *Skt* ਸਮਿਸ਼੍ਠੁ. *adj* industrious; courageous. “səmət sāg sōgrāhe.”—*parās*.

**ਸਮਣੇ** [səmṇe] merged (in), mingled (with). “səl-lē sələl sāmṇe.”—*nəṭ m 4*. **2** similar, compatible. **3** of one colour, or caste.

**ਸਮਤ** [səmət] *Skt* ਸਮਤ੍ਯੁ *n* equality, comparability, non-partisanship. “khel-hī sāmət sarī.”—*səveye m 2 ke*. ‘You play the game of impartiality.’ “dukh sukḥ uā ke sāmət bicara.”—*bavən*. **2** *Skt* ਸਮਸ੍ਯੁ *adv* everywhere, all over, throughout. “hārī sāmət nīvasī.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

**ਸਮਤਸਰ** [səmətsər] a lake or sea of equality. “cahək tət sāmətsərə.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

**ਸਮਤਸਾਰਿ** [səmətsarī] a game of equality or impartiality. See ਸਮਤ 1.

**ਸਮਤਾ** [səmta], **ਸਮਤੁ** [səmətu] See ਸਮਤ. “sətīguru purəkhu dātalū hē jīs no sāmətu sēbhkoī.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

**ਸਮਤੁਲਿ** [səmtulī] of equal or same weight. “tas sām̄tulī nāhi an kou.”—*māla ravidas*.

**ਸਮਥ** [səməth], **ਸਮਥੁ** [səməthu] *Skt* ਸਮਥੀ *adj* strong, powerful, competent. “səməth əkəth sukḥ data.”—*bīla m 5*. “bhājən gəṛən sāməthu.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. **2** *Skt n* peace, calmness, tranquillity. **3** a minister.

**ਸਮਦ** [səməd] *adj* proud, haughty. **2** addict. **3** ۛ careless, independent. **4** *n* God; the Creator.

**ਸਮਦਖਾਨ** [səmədʁan] See ਅਬਦੁਲ ਸਮਦਖਾਨ.

**ਸਮਦਰਸੀ** [səmdərsī] *Skt* ਸਮਦਰਸਿਨ੍ *adj* viewing equally; impartial. “so sām̄dərsī tətū ka beta.”—*sukhmāni*. **2** See ਦਰਸਨ.

**ਸਮਦਲ** [səmdəl], **ਸਮਦਲੁ** [səmdəlu] *n* equality in a group or community; global equality; unity in diversity. “ravidas səmdəlu sām̄jhavē kou.”—*sri*.

**ਸਮਦੜਾ** [səmədṛa] *adj* haughty. **2** addict. **3** proud or vain.

**ਸਮਦਾ** [səməda] *adj* proud or haughty (female)

**ਸਮਦਿਸਟਿ** [səmdisəṭī] See ਸਮਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ.

**ਸਮਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਾ** [səmdristā] *Skt* ਸਮਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਾ *adj* impartial, unbiased. “gurprəsadī nanək səmdristā.”—*gōḍ m 5*.

**ਸਮਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ** [səmdrisəṭī], **ਸਮਦ੍ਰਿਸਟੀ** [səmdristī] *Skt* ਸਮਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਿ. *n* impartiality. “mītr sətṛu hām kəu səmdrisəṭī dīkhai.”—*var vəd m 4*.

**ਸਮਧਾ** [səmdha] *Skt* ਸਮਿਧੁ fuel wood for the sacred or sacrificial fire. **2** *Skt* ਸਮਿਧੁ wood. “mān tən səmdha jē kārī ənu dīn əgənt jəlaī.”—*sri m 1*. **3** fire. **4** *Skt* ਸਮ੍ਯੁਫਲ *adj* prosperous, affluent, wealthy. “so ghəru lādha səhəjī səmdha.”—*vəd chāt m 5*. “etrīa vic-hu so jən səmdha.”—*var guj 1 m 3*. “namī rəte sei jən səmdhe.”—*var bīla m 3*. **5** very large.

**ਸਮਧੀ** [səmdhi] *Skt* संबन्धी *n* a relative; relation. kinsman. **2** father of a son-in-law or of a daughter-in-law. “hot bhəyo səmdhin ko mel.”—*NP*. **3** even-minded. equanimous.

**ਸਮਧੇ** [səmdhe] See ਸਮਧਾ.

**ਸਮਨ** [səmən] *Skt* समन. *n* violence, murder, destruction. “jāke an sām na vighən gən sāmna.”—*GPS*. ‘who is peerless in destroying a host of impediments.’ **2** peace. **3** Yam, the god of death. **4** cereals, food (in general). **5** an injury, hurt, blow. **6** disrespect. **7** *Skt* श्मन body, physique. **8** face, countenance. **9** *Skt* समन a social or cultural gathering, an assembly. **10** *P* ۛ a jasmine. **11** *A* ۛ *adj* eighth. **12** *P* ۛ an idol-worshipper, idolator.

**ਸਮਨ੍ਵਿਤ** [səmənvit] *Skt adj* properly combined, included.

**ਸਮਪਨ** [səmpən], **ਸਮੱਪਨ** [səməppən] *Skt* समर्पण *n* entrusting, handing over, consigning, dedicating. “jiu səməpəu ap̄na.”—*oākar*. “tīnər səy səhəs səməp-hī.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.

**ਸਮਬਿਅੰ** [səmbiə], **ਸਮਬਿਯੰ** [səmbiyə] *Skt adj* not liable to change, immutable, imperishable,

eternal. “bhāv bhut bhav sambhīyā.”—*guj jēdev*. ‘Immutable are the past, present and future.’

**ਸਮਯ** [səməy] *n* time. **2** *Skt* ਫਮਯ arrogance, conceit. **3** astonishment, surprise.

**ਸਮਯਣੀ** [səmyəṇi], **ਸਮਯਨੀ** [səmyəni] *n* a river. In arrogance (ਫਮਯ), the river cuts its banks and uproots the trees, therefore it is termed ਅਭਿਮਾਨਿਨੀ (the conceited one). See **ਸਮਯ** 2.

**ਸਮਯਾ** [səmya] *Skt part* near, close by. **2** in. within.

**ਸਮਯਾਨਾ** [səmyana] See **ਸਮਿਆਨਾ**.

**ਸਮਰ** [səməṛ] *Skt n* a war, battle. **2** *Skt* ਫਮਰ Kamdev, the god of love. **3** recollection, remembrance. **4** a variation of ‘chəppəy’ metre in which there are 35 guru and 82 ləghu matras. **5** *A* ۞ fruit. **6** result, reward, outcome. **7** *A* ۞ a narrative, story. **8** the act of story-telling at night.

**ਸਮਰਕੰਦ** [səmərkəṇd] ۞ ۞ a famous city, founded by king Samar near Bhukhara, in Turkistan; some call it the place whose fruit is sweet as sugar.

**ਸਮਰਖ** [səməṛəkh] *adv* angrily. “pūṛəkh səməṛəkh-hī kin ucaru.”—*NP*.

**ਸਮਰਣ** [səməṛəṇ] *Skt* ਫਮਰਣ *n* recollection, remembrance, contemplation.

**ਸਮਰਣੇਨ** [səməṛəṇen] *Skt* स्मरणेन (the third case) by remembering, recollecting or contemplating.

**ਸਮਰਥ** [səməṛəth] *Skt* ਸੰ-ਅਥੰ, ਸਮਥੰ *adj* powerful, strong. **2** capable, competent. “səṛəb kəla səməṛəth.”—*bavən*. **3** comparable. “həm həṛī sīu dhəṛa kia jīs ka koi səməṛəth nahī.”—*asa m 4*.

**ਸਮਰਥਨ** [səməṛəthən] *Skt* ਸਮਥੰਨ *n* asking, begging, soliciting. **2** backing or supporting with the help of reason or argument; corroborating; confirmation **3** decision.

**ਸਮਰਥ ਪੰਥ** [səməṛəth pəth] proper. “səb dīn ke səməṛəth pəth bīthūle.”—*dev m 5*.

**ਸਮਰਥਾ** [səməṛətha] *Skt* ਸਮਥੰਯ power, strength. **2** capability, competence.

**ਸਮਰਥੁ** [səməṛəthu] See **ਸਮਰਥ**.

**ਸਮਰਪਣ** [səməṛpəṇ], **ਸਮਰਪਨ** [səməṛpən] See **ਸਮੱਪਨ**.

**ਸਮਰਾਂਤਕ** [səməṛāṭək], **ਸਮਰਾਂਤਕਰ** [səməṛāṭkəṛ] *n* that which ends a war; the sword.—*sənama*. **2** Shiv, the destroyer of Kamdev (ਫਮਰ).

**ਸਮਰਾਥ** [səməṛəth], **ਸਮਰਾਥਾ** [səməṛətha] powerful, strong. See **ਸਮਰਥ**. “nanək parbrəhəm səməṛəth.”—*gəu m 5*. “mera guru səməṛəth.”—*gəu ə m 5*.

**ਸਮਰਾਰਿ** [səməṛarī], **ਸਮਰਾਰੀ** [səməṛarī] enemy of war (ਸਮਰ); a fugitive, a deserter. **2** ਫਮਰਾਰਿ Shiv, the enemy of Smar (Kamdev).

**ਸਮਰੂ** [səməru], **ਸਮਰੂ ਕੀ ਬੇਗਮ** [səməru ki begəm] His real name was Walter Reinhard but Somers' was his surname, whereby he came to be known as Samru. He was born in 1720 of French and German parents. At first, he was recruited in the French navy and thereafter he served in the English army. Having resigned from the service of the English, he served Mir Kasim, the nawab of Bengal, and in 1763, he killed the Resident of Patna and many English people. He was a brilliant scholar of Persian. Through his own efforts, he established his own state in Sardhana.<sup>2</sup> He died at Agra in 1778.

Begam Samru was the daughter of Lutaf Ali Khan. Her real name was Zebunnisa. She was born in 1751 and married Samru in 1765. After the death of her husband in 1778, she looked after his army and the state efficiently. She employed Europeans like Thomas and Levaso and valiantly fought many battles. The

<sup>1</sup>Some writers have spelt it as ‘Sombre’.

<sup>2</sup>The Sardhana region lay between the Ganges and the Yamuna Doab. This city is situated 12 miles in north-west of Meerut.

Begam married Levaso in 1793. After two years, Levaso committed suicide and the Begam was arrested. But she was released and reinstated with the help of Thomas. From 1805 she started to rule under the suzerainty of the English and her territory extended from Muzaffarnagar to Aligarh. She was very liberal and generous. She got many churches constructed and also participated in the propagation of this religion. Samru ki Begam died on 27<sup>th</sup> January, 1836. "səmru ki begəm ne sara. bic əɪ tha kaj sudhara."—*PP*.

**ਸਮਰੂਪਕ** [səmrupək] See ਰੂਪਕ (a)

**ਸਮਲ** [səməɫ] See ਸਮਲਨਾ. **2** *Skt* *adj* dirty, filthy. **3** *Skt* ਸਮਲ *n* a sin. **4** blame, blemish, stigma.

**ਸਮਲਨਾ** [səməɫna] *v* to be alert, cautious or careful. **2** to remember, recollect.

**ਸਮਲਾ** [səmla] *P* شمس *n* a sheet (of cloth) worn on the shoulders. **2** the loose end of a turban, left hanging on the shoulders or at the back.

**ਸਮਲੋਚਨ** [səmləcən] *adj* impartial, unbiased, viewing every one equally. "səda gavhɪ səmləcən."—*səveye m I ke*.

**ਸਮਵਰਤੀ** [səmvərti] *Skt* समवर्तिन् *adj* non-partisan, impartial, viewing equally, unbiased. **2** *n* Yam, the god of death. **3** Guru Nanak Dev.

**ਸਮਵਾਯ** [səməvay] *Skt n* सम्-अव a union, combination. **2** a mass (of people); a multitude.

**ਸਮਵਾਯ ਸੰਬੰਧ** [səməvay səbādh] *n* relation between cause and effect, as thread and cloth have an inseparable connection.

**ਸਮਵਾਯੀ** [səməvayi] *Skt* समवायिन् *adj* related, kindred. **2** inseparable cause as clay for making an earthen pot.

**ਸਮਾ** [səma] *Skt n* a year. **2** a season, weather. **3** half a year, three seasons. **4** *Skt* time (in general). **5** *A* 𑂔 the sky. **6** 𑂔 candle.

**ਸਮਾਉ** [səmau] See ਸਮਾਉਣਾ and ਸਮਾਇ. **2** *S* knowledge, learning. **3** heaven, paradise.

**ਸਮਾਉਣ** [səmauɳ], **ਸਮਾਉਣਾ** [səmauɳa] to merge,

become one (with), coalesce. "səbədʊ rətənu jɪtʊ mənu laga ehʊ hoə səmau."—*ənādu. 2* to merge the individual light (i.e. soul) with the eternal light (the supreme Soul); to give up the ghost, and merge into the ultimate Being. See ਸਮਾਵਨ.

**ਸਮਾਇ** [səmaɪ] See ਸਮਾਉਣਾ. "nanək səcɪ səmaɪ."—*var sar m 3. 2* practice, exercise. "nau lɛnɪ əɾʊ kərənɪ səmaɪ."—*səva m I. 3* achievement. "hərɪrəsʊ sadhu haɪɪ səmaɪ."—*asa m 5. 4* absorption, destruction. "məɫ həʊmɛ jaɪ səmaɪ."—*sri m 3. 5* *adj* attended by or under the influence of Maya. "dʊkʰ məhɪ səvɛ səmaɪ."—*sri m 3. 6* ਸਮਯਾ with compassion. "dəda rɪjək səmaɪ."—*var sar m 3. 7* *A* 𑂔 listening to music or singing. **8** rapture, ecstasy, contemplation. "təʊ dərsən ki kərəʊ səmaɪ."—*tlīg m I. 9* *A* 𑂔 the act of hearing. "kəni surətɪ səmaɪ."—*var majh m I. 10* *Skt* एमज *n* arrogance, pride. "koi bhikhək bhikhɪa khaɪ. koi raja rəhɪa səmaɪ."—*asa m I. 11* See ਸਮਾਯ.

**ਸਮਾਇਆ** [səmaɪa] *adj* mingled, merged. **2** with or under the influence of Maya.

**ਸਮਾਇਣ** [səmaɪɳ], **ਸਮਾਇਣੁ** [səmaɪɳʊ], **ਸਮਾਇਨ** [səmaɪn] to merge, commingle, be immersed (in). **2** *n* rennet or sour milk used to produce curd. "dudhʊ kərəm phʊnɪ surətɪ səmaɪɳʊ."—*suhɪ m I. 3* destruction, ruin, annihilation. "ləbɪ lobhɪ əhəkarɪ mata gərəbɪ bhəɪa səmaɪɳʊ."—*asa chət m 5. 4* *Skt* एमज *n* laughter, joking.

**ਸਮਾਇਲਾ** [səmaɪla] merged (into), commingled (with). "nama səcɪ səmaɪla."—*prəbha*.

**ਸਮਾਈ** [səmai] *n* peace; forbearance. **2** pervasion. diffusion. "ghəɪɪ ghəɪɪ rəhɪa səmai."—*məla ə m I. 3* absorption. "ʊpɛ nɪpɛ nɪpɛɪ səmai."—*gəʊ kəbir*. 'absorbs.' **4** *P* 𑂔 petition, hearing. "mohɪ ənath ki kərəhʊ



sukh sadhsāmagaṃ koṭṭi bekūṭhāh pae.”—*sar m 5*. “mīlī sadhsāmagaḥ.”—*bīla m 5*. **2** arrival. **3** coitus, sex.

**ਸਮਾਗਾ** [sāmaga] *Skt* ਸਮਾਗਤ *adj* obtained. *n* arrived, merged (in). “dehi māhī dev sāmaga.”—*sor m 1*.

**ਸਮਾਗੈ** [sāmagaḥ] See ਸਮਾਗਮ.

**ਸਮਾਚਰ** [sāmācār] short form for ਸਮਾਚਰਣ.

**ਸਮਾਚਰਣ** [sāmācārṇ] *Skt n* good conduct or behaviour. **2** acting upon, practising. “gursābādī sāmācārīo.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. “esi budhī sāmācārī.”—*bīla kābir*. “sətu sāthokhu sāmācārē.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

**ਸਮਾਚਰਿਓ** [sāmācārīo], **ਸਮਾਚਰੀ** [sāmācārī], **ਸਮਾਚਰੇ** [sāmācārē] See ਸਮਾਚਰਣ.

**ਸਮਾਚਾਰ** [sāmācar] *Skt n* an account of time. **2** news, tidings. **3** message. **4** usage, custom, practice.

**ਸਮਾਚਾਰ ਪਤ੍ਰ** [sāmācar pātr] a newspaper.

**ਸਮਾਚੀ** [sāmāci] short form for ਸਮੀਚੀਨ.

**ਸਮਾਜ** [sāmāj] *Skt n* assembly, gathering. **2** a meeting, conclave. **3** a council chamber or hall. **4** an elephant. It is a transform of ਸਮਜ. See ਸਮਜ.

**ਸਮਾਣਉ** [sāmāṇəu] *adj* merged, contained, included.

**ਸਮਾਣਾ** [sāmāṇa] *adj* merged, commingled. “sərbe sāmāṇa apī.”—*vəḍ m 1*. **2** *Skt* ਸੰ-ਮਾਨਿਤ. commended, admired. “jəṃī kaj viahī suhave othe mas sāmāṇa.”—*var mēla m 1*. **3** See ਸਮਾਨਾ.

**ਸਮਾਣੀ** [sāmāṇī] *adj* merged, included. **2** See ਸਮਾਣਾ.

**ਸਮਾਣੇ** [sāmāṇē] to sink into. “kal kāṭək marī sāmāṇē ram.”—*suhi chōt m 3*. **2** obliterated, eliminated.

**ਸਮਾਤ** [sāmāt] See ਸਮਾਇ 9. **2** merges, vanishes, pervades.

**ਸਮਾਤਾ** [sāmāta], **ਸਮਾਤੇ** [sāmāte] *adj* mingled. merged, pervaded.

**ਸਮਾਦਾਨ** [sāmādan] *P* ਸਮਝ-ਦਾਨ. *n* a candlestick.

candleholder. **2** a lamp stand.

**ਸਮਾਦਿ** [sāmādī] means such as ਸਮਦਮ. See ਖਟਸੰਪੱਤਿ.

**ਸਮਾਧ** [sāmādh] *n* a memorial at the cremation site. **2** See ਸਮਾਧਿ.

**ਸਮਾਧ ਭਾਈ** [sāmādh bhāi] a village in tehsil Moga of district Ferozepur. The place has come to be known thus because of the memorial (ਸਮਾਧ) of Bhai Rup Chand that is situated here. There is in this village a gurdwara of the sixth Guru who, while passing through Malva, had come here. At that time this village did not exist. Pandit Bholā Ram Udasi, a unique scholar of Nyaya Shastar, belonged to this village.

**ਸਮਾਧਾ** [sāmādhā] *Skt* ਸੰ-ਆ-ਧਾ *n* resolution of a dispute. **2** a reply (to a question). **3** concentration of mind on one object. **4** See ਸਮਾਧਾਨ.

**ਸਮਾਧਾਨ** [sāmādhān] *Skt n* concentration of mind. **2** fortitude. **3** a reply to a question. **4** a decision.

**ਸਮਾਧਿ** [sāmādhī] *Skt n* the act of total perceptual concentration. **2** merger of the mind in the object of meditation. **3** a Vaishya, who was a companion of king Surath and a devotee of goddess Durga. “sāmet sāmādhī sāmādhī ləgai.”—*cāḍī 1*. **4** a figure of speech that renders easy the meaning of one word by relating it to the others:

Example:

khīdrāṇē pər sīghā ne jəd paya hē ghāmsan, mōhā sīgh ər bhag kər sōg sīgh pəhuce an, kəri mar sətṛun pər esi dine pər hīlay, ghayəl thāke trīkhatūr vəri bhage piṭh dīkhay.

‘The sudden arrival of the Singhs and non-availability of water helped in forcing the enemy to flee.’ **5** a religious establishment built at the place of cremation or burial of a person. **6** sleep, slumber.

**ਸਮਾਧਿਓ** [səmadhɪo] See ਸਮਾਧੇਯ. “jəh nam səmadhɪo.”—*səveye m 3 ke.*

**ਸਮਾਧਿਰਾਰਾ** [smadhɪhra] *adj* practising meditation or contemplation. “sadhɪk sɪdh səmadhɪhra.”—*səveye m 3 ke.*

**ਸਮਾਧੇਯ** [səmadhey] *Skt adj* systematic, sequential. **2** advisable. **3** acceptable. **4** a question worthy of a reply.

**ਸਮਾਨ** [səman] *Skt adj* equal, even. **2** merged, mixed. “joti jotɪ səman.”—*bɪla m 5.* **3** See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 6. **4** life-breath active in the navel. **5** respect, honour. “raj duare sobh səmane.”—*gəu ə m 1.* **6** ਸਮਾਨ. obey Him, know Him. “cərnarbɪd nə kətha bhavə supəc tultɪ səman.”—*keda rəvidas.* **7** short form for ਸਮਾਨ.

**ਸਮਾਨਕਾ** [səmanka] See ਸਮਾਨਿਕਾ.

**ਸਮਾਨਤਾ** [səmantā] *Skt n* equality, parity, evenness.

**ਸਮਾਨਾ** [səmana] See ਸਮਾਣਾ. **2 n** a canopy, baldachin, large tent. “uc səmana θakur tero, əvər nə kahu tani.”—*toḍi m 5.* ‘The high canopy (sky) is yours and it does not stand on the strength of anyone else but you’. **3** a town in the state of Patiala that is 17 miles south-west of the capital. The Samanid dynasty from Persia first settled here, thus giving it its name. Like in Dhaka, fine cloth was woven here, as is mentioned by several European writers. A resident of Samana, Jalaludin Jallad assassinated Guru Tegh Bahadur in Delhi, The Saiyyads of this place issued a fatwa to slaughter the younger sons of the tenth Guru. The executioners who tortured and killed them were of this place. That is why the Khalsa led by Banda Bahadur captured the town in Sammat 1766 (year 1708 AD) and punished the sinners.

Guru Tegh Bahadur travelled to Samana from Bahadurgarh, but the place where he camped is now outside this town. See ਗੜੀ ਨਜ਼ੀਰ.

**4** got associated, counted. “mənmuḥk tətə nə jānni pəsə mahɪ səmana.”—*maru ə m 1.* ‘The self-willed are to be counted amongst animals.’

**ਸਮਾਨਿ** [səmanɪ] equal. See ਸਮਾਨ. “gur səmanɪ tɪrəθu nəhi koi.”—*prəbha m 1.* **2** ਸਮਾਨਕ. *adj* honourable, venerable. “te bəragi sət səmanɪ.”—*var ram 1 m 1.*

**ਸਮਾਨਿਕਾ** [səmanɪka] a metre, whose each line is organised as SɪS, lSɪ, S.

Example:

dhar kə guru gɪra. kam krodh tē phɪra.  
ṣātɪtt hve rəhyo. labh deh ko ləhyo.

(b) In the Dasam Granth ‘pərnaɪka’ is called by this name, and each line is organised as lSɪ, SɪS, l, S.

Example:

nəres səg kədəe. prəbin binke ləe.  
sənəddh bəddh hve cəle. subir birha bhəle.

—*ramav.*

**ਸਮਾਨੀ** [səmani] See ਸੱਲਿਕਾ.

**ਸਮਾਨੁ** [səmanu] See ਸਮਾਨ.

**ਸਮਾਨੈ** [səmanə] is equal, are equal. See ਸਮਾਨ. “rəvɪ sətɪ eko grɪhɪ uɔɪanə. kərni kirətɪ kərəm səmanə.”—*gəu ə m 1.* ‘A leper, home and jungle are the same for Him, and so are mundane versus glorious deeds.’

**ਸਮਾਪਤ** [səmapət] *Skt ਸਮਾਪ੍ਤ* *adj* finished. **2** ਸੰ-ਆਪ੍ਤ accomplished.

**ਸਮਾਪਤਿ** [səmapətɪ] *Skt ਸਮਾਪ੍ਤਿ* *n* the end. **2** gain, an achievement.

**ਸਮਾਯ** [səmay] See ਸਮਾਇ. **2** a village in nizamat Barnala tehsil Mansa, state of Patiala, also known as Samha. A gurdwara in the name of Guru Tegh Bahadur is situated a furlong away towards the east. When the Guru was returning from Kheeva Kalan, news came that a group from Peshawar region on way to Anandpur was arriving to obtain his blessing. The Guru rested here under a wild caper tree.

The pilgrims offered dry fruit and several

other presents to the Guru. They were delighted upon meeting him and hearing his precept. The gurdwara and houses around are pucca; the priest is a Namdhari Singh. 40 ghumaons of land given by the Patiala state are attached to the gurdwara and an earthen track connects Narindarpura railway station with the village 9 miles north of it.

**ਸਮਾਰ** [səmar] *Skt* **समार** *n* to ponder. “həri həri nam səmar.”—*sri m 4 pəhIre*. “sətiɡurʊsɪkʰ kəʊ jɪə nali səmare.”—*sukhməni*.

**ਸਮਾਰਉ** [səmarəʊ] to remember (the name of God). “səmarəʊ nam.”—*asa m 4*.

**ਸਮਾਰਸਿ** [səmarəsɪ], **ਸਮਾਰਸੀ** [səmarsɪ] remembers. “əpne prəbhʊ kəʊ kiʊ nə səmarəsɪ?”—*maru m 5*. **2** reminds.

**ਸਮਾਰਤ** [səmarət] *Skt* **समार्त** *adj* associated with memory. **2 n** the Dharam enunciated by the Simriti to regard, for worshipping, the five gods (Vishnu, Shiv, Durga, Ganesh, Sun) as of one form.

**ਸਮਾਰਨ** [səmarən], **ਸਮਾਰਨਾ** [səmarna] *v* to improve, amend, correct. **2 Skt n** to remind. “sumətɪ səmarən kəʊ.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

**ਸਮਾਰਿ** [səmarɪ] See **ਸਮਾਰ**. **2 adv** having memorized. “ʊn səmarɪ mera mən sadhare.”—*dev m 5*.

**ਸਮਾਰਿਆ** [səmarɪa] memorized. “jɪnɪ həri həri nam səmarɪa.”—*gəʊ var 1 m 4*. **2** improved, amended.

**ਸਮਾਰੀ** [səmarɪ] one who improves, amends. **2** one who remembers, memorises. “kəde nə vɪsari əndɪn səmarɪ.”—*dhəna chət m 4*.

**ਸਮਾਰੈ** [səmarɛ] See **ਸਮਾਰ**.

**ਸਮਾਲ** [səmal], **ਸਮਾਲਸਿ** [səmaləsɪ], **ਸਮਾਲਸੀ** [səmalsɪ] See **ਸਮਾਰ**, **ਸਮਾਰਿਸ** and **ਸਮਾਰਸੀ**.

**ਸਮਾਲਨ** [səmalən] See **ਸਮਾਰਨ**. **2** See **ਸੰਭਾਲਨ**.

**ਸਮਾਲਿ** [səmalɪ] safely. **2** cautiously. “sahu sujaʊ hɛ lesɪ vəsətu səmalɪ.”—*sri m 1*.

**ਸਮਾਲੁ** [səmalu] See **ਸੰਭਾਲੁ**.

**ਸਮਾਲੇਨ** [səmalen] remember. **2** safeguard.

**ਸਮਾਲੋਚਨਾ** [səmalocna] *Skt n* a careful appraisal. **2** a critical evaluation. See **ਆਲੋਚਨਾ**.

**ਸਮਾਵਨ** [səmavən], **ਸਮਾਵਨਾ** [səvavna] See **ਸਮਾਉਣਾ**. “kiɪth-hʊ ʊpʃɛ kəh rəhɛ kəh mahɪ səmave.”—*var bəsət*. **2** to breathe one’s last, leave this body. “janyo səbhɪn səmavən bhæ.”—*GPS*.

**ਸਮਾਵੇ** [səmave] See **ਸਮਾਉਣਾ** and **ਸਮਾਵਨ**.

**ਸਮਾਵੇਸ਼** [səmaveʃ] *Skt* (सम-आ-विष्) *n* condensation of many meanings into one. **2** obstinacy. **3** an entry, admittance. **4** a comprisal. **5** a resolution.

**ਸਮਾਵੈ** [səmave] See **ਸਮਾਉਣਾ** and **ਸਮਾਵਨ**.

**ਸਮਿਓ** [səmiʊ] *n* time, hour. “nanək səmiʊ rəmɪ gəʊ.”—*s m 9*.

**ਸਮਿਆ** [səmiə] *adj* asleep. **2** See **ਸਮਯਾ**.

**ਸਮਿਆਨਾ** [səmiəna] *P* سمانا *n* a canopy, tent.

**ਸਮਿਗ੍ਰੀ** [səmiɡri] See **ਸਮਗ੍ਰੀ**. “səgəl səmiɡri ekəs ghət mahɪ.”—*sukhməni*.

**ਸਮਿਤ** [səmit] See **ਸਮਿਤਿ**. **2 Skt** **समित** *adj* blossoming. **3** smiling. “kəmlanən vak kəhɛ səmitə.”—*NP*. **4 Skt** **समित**. *adj* annihilated. **5** serene, tranquil.

**ਸਮਿਤਪਾਣਿ** [səmitpaɳɪ] *Skt* **समितपाणि** *adj* who holds fuel in his hand for use in the sacrificial fire. **2** who in his hand holds fuel to offer to the guru.

**ਸਮਿਤਿ** [səmitɪ] **ਸ-ਸਿਤਿ** *adj* measured, proven, weighed, balanced. **2 Skt n** a battle, war. **3** an assembly, committee. **4** an alliance, a union.

**ਸਮਿਥ** [səmitʰ] Sir Harry G.W. Smith who was born in 1787. After joining the English army 1805, he showed great courage in several battles. He became a junior general in the British Indian Army in 1839. In 1846 he earned a lot of fame by winning the battle of Aliwal against the Sikhs; and in 1847 he became the governor of Cape of Good Hope. He died in 1860. ‘Harry Smith’ and ‘Aliwal’ are towns named after him. In South Africa

there is another town 'Lady Smith' in the name of his Spanish wife. **2** *Skt* fire. **3** oblation. **4** a battle.

**ਸਮੀ** [ʃəmi] *Skt n* jand, a tree (prosopis spicegara) *L* Mimosa Suma. See ਸਮੰਬਰ and ਸਮੀਗਰਭ. **2** *Skt* शमिन् *adj* destroyer, pacifier/deliverer.

**ਸਮੀਆ** [səmia] See ਸਮੀ *adj* peaceful; who is pacified. **2** *Skt* समया *part* middle, inbetween. **3** close by. "jaka mit sajən he səmia. tisu jən kəu kəhu kaki kəmia."—*gəu m 5*.

**ਸਮੀਕਣ** [səmikʃən] See ਸਮੀਛਨ.

**ਸਮੀਗਰਭ** [səmigərəbh] *Skt* समीगर्भ *n* fire; a conflagration produced by rubbing twigs of the Jand tree which rishis regarded supremely pure for yags and sacrificial fires.

**ਸਮੀਚੀਨ** [səmicin] *Skt adj* capable, suitable. **2** entire, complete.

**ਸਮੀਛਨ** [səmicʰən] *Skt* सम-ਈकਣ. ਸਮੀਕਣ *n* the process of deliberating; carefully considering.

**ਸਮੀਛਾ** [səmicʰa] *Skt* समीक See ਸਮੀਛਨ. *n* a point of view. **2** an opinion, agreement. **3** a decision.

**ਸਮੀਜੇ** [səmiʃe] take rest. **2** blend in, mix in. "nanək sukh səhəjɪ səmiʃe."—*ram m 5*. **3** is absorbed.

**ਸਮੀਤਾ** [səmita] *adj* absorbed, mixed. **2** blossoming, developed. "bujhɪ səcu səmita."—*var guj 1 m 3*.

**ਸਮੀਪ** [səmiʃp] *Skt adv* near, in proximity, close.

**ਸਮੀਪਤ** [səmiʃpət] *adj* very close, very near. **2** *Skt* संवजपु *n* the sky. "mɪrət lok pəɪal səmiʃpət əstʰɪr than jisɪ he."—*maru solhe m 5*.

**ਸਮੀਰ** [səmir] *Skt n* सम-ਈर. (cool) breeze, wind, air. **2** See ਜੋਧ ਰਾਜ.

**ਸਮੀਰਸੁਤ** [səmirʃut], ਸਮੀਰ ਤਨਯ [səmir tənəy] *n* the son of the wind (Hanuman) **2** Bhimsen.

**ਸਮੀਰ ਦਾ ਕੋਟ** [səmir da koʃ] See ਕੋਟ ਸਮੀਰ.

**ਸਮੀਲਾ** [səmila] *adj* mixed, blended.

**ਸਮੁਹ** [səmuh] *adj* face to face, in front. **2** upto

the brim. "pəlɪ səmuha sərvər bhəra."—*s kəbir*. 'The pond is full to the brim.'

**ਸਮੁਹਾ** [səmuha] See ਸਮੁਹ.

**ਸਮੁਹਾਇ** [səmuhaɪ] ਸੰਮੁਖ-ਆਇ. came face to face. "əvər kəvən səmuhaɪ he?."—*parəs*. 'will come face to face.'

**ਸਮੁਹਾਤ** [səmuhat] *v* confronts, faces.

**ਸਮੁਹਿ** [səmuhi], ਸਮੁਹੇ [səmuhe] See ਸਮੁਹ.

**ਸਮੁਖ** [səmuʃk] *adj* facing, in front. "səmuʃk pərāmukʰ kəbɪ vɪcrəte."—*GPS*.

**ਸਮੁਚਾ** [səmuʃa], ਸਮੁਚੈ [səmuʃe], ਸਮੁਚਯ [səmuʃəy] *Skt* समुचय *n* relating or connecting by using a single verb words that are not in consonance with each other, being paradoxical. e.g. murəʃk, pəʃɪt, kəvi, bhəʃ, rajdərbar nū ja rəhe hən. The verb 'ja rəhe hən' applies to all the nouns. **2** a figure of speech, in which many sentiments/emotions are simultaneously aroused in the mind.

Example:

pēde xā de kəʃh pər cəli guru təlvar,  
ʃok kɪpə pəçtau təb ude bhəe ɪkk bar.

(b) If this work is accomplished by many who unite to do it, it is another form of səmuʃəy.

Example:

sūdərta yovən ɔ dhən mɪl prəbhuta sō,  
nər mən vɪkhe bəhu məd upjat hē.

**ਸਮੁੱਛਤ** [səmuʃʰət] *Skt* समुच्छ्रित *adj* increased. **2** high. "səmuʃʰət kə bəhɪyā gəhɪ."—*kɪsən*.

**ਸਮੁਜੇ** [səmuʃhe] attains knowledge, becomes aware, understands. "sadhɪ səgətɪ mɪlɪ səhəjɪ səmuʃhe."—*BG*

**ਸਮੁਦ** [səmuʃd] *n* सम-ਉद an ocean, sea. **2** *adj* blissful; happy.

**ਸਮੁੰਦ** [səmuʃd] an ocean. See ਸਮੁਦ. **2** *adj* bounded. **3** upto the border. **4** *n* a bay, gulf. "apɪ səmuʃd apɪ he sagər."—*var bɪha m 4*.

**ਸਮੁੰਦ ਸਾਗਰ** [səmuʃd sagər] *adj* an ocean extending to the horizon; a sea extending to the border.

“jeta sāmōdu sagəru nirī bhəriā tete əugəñ həmare.”—*gəu m l.*

ਸਮੁੰਦ ਖਾਂ [sāmōd xā] See ਅਬਦੁਲ ਸਮਦਖਾਨ.

ਸਮੁੰਦਪਾਨ [sāmōdpan] *n* a potable liquid extracted from the sea; alcohol; wine. “sāmōdpan panke. gəji krīpan pañī lē.”—*cāḍi 2.*<sup>1</sup>

ਸਮੁਦਰ [sāmōdər], ਸਮੁੰਦਰ [sāmōdər] See ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰ. 2 *xa* milk.

ਸਮੁੰਦਰਾਧਾਰੀ [sāmōdradhari] *xa* one who lives on milk (ਸਮੁੰਦਰ) alone.

ਸਮੁੰਦਾ [sāmōda] See ਸਮੁੰਦ. 2 a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev to whom the Guru expounded the attributes of spiritual versus and non-spiritual qualities essential for salvation.

ਸਮੁਦਾਇ [sāmōdaī], ਸਮੁਦਾਯ [sāmōday] *Skt n* a gathering, group. 2 a battle, war. 3 progress, advancement.

ਸਮੁੰਦਿ [sāmōdī] in the ocean. “nədia əte vah pəvhī sāmōdī nə jañīəhī.”—*jəpu.*

ਸਮੁੰਦੁ ਸਾਗਰੁ [sāmōdu sagəru] See ਸਮੁੰਦ ਸਾਗਰ.

ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰ [sāmōdr] *Skt n* ਸਮੁ-ਉਂਦ that which completely wets; the sea, ocean. This is the body of water that covers  $\frac{3}{5}$  portion of the earth. Scholars have visualised its five parts as follows:

(a) The first, spreading from America to Europe and touching half of Africa, is known as the Atlantic.<sup>2</sup>

(b) The ocean between Americas and Asia is known as the Pacific.<sup>3</sup>

(c) That which spreads from Africa to India and Australia is the Indian Ocean.<sup>4</sup>

(d) Arctic<sup>5</sup> Ocean is the body of water that

<sup>1</sup>Some think that this text is an error on the part of the writer. The original text is — “su madypan panke.”

<sup>2</sup>ਅੰਧ ਮਹਾਂਸਾਗਰ.

<sup>3</sup>ਸ਼ਾਂਤ ਮਹਾਂ ਸਾਗਰ.

<sup>4</sup>ਭਾਰਤੀਯ ਸਾਗਰ.

<sup>5</sup>ਉੱਤਰੀ ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰ.

is to the north of Asia, Europe and America and surrounds the North Pole.

(e) That surrounding the South Pole is known as the Antarctic<sup>6</sup> Ocean.

If one considers this carefully, then there are only the northern and southern oceans, the other three are included in them.

A part of the sea that encroaches upon land is known as ‘bay’ i.e. Bay of Bengal. The depth of the ocean is not uniform everywhere, but the maximum depth is thirty thousand feet. The tides of oceans greatly influence the climate. The water is less hot or cold according to the geographical degrees of latitude; it is icy cold near the Poles, but the quality of water is uniform everywhere. Scholars have identified nineteen different elements, in which salinity is predominant; the pressure of water in the sea increases by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  seer per square inch at the depth of every 33 feet. In this manner the pressure of water at a depth of 12000 feet would be 70 maunds per square inch.

The light of the sun’s rays can penetrate upto a depth of 330 feet, below which this penetration gradually decreases and there is complete darkness below 5580 feet.

The waxing and waning of the moon has a lot of impact on the tides. See ਜ਼ਾਰਭਾਟਾ.

There has been enormous advancement in oceanography and sophisticated instruments can now measure accurately the depth of the sea, increase in salinity, the movement of the tides, temperature etc.

The Purans have described seven oceans. See ਸਪਤ ਸਾਗਰ and for an accepted opinion on its origin see ਸਾਗਰ. “khar sāmōdr d̄h̄d̄holiē.”—*maru ə m l. 2* an indicator of number seven because the seas recognised are as many.

<sup>6</sup>ਦੱਖਣੀ ਸਾਗਰ.

**3** ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰ also means the sky in the Nighantu.  
**4** xa milk. **5** *adj* a coin that has official stamp on it. **6** wealthy, rich.  
**ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਸੁਤ** [səmuḍrsut] *n* the moon.—*sānāma*.  
**2** If we accept this etymology then fourteen gems and pearls, corals etc. can be called sāmudrsut.  
**ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਸੁਤ ਧਰ ਚਰ** [səmuḍrsut dhər cār] *n* son of the ocean, the moon; the sky that holds it and the arrow roaming therein.—*sānāma*. **2** a bird. **3** a cloud.  
**ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਸੁਤ ਧਰ ਧਰ** [səmuḍrsut dhər dhər] *n* the moon-embracer (sky), the arrow (star) embedded in it.—*sānāma*. **2** Shiv, whom the moon adorns; Kailash on whose top Shiv resides.  
**ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਫੇਨ** [səmuḍrphen] the foam of the ocean.  
**ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਬਾਜਿ** [səmuḍrbajɪ] *n* hippopotamus. **2** Ucheshrava, the sun's horse that emerged during the churning of the ocean. See ਲੋਹੀਓਂ.  
**ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਮੇਖਲਾ** [səmuḍrmekhla] earth, that has made the ocean a girdle.  
**ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਿਪੁ** [səmuḍrɪpu] See ਰਿਪੁਸਮੁਦ੍ਰ.  
**ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਿਕ** [səmuḍrɪk], **ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰੀਕ** [səmuḍrɪk] See ਸਾਮੁਦ੍ਰਿਕ. “pādhyo sāmudrɪk mē bəhu sodha.”—*NP*.  
**ਸਮੁਧਰਿਆ** [səmuḍhəriɪa], **ਸਮੁਧਰੇ** [səmuḍhəre], **ਸਮੁਧਾ** [səmuḍha] *Skt* ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਯੁਤ *adj* properly made, well established; salvaged. “kulsābuh sāmudhəre.”—*sāveye m 3 ke*. **2** lifted, raised to a high rank. “sɪv sənkaɖɪ sāmudhəriɪa.”—*sāveye m 3 ke*. “sadh sāgətɪ mɪɪɪ mähā əsadh sāmudha.”—*BG*  
**ਸਮੁਧਿਤ** [səmuḍhrɪt] See ਸਮੁਧਰਿਆ.  
**ਸਮੁੰਨਤਿ** [səmuḍnətɪ] *Skt* ਸਮੁੰਨਤਿ *n* progress. **2** superiority.  
**ਸਮੁਲਵੈ** [səmulvə] narrates, utters. “həri pərsɪo kəl sāmolve.”—*sāveye m 2 ke*.  
**ਸਮੁਲੇ** [səmulə] joyful. “sāmule sur əhure jəg.”—*ramav*. See ਸਮੁੱਲਾਸ.

**ਸਮੁੱਲਾਸ** [səmuḍllas] *Skt* समुल्लास *n* extreme joy, complete bliss. **2** exultation, heart's desire.  
**ਸਮੁਹ** [səmuḥ] *Skt n* a group, community. **2** *adv* completely, with all customary rituals. “mai ri, mati cārəṇ sāmuh.”—*sar m 5*. See ਸਬੁਹ **2**. **3** superb imagination.  
**ਸਮੁਚਾ** [səmuca] See ਸਮੁੱਚਯ.  
**ਸਮੁਰ** [səmur] *P* سَمُور a sable fox, the skin of which is worn as dress by rich people; sable-fur. **2** *Skt* समूर deerskin that students sit on while studying the Veds.  
**ਸਮੁਰਤੁ** [səmurətʊ] *n* an auspicious hour, lucky time. “bhəlo sāmurətʊ pura.”—*sor m 5*. **2** *adj* with a beautiful figure. **3** with a form; incarnate.  
**ਸਮੇਉ** [səmeʊ], **ਸਮੇਇ** [səmeɪ] *n* absorption, merger. See ਸਮਉਣਾ. “gərəb nɪvərɪ sāmēu.”—*sri m 1*. “seva surətɪ sāmēɪ.”—*māla m 3*. **2** *adj* absorbable.  
**ਸਮੇਹ** [səmeḥ] *adj* with rain. **2** cloudy. **3** *n* same face, countenance, feature. “gɪrgəṭ hi ke rāg kəməl sāmeh bəhu.”—*BGK*. ‘Even the chameleon has colour that looks like the pink of lotus flowers.’  
**ਸਮੇਕ** [səmek] *adj* equivalent, equal. **2** See ਸਮਯਕ.  
**ਸਮੇਜ** [səmej] *adj* united, mixed, blended, inclusive. “mat uṇayo prem sāmēj.”—*GV 6*.  
**ਸਮੇਟਣਾ** [səmeṭṇa], **ਸਮੇਟਨ** [səmeṭən] *v* to collect, gather scattered things in one place. “ɪɪ dhɪan drɪsəṭɪ sāmēṭɪa.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.  
**ਸਮੇਤ** [səmet] *part* including, alongwith, inclusive.  
**ਸਮੇਵ** [səmev] *adj* mixed, absorbed. “māte sāmēv cārṇə ōdhrəṇəḃ bhe dutərəḥ.”—*sāhəs m 5*. engrossed in love, they lie at his feet. “sri gurudev sāmēv su sāgət.”—*BGK*. **2** *adv* self, oneself, by oneself.  
**ਸਮੈ** [səme] *n* time, hour. “ek sāmē mokəu gəhɪ bādhe.”—*sar namdev*. **2** sleeps, reposes,

slumbers. "hukmo seve hukamu aradhe hukme same samae."—*sava m 4*.

ਸਮੈਸਰ [samesər], ਸਮੈਸਰਿ [samesərɪ] in time.

2 See ਸਮਸਰ. "drisəɽɪ samesərɪ."—*ram ə m 1*.

ਸਮੇਂਇ [səmoɪ], ਸਮੇਂਈ [səmoi] See ਸਮਾਉਣਾ and ਸਮੋਣਾ. "guru məhɪ apu səmoɪ səbəd vətai."—*var mēla m 1*. "ghəɽɪ ghəɽɪ joɽɪ səmoi."—*sor m 1*.

ਸਮੇਂਗੀ [səmogɪ] time gone by. "ramdas guru əmər səmogi."—*BG*.

ਸਮੋਣਾ [səmoɳa] See ਸਮਾਉਣਾ. 2 *v* to mix. 3 to mix cold and hot to make it even.

ਸਮੋਧ [səmodh] *n* an address; knowledge of the whole. "səke nə səmodh mən trɪsna nə mari hē."—*BGK*. 2 *adj* aware, with full knowledge.

ਸਮੋਰੈਂ [səməhē] *adv* facing, in front, face to face. "sərəb dano səməhē sɪdh ye."—*mādhata*.

ਸਮੰ [səmə] See ਸਮ. 2 See ਸਮੰਜੀਐ.

ਸਮੰਜਸ [səməjəs] *Skt* समजस् *adj* that which is suitable; appropriate, apposite, proper.

ਸਮੰਜੀਐ [səməjɛ] See ਸਮੰਜੀਐ. 2 ਸਮੰ-ਜੀਐ. "prəbhū choɽɪ ən lage nərəkɪ səmə jɛ."—*var jət*. 'Hellish is life.'

ਸਮੰਤ [səmət] *Skt* good end; whose phase is good; neighbourhood. 2 a boundary, limit. 3 *adv* all around, surrounding. 4 near, close. 5 See ਸਮੰਤ.

ਸਮੰਦ [səməd] *P* سمند *n* a cream-coloured horse.

ਸਮੁਹਾ [səmhə] See ਸਮਾਯ 2.

ਸੰਮੁਲਫਾਰ [səmmulphar] See ਸੰਖੀਆ.

ਸਮੁਥ [səmrəth] See ਸਮਰਥ. "tū səmrəth purəkhū mɪhərvanū."—*dhəna m 5*. "he səmrəth əgəm purən."—*mēla m 4 pərtal*.

ਸਮੁਜ [səmrəj], ਸਮੁਟ [səmrət] *Skt* समजक-राजते a rajah, monarch, emperor, king of kings.

ਸਮਿੱਧ [səmriddh] *Skt* समृद्ध *adj* with great powers, magnificent. "səmriddh bən rakhie."—*brəhəm*.

ਸਮਿੱਧਿ [səmriddhi] *Skt* समृद्धि *n* magnificence,

glory. "səmriddhɪvan hve joi."—*NP*.

ਸਮਿੱਧੁ [səmriddhu] See ਸਮਿੱਧ.

ਸਮਜ [səmy] See ਸਾਮਜ.

ਸਮਜਕ [səmyək] See ਸਮਕ.

ਸਮਜਤਾ [səmyta] See ਸਾਮਜਤਾ.

ਸਯ [səy] *n* a hundred, century. "səy səhəs səmp-hɪ."—*səvəye m 3 ke*. 'Lakhs of objects are offered.' 2 *A* ॐ an object, thing, entity. 3 *Skt* शय rest; a state. 4 sleep. 5 mind.

ਸਯਨ [səyən] *Skt n* a bed. 2 sleep.

ਸਯਨ ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ੀ [səyən ekadəʃi] *Skt* शयनैकादशी eleventh day of the lunar month of Harh of the Bikrami era. According to Hindu mythology Vishnu begins his sleep from this day. See ਦੇਵੇਬਾਠ ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ੀ.

ਸਯਾਸਤ [səyasət] See ਸਿਆਸਤ.

ਸਯਾਨ [səyan] See ਸੈਆਨ.

ਸਯਾਮ [səyam] See ਸਯਮ.

ਸਯਾਰ [səyar] *n* a jackal. 2 *A* ۱۲ one who travels. 3 a revolving star.

ਸਯਾਲ [səyal] *n* See ਸੀਆਲ. 2 See ਸਯਾਰ. 3 a famous tribe of Muslims in Jhang district that originated from Panwar Rajputs. Heer's lover, Ranjha belonged to this tribe. "jun səyal jaɽ ki dhəro."—*cəɽɪtr 98*.

ਸਯੰਕਾਲ [səyəkəl] See ਸਾਯੰਕਾਲ. "tuhi pit bana səyəkəl dharyo."—*cəɽɪtr 1*.

ਸਯੰਦਨ [səyədən] See ਸਯੰਦਨ.

ਸਯੰਦਰੀ [səyədri] See ਸੈਰੰਧੀ.

ਸੱਯਦ [səyyəd] See ਸੈਯਦ.

ਸੱਯਾ [səyya] *Skt* शय्या *n* a cot, bed, couch.

ਸੱਯਾਦ [səyyad] See ਸਈਆਦ.

ਸਰ [sər] *Skt* सरस् *n* a pond. "sər bhəɽɪ thəl həriavle."—*sri ə m 1*. "nəu sər subhər dəsvē pure."—*sɪdhgosəɽɪ*. Here sər stands for senses. 2 water. "bhəne thəl sɪɽɪ sər vəhē."—*suhɪ m 1 sucəji*. 'There is water on the dune'. 3 शर an arrow; a shaft. "sər sədhe agas kəu."—*var majh m 2*. 4 a reed, sacchrum arundinaceum "ape dhənokh ape sər bəna."

—*maru solhe m l*. 'He is himself the reed and the steel.' **5** indicative of number five because Kam, the god of Love is supposed to have five arrows. **6** cream of milk. **7** root of plant *Cymbopogon arom aticus*. **8** *Pkt* appropriate time, suitable hour. "sər əpsər ki sar nə jaŋhi."—*sor m l*. **9** equal, even. "name sər bhərɪ sona lehu."—*bher namdev*. **10** a sea, ocean. **11** a breath, voice, life. "avət jat nak sər hoi."—*gōḍ kəbir*. 'is the limit of endurance.' **12** *P* the top of the head; head. "məm sər muɪ əjraɪl gərɪphətəh."—*tlīg m l*. "nə əkəl sər."—*var sar m l*. **13** a victory, triumph. "des sərəb sər kino."—*GPS*. **14** a chieftain. **15** *A* 𑂔 evil, wickedness. **16** *Dg* milk.

ਸਰ ਅਪਸਰ [sər əpsər] See ਸਰ and ਅਪਸਰ.

ਸਰਅਰਿ [sər-əɪɪ] *n* an arrow with a half-moon. —*sənama*. 'a sickle shaft that can destroy the enemy's arrow.' **2** sword.—*sənama*.

ਸਰਈ [sərəi] See ਸਰਯੀ. **2** enough, sufficient. See ਸਰਣਾ.

ਸਰਸ [sərəs] *Skt adj* juicy, moist. **2** with the nine emotions/sentiments of poetics. **3** The six types of flavours. **4** with pleasure. "rut aile sərəs bəsət mah."—*bəsət m l*. **5** *Skt* सद्वा balanced, even. "apən sərəs kiəu nə jəgət koi."—*səveye m 4 ke*. **6** *Skt* सख्य happy, glad. "sɪkh sət səbhɪ sərse hoe."—*sor m 5*. **7** *Pkt* extra, more, excessive.

ਸਰਸਉ [sərsəu] See ਸਰਸ. **2** *n* mustard. See ਸਰਸਪ. "kaci sərsəu pɛɪkɛ."—*s kəbir*.

ਸਰਸਅੜਾ [sərəs-əɾa] *adj* was elated, felt happy. See ਸਰਸ.

ਸਰਸਨ [sərsən] See ਸਰਸ 6. to flourish; to be happy; to burst with happiness. "dərsən pərsən sərsən hərsən."—*asa m 5*.

ਸਰਸਪ [sərsəp] *Skt* सरसप *n* mustard, rapeseed plant or crop. See *P* سر شف ਸਰਸਫ.

ਸਰਸਵ [sərsəv] See ਸਰਸਪ. "tā məhɪ ɖar

sərsəvhɪ dəyo."—*cəɪɪtr 95*.

ਸਰਸਾ [sərsa] a town in district Hissar founded in the sixth century AD by Saras Rajput, where a gurdwara in the name of Guru Nanak Dev is located near the house of the five pirs. It is a famous pilgrimage as Guru Gobind Singh also stayed here while travelling from Malva towards the South. Nabha's ruler, Maharaja Hira Singh spent a lot of money to get a beautiful gurdwara constructed there. The gurdwara gets an annual grant of Rs. 325/- from Patiala and Rs. 26/- from Nabha. There is some non-irrigating land donated to the gurdwara by devotees of some villages. Sarsa is a station on the Bombay Baroda Central India Railway. **2** a rivulet between Anandpur and Chamkaur. When Guru Gobind Singh left Anandpur for Chamkaur, then many Sikhs were drowned in this rivulet and a lot of war material also got lost. This event is known as 'gurumarɪa' among the Sikhs.

ਸਰਸਾਈ [sərsai] *n* excess, tyranny. **2** happiness, joy.

ਸਰ ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ [sər sastrə] *n* Dhanurved. See ਗੰਤਾ 2.

ਸਰਸਾਹੀ [sarsahi] *n* a measure of weight that is one sixteenth of a kacha seer, or two tolas. **2** a measure of land that is the ninth portion of a marla.<sup>1</sup> See ਮਿਣਤੀ.

ਸਰਸਾਮ [sərsam] *P* سرس tumor in the head; swelling in the brain. See ਸੰਨਿਪਾਤ for information on this disease.

ਸਰਸਾਰ [sərsar] *P* سرسار *adj* intoxicated, drunk. **2** drowned in, absorbed.

ਸਰਸਿਅੜਾ [sərsɪəɾa], ਸਰਸਿਆ [sərsɪa] *adj* happy, elated. "sərsɪəɾe mere bhai səbh mita."—*asa chət m 5*.

ਸਰਸਿਜ [sərsɪj] *n* a lotus, which blossoms in a pond.

ਸਰਸਿਜ ਸੁਤ [sərsɪj sət] the son of lotus, Brahma. <sup>1</sup>sərsahi or bisvasi is one and the same thing.

**ਸਰਸੀ** [sərsi] See ਸਰਣਾ. will be completed. “mən sərsi kaj.”—*bāsāt kəbir*. **2** exceeded, **3** was delighted. **4** *n* a metre in poetry, that was named sothra in Gurupad Prem Prakash by Bawa Sumer Singh. It has four lines of 27 matras each; the first pause is at the 16<sup>th</sup> matra, the second at the subsequent eleventh matra and the end is organised as guru and ləghu (S)

Example:

eka mai jōgətī vīai, tīnī cele pərvaṇu,  
īku sāsari īku bhēḍari, īku lae dibaṇu.

—jəpu.

pərdara pərdhən pərlobha, həume bīkhe  
bīkar,  
dusəṭbhau tēj nīd pərai, kam krodh cēḍar.

—māla m 1.

(b) The characteristic of vərṇīk sərsi metre is that it has four lines, and each line has matra-combinations as III, ISI, SII, ISI, ISI, ISI, SIS. There are two pauses, one after the eleventh character, and the other after the tenth thereafter. This metre is also called pāckavli.

Example:

sīmrət prem se guru gīra, rəhte jəg me sēda  
sukhi,

kərət bīhar kar jəgke, nəhī hovət so kēda  
dukhi.

**5** got juicy; succulent. **6** *Skt* a pond; a tank full of water. “jō bhāv bhurī bhəra sərsi.”  
—*NP*.

**ਸਰਸੀਰੁਹ** [sərsiruh] *Skt n* that which grows in a pond; a lotus.

**ਸਰਸੁਤੀ** [sərsuti] See ਸਰਸੁਤੀ. “gōga jəmna godavri sərsuti, te kərhi udəm dhurī sadhū ki tai.”  
—*māla m 4*.

**ਸਰਸੇਰੁ** [sərseru], **ਸਰਸੇਰੋ** [sərsero] lotus. See ਸਰਸੀਰੁਹ. “pāk bīkhe bəsta rəs me rəs urədh ko nīsra sərsero.”—*NP*. ‘The lotus blossoms

happily in mire and water and emerges higher than them.’

**ਸਰਸੋ** [sərsō] See ਸਰਸਪ.

**ਸਰਸੋਧ** [sərsodh] शरसौध *n* a temple of arrows. “cəhū or ghīryo sərsodh sīvō.”—*rudr*. ‘So many arrows were showered from all sides that a temple of arrows got erected.’

**ਸਰਸੁਤ** [sərsəsvət] *Skt* सरस्वत् *n* that which contains water; a pond or a tank. **2** a sea, an ocean. **3** See ਸਰਸੁਤ. **4** *adj* knowledgeable.

**ਸਰਸੁਤੀ** [sərsəsvəti] *Skt n* land made wet with water. **2** Saraswati is the name of a river in the Veds at the border of Brahmavart, which the Aryans first inhabited and considered Saraswati to be as pure as subsequently their inheritors regarded the Ganges. Now it flows out from Sirmaur area and disappears into the sand and re-emerges at many places and meets Ghaggar in the area of Patiala. **3** according to the Purans, wife of Brahma, the goddess of knowledge and speech. Her beauty is described as — “cīṭṭa rāg, āg sājile, məstək te cēdrma, hətth vicc viṇa, kəməl phull vicc vīrajman.”

The Vaishnavas of Bengal believe that, like Lachhmi and Ganga, she was the consort of Vishnu. Once all the three goddesses fought amongst themselves, then Vishnu, believing Saraswati to be quarrelsome, as also realizing that he couldn't handle more than one consort, gave Saraswati to Brahma and Ganga to Shiv and kept Lachhmi for himself. **4** brahmi, a herb. **5** malkāgni, a scrambling shrub and its bitter seed. **6** a cow. **7** *adj* knowledgeable.

**ਸਰਹ** [sərah] See ਸਰਾ.

**ਸਰਹੱਦ** [sərhədd] *P* a boundary, a line which demarcates the border of a country or land.

**ਸਰਹਾਲੀ** [sərhali] a village in district Amritsar known for Gurdwara Chubacha Sahib, raised

in the memory of Guru Arjan Dev. See **ਚੁਬੱਚਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ** 2.

**ਸਰਹਿੰਦ** [sərhɪd] an important town of Hindustan. Ferozeshah Tughlaq separated it from the rule of Samana and made it the capital of a suba with this name. It was a large and wealthy town during the Mughal reign and had twenty-eight districts under it. On 13 Poh Sammat 1761, Vazir Khan the subedar got the younger sons of Guru Gobind Singh, Baba Zorawar Singh and Fateh Singh, killed here, as a result of which Mata Gujri also breathed her last in utter grief.

Banda Bahadur conquered Sirhind on 1 Jeth Sammat 1767 and killed Vazir Khan.<sup>1</sup> In Sammat 1820 Hakim Zain Khan was eliminated by the Khalsa Dal and gurdwaras were raised in Sirhind. The town is known as 'Gurumari' amongst the Sikhs; now it is in the state of Patiala. See **ਫਤੇ ਗੜ੍ਹ**. Sirhind has the following gurdwaras:

1 Shaheedganj 1. When Banda Bahadur conquered Sirhind, six thousand Sikhs were cremated here.

2 Shaheedganj 2. Jathedar Sukha Singh was martyred here while inflicting defeat upon Jain Khan.

3 Shaheedganj 3. Jathedar Malla Singh was martyred here while scoring victory over Jain Khan.

4 Jotisaroop, the place where the Sahibzadas and Mataji, their grandmother, were cremated.

5 Tharha Sahib, where the sixth Guru  
<sup>1</sup>Bhai Santokh Singh has shown the capture of Sirhind before the passing away of Guru Gobind Singh and even Giani Gyan Singh has given the year of it as 1764 (Sammat). However this is a grave error, because in this year, Banda Bahadur had not even met Guru Gobind Singh.

rested for a while.

6 Fatehgarh, where the Sahibzadas were martyred. It has a grant of property worth four thousand rupees from the time of the Sikh rule and from Maharaja of Patiala. A huge fair is held here on 13 Poh. This place is about one and a half miles away from the railway station of Sirhind.

7 The tower of Mata Gujri, where she was under house arrest along with the Sahibzadas and where she breathed her last.

8 Vimangarh, the place where the bodies of Mataji and the Sahibzadas were brought from Fatehgarh and kept overnight to be bathed and taken for cremation to Jotisaroop.  
**ਸਰਹੰਗ** [sərhəŋg] *P* سرهنگ a chieftain, who is the head of soldiers. **2** a wrestler, an athlete. **3** chief of a kotwali (Police station). **4** a gate-keeper.

**ਸਰਕ** [səɾək] See **ਸੜਕ**. **2** See **ਸਰਕਣਾ**. **3** See **ਸੜਕਾ**. "səɾək səstrə jhar-hī."—*VN*. **4 A** شرق to shine. **5** the east, where the sun rises.

**ਸਰਕਸ਼** [səɾkəʃ] *P* سرکش a rebel, mutineer. "səɾkəʃ hoɪ əphat uʃhai."—*GPS*. **2** arrogant, proud.

**ਸਰਕਣ** [səɾkəɳ], **ਸਰਕਣਾ** [səɾəkɳə] *Skt n* sliding. **2** shifting. **3** creeping slowly.

**ਸਰਕਪ** [səɾkəp] See **ਸਿਰਕਪ**.

**ਸਰਕਰਦਾ** [səɾkəɾdā] *P* سرکردہ a chief agent, headman of workers, chief officer.

**ਸਰਕਰਾ** [səɾkəɾā] *Skt* सरकरा *n* raw sugar. **2** sugar. **3** a pebble, gravel.

**ਸਰਕੜਾ** [səɾkəɾā] See **ਸਰਕੁੜਾ**.

**ਸਰਕਾਮ** [səɾkəɱ] *P* سرکام *n* concern, relation, connection. **2** business. "əb nahɪ əvəɾ səɾkəɱ."—*səvəye m 5 ke*.

**ਸਰਕਾਰ** [səɾkəɾ] *P* سرکار *n* government. **2** a royal court. **3** a ruler. **4** the people. "duje bhāɪ dūsəʃu atma ohu teri səɾkəɾ."—*sri m 3*. **5** During the sMughal rule, the head office or



GURDWARA FATEHGARH SAHIB — SIRHIND



head officer was given this name. 6 *Skt* one who makes arrows.

**ਸਰਕੁੜਾ** [særkura] *Skt* शरकाण्ड a reed.

**ਸਰਕੋਪ** [særkop], **ਸਰਕੋਬ** [særkob] *P* سرکوب *adj* chief, boss, oppressor. “særkop sardar.” –*səloh*. 2 *n* a mace, club.

**ਸਰਕ੍ਰ** [særkræ] See **ਸਰਕਰਾ** 2. “æsæthɪ cur sækræ.” –*cāḍi* 2. ‘crushed bones like pebbles on a riverside.’

**ਸਰਖ** [særəkh] See **ਸਰਕਣ**. the act of moving forward. “hærkhe særkhe bæsubdevhɪ ke pæg jai chuyo jəmna jəl te.” –*krīṣən*. “sæmuhɪ cāḍ sive særkhe.” –*krīṣən*. 2 with joy. 3 *A* شرف the point of a sword or a spear. 4 a root, base. 5 a beginning, an origin.

**ਸਰਖੜ** [særəxət] *P* سرخ n a caption, an address. 2 a receipt. “særkhət əb hi hām te lehu lɪkhaɪkə.” –*cəritr* 162. 3 a certificate; a testimonial.

**ਸਰਖਪ** [særəhəp] mustard. See **ਸਰਜਪ**. “særkhəp sag bənai.” –*NP*.

**ਸਰਖਿਓ** [særkhio], **ਸਰਖਯੋ** [særkhyo] See **ਸਰਖ**. “krudhke juddh-hɪ ko særkhyo he.” –*cāḍi* 1. 2 See **ਸਰਖ** 3.

**ਸਰਗ** [særəg] *Skt* सर्ग *n* See **ਸੁਯ** *n* a sacrifice, a renunciation. 2 a chapter; a section. 3 creation, world, earth. “lækhət særəg bhəhrat.” –*parəs*. 4 origin. 5 source of water, spring. 6 nature.

**ਸਰਗਸ਼ਤ** [særgəʂət] *P* سرگشت *n* an umbrella, especially one held over the head of the bridegroom during the marriage ceremony.

**ਸਰਗਨਾ** [særgəna] *P* سرغنہ chief villain. 2 the head of a tribe.

**ਸਰਗਮ** [særgəm] *Skt* सरगम. *n* nomenclature of the seven ascending or descending notes: ṣarəj (ਸ), riṣəbh (ਰ), gādhār (ਗ), mādhyam (ਮ), pācam (ਪ), dhəvet (ਧ), and niṣad (ਨ).

**ਸਰਗਰਦਾਂ** [særgardā], **ਸਰਗਰਦਾਨ** [særgərdan] *P* سرگردان one whose head is spinning; amazed, befuddled.

**ਸਰਗੁਣ** [særguṇ], **ਸਰਗੁਨ** [særgun], **ਸਰਗੁਨੀ** [særguni] *Skt* सर्गुण *adj* with qualities; with the three qualities of Maya: sət, rəj, təm. “særguṇ nɪrguṇ thape naū.” –*asa* m 5. “særguṇ nɪrguṇ nɪrākar.” –*sukhmāni*. “tū nɪrguṇ tū særguni.” –*gəu* m 5. 2 knowledgeable and skilled. 3 with a ਗੁਣ (rope).

**ਸਰਘਾ** [særgha] *Dg* n a honeybee.

**ਸਰਘੀ** [særghi] *A* سحر a meal taken before dawn. See **ਰਮਜਾਨ** 2.

**ਸਰਚਣਾ** [særəçna] *v* to feel interested or satisfied. 2 to entertain. 3 to be content. “həm bhrata kɪh bɪdhɪ sərçāɪ.” –*GPS*.

**ਸਰਜ** [særəj] *adj* dusty. 2 *n* a lotus flower. 3 *Skt* सर्ज warning; removal. “mar mar kə kop-hɪ sərje.” –*cəritr* 405. 4 sal tree. 5 See **ਸਰਜਨ** 2. “əpno mət sərjyo.” –*GPS*. 6 *Skt* सरज : सर (from cream) न (created, churned), churned out of cream; butter.

**ਸਰਜਜ** [særjəj] The writer has erroneously transcribed this word instead of **ਸੂਰਜਜ**. There the meaning of **ਸੂਰਜਜ** is son of Surya (Sun), the horse. See **ਔਗ** 613. 2 See **ਸੂਰਜਜ**.

**ਸਰਜਨ** [særjən] *Skt* सर्जन *n* the rear flank of the army. 2 origin, creation. “sudha sərovər ko sərjavət.” –*GPS*. 3 a surgeon; a doctor who performs operations.

**ਸਰਜਾਲ** [særjal], **ਸਰਜਾਲਾ** [særjala] *n* a net cast in a pond to catch fish etc. “mənu maɪa bədhɪo sərjalɪ.” –*bitla* ə m 1. 2 an illusion of water.

**ਸਰਜਾਲਿ** [særjalɪ] in the net. See **ਸਰਜਾਲ** 1.

**ਸਰਜੀ** [særji] See **ਸਰਜਨ**. 2 *adj* alive; aware; animate. “səthavər te sunkə sərji.” –*krīṣən*.

**ਸਰਜੀਉ** [særjiu] *adj* alive, aware, living. “særjiu kaɪ-hɪ nɪrjiu puɪ-hɪ.” –*gəu* kəbir.

**ਸਰਜੀਤ** [særjit] *Skt* irrigated. *adj* watered, moist. 2 verdant. 3 possessing vital force. 4 the Creator, the Maker, “əgə̃m sərjit səbaɪa.” –*var* mēla m 1.

**ਸਰਜੂ** [særju] See **ਸਰਯੂ**. “ban panɪ kəman le

bīhrēt sərju tir.”—*ramav*.

**ਸਰਜੂਦਾਸ** [sərjudas] See ਨਿਰੀਕਾਰੀਏ.

**ਸਰਣ** [sərət], **ਸਰਣਾ** [sərta] *Skt* शरट *n* a lizard, chameleon.

**ਸਰਣੋਬ** [sərdob] *adj* water deep enough to rise above the head of a standing man. **2** covered from head to foot. “sar ḍob loh me deh soI.”—*GPS*. ‘the entire body sheathed in armour and weapons.’

**ਸਰਣ** [sərən] *Skt n* a voyage; going away. **2** *Skt* a refuge, home. **3** a shelter, protection. **4** *adj* sheltering, protecting.

**ਸਰਣਜਾਚਿਕ** [sərənjacik] *adj* who supplicates for shelter; who seeks protection; one who asks for refuge. “sərənjacik prətīpalən.”—*səveye m 2 ke*.

**ਸਰਣਜੋਗ** [sərənjoj] *adj* worthy of refuge; deserving shelter.

**ਸਰਣਾ** [sərna] short form of ਸਰਣਾਗਤ. **2** *v* to be completed, to be accomplished. “tjhbīnkiu sərə.”—*bīla chāt m 5*. “jini jini namu dhīaia tin ke kaj sərə.”—*barəhmaha majh m 5*.

**ਸਰਣਾਇ** [sərnaɪ] a refugee. **2** a shelter, haven. “gərib das ki prəbhū sərnaɪ.”—*gōḍ m 5*.

**ਸਰਣਾਇਆ** [sərnaɪa] a refugee; one who has come under protection. “səgəl tiagɪ nanək sərnaɪa.”—*suhi m 5*.

**ਸਰਣਾਈ** [sərnaɪ] shelter, refuge. “ṭhakur tum sərnaɪ aɪa.”—*sar m 5*.

**ਸਰਣਾਗਤ** [sərnaɡət] *adj* one who has come for shelter. “sərnaɡət prətīpalək həri suami.”—*dhəna m 4*.

**ਸਰਣਾਲਾਜ** [sərnaləj] *n* a (place where refugees find) shelter. **2** a gurdwara. **3** the Creator.

**ਸਰਣਿ** [sərənɪ] See ਸਰਣ. **2** *Skt* a passage, path, way, footpath, road. ਸਰਣਿ is also correct. **3** *Skt* शरण्य capable of protecting one who has sought shelter. **4** the earth; land.

**ਸਰਣਿ ਸਮਰਥ** [sərənɪ səmrəθ] *adj* capable of

giving shelter. “sərənɪ səmrəθ əgocər suami.”—*suhi m 5*.

**ਸਰਣਿਸਮਾਈ** [sərənɪsəmai] where refugees can be put; one who takes refugees under his protection. “sərənɪ səmai das-hɪtu.”—*gəu m 5*.

**ਸਰਣਿਸੂਰ** [sərənɪsur] *Skt* शरण्यशूर *adj* brave enough to protect refugees i.e. who doesn't give in but fights against the enemies. “sərənɪsur bhəɡvanhɪ.”—*var jet*. “sərənɪsur phare jəmkagər.”—*gəu m 5*.

**ਸਰਣਿ ਜੋਗੁ** [sərənɪ jogu] *adj* capable of providing shelter. “sərənɪ jogu səmrəθu mohənu.”—*gəu chāt m 5*.

**ਸਰਣਿਬੰਦਨ** [sərənɪbədən] worthy of respect as a protector. “sərənɪbədən kəruṇapəte.”—*kedā m 5*.

**ਸਰਣੀ** [sərni] See ਸਰਣ and ਸਰਣਿ.

**ਸਰਣਜ** [sərny] See ਸਰਨਯ.

**ਸਰਤ** [sərət] *A* بشر *n* a promise, vow. **2** a condition.

**ਸਰਤਾ** [sərta] See ਸਰਿਤਾ.

**ਸਰਤਾਜ** [sərtaj] a coronet. **2** a canopy over the head. **3** chieftain, leader.

**ਸਰਤਾਨ** [sərtan] *A* سرطان *n* the zodiac sign for Cancer. See ਕਰਕ. **2** *adj* courageous, brave.

**ਸਰਤੇਸ** [sərtəs] King of streams, the ocean. —*sənama*. **2** Lord Varun.—*sənama*.

**ਸਰਤੇਸਜਾ** [sərtəsja] poison born from the chief of the streams i.e. the ocean; venom.—*sənama*. **2** Lachhmi (goddess of wealth)—*sənama*.

**ਸਰਤੇਸਰੀ** [sərtəsri], **ਸਰਤੇਸ੍ਵਰੀ** [sərtəsvari] the queen of streams (rivers), Ganga.—*sənama*.

**ਸਰਥਲੀ** [sərthəli] a village in district Hoshiarpur, tehsil Una where a gurdwara in the name of Guru Gobind Singh is situated.

**ਸਰਦ** [sərəd] *P* سرد *adj* cold, cool. **2** *Skt* शरद. *n* autumn. “ruti sərəd əḍəbro əsu kətike həri pias jiu.”—*ram ruti m 5*. **3** a year. **4** a bow and arrow; a sheath; a quiver.

**ਸਰਦਖਾਨਹ** [sərədʰxənəh], **ਸਰਦਖਾਨਾ** [sərədʰkhana] *P* سردخانه *n* a cool home, basement or house

cooled by using damp jute cloth etc. “rəhɪt sərədɪkhanə me joɪ.”—*GPS*.

**ਸਰ ਦਰਦ** [sər dərəd] See ਸਿਰਪੀੜ.

**ਸਰਦਲ** [sərdəl] *n* a threshold, the top arm of a door frame.

**ਸਰਦਾ** [sərda] *n* one which offers sər (water); a bowl, cup. **2** *P* **۲** a Kabuli melon, the seed of which was first brought to India by Babar. “sərde məgvæ ɪk ək.”—*GPS*.

**ਸਰਦਾਈ** [sərdai] *n* coolness. **2** a medicine or drink that cools, prepared by blending crushed almonds, cardamom, black peppers, chicory, petals of rose sown in Chet with mɪʃri (sugar lumps) and cold water, especially drunk in the summer months. **3** ground bhəg (hemp) is also referred to as sərdaɪ by some people.

**ਸਰਦਾਰ** [sərdar] *P* **۲** a leader, chieftain, premier. **2** See ਸਰਦ. **3** a year. “sərdar bɪsətɪcar kəlɪ-əvtar chətr phɪraɪə.”—*kəlki*. ‘For twenty four years Kaliavtar (prophet ordained to put an end to evil) will keep an umbrella over the head. i.e. will rule.’

**ਸਰਦਾਰੀ** [sərdari] the rank of the sardar.

**ਸਰਦੀ** [sərɪdɪ] *n* coldness, coolness; winter.

**ਸਰਦੂਲ** [sərdul] See ਸਾਰਦੂਲ.

**ਸਰਦੂਲ ਸਿੰਘ** [sərdul sɪŋh] the elder son of Baba Ala Singh who was born in 1715 and died during his father’s life time in 1763.

**ਸਰਧ** [sərədh] *Skt* faith, sentiment, belief. “səj bɪchaj sərədh əpara.”—*suhɪ m 5*. **2** interest, wish, desire. “hər penən kɪ həmarɪ sərədh gəɪ.”—*var vəd m 4*. **3** *Skt n* an army. **4** *adj* strong.

**ਸਰਧਨ** [sərədhən] *adj* wealthy, affluent. “nɪrdhən sərədhən donəu bhaj.”—*bhər kəbir*.

**ਸਰਧਾ** [sərədhə] *n* faith, belief. See ਸੁੱਧਾ. “sərədhə lagɪ səgɪ prɪtmə.”—*ram ruti m 5*.

**ਸਰਧਿ** [sərədhɪ] *adj* venerable, worthy of devotion. “sərədhɪ kəu sərədhɪa.”—*maru jədev*. ‘worshipped the Creator worthy of devotion.’ **2** a sheath, quiver. See ਇਖੁਧਿ.

**ਸਰਧਿਆ** [sərədhɪa] See ਸਰਧਿ. **2** faith. “bəhət mən sərədhɪa.”—*asa chət m 4*.

**ਸਰਨ** [sərən] *n* slope next to a well on which oxen walk as they pull a leather bucket. See ਸਰਣਿ. “apən sərən dɪsa təb gəyo.”—*GPS*.

**2** See ਸਰਣ 3. “sərən pərən sadhu, an than bɪsare.”—*sar pərtal m 5*. **3** a veterinary disease that slackens the muscles of the legs.

**ਸਰਨਗ** [sərənəg] *adj* one who accepts refuge, refugee.

**ਸਰਨਭਾ** [sərənəbha] See ਭਾ.

**ਸਰਨਰੀਆ** [sərənəriə] *adj* one who accepts refuge, refugee. “nanək sərənriə.”—*bɪha m 5*.

**ਸਰਨਾਈ** [sərnai] a shelter, refuge. See ਸਰਣਾਈ. **2** *Skt* ਸਹਨਾਈ. “kɪsɪ tula de kɪs sərənai. kɪs hū nəkə det cəɖhaj.”—*NP*.

**ਸਰਨਾਰੀ** [sərnahɪ] disproportionate. **2** a shelter, refuge, haven. “pəg ləgɪ ram rəhə sərənahɪ.”—*dhəna kəbir*.

**ਸਰਨਾਗ** [sərənag] short form for ਸਰਨਾਗਤ.

**ਸਰਨਾਗਤ** [sərənagət] See ਸਰਣਾਗਤ.

**ਸਰਨਾਗਨਾ** [sərənagna] a refugee, one who has beseeched for shelter. “jo prəbhu kɪ sərənagna.”—*maru ə m 5*.

**ਸਰਨਾਗੈ** [sərənagɛ] is sheltered. “nanək sərənagɛ.”—*bɪla m 5*.

**ਸਰਨਾਜੋਗ** [sərənajog], ਸਰਨਿਜੋਗ [sərənɪjog] qualified to accept shelter. “mənəsa purən sərənajog.”—*sukhməni*. “tu səmɾəthu sərənɪjog.”—*kan m 5*.

**ਸਰਨਜ** [sərənɪ] *Skt* शरण्य *adj* one who protects the refugee. **2** one capable of protecting the sheltered. “sərnyə səhayə.”—*VN*.

**ਸਰਪ** [sərəp] *Skt* सर्प (See ਸਿੁਪ) voyage, gait. **2** slow pace, tardy movement. **3** a snake, serpent. “kəɪ jənəm pəkhi sərəp hoɪo.”—*gəu m 5*. See ਸਰਪਿੰਦ.

**ਸਰਪਤਾਤ** [sərəptat] Kashyap, the father of snakes.—*sənama*.

**ਸਰਪਤਾਤਣੀ ਇਸਣੀ** [sərəptatɪ ɪsɪ] *n* military.

- army.—*sānāma*. Kasyap, the father of snakes, his earth, the army of his patron Lord.
- ਸਰਪਨਿ** [səɾəpnɪ], **ਸਰਪਨੀ** [səɾəpni] *Skt* सर्पिणी *n* a female snake. 2 i.e. maya. “səɾpənɪ kə vəsɪ jɪəɾa.”—*sri ə m 1*. “səɾpəni te upəɾɪ nəhi bəliā.”—*asa kəbir*.
- ਸਰਪਮੇਧ** [səɾəpmedh], **ਸਰਪਯਗਯ** [səɾəpyəgy] a religious sacrifice involving violence to snakes. This was the sacrifice Janamejya conducted to avenge the death of his father Parichhat (Parikshit) at the hands of the snakes. The place where this sacrifice took place was ‘səɾəpdəmən-kṣetr’ and is now known as “spidō” in the Jind State.
- ਸਰਪਰ** [səɾpəɾ] *Pkt* adv without doubt, unquestionably; indisputably. “səɾpəɾ uthi cəlṇa.”—*sri m 5*. “rēgu nə ləgi parbrəhəm ta səɾpəɾ nəɾke jəɪ.”—*sri ə m 5*. 2 on the head.
- ਸਰਪਰਸੁ** [səɾpəɾəst] *P* سرپرست *adj* a patron, protector.
- ਸਰਪਰਸੁੀ** [səɾpəɾəsti] *n* patronage.
- ਸਰਪਰਾਜ** [səɾəpɾaj] *n* Sheshnag. 2 Vasuki.
- ਸਰਪਾਰਿ** [səɾəpəɾɪ], **ਸਰਪਾਰੀ** [səɾəpəɾi] *n* Garud, snake’s enemy. 2 a peacock. 3 a mongoose.
- ਸਰਪਿੰਦ** [səɾpɪnd] *n* the king of snakes, Sheshnag and Vasuki. See *E* Serpent. “səɾpɪnd gɪɾɪnd khəgɪnd tʊlə.”—*NP*. ‘Girindar (hilly chieftains) who are like Sarapraj, to them the king of birds is the same as Garud.’
- ਸਰਪੀ** [səɾpi] *Skt* सर्पिस् *n* ghee, clarified butter. “d̥har səɾoə vɪkhe səɾpi mədh pavək pavət joɪ əbhāga.”—*NP*.
- ਸਰਪੇਚ** [səɾpɛc] *P* سرپےچ *n* a turban, head-dress. 2 an ornament like a plume worn on the head that adorns the turban. “lālən ko səɾpɛc suhəyo.”—*cəɾitr 109*.
- ਸਰਫ** [səɾəf] *A* صرف *n* wandering, travelling. 2 a test. 3 expenditure. 4 advantage. 5 knowledge of vocabulary. 6 the way of the world. 7 *A* شرف honour, veneration, praise. 8 a faqir, who was the resident of Panipat. See ਸੇਖ ਸਰਫ. 9 a Muslim resident of Kandhar who became a devotee of Guru Nanak Dev.
- ਸਰਫ ਅਲੀ** [səɾəf əli] a lieutenant in Aurangzeb’s army who was present during the last battle of Anandpur.
- ਸਰਫਰਾਜ** [səɾfəɾəz] *P* سرراز proud; one who holds his head high. 2 an increase in respect and power.
- ਸਰਫਰਾਜੀ** [səɾfəɾəzi] *P* سرزازي *n* arrogance, pride. 2 headship, honour. “dəi səɾfəɾəzi tɪs kala.”—*GPS*.
- ਸਰਫਾ** [səɾpʰa] *A* صرف *n* frugality, parsimony, niggardliness. “səɾpʰə səɾpʰə sədə sədə evə gəi vihəɪ.”—*səva m 1*.
- ਸਰਫੀ** [səɾpʰi] *A* صرفي *adj* a grammarian, philologist. 2 *n* short form for ਅਸਰਫੀ. “səɾpʰi kəɖh əgɾ gɾu dhəɾi.”—*GV 10*.
- ਸਰਬ** [səɾəb] *Skt* सर्व *adj* all, whole. “səɾəb rog ko ɔkhədhv namu.”—*sukhməni*. 2 *Skt* सर्व *n* Lord Shiv, who slays with a ਸਰ (arrow).
- ਸਰਬਸ** [səɾbəs] See ਸਰਬਸੁ.
- ਸਰਬਸਕਤਿਮਾਨ** [səɾəbsəkətɪman] *adj* omnipotent, possessing all powers. 2 *n* the Creator, Vahguru.
- ਸਰਬਸਤਾ** [səɾbəstə] *P* سرستا *adj* whose head is tied. 2 hidden, secret.
- ਸਰਬਸਧਾਰੀ** [səɾəbsədhəɾi] *adj* nourishing all, supporting all. “pəɾəupkəɾi səɾəbsədhəɾi.”—*dev m 5*. 2 owning everything.
- ਸਰਬਸੁ** [səɾbəsʊ] *Skt* सर्वसु *n* pelf and power. “kəɾ gəhɪ line səɾbəsʊ dɪne.”—*sor m 5*. 2 all essence, quintessence. “səɾbəsʊ chodɪ məhəɾəs pije.”—*gəu kəbir*.
- ਸਰਬਸੁ ਹਾਗਣਿ** [səɾəbsuhəgəɳɪ] always lucky; who is never widowed. “həɾɪ ki nəɾɪ su səɾəbsuhəgəɳɪ.”—*suhɪ chət m 1*.
- ਸਰਬਸੁਖਾਂ ਸੁਖ** [səɾəbsukhā sukʰ] *n* the culmination of all joys, spiritual bliss. 2 everlasting joy, eternal happiness.

**ਸਰਬਸੋ** [sərabso] See ਸਰਬਸੁ. “mere sərəbso gobīd.”—*kan m 5*.

**ਸਰਬਸੰਮਤਿ** [sərabśəmətɪ] unanimity, consensus. **2** unanimous view point.

**ਸਰਬਕਲਾ** [sərabkəla] *n* all knowledge and skill. **2** *adj* expert in all arts (knowledge); accomplished in all skills. “munɪ jən gavɦɪ sərəbkəla.”—*səveye m 1 ke*.

**ਸਰਬਕਲਾ ਸਮਰਥ** [sərabkəla səmrəth] *adj* supremely skilled in all knowledge and art. **2** omnipotent. “sərəbhkəla səmrəth prəbɦu.”—*bɪla m 5*.

**ਸਰਬਕਲਿਆਣ** [sərabkəlɪaɳ] one who bestows happiness upon all, bringer of good luck and prosperity to everyone. “sərəbkəlɪaɳ vəse mənɪ aɪ.”—*gəu m 5*.

**ਸਰਬਕਾਲ** [sərabkal] *adj* who destroys everyone; which annihilates everything. **2** unchanging. **3** *n* transcendental God, who is not affected by death or time. “sərəbkal hɛ pɪta əpara.”—*VN*.

**ਸਰਬਕ੍ਰਿਸ** [sərabkrɪs] that which attracts all. “nəmo sərəbkrɪsə.”—*japu. 2* microscopic (sukhəm)<sup>1</sup>.

**ਸਰਬਗ** [sərbəg] See ਸਰਬਗਜ. “ram rəvɪ rəɦɪa sərbəge.”—*sar m 4 pəɪtal. 2* *Skt* one who pervades everywhere, omnipresent.

**ਸਰਬਗਉਣ** [sərbəgəuɳ] one who travels to all places. “nəmo sərbəgəuɳe.”—*japu*.

**ਸਰਬਗਤ** [sərbəgət] omnipresent, all pervading. “jədɪ cɪtɪ sərbəgətə.” and “bhəv bhut sərbəgətə.”—*guj jədev*.

**ਸਰਬਗਿ** [sərbəgɪ], **ਸਰਬਗਜ** [sərbəgɪ] *Skt* सर्वज्ञ *adj* omniscient; who knows everything. “sərbəgy purən purəkh bhəgvanəh.”—*səhəs m 5*.

**ਸਰਬਜੋਤਿ** [sərbjotɪ] source of all light, God. See ਜੋਤਿ.

**ਸਰਬ ਠੌਰ ਗਾਮੀ** [sərab θor gami] *adj* (one) who goes everywhere; omnipresent. **2** *n* an ascetic who wears matted hair and ringing bells; a

hermit. See ਧਰਮਧਾਰੀ.

**ਸਰਬਤ** [sərbət] *A* شربت a refreshing drink. **2** See ਸਰਬਤੁ.

**ਸਰਬਤਿ** [sərbətɪ], **ਸਰਬਤੁ** [sərabətɪ], **ਸਰਬੱਤ** [sərabətt], **ਸਰਬਤੁ** [sərbətr] *Skt* सर्वत्र *adv* everywhere. omnipresent. “sərab man sərbətr man.”—*japu*. “ətəɪ bahəɪ sərbətɪ rəvɪa.”—*sri chāt m 5. 2* in all times, in all ages. “jɪə jət sərbət nau tera dhɪavɳa.”—*var sor m 4*. “həɪ bhəgtā ka meli sərbət.”—*var bɪla m 4*. “dəyalə sərbətr jɪa.”—*səhəs m 5. 3* all. “tere bhəne sərbətt ka bhəla.”—*ərdas*.

**ਸਰਬਥਾ** [sərabtha] *Skt* सर्वथा *adv* anyhow, in every manner.

**ਸਰਬਦਾ** [sərabda] *Skt* सर्वदा *adv* always, in all times.

**ਸਰਬਦ੍ਰਿਸ** [sərabdrɪs] omniscient, all-seeing.

**ਸਰਬਧਾਰ** [sərabdhar], **ਸਰਬਧਾਰਨ** [sərabdharən] *adj* who embraces all. **2** basic to all, fundamental. “sərabdhar səmrəth.”—*var ram 2 m 5*. “sərabdharən prətɪparən.”—*maru m 5*.

**ਸਰਬਨਾਮ** [sərabnam] *Skt* सर्वनाम a word that comes in place of a noun; pronoun e.g. in “jəd mərdane ne guru nanək dev de cəɳā te nəməskar kiti, tā unhā ne us nū agya kiti.” Here ‘unhā’ (he) and ‘us’ (him) are pronouns. **2** all names. “tvə sərbənam kəthə kəvən.”—*japu*.

**ਸਰਬਨਿਵਾਸੀ** [sərabnɪvasi] *adj* omnipresent. “sərabnɪvasi səda əlepə.”—*dhəna m 9*.

**ਸਰਬਨੈਨ** [sərabnən] *adj* functioning as the eye of all. “sərabnən aɪ pəkənhara.”—*sukhməni. 2* one who keeps an eye on all.

**ਸਰਬਪਾਖ** [sərabpakh] *adj* championing everyone’s cause, helping everyone. “sərabpakh rakɦu murare.”—*dev m 5*.

**ਸਰਬਪਿਆਰ** [sərabpɪar], **ਸਰਬਪਿਆਰੁ** [sərabpɪaru] love from all, adoration by one and all. **2** beloved of all, the Creator loved by all. “paɪ sərbəpɪaru.”—*sri ə m 1*.

**ਸਰਬਪੂਜ** [sərabpuj], **ਸਰਬਪੂਜ** [sərabpuj] worthy

<sup>1</sup>अणोरणीयान्.

of being worshipped by all; worth-adoring by everyone. “sārəbpuj cārən gur seu.”—*gōḍ m 5*.  
**ਸਰਬਪ੍ਰਤਿਪਾਲ** [sārəbprətɪpāl] *adj* who protects all, God. “sārəbprətɪpāl rəhim.”—*ram m 5*.  
**ਸਰਬਪ੍ਰਿਅ** [sārəbprɪə], **ਸਰਬਪ੍ਰਿਯ** [sārəbprɪy],  
**ਸਰਬਪ੍ਰੇਮ** [sārəbpreu] loved by all, beloved of all. See ਪ੍ਰੇਮ.  
**ਸਰਬਬਿਆਪਕ** [sārəb biapək], **ਸਰਬਬਿਆਪਤ** [sārəb biapət],  
**ਸਰਬਬਿਆਪਿਕ** [sārəb biapɪk], **ਸਰਬਬਿਆਪੀ** [sārəb biapi] *adj* omnipresent, all-pervading. “sārəb biapət purəndhəni.”—*gəu m 5*. “sārəb biapi ram sōgɪ rəcən.”—*sukhməni*. “sārəb biapɪk ətər həri.”—*məla namdev*. **2 n** the transcendental Being, the Creator. **3** the sky. **4** air. **5** a sadhu with supernatural powers, whose shrine is in Patiala.  
**ਸਰਬਭਉਣ** [sārəb bhəuṇ] who travels to all places. **2** pervading in all the worlds. “nəmo sārəb-bhəuṇe.”—*japu*. **3** whose home extends everywhere.  
**ਸਰਬਭੱਖੀ** [sārəb bhəkkhi], **ਸਰਬਭੱਛੀ** [sārəb bhəcchi] *adj* all-consuming; (one) who devours everything, eating up even what his dharam prohibits him; omnivorous. **2** See ਅਘੋਰੀ.  
**ਸਰਬਮਈ** [sārəbməi], **ਸਰਬਮਯ** [sārəbməy] every form. “he puran he sārəbmə.”—*bavən*. “əmɪt ədvəkhə sārəbməi.”—*gyan*.  
**ਸਰਬਮਾਨ** [sārəbman] worth following by all, worthy of being emulated, adored by all. “sārəbman sərbətr man.”—*japu*.  
**ਸਰਬਮੈ** [sārəbmə] See **ਸਰਬਮਯ**.  
**ਸਰਬਮੰਗਲਾ** [sārəbməḡla] *Skt* सर्वमङ्गला a particular goddess, who per the Purans, brings prosperity to all. See ਦੇਵੀ ਪੁਰਾਣ ਅ: 45 and ਭਵਿਸ਼ਯ ਪੁਰਾਣ. “sārəbməḡla ko bhəvən gokha nəḡər məjhar.”—*cəɪɪtr 88*.  
**ਸਰਬਰ** [sərbər] *n* a competition, rivalry. “ravən seti sərbər hoi.”—*gōḍ namdev*. **2 adj** in comparison, equal. “sərbər kəu kahɪ jiu.”

—*səveye m 4 ke*.

**ਸਰਬਰਸ** [sərbərəs] sugarcane. **2 xa** salt.  
**ਸਰਬਰਸਾਇਣੁ** [sərbərəsaiṇu] spiritual pleasure, which inheres all essences. **2** God’s name. “sərbərəsaiṇu gurmukhɪ jata.”—*asa ə m 1*.  
**ਸਰਬਰਾਹ** [sərbərəh] *P* १११ a patron, manager who makes all arrangements. **2** a guide, one who shows the way.  
**ਸਰਬਰਿ** [sərbəri] See **ਸਰਬਰ** and **ਸਰਬਰੀ**.  
**ਸਰਬਰੀ** [sərbəri] night. See **ਸਰਵਰੀ**. “səpət sərbəri pəṭh vɪtai.”—*NP*. **2** belonging to everyone. In Dingal ਰੀ is indicative of ਦਾ or ਦੀ (of). “sərbəri pɪɪ pɪar.”—*sar pəɪtal m 5*.  
**ਸਰਬਲੋਹ** [sərbloh] *Skt* सर्वलोह *adj* made entirely of iron/steel/pure steel. **2 n** a kind of arrow called ‘narak’ that doesn’t have a reed but is all iron. **3 xa** iron. **4** a weapon. **5** immortal. “sərbloh ki rəcchɪa həm nə.”—*əkal*. **6** an incarnation of Mahakal whose tale is told in Sarbloh Granth. **7** Sarbloh Granth, that is also known as Mangalcharan. There is at the beginning of this granth Shri Mukhvaak Patshahi 10. Here is its exposition for the sake of the readers:  
 First chapter – the eulogy of the devi and əkal, seeking of refuge by the gods with the devi after losing to the demons, assuming the powers of other gods by the devi to fight and kill the demon, Bhimnad.  
 Second chapter – committing of sətɪ by Bhimnad’s wife; preparations made for war by Bhimnad’s brother, Brijnad (Veeryanad) to fight the gods; Indar writing missives to all the gods asking for help.  
 Third chapter – attack by both sides; going of Vishnu to Brijnad as a messenger of Narad; Brijnad’s refusal for rapprochement and his determination to fight; the death of 11 commanders of Brijnad’s army in the battle.  
 Fourth chapter – waging of a terrible war;

Vishnu reviving the dead gods by giving them nectar; final triumph of the demon over the gods and imprisoning of Indar; Vishnu's rescue of Indar by cutting off his chains; Brijnad's victory and capture of Indarpuri.

Fifth chapter – the harassed demi-gods petitioning God; assumption of the Sarbloh avtar by God, as in, “sərəb əg bəjrəg he dharyo purəkh əsəg he, sərəbloh əvtar.”—*chād* 65; and the arrival of Sarbloh to see Brijnad as a messenger of Ganesh; ensuing of a terrible war after clauses of the peace treaty are rejected; entry of the devi and other powers into the fray of the battle; Sarbloh hypnotizing all demi-gods and demons with his powers, except Brijnad; the eulogy by Brijnad of Sarbloh invoking him to appear again and fight him; Sarbloh assuming a horrific form and engaging in a battle; the beheading of Brijnad and the offering of his head to Shiv to raise a mountain of heads; presentation of robes of honour to all the demi-gods and bidding them adieu.

This granth holds that this book is a gist of Shukr Bhashy, as in –

“te səbh kəthe prithək kər nirməy sukrabhas-  
hi chād,

səva lakh he səkhyā yāki vədət muni jən chād,  
tāko sar kaḍhke bərṇa məgəlcərəṇ suchād,  
səva lakh chādən ko sarə trə səhəsr sət chād.”

It also holds that this was not a war between Sarbloh and Brijnad, but one between reason and passion, that is “nrīp bībek abībek senani bhəṭ prədhan mētri dhujni.”

In the Sarbloh, there are several irrelevant articles on Sikhism, especially under headings like “gurugadi patṣahi 10”, “khalsa prəkāṣ” and “bəkḥṣīṣ həjur”:

“bhyo nīstar tras əsurən te

tarlīkho guru jəgət səbe,  
sah gobīd phətəh sətīguru ki  
vahguru sucīmətr əkhe.” ...  
“pəth khalsa bhəyo punita  
prəbhu agya kər udətī bhəe,  
mīṭīo dvet upadhi jəg ki  
əsur mələchən mul gəe,  
dhərmi pəth khalsa prəcoryo  
sətyrup punīrup jəye,  
kəcch kes kirpan trīmudra  
gurubhəgta ramdas bhəye.  
əkal-upasək chətridhərma  
rəṇ kəṭī kəs pərdhan əe,  
ta məhī pəc calis prədhana  
pəcprədhan khalsa ṭhəe,  
sīgh ajit jujhar phətəhī sīgh  
joravər sīgh pərəm prīe,  
pəcīm khali sətīguru pura  
jīn īh pəth supəth prəgṭae.” ...  
“guru əpnəpə khalse dina,  
dūtīy rup sətīguru gurugrətha,  
bolən sətīguru səbəd səbhakhən  
nam gobīd kirtən sətha,  
dvadəs rup sətīguru e kəhiəhī  
dvadəs rəvī prəgṭyo hərīsəta,  
das gobīd phətəh sətīguru ki  
grəth khalsa guru bədətha.” ...

According to Pandit Tara Singh's research, Sarbloh is a work by Bhai Sukha Singh, who was a granthi at Patna Sahib. He has confessed that he got this granth, a work of Guru Gobind Singh, from an ascetic of the Udasi sect living in the jungle in Jagannath.

We are also not inclined to regard Sarbloh as the work of Guru Gobind Singh, because it mentions Roopdeep in Pingal language. Roopdeep was written in Sammat 1776, and the Guru had passed away in 1765; and if this granth precedes Amrit Sanskar then how could it have a chapter on the Khalsa and

detail about Guruship to Granth Panth? If it is later than Amrit Sanskar, then why names like Das Gobind, Shah Gobind?

As it is, this is full of errors due to the carelessness of ignorant scribes as is the Dasam Granth. ਨਇੰਦ instead of ਗਯੰਦ, ਵੋਪ instead of ਓਪ, ਸਮਾਕਰਨ instead of ਸਜਾਮਕਰਨ, ਤਿਕੁੰਗੀ instead of ਤਿਕੁੰਗੀ, ਬਖਤਕਾਰ in place of ਵਖਟਕਾਰ, ਨਿੰਧਾ instead of ਨਿੰਦਾ etc. are hundreds of errors marring the text of this granth.

A saintly resident of Bhai Dhyan Singh Sahib Kattu, (State of Nabha) took a charitr from Dasam Granth included it in Sarbloh and prepared a volume, which did not become popular.

**ਸਰਬਲੋਹੀਆ** [səɾəblohia] xa one who doesn't eat from utensils made of any other metal but iron. 2 an armed warrior, who is encased in iron. 3 one who covers his entire body in armour.

**ਸਰਬਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ** [səɾbakrit], **ਸਰਬਾਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ** [səɾbhakriti] (सर्वकृति) shape of all things. "səɾbakriti he."—*japu*.

**ਸਰਬਾਗ** [səɾbag], **ਸਰਬਾਗਿ** [səɾbagi], **ਸਰਬਾਗਿਓ** [səɾbagio] See **ਸਰਵਗਜ**. **ਸਰਵਗਜਾਤਾ**. "kəɾ-hu təpəvəsu prəbhə səɾbagi."—*prəbha ə m 5*. "purən səɾbagio."—*mali m 5*. 2 See **ਸਰਵਾਂਗ**.

**ਸਰਬਾਂਗੀ** [səɾbāgi] *Skt* सर्वाङ्गिन *adj* whose limbs partake the entire cosmos; the Creator, in whose image the cosmos is created. "sukhdai sarbāgē."—*sar m 5*.

**ਸਰਬਾਣਾ** [səɾbaṇa] See **ਸਰ** 4. 2 *Skt* सरवाण an archer; one who makes his living as an archer; a soldier carrying a bow.

**ਸਰਬਾਣੀ** [səɾbaṇi] See **ਸਰਵਾਣੀ**.

**ਸਰਬਾਤਮ** [səɾbatəm] *Skt* सर्वात्मन् soul of everything; one's self. "səɾbatəm he."—*japu*. "səɾbatəm jini jaṇio."—*səveye m 1 ke*.

**ਸਰਬਾਨ** [səɾban] See **ਸਾਰਬਾਨ**.

**ਸਰਬਾਭਰਣਾਢਜ** [səɾbahəɾṇaḍhy]—*japu. sen* ਸਵੈ-

ਆਭਰਣ-ਆਢਜ all be jewelled; wealthy for having all the jewellery. 2 one who wears all ornaments.

**ਸਰਬਾਲਾ** [səɾbala] See **ਸਰਬਾਲਾ**.

**ਸਰਬੁਲੰਦਖਾਂ** [səɾbulədxā] the maternal uncle of Ahmad Shah Durrani and a famous general in his army. His entire life was spent in battling the Sikhs. For a while he was the subedar of Jalandhar. In 1756 Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluwalia inflicted a heavy defeat on him near Jalandhar and Sardar Charhat Singh Shukarchakkiya imprisoned him at Rohtas, but then he was sent off to Afghanistan with due respect after the presentation of a robe of honour.

**ਸਰਬੇਸ** [səɾbes], **ਸਰਬੇਸੁਰ** [səɾbesur], **ਸਰਬੇਸੂਰ** [səɾbesvər] *Skt* सर्वेश्वर the Lord of all things, God.

**ਸਰਬੋਤਮ** [səɾbotəm] *Skt* सर्वोत्तम the best, topmost, incomparable.

**ਸਰਬੋਪਰਿ** [səɾbopəri] *Skt* सर्वोपरि topmost; (one) who rules over everyone; (one) who is above everyone.

**ਸਰਬੋਸਧਿ ਪਰਬਤ** [səɾbəsədhɪ pəɾbət], **ਸਰਬੋਖਧਿ ਪਰਵਤ** [səɾbəkədhɪ pəɾvət] सर्वोषधि पर्वत. In the 74<sup>th</sup> chapter of the Lanka section of Valmiki's Ramayan, it is mentioned that Sarbosadhi mountain was beyond Mount Himvan but in between Mount Rishabh and Mount Kailash, over which are to be found four divine herbs.

(1) mṛitsōjivni, which can revive the dead.

(2) viṣlyəkəṛṇi, which can heal wounds.

(3) suvəṛəṇ kəṛṇi, which can heal the wounded and diseased limbs and make them healthy, strong and beautiful.

(4) sādhanī, which can cure wounds the moment it touches the affected parts.

This mountain is said to be at a distance of 4000 kos from Lanka. When Ram and

Lachhman were caught in the celestial trap laid by Indarjeet and fell unconscious, then Hanuman, upon Janbvan's order, carried this mountain and cured Ram and the others and returned the mountain to its original place. This mountain was brought again for the second time when Lachhman fell unconscious.

Valmiki Section 6, Ch 50 has an essay that describes how Inderjeet trapped Ram and Lachhman in a snake-snare and made them unconscious with snake-like arrows. The entire army was rendered unconscious. Then, Tara's father and Sugriv's father-in-law, Sukhen asked Hanuman to fetch two herbaceous plants from Mount Chandar and Mount Dron in Keer Sea – Sanjivni, that bestows life, and the other, Vishlaya, that heals the wounds. As Hanuman was preparing to leave, Garuda came and neutralized the effect of the snake trap and he did not have to take the trouble to go.

In Hanu Natak (a play on Hanuman), the uprooting of Dronachal has been mentioned, and the distance of the mountain from Lanka is said to be – “saṭh lakh yojan he koṣa. kon jaṭ jṭy he nā bhərosa.”

When Hanuman took Dron and flew over Ayodhya on his way to Lanka, Bharat shot arrows and brought him down thinking that he was some mischievous demon. When he found what the truth was, he felt repentant and asked Hanuman to sit along with the mountain on his arrow, so as to enable him to reach Lanka immediately. In this context, the chapter tells: “jṭi dur te lyayō hē gṭṭṭ. tṭi dur lōka pache phṭṭṭ.” According to this poet, Ayodhya is thirty lakh yojan (a measure of distance) away from Lanka. If we look at the map of India and try to visualise it, per the crow-flight then it is far less, but by rail

and ship, the distance of Ayodhya from Lanka is 1960 miles.

**ਸਰਬੰਸ** [sərbəns] See ਸਰਬਸੁ.

**ਸਰਬੰਗ** [sərbəng] all parts of the body. “mē gəṇəṭ nā ave sərbəga.”—*maru solhe m 5*. **2** all good qualities. “jṭu pani sərbəg.”—*s kəbir*.

**ਸਰਬੰਗਨਾ** [sərbəngna] *Skt* सर्वाङ्गिन् complete in all respects, not lacking in any respect. “ek rəvīa sərbəngna.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

**ਸਰਬੰਗੀ** [sərbəngi] See ਸਰਬੰਗਨਾ. “səbhna ədər he sərbəngi.”—*BG 2* A belief or doctrine enjoining upon the devotees to wear the symbols of Shiv on their limbs, arose with Mastnath Yogi. Its followers take alcohol and non-vegetarian food and remain naked, and do not practice untouchability in matters of food. The pilgrimage of sarbangis is in Bohar near Rohtak. The people of this sect eat even garbage/filth, termed ‘ghori’ or ‘əghori’ by them. See ਅਘੋਰੀ.

**ਸਰਭ** [sərabh] *Skt n* an eight-legged monster living in snow-clad mountains that hunts even lions, according to descriptions by Sanskrit poets. He is also known as Ashtpad Sinhari, the eight-footed killer of lions, and Mahan-sakandhi, See ਸਿਆਰ. **2** a demon. **3** a camel. **4** son of Shishupal. **5** Vishnu.

**ਸਰਭਰਿ** [sərbhərṭ] equal in weight, balanced. “name sərbhərṭ sona lehu.”—*bher namdev*. **2** having filled the pond. “sərbhərṭ sokhe.”—*oəkar*.

**ਸਰਭਾਰ** [sərbhar] weight carried on one's head. **2** weight which one can carry on one's head. **3** disaster in water. “thəl tap-hṭ sər bhar.”—*tukha barəhmaha*. ‘Land is parched in Jeth, and water dries up, that is, even ponds are parched.’

**ਸਰਭਾਰਿ** [sərbhərṭ] on one's head, upside down. **2** See ਸਿਰ ਭਾਰਿ.

**ਸਰਭੰਗ** [sərbhəng] *Skt* शरभङ्ग an ascetic whom

Ram and Sita visited in the Dandak forest. When he saw Ram, he said that his heart's desire was fulfilled and that he would now proceed to heaven, Saying this, he walked into the fire and died.

**ਸਰਮ** [səɾəm] *P* سرم *n* shyness. “rakh-hu sərəm əsəri jiu.”—*majh m 5*. **2** *Skt* श्रम effort, labour, toil, hard work. “sərəm khəḍ ki baṇi rupu.”—*jəpu*. **3** *Skt* शर्मन् joy, bliss, happiness.

**ਸਰਮ ਖੰਡ** [səɾəm khəḍ] a region of hard labour. **2** a sphere of joy, the region of bliss. See **ਸਰਮ** 2 and 3.

**ਸਰਮਦ** [səɾməḍ] *A* سرمد *n* the Creator who has neither a beginning nor an end. **2** a faqir, Jew of Kashan in Persia. Muslim in name only, he used to frequent the company of Vedantic scholars and have debates on the Quran and the prophets. He was a special friend of Dara Shikoh. In 1661, (Sammāt 1719) Aurangzeb got him executed to punish for remaining naked down the waist. His tomb is in Delhi near the Shahi Masjid. “səɾməḍ bəḍ dəɾveʃ səgharyo.”—*GPS*. **3** *Skt* शर्मद *adj* who bestows happiness. **4** *n* Vishnu.

**ਸਰਮਨਾਕ** [ʃəɾəmnak] *P* شرمناک *adj* shameful. “ʃəɾəmnak hve hrɪde, bəcən həs həs kəhe.”—*cəɾɪtr 245*. **2** shameful.

**ਸਰਮਾ** [səɾma] *Skt n* Devshuni, a bitch belonging to Indar in the Rigveda; the mother of two dogs named Sarmey. They had four eyes each and belonged to Yamraj. **2** the term is also used for a mother-dog. “hoɪ gəi sərma tən turən.”—*NP*. **3** the daughter of Shailoosh Gandharav and the consort of Vibhishan, had the charge to look after Sita in Ashok Vatika and was her well-wisher. “ut trɪjɪ sərma səhɪt sunhɪ siy ki bat.”—*hənu*. **4** in the Agni Puran and Bhagwat, Sarma said to be a daughter of Daksh and wife of Kashyap, is the mother

of forest creatures. **5** a wave referred to as **ਸਰਮਾ** in the Dasam Granth, its root being *Skt* सरिसन् which means air and motion. “set sərovər hɛ ətɪ hi tɪh me sərma səstɪ si dəmkai.”—*krɪsən*. **6** *Skt* शर्मन् refuge, shelter. **7** home, house. **8** joy. **9** surname of a Brahmin that is Devdutt Sharma, etc.

**ਸਰਮਾਸ** [səɾmas] *Skt* सादीरिक् आस *n* dew, fog or mist. “surəj ki kɪrne sərmas-hɪ renu ənek təhā kər dəryo.”—*cəḍi 1*. ‘The rays of the sun dispersed the mist.’

**ਸਰਮਾਪਤਿ** [səɾmapətɪ] sərma’s (the bitch) husband, a dog. **2** Vibishan. See **ਸਰਮਾ** 3.

**ਸਰਮਾਯਾ** [səɾmaya] *P* سرمایه *n* capital, wealth, assets.

**ਸਰਮਿੰਦਾ** [səɾmɪnda] *P* شرمندہ *adj* shy, ashamed. “jɪh kəɾni hov-hɪ səɾmɪnda.”—*dhəna m 5*.

**ਸਰਮੁ** [səɾəmu] See **ਸਰਮ**. “səɾəmu dhəɾəmu duɪ chəpɪ khəloɛ.”—*tɪlōg m 1*.

**ਸਰਮੌਰ** [səɾmər] a hilly principality towards the east of Ambala, between the rivers Jamuna and Satluj, that is also known as Nahan. See ਨਾਹਨ. **2** a coronet, meaning chief, e.g. “berəʃ vəs səɾmər.” See ਨਾਭਾ. See ਸਿਰਮੌਲਿ.

**ਸਰਯੀ** [səɾyɪ] *A* شری *adj* bound by religious practice, a religious taboo. “məhā səɾeyən tɛ ḍəɾpavɛ.”—*GPS*. **2** that which is related to a religious practice.

**ਸਰਯੀਤੰਬੀ** [ʃəɾyitəbi] tight trousers or pyjamas down to ankles, worn by Muslims.

**ਸਰਯੀਮੁੱਚਾ** [ʃəɾyimucchā] moustaches of Muslims that are clipped above the lips.

**ਸਰਯੂ** [səɾyuu] a river that flows near Ayodhya, also known as Gogra and Ghagra. According to Valmiki’s Ramayan it is known as Saryu for originating from Mansar.

**ਸਰਲ** [səɾəl] *adj* not crooked, straight. “mɛ səɾəl kəɾāga akiā.”—*jōgnama*. **2** honest, guileless. “bhəe səɾəl purɪ məhɪ je bami.”—*NP*. ‘The crooked became straight.’ **3** ਸ-ਰਲ. a text that

- can be recited correctly and fluently by segmenting it at the right places. e.g. “grāthi sārəl paṭh kārda he.”—*prov.*
- ਸਰਲੋਹ** [sərloh] *P* ٢ ل و n a writing on a slate or tablet. **2** the title page of a book, with gilded ornamentation and writing on it.
- ਸਰਲੋਹੇ ਜਰੰਗਾਰੀ** [sərlohe jərāṅgari] *n* golden embroidery work done on iron; gold work done on iron.
- ਸਰਵ** [sərəv] See **ਸਰਬ**. **2** *P* و س n a cypress tree. “sərvo səhi cəmən ra.”—*ramav.* See **ਸਰੂ**.
- ਸਰਵਗਾਮੀ** [sərəvgami] *adj* omnipresent, one who can go anywhere. **2** *n* See **ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ** 33.
- ਸਰਵਗਯ** [sərəvəgy] See **ਸਰਬਗਯ**.
- ਸਰਵਣ** [sərəvəṅ] See **ਸੁਵਣ**. **2** son of blind Andhak rishi Vashya, whose real name was ‘Sindhu’. He was a devoted son and was shot accidentally in the dark by raja Dashrath, who mistook him for an animal in the jungle. “hove sərəvəṅ vīrla koi.”—*BG.* See **ਸਿੰਧੂ** 9. **3** See **ਬਾਬਾ ਬੁੱਢਾ**.
- ਸਰਵੱਤਣ** [sərəvəṭṭəṅ] *n* moisture.
- ਸਰਵਤ੍ਰ** [sərəvəṭṭr] See **ਸਰਬਤ੍ਰ**.
- ਸਰਵਨ** [sərəvən] See **ਸਰਵਣ** and **ਸੁਵਣ**.
- ਸਰਵਰ** [sərəvər], **ਸਰਵਰੁ** [sərəvəru] See **ਸਰੋਵਰ**. **2** Indus river. “bhəri sərəvəru jəb uchle.”—*suhi fərid.* **3** Lake Mansar. “tū sərəvəru tū hāsū.”—*sri m l.* **4** short form for **ਸਰ-ਆਵਰਤ**. a corn (on foot or hand); a whirlpool. “na survəru na uchle.”—*suhi m l.* **5** *Dg* the sea, ocean. **6** *P* و س chieftain, leader. **7** See **ਸੁਲਤਾਨ**. **8** *Skt* शर्वर *adj* piebald, streaked.
- ਸਰਵਰ ਮਹਿ ਹੰਸੁ, ਹੰਸ ਮਹਿ ਸਾਗਰੁ** [sərəvər məhi hāsū, hās məhi sagəru]—*dhəna ə m l.* ‘There are discerning people in the congregation, and their hearts inhere ocean of knowledge, i.e. the Creator.’
- ਸਰਵਰਤਾ** [sərəvərra] a pond, tank. **2** the best among the water bodies, the ocean, See **ਤਾ**.
- ਸਰਵਰਏ** [sərəvərrə] in the water (ocean) “titu sərəvərrə bhəile nīvasa.”—*sopurəkhū.* i.e. ‘in the ocean of the universe.’
- ਸਰਵਰੀ** [sərəvəri] *adj* Sultan’s devotee, belonging to the Sultan. **2** *Skt* सवरी *n* a star-studded night. See **ਸਰਵਰ** 8. **3** turmeric. **4** *P* و ر ي headship, leadership.
- ਸਰਵਰੁ** [sərəvəru] See **ਸਰਵਰ** and **ਸਰੋਵਰ**.
- ਸਰਵਰੇ ਕਾਯਨਾਤ** [sərəvəre kaynat] *P* و ر و ک ا ن ا ت *adj* the ruler of the universe.
- ਸਰਵਾਈ** [sərəvai] See **ਸਰਵੱਤਣ**. moisture. “hərit durba jəl sərəvai.”—*GPS.*
- ਸਰਵਾਂਗ** [sərəvāṅ] *Skt* सर्वाङ्ग. all the limbs. **2** a complete body.
- ਸਰਵਾਣੀ** [sərəvaṇi] *n* Shiv’s consort; Parvati; Durga.
- ਸਰਵਾਨ** [sərəvan] See **ਸਾਰਬਾਨ**.
- ਸਰਵਾਲ** [sərəval] See **ਸਲਵਾਰ**.
- ਸਰਵਾੜ** [sərəvaṛ] *n* a grove of willow reeds. **2** reeds of this shrub, a grove of reeds.
- ਸਰਵੇਰਵਾਂ** [sərəvərvā] *P* و ر و ا ن ever growing cypress tree; ever moving tree, that is, a beloved.
- ਸਰਾ** [səra] *n* short form for **ਸਰਾਬ**. “səcu mīlīa tīn sophia rakhəṅ kəu dərbar ... səcu səra guṛ bahra jīsu vīci səca nau. ... ta mənū khīva jāṇie ja məhli pae thau.”—*sri m l.* **2** *P* ا ر a home. **3** an inn, hotel. **4** *A* ر ع a direct path. **5** religious decorum, tradition of religion. “suṅṅīe səra guṇa ke gah.”—*jəpu.*
- ਸਰਾਂ** [səṛā] See **ਸਰ**. “so mīti jāṇe nanka sərā merā jətah.”—*var asa.* **2** See **ਸਰਾ** 2 and 3.
- ਸਰਾਉਗੀ** [səraugi] See **ਸੁਵਾਗ**.
- ਸਰਾਇ** [sərai] *P* ا ي n an inn. “məhiṭ sərāi səbh pəvītu həhi.”—*var sor m 4.* **2** a residence, place, house, meaning – universe. “duhi sərāi khunāmi kəhae.”—*suhi m 5.* ‘named a sinner in both the worlds.’ **3** a village near Muktsar in Ferozepur district, See **ਮਤੇ ਦੀ ਸਰਾਇ**.
- ਸਰਾਇਚਉ** [səraiçəu], **ਸਰਾਇਚਾ** [səraiçā] *P* و ا چ

*n* a small house. **2** a tent, camp. “sātōkh sərāiCəu.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. “jace ghəri dig diSe sərāiCa.”—*məla namdev*. “chətr sərāiCe.”—*maru m 1*.

ਸਰਾਇ ਨਾਗਾ [sərāi naga] See ਮਤੇ ਦੀ ਸਰਾਇ.

ਸਰਾਇਰਾ [sərāira] *adj* moist, verdant. “sīməl rukh sərāira.”—*var asa*. **2** straight as an arrow.

ਸਰਾਈ [sərāi] See ਸਰਾਇ. **2 A** سرّاءى *adj* wild. “nuru nama sərāi bəkriā carda si.”—*JSBM*.

ਸਰਾਸ [səras] short form for ਸਰਾਸਨ.

ਸਰਾਸਨ [sərasən] *Skt* ਸਰਾਸਨ *n* an archer; one which is used to shoot an arrow; bow.

ਸਰਾਸਰ [sərasər] *P* سرّاسر from one end to another. **2** all, complete. See ਸਰੋਸਰੀ. **3** ab initio.

ਸਰਾਹ [sərah] *n* appreciation, praise, eulogy.

ਸਰਾਹਤ [sərahət] *A* صراحت openly, transparently, clearly.

ਸਰਾਹਨ [sərahən], ਸਰਾਹਨਾ [sərahna] *v* to praise, eulogise, appreciate.

ਸ਼ਰਾਕਤ [ʃərakət] *A* شراکت partnership, shareholding.

ਸਰਾਗ [sərag] *adj* colourful. **2** loving. **3** with musical sense.

ਸਰਾਜ [səraj] *A* سرّاج *n* a saddler. **2** a jockey. **3** an earthen lamp, lantern, light.

ਸਰਾਜਤ [sərajət] *A* سرّاجت *n* the craft of making saddles.

ਸਰਾਜੀ [səraji] *A* سرّاجى shining, illuminated.

ਸਰਾਜੀਤਿ [sərajiti] See ਸਰਾਜਤ. **2** See ਸਰਾਜੀ. “cəḍhyo tət taji sərājiti sobhe.”—*parəs*. ‘A radiant rider looks smart on an agile horse.’

ਸਰਾਤ [sərat] See ਸਿਰਾਤ.

ਸਰਾਧ [səradh] *Skt* श्राद्ध *n* an act of devotion. **2** offerings of food and clothes with reverence to or in remembrance of one’s ancestors. Per the Hindu belief, a səradh has four features:

(a) *nity śradh*: daily offerings of water, etc. that are made to gods.

(b) *parvən*: offerings made on festive occasions like the day of new moon.

(c) *kṣəyah* is performed on the death anniversary of one’s father.

(d) *məhalay* is performed in the first half of *Asu*.

“jivət pītər nə mane kou mue səradh kərahi.”—*gəu kəbir*.

ਸਰਾਨ [səran] See ਸਰਣ. “jən nanək pəriō səran.”—*sar m 5*.

ਸਰਾਪ [sərap] *Skt* a curse.

ਸਰਾਪਰ [sərapər] See ਸਰਪਰ. “choḍi sərapər jana.”—*dhəna m 5*.

ਸਰਾਪਾ [sərapa] *P* سرّاپا short form for ਅਜ ਸਰ ਤਾ ਪਾ. from head to foot, i.e. the whole body.

ਸਰਾਪਿਆ [sərapia], ਸਰਾਪੀ [səraپی] See ਸਰਾਪ. **2 adj** cursed, damned. “jo jo sāt sərapia se phir-hi bhəvōde.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*. “dər bhrəsət səraپی nam bin.”—*bəsət ə m 1*. ‘Those who are not devotees of God, are the cursed and degraded ones.’

ਸਰਾਫ [səraph] See ਸਰਾਪ. **2 A** سرّاف *n* one who trades in money etc.; a money lender; “je hove nədər səraph ki bəhੁਰਿ nə pai tau.”—*var majh m 2*. Here səraph stands for Satguru.

ਸਰਾਫਤ [səraphət] *A* شرافت nobility, goodness, honour. See ਸਰਫ 7.

ਸਰਾਫੀ [səraphi] *n* money-changing. “esa sahu səraphi kəre.”—*asa ə m 1*. **2** See ਸਰਾਪਿਆ the cursed one.

ਸਰਾਫੀਲ [səraphil] whose name is Israphil also See ਫਰਿਸਤਾ.

ਸਰਾਬ [sərab] *A* سرّاب *n* an alcoholic drink. **2** frolicsome water, wine, See ਸੁਰਾ and ਸੋਮ. **3 A** سرّاب **4** See ਸਰਾਵ.

ਸਰਾਬੀ [səraਬੀ] *adj* who drinks alcohol; drunk. “bhajət hē grəhਿ choḍ səraਬੀ.”—*krīsən*.

ਸਰਾਯ [səray] See ਸਰਾਇ.

ਸਰਾਰ [sərar] short form for ਅਸਰਾਰ. See ਅਸਰਾਰ. **2 A** سرّار *n* sparks of fire. **3** possessed as if by a spirit or ghost. “kən sərar bhəyo 1s ko?”—*NP*.

ਸਰਾਰਤ [sərarət] *A* شرارت *n* a mischief, wickedness. See ਸਰ 15.

ਸਰਾਰਾ [sərarā] *A* شرارة *n* a spark, flare, burst of fire.

ਸਰਾਲਾ [səralā] *n* a tall grass having black thorns at its head. 2 a village five koh to the east of Phagwara, also known as 'Guru ka Chakk'. Here the ninth Guru rested after journeying from Bakala. A Palash tree known as 'Gurpalah' still stands there since that time. The incharge is an Udasi ascetic, See ਗੁਰਪਲਾਲ ਨੰ: 3.

ਸਰਾਵ [sərav] See ਸਰਾਬ. 2 a hamlet at a distance of one koh to the west of the village of Bahibal in the state of Faridkot. Guru Gobind Singh stayed here. The gurdwara is known as Gurusar. See ਗੁਰੂਸਰ ਨੰ: 4. 3 *Skt n* that which prevents milk, curd etc. from curdling; an earthen vessel. 4 a pot of clay; an earthen bowl. 5 sixty-four tolas of weight.

ਸਰਾਵਰ [səravər] *Skt* ਸਰਾਵਰ. *n* a quiver, bow. 2 a shield. 3 an armour.

ਸਰਿ [səri] *adj* balanced, even, equal. "həm səri dinu dəialu nə tum səri."—*dhāna rāvīdas*. "hənuman səri, gəruṣ səmana."—*dhāna kābir*. 2 in the pond, on water. "səri hēs uləthṛe ai."—*sri m 1 pəhire*. 'The pond is the body, the swans are the white hair.' 3 *Skt n* a river.

ਸਰਿਆ [səriā] *adj* created, made, crafted. 2 became a pond. "tisu bhāṇa ta thəli siri səriā."—*bher m 5*. 3 See ਸਰਣਾ.

ਸਰਿਸ [səris] *adj* angry. 2 balanced, even.

ਸਰਿਸਤਾ [səriṣta] *P* سررشته an office, a register.

ਸਰਿਸਤੇਦਾਰ [səriṣtedar] *P* سررشته دار an officer, incharge.

ਸਰਿਸੂ [səriṣū] *P* سرشت *n* a blend, mixture. 2 yeast; an innate quality. 3 a characteristic, habit, temperament, nature.

ਸਰਿਕਾ [sərika] *A* سرقة *n* theft.

ਸਰਿਠ [səriṭh] See ਸਿਰਠ.

ਸਰਿਠਾ [səriṭṭha] *to/for* the world. "ap tære taren səriṭṭha."—*BG*

ਸਰਿਤ [sərit] *Skt* सरित् a river, so called because it is ever-moving. See ਸਿ੍ *vr*.

ਸਰਿਤਜ [səritəj] *n* son of the river Ganga, Bhisham Pitamah. 2 grass.—*sənama*.

ਸਰਿਤਾ [sərita] *Skt n* a river; something gushing forth. See ਸਰਿਤ. "het bhəgətī sərīta bīstarən. nanək rai jəgət nīstarən."—*NP*.

ਸਰਿਤਾਧਿਪਤਿ [səritadhīpətī], ਸਰਿਤਾਨਾਥ [səritanath], ਸਰਿਤਾਪਤਿ [səritapətī] master of rivers, the ocean. 2 Varun.

ਸਰਿਤੇਸਰੀ [səritesri] *n* the goddess of rivers, Ganga.—*sənama*.

ਸਰਿਧ [səridh], ਸਰਿਧਿ [səridhī] *n* a receptable of the rivers, ocean.—*sənama*.

ਸਰੀ [səri] See ਸਰਿ. 2 See ਸਰਣਾ. "bhəli səri ji ubri."—*sri m 1*. 3 iron rod. "səri sar ki jənu ih badhi."—*GPS*. 4 with arrows, with shafts. "bedhi tikhən səri."—*keda m 5*.

ਸਰੀਅਤ [səriət] *A* شریعت *n* a path, way. 2 a religious path. 3 a tradition established by a religious preceptor.

ਸਰੀਅਤ ਪਰਸੂ [səriət pərest] *P* شریعت پرست *adj* the follower of a religion; a protector of religion.

ਸਰੀਅਤਿ [səriətī] See ਸਰੀਅਤ. "musəlmana si phətī səriətī."—*var asa*.

ਸਰੀਆ [səriā] *adj* created, formed, made. "bīdu rəkətu mīli pīḍu səriā."—*maru solhe m 1*. 2 a long iron rod.

ਸਰੀਹ [sərih] *A* صریح *adv* manifest, perceptible, evident.

ਸਰੀਹਿ [sərihi] *Skt* शिरीष a tree. *L* Acacia Sirissa.

ਸਰੀਹਣ [sərihəṇ], ਸਰੀਹਨ [sərihən] *P adv* visibly, evidently, See ਸਰੀਹ.

ਸਰੀਕ [sərik] *A* شریک *n* a partner. 2 one who considers another as equal. "tis ka sərīk ko nəhi."—*var vəd m 3*. 3 *Skt* सूक *adj* elegant. 4 beautiful.

**ਸਰੀਕੀ** [səriki] *adj* who shares, who is a partner. “təb huɪ bhɪsət səriki.”—*asa kəbir*. **2** *n* a share, partnership.

**ਸਰੀਖ** [sərikkh], **ਸਰੀਖਾ** [sərikha] *adj* balanced, even.

**ਸਰੀਣ** [səriṅ] a subcaste of the Khatris. See ਖੜੀ.

**ਸਰੀਫ** [səriph] *A* شريف *adj* good, noble. **2** elderly; (one) who maintains his dignity. **3** *n* the ruler of Mecca. This is a traditional meaning, just as Amir has always been the epithet of the emperor of Kabul.

**ਸਰੀਫਾ** [sərifə] See ਸੀਤਾਫਲ.

**ਸਰੀਰ** [sərir] *Skt adj* that dissipates moment by moment.<sup>1</sup> “nɪrməl deh sərir.”—*sri ə m l*. **2** *n* body, physical body. “sərir svəsth khiṅ səmæ sɪmrətɪ nanək.”—*səhəs m 5*. **3** *P* شير *adj* good, noble. **4** beautiful. **5** *A* debased, wretched. **6** *n* a sea beach.

**ਸਰੀਰਕ** [sərirək] See ਸਾਰੀਰਿਕ.

**ਸਰੀਰਾ** [sərira], **ਸਰੀਰਿ** [sərirɪ], **ਸਰੀਰੀ** [sərirɪ] *Skt* शरीरिन् *n* a soul. **2** a living creature. “dehɪ bɪmɛlmətɪ sədə sərira.”—*asa kəbir*. ‘May the creature be blessed with good sense.’ **3** to the body/soul. “deh sərirɪ sɔkhɔ hovə səbədɪ hətɪ nɑɪ.”—*vəḍ m 3*. ‘May the body and soul receive bliss from reciting the Creator’s Name.’

**ਸਰੂ** [səru] See ਸਰ. **2** *n* a sound, melody. “sur səru sɔsɪɛ.”—*maru m l*. ‘Dry up the pingla vessel with a kind of breathing exercise. **3** *Skt* anger. **4** a weapon. **5** violence, murder. **6** *adj* violent. **7** lean and thin.

**ਸਰੂਖਾ** [sərukha] *adj* angry. **2** harsh, without gentleness. “sɔnət rɑɪ ʊr rɪs bhər sərukha.”—*NP*.

**ਸਰੂ** [səru] See ਸਰਣਾ. **2** *P* سر *n* “səru ek sar khəre hərə hərə pat jərə.”—*GPS*. *Skt* cypress tree *L* Cupressus Sempervirens.

**ਸਰੂਚ** [səruc] *Skt* सरूच *adj* interested. **2** joyful.

“nəbh mæg cəle chɪɪ pəth cəle bəhu, cəle ədhər<sup>2</sup> səruc hi.”—*səloh*. **3** ਸ-ਰੁਚਿ with interest.

**ਸਰੂਪ** [sərup] *adj* of the same or identical form. **2** ਸਰੂਪ beautiful form. “cətur sərup sɪɑnɑ sɔi.”—*maru solhe m 5*. **3** ਸਰੂਪ *n* oneself, self.

**ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ** [sərup sɪŋh] Jind’s glorious king, son of Sardar Karam Singh Bajidpuria, who took over as the ruler after Raja Sangat Singh of Jind died childless. He ascended the throne on Fagun Badi 2 Sammat 1893 (18 March, 1837). He was a wise, farsighted and able administrator. He sided with the British during the Anglo-Sikh wars in 1845–46. He supported them during the revolt of 1857 and was present with his army when Delhi was captured. The British bestowed great honour on him for his help and added the district of Dadri with Jind from the lands annexed from Nawab Jhajjar. He took over the mosque near Gurdwara Sisganj in Delhi from the British and the service that he rendered to the gurdwara will always be remembered in Sikh history. Raja Saroop Singh died on 26<sup>th</sup> of January, 1864 at the age of fifty-one in Bajidpur. **2** See ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ.

**ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ** [sərup sɪŋh baba] This noble mahatma with great achievement to his credit was born on Chet Sudi 9 Sammat 1840 in village Pitho (Nabha state). Initially he served the state of Nabha, then came under the protection of Baba Ajapal Singh and got higher education.

He was appointed mahant of Baba Ajapal Singh’s gurdwara in Sammat 1869 and served at this post with distinction. He initiated a large number of people into the Sikh faith by baptizing them. He also baptized the entire family of Raja Bharpur Singh Bhagwan Singh.

<sup>1</sup>See Aitrey Aranyak, aranyak 2, Chapter 1, Part 4.

<sup>2</sup>अधस् – midway to the under world.

He passed away on Harh Badi 7 Sammat 1918 in Nabha. His grandson, Baba Narayan Singh was appointed mahant in his place. See ਅਜਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ and ਨਾਰਾਯਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ.

**ਸਰੂਪਚੰਦ** [sərupcād] See ਮਹਿਮਾ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼.

**ਸਰੂਪਦੇਵੀ** [sərupdevi] wife of Baba Ajit Singh Bedi and the mother of Baba Sahib Singh Rais Una.

**ਸਰੂਪਿ** [sərupɪ], **ਸਰੂਪੀ** [sərupi] *Skt* सु रूपिन् *adj* handsome, beautiful. **2** (woman) with a beautiful form. “əb ki sərupɪ sujani suləkhni.”—*asa kəbir*.

**ਸਰੂਰ** [səruɾ] *A* سرور *n* bliss, happiness.

**ਸਰੇ** [səre] See ਸਰਣਾ. “tɪn ke kaj sərə.”—*majh barəhmaha*. **2** comparable, like. “əvər nə duja tujhe sərə.”—*var bɪha m 4*.

**ਸਰੇਉ** [səreu] See ਸਰੇਵਨ. **2** to use, offer. “kəvən seva səreu.”—*səvəye m 4 ke*. **3** See ਸ਼੍ਰੇਯ.

**ਸਰੇਉਣਾ** [səreuṇa], **ਸਰੇਉਨ** [səreun] See ਸਰੇਵਨ.

**ਸਰੇਉੜਾ** [səreuṛa] See ਸਰੇਵਰਾ.

**ਸਰੇਸ** [səres] *P* سرس *n* a glutinous substance extracted from the joints of bones and hide, used as an adhesive for joining wooden pieces etc. **2** a sticky substance prepared from resin etc. and used as an adhesive.

**ਸਰੇਸਟ** [səresət] *Skt* श्रेष्ठ *adj* deserving the highest praise. “həɾɪ əmɾɪtkətha səresət utəm.”—*var sri m 4*. “bhəgətɪ səresət puri.”—*sar m 5*. **2** See ਸ਼੍ਰੇਸਟ. **3** *Skt* a mango.

**ਸਰੇਸਿਆ** [səresɪa] *adj* balanced; (one) who maintains equality.

**ਸਰੇਖਣ** [sərekhən] the act of uttering sounds; speaking in loud tones. “gūg na sərekhəi.”—*BG*. **2** *adj* neighing, whining.

**ਸਰੇਖਾ** [sərekhā], **ਸਰੇਖੀ** [sərekhī] *adj* equal, comparable, even. **2** pure, unadulterated. **3** best. “gursɪkhā rəhɪras sərekhī.”—*BG* narrated. See ਸਰੇਖਣ.

**ਸਰੇਵਣ** [sərevən] *Skt* शैवण *n* the act doing something in the best way; worship, service.

See *E* service. “nanək bɪnvɛ tɪsɛ sərevhu.”—*dhāna m 1*. “səce cərəṇ səreviəɪɪ.”—*sor ə m 5*. “guru ke cərəṇ sərevṇe.”—*sri m 5*. “səda sərevi ɪkməɪɪ dhɪai.”—*majh ə m 3*.

**ਸਰੇਵਤ** [sərevət] *uses*. **2** *adv* while using or offering. “gurcərəṇ sərevət dukh gəɪa.”—*bəsət m 5*. See ਸਰੇਵਣ.

**ਸਰੇਵਨ** [sərevən] See ਸਰੇਵਣ.

**ਸਰੇਵਰਾ** [sərevra], **ਸਰੇਵੜਾ** [sərevṛa] *Skt* श्रावक *n* a preacher; one who preaches. **2** Jain. **3** a Buddhist; a disciple of Buddha. “səb sərevre ke ənumani.”—*NP*.

**ਸਰੈ** [səre] See ਸਰਣਾ. “həɾɪ jɪu te səbhe sərə.”—*maru rəvɪdas*. **2** See ਸ਼ਰਾ. **3** *adj* lawful according to the Muslim laws. “səre səriətɪ kər-hɪ bicar.”—*var sri m 1*.

**ਸਰੋਅ** [səroə], **ਸਰੋਆ** [səroa] *Skt* शूद *n* a ladle which looks like a man's right hand for pouring ghee during a fire worship ceremony; also called ‘Brahmhast’. “kərvarən ke kin səroe.”—*NP*. ‘Swords were turned into ladles.’

**ਸਰੋਸ** [səros] See ਸਰੋਖ.

**ਸਰੋਸਰੀ** [sərosəri] *adj* per head; each one. “nəcci kəl sərosəri.”—*cəḍi 3*. **2** *P* سرسر *adv* from top to bottom. **3** completely, entirely.

**ਸਰੋਹ** [səroh] *adj* angry. **2** *n* tresses, hair. “kəhū səroh pəṭṭiə.”—*VN*.

**ਸਰੋਹੀ** [sərohi] See ਸਿਰੋਹੀ.

**ਸਰੋਕਾਰ** [sərokar] *P* سرکار *concern, relation, purpose*.

**ਸਰੋਖ** [sərokh] *adj* angry, angrily.

**ਸਰੋਘ** [sərogh] *Skt* शरौघ *a* host of arrows. “sərogh prəhar.”—*səloh*. **2** a shower of arrows.

**ਸਰੋਜ** [səroj] *n* lotus flower growing in a pond. **2** Bhai Santokh Singh has written ‘ਸਰੋਜ’ instead of ‘ਸਿਰੋਜ’ which is a town in the state of Tank in C.P. It is two hundred miles to the south-east of Tank. The tenth Guru stayed here on his way to Nanded. “səhər səroj ujen

ko kār sāgət mela.”—*GPS*:

**ਸਰੋਜਮੁਤ** [sərojsut], **ਸਰੋਜਭਵ** [sərojbhəv] Brahma, born from a lotus; Chaturanan; Kamaladan.

**ਸਰੋਤ** [sərot] *Skt* ears. “oI bedhIə səhəj sərot.”—*asa chāt m 5*. ‘... was overpowered by the scent of musk-deer. 2 See **ਸਰੋਦ**. 3 a rumour, hearsay.

**ਸਰੋਤਮ** [sərotəm] *adj* ਸਰ-ਉੱਤਮ a superb arrow. 2 a holy pond. 3 *n* Mansar. 4 Amritsar.

**ਸਰੋਤਾ** [sərota] *Skt* श्रोतृ *adj* who listens. “əni:k sərote sunhI niIdhan.”—*sar ə m 5*. 2 (in Hindi) an areca nut cutter, shaped like a pair of broad scissors, also called **ਸਰੋਤਾ**.

**ਸਰੋਤਿ** [səroti] *Skt* श्रोतवज *adj* worth listening to. “Iko sunIa srəvəṅ səroti.”—*var gəv 1 m 4*. 2 *n* a source, flow. “jənəm mue bi:n bhəgəti səroti.”—*asa ə m 1*. 3 See **ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਿਯ**.

**ਸਰੋਦ** [sərod] *P* سرود *n* music; a song. “kərən sərod din hətkari.”—*NP*. 2 stringed musical instrument like a rəbab (violin-like), favourite with the people of Kabul.

**ਸਰੋਰੁਹ** [səroruh] *n* that which grows in a pond; lotus. “ləkh sur səroruh so dəmkyo.”—*nər sīgh*.

**ਸਰੋਵਰ** [sərovər] *n* an excellent pond. “sərir sərovər bhitre ačə kəməl ənup.”—*biIa kəbir*. 2 a sea.

**ਸਰੋਵਰਿ** [sərovəri] from the sea. “sərirI sərovəri guṅ pərgəti kie.”—*asa m 4*. 2 in the pond. “ramdas sərovəri nhate.”—*sor m 5*.

**ਸਰੋਤਾ** [sərota] See **ਸਰੋਤਾ** 2

**ਸਰੋਜਾਮ** [sərojam], **ਸਰੋਜਾਮਿ** [sərojamI] *P* سرانجام *n* material to accomplish, task. 2 arrangement, management. “sərojamI lagu bhəvjəl tərən ke.”—*sopurəkhv*.

**ਸਰੋਣੀ** [səroṇi] See **ਸਰਨਜ**. “səroṇi udhare.”—*kalki*.

**ਸਰੋਦ** [səroḍ] short form for **ਸਰਹਿੰਦ**. See **ਸਰਹਿੰਦ**. “maia ləb səroḍ rəhI.”—*BG*. ‘Maia, a Sikh of Lamb subcaste lived at Sirhind.’

**ਸਰੋਦਾ** [səroḍa] a stringed musical instrument

played with a bow. This was designed on the suggestion of Guru Arjan Dev. He not only gifted it to the Sikh ragis, but also taught them how to play it. See **ਸਾਜ**. 2 See **ਸਿਰੋਦਾ**.

**ਸਰੀਨਿ** [səroṇi] See **ਸਰਨਜ**.

**ਸਰੀਆ** [sərhia] *Pu* a sari, a head covering for a woman; a dress. “dehu kəhyo həmri sərhia.”—*krIsən*.

**ਸਰੀਣਾ** [sərhina] a village in district Ferozepur, tehsil and police station Moga. It is situated approximately 2 miles to the north-east of Dagru railway station. Towards the south of this village, a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind is situated at a distance of one furlong. It is a small temple. The priest is a baptised Sikh. The village has donated two ghamaon of land to this gurdwara.

**ਸਲ** [səl] *Skt* सल *vr* to move, go; to praise; to pierce. 2 *Skt* सल *vr* to creep, crawl; to pulsate; to vibrate. 3 *n* water. 4 praise, appreciation. 5 a camel; an ostrich. 6 *Pkt* a pyre. “cərh beṭhe təhI səl ko bənaI.”—*ramav*. “gədhI meli səl məddhə.”—*səloh*. 7 See **ਸਲਜ** and **ਸੱਲ**. 8 *A* شل *n* a cripple. 9 one whose limbs are disabled or immobile.

**ਸਲਕ** [sələk], **ਸਲਖ** [sələkh] *T* شلق *n* the act of simultaneously firing shots with many guns. *E* volley. “kər sələkh devən prIthəm yatra.”—*səloh*. “chuti tuphəg-hI sələkh bi:sala.”—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* सलक a piece, part. 3 back.

**ਸਲਗਮ** [səlgəm] *P* شانم a turnip. In Dhanni Pothohar it is called a ṭhɪppər.

**ਸਲਘ** [sələgh] See **ਸਲਘਾ** and **ਸਲੰਘ**.

**ਸਲੰਜ** [sələjj] *adj* shy, modest.

**ਸਲਤਨ** [səltən], **ਸਲਤਨਤ** [səltənət], **ਸਲਤੰਤ** [səltət] *A* سلطنة *n* rule, reign. 2 kingdom. “səltən hɪt bəhu kəre upay.”—*GPS*.

**ਸਲਬ** [sələb] *A* سلب to snatch. 2 to expel. 3 *ملب* to hang.

**ਸਲਭ** [sələbh] *Skt* सलभ *n* a moth. “sənmukh devi

ke bhəyo sələbh dip ənuhar.”—*cōḍi* 1. 2 a locust, pest. “gəmne dəl səm sələbh ke kər maro maro.”—*GPS*. ‘Armies attacked like swarms of locust.’

**ਸਲਲ** [sələl] *Skt* सलल *n* flow of water. 2 water. “mīlī sələl səl-le.”—*nəṭ* m 4. 3 *Skt* सलल the quill of a porcupine. 4 the hair of a pig.

**ਸਲਲਧਰ** [sələldhər] *n* water-bearer; the cloud. 2 an ocean. 3 one controlling the flow of Ganga; Shiv—*sənama*.

**ਸਲਲਧਰ ਅਰਿ ਕੇਤੁ ਚੱਛੁ ਅਰਿ** [sələldhər əɾɪ ketu cəcchu əɾɪ]—*sənama*. Kam, the enemy of Gangadhhar Shiv, his flag — a fish, the enemy of its eye, Arjun. While wedding Draupadi, Arjun had pierced the eye of the device set up as fish.

**ਸਲਵਾਤ** [səlvət] *A* صلوات *n* plural of ਸਲਾਤ; Muslim prayers. “mīṭe bāg səlvat sūnət kurana.”—*chəkke*. 2 In Punjabi a satirical way of rebuking: “us ne khub səlvatā suṇaiā.”—*prov*.

**ਸਲਵਾਰ** [səlvar] *P* شلوار *A* सरवाल *n* trousers.

**ਸਲਵੇ** [səlve] *S* moves, goes. “aghu aghu səlve.”—*var maru* 2 m 5. ‘You move ahead to get hold of objects.’

**ਸਲਾਇ** [səlaɪ] *n* a spoke, iron-bar. “bhəṭhi ədərɪ paia mīli əgənɪ səlai.”—*s m* 1 *bāno*. See ਸਲਾਕਾ.

**ਸਲਾਈ** [səlai] See ਸਿਲਾਈ. 2 a needle for putting collyrium. “bhə kia deh səlaiia nənɪ.”—*tlīg* m 1. 3 A long metallic needle for knitting.

**ਸਲਾਹ** [səlah] *n* praise, appreciation. 2 *A* صلاح betterment. 3 advice, suggestion.

**ਸਲਾਹਣ** [səlahən], **ਸਲਾਹਨ** [səlahən] *Skt* इलाहण *n* praise, appreciation.

**ਸਲਾਹਿ** [səlahɪ] See ਸਲਾਹ. 2 having praised or admired.

**ਸਲਾਹੀ** [səlahi] *adj* worthy of praise. 2 who advises, a minister. “əpən səlahi səkəl həkare.”—*GPS*.

**ਸਲਾਹੀਐ** [səlahiɛ] let’s praise, let’s admire.

**ਸਲਾਹੁਣਾ** [səlahuṇa] See ਸਲਾਹਨ.

**ਸਲਾਕ** [səlak], **ਸਲਾਕਾ** [səlaka], **ਸਲਾਖ** [səlakh] *n* ਸਲਾਕਾ a needle for putting collyrium in the eyes. 2 a thin metallic rod. “təpət səlak ḍar chɪɪɪ dəi.”—*cəɾɪɪ* 70. 3 an arrow. 4 a bone.

**ਸਲਾਘਨ** [səlaghən] See ਸਲਾਹਨ.

**ਸਲਾਘਨੀਯ** [səlaghniy] *Skt* इलाघनीय *adj* praiseworthy, admirable.

**ਸਲਾਘਾ** [səlagha] *Skt* इलाघ् *vr* to praise, boast; to trust; to get arrogant. 2 *Skt* इलाघा *n* praise, appreciation. 3 a desire.

**ਸਲਾਤ** [səlat] *A* صلاة *n* Muslim’s prayer. 2 See ਸਿਰਾਤ 2 and ਪੁਰਸਲਾਤ.

**ਸਲਾਬ** [səlab] See ਸਿਲਾਬ.

**ਸਲਾਬਤ** [səlabət] *A* صلابت *n* hardness, rigidity. 2 determination, firmness.

**ਸਲਾਬਤਖਾਨ** [səlabət Khan] Paymaster-general of emperor Shah Jahan, king of Delhi, who was also a high official of the Arzbehis. Supplications to the emperor were routed through him. Upon a sarcastic remark, Amar Singh Rathaur, son of Gaj Singh stabbed him to death, in the presence of the emperor at Agra Fort. The gate relating to this incident is now known as Amar Singh Gate. This event took place on 25<sup>th</sup> July, 1644.

**ਸਲਾਮ** [səlam] *A* سلام *n* peace, wellbeing.

2 blessing, benediction. 3 In the Quran, God being blissful, is also named ‘salam.’ 4 short form for اسلام عليکم. It is a convention among Muslims that whenever they meet, the first greets with əsslamuəlekum meaning ‘peace be with you’, the second responds with və əlekummsəlam, that is و عليکم اسلام meaning peace be with you too. 5 a salutation. “səlam jəvab dove kərə.”—*var asa*. 6 respect, sway. “kia sultan səlām vɪhuṇa.”—*asa* m 1.

**ਸਲਾਮਤ** [səlamət], **ਸਲਾਮਤਿ** [səlamətɪ] *A* سلامت *adj* safe and sound, in good health. “tū səda

- salamətI nīrākar.”—*jəpu*. 2 trouble-free, without any conflict.
- सलामती** [səlamti] *n* well-being. 2 safety.
- सलामालेक** [səlamalek], **सलामालेकम** [səlamalekəm], **सलामालेकी** [səlamaleki], **सलामालेखु** [səlamalekhu] See **सलाम**. “səlamalekəm mukhō əlavē.”—*GPS*. “milde musəlman duI mīl mīl kərən səlamaleki.”—*BG*. “vir, səlamalekhu.”—*s m I bəno*.
- सलामी** [səлами] *n* a salute. 2 a ritual of blessing the bride and the bridegroom. 3 *adj*(one) who salutes. 4 sycophancy.
- सलामु** [səlamu] See **सलाम**. “səhəs nam le le kərəu səlamu.”—*asa kəbir*.
- सलार** [səlar] *P* سار *n* chief, commander. “sekh pir səlar.”—*sri m I*. “sətərI sətI səlar hē jake.”—*bher kəbir*. 2 *Skt* सलार a nail. 3 a ladder. 4 a cage.
- सलि** [səli] *Skt* सलज *n* a wound. 2 See **सलज**.
- सलिस** [səlis] *Skt* शिलष् *vr* to embrace, cling.
- सलिता** [səliṭa] a river. See **सरिता**. “gəḡga ke səḡgI səliṭa bīgri.”—*bher kəbir*. See **बिगरी**.
- सलितानाथ** [səliṭanath], **सलितापति** [səliṭapəti] *Skt* सरित्पति lord of the river; the ocean. 2 God Varun.
- सलि बिसलि** [səli bisəli] *n* a herb that heals the wounds. See **सरबोधिपि परबत** and **दिसलजकरडी**. “səli bisəli aṇI tokhile həri.”—*dhəna trilocən*. 2 a river named Shalyo Vishalya, which finds mention in the 45<sup>th</sup> Chapter of Sakand Puran.
- सलिल** [səli] See **सलल**.
- सलीस** [səlis] *A* سلس *adj* easy, simple. 2 tender, delicate.
- सलीका** [səlika] *A* سلیقه *n* warm nature, nice disposition. 2 etiquette, manners.
- सलीख** [səlikh] *A* سج *n* a prayer carpet; Muslim place of saying prayer. 2 a sound, word.
- सलीखत** [səlikhət] *A* سلخ *n* an offspring, progeny. “səlikhət mudame.”—*jəpu*. ‘God’s progeny is ever-lasting.’
- सलीता** [səliṭa] *P* سلیقه *n* a camel’s pannier. 2 a canvas bag for packing a tent or a canopy.
- सलीब** [səlib] *A* صلیب *n* cross, its shape is †. 2 a cross-shaped object which the Christians wear round their necks. This is done in memory of Jesus Christ who was crucified on the cross.
- सलीम** [səlim] *A* سلم *adj* who remains safe. 2 a Chishti Faqir of Ajmer, whose prayers are said to have blessed Akbar with a son, Jahangir. That is why he was named Salim.
- सलीमसाह** [səlimsah] See **सलेमसाह**.
- सलुस** [səlus] See **सलिस** and **सलेस**. 2 *n* unity, union.
- सलुचन** [səlucən], **सलुव** [səlūv] *adj* plucking of the hair. See **लुचन**. “jəmI pəkre kalI səlūv.”—*bəsət m 4*. ‘Yam caught (him) at the time of death and dragged from the hair.’
- सलुने** [səlūno] See **सडुने**.
- सलुक** [səluk] See **सलुक**.
- सलुना** [səluṇa] *adj* salted, saltish. 2 *n* cooked, salted vegetables or dishes etc.
- सलुरी** [səluri] a village in tehsil Una, district Hoshiarpur. It is situated to the north of Anandpur at a distance of 27 kos. It was here that Guru Gobind Singh rested for a while on his way to Nadaun to help the hill-rulers. A gurdwara which was erected during the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh stands at the top of the hill. It is situated to the north of the railway station Hoshiarpur, at a distance of 25 miles.
- सलेस** [səles] *Skt* श्लेष (*Skt* शिलष् *vr* to join, unite, embrace). *n* unity, union. 2 a metaphor, word suggesting several meanings.

Examples:

mohən tere uce mādIṛ məhəl əpara.

—*gəu chāt m 5*.

Here Mohan stands for both God and Baba Mohan.

adhI bīadhI upadhI rəs kəb-hu nə tuṭe tap, parbrəhəm puran dhəni nəhI bujhe pərtap.

—*gəu thīti m 5*.

‘bujhe’ means ‘to be extinguished’ as also ‘to understand.’ ‘pərtap’ means splendour and distress – ‘pərtap.’

gurdərsən udhrē sēsara.—asa m 3.

Here ‘gurdərsən’ means ‘sight of the Satguru’ and also ‘awareness of his doctrine.’

babiha benti kəre, kərɪ kɪrpa dehu jīdan.

—var mēla m 3.

‘jīdan’ means ‘a gift of life’ as well as ‘gift of water.’

**ਸਲੇਸਿਆ** [sələsia] joined श्लेष. **2** united, having several meanings. **3** See **ਸਲੇਸ** 2.

**ਸਲੇਮਸ਼ਾਹ** or **ਸਲੀਮਸ਼ਾਹ** [sələmʃah or səlīmʃah] younger son of Sher Shah Suri. His original name was Jalal Khan. Having ascended the throne, he assumed the name of Islam Shah which degenerated into Salim Shah. After Sher Shah’s death, he ruled over India from 1545 to 1553 AD. Due to oversight, Bhai Santokh Singh has termed Salem Shah and Sher Shah as brothers and has mentioned a battle at Paryag between Hamayun and these two brothers, i.e.

dve bhrata pəthan vəḍ sure,

bəd umrav su kin həḍure.

bɪgər pərə dɪllipətɪ sēg,

gərəb ʃhan cahət bhe jēg.

ek sələmʃah tɪs nam,

ʃərʃah dusər bəl dham.

aki durəg prag kər lina,

səkəl səmāj juddh ka kina.

—GPS rasɪ 1 ə 10.

**2** younger brother of Jodh Ray.

**ਸਲੋਸਣਾ** [sələsɳa], **ਸਲੋਸਨ** [sələsən] v to unite. See **ਸਲੇਸ** to fondle lightly. “cərnodək le nən səlōse.”—NP. See E solution. **2** to foment with hot water.

**ਸਲੋਕ** [səlɔk] ਸ-ਲੋਕ the same people, the same country. **2** Skt सलोक्य a type of salvation. It involves living in the realm of the Deity.

**3** Skt श्लोक praise, appreciation. **4** a song of praise. **5** verse; metre. “utəm səlɔk sadh ke bəcən.”—sukhmāni. In Guru Granth Sahib there are numerous metrical compositions under the heading of saloks. Various forms of these compositions are explained in Guru Chhand Divakar. **6** See ਅਨੁਸ਼ੁਭ. **7** See ਸੱਲੋਕ. **ਸਲੋਕ ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ** [səlɔk səhəskɪtɪ] See ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ, ਸਹਸਾਕਿਰਤਾ and ਗਾਥਾ.

**ਸਲੋਕ ਵਾਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਵਧੀਕ** [səlɔk varā te vədhiḱ] the saloks which remained unabsorbed while determining the order of the pauris. Their number is 152. Guru Arjan Dev put those saloks towards the end of Guru Granth Sahib before Mundavani. Guru Gobind Singh, while recreating the manuscript (bir) posted the saloks of Guru Teg Bahadur between Varan te Vadhik saloks and Mundavani.

**ਸਲੋਣਾ** [sələṇa] See ਸਲੂਣਾ and ਸਲੋਨਾ.

**ਸਲੋਤਰ** [sələtər] Skt ਤੋਤ੍ਰ n a rod, stick. **2** a goad, this word is derived from the root ‘ਤੁਦ੍’ which means to reprimand. **3** See ਸਾਲਿਹੋਤ੍ਰ.

**ਸਲੋਤਰੀ** [sələtɪrɪ], **ਸਲੋਤ੍ਰੀ** [sələtɪrɪ] adj a staff bearer. **2** a nihang Singh. **3** a veterinary surgeon. See ਸਾਲਿਹੋਤ੍ਰੀ. “gən sələtɪrɪ turət həkare.”—GPS.

**ਸਲੋਨਤਾ** [sələnɳa], **ਸਲੋਨਤੀ** [sələnɳɪ], **ਸਲੋਨਾ** [sələna], **ਸਲੋਨੀ** [sələni] adj ਸ-ਲਾਵਨਜ salted, rather saltish. **2** beautiful. “nən sələni sūdər nari.”—gəu ə m 1. **3** a woman with beautiful eyes. “jagu sələnɳie, bole gurbaṇi ram.”—bila chāt m 1.

**ਸਲੋਨੋ** [sələno] See ਸਲੋਨਾ. **2** See ਸਤੁੱਨੋ.

**ਸਲੋਦੀ** [sələdɪ] a village situated at a distance of ten kohs to the north of Sirhind by the Grand Trunk. Road. A number of Sikh warriors who fought to defend their faith were born in this village. See ਆਲੀ ਸਿੰਘ.

**ਸਲੰਘ** [sələṅgh] n a pitchfork. It is an agricultural implement. Its shape is like that of a trident. It is a large fork with sharp, widely spaced prongs for pitching straw and chaff.

ਸਲੁਘ [səlhab] See ਸਿਲਾਘ.

ਸਲਜ [səly] *n* Guru's euologist bard. "guro əmərdas səc səly bhəṇ."—*səveye m 3 ke*. **2** *Skt* ਸਲਜ a wound. **3** a spear, lance. **4** an arrow. **5** a sin. **6** harsh words. **7** a bīl tree. **8** king of Madrdesh, who was the brother of Madri, wife of king Pandu. During Draupti's swayambar he was defeated by Bhimsen, and turned enemy of his sister's sons. During the battle of Kurukshetar, he sided with the Kauravs and became the charioteer of Karan as he was very adept at goading horses. On the 18<sup>th</sup> day of the battle, he was killed by Yudhishtar. In Mahabharat there is a chapter, assigned to him. "bhəe sənpalā bəli sulī səlyā."—*jənməjəy*.

ਸਲਜ ਜਨ [səly jən] *n* the air.—*sənama*. The wound worsens when it is exposed to the air. **2** blood —*sənama*.

ਸਲਜਰਿਪੁ [səlyrīpu] *n* the killer of Raja Shaly, Yudhishtar. See ਸਲਜ 8.

ਸੱਲ [səll] See ਸਲਜ.

ਸੱਲਕੀ [səllki] See ਸੇਹ.

ਸੱਲੋਕ [səllək] *Skt* सल्लोक *n* gentlemen, pious people.

ਸਲ੍ਹ [səlv] See ਸ਼ਾਲ੍ਹ.

ਸਲ੍ਹਕੋਟ [səlvkoṭ] See ਸਿਆਲਕੋਟ.

ਸਵ [səv] See ਸਵਣਾ and ਸਵਾਲਨਾ. "dukh məhī səve."—*sri ə m 3*. "sukh sāvāti."—*sor m 5*. **2** *Skt* ਸਵ *n* a dead body, corpse. "janət jogi sāv-hī ōtharo."—*cəritr 312*. "sāv ko khahu bīlāb nəhī kər."—*NP*. **3** water. **4** short form for ਸਰਵ. all. **5** *Skt* सव the process of extracting somrəs by pressing som, a creeper. **6** an offspring, progeny. **7** yag; oblation. **8** the sun.

ਸਵਗੁਣ [səvguṇ] See ਸਿਵਗੁਣ. **2** a hundred times. **3** short form for ਸਵੰਗੁਣ.

ਸਵਣ [səvəṇ], ਸਵਣਾ [səvṇa] *Skt* ਸਯਨ *n* a bed, bedding. **2** to sleep. "gīani jag-hī sāv-hī subhai."—*var sor m 3*. "kīa sāvṇa kīa

jagṇa."—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

ਸਵਤ [səvət] *n* co-wife. "səvət gīra te mən bīklai."—*NP*. See ਸਉਕਣ. **2** white. See ਸਵਤ ਸਵਤ ਤਨ.

ਸਵਤ ਸਵਤ ਤਨ [səvət sāvət tən]—*sənama*. a black deer; whose body is white and black; a deer with black back and white chest.

ਸਵਤਿ [səvətī] a co-wife. See ਸਉਕਣ. "səvətī ek tīh nrīp-hī bulai."—*cəritr 33*.

ਸਵਦ [səvəd] See ਸਬਦ. **2** *P* , ۛ may happen. See ਸੁਦਨ. "cū sāvəd təkīr."—*tilāg m 1*. "sāvəd kurban khake sadhsāgəṭī."—*digo*.

ਸਵਦਾ [səvda] See ਸਉਦਾ. **2** sleeping.

ਸਵਦਾਗਰ [səvdagər] See ਸਉਦਾਗਰ. "səvdagər ko ṭuṭ gyo məṭ ghi ko."—*krīsən*.

ਸਵਧਾਨ [səvdhan] See ਸਾਵਧਾਨ. "səbəd surət sāvadhan ho."—*BG*.

ਸਵਮ [səvəm] *P* ۛ I will go, I go, I may go. **2** I will be, I am, I may be. Its verb is ۛ.

ਸਵੱਯਾ [səvəyya] See ਸਵੈਯਾ. **2** one and a quarter. "pəl pəl bīkhe sāvəyya cərə."—*GPS*. 'will become more and more adept.'

ਸਵਰ [səvər] *Skt* ਸਵਰ *n* a bhīll caste; a low caste, which resembles bhīls.<sup>1</sup> See ਸਬਰੀ. **2** Shiv. **3** *P* ۛ a husband, bridegroom. "pīru ravīṛa səcū sāvra."—*vəḍ m 4*. the true master. **4** a commentator of mimāsa sutr, Shavar.

ਸਵਰਣ [səvəṛəṇ] of the same colour. **2** of the same caste. **3** sounds with the same place of articulation as- ਅ ਹ ਕ ਖ ਗ ਘ ਙ and ਢ ਢ ਜ ਝ ਵ ਞ ਸ etc.

ਸਵਰਥ [səvəṛəṭh] See ਅਰਥੀ.

ਸਵਰਨਾ [səvəṛnā] *v* to be reformed; to improve; to be set right. "jītu sāvṛe mēra kajō."—*sri chāt m 4*. "bīnu gursəbəd nə sāvəṛ-sī kaj."—*gəu ə m 1*.

ਸਵਰਾ [səvra] See ਸਵਰ.

<sup>1</sup>These people used to live in the forests of central provinces (C.P) and Rajputana. The Greek writer Pliny calls them Suari and for Ptolemy they are Sabri.

ਸਵਰੀ [səvri] See ਸਬਰੀ.

ਸਵਲ [səvəl] See ਸਬਲ. 2 See ਸਵਲਾ.

ਸਵਲਾ [səvla], ਸਵਲੀ [səvli] *adj* swarthy. “kharī əghai səvli gori.”—*NP*. 2 reasonably priced, profitable. “ləde khep səvli.”—*sri chāt m 5*.

ਸਵਾ [səva] *Skt* सवा *n* one and a quarter, 1¼.

ਸਵਾਇਆ [səvaia] *adj* सवा meaning more, extra. “dīnu dīnu cəṛe səvaia.”—*gəu thīti m 5*. 2 *xa* little, hardly any. “səvaia gəppha deṇa.”—*prov*.

ਸਵਾਈ [səvai] See ਸਵਾਇਆ. more, extra. “dīn dīn cəṛe səvai.”—*sor m 1*. 2 *n* the title of Maharaja of Jaipur. “bəd raja je sīgh səvai. jəpur ko pətī vīdīt mahai.”—*GPS*. See ਜਯ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਸਵਾਸਨ [səvasən] See ਸਬਾਸ.

ਸਵਾਹੀ [səvahi] See ਕੜਨ.

ਸਵਾਗ [səvāg] *Skt* स्वाग् सू (own) अंग (body). 2 wearing the dress of some one else on one's own body. 3 impersonation of some one else. assumption of some one else's form.

ਸਵਾਣੀ [səvaṇi] *n* an acharay brahmin who eats (the food of) a dead body; a great brahmin. “kīṛe səuṇ səvaṇi hoe.”—*BG*. ‘There were many omen-tellers and teachers.’ 2 See ਸਵਾਣੀ.

ਸਵਾਤ [səvat] See ਸਬਾਤ. 2 *Skt* सुवात a stream in the North-West Frontier Province. It is also known as Svant, Suant and Svat. It finds mention in Rig Ved. The Chinese and Greek pilgrims have also mentioned it. 3 plain lying in the valley of Swat river which for the Buddhist writers was a part of Udian Desh.

ਸਵਾਦ [səvad] *Skt* स्वाद *n* taste, savour. 2 *A* سواد soot. 3 a stack of dried cow dung in a village. 4 ability, capability. 5 a draft of a composition.

ਸਵਾਨ [səvan] short form for ਸਰਸੁਤੀ ਵਾਹਨ, a riding bird that has beautiful gait, swan. “bən bən ḍole kag kəhā dhə səvan hē?”—*BGK*. 2 See ਸੁਾਨ.

ਸਵਾਨਿ [səvanī] See ਸਾਵਾਣੀ.

ਸਵਾਨਿਹ [səvanih] *A* سوانه plural of ਸਾਨਿਹਾ a life's description, life's narration.

ਸਵਾਨੀ [səvani] See ਸਾਵਾਣੀ.

ਸਵਾਬ [səvab] See ਸਬਾਬ.

ਸਵਾਰ [səvar] See ਅਸਵਾਰ and ਸਵਾਰਣਾ.

ਸਵਾਰਣਾ [səvarṇa], ਸਵਾਰਨਾ [səvarna] *v* to set right, reform. 2 to adorn, render the complexion fair.

ਸਵਾਰਾ [səvara] See ਅਸਵਾਰਾ.

ਸਵਾਰਿਅਨੁ [səvariənu] he set it right. “gur ki pəri paī kaj səvariənu.”—*var guj m 5*.

ਸਵਾਰੀ [səvari] *n* a carriage, vehicle, conveyance. 2 *adv* early morning, at dawn. “ətəri gavəu bahəri gavəu gavəu jagī səvari.”—*asa m 5*. 3 See ਸਵਾਰਣਾ. “jən ki pəj səvari apī.”—*guj m 5*.

ਸਵਾਰੇ [səvare] See ਸਵਾਰਣਾ. “karəj səvare səgle tən ke.”—*ram m 5*. 2 *adv* early morning; at dawn. *S* ਸਵਾਰੇ “nhavən javət hot səvare.”—*krisən*.

ਸਵਾਰੈ [səvare] See ਸਵਾਰਨਾ. 2 See ਬਿਆਲ 3. 3 *adv* early morning before sunrise. “kəvī syam kəhe dou sājh səvare.”—*krisən*.

ਸਵਾਲ [səval] *A* سوال *n* a question. 2 a request, demand.

ਸਵਾਲਣਾ [səvalṇa], ਸਵਾਲਨਾ [səvalna] *v* to put to sleep. “ja tīni səvalia ta səv rəhia.”—*var bhā m 3*.

ਸਵਾ ਲਖ [səva lakh] *n* one lakh and twenty five thousand. “səva lakh siu ek ləṛaū.”—*rəhit*. 2 *xa* one. “us ne khalse nū səva lakh dəmpa ərdas kəraia.”—*prov*.

ਸਵਾ ਲਖੁ ਪੈਕਾਬਰ [səva lakh pəkabər]—*bher kəbir*. In Islamic literature, there is a mention of one lakh and twenty four thousand prophets. This figure may be regarded equivalent to one hundred twenty five thousand.

ਸਵਾਲਿਆ [səvalia] See ਸਵਾਲਣਾ.

ਸਵਿਕਲਪ [səvikəlp] *Skt* सविकल्प *adj* imaginatively, intuitively.

ਸਵਿਤਾ [səvɪtə] *Skt* सवितृ *n* the Creator. 2 father. 3 the sun. “səvɪtə əst nɪsə huɪ ai.”—*NP*.

ਸਵਿਤ੍ਰੀ [səvɪtri] *Skt* न begetter, mother. 2 Durga. 3 Gayatri. 4 a midwife. 5 a cow. 6 See ਸਾਵਿਤ੍ਰੀ.

ਸਵਿਦਯ [səvɪdy] See ਸਬਿਦਯ.

ਸਵੈ [səvi] *P* ॐ May you be. Its root is ਸੁਦਨ.

ਸਵੈਜੀ [səviʃe], ਸਵੈਜੀ [səviʃe] See ਸਵਣਾ. “sukh səhɪʃ səviʃe.”—*var maru 1 m 3*. ‘Sleep in the bliss of spiritual state, or sleep in a blissful state of knowledge.’

ਸਵੇਰਾ [səvera] *n* early morning, at day break.

2 *adv* first. “hɪrde ram ki nə jəp-hɪ səvera?”—*sor kabir*. ‘Why don’t you worship Ram before dying?’ 3 Immediately, at once. “ਉਹਿ bhi lage kaḥ səvera.”—*suhi rəvɪdas*. ‘Close relatives also held that the dead body be immediately taken away from home.’ 4 auspicious time, good time. “jənəm krɪtarəθ səphəl səvera.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਸਵੈ [səve] sleeps. “gʊŋ ucər-hɪ gʊŋ məhɪ səve səmaɪ.”—*slok m 4*.

ਸਵੈਯਾ [səveyə] This is a popular metre having four lines with numerous names; and is mainly of two types. i.e. *matrɪk* and *vərnɪk*.

The best form is a *matrɪk* *səveyə* assumes is when all the four lines alliterate; for two lines to alliterate is a must. The poets insist that in a *vərnɪk* *səveyə*, all the four lines must have assonance or internal alliteration.<sup>1</sup>

A large variety of this metre is to be found in poetical compositions. For the knowledge of readers, metres available in Sikh literature or which are our favourite are given below along with illustrations:

(1) The first type of *səveyə* is ‘bir’. It has four lines, each line having 31 matras, the first pause being at 16<sup>th</sup>, the second at

<sup>1</sup>In case of *səveyas* of different rhymes, this rule is not applicable.

the subsequent 15<sup>th</sup> with *guru* and *ləghu* matras at the end. It is also called *matrɪk* *səveyə*.

Example:

nabhɪkəməl te brəhma upje,  
bed pərhɪ mukh kəḥ səvarɪ. ...  
jaki bhəgətɪ kərhɪ jən pure,  
munɪ jən sevɦɪ gurvicarɪ. ...  
—*gʊj m 1*.

Viewed from the *guru* and *ləghu* angle, this *səveyə* is of *Sen* type as it has a total 31 *guru* and 62 *ləghu* matras.

(2) The second type of *səveyə* is ‘baṇ’, each line having 31 matras. The pauses come at the 16<sup>th</sup> and the subsequent 15<sup>th</sup>, the last two being *guru*.

Example:

əmrɪtu namu tumara ṭhakur,  
ehu məharəsʊ jən-hɪ piyo...  
—*asa m 5*.

(3) The third type of *səveyə* is of ‘somy’, each line having 31 matras, the first pause being at the 16<sup>th</sup>, second at the subsequent 15<sup>th</sup>, with a *nəgən* (lll) at the end.

Example:

mukh te ṭika səhɪt ucərət,  
ram rɪde nəhɪ purən rəhɪt,  
kərhɪ updeʃ sunave logən,  
kəchu nə kəmave apən kəhɪt...  
—*GV 6*.

(4) The fourth type of *səveyə* is ‘dāḍkəla’. This is also known as ‘nɪsakar’. It has four lines, each line having 32 matras. The pauses come at 16<sup>th</sup> and the subsequent 16<sup>th</sup> matra with a *səgən*, llS, at the end.

Example:

buddɦɪ vɪvek gyan ər vɪdya,  
səphəl hot upkar kərət jo. ...

(b) the second form of ‘dāḍkəla’ has 18<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> matras, with a *səgən*, llS, at the end.

Example:

sətɪguru mətɪgur, bɪməl sətɪsəgətɪ,  
atəmūrəgɪ cəlulu bhāya,  
jāgya mānu kəvəlu səhɪjɪ pəkasya,  
əbhə nɪrājənu ghər-hɪ ləha. ...

—səveye m 4 ke.

(5) The fifth type of sāvēya is ‘mālīd’, each line having 32 matras, with pauses at the 16<sup>th</sup> and the subsequent 16<sup>th</sup> with yāgən, lSS, at the end.

Example:

te sadhu hārɪ mel-hu svami,  
jɪn jəpɪa gətɪ hoɪ hāmari.  
tɪn ka dərəsu dekhi mānu bɪgse,  
khɪnɪ khɪnɪ tɪn kəu həu bəlɪhari..

—bher m 4.

(b) With only two guru matras at the end instead of a yāgən is also a form of ‘mālīd’ as:

kəb lage mətək cərnən rāj,  
dərəs dəyalu dɪgən kəb pekḥō,  
əmrɪt bəcən suno kəb srəvnənɪ,  
kəb rəsna benti bɪsekhō.—BGK.

(6) The sixth type of sāvēya is ‘sāman’, each line having 32 matras, pauses being at the 16<sup>th</sup> and the subsequent 16<sup>th</sup> with a bhāgən, Sll, at the end.

Example:

brāhmaɪk sɪv chədmunisur,  
rəsəkɪ rəsəkɪ ʃhakur gun gavət, ...  
re mən muʃ sɪmər sukḥdata,  
nanək das tujh-hɪ sāmjhavət. ...

—səveye sri mukḥvak m 5.

(7) The seventh type of sāvēya is ‘drumɪla’. It is marked by 4 lines, each line having 32 matras; the first pause is at the 10<sup>th</sup> the 2<sup>nd</sup> at the next 8<sup>th</sup> the third at the subsequent 14<sup>th</sup> matra with a sāgən and two guru (llS, S, S) at the end.

Example:

jəy jəy kəlgidhar, sevək dukh-hər,

nəhɪ səmsər bəl ke dhari. ...

(8) The eighth type of sāvēya is ‘ləlɪt’. It has 4 lines, each line having seven māgəns with two gurus at the end: SSS, SSS, SSS, SSS, SSS, SSS, S, S.

Example:

dekho ju kəse e jhəḍe jo jhule hē  
dhōse ki dhōkō se ʃəbhū bha bhola...

—sɪkkhi prābhakər.

(9) The ninth type of sāvēya is ‘māɪra’. It has 4 lines, each line having seven bhāgəns, with one guru at the end. Sll, Sll, Sll, Sll, Sll, Sll, Sll, S.

Example:

sətət hi sətɪsəgətɪ sēg,  
surəg rāte jəsu gavət hē. ...

—səveye m 4 ke.

(10) The tenth type of sāvēya is ‘māttgəyād’. It is also known as ‘īdāv’ and ‘mālti’. In Dasam Granth it is called ‘bɪje’. It has 4 lines, each line having seven bhāgəns, two gurus at the end Sll, Sll, Sll, Sll, Sll, Sll, S, S.

Example:

danəv dev phənīd nɪsacər  
bhut bhəvɪkkh bhəvan jəpēge,  
jɪv jɪte jəl mē thəl mē  
pəl hi pəl mē səbh thap thəpēge,  
pūn prətəpən badhət jədhunɪ  
papən ke bəhu pūj khəpēge,  
sadh sāmuh prəsən phɪrē jəg  
sətru səbhə əvɪlok cəpēge.

(11) The eleventh type of sāvēya is ‘cəkor’. See चिउपरा 2.

(12) The twelfth type of sāvēya is ‘ərsat’. It has 4 lines, each line having seven bhāgəns and one rāgən. Sll, Sll, Sll, Sll Sll, Sll, Sll, SllS.

Example:

sve nɪj pay prəmod səda  
ʃəbdadɪ vɪrəc vɪkūʃh ləkhe vɪkha,  
jā ʃubh kirətɪ ko jəg mē

gəṇṇayək sarəd hū nə səkē līkha,  
 hē kəc dipɪt cītṃmāni sām  
 ujal əmɾɪt si līkhni ɪkha,  
 murətɪ ʃri guru bhed nə rēcək  
 dhən guru əru dhən gurusɪkha

—*sɪkkhɪ prəbhakər.*

(13) The thirteenth type of *səveya* is ‘rəmy’. It has seven bhəgəns with one guru in first line and eight səgəns each in the remaining three lines.

Example:

bhejət hē ɪh pē hām ko  
 ɪh gvarəni rup guman kərə,  
 ɪh janət ve ghət hē hām te  
 tɪh te həṭh bādḥ rāhi nə tərə,  
 kəvɪ syam pɪkḥo ɪh gvarəni ki  
 mətɪ syam-hɪ kop nə nek dərə,  
 tɪh sō bəl jaū kəhā kəhɪye  
 tɪh lyavhu jo mukh te ucɾe—*kɾɪsən.*

(14) The fourteenth type of *səveya* is ‘kɪɾɪṭ’. It has four lines each line having eight bhəgəns Sɪl, Sɪl, Sɪl, Sɪl, Sɪl, Sɪl, Sɪl, Sɪl.

Example:

cəḍ pɾəcəḍ təbe bəl dhar  
 sēbhar ləi kərvar kəri kər.... —*cəḍi 1.*

(15) The fifteenth type of *səveya* is ‘durmɪl’, also known as ‘cəḍrkəla’. It has 4 lines, each line having eight səgəns. ɪɪS, ɪɪS, ɪɪS, ɪɪS, ɪɪS, ɪɪS, ɪɪS, ɪɪS.

Example:

məthra bhənɪ bhag bhəle un ke  
 mən ɪcchət hi phəl pavət hē....

—*səveye m 4 ke.*

(16) The sixteenth type of *səveya* is ‘sūdri’, also varyingly known as ‘sukhdani’, ‘mənmodək’, and ‘məlli’. It has 4 lines, each line having eight səgəns and at the end is a guru. ɪɪS, ɪɪS, ɪɪS, ɪɪS ɪɪS, ɪɪS, ɪɪS, ɪɪS, S.

Example:

pərnɪd dəga cugli nə kərə

jəg apəs te nə bəḍo bən bese,  
 nɪj puj pɾəsəs nə nek bhəne  
 nɪrman əlobh guru gɪɪɪ jese,  
 nə təpay dukhay nə bhul kɪse  
 yadɪ hve səpɾəmad pəgē ləg bhese,  
 nɪskam səda ʃubh rɪɪ dhərə  
 updeʃ bhəlo pɾəd hve sɪkh ese.

—*sɪkkhɪ prəbhakər.*

(17) The seventeenth type of *səveya* is ‘rətən malɪka’. It has 4 lines, each line having eight səgəns and one ləghu ɪɪS, ɪɪS, ɪɪS, ɪɪS, ɪɪS, ɪɪS, ɪɪS, ɪ.

Example:

bəl ves kəṭe chəbɪ əg ləṭe  
 jəg man ghəṭe pəṭe kul cal,  
 bhəl nɪɪ dəge jəs pūn bhəge  
 cɪt cɪt jəge nə ləge pɾəbhū nal,  
 tən rog bəḍhe əɪɪ pap cəḍhe  
 sucɪ tej kəḍhe su məḍhe jəg jal,  
 khəl balbədhu mud rəcɪk karən  
 phəkət bɪdu əmolək lal.

—*nɪrmal prəbhakər.*

(18) The eighteenth type of *səveya* is ‘kūḍləta’. It is also known as ‘savən’, ‘sukh’ and ‘har’. It has 4 lines, each line having eight səgəns and two ləghus, ɪɪS, ɪɪS, ɪɪS, ɪɪS, ɪɪS, ɪɪS, ɪɪS, ɪɪ.

Example:

jər jaɪ nəhi kɪs te əjri  
 əs paɪ gəe səgri ur me jər..... —*GPS.*

(19) The nineteenth type of *səveya* is ‘surdhunɪ’. It has 4 lines, eight səgəns and one guru in the first line. In the remaining 3 lines, there are seven bhəgəns and two gurus.

Example:

hərɪ so mukh hē herti dukh he  
 əlkē hārhar pɾəbha hərni he,  
 locən hē həri se sərse həri se  
 bhərṭe həri si bərni he.... —*cəḍi 1.*

(20) The twentieth type of *səveya* is

‘mānoḥ’. There are in the first line eight sēgāns and two lēghus. The remaining 3 lines carry eight bhāgāns each.

Example:

brīkḥbhanu suta pīkḥ rījh rāhi  
 ātī sūdārī sūdār kanh ku anān,  
 rajət tir nēdi jīh ke su  
 vīrajət phulān ke yut kanān—krīṣān.

(21) The twenty first type of sāvēya is ‘māṇīdhār’. It has 4 lines, each line having eight yēgāns: ISS, ISS, ISS, ISS, ISS, ISS, ISS, ISS.

Example:

jīti vasna ek hi basna me  
 jīte āg so ek hi āg me hē.  
 —nīrmal prābhakar.

See डलन (a) and डनगपुनड (d)

(22) The twenty-second type of ‘sāvēya’ is ‘gāgdhār’ or ‘gāgodak’. It is also called ‘khājān’. It has 4 lines, each line having eight rēgāns. SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS

Example:

jhuṭh ७ lobh ko tyagke sājjno!  
 sāty sātokh ko cītt me dhariye....

(23) The twenty-third type of sāvēya is ‘uṭākān’. It has 4 lines, each line having seven rēgāns and a guru.

Example:

cār cādrā kārā chār surā dhārā  
 bed brāhma rārā dvar mere.—ramav.

(24) The twenty-fourth type of sāvēya is ‘sūdārī’. It has 4 lines, each line having IIS, IIS, SII, IIS, SSI, ISI, ISI, I,S.

Example:

muni dev nā pavē thāk māti gavē  
 hē bīn adī anāt guru...

(25) The twenty-fifth type of sāvēya is ‘vam’, also known as ‘mākrād’, ‘madhvi’ and mājari. Its each line has seven jēgāns and one yēgān. ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISS.

Example:

kāro nā bura kīhko kābī hi mīdū  
 bēn bhāno tājke kuṭīlai...

(26) The twenty-sixth type of sāvēya is ‘māttakrīra’ with each line having SSS, SSS, SSI, III, III, III, III, I, S.

Example:

pavē vīdya dhārē sīkkhi  
 kāb-hu nā dhārət kupāth pēg nār so...

(27) The twenty-seventh type of sāvēya is ‘abhar’. It is also known as ‘patal’. Its each line has eight tēgāns. SSI, SSI, SSI, SSI, SSI, SSI, SSI, SSI.

Example:

japē nā tāko ju je sārvidata  
 kāhā hoy puje nēdi kup pakhan?  
 rakha nā hovē kādi āt vele bīna  
 śrī prābhū bat tu sātyke jan...

(28) The twenty-eighth type of sāvēya is ‘sumukhi’. It is also known as ‘māllīka’ and ‘mālīni’. Its each line has seven jēgāns with lēghu guru at the end. ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, I, S.

Example:

ju manət hē guruvakān ko  
 rāhīte jāg māhī kādi nā dukhi,  
 rāhe nā kāmi dhān dham bhāre  
 grāhī atām deh sādiv sukhi...

(29) The twenty-ninth type of sāvēya is ‘krōc’. Its each line has SII, SSS, IIS, SII, III, III, III, III S, with four pauses at 5<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> matras.

Example:

prem vīhina, pāi nā śāti,  
 yādāpī dhārātī dhān, āgnītt dhārhi,  
 tap rīde te, dur nā hovē,  
 jēp tēp vrāt pun, pun nār kārhī....

(30) The thirtieth type of sāvēya is ‘jhulna’. See second form of डलन.

(31) The thirty-first type of sāvēya is

‘mukt-hāra’. Each line has eight jəgəns. ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI.

Example:

vɪlok gurumukh pākəj sɪkkh  
rəhe huɪ bhər rəsi məkrəd...

(32) The thirty-second type of səvəya is ‘lāvəgləta’, each line having eight jəgəns and a ləghu at the end. ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, ISI, I.

Example:

ɟɪnhe nə kəchu kəvɪta rəs he  
nəhɪ rag vɪkhe mən rag ləgavət,  
jəpē nəhɪ vahguru gurumətr  
sərup mənukkh pəsu nəzravət. ...

(33) The thirty-third type of səvəya is ‘sərvəgami’. Each line has seven təgəns and two gurus at the end. SSI, SSI, SSI, SSI, SSI, SSI, SSI, SS.

Example:

gaje məha sur ghūmi rəṅə hur  
bhrəmi nəbhə pur bekhə ənupə. ...  
—ramav.

jako rɪda he krɪpa sath puryo  
prəjapyar vase səda cɪtt mahī  
mātri tətha sen hē varte praṅ ko  
tāhɪ ke raj bhe hot nahī. ...

(34) The thirty-fourth type of səvəya is ‘sarda’. Each line has seven rəgəns and guru ləghu at the end. SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS, SIS, SI.

Example:

dhir gəbhir he gyan ko pūj he  
prem ko rup he sətru ko kal,  
dintahin ləlin udyog me  
dan datar he khalsa lal. ...

**सदंत** [səvət] *adv* sleeping. “khat pivət səvət sukhia.”—sar m 5.

**सदंती** [səvəti], **सदंपि** [səvədhi] *Skt* स्वपन्ति sleeping (feminine gender). “səbh nanək sukhi səvəti.”—sor m 5. “sukh səvədhi sohagnī.”—maru ə m 1.

**सदंन** [səvən] See **सुदरद**. 2 *adv* while sleeping.

**सदंनवी** [səvənvi] *adj* fair complexioned. 2 golden. “bhəni ghəri səvənvi.”—s fərid. meaning ‘a beautiful body.’

**सदंनि** [səvənɪ] sleep. See **सदंपि**. “sukh səvənɪ.”—var gəu 1 m 4.

**सदज** [səvy] *Skt adj* left. 2 at some places it also means the right side. See **सधज**.

**सदजसाची** [səvsaci] *Skt* सव्यसाचिन् *n* one who draws a bow with his left hand; Arjun. In Mahabharat it denotes a person who also draws a bow with his left hand, meaning thereby he is ambidextrous in so far as shooting of the arrows is concerned. Arjun used to shoot arrows with his left hand also.

**सद** [səɾ] *n* burn, scald. See **सदना**.

**सदक** [səɾək] *Skt* सरक *n* a road. *Skt* सुडका सिंकि and सिंकि are also used for a path. 2 *onom* a sound of the unsheathing of swords. “səɾək mɪano kəḍḍhiā.”—cəḍi 3.

**सदज** [səɾəj] See **खदज**.

**सदना** [səɾna] *v* to rot, putrefy, decay. 2 to dry. 3 to burn.

**सदका** [səɾaka] *onom* sound suggesting unsheathing of swords. See **सदक** 2.

**सदराटा** [səɾaṇa] *n* jealousy. 2 causing of putrefaction; a decay causing process. 3 fire; which burns. “duje bhaɪ səɾaṇe səɾɪa.”—BG ‘one who is badly engrossed/burning in duality.’

**सदुंनो** [səɾruno] *Skt* सुदुंनो, सुदुंन-पुंनो full moon night in the mouth of Savan; beautiful (face) See **रंघडी**.

**सा** [sa] *pron* that. “kəhu nanək sa kəthni sar.”—gəu m 5. “sa vela pərvaṅ jɪtu sətɪguru bheɾɪa.”—var guj 2, m 5. 2 *adj* like, such (as). “tum sa mit nə əvər koi.”—asa m 1. 3 *v* past tense of असि. was. “os ne əju akhɪa sa.”—JSBB. 4 *Skt n* Parvati. 5 Lachhmi.

**सां** [sā] indicator of past tense. See **सा** 3. as “me othe gɪa sā.” 2 a suffix used in Persian.

- This is a transformed version of Sanskrit word as ञकसां.
- ਸਾਉ** [sau] *S* (Skt सूद) *n* taste. “sau praṇi tīna laga jīni ṁmrītu paīa.”—*vāḍ chāt m 1*. 2 ecstasy. “sau nā paīa jaī.”—*var majh m 2*. 3 *Skt* welcome, honour. “kāt nā paīo sau.”—*var suhi m 1*. 4 *Skt* purpose, self-interest. “tū jaṇ mähīja sau.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.
- ਸਾਉਗੀ** [sauḡi] See ਸਾਵਗੀ.
- ਸਾਉਣ** [sauṇ] See ਸਾਵਣ.
- ਸਾਉਣ ਮੱਲ** [sauṇ māl] See ਸਾਵਣ ਮੱਲ and ਸਾਵਣ ਮਲ.
- ਸਾਉਣੀ** [sauṇi] *n* crop of the autumn season. 2 See ਸਾਵਣੀ.
- ਸਾਉਰੀ** [sauri] *n* one who has the knowledge of music. One who tells of profit or loss from the left or right vessel. See ਸੋਰੀ. 2 one who practises tantar shastar of Shiv.
- ਸਾਉਲਾ** [saula] See ਸਾਵਲ.
- ਸਾਉ** [sau] *adj* noble, gentle. 2 ਸੁ-ਆਯੁ of the same age. 3 *n* members of the marriage party. 4 a barber. 5 a confidant of the king. See ਸਉਆ.
- ਸਾਅਤ** [saət] See ਸਾਇਤ.
- ਸਾਅਰ** [saær] See ਸਾਇਰ.
- ਸਾਅੰਗੀਤ** [saəḡit] See ਸਾਂਗੀਤ.
- ਸਾਇ** [sai] *pron* same. “sūdāri sai sərup bīckhəṇī.”—*tīlīg m 1*. 2 lord, master. “sukhdata həri pransai.”—*sar m 5*. ‘praṇpəti sukldata.’ 3 *Skt* ਸਾਯ *n* sleep, lying down. “mera pīru risalu səḡi sai.”—*bəsāt m 1*. 4 *Skt* ਸਾਯੰ evening.
- ਸਾਇੰਸ** [saīs] *E* science. *n* essence of a branch of knowledge. 2 chemistry and physics. See ਵਿਦਯਾ.
- ਸਾਇਸਤਨ** [saīstən] *P* شاستن *v* to be competent, be capable of.
- ਸਾਇਸਤਾ** [saīsta] *P* شاسته *adj* able, capable.
- ਸਾਇਕ** [saīk] See ਸਾਯਕ.
- ਸਾਇਣਿ** [saīṇi] *S* *Skt* a mistress, landlady.
- ਸਾਇਤ** [sait] See ਸਾਯਦ. 2 *A* ساعت *n* a short span of time. “cəl-hu īh,sait.”—*GPS*.
- ਸਇਬਾਨ** [saīban] See ਸਾਯਬਾਨ.
- ਸਾਇਰ** [saīr] *Dg* sea (*S* ਸਾਇਰੁ *Skt* ਸਾਗਰ) “saīr sərət bhəre jəl nīrməli.”—*prəbha m 1*. See ਸਪਤ ਸਰ. “saīr bhəre kī suk?”—*var majh m 1*. “vīci upae saīra tīna bhi roji deī.”—*var ram 1 m 2*. 2 a lake. “saīr bhər su bhər.”—*tukha barəhmaha*. 3 This word has also been used for Shatdrav (Satluj) in particular and a river in general. “choḍ dio təb thā nīrmoh ko par bhəe jəb saīr tira.”—*gurusobha*. 4 *A* شعبي a poet. “je səu saīr melie tīlu nā pujaṅhī roī.”—*sri ə m 1*. “nanək saīr īv kəhīa.”—*asa pəṭi m 1*.
- ਸਾਇਰ ਕੀ ਪੁਤ੍ਰੀ** [saīr kī pūtri] *n* daughter of the Sea, Lachhmi. According to a Puranic myth, she emerged while the sea was being churned. 2 wealth. “saīr kī putri bīdarī ḡəvai.”—*ḡəu ə m 3*. ‘The enlightened one has abandoned wealth.’ “saīr kī putri pərhəri tīagi cəran təle vicare.”—*asa chāt m 1*. ‘Wealth has been discarded with contempt, considering it as a maid-servant.’
- ਸਾਇਲ** [saīl] See ਸਾਯਲ.
- ਸਾਈ** [sai] *pron* the same. “jo tudh bhavē sai bhəli kar.”—*jəpu*. 2 *n* master, lord. “jīthe jaīe jəḡət məhī tīthe həri sai.”—*var bīla m 4*. 3 *Skt* सतर्कर earnest money given in advance to strike a deal. 4 *P* شاد God. 5 *A* شعبي one who puts in effort.
- ਸਾਂਈ** [sāi], ਸਾਂਈਂ [sāi] *Skt* master, lord. “tū kərta səcīaru meḍa sāi.”—*sopurukhu*. 2 king. 3 husband. 4 a saint of the sublime sort.
- ਸਾਂਈਆਂ** [sāiā] a Khatri disciple of Guru Arjan Dev, Sethi by caste. The Guru impelled him to perform Kirtan. He became a wonderful preacher of Sikhism. 2 a vocative: ‘O Master.’
- ਸਾਈਸ** [saīs] See ਸਈਸ.
- ਸਾਂਈਂ ਦਾਸ** [sāīdas] a resident of Daroli (district Ferozepur) who was a Khatri by caste. He

was married to Ramo, the elder sister of Mata Damodari. Guru Hargobind had a long and comfortable stay at his residence. He became the Guru's disciple and attained salvation. See ਡਰੋਲੀ. **2** a very ardent devotee of Guru Arjan Dev, he was a Bhandari by caste. **3** a disciple of Guru Amar Das. He was a resident of Lahore and was Jhanji by caste. He was in the service of Guru Arjan Dev as well.

**ਸਾਂਈਂ ਦਿੱਤਾ** [sāiditta] a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev from Sultanpur. **2** a Jaria follower of Guru Arjan, who acting upon the teachings of the Guru, devoted his life for the good of the people.

**ਸਾਂਈਂਲੋਕ** [sāilok] *n* godly people, saints.

**ਸਾਸ** [sas] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਾਸ *n* breath, respiration. "sas bina jiu dehuri."—*keda chāt m 5*. **2** a vowel, tone. "pure tal nihale sas."—*bher namdev*. **3** *Skt* a weapon "pāḍit sāgī bās-hī jən murəkh agəm sas sune."—*maru m 1*. **4** *Skt* ਸ੍ਰੁਸੁ mother-in-law. **5** a respiratory disease, asthma. "sənpat sas bhəgīdr jur."—*səloh*. **6** *Skt* शास् *vr* to praise, sermonise, preach something for the good of others, ingratiate, order, punish, warn. **7** *n* an order. **8** *P* شتر urine. See ਸ਼ਾਸੀਦਨ.

**ਸਾਂਸ** [sās] breath, respiration. **2** *Skt* ਸਾਂਸ with parts.

**ਸਾਸਕ** [sasək] *Skt* ਸਾਸਕ *adj* an administrator. **2** *n* a king. **3** a spiritual guide, guru. **3** See ਸਾਸ 6.

**ਸਾਸ ਗਰਾਸ** [sas gəras], ਸਾਸ ਗਿਰਾਸ [sas giras], ਸਾਸ ਗ੍ਰਾਸ [sas gras] life and livelihood, life and sustenance. "sas gras ko dato thakur."—*gəu kəbir*. **2** breathing in and out.

**ਸਾਸਟਾਂਗ** [sasṭāg] See ਅਸਟਾਂਗ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਮ.

**ਸਾਸਣ** [sasən] *Dg n* an order. See ਸਾਸ 6 and ਸਾਸਨ.

**ਸਾਸਣੀ** [sasni] *n* one who issues a warning, king's army—*sənama*. **2** *adj* (one) who administers. See ਸਾਸ 6.

**ਸਾਸਤ** [sasət], ਸਾਸਤਰ [sastər], ਸਾਸਤੁ [sasətu], ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ [sastrə] *Skt* ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ *n* a book that enforces

discipline; a law enforcing book. See ਸਾਸ-6 "sasət sīmriti bed carī."—*sri ə m 5*. "soi sasətu səuṇ soi."—*sri m 5*. "sastrə bed trə guṇ he maīa."—*bher m 1*.

**ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਗ** [sastrəg], ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਗਿ [sastrəgī], ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਗਿਆ [sastrəgiā], ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਗੰਤਾ [sastrəgōta], ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਗਜ [sastrəgy] *Skt* शास्त्रज्ञ *adj* who is an authority on Shastars. "munī jogi sastrəgī kəhavət."—*guj m 5*. "səbhe sastrəgōta kukərmō prəṇasi."—*dətt*.

**ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਧਾਰੀ** [sastrədhari] *adj* who lives according to Shastars, a pandit. **2** an armed man.

**ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਨਿਕ** [sastrənīk] ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ-ਅਨਿਕ various Shastars. "pəhi kok vyakərən sastrənīk."—*cəritr 250*.

**ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰੀ** [sastri] शास्त्रिन् *adj* possessing Shastars, who is an authority on Shastars. **2** *n* a higher level degree of Sanskrit.

**ਸਾਸਨ** [sasən] *Skt* सासन *n* ordering. See ਸਾਸ 6. **2** punishing. **3** a warning, punishment. See ਸਾਸਨਾ. "ənīk sasən tarət jəmdutəh."—*səhəs m 5*. "sasən te balək gəm nə kərə."—*bher m 3*. 'ignores the warning.' "deī sasən jam."—*ram m 5* *roti*. **4** *Skt* श्वसन to breathe.

**ਸਾਸਨਪਾਕ** [sasənpak] Indar. See ਪਾਕਸਾਸਨ. "sasən, pak sərəsən jou."—*NP*. 'the bow of Pakshasan' (Indar).

**ਸਾਸਨਾ** [sasna] *Skt* सासना *n* an order. **2** a warning, punishment. See ਸਾਸਨ. **3** a sermon, teaching. **4** *Skt* सासा a jowl, loose skin hanging from the neck of a cow or a bullock, a wrap for neck and shoulders.

**ਸਾਸਨਿ** [sasənī] *Skt* सूसन *n* a breath. **2** *adv* while breathing, which means 'while being alive.' "sasənī sasi sasi bəlu paie, nihəsənī namu dhīavego."—*kan ə m 4*. 'Make recitation of the Name a part and parcel while alive, and it will have its sway after death.'

**ਸਾਸ ਨਿਹਾਰਨ** [sas niharən] to count breaths. "jəm nihare sasa."—*asa kəbir*. **2** to protect life. "bhəgətjəna ke sas nihare."—*bher m 5*.

**ਸਾਸਨੋਤਰ** [sasnotər] See **ਚਿਤ੍ਰੁ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ 5 (b)**  
**ਸਾਸਾ** [sasa] plural of **ਸ੍ਰਾਸ** “jɪcəru ghəṭ ətəɪ he  
 sasa.”—*sor m 3*. **2 n** a doubt. “upje put dham  
 bɪn sasa.”—*cəɪtr 279*. ‘Without doubt, a son  
 will be born.’

**ਸਾਂਸਾਰਿਕ** [sāsarɪk] *Skt adj* worldly, mundane.  
**ਸਾਸਿ** [sasɪ] with breath. **2 Skt ਸ** (with) **ਅਸਿ**  
 (sword); with a sword.

**ਸਾਸਿ ਸਾਸਿ** [sasɪ sasɪ] with every breath, always.  
 “sasɪ sasɪ prəbhu dhɪaɪe.”—*sor m 5*.

**ਸਾਸਿ ਗਿਰਾਸਿ** [sasɪ gɪrasɪ] while living and  
 enjoying life. “sasɪ gɪrasɪ sɛda mənɪ  
 vɛsɛ.”—*var bɪla m 3*.

**ਸਾਂਸੀ** [sāsi] a low tribe that leads nomadic life  
 and is ridden with crime. It is found outside  
 India too. Many scholars are of the view that  
 this tribe grew from the soldiers who came  
 with the army of Alexander the Great, but  
 chose to make India their home. It has  
 nothing to do with sanhasi tribe of the jats.  
 See **ਸਾਂਹਸੀ**.

**ਸਾਸੀਦਨ** [ʃasɪdən] *P* **ساشيدن** to urinate.

**ਸਾਸੁ** [sasɪ] See **ਸਾਸ**. **2 Skt** **सासु** *adj* **स** (with) **असु**  
 (breath); living. **3 n** mother-in-law. “sasɪ buri  
 ghəɪ vas nə devɛ.”—*asa m 1*. Here it means  
 ignorance. **4** breath. “jəb ləg sasɪ.”—*kəɪɪ ə*  
*m 4*.

**ਸਾਸੁ ਕੀ ਦੁਖੀ** [sasɪ ki dukhi] This is a shabad in  
 Rag Asa is of Kabir:

1 sasɪ ki dukhi səsɪr ki pɪari  
 jɛθ ke namɪ dərəu re.

2 səkhi sɛheli nənəd gəheli  
 devər ke bɪrəhɪ jərəu re. ...

3 seje rəmətu nən nəhi pekəhu  
 ɪhu dukh ka sɪu kəhu re.

4 bapɪ savka kərə lərai  
 maɪa səd mətvari.

5 bəḍe bhai ke jəb səgɪ hoti  
 təb həu nah pɪari.

6 kəhət kəbir pāc ko jhəgra. ... -25.

It means:<sup>1</sup>

1 I am fed up with my mother-in-law  
 (illusion). My father-in-law (God) has  
 affection for me. I am afraid of the elder  
 brother-in-law (Yam-raj)

2 My sister-in-law (folly) has caught hold  
 of me. I am longing for the younger brother-  
 in-law (wisdom)

3 I do not feel the intimacy of the  
 omnipresent Lord in the bed of conscience.

4 Father (the body) is always busy fighting  
 with children (comforts and discomforts).  
 Mother (selfishness) is always in a state of  
 intoxication.

5 When I was with the elder brother  
 (knowledge) the Lord loved me.

6 All this is a quarrel between the five  
 evils.

**ਸਾਸੁ ਮਾਸੁ** [sasɪ masɪ] breath and body, soul and  
 the body. “sasɪ masɪ səbh jə tumara.”—*dhəna*  
*m 1*.

**ਸਾਸ੍ਰਾਂਗ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਮ** [sasɪrəŋ prənam] a respectful bow  
 with all the eight organs. See **ਅਸਟਾਂਗ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਮ**.

**ਸਾਸ੍ਰੁਤ** [sasɪvət] *Skt adv* continuous, without  
 break. **2** daily. **3 n** the sky. **4** the heaven.  
**5** Shiv.

**ਸਾਹ** [sah] *n* a breath. “lekhe sah ləvaiəhɪ.”—*sri*  
*m 1*. **2 P** **ساح** a king. “səbhɪ tujh-hɪ dhɪav-hɪ  
 mere sah.”—*dhəna m 4*. **3** a money-lender,  
 banker. “sah cəle vənjarɪa.”—*var sar m 2*. **4** a  
 title bestowed by Guru Arjan Dev on a Sikh  
 family. See **ਸੋਮਾ 2**. **5** lord, husband. **6 Skt** **साह**  
*adj* strong, dominant.

**ਸਾਹ ਆਲਮ** [sah aləm] *P* **ساح عالم** *adj* master of the  
 world, king of the world. “khəke khūdkar  
 sah aləm.”—*asa pəṭɪ m 1*. **2** Muazzam

<sup>1</sup>The meaning of the invisible intrigue, described here, is  
 not satisfactory. But most of the traditional scholars have  
 their interpretations. Hence these are being reproduced  
 here.

(Bahadur Shah) son of Aurangzeb. See ਬਹਾਦੁਰ ਸ਼ਾਹ. **3** the nominal Mughal king of Delhi, whose real name was Ali Gauhar. He ascended the throne in Oct. 1760. He handed over the civil authority of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the then East India Company, in 1765 AD. Thereafter he became a stipendary of the English Government. Then the Marathas captured him. Later in August 1788, he fell into the hands of Ghulam Kadir Ruhela, who maltreated him brutally and got his eyes gouged out. He was a mere nominal king of Delhi till his death on 19<sup>th</sup> of Nov. 1806.

**ਸਾਹਸ** [sahəs] *Skt n* work done with force. **2** courage. “kər sahəs beg ji dhayo.”—*GPS*. **3** theft. **4** an act done mindlessly. **5** fire.

**ਸ਼ਾਹ ਸ਼ਰਫ਼** [ʃah ʃərəf] شاه شرف a fakir who felt deeply obliged to Guru Nanak Dev after having held a discourse with him. **2** a Sadhu of Bihar, who had divine powers. He died in 1379 AD. A large fair is held at his tomb every year.

**ਸ਼ਾਹਸਾਹਾਣ** [sahsahan] P شاه شاه an emperor, king of kings. “sahsahan gəṇṇje.”—*javu*. In *Mishkat* it is held that Mohammad directed that none should be called Shahanshah, as this title is reserved only for God.

**ਸ਼ਾਹਸੀ** [sahsi] *adj* (one) who courageously accomplishes his task. **2** persevering. **3** inspiring. “təhā sahsi sahsəgram kope.”—*VN*. **4** See ਸਾਹਸ.

**ਸਾਂਹਸੀ** [sāhsi] a sub-caste of jats. Scholars are of the view that its root lies in the Sanskrit word ‘sahasi’, which means valiant, tenacious and courageous. Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the lion of Punjab was from the same clan. **2** Sansi clan is different from it. See ਸਾਂਸੀ.

**ਸ਼ਾਹਸੰਗ੍ਰਾਮ** [ʃahsəgram] *adj* lord of war. **2 n** Sangoshah, son of Bibi Veero, upon whom the tenth Guru bestowed this title, sacrificed his

life in the battle of Bhangani. “ləkhe sahsəgram jujhe jujharə. təvə kit banə kəmanə səbharə.”—*VN*. See ਸੰਗੋਸ਼ਾਹ and ਬੀਰੋ ਬੀਬੀ.

**ਸ਼ਾਹਸੁ** [sahsrə] See ਸਹਸੁ.

**ਸ਼ਾਹ ਹੁਸੈਨ** [sah husen] شاه حسين son of Sheikh Usman of Lahore. Born in Hijri 945, he was a devotee of the Lord. When Guru Granth Sahib was being compiled, he too along with saints like Kahna, came to Amritsar. He beseeched Guru Arjan Dev that his compositions should also be included in Guru Granth Sahib. The Guru asked him to recite his composition. There upon Shah Husain recited. “cupp ve əṛta cupp ve əṛta.” On listening to it, the Guru asked him to stop i.e. to observe silence. Shah Husain died in Hijri 1008. See ਕਾਨ੍ਹਾ.

**ਸ਼ਾਹ ਕੀ ਢੇਰੀ** [ʃah ki dheri] See ਤਕਸਿਲਾ.

**ਸ਼ਾਹਚੀ ਖਾਨ** [ʃahcīkhan] His real name was Ahmed Khan. He was a commander of the king of Kabul, Zamanshah, who was the grandson of Ahmad Shah. In 1798 AD, the king sent him to Punjab with a cavalry of twelve thousand men. He was very cruel to the Sikhs and Hindus. At last he was killed by Sardar Sahib Singh of Gujrat in 1800 AD. His tomb is situated to the east of Gujrat at a distance of four miles from the city.

**ਸ਼ਾਹਜਹਾਂ** [ʃahjəhā] شاه جهان He was the third son of Jahangir from Balmati (Jodh Bai), daughter of Raja Udai Singh Jodhpuri. He was born in Lahore on 5<sup>th</sup> of Jan. 1593. His real name was Mirza Khurram. After the death of his father, he ascended the throne in 1628 AD.<sup>1</sup> The kingdom prospered during his reign; the revenue collected per year was twenty three crores.

<sup>1</sup>His full name was Abu Ali Muzzafar Shahabuddin Shah-jahan. He is presumed to have become the king after the death of Jahangir. Hence in history his reign started from 1627 AD but formally he ascended the throne on 4<sup>th</sup> of February, 1628 AD.

He was very fond of architecture. Apart from Moti Masjid, he got a mausoleum constructed for his dear wife Arjmand Banu (who is also known as Mumtaz Mahal and Kudsia Begum). She was the daughter of Asif Ali, a brother of Noor Jahan. She was born in 1592 AD and died on 7<sup>th</sup> of July 1631. This mausoleum cost the exchequer rupees four crore and fifty lakhs. It is popularly known as the Taj Mahal. Some writers have estimated its cost at rupees one crore, twelve lakhs and fifty thousand only.

Delhi at present situated on the bank of Jamuna opposite the Red Fort, was founded by the same ruler in 1631 AD. He named it Shahjahanabad. Elegant buildings of Delhi like Lal Quila, Diwan-e-Khas, Dewan-e-am and Jama Masjid add to his reputation. The Peacock throne, which cost the state exchequer rupees seven crore and ten lakh, was got built by this king. The world-renowned Koh-i-Noor diamond, which weighed 319 rattis and was estimated to value at Rs. 7,815,225/- then, was presented to him by Mir Jumla.

Due to the ineptness of certain corrupt ministers, he persecuted Christians and Hindus. As a result, he became hostile to Guru Hargobind, so the Guru had to take up arms in self-defence.

Shahjahan had four sons: Dara Shikoh, Shuja, Aurangzeb and Murad. Once when Shahjahan fell ill, Aurangzeb (after subjugating his brothers) incarcerated him in the Agra fort in the year 1658 AD. After 7 years of incarceration by his son, Shahjahan pining all the while to rule, died to be buried at the Taj by the side of his beloved wife.

**ਸ਼ਾਹਜਹਾਨਾਬਾਦ** [ʃahjəhənəbəd] a name of Delhi. See ਸ਼ਾਹਜਹਾਂ. “ʃahjəhənəbəd ko kīno kuc əpər.”—*gurusobha*.

**ਸ਼ਾਹਜਹਾਂਪੁਰ** [ʃahjəhāpʊr] a town in U.P. which was built by Daler Khan, an army officer of Shahjahan in the year 1647 AD on the left bank of Deoha (Garra) river. It is situated at a distance of 768 miles from Calcutta and 987 miles from Bombay. “ʃahjəhāpʊr me huti ɪk pəʈua ki narɪ.”—*cəɪɪtr* 41.

**ਸ਼ਾਹਜਮਾਨ** [ʃahjəman] See ਜਮਾਨਸ਼ਾਹ.

**ਸ਼ਾਹਜਾਦ ਪੁਰ** [ʃahjad pʊr] See ਸ਼ਹੀਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ.

**ਸ਼ਾਹਜਾਦਾ** [ʃahjada] *P* شاهزاده *adj* a prince. **2** *n* son of Bhai Mardana, who kept on doing Kirtan in the presence of Guru Nanak Dev.

**ਸ਼ਾਹਣੀ** [ʃahɳi] a caste of Khukhrain Khatris. **2** wife of a money-lender. **2** wife of a king, a queen.

**ਸ਼ਾਹਦ** [ʃahəd] *A* شاهد *n* a witness; one who gives evidence.

**ਸ਼ਾਹਦਰਾ** [ʃahdəra] Mausoleum of emperor Jahangir across river Ravi near Lahore. A nearby settlement is also known as Sahdara. See ਜਹਾਂਗੀਰ. **2** a village set up by emperor Shahjahan across Jamuna at a distance of five miles from Delhi. At that time, it served as a market place.

**ਸ਼ਾਹਦੀ** [ʃahdi] *P* شادی *n* evidence.

**ਸ਼ਾਹਦੌਲਾ** [ʃahdɔla] See ਦੌਲਾ ਸ਼ਾਹ.

**ਸ਼ਾਹਨ** [ʃahən] See ਸਾਂਡ and ਸਾਨ੍ਹ.

**ਸ਼ਾਹਨਸਾਹ** [ʃahənsah] See ਸ਼ਾਹ ਸਾਹਣ.

**ਸ਼ਾਹਨਦੀ ਖਾਂ** [ʃahənci khā] See ਸ਼ਾਹਦੀ ਖਾਂ.

**ਸ਼ਾਹ ਨਵਾਜ਼ ਖਾਂ** [ʃah nəvəz khā] شاه نواز خان son of Khan Bahadur Zakaria Khan. His real name was Hayatulla Khan. He had been a governor of Lahore and Multan. Inspired by Diwan Kaura Mal in Sammat 1809, Bhai Bhim Singh cut off his head during a battle, fixed it to his spear and presented the same to the Khalsa. **2** See ਮੁਜੱਫਰ ਖਾਨ.

**ਸ਼ਾਹਨਿ** [ʃahənɪ] *n* wife of a king, a queen. **2** a play by the Creator of the universe. “ʃahənɪ səɪɪ kəɾə jɪə əpənɛ.”—*gəʊ kəbɪr*. **3** wife of a

money-lender.

**ਸਾਹਨੀ** [sahni] See ਸਾਹਣੀ. 2 See ਸਾਹਨਿ.

**ਸ਼ਾਹਪੁਰ** [ʃahpur] a village of Patiala state, tehsil and police station Sunam. East of it is situated a gurdwara of Guru Teg Bahadur. To begin with, there was only Manji Sahib. But since Sammat 1980 a “Darbar” is being constructed. The village has donated about 50 bighas of land to the gurdwara. The priest is a Singh and it is seven miles to the west from railway station Sunam.

2 A district of the Rawalpindi Division and is its main town. It is situated on the left bank of Jehlum.

**ਸਾਹਬ** [sahəb] See ਸਾਹਿਬ.

**ਸਾਹਬਚੰਦ** [sahəbçənd] See ਸਾਹਿਬਚੰਦ.

**ਸ਼ਾਹਬਾਜ਼** [ʃahbaz] See ਸਹਬਾਜ਼.

**ਸ਼ਾਹਬਾਜ਼ ਸਿੰਘ** [ʃahbaz sīgh] son of Wakil Sabeg Singh who used to study in Lahore’s Persian school. Once he entered into a disputation with the maulvis where he fearlessly upheld the point of view of his faith and condemned that of Islam. Thereupon, a complaint was lodged by the maulvis and he was arrested. When he declined to embrace Islam, he, along with his father, was put on the torturing wheel to die at the age of eighteen. This happened in Sammat 1802. See ਸਬੋਗ ਸਿੰਘ.

**ਸ਼ਾਹਬਾਦ** [ʃahbad] a town of Karnal, seized by Sardar Lal Singh and Himant Singh in 1763 AD where they founded their state. These brave Sardars belonged to the Nishan misl. They converted the main mosque of Shahabad into a gurdwara and named it Masatgarh.

**ਸ਼ਾਹਭੀਕ** [ʃahbhik], **ਸ਼ਾਹਭੀਖ** [ʃahbhikh] This saint belonged to the Saiyyed family. He was born in village Siana (tehsil Kaithal, district Karnal). His forefathers lived at Kuhram (Ghuram).<sup>1</sup> For this reason, some writers like

<sup>1</sup>This city is in Patiala state.

Bhai Santokh Singh have mentioned him as the resident of Kurham.<sup>2</sup>

Shah Bhikh was a disciple of Abul Muali Shah of village Ambhita (District Saharanpur). Bhikh Ji spent most of his life at Thaske town which is situated in tehsil Thanesar, district Karnal. Due to his devotion, Saint Muali Shah also migrated to Thask and Shah Bhikh wholeheartedly served his master.

By virtue of his spiritual power, he came to know of the birth of Guru Gobind Singh at Patna. So he reached there with two pitchers full of sweets and presented them to the Guru. The Guru put his hands on both the pitchers. To satisfy the curiosity of his disciples, the Pir told them that he wanted to find with whom this divine personage (the Guru) would side, the Hindus or the Muslims. So anticipating his feelings, the Guru strengthened his faith with the gesture that he was the patron and well wisher of both the communities.

Shah Bhikh was Saiyyed (Mir), so Thaska is now known as Thaska Miranji. During the rule of the Mughals, a jagir was attached to his tomb which at present brings a revenue of rupees three thousand per annum.

Some writers have also named him as Saiyed Bhikh and Bhikhan Shah.

**ਸ਼ਾਹਰਗ** [ʃahrəg] P ਸ਼ਹرا aorta. See ਦਿਲ.

**ਸਾਹਾ** [saha] n ਸੁ (auspicious) ਅਹ (day); according to the Hindu faith, a day fixed for marriage after taking into account the planetary positions. S ਸਾਹੋ. “səbətɪ saha ɪkɦɪa.”—soɦɪla. “saha gəŋ-hɪ nə kər-hɪ bicar.”—ram ə m l. 2 part a vocative, meaning O! King “səbhna vɪcɪ tū vərətɖa saha.”—dhəna m 4. 3 plural of ਸਾਹ (breath). “jete jə jivhi le saha.”—m l var majh. 4 short form for

<sup>2</sup>“pur kuhram bɪkhe huto ʃah bhikh jɪh nam. nɪj mʊʃɪɖ ke nikəʃ rəɦɪ ʃəske gram sudham.”—GPS.

ਸਾਹਾਣ. plural of ਸਾਹ. “sɪrɪ saha patɪsahu.”  
–m 5 var ram 2.

ਸਾਹਾਣ [sahan], ਸਾਹਾਨ [sahan] See ਸਾਹ ਸਾਹਾਣ.

ਸਾਹਿ [sahɪ] See ਸਾਹ. 2 while breathing. “sahɪ saɦɪ sɛda sɛmalɪɛ.”–gʊj ə m 3. 3 the king (nominative case). “sahɪ pəθɦaɪa saɦe pasɪ.”–asa m 5.

ਸਾਹਿਆ [sahɪa] *n* the time of ਸਾਹਾ (ਸੁ ਆਹ). See ਸਾਹਾ. “oɾəku aɪa tɪn saɦɪa.”–sɪ m 1 pəɦɪrɛ. This means ‘Death as a bridegroom has come to wed life as its bride.’ 2 It is another name for ਸੁਹੇਵੇ. See ਸੁਹੇਵਾ.

ਸਾਹਿਸ [sahɪs] See ਸਾਹਸ.

ਸਾਹਿਤਤ [sahɪtɪ] *Skt n* the feeling of being alongwith, a gathering. 2 the poetics incorporating elements like sentiment and metre etc. 3 any text dealing with all elements of a study is known as ‘sahity’

ਸਾਹਿਦ [sahɪd] See ਸਾਹਦ.

ਸਾਹਿਨਸਾਹ [sahɪnsah] See ਸਾਹ ਸਾਹਾਣ.

ਸਾਹਿਬ [sahɪb] *A* صاحب *n* a master. “sahɪb seti həkəm nə cɛɛ.”–var asa m 2. 2 the Creator. “sahɪb sɪu mənʊ manɪa.”–asa ə m 1. 3 a friend.

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਹੂਰ [sahɪb səʊr] صاحب شهور *adj* wise, prudent, sensible.

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਿੰਘ [sahɪb sɪŋh] See ਪੰਜ ਪਯਾਰੇ. 2 See ਸੌ ਸਾਧੀ. 3 He was son of Raja Amar Singh of Patiala and Rani Raj Kaur. Born on Bhadon Badi 15<sup>th</sup> Sammat 1830 (1774 AD), he ascended the throne at the age of six, after the death of his father. In Sammat 1844 (1787 AD) he was married with great pomp and show at Amritsar to Rattan Kaur, daughter of Sardar Ganda Singh, who belonged to the Bhangian misl. By temperament, he was a very credulous person and readily believed everyone without using his discretion. During his reign, Diwan Nannu Mal and Rani Hukman carried on the governance. Bibi

Sahib Kaur, his elder sister, contributed a lot to the defence and administration of the kingdom. Raja Sahib Singh died on Chet-Badi 9, Sammat 1869 (26<sup>th</sup> March, 1813). 4 Baba Sahib Singh was born in the house of Ajit Singh (son of famous Baba Kaladhari of Bedi clan) and Mata Saroop Devi in Sammat 1813. He was a man of rare quality and an ardent preacher of Gurmat. With a sense of great enterprise, he occupied a lot of territory and established his capital at Una. Free public kitchen (lāḡar) and continuous Kirtan went on without any interruption on account of his initiative. Baba Ji died on Har Sudi 13 Sammat 1891 at Una. See ਊਨਾ and ਵੇਦੀ ਵੰਜ.

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਹਾਲ [sahɪb hal] *P* صاحب حال one who has realised ecstasy; a blissful soul.

ਸਾਹਿਬਕਲਾਮ [sahɪbkələm] *n* the Creator, master of language or speech. “kɪ saɦɪb kələm.”–japɪ.

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕਾਲ [sahɪb kal] *P* صاحب کال *adj* one who has the courage to say what he means. 2 one who is only a man of speech.

ਸਾਹਿਬਕਿਰਾ [sahɪbkɪrā] *A* صاحب کرا fortunate i.e. highly dignified. See ਕਿਰਾ. “kɪ saɦɪbkɪrā hɛ.”–japɪ.

ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੌਰ [sahɪb kɔr] daughter of Raja Amar Singh of Patiala and elder sister of Raja Sahib Singh. In Sammat 1834 she was married to Jaimal Singh, son of Sardar Hakikat Singh Rai of Fathegarh of Kanhaiya misl. The efforts she put in to expand and safeguard the kingdom of her brother are indeed unique in Sikh history. In Sammat 1851 she defeated the Maratha army. She conducted the administration very efficiently but her credulous brother did not value her qualities. She died in Sammat 1856 (1799 AD). 2 Mother of Raja Sangat Singh of Jind and queen of Raja Fateh Singh, she was very

proficient in the affairs of administration. See ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੌਰ ਮਾਤਾ.

**ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੌਰ ਮਾਤਾ** [sahɪb kɔr mata] daughter of Bhai Ramu Bassi,<sup>1</sup> Khatri of Rohtas. She was married to Guru Gobind Singh on 18<sup>th</sup> of Vaisakh Sammat 1757. The Guru left the Khalsa Panth to her care. That is why at the time of baptism she is declared the mother, and Guru Gobind Singh the father, of the Khalsa. After his arrival at Avichal Nagar, Guru Gobind Singh sent her to Delhi along with the five arms of Guru Hargobind to be kept and displayed with full honours. These arms are at present kept in Gurdwara Rakabganj.

She died before Mata Sundari. Her memorial is quite close to the shrine of Guru Harkrishan located in Delhi. See ਦਿੱਲੀ.

**ਸਾਹਿਬਚੰਦ** [sahɪbcənd] a devoted Sikh of Guru Gobind Singh. He was a great warrior. He attained martyrdom in the battle of Anandpur. As per instructions of the Guru, he was cremated at Nirmohgarh. “jit bhəi təhɪ khalse ki əru sahɪb cənd ki loth uʃhai.”—*gurusobha*. **2** A village in district Ferozepur tehsil Muktsar, police station Kot Bhai. Adjoining the habitation, there is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh at the bank of the village pond. The Guru graced this place twice with a visit. A small temple and residential houses have come up close by. An Akali Singh is in attendance here. The village has donated 7 ghumaons of land to the gurdwara. A fair is held on the Vaisakhi day. It is situated at a distance of about seven miles from Balluana railway station to the north-west and is connected by un-metalled road.

**ਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦਾ** [sahɪbjada] *P* صاحب زاده *n* son of a king; a prince. **2** Guru's son. **3** master's son.

**ਸਾਹਿਬਦਿਮਾਗ** [sahɪbdɪmag] *A* صاحب دماغ *adj* a <sup>1</sup>Bhai Santokh Singh has mentioned “rava” sub-caste. See rutt 5, ə 1.

very learned man, very wise person. “kɪ sahɪbdɪmag he.”—*japu*.

**ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਿਲ** [sahɪb dɪl] *P* صاحب دل *adj* big hearted; who has control over his mind. **2** wise. **3** a saint. **4** a spiritual mentor. “ʃudəz feze suhbəte sahɪbdɪlā.”—*jīdgi*.

**ਸਾਹਿਬਦੇਵੀ** [sahɪbdevi] See ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੌਰ ਮਾਤਾ.

**ਸਾਹਿਬਰਾਇ** [sahɪbraɪ], **ਸਾਹਿਬਰਾਯ** [sahɪbray] See ਤਾਹੁ ਸਿੰਘ.

**ਸਾਹਿਬ ਲੋਕ** [sahɪb lok] *n* God's people, servants of God.

**ਸਾਹਿਬਾ** [sahɪba] feminine of ਸਾਹਿਬ **2** vocative of ਸਾਹਿਬ “sace sahɪba! kɪa nahi ghəɪ tere.”—*ənədu*.

**ਸਾਹਿਬਾਂ** [sahɪbā] a damsel of Mahni Sial rajputs, engaged to a lad of Chaddhar sub-caste, but she was in love with Mirza. The Chaddhars murdered both of them; their grave is in Danapur. (district Multan) See ਮਿਰਜਾ.

“ravi nədɪ upəɪ bəse narɪ sahɪbā nam, mɪrja ke səg dosti kəɾət aʃhəu jam.”

—*cəɪɪr* 129.

**ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ ਦਿਲ** [sahɪban dɪl] plural of ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਿਲ.

**ਸਾਹਿਬਿ** [sahɪbɪ] the Creator (nominative case). “sahɪbɪ ədha jo kia.”—*m* 5 *var ram* 2.

**ਸਾਹਿਬੀ** [sahɪbi] *P* صاحبی *n* ownership, lordship, sovereignty. **2** authority.

**ਸਾਹਿਬੁ** [sahɪbu] See ਸਾਹਿਬ. “sahibu guɪ gəhera.”—*sor* *m* 5.

**ਸਾਹਿਰ** [sahɪr] *A* ساحر *n* a magician, wizard. See ਸਿਹਰ.

**ਸਾਹਿਲ** [sahɪl] *A* ساحل *n* a river-bank.

**ਸਾਹੀ** [sahi] *P* ساهی *n* royal. **2** ink. “jeta akhənu sahi səbdi.”—*var sar* *m* 1. ‘whatever is verbal and written’. **3** سعی an effort. “ua ki ʃaɪɪ mɪʃət bɪn sahi.”—*bavən*. **4** A ساهی indifference, carelessness. **5** forgetfulness.

**ਸਾਹੀ ਹੁ ਸਾਹੁ** [sahi hu sahu] *adj* king of kings, emperor. “tu sahi hu sahu, həu kəhɪ nə səka guɪ tərɪa.”—*suhi* *ə* *m* 5. **2** chief among money-

lenders.

**ਸਾਹੀਦ** [sahid] See ਸਹੀਦ. **2** *adj* pertaining to a martyr.

**ਸ਼ਾਹੀਨ** [shahin] *A* شاهین It is generally believed that kuhi, bəhīri and šahin are different names for the same bird of prey. But it is a mistaken belief. Kings fond of hunting have bestowed the status on kuhi and bəhīri as šahin kuhi, šahin bəhīri. There is no separate bird as šahin. See ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀ.

**ਸਾਹੂ** [sahu] a king. “səca sahu vərtda.”—*sri m 3*. **2** a money-lender. “səca sahu səce vən̄jare.”—*suhi ə m 3*. **3** breath. “kəri bāde tū bādgi jīcəru ghəṭ məhi sahu.”—*trilōg m 5*.

**ਸਾਹੁਨੀ** [sahunī] wife of a money-lender. See ਸਾਹਿਨ. “bənīk bol sahunī so bhakhyo.”—*cəritr 61*.

**ਸਾਹੁਰਜ਼ਾ** [sahurra], **ਸਾਹੁਰਜ਼ੀ** [sahurri] father-in-law's house. “peiəre səhu sev tū sahurre sukhī vəs.”—*sri m 5*. **2** *adj* belonging to the in-laws. “sahurri vəthu səbh kīchu sājhi pevəkrə dhən vəkhe.”—*bəsət m 1*. ‘Parents house is this world, in-laws house is the other world.’

**ਸਾਹੁਰਾ** [sahura] *adj* father-in-law's house.

**ਸਾਹੂ** [sahu] *n* ash. “gəd-hu cədən khəulie bhi sahu stəu paṇu.”—*var suhi m 1*. **2** Several kings of this name have ruled in the south, but most renowned of them was the grandson of Shiva Ji who was put in jail quite early in life and remained there till the death of Aurangzeb. In the year 1708, he became the king of Maratha people and ruled for a long time as a nominal king from the capital Satara. Reins of the state were held by Peshwa Shivnath. Sahu died in the year 1749. **3** *S adj* brave.

**ਸਾਹੂਕਾਰ** [sahukar] *Skt* साहूकार a rich trader who lends money on interest.

**ਸਾਹੋਵਾਲ** [sahoval] See ਬੋਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ. **2** See ਨਾਨਕ ਸਰ 4.

**ਸਾਹੰ** [sahō] See ਸਹ. “bənīta bīnod sahō.”—*səhəs m 5*. ‘with uxorious pleasure.’ **2** *n* (that)-ਅਹੰ (myself). **3** short form for ਸ-ਅਹੰਕਾਰ.

**ਸਾਕ** [sak] *Skt* साक *n* force, might. **2** help. **3** a helpful friend. **4** vegetables, greens. **5** an island. See ਸਪਤ ਦੀਪ. **6** *adj* belonging to the Shak clan. See ਸਕ. **7** *Skt* स्वकीय one's own. **8** *n* a great grand-son, kin, close relative. **9** a relationship. “tum-hī pəchanu saku tum-hī sōgī.”—*sar m 5*.

**ਸਾਕਉ** [sakəu], **ਸਾਕਈ** [sakəi], **ਸਾਕਹ** [sakəh], **ਸਾਕਹਿ** [sak-hī] can (do), having the capability. See ਸਕਣਾ. “tumri məhīma bəranī nə sakəu.”—*suhi m 4*. “əsā jorū nahi je kīchu kəri həmi sakəh.”—*suhi m 4*.

**ਸਾਕਣੀ** [sakṇi] See ਸਾਕਿਨੀ. “əbīka totla sitla sakṇi.”—*parəs*.

**ਸਾਕਤ** [sakət], **ਸਾਕਤੁ** [sakətu] *Skt* साकु *adj* who worships Shakti; devoted to Durga, who worships Kali. **2** *n* Shakat cult, in which Shakti is the chief amongst all gods. Shakti worshippers, usually worship ten goddesses Kali, Tara, Shorsi, Bhuvneshvari, Bhairvi, Chhinnmasta, Dhoomavati, Vagla, Matangi and Kamla. **3** *A* ساءل *adj* apostate, degraded. “sakət həritrəs sadu nə jaṇīa.”—*sohīla*. “həri ke das stū sakət nəhi sōg.”—*gəu m 4*. “sakətu muṭ ləge pəci muṭo.”—*gəu ə m 4*.

**ਸਾਕ ਦੀਪ** [sak dvīp] See ਸਪਤ ਦੀਪ.

**ਸਾਕਨੀ** [sakni] See ਸਾਕਿਨੀ.

**ਸਾਕਬਣਿਕ** [sakbənīk] *n* a spinach seller. “sakbənīk jyō kimət tahī, nəhī jani kalu mən mahī.”—*NP*.

**ਸਾਕਰ** [sakər] *P* سکر sugar. “jīu gūge sakər mənū manīa.”—*gəu kəbir*. See ਸਾਕਿਰ.

**ਸਾਕਰ** [sākər] *Pkt adj* narrow, tight. **2** *Skt* शाङ्कर. pertaining to Shankar (Shiv). **3** *Skt n* a chain. “bhəram moh kō nəṣṭ kīy dvət-hī sākər kaṭ.”—*NP*.

**ਸਾਕਰਮਾਖੀ** [sakərmakhi] *n* a honey-bee.

“sakərmakhi ədɦɪk sətape.”—*bher kəbir*.  
**ਸਾਂਕਰਾ** [sākra], **ਸਾਂਕਰੀ** [sākri] *adj* narrow, tight.  
**2** *Skt* शाङ्करि. son of Shiv, Ganesh. **3** fire.  
**ਸਾਕਲ** [sakəl] See **ਸਿਆਲਕੋਟ**.  
**ਸਾਂਕਲ** [sākəl] *Skt* सिंधल a chain. “sākəl jevri le  
 he ai.”—*gəu kəbir*.  
**ਸਾਕਲਪ** [sakələp] See **ਸਵਿਕਲਪ**. “nɪrvɪkələp  
 sakələp ucari.”—*NP*.  
**ਸਾਂਕਲਾ** [sākla], **ਸਾਂਕਲੀ** [sākli] See **ਸਾਂਕਰਾ ਸਾਂਕਰੀ**.  
 See **ਸਾਂਕਲ**.  
**ਸਾਕੜੀ** [sākri] *n* a vegetarian; Sati; Durga,  
 Shakambhri. “əjni gəjni sakri sitla.”—*parəs*.  
**ਸਾਂਕੜੀ** [sākri] See **ਸਾਂਕਰੀ**.  
**ਸਾਕਾ** [saka] Shak Sammat, started by  
 Shalivahan which came into force after 78  
 AD. See **ਸਾਲਿਵਾਹਨ**. **2** an event which is worthy  
 of note in history. “dhərəmhet saka jɪn kia.”  
 —*VN*. **3** *Skt* शाका myroblan.  
**ਸਾਕਾਰ** [sakar] *adj* evident, manifest.  
**ਸਾਕਿਛੁ** [sakɪchu] that much. **2** *Skt* शकृत *n* dirt,  
 filth. “jəhā sakɪchu təhā lagɪo.”—*maru ə m*  
 5. ‘The air does not mind touching the filth.’  
**ਸਾਕਿਣੀ** [sakɪni] See **ਸਾਕਿਨੀ**.  
**ਸਾਕਿਨ** [sakɪn] *A* ساکن a resident. “əməɾ sɪgh  
 kəmoɪ sakɪn khemkərən.”—*PP*.  
**ਸਾਕਿਨੀ** [sakɪni] *Skt* शाकिनी *n* vegetation bearing  
 earth. **2** a yogini in attendance on a goddess.  
 Her food is blood and marrow. It is mentioned  
 in Sakand Puran that Sakini accompanied  
 Virbhadar when he went to destroy the  
 sacrificial rites of Daksh.  
**ਸਾਕਿਰ** [šakɪr] *A* شكر *adj* grateful. **2** obliged,  
 indebted.  
**ਸਾਕੀ** [saki] *A* ساقي *n* one who serves drinks.  
 “bədɪh sakia! saggre surəx fam.”—*həkayət*.  
**2** God, who imparts ecstasy of love. **3** *A* شاك a  
 complainant.  
**ਸਾਕੁ** [saku] See **ਸਾਕ** 7-8 “həri mera saku əɪɪ  
 hoɪ səkhai.”—*guj m* 3.  
**ਸਾਕੇਤ** [saket] *n* Ayodhyapuri. **2** territory around

Ayodhya. **3** *adj* who resides in Ayodhya.  
**ਸਾਕੈ** [sakə] can. See **ਸਕਣਾ**. “koɪ nə sakə bhɪn  
 kəri.”—*suhi chət m* 5.  
**ਸਾਕੰ** [sakə] See **ਸਾਕ** and **ਸਾਕਾ**. “kəlu məddh kɪno  
 bədo dhərəm sakə.”—*gyan*. ‘caused a  
 religious event.’  
**ਸਾਕੰਭਰੀ** [sakəbhri] *Skt* शाकम्भरी *n* Durga, provider  
 of nourishment with vegetation. In  
 Markandey Puran there is a story that, once  
 during a great famine when everybody began  
 to die, the goddess assuming the form of  
 vegetation covered the whole earth and thus  
 saved the people from starvation.  
**ਸਾਕਯ** [šaky] *Skt* an ancient Khatri clan that used  
 to live in the foot-hills of Nepal. It is among  
 them that Shakay Muni (Buddha) was born.  
**ਸਾਕਯ ਮੁਨਿ** [saky munɪ] See **ਬੁੱਧ**.  
**ਸਾਕਰ** [sakšər] *Skt adj* learned, who can read  
 and write.  
**ਸਾਕਤ** [sakšət] *Skt part* evident, visible.  
**ਸਾਕੀ** [sakši] *Skt* साक्षि *n* a witness who deposes  
 what he has seen with his own eyes. See **ਸਾਖੀ**.  
**ਸਾਕਯ** [sakšəy] *Skt n* evidence, deposition.  
**ਸਾਖ** [sakh] *Skt* साख *n* vegetation, vegetable,  
 agricultural produce. “jəl bɪn sakh  
 kumlavti.”—*barəhmaha majh*. “sakh pəkədi  
 aia hor kərədi vən.”—*s fərid*. **2** *Skt* साक्य  
 evidence, deposition. “təb sakhi prəbhv əsəʃ  
 bənae. sakh nɪmɪt debe ʃəhɪrae.”—*VN*. ;  
 ‘gave evidence for’... “həɪɪnam mɪlə pətɪ  
 sakh.”—*maru m* 4. **3** goodwill. “su sakh tas  
 ki səda tɪhun lok manɪye.”—*parəs*. **4** *Skt* साखा  
*P* شاخ a branch. “tū ped sakh teri phuli.”  
 —*majh m* 5. “nam surtəru sakhəh.”—*səhəs m*  
 5. **5** lineage; a family derived from an  
 aboriginal tribe. **6** a vine, creeper. **7** a part of  
 a book, chapter.  
**ਸਾਂਖ** [sākh] See **ਸਾਂਖਯ** and **ਖਟ ਸਾਸਤੁ**. **2** *n* a slice,  
 a piece, a small portion. This word is derived  
 from **ਸਾਖਾ**. **3** *Skt* सांख *adj* made of conchshell.

4 *n* a sound blown out of conchshell.

ਸਾਖਤ [sakhət] *P* ساخت See ਸਾਖਤਨ. 2 a crupper that is joined to the horse's tail and tied to the saddle.

ਸਾਖਤਨ [saxtən] *P* ساختن *v* to make. 2 to live together.

ਸਾਖਤਿ [sakhətɪ] See ਸਾਖਤ 2 and ਪਉਣਵੇਗ. “ghorē pakhər sūṭne sakhətɪ.”—*sri m 1*. 2 See ਸਾਖਤੀ.

ਸਾਖਤੀ [sakhṭi] *n* vigour or the process of crupping the horses. “ɪkɪ hoe əsvar ɪkna sakhti.”—*var majh m 1*. 2 *P* ساختى the process of making. “apɪ kərae sakhti phɪrɪ apɪ kərae mar.”—*var asa*. ‘He himself is both the creator and the destroyer.’

ਸਾਖਾ [sakha] *Skt* शाखा *n* a branch of a tree. 2 limbs of the body as arm, hand, finger and leg etc. 3 lineage or off-shoot of a tribe. 4 a sect, creed, offshoot of a religion. “sɪkh sakha bəhote kie.”—*s kəbir*. 5 branches of the Veds. Numerous saints have taught their disciples the texts and meanings of the Veds in different ways, according to their own thinking. This has led to different branches of the Veds. “sakha tinɪ kəhe nɪt bedu.”—*asa m 1*. “sakha tin nɪvaria ek səbədɪ lɪv laɪ.”—*sri ə m 3*. Here three branches mean knowledge pertaining to three elements.<sup>1</sup> See ਤ੍ਰੈਗੁਣ 3.

ਸਾਖਾਇਨਣੀ [sakhāɪnɪ] *n* an army which has groups friendly with one another.—*sənama*.

ਸਾਖਾ ਤੀਨ [sakhā tin] Chapters on practice, devotion, knowledge chapter. 2 Brahma, Vishnu and Shiv are the branches. “sakha tin mul mətɪ ravə.”—*asa ə m 3*. 3 elements of purity, passion and darkness.

ਸਾਖਾਮ੍ਰਿਗ [sakhāmɾɪg] *n* one that goes about among the branches; a monkey; a langoor.

ਸਾਖਿ [sakhɪ] See ਸਾਖੀ. 2 evidence, deposition. “dɪnu rənɪ sakhɪ sənəɪ.”—*bɪla ə m 5*.

<sup>1</sup>Some scholars take these to be practice, devotion and knowledge.

ਸਾਖਿਓ [sakhɪo] is witness. “ətərjami sakhɪo.”—*dhəna m 5*.

ਸਾਖਿਆ [sakhɪa] See ਸਾਖਾ. 2 *n* witness. 3 an example, illustration. “udək səmūd sələl ki sakhɪa.”—*maru kəbir*. ‘like a wave born in sea-water.’

ਸਾਖੀ [sakhɪ] *n* an eye-witness, account of a happening or history. “suɳ-hu jən bhāi, hərə sətɪguru ki ɪk sakhɪ.”—*var sri m 4*. “suɳɪ sakhi mən jəpɪ pɪar.”—*bəsət ə m 5*. 2 advice, an instruction. “gurusakhi jotɪ pərgəṭu hoɪ.”—*sohɪla*. 3 *Skt* साक्षिन् an eye-witness. “guru thia sakhi tā dɪṭhəm akhi.”—*asa chət m 5*.

“pap pūn duɪ sakhi pasɪ.”—*asa m 1*. “təb sakhi prəbhv əsəṭ bənae.”—*VN*. See ਅਸਟਸਾਖੀ.

4 a witness, an evidence, a testimony. “səc bɪn sakhi mulo nə baki.”—*səva m 1*. “sətən ki suɳ saci sakhi, so bolhɪ jo pəkh-hɪ akhi.”—*ram m 5*. 5 *Skt* शाखिन् a tree; that has branches. “jyō əvni pər səphlyo sakhi.”—*NP*. 6 a Ved, which has numerous branches.

ਸਾਖੀਐ [sakhɪɛ] is witness. “sətɪgur səc sakhɪɛ.”—*var sri m 4*.

ਸਾਖੁ [sakhv] See ਸਾਖ and ਸਾਖਾ. “bɪn hərəɪrəs rate pətɪ nə sakhv.”—*bəsət ə m 1*. ‘neither honour nor good reputation.’

ਸਾਖੋਚਾਰ [sakhocar], ਸਾਖੋਚਾਰ [sakhoccar] *n* an announcement of lineage and descent. At wedding ceremonies, it is announced so that everybody knows about the family. “sakhocar ucārən kinəs.”—*GPS*.

ਸਾਖਯ [sakhɪ] . *Skt* सख्य *n* friendship. 2 See ਸਾਕਯ.

ਸਾਂਖਯ [sākhɪ] *adj* related to a numeral. 2 *n* an arithmetician. 3 sākhɪ səṣṭrə. See ਖਟ ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਸਾਗ [sag] *Skt* साग *n* spinach, a leafy vegetable. 2 a cooked dish of mustard and spinach leaves.

ਸਾਂਗ [sāg] *n* a type of a spear with a 10 feet long, iron-encased handle. It has a four feet long pointed blade. “gərvi khər sāg səbhar

lāi.”—GPS. “nīdək kəu dukh lage sāgē.”—*bher m 5*. **2** *Skt* ਸਮਾਂਗ a similar part; an imitation; mimicry. See ਸ੍ਰਾਂਗ. **3** *adj* ਸ (with)—ਅੰਗ (limb/organ).

**ਸਾਗਰ** [sagər] *Skt n* a sea. See ਸਗਰ and ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰ. “sagər məhī būd, būd məhī sagər.”—*ram m 1*. meaning that the Creator is immanent in the creature and vice versa. **2** In Bengal an island in Hoogli river. It is at this place that Ganga has a confluence with the Bay of Bengal. **3** a count of ten padam. See ਸੰਖਯਾ. **4** depicting number seven, as there are seven seas. **5** *adj* of or relating to the sea. **6** *P* ساجر a bowl, cup. “bədīh sakia! sagre səbəz rəg.”—*hə kayət*. **7** a wine-glass. See ਸਾਕੀ. **8** *adj* ਸਾਗਰ full of poison. “bhe sīdhu sagər tarṇo.”—*biha chāt m 5*.

**ਸਾਗਰ ਉਦਰ** [sagər udər] the belly of the sea; the interior of the sea, which contains innumerable objects. “rəvī səsi kirāṇī udəru sagər ko.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.

**ਸਾਗਰਸੁਤ** [sagərsut], **ਸਾਗਰਸੁਨੁ** [sagərsunu], **ਸਾਗਰਤਨਯ** [sagərtəny] son of the sea, the moon. **2** Dhanvantri etc. who are born out of the sea.

**ਸਾਗਰ ਮੇਖਲਾ** [sagər mekhla] *Skt n* the earth, of which sea is the cord worn around.

**ਸਾਗਰਾ** [sagra] See ਸਿੰਧੀ. **2** *Skt n* earth, the holder of the sea. “adī sagra səbəd bəkhanən kijīyē.”—*sənama*.

**ਸਾਗਰਾਂਬਰਾ** [sagrābra] *Skt* सागराम्बरा the earth of which sea acts as the attire.

**ਸਾਗਰੋਦਗਾਰ** [sagrodgar] the belching of the sea; rise and fall of sea tide. See ਚਾਰਭਾਟਾ.

**ਸਾਗਵਾਨ** [sagvan] See ਸਾਗੋਨ.

**ਸਾਂਗਾ** [sāga] See ਚੜੋੜ.

**ਸਾਗਿਰਦ** [sagīrəd] *P* , ساجر n one who moves around the king; a servant of the king. **2** an attendant of a saint; a disciple. **3** a student.

**ਸਾਂਗੀ** [sāgi] *adj* who bears a spear. **2** *n* an

imitator, a mimic, buffoon. “tum ṭhakur hām sāgi.”—*dhəna m 4*.

**ਸਾਂਗੀਤ** [sāgit] *adj* of or pertaining to music. See ਸੰਗੀਤ.

**ਸਾਂਗੁ** [sāgu] ਸ੍ਰਾਂਗ an imitation, mimicry. See ਸਾਂਗ. “sāgu utarī thāmīo pasara.”—*suhi m 5*. **2** a spear. See ਸਾਂਗ 1.

**ਸਾਗੁਨ** [sagun] See ਸਗੁਣ. “nagun te pun sagun te guru ke mət me bəd nam pəchano.”—*NP*. ‘Nam is superior to all qualities, good and bad.’

**ਸਾਗੁਨ** [sagun] See ਸਾਗੋਨ.

**ਸਾਂਗੇ** [sāge] *adv* in the relevant context. “pāḍvā ki kətha ke sāge kəhe hē.”—*JSBM*.

**ਸਾਂਗੋਪਾਂਗ** [sāgopāg] *Skt* साङ्गोपाङ्ग *adj* with parts and sub-parts; entire.

**ਸਾਗੋਨ** [sagōn] *Skt* teak. Teak wood is considered excellent for buildings and household furniture. *L* Tectona Grandis.

**ਸਾਚ** [sac] *n* truth. **2** the Creator, God.

**ਸਾਚਉ** [sacəu] *adj* true, truthful. “sacəu ṭhakur sacu piara.”—*dhəna ə m 1*. **2** immortal. “sacəu təkhat guru ramdase.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

**ਸਾਚਤ** [sacət] See ਸੰਚਿਤ. **2** *Skt* सचिन्त worried. “socət sacət rənī bīhani.”—*asa m 5*.

**ਸਾਚਧਰਮ** [sacdhəram] *n* Sikhism. “sacdhəram ka beṛa bādhiā bhəvjəlu parī pəvai.”—*ram ə m 5*.

**ਸਾਂਚਨ** [sācən] to accumulate, gather. See ਸੰਚਯਨ. “səti kī sāce bhāḍe?”—*gəu kəbir*.

**ਸਾਚਾ** [saca] *adj* true, truthful.

**ਸਾਂਚਾ** [sāca] *n* a mould, frame. “su ḍhəri jənu mən ke sāce.”—*krīṣən*.

**ਸਾਚਾ ਸਾਹ** [saca sah] *n* the Creator; the truthful king. **2** the eternal being, the ever living king. **3** *adj* who is an immortal ruler. “sahən məhī tu saca saha.”—*gūj ə m 5*.

**ਸਾਚਾ ਘਰ** [saca ghər] *n* a congregation, holy assembly. “ehu sohīla sacə ghəri gavhu.”—*ənədu*. **2** salvation, beatitude.



1. sītar, 2. dotara, 3. tps, 4. tanpura, 5. sarāda, 6. rebab, 7. jōri (tebla)

**ਸਾਚਿ** [sacɪ] See ਸਾਚ. truth. **2** through truth. **3** in truth. “gurpərsadi sacɪ səmaɪ.”—*bəsət m 3*. **4** *Skt* साचि *adj* crooked, perverse, curved.

**ਸਾਚੀ** [saci] *adj* true. **2** See ਸਾਚਿ.

**ਸਾਚੀਸਬਜ** [sacisəby] Arjun. See ਸਵਜਸਾਚੀ. “sacisəby bəkhān.”—*sənāma*.

**ਸਾਚੀ ਦਰਗਹ** [saci dərgəh] *n* the Creator’s court. “saci dərgəh puch nə hoɪ.”—*bilā ə m 1*. **2** the congregation of Satguru. “saci dərgəh besəi.”—*sri ə m 1*. **3** the court of justice of a king. “saci dərgəh bole kuɾ.”—*gəu m 5*.

**ਸਾਚੀਬਾਣੀ** [sacibāni] *n* Gurbani, teachings of Guru Granth Sahib. “sacibāni siu dhəre piar.”—*dhəna m 1*.

**ਸਾਚੀ ਰਾਸਿ** [saci rasɪ] See ਸਚੀ ਰਾਸਿ. “saci rasɪ saca vaparū.”—*dhəna m 3*.

**ਸਾਚੁ** [sacu] See ਸਚ. truth. “sacu kəh-hu tum pargərami.”—*sidhgosəɽɪ*. **2** the true sermon. “ɪs kaɪa ədərɪ vəsətu əsəkha. gurumukhi sacu mɪle ta vekha.”—*majh ə m 3*. **3** *Skt* साचज a relative, kin.

**ਸਾਚੈ** [sacɛ] to the truthful. “sacɛ mɛlu nə ləgai.”—*sri m 3*. **2** the truthful. “sacɛ məhəlɪ rəhe.”—*tukha m 1*. **3** the truthful (did). “sacɛ mele səbədɪ.”—*maru m 1*.

**ਸਾਚੈ** [sācɛ] See ਸਾਂਚਨ.

**ਸਾਚੇਸਾਚ** [sacosac] *n* only truth, nothing but truth. “sacosac kəməvṇa.”—*sri m 3*.

**ਸਾਚਰ** [sachər] See ਸਾਭਰ.

**ਸਾਚਾ** [sacha] short form for ਸਾਭਾਤ. **2** *n* a mould, frame. “mano dhəre ɪh mən ke sache.”—*krɪsən*.

**ਸਾਚੀ** [sachi] See ਸਾਭੀ and ਸਾਖੀ. **2** the Creator, who is witness to all. “deh dhəre nəp purən sachi.”—*NP*.

**ਸਾਜ** [saj] *P* 𑂔 *adj* who makes, who creates. This is suffixed to make compound words, as ਕਾਰਸਾਜ, ਜਾਲਸਾਜ etc. **2** *n* an implement, tool. **3** a musical instrument. “jhalər tal mɪdɛg upəg rəbab lie sur saj mɪlavē.”—*cəḍi 1*.

There are countless types of musical instruments, but only such instruments are drawn here, which have been or are being used by the Sikhs in performing kirtan. **4** profit. **5** See ਸਾਜਨਾ. **6** *A* 𑂔 somewhere, rare, seldom. **ਸਾਜਣ** [sajəṅ], **ਸਾਜਣੁ** [sajəṅu] *v* to build, make, create. **2** *n* See ਸਾਜਨ.

**ਸਾਜਦ** [sazəd] *P* 𑂔 makes, may make, will make. Its root is ਸਾਖਤਨ.

**ਸਾਜਨ** [sajən] or **ਸਾਜਨੁ** [sajənu] *n* ਸਨੁ-ਜਨ a gentleman, friend. “sajən dekha tə gəlɪ mɪla.”—*maru ə m 1*. **2** the Creator, who is everyone’s friend. “səɽɪgur əgə ərdasɪ kəɾɪ sajənu deɪ mɪlaɪ.”—*sri ə m 1*. **3** a good man. “sajənu mitu səkha kəɾɪ eku.”—*gəu m 5*. **4** creation. “səɾəv jəgət ke sajənhar.”—*səloh*. See ਸਾਜਨਾ.

**ਸਾਜਨੜਾ** [sajənɾa] *suf* ੜਾ at the end of word ਸਾਜਨ denotes endearment. See ੜਾ. “sajənɾa mera sajənɾa.”—*ram chət m 4*. **2** a friend.

**ਸਾਜਨਾ** [sajna] *v* to create, form, raise. “piṭha pəka sajɪa.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. “tudhu ape dhəɽɪ sajɪe.”—*var sri m 4*. **2** vocative for a friend.

**ਸਾਜਨਿ** [sajənɪ] of a friend. “sajənɪ mɪlɪe sukh paia.”—*sri m 1*. **2** See ਸਾਜਨੀ.

**ਸਾਜਨੀ** [sajni] *adj* a gentle female. “səkhi sajni ke həu cəɾən sərevəu.”—*asa m 1*. ‘Here it means the eternal Being.’

**ਸਾਜਨੁ** [sajənu] See ਸਾਜਨ.

**ਸਾਂਜਲਿ** [sājəlɪ] *Skt* साजलि with hands, folded and spread.

**ਸਾਜ ਮਿਲਾਉਣਾ** [saj mɪlaʊṇa] *v* to tune one musical instrument with another; to create final harmony between musical instruments. “sur saj mɪlavē.”—*cəḍi 1*.

**ਸਾਜਿ** [sajɪ] *adv* after creating. “sajɪ kəre tənū kheh.”—*jəpu*. **2** *adj* fit for creation, worth-creating. “ape kudrətɪ kəre sajɪ.”—*bəsət m 1*. **3** do. “oṭhu phərida uju sajɪ.”—*s fərid*.

**ਸਾਜਿਸ਼** [saziʃ] *P* سایش *n* a connection, relationship. **2** concern, attachment. **3** an act of counselling. **4** hatching a conspiracy against another.

**ਸਾਜੀ** [sazi] *P* سازی the process of making; used as a suffix at the end of another word as in ਜਾਲਸਾਜੀ. **2** you make.

**ਸਾਜੁਜ** [sajuj] *Skt* साजुज *n* sense of attachment. **2** according to upasna kāḍ, a salvation, which attaches the devotee to the deity. This salvation does not lead to absorption; the individual, identity remains intact. “kī sajuj mukta.”—*datt*. See ਕੈਵਲਜ.

**ਸਾਜੰਦ** [sazənd] *P* to make, unite. Its root is ਸਾਖਤਨ.

**ਸਾਝ** [sajh], **ਸਾਂਝ** [sājh] *Skt* संधि *n* a partnership, association. “sajh kərije guṇəh kerī, choḍī əvguṇ cəliē.”—*suhi chāt m 1*. **2** *Skt* संध्या evening. “sājh pəri dəh dīsi ədhīara.”—*suhi rəvidas*. **3** last days (before death).

**ਸਾਝਪਾਤਿ** [sajhpatī] *n* sharing of a partnership, co-partnership. “sajhpatī kahu siu nahi.”—*gəu kəbir*. **2** sharing of a row; sitting together.

**ਸਾਝਾ** [sajha], **ਸਾਂਝਾ** [sājha] common to many. “tū sajha sahīb bapū həmarā.”—*majh m 5*. “updes cəhu vərna kəu sajha.”—*suhi m 5*. **2** *n* partnership. “sajha kərə kəbir siu.”—*s kəbir*.

**ਸਾਝੀ** [sajhi], **ਸਾਂਝੀ** [sājhi] *adj* common; in association. **2** *n* partnership. “guṇsajhi tin siu kəri.”—*var sor m 4*. **3** a goddess. See ਅਰੋਈ. **4** *adj* who is a partner. “kəri sajhi həriḡūṅ gava.”—*vəḍ m 4*. Here sājhi means ‘a godly man’.

**ਸਾਂਝੀ ਸਤਰ** [sājhi sətər] *n* a common row in the Punjabi script containing three vowel characters ਓ, ਅ, and ਏ used for matra distinction. These characters in the form of vowel marks are used in common with all characters ਅ ਆ ਇ ਈ ਉ ਊ ਐ ਓ ਔ ਅੰ ਆਂ (ਅ:).

**ਸਾਂਝੀਵਾਲ** [sājhiwal] *adj* who is a partner. “səbhə sajhival sədaīnī.”—*majh m 5*.

**ਸਾਟ** [saṭ] *n* a injury, blow, attack. “ise turavhu ghal-hu saṭ.”—*gəḍ kəbir*. **2** a replacement, substitute, exchange. “jəu is prem ki dəm kīhu hoti saṭ.”—*phunhe m 5*. ‘if this love could be exchanged with life’. **3** value. “paiəhī parkhu təb hirən ki saṭ.”—*s kəbir*. **4** business, exchange, sale-purchase. “gurmukh haṭ saṭ rətən vəpar hē.”—*BGK*. **5** *Skt* साट a piece of a garment.

**ਸਾਂਟ** [sāṭ] *n* an alliance, unity. **2** See ਸਾਂਠ.

**ਸਾਟਕ** [saṭək] *Skt* साटक a cloth, garment; a poetic metre. See ਸਾਰਦੂਲ ਵਿਕੀਤਿਤ.

**ਸਾਟਾ** [saṭa] *n* a replacement, substitute, exchange. “sətguru mīlē sis ke saṭe.”—*GPS*. See ਸਾਟ 2.

**ਸਾਟੀ** [saṭī] *Skt* साटी *n* a sari, lady’s garment, covering. **2** a dhoti; a length of cloth worn round the waist. **3** See ਸਿੱਟਣਾ. “səbh nīkas kər bahər saṭī.”—*GPS*. threw out, vomited.

**ਸਾਠ** [saṭh] *Skt* षष्टि *n* sixty. “saṭh sut nəvkhəḍ bəhtərī.”—*gəu kəbir*. here it refers to sixty principal veins of the body. See ਗਜਨਵ.

**ਸਾਂਠ** [sāṭh] *n* skin of a pig, which is thick and greasy. **2** See ਸਾਂਠਨਾ.

**ਸਾਠ ਸੁਤ** [saṭh sut] See ਗਜਨਵ.

**ਸਾਂਠਨਾ** [sāṭhna] *v* to combine, unite, patch, mend. “dhīavət prəbhū əpna karəj səḡle sāṭhe.”—*sor m 5*.

**ਸਾਠਾ** [saṭha] *n* a collection of sixty. **2** *adj* (that variety) which matures in sixty days, e.g., “səṭṭhi de caul.” the rice (paddy crop) that matures in sixty days and “saṭhe alu.” (potatoes growing in as many days). **3** of sixty years.

**ਸਾਂਠਿ** [sāṭhī] See ਸਾਂਠ. **2** *n* an alliance, a combination, meeting. **3** *adv* unitedly. “jī ṭuṭe lēisāṭhī.”—*phunhe m 5*. a compound verb, participial : ਲੇਇਸਾਂਠਿ, ਸਾਂਠਿ ਲੇਇ.

**ਸਾਠਜ** [saṭhy] *Skt* *n* callousness; impudence. **2** stupidity, foolishness.

**ਸਾਂਡ** [sāḍ] *Skt* साण्ड *n* one having eggs, having

semen; horse or ox, which is not castrated or is not impotent. The word ਸਾਨੁ is a distortion of ਸਾਂਡ.

**ਸਾਡੜਾ** [saḍṛa] *adj* our, ours. ਦ (dā) is changed to ਡ (ḍā) in ləhīdi dialect. **2** *n* taste, flavour. “kɪti cəkhəu saḍṛe.”—*maru ə m 1*.

**ਸਾਡਾ** [saḍa] *adj* our, ours, belonging to us.

**ਸਾਂਡਿਲੜ** [sāḍily] *Skt* शाण्डिल्य *n* son of the sage Shandil. Scholar of Upasna Kanḍ, who composed Bhagati-shastar.

**ਸਾਂਡੀ** [sāḍi] *Skt* शौण्डी *n* an elephant. “raja ke ghər sāḍi go.”—*ṭoḍi namdev*. **2** *Skt* सण्डिका she-camel.

**ਸਾਢ** [saḍh] *Skt* साढ् adj that which in addition to one has a half more; one and a half.

**ਸਾਂਢ** [sāḍh] See ਸਾਂਡ. **2** See ਸਾਂਢਨਾ.

**ਸਾਢਸਤੀ** [saḍhsəti] *Skt* सप्तमि equal to seven and a half; the agonising stage of the planet Saturn, which lasts seven and a half years.<sup>1</sup> The Saturn rules for two and a half years each over three zodiac signs. This stage is very painful according to the Hindu mythology. “khojən kərə bhəle grəh sare. saḍhsəti əb cəḍhi tumare.”—*GPS*.

**ਸਾਂਢਨ** [sāḍhən], **ਸਾਂਢਨਾ** [sāḍhna] *v* to associate, tie into a knot. **2** to refine, repair. “əpnə bɪgari bɪrana sāḍhe.”—*gōḍ rəvīdas*.

**ਸਾਂਢਨੀ** [sāḍhni] *n* a she-camel, which is kept for transport only and is kept barren; not for rearing the offspring. See ਸਾਂਡੀ 2.

**ਸਾਂਢਨੀ ਸਵਾਰ** [sāḍhni səvar] *n* a camel-rider; a soldier riding a she-camel.<sup>2</sup>

**ਸਾਂਢਿ** [sāḍhi] short form for ਸਾਂਢਨੀ. “utər sāḍhi te rav təb.”—*cəriṭr 144*. **2** *adv* having joined, tied, combined.

<sup>1</sup>According to astrology, the term saḍhsəti refers to the rule of Saturn in three zodiac signs—the twelfth zodiac sign, the zodiac of birth and another zodiac for a period of two and a half years in each.

<sup>2</sup>In ancient times, the postal distribution was performed mainly by camel-riders.

**ਸਾਢੂ** [saḍhu], **ਸਾਂਢੂ** [sāḍhu] *Skt* सजालिवेची *n* husband of wife's sister.

**ਸਾਢੇ** [saḍhe] See ਸਾਢ. “karəju saḍhe tinɪ hæth, ghəni tə pəune car.”—*s kəbir*. Three and a half hands (one hand equals half-a-yard) of land is sufficient for one's burial or funeral pyre; at the most one may require three and a quarter hands of land for the purpose. **2** See ਸਾਂਢਨ. “həm kərəj guru bəhu saḍhe.”—*gəu m 4*. 'We have prepared a balance sheet regarding the debt that we owe to our Guru which is increasing year by year but we have not repayed a single penny.'

**ਸਾਢੇ ਚੁਹੱਤਰ** [saḍhe cuhəttər] a mark denoting seventy four and a half. See ਅਕਬਰ.

**ਸਾਣ** [saṅ] equal, equivalent. “murgai ne saṅe.”—*sīdhgosaṭi*. **2** *Skt* साण *n* a circular grindstone of a knife-sharpener, used for sharpening the weapons on a grinding wheel. It is made up of a mixture of sand, shellac, rosin etc. “səbde saṅ rəkhai laɪ.”—*var ram 1 m 1*. **3** a weight equivalent to four masas, a measure of four masas. **4** *adj* which is made up of hemp; hemp-made.

**ਸਾਣਜੀਵ** [sanjiv] *Dg* member of a nomadic tribe, who makes his livelihood on the grinding wheel. See ਸਾਣ 2.

**ਸਾਣਥ** [saṅəth] *Skt* सान्थिय *n* closeness, proximity. **2** presence, attendance. “saṅəth meri apɪ khəra.”—*asa chəṭ m 5*.

**ਸਾਣੇ** [saṅe] See ਸਾਣ. **2** *adv* in front of, before, face to face, opposite. See ਨੈ 2.

**ਸਾਤ** [sat] *Skt* सप्त seven. “sat ghəri jəb biti suni.”—*bher namdev*. **2** See ਸਾਤਿ. **3** *A* सात *n* time, period. “bəl-hɪ hərəɪ hərəɪ ram nam hərə sate.”—*sor m 4*. 'Always recite Ram Ram.' **4** *Skt* सात *adj* sharp, piercing. **5** slim, feeble. **6** beautiful. **7** *n* happiness, bliss. **8** *Skt* सात *adj* achieved, obtained.

**ਸਾਂਤ** [sāt] *Skt* शान्त *adj* peaceful; sans anger.

“nāmo kəl-hī karta, nāmo sāt rupe.”—*japu*. **2** cold. **3** a corpse; one in state of complete cessation of the vital functions. “təb ləu bhāi kekəi sāta.”—*ramav*. **4** *n* an unperturbed saint, holy man. **5** one of the nine poetic sentiments with renunciation as its lasting quality. See ਭਾਵ and ਰਸ. **6** *adj* virtuous, morally good. “nāmo rajsē tamsē sāt rupe.”—*japu*. **7** *n* a Hindu prayer performed by the bridegroom’s maternal grandfather during the marriage ceremony to counter any disturbances or hindrances. Its original name is “ṣātī”.

**ਸਾਤ ਸਮੁੰਦ** [sat sāmūd], **ਸਾਤ ਸਰ** [sat sər], **ਸਾਤ ਸਾਗਰ** [sat sagər] See ਸਪਤ ਸਾਗਰ. **2** five sense organs, mind and wisdom. “sat sāmūd səmaṇa.”—*tukha barəhmaha*. **3** See ਸਤ ਸਰ. “sat sər əmrīt bhəre.”—*asa chēt m 1*.

**ਸਾਤ ਸੁਧ** [sat sūdh] See ਸੱਤ ਸੁਧਾਂ.

**ਸਾਤ ਸੁਰ** [sat sur] seven fundamental notes of a Rag: ṣərəj, rīṣəbh, gādhar, mādhyəm, pēcəm, dhvəvət and nīṣad. “sat sura le calē.”—*ram m 5*. See ਸੁਰ and ਸੁਰ.

**ਸਾਤ ਸੁਤ** [sat sut] *n* trade, business, dealings. “sat sut īn mūḍie khoe.”—*bīla kəbir*. **2** *Skt* शातसूक्त pleasure provided, bliss bestowed by the Creator. See ਸਾਤ and ਸੁਤ. **3** *n* created by seven metals, body or mortal frame. “sat sut mīlī bənəj kin.”—*bəsət kəbir*.

**ਸਾਤਕ** [satək] *Skt* सात्क *adj* virtuous, one possessing goodness or having virtue. “rajəs satək taməs dərphəī.”—*maru m 5*. “kəhū rajsē tamsē satkeyā.”—*vīna*.

**ਸਾਤਕਿ** [satəkī] *Skt* सातकिक a son of Yadav Satyak, who is also known as Yuyudhaan. He sided with the Pandavs in the war of Kurukshetar. He learnt the skill of using arms from Arjuna. “satəkī ɔ musli rəth pe.”—*krīṣən*.

**ਸਾਤਕੇਯ** [satkey] See ਸਾਤਕ.

**ਸਾਤ ਛੁਪਾਏ ਛੁਪਤ ਨਹਿ** [sat chupae chəpət nəhī] See ਖੈਰ 3.

**ਸਾਤ ਧੁਜਾ** [sat dhuja] *n* seven marks, seven standards, seven flags. “sat dhuja prəbhū ki təhī rajət.”—*GV 10*. There are seven pennants (Sikh standards) over the seven holy places of pilgrimage in Anandpur. The seven main places of worship are— Akal Bunga, Sees Ganj, Kesgarh, Guru Ke Mahal, Damdama Sahib, Manji Sahib and Bhora Sahib. See ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ.

**ਸਾਂਤਨਵ** [sātnəv] Bhisham, son of Shantnu. See ਸਾਂਤਨੁ.

**ਸਾਂਤਨੁ** [ṣātənu] *Skt* शन्तनु or शान्तनु. son of Chandarvanshi king Prateep, husband of Ganga, father of Bhishampitama. There is a reference about Shantnu in the Mahabharat and the Vishnu Puran that any old person touched by him would become young, that is why he became popular as Shantnu (one who spreads peace and happiness). He married Satyavati (Matsyodari) in old age, who gave birth to two sons Chitrangad and Vichitarvirya, who did not live for long after the death of Shantnu. On the persuasion of his mother (Matsyodari), the sage Vyas, begot Pandu and Dhritrashtar from Ambalica and Ambika, the widows of Chitrangad and Vichitarvirya respectively.

**ਸਾਂਤਨੁਸੁਤ** [sātnusut], **ਸਾਂਤਨੇਯ** [sātnēy], **ਸਾਂਤਨੇਵ** [sātnēv] *n* Shantnav, Bhishampitama, who was son of Shantnu. “subhe səstrə saja mənə sātnevā.”—*cəḍi 2*.

**ਸਾਂਤਪਦ** [ṣātpəd] *n* a stage of salvation; liberation; emancipation; fourth and final stage of spiritual beatitude. **2** See ਸਾਂਤਪਦ.

**ਸਾਂਤਪੁਦ** [ṣātpəd] *adj* who bestows peace.

**ਸਾਤਾ** [sata] *n* group of seven. **2** seven days; week. **3** a digit denoting number 7. “sata likhyo gəyo tīs kal.”—*GPS*.

**ਸਾਂਤਾ** [ṣāta] *n* daughter of king Dashrath, who was brought up by king Lompaad. She was married to sage Shringi.

**ਸਾਤਿ** [satɪ] *n* truth. **2** peace. **3** serenity; saintliness. “nanək mɪliə sōgɪ satɪ.”—*asa chōt m 5*. “suhagəɪ satɪ bujhiəhu.”—*jet m 5*. **4** *Skt* साति *n* wealth. eminence. **5** comfort. **6** charity. “təsbi satɪ subhavsi.”—*var majh m 1*. ‘Charitable nature is a rosary.’

**ਸਾਤਿ** [sātɪ] *n* coolness. **2** equanimity of mind. **3** rest. **4** peace, tranquillity. “sātɪ pai gurɪ sətɪgurɪ pure.”—*brɪla m 5*.<sup>1</sup> **5** See ਸਾਂਤ 7.

**ਸਾਤੁਰ** [satur] *adj* perplexed, afflicted. **2** *Skt* सतुर *adv* immediately. “sīgh te satur eɳ dərane.”—*cādi 1*.

**ਸਾਤੇ** [sate] plural of ਸਾਤਾ. **2** truth. “həri nam həri sate.”—*gəu m 4*.

**ਸਾਤੈ** [sate], **ਸਾਤੈ** [satɛ] *n* seventh day of a lunar fortnight. “sate sətɪ kəri baca jaɳɪ.”—*gəu thɪti kəbir*.

**ਸਾਤਜਕਿ** [satɹəkɪ] See ਸਾਤਕਿ.

**ਸਾਤ੍ਰਿਕ** [satɹɪk] See ਸਾਤਕ.

**ਸਾਤ੍ਰਿਕ ਭਾਵ** [satɹɪk bhav] in prosody, perversions of the mind, which remain stable in all poetic sentiments and do not get diffused or corrupted. e.g. shedding of tears in romance. See ਭਾਵ.

**ਸਾਥ** [sath] *part* with in company with. **2** *n* a tube used by a weaver for weaving. “cādu surəju duɪ sath cəlai.”—*asa kəbir*. **3** *Skt* साथ *S* a group of people travelling together; a caravan. “pəri pəri gədi lədiəhɪ pəri pəri bhəriə sath.”—*var asa*. “muṭhɹe sei sath.”—*var gəu 2 m 5*. **4** mɪɹɪdāg, a kind of two sided drum. See ਜਤਿ 3.

**ਸਾਥਈ** [sathəi] *adj* who accompanies; companion. **2** *n* companionship. “təh rakhe namu sathəi.”—*kəli m 4*.

**ਸਾਥਰ** [sathər] *n* ਸ-ਸਿਥਰਾ lying down on the  
<sup>1</sup>Some so-called Sikhs ask the ragis to recite this hymn during the marriage ceremony on the pattern of Hindu’s custom of performing or worshipping “sātɪ” by the maternal grand-parents of the bridegroom.

ground. “həm kəu sathər un kəu khaṭ.”—*gōd kəbir*.

**ਸਾਥਿ** [sathɪ] *adv* alongwith, alongside. together with. “sathɪ nə calə bɪnu bhəjən.”—*sukhməni*. **2** *adj* See ਸਾਥੀ. **3** short form for ਸਾਥੀ. See ਨਾਲਿ ਕੁਟੰਬ. **4** conjunctive suffix. “nanəku tɪnke sōgɪ sathɪ.”—*sri m 1*.

**ਸਾਥੀ** [sathi], **ਸਾਥੀਅੜਾ** [sathīəɹa] *Skt* साथी *adj* having the same meaning or objective. **2** a companion, fellow traveller. “ɔte sathɪ mənukh hɛ.”—*sri m 5*. “ja sathi uṭhɪ cəliə ta dhən khaku rali.”—*sri m 5*. “sathīəɹa prəbhū eku.”—*jet chōt m 5*. **3** See ਨਾਲਿ ਕੁਟੰਬ.

**ਸਾਥੁ** [sathu] See ਸਾਥ.

**ਸਾਦ** [sad] *n* taste. “sad kəri səmdha tɪsna ghɪu.”—*məla m 1*. “sad-hu vədhɪə rogu.”—*var suhi m 3*. **2** principle, doctrine. “pāḍɪt pəɹ-hɪ sad nə pav-hɪ.”—*majh ə m 3*. **3** *Skt* साद *n* destruction, devastation. **4** *P* ساد happy, delighted. “khəsəm nə pae sad.”—*var asa*. ‘does not find the master pleased.’ **5** See ਸਾਦਦ.

**ਸਾਦਕ** [sadək] See ਸਾਦਕ.

**ਸਾਦਗੀ** [sadgi] *P* سادگی *n* simplicity.

**ਸਾਦਤ** [sadət] *A* سادات plural of ਸਾਦਦ chiefs. **2** *A* سادات good fortune, good luck.

**ਸਾਦਤਮੰਦ** [sadətmənd] *P* سادات مند *adj* fortunate, lucky.

**ਸਾਦਨ** [sadən] *Skt n* a paste prepared with oil, barley flour and turmeric to massage the bride. “bhən me bəsaɪ tən sadən məlaɪ subh.”—*NP*. **2** *Skt* सादिन् *adj* an elephant-rider. **3** a horse-rider. **4** a chariot-rider. “raj nə bhag nə hukəm nə sadən.”—*asa m 5*. “raj mal sadən dərbar.”—*bher m 5*. **5** *A* سادان a gatekeeper, janitor.

**ਸਾਦ ਮੁਰਾਦਾ** [sad murada] *adj* simple-minded, modest.

**ਸਾਦਰ** [sadər] *adj* with regards, with respect. “bəṭh-hɪ sadər srəddha dhərke.”—*GPS*. **2** See ਸਾਦਿਰ.

**ਸਾਂਦਲ ਬਾਰ** [sādəl bar] a wild forest between the rivers Ravi and Chenab. The sage Sandil used to reside in this forest, hence the name ‘ṣādīly vāṇ’.

**ਸਾਂਦੜਾ** [sadṛa] *adj* simple, unassuming, not given to deceiving. **2** *n* taste.

**ਸਾਂਦਾ** [sada] *P* ساد *adj* clean, clear. **2** unalloyed, pure. **3** foolish, illiterate. **4** *n* grandfather of Bhai Rup Chand, resident of the village Tuklani. **5** a devout Sikh of Guru Hargobind residing in Balakh. The author of Dabistan Mazahab writes that Sada moved from Balakh for Iraq to bring horses for his master. His son was very sick at that time. He was asked by his fellow-villagers not to leave his son at this stage but Sada preferred to serve his master. Sada had hardly covered the first stage of his journey when his son died, but he did not return home. He brought three horses of excellent quality for the Guru, which were ultimately snatched away from him by Khalil Khan, an officer of Shahjahan.

**ਸਾਂਦਾਬ** [ṣadab] *P* سادب *adj* new, fresh. **2** lush green, verdant.

**ਸਾਂਦਾਬੀ** [ṣadabi] *P* سادابی *n* newness, freshness. **2** verdure.

**ਸਾਂਦਿ** [sadi] with taste. “tṛipətī nā ave bīkhiā sadi.”—ram m 5. *adj* with origin. **3** *Skt n* wind, the air. **4** a warrior. **5** a chrioteer.

**ਸਾਂਦਿ** [sādi] *n* peace. “sukh sādi ghəri āiā.”—sor m 5. ‘peacefully.’

**ਸਾਂ ਦਿਹਾੜੀ** [sa dihaṛī] the same day. “tusi sa dihaṛī ləhər jaṇa.”—JSBM.

**ਸਾਂਦਿਕ** [sadi:k] *A* صادق *adj* firm in faith, devoted. “pir pekābər salīk sadi:k.”—asa m 1. **2** true. **3** *n* name of Muhammad Jafer Imam, who was born in 83 Hijri and died in 148 Hijri.

**ਸਾਂਦਿਰ** [sadi:r] *A* سادور *likely* to commence, likely to be issued. **2** *A* سادور *careless, carefree.*

**ਸਾਂਦੀ** [sadi] feminine of ਸਾਂਦਾ. **2** *P* سادی *eminent*

Persian poet, Sheikh Sadi, resident of Shiraz. He was born in 1175 AD and expired in 1292 AD. Many of the books written by him like Gulistan, Bostan, Pandnama, etc. are world-famous. **3** ساد *happiness, bliss.* **4** marriage. **5** See ਸਾਂਦਿ.

**ਸਾਂਦੀਪਨਿ** [sādīpənī] son of Sandipan. See ਸੰਦੀਪਨਿ.

**ਸਾਂਦੁ** [sadu] *n* taste. **2** *Skt* सानु *adj* tasty, delicious. “sakət həri rəs sadu na janīā.”—sohīlā. ‘did not enjoy the supreme pleasure.’

**ਸਾਂਦੁਨ** [sadun] *Skt* सानुन *n* the act of relishing; the act of enjoying. “jīhva sadun phiki rəs bīn.”—sar m 1.

**ਸਾਂਦੁ** [sādr] *Skt adj* thick, dense. **2** soft, tender, delicate. **3** greasy. **4** charming. **5** *n* a forest.

**ਸਾਂਦਿਸ਼** [sadi:ṣ], **ਸਾਂਦਿਸ਼** [sadi:ṣy] *Skt* सदृश्य *n* sense of looking similar; equality, similarity.

**ਸਾਧ** [sadh] *Skt* साध *vr* to complete; to conquer; to win laurels. **2** *n* perfection, excellence. “jəu tuhī sadh pīrəm ki.”—s kabir. **3** *Skt* साधु *excellent.* “jasu jəpət həri hovhī sadh.”—gəu ə m 5. **4** a saint. “sadh upəri jāie kurbanu.”—sukhmāni. **5** short form for ਸਾਧਨ. “jəp təp sājəm ləkkh sadh sīdhavṇa.”—BG.

**ਸਾਂਧ** [sādh] *n* a hole made in a wall by thieves; house-breaking. “pīrīthəm sād h dē dərəb coravē.”—cəri tr 104. **2** See ਸਾਂਧਨ.

**ਸਾਧਸਮਾਗ** [sadh:səmag], **ਸਾਧਸਮਾਗਮ** [sadh:səmagəm] *n* a congregation of holymen. “prəbhu aradhīe mīlī sadh:səmage.”—bīlā m 5.

**ਸਾਧ ਸਾਧ** [sadh sadh] See ਸਾਧੁ ਸਾਧੁ.

**ਸਾਧਸੰਗ** [sadh:səg], **ਸਾਧਸੰਗਤਿ** [sadh:səgətī], **ਸਾਧਸੰਗਮ** [sadh:səgəm] See ਸਾਧਸਮਾਗਮ. “sadh:səgətī upjē bīsvas.”—gəu thīti kabir. “sadh:səgətī kē əclī lavhu.”—jet m 5. **2** Bhai Nand Lal describes Sikh religion as “sadh:səg”. “həmcuna dər məzhəbe ī sadh:səg.”—jīdgi.

**ਸਾਧ ਸੰਗਤ** [sadh:səgat] *n* by holy-congregation. “nanək pīrī ləgi tīn ram sīu bhəṭət sadh

sāgat.”—*asa chōt m 5. 2* in the company of a saint (holymen).

**ਸਾਧ ਸੰਗਿ** [sadh sāgɪ] through the company of a saint. “sadh sāgɪ sēbhv dukhv mīṭāṭā.”—*bīla m 5. “sadh sāgɪ huɪ nīrmēla.”—gəu thɪti m 5.*

**ਸਾਧ ਸੰਗੇਣ** [sadh sāgēṇ] by remaining in the company of holymen. “sadh sāgēṇ tərṇṇṇ.”—*sāhəs m 5.*

**ਸਾਧਕ** [sadhək] *adj* who practises what he preaches; a practitioner; performer of austerities, an accomplisher. **2** (one) who proves. **3 n** According to an article written by Apsatamb, sadhək is denotative of ancestral angels.

**ਸਾਧਣਾ** [sadhṇā] *v* to practise, exercise. “kāhū jogsadhi.”—*akal. ‘be a practitioner of yog-exercises.’ 2* to prove. **3** to improve, refine, reform. “dhārətɪ kārā sadhikē vici dei kārta biu.”—*var asa. “karəj sāgle sadh-hu.”—sor m 5. 4* to conquer. “səgəl dut unɪ sadhe jiu.”—*mājh m 5. 5* to bring under subjection, overpower. “hārɪ əhəkariā māɪ nīvāe mən mukh muṛ sadhɪā.”—*var sri m 4. 6* to implement, put into practice. “na hām guṇ, nā seva sadhi.”—*maru solhe m 3.*

**ਸਾਧਨ** [sadhən] *n* resources. **2** means like fire, and grains, which are essential for making bread. **3** an effort, attempt, endeavour. **4** a tool, an implement. “karigər nɪj sadhən sare.”—*GPS. 5* This term is often used for ਸਾਧੀ in Gurbani. “sadhən bɪnəu kərə.”—*tukha barəhmah. See ਸਾਧੀ.*

**ਸਾਧਨ** [sādhan] See ਸੰਧਾਨ to pierce. “kal sər sādhiā.”—*gəu kābir.*

**ਸਾਧਨਾ** [sadhna] See ਸਾਧਣਾ and ਸਾਧਨ.

**ਸਾਧਬੇਲਾ** [sadhbelā] See ਬਨਖੰਡੀ.

**ਸਾਧਾਰ** [sadhār] *adj* ਸ-ਆਧਾਰ. with foundation, with support. “māne pərvare sadharu.”—*jəpu. “dekhət dərən mən sadhare.”—sri m 5. “mohən lal ənup sərəb sadharia.”—gəu ə m*

*5. “səbəd əbhɪ sadharə.”—asa chōt m 1. 2* ‘adhar’ stands for ‘albal’ in Sanskrit, which is used to keep water around the plant at the base. Hence ਸ-ਆਧਾਰ means ‘with a base’. “suka mən sadhare.”—*sor m 5. 3* See ਸਧਾਰ.

**ਸਾਧਾਰਣ** [sadhārəṇ] *adj* which provides a base, support. “pɪɪ tēḍa mən sadharəṇ.”—*var ram 2 m 5. 2 Skt* same, equal. **3** general, not particular. **4** ordinary, insignificant. **5** common to all. **6** a blacksmith of Goindwal, who achieved the status of a Gurmukh, being a follower of Guru Amar Das. He made a wooden stair which could remain hidden in a well upto the water-level. Satisfied with his devotion, the Guru gave him the status of a preacher. **7** See ਸਾਧਾਰਨ 2.

**ਸਾਧਾਰਣ ਧਰਮ** [sadhārəṇ dhərəm] *n* ethics, which is common to all; as for example, speaking the truth, loving people, doing good to others etc. **2** See ਉਪਮਾ.

**ਸਾਧਾਰਨ** [sadhārən] See ਸਾਧਾਰਣ. **2** a carpenter, resident of Mehitpur (district Jalandhar), who was a follower of Guru Angad Dev. He was a preacher. He served Guru Arjun Dev also.

**ਸਾਧਾਰੁ** [sadhāru] See ਸਾਧਾਰ.

**ਸਾਧਿ** [sadhɪ] by practising, by devotion. See ਉਨਮਾਨੁ. **2** See ਸਾਧਯ. **3 v** reform. “sadh sāgɪ mɪlɪ duɪ kəl sadhɪ.”—*gəu m 5.*

**ਸਾਧਿਕ** [sadhɪk] See ਸਾਧਕ. “sadhɪk sɪdh sāgəl ki pɪari.”—*sar m 5.*

**ਸਾਧਿਕਾ** [sadhɪka] feminine of ਸਾਧਕ.

**ਸਾਧੀ** [sadhɪ] completed. “əbɪdɪā sadhi.”—*sar pərmanəd. 2* the saints. “cəkhɪ sadhi dɪṭhā.”—*var gəu 2 m 5.*

**ਸਾਧੀਐ** [sadhie] See ਸਾਧਣਾ. **2** let us conquer. “bhārəmυ moh bhəu sadhiē.”—*gəu m 5.*

**ਸਾਧੁ** [sadhυ] *adj* one who does other’s work; a benefactor, philanthropic. **2** superb, pious, virtuous. **3** winsome, beautiful. **4** of noble birth or lineage. **5** talented, intelligent. **6 n**

Guru Nanak Dev. “*utəm səlök sadhu ke vəcən.*”—*sukhmāni*. 7 part well done, bravo.

8 *Skt* ਸਾਧਜ. See ਸਾਧਜ.

**ਸਾਧੁ ਸਾਧੁ** [sadhu sadhu] *Skt* See ਸਾਧੁ 7. praiseworthy. “*sadhu sadhu mukh te kəh-hi.*”—*btla m 5*. 2 applause, accolade. 3 bravo, well done.

**ਸਾਧੁਸੰਗ** [sadhusāᅅgu], **ਸਾਧੁਸੰਗਤਿ** [sadhusāᅅgati] *n* company of noble persons, exalted company. 2 Sikh religion. (Bhai Nand Lal has given this name to Sikh religion also). See ਸਾਧੁਸੰਗ 2. Such references appear in Gurbani too.

**ਸਾਧੁਤਾ** [sadhuta] *n* humility, virtue, goodness, excellence, ability.

**ਸਾਧੁਬੇਲਾ** [sadhubela] See ਬਨਖੰਡੀ.

**ਸਾਧੁ** [sadhu] See ਸਾਧੁ. “*sadhu sāᅅgi udharu bhəe nikaᅇtia.*”—*m 5 var mēla*. 2 son-in-law of Guru Hargobind, husband of Bibi Biro. See ਬੀਰੋ ਬੀਬੀ. 3 son of Sada and father of Bhai Roop Chand.

**ਸਾਧੁ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੁ** [sadhu sətiguru] a self-realizing and competent teacher. “*sadhu sətiguru je mīle ta paie ᅅᅇᅇinidhanu.*”—*sri m 1*.

**ਸਾਧੁ ਸਾਧ** [sadhu sadh] *adj* a superb saint. 2 a benevolent holyman. “*sadhu sadh sərənī mīli.*”—*kəli ə m 4*.

**ਸਾਧੁ ਸਿੰਘ** [sadhu sīᅅh] See ਸੁਮੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ. 2 Sadhu Singh, a saintly resident of Girhwarhi, was born in village Sarli (district Amritsar) in Sammat 1897. His father was Sobha Singh and mother was Devi. He became a disciple of Pandit Gulab Singh of Girhwarhi (district Hoshiarpur). He was a fine scholar of Hindi and Sanskrit and was a researcher in Gurbani. Sadhu Singh wrote many books including ‘Gurusikhya Prabhakar’ and ‘Shrimukhvakya Sidhant Jyoti’. An example of his poetry is given below:

səvəya

adī ənadī əᅅadh əbadh

əlekh əbhekh ərekh əname,

jo səbh rup pəre səbh se  
səbh mē səmrup nəhi kəchu vame,  
so guru nanək lə dəs rup  
sudharī udharī kəri vəsudha mē,  
tā pəd mājul pē kəri əᅅlī  
dāᅇᅇ səman kərū pərname.  
kəbitt

əᅅ jo əjadī prəᅅ prəᅅja kopraj kəre  
prəᅅja to prəᅅjati nahī prəᅅjahi prəᅅjati vər,  
həri hi jo həri hoī hərən əhar prəd  
herī hare həri ko so herio nə jai pər,  
bhəvi bhavabhav ko vībhati jo bhəvadī bhəv  
bhəvi bhəv bhəvi pun bhəv ko prəbhəv kər,  
soi guru rup dhəri təm jese hərə həri  
hərə bhəvbədhən mē bədh kese ag hər.  
Sant Sadhu Singh breathed his last in Sammat  
1964 at Girhwarhi. 3 See ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ.

**ਸਾਧੁਖੰਡਲ** [sadhukhəᅇᅇəl] *n* a congregation of Sadhus; sadhu community. See ਖੰਡਲ. “*kamī kərodhi nəᅅəru bəhu həriia mīli sadhukhəᅇᅇəl khəᅇᅇa he.*”—*sohīla*.

**ਸਾਧੁਚਰਨ** [sadhucəron] See ਚਰਣ.

**ਸਾਧੁਪਾਥ** [sadhupath] *n* right path, religious path, true path. “*sətsəᅅᅇᅇati mīli sadhupath.*”—*kan m 4*.

**ਸਾਧੁ ਪੁਰਖ ਸਾਧਜਨ ਪਾਏ** [sadhu purəkh sadhjen pae]—*nəᅇ ə m 4*. ‘Philanthropists were found excellent.’ See ਸਾਧੁ.

**ਸਾਧਜ** [sadhya] *Skt adj* accomplishable. 2 attainable. 3 conquerable. 4 *n* deities, who are twelve in number. These are sons of Dharamraj from the womb of Sadhya, daughter of Daksh. These deities used to perform spiritual and ascetic exercises, hence the name Sadhy. 5 a disciple; pupil; one reformed by a teacher; one who is disciplined by his master.

**ਸਾਧ੍ਵੀ** [sadhvi] *Skt adj* (feminine) bearing good moral character, having pious nature. 2 *n* faithful wife; virtuous wife. “*sadhvi paī kal*

bāhu kalu.”—*NP*. **3** wife. **4** female sadhu, nun.  
ਸਾਨ [san], ਸਾਂਨ [sān] *adj* similar in appearance,  
alike. “hovē əpni san.”—*GPS*. **2** See ਸਾਨਿ, ਸਾਨੁ  
and ਸੰਨੁ. **3** See ਸਾਣ. **4** *P* 𑂔𑂗 *n* a honeycomb,  
beehive. **5** *A* praise, compliment. “suddhta  
ki san ho.”—*əkal*. **6** glory.

ਸਾਨਣੀ [saṇṇi] See ਸਾਂਢਣੀ.

ਸਾਨਥ [sanəth] *Skt* ਸਾਨਥ *adj* with unjust  
company, with a sin. **2** fruitlessly. “ləpṭiṃdasi  
səgṛ sanəth.”—*maru m 5*. **3** *Skt* ਸਾਨਿਯ *n*  
togetherness, nearness, proximity. “sət sanəth  
bhæ luṭa.”—*sar m 5*.

ਸਾਨੱਧ [sanəddh] See ਸੰਨੱਧ.

ਸਾਨਾ [sana] *adj* attained, alongwith. “paṭn lə  
səg sron ke sane.”—*krīṣan*.

ਸਾਨਾ [ṣana] *P* 𑂔𑂗 *n* a comb. **2** a toothed  
appliance, comb-like in shape, used for  
sorting out grass by the farmers. **3** shoulder.

ਸਾਨਿ [sanɪ] *n* house breaking. **2** in the breach.  
**3** over the breach. **4** See ਸਾਨੀ.

ਸਾਨਿਹਾ [sanɪha] of a breach, of breaking. “jɪu  
təskəru dərɪ sanɪha.”—*sar m 5*. ‘as a thief in  
the house-breach.’

ਸਾਂਨਿਯ [sānɪdhy] *Skt n* the act of being close;  
nearness; a sense of being nearby. **2** a kind of  
liberation; reaching close to one’s sacred deity.

ਸਾਨੀ [sani] *adj* achieved, acquired. **2** *A* 𑂔𑂗  
second. **3** similar in appearance, alike,  
equivalent, similar.

ਸਾਨੁਕੰਧ [sanukəp] with (his/her) grace, with  
kindness.

ਸਾਨੁਕੁਲ [sanukul] favourable. See ਅਨੁਕੁਲ.

ਸਾਨੁਜ [sanuj] with the younger brother.

ਸਾਨੂੰ [sanū] to us; unequal.

ਸਾਨੇਹੜਾ [sanehṛa] *n* a message conveyed with  
affection. “sajən desɪ vɪdesiəre sanehṛe  
dedi.”—*tukha chət m 1*.

ਸਾਨੰਦ [sanəd] with bliss, blissfully.

ਸਾਨੁ [sanh] See ਸਾਂਡ and ਸਾਂਢ.

ਸਾਪ [sap] *n* a snake, serpent. **2** *Skt* a curse,

malediction, imprecation. **3** an abuse. **4** a vow,  
pledge, an oath.

ਸਾਂਧ [sāp] *n* a snake, serpent.

ਸਾਂਧੇਰਾ [sāp-hera] *n* one who charms away the  
snakes; a snake-charmer.

ਸਾਪਦ [sapəd] *adj* disastrous, afflicted with a  
calamity; distressed. **2** who curses.

ਸਾਪਨਿ [sapənɪ], ਸਾਪਨੀ [sapni] *n* female snake.  
“sa sapənɪ hoɪ jəg kəu khai.”—*gəu kəbir*.  
**2** illusion.

ਸਾਪਰਾਧ [sapradh] criminal.

ਸਾਪੁ [sapu] a snake, serpent. “vərmɪ mari sapu  
nə mərəi.”—*asa m 5*. ‘one cannot achieve  
mental peace by torturing the body.’

ਸਾਪੁਰਸ [sapurəs] *n* a virtuous person, saintly  
person, noble person. “sɪgh sapurəs pədmɪni  
ɪn ka ɪhe subhau. jyō jyō dukh garho pəre  
tyō tyō aḡe pau.”—*cəɪɪr 297*.

ਸਾਪੁਰਸਾਈ [sapursai] *n* virtuousness, gentleness.  
**2** See ਪੁਰਸਾਈ.

ਸਾਂਪੁਦਾਈ [sāprədai], ਸਾਂਪੁਦਾਯਿਕ [sāprədayɪk]  
sectarian. **2** one who draws inspiration from  
traditions. See ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾ.

ਸਾਫ [saph] *A* 𑂔𑂗 *adj* clear. **2** pure.

ਸਾਫਾ [sapha] *P* 𑂔𑂗 a turban, a piece of cloth  
used as a wrap for the head.

ਸਾਫੀ [saphi] See ਸੁੰਨੀ. “hɪdu turək kou raphji  
ɪmam saphi.”—*əkal*. See ਇਮਾਮ ਸਾਫੀ. **2** *n* a caste  
of Muslims residing to the north of Jalalabad.  
**3** *A* 𑂔𑂗 *adj* who gives relief from disease.

ਸਾਫੀ ਦਿਲ [saphi dɪl] *P* 𑂔𑂗 *adj* clear-hearted.

ਸਾਂਬ [sāb] son of Krishan, born from the womb  
of Jambvati. He forcibly kidnapped the daugh-  
ter of Duryodhan and was chased by  
warriors like Karan etc. and was ultimately  
captured by them. Baldev came all the way  
from Dwarika to get him released. “sāb huto  
ɪk kanh ko balək.”—*krīṣan*. See ਦੁਰਥਾਸਾ.

ਸਾਬਕਾ [sabka] See ਸਾਬਿਕਾ.

ਸਾਬਣ [sabəṇ] See ਸਾਬੁਣ.

**ਸਾਬਤ** [sabət] *A* **سابت** *adj* complete, full. 2 existing. 3 strong, firm, solid.

**ਸਾਬਤਸੁਰਤਿ** [sabətsurətɪ] *adj* whose form is one whole; no part of whose body is dismembered. “sabət surətɪ dəstar sɪrɑ.”—*maru solhe m 5*. ‘Bearing a turban on the head is an indication of having a whole body.’

**ਸਾਬਤਦਿਲ** [sabətdɪl] *adj* one who is mentally stable.

**ਸਾਬਤਿ** [sabətɪ] See **ਸਾਬਤ** and **ਸਾਬਤਦਿਲ**. “jāka dɪl sabətɪ nəhɪ ta kəu kəhā khudaɪ?”—*s kəbir*.

**ਸਾਬਦ** [ʃabəd] **शाब्द** *adj* related to a word. 2 *n* knowledge generated with the word.

**ਸਾਬਦ ਗਿਆਨ** [ʃabəd gyan], **ਸਾਬਦ ਬੋਧ** [ʃabəd bodh] *Skt* **शाब्दज्ञान** *n* knowledge acquired from the meaning of the word. Scholars have assumed four reasons for such a knowledge:

- (a) ambition, aspiration— need of one word for the other; collocation.
- (b) ability— the proper relationship among words; colligation.
- (c) euphony— a combination of words.
- (d) meaning— theory of sentence and pragmatics.

**ਸਾਬਦਿਕ** [sabədɪk] *Skt* **शाब्दिक** a grammarian who knows the correct form of a word, its etymology and grammar.

**ਸਾਬਨ** [sabən] See **ਸਾਬੂਣ**.

**ਸਾਬਰ** [sabər] *A* **صبر** *adj* content, patient.

**ਸਾਂਬਰ** [sābər] See **ਸਾਂਭਰ** 2. 2 ਸ-ਅੰਬਰ with clothes, properly dressed.

**ਸਾਬਰੀ** [sabri] *adj* having patience, patient. “səbər ɔdərɪ sabri.”—*s fərid*. 2 *n* tendency towards contentment.

**ਸਾਬਲ** [sabəl] *Dg* a spear, lance. 2 See **ਸੱਬਲ**.

**ਸਾਬਾਸ** [sabas], **ਸਾਬਾਸਿ** [sabasɪ] *P* **سبأ** *part* short form for **ਸਾਦਬਾਸ**, which means ‘be happy’, ‘may you be blest’, ‘God bless you.’ “jɪs da dɪta khavṇa tɪsʊ kəhie sabasɪ.”—*var asa*. 2 *Skt* **सदसी** determined; hard, solid, strong. “nəgəru

voṭha sabasɪ.”—*prəbha m 1*. 3 See **ਸਬਾਸ**.

**ਸਾਬਾਹੀ** [sabahi] *A* **صبح** *n* early morning, dawn, before sunrise or daybreak. “sabahi salah.”—*var majh m 1*.

**ਸਾਬਿਕ** [sabɪk] *A* **سابق** *adj* first, primary, former.

**ਸਾਬਿਕਾ** [sabɪka] *A* **سابقه** primary, former.

**ਸਾਬਿਰ** [sabɪr] content, contented, satisfied. See **ਸਬਰ**.

**ਸਾਬੀ** [sabi] *A* **साबी**. See **ਸੂਬੀ**.

**ਸਾਬੀਸ** [sabis] See **ਸਾਬਾਸ**. “dhən dhən guru sabis.”—*kan m 4 pərtal*. 2 **सरव-दीस** lord of all.

**ਸਾਬੂਣਿ** [sabunɪ] See **ਸਾਬੂਨਿ**.

**ਸਾਬੂਨ** [sabun] See **ਸਾਬੂਨ**.

**ਸਾਬੂਨਿ** [sabunɪ] with soap. “jɪʊ sabunɪ kapər uʝəl hot.”—*ram ə m 5*.

**ਸਾਬੂਣ** [sabun], **ਸਾਬੂਨ** [sabun] *A* **صابون** *G* **साबुन** *F* *savon* *E* soap. a material prepared with the combination of alkali and grease, and used to remove dirt from clothes and the body. “mut pəlitɪ kəpər hoɪ. de sabun ɭəie oh dhoɪ.”—*jəpu*.

Now most of the soaps are manufactured using the combination of many types of fragrances, medicines and dyes and have become utility items for daily use.

**ਸਾਬੂਨਗਰ** [sabunəgər] a manufacturer of soap; soap maker. See **ਸਬਨੀਗਰ**.

**ਸਾਬੂਰ** [sabur] *A* **صبر** *adj* contented, one who is content. See **ਨਾਸਾਬੂਰ**.

**ਸਾਬੂਰੀ** [saburi] *n* contentment, tendency to be content.

**ਸਾਬੋ ਕੀ ਤਲਵੰਡੀ** [sabo ki təlṵṵṵ] See **ਡੱਲਾ**, **ਤਲਵੰਡੀ** 2 and **ਦਮਦਮਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ**.

**ਸਾਭ** [sabh] *pron* all. “purən bhəe mənorəth sabh.”—*ram m 5*.

**ਸਾਂਭਣਾ** [sābhṇa] *v* to take care, maintain, keep in custody.

**ਸਾਂਭਰ** [sābhər] a lake in Rajputana on the border of the states of Jodhpur and Jaipur which is 53 miles north-east of Ajmer. It is 20 miles

long and two to seven miles wide. Salt is made in abundance from its saline water, which is named as sābhār. This popular name is a distortion of śakābhri, as ‘śakābhri durga’ temple is situated nearby. **2** a kind of stag; an elk.

**ਸਾਂਭਵੀ** [sābhvi] *Skt* शाम्भवी *adj* related with Shiv. **2** *n* the power of Shiv. **3** magical knowledge for the attainment of supernatural power. **4** śavār magical skill-created by Shiv. “kāhū sābhvi rasbhakha suracē.”—*aje*. See ਰਾਸਭਾਖਾ.

**ਸਾਭਾ** [sabha] *n* a shelter, refuge, asylum. **2** maintenance, custody. “kāhū rāvidas pērāu teri sabha.”—*gəu*.

**ਸਾਭਿਪ੍ਰਾਯ** [sabhīpray] purposely, having specific purpose.

**ਸਾਭਿਮਾਨ** [sabhīman] with pride.

**ਸਾਭੁ** [sabhr] with cloud (ਅਭੁ).

**ਸਾਮ** [sam] *Skt* सामन् Samved. See ਵੇਦ. “sam kāhe setābār suami.”—*var asa*. “samvedu rīgu jujāru āthārbāṅu.”—*maru solhe m 1*. **2** conciliation, compromise, reconciliation. See ਨੀਤਿ ਦੇ ਚਾਰ ਅੰਗ shelter, refuge. “thākī ae prābhū ki sam.”—*majh barāhmaha*. “hāu āta same tīhāḍia.”—*sri m 5 pepaī*. **3** short form for ਆਸਾਮ. “sam des jāhī tēhī kār gōn.”—*GV 10*. **4** *adj* black. “sam sughāṭṭā.”—*gyan*. **5** *A* 𐤱𐤍 Syria *n* a country of Asia, which is 400 miles long and 150 miles wide. The arid land of Arabia is to its south while to its west is the Mediterranean Sea. Damascus is its capital city. “jītyo rum āru sam.”—*sānama*. **6** *P* ਸੰਝ evening. *Skt* साँझ. **7** *Skt* साम equality, equivalence.

**ਸਾਮ ਸਿੰਘ** [sam sīgh] See ਅਟਾਰੀ.

**ਸਾਮਸਯਾ** [samāsyā] See ਸਮਸਯਾ.

**ਸਾਮਖੀ** [samākhi] with a fly. “hochi mētī bhāīa mānu hochā, gurū samākhi khāīa.”—*vāḍ m 1 ālahāṇia*. meaning ‘there was no fun in purifying the materials.’

**ਸਾਮਗ** [saməg] *adj* who recites Sam Ved. **2** who has attained refuge.

**ਸਾਮਗਰੀ** [saməgri], ਸਾਮਗਿਰੀ [saməgīri], ਸਾਮਗ੍ਰੀ [saməgri] *Skt* सामग्री ਸਮ-ਅਗ੍ਰ *n* completeness, perfection. **2** a cluster of reasons, modes of achieving of the objectives. “sāc teri saməgri.”—*suhi m 5*. **3** goods, things.

**ਸਾਮਜ** [saməj] grown from the recitation of Sam Ved, an elephant. There is a story in the Purans that Brahma once recited Sam Ved and an elephant came into being.

**ਸਾਮਣਾ** [samṇa] *n* the front portion, a facade. **2** a comparison, encounter. **3** *v* to take care.

**ਸਾਮਣੇ** [samṇe] *adv* in front of, face to face. “jā guru dekha samṇe.”—*suhi ə m 4*.

**ਸਾਮਤ** [samət] *A* 𐤱𐤍 *n* adversity, misfortune.

**ਸਾਮਤਾ** [səmta] See ਸਾਮਤਾ.

**ਸਾਮਨਾ** [samna], ਸਾਮਨੇ [samne] See ਸਾਮਣਾ and ਸਾਮਣੇ.

**ਸਾਮਯਾਨਾ** [samyāna] *P* 𐤱𐤍 a canopy, baldachin.

**ਸਾਮਰ** [samər] *adj* dark complexioned; wheatish in complexion. **2** a warrior, fighter. “pujyo nārīd samrō.”—*GV 10*.

**ਸਾਮਰਤੱਖ** [samərtākhh] *Skt* संप्रत्यक्ष *adv* in front; visible; manifest.

**ਸਾਮਰਥ** [samərəth], ਸਾਮਰਥਯ [samərəthy] *Skt* सामर्थ्य *n* strength, force, power. **2** competence, capability.

**ਸਾਮਲ** [saməl] See ਸਾਮਿਲ.

**ਸਾਮਲਾ** [samla] *adj* dark-complexioned, of wheatish complexion.

**ਸਾਮਵੇਦ** [samved] See ਵੇਦ.

**ਸਾਮਾ** [sama] *n* refuge, asylum. See ਸਾਮ. **2** short form for ਸਾਮਾਨ. “lē lē ādhīk yuddh ka sama.”—*cārītr 405*. **3** *pron* the very same, the same. See *E* same. **4** *adj* of equal weight.

**ਸਾਮਾਜਿਕ** [samajīk] *adj* related to the society; social. **2** related to some class.

**ਸਾਮਾਨ** [saman] *P* 𐤱𐤍 *n* material, goods.

2 equal, equivalent. “bīapīk ram sēgāl saman.”—*gəu kəbir thiti* 3 See ਸਾਮਾਨਜ਼.  
**ਸਾਮਾਨਿ** [samanənɪ] See ਸਾਮਾਨਜ਼.  
**ਸਾਮਾਨਿ** [samanɪ] with material. “səpət lok samanɪ puriələ.”—*məla namdev*. 2 See ਸਾਮਾਨਜ਼.  
**ਸਾਮਾਨਜ਼** [samany] *Skt n* a sense of equivalence. See ਪੁਰੀਅਲੇ. 2 symbols representing equivalence. e.g. in ‘The face is shining like a moon’ ‘shining’ is an equivalence symbol (quality). 3 abstractness within a specific class. e.g. humanity in a humanbeing, brahmanism in a brahman, trademanship in a person belonging to the trading class. 4 *adj* ordinary, common. 5 *n* a figure of expression showing similarity of meaning of objects, but not exactness like mixture, yet remaining distinctive.

Example:

set saj saj cəli sāvre ki priti kaj  
 cādni mē radha mano cādni si hvegāi.  
 —*krīṣan*.

bēṭha cəmkər di əṭari bhāi sēt sīgh  
 baṅ vərkhavē veri janē dəṣmēṣ hē.<sup>1</sup>

**ਸਾਮਾਨਜ਼ਾ** [samanya] *Skt n* a harlot, who is common to all.

**ਸਾਮਾਰਨ** [samarən] *v* to take care, look after, watch. 2 to remember, keep in mind. “nīməkh nīməkh samarē.”—*sar m* 5.

**ਸਾਮਿਖ** [samikh] with meat, e.g. ਸਾਮਿਖ ਸੁੱਧ.<sup>2</sup>

**ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ** [ʃamɪl] *A* جملہ *adj* included. 2 *Skt* शामिल pertaining to a desert tree called Jand; made of wood from this tree.

**ਸਾਮੀ** [sami] *pron* the very same, the same. See ਸਾਮਾ 3. 2 *adj* who has taken refugee; who has sought refuge. “səbh hve təb sami.”—*NP*.

<sup>1</sup>The above quotations marked by generalisation are of this nature.

<sup>2</sup>The Hindu rite that permits the offering of meat to feast Brahmins for the salvation of a dead ancestor’s soul. See mənusiṁriti 3, § 268 to 271.

3 short form for ਅਸਾਮੀ.

**ਸਾਮੀਤ** [samit] *A* صمیت silent. 2 *A* صمیت class, category, alliterative.

**ਸਾਮੀਪਜ** [samipy] *Skt n* nearness; presence.

**ਸਾਮੁਹੇ** [samuhe] *adv* in front of, face to face.

**ਸਾਮੁਦ੍ਰ** [samudr] *adj* pertaining to the ocean. 2 *n* a voyager, sea-farer.

**ਸਾਮੁਦ੍ਰਕ** [samudrək] *n* the study invented by sage Samudr, which helps us to know the auspicious or inauspicious effect of the signs marked on one’s limbs. It is also pronounced as ਸਾਮੁਦ੍ਰਿਕ. Palmistry. 2 Sea Salt.

**ਸਾਮੁਦ੍ਰਣੀ** [samudrəṇi] the earth that holds the ocean.—*sənama*.

**ਸਾਮੁਦ੍ਰਿਕ** [samudrīk] *adj* pertaining to the ocean; oceanic. 2 See ਸਾਮੁਦ੍ਰਕ 1.

**ਸਾਮੰਤ** [samāt] *Skt* सामन्त *n* a ruler of territories adjoining the boundaries of one’s country. See ਸਾਵੰਤ. 2 a chief of a district. 3 a divisional head. 4 a prince who pays tribute to a king. 5 a brave person. 6 See ਸਮੰਤ.

**ਸਾਮਜ** [samy] *Skt n* sameness, equality. “trigūṇatmāk ki samy əvəstha.”—*GPS*. 2 *Skt*

ਸਾਮਜ peace of mind, mental stability.

**ਸਾਮਯਤਾ** [samyəta] *n* equality, likeness.

**ਸਾਮ੍ਰਾਜ** [samraj], **ਸਾਮ੍ਰਾਜਜ** [samrajy] *Skt* साम्राज्य *n* title of an emperor; the reign of the whole earth. 2 an empire, which includes many countries.

**ਸਾਯ** [say] See ਸਾਇ. 2 *Skt* evening, dusk, sunset.

3 an arrow, shaft.

**ਸ਼ਾਯਸੁਗੀ** [ʃayəstgi] *P* شایستگی ability, capability.

**ਸ਼ਾਯਸੁ** [ʃayəsta] *P* شایسته able, capable.

**ਸਾਯਹ** [sayəh] a shadow. See ਸਾਯਾ.

**ਸਾਯਕ** [sayək] *Skt n* an arrow, shaft. “sayək prəhar.”—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* ਸਾਯਕ *adj* sleeping. *A* شایسته fond (of), an amateur.

**ਸਾਯਣ** [sayəṇ] See. ਸਾਯਣਾਚਾਰਯ.

**ਸਾਯਣਾਚਾਰਯ** [sayṇacarəy] son of Sayen and disciple of Vishnu Sarvagya, who was a great

scholar of Sanskrit. He was born in the fourteenth century. He has written an exegesis (commentary) on Veds and many more other important works. He was a brother of Madhvacharya, a minister of Bukkaray, king of Vijaynagar. Sayen became a monk (sanyasi) in the last days of his life and became the chief priest of the Shringeri monastery and named it Vidyaranya. He is believed to have expired in 1387 AD.

**ਸਾਯਤ** [sayət] See ਸਾਇਤ. “yad khuda rakho hār sayət.”—*NP*. ‘every moment, all the time.’

**ਸਾਯਦ** [sayəd] *P* شاید *part* should be, ought to be. **2** perhaps. **3** probably.

**ਸਾਯਬਾਨ** [sayban] *P* سايبان *n* a canopy, baldachin.

**ਸਾਯਰ** [sayər] an ocean, sea. See ਸਾਇਰ. **2** *A* اجمع total, all. **3** a stroller, wanderer. **4** a poet, versifier. See ਸਾਇਰ 4.

**ਸਾਯਰੀ** [sayri] *P* شاعری *n* poetry.

**ਸਾਯਲ** [sayəl] *A* سائل *adj* questioning. **2** flowing. **3** See ਕਰਸਾਯਲ.

**ਸਾਯਾ** [saya] *P* سایه *n* a shadow. **2** shelter, refuge, protection.

**ਸਾਯਾਂ** [sayā] *P* شایان *adj* able, capable. **2** proper, appropriate. **3** befitting, matching.

**ਸਾਯੁਜ** [sayujy] See ਸਾਯੁਜ.

**ਸਾਯੁਧ** [sayudh] *adj* equipped with arms; armed. “əb sayudh guru hovhī ap.”—*GPS*.

**ਸਾਯੰਕਾਲ** [sayəkal] *n* evening, sunset time.

**ਸਾਰ** [sar] *n* worth, value. “prem ki sar soi jaṇe.”—*maru ə m 3*. “jo jīe ki sar nə jaṇe, tīs stū kīchu nə kəhīe əjaṇe.”—*maru solhe m 4*. **2** *adv* amount, evidence. “nəhī bədhən ghəṭən tīsar.”—*bavən*. **3** *n* vigilance, preservation. “səda dətalū hē səbhna kərda sar.”—*sri m 3*. “je ko dūbe, phīri hove sar.”—*dhāna m 1*. **4** *adj* vigilant, cautious. **5** *n* news, information, welfare. “je hukəm hove tā ghər di sar le avā.”—*JSBB*. **6** sometimes used for the tree ‘sal’. **7** *Skt* iron, steel. “əsəkh

sur muh bhəkh sar.”—*jəpu*. “sar sō sar ki dhar bəji.”—*cəḍi 1*. **8** water. **9** butter. **10** clouds. **11** force. **12** justice. “kərṇi upərī hovəgī sar.”—*bəsət m 1*. **13** air. **14** the Creator; the transcendent One. **15** religious duty. **16** essence. **17** *adj* superb, excellent. “mən mere sətīgur sevā sar.”—*sri m 5*. **18** a figurative expression of the comparative sort showing the meaning of good or bad things, so that one surpasses the other i.e. the second exceeds the first.

jəhī utrotər hve ədhīkai,

ələkar so sar kəhai.—*gərəb gəjni*.

Example:

manəs deh dūləbbh hē jugəh jugətərī ave vari, uttəmjanəm dūləbbh hē īkvaki koṛma vīcari, deh ərog dūləbbh hē bhagəṭh mat pīta hītkari, sadhusəg dūləbbh hē gurmukh sukhphəl bhəgətī pīari.—*BG*

“mīṣri te mədhu mədhur hē mədhu te sudha məhan,

ṣri gurubani sudha te nīṣcəy mīṭhi jan.”

**19** a matrīk metre, also named as ləlī pəd. Its characteristics are four lines, each line having 28 matras with pauses at 16<sup>th</sup> and the subsequent 12<sup>th</sup> matra, the last two matras being guru.

Example:

thīttī var na jōgi jaṇe, rottī mahū na koi, ja kərta sīrṭhi kəu saje, ape jaṇe soi, kīvkərī akha kīv salahi, kīv vərni kīv jaṇa, nanək akhəṇī səbhko akhe, īk du īkk sīaṇa.—*jəpu*.<sup>1</sup>

(b) characteristics of vərən vrītt ‘sar’ are four feet, each foot being śl.

Example:

jap, tap, gyan, dhyan.

**20** See ਸਾਰਣ. **21** *P* سار a camel, an ostrich. See ਸਾਰਬਾਨ. **22** master, lord.

<sup>1</sup>See, footnote of example of ਉਗਾਰ.

**ਸਾਰਸ** [sarəs] *adj* related to an pond (tank). **2** *n* a water fowl (floricān) to be found on the banks of lakes, rivers; a bird having red eyes; *Ardia Sibirica*; a Siberian crane. **3** a lotus. “phul rāhe sār sarəs sūdār.”—*krīSən*. **4** the moon, which has nectar; the bearer of nectar. **5** one type of chəppəy metre. See ਗੁਰੁਛੰਦ ਦਿਵਾਕਰ.  
**ਸਾਰਸੁਤ** [sarsot] *Skt* ਸਾਰਸੁਤ *adj* **2** *n* a caste of the Brahmins. The story of this name goes as under:

When Parshuram exterminated the Kshatris, their pregnant wives took shelter in the hermitages of sages on the bank of the river Sarasvati. Parshuram reached there while searching for them. The sages who gave shelter to these pregnant women of the Kshatri caste said that there was no Kshatri-woman in their hermitages and those women who resided there were all Brahmins. Parshuram then insisted that the sages must take unbaked bread-loaves made by them. The sages did so. The off-spring of these Kshatri-women were named as “Sarasvat”.

There is an ancient story. Once Dadhichi, a sage, was meditating. Indar sent a nymph ‘Alambusha’ to disrupt his meditation. On seeing such a charming fairy, the semen of the sage ejaculated into the river Sarswati, from which Sarasvat was born. He became the chief of his clan. **2** a book on grammar, written by Anubhooti Swroop. “kəhū siddhīka cēdrēka sarsutiyā.”—*aje sīgh*.

**ਸਾਰਸੁਤੀ** [sarsuti] River Sarasvati. “im bed ucarət sarsuti.”—*akal*.

**ਸਾਰਸੁਤ** [sarsəvət] See ਸਾਰਸੁਤ.

**ਸਾਰਸੁਤੀ** [sarəsvəti] See ਸਰਸੁਤੀ. **2** people living on the bank of river Sarasvati. “sarəsvəti hve cəle ikəthe.”—*cəritr* 52. **3** a poetic metre, variously named ruaməṅ, ruaməl, ruala, ruaməl and rual as mentioned in Dasam

Granth. Its characteristics are of four lines, each line structured as S|S, ||S, |S|, |S|, S|, S, |, with pauses after the 8<sup>th</sup> and the subsequent 9<sup>th</sup> characters.

Example:

des desən ki krīya, sīkhvət hē dīj ek,  
ban ɔr kəman ki, bīdhī det an ənek...

—*ramav*.

**ਸਾਰਕ** [sarək] See ਸਾਰਿਕਾ.

**ਸਾਰ ਕੁਟਾਨ** [sar kuṭan] *n* extraction from the mountains, a river. **2** Ganga. **3** essence of the sustainer; power. “tuto sar kuṭan kərke sūhayo.”—*cəritr* 1.

**ਸਾਰਖਾ** [sarkha] *adj* such. “te ghər mārḥəṭ sarkhe.”—*s kəbir*. **2** *Skt* truthful, veritable.

**ਸਾਰਗ** [sarəg] knower of the essence. **2** Sarang rag. See ਸਾਰੰਗ 37.

**ਸਾਰੰਗ** [sarəṅg] See ਸਾਰੰਗ 37.

**ਸਾਰਗਪਾਣੀ** [sarəgpaṇī], ਸਾਰਗਪਾਣੀ [sarəgpaṇi], ਸਾਰਗਪਾਨ [sarəgpan] *Skt* सारङ्गपाणि *adj* in whose hand is the earth; the preserver of the world, who gives sustenance to everyone. “dhīavhī jīə jēt hārī sarəgpaṇa.”—*var sri m* 4. **2** *Skt* शाङ्गपाणि *n* Vishnu, the protector, who has in his hand a bow made of horns. “kuljən mādhe mīlīo sarəgpan re.”—*dhəna trīlocən*. ‘Sarangpani was born out of the lineage.’

**ਸਾਰਗੀਤ** [sargit], ਸਾਰਗੀਤਾ [sargita] See ਸਪਤਸਲੋਕੀ ਗੀਤਾ. “sargit ləkh bhagvət.”—*BG*.

**ਸਾਰਣ** [sarəṅ] *Skt* the act of spreading or extending. **2** a minister of Ravan. “cōtho ek sarəṅ sumōtr me prəviṅ kəhyo.”—*hənu*. **3** butter. **4** See ਸਾਰਣਾ.

**ਸਾਰਣਾ** [sarṇa] *v* to complete, to make-do, to help. “kīchu bhī khərəcu tumara sarəu.”—*suhī kəbir*. “prəbhu hāmara sare suarəth.”—*bher m* 5. **2** to prevail upon, administer. “ape ghəṭī ghəṭī sarṇa.”—*maru solhe m* 5. **3** to achieve, obtain. “səhəjī sukh sarəi.”—*səva m* 5. **4** to spread, extend. “ghəṭe ghəṭī sarṇa.”—*var guj*

2 *m* 5. 5 to describe, narrate. “səda guṇ sarəi.” –səva *m* 5. “aṭh pəhɪr guṇ sarde.” –sri *m* 5. “əṭar ki gəṭɪ tɔdh pəhɪ sari.” –anədu. 6 to put. “gɪan əjən sarɪa.” –anədu. 7 See ਸਾਰਣ.

**ਸਾਰਣ** [sarəṇu] *S v* to count. 2 to compare. 3 to examine. 4 to remember.

**ਸਾਰਤ** [sarət] *A* سارٓت *n* a hint, sign, signal. “deɪ bujharət sarta.” –gəu *m* 5.

**ਸਾਰਥ** [sarəṭh] *Skt* सार्थ *adj* wealthy, rich. 2 glossary, with meanings of words. “akhəy bhagbhəri subh tera. sarəṭh bhagbhəri əbhera.” –GPS. 3 *n* an assembly of traders. 4 *adv* alongwith. 4 purposely.

**ਸਾਰਥਕ** [sarṭhək] *Skt* सार्थक *adj* successful, useful. 2 meaningful.

**ਸਾਰਥੀ** [sarəṭhi], **ਸਾਰਥੀ** [sarṭhi] *n* a charioteer. “sarṭhi apən ko kəhɪke.” –krɪsən.

**ਸਾਰਦ** [sarəd] *Skt* *adj* related to winter; wintry. “sarəd cəd səpʊrən bədən.” –GPS. 2 *n* a white lotus. 3 *Skt* Sharda, Sarasvati. “narəd sarəd sevək tere.” –maru *solhe m* 1. 4 Sharadvat, husband of Ahlya, also known as Gautam. “əɪɪɪ prasər narəd sarəd vyas te adɪ jɪte munɪ bhae.” –dətta. 5 the stem of an Indian lute (Veena) – a string instrument possessed by Sarasvati – the goddess of music. “mənʊ pəvən duɪ tūba kəri he, jug jug sarəd saji.” –gəu *kəbir*. ‘Soul and mind are two gourds, the sensation produced by their union is the stem of veena.’

**ਸਾਰਦਸਾਜ** [sarədsaj] *n* veena, a musical instrument of Sarasvati.

**ਸਾਰਦਾ** [sarda] *adj* who provides knowledge. 2 *n* Sarasvati. “səda sarda sarda sərəd cəd manɪd.” –GPS. 3 See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 34. 4 Kashmiri script.

**ਸਾਰਦੂਲ** [sardul] *Skt* सार्दूल *n* a lion. “kɪdhō sɪgh sō sardulə ərujjhe.” –VN. Here Singh means a tiger. “gəu kəu care sardul.” –ram *m* 5. ‘The tyrant guards the poor.’ “pəchɪn me həs

mrɪgrajən me sardul.” –BGK. See ਸਿੰਘ. 2 Ravana’s envoy. 3 *adj* superb, excellent. 4 principal, superior most. 5 See ਦੋਹਰੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 3. **ਸਾਰਦੂਲ ਵਿਕੀਰਿਤ** [sardul vikriṭ] a poetic metre comprising four lines, each line having, SSS, IIS, ISI, IIS, SSI, SSI, S, arrangement with pauses after the 12<sup>th</sup> and the subsequent 19<sup>th</sup> matras. It is also called saṭək.

Example:

hove na guṇɪman gyan cərca,  
bhavə nəhi cɪtt ko,  
bhavə səkr səman rajprəbhuta,  
kije kəhā bɪtt ko?...

**ਸਾਰਧ** [sarədh] ਸ-ਅਧ half; with half. e.g. one and a half etc.

**ਸਾਰਧਾਰ** [sardhar] *n* the sharp edge of a weapon. See ਧੁਮ ਮੁਕਤ.

**ਸਾਰਨ** [sarən] *n* refuge, shelter. “harɪ pəre tum sarən.” –bɪla *m* 5. 2 Saran, a minister of Ravan. See ਸਾਰਣ 2.

**ਸਾਰਨਾ** [sarna] See ਸਾਰਣਾ. 2 express, present, request. “sukh dukh ɪsu mən ki bɪrṭha tumhi aḡe sarna.” –ram ə *m* 5.

**ਸਾਰਬ** [sarəb] See ਸਾਰਬਭੋਮ and ਸਾਰਵ.

**ਸਾਰਬਭੂਮ** [sarəb bhum], **ਸਾਰਬਭੋਮ** [sarəb bhəm] *Skt* सार्वभौम *adj* who is the lord of the whole earth; who rules over a vast empire. “sarəb bhum sərən jɪh pərna.” –NP. “sarəb bhəm yəṭha nərnyək.” –GPS.

**ਸਾਰਬਾਨ** [sarban] *P* ساربان *n* a camel-owner; owner of an ostrich.

**ਸਾਰਭੂਤ** [sarbhut] *adj* a gist, summary, abstract. conclusion. “sarbhut sətɪ hərəɪ ko nam.” –sukhməni. ‘the abstract of all holy scriptures, hymns and religions.’

**ਸਾਰਮੌਰ** [sarmər] *adj* related to Sarmour. See ਸਰਮੌਰ. “nəḡər pāvṭa bəhu bəse sarmər ke des.” –cəɪɪtr 71.

**ਸਾਰਵ** [sarəv] *Skt* सार्व *adj* related to all. 2 *Skt* सर्व having relation with Shiv, of Shiv.

**ਸਾਰਵਤੀ** [sarvəti] a poetic metre with four lines, each line having three bhəgəns, followed by a guru: Sll, Sll, Sll, S arrangement.

Example:

gyan vīcar nāhi jīn ko,  
kya updeṣ kārē tīn ko?...

**ਸਾਰਵਭੋਮ** [sarəvbhəm] See ਸਾਰਭੋਮ.

**ਸਾਰਵਾਨ** [sarvan] See ਸਾਰਬਾਨ. **2** a camel-keeper.

**ਸਾਰਾ** [sara] *adj* full, whole. **2** See ਸਾਰ. **3** brother-in-law, brother of one's wife. See ਸਾਰੋ.

**ਸਾਰਾਸਾਰ** [sarasar] ਸਾਰ and ਅਸਾਰ. "sarasar ləkhavə jəbē."—*NP*.

**ਸਾਰਾਗੜੀ** [saragəṛhi] a border village in Kohat district situated about one and a half mile away from Fort Lockhart. There is a small fortress built there by the Indian government. In the battle fought here on 12<sup>th</sup> September 1897, twenty one Sikhs of 36 Sikh Battalion, encircled by thousands of Afridis, did not show cowardice, but fought bravely as becomes the duly baptised Sikhs. According to the version of Afridis, these Sikhs laid down their lives after killing about two hundred enemies and injuring hundreds of them. To commemorate their sacrifice, the government has built up memorials at fort Lockhart, Amritsar and Ferozpur.

**ਸਾਰਾਨ** [saran] *adj* under shelter. "dasdasro sətəh ki saran."—*sar m 5*. **2** See ਸਰਨੜ. **3** *n* essence of food, extract of food.

**ਸਾਰਾਬ** [sarab] *adj* of wine, alcoholic. "rəge rəg sarab."—*ramav*. 'fully intoxicated.'

**ਸਾਰਿ** [sarɪ] having spent. See ਸਾਰਣਾ. "səbh apən əusər cəle sarɪ."—*bəsət kəbir*. 'Everyone departs after biding his time.' **2** *Skt* ਸਾਰਿ a chequered design for chess. chess board, on which chess is placed by placing pawns. "ape sarɪ ap hi pasa."—*səveye m 4 ke*. **3** a pawn, a dice. **4** a tune of a musical note; a combination of a string and metal, fixed on the instrument to adjust the tune. It is also called sūdri.

**ਸਾਰਿਆ** [sarɪa] See ਸਾਰਣਾ. **2** *n* maintenance, watchfulness, vigilance. "jə jət səbhɪ vəsɪ tere, səgəl teri sarɪa."—*dhəna chət m 5*.

**ਸਾਰਿਕ** [sarɪk], **ਸਾਰਿਕਾ** [sarɪka] *Skt* सारिका<sup>1</sup> *n* a myna. "cōc pəsar rəhe sɪsɪ sarɪk jese."—*cəḍi l*. "ɪh vətəs sarɪka mukh pəsar."—*GPS*. **2** a female go-between, intercessor.

**ਸਾਰਿੰਗ** [sarɪŋ] a species of pied cuckoo; a rain-bird. See ਸਾਰੰਗ 1. "krɪpa jəlu dehɪ nanək sarɪŋ kəu."—*sohɪla*. 'Give the rainbird life providing water, says Nanak.'

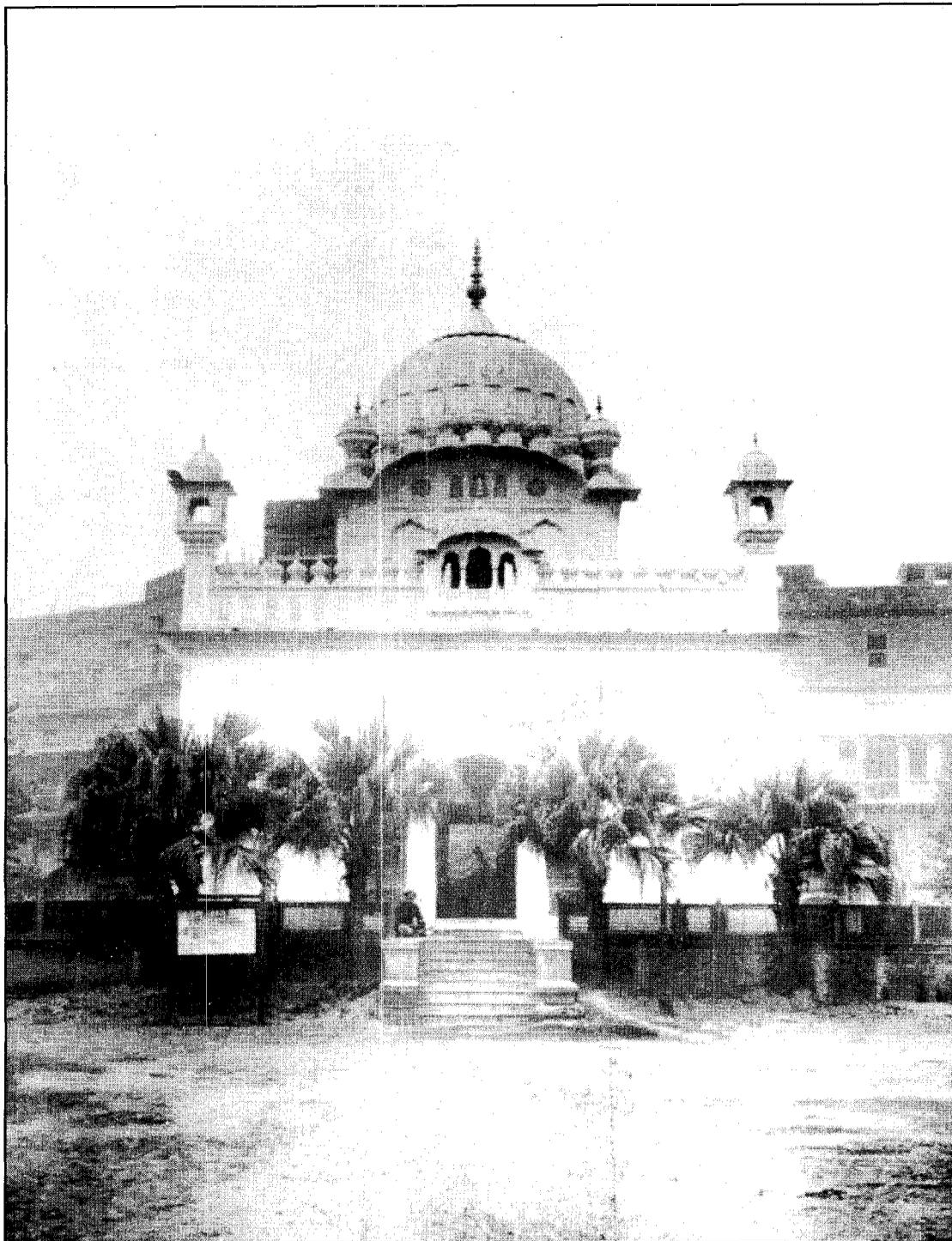
**ਸਾਰਿੰਗਪਰ** [sarɪŋdhar], **ਸਾਰਿੰਗਪਾਣਿ** [sarɪŋpanɪ], **ਸਾਰਿੰਗਪਾਣੀ** [sarɪŋpani], **ਸਾਰਿੰਗਪਾਣੀ** [sarɪŋpani], **ਸਾਰਿੰਗਪਾਣੀ** [sarɪŋpani] See ਸਾਰੰਗਪਾਣੀ. "sarɪŋdhar bhəgvan bɪṭhula."—*maru solhe m 5*. "cɪru hoə dekhe sarɪŋpani."—*majh m 5*. "nətvət khele sarɪŋpani."—*gəu kəbir*. "bhəjlehɪ re mən, sarɪŋpani."—*bher kəbir*. **2** See ਸਾਰੰਗ 8, 9 and 10.

**ਸਾਰਿੰਗਾਰਿ** [sarɪgarɪ] *n* enemy of a bow, a sword. The sword can cut the bow. "səph sərohi sətɪruərɪ sarɪgarɪ jɪh nam."—*sənama*.

**ਸਾਰੀ** [sari] *adj* complete, whole. **2** abstract, gist. "nanək ɪhu mətɪ sari jɪu."—*majh m 5*. **3** stated. "guru pure eh gəl sari."—*sor m 5*. **4** *n* information, news, inquiry. "əpni ɪtni kəchu nə sari."—*sar m 5*. **5** See ਸਾਰਿ. "kərəm dhərəm tum cəupəṛ səj-hu sətɪ kər-hu tum sari."—*bəsət m 5*. "ape pasa ape sari."—*maru solhe m l*. **6** game, play. "sari sɪrjənhar ki."—*s kəbir*. **7** a sari — a lady's garment. "ḍare sari nil ki."—*cəɪɪtr l36*. "set dhəre sari brɪkɪhbhanu ki kumari."—*krɪsən*. **8** sister-in-law, wife's sister. "nəhi səsural sas səsura ɔ saro sari."—*BGK*. "ramo ləgət hutɪ guru sari."—*GPS*. "sariā sariā aɪ pɪkɪhyo."—*GPS*. 'All sisters-in-law came to see.' **9** a myna.

**ਸਾਰੀਥੀ** [sarithi] See ਸਾਰਥੀ. **2** the job or career of a charioteer. **3** success, achievement.

**ਸਾਰੀਰ** [sarir] *Skt adj* corporeal. **2** *n* animate, <sup>1</sup>ਸਾਰਿਕਾ (ਸਾਰਿਕਾ) is also correct.



**SARAGARHI MEMORIAL – SRI AMRITSAR**

living being. 3 “Vedantsutar” written by Vyas. ਸ਼ਾਰੀਰਿਕ [saririk] *Skt adj* sufferings caused to the body, corporeal, physical. 2 *n* a commentary written by Shankracharay on Vyas’s Vedantsutars.

ਸਾਰੁ [saru] See ਸਾਰ.

ਸਾਰੂਪਯ [sarupy] *n* the sense of being similar; a stage in worship when the devotee acquires the appearance of the worshipped one.

ਸਾਰੇ [sare] plural of ਸਾਰਾ. 2 See ਸਾਰਣਾ, ਸਾੜਨਾ and ਲੁਝਿ.

ਸਾਰੇ [saro] See ਸਾਰਾ. 2 brother-in-law, wife’s brother. “sāsura ᵛ saro sari.”—BGK.

ਸਾਰੰਗ [sarəᅅg] *Skt* शारङ्ग *n* that which is piebald, a rain-bird. 2 an antelope whose upper portion is black while lower one is white. 3 a piebald horse. 4 an elephant. “sarəᅅg jIᵛ pəᅅ dhəre ᵑhIMI ᵑhIMI.”—*vəᅇ m I*. 5 a moth. 6 a peacock. 7 *adj* speckled. 8 *Skt* शार्ङ्ग. made from an antler. 9 *n* a bow made from the parts of an antler.<sup>1</sup> 10 the bow of Lord Vishnu, in particular. 11 fresh ginger. 12. *Skt* सारङ्ग.<sup>2</sup> a canopy. 13 a kind of an archaic musical (wind) instrument. 14 a swan. 15 a robe. 16 Kamdev. 17 hair. 18 gold. 19 an ornament; a piece of jewellery. 20 a lotus. 21 a conch-shell. 22 sandalwood. 23 camphor. 24 a flower. 25 a cuckoo. 26 a cloud. 27 a tiger. 28 night. 29 the earth. 30 light. 31 a lamp. “sarəᅅg mahI pətəᅅg pəre nə ᅇəre.”—*gurusobha*. 32 the sky. 33 the moon. 34 the sun. 35 a frog. 36 a mountain. 37 a rag<sup>3</sup> which has five notes in the ascending scale and six in the

<sup>1</sup>sarəᅅg in archery is that bow, which is six and a half hands long and has three bends. It is meant for use by horse-riders and elephant-riders. See ਸਸਰੁ.

<sup>2</sup>Its root is the same as of a previous entry. i.e. ਸਾਰ and ਸਾਰ both mean ‘spotted.’

<sup>3</sup>ੳੳੳ-ਸ਼ਾਰੳੳੳ means that there are five notes in the ascending and six in descending order.

descending order. Kafi Thaata and the Nishad notes are pure and soft while all others are impure. The period for singing sarəᅅg is noon-time. Vadi in sarəᅅg is Rishabh and Sanvadi is the fifth. Dhaivat is barred in the ascending scale, while it is applied in weakened form in the descending scale.

ascending— sa, re, ma, pa, na, sa.

descending— sa, dha, ni, pa, ma, re, sa.

There are many types of this rag. The above mentioned note is pure sarəᅅg. This rag occupies the twenty-sixth place in Guru Granth Sahib. 38 a bee, honey-bee. 39 a snake. 40 an ocean. 41 Shiv. 42 a hand. 43 an implement for ploughing the fields; a plough. 44 collyrium. 45 a pigeon. 46 the Creator. 47 a teat. 48 a crow. 49 Krishan. 50 a sextain (six line stanza) — which has 45 long and 58 short matras i.e. a total of 103 matras. 51 water. 52 a day. 53 a star. 54 lightning. 55 a pied wagtail. 56 a pearl. 57 a woman/wife. 58 *adj* imbued with spiritual love. 59 beautiful. 60 joy-giving.

See in how many shades this word has been used by Bhai Santokh Singh in the following *səveya*:

- (a) sarəᅅg pə kəbI sarəᅅg pə cəᅇhI  
sarəᅅg ᅇəᅇrun ko bəli sarəᅅg,
- (b) sarəᅅg jyō jəᅅ me kul sarəᅅg  
sarəᅅg gyan pᅇkaᅇan sarəᅅg,
- (c) sarəᅅg dasən ko pᅇIᵛ sarəᅅg  
sarəᅅg doᅇən ko səᅇm sarəᅅg,
- (d) sarəᅅgpaᅇI bhəyo nər sarəᅅg  
sarəᅅg ᅇri həriᅅgobīd sarəᅅg.

Their meanings are:

(a) (He) rides sometimes on a sarəᅅg (horse) and sometimes on a sarəᅅg (elephant). The enemies of a sarəᅅg (deer) are mighty sarəᅅg (lion).

(b) The lineage in the world is sarəᅅg

(bright) like a sarəḡ (the sun), the sarəḡ (fire) being used to light up the erudite sarəḡ (lamp-enlightenment).

(c) sarəḡ (clouds) are dear to sarəḡ (rain-birds), the humble ones; sarəḡ (snakes) are like killers to the guilty sarəḡ (frogs).

(d) sarəḡgpaṇi (Vishnu) is (Nar) sarəḡ (Nar-Singh means the superior most of whole mankind); and the splendour of sarəḡ (passion) and sarəḡ (moon) is Guru Hargobind.

ਸਾਰੰਗਗੁ [sarəḡgəgr], ਸਾਰੰਗਗੁਾ [sarəḡgəgra] *n* that which is coupled in front of a sarəḡ (bow), an arrow—*sənama*.

ਸਾਰੰਗਧਰ [sarəḡgdhər] See ਸਾਰੰਗਪਾਣਿ. (one) who controls the whole earth, the Creator. 2 Vishnu, the possessor of sarəḡ bow.

ਸਾਰੰਗਪਾਣਿ [sarəḡgpaṇi], ਸਾਰੰਗਪਾਣੀ [sarəḡgpaṇi] See ਸਾਰੰਗਪਾਣਿ. “sadh səḡg m̄le sarəḡgpaṇi.”—*majh m 5*.

ਸਾਰੰਗਗਰਿ [sarəḡgarī] *n* sword, the enemy of the bow.—*sənama*. See ਸਾਰੰਗਗਰਿ.

ਸਾਰੰਗਿਕ [sarəḡgik] a poetic metre, with four lines, each line organised as III, ISI, IIS.

Example:

guruḡn seva kəriye,  
hit kər sikhya dhəriye. ...

2 a bird catcher, who makes his living by catching or killing birds.

ਸਾਰੰਗੀ [sarəḡgi] *n* a musical instrument, which is played with a ramrod shaped like a bow. 2 a poetic metre, having four lines, each line having five məḡəṅs, with the first pause after eight characters and the second after the next seven characters: SSS, SSS, SSS, SSS, SSS.

Example:

sevē jāko devi deva, puḡē sadhu səḡgi hē,  
vyapyo sare eko svami, bhase nhanha rəḡgi hē. ...

3 a female deer; a hind. 4 *Skt* शारङ्गिन् Vishnu, who carries a sarəḡ (bow). 5 *adj* an archer, a

bow-keeper.

ਸਾਵੈ [sarv], ਸਾਵੈਭੋਮ [sarvabhōm] See ਸਾਰਬਭੋਮ and ਸਾਰਵ.

ਸਾਲ [sal] *adj* superb, superior most. “ko salu jīvahe sali.”—*var ram 3*. ‘Which is superior of the two— camel-thorn (wild herb) or paddy?’ 2 *Skt* शाल *n* a pine tree. (ਸਾਲ is also correct.) Its wood is very hard and straight. It is specially useful for making roofs. Its Latin name is Vatica Robusta. “hære hære sal khære.”—*GPS. 3* a species of fish; (ophiocephalus wrahl). 4 *suffix* denoting place, house, abode, temple. “prəhlad pəḡhae pəḡənsal.”—*bəsāt kəbir*. “uce mēdər sal rəsai.”—*suhi rəvidas*. ਰਸੋਈਸ਼ਾਲਾ, ਪਾਕਸ਼ਾਲਾ. 5 a hole bored in timber, perforation. See ਸਲ *vr* “dindyal vərīsal.”—*əkal*. See ਵੈਰੀਸਾਲ. 6 a sage named Shalihotar who by the order of Indar cut the wings of horses. It is said that, in the ancient times, the horses had wings which helped them fly in the sky just like birds. “sal munisər kate hute brīj raj mēno tīh pəkh bənavət.”—*krīṣən*. ‘By striking them with the winged arrows, Krishan made the bodies of horses as if they again had the wings.’ 7 short form for ਸਾਵਲਜਾ; a fairy, nymph. “upər gīddh sal mēdrahī tərē surma juddh mēcāhī.”—*cəritr 52*. 8 *P* ل a year. səmət (Bikrami year), səvətsər. See ਵਰਸ. 9 *P* ل a shawl, coverlet of Pashmina (a fine variety of wool prepared from Ladhaki and Tibetan goats). “sīr pər sətɡuru sal səjai.”—*GPS. 10* a beggar’s blanket, rag.

ਸਾਲਸ [saləs] See ਸਾਲਿਸ. 2 *Skt* सालस (ਸ-ਆਲਸ), *adj* weak. 3 lethargic, sluggish. “dəs kərmən ke salsi kaya mən əru bac.”—*GPS*. See ਦਸਗੁਣ ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣ ਦੇ.

ਸਾਲਸਰਾਇ [salsəraī], ਸਾਲਸਰਾਯ [salsəray] a jeweller of Bisambharpur (Bishanpur)<sup>1</sup> who was a follower of Guru Nanak Dev.

<sup>1</sup>It is the old headquarter of district Bankra in Bengal.

**मालक** [salək], **मालकु** [saləku] *A* 𑀅𑀲 *adj* (one) who follows the path shown by God. “pir pekamər salək sadək.”—*sri ə m I*. “saləku mītu na rəhīo koi.”—*səva m I*. See **सुढी**.

**मालगुराभ** [saləgram] See **मालगुराभ**.

**मालगिरह** [salgīrəh] 𑀅𑀲𑀭𑀯𑀭𑀯. a knot given to a rope after every year. In ancient times, when there was no tradition of writing, a rope, was kept in the name of each person and a knot was tied on his birth-day. The age of the person concerned was known from the number of knots in his rope; an anniversary; a birthday.

**मालगिरामु** [salgīramu], **मालगुराभ** [salgram] *Skt* 𑀅𑀲𑀭𑀯𑀭𑀯. *n* a village on the bank of the river Gandki. Its name is derived from the pine trees in the village. **2** a round stone, taken out of Gandki river flowing near the town Shalgram. The stone has the sign of a circle marked on it. The Hindus consider it to be the idol of Vishnu. “salgīramu həmare seva.”—*asa m 5*. ‘Shalgram, the idol of Vishnu, is worshipped in our religion. “ṣalgram bīp puj mənāvhu.”—*bəsāt m I*. See **तुलसी**.

**मालढ** [saləṅ], **मालडा** [salṅa] *adj* 𑀅𑀲𑀭𑀯𑀭𑀯. saltish, ‘salty, saline. **2** *n* salted cooked vegetable. “bəhu rəs salṅe səvardi.”—*səva m 3*. See **मालन**.

**मालँडा** [saləṅṅa] *Skt* 𑀅𑀲𑀭𑀯𑀭𑀯. son of one’s brother-in-law (son of wife’s brother), children of the brother-in-law. “səhura səs sali saləṅṅa.”—*BGK*.

**मालन** [salən] See **मालढ**. **2** salted meat; meat obtained by slaughtering a bird or animal with a single stroke of a sharp weapon. “salən rəs jīm banio rorən khat bənaṅ.”—*VN*. **3** *v* to pierce into, penetrate. “durjən dəl salən.”—*NP*.

**मालपत्र** [salpətr], **मालपत्रा** [salpətra] a leaf of a pine tree. Guru Gobind Singh used to apply pine-tree leaf on the wounds of the injured Sikhs to provide early relief to them.

“huṅ ghayəl anēdpur avē....

“salpətr sətīguru tīs det, ik dvē dīn me bəne sucet.”—*GPS*.

According to Ayurvedic system of medicine, ‘sal’ is shown curing the wounds. “उर्जो ब्रणहरश्चैव श्लेष्म रक्त प्रकोप हृत.”—*ṣalgram nīghāṭu bhūṣaṅ*. **2** In Sanskrit books, **मालपत्र** is also called by this name, that is **मालपत्र**. It is also known as *sərivən* and *vidarīgēdh*. Its Latin name is *Desmodium Gangeticum*. This is also a herb used for curing wounds.

**मालबाहन** [salbahən] See **मालबाहन**. “syalkoṭ ke des me salbahna rav.”—*cəritr 97*.

**मालमली** [salməli] *Skt* 𑀅𑀲𑀭𑀯𑀭𑀯. *n* a silk-cotton tree. Its Latin name is *Bombax Heptaphyllum*. “salməli ko bīrəch huto ik.”—*GPS*. **2** According to Bhagwat, it is an island which has a huge silk-cotton tree. “salməli so dip suhava.”—*NP*. See **दीप**.

**माल मुनीसुर** [sal munisvər] See **माल 6**.

**माल रसेयी** [sal rəsoi] *n* a kitchen. See **माल 4**. **2** a dish of rice.

**माला** [sala] *Skt* 𑀅𑀲𑀭𑀯𑀭𑀯. brother of one’s wife, brother-in-law. The term **मजाल** is also appropriate for it. In Sanskrit language, **मजालक** is also in use for this word. **2** *Skt* 𑀅𑀲𑀭𑀯𑀭𑀯, a house, home.

**मालाह** [salah] *n* praise, admiration, compliment, commendation. “bhi tu he salahṅa pīare, bhi teri salah.”—*sor ə m I*. **2** See **मालाह**.

**मालाहडा** [salahṅa] See **मालाहडा**. praise. See **मालाह**. “bīnu sace hor salahṅa jas-hī jənəmu səbh khoṅ.”—*vəḍ ə m 3*.

**मालाहनि** [salahəni] (they) praise, commend. “hīdu salahi salahəni.”—*var asa*. ‘The Hindus praise the praiseworthy.’

**मालागि** [salahī] by praising. “salahī sace mēni sətīguru.”—*dhāna chāt m I*. **2** by praising or admiring. “eko jəpī eko salahī.”—*sukhmāni*. **3** (they) praise. “salahi salahī.”—*jəpu*. ‘The

admirers admire.’

**ਸਾਲਾਹਿਹੁ** [salahih-hehu], **ਸਾਲਾਹਿਹੁ** [salahih] imperative form of praise, admire. “bhi salahih-hehu saca soṭ.”—*sor m 1*. “salahih bhagət-hu kər joṭ.”—*var sri m 4*.

**ਸਾਲਾਹੀ** [salahi] *adj* praiseworthy. **2 n** the Creator. “salahi sacu salah səcu.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*. **3 a** minister, advisor. **4 an** admirer. **5** See **ਸਾਲਾਹੀ**.

**ਸਾਲਾਹੀ** [salahī] *I* admire. “guru salahī apṇa.”—*suhi m 3*.

**ਸ਼ਾਲਮਾਰ ਬਾਗ** [šalamar bag] a garden with three terraces spread over eighty acres of land three miles north-east of Lahore, which was set up by emperor Shahjahan through his official Ali Mardan Khan in 1634. According to “Badshahnama” written by Mullah Abdul Hamid, the cost of this garden is estimated as rupees six lacs. Bernier writes that the expenses on this garden were about ten lac pounds. A channel from river Ravi was especially drawn from Madhopur Headworks to supply water to this garden under the guidance of Engineer Ali Mardan Khan at a cost of two lacs rupees. In earlier books, the name of this garden is also found to be “Farah Bakhsh”. Shalamar is termed as a “house of bliss” by many writers. The word Shalamar is a combination of शाला (Sanskrit) which means ‘home’ and ل (Turkish) which means ‘bliss’. According to Mohammad Latif, Maharaja Ranjit Singh named this garden as ਸ਼ਾਲਮਾਰ, which means ‘garden of the beloved’, as ਸ਼ਾਲਾ means ‘the beloved’. If we call this garden as “ਮਾਰ ਸ਼ਾਲਾ”, it will not be out of context because “mar şala” has the meaning of ‘house of Cupid’ i.e. ‘house of the god of love’.

There is a big pond in the middle of the garden, with beautiful open houses on three sides of the pond, where people sit. In the

middle of the pond is a dais. The water flowing over the cascade of marble-stones looks very attractive. Inspired by the flow of water, Zebunnisa, daughter of Aurangzeb, composed the following poem.

اے آشار نو جو گر از یہ کہیستی؟  
چیس بر جیس گلندہ ز اندوہ کیستی  
آپا چہ درود کہ چوں ماتمام شب  
سر را بہ سنگ مے زدی و مے گر کیستی  
which means:

O! falling spring water! for whom are you wailing?

In whose grief, you express displeasure by scowling?

What distress you had, for you had been crying by striking head against stones, as we had been doing?

The fountains of Shalamar are also very fascinating. The special get-together parties are organised by the rich and the famous as also other civil servants at this place now.

On the first terrace of the garden, there is a house built by Maharaja Ranjit Singh which has an underground vault. In its basement, stayed William Moorcroft in 1820 while going to Turkistan.

**ਸਾਲਾਰ** [salar] See **ਸਲਾਰ**.

**ਸਾਲਿ** [salī] *Skt* **ਸਾਲਿ** *n* paddy. **2** rice.

**ਸਾਲਿਸ** [salis] *A* **سالم** *adj* third. **2 n** an impartial arbitrator. “salis sihīda siddhtai ko sihīda.”—*gyan*.

**ਸਾਲਿਹੋਤ੍ਰੀ** [salihotr] *Skt n* a horse. In a yag, the horses were fed paddy, hence the name **ਸਾਲਿਹੋਤ੍ਰੀ**. **2 a** sage, who has written a book on the characteristics, treatment etc. of horses. He chopped off the wings of horses on the persuasion of Indar. See **ਸਾਲ** 6. **3 a** book written by Shalihotar, explaining the treatment of horses and other animals; *šalihotrvidya*; veterinary science.

**ਸਾਲਿਹੋਤ੍ਰੀ** [salihotri] *adj* (one) who knows veterinary science; a veterinarian. **2 n a**

veterinary doctor.

**ਸਾਲਿਕ** [salɪk] See ਸਾਲਕ and ਸੁਫੀ. “salɪk sadɪk choḍi dunia thar pæ.”—*asa m I*.

**ਸਾਲਿਕਾਂ** [salɪkã] plural of ਸਾਲਿਕ. See ਸਾਲਿਕ. **2** to saliks.

**ਸਾਲਿਗਰਾਮ** [salɪgram] See ਸਾਲਗ੍ਰਾਮ.

**ਸਾਲਿਬਾਹਨ** [salɪbahən] *Skt* ਸਾਲਿਵਾਹਨ a majestic ruler from South India, who was the enemy of Vikramaditya. He introduced his own calendar year (ਸ਼ਕਾਬਦ-ṣakabād) in the year 78 AD. His capital was Pratishtan in the district of Aurangabad on the bank of river Godavri, which is now popularly known as Paithan. In ancient literature, it is also referred to as Brahmपुरi. Shalivahan founded Shalivahankot (Sialkot) after conquering Punjab. He had sixteen sons including Baland, Rasalu, Puran, Sundar, Lekh etc. He died in the battle of Karur. He is named as Shatvahan in many books. See ਸਾਲਬਾਹਨ.

**ਸਾਲਿਮ** [salɪm] *A*  *adj* complete, whole, unbroken.

**ਸਾਲਿਵਾਹਨ** [salɪvahən], **ਸਾਲਿਵਾਹਨਕੋਟ** [salɪvah-ənkot] See ਸਾਲਿਬਾਹਨ.

**ਸਾਲੀ** [sali] *adj* penetrator, one who pierces a hole etc. “ərɪ ur sali.”—*ramav*. **2** *Skt* ਸਜਾਲੀ *n* wife's sister, sister-in-law. **3** paddy, rice. See ਸਾਲ 1 and ਸਾਲਿ.

**ਸਾਲੂ** [salu] See ਸਾਲ. **2** See ਸਾਲੂ.

**ਸਾਲੂ** [salu] *Skt* शालू *n* a red coloured garment. **2** a striped garment worn by women. **3** *Dg* a sarhi, cover.

**ਸਾਲੋ ਭਾਈ** [salo bhai] a devoted follower of Guru Ram Das, who worked hard during the construction of Sri Amritsar by the fifth Guru Arjan Dev. He was the chief police officer of Amritsar. His dharamsala (place of worship) built in Ramdaspur is very famous. Bhai Salo died in Sammat 1685. He was cremated personally by Guru Hargobind. The memorial

of this holy man is near the Dharamsala.

**ਸਾਲੋਕ** [saloky] *n* a concept acceptable to the worshippers, meaning that understanding of attainment is identical with the worshipped deity.

**ਸਾਲੋਣਾ** [salona] See ਸਾਲਣਾ. saltish, saline. “səbhɪ rəs mɪθe mənɪɛ suɪɛ salonə.”—*sri m I*.

**ਸਾਲੋਤਰੀ** [salotəri] See ਸਾਲਿਰੋਤ੍ਰ and ਸਾਲਿਰੋਤ੍ਰੀ.

**ਸਾਲੋਕਾਰ** [salōkar] with ornaments. **2** with a figurative expression, with literary embellishment.

**ਸਾਲੂ** [ṣalv] the ruler of Sobh, whom Amba, the daughter of king of Kashi, wished to marry. When Bhisham brought Amba after conquering her in the battle, she told Bhisham about her desire. Bhisham sent Amba to Shalv, but the later did not accept her. See ਸਿਖੰਡੀ.

Shalv was a friend of Shishupal. When Krishan killed Shishupal, Shalv set out to attack Krishan and was ultimately killed by him in the battle.

**ਸਾਵ** [sav] *Skt* साव *n* a child. “ranɪn rav səvanɪn sav.”—*parəs*. **2** *adj* ਸਵ related to a corpse; pertaining to the dead body; of the dead. **3** *n* a crematorium, cremation ground.

**ਸਾਵਕ** [savək], **ਸਾਵਕਾ** [savka] *Skt* सावक a child. “bapu savka kərə lərai.”—*asa kəbir*. ‘The father quarrels with his children.’ See ਸਾਸੁ ਕੀ ਦੁਖੀ.

**ਸਾਵਗ** [savəg], **ਸਾਵਗੀ** [savgi] a raisin of green colour; dried grapes. “bəhu savəg gəri bədamā.”—*GPS*. “dədhɪ məhɪ ədhɪk savgi pai.”—*GPS*.

**ਸਾਵਜ** [savəj] *Pkt* *n* a wild elephant. *Skt* सामज See ਸਾਮਜ. “je bhəv savəj kərhɪ ətəka. nam kehri tək-hɪ su əka.”—*NP*. **2** a cloud saturated with water. “su chəbɪ savəj tətəkrɪtɪ.”—*parəs*.

**ਸਾਵਜਨੀ** [savəjni] *n* an elephant-army; the army of elephants.—*sənama*.

**ਸਾਵਜਾ** [savja] *Skt* *adj* (one) who gives birth to children. See ਸਾਵ.

**ਸਾਵਣ** [savəṅ] *Skt* श्रावण *n* the month which has the full moon night of Savan; the fifth month of Sammat; Saun.

**ਸਾਵਣ ਮੱਲ** [savəṅ məll] Baba Saun (or savəṅ) Mal was a nephew of Guru Amar Das. He was sent to Haripur to bring forest timber for the construction in Goindwal of the gurdwara (holy shrine) and residential accommodation for the congregation. He preached the Guru's teachings there and persuaded the ruler of Haripur to become the Guru's devotee. The Raja of Haripur, alongwith his family became a devotee of the Guru. The Guru appointed him a preacher and assigned him the authority to preach Sikhism.

bhrāta ko ik sut huto savəṅ məl namu,  
nīkəṭ həkaryo tahī ko bole sukhdamu,  
raj hāripur ko jehā tēhī gəməṅ kərije,  
dirəgh daru səmuḥ jo nīj puri ənije.

—GPS.

2 See ਸਾਵਣ ਮੱਲ 2.

**ਸਾਵਣੀ** [savəṅi], **ਸਾਵਣੀ** [savṅi] *n* autumn harvest; kharif crop sown in summer and harvested in autumn or early winter. "savṅi səcunau."—*var məla m 1*. 2 full moon night of the month of Saun. 3 during the month of Saun. "nanək savəṅi je vəse."—*var məla m 1*. 'if it rains in Saun.'

**ਸਾਵਣੁ** [savəṅu] See ਸਾਵਣ. "savəṅu aia he səkhi."—*var məla m 2*. 2 autumn harvest; a crop sown in summer and harvested in autumn or early winter; kharif. "savəṅu ratī əhəru dīhu."—*var ram 1 m 1*. See ਅਹਾੜੁ.

**ਸਾਵਤ** [savət], **ਸਾਂਵਤ** [sāvət] *Dg* a warrior. See ਸਾਮੰਤ.

**ਸਾਂਵਤਸਰਿਕ** [sāvətsərīk] *Skt* सांवत्सरिक *adj* annual, related to the year. 2 *n* an astrologer; he who foretells the reward in life.

**ਸਾਵਧਾਨ** [savdhan] *Skt adj* one having concentration of mind; alert. "əpne prəbhu

siu hohu savdhan."—*gəu m 5*. 2 active, conscious. "savdhan ekagər cit."—*sukhməni*.

**ਸਾਵਨ** [savən] See ਸਾਵਣ. 2 See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 18.

**ਸਾਵਨ ਮੱਲ** [savən məll] See ਸਾਵਣ ਮੱਲ. 2 Divan Savan Mall, father of Mool Raj, appointed the subedar of Multan by Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1821, was a very just ruler. Once he heavily penalized his own son for committing some crime. He was killed by some criminal in 1844.

**ਸਾਵਯਵ** [savyəv] with components.

**ਸਾਵਰ** [šavər] *Skt* a treatise on magic told by Shiv. 2 sin; crime.

**ਸਾਵਰਤ** [savrət] *Skt* श्रावितृ *n* a slaughter-house; a place of carnage. "kī savrət purē."—*parəs*. 2 *adj* having reverberations.

**ਸਾਂਵਰਤ** [sāvərt] *Skt* सांवर्त *n* the lord of clouds; the deity who has a series of clouds under his control.

**ਸਾਵਰਾ** [savra], **ਸਾਵਲ** [savəl] *Skt* स्यामल *adj* dark-complexioned. "savəl sūdər rup bənavhī."—*maru solhe m 5*. 2 charming.

**ਸਾਵਲਸ਼ਾਹ** [savəlsəh] the idol of a money lender assumed by Vishnu to liquidate the debt of his devotee Narsi, according to a belief of the Vaishnavites. See ਨਰਸੀ and ਭਗਤਮਾਲ.

**ਸਾਵਲਸ਼ਾਹੀ** [savəlsəhi], **ਸਾਵਲ ਸਿੰਘ** [savəl sīgh], **ਸਾਵਲਪੰਥੀ** [savəlpəṅthī] people following the teachings of the gursikh devotee Savel Singh. Most of them reside in Dera Ismail Khan, Muzafargarh and Multan. The people belonging to this sect are both of shorn and unshorn hair.

**ਸਾਵਲਾ** [savla], **ਸਾਂਵਲਾ** [sāvla], **ਸਾਵਲੀਓ** [savlio], **ਸਾਵਲੀਆ** [savlia] dark. See ਸਾਵਲ. "jənu dəsə bhujəgəṅ savle."—*cəḍi 3*. "tu dhənu keso savlio."—*mali namdev*.

**ਸਾਵਾ** [sava] *adj* green. 2 *Skt* स्याव a blend of black and yellow; yellowish black; blackish yellow.

**ਸਾਂਵਾਂ** [sāvā] the same. 2 equal, comparable.

3 See ਸਾਮਾ.

ਸਾਵਾਣੀ [savāṇi], ਸਾਵਾਣੀ [savāṇi] wife; a woman brought home by marrying her. “tū savāṇi hē ki surita?”—BGK. See ਸੁਰੀਤਾ.

ਸਾਵਿਤ੍ਰ [savitr] *Skt* the sun. 2 Shiv. 3 *adj* pertaining to the Sun dynasty.

ਸਾਵਿਤ੍ਰਕਾ [savitrāka], ਸਾਵਿਤ੍ਰੀ [savitri] *Skt* ਸਾਵਿਤ੍ਰੀ *n* Gayatri, the holy mantr of the Hindus. 2 daughter of Brahma. 3 wife of Brahma, according to some Purans. “ki savitrāka che.”—*datt*. 4 daughter of king Ashvpati of Madar country and wife of Satyavan. A sage told her that Satyavan would die within a year, yet she got married to him. When her husband died within one year of their marriage, she propitiated Dharamraj, the god of death, with her fidelity to her husband and got Satyavan back from the other world. 5 river Sarasvati. 6 river Yamuna. 7 a woman whose husband is alive.

ਸਾਵੀ [savi] *adj* green, greenish. See ਸਾਵਾ. 2 of the correct amount or weight. “ghīna savi toṭi.”—*sava m 5*. ‘by equal weight.’ 3 flowing; that which flows; a flowing river. “ravi savi adī kahu ayudh es bakhān.”—*sānama*. By prefixing ‘ayudh es’ to ‘ravi’ or ‘sāravi,’ we have the word for ‘gallows’; the lord of the river Ravi is Varun and his weapon is pas (gallows).

ਸਾਵੀ ਏਸ ਅਸਤ੍ਰ [savi es āstrā]—*sānama*. ਫਾਸੀ, the weapon of Varun, Lord of the river.

ਸਾਵੰਤ [savānt] See ਸਾਮੰਤ. “tāpe tej savānt jvalō sāmanā.”—*jānmejāy*.

ਸਾੜਾ [sāṛa] *n* a burning sensation, an inflammation. 2 jealousy, envy. 3 a material added to water for decomposition as grape’s essence is added to prepare vinegar. 4 *adj* short form for ਅਸਾੜਾ in pāhārī Punjabi. 5 See ਸਤਵੰਤਾਸਾੜਾ.

ਸਾੜੀ [sāṛī] See ਸਾੜਨਾ. 2 See ਸਾੜੀ. 3 short form for ਅਸਾੜੀ (ਅਸਾੜੀ).

ਸਾੜ੍ਹਸਤੀ [sārḥsati] See ਸਾੜਸਤੀ.

ਸਾੜ੍ਹੀ [sārhi] a sarhi, lady’s garment. See ਸਾੜੀ. ਸਿ [si] *pron* that. “kāvāṇi si ruti mahu kāvāṇu.”—*jāpu*. 2 therefore. “hās si hāsa, bāg si bāga.”—*asa chāt m 1*. 3 *P* ~, *n* three. 4 *adj* third. “jis rīde si locān nahi.”—*var māla m 1*. ‘who does not have the third eye (erudition)’ “mādāl bed si bajno.”—*var maru 1 m 1*. ‘Teaching of the three Veds is imparted with full vigour.’ Initially there were only three Veds. See ਵੇਦ. 5 *Skt* ਸਿ peace. 6 pleasure. 7 patience. 8 Shiv.

ਸਿਉ [siu] *part* with. “esi priti gobīd siu lagi.”—*gāu m 5*. 2 together with, alongwith. “min ki cāpāl siu jūgātī mēn rakhie.”—*maru m 1*. ‘Control with skill the mind which is fickle like a fish.’ 3 from, with, against. “ke siu kārī pukar?”—*dhāna m 1*. “laju ghārī siu tuṭī pāri.”—*gāu kābir*. “pīta prāhlād siu gurāj uṭhai.”—*bher ā m 3*. ‘The father picked up the mace to hit Prahlād. 4 *n* Shiv. See ਮੰਡਿਤ. 5 *Skt* ਸ੍ਰ *pron* “kārēn siu īcha carāh.”—*sāvēye m 2 ke*. ‘They control their senses according to their own desire.’ meaning that they are not the slaves of their senses.’

ਸਿਉਇਚਾ [siuīcha] *Skt* ਸਵੇਚਾ one’s own desire. self-desire. See ਸਿਉ 5.

ਸਿਉਕ [siuk], ਸਿਉਕ [siūk] *n* white ants; a termite; a white ant with red mouth, which lives in mounds made from the soil. It does lot of damage by eating wood, clothes, paper etc. The white ant flees when countered with sulphur. asafotida, coal-tar, kerosene-oil etc.

ਸਿਉਣਾ [siuṇa] *Skt* ਸੀਵਨ *n* the act of sewing; stitching of clothes with thread and needle.

ਸਿਉਤਾ [siuta] *Skt* ਸਜੂਤ *adj* sewn, stitched. joined with thread and needle.

ਸਿਉਨਾ [siuna] See ਸਿਉਣਾ. 2 gold.

ਸਿਉਨੀ [siuni] a caste of the Khātris.

ਸਿਉਰਣ [siurāṇ] See ਸਿਮਰਣ.

**ਸਿਉਰਾਸੀ** [sɪʊrasi] a village, also called Sivراسي. Now it is popularly called ਸਰਾਵ or ਸਰਾਵਾਂ. This village falls under police station Kotkapura in the princely state of Faridkot. ‘Gurusar’<sup>1</sup> the place visited by the tenth master, Guru Gobind Singh is located between it and Behbal. See ਗੁਰੂਸਰ ਨੰ. 4. “bəhɪbəl te sɪʊrasi namu. kərə bɪlɔkən jəb e gramu.”—GPS. A devout Sikh, Heta, resident of the village served the Guru with full devotion. The Guru presented him a sword which is still preserved by his descendants in the village “Golewala”<sup>2</sup> See ਸਰਾਵ and ਬਹਿਬਲ.

**ਸਿਆਹ** [sɪəh] See ਸੀਅਹ.

**ਸਿਆਰਾਨਾ** [sɪəranə] get cooled. See ਸੀਅਰਾਨਾ.

**ਸਿਆ** [sɪə] past tense of ਹੋਣ. was. 2 See ਸੀਆ.

**ਸਿਆਉ** [sɪəʊ] *Skt* स्या P سياه *adj* black. “mɪle hir cirə kɪte sɪəʊ kərnə.”—*gyan*. ‘horses with black-ears.’

**ਸਿਆਸਤ** [sɪəsət] *A* سياست the act of supervising. 2 governing. *Skt* शासन.

**ਸਿਆਹ** [sɪəh] black. See ਸਿਆਉ. “sɪəhəʊ hoə set.”—*majh barəhmaha*. ‘from youth got into old age.’

**ਸਿਆਹਗੋਸ਼** [sɪəhgoʃ] *P* سياه گوش *n* a carnivorous quadruped having black ears. Its face is like that of a cat and body is as that of a dog. It is kept for hunting. It pounces quickly upon animals like a hare, deer, etc. Its zoological name is Felis Caracal.

**ਸਿਆਹਪੋਸ਼** [sɪəhpəʃ] See ਸਜਾਹਪੋਸ਼ and ਕਾਲੀਪੋਸ਼.

**ਸਿਆਹੜ** [sɪəhəʃ] a village under police station Delhon in tehsil and district Ludhiana, which is situated at a distance of four miles north-east of Ahmedgarh railway station. There is in this village a gurdwara in memory of Guru

<sup>1</sup>The village derives its name Gurusar, after the word Gurdwara.

<sup>2</sup>Golewala is a railway station on Lahore–Ferozepur–Bhatinda railway line.

Hargobind about half a mile west of this village. When the Guru was on his way from Rarha (raṛa) to Jagerha, his horse fell ill near this village. The Guru halted here, and the horse died at this place, and was buried with a shawl covering it. There is a shrine raised over the burial place near the gurdwara.

In the beginning, it was a very ordinary shrine, but now the present priest Bhai Tehil Singh has since Sammat 1975 got constructed a beautiful place of worship. The recitation of Guru Granth Sahib is done here daily.

**ਸਿਆਹੀ** [sɪəhi] *P* سیاہی *n* blackness, soot. 2 ink.

3 mental dirt, wickedness of mind. See ਕਦਾ 2.

**ਸਿਆਹੀ ਟਿੱਬੀ** [sɪəhi tɪbbi] a place near Anandpur Sahib, where the Guru pierced to death two Muslims with his arrows. Instigated by the hill-rulers, they were trying to blow up the Guru with cannon shots while he was holding a holy congregation there.

**ਸਿਆਹੀ ਦੀ ਬਿਧਿ** [sɪəhi di bɪdhɪ] A script-writer has written down the method of making ink on the last page of Bhai Banno’s manuscript of Sri Guru Granth Sahib. While preparing fresh manuscripts the ink-making formula was blindly copied word for word by the ignorant script-writers. So much so some foolish scholars insist on reciting this portion dealing with the method of preparing ink. The formula for ink production is as under:

“soot weighing 1 sirsahi, bolu<sup>3</sup> sarsahi 2, arabic gum 2 sarsahi, amethyst (purple or violet quartz) one ratti, gold one ratti, bɪjəsar water<sup>4</sup>, copper-utensil, wood of magosa tree

<sup>3</sup>bolu is a medicine named Myrrha in English and mur in Persian. According to Ayurvedic system its effect is assumed to be warm. It cures abdominal diseases. It is also called məsɪvərdhən in Sanskrit.

<sup>4</sup>bhāgra. Its Bengali name is məsɪraj.

(Azadirachta indica), soot of a burning earthen lamp collected at a distance from the flame.<sup>1</sup> grinding of all these contents is to go on for twenty days.”

The ancient writers used to prepare ink by this method. Addanshahi Sikhs were engaged in its trade particularly, hence this ink was popularly known as “əḍḍəṇṣahi siahi.”

**ਸਿਆਹੁ** [siahu] See ਸਿਆਹ. “tənu siahu hoɪ bədən jaɪ kumlaɪ.”—*var guj 1 m 3*.

**ਸਿਆਣ** [siaṇ] *n* recognition, knowledge, identification.

**ਸਿਆਣਨਾ** [siaṇna] *v* to recognise, have knowledge of.

**ਸਿਆਣਪ** [siaṇəp] *n* wisdom, intelligence, cleverness. “səhəs siaṇəp kəɪɪ rəhe mənɪ kore rəgʊ nə hoɪ.”—*sri m 4*. **2** experimentation. **3** miserliness, niggardliness.

**ਸਿਆਣਾ** [siaṇa] *adj* wise, prudent. See *A* **۱۱**. far-sighted, sagacious. **2** clever. **3** miserly, niggardly. **4 n** a village under police station and tehsil Pehowa, district Karnal, which is situated ten kos west of Pehowa. The tenth Guru Gobind Singh had held at this place a meeting with saint Shahbhikh of Thaska.<sup>2</sup> The heavy pointed heads of the arrows of the tenth Master kept in gurdwara are worth-seeing. Guru Teg Bahadur had earlier sanctified this place with his gracious presence.

**ਸਿਆਣਾ ਸੈਯਦਾਂ** [siaṇa seyda] a village in tehsil Goozla district Karnal. There is a gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh in this village.

**ਸਿਆਣੂ** [siaṇu] *adj* an acquaintance, a familiar  
<sup>1</sup>the earthen lid over the lamp to collect soot is not to be scrubbed, only the dust particles are to be removed gently.

<sup>2</sup> Many authors have referred to the name of the saint as Bhikhanshah. See ਸ਼ਾਹਬੀਖ and ਠਸਕਾ.

person.

**ਸਿਆਤਾ** [siata] *adj* acquainted, known, recognised.

**ਸਿਆਨ** [sian] See ਸਿਆਣ. **2** wisdom, intelligence. “rani təji sian.”—*cəɪɪɪr 50*.

**ਸਿਆਨਪ** [siaṇəp] See ਸਿਆਣਪ. “siaṇəp kahu kamɪ nə at.”—*gʊj m 5*. “ianəp te səbh bhəi siaṇəp.”—*biɪla m 5*.

**ਸਿਆਨਾ** [siaṇa] See ਸਿਆਣਾ.

**ਸਿਆਪਾ** [siapa] lamentation over the dead body, *n* a funeral custom with women beating their breasts, cheeks and thighs and wailing through funeral songs.

**ਸਿਆਮ** [siam] Many have used this term for Assam. See ਆਸਮ. **2** *Skt* ਸ਼ਯਾਮ *adj* black. **3 n** dark complexioned Krishan. “gokul mədhe siam go.”—*toḍi namdev*. See ਸ਼ਯਾਮ. **4** *Skt* ਸ਼ਯਾਮਾ Lachhmi, the goddess of wealth. “siam pəloṭe paɪ jɪh.”—*kɪɪsən*. **5** *P* ʃʃ evening, sunset, dusk. See ਸਾਮ. **6** *A* Syria. See ਸਾਮ.

**ਸਿਆਮਸੁੰਦਰ** [siamsūdər] *n* one who adds splendour to nature, the Creator. “siamsūdər təjɪ nīd kiʊ ai?”—*suhi m 5*.

**ਸਿਆਮਣੀ** [siamṇi] *n* evening. “subha siamṇi.”—*cəḍi 2*. ‘suggesting dusk and dawn.’ **2** (woman) black complexioned, black. **3** pertaining to Krishan.

**ਸਿਆਮਣੋਧਰੰ** [siamṇodhərə] on the side of the Lord. “təjət siamṇodhərə bhəjət praṇ le bhətə.”—*ramav*. **2** to the kind act of serving one’s master. **3** (one) who is dark-complexioned.

**ਸਿਆਮਲ** [siaməl] *Skt* ਸ਼ਯਾਮਲ *adj* dark-complexioned, wheatish. **2** beautiful, handsome, attractive. “siamlə mədhuɪ manukhyə rɪdyə bhumi verəṇəh.”—*səhəs m 5*. ‘a person who is handsome and soft-spoken, but nurtures a feeling of enmity in his heart.’

**ਸਿਆਮਾ** [siamā] *Skt* ਸ਼ਯਾਮਾ a young woman. **2** Kali; Durga, the goddess of power. “ɪk rətət nam siama əpar.”—*dətt*. **3** a black cow. **4** gum

of a certain pine tree such as Arnyris comphora used in incense or balm. 5 musk. 6 piper longum – a piperaceous plant; its fruit is used in medicine. 7 Indian rose wood tree; Dalbergia Sissoo. 8 black pepper. 9 Yamuna river. 10 night.

ਸਿਆਮੀ [sɪami] See ਸਿਆਮਾ. See ਸੁਆਮੀ.

ਸਿਆਰ [sɪar] *Skt* ਸੁਗਲ a jackal. 2 *Skt* ਸਿੰਹਾਰਿ the enemy of a lion. “jəb hi sɪar sɪŋh kəu khaɪ.” –*bher kəbir*. Here sɪŋh stands for ego and sɪar means self-realisation.

ਸਿਆਰੀ [sɪari] *n* a she-jackal. 2 the vowel representing the letter ਏ, short vowel [ɪ]. When hooked to the consonants, it gives the sound of (ɪ) and is represented by ( f ). In Gurbani this vowel ( f ) is relational at some places while it is adverbial at other places. Sometimes it expresses the meaning of several inflexions (paradigms).

Many scholars, who have no knowledge of phonetic rules governing the vowels misinterpret the meanings of words involving ( f ). In this Mahan Kosh, the meanings of words having ( f ) have been given at proper places.<sup>1</sup> See ਸਹਿਜ, ਕਰਿ, ਜਪਿ, ਤਨਿ ਮਨਿ etc.

ਸਿਆਲ [sɪal] *Skt* a jackal. “kadh dei sɪal bəpure kəu.” –*maru m 5*. Here ‘jackal’ stands for laziness. 2 a sub-caste of Khatri. 3 a sub-caste of Muslims, found in Jhang. 4 *Skt* winter season. 5 See ਸੜਾਲ.

ਸਿਆਲਕੋਟ [sɪalokot] a town in north-east of Punjab. It is a British cantonment. It is said to have been founded by Shalivan. See ਸਾਲਿਵਾਹਨ. Some writers have called him Shakal. Many suppose it to have been founded by king Salv and hence name it as

<sup>1</sup>My friend Sardar Teja Singh MA, Professor, Khalsa College Amritsar has written a booklet “ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂਤਕ ਲਗਾਂ ਮਾਤੁਰਾ” on the grammar of Gurbani. The readers are advised to read it.

salvkot.

There are two places of worship here relating to Guru Nanak Dev—

(i) Ber Sahib : Guru Ji took rest for a while under this jujubi tree. Now there is a very grand gurdwara built at this place. See ਬੇਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

(ii) Bawli Sahib. This sacred place is in the house of Moola. See ਮੂਲਾ.

In days gone by, good quality paper was manufactured in Sialkot, which was popularly known as Sialkoti paper. This was considered next to Kashmiri paper in quality. Many available sacred books are found written on Sialkoti paper. At least sixty out of one hundred manuscripts of Guru Granth Sahib are found to have been written on Sialkoti paper.

ਸਿਆਲੀ [sɪali] *n* a she jackal. 2 a cotton-wool cloth worn in winter-season; a padded mattress; a quilt. 3 *adj* pertaining to the winter season. See ਯੁੰਮਰ ਆਰਿ.

ਸਿਆੜ [sɪar] a furrow ploughed out with the pin of a plough. *Skt* ਸੀੜਾ. See ਸੀਆਰ.

ਸਿਏਸ [sɪes] See ਸੀਏਸ.

ਸਿਸ [sɪs] *Skt* शिशु *n* a child, infant, kid, offspring. “tɪh sɪs sɪta.” –*ramav*. whose offspring is Sita. 2 *S* head. *Skt* शीर्ष “bir kərorən ke sɪs tor.” –*cəɪɪtr 195*. 3 a neck. 4 *Skt* शिष्य a pupil, disciple. 5 *Skt* शिष् *vr* to leave residue, keep behind, separate, be in excess.

ਸਿਸਟ [sɪsət] See ਸਿਸਟਿ and ਸਿਸ੍ਰ.

ਸਿਸਟਿ [sɪsətɪ] *Skt* सृष्टि *n* creation. 2 cosmos, universe, mankind, human race, world. “sɪsətɪ upai səbh tudhu ape.” –*var sri m 4*.

ਸਿਸਟਿਜਾ [sɪsətɪja] *n* from which the universe is created; an illusion, nature.

ਸਿਸਟਿਧਾਰ [sɪsətɪdhar] *adj* the basis of creation. 2 the creator of the universe, who supports whole of the world. “sɪsətɪdhar həɪɪ tɪm

krīpal.”—*kan m 4 pərtal*.

**ਸਿਸਤ** [sɪsət] *P* **سست** *n* a sitting, a session.  
2 the act of aiming at. 3 aiming at.

**ਸਿਸਨ** [sɪsən], **ਸਿਸਨੁ** [sɪsənu] *Skt* **शिशन** *n* a penis; reproductive organ (s), genitalia “sɪsən kəṭe te pir vɪsala.”—*NP*.

**ਸਿੰਸਪਾ** [sɪsɪpa] *Skt* **शिशपा** *n* Indian rosewood tree  
*P* **شیش** *L* Dalbergia Sisoo. Its wood is very heavy and smooth. It is mostly used in buildings and furniture making.

**ਸਿਸਪਾਲ** [sɪsɪpəl] See **ਸਿਸੁਪਾਲ**.

**ਸਿਸਰ** [sɪsər] See **ਸਿਸਿਰ**.

**ਸਿਸਿ** [sɪsɪ] on the head, overhead. “jɪs sɪsɪ nə hovi lek.”—*sri ə m 1*.

**ਸਿਸਿਰ** [sɪsɪr], **ਸਿਸੀਅਰ** [sɪsɪər], **ਸਿਸੀਅਰੁ** [sɪsɪərʊ] *Skt* **शिशिर** *n* weather in the months of Magh-Phagun. 2 snow, ice. 3 *adj* cool, cold, chilly. “rotɪ sɪsɪər sɪtəl hərɪ prəḡte mēḡhər pohɪ jɪv.”—*ram m 5 roti*. See **ਹਿਮਕਰ ਸਬਦ**.

**ਸਿਸੁ** [sɪsʊ] *Skt* **शिशु** *n* a child. 2 *S* a neck. 3 a head. “ḍei sɪsʊ utari.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. 4 a pupil, disciple.

**ਸਿਸੁਪਾਲ** [sɪsʊpəl] *Skt* **शिशुपाल** son of Damgosh, the ruler of Chanderi. He was born to Shrutdeva, sister of Vasudev. Thus he was a cousin brother of Krishan. According to Mahabharat, Shishupal was born having three eyes and four hands. His parents desired to abandon him, but then there was a forecast that this child would become a very eminent person and he should be brought-up to become so. Thus he was named ‘Shishupal’.

He was a staunch enemy of Krishan because Rukmani was engaged to get married to him, but Krishan forcibly took her away. Shishupal insulted Krishan in the presence of all those attending the Yajna performed by Yudhishtar. Thus Krishan killed him out of revenge. According to Vishnu Puran, Shishupal was

Hiranyakashipu in his previous birth and he was the ten-headed Ravan during his second birth. “hɛ sɪsʊpəl cāderi me bir.”—*krɪsən*. The famous poet Magh has provided a beautiful poetic description named, “sɪsʊpəl vəd”.

**ਸਿਸੁਮਾਰ** [sɪsʊmar] *Skt n* According to Vishnu Puran, there are seven stars having fish-like shape. Vishnu is in the middle of the fish while Dhruv is towards the tail. 2 a crocodile; an alligator.

**ਸਿਸ਼ੋਦਿਯਾ** [sɪsʊdɪjə] See **ਉਦਯਪੁਰ** and **ਗਹਲੋਤ**.

**ਸਿਸ਼ੁ** [sɪsʊ] *Skt adj* calm, quiet, patient. forbearing. 2 obedient to the Guru and the holy scripture. 3 wise, intelligent. 4 noble.

**ਸਿਸ਼ੁਚਾਰ** [sɪsʊtʃar] *Skt n* manners of civilised people; decency; the conduct of good moral people. 2 hospitality, respectful reception.

**ਸਿਸ਼ੁ** [sɪsʊ] See **ਸਿਸਨ**.

**ਸਿਸ਼ਯ** [sɪsʊj] *Skt adj* capable of education; who can be advised. 2 *n* a pupil, disciple. See **ਸਿਖ** and **ਸਿੱਖ**.

**ਸਿਹ** [sɪh] See **ਸਿ 3**.

**ਸਿੰਹ** [sɪh] *Skt n* a violent animal. 2 a lion. 3 a zodiac sign, Leo. 4 See **ਸਾਰਦੂਲ** and **ਸਿੰਘ**.

**ਸਿੰਹਕਾ** [sɪhka] See **ਸਿੰਹਿਕਾ**.

**ਸਿਹਜਾ** [sɪhəj], **ਸਿਹਜਾ** [sɪhja], **ਸਿਹਜਾਇ** [sɪhjaɪ] *Skt* **शय्या** *n* that on which one sleeps, a bed. See **ਸੀ vr**. “jəu gurdeu sɪhəj nɪksai.”—*bher namdev*. There is a tale in Bhagatmal that the emperor Mohammad Tuglak presented a cot to Namdev. Namdev threw it in the river. The emperor felt insulted and demanded his cot back. The cot was pulled out of the river. By the grace of God it was totally dry, and was returned to the emperor. “sɪhja, dhərətɪ bərtən kəu pani.”—*prəbha m 5*. “koɪɪ jɪə jakɪ sɪhjaɪ.”—*bher ə m 5*.

**ਸਿਹਜਾਸਣੀ** [sɪhjasni], **ਸਿਹਜਾਸਣੀ** [sɪhjasni] *adj* (one) who sleeps on bed, bed-ridden, confined to bed, “nəve ka sɪhjasni.”—*var majh m 1*.

**ਸਿਹਤ** [sɪhət] *A* **صحة** *Skt* **सुख** health, healthiness. **2** absence of error; correctness, accuracy.

**ਸਿੰਹਤੁੰਡ** [sɪhtūd] See ਸੇਂਹੁੰਡ.

**ਸਿਹਮ** [sɪhəmu] See ਸਹਮ.

**ਸਿਹਰ** [sɪhər] *A* **سحر** *n* magic. **2** illusion. “Ihu ju dunia sɪhəru mela dəstgiri nahi.”—*tlīg kəbir*.

**ਸਿਹਰਫੀ** [sɪhərphi] *P* **سحر في** *n* Arabic alphabet comprising thirty letters. “bəhuro sɪhərphi ju səbh hi pəḏhai hē.”—*NP*. **2** an explicatory poem written on the basis of thirty letters e.g. “ələph əla ko yad kər gəphlət mənə vɪsar.” etc.—*JSBB*.

**ਸਿਹਰਾ** [sɪhəra] See ਸੇਹਰਾ.

**ਸਿਹਰੀ** [sɪhri] *adj* (one) who exercises charm; a hypnotist.

**ਸਿਹਰੁ** [sɪhəru] See ਸਿਹਰ.

**ਸਿੰਹਲ** [sɪhəl], **ਸਿੰਹਲਦੀਪ** [sɪhəldvɪp] *Skt n* an island where live many tigers; Ceylon. See ਸੰਗਲਦੀਪ.

**ਸਿਹਾਨਾ** [sɪhana] *v* to shrink, hesitate. **2** to crave, want. **3** to fear. “sur sɪhāni kim kər hē dhārən.”—*GPS*.

**ਸਿਹਾਬ** [sɪhab] *A* **صحاب** *n* a companion; an associate. **2** plural of ਸਾਹਿਬ. **3** See ਸਹਾਬ.

**ਸਿਹਾਮ** [sɪham] *P* **سهم** Plural of ਸਹਮ. parts, portions. **2** an arrow, a shaft.

**ਸਿੰਹਿਕਾ** [sɪhɪka] *n* daughter of Daksh, wife of Kashyap and mother of Rahu. According to the view expressed by several authors, she was the wife of Viprachitti. She was believed to possess the power to drag creatures flying in the sky by catching hold of their shadows. Hence her name “chayagrahṇi”. When Hanuman was going across the ocean to Ceylon, she dragged him and swallowed him but he tore apart her abdomen to come out and this put an end to Sinhika.

**2** See ਸੋਭਨ 4.

**ਸਿਹਿੰਦਾ** [sɪhɪda] a rectifier. See ਸਾਲਿਸ.

**ਸਿੰਹੀ** [sɪhi] a tigress.

**ਸਿਕ** [sɪk] *n* a desire; a wish; an inclination. **2** उत्सुकता. curiosity; a strong craving; love. “je təu pɪria di sɪk.”—*s fərid*.

**ਸਿਕਸਤ** [sɪkəsət], **ਸਿਕਸੁ** [sɪkəsət] *P* **سخت** *n* a defeat; downfall. “cəli sɪkəsət khəɪ əb sənə.”—*GPS*. **2** *adj* broken; broke.

**ਸਿਕਸੁਹ** [sɪkəsəh] *P* **سخت** *adj* dilapidated. See *Skt* शस्त. **2** *n* inscription made in haste with incomplete vowel signs and unclear letter-forms.

**ਸਿਕਸੁਨ** [sɪkəsən] *P* **سختن** *v* to break, smash. *Skt* शसन. *v* to kill, break into fragments.

**ਸਿਕਤਾ** [sɪkta] *Skt n* granulated sand. **2** sugar.

**ਸਿਕਦਾਰ** [sɪkdar] *P* **سیدار** *adj* one who issues coins; a king. **2** a chief; ruler. “səgəl sɪsəɪɪ ke pəc sɪkdar.”—*gōḏ m 5*. “sɪkdarhu nəh pətiara.”—*sor m 5*.

**ਸਿਕਦਾਰੀ** [sɪkdari] *n* rule, chiefdom. “jɪsu sɪkdari tɪs-hɪ khuari.”—*ram ə m 1*.

**ਸਿਕਦਾਰੁ** [sɪkdaru] See ਸਿਕਦਾਰ. “kuɾ hoə sɪkdaru.”—*var asa*.

**ਸਿਕਨ** [sɪkən] *P* **سکن** *n* a ruffle; a fold. **2** *adj* (he) who breaks. In this sense it occurs at the end of a word e.g. “mən butʃɪkən.”—*jəphər*. ‘I am breaker of images.’

**ਸਿਕਮ** [sɪkəm] *P* **شکم** *n* an abdomen, a belly. **2** See ਸਿਕਿਮ.

**ਸਿਕਰਾ** [sɪkra] *P* **شکره** a hawk; a bird of prey smaller than a baṣa. It is a female and its male is called cəcək or cɪpək. It is native to Punjab and lays eggs here only. It builds its nest on the trees. It is used for hunting small birds and is released from the fist to chase them.

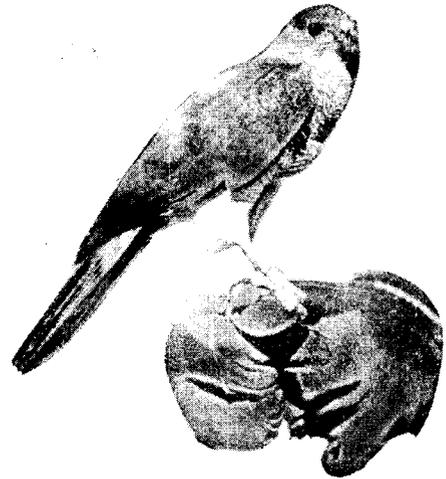
**ਸਿਕਰੀਨ** [sɪkrin] See ਚਿਪਕ 2.

**ਸਿਕਲ** [sɪkəl] *A* **سقل** *n* the process of cleansing; polishing of weapons by removing rust.

**ਸਿਕਲਗਰ** [sɪkəlgər], **ਸਿਕਲੀਗਰ** [sɪkligər] *P* **سقلگر** one who clean the surfaces, removes rust.



ukab



şıkra



sicana



kuhi or şahin

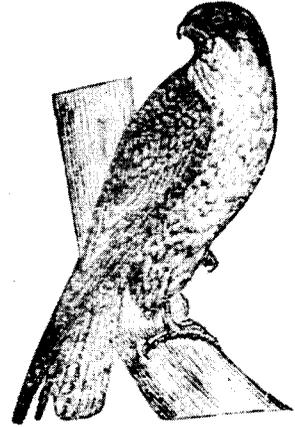


kurəl

BIRDS OF PREY



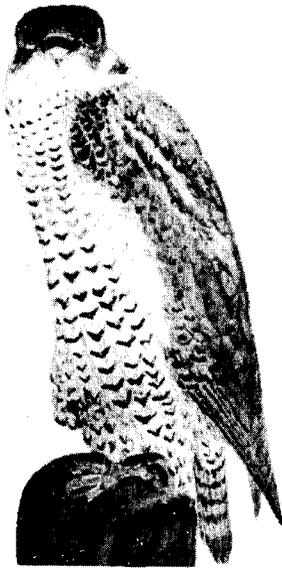
cəræg



qheddi



turməti



bəhri



başa

BIRDS OF PREY



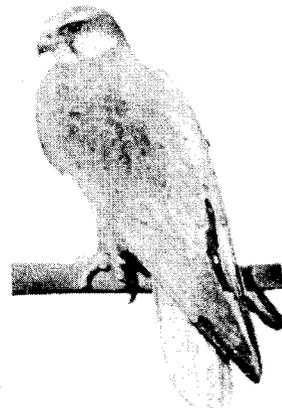
baz



baz dhoka topi vala



muşkor



lægar

BIRDS OF PREY

ਸਿਕਾ [sɪka] See ਸਿੱਕਾ.

ਸਿਕਾਨਾ [sɪkana] *v* to feel curious; crave. “rəhi sɪkavət herən karən.”—*GPS*.

ਸਿਕਾਯਤ [ʃɪkayət] *A* شكایت *n* a complaint; a protest.

ਸਿਕਾਰ [sɪkar] *P* شکار *n* a hunt. “sət səgɪ le cəɾɪo sɪkar.”—*bher m 5. Skt* स्वक्रीडा. the act of playing along with dogs.

ਸਿਕਾਰ ਘਾਟ [ʃɪkar ghat] See ਅਬਿਚਲਨਗਰ.

ਸਿਕਾਰਪੁਰ [ʃɪkarpur] a town of Sindh situated in district Sakkar. It is a famous centre of trade. To this place belonged Bhai Gurdas, a recluse blessed with great power, whose place of worship is well-known. Even now the people here are very devoted to Sikhism. Bhai Gurdas has also written expositions of Guru Granth Sahib.

ਸਿਕਾਰੀ [ʃɪkari] *adj* a hunter. 2 xa dissolute, profligate.

ਸਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀ [ʃɪkari pāchi] birds of prey. 2 birds trained to prey upon other creatures. Birds which are specially kept to hunt other birds are baz, jur-ra, baša, bəšin, ʃɪkra, cɪpək, besra and dhuti (or tudhi), and have rosy eyes i.e. have pale eyes with a rosy tinge. cəɾəg, cərgela, ləgəɾ, jhəgəɾ, tɪrməti, tɪrməta, bəhri, bəhribəcca, kuhi, kohila, chɪkkul, dʰeɖi, ukab, kɪrəl, have black eyes. Compared with the black-eyed, those with rosy-eyes are more loyal.

The females of these birds of prey are called like the males.<sup>1</sup> The males of the birds of prey are shorter in size than the females, as against the males of other birds which are of larger size. These birds of prey live on meat alone and bring up their young ones also on meat. When their young ones are too young, they throw up half-digested meat from their stomachs to feed them.

<sup>1</sup>In English there is no distinction of verb on the basis of gender. (Editor)

In one of səveyas in Dasam Granth the names of some birds of prey are thus mentioned:

besre ɔɾ kuhi bəhri ərɪ

baj jure bəhute səg line,

baše ghəne ləgra cərgə

ʃɪkren ke pheɖ bhəli bɪdʰɪ kine,

dhuti ukab bəsinən ko səj

kəɖh jəgələn dval nəvine,

jāk-hu her cəlavət bhe tɪn

pəchɪn te ɪk jan nə dine.

—*krɪsən 2090*.

In this dictionary the account of these birds figures alphabetically.

ਸਿਕਾਲਤ [sɪkalət] *A* مقلات the act of cleaning, and shining the weapons after removing the rust. 2 a polisher's job.

ਸਿਕਾਵਤ [sɪkavət] See ਸਕਾਵਤ and ਸਿਕਾਨਾ.

ਸਿਕਿਮ [sɪkɪm] A state towards the east of the Himalayas, Tibet is to its north east, Bhutan to its south-east, Darjeeling to its south and Nepal to its west. Its area is 2,818 square miles and its ruling dynasty believes in Buddhism.

ਸਿਕੋਹ [ʃɪkoh] *P* خوف *n* fear; fright. 2 See ਸੁਕੋਹ.

ਸਿਕੋਰਨ [sɪkorən] *v* to squeeze, twist. “nak sɪkor-hɪ nəɾək bʰi.”—*GPS*. ‘Even hell turns up the nose.’

ਸਿਕੰਜ [ʃɪkəj] *P* شنج *n* a pinch; the act of pinching. 2 to twist, wind.

ਸਿਕੰਜਬੀ [sɪkəjbi] *A* شنبین a potable liquid prepared by mixing vinegar and honey. 2 a potable drink prepared by adding sugar to lemon juice.

ਸਿਕੰਜਾ [sɪkəja] *P* سنجية *n* an implement in which a book-binder presses the books for their setting. 2 a machine, used during the Mughal rule to torture criminals.

ਸਿਕੰਦਰ [sɪkəɖər] اسکندر *E* Alexander. There have been many Alexanders but the following are famous: One was the son of Phillipos<sup>2</sup> and

<sup>2</sup>Philippus or Philip.

was the king of Greece who after defeating the king of Persia invaded India. He defeated King Puru of the Punjab on the bank of Jehlum in the year 327 BC. Having come up to the river Beas, he turned back to his kingdom and died in the year 323 BC. “*phelkus pəṭṣah ke sur sīkādər put.*”—*cəritr* 217. See ਅਰਸਤੂ.

(2) The second Alexander was the son of Antiochus, the king of Syria.

(3) The third Alexander was the son of Simon, a resident of Syrinia. He was a supreme devotee of Christ.

(4) The fourth Sikandar was a king of the Lodi dynasty and son of Behlol Khan Lodi. Having ascended to the throne of Delhi in the year 1489, he tormented the Hindus very much and died at Agra on the 17<sup>th</sup> of February 1517. It was during his reign that the first European ship landed on the Indian coast.

ਸਿਕੰਦਰਸ਼ਾਹ ਲੋਦੀ [sīkādərṣah lodī] See ਸਿਕੰਦਰ 4.

ਸਿਕੰਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ [sīkādər sahīb] See ਸਕਿਨਰ.

ਸਿਕੰਦਰ ਬਿਰਾਹਿਮ [sīkādər birahīm] See ਧੁਨੀ (d)

ਸਿਕੰਦਰੀ ਭੁਜਾ [sīkādri bhujā] *n* pillars of the size of arms that Alexander got built in the ocean to guard ships from hitting against the rocks; the light houses of yore.

ਸਿਕੰਧ [sīkādḥ] See ਸਕੰਧ.

ਸਿਕੰਨ [sīkān] See ਸਿਕਨ.

ਸਿਕੰਰੀ [sīkkri] dandruff.

ਸਿਕਾ [sīkka] *P* *L*, *n* a state currency. Affixing the seal on silver or gold etc. is the sign of a sovereign government. The Sikh rulers also issued their respective coins from time to time which may be described as under:

(a) In the year 1765 AD the Khalsa Panth issued a coin, which Maharaja Ranjit Singh also retained during his rule and thus lent glory to the mint at Amritsar. The inscription on this coin was:

deg teco fətəh nusrət bedrəg,

yaftəz nanək guru gobīd sīgh.

(b) the currency of the Patiala State: The rupee and mohar coins were known as Rajeshahi. This rupee comprised pure silver and weighed 11¼ masas while the mohar weighed 10¾ masas. Both bore the inscription:

hukəm šud əz kadre be cū bə əhməd badšah,  
sīkkəh zən bər simo zər əz oje mahi ta bəmah.

(c) The currency of Jind— the rupee of the Jind state, known as “jīdia”, weighs 11¼ masas and wore the same inscription as on the Rajeshahi rupee of Patiala.

(d) The currency of Nabha: The rupee and mohar of the Nabha state are known as “nabheṣahi”. The rupee of Nabha weighed 11¼ masas and the mohar 9¾ masas, and the metal used for both was highly pure. The inscription on them read:

deg teco fətəh nusrət bedrəg,  
yaftəz nanək guru gobīd sīgh.

(e) The currency of the Kapurthala state— Now this currency is not available. But in earlier times the one issued by Sardar Jassa Singh Bahadur wore the following inscription:

sīkkəh zəd dər jəhā bəfəzle əkal,  
mulək əhməd gərīft jəssa kəlal.<sup>1</sup>

2 a metal. *Skt* सीसक. lead; abundantly used for making mortars, bullets, small shots etc.

ਸਿਕ [sīkṣ] *Skt* शिक्ष् *vr* to read, practise, learn.

ਸਿਕਕ [sīkṣək] *Skt adj* who educates. 2 *n* a mentor. 3 a teacher.

ਸਿਕਾ [sīkṣa] *Skt n* an advice, a precept. 2 a counsel. 3 a part of the Veds in which the number, correct tonal pronunciation and exact recitation of their mantars are explained.

ਸਿਕਿਤ [sīkṣit] *adj* trained; (one) who has adopted Sikh religion; educated.

<sup>1</sup>See the Rajas of the Punjab by L.H. Griffin pp. 285-87, 460-61, 466.

**ਸਿਖ** [sɪkh] *Skt* शिष्य *n* a disciple. student. **2** the follower of Guru Nanak Dev who has embraced the Sikh religion of this paragon of truth, and professes Guru Granth Salub as his scripture and regards the ten Gurus as identical. “guru sətɪgur ka jo sɪkh əkhae ... jo sas gɪras dhɪae mera həri həri so gursɪkh guru mənɪ bhavē.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*. “ap chəɖɪ səda rəhe pərne gur bɪn əvəru nə jaŋe koɪ. kəhe nanək suŋ-hu sət-hu, so sɪkh sənmuɪk hoɪ.”—*anəɖ*. See ਸਿੱਖ. **3** a counsel, an instruction. “je ɪk gur ki sɪkh suŋɪ.”—*jəpu*. “guru toʈha sɪkh deve mere bhai.”—*asa m 4*.

**4** the top. “mūɖ mudəɪ jəʈa sɪkh bādhi.”—*maru ə m 1*.

**ਸਿਖਸਭਾ** [sɪkhsəbha] *n* an organisation of the followers of Guru Nanak; a congregation of the hermits. “sɪkhsəbha dikhɪa ka bhau.”—*asa m 1*. See ਸਿੱਖ ਸਭਾ.

**ਸਿਖਣਾ** [sɪkhɳa] *v* to learn.

**ਸਿਖਣੀ** [sɪkhɳi] a woman who adopts Sikhism.

**ਸਿਖਧਰਮ** [sɪkhdhəɾəm] See ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ.

**ਸਿਖਨੀ** [sɪkhni] See ਸਿਖਣੀ.

**ਸਿਖਮਤ** [sɪkxmət], **ਸਿਖਮਤਿ** [sɪkxmətɪ] *n* teaching, precept, advice, instruction. “sɪkxmətɪ səbh budhɪ tumari.”—*bɪla m 1*.

**ਸਿਖਰ** [sɪkxər] *Skt* शिखर *n* the top of a hill. **2** a spire of a temple. **3** the white horse (of god Indar), with tall ears. “sɪkxər sunəgər nədi ce nathə.”—*dhəna trɪlocən*. **4** heavenly door; the tenth opening. “əmɾɪtu mulu sɪkxər ɪv tare.”—*bɪla thɪti m 1*.

**ਸਿਖਰਿ** [sɪkxərɪ], **ਸਿਖਰੀ** [sɪkxəri] *Skt* शिखरिन् *adj* with a top. **2** *n* a mountain. **3** a tree.

**ਸਿੱਖਲਾ** [sɪkxla] *Skt* शिखला *n* a chain; a sequence of metal-links. “jo jəgkan sɪkxla səg.”—*NP*. with crooked chains.

**ਸਿਖਲਾਨਾ** [sɪkxlanə] *v* to teach.

**ਸਿਖਵਨ** [sɪkxvən] *n* teaching, precept, advice. “sɪkxvən kalu devət bhuri.”—*NP*.

**ਸਿਖਵੰਤਾ** [sɪkxvəntə] *adj* educated; (one) who has imbibed the precept. **2** who preaches. “suŋɪ sɪkxvəntə ! nanək bɪnve.”—*guj ə m 1*.

**ਸਿਖੜਾ** [sɪkxɳə] *adj* (one) who has received the precept; the suffix ਝਾ implying “ਵਾਨ” (a bearer). Many people hold that it is derogatory but this rule is not applicable everywhere. **2** *n* one adopting Sikhism of Guru Nanak Dev. “jo dise gursɪkxɳə tɪsu nɪvɪ nɪvɪ lagəu paɪ jɪu.”—*suhi m 4 gurnvəti*.

**ਸਿਖਾ** [sɪkxa] *Skt* शिखा *n* a top; a tuft of hair. **2** the peak of a hill. **3** a flame of fire. **4** an advice, precept. “sɪkxa kəŋɪ cəɳaia.”—*var asa*. **5** plural of ਸਿੱਖ, the Sikhs. “marəgɪ pəthɪ cəle gur sətɪgur səgɪ sɪkxa.”—*tukha chət m 4*.

**ਸਿਖਾਉਣਾ** [sɪkxəuŋə], **ਸਿਖਾਰਨ** [sɪkxarən], **ਸਿਖਲਨਾ** [sɪkxalna] *v* to train, advise, teach. “səgəl prəja ko dhəɾəm sɪkxarən.”—*mənuraj*.

**ਸਿਖਿ** [sɪkxi] See ਸਿਖੀ. **2** (by) the Sikh. “sɪkxi sətɡuru dhɪaɪa.”—*gəɖ ə m 5*. **3** after learning.

**ਸਿਖਿਆ** [sɪkxiə] See ਸਿਕਾ. **2** by means of teaching, through instruction. “sac sɪkxiə kəʈɪ jəm ki phasəe.”—*dhəna chət m 5*.

**ਸਿਖਿਤ** [sɪkhit] See ਸਿਕਿਤ.

**ਸਿਖਿਨੀ** [sɪkxiɳi] See ਸਿਖਣੀ. **2** *Skt* शिखिनी *n* a peahen.

**ਸਿਖਿਬਾਹਨ** [sɪkhibahən], **ਸਿਖਿਵਾਹਨ** [sɪkxivahən] *Skt n* whose vehicle is a peacock; Shiv’s son Kharanan; Kartikey. “sɪv sɪkxi-bahən gən səhɪt ae rən rɪs dhar.”—*krɪsən*.

**ਸਿਖੀ** [sɪkhi] (by) the Sikhs. “sɪkhi sɪkxiə gurvicari.”—*var asa*. “sɪkhi əte səgɪtɪ parbrəhəmu kari nəməskarɪa.”—*ram var 3*. **2** See ਸਿੱਖੀ. **3** *Skt* शिखिन् *adj* who keeps a tuft. **4** *n* a peacock. **5** a cock. **6** a tree. **7** fire. **8** a hill. **9** a comet. **10** a horse. **11** a lamp. **12** an arrow, shaft. **13** Indar.

**ਸਿਖੀ ਬਾਹਨ** [sɪkhi bahən] See ਸਿਖਿਬਾਹਨ.

**ਸਿਖੰਡ** [sɪkxəɖ] *Skt* शिखण्ड *n* a tuft of hair. **2** the tail of the peacock. **3** the top of a tree or a

creeper.

**ਸਿਖੰਡਣਹ** [sɪkħəḍəṇəh] *Skt* शिखरिन् *n* a hill. “dip loə sɪkħəḍəṇəh.”—*gatha*. **2** ਸਿ (three) ਖੰਡ (region) worlds. Three regions of the cosmos: hell, earth and heaven.

**ਸਿਖੰਡਿ** [sɪkħəḍɪ], **ਸਿਖੰਡੀ** [sɪkħəḍi] *Skt* शिखण्डिन् *adj* who has a tuft. **2 n** a peacock. **3** a feathered arrow. **4** a cock. **5** a creeper, climber. “ghəṭət bəsudha gɪɾɪ təru sɪkħəḍḍ.”—*səhəs m 5*. **6** Amba, the daughter of the king of Kashi whom Bhishampitama conquered and brought for his brother Vichitarveeray. But Amba did not like to marry him, because she had fancied Salv as her husband. See ਅੰਬਾ.

Amba led a miserable life without a husband. To avenge herself on Bhisham, she was reborn as the daughter of Rana Drupad. Through the grace of a yaksh she was transformed into a male form, and was named Shikhandi. In the battle of Kurukshetar when Bhisham came forward to encounter Arjun, Shikhandi stood in front of the latter. Taking him to be his sister-in-law, Bhisham did not attack him. Meanwhile Arjun riddled Bhisham with arrows. The arrow that ultimately felled him in the battle-field was shot by Shikhandi.

**ਸਿੱਖ** [sɪkħ] सिख. See ਸਿਖ. **2** a disciple of the Guru, a follower of Sikhism. See ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ. “sətɪ sətokh dəya dhəram nam dan ɪsnan dɪɾaya. gurusɪkħ lə gurusɪkħ sədaya.”—*BG*. “gur updəs pərvəs rɪd ətər hɛ, səbəd surətɪ soi sɪkħ jəg janɪɛ.”—*BGK*.

jese pətɪbrətə pərpurkhe nə dekhyo cahe purən pətɪbrətə ko pətɪ hi mɛ dhyan hɛ, sər sərɪtə səmudr catɪk nə cahe kahū as ghənbūd prɪy prɪy gungan hɛ, dɪnkər or bhər cahət nəhɪ cəkər mən bəc krəm hɪmkər prɪy pran hɛ, tɛsɛ gurusɪkħ an dev sev rəhɪt, pɛ-

səhɪjsubhav nə əvəgya əbhɪman hɛ.—*BGK*.

**ਸਿੱਖਧਰਮ** [sɪkħdhəram] Religion is the path that great personages have chalked out to show the way for realising the purpose of human life.<sup>1</sup> Of several paths shown by religion, the main path is the one that the ten masters from Guru Nanak Dev to Guru Gobind Singh have shown. It is known as sɪkħdhəram, and the basic rules of this religion are as under :

The chief purpose of religion is not to land in heaven, but attain oneness with the Supreme Creator through constant concentration on Him, without which the cycle of life and death does not terminate.

The form of the Creator is : “ɪk ōkar sətɪnamu, kərtə pūrəkhu, nɪrbhəu, nɪrveru, əkal murətɪ, əjuni səbhə, gurprəsadɪ.” i.e., God is the matchless one, ever indestructible, creator of all inhering His creation.<sup>2</sup> Unlike the gods He fears none, nor does He frighten His foes and is ever blissful. He is immune to birth and death, creates all and is created by none. Through the grace of that Supreme Light everything is attainable.

To be one with the Creator one needs a guide embodied by the ten Gurus whose complete being is vested in Guru Granth Sahib.<sup>3</sup>

The votaries of Satguru who expound the

<sup>1</sup>That is why dharam or religion has been named pāth.

<sup>2</sup>“ɪhu jəgu səce ki hɛ kothɪ səce kə vɪcɪ vasu.”—*var asa*.

<sup>3</sup>“brəhəm bɪdɛ so sətɪgur kəhɪɛ, hətɪ hətɪ kəthə sənəve.”—*məla m 4*.

“sətɪpūrəkhu jɪnɪ janɪə sətɪgur tɪs kə nau.

tɪs kɛ səgɪ sɪkħ udhrɛ nanək hətɪgʊṅ gau.”—*sukhməni*.

“dhənu dhənu hətɪ gɪənɪ sətɪguru həmərə jɪnɪ verɪ mɪtɪr həm kəu səbh səmdɪɪsətɪ dɪkhai.”—*m 4 var vəd*.

“sətɪgur nɪrveru putɪ sətɪru səmənə əvəgəṅ kəjɛ kərə sudh deha.”—*ram var 2 m 5*.

meaning of the Shabad and unravel the hidden secrets of religion are venerable and beneficent persons in whose company we are expected to elevate our character.<sup>1</sup> Character is of two types:

(a) Personal.

(b) Communitarian (pāthīk).

Following are the salient precepts for elevating personal character:

(1) to remember the Creator by concentrating on Him.<sup>2</sup>

(2) to regularly recite Gurbani for understanding its precepts.<sup>3</sup>

(3) to perform selfless service with devotion, renouncing all distinction of castes and creeds and taking the whole of humankind as brethren.<sup>4</sup>

(4) to live on honest earning while leading a homely life.<sup>5</sup>

(5) to follow Gurmat and abjure untouchability, magic, idol worship and intricacies of

<sup>1</sup>“apī tārē kul sṅgē tārē gurmukh jənəm səvarṅīa.”—*majh ə m 5*.

“māha pəvīrī sadhu ka sṅg. jisū bhetət lagē prəbh rṅg.”—*asa m 5*.

<sup>2</sup>“duk bhukh nāhi vīapəi je sukhdāta mənī hoī. kīrī hi kāmī nā chījīe jā hīrde sāca soī.”—*sri m 5*.

<sup>3</sup>“səṭīgur kī jis nō mətī ave so sətīgur māhī səmana. ihu bānī jō jīəhu jānē tīsu ətəri rāve hārīnāma.”—*bilā m 3*.

“bānī bīrləu bicarsi je kō gurmukh hoī.”—*oākar*.

<sup>4</sup>“tū sājha sahību bapū hēmāra.”—*majh m 5*.

“eku pīta ekās ke hām barīk.”—*sor m 5*.

<sup>5</sup>“jəṭī sədāvəhī jugəṭī nā jān-hī chəḍī bəh-hī ghər bar.”—*var asa*.

“nānək sətīgur bhetīe purī hovē jugəṭī.

həsəḍīā kheləḍīā pənəḍīā khavəḍīā vīce hovē mukəṭī.”—*m 5 var guj 2*.

“ghālī khālī kīchu hāth-hu deī. nānək rah pəchaṅ-hī seī.”—*m 1 var sar*.

other creeds drawing on ignorance.<sup>6</sup>

(b) To forge collective character as a Gursikh it is essential that:

(1) in the conduct of Sikh Dharam, one should be firm in acting upon rules of the organisation.

(2) one should render the panth (community) physical, mental and financial help by taking it as the incarnation of the Guru.

(3) one should preach Gurmat in the world.

(4) one should love every follower of Guru Nanak and regard him as integral to the Sikh Dharam whatever form and dress he assumes; One must always wish for the well-being of all.

(5) one should maintain the sanctity of gurdwaras and places of worship as per the directions of Satgurus.<sup>7</sup>

ਸਿੱਖ ਰਯਾਸਤਾਂ [sɪkkh rəyastā], ਸਿੱਖ ਰਿਆਸਤਾਂ [sɪkkh rɪastā] See ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ, ਕਲਸੀਆ, ਜੀਂਦ, ਨਾਭਾ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ, ਫਰੀਦਕੋਟ and ਫੂਲ ਵੰਸ਼.

ਸਿੱਖੀ [sɪkkhi] *n* the process of adopting

“mātu sāca əkhəru bhulījāi cəuke bhīṭe nā kōī.”—*m 3 var maru 1*.

“soi kucil kudrətī nāhi jāne.”—*bher m 5*. “tātu mātu pakhəḍu nā jānā rām rīde mənī mānīa.”—*suhi chət m 1*.

“nav-hī dhovhī puj-hī sela. bīnu hārī rate melo mela.”—*ram ə m 1*. “pujī sīlā tīrəth bənvāsa. bhərmət ḍolət bhəe udāsa.”—*dhəna ə m 1*. “bīn kərtar nā kīrtəm māno. adī əjōnī əjē əbīnāsī tīh pərmesur jāno.”—*patsahī 10 həjare*.

<sup>7</sup>“mē bəḍhī sācu dhərəmsal hē. gursīkha ləḍhā bhalīke. pēr dhovā pəkha pherdā tīsu nīvī nīvī ləgā pāī jīu.”—*sri m 5*. “dhərəmsal hē mānsər hās gursīkh vāhu. rətən pədārəth gursəbəd kər kīrtən khāhu.”—*BG*. “bahər kī əgənī bujhət jəl sərītake, nāu mē jō ag lagē kesekē bujhaie? bahər se bhag oṭ lījət koṭ gəṛh, gəṛh mē jō luṭ lījē kəho kət jāie? corən ke tras jāī sərən gəhe nārīd, māre māhipətī jīu kesekē bəcāie? māyā ḍər ḍərpət har gurudvārē jāve, təhā jō bīape māyā kəhā ṭhəhīraie?”—*BGK*.

Sikhism. **2** the path of Guru Nanak Dev. “gurusIkkhi da Ikkhṇa ləkkh nə cItrəgupət Ikkh jaṇe.”—BG. “bIn sIkkhi tərbo kəhā jəgsagər bhara.”—GPS. See ਸਿੱਖਧਰਮ.

**ਸਿੱਖੀ ਦਾ ਨਾਤਾ** [sIkkhi da nata] feeling of affinity with the Sikh Religion; sense of fraternity among the Sikhs.

nəhī dədsar pIta pItama pərpItama  
sujən kuṭəb sut bādhəv nə bhrata hē,  
nəhī nənsar mata pərmata brIddh mata  
mamu mami masi mōsa bIbIddh vIkhyaata hē,  
nəhī səsurar sas səsura ɔ saro sari  
nəhī bIrtisur ɔ jacək nə data hē,  
əsən bəsən dhən dham kahū me nə dekhyo  
jəso gurusIkkh sadhsəgətI ko nata hē.

—BGK.

**ਸਿਖਯਾ** [sIkhya] See ਸਿਕਾ. “sIkhya sāt namu bhəju nanək.”—səveye m 5.

**ਸਿੰਗ** [sIŋ] *Skt* शृङ्गा *n* the peak of a hill; a mound. **2** the horn of an animal etc.

**ਸਿੰਗਰਫ** [sIŋrəph] *A* شجر فی & *P* شجر فی *Skt* सिंगरुल. vermilion.

**ਸਿਗਰਾ** [sIgra], **ਸਿਗਰੀ** [sIgri], **ਸਿਗਰੇ** [sIgre] all; everything. See ਸਗਰਾ. “jIn sIgri yəh srIstI upai.”—cəbis. “kāp səmodr uṭhe sIgre.”—cəḍi I.

**ਸਿੰਗਲਦੀਪ** [sIŋəldip], **ਸਿੰਗਲਾਦੀਪ** [sIŋlədip] See ਸਿੰਗਲ. “manhu sIŋəldip ki narI gəre me tōbor ki piknəvini.”—cəḍi I.

**ਸਿੰਗੜਾ** [sIŋra] *n* a short and stout horn of a ram etc., that in olden times the fighters used to fill with gun powder in and tie to their belt.

**ਸਿਗਾਫ** [sIgaʃ] *P* شگاف *n* a breach, a clink, a fissure, a hole, an outlet in a channel.

**ਸਿੰਗਾਰ** [sIgar] *Skt* शृङ्गार *n* paraphernalia for enhancing beauty. **2** an ornament. **3** according to prosody, the first sentiment that inspires lust. See ਰਸ.

**ਸਿਗਾਰਣਾ** [sIgarṇa], **ਸਿੰਗਾਰਣਾ** [sIgarṇa] *v* to adorn, beautify, enhance. “jo dhən kət sIgarī jio.”—majh m 5.

**ਸਿੰਗਾਰੂ** [sIgaru] a Sikh of Guru Arjan Dev who remained in attendance of the sixth Guru and participated in battles to defend the faith. A mendicant had given him a prescription for medication which at Amritsar the Satguru directed him to throw away. The Guru revealed to him the true medicine and elevated him to the supreme position. **2** *adj* adorning.

**ਸਿਗਲ** [sIgal] See *Skt* सिंगल *P* شغال *E* a jackal.

**2** son of Vasudev and ruler of Pundar state, better known as Paundrak. See ਪਉਡਰੀਕ and ਪੌਂਡਕ. “dut sIgal pəṭhyo hətI kəu.”—krIṣən.

**ਸਿੰਗੀ** [sIŋi] *adj* one with horns. **2** made of horn.

**3** *n* a trumpet; a horn. “sIŋi ənhət bani.”—gəu m 5.

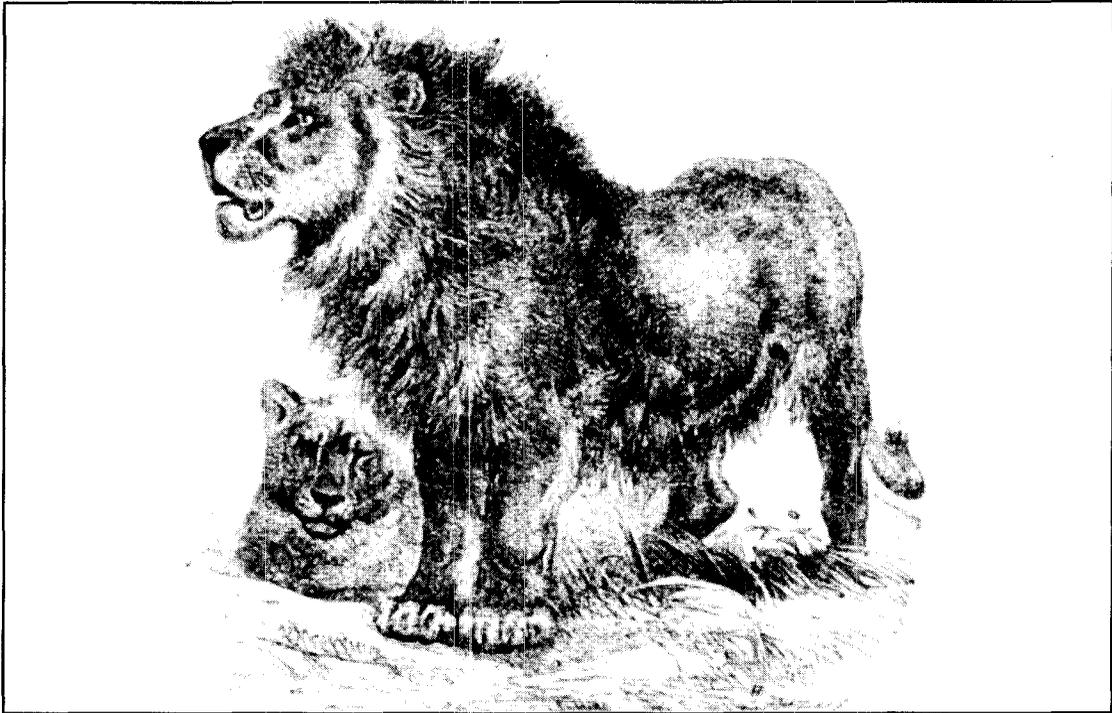
**ਸਿੰਗੀਅਰਿ** [sIŋiəri] *n* the enemy of horned animals, a tiger.—sənama.

**ਸਿੰਗੀਅਰਿ ਧੁਨਿਨੀ** [sIŋiəri dhunini] a gun producing sound like the roar of a tiger.—sənama.

**ਸਿਗੀਤ** [sIgit] *Skt* सुजाति *adj* close relatives or blood relations. “gəe sIgiti pukari dhah.”—var majh m I.

**ਸਿੰਗੀ ਰਿਖਿ** [sIŋi rikhi] *Skt* ऋषि शृङ्गा a rishi who according to the Purans and the Ramayan had grown horns. Once rishi Vibhandhak, on seeing Urvashi, a fairy, discharged his semen in water which was drunk by a doe. She gave birth to rishi Singi, who lived at his father’s hermitage, remained a celibate and educated himself there.

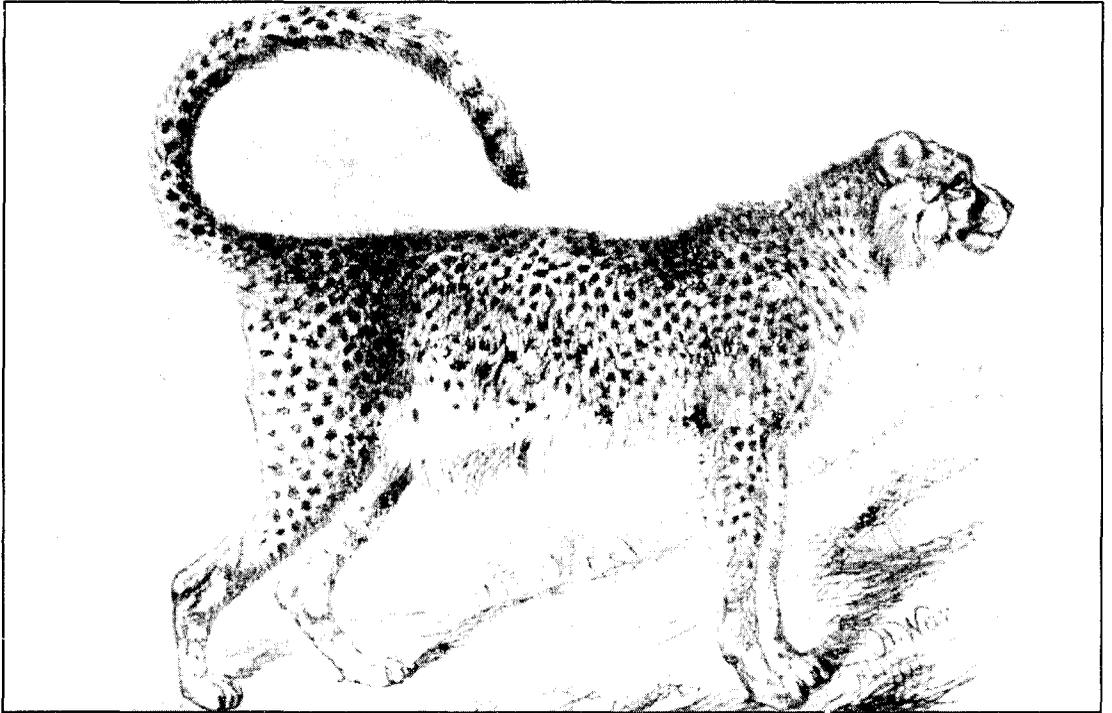
Once, it had not rained and famine spread every where. Lokpad, the king asked the rishis the remedy for mitigating the drought. All held that it would rain if rishi Singi visited the state. The king sent harlots to fetch the rishi. They charmed the rishi with the wiles of their looks and brought him to Ang state. The king was pleased when it rained and married his adopted daughter Shanta, who



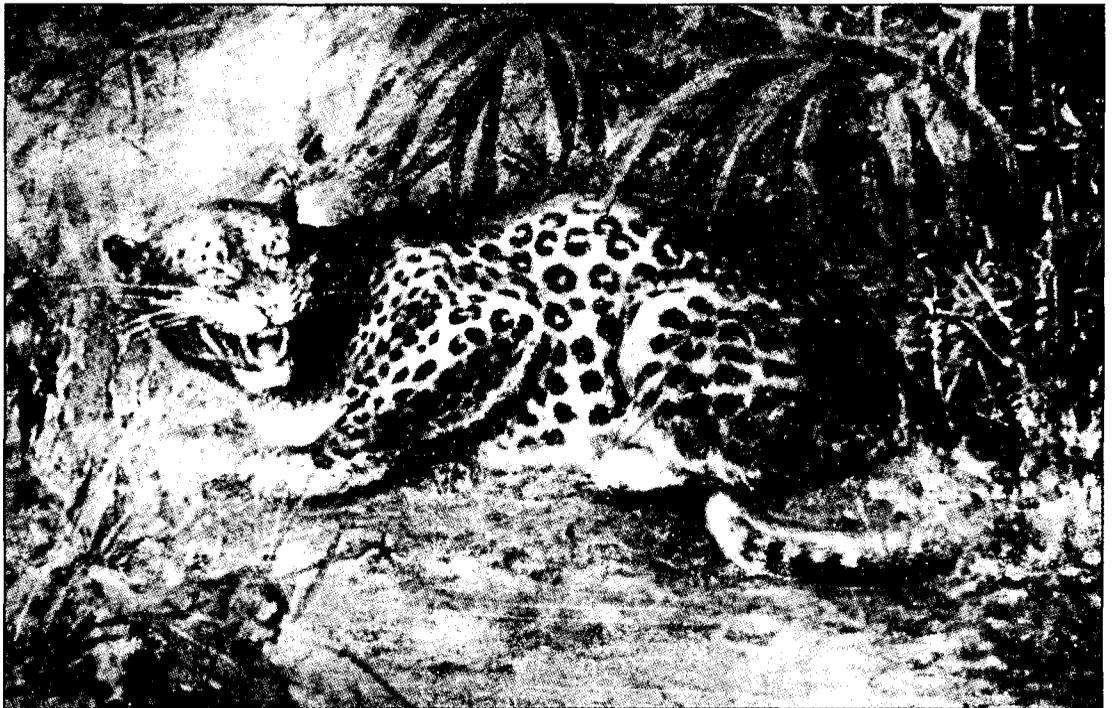
LION



TIGER



LEOPARD



PANTHER

was actually the daughter of Raja Dashrath, to rishi Singi.

Rishi Singi made Raja Dashrath perform a yag so as to get blessing for the birth of sons. The queens were fed on rice pudding coming out of the holy pit meant for consecrated fire and they gave birth to Ram, Bharat, Lachhman and Shatrugan.

**ਸਿਗੁਫਤ** [ʃɪgufət] *adj* blooming. See ਸਿਗੁਫਤਨ.

**ਸਿਗੁਫਤਹ** [ʃɪgufətəh] *P* گلشنه *adj* blooming.

**ਸਿਗੁਫਤਨ** [ʃɪgufətən] *P* گلشن *v* to blossom; to bloom.

**ਸਿੰਘ** [sɪŋh] *Skt* सिंह a creature given to violence, the lion. “sɪŋh ruçə səd bhojənu mas.”—*bāsāt* *m* 5. Though a lion, a leopard etc. may also be called tiger, yet this term is reserved for creatures of a particular species. For the knowledge of the readers, it is clarified with illustrations. See ਸਾਰਦੁਲ. 2 a follower of Guru Nanak baptised with the amrit of khāḍa. 3 *adj* leading, chief. 4 superior; excellent. 5 brave; valiant. 6 See ਫੀਲ. 7 the zodiac sign, Leo. See ਸਿੰਹ.

**ਸਿੰਘਉ** [sɪŋhəu] *n* characteristic of a Singh (lion); courage, bravery. 2 ethos of Khalsa Dharam.

**ਸਿੰਘਸਭਾ** [sɪŋhsəbha] *n* a reformist group of baptised Singhs meant to establish the real tradition of Sikhism by removing evils which had crept into the Sikh religion and society. First of all in order to preach religion and education, Sri Guru Singh Sabha was established in the Nanakshahi year 404 (Bikrami year 1929) at the residence of the Majithias at Amritsar. Sardar Thakur Singh Sandhawalia was its president and it was decided that the place for holding the meeting would be Guru Ka Bagh. Again in the year 1879 AD (Sammāt 1936) a Singh Sabha was formed at Lahore at the birth place of Guru

Ram Das in which Diwan Buta Singh and Bhai Gurumukh Singh were elected President and Secretary respectively. As a result of their teachings. Singh Sabhas came into existence in many districts and in the year 1888 (Sammāt 1946) Khalsa Diwan was organised at Lahore. Thereafter on 10<sup>th</sup> November, 1901 (Guru Nanak Shahi year 432) leading Singhs assembled at the Bunga (abode) of Ramgarhias in Amritsar and organised a new Khalsa Diwan named Chief Khalsa Diwan. This organisation has rendered great service to the Panth and is still doing so to the maximum possible extent.

**ਸਿੰਘਸਾਹਿਬ** [sɪŋhsahɪb] *adj* the mentor of the Singhs. 2 *n* Guru Gobind Singh. 3 *n* in earlier times this designation was assigned to the commanders of the Khalsa, in particular Maharaja Ranjit Singh was designated as Singh Sahib. He liked this epithet better than the title of Maharaja. 4 In Singh families continuing from earlier times, the elders are even now addressed as Singh Sahib.

**ਸਿੰਘਕਾ** [sɪŋhka] See ਸਿੰਹਿਕਾ.

**ਸਿੰਘਗਤ** [sɪŋhgət] The time when lord of vegetation is in the Zodiac sign of Leo. This period lasts for 13 months and according to the Hindu faith, auspicious deeds as of marriage etc. are disallowed during this period.

**ਸਿੰਘਚ ਭੋਜਨ** [sɪŋhəç bhojən] *n* the food of a lion. 2 the way a lion eats. When it grows old, the tiger becomes unable to hunt. He then hides in the bushes along the passage to the forest and when a person or animal gets close to him, the tiger at once pounces upon him and eats him up. “sɪŋhəç bhojənu jo nər jəne. ɛsə hi tʰəgdeu bəkhəne.”—*asa namdev*. ‘A person who earns his livelihood the way an old man-eater does, may be called the chief thug.’

**ਸਿੰਘਣੀ** [sɪŋhɪ] *n* a lioness. 2 a baptised Sikh

woman.

**ਸਿੰਘਤ** [sīghət] See ਸਿੰਘਗਤ.

**ਸਿੰਘ ਤੁੰਡ** [sīgh tūḍ] See ਸੇਹੁੰਡ.

**ਸਿੰਘਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਿ** [sīghdriṣṭi] See ਸੇਰਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਿ.

**ਸਿੰਘਦ੍ਵਾਰ** [sīghdvar] *Skt* सिंघद्वार *n* the grandest door of a palace; the main gate.

**ਸਿੰਘਧੁਨਿ** [sīghdhunɪ], **ਸਿੰਘਨਾਦ** [sīghnad] *n* a roar of a tiger; its growl. **2** a tiger-like roar of a warrior such as may make the foes tremble.

**ਸਿੰਘਨਾਦਿਨੀ** [sīghnadini] *n* a gun that produces a roaring sound.—*sənama*.

**ਸਿੰਘਪੁਰਾ** [sīghpura] See ਸਿੰਘਪੁਰੀਏ.

**ਸਿੰਘਪੁਰੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ** [sīghpuriā di misəl], **ਸਿੰਘਪੁਰੀਏ** [sīghpurie] residents of Singhpur, one of the twelve misls. The chief of this misl was Nawab Kapur Singh Birk, jat Sikh son of Chaudhry Dalip Singh resident of Faizulapur, a town in Amritsar pargana. This town had been founded by Faizula Khan. The Singhs conquered it in Sammat 1790 and called it Singhpura. That is why this misl was known as “sīghpura”. Some writers have called this misl as of Faizulapuryan. The chiefs of Ambala district Ghanoli, Bunga, Kaundhala, Manauli etc. were from this misl.

**ਸਿੰਘਪੋਰ** [sīghpōr] See ਸਿੰਘਦ੍ਵਾਰ.

**ਸਿੰਘਭੂਮਿ** [sīghbhumɪ] *n* In Bengal the district of Chhota Nagpur and the area surrounding it. **2** The state of Punjab where the Singhs live; the birthplace of those who are baptised.

**ਸਿੰਘਮੁਖਾ** [sīghmukha] *adj* with face like that of a tiger. **2** one who talks courageously and proudly. “bəkrimukha hoɪ kər māgət, le pun sīghmukha hvejaɪ.”—*GPS*.

**ਸਿੰਘਰਹਿਤ** [sīghrəhit] *n* the conduct of Khalsa faith. See ਰਹਿਤ.

**ਸਿੰਘਰਿ** [sīghərɪ] *n* a gun that can kill a tiger.—*sənama*.

**ਸਿੰਘਲਾਦੀਪ** [sīghladip] See ਸਿੰਹਲ.

**ਸਿੰਘਾ** [sīgha] a Brahmin who was a priest of

the Sodhis. He turned a Sikh of Guru Hargobind and was a great fighter. He showed great valour in the battle of Amritsar. Jati Malik was his son and Daya Ram his grandson. See ਦਯਾ ਰਾਮ. **2** a jat resident of Kheeva who was a Sikh of Guru Tegh Bahadur. The Guru advised him against going to other people to collect food etc. but to accept anything which was offered by others willingly.

**ਸਿੰਘਾਸਣ** [sīghasən], **ਸਿੰਘਾਸਨ** [sīghasən] *Skt* सिंहासन *n* the seat of a king, superior to other seats; the royal throne. **2** the seat of Satguru. **3** Many hold the view (that it is called Singhasan just because on either side there is an image of a tiger. In the Niti Shastar the seat of a king is described as of eight shapes: “pədm<sup>h</sup> ṣākho gəjo hōs<sup>h</sup> sīho bhrīgo mriḡo həy<sup>h</sup>,

əṣṭo sīhasənanitɪ nitɪṣastrə vido vidu<sup>h</sup>.”

**4** sitting like a tiger.

**ਸਿੰਘਾਤਾ** [sīghata] *Skt* सिंहतू one who eats a tiger. See ਸਰਭ. “bətər cite əru sīghata.”—*bher kəbir*.

**ਸਿੰਘਾਰੋਹਣਿ** [sīgharohəṇɪ] *n* Durga who rides a tiger. “sīgharohəṇɪ adɪ vrɪte.”—*əkal*.

**ਸਿੰਘਵਲੋਕਨ** [sīghavəlokən] *n* an analogy according to which one should re-examine and re-consider the subject of one’s statement, as a lion repeatedly withdraws and re-examines its kill. **2** In poetry it is a verbal device according to which the same word occurs in the beginning of a succeeding line in a different sense from the one used at the end of the preceding line, as:

mar mənɪd bɪkarən brɪd

bələd khəḡɪd bəli səm mar,

mar həkər-hɪ krodh-hɪ lobh-hɪ

moh səmul-hɪ det upar,

par kərə nɪjsevək ke gən

de dhən ko sətɪnam udar,

darən dut təjē sun nam

nəmo guru nanək kalukumar.—*NP*.  
 kərni sukh, dukh darıd hərni,  
 hərnisut səm ākhən bərni.  
 bərni bəkr məhā chəbı dhərni,  
 dhərni budhı ki bə tən tərni.  
 tərni bıghənsıdhı jıh sərni,  
 sərnirəj dūtı drıg adərni.  
 dərni dokhən das udhərni,  
 dhərni kərūna gunıyən bərni.  
 bərni kūd ıdu abhərni,  
 bhərni nag bıghən gən ərni.  
 ərni kərə ənəd usərni,  
 sərni pərə kəles nıvərni.—*GPS*.

**ਸਿੰਘਾੜਾ** [sıŋhara] *Skt* शृङ्गाटक a vegetable that is grown in water and bears fruit having thorns like the seed of bhəkhra (astercantha longifolia). It is boiled before eating. *L* Trapa Cispinosa. Singhara has a dry but cooling effect.

**ਸਿੰਘਿਕਾ** [sıŋhika] See ਸਿੰਹਿਕਾ.

**ਸਿੰਘੁ** [sıŋhu] See ਸਿੰਘ. “sıŋhu bılai hoı gəıo.”—*bıla m 5*.

**ਸਿੰਙ** [sıŋ] See ਸਿੰਗ.

**ਸਿੰਙਾ** [sıŋa] *Skt* सूडका n a track, passage. “ətər vas bəhūt ədhıkaı bhrəm bhula mrıg sıŋare.”—*nəṭ ə m 4*. ‘A deer caught in an illusion roams on pathways.’

**ਸਿੰਙਾਰੇ** [sıŋare] through passages. See ਸਿੰਙਾ.

**ਸਿੰਙਿਆ** [sıŋıa] *Skt* सिंहा n a nerve, an artery. 2 voice expressing emotion. “bhaṭhi gagənu sıŋıa əru cūŋıa.”—*sri kəbir*. See ਚੁੰਙਿਆ.

**ਸਿੰਙੀ** [sıŋi] *Skt* शृङ्गिन् adj horned. “ləcch ləcch suvərənsıŋi.”—*parəs*. ‘cows with gold horns.’ 2 n a trumpet of the yogis which is made of horn; a horn flute. “sıŋi sac əkəpəṭ kəṭhla.”—*həjare 10*. 3 a sub-caste of Aheris, which at one time, was largely known for crime. Its members covered their houses with horns of the deer and hence this name.

**ਸਿੰਙੀ ਰਿਖਿ** [sıŋi rıkhı] See ਸਿੰਗੀ ਰਿਖਿ.

**ਸਿੰਚ** [sıc] *Skt* सिञ्च् vr to water, sprinkle, grease, lubricate.

**ਸਿੰਚਨ** [sıcən] *Skt n* the process of irrigation; soaking with water; sprinkling. “sıcənhare eke mali.”—*asa m 5*. “əmrıı rıde sıcai.”—*dhəna m 5*. “mən məhı sıcəu hərı hərı nam.”—*bıla m 5*. “sıcıtı bhau kərehi.”—*asa m 1*. 2 *Skt* सञ्चयन to collect, amass. “sıc-hı dərəbu dehı dukh log.”—*ram m 5*.

**ਸਿਚਾਨ** [sıcan], ਸਿਚਾਨਾ [sıcana] See ਸੀਚਾਨਾ. “cırıən sev sıcan te kərvai kər din.”—*NP*. ‘got (the poor) sparrows served by “sicans” (tyrants).’

**ਸਿੰਚਿ** [sıci] having amassed, having irrigated. “sıci pıal gəgənsər bhəre.”—*rətənmala bəno*. ‘... draw in the breath and with practice make it stay at the tenth door.’

**ਸਿੰਚਿਤ** [sıcıtı] adj irrigated, watered. See ਸਿੰਚਨ.

**ਸਿੰਙਾ** [sıccha], ਸਿੰਙਾ [sıchya] See ਸਿਙਾ and ਸਿਖਯਾ. “dini bhāt bhāt ki sıccha.”—*VN*.

**ਸਿਜਣਾ** [sıjɳa] v to be wet, be drenched. “bhıjəu sıjəu kəbbı.”—*s kəbir*. *Skt* मूँदत to sweat, perspire.

**ਸਿੰਜਣਾ** [sıjɳa] v to drench; sprinkle; irrigate.

**ਸਿਜਦਾ** [sıjda] *A* سجد n bowing one’s forehead; paying obeisance by touching the ground with the brow. “kəı pələṭ sur sıjda kəraı.”—*əkal*. ‘Many turn their faces from the direction in which the sun rises and do obeisance (to the west).’

**ਸਿਜਲ** [sıjəl] adj ਸੱਜਿਤ. 2 ਸੁ-ਉਜ਼ਲ. clean, pure. “sıjəl subh bhekh hi.”—*səloh*. *A* سچل literally, a mirror; anything that is rendered bright like a mirror. 3 *A* سجل n the register of a judge. 4 an angel who keeps God’s diary.

**ਸਿੰਜਾਫ** [sıjaph] *P* سچاف n piping, border, edge.

**ਸਿੰਜਾ** [sıjja] See ਸੱਜਾ and ਸੇਜਾ. 2 wet. See ਸਿਜਣਾ.

**ਸਿਝਣਾ** [sıjɳa] v execute a job; to complete a project; achieve success. “nanək sıjɳı ıveha var.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. “vıŋu mən mare koı nə sıjɳəı.”—*var sor m 3*. “pərsət pər sıjɳət te

suami.”—*ram m 1*. “ek-hī coṭ sijhaīa.”—*bher kəbir*. “bura kəre su keha sijhe?”—*səva m 3*.

**सिवाह** [siɪnə] *n* knowledge, recognition, familiarity. “əvər siɪnə nə kəri.”—*toḍi m 5*. “əge vəsətusɪjnanie pɪtri cor kəreɪ.”—*var asa*.

**सिवाता** [siɪnata] See **सिवाह**. “jini siɪnata sai.”—*səva m 5*. ‘those who understood (knew) the mentor.’

**सिवातु** [siɪnanu] *adj* erudite, knowledgeable, aware, knowing. “jəha pəthi tera ko nə siɪnanu.”—*sukhməni*.

**सिवापसनि** [siɪnapsəni] will be recognised. See **सिवापन**.

**सिवापन** [siɪnapən] *Skt* संज्ञापन *n* making one know well; making one conscious of a fact. “əge gəe siɪnapsəni.”—*s fərid*. “nanək səcghəru səbədɪ siɪnape.”—*gəu chāt m 1*.

**सिवाघा** [siɪnaba] *adj* known. See **सिवापन**.

**सिट** [siɪt] *Skt* सिट् *vr* to insult, dishonour.

**सिटडा** [siɪtṭa] *v* to throw, cast, fling.

**सिँटा** [siɪtṭa] *Skt* सिँटा *n* an ear of millet or jawar. **2** a principle or a meaning of something. **3** a conclusion, result. “patsah ! siɪtṭa hve jahər.”—*GPS*.

**सिठ** [siɪθ] *Skt* श्वत् *vr* to utter insulting words, make humiliating remarks.

**सिँठ** [siɪtṭh] See **सिठ**. *n* a condemnation; an aspersion; defamation. See *E* satire. **2** an argument. **3** a sentence satirically spoken. See **सिँठडी**. **4** In Gurbilas, सिँठ has been used for श्रेष्ठ (excellent) also, as in “kətha prəgəṭ kər siɪtṭha.”

**सिँठडी** [siɪtṭhni], सिँठनी [siɪtṭhni] *n* an uncivilised utterance; an abusive and ironical remark; an abuse interlaced in a song sung by women at the time of marriage. See **सिठ**.

**सिँडा** [siɪdḍa] *adj* steadfast, headstrong. **2** obstinate, obdurate. **3** *n* persistence, obstinacy.

**सिन्कना** [siɪnkəna] See **सिन्कन**.

**सिउ** [siɪt] *Skt* *n* white colour. “rəth turəg siɪt əsiɪt.”—*parəs*. **2** silver. **3** sandalwood. **4** *Dg* *adj* tied, shackled. **5** *Skt* सिउ *adj* sharp. “əti siɪt chaḍe baṇ.”—*ramav*. **6** wet, drenched. **7** thin.

**सिउसपती** [siɪtəspəti] *Skt* शीतांशुपति *n* master of cool beams the moon. “siɪtəspəti təpəspəti bənəspəti jəpp səda.”—*əkal*. ‘The moon, the təpəṭsupəti (the sun) and Varun, the master of water always pray, to the Almighty.’

**2** श्वेताश्वपति. Indar, the master of the white horse.

**सिउसुती** [siɪtsuti] See **सिउसपती**. This is a wrong spelling given by an ignorant scribe, the correct word is **सिउसपती**.

**सिउता** [siɪt-ta] *n* whiteness. “siɪt-ta biɪbhut.”—*cəritr 12*. ‘whiteness in the eyes that looks like the rubbing of ashes.’

**सिउबान** [siɪtban] *adj* a sharp arrow. **2** *n* one who wears sharp arrows, Kamdev. “ke ki pərhi siɪtbanu te.”—*krīṣən*. ‘That is a lesson taken from Cupid.’

**सिउम** [siɪtəm] *A* شرم cruelty, violence.

**सिउता** [siɪta] *Skt* सतुत *adj* sewn, stitched. “səbəd surətɪ mən siɪta.”—*BG* **2** *n* short form of **सिउकता**. sand particles. **3** *Skt* सिता sugar. **4** jasmine. **5** moonlight. **6** silver.

**सिउसिउ** [siɪtasɪt], सिउसेउ [siɪtaset] *adj* white and black. “siɪtaset chətrə.”—*VN*. “sūdər səməs siɪtasɪt sohe.”—*NP*.

**सिउदग** [siɪtadəh] *P* سادج *adj* standing upright. Its verb is **सिउदन** (to stand erect).

**सिउदन** [siɪtādən] *P* سادج *v* to take, acquire.

**सिउनद** [siɪtanəd] *P* may fetch, will bring, will take; its root is **सिउदन**.

**सिउाघ** [siɪtab], सिउाघी [siɪtabi] *P* سادج *adv* quickly, hurriedly. “cəlu siɪtab divan bulai.”—*suhi kəbir*. “matur siɪtab dhai.”—*ramav*.

**सिउाभ** [siɪtabh] *n* श्वेत-आभा. the sun. **2** Indar’s horse.

**सिउार** [siɪtar] *n* सि (three) उार (string) a musical

instrument with three strings, of which the steel string is for medium note while the two brass strings are for sharp notes.<sup>1</sup> Now its name is dimly known and has five strings. Some instruments have more strings than even this.

**ਸਿਤਾਰਾ** [sɪtara] *P* **سیتار** *n* a planet, star. **2** luck, fate. **3** a round piece of silver or gold sheet, which is stitched on garments with the help of a wire.

**ਸਿਤੋਤਪਲ** [sɪtotpəl] *n* a lotus of white colour.

**ਸਿਤੋਦਰ** [sɪtodər] *Skt adj* (ਸਿਤ-ਉਦਰ) (one) with thin (squeezed) belly. **2 n** Kuber (treasurer of gods). **3** See ਸ੍ਰੋਤੋਦਰ.

**ਸਿਤੋਪਲ** [sɪtopəl] *n* ਸਿਤਾ (sugar)-ਉਪਲ (lump) a lump of sugar. **2** a ball of frozen sugar. “sɪtopəl sɪta sō gur adɪ jɛu.”—*NP*. **3 Skt** chalk. **4** glass, crystal. **5** short form of ਸਿਤੋਤਪਲ.

**ਸਿਤ੍ਰ** [sɪtr] short form of ਵਿਸਤ੍ਰਿਤ. “bās sugṛḍhṭa nā sɪtr hɛ.”—*BGK*. ‘Fragrance of sandal wood does not percolate into the bamboo’.

**ਸਿਥਲ** [sɪthəl], **ਸਿਥਿਲ** [sɪthɪl] *Skt* शिथिल *adj* (one) who embraces inactivity; lazy, indolent.

**ਸਿਥਿਲਤਾ** [sɪthɪlta] *n* laziness, indolence. See ਸਿਥਿਲ.

**ਸਿੰਦ** [sɪd] *P* **سند**. See ਸਿੰਧੁ. As Persian lacks aspiration, sɪdh is written as sɪd.

**ਸਿੰਦਉਰਾ** [sɪdɔura] *n* sādthuria rag, particularly sung during the war time. “bajət maru rag sɪdɔura.”—*aje sīgh*. See ਸੰਧੁਰੀਆ. **2** See ਸਿਧਉਰਾ.

**ਸਿਦਕ** [sɪdək] *A* **سِدْق** *n* devotion, faith. “sɪdək səburi sāt nā mɪlɪo.”—*maru ājuliā m 5*. **2** truth. **3** innocence, candour.

**ਸਿਦਕੀ** [sɪdki] *adj* devotee; follower.

**ਸਿਦਤ** [sɪdət] See ਸਿੱਦਤ. “ulṭi hām sō sɪdət uṭhai.”—*GPS*.

<sup>1</sup>We have seen such sitars also as have no steel string and have two brass strings, called a pair of arrows. There is one additional brass string to supplement the tune and instead of metal rings, they have threads tied for use. See ਚਾਰਗਾਹ.

**ਸਿੰਦੀ** [sɪdi] a resident of Sind (sɪdh). See ਸਿੰਦ.

**ਸਿੰਦੁਕ** [sɪduk] *Skt* सिन्दुक *n* sɪdovər (or sɪdhovar) tree that has shell-shaped flowers; eating of which helps an elephant to get rid of intoxication. *L* Vitex Hegundo. “sɪduk tɪduk mædhur tæmal.”—*GPS*.

**ਸਿੰਦੁਰ** [sɪdur] *Skt n* vermilion. **2 Skt** सिंदुर an intoxicated elephant. “kəṭe sɪdur khetā.”—*gyan*.

**ਸਿੱਦਤ** [sɪddət] *A* **سِدْت** *n* severity. **2** misery, suffering. **3** oppression.

**ਸਿਧ** [sɪdh] *Skt* सिध *vr* to go, order, teach, perform an auspicious task; forbid; grow famous; grow perfect or purified. **2 Skt** सिद्ध one who has attained sɪdh (miraculous powers) “sɪdh hova sɪdhɪ lai.”—*sri m 1*.

**3** ripe, mature. “prəbhū jɪ sɪdh əhar hɛ sun uṭhe krɪpala.”—*GPS*. **4** to accomplish a journey. “ek kosro sɪdhɪ kərət lalū təb cətur patro aɪo.”—*sor m 5*. *vr* ਸਿਧ means ‘to go’ or ‘to travel’.

See ਕੋਸਰੋ. **5** a yogi with miraculous powers or a saint with spiritual qualities. “suṅɪe sɪdh pir surɪ nath.”—*jəpu*. **6** according to the Purans, deities of a special type who dwell between the earth and the sun and whose number is 88,000. **7** salt from Sindh.

**ਸਿੰਧ** [sɪdh] See ਸਿੰਧੁ.

**ਸਿਧਉਰਾ** [sɪdhɔura] *Skt* सिंदुर vermilion. “mərne te kɪa dərɔəna jəb hathɪ sɪdhɔura lin?”—*s kəbir*. A sati (the woman who immolates herself on her dead husband’s pyre), while accompanying the dead body of her husband, leaves her abode taking a coconut, vermilion, flowers, betel nuts and rice in a plate. After putting a vermilion mark on the forehead of her husband, she offers the remaining material as it is proffered before the image of a deity. Thereafter she showers vermilion as blessings on the members of the family, puts the head of her husband in her lap and orders the pyre to be lit.

Many knowledgeable persons interpret 'sīdhəura' as coconut, but that is illogical. See ਸਰਬਲੋਹ. "ṣriphəl sīdhəura pəhəp pūgɪ ɔcchət ... sətɪ bekh rajə mənə brɪdh ənəgi."—ə 2 *chād* 19. See ਸੰਧੁਰਾ.

**ਸਿਧਏ** [sīdhæ] *adj* have gone "sīdhæ sur, sur ke dhama."—*VN*. 'The valiant have gone to the solar region'.

**ਸਿੰਧ ਸਾਗਰ ਦੋਆਬ** [sīdh sagər doab] *n* the territory between the rivers Indus and Chenab.

**ਸਿੰਧਕ** [sīdhək] See ਸਿੰਦੁਕ.

**ਸਿਧਗੋਸਟਿ** [sīdhgəstɪ] सिद्धगोष्ठी *n* a meeting of the sīdhs. **2** a dialogue with the sīdhs; a composition of 73 stanzas by Guru Nanak Dev comprising his question and answer session with the sīdhs and the spiritual lesson imparted to them.

**ਸਿਧ ਚਉਰਾਸੀਹ** [sīdh çəurasih] See ਚਉਰਾਸੀ ਸਿੰਧ.

**ਸਿੰਧਜ਼ਰਾ** [sīdhjəra] See ਜਰਾਸੰਧ.

**ਸਿੰਧਣੀ** [sīdhṇi] *n* the land that carries river Sind to the sea.—*sənama*.

**ਸਿੰਧਣੀਈਸ** [sīdhṇi-is] the supreme ruler of the earth. See ਸਿੰਧਣੀ.

**ਸਿਧਨ** [sīdhən] *n* the spider that runs on a thread coming out of its mouth. "sut sīdhən ki bhāt bədhayo."—*cəɪtr* 80.

**ਸਿੰਧਨੀ** [sīdhni] See ਸਿੰਧਣੀ. **2** *adj* a resident of Sindh state; a Sindhi. "nəhe sīdhni īdr bajī səmanə."—*əj*. 'horses from Sindh yoked to the chariot'. **3** the land that carries Sindh to the sea.—*sənama*.

**ਸਿੰਧਨੰਦਨਾ** [sīdhnəḍəna] Lacchmi, the goddess of wealth. **2** a cow, come out of the ocean consequent upon its churning by the gods, which fulfils all the wishes (Kamdhenu). See ਸਿੰਧੁਨੰਦਨਾ.

**ਸਿੰਧਰ** [sīdhər] See ਸੰਧੁਰ. **2** *Skt* सिरोपर *n* neck. **3** *adj* Sindhu (intoxica elephants), one who takes it; intoxicant; "sīdhure sīdhərə."—*ramav*. intoxicated elephant (sīdhur).

**4** elephants wearing vermilion marks on the foreheads.

**ਸਿੰਧਰ ਬਿੰਧ** [sīdhər bīdh] *sen* the sea (Sindhu) and the Vindhya mountains. "srɪə sīdhər bīdh."—*əkal*. 'created the seas and Vindhya mountains'.

**ਸਿੰਧਰਾ** [sīdhra] *n* sandhuria rag, that inspires valour. "bəbəjj sīdhre surə."—*ramav*. See ਸੰਧੁਰੀਆ.

**ਸਿੰਧਰੀ** [sīdhri], ਸਿੰਧਰੀਨਰ [sīdhrinər] See ਸਿੰਧੁਰੀ and ਸਿੰਧੁਰੀ ਨਰ.

**ਸਿੰਧਲਾ** [sīdhla] See ਸਿੰਧੁਲਾ.

**ਸਿੰਧਲੀ** [sīdhli] *adj* Sindhi; one belonging to the Sindh state. "sīdhli ture nəvine."—*ramav*.

**ਸਿੰਧਵਨੀ** [sīdhəvni] *n* sēdhəvni (cavalry) —*sənama*. **2** the earth that holds the ocean. —*sənama*.

**ਸਿੰਧਵੀ** [sīdhvi] *adj* Sindhi; one connected with Sindh.

**ਸਿਧਾ** [sīdha] *adj* proven, authenticated, researched. "kəcan kaɪa koɟ gəɾh vicɪ həri həri sīdha."—*asa chət* m 4. **2** See ਸੀਧਾ.

**ਸਿਧਾਉਣਾ** [sīdhaʊna] *Skt* सिद्ध (The root of this word means to go, walk, conquer, teach, train.) *v* to go, move; depart. "səbh lok sīdhasi."—*var maru* 2 m 5.

**ਸਿਧਾਈ** [sīdhai] See ਸਿਧਾਉਣਾ *adj* departed. **2** training, education. **3** *n* characteristic or achievement of siddhi. "jaki seva dəsəsəɟ sīdhai."—*asa* m 5. **4** simplicity, naivity.

**ਸਿਧਾਸਨ** [sīdhasən] See ਸਿਧਾਉਣਾ. **2** See ਸਿੰਧਾਸਨ.

**ਸਿਧਾਂਤ** [sīdhāt] *Skt* सिद्धान्त *n* a statement ultimately proved right; a correct conclusion. **2** purpose, intent.

**ਸਿਧਾਂਤੀ** [sīdhāti] who has reached a conclusion. **2** who knows a conclusion well.

**ਸਿਧਾਨ** [sīdhan] See ਸਿਧਾਉਣਾ. **2** plural of ਸਿੰਧਿ. "səbh nɪdhan dəs əsəɟ sīdhan."—*sodəru*.

**ਸਿਧਾਯਾ** [sīdhaya], ਸਿਧਾਯੇ [sīdhayo] See ਸਿਧਾਉਣਾ. **2** *adj* taught, trained. "hath guru gobīd ke

besəra sīdhayo nanho.”—52 *Poets*. a small besəra (hunting bird) perched on Guru Gobind Singh’s hand and trained for hunting. 3 departed.

ਸਿਧਾਰ [sīdhar] See ਸਧਾਰ 2.

ਸਿਧਾਰਣ [sīdharən], ਸਿਧਾਰਨ [sīdharən] (the meaning of *vr* ਸਿਧ is to go, to proceed.) *v* to depart, set out on a journey.

ਸਿਧਾਵਣ [sīdhavən] See ਸਿਧਾਉਣਾ.

ਸਿਧਿ [sīdhi] *Skt* सिद्धि *n* a miracle, an unusual power. “prəbhū kə sīmrənī rīdhī sīdhi nū nīdhi.”—*sukhmāni*. 2 success, achievement. 3 salvation, release. 4 wisdom. 5 property, wealth. 6 victory, conquest. 7 indicative of figure eight, as principal sīdhis are taken to be eight. See ਅਸਟ ਸਿੰਧਿ.

ਸਿਧਿਦ [sīdhīd] *adj* one who grants a sīdhi. 2 *n* God.

ਸਿਧਿੰਦਾ [sīdhīda] *adj* (one) who proves. “sīdhtai kō sīdhīda.”—*gyan*. 2 (one) who grants a sīdhi.

ਸਿਧਿਪਦ [sīdhīpəd] *adj* who bestows sīdhis. “jəp nər ! səkəl sīdhīpədō.”—*guj jedev*. 2 place of sīdhis.

ਸਿਧੀ [sīdhi] See ਸਿਧਿ. 2 *adj* straight, without a curve.

ਸਿੰਧੀ [sīdhi] *adj* of the land of Sindh. 2 *n* a resident of Sindh. 2 the language of Sindh.

ਸਿਧੀ ਚੰਦ [sīdhi cənd] father of Bhai Mul Chand. See ਮੁਲਚੰਦ.

ਸਿਧੀਰਾ [sīdhīra], ਸਿਧੀਰੀ [sīdhīri] *adj* straight; simple. “ulṭi pələṭi sīdhīri kərə.”—*rətanmala bāno*.

ਸਿਧੁ [sīdhu] See ਸਿੰਧ and ਸਿੰਧ.

ਸਿੰਧੁ [sīdhu] *n* A jat sub-caste different from Sidhu and Sandhu. 2 *Skt* सिन्धु The river Attak which rises in Tibet and flows through district Attak and Sindh state merges with the Arabian Sea near Karachi. Its total length is 1800 miles. 3 Sindh country, situated along the

river Indus. The Persians called this area Hind,<sup>1</sup> the Greeks called it Hindos and the English called it India, but this word connotes the whole of the sub-continent. 4 A river of central India which starts in Tank state and merges into the Jamuna. 5 the sea, the ocean. 6 an intoxicant for an elephant. 7 water. 8 short form for ‘ਸੈਧਵ’ (salt) “pəṛət sīdhu gəlījaha.”—*asa m* 5. ‘Salt gets dissolved as soon as it is put into water.’ 9 a Vaishya hermit who was the son of Andhak. Raja Dashrath took him for a wild beast in the dark and killed him with a sound-hitting arrow. He is better known as ‘Sarvan’.

ਸਿੰਧੁ ਸਰਿਤਾ [sīdhu sərīta] The river Attak, the river Indus.—*sənama*.

ਸਿੰਧੁਸੁਤ [sīdhusut] See ਸਿੰਧੁਤਨਯ and ਸਿੰਧੁਪੁਤ੍ਰ.

ਸਿੰਧੁਸੁਤਾ [sīdhusuta] *n* liquor, that emerged from the ocean. “sīdhusuta əhīphen məgai.”—*GV* 10. 2 Rambha, a fairy. “sīdhusutaru ghrītacī triya in si nəhī nacət īdṛsəbhē.”—*kṛīsən*. 3 Lachmi (goddess of wealth). 4 the wish fulfilling cow.

ਸਿੰਧੁ ਹੁਤਾਸਨ [sīdhu hutasən] *n* fire of the ocean. “sīdhu hutasən hē bhəv ki gətī.”—*NP*.

ਸਿੰਧੁਕ [sīdhuk] See ਸਿੰਦੁਕ.

ਸਿੰਧੁਜਾ [sīdhuja] *n* liquor, that emerged from the ocean. 2 Lacchmi (goddess of wealth). 3 the wish-fulfilling cow.

ਸਿੰਧੁਤਨਯ [sīdhotənəy], ਸਿੰਧੁਤਨੈ [sīdhotənē] *n* the moon, son of the ocean. 2 the horse with raised ears. 3 poison, venom. 4 the moon. 5 a pearl. 6 nectar. 7 a shell. 8 the divine physician, Dhanvantar.

ਸਿੰਧੁਤਨੈ ਧਰ [sīdhotənē dhər] *n* the arrow which bears poison, which is the son of the ocean. —*sənama*. ‘In olden times, the point of an arrow was tinged with poison which proved fatal for the foe.’ 2 Shiv, who carries the moon

<sup>1</sup>[s] has been changed into [h].

on his forehead. He is so named because he carries poison in his throat.

**ਸਿੰਧੁਨੰਦਨਾ** [sīdhunēdna] *n* Lacchmi, who is born of the ocean; wealth. “suchād sīdhunēdna.”—*GPS*. ‘not subordinate to wealth, but independent.’

**ਸਿੰਧੁਪੁਤ੍ਰ** [sīdhuputr] See ਸਿੰਧੁਤਨਯ. **2** a pearl. **3** the moon. **4** nectar, etc.

**ਸਿੰਧੁ ਬੇਲਾ** [sīdhu bela] *n* a sea-beach. **2** a sea. **3** Sadhbela gurdwara. See ਬਨਖੰਡੀ.

**ਸਿੰਧੁਰ** [sīdhur] *Skt n* an elephant. **2** an inebriated elephant. **3** a cloud. “ari sīdhur ke dāl peṭh sudamāni jyō durga dāmḱē.”—*cāḍi 1*. **4** See ਸਿੰਦੂਰ.

**ਸਿੰਧੁਰਾ** [sīdhura] See ਸਿੰਧੁਲਾ.

**ਸਿੰਧੁਰਾਰਿ** [sīdhorari] *n* elephant’s enemy, the lion.—*sānama*.

**ਸਿੰਧੁਰਾਰਿ ਧੁਨਿਨੀ** [sīdhorari dhunini]—*sānama*. gun-producing sound like that of a lion’s roar; enemy of the elephant.

**ਸਿੰਧੁਰੀ** [sīdhuri] *adj* of Sindh state. **2** related with the ocean. **3** an army of elephants. “pīritham sīdhuri sēbād kōhi.”—*sānama*.

**ਸਿੰਧੁਰੀਆ** [sīdhuria] See ਸਿੰਧੁਰੀ. **2** *adj* coloured with vermilion. **3** (one) from whose cheeks wine drips. “sīdhurie sōḍi dōtale.”—*ramav*.

**ਸਿੰਧੁਰੀ ਨਰ** [sīdhuri nār] *n* the moon. “lājōt sīdhuri nārō.”—*gyan*. See ਸਿੰਧੁਤਨਯ and ਸਿੰਧੁਪੁਤ੍ਰ. **2** the horse with raised ears.

**ਸਿੰਧੁਲਾ** [sīdhula], **ਸਿੰਧੁਲੀਆ** [sīdhulia] *adj* associated with or of the ocean.

**ਸਿੰਧੁਵਾਰ** [sīdhuvar] See ਸਿੰਦੂਕ.

**ਸਿੰਧੁਰ** [sīdhur] See ਸਿੰਦੂਰ.

**ਸਿੰਧੋਰਾ** [sīdhōra] See ਸਿੰਦਉਰਾ, ਸਿਧਉਰਾ and ਸੰਧੁਰੀਆ.

**ਸਿਧੰਭ** [sīdhōṅ], **ਸਿਧੰਭਾ** [sīdhōṅa] *Skt* सिद्धाङ्ग *n* one whose part the whole world has proved to be; the Almighty, the Creator. “sīdhōṅaṭe simre nahi.”—*asa paṭi m 3*. **2** “oōkar nēm<sup>h</sup> sīdhō.” can be replaced with this phrase.

**ਸਿਧੰਨਾ** [sīdhōna] *adj* trained. See ਸਿਧਾਉਣਾ. **2** proven, authenticated. **3** acquired, settled. “dui khori ik jiu sīdhōne.”—*BG*

**ਸਿੱਧ** [sīddh] See ਸਿਧ.

**ਸਿੱਧ ਸੇਨ** [sīddh sen] King of Mandi who ascended the throne in 1686 and died in 1729 AD. He was a contemporary of Guru Gobind Singh and fondly kept meeting Banda Bahadur. See ਮੰਡੀ.

**ਸਿੱਧਕਾ** [sīddhka] *Skt* सिद्धान्तकौमुदी a famous book of grammar. “kōhū sīddhka cōdrīka sarsotiō.”—*gyan*. **2** a principle, Chandarika and Sarswat.

**ਸਿੱਧ ਤਿਲਕਰਾ** [sīddh tīlkāra] See ਰੋਹਲਾ **2**.

**ਸਿੱਧਬਟੀ** [sīddhbṭi] See ਬਨੇਸਰ.

**ਸਿੱਧਮ ਕਲਾ** [sīddham kālā], **ਸਿੱਧਵ** [sīddhāv], **ਸਿੱਧਵ ਢਾਹੇ ਦੇ** [sīddhāv ḍhahe de] a village in Ludhiana district. The sixth Guru had stayed here while going to Nanak Matta. The pīppāl tree under which the Guru sat still exists there. This village is about three miles to the north-east of Jagraon railway station.

**ਸਿੱਧਾਸਨ** [sīddhasān] *n* the seat of a Sidh. **2** according to Yog Shastar many styles of sitting. **3** a particular posture of yog. See ਆਸਣ.

**ਸਿੱਧਾਂਜਨ** [sīddhājān] according to Tantarshastar, such collyrium as when put into the eyes makes subterranean things visible.

**ਸਿੱਧਾਂਤ** [sīddhāt] See ਸਿਧਾਂਤ.

**ਸਿੱਧਾਰਥ** [sīddharth] *Skt* सिद्धार्थ meaning of which has been proved. **2** Lord Buddha’s name. See ਬੁੱਧ. **3** a minister of King Dashrath.

**ਸਿੱਧਿ** [sīddhi], **ਸਿੱਧੀ** [sīddhi] See ਸਿਧਿ.

**ਸਿੱਧੂ** [sīddhu] a Jat sub-caste; Brar dynasty forms a part of it. Its beginning is traced to a warrior named Sidhu. See ਫੂਲ ਵੰਸ਼.

**ਸਿੱਧੇਸ** [sīddhes] *n* master of Siddhs, Gorakh. “lājīṭ hoe nārān me sīddhān sō sīddhes.”—*NP*.

**ਸਿਧਯ** [sīdhy] *Skt* सिद्धय *adj* a fruit born of from

- sīdhi. “sīdhyē sārēb kuślāṇāh.”—*gatha*.  
**ਸਿਯੜੇ** [sīdhyte] first person singular ‘is proved’. “ənīk upavē nā sīdhyte ... ənīk sadhnē nā sīdhyte.”—*sāhās m 5*.  
**ਸਿਨਕਨਾ** [sinākna] *Skt* स्नुहन *v* to blow out the snot, to snot.  
**ਸਿੰਨਾ** [sīna] *n* an army. “kīchu saku nā sīna.”—*var jet. 2 Skt* स्विन्न *adj* drenched with sweat. 3 wet.  
**ਸਿਨਾਖਤ** [sinākhat] See ਸਨਾਖਤ. “sinākhat kudrāti.”—*var majh m 1*. ‘The Creator is known from His creation.’  
**ਸਿਨਾਨ** [sinan] *A* سنان *n* the point of a spear or an arrow. 2 a lance, a javelin.  
**ਸਿਪ** [sip] *Skt* सुक्ति *n* shell; a water creature and its skull; therefrom comes out the pearl. 2 See ਸਿੱਪ.  
**ਸਿਪਰ** [sipəh] *P* سپاه *n* an army, a fighting force.  
**ਸਿਪਰਸਾਲਾਰ** [sipəhsalar] *P* سپاهسالار *n* a chief of the army; a commanding general.  
**ਸਿਪਹਿਰ** [sipəhɪr] *n* at the time of afternoon. 3/8<sup>th</sup> part of the day.  
**ਸਿਪਹਿਰੀ** [səpəhɪri] *adv* in afternoon. “aī sipəhɪri kərō ucari.”—*GPS*.  
**ਸਿਪਰ** [sipər] *P* سپر *n* a shield; the ultimate limit.  
**ਸਿਪਰਾ** [sipra] See ਸਿਪ੍ਰਾ.  
**ਸਿਪਰਾਦਰ** [sipradər] *n* an arrow that pierces through the shield.—*sānāma*. 2 the name of a weapon like the gun etc.  
**ਸਿਪਰਾਰਿ** [siprarɪ] *n* a sword, which is the foe of a shield.—*sānāma*. 2 See ਸਿਪਰਾਦਰ.  
**ਸਿਪਸ** [sipas] *P* سپاس *n* offering of thanks. 2 an act of admiring.  
**ਸਿਪਾਹ** [sipah] *P* سپاه *n* related to the army i.e. armyman. 2 an army, a fighting force. “bhaje sāg leke su sari sipahā.”—*VN*.  
**ਸਿਪਾਹੀ** [sipahi] *P* سپاهي *n* one who gets enrolled in the army; a soldier.<sup>1</sup> “kət-hu sipahi hveke

<sup>1</sup>The root of the English word Sepoy is the same.

- sadhət sīlahən ko.”—*akal*.  
**ਸਿਪਾਰਹ** [siparəh], **ਸਿਪਾਰਾ** [sipara] *P* سپاره a form of ਸੀ ਪਾਰਹ; thirty parts or chapters of Quran. 2 one out of the thirty parts of Quran.  
**ਸਿਪਿਹਰ** [sipihər] *P* سپر *n* the sky; the firmament. “asman sipihər su div gərdū bəhūr bəkhan. pun cār šəbəd bəkhanīe nam ban ke jan.”—*sānāma*. ‘words like asman, sipihər, div and gərdū meaning firmament, when suffixed to cār denote an arrow.’  
**ਸਿਪਿਹਰ ਚਰ** [sipihər cār] an arrow. See ਸਿਪਿਹਰ. 2 This can be also the name of the moon or a bird.  
**ਸਿਪੀਤੀ** [sipiti] adoration. praise of God. “jīn kəu potē pūn hē tin vatī sipiti.”—*var ram I m 3*. ‘Those who have accumulated virtuous deeds always utter the praise of God’.  
**ਸਿਪੁਰਦਨ** [sipurdən] *P* سپردن *v* to assign, hand over.  
**ਸਿਪੈਹਰ** [sipəhər] See ਸਿਪਹਿਰ and ਸਿਪਿਹਰ.  
**ਸਿਪੰਜੀ ਸਰਾਯ** [sipəji səray] *P* سبئي سراي *n* an inn for stay from three or five days; the world.  
**ਸਿੱਪ** [sipp] See ਸਿਪ. 2 *Skt* शिप्रा *n* part of the armour that covers the cheeks. “subhāt sipp sōbhri.”—*kalki*. ‘The glittering armour looked graceful’.  
**ਸਿੱਪੀ** [sippi] *Skt* सुक्ति See ਸਿਪ. before the arrival of English spoons, children were given medicine in shells. The druggists still use shells for spoons.  
**ਸਿਪ੍ਰਾ** [sipra] See ਸਿਪ 2. 2 a stream which, according to Kalika Puran, emerges from Mansarovar. Elsewhere, it is supposed to have emerged out of Vishnu’s blood. Now it is a well known river of Malva in central India. It flows for 120 miles in Indore, Devas and Gwalior, before it enters Chambal. It is also known as Avanti. See ਅਵੰਤਿਕਾ.  
**ਸਿਪ੍ਰਾਦਰ** [sipradər] See ਸਿਪਰਾਦਰ.  
**ਸਿਫਤ** [siphət] *A* صفت *n* a quality. 2 a feature.

**3** praise. **4** Suffixed to a noun, it becomes an epithet as in ਫਰਿਸ਼੍ਟਾ ਸਿਫਤ (having angelic qualities).

**ਸਿਫਤਿ** [sɪphətɪ], **ਸਿਫਤੀ** [sɪphɪ] *n* praise. See **ਸਿਫਤ**. “sɪphətɪ sərəm ka kəpɾa māgəu.”—*prəbha m 1*. **2** praiseworthy; the revered God. “vahu vahu sɪphətɪ səlah hē.”—*var guj 1 m 3*. “sɪphɪ sar nə jānni.”—*var suhi m 1*. **3** by means of adoration; through praise. “sɪphɪ gādhū pəve dərbarɪ.”—*var majh m 1*. **4** with praises. “sɪphɪ bhəre tere bhəḍara.”—*sodaru 5* with praises. “ətu nə sɪphɪ kəhəɳɪ nə ətu.”—*jəpu*.

**ਸਿਫਰ** [sɪphər] *A* صفر *cypher, empty. 2* point, void.

**ਸਿਫਲ** [sɪphəl] *A* صفل *n* meanness. **2** descent, degradation.

**ਸਿਫਲਾ** [sɪphla] *A* سفله *adj* mean, ignoble. “dhar lɪbas nə hve sɪphla.”—*sikkhi prəbhakar*.

**ਸਿਫਲੀ** [sɪphli] *A* سفلی *adj* inferior, low. “ruhi sɪphli gɪrge bhare.”—*səloh*.

**ਸਿਫਾ** [sɪpha] *Skt* सिद्धा *n* the root of a lotus. **2** the root or stump of a tree. “əhə bij məmta sɪpha rag dves bəḍ ṭās.”—*NP*. **3** a whip; a hunter. **4** turmeric. **5** *A* سفا the final stage. **6** an edge. **7** a direction. **8** healthfulness.

**ਸਿਫਾਖਾਨਾ** [sɪfaxana] *P* سفاخانه *n* a hospital.

**ਸਿਫਾਤ** [sɪphat] *A* صفات *plural of ਸਿਫਤ. 2* *A* شفاعت *recommendation.*

**ਸਿਫਾਤੀ** [sɪphati] صفاتی *adj* qualitative, related to quality.

**ਸਿਫਾਰਿਸ਼** [sɪfariʃ] *P* سفارش *n* handing over; persuading to involve in welfare work; a recommendation.

**ਸਿੰਬਲ** [sɪbəl] See ਸਿੰਮਲ.

**ਸਿੰਬਲਖਾਰ** [sɪbəlkhār] See ਸੰਖੀਆ.

**ਸਿਬਾਲ** [sɪbal], **ਸਿਬਾਲੁ** [sɪbalu] *Skt* शिबाल *n* scum of (stagnant) water. “kaɪa chiɛ bhəi sɪbal.”—*oḱkar*. covered with the scum of evils and soiled like a scum plant. “bhəkhɪ sɪbalu bəs-sɪ nɪrməl jəl.”—*maru m 1*. ‘the implication

of sɪbal is dissolution’.

**ਸਿਬਿ** [sɪbɪ] See ਸਿਵਿ.

**ਸਿਬਿਕਾ** [sɪbɪka] See ਸਿਵਿਕਾ.

**ਸਿਬਿਰ** [sɪbɪr] See ਸਿਵਿਰ.

**ਸਿ ਭਿ** [sɪ bhɪ] See ਸਿ and ਭਿ. **2** that too. “akh-  
hɪ sɪ bhɪ kekeɪ.”—*jəpu*.

**ਸਿਮ** [sɪm] See ਸਿੰਮਣਾ. **2** also used for ਸੀਮ (silver) “tūg əṭa sɪmke dərsai.”—*krɪsən*. ‘During the winter, high white attics look silvery’.

**ਸਿਮਟਨਾ** [sɪmətna] *v* to shrink, contract. **2** to collect. “jɪm cəhū or te sɪməṭ nɪr.”—*GPS*.

**ਸਿੰਮਣਾ** [sɪmṇa], **ਸਿੰਮਣੁ** [sɪmṇu] *Skt* मृद n dripping, oozing, flowing. **2** sweat, perspiration.

**ਸਿਮਤ** [sɪmət] *A* سمت *n* a direction. **2** a symbol, sign.

**ਸਿਮਰਣ** [sɪmrən] *Skt* स्मरण *n* memory, recollection. **2** reflection, contemplation. “hərɪ pekhan kəu sɪmrət mən mera.”—*gəu m 5*. **3** recollection of the name and quality of the ideal. “jəsy sɪmrən rɪdətərəh.”—*səhəs m 5*.

**ਸਿਮਰਣਿ** [sɪmrənɪ] recollection, remembrance. “jake sɪmrənɪ hoɪ ənəda bɪnse jənəm mərən bhe dukhi.”—*sor m 5*.

**ਸਿਮਰਣੁ** [sɪmrənɪ] See ਸਿਮਰਣ and ਸਿਮਰਨੁ.

**ਸਿਮਰਣੇਨ** [sɪmrənən] *Skt* स्मरतेन the third conjugation; by means of remembrance; from memory. See ਦਨੋਤਿ.

**ਸਿਮਰਤਬਯ** [sɪmrətbyə] *Skt* मरतव्य *adj* memorable, worthy of being remembered. “sɪmrətbyə rɪde gurmətrənəh.”—*gatha*.

**ਸਿਮਰਨ** [sɪmrən] See ਸਿਮਰਣ.

**ਸਿਮਰਨਾ** [sɪmərna] *v* to memorise, remember. **2** *n* one fourth part of a rosary with 108 beads; a rosary with 28 beads including the head which the meditators keep in hand; ਸਿਮਰਨੀ. (a diminutive rosary). “huto sɪmərna hath kəpuri.”—*GPS*. The Nihangs change feminine words into masculine ones. See ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੇ ਬੋਲੇ.

**ਸਿਮਰਨਿ** [sɪmrənɪ] by remembering, by

recalling. “prəbh kɛ sɪmrənɪ jəpu təpu puja.”—*sukhmāni*. 2 while meditating. “sɪmrənɪ te lage jɪnɪ apɪ dətɪlɑ.”—*sukhmāni*.

**ਸਿਮਰਨੀ** [sɪmərni] *n* See ਸਿਮਰਨਾ 2. “kəbir meri sɪmərni rəsna.”—*s kəbir*.

**ਸਿਮਰਨੁ** [sɪmrənu] See ਸਿਮਰਣ. “prəbh ka sɪmrənu sadh kɛ səgɪ.”—*sukhmāni*.

**ਸਿਮਰਿ** [sɪmərɪ] *adv* having meditated. “sɪmərɪ nam pūni səbhɪ ɪcha.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

**ਸਿਮਰੁ** [sɪmrɪ], **ਸਿਮਰੁ ਕੀ ਬੇਗਮ** [sɪmrɪ ki begəm] See ਸਮਰੁ and ਸਮਰੁ ਕੀ ਬੇਗਮ.

**ਸਿਮਰੰਤ** [sɪmrət] See ਸਿਮਰੰਤਿ. 2 ਸਮਰਣਾਤ This is the fifth stage of sɪmrən. “jɪh sətɪgʊr sɪmrət nəyən kɛ tɪmər mɪɪ-hɪ khɪn.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

**ਸਿਮਰੰਤਿ** [sɪmrətɪ], **ਸਿਮਰੰਥਿ** [sɪmrət̪hɪ] *Skt* ਸਮਰੰਤਿ They meditate. “sɪmrət̪ɪ sət̪ sərbətrəmənə.”—*var jet*. “brəhmədɪk sɪmrət̪hɪ gʊna.”—*səveye m 1 ke*.

**ਸਿਮਲ** [sɪməl], **ਸਿੰਮਲ** [sɪməl] See ਸਾਲਮਲੀ. “sɪməl rukhu sərəɪrɑ ətɪ dɪrəgh ətɪ mucu.”—*var asa*.

**ਸਿਮਲਾ** [sɪmlɑ] a hill station in Ambala Division, situated in the Himalayan range. It is at a distance of 1176 miles from Calcutta, 1112 miles from Bombay, 947 miles from Karachi, 287 miles from Lahore and 59 miles from Kalka. Its height from the sea level is 7084 feet and that of Jakhu ridge is 8000 feet.

The British government captured this place in 1816 and Lt. Ross, the political officer of the hill states, built the first house there in the year 1819.

The first Governor General to visit this place in 1827 was Lord Amherst and the Punjab government set its foot here in the year 1871. Kalka was connected with Simla by railway in the year 1903. At present it is the summer capital of the Viceroy, Commander-

in-chief and the Governor of Punjab. Meetings of political and legal councils are held here.

**ਸਿੰਮਲੁ** [sɪməlɪ] See ਸਿਮਲ.

**ਸਿਮਾ** [sɪmɑ] *Skt adv* everywhere; at all places. 2 See ਸਿੱਮਾ.

**ਸਿਮੁਰ** [ʃɪmʊr] *P* to count. See ਸਿਮੁਰਦਨ.

**ਸਿਮੁਰਦਨ** [ʃɪmurdən] *P* شمردن *v* to count; enumerate.

**ਸਿੱਮਾ** [ʃɪmma] *A* سيمه *adj* slight; a bit.

**ਸਿਮੁਤਬਜ** [sɪmrətby] See ਸਿਮਰਤਬਜ. “səda səda sɪmrətby suami.”—*dhəna chət m 5*.

**ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤ** [sɪmrɪt] *Skt* स्मृत *adj* memorised; remembered.

**ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ** [sɪmrɪtɪ], **ਸਿੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ** [sɪmɪrɪtɪ], **ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤੀ** [sɪmrɪtɪ] *Skt* स्मृति *n* memory, memorial. 2 scriptures which the rishis wrote by recollecting the sayings of the Veds and the teachings of the elders. Their number is large but thirtyone are the major ones including the eighteen and the twenty eight from the list below:

mənusɪmrɪtɪ, yagyəvələky, ləghuətɪ, ətɪ, vrɪddh ətɪ, vɪʃnu, ləghuharɪt, vrɪddh harɪt, əʃnəs, əʃnəs səhɪtɑ, āgɪrəs, yəm, apstəb, səvərt, katyayən, vrɪhəspətɪ, paraʃər, vrɪhətparaʃəri, vya, ləghuvya, ʃəkh, lɪkɪt, dəks, gətəm, vrɪddh gətəm, ʃatətəp, vasiʃəth, puləsty, budh, kəʃyəp, and narəd sɪmrɪtɪ. “sastrə sɪmrɪtɪ bɪnəs-hɪge beda.”—*gəv ə m 5*. “koɪɪ sɪmrɪtɪ puran sastrə nə avəi vəh cɪtt.”—*japu*.

**ਸਿਯ** [sɪy] word used for Sita. “rəghuvər bɪn sɪy nɑ jɪyɛ, sɪy bɪn jɪyɛ nə ram.”—*ramav*.

**ਸਿਯਮ** [sɪyəm] *P* سيمه *adj* third.

**ਸਿਯਰ** [sɪyər] *P* سيمه *n* plural of ਸੀਰਤ (temperament); characteristics.

**ਸਿਯਾ** [sɪyɑ] Like ਸਿਯ, this word also connotes Sita.

**ਸਿਯਾਹ** [sɪyah] *P* سياه *adj* black.

**ਸਿਯਾਹਾ** [sɪyaha] *P* سياهه *n* paper on which

counting is recorded; a book of arithmetic.

**ਸਿਯਾਪਤਿ** [siyapətɪ] *n* Ram Chandar, husband of Sita.

**ਸਿਯਾਰ** [siyar] See ਸਿਆਰ. “nə sīgh he nə siyar he.”—*əkal*. ‘He is neither a lion nor a jackal’.

**ਸਿਰ** [sir] *Skt* शिरस् and शीर्ष *n* head. “sir dhərɪ təlɪ gəlɪ meri au.”—*səva m 1. 2* used as *adj* this word connotes supremacy as in “vele sir pəhucnə, ate ih sarɪā da sir he.”—*prov. 3* This word also means ਸਿਜ (create). See ਸਿਰਿ.

**ਸਿਰਸ** [sirəs] See ਸਰੀਹ.

**ਸਿਰ ਸਦਕਾ** [sir sədka], **ਸਿਰ ਸੱਦਕ** [sir səddək] *P* سر صدقة *n* anything given in charity after waving it around the head; sacrifice. “sirsədka satguru divayo.”—*GPS*. “sirsəddək sətɪguru ko bhari.”—*GV 10*.

**ਸਿਰਸਾਹੀ** [sirsahi] See ਸਰਸਾਹੀ.

**ਸਿਰਹਾਨਾ** [sirhana] *Skt* शिरोधान *n* a support for the head; a pillow, cushion. “sirhana əvər tulai.”—*sor kəbir*.

**ਸਿਰਹਿੰਦ** [sirhīd] See ਸਰਹਿੰਦ.

**ਸਿਰਕ** [sirək] *A* شريك *n* partnership. alliance. union. **2** a belief that someone, other than God, has divine qualities.

**ਸਿਰਕੱਢ** [sirəkəddh] *adj* chief, supreme; who sits among others with head held high.

**ਸਿਰਕਤ** [sirəkət] *A* شريكت *n* a participation, partnership.

**ਸਿਰਕਪ** [sirəkəp] the title of Hudi king, lord of the Gakharpatīs, who chopped the heads of his enemies. See ਰਸਾਲੂ. “sirəkəp ke dešāṭər ayo.”—*cəritr 97. 2* a part of Taxila, whose remains are found in Rawalpindi district. See ਤਕਸਿਲਾ.

**ਸਿਰਕਰਦਾ** [sirəkərda] See ਸਰਕਰਦਾ. “mē lɪkh ghəllā vəl rajɪā jo he sirəkərda.”—*jəgnama*.

**ਸਿਰਕਾ** [sirka] *P* سرکه *Skt* शीतरस *n* grape or sugarcane juice heated and made into syrup which is sour; vinegar. It is added to pickle, sauce etc. and is used by physicians to cure

several diseases. Its effect is cold-dry, and causes constipation, kills germs in the abdomen and acts as digestive and appetiser. The jamun vinegar is an antidote against swelling and spleen in belly.

**ਸਿਰਕਾਰ** [sirkar] See ਸਰਕਾਰ. **2** *n* duty, obligation. “lale no sirɪkar he dhurɪ khəsɪm phurmai.”—*maru ə m 1. 3* government. “jis hi ki sirkar he tis hi ka səbhukot.”—*sri m 3. 4* subjects. “eh jəm ki sirkar he ena upərɪ jəmqədu kərara.”—*var guj 1 m 3*.

**ਸਿਰਕੀ** [sirki] *n* a cover made of reeds. **2** a cottage made by weaving reeds.

**ਸਿਰਕੀਬਾਸ** [sirkitabas] *adj* one who lives in a cottage of reeds. He shuns a permanent abode and manages by spreading a reed cover wherever he wants to subsist. “rəhɪ mərhaṅke sirkitabas.”—*GPS. 2* *n* a low caste, so named on account of its members living under sirkis.

**ਸਿਰ ਕੁਰਬਾਨੀ** [sir kurbani] See ਸਿਰ ਸੱਦਕ.

**ਸਿਰਖਿੰਡੀ** [sirkhīdi] *n* *xa* crude sugar. **2** a metre named śrikhēḍ, which is a transform of pəlvəgəm metre, characterised by alliteration but no rhymes. It has four lines, each line having 21 matras, with the first pause after the twelfth, and the second pause after the subsequent ninth matra, the last two matras being guru.

Example :

juṭṭe vir juhare, dhəgā vəjjiā,  
bəjje nad kərare, dəlā muṣahda,  
lujje karəṅ-are, səghər surme,  
vuṭṭhe jan dərare, ghənɪər kəbəri.

—*ramav*.

This very form occurs in Kalki Avtar:

baṅe əg bhujəgi, savəl sohṅe,  
trē sē hətth utəgi, khəḍa dhuhɪa. ...

See ਪਉੜੀ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 8.

(b) Second form— Each line comprises 22 matras, the first pause occurs after the twelfth

matra which is a ləghu; the second pause occurs after the last matra which is a guru. The middle of the line is marked by assonance.

## Example:

marət bīdhia sən, sū tega hath lē,  
 ʃivgəŋ səm nəhi cən, ite ut dhāvda. ...

(c) According to this rhythm, there is sīrkhīḍi of 23 matras in which pauses occur at the 14<sup>th</sup> and the 9<sup>th</sup> matras. See ਪਉੜੀ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 21.

**ਸਿਰਖੁਥਾ** [sīrkhutha], **ਸਿਰਖੁੱਥਾ** [sīrkhuttha] *adj* (one) with dishevelled hair. **2** one whose hair has been plucked. **3 n** A sect of Jainism, the members of which pluck their hair. “nanək je sīrkhothē navəni nahi.”—*var majh m 1*.

**ਸਿਰਖੁਰ** [sīrkhur] *adj* from head to foot, from tip to toe. “īkna perəŋ sīrkhur paṭe.”—*asa ə m 1*. Some had ragged garments from tip to toe. **2** all; without exception.

**ਸਿਰਖੁਥਾ** [sīrkhutha] See **ਸਿਰਖੁਥਾ**. “jogi kapria sīrkhuthe binu səbde gəli phasi.”—*prəbha m 1*.

**ਸਿਰਖੰਡੀ** [sīrkhāḍi] See **ਸਿਰਖੰਡੀ**.

**ਸਿਰਗੁੰਮ** [sīrgūm] *n* one, whose head has been plucked; a hairless head. **2** shorn. “prīthme jati khətri ek. tāpər sēgətī kiyo vīvek.... sīrgūm nam tāhi ṭhəhīrayo.”—*gurusobha*.<sup>1</sup>

**ਸਿਰਜਣ** [sīrjəŋ] *Skt vr* ‘सृज्’ to create, interlink, shed away. **2** सृजन *n* the act of composing, creating. **3** to give up, abandon.

**ਸਿਰਜਣਹਾਰ** [sīrjəŋhar], **ਸਿਰਜਣਹਾਰਾ** [sīrjəŋhara], **ਸਿਰਜਣਹਾਰੁ** [sīrjəŋharu] *adj* a creator, master, designer. “həri səcē sīrjəŋhara.”—*sopurəkhū*. “kəri kəri vekhe sīrjəŋharu.”—*jəpu*.

**ਸਿਰਜਨ** [sīrjəŋ] See **ਸਿਰਜਣ**.

**ਸਿਰਜਿ** [sīrəji] having formed. created. See **ਸਿਰਜਣ**. “tudhu ape sīrəji səbh goi.”

<sup>1</sup>In fact, according to Sikhism “sīrgūm” is one who has got defiled after being baptised.

—*sopurəkhū*.

**ਸਿਰਜੀਤ** [sīrjit] See **ਸਰਜੀਤ**.

**ਸਿਰਜਿਯਉ** [sīrjiyəu] created. formed. See **ਸਿਰਜਣ**. “səci sīrjiyəu sēsar.”—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*.

**ਸਿਰਠ** [sīrəṭh], **ਸਿਰਠਿ** [sīrəṭhi], **ਸਿਰਠੀ** [sīrṭhi] *Skt* सृष्टि *n* creation, formation. **2** the world. This word is also formed from the root sriṭj. “jeti sīrəṭhi upai vekha.”—*jəpu*. “ja kərtā sīrṭhi kəu saje.”—*jəpu*.

**ਸਿਰ ਤਲਵਾਯਾ** [sīr təlvaya] *adj* (one) hanging upside down. See **ਸਿਰਭਾਰ**.

**ਸਿਰਤਾਜ** [sīrtaj] See **ਸਰਤਾਜ**.

**ਸਿਰਤਿ** [sīrətī] *Skt* शिरोरि *n* a headache; pain in the head. “jəra mərə tapu sīrətī sapu səbhū həri kə vəsī hē, koi lagī nə səkē binu həri ka laia.”—*gəu m 4*.

**ਸਿਰਤੁਣ** [sīrṭaṇ], **ਸਿਰਤੁਣ** [sīrṭraṇ] *Skt* शिरतुण्ड *n* a helmet. “phorgəi sīrṭraṇ ko.”—*cāḍi 1*. **2** a pillow.

**ਸਿਰਦਾਤਾ** [sīrdata] *n* God, the Almighty who is the supreme Provider. **2** Guru Teg Bahadur who laid down his life for the sake of his religion. **3 adj** who sacrifices, who gives his life for his religion and country.

**ਸਿਰਧਰਣਾ** [sīrdhəraṇa] *v* to put (something) on one’s head. **2** to carry out someone’s orders. **3** to accepting somebody as one’s master. **4** for a woman to accept someone (with marital feeling) as her husband.

**ਸਿਰਨਾਵਣੀ** [sīrnāvṇi] ऋतुस्नान *n* menses, so called because every time after menstruation, hair-wash is mandatory. “jiṭu joru sīrnāvṇi ave varo var.”—*var asa*.

**ਸਿਰਨੀ** [sīrni] See **ਸੀਰੀਨੀ**. “sīrni kəchu cərhavət bhəi.”—*cəritr 129*.

**ਸਿਰਪਰਠੇ** [sīrpəraṇe] *adv* on one’s head. See **ਸਿਰਭਾਰ**.

**ਸਿਰਪਾਉ** [sīrpau], **ਸਿਰਪਾਇ** [sīrpaɪ], **ਸਿਰਪਾਵ** [sīrpav] P **ਪਾਉ-ਪਾਇ-ਪਾਵ** *n* garments covering from

head to foot. **2** a role of honour. “pəhɪrɪ sɪrpaʊ sevək jən mele.”—*sor m 5*. “sakət sɪrpaʊ resmi pəhɪrət pətɪ khoi.”—*BiIa m 5*. “ɪɪhu məm dɪs te əb sɪrpaɪ.”—*GPS*. “dɛ rəs ko sɪrpaʊ tɪsɛ.”—*krɪsən*. **3** See ਸਿਰੇਪਾਉ 2.

**ਸਿਰਪੀੜ** [sɪrpiɪ] headache. To know the causes of this disease, see ਅਰਧ ਸਿਰਾ. There are many types of headaches and countless are their causes but it is mainly caused by disorder in the stomach or dirt accumulated in the intestine. Its cure lies in the use of medicines that set right the digestive system and dispense with constipation. Following are the remedies, specially recommended:

(1) taking cow's warm milk with a lump sugar added to it.

(2) sniffing of sal-ammoniac and lime; separately ground but later put together.

(3) eating pudding made from eggs;

(4) rubbing soap nut in water and using it as snuff;

(5) grinding together three masas of glycyrrhiza glabra and one masa of mɪt̪̪ha telia and sniffing a pinch of it;

(6) mixing salt and ghee and rubbing it on the forehead;

(7) if the headache is caused by heat, rubbing of white sandal to plaster the forehead with it; if it is with cold, plastering the forehead with saffron or dry ginger is advised.

**ਸਿਰਪੇਚ** [sɪrpeɔ] See ਸਰਪੇਚ.

**ਸਿਰਪੋਸ** [sɪrpos] *P* سرپوش *n* a lid; a metal plate or cloth used to cover a cauldron. **2** the cover of the wick of a gun in which gun powder is stuffed. “gəhɪ sɪrpos ughar pəlita.”—*GPS*. ‘If the wick is covered, the gun powder does not come down and there is no fear of its catching fire.’

**ਸਿਰਫ** [sɪrəf] *A* صرف *adv* only; just that; unmixed.

**ਸਿਰਫਲ** [sɪrphəl] *Skt* शिरःफल *n* that whose fruit is of the size of a head; a coconut; it has the imprint of an eye, a nose and a mouth on it. **2** See ਸ੍ਰੀਫਲ.

**ਸਿਰਭਾਰ** [sɪrbhar] the weight of the head. **2** See ਸਿਰਿਭਾਰੁ. **3** See ਸਿਰਭਾਰਿ.

**ਸਿਰਭਾਰ ਲੈਣਾ** [sɪrbhar lɛɳa] *v* to take responsibility for somebody else's assignment. **2** to invite upon oneself the burden of vices by talking ill of the other.

**ਸਿਰਭਾਰਿ** [sɪrbharɪ] on one's head. **2** with one's whole might. “bhe vic idu phire sɪrbharɪ.”—*var asa*.

**ਸਿਰ ਮੁਨਾਕੇ ਭੜਾ ਪੁੱਛਣੀਆਂ** [sɪr munake bhədra puc̪h̪ɳiā] This is a Punjabi proverb implying to ponder after the time is past. See ਭੜਾ.

**ਸਿਰਮੋਰ** [sɪrmor], ਸਿਰਮੋਰਹ [sɪrmorəh], ਸਿਰਮੋਰਾ [sɪrmora], ਸਿਰਮੋਰ [sɪrmor], ਸਿਰਮੋਲਿ [sɪrməlɪ] *Skt* शिरस्-मौलि *n* mɔɪɪ (coronet) of the head; a crown. **2** a chief. “gur sɪrmor.”—*bəsət ə m 1*. “tu ʃhakur sɪrmora.”—*sor m 5*.

**ਸਿਰਰ** [sɪrər] See ਸਿਰੜ. **2** *A* سر *n* a secret, mystery. “sis dia pər sɪrər nə dia.”—*VN*.

**ਸਿਰਰੀ** [sɪr-ri] *adj* obdurate, obstinate. **2** steadfast; demented; reckless. “ɪh bha sɪr-ri mətɪ bəvrana.”—*NP*.

**ਸਿਰ ਰੋਗ** [sɪr rog] *n* leprosy, a heinous disease. **2** obstinacy which is a mental disease. **3** arrogance. **4** any disease that is heinous or fatal.

**ਸਿਰਲੇਖ** [sɪrlekh] *n* fate, lot, luck. one's destiny as per the kərma. **2** an add. *ੜss*. **3** a foreword.

**ਸਿਰੜ** [sɪrər] madness; it is a type of disquiet or insanity. For its reasons see ਉਦਮਾਦ.

To cure this disease taking of cold drink prepared by crushing almonds, syrup of sandal, peregrinate, half-churned curd and fruits such as oranges, and grapes etc. is useful. Taking the patient for a stroll in gardens of flowers, exposing him to breeze

on the bank of a stream or sea beach is good for him and rubbing oil extracted from pumpkin and lettuce in the head is advantageous. Feeding the patient ghee mixed with brahmi is very helpful. The method for preparing this ghee is as under:

Take four seers of ghee and 16 seers of juice of brahmi plant and boil them together in a saucepan. Take an equal quantity of dregs of brāhmi plant, bāc, jāvahā, dhāmaha, kuṭh, sākhaoli and put one seer of mixed dregs into the said saucepan. When the whole of juice evaporates leaving behind ghee alone, it may be filtered into a clean utensil and consumed ranging from one to four tolas daily as per age and health.

2 consuming items, which leave parching effect and indulgence in excessive temper, makes a person peevish and obstinate. This is also called sīrəṛ in Punjabi.

**ਸਿਰੜਾ** [sīr-ṛa], **ਸਿਰੜੀ** [sīr-ṛī] *adj* who has lost mental balance; demented; reckless; insane.

2 obstinate. obdurate.

**ਸਿਰਾ** [sīra] *n* edge, side. “dohā sīriā ka khāsəmu apī.”—*var guj 2 m 5*. 2 on the head. “sabat surətī dəstar sīra.”—*maru solhe m 5*. 3 *Skt* सिरा a stream. 4 a nerve, a blood-vessel. **ਸਿਰਾ** too is a Sanskrit word.

**ਸਿਰਾਉਣਾ** [sīrauna] *v* to cool down, get cold. “gəi pavək sīraī.”—*ramav*. 2 to pass, to elapse.

**ਸਿਰਾਇ** [sīrai] See **ਸਿਰਾਉਣਾ**. 2 on the head. “nīd poṭ sīraī.”—*maru m 5*. 3 See **ਸਰਾਇ**.

**ਸਿਰਾਇਓ** [sīraio], **ਸਿਰਾਇਆ** [sīraia], **ਸਿਰਾਈ** [sīrai] See **ਸਿਰਾਉਣਾ** cooled. 2 already passed.

**ਸਿਰਾਹੁ** [sīrahu] over the head. “kalu nə miṭe sīrahu.”—*sri ə m 1*.

**ਸਿਰਾਜ** [sīraj] See **ਸ਼ੀਰਾਜ**. “gəṛ sīraj ko raj kəmaṇe.”—*cəṛitr 282*.

**ਸਿਰਾਜੀ** [sīraji] *adj* of **ਸ਼ੀਰਾਜ** “su taji sīraji.”

—*kəlki 2 A* سِرَاطِ clean. 3 bright.

**ਸਿਰਾਤ** [sīrat] passing, transient. See **ਸਿਰਾਉਣਾ**. “jənəm sīrat hē.”—*jeja m 9*. 2 *A* سِرَاط *n* a highway, a road. 3 As per Muslim belief, a bridge over the hellish fire. It is believed to be thinner than a hair and sharper than the edge of a sword. On both sides, it has barbs which do not let one go right or left. The virtuous pass over it easily and the vicious fall into the infernal fire. The Muslims took the idea of this bridge from the Parsis who believed in a bridge named “cīnvət peretu” to exist in the other world. The Jews also believe in the infernal bridge. See **ਪਰਸਲਾਤ**. **ਸਿਰਾਤੁਲਮੁਸਤਕੀਮ** [sīratulmusətkim] *A* السِّرَاطُ الْمُسْتَقِيمُ a straight path, a direct road.

**ਸਿਰਾਧ** [sīradh] See **ਸਰਾਧ**. “jivət pītər nə mane kou lue sīradh kərahi.”—*gəu kəbir*.

**ਸਿਰਾਨਾ** [sīrana], **ਸਿਰਾਨੀ** [sīrani], **ਸਿਰਾਨੇ** [sīrano] past tense of **ਸਿਰਾਉਣਾ**; spent, passed. “əməl sīrano lekha dena.”—*suhi kəbir*. “bīrtha əudh sīrani.”—*sor m 9*. 2 became cool.

**ਸਿਰਾਯਾ** [sīraya] See **ਸਰਾਇਚਾ**.

**ਸਿਰਾਰ** [sīrar] See **ਸਰਾਰ**. “ya khudaī ! kya bhəyo sīrar.”—*NP*.

**ਸਿਰਾਰੀ** [sīrari] शिरीषिका a tree of the family of acacia sirissa which grows at wet places and is also called dhadhon. In the Vedic scriptures, it is believed to cure diseases like leprosy, piles etc. “sriphəl tal sīrari təhā.”—*cəṛitr 256*.

**ਸਿਰਾਵਨ** [sīravən] *v* to become cool. “jis ko dekh sīravət nən.”—*GPS*. 2 to elapse, pass. “bīrtha jənəm sīrave.”—*gəu m 9*.

**ਸਿਰਿ** [sīri] *n* creation, universe. “jīni sīri saji tīni phunī goi.”—*asa m 1*. 2 *adv* on the head. “sīri ləga jəmḍəḍu.”—*var jēt*. “puriā khəḍā sīri kəre ik pəri dhīae.”—*m 1 var sar*. ‘If one, holding cities and regions on his head, while standing on one foot, is meditates.’ 3 on, upon. 4 having created. See

ਸਿਰਿਉ. 5 *adj* chief, supreme. “səbhna upava siri upau hē.”—*var guj 1 m 3*. 6 *Skt* ਸਿਰਿ *n* a sword. 7 an arrow. 8 a moth.

ਸਿਰਿਉ [siriʊ], ਸਿਰਿਓ [siriɔ], ਸਿਰਿਆ [siriʔa]  
See ਸਿਰਜਣ. “sətiɡur prəmaṅ biḍhne siriʊ.”  
—*səveye m 4 ke*. ‘The Creator has created  
Guru Ramdas matching Satguru Amardev.’  
“jini siriʔa səbhukoi.”—*sri m 5 vən̄jara*.

ਸਿਰਿ ਸਿਰਿ [siri siri] per head. 2 to every creature. “siri siri riʔəku səbahe ʔhakur.”  
—*sūdaru*.

ਸਿਰਿਕਾਰ [sirikar] See ਸਿਰਕਾਰ 2.

ਸਿਰਿਭਾਰੁ [siriḅharu] burden on the head.  
“səkh nīdək siri kər-hi bharu.”—*jəpu*.

ਸਿਰੀ [siri] created, made, designed. “lakh cəurasih jini siri.”—*sri m 3*. 2 a bier to carry the dead body (to the crematorium). “januk mritək siri pər sohe.”—*cəritr 139*. 3 a small head; the head of a goat etc. or of a corpse. 4 *Skt* श्री adulation. 5 rejoicing. “siri guru sahib səbh upəri kəri krīpa.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. 6 a plume that adds to grace. “sir pər kəcən siri səvari.”—*krīṣən*.

ਸਿਰੀਸ [siris] *Skt* शिरस्य *adj* anything on the head; a plume; a coronet. decorative band etc. “siris sis sobhīyō.”—*gyan*. 2 See ਸਰੀਹ. 3 See ਸ਼ੀਸ਼.

ਸਿਰੀਸਾਹਿਬ [sirisahib] See ਸ਼ੀਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਸਿਰੀਸਾਪ [sirisap], ਸਿਰੀਸਾਫ [sirisaph] the name of thin muslin woven in Dacca in days gone by. At one stage, such muslin was also made at Samana — a town in the Patiala state.

ਸਿਰੀਧਰ [siriḍhar] See ਸ਼ੀਧਰ.

ਸਿਰੀਨਗਰ [sirinəgar] See ਸ਼ੀ ਨਗਰ.

ਸਿਰੀਨੀ [sirini] See ਸ਼ੀਰੀਨੀ. “səbh ko drīṣṭi sirini ave.”—*cəritr 84*.

ਸਿਰੀਰਾਗ [sirirag] *Skt* श्रीराग the name of this rag (sound pattern) is only ਸ਼ੀ but suppletive ਰਾਗ has been redundantly attached to it. It is a complete rag in ‘purbi ʔhat’. In the ascent,

it comprises five notes while there are seven notes in the descent. gāḍhar and dhēvət are barred in the ascent. The riṣəbh (second note) is decursive and pancham (the fifth note) is supplementary. riṣəbh and dhēvət are soft sounds. The middle note is sharp and the remaining notes are pure.

ascending — sə, ra, mi, pə, nə, sə.

descending— sə, nə, dha, pə, mi, gə, ra, sə.

Afternoon is the time to sing it.

In Guru Granth Sahib, Sri rag is the first rag. Ragmala starts with it. “ragā vic siri rag hē.”—*var sri m 3*.

“ragən me siri rag parəs pəkhan hē.”—*BGK*.

ਸਿਰੀ ਰੰਗ [siri rəg] See ਸ਼ੀਰੰਗ.

ਸਿਰੁ [siru] See ਸਿਰ. “siru dhəri teli gəli meri au.”—*səva m 1*.

ਸਿਰੇ [sire] See ਸਿਰਾ. “dove sire sətiguru niḅere.”—*maru m 1*. i.e. ‘birth and death.’ 2 created, generated. See ਸਿਰਜਣਾ. “brəhma bisən sire tē əgənət.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਸਿਰੇਸਟ [siresət] See ਸ਼ੇਸ਼ੁ.

ਸਿਰੇਸਿਰਿ [siresiri] per head; to every creature. See ਸਿਰਿ ਸਿਰਿ.

ਸਿਰੇਪਾਉ [sirepau] See ਸਿਰਪਾਉ. 2 a gurdwara in the royal palace of Nabha where the robe bestowed by Guru Gobind Singh on Bhai Tiloka and Rama<sup>1</sup> is preserved. Other articles of the Guru are also there, for details of which see ਨਾਭਾ.

ਸਿਰੇਵਨ [sirevən] See ਸਰੇਵਨ.

ਸਿਰੋਹ [siroh] short form of ਸਿਰੋਰੁਹ; hair. “kəhū siroh pəʔtiō.”—*VN*.

ਸਿਰੋਹੀ [sirohi] In Rajputana, Deora, a branch of Chauhan dynasty ruled a state, the capital of which was Sirohi. It was founded by Rao Sainmal around the year 1425 and is 16 miles to the north west of Pindvara railway station of Malva Rajputana. 2 a type of

<sup>1</sup>Baba Tilok Singh and Ram Singh. See ਫੂਲਵੰਸ਼.

sword made at Sirohi, which has a very sharp cutting edge. Sirohi is moulded by sandwiching raw iron between two steel or hard iron sheets. So sirohi does not get brittle. “sāg sīrohi sēph əsɪ tɪr tʊpək tərvar.”—*sānāma*. See *ससजू*.

**सिरोज** [sɪrɔj] *Skt* शिरोज *n* hair, which grows on the head.

**सिरोपा** [sɪrɔpə], **सिरोपाउ** [sɪrɔpəu] See *सिरपाउ* and *सिरोपाउ* 2.

**सिरोमणि** [sɪrɔmənɪ] *Skt* शिरोमणि a jewel that is worn on the head; a pearl of the crown or the coronet. 2 *adj* chief, supreme. 3 excellent, outstanding. “namu sɪrɔmənɪ sərəb mɛ.”—*səvɛye m 3 ke*.

**सिरोरुह** [sɪrɔrɔh] *Skt* शिरोरुह *n* hair that grows on the head.

**सिरं** [sɪrə] *adj* the Creator, maker. “bhūə bhājən gājən adɪ sɪrə.”—*əkāl*. “one who humbles the demons damaging the earth and is eternally dominant.”

**सिरंद** [sɪrəd] See *सररिंद*.

**सिरंदा** [sɪrəda] *adj* the Creator, maker. “dhēnu sɪrəda səca patɪsahū.”—*vəḍ m 1 əlahñia*. 2 See *सरंदा*.

**सिल** [sɪl] *Skt* सिल *n* grains fallen in the field during harvesting. Per the scriptures, it is good for the ascetic to eat this grain. See *mənu Ch 10, § 112*. “sɪl jɔgʊ əluɪ cəṭɪɛ.”—*var ram 3*. ‘The tasteless stone of Bhagtiyog needs tasting; one who abandons all relishes cherishes it’. See *सिला अलुडी*. 2 *Skt* सिला stone. “sɪl puɟsɪ bəgʊlsəmadhā.”—*var asa*. 3 *bhujāgma* nerve which has stopped the passage of *sukhmāna* like a rock. “tɪh sɪl upərɪ khɪɾki əur.”—*bher kəbir*.

**सिलामिड** [sɪlɪsɪt] *Skt* शिल-अशित्तु *adj* (one) who lives on grains fallen in the field. “sɪlɪsɪt prəbɪn.”—*dətt*. 2 See *सिलामिड*.

**सिलामिला** [sɪlɪsɪlɪ] *A* سلسله *n* a chain, sequence.

2 a serial order. 3 a dynasty; a generation.

4 a class; a row, a line.

**सिलह** [sɪləh] *A* سله *n* a weapon. “səc rəkhvəla sɪləh səjoa.”—*BG*

**सिलहखाना** [sɪləhkhanə] *P* سلهخانه *n* a store for keeping weapons; armoury.

**सिलहट** [sɪlhət] the name of a district of Assam and its capital, situated on the bank of river Surma. Guru Nanak Dev stayed here during his missionary sojourn. A gurdwara is also to be found there.

**सिलक** [sɪlək] *A* سلك *n* a chain. 2 a cord. “jɪsu prəsadɪ maɪa sɪlək kaɾɪ.”—*gəu m 5*. “kaɾɪ sɪlək prəbhʊ sɛva laɪa.”—*majh m 5*.

**सिलकॉट** [sɪlkot] See *सिआलकॉट*. “pur sɪlkot nam jɪs kɛra.”—*NP*.

**सिलप** [sɪləp] *Skt* शिल्प *n* training in painting etc. 2 craft. 3 handicraft.

**सिलपकार** [sɪləpkar], **सिलपी** [sɪlpi] *Skt* शिल्पकारिन्-शिल्पिन् *adj* a painter. 2 a craftsman. “sɪlpikar səvar-hɪ jəhā.”—*GPS*.

**सिलधिरति** [sɪldhɪrətɪ], **सिलद्विंति** [sɪlvɪɾɪttɪ] *Skt* शिलवृत्ति *n* one who lives on picked grains fallen in the fields. See *सिल*.

**सिला** [sɪlɪ] *Skt* शिल grains fallen in the field. See *सिल*. 2 *सिला* *n* a stone; a rock. “puɟɪ sɪlɪ tɪrəth bənvəsa.”—*dhəna ə m 1*. 3 *ससजू* See *सिलह* “ɪkk səvarən sɪlɪ səjoa.”—*BG* “səbɛ sur lekɛ sɪlɪ saɟ səjyo.”—*VN*. 4 *A* صلوة a reward; a bounty. 5 a meeting, union.

**सिला अलुडी** [sɪlɪ əluɪ] See *सिल* 1 unsalted grains picked from the field. First, food prepared from grains gathered from the field is of variegated type. Secondly, if it does not have a twinge of salt, it can’t be relished. It means ‘bereft of all tastes.’

**सिलाटी** [sɪlɪtɪ] *n* stitching. 2 wage for stitching.

**सिलामिड** [sɪlɪsɪt] *adj* sharpened by rubbing on the stone. “bəkhe sər suddh sɪlɪ sɪtyə.”—*nərsɪgh*.

ਸਿਲਾ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਚੰਦ ਜੀ ਦੀ [sɪla ʃri cāḍ ji di] There is a rock on the bank of Eravati (Ravi) stream near the town Chamba (a hilly capital). Shri Chand is said to have crossed the stream sitting on it. This event took place on 15<sup>th</sup> Assu, Sammat 1669. It is said that nobody saw Baba Shri Chand thereafter.

Pilgrims go to visit this rock. See ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਚੰਦ.

ਸਿਲਾਹ [sɪlah] See ਸਿਲਹ. “kət-hu sɪpahi hveke sadhət sɪlahən ko.”—*əkal*.

ਸਿਲਾਜੀਤ [sɪlajit] *Skt* शिलाजतु *n* a shellac of a stone; a liquid oozing out of a rock due to sun-heat, which is used in many medicines; a rock exudation. Its effect is parching and dry. According to Ayurved, it is believed to cure diseases like stomach-worms, swelling, consumption, epilepsy, jaundice etc. It cures maladies like gout, dropsy, asthma etc. besides energising the muscles.

ਸਿਲਾਤ [sɪlat] See ਸਿਰਾਤ.

ਸਿਲਾਬ [sɪlab] *P* بـ *n* flood of water; a river in spate. **2** moisture, dampness, wetness.

ਸਿਲੀਪਦ [sɪlipəd] See ਫੀਲਪਦ.

ਸਿਲੀਮੁਖ [sɪlimukh] *Skt* शिलीमुख *n* a black buzzing bee that has a sting. “sɪlimukh sikkh mən sərəbh ənəd det.”—*NP*. **2** an arrow with a sharp point. “gyan ko khəṛəg dhər jugətɪ kəman kər, nanha dɪɪstāt lin sɪlimukh dhariya.”—*NP*.

ਸਿਲੁਖ [sɪlukh] See ਸੈਲੁਖ.

ਸਿਲੋਚਨ [sɪlocən] who is three eyed; Shiv. See ਸਿ 4.

ਸਿਲੋਛ [sɪlöch], ਸਿਲੋਛਵਿੱਤਿ [sɪlöchvɪttɪ] *Skt* शिलोच्छ *n* the act of garnering grains fallen in the field. See ਉੱਛ ਬਿੱਤਿ, ਸਿਲ and ਸਿਲਵਿੱਤਿ.

ਸਿੱਲੀ [sɪlli] a caste of Khatri.

ਸਿਵ [sɪv] *Skt* शिव *n* comfort. **2** salvation. **3** Mahadev, husband of Parvati. “sɪv sɪv kərtə jo nər dhiavə.”—*gōḍ namdev*. **4** water. **5** rock salt. **6** gum of a pine tree. **7** sand.

**8** mercury. **9** tranquillity. “ape sɪv vərtaɪənu ətəɪ.”—*maru soləhe m 5*. **10** the supreme Creator of the universe “jəht dekha təht rəvɪrəhe sɪv səkɪ ka mel.”—*sri m 1*. **11** self-realisation. **12** Brahma. See ਮਹੇਸ਼. **13** numeral eleven, because 11 Shivs are accredited. **14** an attribute. **15** the word sɪva has also been used at one place for the funeral pyre: “tənɪk əgənɪ ke sɪv bhæ.”—*cəɪɪtr 91*. See ਸਿਵਾ 9. **16** *Skt* सिव् *vr* to sew, to stitch, to sow, to irrigate, to serve.

ਸਿਵਅਰਿ [sɪvəɪɪ] *n* an enemy of Shiv; whose enemy is Shiv, Kamdev.

ਸਿਵਸਕਤਿ [sɪvsəkətɪ], ਸਿਵਸਕਤੀ [sɪvsəkɪtɪ] Shiv, and his Shakti (power) Durga. **2** the Creator of the universe (kərtar) and illusion (maya). **3** soul and ignorance. **4** tranquillity and craving. “sɪv ʃəkətɪ apɪ upaɪkə kərtə ape hukəm vərtae.”—*ənəḍu*. **5** the effect of quality. “cāḍən səmip jese bās ɔ bənasṛəti, gāḍh nɪrgōḍh sɪv səkətɪ ke janɪyɛ.”—*BGK*.

ਸਿਵਸਤੂ [sɪvsətrɪ] See ਸਿਵਅਰਿ.

ਸਿਵਸਿਵ [sɪvsɪv] *part* negation, prohibition, (a word denoting repentance and surprise). “sɪv sɪv! kəɪət səgəl kər jor-hɪ.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਸਿਵ ਸੰਕਰਾ ਮਹੇਸ [sɪv səkra məhes] means eleven Rudars. “mɛle sɪv səkra məhes.”—*bher kəbir*. **2** See ਮਹੇਸ.

ਸਿਵਕ [sɪvək] See ਸੇਵਕ. “koɪ nə pəhucə sɪvək həmaro.”—*cəɪɪtr 403*. “sɪvkən ko sɪvguṇ sukh dio.”—*cəpɪ*.

ਸਿਵਕਾ [sɪvka] See ਸਿਵਿਕਾ.

ਸਿਵਕਾਈ [sɪvkai] *n* service, attendance, servitude. “ləhyo pəɪəmpəd kər sɪvkai.”—*GPS*.

ਸਿਵ ਕੀ ਪੁਰੀ [sɪv ki puri] *n* Kashi. **2** a religious assembly, a city of salvation. “sɪv ki puri bəse budhɪsarɪ.”—*bher kəbir*. **3** the tenth opening (ultimate stage of realization), according to the Yog belief. **4** a clean heart; pure

conscience.

**ਸਿਵ ਕੈ ਬਾਣਿ** [siv kɛ baɳɪ] with an arrow of Shiv. See **ਸਿਵਬਾਣ**.

**ਸਿਵਕੰਠੀ** [sivkə̃θi] *n* poison, which exists in the throat of Shiv.—*sənama*.

**ਸਿਵਗੁਣ** [sivgʊɳ] *n* qualities acquired as gift from God; noble qualities. See **ਸਿਵਕ**.

**ਸਿਵਘਰ** [sivghər] *n* a religious congregation.  
**2** spiritual preceptor. **3** enlightenment.  
**4** the penultimate stage of meditation.

**ਸਿਵਘਰਿ** [sivghəri] in the abode of Shiv.  
 “sivghəri nid nə hoi.”—*gʊj ə m 3*.

**ਸਿਵਜੋਤਿ** [sivjoti] *n* the Creator of the universe, who glitters in the form of knowledge.  
 “sivjoti kə̃nhu budhi pai.”—*prəbha m 1*.  
**2** enlightenment. “səkəti gəi bhrəm kə̃tiə sivjoti jəgəiə.”—*var sar m 4*.

**ਸਿਵਦਯਾਲ** [sivdɔyāl], **ਸਿਵਦਿਆਲ** [sivdiāl] See **ਸਿਵਦਜਾਲ**. **2** See **ਰਾਧਾ ਸੁਆਮੀ**.

**ਸਿਵਦੂਤੀ** [sivduti] *n* Durga; Bhawani; one who made Shiv a messenger to go to the demon Shumbh. “sivhi dut kər utə pə̃thava, sivduti tāte bhəyo nama.”—*cādi 2*. For a detailed study of this legend, refer to Kalika Puran Chapter 6 and Devi Bhagvat Sakandh 5 Chapter 28.

**ਸਿਵਦੇਵ** [sivdev] Shiv and other gods.  
 “kərə̃pələh kərhi sivdev.”—*gōḍ m 5*. **2** god of benediction.

**ਸਿਵਦਯਾਲ** [sivdyāl] an excellent poet, who added glory Maharaja Ranjit Singh's royal court. A sample of his poetry is as under :  
 celi cəkər həri ki səheli śək̃ti vidhi hū ki  
 tərən triṣul ki si əri kə̃trət hɛ,  
 jai yəm ki si kɛ khiləi məhāmir ki si  
 šɛʃ ki sikhəi viṣ yāhi te dhərət hɛ,  
 kəhɛ śivdyāl śri xalsə ji teri teg  
 biju kɛ prəkəʃ si əkəs pə̃srət hɛ,  
 tum lakhō dahe vəh dahne rə̃hət bāh  
 tum kəro var vəh par utrət hɛ.  
 gɪlɔ ke mas mukh gidh le uḍəne jat

pret hū pə̃thanən ke pɛt pharē pət pət,  
 khet me khəvis khurasanin ko khəi dhəi  
 haḍ dāt tərɛ pərē nad hot khə̃t khə̃t,  
 kəhɛ śivdyāl məharaj rə̃njit s̃fgh  
 kalika əsisē det lije vije jhət jhət,  
 ḍakini ḍ sakini pi sacni əghani ghəni  
 lohu piē jogini gərə me hot gət gət.

**ਸਿਵਦੂਮ** [sivdru:m] Shiv's favourite tree, wood-apple.

**ਸਿਵਧਾਤੁ** [sivdhatu] quick silver, mercury.

**ਸਿਵਨਗਰ** [sivnəgər], **ਸਿਵਨਗਰੀ** [sivnəgri] Kashi.  
**2** a stage of liberation. “siv nəgri məhi əsə̃n bəsə̃n.”—*asa m 1*.

**ਸਿਵਨਯਨ** [sivnəyən] number denoting 3, because Shiv is said to have three eyes.

**ਸਿਵਨਾਭ** [sivnabh], **ਸਿਵਨਾਭਿ** [sivnabhɪ] according to the Janamsakhi, the king of Senhal (sə̃glə) island, who became a disciple of Guru Nanak Dev. **2** according to the Purans, a Shivling of a special type and a Saligram.

**ਸਿਵਨੇਤ੍ਰੁ** [sivnetr] See **ਸਿਵਨਯਨ**.

**ਸਿਵਪੁਰਿ** [sivpuri], **ਸਿਵਪੁਰੀ** [sivpuri] Shiv's realm; Kailash (mountain) “sivpuri ka hoiga kala.”—*gəu ə m 5*. **2** Kashi. “sə̃gəl jənəm sivpuri gəvəiə.”—*gəu kəbir*. **3** a stage of salvation. “so əudhuti sivpuri cərə.”—*var ram 1 m 1*. **4** according to Yog belief, the tenth opening (ultimate stage of realisation).

**ਸਿਵਬਾਣ** [sivbaɳ] *adj* an unerring arrow; the arrow that does not miss its target. According to a Puranic legend an arrow shot from Pinak bow of Shiv never fails its target. “parbrə̃həm prə̃bhū bhəe də̃tala siv kɛ baɳɪ s̃r kãtiə.”—*ḥōdi m 5*. In this reference “sivbaɳ” denotes ‘Guru Updesh’. **2** In Purans, “sivbaɳ” is the name of Vishnu, because Shiv had used Vishnu as an arrow to kill a demon named Tripura.

**ਸਿਵਬਾਰ** [sivbar] *n* Shiv's child i.e.Ganesh. **2** Kartikay. **3** Machhendarnath. "nə vɪlokɪo sivbar."—*parās*.

**ਸਿਵੱਯਾ** [sivəyya] *adj* who renders service, who worships. "surəj sivəyya tahɪ kəl ki bəðai det."—*akal*.

**ਸਿਵਰ** [sivər] See ਸਿਵਰਨ and ਸਿਵਿਰ.

**ਸਿਵਰਨ** [sivrən] See ਸਿਮਰਣ. "sivərɪhu sɪrjənharo."—*sohɪla*. "kiu simri sivərɪa nəhi jaɪ."—*dhəna m 1*.

**ਸਿਵਰਾਤ** [sivrat], **ਸਿਵਰਾਤਿ** [sivratɪ], **ਸਿਵਰਾਤਿ** [sivratɪ] According to the Purans, it is the auspicious night of Shiv's dear Durga; 14<sup>th</sup> day of dark half of the lunar month Phagun. Those who revere Shiv as the chief god celebrate this day as a festival. "mela suṅ sivrat da baba əcəl vətale ai."—*BG* See ਅਚਲ ਵਟਾਲਾ.

**ਸਿਵਰਾਮ** [sivram] son of Ram Narayan Vedi, father of Baba Kalu, husband of Mata Banarsi and grandfather of Guru Nanak Dev. It is told that this saintly person was born in Sammat 1475 (Bikrami).

**ਸਿਵਰਿ** [sivərɪ] recalling to mind, remembering. "soi purəkhu sivərɪ saca."—*səvəye m 3 ke*.

**ਸਿਵਲਿੰਗ** [sivliŋg] *n* a symbol of Shiv, shaped like a penis. Shaivs (devotees of Shiv) worship it as the embodiment of Shiv. See ਦੁਆਦਸ ਸਿਲਾ and ਲਿੰਗ.

**ਸਿਵਲੋਕ** [sivlok] *n* Kailash. **2** a religious assembly.

**ਸਿਵਵਾਹਨ** [siv-vahən] Shiv's carrier, the bull.

**ਸਿਵਾ** [siva] *Skt* ਸਿਵਾ *n* wife of Shiv, Durga; Parvati. "dhər dhɪan mən siva ko təki puri kɛlas."—*cəḍi 1*. **2** Shakti (power) of the supreme. See ਸਿਵ. "deh siva vər mohɪ əbe."—*cəḍi 1*. **3** green grass. **4** she-jackal. "siva əsiva pukarət bhəi."—*GPS*. **5** turmeric. **6** salvation. **7** myrobalan fruit. **8** *adj* comfort giving. **9** *Pkt n* a funeral pyre. **10** *A ੳ* *adv* without.

**ਸਿਵਾਇ** [sivai] See ਸਿਵਾ 10.

**ਸਿਵਾ ਸਕਤਿ ਸੰਬਾਦ** [siva səkətɪ sēbad] *n* Tantar; the occult science of charms and incantations. This scripture is a collection of discussions between Durga and Shiv. "siva səkətɪ sēbadə, mən choḍɪ choḍɪ səgəl bhedə."—*gḍḍ namdev*.

**ਸਿਵਾਜੀ** [sivaji] a luminary of the Maratha (Maharashtra's) clan, son of Jijabai and Shahji Bhonsle. He was born in Shivner fort (near Pune) in 1627 AD. His father was a fervent devotee of Shiva (Durga). Therefore, he named his son Shivaji. Shivaji was taught Hindu religion by his mother and a Brahmin named Ataleek Jado Ji. His mentor was Mahatma Samrath Ramdas, who inspired him to unify the Maratha community and protect their religion.

Shivaji raised his power so much, that he was considered a king of the Maratha nation. He realized khɪraj (tribute) from Bijapur and Golconda. Once, he recognized the suzerainty of Aurangzeb, but when he visited Delhi's royal court, he was maltreated. He felt upset but the emperor imprisoned him. However on the pretext of distributing food to the Brahmins of Mathura, he placed himself in a big basket of sweets and escaped. Thus he become a foe of the Mughal empire, and he always defied it. By wearing a royal crown, Shivaji arranged a big ceremonious assemblage in "Raigarh" in 1674 AD. This great warrior left for his heavenly abode on 5<sup>th</sup> April, 1680 after a brief illness. The sword of Shivaji was called Bhawani and he always kept it with him.

This Maharaja was a patriot and religious devotee. It was his standing order that even during war nobody should harm the enemy's religious places, scriptures and women.

Bhushan was a unique poet to sing of valour. Even a coward's hand was automatically raised towards his moustache after listening to his poetry. He added glory to Shivaji's royal court. In his poetic works he used 'Shivraj' epithet for Shivaji, such as:

īdr jīm jēbh pār baṛəv sū ābh pār  
ravəṇ sādēbh pār rəghukolraj hē,  
pən varivah pār śābhū rətīnah pār  
jyō sāhsrāvahu pār ram dvīraj hē,  
dava drum dād pār cita mṛig jhūd pār  
bhūṣəṇ vīṭūḍī pār jese mṛigrāj hē,  
tej tām ās pār kanh jīm kās pār  
tyō mālecchvās pār ṣer śivraj hē.

Shivaji's son Sambha Ji was a drunkard and weakling. Therefore, he failed to expand his father's empire. Similarly Sambha Ji's son Sahoo Ji was devoid of the qualities of his grandfather. Now the state of Kohlapur is reminiscent of Shivaji's dynasty.

**ਸਿਵਾਪ੍ਰਿਯ** [śivapriy] he-goat, which is very dear to the goddess. See ਬਕਰਾ 1. 2 Shiv, Mahadev.

**ਸਿਵਾਰ** [sivar], **ਸਿਵਾਲ** [sival] See ਸਿਬਾਲ.

**ਸਿਵਾਲਯ** [sivalay], **ਸਿਵਾਲਾ** [sivala] *n* Shiv's abode. Temple of Shiv.

**ਸਿਵਿ** [sivi] by Shiv (Kartar) "sivi səkəṭī mīṭāia."—*gəu m 3*. 'erased the illusion.' 2 *Skt* शिवि.<sup>1</sup> son of Ushinar, king of Gandhar. In the Mahabharat, there is a mention of his mercy and charity that Indar and Agni disguised as a hawk and a pigeon approached Shivi. The pigeon hid himself in the king's lap. The hawk asked him to return his prey, because he was dying of hunger. The king considered it a sin to return some one, who had come to seek shelter and asked the hawk to accept other flesh. The hawk said. "You may give your own flesh equal to the weight of the pigeon."

<sup>1</sup>शिवि (Shivi) is also correct.

The king placed the pigeon on the weighing scale and put his own flesh on the other side. But the pigeon proved to be heavy. Ultimately, the Raja jumped upon the weighting scale. Then Indar and Agni disappeared from there happily.<sup>2</sup>

There is another mythological tale that Vishnu, disguised as a hungry Brahmin, came to the king. The king tried to serve him food. But the Brahmin told that he would eat only the meat of his son. The king did as desired. When the meat was ready, the Brahmin said, "You take it before me." When the king began to eat, Vishnu appeared there. He blessed the king and made his son Vrihadgarabh alive again.

**ਸਿਵਿਕਾ** [śivika] *Skt n* a comfortable vehicle, the palanquin. "sivika ḍole təkər nana."—*NP*.

**ਸਿਵਿਰ** [śivir] *Skt n* a dwelling; an abode; a halting place. "kīṭik divəs kino sivr."—*NP*. 2 a camp; a cantonment.

**ਸਿਵੀ** [sivi] See ਸਿਵਿ. 2 Shiv's power, pertaining to Shiv; Durga. "sivi vasvi."—*cāḍi 2*.

**ਸਿਵੁਮ** [sivum] See ਸਿਯਮ.

**ਸਿਵੈ** [sive] may use. "təruṅī bhətar urjhi pīrhi sive."—*asa chāt m 5*. 2 to Shiv.

**ਸਿਵੈਯਾ** [siveya] See ਸਿਵੈਯਾ.

**ਸਿਵੀ** [sivī], **ਸਿਵੀ** [sivī] *n* a ladder-shaped bier, used for carrying the dead. "tāhā sivī pār sāvīk dekha."—*NP*.

**ਸੀ** [si] past tense of ਹੋਣਾ; was. "əstəmi thitī gobīd jənma si."—*bher m 5*. 2 indicative of future tense. "na janakīa kərsi piv."—*suhi kəbir*. 3 *adj* similar to, like. "teg bəhadur si kṛīya kəri nə kīn hū an."—*VN*. "lāka sa koṭ sāmūd si khai."—*asa kəbir*. 4 *n* short form for ਸਿੰਹ. "əṅgəṇ sīgh əv əcəl si."—*kṛīsən*. "tək jhujh sīgh ko khəṛəg si."—*kṛīsən*. 5 *part word*

<sup>2</sup>See ਉਸੀਨਰ.

denoting pain. “sis dia pər si nə uc̣ri.”—*VN*. **6** *n* short for ਸੀਤਾ. “siə lə sies ae.”—*ramav*. **7** the furrow of a plough. See ਸਤ ਸੀ. **8** In Ramavtar, the writer has written ਸੀ in place of ਸ੍ਰੀ “si əsurardən ke kərko j̄in ek-h̄i ban b̄ikhe tən cakhyo.”—617. **9** *Dg* fear, dread. **10** *P* ੯ thirty. **11** *P* ੯ a bank, shore. “bhar pəre nəh̄i si pəg dhare.”—*cəritr I*. ‘did not step out of the battlefield in spite of the pressure of war.’ **12** *Skt* शी *vr* to sleep, take rest, halt.

**ਸੀਉ** [siu] *n* a limit; an extent. **2** Shiv. “Ihu mən səkti k̄i Ihu mən siu.”—*gəu bavən kəbir*. **3** the supreme God. “əcərej̄u bhə̄iə j̄iv te siu.”—*gəu th̄iti kəbir*.

**ਸੀਓ** [sio] *adj* stitched, sewn. **2** a past tense indicator; was. “jəb kəchu nə sio təb k̄iəyā kərtā.”—*suhi m 5*.

**ਸੀਓਕੇ** [sioke] See ਛੋਟਾ ਨਾਨਕਿਆਨਾ.

**ਸੀਅ** [siə] *n* Sita, daughter of Janak. “name ke svami siə bəhori.”—*sor namdev*.

**ਸੀਅਉ** [siəu] See ਸਿਉਣਾ. “kh̄ītha Ihu mən̄u siəu əpnā.”—*ram kəbir*.

**ਸੀਅਹ** [siəh] *A* شیعه an obedient follower. Those Muslims, who are followers of Ali, son-in-law of Hazrat Muhammad, are called Shia. They assume that Ali is the real caliph, and the former califs are not the successors of Hazrat Muhammad. Sunni Muslims call the Shia clan, Rafzi, which means a deserter and the followers, deserters of truth. Shia Muslims prepare Tazias (model of the tomb) in memory of the revered Hussain during the Muharram and observe mourning. See ਇਸਲਾਮ ਦੇ ਫਿਰਕੇ.

**ਸੀਅਰਾ** [siəra] *adj* cold.

**ਸੀਅਰਾਨਾ** [siərana] *v* to become cold. **2** *adj* cooled/cool down.

**ਸੀਅਲਾ** [siəla] *adj* cold. “əgg tət̄ti jəl siəla.”—*BG*.

**ਸੀਆ** [sia] Sita, daughter of Janak. “sia j̄it ano, hən̄o sərəb dano.”—*ramav*. **2** See ਸੀਅਹ.

**ਸੀਆਰ** [siar] *n* ਸੀਤਾ-ਆਰ a furrow drawn by the tip of a plough. “kəhū kəhū kədh̄yo siara, j̄it̄o bij d̄iə səbh v̄istara.”—*NP*. **2** See ਸਿਆਰ.

**ਸੀਆਲ** [sial], **ਸੀਆਲਾ** [siala] *n* cold season, winter, the season during the months of Maghar and Poh. “siale soh̄ədia p̄ir gəl̄i bah̄riā.”—*asa fərid*.

**ਸੀਏਸ** [sies] *n* Ram Chandar, husband of Sita. See ਸੀ 6.

**ਸੀਸ** [sis] *Skt* शीर्ष *n* head. **2** short form of ਆਸੀਸ. “de d̄iə sis cəlyo utko.”—*kr̄isən*. **3** *Skt* सीस lead, a base metal.

**ਸੀਸ ਅਕਾਸਿ** [sis əkas̄i] head raised towards the sky i.e. holding (one’s) head high, not bowing down towards the earth on account of a discomfiture of misdeeds. “jəu gurdev tə sis̄u əkas̄i.”—*bher namdev*.

**ਸੀਸਗੰਜ** [sisgə̄j] a sacred place relating to the ninth Sikh Guru, situated in Chandni Chowk, Delhi, where the supreme master laid down his life on Magh Sudi (light half of lunar month) 5<sup>th</sup> Sammat 1732 for the protection of the distressed Indians. This gurdwara was built by Sardar Baghel Singh in Sammat 1847. Afterwards, the Muslims constructed a mosque in its vicinity. At last Raja Saroop Singh of Jind state acquired the land from the government at the end of the 1914 revolt and raised the gurdwara and donated an estate to it. See ਦਿੱਲੀ. **2** See ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਨੰ 3. **3** See ਅੰਬਾਲਾ ਨੰ 5.

**ਸੀਸਤਾਨ** [sistan] *P* سیستان *Skt* शकस्थान a country situated to the east of Persia and on the western border of Baluchistan. ਸੀ-ਸਤਾਂ See ਸਕ 2.

**ਸੀਸਦ** [sisəd] *adj* who offers his head. **2** *P* ੯ three hundred.

**ਸੀਸਧਰਣ** [sisdhəraṇ], **ਸੀਸਧਰਨਿ** [sisdhəraṇi] *n* Shiv, whose hand was stuck with the skull of Brahma. “ḡotəm nar̄i umapət̄i svami,

sisdhərənI səhəs bhəg gami.”—*jet ravidas*. The recast text goes like this. “sisdhərənI umapətI suami, gotəm nari gami səhəs bhəg.” The Puranic legend is: Having seen Brahma ridden with sexual urge, Shiv cut off his head with his own nail, which got stuck up with his hand See ਕਪਾਲਮੋਚਨ. For committing adultery with rishi Gautam’s wife, Ahlya, Indar got a thousand vulvas (planted) on his body. See ਅਹਲਿਆ.

**ਸੀਸਫੂਲ** [sisphul] *n* an ornament shaped like a flower which is worn by women on their heads.

**ਸੀਸਮ** [sisəm] See ਸਿੰਸਪਾ.

**ਸੀਸਮਹਲ** [sisməhəl] a palace, decorated with mirrors. “man-hu sisməhəll ke bic su murətI ek ənek ki jhāi”—*cəḍi* 1. **2** that place in Kiratpur where the marriage of Guru Har Rai was performed. Then there existed a glass-house. See ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ and ਕੀਰਤਪੁਰ.

**ਸੀਸਾ** [sisa] *n* lead. **2** *P* شیشه glass. **3** a looking glass; a mirror. **4** a bottle. “sise sərab kI phul gulab.”—*cəritr* 220.

**ਸੀਸਿ** [sisI] of the head. “sisI nivaie kia thie?”—*var asa*. **2** in the head. **3** on the head. **4** on account of the head; from the head.

**ਸੀਸੁ** [sisu] See ਸੀਸ. “sisu vəḍhe kərI besəṇu dije.”—*vəḍ m* 1.

**ਸੀਸੁਅਕਾਸਿ** [sisu-əkasi] See ਸੀਸਅਕਾਸਿ.

**ਸੀਹ** [sih], **ਸੀਹ** [sih] *n* a lion, tiger. “siha baja cərga kuhia.”—*var majh m* 1. **2** *part* a word that expresses pain. “sih nə mukh te nek ucari.”—*cəritr* 95.

**ਸੀਹਆਣ** [sih-aṇ] *n* the smell of a lion. When animals smell a lion, they do not come nearby. “bāde te avē sih-aṇ.”—*PPP*. ‘Enemies get the smell of a lion from their opponents.’

**ਸੀਹਣ** [sihəṇ] *n* lioness, tigress.

**ਸੀਹਣ ਸਾਰ ਦੀ** [sihəṇ sar di] *n* sword, dagger, scimitar; a lioness/ tigress of steel. “devi dəsət

nəcai sihən sar di.”—*cəḍi* 3.

**ਸੀਹਰਫੀ** [sihərphi] See ਸਿਹਰਫੀ.

**ਸੀਹਾਂ** [sihā] *n* a devoted Sikh of Nanak Dev, whose brother was Gajjan. **2** a resident of Khadoor, who belonged to Uppal khatri subcaste and became a devotee of Guru Angad Dev. He also served Guru Amar Das. See ਮਥੇ ਮੁਰਾਰੀ. **3** a masand/messenger of Dheermal Sodhi, who tried to kill Guru Tegh Bahadur at Bakala with his gun. Makhhan Shah awarded him a heavy punishment. “sihā nam tisi ko əhe, guru sō droh kərət nI rəhe.”—*GPS*. **4** *adj* like a lion. looking like a tiger/lion, e.g. ਸੀਹਾਂ ਕੁੱਤਾ.

**ਸੀਹੁ** [sihu] lion. See ਸੀਹ. “səkta sihu mare pe vəge.”—*asa m* 1.

**ਸੀਕ** [sik] See ਸੀਖ 1.

**ਸੀਕਰ** [sikər] *Skt* ਸੀਕਰ *n* drops of water. “səm sikər anən pe jIh ke.”—*NP*. **2** dew. **3** wind, air. **4** tiny drops of rain, drizzle.

**ਸੀਕਾ** [sika] *P* سكة the seal of a state embedded on coin. “ləkhImi ketək gəni nə jaiē gəni nə səkəu sika.”—*gujə m* 5. ‘Leave aside counting the wealth of your treasury, it is impossible even to assess how many types of coins are there.’ See ਸਿੱਕਾ.

**ਸੀਖ** [sikh] *P* سِخ *n* an iron rod. “jəṇu həlvai sikh nal bIh bəre utare.”—*cəḍi* 3. **2** a straw; a matchstick. **3** *Skt* ਸਿਕਾ a sermon, teaching, precept. “sace gur ki saci sikh.”—*gəu m* 1.

**ਸੀਖਕ** [sikhək] *adj* ਸਿਖਕ who teaches. “səbh ke sikhək ravər əhō.”—*GPS*.

**ਸੀਖਚਾ** [sikhca] *P* سِخ *n* a nail. **2** a straight sword. “dhop sikhce cəkr kərare.”—*GPS*. See ਸਸਤੁ.

**ਸੀਖਣਾ** [sikhṇa], **ਸੀਖਨਾ** [sikhna] *v* to light the wick of an earthen lamp with a stick. **2** to instigate. **3** to learn, acquire knowledge.

**ਸੀਖ ਪਾ** [sikh pa], **ਸੀਖ ਪਾਉ** [sikh pau], **ਸੀਖ ਪਾਲ** [sikh pal] (for a horse) to stand erect on its hind legs by raising both the front legs.

**ਸੀਖਿਆ** [sikhīa], **ਸੀਖਯਾ** [sikhya] See ਸਿਕਾ.  
**ਸੀਗ** [sīg] See ਸਿੰਗ. “bhēsār mathe sīg go.”—*ṭoḍi namdev*.  
**ਸੀਗਰੀਆ** [sigria] *adj* adorned, embellished. “təu me saɹ sigria.”—*sar m 5*.  
**ਸੀਗਾ** [siga] he was there. **2** *A* **سینه** the act of melting. **3** in grammar a sign denoting the verb form of a word.  
**ਸੀਗਾਰ** [sigar] See ਸਿੰਗਾਰ. “sigar mīṭhrəs bhog bhojən.”—*gəu chāt m 1*.  
**ਸੀਗਾਰਣਾ** [sigarṇa] See ਸਿੰਗਾਰਣਾ.  
**ਸੀਘਰ** [sighər], **ਸੀਘਰੁ** [sighəru], **ਸੀਘੁ** [sighr] *Skt* ਸੀਘੁ *adv* at once, soon, forthwith. “sighəru karəju lehu səvarī.”—*gəu m 5*. **2** *n* wind, air.  
**ਸੀਘੁਤਾ** [sighrəta] *Skt* ਸੀਘੁਤਾ *n* promptness, swiftness.  
**ਸੀਘ** [siɹ] *n* horn. “bīnu simrən jese siɹ chətara.”—*gəu ə m 5*. ‘one who breaks other’s head and suffers as do a ram’s horns’.  
**ਸੀਚਨ** [sican], **ਸੀਚਨਾ** [sīcāna] *Skt* ਸੇਚਨ *n* the act of sprinkling. **2** watering. **3** *Skt* ਸੰਚਯਨ collecting, accumulating, storage. “jese mādhu makhi sīc sīc ke ɪkətr kərə.”—*BGK*.  
**ਸੀਚਾਨਾ** [sicana] *P* **سچان** *Skt* ਸਚਾਨ bird of prey, bigger than a falcon and smaller than a hawk, which has a red head. “sicane jīu pōkhia.”—*sri ə m 1*. See ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀ.  
**ਸੀਛਤ** [sichət], **ਸੀਛਿਤ** [sichīt] See ਸਿਕਿਤ. “sichət hē kəhar jīs lage.”—*GPS*. ‘skilled water carriers.’  
**ਸੀਝਨਾ** [sijhna] See ਸਿਝਣਾ. “khot nə sijhsī kaī.”—*sri m 1*. “ədhū əgīani kəde nə sijhē.”—*gəu m 3*.  
**ਸੀਡ** [siḍ] *Pkt* *n* the amount of a bet. **2** a reward of bet/stake. **3** a pledge, vow. “bəd-hī siḍ īt ut ko dhai.”—*GPS*.  
**ਸੀਢ** [sīdh] *Skt* ਸਿੰਢਾਨ *n* snot. “mukh me thuk sīdh bəhu nasa.”—*NP*.  
**ਸੀਢੀ** [siḍhi] *n* a ladder, staircase. “loth pe loth gəi pər yō su mənə surlok ki siḍhi bənai.”

—*cāḍi 1*. **2** a ladder like funeral bier to carry a dead body. ਸਵ-ਉਢਿ.  
**ਸੀਤ** [sit] *Skt* ਸਤੁਤ *adj* stitched, threaded. “səḡḡ cəṛənkəməl mən sit.”—*nəṭ m 5 pəṛtal*. **2** *Skt* ਸੀਤ *n* water. **3** snow. **4** a shrub for making wood combs. **5** a margosa tree. **6** camphor. **7** winter. **8** frost. “bīapət usən nə sit.”—*maru m 5*. **9** *adj* cold. “sit mād sugədh cəlīo sərəb than səman.”—*maru ə m 5*. **10** lazy, lethargic. **11** impotent.  
**ਸੀਤਕਰ** [sitkər] *n* the moon with its cool rays. **2** *adj* which cools. “sitkər jese sitkər so viṣagəni te.”—*NP*. ‘having moon-like coolness to ward off sensuality.’  
**ਸੀਤ ਜੁਰ** [sitjvər] fever with shivering. See ਤਾਪ (c)  
**ਸੀਤਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ** [sitprəsad] *adj* stale. **2** *n* left-over food by a guru (preceptor) or a devta (god). “tere sātā da te tusadī rəsna da sitprəsad əsā nū prapət hoīa hē.”—*bhəgtavli*.  
**ਸੀਤਮੁ** [sitəmu] *Skt* स्यूतम् was sewn; stitched; was threaded. “səh cəṛni meḍa hiəra sitəmu.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.  
**ਸੀਤਰ** [sitər] See ਸੀਤਲ. “pavək bhəi sitər.”—*rudr*.  
**ਸੀਤ ਰੁਤ** [sit rut] *Skt* शीतऋतु *n* winter; season during the months of Maghar and Poh. “nəhī sitlā sit ruten.”—*səhəs m 5*. autumn.  
**ਸੀਤਲ** [sitəl] *adj* cool. “sitəl həri həri namu.”—*asa m 5*. **2** *n* the moon. **3** sandal, camphor. **4** a pearl. **5** ਸੇਚਿਤ ਜਲ irrigated water (short for ਜਲ ਸੇਚਿਤ) “maru te sitəlu kərə.”—*maru m 3*. ‘The barren land was turned into irrigated land.’  
**ਸੀਤਲ ਕੁੰਡ** [sitəl kūḍ] See ਰਾਜਗਿਰਿ.  
**ਸੀਤਲਤਾ** [sitəltā] cold; weather; winter; frost.  
**ਸੀਤਲ ਪਾਟਿਕਕਾ** [sitəl paṭīk-ka], ਸੀਤਲ ਪਾਟੀ [sitəl paṭī] a kind of soft grass grown in Bengal and Assam and the mat made of it, which is very smooth and tender. “sitəl paṭīk-ka bīchvai.”

–*kr̥isən*. Some ignorant scribe has written *bichṭai* instead of *bichvai*.

**ਸੀਤਲਾ** [sitla] *adj* cool, unperturbed. “sitla sukh sātī murəṭī siməṭī siməṭī nit dhīai.” –*kan m 5. 2 Skt* शीतला *n* According to the Hindu belief, it is the goddess of smallpox. She is of golden hue, rides on a donkey, has a broom in her hand, a winnowing basket on her forehead and wears a red dress.

When children suffer from smallpox, Sitla is worshipped to protect them from its evil effect. The donkey is served with grain and the patient is called Mata Rani da khota. (donkey of mother goddess). Sitla is also called Masani Devi. A special day for her worship is 8<sup>th</sup> day of the dark half of Chet month. **3** Masurika, *P* مَسْرُورَة *E* smallpox. cecək. It is mainly caused by germs of a particular type. They spread in the body and cause high fever and pimples to flare up. During the three-four days of fever, pimples appear. Then they fill with water, which turns into pus. On the tenth or eleventh day the pimples wither and on the twentieth, their crusts also vanish away.

It is contagious disease. The best cure of it is vaccination, called ਲੋਦਾ (loda) in colloquial term. Children and the residents of hot countries get afflicted with small-pox. Generally a person suffers only once in his/her life, but sometimes it may recur, then its impact is less severe and has shorter duration than the first one.

Small-pox causes many types of troubles such as uneasiness, burning, stiffness in the limbs and head ache etc. It is better to give a dose of *ṣirxīṣət* (a unani medicine) rubbed in the squash of *pittpapra*. The incense of the birch tree leaves and Jhau provides comfort. The rubbing of ointment made of camphor

provides solace from the burning itch of the boils.

Five grains of unab, flowers of blue lotus, *pittpapra* and dry *məko* five masas each and five masas of *bihdana* should be soaked in about half a litre of water. Then this material be crushed and with two *tolas* squash prepared from the blue lotus may be given to the patient to drink; it gives him relief from fever and boil burning.

The patient's food should contain a dish of rice mixed with moong pulse, nominally salted or milk rice pudding with a little sugar.

It is better to keep the room and the clothes of the patient clean. “sitla te rakhīa bhīari.” –*gəu m 5. “sitla ṭhakīrhīai, bīghən gəe hārīnai.”–sor m 5. 4 sand. 5 red cow.*

**ਸੀਤਲਾਇਆ** [sitlāiā], **ਸੀਤਲਾਗਿਆ** [sitlagiā] cooled down, attained coolness. “mera mən əndīn sitlagīo.” –*sar m 5.*

**ਸੀਤਲਾ ਬਾਹਨ** [sitla bahən] *n* a donkey, the carriage of Sitla.

**ਸੀਤਲੁ** [sitəlu] See **ਸੀਤਲ**. “sitəlu thīve nanka! jəpədro hārīnamo.” –*var jēt.*

**ਸੀਤੜਾ** [sitṛā] *adj* sewn, stitched. “sitṛā mən məjhahī.” –*var jēt.*

**ਸੀਤਾ** [sita] *adj* ਸੁਤੂਤ sewn, past tense of ਸਿਉਣਾ “sita hē cola.” –*suhi m 1. 2 Skt* सीता *n* Lachhmi. **3** Parvati. **4** wine. **5** the current of river Ganga. **6** a ploughpin. **7** a furrow drawn by a plough. **8** daughter of Janak and wife of Ram Chandar, and mother of Luv and Kush. She has been regarded absolutely chaste. “sita lēgiā dāhsīro.” –*səva m 1.*

It is mentioned in Valmik Ramayan Part 1 Chapter 66 that Raja Sirdhvāj was busy ploughing to clear the earth for the performance of a religious sacrifice and oblation. Then a virgin girl emerged from the earth. On account of her birth from the furrow,

she was named Sita. Janak and his wife Sunayna reared her like a daughter. Therefore she was called Janakja. On account of her birth from the earth, she came to be named Bhoomija and Ayonija.<sup>1</sup>

Valmiki Ramayan Part 7, Ch 17 contains a story that saint Kushdhvaj's daughter Vedvati was performing penance to get Vishnu as her husband. Charmed by her beauty, Sumbh the king of demons, desired to get that virgin girl by killing Kushdhvaj, but he failed to do so. Then, Ravan had the desire to make Vedvati his wife. When she did not agree, Ravan dragged her by her hair. Vedvati got her hair released and jumped into the fire. Afterwards she appeared as Sita to kill Ravan and got Vishnu's incarnation Ram as her husband.

Sirdhvaj had pledged that whoever was able to shoot an arrow with the bow string of Shiv, he would marry Janki. Thus Ram not only succeeded in this endeavour, but broke the bow into two pieces by drawing it apart. Therefore, he got Sita as his bride.

About this bow, it is said in Valmik Part 1, Ch 67 that after destroying Daksh's religious sacrificial ceremony Shiv kept this bow named Devrat in trust with Janak. It was so heavy that 5000 persons laboured to bring it near Ram.

Sita remained with Ram Chandar during his exile and she left the homely comforts to serve her husband. When on a suggestion from Ram, Lachhman cut off the nose of Ravan's

<sup>1</sup>It is prevalent in folk tradition that Ravan demanded tribute from the sages. But the hermits had nothing to pay. Therefore they gave their blood. A pitcher, filled with their blood, was buried under the earth. Sita was born from it and became the cause of Ravan's destruction.

sister Soopnakha in Dandak forest, Ravan carried away Sita in revenge. With Sugreev to help, Ram came to know through Hanuman that Sita was in Lanka. Thereafter Ram waged a war against Ravan and got her back. When Sita was brought from Ashokvatika and she appeared before Ram, he said, "Sita! I am doubtful about your character, Therefore you may go away anywhere you like. You are not worthy of me." Due to this Sita jumped into the fire, but such was her chastity's strength, that the fire could not consume her. All the gods bore testimony to her chastity, and Ram accepted her (as his life partner) See **ਵਾਲਮੀਕਿ ਕਾਂਡ 6. ਅ: 17-18-19.**

After the coronation of Ram Chandar in Ayodhya, Sita lived in comfort with him and became pregnant. One day, a joker named Bhadr said to Ram, "People talk ill of you because Sita, who remained in Ravan's abode, is now settled in your house by your sweet will." So Ram ordered Lachhman to take Sita away and leave her in the forest. Lachhman carried out his order obediently. Rishi Balmiki was moved on hearing Sita's cries and he escorted her to his hermitage. There Sita gave birth to male twins. Valmiki writes that for the protection of one child Kusha grass was dipped in water (and sprinkled on the child's body) and thus he got the name Kush. The other child was sprinkled with Lav grass dipped in water and named Lav. Kush was elder to Lav. The sage looked after them and taught them. He trained them to learn Ramayan by heart and sing it in melody. When Ram performed an Ashvmedh Yag, the sage took Kush and Lav with him to Ayodhya to join the festival. Ram and his courtiers were charmed by the singing of the children. The sage certified the chastity of Sita and told Ram

that Kush and Lav were his real sons. Therefore, Ram ordered that Sita be brought back. Arriving in Ram's royal court, she addressed the assembly remarking, "if I have thought of any other person other than my husband Ram, then O Earth give me abode within in thyself." On the utterance of these words of Sita, the earth burst open and she was absorbed into it. See ਵਾਲਮੀਕ ਕਾਂਡ 7, ਅ: 97.

jo mere vəc kərəm kər hrıde bəsət rəghurāı, prıthi! pədu mōhı dijıye lije apmılaı.

sunət bəcən dhəni phəṭ gəi,  
lop sia tıh bhıterı bhəi,  
cəkərət rəhe nıtrəkħ rəghurai,  
raj kərən ki as cūkai.—ramav.

9 wife of Peepa Bhagat. 10 according to the Veds, the goddess of agriculture/crops.

**ਸੀਤਾਂਸੁ** [sitāṅsu] *n* the moon, which has cool rays. See ਸੀਤਕਰ.

**ਸੀਤਾਕੰਤ** [sitakāt], **ਸੀਤਾਨਾਥ** [sitanath], **ਸੀਤਾਪਤਿ** [sitapəti] Ram Chandar.

**ਸੀਤਾਫਲ** [sitaphəl] *n* ਸਰੀਫਾ Custard apple. *L* Annona Squamosa.

**ਸੀਤਾਰਮਣ** [sitarəmən], **ਸੀਤਾਰਵਨ** [sitarəvən], **ਸੀਤਾਵਰ** [sitavər], **ਸੀਤਾਵੱਲਭ** [sitavəlləbh] Sita's husband, Ram Chandar. "sita rəvən kəhā hē?"—ramav.

**ਸੀਤੋ** [sito] *adj* ਸਜੂਤ threaded, sewn, stitched. 2 *n* coolness; lack of heat. "tıthe sito sita məhıma mahı."—jəpu. In the realm of action (preamble) Ram (all-pervading) is wide spread and Sita indicating spiritual (inner) peace is all-absorbing. 3 *Skt* ਸੀਤੜ *adj* tilled with a plough. "ıhu tənu sito tōmre dhanu."—sar m 5.

**ਸੀਤੋਸਨ** [sitosən] *Skt* शीतोष्ण winter and summer.

<sup>1</sup>In this realm, heroes known for actual living, are mentioned. Here live males like Ram and females like Sita.

2 cold and warm.

**ਸੀਤੜ** [sity] *Skt adj* tilled, ploughed. 2 *n* corn, grain.

**ਸੀਦ** [sid] *Skt n* money given on interest; usury.

**ਸੀਂਦ** [sīd] *adj* for which money was not paid; without cost, free.

**ਸੀਧ** [sidh] *n* direction, straight line. 2 *adj* achieved. "namı həmare karəj sidh."—gōd m 5. 3 proved, established. "vıci kaıa nəgərı həri sidhe."—bəsət m 5. 'Hari is realised in the bodily form.'

**ਸੀਧਨਾ** [sīdhna] *v* to search, aim at.

**ਸੀਧਵ** [sīdhəv] See ਸੈਧਵ.

**ਸੀਧਾ** [sidha] *adj* straight, direct, without a curve/bend. 2 guileless, sincere, honest. "gurmukhı prāni əpradhı sidhe."—gəu ə m 3.

3 successful; who achieves his goal. "həri dərgəh pədhe həri name sidhe."—asa chət m 4.

"səti guru te kəvən kəvən nə sidho mere bhāi?"—gəu ə m 3. 4 obverse, an antonym of reverse (side)

"sidha choṭı əpuṭha bunna."—gəu m 5. 5 *n* raw material used for food for a certain honourable religious person;

provision, supply. "sidha an cədhavhı ketı kərhi səlam."—NP. 6 rock salt, Sindhi salt. "dal sidha māgəu ghıv."—dhəna dhāna.

**ਸੀਧਾ** [sīdha] See ਸੀਧਾ 6

**ਸੀਧਿ** [sidhi] *n* achievement, success. "gobıd jo jəpe tısu sidhi."—maru m 5. 2 See ਸੀਧ.

**ਸੀਧੋ** [sidho] See ਸੀਧਾ. 2 *adj* proved, decided.

**ਸੀਨਾ** [sina] See ਸਿਉਣਾ. 2 *P n* a chest, breast. "sitəl mən sina ram."—bıla chət m 5. "dərke phəṭge tıh sətrun sine."—krısən.

**ਸੀਨੇਜੋਰ** [sinejor] *adj* intent on showing bodily prowess; high-handed.

**ਸੀਨੇਜੋਰੀ** [sinejori] *n* high-handedness. "tūrəg məgayo sinejori."—GPS.

**ਸੀਪ** [sip] *n* a small oyster shell.

**ਸੀਪਤਿ** [sipəti] Sita's husband, Ram Chandar.

2 Shripati, Vishnu. 3 Maya's husband, Kartar.

**ਸੀ.ਪੀ.** [si pi] Central Province; Madhya Bharat; area around Nagpur.

**ਸੀਪੈ** [sipe] stitches, sews. “*ṭu pətɪ paṭi sɪphtɪ sipe.*”—*var ram 1 m 1.*

**ਸੀਬਈ** [sibəi] a caste of Rajputs. The state of Siba belongs to this caste. See ਬਾਈ ਧਾਰ.

**ਸੀਬਰ** [sībər] See ਸਿੰਮਲ. “*sībər tar khəjurē bhari.*”—*GPS.*

**ਸੀ ਬਰਣ** [si bəṛəṅ] *Skt* ਸੁੀ ਵਰਣ *adj* of pretty/beautiful colour. “*si bəṛəṅbādh.*”—*gyan əg 150.* ‘killing a horse of fine colour in Ashvmedh Yag.’ See ਸੁੀ ਬਰਣ.

**ਸੀਭੜੋ** [sibhṛo] a village, in the police post Moolepur, tehsil, Sirhind, seven kos to the north-west of Patiala. The ninth Guru visited this place. The State has allotted forty ghumaons of land to the gurdwara. This place is about 4 miles to the north-east of Dhablan railway station.

**ਸੀਮ** [sim] boundary. See ਸੀਮਾ. “*sim təj apni bɪrane des lāgh lāgh.*”—*ramav. 2 P* سيم silver.

**ਸੀਮਕ** [simək] See ਸਿਉਂਕ.

**ਸੀਮਤਨ** [simitən] *P* سيمتن *adj* having a silvery body.

**ਸੀਮਨ** [simən] See ਸਿਉਣਾ. “*sim kəro sərəb əbhɪram.*”—*GPS.*

**ਸੀਮਾ** [sima] *Skt n* boundary, limit. **2** propriety. **3** parting of the hair. **4 A** سيم a sign, mark. **5** a mark on the forehead.

**ਸੀਮਾਬ** [simab] *P* سيماب *n* ਸੀਮ-ਆਬ silvery water; mercury.

**ਸੀਮਾਲਿੰਗ** [simaliŋg] *n* a boundary-mark.

**ਸੀਮੁਰਗ** [simurəg] *P* سيمرغ *n* a bird with feathers having colours of thirty birds on its wings. It is an imaginary bird. Griffin. Poets have mentioned that its lower portion is of a tiger and the upper of an eagle. **2** Some have opined that unka is its second name. **3** Many people give this name to dəgra. See ਦਗਰਾ.

**ਸੀਮੰਤ** [simənt] *n* the act of parting hair with a

comb. “*siməntonəyən*”, a ritual of the Hindus derived from this word, is performed during the fourth, sixth or eighth months of pregnancy. The husband does the hair-parting of his wife (by using a comb). This ceremony is considered auspicious for the child in the mother’s womb.

**ਸੀਮੰਤਕ** [siməntək] who has done hair-parting. See ਸੀਮੰਤ. **2** See ਸਯਮੰਤਕ.

**ਸੀਮੰਤਿਕਾ** [siməntɪka] the lady, who performs the act of hair-parting. See ਸੀਮੰਤ.

**ਸੀਮੰਤਿਨਿ** [siməntɪni], **ਸੀਮੰਤਿਨੀ** [siməntɪni] *Skt* सीमन्तिनी *adj* a lady with hair adorned, who has adorned herself by spreading layers of her hair on (both sides of) the forehead. “*jor siməntɪni ke jɪh thae.*”—*NP.*

**ਸੀਮੰਤੋ ਨਯਨ** [simənto nəyən] See ਸੀਮੰਤ.

**ਸੀਯਾ** [siya] Sita, Janki.

**ਸੀਯਾਪਤਿ** [siyapəti] Ram Chandar.

**ਸੀਰ** [sir] *n* partnership. “*sir na susəg me.*”—*GPS.* **2** coolness, coldness. “*sir jɪm nir məhɪ hot sukhkar he.*”—*NP.* **3** *adj* cool, cold. “*phəṭe mas lage jəl sir.*”—*GPS.* **4** *Skt n* the sun. **5** əkk, a wild plant. **6** a plough. **7** *Skt* शीर a python. **8** *adj* sharp. **9** شير *P n* rice pudding; milk.

**ਸੀਰਖੋਰ** [sirkhor], **ਸੀਰਖੁਰ** [sirkhvar] *adj* who drinks milk, who lives on milk. “*sirkhor ɪn kəhā bɪgara?*”—*GPS.*

**ਸੀਰਣ** [sirəṅ] *Skt* शीर्ण *adj* broken. **2** scattered.

**ਸੀਰਣੀ** [sirəni] See ਸੀਰੀਨੀ.

**ਸੀਰਤ** [sirət] سیرت *n* habit, nature, temperament, innate disposition. “*surət sirət me jənuək ap bənyo pərhut.*”—*cəritr 66.*

**ਸੀਰਧੂਜ** [sirdhəj] Sita’s father Janak. **2** Krishan’s elder brother Balram, whose flag has a “sir” (plough).

**ਸੀਰਪਾਣਿ** [sirpaṅɪ] *n* Balbhadar, who holds a plough “sir” in his hand. **2** a ploughman; peasant.

**ਸੀਰਾ** [sira] *adj* cold. “sira tata hoṭ.”—*s kəbir*.  
**2** *P* شیر *n* a thin granular sweet. **3** a condensed essence of a (dry) fruit like datepalm etc.  
**4** sesame oil. **5** *Skt* सीरा a river, stream.

**ਸ਼ੀਰਾਜ਼** [širaz] *P* شیراز *n* a famous city of Iran, where celebrated poets, like Sadi and Hafiz, were born.

**ਸ਼ੀਰਾਜ਼ੀ** [sirazi] *adj* an inhabitant of Shiraz.  
**2** relating to Shiraz.

**ਸੀਰੀ** [siri] *adj* a partner, co-worker. **2** *Skt* सीरिन् a ploughman, tiller.

**ਸ਼ੀਰੀ** [širī] *P* شیر *adj* sweet. “gəbhir dhir širī zəbān.”—*PP*. **2** dear, affectionate. **3** *n* wife of Iran’s king, Khusro Pravez, who was dear to Farhad. Farhad was told to bring a stream by cutting a mountain to win Sirin in marriage. Farhad laboured untiringly to cut the mountain but when his job was done, he got the news that Sirin had died. Hearing it Farhad also breathed his last. Sirin also died on hearing of the demise of Farhad.

**ਸ਼ੀਰੀਨੀ** [širini] *P* شیرینی *n* sweetness. **2** a sweet. **3** the distribution of a (gift) to show happiness on the successful completion of some work. **4** sweets offered to a pir or presented at his place/tomb.

**ਸੀਰੰਦ** [sirənd] See ਸਰਹਿੰਦ.

**ਸੀਲ** [sil] *Skt* शील *vr* to meditate, concentrate, practise, worship. **2** *n* nature. **3** etiquette, good manners, courtesy, gentleness. “sil bigarito tera kam.”—*asa m 5*. ‘Sexual desire has damaged your courteous behaviour.’  
 vīdya bīn dvīj ɔ bəgīca bīn ābān ko  
 pani bīn savān suhāvān nā jani hē,  
 raja bīn raj kaj rajnītī soce bīn  
 puṇy ki bāsīṭhi kāhu kēsēdho bākhanī hē,  
 kāhē “jāydev” bīn hīt ko hītū hē jēsē  
 sadhu bīn sāgəṭī kəlāk ki nīṣānī hē,  
 pani bīn sār jēsē dan bīn kār jēsē,  
 ṣil bīn nār jēsē moti bīn pani hē.

**4** a pious/sacred duty. “sac sil suṭī sājmi sa purī pərīvar.”—*var maru m 1*. **5** a python; a snake. **6** friendship. **7** gratefulness. **8** tranquility.

**ਸੀਲਹਾ** [silha] *adj* which destroys ਸੀਲ (holy religion/duty); adulterous, dissolute.

**ਸੀਲਬੰਧਾਨ** [silbādhān] *n* a vow to maintain courtesy (good conduct) /etiquette; a pledge to shun adultery. “sūnəṭī silbādhān bra.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

**ਸੀਲਵੰਤ** [silvāt], ਸੀਲਵੰਤਿ [silvātī] *adj* deferentially modest. See ਸੀਲ. “silvātī pərđhānī.”—*var ram 2 m 5*.

**ਸੀਲੁ** [silu] See ਸੀਲ. “silu dhəramu jəpu bhəgəṭī nā kini.”—*bīla kəbir*.

**ਸੀਲੋਆਣਾ** [silōāṇa], ਸੀਲੋਆਣੀ [silōāṇī] See ਬੇਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ **3**.

**ਸੀਵ** [siv] *n* Shiv. **2** a boundary, limit. “kīṣe ke siv bānē rol nahi.”—*var bīla m 4*. **3** a pyre for cremating the dead body; a funeral pyre. “rāci siv cādān.”—*səloh*.

**ਸੀਵਣ** [sivəṇ] See ਸੀਵਨ.

**ਸੀਵਣੀ** [sivṇī] *Dg n* a needle.

**ਸੀਵਨ** [sivān], ਸੀਵਨਾ [sivna] See ਸਿਵ *vr n* to sew, stitch. “hərī rətān mən āṭərī sivte.”—*sri chāt m 5*. “mən tən bhītərī sivān.”—*sar m 5*. “bīn tage bīn sui ānī mən hārībhəgṭī sāgṭī sivna.”—*maru m 5*.

**ਸੀਵਨਿ** [sivānī] *adj* worth-sewing, worth-stitching. See ਰਾਂਗਨਿ.

**ਸੀਵਾਂ** [sivā] See ਸੀਮਾ. “sāḥe tīnī hath terī sivā.”—*sor ravidas*. ‘The extent of your property is three and a half yards, which you will get after death.’

**ਸੀੜ** [sīṛ] *n* speed, motion. **2** falling of hail; a hail-storm. **3** silence. **4** a rope of grass. “sīṛ ḡhumaṭī rāḡhṛān kāhi.”—*PPP*. **5** a furrow drawn by a plough. *Skt* सीर. **6** See ਸੀੜੁ.

**ਸੀੜੁ** [sīṛh] a joint, a stitch.

**ਸੀੜੀ** [sīṛhī] *n* a ladder. **2** a bier. See ਸੀਢੀ.

ਸੁ [su] *Skt* part excess, too much. “māmta moh su bādhna, putr kēlātr su dhādh.”—*var bīha m 3*. **2** *prep* excellent; the best. “su kārṇi kamāṇī gur mīlī hām pai.”—*asa m 5*. **3** *n* an opinion, a view. **4** *adv* without any effort; easy. **5** *adj* beautiful. **6** ਸੁ has also been in use for ਸ੍ਵ (self). “jīṣ no hārī su prāsān hoī.”—*suhi m 4*. ‘was himself pleased.’ “surup me brīttī ṭikai.”—*GPS*. ‘focussed his mind.’ **7** *pron* that, same. “su esa raja sri nārharī.”—*māla namdev*. **8** It stands for suffix to a third person singular verb. ‘dīttosū lāddhosu adī.’ ‘He gave, he found.’

ਸੁਅ [suə] *n* a son. **2** a parrot. **3** See ਸ੍ਵ.

ਸੁਅਸਤ [suəsət], ਸੁਅਸਤਿ [suəsətī] *Skt* स्वस्ति part welfare. **2** a blessing. “tīsu jo hari suəsətī tīsu.”—*var asa*. **3** denotes acceptance. **4** the sound of oākar. See ਆਬਿ.

ਸੁਅਸਤਿ ਬਿਵਸਥਾ [suəsətī bīvəstha] See ਸ੍ਵਸਤਿ ਬਿਵਸਥਾ.

ਸੁਅਨ [suən] *Skt* सुनु *n* son. “apno suən jese lagət pīaro jīy.”—*BGK*.

ਸੁਅਲਾ [suəla] See ਸੋਲਾ.

ਸੁਆਉ [suau], ਸੁਆਓ [suao], ਸੁਆਇ [suai] *n* taste, juice, essence. “kārchiā phīrēnī suau nē jaṇānī sūjīa.”—*var guj 2 m 5*. “kam suai gūj vāsī pāre.”—*gəu kəbir*. **2** self-interest, profit. “jən avən ka īhe suau.”—*sukhmāni*. **3** selfishness. “tīn sāgī sāgu nē kicāī nanək jīna apnā suau.”—*var guj 2 m 5*. “mītr bhāi dis-hī mən mere, te sēbhī əpnē suai mīlasa.”—*gāḍ m 4*. **4** a purpose, an intention. “kəun marəg kəun suao.”—*sīdhgosətī*. **5** ਸੁਯ good and virtuous; an honest earning. “kətha kirtən rag nad dhūnī īhu bēnīo suau.”—*bīla m 5*. **6** a welcome. “suarəth suau nē ko kārē.”—*sri ə m 5*. **7** honour. “dohagnī mēhəlu nē pānī nē jaṇānī pīr ka suau.”—*asa ə m 3*. **8** self-growing; a grass growing by itself. “bhar əṭharəhī meva hovē gəruṛa hovē suau.”—*var*

*mājh m 1*. ‘Self-growing grass (svāk) may become rice.’

ਸੁਆਸ [suas] *Skt* श्वास *n* a breath. **2** See ਸ੍ਵਾਸ.

ਸੁਆਸਨ [suasən] See ਸ੍ਵਾਸਨ.

ਸੁਆਹ [suah] *n* ash.

ਸੁਆਹਾ [suaha] See ਸ੍ਵਾਹਾ. “suaha sudhayō nēmo sitleyō.”—*cāḍī 2*.

ਸੁਆਣੀ [suānī] *n* a willing maiden brought as a wife, ਸ੍ਵ ਆਣੀ brought through marriage; a wedded woman devoted to her husband. See ਸਾਵਾਣੀ and ਸੁਰੀਤਾ.

ਸੁਆਤ [suat] See ਸਵਾਤ.

ਸੁਆਦ [suad] *Skt* सूद (See ਸ੍ਵਦ *vr*) *n* juice, taste. “ədhīk suad rog ədhīkai.”—*māla m 1*.

ਸੁਆਦਤਿ [suadətī] *Skt* सूदता taste, relish. **2** *adv* for the pleasure of the tongue. “suadətī jīu sēgharē.”—*asa kəbir*.

ਸੁਆਧੀਨ [suadhīn] See ਸ੍ਵਾਧੀਨ.

ਸੁਆਨ [suān] *Skt* श्वान *n* a dog. “suanpuch jīu hoī nē sudho.”—*dev m 9*. “əpnā apu tu kəbhū nē choḍṣī suanpuchī jīu re.”—*maru m 1*. **2** *Skt* सूयन whose gait is fine; a swan. See ਸਵਾਨ.

ਸੁਆਨਸਤੁ [suansətr], ਸੁਆਨਸਤੁ [suansətru] *n* a dog’s rival (persons of low caste (cāḍal), who kill dogs and eat their flesh). “suansətr əjatu sēbh te.”—*keda rāvīdas*. the lowest caste “supac”.

ਸੁਆਨਪੁਛ [suanpuch] See ਸੁਆਨ.

ਸੁਆਨੀ [suānī] See ਸੁਆਣੀ. **2** a bitch.

ਸੁਆਮਨਿ [suamānī] *n* the army of a king. **2** See ਸ੍ਵਾਮਿਨੀ.

ਸੁਆਮਿ [suamī], ਸੁਆਮੀ [suamī] *Skt* स्वामिन् husband, lord. **2** an owner, a master. “mat pīta suamī sējəṇu.”—*vəḍ m 5*. “suamī ko grīh jīu sēda suan tējət nēhī.”—*s m 9*.

ਸੁਆਰ [suar] See ਸਵਾਰ. “sərdar suar ənek.”—*cāḍī 2*.

ਸੁਆਰਣਾ [suārṇa] *v* to reform, correct, improve.

ਸੁਆਰਥ [suārəth] *Skt* सूयर्थ *n* selfishness; self-interest. “gobīd bhājī sēbh suārəth pure.”

—maru m 5.

**ਸੁਆਰਥੀ** [suarthi] *Skt* स्वार्थिन् *adj* selfish, for whom self-interest is paramount.

**ਸੁਆਰਥੁ** [suarəthu] See ਸੁਆਰਥ.

**ਸੁਆਰੀ** [suari] See ਸਵਾਰੀ. “kəri sīgh suari.”—*cāḍi* 2.

**ਸੁਆਲ** [sual] See ਸਵਾਲ.

**ਸੁਆਲਿਉ** [sualiu], **ਸੁਆਲਿਓ** [sualio] **ਸੁਆਲਿਹੁ** [sualihu] *Skt* सु-आलज *adj* the abode of beauty, a house of splendour; a dwelling of excellence. “keta taṅ sualıhu rup.”—*jəpu*. “tū sēca saḥıbu sıphəti sualıu.”—*var asa*. “teri sıphət sualıo sərup hē.”—*var gəu* 1, m 4. “kaya kaməni əti sualıo.”—*suhi* m 3. **3** *n* splendour, beauty. “tin ka kīa salahna əvər sualıhu kaı.”—*sri* m 1. **4** It is mentioned in the Janamsakhi that Guru Nanak Dev called Munafak Desh as sualıo.—*sri nanak prakāṣ Ch 11*. **5** *adj* laudable, praiseworthy, commendable.

**ਸੁਆਵ** [suav] *A* , weakness, deficiency. **2** *P* , pure gold. See ਸੁਆਉ.

**ਸੁਆਵਗੀਰ** [suavgir] *P* سواگیر keepers of pure gold i.e. pure coins. See ਸੁਆਵ 2. “ja sətıguru sərəphu nədəri kəri dekhe, suavgir səbhı ughərae.”—*var gəu* 1 m 4. ‘The pure have been distinguished from the counterfeit.’

**ਸੁਆਵੜਾ** [suavṛa] *n* ਸੁਆਵ selfishness. “chəḍıa maıa suavṛa.”—*var ram* 2 m 5. **2** taste.

**ਸੁਆਂ** [suə] See ਸੁਵਨ. **2** himself/herself, oneself. “əkāl dial suə.”—*əkāl*.

**ਸੁਆਂਬਰ** [suəbər] See ਸੁਆਂਬਰ. **2** *adj* ਸੁ (fine)-ਆਂਬਰ (dress), lovely garments. “nə dhəre suəbər əg mē.”—*cəritr* 156.

**ਸੁਇ** [sui] *pron* he, that. **2** *n* one’s own self. “janət soi sət sui.”—*bavən*.

**ਸੁਇ ਗਈ** [sui gəi] slept. “jəb-hı jəsodha suıgəi.”—*krısən*.

**ਸੁਇਨ** [suiṅ], **ਸੁਇਨਾ** [suiṅa] *n* gold. “sərəb suiṅ ki lōka hoti.”—*dhəna namdev*. “suiṅa ruṇa

sōcie mal.”—*sri ə m* 1.

**ਸੁਇਨਾ ਮੂੰਹ ਪਾਉਣਾ** [suiṅa mūh paṇa] *v* to put gold in the mouth of a dead person. According to the Hindu belief it is a sacred act. See katyayən sımṛiti Part 21 § 5. **2** to maintain death-like silence.

**ਸੁਇਨੀ** [suiṅi] *adj* goldsmith. **2** a Khatri caste. See ਸਿਉਨੀ. “bhagirəth suiṅi suḍıara.”—*BG*

**ਸੁਇਨੇ ਕਾ ਬਿਰਖੁ** [suiṅe ka birəkh] *n* ਸਤਿਗੁਰੁ. See ਵਾਰ ਮਾਝ ਪੌੜੀ 20.

**ਸੁਇਨੇ ਕੀ ਸੁਈ ਰੁਪੇ ਕਾ ਧਾਗਾ** [suiṅe ki sui rupe ka dhaga] faculty of reasoning; needle is guru (preceptor) and his teaching is a thread.

**ਸੁਇਨੇ ਮੰਡਪ** [suiṅe mādəp] See ਫੀਲੁ.

**ਸੁਈ** [sui] *pron* ਸੈਵ a devotee of Shiv; same, that one. “dihəd sui.”—*var majh* m 1.

**ਸੁਸਕ** [susək] *Skt* शुष्क *adj* dry, parched. “cırəkāl mən tərū susək sri guru pəg jəl prem.”—*NP*. ‘devotion to the preceptor.’

**ਸੁਸਟ** [susətu] See ਸੁਸਟੁ. “susətu bərən vari ur me dhərən ki.”—*GPS*.

**ਸੁਸਤੀ** [susti] *P* سستی *Skt* सस्ति *n* laziness, sloth.

**ਸੁਸਬਦ** [susəbəd] *n* a preceptor’s teaching. **2** Gurbani. **3** a divine melody produced from within, an unheard melody. “susəbəd ka kəhā vas kəthiəle.”—*sıdhgosaḍı*.

**ਸੁਸਰਾਰ** [susrar] See ਸਸੁਰਾਰ.

**ਸੁਸਰੁਖਾ** [susrukha] See ਸੁਸੁਖਾ.

**ਸੁਸਾ** [susa] *Skt* स्वसृ *n* sister. “susa əvas gəe gunrasi.”—*NP*.

**ਸੁਸਿੱਛ** [susıch] *Skt* सुसिचिਤ *adj* well-trained, highly educated, lettered. **2** ਸੁਸਿਕਾ *n* good education/ training, good advice, good precept. “susıchch duj janıe.”—*parəs*. ‘The other warrior is well-trained.’

**ਸੁਸਿੱਧ** [susıddh] *adj* which can be proved easily; easily achieved. **2** *n* a figure of speech (ਅਰਥ-ਅਲੰਕਾਰ) describing how effort is put in by one and its fruit enjoyed by another. This type of description is termed as “susıdh

alākar.”

Example:

jēse mādhumakhi sēcī sēcīkē īkətr kərə  
 hərə mādhuhar tāke mukh char đarke,  
 jēse bəcch het gəu sēcət he khir tīh  
 let he əhir duhī bəchre vīṭarke,  
 jēse dhər khod khod kər bīl saje musa  
 pēsət sərəp dhaī khaī tīh marke,  
 tēse koṭī pap kər maya jor jor muḍh  
 ətkal chaḍcəle dou hath jharke.—BGK.

(b) Drawing advantage by many persons from an other's labour/work is the second kind of “susiddh.”

Example:

jīni nam dhīata gəe māsəkətī ghalī,  
 nanək te mukh ūjle keti chuṭi nalī.—jəpu.  
 prəhlad jən ke īkih kul udhare.—bher m 3.

**ਸੁਸੀਲ** [susil] *adj* ਸੁਸੀਲ good-natured.

**ਸੁਸੁ** [susu] *Skt* ਸੁਸੁਰ *n* father-in-law, wife's father. “kīy an đhukau susu nəgri.”—NP.

**ਸੁਸੁਖਾ** [susukha] See ਸੁਸੁਖਾ.

**ਸੁਸੰਗ** [susāṅg], **ਸੁਸੰਗਤਿ** [susāṅgətī] *n* a noble company, an association of nice persons. **2** a congregation of pious persons.

**ਸੁਸੰਵੇਦ** [susāved] *adj* ਸੁ-ਸੰਵੇਦੜ easily understandable; that can be comprehended with comfort. **2** ਸੁ ਸੰਵੇਦੜ self-knowable.

**ਸੁੱਸੇ** [susso] *Dg* a rabbit, hare.

**ਸੁਸੁ** [sustu], **ਸਸੁ** [suṣṭhu] *Skt* सुष्ठु *adj* exceedingly true, absolutely correct. **2** extremely appreciated. **3** best, sublime. “pəhīryo khəṛəg loh bəhu susṭu.”—GPS.

**ਸੁਸੁ** [sust] *P* سُست weak, lazy. See ਸੁਸਤੀ. **2** See ਸੁਸੁ.

**ਸੁਸੁ** [ṣust] washed, clean. See ਸੁਸੁਨ.

**ਸੁਸੁਨ** [ṣustən] *P* سُستن *v* to clean, wash.

**ਸੁਸੁਾ** [ṣusta] *P* سُسته *adj* clean, neat, washed.

**ਸੁਸੁਤ** [suṣrut] *Skt* *adj* thoroughly/completely grasped. **2** well-known. **3** *n* a famous Indian Vaid, who, according to Garud Puran was the

son of Vishvamitar. He learnt the Vedic system of medicine from Raja Divodas of Kashi, who was an incarnation of Dhanvantri. He authored a book, which is famous as “Sushrut”. He is acknowledged as a reputed scholar of Ayurveda.

**ਸੁਸੁਖਾ** [susrukha] *Skt* सुसुखा *n* the desire to listen. **2** an honour, hospitality. **3** service. “sətsāṅgətī susrukha kərnī.”—NP.

**ਸੁਹਟਾ** [suhəṭa] *Pa n* a spring; a source of water.

**ਸੁਹਦਾ** [suhda], **ਸੁਹਦੇ** [suhde] *A* عِدَّة plural of ਸਹੀਦ. “suhde əur səhid.”—sri ə m l. ‘deponent of religion and dauntless fighter for a religious cause.’ See ਸਹੀਦ.

**ਸੁਹਬਤ** [suhbət] *A* صُحْبَة company, meeting, reunion.

**ਸੁਹਰਤ** [suhrət] *A* فُهرت *Skt* विसृति *n* mention, rumour, talk. **2** fame, repute. “īs prəkar suhrət bhi sare.”—NP.

**ਸੁਹਰਤ ਪਜੀਰ** [suhrət pəjir] *P* فُهرت پڄير *adj* famous, known.

**ਸੁਹਲ** [suhəl] See ਸੋਹਲ.

**ਸੁਹਲਾਵੀ** [suhlavi] *adj* glorious, splendid. **2** pleasure, happiness. “grīh māṅəl suhlavi.”—māla m 5.

**ਸੁਹੜ** [suhəṛ] a sub-caste of Khatriis. “suhəṛ tīloka surma.”—BG. **2** *Dg* a warrior, valiant person.

**ਸੁਹਾਉਣਾ** [suhauṇa] *adj* graceful, beautiful.

**ਸੁਹਾਗ** [suhag] *n* good fortune, good luck. “suhag həmaro əb huṇī sohīo.”—asa m 5. ‘Now good luck eternally prevails.’ See ਅਬ.

**ਸੁਹਾਗਣ** [suhagəṇ], **ਸੁਹਾਗਣਿ** [suhagəṇī], **ਸੁਹਾਗਣੀ** [suhagni] *adj* lucky (woman). **2** woman, whose husband is alive.

**ਸੁਹਾਗਾ** [suhaga] *n* a saline material, called ਟੈਕਾਨ *Skt* रसमेषन *E* borax. **2** a leveller, cultivator's implement, which is used for breaking bricks in the field. It is shaped as a flat beam. The farmer stands on it, while being it is being

pulled by two or four bullocks on the ploughed soil. “nam bij sātōkh suhaga.”—*sor m 1*. “let rəhyo kərke upna ih đar cəle kīrsan suhaga.”—*kīrsan*. ‘A black serpent is lying on the sandy land like a leveller.

**ਸੁਹਾਗਾ ਫੇਰਨਾ** [suhaga pherna] See ਸੁਹਾਗਾ 2. 2 to cause utter destruction, to ruin the other completely.

**ਸੁਹਾਜਣਾ** [suhājna] *Skt* शोभाजन *n* a plant, whose beans are used for the preparation of a pickle; and its root, gum, peel and juice are used in making various medicines. *L* Moringa Pterygosperma. It cures phlegm and gastric ailments, removes swelling, increases sexual energy, produces hunger, dissolves stone in the urinary bladder, is effective for curing rheumatism and stomach-ache. Its effect is hot and dry.

**ਸੁਹਾਣ** [suhāṇ] *adj* graceful, beautiful. 2 *A* سُوْحَانٌ pious, soul. “sətī suhāṇu səda mānī cau.”—*jəpu*.

**ਸੁਹਾਣਾ** [suhāṇa] *adj* graceful, beautiful, pleasant.

**ਸੁਹਾਣੁ** [suhāṇu] See ਸੁਹਾਣ.

**ਸੁਹਾਨ** [suhān] See ਸੁਹਾਣ.

**ਸੁਹਾਨਾ** [suhāna] See ਸੁਹਾਣਾ.

**ਸੁਹਾਬ** [suhāb] See ਸਹਾਬ.

**ਸੁਹਾਵਣਾ** [suhāvṇa], **ਸੁਹਾਵਨਾ** [suhāvna], **ਸੁਹਾਵੜਾ** [suhāvṛa], **ਸੁਹਾਵੜੀ** [suhāvṛī], **ਸੁਹਾਵਾ** [suhava], **ਸੁਹਾਵੀ** [suhavi] *adj* beautiful, graceful. 2 comfortable. “soi dīnəs suhāvṛa.”—*var gəu 2 m 5*. “dhənu suhava mukh.”—*asa m 5*. “rəṇī suhāvṛī dīnsu suhela.”—*majh m 5*. “suhavi kəṇu su vela?”—*vəḍ m 5*.

**ਸੁਹਿਰਦ** [suhīrəd] *Skt* सुहृद *n* a kind hearted person. 2 a friend.

**ਸੁਹੀਆ** [suhia] *n* a spy. 2 *Skt* शुश्रूषा the desire to listen, i.e. the service of the guru and the seniors. 3 honour, hospitality. “səsūṛī suhia kīv kəri? nīvəṇu nə jaī thəṇī.”—*səva m 1*. ‘How may I greet the mother-in-law, unable

as I am to bend due to the breast being tense.’<sup>1</sup>

4 *adj* graceful, beautiful. 5 dear, affectionate. “mədhur ben ətī suhia.”—*məla m 5 pərtal*.

**ਸੁਹੇਲੜਾ** [suhelṛa], **ਸੁਹੇਲੜੀ** [suhelṛī], **ਸੁਹੇਲਾ** [suhela], **ਸੁਹੇਲੀ** [suheli] *adj* easy, simple, convenient. “səbhe kaj suhelṛe thie.”—*var gəu 2 m 5*. “suhela kəhīn kəhāvən, tera bīkhəm bhāvən.”—*sri m 5*. “coṭ suheli sel ki.”—*s kəbir*. 2 happy. “tīcəru vəs-hī suhelṛī.”—*sri m 5*. 3 pleasing. “həṛī ki kətha suheli.”—*sor m 5*. 4 *n* a friend, well wisher. “agə səjən suhela.”—*sor kəbir*. 5 a special horse of Guru Hargobind, named Suhela. See ਗੁਲਬਾਗ and ਪਾਇਲ 4. 6 See ਸੁ and ਹੇਲਾ.

**ਸੁਹੇਵਾ** [suheva] a village of Bikaner state, najamat Rajgarh and tehsil Rini, which is situated 25 kos from Rajgarh station in north-west direction. It is 30 kos from Sirsa in the south-west quarter. People in the vicinity call it Sahia. While going towards the south, Guru Gobind Singh graced this place with his presence. In the north-east corner of the village, there is a gurdwara on the bank of a pond. There stands a banyan tree and a peepal tree since the time of the Guru. Then a small peepal grew in the jand tree. The Guru predicted that the country would get rid of famine when the peepal would devour (wholly absorb) the jand tree. Now the peepal has swallowed up whole of the jand tree and its visible size remains only two and a half inches in width and six inches in length.

About 25 feet away from the peepal, there is a stone rock on which three-four steps of a horse are found, which are said to be those of the Guru's horse. The gurdwara has 30 bighas of land. It also receives Rs 325 annually from

<sup>1</sup>In Pothohar, ਸੁਹੀ means to greet by bending the head by bowing down. Its derivation is also from the Sanskrit सुहृषट्.

the Patiala state. Its priest is a baptised Sikh. On the day of full-moon night of the month of Kattak, a festival/holy congregation is held here.

**ਸੁਹੰਦਾ** [suhəda] See ਸੇਹੰਦਾ.

**ਸੁਹਿੰਦ** [suhɪɪd] See ਸੁਹਿੰਦ.

**ਸੁਹਿੰਦਣੀ** [suhɪɪdɪni] *n* army; a gathering of sincere friends.—*sənama*.

**ਸੁਕ** [suk] *Skt* ਸੁਸੁਕ *adj* dry. “saɪɪ bhəre ke suk?”—*var majh m 1*. **2** *Skt* ਸੁਕ *n* a parrot, a fowler. **3** a minister of Ravan. “jəb suk ke vəcənən həsyo dəi vəḍai tahɪ.”—*hənu*. **4** a sage, named Shukdev, who was the son of rishi Vyas. It is mentioned in the Mahabharat that Vyas was trying to produce fire by rubbing əni wood. In the meantime a nymph named Ghritachi appeared there and looking at her the sage dropped his semen into the əni. Ghritachi felt that the sage would curse her. On account of this awe she flew away in the garb of a female-parrot.<sup>1</sup> Thus Shuk was born in the əni from the semen of Vyas. The father named him Shuk because Ghritachi had assumed the shape of a parrot. He was sent to Janak by Vyas to acquire divine knowledge. He proved to be a very renowned scholar. “suk jənək pəgi ləgɪ dhɪavego.”—*kan ə m 4*. **5** clothes. **6** a headgear, turban.

**ਸੁਕਚਣਾ** [sukəçna], **ਸੁਕਚਨ** [sukçən] *v* to shrink/shrivel. **2** to hesitate. “pəp kərət sukəçɪo nəhɪ.”—*tɪlɪ m 9*.

**ਸੁਕਣਾ** [sukɳa] *v* to dry.

**ਸੁਕੰਤ** [sūkət] a hissing sound. “sūkət baɳ mar səm jāhɪ”—*səloh*. ‘The arrows move like a hissing snake.’

**ਸੁਕਤਾ** [sukta], **ਸੁਕਤਿ** [sukətɪ] See ਸੁਕਿ. “sukta rəjət mɪɪgɪɪsna me nir jese.”—*NP*.

**ਸੁਕਦੀਸ** [sukdis] *Skt* ਸੁਕਦੇਸਿਕ one who teaches

<sup>1</sup>On account of this reference many writers have used word ਸੁਕੀ (she parrot) as a name of Shuk’s mother.

a parrot. See ਦੀਸੰ.

**ਸੁਕਦੇਵ** [sukdev] See ਸੁਕ 4.

**ਸੁਕਨਾਸ** [suknas] having a nose like that of a parrot; with a nose like that of a parrot’s beak.

**ਸੁਕਰ** [sukər] *Skt adj* a work that can be easily done. **2** *A* شكر *n* gratefulness, gratitude. “yāte sukər rəbb ke ghər ko.”—*GPS*. **3** See ਸੁਕ.

**ਸੁਕਰਣੀ** [sukərɳi], **ਸੁਕਰਨੀ** [sukərni] *n* a noble deed. “sukərɳi kaməɳɪ həm gurmɪɪɪ pai.”—*asa m 5*. ‘a lady performing noble deeds.’

**ਸੁਕਰਮ** [sukərəm] good work, noble work.

**ਸੁਕਰਮੀ** [sukərmi] *Skt* सुकर्मिन् *adj* who performs noble deeds.

**ਸੁਕਰਾਸਿਰੀ** [sukrasɪri] *adj* which has fire-like glitter; bright as fire. “kalu bəpɔɾa koɳvalu sukrasɪri.”—*məla namdev*.

**ਸੁਕਰਾਣਾ** [sukraɳa] *P* شكرانه *n* gratefulness, gratitude.

**ਸੁਕਰਾਤ** [sukrat] سقراط Socrates. a celebrated thinker of Greece and a scholar, who was born in Athens from the womb of Phinareti in the house of Sophroniscus in 469 BC. Socrates was moved to preach against evil practices and hypocrisy prevalent in Greece. He actively condemned them, fearlessly sermonised to the people about truth. His discursive method was such that the scholars of his time could not argue with him. Thus selfish persons turned hostile and they levelled against Socrates the charge that he was the enemy of ancient religion and was a preacher of new belief. So he was imprisoned and ultimately on a court order was put to death by having to drink a cup of poison.

Socrates believed that human soul was neither subject to old age nor death. The fear of death could not turn him away from his cherished principles. Therefore he remained absolutely firm. At the time of his death, whatever he discussed with his disciples, was

full of valuable teaching. This noble soul lived only for about 70 years.

**ਸੁਕਰੀਯਹ** [ʃukriyəh] *P* سُكْرِيْه thankfulness, gratitude.

**ਸੁਕਲ** [sukəl] *Skt* सुकल. 2 *n* silver. 3 butter.

**ਸੁਕਲਾਭਿਸਾਰਿਕਾ** [suklabhisarika] See ਅਭਿਸਾਰਿਕਾ.

**ਸੁਕਲੀਧੇ** [suklidhe] *adj* white coloured; whose blackness has dried; whose wetness has evaporated. “bīn jəl dekhe suklidhe.”—*bəsət m 4*.

**ਸੁਕਵੱਲਭ** [ʃukvəlləbh] *Skt* loved by a parrot; a pomegranate.

**ਸੁਕਵਾਹ** [ʃukvah] *Skt* Kamdev whose carrier is the parrot.

**ਸੁਕੜਨਾ** [sukərna], ਸੁੰਕੜਨਾ [sūkərna] *v* to shrink.

**ਸੁਕਾਬ** [sukab] Bhai Santokh Singh has used this word instead of ਸੁਰਖਾਬ. See ਸੁਰਖਾਬ. “gəhɪ sukab ko turət dəbae.”—*GPS*.

**ਸੁਕਾਲ** [sukal] *n* free from famine, good times; auspicious moment. “əne bīna nə hoɪ sukal.”—*gɔd kəbir*. 2 time of peace. 3 good time.

**ਸੁਕਾਵਯ** [sukavy] a metre, whose characteristic is four lines and every line contains 24 matras. There is a pause after the 13<sup>th</sup> matra and another on the subsequent 11<sup>th</sup>, the last two matras being guru and ləghu.

Example:

avəu vəɳəu d̪ōm̪ni, kiɪti miɪtr kəreu,  
sadhən d̪hoi na ləhe, vād̪hi kiū dhireu....  
—*maru m 1*.

2 *adj* sublime poetry; that poetry, which is embedded with pleasing words and meanings.

**ਸੁਕੀ** [ʃuki] she-parrot.

**ਸੁਕੀਅ** [sukia] *adj* ਸੁਕੀਯ own.

**ਸੁਕੀਆ** [sukia] See ਸੁਕੀਯ.

**ਸੁਕੀਵ** [sukiv] See ਸੁਕੀਅ.

**ਸੁਕੁੰਤਲਾ** [sukūtla] See ਸਕੁੰਤਲਾ.

**ਸੁਕੁਮ** [sukum] *A* سُكْم a disease, an illness. 2 dearth, loss. 3 a vice, defect.

**ਸੁਕੁਮਾਰ** [sukumar] *Skt adj* (child) with tender limbs. 2 *n* sugarcane. 3 sweet poetry, which does not contain rough-sounding words.

**ਸੁਕੁਲ** [sukul] *adj* of a high-family.

**ਸੁਕੁਨਤ** [sukunət] *A* سُكُونْت residence, abode.

**ਸੁਕੇਸ਼ੀ** [sukeši] a nymph, who adorned Indar's court. 2 *adj* (lady) with lovely hair.

**ਸੁਕੇਤ** [suket] a hill state, which lies to the north of Satluj, ruled by the Rajputs of Suketya sub-caste. See ਬਾਈਧਾਰ. 2 *Skt adj* having a noble meaning. 3 good natured. 4 benevolent.

**ਸੁਕੇਤੀਆ** [suketia] See ਸੁਕੇਤ.

**ਸੁਕੇਤੁ** [suketu] *Skt adj* very bright. 2 glittering, shin. 3 having beautiful hair. 4 *n* one who understands the language of the birds. 5 father of Tarika, the demoness.

**ਸੁਕੋਹ** [ʃukoh] *P* سُكُوْه *n* authority. 2 splendour, grandeur, pomp and show.

**ਸੁਕੰਠ** [sukəṭh] a translation of the name of Sugreev. See ਸੁਗ੍ਰੀਵ. 2 *adj* who has a sweet throat; a person with a melodious voice.

**ਸੁੱਕਾ** [sukka] *adj* ਸੁਸੁਕ dry.

**ਸੁਕਿ** [sukti], ਸੁਕਿਕਾ [suktika] *Skt* सुकि, सुकिका *n* a small, shell of an oyster.

**ਸੁਕਿਜ** [suktij] *n* a pearl that comes out of a small shell of an oyster.

**ਸੁਕੁ** [sukr] *Skt n* सुकु *n* semen. 2 fire. 3 month of Jeth. 4 Shukracharya, a preceptor of the demons. He was the son of Bhrigu and a Purohit (priest) of Bali. He is also called kəvi. The name of his wife was Shushuma. His daughter Devgani was married to a Chandarvanshi king, Yyati. He also authored books on spiritualism and ethics. It is written in Harivansh that he underwent a great penance to acquire power from Shiv (so that the demons could not be defeated by the gods) i.e. he did penance for 1000 years with head downwards. When he was thus busy, the gods invaded the demons and Vishnu killed his

mother. Shukar cursed Vishnu seven times to have birth on the earth. Then he brought his mother back to life. Indar got afraid and sent his daughter Jyanti to disturb his penance. Jyanti reached there and tried her best to distract him with her charm, but Shukar fully completed his penance period and then married her. Shukra is also called Bhargava, Bhrigu's father.

Shukar was a one-eyed demon and the reason for it is that king Bali promised to give two and a half feet land to the dwarf (Vaman) Brahmin, so Shukar made his body very small and entered into the neck of the water vessel, called gangasagar. When water did not fall into his hand, Bali moved a straw in the neck that punctured his eye.<sup>1</sup> “sokr bat mən mo pəhɪcani.”—*vamən*. **5** Friday. **6** a bright planet, which is quite close to the earth. Its distance from the sun is three crore and 35 lacs kos. It rotates round its axis in 225 days. The same Shukar is mentioned as the guru of the demons in the Purans. **7** *adj* bright, glittering. **8** white, glaring.

**ਸੁਕ੍ਰਸਿਸ** [sokrsɪs] *Dg* the followers/disciples of Shukar i.e. the demons.

**ਸੁਕ੍ਰਚੱਕੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ** [sokərcəkkiā di mɪsəl], **ਸੁਕ੍ਰਚੱਕੀਏ** [sokərcəkkiē] one of the twelve misls of Sikhs. It got its name from village Sukrchakk. It was organized by Sardar Charhat Singh Sanhsi of Jat sub caste and grandfather of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. It was established in 1810 Sammat with Gujranwala its capital. The most illustrious son of this misl was Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the Lion of Punjab. The prosperous Sandhwalias and Rasoolpurias of Amritsar are now considered offshoots of this misl. The sardars of Sikri in Karnal district the descendants of Sardar Bhag

Singh, the Jewel of Panth, also belong to this misl.

**ਸੁਕ੍ਰਵਾਰ** [sokrəvar] *n* Friday, named after Shukar. **ਸੁਕ੍ਰਵਾਰਿ** [sokrəvarɪ] on Friday. “sukvarɪ prəbhū rəhɪa səmaɪ.”—*biɪa m 3 var 7*.

**ਸੁਕ੍ਰਚਾਰਯ** [sokracarəy] See **ਸੁਕ੍ਰ** 4.

**ਸੁਕ੍ਰਿਤ** [sokrɪt] *Skt* सुकृत *n* a holy or sacred act. “dokrɪt sokrɪt mədhe səsar səgləna.”—*sri m 5*. **2** This word has also been used in place of **ਸੁਕ੍ਰਵਾਰ** “sokrɪt səhare su ɪh brət cərhē.”—*gōḍ kəbir var 7*. **3** *adj* a job well done.

**ਸੁਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ** [sokrɪtɪ], **ਸੁਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ** [sokrɪtɪ] *Skt* सुकृतिन् *adj* virtuous. **2** pious/ righteous.

**ਸੁਖ** [sukh] *n* a vow to make an offering. “sukh sukhēdi sa mē paɪ.”—*jet chāt m 5*. ‘is so called because of the desire to get worldly comforts and happiness.’ **2** *Skt* pleasure. “dʊkh daru sukh rog bhəɪə.”—*var asa*. See **ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ** 18. **4** water.

**ਸੁਖ ਅਸਵਾਰੀ** [sukh əsvari] *n* a palanquin. “kəɪɪ həkəɾən sukh əsvari.”... “cəḍhyo sah sukh ki əsvari.”—*GPS*.

**ਸੁਖਈ** [sukhəi] an intoxicating leafy drug. **2** whose job is to grind this intoxicating leafy drug (hemp) See **ਸੁੱਖਾ**.

**ਸੁਖਸਹਜ** [sukhsəhəj] See **ਸਹਜ ਸੁਖ**.

**ਸੁਖਸਾਗਰ** [sukhsagər] *adjan* ocean of happiness. “sukhsagər hərəɪnam hē.”—*sri m 3*.

**ਸੁਖਸਾਂਦਿ** [sukhsādɪ] complete peace. See **ਸਾਂਦਿ**.

**ਸੁਖਸਾਲ** [sukhsal] *adj* an abode of comforts, a place of happiness. “nanək sukhshal.”—*biɪa m 5*. **2** *n* the Creator of the universe. **3** self-knowledge.

**ਸੁਖਸੈਲ** [sukhsel] *adj* ਸੈਲਸੁਖ steady comfort. “məha punit bhəe sukhsel.”—*gəu m 5*.

**ਸੁਖਸੋਹਿਲਤਾ** [sukhsohɪɫtə], **ਸੁਖਸੋਹਿਲਾ** [sukhsohɪɫə] *adja* soothing song. **2** a song of bliss.

**ਸੁਖਰਗਾਮੀ** [sukhəhgami], **ਸੁਖਹਿਗਾਮੀ** [sukh-hɪgami] *adj* easily approachable; easily available; which can be secured without hard labour.

<sup>1</sup>This legend is not to be found in the Purans.

“sɪmərɪ suami sukhəhgami.”—*sri chōt m 5*.  
**ਸੁਖਚੈਨ** [sukhcɛn] the younger son of Baba Phool’s son Tilok Singh. He (Sukhchain) was the ancestor of the Jind branch. He established Sukhchain village in his name. He died in 1751 AD.

**ਸੁਖਚੈਨਆਣਾ** [sukhcɛn-aṇa] See ਫਗਵਾੜਾ.

**ਸੁਖਛਤ੍ਰ** [sukhchətr] *adj* the saviour of happiness.  
**2** a comfort giving umbrella, which protects against the heat of hardship and adversity.

**ਸੁਖਦ** [sukhəd] *adj* soothing.

**ਸੁਖਦਰਸਨ** [sukhdərsən] *adj* whose sight is soothing. “jo sukhdərsən pekhte pɪare, mukh te kəhɪn na jaɪ.”—*asa m 5 bɪrhəpə*. **2** *n* a herb from the family of lily with beautiful flowers, the juice of which is used to cure an ear-ache. *Skt* सुदरना *L* Amoryllis Zeylanicum. **3** Guru Nanak Dev, whose glimpse is very blissful.

**ਸੁਖਦਾ** [sukhda] *adj* soothing. **2** *n* a metre, comprising four lines with each line containing eight matras, the last two being guru and ləghu. It differs from mədhəbhar in that it does not end with a jəgən foot.

Example:

rɪkɦɪ vɪda kin. asɪkɦa dɪn.

dutɪ ram cɪn. mən mən prəbɪn.—*ramav*.

(b) The second type of Sukhda metre is characterised by 22 matras, the final one being a guru, with two pauses after the 12<sup>th</sup> and the last 10<sup>th</sup> matra respectively.

Example:

jəgɪvən ko sevo, jəgɪvən təb hi...

**ਸੁਖਦਾਈ** [sukhdai], **ਸੁਖਦਾਤਾ** [sukhdata], **ਸੁਖਦਾਨ** [sukhdan] *adj* ਸਪਦਾਤਿੁ comfort giving. “sukhdai jɪən ko data.”—*dev m 5*. “sukhdata hərəɪ eku he.”—*bher m 3*.

**ਸੁਖਦਾਨੀ** [sukhdani] *adj* soothing, pleasing. **2** *n* See ਸਵੈਯੇ (16).

**ਸੁਖਦਾ ਬਿੰਧ** [sukhda bɪddh] a metre, also named “səgona”. It comprises 4 lines and every line

contains eight characters. Every line begins with a ləghu character, and ends with a guru character, with pauses after the 5<sup>th</sup> and the subsequent 3<sup>rd</sup> characters.

Example:

kɪ nagri ke, es hē,

kɪ mɪɪgi ke nəres hē,

kɪ raja chətrdhari hē,

kɪ kali ke bhɪkɦari hē.—*kəlki*.

**ਸੁਖਦਾਯਕ** [sukhdayək] See ਸੁਖਦਾਈ.

**ਸੁਖਦੇਉ** [sukhdeu], **ਸੁਖਦੇਵ** [sukhdev] *n* Shukdev. See ਸੁਕ. “ɪh mənɪ lɪɪ bhəe sukhdeu.”—*gəu ə kəbɪr*. **2** Sukhdev, a ruler of Jasrota, a hilly area, who helped Bhim Chand during the battle of Nadaun. “səkhōdev gəji jəsarot rayō.”—*VN ə 9*. **3** a brahmin poet of Guru Gobind Singh’s court, who wrote a unique description of the Creator’s attributes using twelve adjectives, such as sət (truth), cɪt (consciousness) anōd (bliss), ədvɪtɪy (unique), əkhōd (never-ending) əcəl (immovable, firm), ənət (infinite), svəprəkəʃ (self glittering), kuʃəsth (mysterious), əj (self-existent), əkrɪy (inactive) and brəhəm.

**ਸੁਖਦਾਮ** [sukhdham] *adj* the abode of happiness/comfort. **2** *n* a true teacher/preceptor. **3** the Creator of the universe. **4** self-realisation. **5** Vishnu’s abode, the heaven.

**ਸੁਖਨ** [suxən] *P n* a talk, a conversation. **2** a metre, a verse-line. See ਸਖੁਨ.

**ਸੁਖਨਵਰ** [suxənvər] *P* , *ف* *adj* committed, bound, firm in promise.

**ਸੁਖਨਿਧਾਨ** [sukhnɪdhan] *adj* a store of happiness. “sukhnɪdhan hərəɪ ələkh suami.”—*gəu m 5*. “sukhnɪdhan prəbhə ek he.”—*gəu var 2 m 5*. **2** *n* hemp for Nihang Sikhs. **3** a book by Gopal Das Kabir Panthi, which is read by members of the community with relish.

**ਸੁਖਪਾਲ** [sukhpal] *n* a palanquin. See ਸੁਖ ਅਸਵਾਰੀ. a comfortable swing/cradle. “rani ko lino

sukhpal cəraɪkɛ.”—*cəriTr 146*.

**ਸੁਖਬਾਲਾ** [sukhbala] *adj* the highest pleasure.  
**2 n** the pleasure of knowledge, solace of the soul.

**ਸੁਖਬਿਸੁਮ** [sukhbisram] *n* the state of peace, peace of mind.

**ਸੁਖਭਾਇ** [sukhbhai] *adj* comfort-giving; that has a soothing effect. “sətɪguru sukhbhai krɪpadhari.”—*səveye m 4*.

**ਸੁਖਮਹਲ** [sukhməhəl], **ਸੁਖਮਹਿਲ** [sukhməhɪl] *adj* a temple of comfort, an abode of pleasure.  
**2 n** a true preceptor. **3** the Creator. **4** self realisation.

**ਸੁਖਮਣਾ** [sukhməna], **ਸੁਖਮਨ** [sukhmən], **ਸੁਖਮਨਾ** [sukhməna] *Skt* **सुसुम्ना** It is also correct, if written as **सुसुम्ना**. *n* a vein supposed by the yogis, that starts from the point of the nose and passing through the inner portion of the forehead (ਕੰਗਰੋੜ) reaches up to the brain. Pingla is on its right side and Ira falls on the left side. This vein is like chandarma (moon) sooraj (sun) and agni (fire). When breath is circulated in it through practice or exercise, “ənhət şəbəd” (divine melody produced from within) is heard which provides ecstatic pleasure. Its other names are ‘Brahm Marg’ and ‘Maha Path’ “sukhmən nari səhəjsəmani pive pivənhara.”—*ram kəbir*. “sukhməna ɪʃa pɪgula bujhe.”—*sɪdhgosəɪ*. **2** The earlier devotees of Gurbani consider twenty four Asthpadis (a stanza of eight lines) by Guru Ramdas as ‘Sukhmna’. There are six Ashtpadis of Bilawal (Rag), six of Sarang (Rag), six of Kanra (Rag) and six of Kalyan (Rag). **3** a bani comprising 43 stanzas composed by some Sikh in a particular manuscript of Dasam Granth. A part of the text is: “səśahər sukhməna patɪsahi 10.”

prɪthme nɪrəkər ko pərnə.

phənɪ kɪchu bhəgətɪ rɪtɪ rəs bərnə.

dindəyalu purəkh ətɪ svami.

bhəgətvəchəl hərəɪ ətəɾjami.

ghəɪɪ ghəɪɪ rəhe nə dekhe koi.

jəl thəl rəme sərəv me soi.

bəhu beət ət nəhɪ pave.

pəɪɪ pəɪɪ pəɪɪɪɪ rah bətave. || 1 || ...

vahguru jəpte səbhkoi.

yaka ərəth səmjhe jən soi.

vava vahi əpər əpər.

haha hɪrde hərəɪ vicar.

gəga gobɪd sɪmrən kina.

rara ram nam mənɪ cina.

ɪn əchrən ka səmjhənhar.

rakhe dʊbɪdha hoɪ khuar. || 16 || ...

prɪtɪ kər-hu cɪt layke ɪkmən hvəkər jap.

kəɪɪ ɪsnan sukhməna pəɾo

nɪhce mən ko thap. || 38 || ...

sun-hu sət tum saci baɪi.

guru əpne kəu hərəɪjən jəɪi.

jā hərəɪ hov-hɪ səda səhai.

dhərəm bɪlas kərəmgətɪ pai.

pakhəɪd chad brəhməɪd mən dhəro.

an chad sɪmrən mən kəro.

suc kɪɪɪə ər hərəɪ hərəɪ bhəjo.

jhuɪtha pəripəuɪna təjo. || 43 ||

**ਸੁਖ ਮਨਾਉਣੀ** [sukh mənauɪni] *v* to take a vow for the welfare of a near and dear one. **2** to worship the Creator. for mental peace. “səkhi, ɪch kəri nɪt suk h mənai, prəbhū meri as pujae.”—*gəv chət m 5*.

**ਸੁਖਮਨਿ** [sukhmənɪ] See **ਸੁਖਮਨੀ**. **2** This word has also been used for **ਸੁਖਮਨਾ ਨਾੜੀ**. See **ਸੁਖਮਨਾ**. **3** a grand army. “suşuma vali sēna.”—*sənāma*.

**ਸੁਖਮਨੀ** [sukhməni] a long poem, composed by Guru Arjan Dev in Gauri Rag that provides bliss to the mind. It has 24 eight line stanzas.

jənəm mərən ka dukh nɪvare,

duləbh deh tətkaɪ udhare,

duk h rog bɪnse bhəɪ bhərəm,

sadh nam nɪrməl take kərəm,

səbh te uc taki sobha bəni,  
nanək ih guṇi namu sukhmāni.

—*sukhmāni*.

**ਸੁਖਮਾ** [sukhma] *Skt* ਸੁਸੁਮਾ *n* glory, beauty. “kājən ki sukhma səkuci hē.”—*cāḍi* 1.

**ਸੁਖਰ** [sukhər] See ਸੁਖਿਰ.

**ਸੁਖਰਸ** [sukhrəs] See ਸੁਖਿਰ. “tət bīṭ ghən sukhṛəs səbh bajē.”—*əj*. See ਬਾਜਾ. **2** a feeling of pleasure.

**ਸੁਖਰਾਇ** [sukhraṭ] *adj* the king of happiness, lord of bliss/ blissful Lord. “dukhbhājən sukhraṭ.”—*guj* m 5.

**ਸੁਖਰਾਸਿ** [sukhrasṭ] *adj* cumulus of comfort, commune of pleasure, wealth of bliss/ecstasy. **2 n** the Creator of the universe.

**ਸੁਖਲਾ** [sukhla] *adj* easy; easy to prove.

**ਸੁਖਲੀਆ** [sukhliā] *adj* comfortable, blissful. “sej sukhliā.”—*asa* m 5.

**ਸੁਖਵਾਸੀ** [sukhvasi] *adj* who lives comfortably. **2** a house holder; one who spends his life with ease. “jac-hi jəti səti sukhvasi.”—*maru solhe* m 5.

**ਸੁਖਵੰਤੀ** [sukhvāti] *adj* (woman) leading a happy life. “sukhvāti sa narṭ sobha purṭ bəṇa.”—*asa* m 5.

**ਸੁਖਾ** [sukha] *Skt* the abode of god Varun. **2** See ਸੁਖੰ and ਸੁੱਖਾ.

**ਸੁਖਾਉਣਾ** [sukhaṭṇa] *v* to appear to be comfortable; to seem loving one. “ghər āgəṇṭ nə sukhai.”—*sri beni*. **2** be suitable.

**ਸੁਖਾਸਨ** [sukhasən] a soft seat, which is comfortable to sit at. **2** a palanquin.

**ਸੁਖਾਸੁਖ** [sukhasukh] *adj* the greatest pleasure, extreme happiness. “mē sərəbsukha sukh paṭa.”—*vəḍ* m 5. **2** pleasure and pain, happiness and sorrow.

**ਸੁਖਾਣਾ** [sukhaṇa] seem comfortable. **2** suited; congenial.

**ਸੁਖਾਂਦਾ** [sukhāda], **ਸੁਖਾਂਦੀ** [sukhādi] comfort giving, soothing, appealing/ pleasing. “jitu mīṭi

hərībhəgəṭi sukhādi.”—*dev* m 4.

**ਸੁਖਾਨਾ** [sukhana] to soothe, please. “pṛiə kē bəcən sukhane hiərə.”—*dev* m 4. “mənṭ tənṭi pṛem sukhanaṭa.”—*māla* m 5.

**ਸੁਖਾਰਾ** [sukhara] See ਸੁਖਾਲਾ.

**ਸੁਖਾਲ** [sukhal] *n* ease, convenience.

**ਸੁਖਾਲਾ** [sukhala], **ਸੁਖਾਲੀ** [sukhali] *adj* easy. **2** comfort giving, comfortable. “dər ghər mähla sej sukhali.”—*gəṭ* ə m 1.

**ਸੁਖਾਵਨਾ** [sukhavna] *v* seem comfortable. **2** appear suitable.

**ਸੁਖਿ** [sukhi] with comfort, with happiness. “sukhi rəṇṭi vihani.”—*asa* m 5. **2** in pleasure/ happiness. “mənṭ sukhṭi səmaṇa.”—*bīla chəṭ* m 4. **3** See ਸੁਖੀ.

**ਸੁਖਿੰਦਾ** [sukhīda] *adj* soothing, comfortable. **2** drier, absorber.

**ਸੁਖਿਰ** [sukhir] *Skt* ਸੁਸਿਰ *adj* empty, hollow. **2 n** a flute like musical instrument, which may be hollow from inside. “vəṣadīkəṭu susirə.”—*əmərkoṣ*. See ਪੰਚ ਸ਼ਬਦ. **3** fire. **4** a mouse. **5** a clove.

**ਸੁਖੀ** [sukhi] *adj* happy. “sukhi nanək gurṭi nam dṛiṛaṭo.”—*kan* m 5. **2** dry; unbuttered. “rukhi sukhī khaṭke ṭhəḍa paṇṭi piv.”—*s fərid*.

**ਸੁਖੀਆ** [sukhia] *adj* happy. “so sukhia jṭsu bhrəm gəṭa.”—*bəsəṭ* m 5.

**ਸੁਖੀ ਹੁੰ ਸੁਖ** [sukhi hū sukh] *adj* purposeful joy coming from all the comforts. “mē sukhī hū sukh paṭa.”—*sri* m 5 *pəpaṭ*.

**ਸੁਖੁ** [sukhu] See ਸੁਖ. “sukhu dukh rəhət səda nṭrlepī.”—*sor* m 9.

**ਸੁਖੁਪਤਿ** [sukhupəṭi], **ਸੁਖੁਪਤੀ** [sukhupəṭi] *Skt* ਸੁਸੁਪ੍ਤਿ *n* dreamless but sound sleep. **2** according to Patanjali philosophy, a state of mind which experiences daily the contact of the soul with the eternal Spirit (Brahm), but in this condition it is not known whether the (soul) has united with the eternal Spirit.

**ਸੁਖੁ** [sukhu] See ਸੁੱਖੁ.

**ਸੁਖੇਟਿਆ** [sukhetɪa] **ਸੁਖੇ-ਅਟੜਾ** *n* a state of being blissful. “sukh sukhetɪa.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.

**ਸੁਖੇਣ** [sukheɳ], **ਸੁਖੇਨ** [sukhen] *adj* easy, simple. **2** an abode of ease/happiness, comfortable, delightful. “sukheɳ beɳ rət nā.” ‘which has no love for delightful utterances.’ **3** *Skt* **सुषेण** *n* Vishnu. **4** a leader of Gandhravs. **5** son of Varun or Dhanvantri, father of Tara, father-in-law and minister of Sugreev, famous as Ayurvedic physician. When Ram and Lachhman became unconscious, he sent Hanuman to bring herbs. See **ਸਰਬੋਸਧਿ ਪਰਬਤ**. “jamvāt sukheɳ niləru hānu āgəd kesri.”—*ramav*.

**ਸੁਖੈ** [sukhə] in comfort. **2** pertaining to ease/comfort. “sukhe ehv bɪbeku hē.”—*var ram 1 m 3*.

**ਸੁਖੈਨ** [sukhen], **ਸੁਖੈਨਾ** [sukhena] *adj* easy, simple. **2** comfortable, delightful. “mɪlɪo mənohər sərəb sukheɳa.”—*dev m 5*. **3** comfortable. “jɪsu nam rɪde so səhəj sukheɳa.”—*bher ə m 5*. See **ਸੁਖੇਣ**.

**ਸੁਖੋਪਤਿ** [sukhopətɪ] See **ਸੁਖੁਪਤਿ**.

**ਸੁਖੰ** [sukhā] *Skt* **सुखा** *n* perfect silence, complete stillness. “kəhū səstrə sukḥā.”—*VN*. **2** See **ਸੁਖ**.

**ਸੁਖੰਬਰ** [sukhābər] *adj* a comfortable dress. **2** armour, shield.

**ਸੁੱਖ** [sukkh], **ਸੁੱਖ ਸੁੱਖਣੀ** [sukkh sukḥṇi] See **ਸੁਖ 1** and **ਸੁਖ ਮਨਾਉਣੀ**.

**ਸੁੱਖਣ** [sukkhəɳ] a Khatri, resident of Dhamial village (three miles beyond Rawalpindi) who was a devotee of goddess Durga. After seeking Guru Amardas’s blessings, he became one of the Guru’s devotees. The Guru offered him a cot (seat/throne) for preaching the Sikh tenets. Bhai Sukkhan diligently preached Sikhism in Pothohar. A celebrated successor of his family, Dr Surjan Singh is still a devoted missionary of Gurmat.

**ਸੁੱਖ ਮੰਨਣੀ** [sukkh māṇṇi] See **ਸੁਖ 1** and **ਸੁਖ**

**ਮਨਾਉਣੀ**.

**ਸੁੱਖਾ** [sukḥa] *n* a euphemism for hemp coined by its users.—*vɪjia*.

**ਸੁੱਖਾ ਸਿੰਘ** [sukḥa sɪŋh] a devoted Sikh from Kambomari village, who was born in the Kalsi subcaste of carpenters. After adopting Sikhism, he served the faith with great vigour by participating in religious wars. Joining Sardar Matab Singh, he punished the Turks such as Massa Ranghar for sacrilegious acts of violating the sanctity of Sri Harimandir. He attained martyrdom in Sammat 1810 in Lahore at the bank of Ravi after fighting against the Durrani force. **2** a valiant man of faith, Baj Singh’s brother, who won many battles along with Banda Bahadur. **3** Poet Sukkha Singh, who was born in Sammat 1825. He was a Giani of Keshgarh Sahib. He authored Guruvilas of the tenth Master in Sammat 1854. He passed away in Sammat 1895. His wife Gulab Devi died in Sammat 1935. **4** a Granthi at Harimandir of Patna Sahib, who incorporated his sukhmāna chhākey etc in Dasam Granth and brought out its new copy, which is known as “khas biṛ” (special manuscript). See **ਸਰਬਲੋਚ**. **5** son of Sardar Basawa Singh, a rais of Badrukkhan, and father of Nabha’s ruler Maharaja Heera Singh. He laid claim to the royal throne, when Raja Sangat Singh, the ruler of Jind died issueless but the government appointed Sardar Saroop Singh Bajidpuria as the legal ruler considering him to be his direct descendant on the basis of the longer genealogical line. But the Almighty ordained Sardar Sukha Singh’s son to ascend the throne of Nabha state. Sardar Sukha Singh passed away in 1852 AD.

**ਸੁੱਖੁ** [sukḥu] See **ਬਾਜਕ**.

**ਸੁਗ** [sug] *Skt* **सु-गाम** fine gait. See **ਸੁਗਤਿ**.

**ਸੁਗਤ** [sugət] See ਸੁਗਤ. 2 See ਸੁਗਤਿ. 3 *Skt* Lord Buddh. 4 a follower of Lord Buddh; one who adopts Buddh's religion; a Buddhist.

**ਸੁਗਤਾ** [sugəta] *adj* who has achieved salvation. 2 fine gait.

**ਸੁਗਤਿ** [sugətɪ] *adj* salvation, fine gait. 2 good condition. 3 *n* salvation through oneness with the Absolute.

**ਸੁਗਮ** [sugəm] *adj* easy. 2 a place that can be reached easily; an easily approachable destination.

**ਸੁਗਰਥ** [sugrəθ] ਸੁ-ਗ੍ਰੰਥ the best book, book of spirituality; books of Gurbani i.e. preceptor's sermons. "ərəθ səmrəθ sugrəθ səmai."—*BG*

**ਸੁਗਤ** [sugət] *Skt* ਸੁਗਤੁ *adj* shapely, having a robust body, well-formed. 2 *T* سوغات *n* a present, gift. "lekər bhəle sugat səmajā."—*GPS*.

**ਸੁਗਿਆਨ** [sugɪan] *n* the best knowledge; self realisation. 2 real knowledge.

**ਸੁਗਿਆਨਾ** [sugɪana], ਸੁਗਿਆਨੀ [sugiani] *adj* extremely wise, having deep self-realisation. 2 a real possessor of knowledge. "soi sugɪana so pərdhana."—*asa chāt m 5*. "jo ɪsu mare soi sugɪani."—*gəu ə m 5*.

**ਸੁਗੀਤਾ** [sugita], ਸੁਗੀਤਿਕਾ [sugitika] a metre, whose characteristics are: four lines and every line contains 25 matras. The first pause occurs at the 15<sup>th</sup> and the other at the next 10<sup>th</sup> matra, the last two matras being two gurus.

Example:

tu kərta ap əbhull he bhulləŋ vɪc nahī,  
tu kər-hɪ su səcce bhəla he, gurusəbədɪ bujhaī.  
—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

(b) second type: Every line begins with a ləghu matra. There is a pause first at the 15<sup>th</sup> matra and another at the next 10<sup>th</sup>. In the end there are one guru and one ləghu matras instead of two guru matras as in the above case.

Example:

su ritɪ he ɪh prem se nɪt,  
dhyatye gobīd. ...

**ਸੁਗੁਣ** [sugun] a good quality.

**ਸੁਗੰਦ** [sugənd] *P* سوغند *n* an oath. 2 a vow, pledge, solemn promise.

**ਸੁਗੰਧ** [sugədh] *n* fragrance, aroma, pleasant odour. 2 a lotus. 3 sandal. 4 an oath, vow, pledge, solemn promise. "parəs cədnə tɪn he ek sugədh."—*s kəbir*. It is in the nature of parəs (philosopher's stone) and cədnə (sandalwood) that whoever touches them, turns into gold and sandal respectively.

**ਸੁਗੰਧਤ** [sugədhət] *adj* fragrant, aromatic. "ɪh prəsadɪ sugədhət tənɪ lavhɪ."—*sukhməni*. 'applies the scented material to the body.'

**ਸੁਗੰਧਾ** [sugədhə] *Skt n* aniseed. 2 basil. 3 a white rose.

**ਸੁਗੰਧਿ** [sugədhɪ] *Skt* सुगन्धि *n* fragrance. 2 *adj* fragrant.

**ਸੁਗਯ** [sugy] *Skt* सुज्ञ *adj* having excellent knowledge; knowing all. 2 which can be known easily.

**ਸੁਗ੍ਰ** [sugr] *adj* who receives; who collects essence. "təb rɪh gəe kəchu sugr."—*dətt*.

**ਸੁਗ੍ਰੀਵ** [sugriv] *Skt adj* with an elegant neck. *n* a horse of Krishan's chariot. 3 Younger brother of Kishkindha's king Bali. Having forged friendship with him (Sugreev), Ram Chandar conquered Lanka. According to a story in the Ramayana, Sugreev was the son of Suraj (the sun). After killing Bali, Ram Chandar handed over the kingdom of Kishkindha to Sugreev. "əpnatke sugriv ko kəpɪraj balɪ səgharke."—*ramav*. See ਬਾਲਿ. 4 Indar. 5 Shiv. 6 a regal swan.

**ਸੁਗ੍ਰੀਵਬੰਧੁ ਅਰਿ** [sugrivbədhə əɪ] *n* an arrow; Sugreev's brother Bali, his rival the arrow. Bali died when hit by an arrow. 2 Ram Chandar, who killed Sugreev's brother Bali.

**ਸੁਖਟ** [sughəʈ] *adj* finely chiselled, well-proportioned. **2** which can be easily done.

**ਸੁੰਘਣਾ** [sūghṇa] *Skt* सुघ्ण v to smell; to inhale fragrance.

**ਸੁਖਨ** [sughən] *Skt* सुघ्न *adj* deserving to be killed easily.

**ਸੁਖਨਾ** [sughəna] *adj* extremely dense, strongly thickened. “moh bəḍhṁ sughəna.”—*səveye m 5 ke*. **2** See ਸੁਖਨ.

**ਸੁਖਰ** [sughər] *adj* grand house; delightful abode. “nɪhcəl sughər pɑɪɑ.”—*suhi chət m 5*. **2** finely-chiselled, well-proportioned. “sūdər sughər sujanu prəbhū mera.”—*asa chət m 5 bɪrhəre*. **3** competent, accomplished. See ਸੁਖੜ.

**ਸੁਖਰਈ** [sughrəi] *n* fine chiselling. **2** cleverness, wisdom. **3** a complete Indian musical ‘kafi ṭhaṭ’ (having seven primary notes (ਸਾੜਵ ਸੰਪੂਰਣ<sup>1</sup> ਰਾਗ). It has soft notes of gāḍhar and nɪṣad, while other notes are pure. “Sughrāi” is another type of “Kanra” Its fourth note is primary and stressed with a long pause (vadi). It is also pəcəm sāvadi. In the ascending scale, the sixth note is prohibited. It is sung at mid-night.

arohi (ascending scale of notes) sə rə ga mə pə na sə.

avrohi (descending scale of notes) sə na dhə pə mə ga rə sə.

In his epic Bhai Santokh Singh has thus mentioned this name: “əru sughrəi rag ənʊrag.”—*GPS*.

**ਸੁਖਰਿ** [sughərɪ] in a grand house. **2** a competent woman; an accomplished lady; a beautifully chiselled woman.

**ਸੁਖਰੁ** [sughəru] See ਸੁਖਰ.

**ਸੁਖੜ** [sughər] *Skt* सुखटित. *adj* well-built, robust. “agɪakari sughər sərʊp.”—*asa m 5*.

<sup>1</sup>In ਆਰੋਹੀ there are six notes, while in ਅਵਰੋਹੀ there are seven.

**2** chiselled in a standard mint; clever, intelligent. **3** *n* a devotee of the fifth Guru Arjan Dev. **4** This word has also been used for “suhər” sub-caste.

**ਸੁਖੜਾ** [sughṛa] *adj* See ਸੁਖੜ. **2** *n* short form for ਸੁਖੜਤਾ cleverness, wisdom. “ko sughṛa ko murṭa.”—*əkal*.

**ਸੁਖੜਾਈ** [sughṛai] *n* beauty, robustness, wisdom. **2** cleverness.

**ਸੁਖਾਟ** [sughəʈ] *n* fine chiselling. **2** a superb formation. **3** *adj* well-chiselled, superbly formed.

**ਸੁਚ** [suc] *Skt* सुच् *vr* to feel sorrow, mourn, have a bath, be purified. **2** *n* brightness. **3** grief, anger.

**ਸੁਚਾ** [sucə] *Skt* सुचर्या *n* an etiquette, nice behaviour, good conduct.

**ਸੁਚਾ** [sucə]a, **ਸੁਚਜੀ** [sucəji] *adj* a man/woman of good conduct. **2** Guru Nanak Dev has provided a useful sermon in Granth Sahib to women under the caption of “sucəji” in “suhi rag.” See it under the heading. “ja tu ta me səbhuko.”

**ਸੁਚ ਧਰਮਾ** [suc dhərma] *adj* who has adopted the true faith. **2** who has accepted Sikhism.

**ਸੁਚਨਤਾ** [sucənta] *Skt* सुचन n to apprise. “səbhe sucənta jə kərjeyə. grəth bəḍhən te ədhɪk dərəye.”—*cəritr 320*. ‘if all the topics are ascertained.’

**ਸੁਚਾ** [suca] See ਸੁਚਿ.

**ਸੁਚਾਨੰਦ** [sucanəḍ] an employee of Wazir Khan, the subedar of Sirhind. Historians have written that he was a Khatri. Actually he was a Brahmin. He had prompted the subedar to murder the two younger sons of Guru Gobind Singh, saying that the children of a snake do not deserve any mercy. Banda Bahadur killed him too at the time of the destruction of the Sirhind. He was termed “juṭhanəḍ” by the Sikhs.

**ਸੁਚਾਰ** [sucar] *Skt* सुचार *n* good etiquette, good conduct. “drīṣ nam dan īsnan sucari.”—*suhi m 5*.

**ਸੁਚਾਰੀ** [sucari] See ਸੁਚਾਰ. **2** *adja* person of good conduct. **3** a lady of noble character; a well behaved woman.

**ਸੁਚਾਲਾ** [sucala] *adja* person of a good gait. **2** *xa* lame, maimed, crippled.

**ਸੁਚਿ** [sucī] *Skt* सुचि *adj* holy, pure, clean. **2** *n* holiness, cleanliness. **3** fire. **4** the sun. **5** month of Harh.

**ਸੁਚਿਆਰ** [sucīar] *adj* who preserves purity. **2** used for ਸਚਿਆਰ.

**ਸੁਚਿਤ** [sucit] *adj* alert, cautious, smart. “kəb-hu sucit hve jago.”—*həjare 10*. **2** *Skt* kind-hearted, noble. **3** good-hearted.

**ਸੁਚੀਆ** [sucia] *adj* who maintains purity/holiness.

**ਸੁਚੇਉ** [sucēu], **ਸੁਚੇਇ** [sucēi] *adj* clean, holy. “gur kē səbədī sucēi.”—*var bīla m 3*.

**ਸੁਚੇਤ** [sucet] See ਸਚੇਤ. “kət-hu sucet hveke cetna ko car kio.”—*əkāl*. **2** *Skt* सुचेतस् *adj* noble-minded, gentle. **3** alert, cautious. **4** washed, clean, pure. “hath sucet kəreī.”—*rəhīt desa sīgh*.

**ਸੁਚੇਤਜਾਣਾ** [sucetjana] *xa v* to wash, respond to the call of nature. A person is freed from laziness and impurity through defecation, hence this term.

**ਸੁਚੇਤਾ** [suceta] good memory. **2** *xa n* washing of two hands, two feet, and face. It purifies and removes laziness, hence this term. **3** defecation.

**ਸੁਚੰਗ** [sucəṅg] *Dg* a horse. “sucəṅg nəcaī pəreī pē.”—*səloh*.

**ਸੁਚੰਦ** [sucḥəd] *Skt* स्वच्छन्द *adj* unfettered, self-willed, independent. “mrītu suchəd tum ho səmrəthh.”—*GPS*. “nədən pherū suchəd buləd.”—*GPS*.

**ਸੁੱਛ** [succh] *Skt* स्वच्छ *adj* pure, clean. “succh sugḥar rani phīr ai.”—*cərītr 379*.

**ਸੁਜਸ** [sujəs] *Skt* सुजस *n* reputation, fame. **2** *adj* reputed, famous, well known.

**ਸੁੰਜਤਾ** [sūjəta] See ਸੰਜਤਾ.

**ਸੁਜਨ** [sujən] *adj* noble, gentle. **2** one's own (person).

**ਸੁਜਨਤਾ** [sujənta], **ਸੁਜਨਤਾਈ** [sujəntai] *n* nobility, gentlemanliness..

**ਸੁਜਨੀ** [sujni] See ਸੋਜਨੀ. “sujni svet chadkər loni.”—*GPS*.

**ਸੁਜਾ** [suja], **ਸੁਜਾਅ** [suja-a] *A* عَجَب *adj* brave.

**ਸੁਜਾਕ** [sujak] See ਸੁਜਾਗ 4.

**ਸੁਜਾਖਾ** [sujakha] *adj* ਸੁਚਕੁ having attractive eyes, (a person) with good eye sight. “hoī sujakha nanka, so kiū ujhəṛī paī?”—*var ram 1 m 2*. **2** learned, thoughtful,<sup>1</sup> sober. “tum hohu sujakhe lehu pəchan.”—*bəsət ə m 1*. **3** farsighted. **4** *xa* a sieve.

**ਸੁਜਾਗ** [sujag] *adj* who can remain wake; who has forsaken sleep. **2** cautious, alert, watchful, vigilant. **3** *n* a watchman; a guard. “pəc təkər jīt sīkkh hi sujag hē.”—*BG 4 P* سوزاک urinary inflammation (burning sensation); gonorrhoea. It is a contagious disease. On account of inflammation inside the urinary tract, pus oozes out. It results from microscopic bacteria which a person gets from others through contagion. Those, who have sexual relationship with loose women, become victims of gonorrhoea, and such wretched people transfer this disease to their noble wives.

A patient of gonorrhoea feels pain and burning when he urinates and also suffers from a backache. He also has light fever and his appetite disappears.

The disease should be taken care of at the earliest stage, because chronic gonorrhoea creates various types of problems. Its normal treatment is as follows:

<sup>1</sup>See əpsətəb sīmrītr Ch 10, § 11.

Five grains of calomel may be given at night and the next morning four drams of magnesia or any other purgative be administered. Ten drops of oil extracted from a fig tree's roots or the oil of white sandal mixed with milk should be administered thrice a day. If constipation results, a purgative of salt must be immediately given.

Three masas of red chalk and one tola of uncooked grams soaked in water at night, mixed with four tolas of bazoori syrup should be served to the patient.

1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> tolas of crystal line saltpetre and 1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> tola seeds of black cardamoms crushed to a powder mixed with six masas be taken twice a day along with the boiled rice water twice in the morning and evening.

For cleaning the urinary tract wounds, a sprinkling of a syringe of the liquids of the following medicines proves curative/effective: Take one masa of parched nilathotha (copper sulphate), six masas of murdar sãg, one tola anitmony, one tola rãst, one tola white kãth, six masas mæstãgi rumi, and grind all these in a mortar, put them in a bottle after dissolving the material in water. To this solution are put one masa of opium and one masa of bãroza. This solution is pumped thrice a day.

Spices, sour articles, exceedingly sweet things, meat, sauces, chillies, coitus, excessive walking etc. must be avoided.

Milk, boiled mixture of rice and pulse (khĩcri), custards, barley porridge, cucumber and kulfa (a leafy vegetable) etc. are useful as diet.

**ਸੁਜਾਣ** [sujaṇ] *Skt* सुज्ञान profound knowledge, deep knowledge. **2** सुज्ञानिन्. **3** clever, sagacious. **ਸੁਜਾਣਿ** [sujaṇi] feminine of ਸੁਜਾਣ. **2** an intelligent woman (nominative case).

**ਸੁਜਾਣੁ** [sujaṇu], **ਸੁਜਾਨ** [sujaṇ] See ਸੁਜਾਣ. "apṛ sujaṇu nã bhulãi."—*sri m I*. **2** also used for ਸੁਜਾਖੇ (a person having good vision of both eyes) "mãṇ ãdha nau sujaṇu."—*var asa*.

**ਸੁਜਾਨਾ** [sujana] See ਸੁਜਾਨ. **2** a disciple of Guru Hargobind, who fought bravely in the battle of Amritsar. "muhru rãdhava te sujana bir."—*GPS*.

**ਸੁਜਾਨਿ** [sujaṇi] See ਸੁਜਾਣਿ.

**ਸੁਜਤ** [sujot] *Skt* संजुक्त *adj* accompanied by, along with, in conjunction with.

**ਸੁਜੁਰੀਆ** [sujuria] *adj* securely joined, deeply associated.

**ਸੁਜੋਗ** [sujog] *adj* excellent union, sound relationship. "nãmæstã sujoge."—*japu*. **2** See ਯੋਗ. **3** *Skt* सुयोज्ज competent, very intelligent.

**ਸੁਜੋਤਿ** [sujoti] a brilliant light. **2** extremely luminous, well-lit.

**ਸੁਝ** [sujh] *n* perception, understanding, consciousness. **2** the sun. "ullu sujh nã sujjãhi."—*BG*. **3** the moon. "sujh-hu sujhãn tĩn loã ãulãg vĩckara."—*BG*. 'The moon has black spots.' See ਅਉਲੰਗ.

**ਸੁਝਣਾ** [sujhã], **ਸੁਝਣੁ** [sujhãnu] *v* to understand, grasp. **2** to strike, occur. **3** to become visible. **4** to come to mind.

**ਸੁੱਝ** [sujjh] See ਸੁਝ.

**ਸੁੰਢ** [sũṇ], **ਸੁੰਢਾ** [sũṇã] ਸੁੰਠ *adj* uninhabited, unpopulated, barren. "vĩṇ nave sũṇiã."—*asa ram m 5*. "sũṇi deh đravni."—*sri m I*.

**ਸੁੰਢੀ ਸੁੰਢ** [sũṇi sũṇ] *adj* absolutely void; all empty; fully barren. "deh mãmukh sũṇi sũṇ."—*bãst m 4*.

**ਸੁੰਦੇ ਘਰ ਕਾ ਪਾਹੁਣਾ** [sũṇe ghãr ka pahũṇã], **ਸੁੰਦੈ ਘਰ ਕਾ ਕਾਉ** [sũṇe ghãr ka kau] the guest of an empty house. A guest and a crow get nothing from a deserted house; they return empty handed. Likewise people who hanker after leaders without virtue and noble conduct in the hope of acquiring wisdom or redemption,

get disappointed. “sūṇe ghər ka pahūṇa jiu aia tiu jai.”—*sri m 3*. “bāhu joni bhāuda phire jiu sūṇe ghəri kau.”—*sri m 3*.

**ਸੁਟਣਾ** [suṭṇa] *Skt vr* ਸਿਟ is derogatory and suṭṇa is derived from it. *v* to throw away; to discard. “hoi purāṇa suṭie.”—*var asa*. “tini jeni s̄abhī dər suṭighāte.”—*bīha chāt m 4*.

**ਸੁਟਿ** [suṭi] having thrown away.

**ਸੁਠ** [suṭh] *Skt* सुष्ठु *adj* superb, excellent. “soi suṭh pəryāk.”—*NP*. **2** beautiful. **3** praiseworthy, commendable.

**ਸੁੱਠ** [sūṭh], ਸੁੱਠੀ [sūṭhi] *Skt* शुष्ठी *n* dry ginger, zingiber. *A* سحیل; *E* ginger. It is used in many medicines. The effect is hot and dry. It is used to cure various gastric disorders and ailments. It strengthens the liver as it is effective against liver ailments. It destroys phlegm, cures paralysis, kills worms, enhances appetite and sexual potency. Ancient physicians called it the supreme medicine. There is a mention in the Quran that a cup (of wine) lined with ginger juice will be served in heaven.<sup>1</sup>

**ਸੁੱਡ** [sūḍ] *Skt* सुण्डा *n* the trunk of an elephant, figuratively its hand. **2** a tube or pipe for distilling. **3** ‘sūḍ’ is used in ‘cāḍi di var’ in place of ṣāḍi “māhīkhasur sūḍ upaia.” ‘Mahikhasur, the demon, was born as an elephant.’ There is a story in Markande Puran that to kill Durga, Mahikhasur appeared as an elephant and pulled the lion from under her with his trunk. Goddess (Durga) chopped off his trunk with her sword.

**ਸੁੱਡਾ** [sūḍa] See ਸੁੱਡ. **2** a distillery. **3** a prostitute, harlot. **4** liquor. **5** a dissolute woman, procuress.

**ਸੁੱਡਾਰ** [sūḍar], ਸੁੱਡਾਲ [sūḍal] *n* elephant with a trunk. **2** a distiller.

**ਸੁੱਡੀ** [sūḍi], ਸੁੱਡੀ [sūḍi] female elephant with a trunk. **2** a female distiller. **3** See ਸੋਂਡੀ. **4** an

<sup>1</sup>See Quran. “al Insan”, verse 17.

insect that does tremendous harm to crops.

**ਸੁੱਢ** [sūḍh] See ਸੁੱਠ.

**ਸੁਢਰ** [suḍhər], ਸੁਢਾਲ [suḍhal] *adj* well-built. “suḍhər mēhā rəghunāḍēn.”—*ramav*.

**ਸੁਣਣ** [suṇṇ], ਸੁਣਨ [suṇṇn], ਸੁਣਨਾ [suṇṇa] *Skt* सुਣ्ठ to listen. “vekhṇi suṇṇi nā ātu.”—*jəpu*.

**ਸੁਣਿ** [suṇi] from listening, through listening. **2** having listened to. “suṇi updes sətīgur pəhi aia.”—*asa m 5*. **3** an ear. “cəṛṇ kər dekhat suṇi thāke.”—*var bīha m 3*. **4** शृणु listen (imperative) “suṇi sākhi sēheli saci suheli.”—*gəu chāt m 1*.

**ਸੁਣਿਐ** [suṇiē] listening to, having listened. “suṇiē dukh pap ka nasu.”—*jəpu*.

**ਸੁਣੀਅਰ** [suṇiār] *n* an ear. “nanək suṇiār te pərvaṇu.”—*vəḍ chāt m 5*. **2** See ਸੁਣੀਅਰ 2.

**ਸੁਣੱਤ** [suṇāt] listening. “suṇāt bala bāhu bīdhi prākara.”—*səhəs m 4*.

**ਸੁਣੱਦੜਾ** [suṇāḍṛa], ਸੁਣੱਦੜੀ [suṇāḍṛi] a listener.

**ਸੁਤ** [sut] *Skt* adj squeezed. **2** *n* a son. “sut kəḷətr bhrat mit.”—*ram m 5*. **3** *adj* short form for ਸੁਪੁ (sleeping).

**ਸੁਤਈਸ** [sut-is] *n* Ganesh, son (ਸੁਤ) of Lord Shiv (ਈਸ). “puj sut-is ko əvīghən mənāvai.”—*NP*.

**ਸੁਤਸਿੰਧੁ** [sutsiḍhu] the moon. See ਸਿੰਧੁਸੁਤ. “sutsiḍh ədhomukh tap təpē.”—*əkāl*. ‘The moon keeps its face down while meditating.’

**ਸੁਤ ਸੁਰਜ** [sut surəj] Karan, son of the sun. **2** Yam. See ਸੁਰਜਸੁਤ.

**ਸੁਤਹ** [sutəh] *Skt* स्वतः *part* spontaneous, instinctive.

**ਸੁਤਹਸਿਧ** [sutəhsidh], ਸੁਤਹਸਿੱਧ [sutəhsiddh] *adj* happening by itself, requiring no proof other than itself. “sutəhsidh rup dhəriō sahən ke sah jiu.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

**ਸੁਤਕਉਲ** [sutkəul], ਸੁਤਕਉਲਕਲੀ [sutkəulkali] *n* Brahma, born out of the lotus bud; son of lotus. “tiḥko ləkh ke upma bhəgvan kərə jīh ki sutkəulkali.”—*krīṣən*.

**ਸੁਤਗੰਡਕਾ** [sutgāḍka] *n* small round stone, so formed in the rivulet Gandka. See ਸਾਲਗੁਮ.

- “pujē hām tumē. nahī pujē sugōḍka.”  
—*krīṣan*.
- ਸੁਤਭਾਈ** [sutbhai] *n* nephew. “ko beli nahi put  
koṭāb sutbhai.”—*suhī chāt m 4*.
- ਸੁਤਭਾਨ** [sutbhan], **ਸੁਤਭਾਨੁ** [sutbhanu] *n* Yam;  
Dharamraj, who is mentioned as the sun’s son.  
“nam sune sutbhanu ḍaryāu.”—*sāveye m 4*  
*ke*. **2** Saturn, born from the womb of Chhaya,  
is the son of the sun. “yuddh sāmē sutbhanu  
māno sāsī ke sāb ṭuk jude kār ḍare.”—*cāḍī l*.  
‘Saturn had a fight with the moon over  
Jupiter’s wife Tara.’ **3** See ਕਰਣ. **4** Sugreev.
- ਸੁਤਰ** [sutār] *Skt adj* which can be swum across.  
**2 P** **سُتْر** *n* a camel, dromedary. See ਉਸਟ.
- ਸੁਤਰਨਾਲ** [sutərnal], **ਸੁਤਰਨਾਲਿਕਾ** [sutərnalika] *n*  
a gun carried over, and fired from, the back  
of a camel; a light cannon. “sutərnal ghoṛnal  
bhān.”—*sānāma*.
- ਸੁਤਰ ਮੁਰਗ** [sutər mūrəg] *P* **سُتْر مَرِغ** ostrich. *n* a  
bird resembling a camel found mainly in  
Africa. It cannot fly with its wings but can  
run very fast with their help. Its feathers are  
expensive and traded in Europe. The length  
of an ostrich’s spread wings extends from  
twelve to fourteen feet. It lays six to fourteen  
eggs and its offspring are hatched in forty two  
days.
- ਸੁਤਰੀ** [sutri] *adj* relating to a camel. **2** camel  
coloured. **3** a big drum carried over a camel.  
“sutri nīṣan māgāto.”—*GV 6*. **4 n** a kettle-  
drum. “sutri bājēt.”—*GPS*. **5 Skt** ਸੁ-ਤਰੀ, a  
beautiful boat, fine boat.
- ਸੁਤਲ** [sutəl] *Skt n* hell. See ਸਪਤ ਪਾਤਾਲ.
- ਸੁਤਲਾ** [sutṛa], **ਸੁਤਲੀ** [sutṛī] *adj* asleep. “sutṛi so  
sāho ḍīṭhu.”—*var maru m 5*. **2** lost in sleep  
of ignorance. “sutṛe āsākh māta jhuṭhi  
karṇe.”—*sāva m 5*.
- ਸੁਤਾ** [suta] *n* presence of mind, awareness. **2 Skt**  
daughter. **3 adj** asleep. “jis te suta nanka jagāe  
soi.”—*asa a m l*.
- ਸੁਤਾਸੁਤ** [sutasut] daughter’s son, grandson.
- ਸੁਤਾ ਦਾਨ** [sotadan] entrusting one’s daughter  
to the bridegroom.
- ਸੁਤਾਰ** [sutar] short form for ਸੁਤੁਧਾਰ. **2** someone  
adept in swimming; a good swimmer. **3 Skt**  
one having beautiful pupils of the eyes.
- ਸੁਤਾਰੀ** [sutarī] *n* ਸੁ-ਤਰੀ a fine boat. “gurmukhī  
sāc sutarī.”—*sri m l*.
- ਸੁਤੀਕਣ** [sutiksāṇ] very sharp, very fast. **2** See  
ਸੁਤੀਖ.
- ਸੁਤੀਖ** [sutikh] *Skt* ਸੁਤੀਕਣ *n* a sage, brother of  
hermit Agasty, who lived in the Dandak forest.  
Ram Chandar visited his hermitage. “tuhi ram  
rupē sutikhē oḍhare.”—*GV 6*. **2** See ਸੁਤੀਕਣ.
- ਸੁਤੂਨ** [sutun] See ਸਤੂਨ.
- ਸੁਤੇ** [sute], **ਸੁਤੈ** [sutē], **ਸੁਤੈਸਿੱਧ** [sotesiddh] See  
ਸੁਤਹ and ਸੁਤਹ ਸਿੱਧ. “sute krīty ko kārāt nīṣāk.”  
—*NP*. **2** ਸੁਤੈ also means “to sleep.” “jitu sute  
tānu piṛie.”—*sri m l*.
- ਸੁਤੰਤਰ** [sutātar], **ਸੁਤੰਤ੍ਰ** [sutātr] See ਸੁਤੰਤ੍ਰ. **2** ਸੁ-  
ਤੰਤ੍ਰ a magical or mystical formula for the  
worship of gods. See ਤੰਤ੍ਰ.
- ਸੁੱਤਮ** [suttam] *adj* excellently, superbly. “ānāt  
gyan suttāmē.”—*gyan*. **2** See ਸੁੱਤਮ.
- ਸੁਥਨੀ** [sothni] See ਸੁੱਥਣ. **2** (one) who has beauti-  
ful breasts.
- ਸੁਥਰ** [sothar] *adja* beautiful place; an excellent  
spot. **2** ਸੁਥਿਬਰ stable, firm. “sothar cīt bhāgtān  
hit.”—*sāveye m 4 ke*.
- ਸੁਥਰਾ** [sothra] *adj* ਸੁਸੁਠੁ clean, pure. “tātha  
sāstārā sothre sāmodae.”—*GPS*. **2** a metre. See  
ਸਰਸੀ. **3** See ਸੁਥਰੇਸ਼ਾਹ.
- ਸੁਥਰੀ** [sothri] See ਸੁਤਰੀ. **2** feminine of ਸੁਥਰਾ 1.  
**3** a female member of the Suthra faith.
- ਸੁਥਰੇਸ਼ਾਹ** [sothreṣah], **ਸੁਥਰੇਸ਼ਾਹੀ** [sothreṣāhī] In  
the house of Nanda Khatri, a resident of  
Brampur village near Baramula, was born in  
1672 a child with teeth. He was abandoned  
as the astrologers declared him ill-omened.  
While coming back from Kashmir, Guru

Hargobind took notice of the child. The Guru took pity on him, brought him up with care and named him Suthra, who in return became a great devotee of the Guru and served Guru Har Rai as well. He was a great merry-maker. Several of his humorous stories are world famous. He got an order from the emperors of Delhi to collect money from shops. His sect is known as Suthreshahi. Most of those belonging to this sect have now forgotten the Sikh tenets. They ask for money from shops by beating bamboo-sticks. Some times they use filthy language, while at other moments they blacken their faces in protest.

**ਸੁਥਲ** [suthəl], **ਸੁਥਲੀ** [suthli], **ਸੁਥਾਉ** [suthau], **ਸੁਥਾਨ** [suthan] *adj* a beautiful place: an excellent spot. **2 n** an association of the sages. “suthau səcu mənʊ nirməl hoɪ.”—*gəu m 3*.

**ਸੁਥਾਨਿ** [suthanɪ] in the best place. “bəsɪ suthanɪ kəhā gun tere.”—*məla m 1*.

**ਸੁਥਾਨੁ** [suthanu] See **ਸੁਥਾਨ**.

**ਸੁਥਿਰ** [suthɪr] *adj* fully stable, immovable.

**ਸੁੱਥਣ** [sotthən], **ਸੁੱਥਨ** [sotthən] *n* trousers worn by women: a salwar.

**ਸੁਦ** [ʃud] *P* **سُد** occurred, happened. See **ਸੁਦਨ**.

**ਸੁੰਦ** [sūd] *Skt* **सुन्द** *n* Vishnu. **2** son of Nisund, brother of Upsund, a demon. See **ਅਪਸੁੰਦ**.

**ਸੁਦਕਿਣ** [sudkʃɪɳ], **ਸੁਦੱਖਨ** [sudəkkhən] See **ਸੁਦੱਛਨ**.

**ਸੁਦੱਛਨ** [sudəcchən] *Skt* **सुदक्षिण** *adj* very clever, highly intelligent. **2 n** son of Pondrak, king of Kashi, who had a fight with Krishan. “kasi ke bhup ko put sudəcchən fā mən me ətɪ krodh bədhayo.”—*krɪsən*.<sup>1</sup> See **ਭਾਗਵਤ ਸਕੰਧ 10, Ch 66**.

**ਸੁਦਨ** [ʃudən] *P* **سُدن** to be.

**ਸੁਦਨੀ** [ʃudni] *P* **سُدنی** likely (event); inevitable.

**ਸੁਦ ਬੁਦ** [sud bud] See **ਸੁਧ ਬੁਧ 3** and **4**.

**ਸੁੰਦਰ** [sūdər] *Skt* *adj* beautiful, handsome. “sūdər cətur tət ka beta.”—*sukhməni*. **2 n** Kamdev

(god of love). **3** a great grandson of Guru Amar Dev, whose composition “sədu” is in ramkəli rag. “kəhe sūdər soṅ-hu sāt-hu səbh jəgət pəri pəɪ jɪu.”—*sədu*. “nədən mohri nam ənəd, tɪh nədən sūdər mətɪvəd.”<sup>2</sup>—*GPS*. **4** a great saintly disciple of Dadu ji, born in village Dayosa (Jaipur state) in 1653 and died in 1746 at Singaner, four kilometer south of Jaipur. Sundar Vilas, Gyan Samudar and Sakhi are several of his available writings. Here is a poem of his:

kamɪni ki deh ətɪ kəhɪye səghən vən  
 uhā sətə jəɪ kou bhulke pərət he,  
 kōjər he gətɪ kəɪ kehərɪ ki bhəy yame  
 beni kari nagənɪ si phəɳ ko dhərət he,  
 kuc hē pəhar jəhā kamcor bətho, təhā-  
 sadh ke kətach bəɳ pɾəɳ ko hərət he,  
 sūdər kəhət ek ɔr ətɪ bhəy tame  
 rakhsi vədən khav khavhi kərət he.  
 saco updeʃ det bhəli bhəli sikh det,  
 səmta subuddhɪ det kumətɪ hərət hē,  
 marəg dɪkhaɪ det bhavhū bhəgətɪ det,  
 prem ki pɾətɪt det əbhra bhərət hē,  
 gyan det dhyan det atəmɪcar det,  
 brəhm ko bətəɪ det brəhm me cərət hē,  
 sūdər kəhət jəg sāt kəchu det nahi,  
 sət jən nɪsɪ dɪn deboi kərət hē.

**5** a fisherman, and competent devotee of Guru Arjan Dev. **6** a disciple of Guru Hargobind, resident of Burhanpur. **7** a Chadha of Agra, devoted to Guru Hargobind Sahib. **8** See **ਤਿਉਭੰਗੀ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 4 (d)**. **9** a Brahman poet of Gwalior in the royal court of emperor Shahjahan.

**ਸੁਦਰਸਨ** [sudərsən] *Skt* **सुदर्शन** *adj* having attractive, charming demeanour. **2 n** the wheel of Vishnu.<sup>3</sup> It is narrated in Vishnu Puran that Vishnu made this wheel from the crust of the lathed sun. In Ling Puran it is written that Vishnu

<sup>2</sup>ਮਤਿਵੰਤ. ਮਤਿਵਾਨ.

<sup>3</sup>See. visnu puraṅ Part 3. Ch 2.

<sup>1</sup>See. visnu puraṅ Part 3. Ch 2.

obtained this wheel by worshipping Shiv. 3 a brahman, who changed into a snake due to the curse of sage Atris's son. Krishan liberated him from the snake's form. "brahmān hoy gāyo su vāhe phun nam sudarṣan he pun jako."—*krīṣan*. 4 Shiv. 5 a milter. 6 Sumer mountain.

**ਸੁਦਰਸਨ ਚੁਰਣ** [sudarṣan curaṇ] To make this curāṇ, the following fifty two medicines are taken in equal measure along with half the weight of cārāṭta and pounded together into a very fine powder: hārāṛ, bāheṛa, aula, haldi (turmeric), daruhaldi, choṭi kāteli, vādi kāteli, kācur, sūdh (dry ginger), kali mīṛac (pepper), māgh pīppal, pīppalamul, murva, galot, dhāmasa, kāṛu, pīttpapṛa, nagarmotha, traymaṇ, netrābala, nīm di chīll (bark of marosa tree), puhkār mul, mālāṭṭhi, kuṛa di chīll, əjvāṭn (seeds of thyme), fīdār jō, bhārāgi, suhājāne de bij, phāṭkārī (alum), bāc, dalcini (seeds of moringa), pādmakh, cādān (sandal wood), ətis, khārēṭhi, ṣalpārni, pīṭṭhpārni, bāṭbārīg, tāgār, cītte di chīll, devdaru (cedar), cāv, pāṭolpātr, jivāk, rīṣhāk, lōg (clove), vāṣlocān, cīṭṭa kāmāl, kakoli, pātrāj, javītri (nutmeg), and talispāt. If taken in the morning with cold water, disorders resulting from wind, bile, phlegm, fluctuating fever, general fever, hallucination, thirst, cough, anaemia, cardiac, joint pains (arthritis) etc. get cured.

**ਸੁਦਰਸਨਾ** [sudarṣana] daughter of Duryodhan. 2 beautiful, attractive.

**ਸੁੰਦਰ ਸ਼ਾਹ** [sūdār ṣah] a resident of Kiratpur and follower of Guru Hargobind, and disciple/pupil of Sai Buddan Shah and friend of Bhai BidhiChand. He lived in Sasranv and Deu Nagar with his disciples.

**ਸੁੰਦਰ ਸੋਹਣਾ** [sūdār sohṇa] *adj* happy and beautiful. "sei sūdār sohṇe."—*majh ə m 5*. See ਸੋਹਣਾ.

**ਸੁੰਦਰਤੀ ਅਤਿ ਮਾਖਨ ਕੋ** [sūdārti əṭi makhān ko]

—*krīṣan*. This version has been rendered corrupt by some ignorant scribe. The correct rendering is like this :- "jānu sūdārta əṭimanukh ko səb dhāṭ dhāsi hārī ke nāg mē."—*118*. 'Beauty has fully entered into the invaluable body of Hari, the super human.' See ਅਤਿਮਾਨੁਖ.

**ਸੁੰਦਰ ਦਾਸ** [sūdār das] See ਸੁੰਦਰ 4.

**ਸੁੰਦਰਾਈ** [sūdrai] *n* beauty, charm, prettiness.

**ਸੁੰਦਰਿ** [sūdārī] See ਸਵੈਯੋ (24). 2 See ਸੁੰਦਰੀ. "sūdārī sāt sārurī bīckhāṇī."—*tīlōg m 1*.

**ਸੁੰਦਰੀ** [sūdri] See ਸਵੈਯੋ (16). 2 According to Pingal, a poetic metre comprising twelve characters. Each line has four feet: nāgāṇ, bhāgāṇ, bhāgāṇ, and rāgāṇ. It is also known as drutvīlābīṭa.

Example:

dukhbhāri jāg asān tyāgri,  
jāp hārī gurupadān lagri. ...

(b) modāk metre used in Ramchandarika is also named thus.

Example:

raj tājyo dhān dham tājyo sāb,  
nārī tāji sūt ṣoc tājyo sāb,  
apānpō ju tājyo jāgbāḍ-hī,  
sāty nā ek tājyo hārīcād-hī.

This poetic form is to be seen in the second chapter of Ramavtar in Dasam Granth.

Example:

supnākha īh bhāt suni jāb,  
dhay cālī əvīlāb trīya tāb,  
kam sārur kələvār jānīy,  
rup anur tīhu pūr mānīy.

(c) There is another poetic form of this metre used in the second chapter of Ramavtar of Dasam Granth. Each line contains sixteen matras, the last three being māgāṇ.

Example:

bhāṭ hūke dhūke bākare,  
rāṇ bājje gājje nāggare,

rəŋ hull kəlolē hullalā,  
d̪həl̪həl̪ē d̪hālē ucchalā.

3 wood, found in Sundar Ban, which is very flexible. Carriage-springs are made from it. *L* Heretiera minor. 4 See ਸੁੰਦਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ. 5 *adj* beautiful, pretty.

ਸੁੰਦਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ [sūdri mata] daughter of Khatri Ram Saran Kumrav, resident of Lahore, who was married to Guru Gobind Singh on 7<sup>th</sup> of Vaisakh in 1741. Shahjada Ajit Singh was born from her womb.

After the demise of Guru Gobind Singh, her writ ran large over the Sikh community.<sup>1</sup> Bhai Mani Singh was appointed as Harimandir Sahib's Granthi by her and was sent to Amritsar. The last days of her life were spent in Delhi though for some time she lived in Mathura also, where her haveli can still be seen. Two villages of Jaipur state were gifted to her as fiefdom during that period. Mata ji came back to Delhi in Sammat 1804, where she breathed her last. Her haveli is one and a half mile away from Gurdwara Sisganj, outside the Turkman gate.

While departing from Abichalnagar the tenth Guru had handed over his weapons to Mata Sahib Kaur which she handed over to Mata Sundri at the time of her demise. While breathing her last, Mata Sundri handed over these weapons to her servant Jivan Singh and asked him to keep them with reverence. These weapons were reverently kept in the houses of Jivan Singh's son, Bakhtavar Singh— his son, Mitthu Singh— his son Seva Singh, his son Bhan Singh. Atma Singh the adopted son of Bhai Bhan Singh installed these weapons in gurdwara Rakabganj as per the wishes of the Sikh community. These weapons

<sup>1</sup>In many gurdwaras in the eastern part of the country, her hukamnamas (edicts) are available.

include a sword (təlvar), a broad sword (khəḍā), a dagger (khəjər) and two dirks (kəṭar) See ਦਿੱਲੀ.

ਸੁਦਾ [suda] See ਸਉਦਾ 4. 2 See ਸੁੱਦਾ. 3 ਸੁਦਾ, past tense of ਸੁਦਨ.

ਸੁਦਾਈ [sudai] *adj* eccentric, obstinate. See ਸਉਦਾਈ.

ਸੁਦਾਗਰ [sudagər] See ਸਉਦਾਗਰ.

ਸੁਦਾਮਨਿ [sudamənɪ] *Skt* सौदामनी *n* lightning, that is believed to have originated from mountain Sudama. “sudamənɪ jəyō durga dəmke.”—*cādi* 1. 2 related to a cloud.

ਸੁਦਾਮਾ [sudama] *Skt* सुदामन् a poor Brahman who was a school mate friend of Krishan. Egged on by his wife, he went to Dvarka to meet Krishan “daldəbhəj sudame mɪlɪo.”—*maru* m 5. “bɪp sudama daldi.”—*BG* He is also known as Shri Dam in Bhagvat, See Sakandh 10, Ch 80, 81.<sup>2</sup> 2 a poet, resident of Bundelkhand who for some time was a poet in the court of Guru Gobind Singh. Such is his composition:

ekē sāgɪ pəḍhe hē əvətɪka sādipɪni ke,  
soi sudh ai to bulaɪ bujhi bama mē,  
pōgiphəl hot tō əsis deto nath ji ko,  
tēdɔl le dine bād̪h line phəṭe jama mē,  
dindyalu sunkē dəyalu dərbar mɪle,  
eto kuch dino pai əgənɪt sama mē,  
prɪtɪ kər jane guru gobɪd kē mane tāte  
vəhi tū gobɪd vəhi bambhən sudama mē.

3 a cloud. 4 an ocean. 5 Airawat, the elephant. 6 Indar. 7 a crystal-hill which according to the Purans, produced lightning. 8 *adj* generous.

ਸੁਦਾਮਪੁਰੀ [sudamapuri] See footnote to ਸੁਦਾਮਾ 1.

ਸੁਦਿ [sudɪ] *Skt* सुदि the short for ਸੁਕਲ ਦਿਨ bright half of the lunar month.

ਸੁਦਿਨ [sudɪn] *adj* good (day), auspicious, nice.

<sup>2</sup>The old name of Porbander in Kathiavar was Sudamapuri.

ਸੁਦੀ [sodi] See ਸੁਦਿ.

ਸੁਦੇਸ [sudes] *adj* excellent country. **2** relating to a fine country. “sudes kavy bhakh hē.”—*brāhām*. **3** one’s own country. “hānyo srāvṇ tāv sut sudes.”—*ramav*.

ਸੁਦੇਸੀ [sudesi] *adv* early in the morning. **2 adj** pertaining to one’s own country. native.

ਸੁਦੇਹ [sudeh] *n* a good body; a human body. **2** a healthy body.

ਸੁਦੇਹੀ [sudehi] See ਸੁਦੇਹ. **2** सुदेहिन् *adj* having a healthy body.

ਸੁੱਦਾ [sudda] *A* ० २ *n* a blockage formed by scum in the intestine; scybalum.

ਸੁਦ੍ਰ [sudr] See ਸੁਦ੍ਰ. “चित्ति भै सुद्र.”—*kālki*.

ਸੁਧ [sodh] *n* news, report. **2** consciousness, understanding. “sodh jāb te hām dhāri.”—*cārītr* 22. **3** ਸੁੱਧ *adj* clean, pure. “tāb hoe mēn sodh pāri.”—*ram* *m* 5. **4** innocent. “sodhu bhātaru hārī choḍīa.”—*var suhi* *m* 3. **5** genuine, unalloyed. **6** This word is also used for nectar (ਸੁਧਾ), ambrosia. See ਸੁਧਰਸ. **7** *Skt* शुद्ध *vr* to be pure; to be sacred.

ਸੁਧ ਬੁਧ [sodh budh], ਸੁਧ ਬੁਧਿ [sodh budhi] *consci-*  
*ousness*. **2** refined mind, true knowledge. **3** *P* २ ३ residual effect of some learning/knowledge. **4** distinction between refinement and knowledge i.e. a little knowledge of Persian.

ਸੁਧਭਤਾਰ [sodhbhatar] *adj* husband. “sodhbhatar hārī choḍīa.”—*var suhi* *m* 3. **2** a husband, who does not covet other women; a virtuous husband.

ਸੁਧਰਸ [sodhrās] *n* ambrosia. “sodhrās nam māharās miṭha.”—*sar* *ṁ* 1. **2** genuine juice, pure juice.

ਸੁਧਰਸੇਨ [sodharsen] king of Bashher, who, according to Janam Sakhi, became a follower of Guru Nanak Dev.

ਸੁਧਰਮਾ [sodhārma] *Skt* सुधर्मा *n* Indar’s council; association of deities. “vāc sun jīn-hī sodhārma lajē.”—*NP*. **2** *adj* religious, devout.

ਸੁਧਰਮੀ [sodhārmi], ਸੁਧਰਮੀੜਾ [sodhārmiṛā] *adj* who follows a supreme religion; follower of a sublime religion. “bol sodhārmiṛā. mon kāt dhari ram?”—*BIHa chāt* *m* 5.

ਸੁਧਾ [sodha] See ਸੁੱਧਾ. **2** *Skt* *n* ambrosia. **3** honey. **4** water. **5** baptism by taking ambrosia. **6** lime, quicklime. **7** See ਸੁਧਾ. “suaha sudhayē nāmo sitleyō.”—*cāḍī* 2.

ਸੁਧਾਈ [sodhai] *n* vetting, correction. **2** wages for vetting.

ਸੁਧਾਸਰ [sodhasar] the holy tank situated in the middle of Ramdaspur, founded by Guru Arjan Dev. “pāhoce an sodhasar sare.”—*GPS*. See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ.

hāsi gāi bhul yāmdutān odasi bhāi  
pap ki kāla si nā tālasi kāre dārke,  
sāty ki ṛṭa si jāhā dhārām ki ghṛṭa si  
danpūn ki chṛṭa si soknāsi dīn tār ke,  
gvalkāvi khasi dhūvi ved ki prākāsi māhā  
nari kāmla si rup vāsi mēn sār<sup>1</sup> ke.  
kāsi ki nā cāh āvīnāsi hvē māvasi rāhē  
dāsi kār rākhi mokh vāsi sodhasar ke.

**2** poet Gopal Singh’s literary composition, which contains 2616 metrical stanzas of sixty eminent poets arranged according to topic. He was a courtier of Maharaja Jasvant Singh of Nabha.

subās bāso nabha nāgār ghār ghār jāhā ānād,  
bādnīy sābh jāgāt ko jāyō dutīya ko cād.  
sri māt nrīp jāsvāt hārī malvēdr māhrāj,  
sukh dē sākāl prājānko jāhā kāre hē raj.  
sri vrīdabān dham ko basī dīn nāvin,  
tāhī ayo sunke soyāṣ dekhi sābha prābin.  
pārācin kāvi yuktī ko nrīp bār cītī umāh,  
pāī hukām yāh tāb kīyo grōth “sodhasar” cāh.  
prābhū sīdhī kāvīrās tātv gān sābāt sār  
āvrekh,

ārjān sukla pācmi som ‘sodhasar’ lekh.  
This book was completed in 1895, Phagun  
equal to lust.

Sudi 5, Monday.

**ਸੁਧਾ ਸਰੋਵਰ** [sudha s̄arov̄ar] Amritsar; the Golden Temple. See **ਸੁਧਾਸਰ** 1. “sudhas̄arov̄ar k̄ar ṭsnan.”—*GPS*.

**ਸੁਧਾਂਸ਼ੁ** [sudhāṣu] *Skt n* the moon whose rays carry nectar/ambrosia.

**ਸੁਧਾਸੂਵ** [sudhasr̄av] *n* the moon from which oozes nectar/ambrosia.

**ਸੁਧਾਹਰ** [sudhah̄ar] ḡarur̄ (Blue jay), the stealer of nectar or ambrosia. See ਗਰੁੜ.

**ਸੁਧਾਂਕ** [sudhāk] *n* pure parts.

**ਸੁਧਾਕਰ** [sudhak̄ar] *Skt n* the moon which has nectar in its rays.

**ਸੁਧਾਖਰ** [sudhakh̄ar], **ਸੁਧਾਖਰੁ** [sudhakh̄aru], **ਸੁਧਾਖਰ** [sudhakh̄ȳar] *adj* pure and crystalline, dirt free and eternal. **2 n** God, the Almighty. “eku sudhakh̄aru jak̄e h̄irde v̄ast̄a, ṭin bed-h̄i ṭətu p̄chan̄ṭa.”—*sar m 3*. **3** one God ੴ, a sacred character. “bujh̄e n̄ahi ek sudhakh̄aru.”—*ḡəu m 5*. **4** after rectification, after vetting. “bed puran s̄imr̄it̄ṭi sudhakh̄ȳar, kine ram nam ṭk akhȳar.”—*sukhm̄ani*.

**ਸੁਧਾਣ** [sudhaṇ] See ਸੰਧਾਨ. “subaṇḅ sudhaṇḅ.”—*k̄alki*.

**ਸੁਧਾਤੁ** [sudhatu] superior metal, gold. **2** xa iron, pure iron.

**ਸੁਧਾਦਕ** [sudhad̄ak], **ਸੁਧਾਦਿਕ** [sudhad̄ik] *n* a god, who consumes nectar. “sur surad̄an suddh sudhad̄ik.”—*əkal*.

**ਸੁਧਾਧਰ** [sudhad̄h̄ar] *n* the moon that contains nectar. **2** See ਹਾਕਲ.

**ਸੁਧਾਧਾਰੀ** [sudhad̄hari] a baptised Sikh. **2** See ਸੁਧਾਧਰ.

**ਸੁਧਾਨ** [sudhan] *n* a sheath, scabbard. “j̄ihva sudhan kh̄əg uddh soh.”—*d̄ətt*. ‘Datt’s speech is as effective as an unsheathed sword’ i.e. his words are trenchant. **2** ਸੁ-ਧਾਨ. fine grain, superior food.

**ਸੁਧਾਨਿਧਿ** [sudhan̄id̄hi] *n* moon, the treasure-house of nectar. **2** a metre that is also known

as “m̄anobh̄əv̄”. It has thirty two characters per line, which observe the order of long, short matras. It is the opposite of ən̄əḡsk̄h̄ar metre.

Example:

jac jacke əhar nah̄ ṭ s̄op̄ ṭ svad̄var  
labh hot ekvar bhukh tap ko əvar.  
ʃən bhum̄ ṭ p̄ə b̄əno n̄ə sak s̄ən ko ḡəno  
ʃərir̄matr pokh̄no n̄ə jobno s̄phed bar.  
chin cir godri ənek lir s̄ō k̄əri  
k̄əri ujar j̄h̄op̄ri ədhen̄ gr̄āth var var.  
hay hay bhogcah n̄āh̄ ṭ me t̄əje əj̄ep̄ ṭ  
mor c̄itt b̄el ko s̄əvar b̄el ke s̄əvar.

—*verag ʃətək*.

(b) It becomes “k̄əlad̄h̄ar” if the last short matra is omitted.

Example:

jap tap yog dhyān k̄ərmk̄āḍ̄ ȳəgy ad̄ ṭ  
h̄ōy n̄āh̄ ṭ p̄rem tuly ʃri guru b̄əkhante. ...

**ਸੁਧਾਪੀ** [sudhapi] *n* deities, who drink nectar. **2** a duly initiated Sikh who has taken amrit; a baptised Sikh.

**ਸੁਧਾਮ** [sudham] a beautiful house; a comfortable residence. **2** the moon. **3** heaven, paradise.

**ਸੁਧਾਮੀ** [sudhami] *n* deities, who live in heaven. **2** wife. “ap s̄əmet sudhamīe line rup n̄əv̄ṭn̄.”—*k̄r̄ṭs̄ən*. ‘Along with their wives deities have assumed human form.’

**ਸੁਧਾਰ** [sudhar] *n* correction, improvement. **2** short form for ਸੁੱਧ ਆਚਾਰ. **3** *adj* which is sharp edged.

**ਸੁਧਾ ਰਸ** [sudha r̄əs] *adj* the taste of nectar. **2** nectar-like elixir. **3** juice of the soma creeper.

**ਸੁਧਾਲ** [sudhal], **ਸੁਧਾਲਯ** [sudhal̄əy] *n* moon, which is the abode of nectar.

**ਸੁਧਿ** [sudhi] See ਸੁੱਧਿ. **2** news, information. “m̄əne s̄əḡəl bh̄əv̄əṇ̄ ki sudhī.”—*j̄əpu*. **3** power of discrimination; reasoning faculty. “ṭṭhe gh̄ərīe sura s̄id̄ha ki sudhī.”—*j̄əpu*.



sound, noise, word. "sōn sāmādhī dōu tēhī nahi."—*gəu kəbir*. 'Neither noise nor contemplation is there.' "ənhət sōn kəha te hoi?"—*sīdhgosaṭī*.

In Punjabi, [v] attached to a character becomes ōkəṛ [ʊ]. Words like ਅਸ੍ਰ, ਸ੍ਰਪਨ, ਸ੍ਰਭਾਵ, ਸ੍ਰਰ, ਸ੍ਰਾਨ, ਜ਼ਾਲਾ, ਤ੍ਰਿਤਿ, ਵ੍ਰਾਰ, ਪ੍ਰਨਿ become ਅਸੁ, ਸੁਪਨਾ, ਸੁਭਾਉ, ਸੁਰ, ਸੁਆਨ, ਜੁਆਲਾ, ਤੁਰਤ, ਦੁਆਰ, ਪੁਨਿ etc. ਸੁਨਈ [sunəi] listens, hears. "nam nə sunəi dora."—*asa m 5*.

ਸੁਨਈਆ [sunəia] *adj* who listens. **2** See ਸੁਨੈਯਾ.

ਸੁੰਨਸਮਾਧਿ [sūnsāmādhī] absolute contemplation, contemplation free from idea/concept. See ਅਸੰਪ੍ਰਗਯਾਤ ਸਮਾਧਿ. "sōn sāmādhī ənhət tēh nad."—*sukhmāni*. **2** a state of nature's total absorption by the Almighty. **3** state of noise and contemplation. See ਸੁੰਨ 9.

ਸੁੰਨਸਮਾਧੀ [sūnsāmādhī] See ਸੁੰਨਸਮਾਧਿ. **2** *adj* a contemplative in wordless state. "sərgun nīrgun nīrōkar sūnsāmādhī apī."—*sukhmāni*.

ਸੁੰਨਸਰੋਵਰ [sūnsərovər] *n* the tenth opening, the highest state. **2** the state of salvation.

ਸੁੰਨਸਰੋਵਰਿ [sūnsərovərī] in the highest state. "sōn sərovərī pav-hu suk."—*gəu thīti kəbir*. See ਸੁੰਨ ਸਰੋਵਰ.

ਸੁਨਹਸ਼ੇਪ [sunəhʃep], ਸੁਨਹਸ਼ੇਫ [sunəhʃeph] one, who has penis like that of a dog; a hermit, son of Ajigarat. The tale told in Aitreybrahman is that king Harish Chandar had no issue. He vowed that if blessed with a child, he would offer him to Varun (god of water). He was blessed with a son who was named Rohit. As per the vow, the king wanted to sacrifice his son to Varun but his son did not agree and ran away. For six years, he lived in the forest where he met a poor Brahman, Ajigarat, who struck a deal with him, and purchased his son Shunehsheph by paying him hundred cows as the price to die in his place. Varun too accepted this exchange. But at the time of

sacrifice he saved his life by chanting hymns in Varun's praise and reached Vishvamitar's place.

The Ramayan narrates this story differently. Ambrish, the king of Ayodhya was about to offer for sacrifice an animal when it was stolen away by Indar. The family priest ordained at that time that a substitute human sacrifice was imperative. After a long search, a Brahman named Richik was found, whose younger son was Shunahsheph. With the willingness of his son, the seer sold off his son for one lakh cows, one crore gold coins and many more ornaments. Shunahsheph's maternal uncle gave him two hymns in Indar's praise which were to be chanted at the time of immolation. He chanted the two hymns. Indar was very much pleased and blessed him with long life. Seven couplets given in Rigved (scripture) appear under Shunahsheph's name.<sup>1</sup>

ਸੁਨਹਿਰਾ [sunəhīra] *adj* golden. **2** gold coated. **3** *n* xa a mortar. **4** a vessel, usually of iron, in which nectar (amrit) is prepared.

ਸੁਨਹਿਰੀ [sunəhīri] *adj* gold coated. **2** of gold. **3** golden. **4** *n* a small mortar. **5** See ਸੁਨਹਿਰੀਆ.

ਸੁਨਹਿਰੀਆ [sunəhīria] *adj* golden. **2** who has a golden mortar. **3** Those getting baptized from the same vessel are called 'sunəhīrie bhāi'.

ਸੁਨਹਿਰੀਆ ਭਾਈ [sunəhīria bhāi] See ਸੁਨਹਿਰੀਆ **3**. ਸੁੰਨ ਗੁਫਾ [sūn gupha] *n* the ultimate spiritual stage. **2** conscience without concept. "sūngupha māhī asəṇu besəṇu."—*gəu kəbir*.

ਸੁਨਣ [sunəṇ], ਸੁਨਣਾ [sunṇa], ਸੁਨਣੁ [sunəṇu] *Skt* ਸੁਨਣ. "e srəvənhu merīho ! sacē sunṇe no pəṭhae."—*ənādu*. "srəvṇi sunṇa gurnau."—*var guj 2 m 5*. "vekhəṇ sunəṇu nə hoī."—*sri var m 3*.

ਸੁੰਨਤ [sūnət] *A* سُنَّت *n* a ritual, tradition. **2** According to Islam, all actions prophet

<sup>1</sup>See, Rigved Mandal 1 mantar 24, 25,27 and Mandal 5 mantar 2.

Muhammad performed to teach his followers are customary *sūnət* for Muslims. Muhammad's conduct is *sūnət* for Muslims in general. People consider Khatna as *sūnət* because it also figures in their tradition (*maryada*).

Although Khatna is not allowed in the Quran but Muhammad's circumcision was done according to the convention initiated by Ibrahim, See *ਇਬਰਾਹੀਮ*.

The convention of permission for circumcision is also mentioned in the Bible. See Genesis Ch 17 and Joshua Ch 5.

**ਸੁਨਤਾ** [sunta] *adj* hearer, listener. **2** listens, hears.

**ਸੁੰਨਤਿ** [sūnətɪ] See **ਸੁੰਨਤ**. "səɾəm sūnətɪ sil roja." *—var majh m 1*. "sūnətɪ silbēdhan bəra." *—maru solhe m 5*. 'Celibacy is a supreme circumcision.'

**ਸੁਨਤੈ** [sunte] listener, hearer. "sunte sunɪ mənɪ bəsaɪa." *—ram kəbir*.

**ਸੁਨਥਈ** [sunthəi] listens, hears. "hərɪgʊŋ əkəth sunthəi." *—kəli m 4*.

**ਸੁੰਨਮਸੁੰਨ** [sūnməsūn] *adj* complete nothingness; absolute void. **2** *n* the Almighty having no desire for possession; the eternal Spirit. "ɾɪɪbhəvəŋ sūnməsūŋ." *—sɪdhgʊsəɾɪ*.

**ਸੁੰਨਮੁੰਨ** [sūnmūn] *adj* inanimate, senseless. "sūnmūn nəgri bhəi." *—BG 2* nothingness and silence; motionless and voiceless.

**ਸੁੰਨ ਮੰਡਲ** [sūn məḍəl] *n* the ultimate spiritual stage. **2** conscience sans concept. **3** a solitary place. "sūn məḍəl ɪku jogi bese." *—dhəna ə m 1*.

**ਸੁਨਯਨਾ** [sunəyna] *Skt adj* having beautiful eyes. **2** *n* king Janak's wife who reared Sita.

**ਸੁਨਰ** [sunər] *adj* gentle, noble. **2** great (warrior), brave (knight). "khəl dəl dəhɪta sunər səhi." *—gyan 3 n Arjun*

**ਸੁਨਵਦ** [sunvəd] *P* listens, may listen, will listen. See **ਸੁਨੀਦਨ**.

**ਸੁਨਵਾ** [sunva] *P* **سُونَا** listener, hearer. Its root is **ਸੁਨੀਦਨ**.

**ਸੁੰਨਾ** [sūna] *adj* uninhabited, isolated, empty.

**ਸੁਨਾਉਣੀ** [sunaʊni] See **ਸੁਨਾਵਨੀ**.

**ਸੁਨਾਸੀਰ** [sunasir] *Skt* **सुनासीर** *n* two deities of farmers who lay claim on plough and ploughpin. **2** *Skt* **सुनासीर**, whose front army is superb; Indar, the supreme god. "sunasir ləkh sun nɪsəka, mɪlyo əhəlyə ko bhər əka." *—NP*.

**ਸੁੰਨਾਹਰ** [sūnahər] *adj* the Almighty. "vəɾɪa sūnahər." *—var bɪha m 4*.

**ਸੁਨਾਗਰ** [sunagər] *adj* gentle/noble (citizen). **2** shrewd. **3** Dhanvantri. "sunagər nədice nathə." *—dhəna ɾɪɪlocən*.

**ਸੁਨਾਭ** [sunabh] *adj* having a beautiful navel. **2** *n* Sudarshan Chakar (Krishan's wheel). **3** Menak mountain. **4** a son of Garurh.

**ਸੁਨਾਮ** [sunam] an old city of Patiala state. Sunam proper is its tehsil and police station. A historic gurdwara of Guru Nanak Dev is situated in the mohalla thus named. The Guru graced this place by halting outside the city. Lahṛe Khattris of the city waited on the Guru and brought him to their house, where at present a gurdwara stands. The place where the Guru stayed outside the city is not known. A big, beautiful gurdwara was built in Sammat 1976. Captain Ram Singh rendered most of the service. Sunam is a railway station on Dhuri Jakhāl line. **2** *adj* excellent name. **3** glory, repute.

**ਸੁਨਾਰ** [sunar] See **ਸੁਨਿਆਰ**. **2** **ਸੁ** (beautiful) **ਨਾਰ** (neck); translation of 'ਸੁਗ੍ਰੀਵ.' **3** *Skt* a bitch's milk. **4** a snake's egg.

**ਸੁਨਾਰਾ** [sunara] See **ਸੁਨਿਆਰ**. **2** an attractive trouser-string.

**ਸੁਨਾਰਿ** [sunarɪ], **ਸੁਨਾਰੀ** [sunari] *adj* superb (woman). **2** murderous (lady). "kəɾari sunari." *—ramav*.

**ਸੁਨਾਵਨੀ** [sunavni] *n* news, report. **2** sad news especially that of a relative's demise. "jəhɪ kəhɪ jat sunavni piṭ-hɪ mɪɪ nari."—*GPS*.

**ਸੁਨਿ** [sunɪ] isolated, barren. "tuhi gau tuhi sunɪ."—*gəu m 5*. 'village and forest.' **2** by hearing, through listening. "sunɪ sunɪ namu toharo jio."—*nəṭ m 5*. **3** See **ਸੁਨੀ**.

**ਸੁੰਨਿ** [sūnɪ] united with God, immersed in the Divine. "maɪa phas bədh nəhi phare əru mən sūnɪ nə luke."—*asa kəbir*.

**ਸੁਨਿਆਰ** [sunɪar] *Skt* सुवर्णकार. *n* a goldsmith.

**ਸੁਨਿੰਤ** [sunɪt] *adj* listener, hearer. **2** daily. **3** ਸੁ-ਨਿਤੜ one who controls his sensual impulses. "sunɪt hɛ."—*jəpu*.

**ਸੁਨਿੰਦਾ** [sunɪda] *adj* who listens. "rəg rag ke sunɪda."—*gyan*. **2** praise showered in the guise of slander. See **ਵਜਾਜ ਸੁਤੁਤਿ**.

**ਸੁਨੀ** [ʃuni] *Skt n* a bitch.

**ਸੁੰਨੀ** [sūni] *n* a snout. **2** *A* سُني A Sunni is he, who adopts the line of successive Caliphs. The Sunnis believe in the four Imams who appeared at successive stages, ordained by Mohammad. Hajrat Ali in their view, did not contribute anything in this regard. Their four famous Imams are:

1 Abuhnifa, son of Sabat, born in Hijri 80 in Kupha and died in Hijri 150 in Baghdad. He was a famous logician.

2 Shafi Muhammad Iban Idris Shafai, born in Askalan in 150 Hijri and died in Cairo, capital of Egypt in 205 Hijri.

3 Malik Imam Abu Abdulla Malik, a great ascetic scholar, born in Hijri 94 at Madina and died there in 179 Hijri.

4 Ahmad Iban Hambal was born in Baghdad in Hijri (era) 164 and died there in Hijri 241. A great scholar who preached Islam the most.

The four paths shown by these Imams are known as Hanfi, Shafai, Maliki, and Humbali.

They are also pronounced as hənfiyəh, šafiyəh, malɪkiyəh and həbliyəh.

Bhai Gurdas called these sects of Muslims as four religions. "car vərəṇ car məj-həba jəg vɪc hɪdu musəlmaṇe." The Sunnis outnumber the Shias in the world. See **ਇਸਲਾਮ ਦੇ ਫਿਰਕੇ**.

**ਸੁਨੀਅਰ** [sunɪər] *n* an ear, meant for hearing. See **ਸੁਣੀਅਰ**. **2** While travelling through Malva, after leaving Jaito, Guru Gobind Singh graced village Suniar. "sunɪər gram bɪlok səthan, utre həy te təhɪ gunkhan."—*GPS*.

**ਸੁਨੀਜਾ** [sunija] heard. **2** worth hearing.

**ਸੁਨੀਤਿ** [sunitɪ] *adj* best policy. **2** Dhruv's mother and Uttanpad's wife.

**ਸੁਨੀਦ** [ʃunid] *P* شنید heard.

**ਸੁਨੀਦਨ** [ʃunidən] *P* شنیدن to hear, listen.

**ਸੁਨੀਦਮ** [ʃunidəm] *P* شنیدم I heard. "sunidəm sɪphət bəḍ su didən cəha."—*GPS*.

**ਸੁਨੀਲ** [sunil] *adj* azure. "kɪ ənil-hɪ, kɪ sunil-hɪ."—*gyan*.

**ਸੁੰਨੁ** [sūnu] See **ਸੁੰਨ**.

**ਸੁਨੇਹਾ** [suneha] *n* an affectionate message.

**ਸੁਨੈਯਾ** [sunəya] *adj* who listens. **2** *n* gold currency; a gold coin. "kəḍa pəsa rupeya sunəya ko bənəj kərə."—*BGK*.

**ਸੁਨੰਦ** [sunəḍ] *Skt n* Balbhadra's pestle. **2** *adj* loyal (son). **3** pleasurable.

**ਸੁੰਨਤ** [sunnət] See **ਸੁੰਨਤ**.

**ਸੁੰਨੀ** [sunni] See **ਸੁੰਨੀ**.

**ਸੁਪਚ** [supəc] *Skt* सुपच *n* a base person (cəḍal) who cooks and eats dog's meat. "supəc tɔɪ sə manɪ."—*keda rəvɪdas*. **2** a child born of a low caste Hindu (veṣya) girl from an untouchable's semen.

**ਸੁਪਚਾਰੋ** [supəcaro] a base person who cooks dog's meat. "balmik supəcaro tərɪo."—*maru m 5*. See **ਬਾਲਮੀਕਿ 2**.

**ਸੁਪੱਛ** [supəcch] one having beautiful feathers.

2 See ਸਖੱਛ  
**ਸੁਖਤ** [supət] *Skt* ਸੁਖੁ. *adj* asleep. “sukh sō supət sīgh cheryo tē kəral ko.”—*GPS*. 2 See ਸੁਖਤਿ.  
**ਸੁਖਤਨੀ** [supətni] *Skt* ਸੁਖਤ੍ਰੀ *adj* noble (wife), devoted (wife). See ਪਤਨੀ.  
**ਸੁਖਤਿ** [supətɪ] *adj* perfect (husband), devoted (husband). Except his wife, he who regards other women as his mother, sisters or daughters. 2 *Skt* ਸੁਖਤਿ *n* he, who rides ਸ਼ੁ (dog). “supətɪ mē māhes jot teriē jəgət hē.”—*kṛīsān*. 3 *Skt* ਸੁਖਿ *n* sleeping. 4 slumber.  
**ਸੁਖੱਤਲ** [supəttəl] *adj* having beautiful leaves.  
**ਸੁਖੱਤਾ** [supəttā] *adj* reputed, honourable, noble.  
**ਸੁਖਥ** [supəθ] *adj* a right path, noble path. 3 a level road.  
**ਸੁਖਨ** [supən], **ਸੁਖਨਾ** [supna] *Skt* ਸੁਖਨ. See *vr* ਸੁਖ *n* sleep, slumber. 2 to sleep. “jagən te supna bhəla.”—*bīla m 5*. 3 dreaming stage, in between sound sleep and waking state in which things/objects look real as ordained by belief in old traditions. “mrīgtrīsna əru supənmənorəth.”—*sor m 5*. In several faiths, good and bad rewards of dreams are mentioned but Sikhism does not believe in this; i.e., “supne seti cītu murəkhi laīa.”—*var jet*. “supən ki bat suni pekhi supna.”—*kan m 5*. See ਸੁਖਨਫਲ. 4 the world. “jīs ka raj tīsē ka supna.”—*gəu m 5*.  
**ਸੁਖਨਿ** [supənɪ] in sleep. “supənɪ ɪk pərtəkhi ɪku.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.  
**ਸੁਖਨੱਤਰਿ** [supnətəɪ] asleep. “tū kaīa rəhiəhi supnətəɪ.”—*gəu m 1*. i.e. ‘remained in idle sleep.’ “dāīa dhərəmu əru gur ki seva e supnətəɪ nahi.”—*ram kəbir*.  
**ਸੁਖਨੱਤਰੁ** [supnətəru] *Skt* ਸੁਖਨੱਤਰ dream figuring in a dream, pervasive illusion. “supnətəru sāsaro.”—*vəḍ m 1 əlahəṇia*. 2 unreal, dreamlike.  
**ਸੁਖਰਣ** [supərəṇ] *Skt* ਸੁਖਣੰ *adj* having beautiful feathers. 2 having lovely leaves. 3 *n* a blue

jay. 4 a mango. See ਪਰਣ.  
**ਸੁਖਰਧਾ** [supərdhā] See ਸਧਰਧਾ.  
**ਸੁਖਰਥਾਣ** [supərbaṇ] *adj* nice example, superb proof. 2 See ਸੁਖਰਵਨ.  
**ਸੁਖਰਵਨ** [supərvən] *Skt* ਸੁਖਰਵੰ *n* a deity having an elegant body. 2 one having excellent body parts. 3 an arrow. 4 a bamboo with beautiful nodes.  
**ਸੁਖਰਵਾਣ** [supərvaṇ] See ਸੁਖਰਵਨ. 2 an excellent example.  
**ਸੁਖਾਤੁ** [supatr] *adj* fine pot. 2 fully deserving.  
**ਸੁਖਾਨ** [supan] a ladder, See ਸੋਪਾਨ. “brīd mānīn jət bāni supan.”—*NP*. ‘ladders embedded with gems.’  
**ਸੁਖਾਰਿਸ** [suparīs] See ਸਿਫਾਰਿਸ਼.  
**ਸੁਖਾਰੀ** [supari] *n* beta nut, aroca nut. *L* Aroca Catechu. Its effect is dry and cold. It cures disorders of the mouth and strengthens teeth and thickens semen. The extract of its flowers, duly boiled, is very effective in curing diarrhoea of the infants. Eating beta nut along with betal-leaf is quite prevalent in India. “pan supari khatia.”—*tīlāg m 4*.  
**ਸੁਖੁਤ** [suput], **ਸੁਖੁਤੁ** [suputr] *adj* noble son, dutiful son, devoted son.  
**ਸੁਖੁਰਦ** [supurəd] See ਸਿਪੁਰਦਨ.  
**ਸੁਖੁਤ** [suput] See ਸੁਖੁਤੁ.  
**ਸੁਖੁਰ** [supur] *Skt n* the ‘bijora’ plant and its fruit, See ਬਿਜਰੁਰਾ. 2 brimful; full to the brim; overflowing.  
**ਸੁਪੇਦ** [suped] *P* سید *adj* white, milky, fair. “koi oḍhe nil koi səped.”—*ram m 5*. “rati hovənɪ kalia supeda se vān.”—*var suhi m 1*. ‘Noble persons remain so even in adverse circumstances as white objects remain the same in spite of the dark night.’  
**ਸੁਪੇਦਾ** [supeda] *n* a white substance like orpiment (hərtal) employed in vetting writings or is used by painters. 2 an oxide of lead used in paints; white lead. 3 eucalyptus, a very tall

and straight tree. It gets its name from its white bark. Beautiful eucalyptus trees are found in Kashmir, especially on both sides of the road near Srinagar; white poplar. 4 the white margin outside the inscription, around the four sides of a writing. “gəryo supeda kəgəj joɪ.”—GPS.

ਸੁਪੇਦੀ [suped] *P* سپیدی *n* whiteness. “rəta penənu mānu rəta, supedi sətɔ danu.”—*sri m 1*. ‘Wearing white garb is the symbol of truth and charity.’

ਸੁਪੁ [supt] See ਸੁਪਤ.

ਸੁਪਿ [suptɪ] See ਸੁਪਤਿ 3 and 4.

ਸੁਪੁਸਿੰਨ [suprəsɪn], ਸੁਪੁਸੰਨ [suprəsən], ਸੁਪੁਸੰਨੁ [supərsənu] *Skt* सुप्रसन्न *adj* delighted, cheerful, very happy. “sət suprəsən ae vəsɪ pāca.”—*gəu m 5*. “guru jɪn kəu su prəsənu.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. 2 pure, transparent. 3 *n* Kuber’s son.

ਸੁਪੁਭਾ [suprəbha] *n* glow, lustre. 2 glory. 3 *adj* superb, radiant.

ਸੁਪ੍ਰਿਆ [supriɪa], ਸੁਪ੍ਰਿਯਾ [supriɪya] a metre, also known as ‘dɪlla’, employing four lines, each line having sixteen matras, with 5ll in the end.

Example:

kəhō bhəɪ mɪl mukh mar ucarət,  
kəhō bhəɪ bhaj pukarət arət,  
ketək jodh phɪrē rəɳ gahət,  
ketək jujh bəɪgəɳ bəyahət.—*kəlki*.

2 wife. 3 *adj* very dear, darling.

ਸੁਫਤਨ [sufətən] *P* سفتن *v* to thread, to pierce.

ਸੁਫਤਨੀ [sufətni] *P* سفتنی *adj* worthy of threading.

ਸੁਫਨ [sufən], ਸੁਫਨਾ [sufna] See ਸੁਪਨਾ.

ਸੁਫਲ [sufəl], ਸੁਫਲੁ [sufəlu] *adj* fine result.

“kəvɪta kusum prəphull hi sufəl ərəth smuday.”—*NP*. 2 good result. 3 successful. “sufəlu jənəmu nanək təb hua.”—*maru m 9*.

ਸੁਫਾ [ʃupha] *A* شرف neighbourhood, vicinity.

2 See ਸਫਾ 5.

ਸੁਫਾਰਿਸ਼ [sufarɪʃ] See ਸਿਫਾਰਿਸ਼.

ਸੁੰਫਿਆ [sūphɪa] *Skt* सूर्यि carefulness, smartness.

2 sense. “əg səg urjhaɪ bɪsrəte sūphɪa.”—*phunhe m 5*. i.e. ‘The black bee loses its sense by getting entangled with the lotus flower.’

ਸੁੰਬ [sūb] See ਸੁੰਮ. “sūbən səbəd suna əvni tər.”—*cəɪɪr 405*.

ਸੁਬਹ [subəh] *A* سُبْحُ *n* morning, dawn. “subəh nɪvəj sərəɪ gujarəu.”—*suhi kəbir*. 2 *A* دُبْ doubt, suspicion, fear, uncertainty.

ਸੁਬਹਦਮ [sub-hədəm] *P* سُبْحَدْم *adv* early in the morning, at dawn.

ਸੁਬਹਾ [sub-ha] See ਸੁਬਹ 2. “be sub-ha jo bɪna nəmune.”—*NP*.

ਸੁਬਹਾਣ [sub-haɳ], ਸੁਬਹਾਨ [sub-han] *A* سُبْحَانُ the eternal Spirit, the Creator. “ɔr jəhan nɪdan kəchu nəhɪ, e sub-han ! tuhi sɪrdara.”—33 *səveye*.

ਸੁਬਹਾਨੀਤਿਤਰ [sub-hanitɪttər] See ਤਿਤਰ.

ਸੁਬਹਾਨੁ [sub-hanu] See ਸੁਬਹਾਨ. “səb dunia subhanu.”—*m 1 var majh*.

ਸੁਬਕ [subək] *n* sobbing; hiccup. “subkət rodət ədhɪk hi.”—*GPS*. See ਸੁਬਕਨਾ. 2 *P* سَبِك *adj* light, soft. 3 brisk walker. 4 disgraced.

ਸੁਬਕਤਗੀਨ [subəkətgin] سُبْحَتِگین a king of Gazni, Alpatgin’s Turkish slave, who became his general and successor. He invaded Punjab, then under King Jaipal. Many Hindu kings of the country united to confront him but were eventually defeated. He was coronated in the year 977 and died in 997. His son, Mahmud Gaznavi was a very powerful emperor. Subaktgin is also known as Nasiruddin.

ਸੁਬਕਨਾ [subəkna] *v* to sob. See ਸੁਬਕ 1.

ਸੁਬਕੀ [subki] *P* سُبْكِي *n* meanness, inferiority. 2 disgrace. “bhəi pərajəy subki həm ko.”—*GPS*.

ਸੁਬਨ [subən] *n* son.

ਸੁਬਨਮੇ [subnəme] *adj* like a son, as a son. “nəməstə əjənme, nəməstə subnəme.”—*japu*. ‘God is unborn, and is son-like i.e. like the

progeny.

ਸੁਬਰਾਉਂ [subraõ] See ਸੋਬਰਾਂਉ.

ਸੁੰਬਲ [sõbəl] *P* سنبل a fragrant grass: poets compare it with the beloved's hair; also tangled or matted hair. *L* Nordostachys.

ਸੁੰਬਾ [sõba] a spike used in cleaning and clamping a gun or cannon.

ਸੁਬਾਸ [subas] See ਸੁਵਾਸ .

ਸੁਬਾਸਕ [subasək] *adj* fragrant, redolent. "pan kəpur subasək cādən."—*asa kabir*.

ਸੁਬਾਹ [subah] See ਸੁਬਹ and ਸੁਬਾਹੁ.

ਸੁਬਾਹੁ [subahu] *adj* having robust arms. "dhae subahu yodha səkop."—*kəlki*. **2** *n* a demon, brother of Marich, who was killed by Ram Chandar for spoiling Vishvamitar's oblation. "sõgharyo subahõ."—*ramav*. **3** a minister of Sugreev. **4** Shatrughan's son.

ਸੁਬਿਦਿਆ [subid̩iə], ਸੁਬਿਦਯਾ [subid̩yā] *n* self-knowledge, noble knowledge. **2** *adj* noble teaching, which benefits people and promotes fraternity among them.

ਸੁਬੁੱਧ [subuddh] *Skt* सुबुद्ध *adj* fully awake, totally alert. **2** spiritually awake. **3** *n* a minister of king Chitar Singh who finds a mention at the beginning of Charitar 405. He read them out to protect the king from the wiles of women. **4** a minister and army-chief of demon Brijnad who finds a mention in Sarabloh.

ਸੁਬੋਗ ਸਿੰਘ [subeg s̩iŋh] See ਸਬੋਗ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਸੁਬੇਲ [subel] According to Guru Partap Suray. Subel and Bel were two demons who fought Durga in Satyug and were annihilated at Hemkunt by the destroyer of demons, Guru Gobind Singh.

ਸੁਬੋਧ [subodh] *adj* learned, erudite. **2** that which can easily be grasped. **3** *n* self-knowledge, superb knowledge.

ਸੁੱਬੀ [sõbbi] *n* a cord, string.

ਸੁਬੁਚਲਾ [subrəçəla] See ਸੁਵਰਚਲਾ.

ਸੁਬੁਤ [subrət] *n* a superior vow, good principles.

**2** a sage. "təhā subrət nama munt rəhe."—*cəritr* 319. **3** *adj* righteous, virtuous.

ਸੁਬਿਤ [subrit] *Skt* सुब्रित *adj* noble, virtuous. **2** well-to-do. **3** well-done, superbly performed. "ənek kr̩tt subritõ."—*gyan*.

ਸੁਬਿਤਾ [subrita] *adj* virtuous (woman). "sonəhu subrite ! im or jan."—*GPS*. 'Listen virtuous (lady)!' "

ਸੁਭ [subh] *Skt* शुभ *v* to shine, to be beautiful, to talk nicely. **2** *adj* good, nice, fine. "subh bəcən bol̩ gũ əm̩ol."—*sar pərtal* m 5. **3** light. **4** bliss. **5** comfort.

ਸੁੰਭ [sõbh] *Skt* सुम्भ *n* a demon, brother of Nisumbh, born from the womb of Danu and semen of Kashyap. He was killed by Durga in a battle. "sõbh nisõbh pəṭhaya jəm de dham nū."—*cõḍi* 3. See ਨਮੁਚਿ 2.

ਸੁਭ ਸਕੁਨ [subh şəkun] See ਅਪ ਸਗਨ.

ਸੁਭਹਾਨ [subh-han] See ਸੁਬਹਾਨ.

ਸੁਭਗ [subhəg] *Skt* *adj* beautiful. **2** lucky. **3** delightful. **4** *n* borax, orris powder. **5** magnolia, champak. **6** Shiv.

ਸੁਭਗਾ [subhəga] *Skt* *adj* (woman) beautiful, pretty. **2** woman enjoying conjugal bliss. **3** *n* turmeric. **4** basii. **5** musk. **6** jasmine.

ਸੁਭਚਾਰ [subhcar] short form for ਸੁਭ ਆਚਾਰ.

ਸੁਭਚਿੰਤਕ [subhc̩tək] *adj* well wishing, sincere.

ਸੁਭਚਿੰਤਨ [subhc̩tən] *n* benevolence, wishing well. **2** noble feeling. "subhc̩tən gob̩id rəmən̩ n̩irməl sadhu s̩əg."—*asa chõt* m 5.

ਸੁਭਚਿਤਵਨਿ [subhc̩tvəni], ਸੁਭਚਿਤਵਨੀ [subhc̩tvəni] See ਸੁਭਚਿੰਤਨ. **2** compassion, kindness. "subhc̩tvəni das tomare."—*sor* m 4.

ਸੁਭਟ [subhəṭ] *n* a superb warrior, brave fighter. **2** a soldier.

ਸੁਭਟਅਰਿ [subhəṭəri] *n* a spear, pike.—*sənama*. **2** a gun.—*sənama*.

ਸੁਭਟਸਹੇਟ [subhəṭsəheṭ] *n* a battle-field, where warriors encounter one another.

**ਸੁਭਟਨੀ** [subhətni] *n* army or force comprising brave soldiers.

**ਸੁਭਟੇਂਦੁ** [subhəṭēḍr] *adj* leader of warriors. **2** *n* general, chieftain. **3** a metre containing four lines, 24 matras in each line, first pause on the 13<sup>th</sup>, second on the next 11<sup>th</sup> matra and a guro, lāghu in the end or a couplet of four lines, all the four lines rhyming.

Example:

səɾəɾ sərər jəb cədhət dəl səj kər sīgh subir,  
bərər bərər bərrat rɪpʊ bɪhbəl bɪkəl sərɪr,  
bhərər bhərər bhəy bhəjət bhi bɪlpət bəhu bhət  
bhir,  
mərər mərər kali cəbe ərət ju duṣṭ bəhir.

—*sikkhi prabhakar*.

**ਸੁਭਦ੍ਰਾ** [subhəd̪ra] Vasudev's daughter, Krishan's sister and Arjun's wife. Her elder brother Balram wanted her to marry Duryodhan but Arjun carried her away from Dvarika with the consent of Krishan. She was the mother of Abhimanyu and grandmother of Prikshit. Some writers mistakenly hold that her statue is in the Jagan Nath temple but actually it is that of Bhadra. See ਭਦ੍ਰਾ.

**ਸੁਭਮਸਤ** [subhməsət], **ਸੁਭਮਸਤੁ** [subhməsətu] *Skt* **ਸੁਭਮਸਤੁ** a word signifying blessings, good wishes, welfare.

**ਸੁਭਰ** [subhər] *adj* filled to the brim, full. “khɪn məhɪ ʊne subhər bhərɪa.”—*bher m 5*. **2** bright, clear. **3** beautiful. “subhər kəpər.”—*var maru 2 m 5*.

**ਸੁਭਰਮ** [subhərəm] See ਸੁਭ੍ਰਮ.

**ਸੁਭਰਾਣੀ** [subhrai] See ਅੰਗਦ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ.

**ਸੁਭਰਾਤ** [subhərat], **ਸੁਭਰਾਤਾ** [subhrata] *Skt* **ਸੁਭਰਿਤ**. *adj* possessing all qualities; complete with fine subjects. “grəth kəra purən subhrata.”—*cəpəi*.

**ਸੁਭਵੰਤੀ** [subhvənti] *adj* lucky, fortunate, auspicious, delightful. “sət səgətɪ subhvənti.”—*nəṭ m 4 pərtal*. **2** ਸੁ-ਭਵਤਿ happens, occurs.

**ਸੁਭਾ** [subha] See ਸੁਬਹ. **2** doubt, suspicion, disbelief.

“je dɪl subha tumare ləhe.”—*GPS*. **3** *Skt* **ਸੁਭਾ** grace, elegance. “bərni nəhɪ jat subha he.”—*krɪsən*. **4** desire. **5** an assembly of the deities.

**ਸੁਭਾਉ** [subhao] *Skt* **ਸੁਭਾਵ** *n* nature. **2** temperament. **3** habit, wont. **4** ਸੁ-ਭਾਵ noble thinking.

**ਸੁਭਾਇ** [subhaɪ] See ਸੁਭਾਉ. **2** *adj* good intentioned, having noble intention. “jɪn guro mɪɪa subhaɪ.”—*sri m 5*. **3** *adv* intentionally, determinedly. “subhaɪ əbhaɪ ju nɪkəɪtɪ ave.”—*maru ə m 5*. **4** spontaneous, natural, instinctive. “sətɪguro mɪɪe, tā mɪɪe subhaɪ.”—*məla m 3*.

**ਸੁਭਾਇਕ** [subhaɪk] *adj* praiseworthy. “məstək dipət jotɪ subhaɪk.”—*GPS*. **2** spontaneous, natural. “jɪm aɪs kər det subhaɪk, manɪh tɪm basi pur tin.”—*GPS*.

**ਸੁਭਾਈ** [subhai] *adj* good intentioned; who means well. “soi purəkh subhai.”—*sor m 5*. **2** gentle brother. **3** *adv* effortlessly, naturally. “nanək mɪlən subhai jɪv.”—*majh m 5*. **4** spontaneously, naturally. “jese balək bhəɪ subhai ləkh əpradh kəmave.”—*sor m 5*. **5** *n* good luck, good fortune. “meri hər-hu bɪpətɪ jən kər-hu subhai.”—*gəu rəvɪdas*.

**ਸੁਭਾਸੀ** [subhasi] *Skt* **ਸੁਭਾਸਿਨ੍** *adj* who is an eloquent speaker; who is a speaker of endearing words.

**ਸੁਭਾਸੁਭ** [subhasubh] auspicious and inauspicious; good and evil.

**ਸੁਭਾਖ** [subhakh], **ਸੁਭਾਖਾ** [subhakha] *Skt* **ਸੁਭਾਸਾ** *n* a noble tongue. **2** conversation easy to follow, and in which difficult words are not used. **3** according to Shakunshastar, a speech that conveys bliss. “bhakh subhakh vɪcar nə chɪkk mənəɪa.”—*BG*

**ਸੁਭਾਖਿਆ** [subhakhɪa] See ਸੁਭਾਖਾ. “prəbhu bəni səbəd subhakhɪa.”—*sor m 5*. **2** *adj* eloquent, well-articulated.

**ਸੁਭਾਖਯ** [subhakhy] *Skt* **ਸੁਭਾਸਯ** *adj* easy to say.

2 *n* Shesh's superior explication of Ashtadhayayi. "subhakhy kōm̄di p̄r̄ē." –*brāh̄am*.

ਸੁਭਾਗ [subhag] *adj* lucky, fortunate. 2 *n* luck, fortune.

ਸੁਭਾਗੀ [subhagi] *adj* fortunate.

ਸੁਭਾਚਾਰ [subhacar] good conduct; noble behaviour. "subhacar jīh nam s̄ab̄al dus̄ar̄ anumano." –*par̄as*.

ਸੁਭਾਨ [subhan] See ਸੁਬਹਾਨ. 2 See ਸੁਭਾਨੁ. 3 *S* tomorrow, the next day.

ਸੁਭਾਨਨ [subhanan] ਸੁਭ (nice) ਆਨਨ (face), a pretty face.

ਸੁਭਾਨਨੀ [subhanni] *adj* (woman) having a beautiful face or pretty countenance.

ਸੁਭਾਨੁ [subhanu] *adj* sublime light. 2 *n* spiritual enlightenment. "gurmukhī suk̄h subhanu." –*sri m 1*.

ਸੁਭਾਯਕ [subhayak] See ਸੁਭਾਇਕ.

ਸੁਭਾਵ [subhav] high thinking. 2 supreme love, true love. 3 See ਸੁਭਾਉ.

ਸੁਭਾਵਕ [subhavak] See ਸੁਭਾਇਕ.

ਸੁਭਾਵਤ [subhavat] naturally, spontaneously. "subhavat jese bes̄ēt̄ar̄ al̄ip̄at̄." –*maru m 5*.

ਸੁਭਾਵ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਸੀ [subhav pr̄ṇasi] See ਭਾਵ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਸੀ.

ਸੁਭਿਖਾ [subhikha], ਸੁਭਿਖੀਆ [subhikhia] a Khatri caste.

ਸੁਭਿੱਖ [subhikkh] *Skt* ਸੁਭਿਕ *n* auspicious time, when alm are easily got.

ਸੁਭੋਟੀ [subhoṭi], ਸੁਭੋਟੀ [subhoṭi] *n* valour, courage, bravery. 2 glory. "m̄on te k̄on subhoṭi r̄ahe." –*h̄anu*.

ਸੁਭੰਤ [subhāt] a happy ending, good result, lucky outcome. 2 *adj* dignified, graceful.

ਸੁਭ੍ਰ [subhr] *Skt* ਸੁਭ੍ਰ *adj* bright, white. 2 glittering. "s̄ir̄ē set ch̄atr̄ē so subhr̄ē b̄iraj̄ē." –*VN*. 3 beautiful, attractive. 4 *n* mica. 5 silver. 6 fat, tallow. 7 alum. 8 desire for progeny.

ਸੁਭ੍ਰਮ [subhr̄am] *Skt* सुभ्रम् "uc̄ avas̄ b̄anyō at̄i subhr̄am." –*kr̄is̄an*. See ਸੁਭ੍ਰ.

ਸੁਭ੍ਰਾਂਸੁ [subhr̄āṣu] *Skt* ਸੁਭ੍ਰ (bright) are ਅੰਸੁ (rays) of whom; the moon whose rays are bright.

ਸੁਮ [sum] *A* سُم, part again, a second time, once more. 2 *P* سُم *n* a hoof of a quadruped. 3 a spring, fountain. "n̄adia hov̄h̄i dheṇ̄va s̄om̄ hov̄h̄i dud̄h̄ ghiu." –*var majh m 1*. 4 *Skt* सुम a flower. 5 the moon. 6 the sky.

ਸੁੰਮ [s̄om] See ਸੁਮ 2.

ਸੁਮਗ [sumæg] exalted way, noble path, superior sect.

ਸੁੰਮਣਵਾਣੀ [s̄om̄ṇvaṇi] spring-water; non-stop flow; continuous addition. "īh̄a kh̄alsa s̄om̄ṇvaṇi." –*GPS*. inexhaustible Khalsa.

ਸੁਮਤ [sumat] *Skt adj* who is a learned person; wise.

ਸੁਮਤਿ [sumatī] superior sense. "das̄ k̄aū sumatī diti." –*sor m 5*. 2 a person of discerning sagacity.

b̄ij̄an̄ v̄iv̄id̄h̄ jese bhuk̄hb̄h̄aȳ bh̄āj̄an̄ h̄e  
ḡāj̄an̄ v̄iyoḡ v̄itha puri p̄riti p̄at̄i ki,  
ok̄h̄adh̄ am̄al̄ jȳō h̄areya h̄e ḡahur̄ ḡad̄.

bh̄akti bh̄aḡv̄ōt̄ jȳō k̄areya s̄ad̄ḡat̄i ki,

ēkur̄ upav̄ op̄ pav̄as̄ p̄ayod̄ jese

sum̄an̄ sud̄har̄ jȳō b̄ahar̄ r̄it̄up̄at̄i ki,

kamna ko pur̄ak̄ jȳō k̄al̄ap̄ b̄ak̄han̄e gr̄ēth̄  
kum̄at̄i v̄idar̄an̄ tȳō s̄āḡat̄i sum̄at̄i ki.

3 a minister of Jarasandh. "ap̄ne m̄ātri sum̄at̄i ko linō n̄ik̄aṭ̄ b̄ulāi." –*kr̄is̄an*. 4 wife of Vishnu Yash and mother of Kalki Avtar.

ਸੁਮੱਧਮਾ [sum̄add̄hma], ਸੁਮਧਮਾ [sum̄adh̄yma] *adj* one having a slim waist; with a slender figure. "he sum̄add̄hme! n̄eh̄i m̄e mano." –*GPS*.

ਸੁਮਨ [suman], ਸੁਮਨਸ [suman̄as] *Skt* सुमन् *adj* having a noble heart; benign. 2 *n* a flower. 3 deity. "s̄attas̄at̄ v̄ivek̄ subh̄ sum̄an̄as̄, cah̄at̄ r̄ah̄it̄ bh̄aḡat̄ ḡan̄ sum̄an̄as̄." –*GPS*. 4 wheat. 5 a thorn-apple.

ਸੁਮਨਾ [sum̄ana] *adj* good-hearted (woman) 2 *n* malti, a flower plant of jasmine family.

ਸੁਮਾ [ṣuma] *P* سُم *pron* you, yourself. 2 I, myself,

mine, my. “əb əsaɖi ʃuma ɡəi hɛ.”—*JSBM*.

**ਸੁਮਾਰ** [sumar] *P* سُمار *n* number, count. “take ət nə pər-hɪ sumar.”—*gujə m 1*. **2** army. **3** group, assembly. **4** an incurable wound. **5** *adj* injured, wounded, hurt. “səbh uc nic kīne sumar.”—*ramav*. “tum ko nɪhar kɪy mar ne sumar mo ko.”—*cəritr 109*. hurt(ਸੁਮਾਰ) by lust (ਮਾਰ)

**ਸੁਮਾਲ** [sumal] *A* سُمال *n* north. **2** left side.

**ਸੁਮਾਲੀ** [sumali] See ਰਾਵਣ. **2** *adj* northern.

**ਸੁਮਿਤ** [sumit] *adj* properly measured. **2** best friend, sincere friend. “həɪɪ ləbdho mɪtr sumɪto.”—*gatha*. ‘best among friends.’

**ਸੁਮਿਤ੍ਰ** [sumitr] a noble friend. **2** *Skt* सौमित्रि *n* Lachhman, who is Sumitra’s son. “tɪh or sumitr pəʃhəyo.”—*ramav*. **3** Shatrughan, younger brother of Lachhman. **4** *Skt* सुमित्रु a minister of king Dashrath who was also a skilful charioteer. “tat bəsiʃt sumitr bulae.”—*ramav*.

**ਸੁਮਿਤ੍ਰ ਸੇਨ** [sumitr sen], **ਸੁਮਿਤ੍ਰ ਸੈਨ** [sumitr sen] father-in-law of king Dashrath, father of Sumitra and maternal grand father of Lachhman and Shatrughan.

**ਸੁਮਿਤ੍ਰਜ** [sumitrəj] Lachhman, son of Sumitra. “cin sumitrəj ki chəbɪ ko.”—*ramav*. **2** Shatrughan.

**ਸੁਮਿਤ੍ਰਾ** [sumitra] Sumitrasen’s daughter who was king Dashrath’s wife. She gave birth to Lachhman and Shatrughan.

**ਸੁਮਿਤ੍ਰੇਸ** [sumitres] husband of Sumitra, king Dashrath. “sumitres məhip bhəyo jəb te.”—*ramav*.

**ਸੁਮਿਲ** [sumil], **ਸੁਮਿਲਾ** [sumila], **ਸੁਮੀਲਾ** [sumila] *adj* properly mixed, nicely blended. “prəvesyo səbhə me əlepə sumila.”—*GPS*. ‘combined and blended.’

**ਸੁਮੁਖ** [sumukh] *adj* having a pretty face; whose face remains cheerful. **2** *n* Ganesh. **3** Garur’s son. **4** head serpent.

**ਸੁਮੁਖੀ** [sumukhi] (woman) having a pretty face.

**2** See ਸਵੈਯੇ 28. **3** a mirror, a looking-glass.

**ਸੁਮੁੰਡ** [sumūḍ] an ascetic, mentioned as Guru Teg Bahadur’s predecessor in Ratanmal and Guru Partap Suray. “nam sumūḍ moni təb thɪye.”—*GPS*.

**ਸੁਮੁੰਦ** [sumūḍ] an ocean, sea. **2** See ਸਮੰਦ.

**ਸੁਮੁੰਦਾ** [sumūḍa] See ਸਮੰਦ. “sumūḍe kādharə.”—*parəs*. ‘horses of Kandhar.’ **2** originated from the ocean.

**ਸੁਮੇਰ** [sumer] See ਸੁਮੇਰੁ.

**ਸੁਮੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ** [sumer sīgh] son of Baba Sadhu Singh, resident of U.P., district Azamgarh, city Nijamabad<sup>1</sup> who was an excellent poet. His compositions include Khalsa Shatak, Gurupad Prem Parkash, etc. Gurupad Prem Prakash was composed in the year:

“səmət unniʃ sɛ ədɦɪk tɛɪs sal rəsəl,  
nəgər nəjɪbabad mə bhəyo sɔvcən nɪ hal.”

For sometime he remained a priest of Takhat Patna Sahib also. See ਨਿਜਾਮਾਬਾਦ.

**ਸੁਮੇਰੁ** [sumeru] *Skt* *n* a special mountain that, as mentioned in Bhagvat and Vishnu Puran is of gold and is the abode of gods. Its height is eighty four thousand yojan and depth sixteen thousand yojan.<sup>2</sup> There is a plain of thirty two thousand yojan on its top. Sumeru is the name of Rudrhimalaya from where river Ganga emerges, as per the geographical dictionary. It is also known as Panch Parbat (five mountains) because of its five peaks: Rudrhimalaya, Vishnupuri, Brahmupuri, Udgarikanth and Svargarohan. **2** the main bead of a rosary. **3** According to mathematics, it is the name of north-pole whereas south-pole is called Kumeru. **4** the tenth opening or the ultimate stage, according to Yog. **5** See ਮਸਨਵੀ 2.

**ਸੁਮੇਵਾਣੀ** [sumovaṇi] See ਸੁੰਮਣਵਾਣੀ. “huto khalsa

<sup>1</sup>It is 20 koh away from Jaunpur and 30 koh from Kashi.

<sup>2</sup>See Vishnu Puran Part 2, Ch 2.

- sumovāṇi.”—*PPP*. ‘The Khalsa is like spring-water ever flowing.’
- ਸੁਮੰਤ** [sumāt], **ਸੁਮੰਤੁ** [sumātr] a sublime hymn; a noble advice. **2** a minister of king Dashrath. **3** sublime hymn for mediation. “sumātr sadhubācna.”—*gatha*.
- ਸੁਮ੍ਰਿਤੇਸ** [sumrītes] See **ਸੁਮਿਤ੍ਰੇਸ**. This entry in Ramavtar is due to error committed by the writer.
- ਸੁਯਸ** [suyās] *Skt* सुयशस् untainted renown. **2** *adj* glorious, reputed, renowned.
- ਸੁਯੋਧਨ** [suyodhān] *adj* who fights well; who is a great warrior. **2** *n* Duryodhan, son of Dhritrashtra, chief of the Kaurvs.
- ਸੁਯੰਬਰ** [suyābār] See **ਸ੍ਰਯੰਬਰ**.
- ਸੁਯੰਭਵ** [suyābhāv] See **ਸ੍ਰਯੰਭੁ**. “sārāb vīsv rācyo suyābhāv.”—*japu*.
- ਸੁਰ** [sur] *Skt n* a deity. “sur nār tīn ki baṇi gavhī.”—*sri ā m 3*. See **ਸੁਰਾ**. **2** *Skt* स्वर respiration. **3** that note in music which leads to the organisation of a melody. It is of seven types. “sat sura le calē.”—*ram m 5*. See **ਸ੍ਰੁਰ**.
- ਸੁਰਅਰਿ** [surārī] a demon, the enemy of gods.
- ਸੁਰਸ** [surās] superior pleasure. **2** bliss. “hoī nīrās surās pāhīcanīa.”—*gāu bavān kābir*.
- ਸੁਰਸਤੀ** [sursatī] See **ਸਰਸ੍ਰਤੀ**.
- ਸੁਰਸਰਿ** [sursārī], **ਸੁਰਸਰਿਤ** [sursārīt], **ਸੁਰਸਰਿਤਾ** [sursārītā], **ਸੁਰਸਰੀ** [sursārī] Ganges, the river of the gods. “sursārī sālī krīt baruni re, sātjān kārāt nāhi pānā.”—*māla rāvidas*.
- ਸੁਰਸੁਤੀ** [sursuti] See **ਸਰਸ੍ਰਤੀ**. “ānāt sursuti sātī.”—*gyan*.
- ਸੁਰਸਾ** [sursa] daughter of Daksh, wife of Kashyap and mother of serpents, who, in enlarged form, blocked Hanuman while he was on way to Sri Lanka. Hanuman assumed a micro form, entered her mouth and came out of her ear, See Balmik Part 5 Ch 1. **2** a goddess; Durga. **3** a heavenly fairy. **4** basil. **5** juhi, a jasmine like flower. **6** aniseed.
- ਸੁਰਸਾਲ** [sursal] *adj* one who grieves the deities. **2** *n* Ravan. “ram sursal pār.”—*NP*.
- ਸੁਰਸੁਰੀ** [sursuri] See **ਸੁਰਸਰੀ**.
- ਸੁਰਹ** [surāh], **ਸੁਰਹੀ** [surhī] *Skt* ਸੁਰਭਿ *n* sweet fragrance. **2** a cow. “surāh ki jesi teri cal.”—*bāsāt kābir*. “vūṭhe ghah cār-hī nīṭ sur-hī.”—*var māla m 1*. **3** sound in the heart. “āhīnīṭ ākhēḍ surhī jāī.”—*gāu kābir var 7*. ‘Uninterrupted sound perpetually emerges from the heart.’
- ਸੁਰਕਾਬ** [surkab] See **ਸੁਰਕਾਬ**.
- ਸੁਰਖ** [surākh] *P* سُرخ *adj* red, crimson, scarlet.
- ਸੁਰਖਰੂ** [surkhāru] *P* سُرخِ رُو *adj* whose face glows with joy; worry and sorrow have not dimmed the resplendence of whose face. “jīthe oḥu jāī tīthe oḥu surkhāru.”—*var sri m 4*. **2** he who attains pleasure after completing some work in faith and with sagacity. **3** one, relieved of some responsibility.
- ਸੁਰਖਾ** [surkha] a white horse having bluish hue.
- ਸੁਰਖਾਬ** [surkhab] سُرخِ آب *n* a ruddy sheldrake. Anas casarca. **2** **ਸੁਰਖ-ਆਬ** red-water. A poet wrote that during the battle with king Jai Singh the waters of Nilab (Atak river) turned red. **3** blood. **4** red sea. **5** liquor. **6** a river in Kabul. **7** Rustam’s special horse. **8** Rustam’s son. **9** a mountain near Tabriz.
- ਸੁਰਖੀ** [surkhi] *P* سُرخِی *n* redness, rouge. **2** a heading; a headline so called because a heading is generally written in red. **3** *adj* ਵਿਸੁ-ਰਿਸ਼ੀਕ who has given right directions to his senses. “surkhi pācāu rakhe sābe.”—*gāu kābir var 7*. **4** **ਸੁਰਕਿਤ** safe, secure.
- ਸੁਰਗ** [surāg] *Skt* ਸੁਰਗ *n* bliss, pleasure. **2** paradise, heaven. “surāg basu nā bachīē.”—*gāu kābir*.
- ਸੁਰਗਈਆ** [surgāia] *adj* who is a resident of heaven. **2** deity; a euphemism for the dead. **3** a musician; a vocal singer.

**ਸੁਰਗਦੁਆਰੀ** [surəḡduari] *n* a drain or passage kept in the basement of a building for water or air to pass. See ਸੁਰਗਦੁਾਰੀ.

**ਸੁਰਗਦੁਆਰੀਆ** [surəḡduaria] *xa* a disgraced person. “nəkta surəḡduari vala.”—*PP*.

**ਸੁਰਗਲੋਕ** [surəḡlok] *n* heaven, paradise.

**ਸੁਰਗਵਾਸ** [surəḡvas] dwelling in heaven, the deceased; a polite word for a dead person.

**ਸੁਰਗਾ** [surgā] in heaven. “gavhɪ mōhɪnɪa mənū mōhənɪ surgā.”—*jəpu*. **2** plural of ਸੁਰਗ.

**ਸੁਰਗਾਮੀ** [surgami] short form of ਸੁਰਗਾਮੀ *adj* (one) who has a place in heaven. “ət hoe surgami.”—*cēḡi* **3**.

**ਸੁਰਗਿ** [surəḡi] in heaven. “deda nərəkɪ surəḡɪ lede dekhhu ehū dhɪɪɲaɲa.”—*var mēla m 1*.

**ਸੁਰਗਿਆਨਿ** [surgɪanɪ], ਸੁਰਗਿਆਨੀ [surgɪani] *adj* who is a trained singer, musician. **2** wisest of the deities. “upjyo brəhma surgɪani.”—*brəhəm*. **3** who is a profound scholar, highly learned. “tuhɪ surgɪani.”—*asa m 5*.

**ਸੁਰਗਿੰਦੂ** [surgīdu] *n* the world of the moon, moon-paradise; in the scriptures the moon-world is considered higher than that of the sun. **2** Amaravati, heaven of god Indar. “koi bache bhɪsət koi surgīdu.”—*ram m 5*. The Muslims opt for Bahisht and Hindus want to go to Amravati.

**ਸੁਰਗਿਰਿ** [surgɪrɪ] Sumeru, the mountain of gods.

**ਸੁਰਗੀ** [surgɪ] *Skt* ਸੁਰਗੀਯ *adj* heavenly. **2** *Dg n* a deity, god.

**ਸੁਰਗੁ** [surəḡu] See ਸੁਰਗ.

**ਸੁਰਗੁਣ** [surguṇ], ਸੁਰਗੁਨ [surgun] *adj* divine attributes, celestial qualities. **2** (endowed with) good attributes. **3** all the qualities/attributes. “kəhū trɪguṇ ətit kəhū surgun səmet ho.”—*əkal*.

**ਸੁਰਗੁਰੁ** [surguru] *Skt n* Vrihspati, chief of the deities.

**ਸੁਰਗੁਰੁ ਵਾਰ** [surguru var] Thursday.

**ਸੁਰਚਾਪ** [surcap] See ਇੰਦੁਧਨੁਖ.

**ਸੁਰਜਨ** [surjən] *adj* noble. **2** a kind-hearted person. “hərɪ surjən dekha nɛɪɪ.”—*majh dɪnɛɲ*. **3** *Skt* deities.

**ਸੁਰਜਨ ਦਾਸ** [surjən das] See ਅਜਾਤ ਪੰਥੀ.

**ਸੁਰਜੀਤ** [surjit] See ਸਰਜੀਤ. **2** the conquerer of the deities.

**ਸੁਰਝਨ** [surjhən], ਸੁਰਝਨਾ [surəjhna] *v* to be resolved; to be free. “jhajha urəjh surəjh nəhɪ jana.”—*gəu bavən kəbir*. **2** to clear misunderstanding. **3** to settle a dispute.

**ਸੁਰਤ** [surət] See ਸੁਰਤਿ. **2** *adj* deeply engrossed. **3** ਸੁਤ heard. **4 n** Ved. **5** Shastar. **6** awakening, consciousness. **7** memory, recollection.

**ਸੁਰਤ ਸਬਦ** [surət səbəd] See ਸਬਦ ਸੁਰਤਿ.

**ਸੁਰਤਰੁ** [surtəru] *n* a tree of the deities; five such trees are mentioned in Sanskrit scriptures—*mādar*, *parɪjat*, *sātan*, *kələpvrɪkʃ*, *hərɪcādən*. A tree similar to these names ‘sidertul murtah’ <sup>سدرۃ المنتهى</sup> is found in the Muslim faith which is in the garden of God in the seventh heaven. Hazrat Muhammad riding a horse, ascended to that place to find that leaves of the tree were like elephant ears and fruit were of the size of a pitcher. See ਮਿਸਕਾਤੁਲ ਮਸਾਬਿਹ.

**ਸੁਰਤਾ** [surta] *adj* conscious, alert. “jɪn kia besurət te surta.”—*gəu m 5*. **2** a listener, one who listens to religious discourses with rapt attention and reverence. “so surta so besno.”—*gəu thɪti m 5*. “surte colɪ ḡɪan ki.”—*var sar m 1*.

**ਸੁਰਤਾਨ** [surtan], ਸੁਰਤਾਨੁ [surtanu] *n* an emperor, monarch. “so surtanu chətru sɪrɪ dhəɛ.”—*bher kəbir*. **2** a saint, pir (səkhɪ sərɖər) “ros abe surtan bəḡhehe.”—*cəɪtr 139*. **3** one who practices yog, yogi. **4** amplification of tones, amplitude of sound. **5** See ਸਰਤਾਨ.

**ਸੁਰਤਿ** [surətɪ] *n* mind, an aspect of conscience relating to memory. “ghəɪɛ surətɪ mətɪ

mānī budhī.”—*jəpu*. See ਅੰਤਹਕਰਣ. **2** attention, care. “phahi surətī māluḱi ves.”—*sri m 1*. ‘a wolf in sheep’s clothing.’ See ਸੁਰਤਿ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ. **3** superior attachment, sublime love. “dudh kārām phunī surətī sāmāṅṅ.”—*suhī m 1*. **4** scripture, Ved. **5** hearing; the auditory sense. “srāvānī nā surətī.”—*gəu m 5*. **6** an ear. “sābād surətī pāre.”—*BG*. **7** music’s domain. “rag nad sābhko suṅe sābād surətī sāmjhe vīroloi.” *G*. See ਸੁਤਿ 6.

ਸੁਰਤਿ ਸਬਦ [surətī sābād] See ਸਬਦ ਸੁਰਤਿ.

ਸੁਰਤਿ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ [surətī simrətī] thought and recollection, contemplation and meditation. “surətī simrətī duḱi kānī mōḁa.”—*gəu kabir*. **2** Veds and scriptures.

ਸੁਰਤਿ ਮਤਿ ਮਨਿ ਬੁਧਿ [surətī matī mānī budhī] See ਅੰਤਹਕਰਣ

ਸੁਰਤੀ [surti] See ਸੁਰਤਿ. **2** *adj* what is meditated/ contemplated upon; divinity. “surti ke marəḱi cālīke.”—*prābha m 1*. **3** ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ੍ਰਿਯਾ a scholar of Veds. “sābhī surti māḱi surətī kāmai.”—*sodaru*. **4** Veds, scriptures. **5** spiritually enlightened. “ketia surti sevāk kete.”—*jəpu*.

ਸੁਰ ਤੇਤੀਸਉ [sur tetisəu] See ਤੇਤੀਸ ਕੋਟਿ.

ਸੁਰਥ [surəth] *adj* a beautiful chariot. **2** a handsome charioteer. **3** one having a perfect body. **4** *n* a Chandarvanshi (lunar dynasty) king who is mentioned in Markandey Puran. He was a great devotee of Durga. See Devi Bhagvat Sakandh 5, Ch 32. “nam surəth munisār bekh.”—*cāḁi 1*. **5** See ਜੈਦਰਥ.

ਸੁਰਥਾਨ [surthan] *Dg n* heaven, the abode of the deities. **2** a temple of god. **3** a congregation, holy assembly.

ਸੁਰਦਾਰ [surdar] *n* a deity’s consort, a fairy.

ਸੁਰਦਾਰੁ [surdaru] See ਦੇਵਦਾਰੁ cedar tree, deodar.

ਸੁਰਦੇਵ [surdev] *n* Lord of gods, Indar. “sadh ke sāḱi sobha surdeva.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਸੁਰਧੁਨਿ [surdhunī] See ਸੁਰਧੁਨੀ. **2** See ਸਵੈਯੇ 19.

ਸੁਰਧੁਨੀ [surdhuni] *n* Ganges, the river of

deities.

ਸੁਰਧੇਨੁ [surdhenu] *n* Kamdhenu, the cow of the deities.

ਸੁਰਨਦੀ [surnādī] *n* Ganges. **2** the milky way.

ਸੁਰਨਰ [surnār] god and man. “sur nār tīn ki bāṅi gavhī.”—*sri ə m 3*. **2** See ਸੁਰਿ ਨਰ.

ਸੁਰਨਾਇ [surnaī] See ਸਹਨਾਈ and ਸਰਨਾਈ. “bajət bāsuri surnaī.”—*yudhīstār raj*.

ਸੁਰਨਾਥ [surnath], ਸੁਰਨਾਯਿਕ [surnayīk], ਸੁਰਪ [surəp], ਸੁਰਪਤਿ [surpətī] lord of gods, Indar; king of gods.

ਸੁਰਪਾਨ [surpan] a potable drink for deities; nectar.

ਸੁਰਪਾਲ [surpal] See ਸੁਰਪਤਿ.

ਸੁਰਪੁਰ [surpur]. ਸੁਰਪੁਰਿ [surpurī] *n* heaven, paradise. **2** a holy congregation; a holy assembly.

ਸੁਰਬਾਨੀ [sorbānī] *n* Sanskrit, the language of gods. **2** saintly discourses.

ਸੁਰਬ੍ਰਿਛ [surbrīch] *n* a tree of deities; Kalpvriksh (a mythological tree supposed to grant all wishes) See ਸੁਰਤਰੁ.

ਸੁਰਭਾਨੁ [surbhanu] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰੁਭੰਨੁ *n* Rahu, a demon. “surbhanu hānyo sīr bhumī pāryo.”—*krīṣān*.

ਸੁਰਭਿ [surābhī] *Skt n* fragrance, sweet smell. **2** See ਸੁਰਭੀ.

ਸੁਰਭਿੱਖ [surbhīkkh], ਸੁਰਭਿੱਛ [surbhīcch] See ਸੁਭਿੱਖ. “sāḁḱun ko surbhīkkh kāryo.”—*GPS*. “rāhīṭ bhālo surbhīcch hāmesu.”—*GPS*.

ਸੁਰਭਿਤ [surbhīt] *Skt adj* perfumed, fragrant.

ਸੁਰਭੀ [surbhī] *Skt n* a cow of the deities that emerged during sea-churning. **2** gold. **3** the earth. **4** the spring season. **5** sandal wood. **6** musk. **7** musk deer. **8** nutmeg. **9** minusops elangi; ਸੁਰਭਿ is also correct in this context.

ਸੁਰਭੀਸੁਤ [surbhisut] *n* a bull, ox. **?** especially, the one which is Shiv’s vehicle. See ਕਾਮਯੇਨੁ.

ਸੁਰਭੰਗ [surbhōḱ] *n* a singer’s flaw, segmented intonation, incorrect modulation of voice during singing.

**ਸੁਰਮਈ** [surməi] *adj* greyish, grey-coloured.  
2 coloured with antimony.

**ਸੁਰਮਚੂ** [surəmcu] *P* short form of ਸੁਰਮਹ-ਚੋਬ. a needle for putting collyrium in the eyes.

**ਸੁਰਮਾ** [surma] *P* سُرمه *n* a material which is black and bright; collyrium.

**ਸੁਰਮੇਘ ਧਰਣ** [surmegh dhəṛəṇ] *n* Meghnad who has voice as of a cloud.—*ramav.*

**ਸੁਰੱਯਾ** [surəyya] *A* سُرّية a cluster of six stars, constellations. Pleiades.

**ਸੁਰਰਾਇ** [sur-raɪ], **ਸੁਰਰਾਜ** [sur-raj], **ਸੁਰਰਾਯ** [sur-ray] *n* lord of gods, Indar.

**ਸੁਰਰਿਦ** [sur-rɪd] *Skt* सुहृद *n* a kind-hearted person; a well-wisher. “mɪtr putr kələtr surrɪd.”—*guj m 5. 2 adj* whose heart is godly.

**ਸੁਰਲੋਕ** [surlok] *n* heaven, paradise.

**ਸੁਰਾ** [sura] *Skt* an intoxicant, a type of liquor that emerged during the sea-churning. It is mentioned in the 45<sup>th</sup> chapter of Bal Kand in Valmiki's Ramayan that deities were called divine after taking liquor. Liquor was highly glorified during the ancient times. There is a mention in the fifty second chapter of Ayodhya section that while crossing river Ganga during the exile, Sita alongwith Ram Chandar, vowed that after coming back from exile, if her husband obtained the Ayodhya kingdom, she would offer thousands of cows to Brahmans (priests) living along the bank, one thousand pitchers of liquor alongwith other material comprising rice, meat etc. “sura əpəvɪtr, nətu əvər jəl re. sursəri mɪlət nəhɪ hoɪ anə.”—*məla rəvɪdas.* Liquor is offered to God in the Bible also. See Judges Ch 9 Verses 12, 13. Liquor is also available in abundance in the heaven glorified by Islam. See Quran Ch 51, Verse 23. There is complete renunciation of liquor in Sikhism. See ਮਦੁ. ਸਰਾ in place of ਸੁਰਾ is found in Guru Granth Sahib. “səcu sərə guṛ bahɪra.”—*sri*

*m I.*

In sāvṛət sɪmrɪtɪ, three types of liquor find mention:

ਗੈਡੀ ਸਾਬ੍ਰਵੀਚ ਖੈਠੀਚ ਵਿਜੇਯਾ ਤ੍ਰਿਵਿਧਾ ਸੁਰਾ

It is made from jaggery, or məhua (a tree, its flowers are used for making liquor), or honey, fermented rice and barley. Similar is Manu's contention. See ə 11, § 94. Eleven types of liquor including toddy (made of palm and date trees) etc. are also mentioned in the Simritis.

**ਸੁਰਾਸੁਰ** [surasur] *adj* god and demon, god and devil.

**ਸੁਰਾਸ਼ਟ੍ਰ** [suraṣətr] *Skt adj* just government; perfect rule. 2 a region of Kathiavar in Bombay.

**ਸੁਰਾਹਾ** [suraha] See ਰਾਹਾ.

**ਸੁਰਾਹੀ** [surahi] *n* a flagon; a flask. 2 a mendicant's pot. 3 *Skt* सुराघृ a vessel in which liquor is put. “sul surahi khəjər pɪala.”—*həjare 10.*

**ਸੁਰਾਕ** [surak] See ਸੁਰਾਖ.

**ਸੁਰਾਖ** [surakh] *P* سُوراخ a hole, sewer, opening, aperture, cavity.

**ਸੁਰਾਗ** [surag] true love, chaste fondness. 2 *T* سُراغ a clue, hint, trace, search.

**ਸੁਰਾ ਗਉ** [sura gəu] See ਚਮਰ and ਚਾਮਰੀ.

**ਸੁਰਾਗਨਾ** [surāgna] *Skt* सुराङ्गना *n* ਸੁਰ-ਅੰਗਨਾ a fairy, a celestial beauty, a god's consort. 2 goddess.

**ਸੁਰਾ ਗਾਇ** [sura gaɪ] See ਚਮਰ and ਚਾਮਰੀ.

**ਸੁਰਾਚੀ** [suraci] *adj* given to drinking; who is a drunkard.

**ਸੁਰਾਜ** [suraj] *adj* good government. 2 independence, autonomy. “jɪmɪ suraj khəl udhəm gəɪu.”—*tulsi.* ‘Indian autonomy was destroyed by revolt of vile people.’

**ਸੁਰਾਂਤ** [surāt], **ਸੁਰਾਂਤਕ** [surātək] *adj* an annihilator of gods; an enemy of gods. 2 *n* a demon. 3 son of Ravan.

**ਸੁਰਾਪਗਾ** [surapəga] *n* a river of gods, Ganga. 2 the milky way.

**ਸੁਰਾਪਾਨ** [surapan], **ਸੁਰਾਪਾਨਿ** [surapanɪ] the act of drinking. “kəbir, bhāg macholi surapanɪ.”—*s kəbir*.

**ਸੁਰਾਪੀ** [surapi] *adj* who is a drinker. “təṛək sudha kō hoɪ surapi.”—*NP*.

**ਸੁਰਾਰਦਨ** [surardən], **ਸੁਰਾਰਿ** [surarɪ], **ਸੁਰਾਰੀ** [sorari] *Skt* **सुरार्दन** *n* a demon; an enemy of gods. “sur surardən.”—*əkal*.

**ਸੁਰਾਲਯ** [suraləy], **ਸੁਰਾਲੈ** [suralɛ] *n* the abode of deities, heaven. **2** a temple. **3** a tavern; a bar.

**ਸੁਰਿ** [surɪ] because of god. **2** of the god. **3** See **ਸੁਰਿ ਨਰ**.

**ਸੁਰਿਜਨ** [surɪjən] *Skt* **सुहृज्जन** *adj* kind, sympathetic, gentle. “surɪjən mɪle piare.”—*toḍi m 5*.

**ਸੁਰਿਦ** [surɪd] See **ਸੁਰਿਰਦ**. “bhai mit surɪd kie.”—*sri m 5*.

**ਸੁਰਿੰਦ** [surɪnd] king of gods, Indar.

**ਸੁਰਿੰਦਰਿ ਇੰਦੁ** [surɪnd-hɪ ɪdu] master God of gods; lord of Indar. “bəlvəḍ əkhəḍ surɪnd-hɪ ɪdu.”—*NP*.

**ਸੁਰਿਦਾ** [surɪda] a good heart. **2** See **ਸੁਰਿਰਦ**. “sujənu surɪda suhela səhɪje.”—*sar m 5*.

**ਸੁਰਿਧ** [surɪdh] See **ਸੁਰਿਦ**.

**ਸੁਰਿਨਰ** [surɪnər] god and man. “surɪ nər əsur ətu nəhi payəu, payəu nəhi ətu sure əsurəh nər.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. **2** men of godly qualities; angelic persons. “surɪ nər sughəṛ sujan gavhɪ.”—*vəḍ chāt m 1*. **3** *Skt* sovereign, independent kings exercising independent control over their states. “akh-hɪ danəv akh-hɪ dev, akh-hɪ surɪ nər mənɪ jən sev.”—*jəpu*. “surɪ nərdev əsur tre gunia.”—*asa m 5*.

**ਸੁਰਿਨਾਥ** [surɪnath] lord, yogiraj. “suɪnɛ sɪdh pir surɪnath.”—*jəpu*. ‘by hearing Nam, one gains knowledge of all things.’

**ਸੁਰੀ** [suri] *Skt n* a goddess; wife of a deity. “suri asuri kɪnrəni rijh pɔrnarɪ.”—*cəritr 2*.

**ਸੁਰੀਤਾ** [surita] *Skt* **स्व-हृता** *adj* female slave (purchased), maid servant. “tō savəni hɛ kɪ

surita?”—*BG*. Dhruv asked his mother whether she was Svakia or a maid servant. **2** See **ਰੀਤ**.

**ਸੁਰੁਚਿ** [surucɪ] gentle wish, noble desire. **2** wife (queen) of king Uttanpad, She was Uttam’s mother and Dhruv’s stepmother.

**ਸੁਰੁ** [suru] *A* **شروع** a beginning, an origin, a start.

**ਸੁਰੁਪ** [surup] a beautiful appearance, an attractive look. **2** personal appearance, one’s own form.

**ਸੁਰੁਪਿ** [surupɪ] who is beautiful.

**ਸੁਰੁਰ** [surur] See **ਸਰੁਰ**.

**ਸੁਰੇਸ** [sures], **ਸੁਰੇਂਦ੍ਰ** [surēndr] *n* the lord of deities, Indar.

**ਸੁਰੋਤ** [surot] See **ਸਰੋਤ**.

**ਸੁਰੋੱਤਮ** [surottəm] Vishnu, supreme among deities. **2** the sun.

**ਸੁਰੋਦ** [surod] See **ਸਰੋਦ**. **2** *Skt n* an ocean of liquor; where it is in liquid form.

**ਸੁਰੋਦਯ** [surodəy], **ਸੁਰੋਦਾ** [suroda] *Skt* **सुरोदय** *n* a magical text Tantar Shastar that mentions good and bad signs after observing nasal tones, in different ways. Some superstitious person has composed a text in Gurmukhi in the name of Guru Nanak which is a word for word copy of Charandas’s Surodaya Granth. **2** Surodaya Granth composed by Vaishnav Sadhu Charandas is read with reverence by the hermits.

**ਸੁਰੰਗ** [surəṅg] *adj* good colour, beautiful colour. “surəṅg rəḡile həri həri dhɪaɪ.”—*bher namdev*. **2** *n* crimson colour. “bhəṭ tən bhəḡ-hɪ, bəṛən surəḡ-hɪ.”—*GPS*. **3** a grey horse. **4** *Skt* a spotted deer. “jɪm lag baṅ surəḡ.”—*ramav*. **5** an old musical instrument, svarang. It was played with a bow; a sarangi is its adaptation. “mucəḡ upəḡ surəḡ se nad sunav-hɪge.”—*kəlki*. **6** *Skt* **सुरङ्गा** a mine. “uḍ-hɪ surəḡəṅ mar gəjəb ki.”—*GPS*. **7** a tunnel, underground passage.

**ਸੁਰੰਗੜਾ** [surəḡṛa] *adj* having a good colour. **2** *n* a musical instrument, a harmonium. “dhənu

surag surāgre.”—*var ram 2 m 5*. See ਸੁਰੰਗ 5. **ਸੁਰੰਗਾਬਾਦ** [surāḡabad] It is another name for Sarangpur. This town is in Devasaraj of Central India (C.P.) Once a famous place, it is mentioned in many chronicles. “sora si surāḡabad nīke rāhi jhulke.”—*ākal*.

**ਸੁਰੰਗਿਆ** [surāḡīya] *n* a miner. “rani bol surāḡīya lina.”—*cārītr 347*.

**ਸੁਰੰਗੀ** [surāḡī] *adj* having a beautiful colour.

**ਸੁਰੰਗੀਆ** [surāḡīa] *adj* having a fine colour. **2** See ਸੁਰੰਗਿਆ.

**ਸੁਰੰਜਨ** [surājən], **ਸੁਰੰਜਨੋ** [surājno] *n* the act of dyeing in the best way. **2 adj** who dyes excellently. “adī jugadī anadī sārəb surājəno.”—*BG 3* one who can please.

**ਸੁਰੰਦ** [surād] lord of gods, Indar. “surād su buddhī bīsarəd.”—*kṛīsən*. **2** sound producing.

**ਸੁਲਸ** [sulās] *A* عُشْر *n* one third.<sup>1</sup>

**ਸੁਲਹ** [suləh] *A* صلح *n* conciliation. **2** peace.

**ਸੁਲਹਕੁਲ** [suləhkul] *A* صلح كل *adj* sociable, amiable. **2 n** Sikh community; the community founded by Guru Nanak Dev.

**ਸੁਲਹੀ** [sulhi], **ਸੁਲਹੀ ਖਾਨ** [sulhi xan] an Afghan who was an official of king Jahangir. Being a friend of Prithi Chand, he wanted Guru Arjan Dev to be harassed. However, he sank into a hot brick-kiln and was burnt to death while going to the Guru's abode to meet his friend Prithi Chand. “sulhi hoī mua napak.”—*bīla m 5*. See ਕੋਠਾ ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾ.

**ਸੁਲਕ** [sulək] *Skt* शुल्क *n* price, cost. **2** tax, toll, duty. “koṣəp hoī ṣah ko jese, tīs te sulək bhṛīty le kəse?”—*NP*. **3** price of a girl.

**ਸੁਲਖਣ** [suləkhəṇ] *n* fine traits, noble qualities, excellent signs. **2 adj** with good qualities.

<sup>1</sup>During Mughal rule, the official who did not keep his own vehicles had his emoluments reduced by one third. If he was entitled to Rs. nine hundred per month, then three hundred were deducted.

**ਸੁਲਖਣਾ** [suləkhṇa], **ਸੁਲਖਣੀ** [suləkhṇī] *adj* having noble qualities. **2** See ਸੁਲਖਣੀ ਮਾਤਾ.

**ਸੁਲਖਣੀ ਮਾਤਾ** [suləkhṇī mata] born to mother Chando and Mool Chand Chone khatri whose paternal home was in village Pakhoke (district Gurdaspur). She was married on 24<sup>th</sup> Jeth, 1544 in Vatala, to Guru Nanak Dev ji. Two sons (Baba Shri Chand and Lakhmi Das) were born to her. Mata ji breathed her last in Kartarpur near river Ravi. Matachoni is also mentioned at few places in history, because of her lineage. **2** See ਅਮਰਦਾਸ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ.

**ਸੁਲੱਖਨੀ** [suləkkhni], **ਸੁਲੱਖਨੀ ਮਾਤਾ** [suləkkhni mata] See ਸੁਲਖਣੀ and ਸੁਲਖਣੀ ਮਾਤਾ.

**ਸੁਲਗ** [suləḡ] *adj* a weapon that hits its target. “lābi suləḡ tūphəḡ ənek.”—*GPS*. **2** well achieved. **3** well trained horse or hawk etc.

**ਸੁਲਗਣਾ** [suləḡṇa] *v* to burn slowly, smoulder.

**ਸੁਲਝਨਾ** [suləjhna] *v* to be disentangled, be settled, be unravelled.

**ਸੁਲਟਾ** [sulṭa] *adj* simple, straight, upright.

**ਸੁਲਤਾਨ** [sultan] *A* سلطان *n* an argument. **2** to be powerful. **3** an emperor. “sultan hova melī ləskər.”—*sri m 1*. Mahmud Gaznavi was the first to assume the title of a Sultan. **4** a Muslim holyman who is famous as Sakhi Sarvar, Lakhdata, Lalanvala, Dhonkalia etc. The real name of Sultan was Saiyad Ahmad. He was the son of a Baghdadi. His father settled in Sialkot, a village 12 miles to the east of Multan in 1220 AD. The shrines of Sultan are known as pirkhanas which exist in many villages of Punjab. On Thursdays the followers of Sultan assemble in the pirkhana and make offerings. The main offering is a ‘rot’ (a big loaf). This ‘roti’ which may weigh upto one and a quarter maund is baked by heating up the earth. It is offered to the pir after covering it with jaggery. Bhirai (priest of Sultan) after reciting prayers according to

Islamic tradition accepts a part of the 'roti' for himself and gives the remaining to the devotees. The grave of Sultan is in village Nagahe (district Dera Gazikhan) built in the thirteenth century. The grave of Sultan's wife Bibi Bai is also there. The progeny of Sultan's three attendants share the offerings which are further divided into 1650 parts. After Nagahe, next in importance, is pirkhana of the Sultan in village Dhonkal. Because of this only, the pir is known as Dhonkalia.

**ਸੁਲਤਾਨਪੁਰ** [sultanpur] a town on the bank of 'safed veī' in Kapurthala state which is sixteen miles to the south of the capital. It was founded by Sultan Khan Lodhi (who was a commander of Mahmud Gaznavi) in the 11<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>1</sup> Bibi Nanki was married to Jairam Das at this place. At this very place, Guru Nanak Dev had ruminated, "I am yours ! I am yours !" while weighing justly on the scale. He was then working at the provision store of Daulat Khan Lodhi<sup>2</sup> Now Sultanpur is a station of the north-western railway. The following gurdwaras are situated in this holy town.

(1) Santghat. That bathing place on the bank of sacred vein where Guru Nanak Dev disappeared after a dip and on reappearing after three days took to long travels as a hermit. Five ghumaons of land has been donated to this gurdwara by the princely state.

(2) Haṭ Sahib. Here Guru Nanak Dev

<sup>1</sup>Remnants of the old fort are still to be seen there. The masjid where Guru Nanak Dev was taken for teaching Muslim prayer, exists even now.

<sup>2</sup>In the olden times, a portion of the grain offered as worship, was claimed by the state. Jaggery and grain thus claimed were deposited in the official store. Whatever was needed for the official langar or the army, was claimed against receipt. The rest was sold and money deposited in the exchequer.

would run the royal provision store, which benefited many people. At this place, there are eleven small and big weights of stone owned by the employer of Guru Nanak Dev. 20 ghumaons of land and Rs. 81 in cash are donated to this gurdwara by Kapurthala state.

(3) Kothri Sahib. Here the Nawab's clerks checked the accounts maintained by the Guru. Three ghumaons of land has been given to this gurdwara by the princely state.

(4) Guru ka Bagh. This place was the home of Bibi Nanki and the residence of Guru Nanak Dev. At this place Baba Sri Chand and Lakhmi Das were born. 13 ghumaons of land from Kapurthala state has been given to this gurdwara. There is also a hermitage of Baba Sri Chand.

(5) Birth place of Baba Shri Chand and Lakhmi Das Ji. See No. 4.

(6) Dharamsal Guru Arjan Sahib. This place is close to gurdwara Kothri Sahib. Guru Arjan Dev visited this place while on his way to Dalla village to attend the marriage of Guru Hargobind Sahib. Kapurthala state has donated 12 ghumaons of land to this gurdwara.

(7) Ber Sahib. About half a mile from the town towards the west is this place where the great Guru used to go daily to take bath in the sacred 'veī'. A ber tree of Guru Sahib's time is still there. This gurdwara has been sanctioned Rs. 1360 as annual Jagir by the Kapurthala state and Rs. 125 and Rs. 51 respectively by the Patiala and Nabha states. Thirty ghumaons of land stands in the name of this gurdwara in villages Manik and Machijoya.

**ਸੁਲਤਾਨ ਬੇਗ** [sultan beg] a military officer of Shah Jahan, killed by Bhai Bidhi Chand in a battle at Amritsar.



ਸੁਲਤਾਨ ਵਿੰਡ [sultan vīḍ] See ਅਸ਼ਿਤਸਰ and ਰੂਤ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਸੁਲਤਾਨੀ [sultani] *P* سُلْطَانِي kingship, rule, reign. 2 See ਸੁਲਤਾਨੀਆ.

ਸੁਲਤਾਨੀਆ [sultania] a devotee of Sultan (Sarvar). The Hindu devotees of Sultan also consider it a sin to eat jhātka meat (animal or bird slaughtered with a single stroke of sharp weapon) and pork.

ਸੁਲਤਾਨੇ [sultane] Sultan (nominative case) “nama sultane badhīla.”—*bher namdev*.

ਸੁਲਪ [suləp] *Skt* सूल्प *adj* very little. “ələp əhar suləp si nīdra.”—*həjare 10*.

ਸੁਲਫਈ [solphəi] an addict of sulphur (a mixture of tobacco and cannabis smoked as intoxicant). See ਸੁਲਫਾ 2.

ਸੁਲਫਾ [solpha] *A* سُلْفَا what is eaten on an empty stomach. 2 an intoxicant prepared through a mixture of tobacco and cannabis. It is smoked through a pipe (bowl). Its after-effect is hot and dry. It has a very bad effect on the heart, brain and muscles.

ਸੁਲਬ [suləb] See ਸੁਲਭ.

ਸੁਲਬੀ ਖਾਨ [sulbi khan] son of Sulhi Khan's elder brother, who, on the instigation of Chandu, went ahead to torment Guru Arjan Dev. He was killed on his way to Amritsar by his Pathan servants in a dispute over their salary.

ਸੁਲਭ [suləbh] *adj* easily available, available without any difficulty.

ਸੁਲਾ [sula] See ਸੁਲਹ.

ਸੁਲਾਉਣਾ [sulauna] *v* to put one to sleep.

ਸੁਲਾਸ [sulas] *Skt* सुलस in high spirits. See ਭਾਬੜਾ 2.

ਸੁਲਾਕ [sulak] See ਸੁਲਾਕ.

ਸੁਲਿਸ [sulis] See ਸਲਿਸ and ਸੁਲਸ.

ਸੁਲੁਕ [suluk] *A* سُلُوك to move, go. 2 to follow a virtuous path. 3 to wish to be near to God. 4 good conduct, ceremonial propriety.

ਸੁਲੇਮਾਨ [soleman], ਸੁਲੈਮਾਨ [soleman] *A* سُلَيْمَان

(Solomon) son of David born from the womb of Bathsheba; he was a very wise emperor of Israel dynasty. His proverbs are world famous. His sayings find a place in the Bible also. According to the Quran, once emperor Suleman was inspecting his horses with the result that he missed the time of Namaz. Then Suleman cut the lower part of the legs of the horses with the sword. It is mentioned that God put air, giants and demons under his command. He was equipped with the knowledge to understand the language of animals.

Once Suleman was going with his army that the ants resolved to enter holes immediately lest his army should crush them. Suleman heard this, he thanked God and saved the ants. Once on being informed by a woodpecker about a sun-worshipping queen, Suleman sent a letter through the woodpecker to the queen and brought her round to his religion. See ਕੁਰਾਨ ਸੂਰਤ 27.

It is written in the Bible that Suleman ruled over Jerusalem for forty years and built the world famous temple sacred both to the Jews and the Christians. Suleman's tomb is found in Jerusalem.

Suleman was born in 1033 BC and died in 975 BC approximately.

Suleman had seven hundred wives and three hundred female slaves. Rahabyam was his son who also ruled over Jerusalem.

ਸੁਲੋਕਨ [sulokən] *n* सु-अवलोकन fine to look at, good sight. 2 attractive eyes, captivating eyes. See ਜੌਰ.

ਸੁਲੋਚਨ [sulocən] *n* excellent eyes. 2 *adj* one having beautiful eyes. 3 *n* a deer. 4 Indian red legged partridge.

ਸੁਲੋਚਨਾ [sulocna], ਸੁਲੋਚਨੀ [sulocni] *adj* (lady) having beautiful eyes.

ਸੁਲੋਨੜਾ [sulonṛa], ਸੁਲੋਨੜੀ [sulonṛi] *adja* person

having beautiful eyes; a lady having enchanting eyes. **2** handsome, beautiful.

**ਸੁਵਸਤੁ** [suvəsətu] *adj* something good. **2** *n* spiritual discourse. “jīthe suvəsətu nā japai.”—*var ram 1 m 2*.

**ਸੁਵਨ** [suvən] *Skt* ਸੁਨੁ *n* son. See ਸੁਨੁ.

**ਸੁਵਰਚਲਾ** [suvərcōla] *Skt* ਸੁਵਚੱਲਾ *n* daughter of Vishavkarma, wife of the sun; her other name is Sangya. When she assumed the form of a mare, then from the sun she gave birth to Ashvini Kumar, an angel. See ਛਾਇਆ. **2** linseed. **3** a sunflower.

**ਸੁਵਰਣ** [suvəraṇ], **ਸੁਵਰਨ** [suvəraṇ] *Skt* ਸੁਵਣੰ *adj* nice colour, good creed. “suvəraṇ ko suvəraṇ tən dotī mīl.”—*GPS*. **2** a noble caste. **3** a fine word. **4** *n* gold. “loha parəs bhetīe mīlī sōgətī suvəraṇ hojāī.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*. **5** a dhatura (thorn-apple). **6** sixteen masa weight. **7** Harichandan. **8** a minister of king Dashrath.

**ਸੁਵਰਨਗਿਰਿ** [suvəraṅgīrī] *n* Sumeru, said to be made of gold. **2** a hill near Girivaru city in southern Bihar.

**ਸੁਵੱਲਾ** [suvəlla] See ਸਵੱਲਾ.

**ਸੁਵਾਉਣਾ** [suvauṇa] *v* to put one to sleep, render sleepy. “pətī sut pīthəm suvāī kər.”—*cəṛīr 259*.

**ਸੁਵਾਸ** [suvās] *adj* incense, fragrance. **2** fine clothes, beautiful dress. **3** fine house. **4** See ਸਬਾਸ.

**ਸੁਵਾਸੁ** [suvāsətu] See ਸਵਾਤ 2.

**ਸੁਵਾਣੀ** [suvāṇī] See ਸੁਆਣੀ.

**ਸੁਵਾਰ** [suvār] See ਸਵਾਰ. **2** *adj* auspicious.

**ਸੁਵਿਨਾ** [suvīna] *Skt* ਸੁਵਿਨਾ *adj* of gold, made of gold, golden. “deh kēcən jin suvīna ram.”—*vəḍ m 4 ghorīā*.

**ਸੁਵੇਸ** [suves], **ਸੁਵੇਖ** [suvekh] *adj* fine dress, dignified clothing. “tolsi pekh suves, bhulē muḍh nā cətur nər. sūdər kekīh pekh bēcən sudha səm əsən əhī.”—*tolsi*.

**ਸੁਵੇਦ** [suvəd] *adj* knowledgeable. **2** easily achievable.

**ਸੁਵੰਨ** [suvəṇ] *adj* of noble caste. **2** *n* gold. **3** See ਸੇਵਨ.

**ਸੁਵੰਨਵੀ** [suvəṇvī], **ਸੁਵੰਨਤੀ** [suvəṇtī], **ਸੁਵੰਨੀ** [suvəṇnī] *adj* having a fine complexion, having a charming colour. “suvəṇṇī deh.”—*var ram 2 m 5*. **2** of gold, golden.

**ਸੁ** [su] *pron* as suffix, it means ‘his’, for example “nam jəpīosū.”—*JSBB*. ‘He recited nam.’ **2** *v* is. **3** *Skt vr* to conceive, give birth. **4** *P* ੜ *n* a direction “gəje sur jujjhar do su.”—*səloh*. **5** profit, gain. **6** interest. **7** light, black ink.

**ਸੁੰ** [sū] *onom* ਸਾਂ ਸਾਂ, a hissing sound. **2** *part* to, unto, towards, of. “papā de mīṭavəṇ sū sāmraṭhta nāñī.”—*JSBM*.

**ਸੁਅ** [suə] *n* son. “ju pərhyo dīj te suə ! tāhī rəro.”—*nərsīgh*. ‘O, son ! learn by heart the lesson read’.

**ਸੁਅਟਾ** [suəṭa] *n* a parrot. “tū pījər həu suəṭa tor.”—*gəu kəbir*.

**ਸੁਅਨ** [suən] *n* son. See ਸੁਅ.

**ਸੁਅਰ** [suər] *Skt* ਸੁਕਰਾ *n* a pig. “həku pəraīa nanka, usu suər usu gāī.”—*var majh m 1*. See ਸੁਰ 10.

**ਸੁਆ** [sua] *n* a parrot. “bādhīo nəlñi bhram sua.”—*asa m 5*. **2** a large needle. “ləo nārī sua he əsti.”—*ram m 5*. **3** in lactation. “īsgā da duja sua he.”

**ਸੁਅੈ** [sue] on the sharp point. “sue caṛī bhəvaiəhī jət.”—*var asa*.

**ਸੁਇ** [suī] *Skt* ਪੁਸੁਯ. See ਸੁਣਾ. **2** See ਸੁਯ. **3** *adv* after giving birth. “pākhi suī bəhīṭhu.”—*s fərid*.

**ਸੁਈ** [sui] *Skt* a needle. *adj* *Skt* ਸੁਵਰੀ, one who has given birth (for cattle).

**ਸੁਈਧਾਰ** [suidhar] *Dg* one who keeps a needle; a tailor. *Skt* ਸੁਕਾਰ one who sews.

<sup>1</sup>This word sukār is also of Sanskrit origin.

**ਸੁਸੀ** [susi] *n* a type of striped cloth. In old times, people used to wear underwear shorts of this cloth. Now this cloth is worn by women only. “susi ki kēcchā the sīgh rākhte.”—*PP*.

**ਸੁੰਹ** [sūh] *n* information, news. **2** the act of detecting.

**ਸੁਹਓ** [suhəu] See **ਸੁਹੀ**. **2** See **ਸੁਹਾਂ**.

**ਸੁਹਟ** [suhəʈ], **ਸੁਹਟਾ** [suhəʈa], **ਸੁਹਟੁ** [suhəʈu] *n* a parrot. “suhəʈu pījərɪ prem ke.”—*maru ə m 1*. Here the parrot stands for a person who has achieved salvation. **2** See **ਸੁਹਟਾ**.

**ਸੁਹਣ** [suhəʈ], **ਸੁਹਣੀ** [suhəʈi], **ਸੁਹਨ** [suhən], **ਸੁਹਨੀ** [suhni] *Skt* **ਸਮੁਹਨੀ** *n* a woman sweeper, scavenger “deu suhni sadhu ke.”—*bilā m 5*. in Sanskrit **ਸ਼ੋਧਨੀ** (śodhni) also means ‘a broom.’

**ਸੁਹਬ** [suhəb], **ਸੁਹਵ** [suhəv], **ਸੁਹਵੀ** [suhvi] *adj* of deep crimson colour. **2** dyed in beautiful colour. “suhəb suhəb suhvi apne pritəm ke rēgɪ rəti.”—*suhi m 5*. “suhəb ta sohagnī ja mōnɪ lehɪ səcunau.”—*var suhi m 3*. **3** coloured in the illusionary world of senses (safflower) “suhvie nīmaṇīe ! so səhu sēda səmalɪ.”—*var suhi m 3*.

**ਸੁਹੜ** [suhəʈ] a sub-caste of Khattris. See **ਸੁਹੜ**. **2** See **ਸੁਹੜਾ**.

**ਸੁਹੜਾ** [suhəʈa] *n* bran of flour of wheat/gram. On sieving, the flour comes down from it and the bran is left in the sieve.

**ਸੁਹੜੀ** [suhəʈi] See **ਸੁਹੜ** and **ਸੁਹੜਾ**.

**ਸੁਹਾ** [suha] *adj* safflower. It stands for engrossment in the illusionary world of senses or worldly wealth. “lal bhəe suha rēg maɪa.”—*gəu ə m 1*. ‘became red in the true love of God and considered the world of senses illusionary or safflower.’

**ਸੁਹਾਂ** [suhā] *n* a spy, informer, detective. **2** *adj* knowing secrets; knowledgeable. “sīgh səbhe jēgəl ke suhē.”—*PP*. **3** face to face.

**ਸੁਹੀ** [suhī] *adj* safflower-coloured “māno ēg

suhī ki sarhī kəri he.”—*cōḍi 1*. **2** a variation of a major musical ‘rag’ also known as Suha<sup>1</sup> It is a folk song of ‘kaphi ṭhat’ in which Dhevat is forbidden. In Suhi, Ghandhar and Nishad are soft, the rest are pure notes. Vadi is slow whereas sixth is dramatic. Singing time is two periods after sunrise.

Ascending (arohi.) sə, rə, ga, mə, pə, na, sə  
descending (əvrohi) sə, na, mə, pə, ga, rə, sə.

In Guru Granth Sahib, suhi rag comes at number fifteen. **3** in Poṭhohar the act of paying respect by a woman to an elder of the family by touching his feet. See **ਸੁਹੀਆ**.

**ਸੁਹੀਆਂ** [suhīā] See **ਸੁਹਾਂ**.

**ਸੁਕ** [suk] *Skt* **शुष्क** *adj* parched, dry. “suk bhāi pātri si.”—*krīṣṇ 2*. *Skt* **सुक** *n* a sharp thorn on the spike of barley or wheat.

**ਸੁੰਕ** [sūk] *onom* a hissing sound, hissing of a snake. “təb cəle sūk jənu nag jaɪ.”—*GPS*.

**ਸੁਕਣਾ** [sukṇā] *v* to get dry; be free from moisture. **2** See **ਸੁੰਕਣਾ** **2**. “tinɪ cərəṇ ɪk dubɪdha suki.”—*maru solhe m 1*. In the third era of Hindu mythology, three steps of Dharma remained and indecision (double mindedness) dominated.

**ਸੁੰਕਣਾ** [sūkṇā] *v* to make a hissing sound, snort or breathe with a wheezing sound. **2** to show arrogance of power.

**ਸੁਕਰ** [sukər] *Skt* **सुकर** *n* a hog or boar, known as such because it breathes with a wheezing noise. “sukər suan gərdhəbh mājara.”—*bilā ə m 1*.

**ਸੁਕਰਖੇਤ** [sukərkhət] *Skt* **सुकरकेतु** a place of pilgrimage near Nemisharny, now known as Soron. There is a myth that in the incarnation of prophet Varah, Lord Vishnu killed Hirneykeshi, the demon, at this place.

**ਸੁਕਰਣਾ** [sukərṇā], **ਸੁੰਕਰਨਾ** [sūkərṇā] *v* to snort. **2** to breathe with a wheezing noise like a pig.

<sup>1</sup>Many musicians consider Sohni also as Suhi.

“cəli sen sūkər pəraci dɪsanō.–jənmejəy.

**ਸੁਕਰੀ** [sukri] *n* a sow, a female swine.

**ਸੁਕਾ** [suka] *adj* dry. “jəl məɦɪ keta rakhie əbɦɪətərɪ suka.”—*asa ə m 1. 2* **ਸੁਕਾ**. a fop; a blunt or arrogant fellow.

**ਸੁਕੀ** [suki] *dry. 2* See **ਸੁਕਣਾ**.

**ਸੁਕ੍ਰ** [sukt] *Sk̄t n* a fine utterance; an axiom. **2** a collection of Ved mantars. **3** a panegyric.

**ਸੁਕਮ** [sukṣəm] *Sk̄t adj* thin, slim. **2** small. **3** trivial. **4** a figurative expression in which a gesture is responded with a likewise gesture to express a delicate feeling.

Example:

mɛɪō baba uṯɦɪa multane di jyarət jai,  
əggō pir multan de duddhkəṭora bhər lə ai,  
baba kəḍh kər bəgəl te cəbeli dudh vɪcc mɪɪai,  
jɪū sagər vɪcc gəg səmai.—*BG*

With a full cup of milk the pirs of Multan suggested that the city was already having excess of holy men, so there was no room for him. By putting a flower on the milk, Guru Nanak Dev indicated that he could adjust any where without giving trouble to anybody.

deh kəcuki tāɦɪ səvari,  
ek hath me jɦva dhari,  
gəhyo lɪg ko dusər hatha,  
ava sən mukh jəɦɪ jəgnatha.—*NP*

From this Kalyug suggested that those persons who are slaves to the pleasure of sex are actually the Kalyugi beings. Submission to sexual desire is the real form of Kalyug (the age of darkness).

(b) If a gesture or movement conveys the opposite sense, then it is known as vɪkhəm sukṣəm (complex indication).

Example:

ɦe ɦe kərɪkə oɦɪ kərənɪ,  
gəlhā pɪṯənɪ sɪru khohenɪ,  
nau lenɪ əru kərənɪ səmaɪ,  
nanək tɪn bəlɪhare jai.—*səva m 1.*

While lamenting at the time of the funeral, women beat their cheeks, head and thighs, and cry “he ! he !” Guru Nanak conveys the subtle meaning that women by touching parts of their bodies show that God is present in every part of world (omnipresent).

**ਸੁਕਮਸਰੀਰ** [sukṣəmṣərɪr] *n* subtle/abstract body, inherent in the material body. On leaving the human body, it enters into another. Mind, intellect, five vital airs, five organs of activity, five sense organs all these seventeen, constitute the abstract/subtle body.

**ਸੁਕਮਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟ** [sukṣəmdrɪṣṭɪ] *n* a minute observation; divine insight, subtle knowledge to see through things.

**ਸੁਖ** [sukh] *n* happiness, bliss. “mən səgəl ko hoə sukh.”—*asa m 5. 2 adj* dry. “sukh gayo trəske hərhar.”—*cəḍi 1.* ‘Shiv’s garland, a snake, went dry out of fear.’

**ਸੁਖਮ** [sukhəm] See **ਸੁਕਮ**. “sukhəm deh bədh-ɦɪ bəɦu jətua.”—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5.*

**ਸੁਖਮਸਰੀਰ** [sukhəmsərɪr] See **ਸੁਕਮ ਸਰੀਰ**.

**ਸੁਖਮਮੂਰਤਿ** [sukhəmmurətɪ] *adj* with a delicate body; handsome and tall. **2** See **ਸੁਕਮ ਸਰੀਰ**. **3** the abstract body which can’t be seen with the eyes (sense organs) “sukhəm murətɪ nam nɪrəjən.”—*var asa.*

**ਸੁਖਾ** [sukha] *adj* dry.

**ਸੁਖਾਜੁਰ** [sukhajur], **ਸੁਖਾਜੁਰ** [sukhajvər] See **ਤਪ (d)**.

**ਸੁਖਿ** [sukɦɪ] *in* comfort. “sukɦɪ əradhənu dukɦɪ əradhənu.”—*jet m 5.*

**ਸੁਖੀ** [sukɦɪ] *adj* dry. **2** See **ਸੁਖ**. “sukɦɪ kərə pəsau.”—*suhɪ m 1.* ‘enlarges his comforts.’

**ਸੁਖੀ ਹੂੰ ਸੁਖ** [sukɦɪ hū sukh] *adj* supreme bliss, highest happiness. “sukɦɪ hu sukh paɪ, maɪ nə kim gəɦɪ.”—*asa m 5.*

**ਸੁਖੁ** [sukɦu] See **ਸੁਖ**.

**ਸੁਖੇ ਸੁਖਿ** [sukɦe sukhɪ] *always* in bliss: in constant happiness; in continuous bliss. “sukɦe sukhɪ gudarna.”—*ram ə m 5.*

**ਸੁਗ** [sug] *n* doubt, hatred, abhorrence.  
**ਸੁਚਕ** [sucək] *Skt n* an informer, a reporter.  
**2** stuff for sewing, needle, thread etc.  
**ਸੁਚਨ** [sucən], **ਸੁਚਨਾ** [sucna] *Skt n* information, memorandum.  
**ਸੁਚਾ** [suca] *Skt ਸੁਚਿ adj* sacred, pure. “so suca jI krodh nIvare.”—*maru solhe m 5*.  
**2** innocent. **3** whole, unhurt. “jan nə deū tome ghər suce.”—*NP*.  
**ਸੁਚਾਚਾਰੀ** [sucacari] *adj* who has a virtuous conduct; who has good manners. “səbədI mIle se sucacari.”—*prəbha m 1*.  
**ਸੁਚਿ** [sucI] *Skt a* needle. See **ਸੁਚੀ** 3.  
**ਸੁਚਿਕਾ** [sucika] *Skt n* a needle. “lin sucika nok cubhava.”—*GPS*.  
**ਸੁਚੀ** [suci] *adj* ਸੁਚਿ, pure, untouched. “suci bhəi rəsna.”—*BIla m 5*. **2 n** sacredness, purity, cleanliness. “jə dI:I suci hoI.”—*s kəbir*. **3 Skt** a needle. **4** a table of contents, an index.  
**ਸੁਚੀ ਕਟਾਹ ਨਜਾਯ** [suci kəṭah nyay] See **ਨਜਾਯ**.  
**ਸੁਚੀਪਤ੍ਰ** [sucipətr] *n* a table of contents, an index.  
**ਸੁਚੀਮੁਖਾ** [sucimukha], **ਸੁਚੀਮੁਖੀ** [sucimukhi] *adj* which has a sharp point like a needle. **2 n** a wood-pecker, hoopole. **3** a male sparrow; a female sparrow.  
**ਸੁਚਮ** [suchəm] See **ਸੁਚਮ**. **2** worthless, inferior. “kya bəno suchəm mətI meri.”—*NP*. ‘My understanding is very poor.’  
**ਸੁਚਾ** [sucha], **ਸੁਚੀ** [suchi] *adj* sacred, pure, clean. “kIm hve şrey bəne ur sucha.”—*GPS*. **2** best, excellent. “suno prəbhu ! kəhI hō gəth suchi.”—*GV 6*.  
**ਸੁਜਨਾ** [sujna] See **ਸੁਜਨਾ** inflammation, swelling.  
**2 Pkt n** a towel, loin-cloth. *Skt* ਸੋਜਨੰ.  
**ਸੁਜਨੀ** [sujni] See **ਸੋਜਨੀ**.  
**ਸੁਜਾ** [sujā] a devotee of Dhavan sub-caste of Guru Arjan Dev, who achieved spiritual enlightenment.  
**ਸੁਜੀ** [sujī] granulated form of wheat flour after

rinding the grain. See **ਰਵਾ** 2.  
**ਸੁਝ** [sujh] *n* understanding, knowledge, right intellect. **2** vision, sight.  
**ਸੁਝਣਾ** [sujhṇa], **ਸੁਝਨਾ** [sujhna] *v* to have understanding, have intuition. **2** to be visible, be seen. “locən kəchu nə sujhe.”—*sri beṇi*.  
**ਸੁਝਬੁਝ** [sujhbujh] conciousness. **2** insight and knowledge. “sujh bujh nəhI kaI.”—*oākar*.  
**ਸੁਝੀ** [sujhi] grasp, understanding. “maIa rəg mate locən kəchu nə sujhi.”—*dhəna m 5*.  
**ਸੁਟਾ** [suṭa] *n* an ear of corn. “rəhyo nIṣər səbh sabət suṭa.”—*NP*. **2** a spring, fountain. **3** a sound produced while inhaling. For example “cəṛəs gāje da suta laəuna.”  
**ਸੁਣਾ** [suṇa] short form of **ਸੁੱਜਣ** (swelling). “ḍemu khəkkhər jo chuhe dIṣse muh suṇe.”—*BG*. **2** to conceive, give birth. See **ਸੁ**.  
**ਸੁਤ** [sut] *Skt ਸੁਤ੍ਰ n* yarn, cord. “dəIa kəpəh sətokh sut.”—*var asa*. **2** a sacred thread. “sut paI kəre burIai.”—*var ram 1 m 1*. **3** management, arrangement. **4** mutual love, interaction. “rakh-hu sut Ihi bən ave.”—*GPS*. **5** rite, custom. “huto sāsar sut Ihu dasa.”—*NP*. ‘According to the worldly custom, he was a servant.’ **6** right, accurate, correct. “mādəl nə bajə nəṭpə suta.”—*asa kəbir*. **7** sweets of thread-like shape prepared with sugar, vermicelli, nugdi. “ləḍua ər sut bhəle ju bəne.”—*kriṣən*. **8 Skt** सूत a charioteer, or a chariot’s driver. “parəth sut ki ḍor ləgae.”—*kriṣən*. ‘Arjun put his trust in the hands of Krishan and made him his charioteer.’ **9** the sun. **10** an əkk – a wild plant of a sandy region. **11** Khatrı son born to a Brahmin woman. See **ਐਸ਼ਨਸੀ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ ਸ:** 2 and 3. **12** a prisoner; a poet who remembers and recites the names of the ancestry of angels and royal priests.<sup>1</sup> **13** mercury. **14** Lomharshan, a disciple of Vyas, who used to recite

<sup>1</sup>See **ਲੋਮਹਰਸ਼ਣ**.

mythological tales to the sages. **15** *adj* who has conceived/given birth. **16** milked, dripped. **17** *Skt* सूत having been given, having been donated. See ਸਾਤ ਸੂਤ.

**ਸੁਤਕ** [sutək], **ਸੂਤਕੁ** [sutəku] *Skt* ਸੁਤਕ *n* bird. **2** impurity at the time of a child's birth, according to the Hindu scriptures, lasts for 11 days in case of Brahmins, 13 days for Khatris, 17 days for Vaish and 30 days for Shudars. See ਅਤਿ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ ਸ਼. 84. "nanək sutəku ev nə utre gṛān utarē dhoṭ."—*var asa*. **3** an impurity, an error. "jənme sutək mue phonṭ sutək."—*gəu kəbir*. 'One is born impure and dies impure.'

**ਸੁਤ ਕੇ ਹਟੂਆ** [sut ke hətua] big sellers of yarn, silk worms etc, which bring out silk yarn from their bodies and die in the net cast by themselves. "səgəl dukh pavət jṭu prem bəḍhaṭ sut ke hətua."—*səveeye sri mukhvak m 5*. 'Those who entangle themselves in the yarn of love (Maya) suffer heavily in this world.'

**ਸੁਤ ਕੇ ਲੱਛੂ** [sut ke ləḍḍu] a type of ləḍu (sweet). At first the vermicelli and məthis (crisp fried bread) of fine wheat flour are fried in ghee; then these are crushed or powdered and mixed with sugar, and balls are made out of the mixture. In olden days, these sweets and sacred threads were distributed to the Brahmins on auspicious occasions, hence this name for these sweets.

**ਸੁਤਣਾ** [sutṇa] *v* to spread yarn. **2** to pull; to brandish a sword.

**ਸੂਤਧਾਰ** [sutdhər], **ਸੂਤਧਾਰ** [sutdhar] *Skt* ਸੂਤਧਾਰ *n* an actor, a player, one who has strings of the puppets in his hands. (a puppeteer); one who manages the whole show.

**ਸੂਤਧਾਰੀ** [sutdhari] See ਸੂਤਧਾਰ. **2** yarn, rope, cord of cotton yarn. "mən moti je gəhṭṇa hove pəuṇ hove sutdhari."—*asa m 1*. pəuṇ means 'a breath.'

**ਸੂਤਧਾਰੁ** [sutdharu] See ਸੂਤਧਾਰ. "ape hi sutdharu

he pṭara."—*sor m 4*.

**ਸੂਤਰ** [sutər] See ਸੂਤੁ.

**ਸੂਤਰਿ** [sutərṭ] *n* the enemy of ਸੂਤ, Balram. See ਲੋਮਹਰਸਣ. **2** *adj* the enemy of a charioteer. "pəvən sut ənḍj sutərṭ."—*sənama*. Bhim, the son of wind, his younger brother Arjun, his charioteer Krishan, his enemy the arrow.

**ਸੂਤਲੀ** [sutli] *n* the cord of cotton yarn, rope.

**ਸੂਤਰਾ** [sutṛa] *adj* sleeping.

**ਸੂਤਰੀ** [sutṛi] See ਸੂਤਲੀ. **2** *adj* (a) sleeping (woman). "nṭj ghərṭ sutṛie, pṭrəmu jəgae ram."—*btla chət m 1*.

**ਸੂਤਾ** [suta] *adj* sleeping. "hərṭ dhən jagət suta."—*guj m 5*. **2** *n* the act of rubbing and smoothening a stretched rope, for example rubbing and smoothening a stretched rope with a wet cloth.

**ਸੂਤਿ** [sutṭ] in a string. "səgəl səməgri əpnē sutṭ dhare."—*sukhməni*. **2** under proper control or management. "sətokhu thapṭ rəkhṭa jṭnṭ sutṭ."—*jəpu*. "səgəl səməgri suti tumare."—*suhi m 5*. **3** *Skt n* birth, creation. **4** progeny.

**ਸੂਤਿਹੋ** [sutṭho] vocative 'O, sleeping persons!' "jag-hu jag-hu sutṭho."—*asa ə m 1*.

**ਸੂਤੀ** [suti] *adj* sleeping.

**ਸੂਤੁ** [sutu] See ਸੂਤ.

**ਸੂਤੁ** [sutr] frenzy, lost in divine contemplation. e.g. "kukṭā nū sutri cəḥna." The kukas move their head in frenzy.' **2** *Skt n* yarn, cord. **3** rule, principle. **4** a pithy but polysemic statement. See ਖਟ ਸਾਸਤ੍ਰਾਂ and ਵਜਾਕਰਣ ਦੇ ਸੂਤੁ. **5** a motive, on behalf of.

**ਸੂਤੁਧਾਰ** [sutrđhar] See ਸੂਤਧਾਰ.

**ਸੂਤ੍ਰਿ** [sutrṭ] in a cord, in a string. "səgəl səməgri tumrē sutṭ dhari."—*sukhməni*. **2** *adj* ਸੂਤ੍ਰਿਨ੍ who has a string.

**ਸੂਤ੍ਰੀ** [sutri] See ਸੂਤ੍ਰਿ 2.

**ਸੂਥਨ** [suthən], **ਸੂਥਨਿ** [suthənṭ] *n* lady's trousers, trousers. "təb suthənṭ sahu utar dəi."—*cəṭṭr 39*.

**ਸੁਦ** [sud] a sub caste of the Vaish caste. **2** *Skt* सूद *v* to drip, leak, purify, deposit on trust. wound, tear, promise, beat. **3** *n* a cook. **4** a sin, crime. **5** *Dg* a chef. **6** *Skt* सुद the fourth caste. “khətri brahməṇ sud ves.”—*suhi m 5*. **7** *P* سُود *v* profit, gain. **8** interest “nīṭ sōuda sud kice bāho bhāṭī kār.”—*gəu m 4*. According to Islam, usury is sinful. See ਕੁਰਾਨ ਸੁਰਤ ਬਕਰ, ਆਯਤ 275. In Hinduism interest can be taken. According to rishi Gautam, a twentieth part of the principal amount may be charged as interest. For Manu interest should not exceed one and a quarter percent per month. See ਵਿਆਜ.

**ਸੁਦਹ** [sudəh] *P* سوده *adj* rubbed. *n* a rubbed (used) thing.

**ਸੁਦਨ** [sudən] *Skt n* a kitchen. **2** to throw away. **3** to kill “mədhusudən damodər suami.”—*maru solhe m 5*. Used as a suffix to a word, it means a killer. **4** *P* سود *v* to rub, scrub.

**ਸੁਦਨਾ** [sudna] *n* a sub-caste of Brahmins. **2** a towel. “din sudna bəkhṣīṣ bhāṭī.”—*GPS*. ‘gave a towel as a tip.’

**ਸੁਦਰ** [sudər] See ਸੁਦ. **2** *Skt* one having a beautiful belly. ਸ-ਉਦਰ.

**ਸੁਦੀ** [sudi] *n* wife of a low caste (ṣudər) “sudi te srestai re.”—*asa m 5*. See ਅਧਮ ਚੰਡਾਲੀ. **2** *adj* loan on interest. “sudi ropəya.”

**ਸੁਦੁ** [sudu] See ਸੁਦ.

**ਸੁਦ੍ਰ** [sudr] *Skt* सुद *n* fourth caste in Hinduism, whose duty is to earn its living by serving the other three castes. jhṭor, nai, chimba, tərkhān etc. are termed as ṣudərs. According to Hinduism, women and the fourth caste (ṣudərs) are not only not entitled to meditation but by doing this they render themselves depraved as well. See ətri sīmritī § 133. See ਚਾਰ ਵਰਣ and ਵਰਣ.

**ਸੁਦ੍ਰਾ** [ṣudra] a woman of the fourth caste; wife of a person belonging to this caste.

**ਸੁਦ੍ਰਿਸ** [sudris] ਸੁਦ੍ਰ-ਈਸ a low-caste king. “suṇ

bhəyo bəṇ sudris səkruddh.”—*kəlki*. ‘On hearing these words, the low caste king became angry.’

**ਸੁਧ** [sudh] *n* consciousness, sensation, sense. “bhəri jobəni bhojən sukh sudh.”—*sukhməni*. “sudh nə sīmrāt əg.”—*cəu m 5*.

**2** naivety, simplicity. **3** See ਸੁਧੁ **2**.

**ਸੁਧਉ** [sudhəu], ਸੁਧਾ [sudha] *adj* straight, without a bend, simple. “sudhe sudhe reg cal-ho tum.”—*bilā kəbir*. “suən puch jīu bhəto nə sudhəu.”—*sor m 9*. **2** without deception, candid.

**ਸੁਧੁ** [sudhu] See ਸੁਧ. **2** *adj* pure, clean. “melu kino sabən sudhu.”—*ram m 5*. See ਈਧਨ ਤੇ ਬੈਸੰਤਰੁ.

**ਸੁਧੋ** [sudho] See ਸੁਧਉ.

**ਸੁਨ** [sun] *Skt n* a flower **2** *Skt* सुनु son, a male child. “īhi bic ayo mritē sun bippə.”—*ramav*. **3** *Skt* void, sky. **4** a dot, a zero. “sun sun grīh atma sēbət adī pəchan.”—*GPS*. meaning thereby the beginning of 1900. **5** wilderness, a forest. **6** *adj* empty.

**ਸੁਨ ਸਿੰਘਕਾ** [sun sīghka] *n* son of Sinhika planet. “sun sīghka sərəs so dhəram bhəyo rakes.”—*NP*. ‘Dharam personified as moon was eclipsed by the mythological demon (Rahu).’

**ਸੁਨਵਾਦ** [sunvad] See ਸੁਨਜਵਾਦ.

**ਸੁਨਾ** [suna] *adj* deserted, empty. **2** *Skt n* violence. murder. **3** a slaughter-house.

**ਸੁਨੁ** [sunu] son. See ਸੁਨ **2**. **2** the sun. **3** the moon.

**ਸੁਨੋ** [sunu], ਸੁਨਜ [suny] See ਸੁਨ **3** and ਸੁਨਾ **1**.

**ਸੁਨਜਵਾਦ** [sunyvad] *Skt n* a sect that terms ‘nothing’ as the cause of everything; a branch of Buddhism. There was nothing before this world came into existence. The world came into existence by chance. It will come to nothing in the end according to this doctrine.

**ਸੁਨਜਵਾਦੀ** [sunyvadi] *adj* who believes in the doctrine of ‘nothingness.’ See ਸੁਨਜਵਾਦ.

**ਸੁਪ** [sup] *Skt n* a kitchen. **2** cooked lentils;

soup. **3** *Skt* सूर्ष.<sup>1</sup> a winnowing tray. “paɪ sup me bærkhat sali.”—*NP*. ‘There is a custom among Khatriis that at the time of the birth of a son, they rain grains from a winnowing tray.’  
**4** short form for सुपनखा (सुर्षणखा) “jəhɪ hutɪ sup.”—*ramav*.

**सुपकार** [supkar] *n* one who prepares soup; a cook. **2** one who makes a winnowing tray.

**सुपनखा** [supnəkhə] *Skt* शूर्षणखा.<sup>2</sup> Ravan’s sister who had nails like a winnowing tray. According to the Ramayan, she was charmed by the beauty of Ram Chandar. When she wanted to marry Ram Chandar, he sent her to Lachhman. Lachhman again sent her to Ram Chandar. In the end she got furious and quarrelled with Sita. Ram Chandar told Lachhman to mutilate a limb of her body. So Lachhman cut her nose and ears. To avenge his sister, Ravan stealthily took away Sita. Because of this, there was a war between Ram Chandar and Ravan. “supnəkhə ɪh bhāt suni jəb.”—*ramav*.

**सुद** [suph] *A* سونى *n* wool. **2** a woollen cloth, a blanket. “kən musla suph gəlɪ.”—*s fərid*. ‘having a strip of cloth (for a seat to perform namaz) over the shoulder, and wearing a loose sleeveless gown round the neck.’

**सुदही** [suphəi] See सुदी.

**सुदी** [suphi] *A* سونى This word means sacredness and wool in Arabic. One who wears a woollen blanket or a loose sleeveless gown of blanket is a Sufi. **2** One who has purity of soul, he is a Sufi. **3** Greek word ‘sophia’ means enlightened. One who is enlightened or learned is a Sufi. **4** a sect of Islam called sufi or sufai which is a result of the combination of Vedant and Islam. Bahauddin Sam was a preacher of this sect who lived in the early thirteenth century. Following are the

<sup>1</sup>सूर्ष – सुर्ष is also a correct spelling.

<sup>2</sup>सुर्षणखा is also correct.

principles which the Sufis profess:

- (a) God is in all and all are in God.
- (b) Religion is not the way to salvation, it is a way to life.
- (c) The whole creation is in the will of God. Man can do nothing without His consent.
- (d) The soul existed before the body and will unite with God according to one’s deeds.
- (e) One can reunite with God through deep meditation with the blessing of a competent Guru.

As the Vedantists believe in seven stages, the Sufis visualise four stages to cover the journey of life for achieving unity with God. The seeker of spiritual knowledge is called ‘salik’.

The first stage is ‘nasut’ (humanism) in which one must act according to the Shariat.

The second stage is ‘malkut’ (fəriṣṭa khəslət) in which one has to follow “tərikət” i.e. guidelines given by the ‘murşid’ (guru).

The third stage is ‘jəbrut’ (power) in which one achieves ‘marphət’ (spiritual knowledge).

The fourth stage is ‘fəna’ (extinction) in which one achieves ‘həkikət’ (truth, reality stage) In this stage all worldly objects vanish and one achieves ‘vəsəl’ (unification with God).

**सुबा** [suba] *A* سوبه *n* a province of a state. **2** the ruler of a province; a governor, subedar.

**सुधी** [subi] an ancient caste of Arabia. Its correct pronunciation is ‘sabi.’ Sabians support long hair and beards. Their religious book is older than the Quran. They don’t have marital relations with the Muslims. They reside in Basra and the nearby towns. Most of them work as goldsmiths.

During the World War 1914-1918 the Sabi

people showered love on those Sikhs who went to Basra. There is reference to Sabis in the Quran. See ਕੁਰਾਨ ਸੂਰਤ 22, ਆਯਤ 17.

**ਸੁਬੇਦਾਰ** [subedar] See ਸੂਬਾ 2. **2** a junior commissioned officer in the army is also known as subedar.

**ਸੁਬੇਦਾਰੀ** [subedari] *n* the rank of a provincial governor. **2** the ruler of a province.

**ਸੁਮ** [sum] *A* سُوم *adj* inauspicious. **2** miserly “sum-hī dhānu rakhən kəu dia.”—*asa kabir*. See ਕ੍ਰਿਪਣ. **3** *Skt n* water. **4** milk. **5** the sky.

**ਸੁਮਸੋਫੀ** [sumsophi] a miser and teetotaler. “gæe sum sophi nāgi dhar mūḍi.”—*GV 10*.

**ਸੁਯ** [suy] *A* سُو *n* towards, direction. **2** See ਸੁਇ.

**ਸੂਰ** [sur] *Skt* ਸੂਲ *n* a convulsive stomach ache.

“bhāyo sur raja ju māryo.—*cārītr 218*. See ਸੂਲ ਰੋਗ. **2** a thorn, enemy “sur suran ke han kære.”

—*GPS*. **3** a trident, a javelin, a spear. “hāte sətru gən gəhī kər sur.”—*GPS*. **4** *Skt* ਸੂਰ the sun. “nam jəpət koṭī sur uḵara.”—*jet m 5*. “kete fīd cād sur kete.”—*jəpu*. **5** spiritual enlightenment, spiritual insight. “ugve sur əsur sāghare.”—*oākar*. Here əsur means depravity.

**6** As per the practice of yog, this word signifies respiration through the right nostril, whose diety is supposed to be the sun. “sur sət khoṛsa dət kia.”—*maru jedev*. **7** a scholar, a learned man. **8** *Skt* ਸੂਰ warrior, hero. “əsākh sur muh bhəkh sar.”—*jəpu*. **9** *Skt* ਸੌਯੌ courage, bravery. “khətri səbdā sur səbdā.”—*var asa*. **10** *Skt* ਸੂਕਰ a pig; a swine. “sur təm vrīd pər, sur rəṇ dūd pər, sur dītinād pər.”—*GPS*.

Pork is prohibited in Quran. See ਸੂਰਤ ਬਕਰ, ਆਯਤ 71. Jews consider pig unholy as Moses has included it among unclean animals.<sup>2</sup> Sikhs

<sup>1</sup>Shukar dominates Hiranayakship or Harnakash, son of the prophet Ditti.

<sup>2</sup>Those animals which do not ruminate and have cloven hoofs are termed impious by prophet Musa. See The Bible's Dictionary by Sir W. Smith for 'unclean meats.'

consider pig as eatable but there is no hard and fast rule. **11** *A* سُور, a trumpet, a bugle.

**12** a war-trumpet clarion of prophet Israphel which will be sounded at the time of Doomsday and the dead will rise in their graves. See. ਕੁਰਾਨ ਸੂਰਤ 39, ਆਯਤ 68. **13** *P* سُور

a tribe of Pathans of Lodhi dynasty. Sher Shah who defeated Humanyun belonged to this tribe. **14** a congregation for marriage. **15** red colour. **16** a wall for protection of the city, rampart.

**ਸੂਰਉ** [surəu] *n* a hero, a warrior. “səti surəu sil bəlvāt.”—*səvəye m 3 ke*.

**ਸੂਰ ਸਤ** [sur sət] *n* a breath through the right nostril; a cripple. “sur sət khoṛsa dətə kia.”

—*maru jedev*. ‘recitation of Om mantar for sixteen times by breathing out through the right nostril.’

**ਸੂਰ ਸਰ** [sur sər], ਸੂਰ ਸਰੁ [sur səru] *n* a vowel sound uttered through the right-nostril; a leper. “sur səru sosī le.”—*maru m 1*. by ‘breathing through the right nostril end your breath’, which means to breathe one’s last.

**ਸੂਰਸਾਗਰ** [sursagər] *n* a book of poetry written by Bhagat Surdas. See ਸੂਰਦਾਸ.

**ਸੂਰਸੁਤ** [sursut], ਸੂਰ ਕੋ ਬਾਲਕ [sur ko balək] *n* Yam, the god of death. **2** Karan, who was the son of the sun born from the womb of Kunti.

“pādū put sursut adī je sətokh sīgh, dino jīn dan pun chinta udot hē.”—*GPS*. “kīy sur ko balək kəbe ko dan.”—*krīṣən*. **3** See ਸੂਰਜ ਸੁਤ.

**ਸੂਰਜ** [surəj] *Skt* ਸੂਰ्य *n* the sun. “surəj kīrəṇī mīle.”—*bīla chət m 5*. **2** an indicator of numeral 12 as the Purans believe that there are twelve suns. See ਬਾਰਾਂ ਸੂਰਜ.

**ਸੂਰਜਸੁਤ** [surəjsut] son of the sun, Yam. **2** Saturn, the planet. **3** Karan. **4** Sugreev. **5** Vaivsvat Manu.

**ਸੂਰਜਸੁਤਾ** [surəjsuta] *n* daughter of the sun, Yamuna, Jamna.

**ਸੂਰਜਕੁੰਡ** [surəjkūḍ] *n* There are many tanks in

the name of the sun god, but two are very famous. One is near Buria in Ambala district, the other is near Mathura on the bank of the Jamuna. Guru Gobind Singh stayed at both the places on way to Punjab from Patna. See ਬੁੜੀਆ.

**ਸੂਰਜ** [surjə] *n* son of the sun, Yam. **2** Karan. **3** a horse—*sənama*. known as Ashwini Kumar because of such a birth.

**ਸੂਰਜਜਾਰਿ** [surəjəjarɪ] *n* born of the sun, Karan, his enemy Arjun.—*sənama*.

**ਸੂਰਜ ਨੂੰ ਦੀਵਾ ਦਿਖਾਉਣਾ** [surəj nū diva dɪkhaʊṇa] to pretend to educate a great scholar.

**ਸੂਰਜ ਪੁਤ੍ਰਿਕਾ** [surəj putrɪka] See ਸੂਰਜਸੁਤਾ.

**ਸੂਰਜ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼** [surəj prəkəʃ] *n* history of Marvar written by Karan, a poet resident of Jodhpur, mentioned by Col Tod in 'Rajasthan.' **2** See ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ ਸੂਰਜ.

**ਸੂਰਜਮੱਲ** [surəjməll] son of Guru Hargobind and mother Maha Devi who was born in Sammat 1674 in Amritsar. Surajmal was married to Khem Kaur daughter of Prem Chand Sili, a resident of Kartarpur. She gave birth to her son Dip Chand in Sammat 1690.

Gulab Rai was born in Sammat 1717 and Shyam Chand in Sammat 1719 in the house of Deep Chand, who took amrit from Guru Gobind Singh and turned Singhs. Gulab Singh died intestate. Sodhi Sahib of Anandpur is the lineal decendent of Shyam Singh. He is revered a lot. See ਸੋਢੀ.

The khāḍa (double edged sword) with which amrit was prepared by the great Guru and the Sri Sahib (sword) given by Guru Gobind Singh to be worn by Shyam Singh are in the possession of 'Tikka Sahib' (eldest Sodhi son) of Anandpur.

**ਸੂਰਜਮੁਖੀ** [surəjmukhi] *n* a type of light yellow flower which resembles the sun; sun flower. *L* Helianthus annuus. **2** a lotus, which comes

to bloom in the sun light. **3** a round fan, on which the shape of the sun is embroidered with the golden thread.

**ਸੂਰਜਵੰਸ** [surəjvəns] *n* the sun dynasty. See ਰਾਮ.

**ਸੂਰਜਵੰਸੀ** [surəjvəsi] *adj* belonging to the sun dynasty.

**ਸੂਰਜਾਣੀ** [surəjəṇi] *n* power of the sun. **2** the grandeur of the sun. **3** *adj* of the sun. "lakh ləjji sobha surjāṇi." —*dətt*.

**ਸੂਰਣ** [surəṇ], **ਸੂਰਣੁ** [surəṇu] *Skt* ਸੂਰਣ *n* an edible turberous root. The form ਸੂਰਣ also conveys the same meaning. *L* Arum Campanulatum.

**ਸੂਰਤ** [surət] *A* سُورَت *n* a picture, a portrait. **2** a face. **3** *A* سُورَة a section of the Quran, a chapter.

**4** *Skt* ਸੂਰਤ a city near Bombay in Gujarat province which once was an important town of Surashtar. "sukrit sīgh suro bəḍo surət ko nərpāl."—*cəritr* 166. **5** *Skt* ਸੂਰਤ *adj* kind, merciful.

**ਸੂਰਤਣ** [surtəṇ], **ਸੂਰਤਣੁ** [surtəṇu] *n* handsomeness; bravery. "mānuā jite həri mīle tih surtəṇ ves."—*bavən*. "khətri kərəm kərə surtəṇu pavē."—*gəu* m 4.

**ਸੂਰਤ ਬੰਦਰ** [surət bəḍər] *n* a sea-port near the city of Surat.

**ਸੂਰਤਵੀ** [surətvi] *adj* kind, merciful. See ਸੂਰਤ 5. "mrɪɾa marjəni surətvi moh kərtā."—*cədi* 2.

**ਸੂਰਤਾ** [surta], **ਸੂਰਤਾਈ** [surtai] *n* bravery.

**ਸੂਰਤਿ** [surətɪ] a face, a figure. See ਸੂਰਤ. "surətɪ dekhi nə bhul gəvara."—*maru solhe* m 5.

**2** because of the comely face, from appearance.

**ਸੂਰਤਿ ਮੂਰਤਿ ਆਦਿ** [surətɪ murətɪ adɪ] the root of face and body from which all faces and bodies emerge. "surətɪ murətɪ adɪ ənup."—*dhəna ə* m 1.

**ਸੂਰਤੀ** [surti] *adja* resident of Surat. **2** having a figure, like for example ਰੋਣ ਸੂਰਤੀ.

**ਸੂਰਤ੍** [surətɪ] See ਸੂਰਤਾ.

**ਸੂਰ ਦਾਸ** [sur das] a resident of Braj, son of

Baba Ramdas Brahaman, born in Sammat 1540. He became a desciple of Vallabhacharya and was devoted to Krishan worship throughout his life. This highly pious poet has written a holy book 'Sur Sagar'. Its melodious songs are sung by Vaishnavs in many rags. Surdas is considered among the eight great poets of Braj alongwith Krishan Das, Parmanand, Kumbhan Das, Chaturbhuj, Chheet Swami, Nand Das, Gobind Das, and Surdas.

2 Madan Mohan Brahmin whose other name was Surdas. He was born in Sammat 1586 and was a great scholar of Sanskrit, Hindi and Persian. To begin with, he was a courtier of Akbar and was an administrator of the Sandila area of Avadh, but in the end he became a recluse and renounced all worldly attachments. He spent the rest of his life in meditating upon God.

The shrine of Surdas stands near Kashi. His verses have been included in Guru Granth Sahib. See ਗੁੰਬ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

3 eyeless, blind. As Surdas was blind, a blind person is addressed as Surdas out of respect.

ਸੁਰਪ [surəp] *Skt* सुर्प *n* a winnowing tray with which grains are winnowed/cleaned. 2 with which grain is measured. 3 a measure of sixty four seers in weight.

ਸੁਰਪਨਖਾ [surəpnəkhā] See ਸੁਪਨਖਾ.

ਸੁਰਪੁਰ [surpʊr] a village in the princely state of Bikaner, Najamat Rajgarh in tehsil and thana Nauhar Singh. It is five koh from Nauhar. While going from Nauhar to Suhave, Guru Gobind Singh stayed in this village. But no gurdwara has been built there.

ਸੁਰਬੀਰ [surbir] *adj* brave, valiant. "surbir dhirəj mətɪ pura."—*ram m 5*.

ਸੁਰਮਤਾ [surəm̩tā], ਸੁਰਮਤਾਈ [surəm̩tai] *n* bravery,

courage.

ਸੁਰਮਾ [surma] *n* brave, valiant. 2 *xa* blind, sightless.

ਸੁਰਯ [surəy] See ਸੁਰਜ. 2 indicative of numeral twelve because it is believed that there are twelve suns. See ਬਾਰਾਂ ਸੁਰਜ.

ਸੁਰਯਕਾਂਤ [surəykāt] *Skt* सूर्यकान्त *n* a jewel or gem; a magnifying glass, which may cause fire after the rays of the sun pass through it.

ਸੁਰਯਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ [surəyprəkās] See ਸੁਰਜ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ and ਗੁਰੁਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ ਸੁਰਯ.

ਸੁਰਯਵੰਸ [surəyvāns] See ਸੁਰਜਵੰਸ and ਰਾਮ.

ਸੁਰਯਾਵਰਤ [suryavərat] See ਅਰਧਸਿਰਾ.

ਸੁਰਯੋਦਯ [suryodəy] *Skt* सूर्योदय *n* the time of sunrise. 2 the sunrise.

ਸੁਰਾ [sura] *Skt* शूर brave, valiant. "tʊdhu jevəɖʊ əvəɾʊ nə sura jɪv."—*majh m 5*. 2 *A* سورہ a face, an appearance, a chapter of Quran. See ਮਰੋ.

ਸੁਰਾਖ [surakh] See ਸੁਰਾਖ.

ਸੁਰਾਨੁਜ [suranuj] brave younger brother. "suranujə an pekha."—*ramav*. 'Ram came and saw brave Lachhman, his younger brother.'

ਸੁਰਾਰਿ [surarɪ] See ਸੁਰਾਰਿ. 2 Saturn, the enemy of the sun.

ਸੁਰਾਲਾ [surala] See ਸਰਾਲਾ. 2 *adj* prickly kind of grass. 3 *n* celestial home of the sun; the sky.

ਸੁਰਿ [surɪ] *Skt* *n* the sun. 2 a wild plant of a sandy region, colotropis procera. 3 a caste of the Yadavs. 4 a scholar, learned person.

ਸੁਰੀ [suri] *n* a sow, female pig. 2 a cross, crucifix. "suri ʊpəɾɪ khelna."—*s kabir*. 3 a Khatri sub-caste of Khukhranas. "suri cəʊdhri rəhəda."—*BG 4 P* سورى a red rose. 5 *adj* happy, cheerful. 6 belonging to the Sur sub-caste. See ਸੁਰ 13. 7 a lineage of Pathans which is found in Quella and Pishin in large numbers.

ਸੁਰੀਜੈ [surije] to the sun, towards the sun. "jɪʊ cakvi dekhɪ surije."—*kəɪɪ ə m 4*.

ਸੁਰੂਟਾ [suruṭa] *n* an embrasure; a hole in the wall of the fort through which weapons are

hurled on the enemy. “bɪkhəm than bəhət bəhə dhəria ənɪk rakh suruṭa.”—*sar m 5*.  
**2** *Skt* ਸੁਰਟੜਾ a pathway for the soldiers to move about inside the fort.

ਸੁਰਜ [sury] See ਸੁਰਜ.

ਸੁਰਜ ਵੰਸ਼ [sury vāṣ] See ਰਾਮ.

ਸੁਲ [sul] *Skt* सुल; a trīṣul, trident. **2** a javelin, spear “tohi sul sēthi təbər, tū nɪkhāg əru ban.”—*sənāma*. **3** a convulsive stomach ache. وجع المرءة Gastralgia. “dusəṭ brahməṇu mua hoɪkə sul.”—*bher m 5*.

This disease is caused by excessive eating of dry, unripe, stale, heavy viscous food, blocking excretory and urinary system while doing horse riding, taking excessive tea and smoking. Gastralgia is of many forms and is caused by a number of factors. It should be treated under the supervision and guidance of a competent doctor. But for ordinary gastralgia, the following treatment is the best:

After grinding ginger officinate, parched borax and asafoetida in the juice of ginger, make small tablets of the size of a big gram grain. One to four tablets may be taken with hot water.

Aniseed water and menthol should be taken at intervals.

Foment the abdomen. Persley seed treated with colocynth should be taken.<sup>1</sup> Pump hot water in to the stomach. Castor oil mixed with hot milk may be taken to get rid of constipation.

Ginger, black salt, parched asafoetida in

<sup>1</sup>A hole is driven into a ripe colocynth through which all its seeds are removed and it is filled with persley seed and sealed. It is placed in a pitcher which is then covered with a lid. After forty days the persley seed is removed and dried under shade. This persley is taken to cure stomachache, if taken in 2-4 masa measure with luke warm water.

equal quantity may be mixed in the juice of long beans. Tablets of the size of berry may be made and taken with hot water. Serve one tablet with hot water. **4** thorn. “sul ne sōkəṭ diyo sul jəyō cubhē hē tən.”—*GPS*.

ਸੁਲਣੀ [sulṇi] *Skt* सुलिनी *adj* (a lady) who bears a trident.

ਸੁਲਧਰ [suldhər] *n* Shiv, who carries the trident. “təb ləg bəjɪɪ suldhər ko hē?”—*krīṣən*.

ਸੁਲਠਾਖਤਾ [sulphakhta] It is the name of a rhythm of three beats. “ni di dhīna, ni di dhīna, na ti tīna, na di dhīna.”

ਸੁਲਰ [sulər] See ਸੁਲੁਰ. **2** short form for ਸੁਲਧਰ.

ਸੁਲਾ [sula] *n* a base, root. It can also be a short form for the Arabic word جُمْلَة meaning base (root) “təle rebesa upərɪ sula.” See ਪਹਿਲਾ ਪੂਤ and ਰੇਬੈਸਾ. **2** *Skt* सुला a prostitute, a dancing girl.

ਸੁਲਾਕ [sulak], ਸੁਲਾਕੁ [sulaku] See ਸੁਰਾਖ. **2** *Skt* सुलाक, a thin rod. “pərkhe pərkənhare bəhurɪ sulak na hoi.”—*bher ə m 1*. ‘Testing the purity can not be done with a rod; a hole is required to be made with a sharp point of the needle.’

ਸੁਲਿ [sulɪ], ਸੁਲੀ [suli] *n* a cross, thorn. “jɪu təkər upərɪ sulɪ.”—*var gəu 2 m 5*. **2** a worry, concern. “khavəṇ sēdɪɛ sulɪ.”—*var gəu 2 m 5*. **3** suffering, pain. “pər-hɪ dojək kə sulɪ.”—*var gəu 2 m 5*. **4** *Skt* सुलिन् *adj* who bears a trident. **5** *n* Shiv.

ਸੁਲੀਸਰ [sulisər] There is a village Dharmu da Koṭ or Kot Dharmu in tehsil Mansa, district Barnala of Patiala state. There is a gurdwara of Guru Teg Bahadur three fourths of a mile away from this village. The thief who stole Guru Sahib’s horse felt sorry for his misdeed at this place and killed himself by ripping his stomach with a dry branch of jād; therefore this came to be known as Sulisar. 125 ghumanons of land has been given by the state to the gurdwara. This place is about six miles

away towards the south from Mansa railway station.

**ਸੁਲੁਰ** [sulhər] It is a village in district, tehsil and police-station Ambala. Less than a furlong away towards the north of this village, there is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh. Coming from Lakhnaur the Guru stayed at this place to oblige the Sangat (religious congregation). There is an unpaved path five miles long connecting the gurdwara with Ambala city railway station.

**ਸੁੜੀ** [suṛi] See ਸੁਹੜਾ.

**ਸੁੜਾ** [suṛha] See ਸੁਹੜਾ.

**ਸੇ** [se] *pron* he, they, that, those. “bāde se jī pavhī vicī bādi.”—*var asa*. **2** *v* past tense of ਹੋਣਾ; were. “Itne jānām bhul pāre se.”—*gəu m 3*. **3** indicative of the ablative; from, out of. “bīkh se āmrīt bhāe.”—*vəḍ ə m 3*. **4** *adj* similar to, short form for ਜੈਸੇ “nəñ ədhole tən bhāsəm se.”—*tukha chāt m 1*. **5** *P* ~; three. See ਸਿਰ. **6** See ਸੇਅੰਤ.

**ਸੇਉ** [seu] *Skt* शैव *adj* Shiv’s devotee, i.e. an ascetic “na ihu jāti kāhave seu.”—*gəḍḍ kābir*. ‘An individual soul is neither celibate nor ascetic.’ **2** *n* Shiv, Shankar “səkətī nā seu hē.”—*BGK*. **3** service. “kər-hī kīs ki seu?”—*asa kābir*. “cārən kāməl səda seu.”—*səvəye m 4 ke*. **4** *adj* who has been served, worthy to be served. **5** *P* سیب *n* an apple. In India, Kashmiri apple is very delicious. In Sanskrit it is called ‘māha bādār.’ *E* Apple. *L* Pyrusmarus. Its after-effect is cool and wet. It strengthens the heart and mind. It removes bad smell from the mouth.

**ਸੇਅਰ** [šəər] *A* شعر a couplet, a poetic form in accordance with specified vowel quantity (matra) or number of characters (ਅੱਖਰ).

**ਸੇਅੰਤ** [seət] *Skt* स्वान्त *n* one’s own heart, one’s own mind. **2** one’s own theory. “tīnər seət nā lāhiē.”—*səvəye m 3 ke*. **3** one’s end (death

time).

**ਸੇਇ** [seɪ] *pron* he, they, that one. “seɪ mukət jī mənə jīn-hī.”—*gūj m 3*. **2** *adv* having served.

**ਸੇਈ** [sei] *pron* he, she, they, that one, those ones. “sei sah bhəgvət se.”—*bavən*. **2** served. **3** he serves. “kam dam cīt pərvəsɪ sei.”—*gəu ə m 1*.

**ਸੇਈਕੇਇ** [seikeɪ] those very people “cāge seikeɪ.”—*var asa*.

**ਸੇਸ** [ses] *Skt* शेष *adj* remainder, residual. **2** *n* leftovers. **3** destruction, end. **4** Sheshnag (name of a mythical snake) “ses nam səhsrəphənī nəhī net purən hot.”—*əkāl*. See ਸੇਸਨਾਗ. **5** God. **6** result, consequence, outcome.

**ਸੇਸਸਾਈ** [sessai], ਸੇਸਸਾਯੀ [sessayi] *Skt* शेषशायिन् *n* Vishnu, who sleeps on Sheshnag.

**ਸੇਸਨਾਗ** [sesnag] *Skt* शैसनाग *n* king of the snake dynasty and the nether world. There is a story in the Purans that it has 1000 heads to shade Lord Vishnu. Some people say that it bears seven netherworlds on its head. Vishnu Puran mentions that whenever it yawns, there occurs an earthquake. In every kələp (i.e. 4,320,000,000 years) it throws up fire from its mouth and all mankind are reduced to ashes. Its shape is described like this: “Violet colour, string of white beads in its neck, a plough in one hand and a mortar in the other.” It is called Anant also. Anant Shirsha is the name of its wife. Some people regard it as Vasuki but others consider it to be different from it. In the Purans it is believed to be the son of Kashyap and Kadru, and Balram is said to be its incarnation. Its slough is called ‘mənɪdvip’ and its abode is called ‘mənɪbhittī’ or ‘mənɪmədəp’.

**ਸੇਸੁ** [sesu] See ਸੇਸ.

**ਸੇਹ** [seh] *Skt* सेया *n* a porcupine. “tir sərīrən bir ləge bhəṭ man-hu seh sərūp dhəre hē.”

—*krīṣan*. 2 *pron* he, she, that.

**ਸੇਹਜ ਤੀਰ** [sehəj tir] *n* an arrow made of porcupine's quill, a porcupine's thorn. "rom bore jənu sehəj tira."—*GV 10*.

**ਸੇਹਰ** [sehər] See **ਸਿਹਰ**.

**ਸੇਹਰਾ** [sehra] *n* a chaplet; a garland; a chaplet of flowers tied around the head of a bridegroom on the day of marriage. *P* ੴ Many people make a chaplet of brocade thread.

**ਸੇਹਵਾਨ** [sehvan] a town in district Larkana of Hyderabad Sindh about 142 miles from Rohari junction. In an old fort, there is a holy seat "Nanak Bara", which is worshipped by Hindus and Muslims. While paying a visit to Sindh, Guru Nanak Dev came to this place. Colonel Tod has referred to this gurdwara in 'Rajasthan'.

**ਸੇਹੁੱਡ** [sehūḍḍ], **ਸੇਹੁੰਡ** [sehūḍ] *Skt* सेहुण्ड or सिंहतुण्ड *n* cactus, the thorns of which are like a lion's teeth. "gat dhatu godudh te sehūḍḍ ke te ghat."—*vrīd*. See **ਬੋਹਰ**.

**ਸੇਕ** [sek] *n* heat, fire. "ləgən det nə sek."—*maru m 5*. 2 *Skt* सेकन to sprinkle.

**ਸੇਕਣਾ** [sekṇa], **ਸੇਕਨਾ** [sekna] *v* to heat, to warm. "tīh thōr jərə kəhu sekən ayo."—*krīṣan*. 2 to roast, parch.

**ਸੇਖ** [sekh] *A* شيخ *n* an old man. 2 an old man worthy of respect. 3 a scholar. 4 a particular caste of Muslims. "kəhū sekh brəhəm surup."—*əkal*.<sup>1</sup> 5 *Skt* शेष. Sheshnag. "munī jən sekh nə ləh-hī bhev."—*bəsōt m 5*. 6 *Skt* शैख an offspring of a Brahmin fallen from his caste. 7 (also used for) hilltop or peak. See **ਪੁਆਰੇ**.

**ਸੇਖ ਸ਼ਰਫ** [ʃex ʃərəf] شيخ شرف. Abu Ali Kalandar was known as Shiekh Sharf. He was born in Iran and lived in India at Panipat. This holyman died at Panipat on August 30, 1332

<sup>1</sup>He who converts from Hinduism to Islam is also called a Sheikh.

AD. His masoleum is a well known place in Panipat. Guru Nanak Dev met his successor pir<sup>2</sup>there.

**ਸੇਖਸਾਇ** [sekhsaɪ] See **ਸੇਸਸਾਯੀ**. "sesnag pər soɪbo kərə. jəg tīh sekhsaɪ ucce."—*VN*.

**ਸੇਖ ਕਾਲੰ** [sekh kalā] वैशेषिक-अलं. the whole of Vaisheshik Shastar written by Kaṇad Muni. "kəhū bed patājəlō sekhalā."—*gyan*.

**ਸੇਖ ਚਿਹਲੀ** [sekh cīhli], **ਸੇਖ ਚਿੱਲੀ** [ʃex cīlli] Many Muslim fakirs having kept fast for 40 days are known by this name. One was a holyman from district Aṭak. The other was Abdul Kadir, a great saint who lived at Banur. His tomb at Thanesar was built in 1271 AD. He was carefree and pleasure-loving. He used to concoct many stories which made people laugh but the moral of each story was full of meaningful teaching. 2 Now-a-days, a day dreamer, or he who builds castles in the air, is called a Sheikh Chilli.

**ਸੇਖਨਾਗ** [sekhnag] See **ਸੇਸਨਾਗ**.

**ਸੇਖਨਾਗਿ** [sekhnagɪ] Sheshnag (nominative case). "sekhnagɪ tero mərəm nə jana."—*dhəna kəbir*.

**ਸੇਖ ਫਰੀਦ** [sekh fərid] See **ਫਰੀਦ**.

**ਸੇਖ ਬ੍ਰਹਮ** [sekh brəhəm] شيخ ابراهيم Sheikh Ibrahim. See **ਫਰੀਦ**. "sekh fərid pəṭən he jəhīva. sekh brəhəm təb bəs hi təhīva."—*NP*.

**ਸੇਖ ਮੁਹੰਮਦ ਮੋਹਸਨ** [sekh muhāməd mohsən] See **ਦਬਿਸਤਾਨੇ ਮਜ਼ਹਬ**.

**ਸੇਖ ਮੁਬਾਰਕ** [sekh mubarək] See **ਅੱਬੁਲਫਜ਼ਲ**.

**ਸੇਖਰ** [sekhər] *Skt* शेखर *n* pertaining to the top, crown, coronet. "sekhər sohɪ lɪlar udar ke."—*NP*. 2 a knot of hair, tuft of hair left unshorn on the top of the head. 3 a poet, named Chandar Shekhar, who added glory to the

<sup>2</sup>Disciples and successors of celebrated pirs were called by the names of their murshids (spiritual teachers). This is why in some legends the Guru is described as having discourse with Sheikh Sharf.

court of Patiala ruler Maharaja Narendar Singh. Born in 1798 AD, he died in 1875 AD. He wrote many excellent books ‘Guru Pachasa’ a poem written in praise of the Guru, is a lovely composition from which some verses are given below:

jəp təp jog jəgg jəjən kərət jete  
 jugən prəman tete sadhən kərən hē,  
 siddh hot koi kal payke prəsiddh hot  
 riddhī ki sāmṛiddhī hot kahū ke ghərən hē,  
 šekhər əsekh kəlīkəlūkh nəsaybe ko  
 mukṭī bətaybe ko ədhər dhərən hē,  
 sətən šərən sace məmṭa hərən ei  
 gurudev nanək ke pəkəj cərən hē.  
 purən prətap pūj sərəd sudhakər jo  
 mād mād has cādrīka te caru sərse,  
 kūd ki kəli si dəsnavli ənup ləse  
 locən vīsal kāj mājutai pərse,  
 bani ko sādən kəvī šekhər prəsən səda  
 sərəs sudha te bən məkṛād bərse,  
 bərəd bīnod bhəryo vīṣv ko dərəd hər  
 śri gobīd sīgh ko mukharbīd dərse.  
 əmāl əṣīṭ khəl dələn dələn dutī  
 mālīn kərət səsī prīvekh laje hē,  
 cīṭṛīṭ vīcīṭṛ hem hirən jətīṭ ar  
 dhar əṭī tikhi ūgr san dhər saje hē,  
 šekhər gobīd kesoayudh əmogh, kər  
 śri gobīdsīgh ju ke cəkr chəbī chaje hē,  
 lok təm hərən məyukhən səmet mano  
 kəmāl sənāl pē prəbhakər vīraje hē.  
 gyanīn ko gyan yogdhyan dīne dhyanīn ko  
 bhəktən ko dīni bhəktī purən vīdhan ki,  
 yackən gram dīne mulək aram dīne  
 dīni patšahi patšahən prəman ki,  
 šekhər rəjət hem hathi həy hira har  
 dīne kəvī logən vadhāi yəs gan ki,  
 sace patšah śri gobīd sīgh guru ju ki  
 dekh dan dhara bhulī mətī məghvan ki.

**ਸੇਖੜ** [sekhər], **ਸੇਖੜੀ** [sekhṛī] a Khatri sub-caste.  
 “sekhər sadh vəkhaṇī əhī.”—BG

**ਸੇਖਾ** [sekha] a village in Barnala district of Patiala state, which is five koh towards the west from Mulowal and one mile towards the south from Sekha railway station. Two gurdwaras of Guru Teg Bahadur are there in the village. One is a furlong to the east where the Guru had stayed during his sojourn. It has got land from the state of Patiala that requires four ploughs for cultivation. About half a mile to the west of the village there is Manji Sahib. Guru Sahib stayed here to take milk offered reverently to him by a lady. To this gurdwara land requiring two-ploughs for cultivation has been donated by the state. **2** an address to a Shekh “sekha ! ədər-hu joru chəḍī.”—*var bīṭha m 3*. **3** *Skt* शेष result, consequence, outcome. “kahīṭ sunət kīchu sātī nə upjət, bīn vīcar kīa sekha?”—*sar m 5*. **4** *Skt* शेष an offering made to a deity; a present; worship.

**ਸੇਖੀ** [sekhi] *P* شکی n affectation of wisdom; boast, pride.

**ਸੇਖੁਪੁਰਾ** [sekhupura] a district of Punjab, in which Nankana Sahib is now situated. King Jahangir liked this place for hunting and established a small village under the name Jahangirabad. Remnants of the buildings of the time are yet extant there.<sup>1</sup> See **ਖੁਸਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ**.

**ਸੇਖੋਂ** [sekhō] a Jat sub-caste.

**ਸੇਖੋਂ ਪੁਰ** [sekhō pur] See **ਸੱਚਨ ਸੱਚ 2**.

**ਸੇਘ** [segh] *S n* briskness, smartness.

**ਸੇਘ** [sēgh] *Skt* सिंह *adj* one who is associated with a lion; of a lion. **2** lion-like i.e. brave, heroic. “jese palən sərən sēgh.”—*mali m 5*. **3** See **ਸੇਘ**.

**ਸੇਚਨ** [secən], **ਸੇਚਨਾ** [secna] *Skt n* irrigation, watering. **2** spraying. **3** dampening. **4** a vessel like a bucket used for irrigation.

<sup>1</sup>Some are of the opinion that Shekhu was the pet name of Jahangir by which he was called by his parents. Hence this. favourite village of his acquired this name.

**ਸੇਜ** [sej] *Skt* बाय्या *n* a bed for sleeping, bedstead, bed. “sej sohni cāḍān cōa.”—*sor* ᵱ *m* 5.

**ਸੇਜਬੰਦ** [sejbōd] *n* a string for fastening beddings; a small rope of cotton or silk to tie bed sheets to the tops of bedstead’s legs. “sej bōd gūpḥe bōḍ jəri.”—*GPS*.

**ਸੇਜਰੀ** [sejri], **ਸੇਜਰੀਆ** [sejria] See **ਸੇਜ** and **ਸੇਜਾ**. “tāu meri sukh sejria.”—*sar* *m* 5.

**ਸੇਜ ਵਾਲੁਆ** [sej valua] *n* See **ਸੇਜਬੰਦ**. a bed string. “basaku sej valua.”—*māla namdev*. ‘Snake Vasuki is string-like.’

**ਸੇਜੜੀ** [sejri], **ਸੇਜਾ** [seja] *Skt* a bedstead. “seja suhavi sāḡḡ prābh kē.”—*bṛha chāt* *m* 5. “na maṇe sukh sejri, bṛnu pṛi bad sigaru.”—*sri* ᵱ *m* 1.

**ਸੇਠ** [seṭh] *Skt* श्रेष्ठ *adj* supreme. **2** wealthy. **3** *n* a money lender. **4** a title for rich Marvārī and Parsi merchants.

**ਸੇਠਾ** [seṭha] an Aroṛa, resident of Chuhnian, who by becoming a devotee of Guru Arjun Dev attained spiritual enlightenment.

**ਸੇਠੀ** [seṭhi] a sub-caste of Khukhran business community. “lala seṭhi jāṇie.”—*BG*. **2** a sub-caste of Aroṛas. **3** a rich man’s business of money lending. See **ਸੇਠ**.

**ਸੇਣਿ** [seṇi] *Skt* श्रेਣि *n* a row, queue.

**ਸੇਣੁ** [seṇu] See **ਸੈਣ** 7.

**ਸੇਤ** [set] *Skt* श्वेत *adj* white. “sṛahāu hoā set.”—*barāhmaha majh*. i.e. ‘has become old.’ See **ਸ੍ਰਿਤ**. **2** with, alongside, along with. “prābh ki dārgāh sobha set.”—*gāu* *m* 5. **3** *Skt* शैतन *n* coolness. **4** calmness. “gar den hari bolhari ḍari set ko.”—*BGK*. ‘One who speaks abusive words is devoid of calmness.’ **5** See **ਸੇਤੁ**. **6** short form for **ਸੇਤਜ** (ਸ਼੍ਰੇਤਜ) “utbhuj set bṛnadha.”—*sar* *m* 5.

**ਸੇਤ ਅਸੇਤ ਅਜਿਨਾ** [set aṣet əjina] *n* a deer with dappled skin; a black deer—*sānāma*.

**ਸੇਤ ਕੁਸੁ** [set kust] See **ਸ਼੍ਰੇਤ ਕੁਸੁ**.

**ਸੇਤਜ** [setəj] *Skt* शैतज *adj* pests like lice born

from perspiration. **2** *n* a kind of very small creatures which are born from moisture of the earth and from perspiration; spontaneous generation. “ōḍāj jerəj setəj utbhuj tere kine jōta.”—*sor* *m* 1.

**ਸੇਤਤਾ** [set-ta] *Skt* श्वेतता *n* whiteness.

**ਸੇਤਦੁਤ** [setdot] *Dg* *n* the moon, whose shine is white. *Skt* श्वेतदुति.

**ਸੇਤਬਰਣ** [setbārəṇ] white colour. **2** frightened; with face turned white. “set bārəṇ sēb duta.”—*guj* ᵱ *chāt* *m* 1. ‘All perversions are fear-stricken.’

**ਸੇਤਬੰਧ** [setbādh] See **ਸੇਤੁਬੰਧ**.

**ਸੇਤੀ** [seti] with, alongside, alongwith. “seti khāsām sāmāṇi.”—*var* *asa* *m* 2. “mānu mera dīalū seti thīru nā rāhē.”—*asa* *m* 1. **2** from, out of.

**ਸੇਤੁ** [setu] *Skt* *n* a bridge. “bādhīo setubīdhate.”—*sīdhgosṛi*.

**ਸੇਤੁਬੰਧ** [setubādh] See **ਆਦਮ** and **ਰਾਮੇਸ਼ੁਰ**. **2** a book, in which details are given of the construction of the boat-bridge over Jehlum by Pravarsen, king of Kashmir.

**ਸੇਤੁਬੰਧ ਰਾਮੇਸ਼ੁਰ** [setubādh rameshvar] See **ਆਦਮ** and **ਰਾਮੇਸ਼ੁਰ**.

**ਸੇਤੁਬੰਧੀ** [setubādhī] *adj* resident of Setubandh (Rameshvar)

**ਸੇਤੰਬਰ** [setōbār] *Skt* श्वेत-अंबर white sky. **2** characterized by a virtuous trait; dominated by knowledge. “sam kaḥe setōbār suami.”—*var* *asa*. **3** in white dress; incarnation of the swan. See **ਹੰਸਾਵਤਾਰ**. **4** a sect of Jainis. See **ਜੈਨ**.

**ਸੇਂਦੁਰ** [sēdur] *Skt* सिंदूर *n* vermilion. “nā sēdur māḡ sāvāri.”—*cārītr* 367.

**ਸੇਧ** [sedh] *n* straightness. “kārhu sedh ṛs tare dīṣṛ ko hām ko khoj lehu tīṭ jāṇi.”—*GPS*. **2** *Skt* *adj* frightened, timid. **3** *n* an obstruction, ban.

**ਸੇਧਖਾਨਾ** [sedhkhana] *P* سِدْخَانَة alavatory, stools.

**ਸੇਂਧਰ** [sēdhār] See **ਸੇਂਦੁਰ**.

ਸੇਂਧਵ [sēdhāv] See ਸੈਂਧਵ.

ਸੇਂਧੁਰ [sēdhur] See ਸੈਂਦੁਰ. “tīn sēdhur māg dāi sīr pē.”—*krīṣaṇ*. ‘put a line of vermilion on the head.’ 2 See ਸਿੰਧੁਰ.

ਸੇਨ [sen] *Skt* स्विन्न *adj* with pity; melted. “jīnī mīlīa pathār sen.”—*kan m 4*. ‘Even stone like hearts melt.’ 2 *Skt* शयन *n* sleep. 3 rest; quiet resulting from self-realisation. “ābīnasi sukḥ sen.”—*rātānmala*. 4 wise. See *E sane*. *adj* intelligent learned. 5 *Skt* सेन *dependent*.

ਸੇਨਾ [sena] *Skt n* Indar’s queen. 2 army. In Sanskrit documents different names have been given to army on the basis of its numerical strength. For example an army with one chariot, one elephant, three horses and five unmounted troops, is called ‘pātti’. Three pāttis make one senamukh. Three senamukhs constitute a ‘gūlām’; three gūlāms form a ‘gāṇ’; three ‘gāṇs’ comprise a ‘vahīnī’; three vahīnis are a ‘pṛitna’; three pṛitnas make a ‘cāmu’; three cāmus form an ‘ānikīnī’; ten ānikīnis constitute an ākṣāhīnī and a group of ten ākṣāhīnis constitute a bāl. The commander-in-chief of a bāl is called master rāthi.

ਸੇਨਾਨਾਥ [senanath], ਸੇਨਾਨੀ [senani], ਸੇਨਾਪਤਿ [senapāti] *n* a commander of the armed forces; a general; an army commander. 2 Kartikey, son of Shiv.

ਸੇਨਾਮੁਖ [senamukh] See ਸੇਨਾ.

ਸੇਬ [seb] See ਸੇਵ. 2 *Skt* ਸੇਵਯ *adj* venerable, worthy of worship. “pavhi nāhī seb.”—*ākal*. 3 *P* سیب *n* an apple. See ਸੇਉ 5.

ਸੇਬਰ [sebār], ਸੇਬਰਿ [sebārī] See ਸਾਲਮਲੀ and ਸਿੰਮਲ. “nalier phāl sebār paka.”—*ram kābir*. See ਨਾਲੀਏਰ.

ਸੇਬਾਲ [sebal] See ਸਿਬਾਲ. “tū ape vīcī sebal.”—*var sri m 4*.

ਸੇਬਯ [seby] See ਸੇਵਯ.

ਸੇਭਿ [sebhi], ਸੇਭੀ [sebhi] ਸ-ਅਪਿ he too; that

also.

ਸੇਮ [sem] *P* ۳ *adj* own self; third. “dom nā sem ek so ahi.”—*gāu rāvīdas*. ‘There is no friend like the Creator. It is not a question of the Trinity.’ “āval dom nā sem khāraba.”—*BG*. ‘There is no fight among Brahma, Vishnu and Shiv.’ 2 *Skt* सिम्बी a type of bean – grain which is small or big in size and is of various colours and is cooked as a vegetable.

ਸੇਮਰ [semār] See ਸਿੰਮਲ. “semār phāl jīu tahī bānau.”—*NP*.

ਸੇਮੁਖਿ [semukhī] See ਸੇਮੁਖੀ. “semukhī jīn kār dīy māṃ putā.”—*NP*. ‘Wisdom has purified my mind.’

ਸੇਮੁਖਿਨੀ [semukhīnī] *n* a prudent army. 2 a group of intellectuals comprising such an army—*sānāma*.

ਸੇਮੁਖੀ [semukhī] *Skt* सेमुषी *n* intelligence, intellect, wisdom, sagacity. “semukhī vīsekha jāne lekha.”—*NP*.

ਸੇਰ [ser] *Skt* सेटक *n* fortieth part of a maund; a measure of four pau weight.<sup>1</sup> “duī ser magāu cūna.”—*sor kābir*. 2 *P* شیر a lion. 3 *adj* courageous, brave. “burīaiā hūī ser.”—*var gūy 2 m 5*.

ਸੇਰ ਅੰਦਾਮ [ser ādam] *P* شیر اندام *adj* having a leonine body.

ਸ਼ੇਰਸ਼ਾਹ [ṣerṣah] شیر شاه son of Hasan Khan, landlord of Sehasram and grandson of Ibrahim Khan who was a Pathan of the Sur dynasty. Earlier he was named Farid Khan. While serving king Lohani of Bihar, Farid killed a lion and was given the title of Sher Khan. He defeated Hymayun on 17<sup>th</sup> May, 1540 AD in the battle of Kanauj and drove him out of

<sup>1</sup>Seer and maund as measures have been changing with the passage of time. In the time of Kabir, a seer was not equal to eighty tolas. At this juncture in the Punjab, a kacha seer is equal to thirty four and a half tolas and one masa.

India. On January 25, 1542 AD he ascended the throne of Delhi with great pomp and show and acquired the status of a fair-minded sovereign. He died on 24 May, 1545 AD. In Sahasram, the tomb of Shershah is a beautiful building, worthy of a visit. See ਹੁਮਾਯੂੰ.

**ਸ਼ੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ** [ʃer sɪŋh] a soldier of Guru Gobind Singh who was posted at Lohgarh fort of Anandpur. He faced the enemies with great courage.

**2** son of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Maharani Matab Kaur, born in 1807 AD, who ascended the throne of Lahore on January 18, 1841 AD after Prince Naunihal Singh, and on September 15, 1843 AD, he was treacherously shot dead by Ajit Singh Sandhawalia near Shah Bilaval in the Barandari area.

**ਸ਼ੇਰਖਾਨ** [ʃerkhan] See ਸ਼ੇਰਸ਼ਾਹ and ਹੁਮਾਯੂੰ.

**ਸ਼ੇਰਗੜ੍ਹ** [ʃergəṛh] See ਗੜ੍ਹ ਸ਼ੇਰ. **2** a village in tehsil thana Jalalabad of district Ferozepur. It is about five to six miles to the north from Jalalabad railway station. At a very short distance to the east of this village is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh near Tahlian Phattu Sammu Kian. When the Guru arrived here, Dogar, Phattu and Sammu, presented a covering for the waist and a cotton-blanket to him, which were the gift-items of this area. The building of Manji Sahib is complete which had 85 ghumaons of land but now only 30 ghumaons are left. A baptised Sikh looks after the gurdwara.

**ਸ਼ੇਰਗਿੱਲ** [ʃergɪll] a subcaste of Jats to which belong the landlords of Majitha and Naushehra villages (Amritsar).

**ਸ਼ੇਰਦਿਲ** [ʃerdɪl] *P* شیردل *adj* having a lion-hearted, brave.

**ਸ਼ੇਰਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ੀ** [ʃerdrɪʃtɪ] *n* a lion's vision. "kukərdɪʃtɪ nə kəbɪ mən dhərnɪ. ʃerdrɪʃtɪ gurməkh hve kərnɪ."—*NP*. A dog bites a stick and a brick.

A lion, on the other hand, does not care for the weapon but keeps an eye on the killer. Similarly, ignorant people indulge in fighting considering others as givers of joy and sorrow but Guru-oriented people keep an eye on actions which control everything.

**ਸ਼ੇਰ ਨਰ** [ʃer nər] *P* شیر *adj* (a man) brave as a lion. **2** a heroic person. **3** a powerful lion. **4** a lion-like man.

**ਸ਼ੇਰਨੀ** [ʃerənɪ], ਸ਼ੇਰਨੀ [ʃernɪ] a tigress, a lioness; a Sikh woman. "mɪɾɪgən vɪkər brɪd kə serənɪ."—*GPS*.

**ਸ਼ੇਰ ਪੰਜਾਬ** [ʃer pəjəb] a title of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

**ਸ਼ੇਰਬਚਾ** [ʃerbəcə] *n* a type of small gun having the figure of lion on its mouth. It is called 'baghbəcə' (lion's cub) also. **2** son of the Khalsa, a warrior.

**ਸ਼ੇਰ ਮੁਹੰਮਦ ਖਾਨ** [ʃer muhəməd khən] This Maleria Pathan sided with Vazir Khan during the battle of Chamkaur to fight against Guru Gobind Singh. His real brother Khijar Khan whom the Guru mentions as Khwaja Mardud in Jafarnama, saved himself from an arrow of the Guru by hiding behind a wall. Sher Muhammad was killed by a Sikh in Sammat 1767 during the battle of Sirhind.

**ਸ਼ੇਰ ਮੁੱਛ** [ʃer mʊchh], ਸ਼ੇਰ ਮੁਛ [ʃer much] a lion's whisker. In olden days jealousy-ridden people used to mix a hair cut from lion's whisker in the meal served to an enemy. It was thought that once it went into the stomach it caused such injuries as became the reason for his death. Once, Aurangzeb served lion's whisker mixed in rice to Dara Shikoh. "ʃer much kətraykə cavər məhɪ pəɪ."—*GPS*. The life of Dara Shikoh was spared with the grace of Guru Har Rai's kindness.

**ਸ਼ੇਰਵਾ** [serva] ਸ਼ਿਰ-ਪਾਦ shorter arm, head or foot bar of a cot.

ਸੇਰੀਣ [seriṅ] See ਸਰੀਣ. “ketəṛīa seriṅ vīlahi.”  
–BG.

ਸੇਰੁ [seru] See ਸੇਰ.

ਸੇਰੇ ਜਯਾਂ [sere jəyā] *P* *adj* an angry lion, furious lion. See ਜਿਆਂ 2.

ਸੇਲ [sel] *n* information about one's well-being. See ਸੇਲੁ. 2 See ਸੇਲਾ. a spear, javelin. “coṭ suheli sel ki.”–*s kəbir*.

ਸੇਲਸੇਲ [selmsel] *A* سلم to tie. *P* حوّل a hoof. “nama prāṇve seləmsel. gəu duhai bəchra mel.”–*bher*. having tied (the hind legs) with a rope.<sup>1</sup>

ਸੇਲਾ [sela] *n* a lance, spear, pike, javeline.

ਸੇਲਾਬ [selab] *P* سيلاب flood of water. 2 moisture, wetness.

ਸੇਲੀ [seli] *n* a plaid rope of black wool or silk which is tied on a turban or cap, or is worn around the neck by monks. Among Guru Nanak Dev's disciples this tradition of wearing continued up to Guru Arjan Dev. While ascending the throne, Guru Hargobind kept this rope in the treasure house and wore a sword instead.<sup>2</sup> 2 a whirl, spin.

ਸੇਲੁ [selu] *adj* one who keeps a spear. 2 an informer, tattler. “dusər selu dāi sel pəhocaṛ.” –*PPP*. 3 *Dg* लसुरा, a deciduous tree and its glutinous fruit. See लसुरा.

ਸੇਲੰਖੀ [seləkhī] In Panth Prakash this word has been used in place of ਸੇਲੰਕੀ. See ਸੇਲੰਕੀ.

ਸੇਵ [sev] See ਸੇਉ and ਸੇਬ. 2 *Skt* श्रेय dear. “həṛī sev sevək sevki.”–*vəḍ m 4 ghoṛiā*. ‘service of the dear disciple of God.’ 3 wealth, treasury. 4 In Nirukt ‘sev’ means comfort. 5 *Skt* सेव्य *adj* worthy of service, deserving worship. “akh- hī surī nər muntī jən sev.”–*jəpu*. 6 See ਸੈਵ. 7 short form of ਸੇਵਕ. 8 *Skt* सेव् *vr* to serve, work as an employee, to trust, worship.

<sup>1</sup>Many scholars confuse selməsel with Salim Shah. But this is wrong as Namdev lived much earlier.

<sup>2</sup>seli is a symbol of asceticism and renunciation.

ਸੇਵਕ [sevək] a servant, slave, attendant. “sevək sevḥī gurmukhī həṛī jata.”–*majh ə m 3*.

ਸੇਵਕਭਾਇ [sevəkabhāi], ਸੇਵਕਭਾਵ [sevəkabhav] *n* slavery, service. 2 spirit of service. “sevəkabhāi mīle bəḍ bhagi.”–*vəḍ chāt m 4*.

ਸੇਵਕਾ [sevka] a maidservant; a slave girl. “maṛa jakə sevkaṛ.”–*bher ə m 5*. 2 *n* army containing a group of maid servants–*sənama*.

ਸੇਵਕਾਈ [sevkai] *n* service; slavery.

ਸੇਵਕਿ [sevəkī] *adj* maid servant, slave girl. “so sevəkī ram pīari.”–*ram m 1*. “kəvla sevəkī tīsu.”–*var bīla m 3*.

ਸੇਵਕੀ [sevki] *n* service, slavery. 2 service. “kəre sevki səbh hi gramu.”–*GPS*. 3 vermicelli, an item made of fine wheat flour which is eaten after it is cooked like rice. 4 a sweetmeat, which is made of fine wheat flour and of gramflour, and soaked in sugar-syrup. “sevkiā cīrve ləḍua.”–*krīsən*.

ਸੇਵਕੁ [sevəku] See ਸੇਵਕ. “sevəku kino səda ṅīhalu.”–*sukhmāni*.

ਸੇਵਤ [sevət] *adj* served; what has been served. “sevət sevī sevī sadh sevəu.”–*bīla m 5*. ‘By people are served kings, by whom are served deities, on whose account are served sadhus (mendicants), (you) had better serve them.’ 2 *n* ਸ਼੍ਰੇਤਵਾਹ. Arjun. In Sastarnammala ‘sevət’ has been used in place of ‘ṣvetvah’. See ਸ਼੍ਰੇਤਵਾਹ.

ਸੇਵਤੀ [sevti] *Skt* सेमन्ती *n* a white rose, which is generally found in the jungle. Its medicinal paste is very useful. *L* Rosa glandulifera.

ਸੇਵਦਾਰ [sevdar], ਸੇਵਦਾਰੁ [sevdaru] a servant, attendant, disciple. “puja sətī sətī sevdar.” –*sukhmāni*.

ਸੇਵਧਿ [sevədhī] *Skt n* a treasury of Kuber.

ਸੇਵਨ [sevən] *n* sewing. 2 serving.

ਸੇਵਨਿ [sevənī] (women) serve. “sevənī sai apṇa.”–*var suhi m 3*. 2 (men) serve.

ਸੇਵਨੀਯ [sevnīy] *Skt adj* worthy of service. 2 worthy of sewing.

**ਸੇਵਤੀ** [sevri] service. **2** a maidservant, slave girl. “mɛ jugɪ jugɪ dɔyɛ sevri.”—*sri m 5 pɛpaɪ*.  
**ਸੇਵਾ** [seva] *n* service, attendance, worship. “name ki sɔbh seva kɔrɛ.”—*asa ə m 3. 2 P* **ਸੇਵਾ** a manner, method, regulation. “gurmətɪ pae sɔhɔjɪ seva.”—*asa m 1. 3* a habit, nature. **4** In Sindhi, ‘seva’ is pronounced as ‘ševa’ and means worship or offering.  
**ਸੇਵਾ ਸਿੰਘ** [seva sɪgh] He came with Masand Duni Chand from Amritsar to support Guru Gobind Singh in the battle of Anandpur but as a coward he too fled with Duni Chand.  
**ਸੇਵਾ ਜੀ** [seva ji] See ਸਿਵਾ ਜੀ.  
**ਸੇਵਾਦਾਸ** [sevadas] a Brahman Sikh resident of Kashmir, who was the son of Mai Bhagbhari. He became Guru Sahib’s disciple in the company of Madho Sodhi. “seva das laɪ nɪj sev.”—*GPS*. See ਭਾਗਭਰੀ. **2** Many writers have mentioned Seva Ram as Seva Das. See ਅਡਨਸ਼ਾਹ. **3** a person, resident of Pothohar who wrote a Janamsakhi of Guru Nanak Dev in 1588 AD.  
**ਸੇਵਾ ਦਾਸੀਆ** [seva dasia], **ਸੇਵਾ ਪੰਥੀ** [seva pāthi] See ਅਡਨਸ਼ਾਹ.  
**ਸੇਵਿ** [sevɪ] See ਸੇਵਜ. **2** having served “sevɪ sɔcɪ sɔmɑɪɑ.”—*maru ə m 1*. ‘merged into truth.’  
**ਸੇਵਿਕਾ** [sevɪka] *Skt* ਸੇਵੀ. vermicelli, a hand made eatable item of wheat flour looking like cotton-yarn. **2** a slave girl, female attendant.  
**ਸੇਵੀ** [sevi] See ਸੇਵਿਕਾ. **2** *adj* one who serves, a servant. **3** able to be served, worthy of service.  
**ਸੇਵੀਅਲੇ** [seviələ], **ਸੇਵੀਲੇ** [seville] it is worth while to perform service; let us serve. “seville gopal raɪ.”—*məla namdev*.  
**ਸੇਵੈਯਾ** [seveya] *adj* who worships.  
**ਸੇਵੰਨ** [sevən] See ਸੇਵਨ. **2** See ਸੇ and ਵੰਨ.  
**ਸੇਵਜ** [sevy] *Skt adj* worthy of service, worthy of worship. **2** dear, lovable.

**ਸੇਵਯਮਾਨ** [sevyman] *adj* worshipped.  
**ਸੈ** [sɛ] *n* one hundred. “sɛ nɔgɛ nɔhɪ nɔg.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. “sət sɛ ki kəthɑ yəhɪ puri bhɑi hɛ.”—*cōḍi 1. 2* part of, to, for, towards. “sɔbhse de dataru.”—*var guj 2 m 5. 3* *v* present tense of ਹੋਣਾ (to be), “nanək jəl ko min sɛ.”—*prəbha m 1. 4* part from, out of. “nər sɛ narɪ hoɪ əutrɛ.”—*gōḍ namdev. 5 Skt* ਸੁ. own self. “həs uḍɪo tən gɑḍɪo sojhai sɛ nah.”—*s kəbir*. ‘There was no self-understanding.’ **6 A** **ਸੈ** *n* an article, a thing “tu jaṅoi sɔbh sɛ.”—*var asa*.  
**ਸੈਆਨ** [sean] *adj* hundreds i.e. infinite “nanək ləhɪri ləkh seən.”—*var guj 2 m 5. 2* *n* wisdom, prudence intelligence. **3** See ਸਯਾਨ. **4 S** *adv* properly, accurately, correctly. **5** on the right path.  
**ਸੈਆਨਾ** [seana], **ਸੈਆਨੀ** [seani] *adj* wise, prudent, intelligent. “mɛ bəura sɔbh khələk seani.”—*bilakəbir*.  
**ਸੈਇ** [sɛɪ] *n* one hundred “sətəɪ sɛɪ sɔlar hɛ jake.”—*bher kəbir. 2* See ਸਯ.  
**ਸੈਸਾਰ** [sesar], **ਸੈਸਾਰ** [sēsar], **ਸੈਸਾਰਤਾ** [sesarṭa] *Skt* ਸੰਸਾਰ *n* which keeps on sliding, never in one particular state; the world. “laha bhəgətɪ sesare.”—*vəḍ chōt m 3. 3*. “ɛsa baji sesar.”—*tlīg m 4*. “sɔbh mukət hoɑ sesarṭa.”—*sri m 5 pɛpaɪ*. “bhəɾəm bhula sēsara.”—*sor m 3*.  
**ਸੈਸਾਰਿ** [sesarɪ] in the world “kɪtu aɪɑ sesarɪ.”—*var vəḍ m 3*.  
**ਸੈਸਾਰੀ** [sesari] *adj* worldly, earthly. “bhəgta te sesaria joɾu kəde nə aɪɑ.”—*var majh m 1. 2* attached to worldly possessions.  
**ਸੈਹਥੀ** [sehəthi] *Skt* ਸ਼ਕ੍ਰਿ *n* spear. “sɛph sərohi sehəthi.”—*sənama*.  
**ਸੈਹਥੀਆਰਾ** [sehəthiara] *adj* one having a spear.  
**ਸੈਹਰ** [sehər] See ਸਹਰ.  
**ਸੈਹਲ** [sehəl] See ਸਹਲ.  
**ਸੈਕ** [sek], **ਸੈਕਤਾ** [sɛkṭɑ], **ਸੈਕਿਕ** [sekɪk] about one hundred, a hundred only. **2** a century.  
**ਸੈਖ** [sɛx] See ਸੇਖ.

**ਸੋਚੀ** [sēcī] *n* a file of papers, a collection of a large number of papers; volume.

**ਸੈਡਾਲੀ** [sedāli] *adj* hundreds of branches, having innumerable offshoots. “māṛṭ tākhat bēṭha sedāli.”—*var ram 3*.

**ਸੈਣ** [seṇ] He was a barber of Bandhavgarh (Riva) king Raja Ram. Becoming a follower of Ramanand, he served saints with devotion and was counted among worshippers of high status. These days, Sen’s descendants live in Riva. A hymn by this holyman is in Guru Granth Sahib. “seṇ bhēṇ bhāj pərmanōde.”—*dhāna. 2 Dg* husband, master, owner. “hārṭ mel-hu sājən seṇ.”—*majh m 5 dīnreṇ. 3 Skt* ਸਯਨ to steep. “sūdər mōdər seṇəh jeṇ mādhy hārṭkirtənəh.”—*gātha. 4 Skt* armed forces, army. “gahət seṇ.”—*cāḍī 2. 5 Skt* ਸੈਨਿਕ *adj* connected with the army. **6 n** a soldier, warrior. **7 S** ਸੋਣੁ. father of the bride or the groom. i.e. relatives; relation. “se seṇ se sājna.”—*var sor m 3*.

**ਸੈਣਪਾਲ** [seṇpal] *adj* a commander, a general, an army-commander.

**ਸੈਣਾ** [seṇa] a devoted Jat who was a writer in the court of Guru Gobind Singh. The poet Senapati is different from him. Once he committed some crime and fearing the Guru’s wrath, he ran away, and on reaching home he composed a rhymed couplet:

jəb te prəbhū te bichūre kəryo krīkhi ko thəṭ,  
brīkhhbhan sājətṭ həm kəri bhəe jaṭ ke jaṭ.

The tenth Guru called him back to his duties.

**ਸੈਣੀ** [seṇī] *n* a caste, equal to Kambo and Malia. **2** an acquaintance. “hārṭ prəbhū sājən seṇī jiu.”—*gəu m 4. 3* an army commander. **4** a soldier.

**ਸੈਣੁ** [seṇu] See **ਸੈਣ 2**. “sājəṇu tu he seṇu tu me.”—*suhi ə m 5*.

**ਸੈਤਨਾ** [setna] *v* to expand wealth; collect,

accumulate. See **ਨੀਤ 4**.

**ਸੈਤਾਨ** [setan] *A* شیطان Satan *n* In the Bible and Quran, he is termed an angel who instigates man towards evil. It was only he who deceitfully made Adam eat the prohibited fruit. According to Quran, Satan is made of fire element only. God created Adam from clay and ordered the angels to bow before him. All except Satan obeyed the order. When God asked Satan to explain the reason, Satan replied that he himself was made of fire while Adam was made of clay and hence Adam was inferior to him. On this God reproached Satan and asked him to quit heaven. In anger Satan said to God, “OK ! I have been meted this treatment and I will not allow Adam’s offspring to come to you and men will not be grateful to you.” See **ਕੁਰਾਨ ਸੁਰਤ ਆਰਾਫ, ਆਯਤ 11 to 17. 2 adj** mean, sinful, riotous, rowdy. **3 Skt** शितवाण Kamdev, whose arrows are sharp. “əgədu pərə setan ve lalo.”—*tlīg m 1*.<sup>1</sup> ‘Cupid is performing the duties of Kaji and Purohit.’ See **ਅਗਦ**.

**ਸੈਤਾਨਿਆ** [setanīa] *adj* influenced by Satan. “bīn pure gurudev phīre setanīa.”—*var jet*.

**ਸੈਤਾਨੀ** [setani] *n* mischievousness, mischief. “choḍṭ kəteb kəre setani.”—*bher kəbir. 2 adj* who is a pupil of Satan; devilish. “nanək sīrkhuṭhe setani.”—*var majh m 1*. See **ਸੈਤਾਨ**.

**ਸੈਤਾਲੀ** [setāli] forty seven, 47.

**ਸੈਤੀ** [setī] thirty seven, 37.

**ਸੈਥੀ** [sethi] See **ਸੈਥੀ**. “tuhi sul sethi təbər.”—*sənāma*.

**ਸੈਦ** [sed] *A* صيد *n* prey, a forest animal. **2** the animal to be killed and hunted. **3 A** سید chief; rich. **4** elderly. **5** See **ਸਈਅਦ**. **6** See **ਸਾਯਦ**.

<sup>1</sup>Guru Nanak Dev refers to illegitimate nikah under which helpless maidens were forced into submission, which neither the faith of Kazis nor of Brahmins could approve of.

**ਸੈਂਦਕ** [sēdək] *adv* before the eyes; real and evident.

**ਸੈਦਖਾਨ** [sēdkhan] سیدخان a commander of Aurangzeb's army, who came to capture Anandpur on 17 Phagun Sammat 1759. While fighting in the battle field, he came in front of the Guru whose glimpse impressed him so much that he renounced the royal army and became a disciple of Guru Gobind Singh. Having imbibed the Guru's teachings, he attained the highest spiritual status.

**ਸੈਦਪੁਰ** [sēdpuṛ] See ਏਮਨਾਬਾਦ.

**ਸੈਦ ਬੇਗ** [sēd beg] See ਸੈਦਾ ਬੇਗ.

**ਸੈਦਭੀਖ** [sēdbhikh] See ਸਾਹਭੀਖ.

**ਸੈਦਾ** [šeda] P سیدا *adj* lazy, enamoured. **2** insane; possessed; ecstatic.

**ਸੈਦਾਬੇਗ** [sēdabeg] Motivated by the hill-kings, he accompanied sardar Alifkhan to fight against Guru Gobind Singh when an attack was launched on Anandpur. Getting a glimpse of the Guru, he became his disciple and joined the Sikh army. Fighting against the Turkish army and the hill-kings, he attained martyrdom. He is different from Saidkhan.

**ਸੈਦੇ** [sēdo] a khatri of Ghei sub-caste who was a worshipper of Varun (khvaja). Becoming a follower of Guru Nanak Dev he turned a votary of only one God. During the Guru's sojourn in the South, he was with the Satguru to serve him.

**ਸੈਧਵ** [sēdhəv] *Skt* सैन्धव *n* salt from Sindh; Sindhi salt. **2** a Sindhi horse. **3** a horse. **4** *adj* pertaining to the sea.

**ਸੈਨ** [sen] an army, See ਸੇਨ. “əsur sen bīn cen huṛ kino hahakar.”—*cāḍi* 1. **2** *adj* acquaintance. “sak sen.”—*sukhmāni*. **3** *n* progeny, offspring. “hərṛ ka sāt mərə haṛābe tə səgli sen tərāi.”—*asa kəbir*. **4** *Skt* सन to sleep “səhəj sen.”—*sor* m 5. **5** a soft bed “hərṛ soṛ rəhe səj sen təhā.”—*cāḍi* 1. **6** See ਸੈਣ. “sen nai

butkaria.”—*asa dhāna*. **7** a hint, indication. *Skt* सनजान.

**ਸੈਨ ਸੁਮਿਤ੍ਰ** [sen sumitr] See ਸੁਮਿਤ੍ਰ ਸੈਨ.

**ਸੈਨਪ** [senəp], **ਸੈਨਪਾਲ** [senpal] chief of the army, a commander. See ਸੇਨਾਪਤਿ. “səm senəp ke sobhəṭ māhan.”—*GPS*.

**ਸੈਨਬਿਡਾਰ** [senbīḍar] *n* Guru Gobind Singh's favourite horse that could rout the enemy army.

**ਸੈਨਾ** [sena] a army. See ਸੇਨਾ. “ər səkəl sena jəri bəcyo sū eke pret.”—*cāḍi* 1. **2** *adj* acquainted, familiar “nam jəp-hu mere sajən sena.”—*asa* m 4.

**ਸੈਨਾਈ** [senai] See ਸਹਨਾਈ.

**ਸੈਨਾਧਿਪ** [senadhīp], **ਸੈਨਾਧਿਪਤਿ** [senadhīpətī], **ਸੈਨਾਨੀ** [senani] See ਸੇਨਾਨੀ and ਸੇਨਾਪਤਿ.

**ਸੈਨਾਪਤਿ** [senapətī] See ਸੇਨਾਪਤਿ. **2** a writer and poet in the court of Guru Gobind Singh, who translated ‘Chanikya Niti’- “guru gobīd ki səbha me lekhək pərəm sujan. caṇake bhakha kəri kəvṛ senapətī nam.” He wrote a book also entitled “Gurusobha”. See ਗੁਰੁਮਤ ਸੁਧਾਰਕ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ.<sup>1</sup>

**ਸੈਨਿਕ** [senik] *adj* pertaining to the army; a soldier.

**ਸੈਨੀ** [seni] See ਸੈਫੀ. **2** *adj* a soldier; a commander. “kruddh kə dhumr cəṛhe ut seni.”—*cāḍi* 1.

**ਸੈਨੁ** [senu] See ਸੈਨ. “səkha senu prem gobīd.”—*asa* m 1.

**ਸੈਫ** [sef] A سيف *n* a straight sword. “səph sərohi sehthi.”—*sənama*.

**ਸੈਫਖਾਨ** [sephkhan] See ਬਹਾਦੁਰਗੜ੍ਹ.

**ਸੈਫਨੀ** [sephni] *n* an army which carries straight swords—*sənama*. **2** a gun—*sənama*.

**ਸੈਫਾਬਾਦ** [sephabad] See ਬਹਾਦੁਰਗੜ੍ਹ.

**ਸੈਫੀ** [sefi] A سفي *n* a string of beads; a rosary. **2** a chant of a holy hymn to bring the enemy

<sup>1</sup>Akali Kaur Singh has got published the whole of Gurushobha.

under subjection. “kalam sēphi pārh muhre turē.”—*PPP*.

ਸੈਫੁੱਦੀਨ [sēphuddin] See ਬਹਾਦੁਰਗੜ੍ਹ.

ਸੈਭੰ [sēbhō] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਯੰਭਵ, ਸ੍ਰਯੰਭੁ *adj* which comes into existence on one's own; not created by any one else. “akal murətī əjunī sēbhō.”—*jəpu*. **2** In Guru Granth Pradip, Pandit Sadhu Singh has given the meaning of sēbhō as - ‘which is like a beam of light in the inner-self.’<sup>1</sup>

ਸੈਯਦ [sēyəd] *A* a master. **2** a king. **3** a leader, guide. **4** In many books on Islam, this term has been used for the lineal descendants of Bibi Fatima and Hazrat Ali. Sayyads are respected by Muslims and they are addressed as Shah, Badshah, Pir, Sharif, etc.

During the Mughal rule only a Sayyad used to goad the elephant of the king because no one else could sit with his back facing the king.

ਸੈਯਦ ਅਹਮਦ [sēyəd əhməd] See ਅਹਮਦ ਸੈਯਦ. **2** See ਸੁਲਤਾਨ.

ਸੈਯਦ ਭੀਖ [sēyəd bhikh] See ਸਾਹ ਭੀਖ.

ਸੈਯਾ [sēya] See ਸੱਯਾ.

ਸੈਯਾਂ [sēyā] a lord, a master. “cārca jəb ja un sēyān ki.”—*krīṣṇ*. **2** a girl's female companion or female friend.

ਸੈਰ [ser] *A* سیر *n* a walk. See ਸਿਰ **2** a journey. **3** *P* سیر *adj* satisfied, satiated.

ਸੈਰੰਧੁ [serədhri] *Skt* ਸੀਰੰ-ਧਰ. having a ਸੀਰ (plough); a peasant farmer.

ਸੈਰੰਧੀ [serədhri] *Skt* ਸੈਰੰਧੀ *n* a woman having a ਸੀਰ (plough); a female farmer. **2** a handicrafts woman. **3** This term can also be used for a slave girl. Draupadi was called Sairandhri when she went into hiding along with Pandavs in the house of Virat.

ਸੈਲ [sel] See ਸੈਰ. “tīu tīu sel kār-hī jīu bhavē.”—*gəu rəvīdas*. **2** *Skt* ਭੈਲ *adj* made of

<sup>1</sup>ਭੇਲੇ ਵਾਸਨਾ ਯਸਿਮਨ੍ ਸ ਭਯ:- ਅਨ੍ਤ: ਕਰਯਮ੍, ਭਯਮੰ.

stone. **3** *n* a mountain, having lots of stones. “kār-hī sel mæg selən kerī.”—*GPS*. **4** petrified, stone-like. “sel loə jīn udhrīa.”—*səveye m 3 ke*. “athī sel nic ghər hōī.”—*oākar*. ‘if there is wealth in the house of a foolish and mean person.’ **5** rock pitch, rock secretion. **6** hard-hearted, unfeeling. “tirəth nāī kəha suṅ sel?”—*bhəe m 5*. **7** *adj* immovable “bhəe sukh sel.”—*gəu m 5*. **8** *A* سيل *n* flow of water. “mānmukh pəthər sel hē dhriḡ jivəṅ phika.”—*asa ə m 1*. ‘remains dry even in a water-current.’

ਸੈਲ ਸੁਤਾ [sel sota], ਸੈਲ ਕੁਮਾਰੀ [sel kumari], ਸੈਲ ਕੰਨਯਾ [sel kānya], ਸੈਲਜਾ [selja], ਸੈਲ ਤਨਯਾ [sel tānya] *n* daughter of the Himalayas; Parvati; Girija.

ਸੈਲਨਿਪਾਤੀ [selənīpati] *Skt* ਭੈਲਨਿਪਾਤਿਨ੍ *adj* a destroyer of mountains; one who breaks hills and stones with a thunderbolt; Indar. “selənīpati śridīh sur səsi uḍu ētək.”—*NP*.

ਸੈਲਪਥਰ [selpəthər] *adj* a hill stone. “sel pəthər māhī jēt upāī.”—*sodəru*. **2** See ਸੈਲ **8**.

ਸੈਲਰਾਜ [selraj] *n* Himalaya, the king of mountains. **2** Sumeru.

ਸੈਲ ਲੋਅ [sel loə] hard-hearted people. See ਸੈਲ **4**.

ਸੈਲਾਨੀ [selani] *adj* who is a tourist. **2** having a tendency for roving.

ਸੈਲੀ [seli] *adj* who is a tourist. **2** *Skt* ਸੈਲੀ *n* custom, tradition. **3** a poetic style; usage of words and phrases in a particular way. See *E* style.

ਸੈਲੁਖ [selukh] *Skt* ਭੈਲੂਖ *n* an acrobat; a stage artist. **2** a wood apple tree.

ਸੈਵ [sev] *Skt* ਸੈਵ *pron* he, that. **2** *Skt* ਭੈਵ *adj* Shiv's; who has a connection with Shiv. **3** *n* a votary of Shiv. **4** thorn-apple.

ਸੈਵਾਲ [seval] See ਸਿਬਾਲ.

ਸੈਵਜ [sevya] *adj* who has connection with Shiv. **2** *n* a horse of Krishan's chariot.

ਸੋ [so] *pron* his. “so dia nā jai khaṭa.”—*sor kəbir*. ‘We cannot eat (exhaust) what has been given by Him.’ **2** that. “so guru kər-hu jī sacu dṛṭṛavē.”—*dhāna ə m 1*. **3** past tense of the verb ਹੈ; was. “jəb ṭhu nā so, təb kīnəhī upaṭa?”—*bher m 5*. **4** *adj* similar, alike, resembling. “həṛṭ so hira chaḍke.”—*s kəbir*. “jō jən nīrdavē rəhe so gəne īdr so rāk.”—*s kəbir*. ‘one who likens a poor man to Indar.’ **5** *n* fame, short form of ਸੋਇ.

ਸੋਉ [sou] *pron* he, that one. **2** to sleep. “sukh sou hoī əcīta.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਸੋਊ [sou] *pron* he, that. “sou gəniē səbh te uca.”—*sukhmāni*. **2** See ਸਉਣਾ.

ਸੋਆ [soa] *adj* asleep. **2** *n* a green leafy vegetable like aniseed which is cooked with spinach. Its after-effect is hot-wet. *L* Anethum Sowa. **3** fame, praise. “nīgura mən mukh suṇe nā soa.”—*BG*. **4** discussion.

ਸੋਆ ਚੂਕ [soa cuk], ਸੋਆ ਪਾਲਕ [soa palək] soa and spinach. See ਚੂਕ.

ਸੋਇ [soī] *pron* that one, he, that. “cətur sīaṇa sugħəṛ soī.”—*gəu thīti m 5*. **2** *n* fame, gossip. “ki nā suṇehi gorie apəṇ kəni soī.”—*sri m 1*. “tīn ki nīrməl soī.”—*barəhmaha majh*. **3** fragrance, pleasing smell, redolence. “tīs man ko bəsət ki ləgē nā soī.”—*bəsət m 3*. **4** fame, praise. “tīs ki soī suṇi mənū həṛṭa.”—*asa m 5*. **5** See ਸਉਣਾ. “bavər soī rəhe.”—*asa m 5*. **6** *adv* sleeping “soī əcīta jagī əcīta.”—*bher m 5*.

ਸੋਇਆ [soīa] *adj* asleep. **2** sat, settled. “ghəṭī ghəṭī soīa.”—*ram chət m 5*. **3** looked beautiful.

ਸੋਇਨ [soīn] *n* gold. “soīn ləka soīn maṛi.”—*gəu m 1*. “se əsthəl soīn cəubare.”—*majh m 5*. **2** See ਸਉਣਾ.

ਸੋਇਨਾ [soīna] *n* gold. **2** to sleep. “nənək sukhi sukhi soīna.”—*asa m 5*.

ਸੋਇਰੀ [soīri] *Skt* सावरी *adj* a follower of Shiv.

**2** proficient in the lore of Tantar. **3** *n* a sub-caste of Bahujai Khatris. “pīrtha kheda soīri.”—*BG*.

ਸੋਈ [soī] *pron* he, himself, that, that very. “soī soī səda səcu.”—*jəpu*. **2** *adj* asleep (woman). “soī soī jagī.”—*sor kəbir*. ‘Only she is half asleep.’ **3** *n* a caste of Jats which is said to belong to the dynasty of king Kang. Its members are found in the districts of Sialkot and Gujranwala in a large number. It is called “sohi” also “hemu soi gurumətī pai.”—*BG*.

ਸੋਈਜੀ [soije] please sleep. **2** is sleeping. “jīh prəsadī sukhi səhəjī soije.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਸੋਸ [sos], ਸੋਸਣ [sosən] *Skt* सोस and सोसਣ. *n* to dry; dehydrate. See ਸੁਰ ਸਰ.

ਸੋਸਨ [sosən] See ਸੋਸਣ. **2** *P* سوسه *n* a lily. This flower is of many colours. Of them white, yellow and blue are well known. Many think it to be narcissus, but that is not a fact. This flower belongs to the *Amaryllis grandiflora* genus.

ਸੋਸਨੀ [sosni] *adj* of lily colour.

ਸੋਸਾ [šoša] *P* شوشه *n* a heap. **2** a thread made of silver and gold. **3** a fragment, small piece. **4** a spark of fire, scintilla.

ਸੋਹ [soh] *n* fame. “gurumukh sei sohde.”—*sri ə m 3*. **2** befitting, beautiful.

ਸੋਹਜ [sohəj] *n* aesthetics, beauty. **2** decoration.

ਸੋਹਣਾ [sohṇa] *adj* befitting, beautiful. “sohṇe nək jīnī ləmṇe vala.”—*vəḍ chət m 1*. **2** *Skt* सुनहर happy, delighted. See ਸੁੰਦਰ ਸੋਹਣਾ. **3** Nand Lal, a devotee of Guru Hargobind and a follower of Khwaja, who served the Guru and attained self-realisation. The Guru named him Sohna. “nam sohṇa jīs kīs kəhia.”—*GPS*. Bhai Sohna died in Sammat 1732; his memorial is at Guralah (district Hoshiarpur).

ਸੋਹਣੀ [sohṇī] *adj* a beautiful (woman). **2** See ਸੋਹਨੀ.

ਸੋਹਨਾ [sohna] See ਸੋਹਣਾ.

**ਸੋਹਨੀ** [sohni] See ਸੋਹਣੀ. beautiful. “sohni sərupɪ sojan bɪckhənɪ.”—*asa m 5*. **2** *n* a maiden who loved Mehiwal. “ravi tir jaṭ ɪk rəhɛ. mehival nam jəg kəhɛ. nɪrəkh sohni vəsɪ hvɛgəi.”—*cərɪtr 101*. Sohni used to swim across the river daily over a pitcher to keep her tryst with Mehiwal. On her return, she would hide the pitcher under the bushes. On finding out this secret, her kin replaced the baked pitcher with an unbaked one. When she entered the river the unbaked pitcher got dissolved and she was drowned. On hearing this, Mehiwal died by drowning himself. See ਸੋਢੀ.

**ਸੋਹਬਤ** [sohbət] See ਸੁਹਬਤ.

**ਸੋਹਰਤ** [sohrət] See ਸੁਹਰਤ.

**ਸੋਹਲ** [sohəl] *Skt* सुमिदुल *adj* delicate.

**ਸੋਹਲੜਾ** [sohəlɾa], **ਸੋਹਲਾ** [sohla] See ਸੋਹਿਲਾ.

**ਸੋਹਾ** [soha], **ਸੋਹਾਇਆ** [sohaɪa] *adj* looking befitting, elegant. “name karəj soha he.”—*maru solhe m 3*. “mɪɪ sadhsəg soha.”—*sar m 5 pərtal*.

**ਸੋਹਾਗ** [sohag] See ਸੁਹਾਗ. “thɪru sohag vər əgəm əgocar.”—*majh m 5*.

**ਸੋਹਾਗਣਿ** [sohagənɪ], **ਸੋਹਾਗਣੀ** [sohagəni], **ਸੋਹਾਗਨਿ** [sohagənɪ], **ਸੋਹਾਗਨੀ** [sohagni] See ਸੁਹਾਗਣਿ. “putrvətɪ silvətɪ sohagənɪ.”—*majh m 5*. “sobhavətɪ sohagənɪ.”—*sri m 3*. “dhənɪ sohagənɪ jo prəbhu janɛ.”—*suhi m 5*. **2** wealth. “sohagənɪ kɪrɾən ki puti.”—*gəḍḍ kabir*.

**ਸੋਹਾਗਾ** [sohaga] See ਸੁਹਾਗਾ. “jɪu kəcən sohaga dhale.”—*oəkar*.

**ਸੋਹਾਗੁ** [sohagu] See ਸੁਹਾਗ. “thɪru sətən sohagu mərə na javæ.”—*asa chāt m 5*.

**ਸੋਹਿਅੜਾ** [sohɪəɾa] *adj* becoming elegant, going about gracefully. “sohɪəɾe mere bək duare.”—*asa chāt m 5*.

**ਸੋਹਿਲੜਾ** [sohɪɾa], **ਸੋਹਿਲਾ** [sohɪla] *n* a paean, panegyric. “məgəl gavhu ta prəbhu bhavhu sohɪɾa jug care.”—*suhi chāt m 1*. “kəhɛ nanək

səbəd sohɪla sətɪguru soṇaɪa.”—*ənəḍu 2* *ਸੁ* (best)—**ਹੋਲਾ** (game) a poem of praise, or victory. **3** a particular bani entitled sohɪla in Guru Granth Sahib which is traditionally recited/read at bedtime. “tɪtu ghərɪ gavhu sohɪla.” For that reason, it is named so.

**ਸੋਹਿਲਾ ਪੜ੍ਹਨਾ** [sohɪla pəɾhna] See ਫਾਤੀਆ.

**ਸੋਹੀ** [sohi] See ਸੋਈ. **2** looking graceful.

**ਸੋਹੀਆ** [sohia] See ਧੁਨੀ (a).

**ਸੋਹੀਵਾਲ** [sohival] a village between Dhillon and Dhaule in district Phul of Nabha state where the ninth Guru rested at noon time. There is no gurdwara at this place, but there is one in the jurisdiction of Dhaule village. See ਧੌਲਾ.

**ਸੋਹੇਲਾ** [sohela] See ਸੁਹੇਲਾ. “səɾəɳɪ pəɪa nanək sohela.”—*asa m 5*.

**ਸੋਹੇੜਾ** [soheɾa] *n* a sentinel, watchman; one who guards very carefully, meaning; one who has lust for wealth. “soheɾa ghəɾɪal jɪu dukhi rənɪ vɪhaɪ.”—*s fərid*. ‘The watchman (of wealth) leads a painful life like a gong that gets strokes all the time.’ **2** greedy of wealth; one who always keeps an eye on wealth. **3** a pick-pocket; a thug.

**ਸੋਹੋ** [sohə] *Skt* सोऽहम् That I am. “sohə apu pəchanɛ.”—*sri ə m 1*. “tətɪ nɪrəjən jotɪ səbai sohə bhedɪ nə koi jɪu.”—*sor m 1*.

**ਸੋਹੋਸੋ** [sohəso], **ਸੋਹੋਸਾ** [sohəhəsa] सोऽहम्अहंसः He is I, I am He. “sohə so ja kəu hɛ japu.”—*bher ə kabir*. “sohəhəsa jəpu jap-hu.”—*var maru 1 m 1*.

**ਸੋਹੋਦੜਾ** [sohəɾa], **ਸੋਹੋਦਾ** [sohəda] *adj* splendid, looking dignified. “sohəɾə həbh θaɪ.”—*sri chāt m 5*.

**ਸੋਕ** [sok] *Skt* शोक *n* heat, warmth. “kɪ adɪtt soke.”—*japu*. ‘gives heat to the sun.’ “nə sit hɛ nə sok hɛ.”—*əkal*. **2** grief, sorrow. **3** adversity, calamity.

**ਸੋਕਹਰ** [sok-hər] *adj* who brings an end to grief. **2** *n* See ਮੱਤ ਦੁਰਮਿਲਾ.

ਸੋਕਾਕੁਲ [sokakul], ਸੋਕਾਤੁਰ [sokatur], ਸੋਕਾਰਤ [sokarət] *adj* upset because of grief.

ਸੋਖ [sokh] See ਸੋਸ. “jese sur sərəb kəu sokh.” –*sokhməni*. See ਸੋਮਸਰੁ. **2** *P* سُخ fast, clever. **3** bright, gaudy. **4** shrewd.

ਸੋਖਕ [sokhək] *Skt* ਸੋਸਕ *adj* dehydrater, drier. **2** *n* the wind. **3** the sun.

ਸੋਖਣ [sokhən] *Skt* ਸੋਸਣ *n* to dry, dehydrate. “bhai bhəgətɪ ja həume sokhe.” –*majh ə m 3*.

ਸੋਖਤ [sokhət] ਸੋਸਿਤ *adj* dried, dry. “sokhət kər turən d̪hɪg ləiye.” –*NP*. ‘Get the garment dried and bring it immediately.’ **2** *P* سُخْت lustrous. “te devi sokhət kərə būd təva ki nyaɪ.” –*cədi 2*.

ਸੋਖਤਨ [soxtən] *P* سُوخْتَن *v* to burn, brighten.

ਸੋਖਨ [sokhən] See ਸੋਖਣ.

ਸੋਖਿਲਇਓ [sokhɪlɪəɪo] got dehydrated, got dried. See ਭੁਜੰਬ.

ਸੋਖੀ [sokhi] *P* سُخِي *n* quickness. **2** immodesty, shamelessness. **3** See ਸੋਖਣ.

ਸੋਗ [sog] *P* سُوگ *n* trouble, grief, mourning. *Skt* ਸੋਕ. “sog agənɪ tɪsɯ jən nə bɪape.” –*dhəna m 5*.

ਸੋਗ ਅਗਨਿ [sog əgənɪ] fire of mourning, blaze of regret, dolorous suffering. See ਸੋਗ.

ਸੋਗਸੋਗ [sogsog] woe-eradicator, destroyer of sufferings. “nəmo sogsoge.” –*jəpu*.

ਸੋਗ ਹਰਖ [sog hərək] See ਹਰਖ ਸੋਗ.

ਸੋਗਨ [sogən] plural of ਸੋਗ (ਸੋਕ). “rogən te əru sogən te.” –*əkal*. **2** *Dg n* vow, oath. **3** *Skt* बुद्ध्या *n* a scabbard; a sheath. “ek krɪpan ke sogən səg unhe bɪn pran kərə nə dərēge.” –*krɪsən*. ‘will be killed with a sabre’s sheath only.’

ਸੋਗਾ [soga] See ਸੋਕ and ਸੋਗ. **2** *adj* grief-stricken, sorrowful.

ਸੋਗਾਨੰਦ [soganənd] sorrow and pleasure.

ਸੋਗੀ [sogi] *adj* aggrieved, sad.

ਸੋਗੁ [sogu] See ਸੋਗ. “sogu vɪjogu tɪsɯ kəde nə vɪape.” –*məla m 1*.

ਸੋਗੰਧ [sogədh], ਸੋਗੰਧਤਾ [sogədhɪta], ਸੋਗੰਧਿ [sogədhɪ]

fragrance, pleasant smell. “sogədhɪta kapər bhogadɪ.” –*bɪla m 5*.

ਸੋਘਾ [sogha] *S* ਸੋਘੇ *adj* safe, secure. “jɪu dhən sogha rəkhda ghər ədər sahu.” –*BG*. **2** See ਸੋਘਾ.

ਸੋਘਾ [sōgha] *adj* who is a sniffer; particularly one who after smelling the soil can find out whether under ground water is sweet or saline.

ਸੋਚ [soc] *Skt* ਸੁਚਾ *n* worry, sorrow. “kətɪk hove sadhusəgɯ bɪnəs-hɪ səbhe soc.” –*majh barəhmaha*. See ਸੁਚ *vr*. **2** *Skt* ਸੋਚ. sacredness, cleanliness. “kaɪa soc nə paie.” –*sri ə m 1*.

**3** *Skt* ਸੰਕੋਚ to shrink. “nə sit he nə soc he nə ghram he nə gham he.” –*əkal*. ‘It is neither coldness nor worry, nor heat nor sweat’.

ਸੋਚਕ [socək] *adj* thoughtful; given to pondering.

ਸੋਚ ਚਾਰ [soc car] thought process. See ਸੰਧਿ.

ਸੋਚਣਾ [socɳa] *Skt* ਸੋਚਨ *n* the act of feeling concerned. **2** ruminating. **3** pondering. **4** thinking.

ਸੋਚਤ ਸਾਚਤ [socət sacət] thinking, while feeling concerned. See ਸਾਚਤ.

ਸੋਚਨ [socən] See ਸੋਚਣਾ.

ਸੋਚਨੀਯ [socniy] *adj* worrisome. **2** deplorable, regrettable. “təje su pəth kumarəg cala. se socən ke jog vɪsalā.” –*GPS*.

ਸੋਚਿ [socɪ] *n* contemplation, meditation. “soce socɪ nə hovəi je soci ləkhvar.” –*jəpu*. **2** See ਸੁਚਿ. **3** *Skt* ਸੋਚਿ *n* heat, sweat.

ਸੋਚੀ [soci] (you should) think; (if) I think; contemplate. See ਸੋਚਿ 1.

ਸੋਚੈ [soce] See ਸੋਚਣਾ and ਸੋਚਿ. **2** *Skt* शौचै: from cleanliness.

ਸੋਜ [soj] *n* *Skt* शोथ a swelling; an ant-hill. **2** *P* سُوج burning sensation, burning, swelling. “vɪsphoɳ səghən te soj gat.” –*GPS*. **3** used as a suffix to give the meaning of ‘to cause burning’ as in ਦਿਲਸੋਜ.

ਸੋਜਸ [sozəs] *P* سُوژ See ਸੋਜ 2.

ਸੋਜਨ [sozən] *P* سوزن *n* a pin; a needle.

ਸੋਜਨੀ [sozni] *P* سوزنی *n* a garment, which has been embroidered. **2** a special kind of cloth spread under a wealthy person, embroidered with long stitches of many kinds.

ਸੋਜਾ [soja] See ਸੋਜ 1.

ਸੋਜਾਣ [sojaṅ] See ਸੁਜਾਨ. "rāvīdasu bhāṅe jo jāṅe, sojaṅ."—*asa*.

ਸੋਜੇ ਗੁਦਾਜ [sozo gudaz] *P* سوز, گداز, ਸੋਜ (burning) and ਗੁਦਾਜ (melting)

ਸੋਝ [sojh] *n* understanding; comprehension. "tɪn kəʊ səgli sojh pəi."—*bīla m 5*.

ਸੋਝਾਈ [sojhai] ਸੁਝ-ਆਈ. See ਸੋ.

ਸੋਝਾਦੇਣਾ [sojhadeṅa] See ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੇ ਬੋਲੇ.

ਸੋਝੀ [sojhi] *n* comprehension, knowledge, wisdom.

ਸੋਟਾ [soṭa], ਸੋਟੀ [soṭi] *n* ਯਸ੍ਰਿ a baton, stick, cane, heavy club.

ਸੋਢੀ [soḍi] See ਸਉਢੀ. "māhā juddh soḍi."—*cārītr 123*. 'who bears sufferings caused by war (ਸੋਢਿ).'

ਸੋਢਨ [soḍhən] a woman belonging to the Sodh dynasty. **2** *Skt n* to bear, tolerate, endure.

ਸੋਢੀ [soḍhi] See ਸਨਉਢ and ਸਨਉਢੀ. According to Vachitar Natak, Sodhis are offsprings of Lav (Lau) and Bedis of Kush. See ਕੁਸ਼ੀ and ਵੇਦੀ. "tāte putr pṭr hve ae. te soḍhi səbh jəgət kəhəe."—*VN*. Now, Sodhi sub-caste is counted among lower Sarins. Guru Ramdas was born in this caste. See ਖੜੀ.

Among the Khatris of Sodhi sub-caste, Sahibzade Sodhis are descendants of Guru Ram Das. Among them those belonging to Prithi Chand's clan are called Sodhis of lower order. The seat of authority of Anandpur belongs to Sodhis of the upper branch. Its lineage is as under :

Guru Hargobind

|

Surajmall

|

Deepchand

|

Shyam Singh

|

Nahar Singh

|

Surjan Singh

|

Diwan Singh

|

Brijinder Singh

|

Tikka Ram Narayan Singh

|

Jagtar Singh

Amrit was administered to Shyam Singh by Guru Gobind Singh. The double-edged sword with which baptism was prepared and the sword which was given to Shyam Singh to wear are lying with Tikka Ram Narayan Singh, a rich man of Anandpur. **2** *adj* ਸੋਢਿ - who tolerates. "māhā səstrə soḍhi māhā loh purə."—*ramav*.

ਸੋਢੀ ਰਾਇ [soḍhi raɪ] head of Sodh dynasty with whom this sub-caste came into being. See ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰਨਾਟਕ ਐ 2. "tɪs te putr bhəyo jo dhama. soḍhi raɪ dhəra tɪh nama."

ਸੋਣ [soṅ] *Skt* शोण् *vr* to be red with anger; to go; to depart. **2** *adj* red, crimson. **3** *n* blood, gore. **4** a river - Shon Nad, Son. Its names in Sanskrit are Swaran and Hirnyvah, and is mentioned at many places in Ramayan and Bhagwat. After emerging from Amarkantak near Narmada it flows 487 miles and merges into Ganga ten miles before Dinapur. **5** vermilion. **6** a gem, ruby.

ਸੋਣਿਤ [soṅɪt] *Skt* ਸੋਣਿਤ *adj* red. **2** *n* blood. **3** saffron. **4** cinnabar. **5** copper.

ਸੋਣਿਤਪੁਰ [soṅɪtpur] See ਵਾਣ 5.

ਸੋਢਾ [soṅha] *adj* beautiful, praiseworthy.

ਸੋਢੀ [soṅhi] praiseworthy (woman), beautiful (woman). **2** See ਸੋਢੀ 2. “soṅhi māhival nū ne tārḍi rati.”—*BG*.

ਸੋਤ [sot] *n* night clothes. **2** *Skt* a source; flow, a spring, fountain. “tāhā prāgəṭ jīṅ sot su jāl hē.”—*NP*. **3** sense organs, new slit. “nāve sot sabbhi dhīla.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*. **4** short form for ਸੋਵਤ. “de gəyo prītām sot dīkhai.”—*krīṣaṇ*. in the sleeping condition.

ਸੋਤਸਾਹ [sotsah] with zeal, longingly, courageously.

ਸੋਤਰ [sotər] *n* a source, flow. **2** a fountain. **3** an opening in the body “māl mutr sotər vīc aya.”—*BG*.

ਸੋਤਾ [sota] See ਸੋਤ.

ਸੋਤ੍ਰ [sotr] a village in district Jalandhar, tehsil Nawanshahir, which is a koh to the north from Banga. It has a gurdwara named Gurplah. See ਗੁਰੁਪਲਾਹ. **2** *Skt* ਸ੍ਰੋਤ an ear. “jīhva netr sotr səcī rate.”—*soṛ ə m 1*.

ਸੋਦਰ [sodər] *Skt n* ਸ-ਉਦਰ. uterine siblings; real brother. “tat sut mat hītu sodər səhodri hē.”—*NP*. **2** See ਸੋਦਰੁ.

ਸੋਦਰੀ [sodri] *Skt n* uterine sisters, real sister. “mīli sodri hīt sō.”—*NP*.

ਸੋਦਰੁ [sodəru] a particular *bāṇi* which is recited/read in the evening as a prayer. It got this name from its opening words “sodəru keha so ghəru keha.” as like *upnīṣad* are given the name *iṣvasy* and *ken upnīṣad* because of the opening words in them being *iṣ* and *keneṣītō* respectively.

This *bani*, refuting some ignorant people's belief in so-called door to God shows the real threshold of God's door.<sup>1</sup>

ਸੋਦਾਮਾ [sodama] See ਸੁਦਾਮਾ. “sodama əpda te

<sup>1</sup>Some ignorant writers have written that when Guru Nanak Dev reached God's court, he recited this hymn. Had it been so, its wordings would have been “ih dər keha ih ghəru keha....”

akhīa.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਸੋਧ [sodh] *n* news; information about well-being. “dōgər sodh ek dīn ləhyo.”—*cəṛītr 36*. **2** *Skt*

ਸੋਧ. research, exploration, search. “ram nam atām māhī sodhē.”—*sukhmāni*. **3** purity, cleanliness. **4** a test, an examination. **5** *Skt* ਸੋਧ a stately temple, a palace. “khan pan sodhe sukh bhūcət.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. **6** See ਸੋਧਣਾ.

ਸੋਧ [sōdh] *n* a sweet smell, fragrance.

ਸੋਧਉ [sodhəu] that, he. “sodhəu mukətī kəhā dev kəsi.”—*maru kəbir*. **2** please correct; rectify. See ਸੋਧਨ.

ਸੋਧਕ [sodhək] *adj* who makes corrections, or rectifies, or reforms.

ਸੋਧਣਾ [sodhəṇa] *v* See ਸੋਧਨ. **2** *xa* giving religious punishment to remove sin; an act of penitence.

ਸੋਧਨ [sodhən] *Skt* ਸੋਧਨ. *n* purity, cleanliness. **2** the process of removing impurity. **3** removing guilt. **4** an examination.

ਸੋਧਨਾ [sodhna] See ਸੋਧਨ. **2** *v* to give religious punishment for purification. See ਸੋਧਣਾ 2. **3** investigate; to set right. “dhəram raī ka dəphtəru sodhīa.”—*suhi kəbir*. **4** *n* an idea; insight; power of discrimination. “sodhī səgər sodhna sukh nanka bhəjī nau.”—*kan m 5*.

ਸੋਧਾ [sōdha] *adj* fragrant sweet smelling. “jese bən vīkhe mālīagər kəpur sōdha.”—*BGK*.

ਸੋਧਿ [sodhī] after refining. “nīdəku sodhī sadh bicarīa.”—*gōd rəvīdas*. “sastrə sīmṛīt sodhī dekh-hu kōī.”—*gəu ə m 3*. **2** after rectifying the error. **3** after testing.

ਸੋਧਿਤ [sodhīt] *adj* refined, purified. **2** considered.

ਸੋਧੀ [sodhi] *n* news; information about wellbeing. “nəhi jan-hī sri nanək sodhi.”—*NP*. **2** *adj* who keeps a watch. **3** refined.

ਸੋਧੀਆ [sodhiā] *adj* (one) observing purity. **2** *n* a baptised Sikh of Jhivar (sub-caste) working

as a cook.

ਸੋਧੇ [sodhe] See ਸੋਧ.

ਸੋਨ [son] See ਸੋਣ. 2 *n* gold. “*je he aṭa lon jiu son sāmānī sārīru.*”—*s kabir*. ‘The human body valuable as gold will go cheap like flour and salt’ i.e. a gem will be sold at a price of cowrie. 3 wealth, riches, matter. “*lāpāṭī rāhīo tīh sāgī mīthe bhog son.*”—*asa chāṭ m 5*. 4 See ਸੋਨ.

ਸੋਨਜੁਹੀ [sonjūhi] *Dg* a light-yellow jasmine; a jasmine with golden coloured flowers.

ਸੋਨਾ [sona] *n* gold. 2 going to bed, sleeping.

ਸੋਨੀ [sonī] See ਸਿਉਨੀ. 2 *Dg* goldsmith.

ਸੋਪਾਨ [sopan] *Skt n* a ladder; steps.

ਸੋਪਿ [sopī] *Skt* ਸ: ਆਪਿ. *pron* he also, that also. “*mīlīo tīs sukhi sopī bhāvēta.*”—*GPS*.

ਸੋਪੁਰਖੁ [sopurakhu] *pron* that man. 2 He, the perfect Being. 3 *n* a composition from Guru Granth Sahib which is recited as evening prayer. The opening words of “*sopurakhu nīrājānu.*” give the composition its name.

ਸੋਧੇ [sopē] See ਸੋਪਿ. “*sət lage sopē tārē.*”—*sāvēye m 2 ke*.

ਸੋਫਤੀ [sophti] *adv* naturally, spontaneously. 2 *n* a Khatri caste in Hindu society to which Bhai Daya Singh belonged.

ਸੋਫਿ [sophī] See ਸੋਫੀ. “*bahān sophī sitla ki gāṭī.*”—*cārītr 245*. ‘Sophi is like a donkey.’<sup>1</sup>

ਸੋਫਿਆਈ [sofiāi] *G* This sect was very powerful in Greece during the times of Socrates the philosopher. By installing new deities against the old ones and by staging dramas it misled the country men. Socrates refuted this cult with force and showed the true way of life to the people.

ਸੋਫੀ [sophī] This word is derived from Sufi meaning abstainer, especially, renouncer of drugs; teetotaller. “*səcu mīlīa tīn sophīā.*”

<sup>1</sup>This sentence from a drug addict is condemnatory of sophi.

—*sri m 1. 2* See ਸੁਫੀ.

ਸੋਬ [sob] *P* سوب *n* a turban. 2 a handkerchief.

3 *vr* ਸੁਸੁਨ to wash.

ਸੋਬਰਾਉ [sobraū] a village in tehsil Kusur of district Lahore where on Feb. 10, 1846 the British fought against the Sikhs.

ਸੋਬਿਤ [sobritt] *Skt* सुवृत्ति *n* ideal propensity. 2 a decent livelihood. “*sobritt britt ko karē.*”—*surāj*.

ਸੋਭ [sobh] *Skt* ਸੋਭਾ *n* beauty. “*əcərəj sobh bəṇai.*”—*sor m 5*. 2 eminence, greatness. 3 *Skt*

ਸੋਭ *adj* praiseworthy, handsome, beautiful.

ਸੋਭਨ [sobhān] *Skt* ਸੋਭਨ *adj* praiseworthy.

2 charming, good-looking. 3 superb, best.

4 *n* a poetic metre, also called *sīhika*; its characteristics are : four lines, 24 matras per line; the first pause after the 14<sup>th</sup> and second one after the next 10<sup>th</sup> matra, ending as |S|.

Example :

nath ədbhut gətī əpārmī, cārī kəhət bānə nə.

—*gurupəd prem prakaṣ*.

5 fire. 6 Shiv. 7 a lotus. 8 jewellery, ornament.

9 religion. 10 vermilion.

ਸੋਭਨੀ [sobhni] *n* army, the dignified one. —*sānāma*. 2 See ਸੋਭਨੀਆ.

ਸੋਭਨੀਅ [sobhniā], ਸੋਭਨੀਕ [sobhnik], ਸੋਭਨੀਯ [sobhniy] *adj* dignified, praiseworthy. “*te srəvəṇ bhāle sobhnik hē, meri jīdorī.*”—*bīha chōt m 4*.

ਸੋਭਾ [sobha] *Skt* ਸੋਭਾ *n* glitter, light. 2 beauty.

ਸੋਭਾਇਕ [sobhāik] *adv* naturally, spontaneously. “*hō sobhāik bujhīo.*”—*NP*. 2 *adj* glorious, elegant.

ਸੋਭਾਸੁਰ [sobhasur] *Skt* ਸੁਭਾਸੁਰ *adj* very much luminous.

ਸੋਭਾਂਜਨ [sobhājān] See ਸੁਹਾਂਜਣਾ.

ਸੋਭਾਦੂ [sobhadu] *Skt* ਸੁਭਦੂ *adj* superb, best. “*həume ənī stū lārī mārē so sobhadu hoī.*”—*bavān*. ‘with the army of the ego’ i.e. with an army of demons.

**ਸੋਭਾਮੰਤ** [sobhamānt], **ਸੋਭਾਵੰਤੀ** [sobhavāntī] *adj* dignified. “sobhavāntī narī he gurmukhī guṇ gāṁa.”—*gəḥ m 3*.

**ਸੋਭਿਤ** [sobhit] *Skt* **ਸੋਭਿਤ** *adj* with glory, dignified.

**ਸੋਮ** [som] *Skt n* According to Rigved, it is the name of an intoxicating juice, which is extracted by squeezing somvalli (cocculus cordifolius) and then after boiling, it is offered to the deities. It gives out a pleasing smell; priests and deities like it. In Rigved many details are given. The Vedic sages used to consider it invigorating, curative, wealth giving and a guide for the deities. As a deity, it is one that possesses all the powers of somras. See **ਸੋਮਵੱਲੀ**. **2** Later the moon was named ‘som’ and he was regarded as a deity of all medicinal plants. It is written in Purans that Som, son of sage Atri was from the womb of Anusuya, but, in this regard, everybody is not of the same opinion. At places, he is considered to be the son of Dharam and elsewhere of Prabhakar of Atri lineage. But, in Vrihdarnyak, he is shown as belonging to the Kshatri caste. He married 27 daughters of Daksh, but loved Rohini the most. As a result the others angrily complained to their father. Daksh wanted to mediate for a compromise between them but Som did not agree. Then Daksh cursed his son-in-law that he would remain childless and become a patient of tuberculosis. On hearing this his wives took pity on him and they asked their father to pardon him. Daksh could not undo his curse but said that would, get feeble gradually. Because of this the moon waxes and wanes.

Once Som performed Rajsuy yag and in arrogance he took away Tara the wife of Vrihspati. Not to talk of her husband, Som did not return her even on Brahma’s asking. Thus there was a fight in which Saturn (who had an

enmity with Vrihspati) helped Som and other demons also sided with him. Indar and the deities were with Vrihspati. So horrible was the battle that the whole earth shook. With his trident Shiv cut Som into two pieces. Because of this he is also called ‘Bhagnatma’. At the end, Brahma mediated and restored Tara to Vrihspati. From the semen of the moon a male child was born to Tara who was named Budh, from whom started the Chandarvansh (moon dynasty) It is written in the Purans that Som’s chariot has three wheels and is pulled by ten jasmine-like white horses with five of them on one side and the other five on the other side. **3** nectar. **4** camphor. **5** heaven. **6** Shiv. **7** Kuber. **8** Yam. **9** the air. **10** water. **11** left-nostril whose deity is moon. “som səṛu pokhīḷ.”—*maru m 1*. ‘Nourish your breath with left nostril.’ See **ਸੂਰਸਰ**.

**ਸੋਮਸਰ** [somsəṛu] See **ਸੋਮ** 11.

**ਸੋਮਸਿਧਾਂਤ** [somsiddhāt] a sacred book on astrology uttered by the moon. **2** a branch of Tantar Shastar, Shaivite theory. See **ਪ੍ਰਬੋਧ ਚੰਦ੍ਰੋਦਯ** ੩. **3** a sacred book of Buddhism.

**ਸੋਮਸੁਰ** [somsur] *n* ਚੰਦ੍ਰ ਸੁਰ: is ṭra, the left most of three vessels running from the loins to the head. See **ਸੋਮ** 11.

**ਸੋਮਤੀਰਥ** [samtirāth] See **ਪੁਭਾਸ** 3.

**ਸੋਮਨਾਥ** [somnath] a town and wharf on sea side in the state of Junagarh in Kathiavar province in the presidency of Bombay which is called ‘Prabhas’ and ‘Veraval wharf’ also. There is a Shivling by the name of Somnath. A five feet tall statue of Shiv was also there which was broken into four pieces by Mahmud Gaznavi in 1024 AD. Two pieces were sent to Gazni of which one piece was inlaid in stairs of a mosque and the other one in the stairs of the court. And two pieces were sent to Mecca and Madina for embedding in the

stairs. The temple of Somnath was unique in India. It had 56 pillars embedded with jewels and a golden chain weighing two hundred maunds hung from ceiling with which a gong was tied.

**ਸੋਮਪ** [soməp], **ਸੋਮਪਾ** [sompā] *Skt adj* one who drinks somras. **2** *n* a deity. See **ਸੋਮ**.

**ਸੋਮਪਾਕ** [sompak], **ਸੋਮਪਾਕੀ** [sompaki] *Skt स्वयंपाकिन् adj* one who cooks for himself; one who does not eat bread cooked by some one else. “sompak apras udīani.”—*bavān*.

**ਸੋਮਰਾਜੀ** [somraji] a poetic metre, also named as ‘utbhuj’, ‘ārdhbhujōg’, ‘ṣākhnari’ and ‘jhula’. Its features are four lines, two yāgāṅ 1SS, 1SS per line.

Example:

guru ko mānao. sābe 1cch pao.

gāho ek pasa. tājō or asa.

(b) At many places in Dasam Granth the bhujōg prāyat is also termed as ‘somraji’ as —  
sune des desō munō pap kārma.

cune juṭh kuṭhō ṣrutō chor dhārma.

tājē dhārmnari tāke papnarō.

māhā rup papi kuvrītīadīkarō.—*kālki*.

**ਸੋਮਲਤਾ** [somāta] See **ਸੋਮਾ** and **ਸੋਮਵੱਲੀ**.

**ਸੋਮਵੱਲਰੀ** [somvālari] See **ਸੋਮਵੱਲੀ** and **ਚਾਮਰ**.

**ਸੋਮਵੱਲੀ** [somvālli] a creeper plant (*L Cocculus Cordifolius*) from which somras was prepared. In Sanskrit sacred books it is mentioned that its leaves emerge as the moon waxes and fall off as it wanes. In other words, on the first day of bright half of the month, one leaf emerges and on the full moon day the leaves grow to be 15. Similarly on the first day of dark half, one leaf falls off and on the moonless day all the 15 leaves fall off. In this way this plant gets 15 leaves only.

**ਸੋਮਵਾਰ** [somvar] moon’s day, Monday.

**ਸੋਮਵਾਰਿ** [somvarī] during Monday, on Monday. “somvarī sātī rāhīa sāmāī.”—*Bīla var 7 m 3*.

**ਸੋਮਵੰਸ** [somvāns] *n* The moon-dynasty that started with Buddh, the son of moon. All the Pandavs and Yadavs are from the moon-dynasty. See **ਕੁਰੁਵੰਸ**.

**ਸੋਮਵੰਸੀ** [somvānsī] *adj* belonging to the moon dynasty. See **ਸੋਮਵੰਸ** and **ਕੁਰੁਵੰਸ**.

**ਸੋਮਾ** [soma] *n* a fountain, a source of water.

**2** Bhai Soma a faithful disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. He was a resident of the Jhang area. One day, while performing his service on the sacred pond when Amritsar was being raised, Bhai Soma was sitting in the presence of Guru Arjan Dev. A fakir begged something from the Guru. At that moment there were no offerings (made by his devotees) before the Guru. The Guru asked if any devotee had got something with him. Bhai Soma had two pice with him, which he offered and they were given to the fakir. Guru Arjan Dev remarked that Soma was his moneylender. Since then Bhai Soma acquired the status of ‘Shah’ and on account of the Guru’s blessing he earned a lot in his business. People of Bhai Soma’s lineage now live at places as wide apart as Sahiwal, Dera Ismail Khan, Bhakkhar, Bannu and Mianwali etc. Of them many are unbaptised Sikhs and some are baptised also. Every one’s name carries the status of ‘Shah’ as Arjan Shah Singh, Karam Chand Shah, etc.

**ਸੋਮਵਤੀ** [somavāti] *adj* happening on Monday as somavāti amavāsya.

**ਸੋਰ** [sor] or **ਸੋਰੁ** [sorū] *P* رر noise, uproar, shouting. “chuṭī gāīo jām ka sēb sor.”—*māla pāṭal m 4. 2* salt. **3** mania, excitement. “rajī māī mānī sorū.”—*jāpu*. ‘maniac feelings for power and pelf.’ **4** *Skt* **सौर** *adj* of wine. “racī rāhe bānīta bīnod kusum rāg bīkh sor.”—*bavān*. ‘absorbed in enjoying women and poison of wine of the colour of safflower’.

5 *n* a zig zag walk.

ਸੋਰਸ [sorəs] *P* شورش *n* shouting, uproar, noise.

2 *Skt* षोडश sixteen. “kər sorəsvō rīkhi tas gurā.”—*datt*. ‘Dutt made him sixteenth spiritual guide’.

ਸੋਰ ਸਰਾਬਾ [ʃor ʃaraba] *n* shouting, noise. “səbh khēḍ pəkhēḍən ʃor ʃaraba.”—*NP*.

ਸੋਰਸਵੇਂ [sorəsvō] sixteenth. See ਸੋਰਸ 2.

ਸੋਰਹ [sorəh], ਸੋਰਹਿ [sorəhi] *n* sixteen. “sorəh mādhe pəvən jhəkorīa.”—*ram kabir*. ‘caused the wind to rise by reciting the holy hymn Om for sixteen times’.

ਸੋਰਹਿ ਸਿੰਗਾਰ [sorəhi sīgar] See ਸੋਲਹ ਸਿੰਗਾਰ.

ਸੋਰਠ [sorəṭh] or ਸੋਰਠਿ [sorəṭhi] It is a major musical measure of kāmāc ṭaṭ using only six notes. There are five rising notes and seven falling notes. Gandhar is a feeble one. Rishabh is Vadi and Dhaivat is Sanvadi. Gandhar and Dhaivat are prohibited in the ascending scale. Both pure and soft Nishad are applied. Nishad is pure in rising tone and soft in falling one. The time for its performance is second quarter of the night :

rising note— sə, rə, mə, pə, nə, sə,

falling note— sə, na, dhə, pə, mə, gə, rə, sə.

Sorath is at ninth number in Guru Granth Sahib. 2 See ਸੋਰਠਿ 2.

ਸੋਰਠਾ [sorṭha] a matrīk metre featuring two lines, each line having two parts, eleven matras in the first part, pause on the short vowel, 13 matras in the second part and pause on the long vowel. This metre is reverse of ‘doha’.

Example:

salahi salahī, eti surəṭī nā paia,

nədiā ətə vah, pəvhi sāmūdī nā jañiəhi.

—jəpu.

In Guru Granth Sahib, this metre is called a slok also. That is,

nər cahət kəcu əur. əurē ki əurē bhəi. ...—*slok*  
m 9. See डधडा.

ਸੋਰਠਿ [sorəṭhi] See ਸੋਰਠ. 2 a maiden of Rajput caste and a resident of Surashtar (Kathiawar), who was in love with a handsome man named Bija. In spite of many sufferings and obstacles, they lived as true lovers till the end. “sorəṭhi bija gavie jəs sughra bati.”—*BG*<sup>1</sup>

ਸੋਰਬਾ [ʃorba] *P* شوربا *n* meat-curry gravy.

ਸੋਰਾ [ʃora] *P* شوره *n* salinity; saltpetre. In olden days water was cooled with it. “sitəl jəl kije sām ora. tər upər dekər bəhu sora.”—*GPS*. Saltpetre is also a major component of gunpowder and is used in many medicines.

ਸੋਰੀ [sori] *adj* one who makes a noise; a shouter. 2 a mystical practitioner of charm. 3 who with the right or the left vessel, foretells about auspicious and in auspicious rewards. “ai nə puch kəhyo kəchu sori.”—*krīṣən*. 4 *P* سوری a kind of arrow. “hath na sath ləge subh sori.”—*krīṣən*.

ਸੋਰੀਦਾ [ʃorida] *P* شوریده *adj* astonished, perplexed. 2 insane, crazy. 3 a lover. It is derived from ਸੋਰ.

ਸੋਰੁ [soru] See ਸੋਰ.

ਸੋਲਹ [soləh] sixteen.

ਸੋਲਹ ਸਿੰਗਾਰ [soləh sīgar], ਸੋਲਹ ਸੀਗਾਰ [soləh sigar] sixteen methods of beautifying the body as mentioned in poetical works.

prəthəm səkəl sucī məjjən əməlvəs

javək sudes kes paʃ ko sudharbo,

əgrag bhuʃəṇ vīvidh mukhvas rəg

kəjjəl kəlīṭ lol locən nīharbo,

bolən həsən mriḍucələn cīṭn caru

pəl pəl pətīvrət prīṭī prətīparbo,

keʃodas sāvīlas kərho kūvərī radhe!

īh vīdhi sor-hī sīgarən sīgarbo.

—*rasīk priya*.

ʃucīṭa ʃil sənəh gətī cīṭvən bolən has,

<sup>1</sup>Gyani Gyan Singh writes in “Tavarikh Khalsa” that old palaces of ‘Sorath Bija’ can yet be seen near Girinar hills.

kac gūthān simōt ṣubh bhal tīlāk sukhras,  
bhal tīlāk sukhras drīgān ājan ātī sohe,  
bīrī bādān sudeṣ cībuk māsi kēn mān mohe.  
javāk mīhādi rāg rag 'bhāgvāt' nīt ucīta.  
ye sor-hī sīgar mukkh tā me vār ṣucīta.  
“solāh kie sigar.”—*phunhe m 5*.

**ਸੋਲਹ ਕਲਾ** [solāh kālā] sixteen units, sixteen parts. On the assumption of a rupee having sixteen annas, we indicate something as complete by saying that it is (like) sixteen annas. Similarly it is believed that the God has sixteen skills. In Brahmvaivarat these sixteen skills are –

“gyan, dhyan, ṣubh kārām, hāṭh, sājām,  
dhārmārūdan.

vīdyā, bhājān, suprem, yāt, ādhyātām, sātman.  
dāyā, nem āru caturta buddh sūddh īh jan.”

According to Hindus a prophet is rated according to the number of skills he possesses. He who has all these skills, is a perfect prophet.

Moon too is considered to have sixteen phases –

āmritā, manda, puṣa, puṣṭī, tuṣṭī, rātī,  
dhrīti, ṣāṣni, cādrīka, kāti, jyotsāna, ṣri,  
pṛitī, āgda, purānta and purnamītar.

In the teaching of Sikh religion, Vahguru is said to have infinite skills. “solāh kālā sājpurān phālīa. ānāt kālā hūi ṭhakur cārīa.”  
—*maru solhe m 5*. See ਚੰਦ ਕਲਾ.

**ਸੋਲਹਾ** [solha] *adj* group of sixteen, a poetic metre of sixteen lines. There are many poetic writings of sixteen lines in Guru Granth Sahib. For information about this poetic metre, see ਘਨ ਕਲਾ.

**ਸੋਲਹਿ** [solāhī] See ਸੋਲਹ.

**ਸੋਲਹੇ** [solhe] plural of ਸੋਲਹ.

**ਸੋਲ ਪਗੋ** [sol pāgo] *Dg* an aquatic animal resembling a scorpion, which has sixteen feet; a crab.

**ਸੋਲਾ** [ṣola] *A* ਸੁਅਲਾ *n* the glitter of a falling star which appears as a display of fire works; a

meteor. **2** an ember. **3** a flame.

**ਸੋਲਾਂ** [solā] See ਸੋਲਹ.

**ਸੋਲਾਂ ਆਨੇ** [solā ane] *part* complete, perfect; as complete as sixteen annas which make full worth of a rupee.

**ਸੋਲਾਂਸਯਾ** [solāsāyā] *n* a type of clothing having sixteen hundred woofs in its warp. “bāhu sukham jīh sut suhāvī, sē me solāsāyā kāhāvī.”—*NP*.

**ਸੋਲਾਂ ਸਿੰਗਾਰ** [solā sīgar] See ਸੋਲਹ ਸਿੰਗਾਰ.

**ਸੋਲਾਂਸਿੰਘੀ** [solāsīngī] See ਚਿੰਤਪੂਰਨੀ.

**ਸੋਲਾਂ ਕਲਾ** [solā kālā] See ਸੋਲਹਕਲਾ and ਚੰਦਕਲਾ.

**ਸੋਲਾਂਕੀ** [solāki] a sub-caste of Rajputs (Chalukya). The warriors belonging to the moon-dynasty were worshippers of Varah Bhagwan. Pulkeshi, a great king of this dynasty established a state in Badami (District Bijapur) in 550 AD.

**ਸੋਵਨ** [sovān], **ਸੋਵਨੁ** [sovānu] to sleep, to rest. “īk dīnu sovānu hoīgo lābe goḍ pāsarī.”—*s kābir*.

**ਸੋਵਰਣ** [sovārāṇ], **ਸੋਵਰਨ** [sovārān] *n* aurum, a gold nugget. **2** *adj* ਸੁ-ਵਣੈ good colour, high caste.

**ਸੋਵਿੰਨਾ** [sovīna] *adj* of gold, golden. **2** well coloured, having attractive colour. **3** of good colour. “mānu ramkāsvāṭi lāīa kācan sovīna.”—*asa chāt m 4*. meaning extremely pure and clean.

**ਸੋਵੰਨ** [sovān] See ਸੋਵਨ. **2** aurum, gold. “sovān ḍhala krīsān mala jāp-ho tūsi sāheli ho. —*vāḍ chāt m 4*.

**ਸੋੜਸ** [soṛās] *Skt* ਸੋੜਸ. sixteen. See ਖੋੜਸ.

**ਸੋੜ ਸੋਪਚਾਰ** [soṛ sopcar], **ਸੋੜ ਸੰਭਾਰ** [soṛ sābhar] *Skt* ਖੋੜਸ-ਸਮਘਾਰ sixteen articles for worship. See ਖੋੜਸੋਪਚਾਰ. “sāḍar soṛ sābhartīyātī mātī manvī.”—*GPS*. that is, “sāḍar soṛāṣ sābhar ātī yātī mātī manvī.”

**ਸੌ** [sō] See ਸਉ. **2** *part* along with. “jō tom āpne jān sō kam.”—*gāu kābir*. **3** *P* ੴ to be. Its root is ਸੁਦਨ.

ਸੌ ਸਾਖੀ [sə sakhi] It is a famous book having one hundred tales, but now some more seem to have been interpolated therein.<sup>1</sup> And its hand-written copies do not have the same text. Some persons are of the view that this book of tales is a composition of Kalgidhar but the poor quality of its poetry shows that it is from the pen of a Sikh with little education and understanding.

It can be observed from this book that the tales Guru Gobind Singh narrated to Bhai Gurbakhsh Singh were also got written by him from the calligraphist Sahib Singh. Bhai Santokh Singh has also written the story of Guru Pratap Suray based on it and Bhai Sahib has transformed a large number of references drawn from 'sə sakhi.' by adapting them to his pen.

Kuka Sikhs accord the same status to 'sə sakhi' which, in Hindu society, is accorded to Bhavishyat Puran, and they take pleasure in giving different meanings, according to their wisdom, to the puzzling sentences of this book.

The poetical composition of 'sə sakhi' is not in accordance with the rules of prosody, as—

“guru hārī rāī sēhāī kār krī sēn  
sevie guru teg bēhadur dhir.

guru gobīd sīgh ārī mrīg turkēn ko soṭh bir.”

The year and century mentioned herein go a long way to clarify whether it was written by Guru Gobind Singh or not:

“sēmāt bīkrām bhupāti satarā sāt nō ek (1791)  
mahīnē sakhi var guru māki dotīya bhēk.”

Further, it is added — “satarā sō īkasi me sakhiā īkhiā.” A large number of expressions in this book are historically contradictory, as—  
(a) “Sayyads originated during the time of the Pandavs.”—*Sakhi 1*.

<sup>1</sup>We have seen an old book also having five hundred anecdotes relating to all the ten gurus.

(b) “Having come into being from derm. (the community) got the name Khalsa.”—*Sakhi 13*.

(c) “Christ was born before Moses.”—*Sakhi 14*.

(d) The story of Hari Chand was written to refute Vachitar Natak—*Sakhi 20*.

(e) We shall get the wealth of Satluj in 1899 Bikrami Sammat—*Sakhi 37*... etc.

In the opinion of Sardar Atar Singh Rais Bhadaur, this book was written at the time when the British government gave Kashmir to the Raja of Jammu in exchange for money. It is because of this that it contains the following sentences :

“des beekār jāhī phīrāgi. gājēge tēb mor bhujāgi.”—*Sakhi 85*.

ਸੌਚ [səh] *n* a pledge, vow, oath.

ਸੌਹਰ [səhər] *P* شوهر *n* husband, lord. **2** bride-groom.

ਸੌਹੇ [səhē] *adv* in front, face-to-face.

ਸੌਕ [sək] *A* شوق *n* a desire, an inclination. **2** love. “bhāyo śah ko śak vīsal.”—*GPS*.

ਸੌਕਣ [səkəṅ] See ਸੌਕਣ.

ਸੌਕਤ [səkət] *A* شوكت *n* a thorn; a barb. **2** pressure. **3** haste.

ਸੌਕਨਾਮਾ [səknama] *P* شوق نامہ *n* a love-letter. “īkhyo śaknama, dīje dārēs ai.”—*GPS*.

ਸੌਕੀਨ [səkin] *P* شوقین *adj* amateur; who is fond of (something).

ਸੌਖ [səkh] *n* ease, convenience, facility. **2** *Skt* ਸੌਖੜ comfort, relief.

ਸੌਖਾ [səkha], ਸੌਖੀ [səkhi] *adj* comfortable, convenient. **2** contented.

ਸੌਖੜ [səkhy] See ਸੌਖ **2**.

ਸੌਗਤ [səgat] See ਸੁਗਤ.

ਸੌਗਤੀ [səgati] *adj* who offers a gift. “trīṭīye nār səgati jan.”—*GPS*.

ਸੌਗੰਦ [səgəṅd] See ਸੁਗੰਦ.

ਸੌਗੰਧ [səgəṅdh] *Skt* सौगन्ध्य *n* a pleasant smell; fragrance.

ਸੌਚ [səc] *Skt* सौच *n* a feeling of cleanliness,

sacredness.

**ਸੋਚਰ** [sōcər], **ਸੋਚਲ** [sōcəl] *Skt* सौचर्चल a kind of salt; Sochal salt.

**ਸੋਚਾ ਚਾਰ** [sōca car] *n* pious behaviour, good moral character, refined conduct.

**ਸੋਚੀ** [sōci] Like Kabaddi it is also a rural game. Young boys assemble at one place and divide themselves into two teams. A line is drawn between the two teams. From one side of the line, a boy goes to the other side and tries to give three quick beats of his palm on the chest of a player of that side. If his hand is caught during the beats he is considered defeated. In case he returns to his side after giving the three beats without his hand having been caught, he is declared a winner.

**ਸੋਜ** [sōj] *n* material, equipment. “dhəri sōj səbh an.”—*səloh*.

**ਸੋਜਨਜ** [sōjəny] *Skt n* gentlemanliness; nobility.

**ਸੋਟੀ** [sōṭi] a village of district Amloh in Nabha state, about four miles to the north-east of Gobindgarh railway station. There is a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind at a distance of three-fourth of a mile to the east of this village. At this place, the Guru's dog fought against a pig and died after killing it.<sup>1</sup> From Nabha state 280 bighas of land has been donated to the gurdwara and rupees 48 in cash are given annually to it. A fair is held on the birthday of Guru Hargobind Sahib. See ਸੋਟੀ ਦੇ ਸਰਦਾਰ.

**ਸੋਟੀ ਦੇ ਸਰਦਾਰ** [sōṭi de sərdar] They are feudal sardars belonging to the misl of Nishan. In 1763 AD sardar Sangat Singh, Dasaundha Singh, Jai Singh, Mohar Singh and others forcibly captured Ambala, Sarai Lashkar Khan, Shahbad, Doraha, Ladhran, Saunti etc. and established their rule over there. Now,

<sup>1</sup>A Sikh has raised a shrine near the gurdwara in memory of both the animals.

Ladhran is in Ludhiana district and Saunti is under the government of Nabha state.

**ਸੋਡਕ** [sōḍək], **ਸੋਡਿਕ** [sōḍik] *Skt* शौण्डिक *adj* having a trunk. **2 n** an elephant. **3** a distiller whose pipe has the shape of a trunk. “bujhyo sōḍək sādən vīsalā.”—*GPS*.

**ਸੋਡੀ** [sōḍi] See ਸਉਡੀ.

**ਸੋਡੀ** [sōḍi] *n* one who has a trunk; elephant. “jənu sōḍi bəḍ sōḍ prəcōḍe.”—*GPS*. **2** a distiller. See ਸੋਡਕ.

**ਸੋਡਯਰਿ** [sōḍyərɪ], **ਸੋਡਯਾਤਕ** [sōḍyātək] *n* a lion, the enemy of the elephant. **2** a gun that kills an elephant—*sənama*.

**ਸੋਡਯਾਤਕ ਧੁਨਿਨੀ** [sōḍyātək dhunini] a gun roaring like a lion, who is the killer of an elephant.

**ਸੋਣ** [sōṇ] See ਸਉਣ. **2** an omen. See ਅਪਸਗਨ.

**ਸੋਤ** [sōt] See ਸਉਤ.

**ਸੋਂਦਰਯ** [sōḍəry] *Skt* सौन्दर्य *n* beauty, prettiness. “səhɪnsil sōḍrəy surta.”—*GPS*.

**ਸੋਂਦਾ** [sōḍa] See ਸਉਦਾ.

**ਸੋਂਦਾਈ** [sōḍai] See ਸਉਦਾਈ.

**ਸੋਂਦਾਗਰ** [sōḍagər] See ਸਉਦਾਗਰ.

**ਸੋਂਦਾਮਨੀ** [sōḍaməni], **ਸੋਂਦਾਮਿਨੀ** [sōḍamini] See ਸੁਦਾਮਨਿ.

**ਸੋਂਦੁਜ** [sōḍrəj] See ਸੋਂਦਰਯ.

**ਸੋਂਧ** [sōḍh] *Skt n* a place plastered with lime; a royal palace; a state temple. “sōḍər sōḍh ucera.”—*GPS*. **2** a deity's temple.

**ਸੋਂਧਾ** [sōḍha], **ਸੋਂਧਾ** [sōḍha] *n* a perfume, scent etc. “kəb-hu nə sōḍha laɪ rag mən bhaɪo.”—*cəɪɪr* 245.

**ਸੋਂਧਾ ਖਾਨ** [sōḍha xan], **ਸੋਂਧੇ ਖਾਨ** [sōḍhe xan] Dasaundha Khan. The name is derived from the ritual of Dasaundh. See ਉਸਰ. superintendent of the horse-stable of king Shahjahan. “ɪtne me sōḍhe xā ayo. həyən sev pər jo ʃhəɪɪrayo.”—*GPS*.

**ਸੋਂਨ** [sōn] *n* an omen, a presage. “māgəl bhən bhəe subh sōn.”—*NP*. “sōn asōn nəhɪ jan.”

- gurushobha*. See ਅਪਸਰੁਨ. **2** to sleep, go to bed. “*sej sudhare hit guru son.*”–*GPS*. **3** *Skt* ਸੋਨ *adj* related to a dog; of a dog. **4** *Skt* ਸੋਨ related to a slaughter-house: a butcher. **5** fresh meat cut by the butcher.
- ਸੋਨਕ [sɔnək] *Skt* ਸੋਨਕ a saint who used to live in Nemisharnay. He was the son of sage Shunak and was a teacher of Katyayan and Ashvlayan.
- ਸੋਨਿਕ [sɔnɪk] *Skt* a hunter, who keeps dogs with him.
- ਸੋਂਪਣਾ [sɔpnə], ਸੋਂਪਣੀ [sɔpni] See ਸਉਪਣਾ.
- ਸੋਂਪਤੁ [sɔpətr] a lotus. See ਸਤਪਤੁ. “*sɔpətr se chətr tute.*”–*cəɪtr 102*.
- ਸੋਂਫ [sɔph] *Skt* ਯਤਪੁਆ *P* ਬਾਦੀਆਂ *n* Aniseed is sown during the month of Poh and Magh and is harvested during Baisakh. Its plant is about three to four feet high. Its effect is hot, dehydrative and secretory. Aniseed is considered the best medicine to cure diseases of stomach and intestine. It enhances eyesight and curtails phlegm. It releases urine and washes away filth. Aniseed-water is used in many medicines. *L* *Pimpinella anisum* *E* aniseed.
- ਸੋਂਭ ਨਗਰ [sɔbh nəgər] See ਹਰਚੰਦਰਿਕੀ ਅਤੇ ਹਰਿਸਚੰਦੁ.
- ਸੋਂਭਰੀ [sɔbhri] *adj* glittering, shining “*sɔbhət sɪpp sɔbhri.*”–*kəlkī*. ‘The armour covering cheeks gives a graceful glitter.’ **2** Sobhri, a saint who married fifty daughters of king Mandhata and begot 150 sons.
- ਸੋਂਭਾਗ [sɔbhag], ਸੋਂਭਾਗ [sɔbhagy] See ਸੁਭਾਗ ਅਤੇ ਸੁਭਾਗ.
- ਸੋਂਮ [sɔm] *adj* related to the moon. See ਸੋਮ. **2** See ਸੋਮਜ. “*sun he som! bəsən hit than.*”–*GPS*.
- ਸੋਂਮਿਤ੍ਰਿ [sɔmɪtrɪ] *n* Sumitra’s son, Lachhman. **2** Satrughan.
- ਸੋਂਮਯ [sɔmy] *Skt adj* without anger, calm. **2** pleasing beautiful. **3** *n* Budh, son of the moon. **4** See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ **3**.
- ਸੌਰ [sɔr] *adj* related to the sun, of the sun. **2** belonging to the sun-dynasty. **3** *n* Yam and Saturn, sons of the sun. **4** a worshipper of the sun. **5** related to liquor, of liquor. **6** a warrior. *adj* concerning a warrior.
- ਸੌਰਜ [sɔrəj] *Skt* ਭੈਰਵ *n* bravery. **2** *Skt* ਸੌਰਯ *adj* related to the sun.
- ਸੌਰਣਾ [sɔrṇə] See ਸਉਰਣਾ.
- ਸੌਰਭ [sɔrəbh] *Skt adj* fragrant. **2** *n* fragrance. “*sɪlimɔkh sɪkkh mən sɔrəbh ənəd het.*”–*NP*. **3** beauty. See ਸੁਰਭਿ. “*dhər balək sɔrəbh ap vɪrəjə.*”–*krɪsən*.
- ਸੌਰਮਾਸ [sɔrmas] a solar month: a month beginning with sankranti. See ਮਾਸ.
- ਸੌਰਾਸ਼ਟ੍ਰ [sɔrəʃtrə] related to Saurashtar (Kathiavar). **2** of a good country. See ਸੁਰਾਸ਼ਟ੍ਰ.
- ਸੌਰੀ [sɔri], ਸੌਰੀਆ [sɔria] *adj* a worshipper of the sun. **2** one who knows about the movements of planets like the sun; an astrologer. **3** a practitioner of magical charm. **4** fortune teller. **5** a sub-caste of the Brahmins. **6** *Skt* ਭ੍ਰਿਗਿ Vishnu. “*tujh sevhi bɪdhi səkər sɔri.*”–*NP*. **7** Krishan.
- ਸੌੜ [sɔr], ਸੌੜਾ [sɔrə] See ਸਉੜ-ਸਉੜਾ.
- ਸੌਂ [sɔ] *Skt* ਭਾਸ਼ *part* welfare, bliss. **2** tranquility. **3** calmness. **4** a scripture. **5** ਸਮ੍ with, along with. “*toə sətɪgɔr sɔ het.*”–*səveye m 5 ke*. **6** properly, perfectly. **7** entirely, totally, from the very beginning.
- ਸੌਂਸ [sɔs] *Skt* ਭਾਸ਼ *vr* to enunciate, praise. **2** *n* praise. **3** a promise. **4** a pledge, oath. **5** a desire. **6** flattery. **7** See ਸੰਸਯ.
- ਸੌਂਸਕਾਰ [sɔskar] *Skt* ਸੰਸਕਾਰ *n* this word is formed with prefix ਸੌਂ and root. ‘ਕ੍ਰਿ.’ to reform. **2** to refine. **3** an idea which strikes while performing an action. **4** an action performed with religious rites which affect the mind for long, like baptism, birth, marriage etc.
- Scholars divide these rites into three categories : superior, medium and inferior.

(a) Superior rites are those which stipulate that nothing be done against the Almighty's creation, and the religious symbols adopted therein become instrumental for the safety of the body and the country; as the Sikhs adopt underwear shorts and curved sword at the initiation ceremony of the Khalsa.

(b) Medium rites are those which impart bad shape to the Almighty's creation and the religious symbols adopted therein are of no use to the body and the country, like growing of matted hair or putting on ash/cinders on body, or wearing of sacred thread, necklace, etc.

(c) Inferior rites are those in which the Almighty's creation is fragmented and no benefit accrues to the body and the country, as piercing earlobes by the yogis, circumcision, tonsure, etc.

**ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ** [sāskṛit] *adj* which has been improved. **2** purified. **3** reformed. **4** grammatically correct language. **5** *n* divine language: Sanskrit (संस्कृत).

**ਸੰਸਯ** [sāsy] *Skt* ਸੰਸਯ *n* (ਸੰ-ਸੀ) fast sleep. **2** doubt, suspicion. "patkəhəṛṇə sādhsəḡəm nə sāsyaḥ."—*səhəs m 5*.

**ਸੰਸਰਗ** [sāsərag] *Skt* ਸੰਸਰਗ *n* meeting, interaction, relation. See ਸਰਗ.

**ਸੰਸਰਣ** [sāsəṛṇ] *Skt n* strolling, wandering. **2** moving away. See ਸਰਣ.

**ਸੰਸਰਾਮ** [sāsram] son of Baba Mohan and grandson of Guru Amardev, who wrote sacred books of Gurbani. These were the books Guru Arjan Dev got from Baba Mohan for compiling a volume of Guru Granth Sahib. See ਗੋਇੰਦਵਾਲ ਨੰ: 1.

**ਸੰਸਾ** [sāsa] doubt, suspicion. See ਸੰਸਯ. "gurmukh sāsā mul nə hovai."—*var bīla m 3*.

**ਸੰਸਾਰ** [sāsar] a crocodile. **2** *Skt* the world, which keeps on changing. "sāsar kam təjṇə."—*gatha*. **3** people of the world.

**ਸੰਸਾਰ ਸਾਗਰ** [sāsar sagər] *adj* world-like ocean.

"sāsar sagər əb utre pare."—*bīla m 5*.

**ਸੰਸਾਰਸਿ** [sāsarəsī], **ਸੰਸਾਰਸਯ** [sāsarəsy] worldly. "sagrə sāsarəsy gurpərsadi tər-hī ke."—*səhəs m 5*.

'Very few people cross the sea of the world with blessing from their spiritual guides.'

**ਸੰਸਾਰਕੁਪ** [sāsarkup] *adj* the world as a well, from which it is difficult to come out. "sāsarkup te udhəri lē."—*asa chət m 5*.

**ਸੰਸਾਰ ਰਚਨਾ** [sāsar rəcna] See ਸਿਸ੍ਰਿ ਰਚਨਾ.

**ਸੰਸਾਰਿ** [sāsari] in the world. "mūdra paī phire sāsari."—*var ram l m l*. "gurdərsənu səphəlu sāsari."—*səveye m 4 ke*.

**ਸੰਸਾਰੀ** [sāsari] *adj* related with the world; worldly. **2** the Creator of the world (Brahma). "īku sāsari īku bhəḡdari."—*jəpu*. **3** a householder. "na əudhuti nə sāsari."—*ram ə m l*. **4** *n* a tradition of the world; a custom of the world. "chuṭīḡəi sāsari."—*keda kəbir*.

**ਸੰਸਾਰੁ** [sāsaru] people of the world. See ਸੰਸਾਰ. "hoī səhai jisu tū rakh-hī tisu kəha kərə sāsaru?"—*guj m 5*.

**ਸੰਸਾਰੁ** [sāsaru] a devoted Sikh of Guru Ramdas. **2** a devotee from Talvar sub-caste, who, being a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev, became a great scholar.

**ਸੰਸਾਰੇ** [sāsare] in the world. "sətokh bhīa sāsare."—*sor m 5*.

**ਸੰਸਿਸ੍ਰਿ** [sāsriṣṭī] See ਉਭਯਾਲੰਕਾਰ.

**ਸੰਸਿਤਿ** [sāsritī] *Skt* संसृति *n* a flow, a current. **2** the world. See ਸਿਤਿ.

**ਸੰਹਾਰ** [səhar] *Skt n* (ਸੰ-ਹਿ) fascination; attraction. **2** destruction, ruination; extermination. **3** the process of gathering; winding up. **4** a gist, summary. **5** the process of resisting an attack.

**ਸੰਹਾਰੀ ਮੱਲ** [səhari məll] elder uncle of Guru Arjan Dev, on marriage of whose son Guru Ramdas sent Arjan Dev to Lahore and asked him not to come back unless called for. During his two year stay at Lahore, the blessed son excellently performed the task of religious

preaching. The place, in Chuni Mandi, where he used to hold religious congregations is known as Diwan Khana of Guru Arjan Dev and it is a famous place of pilgrimage for the Sikhs. From this very place, the hymn “*mera mānu loce gurdarsən tai*” was written and sent to Guru Amar Das. Sanhari Mall acquired self-realisation from Guru Arjan Dev and he is considered one among unique Sikhs.

**संघिडा** [sāhṛta] *Skt* *n* the book which deals nicely with human interests. **2** religious books written by saints like Manu. **3** that part of the Ved which describes rites and rituals; an explication of sāhṛta. See Aitray Arnyak Arnyak 3, Ch 3, Part 6. **4** close contiguity of letters in grammar.

**संघेड** [sāhet] See सं.

**संक** [sāk] *Skt* शङ्क *vr* to be uncertain; to be afraid. **2 n** fear. **3** doubt; suspicion. “*guru mālie sāk utarī.*”—*sri m 1*. **4** a cart-pulling bullock.

**संकट** [sākəṭ] *Skt* संकट *n* suffering, distress. “*sākəṭ ghor kəṭe khīn bhitarī.*”—*dev m 5*. **2** See संकटामुच.

**संकटमोच** [sākəṭmoc], **संकटमोचक** [sākəṭmocək] *adj* who liberates from sufferings. “*govīd sākəṭmoc.*”—*ram chāt m 5*.

**संकटवै** [sākəṭve] short form for संकट वधै “*sahīb sākəṭve sevək bhaje.*”—*bāsāt namdev*. ‘desertion by the servant when his master is in distress.’

**संकटि** [sākəṭī] in distress; in suffering. See संकट. “*sākəṭī nāhi pāre jonī nāhi ave.*”—*gəu kabir*.

**संकर** [sākər] *Skt* संकर *n* a combination of different commodities; a mixture. **2** a muletto. **3** See उडजालंकर. **4** *Skt* शङ्कर *n* Shiv, whom Purans consider as the benefactor. “*sākər kroṛ tetis dhīaio.*”—*bera m 4*. **5** Shankaracharya, whom the Hindus regard as the incarnation of Shiv. “*sākər hve əvtar śiv śrutī mət vīdtave.*”—*GPS*.

In brief, the story of Shankar, is as under:

Shankar was born in village Kaldi or Kalpi in Cochin in Sammat 846 (788 AD) from the womb of mother Vishishta in the house of Shiv, a Brahman. After very deeply going through Khatshastar, Ved and Vedang, he adopted renunciation from Govind Swami and settling in Kashi, he preached the monoistic faith. With matchless intellect and force of education he attracted towards himself a large number of students.

Having won over the chief of Mahishmati, the capital of Magadh and very famous Pandit Mandanmisar along with his unique wife Pandit Bharti, in a religious discourse, Shankar became widely known in India. Mandan and Bharti both became his disciples and after adopting renunciation they preached monism.

It is mentioned by Madhavacharaya in Shankar Dig Vijay that Sankar won over a large number of scholars and defeated Buddhism in a big way. Shankaracharaya established a large number of hermitages, the most famous of which is Shringeri hermitage, situated on the bank of Tungbhadra in district Kadur of Mysore state of Sringagiri. Here he installed his brilliant disciple Mandan then known as Sureshvacharaya as the chief priest. Sankaracharaya’s seat<sup>1</sup> of spiritual authority is at this place now. This hermitage is given Rs. 12,000/- annually by the state of Mysore. Besides this is an estate of 259 villages, with an income of Rs. 50,000/- given to this hermitage by Harihar, the king of Vijay nagar in 1346 AD.

The priests installed at the other three hermitages (Dwarika, Jaganath, Badrinath)<sup>2</sup> were also scholars and capable sanyasis who

<sup>1</sup>The chief of this seat is called Jagatguru by the Hindus.

<sup>2</sup>Sharda math in Dwarika, Jaganath math in Govardhan and Joshi math in Badrinath.

could successfully preach religion. Shankar has written excellent commentaries on Vedant Sutra, Upnishads and Gita. Shankar fell ill during his travel in Assam and died at Kedarnath in 820 AD at the age of 32 years.

S.V. Venkateshwara writes that Shankar was born in 805 AD and died in 897 AD. He has also given substantial arguments in support of his contention.

6 a poetic metre characterised by four lines of verse, 26 matras per line, first pause at 16<sup>th</sup> matra and the second at the next 10<sup>th</sup> matra, the last two matras being guru and læghu.

Example:

mr̥ṅg min bhr̥ṅg p̄t̄æg k̄uc̄ar, ek dokh b̄inas.

... -asa r̄avidas.

kh̄aṭ k̄ar̄am kul s̄ajuḡat he h̄ar̄ibh̄aḡat̄i h̄irde nah̄i

c̄ar̄anarb̄id̄ n̄a k̄atha bh̄ave sup̄ac̄ toll̄i s̄aman.

... -keda r̄avidas.

n̄ij kan sun m̄at̄iman man̄av, khet̄ m̄ah̄i t̄ab̄ jāi,

godhum̄ buṭ up̄ar dekhyo, r̄ah̄yo ur̄ b̄ismāi.

... -NP.

7 *adj* who brings happiness. 8 auspicious; noble. 9 *Skt* शृङ्खल This word has also been used for a thick iron chain (s̄ægul). “dur̄ad ke pāi su s̄āk̄ar̄ ḍ̄aryo.”—GV 10.

ਸੰਕਰਸਨ [s̄āk̄ars̄an] See ਸੰਕਰਖਨ.

ਸੰਕਰ ਸੁਕ੍ਰ [ṣ̄āk̄ar̄ sukr̄] *Skt* *n* semen of Shankar (Shiv); mercury.

ਸੰਕਰਸੁਤ [s̄āk̄ars̄ut] *n* Shiv's sons, Ganesh and Kartikey.

ਸੰਕਰਖਣ [s̄āk̄arkh̄aṇ], ਸੰਕਰਖਨ [s̄āk̄arkh̄an] *Skt* सङ्कर्षण *n* attraction. 2 Bal bhadar, Balram. Two reasons have been mentioned for the name Sankarkhan given to him. One, after pulling him out from Devki's womb, he was placed in the womb of Rohini.<sup>1</sup> Second, he

used to smash the head of his enemy with a thrashing club after pulling him with the plough. “pun bolyo vr̄ijes, s̄āk̄arkh̄an s̄o kr̄iṭpa k̄ar̄.”—kr̄is̄an. 3 Bhai Santokh Singh has used this word in place of s̄āk̄r̄am̄aṇ (s̄āk̄r̄āt̄i) “m̄āk̄ar̄ s̄āk̄arkh̄aṇ̄ ar̄ki hōi. an s̄anan-h̄i je n̄ar̄ koe.”—GPS. ‘one who comes to Mukatsar for a holy dip, when the sun is in the zodiac mansion of capricorn.’

ਸੰਕਰ ਵਰਣ [s̄āk̄ar̄ v̄ar̄aṇ] See ਵਰਣ ਸੰਕਰ.

ਸੰਕਰਾ [s̄āk̄ra] plural of ਸੰਕਰ. “s̄āk̄ra n̄a jan-h̄i bhev.”—ram m 5. 2 Shiv. 3 *adj* given to public welfare. 4 . musical metre that is a variation of b̄ilav̄al. The m̄addh̄am̄ is forbidden in it and r̄iṣ̄abh̄ seems very feeble. It resembles s̄āk̄ar̄ b̄ih̄aḡ a lot. ḡādh̄ar̄ is complementary and ṣ̄ar̄aj̄ supplementary in it.

ascending : ṣ̄a, r̄a, ḡa, p̄a, p̄a, n̄a, ṣ̄a

descending : ṣ̄a, r̄a, dh̄a, p̄a, ḡa, r̄a, ṣ̄a

ਸੰਕਰਾਚਾਰਯ [s̄āk̄ar̄acaray] See ਸੰਕਰ 5.

ਸੰਕਰੀ [ṣ̄āk̄ri] wife of Shankar (Shiv). Parvati. 2 madder plant or its dye. 3 *adj* given to public welfare.

ਸੰਕਲਨ [s̄āk̄al̄an] *Skt* सङ्कलन *n* compilation, putting together. 2 presentation by squeezing time span in a play of an incident spread over a long period.

ਸੰਕਲਪ [s̄āk̄al̄ap] *Skt* सङ्कल्प *n* an intuition; an idea; concept. 2 a vow, pledge. See ਕਲਪ.

ਸੰਕਲਿਤ [s̄āk̄al̄it] compiled, collected. See ਕਲਨ.

ਸੰਕੜਾ [s̄āk̄ṛa] *adj* limited. 2 narrow; tight.

ਸੰਕਾ [s̄āk̄a] *Skt* शङ्का *n* doubt, suspicion. 2 fear fright, terror. “pr̄abh̄u dh̄īāīā gai s̄ōka tuṭ̄.”—guj m 5. 3 सङ्का a fight, a war.

ਸੰਕਾਸ [s̄āk̄as] *Skt* संकाम *adj* equivalent, alike. “h̄ō n̄a l̄akh̄ō sod̄ar̄ t̄is̄e, p̄ar̄mesur̄ s̄ōkas.”—NP.

ਸੰਕਿਤ [s̄āk̄it] *Skt* शङ्कित *adj* afraid. 2 suspicious, doubtful.

ਸੰਕੀਰਣ [s̄āk̄ir̄a ṇ], ਸੰਕੀਰਨ [s̄āk̄ir̄an] *Skt* संकीर्ण *adj* mixed. 2 covered. 3 spread, extended,

<sup>1</sup>See Vishnu Puran Part 4 Ch 15.

expanded. “ayudh te sākiran bān bha lothān poth kārāte.”—*GPS*. **4** *n* a mixed breed; a community that has parents of different castes. See ਦਸ ਅਠ ਵਰਨ.

**ਸੰਕੁ** [sāku] *Skt* शङ्कु *n* a nail, a hobnail. **2** a bowl, seat. **3** a numeral called ‘sākh’ (10,000,000,000,000). **4** three, twelve-finger length pegs, to measure the shadow of the sun. **5** Kamdev, god of love. **6** Shiv. **7** a sin.

**ਸੰਕੁ ਕਰਣ** [sāku kārāṇ] *n* with a peg like ears, a donkey. **2** a demon, according to Harivansh. **ਸੰਕੁਰਾ** [sākura] *adj* limited. **3** tight, narrow. “mukāṭI duara sākorā.”—*s kabir*.

**ਸੰਕੁਲ** [sākul] *Skt adj* dense. “subh guṇ gān dāl sākul sohē.”—*GPS*. **2** complete. **3** surrounded. **4** *n* a war. **5** a crowd, a large crowd.

**ਸੰਕੁੜਾ** [sākuṛa] limited, narrow. See ਸੰਕੁਰਾ. “mukāṭI dvara sākuṛa.”—*guj var 1 m 3*.

**ਸੰਕੁ** [sāku] See ਸੰਕੁ.

**ਸੰਕੇਤ** [sāket] *Skt* संकेत *n* an indication, a gesture. **2** sign, mark. **3** *Skt* ਸੰ-ਕੇਤ a residence. “jāl sākētānI adI bākhan-hu.”—*sānama*. a house that has waters; a river.

**ਸੰਕੇਤਨਿ** [sāketIn] See ਸੰਕੇਤ 3.

**ਸੰਕੋਚ** [sākoč], **ਸੰਕੋਚਨ** [sākočān] *Skt n* (ਸੰ- ਕੁਚ) shrinking, contracting. **2** hesitating. **3** modesty, shame. **4** winding up. “kheḷ sākocē tāv nanāk eke.”—*sukhmāni*.

**ਸੰਕ੍ਰਮਣ** [sākrāmāṇ] *Skt n* the process of crossing. **2** going forward. **3** arriving. **4** entry of the sun from one zodiac to another.

**ਸੰਕ੍ਰਾਂਤਿ** [sākrāṭI] *Skt n* the day the sun enters a new Zodiac. First day of the solar month. First entry.

**ਸੰਕ੍ਰਿਤ** [sākrIt] It is ਸੰਕਿਤ misspelt by the writer. “su sadhu sākriṭē cItē, āsadhu nīrbhāyē ḍulē.”—*kalki*.

**ਸੰਕ੍ਰੰਦਨ** [sākrādān] *Skt* संक्रन्दन *n* what is full of shouting; a war; a fight. **2** Indar, who makes his enemies weep.

**ਸੰਕਿਪੁ** [sāksipt] thrown out. **2** heaped. **3** gathered. **4** lessened, summarised, made brief.

**ਸੰਕੇਪ** [sāksēp] the act of throwing properly. **2** collecting. **3** squeezing in a small place what is expansive.

**ਸੰਖ** [sākh] *Skt* शङ्ख *n* a sea-animal, whose shell is blown as bugle by the Hindus in temples. “sākhān ki dhunI ghāṭān ki kār.”—*cāḍi 1*. In ancient times, the shell was blown as a bugle during days of war. “sīgh cārī mukh sākḥ bājāvāt.”—*cāḍi 1*. ‘Vishnu always keeps a sankh in his hand.’ **2** sign of Vishnu’s sankh imprinted with sandalwood or stamped with heated metal on the body of a Vaishnavite. “sākh cākṛ mala tīlāk bīrajāt.”—*maru namdev*. **3** the chief snakes of the clan. **4** a count. 10,000,000,000,000. **5** a saint, who wrote “Sankh Sahinta.” He was a family priest of Hansdhvaj, the king of Champakpuri. **6** a skull. **7** a demon (Sankhasur), who was born from a conch (ਸੰਖ) and who went into the sea taking Veds along with him. Incarnating as a fish, Vishnu killed Sankhasur and brought back the Veds. “sākhasur mare ved udhare.”—*mācch*. In Shatpath his name is written as Haygrev also. **8** See ਸੰਖੜ.

**ਸੰਖਚੂੜ** [sākhcuṛ] *Skt* शङ्खचूड़ *n* a kind of snake, on whose body are signs of the conch. **2** Jalandhar demon, whose wife was Vrinda, who had the form of basil. See Devi Bhagvat Sakandh 9 Ch 24.

**ਸੰਖਨਾਰੀ** [sākhnari] a poetic metre, also named as “somraji” and “ārdh bhujāg”. Its features are two yāgāns per line, IṢṢ, IṢṢ.

Example:

jūṭe doI pase. pāri mar nase.  
guru dhir deke. āgē sīgh keke.

(b) Guru Gobind Singh has given the form

of Sankhnari under the heading “bhujōg prāyat” but means ‘ardh bhujōg’ there

nāmastō agōje. nāmastō abhōje.

nāmastō a name. nāmastō aḥame.—japṛ.

ਸੰਖਨੀ [sākhni] See ਸੰਖਿਨੀ.

ਸੰਖਪਾਣਿ [sākhpaṇi] Vishnu, who keeps a sankh (conch) in hand.

ਸੰਖਾਸੁਰ [sākhasur] See ਸੰਖ 7.

ਸੰਖਿਆ [sākhia] See ਸੰਖਜਾ.

ਸੰਖਿਨੀ [sākhini] *Skt* शङ्खिनी *n* poetically, a female type.

“kop ṣil kovid kəpəḥ səjəl səlom ṣərit.

əruṇ vəsən nəkhdan ruḥi niḥjə nisāḥ ədhir.

kṣar gādḥ yut mar jəl təpt bhurī bhag hoy.

surtā rəṭi əṭi sākhini vərṇəṭ kəvi jən loy.”

—rəṣikprīya.

“kidhō sākhini citrni pədmīni hē.”  
—ramav. **2** a seashell from which emerges a pearl. **3** *adj* having a ‘sākh’. **4** See ਚੌਪਈ ਦਾ ਭੇਦ (d).

ਸੰਖਿਪੁ [sākhīpt] See ਸੰਕਿਪਤ.

ਸੰਖੀ [sākhi] *n* a bone, so named due to its having conch-like colour. “kəḍhi cus sākhi.”—*GV 10*.

**2** *Skt* शङ्खिन् conch holding Vishnu. **3** a sea.

ਸੰਖੀਆ [sākhia] *Skt* शङ्खिका A الفارسم *n* ਸਮ (poison) ਫਾਰ (rat) a rat-killing poison; arsenic.

ਸੰਖੇਪ [sākhēp] *Skt* संक्षेप *n* a summary.

ਸੰਖਜ [sākhy] *Skt n* a war, fight. **2** *adj* countable.

ਸੰਖਜਾ [sākhya] *Skt n* counting enumeration. “tryodəs dyoshī sākhy. kini.”—*NP*. The counting of numbers in Punjabi, Sanskrit, Persian and English is given below.

੧	ਇਕ	[ɪk]	੧	एकः	۱	یک	1	One
੨	ਦੋ	[do]	੨	द्वै	۲	دو	2	Two
੩	ਤਿੰਨ-ਤ੍ਰੈ	[tɪn-tre]	੩	त्रयः	۳	سه	3	Three
੪	ਚਾਰ	[car]	੪	चत्वारः	۴	چهار	4	Four
੫	ਪੰਜ	[pəj]	੫	पञ्च	۵	پنج	5	Five
੬	ਛੀ-ਛੇ	[chi-che]	੬	षट्	۶	شش	6	Six
੭	ਸੱਤ	[sətt]	੭	सप्त	۷	هفت	7	Seven
੮	ਅੱਠ	[əṭṭh]	੮	अष्ट-अथवा अष्टौ	۸	هشت	8	Eight
੯	ਨੌ	[no]	੯	नव	۹	نه	9	Nine
੧੦	ਦਸ	[dəs]	੧੦	दश	۱۰	ده	10	Ten
੧੧	ਗਿਆਰਾਂ-ਯਾਰਾਂ	[giarā-yarā]	੧੧	एकादश	۱۱	یازده	11	Eleven
੧੨	ਬਾਰਾਂ	[barā]	੧੨	द्वादश	۱۲	دوازده	12	Twelve
੧੩	ਤੇਰਾਂ	[terā]	੧੩	त्रयोदश	۱۳	سیزده	13	Thirteen
੧੪	ਚੌਦਾਂ	[cōdā]	੧੪	चतुर्दश	۱۴	چهارده	14	Fourteen
੧੫	ਪੰਦਰਾਂ	[pādrā]	੧੫	पञ्चदश	۱۵	پانزده	15	Fifteen
੧੬	ਸੋਲਾਂ	[solā]	੧੬	षोडश	۱۶	شانزده	16	Sixteen
੧੭	ਸਤਾਰਾਂ	[sətarā]	੧੭	सप्तदश	۱۷	هفده	17	Seventeen
੧੮	ਅਠਾਰਾਂ	[əṭharā]	੧੮	अष्टादश	۱۸	هجده	18	Eighteen
੧੯	ਉੱਨੀ	[ūni]	੧੯	एकोनविंशतिः	۱۹	نود	19	Nineteen
੨੦	ਵੀਹ	[vih]	੨੦	विंशतिः	۲۰	بسیست	20	Twenty
੨੧	ਇੱਕੀ	[ɪkki]	੨੧	एकविंशतिः	੨੧	بسیست و یک	21	Twenty-one
੨੨	ਬਾਈ	[bai]	੨੨	द्वाविंशतिः	੨੨	بسیست و دو	22	Twenty-two
੨੩	ਤੇਈ-ਤ੍ਰੈਈ	[tei-trei]	੨੩	त्रयौविंशतिः	੨੩	بسیست و سه	23	Twenty-three
੨੪	ਚੌਥੀ-ਚਵੀ	[cōbi-cāvi]	੨੪	चतुर्विंशतिः	੨੪	بسیست و چهار	24	Twenty-four

੨੫	ਪੱਚੀ-ਪੰਝੀ	[pæcci-pə̃jhi]	੨੫	ਪੜ੍ਹਕਵਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੨੫	بسیٹ و شیخ	25	Twenty-five
੨੬	ਛੱਬੀ	[chəbbi]	੨੬	ਭੜ੍ਹਕਵਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੨੬	بسیٹ و شش	26	Twenty-six
੨੭	ਸਤਾਈ	[sətai]	੨੭	ਸਪਤਕਵਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੨੭	بسیٹ و هفت	27	Twenty-seven
੨੮	ਅਠਾਈ	[ə̃thai]	੨੮	ਅਠਕਵਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੨੮	بسیٹ و هشتم	28	Twenty-eight
੨੯	ਉੱਠੱਤੀ	[ũṇə̃ti]	੨੯	ਏਕੋਨਕਵਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੨੯	بسیٹ و نه	29	Twenty-nine
੩੦	ਤੀਹ-ਤ੍ਰੀਹ	[tih-trih]	੩੦	ਤ੍ਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੩੦	سی	30	Thirty
੩੧	ਇਕੱਤੀ	[ɪkkə̃ti]	੩੧	ਏਕਕਵਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੩੧	سی و یک	31	Thirty-one
੩੨	ਬੱਤੀ	[bət̃ti]	੩੨	ਦੁਕਵਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੩੨	سی و دو	32	Thirty-two
੩੩	ਤੇਤੀ	[tə̃ti]	੩੩	ਤ੍ਰਯਕਵਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੩੩	سی و سه	33	Thirty-three
੩੪	ਚੌਤੀ	[cə̃ti]	੩੪	ਚਤੁਕਵਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੩੪	سی و چهار	34	Thirty-four
੩੫	ਪੈਂਤੀ	[pə̃ti]	੩੫	ਪੜ੍ਹਕਵਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੩੫	سی و پنج	35	Thirty-five
੩੬	ਛੱਤੀ	[chə̃ti]	੩੬	ਭੜ੍ਹਕਵਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੩੬	سی و شش	36	Thirty-six
੩੭	ਸੈਂਤੀ	[sə̃ti]	੩੭	ਸਪਤਕਵਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੩੭	سی و هفت	37	Thirty-seven
੩੮	ਅਠੱਤੀ	[ə̃thə̃ti]	੩੮	ਅਠਕਵਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੩੮	سی و هشتم	38	Thirty-eight
੩੯	ਉਨਤਾਲੀ	[untali]	੩੯	ਏਕੋਨਚਤੁਕਵਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੩੯	سی و نه	39	Thirty-nine
੪੦	ਚਾਲੀ	[cali]	੪੦	ਚਤੁਕਵਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੪੦	چهل	40	Forty
੪੧	ਇਕਤਾਲੀ	[ɪktali]	੪੧	ਏਕਚਤੁਕਵਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੪੧	چهل و یک	41	Forty-one
੪੨	ਬਿਆਲੀ-ਬੈਤਾਲੀ	[bĩali-bətali]	੪੨	ਦੁਕਚਤੁਕਵਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੪੨	چهل و دو	42	Forty-two
੪੩	ਤ੍ਰਿਤਾਲੀ	[trĩtali]	੪੩	ਤ੍ਰਿਕਚਤੁਕਵਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੪੩	چهل و سه	43	Forty-three
੪੪	ਚੌਤਾਲੀ	[cə̃tali]	੪੪	ਚਤੁਕਚਤੁਕਵਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੪੪	چهل و چهار	44	Forty-four
੪੫	ਪੰਤਾਲੀ	[pə̃tali]	੪੫	ਪੜ੍ਹਕਚਤੁਕਵਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੪੫	چهل و پنج	45	Forty-five
੪੬	ਛਿਤਾਲੀ	[chĩtali]	੪੬	ਭੜ੍ਹਕਚਤੁਕਵਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੪੬	چهل و شش	46	Forty-six
੪੭	ਸੈਂਤਾਲੀ	[sə̃tali]	੪੭	ਸਪਤਕਚਤੁਕਵਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੪੭	چهل و هفت	47	Forty-seven
੪੮	ਅਠਤਾਲੀ	[ə̃htali]	੪੮	ਅਠਕਚਤੁਕਵਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੪੮	چهل و هشتم	48	Forty-eight
੪੯	ਉਨੰਜਾ	[unə̃ja]	੪੯	ਏਕੋਨਪੜ੍ਹਕਵਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੪੯	چهل و نه	49	Forty-nine
੫੦	ਪੰਜਾਹ	[pə̃jah]	੫੦	ਪੜ੍ਹਕਵਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੫੦	پنجاه	50	Fifty
੫੧	ਇਕਵੰਜਾ	[ɪkvə̃ja]	੫੧	ਏਕਪੜ੍ਹਕਵਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੫੧	پنجاه و یک	51	Fifty-one
੫੨	ਬਵੰਜਾ	[bə̃və̃ja]	੫੨	ਦੁਕਪੜ੍ਹਕਵਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੫੨	پنجاه و دو	52	Fifty-two
੫੩	ਤਿਵੰਜਾ-ਤ੍ਰਿਵੰਜਾ	[tĩvə̃ja-trĩvə̃ja]	੫੩	ਤ੍ਰਿਪੜ੍ਹਕਵਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੫੩	پنجاه و سه	53	Fifty-three
੫੪	ਚੁਰੰਜਾ	[cʊrə̃ja]	੫੪	ਚਤੁ:ਪੜ੍ਹਕਵਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੫੪	پنجاه و چهار	54	Fifty-four
੫੫	ਪਚਵੰਜਾ	[pə̃cvə̃ja]	੫੫	ਪੜ੍ਹਕਚਤੁਕਵਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੫੫	پنجاه و پنج	55	Fifty-five
੫੬	ਛਪੰਜਾ-ਛਿਵੰਜਾ	[chə̃pə̃ja-chĩvə̃ja]	੫੬	ਭੜ੍ਹਕਪੜ੍ਹਕਵਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੫੬	پنجاه و شش	56	Fifty-six
੫੭	ਸਤਵੰਜਾ	[sə̃tvə̃ja]	੫੭	ਸਪਤਪੜ੍ਹਕਵਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੫੭	پنجاه و هفت	57	Fifty-seven
੫੮	ਅਠਵੰਜਾ	[ə̃thvə̃ja]	੫੮	ਅਠਕਪੜ੍ਹਕਵਿਭਾਸ਼ਿ:	੫੮	پنجاه و هشتم	58	Fifty-eight
੫੯	ਉਨਾਹਠ	[unahə̃ṭh]	੫੯	ਏਕੋਨਭਠਿਟ:	੫੯	پنجاه و نه	59	Fifty-nine
੬੦	ਸੱਠ	[sə̃ṭh]	੬੦	ਭਠਿਟ:	੬੦	شصت	60	Sixty
੬੧	ਇਕਾਹਠ	[ɪkahə̃ṭh]	੬੧	ਏਕਭਠਿਟ:	੬੧	شصت و یک	61	Sixty-one
੬੨	ਬਾਹਠ	[bahə̃ṭh]	੬੨	ਦੁਕਭਠਿਟ:	੬੨	شصت و دو	62	Sixty-two
੬੩	ਤ੍ਰੇਹਠ	[trehə̃ṭh]	੬੩	ਤ੍ਰਿਭਠਿਟ:	੬੩	شصت و سه	63	Sixty-three
੬੪	ਚੌਹਠ	[cə̃hə̃ṭh]	੬੪	ਚਤੁ:ਭਠਿਟ:	੬੪	شصت و چهار	64	Sixty-four

੬੫ ਪੈਂਹੱਠ	[pɛ̃həʈh]	੬੫ ਧ੍ਰੁਚਭਾਠਿਟ:	੫੫ شصت و پنج	65	Sixty-five
੬੬ ਛਿਆਹੱਠ	[chɪahəʈh]	੬੬ ਷ਟਭਾਠਿਟ:	੫੬ شصت و شش	66	Sixty-six
੬੭ ਸਤਾਹੱਠ	[səʈahəʈh]	੬੭ ਸਪੱਠਭਾਠਿਟ:	੫੭ شصت و هفت	67	Sixty-seven
੬੮ ਅਠਾਹੱਠ	[əʈahəʈh]	੬੮ ਅ਷ੱਟਭਾਠਿਟ:	੫੮ شصت و هشت	68	Sixty-eight
੬੯ ਉਨੱਤਰ	[unəʈtər]	੬੯ ਏਕੋਨ ਸਪੱਠਿਟ:	੫੯ شصت و نه	69	Sixty-nine
੭੦ ਸੱਤਰ	[səʈtər]	੭੦ ਸਪੱਠਿਟ:	੬੦ هفتاد	70	Seventy
੭੧ ਇਕਹੱਤਰ	[ɪk-həʈtər]	੭੧ ਏਕਸਪੱਠਿਟ:	੬੧ هفتاد و يك	71	Seventy-one
੭੨ ਬਹੱਤਰ	[bəhəʈtər]	੭੨ ਦੁੱਸਪੱਠਿਟ:	੬੨ هفتاد و دو	72	Seventy-two
੭੩ ਤਿਹੱਤਰ	[tɪhəʈtər]	੭੩ ਤਿੱਸਪੱਠਿਟ:	੬੩ هفتاد و سه	73	Seventy-three
੭੪ ਚੌਹੱਤਰ	[chəhəʈtər]	੭੪ ਚੱਤੁ: ਸਪੱਠਿਟ:	੬੪ هفتاد و چهار	74	Seventy-four
੭੫ ਪੰਜਹੱਤਰ-ਪੰਝੱਤਰ	[pə̃j-həʈtər-pə̃jhəʈtər]	੭੫ ਧ੍ਰੁਚੱਠਸਪੱਠਿਟ:	੬੫ هفتاد و پنج	75	Seventy-five
੭੬ ਛਿਹੱਤਰ	[chɪhəʈtər]	੭੬ ਷ੱਟਸਪੱਠਿਟ:	੬੬ هفتاد و شش	76	Seventy-six
੭੭ ਸਤੱਤਰ	[səʈtəʈtər]	੭੭ ਸਪੱਠਸਪੱਠਿਟ:	੬੭ هفتاد و هفت	77	Seventy-seven
੭੮ ਅਠੱਤਰ	[əʈhəʈtər]	੭੮ ਅ਷ੱਟਸਪੱਠਿਟ:	੬੮ هفتاد و هشت	78	Seventy-eight
੭੯ ਉਨਾਸੀ	[unasi]	੭੯ ਏਕੋਨਾਸ਼ੀਠਿਟ:	੬੯ هفتاد و نه	79	Seventy-nine
੮੦ ਅੱਸੀ	[əssi]	੮੦ ਆਸ਼ੀਠਿਟ:	੮੦ هشتاد	80	Eighty
੮੧ ਇਕਾਸੀ	[ɪkasi]	੮੧ ਏਕਾਸ਼ੀਠਿਟ:	੮੧ هشتاد و يك	81	Eighty-one
੮੨ ਬਿਆਸੀ	[biyasi]	੮੨ ਦੁੱਠਸ਼ੀਠਿਟ:	੮੨ هشتاد و دو	82	Eighty-two
੮੩ ਤਿਰਾਸੀ-ਤ੍ਰਿਆਸੀ	[tɪrasi-trɪasi]	੮੩ ਤ੍ਰਿਠਸ਼ੀਠਿਟ:	੮੩ هشتاد و سه	83	Eighty-three
੮੪ ਚੌਰਾਸੀ	[chəyasi]	੮੪ ਚੱਤੁਰਸ਼ੀਠਿਟ:	੮੪ هشتاد و چهار	84	Eighty-four
੮੫ ਪੰਚਾਸੀ	[pə̃casɪ]	੮੫ ਧ੍ਰੁਚੱਠਾਸ਼ੀਠਿਟ:	੮੫ هشتاد و پنج	85	Eighty-five
੮੬ ਛਿਆਸੀ	[chɪyasi]	੮੬ ਷ੱਡਸ਼ੀਠਿਟ:	੮੬ هشتاد و شش	86	Eighty-six
੮੭ ਸਤਾਸੀ	[səʈasi]	੮੭ ਸਪੱਠਾਸ਼ੀਠਿਟ:	੮੭ هشتاد و هفت	87	Eighty-seven
੮੮ ਅਠਾਸੀ	[əʈhasɪ]	੮੮ ਅ਷ੱਟਾਸ਼ੀਠਿਟ:	੮੮ هشتاد و هشت	88	Eighty-eight
੮੯ ਉਨਾਨਵੇ	[unanve]	੮੯ ਏਕੋਨ ਨਵਠਿਟ:	੮੯ هشتاد و نه	89	Eighty-nine
੯੦ ਨੌਵੇ	[nəvve]	੯੦ ਨਵਠਿਟ:	੯੦ نود	90	Ninety
੯੧ ਇਕਾਨਵੇ	[ɪkanve]	੯੧ ਏਕ ਨਵਠਿਟ:	੯੧ نود و يك	91	Ninety-one
੯੨ ਬਾਨਵੇ	[banve]	੯੨ ਦੁੱਠ ਨਵਠਿਟ:	੯੨ نود و دو	92	Ninety-two
੯੩ ਤਿਰਾਨਵੇ-ਤ੍ਰਿਆਨਵੇ	[tɪranve-trɪanve]	੯੩ ਤਿੱਠ ਨਵਠਿਟ:	੯੩ نود و سه	93	Ninety-three
੯੪ ਚੌਰਾਨਵੇ	[chəranve]	੯੪ ਚੱਤੁਰ ਨਵਠਿਟ:	੯੪ نود و چهار	94	Ninety-four
੯੫ ਪਚਾਨਵੇ	[pə̃canve]	੯੫ ਧ੍ਰੁਚੱਠ ਨਵਠਿਟ:	੯੫ نود و پنج	95	Ninety-five
੯੬ ਛਿਆਨਵੇ	[chɪanve]	੯੬ ਷ੱਠ ਨਵਠਿਟ:	੯੬ نود و شش	96	Ninety-six
੯੭ ਸਤਾਨਵੇ	[səʈanve]	੯੭ ਸਪੱਠ ਨਵਠਿਟ:	੯੭ نود و هفت	97	Ninety-seven
੯੮ ਅਠਾਨਵੇ	[əʈhanve]	੯੮ ਅ਷ੱਟ ਨਵਠਿਟ:	੯੮ نود و هشت	98	Ninety-eight
੯੯ ਨਿਨਾਨਵੇ-ਨੌੜਿੰਨਵੇ	[nɪnanve-nə̃ʒɪnve]	੯੯ ਨਵ ਨਵਠਿਟ:	੯੯ نود و نه	99	Ninety-nine
੧੦੦ਸੌ	[sə]	੧੦੦ ਸ਼ਤਮ	੧੦੦ صد	100	Hundred

By adding one more zero to a digit the number increases by ten times, such examples from old books are as under :

ਇੱਕ-ਏਕ	[ɪkk or ek]	1
ਦਸ-ਦਸ	[dəs or dəʃ]	10

ਸੌ-ਸ਼ਤ	[sə or şət]	100
ਹਜ਼ਾਰ-ਸਹਸ੍ਰ	[həjar or səhəsr]	1,000
ਅਯੁਤ	[əyut]	10,000
ਲੱਖ-ਲਕ਼	[ləkh or ləkʃ]	100,000
ਪ੍ਰਯੁਤ ਜਾਂ ਨਿਯੁਤ	[prəyut or niyut]	1,000,000
ਕਰੋੜ-ਕੋਟਿ	[kəroʃ or koʈɪ]	10,000,000
ਅਬੁੰਦ	[əburd]	100,000,000
ਵਿੰਦ	[vrīd]	1,000,000,000
ਖਵੰ	[khərv]	10,000,000,000
ਨਿਖਵੰ	[ni khərv]	100,000,000,000
ਪਦਮ	[pədəm]	1,000,000,000,000
ਸੰਖ	[səkh]	10,000,000,000,000
ਮਹਾਪਦਮ	[məhapədəm]	100,000,000,000,000
ਸਾਗਰ	[sagar]	1,000,000,000,000,000
ਅੰਤੜ	[ənty]	10,000,000,000,000,000
ਮਧੜ	[mədhy]	100,000,000,000,000,000
ਪੂਰਾਵਾਰਧੰ	[puravardh]	1,000,000,000,000,000,000
ਪਰਾਧੰ	[pradhā]	10,000,000,000,000,000,000

The counting being taught these days, in schools is as under :-

ਇਕਾਈ	[ɪkai]	1	Unit
ਦਹਾਈ	[dəhai]	10	
ਸੈਂਕੜਾ	[sɛkəʃa]	100	
ਹਜ਼ਾਰ-ਹਜ਼ਾਰ	[həjar-həzar]	1000	Thousand
ਦਸ ਹਜ਼ਾਰ	[dəs həzar]	10000	
ਲੱਖ	[ləkkh]	100000	
ਦਸ ਲੱਖ	[dəs ləkkh]	1000000	Million
ਕਰੋੜ	[kəroʃ]	10000000	
ਦਸ ਕਰੋੜ	[dəs kəroʃ]	100000000	
ਅਰਬ	[ərab]	1000000000	
ਦਸ ਅਰਬ	[dəs ərab]	10000000000	
ਖਰਬ	[khərab]	100000000000	
ਦਸ ਖਰਬ	[dəs khərab]	1000000000000	Billion
ਨੀਲ	[nil]	10000000000000	
ਦਸ ਨੀਲ	[dəs nil]	100000000000000	
ਪਦਮ	[pədəm]	1000000000000000	
ਦਸ ਪਦਮ	[dəs pədəm]	10000000000000000	
ਸੰਖ	[səkh]	100000000000000000	
ਦਸ ਸੰਖ	[dəs səkh]	1000000000000000000	Trillion <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Further counting in English like this – digit 1 with 24 zeros is quadrillion, with 30 zeros quintillion, with 36 zeros sextillion, with 42 zeros septillion with 48 zeros petillion, with 54 zeros nonillion.

Poets have invented another device for counting, i.e. to use the name of an object or a deity for the number it represents or stands for; as – in place of

**0** akaṣ, nābh etc.

**1** prīthivī, cādrāma, atma, gāneṣḍāt, a round of the sun-chariot wheel.

**2** eyes, pakṣ (bird's feathers and lunar fortnights (dark and light)), bhūja, ayān, sārāprāsna.

**3** Ram, pāl, tap, attribute, Shiv's eyes, fire, bhuvān, dusk.

**4** Ved, aeons, castes, aṣṛam (divisions of life according to Hinduism), Brahma's faces, arms of Vishnu, stages of life.

**5** pyare<sup>1</sup> pāḍāv, sense organs, arrows of Kam, Shiv's faces, breath, ghosts, treasure, muslim prayers.<sup>2</sup>

**6** seasons, sentiments, musical measures, bhramārpād, itī, ṣastār's, vedāg.

**7** muni's, seas, musical tones, mountains, worlds, var's, bhumiḱa's.

**8** vāsu, siddhi, diggaj, yogāg, pāhīr, nag, king's limbs.

**9** bhukhāḍ, numbers, nīdhi, grāh, bhaktī.

**10** doṣ, diṣa, dāṣa, āvtar, sānyasi pāth.

**11** rudār.

**12** rāvī, raṣi, flesh, mīṣal's,<sup>3</sup> yogi pāth.

**13** brahmāṇ religion, viṣhevdev.

**14** lok, rātān, vidya, mānu.

**15** tīthī, sōmvāllī pātr.

**16** skills, ornamentation.

**17** Vedic deities.

**18** purāṇ, bhārāt pārāv.

**19** a huge mouth.

**20** nails, bisve.

**21** murchāna.

<sup>1</sup>Five Piaras of Khalsa.

<sup>2</sup>Namazs of Muslims.

<sup>3</sup>Twelve Misls of Sikhs.

**22** var's.

**25** prākṛitī.

**28** nākshātr.

**30** days of a month.

**32** teeth.

**40** mukte.<sup>4</sup>

**49** pāvān.

**64** kāla.

There is reference to the meaning and idea of the word sākhyā at a number of places. In Dasam Granth, this word appears instead of ਸੰਗਿਆ in—"sāmē sāt pārāhot sāhai. tā te sākhyā sāt-sāhai."—*cobis*. Thus sātsāhai is a noun.

ਸੰਗ [sāg] *part* with, along. "jīṣ ke sāg nā kachū ālai."—*NP*. **2** *n* meeting, relation. "hārī tīk se nālī mē sāg."—*var ram 2 m 5*. **3** a group of friends, gang, band. "sāg cālēt hē hām bhi cālā."—*suhi rāvīdas*. "ghār te cāyo sāg ke sāg."—*GPS*. **4** doubt, modesty, hesitation. "mān pap kārāt tū sēda sāg."—*bāsēt m 5*. **5** uncertainty, suspicion. "sadhū sāgī bīnse sēbh sāg."—*sukhmāni*. **6** *P* ۞ a stone. "hām papi sāg tārāh."—*var kan m 4*. **7** *P* ۞ a dacoit; a trapper. "jām sāg nā phas-hī."—*maru solhe m 5*. 'Yam will not set the trap of death.'

ਸੰਗ ਅਸਵਦ [sāg āsvad] See ਕਾਬਾ.

ਸੰਗਸਾਰ [sāgsar] *P* ۞ *n* to petrify, stone to death. It is written in Mishkat that this punishment is meant for adultery, but Muslim rulers used 'stoning to death' for other crimes also.

ਸੰਗਠਨ [sāgāṭhān] *n* the act of unifying, uniting scattered articles or men; union.

ਸੰਗਣਾ [sāgṇā] *v* to show modesty, be bashful, feel shy.

ਸੰਗਤ [sāgāt] *Skt* ਸੰ-ਗਤ *n* association, assembly. "sāgāt sāhīṣ sūnē mud dhārē."—*GPS*.

**2** connection, relation, kinship to sit together.

**3** an assembly place for the Guru's followers to sit together. **4** a village in Malva, in Patiala

<sup>4</sup>Forty Muktas of Khalsa religion.

state, district Barnala, tehsil and police-station Bathinda. Sangat is the second railway station on Bathinda – Bikaner meter gauge railway line.

**ਸੰਗਤ ਸਾਹਿਬ** [səᅡgət sahɪb] See ਫੇਰੂ 3. See ਅਬਿਚਲ ਨਗਰ.

**ਸੰਗਤ ਸਿੰਘ** [səᅡgət sɪŋh] Bhai Sukha Singh has written in the twentieth chapter of Guruvilas that while bestowing Guruship to the Khalsa at Chamkaur, Guru Gobind Singh presented a plume to Bhai Sangat Singh Bangsi. See ਸੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ 1.

2 son of Raja Phate Singh of Jind, who ascended the royal seat of Jind on 30 July, 1822 AD at the age of eleven years after the death of his father. In 1824 AD, he was married with great pomp and show to Sabha Kaur, daughter of Ranjit Singh, a rich resident of Shahbad. He paid little attention towards affairs of the state. Considering him as his relative and a great rider, Maharaja Ranjit Singh loved him very much. He died on 3 November, 1834 AD at the age of twenty three. As he had no children, his nephew Sarup Singh, a wealthy resident of Bajidpur ascended the throne. See ਸਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ.

**ਸੰਗਤ ਦਾਸ** [səᅡgət das] See ਸਤਕਰਤਾਰੀਏ. 2 See ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮ ਦਾਸ.

**ਸੰਗਤਪੁਰਾ** [səᅡgətpurā] a village, in Patiala state, district Fategarh (Basi), Police station Mulepur, which was founded by Sodhi Didar Singh, great-great grandson<sup>1</sup> of Baba Kaul Ji of

<sup>1</sup>	Baba Kaul
	Banmali Das
	Abhairam
	Jaspat Singh
	Didar Singh

Dhilwan during the times of Raja Amar Singh Sahib the ruler of Patiala. The state presented the entire Sangatpura as fiefdom to Sodhi Sahib and gave four villages (Khareh, Pola, Majri, Raisar) in addition. The total estate of Sodhi Sahibs of Sangatpura has an annual income of rupees nine thousand.

Sodhi Sahib says that he has with him a string of beads, a handbook of five prayers of Guru Arjan Dev and a breviary of Japuji Sahib gifted by Guru Gobind Singh.

**ਸੰਗਤਰਾ** [səᅡgtərə] *Skt* सुरङ्गा. *E* Orange, *L* Citrus Aurantium. See ਨਾਰੰਗੀ, ਅਤੇ ਰੰਗਤਰਾ.

**ਸੰਗਤਰਾਸ਼** [səᅡgtərəʃ] *P* سنگ تراش *n* a stone dresser, stone cutter.

**ਸੰਗਤਿ** [səᅡgətɪ] *Skt* सं-गति. meeting, companionship. “səᅡgətɪ ka guᅡn bəhu ədhɪkai.”—*nəᅡ ə m* 4. 2 knowledge, education. 3 copulation, coition. 4 semantic concordance among preceding and succeeding sentences.

**ਸੰਗਤੀਆ** [səᅡgətia] carpenter by profession, a devotee who became a follower of Guru Nanak Dev at Achal. He was a famous philanthropist and man of great achievement. 2 See ਸਤਕਰਤਾਰੀਏ.

**ਸੰਗਤੀਆ ਸਿੰਘ** [səᅡgətia sɪŋh] a disciple of Guru Gobind Singh who on the orders of the Guru, went with seven riders to ask Kirpal Katochi and Bhim Chand Kehluri to be reconciled with each other at the time when Hussaini had invaded the hilly kings. Sangatia Singh was killed in the battle. “sɪŋh səᅡgtia təhā pəᅡhəe.”—*VN*.

**ਸੰਗਦਿਲ** [səᅡgdɪl] *P* سنگدل *adj* stone-hearted. hard-hearted. cruel.

**ਸੰਗਨਾ** [səᅡgna] See ਸੰਗਣਾ. “kəɪɪ sukrɪtu, nahi səᅡgna.”—*maru solhe m* 5. 2 in the company of. “nahi re jəm sətave sadhu ki səᅡgna.”—*dhəna m* 5.

**ਸੰਗਮ** [səᅡgəm] *Skt* सं-गम *n* a meeting, union.

“sadhu sōgām he nīstara.”—*gāu m. 5.*  
 2 confluence of two streams. 3 sexual union  
 between wife and husband; coition.

**ਸੰਗਰ** [sāgār] *Skt n* a war, battle, fighting. 2 a  
 thick iron chain, ordinary chain (ornamental).  
 “gār māhī gārue sāgār pārhi.”—*NP.*

**ਸੰਗਰਹਣ** [sāgrahāṇ], **ਸੰਗਰਹਣੁ** [sāgrahāṇu] See  
 ਸੰਗੁਹਣ. “nam sāmālu nam sāgār-hu.”—*oḥkar.*

**ਸੰਗਰਾਣਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ** [sāgrāṇa sahiḥb] There is a village  
 in district and tehsil Amritsar named Chabba.  
 About one mile away from this village in the  
 north-east direction, there is a gurdwara of  
 Guru Hargobind. Now, there is a railway station  
 of the same name. At this place Mai Sulakhni  
 supplicated to the Guru to bless her with a son.  
 With blessings from the Guru, she got seven  
 sons. Now the whole village is offspring of  
 Sulakhani.

The gurdwara building is a small one.  
 Attached to it are eight and a half acres land  
 in Chabba and fifteen ghumaons in village  
 Manavale. A fair is held on full-moon day of  
 the month of Vaisakh. There is also a  
 memorial of Baba Deep Singh the martyr in  
 this village.

**ਸੰਗਰਾਂਦ** [sāgrād] See ਸੰਕ੍ਰਾਂਤਿ.

**ਸੰਗਰਾਨਾ** [sāgrāna] See ਸੰਗਰਾਣਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

**ਸੰਗਰਾਮ** [sāgram] See ਸੰਗ੍ਰਾਮ. “lakh surtaṇu  
 sāgram.”—*var asa.* 2 See ਅਕਬਰ.

**ਸੰਗਰੀਆ** [sāgria] a cohort, companion, associate.  
 2 in the company of. “dūtān sāgria.”—*bxha m 5.*

**ਸੰਗਰੂਰ** [sāgarur] a town founded by Surtia Singh  
 Phulvansi, forty eight miles from Ludhiana,  
 situated on Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakkhal railway  
 line. It is the capital of Jind state. Previously  
 this town was in Nabha state. In 1774 AD  
 raja Gajpat Singh seized it. Raja Sangat Singh  
 shifted the capital from Jind to this town in  
 1827 AD. Sangrur is twelve ‘koh’ to the west

of Nabha. Raja Raghubir Singh added  
 substantially to the hustle and bustle of this  
 city. In Sangrur there are two weapons of Guru  
 Gobind Singh. One is a sword on which the  
 text in golden letters reads—

اِس تلوار گوزو گو بند سنگھ کی کرکی ہے۔ علائقہ صورت پندر میں محمد پیار سے

This sword was presented to Bhai Dharam  
 Singh by Guru Gobind Singh. When Bhai  
 Guddar Singh baptised raja Gajpat Singh at  
 Dialpura, he gifted this weapon to the latter.

The second weapon is a dagger, on which  
 the year 1752 is engraved alongwith the  
 following text —

سکھ زوبہ ہر دو عالم و فضل تخی شاہ گو بند سنگھ خود شاہ جہاں تیغ پناہ

This was gifted by Guru Gobind Singh to  
 baba Tilok Singh.

There is a volume of bound Dasam Granth  
 in the palace at Sangrur in which Sukhmana  
 and Malkaus di Var figure as additional  
 compositions alongwith Japharnamah written  
 in the Persian script.

Even though the capital is Sangrur, but  
 official papers are issued under the seal of  
 the state of Jind. See ਜੀਂਦ.

**ਸੰਗਰੈ** [sāgre] collects together. 2 nicely adopts.

**ਸੰਗਲ** [sāgəl] *Skt* ਸਿੰਖਲ a chain, thick iron chain.

“na sātī hāsti bādhe sāgəl.”—*var ram I m I.*

‘Truth is not realized by tying our body with  
 iron chains as an elephant is tied with them.’

**ਸੰਗਲਦੀਪ** [sāgəldip] *Skt* ਸਿੰਹਲਦੀਪ an island to  
 the south of India, called Lanka. See ਲੰਕਾ.

“man-hu sāgəldip ki narī gāre me tēbor ki  
 pik nāvini.”—*cēḍi I.* See ਸਿੰਹਲ.

**ਸੰਗਲ ਵਾਲਾ ਅਖਾੜਾ** [sāgal vala akhara] See ਅਖਾੜਾ.

**ਸੰਗਲਾਦੀਪ** [sāgladip] See ਸਿੰਹਲ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਗਲਦੀਪ.

**ਸੰਗਲੀ** [sāgli] *Skt* ਸਿੰਖਲਾ a chain, light iron chain.

**ਸੰਗਲੀਆਲਾ** [sāgliala] *adj* sequential, joined with

chains. “ghure nāgare dōhre rāṇ sāgliale.”

—*cēḍi var.* ‘Two war drums which are beaten

by placing them on the back of a horse or a

camel, are tied with a chain so that they may not get separated.'

**ਸੰਗਾ** [sāga] *Skt* ਸੰਕਾ suspicion. **2** able, capable. See ਕਹਿ ਸੰਗਾ. **3** a sub-caste of Rajputs and Jats.

**ਸੰਗਾਇਆ** [sāgaia] *adj* hesitated, wavered, felt shy. **2** from the congregation; in the holy company of (ਸੰਗੀਤ ਸੇ). "sāt sāgaia āgīan ādher gāvaia."—*sar chāt m 5*.

**ਸੰਗਾਤ** [sāgat] ablative case; from the company. **2** congregation. "bhetāt sadhsāgat."—*var guj 2 m 5*. **3** association, company, with. "āt nā cālāt sāgat."—*sar kābir*.

**ਸੰਗਾਤੀ** [sāgati] *adj* associate, companion. "avāt sāg nā jat sāgati."—*bher kābir*.

**ਸੰਗਾਦਿ** [sāgadī] an associate etc. See ਬੋਰੈ.

**ਸੰਗਾਨ** [sāgan] *adj* united. "otī potī bhāgtān sāgan."—*ram m 5*. **2** association, company. **3** to sing a song well.

**ਸੰਗਾਰ** [sāgar] See ਸਿੰਗਾਰ. **2** association, company. "sāt sāgar."—*dev m 5*.

**ਸੰਗਾਰਿ** [sāgarī], **ਸੰਗਾਰੀ** [sāgarī] *adj* who lives with one; a companion. "māhīla jo dis-hī, nā koi sāgarī."—*asa m 5*. "parbrāhām sāgarī."—*bīla kābir*. **2** in company with, alongwith. "jo tīh pache gīrē sāgarī."—*NP*.

**ਸੰਗਾਰੇ** [sāgare], **ਸੰਗਾਰੈ** [sāgarē] from the company. "te punīt sāgare."—*asa m 5*. **2** with, alongwith. "prābhū ki prītī cālē sāgarē."—*asa m 5*.

**ਸੰਗਿ** [sāgī] *adj* who is a companion. **2** a relative. "mīthīa sāgī sāgī lāptāe."—*asa m 5*. 'joined with unreliable companions.' **3** part with, by. "bhārie māṭī papa kē sāgī."—*jāpu*. **4** from. "tum sīu jorī āvēr sāgī tōrī."—*sor rāvīdas*.

**ਸੰਗੀ** [sāgī] *adj* who is an associate. "sāgī khōṭa krodhū cādal."—*asa m 5*.

**ਸੰਗੀਸਾਥੀ** [sāgisathi] one who keeps company; a companion. "sāgisathi sāgāl traī."—*asa m 5*.

**ਸੰਗੀਤ** [sāgit] *Skt* ਸੰ-ਗੀਤ *n* union of three arts – dancing, singing and playing instruments. **2** a book containing description of these three.

**3** *adj* well sung. **4** short form for ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹੀਤ, collected. "bāhū bhōjān kapār sāgit."—*sukhmāni*. **5** by the company. "sukh gārdhābh bhāsām sāgit."—*dhāna m 5*.

**ਸੰਗੀਤ ਛੰਦ** [sāgit chāṅd] metres which are appropriate for singing. **2** stanzas in Dasam Granth, which resonate with 'Mridung'. In Dasam Granth are included metres like sāgit chāppāy, sāgit-nāraj, sāgit pādhiṣṭka, sāgit padhri, sāgit bāhṛa, sāgit bhujāg prāyat, and sāgit mādhur. See their different definitions and examples under respective entries. Here only the word 'sāgit' is explained. It is added to the names of those metres which include musical sounds of mridāg and are recited along with harmonic and melodic tune. Hence—

(a) sāgit chāppāy: kāgrādī kupyō kāpī kāṭāk, bāgrādībājān rāṅ bājyā.—*ramav*.

(b) sāgit nāraj: sovīr jāgrādē jāge. lāṛak lāgrādē pāge.—*cāḍī 2*.

(c) sāgit pādhiṣṭka: kāgrādāg kopkē detraj.—*ramav*.

(d) sāgit padhri: tāgrādāg tal bājāt mucāg.—*mānūraj*.

(e) sāgit bāhṛa is different from "behra" in Dasam Granth. It has the same form as the first four lines of chāppāy as in "sāgrādī sāg sāgrāhe tāgrādī rāṅ tūrē nācāve."—*ram*.

(f) sāgit bhujāgprāyat: sāgrādāg surā kāgrādāg kopā.—*cāḍī 2*.

(g) sāgit mādhubar: kāgrādē kāṛak. tāgrādē tāṛak.—*cāḍī 2*.

**ਸੰਗੀਤਾ** [sāgita], **ਸੰਗੀਤਿ** [sāgitī] *adj* skilled in music. "dās patāu pāc sāgita."—*ram m 5*. See ਦਸ ਪਾਤਉ. "ghār ghār nācāt sāgitī."—*cārītr 30*.

**ਸੰਗੀਨ** [sāgin] *P* سنگين *adj* of stone. **2** heavy, large. **3** firm, determined. **4** a bayonet; a pike shaped weapon fixed on the mouth of a gun. It is called 'sūgu' in Turkish and 'sarneza' in Persian.

ਸੰਗੁ [sāngu] company. See ਸੰਗ. “tɪn sāngɪ sāngu nə kicəi.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਸੰਗੁਰੀ [sānguri] a chain.

ਸੰਗੁਲਾਦੀਪ [sānguladip] See ਸਿੰਹਲਦੀਪ and ਸੰਗਲਦੀਪ.

ਸੰਗੁਲੀ [sānguli] See ਸੰਗੁਰੀ.

ਸੰਗੁਤਾ [sānguta], ਸੰਗੁਤੀ [sānguti] *adj* united, joint, integrated. “dhən sac sānguti həri sāngɪ suti.”—*bɪla chāt m 1*.

ਸੰਗੇ [sānge] by, with, near. “pekhət sunət sēda hē sāge.”—*sor m 5*.

ਸੰਗੋਇਆ [sāngoiā] *adj* ਸੰਗ-ਰੋਇਆ. **2** by one's company. “loha kaṭh sāngoiā.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*.

ਸੰਗੋ ਸਾਹ [sāngo sah] See ਸਾਹਸੰਗੁਮ, ਨਜਾਬਤ ਖਾਨ and ਬੀਰੋ ਬੀਬੀ.

ਸੰਗੋਰੀ [sāngori] in the company of. “un sātən ke sāngɪ sāngori.”—*gəu m 5*.

ਸੰਗਜਕ [sāngyək] *Skt* संज्ञक *adj* named, called.

ਸੰਗਯਾ [sāngya] *Skt n* संज्ञा name of a thing; an uttered word. **2** consciousness, awareness. “təb ʃɪv ju kɪchu sāngya pai.”—*krɪsən*.

**3** Gayatri. **4** wife of the sun, who was the daughter of Vishvkarma and who bore Yamraj.

ਸੰਗੁਹ [sāngrəh] *Skt* सं-गुह *n* a compilation, collection. **2** an act of gathering. “khɪma dhən sāngrəheɪ.”—*bəsət m 1*.

ਸੰਗੁਹਣ [sāngrəhən] *Skt n* collecting, hoarding. **2** controlling, overpowering. “atəm rət sāngrəhən kəhən əmrət kəl dhalən.”—*səveye m 2 ke*. **3** forbidding, prohibiting. “bis səpətahro basro sāngrəhe.”—*sri m 1*. ‘Prohibit from evil your body, the abode of twenty seven elements.’ See ਬੀਸ ਸਪਤਾਰਹੋ.

ਸੰਗੁਹਣੀ [sāngrəhni] *Skt* गुहणी. *سب م* psilosis. The causes of this disease are as those of dysentery. This disease is often a chronic form of diarrhoea or dysentery. A patient of psilosis suffers from loose motions; his intestine gives out noise, his mouth waters; he has back-aches and this disease is severe during the day and less painful at night. If a psilosis patient skips

meals for 40 days and takes yoghurt of cow or goat milk mixed with some salt, black pepper and powder of ginger, he recovers without any medicine.

The medicines beneficial for dysentery should be used for psilosis. The digestive powder thus prepared is also very useful. Take pure sulphur one tola, pure mercury half tola, and pulverise both of these.<sup>1</sup> Also take ginger, black pepper, piper longum, fried asafoetida, white and black cumin seeds one tola each, five kinds of salts seven and a half tolas and cannabis measuring half of all these medicines. After grinding and sieving all these, mix with the above pulverized medicine and put the mixture in a small bottle. Eat three masas of this medicine with churned curd of cow milk everyday. Take boiled and sieved rice free of gruel in meal. “sāngrəhni sāngrəh dustən kɪy.”—*cəritr 405*.

ਸੰਗੁਹਣ [sāngrəhən] See ਸੰਗੁਹਣ. “rətən tɪag sāngrəhən kəuɖi.”—*bɪha chāt m 5*.

ਸੰਗੁਹਿਅਉ [sāngrəhɪəu] collected. **2** absorbed entirely, adopted firmly. “nam kərtar su drɪɪ nanəkɪ sāngrəhɪəu.”—*səveye m 3 ke*.

ਸੰਗੁਹਿਣ [sāngrəhɪɪ] See ਸੰਗੁਹਣ.

ਸੰਗੁਹੀਤ [sāngrəhit] *adj* accumulated, collected.

ਸੰਗੁਹੀਤ ਨਾਮ [sāngrəhit nam] *n* a collective noun, such as a herd, an army, a drove etc.

ਸੰਗੁਹੇਇ [sāngrəheɪ] See ਸੰਗੁਹ. **2** See ਸੰਗੁਹਯ.

ਸੰਗੁਹਾਹ [sāngrah] *Dg n* a hilt. **2** a haft. **3** shield's grip.

ਸੰਗੁਹਯ [sāngrahy] *Skt adj* suitable for accumulation, fit for collection. **2** appropriate for acceptance, adoptable.

ਸੰਗੁਰਾਂਦ [sāngrād] See ਸੰਕੁਰਾਂਤਿ.

ਸੰਗੁਰਾਮ [sāngram] *Skt n* a war, a battle.

ਸੰਗੁਰਾਮ ਸਿੰਘ [sāngram sɪgh] In history he is also known as Sanga. He ascended the throne as

<sup>1</sup>grind like collyrium.

king of Chataur in 1509 AD. See ਚਤੌੜ.  
**ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹੀ** [səgreri] See ਸੰਘੇੜੀ.  
**ਸੰਘ** [səgh] *n* throat, gullet. “cəbē tətā lohsar vici səghē pālte.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*. **2** ‘toba’ caste; a class of divers who tell about the salinity or sweetness of underground water by smelling the earth; one who smells; a sniffer. **3** *Skt* a community, a gang, an organisation.  
**ਸੰਘੱਟ** [səghəṭṭ] *Skt n* a community, a gang, a group. **2** friction, squabble. **3** the wheel of a chariot etc.  
**ਸੰਘਰ** [səghər] *n* a fort made with bushes; a wooden fort. “səghər təhī bādhaī cūphera.”—*GPS*. **2** a bugle of war, a war-horn (ਰਨਸਿੰਘ). “bəd jodhi səghər vae.”—*cādi 3*. **3** *Skt* ਸੰਗਰ a battle, a war. “sur dekh səghər me kayər pəlavhī.”—*NP*. **4** a sub-caste of Jats. “kādu səghər mīlē hāsāda.”—*BG*  
**ਸੰਘਰਸਣ** [səghərsəṇ] *Skt* संघर्षण *n* scraping, grinding, rubbing.  
**ਸੰਘਰਹਿ** [səghərəhi] See ਸੰਘਰਣ.  
**ਸੰਘਰਣ** [səghərəṇ] See ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਣ. “səc vənəjē səcū səghər-hī.”—*majh ə m 3*. “gūṅkari gūṅ səghrē.”—*suhi ə m 3*. **2** ruining, destroying. “sətru səghərni.”—*sənāma*. See ਸੰਘਾਰ.  
**ਸੰਘਰੈ** [səghrē] See ਸੰਘਰਣ.  
**ਸੰਘਾ** [səgha] *n* a bunch (ਸਮੁਦਾਯ) of twines in a strung cot. **2** a sub-caste of Jats.  
**ਸੰਘਾਤ** [səghat] *Skt n* a community, a gang, a gathering. **2** catarrh, phlegm. **3** a hell. **4** the act of killing; murder. **5** physique, body.  
**ਸੰਘਾਤੀ** [səghati] *adj* who kills or murders. “bhekhdhari jyō səghati hoī.”—*BG*  
**ਸੰਘਾਰ** [səghar], **ਸੰਘਾਰਣ** [səgharəṇ], **ਸੰਘਾਰੁ** [səgharu] *Skt* ਸੰਹਾਰ, ਸੰਹਾਰਣ *n* destruction, devastation. “chot-hī səghar nīmākḥ kīrpa te.”—*sar m 5*. **2** murder.<sup>1</sup> “hoa əsur səgharu.”—*sri ə*  
<sup>1</sup>When the word səghar or səgharəṇ follows another word, then it acquires the meaning of the ‘doer’ as-  
 asur səghar and asur səgharəṇ.

*m 5*. “əsur səgharəṇ ram həmarā.”—*maru solhe m 1*. “təskər pəc səbədī səghare.”—*ram ə m 1*. **3** doomsday. **4** process of gathering properly. **5** *S* ਸੰਘਾਰੁ native. **6** brave. **7** dear, beloved.  
**ਸੰਘਾੜਾ** [səghara] See ਸਿੰਘਾੜਾ.  
**ਸੰਘਿਤਾ** [səghita] See ਸੰਹਿਤਾ. “brəhəm vaky kəhī səghita prapəsəti jap.”—*GPS*.  
**ਸੰਘੀ** [səghi] *n* neck bone; larynx; Adam’s apple. See ਖੰਟਿਕਾ.  
**ਸੰਘੇਰਾ** [səghera], **ਸੰਘੇੜਾ** [səghera] a sub-caste of Jats. “nāda səghera tīs thər.”—*GPS*.  
**ਸੰਘੋਲ** [səghol] a village situated 13 koh (south of Ropar in Patiala state. Guru Gobind Singh stayed here on way to Kurkshetar, but the gurdwara is now in Ranvan. See ਰਾਣਵਾਂ.  
**ਸੰਘੁੜ** [səghrət] This word has been used instead of ਸੰਘਾਰਤ (ਸੰਹਾਰਤ). “bhāt bhāt səghrət bhəyo kəchu nəsək vīcar.”—*cārītr 125*. **2** collected, accumulated.  
**ਸੰਘੁੜੀ** [səghreṇi] a village in Patiala state, under the administration of Barnala, tehsil Mansa and police station Boha. North of this village is a gurdwara raised in the memory of Guru Teg Bahadur. It has 4 ghumaons of village land and is looked after by a Sikh priest. It is to the west of Breta railway station, connected by a stretch of two miles of unbricked road.  
**ਸੰਘ** [səṅ] See ਸੰਕਾ. **2** See ਸੰਗ.  
**ਸੰਘਾ** [səṅa], **ਸੰਘਿਆ** [səṅiā] See ਸੰਗਯਾ. “devənhar ihī jug səṅa.”—*krīṣān*. ‘one who revives.’ **2** a state, a condition. “tinī səṅiā kər dehi kini jəl kukər bhəsmehi.”—*sor m 5*.  
**ਸੰਘੁ** [səṅu] a doubt. **2** a company, an association. “sətsəgətī melo səṅu.”—*suhi m 4*. ‘Provide the company of truthful persons.’  
**ਸੰਚ** [səc] See ਸੇਚਨ. “əmrīt drīṣətī sēcī jivae.”—*gəu m 5*. **2** See ਸੰਚਯਨ. “sēcət sēcət theli kini.”—*asa m 5*.

**ਸੰਚਉਨੀ** [sācəuni], **ਸੰਚਣ** [sācəṇ], **ਸੰਚਨ** [sācən], **ਸੰਚਯ** [sācəy], **ਸੰਚਯਨ** [sācəyən] (See ਸੰ and ਚਯ) *n* a collection, an accumulation, an amassing. “ram nam dhən kərī sācəuni.” –*gəu kəbir*. “sācəṇ kəu hərī eko nam.” –*dhəna m 5*. “sācən kərəu nam dhən nīrməl.” –*sor m 5*.

**ਸੰਚਰ** [sācər] *Skt n* departure, walk. **2** a bridge. **3** a water-channel, a hole, a drain etc. **4** a path, a way. **5** body, physique.

**ਸੰਚਰਣ** [sācərəṇ] *Skt n* expansion. **2** walk, departure. **3** a shiver.

**ਸੰਚਰਿਓ** [sācəriō] spread. **2** arrived. See ਸੰਚਾਰ.

**ਸੰਚਰੈ** [sācre] See ਸੰਚਾਰ **5**.

**ਸੰਚਰਯਉ** [sācəryəu] See ਸੰਚਰਿਓ. “hərībēs jəgət jəs sācəryəu.” –*səveye m 5 ke*.

**ਸੰਚਵੈ** [sācve] collects, accumulates. “dhən cīve dhən sācve.” –*sri m 4 pəhre*. **2** accumulated.

**ਸੰਚਾ** [sāca] *adj* watered, irrigated. “əmrīt nam rīde le sāca.” –*gəu m 5*. **2** accumulated. **3 n** an earthen pot for collecting (ਇਕੱਠਾ) melted metal; a die, a cast.

**ਸੰਚਾਣਾ** [sācaṇa] *adj* accumulated “hərīdhən sācaṇa.” –*asa m 5*.

**ਸੰਚਾਰ** [sācar] *Skt* सञ्चार *n* transmission, going on, roaming, wandering. **2** to bind together. “dve dve baṇ sācarke dve dve tən pare.” –*GPS*. ‘connecting two arrows with a bow-string.’ **3** spreading, expanding. “jəgət jəs sācəryəu.” –*səveye m 5 ke*. **4** entry, approach. “tīthe kal nə sācre.” –*sri ə m 1*. **5** to run, flee. “na nīve na phunī sācre.” –*gəu kəbir bavən*. **6** a meeting, reunion. “kəvən su data le sācare.” –*gəu m 5*. **7** body, physique, what makes it possible to exist. **8** a bridge, over which people pass.

**ਸੰਚਾਰੀ** [sācari] *Skt* सञ्चारिन् *adj* who walks, who wanders. **2** a kind of poetic sentiment. See ਰਸ. **3 n** the air, wind. **4** musical tone of three octaves in ascending and descending order

as ṣa re ga, ga re ṣa, ma pa dha, dha pa ma, pa dha ni, ni dha pa etc. **5** the middle part of ‘asthai’ and ‘abhog’ of dhrov pəd, that is sung after asthai at the time of ‘alap’.

**ਸੰਚਾਰੀ ਭਾਵ** [sācari bhav] See ਭਾਵ.

**ਸੰਚਾਲਨ** [sācalən] *Skt n* goading, urging, encouraging.

**ਸੰਚਿ** [sāci] after irrigating or watering. See ਸੰਚ **1**. **2** after accumulating, amassing or collecting. “sāci hərī dhən.” –*sri m 5*.

**ਸੰਚਿਓ** [sāciō], **ਸੰਚਿਆ** [sāciā] *adj* collected, amassed, accumulated. **2** watered, sprinkled. “səhīj bhāi sāciō kīrəṇ əmrīt kal baṇi.” –*səveye m 2 ke*. ‘Through rays of noble ambrosial word of enlightenment was rained spiritual love.’ “əmrīt nam jəl sāciā.” –*biḷa m 5*.

**ਸੰਚਿਤ** [sācīt] *Skt adj* collected, accumulated.

**ਸੰਚੀ** [sāci] *adj* collected (ਜਮਾ). **2** nourished, nurtured. “əməṛ janī sāci īh kaīa.” –*biḷa kəbir*. **3 n** a file of papers, a part. “sāci si jni tərē dābai.” –*GPS*.

**ਸੰਚੀਐ** [sācie] let us collect/amass. **2** let us water/irrigate. “nīm bīrəkh bəhu sācie.” –*var sar m 4*.

**ਸੰਚੈ** [sāce] See ਸੰਚਯ.

**ਸੰਜ** [səj] *Skt* सञ्ज *vr* to embrace, to cling; to quarrel; to go away; to hoard. **2** See ਸੰਚਯਨ. “nam nīdhanu mən məhī sējī dhərī.” –*var maru 1 m 3*. “sējī kia ghərī vas.” –*var majh m 1*. “cəldīa nal nə calē so kīu sējīe.” –*var jet*. “hərī dhən jīni sējīa.” –*majh ə m 5*.

**3 Skt** सञ्ज *n* Brahma. **4** Shiv. **5 adj** a helmet, armour. “səṛə sēj phuṭṭe.” –*cāḍī 2*. **6 n** armour, a bullet proof vest. “subhē sāstrā sējan sō survirə.” –*mācch*. **7 P** ८ weight, mass. **8** a measure, a gauge. **9** cymbal, castanets See ਪਟੋਲਾ.

**10 S** purity, cleanliness. **11** tools, implements.

**ਸੰਜਨ** [səjan] *Skt* सञ्जन *n* connecting. **2** mixing. **3** tying.

**ਸੰਜਮ** [səjəm] *Skt* ਸੰ-ਯਮ *n* act of self-control, restraining mind and senses from evils. “səjəm sət sətokh sil.”—*səveye m 4 ke. 2* a religious vow, a precept “nanək ihu səjəm prəbhkīrpa paie.”—*gəu thiti m 5. 3* reluctance, hesitation. “chadī stanəp səjəm nanək.”—*dev m 5. 4* a precaution, abstinence. “bhe ka səjəm je kərə daru bhau leī.”—*var ram 1 m 3. 5* a custom; a ceremony. “səjəm turka bhai.”—*var asa. 6* a remedy, an effort. “bīn səjəm nəhi karəj sar.”—*dev m 5. 7* a method, a technique. “jīna nū məthən da səjəm he, so məthke əgənī nīkalde hən.”—*bhəgtavli.*

**ਸੰਜਮਨੀ** [səjəmni] See ਸੰਯਮਨੀ.

**ਸੰਜਮਿ** [səjəmī] with a remedy (ਉਪਾਯ), with an effort. “həume kīth-hu upje kītu səjəmī ihu jaī.”—*var asa. “nəhi jaī səhīsa kīte səjəmī.”—ənədu.*

**ਸੰਜਮੀ** [səjmi] *Skt* संयमिन् *adj* temperate, moderate. See ਸੰਜਮ.

**ਸੰਜਮੁ** [səjəmu] See ਸੰਜਮ.

**ਸੰਜਯ** [səjəy] charioteer and minister of Dhritrashtar. There is a reference at the beginning of Gita that Dhritrashtar inquired about the battle from Sanjay; he foretold the whole situation of Kurukshetar with prophetic insight. He was a disciple of Vyas and a great scholar. *adj* who has completely conquered the evils.

**ਸੰਜਰ** [səjər] short form for ਸੰਜ-ਧਰ. the wearer of an armour. See ਸੰਜ.

**ਸੰਜਰੀਆ** [səjria] collected. See ਸੰਜ. **2** attained. “cīrəkāl ihu deh səjria.”—*gəu m 5.*

**ਸੰਜਾਫ** [səjaph], **ਸੰਜਾਬ** [səjab] See ਸਿੰਜਾਫ.

**ਸੰਜਾਰ** [səjar] *n* proper management. **2** See ਸੰਚਾਰ. “īktu sutī prōī jōtī səjarie.”—*var guj 2 m 5.*

**ਸੰਜਾਰੀ** [səjari] *adj* hoarded, stored. See ਸੰਚਾਰ.

**ਸੰਜਿ** [səjī] having amassed/collected. See ਸੰਜ **2**.

**ਸੰਜਿਆ** [səjīa] See ਸੰਜ.

**ਸੰਜੀਉ** [səjiu] See ਸਜੀਵ.

**ਸੰਜੀਐ** [səjiē] See ਸੰਜ.

**ਸੰਜੀਦਨ** [səjidən] *P* سنجيدن *v* to weigh, measure.

**ਸੰਜੀਦਾ** [səjida] *P* سنجيده *adj* weighty. **2** serious, sober.

**ਸੰਜੀਵਨਿ** [səjivənī], **ਸੰਜੀਵਨੀ** [səjivni] See ਸਿ੍ਤੁਤ ਸੰਜੀਵਨੀ. **2** See ਕਚ. “pərh səjivənī tahī jīyavē.”—*cārītr 321. “səstrə hənē səjivni jyō ləgāī tīh det.”—NP.*

**ਸੰਜੁਗਤ** [səjugət] **ਸੰਜੁਤ** [səjut] *Skt* संजुक्त *adj* with, alongwith. “jog bhog səjutu bəl.”—*səveye m 4 ke. “dəs guṇ səjut jo dīj hoi.”—NP.* See ਦਸ ਗੁਣ ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣ ਦੇ. **2** joint, united.

**ਸੰਜੁਤਾ** [səjuta] See ਸੰਜੁਤਾ.

**ਸੰਜੁਤੁ** [səjutu] See ਸੰਜੁਤ.

**ਸੰਜੇ** [səjē] See ਸੰਚਯ. **2** with the amassed. “səje kərhi pīar.”—*var asa. 3* See ਸੰਜਯ.

**ਸੰਜੋ** [səjo], **ਸੰਜੋਉ** [səjou], **ਸੰਜੋਅ** [səjoə], **ਸੰਜੋਆ** [səjoa] *n* a part of the armour covering head face and neck; a defensive armament. See ਸੰਜ. “sətguru ka khəṛəgu səjou həri bhəgətī hē.”—*var gəu 1 m 4.*

**ਸੰਜੋਇਆ** [səjoīa], **ਸੰਜੋਈ** [səjoi] united, joined, tied. See ਸੰਜਨ. “mat pīta bhai sut bənīta tīn bhītəri səjoīa.”—*sri m 5 pəhre. “nīhbhagro bhahī səjoīo re.”—tōḍī m 5. “īsu mətki məhi səbəd səjoi.”—asa kəbir.*

**ਸੰਜੋਗ** [səjog], **ਸੰਜੋਗਤਾ** [səjogra] *Skt* संयोग *n* relations; luck. “dhīa put səjog.”—*sri ə m 1. 2* union, chance. “səjog nam surma əkhəḍ ek janīyē.”—*parəs. 3* according to astrology adequate match of planetary, astronomical movements etc. “dhən murət cəse pəl ghəria, dhən su oī səjoga jiu.”—*majh m 5. “nam həmare səuṇ səjog.”—bher m 5. 4* result of one’s deeds, consequence “īkhiā dhurī səjog.”—*majh barəhmaha. 5* union of soul with body; birth “saha səjog viahu vījog.”—*gəu m 1. 6* an effort, an attempt. **7** *Skt* संयोग a yoke. “ceta vətṛ vəkhat səjog.”—*var ram 1 m 1.*

‘Remembrance of God is moisture and the time for prayer is ploughing.’

**ਸੰਜੋਗਿ** [səjogɪ], **ਸੰਜੋਗੀ** [səjogi] *adj* coincidentally, related with one’s karma. “manəs jənəm səjogɪ paɪa.”—*dhāna ə m 5*. **2** with effort. “kəvən səjogɪ mɪləu prəbhə ɔpne.”—*bɪla m 5*. “mela səjogɪ ram.”—*asa chət m 1*. **3** *Skt* संयोगिन् *adj* related, associated. **4** ‘according to sanyasis and ascetics one who spends his life as a house-holder is a true saint.’

**ਸੰਜੋਣਾ** [səjona] *Skt* संज्ञान *n* merger, unification.

**ਸੰਜੋਰ** [səjor] *Skt* संयोक्तृ *adj* who cultivates land; who yokes oxen. “hərɪ sɪcɛ sudha səjor.”—*jet m 5*.

**ਸੰਜੋਰਿ** [səjorɪ] by cultivation, by yoking.

**ਸੰਜੋਵਾ** [səjova] See **ਸੰਜੋਆ**. **2** well-yoked.

**ਸੰਝ** [səjh], **ਸੰਝਾ** [səjha] *n* dusk, time of sunset, darkness, evening.

**ਸੰਝਾਬਲ** [səjhabəl] *Dg* one who is dominant at dusk, a demon; a monster; a fiend; a ghost.

**ਸੰਝ** [səḏ] *Skt* शण्ड *n* demons’ priest; a priest of demons, who was son of Shukr and brother of Amrak. Both these brothers were appointed to teach Prahlad. See **ਸੰਝਾਮਰਕਾ**. **2** *Skt* सण्ड स-अंड a male animal like a bull, or a stud bull who is not castrated. **3** *Skt* शण्ड a sterile buffalo; impotent; eunuch.

**ਸੰਝਾ** [səḏa] *Skt* षण्डी an infertile buffalo; a barren, infertile woman.

**ਸੰਝਾਮਰਕਾ** [səḏamərka] *Skt* शण्डासक both the brothers Shand and Amrak who were sons of Shukr. See **ਸੰਝ** 1. “səḏamərka səbhɪ jaɪ pukare.”—*bher m 3*.

**ਸੰਝ** [səḏh] See **ਸੰਝ**, **ਸੰਝਾ** and **ਸੰਝਣਾ**.

**ਸੰਝਣਾ** [səḏhna] *v* to euphonise, combine, connect, tie. “ape hi lekha səḏhie.”—*var asa*.

**ਸੰਝ** or **ਸੰਝੁ** [sət or sətʊ] *Skt* शान्त *adj* who has controlled his mind and senses; unperturbed (soul). “sət ke upərɪ deɪ prəbhə hath.”—*gḏḏ m 5*. See *E* saint.

In Gurbani the quality and greatness of a saint is thus described:

ਜਿਨਾ ਸਾਸਿ ਗੁਰਾਸਿ ਨਾ ਵਿਸਰੇ ਹਰਿਨਾਮਾ ਮਾਨਿ ਮਐ,  
dhānu sɪ sei nanka, purənu soi sātu.—*m 5 var gəu 2*.

aṭh pəhər nɪkəṭɪ kərɪ janɛ,  
prəbh ka kia miṭha manɛ.  
eku namu sətən adharu,  
hoɪ rəhe səbh ki pəgcharu.  
sət rəhət sunhu mere bhāi,  
ua ki məhɪma kəthənu nə jai.  
vərtəṇɪ jakɛ kevəl nam,  
ənəd rup kirtənu bɪsram.  
mɪtr sətru jakɛ ek səmanɛ,  
prəbh əpune bɪn əvəru nə janɛ.  
koṭɪ koṭɪ əgh kaṭənhara,  
dukh durɪ kərən jə ke datara.  
surbir bəcən ke bəli,  
kəula bəpuri sətɪ chəli.  
taka səgu bach-hɪ surdev,  
əmogh dərəsu səphəl jaki sev.  
kərjoṭɪ nanəku kərə ərdasɪ,  
mohɪ sətṭəhəl dije guṇtasɪ.—*asa m 5*.

**2** *Skt* सन्त् a scholar, pandit. **3** superb, superior.

“əmrɪt drɪsəṭɪ pekhe huɪ sət.”—*sukhməni*.

**4** *n* a disciple of Guru Nanak. “sət səgɪ hərɪ mənɪ vəse.”—*gəu m 5*. **5** short form of **ਸਨਝ ਕੁਮਾਰ**. See **ਪੁਰਾਰੀ**.

**ਸੰਝਈ** [sətəi] *n* saintliness, piety. “sət nə chəḏə sətəi.”—*s kəbir*.

**ਸੰਝ ਸਹਾਇ** [sət səhəɪ], **ਸੰਝਸਹਾਯ** [sətsəhay] *adj* who protects a saint. “sahɪb sətəhay pɪare.”—*cəpəi*.

**ਸੰਝਸਹਾਰ** [sətsəhar] *adj* who defends and supports a saint. “sətsəhar səda bɪkɪata.”—*səveye m 1 ke*.

**ਸੰਝਸਭਾ** [sətsəbha] *n* an assembly of Sikhs; an organisation of Singhs. “thanu suhava pəvɪtu hɛ jɪthɛ sətəbha.”—*sri m 5*. ‘an assembly of sadhus blessed with quiet souls.’

**ਸੰਤ ਸਾਧੂ** [sāt sadhu] *adj* who is a tranquil saint; who is a peaceful noble person. **2** *n* Guru Nanak Dev. “sāt sadhu jīn paṛa te vāḍ purākh.”—*dhāna m 4*.

**ਸੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ** [sāt sīgh] According to Gurupratap Suray, Guru Gobind Singh decorated Sant Singh with a cockade and panache while conferring guruship upon the Khalsa at Chamkaur, as:

“pāc-hū me kalgī kīh dinās,  
so nīrnē sunīē mēn laṛ,  
sāt sīgh khātri sīkh subhmāṭī,  
thāpyo pāc-hū me vāḍīaṛ,  
tīs ko guruta ārpēn kinās,  
prītham khalse me tīn paṛ,  
sāstrā bādhāṛ bāṭhāṛ āṭari,  
guru phāte bole hārkhaṛ.  
kīṭak kāhīṭ sāg sīgh bāgsī,  
bāgās des vīkhe te aṛ,  
tīs ko kāryo sthāpēn tīs chīn,  
guruta dāi jīga pāhīraṛ,  
sāṭīguru ke sīkh don-hu gurumukh,  
tīn me kou thāpyo bānaṛ,  
tīs pāṛ bad nāhi kuch bārno,  
dono ke līhu cārēn mānaṛ.”

—*GPS rutt 6 a 41*.

Bhai Sant Singh resident of Patti town in Majha was an Arora Sikh. His son Hara Singh (whose other name is Bahadar Singh) was bestowed with Hukamnama by Guru Gobind Singh,<sup>1</sup> which is now with Mai Butki living in the house of Bhai Uttam Singh in Bhaian da Kucha, mohalla Ganj

<sup>1</sup>The date of this hukamnama is Assu Sudi 9 Sammat 1761. There is a reference to Chamkaur in it. The Battle of Chamkaur was fought in the tenth month of Bikrami (Poh) and how was hukamnama received in Asu? If the battle of Chamkaur took place in 1760 the hukamnama could not have been received in Asu. Historians have a point to ponder.

of Peshawar city. Here is also a turban, a robe and one shoe of the Guru.<sup>2</sup> Sant Singh's son had gone to Pishawar after leaving Patti. See **ਸੰਗਤ ਸਿੰਘ** 1. **2** son of Bhai Surat Singh, gyani of Harmandir, was a great scholar. Bhai Santokh Singh Kaviraj had studied with him. See **ਸੰਤੋਖ ਸਿੰਘ**. Gyani Sant Singh died in Sammat 1889. Gyani family of this noble person is highly respected in Amritsar. **3** younger brother of Akali Phoola Singh, whose descendant is a landlord and top lambardar in Taran Tarn. See **ਫੂਲਾ ਸਿੰਘ**.

**ਸੰਤ ਸੰਤ** [sāt sāt] *adj* quiet as a saint; peace-loving scholar, peace-loving noble person. “nanak sāt sāt hārī īko.”—*sri chāt m 4*.

**ਸੰਤਰ ਤਨਾ** [sātāh tana] *adj* who is a saint's son; sadhu's disciple, seeker of spiritual knowledge. **2** a saint's armour, saint's protector (ਸਾਧੂ), saint's defender. **3** See **ਤਨਾ** 2 and 6.

**ਸੰਤਕਾਲੀਆ** [sātkalia] See **ਕਾਲੀਆ**.

**ਸੰਤਘਾਟ** [sātghat] a quay or ghat of Vein river near Sultanpur where Guru Nanak Dev used to have a bath. After leaving Modikhana, he put on the saint's gown (gown of a traveller) at this place. See **ਸੁਲਤਾਨਪੁਰ**.

**ਸੰਤ ਜਨ** [sāt jān] saintly people.

**ਸੰਤਜਨੀ** [sājtāni] saintly people. “sājtāni kia updes.”—*bāsāt m 5*. **2** a female saint.

**ਸੰਤਤ** [sātāt] *Skt adv* continuously. “sātāt hi sātsāgātī sāg surāg rāte.”—*sāveye m 4 ke*.

**ਸੰਤਤਿ** [sātātī] *Skt n* progeny, children. **2** a sub-caste, lineage. **3** expanse, extension.

**ਸੰਤਤਿ ਪਥ** [sātātī pāth] reproductive organ, vagina, vulva.

**ਸੰਤ ਦਾਸ** [sāt das] son of Bhai Bhagtu's successor, Jivan, whose progeny lives in

<sup>2</sup>The second shoe is at Mehtian di gali in village Makhdan of district Kohat.

village Chak Bhai ka, district Ferozepur. Bhai Jivan had served Guru Har Rai for a long time.

**ਸੰਤਦੇਖੀ** [sātdokhi] *adj* who is an enemy of saints. “sātdokhi ka thau ko nahī.”—*sukhmāni*.

**ਸੰਤ ਧਰਮਸਾਲਾ** [sāt dhərəmsala] a religious place of Sikhs. “mohī nīrguṇ dīce thau sāt dhərəmsalie.”—*var guj 2 m 5*.

**ਸੰਤਨ** [sātən] short form for ਸੰਤਜਨ. “jəhī sadhu sātən hovhī ikətr.”—*dhāna m 5*. “sātna ke cārənī lag.”—*asa m 5 pārtal. 2* to saints. “həri sātən kəri nāmo nāmo.”—*gəu ə m 5. 3 Skt* शान्तनु a source of body’s comfort. “uṭhī sīdhare chātrpāṭī sātən ke khīalī.”—*BIla m 5*.

**ਸੰਤਨਾ** [sātna] See ਸੰਤਨ.

**ਸੰਤਨੁ** [sātənu] See ਸੰਤਨੁ.

**ਸੰਤਨੇਯ** [sātney] See ਸੰਤਨੁ. “bhəyo tən ke bhēdh me sātneyā. bhāe tahī ke kəuro pādveyā.”—*gyan. 2* See ਸੰਤਨੇਯ.

**ਸੰਤਪਤ** [sātpət] *Skt* संतप्त *adj* very hot. **2** utterly miserable.

**ਸੰਤਪਿਆਰ** [sātpīar] love for saints. **2** peace-loving.

**ਸੰਤਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ** [sātprəsādī] with the grace of a saint. “sātprəsādī həri kirtən gau.”—*gəu m 5*.

**ਸੰਤਬਹਲ** [sātbəhəl] See ਬਹਲ.

**ਸੰਤਮੰਡਲ** [sātmāḍəl], **ਸੰਤਮੰਡਲੀ** [sātmāḍlī] an assembly of Sikhs; a gathering of Sikhs reposing faith in the Guru. “sātmāḍəl məhī nīrməl kətha.”—*bher m 5. 2* society of saints.

**ਸੰਤਮੰਤ** [sātmāṭ], **ਸੰਤਮੰਤੁ** [sātmāṭu], **ਸੰਤਮੰਤੁ** [sātmāṭr] teachings of Guru Nanak. **2** a sadhu’s sermon.

**ਸੰਤਰਾ** [sātra] See ਸੰਗਤਰਾ and ਰੰਗਤਰਾ.

**ਸੰਤਰੀ** [sātri] *E* Sentry, a soldier on guard.

**ਸੰਤਰੇਣੁ** [sātreṇu] an ascetic; was a chief priest of a saintly group imparting education. Seeing this group starving for many days, Guru

Nanak Dev gave them Rs. 20,<sup>1</sup> brought for business from home. The place where this incident occurred is now named as “khāra soda.” See ਦੂਹੜ ਕਾਣਾ. **2** the dust of saint’s feet; dust of the feet.

**ਸੰਤਲਾ** [sātla] See ਸੀਤਲਾ.

**ਸੰਤਾਉਣਾ** [sātauṇa] *v* to torment, annoy, hurt. “na tīsu kal sātāī.”—*sri ə m 1*. “dut nā səkə sātāī.”—*gūj ə m 1*.

**ਸੰਤਾਨ** [sātān] *Skt* सन्तान *n* progeny, descendants. **2** a mythical wish-fulfilling tree; a desire-granting tree. “janīye sātān ke sāmān bānə ənbān, dānī mən kamna, nā dānī mokh gyan hē.”—*NP. 3* expansion, extension. **4** arrangement, management. **5** continuous flow of water.

**ਸੰਤਾਨੀ** [sātānī] *adj* of the saints. “jīnī rakhī an sātānī.”—*sar m 5. 2* who has children.

**ਸੰਤਾਪ** [sātap] *Skt* n burning sensation, heat, scorching heat. **2** suffering, agony. **3** fever. “səbhe dukh sātāp jā tudhō bhulīe.”—*var ram 2 m 5. 4* repentance, regret. “bhīkhīa bhojān kərə sātāp.”—*var ram 1 m 1*.

**ਸੰਤਾਪਨ** [sātapən] *n* tormenting, causing suffering.

**ਸੰਤਾਪੀ** [sātapī] *Skt* सन्तापिन् *adj* who oppresses; who torments.

<sup>1</sup>Many ignorant but cunning writers have shown Santren as Guru Nanak’s mentor. Guru Nanak himself says about his Guru in Gurbani— “əprəpəru parbrəhəm pərmesur nanək gur mīlīa soi jīu.”—*sor m 1*. See about Santren in Guru Nanak Parkash—

A question by followers of Santrenu:

“arbāla ləghu bal sūcalī. gīra vīrag bhəgəṭī bhəl salī. tum sō an kin bəhu bhāu. mīrdul krīpalu vīsal sūbhāu. bhojān sāj an jəb bəse. cālən rəjāī dīn tum kəse?”

Answer of Santren:

“sun mēhāt bolyo bār bānī. īh ko pərəmpurəkh sūkhdānī. kəlavan gyanī gūkhānī. duryo rəhē gəṭī pərə nā jānī. bhəyo əsəhī mām tej pərbhāu. yāte dīnī jān rəjāu.”—*NP. purəvarədh ə 15*.

ਸੰਤੁ [sātu] See ਸੰਤ and ਸੰਤੈ.

ਸੰਤੁਸਟ [sātusəṭ], ਸੰਤੁਸਟੁ [sātusəṭu], ਸੰਤੁਸ੍ਟੁ [sātusṭu] *Skt* संतुष्ट *adj* very happy, highly pleased. See ਤੁਸ *vr*. “gursīkha kəu həri sātusəṭu hē.”—*var vād m 4. 2* very contented. “yātha labh sātusṭ vīcare.”—*GPS*.

ਸੰਤੈ [sāte] to the saint. “sāte sātu mīle mānu bigse.”—*naṭ ə m 4*.

ਸੰਤੋਸ [sātos], ਸੰਤੋਖ [sātokh] *Skt* संतोष *n* patience, giving up of greed. “mānī sātokhu sēbadi gur raje.”—*ram m 5. 2* happiness, bliss. “koməl baṇi sēbh kəu sātokhe.”—*gəu thīti m 5*. See ਤੁਸ and ਤੋਖ.

ਸੰਤੋਖਸਰ [sātokhsər] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ. **2** a pool of contentment. “te nae sāthokh gur sərə.”—*bila m 4*.

ਸੰਤੋਖ ਸਰਿ [sātokh səri] a stream of contentment. “te guru sātokh səri nate.”—*gəu m 4. 2* in the pond of contentment.

ਸੰਤੋਖ ਸਿੰਘ [sātokh sīgh] Bhai Deva Singh<sup>1</sup> resident of Burhia (district Ambala) was a religious man. He learnt Vedant and Gurbani in the company of Sant Karam Singh “Nirmala”. Interest in education motivated him to come to Amritsar. Bhai Santokh Singh was born at this place in Sammat 1845.<sup>2</sup> He learnt to compose poetry from an eminent scholar, Gyani Sant Singh.<sup>3</sup> Bhai Santokh Singh was a perfect scholar and had the miraculous power of composing poetry. While staying in Burhia he translated Amarkosh and in Sammat 1880 wrote Guru Nanak Prakash. After this he got employment with Maharaja Karam Singh in Patiala. In Sammat 1882 the ruler of Kaithal Bhai Udai Singh requisitioned

<sup>1</sup>Elders of Deva Singh belonging to the chība caste adopted Sikhism.

<sup>2</sup>“deva sīgh pīte jənəm kəvī sātokh sīgh nam.”—*NP*.

<sup>3</sup>“sāt sīgh guru ākkhər data. nāmo kəro tīn pād jāljata.”—*GPS*.

him from the service of Maharaja of Patiala and kept him there honourably.

While staying in Kaithal, Bhai Sahib composed Garabganjī, a translation of Japuji in Sammat 1886 and with the help of pandits in the employment of Bhai Udai Singh, he wrote many books in Hindized Punjabi and wrote biographies of the holy nine Gurus in a granth named “Gurpartap Suray” completed in Sammat 1900. In the same year, he passed away.

Bhai Santokh Singh himself writes about the composition of this granth:

purəb mē śri nanək kətha.  
chādən bīkhe rāci mətī yātha.  
rəhyo cahto gurun vritāt.  
nəhī payo tīs te pəṣcat.  
kərəm kal te kəthəl ae.  
thīte hve jāpuji arəth bənae.  
balmikī krīte kətha suni jāb.  
chādən bīkhe rāci hām sēbh tēb.  
pun vidāt ko grāth māhana.  
upnīṣḍən ko jāhī vəkhyana.  
atəm ko puraṇ jīs nam.  
səkəl bənayo so əbhīram.  
cahət bhāye ap guru jāb-hū.  
bhasācay dās guru yās tēb hū.  
her umāg mohī mən ai.  
kərən ləgyo tīh grāth suhai.  
purvardh utraradh doī.  
kətha bāni guru nanək soī.  
vərṇi dvadās rasī əgari.  
nəvəm guru ləg kətha sudhari.  
khəṭ rītu yukət bāne yug əyən.  
śri gubīd sīgh gatha əyən.  
bhāe prəkərən sərəb ke bai.  
nə rəs te purən sukhḍai.  
śri guru ki gatha subh gōga.  
chād umāg utāg tārāga.  
ramkūvər gīrvər te nīksi.

sɪkxhən vɪkhe jəgət me vɪgsi.  
 sun sun grəhɪ atma sēmət<sup>1</sup> adɪ pəchan,  
 mədhu mas<sup>2</sup> sətrun kər bha utpat məhan,  
 pəri luṭ kəpɪthəl<sup>3</sup> vɪkhe mɪle cor vəṭpar,  
 ap ap ko bhəjcəle təj pur səbh ɪk bar,  
 savən məhɪ ɪs grəth ki bhəi səmapətɪ aɪ,  
 vɪghən vrɪd te bəcrəhe ʃri kərtar səhaɪ.

—GPS.

The following are other famous books by Bhai Santokh Singh:

(1) Amarkosh. (2) Guru Nanak Prakash Sammat 1880. (3) “Garbganjani tika” of Japuji Sahib which was completed in Sammat 1886. (4) Translation of Atam Puran. (5) Translation of Valmiki Ramayan 1891. (6) Gurupratap Suray (Suraj Prakash) Sammat 1900.

Bhai Sahib had reverence for and devotion to Gurmat, but he made mistakes at many places under the influence of pandits. Inspired by them he wrote the life stories of the Gurus in the puranic tradition by describing them as avatars so that his writings were not against the Shastars which, he believed, in turn would ensure a larger circulation and greater respect for his writings. **2** a devout Sikh of Guru Gobind Singh, who was appointed Jathedar at the time of the Guru’s departure from this world at Abichalnagar and ordered to carry on free kitchen:

“ɪk sətokh sɪgh yut rəhɪt.

tɪs səg bole kəruṇa səhɪt.

ɪs thəl rəho deg bərtavhu.

ʃrəddha yut so sɪgh ɪkavhu.”—GPS.

**ਸੰਤੋਖਣਾ** [sətokhṇa] *v* to satisfy, please. **2** *xa* to close and wrap the sacred book, especially Guru Granth Sahib.

<sup>1</sup>Sammat Bikrami 1900.

<sup>2</sup>First month of Bikrami Sammat (cet.).

<sup>3</sup>Kaithal.

**ਸੰਤੋਖ ਦਾਸ** [sətokh das] See ਅਖਾੜਾ, ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮ ਦਾਸ and ਬੁਹਮਬੂਟਾ.

**ਸੰਤੋਖਪੁਰਾ** [sətokhpura] There is a gurdwara related to Guru Gobind Singh in a forest owned by the government, situated near Darpur road which is one and a half mile to the east of Chhachhrauli, in Kalsia state district Ambala. Previously there was no such gurdwara. On the 1<sup>st</sup> of November 1920, this place was discovered through the efforts of Sant Khalsa Harnam Singh of Mastuana. This gurdwara is situated at a distance of 8 miles to the east of Jagadhari railway station, approachable by a metalled road. A fair is held on the 7<sup>th</sup> Poh Sudi of the Bikrami calendar.

**ਸੰਤੋਖਮਠ** [sətokhməṭh], **ਸੰਤੋਖਮੜੀ** [sətokhməṛi], **ਸੰਤੋਖਮਾੜੀ** [sətokhmaṛi] a temple of contentment; an abode of satisfaction. **2** a monastery of satiety. “bhɪkxhɪa namu sətokhməṛi.” —*var maru 1 m 3*.

**ਸੰਤੋਖੀ** [sətokhi] *Skt* सन्तोषिन् *adj* content, forbearing; greed-free.

**ਸੰਤੋਖੀਈ** [sətokhii] by the contented ones. “sev kiti sətokhii.” —*var asa*.

**ਸੰਤੋਖੁ** [sətokhu] See **ਸੰਤੋਖ**.

**ਸੰਥਾ** [səṭha], **ਸੰਥਿਆ** [səṭhɪa] *Skt* संस्था *n* stable living, stillness, serenity. **2** The act of acquiring knowledge by controlling sense organs. **3** to die.

**ਸੰਦ** [səd] *Skt* सन्द *n* something that breaks; a tool.

**ਸੰਦਉਰਾ** [səṭdəura] See **ਸਿੰਦਉਰਾ** and **ਸੰਧਉਰਾ**.

**ਸੰਦਲ** [sədəl] *A* سدر *n* sandalwood, scent.

**ਸੰਦਲੀ** [sədli] *adj* sandal-coloured. “sobhe sādli bajɪ raji.” —*parəs*. **2** of sandalwood, of chandan. **2** *n* long legged scaffold used for whitewashing and painting houses. **4** See ਫੂਲ ਵੰਸ਼.

**ਸੰਦੜਾ** [sədṛa], **ਸੰਦੜੀ** [sədṛi], **ਸੰਦਾ** [səda] *part* of

“bɪrəd suami sōda.”—*bɪha chōt m 5*. “kārma sōdṛa khet.”—*majh barəhmaha*. “mōdər mɪtɪ sōdṛe.”—*suhi m 1 kucəjɪ*. “kōne heṭhɪ jəlaie balən sōde thaɪ.”—*s fərid*. **2** *Skt* सान्द्र This word has also been used for ਸਾਂਦ੍ਰ, which means a dense forest. “khavəṇ sōdṛe sul.”—*var gəu 2 m 5*. ‘eat thorns in jungles.’ **3** See ਵਾਉਸੰਦੇ.

**ਸੰਦਿਗਧ** [sə̃dɪgədh] *Skt* सन्दिग्ध *adj* doubtful, suspected, alleged.

**ਸੰਦੀ** [sə̃di] feminine of ਸੰਦਾ; of. “maṇəs sōdi as.”—*majh barəhmaha*. **2** सन्दी *n* a cot, bed.

**ਸੰਦੀਪਨ** [sə̃dɪpən] *Skt n* ਸੰ-ਦੀਪਨ lighting up, blazing, illuminating. **2** a learned Brahman, father of Sandipan. See ਸਾਂਦੀਪਨਿ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਦੀਪਨਿ.

**ਸੰਦੀਪਨਿ** [sə̃dɪpənɪ], ਸੰਦੀਪਨੀ [sə̃dɪpənɪ] *Skt* सान्दीपनि. a learned Brahmin of Kashi, son of Sandipan, resident of Avanti, who taught art of weaponry and scriptures to Balram and Krishan. “guru pas sōdipənɪ ke təb hi dɪn thorən me bhəle jaɪ khəle.”—*kɪsən*. ‘Krishan killed Panchjan as graduation fee to him.’ See ਪਾਂਚਜਨਯ.

**ਸੰਦੀਲਾ** [sə̃dɪla] a major town of a tehsil in district Hardoi of U.P. See ਸੂਰਦਾਸ **2**.

**ਸੰਦੂਕ** [sə̃dʊk], ਸੰਦੂਖ [sə̃dʊkh] *A* صندوق a box; a trunk.

**ਸੰਦੇਸਰਾ** [sə̃desra], ਸੰਦੇਸਰੋ [sə̃desro], ਸੰਦੇਸੜਾ [sə̃desṛa], ਸੰਦੇਸਾ [sə̃desa] (ਸੰ-ਦਿਸ) See ਸਦੇਸਾ. “suṇ sajən prem sōdesra.”—*var gəu 1 m 4*. **2** a courier, a messenger, an ambassador.

**ਸੰਦੇਹ** [sə̃deh] ਸ੍ਰਦੇਹ. one’s own body. “je je səhɪ jatən sōdeh.”—*VN*. ‘those who bear physical torture.’ **2** *Skt n* (ਸੰ-ਦਿਹ) uncertainty, doubt. **3** a figure of speech in which the true meaning of a word lies hidden at the deeper level with doubt persisting at the surface level. In it words like ਕਿ, ਕਿਧੋਂ, ਕੈਧੋਂ etc. are often employed.

Example:

ɪhu mənʊ gɪrhi kɪ ɪhu mənʊ ʊdasi?

kɪ ɪhu mənʊ əvərən səda əvɪnasi?

kɪ ɪhu mənʊ cəcəlʊ kɪ ɪhu mənʊ beragi?

ɪsu mən kəʊ məmta kɪth-hu lagi?

—*məla m 3*.

kɪdhō devkənya kɪdhō vasvi hē,

kɪdhō jəcchəni kɪnri nagni hē,

kɪdhō gōdhrəvi dətja devta si,

kɪdhō surja suddh sodhi sudha si,

kɪdhō cɪtr ki putrika si bəni hē,

kɪdhō səkhiṇi cɪtrɪni pədmɪni hē,

kɪdhō rag pure bhəri ragmala,

bəri ram tese sɪya aj bala.—*ramav*.

**ਸੰਦੇਹਾ** [sə̃deha] See ਸੰਦੇਹ. **2** a communication, a message. “pər payən əs dɪyo sōdeha.”—*cəɪtr 356*.

**ਸੰਦੋ** [sə̃do] See ਸੰਦਾ.

**ਸੰਦੋਹ** [sə̃doh] *Skt* सन्दोह *n* ਸੰ-ਦੁਹ. act of milching properly. **2** entire milched milk. **3** *adj* all, complete, total. “bədō sət sōdoh pəd.”—*NP*.

**ਸੰਦੋਰਾ** [sə̃dora] See ਸੰਧਉਰਾ.

**ਸੰਦ੍ਰਾਵ** [sə̃drav] *Skt n* the act of running away. **2** especially of deserting the battlefield.

**ਸੰਧ** [sə̃dh] *Skt n* a get-together. **2** a vow, a pledge, a promise. See ਸਤਸੰਧ. **3** See ਸੰਧਿ.

**ਸੰਧਉਰਾ** [sə̃dhəura] *Skt* सन्धिराग sindur, vermilion.<sup>1</sup> “əb təʊ jərə məre sɪdhɪ paie, lino hathɪ sōdhəura.”—*gəu kəbir*. See ਸਿਧਉਰਾ. **2** sōdhuria rag. See ਸੰਧੂਰੀਆ **2**. “bajət rag sōdhəura.”—*səloh*.

**ਸੰਧਕ** [sə̃dhək] *adj* who burgles. “sōdhək tohɪ sadhu nəhɪ kəhiəʊ.”—*bɪla kəbir*. **2** who pierces.

**ਸੰਧਾ** [sə̃dha] *Skt n* a situation, a state. **2** a vow, promise. **3** acceptance. **4** wine.

**ਸੰਧਾਨ** [sə̃dhan] *Skt n* preservation. **2** focusing on, taking aim. “sər sōdhe agas kəʊ.”—*var majh m 2*. **3** a cow-shed.

**ਸੰਧਾਨੀ** [sə̃dhani] struck at, pierced at. See ਸੰਧਿਆਨੀ. **2** *Skt* सन्धानी *n* union. **3** achievement. **4** search, looking for. **5** rearing, bringing up.

**ਸੰਧਿ** [sə̃dhɪ] *Skt n* reconciliation, compromise. **2** connection. **3** a joint. **4** grammatical term for 'sandhur' is called sandhɪrag because women add colour in the parting line of hair with it.

combination of words as ਜਗਦੀਸ਼ from ਜਗਤ-ਈਸ਼ and ਸੁਰੇਂਦੁ from ਸੁਰ-ਇੰਦੁ. **5** burglary, breach, break. “bhəjət sādhi ko taj sādān.”—*cārītr 104*. **6** company. “gurmukhi sādhi mīle mān mān.”—*gəu ə m 1*. **7** relaxation, rest. “trīkoṭī sādhi me pekhīa.”—*bīla kəbir*. **8** vagina, vulva. **9** sunset, evening. “bərət sādhi soc car.”—*sar m 5 pərtal*. a vow, evening rituals and ablution.

**ਸੰਧਿਆ** [sādhiā] See ਸੰਧਾਨ and ਸੰਧਾਨੀ. “sər sādhiā gavar.”—*var kan m 4*. ‘shot an arrow.’ **2** *Skt* ਸੰਧਯਾ sunset. “sādhiā pratu īsnan kərahī.”—*gəu kəbir*. **3** evening rituals; pranayam and jap etc. religious practices; sunrise and sunset, according to Dharamshastars. “eha sādhiā pərvaṇu hē jītu həri prəbhu mera cīti ave.”—*var bīha m 3*.

**ਸੰਧਿਆਨੀ** [sādhiāni] See ਸੰਧਾਨ and ਸੰਧਾਨੀ. “churi sādhiāni.”—*prəbha beṇī*. ‘Knife is pierced into.’

**ਸੰਧਿਆਬਾਦੰ** [sādhiābadā] *Skt* ਸੰਧਿਆ ਵੰਦਨ. *n* ritual of salutation to gods at dusk. “pəṛī pustək sādhiābadā.”—*var asa*.

**ਸੰਧਿਕ** [sādhiḱ] See ਸੰਧਕ. **2** *Skt* सन्धिक arthritis, a kind of gout.

**ਸੰਧੀ** [sādhi] See ਸੰਧਿ.

**ਸੰਧੂ** [sādhu] a sub-caste of jats. Bhai Bala was of this sub-caste.

**ਸੰਧੂਰ** [sādhuṛ] *Skt* सिन्दूर See ਸਿੰਦੂਰ.

**ਸੰਧੂਰਨਾ** [sādhuṛnā] *v* to mark with vermilion. **2** to decorate with vermilion. “apī ap sādhuṛae.”—*vəḍ chāt m 1*.

**ਸੰਧੂਰੀ** [sādhuṛī] *adj* vermilion coloured, deep red.

**ਸੰਧੂਰੀਆ** [sādhuṛīā] *adj* vermilion coloured. **2** *n* a musical rag also called ‘sīdhura’. It is considered the son of hīḍol rag. It has all the seven notes; it enhances the feeling of valour. So like Maru rag, it is sung during the war. In it the second and the seventh notes are soft and the rest are pure notes. It is sung from 11<sup>th</sup> ‘ghəṛī’ to 15<sup>th</sup> ‘ghəṛī’ (ghəṛī is a unit of time equal to 22.5 minutes) after day-break.

**ਸੰਧਯਾ** [sādhyā] *Skt* सन्ध्या *n* a time proper for meditation. See ਸੰਧਿਆ. **2** See ਯੁਗ.

**ਸੰਧਯਾਂਸ** [sādhyās] See ਯੁਗ.

**ਸੰਨ** [sən] See ਸੰਧਾਨ. “baṇ səcava sənīke.”—*var guj 2 m 5*. **2** a breach, a break See ਸੰਧਿ and ਸੰਨਿ and ਸੰਨੁ. **3** also used in place of ਸੰਨਿਪਾਤ. “japhəl sətɡuru səbəd kər moh sən kər nas.”—*NP*. See ਜਾਫਲ. **4** *Skt* सन्न *adj* got destroyed. **5** tired. **6** was drowned.

**ਸੰਨਹਨ** [sənhən] *Skt* सं-नह the act of tying properly; tightening. **2** the act of yoking a horse with the chariot.

**ਸੰਨਤ** [sənət] *n* a hint, sign, indication. **2** *Skt* सन्नत *adj* ਸੰ (properly) ਨਤ (bent); humble.

**ਸੰਨੱਧ** [sənəddh] *Skt* सन्नद्ध *adj* completely tied. **2** who is wearing arms properly and tightly.

**ਸੰਨਾਹ** [sənah] *Skt* सन्नाह *n* See ਸੰਨਹਨ, ਕਵਚ, ਸੰਜੋਆ, ਵਰਮ. “gurmətī sil sənaha he.”—*maru solhe m 3*. “ram kəvəc das ka sənahu.”—*gōḍ m 5*. ‘Remembrance of God is a shield for devotees of God.’

**ਸੰਨਾਹਰਿਪੁ** [sənahrīpu] *n* a spear—*sənāma*. **2** all weapons which pierce the defensive armaments.

**ਸੰਨਾਹੁ** [sənahu] See ਸੰਨਾਹ.

**ਸੰਨਿ** [sənī] *n* burglary, breach, break. “maṇək moti nam prəbhu unī ləge nahi sənī.”—*majh barəhmaha*. **2** short form of ਸੰਨਿਪਾਤ. See ਸੰਨਿਪਾਤ.

**ਸੰਨਿਆਸ** [sənīās] *Skt* संन्यास *n* a renunciation. **2** the fourth stage of life according to Hinduism. “berag kəhū sənīās.”—*əkal*. **3** also used for ਸੰਨਯਾਸੀ. “jogī jəḡəm əṛu sənīās.”—*bəsāt m 9*.

**ਸੰਨਿਆਸੀ** [sənīāsī] *Skt* सन्यासिन् *adj* who is a renouncer. **2** who adopts the sanyas ashram.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>See ਚਾਰ ਆਸ਼ਰਮ. According to Anushasan Parv of Mahabharat there are four kinds of sanyasis —  
चतुर्विधा भिक्षवस्ते कुटीचक वहूदकी । हंसः परमहंसश्च योऽत्र पश्चात् स उत्तमः ॥

They are Kutichak, Vahudak, Hans and Paramhans. The last is superior to the first. On this subject, see fourth chapter of Vishnu Simiriti.

“sānīasi hoīke tirāthī bhrāmīo.”—*maru m 5*.  
See सम लभ संनजामी.

**संनिवरथ** [sānīkārəkh] *Skt* सन्निकर्ष *n* सं-नि-वृष.  
fascination, attraction, pull. **2** nearness,  
closeness. **3** engrossment of senses with evils.

**संनिवै** [sānīkə] after aiming at, targeting. See  
संन 1.

**संनिगय** [sānīgədh] *Skt* सिग्ध *adj* greasy, fatty,  
oily. “māīk əsən sānīgədh māgava.”—*NP*.

**संनिधि** [sānīdhī] *Skt* सन्निधि *n* nearness.  
**2** combination of two words for explaining  
the meaning of a lesson; a compound word.  
**3** best treasure.

**संनिपात** [sānīpat] *Skt* सन्निपात *n* सं-निपात.  
collapse, act of falling flat. **2** meeting,  
reunion. **3** secret of a musical rhythm. **4** a  
disease. *Skt* सन्निपात a disease caused due to  
the maligning of body's three elements vat,  
pitt and kəf (वात, पित्त, कफ). ع,م,و Brain-fever,  
head's swelling, brain-disease, cerebritis.

It is a very dangerous kind of fever. Its  
symptoms are: constipation, high fever, ache  
in the forehead, swooning, red face, rough  
tongue, uneasiness, fast heart-beat, acute  
thirst, sweating, vomiting etc.

In Ayurvedic system of medicine there are  
13 kinds of cerebritis whose names and  
symptoms are the following:

(a) sādhīk—joint pain, insomnia.

(b) ātək—swelling, headache, hiccup,  
trembling of hands, raving.

(c) rogdaḥ—stomachache, thirst, nervous-  
ness.

(d) cītt vībhrām—drowsiness, high fever,  
giddiness, restlessness.

(e) śītāg—coldness, unconsciousness, fast  
breathing.

(f) tādrik—swoon, drowsiness.

(g) kəṭh kubəj—blocking of throat, molar-  
ache, headache.

(h) kārṇək—swelling in ears, cough, high  
temperature.

(i) bhūgān netr—squint, fainting, fit.

(j) rəktṣṭhivi—blood with sputum, pain in  
stomach.

(k) prālapək—raving, suffering from high  
fever, body-trembling.

(l) jīhvək—prickliness on tongue, stammer,  
fast breathing and cough.

(m) ābhīnyas—thirsty feeling, dirty teeth,  
unconsciousness etc.

The duration of these 13 kinds of cerebritis  
in sequence is—

70 days, 10 days, 20 days, 11 days, 15  
days, 25 days, 13 days, 10 days, 18 days, 10  
days, 14 days, 16 days, and 15 days. After  
this duration, either the patient is cured or he  
dies.

Cerebritis should be treated by a qualified  
doctor, vaid or hakim without delay.  
Following treatments have proved beneficial—  
putting handkerchief soaked in cold water on  
head; washing of feet and legs with medicated  
water; sniffing mixture of coriander,  
sandalwood powder, camphor and rose-water  
filled in a bottle; doing hukna; sniffing ground  
seeds of kandiari and giving lukewarm boiled  
water to drink. The following decoction cures  
cerebritis :

kəru, swertia Chiraita, fumaria vaillantii,  
spermum grabrum, curcuma reclinata, seeds  
of jhājān, piper longum, inula racemosa hook,  
viola odorata, chāmkan moli, cedrus deodara,  
zingiber officinale, myrobalan, alghicamelorum  
fisch, cleodendrum serratum. Take equal  
quantity of each of these fifteen medicines,  
boil two tolas of it in half a seer of water till  
to 8<sup>th</sup> of its volume, sieve and serve it  
lukewarm. “chāi rog əru sānīpat gān.”—*cārītr*  
405.

**ਸੰਨਿਵੇਸ** [sānɪves] *Skt* सन्निवेश *n* stability, settling down, feeling of relief. **2** arrangement, management. **3** condition, situation. **4** base, foundation. **5** arena for spectacle. **6** vicinity of the village.

**ਸੰਨੁ** [sānh] *n* burglary, breach, break. **2** body-joint. **3** See ਸੰਧਿ. **4** See ਸੰਧਾਨ.

**ਸੰਨੁ ਸਾਹਿਬ** [sānh sahɪb] See ਬਾਸਰ ਕੀ ਗਿੱਲਾਂ.

**ਸੰਨਿ** [sānhɪ], **ਸੰਨੀ** [sānhi] *n* burglary, breach, break. “jəm dərɪ bədhe mariəhɪ jɪu sānhi upərɪ cor.”—*var sar m 3*. **2** blacksmith’s tongs with which he picks hot metal. “mən jəɪa sānhi cɪt bhəi.”—*maru m 1*. **3** place of body-joints. **4** fodder prepared by mixing grains, flour and chaff. *Skt* fodder meshed with solution of oil-cake, ground grain and water. *Skt* ਸਾਨੀ.

**ਸੰਨਯ** [sāny] This word has been used for ਸੰਨਿਪਾਤ. “sāny bhəyo ɪh ved ucara.”—*cərɪtr 281*.

**ਸੰਨਯਾਸ** [sānyas], **ਸੰਨਯਾਸੀ** [sānyasi] See ਸੰਨਿਆਸ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਨਿਆਸੀ.

**ਸੰਪਦ** [sāpəd] *Skt* ਸੰਪਦਾ *n* fame, wealth etc. material. “sāpəd kɪsɛ nə nalɪ.”—*var sri m 3*. “kərɪ acar bəhu sāpəd sōce.”—*prəbha m 3*.

**ਸੰਪਟ** [sāpəṭ] *Skt* सम्पुट *n* a cover. **2** a carton. **3** a box. **4** a curtain, the feeling of closure. “kəka kɪrəṅɪ kəməl məhɪ pava. səsɪ bɪgas sāpəṭ nəhi avə.”—*gəu bavən kəbir*. ‘When the lotus-mind is enlightened, it does not close with an illusion.’ **5** prefixation and suffixation of a word to a mantar; recital of sacred text with prefix and suffix of a mantar as : “oā vahguru oā.” **6** heating the drug, keeping it in two vessels.

**ਸੰਪਤ** [sāpət], **ਸੰਪਤਾ** [sāpəta], **ਸੰਪਤਿ** [sāpətɪ], **ਸੰਪੱਤਿ** [sāpəṭɪ] *Skt* संपद-सम्पत्ति *n* (ਸੰ-ਪਦ) high status, luxury. “sāpət həkħ nə apət dukha.”—*gəu m 5*. “sāpətɪ rəth dhən raj sɪu ətɪ nehū ləgəɪo.”—*tɪlḷḡ m 9*. **2** *adv* ਸਾਮ੍ਰਥ has been also used for ਸੰਪ੍ਰਤ, which means correctly, rightly,

now. “pətr bhurjən jhəriā, nəh jəriā ped sāpəta.”—*gatha*.

**ਸੰਪੱਤਿ ਸ਼ਾਸਤ੍ਰ** [sāpəṭɪ śastr] *Skt n* economics, book of learning that provides knowledge to enhance the economy.

**ਸੰਪਦ** [sāpəd], **ਸੰਪਦਾ** [sāpəda] See ਸੰਪਤ.

**ਸੰਪਰਕ** [sāpərək] *Skt* संपर्क *n* (ਸੰ-ਪ੍ਰਿਚ) coincidence, connection, association.

**ਸੰਪਾਤ** [sāpat] *Skt n* downfall, collapse. **2** fly. **3** leap, jump. **4** pounce, swoop.

**ਸੰਪਾਤਿ** [sāpatɪ], **ਸੰਪਾਤੀ** [sāpati] *Skt* सम्पाति *n* son of Arun, the charioteer of the sun, who was elder brother of Jatau. He is described having the look of a vulture. See ਜਟਾਯੂ. **2** *Skt* सम्पातिन् *adj* likely to collapse. **3** flyer.

**ਸੰਪਾਦਕ** [sāpadək] *Skt* सम्पादक *adj* producer. **2** executive, administrator. **3** manufacturer. **4** one who edits a book or newspaper; an editor.

**ਸੰਪਾਦਨ** [sāpadən] *Skt n* produce. **2** manufacture. **3** execute.

**ਸੰਪਾਦਯ** [sāpady] *Skt adj* worth producing. **2** worthy of manufacturing. See ਸੰਪਾਦਨ.

**ਸੰਪਾਨੀ** [sāpani] *adj* delegated, handed over, dedicated. “bādhəp səkhe pache tɪnəhu kəu sāpani.”—*gəu ə m 5*.

**ਸੰਪੁਟ** [sāpuṭ] See ਸੰਪਟ. “mən sāpuṭ jɪtu sətəɪ navəṅu.”—*suhi m 1*. ‘Mind is the throne of God.’ **2** according to Ayurved, act of heating drug by keeping it in two vessels.

**ਸੰਪੁਟਪਾਠ** [sāpuṭpaṭh] See ਸੰਪਟ **5**. “sāpuṭ su paṭh pādhte prəbin.”—*GPS*.

**ਸੰਪੂਰਣ** [sāpūrəṅ] *Skt* संपूर्ण *adj* whole, entire, all **2** complete, full.

**ਸੰਪੈ** [sāpe] *n* wealth, fame. **2** to wealth. “sāpe dekħɪ nə həkħie.”—*gəu kəbir*.

**ਸੰਪੰਨ** [sāpān] *Skt* सम्पन्न *adj* (ਸੰ-ਪਦ) very wealthy, greatly famous. **2** absolute, complete. **3** with, alongwith, inclusive. **4** rich, wealthy.

**ਸੰਪ੍ਰਗਯਾਤ** [sāpragyat] *Skt* संप्रज्ञात *adj* well known. **2** *n* according to the practice of yoga the kind

of contemplation in which knowledge of things and sensuality remains intact.

**ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾ** [sōprāda] *Skt* ਸੰ-ਪ੍ਰਦਾ. passing on completely. **2** systematic act of imparting perceptual learning etc.

**ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾਈ** [sōprādai] See ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾਯਿਕ.

**ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾਯ** [sōprāday] *Skt* सम्प्रदाय *adj* who provides. See ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾ. **2** *n* a traditional system of imparting learning. **3** a religious practice continuing from tradition. **4** teacher-pupil tradition. **5** a religious sect.

**ਸੰਬ** [sōb] *Skt* शम्ब *n* stone. **2** a metallic cap at the end of a stick.

**ਸੰਬਹ** [sōbāh], **ਸੰਬਹਨ** [sōb-hān] *Skt* संवाहन *n* a massage. “nati dhoti sōb-hi.”—*s fārid*. ‘bathing after rubbing paste (prepared with oil, barley flour and turmeric on the body)’ **2** See ਸੰਵਹਨ.

**ਸੰਬਹੀ** [sōb-hi] See ਸੰਬਹ.

**ਸੰਬਤ** [sōbāt], **ਸੰਬਤ ਸਰ** [sōbāt sār], **ਸੰਬਤਿ** [sōbātī] *Skt* संवत् and संवत्सर *n* a year, annum. “sōbātī saha līkhīa.”—*sohīla*. See ਸੰਵਤ and ਵਰਸ.

**ਸੰਬਰ** [sōbār] *Skt* संबर and संबर are both correct. *n* water. **2** wealth. **3** a war. **4** a vow. **5** a demon, also named Dasyu in Rig Ved. He also battled against king Divodas and Indar. He fought against Kam for a long period. When Kam took birth in Krishan’s home as Pradyuman, he then remembered the old enmity, took away the child and threw him in the sea. Finally he was killed by Pradyuman. Sambar also helped Hirnyakshipu to finish off Prahilad. “dās dāyos ko bal bhāyo jōb hi, tōb sōbār dēt le tahī gāyo hē.”—*krīṣan*. **6** *adj* very good. **7** lucky. **8** content; happy.

**ਸੰਬਰਅਰਿ** [sōbār-ārī], **ਸੰਬਰਾਰਿ** [sōbārārī] *n* Pradyuman, son of Krishan, who killed Shambar, the demon. **2** Kamdev, who continuously fought against Shambar in the garb of Pradyuman. “sōbār ke ārī ki chōbī line.”—*āj*.

**ਸੰਬਰਾਰਿ ਚਖ ਧੁਜ ਅਰਿ** [sōbrārī cākh dhuj ārī], **ਸੰਬਰਾਰਿ ਧੁਜ ਚੱਛ ਅਰਿ** [sōbrārī dhuj cāch ārī] *n* an arrow.—*sānāma*. sign of a male fish in the flag of Sambar’s enemy Kam, — the enemy of its eye. Arjun had married Draupadi by shooting an arrow in the eye of the male fish.

**ਸੰਬਲ** [sōbāl] *Skt* शम्बल *n* travelling expense. “tako sōbāl pāc se, īs ko pēse pāc.”—*GV* 6. **2** jealousy, envy. **3** a shore, coast, beach. **4** a lineage, dynasty.

**ਸੰਬਲਖਾਰ** [sōbālkhar] arsenic. See ਸੰਮੁਲਫਾਰ. “sōbālkhar dār kār syani.”—*cārītr* 350.

**ਸੰਬਾਹ** [sōbah] See ਸੰਬਾਹਨ **2**. *Skt* संवाह *n* a bazaar. **3** also used for ਸਮੂਹ. “lāskār jōre kia sōbaha.”—*asa m* 5. **4** best carriage, best conveyance, best vehicle. “hēvār gēvār rāth sōbahe.”—*guj m* 5. **5** morning, dawn. “hārī nam jōpī sōbaha hē.”—*maru solhe m* 3. **6** See ਸੰਵਹਨ.

**ਸੰਬਾਹਨ** [sōbahān] *Skt* संवाहन *n* rubbing of body-parts, massage. See ਸੰਬਹ. **2** massaging of muscles. **3** transport. **4** deliver. “sīrī sīrī rījāk sōbahe ṭhakur.”—*sodāru*. “dītonu rījāk sōbahī.”—*var asa*. **5** to provide.

**ਸੰਬਾਹਿ** [sōbahī], **ਸੰਬਾਹੇ** [sōbahe] See ਸੰਬਾਹਨ.

**ਸੰਬਾਦ** [sōbad] *Skt* संवाद *n* a discussion, conversation. **2** news, information.

**ਸੰਬਾਦੀ** [sōbādī] *Skt* संवादिन् *adj* a debater. **2** he who maintains accord, remains in agreement. **3** concordant note or tone that supports ‘vadi’, by which the nature of a ‘rag’ becomes evident. See ਸੰਵਾਦੀ and ਸ੍ਰਾਰ ਸ਼ਬਦ.

**ਸੰਬਿਆਲ** [sōbiāl] a sub-caste of the Rajputs. See ਬਾਈਧਾਰ.

**ਸੰਬੀਤ** [sōbit] *Skt* संवीत. *adj* covered. **2** gone by, past.

**ਸੰਬੁਕ** [sōbuk] *Skt* शम्बूक *n* a sea-shell. **2** an oyster, shell. “jyo sōbuk te mukta caru.”—*NP*.

**ਸੰਬੁਹ** [sōbuh] all, entire. See ਸਮੂਹ. “nanāk suk h sōbuh sēcū.”—*var guj* 2 *m* 5.

**ਸੰਬੁਕ** [sōbuk] See ਸੰਬੁਕ. **2** an untouchable, who

was put to sword by Ram Chandar for committing the crime of doing penance to go to heaven. His act of observing penance was considered so inauspicious or disastrous in the kingdom that the young son of a Brahman died. As soon as the head of Sanbuk was chopped off, the dead Brahman boy immediately revived. See ਵਾਲਮੀਕਿ ਕਾਂਡ 7 ਾ: 76.

**ਸੰਬੇਦ** [sābed] See ਸੰਵੇਦ.

**ਸੰਬੇਦਯ** [sābedy] *Skt* ਸੰਵੇਦਯ *adj* fully worth knowing; deserving to be understood.

**ਸੰਬੋਧ** [sābodh] *Skt* *n* full knowledge, real knowledge. **2** act of talking to, way of addressing.

**ਸੰਬੋਧਨ** [sābodhān] *Skt* *n* awaken, alert. **2** call, address.

**ਸੰਬੰਧ** [sābādh] *Skt* *n* attachment, union, merger. **2** relationship, marital alliance. **3** marriage, engagement.

**ਸੰਬੰਧੀ** [sābādhī] *Skt* सम्बन्धिन् *adj* relative, associate. **2** collateral, daughter's progeny, kith and kin.

**ਸੰਬਯਾਨ** [sābyān], **ਸੰਬਯਾਨਾ** [sābyāna] See ਸੰਵਯਾਨ.

**ਸੰਭ** [sābh] short form of ਸ੍ਰਯੰਭਵ. **2** See ਸੰਭੁ. **3** *Skt* ਸੰ-ਭ *adj* superb, resplendent, illuminating.

**ਸੰਭਉ** [sābhəu] See ਸੈਭੰ. “əkāl murəṭī əjuni sābhəu.”—*ram* ੧ *m* 5.

**ਸੰਭਰਣ** [sābhrəṇ] *Skt* *n* filling up completely. **2** accumulating.

**ਸੰਭਰੀ** [sābhri] *adj* who takes good care of. **2** Shambhvi, Shiv's power.

**ਸੰਭਰੇ** [sābhre] *adj* cautious, alert. “tābe sābhre din hetā dāyalā.”—*mācch*.

**ਸੰਭਰੇਸ** [sābhres] chief of Sambhal town, king of Sambhal. “suṇyo sābhresā.”—*kālki*. See ਸੰਭਲ **2**.

**ਸੰਭਲ** [sābhəl] See ਸੰਭਲਨਾ. **2** *Skt* ਸੰਭਲ a famous city of Muradabad tehsil in U.P., which has a population of 39,715. It is 23 miles to the south-west of Muradabad. According to the

Purans, incarnation of Kalki will happen at this place at the end of Kalyug. “bhəl bhag bhāya ṭh sābhəl ke hārī ju hārīmādir avhīge.”—*kālki*.

**ਸੰਭਲਣਾ** [sābhəlṇa], **ਸੰਭਲਨਾ** [sābhəlṇa] *v* to be alert, be vigilant.

**ਸੰਭਵ** [sābhəv] *Skt* *n* being. **2** possible. **3** genesis, birth. “ṭrīgədjōṇī acet sābhəv.”—*asa rəvīdas*. **4** consonance, coincidence. **5** cause, reason. **6** feasible, possible.

**ਸੰਭਵਿਓ** [sābhəvīo], **ਸੰਭਵਿਓ** [sābhəvīəu] self-existing one, who does not need another's help to come into being. **2** See ਆਜੋਨੀ ਸੰਭਵਿਓ. **3** created, produced.

**ਸੰਭਾਖਣ** [sābhakhəṇ], **ਸੰਭਾਖਨ** [sābhakhəṇ] *Skt* सम्भाषण *n* talk, discussion. “kər sābhakhəṇ apəs mahi.”—*NP*. “səgəl sābhakhəṇ japī.”—*sar* *m* 5. “sātəh sōg sāt sābhakhəṇ.”—*dhāna* *m* 5.

**ਸੰਭਾ ਜੀ** [sābha jī] See ਸ਼ਿਵਾ ਜੀ.

**ਸੰਭਾਰ** [sābhar] See ਸੰਭਾਲ. **2** *Skt* *n* material, goods. “səbh sābhar sābharke sri nanək dhīg an.”—*NP*. **3** fame, wealth.

**ਸੰਭਾਰਨ** [sābharəṇ] *v* to maintain, keep. **2** to remember. “pavən nam jəgət me hārī ko kəbhuh nahī sābhara.”—*jet* *m* 9.

**ਸੰਭਾਰਿਕਾ** [sābharīka], **ਸੰਭਾਲਕਾ** [sābhalka] See ਸੰਭਾਰ. *adj* endowed with, famous. “kī sābhalka che.”—*datt*.

**ਸੰਭਾਲਣਾ** [sābhalṇa], **ਸੰਭਾਲਨ** [sābhaləṇ] *v* search, seek. **2** taking into custody, having under protection.

**ਸੰਭਾਲੂ** [sābhalu] a plant, branches of which are useful for making small baskets and its boiled leaves are used for fomenting swollen parts of the body. *Skt* सिन्धुवार *L* Vitex trifolia. **2** *adj* custodian.

**ਸੰਭਾਵਨਾ** [sābhavna] *Skt* *n* accurate thinking. **2** guess, estimate. **3** honour, respect. “sābhavna kərət hē dərəs ke.”—*GPS*. **4** possible. **5** a figure of speech denoting a

condition or possibility.

Example:

nanək hukmē je bujhe, tə həumē kəhe nə koI.  
—jəpu.

je jug care arja hor dəsuni hoI,  
nəvā khāḍa vici janie nali cəle səbhukoI,  
cāga nau rəkhaike jəsu kirətI jəgI lei,  
je tisu nədərI nə avəi tə vat nə puche keI.  
—jəpu.

sikta məhi te yəṭən kər tel ju niksavē,  
kəməṭh piṭh pər bhāt kiḥ bəhu bal jəməvē,  
sir pər rəsəbh səsē ke ugvaI bikhana,  
tə duṣṭən ke rīde məhi gun kər-hi məhana.  
—GPS.

jə mardane ke sədris gayən janət koI,  
tə səbh ko pahən hrīḍəy let mom kər soI.

**ਸੰਭਾਵਿਤ** [səbhavɪt] *Skt adj* revered. **2** honoured, respected. **3** famous, eminent. **4** known through presumption.

**ਸੰਭਾਵਯ** [səbhavy] *Skt adj* possible.

**ਸੰਭੁ** [səbhʊ] *Skt* ਸੰਭੁ *n Skt* ਸੰ (welfare, salvation) ਭੁ (existence); whose existence is for others' welfare/salvation; the Creator. **2** Brahma. **3** Vishnu. **4** Shiv. **5** mercury. Satguru in Sikhism.

**ਸੰਭੁਸੁਤ** [səbhʊsʊt], **ਸੰਭੁਤਨਯ** [səbhʊtənəy] Shiv's son, Ganesh and Kartikey.

**ਸੰਭੁਤ੍ਰਿਯਾ** [səbhʊtrɪyā] Shiv's wife Parvati. **2** Sati.

**ਸੰਭੁਤ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਪਿਤ** [səbhʊtrɪyā pɪt]—*sānāma*. Daksh, father of Shiv's wife Sati. **2** Himalayas.

**ਸੰਭੁਪੁਤ੍ਰ** [səbhʊpʊtr] See ਸੰਭੁਸੁਤ.

**ਸੰਭੁ** [səbhʊ] See ਸੰਭੁ. **2** self existing one; not brought into being by anyone else; who is born by himself; the Creator. “sərəb jotI nɪrəjən səbhʊ.”—*guj ə m 1*.

**ਸੰਭੁਤ** [səbhʊt] *Skt adj* was produced, born. “tɪs atəm te nəbh səbhʊt.”—*GPS*.

**ਸੰਭੁਤਿ** [səbhʊtɪ] *Skt n* genesis, birth. **2** growth, increase. **3** glory, wealth.

**ਸੰਭੋ** [səbhʊ] self-existing; who does not require anyone else to bring him into being. “əkəl murətɪ əjuni səbhʊ mən sɪmrət ʰəḍḍhə θivā jɪv.”—*majh m 5*.

**ਸੰਭੁਮ** [səbhɾəm] *Skt n* an error. **2** a doubt, uncertainty. **3** a circle, turn. **4** anxiety. **5** See ਵਿਭੁਮ.

**ਸੰਮ** [səm] See ਸੰਬ. **2** dream, sleep. See ਸੰਮਿ.

**ਸੰਮਸ** [səməs] See ਸਮਸ.

**ਸੰਮਕ** [səmək] See ਸਮਕ.

**ਸੰਮਣ** [səməṇ] See ਸੰਮਨ.

**ਸੰਮਤ** [səmət] *Skt adj* honoured. **2** agreed, consented. “yəḥ səbh səmət mero hoi.”—*NP*. **3** Indian calendar era, year, annum. In this book, Sammat is used for Bikrami year. See ਸੰਵਤ and ਵਰਸ.

**ਸੰਮਤਿ** [səmətɪ], **ਸੰਮਤੀ** [səmətɪ] *Skt* सम्मति *n* an opinion. **2** desire.

**ਸੰਮਨ** [səmən] Musan's father, resident of Shahbajpur, who was a staunch disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. He did not waver in accepting God's will. When Kapur Deo asked who was a genuine Sikh, the Guru named Saman. His name appears in cəubolas also. “səmən jəv ɪs prem ki dəm kiḥu hoti saṭ.”—*cəubole m 5*. “səmən he sahbjapure ko.”—*GPS*. **2** ثمن *adj* eight. **3** See ਸੰਮਨ ਬੁਰਜ.

**ਸੰਮਨ ਬੁਰਜ** [səmən burəj] *A* ثمن *n* an octagonal tower. See ਸੰਮਨ 2. “thryo burəj səmən ki bari.”—*GPS*.

**ਸੰਮਲ** [səməl] *n* care, vigilance. **2** memory, attention.

**ਸੰਮਲਾ** [səmla] See ਸਮਲਾ. “səhɪt səmlə sɪr pər cira.”—*GPS*. **2** let me remember. “sahɪ saɪ tujhə səmla.”—*sri m 1*.

**ਸੰਮਲਿ** [səməlɪ] carefully. **2** after remembering. “həv səməlɪ ʰəki ji oh kəde nə bole kəura.”—*suhī chāt m 5*. ‘I am tired of recollecting, I do not remember a single instance when he did speak bitterly.’ **3** See ਸੰਮੁਲਿ.

ਸੰਮਾ [sāma] Dogar, a resident of Suniar village in Malwa, who brought milk for Guru Gobind Singh when he arrived there.

ਸੰਮਾਉਣਾ [sāmauṇa], ਸੰਮਾਇਆ [sāmaia] See ਸਮਾਉਣਾ- ਸਮਾਇਆ. “sāmaia purān purākh kārte.”—*vəḍ chēt m 5*.

ਸੰਮਾਨ [sāman], ਸੰਮਾਨਿ [sāmani] See ਸਮਾਨ. “beri mit hoe sāman.”—*bher m 5*. “teri dūbīdha dṛisəṭi sāmanīa.”—*maru jedev. 2 Skt* सम्मान respect. See ਸਨਮਾਨ.

ਸੰਮਾਨਿਆ [sāmanīa] See ਸੰਮਾਨ. 2 See ਸਮਾਨਯਾ.

ਸੰਮਾਨੈ [sāmanē] ਸਮ-ਮਾਨੈ. ‘considers equal.’ See ਮੇਰੈ ਸੰਮਾਨੈ. 2 ਸਨਮਾਨੈ honours, respects.

ਸੰਮਾਰਨ [sāmarān] *v* to preserve, maintain. 2 to remember, miss. “jīu barīk mata sāmāre.”—*majh m 5*. “age te nā sāmāra.”—*suhi kābir*.

ਸੰਮਾਲ [sāmal] See ਸੰਭਾਲ.

ਸੰਮਾਲਨ [sāmalān] preserving, maintaining. 2 remembering. “guru duare hoīke sahīb sāmālehu.”—*var bīha m 3*. “dūkh bhī sāmāloī.”—*var suhi m 2*. “sevān sai apṇa nīu ṭhī sāmālānī.”—*var suhi m 3*.

ਸੰਮਾਲੇਨ [sāmālen] take care of; recite. “je nīu ṭhī sāmālen.”—*var gəu l m 4*.

ਸੰਮਿ [sāmī] See ਸੰਮ. 2 *adj* after sleeping. “carī gəvāia sāmī.”—*s fərid*.

ਸੰਮਿਆ [sāmīa] *Skt* ਸਮਯਾ. *n* base, support. 2 a kind of a T-shaped support on which sadhus rest their arms. “səgli jotī hāmāri sāmīa.”—*asa m 1*.

ਸੰਮੀ [sāmi] is known as Samir now, and is five koh from Bhatinda. Bhai Santokh Singh has stated that Guru Gobind Singh stayed here after leaving Bhatinda. “ulāgh pāth ketāk jāb ae, ḍera sāmī gram supae.”—*GPS*. Now there is a gurdwara at this place. The Guru arrived at Damdama after leaving Sammi.

ਸੰਮੁਖ [sāmukh] *Skt adv* face to face, in front of, facing.

ਸੰਮੁਲਫਾਰ [sāmulphar] See ਸੰਖੀਆ.

ਸੰਮੁ [sāmu] See ਟਾਲੀਆਂ ਫੱਤੂ ਸੰਮੁ ਕੀ.

ਸੰਮੁਲਿ [sāmhalī] *adv* carefully, attentively. “sāmhalī buk bhāri.”—*s fərid*.

ਸੰਮੁਲਿਆ [sāmhlīa] *adj* preserved, seized, occupied. “sāmhlīa səcu thanu.”—*suhi chēt m 5*.

ਸੰਮੁਯਕ [sāmyək] *Skt* सम्यक *adj* charming, beautiful. 2 merged. 3 reality, right.

ਸੰਮੁਥ [sāmṛəth], ਸੰਮੁਥੁ [sāmṛəthu], ਸੰਮੁਥਿ [sāmṛīth] See ਸਮਰਥ. “kārhi kāhāṇia sāmṛəth kāt kiah.”—*sri m 1*. “esa sāmṛəthu hāri jīu apī.”—*ram m 5*. “sāmṛīth purākh apar.”—*səva m 5*.

ਸੰਯਤ [sāyət] *Skt adj* properly tied. 2 committed to religious rules. 3 who has controlled his mind and senses; moderate.

ਸੰਯਮ [sāyām] See ਸੰਜਮ.

ਸੰਯਮਨੀ [sāyāmi] *Skt n* abode of Dharamraj; a place where a person is strictly accountable.

ਸੰਯਮਨੀ ਖਤਿ [sāyāmi pātī] the god of justice. See ਸੰਯਮਨੀ.

ਸੰਯਮੀ [sāyami] See ਸੰਜਮੀ.

ਸੰਯੁਕਤ [sāyukət] *Skt* संयुक्त *adj* in the company of, alongwith. 2 related, attached.

ਸੰਯੁਤ [sāyut] See ਸੰਜੁਤ.

ਸੰਯੁਤਾ [sāyuta] a metre also named aṛuha and pṛīya. Its characteristics are four lines, each line comprising ॥S, 1S, 1S, S.

Example :

pun beṇ raj māheṣ bhyo,  
jīn dāḍ kahun te lāyo,  
jīy bhāt bhāt sukhi nāra,  
ətī gərb so chuṭkyo dhəra.—*ben*.

See ਬੇਲੀ ਬਿਦੂਮ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ b.

ਸੰਯੋਗ [sāyog] See ਸੰਜੋਗ.

ਸੰਯੋਗੀ [sāyogi] See ਸੰਜੋਗੀ.

ਸੰਯੋਜਨ [sāyōjān] *Skt n* the act of connecting properly. 2 a yoke; yoking of an ox, a horse etc. with a plough or a cart etc.

ਸੰਲਗਨ [sālāgān] *Skt* संलग्न *adj* attached, joined. “sālāgān səbh sukḥ chātr.”—*maru ə m 5*.

ਸੰਵਹਨ [sāvəhən] *Skt n* the act of driving properly. 2 goading. 3 a passenger. 4 a ship.

ਸੰਵਤ [sāvət], ਸੰਵਤਸਰ [sāvətsər] *Skt* संवत्-संवत्सर a year, annum, year of the Christian era, twelve months.

(a) See ਈਸਵੀ ਸਨ.

(b) See ਸਕ ਸੰਵਤ. See ਸਾਲਿਵਾਹਨ.

(c) See ਹਿਜਰੀ ਸਨ. See ਮੁਹੰਮਦ.

(d) See ਵਰਸ.

(e) See ਵਿਕ੍ਰਮੀ ਸੰਵਤ. See ਵਿਕ੍ਰਮਾਦਿਤਯ.

ਸੰਵਾਹਨ [sāvahən] See ਸੰਬਾਹਨ.

ਸੰਵਾਦ [sāvād] See ਸੰਬਾਦ.

ਸੰਵਾਦੀ [sāvādī] See ਸੰਬਾਦੀ. 2 according to music a note, which supports a 'rag', meaning thereby the note that supports 'vadi' concordant note in clarifying the nature of a 'rag', like rīkhəbh in bherəv is sāvadi. See ਸ੍ਰ.

ਸੰਵੇਦ [sāved] *Skt n* knowledge, knowing, understanding accurately.

ਸੰਵੇਦਨ [sāvedən] *Skt n* the act of knowing accurately. 2 revelation.

ਸੰਵੇਦਯ [sāvedy] See ਸੰਬੋਦਯ.

ਸੰਵਯਾਨ [sāvyan], ਸੰਵਯਾਨਾ [sāvyanā] *Skt* संव्यान n a garment to cover the body; a sheet of cloth. "tan sāvyan sārīr ke upər."—*NP*. "sāvyanā sūdār sājē."—*NP*.

ਸੰਵ੍ਰਤ [sāvrat] *Dg* Varun, the god of water.

ਸੰਦ [skād] See ਸਕੰਦ.

ਸੰਧ [skādh] See ਸਕੰਧ.

ਸਖਲ [skhəl] See ਸਖਲਨ.

ਸੁਨ [stən] See ਅਸਤਨ 1.

ਸੁਵ [stəv] *Skt n* praise, admiration. See ਸਤੁ.

ਸੁਵਨ [stvən] See ਅਸਤਵਨ.

ਸੁਵਕ [stavək] *Skt* admirer. See ਸਤੁ.

ਸਤੁ [stə] *Skt vr* to praise, worship, serve. Words like ਸਤੁਤਿ ਸ੍ਰੋਤੁ etc. are derived from this root.

ਸੁਤਿ [stutī] See ਉਸਤਤਿ.

ਸਤੁਤਿ ਵਯਾਜ ਨਿੰਦਾ [stutī vəyaj nīda] See ਵਯਾਜ ਨਿੰਦਾ.

ਸਤੁਪ [stup] *Skt n* a post, pillar, pole.

ਸੁਨ [sten] *Skt* स्तेन् *vr* to steal, pilfer.

ਸੁਯ [stey] *Skt n* a theft, stealing. See ਸੁਨ.

ਸੁਯੀ [steyī] *Skt* स्तेयिन् a thief, burglar.

ਸੁਯਜ [steny] *Skt n* a theft, burglary.

ਸੁਤੁ [stotr] See ਅਸੋਤੁ.

ਸੁੰਭ [stəbh] See ਅਸਤੰਭ.

ਸੁੰਭਨ [stəbhən] *Skt n* to stop, halt, stay. 2 a hindrance, barrier. 3 to petrify. 4 a kind of sexual passion.

ਸਤ੍ਰੀ [stri] *Skt* स्त्र् *vr* to spread, to cover. 2 See ਇਸਤ੍ਰੀ.

ਸੁੰਜਾਤਿ [strijatī] four facets of women according to Kam Shastar. See ਨਾਰੀ.

ਸੁੰਜਿਤ [strijit] See ਇਸਤ੍ਰੀ ਜਿਤ.

ਸੁੰਧਾਨ [stridhən] *Skt n* a dowry or cash, ornaments and garments etc. received by a girl at the time of marriage, or those assets which are particularly given by her father and husband etc. See ਇਸਤ੍ਰੀ ਧਨ.

ਸੁੰਦ੍ਰਤ [strivrət] *Skt n* sexual fidelity to one's wife as a principle of life.

ਸਥ [sthə] *Skt adj* situate, stable, steady; suffixed to words, as in ਕੂਟਸਥ, ਗ੍ਰਿਹਸਥ, ਮਾਰਗਸਥ.

ਸਥਗ [sthəg] *Skt* स्थग् *vr* to cover, shelter, tire, stay. See ਥਕਣਾ.

ਸਥਲ [sthəl] See ਅਸਥਲ.

ਸਥਵਿਰ [sthəvir] *Skt adj* fixed, established. 2 aged. 3 *n* Brahma, Chaturanan.

ਸਥਾ [stha] *Skt vr* to stay, stand still, stop, climb, near.

ਸਥਾਈ [sthai] See ਅਸਥਾਈ.

ਸਥਾਣੁ [sthaṇu], ਸਥਾਣੂ [sthaṇu] *Skt* स्थाणु *adj* eternal. 2 *n* Shiv, the everlasting. 3 immovable Braham. 4 a tree without branches; unhewn tree trunk.

ਸਥਾਨ [sthan] See ਅਸਥਾਨ. "durgam sthan sugmā."—*səhəs m 5*.

ਸਥਾਨਚਿਤੁ [sthancitr] See ਚਿਤੁ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਅੰਗ (b).

ਸਥਾਨੀ [sthani] *Skt* स्थानिन् *adj* domicile.

2 resident.

ਸਥਾਪਕ [sthapək] *Skt* *adj* who gives shelter, or establishes, or founder.

ਸਥਾਪਨ [sthapən] *Skt* *n* installation, giving shelter, establishing, adopting.

ਸਥਾਯੀ [sthayi] *Skt* स्थायिन् *adj* permanent, established. See ਸਥਾ.

ਸਥਾਯੀਭਾਵ [sthayibhav] See ਅਸਥਾਈ ਭਾਵ and ਭਾਵ ਸਬਦ.

ਸਥਾਲ [sthal] See ਥਾਲ.

ਸਥਾਲੀ [sthalī] See ਥਾਲੀ.

ਸਥਾਲੀ ਤੰਡੂਲ ਨਜਾਯ [sthalī tādūl nāyay] See ਨਜਾਯ.

ਸਥਾਵਰ [sthavər] See ਅਸਥਾਵਰ.

ਸਿਥਤ [sthit] See ਅਸਥਿਤ and ਇਸਥਿਤ.

ਸਿਥਤਿ [sthitī] See ਅਸਥਿਤਿ and ਇਸਥਿਤਿ.

ਸਿਥਰ [sthir] See ਅਸਥਿਰ and ਇਸਥਿਰ.

ਸਿਥਰਤਾ [sthirta] *Skt* *n* permanence, stability, immovability.

ਸਥੂਲ [sthul] See ਅਸਥੂਲ.

ਸਥੰਡਲ [sthāṅḍal] See ਥੜਾ.

ਸ੍ਨਾ [sna] *vr* to bathe, take a bath, to be pure.

ਸ੍ਨਾਨ [snan] See ਇਸਨਾਨ.

ਸ੍ਨਾਯੂ [snayū] *Skt* *n* a muscle, vein.

ਸਿੰਹ [sniḥ] *Skt* सिन्ह *vr* to love, befriend, be sweet. See ਸਨੇਹ.

ਸਿੰਗਧ [sniḡadh] See ਸਨਿਗਧ.

ਸੁਖਾ [snukha] *Skt* स्नुषਾ *n* daughter-in-law, son's wife.

ਸ਼੍ਰੇਹ [sneh] See ਸਨੇਹ. “dhrīḡ snehā bānīta bilas sutāh.”—*sāhas* m 5.

ਸ਼੍ਰੇਹੀ [snehi] See ਸਨੇਹੀ.

ਸਪਧੰ [spārdh] *Skt* स्पर्ध् *vr* to envy; to be jealous.

ਸਪੰਦ [spāḍ] *Skt* स्पन्द *vr* to jump, shiver, go.

ਸਿਪ੍ਰਸ਼ [sprīṣ] *Skt* स्पृश् *vr* to touch, contact.

ਸਿਪ੍ਰਹ [sprīḥ] *Skt* स्पृह् *vr* to desire, wish.

ਸਫਟਿਕ [sphatīk] See ਸਫਟਕ.

ਸਫਾਰ [sphar] a golden bubble. 2 bloom, growth. 3 *adj* broad.

ਸਫੁਟ [sphuṭ] *Skt* स्फुट् *vr* to bloom, trim, to stop or cut. 2 *adj* blooming. 3 evident, visible.

ਸਫੁਰ [sphur] *Skt* स्फुर् *vr* to move, go, spread, swell.

ਸਫੁਰਣ [sphurəṅ] See ਫੁਰਣਾ.

ਸਮਯ [smāy] *Skt* *n* pride. 2 surprise, wonder.

ਸਮਰ [smār] See ਸਮਰ 2.

ਸਮਰਣ [smārəṅ] See ਸਿਮਰਣ. 2 a figure of speech, in which one is reminded of a known thing while seeing another thing resembling it:

Example:

sri nanək dərbar me sun mērdana tan,

sābh devān sāmārəṅ kīyo haha huhu gan.

cākh cōdhək cāpla cāmək pavās sāmāy nīhar, yadai dāṣmeṣ ki tejṗōj tərvar.

ਸਮਰਾਰਿ [smārārī] See ਸਮਰਾਰਿ.

ਸਮਾਰਤ [smarət] See ਸਮਾਰਤ.

ਸਿਮ੍ਰ [smrī] *Skt* स्मृ *vr* to remember; to be alert; to obey.

ਸਿਮ੍ਰਤ [smrīt] *Skt* स्मृत *adj* memorized. 2 *n* recollected.

ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ [smrītī] See ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ.

ਸਜਮੰਤਕ [syāmātək] a very bright jewel, which was given by the Sun to Satrajit Yadav. This jewel produces eight weights<sup>1</sup> of gold everyday, driving away fear of theft, fire, famine. Satrajit gave this jewel to his brother Prasan, fearing that Krishan might snatch it from him. One day Prasan was killed by a lion when he went out for hunting. Jambvan killed the lion and got back the jewel. Krishan won the jewel after fighting with Janbvan and gave it to Satrajit again. When Satrajit was asleep, Shatdhanva killed him and took away the jewel. When Krishan and Balram chased him to take back the jewel, Shatdhanva, after giving the jewel to Akrur, ran ahead of Krishan. Krishan captured and killed Shatdhanva but could not get the jewel. When Krishan returned without the jewel, Balram suspected that Krishan had concealed the <sup>1</sup>one bhar is of eight thousand tolas.

jewel from him and left his home infuriated. When the jewel was recovered from Akrur, Krishan, Balram and Satyabhama disputed its ownership. Finally, it was decided that it should be retained by Akrur.

“ITtI surəj seva kəri sətɾajIt bəlvan.  
rəvI tīh ko təb mənI dəi ujjəl ap səman.”  
—KRISƏN.

**ਸਜਾਹ** [syah] See ਸਿਆਹ.

**ਸਜਾਹਗੋਸ਼** [syahgoʃ] See ਸਿਆਹਗੋਸ਼.

**ਸਜਾਹਪੋਸ਼** [syahpoʃ] *P* سياه پوش *adj* who is dressed in black. **2 n** a nihang Singh. **3** a fakir dressed in black. **4** a constable.

**ਸਜਾਤ** [syat] *Skt* स्यात् *Skt part* perhaps. **2 v** may be.

**ਸਜਾਮ** [syam] *Skt* श्याम *adj* blue, black. **2 n** a black material. In their compositions the poets treat the following as ‘syam’ – defamation, iron, snake, collyrium, conflict, kalyug or age of darkness, blot, lust, goddess Kali, mud, hair, thief, darkness, crocodile, sin, cuckoo, moth, buffalo, wine, musk, demon, night and bear. **3** Krishan is so named because of his black colour. **4** Many people are of the opinion that ‘syam’ is the pen-name of Guru Gobind Singh, while others believe that ‘syam’ was a poet. “jo brɪjnayək ko ruCI sō kəvI syam bhəne phon jəp jəpə hē.”—KRISƏN. **5** *Skt* श्याम *v* we should be.

**ਸਜਾਮ ਸਬਲ** [syam səbəl] *Skt* श्याम शबल *adj* dappled, black and brown. **2 n** two dogs of Yamraj by Sarma. Their colour is black and brown.

**ਸਜਾਮ ਸਿੰਘ** [syam sɪŋh] See ਸੂਰਜ ਮੱਲ. **2** a keeper of precious articles and officer in charge of the armoury of Guru Gobind Singh. See ਅਟਾਰੀ.

**ਸਜਾਮ ਤ੍ਰਿਯਾ** [syam tɾɪya] Krishan’s wife Yamuna—*sənama*. **2** Rukmini and other queens of Krishan.

**ਸਜਾਮ ਤ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਜਾ ਚਰ ਨਾਥ** [syam tɾɪya ja çər nath] Krishan’s wife Yamuna, grass born from her,

deer who grazed on this, his master; the lion—*sənama*.

**ਸਜਾਮ ਤ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਪਿਤ** [syam tɾɪya pɪt] Suraj, father of Krishan’s wife Yamuna—*sənama*.

**ਸਜਾਮ ਦਾਸ** [syam das] a Vadhan sub-caste devotee of Guru Hargobind resident of Burhanpur, and a philanthropist and warrior.

**ਸਜਾਮ ਬੱਲਭਾ** [syam bəllbha] Yamuna, beloved of Syam (Krishan).

**ਸਜਾਮ ਬੱਲਭਾ ਈਸ** [syam bəllbha is] God Varun, master of Krishan’s beloved wife Yamuna—*sənama*.

**ਸਜਾਮ ਬੱਲਭਾ ਈਸ ਅਸਤੁ** [syam bəllbha is əstr] *n* missile of Varun, a noose.—*sənama*.

**ਸਜਾਮਲ** [syaməl] See ਸਿਆਮਲ.

**ਸਜਾਮਾ** [syama] See ਸਯਾਮਾ **2**. **2** pandit of Sultanpur, who came to Guru Nanak Dev. Obeying the order of Mul Chand (father-in-law of Guru Nanak Dev) he told the Guru about the demerits of renouncing home at the time of his resignation from Modikhana.

**ਸਜਾਰ** [syar] See ਸਿਆਲ.

**ਸਜਾਰਾ** [syara] cold weather, winter season. “bɪn syare sitəl bhæ.”—*çəɾɪtr* 175.

**ਸਜਾਰੀ** [syari] *Skt* शिगाली. a female jackal. “jəra nɪsa məhɪ khāsi syari.”—*NP*. **2** the name of equivalent to [ɪ] short vowel ਸਿਆਰੀ [f] of the Gurmukhi script, See ਸਿਆਰੀ.

**ਸਜਾਲ** [syal] cold weather, winter season. **2** a jackal. **3** See ਸਾਲਾ.

**ਸਜੇਨ** [syen] *Skt* शजेन *n* kind of a hawk. **2** See ਦੋਰੇ ਦਾ ਭੇਦ 16.

**ਸਜੈਹੈ** [syehē] consume/take, will consume/take. “je nər salɪgram kəhɪ səyēhē.”—*çəɾɪtr* 266.

**ਸਜੰਦ** [syəd] *Skt* स्यन्द *vr* to go, drip, fall, irrigate, goad, go fast.

**ਸਜੰਦਨ** [syədən] *Skt adj* who walks. **2 n** water. **3** a chariot. “syədən turəg jor sūdər bənai rəg.”—*GPS*. **4** a tree, also named ਤਿਨਿਸ਼. “ət kəʔək syədən səhɪkar.”—*GPS*. *L* Dalbergia

Ougeinensis.  
**ਸਰੰਦਰੀ** [syədri] See ਸੈਰੰਦਰੀ. “drupəd suta hve syədri nrīpəti narī dhig jaī.”—*NP*.  
**ਸੁਉਣ** [srəuṅ] See ਸੁਵਣ and ਸੁੱਣ.  
**ਸੁਉਣਤ** [srəuṅət] See ਸੁੱਣਤ.  
**ਸੁਉਣਤਬਿੰਦੁ** [srəuṅətbiṅdu] See ਸੁੱਣਤਬਿੰਦੁ.  
**ਸੁਉਨ** [srəuṅ] *Skt* See ਸੁੱਨ. “srəuṅ pan kali kəryo.”—*cāḍi 1*.  
**ਸੁਕ** [srək] *n* a string of beads, necklace.  
**ਸੁਗ੍ਰਿਣੀ** [srəgvṛiṇi] See ਅਚਕੜਾ.  
**ਸੁਜ** [srəj] *Skt n* a string of beads. **2** See ਸੁਜਿ.  
**ਸੁਣਵਤ ਬੀਜ** [srəṅvət bij] the scribe has used this word for ਸੁਣਵਤਬੀਜ at many places in Chandi di Var. See ਸੁੱਣਤਬਿੰਦੁ.  
**ਸੁੱਧਾ** [srəddha] *n Skt* ਭਰਾ ਚਿ ਸੁੱਤ. *n* faith, determination, trust. **2** According to the Nirukt, this word implies the adoption of truth (ਸੁੱਤ).  
**ਸੁੱਧਾਲੁ** [srəddhalu] *Skt adj* who has faith in someone, honest.  
**ਸੁੱਧੇਯ** [srəddhey] *Skt adj* trustworthy.  
**ਸੁਪਨੀ** [srəpni] See ਸਰਪਨੀ. “srəpni jiti kəha kərə jəmra.”—*asa kəbir*. illusion.  
**ਸੁਬ** [srəb] See ਸਰਬ. “srəb sukha mənī vuṭhe.”—*sri chāt m 5*.  
**ਸੁਬਮਯ** [srəbməy] See ਸਰਬਮਯ. “māthura ke prəbhū srəbməy ərjən guru.”—*səveye m 5 ke*.  
**ਸੁਮ** [srəm] *Skt* ਅਸੁ ਚਿ to get weary, put in effort, undergo penance. **2 n** fatigue, weariness. “srəm thaka pae bīsrāma.”—*maru m 5*. **3** a regret. **4** an effort, attempt. “māīa karən srəm ətī kərə.”—*sar namdev*. “srəm karte dām aḍh kəu.”—*bīla m 5*. **5** also used in place of ਸਮ. “kəho su srəm ka sō kəhē, dām ko kəhā kəhāt?”—*akal 6* See ਸੁਮੁ. **7** See ਸੁਵਣ **5**. “locən srəm-hī budhī bəl naṭhi.”—*sri beṇi*. ‘Water trickles from the eyes’. **8 Skt** ਸੁਮੰ ਚਿ comfort, bliss. “raja srəm mīti nāhi jani teri.”—*sar kəbir*.  
**ਸੁਮਸੀਕਰ** [srəmsikər], ਸੁਮਕਣ [srəmkəṅ], ਸੁਮਜਲ [srəmjəl], ਸੁਮਬਿੰਦੁ [srəmbiṅdu], ਸੁਮਵਾਰਿ

[srəmvārī] *n* beads of sweat, drops of perspiration. “srəmsikər mukhchae.”—*səloh*.  
**ਸੁਮਾਰਤ** [srəmarət] *Skt* ਅਸਿਕ ਚਿ adj sick of weariness, fatigued.  
**ਸੁਮਿਤ** [srəmiṭ] *adj* exhausted due to hard work; weary.  
**ਸੁਮੀ** [srəmi] ਅਸਿਕ ਚਿ *adj* fatigued. **2** upset. **3** hard working.  
**ਸੁਮੁ** [srəmu] See ਸੁਮੁ. **2 P** شى shyness, modesty. “manukh kəu jacət srəmu paie.”—*dhāna m 5*.  
**ਸੁਵ** [srəv] *Skt* an ear. **2** fame, repute.  
**ਸੁਵਣ** [srəvəṅ] *Skt* ਸੁਵਣ *n* an ear. “srəvəṅ see suṅī nīd.”—*gəu m 5*. **2** to hear. **3** Bhai Sravan, grandson of Baba Buddha Ji. **4** “Sindhu”, son of Andhak the hermit, killed in the dark by king Dashrath who thought him to be a wild animal. “tīs ko putr nam kəhī srəvəṅ. srəvəṅ sunyo jəs jīh sām srəvəṅ.”—*GPS*. ‘Srawan, son of Bhai Bhane, whose eulogy was heard like Srawan the seer.’ **5** ਚਰਣ trickle, drip.  
**ਸੁਵਣ ਸੁੱਤ** [srəvəṅ srot] ear, the source of hearing. **2** word, the subject of hearing. See ਸੁੱਤ **4**.  
**ਸੁਵਣਤਬੀਜ** [srəvṅətbij] See ਸੁੱਣਤਬੀਜ. “səna səbh sēghari srəvṅətbij di.”—*cāḍi 3*.  
**ਸੁਵਣ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ** [srəvəṅ dərṣən] See ਦਰਸ਼ਨ.  
**ਸੁਵਣਾ** [srəvṅa] *n* a teat, breast; that from which milk trickles. “bīn srəvṅa khīr pīlāīa.”—*bəsāt kəbir*. See ਜੋਇ ਖਸਮ.  
**ਸੁਵਨ** [srəvən] See ਸੁਵਣ.  
**ਸੁਵਨਪ** [srəvnəp] *adj* who absorbs through ears. **2** absorbing through the ears. i.e. listening to a holy discourse through the ears. “srəvṅəp kər-hī əgat, ənēd.”—*NP*. ‘absorb eternal bliss through the ears.’  
**ਸੁਵਨੁ** [srəvnu] See ਸੁਵਣ. “nenu nəktu srəvnu.”—*maru kəbir*. **2** ਸ਼ਰਵਨੰਦਰਿਯ, who lives in the earscoffer. See ਗੋਲਕ.  
**ਸੁਵਨੰਤਰ** [srəvnātər] inside the ear, in the ear. **2** after listening.  
**ਸੁੱਤ** [srāt] *Skt adj* tired. **2** whose mind is at

peace.

ਸ਼੍ਰਾਂਤਿ [ʃrāṭi] *Skt* *n* hard work. 2 fatigue, tiredness. 3 rest, relaxation.

ਸ਼ੁੱਧ [ʃraddh] See ਸਰਾਧ.

ਸੁਾਪ [srap]. ਸੁਾਫ [sraph] See ਸਰਾਧ and ਸਰਾਫ.

ਸੁਾਵਕ [sraṅk], ਸੁਾਵਗ [sraṅg] *Skt* ਸੁਾਵਕ *adj* who listens; hearer. 2 *n* a follower of Jainism; a Jaini. 3 a follower of Buddha; a Buddhist. The difference between the two is that the preachers of Jainism and Buddhism are called *yāti* and devotees who listen to their utterances are termed *śraṅk*. “*sraṅg suddh sāmuh sīdhan ke.*”—*akal*.

ਸੁਾਵਗੋਸ [sraṅges] ਸੁਾਵਕ-ਈਸ Jin and Buddha, Lord of Shravaks. “*sraṅges ko rup dhār det kupāth sēbh ḍar.*”—*arhāt*.

ਸੁਾਵਣ [sraṅṅ] See ਸਾਵਣ.

ਸੁਾਵਣੀ [sraṅṅi] See ਸਾਵਣੀ.

ਸਿ੍ਰਿ [srī] *Skt* *v* to go, creep, spread.

ਸਿ੍ਰਿਅ [srīə] See ਸਿ੍ਰਿਜ. “*srīə jēcch gēdhārēb.*”—*akal*. ‘created *jēcch gēdhārēv.*’

ਸਿ੍ਰਿਸਟ [srīṣṭ] See ਸਿ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ. 2 *Skt* ਸਿ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰ *adj* created, made. 3 sublime, superb. “*kāvēn srīṣṭ ko bhrīṣṭ hē.*”—*akal*.

ਸਿ੍ਰਿਸਟਚਾਰ [srīṣṭcar] *Skt* ਸਿ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਾਚਾਰ *n* conduct of noble persons. “*srīṣṭcar bīcar jete.*”—*akal*. 2 universal moral values, worldly dealings or behaviour.

ਸਿ੍ਰਿਸਟਾ [srīṣṭa] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਾ *adj* the Maker, the Creator. “*srīṣṭa kārē su nīhcau hoī.*”—*oākar*.

ਸਿ੍ਰਿਸਟਿ [srīṣṭi], ਸਿ੍ਰਿਸਟੀ [srīṣṭi] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿ *n* creation. 2 universe, world. “*srīṣṭi sēbh ik bārēn hoī.*”—*dhāna m 1*. “*jīṣ ki srīṣṭi su kārēharu.*”—*sukhmāni*.

ਸਿ੍ਰਿਸਟੀਜਾ [srīṣṭija] ਸਿ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿ-ਈਜਜ respected by the people; worshipped by the world; one who is held high in the universe. “*dehū dan srīṣṭija hē.*”—*maru solhe m 5*. 2 creatures born in the world; human beings.

ਸਿ੍ਰਿਸਟੇਸ [srīṣṭes] God of the world, lord of the

world, the Creator. 2 the sword—*sānāma*.

ਸਿ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿ [srīṣṭi] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿ *n* creation. 2 world, universe.

ਸਿ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿ ਦੀ ਉਤਪੱਤੀ [srīṣṭi di utpatti], ਸਿ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿਚਨਾ [srīṣṭiṛcāna] According to Shatpath Brahman, the earth and the sky were created on the utterance of “*bhuḥ:*” and “*bhuvḥ:*” respectively by Prajapati.

According to Tetiriy Brahman, Prajapati went through penances to fulfil the desire of revealing himself, and his breath gained power. With his breath he created demons, then paternal ancestors, after that he thought for a while, and created human beings. When he was creating human beings, the day dawned, then he created gods.

There is a description of the creation of human beings and the animals in Shatpath Brahman like this : In the beginning there was only Prajapati. After producing food grains he tried to manifest himself in them. He made animals from his vital air, people from his soul, horses from his eyes, oxen from his breath, buffaloes from his ears and goats from his voice.

At another place in the same Brahman, it is written that God was alone. He was unhappy for this reason. So he desired for the Other and divided Himself into two parts; one became man and the other wife. The wife was intrigued as to how He could copulate with her after creating her from Himself ! She thought of disappearing, and turned into a cow and the husband became a bull, then cows came into being. In this way she became a mare and he a horse, she the jennet and he a donkey, she the goat and he the male goat, she the doe and he the deer. So all even animals like ants came into existence. It is also written in this Brahman that Prajapati

brought into being gods from his upper breath and human beings from lower breath. They go about in the cycle of birth and death.

Manu has written that with a desire to create creatures from his own body, Prajapati first created water and then threw a seed in it. This seed became a golden egg shining like the sun. From this he himself emerged as Brahma, the lord of the whole universe. After remaining for a year in the egg, Brahma automatically got divided into two parts, from which grew geological and celestial regions and his own body became half male and half female, resulting in the creation of the world. Several Hindu scholars have calculated that in 1928 AD one billion, ninety six crore, eight lacs, fifty three thousand and twenty-eight years will have passed since the creation of the world.<sup>1</sup>

In the Bible, the scripture of the Jews and the Christians, which the Quran also regards as sacred, the creation of the world is thus described : In the beginning the spirit of God was moving over water. He said, "Let there be light", and light appeared. Then on the first day God separated light from darkness, and He named the 'day' light and the 'night' darkness. On the second day, the 'sky' was created, on the third day different kinds of plants were produced, on the fourth day the sun, moon and stars were created, on the fifth day the creatures that live in water and birds were created, on the sixth day animals, large and small insects and the male and the female were created. On the seventh day after

<sup>1</sup>Christians have not lagged behind in calculating the day of creation. They have written that the world was created 4004 years BC on 23<sup>rd</sup> October. See 'A history of the Warfare of Science with Theology in Christendom by A.D. White V.II. P. 9.

completing His whole work God took rest. Therefore, Saturday was considered the day of rest (Sabbath) See Genesis Ch 1 and 2.

The same idea is upheld in the Quran: "asī akaṣ ate prīthivi nu sabbh vāstuā sahīti chi dīnā vicc bāna ditta ar thakēva saḍe nere nahī aīa."—surat kaph, ayat 38.

According to Islam all creatures are of three kinds:

- (a) angels are created from the light of God.
- (b) devils and ghosts etc. emerged only from fire.
- (c) human beings were made from the soil.

About the creation of the universe, there is reference in Gurmat: "ja karta sirṭhi kau saje, ape jaṇe soi."—jəpu.

"tomra ləkha nā jaī pəsara.

kih bidhi sāja prītham sāsara."—cəpəi.

मि़क [srīk] *Skt* सूक *n* a lotus flower. 2 blue lotus, blue water-lily. 3 an arrow. 4 the wind. 5 a garland. 6 *Skt* सूक. corners of the lips.

मि़का [srīka] See मञ्क.

मि़कल [srīkhal], मि़कला [srīkhla] *Skt* शृङ्खल - शृङ्खला *n* a chain; fetters. "sri guru cārānsaroj ki rāj srīkhal sām paī. mān gāyād'ko rok kār kəhō kətha gətīdaī."—NP. 2 See ऐकदलि.

मि़ग [srīg] *Skt* मृग *n* a slingshot. 2 a garland. See मूक and मूज. "mrīg drīg srīg griva vər dhari."—GPS. 'with eyes like those of a deer and wearing a beautiful garland around the neck'.

मि़ग [srīg] See मि़ग. "ese srīg sumeru ke sobhāt cəḍī prəcəḍ."—cəḍī 1.

मि़गमञ्जी [srīgmaṇḍī] *Skt* शृङ्गेरि मञ् The main centre of Shankaracharya on the southern bank of Tungbhadar river, where monks and sages live. See मञ्क and मि़गेरी. "pəhīre pəṭ jyō munī srīgmaṇḍī ke."—krīsən. 'Clothes soaked with blood look like the yellow-robed hermit of Sringamari.'

**ਸਿੰਗਵੇਰ** [srīgver] *Skt* शृङ्गवेर a town situated on the left bank of river Ganga on the border of district Partapgarh in the Kaushal region in U.P., now known as Singaura. Here used to live a Bhil named Guhak (Guh), and the king of Nisads clan who was a friend of Ram Chandar. Ram Chandar crossed river Ganga with his help during his exile. **2** ginger, parts of which look like horns.

**ਸਿੰਗਾਰ** [srīgar] See ਸਿੰਗਾਰ.

**ਸਿੰਗਾਲ** [srīgal] *Skt* शृगाल *n* a jackal. *P* شغال. *E* jackal. **2** another name of Paundrak Vasudev, who sent a message to Krishan to desist from calling himself Vasudev as he himself was the real Vasudev. “dut srīgal pāthyo hārī ko kəhī, hō hārī hō, tuhī kyō sadvayo?.” –*krīṣṇ*.

**ਸਿੰਗਾਲੀ** [srīgali] a female jackal.

**ਸਿੰਗਿ** [srīgī]. **ਸਿੰਗੀ** [srīgī] *Skt* शृङ्गिन् *adj* horned, having horns. **2** *n* a mountain with high peaks. **3** a tree. **4** an elephant. **5** sage Srīngī. **6** a musical instrument made of horn. **7** Shiv.

**ਸਿੰਗੀ ਰਿਖੀ** [srīgī rīkhi] See ਸਿੰਗੀ ਰਿਖੀ.

**ਸਿੰਗੇਰੀ** [srīgerī] ਸਿੰਗ-ਗਿਰੀ. a hill situated in the Mysore state, where sage Srīngī was born. His father Vibhandak had meditated at this place.

**ਸਿੰਗੇਰੀ ਮਠ** [srīgerī māṭh] the hermitage (founded) established at Srīngmari by Shankaracharya. See ਸੰਕਰ, ਸਿੰਗਮੜੀ and ਸਿੰਗੇਰੀ.

**ਸਿਜ** [srīj] *Skt* सृज् *vr* to give up, give birth, warn, gather, make.

**ਸਿਜਨ** [srījən] See ਸਿਜ *v* to make, create. “srījēt rātən jānəm.” –*səhəs m 5*.

**ਸਿਣ** [srīṇ], **ਸਿਣੁ** [srīṇu] *Skt* शृणु hear, listen. “srīṇ srīṇ lərka !” –*ramav*. ‘O boy ! listen’.

**ਸਿਤਿ** [srīṭī] *Skt* सृति *n* departure. **2** way, path, track.

**ਸਿਪ** [srīp] *Skt* सृप् *vr* to go, move, get aside.

**ਸ੍ਰੀ** [srī] *Skt* श्री *n* goddess Lachhmi. **2** glory. “sri sātīgur su prāsān.” –*səveye m 4 ke*.

**3** wealth, magnificence. **4** first of the six rags. See ਸਿਰੀ ਰਾਗ. **5** a sect of Vaishnavites who worship mainly goddess Lachhmi. The followers of this sect wear a red mark on their foreheads. Swami Ramanuj was the supreme preacher of this sect. See ਰਾਮਾਨੁਜ. **6** a metre. See ਏਕ ਅਛਰੀ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 1. **7** goddess Sarswati. **8** fame. **9** honorific word used in speech and writing to show respect and regard. This word should be used 108 times for a religious teacher (Acharya) and Maharaja (king), six times for parents and teacher, five times for one’s master, four times for the enemy, three times for the friend, twice for the servant, once for one’s son and wife. **10** *adj* beautiful. **11** capable, able. **12** best, superlative.

**ਸ੍ਰੀਅ** [srīə] This word is occasionally used in place of ਸ੍ਰੀ.

**ਸ੍ਰੀਸ** [srīs] ਸ੍ਰੀ-ਈਸ. husband of goddess Lachhmi, Lord Vishnu. **2** the rich; the wealthy. **3** a sword. “sris sātūrāṭī.” –*sānāma*.

**ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸਸਿ** [srī sāsī] Baba Sri Chand.

**ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸਦਨ** [ʃrī sādən] abode of ʃrī (Lachhmi); a lotus; a white lotus. “sri ko sādən cəhō bədən ko jan hē.” –*NP*. ‘vehicle of Lord Brahama, who has lotus and four faces (vehicle–swan).’  
**ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ** [ʃrī sahīb] a sword; Guru Gobind Singh gave this name to the ‘sword’, considering it as the husband of Lachhmi. See ਸਨਾਮਾ.

**ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾਯ** [srī sōprədāy] See ਸ੍ਰੀ 5 and ਰਾਮਾਨੁਜ.

**ਸ੍ਰੀਹਤ** [ʃrīhət] *adj* one whose splendour and wealth have been ruined.

**ਸ੍ਰੀ ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦਪੁਰ** [srī hārīgobīdpur] See ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੋਬਿੰਦਪੁਰ.

**ਸ੍ਰੀਕ** [srīk] See ਸਰੀਕ. “nrī srik hē.” –*japu*. ‘Akal (almighty) has no form and shape.’ **2** *Skt* श्रीक beauty, comeliness.

**ਸ੍ਰੀ ਕੋ ਸਦਨ** [ʃrī ko sādən] white lotus in which Lachhmi resides. See ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸਦਨ. **2** house of

splendour.

**ਸ੍ਰੀਖੰਡ** [srikhāḍ]. *Skt* श्रीखण्ड *n* sandal wood, which is a piece of splendour. “kaṭh-ho srikhāḍ sətīguru kiāu.”—*səveye m 4 ke*. See ਸਿਰਖੰਡੀ.

**ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਿੰਘ ਸਭਾ** [sri guru sīgh səbha] See ਸਿੰਘ ਸਭਾ.

**ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੋਬਿੰਦਪੁਰ** [sri gobīḍpur] a town founded by Guru Arjun Dev in Sammat 1644 on the northern bank of river Beas in tehsil Batala, district Gurdaspur which came in the possession of Bhagwan Das Gherar, through a conspiracy hatched by Chandu. ‘Guru Pratap Suray’ mentions that this town was founded by the sixth Guru but it is not so. There is a note on the leaves of the old Guru Granth Sahib i.e. Kartarpur Bir that Shri Gobindpur was founded in Sammat 1644.

Bhagwan Das strongly resisted the sixth Guru when he visited this place in Sammat 1687, and he and his friends had to pay for this in the battle at Shri Gobindpur.

The ownership of this place is with the wealthy Sodhi Sahib of Kartarpur. Sri Gobindpur (or Hargobindpur) has two gurdwaras. One is ‘Guru ke Mahal’ which the Guru built for his own residence and the other is Damdana Sahib which is half a mile to the west of the city. This is the place where the Guru held a Diwan (a royal court) after the battle. A fair is held on Vaisakhi and Holi. This town is located 21 miles to the south of Batala railway station.

According to some writers its name is Shri Hargobindpur but Guru Arjun Dev had named it Sri Gobindpur.

**ਸ੍ਰੀ ਚੰਦ ਬਾਬਾ** [sri cāḍ baba] the elder son of Guru Nanak Dev who was born to Mata Sulakhni on the ninth day of the light half of the lunar month in Bhadon Sammat 1551 at Sultanpur. He became a great saint and preacher of the

Udasi sect. He settled in village Barath, situated at a distance of 19 ko to the northeast of Dehra Nanak. Yogiraj Sri Chand did not marry.

To preach the religion of Guru Nanak Dev in the country and abroad, he took Baba Gurditta as his disciple and sent many Gursikhs in Udasi garb to various areas to spread the true message of the Divine.

Baba Shri Chand passed away on 15 Assu Sammat 1669. He lived to the age of 118 years. See ਉਦਾਸੀ and ਸਿਲਾ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਚੰਦ ਜੀ ਦੀ.

**ਸ੍ਰੀਦ** [srid], **ਸ੍ਰੀਦਿਹ** [sridih] Kuber, the giver of Sri (Lachhmi); wealth. “sridih sur səsi uḍu ātək.”—*NP*.

**ਸ੍ਰੀਧਰ** [sriḍhər] *Skt* श्रीधर *adj* bearer of Sri (Lachhmi): a wealthy person. **2** *n* God, who is the lord of the whole creation. “sriḍhər pae māgəl gae.”—*sri chāt m 5*. See ਸ੍ਰੀਪਤਿ ਸ਼ਬਦ. **3** Vishnu.

**ਸ੍ਰੀ ਨਗਰ** [sri nəgər]<sup>1</sup> *Skt* श्रीनगर the capital of Kashmir, 5276 feet above the sea level. In the city, there is a gurdwara of the sixth Guru in the house of Mai Bhag Bhari at Kathi Gate near Hari Parbat (mountain). Guru Nanak Dev also consecrated this city with his visit. See ‘Nanak Prakash Uttarardh’ Ch 14. See ਸੇਵਦਾਸ ਕਸਮੀਰ and ਭਾਗਭਰੀ.

**2** a city situated at the bank of Alakhanda river in Pauri sub division of Garhwal State, which was the capital of Fatehshah in Guru Gobind Singh’s time. The place in the city relating to Guru Nanak Dev is famous by the name of Charan Paduka. Guru Nanak Dev visited this city during his pilgrimage of Badri Narayan. The height of Srinagar is 1706 feet above the sea level. In 1894 this city was

<sup>1</sup>Emperor Ashok had raised Srinagar in Kashmir which is three miles away from the modern city of this name. Now it is called ‘Panderi Thanu.’

washed away due to a breach in the dam of Gohana lake. Now it is the capital of Garhwal. ਸ਼੍ਰੀਨਾਥ [śrinath]. ਸ਼੍ਰੀਨਿਵਾਸ [śrinivas]. ਸ਼੍ਰੀਪਤਿ [śripati] See ਸ਼੍ਰੀਧਰ. *n* the Almighty. “sri nivas adī purākhū sādā tuhi.”—*sāvya m 4 ke*. “brāh̄m māhesur bīśānu sāci pāti āt phāse jām phasī pārēge. je nār sripāti ke prās hē pāg te nār per nā deh dhārēge.”—*ākal*. **2** Vishnu. **3** *adj* the rich, the wealthy.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਪੰਚਮੀ [śri pāc̄mi] According to the Hindu mythology, goddess Lachhmi is worshipped on this day (Magh Sudī 5) That is the reason its name is Sri Panchmi.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਫਲ [śri phal] *Skt adj* whose fruit is beautiful. **2** *n* mimosaceous tree. **3** the tree of Aegle Marmelos and its fruit. **4** Many people also call Naliyer coconut tree by this name but this is not correct. See ਸਿਰਫਲ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀਬਰਣ [śribār̄ṇ] *Skt* श्रीवर्ण *adj* a person having a fair complexion. **2** a white-coloured horse, which is killed during the sacrifice of ashvmedh yag. According to the Purans, a white horse with black ears and yellow tail is required for this sacrifice.<sup>1</sup> Some scribe has mistakenly written ਸੀ ਬਰਣ instead of ਸ਼੍ਰੀਬਰਣ. See ਸੀਬਰਣ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀਭਗਵਤੀ [śribhāgv̄tī] See ਭਗਵਤੀ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀਮਤੀ [śrim̄tī] feminine gender of ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਮਾਨ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀਮਾਨ [śriman] *Skt* श्रीमान् *adj* graceful. **2** wealthy. **3** a person having a high post.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਮੁਖਬਾਕ [sri mukh̄bak], ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਮੁਖਬਾਕਯ [sri mukh̄baky]. ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਮੁਖਵਾਕ [sri mukh̄vak], ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਮੁਖਵਾਕਯ [sri mukh̄vaky] sentences uttered from the lips of graceful persons. **2** divine words uttered by Guru Gobind Singh as “sāvya sri mukh̄baky māhla 5.” and “japu sri mukh̄vak patsahi 10.”

ਸ਼੍ਰੀਮੰਤ [śrim̄nt], ਸ਼੍ਰੀਯੁਤ [śriyut] See ਸ਼੍ਰੀਮਾਨ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਰਾਗ [sri rag] See ਸਿਰੀ ਰਾਗ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀਰੰਗ [śrir̄ṅg] *Skt* श्रीरङ्ग *n* the Almighty (Kartar) “cōdr vār̄ṇ sukār̄ṇ syam sūvār̄ṇ pucch sōman.”—*gyan*.

who made goddess Lachhmi dance. “name sri rāg bhet̄al soi.”—*bher namdev*. **2** Vishnu. **3** a colony in the island of river Kaveri, situated at a distance of two miles from Trichinopoly towards the north in district of Madras. The temple of Shrirang is situated in this colony. This temple has seven walls, the outer wall is 1024 yards long and 840 yards wide. The jewellery and gems of this temple are more precious than of all the Hindu temples of India. Because of this temple, the colony and the island are known by the name of Srirang. Ramanuj, a great devotee of Srirang, died at this place.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀਰੰਗਿ [śrir̄ṅgi] with Srirang (the Almighty). in God. “śrir̄ṅgi rate namī mate.”—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਰੰਗੁ [sri r̄ṅgu] See ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਰੰਗ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀਵਤਸ [śriv̄t̄as] *Skt* श्रीवत्स *n* beautiful is his mark; Vishnu. There is a curl of white hair on the chest of Vishnu which in palmistry is regarded as a very important mark.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀਵਰ [śriv̄r] See ਸ਼੍ਰੀਪਤਿ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀਵਰਣ [śriv̄r̄ṇ] See ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਬਰਣ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀਵਾਸ [śriv̄as] See ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਨਿਵਾਸ. **2** the white lotus in which resides goddess Lachhmi.

ਸ਼੍ਰੁ [śru] *Skt* श्रु *vr* to flow, drip. **2** *Skt* श्रु *vr* to listen, go, drop, flow.

ਸ਼੍ਰੁਤ [śrut] *Skt* श्रुत. *adj* heard, listened. **2** known, famous, renowned. **3** who has heard the sermon. **4** *n* ear. **5** attitude. See ਸ਼ੁਰਤ. “cobhi rāhi śrut prābhō cār̄nān māhī.”—*IVN*.

ਸ਼੍ਰੁਤਿ [śrutī] *Skt n* ear. **2** Veds, Veds are called śrutis because in olden times these were not written. They were learnt only by listening. “śrutī śimr̄itī guṇ gavhī kār̄te.”—*suhi chāt m 5*. **3** listening, hearing. **4** a story, a saying. **5** a tale, rumour. **6** (in music) particular division of the octave, a quarter tone or interval (twenty two of these are enumerated) their

names are as follows:

tivra, kumudvāti, mādra and chādovāti are of ṣaḍaj;

dāyavāti, rājini and raktika are of rīṣabh;

rōdri and krodha are of gādhar;

vjrika, prāsariṇi, priti and marjini are of mādhyam;

ṣriti, rakta, sōdipini and alapini are of pācam;

mādēti, rohiṇi and rāmya are of dhēvāt;

ugra and kṣobhīni are of nīṣad.

See ਸੁਰਤਿ 7.

ਸ੍ਰੁਤਜਨੁਪਾਸ [srutyānupras] See ਅਨੁਪਾਸ (c).

ਸੁੜਾ [srutva] *Skt* ਸੁੜਾ after listening, after hearing. “tīn te srutva makkhāṇsah.”—*GPS*.

ਸੁਵ [sruv], ਸੁਵਾ [sruva] *Skt* ਸੁਵ *n* a small hand-shaped spoon made up of Khair (acacia catechu) wood or pipal (ficus religiosa) wood used for pouring clarified melted butter into the fire when a sacrifice is performed. See ਸੁ *vr*.

ਸੁਯ [sroy] after listening. “prīthi cēd ke vak ko sruy virā.”—*GPS*. 2 ਸੁਸੁਯ after listening carefully.

ਸੁਸਟ [sresat] *Skt* ਸੁਸੁ *adj* superior. 2 highly commendable. “gīano sresat utam īsnanu.”—*sukhmāni*. 3 *n* cow’s milk. 4 Kuber. 5 a king. 6 Vishnu. 7 a hermit. 8 a scholar. 9 Brahmin in Hindu faith. 10 Khatri according to law.

ਸੁਸਟਾਈ [sreṣṭai] *n* superiority, excellence. 2 a lady of the khatri caste. See ਅਧਮ ਚੰਡਾਲੀ.

ਸੁਸੁ [sreṣṭ] See ਸੁਸਟ.

ਸੁਸੁਚਾਰ [sreṣṭacar] See ਸਿਸੁਚਾਰ. 2 practice or conduct of the virtuous people.

ਸੁਣਿ [sreṇī], ਸੁਣੀ [sreṇi] *Skt* ਸੁਣਿ *n* a line, row. 2 a written line. 3 a series. 4 a ladder. 5 a row of troops.

ਸੁਯ [ṣrey] *Skt* ਸੁਯ *n* benediction, blessedness. 2 liberation, salvation. 3 prosperity, wealth. 4 *adj* auspicious. 5 beautiful, splendid.

6 superior.

ਸੁਵਣ [srevāṇ], ਸੁਵਨ [srevān] See ਸਰੇਵਨ. “hāri nam srevāh.”—*var vāḍ m 4*. “jīni hāri namu suṇīa mānu bhina tīn hām srevāh nīṭ cārṇe.”—*bher m 4*.

ਸੁੱਣ [sroṇ] *Skt* a lame person. 2 a handicapped person. 3 cooked. 4 *Skt* short form for ਸੋਣਿਤ. “huo sroṇ hinā. bhāyo āg chinā.”—*cāḍi 2*.

ਸੁੱਣਜ ਨਿਧਿ [sroṇaj nīdhī] a red coloured sea; the Red Sea.—*sānāma*.

ਸੁੱਣਤ [sroṇat] *Skt* ਸੋਣਿਤ blood.

ਸੁੱਣਤਪਾਤ [sroṇatpāt] See ਸੁੱਣਪਾਤ. “ampat aro sroṇatpata.”—*cārītr 405*.

ਸੁੱਣਤਬਿੰਦੁ [sroṇatbīd], ਸੁੱਣਤਬਿੰਦੁ [sroṇatbīdo], ਸੁੱਣਤਬੀਜ [sroṇatbīj] *Skt* ਸੋਣਿਤਬਿੰਦੁ and ਸੋਣਿਤਬੀਜ a demon known by the name of Raktbij who was a minister of Shumbh and an army commander. His story is narrated in Markanday Puran. He fought against goddess Durga and wherever his blood fell, a new Raktbij was born. As Durga went on killing them, they were born in greater numbers. At last Kali drank his blood and killed the demons. “cāḍi kali duhū mīl kino the vicar. hō hān hō tū sroṇ pi, aṛīdāl ḍarhī mar.”—*cāḍi 1*. “sroṇat-bīdo ko sūbh nīṣūbh kāhyo tum jāhu māhā dāl leke.”—*cāḍi 1*.

ਸੁੱਣਪਾਤ [sroṇpat] flowing of blood is of many types. Three types are important –

(a) flowing of blood through the mouth, ears and nose.

(b) flowing of blood from the rectum, vagina and penis.

(c) flowing of blood through pores of the skin.

Treatment should begin on the advice of a wise physician so that the patient gets relief from pain.

Learned physicians have described main causes of sroṇpat as follows - going about in scorching heat, doing exercise in excess,

excessive indulgence in sex, excessive use of chillies, hot food and spices, drinking of liquor, and eating acidic food. Due to these, blood gets infected and starts simmering and develops these infections.

The best medicine to cure this disease is: Take one tola each of coriander, emblic myrobalan (əula) bāsa, munakka dakh (large sized dried grapes), and pīt papra, and crush them to barley size.<sup>1</sup> Soak the mixture in water overnight, and take the coarsely crushed stuff with lump sugar.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣਬਿੰਦ [sroṇbīd], ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣਬਿੰਦੁ [sroṇbīdu] See ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣਤਬਿੰਦੁ. “ute kopiyā sroṇbīdā subirā.”—cāḍi 2.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣਬੀਰਜਾਰਦਨੀ [sroṇbirjardāni] Durga, the destroyer of Shonitbindu. “nāmo sroṇbirjardāni dhumrhāti.”—cāḍi 2.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣੀ [sroṇi] *Skt n* hip; haunches. 2 waist.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣ [srot] a current or fountain. See ਸੁ *vr*. “srot sārīta sāmudr atām sāman hē.”—BGK. 2 *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣ *n* ear. See ਸੁ *vr* “pār nīda nāhī srot srāvāṇā.”—sāhās m 5. “hārī ke nam bin dhrīg srot.”—keda m 5. 3 *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣ *adj* related to Shrutis (the Veds). 4 the subject of the ear, word; sound. “srāvāṇ srot rāje gurbaṇi.”—maru solhe m 1. ‘Ears were content listening to the sound of Gurbani.’

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣਵਜ [srotvy] *adj* audible, worth hearing.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣਾ [srota] *Skt* श्रोत्र who is a listener.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣਾ ਦੇ ਗੁਣ [srota de guṇ] 1 faithful. 2 humble. 3 loving. 4 generous. 5 capable of understanding the meaning. 6 active. 7 knowing the art of questioning. 8 soft-spoken. 9 who has control over his senses. 10 knowing the context. 11 sans deceit. 12 fond of rendering service. 13 without hypocrisy and self praise. 14 given to practising what he has heard.

<sup>1</sup>Coarsely ground to the size of a barley grain: not finely ground.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣਿ [srotri], ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣਿਯ [srotriya], ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣੀ [srotri] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣਿਯ *adj* who has listened, who has heard a lot. 2 *n* a pandit, a scholar. 3 one who has learnt the Veds by heart; one who can recite and preach the Veds without the help of the text.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣ [sroṇ] See ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣ and ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣਤ. 2 ear. “ghraṇ sāhās āghraṇ, āsroṇ sā sroṇ.”—NP. ‘Thousands of nostrils, yet without nostril is He; without many ears yet He has ears.’

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣਤ [sroṇat] See ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣਤ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣਤਬਿੰਦ [sroṇatbīd], ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣਤਬਿੰਦੁ [sroṇatbīdu] See ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣਤਬਿੰਦੁ. “sroṇatbīd sō cāḍ prācāḍ su juddh kāryo.”—cāḍi 1.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣ [srot] *Skt adj* related to the Shrutis (Veds). 2 *n* deeds mentioned in the Veds. 3 related with ears; a word.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣ [sroṇ] blood. “bāhī sroṇ sāmuh dhāran pāryo hē.”—cāḍi 1. 2 See ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣ.

ਸ਼੍ਰੋਣਾਯਾ [sroṇāya] See ਸਲਾਯਾ.

ਸੁ [svā] *Skt n* wealth. 2 one’s own self, soul. 3 *adj* one’s own. 4 *Skt* ਸੁ *n* dog.

ਸੁਸਤਿ [svāsati] See ਸੁਸਤਿ. “svāsati hot tin ko sāda.”—NP. “jās svāsati sukrīti krītā.”—guj jedev.

ਸੁਸਤਿਬਿਵਸਥਾ [svāsatiḥivastha] *Skt* ਸੁਸਿ ਵਜਵਸਥਾ *n* a tradition of welfare; way of salvation. “svāsatiḥivastha hārī ki seva.”—dhāna m 5.

ਸੁਸਤੈਨ [svāsten] *Skt* स्वस्त्ययन *n* blessings, which are the house of good fortune. “bīje chāḍān prābhū gavāt svāsten ucarāt.”—sāloh. “kalu ko svāsten sonayo.”—NP.

ਸੁਸਥ [svāsath], ਸੁਸਥ [svāsth] *Skt adj* ਸੁ-ਥ. being in one’s natural state. 2 healthy. 3 sound state. “sri svāsth khīṇ sāmāe.”—sāhās m 5.

ਸੁਸਿ [svāsrī] See ਸੁਸਾ.

ਸੁਕੀਯ [svākiya] See ਸੁਕੀਯ.

ਸੁਕੀਯਾ [svākiya] *Skt* wife; wedded wife.

nīj pātī hi ke prem māy jāko man vāc kay. kāhī svākiya tāhī ko lājā ṣil subhay.

kəbɪt

sobhət svəkiy gən gun gənti me, təhā  
tere nam hi ki ek rekha rekhɪyət hē,  
kəhē “pədmakər” pəgi yō pətɪpremi hi me  
pədmənɪ to si tɪya tu hi pekhiyət hē,  
suvəran rup jeso teso sil sərəbh hē  
yahi te tɪharo tən dhəny lekhiyət hē,  
sone me sugədh nahɪ gədh me sunyo nə sono  
sono ɔ sugədh to mē dono dekhɪyət hē.

–jəgət vɪnod.

ਸੁਗਤ [svəgət] *Skt adj* available within one’s  
own self. 2 *n* what goes on in one’s own mind.  
3 See ਤਿੰਨ ਭੇਦ.

ਸੁਵਚ [svəch] See ਸੁੱਛ. “svəch marəg hərəbhəg-  
təhəh.”–səhəs m 5.

ਸੁਵਚੰਦ [svəchənd] See ਸੁਵੰਦ.

ਸੁੱਛ [svəch] See ਸੁੱਛ.

ਸੁਜਨ [svəjən] one’s own kin, close relatives.  
2 See ਸੁਜਨ. “səbəd sadhu svəjənəh.”–səhəs  
m 5.

ਸੁਤੰਤ੍ਰ [svətətr] *Skt adj* ਸੁ (self) ਤੰਤ੍ਰ (under). a  
person who is not under other’s control.

ਸੁਤ੍ਵ [svətv] *Skt n* feeling of ownness,  
proprietary interest.

ਸੁਵ [svəd] *Skt* स्वद् *vr* to relish, be happy, to  
cover.

ਸੁਵੇਸ [svədes] one’s own country.

ਸੁਵੇਸੀ [svədesi] *adj* of one’s own country.

ਸੁਵਰਮ [svədhəram] one’s own religion, one’s  
own sect. 2 sense of duty.

ਸੁਯਾ [svədhə] *Skt part* according to Hindu  
practice, this word is uttered while making  
sacrificial fire/offerings to the forefathers. In  
Brahm Vaivart Puran it is written that from  
Brahma’s mind, two daughters Swadha and  
Swaha took birth. Swadha was offered to the  
forefathers and Swaha to the gods.

Forefathers and gods were pleased to  
receive offerings made through them. See ਸੁਯਾ.

ਸੁਨ [svən] *Skt* स्वन् *vr* to utter; mend; make noise

while eating. 2 *n* sound, voice. 3 *Skt* सुन, a  
dog.

ਸੁਪ [svəp] *Skt* स्वप् *vr* to sleep, lie down.

ਸੁਪਚ [svəpəc] See ਸੁਪਚ.

ਸੁਪਨ [svəpən] See ਸੁਪਨ.

ਸੁਪਨਦਰਸ਼ਨ [svəpəndərsən] See ਦਰਸ਼ਨ.

ਸੁਪਨਫਲ [svəpənpəhəl] In Hindu scriptures the  
auspicious and inauspicious results of dreams  
are fully described. See Valmik Ch 2 ə 69  
and Aitrey, Aranyak, Aranyak 3 Ch 2 Part 4  
and Mastya Puran ə 242. The results of  
dreams are acknowledged in the Bible too.  
See Daniel Ch 7. It is also found in the holy  
Quran. See Surat Yussouf, verse 36, 37, 102.  
However, Sikh faith does not recognize  
consequences of dreams. See ਸੁਪਨ.

ਸੁਭਾਵ [svəbhəv] See ਸੁਭਾਉ.

ਸੁਭਾਵੇਕਿ [svəbhəvəkɪ] a figure of speech  
dealing with description of the exact nature  
of things. Its another name is ਜਾਟ.

Example:

ləuki əḥsəḥɪ tɪrəθɪ nai.

kəurapən təu nə jai.—*sor kəbir*.

cədən lep hot deh kəu sukə gərdhəbh bləsəm  
səgɪtɪ.—*dhəna m 5*.

mənmukh mən nə bhɪjəi ətɪ mēle cɪt kəḥor  
səpə dūdh piəie ədərɪ visu nɪkor.—*suhi ə*  
*m 3*.

ਸੁਭੂ [svəbhū] *Skt adj* self-born; born from one’s  
own self; one who is not other’s creation. See  
ਭੂ.

ਸੁਯੰ [svəyə] *Skt* स्वयम् *part* self.

ਸੁਯੰਦੂਤਿਕਾ [svəyədutɪkə] in poetics, the heroine  
who does the job of a messenger (go-  
between).

ਸੁਯੰਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ [svəyəprəkəʃ] self-luminous; which  
does not get light from another source.

ਸੁਯੰਬਰ [svəyəbər] *Skt* स्वयंवर *n* choice of husband  
by a princess in a public assembly of suitors.

See ਸੀਤਾ and ਦਮਯੰਤੀ ਦੇ ਸੁਯੰਬਰ. In India the last

such function was held by Raja Jai Chand of Kanoj for his daughter Sanyukta.

**सृजंघरा** [svəyābra] *Skt* सृजंघरा *adj* a damsel who herself chooses her husband.

**सृजंघु** [svəyābhū] See सैडं. 2 *n* Brahma.

**सृज** [svər] *Skt* स्वर *part* heaven. 2 superior, excellent. 3 *n* breathing; inhaling and exhaling. 4 a sound in recitation.<sup>1</sup> seven primary note of musical scale which are: ṣṛṛəj, rɪṣəbh, gādhar, mādhyəm, pācəm, dhəvət and nɪṣad.

Scholars of music, deities and rishis, have taken ṣṛṛəj from the crying of the peacock, rɪṣəbh from the notes of a rainbird (some believe rɪṣəbh to owe its origin to the bellowing of a cow), gādhar from the bleating of sheep and goats, mādhyəm from the croaking of a water fowl, pācəm from a koel, dhəvət from the croaking of a frog, and nɪṣad from the trumpet of an elephant.<sup>2</sup>

Notes on the musical scale, which rishis set up while formulating the science of music, were called pure notes. When high and low tones were needed for some modes, they made five *vikrit svərs* (modified notes). Out of these five, four, that is, rɪṣəbh, gādhar, dhəvət, and nɪṣad become *koməl* (soft), while mādhyəm becomes *tivr* (sharp) after modification. In this way all notes grow from 12 *svərs* (seven original and five modified) See ठट.

Some untrained persons believe that rɪṣəbh, gādhar, dhəvət and nɪṣad are *tivr*, mādhyəm is low and ṣṛṛəj and pācəm are *əcəl*

<sup>1</sup>In musicology, *svər* is defined as one that is glorious in itself.

<sup>2</sup>भङ्गं मयूरा ब्रुवते गावो ऋषभ भाषिणः । आजाविकं तु गान्धारं क्रौञ्चः  
ह्रगाति मध्यमम् । ।

धैवतं ह्रेणते वाजी निषादं बृहते गजः । पुष्पसाधारणो काले पिकः कूजति  
पञ्चमम् । ।—*sāgit rāhasya*.

(fixed) but this contention is wrong. In reality, all these seven notes are called *ṣudh* (pure). According to these ignorant persons *ṣṛṛəj* is fixed, rɪṣəbh is high, gādhar too is high, mādhyəm is *koməl* (soft), pācəm is fixed, dhəvət and nɪṣad are high. According to great musicologists, these seven notes are *ṣudh* (pure) the remaining five modified notes are as explained above.

There are 22 *shrutis* (microtonal intervals) of the seven notes, which we can say are the components of notes. See सृडि.

Some ignorant people understand *ṣrut* as *murchāna* but it is not correct, as it is related to the existence of a sequential and complete scale of seven primary notes in ascending and descending orders. *surs* (notes) are divided into three *səptaks* (groups of seven notes) so there are 21 *murchānas* i.e. the 21 notes are necessary for *əlap* (a particular melody).

In this book, to understand *ṣudh*, *koməl* and *tivr* the following hint will be helpful :

*ṣudh* (pure) – ṣə, rə, gə, mə, pə, dhə, nə.  
(ending with [ə])

*koməl* (soft) – ra, ga, dha, na. (ending with [a])

*tivr* (sharp) – mi. (ending with [i]).

While explaining modes of *grāhsvər*, *vadi*, *sāvadi*, *ənuvadi* and *vɪvadi* words are used. So one must understand them properly.

*grāhsvər* is that *svər* in which the *əlap* concludes.

*vadi* is that *svər* which animates a rag.

*sāvadi svər* helps *vadi svər* to give shape to a rag.

*ənuvadi svər* helps *vadi* and *sāvadi* to manifest the complete shape of a rag.

*vɪvadi svər* is that *svər* which destroys the shape of a rag. That is why it is called a *vərijt*

or śatru svær.<sup>1</sup> 5 a letter which produces sound by itself, which illuminates itself. ਓ ਅ ਏ are vowels in Punjabi alphabets.

**ਸ੍ਰਗ** [sværəg] See ਸੁਰਗ. “nac durləbhə sværəgrajənəh.”—*səhəs m 5*.

**ਸ੍ਰਗਦੁਆਰੀ** [sværəgdvari] See ਸੁਰਗਦੁਆਰੀ. “sværəgdvariā tære bənavəhu.”—*GPS*.

**ਸ੍ਰਗਵਾਸ** [sværəgvas], **ਸ੍ਰਗਵਾਸੀ** [sværəgvasi] residence in heaven and the resident of heaven. 2 This word is used as a mark of respect for the people who are no more in this world (dead) even if their souls have gone to hell. Such religious feelings impel people to use words like Kailashvasi, Gurupurnivasi, Golokvasi and Vaikunth nivasi.

**ਸ੍ਰਣ** [sværən] *Skt adj* (a person) having a clear voice. 2 ਸ੍ਰਣੰ *n* gold, whose colour is beautiful.

**ਸ੍ਰਣਸਠੀਵਿ** [sværəṣṭhivī] *Skt* ਸੁਣਣੀਸੁਣੀਵੀ *n* In ‘Bhagvat Puran’ there is a bird which spits out gold and keeps on saying “Do not be in a haste”, but it itself enters the mouth of a lion when he is yawning and takes away the flesh out of the lion’s molars. “keval kəhīni kəhīti ho sværəṣṭhivī səman.”—*aləkar sagər sudha*. 2 in Mahabharat, son of king Srinjay who used to excrete and urinate gold.

**ਸ੍ਰਣਕਾਰ** [sværəṅkar] See ਸੁਨਿਆਰ.

**ਸ੍ਰਣਦੀਪ** [sværəndīp] Sondip, a country situated below Manipur towards the east of the mouth of river Brahmaputar.

**ਸ੍ਰਣਮਤੀ** [sværəṅmāti] See ਰਤਨਰਾਜ.

**ਸ੍ਰਣ** [sværən] See ਸੁਰਣ.

**ਸ੍ਰਣਪੰਖੀ** [sværənpākhi] *n* arrows with feathers luminous like gold. “chuṭe sværənpākhi.”—*kəlki*. 2 an arrow of Guru Gobind Singh

‘he utpadək rag ko rājək bhup səman vīrajət vadi. aṭh ki bar-hī ko phīr pher rāhe śrutī māḍəl tō səmvadi.

sevək so pun an səbhe ənukul rāhe sukh sō ənūvadi. ətər jə śrutī ek-hī ko təb so sur hot phīsadī vīvadi.—*kūvər vīkrəm sēgh*.

which had gold as its sharp point.

**ਸ੍ਰਭਾਨੁ** [svərbhanu] See ਸੁਰਭਾਨੁ.

**ਸ੍ਰਾਜ** [svəraj] self rule. See ਛਾਂਦੋਗੜ ਉਪਨਿਸ਼ਦ; ਪ੍ਰਪਾਠਕ 7 ਖੰਡ 25.

**ਸ੍ਰਾਜ** [svərajy] independent dominion; one’s own kingdom; a state without any outside interference.

**ਸ੍ਰਿਤ** [svərit] *adj* uttered, recited. 2 *n* a sound between high and low tone; medium tone.

**ਸ੍ਰੁਪ** [svərup] See ਸੁਰੁਪ and ਸੁਰੁਪ.

**ਸ੍ਰੁਪੀ** [svərupi] *adj* having one’s own form. “jotīsvərupi rəhīo bhərit.”—*səvəye m 5 ke*. ‘He is watching the illumined self-form’.

**ਸ੍ਰੋਦਯ** [svərodəy] See ਸੁਰੋਦਾ.

**ਸੁਲਪ** [svələp] See ਸੁਲਪ.

**ਸੁਸ** [svas] *Skt* श्वास *vr* to breathe, sigh. 2 ਸੁਸ *n* endurance, breath, inhaling and exhaling of breath. 3 asthma. 4 *Skt* स्वास fire with a bright face. 5 a sharp-edged weapon.

**ਸੁਸਨ** [svasən] *Skt adj* superb posture. short form for ਆਸੁਸਨ. See ਆਸੁਸਨ. 3 one’s (ਸੁ) own seat (ਆਸਨ).

**ਸੁਸਬੀਜ** [svasbij], **ਸੁਸਬੀਰਜ** [svasbirəj] a giant from whose breath numerous giants took birth, as demons were born from Rakatbij’s blood. See ਚਰਿਤੁ 405. “svasbirəj danəv jəb mārhe.”

**ਸੁਸਥ** [svasəth], **ਸੁਸਥ** [svasṭh] *Skt* ਸੁਸਥ. *n* being in one’s natural state; health; sound state.

**ਸੁਸੁਤ** [svasrit] *Skt adj* ਸੁ-ਆਸੁਤ. self-sufficient, with one’s own support; without the help of others.

**ਸੁਹਾ** [svaha] See ਸੁਧਾ. 2 the wife of Agni. 3 *part* This word is recited to pay homage to the deities during sacrifice. “svaha kəhō mātṛ pəṭh jəbē. əgəni aḥuti pavō təbē.”—*GPS*. 4 in Nirukta svaha means an auspicious utterance.

**ਸੁਕੀ** [svaki] short form of ਸੁਕੀਯਾ “pərkīy te svaki hve gəi.”—*cəritr 290*. ਸੁਕਾ also means ਸੁਕੀਯਾ.

**ਸੁੰਗ** [svāg] *Skt n* ਸੁ-ਅੰਗ. one’s own body, one’s

own body part. **2** mimicry, act of imitation. “ənɪk svāg kache bhekh dhari.”—*kan m 5*.  
kəbɪtt.

matho bānyo mūh bānyo much bāni puch bāni  
laghəv bānyo pun bagh səmtul ko,  
rāgyo cāgo āg bānyo lak bānyo pāja bānyo  
krɪtəmm šərir mukh sīgh hi ke tul ko,  
gūjbe ki ber mən gəhɪ bēṭhyo devidas  
vesoi subhav kud phād phal phul ko,  
kōjər ke kūbh-hɪ bɪdarbe ki ber kəse  
kukər pə nɪb-hego svāg šardul ko.

ਸ੍ਰਾਗਤ [svagət] *Skt n* ਸੁ-ਆਗਤ. auspicious arrival; welcome. **2** the act of greeting a guest on his arrival.

ਸ੍ਰਾਗੀ [svagi], ਸ੍ਰਾਂਗੀ [svāgi] *adj* who mimics; who does mimicry. “nana rup jɪu svagi dɪkhavē.”—*sukhmāni*. “svāgi sɪu jo mən rɪjhavē.”—*bher m 5*.

ਸ੍ਰਾਤ [svat] See ਸਵਾਤ 2.

ਸ੍ਰਾਂਤ [svāt] *Skt* one’s own end, demise. **2** one’s own heart, conscience.

ਸ੍ਰਾਂਤਿ [svatɪ], ਸ੍ਰਾਂਤੀ [svati] *Skt* स्वाति *adj* living on one’s own. **2 n** name of the star Arcturus as forming the 15<sup>th</sup> lunar asterism. **3** wife of the sun.

ਸ੍ਰਾਂਤੀਬੂੰਦ [svatibūd] *n* rain fallen in svati. It is written in the Purans that the thirst of the rain bird is quenched with this rain-water only. When a drop of this rain falls, a pearl gets formed in the oyster, a banslochan (a colloidal concretion found in the stems of bamboos) is formed in the bamboo, and camphor grows in the banana. Astrologers hold that all days of the light half of Harh (mid June to mid July) and the seventh day of Magh Badi, if it is lunar asterism, are svatiyog.

ਸ੍ਰਾਦ [svad] See ਸੁਆਦ. “jɪn bujhɪa tɪsu aɪa svad.”—*sukhmāni*.

ਸ੍ਰਾਦਨ [svadən] *Skt n* tasting, relishing. **2** making something tasty, act of making food delicious.

ਸ੍ਰਾਦੁ [svadu] *Skt adj* tasty, juicy, delicious.

ਸ੍ਰਾਧੀ [svadhi] *Skt adj* thoughtful. **2** desirous. **3** so many poets have confused ‘sadhvi, and svadhi’ without thinking but these words have very different meanings. See ਸਾਧੀ.

ਸ੍ਰਾਧੀਨ [svadhin] *Skt adj* under one’s own control; who is not subordinate to the other.

ਸ੍ਰਾਧੀਨਪਤਿਕਾ [svadhinpətɪka] *Skt n* in poetics, the heroine who enchants her husband with her fine qualities, as:

“gʊn kaməŋ kəɪ kəto rɪjhaɪa.

vəsɪ kəɪɪlɪna gurɪ bhəɾəm cukɑɪa.”

—*suhi m 5*.

ਸ੍ਰਾਧਯਾ [svadyay] *Skt n* reading on one’s own, reading what is ordained for one to read. **2** reading one’s own religious texts.

ਸ੍ਰਾਨ [svan] *Skt* ਸ਼ੁਨ and ਸ਼ੁਨ *n* a dog. “svan sɪal khəɾəh.”—*səhəs m 5*. **2** See ਸੁਆਨ. **3** short form for ਭਾਸ਼ਾਨ (sun). “ləse tej əso ləje dekh svanā.”—*parəs*.

ਸ੍ਰਾਪ [svap] *Skt n* sleep. See ਸੁਪ *vr*:

ਸ੍ਰਾਪਦ [svapəd] *Skt n* the lion whose paws are like those of a dog; a hyena. “jɪm kukər mɪɾɪgən pər dhavē. svapəd pəth vɪkhe bhəkh javē.”—*GPS*. **2** animals like a lion, whose paws resemble those of dogs.

ਸ੍ਰਾਭਾਵਿਕ [svabhavɪk] See ਸੁਭਾਵਿਕ 2.

ਸ੍ਰਾਮਿਘਾਤਕ [svamɪghatək] *adj* who gets his master eliminated.

ਸ੍ਰਾਮਿਦ੍ਰੋਹੀ [svamɪdrohi] *adj* who carries a grudge against his master.

ਸ੍ਰਾਮਿਧਰਮ [svamɪdhəɾəm] *n* master’s faith; behaving with subordinates according to the principles of one’s own religion. **2** Some poets have used this word for ਸੇਵਕ ਧਰਮ.

ਸ੍ਰਾਮਿਧ੍ਰੋਹੀ [svamɪdrohi] See ਸ੍ਰਾਮਿਦ੍ਰੋਹੀ.

ਸ੍ਰਾਮਿਨੀ [svamɪni] feminine of ਸ੍ਰਾਮੀ.

ਸ੍ਰਾਮੀ [svami] *Skt* स्वामिन् *adj* master. **2** rich. **3** honoured (person). **4 n** a king. **5** God.

“svami sərənɪ pəɾɪo dərɪbare.”—*ṭoḍi m 5*.

**ਸੁਆਮੀਦਾਸ** [svamidās] Nanda, Vithar and Swamidās were three business men of Thanesar. They became the true votaries of Guru Arjan Dev. The Guru preached them to be honest in their profession and true to their word. They acted upon the Guru's preaching and became famous as "ੲkk sukhnīe."

**ਸੁਾਰ** [svār] See ਸਵਾਰ.

**ਸੁਾਰਥ** [svārath] See ਸੁਆਰਥ.

**ਸੁਾਰਥੀ** [svārthī] See ਸੁਆਰਥੀ. 2 *Skt* ਸਾਰਥੀ a chariot-driver. "b=sv ka dipaku svami tace re svarthi."—*dhāna trīlocan*.

**ਸ਼੍ਰਿਤ** [ṣvrit] *Skt* श्रित् *vr* to be bright or white, be pure.

**ਸ੍ਰਿਦ** [svrid] *Skt* स्त्रिद् *v* to perspire, be oily, forget.

**ਸ੍ਰੀਕਾਰ** [svīkar] *Skt* n acceptance. 2 adoption. 3 appropriation of what does not belong to one.

**ਸੁੱਛਾ** [svēcchā] *Skt* स्वेच्छा *n* one's own will.

**ਸੁੱਛਾਚਾਰੀ** [svēcchacārī] *adj* self-willed, (one) who acts according to his own will.

**ਸੁੱਤ** [svet] See ਸੋਤ and ਸ੍ਰਿਦ.

**ਸੁੱਤਕੁਸੁ** [svetkust], **ਸੁੱਤਕੁਸੁ** [svetkusth] Leucoderma. *س* This disease happens due to impurity of blood. Some times a child inherits it from his parents. According to Ayurved it is of two types: svitr and kilas. The spots of svitr are white and those of kilas have reddish hue. If these spots ooze out blood when pricked with a needle then the cure may be easy, and if they ooze out white or yellow discharge then the cure is very difficult.

The best cures of leucoderma are as under:

First of all use liquid medicines and do not let faeces stick in the intestine.

Soak the seeds of babci in cow's urine, remove the peel and dry them in shade. Keep this in a bottle after grinding. Give one masa powder daily with a decoction made with mūḍī buṭī (gorākh mūḍī)

Apply this powder on white marks. Give gram-flour bread to the patient.

Take six masas each of bij pavar, babci, ajmod, majith, sulphurized myrobalan raddish seeds, varki hertal, seeds of jəmalgota, tutia, seeds of pəlas, hira kəsis. Grind the mixture to powder and soak this powder in vinegar and then make small tablets. Afterwards rub this tablet in vinegar, make paste and apply the paste on white marks. If there are blisters on the skin due to this paste, apply some butter to them.

Crush the slough of a cobra in the milk of cactus and apply this paste on white marks.

Take kəth, peel of əhera and root of fig tree. Boil these in water and prepare a medicinal decoction. Give this to the patient with one masa powder of babci.

Rub sixteen tolas of babci seeds of four tolas of varki hertal, one tola each of mansil, white rəttkā, root of chitra in cow urine and apply this paste on the marks. In this way leucoderma will be totally cured. "svetkust ketin ke bhayo."—*cəritr* 405.

**ਸੁੱਤਕੇਤੁ** [ṣvetketu] son of rishi Uddalak. There is a story in the Mahabharat that a woman cannot have marital relation with any other man except her husband. This norm was introduced by Shvetketu. Before this, people used to live like animals. Once Shvetketu's mother was taken away by a Brahmin for mating. Shvetketu was enraged. His father Uddalak restrained his son from getting enraged as that was the custom but Shvetketu said that he could not tolerate this custom and did not want to see such custom being practised before his eyes. Shvetketu introduced many good customs along with laws concerning women. Chhandog Upnishad explains thoroughly how Uddalak imparted

- divine knowledge to Shvetketu.
- ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਗਜ [ʃvetgəj] a white elephant; Eravat the elephant; Indar's vehicle.
- ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਦੀਪ [ʃvetdip], ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਦ੍ਵੀਪ [ʃvetdvip] according to the Purans an island, situated to the north of Kheer ocean where Lachhmi resided with Vishnu. "ʃvetdip təj lokalok."—*GPS*.
- ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਵਾਹ [ʃvetvah] Indar, whose ਵਾਹ (horse) is ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ (white). **2** Arjun. **3** the moon.
- ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾਂਸੁ [ʃvetāṣu] the moon, ਅੰਸੁ (rays) of which are ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ (bright).
- ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾਸ਼ੁ [ʃvetaṣv] uchēsṛava, Indar's white horse. **2** a charriot harnessed with white horses. **3** Indar/Arjun whose horse is white. **4** moon.
- ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾਸ਼ੁਤਰ [ʃvetaṣvtər] a rishi, after whom six chapters in Upnishad are named. This Upnishad is related to Yajurved. The principles of Sankhy, Vedant and Yog are found in this Upnishad.
- ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾਂਬਰ [ʃvetābər] *Skt* ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾਂਬਰ a white cloth. **2** *n* a clan of Jain monks who wear white robes. **3** an incarnation of the swan. **4** *adj* who wears white robes.
- ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤੋਦਰ [ʃvetodər] *n* ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤ-ਉਦਰ. black deer whose belly is white.
- ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤੰਬਰ [ʃvetābər] See ਸੇਤੰਬਰ and ਸ਼੍ਰੋਤਾਂਬਰ.
- ਸ਼੍ਰੋਦ [ʃved] *Skt n* sweat, perspiration. See *E* sweat. **2** dampness, moisture. See ਸਿਦ.
- ਸ਼੍ਰੋਦਜ [ʃvedəj] See ਸੇਤਜ.
- ਸ਼੍ਰੋਦਨ [ʃvedən] the act of sweating.
- ਸ਼੍ਰੋ [ʃvɛ] See ਸ੍ਰ. **2** to sleep, to lie down. "jəhā bir ətɪ svɛ rəhe."—*kr̥ṣṇan*. See ਅਤਿਸ੍ਰਾਪ.
- ਸ਼੍ਰੋਯਾ [ʃvɛyɑ] See ਸਵੈਯਾ.
- ਸ਼੍ਰੋਰਿਣੀ [ʃvɛrɪṇi] *Skt* a woman who acts according to her own wish; a prostitute.
- ਸ਼੍ਰੋਦ [ʃvəd] *Skt* स्वान्त *n* one's own end, death. "svəd chād bād kēke chutɪ h jat hɛ."—*kr̥ṣṇan*.