

**A DICTIONARY,
ENGLISH
AND SINDHI**

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A Dictionary, English and Sindhi by George Stack

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GEORGE STACK

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BY
CAPTAIN GEORGE STACK.

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PREFACE.

IN commencing this work, I aimed at nothing more than to shew the Sindhi significations of the English words, given in Kennedy's English and Maratha Dictionary, which I chose as containing a brief yet good list of the words in most common use in our tongue. Sir George Clerk, the late Governor of Bombay, having however, during his visit to Sindh in February 1848, examined the work so far as it was prepared, and recommended its being published on account of Government, I thought it best to make it as complete, as my limited time would allow, without, however, delaying its publication, which I was informed was required early. The first sheets were at once given to the Printer, but to those left in my hands I made additions and improvements, forwarding them down successively, as the Printer was ready for them, till all was completed. This will account for the work getting more and more full, as it advances. The additions made have more than doubled the original plan, Kennedy's Dictionary containing significations for only 5,500 English words. This gives those for about 12,000.

This work does not profess to give all the Sindhi, or Sindified, synonyms in use in the country; it shews only those most common, and generally understood. The Sindhi, like the Hindostani, borrows from the Arabic, the Persian, and the Sanscrit, to an extent only limited by the learning and fancy of the writer. It would have rendered the work confused and difficult to add all such words to it. Such of them have been given, as are in common use, and also all pure Sindhi words, that I have been able to meet with. I would note that there are many words in use in Lár or Lower Sindh, which are not known in the northern parts of the province, and vice versâ. Different classes too favor different terms--the Hindoos using many Sanscrit words unknown to the Musalmans, and the Musalmans many Arabic vocables spoken only among themselves. For this reason I have tried to put first in place the synonymes best known generally, and these will often be found to be words used in Hindostani. The others follow in order as they seem more or less common.

I have but rarely attempted to express the meaning of a word by a phrase. In preference to doing so, I have generally omitted English words expressing ideas, or being names of things peculiar to ourselves. Such phrases could only be used with safety by one already acquainted with the language, and one so acquainted would find little difficulty in forming them for himself.

I have chosen the Devenagari character to write the Sindhi words in, as being for many reasons the most suitable and convenient. To some of its letters, however, I have been obliged to attach marks to distinguish sounds peculiar to the Sindhi. The letters so marked are ण, ङ, ढ, ढ, ञ, ञ, and ण.*

I have had considerable difficulty in fixing the Orthography. Many of the words I have given will be found to be pronounced and written very differently by different persons. I have tried to choose the most common forms of spelling, or to follow the general manner of pronunciation, without at the same time going into actual vulgarisms; but my choice was very arbitrary, and it will doubtless be thought that I am often incorrect. One of the most common differences is in the infinitive of those Causal Verbs, which I have terminated in आणु. This many make आणु, and some too आणु; thus we have कराणु, कराणु, or कराणु, 'to cause to do;' but the first form only will be found in this work.† The ओ also, terminating many nouns and adjectives, is often pronounced as if ञ, especially if it be preceded by ण. These differences, however the learner will readily notice for himself.

The contractions of grammatical terms, which I have used, are so few and apparent, that it seems needless to give any list of them. As this work is meant solely for those already acquainted with the principles of Grammar, I have not thought it necessary to point out the various parts of speech, or to distinguish the different kinds of verbs, except where it was needful to do so to avoid confusion.

I would beg to add now a few remarks, which will be found useful in consulting this work.

An adjective can always be expressed by using its corresponding noun in the genitive, and where the Sindhi possesses no other form for the adjective, I have left the English word out altogether. The affix

* The peculiarities of these sounds will be found explained in a Grammar now in the Press.

† The people to the South use ञ very commonly where they to the North have ञ.

वारी, too, used with nouns in their inflected form, gives them an adjective signification. But I have seldom expressed such formations. The learner can readily form them for himself.

Our English adverbs, where derived from adjectives, I have rarely given separate from the adjective, which, unless it be such as is in Sindhi formed from a noun by affixing ई, वारी, or any other of the affixes signifying possession or relation, can also be taken adverbially; thus, दिउ चढो माउई आरे, 'this is a good man;' दिउ माउई चढो थो हले, 'this man acts well.'

The Infinitive Moods of all verbs are used as verbal nouns, and I have not therefore thought it necessary to repeat these under the Nouns. In such cases too, as the verbal noun has in Sindhi no other forms, I have left the English word out altogether.

Passive verbs are formed by inserting ज before the final गु of the active infinitive, the preceding consonant taking either a short i (इ), or becoming silent, as मारणु 'to beat,' मारिजणु or मारजणु 'to be beaten.' This form of the verb, however, I have seldom given, except in a few cases where the Sindhi is irregular. A Sindhi passive, though, will sometimes be found used as the synonyme of an English neuter verb, especially if the neuter form be wanting in the Sindhi.

The rules for distinguishing the gender of Nouns are very simple. Every word in Sindhi ends in a vowel, and it points out the gender. These terminating vowels are अ, आ, इ, ई, उ, ए, and ओ. Nouns ending in उ and ओ are masculine; in अ and इ, they are feminine, as are also those terminating in आ, ई, and ए, unless where, from being the names of living male objects, they become masculine naturally. The Sindhi possesses no neuter. The few exceptions to this rule that will be met throughout this work, I have marked with an 'm,' or 'f' following the word to shew the genders. It must be borne in mind, however, that the first of these vowels, अ, when immediately following a silent consonant, is not expressed, being considered inherent in the consonant, and therefore all final consonants, which have no vowels written after them, should be sounded with अ, thus खट, s. f. 'a bedstead.'

Where an English word has many different significations, I have often given under it only the Sindhi synonyme for that most common, and referred for the others to corresponding words in other parts of the Dictionary.

In conclusion I would remark that this work does not in any way profess to be free from mistakes—that it is by no means complete, will be at

once apparent. No Dictionary can be made full and correct at the first attempt—above all one of a language that has been so little cultivated by the people themselves as the Sindhi has been. Other duties too have prevented my giving to it all the labor and attention I would have wished. Defective as it is, it may however, be useful as a foundation for a more complete work in some future day. And meanwhile in connexion with other works, which it is expected will be shortly through the Press, it is hoped, it will be found of use by officers employed in this province in facilitating the study of the language—a knowledge of which is absolutely necessary to enable them to perform their duties with satisfaction and efficiency.

GEO. STACK, Capt.
Dy. Collector.

HYDERABAD, SINDH,
1st. May, 1849.

DICTIONARY,

ENGLISH AND SINDHI.

ABL

A

- A** or **An**. There is no article in the Sindhi language; the indefinite may sometimes be expressed by *दिकिजे one*.
- To Abandon. छोड़णु, फिटो करणु.
- Abandoned, (*reprobate*). लुंझो, वि-भलु, खर्पणु, लोथो.
- Abandoning, Abandonment. तर्कुं, तल्लक, त्यागु.
- To Abash. लजाइणु, शर्माइणु.
- Abashed. लज्जो, धिमिभो.
- To be Abashed. लज्जणु, शर्माइजणु.
- To Abate (*neu.*). पटणु, लहणु, दिरां-सांवि-धिभणु.
- Abatement, (*remission*). छूटि, छ-डति.
- To Abbreviate. थोरो करणु, घटाइणु.
- Abhorrence. किराईत.
- To Abide. टिकणु, रहणु, तिहणु.
- Ability, (*power*). सप, बलु.
- Able. सपाहतो. *See* Powerful.
- To be Able. सपणु.
- Ablation. सनानु, मसल, बजु.

ABS

- Abode. घर, बाह, इंधु, रहावा.
- To Abolish. कटणु, बाँद-मोकुफ-करणु, क्यारे डिभणु.
- An Abortion, to occur. पेटु-बाह-कसो-किरणु. *See* To Miscarry.
- Above. मये.
- Above-mentioned. मयेचिभो, भये-चिभो.
- To Abound. पणो धिभणु.
- About, (*in place*). ओसिपासे, हेवर्हा-होइर्हा, (*in number*) सणु.
- Abroad. बाहरि.
- An Abscess. फुडो, शकू.
- To Abscond. लिको बभणु, भजणु, गाहन धिभणु.
- Absence. नभचणु, नधिभणु.
- In one's absence*. परपुठि.
- To be Absolved. सुधिरणु, छुटणु.
- Absolutely. तमामु, निक्कलु.
- To Absorb. चुहणु, पी बभणु.
- Absorbed, (*in meditation*). लीनु, मगणु.
- Abstemious. किरिभवारी, संजमी.
- To be Abstemious. पातु रसणु.
- Abstinence. किरि, परहेज, संजमु.

- Abundance.** वषाई, वधि.
Abundant. पणो, जाम, जालरो, बडो, गाहबो, मुक्तो, मड, रेलिलेलि, इहुं, ससुं, अमंगिओ, जाल.
Abuse. गारि, सुखिनु, तवाह, विणो, वेणु.
To Abuse. गारि विअणु or कटणु, तवारणु, वेणु-साहु-विहणु.
Abusive. कमीणो, मुंह जो गंदो.
Accent. सुरू, बोली, भावाजु, गलो.
To Accept. वडणु, मजणु, (a bill of exchange) सकारणु, to write the acceptance पुठि भरणु.
An Accident. कजा.
Accidentally. भोचितो, भवानक, भवाचिति, भणज्जाणो, अपाक.
To Accompany. गज्जो हलणु.
An Accomplice. भाईवाह, साथो, इन्नाह, सलाही, गांढु, गांढु.
To Accomplish. करणु, पुरो करणु, निवेरणु, निवाडणु, रसाणु, साधणु.
To be Accomplished. पुरो विअणु, निविरणु, निबडणु, पुज्जणु, रसणु.
To Accord (neu.). जुवणु, ठहणु.
According to. मापकु, मूजिनि, साह.
An Account. लेखो, हिसानु, खंभो, पेटी.
On Account of. लाइ, वास्ते, काणि, कातरि, सगि, सगि.
Account, (relation). समाचार, खबर, हकीकत.
To Account. लेखणु, गणणु.
An Accountant. लेखेपारो, हिसावो.
An Account-book. बहो, (of kinds) खरिओ, कचो, खातो, रोकनासो.
To be Accoutred. जुडणु, जकणु. See To be equipped.
Accoutrements. हथिआरपन्हार, साजु.
To Accumulate (act.). भेडणु, गजुकरणु, सधणु.
- Accurate.** सही, ठीक, सोडीनु.
Accursed. नालवो, फिटकार्यो, नांमुराहु.
Accusation. दावा, (false) चत्र, रकेलु, भजी.
To Accuse. जेहु लगाइणु, दावा करणु.
An Accuser. दाही.
To Accustom. हेरणु.
One Accustomed or habituated. हेराकु, हेरु.
The Ace point, (on dice). वंठे (on cards) यको.
An Ache. सुरू, पीड.
To Ache. दुखणु, सुरूकरणु.
Acid. खटो.
To Acknowledge. वासणु, मजणु.
To Acquaint. ज्ञाणइणु. See To Inform.
Acquaintance, (with another). सुजाणप, संधि, सनाखव, पचो, साजहि, वाकुफो, लिहो, लडवट. See Knowledge.
An Acquaintance. सही, संधो, पचेवानु, मुलाकाली, सवाचरो.
To be Acquainted with, (another). सुजाणणु. See To know.
Acquainted with. ज्ञाणाऊ, ज्ञाणु, वाकुफु, भुंयो, सही, सुंठो, ज्ञाणोई.
To Acquire. लहणु, पाइणु, विराइणु.
Acquired. प्रापनि.
An Acquisition, (gain). लाहो, फल.
Across, (over a river, &c.). पारि, परिअभरि.
Across, (athwart). आडो, उरेवो, पासीरो.
To Act (act.). करणु.
To Act (neu.). हलणु.
An Act. कमु, हाज, मान्हि.
Active, (nimble, smart). फुडनु, चालाकु, तेनु, तिखो, खडुरो, डांझरो, तखडु.