

LANĎA, ZOR WĚLA! WANECĪ

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Introduction

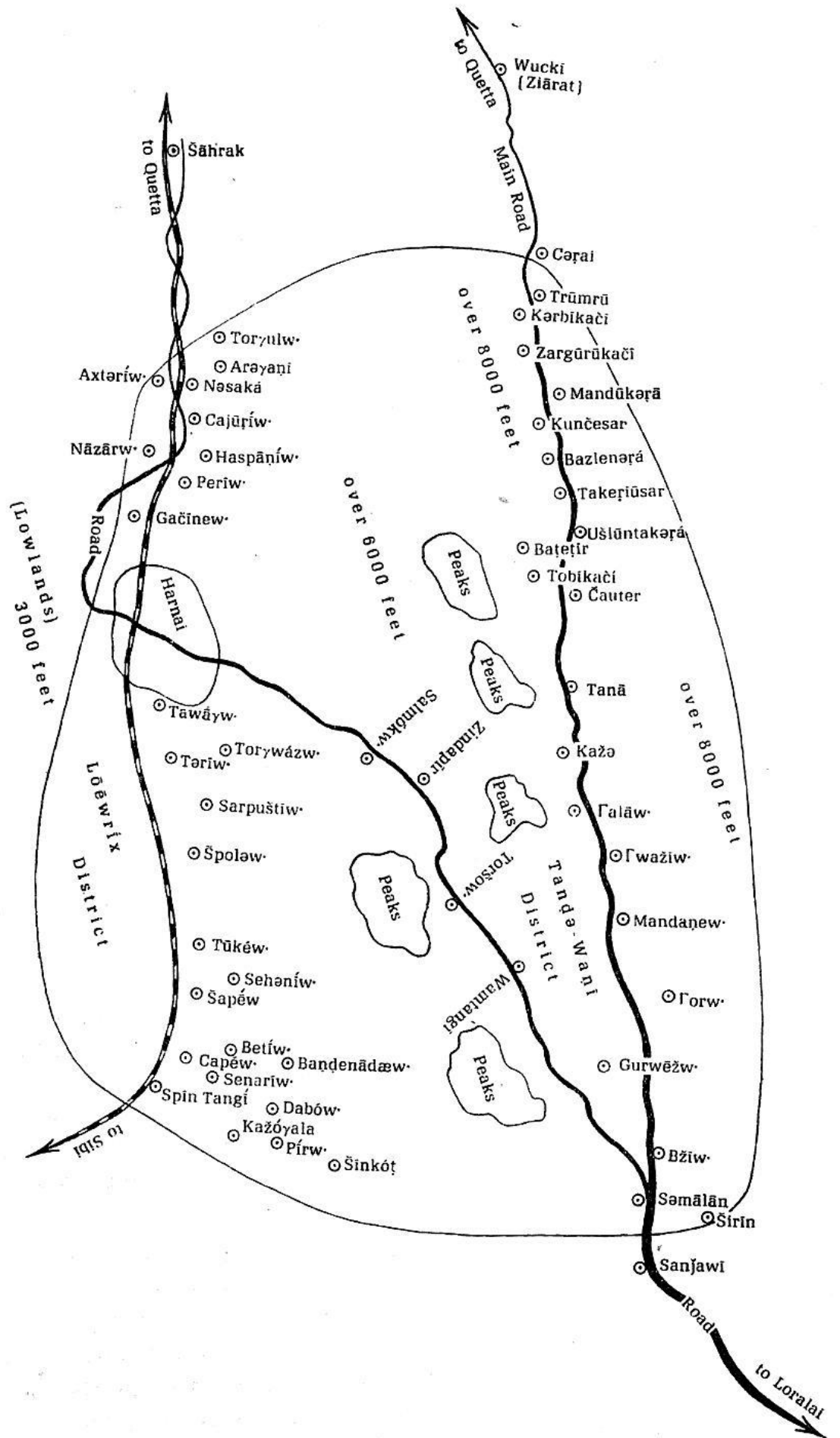
The dialects of Pashto (abbr. Pš), in both Afghanistan and Pakistan, present a complicated and fascinating picture to the student of Modern Iranian, and the relative dearth of material for their study has always been a source of regret. The comparative geographical isolation of many of these dialects makes a personal tour of the areas in which they are spoken indispensable if reliable information is to be gained; and if an attempt is to be made to do anything more than merely to sketch in the barest outlines, a fairly prolonged stay among native speakers is necessary.

Among the many dialects of Pš, Wanecī, which is spoken in Pakistan near the North-West Frontier, occupies a position apart; it is so different from all other Pš dialects that a fair case can be made out for considering it a separate language.

In 1929 G. Morgenstierne made the first reliable investigation of it; the results were published in NTS IV, 156—175. Since then the only further work published consists of the notes made by Morgenstierne, 'Linguistic Mission to the North-west Frontier of India', 14.

It was with the object of collecting new material about Wan (as well as certain other Iranian languages) that I arranged a prolonged stay in Pakistan in 1961, in the former Baluchistan province. Beside the usual physical difficulties always inherent in work of this kind, there are here also the 'political' ones, attendant upon the establishment of the Pakistani authority in the area: the North-West Frontier has never been a happy place for Central governments.

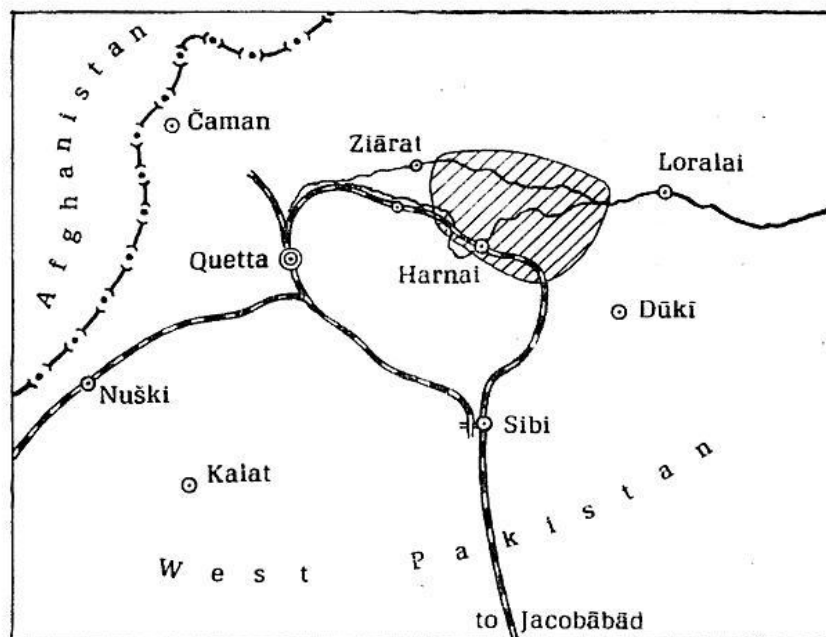
The present study has some claim to completeness, containing as it does the results of my work among native speakers as well as much unpublished material of Professor Morgenstierne, which he has been kind enough to allow me to include. I should like to record here my profound gratitude to him for his generosity in extending to me the use of this material, and for his many helpful comments during the preparation of this article, which have resulted in many essential improvements.



Map of the Territory in Which Wanęċī is Spoken
[Scale approx. 1 inch = 3 miles]

Harnai District:

Zərmānīw·	Kāṇw·
Mánzw·	Aspānīw·
Sárw·	Xadrānīw·
Sayānw·	Urbuzūw·
Tṛūw·	Šāxānw·
Roγīw·	Bišexānw·
Γwúṇḍəw·	Kamāndūw·
Γalāw·	Ləndīw·
Guḍeywažīw·	Zawīw·
Cokīw·	(w· = wáguṛa)
Kalēywažīw·	



The source of materials is indicated throughout by M(orgenstierne) or E(lfenbein) where it seemed important to do so; this is mainly in the Vocabulary, where unmarked words may be taken to be M, E. This Vocabulary is in two parts. The first part is a general list in which grammatical forms and etymologies, where possible, are suggested. It also contains the words from NTS, IV. The second part is a list prepared by M. It is more specialised in character, and etymologies are not, as a rule, suggested.

Geographical Remarks

The territory in which Wan is spoken (see map) is small in extent, and is now even smaller than it was in 1929 when M first visited it. It is still somewhat isolated: access is solely by road, which runs from Quetta to Ziārat (in the north) or from Sibi to Harnai (in the south). As will be seen, it is roughly 20 miles long and 15 miles broad, oblong in shape and, except for the Harnai district, lies entirely in high mountains.

The territory is split by mountains into a northern and southern part, and communication between the parts is necessarily on foot or donkey-back; the only interior road, from Harnai to Sēmālān, runs in a north-easterly direction. In the north, the main road is that from Quetta to Loralai, which passes through Ziārat (Wan *Wuckī*, Pš *Γwoskī*), the largest village in the district and the nearest bazaar to Wan territory. Wan villages commence about 6 miles east of it, and all lie in the valley followed by the road. The last Wan villages are to be found to the eastwards in the Sanjawī tahsil, about 20 miles south-west of Loralai.

The southern part of the territory extends roughly along the railway line (the loop-line Sibi-Bostān, now closed), from *Šāhrīg* (Pš *Šāhrāk*) about 40 miles east of Quetta, for about 20 miles up to Spīn Tangī. *Šāhrīg* itself is now Pš-speaking, and at present Wan territory begins about 5 miles east of it, though in 1929 *Šāhrīg* lay in Wan territory.

Wan territory proper, especially in the north, is very wild and beautifully wooded, in great contrast with the bare surrounding areas. The soil is stony, with large numbers of juniper trees making up the large forest which surrounds Ziārat. The average altitude is over 8000 feet, giving summer temperatures which are cool and pleasant, while the winters are severe. The interior is sparsely inhabited, due to its inaccessibility, and only along the Harnai-Sēmālān road are there a few villages.

It is difficult to make any reliable estimate of the number of Wan speakers, but it is very unlikely to exceed a few thousands. They are nearly all shepherds, and most are semi-nomadic. While they belong to a number of different Pš tribes, the majority are Spīn Tarīns. In the north the language is universally called *Tarīnō*, though some informants thought *Waṇecī* a better name, with its reference to the Taṇḍə Waṇī district where they thought the best Wan is spoken. The language is also referred to as *Calgarī* by speakers living in Quetta (who often refer to themselves as *Məxyānī*).

Dialects and Informants

While I do not doubt that dialects exist within Wan, no consistent criteria were found upon which a convincing dialect division could be based. The main differences appear to lie in phonetic variation and in the use of different words; these cannot, however, by themselves form a sufficient basis for e. g. the Northern-Southern dialect division insisted.

upon by many speakers. Where it seemed significant, such Northern forms have been indicated in the Vocabulary.

Principal native sources are as follows:

E: Mullah Sayyid Mohammed, a Nekkāmzai from Čauter, very well informed, and something of an amateur folklorist; Maulana Nūr Mohammed from Ziārat, an itinerant 'doctor'; Sultān Mohammed Pānī, a Pānīzai Pashtun from Quetta, indefatigable in searching out informants and helping to deal with them.

M: Informants not named, but all except one were from the Harnai district. Words marked MS are from an India Office manuscript.

The following notes on phonology and morphology are intended to supplement what has been said in NTS IV, and for brevity sources for each word have been omitted.

Phonology

Wan has been so heavily overlaid with Pš words, forms, and syntax that it is very often quite impossible to ascertain the genuine Wan form; the language, as might be expected, is in a state of some flux.

The Pš present in Wan comes from the South-Eastern 'soft' dialects, with further š, ž < Pš Š, Ž and with s, z (like SE Pš s, z) < Kandahārī standard c, j.*

Wan c, j have a different origin: see below.

The characteristic Wan preference for unpalatalised forms is also shared with some of the neighbouring Pš dialects, in particular Kākarī.

The phonemes of Wan are nearly the same as those of SE Pš, with the following differences:

The short and long e-phonemes, written e and ē (phonetically /ɛ/ and /e/) are kept apart;

The same is true of the o-phonemes, written o and ō (phonetically /ɔ/ and /o/);

The vowels written ī and ū have approximately cardinal values and are not distinguished phonemically from ē and ō respectively.

The sounds written in Pš ž and Ž merge in Wan into a single phoneme ž (/ʒ/). The same is true of the sounds written š and Š in Pš, which merge in Wan to š (/ʃ/).

All the other Pš sounds are present, including the cerebrals; note only that the sound written c is strongly palatalised and aspirated before front vowels to /tʃ/.

The following notes are to be added to NTS IV, 158—162: see the Vocabulary for details.

* *Editorial note.* Owing to technical difficulties, it was not possible to print š and ž with a dot under the line; Š and Ž are printed instead. In the same way, it was not possible to print the accent ' over ī, ū, ē, ō, ā.

- a) Words accented differently in Wan and Pš:
- | | |
|---|--|
| <i>angīn</i> 'honey' | Pš <i>gabīna</i> |
| <i>or-</i> 'there' in compounds, < <i>ávaθra-</i> ; | Pš <i>war-</i> < <i>aváθra-</i> |
| <i>kubīr</i> 'pigeon' | Pš <i>kautar</i> |
| <i>awlūn</i> 'bridle' | Pš <i>mlūn</i> (but cf. Waz. <i>wlīn</i>) |
- b) Metathesis is to be seen in
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <i>awər, owr</i> 'fire' | Pš <i>or</i> (but cf. also Afr. <i>wor</i>) |
| <i>aur-</i> 'hear' | Pš <i>ār^w-</i> |
| <i>spər^la</i> 'yearling' | Pš <i>pšar^lai</i> |
| <i>swar^la</i> 'spring' | Pš <i>psar^lai</i> |
- c) Vocalisation of initial *w-*:
- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| <i>ušə</i> (but also <i>wuš</i>) 'grass' | Pš <i>wāšə</i> |
| <i>uženz</i> (also <i>wženj, wuženz</i>) 'comb' | Pš <i>žmanj</i> , etc. |
- d) Labialisation
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| <i>wuš</i> 'grass' | Pš <i>wāšə</i> |
| <i>wušt</i> 'hair' | Pš <i>wešt</i> |
| <i>špož</i> 'six' | Pš <i>špaž</i> |
- e) Voicing of stops
- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| <i>pordug</i> 'trousers' | Pš <i>portuk</i> |
| <i>taḍ, tad</i> 'thick' | Pš <i>tat</i> |
- f) Other changes
- | | |
|--|------------------|
| <i>γū, γō-/γwa-</i> : <i>or-γwala</i> 'hearth' | Pš <i>-γolai</i> |
| <i>-rṇ-</i> > <i>-r-</i> : <i>borə</i> 'flour' | Pš <i>borṇə</i> |
- g) *-d-* drops in certain verbal stems
- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| <i>nəš-</i> 'stick' | Pš <i>nšatəl</i> ; Wan pres. <i>zə nəši</i>
'I stick' < <i>ni-šad-</i> |
|---------------------|---|
- h) Wan preserves *r* in the clusters *-rš-*, *-rz-*:
- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>lirš-, ləršədəl</i> 'load up' | Pš <i>ležəl</i> |
| <i>murža</i> 'garlic' | Pš <i>ūža</i> |
| <i>tərš-</i> 'flee' | Pš <i>təš</i> |
| <i>wriš</i> 'awake' | Pš <i>wiš</i> |
- i) Perhaps a shift **xš* > *s* is indicated in *spa* 'night', if genuine; *špa*, also used, is then LW < Pš; *lwes-* 'to milk' < **daoxša-*
- j) Perhaps the most important puzzle upon which Wan throws light is that of the palatalisation in Pš. While in general the rule runs that Pš palatalises when it can (though sporadically in several dialects), the opposite is true of Wan, which tends to avoid palatalisation. In Morgenstierne, 'Ling. Miss. ... India', 11 it was thought that the evidence made necessary a hypothesis of *depalatalisation* in Wan and those

dialects of Pš (e. g. Kākarī) which have unpalatalised forms. Additional evidence now makes another scheme possible; this one, as well as being simpler, has the merit of making the strange sequence *unpalatalised original form > palatalised form > depalatalised form, seem less necessary. We have, then

OIr *ǰ, č > *Pš z, s > $\begin{cases} \text{Wan } z, s \text{ (also some Pš diall.)} \\ \text{Pš (mostly) } \check{z}, \check{s} \end{cases}$

Wan *zāwlə* 'wax', *zawrə* 'leech', *wəz-* 'to kill', *zəba* 'tongue', *zia* 'bow-string', *zərgā* 'quickly', *zar-* 'to weep', all have *z* < *ǰ, and the corresponding Pš forms (mostly) show *ž*, though sporadic unpalatalised forms such as e. g. Ghilz. *zəba*, and Ormuri (K.) *zaw^{arī}*, *zāī*, *wazn-* (all LW < Pš) show how involved the picture really is, in Pš at least.

Wan *sunda* 'nose' is probably LW < Hi. *sūnd* while Pš (and Wan LW < Pš) *šūnd* is probably from some Dardic language. Wan *səga* 'sand' (Pš *šəga*, but Ghilz. *səga*) is probably a LW from some Indian language, cf. Skt. *sikatā-*. While Pš has palatalised, for this word many Dard languages have forms in *s-* (cf. EVP s. v. *šəga*); Skt. *śi-* > regularly Hi. *si-*, though this word does not seem to occur in Hi. Note also Orm (K.) *sag^a* (< Pš).

Wan *sungūṇ* 'porcupine' < *sikurna* (Pš *škūṇ* and *skūṇ*) shows a labialisation in Wan, while possibly Pš *š* < *si-*?

aṛwendə 'dyke, bund' is not < *-bandya-*, but, like Pš *wand*, < *banda-*. The *-e-* in Wan is borrowed from the pl. *aṛwendī* (< *-ayah*).

It thus becomes possible to explain the unpalatalised Wan forms as having the same origin as the (palatalised) Pš forms, with old **ya* palatalising in Pš but not in Wan. There follows a list of all the words to be considered in this connexion, the few exceptions having been noted above.

Wan	Pš (various dialects)	OIr
<i>are</i>	<i>ere</i>	<i>āerya-</i>
<i>atā</i>	<i>atiā</i>	<i>aštāiti-</i>
<i>awā</i>	<i>awiā</i>	<i>haftāiti-</i>
<i>ba</i>	<i>bya</i>	<i>apaya-</i>
<i>bartə</i>	<i>byarta</i>	<i>apari-štā-</i>
<i>darlas</i>	<i>dyarlas</i>	<i>ərayō-dasa-</i>
<i>γwasyā</i>	<i>γušāya</i>	<i>γwa-sakya-</i>
<i>kasər</i>	<i>kašr</i>	<i>kasyah-</i>
<i>mīr</i>	<i>myer</i>	<i>miərya-</i>
<i>maṛə</i>	<i>myaṛə</i>	<i>martya-</i>
<i>mesə</i>	<i>myāšai</i> (but Afr., Waz. <i>myāsai</i>)	<i>masya-</i>

<i>muser</i>	<i>mašar</i>	<i>masyah-</i>
<i>māst</i>	<i>myāst</i>	<i>māsti-</i>
<i>rās-</i>	<i>rāš-</i>	?
<i>sāze</i>	<i>siāja</i>	<i>asačya-</i>
<i>tārə</i>	<i>tyārə</i>	<i>tanərya-</i>
<i>təs</i>	<i>taš</i>	<i>tusya-</i>
<i>wālə</i>	<i>wyāla</i> (but diall. <i>wālə</i>)	<i>vadya-</i>
<i>-wust</i>	<i>-wīšt</i>	<i>visaiti</i>
<i>xez-</i>	<i>xež-</i> (diall. <i>xez-</i>)	<i>xaiz-</i>
<i>zyānzī</i>	<i>žyanzgī</i>	?

For the words *myež* 'ewe', *brestəŋ* 'blanket', *mendī*, *myende* 'mothers', *nžendī*, *nəžyānde* 'daughters-in-law', *yendī*, *yande* 'daughters', see the Vocabulary.

Outline of Wanetsi Morphology

Nouns

Wan

Comparable Pš forms

1. Masc. ending in a consonant

a) Animate

Sing. N.	<i>ās</i>	<i>uš</i>
Prep.	<i>āsə, lewa</i>	<i>uša, levə</i>
Pl. N.	<i>lewān</i>	<i>ušan</i>
Obl.	<i>lewāno</i>	<i>ušāno</i>

b) Inanimate

Sing. N.	<i>kor</i>	<i>kor</i>
Prep.	<i>kabrə</i>	<i>kora</i>
Pl. Prep.	<i>korūnə</i>	<i>korūno</i>

2. Fems. ending in a consonant

Sing. N.	<i>māst</i>	<i>lār</i>
Obl.	<i>māste</i>	<i>lāre</i>
Pl. N.	<i>ɣwaže</i>	<i>lāre</i>

3. Fems. ending in -ə (often dropped); corresponds to the Pš class of fems. in -ā. Certain monosyllables

Sing. N.	<i>stərg, zəbə, špa</i>	<i>xulá</i>
Obl.	<i>stəрге, špe</i>	<i>xule</i>
Prep.	<i>mzəke</i>	<i>xula</i>
Pl. N.	<i>stəрге, āre</i>	<i>xule</i>
Obl.	<i>pūnde</i>	<i>xulo</i>
Prep.	<i>āro, špo</i>	<i>xulo</i>

4. Masc. ending in -ā

Sing. N.	<i>spərlá, sará, waguṛá</i>	<i>spái</i>
Obl.	} <i>saṛī, waguṛī</i>	<i>spaya, spī</i>
Prep.		
Pl. N.	<i>saṛī, saṛīān</i>	
Obl.	<i>saṛīāno, saṛīwo, saṛīyū</i>	<i>spī</i> <i>spo, spio, spīāno</i>

5. Fems. in -ī

Sing. N.	<i>špažmī, gərwī</i>	<i>spái</i>
Pl. N.	<i>mlesī, gerwī</i>	<i>spīāne</i>

6. Certain masc. in -ūn

Sing. N.	<i>špūn</i>	<i>pəštūn</i>
Obl.	<i>špūnə</i>	<i>pəštāne</i>
Prep.	<i>špūnə</i>	<i>pəštūna</i>
Pl. N.	<i>špūnān, špənān</i>	<i>pəštānə, ɣo/abūnān</i>
Obl.	<i>špūnānū</i>	<i>pəštāno</i>

7. Certain masc. monosyllables

Sing. N.	<i>ɣaš, wah, lās</i>	<i>ɣar</i>
Pl. N.	<i>ɣašə, wahə, lāstə</i>	<i>ɣrə</i>

8. Irregular formations. Here there exist consistent differences, characteristic for N(orthern) and S(outhern) areas.

W a n		P š	
Sing. N.	<i>mor</i>		<i>mor</i>
Pl. N.	<i>mendī (S), myende (N)</i>		<i>mainde, myānde, etc.</i>
Sing. N.	<i>xor, xūr</i>		<i>xor</i>
Pl. N.	<i>xyendī (S), xūrī (N)</i>		<i>xwainde</i>
Sing. N.	<i>nžor</i>		<i>nžor</i>
Pl. N.	<i>nžendī (S), nəžyānde (N)</i>		<i>nžainde</i>
Sing. N.	<i>lūr</i>		<i>lūr</i>
Pl. N.	<i>lūṇī</i>		<i>lūṇi</i>
Sing. N.	<i>yor</i>		<i>yor</i>
Pl. N.	<i>yendī (S), yande (N)</i>		<i>yūṇe</i>
Sing. N.	<i>ndror</i>		<i>ndror</i>
Pl. N.	<i>endrāinde</i>		<i>endrāinde</i>
Sing. N.	<i>tror</i>		<i>tror</i>
Pl. N.	<i>trandī</i>		<i>trandye</i>
Sing. N.	<i>wror</i>		<i>wror</i>
Pl. N.	<i>wrūṇa</i>		<i>wrūṇa</i>
Sing. N.	<i>ɣarīb</i>		<i>ɣarīb</i>
Pl. N.	<i>ɣarībānān (cf. GrIrPh II, 223)</i>		<i>ɣarībān</i>

Vocatives usually in *-a: laṇḍa* 'O tailless ox! (= Pš). But note also *xūre* 'O sister!'

9. There is also a case, serving as a sort of 'ablative', formed by suffixing *-(e)ya* to N. sing. or N. pl. of any noun. This formation, common in Persian dialects, Bal, and others, is unknown in Pš. The following examples are due to Morgenstierne.

loṭa oboya ḍaka ka! 'fill the jar with water!'
tər aya draxtaya 'up to that tree'
ze ɣreya prewatī 'I fell from the hill'
ze pāneya prewazī 'I fall from the cliff'
loṭaya obə to ka! 'pour water from the jar!'
Harnayīya lež lere da 'it is a short distance from Harnai'
ze xōbēya porta swī 'I rose from sleep'
ze xūbīa wrīš swī 'I woke from sleep'
ze xūbīa čīnastī 'I sat up from sleep'
aya šāya 'from his back'
tər šāya kātə 'he looked behind himself'
ze tāya puštəna kī 'from thee I ask'
špeya 'at night'
ze caṭ waṛī-zūya še yī 'I am better than many boys'
ze gaḍīya pāta swī 'I missed the train'
zɣarda ka! gaḍīya de pāta sʷe! 'Hurry, you will miss the train!'

Sometimes the suffix appears as *-a*:

ze xūne-sara prewatī 'I fell from the roof'
ze pārend dušmana wu-teršī 'yesterday I fled from the enemy'

Adjectives

These are usually treated like nouns, with the following irregular forms:

W a n		P š	
Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
<i>zoṛ</i>	<i>zaṛə</i>	<i>zoṛ</i>	<i>zara</i>
<i>tow</i>	<i>tawá</i>	<i>tod</i>	<i>tawda</i>
<i>šin</i>	<i>šna</i>	<i>šin</i>	<i>šna</i>
<i>xurž</i>	<i>xwaržə</i>	<i>xož</i>	<i>xwāžə</i>
<i>drūnd</i>	<i>dṛna</i>	<i>drūnd</i>	<i>drana</i>
<i>pox</i>	<i>pīxa</i>	<i>pox</i>	<i>paxa</i>

Pronouns

1. Personal

I. Sing. N.	<i>ze, zə</i>	Pl. N.	<i>moš, mo</i>
Poss.	<i>mī, ma</i>	Poss.	<i>moš, mo</i>
Obl.	<i>mā, mə</i>	Obl.	<i>moš, mo</i> <i>moša</i> 'from us'
II. Sing. N.	<i>tə</i>	Pl. N.	<i>tās</i>
Poss.	<i>tā, ta</i>	Poss.	<i>tāsə</i>
Obl.	<i>tā</i>	Obl.	<i>tāsa</i>

Independent (used with prepositions)

	I <i>rā-</i>	II <i>dər-</i>	III <i>wur-</i>
Enclitic			
Sing.			Pl.
I. <i>-me, -mə</i>			<i>-mā, -ū</i> (?)
II. <i>-dī, -de, -də</i>			<i>-mo</i>
III. masc. <i>-e, -ī</i>			<i>-e</i>
fem. <i>-a, -ya</i>			

The masc. III. sing. is also used for the fem., and *-ya* also for the masc.: *mzeka-ya wu-kurotīa* 'he ploughed the field'

2. Demonstrative

Like Pš, with the following exceptions:

haγa, daγa (sing. and pl., N. and Obl.) 'this, that, the, he'*daγə; daγe* (fem. pl.); *daγo* (pl. obl. prep.) 'she, it'*dā* (uninfl.) 'this, that'*de* (uninfl.) 'these, those'*də* (fem. sing.) 'this, that, she'*aγa* 'of that', 'that'; fem. *aγə*; pl. obl. *aγū, aγo*

Two pronouns not in Pš:

ai 'this aforesaid, this here'*indī* (*əndī, ndī*) (obl. only) 'this here'—follows noun.

3. Indefinite article

Suffixed: *-e, -ī*Independent: *ī* (precedes noun)

4. Other pronouns

cə (NP *ki*) 'that, when, what'*čok* 'who'; *čaγa* 'whose'; *ča* (obl.)*čī* 'when, any'*cəna* 'how much, so much' (Pš *cangə*)*če nə* 'how much, so much'*bī* (masc.) *ba, bya* (fem.) 'other'; *bī čok* 'another'*zān* 'self' (Pš *jān*)*dwārī* 'they both' (also *dwahrī*), cf. Pš *dwārə*

Enclitics, Postpositions, Prepositions

čī 'in' (Pš *kše*) (postpos.)
minde, mände 'on, on top of'
γa (postpos.) 'of' (Pš *də*)
(wa)ta 'to' (*at, tə, t*)
zdare 'into'
de, dī 'indeed'
sarā, səra 'with, by, near'
tər 'to, across'
pas 'after'
bande 'up, out'

Adverbial Formations

špeya 'at night'
ša o xwā 'all around'
man-čə, manz-čī 'in the middle'
bī wrezi 'on another day'

Verbs

Personal endings (present)

	Sing.	Pl.
1	-ī	-ū
2	-e	-o
3	-ə, -ī	-īn, -ī

Optative

All persons: -e, -ə

Imperative

Sing. 2 -a, -ə

Pl. 2 -o, -e

Substantive verb (present)

1	ī	yū	
2	ye	yo	
3	(M) <i>da</i> (F) <i>də</i>	<i>dī</i> ; <i>-(ī)n</i> (suffixed)	Optative 3 Pl. <i>wīn</i>

sta 'is, exists'; *nəsta, nəstə* 'is not', etc.

Substantive verb (past)

1	<i>wī</i>	<i>wyū</i>
2	<i>we</i>	<i>wī, wyo</i>
3	(M) <i>wī</i> (F) <i>wya</i>	<i>wī</i>

'To become':

Pres. 1	<i>sī</i>	<i>sū</i>	Past 1	<i>swī</i>	<i>swū</i>
2	<i>se</i>	<i>so</i>	2	<i>swe</i>	<i>swe, swo</i>
3	<i>sə</i>	<i>sīn(a)</i>	3	(M) <i>sū, sə</i>	<i>swū</i>
				(F) <i>swa, sa</i>	<i>swe</i>

Optative *sī*

The future particle corresponding to Pš *ba* is *ba, be, bə*

Examples.

<i>zə rāwī</i> 'I lead'	past: anim. <i>rāwast</i> inanim. <i>rāwur</i> pl. <i>rāwī</i>
<i>zə kī</i> 'I do'	past: (M) <i>kəṛ</i> pl. <i>kṛə</i> (F) <i>ka, kə</i> pl. <i>kəṛe</i>
<i>zə rāsī</i> 'I come'	past: (M) <i>rāya</i> pl. <i>rāye, rāyī</i> (F) <i>rāyyā</i> pl. <i>rāyye, rāyī</i>
<i>zə wāyī</i> 'I say'	past: (M) <i>kəṛ</i> pl. (M) <i>wī</i> (F) <i>wā</i>
<i>zə kəsī</i> 'I see'	past: (M) <i>līd</i> pl. <i>līde</i> (F) <i>līda, līdə</i> pl. <i>līde</i>
<i>zə lī</i> 'I give'	past: (M) <i>lawūr</i> pl. <i>lawe</i> (F) <i>lawā</i> <i>lawe</i>

The following represents a summary of verbal types which can be distinguished on the basis of present materials.

1. Present stems in *-edəl*

<i>garz, gərzed</i>	approach
<i>γərz-, γərzed</i>	go away
<i>lirš-, liršdī</i>	load up
<i>mom-, mund</i>	find
<i>naṛaž-</i>	collapse
<i>pehiž-, u-payedə</i>	understand
<i>šoraž-</i>	shake (int.)
<i>tərz-, u-tərzda</i>	turn round
<i>werež-, weredī</i>	
<i>yerež-, yeredī</i>	fear

2. Present stems in *-awul*

<i>āč-, w-āča</i> (F. S.),	
<i>w-āčawya</i> (F. S.),	
<i>w-āč(aw)əṛ</i> (M. S.)	
<i>āṛ, w-āṛew-</i>	turn
<i>čalaw-, čalawiya</i> (F. S.)	govern
<i>činaw-, činawur</i> (M. S.)	cause to sit
<i>l-, lwa</i>	give
<i>lwes-, wu-lwa</i> (F. S.)	milk
<i>(rāw-), rāwur</i> (M. S.)	lead
<i>wādaw-, u-wādawya</i> (F. S.)	marry
<i>wāṛaw-, wāṛawya</i> (F. S.)	shovel
<i>wāṛawī</i> (M. S.)	
<i>zow-, wu-zo</i>	be born

3. Present stems in *-en-* (examples due to Morgenstierne)

<i>od-</i>	weave
<i>ar-en-</i> (also <i>aŋ-</i>)	grind
<i>āraw-en</i>	flay
<i>bar-en-</i>	sweep
<i>cak-en-</i>	taste
<i>cing-en-</i> (past <i>wə-cingī</i>)	pull, draw
<i>carx-en-</i>	spin
<i>caṭ-en-</i>	lick
<i>čič-en-</i>	chew
<i>gaṇḍ-en-</i>	sew
<i>kor-un-</i>	plough
<i>kurot-en-</i>	dig
<i>lik-en-</i>	write
<i>lun-en-</i>	winnow
<i>lor-en-</i>	have
<i>lorye?</i> 'hast thou?'	
<i>lwand-en-</i>	weave
<i>leždaw-un-</i>	load
<i>murš-en-</i>	rub
<i>neγār-en-</i> (Imv. <i>wu-neγāra</i> , <i>wu-neγārena</i>)	wrap up
<i>priz-en-</i>	take out
<i>puždal-en-</i>	squeeze
<i>šaraw-en-</i>	stir (soup)
<i>ṭakaw-en-</i>	knock
<i>wi/unz-en-</i>	wash
<i>wres-en-</i>	spin
<i>wez-en-</i>	kill
<i>wurxay-in-</i>	shave
<i>yaṛ-en-</i>	show
4. Pasts in <i>-st-</i>	
<i>āxl-</i> , <i>w-āxst-</i>	take
<i>cemul-</i> , <i>cəmlast</i>	lie down
<i>čiw-</i> , (<i>čəw-</i>), <i>čīost</i>	throw
<i>čin-</i> , <i>čīnost</i>	sit down
<i>rāw-</i> , <i>rāwast</i>	lead
<i>wul-</i> , <i>wust</i>	hit
5. Pasts in <i>-št-</i>	
<i>alwuz-</i> , <i>ālut</i>	fly
<i>č-ūz-</i> , <i>čəwat</i>	enter
<i>kəs-</i> , <i>kātə</i>	see
<i>nəš-</i> , <i>nəšət</i>	stick
<i>pre-ūz-</i> , <i>prewat</i>	fall
<i>γoz-</i> , <i>γot</i>	drink
<i>xez-</i> , <i>xot</i>	rise up
6. Pasts in <i>-xt-</i> , <i>-ft</i>	
* *, <i>wu-na</i>	seize
<i>winzen</i> , <i>wa</i> (M. S.), <i>wya</i> (F. S.)	wash
<i>wī</i> (M. Pl.), <i>wī</i> (F. Pl.)	

7. Pasts in <i>-ršt-</i>	
<i>ān-</i> , <i>aret</i>	leave
<i>γwār-</i> , <i>wu-γušta</i> (F. S.)	want
<i>wu-γušte</i> (F. Pl.)	
<i>kān-</i> , <i>wu-kriš</i> (M. S.), <i>-kršī</i> (M. Pl.)	pull
<i>-kərša</i> (F. S.), <i>-kəršye</i> (F. Pl.)	
<i>mān-</i> , <i>māret</i>	stop
<i>muršen-</i> , <i>wī-murš</i>	rub
8. Pasts in <i>-rt-</i>	
<i>k-</i> , <i>kəṛ</i> (M. S.), <i>kṛə</i> (M. Pl.)	do
<i>ka</i> (F. S.), <i>k(əṛ)e</i> (F. Pl.)	
<i>lawṛ-</i> , <i>wa-lawəṛ</i> (M. S.), <i>-lāwṛə</i> (M. Pl.)	bring
<i>-lawə</i> (F. S.), <i>-lawe</i> (F. Pl.)	
<i>rāw-</i> , <i>rāwur</i> , <i>-əṛ</i> (M. S.), <i>rāwṛə</i> (N. Pl.)	lead
<i>rāwa</i> (F. S.), <i>rāwye</i> (F. Pl.)	
<i>wṛ-</i> , <i>wṛe</i>	take away
<i>xwār-</i> , <i>xūr</i> (M. S.), <i>xwārə</i> (M. Pl.)	eat
<i>xwāra</i> (F. S.), <i>xwāre</i> (F. Pl.)	
* *, <i>məṛ</i>	die
9. Pasts in <i>-t-</i>	
<i>aur-</i> , <i>w-auriā</i> (F. S.), <i>w-aurī</i> (F. Pl.)	hear
<i>cang-</i> , <i>wu-cangya</i> (F. S.)	drag
<i>reb-</i> , <i>rebī</i> (F. Pl.)	cut grain
<i>rās-</i> , <i>rāγya</i> , <i>rāya</i> (F. S.)	come
<i>wāy-</i> , <i>wāī</i>	say
<i>wezen-</i> , <i>weza</i> (M. S.), <i>weziyā</i> (F. S.)	kill
10. Pasts in <i>-an-</i>	
<i>cek-</i> , <i>wu-cekan^e</i>	milk
11. Pasts in <i>-yad-</i>	
<i>man-</i> , <i>wə-manyadə</i>	accept
12. Stems in <i>-aya-</i>	
<i>qərz-</i> , <i>u-qərzya</i> (F. S.)	jump out
<i>saz-</i> , * *	burn (tr.)
13. Stems in <i>-k-</i>	
<i>swaz-</i> , <i>swaz</i>	burn (intr.)
14. Stems in <i>-nt-</i>	
<i>kan-</i> ,	dig
<i>xānd-</i> , <i>xandī</i>	laugh
15. Uncertain types	
* *, <i>idy-</i>	went
<i>cīng-</i> ,	smoke
<i>tos-</i> ,	descend
<i>wanc-</i> ,	let graze

The following texts represent rather a mixed bag. In the complete lack of a written tradition it is difficult, without a very large number of texts indeed, to make any compelling judgement of literary merit. The purpose of these texts is only to give a notion of the present state of the language: their aim is linguistic, not literary. As will be seen,

the language is in a rather fluid state, abounding as it does in Pashto and Urdu words, grammar, and expressions; I have left them untouched.

A characteristic of the language is a strong stress-accent, noted by me often as a long vowel, and by G. Morgenstierne with an accent mark. All vowels can be reduced to ə when unaccented, and w and y are often reduced to ^u or ⁱ or dropped. Unvoicing of final consonants is also not uncommon. The better to illustrate these things, the texts have not been normalised, and the translations are as literal as possible.

I

A story, unfortunately incomplete

(Sayyid Sardar Šāh, Harnai)

Da wī wrātī dre xyende wī. Ye špe bāčā daḡo kor ta rāḡa, put wəlār da, ḡwaž-e wəna, dā musere xor žaḡ kər ke, mā ḡa kassāb mārə wī, če ne ḡwaše be mə xwaḡəl! Dā manjwī wāi, ka mā ḡa nānwāyī mārə wī, če ne boḡə ba mə xwaḡəl! Kaserī u-wī, ka mə bāčā mər^ə u-wī, ayal ḡa ba mə, sar-oštāⁿ saro-zaro ḡa wīⁿ.

Bāčā dā ḡole xabre wāwri, bartə kor ta wiyār. Sahār ye nānwāyī, kassāb u-ḡušt. Ai dre xyende mī u-ḡušte. Məser ye kassāb tə wādə kə. Manjwī ye nānwāyī tə wādə kə. Keser ye xpul wādə kə.

Špa wrez ter sū, ter sū, bāčā zaypa omendwāra swa, dā xyende ye wuta wu-ḡušte; xyendo zān čī salā wu-kər, če dā xor ḡa bə mə aulād, uštāⁿ saro-zaro ḡa wīⁿ. Rāsā, yow kukkūrā la zāna presnū. Ka xuleya, aḡe ayal ḡa sar-oštān saro-zaro ḡa win, aḡa bə put kū, dā kukkūrā ba wuta ḡa škāra kū, sta ḡa daḡa payda sū da. Dā salā-e wu-kər, rāḡī xor kor ta.

No zaypa linga swa, zoē ye wu-zo. Dā aḡa sar-oštān saro-zaro ḡa wīⁿ; dā xyende wulāre swe, dā čorā ye koki čī band kər. Daryāb čī ye tēs kər.

Če dā xor purhoš swa, dā xyende ya wulāre swe, dā kukkūrā ye wuta škāra kər: sta ḡa dā paydā sū da. Bāčā ta ye mī u-wāi če, sta ḡa dā paydā sū da. Daḡe caḡ tabyat xarāb sū.

Dā xyende bartə wiyārī, xpul kor ta wiyārī. Da kōkə daryāb prewā, ye zāy ta i māli wu-kərša, če xalāsa ka, kōke manj čī čorā wī. Māli caḡ xušāl sū, čorā-e kor ta prewū, zaype ta u-we, cə daryāb^ə mə dā kōkə wu-kərša, če me xalāsa ka, dā čorā wata manj čī prot wī. Dā zaype caḡ xušāl swa, wāi, ša da; mā wata ḡa olad nəsta, day mā wata ḡa¹ zoē. Daḡa satənə šurū ka.¹

*

II

A narrative

(Mullah Sayyid Mohammed, Čauter)

Moš Čoterā rāhī swū, špāros saḡi wyū, byār wiyārū Manē ta, kār ta. Byār mo dre calor špe wu-swe. Byā mo bī wrezi ḡang wu-s^{wū} Lalī Xān Kākaḡ sərā, byā mo kār wārit, yo bī ta mo leḡe leḡe xabare wu-ke, byār moš rāhī swū, Wuckī t^ərā rāḡyū. Byār Mullahī Sāb moš u-ḡušt, u-wī: tas rāso! Moš ḡarībānān xālək wyū, byār moš rāḡyū, əndī cabəl ta, tās moša ḡəpa wāxsta, moš walewa, nor lə moša xair da.

*

Lullaby

III

Lāṛolā, lāṛolā,
 Šer Xān lōē ke Maulā,
 Dardemə ʷlē Haronā!

*

IV

The story of Haronā, a local Pīr

Waṇeci Dumaṛ ce ḵang wī, byār ayū Dumaṛāṇū² Haronā nəmanya, byār Dumaṛāṇ rāyi ḵang ta. Waṇeciū Ya dre špūnān wī, byār rāyi, ayū Dumaṛāṇū Haronā ta harmaze wālawe, wī tə, pīrə nī-ye! Biyār orepas, daḡa Haronā kubīri swa, asmān ta wu-xātə, dā Dumaṛāṇū sar mənde wu-tərzda, byār orepas dre špūnānū ḵang wu-kəṛ Dumaṛāṇū səra. Dumaṛāṇ-e ṭole mṛə kṛə, oreypas Dumaṛāṇū Haronā ʷō-manyā.²

*

V

A famous song

Lāṇḍa,³ zór wəlá wəžó-t
 Xáiko wəníw tléməngá;
 Mádək wá-kṛə pəsātə!

Ráhman wəyəl Slémanā:
 Də xūdāy pāre, yáxta wanə!
 Ká spír xár lewāno ʷuxór,
 Byār be wáxlū káčkolə;
 Mádək wá-kṛə pəsātə!

Laṇḍa, zor wəla wəžo-t
 Xalko wəniw tlemanga;
 Madək wa-kṛə pəsātə!

Rahman wəyəl Slemanā
 Də xūdāy pāre, yaxta wanə!
 Ka spír xar lewāno ʷuxor,
 Byār be waxlū kačkolə;
 Madək wa-kṛə pəsātə!

Laṇḍa, zor wəla wəžo-t
 Xalko wəniw tlemanga;
 Madək wa-kṛə pəsātə!

Ĵār sī šnə léždi tá,
 Cə wənce sām bəni ta;
 Yāra, mzəki də prekə,
 Madək wa-kṛə pəsātə!

Laṇḍa, zor wəla wəžo-t
 Xalko weniw tlemanga;
 Madək wa-kṛə pəsātə!

Ĵār sī šna léžđi tá,
Cə wənce səm bəni ta;
Yāra, mzeki də prekə,
Madək wa-kṛə pəsātə!

Rahman wəyəł Slemanā:
Də xūdāy pāre, yaxta wanə!
Ka spīr xar lēwāno wuxoṛ,
Byār be waxlū kačkolə;
Madək wa-kṛə pəsātə!

Málək Āmīr Āfzālá,
Báxt-dī nésta lōē lá serā!
Mohámmed Ākbar cə tá degān də,
Páēwandē de gárboṛē;
Madək wa-kṛə pəsātə!

Malək Amīr Afzāla,
Baxt-dī nəsta lōē la sērā!
Mohammed Akbar cə tā degān də,
Paēwandə de garboṛə;
Madək wa-kṛə pəsātə!

Laṇḍa, zor wəla wəžo-t
Xalko wəniw tlemanga;
Madək wa-kṛə pəsātə!⁵

*

VI

A song

Āi! Zəmaī saxt, dobaī zarūr,
Swarla rahatə, mana beltūn,
Swarla rahatə, mana beltūn.

Dərge čī kəška da,
Zīra ba nāzək rāya,
Zīra ba nāzək rāya.

Dā grān tə wāi, mərža sə,
Ma ləmāni pur-ta rāsə,
Ma ləmāni pur-ta rāsə.

*

VII

Three riddles

1. Bāndē xwā dwē lēwān rāyi; yow ɣuṭ da, bi ɣwaž-e nəsta?
Bāndē dow šelé rāyi; yow wuča, bi čī obə-n.
2. Tā mor sahār činə, muṛ andū mand-a prou də?
Pelmūná də.
3. Tā mor sahār činə, sur de špalawə?
Awər da.

*

VIII

A song

Wrātī wī Bodō, os pa kawin ke Mangō;
Zərgā tē rāsa, wrātī da mokā!

*

IX

Proverbs (Ramzān, Wamtangī)

1. Yow par bī armazē lawrəle,
Ce na leṛ kār dai, də Madək ū də Torgul.
2. Yow bī xūlē čī lūṇḍə zor-ləl,
Tabār langray dē, də Šāgul.
3. Spīn rebūn, tor lengī; Zarbī tē wəlē sarxākī!

*

X

A Song

Hajī Sayndadāl Haj ta idiē, də Sarwar,
Maṇa Malək cat day xar;
Da Məkē wəgā ləgya sū,
Sta pa šūnd ū pa sar.
Wərža-yī sta də špo, də xāwr, ū də ārō,
Hāl dər-ta lāwṛī bərabār.

*

XI

A Yazal (Maulana Nūr Mohammed, Ziārat)

Dəwā walāwṛā xūdāy, ta wūksā!
Hāl mī day kōṛī:
Zə ba ta tē wəlāwṛī rūpī;
Də Baxtnāmē spīna šūnd da, bə wa-n-əni,
Ka har ce na rā-bandī, rāsī langəṛī,
Xpul mlāstūne sta špo ta, dər w-ač-əwī!
Ka mī wu-manē minnat wə zārī,
Sta ba lūṇḍə wu-sī, zma ba šūnde wu-sī;
No ba war-kəm caṭ ḡwurži,
Bī ba wa-manī sta xwarə,
Pa har mənī wū swarlı.

*

XII

A song

De zaypō habargēzī nə-dī: zə yī maṛəl
Kə mī kār wu-sū, byā ba wa-lī caṭ nōṭə.

*

XIII

Riddles (Mohammed Šāh, Nəsaka)

1. Čarga da, marmar γa da, calor tangē, yaē stərǵa da?
Ranglūn.
2. Nə mā lidē, nə tā lidē; kūbī čī wāzǵī ča lidē?
Sar čī mastrāyzē dī.

*

XIV

Badals (Kunčesar villagers)

1. Xūre zaṛa! Yo pahār da, xware zaṛa! Ce da yo pahār la ter sū, nilai zyare zaryūn wēlār da.
2. Pākistān mēlē de cə w'kē? Mā drawī ša da; cə wə-kē, mā drawī ša da; ce wə-kē?
3. Xor! Pa sar de, spīn sābūn da, pa sābūnə γalatə ma-sə! Pa sābūnə γalatə ma-sə! La yamzōlī de beltūn da, la yamzōlī beltūn da.
4. Təl bī na wī xūšālī, yo wraz bē-γama, lēwān, nay-wī; yo wraz bē-γama, lēwān, nay-wī.
5. Pa dunyā nəsta bawār; parən la joṛ wī sarāban, parən la joṛ wī sarāban.
6. Xula mī dā də, wī-yəxurā! Zyātə grānai nə dī, mā zdā; zyātə grānai nə-dī, mā zdā.

*

XV

A story (Mullā Sayyid Mohammed, Čauter)

1. Wrāti yə gidar də, cāhə čī prewātə də. Byā mərgali nəsta, no ya zan mērgali kṛə. 2. Byārə wo-wāye lēwā ta, wāi: Ta rāsā dānī! Lemān prātə dī, γwar γwar; ta bī mī landī prewzē! 3. Lēwī top kṛə lent. Yo xē ya mērgalā kṛə. 4. Dera pas ya byā plangā ta wo-wī: dalta ša γwar γwar ləmān prātə dī! Aya mī ur-ta top sū, aya ya mī mērgale kṛə. 5. Dore pas ē kotērā ta uwī; aya-i mī murgale kṛə. Šayālə mī top sū, aya-i mī murgale kṛə. 6. Do bī wrezī wərže swū. Byārə u-wāyī plange ta, plangā akā! Zə yī zə, ta ye ta; ai šayāl kus cə šai da? 7. Aya u-nəšt, šayāl-ē u-xur, gidar-i mī wur-sarā u-xur.

8. Bī wrezī, ba u-wərži sū, ba u-wāyī: plangā akā! Zə yī zə, tə yə tə; ləwə cə šai da? 9. Aya ba wēlār sū, lēwī mī wū-xur, gidar-i mī wur-sarā u-xur.

10. Dore pas ba gidar-i war-ta u-wāi: zə-y zə, ta-y tə; ai kautor-ē cə šai da? Aya ba wēlār sū, aya mī wu-xur.

11. Špa aw wrezī ter sū, ter sū, ter sū ... daγe ləže daγa putkēre wī, dā lərxānī. 12. No dā lərxānə ta prewātə, dā lərxānī kanī dī, mjəki yē xurə dī. 13. Plangā wur-ta u-wē: Dā cə šai dī? Aya u-wē, Dā xū zə xpulī kūkē daγa kanī, lərxānī kanī. 14. Aya wur-ta u-wī: No sarī mrē dī, ya žina dī? uWī, na. 15. Paskə planga mex, xula, wārewya, xpule gaddī ta, xpule gaddī ta, xpule gaddī lərxānī wu-krši. 16. Plang aya tūn ta məṛ sū. Gidarī dā, mī u-xur.

17. Yo co umər ye ter kṛə, bī wrez špūn rāyī, wī gidarī ta: Dā ndī, cə kē? 18. Wāyī, postinān dī, joṛ kī. uWī, mā ta postin joṛ kē? 19. uWī, hō! Tā tə postin joṛ kī! Tora urā tēs ka! Aya u-wāyī, tora urā bandī xwā-ē tēs kṛə.

20. Aya wa-rsa, aya wra-ya u-xuṛ. Bī wrezi ^aba tē bī urā tēs kəṛ. Aya ya mī ^uxuṛ.
 21. Bī wrezi špūn rāyi, postin dā cuna kəṛ dē? ^uWī, postin mā jor kə, dai, postki di.
 22. Cə post sī, sahār rāsa, bya ba ta sarā sə!
 23. Sahār čī špūn rāya, u-wī, postin əndī, jor kə dī? 24. Postin mī jor də, ta mē-ta mlastān tēs ka; mā landī xwā-ra u-kana! Zə ba ta sarā postin kača ki.
 25. Aṇə wur-ta mlastān tēs kə, gidarī ye landī xwā-e wu-kerš, γāri. 26. Cə gidar γāri ta ^wu-kirš, gidar ^wu-qərzya də, špūn ye aya tūn ta, wārit. 27. Tər dorī zə wur-sarā yī, nor xūdāi xair kəṛ.

*

XVI

Songs [Ghūlam Mohammed, Kažəwagura]

Anjo nara təl-mudām,
 Pər gaṛangūnō čī wəlāra;
 Tosa wə-sam-ta, čī ndī wu-wīnəm
 Pər gaṛ-larəlyi-γaṛa.
 Tosa wə-sam-ta, čī ndī wu-wīnəm
 Pər gaṛ-larəlyi-γaṛa.

*

XVII

Šoraži da Saləm dī;
 Ka šoraži səm Saləm,
 Tərxī šoreži.
 Adəm aw Alīm məṛ dī,
 Par ewāri səm Saləm wu-naṛaži.
 Adəm aw Alīm məṛ dī,
 Par ewāri səm Saləm wu-naṛaži.

*

Translations and Notes

I

Once there were¹ three sisters. One night the King went to their house, hid himself, lent an ear, (while) the eldest sister cried out, If my husband will be a butcher, how much meat I shall eat! The middle one said, If my husband will be a baker, how much bread I shall eat! The youngest said, If my husband will be a king, the hair of my offspring will be of gold!

The king heard the whole conversation, and went back home. In the morning he called a baker (and) a butcher. He also called the three sisters. He married the eldest to the butcher. The middle one he married to the baker. The youngest he married himself.

¹ *mā-wata-γa* 'me for of': curious construction.

² *n* in plural is probably due to influence of preceding *r*.

³ The accent marks indicate stress.

Night and day passed, and passed; the king's wife became pregnant. She called the sisters (together); the sisters took counsel among themselves, that if there is a child of this sister, his hair may be of gold. Come: Let us take a puppy for ourselves; if it is true² that the hair of this child will be of gold, we will hide him, and we will show her this puppy, (saying), This was born of you. This plan they adopted, and went to the sister's house. Then the woman laboured, and gave birth to a son. His hair was of gold, and those sisters stood up, and put that child in a box. They emptied it into the river.

When the sister came to consciousness, those sisters stood near her, showed the puppy to her, (saying), This was born of you. They also said to the king that, This puppy was born of you. His very health became ruined.

The sisters stood up again, and went to their own home. The river carried the box to a place where a gardener drew it out. When he opened it, there was a child in the box. The gardener was very happy; he took the child home, said to his wife, I took this box out of the river; when I opened it, this child was lying inside it. His wife was very happy, and said, It is good; I have no children, this is a son to us. She began to take care of him.

Notes: ¹ Lit., 'this was'.

² Lit., 'in truth'.

*

II

We set out from Čauter, we were 16 men, well, we went to Manē for work. We were there 3 or 4 nights. Well, on another day we got into a quarrel about Lalī Khān Kākar, so we left our work, we said some very bad words to one another, and then we went away and came to Ziārat. Well, the Mullah Sahib called us, and said, You get out! We poor chaps were helpless, so we came here to this lawn, you sought our talk from us, we gave it; other news from us is good.

*

III

Larola, larola,
Sher Khan, be great like the Lord!
To Harona give my pain!

*

IV

When the Wanetsi Dumars were in battle, those Dumars would not accept Harona, so the Dumars went to battle. There were three Wanetsi shepherds, so they went, those Dumars gave insults to Harona, and said, You are no saint! Well, after that Harona became pigeons, they rose up to the sky, over the heads of those Dumars they circled, and then they gave battle to the Dumars because of the three shepherds. Every one of the Dumars was killed, and then the Dumars accepted Harona.

*

V

O tailless ox! Give strength to the shoulders,
The people have planted a nursery,
Madək has done mischiefs!

.....
Rahman said to Sleman,
For goodness' sake, do one day's ploughing,
If the grey ass is eaten by the wolves,
Well then, we'll take up the begging-bowl!
Madək has done mischiefs!

.....
I thank the blue bull¹
When he is taken to the plot.
Friend, a furrow was ploughed in the earth;
Madək has done mischiefs!

.....
Malik Amir Afzala,
Your fate is not great from the beginning;
When Mohammed Akbar is your ploughman,
The plough-joints are broken!
Madək has done mischiefs!

Note: ¹ Lit., 'may I be the sacrifice to'.

*

VI

All Winter is hard, summer is needful (of hard work), spring is restful, autumn yearning; spring is restful, autumn yearning.

In the palm grove there is a rustling; last night a lover used to come, last night a lover used to come.

She said to her dear one, Yor are an ant, it has come up to my skirts, it has come up to my skirts.

*

VII

1. Q: From above two wolves came, one is fat, the other has no ears.

A: Above two nullahs came; one is dry, in the other is water.

2. Q: Your mother sits up in the morning; a dead Hindu lies on her.

A: It is a sheep's-wool rug.

3. Q: Your mother sits up in the morning, the red hisses.

A: It is fire.

*

VIII

Once you were in Bodo; now you at the wedding of Mango;
Come quickly, there is still a chance.¹

Note: ¹ One who attends many weddings as a guest is unlikely to get married.

*

IX

1. One brings insults upon another;
Such bad work that is, of Madək and of Torgul.
2. One is putting bread in another's mouth:
And Šagul's house is hungry.¹
3. A white shirt, and black legs; give alms to Zarbi.²

Notes: ¹ Charity begins at home.

² He had a white shirt, but now he is dead; give alms to his widow.

*

X

Haji Sayndada! You went on the Prophet's haj,
(But) Mana Malik is a great ass.
The wind of Mecca has touched
You on the nose and on the head.
I am hungry for your feet, your soil, and your ashes,
I bring news to you true.

*

XI

Give a prayer to God: see! My news is bad;
I will give you rupees;
The nose of Baxtname is white, I will not leave it,
Whatever may (come) upon me — if hunger comes,
My own turban at your feet, I will put before you!
If you accept my entreaty and request,
There will be bread for you; for me there will be your nose;
Then I will give many kisses,
I will accept your devotions too,
In every autumn and spring.

*

XII

These are no riddles for woman; I am a man!
When my work is done, then I will give much money.

*

XIII

1. Q: It is a cock, it is of marble, it has four legs and one eye.
A: Antimony-box.¹
 2. Q: I have not seen it, you have not seen it; who has seen the fat in the sheepskin?
A: It is the brain in the head.
- Note: ¹ The receptacle for eye-shadow: it has four legs and a hole in the top.

*

XIV

1. Sister, weep! It is the first watch; sister, weep! When the first watch will have passed by, the steed will stand with yellow and green (cloths) upon it.¹
2. This Pakistan celebration, what is it to you? My tryst is a good one; what is (the celebration) to you?
3. Sister! That on your head is white soap — make no mistake about the soap: (away) from companions there is yearning.²
4. There will not always be another (?) happiness; one day without grief, Lover,³ you will not be.
5. There is no faith in the world; yesterday my lover was carefree.
6. This is my mouth; eat it! There is nothin more precious, I know.⁴

Notes: ¹ A *badal*, sung by women when the bride leaves her father's house for that of her husband.
² When proceeding to the washing-place girls put soap and clothes on their heads, and for their last washing before marriage they use white soap. After marriage they are separated from their former companions.
³ Lit., 'wolf'.
⁴ Nos. 5 and 6 are girls' songs.

*

XV

1. Once there is a fox, he has fallen into a well. But there are no companions, so herself she made companions. 2. So she spoke to a wolf; she said, Come down here! Some sheep intestines are lying, very very fat; you too jump down! 3. The wolf jumped down. So then one companion was made. 4. After that then she spoke to a leopard: Here very good fat intestines have fallen! He also jumped down to them, he also was made a companion. 5. After that she spoke to a hyena; he also became a companion. A jackal also jumped, and was also made a companion. 6. Two days later they got hungry. So she said to the leopard, Uncle leopard! I am I, you are you; this jackal, who the devil¹ is he? 7. He seized, ate the jackal; the fox also ate with him.

8. Another day they got hungry, again she said, I am I, you are you; what is this wolf? 9. He stood up again, and ate the wolf too; the fox also ate with him.

10. Afterwards again the fox said to him: I am I, you are you; this hyena, what is he? He again stood up, and ate him.

11. Night and day passed, passed ... passed ... (she thought of) a few of what she had hidden: those intestines. 12. So she fell to those intestines, she is pulling at those intestines, she is eating the earth. 13. The leopard said to her, What are those? Those are only my own ribs i am pulling, I am pulling at my intestines. 14. He said to her, But are they dead or alive? She said, No. 15. Then the leopard turned aside his face, mouth, into his own stomach, into his own stomach; in his own stomach he pulled out his own intestines. 16. The leopard died on the spot. The fox ate him too,

17. Some time passed; another day some shepherds came, said to the fox: You there, what are you doing? 18. She said, These are posteens; I am preparing them. They said, Will you prepare posteens for us? 19. She said, Yes! I will prepare posteens for you; Throw me a black lamb! She spoke, and a black lamb was thrown down from above.

20. She came, ate that lamb. Another day another lamb was thrown down. She ate it too. 21. Another day the shepherds came, (and asked), Of the posteen how much work is there? She said, I have made the posteen, this one is softening. 22. When it becomes soft, come in the morning; then it will be yours!

23. In the morning the shepherd came, said: That posteen there, is it ready? 24. (She answered), the posteen is ready, you throw your turban to me, from my side downwards raise it up! I will measure the posteen for you.

25. He threw down his turban, and pulled up the fox to his side, on the edge. 26. When the fox was pulled up to the edge, the fox jumped out, left the shepherd on the spot. 27. Up to that time I was with them; the rest God made good.

Note: ¹ Euphemistic translation of *kus*, used often as a mild expletive.

*

XVI

(Like) the middle branch of the Anjo tree, always
above the gorges you stand;
 Come down to the plain, so that I may see
 Your neck, bearing an ivory ornament.

*

XVII

There is a shaking of Salem; since the Salem plain shook,
 The Tarxi-bush shakes. Adam and Alim are dead,
 On every side Salem plain is ruined,
 On every side Salem plain is ruined.

*

Vocabularies: Part I

In this list, due mainly to E, words cited without reference to their origin occurred without disagreement in the lists of both M and E. Pš etymologies are taken for the most part from EVP.

Abbreviations:

EVP = G. Morgenstierne, 'An Etymological Vocabulary of Pashto'.

IIFL = G. Morgenstierne, 'Indo-Iranian Frontier Languages' I, II.

NTS = G. Morgenstierne, NTS, IV, 'The Wanetsi Dialect of Pashto'.

PšQ = 'Pashto Qāmūs', Kābul 1954.

āč- 'throw, build' pres. *zə āči*; past *w-ač(aw)ər* MS, *w-āča* FS

Pš *āčawul*, pres. *āčaw-*, with same semantics. Cf. also NP *andaxīan* 'throw, build'

adē pl. *adēganī* 'mother' (= Pš)

aka (E) 'uncle' (= Pš)

ambast (E) 'well, healthy'. Cf. NP *ambast* 'coarse, thick'?

ān-, *aret* 'let go, allow', pres. *zə āni*; past *mā wārit* 'I left'; *wāretya* fem.; imv. *wanə*

'let do!' Pš *aratal* < *a-hṛšta*

andū (E) 'Hindu', Pš *hīndū*, but cf. dial. *indū*, *andū*

angīn 'honey' in NTS, 159 < *āng-bīna*, while Pš *gabīna* < *nga-bīna*; cf. also IIFL s. v.

- 'bee', and Orm. *pīn* 'honey'
anḡīnmečā 'bee' cf. *meč*
anjo (E) 'a sweet-smelling tree'; Et. unknown
arē, prep. pl. *arō* 'ashes'; Pš *ērē*. Both Wan and Pš < *āōrya-*, with pal. in Pš from *-ya-*
ār-, past *wārew-* (E) 'turn'; Pš *āwuštəl*, pres. *āwr-* Wan. metathesis
aṛwendə, pl. *aṛwendī* (E) 'dyke, bund'; Pš *wand*. For *aṛ-* cf. EVP s. v. *ār* 'stoppage'
 (< Hi.); *wand* < Av. *banda-* 'chain' etc., while *wend* < *bandya-*. Wan has sing. e
 from. pl.: cf. common pl. *-endī*
atā 'mother's or father's sister'; cf. NP *atā* 'papa?'
atā 'eighty' Pš *atiā*; both from *aštāiti-*, with Wan unpal.
awā 'seventy', Pš *awiā*; both < *haftāiti-*, with Wan. unpal.
awlūn 'bridle', Pš *mlūna*, but cf. Waz. *wlina*; < Av. *aiwi-δāna-* Wan has older form.
aur-, *aurī* 'hear', pres. *zə aurī*, also *arwī*; past *wawrī* FP, *wawriā* FS; Pš *ārwedəl*, *ārw-*;
 < Av. *haur-*. The Wan is older
awər, *aur owr* 'fire', Pš *ōr*; < *āōr-*. EVP s. v. does not think Kurd. *awōr* more than
 a coincidence; in fact cf. Afr. *wōr*. Probably Wan is a metath. < *wor* < *owr* < *awr*
āxl-, *wāxst* 'to take', past also *wāxəst*, *āx'ist*; *wāxlū* 'let us take'. Pš *āxistəl*, *āxl-*
ayal (E) 'child, son'; Ar.-NP 'iyāl
ēždən 'millet'; Pš *Ždan* < *arzana-*, NP *arzan*. Wan seems < *arzanya-*, but semantics
 are odd. Perhaps < *ēžden* with initial vowel epenthesis?
īdī- 'went' (only past): *īdyī* 'I went', *īdəyū* 'we went', *īdīē* 'thou wentest'
obə(h) 'water' Pš *óbə*
or- 'there', in compounds: *orəpas* 'then, thereupon', *oreyapas*; *hor-ta* 'in that place',
 < *ávaōra-*, Pš *war* (EVP s. v. *dələ*, *war²*), < *aváōra-*. Cf. Part II *orə*
ospandə 'iron', also *ospənd*; Pš *óspanə*
otə 'eight', Pš *atə*; < *ašta-*. Wan *o-* is from *ōwə* 'seven' (Cf. NTS)
ōwə 'seven' (= Pš *owa*)
ūmə 'unripe fruit' (cf. also *wōzak*), Pš *ūm*, pl. *ūmə*
umər 'time', Pš *umr* 'age'. Cf. for semantics Bal *umr* 'age, time' (all < NP)
ur-γula 'hearth', Pš *or-γālai*; *γālai* 'place' < *gātū*. There is the usual change *ā* > *ō*
 in *γōlai* 'courtyard', but *ā* is preserved in Pš compound forms, and in Wan. The
 alternation *γwa / γo / γu* is common. Cf. Part II *wurγwolla*
ust- 'hit', cf. *wul*; Pš *wištəl*, < Av. *vaēda-* 'javelin'? If an old *wid-* / *wist*, then Wan
 preserves old *-st-* (>Pš *-št-*), but some Pš dial. also have *-st-* in this word
ušə 'grass' (in the North *wuš*), Pš *wašə*; < *vāstrya-*
ūšt 'hair', pl. *wūštān*, *ōštān*, Pš *weštə* < *wṛsa-tā-*, Wan has labialised; cf. Part II (*w*)*ūšt*
užd 'long', also *wužd*; Pš *užd*
uženz comb' v. *wženj*
ba (E) 'again, then', Pš *bya*; < *apaya-* 'again'
bī, fem. *byā* 'other', < *bitya-* (*-t-* drops; cf. NTS, 160)
bəl 'other' (= Pš)
beltūn (E) 'longing' (= Pš), but some Pš diall. also *byeltūn*
bəlwē 'shoes made of *mazarī*'; Et. unknown
bən 'co-wife' (= Pš)
bən (E) 'small field', Pš *baṇ*
bānde 'up, out', cf. Pš *bānde* 'on', and also *mānde*
barkat (E) 'heap of wheat on threshing floor'; probably NP *barakat* 'blessing'

brēstəŋ 'blanket', Pš *brastan*; < *upari-starani-*. Wan *-e-* probably from a fem. in *-i*
barte 'again, back again', Pš *byarta*; < Av. *apari-štā-*, *apara* 'posterior'. Cf. also Wan *abata*
brt, pl. *brta*, *brtə* 'moustache', Pš. *bret*

boṛə 'flour, bread', Pš (PšQ) *bōrṇə*, EVP *bōrnə* 'dried flour' with *n* for *ṇ*; but cf.
 Raverty both *n* and *ṇ*.

byā 'again', also *byār* (= Pš)

bazang (E) 'tethering rope'; Et. unknown

cabəl 'lawn'; Et. unknown

cāh (E) 'well'; Pš *cā(h)*

cek- 'to milk'; vbl. *cekanəl*, imv. *wu-cekana* 'milk!'; cf. Pš (PšQ) *cekana* 'a drink'?

The Wan word corresponds to Pš *lwašəl*

calor 'four' (= Pš)

cemul- 'to lie down', past fem. *cəmlastə*; Pš *caml-*, *camlāstəl* < *hača-ni-pada-*

cuna 'how much, so much', Pš *cone*

cang- 'to drag', pres. *zə cangi*, past *mā wu-cangyā*, cf. Pš *cang* 'flank'? NP *čang* 'claw'?

cīng- 'to smoke' probably a phon. variant of *cang-*, *cəng-* (Pš *ckəl*, *ckawəl*). Cf.

Part II *čing-*

cenjī (E) 'parting in the hair' (Pš *sindai*); Et. unknown

cəplī 'sandals', Pš *capləy*

cərma (E) 'side, near, towards'; cf. *zarma*

cutkī (E) 'woman's side-plaits' (Pš *pəštəy*); Et. unknown

cat, *caṭ* 'many, very' (Pš *ḍer*); Et. unknown

cwī 'also' (E); Et. unknown

cwārlas 'fourteen' (= Pš)

čī-, *čəw-* 'to throw' past *čīdost*; cf. *āč-*

čok 'who', Pš *cok*; Wan *č-* prob. from obl. *ča*

čuk 'butter'; metath. from Pš *kuč*

čalaw- 'to govern', pres. *zə čalawī*, past *čalawiyā*; Pš *čalawəl*

čamba 'back of hand'; said to be < NP.

čīn- 'sit down, sit up', past *čīnost*; caus. pres. *zə čīnawī*, past masc. *čīnawur*; Pš *kše-nāstəl*

čəre, *čəṛē* 'knife' (= Pš)

čirag, *čərag* 'cock', Pš *cirg*

čerwust 'twenty-four', Pš. *calerwišt*

čəškū 'tear gland' (E); Et. unknown. Cf. Pš *uška* 'tear'?

čwara, *čwarā* 'child, son'; E also heard *čorā* 'son', but never as in NTS 'girl'. Cf. also

Bal *čoro* 'child' (< Hi. *č^oorā* 'boy'), Si. *č^oorī* 'girl'.

č-ūz 'to enter'; cf. *pre-ūz-*. Prob. *č-* < *čī* 'in'; past *čəwat*. Cf. Pš. *kše-watəl* 'get into trouble'

dē particle denoting the present; also 'indeed'. Prob. < some form of *da* 'this'

dōba 'summer', Pš *dōbai* (< *han-tāpa-*)

degān 'worker, ploughman' < Pers. *dehgān* (NP *dehqān*)

dayal 'thus', < *da-ya-əa-*; cf. Pš *daya*

dela, *dəla* 'here'; Pš *dələ*

dānī (E) 'hither, down here'; cf. *dānī*, *dānā*, *dāin* 'until, while' (< Si. *dāin*)

drē 'three' (= Pš)

dora pas (E) 'after that', also *dəra pas*; < *da ore*. Cf. *ore pas*; *ore* < *ávaəra-*, *tər dori*
 'to that time' < *ta-ore*; *ta*: cf. Pš *dā?*

dərg (E) 'palm oasis'; cf. Pš (PšQ) *dərgəf* 'reed bed'

darlas 'thirteen', Pš *dyārlas*; < *ərayō-dasa-*, but note Pš *dre* 'three' without pal.
drəm- 'to go' Pš *drūmēdāl*; *drēmū* 'we go'; past *wiyār* 'he went'; imv. *drma* 'go!
drund (m.), *drna* (f.), 'heavy', Pš *drūnd*, *drana*; < *grāna-?*
drawī 'tryst', cf. Pš (PšQ) *drāwī* 'assembly place'
dwārə, *dwahrī* 'both': -*h-* unexplained; cf. Pš *dwārə*
gā, *gāi* 'word, promise', Pš *gāi* 'promise'
guc (E) 'cradle, cradle song'; Et. unknown
gadda (E) 'belly', Pš *geḍa*; I also heard *gaḍḍa*
gidar (E) 'fox', Pš *gīdara* 'jackal' (!). Both words < Hi.; I cannot explain the change
of meaning in Wan.

guḍḍi 'skin for churning milk'; Et. unknown
gaḷ (E) 'enamelled ornament, worn by women'; < Hi. *gaḷ* 'ivory, elephant'
gekū, *gyeko*, *kekū* 'span between thumb and forefinger'; Et. unknown
garboṛə (E) 'clod of earth'; context transl. 'broken plough-share', whence *garboṛə*
'broken bit'; poss. Pš (PšQ) *garboṛa* 'ground made of clods' is another word,
though this was denied

gərwi 'collar', Pš *gərwaī*; cf. NP *gire*
garz- 'to approach', past *gərzed*; Et. unknown
gaṛang (E) 'ravine, gorge' (= Pš); prob. LW < Indian
gata 'wages in kind, paid to artisans', cf. Pš *gaṭṭa* 'wages'
gəṭṭi (IIFL, 53*) 'span'; Et. unknown
γabūn, *γōbūn* 'cowherd', cf. Pš *γoba*, *γobə*; -*būn* < Av. *pā-?*
yuca, *γucā* (*γuča* IIFL, 13*) 'cheek'; Et. unknown
γal 'thief', Pš *γəl*
γalbuz 'bee', cf. Pš *γlawza*; Et. unknown
γandəm 'wheat', Pš *γanəm*. The Wan is prob. the genuine Pš form, the Pš being LW;
cf. Orm. *ganum*, NP *gandum*

γārī (E) 'edge', obl. of Pš *γāra* 'edge'? -*r-* was insisted upon; cf. Part II *γarī*
γara 'throat', Pš *γarai* (< Av. *garah-*)
γorsēm, *γwarsēm* 'packing needle', cf. Pš *γund-stən*; Et. unknown
γərz- (NTS, 167) 'wander, go away', cf. Pš *garzēdāl*, Orm. *girz-* 'walk about', NP
gardīdan; if Pš < NP, then necessarily at a very early stage when Pers. was
garḍīdan: cf. also possibly Pš *γarəl*, *γaštāl* 'turn, twist'. If Wan, like other langs
with forms in -*rz-* is borr. from Persian, why *γ-?* Or do Wan, Orm. show a separate
development?

γorži 'milk pail', cf. Pš *γoži* 'water sack', < **γorzya-?* If so, Pš -*ž-* is odd
γəṛə 'calf of leg', Pš *γarai*
γarṛə (NTS, 168) 'small cloud'; Et. unknown
γaš, pl. *γašə* 'tooth', Pš *γāš*
γuṭ (E) 'fat'; cf. Orm. *γuṭ*, Pš *γaṭ*; Et. unknown
γwalūn, *γalūn* 'female breast'; cf. Pš *lawayūna* 'milk pail', < *γwalūna* < *gaudānā*,
Av. *gaodana*; Bal *godān*

γwalānz 'udder', Pš *γwa-lanja*
γwar 'fat', Pš *γwəṛ* (< *ghṛta-?*)
γwurži 'kiss' (E), Pš *γež* [< *gauši* < Av. *gaoz-* 'hide, cover' (EVP)]. But cf. also Pš *γuž*
'embrace': perhaps only the latter is to be connected with *gaoz-*, so that Wan,
and Pš *γež*, are rather < **gūzray-* 'secret, hidden'. Cf. also *xorža*

ɣwār- 'to want, call', past FS *u-ɣušta*, FP *u-ɣušte*, pres. *zə ɣwārī*; cf. Pš *ɣwara* 'chosen'?

The Wan form unexplained: expect past **-ɣuršt*?

ɣwasyā 'cow dung', Pš *ušāya*; EVP supposes < *ɣu-šay-*, Av. *šāimna-* 'stooling', ultimately to Skt. *śakṛt*. Perhaps better < *ɣu-sakya-* (Pš *ɣošāk*), with Av. separated; an Ir. **sak-* could also include Bal (through Persian) *sagan* 'cattle dung'

ɣwaž, pl. *ɣwaže* 'ear', Pš *ɣwaž*

ɣoz- 'to drink', pres. *zə ɣozi*, past *ɣot*; cf. perhaps Skt. *gāh-* 'drown'?

ɣuž, *ɣwuž* (E) 'embrace, kiss'; prob. LW < Pš *ɣež*. Cf. also *ɣwurži*

habargeza (E) 'riddle', pl. *-gezi*; cf. NP *xabar-gej*

hekī 'collar bone', < *huška-ka-* 'dry [bone]'? NTS, 161

hilā (E) 'hopeful, pregnant' cf. Pš *hāmila* (LW < Ar. *hāmilah*)?

(*h*)*amzolā*, pl. *-zolī* (E) 'companion', Pš *həm-zolai*

(*h*)*armazē* (E) 'abuse, insults' (f. pl.), cf. Ar.-Prs. *harmasa(t)*

hoša, *hoškī*, *hoška* 'tear', Pš *ōšā*; cf. *wōši*

hōya 'egg'; Pš *hagəy* < *āya-ka-*, but Pš diall. *hā*, *hōya* < *āyā*: Bal. *ā* is LW < Pš *hā*

jár (E) 'wall', Et. unknown, cf. Part II *jár*

k- 'do': pres. *zə kī*, past MS *kəṛ*, MP *kṛə*; FS *ka*, *kā*, *k*; FP *k(əṛ)e*; Pš *kṛāl*, *kaw-*

kūbī (E) 'sheepskin in which fat is hung', Pš (PšQ) *kūbī* 'skin in which lamb is dried in summer to be eaten in winter'

kubīr (E) 'pigeon', Pš *kautara*; Wan < *káputar-*: cf. also Bal. *kotar*, like Pš, < *kaputár-*; Orm. *kaftar*

kucaṇa, *kucaṇī* 'armpit'; NTS, 168, < Khet. *kučəṇī*

kača (E) 'measure, size', cf. Orm. *kač-* 'to measure', IIFL, 36*

kačkolə (E) 'begging-bowl' Pš (PšQ) *kačkāla* 'huge mud bowl', also Hi. *kačkal* 'beggar's bowl': said to be < NP

kokə (E) 'box, cf. Pš (PšG) *koka* 'fruit-box'

kūkē 'ribs'; Et. unknown

kukkūr(ā) 'puppy', LW < Hi. *kūkar*

kān- 'to pull', past *u-kriš*, *wu-kriš* (masc.), fem. *wu-kərša*, *wu-kirše*; MP *wu-kərši*,

FP *wu-kəršye*; Pš *kšəl*, *kāž-*; < Av. *karš-*

kunaṛī 'milk pail'; Et. unknown; but. cf. Par. *kizaṛē*, Orm. *kuzeli* (and ultimately NP *kūzē*)?

kāṇ 'large fountain', NTS 168; LW < Indian (Skt. *khan*, *khā-*)

kəpī (E) 'sandals', cf. Pš (PšQ) *kapsī*

kroz 'spade', cf. IIFL, 53* *korotung* 'to dig', Orm. *kurāži*

koṛī (E) 'bad' < Pš 'leprous'?

kəs- 'to see', past *līd*; pres. *zə kəsī*, inv. *wūksa* 'see!' The use of *kəs-* (< Av. *kas-*) in the pres. and *līd* in the past (< NP *dīdan*) is different from Pš, which has 1. *wīn-*, *līdəl* 'to see',

2. *kas-/gər-*, *katəl* 'to look at'

kosa (E) 'sheeps-wool coat, posteen', Pš *kosai*

kasər, *kasir*, *keser*, *kasyar* 'younger'; Pš *kašr* < Av. *kasyah* (with *-r* from the forms in *-tar*). Wan shows two different types of pal. from **-yah-*.

kəška (E) 'a rustling of leaves', prob. onomat.

kotər, *kautor* 'hyena', cf. Pš *koṭār* 'wild beast', NP *kaftār*

kuṭa(w) (E) 'donkey colt', cf. NP *koṭāh?*

- kawīn* (E) 'wedding ceremony', Pš *kāwin* (< NP *kābin*)
kož 'crooked', Pš *kož*
kažə, pl. *kəžə* 'fish', < *kašā*-? Oss. *kəsag* may be connected, but (cf. NTS, 168) Wan points to š < *k's. Cf. Part II *kəžə*
kožak 'small hole, ear hole'; Et. unknown
l- 'to give', pres. *zə lī*, past *wa-lawā* FS, *-lawē* FP, *wa-lawəṛ* MS, *ləl* 'giving'; *zə ba wu-lwī* 'I shall give'; < *dā*-; cf. Pš *ləl* 'utter, give tongue'
la 'even', adv. (= Pš)
lew, pl. *lewān* 'wolf', Pš *lēwə*; *lewān* 'lover' (cf. Pš *lewanaī* 'mad'); < Av. *daēvya-leč* 'upper arm', Pš *leča*; < *daus-či-*
lugā 'mist' (E), cf. Pš *lūgai*; usual Pš word is *dūd*
ləgya (E) 'touched, hit', Pš *lag-* 'to hit', Bal. *lagag*; all < NP *lagad* 'a kick', borrowed into Indian as e. g. *lagna* 'to hit, kick, touch, meet' and thence into many Ir. langs
likən- (NTS 166) 'to write', pres. *zə likəni* with a stem in *-ən-*; < Hi. *likhnā*, cf. Bal. *likag*
ləmanī 'skirts', Pš *laman*; < NP *dāmān*, actually Pš < **dāmāni*; cf. Part II *ləmən*
lande 'down', Pš *lānde*; *lande-t*, *lənt* 'downwards'
linga 'giving birth', Pš *langa* 'puerperal'
langṛay (E) 'hungry'; *langəṛi* 'hunger'; cf. NP *langar?*
laṇḍ 'tailless ox', LW < Indian, cf. Bal. *laṇḍi* 'a crop-tailed dog' (Lhd. *luṇḍo*); Pš *laṇḍa* 'cut short', Hi. *laṇḍ* 'crop-tailed'
lūṇḍe 'bread, nān'; Et. unknown
lār 'road'; Pš *lār*, *lyār*
lūr, pl. *lūṇi* 'daughter'; Pš *lūr*, pl. *lūṇa*
larəlyi 'having, possessing', cf. Pš *larəl* 'have', < *dar-*; *-yi* adj. suffix
lirš- (E) 'load up', pres. *zə lirši*, past *wa-ləršədi*, < Av. *dərəšta-*; Wan *lyežd-* 'load up' is LW < Pš and both words < *dṛšt-*
lərxaṇi, pl. *lərxoṇe* (E), 'intestines'; cf. Pš *lerai*-?
leṛə, *ləṛ*, *leṛe* (E) 'bad'; Et. unknown
lās, pl. *lāstə* 'hand'; cf. Pš *lās*, pl. *lāsūnā*
lōša 'dress'; cf. Pš *lošai*?
lwār 'on top, above', cf. Pš *lwaṛ* 'lofty', < *ud-brta*-?
lewār 'husband's brother', (= Pš)
lawṛ- 'to give', past stem to *l-*, q. v.
lwes- 'to milk', past *wu-lwā*; cf. Pš *lwašəl* < *dauxšya*- Wan < *dauxša*-?
lyež- (E) 'load up, set out', cf. *lirš-*. Past *wiyāṛ* (< Pš), cf. also Pš *ležəl*, < *dərəšta-ləž* 'little, a little', < Pš *ləž*
lēžda 'a bull'. If (NTS, 161) < *dṛžaka-* 'strong, violent', one would expect Wan **leržda*: perhaps the Wan is a lost Pš word.
meč 'fly', cf. Pš *mač* (EVP: LW < Ind.). But on the strength of Wan, perhaps **muškī* is now more likely for both
moka (E) 'chance, possibility', < NP *moq^a*
mlā 'waist' (= Pš)
mālī (E) 'a gardener', < Hi.
mele (E) 'fair, celebration', < Hi. *melah*
mālgē (pl.) 'salt', Pš *mālga*
mēlmūn 'guest', Pš. *melmə*; Wan has been influenced by NP *mihmān*

- mēlmustyā* (E) 'hospitality', Pš *melmastyā*
mlēsa [*nmesa* in north] 'grandson', Pš *nmasai*, *nwasai*; < Pers. *nawāsa*, common LW into Indian
- mlāst* 'lying down' < *ham-vast*-? Connexion with *vad*- 'lead' has poor semantics
mlastaṇ [*mlastūna* NTS] 'turban' < *mal-wast*- 'kamarband'?
mom-, past *mūnd* 'to find'; pres. *zə momī*; Pš *mundəl*, *mūm-*
man- 'accept, believe', past *wa-manyā* (F), *manyād*-; Pš *manəl*, *man*-; LW < Indian, cf. Bal. *mannag* 'obey, listen' < Lhd. *manaṇa* 'obey'
- mān*- 'to stop', past *māret*; pres. *zə māni*. Cf. NP *mān*ⁱ 'impediment, obstacle'? Also in Hi., < NP
- mana*, *mənī* 'autumn', Pš *manai*
mena 'dwelling', Pš *mena*
mand(e), *minde* NTS 163, 'on, on top of', cf. Pš *bānde*? See also *bānde*
manjwī (E) 'middle, middle one', Pš *myanj*; LW < Indian, cf. Panj. *māj*. Note lack of pal. in Wan: is Pš < NP *myān*- while Wan < Indian? See also Part II *manzwā*
mīr 'sun', Pš diall. *mer*, *myer*
mor 'mother', pl. *myende*, *mendī* with two different pals.; Pš *mor*, pl. *mandī*, *mendī*, *mainde*, *myānde* with three. All pls. ultimately < *-āntayah*
- mērmən(a)* 'lady of the house', Pš *mermana*
muršen- 'rub', past *wī-murš*, pres. *zə murši*; Pš *mušəl*, < **mṛś*-; cf. also Bal. *mušag*
merža 'ant', Pš *mežai* < *marwičaka*-; cf. also Orm. *marčōi*, NP *morča*
murža 'garlic', Pl. *murži*, cf. Pš *ūža* (EVP conjecture now to be emended); also IIFL 25*
məṛ, *muṛ* 'dead', Pš *maṛ*, < *mṛta*-?
mārə, *mār* 'husband', Pš *meṛə*, *myārə*, < *martya-*
mərgalī (E) 'a companion', Pš *malgərai*, < *ham-adwa*- 'fellow-traveller'
mesə, *mesī* 'mosquito', Pš *māšai*, *myāšai*, < *masya-ka-*
muser 'elder', Pš *mašar*; < *masyah-*
māst 'month', Pš *myāst*, *myāšt*, < *māsti-*
mastrāyze [pl.] (E) 'brains', cf. Orm. *mastəγ*, Av. *mastrəyan-*, Pš (Waz.) *maxrəze*, all with *-r-*
- mīt* 'fist', Pš *mušt*, *muṭ*; cf. NTS, 168: Wan is the genuine Pš word, while Pš is LW < NP-Indian
- mətiā*, *mətyā* 'urine', Pš *mitiāzə* < *miti-yāz*-; Wan < *miti-*
mūz, *mūnz* 'prayer', Pš *nmunj*, but diall. *mūnz*, < *namānč-*
mzək, *mjək* 'earth', Pš *zmaka*, < *zama-ka*-; cf. also Waz. *mzəka*
mež 'ewe', LW < Pš *mež*; cf. following
myāž 'ram', *myež* 'ewe' (E), Pš *maž*, resp. *mež*; *myāž* < *maēša*; *myež* < *maēši*; cf. EVP, 49 on the history of **-aiša-*, **-aiši*, and Part II *maž*
- mžak* 'rat', Pš *məžak*, Bal. *mušk*: cf. Skt. *mūṣ*; Part II *məža*
ndror, pl. *endrāinde* 'husband's sister' (= Pš)
nguṭā 'thumb', also '1st or 2nd fingers'; Pš *guta* 'finger', < *angušta*-; Part II *nogut*
nika 'great-grandfather'; cf. Pš *γar nīkə* < *nyāka*-? But the *-k-* is difficult: cf. also Bal. *nāko* 'uncle'?
- nīla* (E) 'steed, horse' < Pš *nilai*
nūm 'name' (= Pš)
nara 'fine, slender', Pš *narai*, Oss. *nareg*
naṛaž- (E) 'to collapse' < Pš *naṛədəl*, *naṛaž-*

- nis-* (E) 'put, plant' past *wəniw*; Pš *niwəl*, *nis-nāst* 'seated, sitting', Pš *nāst-əl*, < *ni-hasta-*
nəš- 'to stick', pres. *zə nəši*, past *wu nəsət*, *-nəšt*; Pš *nšatəl*, < *ni-srišta?* (Av. *sraēš-*
 'stick'). Pš pres. *nšaləm* < *ni-šad-*; *-d-* drops in Wan, > *-l-* in Pš
- noṭə* (E) 'money' < Hi. *noṭ* (ultimately < English)
nōw, f. *nawa* 'wet', Pš *nūmd*; < *nambda-*: *-b* > *-w* regularly in Wan
nōw, *nōv* 'navel', Pš *nū*, *nūm*, < *nāb-*
nāzək (E) 'lover' < NP *nāz-ak* 'tender, soft'
- nžor*, pl. *nžendī*, *nəžyānde* 'daughter-in-law'; Pš *nžor*, pl. *nžainde*, < **hnuša-*; cf. also
 Bal. *našar*, prob. LW < Pš
- pahār* 'watch, time' < Hi. *pahrā* 'season, watch'
pahiž-, past *u-payēdə* 'recognise, understand, admit', pres. *zə pahēži*; Pš *poh* 'aware,
 intelligent'; Bal. *poh* 'intelligence'; Wan denom. in *-iž-* not in Pš
- pukə* (pl. *puke* NTS, 161) 'sheep's dung'; Pš *pača* < *puškā-*, NP *pušk*. Normally old
 šk > Pš č; possibly the Wan words showing č < šk (*rəč*, *wuč*, *leč*, etc.) are all
 LW < Pš, and the gen. Wan development is šk > k as in *pukə*
- palī* 'a plough blade' (= Pš)
pelmūna 'carpet, blanket of sheep's wool'; Et. unknown
plang (E) 'leopard' < NP *palang*; cf. Part II *prang*
palasta 'bridegroom', cf. also Bal. *palast*; Et. unknown
pūndə 'ankle, heel' < Pš *pūnda*
pārə 'for the sake of, for': only in *də ... pārə*, < Pš
pur 'over, above' < Pš *par*
prou, *prow* 'asleep' < *para-huṭta-*; Pš *udə* < *huṭta-*
pordug (E) 'trousers, shalwar': cf. Pš, Orm. *partūk*, and Part II *pōrdəg*
prek- (E) 'plough a furrow', past *prəkə*; < *pre-kṛəl* 'cut up', Pš *pre-kawəl*
pārən, *pārənd* 'yesterday'; Pš *pārūn*, < *parah-* 'over, beyond', Bal. *paran-*, in compounds
 like *parampoši* 'three days hence'
- prez-en-* (E) 'take, seize', 1st pl. *presnū* < *prezenū*; past *preniw-*. Pš *preniwəl*, *prenis-*
porta 'risen' (= Pš)
prot, fem. *prātə* (pl.) 'lying down' (cf. *pre-wāt-*); < *para-wašta-*, Pš *prot*
prew- 'carry' past *prewur*, fem. *prewā*; < *pre-wṛ-*, Pš *wṛəl* without prefix
parewāri 'on both sides'; Et. unknown
prewat- (E) 'fall', past *prewat-*, *prewata*, *prewā* (last only is gen. Wan; others from
 Pš) pres. *zə pre-ūzi*, inv. *pre-wze*; Pš *prewatəl*
- pəsātə* (E) 'a mischief', cf. Pš *pasāti*
postin 'posteen' < NP *postin*
post (E) 'soft' (= Pš); *postki* 'softening' (also Pš)
puṭ 'behind, hidden', also *putkəre* (E) 'hidden', < *puṭ-kəṛ-*? Cf. NP *pušt* for which this
 is the gen. Pš-Wan cognate, but does not exist in Pš. Also Bal. *put* 'back',
 LW < Pš? Cf. Part II *puṭ*
- pəṭ* (E) 'burial', cf. Pš *pəṭawəl*, < Hi. *paṭ* 'covering'? Cf. part II *puṭ*
piṭə (E) 'load'; Et. unknown
paewandə (E) 'joinings, joints, esp. plough-pieces', < NP *pēwandah?*
paxē, f. *pixē* 'near, close to': cf. Pš *ja-xa?*
pox, f. *pixa* 'ripe, cooked' (= Pš)

- piyār* 'father', < *pitar-* (Pš *plār*)
pīza 'nose', Pš *poz̄a paza*, < NP *poz* 'snout'; Bal. *ponz*, etc. 'nose'. Wan < **pēz-*:
 cf. Pš *pezvān* 'nose-ring'
qərz- (E) 'jump; aut', past *u qərzya*; cf. Pš *kažəl* 'pull?'
rēb- 'to cut grain, harvest', past *rēbi*; < Pš *rēbəl*
rēbūn 'shirt': Et. unknown
rēbūn (E) 'shepherd of young kids', < *re-pāna-*; for *re-* cf. Av. *raē-vant-* 'beautiful,
 rich', Skt. *rai* 'wealth', NP place name *Revand*
rəč 'lick', Pš. *riča*
ranglūn (E) 'antimony container, surmedan', < *rang-dān-*?
ruṇā, urṇā 'light', Pš *rūṇ*; < *raoxšna-*
ruṇa, ruṇə 'clarified butter, ghee' < *raoyna-*, NP *rōyan*
rās- 'to come', pres. *zə rāsī*, past *rāya* (m.) *rāyyā* (f.), inv. *rāsa*; Pš *rāš-*, *rāyləl*:
 note Wan s: Pš š; Et. unknown
rištḡōē (E) 'a truthful person' < *rišt-gū-*, Pš *rištūnai*
rā-w- 'bring, lead', pres. *zə rāwī*, past *rāwast, rāwur, -əṛ* (MS), *rawṛə* (MP), *rawa* (FS),
rāwye (FP); Pš *rā-wastəl*
sī 'hundred', Pš *səl*, < *sata-*; *dwe sū, sōu* '200'; *ter sū* '300'; *cūṇ sū* '400'
səga 'sand'; Pš *šəga* is LW < Indian, < something akin to Skt. *sikatā*; cf. also Bal. *sik*,
six 'barren land', Pš prob. < Dard., while Wan < Indian?
sahār 'next day, in the morning', Pš *sahār*; < Arb.-NP *saḥar*
salā 'counsel, advice' (= Pš)
səm, səm (E) 'plain, plains' (= Pš); Pš meaning 'direct' is perhaps < 'plain, plainly'?
 Cf. also Orm. *samo* 'plains'
sunda 'nose', Pš *šunḡa*; cf. *šund, pīza*, and part II *sunḡa*
sū, sūṇ 'lip', pl. *sūṇān*; < *sund*. Pš *šunḡa* < Dardic form of Skt. *śunḡa* 'elephant's trunk';
 Wan < an Indian form (Skt. ś > s in many langs, cf. Hi. *sūṇḡ*)
sungūṇ 'porcupine', < *sikurna-*; Pš *škūṇ*, Bal. *sinkūr, sikūn*
sunzən, sənḡən 'needle' (< *sunt-* < *sutn* < *stun-*); Pš *stən*, < *stūnī*
spa (E) 'night'. Cf. also *špa*; if gen., shows perhaps xš > s
spāhəta 'down, downstream'; cf. also *lāntə*. Et. unknown
spīn 'white' (= Pš)
spīr 'grey', Pš *spera*, < *spaiəra-*
spər̄la (E) 'one-year-old kid' < *upa-saradya-ka*, Pš *pšarlai*; cf. also Pš *serlai* 'yearling',
 < *sarada-ka-*?
spyesta, spesta 'lucerne', < *aspō-asti-*; Pš *špešta*
spuž 'flea', cf. Pš *spaž̄a* 'louze' < *spiš-*
sar 'head' (< NP); *la ... sarā* 'from the beginning'
sur 'red' (= Pš), obl. pl. *saro*
saraban (E) 'carefree', 'lover'? NP *sārbān* 'camel driver' seems unlikely
serla 'two-year-old goat', Pš *serlai*
sar̄a 'man', Pš *sar̄ai*
sīstə (South), (North *səga*) 'grain of sand'; < Av. *-sista-* 'split'
satənə (E) 'care', Pš *sātənə*
stūnstax 'lying on back', Pš *stūn*; cf. also Pš *stūnī-stay* 'lying stiff', < Av. *ustāna-*
stərg, pl. *stərgē* 'eye'. < Pš *starga*
swamb, swam, spam 'eye of needle'; Pš *swam, spam*

swarla 'spring season', < *sparla* < *psarla*; Pš *psarlai* (but diall. *sparlai*) < *upa-sarada-ka-swaz-* (E) 'to burn' (intr.), pres. *zə swazī*; Pš *swəl, swaj-sxa*, fem. *sxī* 'small calf', Pš. *sxai, xsai*
sxur, sxər 'father-in-law', Pš *sxar, xusər*
saz- (E) 'to burn' (tr.), pres. *zə sazi*; Pš *sejal, səj-*. Orig. an *-aya-* caus., with no pal.
 in Wan

sāzə 'stone', Pš *siāja*, < *asa-či-?* NP *sān* 'whetstone'?
šica, šī 'right hand'; Pš *šəy* < *srayah-ka-?* Wan < *srayah-či-?*
šukar 'horn', Pš *škar*
škara k- (E) 'to show', Pš *škāra kawəl*
šelē (E) 'small nullah', Pš *šēla* (< NP?)
šemžə, pl. *šəmžē* 'nostril', Pš *spažma*; Et. unknown
šamže (E) 'sour milk', cf. Pš *šomle? šlombe?* Cf. part II *šamze*
šin (m.), *šna* (f.) 'blue' (some informants also insisted on 'grey': E), Pš *šin, šna*
šund, šond (E) 'nose', *spīnašund* 'white-nosed'. Cf. *sunda*
špa 'foot', prep. pl. *špo*; < *pša*, cf. Pš diall. *špa*
špa 'night', Npl. *špō*, Obl. pl. *špe*; (= Pš), but cf. also *spa*
špol 'sheepfold' (= Pš)
špelaw- (E) 'to hiss', cf. Pš *špelai* 'a whistle, hiss', PšQ *špel(aw)əl* 'hiss'; < *xšwaida-ka-špānahār* (M) 'Charles' Wain'
špāros 'sixteen', Pš *špāras*
špož 'six', Pš *špaž*, diall. *špež*
špəžə, špəž 'louse' (E); Pš *spəžə* < *spiš-*
špožmī, špažmī 'moonlight', Pš *spožmai*
šoraž- (E) 'to shake' (instd.) Pš *šoredəl*
šwə, šōe 'milk', Pš *šaudə*, < *xšvīpta-*; *-pt-* drops in Wan
šwī 'twenty', Pš *šəl*, < *visaiti-*
šəža 'lung', Pš *sažai*, < Av. *suši-*
taw (m.), *tawā* (f.) 'hot', Pš *tōd, tawa*, < *tafta-*; *-ft-* drops in Wan, > Pš *-d-*
tabār (E) 'household', < NP *tabār*
tabiyat (E) 'health, condition' < NP *tabī'at*; common in greetings formulae
tad (E) 'thick, cf. *taḍ*
təl (E) 'always': *təl-mudām* 'always' (= Pš)
tleməngā (E) 'nursery for seedlings', perhaps < *temən-gāh-*: Pš *tomna* 'seed'
tūn 'place', < *stāna-*; Pš *-tūn* only as suffix; Part II *tūna*
tandə 'forehead', Pš *tandai*
təndar (E) 'father's brother's wife', Pš *tandor, tandyāra*
tang (E) 'leg', pl. *tangē*, Et. unknown
tārə 'darkness', Pš *tyāre*; < *tqərya-*
tər k- 'to send'; *tər swəl* 'to pass': cf. Pš *ter* 'passed', < *tṛya-*
tōr 'black' (= Pš)
trobī 'millrace', cf. Pš *trai* 'small stream', < *taraka-?*
tror 'aunt', pl. *trandī*, Pš *tror*, pl. *trainde, trandyā*; < *ptṛwya-*, Bal. *trū*
tərš- (M) 'fled' (past); Pš *tšəl*, < Av. *tərəsa-*. Cf. Part II *tešt-*
təṛəw, tṛwə, pl. *təṛaw* 'sour', Pš *trīw*
tərxī 'name of a bush', cf. Pš *trīx* 'bitter', NP *Talxūn*, a place near Shiraz
tərz- (E) 'to turn around, circle', past *wu-tərzda*; < *tar-sya-?* Bal. *tarag*, < Av. *ṭar-*
 'turn, return'
tərža 'thirsty', Pš *təžai*, < *taršna-*

tarəžmi 'moonless night', Pš *tarožmai*; < *tār-* on model of *špožmi*, q. v.
tos- 'descend' inv. *tosa*; Et. unknown
təs (E) 'empty'; Pš *taš* < *tusya-ka-*; cf. Orm. *tusk*. Perhaps Orm. and Wan < *tusa-ka-*?
 Part II *tes-*

tūwa, təwā 'mulberry', < *tūdyā-* < *tūtyā-*? Pš *tūt* is LW < NP (Pš would be **tūl*)
tađ 'thick' (E; cf. also *tad*); Pš *tat* < *taxta-*
tol, tolə, pl. *tole* 'all', Pš *tol* 'whole group', < Hi. *ṭoli* 'group, society'
top 'jump' (= Pš), Et. unknown
wāy- 'say', past *wāi* (sg.) *wī, wē* (pl.), Pš *wāy-, wāyəl*, past *wel-*
wāca 'jam'; Et. unknown
wuč 'dry' (= Pš)

wādaw- 'marry', past *u-wādawya* (f.): (= Pš, < Ar.) *wādə* 'married'
wagā 'wind', cf. Pš (Kākaṛī) *wō*, < *vāta-*; Wan < *vāta-ka-* (Usual Pš *bād*, < NP)
waguṛa 'village', cf. Pš (PšQ) *wugaṛai* 'people'; Et. unknown
wayūna, wəyūna 'a mountain plant'; Et. unknown; Part II *wayūna*
wah, pl. *wahə* (E) 'dyke, bund'; Et. unknown
wālə 'canal', Pš *wālə, wyāla*; Part II *wālə*
wala (E) 'ear-ring', Pš *walai*

wel 'bread'; Et. unknown
wul- 'to hit', pres. *zə wəli*, past *wulide, wūst*; Pš *wahəl* LW < Ind.
wəlār, f. pl. *walāre* 'standing', Pš *wəlyār, wəlār* < *ava-dar-ta-*
winja 'slave girl' (= Pš)
winz- 'to wash', pres. *zə winzenī*, past MS *wā*, Mpl *wī*; FS *wya*, Fpl *wī: wā* < *wixtaka-*
 (NTS, 160, 166); Pš *winjəl*, past **wixt-* drops in Wan. Cf. also NP *bextan*,
 Skt. *vinakti*

war 'door' (= Pš)
wra, urá 'he-lamb', Pš *wrai*
wuryawa 'palm of the hand', Pš *wayōwai*; < *fra-gava-*
wurmand (E) 'wrist', < *fra-banda-*; Pš *marwand* is a metath. form, rather than as in
 EVP < *mṛdu-banda-*; cf. also Part II *muṛwan*

wrəndārə 'brother's wife', Pš *wrandār-*, < *wrōr* by analogy with e. g. *tandōr*
wrārə 'nephew' (= Pš)
wrēra 'brother's daughter', Pš *wrera* < *brāoryā-*; cf. *wrārə*: difference in treatment
 of *-yā* and *-ya*. Cf. also Part II *wrarə* and prec.

wriš (M) 'awake', Pš *wiš*
wereš- (E) 'to fear', past *weredī*; denom. in *-ež-* < e. g. Pš *wera* 'fear'; cf. also *yērēž-*
wrāte 'at first, formerly', also *wṛāte, wrāti*; < *ṛta-*, but the preserved *-t-* is puzzling.
 Pš *wṛānde* 'before' < *ṛta-* also, with an intrusive *n* from *wṛumbai* (< *fratama-*)
 if correct; but then the Pš treatment of **-ṛt-* is odd: usually *-ṛt-* > Pš *-ṛ*

wəryāz 'cloud'; also *oryāz*. Pš *wryaj*, < *abra-či*
wrūzi (E) 'eyebrow', Pš *wrūzai*
wrez 'day', pl. *wreze, wrezi*; < *raočya-*; also *wraz* (Pš *rwaj*) < *raoča-*. Perhaps *-e-*
 is gen. Wan, while *wraz* < Pš.

wrez 'net'; Et. unknown
warža 'hunger, hungry', Pš *wəžai* < *wṛšaka-*
wṛ- 'to take away', pres. *zə wṛi*, past *wṛe*; Pš *wṛəl*
wṛakī 'small': *wṛakiya čarga* 'chick'; cf. Pš *worṛkai* 'young' < *wṛta-ka-*

- wṛūn*, pl. *uṛnān*, *wṛūnān* 'thigh' (E); Pš *rūn*, *wṛūn*; cf. Part II *wṛūn*
wāṛaw- (E) 'to shovel', past FS *wārawya*; manusc. *w-āṛawī*. Cf. also Part II: 'roll on/off'
-wust 'twenty-' in compounds. Pš *wišt*
woši 'a tear'; cf. *hoša*
wāwrə, *wāwra* 'snow'; Pš *wāwra*
wawri (E) 'gums', Pš *wawrai*
wiye 'root' < *waityā-*; Pš *wula* [cf. NTS, 160]
wiyār- 'to show', cf. Pš (PŠQ) *wiṛawul* 'unroll', and Part II *wiyer* 'opened, spread out'
wiyār (past) 'went', FS *wiyāra*, Fpl *wiyāre*; Pš *wə-lār*; Et. unknown
wazā 'willow' < *vaēti-* (Pš *wala*)
wēza 'killed', fem. *weziya*; Pš *waželo*, -a: < *jan-*, but Wan *z* < *ǰ*?
wazgī 'fat from sheep's stomach', < *wāz-ki-*? Pš *wāzda* 'fat', diall. *wāzga*; Par.
yāzd < *vazda-*. Cf. Part II *wāzda*
wozak 'unripe fruit' (NTS 169); Et. unknown
wəzen- 'kill', past FS *wyēza*, *wēzā*; M, Fpl *wyēzawī*. Cf. *zen-* 'to kill': Pš *-žal*, *-žan*
 only in compounds: prob. < *jan-*. Cf. also *wēza*
wužə 'shoulder', Pš *wužai*
wženj 'comb', also *uženz* (Harnai), *žmenz* (North), often *wužənz*: Cf. Pš *Žmanj* <
fšan-čī- (Pš diall. also exhibit nearly every possible arrangement of the con-
 sonants)
xū (E) 'even more' (adv.) Probably < Afgh. Pers. *xō*, *xū* (NP *xūb*)
xəčəka 'small-, little-', in compounds like *x. ngut* 'little finger': cf. Pš *xača guta*
xul^o 'mouth', Pš *xūla*; Et. unknown. Cf. Part II *xw^lə*
xālək (E) 'helpless, ruined', prob. < NP *halāk*, but why *x-*?
xuleya 'true'; Et. unknown: cf. *xul?*
xānd- 'laugh', past *xāndī*; Pš *xandəl*
xpul, also *xpal* 'own, self', Pš *xpal*
xūr, *xor* 'sister', pl. *xūri*; also *xwār* (< NP). North pl. is *xyendī*. Cf. Pš *xor*, pl. *xwainde*.
xūri is prob. older; *xyendī* < *-ayantah* (cf. *mor*, etc.)
xūrž 'sweet', < *xvarəz-*; Pš *xož*. Cf. *xwārž*
xwā 'side, direction' (= Pš); Et. unknown
xwala 'sweat' (= Pš)
xāwr 'earth, soil', Pš *xāwra*: Et. unknown
xwarə (E) 'duty, contribution, offering': Et. unknown
xwārž 'sweet', fem. *xwāržə*: cf. *xūrž*; Pš fem. *xwažā*; cf. Part II
xwar- 'eat', past MS *xūr*, MPl *xwārə*, FS *xwāra*, FPI *xwāre*, Pš *xwarəl*; cf. Part II *xur-*
xwāšālī (E) 'happy', < Afgh. Pers. *xwāš-hālī* (NP *xūš-*)
xez- 'rise up', pres *zə xezī*, past *xot*; Pš *xatəl*, *xež-*. Is Wan < *xiz-*? Pš *-ež-* < *-aiz-*,
 cf. NP *xāstan*, *xez-* (Parth, Sogd., etc.)
xōzi 'small spring' (NTS, 169 < *xā-čī-*), Av. *xā-*, etc.
yo xe, *yo co* 'so then', 'some, a little'; < *yow xō*, etc. Cf. *xō*
yaxt, *yaxta* 'plough(ing), one day's ploughing'; cf. Orm. *yūx?*
yor, pl. *yendī*, *yānde* 'husband's brother's wife': Pš *yor*, pl. *yūñē*, < *yāor-*. The Wan
 pl. is prob. on the model of *mendī*, but the *e / ā* alternation is curious
yerež- 'to fear'; cf. *wereš-*; cf. Part II *yērež-*

yiržə 'bear', Pš *yaž*, < *arša-*; cf. Part II *yiržā*
zāi 'place', Pš *jay* (diall. *zai*). Cf. also *tūn*
ziā, *zyā* 'bowstring', Pš *žai*, < *ǰya-*
zəba 'language, tongue', Pš *žaba*: EVP, LW < Si. *ǰibha-*, because of *-b-* instead of the
 expected *-w-*. But then Wan *-z* is odd: unless all *ǰ-* > Wan *z-* regardless of origin?

zda 'known', in phrases like *mā zda* 'I know'; Pš *zdə*
zγānzī 'a kind of louse', Pš *žγanzgī*; Et. unknown
zγar 'large stone'; Et. unknown
zγar, *zγarǰa* 'quick', Pš *zγard*; cf. Part II *zγarda*
zōm, *zūm* 'son-in-law' (= Pš)
zəma 'winter', Pš *zimai*
zmenj (E) 'comb', cf. *wženj*
zān (E) 'body, self', cf. Pš *ǰān* (< NP), diall. *zān*
zəni, *zni* 'chin', Pš *zənai*, *zana*
zūng 'knee', Pš *zangūn*
zunga 'threshing'; Et. unknown
zaipe 'wife', prep. sing. *zaipe*, pl. *zaipe*: < Pers.-Ar. *ǰa'if* 'frail, weak'; Bal. *zayp*,
zayf 'woman'

zārī 'prayer, entreaty' (= Pš)
zīra (E) 'last night', cf. Pš (PšQ) *zerənay* 'left-over from preceding night, stale', and
 IIFL II, 265, Ydgh. *wuzīr* 'yesterday'

zərgā (E) 'quickly'; Pš *zər*, *žir*, < *ǰira-*? Perhaps NP *zīrak*?
zaryūn (E) 'green', also 'colour of a horse' (= Pš)
zarma, *cərma* 'side, near, towards', Pš *carma*, < *čarman* 'skin, leather', Av. *čarəman-*;
 semantics prob. skin > outside > side. EVP (s. v. *carma*) notes Pš *j* < *c* sometimes

zarūr (E) 'needful [of hard work]' < NP *ǰarūr*
zəraž, *žəraž*, fem. *zərža*, *žərža* 'rough', Pš *ziž* < *zǰša-*; Wan *ž* < *z* by assim.; Pš diall.
 also have *žiž*

zar- 'to weep', Pš *žarəl* (< Av. *gar-* 'praise'); < *ǰar-*; cf. also Oss. *zarun*
zarə (n. pl.) 'old', Pš *zor*, fem. *zara*
zow- 'be born', past *wu-zo*, Pš *zowul*
zāwlə, pl. *zāwle* 'wax, resin', Pš *žāwla*; < Skt. *jatu-*
zawre, pl. *zewrī* 'leech', Pš *žawara*; < *ǰarū-* (Bal. *zarāg* < NP)
ziyar, *zyar* 'yellow' (= Pš)
zyātə 'much, more' (= Pš) < NP *zyād*, ultimately; with regard to such forms as Bal. *zyāt*,
 it seems to me that many in Bal. are LW < Afgh. Pers., where final devoicing
 of final *d* is normal, rather than a preservation of old *t*; further support for this
 idea is e.g. Hi. *ziyāt*, hardly < Bal.

žab (E) 'at once'; Et. unknown
žay (E) 'call', Pš *Žay*, < *γaž-* < Av. *garəz-*
žinā (E) 'alive', cf. Pš *žwand-*, *žəwai*; < *ǰiw-*, but Wan *-nā-* is puzzling. Cf. Part II
zwendā

-žina (E) 'behind-' in compounds like *γwažžina* 'behind the ear', cf. Pš *war-čine*
 'outside', etc.?

Part II: A Word list by G. Morgenstierne

All informants are from the Southern part of the region, except where noted 'North' (= Čauter). MS = manuscript in the India Office Librray.

obúšta, obəšta 'juniper'

učkūl 'lamb'

akyī 'sister, husband's sister'

agá 'aware, knowing'

ekār 'alone': *ze ekār yī* 'I am alone'

alwuz- 'fly', past *w-ālut*

amā 'father's sister'

omān 'shrub, 1—1½ metres high, with small leaves, used medicinally; Kākaṛ Pš *ōmā*

anā 'grandmother'

əni 'somebody' [*fəʎānī*]; (North) *henī* 'this': *əni kōr da* 'it is somebody's house';

henī saṛī kōr da = Pš *da daṣa saṛī kōr dai* 'it is that man's house'.

inslī 'yarn': *inslī de ɣəṛī* 'I spin'

insāp 'right, right measure'

anzār, pl. *anzəṛə* 'fig'

aṇ- 'grind', past *āṇī, hāṛōwe*: *ze de ɣándəm āṇī* 'I grind wheat'; *aṛəni de; mā de ándəm*

wú-wāṇī; mā ɣandəm wo-hāṛōwe 'I ground wheat'

aṇḍá 'one-sided saddle bag'

angelī 'chimney', 'fire place' (against a wall)

opiw-ung (MS *shing*) 'beads', etc.

ūr 'rain': *wūr* 'cloud'

arbási, -usi, -əse, -əsē: sing. *urbúsa* 'barley'

ōṛə 'there': *ōṛə ɣrūno če* 'there, in the hills'; *hōṛ čī; (h)ōṛta* (further off than *dōṛčī*)

'there yonder'

wurɣwollá, warɣwolá (women's language), *warɣwolāi* (men's language) 'fireplace in the middle of the floor'

urmēž, wurmaz 'back of the neck'

irzha (MS) 'fart'

aṛ k- 'to bind'

ōṛ k- 'to crush'

ōṛa 'summer' (June—July); obl. *wōṛi*; also 'autumn'

ōṛə 'flour'

āṛaw- 'to skin, flay', past *wāṛawi*: *ze de carmán āṛawénī; carmán wāṛawuna!*; *mā carman wāṛawī*

uṛum 'penultimate': *uṛma wrezī* 'on the day before yesterday'

ost ung (MS) 'plough'

ost-ung (MS) 'plough'

ašár 'ten persons coming together to help one of them in his work'

axroṭ 'walnut'

āxš, āxša, pl. *-ī* 'wife's brother'

ōy- odél- 'to weave': *ze dī kapṛa ōyī; mā kapṛa odélyi di*

bač 'to bleat': *wuz de bačež*

badenī 'water jar'

baḍūḍa 'kidney'

- bājār* 'rain'; *bājār di ōrēži*
bar- 'sweep': *ze de mzeka barēni*; *mā mzeka wú-baryā*; (perf.) *mā mzeka baryá da barī* 'broom'
barɣwáləi (men's language), *-ɣwála* (women's language) 'lock of hair'
bork-un (MS) 'crush'
brúnga 'piece of meat'
bōr 'a dish made of meat and pumpkins boiled together'
bāsi, pl. *bāsyāni* 'yawn(ing)'
bētē 'small hill'
bəzārā, *-ārā* 'fan'
cing-(en)- 'pull, draw, smoke', past *cingyā*: (past) *ze ɣwā wə-cingyi*; *mā ɣwā wə-cingya*;
 (pres.) *ze di ɣwā cingeni*; *číləm di cingí*
cərmūna 'spring'
cūrī 'sparrow'
čamargōl 'crab'
choosh-un (MS) 'to suck'
dōmba 'so many'
dəng 'bottle'
dōr čī 'here'
gōg (North) 'smoke-hole'
gamáh (MS) 'hoar-frost'
gaṇḍə 'urine'
gási 'harrow'
gōt 'shoe'
gwət, pl. *gwəti* 'finger'
ɣēr-(ēž)- 'to roll down'
ɣaŋga, pl. *ɣaŋgye* 'spider'
ɣērgūni 'twins'
ɣarī 'rocky precipice'; cf. Part I *ɣarī*
ɣar-(ēž)- 'to graze'
ɣāra k- 'to put on clothes'
ɣārbbōž 'dewlap'
ɣēs 'plough-pole'
gházae (MS) 'grey partridge'
ɣoz- 'to stretch arms or legs': *ze de ɣozēži*; *ze de ōbə ɣōzi* 'I drink this water'
ɣuže-lārgi (*ghozha* MS) 'centipede'
hal-maštī 'plough-handle' (cf. *muštī*)
hār-(ēž)- 'to bray'
hīri, *yīri* 'dried curds (*kurūt*)'
hēra, pl. *-i*; *hēra* 'clod of earth'
jāi 'cover' (*bistar*)
jár (r!) 'garden wall, fence, hedge' (North)
kuḍəl 'tent (*kiždar*)'
kōḍāl 'hoe'
kaha 'itch' (Pš)
kalér (= *šōra*) 'hoar-frost'
kanjār 'quilt, coverlet'
kunjete 'sesamum' {-t-!}
kanga 'cough, flu'; Pš *kānga* 'gripes', etc.

- kángəl* 'ice'
kungār (North) 'woman's hair'
kāṇa 'trowel'
kāṇḍōli, *kaṇḍōla/i-kasi* (fem.) 'tortoise'; cf. *kaṇḍōla* 'saucer'
kōr- 'cultivate, sow': *γándəm wu-kōrunū* 'let us sow wheat'; *ze de γándəm kōri*;
u-mā-kōria (North)
kər̄la 'sweet scent'
kōrarī 'rope'
kərōt- 'to dig'
kuṛkuṛ-(ēž)- 'to cackle'
kuteī 'bitch'
kōwa 'small-pox'
kawara 'basket for grapes'
kəžžē (fem.), pl. *-žē* 'large fish'
kəž-wēšta 'middle-aged man (about 40)'
lahá, *lahār* 'ravine' (smaller than *gaḍ*) 'river'
lemən, *ləmən*, *lamán* 'skin, hide'
lun- 'to winnow'
lon-golá (MS) 'soup'
lárṇ-ghi (MS) 'centipede'
larū 'span' (to third finger)
lōr- 'to have'
lērgá, pl. *-ī* 'stick'
laṛ-(ēž)- 'to ache'
lāt urum kāl (North) 'three years ago'
lwaγza, pl. *-i* 'wasp'
lwand- 'to weave'; *lwandə* 'loom'
lwuž 'aching': *nōw me lwuž da* 'my belly aches'
min (MS) 'also'; cf. Part I *mī*
mlā-γurḡ 'back of the waist' (< *-gr̄taka?)
māndē 'a broad river in spate'
manzwá 'middle'; cf. Part I *manjwī*
məryái 'a kind of vessel' (?)
mārza 'dwarf-palm'; cf. Waz. *mazərrāi*, etc.
mīrža-zūn, *tūn* 'anthill'
muṛwán, *urmán* 'wrist'; *urmán* 'upper arm'; cf. Part I *wurmand*
múza 'strong'; Pš *mazai*
māzγē 'brain'; *mezγá* 'neck'
maž, pl. *məžžē* 'ram'; cf. Part I *myaž*
māža, *múža* 'rat'; cf. Part I *mžak*
ne, *na*: used as interr. particle: *kahal su né?* 'has he got tired?' *aya ba nən Kwaṭē ta rasēdə wī, ná?* 'will he have arrived in Quetta today (or not)?'
nec-, *ns-*, *nc-* 'to take, seize': *ze de tā lās necī*; *mā lās wú-ncal*; *wúnca!*; *wúnsal* (North); *mā wu-na*
nəgīndə 'seam'; Waz. *ngīnda*
nəgucūrī (North), *-ūrī* 'finger-ring'
nogút, *nəgút*, pl. *-te* 'finger'; cf. Part I *ngūṭa*
nəhár 'shallow'; *nahara* 'ford'

nəpēr- 'squeeze'

nargōra 'pomegranate tree'

narli 'blossom at the time it develops into fruit'

puk 'small lizard'

puk^a ī 'apricot'

pārə 'horse's mane'

Pērmūna, Pairmoni (MS), *Prewūna Pērwanje* 'Pleiades'

parsānda 'dried meat used in the cold season'

parēra 'last [year]' etc.

pr(y)ēz- 'take out': *ze di yau še-i pryēzi* 'I'll take one of them'; *mā yau še-i pryēzō*;
ze de myaž prezēni; *mā ... wú-prezya*

pērā 'rock, foot of a hill'

pōrdəg 'trousers'; cf. Part I *pordug*

prōká (MS) 'ankle-bone'; Pš *paṛkaī*

prāng 'leopard'; cf. Part I *plang*

pishāw-un (MS) 'twist, spin'; *pešawar* 'weaver'

puṭ 'hidden, buried'; cf. Part I *put, pəṭ*

pēzn-, past *pezándē* 'recognise'

puždal-: *puždalī* 'squeeze' (Pš *naṣtējam*)

rēbūn, pl. *rēbnān* 'shirt' (**warai-pāna?*)

raṇγ-(ēž)- 'bleat' (of a sheep)

sāgār 'whetstone'

skwal- 'to shear'

sālya, pl. *sīlyi*; also *sāla* 'brick': < Lhd. *silh* (> Orm. K. *silō*)

spā (masc.), pl. *spī* 'dog'; *spī* (fem.)

suṇḍa 'nose'; cf. Part I *sunda*, and *sūṇ*: *suṇān* 'lip'

spōnd(ə) 'plough'

sapār 'trowel'

sa-pára (MS) 'net, snare'

sire (North) 'dung, manure'

surlúng 'eel'

sarwa 'rice-culling time': after *māna*, before *zəma*

sarwāl, sərweł 'copper'

sxan 'dirty, bad-smelling'; *sakhan* (MS) 'rotten'

šámze, shamzae (MS) 'sour milk'; cf. Part I *šamže*

šinká 'clay'

šaraw- 'stir' (soup, etc.). Cf. Orm. *šar?*

špāras 'sixteen'; cf. Part I *-os*

šartālū 'peach'

šwarē [pl.?] 'curse'. Cf. *šarā*

tō k- 'pour out'

téltak 'cover, bedding'

tūna, pl. *-i* 'place, abode' (for stopping a short time); cf. Part I *tūn*; *tā tūna čarta da?*

tāndə 'heifer'

tārə (North) 'lock of hair'

tarká, pl. *-ké* 'twig'

trūž, trūš, pl. *trūše* 'sour'

tur- 'to fall': *stōra wú-turēt* 'a star fell'

- tes k-*, *təs k-*, *tus k-*, *tustob* (MS) 'to throw': *ze de yo šai tes ki, tā təs kəŋ 'you threw'; ze tus kēni; tus ka!; mā you šai tās kəŋ; mā ... tesa* (fem.) *ka*
- tēšt-*, past *tərš* 'to flee': *ze de dešmāna tēšti; ze wú-tərši; ze pārənd dešmāna wú-terši*
tēta 'whether'? *Mullāyān kitāb wú-ksin, tēta daŋa ma xūr marg rawá da* 'let the Mullah look in the book, whether/if this my sister's death is lawful'.
- tawará*, pl. *tawarī* 'palm-leaf mat'
- tozh-ung* (MS) 'to scratch'. Cf. Pš *toğəl* 'to shave, plane?'
- ṭapura* 'bedding' ('real Wan word, used in the hills'); *ṭapuri* 'carpet, blanket'
- wayūna* 'small tree with narrow, willow-like leaves' (Kāk. Pš *wala-γūne*); 'a mountain plant'; 'a tree with small grains of šnə; MS 'a plant poisonous for locusts'; cf. Part I *wayūna*
- wahéc* '3—4 yr. old calf'; MS *wáhech*; *wahéca* 'heifer'; *wəhēcī* 'young bull'
- wal*, pl. *-ūna* 'slope'; cf. Pš *wal* 'coil, twist?'
- wālə* 'spring, fountain'; 'rivulet'; *wala* (fem.) 'irrigation channel'; *wyālə* 'canal'; cf. Part I *wālə*
- wil-*, *wul-*, past (*w*)*ūst* 'to beat'
(*w*)*ūn*, *wun*, MS *woon* 'naked': *ūn šwi; špe me unē di*
- wira* 'fear'
- wurlán* 'breadth, width'; *wurlun* MS 'wide, broad'; *indī tawurī a cō wurlán da?*
- wrūn*, pl. *wrūnān, urnān* 'thigh'. Cf. Part I *wṛūn*
- wrará* 'brother's daughter'; also *wrēra* (cf. Part I)
- wrēs-* 'to spin'; MS *orisana* 'weave', Pš *wrēšəl*
- wərsō* 'grazing ground in the jungle'. Cf. Pš *waršō, warsō*
- wurtē* 'woolen cord, thread'
- wurxay-*: *wurxayá*; MS *warkháyan* 'to shave': *ze de žiřa wurxayini; mā žira wúrxayā*
- wāraw-*, past fem. sg. *wārawya* 'roll on/off'; *kāpila-e ... wārawya* 'he unloaded the caravan'. Cf. Part I: 'to shovel'
- waṛəi, wárake, waṛəkye* 'unshorn wool'
- **waṛi-zōi* 'small boy'; *waṛə kṛeti sara* 'with a small ladle'
- (*w*)*ūšt*: *wu/əštān; wrə/əštān* 'hair'; *št* (Pš *št*) <*rs*. Cf. Part I *ūšt*
- wa-ta, wuta* 'to him'; *wa-sara* 'with her'
- waṭák* 'roof beam'
- wowúz, óbəz*, pl. *óbúzye* (fem.) 'a wool-eating insect', Pš *lwayz*; MS *wabuz* 'white ant'
- wyēŋ* 'opened, spread out': *ze de brēstəŋ wyēra ki; imv. wyāra; pārənd mā dā šai bā ta wiyáŋo* 'I showed you this thing yesterday'. Cf. Part I *wiyāŋ-*
- wāzda, wāzdə, wāzga*, pl. *wāzgi* 'fat'. Cf. Part I *wazgi*
- uzγūn*, pl. *wuzγwúne, wuzγúne* 'goat's hair'
- wuzγúŋa* (North) 'kid with 4—6 teeth'. Cf. Pš *wuzgarai* 'kid'
- wēždān* 'one-sided saddle bag'
- xōl* 'plough-share'
- xulə, xulá* 'mouth'. Cf. Part I *xul*
- xamazūr(a)* 'a plant with small grains put into cheese'
- xūna* 'room, house'
- xūnē-sár* 'roof'
- xur-*, past *u-xūr* (MS), *u-xwāre* (MP), *ú-xwara* (FS), *u-xwāre* (FP) 'eat'; cf. Part I *xwar-*, *xur-*
- khorá* (MS) 'soft'
- xūr, xōr*, pl. *xyende, xwēndī, xwyende* (North), *xwyānde* 'sister'. Cf. Part I *xūr*

xurāyāi 'sister's son'

xoržā 'kiss'. Cf. Part I *γ-*

xworž, fem. *xwarža*, FP *xwərži* 'aching'. Cf. Pš *xūž* 'lame, wounded' (faise rž?)

xūrž, MP *xwāržə*, FS *xwaržá*, FP *xwaržē* 'sweet'; cf. Part I

xáṭak, *xáṭaká* 'melon', Pš *xáṭakai*

xwai 'self, own': ze *xwai rāyī*; *mā γa xwai kor da*, transl. 'dā zmā xpəl kōr dai';
xwāyī kōr ta

xwāšk, *xwāš*, *xwāši*, *xwāše* 'mother-in-law'

yaγ 'yoke'; *yaγ-aṛi* 'yoke-pegs'

yī-ma/ux 'together': *daγū uímax salā wú-kəṛ* 'they consulted together'; *dwāriwu yímax wú-rēbī* 'they both reaped together'

yárae-dánae (MS) 'apricot'

yēr-(ēž)- 'to fear'; *yērejan* 'coward'. Cf. Part I *yerež-*

yiržá (M.), pl. *yiržián*; *yirža*; *yiržáh* (MS); *yérža-*, *-ān*; *yerž(a)*; *yirž* 'bear'. Cf. Part I
yiržə

yiržə (F.), pl. *yirže*; *yirža* 'she-bear'

yast: *kāpila-ē tēr yasta* 'he let the caravan pass through'

zdare, (MS) *zadrae* 'inside'

zəγa 'a big tree growing in hilly country, with small, but not sharp needles, and hard wood': Kāk. Pš *zəγ*; MS *zagħa* 'sesame, a plant eaten by animals'

azghám-un (MS) 'bear, stand, endure'

zγarda, *zγard* 'haste'; *zγaṛ* 'quickly'. Cf. Part I *zγaṛ*

zāṇ(-ēž-) 'be hanging'; *zāṇaw-* 'hang up'. Cf. Pš *zwaṛand* 'hanging'

zār k- 'to put on clothes': *pōṛdug de zār kī*; *mā kapryē zār yustye*

zorlo (MS) 'buried'

zrandá 'water-mill'

zwendá, fem. *zwēndí*, *zwindí* 'alive'. Cf. Part I *žtnā*

žγal 'gravel'

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