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A
CONCISE
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FROM

URDU WORDS WITH ENGLISH MEANINGS

BY

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REVISED AND IMPROVED EDITION

ALLAHABAD

RAM NARAIN LAL

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PREFACE

This work which is presented in a compact form to the public is a Concise Dictionary of the English Law terms and Latin phrases and maxims. It is concise in this sense only that there are no long discussions on different subjects to which they relate; such discussions being beyond the scope of this book and perhaps of little use to those who are likely to seek its aid: otherwise it may rightly be called a comprehensive, if not an exhaustive, lexicon of legal terminology. It contains almost all words commonly used in text-books, in judicial decisions of Indian and English courts, and in statutory law of this country. The translation of words, phrases and maxims is given in easy Urdu language and full explanation has been added, where it seemed necessary to do so.

Roman Law being the basis of almost all Western jurisprudence, particular attention has been paid to Latin words, phrases and maxims so largely used in legal parlance. These are translated not only in Urdu but for the most part also in English, and where necessary they are explained and elucidated by reference to the provisions of Indian enactments and rulings. The task of translating technical terms from one language into another specially those relating to feudal system prevailing in earlier centuries in European countries, is not free from difficulty, notwithstanding the fact that almost a similar system was in vogue in ancient India. The difference

between the thoughts, ideas, customs and manners of Western countries and those current in India is so great that the similarity in the two systems was of little avail in facilitating the translation of the English Law terms into Urdu. It is often found almost impossible to translate correctly the commonest English words into Urdu, for instance if "hat" translated as "topi" it would not represent the exact thing signified by the English word. The two things may be similar, but are not identical. It became therefore necessary to give full explanations in addition to the translation to make the book really useful.

It is hoped that this Dictionary, which consists of about 600 pages containing closely printed matter, will be a great aid to those who have to translate legal documents, and that it will also prove valuable to those legal practitioners who may not have easy access to libraries containing costly law books. It will give, it is hoped, a material help to native students of law, who will find difficult terms explained in their own language; nor can it fail to be useful to advocates when they have to explain legal matters to their clients or to address a jury consisting of native and European gentlemen. To make it a complete book of reference abbreviations used in law books and decisions are given and explained and titles of numerous Acts in force in British India with their official translation are also added.

The price fixed is so moderate as to place the book within the reach of the general public.

"DICTIONARY OF LAW AND USAGE"

AND

GUIDE TO LEGAL TRANSLATION

الف

اب (Ab) A father.

آب (Áb) Water.

آبپاشي (Áb-páshí) (1) Irrigation, watering fields. (2) Irrigation dues.

آب و دانه (Áb-o-dána) (1) (Water and grain) livelihood. (2) Employment. (3) Lot, destiny.

ابچک (Abchak) A space between two houses to let the water from the eaves fall into.

آبرو (Ábrú) Honor, reputation.

آبرو ریزي (Ábrú rezí) } To disآبرو اتارنا (Ábrú utárná) } grace, to violate the chastity of.

آبرو پانا } To obtain honor,
آبرو حاصل کرنا } rank or dignity.

آبرو میں بٹہ لگانا To stain one's character.

آب رواں (Áb rawáṉ) (1) Running water. (2) A kind of cloth.

آب گذر (Áb guzar) Water course, canal.

آب و هوا (Áb-o-hawá) Climate, literally water and air.

آبستاني (Ábistání) Land artificially irrigated.

آبخیز (Áb ḳhez) A soil impregnated with water ; moist soil.

آبکار (Ábkár) A manufacturer or retailer of spirits and liquors, wine seller.

آبکاري (Ábkárí) Excise, still-house.

محکمہ آبکاري Excise department.

داروغہ آبکاري Superintendent of excise department or of distillery.

آبا (Ábá) Fathers.

آبا و اجداد (Ábá-o-ajdád) Fathers, ancestors, forefathers.

آباد (Ábád) Inhabited, peopled. (In revenue papers in connection with village tracts means land from which revenue may be levied), well-peopled.

آباد بیشي (Ábád beshí) First assessment of newly cultivated land.

آباد رهنا (Ábád rahná) To be flourishing and prosperous.

آبادکرنا (1) To people, to inhabit, to settle tenants. (2) To found (a colony). (3) To build up a house. (4) To marry (گھر بسانا) (5) To put in occupation of a house, to settle.

آبادانی (Ábádání) (1) A habitation, a cultivated populous place. (2) flourishing condition, civilization.

آبادی (Ábádí) (1) Population. (2) Cultivated place. (3) Town. (4) Inhabited spot or place.

آبان (Ábán) The eighth month of the Persian year.

آبائے (Ábái) Belonging to or descending from one's ancestors, paternal or ancestral (property).

ابتدا (Ibtidá) (1) Beginning, commencement. (2) Rise, source, origin. (3) Preliminary, originally.

ابتدا سے From the beginning, *ab initio*.

ابتدا سے آخر تک From first to last.

ابتدا میں At first, originally.

ابتداً (Ibtidá'an) At first, in the beginning.

ابتدائی (Ibtidáí) (1) Primary. (2) Preliminary point.

امور ابتدائی Preliminaries.

عذر ابتدائی Preliminary objection.

تحقیقات ابتدائی Preliminary enquiry.

ابتدائی رسوم Initiatory rites.

ابتداع (Ibtidá') (1) Innovation. (2) Invention.

ابتر (Abtar) (1) Dissolute, worthless. (2) Poor, miserable. (3) In disorder, defective, confused, in games to mix up cards.

ابترکرنا To ruin, to corrupt, to spoil.

ابتری (Abtarí) (1) Deterioration. (2) Poverty. (3) Mismanagement, confusion.

ابجد (Abjad) The arrangement of the Arabic alphabet according to the occurrence of the letters.

The arrangement and value of the letters are as follows:—

(a) ا = ۱ (b) ب—۲ (c) ج—۳ = (d) د—۴ = (e) ہ—۵ = (f) و—۶ = (g) ز—۷ = ح—۸ = (h) ط—۹ = (i) ی—۱۰ = (j) ک—۲۰ = (k) ل—۳۰ = (l) م—۴۰ = (m) ن—۵۰ = (n) س—۶۰ (o) ع—۷۰ = (p) ف—۸۰ = (q) ص—۹۰ = (r) ق—۱۰۰ = (s) ر—۲۰۰ = (t) ش—۳۰۰ = (u) ت—۴۰۰ = (v) ث—۵۰۰ = (w) خ—۶۰۰ = (x) ذ—۷۰۰ = (y) ض—۸۰۰ = (z) ظ—۹۰۰ = (No English letter) غ—۱۰۰۰ = (No English letter)

ابدہ (Abda) In Bengal literally a year. (1) The period during which a party who reclaims waste land is allowed to hold it rent free. (2) The rent remitted. (3) The land so held.

ابد (Abad) Endless time, eternity, age.

ابد تک } For perpetuity, to
ابد تا } eternity.

ابداع *See* ابتداع

آبیدن پتر (Ábedan patra आवेदन पत्र) (Bengal) Petition, plaint.

ابدی (Abdí) Eternal, everlasting.

ابر (Abr) Clouds.

ابرار Clouds without rain, to express.

ابر قبلہ Nimbus clouds.

ابرا (Abrá) Release, indemnity.

ابرا نامہ (Abrá náma) Indemnity-bond.

ابطال (Abtál) (1) Rendering null or void; abolition, (2) Proving a thing false, refuting.

ابطال کی دستاویز (Abtál kí dastáwez) Instrument of cancellation.

ابری (Abrí) Marble paper.

ابلق (Ablaq) Party-colored.

اِبلیس (Iblís) The Devil, Satan.

اِبن (Ibn) Son, زید اِبن بکر مثلاً Zaid, son of Bakr. ابن الوقت Time-server.

ابعاد (Ab'ád) Dimensions.

ابعاد ثلاثہ The three dimensions of a solid body.

اِبلاغ (Iblágh) Sending.

ابنائے جنس (Abnái jins) Brothers or colleagues.

ابنائے روزگار (Abnái rozgár) Men of the world.

ابنتا (Abnatá) An unchaste woman or wife.

ابوبکر (Abú Bakr) The name of the father-in-law of and first successor to Mohammed.

ابو تراب (Abú Turáb) A nick-name (literally, "Father of dust)" of Ali, son-in-law of Mohammad.

ابو حنیفہ (Abú Hanífa) (1) Imám Abú Hanífa was the founder of one of the Sunni sects called after his name Hanifite. He was born at Koofa, the ancient capital Irráq A. H. 80. He is considered as the great oracle of jurisprudence; he being the first among them who attempted to argue abstractedly on points of Law. He received his first instructions in jurisprudence from Abú Jafer and heard traditions chiefly from Abdulla Ibn-ul-Mubárik, both of which authorities he frequently quotes. It is related that Abú Jafer's eminent piety and learning, having attracted to him a considerable number of followers, the increase of his reputation alarmed the reigning Khalifa, who in order to destroy his credit, gained over Hantfa by promising to support his opinions and *Fatwás* against those of Jafer; and that Hanífa allured by the offer quitted the preceptor and instituted a school in opposition to him. It is certain that the dissension, which thus took place, is considered as the origin of the different tenets of Shiyás and Sunnis in jurisprudence,

He wrote several treatise both of civil and religious nature. Abú Hanífa's views are distinguished by the stress he lays on the *Qiyás* (قياس) and the extent to which he permits the right of private judgment to be exercised. His principles have received further development and application from two eminent disciples of his, Abú Yúsuf and Mohammad.(2) The sect of Hanífa at first prevailed chiefly in Iráq ; but his doctrines afterwards spread into Asyria, Africa and Transoxonia ; and his authority with respect to jurisprudence is at present generally received throughout Turkey, Tartary and Hindostan. His principal work is entitled *Fiqah-al-Akbar*, it treats of *Ilm-al-kalam*.

ابو جعفر (Abú Ja'fer) *See* ابو حنيفه

ابو يوسف (Abú Yúsuf) Imám Abú Yúsuf (also known as Yaqúb bin Ibráhím) was born at Baghdád A. H 113. He studied under Hanífa. He as well as Imám Mohammad is celebrated as a disciple of Abú Hanífa, from whose opinions, he likes Mohammad, not unfrequently differs. When there is a difference of opinion between the two disciples and the master is silent, the opinion of Mohammad prevails.

ابو عبدالله (Abú Abdullah) Mohammad ibn Ismáil-al-Bukhárí, the author of the well-known collection of traditions received by the Sunnis.

See also بخاري

ابوعبدالله احمد ابن حنبل (Abú Abdullah Ahmad ibn Hanbal) Ahmad ibn Hanbal was the founder of the fourth orthodox sect of Sunnis known as Hanbalí sect. He was born at Bagdád A. D. 780, where he received his education under Yazed bin Hárún and Yahiá ibn Saíd. He acquired a high reputation from his profound knowledge of both civil and spiritual law, and particularly for the extent of his erudition with respect to the precepts of the Prophet. He published only two works of note ; one entitled *Musnad* which is said to contain 30,000 traditions, and another a collection of apothegms. His authority is but seldom quoted by any of the modern commentators on jurisprudence. The modern Wahábís are the followers of Imám Ahmad bin Hanbal. He died A. D. 855.

ابو عبدالله محمد (Abú Abdullah Mohammad) Imám Abú Abpullah Mohammad ibn Al-Ahsan was born in A. H. 132.

He studied under the great Imám Abú Hanífa, and had also studied under Imám Mullik for 3 years. He is celebrated as one of the disciples of Abú Hanífa from whom he occasionally differs as is seen in the *Hidáyah*.

ابو داؤد (Abú Dáud) Sulemán ibn Al-'Ashás Sajistáni was born at Basrah A. H. 202. He is the compiler of one of the six correct books of Sunní tradition called the *Sunan Abu Dáud* containing 4,008 traditions.

ابو ھریرہ (Abú Harírah) One of the most constant attendants of Mohammad, who from his peculiar intimacy has related more traditions of the sayings and doings of the Prophet than any other individual.

ابواب (Abwáb) (1) Head or subjects of taxation. (2) Taxes which were imposed under the Mohammedan rule in addition to the regular assessment on the land. (3) Rates, cesses.

ابواب بیجا Illegal, cesses.

ابواب زمینداري Zemindari cesses.

ابواب راھداري Rates charged on the people of a town for the repair of public roads also called sarkáná.

اُبھارنا (Ubhárná) To rake up.

اُبھار لیجانا (Ubhár lejáná) (1) To run away with, to kidnap. (2) To instigate. (3) To rescue, to liberate.

اُبھار لانا (Ubhár láná) To win over, to work upon, to procure, to move, to lead, to draw over.

اُبھرنا (Ubharná) To recover from any misfortune or sickness, to free oneself from debt, to rise (after sinking).

ابھر چلنا (Ubhar chalná) To swell, to overflow, to lift oneself up, to boast, to improve, to acquire new strength.

ابھیاگت (Abhyágat) ascetic ; a guest.

ابھام (Ibhám) (1) Ambiguity. (2) Confusion, doubt.

ابھام جلي Patent ambiguity.

ابھام خفي Latent ambiguity.

ابھشیک (Abhishek अभिषेक) (1)Inauguration of the king, installation (2) Religious bathing.

ابھي پٹي (Abhi patṭi अभी पट्टी) An extra cess or assessment (under the Peshwá's government).

آبھوشن (Ábhúshan) Ornaments, jewels.

ابھي (Abhí) Just now.

ابھے پتر (Abhaypatra अभयपत्र) A safe conduct, an amnesty.

ابھیت (Abhít अभीत) Fearless.

ابھیودایک شرادہ (Abhiyudáyak shrádh अभ्युदायक श्राद्ध) Offering to deceased progenitors on

some prosperous event as birth of a son or the like.

ابھیوپیت شسروکھا (Abhyopíta shasrukhá अभ्योपीत शमरुखा) Contracted service (Title of a Hindu law book treating of disputes between master and servant).

آبي (Ábí) Watered. (In the U.P. of Agra and Oudh, it is applied to land watered from ponds, tanks, &c., indistinction to that which is watered from wells.)

ابیق (Abíq) (M. Law.) A runaway slave.

آپ بیتي (Áp bítí आपबीती) The story of one's suffering.

آپ آپسے-آپسے } (1) Of itself. (2) Of
اپنے اپ } himself, voluntarily,
آپ ھي اپ } alone.

آپاآپي (Ápá ápí) Each for himself, selfishness.

آپے سے باھر ھونا To be in fury, to be beside one's self.

اپني دھي میں In the struggle.

آپے میں آنا To come to one's self, to come to one's senses.

اپا (Appá) A father (a term commonly added to Mahratta proper names as a mark of respect.

اُپادہ (Upády उपाद्य) (1) Violence, mischief. (2) Fraud, artifice.

اُپادھیا (Upádhyá उपाध्या) (1) A preceptor. (A title given for learning.) (2) A family priest.

اُپاس کرنا (Upás karná उपास करना) Fasting.

اُپاسک (Upásak उपासक) Worshipper.

اُپاؤ } (Upáo उपाओ) Remedy,
اُپاے } measure, means, step.

اُپتي (Ápatti आपत्ति) Distress from failure of harvest (mab).

اپت کال Time of distress.

اُپدیشک (Updeshak उपदेशक) Teacher.

اپرادہ (Aprádh अपराध) Fault, sin offence.

اپرادہ لگانا To impute a crime to, to charge, to defame.

اپرادھي (Aprádhí अपराधी) Offender

اپرت بندہ (Aprat bandha अप्रत्तबन्ध) Unobstructed inheritance.

اُپرس (Upras उपरस) Leprosy.

اپروھت (Uprohit उपरोहित) Family priest.

آپس کا معاملہ (Ápas ká mu'ámla). Private affairs, matters to be adjusted among relations or friends.

آپس میں (Ápas meṉ) Among ourselves.

آپس میں رھنا (1) To live together. (2) To live as man and wife. (3) To live in adultery.

اپسرا (Apsará अपसरा) (1) Nymph. (2) A courtesan.

اُپکاري (Upkárí उपकारी) (1) Philanthropic. (2) Benefactor.

اپکرت کرنا (Apkrit karná अपकृत करना) To defame, to disgrace.

اپنا (Apná) One's own, personal.

اپنا اپنا Each his own, respective, particular.

اپني اپني جگهه (Apní apní jagah) In respective or assigned places.

اپني اپني پڑنا (Apní apní paṛná) To be keen each after his own interests.

اپنا کیا پانا (Apná kiyá páná) } اپني کرني بهرني (Apní karní bharní) } To reap the fruit of one's own misdeeds.

اپنا هونا To become one's own, to become like a relation.

اپنا کرنا (Apná karná) To make one's own, to bring into one's own possession. (2) To make free with, to embezzle. (3) To make friends with.

اپنے گرہ یا گانٹهه سے (Apne girah yá gáṇṭh se) From one's own pocket.

اپنے هاتهوں (Apne háthoṇ) With one's own hands.

اپنے هاتهوں کلهاڑي مارنا (Apne háthoṇ kulháṛí márná). To be one's own destroyer or enemy.

اُپنے (Upanya उपनय). The investiture with the sacred thread the initiation of the twice born classes of Hindus.

اُپنام (Upnám उपनाम) Surname.

اپنایت (Apnáyat अपनायत) Relationship, friendship, kinsmanship.

اُپنیشد (Upnishad उपनीशिद्) The theological parts of the Vedas.
See—وید

اپوج (Apúj अपूज्य) Unsuitable as an object of worship.

اُپهار (Uphár उपहार) Offering to a deity.

اپهلتا (Aphaltá) Barrenness, unproductiveness.

اپتر (Aputra अपुत्र) A man who has no son or lost his only son, and may therefore adopt.

اپودهه پتر (Apavidhputra) A son who was deserted by his parents adopted by a stranger.
See—پتر

اپیل (Apíl) Appeal.

اپیل بنا راضي فیصله (یا حکم) Appeal from the decision(or order) of.

اپیل کرنا - To appeal, to file an appeal.

اپیل منظور کرنا - To admit or allow an appeal.

اپیل خارج کرنا To disallow an appeal.

اپیل کے قابل نه هونا Not appealable.

اپیل خاص Special appeal or first appeal.

اپیل عام First appeals Regular appeal.

اپیل متفرقه Miscellaneous Appeal.

اپیل متخالف Cross Appeal.

صیغهٔ اپیل (Sigha Apíl). Appellate Jurisdiction.

موجبات اپیل (Mujibát-i-apíl) Grounds of appeal.

اپیلانت (Apilánṭ) Appellant.

اپوترت (Apavitrit अपवित्रित) One who has lost caste and with

whom his kindred will not eat and drink.

آتا جاتا (Átá játá) Wayfarer.

اُتار چڑھاؤ (Utár charháo) Rise and fall, ebb and flow, ups and downs of life, scheme, artifice.

اُتار چڑھاؤ دینا (Utár charháo dená To practise shifts, subterfuges, to cheat.

اتار (Utár उतार) (1) Abatement or remission of revenue. (2) Scale of decrease in the rate of revenue. (3) Ford or ferry. (4) Charge for ferrying. (5) Ebbtide, low water.

اُتارنا (Utárná) (1) To dethrone. (2) To dislocate (a bone or limb). (3) To lower in the regard (of). (4) To cast off. (5) To dismount, to unload. (6) To take down, to record, to copy. (7) to let out. پانی یا پرنالہ اُتارنا (Páni yá parnálá utárná) To make a channel (for the escape of water). (9) To remove (the effects of intoxication) to reduce, to allay. (10) To cut, to tear off. (11) To allot, to assign, to discharge, to liquidate.

اتالیق (Atáliq) Private tutor.

اتباع (Itbá') Followers. (2) Fidelity, allegiance.

باتباع Following, in pursuance of, in obedience to.

اُتپاتک (Utpátik उत्पातिक) A heinous crime.

اُتپت (Utpat उत्पति). (1) Origin. (2) Birth.

اِتحاد (Ithád) Union, friendship.

اُتر پال (Uttarpál उत्तरपाल). Land which has been formerly cultivated but has lately been abandoned.

اُتراُئي (Utráí उतराई). (1) Ferriage. (2) Cheque.

اترسوں (Atarsoṉ) The day after to morrow.

اُترن (Utran उतरन). (1) Out of debt, to be freed from obligation, (2) Worn out clothes.

آتش (Átish) (1) Fire, flame. (2) Anger.

آتش افروز (Átash afroz). (1) Incendiary. (2) Mischief-maker. (3) Factions.

آتش باز (átish báz) A maker of fireworks.

آتشبازي (Atashbází) Fire-worrks.

آتش پرست (Átash parast) Fire-worshipper, a disciple of Zoroaster.

آتشکدہ (Atash kadah) A fire-temple. آتش زدگي (Átish Zadgí). Arsoṉ.

اُتشب (utshab उत्शब) ; Festival ; jubilee.

آتشک (Átshak) Syphlis.

اِتصال (Itsál) (1) Conjunction, connection. (2) Union, attachment. (3) Neighbourhood.

اِتفاق (Ittifáq) (1) Union, agreement, accord. (2) Consent. (3) Incident. (4) Opportunity. (5) Chance, accident.

اثرہونا (Asar honá) To have effect, impressed, influenced.

اتفاق پڑنا (Ittifáq paṛná) To occur, turn out, happen, to ensue, to arise.

اتفاق رائے سے (Ittifáq ráe se) Unanimously; concurrently.

حسن اتفاق (Husn-ittifáq) Luckily, by a happy chance.

سوے اتفاق (Súei-ittifáq) By misfortune, unfortunately.

اتفاق کرنا (Ittifáq karná) (1) To combine, to conspire. (2) To unite, to agree, to coincide.

اتفاقاً (Ittifáqan) Accidently, by the way.

اتفاقات (Ittifáqát) Accidents, events, occurrences.

اتفاقی (Ittifáqí) (1) Casual, occasional. (2) accidental (a supposed to ارادی or voluntary).

آتم بندھو (Átam bandhú आतमबंधु) One's own kinsfolk.

آتم دیوتا (Átam devtá आतमदेवता) Tutelar deity.

آتم گھات (Átam ghát आतम घात) } Suicide.
آتم ہتیا (Átam hatiyá) }

اتہاس (Itihás इतिहास). History.

اتیا چاری (Atyá chárí अत्याचारी) Transgressing religious rules.

اٹالا (Aṭálá) Goods and chattels.

اٹپٹی بات (Aṭpaṭí bát अटपटी बात) Nonsensical talk, crooked answer, confused speech.

اٹکل سے (Aṭkal se) Approximately, by guess at random.

اٹکنا (Aṭaknáअटकना) (1) To be stopped or prevented. (2) To be unrealizable or unrealized. (3) To be in league with. (4) To be engrossed.

اٹک اٹک کر (Aṭak aṭak kar). Hesitatingly, falteringly.

اُٹھان (Uṭhán उठान) (1) Tallness, build. (2) Salacity (of the female).

اُٹھانا (Uṭháná) (1) To close work, to break up (2) To gather in, (as اناج) (3) To consume, to expend (4) to build (as a wall) (5) To withdraw (توپ اُٹھانا) To have a case transferred, (مقدمہ اُٹھانا). (6) To spend, to incur expense (7) To abolish, cancel (رواج اُٹھہ گیا). (8) To let on rent (9) To carry in a procession (مثلاً تعزیہ اُٹھانا). (10) To stir up, to excite, set on.

اُٹھا لیجانا (1) To run away with, (2) To abduct or kidnap.

اُٹھائی گیرا (Uṭhái gírá उठाई गीरा) Petty thief, purloiner.

آٹھہ پہر (Áṭh pahar) Throughout the 24 hours, day and night.

اٹھہ پہری (Aṭh pahrí अठपहरी). One who is always on duty, especially a servant employed to collect rents, or a man set to watch crops.

اٹھماس (Aṭhmás अठमास). Lands constantly ploughed for eight months for sugar-cane.

اُٹھہ جانا (Uṭh jáná उठ जाना) (1) To be removed (2) Abolished. (3) To expend, to die. (4) To go away.

اُٹھنا (Uṭhná) To let, to be farmed, to gain, obtain. (2) To use, get up. (3) To be in heat (گائے اُٹھی ہے the cow is in heat), to lay out at interest, to bear, to be over, to adjourn, to rise (پچھوڑی اُٹھ گئی).

اُٹھنا بیٹھنا (Uṭhná beṭhná) To be on visiting terms, to keep company with.

اٹھوارا (Aṭhwárá अठवारा) (1) The period of eight days. (2) The use or loan of a thing for a period of eight days.

اثاث (Asás) Goods, chattels.

اثاث البیت (Asás-ul-bait). Household property.

اثاثہ (Asásá). Property, wealth, effects.

آثار (Ásár). (1) Sings, symptoms, indications of. (2) Sayings or traditions of Mohammad. (3) Basis, foundation, breadth of a wall.

اثبات (Asbát) (1) Affirmative. (2) Proof. (3) Demonstration. اثبات جرم Conviction.

اثر (Asar). (1) Effect, influence. (2) Result. (3) Impression. اثر قانون Effect of the law.

اثر پذیر ہونا To take effect, to come into operation.

بے اثر (Be-asar) Without effect, ineffectual.

اثنا (Asná) Midst, middle, during, in the interval.

اثنائے راہ (Asná-i-ráh) On the way, while travelling.

اثنائے مقدمہ بالتفتیش میں (Asná-i-muqadma bittaftísh meṉ) During the pendency of a suit or investigation.

اثنا میں (Asná meṉ) In the meantime, in the interim.

اثیم (Asím) (1) A sinner, a criminal. (2) One doing what is unlawful.

آج کل کے (Ajkal ke) Of the present day, age or generation.

آجا (Ájá) Grandfather.

آج کل کرنا / آج کل بتانا (Ájkal karná) To put off from day to day, to shilly shally.

اجابت (Ijábat) Granting a favorable reply, acceptance of a (prayer or petition).

اجارہ (Ijára) (1) A lease or farm of land at a defined rate or revenue. (2) A farm or lease of revenue, or customs. (3) Letting land on farm or lease. (4) The lands so let. (5) A monopoly or title (arising from a lease or contract).

اجارہ پٹہ (Ijára paṭṭa) (1) Lease. (2) Title-deed ; agreement.

اجارہ دار (Ijáradár) (1) Leaseholder, lessee. (2) Farmer. (3) Contractor. (4) Farmer of land revenue. (5) Holder of a monopoly. (6) A renter of any items of public revenue.

اِجارہ داري (Ijáradárí) (1) Farming (2) A cess formerly levied on lands farmed for the benefit of the farmer.

اِجارہ داري پٹّہ (Ijáradárí paṭṭa) A lease for a farm, giving authority to the holder to occupy land or receive the rents of an estate.

اِجارہ دینا (Ijára denâ) To farm, to let, to give out on contract.

اِجارہ لینا (Ijára lenâ) To take on lease or hire.

اِجارہ نامہ (Ijáranáma)—*See* اِجارہ پٹّہ

اُجاڑ (Ujáṛ) (1) Devastation, ruin. (2) Desolation.

اُجاڑنا To ruin, to plunder, to depopulate.

اِجازت (Ijázat) (1) Permission, sanction. (2) Authority, (3) License, pass-port.

اِجازت مانگنا / اِجازت چاهنا (Ijázat mángnâ) To ask permission, to ask sanction.

اِجازت استغاثہ (Ijázat-i-istghásá) Sanction to prosecute.

اِجازت دینا (Ijázat denâ) (1) To grant leave or permission, to permit. (2) To grant, to authorize, to admit, to sanction.

اِجازت اپیل (Ijázat-i-apíl) Leave to appeal.

اجازت نالش تصفیہ مفلسي Leave to sue in *forma pauperis*.

اِجازت پیروي مقدمہ Permission to conduct a case.

اِجازت وکالت کرنے کي Permission to practise, permission to plead.

اِجازت نامہ (Ijázatnáma) (1) Authority, license, pass-port, a written document giving permission. (2) In Mohammedan diction it is applied to "Authority to adopt."

اِجازت نامہ تبنیت (Ijázatnáma-i-tabnífat) Authority to adopt.

اجان (Ajáن अजान) Ignorant.

اِجتماع (Ijtimá) (1) Act of assembling. (2) Agreeing together in opinion. (3) Assemblage, collection.

اِجتناب (Ijtináb) (1) Abstinence, continence. (2) Keeping away or aloof.

اِجتہاد (Ijtihád) Care, effort. In Mohammedan Law, it implies the fundamental grounds or authorities in legal disquisition. Which are—(1) ال کتاب the Qurán, سنّت tradition, the sayings and doings of Mohammad recorded by his successors and associates, اِجماع, the concurrent opinions of Mohammad's companions ; and قیاس, reasoning.

اجداد (Ajdád) Forefathers, ancestors.

اجر (Ajr) Recompense, remuneration, wages.

اجر جایز Remuneration.

اُجرت (Ujrat) Hire, price, pay, cost.

اِجرا (Ijrá) (1) Putting into force (2) Putting in circulation. (3) Issue, execution.

درخواست اجرا An application for execution.

کارروائي اجرا Execution proceeding.

اجرا میں In the course of execution.

قابل اجرا نہیں / نا قابل اجرا } Not capable of execution. Not enforceable.

اِلتوا اجرایڈگري Staying of execution of decree.

معاون اجرا Step in aid of execution.

اِجراے حکمنامہ یا سمن Issue of a warrant or summon.

اِجراے ڈگري (Ijrá-i-ḍigrí) Execution of a decree.

اِجرا کرانا (Ijrá karáná) To execute.

اِجرا کرنا (1) To put in force. (2) To issue. (3) To execute. (4) To perform.

اجزا (Ajzá) (1) Elements, parts. (2) Sections of the Qurán.

اِجلاس (Ijlás) The court, sessions, باجلاس (Ba-ijlás) Before (Mr. Justice).

اِجلاس کرنا To sit in court, to preside.

اِجلاس فرما (Ijlásfarmá) Presiding.

اِجلاس میں In the court of, in the presence of, before.

اِجلاس کامل (Ijlás i-kámil) Full Bench.

اِجلاس واحد (Ijlás-i-wáhid) Single Bench.

اجماع (Ajmá) (1) (M. Law) The unanimous authority of the companions of Mohammad on a point of law (called also اجماع صحابات) It is one of the sources of M. Law. (2) Assembly, council, senate, Court of Justice. (3) Concurrence, agreement. (4) Collection, amount.

اجماع اُمت Ajmá i-ummat) General assembly of the sect.

اجمال (Ijmál) Joint occupancy or possession.

اجمالي (Ijmálí) (1) Held jointly (as an estate). (2) Unpartitioned. (3) Settled with in common with two or more.

اجمالي محال (Ijmálí muhál) An undivided estate, co-parcenary, one held jointly by the heirs of a common ancestor.

اجناس (Ajnás) (1) Food grains. (2) Commodities.

اجنب (Ajnab) Stranger, foreinger.

اجورہ (Ajúra) (1) Hire, wages. (2) (In commercial) the fee or percentage charged on a dishonoured bill for the expense of returning it to the drawer.

اجورہ دار (Ajúradár A hired labourer.

اجورہ داري (Ajúra dárí) Hire, wages, pay by the job.

اجولي (Ajúlí) Perquisite of the lower caste from the threshing-floor.

اجوري / اگوري (Ajorí) Advances particularly to agricultural labourers.

اُجھکنا (Ujhakná) To peep.

اجیر (Ajír) Hireling, slave.

اچاپت (Achápat अचापत) (1) A running account (as with a Banya). (2) Credit, (3) The goods taken on credit.

آچار (Áchár आचार) (1) Religious observance, essential rites or ceremonies. (2) Performance of appropriate duties in different stages of life, custom.

اچارج (Achárj अचारय) A religious teacher, a great Pandit.

اُچارن کرنا (Uchcháran karná, उच्चारण करना) To deliver (a speech), to pronounce.

اچاریہ (Achárya अचार्य) One who invests the students with the sacred thread and instructs him in Vedas.

اُچکا (Uchakká उचक्का) A shop-lifter, a pick pocket, a sharper.

اچھا (Achchá) Pleasing, good, fair, pure, sound, sterling, wholesome, healthy, suitable, becoming, respectable, noble.

اچھي دھرتي Rich soil.

اچھا موسم A good season, a good harvest.

اچھے دن Propitious days.

اچھا کرنا (Achcha karná) To do good, to cure.

اچھوتا (Achhutá अछूता) Note to be touched (as food for religious use); undefiled.

احادیث (Ahádís) Traditions, particularly traditions or sayings of Muhammad as constituting the basis of Sunnat. These are either.

أحادیث متواترہ (Ahádís-i-mutwátira). Traditional precepts of public and universal notoriety. They are regarded as absolutely authentic and decisive, or

احادیث مشہورہ (Ahádís-i-mashhúrá) Traditions, which though known publicly by a great majority of the people, do not possess the character of universal notoriety, or

اخبار واحد (Akhbár-i-wáhid) Traditions which depend for their authenticity upon the authority of isolated individuals. These have little or no value attached to them.

احاطه (Aháta). (1) Boundary. (2) Presidency (as احاطه بنگال or Bengal Presidency (3) Premises, compound, precincts.

احاطه کرنا To enclose, to fence.

احتساب (Ahtisáb) (1) Reckoning, making up accounts. (2) Superintendence of police.

احتسابي (Ahtisábí) The office of the superintendent of the market.

احتمال (Ahtimál) (1) Apprehension. (2) Likelihood, probability. (3) Presumption.

احتمال قوي Grave apprehension.

احتمال نقص امن / احتمال فساد } Apprehension of the breach of the peace.

احتمالي (Ahtimálí) Doubtful, hypothetical.

احتياط (Ahtiyát) Diligence, prudence, caution.

احتياط كامل (Ahtiyát kámil) Due diligence.

احتياط سے Cautiously, carefully. with due care and attention.

احتياطاً (Ahtiyátan) Circumspectly, as a matter of precaution.

احد الطرفين (Ahd-ul-tarfen) One of the parties (in a law suit).

احد المتخاصمين (Ahd-ul-mutkhásmín) One of the two parties to a suit.

احدي (Ahdí) (1) A pensioner; a lazy fellow. (2) A man sent to realize revenue or debt who remains at the house of the debtor till paid.

احسان (Ahsán) kindness, favour.

احسان كرنا To oblige, to confer a favour.

احسان مند رهنا To remain grateful.

احشام (Ahshám) (1) Dependents, retinue (2) A kind of militia.

احشام جاگير (Ahshám jágír) An assignment of revenue for the support of irregular troops.

احقر (Ahqar) Your most unworthy slave (a self-humiliating expression).

احكام / احكامات } (Ahkám) Orders, decrees, provisions, ordinances, injunctions.

احكام مستزاد (Ahkám mustizád) Supplemental provisions.

احكام ضروري (Ahkám zarúrí) Necessary orders or instructions.

احكام خاص (Ahkám khás) Special orders, private instructions, special provisions.

احكام درمياني (Ahkám darmiyáni) Interlocutory orders, interim orders.

احكامي زميندارى (Ahkámí zamíndárí) A zamíndárí appointed by a ruling power (also called احكامي معافي). No málgúzárí can be realized from these estates.

احوال (Ahwál) (1) Conditions. (2) A report or record of the particulars of an affair, account.

احيا الموات (Ehyá-ul-mawát) Bringing waste land into cultivation.

اخ (Akh) Brother.

اخبار نويس (Akhbár nawís) A news-writer, a correspondent.

اختراع (Ikhtrá) (1) Invention, (2) Discovery. (3) Design.

اختیار سماعت فوجداري Criminal jurisdiction. اختیار سماعت اپیل Appellate jurisdiction.

اختیار سماعت غیر معمولي Extraordinary jurisdiction.

اختیارات فوجداري Criminal powers, Magisterial powers.

اختیارات مال Revenue powers.

اختیارات درجۂ اول First class powers.

اختیار سماعت کا عذر Plea of jurisdiction.

بحث اختیارسماعت Question of jurisdiction.

تنہا اختیار سماعت حاصل ہونا To have exclusive jurisdiction.

عدالت کو اختیار سماعت حاصل نہیں The court has no jurisdiction, it is not cognizable by the court.

عذر اختیار سماعت سے دست بردار ہونا To waive jurisdiction.

مجاز اختیار سماعت Competent jurisdiction.

اختیار سماعت بلحاظ مالیت Pecuniary jurisdiction.

اختیار سماعت مقامي Local jurisdiction.

اختیار عمل میں لانا To exercise power or authority.

اختیارات معمولي Ordinary powers.

اختیاردینا To invest with authority, to authorise.

اختیار کرنا To adopt, to have recourse to; to assume, to resolve, to elect.

ایکٹ اِیجاد و اِختراع (Akaṭ ijád wa ikhtrá) Inventions and Designs Act.

اِختصار (Ikhtisár) Abridgment, summary.

اختتام روئداد (Ikhtitám-i-rúedád) Completion of investigation in a case.

اِختلاط (Ikhtilát) Union.

اِختلاف (Ikhtiláf) (1) Difference, dissension. (2) Contradiction.

اختلاف کرنا To defer, to dessent.

اِختلاف راے (Ikhtiláf-ráe) Difference of opinion.

اختہ کرنا (Akhtá karná) To castrate, to emasculate, to castrate a horse.

اختیار (Akhtiyár) (1) Right, privilege. (2) Jurisdiction. (3) Rule. (4) Liberty, authority.

اختیارتمیزي (Akhtiyár tamízí) Discretion.

اختیار تمیزي عدالتي Judicial discretion.

اختیار شوہري Marital authority.

اختیار سے باہر ہونا To exceed one's authority.

اختیار مطلق Absolute power.

اختیار جایز (Akhtiyár-i-jáyaz) Legal authority.

اختیارسماعت (Akhtiyár-i-samá'at) Jurisdiction.

اختیار سرسري (Akhtiyár-i-sarsarí) Summary power or jurisdiction.

اختیار سماعت اِبتدائي (Akhtiyár-i-samá'at-i-ibtidái) Original-juisdiction.

اختيار ملنا To be invested with power.

اختيار ميں هونا (1) To be in one's power. (2) To be subject to the authority of, to be dependent upon

اختيَاري (Akhtiyárí) Discretionary, optional.

اخذ كرنا (Akhaz karná) (1) Taking (as بعد اخذ نقل after taking a copy) (2) To exact. (3) To conclude, to infer.

آخر (Ákhir) The last, final.

اخرش / آخر كار / آخر الامر (Akhirash) (1) Ultimately, in the end. (2) Once for all.

آخرالذكر (Ákhir-ul zikr) The latter, the last named or mentioned.

اخير كرنا (Akhír karná) (1) To finish, to conclude. (2) To put an end to.

إخراج (Ikhráj). (1) Ejection, exclusion. (2) Disbursement, expenditure, striking off.

إخراجات (Ikhráját) (1) Expenses. (2) Costs, charges.

إخراجات ديهه Village expenses.

آخري (Ákhrí) Last.

اخري شنبه (Ákhrí shamba) Last Saturday of the month (observed as a holiday in the mofassil).

آخري حساب خرچ (Ákhrí hisáb kharch). Adjustment of the revenue at the end of the year.

آخري نكاس (Ákhrí nikás) Annual account of collections duly balanced

آخير سال (Akhír sál) The end of the "revenue" year.

إخفا (Ikhfá) Concealment.

إخفاے ولادت (Ikhfá-i-wiládat) Concealment of birth.

إخفا بالعمد (Ikhfá-i-bil-amad) Wilful concealment.

اخيافي (Akhyafí). Uterine (brother or sister).

ادهه مرا (Adh mará) Half dead, in a dying state.

ادا (Adá) (1) Payment or discharge (of a debt). (2) Performance, fulfilment.

ادا كرنا (Adá karná) (1) To pay off, to liquidate. (2) To perform. (3) To give. (4) To discharge (the duty).

ادا هونا To be settled, paid or fulfilled (as a contract or debt).

عدم ادا (Adam adá) Default of payment, non-payment.

بصورت عدم ادا (Ba-súrat adam adá) In default of payment.

اداے دين (Adá-i-den) Payment of a debt, discharge of a debt.

اداے زر (Adá-i zar) Payment of money.

اداے زر ڈگري (Adá-i-zar-i-ḍigrí) Payment or satisfaction of judgment debt.

اداے شهادت (Adá-i-shahádat) Giving of evidence.

اداے مالگذاري (Adá-i-málgúzárí) Payment of revenue.

ادايگي (Adáigi) Payment.

ادب سے / ادب سے (Adab se) Respectfully.

اداب القاب (Adáb alqáb) Adress.

اداسي (Udásí) A hermit.

اِدخال (Idkhál (1) Filing, (as of a مسل entry). (2) Penetration.

ادخال زر Deposit of money.

ادخال فیصلہ ثالثي Filing of award.

اِدراک (Idrák) Perception, comprehension.

اِدعا (Iddiá) (1) Demanding as a right, claim (2) Pretension.

اِدعاے ملکیت (Iddiá-i-milkíyat) An assumption of proprietorship.

اِدعاے خریدار اصلي (Iddiá-i-kharídár-i-aslí) Pretension to be the real purchaser.

صورت ادعاے (Súrat-i-iddiái) Pretended person.

ادغام (Idgám) Merger.

ادلي بدلي کرنا (Adlí badlí karná) To exchange, to barter, to convert.

آدمي پیچھے (Ádmí píchhe) Per man, individually.

ادنی (Adná) (1) Lower, (2) Trifling, paltry, petty.

ادنی واعلی (Adná wa álá). High and low.

عدالت ادنی Lowest Court.

ادم (Uddam उद्यम) Calling, trade business, labour, toil.

ادوش (Adosh अदोष) Faultless, innocent.

آدھا آدھ (Ádhá ádh) Half and half, equally.

آدھا بٹائي (Ádhá batáí आधा बटाई) Division of produce in equal shares.

ادھیلي (Adhelí अधेली) (1) Eight anna piece. (2) (In Garhwal) a small fractional measure of land.

آدھي رات (Ádhí rát) Midnight.

ادھیار (Adhyár अध्यार) A man who spends half his time in one village, half in another, cultivating lands in both.

ادھیاري (Adhyárí अध्यारी) A half share.

ادھیا (Adhiyá अधिया) (1) The payment of half the annual rents by the cultivators to the zamíndár. (2) Division of produce between parties.

اُدھار (Udhár उधार) Loan, credit.

اُدھار دینا (1) To lend, to give on credit. (2) To discharge a debt.

اُدھار کھانا (Udhár kháná) To live on credit. (2) To be bent or resolve upon.

اُدھار مانگنا (Udhár mángná) (1) To ask for a loan. (2) To borrow.

اُدھار کھاتہ (Udhár kháta) Credit account-book.

اُدھار کي بکري (Udhár kí bikri). Credit sale.

اُدھار میں Out in loan.

ادھرم (Adharam अधर्म). Immorality, Irreligiousness.

ادھار ہونا (Uddhár honá उद्धार होना) To be released (from an obligation), to be freed.

ادھکار (Adhkár अधिकार) Authority, power, right, privilege.

ادھکار کرنا To exercise authority.

آدھر (Ádhar) Unsupported, separate, loose, not fixed.

اُدھڑنا (Udhaṛná) To be impoverished, ruined.

ادھیڑ (Adheṛ) Middleaged.

ادھکار دینا To invest with (power, give or confer authority, to appoint, to authorise, delegate.

ادھکار ملنا (Same as اختیار ملنا).

ادھکار پتر (Adhkár Patra अधिकारपत्र) (Bengal) A power-of-attorney, a letter of credit.

ادھکاری (Adhkárí) One invested with power, minister, officer, agent, factor.

ادھماس (Adhmás अधिमास) An intercalery month formed of the aggregate days omitted in reckoning the lunar year. It falls every third year.

اُدھیڑنا (Udheṛná) (1) To undo, unsew, pull, to ravel. (2) To strip. (3) To take of the upper layer of thatch, to dismantle. (4) To reduce to poverty. (5) To whip, to beat severely, to peel off.

ادھیائے (Adhyáe अध्याय) Chapter, section.

اُدیاپن (Udyápan उद्यापन) Closing ceremonies, the observance that completes any religious rite, the dedication of a temple, tank, etc., to any religious or benevolent purpose.

اُدیوگ کرنا (Udyog karná) To exert oneself, to search after.

اڈا (aḍḍá) (1) A stand, a station or place where persons of the same profession congregate. (2) A port or ḍák station (3) A division of land watered by a common well.

اذیت (Aziyat) Wanton injury, oppression, distress.

اذان (Azán) The call for prayer.

آذر (Ázar) (1) A month of the Persian calendar.

اذکار (Azkár) (1) Rehearsals of prayer. (2) Reminding tradition, history.

اذن نامہ (Azan náma) A will, an order.

اذیت دینا (Azíyat denáa) To injure, to molest, to harass.

اِرادتاً (Irádatan) Intentionally, deliberately, voluntarily.

اِرادہ (Iráda) (1) Desire, intention, aim, resolve, object, design.

اِرادہ کرنا (Iráda karná) To desire, intend, to propose, think of.

پکا اِرادہ کرنا To make up one's mind, to be determined.

إرادي (Irádí) Voluntary, intentional.

اراضي (Arází) Land, property.

اراضي آبادي (Arází ábádí) Village site.

اراضي اُفتادہ (Arází uftáda) Waste lands.

اراضي باغ (Arází i-bágh) Land brought under cultivation by cutting down the trees standing on them.

اراضي بسگت (Arází, basgati) Lands used as the site of the village.

اراضي پرتي (Arází partí) Uncultivated land.

اراضي چاهي (Arází cháhí) Lands in which irrigation is carried on by wells.

اراضي خالصہ (Arází ḳhálsa) Khalsa land ; lands held immediately from Government.

اراضي خراجي (Arází ḳhiráji) Rent-paying lands.

اراضي دريا بر آمد (Arází daryá bar ámad) Alluvial soil.

اراضي سكني (Arází sukní) Sites for building.

اراضي شاملات (Arází shámlát) Lands held in common.

اراضي گنرادہ (Arází gaunwáda) Lands given in perpetuity for some consideration creating a proprietary right in the holder.

اراضي لا خراج (Arází-lá-ḳhiráj) Revenue free-lands.

اراضي منضبطہ (Arází munzabta) Resumed lands.

اراضي نو برار (Arází-nau-barár) Alluvial lands.

اراضي نو تردد (Arází nau-taraddud) Newly cultivated lands.

اراضي هم قسم وهم منفعت (Arází-i-ham qism wa ham munfa'at) Lands of similar description and with similar advantages.

اراضي دار (Arázídár) (In Gorakhpur). The fixed rate tenant.

ارباب شرع (Arbáb shar'a) Law officers.

ارباب نشاط (Arbáb-i-nishát) Musicians, dancers.

ارپن (Arpan अर्पन) (A gift, money of land set apart for charitable purpose (as کرشن ارپن اراضي means lands granted to a Brahman or temple in propitiation or Krishna).

ارپن کرنا (1) To set apart, to dedicate, to devote to. (2) To make an oblation, give alms.

ارپن نامہ (Arpan náma). A deed of gift especially to an idol or temple.

ارتداد (Irtidád) Apostasy from Islám.

According to Muslim law, a male apostate or (Murtad مرتد) is liable to capital punishment if he continue obstinate, but a female apostate

may be kept in confinement until she recant.

If either the husband or wife apostatize from the faith of Islám, a divorce takes place.

اِرتکاب (Irtikáb) Perpetration, commission of a crime (اِرتکاب جرم)

ارتھ (Arth अर्थ) (1) Meaning, sense. (2) Result, benefit. (3) Account, sake, business. (4) (In law) suit or action.

ارتھ بچھارنا / ارتھ نکالنا (Arth bichárná / Arth nikálna) To interpret, to make the sense.

شبد ارتھ (Shabdarth) Literal meaning.

آرتي (Árti आरती) A ceremony performed in adoration of some god by waving in a circle before the image a platter containing a five-wicked burning lamp, flour and incense. (The same rite performed before a bridegroom is called Ártá).

اِرث (Irs) Inheritance, heritage.

اِرجاع (Irjá'a) Institution.

ارجاع ثالث (یا اپیل) Institution of a suit (or appeal).

ارحام (Arhám). Uterine, kindred. *See* ذوي الارحام

اردي بهشت (Aradi bahisht) The second month of the Persian calendar.

اردلي (Ardlí) An orderly, a peon.

اردھنگي (Ardbángí अर्धांगी) A wife.

ارز (Arz) Price, value.

ارز بازار (Arz bázár) Market price; current rate, market, value.

ارزاں (Arzáṉ) Cheap.

ارزاني (Arzání) Cheapness, abundance.

اِرسال (Irsál) (1) Remittance. (2) Monthly collections of rents forwarded to headquarters by the subordinate revenue authorities.

اِرسال کرنا (1) To despatch. (2) To submit, to remit, send, forward.

اِرسال نامہ (Irsál námá) Invoice of goods or rent, &c. forwarded.

ارش (Arsh) (M. Law) (1) Compensation. (2) A mulct, a fine. (3) Bribe illegal gratification. (4) Whatever a purchaser receives from a seller after discovering a fault in the article bought.

اِرشاد (Irshád) Order, command, pleasure. حسب ارشاد (Hasb-i-irshád) As desired; will, according to instructions.

جو ارشاد (jo irshád) As you please.

اِرشاد کرنا (Irshád karná) To direct, to ordain, prescribe, to bid, to order, to require.

اِرقام فرمانا (Arqám farmáná) To write.

ارکان دولت (Arkán daulat) Pillars of state, ministers of state.

ارگھدینا (Aragh denā) To pour libations to the sun, manes, etc.

اروندھنا (Arondhnā) To throttle.

اڑ (Aṛ अड़) Obstinacy.

اڑمان (Aṛ mán आड़मान) Deposit, pledge.

اڑ میں (Áṛ meṉ आड़ में) (1) Under cover of. (2) Lying in ambush, behind.

اڑے کام سنوارنا (Áṛe kám sanwárnā) To remove difficulties, to manage a troublesome work.

اڑے وقت (Aṛe waqt) In the time of difficulty or adversity.

اڑے ہاتھوں لینا (Aṛe háthoṉ lenā) To censure severely, to humiliate.

اُڑان گھات بتانا (Uṛán ghát batánā) To evade, to shuffle, to gammon.

اڑ (Áṛ) A fence, wall, prop, support, screen ; partition. (2) security, protection. (3) A boundary of the field.

اڑانا (Aṛánā) A support, a prop

اُڑانا (Uṛánā) (1) To blow away, explode, bombard. (2)To fly, to give out. (3) To squander away. (4) To cheat, to steal, to make away with. (5)To pick up, imitate. (6) To evade (بات اُڑا گئے) (7) To enjoy, indulge in.(8) To pay no heed. (9) To run away with, to cause to disappear.(10) To despatch or send. باتوں میں اُڑانا (Báton meṉ uṛánā) To make a fool of, to play upon, to deceive.

اُڑنا (Uṛnā उड़ना) (1) To escape, avoid, to go before. (2) To be used or worn out. (3) To be erased, rubbed out. (3) To be lost, to be stolen, carried off. (4) To be spread (افواہ اُڑنا) (5) To loose one's senses (6) To burst, explode. (7) To fade, lose color.

اُڑ چلنا (Uṛ chalnā) To grow conceited

اڑتی خبر Rumour.

اُڑتی بیماری (Uṛtí bímárí) Contagious disease.

اڑنا (Aṛnā अड़ना) (1) To intervene, interferetoclash,to jostle,hustle (2) To fall foul, to quarrel ; (3) To stand one's ground. (4) To insist on, to demand, dun. اڑکے بیٹھنا (Aṛ ke baiṭhnā) (1) To plant oneself before a person's door in order to exact something. (2) To sit very close.

اڑھیا (Aṛhaiyā) A measure of $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers.

اڑوس پڑوس (Aṛos paṛos) Near, neighbourhood, vicinity.

آڑھت (Áṛhat आढ़त) (1) Agency. (2) Brokerage, commission.

آڑھتیا (Áṛhatiyā आढ़तिया) An agent, a broker, a correspondent.

از (Az) From, than, by, with. ازاں جملہ (Azáṉ jumla). Out of, from among.

ازرو اِسکے (Azrú iske) By these presents.

از روے قانون Legally.

از سر تا پا From head to foot, wholly, altogether, completely.

آزار (Azár) Disease, disorder, trouble, affliction

آزار دینا To trouble, to vex, to oppress or wound one's feeling, to cause grief.

از خود (Azkhud) Of one's own accord, voluntarily , suo moto.

ازراہ (Az ráh) By the way of

ازروے (Azrue) By, under, (as under section دفعہ ازروے) by reason of, according to.

از سر نو (Az sare nau) *De novo*, Afresh.

از طرف } { Az taraf } In favour
از جانب } { Az janib } of, on behalf of, from.

آزاد (Ázád) (1) Free. (2) At large. (3) Independent.

آزاد کرنا To set free, to discharge or release, to emancipate to.

آزادانہ راے (Azádáná ráe) Free opinion, independent view.

آزادي (Azádí) (1) Liberty, freedom, independence. (2) Release, deliverance, discharge.

ازالہ (Izála) Removal, abolition.

ازمایش (Azmáish) Trial, experiment.

ازالہ بکارت کرنا (Izála bikárat karná) To ravish, to violate.

اِزالہ حیثیت عرفي (Izála haisiyat urfí) Defamation.

اِزالہ امان (Izála amán) Forfeiture.

اِزدواج (Izdwáj) Marriage.

اِزدواج ثاني (Izdwáj i-sání) Second marriage

اِزدواج بحیات زوج یا زوجہ (Izdiwáj ba hiyát zauj yá zauja) Bigamy.

آزمودہ کار (Ázmúdakár) Experienced.

اِس شرط سے (Provided that, on this condition.

اِس صورت میں } Under these cir-
اِس حالت میں } cumstances, on this case.

اِس مضمون سے To this effect, in this sense.

آس (Ás आस) Hope, expectation.

اساڌھ Asádh असाध)Mortal sickness.

اسارہ (Usára उसारह) A thatched porch, portico.

اساڌھرن (Asádharan असाधारण)H. Law) Property sold by one person without the participation of another (as opposed to co-parcenary).

اساکھ (Asákh) (1) Without credit.

اساڑھي (Asáṛhí असाढ़ी) (1) The harvest of Asáṛh. (2) The day of the full moon in Asáṛh.

اسامي (Asámí) (1) Name. (2) Office. (3) Situation, post. (4) A debtor. (5) A defendant. (6) A cultivator, a tenant.

کھري اسامي Kharí Asámí) A good paymaster, a reliable or creditable person.

لیچڑ اسامي (Líchaṛ Asámi) One who is slow in paying his debts.

موٹي اسامي (Moṭí asámi) A wealthy person, a fat prize.

ڈوبي اسامي (Dúbí asámi) A bankrupt, an insolvent.

سرکاري اسامي (Sarkárí asámi) A post under Government.

اسامي پاهي کاشت (Asámí páhí kásht) A non-resident cultivator who has no hereditary right in the land he cultivates, a tenant-at will.

اسامي چھپر بند (Asámí chhapar band) A resident cultivator.

اسامي دخیلکار (Asámí dakhílkár) Occupancy tenant.

اسامي ساقط الملکیت (Asámí sáqit ul milkiyat) Ex-proprietary-tenant.

اسامي شکمي (Asámí shikmí) Under tenant, sub tenant.

اسامي تا مرضي مالک (Asámí tá marzí málik) Tenant at will.

اسامي غیر دخیلکار (Asámí gair dakhílkár) Non-occupancy tenant.

اسامي کھجیار (Asámí khajíyár) A cultivator who cultivates the *sir* land for proprietors (Cawnpore).

اسامي بشرح معن (Asámí ba sharah mu'aian) Fixed rate tenant.

اسامي وار (Asámí wár) According to name, applied to a revenue, setlement with each individual, the same as Ryotwar.

اسامي وار بندوبست (Asámí-wár-bandobast) A revenue settlement with each individual.

اسامي وار حساب (Asámí-wár hisáb) An account showing the particulars of each ryot's produce, assessment, and balance as it stands at the end of the year.

آسایش Ásáish) Comfort, ease *See* حق ایش

اسباب (Asbáb) (1) Goods, chattels, articles, provision, stores, cargo luggage, baggage. (2) Causes, motives.

اسباب) Luggage, baggage,
اسباب صفر) travelling requisites.

اسباب خانه داري Household furniture.

اسباب جنگ یا حرب (Asbáb jang yá harab) Arms and ammunitions, military store.

اسباب زراعت (Asbáb i-zará'at) Agricultural implements

آس پاس (Ás pás) Neighbourhood, vicinity, neighbouring, adjoining.

است (Asatya असत्य) False, wrong spurious, unholy, unjust.

استاد (Ustád) (1) A teacher, tutor, adept; a master of one's art (2) A sharper, clever rogue,

آستادي Master-stroke, cunning, sharp practice.

اِستثنا (Istasná) Exception.

اِستبرا (Istabrá) Waiting of a woman after being divorced from her husband to determine

whether she is pregnant, before she can contract another marriage (the term is 3 months according to M. Law).

إستجازت (Istjázat) Asking leave. إستجازت اپیل Leave to appeal.

إستحسان (Istahsán) A favorable construction, interpretation of a point of law, deviating from the strict letter of law in kindness either to suitors or community. Lenient interpretation.

إستحصال (Istahsál) Acquisitions, gain.

إستحصال بالجبر (Istahsál bil-jabr) Extortion.

إستحصال ناجایز (Istahsál-i-nájáyaz) Wrongful gain.

إستحقاق إستثنای (Istahqád istasnái) An exceptional title.

إستحقاق إعادهٔ وراثت (Istahqáq i'áda-i-wirásat) Reversionary title.

إستحقاق إنفکاک رهن (Istahqáq infikák-i-rahn) Equity of redemption.

إستحقاق ترکه (Istahqáq tarka) Right of inheritance or succession.

إستحقاق ترکه بالوصیت (Istahqáq tarka bilwasíyat) An intestate succession, title to intestate property.

إستحقاق تشخیص جمع (Istahqáq tashkhís jama) Right of assessment.

إستحقاق بٹوارهٔ (Istahqáq baṭwára) Right of partition.

إستحقاق حفاظت خود اختیاری (Istahqáq hifázat khud akhtíyárí) Right of private defence.

إستحقاق حین حیاتی (Istahqáq hín hyátí) A life interest.

إستحقاق دایمی (Istahqáq dáimí) Permanent tenure.

إستحقاق دعوی (Istahqáq-i-dáw'a) A right of action, an estate in perpetuity.

إستحقاق دخل (Istahqáq i-dakhl) Right of entry or possession.

إستحقاق ذاتی (Istahqáq zátí) Personal privilege, inherent right.

إستحقاق قایم بالوجود (Istahqáq qáim bil wajúd) An incohate right.

إستحقاق قایمه (Istahqáq qáima) A vested interest. حق محصله

إستحقاق قایم مقامی (Istahqáq-i-qáimmoqámí) Right of representation.

إستحقاق قبضه (Istahqáq-i-qabza) Right of possession.

إستحقاق قدامت (Istahqáq qadámatí Prescriptive right.

إستحقاق کامل (Istahqáq kámil) An absolute interest.

إستحقاق غیر مادی (Istahqáq gair máddí) A right of easement, incorporeal right.

إستحقاق مستقل (Istahqáq mustaqil) A permanent right or interest.

إستحقاق ملكيت مخالفانه An adverse title.

إستحقاق عصوبت (Istahqáq usúbat) Residuary title.

إستحقاق مالكانه Proprietary title.

إستحقاق جمانا (Istahqáq jamáná) To put forward a claim, to assert.

إستحقاق ظاهر كرنا (Istahqáq záhir karná) To show one's right.

إستحقاق ملكيت (A title of ownership).

إستحقاق ملكيت پيش كرنا To set up a title of ownership.

إستحقاق نالش (Istahqáq-i-nálish) Right to sue, right of action.

إستحقاق ناقص (Istahqáq-i-náqis) An imperfect title, a defective right.

إستحقاق وراثت (Istahqáq-i-wirásat) Right of inheritance.

إستحقاق وراثت آينده (Istahqáq-i-wirásat-i-áinda) Reversionary title or interest in future ; right in expectancy.

See—also حق

إستحكام (Istahkám) Confirmation, ratification, corroboration, strength.

إستحكام دينا To ratify, to confirm, to make valid.

إستدانت (Istidánat) (M. Law). (1) Any transaction which the manager in a partnership business undertakes on his account for which he alone is responsible, unless his partner had given his previous sanction. (2) Borrowing, suing for a debt.

إستدعا (Istadu'á) Request, prayer, petition.

إستدعا دادرسي (Istadu'á dádrasí) Prayer for relief.

حسب إستدعا As prayed.

إستدلال (Istadlál) Reliance, argument.

إستدلال كرنا To rely, to insist.

إسترداد (Istardád) Reversal, setting aside, revocation, repeal.

إسترداد نيلام (Istardád-i-nílám) Setting aside of a (public) sale.

إستري (Istrí) (1) Wife, woman.

إستري دهن (Istrídhan स्त्रीधन) Peculium. Wife's separate property. (A woman or wife under ordinary circumstances has an independent control over this kind of property and it descends to her daughter or next of kin).

Women's property is variously distinguished, according to the sources whence it is derived, or circumstances under which it is acquired, as follows:—

ادهياگني (Adhyágni अध्याग्नि) What is given in the presence of the nuptial fire, by a member of either family.

پريتي دتا (Príti datta प्रीति दत्ता) What is given by her husband or his relations at any time in token of affection.

بھراترِي دتا (Bhrátrídattá भ्रातृदत्ता) What is given by her brother or parents.

یوتک (Youtak यौतक) All kinds of property acquired at or by marriage.

اوتک (Ayotak अयोतक) Property acquired on any other occasion than at marriage.

انودھیا (Anvadheyá अनवाध्या) Whatever is presented to a woman after marriage by her husband's family.

سودایک (Sodáyak सोदायक) Gift of affectionate kindred.

ادھیویدنک (Adhivedanik अधिवेदनिक) A gift or settlement on a first wife by her husband on his contracting a second marriage.

شولک (Shulka शुल्का) Perquisite, sum paid to the father of the bride as a consideration for his daughter, as applied to female property it is explained as money given to her, to induce her, to go to her husband's house.

لاونیارجتا (Lavanyarjitá लवणयर्जिता) Property given to a wife by her husband in admiration of her beauty.

پارِینایا (Párinává पारिनाया) Periphernalia, ornaments acquired by marriage.

اِستری دھرم (Istrí dharm स्त्रीधर्म) The duties of a wife.

اِستحلال (Istihlál) (M. Law). The cry of a new-born child, the occurrence of which is a proof that the child was born alive and that the interest becomes vested in him, even if he dies the next moment, with the result that the heirs of the child will inherit in preference to other collateral relatives.

اِستحلاف (Istihláf) (M. Law). Causing to swear, applied especially to cases in which the oath of a wife is necessary for the establishment of a fact relating to marriage.

اِستثناع (Istisná') Forced labour.

اِستشہاد (Istishhád) Bringing testimony, summoning witnesses.

اِستصواب (Istiswáb) A reference, consultation.

اِستصواب کرنا To refer, submit. (2) Ability.

استصواب ثالثی (Istaswáb sálsí) Reference to arbitration.

استصواب فوجداری (Istaswáb faujdárí) Criminal reference.

اِستطاعت (Istetá'at). (1) Means. (2) Ability.

استعانت (Isti'ánat) Aid, assistance.

اِستعداد (Iste'dád) (1) Proficiency, ability, capacity. (2) Means.

اِستعداد اراضی بحق پیداواری (Iste'dád-i-arází bahaq-i-paidáwárí) The productive power of land.

إستعفا (Iste'fá) (1) Resignation. (2) Relinquishment. (3) A deed of relinquishment.

إستعفا دينا (1) To relinquish. (2) To tender (one's) resignation.

إستعفا قبول كرنا To accept the resignation.

إستعمال (Iste'mál) Use, exercise.

إستغاثه (Istighása) Complaint, suit. إستغاثه كرنا (يا پيش كرنا) To lay a complaint, to demand justice, to sue.

استغاثه عدالتي Malicious prosecution.

إستغاثه ناحق و ايذارساں Frivolous and vexatious complaint.

إستغراق (Istígráq) A lien, mortgage.

إستفاده (Istifáda) Gain, profit, advantage, enjoyment.

حق استفاده (Haq-i-istifáda) Right of easement.

استفتا (Istiftá) Taking a legal opinion or *Fatwá* from a doctor of law.

إستفسار (Istifsár) Enquiry, reference, statement, deposition.

إستفسار كرنا To make a reference to, to call for information, to require an explanation, to inquire)

إستفساري (Istifsárí) Statement of a prosecutor subject to investigation.

استقبال (Istiqbál) Reception.

استقرار (Istaqrár) (1) Declaration. (2) Confirmation. (3) Recognition.

إستقرار حقيت (Istiqrár-i-haqíyat) Declaration of title.

إستقاله (Istiqála) (M. Law). Requiring any one to cancel an agreement or to give upa bargain.

إستقلال (Istiqlál) Confirmation of possession, absolute power.

إستماع (Istimá') (M. Law). Hearsay evidence, indirect evidence.

إستمداد (Istamdád) Application for help, begging assistance, help.

إستمرار (Istamrár) A farm or lease granted in perpetuity at a fixed rent.

إستمرار دار (Istamrár-dár) Permanent tenure-holder.

إستمراري (Istamrárí) Permanent, perpetual.

إستمراري بندوبست (Istamrárí bandobast) Permanent settlement.

إستمراري پٹه (Istamrárí paṭṭa) A lease in perpetuity. Lease or farm granted at a fixed rent.

إستمراري پٹه دار (Istamrárí paṭṭadár) Lease-holder at a fixed rent, fixed-rate tenant.

إستمراري جمع (Istamrárí jama') Fixed or perpetual assessment of rent.

إستمراري جوت (Istamrárí jot) Fixed or permanent tenure.

اِستمراري مقرر کرنا (Istamrárí muqarrar karná) To fix in perpetuity.

اِستنباط (Istimbát) Deduction, result.

اِستنباط کرنا To elicit, to deduce, to infer.

اِستھاپنا } (Isthápná). Setting
اِستھاپت } up or placing an idol in a temple.

اِستي (Asatí) Unchaste wife.

استیفا (Astifá) (1) Satisfying completely, settling or paying all that is due on an account. (2) Resigning or relinquishing.

اِستیلا (Istílá) (1) Victory. (2)(M. Law). Subjection to authority which conveys the right of making the captives slaves.

اِستیلاد (Istílád) (M.,Law) Claim of offspring made by a man who has a child born to him of a female slave.

استھل (Asthal अस्थल) A place where religious mendicants reside together under a *mahant*.

اِسٹامپ (Istámp) Stamp.

اِسٹامپ لگانا (Istámp lagáná) To fix stamp. اِسٹامپ شدہ Stamped.

اِسٹامپ عدالتي (Istámp 'adálatí) Judicial stamp, Court-fee stamp.

اِسٹامپ دستاوزي General stamp.

اِسٹامپ کا Cancellation of stamp.

اِسٹامپ کي کمي پورا کرنا To make up the deficiency of stamp.

اِسٹامپ چسپا نیدني (Istámp chaspánídní) Adhesive stamp.

اِسٹامپ منقش (Istámp munaqqish)
Impressed } Stamp.
Embossed }

اسٹیشن Station, Railway station.

اسراف (Asráf) Extravagance.

آسرت (Ásrat आस्रत) A dependant servant. (2) A Brahman who assists in the performance of Marriage ceremonies.

آسرم (Ásram आश्रम) (1) Hermitage. (2) A condition or order of life of which four should be passed through in succession by Hindus of three superior castes, *viz.*, that of برھمچاري or religious student; of the گرھست or householder; of the بانا پرست or hermit and of Sanyási, religious preacher.

اِسقاط (Isqát) Abatement.

اسقاط حمل (Isqát hamal) Miscarriage.

اِسقاط حمل کرانا To cause miscarriage, procuring an abortion.

اِسلام (Islám) The Mohammedan religion.

اِسلام قبول کرنا To be converted to Mohammedanism.

اسلح (Aslah) Arms, weapons.

اسلح خانہ (Aslah khána) Arsenal, magazine.

اِسم (Ism) Name.

اِسم فرضي (Ism-i-farzí) A fictitious name, anything done under a fictitious name, or by substitu-

tion of the name of a person in the place of that of another who is the real, but unavowed party in a transaction, such as the purchase of lands, &c.

•*Be-námi* transfers,

اِسم نویسي (Ism-navísí) (1) Register of names, muster roll. (2) The act of enrolling, list of names of relations.

اِسم نویسي گواهان (Ism-navísí gawáhán) List of witnesses.

اِسم وار (Ism wár) Entry in statements according to the order of individual names.

اِسماے فریقین (Ismá-i-faríqain) names of parties.

اسمان جاہ (Ismán jáh) Of exalted dignity.

اسماني فرماني (Ásmání farmání) Unforeseen disasters. A term used formerly in deeds and leases as a provision against loss or injury arising from calamitous seasons or unjust exactions of the Government, (which if affecting the zemindars the ryots engaged to make good).

اسمرتي—*See* سمرتي

آسن (Ásin आसिन) The seventh month of the Hindu calendar (Sep.-Oct.)

اسناد (Asnád) Testimonials, authorities.

اسنتان (Asantán असन्तान) Childless.

اسوامي بکري (Aswámí bikrí अस्वामी बिकरी) Sale without ownership, illegal sale.

اسوانسي (Aswánsí अस्वांसी) A lineal land measure; ½ of a kachwánsí.

آسودگي (Ásúdgí) Peace, contentment.

آسودگي عامہ خلایق (Ásúdgí-'ámma-khaláiq) Public peace.

آسودہ) (Ásúda) Well-to-
آسودہ حال) do.

آسیب (Áseb) (1) Calamity, harm. (2) Evil spirit.

آسیب دور کرنا To cast off an evil spirit, to exorcise.

اسیر (Asír) Prisoner.

اسیر جنگ (Asír i-jang) Prisoner of war.

اسیر سلطاني (Asír-i-sultání) State prisoner.

اسیسر (Asesar) Assessor.

اِشارات (Isháiát) (1) Hints, signs, (in law) precepts.

اِشارہ کرنا (Ishára karná) To indicate, to hint, to signify (as for doing anything).

اشاعت (Asháat) (1) Diffusion, publication. (2) Edition.

اِشتباہ (Ishtibáh) Doubt, suspicion, ambiguity.

اِشتباہ معقول (Ishtibáh m'aqúl) Reasonable doubt.

اِشتداد (Ishtidád) Violence.

اِشترا (Ishtirá) Purchase.

اِشتراک (Ishtirák) Partnership, community of interest.

اِشتعال طبع (Ishti'ál taba') Provocation.

اِشتعال طبع سخت و ناگہاني (Ishti'ál taba' sakht wa nágahání) Grave and sudden provocation.

اِشتعالک دینا (Ishti'álak dená) To foment (quarrels), to incite to bad actions, to abet.

اِشتمال (Ishtimál) Joinder.

اِشتمال دعوی (Ishtimál da'wa) Joinder of causes of action.

اِشتمال بیجا (Ishtimál bejá) Misjoinder.

اِشتمال بیجا الزامات (Ishtimál bejá ilzámát) Misjoinder of charges.

اِشتمال فریق ضروري (Ishtimál faríq zarúrí) Joinder of necessary parties.

اِشتہار (Ishtihár (1) Proclamation, notice, notification.

اِشتہار اِبتدائي (Ishtihár ibtidáí) Preliminary notification.

اِشتہار بہ تحدید انفساخ بندوبست (Ishtihár ba tahdíd infisákh bandobast) A notification threatening the annulment of settlement.

اِشتہار نیلام (Ishtihár-i-nílám) Sale proclamation.

اِشتہاري (Ishtihárí) Proclaimed (as an offender)

اشدہ (Ashudh अशुद्ध) Erroneous, inaccurate, impure.

اشرابات (Ashrábát) (M. Law) Drinks prohibited, as wines.

اشراف (Ashráf) (1) Noblemen, persons of rank. (2) (In Rohilkhand and Benares and Oudh) a class of cultivators who claim certain privileges.

اشرفي (Asharfí) A mohar, a gold coin, a guinea (the fixed value of which is Rs. 15).

اشت بھوگم (Ahsta bhogam अष्टभोगम) Enjoyment of the whole or the eight products of land which are as follows :—

(*a*) سدھي—Cultivated land.

(*b*) سادھیا—The produce of such land.

(*c*) پاشان — Uncultivable or rocky land and its products, as minerals &c.

(*d*) نیک شیپ – Property deposited on land.

(*e*) ندھي — Treasure-trove.

(*f*) حکم رقم –Waters and their produce

(*g*) اکشني — Actual privileges.

(*h*) اکامي — Prospective rights and privileges.

اشقیا (Ashqiyá) Thieves, malefactors, rebels.

اشکال (Ashkál) Forms, shapes, appearances, figures.

اشلوک (Ashlok अश्लोक) Verse, stanza.

اشلوک پڑھوائي A present from the female relatives of the bride to the bridegroom for reciting some verses (same as غزل پڑھوائي).

اشنا (Áshná) (1) Paramour. (2) Mistress, concubine. (3) Acquaintance.

آشنائي (Áshnáí) Illegal intimacy, carnal intercourse.

آشنائي كرنا (يا پيدا كرنا) To form an unlawful intimacy or connection (with).

اشوميدھ (Ashwa-medh अश्वमेध) The actual or emblemetic sacrifice of a horse.

اسور } (Asur असुर) (1) Demo-
اشور } niacal. (2) (H. Law). A form of marriage formerly recognised by Hindu Law in which the bridegroom gave as much wealth as he could to the bride and her parents and relations.

إشهاد (Ishhád) Taking to witness.

See—طلب

اشهر (Ashhar) Notorious, celebrated.

اشيا (Ashiyá), Things, chattels.

اصالت (Asálat) (1) Legitimacy, nobleness. (2) Integrity.

اصالتاً (Asáltan) Personally, in person.

اصالتاً حاضري Personal appearance.

اصحاب (Asháb) (1) Persons. (2) Disciples of Mohammad. (3) Masters.

اصحاب كبار (Asháb kibár) The four Khalífás immediately succeeding Mohammad.

اصدار (Isdár) Delivering, issuing, arrival.

اصراف (Asráf) Expenses.

إصطباغ (Istibág) Baptism.

إصطلاح (Istiláh) (1) Technical term, conventional meaning. (2) Phraseology.

إصطلاحات (Istiláhát) Technicalities.

إصطلاحي معني (Istiláhí m'aní) Technical or secondary meaning.

اصغر (Asgar) (1) Younger. (2) The minor premises in a logical proposition.

آصف الدوله (Ásafud-daula) A title generally given to a wazír.

اصل (Asl) (1) The real, original, chief. (2) Truth, fact (3) Race, lineage, thorough-bred gentleman. (4) Capital, principal. (5) Original copy. (6) (M. Law). A principle or ground) of decision.

اصل جمع (Asl jam'a) (1) The original rent or revenue without any *abwáb* or extra cess. (2) The amount taken as a basis of a revenue settlement.

اصل دستاويز (Asl dastáwez) An original document or record.

اصل زر قرضه (Asl zar-i-qarza) The principal sum lent.

اصل معه سود (Asl mai súd) Principal with interest.

اصل شے (Asl shai) Subject-matter.

اصل مقدمہ (Asl muqaddama) (1) The original suit. (2) The real facts of the case.

اصل مدیون (Asl madyún) The original debtor.

اصل نام (Asl nám) Real name (as opposed to عرف)

اصل نزاع (Asl nizá') The bone of contention, the real dispute.

اصل نفع (Asl nafa') Net profit.

اصل یہہ ہے The fact of the matter is this, &c , the truth is.

اصلاح (Isláh) Correction.

اصلاح دینا To correct, improve.

اصلی (Aslí) Genuine, original, real, natural, primitive.

اصلی زمین (Aslí zamín) Original land, exclusive of subsequent additions, as from alluvial deposits or encroachment.

اصلی قیمت (Aslí qímat) Real price, original value or price.

اصلی موضع (Aslí mauza') An original village. Those *mauzás* which were numbered in the settlement list are called اصلی while داخلی were such *mauzás* as were afterwards formed.

اصلیت (Aslíyat) Reality, real facts, the truth, genuineness.

اصول (Usúl) (1) Principle, doctrine. (2) (M. Law). The roots or fundamentals of Mohammedanism (opposed to farú' فروع).

اصول امر تجویز شدہ (Usúl amr tajwíz shuda) Resjudicata.

اصول مانع تقریر مخالف (Usúl máne' taqrír mukhálif) The doctrine of estoppel.

اصول عدل (Usúl -i-'adl) The principle of equity.

اصول و فروع (Usúl-u-farú') Causes and effects, ascent and descent in kindred, ancestors and posterity.

أصولي (Usúlí) Polemic, profound reasoner, a sect of Mohammedans.

اصیل (Asíl) (1) Noble, of good family. (2) A maid-servant who is free (as opposed to لونڈی)

اصیلۃ (Asílat) (H. Law) Hereditary possession.

اضافہ (Izáfa) (1) Enhancement, increase, excess. (2) Increase of revenue from any additional sources.

بہ اضافہ In excess of.

إضافہ لگان (Izáfa lagán) Enhancement of rent.

اضالتہ (Izálata) Miscarrying.

اضلاع (Azlá') Districts, divisions of land.

إطاعت (Itá'at) Allegiance, obedience, submission.

بہ إطاعت (Ba itá'at) In compliance.

إطاعت کرنا To obey, to pay homage, to comply with.

اطراف (Atráf) (1) Limits, boundaries, sides. (2) End, sides.

اطراف شہر (Atráf-i-shahr) Environs of a city or town, suburbs.

اطراف روانہ (Atráf rawánna) A pass for the transit of dutiable goods, beyond the limits of custom stations.

اطفال (Atfál) Children, offspring.

اِطلاع (Ittilá') Intimation, notice, information.

اِطلاع دینا یا کرنا To inform, to intimate, to report, to announce, to direct.

اِطلاعنامہ (Ittilá'náma) (1) A written notice, a written notification, a summons, a citation.

(2) A notice served on the cultivators to pay the arrears.

اِطلاع یابی (Ittilá' yábí) Receipt or acknowledgment of a notice or summons.

اِطلاعاً (Ittilá'an) For information.

اِطلاعنامہ بیعبات (Ittilá'náma-i-beabát) Notice of foreclosure.

اِطلاق (Itláq) Application.

اِطمینان (Itmínán) Satisfaction.

اِطمینان کرنا To be assured of, to credit, to be satisfied, to assure to satisfy.

اِطمینان کے قابل (Itmínán ke qábil) Trustworthy, reliable, satisfactory.

حسب اِطمینان عدالت (Hasb itmínán-i-'adálat) To the satisfaction of the court.

اطوار (Atwár) Behaviour, conduct, practice.

اطوار پیشہ (Atwár-i-pesha) Professional conduct.

اِظہار (Izhár) Purification.

اِظہار (Izhár) Examination, deposition, declaration, evidence. to bear witness to, to testify.

اِظہار لینا (Izhár lená) To examine.

اِظہار دینا (Izhár dená) To depose, to take deposition.

اِظہار تحریری (Izhár tahrírí) Written deposition.

اِظہار حلفی (Izhár halfí) A deposition on oath.

اِظہار سلامی (Izhár salámí) A complimentary (but illegal) fee paid to the writer of the deposition.

اِظہار قانونی (Izhár qánúní) Legal declaration.

اِظہار نویس (Izhár nawís) A deposition writer, an officer of the court who takes down depositions.

اِظہار کرنا To declare, affirm, notify, describe, explain.

اِظہاری (Izhárí) A deponent.

اِعادہ (I'ádá) Repetition, reversion.

اِعادہ حقوق زناشوئی (I'ádá-i-haqúq zinásoi) Restitution of conjugal rights.

اِعانت (I'ánat) (1) Assistance, aid. (2) Abetment.

اِعانت بمشورہ (I'ánat ba mashwara) (Abetment by conspiracy)

اِعانت میں اِعانت کرنا (I'ánat men i'ánat karná) Abetment of an abetment.

إعتاق (I'táq) Emancipation of slaves.

إعتبار (A'tbár) Credit, confidence, belief.

إعتبار كرنا / إعتبار رکھنا To give credit, to rely upon, to confide in, to believe.

إعتبار كھونا To lose credit or reputation.

إعتبار كے قابل (A'tibár ke qábil) Credible, trustworthy, reliable.

ناقابل إعتبار (Náqábil a'tibár) Unworthy of credit, incredible, unreliable.

إعتذار نامه (E'tizár náma) A letter of apology.

إعتدال (A'tidál) Moderation, temperance.

إعتذاري (Et'izárí) (1) One who apologises (2) Apologising.

إعتراض (E'tiráz) Objection.

إعتراض كرنا To take an objection, to take exception to, to protest against, to call in question.

رفع إعتراض كرنا To dispose of an objection.

إعتراض ضابطه (E'tiráz-i-zábta) A technical objection.

اعتراض اپیل (E'tiráz-i-apíl) Cross-objection.

إعتراض داخل كرنا To file objection.

اعتراض لارد (E'tiráz lá radd) An insuperable objection.

اعتراف (E'tiráf) Acknowledgment, avowal, confession, recognition.

اعتزال (E'tizál) Withdrawing from office, abdication, retirement

اعتقاد (E'tiqád) Trust, belief.

اعتقاد لانا To become a convert (to).

اعتكاف میں بیٹھنا (E'tikáf men baiṭhná). To retire from the world.

اعتماد (E'timád) Reliance, dependence, trust, confidence.

اعتماد كرنا To place confidence in, to trust.

تعلق اعتمادي (Ta'alluq-i-e'timádí) Fiduciary relationship.

اعداد (A'dád) Numbers.

اعداد متبایں (A'dád mutbáiyan) Two numbers are said to be متباین when the smaller being subtracted from the greater once or oftener the remainder is unity (M. Law).

اعداد متداخل (A'dád mutdakhil) Concordant numbers. They are mutdákhil or one an aliquot part of another, when the smaller being subtracted twice or oftener from the greater, exhausts it completely, and the smaller does not exceed half the greater.

اعداد متماثل (A'dád-i-mutmásil) Like or equal numbers.

اعداد متوافق (A'dád-i-mutwáfiq) Composite numbers. Two numbers are said to be متوافق when the smaller of them being

subtracted once or oftener from the greater, the remainder is more than one, as 10 & 12. If after subtraction, the remainder is 2, the numbers are said to be متوافق بالنصف, if it is 3 the agreement is in a third and so on.

اعزاز (A'záz) Honours.

اعزا (A'zá) Organs, members, limbs

اعزا تناسل (A'zá i tanásul) Organs of generation.

اعزا رئیسہ (A'zá-i-raísá) Vital parts, heart, brain and liver.

اعلیٰ (Á'lá) Superior, higher, supreme, principal, chief.

اعلام (E'lám) Notification, caveat, communication.

اعلان (E'lán) Proclamation, declaration.

اعلان لگانا To notify (an incumbrance).

اعمال (E'mál) Conduct, actions, acts.

اعمال نامہ (E'mál náma) Character book.

اغراض (Aghráz) Purposes, motives.

واسطے اغراض, For the purposes.

واسطے اغراض اختیار سماعت For the purposes of jurisdiction.

اغلام (Ighlám) Sodomy.

اغلب ہے (Aghlab hai) It is most probable (that),

اغماض (Aghmáz) Connivance.

اغماض کرنا To overlook, to connive, to pass over or by, to overlook.

اغوا (Aghwá) Seduction, misrepresentation.

اغوا کرنا To seduce, to lead astray.

افاقہ (Ifáqah) Recovery from sickness.

افاقہ ہونا (Ifáqah honá) To recover, to be convalescent.

آفت (Áfat) Misfortune, disaster, difficulty, hardship.

آفت میں پڑنا / آفت میں مبتلا ہونا } To be envolved in difficulties or troubles.

اُفتادہ (Uftádah) Uncultivated land but capable of cultivation.

اِفتخار نامہ (Iftikhár náma) Honouring letter.

اِفترا (Iftirá) False imputation, slander, deception.

افراد (Afrád) Individuals, persons, separate sheets, elements.

افراط (Ifrát) Excess, abundance.

اِفتراق (Iftráq) Separation.

افزایش (Afzáish) Increase, addition.

افزونی (Afzoní) Increase, rise (in price).

افسر (Afsar) Officer.

افسر اعلیٰ (Afsar á'lá) Chief officer, chief authority.

افسر پرمٹ (Afsar parmaṭ) An excise officer, custom officer.

افسر پولیس Police officer.

افسر فوج Military officer.

افشاکرنا (Afshá karná) To divulge, to expose.

افشاے راز (Ifshá-i-ráz) Disclosure of secret.

افعال (Af'ál) Actions.

افعال ناجایز (Af'ál nájáiz) / افعال خلاف قانون (Af'ál khiláf qánún) } Illegal acts.

افطار کرنا (Aftár karná) To break one's fast in the evening esp. in Ramzán.

افواج بحری (Afwáj-i-bahrí) The navy.

افواج خشکی (Afwáj-i-khushkí) The land forces, the army.

افواہ (Afwáh) Rumour.

افواہ اڑانا To spread a rumour, to noise abroad.

افیون (Afyún) Opium.

کچی افیون Crude opium.

اقارب (Aqárab) Kindred, relatives.

اِقبالمند (Iqbálmand) Fortunate, prosperous.

اِقبال (Iqbál) Admission, confession. (2) Prestige, prosperity.

اِقبال دعوی (Iqbál-i-dáwí yá dáwá) Confession of judgment, admission of a claim, cognovit.

اقبال دعوی کرنا (Iqbál dáwí karná) To confess judgment, to admit a claim.

اقبالی (Iqbálí) One who confesses his crime.

اقتدار (Iqtidár) Authority, power, control.

اِقتدار رکھنا (Iqtidár rakhná) To have the power for.

اِقتدار جایز (Iqtidár jáiz) Lawful authority.

اِقتسام (Iqtisám) Partition.

اقتضاء انصاف Demands of justice.

اِقتضاے مصلحت (Iqtizái-i-maslahat) Expedient.

اِقدام (Iqdám) Attempt.

اِقدام اِرتکاب جرم (Iqdám-i-irtikáb-i-jurm) Attempt to commit a crime.

اِقرار (Iqrár) Confession, agreement, affirmation, covenant, promise, declaration, acknowledgment, admission, engagement.

Note.—The word اِقرار (confession) is distinguished from اِقبال (admission in a civil cause).

اِقرار (Iqrár) (M. Law) The giving of information respecting a right in favor of another against himself.

Iqrár is to be regarded as declaratory with respect to right in the matter acknowledged, so that the right takes effect in favor of the person to whom the acknowledgment is made on the mere *iqrár*, and, is not dependent on his assent.

The acknowledgment of a man is valid with regard to five persons, his father, mother, child, wife, and slave. The

acknowledgment by a man of a child is valid under the following circumstances :—

(1) The ages of the parties must admit of the party acknowledged being born to the acknowledger ; (2) The descent of the person acknowledged must not be already established by another. (3) The acknowledged must believe himself to be the acknowledger's child or at least assent to the new relationship. (This condition is not necessary in the case of a young child.

The acknowledgment by a man of a woman as his wife is valid when confirmed by her, and she is not married to another nor in *iddat*, and the acknowledger has not already her sister or four others in subjection to him.

Acknowledgment is valid with respect to all these persons whether it is made in health or in sickness ; but not with respect to any other person, such as brother, or paternal or maternal uncle or the like. But where it is valid, it is obligatory not only on the acknowledger and the person acknowledged, but on other person also.

A married woman cannot validly acknowledge a child, but if her husband confirms in what she has said about the child being hers, its descent is established from both.

إقرار کرنا (1) To promise. (2) To pledge (one self). (3) To declare. (4) To confess. (5) To acknowledge. (6) To undertake

جبراً إقرار کرانا To extort confession.

إقرار صحت قرضہ (Iqrár sihat qarzá) An acknowledgment of debt.

إقرار تحریری (Iqrár tahrírí) Written engagement or admission.

إقرار صالح (Iqrár sálah) A solemn affirmation or declaration.

إقرار عام (Iqrár 'ám) A public acknowledgment or declaration.

إقرار نامہ (Iqrár náma) (1) Bond, written agreement. (2) The engagement entered into with Govt., by the málgúzárs and coparceners of a village (specifying the modes of payment of revenue and distribution of shares or profits, &c., &c. It has to be signed by all the lambardárs, attested by the patwáris and to be finally confirmed by the signature of the Settlement Officer.

إقرار نامہ بندوبست (Iqrárnáma-i-band-o-bast) Administration

paper, settlement compact, (see above).

اِقرار نامہ اهتمام ترکہ (Iqrárnáma-i-ihtemám-i tarká) Administration bond.

اقرار نامہ ثالثي (Iqrár-námá i-sálsí) An arbitration agreement, an agreement to abide by the decision of arbitrators to whom a dispute is referred for final settlement, reference.

اِقرار نامہ تحریري پٹّہ (Iqrár náma-i-tahrírí-paṭṭá) An agreement to lease.

اقرار نامہ پرمٹ (Iqrárnáma-i-parmaṭ) Customs-bond.

اقرارنامہ أجرت (Iqrárnáma i ujrat) Hiring agreement.

اقراري (Iqrárí) One who confesses or acknowledges.

اقراري اسامي (Iqrárí asámí) Confessing prisoner.

اقربا (Aqrbá) Near relatives.

اقساط (Iqsát) Instalments.

باقساط (Bá-iqsát) By instalments.

اقسام (Aqsám) kinds.

اقطاع (Iqtá') Tracts of land.

اقل درجہ (Aqul-i-darja) At the lowest computation, at least.

اقوال (Aqwál) Saying, ordinances, text.

اقوام (Aqwám) Tribes.

اقوام جرایم پیشہ (Aqwám-i-jaráim pesha) Criminal tribes.

اکال (Akál अकाल) Famine.

اُکت بنانا (Ukt banáná उक्ति बनाना) To concoct, to fabricate.

اکتساب (Iktisáb) Acquisition, gain.

اکتفا کرنا (Iktifá karná) To be content with, to stop short at.

اکٹنگ (Akṭing) Acting, officiating.

آکاش بانی (Ákásh bání) A voice from heaven, a revelation, Divine call.

آکاش برت (Akásh brittí) One who has no ostensible or fixed source of living.

اکرام (Akrám) Honors, favors, respects.

اکراہ (Akráh) (M. Law) Compulsion, M. Law makes provision for persons acting under compulsion, when the person who compels has it in his power to execute what he orders, *e. g.* a person forced into a contract may lawfully dissolve it. If a Muslim be compelled to divorce his wife, the divorce is valid.

بلاجبر و اکراہ Without any force or compulsion.

اکڑنا (Akaṛná) (1) To be insolent, (2) to defy openly, to challenge, to wrangle, to pick a quarrel (3) To be displeased. (4) To be vain of, to strut.

اُکسانا (Uksáná) To excite, to incite, to instigate, to rouse.

اکلوتا بیٹا (Iklautá beṭá) An only son.

اِکونج (Ikonj इकोंज) A woman who has borne but one child.

اکھاڑا (Akháṛá अखाड़ा) (1) Bond, a sect of Hindu Sádhus, (2) Arena, gymnasium.

اکھاڑا (Akháṛá) A gymnasium, a place for wrestling or athletics, a band, assembly, a sect of Hindu Sadhus, a performance in which there is a sham fight with cudgels &c.

اُکھاڑنا Ukháṛnú (उखाड़ना) (1) To root up, to dig up, (2) To dislocate. (3) To estrange (4) To demolish. (5) To overturn. (6) To take out, remove. (7) To disperse, cause panic, put to flight. (8) To rake up, revive old quarrels.

اُکھاڑلینا To bring over.

اکھت (Ákhat आखत) A portion of the crop per plough paid to village artisans.

اُکھڑنا (Ukhaṛnú) (1) To be uprooted, break, (2) To be dislocated, (3) To fall off, to become a bad hand at (اُکھڑا ہاتھ) (4) To loose credit, to become bankrupt (بات اُکھڑ جانا) (5) To be turned from, dissuaded (کام سے اُکھڑنا) (6) To be dispersed (7) To be demolished destroyed, to be scared, take to one's heels. (8) To be impressed (دل پر اُکھڑنا) (9) To be cut) engraved. (10) To break out again. (11) To be unable to keep one's footing (12) To be overcome. (13) To pant, to loose one's breath.

اکھتیج (Akhtíj अखतीज) The 18th of the month of Baisákh (April-May) on which it is customary for the cultivators to settle their accounts of the expenses of *rabi* and make repayment of advances.

اکھتیج کا بھاؤ (Akhtíj ká bháo) The rate or price of corn on the day of *akhtij*, at which rate the cultivator agrees to repay in kind the amount of any money advanced together with interest.

آگ لگانا (Ág lagáná) (1) To set fire. (2) To inflame, to cause a quarrel. (3) To treat with scorn.

آگ دینا (1) To set on fire. (2) To perform the funeral rites of a Hindu.

آگ لگاؤ (Ág lagáo) A seditious person, a firebrand, an incendiary.

اگامہ (Agámah अगामा) A deed, a title, a descent of property.

اگامی (Agámí अगामी) (In Bengal) An advance payment. (2) (used in leases to denote) all future possible priviliges or profits.

آگاہ کرنا (Ágáh karná) To inform, to acquaint with, to forewarn, to give notice.

اُگاهنا (Ugáhná) To raise money, or funds, to tax, to buy.

اُگاهي (Ugáhí उगाही) Rent, revenue dues, sum of money paid or realized by instalments.

اگڈا (Agḍá अगडा) An ear of corn which is blighted and contains no corn.

اگلي متي رکهنا (Aglí mití rakhná अगली मिती रखना) To antedate.

اگلے پچهلے حساب (Agle pichhle hisáb) The whole account.

اگلے وقتوں سے (Agle waqton se) From past times, from time immemorial.

آگمن (Ágaman आगमन). Sexual intercourse.

اگني استر (Agni astr अग्नि अस्त्र) Firearms.

اگني کريا (Agni kiriyá अग्नि क्रिया) The burning of the dead.

اگني پرکشا (Agni parikshá अग्नि परीक्षा) Ordeal by fire as formerly practised by walking through it, or as subsequently practised dipping the hand in boiling water or oil.

اگني پرتشٹها (Agni pratishṭhá). Consecration of fire).

اگني سنسکار (Agni sanskár अग्नि संस्कार) Funeral cremonies.

اگروال (Agarwál) A sect of the Vaish class from *Agroha* westward of Delhi. (2) The decendants of Rájá Agar.

اگور (Agaur अगौर) An advance of rent by the cultivators to the zemíndárs in the months of Jeṭh and Asáṛh (Oudh).

اگوار (Agwár) A portion of corn set apart for village-servants (like the customary *sharping corn* in England). (2) The perquisite of ploughman in kind.

اگواسي (Agwásí) The body of the plough-share.

اگوريا (Agoryá अगोरिया) A man appointed to watch the crops (Benares district).

اگوند (Agaund अगौन्द) The top of the sugarcane cut up for seed.

اگهن (Aghan अगहन) The eighth month of the Hindu Calendar (Nov.)

اگهني (Agahní अगहनी) The cold weather harvest (which is gathered in the month of Aghan)

اگهاتي (Aghátí अघाती) Land held in perpetuity, and inalienable.

آگيا پتر (Ágyá patra आज्ञा पत्र) Written order, a warrant, an edict.

آگيا انوسار (Ágyá anusár आज्ञा-अनुसार) In accordance with the command.

اگياري (Agyárí) The sacrificial fire.

اگيانا (Agyáná) To purify a vessel by passing it through fire.

اگيرہ (Agírah अगीरा) The first sheaves of a crop presented to the zamíndár.

ال (Al अल) Family name.

القرآن (Al Qurán) The Qurán.

ال هدايه—*See* هدايه

الاحيايي بعدالموات (Al ahyá-i-bád al mawát). (M. Law) Surviving heirs after others are dead.

القبض دليل الملک (Alqabz dalíl-ul-milk) Possession is (presumptive proof of ownership) is nine points of law.

آلا (Álá) A song about Álá and Udhan, an epic poetry.

الاگانا To tell one's own story, to dwell on a subject.

آلايش (Áláish) Pus, matter, the entrails.

آل (Ál) Children, offspring specially in the female line.

آلات (Álát) Instruments, implements (*pl.* of الة).

آلات کشاورزي (Álát kashá warzí) Implements of husbandry.

اُلاهنا دينا (Uláhná denú) To reproach, to complain against.

التجا (Iltijá) Entreaty, petition, solicitation, supplication.

التفات (Iltifát) Consideration, kindness.

التفات نکرنا Not to attend to, to discountenance.

التماس کرنا (Iltimás karná) To represent humbly, to request.

التمغا (Al tamghá) A Royal grant which the British Government have declared to convey a title to a rent free tenure in perpetuity, hereditary and transferable.

التوا (Iltiwá) Adjournment, postponement, abeyance.

معرض التوا ميں (M'ariz-i-iltiwá men) In abeyance.

التواے نيلام (Iltiwá-i-nílám) Adjournment of sale.

اُلٹا جواب A crooked or impudent answer.

اُلٹا سمجهنا (Ulṭá samajhná) To misunderstand, to mistake, to pervert.

اُلٹنا (Ulaṭná) (1) To turn over, overthrow. (2) To reverse, set aside. (فيصله يا حکم کا). (3) To dig and turn up, plough. (4)To destroy. (5) To disobey, treat as false.

اُلٹي کهوپڑي (Ulṭí khopṛí) Crooked head.

اُلتها (Ulthá उलथा) Translation.

اُلٹا دهرا باندهنا (Ulṭá dhará bándhná) To bring a cross-suit or counter claim

اُلٹي پٹي پڑهانا (Ulṭí paṭṭí paṛhána उलटी पट्टी पढ़ाना) To set against, to poison the mind of, to mislead.

اُلٹا چور کوتوال کو ڈانٹے (Ulṭá chor kotwál ko dánṭe उलटा चोर कोतवाल को डांटे) The thief turns the table on the kotwál.

اُلٹي سيدهي سنانا (Ulṭí sídhí sunáná) To scold roundly, to abuse.

اُلٹي طرف (Ulṭí taraf) The reverse, back, wrongside.

اُلجھنا (Ulajhná उलझना) (1) To fall foul of. (2) To interpose. (3) To be invested such as Money. (4) To have a *liaison* with. (5) To be engaged or occupied in (6) To delay, to keep putting off.

اِلحاق (Illháq) (1) Addition. (2) Fees (formerly) exacted from the parties to a suit, or from the police peons.

الخ (Alakh) *Et caetra*, and so on.

اِلزام (Ilzám) Accusation, charge, indictment.

اِلزام لگانا To accuse, to charge.

العبد (Al'abd) Signature, subscription.

الغار (Alghár) (1) Army, host, crowd. (2) A large quantity.

الغرض (Algharaz) In short, in a word, upon the whole.

الفاظ قانوني (Alfáz-i qánúní) Legal expression or phraseology.

الفاظ توهيني (Alfáz-i-tohíní) Abusive language.

الفاظ تهتک آميز (Alfáz-i tahatuk amez) Defamatory words, slander.

القا حجر (Alqá-i-hajr) A practice prohibited by Mohammedan Law, which compelled a person who threw a stone at any article exposed for sale to purchase it.

القاب (Alqáb) Title of honour.

القاب و آداب (Alqáb-o-ádáb) The address, forms of address.

الگ (Alag अलग) Excluded, lonely, separate.

الگ رهنا (Alag rahná) To live apart, to keep out of the way.

الگ کرنا (Alag karná) (1) To remove, to divorce. (2) To embezzle. (3) To dislocate. (4) To set apart. (5) To give up.

الگ هوجانا (Alag ho jáná) (1) To be separated. (2) To get clean away, to keep aloof.

اِلہام (Ilhám) Revelation.

اِلہي مهر (Iláhi muhar) A debt the payment of which is binding in the highest degree.

اِلہي (Iláhí) The era instituted by the Emperor Akbar in A. H. 963 or 1556 A. D.

اِلہي گز (Iláhí gaz) The yard of 41 inches (the standard instituted by Akbar).

آلی (Álá आला) (1) A continuous line. (2) Ridge. (3) A land measure equivalent to biswás. (Garhwál).

آمادگي (Ámádgí) Inclination, readiness, disposition (to) readiness.

آماده کرنا (Amáda karná) To get ready, to abet, to incite.

آماده هونا (Amáda honá) To be prepared, to be on the alert.

امام دسته (Imám dasta) Pestle and mortar.

آمار (Ámár) Daily account-book, register of receipts and disbursements.

امارت (Amárat) (1) District under the authority of a governor, the office and authority of a commander. (2) Dignity, pomp.

امام (Imám) (1) A head or chief in religious matters, whether he be the head of all Mohammedans as the *Khalifa* or the priest of a mosque, or the leader in the prayers of a congregation. The Shiyás recognise twelve *Imáms* in Alí and his successors of whom the last is (امام مهدي) (2) *Imám* Shafai one of the four lawyers who founded as many schools.

امامیه (Imámíyá) The sect of Shias (who hold that Alí is the lawful and true *Imám* in immediate succession.

امام بارَه (Imám bárá) A building in which the festival of Moharram is celebrated, and in which services are held in commemoration of the death of Alí and his sons, Hasan and Husain.

امان (Amán) (1) Protection granted to an infidel during the first year of his residence in a Mohammedan country. (2) Safety, protection.

امان دينا To afford protection.

امان مانگنا (Amán mángná) To ask for protection.

امانت (Amánat) (1) Deposit, charge, trust. (2) Money deposited in court. (3) The office of an Amín.

امانت دار (Amánat dár) A trustee, the holder of a deposit or charge.

امانتداري (Amánatdárí) Agency, trust, probity.

امانت دفتر (Amánat daftar) An officer under Mohammedan government for deposits or for a register of trusts.

امانت جاري (Amánat járí) In the (South of India). Assignments of revenue resumed or held temporarily in charge of a government officer.

امانت رکھنا (Ámánat rakhná) (1) To keep as a deposit, to deposit. (2) To set or lay aside, to put apart.

امانت میں خیانت a(Amánat meṉ ḳhiyánat) Breach of trust.

امانت معال (Amánat muhál) An estate held in trust.

امانت نامه (Amánat náma) Deed of trust.

اماني (Amání) (1) Land held under government supervision (in contradistinction to *Ijára* land on farm). (2) Settlement with each cultivator individually. (3) Work done under

one's own supervision (as opposed to contract work).

اماوس (Amáwas) The last day of the dark fortnight.

پتر بسرجني اماوس (Pitr bisarjní amáwas) The last day of the dark fortnight of Kuar when the *pitras* or manes depart.

اُمت (Ummat) A religious sect, followers, disciples.

چهوٹي اُمت (Choṭí Ummat) Half-caste, low caste.

إمتحان (Imtihán) Examination, test, trial, proof, experiment, inspection.

إمتحان كرنا (Imtihán karná) To examine, to test, to investigate, to experiment, to probe, to sound

إبتدائي إمتحان (Ibtidáí imtihán) Preliminary examination.

إمتحان قانون پيشه (Imtihán qánún pesha) Legal practitioner's examination.

إمتحان ميں پورا اوترنا (Imtihán meṉ púrá utarná) To pass successfully through an examination or any ordeal or test.

إمتداد زمانه (Imtidád zamána) Length of time, lapse of time.

إمتناع (Imtiná') Prohibition.

إمتياز كرنا (Imtiyáz karná) To distinguish (between).

قابل إمتياز (Qábil imtiyáz) Distinguishable.

آمد و خرچ (Ámad-o-kharch) Receipts and disbursements.

آمد و رفت (Ámad-o-raft) Communication, thoroughfare, way, traffic, ingress and egress.

إمداد (Imdád) (1) Help. (2) Donation, endowment.

سرمايه إمداد جنگ (Sarmáya-i-imdád-i-jang) War Relief Fund.

آمدني (Ámdaní) Income, revenue, proceeds, profits, perquisites, import, import duties, resources.

بالائي آمدني (Bálái ámdaní) Perquisites, illegal gratifications.

امر (Amr) Fact, transaction, point, question, case, particulars.

امر إستحقاق (Amr-i-istihqáq) A question of title.

امر باعث تكليف عام (Amr-i-báis taklif-i-'ám) A public nuisance.

امربيد (Amr-ba yed) (M. Law). A form of divorce. If a man say to his wife "Your business is in your own hands (امرو كه به يد كه) and the woman assents, an irreversible divorce takes place (Hedaya) *See* تفويض

امر تجويز شده (Amr-i-tajwíz shuda) *Res judicata.*

امر تحقيق طلب (Amr tahqíq talab) The subject of an inquiry, issue.

امر تمهيدي (Amr-i-tamhídí) A preliminary point.

امر تنقیح طلب (Amr-i-tanqíh talab) A point at issue, an issue.

امر تنقیح طلب قایم کرنا To frame or lay down an issue.

امرتنقیح طلب مقبولہ فریقین (Amr-i-tanqíh talab maqbúla-i-farí-qain) An issue framed by the agreement of parties.

امر غیر متعلقہ (Amr-i-ghair mut'alliqa) An irrelevant question, or matter.

امرقانونی (Amr-i-qánúní) A point of law, matter of law.

امر متنازعہ فیہ / امر مابہ النزاع (Amr-i-mutnáza fih, Amr-i-máb-bi-ul-nizá,) The point at issue, the matter in dispute, the point in question.

امر مستفسرہ (Amr-i-mustafsira) The point or matter referred to.

امر متعلق (Amr-i-mut'alliq) Relevent point or question.

امرمشکوک فیہ (Amr-i-mashkúk-fih) The doubtful point.

امر وجولی (Amr-i-wajúlí) An obligation.

اِمکان (Imkán) Possibility, contingent existence.

اِملاک (Imlák) Landed possession, real property.

امن و امان (Amn-o amán) Security and tranquillity.

آمنے سامنے (Ámne sámne) Face to face.

آمنے سامنے کرنا (Ámne sámne karná) To confront, to bring face to face.

اموال (Amwál) Property, goods, chattels, possessions, effects.

اموال ربوی (Amwál rabwí) Property that may be lent at an usurious interest.

امور / امورات (Amúr / Amúrát) Things, questions, matters.

امور دنیاوی (Amúr-i-dunyáwí) wordly affairs.

امور خانداني (Amúr-i-khándání) Fámily matters.

امومت (Amúmat) (M. Law). The condition of being a mother, maternity.

اُمید (Ummed) Hope.

بامید (Bá ummed) In expectation, in anticipation.

اُمید دلانا (Ummed diláná) To promise, to assure, to hold out.

اُمیدوار (Ummedwár) An expectant, an apprentice, a candidate, a probationer.

اُمیدوار ہونا (Ummedwár honá) To be a candidate for a post, to serve as an apprentice or a probationer.

اُمیدواري (Ummedwárí) Apprenticeship.

امیر (Amír) (1) The title of the chief of Kabul. (2) Governor, lord, chief.

امیرالامرا (Amír-ul-umrá) Chief of the nobles, a minister of State.

امیرالبحر (Amír-ul-bahr) Admiral.

امیرالمومنین (Amír-ul-mominín) Commander of the faithful (a title assumed by the caliphs.)

آمیزش (Ámezish) Adulteration.

امین (Amín) (1) Trustee. (2) Curator. (3) Amín (a native officer of government employed in the revenue department to take charge of an estate and collect the revenues on account of government). (4) A judicial officer empowered to try cases, called صدر امین

قرق امین (Qurq Amín) An officer of judicial court, appointed to make attachments and distresses and to make sales.

امین محکمهٔ دیوانی (Amín muhakma i-díwání) Civil court Amín.

امین حساب (Amín-i-hisáb) An auditor of account.

ان (Ann अन) Grain, corn, food.

ان داتا (Ann dátá) Supporter, benefactor.

آن (Án आन) Desire, will, determination. (2) Prohibition, an avowed refusal.

اناج (Anáj अनाज) Grains.

اناد بنجر (Anád banjar अनाद बनजर) Land that has been waste from time immemorial.

اناد بهوم (Anád bhúm अनाद भूम) (Mysore) Land transferred by mortgage.

اناکارن (Anákáran अनाकारन) Without cause.

اناڑی (Anáṛí) Ignorant, unskilled, novice.

اناڑی پن (Anáṛí pan) Unskilfulness, clumsiness.

اناپ شناپ (Anáp shanáp) Excessive, without measure, exaggerated.

اناکال بهرت (Anákál bhirt अनाकाल भिर्त) (Hindu Law) A man who has become a slave voluntarily, for the sake of sustenance at the time of famine.

اناسرت (Anásurt अनासुर्त) (Hindu Law). Unencumbered property.

اناشن (Anáshana अनाशण) (Hindu Law) Fasting of a Brahman employed by a creditor to enforce payment of debt, the debtor incurring the sin of Brahmacide if the person should die of inanition.

اناتهه (Anáth अनाथ (1) Having no protector, an orphan.

اناتهه بنجر (Anáth banjar अनाथ बनजर) Unclaimed waste land.

انپراشن (Ann práshan अन्न प्राशन) The ceremony of making a child take rice boiled in milk for the first time, (کهیر چاٹن) which is usually done between 5th and 8th month.

إنتخاب (Intiḳháb) (1) Extract, selection. (2) Choice, election. (3) Abstract of proceedings. (4) Election.

إنتخاب كنندگان (Intiḳháb kunindgán) Elector.

إنتساب (Intisáb) Descent, lineage.

إنتظام (Intizám) Arrangement, management, administration, regulation, scheme, system.

إنتظام خاص (Intizám ḳhás) Direct management or control, special arrangement.

إنتظام خانگي (Intizám ḳhángí) A private arrangement.

إنتظام ركهنا (Intizám rakhná) To keep order, to maintain discipline.

إنتظام كرنا (Intizám karná) To regulate, to manage, to make arrangements for, to provide against.

زير إنتظام (Zer-i-intizám) Under orders, under arrangement.

إنتفاع (Intifá') Advantage, profit.

إنتقاض (Intiqáz) Violation, breach.

إنتقاض شرط (Intiqáz-i-shart) Violation of a stipulation, breach of a condition.

إنتقال (Intiqál) (1) Transfer, alienation, assignment, conveyance. (2) Removal. (3) death.

إنتقال كرنا (Intiqál karná) (1) To die. (2) To transfer, to convey.

إنتقال اراضي مقبوضه مشتركه (Intiqál i arází maqbúzá-i mushtarika) Transfer of land held in jointly.

إنتقال جايداد (Intiqál-i-jáedád) Transfer of property.

إنتقال جايز (Intiqál jáiz) A legal or valid transfer.

إنتقال خانگي (Intiqál-i-ḳhángí). Private transfer or conveyance.

إنتقال دايمي (Intiqál-i-dáimí) A transfer in perpetuity.

إنتقال درمياني (Intiqál-i-darmiyání) An intermediate conveyance.

إنتقال سازشي يا فريبي (Intiqál-i-sázishí yá farebí) Collusive or fraudulent transfer or conveyance.

إنتقال ميعادي (Intiqál-i-mi'ádí) A transfer for a term of year.

إنتقال كنندة (Intiqál kuninda) A transferor.

إنتقال دار (Intiqál dár) }
إنتقال كيرندة (Intiqál giranda) }
A transferee, an alienee.

إنتقال نامة (Intiqál náma) Deed of transfer.

إنتقال بذريعة عبارت ظاهري (Intiqál ba zaríya 'ibárat zuhrí) Transfer by endorsement.

إنتقالات مابين اشخاص زندة (Intiqálát mábain-i-ashḳhás-i-zinda) Transfer *inter vivos* (as opposed to إنتقالات بالوصيت or transfer by will).

انتقال کرنا To transfer. (2) To die.

انتقالي (Intiqálí) (1) Transfer of zemíndárí property. (2) Property so transferred.

انتقالي بهي (Intiqálí bahí) Register of transfers of property.

انتقالي رسوم (Intiqálí rusúm) Fee for entering the transfer in the official register, mutation fee.

انتقام (Intiqám) Revenge, retaliation, reprisal.

انتهائي (Intibáí) Extreme.

انٹ کي سنٹ (Aṇṭ kí saṇt) Irrelevant, nonsense.

انٹي کرنا (Aṇṭí karná अन्टी करना) To pilfer, to misappropriate another's money.

انجام کار (Anjámkár) At last, finally.

انجام دينا (Anjám dénā) To discharge, to comply with, to manage.

انجان بننا (Anján banná अनजान बनना) To pretend or affect ignorance, to pretend not to know.

انجولي (Anjúlí अंजुली) A handful corn given from the threshing-floor.

انجمن (Anjuman) Assembly, senate.

انجيل (Anjíl) The new testament, the Gospel.

آنچ نه آوے (Ánch na áwe आंच न आवे) To be under no difficulty, to suffer no injury.

آنچل گانٹهه باندهنا (Áṇchal gáṇṭh báṇdhná आंचल गांठ बांधना) To tie the garment of the bride with that of the bridegroom, to tie the marriage knot.

انچينا (Anchená अनचेना) Appraisement of crops (کنکوت)

انحراف (Inhiráf) Disobedience, treachery.

انحراف کرنا (Inhiráf karná) To deviate from, to turn against, to repudiate.

اقبال سے انحراف کرنا (Iqbál se inhiráf karná) To retract a confession.

انحصار (Inhisár) (1) Siege. (2) Reliance, reference

اندراج (Indiráj) Entry, record.

اندازه (Andáz Rough estimate, extent, degree, measure.

اندازاً / اندازه سے } Approximately.

اندهير (Andher) Injustice, oppression, wrong, maladministration.

اندهير کرنا To commit an outrage or injustice.

انديشه (Andesha) Apprehension, risk, danger.

اندروني (Andrúní) Internal, inner.

انرته کرم (Anarth karm अनर्थ कर्म) Injustice, wrong, an offence or sin.

انريت (Anrít अनरीत) Injustice.

انس (Ans अंस) Degree, grade, right, possession, part.

انس اِبن ملک (Ans ibn malik) The last of the companions of Mohammad, and the founder of the sect of Malekis. He died at Basra A. H. 93.

انصاب (Ansáb) Family, generations.

اِنسان کولے بھاگنا (Insán ko le bhágná) Kidnapping, abduction.

اِنسداد (Insdád) Prevention, preventive measure.

انسی (Ansí) A sharer, a joint proprietor.

انسی ڈالنا To divide into shares.

انشنسا (Anshansá अनशंसा) A subdivision, a share of a share.

انش پتر (Ansh patra अंश पत्र) (H Law). A deed of partition between the members of a Hindu family.

انشہرا (Anshuhrá अन्शोहरा) Hindu Law). A coparcener, one who takes a share of an estate.

انشوانسہ (Anshwánsa अंशवांसः) A measure of land equal to $\frac{1}{20}$ of a *pilcansa*.

انشا پردازی (Inshá pardází) Elegance of composition.

انصاری (Ansárí) A tribe of *Shaiks* supposed to have come originally from Medíná.

اِنصاف (Insáf) Justice, equity.

اِنصاف چاہنا (Insáf cháhná) To demand justice, to seek redress.

اِنصاف کرنا (Insáf karná) To do justice, to decide.

اِنصاف کرانا To have the claim (dispute) settled.

اِنصاف پسند (Insáf pasand) Just.

اِنصاف میں خلل واقع ہونا (Insáf men khalal wáqe honá) Failure of justice.

اِنصرام (Insirám) (1) Administration or management (of an estate). (2) Performance, completion.

اِنضباط (Inzibát) Enactment, enacting.

اِنضباط اوقات (Inzibát auqát) Time-table, routine.

اِنطباع (Intibá') Impressed or printed impression.

اِنعام (In'ám) (1) Gratuity, reward. (2) Grant of rent-free land and in hereditary and perpetual occupation. (These are first classed as *Sanadi In'ám* and as Gáoṉ-uisbat In'ám سندی اِنعام (Sanadí In'ám) is a grant emanating from the ruling power of the time of the grant, free from all government exactions, in perpetuity and rendered valid by *Sanad*. It may be granted sometimes with a reservation of a half, a third or a fourth as the government claim, گاؤں نسبت اِنعام (Gáoṉ nisbat in'ám) were lands granted rent-free

by the village out of its own lands. These grants according to the grantee are named as دهرم دایا إنعام — دیر ستهان إنعام — إنعام مقدم — وطن داري إنعام — (1) *Devasthán Ináms* are lands assigned for the support of religious establishments and for keeping up of temples, shrines, &c. (2) *Dharm daya In'áms* are lands appropriated to religious purposes by the heads of government and village community. (3) *Watandári Ináms* are assignments of land to the village officer and servants.

إنعام پتر (In'ám patra) A document conveying an assignment of rent free land, deed of grant.

انعام دار (In'ám dár) Holder of a grant of rent-free land.

إنعامت تفریق (In'ámmat-i-tafríq) A tax levied on farmers of in'ám lands.

إنامي (I'námí) Land held rent-free.

إنفصال (Infisál) Decision settlement.

إنفصال مقدم Pending the decision.

إنفكاك (Infikák) Redemption.

إنفكاك جايداد مرهونه (Infikák-i-jácdád-i-marhúna) Redemption of mortgaged property.

إنفكاك رهن (Infikák-i-rahn) Redemption of a pledge or mortgage.

انقضا (Inqizá) Expiry, determination, lapse.

إنقضاے ميعاد (Inqizá-i-mi'ád) Expiration of the term.

إنقضاے مدت (Inqizá-i-muddat) Lapse (of a period of time).

إنقطاع (Inqitá') A canal.

إنقلاب (Inqiláb) (1) Change, revolution. (2) Vicissitude, transposition.

آنک (Ánk आंक) (1) Private mark (showing the sale price of an article). (2) Mark or stamp on coins. (3) Share, portion. (4) The product of the principal into rate time, (incomputing interest).

آنكنا (Ánknáá) (1) To mark, to operate on the poppy. (2) To measure, to estimate. to consider.

آنک بندي (Ánk bandí) An adjustment of the rents (between the individual collector and the lambardár or zamindár).

آنک دار (Ánk dár) The holder of a share in village lands.

آنک كار (Ánk kár) An assayer.

إنكار (Inkár) Denial, refusal, rejection.

إنكار كرنا (Inkár karná) To refuse, to disallow, to deny all knowledge of.

اِنکار میں اصرار کرنا (Inkár meṉ isrár karná) To persist in a refusal.

اِنکاري (Inkárí) Denier, objector.

انکاؤ (Ankáo अंकाओ) Appraisement, valuation.

اِنکساري (Inkisárí) Humility.

آنکھ برابر نکرسکنا (Áṉkh barábar na kar sakná) To be ashamed of.

آنکھ بھوں چڑھانا / آنکھ ٹیڑھي کرنا } (Áṉkh bhaoṉ charháná). Áṉkh ṭeṛhí karná) } To frown, to make on a wry face at, to look disdainfully, to look angry.

آنکو (Áṉkú आंकू) An appraiser of standing crops.

آنکھ بچانا (Áṉkh bachána) To elude one's observation, to slink or slip away, to avoid taking notice of.

آنکھ بند کرلینا (Áṉkh band kar lená) (1) To turn from one, to treat with neglect. (2) To close one's eye, to expire.

آنکھ کھولنا (Áṉkh kholná) To awake, to come to know or become aware, to have one's eyes opened, to be put on one's guard, to be amazed, to recover new strength.

آنکھ پھوٹي پیر گئي (Áṉkh phúṭí pír gaí) Better the eye out than constant pain (said also of a contention which has ceased, the subject of it being lost to both parties).

آنکھ دکھانا (Áṉkh dikháná आंख दिखाना) To look threatening or angry, to stare defiantly, to scowl.

آنکھ سے گرنا (Áṉkh se girná) To fall in the regard or esteem of, to be out of favour.

آنکھ موند کے (Áṉkh múṉd ke) Blindly, inconsiderately.

آنکھوں دیکھي (Áṉkhoṉ dekhí) आंखों देखी) The fact seen by one's own eyes.

آنکھوں میں خاک ڈالنا (Áṉkhoṉ meṉ ḳhák ḍálná) To deceive, to impose upon, to commend or puff wares of an inferior quality, to blind.

آنکھ لڑانا / آنکھ ملانا / آنکھ لگانا } To form an attachment to.

آنکھیں نکالنا (Áṉkheṉ nikálná आंखें निकालना) To take out the eyes of, to look menacing.

انکھاؤ (Aṉkháo अंखाओ) Rough estimate of a standing crop.

اِنکشاف (Inkisháf) Exposure, detection, elucidation, discovery.

آنگ (Áṉg आंग) Demand on each head of cattle for right of pasture by the owner of the ground.

انگونگا (Aṉgúngá अंगूंगा) Perquisites of grain from the threshing floor distributed among

the Brahmans, *pruhits* and others of the village.

انگوریا (Angúriá) (Benares). The practice of allowing the use of the plough as part of the wages of labour.

اِنگلس (Inglis) Land granted to an invalid soldier under Bengal Regulation of 1793.

انگوارا (Aṉgwárá अंगवारा)(1)(Benares). The proprietor of a small share of a village. (2) Mutual help in tillage.

انگل (Aṉgul अंगुल) Finger's breadth, a measure equal to eight barley-corns.

اُنگلي پر نچانا (Uṉglí par nachánáá) To do as one pleases with a person, to play with, to make a fool of, to treat lightly.

اُنگلي پکڑنا (Uṉglí pakaṛná) To get a footing.

انگور (Aṉgúr) Granulation in a healing sore.

انگلي رکھنا (Uṉglí rakhná) To point out, to find fault with.

انمان (Anumán) Measure, guess, conjecture.

انوادي (Anuwádí अनुवादी) Opponent, defendant.

انوانسي (Anwánsí अनवांसी) A measure of land, 160.000 anwánsis making one bighá.

آنہ (Ána) (1) Anna, one sixteenth part of a rupee. (2) It is used either singly or in its multiples to denote proportional fraction of any article, thus one anna of anything, say, of land or chattels is $\frac{1}{16}$ four annas a quarter. (3) A measure of land equal to $\frac{1}{640}$ of an acre. (4) The value of the share of a village as چار آنہ حصہ (chár ána hissá) means four-anna share 5 bisas of the whole bison bisas, 20 bisas of property. (5) The term is also used in estimating quality, character or condition, much as the expression "sixteen ounces to the pound" is used in England.

انہار (Anhár) Canals, streams.

اِنہدام (Inhidám) Demolition.

انوگمن (Anugaman अनुगमन) The burning of the window after hearing of the death of an absent husband.

انوشیتر (Anushetra अनुक्षेत्र) A charitable allowance made to the native servants of certain temples in Orissa by the Mahrattas and continued by the British government.

انولومج (Anúlomaj अनुलोमज) The offspring of two persons of different classes of whom the father is of the superior class. If the woman were the Brahman and the man of Kshatriya

class, the progeny is called پرتلومج (Pritilomaj).

انومتي پتر (Anumatí patra अनुमती पत्र) (H. Law). A deed executed by the husband about to die, authorising his widow to adopt a son.

انوآدهيه (Anwádheya अनवाध्य) (H. Law). What has been given to a woman by her husband or relations after marriage.

See استري دهن

انواهيتا / انوادهه (Anwáhitá अनुवाहिता / Anwádh) A pledge or deposit placed with a third party.

انيه گوتر (Anya gotra अन्य गोत्र) Of a different lineage.

انيه پورو (Anya purva अन्य पूर्व) A woman who has been previously married.

انيايم (Annyáyam अन्यायम) A complaint ; a plaint in a civil suit.

انيت (Anít अनीत) Injustice.

اَنيس بيس هونا (Unnísbís honá) (1) To be but slightly different (2) To have the chances for and against pretty equally balanced. (3) To chance.

اوارجه (Awárja) (1) A diary, a ledger. (2) An abstract account of receipts and disbursements (3) A revenue account.

آوارہ (Áwára) Vagabond, vagrant.

آوارہ کرنا To make a vagabond of.

آوارہ گرد (Áwára gard) Vagrant.

ايکٹ آوارہ گردان اهل يورپ (Akt áwára gardán-i-Yúrup) The European Vagrancy Act.

اواسط (Awásat) Means, averages.

اواسي (Awásí अवासी) Unripe corn (chiefly barley) cut from time to time and brought home for food.

اوال (Awál) Enclosed space formed by a cluster of peasants' houses.

اوام (Awám) Debts, loans.

اوائي (Awáí) Report or news of one's approach or arrival.

اوايل (Awáyal) (1) Early portion or period of. (2) The first 10 days of a lunar month, the remaining decades being called.

اواسط (awásit) and اواخر (awákhir) respectively.

اوايل عمر (Awáyal-i-'umr) Early age, childhood.

اوباش (Aubásh) (1) A bad character, debauchee. (2) Dissolute, rakish.

اوباش هونا (Aubásh honá) To become depraved or dissolute.

اوباشي (Aubáshí) Depravity, dissoluteness, lewdness.

اوبهاجيه (Aubhájya अवभाज्य) Indivisible as property.

اوي بھکت (Avibhakt अविभक्त) (1) Undivided as property held in common or as joint property. (2) One who is unseparated from his family.

اوپر تلے (Úpar tale ऊपर तले) In succession.

اوپر کا کام (Úpar ká kám) Miscellaneous duties, odd jobs, extra-works.

اُوپر کي آمد (Úpar kí ámad) Perquisites, presents, bribe, illegal sources of income.

اُوپر لینا (Úpar lená) To take upon one's self.

اُوپر ھي اُوپر (Upar hí úpar) Externally alone, secretly, stealthily.

اوپر والا (Úpar wálá) (1) God; The Supreme Being. (2) The moon; the new moon (3) clouds; the god of rain.

اوپروالے (Uparwále) Managers, agents, outsiders, parasites, lookers-on.

اوپري (Áuprí ऊपरी) Surplus, fees, perquisites, stranger.

اوتار (Avtár अवतार) Incarnation.

اوٹ (Oṭ ओट) (1) Partition, screen. (2) Ambush. (3) Cover, veil. (4) Shade, shelter. (5) A scotch, a piece of wood or stone placed under the wheel of cart to keep it from rating.

اوٹ کرنا To conceal, to screen.

اوٹ ھونا To be concealed.

اوٹنا (Oṭná) To separate the seed from the cotton. (2) To take upon oneself.

اوٹني (Oṭní) A machine for separating the cotton from the seed.

اوٹ لگانا (Oṭ lagáná) To apply a scotch (to a wheel).

اوٹ بندي (Aut bandí) Payment of a fixed amount for the use of a plough and a pair of bullocks.

اوٹ بندي (Aut bandí औट बन्दी) A settlement of revenue with reference to the quality of the land, the description of produce and customary rate of assessment (Bengal).

اوپرا (اپراھار) (Uprá or upráhár उपराहार) Upper or high land not admitting of artificial irrigation.

اوپروار (Upar wár ऊपर वार) Upper (as land relatively to lower).

اوپ بھوگ (Up bhog उप भोग) (1) Usufruct. (2) Temporary occupation.

اوپادھ (Upádh उपाध) Fraud, artifice, unlawful deceit.

اوپن چکي (Upan chakkí उपन चक्की) (Bengal). Land held in perpetuity at a fixed rent.

اوپنائین (Upnáyan उपनायण) The solemn investiture of youths of the first three classes, of Brahman, Kshatriya and Vaish with a peculiar thread by which they are considered regenerated and admitted to all the privileges of their

original birth. The ceremony should be performed not earlier than six and not later than sixteen years of age.

اوپانديي (Upánidhí उपानिधी) (1) A pledge or deposit. (2) Hidden treasure.

اوپنکشيپ (Upnikshep उपनिक्षेप) A sealed or enclosed deposit.

اوپاتک (Upá pátak उपापातक) A heinous offence, as cow killing, selling a daughter.

اوپويت (Upvíta उपवीत) The sacred thread worn by the three regenerated classes of Hindus.

اوپيکشا (Upekshá उपेक्षा) Laches, silent neglect of a right, which is held to constitute its forfeiture.

اوپهتا (Upahtá उपहता) The low part of the banks of a river over which the water flows when the river rises.

اوتشو (Utshava उतशव) Festival.

اوترا بهاس (Uttará bhás उत्राभास). An evasive or prevaricating reply.

اوتر کرتا (Uttar kartá उत्तरकर्ता) Respondent.

اوترلکشن (Uttar laksban उत्तर लक्षण) The characteristics of a reply *viz.* that it is applicable to the whole charge, that it is admissible. That it is not equivocal or evasive, that it is consistent with itself.

اوترپد (Uttar pada उत्तर पद) The defence or reply in a judicial proceeding.

اوترا ساکشي (Uttrásákshí उत्तरासाक्षी) A witness for the defence.

اوترو اوتر (Uttro uttar उत्तरोत्तर) The rejoinder.

اوٹھ (Uṭh उठ) That condition of the soil when it is ready for sowing or ploughing.

اوجڑ کهيرا (Ujaṛ kherá ऊजड़ खेड़ा) Deserted village.

اوچها (Ochhá ओछा) Mean, base, worthless, small, poor.

اودهمي (Udhamí ऊधमी) Turbulent, quarrelsome.

اُور لينا (Or lená) To take the part or side of, to be partial to.

اور يه که (Aur yih ki) And that, beside, moreover.

اور شخص بنانے سے دغا کرنا (Aur shakhs banáne se dagá karná) Cheating by personation.

اوراد (Aurád) Daily rehearsals of the Qurán.

آوردہ (Áwarda) One who is taken into favor, a *protege*, carteleges.

آوردہ نويس (Áwarda-navís) The writer of accounts as delivered.

اورس (Auras औरस) (1) Uterine, a maternal brother. (2) A legitimate child.

اورنگ (Aurang) A place where any article of trade is manufactured and collected for

wholesale disposal or export, chair of state.

اورودھ (Aurodh औरोध) Absence of contention.

اوڑھنا اُتارنا (Oṛhná utárná) To defame.

اوڑھنا اوڑھانا (Oṛhná oṛháná) To marry (a mode of marrying a widow among villages).

اوڑھنا گلے میں ڈالنا (Oṛhná gale men ḍálná) To seek justice against (in doing which an insulted woman, in former times, used to throw her mantle round the neck of the person who insulted her, and dragged him to the king for justice).

اوزار (Auzár) Instruments.

اوزان (Auzán) Weights.

اوسان خطا ہوجانا / اوسان جاتے رہنا (Ausán khatá ho jáná) To lose one's senses, or presence of mind, to become stupefied

اوستھا (Avastha) Age, life.

اُوسر (Usar) Barren soil, incapable of cultivation.

اوسری (Usrí ऊसरी) Turn.

اوسط (Ausat) Average, mean, mediocrity.

اوسط درجہ Mediocre, tolerable, fair.

اوسط نکالنا To strike an average.

اوسط عام نکالنا (Ausat-i-'ám nikálná) To strike a general average.

اوسط جمع بندی (Ausat jama' bandí) Average rental.

اوسط شرح لگان (Ausat sharah-i-lagán) Average rent rate.

اوسط رقبہ کاشت (Ausat raqba-i-kásht) The average area of a cultivator's holding.

اوسط نکاسی خام (Ausat nikási-i-khám) Gross average assets.

اوسوال (Oswál) A class of Jains.

اوصاف (Ausáf) Properties, qualities, virtues.

اوصیا (Ausiyá) Executors, administrators.

اوضاع (Auzá') Deportment, behaviour.

اوقات (Auqát) (1) Times. (2) Circumstances. (3) Means, resources.

اوقات بسری کرنا (Auqát basrí karná) To earn a livelihood, to subsist upon or by means of.

اوقاص (Auqás) (M. Law). Any number of cattle intermediate between two numbers which are liable to *zakát*, and on which additional payment is not levied thus the numbers from 40 to 50 are auqás, being charged as 40.

آوک (Áwak आवक) (1) Insurance. (2) Respondentia.

اوکھ (Úkh) Sugarcane.

اوکھ راج (Úkh ráj ऊखराज) The day on which the sugarcane planting begins.

اوکھاري (Ukhárí) The field of sugar-cane.

اوکھل (Úkhal ऊखल) Waste land cultivated.

اوگاهي (Ugáhí उगाही) The rent.

اوگر (Ogar ओगर) Waste brought under cultivation.

اوگن لگانا (Augun lagáná औगुण लगाना) To impute a fault, to blame, to slander.

اوگهٹ (Aughaṭ औघट) Unfrequented, inaccessible. impractiable (as road or bank of river).

اول (Awwal) (1) First, greatest, best. (2) At first, in the beginning, in the first place.

اول درجه کا (Awwal darja ká) First class, first rate.

اول سے اخیر تک (Awwal se akhír tak) From the first to the last, throughout.

اوک بیاج (Awak-biyáj) A transaction in which a person who has made a respondentia advance enters into an engagement with some third person. who, for a bonus or stipulated interest insures him against loss.

اولاد (Aulád) Issue, descendants, children, offspring.

اولاد اناث (Aulád-i-anás) Female issue.

اولاد ذکور (Aulád-i-zakúr) Male issue.

اولاد رشته مستقیمه (Aulád rishta-i-mustaqíma) Lineal descendant.

اولاد صحیح النسب (Aulád sahíh-un-nasab) Legitimate children.

اولاد غیر صحیح النسب (Aulád ghair sahíh-ulnasab) Illegitimate children or issue.

اولاد کي اولاد (Aulád ki aulád) Grand-children.

اولاد نجیب الطرفین (Aulád najíb-ul-tarfain) Legitimate issue from both sides (paternal and maternal).

اولاد نسبي (Aulád nasbí) Descendant in the female line.

اولتي (Oltí) The eaves of a thatched roof.

الوالعزمي (Ulul'azmí) Determination, resoluteness, aspiration.

اولیا (Auliá) (1) Holy men, saint. (2) (M. Law). The nearest of kin, and therefore entitled to demand the fine of blood, guardians.

اولین وآخرین (Awwalín wa ákhrín) The ancients and the moderns.

اونا (Áoná) Due, money due.

اونجري (Unjarí) A small heap of corn set apart (by Mohammedans) in harvest time in the name of some saint.

اُونچ نیچ (Únch ních ऊंच नीच) Ups and downs (of the life), ins and outs, pros and cons (of the matter).

اُونچ نیچ سوچنا To consider well, to hesitate.

اونچا سنائي دينا (Úṇchá súnáí denâ) To be hard of hearing.

اونچي لينا (Uṇchí lenâ) To demand a high price.

اونے پونے (Aunepaune औने पौने) At whatever can be got, at a loss.

اوِواهت (Aviváhit अविवाहित) Unmarried.

اوير (Aver) Late.

اوير سوير (Aver-saver) Late or early, at all hours.

اويرا (Averá अवीरा) A childless widow.

اويزاں كرنا (Avezáṇ karnâ) To post (as a notice), to affix.

اهالي (Ahálí) Persons, individuals.

اهالي جوري (Ahálí-i-júrí) The jury men.

اهالي قانون پيشه (Ahálí-i-qánún pesha) Legal practitioners.

اهالي و موالي (Ahálí-o-mawálí) (1) People at large. (2) Courtiers, retainers, followers.

اهانت (Ahánat) Contempt.

اهانت عدالت (Ahánat-i-'adálat). Contempt of court.

اهتمام (Ahtimám) (1) Administration. (2) Management, supervision. (3) Charge.
اهتمام ميں لينا To take charge of.

اهتمام تركه (Ahtimám-i-tarka). Administration of the state of a deceased person.

چٹھيات اهتمام (Chiṭṭhíyát-i-ahtimám). Letters of administration.

باهتمام (Ba-ahtimám) Under the management of.

آهٹ (Áhaṭ) Sound, sound of feet approaching.
آهٹ ليتے رهنا To be on the *qui vive* for the sound of footstep, to be on the watch, to be on the alert.

اهر (Ahar) Name of a tribe of Rajputs.

اهل (Ahl) People, (belonging to either person, place or practice), family dependants, the woman and children of the head of a family, domesticated.

اهل اجتهاد (Ahl-i- ijtihád). (M. Law). People capable of legal investigation, qualified jurists.

اهل اسلام (Ahl-i-Islám) The true believers. The Mohammedans.

اهل بيت (Ahl-i-bait) (1)(M. Law). The members of the house consisting of Ali and Fatima and their children.
(*Note.*—The Shias do not admit the genuineness of any tradition not received from the Ahl-i-Bait—
(2) In relation to the *wakif* (appropriator) it means and includes those persons who are related to him through the

father or the grand-father or any other male ancestor.

(3) In relation to the legatee, it includes the testator's children, father and paternal grandfather.

اهل خانه (Ahl-khána) House, family, domestics.

اهل تفسير (Ahl-i-tafsír) Commentator or holy writer.

اهل خدمت (Ahl-i-khidmat) One in office under the Government.

اهل روزگار (Ahl-i-rozgár) Working men, workmen, artificers, servants, men of the world.

اهل زبان (Ahl-i-zabán) Master of the language.

اهل زمان (Ahl-i-zamán) Time-server.

اهل سنت (Ahl-i-sunnat). (M. Law). The followers of the traditional as well as the written law. The *Sunnis* as opposed to *Shias*.

اهل شرع (Ahl-i-shara') Legislator, one who observes the laws of Mohammad.

اهل طبقه (Ahl-i-tabqa) Unobservant of the precepts of Mohammad.

اهل طريقت (Ahl-i-taríqat) An observer of the laws of Mohammad, a free thinker.

اهل فرنگ (Ahl-i-farang) Europeans.

اهل غرض (Ahl-i-gharaz) Interested person.

اهل قلم (Ahl-i-qalam) Writer, officer in the civil employ, a literary man.

اهلكار (Ahl-i-kár) Clerk, working men, public or private servant.

اهل كتاب (Ahl i-kitáb) (M. Law). Jews, Christians and Mohammedans.

اهل كميشن (Ahl-i-kamíshan) A commissioner.

اهلمد (Ahlmad) Accountant of revenue, a Persian writer or a head of a department in the Collector's court or in a Judicial court, officer in charge, Ahlmad.

اهل معاش (Ahl i-ma'ásh) Holder of a rent free tenure.

اهل مصارف (Ahl-i masárif) (M. Law) A proprietor, one who has the right of appropriation and disbursement.

اهل منصب (Ahl i-mansab) High officials.

اهل نصرت (Ahl i-nusrat). (M. Law), Coadjutators, colleagues, persons fit or able to assist or restrain their associates, and who are therefore amenable to punishment if they suffer or aid them to commit any offence.

اهل نفاق (Ahl-i-nifáq) Traitors.

اهل وراثت (Ahl-i-warásat) One interested in the succession, heir.

اهلية (Ahlíya) Wife.

اهم امور (Ahm-i-umúr) Important matters or things.

اهي بات (Ahíbát or Ahíwát) Coverture.

اهي باتي (Ahíbátí, अहीवाती) *Femme covert.* A woman whose husband is alive.

اهيتة (Ahíta अहीता) A person appointed to watch the grain when it is ripe and see that none is carried away before the demands are liquidated.

اهنگني (Ahitagní अहितगनी) A Brahmin householder who maintains a family-fire.

اهير (Ahír) A caste of Hindu cowherds.

آيا (Áyá) Whether.

ايام (Aiyám) Days, time, duration, season.

ايام تعطيل (Aiyám-i-t'atíl) Vacation.

ايام گذاري کرنا (Aiyám guzárí karná) To while away time, to shill-shally.

ايام عهدة داري (Aiyám uhdedárí) Incumbency.

آيت (Áyat) Sentence or verse of the Quran.

إيتلاف (Ítiláf) Correspondence, connection, company, friendship.

ايتواري (Etwárí) A debtor who avails himself of Sunday to make his appearance abroad without fear of arrest.

ايجاب (Íjáb) (1) Proposal. (2) (M. Law). The first proposal made by one of the contracting parties in negotiating or concluding a bargain, as a marriage contract, sale or the like. (3) (In Logic). Affirmation (as opposed to privation). (4) Assent.

ايجاب و قبول (Íjáb-o-qabúl) Proposal and acceptance : (in the case of a negotiation of marriage, the offer and assent must be declared before witnesses to render the marriage valid.

إيجاد (Íjád) Invention, design.

إيذا (Ízá) Annoyance, vexation, harm, injury, hurt.

إيذا رساں (Izá rasán) Vexatious.

ايرا پھيري (Erá-pherí) Exchange, barter.

ايزاد (Ezád) Increase, addition.

ايضاً (Aizan) Ditto, as above.

ايفا (Ífá) Satisfaction, discharge, fulfilment of an engagement, satisfaction.

ايفا کرنا To discharge, to fulfil, to make good.

ايفاے ڈگري (Ífá-i ḍigrí) Satisfaction of a decree.

ايفاے کامل (Ífá-i-kámil) Full payment.

ايک ذات } (Ek zát, } Of the
ايک برن } Ek baran) } same family, race or kind.

ایک دوسرے کي مدد (Ek dúsre kí madad) Mutual help, co-operation.

ایک زبان } Ek zubán } With
ایک منہہ } Ek muṇh } one voice, unanimously.

ایک آنکھہ دیکھنا (Ek áṇkh dekhná) To treat equally.

ایک ایک کرکے (Ek ek karke) One by one, separately, severally, each, every.

ایک پیٹ کے (Ek peṭ ke) Own (brothers or sisters), uterine brothers or sisters.

ایکشتر راج (Ekshatr rájएकक्षत्र राज्य) Paramount power.

ایک شامل (Ek shámil) Together, joint.

ایک لاٹھي ہانکنا (Ek láṭhí hánkná) To treat all alike, to act indiscriminately.

اکلوتا (Eklautá) Only (son or daughter).

ایک مشت (Ek musht) In a lump sum, in one payment.

ایک مشت قابل ادا ہونا The whole amount to become payable.

ایک طرفہ (Ek tarfa) *Ex parte* (decision).

یکطرفہ ڈگري (Digrí i-ektarfa) *Ex-parte* decree.

ایکڑ (Ekaṛ) Acre.

اِیکھ (Íkh ईख) Sugar-cane.

ایکٹ (Ekṭ) Act, law.

ایکٹ آبکاري (Ekṭ ábkárí) The Excise Law.

ایکٹ اسٹامپ (Ekṭ sṭámp) The Stamp Act.

ایکٹ ازدواج بیوگان (Ekṭ izdiwáj-i-bewagán) The Widow Marriage Act.

ایکٹ اہالي قانون پیشہ (Ekṭ ahálí-i-qánún pesha) The Legal Practitioner's Act.

ایکٹ اسلح (Ekṭ aslah) The Arms Act.

ایکٹ امانت (Ekṭ amánat) The Trust Act.

ایکٹ ایجاد و اختراع (Ekṭ íjád-o-ikhtrá') The Inventions and Designs Act.

ایکٹ ایصال مالگذاري (Ekṭ ísál málguzarí) The Revenue Recovery Act.

ایکٹ تادیب خانہ (Ekṭ tádíb-khánná) The Reformatory School Act.

ایکٹ حصول اراضي (Ekṭ husúl i-arází) The Land Acquisition Act.

ایکٹ تازیانہ (Ekṭ táziyána) The Whipping Act.

ایکٹ دیوالیہ (Ekṭ Díwáliya) The Insolvency Act.

ایکٹ تحفظ ہند (Ekṭ tahaffuz-i-Hind) The Defence of India Act.

ایکٹ ثالثي (Ekṭ sálisí) The Arbitration Act.

ایکٹ داد رسي خاص (Ekṭ dádrasí khás) The Specific Relief Act.

ایکٹ ڈاکخانہ (Ekṭ ḍák khána) The Post Office Act.

ایکٹ چھاونی (Ekṭ chháoní) The Cantoonment Act.

ایکٹ رجسٹری (Ekṭ rajisṭrí) The Registration Act.

ایکٹ رسوم عدالت (Ekṭ rusúm-i-'adálat) The Court-fees Act.

ایکٹ سرائے و پڑاو (Ekṭ sarái wa paṛáo) The Lodging house Act.

ایکٹ سن بلوغ (Ekṭ sin-i-bulúgh) The Majority Act.

ایکٹ شہادت هند (Ekṭ shahádat-i-Hind) Indian Evidence Act.

ایکٹ شکرم گاڑي (Ekṭ shikram gáṛi) The Stage Coach Act.

ایکٹ عبارت عامہ (Ekṭ'ibárat 'ámma) The General Clauses Act.

ایکٹ بٹوارہ (Ekṭ baṭwára) The Partition Act

ایکٹ انسداد بیرحمي جانوران (Ekṭ) insdád berahmí-i-jánwarán) An Act relating to the prevention of cruelty to animals.

ایکٹ تخمینہ مالیت نالشات (Ekṭ takhmína i-máliyat nálishát) The Suits Valuation Act.

ایکٹ انتقال جایداد (Ekṭ intiqál-i-jáidád) The Transfer of Property Act.

ایکٹ دستاویزات قابل بیع و شري (Ekṭ dastáwezát-i-qábil bai wa share) The Negotiable Instruments Act.

ایکٹ حق اسایش (Ekṭ haq-i ásáyesh) The Easement Act.

ایکٹ اقوام جرایم پیشہ (Ekṭ aqwám jaráim pesha) The Criminal Tribes Act.

ایکٹ میعاد سماعت (Ekṭ mí'ád samá'at) The Limitation Act.

ایکٹ حلف (Ekṭ halaf) The Oaths Act.

ایکٹ اوقاف مذهبي (Ekṭ auqáf-i-mazhabí) The Charitable Endowments Act.

ایکٹ عدالتهاے دیواني (Ekṭ 'adálat-hái díwáni) The Civil Courts Act.

ایکٹ قبضہ اراضي (Ekṭ qabza aráźí) The Tenancy Act.

ایکٹ عدالت مطالبات خفیفہ (Ekṭ 'adálat matálbát khafífa). The Small Cause Court Act.

ایکٹ قمار بازي (Ekṭ qemár bází) The Gambling Act.

ایکٹ لگان (Ekṭ lagán) The Rent Act.

ایکٹ مالگذاري اراضي (Ekṭ málguzárí-i arází) The Land Revenue Act.

ایکٹ معاهدہ (Ekṭ mu'áhida) The Contract Act.

ایکٹ مرمم (Ekṭ murammim) The Amending Act.

ایکٹ ناسخ (Ekṭ násikh) The Repealing Act.

ایکٹ ولي و نابالغان (Ekṭ walí wa nábálghán) The Guardian and Wards Act.

ایکٹ نشانات مال تجارت (Ekṭ nishánát mál tijárat) The Merchandise Mark Act.

ایکٹ وراثت هند (Ekṭ wirásat-i-Hind). The Indian Succession Act.

ایکٹ کمپني (Ekṭ kampaní) The Company's Act.

ایم (Ayyim) (M. Law). A woman having no husband, whether she be a virgin or widow.

ایلچي (Elchí) An ambassador, an envoy.

ایلہ (Aila) (1) A vow (2) M. Law). A vow to abstain from carnal knowledge of a wife for four months, the fulfilment of which is equivalent to a divorce.

ایما (Ímá) Suggestion, hint, indirect reference or allusion.

ایمان (Ímán) (1) Faith, belief, creed. (2) Good-faith, trustworthiness.

ایمان کھونا (Ímán khoná) } To
ایمان بیچنا (Imán bechná) }

sacrifice once integrity, honour, &c. for money, to break one's faith.

ایمانداري سے (Imándárí se) }
ایمان سے (Imán se) }

Faithfully, conscientiously, honestly.

ایمان لانا (Imán lánā) To become a convert to a faith, to believe.

ایمان سے کہنا (Ímán se kahná) To testify or declare solemnly.

ایمان میں فرق آنا (Imán men farq ána (Imán játá rahná) To yield to dishonesty.
ایمان جاتا رہنا

ایماندار (Ímándár) Trustworthy faithfully.

ایمہ (Aima) Fief, lands, granted (by the Moghal Government) either rent free or subject to a small quit-rent, (for learned and religious persons of the Mohammedan faith or religious or charitable uses in relations to Mohammedanism). Such tenures were recognised by the British Government as hereditary and transferable.

ایمہ باز یافت (Aima báz yáft) Lapsed *aima* grants or such grants subsequently assessed.

ایمہ دار (Aima dár) A feoffee, holder of land granted to religious or charitable uses.

ایمہ موضع (Aima mauzá) A village given as charitable endowment to learned or religious persons.

اینچ (Inch) The banking system by which the zemindárs pay the revenue.

اینچ تان کے (Ainch tán ke) With difficulty, by hook or crook.

آیندہ (Áyanda) In future, hereafter, next, ensuing.

اینڈ ہو جانا (Aiṇḍ ho jáná) To become useless, to be unfinished or incomplete, to come to a standstill.

اینڈي بینڈي سناانا (Aiṇḍí baiṇḍí sunáná) To call names, to vilify.

ایوگ (Ayog अयोग) Unfit, improper, an undeserving person.

آئین (Áin) (1) Regulation, stature. (2) The laws enacted by secular authority in contradistinction to شرع or the laws of the Qurán, sacred traditions.

آئین داں (Áín dáṉ) One skilled in law (but commonly applied to) one who practises on the simplicity of his neighbours by his knowledge of law, pettifogger.

آئین دیواني (Áín-i diwání) Civil Law or Regulation.

آئین فوجداري (Áin-i-faujdárí) Criminal regulation.

آئین مال (Áin-i-mál) Revenue law.

آئین شراکت (Aíṉ-i shirákat) Rules of Partnership.

اینٹھنا (Aínṭhná) To twist, to distort. (2) To extort, wrench.

(ب)

با (Bá) With, by, possessed of.

باتفاق (Ba ittifáq) Unanimously, with one accord.

با اثر (Bá asar) Effective, efficacious.

باادب (Bá adab) (1) Polite. (2) Politely, respectfully, with due regard to etiquette.

باتدبیر (Bá tadbír) (1) Prudent. (2) With deliberation.

با تمیز (Bá tamíz) Judicious, discreet.

با خبر (Bá ḳhabar) Informed, intelligent.

با فرزندان (Bá farzandán) With sons, with children (words inserted in a Grant, when it is intended that the land should be inherited by the immediate heirs of the grantee.)

Bá farzandán grant descends to the heirs general.

با ضابطہ (Bá zábita) Regular, formal

باقاعدہ (Báqá'eda) Regular, according to rule.

با قرینہ (Bá qarína) In order, methodical, well arranged.

بامروت (Bá murravat) Courteous, obliging.

باوجودیکہ (Bá wajúde ki) Notwithstanding.

با وصف اسکے (Bá wasf iske) In spite of, although, withal.

باب (Báb) (1) Chapter, section. (2) Head, heading. (3) Subject, affairs, business, matter. (4) Head of accounts, cess, tax. (5) In the matter of, with regard to. (6) A door.

باب وار (Báb wár) (1) Classified items entered (as fields) under their proper heads. (2) Arranged.

باب واري (Báb wárí) Classification.

بابا (Bábá) (1) Father, grandfather. (2) Children (a corruption of baby.)

بابت (Bábat) (1) Account, item, head of an account, article, business, affair, matter. (2) Concerning, respecting, in the matter of.

بابت وار (Bábat wár) Anything which is registered or entered in a general statement of accounts.

بابت یافت (Bábat yáft) The particular items of an account (applied especially to a statement of fees and perquisites under the Govt. of the Nawáb of Bengal). The fees and perquisites so registered.

بابت واري جمع (Bábat wárí jama') The revenue of an estate according to the registered amount.

بابتي (Bábatí) Any cess or item of revenue, particularly when imposed in addition to the ordinary revenue.

بابو (Bábú) (1) A title of respect, as Sir, Mr., Esqr. (2) A clerk or writer in an office. (3) Junior members of a Raja's family, especially of the Raja of Benares. (Bengal Reg. VIII of 1795).

باپ دادا (Báp dádá बाप दादा) (1) Ancestors. (2) Family.

باپ تسما دینا (Báptasmá denáबाप तसमा देना) To baptise.

بات (Bát बात) (1) Word, speech, argument, account (2) Thing, affair, matter, proposal, circumstance, question, subject. (3) Honor, credit.

بات پلٹنا / بات بدلنا (Bát palaṭná / Bát badalná बात बदलना) (1) To depart from one's word. (2) To equivocate.

بات بڑھانا (Bát baṛháná बात बढ़ाना) (1) To spin out or continue an altercation. (2) To make a serious affair of.

بات بگاڑنا (Bát bigáṛná बात बिगाड़ना) To mar a plot. (2) To thwart, to frustrate. (3) To ruin one's credit, to bring disgrace upon.

بات بگڑنا (Bát bigaṛná) To loose credit, to become bankrupt.

بات بنانا (Bát banáná बात बनाना) (1) To make up a story. (2) To invent excuses, to concoct. (3) To boast, to gloss, to colour.

بات بننا (Bát banná बात बनना) (1) To gain credit or honour. (2) To be successful, to come off well.

بات پکي هونا (Bát pakkí honá) To be settled ; to be engaged.

بات پر آنا (Bát par ánáبात पर आना) To insist, to make a point of.

بات چیت کرنا (Bát chít karná) To negotiate.

بات ڈالنا (Bát ḍálná) To disobey, to throw away one's words, to ask in vain.

بات کاٹنا / بات میں بولنا (Bát káṭná / Bát meṉ bolná) To interrupt.

بات یہہ ہے کہ (Bát yah hai ki) The fact is, in short.

بات لگنا / بات چبھنا / بات گڑنا To sink deep in one's heart to be effected, to be offended, to take amiss.

بات ماننا (Bát mánná) To accept, to admit, to agree, to obey.

بات کی بات (Bát kí bát) A matter of one's words or promise.

بات کی بات میں Instantly.

کچھہ بات نہیں (Kuchh bát nahín) It matters little.

بات چلی آتی ہے (Bát chalí átí hai) It has come down to us, to have a custom from (before)

بات پکڑنا (Bát pakaṛná) To carp or cavil at.

بات رکھہ لینا (Bát rakh lená बात रख लेना) (1) To agree, to assent. (2) To keep one's credit. (3) To assist.

بات رہنا (Bát rahná) (1) To have one's words made good. (2) To succeed. (3) To get the better in argument.

بات کھل جانا (Bát khul jáná बात खुल जाना) To leak out, to transpire.

بات لگانا (Bát lagáná बात लगाना) (1) To make arrangements for, to negotiate. (2) To impute to, to calumniate.

بات ہلکی ہونا (Bát halkí honá बात हलकी होना) To be without credit or esteem.

باتوں میں آجانا (Báton meṉ á jáná बातों में आ जाना) To be taken in, to be cajoled.

باتیں سنانا (Báteṉ sunáná) To revile, to abuse, to speak harshly.

بات (Bát बाट) A weight, a measure of weight.

بات چھپائی (Bát chhpáí बाट छपाई) (1) Fee charged for stamping weights. (2) Stamping weights and measures.

بات مارا (Bát márá) (Bengal) A highwayman, a robber.

بات اور ترازو (Bát aur tarázú बाट और तराजू) Weights and balance.

باج (Báj) Tax, toll, tribute.

باجرا (Bájrá) A species of millet.

باجگیر (Bájgír) Tax-gatherer.

باج گذار (Bájguzár) A tributary chief, feudatory or dependant state.

با جنتری (Bá jantrí बा जन्तरी) A tax under the Mohammedan Government imposed upon all professional singers, dancers and musicians.

باچھہ (Báchh बाछ) (1) A rate or contribution from the sharers in *Bhaiyachári* estate in discharge of the shares of the Government revenue or to

make up any deficiency in the collections. (In some estates, the rate is according to Biswadári shares, in others according to the quantity of land cultivated by each sharer. (2) A share of the village lands consisting of as much as can be cultivated by one plough.

باچھہ ڈالنا (Báchhḍálná बाछ डालना) To levy a tax ; to raise by subscription.

باد (Bád) (1) Allowance. (2) Remission of revenue on account of deficient crops. (3) A land rent case, dispute, debate.

بادشاهي (Bádsháhí) (1) Royal. imperial. (2) Sway, rule, sovereignty.

بادشاهي حق (Bádsháhí haq) Royal, prerogative.

بادشاهي سند (Bádsháhí sanad) (1) Royal grant. (2) A written document conveying lands or titles from the ruling power.

بادشاهي عدالت (Bádsháhí 'adálat) Court of chancery, His Majesty's court.

بادي النظر (Bádiyun-nazar) *Prima facie*, at first sight.

بار (Bár) (1) Burden, onus. (2) Gate, threshold. (3) Admission. (4) Court or *levee* (5) Day, time.

باردانه (Bárdána) (1) Provisions. (2) Bags etc. in which the provisions are, kept, packing materials, implements of trade.

باريابي (Báryábí) Admission, access, audience.

بار گاه خاص (Bárgáh i-ḳhás) Private audience in chambers.

بار گاه عام (Bár gáh-i-'ám) Public hall of audience.

بار (Bár) Burden, load.

باربرداري (Bár bardárí) Transport carriage hire, cost of conveyance, freight.

باربٹائي (Bár baṭáí) Division of crop by sheaves before the corn is trodden out.

بار تردید (Bár-i-tardíd) The onus of rebutment, the burden of disproof.

بار ثبوت (Bár-i-sabút) Onus probandi. The burden of proof.

باراني (Bárání) Land dependant on rains, unirrigated land.

بار جہاز (Bár-i-jeház) Cargo, bags, packing materials.

بارہ (Bárah) Land next to or surrounding village generally enriched by manure.

See—گوهاني

بارنبه (Bárnba) The revenue derived from the lease of mango grove.

بارود (Bárút) Gunpowder.

بارہ وفات (Bárah-wafát) The twelfth of the month of *Rabi-ul-awal* on which day Mohammad died.

بازک رکھنا (Báz rakhná) Prevent, prohibit, withhold, intercept, restrain, debar, dissuade.

باز دعوي (Báz da'wa) Withdrawal of suit.

بازنامہ (Báz-náma) A deed of relinquishment.

باز یافت (Báz-yáft) (1) Resumption either wholly or in part of alienated lands and again subjecting them to a revenue assessment. (2) Money refunded when in excess of the authorised collection.

بازار (Bázár) Market, market-place.

بازار بٹّہ (Bázár baṭṭa) Discount.

بازار بیٹھک (Bázár baiṭhak) Fee or tax for holding a stall or for trading in a market.

بازار کا چلن (Bázár ká chalan) Custom or usage of the market.

بازار گرم ہونا (Bázár garm honá) (1) To be actively carried on (as the practice of bribing رشوت کا بازار گرم ہونا) (2) The market to be brisk or active.

بازار لگانا (Bázár lagáná) To establish a market, to set up a bázár.

بازار نرخ (Bázár nirkh) Price-current.

بازک (Bázak) A kind of spirituous liquor made from grapes prohibited by Mohammadan Law.

باري (Bárí (1) Time, turn. (2) A mode of keeping the village watch in which the villagers watch by turn.

باري باري (Bárí bárí) In turn, each in due course.

باري (Bárí) A caste of Hindus whose business is to sell torches, &c.

باريکي (Báríkí) Nice point, nicety.

باريکي نکالنا To make nice or subtle distinctions, to criticize.

باڑا (Báṛá बाड़ा) (1) The boundary of a field (2) A fence, a hedge, an enclosure. (3) A pond.

باڑا میں کرنا (Báṛá meṉ karná) To put in a pond.

باڑہ (Báṛ) Edge, a hedge, a line of soldiers.

باڑہ مارنا To fire a volley.

باڑ باندھنا To enclose a field with thorns.

باڑہ دینا } To sharpen, to excite,
باڑہ رکھنا } instigate.

باڑھ (Báṛh) Increase, flood.

باڑھي (Báṛhí बाढ़ी) Interests in kind paid upon seedgrain.

باڑي (Báṛí बाड़ी) Enclosed piece of ground. A plot for sugar-cane or other garden-produce.

بازپرس (Báz-purs) (1) Inquiry, investigation. (2) Responsibility.

باز پرس کرنا To demand an explanation, to call to account, to enquire into.

بازو (Bázú) A document bearing the seal of a competent, officer of Moghal Government authenticating a Royal grant.

بازي (Bází) Wager.

بازي لگانا / بازي بدنا (Bází lagáná) To strike a wager, to gamble.

بازيگر (Bází gar) A juggler, a conjurer.

باستو (Bástav वास्तव) Site or foundation of a house.

باسي (Básí वासी) (1) Inhabitant, dweller (as Brij básí Inhabitant of Brij). (2) State.

باشندہ (Báshinda) Resident.

باشندہ ملک غیر (Báshinda-i mulk ghair) A foreigner.

باطل (Bátil) (1) Null and void, of no effect. (2) Futile, unsound. (3) False, fictitious

باطل کرنا To vitiate, to nullify, to make void, to falsify, to invalidate, to annul, to abolish, to set aside.

باطن (Bátin) (1) The internal or inner state, character or circumstance (of a man or thing), intrinsic. (2) Heart, disposition of the mind.

باطني (Bátiní) Intrinsic, inner, inward.

باعتبار (Bá 'atibár) In virtue of, according to.

باعتبار عہدہ (Bá-'atibár uhdah) In virtue of the office.

باعث (Báis) Cause, reason, motive.

باغ (Bág) Grove, orchard, garden.

باغاتي (Bágháti) (1) Produce of garden. (2) Revenue derived from gardens.

باغي (Bágí) Rebel, traitor, disloyal, insurgent, mutineer.

باغي ہونا (Bágí honá) To rebel, to revolt.

باقي (Báqí) Balance, arrears, remainder, outstandings.

باقي پڑنا To fall in arrears.

باقي پڑنے کي حالت میں In the event or case of default.

باقي دار Defaulter.

باقي چکانا / باقي بیباق کرنا To pay up the balance due, square accounts.

باقي حساب (Báqí hisáb) Balance of account.

باقي غیر ممکن الوصول (Báqí gair mumkin-ul-wasúl) An irrecoverable balance.

باقي فرضي (Báqí farzí) A nominal balance.

باقي لگان (Báqí lagán) Arrears of rent.

باقي مالگذاري (Báqí málguzárí) Arrears of revenue.

باقي مالگذاري کي علت میں In default of revenue.

باقي ماندہ (Báqí mánda) (1) Remaining. (2) Remainder. (3) Residue. (4) Survivor.

باقي کي وجه بيان کرنا (Báqí kí wajah bayán karná) To account for a default.

باقي نکالنا (Báqí nikálná) To strike out a balance, to carry forward a balance, to show a balance-sheet.

باقي وصول کرنا (Báqí wasúl karná) To collect arrears, to recover arrears.

باقيات (Báqiyát) Balances, arrears.

باقيات حال (Báqiyát-i-hál) Current balances.

باقيات دايرالوصول (Báqiyát dáerul wasúl) Balances in train of liquidation.

باقيات سنين ماضيه (Báqiyát-i-sanín-i-máziya) Outstanding balances, balances for past years.

باقيات مشتبه الوصول (Báqíyát i-mushtibah-ul-wasúl) Arrears the recovery of which is doubtful.

باکره (Bákra) Virgin, maid.

باکهر (Bákhar) (1) A cattle-shed. (2) A plough (used in Bundelkhand to remove the hard crust of fields). (3) Syrup of unrefined sugar.

باکند (Bákand) The portion of 2/5 of the crop which is sometimes paid as rent to zemindars.

بال (Bál)(1) A child. (2) (In law) A minor who is distinguished as کمار (kumár) a boy under 5 years of age. ششو (shishu) a boy under eight. پوگندا (pogandá) a boy from the 5th to the end of the 9th year کشور (kishor) a boy from the 10th to the 16th year. After the close of his minority youth is termed ويوهاري (Vyahárí) one by whom affairs may be conducted, (the British Government however have extended the minority to 18th year.)

بال هتيا (Bál hattiyá बाल हत्या) Infanticide.

بال کي کهال نکالنا (Bál kí khál nikálná) To split hairs, to inspect very minutely.

بال بچه (Bál bachche) Family.

بالا بالا (Bálá bálá) Secretly.

بالا دستي (Bálá dastí) High handedness, unauthorised or oppressive exactions.

بالاجمال (Bil-ijmál) (1) Collectively, in the gross.(2) Jointly.

بالارادہ (Bil-iráda) Intentionally, designedly, wilfully.

بالائي (Bálái) Extraneous, additional, over and above, cream.

بالائي آمدني / بالائي يافت (Bálái ámdaní / Bálaiyáft) Emoluments, perquisites, pickings. (2) Bribes.

بالتخصيص (Bil-takhsís) Particularly, specially.

بالتصريح (Bil-tasríh) In detail, expressly, explicitly.

بالتفصيل (Bil-tafsíl) In detail, particularly.

بالجبر (Bil-jabr) By force, violently.

بالذات (Bil-lzát) Naturally.

بالعكس (Bilaks) On the contrary, *vice versa*, converse.

بالعموم (Bil-'amúm) Generally, commonly, ordinarily.

بالفرض (Bil-farz) Supposing, granted that.

بالاشتراک (Bil-ishtirák) Jointly, in common.

بالانفراد (Bil-infrád) Individually, separately.

بالاشتراک و بالانفراد Jointly and severally.

بالفعل (Bil-fail) (1) In fact, at present, just now.

بالمقطع (Bil-maqta') (1) According to agreement, fixed, stipulated. (2) A tenure by which a tenant holds his land at a fixed rate per plough or per bigha. (3) The patta or engagement by which his rent is fixed for a given term without liability to enhancement during the currency of the lease. (4) Consolidated revenue including the málguzárí and cesses. (Benares.)

بالمقطع انعام (Bil-maqt'a in'ám) A grant of land at a low fixed rent.

بالمقطع جمع (Bil-maqta' jama') Consolidated revenue.

بالمقطع مخاصہ (Bil-maqt'a mukhásа) A village held either rent free or at a low stipulated quit-rent.

بالغ (Bálig) An adult.

بالغ ہوجانا To attain to puberty or majority.

بالغہ بالسن (Báligá-bil-sin) Adult by majority. In Mohammadan Law though a girl does not show any signs of womanhood up to her 11th year is deemed an adult and termed بالغہ بالسن

بالغہ بالعلامات (Báliga bil-'alámát) (1) Adult by puberty. (2) (M. Law). A girl who shows signs of puberty at the early age of 10, 11, or up to 14th year.

بالمشافہہ (Bil musháfaha) Face to face.

بالوبرد (Balú-burd (1) A tract of land which is covered with a deposit of sand after an inundation. (2) An item of remission of revenue on this account.

بالیدگی (Bálídgí) (1) Vegetation. (2) Growth, development. (3) Adolescence.

بانا باندھنا (Báná bándhná) To be determined, to be expert.

بام (Bám) A measuring rod, a balcony.

بان پرستہ (Bána parastha बानप्रस्त) A person who passes his life in the wood after having per-

formed his duties as a householder.

See آسرم

بانٹ (Báṇṭ बांट) (1) Division, distribution, share. (2) Lot, concern.

بانٹ پتر (Bánṭ patr बांट पत्र) Deed of partition.

بانٹ لینا To participate, to go shares in, to have a thing apportioned or divided.

بانج (Bánj बांज or Bánjh बांझ) (1) Barren. (2) Unproductive, sterile (soil).

باندھ (Bándh) An embankment.

باندھنا (Bándhná) (1) To impose, to levy (as محصول) (2) To fetter. (3) Impose, to contrive, to plan (as منصوبہ) (4) To embank. (5) To pack (as اسباب) (6) To direct (as نشانہ) (7) To fence, to build a dam.

باندھو (Bándhav) A relation, a kindred.

باندی (Báṇḍí) A female slave.

بانڈا (Báṇḍá) A man who has been circumcised (applied as a term of abuse to Musalmans, especially in Bengal).

بانک (Bánk) (1) A winding course of a stream. (2) A dagger with a curved blade. (3) A kind of anklet.

بانک پٹا (Bánk paṭṭá) Fencing with wooden daggar and cutlass,

بانگر (Bángar बांगर) (1) Hilly ground. (2) High ground, uplands (as opposed to ترائی)

بانگی (Bángí बानगी) Sample, pattern.

بانہہ پکڑنا (Báṇh pakaṛná बांह पकड़ना) (1) To hold the arm of, to restrain from doing some rash act. (2) To protect, to support. (بانہہ گہنا),to patronize.

بانہہ چڑھانا (Báṇh chaṛháná) To tuck up the sleeves (for or against).

بانی (Bání) Founder.

بانی کار (Bání kár) (1) Expert. (2) Consummate rogue, sharper.

بانی فساد (Báni i-fisád) Ringleader, instigator.

بانی (Báuí) A yellow earth with which potters ornament vessels.

باور کرنا (Báwar karná) To believe, to give credit.

باولا (Báolá) Deranged, crazy, mad.

باولی (Báolí बावली) A large masonry well with winding steps down to the water.

باونی (Báoní बाऊनी) Seed-time (called *bdwaq* in Benares).

باہا (Báhá बाहा) Watercourse.

باہرا (Báhrá बाहरा) (Delhi) A man who stands by the mouth of a well to turn over bucket when drawn up.

باہر بھوم (Báhar bhúm बाहरभूम) Lands lying beyond the village boundaries.

باهر نکالنا } (Báhar nikálná).
باهر کرنا } (Báhar karná बाहर करना) To eject, to put away (a wife), to turn out, to dismiss to put out of caste.

باهر هونا (Báhar honá) (1) To be beyond the influence of, to be outside (the jurisdiction اختیار سے باهر). (2) Not to agree to (ham kisi bát se báhar nahíṉ. I agree to every thing).

باهري (Báhirí बाहरी) (1) Extrinsic, outer. (2) Foreign. (3) Outsider, foreigner.

باهم (Báham) Mutual, private.

باهمي (Báhmí) mutual, reciprocal.

فیصله باهمي (Faisla-i-báhmí) A compromise.

باهن (Báhan) Land prepared for cultivation.

بائي (Bái बाई) (1) A lady, a madam. (2) Woman, wife. (3) Dancing girl.

بایع (Báya') A seller, a vendor.

باینا (Báená बाएना) (1) Presents of sweetmeats, &c., forming part of an offering to a deity or prepared on festive occasions and sent to relatives and friends. (3) Share, allotted portion.

بیاد (Bibád बिवाद) Disputed, controversy law suit.

بیادي (Bibádi बिवादी) Litigant, plainitiff or defendant.

بیاد بهوگ (Bibád bhog बिवाद भोग) Disputed possession, disputed estate.

بیبهاگ (Bibhág बिभाग) Portion, part.

بپوتي (Bapautí बपौती) (1) Patrimonial, patrimony, inheritance, ancestral property.

بت (But) (1) An idol. (2) Hazard table. (3) (An inclined plane along which dice or *cowries* are rolled (in gambling).

بتارد (Butárad) An extra cess upon a cultivator.

بتدریج (Batadríj) Gradually, by instalments.

بتر (Batar) Land in a state fit for plough.

بترا بندي (Bitra-bandí) Detailed settlement.

بتوانا (Butwáná बुतवाना) To cause to be measured or fitted.

بتول (Batúl) (M. Law) A pure and chaste woman who is detached from world (applied to Fatma, the daughter of Mohammad).

بتیسي (Battísí बत्तीसी) A sum of money sent with the invitation card to relatives at the time of marriage.

بٹا (Baṭṭá बट्टा) (1) Discount. (2) Difference of exchange. (3) Flaw, blemish. (4) Fault, offence, stigma.

بٹا انا (Baṭṭá ánáबट्टा आना) To accrue loss, to be stained,

بٹا دینا (Baṭṭá denā) (1) To pay discount or exchange. (2) To suffer loss, to make up a deficiency.

بٹا لگنا (Baṭṭá lagnā बट्टा लगना) (1) To be liable or subject to discount. (2) To loose one's good name.

بٹا پر (Baṭṭá par बट्टे पर) At a discount.

بٹہ کھاتے (Baṭṭa kháte बट्टा खाते) Bad debts, irrecoverable balance, account of profit and loss.

بٹہ کھاتے لکھنا (Baṭṭá kháte likhnā) To enter as a doubtful debt; to write off.

بٹہ کھاتے میں (Baṭṭa kháte meṉ बट्टा खाते में) Losing in the bargain.

بٹائی (Baṭáí) Division of the crop between the cultivator and the zemindár.

بٹائی دار (Baṭáí dár) A cultivator who is a shareholder with the landlord in the crop.

آدھا بٹائی پر دینا (Ádhá baṭáí par denā आधा बटाई पर देना) To lease a field on the condition of taking half the produce from the cultivator.

بٹکھرا (Baṭkharā बटखरा) A small weight used in weighing goods.

بٹوار (Baṭwár बटवार) (1) Tax-gatherer. (2) Customs or police officer stationed on a road to collect transit duties.

بٹوارہ (Baṭwára) Partition, the division of a mahal or of a part of a mahal into two or more portions, each consisting of one or more shares.

بٹوارہ غیر مکمل (Baṭwára-i-ghair mukammal) Imperfect partition. In imperfect partition the several portions remain jointly responsible for the revenue assessed on the whole mahal.

بٹوارہ مکمل (Baṭwára-i-mukammal) Perfect partition. In perfect partition the whole mahal is divided and the several portions become separate mahals, each severally responsible for the revenue distributed thereon.

بٹوارہ بذریعہ اقرار نامہ خانگی (Baṭwára bazari'a iqrár náma khángí) A partition made by private agreement.

بٹوارہ سرکاری (Baṭwára-i-sarkárí) A public partition.

بٹوری (Biṭorí) A tax on village shop-keepers.

بٹورا (Biṭaurá) A heap of cow-dung cakes plastered to protect from rain.

بٹہ (Baṭṭá) *See* بٹا

بٹھانا (Biṭháná) (1) To set, fix (2) To place, to install, to settle one in business. (3) To keep as a mistress. (4) To keep at home, to refuse to give in

marriage. (5) To bring down, to destroy. (6) To stun.

بٹیری (Baṭeri) A Hindu marriage ceremony in which the bride presents the bridegroom with a wedding garment and some money.

بجا آوری احکام (Bajá-áwarí-i-ahkám) In the discharge of one's duty.

بجا لانا (Bajá lánā) To carry out an order, to give effect, to comply, to perform.

بجائے (Bajái) In the place of; instead of.

بجائی (Bijáí बिजाई) Portion of seed corn which the poorer classes are allowed to take from the field.

بجز (Bajuz) Excepting, save, without.

بجز اسکے (Bajuz iske) Unless, without the exception of.

بجنسہٖ (Bajinsihí) (1) The very same, the whole. (2) Exactly, word for word, substantially.

بجنتری (Bajantri बजन्तरी) *See* باجنتری

بجھارت (Bujhárat बुझारत) Settlement or adjustment of the account of profits.

بجھونتا (Bijhontá बिझोंता) Abstract account of village proprietary.

بجے (Bijae बिजय) The tenth of Asin shukl paksh, the anniversary of Ráma's victory over Rávana.

بچار (Bichár बिचार) (1) Trial. (2) Judgment, prudence, exercise of judgment.

بچانا (Bachánā बचाना) (1) To screen. (2) To protect, to save. (3) To avoid, to move out of the way.

بچا جانا (Bachá jánā) To get off, scot free, to escape.

بچت (Bachat बचत) (1) Balance. (2) Surplus, savin s.

بچن (Bachan बचन) Word, declaration, agreement, vow.

بچن دت (Bachan datta बचनदत्त) Betrothed.

بچن دینا Bachan denā बचन देना
بچن ہارنا Bachan hárnā हारना
To pledge one's word, to give one's word, to promise, to affirm.

بچن لینا (Bachan lenā) To obtain a promise.

بچن پتر (Bachan patr) Deed, bond.

بچن ماننا
بچن نباہنا
To stand to one's bargain, to abide by a promise, to keep faith.

بچھونا (Bichhonā) (1) Bedding. (2) A carpet on which the Hindu women sit for a certain time, to mourn the death of a relative.

بحال رکھنا (Bahál rakhná) To confirm, to maintain *in statu quo*.

بحال کرنا (Bahál karná) (1) To confirm, to reinstate. (2) to restore (to an office) to revive (a statute).

بحال ہونا (Bahál honá) To be re-instated, to be restored.

بحالي (Bahálí) Maintenance, restoration—بحالي حکم order of confirmation.

بحالي سند (Bahálí sanad) A grant restoring a person's possession or privilege of which he had been deprived.

بحالي قبضہ (Bahálí-i-qabza) Maintenance of possession.

بحث (Bahas) (1) Argument, discussion. (2) Question. (1) Debate, dispute, contention.

بحث اختیار سماعت (Bahas-i-akhtiyár samá'at) Question of jurisdiction.

بحث تمادي (Bahas-i-tamádí) Question of limitation.

بحث حق و استحقاق (Bahas-i-haqo-istahqáq) A question of right and title.

بحث قانوني (Bahas-i-qánúní) A question of law.

بحث واقعات (Bahas-i-wáqi'át) A question of fact.

بحساب (Bahisáb) In the proportion, in the account of.

بحساب رسدي (Bahisáb-i-rasadí) Rateably, in proportion.

بحق (Bahaq) In favor of.

بحکم (Bahukm) Under the authority of, by order of.

بخاري (Bukhárí) A hole or a pit in a house to store grain, a granary.

بخشش (Bakhshish) Gift, donation, reward.

بخشش نامہ (Bakhshish náma) A deed of gift.

بخشنا (Bakhshná) (1) To grant, to bestow. (2) To excuse, to pardon.

بخشوانا (Bakhshwáná) To ask one to be excused.

مہر بخشوانا (Mahr bakhshwáná) To ask to give up the claim for dower.

بخشي (Bakhshí) Pay-master (in Mohammadan armies). An officer who kept an account of all disbursements connected with military tenures.

بخشي خانہ (Bakhshíkhaná) Pay office, General's office.

بخلاف (Bakhiláf) On the contrary.

بخوبي (Bakhúbí) Duly, fully, completely.

بخیروخوبي (Bakhair-o-khúbí) Safely and happily.

بخوشي خاطر (Bakhushí khátir) Willingly.

بد اطواري (Bad atwári) } Misconduct.
بداعمالي (Bad a'malí) }

بداعمالي فاش Gross misconduct.

بد انتظامي (Bad intizámí) Bad management, mal-administration.

بدچلني (Bad chalní) Bad conduct, misbehaviour.

بدخط (Bad ḳhat) (1) A scrawler; (2) One who writes a bad hand.

بد خواهي (Bad ḳhuáhí) Disaffection, ill-will, dislike, want of affection, enmity.

بد ديانتي (Bad-diyántí) Fraud, dishonesty, unfair dealing.

بد ديانتي سے (Bad diyántí se) (1) Dishonestly. (2) With intent to defraud, *mala fide*, dishonestly.

بد ذات (Bad zát) Low born, base, corrupt.

بد زباني (Bad-zubání) Abuse, use of foul language.

بد سلوکي (Bad sulúkí) Ill treatment.

بد طينت (Bad-tínat) Malevolent, iniquitous.

بد عملي (Bad-'amlí) Misgovernment.

بد عهدي (Bad-'ahdí) Treachery, faithlessness.

بد کاري (Bad-kárí) Wickedness licentiousness, fornication, unnatural offence.

بدگمان کرنا (Bad-gumán karná) To make one suspicious of, to make one think evil of, to make one disaffected.

بدمعاش (Bad-ma'ásh) Bad character, a person of bad livelihood.

بدمعاشي (Bad-ma'áshí) Villainy.

بد مزگي (Bad-mazgí) Misunderstanding.

بد معاملگي (Bad-m'ámligí) Unfair dealing.

بدنام کرنا (Badnám karná) To defame, to injure one's reputation.

بدنامي (Bad námí) Defamation, dishonor, slur, stigma.

بدنصيبي (Bad nasíbí) Misfortune.

بدا کرنا (Bidá karná) (1) To dismiss. (2) to see one off. It is a corruption of *widá'* (وداع)

بداهت (Bidáhat) Unexpected event or accident.

بداهنا (Bidáhna बिदाहना) To harrow.

بدائي (Bidáí बिदाई) Present made by a host to a visitor, or money paid by the relatives of the bridegroom for giving permission to bride to go with him.

بدر (Badar) Out of doors, outside.

بدر رو (Badar-rau) A drain, a sewer.

بدر روعام (Badar rau-'ám) Public drainage, public sewer.

بدر نويسي (Badr-nawísí) Writing off items of an account which are objectionable or excessive, audit of account.

بدر نکالنا (Badar nikálná) To show balance due, to debit to.

بدرقه (Badriqá) (1) A guide, a guard. (2) Safe conduct. (3) A

charge for convoy formerly levied on merchandize, a companion.

بدستور (Badastúr) As usual, as formerly.

بدعت (Bid'at) Oppression, an innovation.

بدل (Badl) (1) Consideration. (2) Change, alteration.

بدل کافي (Badl káfí) Adequate consideration.

بدلنا (Badalná) To change, to vary, to turn round, to barter, to transfer, to disguise, to shuffle, to shift.

بدل ناجايز (Badl nájáiz) Illegal consideration.

بدل خلاف تحذيب (Badl khiláf tahzíb) Immoral consideration.

بدل قيمتي (Badl qímtí) Valuable consideration.

بدل مشاهره (Badl mushánara) Stipend in kind to servants.

بدلہ دينا (Badlá dená) To compensate, to make restitution, to indemnify, to make amends.

بدلا دينا (Badlá lená) To take revenge, to retaliate.

بدلانا (Badláná) To cause to be exchanged, to have or get changed.

بدلائي (Badlái बदलाई) Barter, exchange, something given in exchange, price of exchange.

بدلي (Badlí बदली) (1) Barter (2) Transfer. (3) Person or thing taken in exchange for another.

بدلي کرنا To transfer, to relieve (from duty or watch).

بدني (Badni बदनी) (1) A transaction of a gambling nature. (2) A contract by which a borrower gives a bond at a high interest and as a further security assigns to the lender his crop. (3) Selling or buying standing crop at a certain fixed rate of grain.

بدھ (Badh बद्ध) (1) Killing, slaughter. (2) (In law) corporal punishment, which may be of 3 kinds. (1) Táziáná (Flogging). (2) Cheddana (mutilation now abolished by Government) (3) Márná (putting to death).

بدھ ملانا (Bidh miláná बिद्ध मिलाना) (1) To consult the sacred texts with respect to performing a rite or ceremony (as marriage). (2) To correspond the horoscopes of bride and bridegroom to see if they agree. (3) To check or clear an account, to strike a balance.

بدھيا کرنا (Badhiyá karná) To castrate.

بدي (Badí बदी) The dark half of the lunar month.

بديارتھي (Bidyárthí विद्यार्थी) Scholar, student.

بديسي (Bidesí बिदेसी) Stranger.

بديهه (Badíh) Obvious, manifest, self-evident.

امربديهي (Amr-i-bidehí) Self-evident, truth, axiom.

بذاة (Bazát) } Per-
بذات خود (Bazát-i-khud } sonally, in person, of itself, intrinsically.

بذريعه (Bazari'a) By means of, through, by way of.

بر (Bar) A boon, a bridegroom.

بردان (Bardán बरदान)(1) Granting a boon, benefaction. (2) Wedding gift to a bride from her betrothed.

برا حال كرنا (Burá hál karná, To ill-treat. To
بري گت بنا (Buri gat banná. ruin, to torture.

بُرا كام (Burá kám) (1) Vice, (2) Anything forbidden by law (3) Adultery.

بُرا ماننا (Burá mánná बुरा मानना) To be affronted, to feel insulted, to take ill.

بُرا وقت (Burá waqt) Hard times, evil hour (same as بُرا زمانه بُرے دن)

برابر كرنا (Barábar karná) (1) To liquidate a debt, to equalise, to adjust, to balance. (2) to level (3) to efface, to finish.

برابري كرنا (Barábrí karná) (1) To confront, to oppose, to defy (2) to be insolent.

بحصه برابر (Bahissa-barábar) Equal shares.

برات (Barát (1) Acquittal, discharge. (2) A writing conferring immunity or exemption.

برات (Bárát बरात) (1) Marriage procession, assemblage, crowd. (2) A draft or bill.

برات چڑھنا (Barát chaṛhná बरात चढ़ना) The setting out of the bridegroom in procession to the house of the bride.

برات كرنا (Barát karná) To join in a marriage procession.

براجمان (Birájmán) Sitting, presiding (as an idol in a temple).

براجنا (Birájná बिराजना) To preside.

برادر (Birádar) Brother.

برادر اخيافي (Birádar-i-akhyáfí) Step brother, uterine brother. (same as گيلڑ بھائي)

برادرتوام (Birádar-i-tauám) Twin-brothers. (same as جوڑوان بھائي).

برادر حقيقي (Birádar-i-baqíqí) Own brother, full-brother. (same as سگا بھائي)

برادر خورد (Birádar-i khurd) Younger brother.

برادر رضعي (Birádar-i-raza'í) Foster brother.

برادر زاده (Birádar-i-záda) Nephew.

برادر علاتي (Birádar-i-'allátí) Half brother.

برادرانه (Birádráná) Fraternal, like a brother.

برادري (Birádrí) (1) Brotherhood, fraternity, relationship. (2)

Relatives, kinsfolk. (3) Community, society.

برادري سے خارج (Birádrí se kḥárij) One who is put out of caste, an outcast.

برادري سے خارج To put out of caste, to excommunicate, to expel from a fraternity.

برار (Barár) (1) Tax in general. (2) Land tax or rent. (3) Apportionment of revenue payments accordingto agreement with the village community. (4) Any division of shares.

براري (Barárí) A shareholder, one paying his portion of the *Jam'a* according to the *Barar* taxation.

براري اراضي (Barárí árází) (In Bundelkhand). Land in a village retained by proprietary cultivators, not let to strangers and paying the rent or revenue.

برامد (Barámad) (1) Expenditure. (2) Land thrown up by a river, alluvial deposit. (3) Outturn.

برامدہ (Barámadá) Veranda.

برامد هونا (Barámad honá) (1) To come out (of or from) (2) To accrue. (3) To be recovered (as stolen property.—مال مسروقہ

برانا (Baráná) (1) To hold oneself aloof, to avoid. (2) To regulate the water in the water course.

برانا (Biráná बिराना) Belonging to another, foreign.

برآورد (Baráward) Calculation, estimate, budget, pay abstract.

برآورد تنخواہ کا نقشہ (Baráward tankḥwáh ká naqsba) Pay calculating table.

برآوردہ (Baráwurdá) (1) Brought or carried forward. (2) Estimate.

برائے (Baráe) For, for the sake of, on account of, in order to.

برائے خوردپوش (Baráe kḥurd-posh) Designation of an assignment of real or personal property to a person for maintenance for life, not conveying a right to transfer (but for the sake of feeding and clothing).

برائے نام (Baráe nám) (1) Nominaal, ostensible, fictitious. (2) Nominally.

برائے خود (Baráe kḥud) For one's self, voluntarily ; in itself.

برباد کرنا (Barbád karná) To lay waste, destroy, throw away.

بربادي (Barbádí) Destruction.

برپا کرنا (Barpá karná) (1) To raise, to cause, to set on foot. (2) To excite.

برت (Brit वृत्त) A right, custom, or privilege derived from the performance of offices whether secular or religious. Proprietary right. The tenure in Gorakhpur under which the Briteas pay a fixed yearly sum,

subject to enhancement only with the increase in the Government revenues. They are the owners of the soil entitled to the entire management of their villages holding a transferable and heritable tenure.

Various kinds of Brit are specified as recognised in Gorakhpur.

The *Jiwan brit* is an assignment in favor of a person and his descendants for subsistence, An allowance to the family of an old servant deceased.

The *Sankalp brit* is a religious grant to a Brahman rent-free or on only a small quit rent.

The *Marwat brit* is a grant made by the Rájá as a compensation to the family of any man who was killed in his service in open fight. It was chargeable according to the custom of the Ráj with half the rent demandable for a regular Brit village.

برتیا (Britiá वृत्तिया) A tenant who holds land upon a fixed annual assessment ; the land held by him cannot be claimed by the donor.

برت (Bart बरत) (1) (Delhi dist.) Government revenue or part of it. (2) A rope for drawing out bucket from a well. (3) Mark. streak.

برتا (Birtá) (1) Substance, means, power, ability. (2) Action, support, help.

برتاؤ (Bartáo) (1) Behaviour, conduct. (2) Custom, practice. (3) Disbursement.

برتمان (Bartmán वर्तमान) Present, existing, current.

برتن (Bartan) Utensils, vessels.

برجستہ (Bar jasta) (1) *Impromptu.* (2) Opportune, *a porpos.*

برجت (Barjit वरजित) Forbidden.

برخاست کرنا (Barkhást karná) (1) To remove from office, to dismiss. (2) To break up (a court), to dissolve (as a meeting مجلس)

برخاست ہونا (Barkhást honá) (1) To rise or break up (as a court or assembly) or to be closed, dissolved. (2) To be dismissed.

برخاستگی (Barkhástigí) Dismissal.

برخلاف (Barkhilaf) Contradictory, against, adverse.

برخوردار (Barkhurdár) Prosperous, enjoying long life (an address for male children, son, male issue.

برداشت (Bardásht) (1) Stores, supplies. (2) Credit transaction (same as اُچاپت)

برداشت کرنا (Bardásht karná) To suffer.

برداشت خانہ (Bardásht khána) A temporary store-house for

preserving supplies for travellers or troops.

برده (Barda) Prisoner of war, slave.

برده فروشي (Barda faroshí) Slave-trade.

برده (Birudha बिरुद्ध) See برخلاف

برس (Baras बरस) Year.

برساتي (Barsátí) (1) What is sown or produced in the rains. (2) A disease in the heels of a horse, farcy. The Glanders and Farcy Act ايكت إمراض بدكنار و برساتي

بر سركار هونا (Bar sar-i-kár honá) (1) To be ready when occasion demands. (2) To hold a situation, to be employed.

برس گانٹھه (Baras gáṇṭh) The anniversary of a birth-day.

برسوڑي (Barsoṛí बरसोडी) An animal-tax, an annuity.

برسي (Barsí बरसी) A ceremony in commemoration of a deceased relation performed at the close of the first year after decease.

برش پٹي (Barish paṭṭi बर्ष पट्टी) A statement showing the quantity of rain fallen. (بارگ پٹي)

برشاسن (Bar shásan बरशासन) (1) Subsistence for a year. (2) Annual salary.

برص (Baras) A kind of leprosy.

برضا ورغبت (Barazá wa ragbat) With pleasure and good-will.

برطبق إسكے (Bar tabaq iske) Subsequently, after this, upon this.

برطرف كرنا (Bartaraf karná) (1) To put away. (2) To remove, to dismiss (from office). (3) To turn out.

برطرفي (Bartarfí) Dismissal, discharge.

برعكس (Bar'aks) On the contrary.

بر قرار ركهنا (Bar qarár rakhná) (1) To establish, to confirm, to ratify. (2) To uphold, to maintain.

برقنداز (Barqandáz) (1) Peon of a Police Station or Tháná, constable. (2) Messenger of court, bailiff. (3) Guard.

برقي (Barqí) Electric (*e. g., tár-i-barqi*, telegraph wire).

برگشته (Bargashta) (1) Refractory, rebellious. (2) Turned, changed.

برگشته هونا (Bargashta honá) To turn away or aside, to revolt.

برگن (Bargan) Partition, share.

برگيڈ (Barged) Brigade.

برملا (Bar malá) Openly, publicly.

برن (Barn) (1) Taint, colour. (2) Class, tribe, sect. (The Hindus are divided into four principal *barans, viz.* (1) Brahman, (2) Kshatriya. (3) Vaishya, (4) Súdra.

برن شنكر (Barn Shankar बर्ण शङ्कर) A man descended from a father and mother of different castes, a bastard.

برن هين (Barn-hín) Out-cast.

برن (Barn) Alluvial deposit or soil.

برنار مٹي (Barnár-maṭṭí बरनार मट्टी) Coloured soil of two kinds. (The one tinged with yellow and the other with yellow and white).

برنجاري (Biranjárí) One who follows a camp with grain, sutler (بنجاري)

برگا (Bargá) (Bengali) Same as بتائي (Hd) see under بتائي

برندہ (Barinda) Carrier.

برندہ خفیہ (Barinda-i-ḳhufia) (1) Secret emissary or agent, (2) Smuggler.

برنجي (Biranjí) Made of brass.

برڑا (Barwá बरवा) Sandy soil of inferior quality.

برڑا (Barothá बरोथा) A vestibule.

برے (Barúe) From.

برے حساب From accounts.

برہا (Barhá बरहा) (1) A narrow channel for the passage of water from a well to a field or from one field to another (2) A field in which cows are fed. (3) A rope or string, specially one by which a harrow is drawn or one thrown over a loaded cart to secure the load. (4) (called also برہٹیا) A land of a township or village farthest from the inhabited portion constituting the third class of land. Bárá or *Gohani* is land immediately adjacent, *manjha* middle or intermediate, and Braha or Barreh far away from habitations.

برہم چاري (Brahmchárí ब्रह्मचारी) A religious student from the time of his investiture till his marriage.

برہم چرج (Brahm-charj ब्रह्मचर्य्य) (1) The condition of a young Brahman or student in the first order of his life. *See* آشرم (2) Religious self-restraint, continence

برہم گھات (Brahmghát ब्रह्मघात) Brahmancide, murder of a Brahman.

برہمنوتر (Brahmanotr ब्रह्मनोतर) A free grant to a Bráhman for religious purposes, see إنعام

بري (Barí) (1) Acquitted, discharged (*Note.*—In Criminal Law the word بري is distinguished from بھ the former being used for acquittal and the latter for discharge only). (2) Exempt (from).

بري کرنا (1) To acquit. (2) To discharge from liability, to relieve from responsibility, to exculpate.

بري الزمہ (Barí-uz-zimma) Free from charge or obligation, justified.

بریت (Baryat) Exemption, immunity, exoneration, release.

برہٹا (Barehṭá बरहेटा) A land of the third quality. *See* برہا

A land on which sugar cane has been lately grown.

بريجا (Brejá बरेजा). Betel garden.

بريڈا (Bureḍá) Field cut by stealth by a cultivator

بريشي (Bareshí) Negotiating a marriage.

بڑا بھاؤ (Baṛá bháo बड़ा भाओ) (1) A kind of appraisement. (2) Money borrowed by the cultivators at a rate per cent. to be reckoned according to the highest rate during the season. (in contradistinction to the اِنتیج کا بھاؤ which see).

بڑا جانور (Baṛá jánwar) A cow or ox, a hog, an animal whose meat and slaying is prohibited.

بڑا کارخانہ (Baṛá kárkhána) An extensive business, a large establishment

بڑا ناگر تقاوي (Baṛá nágar taqávi) An allowance granted to the cultivator who uses the بڑا ناگر or large plough used for breaking up weed land.

بڑھتي (Baṛhtí बढ़ती) (1) Increase. (2) Excess, surplus, and profit.

بڑھتي بھاؤ (Baṛhtí bháo) Premium, advanced rate.

بڑھتي لکھنا (Baṛhtí likhná) To overcharge in an account

بڑھي (Báṛhí) Interest in kind upon seed grain.

بڑھني (Baṛhni) An advance made for cultivation or manufacture.

بڑھئي (Baṛhai बढ़ई) A carpenter, a caste following the occupation of carpenter.

بڑھوتري (Baṛhotrí बढ़होतरी) Profit, interest.

بڑھيا (Baṛhiyá) (1) Superior, of good quality. (2) Rich, fertile (soil). (3) Costly.

بزرگ / بڑے (Buzurg / Baṛe) (1) Great men. (2) Ancestors, sages, saints, doctors, elders. (3) Head of a family.

بزور لينا (Bazor lená) To take by force, to extort.

بس میں (Bas men) Within one's power or reach.

بس میں لانا / بس میں کرنا (Bas men lánáबस में लाना / Bas men karná) To bring one under subjection, to subdue, to get the better of.

بس (Bis बिष) Poison.

بساط (Bisát) (1) Goods, wares. (2) Stock-in-trade. (3) Capital, means. (4) Ability, power, importance

بسانا (Basáná बसाना) (1)To settle a village, to bring into cultivation, to people, to found a colony.

بساوري (Basávrí बसावरी) Ground bearing rent on which the pruts of a village are erected by such of the inhabitants as do not cultivate village land.

بست (Bast) Inhabited, cultivated.

بستا (Bastá) Inhab ted, p: pulated.

بستر (Bistar) Bedding.

بستر (Bastr बस्तर) Clothes, wearing apparel.

بستي (Bastí) An inhabited place, a small town, population, inhabitants.

بستہ (Basta) Parcel, a cloth in which papers or other articles are wrapped up

بستہ باندھنا (Basta báṉdhná) To tie up a bundle and put away papers, &c , to close an office.

بسرجن (Bisarjan बिसर्जन) The finish, the conclusion of a religious ceremony.

بسر کرنا (Basar karná) To accomplish, to execute, to pass time, to live.

بسر و چشم (Basar-o-chashm) Most willingly and heartily.

بسگت (Basgat बसगत) Homestead, site of a village residence.

بسنا (Basna) A trader's cloth on which he puts his scales and weights, a banking firm.

بساوري (Bisáwarí) Ground-rent.

بسنت (Basant) The vernal festival of the Hindus on the fifth lunar day of Magh, spring season.

بسني (Basní) A purse.

بسواري (Biswárí बिस्वारी) A bamboo grove.

بسوہ (Biswá बिसवा) (1) Twentieth part of a bigha. (2) A measure of land, the twentieth part of a *bigha*. (3) It is also used to express a proportionate share of a proprietary right in a village which is conventionally taken as a *bigha*, which is sub divided into twenty part each called a *Biswa*, to show the extent of the right of any particular sharer. Thus the holder of 4 *biswas* is a proprietor of 5 ; of half a *biswa* or 10 *biswansis* of one-fortieth.

بسوہ برار (Biswa barár) Assessment or collections of the revenue upon the *biswas* or shares of land.

بسوہ دار (Biswadár बिसवादार) The holder of a share or shares in a coparcenary-village.

بسوادارى (Biswadárí) (1) Proprietary tenure in biswas. (2) A tenure of independent village communities holding under a superior talnqadár. (3) In some places the term is used to denote paṭṭídárí or *zamindari*.

بيسوں بسوہ (Bísoṉ biswa) (1) Whole of the village or mohal. (2) Certainly.

بسوانسي (Biswánsí बिसवान्सी) The one-twentieth part of a biswa.

بسوي (Biswí बिसवी) The alienation of land on low Jamá on the

payment of fines in advance. (*E. Oudh*). (2) Two biswas deducted from each bigha cultivated by under-tenants, which are taken by the landlord as his right.

بسیط (Basít) The head manager in a village, the same as muqaddam.

بشرح صدر (Basharah sadar) As above.

بشرطیکہ (Bashartiki) Provided, on condition that.

بشمول (Bashamúl) Inclusive of, including.

بشن پریت (Bishn-prít विशण प्रीत) Lands held rent free by Brahmans or religious persons to perform the service of Vishnu.

بشن پریت دار (Bishn prít-dár) Grantee of the Bráhman caste to whom land has been assigned in the name of Vishnu by zamindárs.

بشواس گھات (Bishwás ghát) Taking advantage of the friendship of others.

بشیش (Bishesh विशेष)Special rule or distinction.

بصورت (Basúrat) In case of.

بصورت خلاف ورزی (Basúrat khiláf warzí) In case of breach.

بصورت عدم ادایگی کسی قسط کے (Basúrat 'adam adáigí kisí qist ke) In case of default of any instalment.

بصورت قصور (Basúrat qasúr) In case of default.

بصیغہ (Bisig'ha) In the jurisdiction of, in the department of.

بصیغہ مفلسی (Basig'ha i muflisí) In *pauperius*. *See* صیغہ

بصیغہ اپیل (Basigha-i-apíl) On the appellate side. Appellate jurisdiction.

بصیغہ مال (Basigha-i-mál) In the revenue department.

بضاعت (Bazá'at) (1) Stock-in-trade, capital. (2) Agency.

بہ طریق (Bataríq) By way of, by means of.

بطریق ناجائز (Ba-taríq-i-nájáiz) In an illegal manner.

بطناً بعد بطناً (Batnan-b'ad batnan) Generation after generation. (A term inserted in a grant to denote its descent in direct female line ; at present it is understood to imply the right of perpetual descent to heirs in general without restriction.) (*synonymous* with پشت در پشت نسلاً بعد نسلاً)

بطن (Batn) The womb.

باطن (Batin) (1) (*In law*). The property of a domestic nature. (2) The concealed or internal meaning of a passage in a book of law or religion.

بعد (B'ad) Distance, remoteness.

بعدہ (B'adahú or B'ad azán) Subsequently, after that, then.

بعض اوقات } (B'az auqát) }
بعض مرتبہ } (B'az martaba) }
Sometimes.

بعلت (Baillat) On account of, by reason of.

بعلت بقایا مالگذاري (Ba-'illat baqáyá-i-málguzárí) In default of payment of revenue.

بعلت اجراے ڈگري (Ba'illat ijrá-i-ḍigrí) In execution of a decree.

بعوض (Ba-'ewaz) In consideration of, for.

بعید Ba'íd }
بعید از قیاس (Ba'íd-az qeyás }
Remote, beyond.

بعید از عقل (Ba'id-az-'aql) Unreasonable, improbable (*syn.* بدیہ پڑیت) contrary to reason.

بغاوت (Bagháwat) Revolt, rebellion, mutiny.

بغاوت انگیز (Bagháwat angez) Seditious, inflamatory.

بغلیں جھانکنا (Baghleṉ jháṉkná) To look blank or foolish.

بغرض (Bagharaz) For the purpose of.

بغرض تشفي و دلجمعي (Bagharaz tashaffí wa diljama'í) For the purpose of comfort and satisfaction.

بغض (Bughz) Malice, animosity.

بغض نکالنا (Bughz nikálná) To take revenge.

بفاصلہ (Bafásla) At a distance of, at intervals of.

بقال (Baqqál) A grain-merchant, grocer.

بقایا (Baqáyá) Arrears, balances, dues, balance of revenue.

بقایاے تقاوي (Baqáyá i-taqáwí) Taqáwi balances, balances of money advanced to tenants.

بقایاے زر لگان (Baqáyá-i-zar lagán) Arrear of rent.

بقدر (Baqadar) To the extent of.

بقدر مالیت (Ba qadr-i-máliyat) *Quantum valeat*, to the extent of the value of a thing.

بقول (Baqaul) According to the saying or diction of.

بقلم خود (Baqalam ḳhud) In his own handwriting.

بقید (Baqaid) With the restriction of, with the condition of.

بکار (Bakár बकाऊ) Amount or value of a crop fixed by an appraiser by word of mouth.

بکارا (Bakárá बकारा) An invoice, a way bill.

بکارت (Bakárat) Virginity.

بکاو (Bikáú बिकाऊ) For sale, saleable.

بکري (Bikrí) (1) Sale. (2) Selling price.

بکري بٹہ (Bikrí-baṭṭá) Money realised by sales.

بکري کھاتہ (Bíkri kháta बिकरी खाता) Account of sales.

بکھیڑا (Bakheṛá) (1) Any troublesome or vexatious business, affair or occurrence. (2) Hitch, complication. (3) Dispute, quarrel.

بکھیڑا چوکانا (Bakeṛá chukáná बखेड़ा चुकाना) To settle a dispute, to finish a troublesome business.

بکھیڑے میں ڈالنا (Bakheṛe m eṇ ḍálná) To throw obstacles in the way of, to raise or create a difficulty, to cause contention. .

بگاڑنا (Bígáṛná) (1) To destroy (2) To deface, to erase. (3) To waste. (4) to ruin. (5) To reduce, to dishonor, to spoil, to make worse.

بگڑنا (Bigaṛná) (1) To be spoilt (2) To be effaced, rubbed out. (3) To become insolvent. (کام بگڑنا) To be reduced to poverty, to loose credit, to fail. (4) To disgrace, to be at odds with. (5) To be reduced. (6) To be demoralized. (7) To rebel. (8) To be offended, to be angry. (9) To become worse. (10) To be destroyed.

بگاڑ کرنا (Bigáṛ karná बिगाड़ करना) (1) To harm, to spoil. (2) To quarrel, to forfeit friendship.

بگھن ڈالنا (Bighan ḍálná बिघन डालना) To throw obstacles in the way of, to resist

بل دینا (Bal dená बल देना) To offer, to-sacrifice, sacrificing a victim.

بل چڑھانا (Bal chaṛháná) To sacrifice.

بلدان (Baldán) A sacrifice.

بلا توقف (Bilá tawaqquf) Without delay, speedily, promptly.

بلاشرط (Bilá shart) Unconditional, absolute.

بلاشک (Bilá-shak) Doubtless, unquestionably.

بلا واسطہ (Bilá wásta) (1) Direct, independent (2) Unreasonably.

بلا واسطہ شہادت (Bila wásta shaháḍat) Independent evidence, direct evidence.

بلا وجہ (Bilá wajah) Without any motive, groundless, without any reason.

بلاوجہ قرین قیاس (Bilá wajah-qarín -i-qiyás) Without any reasonable cause.

بلا وصیت فوت ہونا (Bilá-wasíyat faut honá) To die intestate.

بلا تکار (Bilátkár) Detention of a debtor and violence exercised upon him to recover a debt.

بلاد(Bilád) Cities, towns, country, province.

بلاد پریسیڈنسی (Bilád presidency) Presidency-towns.

بلانا (Buláná) To call, to send for, to summon.

بلٹی (Bilṭí) Bill of landing, railway receipt.

بلحاظ (Baliház) With regard to, regard being had, considering.

بلدان (Baldán बलदान) Sacrifice.

بلدہ (Balda) Town, city.

بلدہ ہائے (Baldiháe) A compensation for pasture grounds.

بلسندر (Balsundar बलसुन्दर) A kind of sandy soil in Azamgarh.

بلکٹ (Balkaṭ बलकट) (1) Rent taken in advance. (2) Cutting of ears of corn without reaping.

بل رکھائی (Bal rakháí बल रखाई) Wages of persons employed to watch ripe crops at night.

بلم بردار (Ballam bardár) Lancer, staff-bearer; mace-bearer.

بلنٹیر (Ballamṭer) Volunteer.

بلند مرتبہ (Buland martaba) Of high rank.

بلوٹا (Balútá) (Marh) A village officer or servant.

بلوغ (Balúgh) Puberty, maturity.

بلوغیت (Balúghiyat) Adolescence.

بلوہ (Balwa) Riot.

بلہ بندی (Bila bandí) (1) An account of the revenue settlement of a district (specifying each mahál, the tenant and his rent. (2) (*In U. P.*) An arrangement for securing the payment of revenue. (3) (*In Behar*) The annual distribution of lands among the Ryots for their respective cultivation.

بم کا گولا (Bam ká golá) Bomb.

بمبا (Bambá बम्बा) (1) A canal. (2) Pump.

بمدد (Ba madad) With the aid of, by means of.

بمقابلہ (Ba muqáble) Against.

بمقدار دعوی (Ba miqdár-i-d'awí) To the extent of claim.

بمنزلہ (Ba manzila) (I) In the place of, in the station or degree. (2) Equivalent to.

بمنزلہ والدین (Ba manzila-i-wáldain) In *loco parentes*.

بمنزلہ ڈگری کے (Ba-manzile ḍigrí ke) It has the effect of a decree.

بموجب (Bamújib) According to, under, in pursuance of, in accordance with, in conformity with, by virtue of.

بموجب حسب ذیل (Ba mújib hasbzail) As per account at foot.

بموجب دفعہ (Bamújib daf'a) Under section.

بموجب عدل نیک نیتی و انصاف کے (Bamújib 'adl nekniyatí wa insáf ke) According to justice, equity and good conscience.

بموجب رواج موضع و دستور دیہی کے (Bamujib riwáj mauza wa dastúr dehí ke) According to the custon and usage of the village.

بناوٹ (Banáwaṭ) (1) Construction workmanship, make, built. (2) Fabrication, forgery, artifice, gloss, misreparesentation.

بننا (Banná) To be made, prepared, built, to become, to remain, to be trained, to come off well, to succeed, to agree to

be acquired, gained, to be laughed, to be made a fun of.

بن کٹّي (Ban kaheṭṭí बन कटी) (1) Fee paid for cutting timber in a forest. (2) The right obtained by clearing of jungle and bringing it under cultivation.

بنکر (Bankar बनकर) (1) Produce of forest lands. (2) Revenue from wood and forests.

بنکھڑا (Bankharáबनखड़ा) Land on which cotton was grown in the past season and is now under a crop of grain.

بنتریا (Bantariyá बनतरिया) A class of forest rangers formerly holding rent-free lands in quittance of police duties, but now as their duties have ceased, revenue has been assessed on them at an easy rate.

بنا (Biná) (1) The foundation, the basis. (2) Motive, cause, origin.

بنابرین (Biná barín) With the view, on this account, therefore.

بناے دعوي (Biná-i-d'awí) / بناے مخاصمت (Biná i-mu-khásimat) / بناے نالش (Biná-i-nálish.) } Cause of action.

بنام (Banám) (1) Versus, against. (2) In the name of.

بنتي کرنا (Binti karná बिन्ती करना) To implore, to supplicate, to entreat of.

بنج (Banj बंज) Trade, traffic, mercantile transaction.

بنجارا (Banjárá बनजारा) A caste who are carriers of grain, salt, &c.

بنجر (Banjar बनजर) Waste land.

بنجر جدید (Banjar jadíd) Land brought recently into cultivation after lying some time fallow, new fallow.

بنجر قدیم (Banjar qadím) Land left fallow for some years, old fallow.

بنجر توڑنا (Banjar toṛná) To break up waste land.

بنداب (Band-i-áb) Embankment.

بند بٹّائي (Band baṭáí) Account of each share of assessment in grain.

بند برداشت (Band bardásht) Account of the share of an instalment to be paid by each villager.

بند پھانٹا (Band pháṇṭá) Account of the shares of the liabilities of a village.

بند جمع (Band-i-jama') Distribution of the assessed lands among the cultivators so as to allot to each an equal portion of good and bad land, and to make him responsible for a fixed proportion of assessment.

بند حساب (Band-i-hisáb) Abstract account.

بندي مدت (Bandí muddat) Stated period for the settlement of account.

بندوبست (Bandobast) (1) Management, administration, adjustment, settlement, (2) Settlement of revenue to be paid by the zamindar, renter or farmer to the Government or by the tenant to the zamindar.

بندوبست آراضي معافي منضبطه (Bandobast-i-árází i-mu'áfí-i-munzabtá) Settlement of lapsed or resumed rent-free tenures.

بندوبست استمراري (Bandobast istamrári) Permanent settlement.

بندوبست چندروزه (Bandobast-i-chandroza) A temporary settlement.

بندوبست پنج ساله (Bandobast-i-panjsála) Five-year settlement. A settlement made for only five years. This is done in respect of villages, which are susceptible of being washed away by a river. Such villages are assessed every fifth year.

بندوبست مستاجري (Bandobast, mustájrí) A farming settlement.

بندوبست سراسري يا سرسري (Bandobast-i-sarásarí yá sarsarí) A summary settlement.

بندوبست معادي (Bandobast-i-mí'ádí) Temporary settlement.

بندوبست جديد (Bandobast-i-jadíd) (1) New arrangement. (2) New settlement.

بندوبست ملک (Bandobast-i-mulk) Sum total of the revenue of a province or kingdom.

بندوبست کي پيمايش (Bandobast kí paimáish) Revenue survey.

بندوبست کے صاحب / مهتمم بندوبست (Bandobast ke Sáhib, Muhtamim bandobast) Settlement officer.

بندر (Bandar) Port, harbour.

بندش (Bandish) (1) Construction, composition. (2) Contrivance, scheme, artifice, manœuvre. (3) Making up a false account of a transaction. (4) League; collusion.

بندوق (Bandúq) Musket, gun, fowling-piece.

بندوق چلانا (Bandúq chaláná). / بندوق مارنا (Bandúq márná). / بندوق چهوڑنا (Bandúq chhoṛná). — To discharge gun, to shoot.

بندھ (Bandh बन्ध) (1) Tie, knot. (2) Fetter. (3) Bondage. (4) Pledge, deposit.

بند گره (Band girah) (1) A ceremony of tying the marriage knot. It makes the agreement of marriage complete. (2) Betrothal.

بنده (Banda) Humble servant, servant (a term used by a writer when speaking of himself when addressing a superior).

بنده پرور (Banda parwar) Patron, your honor, your worship.

بندہ زادہ (Bandá záda) Your slave's son, my son.

بندھک (Bandhak बन्धक) Pawn, pledge, deposit, mortgage.

بندھک گرھت (Bandhak grihit बन्धक ग्रहित) A mortgagee.

بندھک پتر (Bandhak patr बन्धक पत्र) Mortgage deed.

بندھو (Bandhú बन्धू) (1) A relation, a kinsman in general. (2) (In law). Cognate kinsmen of a remote degree, *i.e.*, kinsmen sprung from a different family but connected by funeral oblations. The Bandhus are of three kinds.

تم بندھو (Personal bandhus) (1) Such as are in parallel grade to the individual himself, who are the sons of his own father's sister, the sons of his own mother's sister, the sons of his paternal aunt, and the sons of his own maternal uncle. (2) پتا بندھو (Bandhus paternal) Such as are parallel to his father, who are the sons of his father's paternal aunt, the sons of his fathers's maternal aunt, and the sons of his father's maternal uncle. (3) ماتر بندھو (Maternal bandhus) Such as are parallel to his mother who are the sons of his mother's paternal aunt, the sons of her maternal uncles (Mitákshra, Chapter II., Shlok VI, § 1).

بندھواس (Bandhwás बन्धवास) Land embanked all round so as to admit of being flooded.

بندھان (Bandhán बन्धान) (1) A pension, stipend. (2) Also بندھوا Purchase of grain in advance of the harvest.

بندي (Bandí) Arrangement, settlement.

بنس (Bans बन्स) (1) Lineage, family. (2) Descendants.

بنساوالي (Bansáwalí बंसावली) Genealogy.

بنک (Baṉk) Bank, savings bank.

بنک گھر (Baṉk ghar) Bank.

بنک کي کتاب (Baṉk kí kitáb) Pass book.

بنوائي (Banwáí बनवाई) Price paid for making, cost of making.

بنوٹ (Binvaṭ) Club-fight.

بنولہ (Binaula) cotton-seed.

بنہار (Binhár बिनहार) Labourer, ploughman whose services are paid in *banni* or in kind.

بني (Banní बन्नी) Portion of grain given to a labourer as his remuneration.

بني (Baní) Children, sons.

بُنیاد (Bunyád) (1) Foundation, basis, origin. (2) Source, power.

بنیٹھي (Baneṭhí) A gymnastic feat which consists in whirling round or stick weighed or lighted at both ends.

بنظر (Banazar) With reference to, in advertence to, in view of.

بنظر حالات (Banazar-i-hálat) With reference to the circumstances.

بنظر حالات مذکورہ / بالایا بحالت مذکورہ (Banazar-i-hálat mazkúra bálá ya Ba-hálat i mazkúra), Under the above circmstances; with reference to the preceding remarks, in reference to what has been stated above, under the particulars stated above.

بنظر حالات مقدمہ (Banazar-i-hálát-i-muqadma) Under the circumstances of the case.

بنفسہ (Banafsihi) *Ipso facto*, by itself.

بوانا (Buwánáबुवाना) To cause to be sown, to have or get the field sown or cultivated.

بواہ (Biwáh विवाह) Marriage. Eight forms of marriage are described by Manu. (1) برہم Brahma. (2) دیو Daiva. (3) ارش Arsha (4) پرجاپتي Parjápatí (5) اسور Asur (6) گندھرو (Gandharva (7) راکشس Rákshasa. (8) پشاچ Pishácha. (1) The gift of a daughter, clothed only with a single robe, to a man learned in the Veda, to whom her father voluntarily invites and respectfully receives to perform the nuptial rite is called *Brahma*. (2) The rite which sages call *Daiva* is the gift of a daughter, whom her father has decked in gay attire, when the sacrifice is already begun, to the officiating priest who performs that act of religion, (3) The *Arsha* form is when the father gives his daughter away, having received from the bridegroom one or two pairs of kine for uses prescribed by law. (4) The *Prajapatya* form is when the father gives away his daughter with due honor saying distinctly "may both of you perform together your civil and religious duties." (5) The marriage named *Asura* is when the bridegroom having given as much wealth as he can afford. to the father and paternal relations of the bride and to the damsel herself takes her voluntarily as his wife. (6) The reciprocal connection of a youth and a damsel with a mutual desire is the marriage denominated *Gandharva*. (7) The *Rakshasa* form of marriage is when a maiden is taken by force after her kinsmen and friends have been slain or wounded in battle and their houses broken open. (8) The last form of marriage called *Pishacha* is when the lover secretly embraces the damsel either sleeping or disordered in her intellect.

These various forms of marriage all but two, the *Brahma* and the *Asura*, are now obsolete.

بوتات (Butát) Account of household expenses. (Arabic).

بوتي زمين (Bautí zamín) Land held by the owner of a village in his own possession to give out to the peasants for cultivation.

بوجهه (Bojh बोझ) Load, cargo, burden, obligation.

بوجهه اتارنا To relieve oneself of a burden or responsibility.

بوجهه بٹائي (Bojh baṭáí बोझ बटाई) A mode of division by stacks or bundles of mowed corn. (Rohilkhand).

بودوباش (Búd-o-básh) Residence.

بودر (Bodar बोदर) (1) A place to stand on for throwing the *dauri* or basket by which water is raised from a well. (2) A small enclosure of mud in which water is taken for irrigation.

بورا (Boré बोरा) (1) Redeemable mortgage.

بور (Búr बूर) Charity or alms given at marriage.

بورانا (Bauráná) Turn mad.

بوري (Borí बोरी) (1) A gunny bag. (2) A measure of 3 maunds. (3) A bag in which a banker keeps rupees.

بوريا (Boriyá) A mat made of palm leaves (چٹائي)

بندهنا بوريا اٹهانا (Bandhná boriyá uṭháná) To pack bag and baggage.

بوساطت (Ba wisátat) (1) Through, care of. (2) By means of, through the instrumentality of.

بوسيله (Bawasíla) By means of, through the instrumentality of.

بوکا (Boká बोका) Bucket for throwing water to a higher elevation.

بوکارا (Búkárá बूकारा) Land recovered by the recession of a river but rendered useless by a deposit of sand.

بولا (Bolá बोला) (In the Delhi district). Agreement between the village lessees and cultivators as under-tenants.

بولنس (Bolans बोलन्स) Making over one's share to another.

بولنسي (Bolansí बोलन्सी) The holder of a share of property belonging to another, an adopted heir. (Benares and East Oudh).

بول چال هونا (Bolchál honá बोल चाल होना) To be on friendly terms (after estrangement).

بولي (Bolí बोली) (1) Bid at an auction. (2) Language, dialect, conversation.

بولي بولنا (Bolí bolná) To bid.

بوني (Boní बोनी) Sowing, seed-time, sowing season.

بوهرا (Bohrá बोहरा) A village banker or money-lender. A sect of Mohammadans in Gujerat.

بوهني (Bohní बोहनी) A hansel, the first money received during the day, or the first ready-money sale by shop keepers and hucksters, no credit being generally given for the article first sold.

بوئي باچهه (Boí báchh बोई बाच्छ) Assessment to be realised on cultivation.

بوير (Boyar बोयर) Land that never lies fallow, .

بها (Bahá) Price, value.

بهات (Bhát) A bard, a sect who used to repeat the genealogy of a person.

بهاے خون (Bahá-i-khún) Blood-money paid to the relations of the person slain.

بهاے كاغذ (Bahá-i kágaz) Allowance office.

بهاجي (Bháji) A portion, share, a present.

بهاچا (Bháchá भाचा) A nephew.

بهات (Bhát भात) (1) Advances to cultivators without interest. (2) The name of a particular soil north of the Ganges, containing much nitre. (3) Uneven ground. (4) A marriage-ceremony which consists in the mother's family presenting rice, garment, money, &c., to the bride. (5) The present of garments, &c., sent on the occasion of the marriage of the child of a daughter to her parents.

بهادوں (Bhádoṇ भादों) The fifth month of the Indian calendar, corresponding to a period from about the middle of August to the middle of September.

بهادوني (Bhádoní भादोनी) Autumnal crop.

بهارجا (Bhárjá भारजा) A wife, a spouse.

بهاڑا (Bhárá) Rent, hire.

بهاشا (Bhásha भाषा) (1) The vernacular of any country. (2) The Hindi language. (3) Plaint in law suit.

بهاگ (Bhág भाग) Partition, a share or portion of inheritance, the share of Government.

بهاگنا (Bhágná भागना) To escape from custody, to make off, to run away.

بهاگ بٹائي (Bhág baṭáí भाग बटाई) Allotment of shares.

بهاگ دينا (Bhág daná भाग देना) To apportion, to divide, to allot.

بهاگنر (Bhágnar भागनर) The rich alluvial lands under the bank of the *Jumna*.

بهاگني (Bhágní भागनी) Co-heiress, sister.

بهاگي (Bhágí भागी) (1) Sharer, participator. (2) Accomplice. (3) Heir.

بھانج (Bháṇj भांज) Discount for exchange.

بھانجا (Bhánjá भानजा) Sister's son, nephew.

بھانجي (Bhánjí भानजी) Sister's daughter, niece.

بھانجي مار (Bháṇjí már भांजी मार) / بھانجي خور (Bháṇjí khor.) A marplot, a backbiter.

بھانور پڑنا (Bháṇwar paṛná भांवर पड़ना) To be married (this is an important ceremony at Hindu marriage ; it consists in going seven times round the sacred fire).

بہانا (Bahánáबहाना) (1) To cause to flow. (2) To throw away, to squander.

بھانپنا (Bháṇpná) To make out, to know through.

بہانہ کرنا (Bahánáकरना) (1) To make an excuse. (2) To pretend. (3) To evade, to shuffle

بھاو (Bháo भाओ) Rate, price, value. *See* اتنیج کا بھاو and بھاؤ اڑنا

بھاؤ چڑھنا (Bháo chaṛhná) To rise in price, to be at a premium.

بھاؤ گرنا (Bháo girná.) / بھاؤ اوترنا (Bháo utarná) To fall in price or value.

بھاوھنڈي (Bháo huṇḍí) The rate of bills, exchange.

بھاوج (Bháwaj भावज) Brother's wife (Syn. Bhábí, Bhaují).

بھاولي (Bháolí भावली) (1) Distribution of the produce between the landlord and tenant in previously stipulated proportions. (2) Rent paid in kind.

بھاولي کھیل (Bháolí khíl भावली खील) Land recently brought under cultivation of which the cultivator is allowed a large share of produce.

بھائي (Bhái भाई) Brother, cousin, a kinsman, a companion.

بھائي چچیرا (Chacherá bhái) Father's brother's son, cousin.

بھائي سگا (Sagá bhái) / بھائي سہودر (Sahodar bhái) One's own brother.

بھائي سوتیلا (Sautelá bhái) Step-brother.

بھائي ممیرا (Mamerá bhái) Mother's brother's son, cousin.

بھائي موسیرا (Mauserá bhái) / بھائي خالیرا (Khalerá bhái) Mother's siter's son, cousin.

بھائي انس (Bhái-ans भाई अन्स) The share or portion of a brother.

بھائي انسي بیگھ (Bhái ansi bigha भाई अन्सी बीघा) An arbitrary measure of land, used by the brotherhood of a coparcenary village for appointing the revenue on the lands which they cultivate.

بھائي بند (Bháíband भाई बन्द) Brethren, kindred, relations, friends, people of the same caste.

بھائي بندي (Bhái-bandí) Brotherhood, fraternity.

بھیا بانٹ (Bhaiyá báuṭ) Held in common as a village. See the next.

بھائی چارہ (Bhái chára) Relationship.

بھیا چارہ } (Bhaiyá chárá) } Lands
بھیاچاری } (Bhaiyá chárí) } or villages or certain rights and privileges held as common property, either entirely or in part, as in the perfect or the imperfect paṭṭídárí tenures, by a number of families forming a brotherhood, and perhaps descended from a common ancestor ; but now not always connected by sameness of descent. (In all such fraternities the Government revenue is most usually paid through one of the members representing the whole. Any one of the co-parceners, may let or mortgage his share to a non-proprietor, in some places, subject to the concurrence of the rest of the fraternity. In such case, the original share-holder may retain his privileges of administering and voting, in regard to the interest of the community, as well as his share in the manorial rights of the whole, *viz* ; to the waste lands, ground rents, and let to strangers and other emoluments which are shared in common).

بھیا جمع (Bhaiyá jam'a) A fee paid to the head or heads of a village on setling the assessment of revenue.

بھبکا (Bhabká) Still.

بھبودی (Bahbúdí) Weal, benefit.

بھبودی خلایق (Bahbúdí-i-ḳhaláeq) Public good.

بھتہ (Bhatta) (1) Advances to ploughman without interest. (2) Extra allowance or pay to public servants on special duty (3) Travelling allowance, extra payment.

بھتان (Buhtán) False accusation, calumny, defamation.

بھتیجا (Bhatíjá) Nephew, wife's brother's son.

بھتیجی (Bhatíji) Niece, wife's brother's daughter.

بھٹ (Bhaṭ) A title given to a learned Brahman or to any great teacher.

بھٹکنا (Bhaṭakná) (1) Wander, go astray, to lose one's way. (2) To deviate, to long or pine for.

بھٹوا (Bhaṭwá) Light dry soil yielding only an autumn crop.

بھٹہ (Bhaṭṭa) Ploughman's wages in kind. (2) A kiln.

بھٹیارا (Bhaṭyárá) An inn-keeper, a sect of Mahommedans who formerly performed the duties of inn-keeper, but now generally resort to fishing.

بھٹیانا (Bhaṭyáná) (1) To ebb (the tide). (2) To ruin a person.

بھٹی (Bhaṭṭí) Distillery, a liquor shop.

بھٹی دار (Bhaṭṭí dár) (1) One who manufactures and sells spirituous liquors, distiller. (2) One who keeps a liquor shop.

بھدا (Bhaddá) clumsy, awkward, coarse, fat, lazy, dull, stupid.

بھدرا (Bhadrá) Unlucky moment.

بھدر ہونا (Bhadr honá) To be clean and purified by shaving one's head and beard after the demise of one's relative or in a holy place.

بھدوار (Bhadwár) (1) Land prepared for the planting of sugar-cane. (2) Land ploughed during the *kharif* and allowed to remain fallow till the cotton is sown. (3) Land ploughed for the *rabi* sowings.

بھدئی (Bhadaí) The autumnal crop.

بھر حال (Baharhál) Anyhow, at all events, by all means, somehow or other (syn. *Bahar surat, bahar kaif, bahar taur*).

بھرائی (Bharáí) Price paid for milling or stuffing.

بھرت (Bharat) (1) Goods, cargo, lading. (2) Carriage, transit or transport charges. (3) Amount paid by an individual or party.

بھرت بھرنا (Bharat bharná) (1) To supply a deficiency. (2) To convey merchandise to a place, to export.

بھرتی (Bhartí) (1) Store, stock, cargo, lading. (2) Admission, enrolment, investment, recruiting (soldiers). (3) Additional or irrelevant matter.

بھرتی کرنا (Bhartí karná) To enroll, to recruit, to raise (soldiers).

بھرتی ہونا (Bhartí honá) To be enlisteed, to be admitted in a school.

بھرشٹ ہونا (Bhrishṭa honá) To be fallen, to be polluted, to be deprived of caste.

بھرن (Bharan) Heavy shower of rain.

بھرن پوشن (Bharan-poshan) Maintenance.

بھرنا (Bharná *v.t.*) (1) To fill. (2) To satisfy. (3) To make good, to discharge, to liquidate, to reimburse. (4) To load, to charge. (5) To give evidence. (6) To pay the penalty of. (7) To undergo, to suffer. (8) To stir up, to excite.

بھرنا / بھرجانا (Bharná / Bharjáná) (1) Filled up, to be completed. (2) To be stuffed, filled. (3) To be charged (بندوق بھرنا) (4) To be irrigated, watered (کھیت بھرنا) (5) To be filled up (as جگہ بھرنی)

(6) To be healed or granulated (زخم بھر گیا) (7) To be satisfied refunded. (8) To be compensated, made good. (9) To abound, to be replete (مسل شہادت سے بھرا ہوا ہے). (10) To be packed up. (11) To be smeared, soiled. (12) To pay the penalty. (13) To suffer. (14) To be cast in a mould.

بھرپاے یا بھروتي (Bharpáe yá Bharotí) A release in full, a cocket. Main ne kauṛí kauṛí bhar páí (I received in full) an acknowledgment of full payment.

بھراٸي (Bharáí) Cess or tax (in the Benares district) one-half of which was given to the *amil* for charges of remittance, and the other carried to the credit of Government (now abolished).

بھداہر (Bhadáhar) The cutting of grain when it is only half ripe. (It is a common saying—chaná bhadáhar, aur gaukura, gehun dhenka dharáa). Cut your *chana* half ripe, your barley ripe, your wheat when the ear bends down.

بھڑانا (Bhiṛáná) To bring togother, to set by the ears, cause a fight.

بھڑکانا (Bharkáná) To instigate, to excite.

بھرنجا (Bharbhunjá) A caste employed in different sorts of grains, &c.

بھڑوا (Bharwá) (1) Pimp, procurer. (2) Attendant on a dancing girl. (3) Fool, blockhead.

بھس اڑانا (Bhus-uṛáná) (1) To make the chaff fly, (2) To beat severly.

بھسوري (Bhusaurí) A place where corn straw or chaff is kept.

بھک سے اڑ جانے والا مادہ (Bhak se uṛjánewálá mádda) Explosive substance, combustibles.

بہکانا (Bahkáná) (1) To entice, to decoy. (2) To set one against. (3) To mislead to delude, to cheat, to tempt.

بھس (Bhus) (1) Husk (of corn) (2) Chaff, bran.

بھس نکالنا (Bhus nikálná),

بہکا لیجانا (Bahká lejáná) To entice or lure away, to run away with.

بھکشا (Bhikshá) Alms, begged-food.

بھگا لے جانا (Bhagá lejáná) To abduct.

بھگتانا (Bhugtáná) (1) To liquidate. (2) To distribute, to portion out. (3) To perform, to execute. (4) To cause to suffer or undergo.

بھگتنا (Bhugatná) (1) To suffer, to undergo (as سزا). (2) To pay the penalty of. (3) To settle

with. (4) To put up with. (5) To dispose off, to finish.

بهگني (Bhagní) Sister.

بهلمنسي (Bhalmansí) (1) Credit. (2) Gentlemanliness, urbanity.

بهلي (Bahlí) A small two-wheeled carriage without springs drawn by two oxen.

بهم پهونچانا (Baham pahúnchánáa) (1) To convey, to provide, to acquire. (2) To bring about.

بهمن (Bahman) The eleventh month of the Persian calendar.

بهميا (Bhumyá) Land-holder.

بهن (Bahin) Sister, female cousin.

بهنڈار (Bhaṇḍár) Store-house, godown, ware-house : the bed of a river.

بهنڈارا (Bhaṇḍárá) A religious feast of Jogís, Sanyásís and Sádhús.

بهن گوتر (Bhin gotra) One not belonging to the same family, one of different lineage.

بهن گوترج سپنڈ (Bhin-gotraj sapinda) One not belonging to the same family but performing funeral oblations to the owner, cognate.

بهن ورن (Bhin varan) Of different caste.

بهن اودر (Bhinnodr) Brother not by the same mother, a half-brother.

بهناپا (Bahnápá) Sisterhood, sisterly affection.

بهنانا (Bhunáná) (1) To cause to be changed, to change (as money). (2) To have or get (grain) parched or fried.

بهنائي (Bhunáí) Discount in exchange.

بهنڈار (Bhaṇḍár) (1) Place where household goods and utensils are kept, store-room. (2) Bed of a river. (3) Villages managed by a Raja or Zamindar himself. (4) Private estate (not rented or farmed to others).

بهنگ (Bhaṇg) An intoxicating preparation of hemp.

بهنگي (Bahaṇgí) A stick or pole with slings at both ends for carrying boxes or baskets &c., on the shoulder.

بهنوت (Bahnot) Sister's son.

بهنوئي (Bahnoí) Brother-in-law, sister's husband.

بهو (Bahú) (1) Daughter-in-law, (2) Wife, bride.

بهودان (Bhú dán) Grant of land or revenue thereof.

بهودان پتر (Bhúdán patr) Deed of a grant of land.

بهو سوامي (Bhú swámí) Landlord.

بهوا (Bahúá) Father's sister, paternal aunt.

بھوتک (Bhútak) Material.

بھودا (Bhúdá) Light, sandy soil.

بھور بانٹنا (Bhúr báṭná)—To give alms to a crowd of poor people.

بھورو (Bahorú) The sloping pathway for bullocks drawing water from a well. (Syn. پینڈا)

بھوڑ (Bhúṛ) Any unproductive soil (consisting for the most part of seven-tenths of sand and the rest of clay) being the third in common enumeration. Varieties of it are named *Bhúr ḳhákí* and *Bhúr puráni*.

بھورا (Bhúrá) Land belonging to a village lying farthest from the inhabited part.

بھورارى (Bhúrárí) Corn remaining in the ear after it has been trodden down.

بھورى (Bhúrí) Light sandy soil.

بھوڑا (Bahoṛá) The ceremony of bride's dismissal with her husband.

بھوسہ (Bhúsá) Chaff or husk of corn.

بھوسى (Bhúsí) Bran or chaff.

بھوگ بندھک (Bhog-bandhak) A usufructuary mortgage. A kind of mortgage in which the article pledged or mortgaged may be converted to use, as land, houses, cattle, trees, the profits of which are to be appropriated in lieu of interest.

بھوگدار (Bhogdár) One in the possession or enjoyment of property.

بھوگ ادھکارى (Bhog adhikárí) The possessor of the usufruct of pledged or mortgaged property.

بھوگ لابھ (Bhog lábh) Usufruct in lieu of interest.

بھوگوتر (Bhogotra) A grant of revenue for the enjoyment or use of an individual, especially of a religious character.

بھوگ (Bhog) The food offered to an idol.

بھوگ کرنا (Bhog karná) (1) To enjoy. (2) To have sexual intercourse with. (3) To suffer, to undergo.

بھوگ لگانا (Bhog lagáná) (1) To offer food to an idol. (2) To partake of food.

بھول (Bhúl भूल) Neglect, omission, slip of the pen, mistake, error, forgetfulness.

بھول چوک (Bhúl chúk) Error and omission.

بھول چوک لینى دینى (Bhúl chúk lení denί) Errors and omissions excepted. (E. & O. E.).

بھوم بھارا (Bhúm bháṛá) Ground-rent.

بھومى (Bhúmí) (In Rajputaná). Hereditary landed estate held free of assessment.

بھومیا (Bhúmiyá) A proprietor of the soil, descendant of the founder of a village.

بھومیکا (Bhúmiká) A head-man, a military chief.

بھوں داري (Bhúṇdárí) A small patch of cultivation allotted rent-free to village-servants.

بھونڈیا (Bhúṇḍyá) One who cultivates with a borrowed plough.

بھونري (Bhoṇrí) Same as بھاونرے q. v.

بھونہار (Bhoṇhár) Name of an agricultural tribe of Hindus.

بھوند گدھ (Bhúnd gadh) Gift at marriages (Eastern Oudh).

بھوں ھاري (Bhúṇhárí)—Land let at a low rent to military retainers.

بہي (Bahí) Register, diary, book of daily accounts.

بہي روکڑ (Rokaṛ bahí) Cash-book.

بہي سٹّي (Saṭṭí bahí) Stock-book.

بہي نقل (Naql bahí) Day or waste book.

بہي سودا (Saudá bahí) Ware-house book.

بھیا چارہ (Bhaiyá chára) A community of brethren. *See* بھائي چارہ

بہي روز نامچہ (Bahí roz námcha) Daily account-book, as diary and ledger.

بہي کھاتہ (Bahí kháta) Account-books, ledger.

بہي میں چڑھانا (Bahí meṇ chaṛhána) To enter into the account-book, to debit or credit, to place to account.

بہي یاد داشت (Bahí yáddásht—Memorandum-book, note-book.

بھیت (Bhít) (1) Wall, breadth of a wall. (2) Embankment.

بھیتر والا (Bhítar wálá) Inmate.

بھیتري (Bhítrí) (1) Internal *zarar* or injury). (2) Hidden, secret.

بھیتوري (Bhitorí) Ground-rent paid for the site of a house.

بھیٹ (Bheṭ) (1) Interview, visit. (2) Present to a superior. (3) Offerings, sacrifice.

بھیٹ ھونا (Bheṭhoná)—(1) To have an interview with, to meet with. (2) To be sacrificed, to fall a victim to. (3) To become payable to.

بھیج (Bhej) Rent, a proportionate share of it, an instalment.

بھیج برار (Bhej-barár) A tenure in which the shares of the brotherhood are liable to the periodical or occassional adjustment, and in which balances of revenue and village expenses occasioned by the fraud or insolvency of a sharer are made good by a rateable contribution from the other sharrers.

بھیج برار گاؤں (Bhej-barár gáon) A village in which the *Bhej burár* tenure prevails.

بھید دینا (Bhed denâ) To give a clue to. (2) To divulge or betray a secret.

بھید کرنا (Bhed karná) To distinguish or classify, to sort.

بھید لینا (Bhed lená) To spy, to pry into, to get at the secret of, to worm oneself into another's confidence, to sound.

بھیدي (Bhedí) The spy.

بھیش بدلنا (Bhesh badalná) To change one's appearance or garb. (2) To personate a character.

بھیش داري (Bhesh dárí) Disguised person

بھیک (Bhík) Alms

بھیک ڈالنا (Bhík ḍálná) To give alms to the boy who prepares himself for study with some *guru* (a ceremony performed at the time of investiture of sacred-thread).

بھیگي بلي (Bhígí billí) Cunning person (very quiet in appearance).

بھیگي بلي بتانا (Bhígí billí batáná) To make lame or absurd excuses.

بھیلي (Bhelí) A lump ball of *gur* (generally four or five seers in weight).

بہناپلا (Bahináplá) Sisterhood, sisterly friendship.

بھیواد (Bhewad) Paying and receiving on the footing of one of a brotherhood or fraternity.

بے آبرو کرنا (Be ábrú karná) To dishonor, to disgrace.

بے اثر (Be-asar) Ineffectual.

بے اختیار (Be-akhtiyár) (1) Without jurisdiction. (2) Against one's will. (3) Without choice.

بے استطاعتي (Be-istitá'atí) Insolvency, indigence.

بے اصل (Be-asl) Groundless, frivolous, unfounded.

بے اعتبار (Be-'itibár) Unworthy of credit, unreliable.

بے اعتباري (Be-'itibárí) Want of credit, mistrust, disbelief.

بے انتظامي (Be-intizámí) Disorder, mismanagement.

بے انصافي (Be-insáfí) Injustice, iniquity.

بے بسي (Be basí) Helplessness.

بے ایماني کرنا (Be ímání-karná) (1) To act dishonestly (2) To play oneself false. (3) To cheat, to misappropriate.

بیباق کرنا (Bebáq karná) (1) To pay up, to wipe off. (2) To adjust, to settle, to discharge (an account). (3) To clear up accounts.

بیباقي (Be-báqí) Adjustment, liquidation, acquittance.

بےبنیاد (Be-bunyád) Groundless.

بے پردگي کرنا (Be-pardgí karná) To trespass on the modesty of a woman, to invade privacy.

بے تامل (Be-támmul) Without hesitation ; inconsiderately, without deliberation.

بے تعلق (Be-ta'lluq) Independent.

بے تن مال (Be-tan mál) Escheat, property devolving on state for want of legal claimants.

بے تحاشہ (Be-tahásha) Recklessly, headlong.

بے ثباتی (Be-sabátí) Inconstancy, instability.

بیجا (Bejá) (1) Improper, out of place. (2) Illegal, unjustifiable, unreasonable, objectionable, irrelevant.

بیجا قرقی (Bejá qurqí) An illegal attachment or distraint.

بیجا کارروائی (Bejá kárrawáí) Improper or illegal proceeding.

بے جرمی (Be-jurmí) Innocence.

بے چراغ (Be-chirágh) Ruined, deserted (as a village or house).

بیچارہ (Bechára) Destitute, helpless, miserable, innocent.

بے حساب (Be-hisáb) (1) Without reckoning. (2) On account.

بے خلش (Be-khalish) Without disturbance, without flaw, undisturbed, without hitch.

بیدخل (Bedakhl) (1) Dispossessed, ejected (2) Ejected person. (3) Out of possession.

بیدخل کرنا (Bedakhl karná) To eject, to dispossess.

بیدخلی (Bedakhlí) Ejectment, dispossession. (نالشات بیدخلی) (nálishát bedakhlí) Ejectment suit (اطلاعنامہ بیدخلی) (Ittilá' náma-i-bedakhlí) Notice of ejectment, notice to quit.

کارروائی بیدخلی (Karrawáí-i-bedakhlí) Ejectment proceedings.

بیدخلی بالجبر (Bedakhlí-i-biljabr) Forcible dispossession.

بے رحمی سے (Be rahmí se) Mercilessly, in cold blood, cruelly.

بے روک ٹوک (Be-rok-ṭok) Without let or hinderance.

بے سبب (Be-sabib) Without cause or reason.

بے شاہد (Be-sháhad) Without evidence.

بے ضابطگی (Be zábtigí) Irregularity.

بے ضابطہ (Be-zábta) Irregular.

بے طرفدار (Be-tarafdár) Impartial, unsectarian, disinterested.

بے طلبی (Be-talabí) Without demand.

بے عزتی (Be-'izzatí) Ignominy, dishonor.

بے غرض (Be-gharaz) Disinterested, independant, indifferent, impartial.

بے قصور (Be-qasúr) Innocent, faultless.

بیکار (Be-kár) (1) Unemployed, not in office, without work. (2) Useless, without effect.

بیکاري (Be-kárí) The state of being unemployed, want of employment.

بے گناہ (Be-gunáh) Innocent.

بے محل (Be-mahal) Out of place, improper.

بے معني (Be-ma'ní) Unmeaning, absurd, foolish.

بے موقع (Be-mauqa') Out of place, inopportune.

بے نام ونشان (Be-nám-o-nishán) Without name and description, unknown.

بے نامي (Be-námí) Fictitious.

بینامي خریدار (Benámí ḳharídár) Fictitious purchaser.

بینامي انتقال (Be-námí-intiqál) Fictitious transfer, a transfer in the name of some one who is not the real payer of the consideration.

بے وارث (Be-wáris) Without heir.

بے وارثي مال (Be-wársí-mál) Property that escheats to government for want of heirs.

بے وقعت (Be-waq'at) Having no weight ; worthless.

بے ہوشي (Be-hoshí) Insensibility, intoxication.

بیج وار (Bíjwár) Perquisites of the lower classes, consisting of a portion of seed-corn from the field.

بیجر (Bejar) A description of soil in which the cereal grains are generally sown.

بیجک (Bíjak) (1) A ticket tied to goods or on bags to mark their contents. (2) Invoice, inventory.

بیجھڑا (Bejhṛá) (1) Mixed crop. (2) Mixed grain (generally wheat and barley). (3) Of mixed race, mongrel.

بیچ بچاؤ کرنا (Bích-bichάo karná) (1) To interpose, to mediate, to intercede. (2) To arbitrate, to adjust. (3) To reconcile, to pacify.

بیچ میں پڑنا (Bích meṉ paṛná) (1) To interpose, to interfere. (2) To negotiate a bargain, marriage, &c. (3) To give a pledge.

بیچي لکھنا (Bechí likhná) } To
بیچي کرنا (Bechí karná) } endorse a bill.

بیچي لکھنے والا (Bechí likhne wálá) Endorser of a bill or hunḍi.

سکارے پیچھے بیچي کرنا (Sakáre píche bechí karná) To negotiate after acceptance.

بیچ ڈالنا (Bech ḍálná) To sell off.

بیچنے کے لائق (Bechne ke láiq) Saleable, negotiable.

بیچنے کا ادھکار (Bechne ká adhikár) Monopoly.

بیدھي رچنا (Bedhí rachná) To prepare the ground for marriage or other religious sacrifice.

بیر (Bair) Malice, ill-will, hatred.

بیر باندھنا (Bair bándhná) } To
بیر رکھنا (Bair rakhná) } bear malice, to hate.

بیر نکالنا (Bair nikálná)—To take revenge, to retaliate.

بیراگی (Bairágí) An ascetic.

بیرج (Birj) (1) *Sperma genitale.* (2) Seed.

بیرن (Bairan) Female enemy.

بیرنگ (Bairang) Unpaid, bearing postage.

بیرونجات (Berúnját) Suburbs, country (in opposition to town).

بیرونی (Berúní) External.

بیرونی نشانات (Berúní nishánát) External marks.

بیری (Bairí) Enemy, adversary.

بیڑا اوٹھانا (Bíṛá uṭháná) To take up the gauntlet, to take an enterprise upon oneself.

بیڑا ڈالنا (Bíṛá ḍálná) To propose a premium for the performance of a task, to challenge.

بیڑا (Beṛá) (1) Enclosure, fence, hedge, railing. (2) Timber formed into a raft to be brought down a river. (3) Boat, fleet.

بیڑا پار کرنا (Beṛá pár karná) (1) To ferry over a raft or boat. (2) To help one over a difficulty.

بیڑا پار ہونا (Beṛá pár honá) To tide over a difficulty or distress, to get well through a business.

بیڑہ راس (Beṛá-i-rás) Pound, a public place for keeping cattle, trespassing on another's ground.

بیڑہ لیجانا (Beṛá lejáná) To carry cattle by force to the pound.

بیڑی (Beṛí) (1) Fetters. (2) Basket used to irrigate fields.

بیادھ (Biyádh) Contention, quarrel, difficulty, trouble.

بیاس (Biyás) Land cultivated to be sown in the following year.

(Byás) Name of a celebrated saint and the supposed original compiler of Vedás and Puráns.

بیاض (Biyáz) Note-book, account book.

بیان (Bayán) Statement ; assertion, declaration, affirmation ; explanation, averment, allegation.

بیان بدلنا (Bayán badalná) To retract one's statement, to contradict oneself.

بیان امر واقعی (Bayán amr wáq'aí) An allegation of fact.

بیان تحریری (Bayán-tahrírí) Written statement.

بیان دعوی (Bayán d'awa) A statement of claim.

بیان زبانی (Bayán-zubání) Oral or verbal statement.

بیان ضمنی (Bayán-zamaní) *Obiter-dictum* ; incidental remark.

بیان خلاف واقعہ (Bayán-khiláf wáqi'a) A false statement.

بیان و ثبوت کے بموجب فیصلہ کرنا (Bayán wa sabút ke bamújib faisla karná). To decide *Secudum allegata et probata.*

بیان حلفی (Bayán halafí) Affidavit.

بیاہ (Biyáh) Marriage.

بیاہ رچنا (Biyáh rachná) To make preparations, to perform the ceremonies of marriage.

بیاہنا (Biyáhná) To get one married, to give in marriage.

بیاہ لیجانا (Biyáh lejáná) To have one's self married and take away the bride.

بیاہتا (Biyáhtá) Married woman.

بی بی (Bíbí) (1) Lady, madam. (2) Wife.

بی بی جی (Bíbí jí) Husband's sister, sister-in-law.

بیپار (Baipár) Business, traffic, trade.

بیپاری (Baipárí) Trader, merchant, dealer.

بیت کھیت (Bít khet) (1) Field or land grazed on by cattle. (2) Land cultivated by forced labour.

بیت (Bait) (1) House. (2) (M. Law). The simplest kind of residence.

بیت المال (Bait-ul-mál) (1)Public treasury or exchequer. (2) Escheat, the property that falls to the crown on failure of heirs.

بیٹا (Beṭá) Son.

بیٹا بنانا (Beṭá banáná) To adopt a son.

بیٹےوالا (Beṭewálá) The father of the bridegroom.

بیٹھہ (Baiṭha) Value of the government share of produce, amount settled on land.

بیٹھن (Beṭṭan) Pack cloth, wrapper.

بیٹھک (Baiṭhak) A seat, bench, a drawing room.

بیٹھنا (Baiṭhná) To sit. (2) To be unemployed. (3) To sit *Dharná.*

بیٹی دینا (Beṭí dená) To give one's daughter in marriage.

بیٹی والا (Beṭí-wálá) Father of the bride, relation of the bride.

بیج بونا (Bíj boná) To sow seed, to cause, to c nduce.

بیج کھاد (Bíj khád) Advance for seed and manure.

بیا (Baiá) An assigner, a person appointed in bazars to measure grain.

بیاج (Biyáj) Interest, discount.

بیاج بٹہ (Biyáj baṭṭa) A comprehensive term for the various items of business of a *Shroff* or banker, money lending and exchange.

بیاج خوری (Biyáj khorí) Usury.

بیاج پر بیاج (Biyáj par biyáj) Compound interest.

بیاج میں دینا (Biyáj meṉ denā) To pay a sum as interest.

بیاج پے دینا (Biyáj pe denā) To lend at interest.

بیاجو (Biyájú) The principal or capital put out at interest.

بیاجو لینا (Biyájú lenā) To borrow at interest.

بیاجي (Biyájí) Money lent or borrowed at interest.

بیڑي ڈالنا (Beṛí ḍálnā) (1) To put fetters. (2) To cause to be in chains.

بیڑیاں پڑنا (Beṛiyáṉ paṛnā) To be put in chains.

بیس بسوے (Bís biswe) (1) The whole village. (2) Full amount. (3) In all probability, very likely.

بیسا (Bísā) A score.

بیساکھ (Baisákh) The first of the twelve months constituting the Hindu solar year (answering (April-May)

بیساکھي (Baisákhí) Growing in the month of Baisákh.

بیسر (Bisar) Gleanings left in the field for the lower orders to gather.

بیسوا (Beswá) Prostitute, courtesan.

بیسي (Bisí) (1) A measure of weight commonly equal to five seers (2) A score.

بیسے (Bise) One who is not half-caste (as opposed to دسے Dase).

بیشي (Beshí) (1) Increase, surplus. (2) Increased assessment, (either on the general account, or any particular item of the revenue). *Beshi* m'amúlí (معمولي بیشي) Express the additional duty formerly levied on the cultivator of opium.

بیشي جمع (Beshí jam'a) Increase of revenue or assessment on that of the preceding year.

بیشي زمین (Beshí-zamín) Increase in the lands cultivated either by addition, or by accurate measurement.

بیشي لگان (Beshí lagán) Enhancement of rent.

بیض (Baiz) A sort of monogram formerly affixed to public writings by Mohammedan functionaries and persons of rank.

بیضانہ (Baizána) Fee to a magistrate or public officer for affixing his name-stamp to a deed or document.

بیع (Ba'ı) A sale.

بیع بالوفا (Ba'i-bil-wafá) (1) A conditional sale. (2) (M Law). Conditional sale, sale depending for its completion on the consent of the seller. Also the nominal sale of an article in lieu of a debt, to be returned when the debt is paid or upon condition that the debt shall be paid at a given time or in

default the article would become the property of the purchaser.

بيع بالوفادار (Ba'i-bil-wafádár) A person having the use of an article conditionally sold to him in acquittance of a debt, a conditional vendee.

بيع تلجيم (Ba'i-i-taljím) / بيع بالاكراه (Bai-bil ikráh). A fictitious sale made to serve any temporary purpose.

بيع جايز يا حقيقي (Ba'i-i-jáiz or haqíqí) A valid sale.

بيع خانگي (Ba'ı khángí) A private sale.

بيع سازشي (Ba'i-i-sázishí) A collusive sale.

بيع سلطاني (Ba'i-i-sultání) Sale by order of government.

بيع سلم (Ba'ı-i-sallim) (M. Law) A contract of sale, causing an immediate payment of price and admitting delay in the delivery of the wares. In this kind of sale the wares are designated مسلم فيه (Muslim fiha), the price راس مال (Rasl-i-mál), seller مسلم عليه (Muslim-'alaíh) and the purchaser رب السلم (Rabul sallim) A *salim* sale is legal and valid except in the case of *Non-frangibles* (Hedáyá).

بيع شرطي يا خط قبالة (Ba'i-i-shartí or khat qibála) A conditional sale.

بيع صرف (Ba'ı i-sirf) (M Law). A pure sale of which the articles opposed in exchange to each other are both representatives of price. (This is termed *sirf*, because *sirf* means removal, and in this mode of sale it is necessary to remove the articles opposed to each other in exchange from the hands of each of the parties, respectively, into those of the other).

بيع فاسد (Ba'i-i-fásid) A void sale.

بيع فريبي (Ba'i-i-farebí) A fraudulent sale.

بيع فضولي (Ba'i i fuzúlí) (M Law) A sale of the property of another without his consent. (In such a sale the contract is complete, but it remains with the proprietor either to confirm or dissolve the sale as he pleases (Hedáya).

بيع قطعي يا كامل (Ba'i qatací or kámil) An absolute sale, an out and out sale.

بيع لاكلامي (Ba'i-i-lakalámí) An out and out sale.

بيع قطعي وغير مشروط (Ba'i-i-qatací-o-ghair mashrút) An absolute, unconditional or unrestricted sale.

بيع مقايضه (Ba'i-i muqá'izá) (1) Sale or exchange of one article for another, barter. (2) (M.

Law). Sale or transfer of property by a husband in liquidation of dower debt.

بیع مکروہ (Ba'i-i-makrúh) (M. Law). An abominable sale or a sale which is lawful both in its essence and its quality, but attended with some circumstances of abomination. (It is abominable to enhance the price of merchandise by a fictitious tender of high price or forestall the market or to buy or sell on Friday, &c.).

بیع مرابحت (Bai'-i-murábihat) (M. Law). A sale of any thing for the price at which it was before purchased by the seller, with the superaddition of a particular sum by way of profit. (It is distinguishable from تولیت which is when one person sells anything to another at the cost price).

بیع ناجائز (Ba'i-nájáyez) (1) An illegal sale. (2) (M Law). An invalid sale, *i. e.*, a sale where it is lawful with respect to its essence, but not with respect to its quality, as a sale of forbidden thing (Hedáyá).

بیع ناقص (Ba'i-i-náqis) An imperfect sale.

بیع نمایشی (Bai-i-numáishí) A colorable transaction.

بیع و شرا (Ba'i-o shará) Buying and selling, sale and purchase.

دستاویزات قابل بیع و شرا (Dastáwezát qábil ba'i wa shará) Negotiable instruments.

بیعانہ (Ba'ána) Earnest money.

بیعبات (Ba'ibát) Foreclosure.

بیع دار (Ba'i-dár) A proprietor by purchase

بیعنامہ (Ba'ináma) A deed of sale, a conveyance.

بیعت (Ba'it) Allegiance, homage, fealty, the sale of one's self, to become disciple.

بیگاری (Begárí) Forced labourer, one pressed to carry burdens for individuals or the public.

بیگار پکڑنا (Begár pakaṛná) To press into service with or without pay.

بیگار ٹالنا (Begár ṭálná) To work in a half-hearted or perfunctory manner.

بیگم (Begum) (1) Lady, queen. (2) A title.

بیگھہ (Bígha बीघा) A measure of land varying in extent in different parts of India. The standard bígha of the revenue surveys of the United Provinces is equal to 3025 sq. yds. or $\frac{5}{8}$ of an acre. In Bengal the bígha contained only 1600 sq. yds. or little less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of an acre. In Benares it was determined at 3136 sq. yds. In other parganas it was equal to 2025

to 3600 sq. yards. Akbar's bígha contained 9600 Iláhígaz (one gaz=33 inches) The Gujrat bigha contains only 284 $\frac{2}{9}$ sq. yds. The Mahratta bigha is equal to some thing about 4383 sq yds.

Mr. Elliot specifies the following as some of the variations found in the United Provinces.

		Big	Bis	Bis.
Farrukhadad	100 acres =	175	12	0
East and south Gorakhpur	" =	192	19	7
Allahabad and part of Azamgarh.	" =	154	6	8
Bijnor	" =	187	19	15

In the Upper D ab (kachcha bighá) is=582-3 0. A *kachcha* (کچا بیگھ) bigha is in some places a third, in others only a fourth of a pakka (پکّہ بیگھ) or standard بیگھوٹی (bighoṭí) Rate per bigha per Bigha.

بیلا (Belá बेला) Money to be distributed in charity.

بیلا بردار (Belá-bardár) One of the retinue of a great man who scatters money among the populace.

بیلدار (Beldár) A digger, a labourer.

بیل (Bel बल) (1) The spot in which the receiving pots are placed when sugar is manufactured. (2) A line marked on a road or garden with spade, indicating the direction of any proposed work. (3) Line.

بیلا (Belá) A bag of money carried on the hand of a person of rank for distribution among the poor.

بیلا بانٹنا (Belá báṇṭná) To distribute alms.

بیماري (Bimárí) (1) Disease, complaint. (2) Bad habit.

بیمہ (Bímá) (1) Insurance. (2) Money paid for the insurance of goods.

بیمہ بحري (Bímá-i-bahrí) A maritime policy of insurance.

بیمہ جان (Bima ján) Life-insurance.

بیمہ کرنیوالا (Bíma karnewálá) An underwriter.

بیمہ آتشزدگي (Bíma Átishzadgí) Fire insurance.

بیمہ کرنا (Bimá karná) To insure.

بیمہ کي سند (Bíma-kí sanad) Policy of insurance.

بیواہک (Bewáhak बिवाहक) (1) Of or relating to marriage, nuptials. (2) The parent of a daughter's husband or the one's wife.

بیندي چلانا (Baindí chaláná) Throwing up water from a pond or reservoir with a basket for irrigation.

بیوپار (Beopár व्योपार) Traffic, trade; business.

بیوپاري (Beopárí) Dealer, trader, merchant.

بیورا (Byorá ब्योरा) (1) Detailed account. (2) News, tidings. (3) Day-book.

بیورا دینا (Byorá denā) To relate, to describe.

بیوستھا (Bewasthá बेवस्था) (H. Law) Legal opinion, judgment or decree.

بیوتنا (Biyotnā ब्योतना) (1) To cut out or shape cloth. (2) To cut up (3) To plan, to scheme.

بیوہ (Bewa) Widow.

بیوہار (Beohár ब्योवहार) (1) Profession, calling, trade. (2) Trade, transaction (3) Money-lending (4) Business. (5) Practice, usage, custom (6) Intercourse.

بیوہار کرنا (Beohár karnā) (1) To do or transact business. to set up business. (2) To negotiate with, to bargain, to lend money.

بیوہاری (Beohárí ब्योहारी) (1) Mercantile. (2) Customary (3) Trader, money lender, party engaged in any business.

بیوہاری (Beohárí) Trader, money lender. A village creditor who gives money to cultivators.

بیوی (Bíwí) Lady, wife.

بہرا (Behra बेहरा) Grass kept for pasturage.

بہری (Behrí बेहरी) (1) A subscription, an assessment on a share. (2) Instalments paid by undertenants to land-lord (3) Distribution of an aggregate sum on several individuals, or a monthly collection according to their respective circumstances. A sub-division of a pattidari or bhayachárí estate being an unequal fractional part of a *Thok*, (a thok of 3 *biswas* may be divided into 3 *behrís*, one containing 2 biswas one $\frac{3}{4}$, and one $\frac{1}{4}$ of a biswa) The share or interest of one of the coparceners in such an estate.

بہری باندھنا (Behrí bándhna) To raise money by subscription.

بہری بندی (Behrí-bandí) An allowance for repairing roads &c.

بہری دار (Behrí dár) The holder of a share in the lands of a village, one bearing his quota in the assessment and charges.

بہڑ (Behar बेहड़) (1) Uncultivated, uneven land. (2) Waste land with bushes.

پ

پا (Pá) Foot, leg.

پا بہ زنجیر (Pá ba zanjír) Fettered.

پابند (Páband) Bound.

پابند ہونا (Pá-band honá) (1) To be clogged or fettered. (2) To be bound by, to be ruled or guided by. (3) To observe, to follow.

پابندی (Pá-bandí) Check, control, observance, restriction.

پایاب (Pá yáb) Fordable.

پاپ (Páp पाप) Evil, sin, crime.

پاپ کاٹنا } (Páp kaṭná) }
پاپ دور کرنا } (Páp dur karná) }
To wipe out one's sins, to grant absolution from sin.

پاپ لگانا (Páp lagáná) To charge, to impute.

پاپ کرنا (Páp karná) To commit sin, to have illicit intercourse.

پاپ چڑھنا (Pápcharhná पाप चढ़ना) To be stained with sin.

پاپ یکت (Páp yukt पाप युक्त) Connected with sin, sinful.

پاپڑ (Pápaṛ पापड़) Thin light soil.

پاپڑ بیلنا (Pápaṛ belná पापड़ बेलना) To be under difficulties, to have insufficient means.

پا برکاب (Pá barakáb) Read to start.

پا پیادہ (Pá pyáda) On foot.

پاپی (Pápí पापी) (1) Sinful. (2) Criminal.

پات (Pát पात) A written paper, a bill or draft on a banker, a promissory-note.

پات بندی (Pát bandí) A statement of the particulars of the assets and debts of an estate as agreed upon between the heirs and claimants.

پاتر (Pátr पात्र) (1) King's counsellor or minister. (2) Deserving, able, accomplished.

پاتک (Pátak पातक) Crime, guilt, sin.

پنچ پاتک (Panch pátak) The five most human sins of the Brahmanical code—(1) Killing a Brahman. (2) Stealing. (3) Drinking spirits. (4) Intercourse with the wife of a *guru*. (5) Association with one who has committed these sins.

پاتک لگنا (Pátak lagná पातक लगना) To be defiled or polluted. to be stained or sullied (in character).

پاتکی (Pátkí पातकी) Sinner, criminal.

پاتی (Pátí पाती) Letter, document, message.

پاٹ (Páṭ पाट) (1) A plank, a board, platform. (2) Theh orizontal beam to which the bullocks are attached in a sugar or oil mill, also the place where driver sits. (3) The width of a cloth. (4) The breadth of a river پہاڑ (5) A seat, a throne (مسند). (6) Lesson (پاٹھ) text of reading.

پاٹنا (Páṭná पाटना) (1) To lay planks across, to roof. (2) To shut or close in, to fill up. (3) To overstock, to accumulate.

پاٹھ (Páṭh पाठ) (1) Reading. (2) Lecture, lesson, task, text of reading.

پاٹھ شالہ (Páṭh shálá पाठ शाला) School, college, reading-room,

پاٹھہ کرنا (Paṭh karna पाठ करना) To repeat or revise a lesson, to recite daily portions of Vedas.

پاٹھک (Paṭhak पाठक) (1) Spiritual preceptor. (2) A pandit who declares what is the law according to sacred writings. (3) A caste of Brahmans.

پاٹي (Paṭi पाटी) A kind of board which is used for writing.

پاجي پن (Pájí pan) Meanness, low or base conduct, rascality.

پاچھہ (Pachh पाछ) (1) Inoculation. (2) Incision made in the poppy head for the opium to ooze out.

پاچھنا (Pachhná पाछना) To make any incision in.

پاد (Páda पाद) (Hindu Law) One of the four steps or stages by which a law-suit is directed to proceed, *viz.* :—

بھاشا پاد (Bhásha páda भाषा पाद) The declaration, the charge, the plaint.

اوتر پاد (Uttarpáda उत्तर पाद) The reply or defence.

کریا پاد (Kriyá pada क्रिया पाद) The essential matter, the evidence or proof, whether oral or documentary.

سادھیا سدھي پاد (Sádhya siddhi-páda साध्य सिद्धी पाद) The judgment or decision.

پاداش (Pádásh) Recompense, reward, requital, retribution, revenge.

پادري (Pádrí) Clergyman, chaplain, missionary.

پادشاہ (Pádsháh) King.

پادشاہ زادہ (Pádsháh-záda) Prince.

پادشاہت (Pádsháhat) Sovereignty.

پادھا (Pádhá पाधा) Tutor, teacher.

پار (Pár) The opposite bank, the other side, the village or town on the other side.,

پار کرنا (Pár karná) (1) To ferry, or carry across. (2) To pierce through and through. (3) To carry through, finish.

پار اُتارنا (Pár utárná) To lower the thermometer, to lessen the anger.

پار اُتارنا (Pár utárná पार उतारना) To put or ferry over, to carry through, to cause to reach the end.

پارا چڑھانا (Párá chaṛhánáً) To become angry.

پاردارجیہ (Párdárjya पारदार्ज्य) Adultery.

پارسا (Pársá) (1) Abstemious, chaste, holy. (2) A holy man, a devotee.

پارسي (Pársí) Parsi, the followers of Zoroaster and worship-

pers of Fire, inhabitants of Persia.

پارکھی (Párkhí पारखी) Discriminator, judge, critic.

پارمپریہ (Páramparyá परमपरिया) (1) Hereditary succession, hereditary property. (2) Tradition, traditional knowledge.

پاروں (Párvana पारवन) (1) Any thing related to a certain *Parva* or holiday, as a ceremony then observed. (2) Due description of *Shráth* or obsequial rite. (3) The set of progenitors in honor of whom it is celebrated. (4) Any fee exacted for the performance of such ceremonies. (5) An impost formerly levied on the Ryots by the zemindars to defray the cost of the religious ceremonies and festivities performed by the latter.

پاروں شرادھ (Párvana shráddh पारवन श्राद्ध) An obsequial ceremony to be observed monthly at the Amávasya, at this rite three cakes are presented to the manes of the father, paternal grandfather and great grandfather, and three to maternal grandfather, his father and grandfather, and the fragments in each set are presented to the remoter ancestors of each line.

پارہ (Pára) One chapter or part of the Qurán.

پاری (Párí पारी) Time, turn.

پارشیہ (Párúshya पारुष्य) Violence, injury, tort. In law two descriptions are specified:—

1.—ڈنڈپارشیہ (Danḍa párushya दंड पारुष्य) Personal injury, assault, battery, homicide.

2.—واک پارشیہ (Vák-párushya वाक पारुष्य) Verbal injury as slander, abuse, libel, defamation.

پارینہ دفتر (Párína daftar) Ancient records.

پاڑا (Páṛá पाड़ा) (1) Cluster of huts apart from the village to which they belong. (2) Boundary of a field

پاس رہنا (Pás rahná पास रहना) To be present or at hand; to remain near, to wait or attend on, to live with, to cohabit.

پاسبان (Pásbán) Watch, sentinel.

پاس خاطر (Pás khátir) In consideration, out of regard for one's wishes.

پاسا (Pásá) Dice.

پاسا پھینکنا (Pásá phenkná) To throw dice (in gambling).

پاسنگ (Pásang) Make-weight, some thing placed on one scale to balance the other.

پاسي (Pási पासी) / پانسي (Pánsí) (1) A net made for the purpose of keeping *Bhusa* or grain. (2) A fowler, one who casts a noose or net. (3) A member of a caste whose occupation is to extract the juice of the palm tree.

پاک دامن (Pák dáman) Chaste, virtuous.

پاک کرنا (Pák karná) (1) To clean, to wash, to winnow. (2) To make one's self clean of any charge. (The proverb says :— آن راکه حساب پاک است از محاسبه چه باک (*An rá ki hisáb pákast az muhásiba chi bák.* Or one whose account is clear has no fear of auditors).

پاکھنڈ (Pákhand पाखंड) Heterodoxy, hypocrisy, deceit in religious matters, dissimulation پاکھنڈ پھیلانا (Pákhand phailáná पाखंड फैलाना) To practise dissimulation, to play the hypocrite.

پاکھنڈي (Pákhandí पाखंडी) Religious imposter, sanctimonious.

پاکیزگي (Pákízgí) Chastity, purity.

پاگل (Págal) Idiot, lunatic.

پاگل خانہ (Págal khánáá) Lunatic asylum.

پاگلپن (Págal pan) Lunacy, insanity, madness.

پال (Pál पाल) (1) Crown lands kept by the ruling family in their own hands. (2) A raised bank (to confine water for irrigation). (3) Small tent. (4) Layers of straw, leaves &c., in which unripe fruits are ripened. (5) Protector, guardian, preserver.

پالا پڑنا (Pálá paṛná पाला पड़ना) (1) To have to do with, to be united (in wedlock &c.), to fall in the clutches of. (2) The falling of snow.

پالک پتر (Pálak putr पालक पुत्र) An adopted son.

پالکي (Pálkí पालकी) Palanquin.

پالکي نشین (Pálkí nashín) A grandee or noble.

پالن کرنا (Pálan karná पालन करना) To protect, to nurse, to adhere to.

پالي (Páli पाली) (Bengal) (1) A measure of grain, equal in some places to five, in others to eight seers. (2) The Magadh prákirit language.

پالیز (Páliz) Field of melons or cucumbers.

پان (Pán पाणि) The hand. (2) The consideration for making marriage.

پان گرھن (Pánigrahan पाणिग्रहण) Marriage, the junction of the hands of bride and bridegroom forming part of this ceremony.

پانا (Páná पाना) (1) Dues, outstandings.

پانت (Páṇt पांत) Line, row (as of trees), row of soldiers.

پان محال (Pán-muhál) A tax on betel leaves.

پان سپاري (Pán supárí पान सुपारी) A small present or bribe of a few rupees to stir up or refresh the memory.

پانجنا (Pánjná) To solder.

پانچ چھٹانک (Páṇch-chhaṭáṇk पांच छटांक) Toll of five chittack in a rupee worth of rice or paddy (levied to defray the expenses of inspectors or weighmen stationed in the bazars of large cities to prevent fraud in the measure of commodities sold therein).

پانچ سات کرنا (Páṇch-sát-karná पांच सात करना) To discuss or dispute.

پانچوں کپڑے (Páṇchoṇ kapṛe) पांचों कपड़े) The five articles of clothing necessary for the dress of the court, *viz.*, (1) *Pagri* or turban (2) *Angarkha* or coat (3) *Pajama* or trousers. (4) *Duputta* or mantle. (5) The *rumál* or handkerchief.

پانچواں (Páṇchwáṇ पांचवां) The fifth.

پانچواں سوار ہونا (Páṇchwáṇ sawár honá) To show any small claim, to claim an equality with any person.

پاندڑي (Páṇḍṛí पान्दड़ी) Whitish or chalky earth or soil.

پانس (Páṇs पांस) Dung, manure.

پانک (Páṇk) Mud and sand left by inundation, quagmire (دلدل)

پاوں اڑانا (Paoṇ aṛáná) To meddle with.

پاوں پڑنا (Páoṇ paṛná) To fall at one's feet, to touch one's feet (a salutation among ladies, پاے لاگن)

پاوں پسارنا (Páoṇ pasárná) (1) To stretch one's legs full length. (2) To die.

پاوں سے پاوں باندھنا (Páoṇ se páoṇ báṇdhná) To keep one a close prisoner, to watch one closely.

پاوں نکالنا (Paoṇ nikálná) (1) To show the cloven hoof. (2) To betray one's evil disposition. (3) To withdraw from, get out of.

کاٹھ میں پاوں دینا (Káṭh meṇ páoṇ dená) To put one in the stocks.

پاوں گھسنا (Páoṇ ghisná) To undergo useless labour.

پاوں ڈگنا (Páoṇ ḍigná) To slip.

پاوں پھسلنا (1) To loose one's footing. (2) To give way (as an army).

پانو اکھاڑنا (Páṇw ukhaṛná पांव उखाड़ना) To loose one's footing, to run away.

پانو بهاري هونا (Paṉw bharí honá पांव भारी होना) To be pregnant.

پاؤں میں آپ کلہاڑي مارنا (Páṉw meṉ áp kulhárí márna) To injure or ruin one's self, to cut one's own throat.

پانو پکڑنا (Páṉw pakaṛná पांव पकड़ना) To fall at the feet of, to beseech submissively.

پانو پھوک پھوک کر رکھنا (Páṉw phúk phúk kar rakhná or phúk phúk kar páṉw rakhná) To do any thing carefully and cautiously.

پانو پھیلانا (Paṉw phailáná) (v t) To raise one's demands, to be exacting, to be insatiable.

پانوں جمانا (Paṉw jamáná पांव जमाना) To get a footing or foot-hold.

پانوں گلے میں ڈالنا (Páṉw gale meṉ ḍálná पांव गले में डालना) To convict one by his own arguments.

پاني (Pání) (1) Water, rain (2) credit, honor (پ ۲) (3) Breed, mettle.

پاني اترنا (Pání utarná) To have a cataract, suffer from hydrocele.

پاني پھيرنا (Pání pherná) To polish, gild.

پاني بھرنا (Pání bharná पानी भरना) (1) To draw or fetch water. (2) To yield.

پاني کاٹنا (Pání kaṭna) (1) To turn of the water into another channel (2) To swim against the stream.

کالا پاني (Kálá pání) Transportation beyond India.

پاني پاني هونا (Pání pání honá पानी पानी होना) To be overwhelmed with shame.

پاني پي پي کوسنا (Pání pí pí kosná) To heap curses upon.

پاني ديوا (Páni-devá पानी देवा) One whose duty it is to offer a libation of water to a deceased person, a son or other heir.

پاني مرنا (Pání marná पानी मरना) (1) To leak ; to be absorbed. (2) To exhibit signs confirming a suspicion, to look suspicious.

پاني نه مانگنا (Pání na máṉgná पानी न मांगना) To die instantly, to be slain with a single stroke of sword.

پاؤ (Páo पाओ) Quarter, quarter of a seer.

پاؤ ٹکي (Páo ṭakí पाओ टकी) The fee of a *qanungo* formerly allowed by government at the rate of 4 annas per hundred rupees on the net revenue of each district, to defray the expenses of establishment.

پاوتي (Páotí पाओती) Gain, profit, income.

پاونا (Páwná पावना) Due.

پاهل (Páhal) The ceremony of initiation into the *Sikh* religion.

پاهنائي (Páhnáí पाहनाई) Entertainment of guests or visitors.

پاهي (Páhí) Non-resident cultivator, tenant-at-will.

پاهي اسامي (Páhí asámí) Tenant at-will.

پاهي پرتي (Páhí-partí) Fallow land

پاهي کاشت (Páhí-kásht) Cultivation by non-residents.

پايٹھ (Páyaṭha पायठ) Scaffold.

پائے کار (Paikár पायकार) A person who purchases goods from the manufacturer to sell to the merchants, a broker, a retail dealer.

پائي (Pái पाई) (1) A pie, the eighth or the twelfth part of an anna. (2) A vertical line (in Hindi accounts) denoting the fourth part of an anna.

پائے بند (Páe band) *See* پابند

پائے باقي (Páe-báqí) In Mohammedan finance, the designation of such lands as were set apart for *jagir* grants if required, also the revenue from lands so reserved and not yet alienated.

پائے باقي خالصہ (Páe báqí kháisa) The revenue of resumed or lapsed but suspended alienations receivable in the public treasury.

پائے مالي (Páe málí) (1) Laying waste, especially of crops. (2) Compensation for damage done to standing crops by the passage of troops.

پائے کاشت (Páe-kásht) *See* پاهي کاشت

پت (Pat पत) (1) Good name, honor, credit (2) Husband.

پت اُتارنا (Pat utarná पत उतारना) To disgrace.

پت رکھنا (Pat rakhná पत रखना) To preserve one's honor.

پت (Put पुत) Hell.

پتا (Patá पता) Clue, address of a person, address, (place to which one is directed).

پتا دينا (Patá dená पता देना) To give the clue, to show the direction of.

پتا لگانا (Patá lagáná पता लगाना) To trace out, to find out or discover (the personality, abode, or business of a person), to follow up a clue, to search.

پتا (Pitá पिता) Father.

پتاکا (Pataká पताका) Flag, banner, flag-staff.

پتبرت دھرم (Patibritdharm पतिव्रत धर्म) Loyalty or fidelity to husband, conjugal duties.

پتت (Patit पतित) (1) Fallen outcast, guilty. (2) Fallow-land.

پتر (Patr पत्र) (1) Paper, letter, epistle, document, deed. (2) A grant or conveyance of land engraven on a plate of metal.

ادھار پتر (Udhár patr) A note of hand.

بنتي پتر (Bintí patr) A memorial, petition.

پتر (Pitr पित्र) (1) Father. (2) Paternal ancestors. (3) The manes either of the ancestors of an individual or mankind generally, to both classes of whom obsequial worship is paid, the *Feralia* of the Romans.

پتر بندھو (Pitr-bandhú पित्र बन्धु) A cognate relation in the paternal line. see بندھو

پتر بھوجن (Pitr bhojan पित्र भोजन) Food offered to the manes of deceased ancestors

پتر پراپت (Pitr-prápta पित्र पराप्त) Inherited patrimonially.

پتر پکش (Pitr-paksh पित्र पक्ष) The first or dark fortnight in the month of *kuar* so termed as peculiarly appointed for the celebration of obsequies of the *Pitras* or manes

پتر تتھي (Pitr tithí पित्र तिथी) The day appointed for offering any one of the deceased ancestors, generally, the anniversary.

پتر ارجت (Pitrarjita पित्रर्जित) Derived from a father, property originally acquired by him and therefore disposable by him at pleasure.

پتر گھات (Pitr ghát पित्र घात) A parricide.

پتر دت (Pitra datta पित्र दत्त) Given by father, one kind of woman's property.

پتر یجن (Pitriyajan पित्रजन) Obsequial offerings, worship of the manes.

پتریا (Pitriyá पित्रया) Paternal, ancestral, anything relating to forefathers.

پتروں کو پانی دینا (Pitroṉ ko pání denáपित्रों को पानी देना) To offer libations of water, as an offering to the manes.

پتر (Putr पुत्र) Son, child (According to Hindu religion a son is called putra as he is considered a deliverer from پت a hell).

In the old Hindu Law the word was applicable to twelve sons, namely.

1. اورس (Aurasa औरस) The son born of a wife of the same class

2. کشتریج (Kshetraja क्षेत्रजा) The son born of a wife duly appointed to raise up issue to a husband who is incompetent or who died childless.

3. دتک یا دتا (Dattá yá Dattak दत्तय या दत्तक) A son given by his parents in adoption according to prescribed rules, a son lawfully adopted.

4. کرتما (Kirtama किरतमा) A son made, *i. e.*, a boy of the

same class as the person adopting him, who is either an orphan or has been deserted by his parents.

5. گودھج (Goudhuj गौधुज) Son of concealed birth, one born of the wife during the absence of a husband, or under circumstances which leave the father doubtful.

6. اپاودھ (Apávidha अपाविध्य) A foundling, one deserted by his natural parents and adopted by a stranger.

7. کنینا (Kaníná कनीना) The son of a girl yet unmarried or before consummation.

8. سہودا (Sahodá सहोदा) The son of a pregnant bride, who being accepted with the woman, becomes the son of the husband.

9. کریتک (Kritak क्रितक) The son bought, one purchased of his parents.

10. پونربھو (Púnar bhava पूनरभव) Son of a twice married woman.

11. سویم دتا (Swayamdatta स्वयम् दत्ता) A son self-given, one who being without natural parents, or being deserted by them, offers himself for adoption.

12. پاراشوا (Páráshvá पाराशवा) The son of a Súdra mother by a man of the three first castes. (He is also called *nishada*).

13. Another description of son sometimes enumerated as an addition to the twelve is the پتری کا پتر (Putrí ká putra पुत्री का पुत्र) Or son of a daughter who, by appointment, becomes the son of her father.

Of these in the present age, only the son lawfully begotten in wedlock and the son given or adopted are universally recognised as sons, the son made or *kirtama* is acknowledged in some places, as in *mithla*, the rest are universally rejected.

پتر بھاگ (Putra bhága पुत्र भाग) Division of inheritance amongst sons.

پتر پرت ندھی (Putra pratinidhí पुत्र प्रति निधी) Any affiliated son other than the son begotten, an illegitimate son, or one who, without being legally adopted, is treated as a child.

پتریشٹی (Putreshṭí पुतरेष्टी) A sacrifice performed in order to obtain male children, one performed at the time of adoption.

پتریکا (Putriká पुत्रिका) Daughter, girl (especially one who is appointed to marry in order that her son may perform the solemn obsequies to her own father and not to her husband).

پتري کا پتر (Putrí ká putra पुत्री का पुत्र) The son of a daughter. See پتر No. 13.

پترا (Patrá) Calendar, almanac.

پتري (Patrí पत्री) Letter, note.

پتري (Putrí पुत्री) Daughter.

پتلا حال (Patlá hál पतला हाल) Straitened circumstances, bad condition.

پتلانا (Pitláná) To be stained with verdigris (as food kept in a brass pot).

پتمبرا (Patimbrá पतिमबरा) A woman who chooses her husband for herself.

پتتن (Pattan पत्तन) The act of ordering goods, from a manufacturer.

پتني (Patní पत्नी) A wife, the principal wife.

پتني بهاگ (Patní bhág पत्नी भाग) Division of property among a man's widows.

پتوهو (Patohú पतोहू) Son's wife, daughter-in-law.

پتهه روڈهک (Patha rodhak पथ रोधक) One who guards a way.

پتهرانا (Pathráná) To be petrified.

پتهر کي لکير (Patthar kí lakír) unalterable as if engraven on stone.

پتهري (Pathrí) Stone in the bladder.

پتهر پڑنا (Patthar paṛná पत्थर पड़ना) (1) To hail. (2) To be overwhelmed with trouble. (3) To be injured, ruined or destroyed.

پتهر کا چهاپه (Patthar ká chhápa पत्थर का छापा) (1) Lithograph. (2) Lithography.

پتهر کلا (Pathar kalá पथर कला) A firelock.

پتي (Patí पती) Husband, lord.

پتي برت (Patí birt) Chastity, fidelity to husband.

پتي (Pattí पत्ता) (1) A share. (2) A thin plate of metal.

پتي لينا (Pattí lená) To take a share.

پتيل (Patel पतेल) A kind of grass useful for thatching.

پتيا (Patiá पत्या) The written opinion of a Pandit on a question of Hindu Law.

پتيارا (Patyárá पत्यारा) Confidence, trust, reliance.

پٹا (Paṭṭá) A board on which Hindus sit while performing religious ceremony.

پٹا چوتها (Chauthá paṭṭa) A funeral ceremony performed after the 4th year of death.

پٹاپهير (Paṭṭá pher) The conclusion of a Hindu marriage in which bride and bridegroom change seats.

پٹ پڑ (Paṭ paṛ पट पड़) (1) A desert, waste, moist land caked by sunshine after rain or flood. (2) Ruined.

پٹ پڑ کرنا (Paṭ paṛ karná पट पड़ करना) To lay waste, to ruin.

پٹ رانی (Paṭ ráni पटरानी) The principal wife of a *rája* or king, queen, consort.

پٹ کھولنا (Paṭ kholná पट खोलना) (1) To open a door. (2) To open or to remove a screen. (3) To lift or remove a veil.

پٹّا (Paṭá पटा) A wooden sword used in fencing.

پٹّا ماری (Paṭá márí) Fencing.

پٹّا (Paṭṭá पट्टा) (1) A band or fillet of silk, especially an old mark of royalty. (2) Shoulder strap and badge (of a peon). *See* پٹّہ

پٹّا اوتارنا (Paṭṭá utárná पट्टा उतारना) To take off the strap and badge, to dismiss from service.

پٹانا (Paṭáná पटाना) (1) To realize the amount of a bill, to pay money, to settle an account, to conclude a bargain. (2) To place the beam on the roof of a house. (3) To water or irrigate a field.

پٹ بندھک (Paṭ-bandhak पट बन्धक) Mortgage, pledge, a pledge of which the usufruct pays both the principal and interest within a definite period (and thus ensures its own redemption).

پٹرا پھیرنا (Paṭrá pherná पटरा फेरना) To harrow.

پٹرا کردینا (Paṭrá kardená पटरा कर देना) To level, to raize, to demolish, to destroy.

پٹکا باندھنا (Paṭká-báṇdhná पटका बान्धना) To gird up the loins (for), to prepare for a task or expedition.

پٹنا (Paṭná पटना) (1) To be paid or discharged, to be repaid or remitted. (2) To be accepted or honored (a bill). (3) To be carried on satisfactorily, to be executed creditably or satisfactorily (a business). (4) To agree, to close or strike (a bargain).

پٹوا (Paṭwá पटवा) Irrigation.

پٹوا زمین (Paṭwá zamín) Land artificially irrigated.

پٹوار (Paṭwár पटवार) } Paṭwárí,
پٹواری (Patwárí पटवारी) } one who keeps all the accounts connected with the lands of one or more villages, land steward.

پٹواری گری (Paṭwárí garí) The office or business of a *Paṭwári* or accountant.

پٹوانا (Paṭwáná पटवाना) (1) To cause to be roofed. (2) To have a field irrigated. (3) To provide money, to cause to be paid or accepted.

پٹنی (Paṭní पटनी) A tenure by which the occupant holds of a *zemindár* a portion of the *zemindári* in perpetuity, with

the right of hereditary succession, and of letting or selling the whole or part as long as a stipulated rent is paid to the *zemindár*, who retains the power of sale for arrears and is entitled to a regulated fee or fine upon any transfer. The tenure created by letting in the second degree is termed درپټني (darpaṭní) or lease within lease, and a third underletting is سه پټني *seh-paṭní*.

پټني اجاره (Paṭní ijára) A farm held as an under-tenures of the landholder or proprietor.

پټني دار (Paṭní-dár) The holder of an under tenure.

پټني تعلقه (Paṭní t'aluqa) An estate or portion of it, underlet in perpetuity by a zemindár at an advance on the revenue he pays to government, (as long as the stipulated amount is paid, the estate is heritable, in the latter case with the concurrence of the *zemindar*, on payment of a regulated fine).

پټن جمع خورد (Paṭṭan jam'a-i-khurd) A monthly treasury account under the Moghal Government, specifying the receipts and disbursements in each month.

پټه (Paṭṭa पट्टा) Lease, a document given by the collector to the zemindár or by some other receiver of revenue, to the cultivator or sub-tenant. specifying the condition on which the lands are held and the value or proportion of the produce to be paid to the authority or person from whom the lands are held.

پټه استمراري (Paṭṭa-i-istamrárí) Perpetual lease.

پټه ٹهیکه داري (Paṭṭa thekadárí) A farming lease.

پټه خانگي (Paṭṭá-khángí) A private lease.

پټه سال بسال (Paṭṭá-i-sál ba sál) A lease from year to year.

پټه دوامي (Paṭṭá-i-dawámí) A perpetual lease.

پټه رهن (Paṭṭá-i-rahn) A mortgage lease.

پټه زر پیشگي (Paṭṭa-i-zar-i-peshgí) A *zar-i-peshgi* lease, a lease granted on advance of a sum of money.

پټه شکمي (Paṭṭá-i-shikmí) A sub-lease.

پټه فریبي (Paṭṭa-i-farebí) A fraudulent lease.

پټه میعادي (Paṭṭa-i-mi'ádí) A lease granted for a term of years, a terminable lease.

پټه دار (Paṭṭa-dár) A lease-holder, a lessee.

پټه دار شکمي (Paṭṭa-dár-shikmí) A sub-lessee.

پټه دهنده (Paṭṭa-dihanda) Lessor.

پٹّه کي تنسيخ / تنسيخ پٹّه Paṭṭá kí tansíkh or Tansíkh-i-paṭṭa. Annulment of lease, avoidance or determination of a lease.

پٹّه کي ضبطي (Paṭṭá kí zabtí) Forfeiture of a lease.

پٹّه کي ميعاد (Paṭṭa kí mi'ád) The term of a lease.

پٹّوتي (Paṭautí पटौती) (In Agra.) An engagement entered into between the zemindar and the tenants, by the concurrence of both parties, on the general principle of allowing the zemindar to collect, from old and resident-tenants a *jama*, averaging about one half more than the Govt. revenue. (Under this engagement, the power of ejectment, even by a civil action is precluded so long as the tenant pays his proper rent and claims to keep his holding).

پٹّونوه (Paṭaunawwa) A sort of mortgage, in which the mortgagee's right to hold the mortgaged property ceases at the expiration of the term of the mortgage, the satisfaction of mortgage-debt being had from the profits accruing to the mortgagee during the period of his possession.

پٹّي (Paṭṭí पट्टी) (1) A part or portion, a division of a village, a division of land into separate portions or strips. (2) (United Provinces.) An original share in a joint or coparcenary village or estate comprising many villages, the smaller sub-division of a mahal or estate. (3) (In Bengal.) The part of a market appropriated to one description of dealers. (4) (In Kumaon) The nominal division of a pargana. (5) (Mahratta) An extra impost or cess.

پٹّي پر قابض رهنا (Paṭṭí par qábiz rahná) To retain a severalty.

پٹّي دار (Paṭṭí-dár) The holder of a share in a coparcenary village or estate, the holder of a paṭṭí.

پٹّي داري (Paṭṭí-dárí) A tenure of a coparcenary nature, but in which the lands are divided and held in severalty by the different proprietors each person managing his own lands and paying his fixed share of Government revenue, through an accredited representative of the whole, being jointly responsible in the event of any one sharer being unable to fulfil his engagements. This is also called paṭṭí-dárí mukammil.

پٹّي داري خالص / پٹّي داري مکمل Paṭṭí-dárí-i-khális. / Paṭṭí-dárí-i-mukammal. *See* پٹّي داري

پٹّي داري نا مکمل (Paṭṭí-dárí na-mukammal) An imperfect *paṭṭidári*. A sort of coparcenary tenure in which part of the land is held in common and part in severalty, the profits from the land in common being first appropriated to the payment of the Government revenue and the village expenses, and the surplus being distributed or the deficit made up by a rate (*bach*) on the several holdings.

پٹّي وار (Paṭṭíwár) According to shares of assessment.

پٹّي باندھنا (Paṭṭí báṇdhná) To apply a bandage (to a sore or wound), to blindfold.

پٹّي پڑھانا (Paṭṭí paṛháná) To give a lesson, to put one up to, to take in, to cheat.

پٹيل (Paṭel पटेल) The headman of a village who has the general control and management of the village.

پٹيلا (Paṭílá) A log used as a harrow. (2) A long coarse grass of which mats are made. (3) A large flat-bottomed boat.

پٹّيلنا (Paṭílná पटीलना) To wring from, to extort, to cheat, to cozen.

پجاپا (Pujápá पुजापा) Offerings, libations.

پجاري (Pujárí पुजारी) Priest.

پجانا (Pujáná पुजाना) (1) To cause to worship. (2) To make up the deficiency, to complete.

پچھ (Pachh पच्छ) (1) Countenance, support, defence. (2) Partiality.

پچھاڑنا (Pachháṛná पछाड़ना) To throw down on the back, to overpower, to subdue.

پچھلا (Pichhlá पिछला) (1) Latter, last, by gone, past. (2) Modern.

پچھلا پہر (Pichhlá pahr पिछला पहर) The last watch of the night.

پچھلے پانو پھرنا (Pichhle páoṇ phirná पिछले पांऊ फिरना) To retrace one's steps.

پچھلي مت (Pichhlí-mat पिछली मत) After thought.

پچھني (Pachhní पछनी) To make incisions in the popy-head to procure opium.

پچھواڑے (Pichhwáṛe पिछवाड़े) At the back, in the rear.

پختگي (Pukhtigí) (1) Ripeness. (2) Maturity. (3) Soundness, solidity. (4) Experiences.

پختہ کرنا (Pukhta karná) To complete a bargain, to make mature.

پختہ معاملہ (Pukhta mu'ámla) Completed agreement.

پد (Pad पद) (1) Foot. (2) A head, title or topic of legal or judicial proceedings, of which 18 are enumerated by Hindu law-givers. (Wilson).

1. رنادن (Rinádana रिनादण) Debt.
2. نکشیپ (Nikshep निक्षेप) Deposits.
3. اسوامي-وکريه (Aswámí-vikriya अस्वामी विक्रय) Sale without ownership.
4. سمبهوا سمو تهان (Sambhua samuthána समभुव समुत्थान) Relating to partnership.
5. دتپ کرم (Dattapakarma दत्तप कर्म) Resumption of gifts.
6. ويتنادانم (Vetanádánam वेतना दानम) Nonpayment of wages or hire.
7. سمويديات کرم (Samvid-vyat ik arma समविद्वियात कर्म Breach of engagement.
8. کراے وکراے انوشيا (Kraya vikray anushaya क्रय विक्रय अनुशय Rescission of purchase and sale.
9. سوامي پال و واد (Swámipálaviváda स्वामिपाल विवाद) Disputes between master and servant.
10. سيما وواد (Símá-yiváda सीमा विवाद) Boundary disputes.
11. دنڈپارشے (Dandapárushya दंड पारुश्य) Assault and battery.
12. واک پروشے (Vákprushya वाक पारुष्य) Defamation and abuse.
13. ستيه (Steya स्तेय) Theft.
14. ساهس (Sáhas साहस) Violence.
15. ستري سنگرهن (Strisangraban स्त्री संग्रहण) Illicit intercourse with a woman.
16. ستري پن دهرم (Stripundharm स्त्री पुनः धर्म) Obligations of husband and wife.
17. دايا وبهاگ (Dáyávibhága दाया विभाग) Partition of inheritance.
18. ديوتما ويشچا (Dyútamáveshchá) Gaming and animal fighting.

پد ابهلاکهي (Padabhilákhí पद अभिलाषी) Applicant for office, candidate.

پد ارپن (Padarpan पद अर्पण) Appointment to office.

پدآرگهيه (Padárghya पद आर्घ्य) (1) A respectful offering to a guest or *Brahman*. (2) An assignment of rent-free land to a Brahman, or a religious establishment, in the North West Provinces (U. P.). It is said to be a grant of rent free-land to similar object made by a zamindár, for the revenue of which he continues responsible.

پدونندنک (Padavandanika पद वन्दनिक) Property given by a husband to a wife at the time of marriage in return for her humble salutation.

پدر (Pidar) Father.

پدري (Pidrí) Paternal.

پدستهه (Padastha पदस्थ) A person of rank or authority.

پدوي (Padwí पदवी) A title, rank, dignity.

پدوي دينا (Padwí denâ पदवी देना) To confer dignity or honor.

پذيرائي (Pizíráí) Acceptance, admission.

قابل پذيرائي (Qábil-i-pizíráí) Admissible, maintainable.

پرادهين (Prádhín पर आधीन) Subject, subordinate.

پربس (Parbas) Dependence, subjection.

پر (Pur) A city, town, village (mostly used in compounds).

پرا (Purá) A ward or quarter of a village.

پراورت ويوهار (Parávart vyohár प्रावर्त व्योहार) Appeal.

پراورت (Parávirt प्रावृत) Reversed (as a decision).

پربهاگ (Parbhág पर भाग) Residue, remainder.

پربهومي (Par-bhúmí पर भूमी) Foreign land.

پرپورو (Parpurva पर पूर्व) A woman remarried, one who was formerly the wife of another (six cases of second marriage or rather co-habitation are said to be allowed among the *Sudra* castes. (1) When the first marriage has not been consummated. (2) When a girl has been unchaste and is married to another than the gallant. (3) When a widow is married to a kinsman to raise issue for her deceased husband. In each of these cases the woman is termed *Punarbhu*. In the other four cases she is termed *Swairni*, as (4) When she has deserted her husband for another man, but has been taken back by the former. (5) When she cohabits with a stranger after her husband's death for her own pleasure. (6) When she does so under the pressure of some urgent motive as poverty. (The second marriage is called *Pat* by Mahrattas and *Natra* in Gujrat.

پرپوتا (Parpotá पर पोता) Great-grandson.

پرپوتي (Parpotí परपोती) Great-grand daughter.

پرپيٹهه (Parpaiṭh पर पैठ) A second or third *hundi* given to supply the loss of the first, a duplicate bill of exchange.

پرجا (Prajá प्रजा) The son of a wife appointed to raise issue to a deceased or impotent husband.

پردار گمن (Pardárgaman परदार गमन) Adultery.

پردهرم سهيشنتا (Pardharam sahishnutá पर धर्म साहिष्णुता) Religious toleration.

پردهرم گرهن (Par dharm grahan पर धर्म ग्रहण) Changing one's religion.

پردیشي (Pardeshí परदेशी) Foreigner, stranger.

پرجاپتہ (Prajápati प्रजापति) (1) A form of marriage in which the bride is presented respectfully to the bridegroom by her father. (2) A particular sacrifice performed before appointing a daughter to raise issue in default of male heirs.

پراجت (Parájit पराजित) (1) Defeated, overcome, conquered.

پراپت (Prápt प्राप्त) Gain, profit, improvement.

پراجے (Parájaya पराजय) (1) Defeated, discomfiture. (2) Being cast in a law suit.

پراچار (Paráchár पराचार) Contrary to ordinary observances and constitution.

پراچین (Práchin प्राचीन) Ancient, old.

پراچین ادھکار (Práchín adhikár प्राचीन अधिकार) Prescriptive right.

پراچین ریت (Paráchín-rít प्राचीन रीति) Old or immemorial custom.

پرارتھک (Prárthak प्रार्थक) Petitioner, suitor.

پرارتھنا (Prárthná प्रार्थना) Request, petition, application.

پرارتھنا پتر (Prárthná-patr प्रार्थना पत्र) Written application.

پراسنگک (Prásangik प्रासङ्गिक) (1) Inherent, innate. (2) Relevant.

پرایشچت (Práyshchit प्रायश्चित) A fine or penance imposed as the price of absolution or atonement.

پراک (Prák प्राक) (In law) The non-possession of property that may be possessed.

پراکرت (Prákrit प्राकृत) Any provincial or vernacular dialect (akin to Sanskrit).

پرمانک (Pramánik प्रमाणिक) (1) Authoritative, authentic. (2) One who rests his arguments on authority, a learned man.

پرمان (Pramán प्रमाण) (1) Proof, evidence, authority. (2) Credibility, genuineness.

پران (Purán पुराण) A sacred poem supposed to have been compiled by Vyás. There are eighteen acknowledged Puráns comprising the whole body of Hindu theology.

پران پرتشٹھا (Prán pratishṭhá) Imparting life to the image of a divinity by certain spells.

پران چھوٹانا (Prán chhuṭáná) To save one's self.

پران چھوڑنا / پران تجنا یا دینا } Prán chhoṛná, Prán tajná ya dená (1) To breathe one's last. (2) To fail (one's heart), to lose courage.

پران دنڈ (Prán-daṇḍ प्राण दण्ड) Capital punishment.

پران لینا (Prán lená प्राण लेना) To take the life of, to tease, to harass.

پرایا (Paráyá पराया) } Of, or
پرائی (Parái पराई) } belonging to another, another's.

پرب (Parb पर्व) (1) Festival, holiday, anniversary, (2) Opportunity, occasion. (3) A chapter, section.

پربھو (Parbhav परभव) (1) Origin, source. (2) Birth place. (3) Family, lineage

پرپتامہ (Par-pitámah पर पितामह) A paternal great-grandfather.

پرپنچ (Parpanch परपञ्च) (1) Prolixity (1) Opposition, reversion, inversion. (3) Deceit, trick, fraud.

پرت (Part पर्त) One sheet, one side, a copy.

پرتال (Partál परताल) Remeasurement of a field, to test the accuracy of the previous measurement, revision of previous survey.

پرتال جریب (Partál jaríb) Remeasurement of land.

پرتال کرنا (Partál karná परताल करना) To *partal*, to test the accuracy of previous measurement by remeasuring.

پرتبندھ (Prati bandh प्रतिबन्ध) Obstacle, obstructed inheritance.

پرتبندھک (Pratibandhik प्रतिबन्धिक) Opposer, obstructor, obstacle, impediment.

پرتبھو (Pratibhú प्रतिभू) A surety. Three kinds of sureties are most usually specified, but a fourth is sometimes added (Wilson).

1. پرتیا پرت بھو (Pratya-pratibhú प्रत्य प्रतिभू) A surety for appearance.

2. درشن پرت بھو (Darshan-pratibhú दरशन प्रतिभू) A surety for appearance.

2. دان پرت بھو (Dán-pratibhú दान प्रतिभू) A surety for the repayment of a loan or fulfilment of an engagement.

درو آرپن پرت بھو (Dravyárpana-pratibhú द्रव्यार्पण प्रतिभू) One who engages to give up property belonging to the debtor if he fails to pay the debt.

(The responsibility of the last two sureties, or the engagement to pay or to deliver up property extends to their sons also).

پرتی بھاو (Prati bháva प्रति भाव्य) (1) Surety, security. (2) The act of becoming security.

پرتبھوگرھنم (Pratibhúgrahnam प्रतिभू ग्रहणं) Acceptance of security by the court.

پرتدان (Pratidán प्रतिदान) Giving back either as an equivalent or recompense.

پرت پکش (Pratipaksh प्रति पक्ष) An adversary, an opponent, a defendant.

پرت پتّي (Prati patti प्रति पत्ति) Admission of a claim.

پرتسار (Pratisár प्रतिसार) A wreath, dyed threads tied round the wrists of the contracting parties at the time of marriage or round the wrist of the boys on other ceremonious occasions.

پرتشٹا (Pratishṭha प्रतिष्ठा) (1) Consecration or setting up of an image in a temple. (2) A ceremony performed on the completion of a house before it is inhabited. (2) Purification or reconsecration of an idol, temple or house that has been polluted.

پرتکار (Pratikár प्रतीकार) Requittal, reward, revenge, retaliation.

پرتگرہ (Pratigrah प्रतिग्रह) (1) Acceptance of gifts, the privilege of receiving gifts (one of the peculiar rights of Brahmans) (2) A ceremonial acceptance of son for adoption who is resigned by his parents.

پرتگیا (Pratigyá प्रतिज्ञा) A plaint more especially after it has been recorded in writing by the officers of the Court.

پرتگیا پتر (Pratigyá-patra प्रतिज्ञा पत्र) A promissory note, a bond.

پرتلوم (Pratilom प्रतिलोम) Contrary to the regular course or order, reverse (as of Kshatriya father and Brahman mother.)

پرتما (Pratimá) Idol, image.

پرتندھي (Pratinidhi प्रतिनिधि) A deputy, a representative, a viceregent.

پرتواد (Prativáda प्रतिवाद) Reply, rejoinder, defence.

پرتوادي (Prativadí प्रतिवादी) A defendant, a respondent.

پرتھوي (Prithvi पृथिवी) Earth, soil, land, ground.

پرتہ (Parta) Rate.

پرتہ مالگذاري (Partá-i-málguzárí) Rateable amount of revenue, incidence of revenue.

پرتہ متوسط (Partá i-mutwussit) An average rate.

پرتي (Parti परती) Waste or uncultivated land, fallow land.

پرتي قديم (Parti-qadím) Land which has long been lying uncultivated, old fallow.

پرتي جديد (Parti-jadíd) Land recently left waste or thrown out of cultivation, new fallow.

پرتيت (Pratit प्रतीत) Trust, confidence.

پرتنياس (Pratinyása प्रतिन्यास) Reciprocal deposit.

پرتواسي (Prativási प्रतिवासी) A neighbour.

پرتويشکتوام (Prativeshikatwam प्रतिवेशिकत्वाम) Pre-emption from vicinage, or the right of neighbour or co-parcener to purchase any property in his

vicinage which is for sale, in preference to a stranger, on agreeing to give the same price (Wilson.).

پرتیا بھیوک (Pratiyabhiyog प्रत्यभियोग) A counterplaint or plea, a cross-suit or appeal.

پرتیا کلت (Pratyákalati प्रत्याकलति) The deliberation of the court upon the pleading and the determination to put the parties to proof.

پرتیکش (Pratyaksh प्रत्यक्ष) (1) Perceptible. (2) Perception, the first proof of things.

پرتیکش درشی (Pratyaksh-darshí प्रत्यक्ष दर्शी) An eye-witness

پرتیارتھی (Pratiyárthí प्रत्यार्थी) A defendant, an opponent.

پرتیارتھی اویدن (Pratiyárthí-avedan प्रत्यार्थी अवेदन) The verbal information of the defendant in a suit which is written down by the officers of the court.

پرت وادن (Prativádan प्रतिवादन) A defendant, a respondent.

پرتیو اسکند (Pratiyavaskanda प्रत्यवस्कन्द) Special plea at law, admission of a fact, but qualifying or explaining it so as to make it no ground of accusation.

پرجا (Prajá) (1) Posterity. (2) A subject, a dependant. (3) Subjects, people.

پرجاپتی (Prajá-pati प्रजापति) Sovereign, prince.

پرجوت (Parjoṭ) (1) Ground rent levied on houses. (2) Quit-rent.

پرچار (Prachár प्रचार) (1) Promulgation, publication. (2) Prevalence, custom, usage. (3) Pasturage

پرچک لینا (Parchak lená परचक लेना) To back, to take the side of.

پرچلت (Prachalit प्रचलित) Prevailing, recognised, received as authority.

پرچونی (Parchúní) Grocery.

پرتل (Partal) The luggage of a horseman carried on a bullock or pony.

پرچونیا (Parchúniá परचूनिया) A grocer.

پرچہ (Parcha) (1) A slip of paper. (2) A newspaper.

پرچھتی (Parchhatí परछती) A small thatch thrown over mud walls and the roofs of houses, so that rain may pass over it.

پرچھنا (Parchhná परछना) To perform the ceremony of *ártá*, *i.e.*, moving a light over the head of bride and bridegroom (in order to drive away evil spirits).

پرخاش (Parkhásh) Misunderstanding.

پردادا (Pardádá परदादा) Great-grandfather, a fore-father.

پردادي (Pardádí परदादी) Great-grand mother (by the father's side).

پردکشنا (Pra-dakshiná प्रदक्षिणा) Reverential salutation by circumambulation from left to right.

پردگي (Pardagí) The state or condition of being veiled or being behind a *pardah*.

پرده‌دري (Pardá darí) Exposure, betraying.

پرده کرنا (Parda karná) To hide or screen.

بے پردگي (Bepardagí) The absence of screen and consequent, exposure before strange men, disgrace.

درپرده (Dar parda) Secretly, in private.

پرده فاش کرنا (Parda fásh karná) To divulge or betray the secrets of, to expose the misdeeds of, to injure one's credit.

پرده نشين (Parda nashín) A woman who does not appear in open (Those women who by custom cannot appear in open courts are given some privileges. They cannot be arrested in execution of a money-decree, they must be examined either by a commission or if need be in a palanquin &c.

پردهان (Pradhán) Chief, principal, minister of state, president.

پرزه (Purza) (1) A scrap (commonly of paper). (2) Component part.

پرسا (Pursá) Four cubits, the extent of a man's reach with his arms and fingers extended.

پرسان حال (Pursán hál) Enquirer, one interested in any person.

پرسپر (Paraspar परस्पर) Mutual, reciprocal.

پرستش (Parastish) Worship.

پرستش خانه (Parastish-kháná) } Place of worship.
پرستش گاه (Parastish-gáh) }

پرستهان کرنا (Prasthán karná प्रस्थान करना) (1) To set out, to change one's residence. (2) To send baggage, &c. (now a kerchief with some rice and *haldi* is sent on to the first stage of a journey on some propitious day or moment.)

پرسش (Pursish) Enquiry, questioning.

پرسنگ (Prasang प्रसङ्ग) (1) Association. (2) Coition (3) Illicit intercourse.

پرسوتکا (Parsútaká प्रसूतका) A woman who has had a child, a woman recently delivered.

پرسوں (Parsoṉ परसों) The day before yesterday, the day after to-morrow.

پرشاد (Parshád) Offerings made at a shrine, the leavings of a god or *guru*.

پرش دھن (Purush-dhan पुरुष धन) Property belonging to the husband (as opposed to استری دھن)

پرش گامی (Purush gámí पुरुष गामी) Sodomy.

پرشن (Prashn प्रश्न) Inquiry, question, demand.

پرشن لپی (Prashn-lipí प्रश्न लिपि) (In law) Interrogatories.

پرکرما کرنا (Parikramá karná परिक्रमा करना) To walk round an idol or a holy place by way of adoration.

پرکرئے (Parkray प्रक्रय) Redemption, purchasing back, buying off.

پرکھ (Parakh परख) (1) Test, examination, trial, proof (2) Discrimination, judgment.

پرکھا (Purkhá पुरखा) (1) An old man. (2) Ancestor, forefather.

پرکھانا (Parkhánáपरखाना) (1) To cause to be inspected, to get or have a thing tested. (2) To examine, to test, to try, to prove.

پرکھائی (Parkhái परखाई) (1) Examining, testing; assaying. (2) The price paid for assaying.

پرکھیا (Parkhaiyá परखैया) (1) Money tester, assayer, banker. (2) Tester, examiner.

پرگنات (Parganát परगनात) Pl. of *pargana* (q. v).

پرگناتی جمع (Parganátí-jam'a) Amount of revenue received at the head office of a tahsil of the *pargana* from the several sub-divisions thereof, after deducting the charges of collecting.

پرگنہ (Pargana) Sub-division of a district.

حاکم پرگنہ (Hákim-i pargana) Sub-divisional officer.

پرگنہ وار (Pargana-wár) According to *parganas* (settlement &c).

پرگرہ (Paragrah परग्रह) Adoption, the taking of a wife, receiving a gift.

پرلے پار (Parle-pár परले पार) On the other side, far away.

پرلے سرے کا (Parle sire ká) }
پرلے درجہ کا (Parle darje ká) } Extreme, consummate, arch.

پرماتامہ (Pramátámah प्रमातामह) Maternal great-grand father.

پرمان (Pramán प्रमाण) (1) Measure, quantity, amount, dose, degree. (2) Size, magnitude, weight, value. (3) Authority, proof. (4) Proof in law by ordeal or oath, by evidence oral or documentary.

پرمانک (Pramánik प्रमाणिक) (1) Authoritative, established by proof, just, right. (2) A person whose opinion is to be respected, a president, the chief or head of a caste or trade.

پرمپر (Parampar परम्पर) In continuous succession.

پرمپرا (Parampará) From time immemorial, from father to son.

پرمانیه (Pramánia) (1) Authentic, authoritative. (2) Admissible, credible.

پرمت (Parmat) A custom house, customs.

پرمت کا داروغه (Parmat ká dárogá) A *darogha* of the customs or salt-department.

پرن کرنا (Pran karná प्रण करना) To make a promise.

پرنالا (Parnálá परनाला) Drain, gutter, watercourse.

پرنانا (Parnáná परनाना) Maternal great-grandfather.

پرنانی (Par-náni परनानी) Maternal great-grandmother.

پرندر (Parandar परन्दर) A thief, a house breaker.

پرنئی (Pari-nay पाणिय) (1) Leading the bride round the sacred-fire; marriage. (2) Wealth received at the time of marriage; marriage ornaments or the like; woman's own property.

پوروا (Purwá पुरवा) (1) Easterly wind. (2) A village, town.

پروایی (Pravápi प्रवापी) One who sows seed.

پروا (Parwá) Care, concern.

بے پروائی (Be parwái) Carelessness indifference, disregard, negligence, inattention.

پروادی (Parvádi परवादी) A prosecutor, a plaintiff.

پروار (Parwár परवार) Family, dependants and subjects.

پروانجات (Parwánját) Orders, royal grants, licences.

پروانگی (Parwángí) Permission.

پروانه (Parwáná) Warrant, an order of appointment, a written precept or command, a vernacular letter addressed to a subordinate officer, Letters Patent, a custom-house permit or pass, a paper of permission from a zamindar to take up lands, leaving the rent to be subsequently settled.

پروانه استقلال (Parwána-i-istaqlál) An order declaratory of the right of permanent possession.

پروانه تلاشی (Parwána-i-talásh) Search warrant.

پروانه راهداری (Parwáná-i-ráhdárí Passport, safe conduct.

پروانه گرفتاری (Parawáná-i-giriftári) Warrant of arrest.

پروانه نویس (Parwáná-navís) A writer of vernacular orders.

پروانه واگذاشت (Parwáná-i-wágu-zásht) An order of the Mohammedan government to relinquish to a person, to whom the revenues of specified lands have been assigned, the right of collection and all authority therewith connected.

پروا (Pariwáh परिवाह) (1) A water course, stream. (2) The overflowing of a tank.

پروا کرنا (Parwáh karná) To throw into the river.

جل پروا کرنا (Jal prawáh karná) Throwing a dead body into the river without burning it. This is done in the case of unmarried boys or girls.

پردھان (Pradhán प्रधान) (Also called *padhan*) In Garhwál, a village ministerial officer, entrusted with the collection of the government demand, and the supervision of the police of his village, (He is commonly one of the village officers appointed with the approbation of the other joint sharers. He collects the Government-revenue agreeably to their several quotas and also pays the rent of his own immediate share of the estate. He is remunerated by fees on marriages, and also by a small portion of land set apart for the purpose. There is no hereditary right to this situation.)

پردھانچاری (Pradhánchári प्रधान चारी) The office and emoluments of a padhán.

پروتا (Parotá) Great-grandson.

پروتساھک (Parotsáhak परुत्साहक) Instigator of any crime.

پروار (Parwar) Protector, غریب پروار (garíb-parwar) Protector of the poor, your honour, sir.

پروردہ (Parwarda) (1) Supported, patronised. (2) A slave, *protege*.

پرورش (Parwarish) Maintenance, support.

پرورش کرنا (Parwarish karná) To support.

حکم پرورش (Hukm parwarish) Order of maintenance.

پروسا (Parosá परोसा) A dish of food sent to a neighbour or friend or laid before a guest, a distribution of food.

پروسنا (Parosná परोसना) To serve up dinner, to distribute food to guests.

پروھا (Paroha परोहा) A leathern bucket for drawing water.,

پروہت (Purohit प्रोहित) A family priest, a priest who conducts all the ceremonials and sacrifices of a family.

پروہتائی (Purohitáí प्रोहिताई) The office or functions of a family priest.

پرویش (Prawesh प्रवेश) (1) Penetration. (2) Admission, a religious ceremony (called also گرہ پرویش) performed previous to entering a new house.

پریکشا (Paríkshá परीक्षा) (1) Examination, experiment.

(2) Trial by ordeal of various kinds.

پریوتتی (Parivitti परिवित्ती) A man whose younger brother is married before him.

پریوتتا (Parivetta) A younger brother married before his elder.

پریویدن (Praivedan) The marriage of a younger brother before that of the elder.

پریوجن (Prayojan प्रयोजन) Use of, need, necessity, exigence, cause, occasion, demand.

پرہا (Parehá परेहा) Land watered before ploughing.

پڑاؤ (Paṛáo पड़ाओ) (1) Halting-place, encampment. (2) A camp. (3) Army, crowd.

پڑاؤ ڈالنا (Paṛáo ḍálná पड़ाओ डालना) To halt, to encamp.

پرت پھیلانا (Parat phailáná परत फैलाना) To distribute an aggregate charge (among all the individuals liable to it), to calculate.

پرتا (Partá) See پڑتا

پرتال (Partál) See پڑتال

پرتی (Partí) See پڑتی

پڑا ہونا (Paṛá honá) (1) To be pending (as a law suit), to be idle or useless, to be unfinished. (2) To be laid up, to be bed-ridden. (3) To be vacant or unoccupied (مکان پڑا ہوا ہے). (4) To interfere, to have to do with. (تمکو کیا پڑا ہے) (5) To cost, to be valued.

پڑوس (Paṛos पड़ोस) Vicinity, neighbourhood.

پڑوسی (Paṛosí पड़ोसी) Neighbour.

پڑوسی کا انش (Paṛosí ká aṇsh पड़ोसी का अंश) Right of vicinage.

پڑھا لکھا (Paṛhá likhá) One who can read and write.

پڑھانا (Paṛháná) (1) To tutor (as witness). (2) To teach, to instruct.

پزاوہ (Pazáwá) A brick-kiln.

پس (Pas) Hence, therefore.

پس انداز (Pas andáz) Savings, something laid for old age or rainy day.

پس ماندہ (Pas-máṇdá) Survivor.

پس و پیش کرنا (Pos-o-pesh karná) To hesitate, to demur.

پسائی (Pisáí) The price paid for grinding, the occupation of grinding.

پسپوت کرنا (Paspút karná) To adopt a son.

پسر (Pisar) Son.

پسر اخیافی (Pisar-i-aḳhyáfi) A stepson, a son of a wife by a former husband.

پسر خواندہ (Pisar-i-ḳhuáṇda) An adopted son.

پسر صلبی (Pisar-i-sulbi) One's own son, a son of the loins.

پسر متبنی (Pisar-i-mutbanná) An adopted son.

پستول (Pistol) Pistol.

پسند کرنا (Pasand karná) (1) To approve. (2) To prefer, to accede, to accept.

پشت (Pusht) (1) The back. (2) Support, prop. (3) Protector, patron. (4) Generation.

پشتارہ (Pushtára) A bundle, heap.

پشت در پشت (Pusht dar pusht) Generation after generation.

پشت پررهنا (Pusht par rahná) To back, to support steadily.

پشت پر لکھنا (Pusht par likhná) (1) To endorse. (2) To address (a letter).

پشت پناہ (Pusht panáh) (1) Refuge, asylum. (2) Supporter, ally.

پشتيني (Pushteni) Ancestral.

پشتہ (Pushta) Embankment, dike, proof, buttress.

پکا (Pakká) (1) Complete, perfect (as a transaction معاملہ). (2) Fearless, daring, (3) Expert, cunning, astute (as a thief). (4) Sterling, standard, genuine, unalloyed (as article مال). (5) Precise, exact, (as price مول). (6) Reliable, (as fact بات) (7) Full weight or measure (as پکا سیر یا پکا بیگہ).

پکا چٹھا (Pakká chiṭṭhá) An authenticated, revised or accredited account, an annual or biennial balance-sheet.

پکا حساب (Pakká hisáb) Revised accounts, accounts carefully prepared.

پکا دعوي (Pakká d'awa) Sound title, good claim, strong or good case.

پکا کرنا (Pakká karná) (1) To ratify. (2) To establish a claim or agreement. (3) To settle a matter. (4) To make sure. (5) To take a bond. (6) To authenticate.

پکا کاغذ لکھانا (Pakká kágaz likhána) To have a stamped document executed.

پکار (Pukár) (1) Call, summons. (2) Petition, suit, complaint.

پکارنا (Pukárná पुकारना) To call (as a roll-call).

پکڑنا (Pakaṛná पकड़ना) (1) To lay hold of. (2) To apprehend. (3) To detect, to find out. (4) To criticise, to find fault with, to pick-holes, to carp at.

پکش بھید (Paksh-bhed पक्ष भेद) Distinction between two sides of an argument.

پکش پات (Pakshpát पक्षपात) Taking the side (of), attachment or adherence to a party, partiality.

پکش پاتي (Pakshpátí पक्षपाती) Partisan.

پکش کرنا (Paksh-karná पक्ष करना) (1) To take the part of, to side with. (2) To be partial or one-sided in argument. (3) To espouse the cause of a party.

پگڑي (Pagṛí पगड़ी) (1) Turban. (2) Poll-tax.

پلٹن (Palṭan) Battalion, regiment.

پناہ (Panáh) Protection.

پناہ دينا (Panáh denáh) To harbour, to give shelter.

پناہ دهي مجرمان (Panáh díhí-mujrimán) Harbouring of offenders.

پنتھ (Panth पन्थ) Religious order, doctrine, religion.

پنج تن (Panjtan) The five holy persons among the Shias, *viz.*, Mohammad, Ali, Fatima, Hasan and Husain.

پنج سالہ (Panj-sála) Quinquennial.

پنج سالہ بندوبست (Panj-sálá-band-o-bast) Quinquennial settlement.

پنچ (Panch) (1) Panch, a member of a court of arbitration, arbitrator, umpire. (2) The head man of a village.

پنچ فيصلہ (Faisla-i-panch) A ward.

پنچايت (Pancháyet पञ्चायत) Arbitration, a native court of arbitration, consisting of five or more members chosen by the parties themselves or appointed by the civil or revenue court for the determination of petty disputes among the people, especially in matters affecting caste or occupation.

پنچايت خانگي (Panchávet-i-khángí) A private settlement of family disputes, a private arbitration.

پنچايت نامہ (Panchávet-náma) An agreement to accept the award, see اقرار نامہ ثالثي

پنچايت کرنا (Panchávet karná पञ्चायत करना) To assemble the members of a panchávet, to sit as an umpire

پنچايتي (Panchávetí पञ्चायती) Common, (as a shop etc.)

پنچک (Panchak पञ्चक) Tax or cess formerly levied by zemindars in addition to the regular imposts.

پنچکي (Panchakkí पनचक्की) (Bengal) Lands originally rent free, but subjected to a small quit-rent, and thence termed *panchakki-la-khiráj.*

پنچوترہ (Panchotrá पञ्चोत्रा) (1) A duty of five per cent. on the value of goods in transit, a deduction of five per cent. from the estimated gross-revenue of a village. (2) A custom or toll-house for inland traffic.

پنچوترہ کيفيت (Panchotrá kaifiyat) Increase of revenue from reform of abuses in the inland customs.

پنڈ (Pind पिन्ड) Funeral cake, a ball of rice, especially that which is offered at obsequial

ceremonies to deceased parents, progenitors or to the manes in general.

پنڈ ادھکاري (Pinḍ adhikárí पिन्ड अधिकारी) The legal presenter of a funeral cake, usually the nearest relation in the male-line. *Note.* A Hindu may present three distinct sorts of offering to his deceased ancestors, either entire funeral cake (پنڈ) which is called an undivided oblation or the fragments of that cake which remain on his hands, and are wiped off it (لیپ) which is called a divided oblation, or a mere libation of water (jaldán). The entire cake is offered to the three immediate paternal ancestors, *i. e.* father and great-grand-father. The *lepa* (wipings) are offered to the three paternal ancestors next above those who receive the cake, *i. e*, the persons who stand to him in the fourth, fifth, and sixth degree of remoteness. The libations of water are offered to paternal ancestors ranging seven degrees beyond those who receive the *lepa* or fourteen degrees in all from the offerer. The generic name of *sapinda* is sometimes applied to the offerer and his six immediate ancestors, as he and all of these are connected by the same cake or *pind.* but it is more usual to limit the term *Sapinda* to the offerer and the three who received the entire cake.

پنڈ دان (Pinḍ dán पिंड दान) The offering of the obsequial cake.

پنڈا (Panḍá पंडा) A minister or priest who presides at the temple of an idol (the office is hereditary).

پنساري (Pansári पनसारी) A druggist, a grocer.

پنشن (Penshan) (1) Pension. (2) An office in which there is little or nothing to do, a sinecure.

پنگت (Paṅgat पङ्गत) Society, brotherhood, fellowship, body, company, cast or class.

پنگت سے باهر (Paṅgat se báhar पङ्गत से बाहर) Out of caste.

پنہا (Panhá पनहा) (1) Money paid for finding a clue to the lost property. (2) The person to whom money is paid for the clue.

پنیا کال (Panyá kál पन्या काल) Famine caused by excess of rain.

پن (Pun पुन) Virtuous action, a good or meritorious act.

پوچھکا (Pau chhakká पौछका) Gambling with dice.

پنیا (Punyá) (Bengal) The day on which the revenue for the ensuing year is settled or an annual meeting of the direct revenue-payers at the office of the chief collector, or of the cultivating tenants at the court of the zemindar, to determine the amount of assessment, the term is also applied to the day on which the first instalment of the annual rent or revenue is paid.

پنیا چٹھی (Punyá chiṭṭhí) (Bengal) The summons from the zemindars to his tenants fixing the day for the settlement or payment of rent.

پو (Pau) A public stand for drinking water.

پوا (Pauwá पौवा) A weight or measure of a quarter seer, a quarter bottle.

پوا لگانا (Pauwa lagáná) To manage to get a share (in some bargain).

پوت (Pot) Same as پڑ.

پوت (Pút पूत) Son, child.

پوت پورا کرنا (Pot púrá karná पोत पूरा करना) To make up a deficiency, to play one's part.

پوتا (Potá पोता) The government treasury, assessment on cultivated fields, rent, revenue.

پوتا (Potá पोता) Grandson.

پوتڑی (Potrí पोत्री) A ring of *kusa* grass or of gold or silver, worn on the ring-finger and the forefinger by the Hindus during religious worship.

پوتی (Potí पोती) A grand daughter.

پوجن (Púja पूजन) Worshipping, adoration.

پوجنا (Púja) To make an offering, to worship (2) To make up a deficiency, to lose. (3) To mature (as a bill or hundi).

پوجہ (पूज्य) Deserving of honor.

پوچ (Poch) Weak, unmeaning, worthless, petty, trival.

پونچھ تاچھ کرنا (Púnchh táchh karná पूछ ताछ करना) / پونچھ گچھی کرنا (Púnchhá gachhi karná). investigate, to look into.

پود (Paud) (1) Young plants to be transplanted again. (2) Offspring.

نئی پود (Nai paud) The rising generation.

پورا اُتارنا (Purá utárná पूरा उतारना) To turn out up to the mark, to come out (of an ordeal) with credit ; to succeed.

پورا اسٹامپ (Púrá-ṭámp) Stamp of the full value.

پورا پڑنا (Púrá paṛná) To suffice.

پورے دنوں (Pure-dinoṉ) Gone the full time, full nine months with child.

پورا کرنا (Púrá karná) To accomplish, to fulfil, to keep a promise, to recompense, to make up a deficiency.

پورک (Púrak पूरक) A cake of meal offered at the conclusion of the funeral rites or oblation to the manes.

پورن ماشی (Puran máshí) The day of full moon.

پورو پکش (Púrva paksh पूर्व पक्ष) The first side or part of an argument, the first objection to an argument, the statement of the plaintiff.

پورتت (Púrtat पूरतत) An act of pious liberality as digging of wells or planting trees.

پوروج (Púrvaj पूर्वज) First born, the eldest son, applied especially to the son of the first married wife, although he may be born subsequently to the sons of other wives.

پوروراجیہ (Purvájya पूर्वाज्य) Ancestors, progenitors.

پوروا (Purwá) Sub-division or a dependancy of a village.

پوڑھی (Poṛhi पोढ़ी) Stiff, strong species of soil.

پوس (Pús पूस) The ninth month of the Hindu calendar (December-January.)

پوست (Post) The head of a poppy, the skin.

پوست کا تر دد (Post ká taraddud) The cultivation of poppy.

پوست کندہ (Post kanda) The true facts of a matter.

پوشیدہ ہونا (Poshida honá) To be concealed, to abscond.

پوکھر (Pokhar) A pond, a tank.

پولس (Polis) Police.

پولس کی چوکی (Polís kí chaukí) Police station.

پونے (Paune) Three fourths.

پونجی (Púṉjí) Stock-in-trade, capital, wealth, property.

پونر بھو (Punar bhava पुनर्भव) (H. Law) The son of a twice married woman by her second husband, see پٹر

پوہے (Pohe पोहे) Cattle.

پویرا (Pawera पवेरा) The act of sowing seed with the hand.

پھاٹ (Phát़ फाट) (1) The width of a river. (2) Division of revenue assessment among the sharers in joint tenancy.

پھاٹک (Phát़ak फाटक) (1) A gate. (2) A pound.

پھاٹک دار (Phát़ak dár) The door-keeper, pound-keeper.

پھاٹک میں داخل کرنا (Phát़ak meṉ dákhil karná) To impound.

پھاگن (Phágun फागुण) The eleventh month of the Hindus, corresponding to February and March.

پھانسي (Phánsi फांसी) Halter, strangulation, hanging.

پھانسي چڑھانا (Phánsi charháná) To hang.

پھٹکارنا (Phaṭkárná फटकारना) To rail at, to be angry with.

پھٹکل (Phuṭkal फुटकल) Separate, incurred at different places (as debts), sundry, miscellaneous.

پہچان (Pahchán) Identification, acquaintance. distinguished mark.

پہچاننا (Pahchánná पहचानना) To identify, to recognise.

پہر (Pahar पहर) A division of time consisting of eight *gharis* or 3 hours, an eighth part of a day, a watch.

پہرا (Pahrá पहरा) (1) A watch, a sentinel, a guard. (2) Turn, time.

پہرا بدلنا (Pahrá badalná पहरा बदलना) To relieve the guard, to change the watch.

پہرا بیٹھانا (Pahrá baiṭhaná पहरा बैठाना) To place a guard (over or at).

پہرے میں رکھنا (Pahre-meṉ-rakhná पहरे में रखना) To keep in custody.

پہرا والا (Pahrá wálá पहरा वाला) A watch, a guard.

پہراؤ (Phiráo फिराऊ) Taken conditionally, conditional or contingent (as a purchase), re turnable.

پہراون (Pahráwan पहरावन) Garments bestowed on guests at wedding.

پھرتا (Phirtá फिरता) Return-hire. (2) premium.

پھرتي ھنڈي (Phirtí huṇḍí) A dishonored bill.

پھریا (Phariya) *See* پھریا

پھریا (Phariya फरिया) One who takes a contract for reaping.

پھڑ (Phaṛ फड़) (1) A place where goods in quantity are exposed for inspection or sale, a mart, an exchange. (2) A gambling house.

پھڑ پر رکھنا یا لگانا (Phaṛ par rakhná yá lagáná) To stake wager.

پھڑیا (Phaṛiyá) A retailer of goods (also پھڑدار) keeper of a gambling house.

پھساننا (Phsáná फसाना) To entangle, to snare, to take in, to cheat, to involve one in difficulties.

پھسکي (Phaski फसकी) (1) A handful of grain &c., taken by official personages as a tax out of each load brought to market. (2) A small quantity (of any commodity given over the weight or measure).

پھسلا لیجانا (Phuslá lejáná फुसला ले जाना) To entice away.

پھکڑ باز (Phakkaṛ báz) An indecent prater, one who is given to scurrilous abuse.

پھکیت (Phiket) A skilled fencer.

پھل پانا (Phal páná फल पाना) To reap the fruits of, to get one's deserts.

پھل دایک (Phal dáyak फलदायक) Fertile, profitable, advantageous, useful.

پھلت (Phhalit फलित) Produce.

پھلکر (Phalkar फलकर) Produce of trees, profits of an estate arising from the fruits of the trees thereon.

پھلو (Pahlú) Side, point of view.

پھلو تہی کرنا (Pahlú tihí karná) To draw back from, to retreat, to avoid, to evade, to shirk, to wave.

پھلوٹا (Pahlotá) First-born.

پھنائی (Pahnáí पहनाई) Width, breadth, ampleness.

پھنچانا (Pahunchánáá) (1) To cause to be sent, to remit, to conduct, to escort. (2) To (ضرر شدید) پھونچانا To cause grievous hurt).

انجام کو پھونچانا To carry out, to accomplish.

پھندے میں آنا (Phande men ánáá) To be caught in a trap, to be taken in.

پھنسانا (Phansáná) To cause to be caught or entrapped, to implicate, to envolve in.

پھوپھا (Phúphá फूफा) Father's sister's husband.

پھوپھی (Phúphí फूफी). پھوپھو (Phúpho) Father's sister, paternal aunt.

پھوپھیرا بھائی یا بہن (Phupherá bhái ya bahan, फूफेरा भाई या बहन) A cousin (the son or daughter of a paternal aunt.

پھوٹ (Phút फूट) Difference of opinion, dissension, quarrel, feud.

پھوٹ ڈالنا (Phút ḍálná फूट डालना) To set by the ears, to sow discord.

پھوس (Phús) Long grass for thatching

پھیپھڑا (Phepṛá) Lungs.

پھیر پھار (Pher phár फेर फार) Constant or repeated change, alterations.

پھیر پڑنا (Pher paṛná) (1) To differ : (to have a difference of دس روپیہ کا پھیر پڑتا ہے) To make a circuit or round.

پھیر میں پڑنا (Pher men paṛná फेर में पड़ना) To fall into difficulties, to be involved in misfortune.

پھیرا پھاری (Pherá phárí फेरा फारी) Change, exchange.

پھیرے ڈالنا (Phere ḍálná फेरे डालना) To lead a bride round the sacred fire. to marry, to give in marriage.

پھیرے پڑنا (Phere paṛná फेरे पड़ना) To be married.

پھیر لینا (Pher lená फेर लेना) To take back, to bring one over to one's side.

پھیری (Pherí फेरी) Rounds of a pedlar.

پھیری والا (Pherí-wálá फेरी वाला) A pedlar, a hawker.

پھیلانا (Phailáná फैलाना) To proclaim, to publish, to propagate, to spread abroad, to cast an average (as پرتہ پھیلانا).

پھیلنا (Phailná फैलना) (1) To spread abroad, to become public. (2) To rise in one's demands or requirements, be exacting, to extend, to expand, to spill.

پھینٹ (Pheṇṭ) The waist, a belt.

پیادہ (Piyáda) (1) A peon. (2) A police or military man serving on foot.

پیادہ محاصل (Piyáda-i-mahásil) A peon placed over the defaulters to compel them to pay their arrears.

پیترک بھومی (Paitrak bhúmi पैत्रक भूमि) A paternal estate, the country of one's ancestors.

پیٹ بڑھانا (Peṭ baṛháná पेट बढ़ाना) To have a desire to encroach upon the shares or rights of another.

پیٹ ڈالنا (Peṭ ḍálná पेट डालना) (1) To procure abortion, (2) To bring on a miscarriage.

پیٹ سے (Peṭ se पेट से) Pregnant (as a woman).

پیٹ رہنا (Peṭ rahná पेट रहना) To conceive.

پیٹ میں رکھنا (Peṭ meṉ rakhná) To keep to oneself (a secret).

پیٹ میں پانی ہونا (Peṭ meṉ páni honá) To have loose bowels, to be frightened.

پیٹ کاٹنا (Peṭ káṭná पेट काटना) (1) To starve or pinch oneself. (2) To deprive one of dues, to reduce the allowance or stipend of, to stop the wages of.

پیٹ والی (Peṭ wálí पेट वाली) Pregnant woman.

پیٹنا (Píṭná पीटना) To chastise, to thrash, to beat.

پیٹھ پھیرنا (Píṭh pherná पीठ फेरना) To turn back, to withdraw.

پیٹھ پیچھے (Píṭh píchhe पीठ पीछे) In the absence of. پیٹھ پیچھے بات کرنا to backbite.

پینٹھ (Paiṇṭh पैंठ) A duplicate of a bill of exchange.

پرپینٹھ (Par peṇṭh) A triplicate bill of exchange boat.

پیٹھنا (Paiṭhná पैठना) To force an entry into (as a house breaker).

پیٹی (Peṭí पेटी) Bundle, case (of things).

پیٹیا (Peṭiyá पेटिया) Daily allowance.

پیچ (Pech) Complication, perplexity, hitch, difficulty, trick (in wrestling, &c.), artifice, deceit, screw.

پیچ چلجانا (Pech chal jáná) To prevail by stratagem, an artifice successfully performed.

پیچش (Pechish) Dysentery.

پیچھا کرنا (Píchhá karná) To pursue, to follow, to press, to prosecute.

پیچھا نہ چھوڑنا (Píchhá na chhoṛná) To stick to, to pursue doggedly.

پیچھے ہو لینا (Píchhe ho lená) To follow after, to go in the wake of.

پیچیدہ معاملہ (Pechída mu'ámla) A difficult case, an intricate question.

پیدا (Paidá) (1) Earnings. (2) Emolument. (3) Perquisites, bribes.

پیدایش (Paidáish) Birth.

پیدایش کا رجسٹر (Paidáish ká rajisṭar) Register of birth.

پیدایشی (Paidáishí) (1) Inborn, (2) congenital. (as congenital blindness پیدایشی کور چشمی)

پیدا کرنا (Paidá karná) (1) To invent, to create (as evidence). (2) To procure, to acquire. (3) To earn.

پیداوار (Paidáwár) } Produce
پیداواری (Paidáwárí) } (of a field or an estate) harvest, proceeds, out-turn, profit of a trade.

پیدا وار اراضی (Paidáwár arází) The produce of land.

پیداوار حال (Paidáwár-i-bál) Present assets.

پیداوار خود رو (Paidáwár-i-ḳhud rau) The spontaneous produce of land.

پیدا ہونا (Paidá honá) To accrue (as a cause of action), to arise (as a suit arises of the mortgage), to be born.

پیر (Pair पैर) The place where corn is trodden out, the threshing floor, the place where corn is stacked.

پیراو (Pairáo) Unfordable, deep.

پیروی (Pairawí) Conduct, prosecution, observance, effort.

پیروی کرنا (Pairawí karná) (1) To conduct, to prosecute, to follow. (2) To be regulated.

پیروی مقدمہ (Pairawí i-muqaddma) Prosecution of a case.

پیڑھی (Píṛhí पीढ़ी) Generation, descent.

پیڑی (Peṛí) A rate paid by cultivators to zemindars for the use of fruit-trees. (2) Stubble from which a second crop is raised.

پیسہ (Paisa) A copper coin, a pice.

پیسہ لگانا (Paisa lagáná) To lay out or expend money upon.

پیش آنا (Pesh áná) (1) To occur, to happen. (2) To behave (as *ḳustáḳhi se pesh áná* to behave insolently).

پیش جانا (Pesh jáná) To have effect.

پیش قبض (Pesh-qabz) A dagger.

پیش قدمي (Pesh qadmí) (1) Outstripping. (2) Leadership. (3) Aggression.

پیش بندي (Pesh bandí) Foresight, timely preparation for.

پیش خیمه (Pesh-khema) A tent or other baggage sent on before.

پیش دست (Pesh-dast) An assistant.

پیشرو (Peshrau) (1) Predecessor. (2) Leader, guide. (3) Advance guard.

پیشرو استحقاق (Peshrau-i-istahqáq) Predecessor in title.

پیش قدمي کرنا (Peshqadmí karná) (1) To go in advance. (2) To anticipate. (3) To take the first step. (4) To be the aggressor.

پیش کار (Peshkár) (1) Manager, a foreman. (2) A native officer in court whose duty is to lay all the necessary papers before the court.

پیشکاري (Peshkárí) The office of a *peshkár*.

پیش کرنا (Pesh karná) (1) To offer (as money). (2) To advance. (3) To submit, to lay before, to adduce, to represent.

پیش کش (Pesh-kash) A present to a superior, a present to the ruling power on receiving an appointment or on renewing a lease or grant, premium or fine.

پیشوا (Peshwá) Leader, foreman, executive officer (among the Mahrattás).

پیشه (Pesha) Trade, profession, business.

پیشه ور (Peshawar) An artizan, a workman, a tradesman.

پیشگي (Peshgí) (1) An advance (of money), earnest-money. (2) Money given in advance or on account.

پیشي (Peshí) In the court of. (*Muqaddma jaj zila'ki peshi men hai.* The case is before the district judge.) (*Sarishtadar jaj sahib ki peshi men hai.* The serishtadár is working before the judge).

پیغام (Paigám) Message, embassy, news, advice, intelligence.

پیغام بر (Paigám-bar) Messenger, ambassador, envoy, a prophet.

پیلنا (Pelná) To crush down, to press, to squeeze, to stuff.

پیمان (Paimán) (1) Stipulation, pledge, promise. (2) A treaty.

پیمانه (Paimána) A measure, a plane scale (in land measurement and mapping).

پیمانه بارش (Paimána-i-bárish) Rain-gauge.

پیمایش (Paimáish) Measurement survey.

پیمایش دیہی (Paimáish dehí) Village measurement.

پیمایش سرسری (Paimáish sarsarí) Summary survey.

پیمایش سرکاری (Paimáish sarkárí) Government survey.

پیمایش مال (Paimáish-i-mál) Revenue survey.

پیمایش کا کام (Paimáish ká kám) Survey work. صیغۂ پیمایش (Sigá-i-paimáish) The survey department.

پیمایش کنندہ (Paimáish kuninda) Surveyor.

پیمایش و ازمایش (Paimáish wa azmáish) Gauge and proof (of liquor).

پیمایش کمپاس (Paimáish-i-kampás) Trigonometrical survey (by the theodolite and compass).

پیکار (Paikár) (1) An intermediate dealer or agent, broker. (2) A hawker, a pedlar.

پینٹھ (Paiṇṭh) (1) A stated or fixed market. (2) Market day.

پیوندی (Paiwandí) Engrafted, an engrafted tree.

پیوند لگانا (Paiwand lagáná) To patch to graft.

پیوستہ (Paiwasta) contiguous, adherent, fixed.

پئیا (Paíyá) An allowance of half an-anna on each rupee of revenue set apart for the *patwari*.

ت

تا (Tá) Until, as long as.

تاکہ (Táki) In order that, so that.

تابع (Tábe') (1) Subject to. (2) Dependent upon. (3) A follower subject.

تابعدار (Tábe'dár) Subject, obedient loyal, dutiful.

تابعداری (Tábe'dárí) Dependence, obedience, subjection, control, allegiance.

تابعین (Tábe'ín) Followers, especially the successors of the companions of Mohammad, or the co-temporaries of the companions, whose relations of the sayings and doings of the prophet, as they received them from the companions, form part of the *sunnat* or traditional law.

تاثیر (Tásir) Effect, impression, operation.

تاثیر قانون (Tásir qánún) Effect of law, operation of law, legal effect.

تاج (Táj) Crown.

تاجر (Tájar) A merchant, a trader.

تخت و تاراج (Takht-o-táráj) Assault and plunder, depredation, ravage.

تاخیر (Tákhír) Delay, postponement.

تاخیر کرنا (Tákhír karná) To retard, to postpone, to delay, to procrastinate.

تادیب (Tádíb) Cor tion, chastisement, disciplin

تادیب خانہ (Tádíb-khá) A reformatory.

ایکت تادیب خانه (Ekṭtádíb ḳhána) The Reformatory Schools Act.

تار (Tár) (1) An uninterrupted series, continuation, succession. (2) A letter-file. (3) The electrical telegram. (4) A telegraphic message, telegram.

تار دینا (Tár denáً) To wire.

تار گهر (Tár-ghar) Telegraph office.

تار کی خبر (Tár kí ḳhabar) Telegraphic news.

تار کے ذریعه سے (Tár ke zari'a se) By telegram, by wire.

تاریخ (Táríkh) (1) History, chronicle. (2) Date, day (of a month).

تاریخ چڑهانا (Táríḳh chaṛháná) (1) To date, to put the date on. (2) To copy the account of any date.

تاریخ آغاز (Táríḳh-i-ágáz) *Terminus a quo*, the starting point of limitation.

تاریخ شمار میعاد (Táríḳh-i-shumár-i-mí'yád) Starting point.

تاریخ انقضاے میعاد (Táríḳh i-inqizá-i-mí'ád) *Terminus adquem.* The last day of limitation.

تاریخ ماقبل ڈالنا (Táríḳh-i-máqabl ḍálná) To antedate.

تاریخ مابعد ڈالنا (Táríḳh-i-máb'ad ḍálná) To post-date.

تاریخوار (Táríḳhwár) According to date.

تاریخ وصول (Táríḳh-i-wasúl) Date of realization. تا تاریخ وصول (Tá-táríḳh wasúl) Up to the date of payment.

تاریخ ظهور بناے دعوی (Táríḳh i-zahúr-i-binái-i da'wa) The date on which a cause of action accrues.

تاریخ وقوعه (Tárikh-i-waqú'a.) } تاریخ واردات (Táríḳh-i-wárdát) } The date of occurrence.

تارنا (Táṛná ताड़ना) To reprove, to make a guess.

تاڑی (Táṛí ताड़ी) Toddy, the juice of the palm tree.

تاڑی کا لیسنس (Táṛí ká laisans) A license to sell **táṛí** (or palm-juice.

تازه کرنا (Táza karná) To refresh, to revive, to renew, to restore. یاد تازه کرنا (yád táza karná) To refresh the memory.

تازیانه (Táziyáná) (1) The whip. (2) The Whipping or Flogging Act ایکت تازیانه (Ekṭ tázíyáná).

تازیانا لگانا (Taziyáná lagáná) To whip, to flog.

تاسف (Tássuf) Grief, regret, repentance.

تاک لگانا (Ták lagáná) } تاک میں رهنا (Ták meṉ rahná ताक में रहना) } To be on the look out or watch for, to lie in wait for.

تاکنا (Tákná ताकना) (1) To look at, to gaze on, to stare at, to watch for. (2) To aim at.

تاکید (Tákíd) (1) An order from a superior to an inferior officer enjoining strictly the execution of an order. (2) Stress, emphasis. (3) Pressure. (4) A reminder.

تاکید کرنا (Tákíd karná) To enjoin strictly, to press, to lay stress on.

تاکید کروانا (Tákíd karwáná) To cause attention to be drawn to.

تاکیداً (Tákídan) (1) As a reminder. (2) Strictly, positively, emphatically.

تاکیدی (Tákídí) Urgent, imperative, peremptory, positive, furnishing positive injunctions or orders (as a letter, &c.).

تالا توڑنا (Tálá toṛná) To break open or to force a lock, to break into a house.

تالاب (Tálább) Pond, pool, tank.

تالی (Táli) (1) A key, (2) The clapping of hands.

تالی ایک ہاتھ سے نہیں بجتی (Tálí ek háth se nahín bajtí) It takes two to make a quarrel.

تالیف (Tálíf) (1) Compilation, composition. (2) Reconciling, conciliating.

تالیف کرنا (Tálíf karná) To compile.

تامل (Támmul) Careful consideration, deliberation, hesitation, scruple.

بلاتامل (Bilá támmul) Without hesitation, unhesitatingly.

تامل کرنا (Táam mul karná) To pause, to hesitate, to reflect, to deliberate.

تانترک (Tántrak तान्त्रक) Following the *Tantras*, one who is completely versed in any science or system.

تانیث (Tánís) The feminine gender.

تاوان (Táwán) (1) Penalty. (2) Damages, the fine for bloodshed, compensation, fine. شرط تاوانی (Shart-i-táwání) Penal clause.

تاوان دلانا (Táwán diláná) To adjudge damages or compensation.

تاوانی (Táwání) Penal, (as a cluse).

تاویل (Táwíl) (1) Elucidation, interpretation. (2) Turning language from the obvious meaning, interpreting in a manner not according to the obvious or literal sense.

تائی (Tái) The wife of a father's elder-brother.

تائید (Táíd) (1) Corroboration, support, confirmation. (2) A written voucher in support of a claim بہ تائید (batáíd) in sup-

port of, in corroboration of.

تائید کرنا (Táíd karná) To corroborate, to support, to strengthen, to aid.

تائیدي (Táídí) Corroborative as (corroborative evidence *shahádat-i-táídi*).

تبادلہ (Tabádla) (1) Change. (2) Transfer.

تباہ حال (Tabáh-hál) Ruined, in a wretched plight or condition, extremely poor.

تباہ کرنا (Tábáh karná) To ruin, to undo, to destroy.

تبایں (Tabáyan) In commensurability of two members see اعداد (2) Contradiction, consistence.

تبدل (Tabaddul) Change, alteration.

تبدیل (Tabdíl) Changing, change, alteration, modification, substitution. بہ تبدیل مراتب تبدیل طلب (ba tabdíl-i-marátib tabdíl talab) *Mutas mutandi.*

تبدیل کرنا (Tabdíl karná) To change, to alter, to transfer.

تبدیل ہونا (Tabdíl honá) To be changed or altered, to be transferred.

تبدیلي (Tabdílí) Transfer (of officials), relief (of a guard).

تبدل سزا (Tabadul-i-sazá) Commutation of punishment.

تبرع (Tabarro') Giving gratuitously, doing anything disinterestedly or voluntarily.

تبني (Tabini) Adoption.

تبنیت (Tabniat) Adoption تبنیت نامہ (tabniat náma) A deed of adoption.

تتبع کرنا (Tatabbo karná) To pursue, to follow.

تتمہ (Tatamma) Supplement, appendix, continuation.

تتمہ خط (Tatamma-i-khat) Postscript of a letter.

تتمہ بیان تحریري (Tatamma i-bayán tahrírí) A supplement to a written statement.

تتمہ وصیت نامہ (Tatamma-i-wasíyat náma) (1) A supplement to a will, a codicil.

تتمیم (Tatmím) Completion, consummation.

تتو (Tatva तत्व) Reality, truth, essence, sum and substance.

تتو پریوکت (Tatyapryaukt तत्वप्रयुक्त) According to the sense or purport of what has been said.

تتھہ (Tith तिथ) A lunar day, day (of the Indian month), date, the anniversary day.

تتھا (Tathá) Ability, power, wealth.

تثنیہ (Tasniya) Dual.

تجار (Tajjár) Merchants.

تجارت (Tijárat) Trade, commerce.

تجارتي (Tijártí) Commercial, mercantile.

تجارتي رواج (Tijártí-riwáj) Mercantile usage, law merchant.

تجاوز (Tajáwuz) Deviation from, transgression, exceeding one's authority, departing from.

تجاوز اختیار سماعت (Tajáwuz i-a ,htiyár-i-samá'at) To exceed jurisdiction, to act *ultra vires*.

تجاوز کرنا (Tajáwuz karná) To pass beyond, to deviate from.

تجاهل کرنا (Tajáhul karná) To feign or affect ignorance.

تجدید (Tajdíd) Renewal, revival.

تجدید بناے دعوی (Tajdíd i-biná-i-d'awa) The revival of a cause of action.

تجدید نالش (Tajdíd-i-nálish) Revival of a suit.

تجربہ کار (Tajurba kár) Experienced, expert. زیرتجربہ Zer tajurba) Under trial, under experiment.

تجرید (Tajríd) (1) Separation, (2) Celibacy.

تجزیہ (Tajziya) Splitting, analysis.

تجزیہ بناے دعوی (Tajziya-i-biná-i-d'awa) The splitting of a cause of action.

تجسس (Tajassus) (1) Searching carefully, spying. (2) Inquiry, investigation.

تجنا (Tajná तजना) To give up, to relinquish, to abandon, to forsake.

تجویز (Tajwíz) (1) Decision, judgment, sentence, finding. (2) Plan, device, scheme. (3) Estimate. (4) Proposal, resolution. (5) Trial. (6) Examining, considering. (7) Consideration, view, opinion.

زیر تجویز (Zer tajwíz) (1) Under trial. (2) Under consideration, under inquiry.

تجویز آخر (Tajwíz-i-ákhir) Final decision.

تجویز امر واقع (Tajwíz-i-amr-i-wáqe') A finding of fact.

تجویز امر قانونی (Tajwíz-i amr-i-qánúní) A finding on a point of law.

تجویز ثانی (Tajwíz i-sání) A review of judgment.

تجویز جدید (Tajwíz-jadíd) Retrial, fresh trial, trial *de novo*.

تجویز شدہ (Tajwíz shuda) Resjudicata.

تجویز ثبوت جرم (Tajwíz-i-sabút-i-jurm) A conviction.

تجویز خرچہ (Tajwíz-i-kharcha) An award of costs.

تجویز روبداری (Tajwíz-i-ruedádí) A finding or decision on merits.

تجویز ضمنی (Tajwíz-i-zamaní) *Semble*.

تجویز طلب (Tajwíz-i talab) Requiring to be determined, for decision or adjudication, to be tried, the question at issue.

تجویز کرنا (Tajwíz karná) To decide. (2) To choose, to elect,

to prescribe, to appoint. (3) To propose. (4) To contrive, to devise. (5) To find, to try.

تجویز صادر کرنا (Tajwíz sádir karná) To pass sentence, to pronounce judgment, to decide.

تجویز متفقہ (Tajwíz-i-mutfiqá) Concurrent judgments.

تجویز ریاست غیر (Tajwíz-i-riyásat-i-gair) A foreign-jndgment.

تجویز متعلق ذات (Tajwíz mut'alliq zát) Judgment *in personem*.

تجویز متعلق شے (Tajwíz mut'aliq-shai) Judgment *in rem*.

تجہیز (Tajhíz) Burial.

تجہیز و تکفین (Tajhíz-o takfín) Obsequies, funeral rites and ceremonies.

تحت (Tahat) Under, under the control of, in subjection to, below.

تحت تصرف (Tahat tasarruf) Dominion, authority, control.

تحت لفظی (Tahat-i-lafzí) Verbal, literal (as translation).

تحت میں لانا (Tahat meṉ láná) To bring under, to reduce to subjection, to bring under control or authority, to take possession.

تحت کورٹ آف وارڈس (Tahat korṭ áf wárḍs) Under the management of the Court of Wards.

تحتی (Tahtí) Noted below.

دفعہ تحتی (Daf'a tahtí) Sub-section.

تحذیر (Tahzír) A threatening, caution.

تحریر (Tahrír) (1) A writing, a document. (2) A fee for writing anything for another. (3) Manumission.

تحریر بین السطور (Tahrír bin-ul-sutúr) An interlineation.

تحریر دستاویز (Tahrír dastáwez) The execution of a bond.

تحریر ظہری (Tahrír-i zuhrí) Endorsement, a writing on the back.

تحریری (Tahrírí) Documentary, written (as *tahríri subút*) written proof.

تحریف (Tahríf) Deliberate alteration of a word so as to change its meaning, interpolation.

تحریک (Tahrík) (1) Motion. (2) Instigation.

تحریک کرنا (Tahrík karná) (1) To move, to put in motion. (2) To urge (3) To excite, to encourage. (4) To instigate.

تحصیل (Tahsíl) (1) Acquisition, profit. (2) Collection (especially of revenues or rents.) (3) The revenue jurisdiction of a *Tahsildár*, the station or court of a *Tahsildár*.

تحصیل دار (Tahsíldár) A native officer employed chiefly for the collection of revenue (generally empowered with 3rd class Collector's and Magistrate's powers).

تحصیل داري (Tahsíldárí) The duty or office of a *Tahsildár*.

تحصیل مالگذاري (Tahsíl-i málguzárí) Collection of revenue.

تحصیل کرنا (Tahsíl karná) (1) To collect, to make collection. (2) To get, to gain, to acquire, to learn.

تحصیل ناجایز (Tahsíl-i-nájáiz) Illegal collections (of revenue).

تحصیل خام (Tahsíl i-khám) *See* خام تحصیل

تحفه گذرانا (Tuhfa guzránná) To make a present of.

تحقیر (Tahqír) Contempt.

تحقیر اختیار جایز (Tahqír i-ikhtiyár-i-jáyez) Contempt of lawful authority.

تحقیر عدالت (Tahqír-i a'dálat) Contempt of court.

تحقیق (Tahqíq) Authentic, true, ascertained or verified.

تحقیق کرنا (Tahqíq karná) To inquire into, to ascertain, to make sure of.

تحقیقات (Tahqíqát) (1) Inquiry. (2) Investigation. (Note—In criminal cases *Tahqíqát* (Inquiry) is to be distinguished from *Tafush*. Investigation.) The word *Taftish* is used for police investigation, while the investigation by Magistrate is called inquiry).

تحقیقات ابتدائي (Tahqíqát-i-ibtidáí) Preliminary inquiry.

تحقیقات عدالتي (Tahqíqát-i-'adálatí) Judicial inquiry.

تحقیقات فوجداري (Tahqíqát i faujdárí) Criminal investigation.

تحقیقات خفیه (Tahqíqát-i-khúfiya) Secret inquiry.

تحقیقات مزید (Tahqíqát-i-mazíd) Further inquiry.

مقدمه کو عدالت ماتحت میں تحقیقات مزید کے لئے واپس بھیجنا (To remand a case to the lower court for further inquiry or investigation).

تحقیقات موقع (Tahqíqát-i-mauqa) Local inquiry or investigation.

تحقیقات کرنا (Tahqíqát karná) To hold an inquiry, to investigate, to set an inquiry on foot.

تحقیقات واجب کے بعد (Tahqíqát-i-wájib ke b'ad) After due inquiry or investigation.

تحویل (Tahwíl) (1) Deposit, charge. (2) Revenue-credit. (3) Cash, funds, capital, a treasury. (4) In the charge (of کے), intrust with.

تحویلدار (Tahwíldár) (1) Bailee. (2) Cash-keeper, treasurer (especially in a provincial treasury).

تحویل داري (Tahwíldárí) The office of a cash-keeper.

تخارج (Takhárruj) (In law.) A composition entered into by joint-heirs to property, by

which some relinquish their shares for a specific payment, partition of an estate amongst themselves by the lawful heirs.

تخالف (Takháluf) Mutual opposition or contention, enmity.

تخت پر بیٹھنا (Takht par baiṭhánáa) To ascend.

تخت چھوڑنا (Takht chhoṛnáa) To give up the throne, to abdicate.

تخت نشین (Takht-nashín) Reigning sovereign.

تخت نشینی (Takht-nashíní) Accession to the throne, reign.

تختہ مسطح (Takhta musattah) A plane-table (for surveying), surveying table.

تخصیص کرنا (Takhsís karnáa) To particularize; to reserve for oneself; to specify.

تخفیف (Takhfíf) (1) Abatement. (2) Reduction. (3) Remission, relief, decrease. (4) Abolition.

تخفیف جمع (Takhfíf-i-jama') Abatement of revenue, remission of assessment.

تخفیف لگان (Takhfíf-i-lagán) Abatement of rent.

تخفیف مالگذاری (Takhfíf-i-málguzárí) *See* تخفیف جمع

تخفیف کرنا (Takhfíf-karnáa) (1) To remit, to relax. (2) To abate, to reduce, to effect a reduction. (3) To extenuate.

تخفیف میں آنا (Takhfíf meṉ ánáa) To come under reduction, to be reduced (an establishment or expenditure), the abolition (of an office or post).

تخفیف میں لانا (Takhfíf meṉ láná) To effect a reduction of (establishment, &c.), to reduce, to abolish, to do away with.

تخلل (Takhallul) Disturbance, interruption.

تخلل آسودگی عامہ خلایق (Takhallul-i-ásúdgí-ámma i-khaláiq) The disturbance of the public peace.

تخلیہ (Takhliyá) (1) (In law.) Extinguishment, tacit or declared, of right by the seller in an article which he has sold. (2) Manumission of a slave. (3) Divorce of a wife.

تخم ریزی (Tukhm-rezí) Sowing.

تخمیناً (Takhmínan) (1) By appraisement. (2) Approximately, nearly, about.

تخمینہ (Takhmína) (1) A summary survey of the area, in order to observe, and take note of extension or decrease of cultivation, or any other changes in the occupancy of land. (2) A general survey statement of village lands, the same as *khasra*. (3) Valuation, estimate, appraisement.

تخمینہ پیداوار (Takhmína paidáwár) Appraisement of crop.

کچا تخمینہ (Kachchá takhmína) Rough estimate,

تخمینہ کرنا (Takhmína karná) To estimate, to appraise.

تخمینہ مالیت نالشات (Takhmína-i-máliyat nálishát) Valuation of suits. ایکٹ تخمینہ مالیت نالشات The Suits Valuation Act.

تخمینی قیمت (Takhmíní qímat) Estimated value.

کمی تخمینہ (Kamí takhmína) Under-valuation, under-estimate.

تخویف (Takhwíf) Intimidation.

تخویف مجرمانہ (Takhwíf-i mujrimána) Criminal intimidation.

تدابیر (Tadábír) (1) Schemes, plans. (2) Deliberations, counsels. (3) Means.

تدابیر ناجایز (Tadábír i-nájáyez) Illegal means.

تداخل (Tadákhul) (1) Mutual entry. (2) (M. Law.) A mode of apportioning inheritance (the division of inheritance among the legal sharers, when the number of shares may be divided without remainder by the number of sharers, as where there are 9 shares and 3 sharers) *See* اعداد

تدارک (Tadáruk) (1) Reparation, redress. (2) Means of obtaining legal redress, as writings, witnesses and the like. (3) Punishment, chastisement, infliction of fines or punishment.

تدارک کرنا (Tadáruk karná) (1) To provide against, to guard against, to take precautions. (2) To inflict punishment.

تدبیر (Tadbír) Conduct, prudence, skill, management.

تدبیر معاون اجرا (Tadbír i-mu'áwin-i-ijrá) A step in aid of execution.

تدبیر سلطنت (Tadbír i saltanat) Politics, administration.

تدبیر کرنا (Tadbír karná) To deliberate about, to arrange for, to provide for or against, to form a plan (for or against).

تدریج (Tadríj) Gradation.

بتدریج (Ba-tadríj) By degrees, gradually, by instalment.

حسن تدبیر (Husn tadbír) Good policy, good management.

تدریس (Tadrís) Lecturing.

تذبذب (Tazabzub) Uncertainty, doubt.

تذکرہ (Tazkira) (1) Mention, memoir, biography.

تذلیل (Tazlíl) (1) Debasement, abasement, humiliation. (2) Degrading.

ترازو (Tarázú) Balance.

ترائی (Taráí) Low moist land lying along the bank of a river, marshy ground.

تربیت کرنا (Tarbiyat karná) To bring up, to foster, to educate.

ترپت کرنا (Tiript karná तृप्त करना !) To satisfy, to appease.

ترپن (Tarpan) The daily presentation of water from the palm of the hand to the manes.

ترتیب (Tartíb) Arrangement, order, classification, disposition.

ترتیب دینا (Tartíb dená) To set in order, to arrange, to assort, to adjust, to compose, to classify, to dispose.

ترتیب کاغذات بندوبست (Tartíb-i-kágzát bandobast) The preparation of settlement records.

ترتیب دفتر (Tartíb i-daftar) Arrangement of records.

ترتیب وراثت (Tartíb-i wirásat) Order of succession.

ترتیب وار (Tartíbwár) In order, methodically, alphabetically.

ترتیبی (Tartíbí) Pro-forma (as *mudalah i tartibi* pro forma defendant).

ترجمان (Tarjumán) An interpreter

ترجمہ (Tarjuma) Interpretation, translation.

ترجمہ لفظی (Tarjuma-i-lafzí) Literal translation.

ترجمہ بامحاورہ (Tarjuma i-bá muháwira) Idiomatic translation.

ترجمہ نویس (Tarjuma-navís) Translator.

ترجیح (Tarjíh) Priority, preference, (*batarjih* meaning in preference of).

ترجیح دینا (Tarjíh dená) To give preference.

ترجیح رکھنا (Tarjíh rakhná) To have preference over a person, to surpass, to be superior to.

ترددد (Taraddud) (1) Cultivation. (2) Improvement. (3) Anxiety. بے ترددد (Be taraddud) Out of cultivation.

ترددد ناجایز (Taraddud nájáyez) Illicit cultivation.

ترديد (Tardíd) Rebutment, reversal (of a decision), refutation.

ترديد دعوی کرنا (Tardíd i d'awa karná) To oppose a claim, to contest.

ترديد کرنا (Tardíd karná) To rebut, to refute, to annul, to cancel.

ترسیل (Tarsíl) Sending, transmitting, forwarding.

ترصد (Tarassud) Expectation, hoping.

ترغیب (Targíb) Instigation, inducement

ترغیب دینا (Targíb-dená) To instigate. (2) To induce, to incite, to tempt.

ترقی (Taraqqí) (1) Promotion. (2) Improvement, progress, proficiency.

ترقی ملنا (Taraqqí milná) To get promotion.

ترقی حیثیت اراضی (Taraqqí haisíyat-i-árazí) Improvements of land.

ترقیات (Taraqqíyát) Improvements.

ترک اٹھانا (Tark uṭháná तर्क उठाना) To raise an objection or plea

ترک (Tark) (1) Omission. (2) Relinquishment, abandonment, desertion, renunciation.

ترک آراضی (Tark-i-árází) Abandonment of land.

ترک فعل (Tark-i-fe'l) Omission.

ترک ناجائز (Tark-i-nájáyez) An illegal omission.

ترک دعوی (Tark-i da'wa) Relinquishment of claim, omission to claim, waiver.

ترک کرنا (Tark karná) (1) To omit. (2) To abandon, to forsake, to give up, to relinquish. (3) To renounce, to resign, to leave off.

ترک وطن ہونا (Tark watan honá) To emigrate.

ترکہ (Tarka) A legacy, bequest, effect or estate of a deceased person, inheritance by succession or bequest.

ترکہ بلا وصیت (Tarka-bilá-wasíyat) Intestate property.

ترکہ پانے والا (Tarka-páne wálá) A legatee, a successor.

ترکہ پدری (Tarke i-pidarí) Patrimony.

ترکہ مادری (Tarka-i-mádarí) Maternal inheritance.

ترکہ میں آنا (Tarka meṉ áná) To obtain as an inheritance, to descend, to succeed to.

ترکیب (Tarkíb) (1) Mechanism (2) Method, arrangement. (3) Means, plan, contrivance. کسی ترکیب سے (Kisí tarkíb se) By some means.

ترمیم (Tarmím) (1) Revision. (2) Amendment, modification, alteration.

ترمیم بندوبست (Tarmím-i-bandobast) Revision of settlement.

ترمیم عرضی دعوی (Tarmím-i-'arzí d 'wí) Amendment of plant.

ترمیم کے قابل (Tarmím ke qábil) Open to revision, liable to amendment or modification.

ترویج (Tarwíj) Currency. To give currency.

ترائی (Tarái तराई) Low lands on the bank of a river, marsh, swamp.

تڑانا (Tuṛáná तुड़ाना) (1) To cause to break, to break. (2) To beat down lower (price). (3) To change money, to reclaim land.

تڑائی (Tuṛái तुड़ाई) Exchange, discount, price paid for changing money.

تزلزل (Tazalzul) Discrepancy (in a deposition), waivering.

تزلزل بیانی (Tazalzul bayání) Equivocation. شہادت میں تزلزل ڈالنا (Shahádat meṉ tazalzul ḍálná) To shake the credit of a witness.

تزکیت (Tazkit) (In Law.) The evidence given by a number of persons in favour of the credibility or competence of other

persons to give their testimony, expurgation of evidence.

تزویر (Tazwír) Deception, deceit, fraud, imposture.

تزویج (Tazwíj) Marriage.

تسامح (Tasámoh) Reciprocal generosity or indulgence, connivance.

تساهل (Tasáhul) Delay, tardiness.

تسلي (Tasallí) } Comfort, con-
تسکین (Taskín) } solation.

تسکین دینا (Taskín denâ) To appease, console, comfort.

تسلسل (Tasalsul) Succession, continuation, series. بہ تسلسل (Ba tasalsul) In continuation of.

تسلط (Tasaallut) Domination, encroachment, sway, exercise of absolute dominion.

تسلط بیجا (Tasallut bejá) Unlawful domination, encroachment (2) Undue influence.

تسلیم (Taslím) Admission, conceding, acknowledging, granting, accepting.

تسلیم بالسکوت (Taslím bil sakút) Acquiescence.

تسلیم کرنا (Taslím karná) (1) To make obeisance, to do homage. (2) To admit, to concede, to acknowledge. (3) To assent to, to accept. (4) To surrender, to resign.

تسلیم ہونا (Taslím honá) To be admitted, to be conceded.

تسمہ کھینچنا (Tasma khínchná) To strangle

تسمہ لگا نہ رکھنا (Tasma lagá na rakhná) To kill outright, cut in two.

تسنن (Tasannun) Following a *sunnat*, becoming a *sunni*.

تسوانسي (Taswánsí) The twentieth part of a biswánsi.

تشاریف (Tasháríf) Honors, dignities.

تشبیہ (Tashbíh) Comparison, simile, metaphor, analogy.

تشت از بام ہونا (Tasht az bám honá) To be publicly known, to be notorious.

تشخیص (Tashkhís) (1) Valuation, appraisement. (2) Assessment, specification. (3) Net standard, revenue, or the actual or absolute amount of realizable revenue. (4) Prognosis.

تشخیص جمع بندي (Tashkhís-i jam'a bandí) (1) Assessment of revenue. (2) The net amount of revenue engaged for at the permanent settlement in Bengal. (3) An account showing the total amount of revenue to be collected under the terms of that settlement.

تشخیص مقرري (Tashkhís-i-muqarrarí) A fixed assessment.

تشخیص تعلقه (Tashkhís-i-ta'aluqa) A dependent or subordinate property held of a superior

proprietor upon payment of the revenue according to the current rate of the district.

تشخیص کرنا (Tashkhís karná) (1) To assess (2) To tax. (3) To fix the value.

حاکم تشخیص کنندہ (Hákim tashkhís kunindá) (1) The taxing officer. An officer who fixes the value of judicial stamps. (2) The officer who fixes the income tax.

تشدد (Tashaddud) Severity, hardship, torture.

تشدد تجاوز کرنا (Tashadud nájá'z karna) To torture.

تشریح (Tashríh) Explanation, anatomy.

تشنیع (Tashní') Slandering, taunting, reproach.

تشہد (Tashahhud) Making a profession of religious sentiments.

تشہیر (Tashhír) (1) Proclaiming. (2) Parading a criminal as a public example.

تشہیر کرنا (Tashhír karná) To publicly expose (an offender)

تشیع (Tashaiya) Professing to be of the Mohammedan sect called *Shia*, or a follower of Ali.

تصانیف (Tasánif) Literary compositions, works.

تصحیح (Tashíh) Rectification, verification, correction.

تصحیح دستاویزات (Tashíh-i dastáwezát) Rectification of instruments

تصحیح کرنا (Tashíh karná) To rectify, to correct.

تصحیف (Tashíf) An orthographical mistake.

تصدیق (Tasdíq) (1) Verification, attestation. (2) Confirmation, proof.

تصدیق کاذبہ (Tasdíq kázeba) False verification.

ادائیگی کی تصدیق کرنا (Adáegí kí tasdíq karna) To certify payment.

تصدیق کرنا (Tasdíq karná) (1) To verify, to attest. (2) To confirm, to prove to be true.

تصرف (Tasarruf) (1) Disposal, occupancy, use, enjoyment. (2) Expenditure, expenses. (3) Embezzlement. (4) (M. Law) Any act of ownership, the rights of a proprietor over his property to sell, lease, or mortgage it. (5) Disposition.

تصرف کا اختیار (Tasarruf ká akhtiyár) Power of disposition.

تصرف بیجا (Tasarruf-i-bejá) Misappropriation.

تصرف بیجا مجرمانہ (Tasarruf-i-bejá mujrimána) Criminal misappropriation.

تصرف بلا خلش (Tasarruf bilá khalish) Peaceful enjoyment.

تصرف کرنا (Tasarruf karná) } تصرف میں لانا (Tasarruf meṉ lánáj To take or get possession of, to enjoy, to appropriate. بد دیانتی سے تصرف میں لانا (Bad diyánatí se tasarruf meṉ lánáj To appropriate dishonestly.

تصریح (Tasríh) Description, explanation, detail. بہ تصریح (Ba tasríh) In detail, at length, in extenso. بلا تصریح (Bilá tasríh) Without specification, without any detail or description.

تصریح کرنا (Tasríh karná) To give a detailed account, to describe in extenso.

تصرف ضامنی (Tasarruf-i-záminí) Security for possession, security given by the party in possession of the property in dispute that no loss shall be sustained by the opposite party or claimant in case of its being decreed to him.

تصفیہ (Tasfiya) (1) Adjustment, settlement. (2) Reconciliation. (3) Disposal.

تصفیہ حد بست (Tasfiya-i-had-bast) A settlement of boundaries.

تصفیہ حساب (Tasfiya-i-hisáb) An adjustment of accounts, an audit of accounts.

تصفیہ حساب کرنا (Tasfiya i-hisáb karná) To settle or adjust an account, to square an account.

تصفیہ دعوی (Tasfiya-i-da'wa) Adjustment of claim.

تصفیہ عذر کرنا (Tasfiya-i-'uzr karná) To dispose of an objection or plea.

تصفیہ قطعی (Tasfiya-i-qata'í) A final disposal (as of a suit).

تصفیہ کرنا (Tasfiya karná) (1) To effect a reconciliation, to effect a compromise (2) To settle, to adjust, to dispose of.

تصفیہ طلب (Tasfia-i-talab) To be settled, determined or decided, requiring adjustment. امر تصفیہ طلب (Amr-i-tasfiya-i-talab) The question to be determined, the point to be decided.

تصفیہ نامہ (Tasfiya náma) Deed of composition.

تصنیف کرنا (Tasníf karná) To compose, to write (a book).

تصور کرنا (Tasawwur karná) To suppose, to imagine, to conceive.

تصویر فحش (Taswír-i-fuhash) An obscene picture.

تضحیک (Tazhík) Ridicule, derision.

تضیع اوقات (Tazí'-i-auqát) Waste of time.

تطاول (Tatáwul) Tyranny, oppression, usurpation.

تطبیق (Tatbíq) To compare, to liken, to fit exactly.

تعارف (Ta'áruf Mutual acquaintance; introducing a person to another.

تعاطي (Ta'átí) Mutual giving or surrender, a silent kind of

bargain, the vendor handing over the thing to the buyer and the latter giving the price without speaking

تعاقب (Ta'áqub) Persecution, following. شے امانتی کا تعاقب کرنا (Shai-i-amánatí ká ta'áqub karná) To follow a trust property in the hands of another than the trustee.

تعبیر (Ta'bír) Interpretation.

قواعد تعبیر (Qawáid-i-ta'bír) Rules of interpretation.

تعداد (Ta'dád) Amount, number.

تعداد دعوی (Ta'dád-i-d'awa) The amount or value of a claim.

تعداد ڈگری شدہ (Ta'dád-i-ḍigrí shuda) The amount decreed.

تعداد لگان (Ta'dád-i-lagán) The amount of rents

تعدادی (Ta'dádí). Amounting to.

تعرض (Ta'aruz) Resistance, opposition.

تعرض کرنا (Ta'aruz karná) To offer resistance, to oppose.

تعریف (Ta'ríf) Definition.

حسب تعریف (Hasb-i-ta'ríf) According to the definition.

تعریف (Ta'ríf) A table of rates of export and import duties (hence the European tarrif).

تعزیر (Ta'zír) (1) Punishment, مجموعہ تعزیرات ہند *majmu'a-i-ta' zirát-i-hind* The Indian Penal Code. (2) (M. Law.) Punishment or rather chastisement given at the discretion of the judge with a view to public justice, that is, in cases where, from some impediment or collusion, the legal penalties might be escaped or avoided, these discretional penalties are to be imposed. (It is said that there are four degrees or orders of تعزیر ; 1st, the chastisement proper to the most noble which consists merely in admonition ; 2ndly, the chastisement proper to the noble which may be performed either by admonition or by *jira* (جرہ) that is by dragging the offender to the door and exposing him to scorn ; 3rdly, the chastisement proper to the middle class, which may be performed *jira* or by imprisonment ; 4thly, the chastisement proper to the lowest class, which may be performed by *jira* or by imprisonment, and also by blows : (Hidáya by Grady).

تعزیر عنیف یا شدید (Ta'zír-i-'anif *or* shadíd) (M. Law.) Severe chastisement.

تعزیل (Ta'zíl) Removing from office.

تعزیہ داری (Ta'ziyadárí) The observance of Muharrum.

تعصب (Ta'assub) Prejudice, bigotry.

تعطل (Ta'attul) Being void or vacant (a place or tent.)

تعطیل (Ta'tíl) Holiday, vacation.

تعطیل کلاں (Ta'tíl-i-kalán) Long vacation.

تعطیل سرکاری (Ta'tíl-i-sarkárí) Gazetted holiday.

تعطیلات (Ta'tílát) Holidays. بند تعطیلات (Band-i-tá'tílát) List of holidays.

تعظیم کرنا (Ta'zím karná) To show respect (to).

تعقب (Ta'aqub) Pursuing, tracing.

تعلق (Ta'alluq) (1) Attachment, connection, dependence. (2) Relation, relationship. (3) Privity. (4) Reference, regard.

تعلق حقیت (Ta'alluq-i-haqíat) Privity of estate.

تعلق معاهدہ (Ta'alluq-i-mu'ábida) Privity of contract.

تعلق زمیندار و اسامی (Ta'alluq-i-zemíndár wa asámí) Relation of land-holder and tenant, tenancy.

تعلق مالک و کارندہ (Ta'alluq-i-málik wa kárinda) Relation of principal and agent.

تعلق مالک و ملازم (Ta'alluq málik wa mulázim) Relation of master and servant.

تعلق پیدا کرنا (Ta'alluq paidá karná) To have connexion with, to have illicit connection.

تعلق زناشوئی (Ta'alluq-i-zaná shoí) Conjugal relation.

تعلق اعتمادی (Ta'alluq-i-e'atimádí) Fiduciary relationship.

تعلق ناجایز (Ta'alluq-i-nájéyez) Illicit connection.

تعلق رکھنا (Ta'alluq rakhná) (1) To relate to, to depend on. (2) To have reference to, to appertain to. (3) To have an interest in. (4) To be concerned or connected with.

تعلقات (Ta'alluqát) (1) Relations, connections (2) Appurtenances. (3) Attachment. (4) Estates.

تعلقہ (Ta'alluqa) (1) Fee, manor. (2) An estate. Applied to a tract of proprietary land held at a fixed amount of revenue (at least in Bengal) hereditary and transferable as long as the revenue is paid. A ta'alluqa was sometimes granted by the Moghal Government at a favorable assessment as a mark of favor or on condition of clearing and cultivating waste lands. These were considered of two kinds. *Huzúri* or Independent Ta'alluqás of which the revenue was paid direct to the Government or its officers, *mazkúri* or Dependent *Ta'alluqás* of which the holders paid their revenue through the intervention of a superior proprietor. (3) In the

U. P., a ta'alluqa is an estate, the profits of which are divided between different proprietors or classes of proprietors, the superior (مالک اعلیٰ) and the inferior (مالک ادنیٰ) the former being usually an individual who, either by grant from the sovereign, by favor of local functionaries, or by voluntary acts of the people, has become the intermediate agent of the revenue, collecting it from the people, and paying it to the Government after making such deductions to cover his risk and assure his profits as he may be entitled to by the stipulations of the grant, or by local custom.

تعلقه دار (Ta'alluqadár) The holder of a *ta'alluqa*, a collector of revenue from the cultivators either on behalf of the State or of the farmer of the revenue.

تعلقه داري (Ta'alluqadárí) The tenure, office or estate of a Ta'alluqadár.

تعلقه داري حق (Ta'alluqadárí haq) The dues or allowances payable to the *ta'alluqadár* in addition to his stipulated portion of the assessment.

تعلیقه (Ta'líqá) An inventory, a list of articles, attachment.

تعلیقه کرنا (Ta'líqa karná) To attach the property (in execution of any claim or decree).

تعلیم پانا (Ta'lím páná) To receive instruction, to be educated.

تعمیر (Ta'mír) Building, structure.

تعمیرات (Ta'mírát) Buildings.

صیغه تعمیرات (Síga-i-ta'mírát) Public Works Department.

تعمیرات حفاظتی (Ta'mírát-i-hifázatí) Defence works.

تعمیل (Ta'míl) (1) Execution, (of an order), service. (2) Exercise of, performance (of a contract) بہ تعمیل احکام (Ba ta'míl ahkám) In execution of the order.

تعمیل حکم کرنا (Ta'míl hukm karná) To carry out an order, to execute a sentence or order.

تعمیل خاص (Ta'míl-i-khás) } تعمیل مختص (Ta'míl-i-mukhtas) } Specific performance.

تعمیل شرط یا معاهده (Ta'míl-i-shart yá mu'áhida) The fulfilment of a condition or stipulation, the performance of a contract.

تعمیل کرانا (Ta'míl karáná) To serve a notice. (2) To comply, to carry out, to execute.

تعمیلات (T'amílát) Orders to be executed, process to be served.

تعمیم (Ta'mím) Generality, universality.

تعهد (Ta'hud) Agreement, contract, engagement or lease.

تعہد دار (Ta'hud-dár) The holder of an agreement or lease.

تعیل (Ta'aiyul) Land held by a member of a royal family, a royal appanage.

تعین (Ta'aiyun) Specifying, fixing or appointing, determination.

تعین حصص (Ta'aiun-i-basas) Determination of shares.

تعین دعوی (Ta'aiun-i-da'wa) Valuation of a claim.

تعین مالیت (Ta'aiyun-i-máliyat) Valuation.

تعینات کرنا (Ta'inát karná) To appoint, to depute, to send on duty.

تعینات ہونا (Ta'inát honá) To be appointed, to be deputed.

تعیناتی (Ta'inátí) (1) Appointment, service. (2) Taking up the duties of an appointment). (3) The object or business of appointment.

تغابن (Tagábun) Mutual cheating or deception.

تغافل (Tagáful) Negligence.

تغریب (Tagríb) (M. Law,) Banishment, transportation (according to some it means only imprisonment, which is a sort of banishment or separation from family and friends).

تغیر (Tagaiyur) Alteration, change.

تفاریق (Tafáríq) (1) Divisions. (2) Instalments.

تغلب و تصرف (Tagallub wa tasarruf) Embezzlement, defalcation.

تغلب کرنا (Tagallub karná) To embezzle.

تفاوت (Tafáwut) (1) Interval. (2) Difference, distinction. (3) Disparity, dissimilarity.

تفاوت کرنا (Tafáwut karná) To distinguish, to separate.

تفتیش (Taftísh) Investigation. *See* تحقیقات

تفرقہ ڈالنا (Tafarqa ḍálná) To sow discord (between), to separate.

تفرید (Tafríd) Separation from others.

تفریق (Tafríq) (1) Division, partition. (2) Distinction, difference. (3) Classification, class. (4) Separation. (5) (M. Law). A judicial divorce, one pronounced by the qází as distinguished from one executed by the husband himself on his own authority. *See* طلاق

تفریق جایز (Tafríq-i-jáyez) A legal separation or severalty.

تفریق دعوی (Tafríq-i-da'wa) Splitting of claim.

تفریق نامہ (Tafríq-náma) A deed settling the shares and proportions claimed by different parties.

تفریق کرنا (Tafríq karná) To distinguish, classify. (2) To

sever, to allot. (3)To subtract, deduct.

تفصیل (Tafsíl) Detail or particulars of an account, a specification.

تفصیل لکھنا (Tafsíl likhná) To give the detail of, to specify.

تفصیل وار (Tafsílwár) In detail, distinctly, specifically.

تفسیر (Tafsír) Interpretation, especially of the Qurán.

تفویض (Tafwíz) (1) Assignment, ceding, delegation. (2) (M. Law.) Delegation or the giving over by a husband his power of repudiation to a third person or the wife herself. The delegation of this power by the husband to his wife enables her to divorce herself, (but the exercise of this power is restricted to the precise place and situation in which she receives the power and falls to the ground on her removing from there, as that proves rejection of it). *Tafwíz* is of three kinds : (1) اختیار (Akhtiyár)which consists in giving the wife the authority to divorce herself. (2) امر بالید (Amr bálíd) which consists in leaving the matter in her own hand. (3) مشیت (Mashíyat) which consists in giving to wife the power to do whatever she likes. (A mere mukhár-i-'ám or general agent cannot give a divorce to his principal's wife, the authority to the agent must be express and to the purpose.) (3) Giving a girl in marriage without a dowry.

تفویض اختیار (Tafwíz-i-akhtiyár) Delegation of power.

تفویض کرنا (Tafwíz karná) To make over, to deposit (same as سونپنا).

تفویض ثالثی (Tafwíz-i-sálisí) To refer to arbitration.

تفہیم حساب (Tafhím-i-hisáb) Taking account. نالش تفہیم حساب (Nálish-tafhím-i-hisáb) Suit for account.

تقادم (Taqádum) (1) (In Law.) Such an interval between the commission of a crime and the giving of evidence respecting it as would operate in bar of punishment. (2) Being ancient or prior.

تقاضا (Taqázá) Dunning, pressing for the settlement of a claim, requisition.

تقاضا شدید (Taqázá i-shadíd) Inexorable dunning.

تقاضاے سن یا عمر (Taqázá i-sin yá 'umar) The natural tendencies of youth or age.

تقاضاے مروت (Taqázá-i-murawwat) Demand of courtesy.

تقاضا کرنا (Taqázá karná) To demand payment of, to claim, to

press. عندالتقاضا (Indul taqázá) On demand.

تقاوي (Taqávi) Advances of money made to the cultivator for implements, digging wells, &c., or advance made in bad seasons.

تقدم (Taqaddum) (1) Priority. (2) Precedence, pre-eminence.

تقدمه (Taqadama) Advance (of money) on account, final adjustment or audit of account, budget.

تقدم دعوى (Taqaddum-i-da'wa) Priority of claim.

تقرب حاصل كرنا (Taqarrub-hásil karná) To obtain access or admittance to a monarch.

تقرر (Taqarrur) Appointment.

پروانهٔ تقرر (Parwána-i-taqarrur) Order of appointment.

تقرر كرنا (Taqarrur karná) To confirm, to appoint.

تقرري (Taqarrurí) Appointment.

تقريب (Taqríb) Festival, ceremony, rite, occasion.

تقريبات (Taqríbát) Festivals, ceremonies.

تقريباً (Taqríban) Approximately, nearly.

تقرير (Taqrír) Discourse, speech, recital.

تقرير كرنا (Taqrír karná) To speak, to discourse, to relate, to argue.

تقريراً (Taqríran) Orally, by word of mouth.

تقريظ (Taqríz) Review.

تقسيم (Taqsím) (1) Division, partition, distribution. (2) Distribution of the assessment of the revenue upon the several sub divisions of an estate or district.

تقسيم بحصهٔ رسدي (Taqsím ba-hissa-i-rasadí) A pro rata distribution, apportionment, proportionate distribution.

تقسيم بهيا چاري (Taqsím-bhaiyá chárí) Division of land between co-sharers who are jointly bound for the payment of revenue.

تقسيم جديد (Taqsím-i-jadíd) Redistribution, a fresh division or partition.

تقسيم خانگي (Taqsím-i-khángí) Private partition.

تقسيم ديهات خالصه (Taqsím-dehát-i-khálisa) Division of an estate paying revenue to government.

تقسيم سركاري (Taqsím-i-sarkárí) A public partition.

تقسيم غير مكمل (Taqsím-i-gair-mukammal) An imperfect partition. That is a partition by which the common land is divided and allotted to the several sharers, each allotment of land being assessed with its proper share of the Government revenue, but the responsibility to pay it remains joint.

(Under this process the estate becomes *pattídárí*).

تقسیم مکمل (Taqsím-i-mukammal) Perfect partition. In this kind of partition the parts of an estate are entirely separated from one another. There being no joint responsibility to pay the revenue, each part being by itself liable for the revenue assessed on it.

تقسیم کی اجرت (Taqsím kí ujrat) Partition fees.

تقسیم نامہ (Taqsím-náma) Deed of partition.

تقسیم ورثہ (Taqsím-i-wirsa) A partition of heritage.

تقسیم یکجائی (Taqsím-i-yakjáí) A compact partition.

تقصیر (Taqsír) Fault, guilt.

تقصیر وار (Taqsírwár) Blameable, culpable, faulty, guilty.

تقطیر (Taqtír) Distillation, distilling.

تقلید کرنا (Taqlíd karná) To follow. اس مقدمہ کی تقلید کی گئی (Is muqaddama kí taqlíd kí gaí) This case was followed. مقدمات جنکی تقلید کی گئی Cases followed.

تقویت (Taqwiyat) To strengthen, to confirm, to support.

تقویم (Taqwím) Calendar, almanac, horoscope.

تقیدکرنا (Taqaiyad karná) To look closely after, to enjoin, to impress upon.

تکرار (Takrár) Dispute, controversy, contention, altercation, wrangling.

تکراری (Takrárí) Quarrelsome, contentious, fond of argument.

تکرار کرنا (Takrár karná) To dispute, to carry on an altercation; to quarrel.

تکفیر (Takfír) Denouncing as an infidel.

تکفین (Tákfín karná) To perform the burial ceremonies.

تکلف (Takalluf) Ceremony, formality, strict observance of the rules of etiquette, punctiliousness.

بلا تکلف (Bila takalluf) Without ceremony or formality.

تکلیف اُٹھانا (Taklíf uṭháná) To experience trouble, to suffer.

تکلیف پہونچانا (Taklíf pahunchánáá) To inflict pain on, to annoy, to molest. بغرض تکلیف دہی (Bagaraz taklíf dihí) To cause annoyance.

تکلیف کرنا (Taklíf karná) To take trouble.

تکملہ (Takmila) Perfection, completion, supplementing.

تکمیل (Takmíl) Completion, execution, authentication.

عدم تکمیل ('Adam takmíl) Non-execution.

تکمیل حقیت (Takmíl-i-haqiyat) Completion of title.

تکمیل تمسک (Takmíl tamassuk) }
تکمیل دستاویز (Takmíl dastáwez) } Execution of a bond.

تکمیل شرایط قانونی (Takmíl-i-sharáit-i-qánúní) The fulfilment of the requirements of law.

تکمیل کرنا (Takmíl karná) To execute, to authenticate, to put one's signature to a document.

تکمیل کو پہونچانا (Takmíl ko pahunchánáa) To bring to conclusion or termination.

تکنا (Takná) (1) To stare. (2) To look to, to lie in wait.

تکھارنا (Tikhárná तिखारना) To plough three times before sowing.

تکیہ دار (Takyadár) A Mahomedan religious mendicant.

تل کرنا (Tal karná) To put aside, to steal.

تل (Til) The seed of the sesamum.

تل انجلی دینا (Til anjuli denáa) To give libations to the manes with sesamum seeds.

تلاش (Talásh) Search, enquiry.

تلاشی (Taláshí) Searching the person, property or house (of a person, for stolen property or smuggled goods). وارنٹ تلاشی (Wáranṭ-i-taláshí) Search-warrant.

خانہ تلاشی (Ḳhána taláshí) House-search.

تلاشی لینا (Taláshí lenáa) To search, to institute a search.

تلافی (Taláfí) Reparation, recompense.

تلانا (Tuláná तुलाना) To have or get weighed.

تلبیس (Talbís) (1) Counterfeiting (a coin) (2) Adulteration, falsification. (3) False personation. (4) Fallacy. (5) Fraud, deceit.

تلبیس سکہ (Talbís i-sikka) Counterfeiting a coin.

تلبیس سکہ ملکہ معظمہ (Talbís-i-sikka-i-malka-i-mu'azzima) Counterfeiting Queen's coin.

تلف کرنا (Talf karná) (1) To destroy. (2) To waste.

تلف ہونا (Talaf honá) To perish, to be destroyed, to be wasted.

تلفظ (Talaffuz) Pronunciation.

تلقین (Talqín) (1) Instruction. (2) Religious instruction. (3) Funeral service.

تلک چڑھانا (Tilak chaṛháná तिलक चढ़ाना) To perform the ceremony of betrothal of a youth.

تلک کرنا (Tilak karná तिलक करना) (1) To anoint, to install, to crown. (2) To betroth. (3) To bid adieu to.

تلنگا (Tilangá) A soldier.

تلوار کھینچنا (Talwár khínchná) To draw the sword تلوار ننگی لینے (Nangí talwár liye) With a drawn sword.

تلوائی (Tulwáí) Weighment-fee.

تماثل (Tamásil) (1) Equality. (2) (M. Law.) The division of an inheritance among the legal sharers when their number

and that of the sharers is the same, as for instance where there are four sharers having equal rights severally to four shares, such numbers are termed mutmasil. See also تباين توافق - تواهل.

تمادي (Tamádí) Limitation as to the time which bars a civil action.

تمادي پذير هونا (Tamádí pizír honá) To be time-barred.

تمادي لگانا (Tamádí lagáná) To set up the defence of limitation.

تمادي عايد هونا (Tamádí 'áyed honá) To be barred.

تمادي کي بنا پر (Tamádí kí biná par) On the grounds of limitation.

تمادي ايام (Tamádí-i-aiyám) Lapse of time, efflux of time.

تمدن (Tamaddun) Society.

تماشائي (Tamáshái) Spectator, looker-on.

تمام شد (Tamám shud) Finished, finis.

تمام کرنا (Tamám karna) (1) To perfect, to complete, to conclude. (2) To bring to a close. (3) To put an end to a business or life. کام تمام کرنا (*kám tamám karná*) To make away with.

تمام و کمال (Tamám-o-kamál) Fully and completely, wholly.

تمام هونا (Tamám honá) To be finished, completed or concluded, to come to an end; to cease, to die.

تمتع (Tamattu') (1) Enjoyment. (2) Advantages, gain.

تمثيل (Tamsíl) Illustration.

تمثيلاً (Tamsílan) By way of illustration or example.

تمرد (Tamarrud) (1) Disobedience, refractoriness, contumacy. (2) Contempt.

تمرد شعاري (Tamarrud shi'árí) Contumacious bearing.

تمسک (Tamassuk) Bond, an obligation, note of hand, instrument.

تمسک حاضر ضامني (Tamassuk-i-házir-záminí) A bond or recognisance as a security for personal appearance.

تمسکي قرضه (Tamassukí qarza) Debt secured by a bond.

تمسک شرطيه (Tamassuk-i-shartiya) Conditional bond, a bond with a penalty clause.

تمسک کي بناپر ڈگري حاصل کرنا (Tamassuk ki biná par ḍigrí hásil karná) To obtain judgment on a bond.

تمسک رجسٹري شده (Tamassuk rajisṭrí-shuda) A registered bond.

تمسک مصنوعي (Tamassuk-i-masnu'í) A fabricated bond, a forged bond.

تمغا (Tamgá) Medal, stamp (on gold, silver, &c.), armorial bearing.

تملیک (Tamlík) (1) Possessorship, property. (2) Settlement.

تملیک نامہ (Tamlík náma) (1) Deed of settlement. (2) Conveyance.

تمہید (Tamhíd) Introduction, preamble, preface.

تمہیدی (Tamhídí) Preliminary, introductory.

تمیز (Tamíz) Discretion.

تندہی سے (Tandihí se) Diligently.

بہ تندہی قرار واقعی (Batandihí qarár-i-wáqa'í) With due diligence.

تنازع (Tanáza') Dispute, contention, litigation.

تنازل (Tanázul) Decline, fall (of price, &c), loss (of rank or situation, &c.)

تناسب (Tanásub) (1) Connection, relation. (2) Proportion.

تناسل (Tanásul) Uninterrupted descent through a series of generations.

اعضاے تناسل ('Azái-tanásul) Organs of generation.

تناقض (Tanáquz) (1) Contradiction, discrepancy, incompatibility, inconsistency, conflict. (2) (In Law.) The advancing of two incompatible claims to the same property.

تناقض قوانین (Tanáquz-i-qawánín) Conflict of laws.

تنبیہ (Tambíh) (1) Note. (2) Admonition, reprimand.

تنبیہ کرنا (Tambíh karná) To admonish, to reprimand, to warn.

تنخواہ (Tankhwáh) Wages, pay, salary, allowance.

تنخواہ دار (Tankhwáh-dár) Stipendiary.

تنخواہ یا تنخایا تقسیم کرنا (Tankhwáh yá tankáyá taqsím karná) To distribute pay or wages.

تنخواہ ذاتی (Tankhwáh-i-zátí) Special or personal allowance.

تنزل (Tanazzul) Degradation.

تنزل کرنا (Tanazzul karná) To degrade, to lower the rank.

تنسیخ (Tansíkh) (1) Cancelling, cancellation. (2) Quashing, revocation.

تنسیخ کی دستاویز (Tansíkh kí dastáwez) Instrument of cancellation of instruments.

تنقیح (Tanqíh) Determination, ascertainment, inquiry, issue.

تنقیح طلب (Tanqíh talab) To be determined, requiring decision, at issue.

امر تنقیح طلب (Amr-i-tanqíh-talab) An issue, point at issue. (Note.—There are two kinds of issues—

1. امر تنقیح طلب واقعات (Amr-i-tanqíh talab-i-wáqi'át) Or an

issue of fact and 2. امر تنقیح طلب قانون (Amr-i-tanqíh-talab-i-qanún) Or an issue of law.

تنقیح امور تصفیہ طلب (Tanqíh i-amúr-i tasfiya talab) Determination of point in issues

تنقیح کرنا (Tanqíh karná) To determine, to decide.

اس امر کی تنقیح نہیں کیگئی This point was never raised, this point was not in issue.

تنقیحات قائم کرنا (Tanqihát qáim karná) To frame or lay down issues.

تنقیح شرح لگان (Tanqíh-i sharah lagán) Determination of rate of rent.

تنگ دستی (Tang dastí) Poverty, penury.

تنگ طلبی کرنا (Tang talbí-karná) To press for immediate payment.

تنصیف (Tansíf) (1) Dividing in half. (2) Settling a disputed claim by taking the medium of the value in litigation.

تنہا (Tanhá) Only, alone, by itself.

تنہا اختیار سماعت حاصل ہونا (Tanhá akhtiyár samá'at hásil honá) To have exclusive jurisdiction.

توافق (Tawáfuq) (M. Law) Commensurability, the division of shares and sharers by a common divisor, as where there are eight sharers and twenty shares, both divisible by four termed متوافق

توام (Tawám) A twin.

توبہ کرنا (Tauba karná) To repent of sin or crime, to abjure, to renounce.

توبہ کروانا (Tauba karwáná) To bring one to one's knees.

توبہ کرنیکا موقع (Taubah karne ká mauqa') *Loco penitentia.*

توپ (Top) A gun, a cannon, a field-piece.

توپ خانہ (Top khána) Artillery, battery, an arsenal.

توتیا (Tútiyá) Sulphate of copper (a poison).

توجہ (Tawajjuh) Attention, consideration. بہ توجہ بابو صاحب Care of Bábu Sáhib.

توجہ مایل کرنا (Tawajjuh máyel karná) To direct or draw attention to.

توجہ خاص درکار ہے (Tawajjuh khás darkár hai) It requires special consideration.

توجہ کرنا (Tawajjuh karná) To pay attention.

توجیہ (Taujíh) (1) Adjustment of account. (2) An allowance made to landholders. (3) A statement, a description-roll.

تودہ (Toda) A mound, a landmark, a boundary-pillar.

تودہ بندی (Toda-bandí) Laying down boundary-marks.

توڑہ (Toṛa) (1) Exhaustion, deficiency, want, scarcity. (2) A

plough-share. (3) The lin-stock. (4) A purse. A bag of one thousand rupees. (5) A piece of rafter.

تورنا (Toṛná) (1) To discontinue, to cancel. (2) To draw, to gain over (گواہ تورنا). (3) To change (روپیہ تورنا). (4) To break or plough. (5) To cut or draw off (پانی تورنا) To exhaust. (6) To break. (7) To pull down.

توزیع (Tauzí') An account showing under the name of each payer of revenue, the total amount, as it falls due, the portion actually paid, and the balance outstanding, rent-roll.

توزیع بقایا (Tauzí'-i-baqáyá) A list of outstanding balances.

توسط (Tawassut) Mediation, بہ توسط (Ba tawassut) Through, care of, indirectly بلا توسط (Bilá tawassut) Directly, without mediation, immediate.

توشہ خانہ (Tosha khána) Store-house, store-room.

توضیح (Tauzíh) Explaining, illustrating, an illustration.

توضیع (Tauzi') Legislation.

توفیر (Tauffr) New land liable to assessment or revenue, an augmentation of the revenue either from extended cultivation, or the lapse or resumption of alienated assignments. (2) Increase excess, savings.

توفیر کامل (Tauffr-i-kámil) The standard revenue assessment.

توفیر زمین (Tauffr-zamín) Land in addition to or excess of, an original grant or measurement.

توفیق (Tauffq) (1) Grace or favor. (2) Ability, power, means, resources.

توقف (Tawaqquf) Pauses, delay, hesitation.

توقف بیجا (Tawaqquf-bejá) Unnecessary delay.

توقف میں ڈالنا دایناں کا (Tawaqquf meṉ ḍálná dáinán ká) To delay the creditors.

توقیر کرنا (Tauqír karná) To do honor, to honor.

توقیع (Tauqí') Signing (an order with the royal signet, the royal signet put to diplomas, letters-patent, &c.).

تول (Tol) The act of weighing, weight, the measure of weight.

سرکاری تول (Sarkárí tol) The standard weight, one seer of this weight is equal to 80 tolas or rupees. This is also called (کچہری وزن) In Rez kí tol, the seer is equal in weight to 96 rupees and in Dhaṛe kí tol, the seer weighs 112 rupees.

تولا (Tolá तोला) A weight of 12 *máshds*, the weight of the sicca rupee or about 179$\frac{2}{3}$ grs.

تولا (Taulá तौला) Weighman.

تولیت (Taulıyat) (1) Trusteeship, appointing one as Governor, deputy or superintendent; superintendence of a religious foundation ; the management of funds appropriated to its support ; appointing a person to such an office, transferring property to him for such trust. (2) (M. Law.) A sale in which the owner disposes of the article sold at the price which he originally paid for it.

تولیت نامہ (Tauliyat náma) Deed of trusteeship, one appointing a person to the management of a religious endowment.

تولیت مع الوصیت (Tauliyat-ma'-al-wasíat) A deed of endowment or trusteeship executed as a bequest or will to take effect only after the death of the divisor.

توہم (Tawaham) A doubt expressed by a witness that he may not have given full or accurate testimony through forgetfulness or embarrassment, which doubt does not invalidate his testimony, if he be a person of good repute.

توہین (Tauhín) Defamation, libel.

توہین زبانی (Tauhín-i-zubání) Slander.

توہین تحریری (Tauhín-i-tahrírí) Libel.

توہین کرنا (Tauhín karná) To offer an insult.

تہ (Tah) (1) Surface, bottom, foundation. (2) Depth, layer. (3) Real meaning or intent, hidden meaning.

تہ آب (Tah-i-áb) Bottom of the river : stratum.

تہ خانہ (Tah khána) A room underground, a celler.

تہ کو پہونچنا (Tah ko pahunchná) To get to the root of, to discover.

تہ و بالا کرنا (Tah-o-bálá karná) To subvert.

تھاپے لگانا (Thápe lagáná) An impression of the palm of the hand on the walls, made especially at a marriage by the bride.

تھاتھی (Tháthí थाथी) A charge, trust.

تھاک (Thák) A boundary-pillar.

تھانگ (Tháng थांग) (1) The exact spot or place (of a thing lost or sought). (2) A den of thieves. (3) Trace of stolen property, clue, trace.

تھان (Thán) (1) Full piece of cloth. (2) Abode. (3) Stall, stable.

تھانگ لگانا (Tháng lagáná थांग लगाना) To obtain a clue (to hidden or stolen property), to trace.

تھانگی (Thángí थांगी)
تھانگیا (Thángiá थांगिया) (1) An abettor of thieves, a

receiver of stolen goods. (2) One who traces stolen property, a detective.

تھانگي داري (Thángí dárí) Receiving of stolen goods.

تھانہ (Thána थाना) Police station

تھانہدار (Thánadár) Officer in charge of a police-station.

تھانہداري (Thánadarí) The office or jurisdiction of a Thánadár.

تھانہداري ابواب (Thánadárí abwáb) A cess for the purpose of paying the establishment of the Thánadár.

تھانہجات (Thánaját) Police stations.

تھاني (Tháni थानि) A permanent cultivator.

تھاپا (Thápá थापा) Piace of encampment where the gangs of thugs pass the night, impression of hand.

تھتک آميز (Tahattuk ámez) Defamatory.

تھذيب (Tahzíb) Politeness, civilization.

تھذيب کے خلاف (Tahzíb ke khiláf) }
خلاف تھذيب (Khiláf-i tahzíb) } Immoral.

تھل (Thal) (In Maraṭhí) The share of a lessor or lessee in the produce of the field, a portion of land consisting of several fields.

تھلکہ (Tahalka) Alarm, panic.

تھمت (Tuhmat) Suspicion of guilt, false accusation, calumny.

تھمت لگانا (Tuhmat lagáná) To accuse falsely, to calumniate.

تھوڑا تھوڑا کرکے (Thoṛá thoṛá kar ke) By degrees, a little at a time, by instalment.

تھوک (Thok थोक) (1) A share, a portion. (2) A secondary or inferior share of the lands of a co-parcenary village. (Authorities differ as to its relative value, and it probably varies in different places, according to some it is samller than a *patti*, which contains a variable number of *thoks*) (3) A sub-division in a Bhaiyáchárí estate. (In Kumaon), the local division of an estate.

تھوک بست (Thok-bast) Laying down a boundary, fixing the limits of an estate by a native surveyor preparatory to a professsional survey by a European officer. (This word is also spelt Thák bast).

تھوک بندي (Thok bandí) A written engagement specifying the distribution of the shares of a co parcenary village. (2) Whole-sale.

تھوک دار (Thokdár) The holder of a *thák*, or sometimes the principal of the holders

amongst whom the lands or fields of a thok may be shared and their representatives in settling or realizing the assessment. (The thokdár and pattidár are sometimes confounded in the capacity of malguzárs or payers of revenue.) In Kumaun the thokdár is a ministerial officer, usually, by inheritance, confirmed or sometimes appointed by the ruling authority to exercise a general superintendence over the villages and to conduct police or purveyance duties in a varying number of villages, of one or more of which he is ordinarily, though not necessarily, the *Padhan* (q. v).

تھوکداري (Thokdárí) Property, office or duty of a thokdár.

تھوکداري پٹہ (Thokdárí patta) The official title-deed given to the thokdár by the government, specifying the villages under his authority, and the fees he is entitled to. حق یا دستور تھوکداري (Haq yá dastúr-i-thokdárí) Fees payable to the thokdárs by the other padhans (Kumaun).

تھوک پٹي (Thokpattí) A division of a *thok* into *pattis* with the rate of assessment on each, a share-record.

تھوکا (Thoká) A point where three or more boundary-lines meet.

تھونبا (Thúnbá थूंबा) A lump of earth put on the loose end of the lever used for raising water from wells to balance the bucket suspended to the end that is over the well.

تھوک فروش (Thok-farosh) A wholesale dealer.

تیار (Taiyár) Prepared, ready.

تیار ہونا (Taiyár honá) To be ready, to be prepared, to get ready, to be on the alert.

تیاري (Taiyárí) Preparation.

تیاگ پتر (Tiyág-patr त्यागपत्र) A writ of divorce.

تیاگ کرنا (Tiyág karná त्याग करना) (1) To abandon, to give up. (2) To divorce. (3) To abdicate.

تیاگن (Tiyágan त्यागन) Abandonment.

تیاگي (Tiyágí त्यागी) (1) Abandoner, renouncer. (2) A religious ascetic.

تیج تیوہار (Tíj teohár तीज त्योहार) Festivals.

تیجا (Tíjá) The third day after the death of a relation on which prayers are offered by the Mohammedans.

تیرتھہ (Tírath तीरथ) A shrine or sacred place of pilgrimage.

تیرتھہ جاترا (Tírath játrá तीरथ यात्रा) Pilgrimage.

تیرتھہ کرنا (Tírath karná) To go on a pilgrimage.

تیرھیں (Terahín तेरहीं) The thirteenth day after death (when the last of funeral rite is performed).

تیریج (Teríj) An abstract account compiled from other detailed accounts.

تیریج آسامی وار (Teríj ásámí-wár) An abstract of the *khatiauní* or the *muntakhib-i-ásámi-wár*, giving the total land held by each person in each thok or patti without any enumeration of fields.

تیزاب (Tezáb) An acid, aqua fortis.

تیسرا (Tísrá) A third person, an umpire or arbitrator.

تیسی (Tísí) Linseed, flax.

تیقن (Tayaqqun) Ascertainment, certainty.

تیل چڑھانا (Tel charháná) To anoint the head, shoulders and hands and feet of the bride and bridegroom with oil mixed with turmeric during the marriage ceremonies, (hence) the marriage ceremony (above described).

تیلی (Telí) An oil-man.

تین پانچ (Tín pánch) Altercation, contention.

تین پانچ کرنا (Tín pánch karná तीन पांच करना) To dispute or quarrel with, to try one's tricks with.

تیوہار (Teohár त्योहार) Festival.

تیوہاری (Teohárí) A present made at a festival.

ٹ

ٹاٹ (Ṭáṭ टाट) The piece of sacking or carpet on which a banker sits.

ٹاٹ اُلٹنا (Ṭáṭ ulaṭná टाटउलटना) To become bankrupt.

ٹال (Ṭál टाल) A station or place for storing wood, grain, grass and the like for sale.

ٹال مارنا (Ṭál márná टाल मारना) To turn the scale fraudulently in weighing, to give the beam a twist (and thus diminish the true weight).

ٹال دینا (Ṭál dená टाल देना) (1) To put off, to postpone. (2) To avoid, to put or turn one out of the way.

ٹانڈا (Ṭánḍá टांडा) A caravan of merchants, baggage, equipage.

ٹانکنا (Ṭánknáटांकना) (1) To append, to attach. (2) To make a note or memorandum of, to record, to enter.

ٹانگ (Ṭáng टांग) A fourth part, a quarter (in the language of brokers).

ٹانگنا (Ṭáṅgná टांगना) To hang.

ٹپا (Ṭappá टप्पा) A small tract or division of a country smaller than a pargana but comprising one or more villages. In some parts of the United Provinces a *ṭappa* denotes a tract in which there is one principal town or a large village, with lands and villages dependent upon it, and forming a sort of corporate body.

ٹپہداري موضع (Ṭappádárí mauza') The principal village of a *ṭappa*.

ٹپال (Ṭappál टप्पाल) A post-station, post office, post, mail.

ٹپال والا (Ṭappálwálá) A runner, a letter-carrier, a postman.

ٹپالي (Ṭappálí टप्पाली) A postman.

ٹپس جمانا (Ṭippas jamáná टिप्पस जमाना)
ٹپس لگانا (Ṭippas lagáná टिप्पस लगाना) } To obtain a firm footing, to secure the interest of, to put in a word for oneself, to make out a claim.

ٹپنني (Ṭipanní टिपन्नी) Annotation, commentary.

ٹٹ پونجيا (Ṭaṭpúṉjiyá टट पूंजीया) (1) A merchant or trader of small capital, a petty merchant. (2) Of small means, a bankrupt.

ٹٹي (Ṭaṭṭí) A screen.

ٹٹي کے اوٹ میں شکار کھیلنا (Ṭaṭṭí ke oṭ meṉ shikár khelná) To shoot behind a screen.

ٹرانا (Ṭarráná टर्राना) To grumble, to be impudent or insolent.

ٹکا (Ṭaká टका) A copper coin equal to two pice, two pice, a rupee, money.

ٹکا بيڑا (Ṭaká bíṛá टका बीड़) Dues paid on the occasion of betrothals and marriages usually to the proprietor in possession of the estate.

ٹکا سا جواب (Ṭaká sá jawáb टका सा जवाब) A point blank refusal.

ٹکانا (Ṭikáná टिकाना) (1) To put one up, to lodge. (2) To stop, to detain.

ٹکٹ (Ṭikaṭ) A ticket (Railway), a postage-stamp, a court-fee-stamp.

ٹکٹ دار (Ṭikaṭdár) Stamped.

ٹکٹ کاٹنا (Ṭikaṭ káṭná) To punch a stamp.

ٹکٹي (Ṭikṭí) A bamboo frame on which a corpse is carried.

ٹکسال (Ṭaksál टकसाल) Mint.

ٹکسالي (Ṭaksálí टकसाली) (1) Of true ring or value, true, genuine, real. (2) Current speech. (3) An officer of the mint, mint-master.

ٹالنا (Ṭalná) To put off, to evade.

ٹنڈيل (Ṭanḍel) The commander or head of *ṭanda* or body of

men as workmen, lascars, labourers, &c.

ٹنک (Ṭank टंक) A weight equal to 4 mashas.

ٹنک پتي (Ṭank pati) A mint-master.

ٹوپي (Ṭopá टोपा) A kind of cap worn by prisoners, a kind of cover for the head.

ٹوٹا بھرنا (Ṭúṭá bharná टोटा भरना) To make good a loss or damage, to indemnify, to compensate.

ٹوٹنا (Ṭúṭná टूटना) To fail (as a bank or as a supply), to fall short, to fall into arrears (اثنا روپیہ ٹوٹا)

ٹوکا ٹوکي (Ṭoká ṭokí टोका टोकी) Hinderance, check, questioning.

ٹوکا پٹہ (Ṭoka paṭṭá टोका पट्टा) A sound lease, a permanent lease.

ٹوکنا (Ṭokná टोकना) To interrogate, to accost, to check, to stop, to hinder, to take exception to, to call in question, to censure, to blame.

ٹوہ لگانا (Ṭoh lagáná टोह लगाना) To track, to search for, to take up the trace of.

ٹھاکر (Ṭhákur ठाकुर) (1) An idol. (2) Chief, a feudal noble of Rájputáná, (is the usual title of Rájpúts). In Upper India the word denotes the individual members of village communities of Rajpút descent. This title is also applied to Kayasthas of Upper India. (3) A person of rank or authority; an honorific title after the name of a distinguished person (in Bengal written Tagore). (4) A title of respect as sir, master, your worship (Bengal).

ٹھاکر دوارا (Ṭhákurdwárá ठाकुर द्वारा) A temple, a building in which the idols are kept.

ٹھکرائي (Ṭhakurái ठकुराई) The rank or office of a chief or Ṭhákur.

ٹھاکر سیوا (Ṭhákursevá ठाकुर सेवा) The service of an idol applied to a grant of revenue for maintaining the worship of an idol.

ٹھپا (Ṭhappá ठप्पा) An instrument for stamping with a die.

ٹھپہ کرنا (Ṭhappá karná) To stamp, to make an impression on.

ٹھٹھیرا (Ṭhaṭherá) A brazier, a tinker.

ٹھٹھیرے ٹھٹھیرے بدلائي (Ṭhaṭhere ṭhaṭhere badláí) A bargain between two equally clever persons.

ٹھوس (Ṭhas) Cracked (as coin).

ٹھکانا کرنا (Ṭhikáná karná) (1) To find a place for, to make room for, to arrange (2) To take note of. (3) To account for. (4) To search or trace an affair to its source.

ٹھکانا لگانا (Ṭhikáne lagáná ठिकाने लगाना) (1) To dispose of, to settle. (2) To make away with, to consume. (3) To despatch, to kill, to trace, to ascertain. In Hundis the phrase *ṭhikáná lage* is a direction to ascertain the residence of the payee before making payment.

ٹھکانے لگائے چوکس کر دام دینا (Ṭhekáne lagáe chaukas kar dám denáً) The money to be paid personally after ascertaining the whereabout of the payee. (This phrase is used in Hundís).

ٹھکنا (Ṭhuknáً ठुकना) To be punished or chastised, to suffer a loss, to be put in stocks.

ٹھگ (Ṭhag ठग) (1) (Thug), one of a gang who strangle travellers. (2) An Impostor, a swindler.

ٹھگانا (Ṭhagáná ठगाना) To cause to be cheated.

ٹھگائي (Ṭhagái ठगाई) Swindling, robbery, theft.

ٹھگنا (Ṭhagná ठगना) To cheat, to deceive, to impose upon, to dupe, to rob.

ٹھگي (Ṭhagaí) (1) The department for the suppression of *Thugs*. (2) Robbery, cheating, imposture.

ٹھلانا (Ṭhaláná ठहलाना) To get one out of the way, to put or turn aside, to remove, to dismiss.

ٹھنڈا ھونا (Ṭhaṇḍá honá ठंडा होना) To die, to subside.

ٹھنڈا کرنا (Ṭhaṇḍá karná) (1) To cool. (2) To put out (light) (3) To comfort, to appease. (4) To dispose of (a case). (5) To kill, to subside.

ٹھور رھنا (Ṭhaur rahná ठौर रहना) To be knocked down dead on the spot.

ٹھوس (Ṭhos ठोस) Solid.

ٹھوس آسامي (Ṭhos asámí) A moneyed man, a wealthy man, a man of substance.

ٹھوکر (Ṭhokar ठोकर) Loss (in trade).

ٹھوکر مارنا (Ṭhokar márná) To kick away, to strike, to knock on the head.

ٹھوک بجاکر لینا (Ṭhok bajá kar lená) To purchase a thing after duly testing its quality.

ٹھوکنا (Ṭhokná) (1) To hammer, to strike, to beat. (1) To knock, to punish. (3) To enter a complaint against, to file a suit or action. (4) To pass a decree against.

ٹھہرانا (Ṭhahráná ठहराना) (1) To cause to stop, to lodge. (2) To ascertain, to establish. (3) To fix, to settle, to make a bargain. (4) To decide, to determine. (5) To appoint.

ٹھیا (Ṭhiyá ठिया) A boundary, a mark, a place to sit on.

ٹھیک کرنا (Ṭhík karná ठीक करना) (1) To correct, to amend, to rectify, to set in order, to arrange, to make up, to regulate, to make certain. (2) To determine. (3) To bring one to his senses, to chastise.

ٹھیک ہونا (Ṭhík honá) To suit, to correspond, to tally, to be adjusted or arranged to hold good, to come right.

ٹھیکر (Ṭhíkar ठीकर) The duty of keeping the village watch, taken in succession by the villages in the Rohtak district, the order is determined by lot, the name being inscribed on bits of broken tiles and put into a vessel, from which they are drawn daily to the extent required by the *patwari*.

ٹھیکہ (Ṭheka ठेका) (1) Contract for work. (2) A farm of revenue. (3) A contract by which a person engages to pay a fixed amount of revenue on an estate or district, on being allowed to collect the revenue payable to the proprietor or the State, farm, a lease. (4)The revenue accruing from such leases or farms. (5) The instrument of lease or farm.

ٹھیکہ بندی (Ṭheka-bandí) (1) A settlement by farm or contract, the farm held on lease. (2) (Dekhan) A stipulated rent on each field without reference to its extent.

ٹھیکہ دار (Ṭhekadár) A farmer. (2) A lease-holder, a middleman. (3) One who receives the rents from the cultivator and pays the stipulated amount to the proprietor (he is not a tenant). (4) One who takes a license for the sale of spirituous liquors or the like.

ٹھیکہ ارت بندی (Ṭheka oṭ bandí) Lease of land at a low or estimated rate.

ٹھیکہ زر پیشگی (Ṭheka zar peshgí) Lease or farm of which the rent is paid in advance.

ٹھیکہ حین حیاتی (Ṭheka i-bín hayátí) A life-lease.

ٹھیکہ مجرئی (Ṭheka-i-mujraí) An usufructuary lease.

ٹھیکہ مستاجری (Ṭheka-i-mustájrí) A farming lease.

ٹھیکہداری کا بندوبست (Ṭhekadárí ká bandobast) A farming settlement.

ٹھیکہ لینا (Ṭheka lená ठेका लेना) To contract, to take out a license, to monopolize.

ٹھیکہ دینا (Ṭheka denáठेका देना) To give a contract, to lease, to let in farm.

ٹیپ (Ṭíp टीप) A note of hand, a bond.

ٹیپنا (Ṭipná टीपना) (1) To pocket (money). (2) To note down, to register.

ٹیڑھی سنانا (Ṭeṛhí sunáná टेढ़ी सुनाना) To give cross or rough answers, to be impertinent or rude to.

ٹیڑھا ہونا (Ṭeṛhá honá टेढ़ा होना) To be cross or perverse, to be displeased or offended with.

ٹیکا (Ṭíká टीका) (1) The ceremony connected with betrothal. (2) Nuptial gifts, presents in money or goods from the bride's father to the bridegroom. (3) Vaccination, inoculation. (4) Blot, stain (as بدنامی کا ٹیکا the blot of infamy).

ٹیکا بھیجنا (Ṭíká bhejná टीका भेजना) To send the nuptial gifts to the bridegroom.

ٹیکا چڑھانا (Ṭíká chaṛháná टीका चढ़ाना) To perform the betrothal ceremony.

ٹیکا لگانے والا (Ṭíká lagáne wálá टीका लगाने वाला) A vaccinator.

ٹیکا (Ṭíká टीका) A commentary, annotation, gloss.

ٹینٹ (Ṭeṇṭ) The fold of a *dhoti*.

ٹینٹوا دبانا (Ṭeṇṭuá dabáná) To strangle.

ث

ثابت (Sábit) (1) Proved, established, confirmed, fixed. (2) Sound, entire.

ثابت کرنا (Sábit karná) To confirm in, to establish, to prove, to verify, to substantiate.

ثالث (Sális) Arbitrator.

ثالثی (Sálsí) Arbitration.

ثالثی خانگی (Sálsí-i-kháṇgí) Private arbitration.

ثالثی بذریعہ عدالت (Sálsí bazari'a 'adálat) Arbitration through court.

ثالثی میں سپرد کرنا (Salsí men supurd karná) To refer to arbitration.

ثالثی نامہ (Sálsí náma) An agreement to refer, a reference.

ثالثی فیصلہ (Faisla-i-sálsí) An award.

ثالثاً (Sálsan) Thirdly, in the third place.

ثامناً (Sáminan) Eighthly.

ثانی (Sání) Second, equal.

فریق ثانی (Fariq sání) / طرف ثانی (Taraf sání) Opposite party.

ثانی الحال (Sání-ul-hál) At a subsequent period.

ثانیاً (Sánían) Secondly, in the second place.

ثبات (Sabát) Firmness, solidity, stability, durability.

بہ ثبات عقل و ہوش و حواس (Basabát -i- 'aql-o-hosh-o-hawás) *Compos mentis*, with a sound mind and judgment.

بے ثبات (Besabát) Unstable, transitory (as world).

ثبت کرنا (Sabt karná) To inscribe, to subscribe, to write, to put down.

ثبوت (Sabút) Evidence, proof.

ثبوت میں داخل کرنا (Sabút meṉ dákhil karná) To tender in evidence.

پایۂ ثبوت کو پہونچنا (Páya-i-sabút ko pahuṉchná) To establish, to prove.

ثبوت سے بھرنا (Sabút se bharná) To put full evidence on the record.

ثبوت استحقاق (Sabút-i-istehqáq) Proof of right or title.

ثبوت بادی النظری (Sabút-i-bádí ulnazrí) *Prima facie* proof.

ثبوت تائیدی (Sabút-i táídí) Corroborative evidence.

ثبوت تحریری (Sabút-i-tahrírí) Documentary evidence.

ثبوت تردیدی (Sabút-i-tardídí) Rebutting evidence.

ثبوت جرم (Sabút-i-jurm) Conviction. تجویز ثبوت جرم صادر کرنا (Tajwíz-i-sabút-i-jurm sádir karná) To pass a sentence of conviction, to convict.

ثبوت حقیت (Sabút-i-baqiyat) Proof of title.

ثبوت خارجی (Sabút-i-khárjí) Extrinsic evidence.

ثبوت دستاویزی (Sabút-i-dastáwezí) Documentary evidence.

ثبوت صریح (Sabút-i-sarih) Direct proof, evidence or testimony.

ثبوت ضمنی (Sabút-i-zamní) Collateral evidence.

ثبوت قراینی (Sabút-i-qaráiní) Circumstantial evidence.

ثبوت قطعی (Sabút-i-qata'i) Conclusive proof.

ثبوت قیاسی (Sabút-i-qiyásí) Presumptive proof or evidence.

ثبوت کاغذی (Sabút-i-kágzí) See ثبوت تحریری

ثبوت کافی (Sabút-i káfí) Sufficient proof.

ثبوت لسانی (Sabút-i-lasání) Oral evidence.

ثبوت موجودہ مسل (Sabút maujúda misl) The evidence on the record.

ثبوت وصیت نامہ (Sabút-i-wasiyat náma) Probate of a will.

ثروت (Sarwat) Wealth, power, authority.

ثقل سماعت (Siql-i-samá'at) Deafness.

ثلاثہ (Salása) Triple.

ثمرہ (Samra) Fruit, produce, reward, advantage.

ثمن (Saman) Price, value.

ثمن (Saman) An eighth part or portion.

ثواب (Sawáb) Recompense, reward.

ثواب کا کام (Sawáb ká kám) Meritorious work.

ثیبہ (Saiyabah) A young woman with whom a man has had a carnal connection or one that is not a virgin.

ج

جا (Já) Place.

جابجا (Já bajá) Hither and thither.

جابیجا (Já bejá) In place or out of place, improper.

جابیجا کہنا (Já bejá kahná) To use improper language.

جابر (Jábir) Despot, tyrant.

جات (Ját जात) Born, brought forth.

جات کرم (Ját karm जात कर्म) A ceremony at the birth of a child when the navel string is divided.

جات (Ját जात) (1) Tribe, caste, sect. (2) Pilgrimage. (3) Nature, species, genus. بڑی جاتیں (Baṛí játeṉ) twice-born castes.

جات میں ملانا (Ját meṉ miláná) To take one into one's caste.

جات سے خارج کرنا (Ját se kháríj karná) To excommunicate, to turn one out of caste

جات کرنا (Ját karná) } To make
جات دینا (Ját dená) } a votive offering.

جات کرم سنسکار (Ját karm sanskár) The ceremonies performed in respect of a person from the time of his birth till death.

جات بھرشٹ (Ját bhirisht जात भ्रष्ट) An out cast

جات دھرم (Ját dharm. जात धर्म) The law or usage of cast.

جات برادری (Ját birádrí) Brotherhood, fraternity of the same cast.

جاترا (Játrá जात्रा) (1) Pilgrimage. (2) Procession of idols, religious festival or fair.

جاترا کرنا (Játrá karná जात्राकरना) To set out on a pilgrimage.

جاتری (Játrí जात्री) Traveller, pilgrim.

جاتک (Játak जातक) A ceremony performed after the birth of a child, nativity.

جاٹ (Jáṭ) A cultivatory caste of Hindus of Upper India.

جاجیہ (Jájíya जाज्या) (1)The person for whom a sacrifice is performed. (2) (Property or presents obtained by officiating at sacrifices.

جاچیت (Jáchít जाचित) (In Law). A particular form of deposit whereby the holder is allowed the use of the article deposited.

جاذب (Jázib) Blotting paper.

جار (Jár) Neighbour.

جار ملاصق (Jár-i-mullásiq) A near neighbour. See شفیع

جاری (Járí) (1) Running, flowing. (2) In hand, current, usual. (3) In force (as a law). (4) Prevalent, rife.

جاری رکھنا (Járí rakhná) (1) To keep a stream flowing. (2) To carry on, to continue, to

pursue, to prosecute, to maintain, to conduct. (3) To manage, to extend.

جاري شدہ (Jári-shuda) Established, in force.

جاري کرنا (Járí karná) (1) To issue (as a summon or citation). (2) To start, to set on foot. (3) To introduce (custom, &c.) (4) To circulate. (5) To execute, to put in execution, to enact. (6) To establish, to institute. (7) To use or exercise a right.

جاري ہونا (Járí honá) (1) To be in force, to pass current. (2) To proceed (as a business). (3) To be executed. (4) To be issued. (5) To be enacted, to come into operation.

جاريہ (Járiya जार्य) A female-slave, a maid servant.

جاسوس (Jásús) A spy.

جاکڑ (Jákaṛ जाकड़) (1) A deposit or pledge left with a vendor for goods brought away for inspection or approval. (2) Goods taken from a shop for approval, a conditional purchase, articles taken on commission-sale. (3) On inspection, for approval.

جاکڑ بہی (Jákaṛ bahí जाकड़ बही) Account-book of sales subject to approval of goods.

جاکڑ لیجانا (Jákaṛ lejáná जाकड़ लेजाना) To take away goods on inspection or approval, leaving a deposit or pledge with the vendor.

جاگير (Jágír) A grant of land, a temporary grant made by the Government to an individual as a reward for some special good service. Under the Mohammedan Government, it was a tenure in which the public revenue of a given tract of land was made over to a servant of the state, together with the powers requisite to enable him to collect and appropriate such revenue, and administer the general government of the district. The assignment was either conditional or unconditional ; in the former case, some public service, as the levy and maintenance of troops or other specific duty, was engaged for, the latter was left to the entire disposal of the grantee. The assignment was either for a stated term, or, more usually, for the lifetime of the holder, lapsing, on his death, to the State although not unusually renewed to his heir on payment of *Nazrana*, or fine, and sometimes specified to be a hereditary assignment. Under the British Government such tenures (Jagirs) have now come

to be considered as family properties, of which the holders could not be rightfully dispossessed, and to which their legal heirs succeed, as a matter of course, without fine or *nazrana* levied under the Mohammedan rule.

جاگیر احتشام (Jágír-i-ahtisháṁ) Lands granted for the maintenance of troops.

جاگیر بخشي (Jágír-i-bakhshí) An assignment for the commander-in-chief.

جاگیر دیواني (Jágír-i-díwání) The grant of the collection of the revenues of Bengal, Behar and Orissa to the East India Company.

جاگیر خدمتي (Jágír-i-khidmatí) Assignment of land to village servants or officers.

جاگیر مشروط (Jágír-i-masbrút) A conditional jágír.

جاگیر سرانجامي (Jágír-i-saranjámí) An assignment for a specified purpose.

جاگیر سیر (Jágír-i-sír) An assignment for the support of an establishment.

جاگیر سیر غال (Jágír-i-siyur-gál) An assignment exempt from any condition or for charitable purposes.

جاگیر تن یا ذات (Jágír-i-tan yá zát) An assignment for personal support or sometimes requiring personal service.

جاگیر دار (Jágírdár) The holder of a *jágír*, a grantee, a feofee.

جاگیر داري سند (Jágírdárí-sanad) The deed or patent under which jágír was granted under the Mohammedan Government.

جامع (Jáme') Comprehensive, exhaustive.

جامع و مانع (Jáme' wa máne') Exhaustive.

جان پہچان (Ján pahchán) Acquaintance.

جان جوکھوں (Ján jokhúṉ) Risk of life.

جان دینا (Ján dená) To die for, to sacrifice oneself.

جان کي امان (Ján kí amán) Safety of one's life, pardon, quarter.

جاں فشاني (Jáṉ fishání) Devotion, extreme diligence, very hard work.

جاں بخشي (Jáṉ bakhshí) Forgiveness, pardon (of a capital crime).

جان بیمہ (Ján bíma) A policy of life-insurance.

جان بیمہ کرنا (Ján bíma karná) To insure one's life.

جان پر آنا (Ján par ánáً) To be exposed to imminent danger.

جان پر کھیلنا (Ján par khelná) To run into danger, to place oneself in a perilous position.

جان پر کھیلنےوالا شخص (Ján par khelnewálá shakhs) A dangerous person, a desperate.

جان چورانا (Ján churáná) To skulk, to escape from.

جان کا دشمن (Ján ká dushman) } جان کا لیوا (Ján ká lewá). } Mortal enemy.

جان کنی کی حالت میں (Ján kaní kí hálat meṉ) At the time of dying, in agonies of death.

جان کھانا (Ján kháná) To tease, to vex, to annoy, to torment, to make repeated demands.

جان مارنا (Ján márná) To exert oneself to the utmost, to strain every nerve.

جانکر (Jánkar) } جان بوجھ کر (Ján bújhkar) } Knowingly, wilfully, intentionally.

جانب (Jánib) (1) Side, part, (2) Direction, in the direction of (as the east), towards.

ایں جانب (Iṉ jánib) The writer. (A superior addressing an inferior.

بجانب دیگر (Ba-jánib-dígar) On the other hand ایک جانب سے (Ek jánib se) On the one hand, by one party جانب سے (Jánib se) In the name of, on behalf of.

جانب دار (Jánibdár) Partial, a supporter, a partisan.

جانب داري (Jánibdárí) Partiality, favor.

جانب داري کرنا (Jánibdárí karná) To take the side or part of, to show partiality to.

جانبین (Janibain) On both sides, mutual, both parties, the parties (in a suit or case).

جانچ (Jáṉch जांच) Examination, trial, assay, appraisement, test, inspection, enquiry.

جانچنا (Jáṉchná) To enquire into, to ascertain, to examine, to test, to try, to assay, to appraise.

جاننا (Jannáá) To know, to apprehend, to become aware of, to perceive, to judge.

جانور (Jánwar) Animal.

پالتو جانور (Páltú jánwar) Domesticated animals.

جنگلي جانور (Janglí jánwar) *Feræ naturæ* and wild animals.

جاني (Jání) Deadly.

جاہ منصب (Jáh-o-mansab) Rank and position.

جاہل (Jáhil) Ignorant.

جاہلیت (Jáhilyat) Ignorance.

ایام جاہلیت (Aiyám-i-jáhilyat) The times previous to the manifestation of Islam.

جاے اعتراض (Jáe-a'tiráz) The time or place of objection or opposition, room for objection.

جاے پناہ (Jáe-panáh) Place of refuge, asylum.

جاے نشین (Jáe-nashín) } جانشین (Já nashín) } (1) *A locum-tenens*, a deputy. (2) A successor.

جانشین بہ اعتبار استحقاق (Jánashín-ba-a'tibár istehqáq) Successor in title.

جاے نشیني (Jáe-nashíní) (1) Sitting in the place or room of. (2) Succession.
جانشیني (Jánashíní)

جایا (Jáyá जाया) (1) A daughter, a boy. (2) Birth-place. (3) A spouse, one wedded lawfully or according to the ritual

جایداد (Jaedád) (1) Property. (2) Assets. (3) Estate. (4) An assignment of the revenues of a tract of land for the maintenance of an establishment, or troops, granted for life, but very commonly with permitted succession to the next of kin, sometimes with a rent reserved.

جایداد آبائي (Jáedád ábáí) Ancestral property or estate.

جایداد اجمالي (Jáedád-i-ajmálí) Joint property or estate.

جایداد آراضي (Jáedád-i-árází) Landed property.

جایداد استمراري (Jáedád-i-istímrárí) An assignment of revenue in perpetuity with a reservation of certain amount of rent, and of other Government claims.

جایداد شراکتي (Jáedád-i-shirákatí) Partnership-property.

جایداد شوهري (Jáedád-i-shauhrí) Husband's estate or property.

جایداد غیر منقولہ (Jáedád-i-gair-manqúla) Immovable property, real property, reality.

جایداد متعلقہ خاندان (Jáedád-muta-'alliqá-i-khándán) Family-property.

جایداد متنازع (Jáedád-i-mutnáza') The property in dispute, the property under litigation, property the subject of dispute. (*cf.* Jáedád-ma bai-ul-bahas).

جایداد مکسوبہ (Jáedád-i-maksúba)

جایداد مکسوبہ ذاتي (Jáedád-i maksúba-i-zátí) Acquired or self-acquired property. (This kind of property is not liable to partition under the joint family system. The Mitákshra defines self-acquisition as that which had been acquired by the coparcener without any detriment to the goods of the father or mother).

جایداد منقولہ (Jáedád-i-manqúla) Movable property, personal property, personalty.

جایداد موروثي (Jáedád-i-maurúsí) (H. Law.) Ancestral property. (That term in its technical sense, is applied to property which descends upon one person in such a manner that his issue acquire certain rights in it as against him. Hence all property which a man inherits from a direct male ancestor,

three degrees higher than himself is ancestral property, and is at once held by himself in coparcenary with his own issue. But where he has inherited from a collateral relation, as for instance from a brother, nephew, cousin or uncle, it is not ancestral property, consequently his own descendants are not coparceners in it with him. They cannot restrain him in dealing which it, nor compel him to give them a share of it. On the same principle, property which a man inherits from a female or through a female, or which he has taken from an ancestor more remote than three degrees, or which he has taken as heir to a priest or a fellow student would not be ancestral property, but the property is not the less ancestral because it was the separate or self-acquired property of the ancestor from whom it came. (Mayne).

جایداد مشترکه (Jáedád-i-mushtarka) (1) (H. Law.) Joint property or coparcenary property. It is of three kinds (*a*) Ancestral property. (See جایداد موروثی) (*b*) Property jointly acquired where the members of a joint family acquire property by or with the assistance of joint-funds or by their joint-labour, such property is the joint-property of the persons who have acquired it, whether it is an increment to the ancestral property or whether it has arisen without any nucleus of descended property. (*c*) Property, which was self acquired, may become joint-property, if it has been voluntarily thrown by the owner into the joint stock, with the intention of abandoning all separate claims against it.

جایداد موسی بہ (Jáedád-i-mosábeh) The property which is the subject of will.

جایداد خاندان مشترکه (Jáedád-i-khándán-i mushtarka) Joint-family property.

جایداد متعلقه خاندان (Jáedád muta'alliqa-i-khándán) Family-property, heirloom.

جایز (Jáiz) Valid, lawful, legal, authorised, competent, admissible.

جایز ضرورت (Jáiz zarúrat) } Legal
ضرورت جایز (Zarúrat-i-jáiz) } necessity. (H. Law.) Any valid necessity for which a widow can alienate the property, a necessity for which a member of a joint-family can alienate the family property.

جایز رکھنا (Jáiz rakhná) To allow, to receive as lawful or valid, to justify, to legalize, to tolerate.

جایز قرار دینا (Jáiz qarár dená) To decide to be lawful, to legalize, to uphold.

جایز ثابت کرنا (Jáiz sábit karná) To prove the validity of.

جایزہ (Jáiza) (1) Checking an account. (2) Signature, the mark made in examining or checking.

جایزہ دینا (Jáiza dená) To undergo examination, to render an account of one's charge, to make a mark.

جایزہ لینا (Jáiza lená) To examine, to check an account.

جایفہ (Jáifa) (1) (H. Law.) A wound or stab that reaches to the belly or any other vital part, a stab punishable by fine.

جبار (Jabbár) A conqueror, a revenger.

جبر (Jabr) (1) Force, (See I. P. Vode). (2) Constraint, coercion. (3) Violence, outrage, oppression.

جبراً (Jabran) } By force,
جبر سے (Jabr se) } forcibly.

جبر کرنا (Jabr karná) To use or employ force on, to compel, to constrain, to press, to bear forcibly on.

جبراً بھرتي کرنا (Jabran bhartí karná) To enrol or enlist by force, to press, to impress.

جبراً وقہراً (Jabran wa qahran) By force or violence, willingly or unwillingly, *nolens volens*.

جبر مجرمانہ (Jabr-i-mujrimána) Criminal force.

جبہ (Jabba) An outer robe or long cloth, coat or gown, the sleeves of which reach not quite to the wrist.

جبہ سائے (Jibah sái) Beseeching, entreating.

جاپ کرانا (Jáp karáná जाप कराना) To get a priest or Brahmin to repeat prayers for some desired end.

جتانا (Jatáná जताना) To make known, to inform, to point out, to remind, to warn, to caution, to make a show of affection, to evince.

جتار (Jotár जुतार) Ploughed or cultivated land, a ploughman.

جتانا (Jitáná) To get one succeed.

جتانا (Jutáná जुताना) To cause to be yoked, to cause to be tilled or cultivated, to lease for cultivation.

جتاؤ (Jutáú जुताऊ) Fit for cultivation, arable.

جتائي (Jutáí जुताई) Ploughing, tillage, cultivation.

جتن (Jatan जतन) Effort, endeavour, care, remedy.

جتوانه (Jutwána) To have a field ploughed or tilled.

جتها (Jathá जथा) (1) A company, gang-party, (of confederates). (2) Capital, strength, stock.

جتها باندهنا (Jathá báṇdhná) To form a party.

جتهارتهه (Jathárth जथार्थ) According to reality or fact, exact, actual, true.

جتهارتهه شکت (Jathárth shakt जथार्थ शक्ति) According to one's means.

جتي (Jatí जति (1) Continent, chaste. (2) A continent man, a faithful husband, a man with one wife.

جتیانا (Jutyáná) To beat with a shoe or slipper.

جٹهاني (Jiṭháni जिठानी) The husband's elder brother's wife.

جٹه (Jassa) The corporeal form or figure.

جج (Jaj) A judge.

جج ماتحت (Jaj mátihat) Subordinate Judge.

جج عدالت مطالبات خفیفه (Jaj 'adálat-matálbát-i-khafifa) A Small Cause Court Judge.

جج ضلع (Jaj zilá') A District Judge.

ججمان (Jajmán जजमान) A person who employs and feeds Brahmans for the performance of any solemn or religious ceremony. As it is not unusual for the relation between the employer and the employed to become hereditary, the latter come to regard the former as their pupils or clients and claim as their right or due the fees that are to be paid on such occasions although they should not perform the ceremonies. From religious relations the term *Jajman* passed to many miscellaneous relations, and barbers, washerman, *Ghatias* and other who conduct pilgrims, claim a prescriptive or hereditary right to be employed and paid by certain individuals, whom they therefore style their *Jajmans*.

ججماني (Jajmáni) The status and the occupation of having *Jajman*, the stipend paid by having *Jajman*.

جيجي (Jíjí) } An elder sis-
ججيا (Jijyá) } ter. (A term of respect often applied generally to any elderly female).

جچا (Jachchá जच्चा) A woman who has recently given birth to a child, a lying-in woman.

جچا خانه (Jachchá khána) A lying-in chamber.

جچائي (Jachái जचाई) Test, trial, valuation, appraisement.

جچنا (Jachná जचना) To be tested or tried, to be valued, to be appraised, to be reckoned at

its worth, to be rated, to be judged.

جد (Jad) A grandfather, an ancestor (Plural اجداد).

جدات (Jaddát) Paternal female ancestors.

جدي (Jadí) Ancestral, an ancestral or hereditary estate.

جدا (Judá) Separated, separate.

جدا جدا (Judá judá) Separately, severally.

جدا کرنا (Judá karná) To separate (from), to part.

جدا هوجانا (Judá ho jáná) To live apart, to be separate from.

جدول (Jidwal) A ruled line (round a page), marginal line, column, the table of a book.

جدي (Jaddí) Ancestral, paternal.

جديد (Jadíd) New, modern, fresh.

جزاميان کا ايکٹ (Jazámián ká ekṭ) An Act relating to lepers.

جر (Jar) (M. Law.) Dragging forth an offender for public punishments. See تعزير

جر منفعت (Jar-i-munfa'at) To exact money, to make profits.

جراح (Jarráh) A surgeon, one who dresses wounds.

جراهي (Jarráhí) Surgery, surgical.

جراهي کا عمل (Jarráhí ká a'mal) A surgical operation.

جرائم (Jaráim) Offences.

جرائم خفيف (Jaráim ḳhafíf) Petty offence, light offence.

جرائم سنگين (Jaráim sangín) serious offence.

جرائم خلاف ورزي باسرکار (Jaráim-i-ḳhiláf-warzí bá sarkár) Offences against the state.

جرائم خلاف معدلت عامه (Jaráim-i-ḳhiláf-mú'dalat-i-ámma) Offences against public justice.

جرائم خلاف امن خلايق (Jaráim ḳhiláf-aman-i-ḳhaláyaq) Offences against public tranquillity.

جرائم خلاف ادراج بحري و برّي (Jaráim ḳhiláf afwáj bahrí wa barrí) Offences relating to the army and navy.

جرائم جو عامه خلايق کي عافيت اور امن اور آسايش اور حيا اور عادات پر موثر هوں (Jaráim jo á'mma ḳhaláiq kí á'fiyat aur aman aur ásáyish aur hiyá aur ádát par muassar hoṉ) Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals.

جرائم جو انسان کي جان پر موثر هيں (Jaráim jo insán kí ján par muassar haiṉ) Offences affecting human body.

جرائم متعلق دستاويزات و نشانات مال و تجارت (Jaráim mut'alliq dastáwezát wa nishánát mál wa tijárat) Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks.

جرح (Jirah) Cross-examination, objection.

جرح کرنا (Jirah karná) To cross-examine, to test evidences.

جرح کے سوال (Jirah ke sawál) Cross-questions.

جرم (Jurm) A crime, an offence, a misdemeanour.

جرم خفیف (Jurm-i-khafíf) Minor or petty offence.

جرم خلاف وضع فطری (Jurm-i-khiláf-waza'-fitrí) An unnatural offence.

جرم سنگین (Jurm-i-sangín) A grave offence.

جرم شدید (Jurm-i-shadíd) Same as جرم سنگین

جرم قابل دست اندازی (Jurm i-qábil dastandází) A cognisable offence.

جرم ناقابل‌دست اندازی (Jurm-ná-qábil-dastandází) A non cognisable offence.

جرم قابل راضی نامہ (Jurm-i-qábil-rázínáma) A compoundable offence.

جرم قابل سزاے موت (Jurm-i qábil-sazá-e-maut) A capital offence.

جرم قابل ضمانت (Jurm qabil zamanat) Bailable offence.

جرم صغیرہ (Jurm-i-sagíra) Misdemeanour.

جرم کبیرہ (Jurm-i-kabíra) A felony.

جرم قبولنا (Jurm-qabúlná) To plead guilty.

جرم سے منکر ہونا (Jurm se munkir honá) To plead not guilty.

جرم کا ارتکاب کرنا (Jurm ká irtikáb karná) To commit an offence.

جرم ثابت قرار دینا (Jurm sábit qarár dená) To convict.

جرم معاونیہ (Jurm-i-mu'áfia) An offence abetted.

جرمانہ (Jurmána) Fine, penalty.

جرمانہ دینا (Jurmána dená) To pay a penalty or fine.

جرمانہ کرنا (Jurmána karná) To impose a fine, to inflict or levy a fine; to mulct.

جرمانہ معاف کرنا (Jurmána-mu'áf karná) To remit a fine.

جرمانہ وصول کرنا (Jurmána wasúl karná) To realize, collect, or levy a fine.

بصورت عدم ادائے جرمانہ (Basúrat adam adá-i-jurmána) In default of payment of fine.

جریب (Jaríb) A measure of land of various length as the chain or rope for measuring. In the United Provinces the measurements were made by a chain equal to 5 *ganthas* (knots) or 11 yds. each or to 60 yds. or 20 *ganthas*. A square of one *jarib* is a bigha. (Before the new system of survey it was usual to measure lands paying revenue with a jarib of 18 knots only 2 being coiled round the measure. Rent-free lands were measured with the entire rope of 20 knots.) In

Sindh a *jarib* is a measure of 150 sq. ft.

جريب بيشي (Jaríb beshí) Increase of the land and the *jama* of the current year over the past.

جريب نمي (Jaríb-kamí) Decrease in the year's measurement of the ryots' land.

جريب كش (Jaríb kash) Land-surveyor.

جريب كشي (Jaríb kashí) Survey or measurement of land.

جريب مرقوفي (Jaríb marqúfí) Relinquishment or postponement of an intended survey.

جوت جريبي كا پٹه (Jot-jaríbí ká paṭṭa जोत जरीबी का पट्टा) A kind of lease, under which the cultivator pays rent only for the ground actually cultivated, the extent of which is determined by measurement.

جريب ڈالنا (Jaríb ḍálná) } To
جريب پھينكنا (Jaríb phenkná) } measure with the chain.

جڑ جمانا (Jaṛ jamáná जड़ जमाना) To lay the foundation of, to establish, to set on foot.

جڑ كاٹنا (Jaṛ káṭná) To undermine, to destroy utterly.

جڑاؤ (Jaṛáú जड़ाऊ) Jewelled, mounted.

جڑاول (Jaṛáwal जड़ावल) Winter clothes, dress given to servants in the beginning of winter.

جڑائي (Jaṛáí जड़ाई) The act of setting jewels. the price of setting jewels.

جڑائي (Juṛáí जुड़ाई) The act of soldering, mending, the price of joining, mending, &c.

جڑنا (Jaṛná जड़ना) (1) To put in, to stick on. (2) To fix, to set (jewels), to mount. (3) To lay on a blow, to strike. (4) To make a complaint or to bring a charge against, to speak ill of a man in his absence.

جز (Juz) (1) Part, portion, ingredient. (2) A form consisting of 16 pages.

جز دان (Juz dán) A cloth in which books are wrapped up, a satchel.

جزرس (Juz ras) Penetrating, sagacious, economical.

جز و كل (Juz -o- kul) Particulars, great and small matters, totally.

جزا (Jazá) Retaliation, requital, recompense.

جزر (Jazr) The ebb-tide.

جزر و مد (Juzr-o-madd) The ebb and flow of the tide.

جزوي (Juzwí) Relating to a part or portion, partial, particular.

جزويات (Juzwiyát) Parts, particulars, small matters.

جزيرہ (Jazíra) Island.

جزيہ (Jazíyá) A capitation tax levied on the non-Moslem sub-

jects of a Mohammedan Government.

جسارت (Jasárat) Boldness, intrepidity, presumptuousness.

جسامت (Jasámat) Body, dimension.

جست و جو (Justojú) Search, inquiry, quest, investigation.

جسماني (Jismání) Corporeal, material.

جشن (Jashan) Festival, jubilee, rejoicing.

جشن تاج پوشي (Jashn tájposhí) The coronation festival.

جعفر صديق (Ja'far siddíq) Ja'far Siddiq, the son of *Mahammad Baqar* was the sixth Imám. He was, one of the two great heads of the *Imamiya* sects. He appointed his eldest son, *Isma'il*, to succeed him in the Imámat, and on his premature death, he nominated his second son *Musa Kasim* to be his successor. This second appointment gave rise to another division among the *Shias*, for part of them denying Ja'far Siddiq's right to make it, declared in favor of the son of Isma'il, thence taking the name of *Isma'ili* sect, while the greater number of them adhered to *Musa Kasim* whom they acknowledged as the seventh Imám. Abú Hanifa received his first instructions from Imám Abú Ja'far Siddíq, though he afterwards separated from him and established a school of his own. See ابوحنيفه He wrote a voluminous commentary on the Qurán called Tafsírát Túsí and many other works. He died in 460 A. H.

جعل (Ja'l) Forgery, fabrication.

جعل بنانا (Ja'l banáná) To forge, to fabricate.

جعلساز (Ja'lsáz) A forger, a fabricator.

جعلسازي (Ja'l sází) Fabrication, forgery.

جعلسازي کي حد تک پهونچنا (Ja'l sází kí had tak pahunchná) To amount to a forgery.

جعلي (Ja'lí) Forged.

جعلي دستاويز (Ja'lí dastáwez) A forged document.

جعلي دستاويز بنانا (Ja'lí dastáwez banáná) To make a false document, to forge a signature.

جفا کش (Jafá kash) Hardworking.

جک (Jak जक) The animal which is killed and buried along with the treasure as a guard.

جکھانا (Jukháná जुखाना) To cause to weigh or to be weighed, to have weighed or measured.

جگ (Jag) A sacrifice or religious ceremony in which oblations are offered.

جگوپویت (Jagopavít यज्ञ पवीत) The sacrificial thread worn by the Brahmans, the Kshatriyas and Vaishyas as a distinctive mark of their castes.

جگ (Jug जुग) An age, a cycle, an age of the world.

جگ جوگاں (जुगान जुग) From one age to another, for ever and ever.

جگت (Jugat जुगत S. युक्ति) (1) Scheme, means, plan, device, stratagem. (2) A pun.

جگت باز (Jugat báz) (1) A sharper, a scheming or crafty fellow. (2) A punster.

جگت نکالنا (Jugat nikálná) To invent a scheme, to form a plan.

جل دینا (Jul denáजुल देना) To deceive, to cheat.

جگہہ (Jagah) Place, room, post, appointment, a vacancy.

جگہہ خالي نہ ہونا (Jagah khálí na honá) To have no vacancy

جگہہ چھوڑنا (Jagah chhoṛná) To leave any place, to leave a blank.

جگہہ دینا (Jagah denáá) To place, to appoint, to make room for.

جلا وطن (Jalá-watan) Emigrant, exile, banished.

جلا وطن کرنا (Jalá watan karná) To exile, to banish from one's country.

جلّاد (Jallád) (1) One whose office is to flog others with a whip, an executioner. (2) Cruel, merciless.

جلالي (Jalálí) An era reckoned from the time of Jalal-ud-din or Akbar.

جلد (Jild) (1) A volume, a book. (2) The skin.

جلد ساز (Jild-sáz) A book-binder.

جلسہ (Jalsa) An assembly, a committee, a society.

جلسہ اُمرا (Jalsa-i umrá) Assembly of nobles, House of Lords.

جلسہ کار کنان (Jalsa kár kunán) Executive committee.

جلسہ کرنا (Jalsá karná) To hold or convene a meeting.

جلسہ حکام (Jalsa-i-hukkám) A tribunal, a bench.

جلکر (Jalkar जलकर) The proceeds of the piscary of rivers, jhils, tanks, also the revenue assessed thereon.

جلوس (Julús) Accession to a throne, procession.

جلیس (Jalís) Companion, member.

جلیل القدر (Jálíl-ul-qadr) High in dignity, august.

جلي قلم (Jalí qalam) Capital letters.

جمادي (Jamádí) One of the names of the Arabian months as.

جمادي الاول (Jamádí ul-awwal) The fifth, جمادي الثاني (Jamádí-ul-sání) the sixth, Arabian month.

جمع (Jamá') To have carnal intercourse.

جماعت (Jamá'at) (1) A company, assembly, congregation, society or meeting. (2) Company. (3) Class, rank, order.

جماعت سندیافته (Jamá'at-i sanad yáfta) An incorporated company, a corporated body.

جماعت متفقه (Jamá'at-i-muttafiqa) An association.

جماعت مدبران (Jamá'at-i mudabbirán) The Parliament.

جماعت مذهبي (Jamá'at mazhabí) A religious assembly.

جمال گوٹه (Jamál goṭa) Croton tiglium a poison.

جماڻا (Jamáná) (1) To cause to adhere or unite. (2) To plant. (3) To implant, to bring one's words) home to another. (4) To cause one's words to impress.

جمع (Jama') (1) Sum, total amount, aggregate. (2) Capital, principal, stock, assets. (3) Fund, outlay, cost, price. (4) Credit side of an account. (5) The land tax, the Government demand, reveuue of the state, the amount assessed.

اصل جمع (Asl jama') The original capital, the principal money, the net demand.

جمع ترمیم شده (Jamá tarmím shudá) A revised demand or assessment.

جمع کرنا (Jama' karná) (1) To collect, call in, raise, levy. (2) To add, sum up. (3) To deposit, credit. (4) To lay by, store up. (5) To accumulate, a mass.

جمع حال (Jama'-i-hál) The present assessment.

جمع جھرتي (Jama' jhartí) (Local) Periodical account of either cash or grain.

جمع خرچ (Jama' kharch) Account of receipts and disbursements, account of collections and charges, debit and credit, revenue receipts and balances, account current.

جمع خرچ لکھنا (Jama' kharch likhná) To make up an account, to book.

جمع خرچ ملانا (Jama' kharch miláná) To balance an account.

جمع خرچ نویس (Jama' kharch-navís) An accountant, a bookkeeper.

جمعدار (Jama'dár) (1) The head of a body of men. (2) A native officer of the army so called. (3) An officer of police, customs or excise (second to *Daroga*).

جمعداري (Jama'dárí) The office of a jama'dár.

جمع سرکاري (Jama'-i-sarkárí) Government revenue.

جمع سنگين باندهنا (Jama' sangín báṉdhná) To over assess.

جمع صدر (Jama'-i-sadr) The revenue assessment settled directly with the government by the proprietors or contractors.

جمع قديم (Jama' qadím) Total amount of revenue as fixed from an old date.

جمع کامل (Jama' kámil) Complete, final or standard assessment. In Bengal the term usually denotes the settlement made by Akbar's financial minister, Todar Mal.

جمع کبير (Jama' kabír) (M. Law) A great compilation. It is a collection of traditions on the most approved authorities whence the work is so named.

جمع صحيحه (Jama'-i-sahiha) Composed by Yeso Mubin Yesu al Termazi about A. H. 260. The Hidáya also quotes from this great work.

جمع صغير (Jama'-i-sagír) A small compilation consisting of collections of traditions on a more minute scale than the jama'-i-kabír.

جمع قائم کرنا (Jama' qáim karná) To assess.

جمع مفصل (Jama' mufassil) The gross revenue to be collected in all the villages of the zamindari, as stated in the accounts, and to be paid after deducting charges to the zamindar.

جمع مناسب (Jama' munásib) A fair or reasonable amount of assessment.

جمع ناقس (Jama' náqis) Sum total of deficiencies, the amount of allowed deductions from the revenue, or account of public expenses borne by the zamindar and the tenants.

جمع واصل باقي (Jama' wásil báqí or wasúlbáqí) The amount of the collections and outstanding balances, an account showing the particulars of the revenue to be paid, of the instalments discharged, and the arrears due.

جمع سواے (Jama' sawái) Revenue raised from other sources than the land tax.

جمع مقرري (Jama' muqarrarí) A fixed or permanent amount of revenue.

جمعبندي (Jama'bandí) A rent roll.. It is a document intended to regulate the transactions between the cultivators and zamindars and is the basis of the Patwari's annual accounts, being in the first instance drawn up and attested by the patwari and qánungor, and then

signed by the settlement officer. It is a tabular statement specifying the number of the division of the village, the name and class of the cultivator, the name and measurement of the fields he cultivates, the rate and amount he is to pay.

جمعبندي بندوبست (Jama'handí-i-bandobast) A settlement rent-roll.

جمعبندي مجوزه (Jama'bandí i-mujawiza) An authorised rent-roll.

جمعبندي نقدي (Jama'bandí-i-naqdí) Assessment of revenue of land payable in money, not in produce.

جمعبندي اسامي وار (Jama'bandí asámíwár) Account of revenue assessment as settled with each individual cultivato .

جمعبندي جنس وار (Jama'bandí jinswár) Account of revenue assessed at certain rates, according to the produce or crops raised.

جمعبندي کھیتوار (Jama'bandí-khetwár) Account of revenue assessed at a certain rate per field.

جمعبندي قسم وار (Jama'bandí-qismwár) Statement of revenue assessed at certain rates according to the kind or quality of the soil.

جمع هونا (Jama' honá) (1) To assemble, to gather. (2) To deposit. (3) To add, to hoard up.

جمع هونے کي جگهه (Jama' hone kí jagah) Place of resort or assembly.

جمعه (Juma') Friday or the day of congregation.

جمعي (Jama'í) With a revenue of.

جمعيت (Jama'iyat) Deposit.

جمله (Jumla) (1) Total, whole, aggregate. (2) Sentence, clause.

لزاں جمله (Azáṉ jumla) Out of it,

في الجمله (Fil jumla) In short, on t e whole. منجمله (Minjumla) From or out of the whole. منجمله دیگر امور کے (Minjumla ḍígar umúr ke) *Inter alia.*

جمله شرطيه (Jumla-i-shartiya) A conditional clause.

جمنا (Jamná जमना) (1) To take root. (2) To be firmly placed, to be settled, to be located. (3) To stand fast, to insist. (4) To persist. (5) To be firmly established or set up. (6) To be impressed upon, to have effect. (7) To come right (as account). (8) To be well planted (as a blow).

جموگ (Jamog जमोग -S-जम्मयोग) Transfer of liabilities by mutual consent (as in the case of

a loan contracted by a landholder for which he transfers to the lender the rents of his tenants) A conditional mortgage.

جمونگ دار (Jamog dár) A person who lends a landed proprietor a sum of money and recovers the loan from his tenants.

جمونگ نامہ (Jamog náma) A deed of transfer of liabilities.

جمہور سلطنت (Jambúr-i saltanat) A republic ; a democracy.

جمیع (Jamí') The whole, all.

جمیع صغیر و کبیر (Jamí' sagír-o-kabír) All rich and poor, all high and low, all young and old.

جمیع لوازم و توابع (Jamí' lawázim wa táwábe') With all appurtenances.

جناب (Janáb) (A title of respect in addressing or speaking of a great man or superior) sir, your honour.

جناب عالی (Janáb'álí) Your honor A term used in petition to officers and courts and also in addressing superiors.

جنایت (Janáyat) (M. Law) Any prohibited act committed either upon the person or property in the practice of lawyers it is confined only to the crime.

جناتی (Janátí ज्ञाति) A father, a paternal relation, a distant kinsman (one who does not participate in the oblations offered to deceased ancestors).

جنازہ (Janázá) A bier, a funeral.

جنانا (Janáná जनाना) To deliver, to bring to bed.

جنائی (Janáí जनाई) A midwife.

جنتر (Jantar) An instrument, a machine, an appliance, a charm, an amulet.

جنتری (Jantrí जन्त्री) (1) A calendar. (2) A perforated plate of steel through which ingots of gold, silver &, are drawn.

جنجال میں پھنسانا (Janjál meṉ phaṉsná) To fall into difficulties.

جنس (Jins) (1) Genus, kind, species, sort. (2) Gender. (3) Race, stock. (4) Goods, merchandise, wares. (6) Grain, corn. (6) Crop, products.

جنس ادنی (Jins-i-adná) An inferior article, inferior grain (for cultivation).

جنس اعلی (Jins-'álá) A first class article or commodity, superior goods or wares, a first-rate crop, a staple-crop.

جنس وار (Jinswár) Specifying crops according to kind.

جنس وار جمعبندی (Jinswár jama'-bandí) See جمعبندی

جنسواری (Jinswárí) Classification.

جنگ (Jang) War.

جنگ کرنا (Jaṉg karná) To wage war.

جنگ زرگري (Jaṉg zargarí) A collusive dispute between two parties to defraud a third.

جنگل (Jaṉgal) Forest.

صیغہ جنگلات (Síga-i-jaṉglát) Forest department.

جنگل کي آمدني (Jaṉgal kí ámdaní) The produce of the forest. the revenue derived from the forest.

جنگي (Jaṉgí) Martial, military.

جنگي جہاز (Jangí jaház) A man of war.

جنگي فوج (Jaṉgí fauj) A military force.

جنم (Janm जन्म) Birth, origin

جنم بگاڑنا (Janam bigáṛuá) To waste one's life.

جنم اندھا (Janam andhá) One born blind.

جنم باولا (Janam báolá) } A born
جنم پاگل (Janam págal) } idiot.

جنم بھر (Janam bhar) A lifetime, for the whole life, throughlife.

جنم بھوم (Janam bhúm जन्म भूमि) Birth place, native land.

جنم پتر (Janam patr जन्म पत्र) Horoscope.

جننا (Janná जनना) To give birth to, to bring forth, to deliver.

جنني (Janní जननी) Mother.

جنواسہ (Janwásá) The place at the bride's house where the bridegroom and his train are received.

جنون (Junún) Madness, insanity.

جنون کي حالتمیں (Junún kí hálat meṉ) In a state of insanity, in a fit of phrensy or passion.

جني (Janí जनि or जनी) A woman, a wife, a mother ; the wife of a son or brother's son, a maid-servant.

جنین (Janín) An embryo, a foetus, the child in the womb.

جنیو (Janeú) The sacrificial or sacred thread worn by the 1st three castes.

جووراج (Juvráj युवराज) An heir-apparent associated with the reigning sovereign in the Government, a crown prince.

جو (Jau) (1) Barley. (2) One third of an inch.

جو جو حساب لینا (Jau jau hisáb leṉá) To take a strict account.

جوا (Juá जुआ) (1) A yoke. (2) Gambling, playing with dice.

جواب (Jawáb) Reply, answar, refusal.

جواب الجواب (Jawáb-ul-jawáb) Rejoinder.

جواب با صواب (jawáb bá sawáb) A favorable reply.

جواب ملنا (Jawáb milná) } To get
جواب پانا (Jawáb páná) } one's discharge or dismissal, to receive one's wages.

جواب دہ (Jawáb deh) (1) Responsible, amenable, accountable.

(2) One called to account, defendant, respondent.

جواب دہ رہنا (Jawáb deh rahná) To be responsible or accountable for.

جواب دہی (Jawábdehí) (1) The defence in a court of law. (2) Responsibility, liability.

جواب دہی کرنا (Jawábdehí karná) To defend a suit or action; to make defence, to answer a charge or complaint.

جواب دعوی (Jawáb da'wa) An answer to a plaint or claim, a defence, a reply to a charge or accusation.

جواب مدعا علیہ (Jawáb mudd'á-aleh) A defence, an answer put in by a defendant.

جواب دینا (Jawáb denā) (1) To give an answer to, to reply. (2) To discharge, to dismiss. (3) To leave, to forsake. (4) To account for.

جواب سوال کرنا (Jawáb sawál karná) To dispute, to argue.

جواب طلب (Jawáb talab) Requiring an answer.

جواب طلب کرنا (Jawáb talab karná) To ask for an explanation, to call to account.

جوابی (Jawábí) (1) A kind of bill of exchange which is not paid till notice is received of the bill having been taken up. (2) Counterpart.

جوابی کارڈ (Jawábí kárḍ) Reply post-card.

جوار (Juwár जुवार or जुआर) Indian millet.

جوارا (Juwárá जुवारा) A yoke or pair of oxen (engaged in work) As much land as can be ploughed by a pair of bullocks.

جواری (Juárí जुवाड़ी) A gambler.

جواز (Jawáz) Legality, validity, propriety.

جواز امر موقوعہ (Jawáz amr mauqua') *Factum valet.*

جواز (Juwáz) A sugar or oil-mill.

جوازاً (Juwázan) Legally, validly.

استقرار جواز تبنیت یا از دواج (Istaqrár i-jawáz tabniat yá izdiwáj) A declaration as to the validity of adoption or marriage.

کسی امر کے جواز کی نسبت اعتراض کرنا (Kisí amr ke jawáz kí nisbat a'tiráz karná) To question the validity of a thing, to doubt the propriety of something.

جوانب (Jawánib) Environs, quarters, sides.

جواہر (Jawáhir) (1) Jewels, gems, precious stones. (2) Essences.

جوپ (Júp जूप) A sacrificial post or stake (to which the victim is fastened.) A column erected in honor of a victory.

جوت (Jot जोत) (1) Cultivation, cultivated land, the holding or tenure of a cultivator, the rent paid by a cultivator. (2)

The strap or cord that fastens the yoke of a plough, &c., to the neck of the ox. (3) Light.

جوت جمع (Jot jama') The land cultivated and the assessment paid by a cultivator.

جوت یوگ (Jot yog जोत योग) Culturable, arable.

جوت دار (Jot dár जोत दार) Plougher, husbandman, cultivator.

جوت نج (Nij jot निज जोत) The lands of cultivating proprietors.

جوتا (Jotá जोता) Cultivator, leaseholder, tenant.

جوتاؤ (Jotáú जोताऊ) Fit for cultivation, arable.

جوتش (Jotish) Astrology.

جوتک (Jotuk S. यौतुक or यौतक) Property given to a bride at her marriage. See استری دھن

جوتنا (Jotná) To plough, to till, to cultivate, to bring into cultivation, to reclaim land.

جوتی پیزار (Jútí paizár) General scuffle.

جوتیوں میں دال بانٹنا (Jútiyoṉ meṉ dál báṭná) To have a domestic quarrel.

جوتیاں چٹخاتے پھرنا (Jútiyáṉ chaṭkháte phirná) To walk about doing nothing.

جوتیاں کھانا (Jútiyáṉ kháná) To have a shoe-beating, to suffer indignity or humiliation.

جوجھنا (Jújhná जूझना) To contend with, to fight.

جوتیاں (Jútiyáṉ जूतियां) Land which bears two harvests during the year.

جور (Jaur) Oppression, tyranny, injustice.

جورو (Jorú जोरू) A wife.

جوڑنا (Joṛná) (1) To unite, to join. (2) To add, to calculate, to reckon. (3) To collect, assemble. (4) To incorporate. (5) To make up a story, to fabricate. (6) To set up (a bone). (7) To match pair.

جوڑ توڑ (Joṛ toṛ) Device, craft.

جوڑ لگانا (Jor lagáná) (1) To put a patch or piece in. (2) To cast up. (3) To make some scheme.

جوڑواں (Juṛwáṉ जुड़वां) A twin.

جوق (Júq) A body of troop.

جوکھم (Jokhim जोखिम) (1) The charge for securing property (from accident), insurance. (2) Property, valuables. (3) A hazardous undertaking or business. (4) The thing risked or put to hazard. (5) Loss, peril, injury.

جوکھوں اوٹھانا (Jokhúṉ uṭháná) To suffer loss, to take risk.

جوکھوں کا کام (Jokhúṉ ká kám) A hazardous enterprise.

جوکھنا (Jokhná जोखना) To weigh, to measure.

جوگ (Jog जोग) (1) Propriety, fitness, suitability. (2) The person on whom a hundi or bill of exchange is drawn.

جون بھگتنا (Jún bhugatná जून भुगतना) To drag one's existence.

جون کا توں (Jon ká ton) As originally, *in statu quo*, exactly.

جونال (Jaunál जौनाल) Land cultivated alternately by *rabi* and *kharif* sowings, land in continual cultivation.

جوہر کرنا (Juhar karná जुहर करना) To kill one's self together with wife and children.

جوہر (Jauhar) (1) A jewel, a gem. (2) Essence, constituent. (3) Skill, knowledge, worth, merit. (4) Secret, nature, defect, vice (5) Grain of well tempered sword.

جھابر (Jhábar झाबर) Low land on which water lies, an inferior hard description of land usually flooded in the rains, and admitting of the cultivation of course rice, after remaining under water for some time.

جہاد (Jihád) A war waged by Muslims against infidels, a crusade.

جھاڑ پھونک (Jhár phúnk) Exorcising, incantation, sorcery.

جھاڑا لینا (Jhárá lená झाड़ा लेना) To search one's person minutely.

جھاڑا دینا (Jhárá dená) To submit to minute search of one's person.

جہاز (Jaház) A ship, the tree of a camel's saddle, or the saddle, or the saddle and its appurtenances.

جہاز جنگی (Jangí jaház) A warship.

جہاز ہوائی (Hawáí jaház) An airship.

جہازرانی (Jáházráni) Navigation.

جہازی (Jahází) Naval, nautical, a sailor.

جہازی اقرار نامہ (Jihází iqrár-náma) A charter-party.

جہازی چور (Jihází chor) A pirate, a privateer.

جھالا (Jhálá झाला) Local rain.

جہالت (Jihálat) Ignorance, barbarism.

جھام (Jhám झाम) A large instrument in the shape of a hoe for excavating earth in well sinking.

جہان پناہ (Jahán panáh) Protector of the world, His Majesty, your majesty.

جھانسا دینا (Jhánsá dená झांसा देना) To weedle, to trick, to deceive.

جھانسے میں آنا (Jhánse men ánd) To be wheedled, to be hoaxed, to be cheated.

جھانکنا (Jhánknd झांकना) To peep into or at.

جھبا (Jhabbá) A tassel, a cap with a tassel over it.

جھپیٹ میں آنا (Jhapeṭ meṉ ánáझपेट में आना) To come into trouble, to suffer loss, to fall into the clutches of.

جھٹکا (Jhaṭká झटका) (1) Shock (of loss or trouble), a lurch.

جھجھکنا (Jhijhakná झिझकना) To be timid, to be shy.

جھڑکنا (Jhiṛakná झिड़कना) To scold, to rebuke, to chide, to browbeat.

جھڑکیاں دینا (Jhiṛkiyáṉ denáझिड़कियां देना) To snap at, to chide, to rebuke.

جھک جھک (Jhak jhak झक झक) Wrangling, altercation.

جھگڑا (Jhagṛá) Squabble, brawl, contention, strife.

جھمیلا (Jhamelá झमेला) Altercation, row, bother, entanglement, complication, dilemma, difficulty.

جھنجھٹ (Jhanjhaṭ झंझट) Wrangling, contention.

جھنجھٹي (Jhanjhaṭí) Intricate, perplexing, quarrelsome.

جھنڈا (Jhanḍá झंडा) A flag, a banner, a standard, an ensign.

جھنڈا گاڑنا (Jhanḍá gáṛná) To set up a flag, to fix a standard.

جھنڈا پر چڑھانا (Jhanḍá par chaṛháná) To expose to disgrace.

جھوٹ بنانا (Jhúṭ banáná झूट बनाना) To invent a lie.

جھوٹ سچ لگانا (Jhúṭ sach lagáná) To misrepresent, to calumniate.

جھوٹي گواهي (Jhúṭí gawáhí) False evidence.

جھوٹي گواهي بنانا (Jhúṭí gawáhí baṉáná) To fabricate false evidence.

جھوٹي گواهي دينا (Jhúṭí gawáhí deṉá) To give false evidence. (*Note* A distinction is to be drawn between *jhúṭi gawáhi baṉáná* and *jhúṭi gawáhi deṉá*. Whoever causes any circumstance to exist or makes any false entry in any book or record or makes any document containing a false statement, intending that such circumstance, or false entry may appear in evidence in a judicial or legal proceeding and may cause any person who in such proceeding is to form an opinion upon the evidence to entertain an erroneous opinion touching any point material to the result of such proceeding is said to fabricate false evidence. *Jhúṭi gawáhi deṉá* simply means making a false statement (verbally or otherwise) by any person bound to state the truth. See S. 191 and 192. Penal Code of 1860).

کارروائي عدالتي میں جھوٹي گواهي دینا (Kárrawáí 'adáltí meṉ jhúṭí gawáhí denáً) To give false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

جھوٹي اطلاع دینا (Jhúṭí ittilá' denáً) Furnishing false information. (*Note.* The offence of *jhúṭi ittila dena* is also to be distinguished from that of *jhúṭi gawahi dena*. The former is committed when a person legally bound to furnish information on any subject to any public servant, as such, furnishes, as true information which he knows or has reason to believe to be false).

جھوٹي صورت بنانا (Jhúṭí súrat banáná) False personation.

جھوٹے وزن یا پیماٹا بنانا (Jhúṭe wazan yá paimáná banáná) Making false weights or measures.

جھوٹا نشان تجارت یا ملکیت استعمال کرنا (Jhúṭá nishán-i-tijárat yá milkiyat iste'mál karná) Using a false trade or property mark.

جھوٹا کاغذ (Jhúṭá kágaz) A false or forged document.

جھوٹا بنانا (Jhúṭá banáná) To falsify, to belie, to prove false.

جھوٹا پڑنا (Jhúṭá paṛná) (1) To prove false or untrustworthy. (2) To fail, to be powerless or useless.

جھوٹن (Jhúṭan झूटन) Leavings of food.

جھوٹن (Jhúṭan झूटन) Land yielding a double crop.

جھوجھا (Jhojhá) Name of an inferior class of Musalmans, chiefly converts from Hinduism.

جھورنا (Jhoruá झोरना) To thrash, to pound, to grind.

جھوک (Jhok झोक) (1) Dipping of a scale. (2) Shock.

جھوک چٹھی (Jhok chiṭṭhí) A fraudulent note of hand, cheque or bill.

جھوک سنبھالنا (Jhok saṉbhálná झोक संभालना) To bear the shock of.

جھوک مارنا (Jhok márná) To give a fraudulent turn or twist to the beam of a scale.

جھونپڑي (Jhoupṛí झोंपड़ी) A hut.

جھنڈي (Jhanḍí झंडी or झंड) (1) A lot or parcel of land in a coparcenary village. (2) The amount due from each sharer in a coparcenary estate.

جہیز (Jahez) The paraphernalia of a bride, vestments and furniture of every kind which a bride brings to her husband's house, bride's portion or dowry.

جھیلنا (Jhelná) To undergo (as punishment.

جھیکنا (Jhíkná) To deplore, to lament, to tell the story of one's troubles.

جے پتر (Jai patr जय पत्र) (1) A written account of victory. (2) A written or sealed decision in a cause or suit.

جی برا کرنا (Jí burá karná) To displease, to give offence to, to take offence, to be displeased.

جی بڑھانا (Jí baṛháná) To inspire another with courage, to rouse the spirit of, to raise the spirits of.

جی پسیجنا (Jí pasíjná जी पसीजना) To be deeply moved, to feel pity or compassion.

جی چاہے (Jí cháhe) If you wish.

جی چلانا (Jí chaláná) To long for, to hanker after, to covet, to crave, to venture.

جی چرانا (Jí churáná) / جی چھپانا (Jí chhipáná) To try to escape from work, to shirk or neglect work, to do a work carelessly.

جی دان (Jídán जी दान) Pardon of a capital crime.

جی سے اُتر جانا (Jí se utar jáná) To fall in the esteem of.

جی (جان) کی امان مانگنا (Jí (ján) kí amán máṅgná) To ask that one's life be spared, to request pardon.

جی لینا (Jí lená) To ascertain the views of, to penetrate the thoughts of.

جی میں رکھنا (Jí meṅ rakhná) To keep to oneself.

جیب (Jeb) Pocket.

جیب خاص (Jeb-i-khás) Private purse.

جیب خرچ (Jeb kharch) Pocket-money.

جیب کترنا (Jeb katarná) To pick a pocket.

جیبھ داب کے بات کہنا (Jíbh dáb ke bát kahná) To speak hesitatingly or with reserve.

جیتا کرنا (Jítá karná) To do work for another in exchange.

جیتنا (Jítná) To win, to succeed, to carry a point.

جیت پتر (Jít patr जीत पत्र) Favorable decree.

جیتے جی (Jíte jí जीते जी) While living, during the life time.

جیٹھ (Jeṭh जेठ) (1) Eldest, a husband's elder brother. (2) The second Hindu month, the month of May—June.

جیٹھانسی (जेठांसी) The right of primogeniture, the right of the eldest son.

جیل (Jel) A jail, a prison.

جیلخانہ (Jelkhána) Jail.

بڑا جیلخانہ (Baṛá Jelkhána) Central jail.

جیلخانه دیوانی (Jelkhána-i-diwáni) A civil jail.

جیلخانه فوجداري (Jelkhána-i-faujdárí) A criminal jail.

جیو دهن (Jivdhan जीवधन) Live stock.

جیو ڈنڈ (Jiv ḍanḍ) Capital punishment.

جیوڑا (Jívṛá जीवड़ा or जियूड़ा) Allowance or annual payment (generally in grain).

جیوکا (Jívká जीवका) (1) Livelihood, maintenance, stipend. pension. (2) Occupation or profession (by which a subistence is obtained)

جیہڑ (Jehaṛ जेहड़) A pile of water pots filled with water and placed one over the other in order to be carried on the head. A ceremony preparative of marriage, in which pots filled with water are placed over one another, the whole is crowned with a bowl of *sherbat* and the friend watch by it during the night. (To take the water pots on the head of a divorced woman implies consent to marry her).

جیشٹھ (Jeshṭh ज्येष्ठ) Eldest born.

جیشٹھ ادھکار (Jeshṭh adhíkár ज्येष्ठ अधिकार) The right of primogeniture.

جینی (Jainí) A sect of Hindus worshipping 24 tírathkárs. They do not follow the Hindu Law but they have their own customary law,

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چاپ جریب (Cháp jaríb चाप जरीब) Gross measurement of the lands of an estate.

چاپڑ (Chápaṛ चापड़) Hard, crusty soil.

چاپلوسي (Cháplúsí) Flattery, sycophancy.

چترورن (Chatur varaṇ चतुर वर्ण) The aggregate of the four original castes.

چاچا (Chácha चाचा) Paternal uncle, father's brother.

چاچي (Cháchí चाची) A Paternal aunt, the father's brother's wife.

چادر اُتارنا (Chádar utárná) To insult or disgrace a woman, to take of the covering or mantle of a woman.

چادر اُڑھانا (Chádar uṛháná) To marry a widow.

چادر اندازي (Chádar andází) A ceremony among the Sikhs, when a man marries a widow a sheet is thrown over the parties.

چار بیسي (Chár bísí) Four score.

چار دیواري (Chár diwárí) An enclosure, a wall round a town, ramparts.

چار کاغذ (Chár kágaz) The proceedings in a law suit, *viz.*, the plaint, defence, replication and rejoinder.

چار دن (Chár din) Four days, a few days.

چار یار (Chár yár) The four successors of Mohammad, *viz.*, Abu Bakr, Omar, Osman and Ali.

چاریاری (Cháryárí) A sect of Moslems who venerate equally the four successors of Mohammad (the term is applied by the Shiahs to the Sunnis).

چاریاری کا روپیہ (Cháryárí ká rúpya) A square silver coin used as a charm to discover a thief.

چار نا چار (Chár ná chár) *Volens volens*, willingly or unwillingly.

چارا (Chárá) Fodder, forage.

چاروں آسرم (Charon ásram) The four orders among the Hindus. See آسرم

چاروں خانے چت (Charon kháne chit) At full length, on the back, supine.

چاروں وید (Charon Ved) The four Vedas, *viz.*, Rig Veda, Yajur Veda, Sham Veda and Atharvana Veda.

چارہ (Chára) Remedy, redress.

چارہ پذیر (Chárá pizír) Remediable, admitting of remedy or redress.

چارہ جوئی کرنا (Chárajoí karná) To seek remedy or redress.

چارہ کار قانونی (Chárakár i-qánúní) Legal remedy.

چاسا (Chásá चासा) A ploughman, a cultivator.

چاشنی (Cháshní) A large pan in which sugar cane juice is boiled.

چاشنی (Cháshní) A specimen, a piece of gold or silver melted to prove its purity.

چاک (Chák चाक) A millstone, a vessel in which sugar is manufactured

چاکر (Chákar चाकर) A servant.

چاکران (Chákrán) Allowances of land, or the revenue derived from it, professedly appropriated in Bengal to the pay and support of the public officers and servants of a village or zemindári. Under the ancient system the lands so appropriated were exempted from the government assessment in favor of the zemindár, but this was disallowed when the decennial settlement was made.

چاکران زمین (Chákrán zamín) Lands exempted from revenue dues and appropriated to the maintenance of public servants.

چاکری (Chákrí चाकरी) (1) A grant for personal service in a village, service land. (2) Service, employ, office.

چال (Chal चाल) Plan, scheme, decree, manœuvre, trick, stratagem.

چال کرنا (Chál karná) } To practise tricks or deception on, to behave deceitfully towards.
چال چلنا (Chál chalná) }

چال میں آنا (Chál meṉ ánā) To fall into the scheming of, to be tricked.

چال چلن (Chál chalan) Conduct, behaviour.

چالا (Chálá) Departure, an auspicious moment or day for setting out on journey, the departure of a wife for the home of her husband.

چالاک (Chálák) Vigilant, clever, artful, designing.

چالاکي (Chálákí) Stratagem, sharp practice, trick, fraud, cleverness, skill, tact.

چالاکي کرنا (Chálákí karna) To practise cunning, to overreach, to avoid or elude by artifice.

چالاکي سے (Chálakí se) Dishonestly, fraudulently.

چالان (Chálán) (1) An invoice or way-bill, Bill of Lading. (2) The goods despatched. (3) A document sent with goods, treasure or individuals. (4) A remittance. (5) A memorandum of money received and invested. (6) A pass or passport. (7) Sending up or forwarding (a case or a prisoner) to a Magistrate.

چالان دار (Chálan dár) A person who accompanies a despatch or remittance and has charge of the invoice, an escort.

چالان کرنا (Chálán karná) (1) To send up a case or prisoner to a Magistrate, to commit a prisoner for trial. (2) To forward an invoice of.

چالاني مقدمہ (Chálání muqadma) A criminal case forwarded by a police-officer to a Magistrate for trial.

چالي (Chálí चाली) A separate station for convicts engaged on public work.

چاليسا (Chálísá) A quarantine.

چاليسواں (Chálíswáṉ) The fortieth day after child birth, or after the death of a relative.

چام چوري (Chám chorí चाम चोरी) Adulterous connexion with another man's wife.

چاپ چڑھانا (Cháṉp charháná चांप चढ़ाना) (1) To bend a bow, to cock a gun. (2) To put in the stocks.

چانٹا (Cháṇṭá चांटा) A slap, a thump.

چانچري (Chánchrí चांचरी) An inferior kind of grain, the grain which remains in the ear after treading out.

چاندا (Cháṇdá) A common theodolite station of the Revenue survey (forming the ends of the main lines from which the village boundaries are laid down).

چاندني رات (Cháṇdní rát) Moonlit night.

چاندماري (Cháṇdmárí) Target practice.

چاندال (Cháṇḍál) A man of the lowest Hindu caste who have the monopoly of the ghát were dead bodies are burnt, a bastard.

چانکا (Cháṇká चांका) A ceremony observed in the threshing ground at the time of forming the winnowed corn into a heap.

چاندني کرن (Cháṇdní karan चान्दनी करण) The practice of Brahmans and others of wounding themselves in order to extort alms or obtaining payment of a debt.

چانٹي (Cháṇṭí चांटी) Cesses levied from artizans and others.

چاول (Cháwal) (1) The weight of a grain of rice, one-eighth of a *ratti*.

چاول چبوانا (Cháwal chabwáná) To make one chew rice (this is done in the case of persons suspected of stealing, (it being believed that they will be discovered by a deficiency of saliva being produced.)

چاہ (Cháh) A well.

چاہ کي تعمير (Cháh kí ta'mír) Construction of a well, the act of sinking a well.

چاہي (Cháhí) Lands irrigated from wells.

چبا چبا کے بات کرنا (Chabá chabá ke bát karná) To mince one's words.

چبوترہ (Chabútra) A platform, a market-place, a boundary-mark, a Police Station.

چپا (Chappá चप्पा) A hand-breadth, a measure of four fingers, a span of land.

چپت (Chapat) (1) A slap. (2) A blow or stroke (of loss).

چپراس (Chaprás) A badge, a plate worn on a belt as a mark of office.

چپراسي (Chaprásí चपरासी) A peon, an orderly, a beadle, a messenger.

چپراسي عدالت (Chaprásí-i-'adálat) A bailiff, a process-server.

چپر قناتي (Chapar qanátí) A sycophant, a toady.

چپکانا (Chipkáná) (1) To stick, to paste or gum. (2) To get one into a berth, to stick a person into a place.

چپيٹ (Chapeṭ चपेट) A sudden misfortune, loss, injury.

چپيٹا (Chapeṭá चपेटा) An illegitimate son, a bastard.

چت کرنا (Chit karná चित करना) To throw an adversary on the back, to discomfit, to overthrow.

چت سے اُترنا (Chit se utarná चित से उतरना) To slip from the memory, to be forgotten.

چتا (Chitá चिता) A funeral pile, pyre.

چتا روہن (Chitá rohan चिता रोहण) Ascending the funeral pile, the burning of a widow with the corpse of her husband.

چتا پنڈ (Chitá pinḍa चिता पिण्ड) Offerings of cakes to the manes at the time of burning the corpse.

چتاکھا (Chitákhá चिताखा) A funeral pile, pyre.

چتانا (Chitáná चिताना) To inform, to give an alarm.

چتاونی (Chitáoní चितावनी) Caution, warning, alarm, sign, clue.

چترنگ (Chaturang चतुरङ्ग) Quadripartite, an entire army comprising of elephants, chariots, cavalry and infantry.

چتر (Chatur चतुर) (1) Clever, skilful, shrewd, ingenious. (2) Cunning.

چتر (Chitr चित्र) Drawing, sketch, writing, picture.

چترتھ کریا (Chaturth kriyá चतुर्थ क्रिया) Offering funeral cakes on the fourth day after death

چترنی (Chitarní चित्रणी) One of the four divisions into which women are classed by erotic writers, a woman endowed with various talents and excellencies.

چٹ کر جانا (Chaṭ kar jáná) (1) To make away with, to embezzle. (2) To devour, to consume.

چٹ (Chiṭ चिट) A note or letter.

چٹنویس (Chiṭnavís or chitnes) Under the Mahratta Government an under-secretary of state, who wrote and answered despatches, any clerk or registrar the same as *sarishtadar*.

چٹانا (Chaṭáná चटाना) The ceremony of feeding the child for the first time.

چٹری (Chaṭrí चटरी) A species of herb which springs up with the *Rabi* crop It is used as fodder for cattle, and the poorer cultivators used to sow the seed mixed with barley as food.

چٹھا (Chiṭṭhá चिट्ठा) (1) Memorandum, a rough note or account-book. (2) Rough journal or day book (3) Pay roll, a roll of stipendiaries. (4) An order upon the treasury. (5) A subscription list, bill of charges (6) Particular statement of the measurement of a zemindar's estate founded on actual measurement. (7) An account of all the lands in a village, divided numerically into shares, shewing the quantity of land in each, the sort of

cultivation and the name of cultivator. (8) A field-book (now usually called ḳhasra).

چٹھا عمل داري (Chiṭṭhá-i-'amal-dárí) A deed conveying a proprietary right.

چٹھا بانٹنا (Chiṭṭhá báṇṭná चिट्ठा बांटना) To distribute pay to.

چٹھا باندھنا (Chiṭṭhá báṇdhná चिट्ठा बांधना) To draw up a rough memorandum of account, to balance accounts.

چٹھا بہي (Chiṭṭhá bahí चिट्ठा बही) A rough balance-sheet.

چٹھا کرنا (Chiṭṭhá karná) To prepare a subscription list, to raise a subscription.

چٹھي (Chiṭṭhí चिट्ठी) (1) A letter, a note. (2) A note of hand, a bill, a draft. (3) An order, a pass.

چٹھي اطلاعي (Chiṭṭhí iṭṭilá'í) A letter of advice.

چٹھي انکاري (Inkárí chiṭṭhí) Refused letter.

چٹھي چر (Char chiṭṭhí) A customs pass (to salt dealers).

چٹھي روانگي (Rawángí chiṭṭhí) Port clearance.

چٹھي سفارشي (Sifárshí chiṭṭhí) (1) A letter of recommendation. (2) An accommodation bill, a bill of credit.

چٹھي طلب (Talab chiṭṭhí) A summons, a process.

چٹھي نیک نامي کي (Neknámí kí chiṭṭhí) A testimonial, a certificate of good conduct.

چٹھي نکاسي کي (Nikásí kí chiṭṭhí) A certificate of clearance.

چٹھي هاتھ کي (Háth kí chiṭṭhí) A note-of-hand.

چٹھي چپاتي (Chiṭṭhí chapátí) Letters and notes.

چٹھي بہي (Chiṭṭhí bahí चिट्ठी बही) Letter-registry book.

چٹھي بانٹنا (Chiṭṭhí báṇṭná) To distribute letters, to deliver letters.

چٹھي ڈالنا (Chiṭṭhí ḍálná) (1) To post a letter. (2) To make a lottery.

چٹھي ڈالنے کا دفتر (Chiṭṭhí ḍálne ká daftar) Lottery office.

چٹھي ڈالنے کا دفتر رکھنا (Chiṭṭhí ḍálne ká daftar rakhná) To keep a lottery.

چٹھي راہداري (Chiṭṭhí i-ráhdárí) A pass, a passport, a certificate of clearance.

چٹھي رساں (Chiṭṭhí-rasáṇ) Postman.

چٹھي هنڈي (Chiṭṭhí huṇḍí) A bill of exchange.

چٹیا (Chuṭyá) Top knot.

چٹي بھرنا (Chaṭṭí bharná चट्टी भरना) To make good a loss, to suffer loss, to incur expense.

چٹیانا (Chuṭyáná) To bruise, wound.

چٹیل (Chuṭel चुटेल) Wounded, stricken, bruised.

چچا (Chachá चचा) Paternal uncle.

چچا زاد بھائی (Chachá zád bhái) A cousin, cousin-german.

چچی (Chachí चची) Aunt, father's brother's wife.

چچیرا بھائی (Chacherá bhái) Son of a paternal uncle, cousin.

چچیانا (Chuchyáná) To ooze out, dripping.

چر (Char चर) An island formed by the current of a river, a sand-bank.

چراغ بتی کا خرچ (Chirág battí ká kharch) Expense for keeping a lighted lamp in a *masjid* or tomb.

چراگاہ (Charágah) A pasture land.

چرانا (Charáná चराना) To graze, to pasture.

چرائی (Charáí चराई) (1) Sending out cattle to graze. (2) The price paid for grazing, rent derived from pasturage. (3) Grazing ground.

چربہ (Charba) A copy of a drawing, &c., made by means of tracing paper.

چربہ اتارنا (Charba utárná) To make a tracing or copy of.

چرتر (Charitr चरित्र)—(1) Behaviour, manner. (2) Practice, custom. (3) Arts, tricks, wiles.

چرچا (Charchá चर्चा) (1) Attention to business. (2) Discourse, popular talk, report, rumour.

چرچے میں رہنا (Charche meṉ rahná) To continue engaged in, to apply oneself to.

چرخ (Charkh) A water-mill.

چرخ پوجا (Charkh púját) A ceremony observed by the lower orders of Hindus on the day when the sun enters Aries, for the expiration of their sins (they are suspended by an iron-hook thrust through the flesh of the back, to one end of a lever which is raised on the top of a high pole, and whirled round by means of a rope attached to the other end).

چرخا (Charkhá) A spinning-wheel, a distaff.

چرخی (Charkhí) Catherine-wheels.

چرس (Charas चरस) (1) A leathern bucket for drawing water from wells. (2) The exudation of the flowers of hemp collected with the dew and prepared for use as an intoxicating drug.

چرسا (Charsá चरसा) Hide.

چرسہ بھر زمین (Charsá bhar zamín) As much land as can be irrigated by a pair of bullocks.

چرکا (Charká चरका) (1) White leprosy, a slight wound, a cut, cauterization. (2) Damage, loss.

چرم پتری (Charm patrí चर्म पत्री) A manuscript on parchment.

چرن (Charan चरण) (1) A sect, a school. (2) Conduct, practice, performance. (3) Fixed or instituted observance for any class, a part, a division.

چرنامرت (Charnamrit) Water in which an idol's, priest's or husband's feet are washed.

چرنٹی (Chiranṭí चिरण्टी) A woman married or single who continues to reside after maturity in her father's house.

چرنی (Charní) A feeding trough.

چرو (Charú चरु) An oblation of rice, barley and pulse, boiled with butter and milk for presentation to the gods or manes.

چروا (Charuwá चरुवा) A large earthen pot (especially that in which the medicine for lying-in-woman is prepared).

چرواہا (Charwáhá) A grazier, a herdsman.

چرواہی (Charwahí चरवाही) The wages of a herdsman in grain, price paid for grazing or pasturage.

چری (Charí चरी) (1) Green corn cut for fodder. (2) A small portion of land held rent free by a cultivator.

چڑھانا (Chiṛháná) To make faces at, to mock.

چڑھانا (Chiṛháná चिढ़ाना) To make grimaces at, to mock, to jeer.

چڑھانا (Chaṛháná चढ़ाना) (1) To cause to rise or increase, to increase, to advance, to charge (as چڑھانا دام). (2) To offer up oblations or sacrifice, to sacrifice. (3) To spring a bow, to cock. چڑھانا (Sir chaṛháná) To encourage, to embolden. (Chaṛháo चढ़ाओ) Rise (in prices), increase, inundation.

چڑھاؤ اُتار (Chaṛháo-utár) Rise and fall, flood tide and ebb-tide, ups and downs.

چڑھاوا (Chaṛháwá चढ़ावा) (1) Anything presented in sacrifice, a religious offering or gift. (2) A present (from a bridegroom to his bride).

چڑھاوا چڑھانا (Chaṛháwá chaṛháná) To present or offer up a religious offering.

چڑھائی (Chaṛhaí चढ़ाई) (1) Attack, invasion. (2) Price or fare for embarking.

چڑھتا (Chaṛhtá चढ़ता) (1) Rise or increase of price. (2) Settlement revenue at a progressively increasing rate.

چڑھتا بھاؤ (Chaṛhtá bháo) A rise or an advance in price.

چڑھتا پٹہ (Chaṛhtá paṭṭa) A lease for a term of years at a progressively increasing rent.

چڑھنا (Chaṛhná चढ़ना) (1) To rise (as a price). (2) To accumulate, to fall in arrears (as

pay). (3) To be promoted. (4). To be offered (as a sacrifice) (5) To be set (as a bone). (6) To be put in (as weight in a scale). (7) To be entered in (as an item in an account book). (8) To march against, to lead an attack against. (9) Taken effect (as poison, &c). (10) To be fixed (as a bow or bayonet). (11) To go in procession (جلوس چڑھنا). (12) To pass, expire (ایک پہردن چڑھے) (13) To be influenced.

چڑھ بننا (Chaṛh banná) To get the better of.

چسپاں (Chaspáṉ) (1) Sticking to. (2) To the point, applicable.

چسپاں کرنا (Chaspáṉ karná) To affix.

چسپانیدنی (Chaspánídní) Adhesive (as a stamp).

چشم پوشی کرنا (Chashmposhí karná) To connive, to overlook, to palliate, to pass over.

چشم نمائی کرنا (Chashm numáí karná) To reprove, to reprimand.

چغلی کھانا (Chuglí kháná) } To
چغل خوری (Chugal khorí) } backbite, to slander.

چک (Chak चक) (1) A portion of land divided off. (2) A subdivision of land, as of a pargana. (1) Detached fields of a village. (4) A patch of rent-free land, a piece of assigned land.

چک برابر (Chak barábar) Collecting the rents of a *chak*.

چکبندی (Chakbandí) Determining the limits or boundaries of a detached piece of land, or estate or a *chak*

چک نامہ (Chak-náma) (1) (In Garhwal) A sketch drawn up by the Qanungo for each village, *asli* and *dakhli*, showing its boundaries on every side. (2) A statement showing the area and boundaries of a *chak*.

چکوار (Chakwár) According to the portion of land divided of for assessment purposes.

چکا (Chakká) The weight generally of clay, used to press down the small arm of the *dhenkli*

چکانا (Chukáná चुकाना) To settle or fix the price or rate, to settle or adjust an account, or differences, to discharge or pay off a debt, to allot.

چکتا (Chuktá चुकता) Wholesale.

چکتی (Chuktí चुकती) (1) Settlement (as of debt). (2) Decree or sentence of court.

چکرتی (Chakr batí चक्रवर्ती) Sovereign of the world.

چکروردھی (Chakr vriddhí चक्र ब्रिद्धी) Compound-interest.

چکرانا (Chakráná चकराना) To be bewildered, to be agitated, to be alarmed or confounded.

چکر میں آنا (Chakkar meṉ áná) To be entangled in difficulties.

چکرانی (Chakráni चकरानी) A maid-servant.

چکلا (Chaklá चकला) (1) A division of a country containing several parganas. (2) A brothel.

چکلا بندي (Chaklá-bandí) The distribution of a province or of a zemindari into *Chaklas*.

چکلادار (Chakládár) The governor or superintendent of a province or a *chakla*. Bengal was divided by Jafir Khan about 1773 into 13 *chaklas* each under a separate *Chakladár*. The proprietor or renter of a *chakla*.

چکلهداري (Chakladárí) (1) Government of a province or *Chakla*, the status or office of a *chakladar*. (2) The right of occupancy as admitted payer of government assessment with such fees or privileges as usage may have attached to the office.

چکما دینا (Chakmá denáa) To trick, to cheat.

چکنا (Chukna चुकना) (1) To be finished, to be exhausted. (2) To be settled, to be fixed (as a price). (3) To be adjudicated (as a difference or dispute or law suit). (4) To fall short.

چکناوٹ (Chiknáwaṭ) A loamy or clayey soil, rich and highly cultivated land.

چکوتا (चुकौता-चुकौना) A fixed rate of rent, a bargain.

چکانا چکوتا (Chukautá chukáná) To pay a sum stipulated for or agreed upon.

چکوتا کرنا (Chukautá chukáná) A bargain to be made, to come to terms, the stipulated amount to be paid.

چکني مٹي (Chikní miṭṭi) Loamy-soil.

چلا (Chillá) The fast of Lent.

چلانا (Chaláná) (1) To discharge (an arrow or gun), to fire a gun or cannon, to strike a sword, to throw (a dart, stone). (2) To put in circulation, to give currency to. (3) To advance or lend money (as *súd par rúpiya chaláná*, to advance money on interest). (4) To carry on (as business کاروبار) (5) To prosecute (as a case). (6) To enforce, to bring into effect. (7) To use, to employ, to apply.

چلتا (Chaltá) / چلتي (Chaltí) (1) Flowing, running (as a stream). (2) Current (as an account). (3) Current (as money). (4) Under cultivation (land) (5) Passable (as a coin). (6) Flourishing,

thriving (as a business or work). (7) Saleable goods, goods in brisk demand (*chalti chíz*).

چلتا کام (Chaltá kam) Work done hurriedly and carelessly, temporary work.

چلتا کرنا (Chaltá karná) To set a going, to begin, to make current, to send out, to despatch, to enable one to get on or along, to discharge, to set free.

چلن (Chalan चलन) (1) Conduct, behaviour, mien. (2) Custom, ceremony, fashion. (3) Currency. (4) Intercourse.

چلنا (Chalná) (1) To move, to pass, to flow, to travel, to start. (2) To circulate. (3) To advance. (4) To be current, in force. (5) To be transmitted from generation to generation (نام چلنا) (6) To fall out (آپس میں چلگئی) (7) To do a good business, thrive. (8) To be made out (حرف نہیں چلتے) (9) To be flowing. (10) To last. (11) To be effective, prevail.

چمبا (Chambá चम्बा) A class of beggars who squat before a house, cut or scarify their skin for the purpose of extorting alms.

چمپت ہوجانا (Champat ho jáná चम्पत हो जाना) To abscond, to scamper off, to run away.

چمکنا (Chamakná) To shine, to glimmer, to glitter, to sparkle, to do well, to prosper, to flourish, to be lively or brisk (as a market, &c.), to prevail, to rage (as an epidemic), to be startled, to shy.

چالان (Chalán) See چالان

چند در چند (Chand dar chand) Several, various, many.

چندروزہ (Chandroza) Temporary.

چنداں (Chandán) So great, rather, not much.

چنداں ضرور نہیں (Chandán zarúr náhiṉ) Rather not very necessary.

چنداںہ (Chandána) A variety of petty taxes formerly levied by the Moghal Government (such as those on musicians, showmen, &c.), miscellaneous charges.

چندویا (Chandoyá) The scraper for getting the jaggory out of the boiler.

چنچر (Chanchar चंचर) Land that has lain fallow for a year or more, but not for a very long time, (on such being taken under cultivation the produce was divisible for the first year in proportion of one share to Government and three to the cultivator).

چندہ (Chanda) (1) Subscription, donation. (2) The fund for remounts (in Police accounts).

چندہ دینا (Chanda denâ) To give a subscription, to give a donation.

چندہ کرنا (Chanda karnâ) To raise a subscription.

چنڈو (Chanḍú) An intoxicating drug made of opium.

چنڈو خانہ (Chanḍú ḳhánâ) A house, in which *chadu* is smoked.

چنکٹا (Chankaṭá) A slap.

چنگی (Chuṇgí) Octroi duty. (Formerly a handful of grain levied as a tax or fee for weighing, or as a compensation for the use of market conveniences).

چنگی پینٹھ (Chuṇgí paiṇṭh) A market fair held on condition of giving a small portion of each saleable article to the zamindar.

چنگی گھر (Chuṇgí-ghar) Octroi office.

چنگی کی چوکی (Chuṇgí kí chaukí) Octroi post.

چنوتی (Chunautí चुनौती) Incitement, encouragement, defiance.

چنھ (Chinh चिन्ह) Mark, spot, sign, distinguishing mark or feature.

چنھوانا (Chinhwáná चिन्हवाना) To cause to be recognised or identified.

چوبڑ (Chaubách चौबाच) A levy of revenue on four things under the ancient regime in the Delhi territory, *viz.*, *pag* or turban, *tag* or the string worn by a child round the waist, the *kuri* or hearth and *punchi* or tails of cattle (the first two correspond to the poll-tax on adults and children, the third to hearth money, the "fumage" of Domesday-book).

چوبدار (Chobdár) A mace-bearer, an usher, a herald.

چوپائی (Chaupáí चौपाई) A singing party in the *Holi* season.

چوپنا (Chaupná चौपना) To irrigate.

چوپٹ کرنا (Chaupaṭ karnâ) To raze to the ground.

چوتھ (Cauth चौथ) (1) A fourth part, black mail to the extent of one-fourth of the regular government assessment levied by the Mahrattas. (2) In Hindustan, under the Moghal Government a *chauth* was levied from the successful party in the law suit or arbitration. (3) A fourth of the fee paid to a peon of serving a process taken by a *nazir*. (4) A bribe, an illegal emolument.

چوتھائی (Chauthái) A fourth, a fine equal to a fourth of the revenue.

چوتھی (Chauthí चौथी) The ceremony of untying the wedding

bracelet on the fourth day after consummation.

چوتھیا (Chauthiá) (1) The receiver of a *chauth*. (2) The landlord's share of produce where rents are paid in kind. (3) A measure in general use for grain equal to about a *seer* of wheat.

چوٹ (Choṭ चोट) (1) A stroke, a blow. (2) Shock, loss (in trade, &c.).

چوٹ کرنا (Choṭ karná) To strike at, to make an attack on, to fire upon or at.

چودھرایت (Chaudhráyet चौधरायत) The office, jurisdiction, dignity or privileges of a *Chaudhri*.

چودھری (Chaudhrí चौधरी) (1) The head-man of a castle, guild, profession or trade, the head-man of a village. A holder of a landed property classed with the Zemindár and Táluqádár. (2) A title, an honorific form of address.

چور (Chor चोर) Thief, robber.

چور پہرا (Chor pahrá चोर पहरा) A masked guard.

چورٹھانگ (Chorthánug) A receiver of stolen goods.

چوردھور (Chordhor) A thief taken with stolen property in his possession.

چوراسی (Chaurásí) A sub-division in former times of a pargana, or district, comprising eighty-four villages.

چوری (Chorí) Theft, robbery, concealment.

چوری کا مال (Chorí ká mál) Stolen property.

چوری لگانا (Chorí lagáná) To accuse of stealing, to charge with theft.

چوڑا بھنڈار (Chuṛá-bhanḍár चुड़ा भंडार) An allowance for the maintenance of the junior members of a zemindar's family.

چوڑیاں توڑنا (Chúṛiyán torná) / چوڑیاں ٹھنڈی کرنا (Choṛiyán ṭhanḍí karná). To break one's bangles (as a widow does on the death of her husband).

چوک (Chúk) Fault.

چوکنا (Chúkná) To fail.

چوک (Chauk चौक) (1) A court-yard. (2) An open place in the town where the market is held. (3) A square place ornamented with certain figures on which the person performing some religious ceremony sits.

چوک پورنا (Chauk púrná चौकपूरना) To form a square space of colored meal in which at marriages the bride and bridegroom are seated.

چوکس کرنا (Chaukas karná चौकस करना) To put one on his guard.

چوکس کر دام دینا (Chaukas kar dám denáa) A phrase used in Hundís, meaning, to pay money after due enquiry.

چوکسی کرنا (Chaukasí karná) To keep watch over, to guard, to be on the alert.

چوکی (Chaukí चौकी) (1) A square and low seat. (2) A station, (of police, of customs, of toll or of the Railway). (3) A guard's post, an outpost.

چوکی بدلنا (Chaukí badalná) To relieve a guard.

چوکی بھرنا (Chaukí bharná चौकी भरना) To make an offering to a deity.

چوکیدار (Chaukídá. चौकीदार) A watchman, a sentinel.

چوکیدار دیہہ (Chaukídár-i díh) A village watchman.

چوکیداری (Chaukídárí) The office of a watchman, the pay or hire of a watchman, the tax on account of watch and ward.

چوکی مار (Chaukímár) A smuggler.

چوکی میں بٹھانا (Chaukí meṉ biṭhánáa) To keep one in custody, to detain (a suspected person).

چوحدہ (Chauhaddá) A raised mound indicating where the boundaries of four villages meet, neighbourhood.

چوماس (Chaumás चौमास) Lands tilled during the four months of the rainy season and prepared for the *Rabi* sowing.

چوماسہ (Chaumásá) Rainy season.

چومینڑا (Chaumeṉṛá) Having four boundaries.

چوہان (Chauhán) Name of a caste of Rajputs.

چویا (Choyá चोया) A hole dug for water in the dry bed of a river.

چھاپا (Chhápá छापा) (1) Seal, stamp, impression. (2) Night-attack.

چھاپہ خانہ (Chhápa-khána) A printing office, a press.

چھاپہ پتھر کا (Paṭhar ká chhápa) Lithograph.

چھاپہ کی آزادی (Chhápa kí ázádí) Freedom of the press.

چھاپہ لگانا (Chhápa lagáná) (1) To put a stamp or seal on. (2) To surprise an enemy on a night-attack.

چہارم (Chahárum) (1) A fourth part. (2) A bribe.

چھاڑ (Chháṛ) Land gained from a river, alluvium, stagnant water of a river.

چھانٹنا (Chhánṭná छांटना) To cut up (an army), to reduce to retrench (as allowances, or expenses), to cull, to select, to sort, to discuss (rumour, or news).

چھاؤنی (Chháoní छावनी) (1) The art of thatching. (2) A cantonment.

چھاؤنی کا ایکٹ (Chháoní ká ekṭ) The Cantonments Act.

چھاؤنی ڈالنا (Chháoní ḍálná) To form or make a cantonment.

چھپر بند (Chhapar-band) (1) A thatcher. (2) A kind of tenant. See آسامی

چھتر (Chhattr छत्तर) A house set apart for charitable entertainment of strangers.

چھتری (Chhattrí छत्री) (1) A cenotaph. (2) A name of the second caste of the Hindus.

چھٹا (Chhaṭá) Selected or big potatoes.

چھٹا ہوا (Chhaṭá huá) Consummate (rascal or villain, &c).

چھٹانک (Chaṭánk) The sixteenth part of a *seer*.

چھٹکارا پانا (Chuṭkárá pánáछुटकारा पाना) To obtain deliverance, release.

چھٹنا (Chhuṭná छुटना) (1) To be redeemed, (a pledge). (2) To be set free, to be discharged. (3) To escape from. (4) To be got rid of. (5) To be given up, to be relinquished.

چھٹی (Chhaṭí छटी) The sixth day after the birth of a child (on this day the house undergoes a thorough cleaning, the midwife receives her present, the mother and child are bathed, the child is named, and friends are invited to dinner). A person who does not know a man says "*Main ne kiyauskichhaṭṭí khái thi*, &c. I was not present at the ceremony of *chhaṭṭi* when he was named.

چھٹی (Chhuṭṭí छुट्टी) Holiday, leave, discharge, release.

چھٹی دینا (Chhuṭṭí dená) To give leave, to dismiss, to discharge.

چھٹی ملنا (Chhuṭṭí milná) To obtain leave or permission, to get a holiday, to be discharged or dismissed.

چھرا (Chhurá छुरा) A dagger, a large knife.

چہرا شاہی (Chehrá sháhí) A coin having or bearing the king's head.

چہرا لکھنا (Chehrá likhná) To take down a description of a person, to enroll, to register.

چھری مارنا (Chhurí márná) To stab.

چھوڑانا (Chhuṛáná) (1) To have one released or liberated, to set free, to rescue. (2) To redeem (a pledge). (3) To dismiss, to discharge, to get rid of.

چھڑیاں (Chhaṛiyáṇ)• A Hindu marriage ceremony in which the bride and bridegroom playfully beat each other with flowers on the fourth day after marriage.

چھکے چھوٹنا (Chhakke chhúṭná) To lose all one's wits, to be bewildered.

چھکڑا (Chhakṛá) A bullock cart.

چہل قدمی (Chihal qadmí) A custom at the funeral of Musalmans, of stepping back forty paces from the grave, and again advancing to it before reading the service over it.

چھلنا (Chhalná छलना) To impose upon, to deceive.

چہلم (Chehlum) The fortieth day of mourning.

چھما کرنا (Chhamá karná छमा करना) To show indulgence or kindness to, to pardon, to forgive.

چھما یوگ (Chhamá yog छमा योग) Pardonable.

چھوٹ (Chhúṭ) (1) Separation, divorce. (2) Relinquishment, release. (3) Remission of revenue. (4) Grain left at the threshing floor.

چھوچھک (Chhúchhak छूछक) A ceremony observed when the mother visits her father and returns with the presents of clothes, money, &c, the presents made on the occasion of the ceremony.

چھور (Chhor) Boundary, limit, extremity.

چھور (Chhor छोर) Walking a boundary with a raw cow-skin on the head under a solemn oath to decide correctly.

چھدا کرن (Chhuda karna छुदा करण) The ceremony of tonsure.

چھوڑ چٹھی (Chhoṛ chiṭṭhí) (1) A deed of divorce or abandonment of a wife, a document relinquishing claim to a girl betrothed to a repudiator, but who, in his absence, is married to another man, a deed of release. (2) A pass, a permit.

چھوڑنا (Chhoṛná) To discharge (a criminal), to relinquish, to resign, to renounce, to desert, to abandon.

چھولداری (Choldárí) A kind of small tent.

چھیتر (Chhetr छेत्र) A place where pilgrims and students are given food and lodgings, a place of pilgrimage.

چھوڑا لیجانا (Chhuṛá lejáná) To rescue.

چھیلنا (Chhílná) To rase, to erase.

چھینٹا (Chhínṭá छींटा) Seed scattered at the extremities of a village with a view to obtain possession, sowing an inferior crop between the lines of a chief crop, a field so sown.

چھیننا (Chhínná छीनना) To seize, to take possession by force, to snatch away.

چیت (Chait चैत) (1) The name of a Hindu month. (2) The spring crop.

چیتن کرنا (Chetan karná चेतन करना) To bring one to his senses, to warn, to caution.

چیدہ (Chída) Selected.

چیر پھاڑ (Chír phár) Performing a surgical operation.

چیرا اُتارنا (Chírá utárná) To deflower.

چیری (Cherí चेरी) A slave girl.

چیز (Chíz) A thing, goods, chattels.

چیلہ (Chela) A pupil, a disciple.

ح

حاتم (Hátim) One who pronounces a judicial decision.

حاجب (Hájib) A door keeper.

حاجت (Hájat) (1) Need, want, necessity. (2) Confinement of persons charged with heinous offences while under trial. (3) Place where the prisoners under trial are confined.

حاجت روائی (Hájat rawáí) Supplying wants, succour.

حاجی (Hájí) A pilgrim to the two sacred places Mecca and Medina, one who has performed the pilgrimage

حادث (Hádis) A thing new, temporary.

حادثہ (Hádsa) Casualty, a mishap, an accident.

حارج (Hárij) Obstructor, obstacle, hindrance.

حارج دخل ہونا (Harij dakhl honá) To interfere in the act of giving possession.

حاسد (Hásid) Envious.

حاشیہ (Háshiya) (1) Margin. (2) Marginal (note or notes), annotations.

حاشیہ چڑھانا (Háshiya charháná) To write marginal notes, to make comments, to make additions.

حاشیہ کا گواہ (Háshíya ká gawáh).

گواہ حاشیہ (Gawáh-i-háshíya). An attesting witness (one who writes his name on the margin of a deed with the words *witnessed to*, a marginal witness.

حاشیہ میں مندرج کرنا (Háshíya men mundarj karná) To note in the margin.

حاصل شدہ (Hásil shuda) Fruitless, useless.

حاصل (Hásil) (1) Produce, profit, the amount realized as the government share of the produce of the soil, and from any other source of taxation or impost, revenue, tax, duty. (2) Inference, result, deduction purport, object.

لاحاصل (Láhásil) Fruitless, useless.

حاصل بازار (Hásil-i-bázár) Market duties.

حاصل دفتر (Hásil daftar) Custom-house.

حاصل زمین (Hásil-zamín) Land that pays revenue, productive land.

حاصل کلام یا مطلب الحاصل (Hásil kalám yá matlab-al-hásil) } The gist of the matter, in short.

حاصل کرنا (Hásil karná) (1) To acquire, to gain, to obtain, to retain. (2) To collect, to produce. (3) To learn.

حاصل ہونا (Hásil honá) To result, to accrue.

حاصلات (Hásilát) Proceeds.

حاضر (Házir) Present, in attendance, at the service of.

حاضر جواب (Házir jawáb) Ready-witted.

حاضر رہنا (Házir rahná) To attend to, to wait on, to be in attendance, to be present.

حاضر ضامن (Házir-zámin) A surety for the personal appearance of a person when required to attend.

حاضر ضامنی (Házir zámini) Bail, security for the personal appearance of another, bail bond.

حاضر کرنا (Házir karná) (1) To deliver up a person. (2) To lay before, to present (as a document).

حاضر و ناظر (Házir-o-názir) Present and seeing, (an epithet of Deity used in formal oaths, &c).

حاضر ہونا (Házir honá) To make an appearance. (2) To be ready for.

حاضری (Házirí) (1) Presence, appearance, attendance. (2) Muster roll. (3) Breakfast.

حاضر بہی (Házir bahí) } حاضری کا رجسٹر (Házirí ká rajisṭer) } Attendance register, a muster roll.

حاضری لینا (Házrí lená) To call out the names, to take attendance.

حاضری میں رہنا (Házirí meṇ rahná) To be in constant attendance.

حاضرین (Házirín) The persons present, assembly, audience.

حاضرین جلسہ (Házirín-i-jalsa) Ladies and gentlemen, a term used in addressing a meeting or assembly ; audience.

حاضري اصالتاً (Házirí-i-asáltan) Personal attendance.

حاضري اصالتاً سے معاف (Házirí-i-asáltan se mu'áf) Exempt from personal appearance.

حاضري کا مچلکہ لکھوانا (Házirí ká muchalká likhwáná) To bind over a person to be present on some fixed date.

حاضري کا نقشہ (Házirí ká naqsha) A register of attendance.

حاطہ (Háta) Compound.

حاطہ عدالت (Háta-i-'adálat) Court compound.

حاطہ کھنچوانا (Háta khinchwáná) To raise a boundary wall.

حافظ (Háfiz) Preserver, governor, one who knows the Quran by heart.

حافظہ (Hafiza) Memory.

حافظہ تازہ کرنے کي غرض سے (Háfiza táza karne kí garaz se) To refresh the memory.

حاکم (Hákim) An officer, a judge, one who exercises a judicial authority, a magistrate and governor.

حاکم آمر قرقي یا نیلام (Hákim-i-ámir-i-qurqí yá nílám) An officer directing or empowered to direct attachment and sale (of some property.)

حاکم في اختیار (Hákim-i-zíakhtiyár) A competent authority, a proper officer.

حاکم بالا (Hákim-i-bálá) A superior officer.

حاکم دیواني (Hákim-i-díwání) A judicial officer, a civil judge.

حاکم عدالت فوجداري (Hákim-i-'adálat faujdárí) A judge who presides over a criminal court.

حاکم پرگنہ (Hákim-i-pargana) The officer in charge of the pargana, sub-divisional officer.

حاکم مجوز (Hákim-i-mujawwiz) An adjudicating officer.

حاکم مستفسر (Hákim-i-mustafsir) The officer making an enquiry.

حاکم وقت (Hákim-i-waqt) The present ruler, the government of the day.

حاکم اجلاس فرما (Hákim-i-ijlás farmá) The presiding officer.

حاکم اعلی منتظم مال (Hákim-i-'álá muntazim-i-mál) The chief controlling revenue authority.

حاکم ضلع (Hákim-i zila') The district officer. The supreme administrative authority in a district.

حاکمانہ (Hákimána) Authoritatively.

حاکمي (Hákimí) (1) Legal or judicial authority, the office or functions of a ruler. (2) Belonging to the ruler or the government share of the crop or revenue derived from it.

حال (Hál) (1) Present state, position, circumstances

account, report, story, history, life, vigour.

حال يهه هے كه (Hál yeh hai ki) The fact is, the case is.

حقيقت حال (Haqiqat-hál) The facts of the case, the truth (is so much).

سب حال (Sab hál) } The whole
كل حال (Kul hál) } story, full particulars.

تباه حال (Tabáh) }
شكسته حال Shikasta } Badly off, in
پهٹے حال Phaṭe ya } narrow
بگڑے حال Bigṛe hál) } circumstances (as opposed to خوش حال).

حال (Hál) Present state (as of revenue collection).

مدعاعليه Mudd'á-'aleh-i-hál) The present defendant.

حال آبادي (Hál abádí) Under present cultivation (as land having formerly been waste).

حال باقي (Hál báqí) Current or present balance.

حال توزيع (Hál tauzí') An account of revenue collections for the current period.

حال جمع (Hál jama') The present jama', the actual revenue payable to government.

حال حاصل (Hál hásil) The actual produce (of any tract of land).

حال ساكن (Hál sákin) At present living, now residing.

حال كي نكاسي (Hál kí nikásí) }
نكاسي حال (Nikásí i-hál) }
The existing assets.

حال وارد (Hál wárid) Just arrived.

حالات (Hálát) Circumstances, facts, particulars.

حالات خاص (Hálát-i-khás) Special circumstances.

حالات مقدمه (Hálát-i-muqaddama) The facts of the case, the circumstances of the case.

حالت (Hálat) State, condition.

حالت موجوده (Hálat-i-maujúda) Present state or condition, present circumstances.

حالت نزع (Hálat-i-niza') Dying state.

حالدار (Háldár) A village officer next to patwari, an assistant accountant.

حالي (Hálí) (1) Current (as coin). (In Hyderabad and other states the coin of the state is contradistinction to *kaldar* or the Queen's coin). (2) (Delhi) Government assessment, present payment of revenue.

حامل (Hámil) Bearer.

حامل رقعه (Hámil-i-ruqqa') Bearer of the cheque, bearer of the letter.

حامل كو واجب الادا (Hámil ko wájib-ul-adá) Payable to the bearer (as a cheque, &c.).

حامله (Hámila) Pregnant.

حامي (Hámí) Patron, supporter.

حامي بهرنا (Hámí bharná) To pledge oneself, to give an assurance, to promise.

حانث (Hánis) A violator of his oath.

حاوي (Hávi) Comprehending, exhaustive, exhausting, including.

حاوي هونا (Hávi honá) To comprehend, to have a thing on his fingers end. کسي پر حاوي هونا to have influence with.

حايل (Háyal) Intervening, one who or a thing which interrupts, impediment, obstacle.

حايل هونا (Hayal honá) To come in the way, to interrupt, to intervene.

حب وطن (Hub-i-watan) Patriotism.

حبس (Habs) Confinement, a place of confinement.

حبس بيجا (Habs-i-bejá) Wrongful confinement.

حبس دوام بعبور دريائے شور (Habs-i-dawám ba-'ubúr-i-daryá i-shor) Transportation for life.

حبه (Haba) One grain, the weight of a grain of barley, a measure equal to two barley-corns.

حبيب (Habíb) A friend.

حتي الامکان (Hattal-imkán) }
حتي المقدور (Hattal-maqdúr) }
To the best of one's ability, to one's utmost.

حج (Haj) Pilgrimage to Mecca.

حج الفرض (Haj-ul-farz) The enjoined pilgrimage to Mecca which is the duty of every true Musalman to perform once in his lifetime.

حجاز (Hajáz) Mecca and the adjacent country Arabia Petraea.

حجب (Hajb) (M. Law) Exclusion from inheritance. It is either entire or partial. By entire exclusion is meant the total privation of right to inherit, whereas *partial* exclusion means diminution of the portion to which the heir would be entitled.

حجب حرمان (Hajb-i-harmán) Entire exclusion. With respect to this the uniform criterion of law is that respect and attention be paid to nearness of blood, for instance whenever an assemblage of children's children occurs, however low in descent, the nearer always exclude those more remote, and children in whatsoever degree exclude all persons related to the deceased through his parents or one of them and in general no relation can inherit with children of the deceased, except immediate parents and a husband or wife. Similarly, every person related to the deceased by both the father's and mother's side excludes entirely from inheritance a person by the father's

side only provided they are equal in class and degree.

حجت (Hujjat) Argument, plea, objection.

حجت تائیدي و تردیدي (Hujjat-i-táídí wa tar dídí) The arguments for and against a case, *pros and cons*.

حجت کرنا یا نکالنا (Hujjat karná yá nikálná) (1) To contend, to take exception. (2) To dispute.

حجت مقدمہ قائم کرنا (Hujjat-i-muqaddama qáyam karná) To join issue.

حجت لا طایل (Hujjat-i-lá táil) A useless objection.

حجتي (Hujjatí) Contentious, quarrelsome.

حجر (Hajr) (M. Law) Annulment, disqualification, the invalidity of an act done by an incompetent person, as minor, slave, idiot.

حجم (Hajm) Magnitude, bulk, size.

حد (Had) (1) Limit, boundary. (2) (M. Law.) Castigations or punishments appointed to be inflicted for certain crimes.

حدبست (Had bast) حدبندي (Hadbandí) Settlement, demarcation of boundaries, adjustment of boundaries.

حد بست (Had bast karna) حدبندي کرنا (Hadbandí karná) حد مقرر کرنا (Had moqarrar karná) To fix, or mark of the boundaries.

حد اراضي (Had-i-arází) Land mark.

حد بندي کا مقدمہ یا جھگڑا (Hadbandí ká muqaddama yá jhagṛá) A boundary dispute or case.

حد بلوغ (Had-i-bulúg) The limit of puberty.

حد جواب (Had-i jawáb) Surrejoinder.

حد سماعت (Had-i-samá'at) Limitation Act. *See* میعاد سماعت

حد سماعت سے باہر ہونا (Had-i-samá'at se bahar honá) To be barred by the statute of limitation, to be time-barred.

حد سے تجاوز کرنا یا بڑھنا (Had se tajáwuz karná yá baṛhná) To exceed one's powers, to go beyond limits, to encroach on, to transgress.

حد کرنا یا ہونا (Had karná yá honá) To reach the utmost limits.

حد سے گذرنا Same as above.

حد شکني (Had-shikní) Encroachment, violation of a neighbour's land mark, trespass.

حد محدود (Had-i-mabdúd) Within defined limits, a term in lease or farming contracts which recognizes the power of the farmer over all the lands and within defined limits.

حداد (Hadád) A gate-keeper.

حدود (Hudúd) (1) (M. Law.) Punishments (plural of *had*) The original design in the institution of *hudúd* is determent not the absolution of the person punished, see تعزیر (2) Boundaries, limits, confines. (3) Definitions.

حدود اربع (Hudúd-i-arba') The four boundaries.

حدود ارضي (Hudúd-i-arzí) Local limits.

حدود شرعیه (Hudúd shara'íya) Penal laws.

حده (Hada) Bounded.

سرحد (Sarhad) Border, boundary line.

سه حده (Sehadda) A place or point where three boundaries meet.

حدیث (Hadís) Traditions. The traditional sayings and doings of Mohammad, having for the most part the force of laws. These traditions are divided into two classes (1) The simple sayings of the Prophet from his own uninspired judgment, and (2) Sayings from divine inspiration. After Mohammad's death, they were at first quoted by his companions merely in order to decide occasional disputes or to restrain men from certain actions which the Prophet had prohibited, and thus, in progess of time, they became a standard of judicial determination. The first collection of them was made in the *khalifat* of Ali, and in after times many pious men employed themselves in making those collections. There are besides these, a multitude of traditions, concerning the acts and sayings not only of the Prophet, but also of the companions and immediate successors, which, though not of equal authority, are nevertheless admitted to have some weight as precedents in judicial decisions, when not repugnant to reason or contradicted by Koran. (Hadís properly signifies an occurrence or event. Some Mohammadan commentators define it to mean "an emanation" and understand it particularly in this sense when applied to the sayings and actions of their Prophet.) See احادیث

حدیث قدسي (Hadís i-qudsí) Divine traditions.

حدیث نبوي (Hadís-i-nabví) Traditions of the Prophet.

حر (Hur) A free man.

حراست (Hirásat) Custody.

زیر حراست (Zer-i-hirásat) Under custody, under arrest.

حراست جایز (Hirásat-i-jáyez) Lawful custody.

حراست سے بھاگنا (Hirásat se bhágná) To escape from custody.

حراست جایز سے لے بھاگنا (Hirásat-i-jáyez se le bhágná) To take out from lawful custody.

حراست میں رکھنا (Hirásat meṉ rakhná) To keep or detain in custody.

حراست میں سپرد کرنا (Hirásat meṉ supurd karná) To commit to custody.

حرام (Harám) Unlawful, forbidden, applied to all things or acts which the law disallows or condemns, as prohibited food or beverage, improper actions.

حرامخور (Harámkhor) A venal or corrupt person, as one who takes brides or makes other unlawful gains.

حرامی (Harámí) / حرام زادہ (Harámzáda) } A bastard.

حرام زدگی (Harámzadgí) Rascality, roguery.

حرام کا (Harám ká) Ill-gotten. (2) Illegitimate.

حرام کاری (Harámkárí) Any forbidden act (but especially fornication and adultery).

حرام ہونا (Harám honá) To be unlawful for.

حرب (Harb) War, warfare.

سامان حرب (Sámán-i-harb) Ammunition.

حربہ کرنا (Harba karná) To attack.

حرف (Harf) Letter.

نشان حرفہ (Nishán-i-hirfa) Trademark.

حرف آنا (Harf áná) To be calumniated, to be criticised.

حرف لانا (Harf lá ná) To find fault with, to disparage.

حرف بہ حرف (Harf ba harf) Literally, word by word.

حرف بنانا (Harf banáná) To alter letters or words, to alter or tamper with (a writing or document).

حرف پر انگلی رکھنا (Harf par uṉglí rakhná) To find fault with, to censure, to criticise.

حرف رکھنا کسی پر (Harf rakhná kisí par) To lay a blame on, to stigmatize.

حرفگیری کرنا (Harfgírí karná) To criticise, to find fault with, to censure.

حرفت (Hirfat) Craft, cunning.

حرفہ (Hirfa) Art, trade.

اہل حرفہ (Ahl-i-hirfa) Artizans, traders.

حرکات (Harakát) Actions, proceedings.

حرکات و سکنات (Harakát-o-sakanát) Manners and movements, gesticulations.

حرکت (Harakat) Motion, an act (generally improper).

تبدیل یا انقطاع حرکت (Tabdíl yá inqita'-i-harakat) Change or cessation of motion.

حرکت کا باعث ہونا (Harakat ká bá'is honá) To cause motion.

حرکت بیجا (Harakat-i-bejá) A wrongful act.

حرمت (Hurmat) Reputation, character.

حرمت بہا (Hurmat bahá) Damages for loss of reputation, damages for defamation.

حرمت رکھنا (Hurmat rakhná) To uphold the dignity of.

حرمت لینا (Hurmat lená) To defame, to disgrace, to violate.

حریرہ (Haríra) A caudle given to lying-in-women

حرہ (Hurra) A free woman.

حرہ منکوحہ (Hurra i-mankúha) A free married woman.

حریف (Harif) An associate, a partner, a rival, an adversary, clever, cunning, facetious.

حریم (Harím) The enclosure of the temple of Mecca.

حرز (Hirz) Custody, safe-keeping of goods or valuables. It is of two kinds in law.

حرز بالحافظ (Hirz-i-bilhafiz) Personal charge.

حرزبالمقام (Hirz-i--bil-muqám) Custody in place, as in a house or shop.

حس (His) Perception.

قابل حس (Qabil-i-his) tangible.

حساب (Hisáb) (1) Reckoning, calculation. (2) Account, accounts bill (of charges), rate, price, charge.

بند حساب (Band-i-hisáb) / پرچہ حساب (Parcha-i-hisáb) Account sales.

فرد حساب (Fard-i-hisáb) A bill.

حساب برابر کرنا (Hisáb barábar karná) (1) To square accounts. (2) To do one's business, to finish a task.

حساب بہی (Hisáb bahí) Account-book.

حساب بیباق کرنا (Hisáb bebáq karná) To settle or adjust an account, to liquidate a balance.

حساب پاک کرنا (Hisáb pák karná) To clear or settle accounts.

حساب پر چڑھانا (Hisáb par charháná) / حساب میں درج کرنا (Hisáb meṉ darj karná) To post or book (an account) to charge or debit, to carry to account.

حساب جانچنا (Hisáb jáṉchná) / حساب دیکھنا (Hisáb dekhná) To examine or audit accounts.

حساب چکانا (Hisáb chukáná) To liquidate a balance, to settle an account.

حساب دینا (Hisáb dená) To give or render an account.

حساب رکھنا (Hisáb rakhná) To keep account (of), to keep accounts.

حساب سمجھنا (Hisáb samajhná) To examine account.

حساب سمجھانا (Hisáb samjháná) To render an account, to account for.

حساب کرنا (Hisáb karná) To calculate, to make up or settle an account.

حساب لینا (Hisáb lená) To take an account (from).

حساب کی رو سے (Hisáb kí rú se) As per account.

حساب میں جمع کرنا (Hisáb meṉ jama' karná) To credit, to credit to an account, to deposit in one's credit.

حساب میں فرق آنا (Hisáb meṉ farq áná) A deficit or defalcation to take place.

حساب میں لینا (Hisáb meṉ lená) To take into account, to consider.

حساب نویس (Hisáb navís) An accountant.

حساب کتاب رکھنے والا (Hisáb kitáb rakhnewálá) An accountant, a book-keeper.

حساب خانگی (Hisáb-i-ḳhánigí) Private account.

حساب رہن (Hisáb-i-rahan) Mortgage account.

حساب و کتاب (Hisáb-o-kitáb) Account.

حساب و کتاب درست رکھنا (Hisáb-o-kitáb durust rakhná) To keep or make up accounts.

امین حساب (Amín-i-hisáb) Auditor of accounts.

بکری کا حساب (Bikrí ká hisáb) Bill of sales.

بہ حساب رسدی (Bahisáb-i-rasadí) *Prorata*, rateably.

پکا حساب (Pakká hisáb) Exact account.

چلتا حساب (Chaltá hisáb) Account current.

کچا حساب (Kachchá hisáb) A rough account.

حسابی سال (Hisábí sál) Financial year.

حسب (Hasb) According to, agreeably to, in conformity with, under (as حسب دفعہ), in accordance with.

حسب اطمینان (Hasb-i-itmínán) To the satisfaction of, in a satisfactory manner.

حسب الارث (Hasb-ul-irs) According to inheritance, the division of an estate according to the Mohammedan Law of Inheritance.

حسب الارشاد (Hasb-ul-irshád) According to order or precept.

حسب الحکم (Hasb-ul-hukm) According to orders, as ordered.

حسب الوصول (Hasb-ul-wasúl) According to receipts. A term formerly used in revenue accounts to designate items of an uncertain value, of which no estimate can be made, and which are entered only after their actual receipts.

حسب حال (Hasb-i-hál) According to circumstances, as exigency may require.

حسب معمول (Hasb-i-m'amúl) } Ac-
حسب دستور (Hasb-i-dastúr) } cording to custom, as usual.

حسب موقع (Hasb-i-mauqa') According to circumstances.

حسب ذیل (Hasb-i zail) As follows, as below or under.

حسب سرشتہ (Hasb-i-sarishta) As provided or fixed.

حسب ضابطہ (Hasb-i-zábita) Formally, in a regular manner, duly.

حسب قانون (Hasb-i-qánún) According to law, in conformity with the law.

حسب دلخواہ (Hasb-i-dilkhwáh) Agreeable to one's wishes, satisfactory.

حسب منشا (Hasb-i-mansha) }
حسب مراد (Hasb-i murád) } Within the meaning, as defined, agreeably to the purport or intent of, having regard to the meaning.

حسب یا حسب و نسب (Hasb yá hasb-o-nasb) Pedigree, lineage.

حسن اخلاق (Husn-i-ikhláq) Affability, politeness.

حسن انتظام (Husn-i-intizám) Good management or administration.

حسن تدبیر (Husn-i-tadbír) Sound policy.

حسن و قبح (Husn-o-qabah) Merits and defects.

حشم (Hashm) Train, equipage, suit.

حشو منہائی (Hasho-i-minhái) Rent free and other assigned lands, rent free lands exempted from resumption.

حصار (Hisár) Fort, fortress.

حصار کرنا (Hisár karná) To besiege.

حصانت (Hisánat) Continence, chastity.

حصر کرنا (Hasr karná) To rely upon.

حصص (Hasas) Shares.

حصص شرعی (Hasas-i-shara'í) (M. Law) Legal shares. The Quran has ordained the shares of the heirs as follows:—One-half, one fourth and an eighth, two-thirds, one-third, and a sixth. See فروض

حصول (Husúl) Profit, gain, advantage.

حصول بالجبر (Husúl-i-bil-jabr) Exaction.

حصہ (Hissa) (1) Share. (2) Part, portion, lot. (3) Class, compartment.

حصہ (Hissa) Share. In the Preemption law it has been held to include every class of interest possessed by the *hissadár* in the mahal in which the *hissa* is situate and therefore to include parcels of land and not to be confined to the whole or fractional share of a *hissadár*.

حصہ اوسط (Hissa-i-ausat) Average share.

حصهٔ تقسیمی (Hissa-i-taqsímí) Distributive share.

حصهٔ حاکمی (Hissa-i-hákimí) The share or produce to which the ruler is entitled.

حصهٔ خورد (Hissa-i-ḳhurd) The smaller share.

حصهٔ رسدی (Hissa-i-rasadí) A proportionate share or part.

حصهٔ معین (Hissa-i-mu'aiyyan) A fixed or specific portion or share.

حصهٔ مساوی (Hissa-i-musáwí) An equal share.

حسهٔ کشی (Hissa-i-kashí) (1) The distribution and appointment of shares according to strict genealogical succession. (2) Drawing lots.

حسهٔ مکسر (Hissa mukassar) } A
حصهٔ کسراتی (Hissa-i-kasráti) } fractional share.

حصهٔ منتقله (Hissa-i-muntaqila) A transferred share.

حصهٔ پتی (Hissa-i-patí) A ploughman's share or wages in kind.

حصهٔواری (Hissawárí) Applied to revenue settlements founded on proportionate divisions, either between the cultivator and the government or according to the shares of joint owners.

حصهٔدار (Hissadár) (1) A shareholder, a sharer, one who pays his share of Government revenue to a zamindar or to the state. (2) A partner, a coparcener, a co-sharer under the pre-emption to be a share-holder, a person must have all the rights and be subject to all the liabilities attached to the proprietary body in the mahal or *patti*, such as the rights to profits and the liability, for the revenue. A grove land is not a *hissa*.

حصهٔدار دیهه (Hissadár-díh) (1) A co-sharer in the undivided village. (2) Owner of a share in any sub-division of the village.

حصهٔدار قریبی یا نزدیکی (Hissadár qaríbí ya nazdíkí) A near co-sharer. The words either may mean nearness in point of space, or nearness of blood and the meaning depends on the scheme of the clause relating to pre-emption. In pure zemindari villages these words relate to nearness of blood or relationship.

حصهٔدار شریک ملکیت (Hissadár sharík mĺkiyat) A co-sharer in the property sold.

حصهٔدار یکجدی (Hissadár ekjaddí) A person who is descended from the same male ancestor as the vendor.

حصهٔدار شکمی (Hissadár shikmí) A co-sharer in the ḳhatta of the

patti in which the land sold is situate.

حصہداران (Hissadárán) Shareholders, sharer.

حصہدار بیباق (Hissadár-i-bebáq) A solvent sharer.

حصہداران کی جماعت (Hissadárán kí jamá'at) Body of shareholders, a joint stock-company.

حصہداری (Hissadárí) Coparcenership, applied especially to a village in which a number of sharers have a joint proprietary right.

حضور (Huzúr) Your majesty, your lordship, your worship, your honour.

حضور تحصیل (Huzúr tahsíl) (1) The collection of revenue by the chief fiscal officer of the Government without the intervention of a third party. (2) The *tahsíl* at the headquarters of the Collector of a district.

حضور معحال (Huzúr muhál) Estates paying revenue direct to the Government.

حضور میں (Huzúr meṉ) Before the court, in presence of.

حضور نویس (Huzúr-navís) Secretary of State, one who registers all royal grants and orders, a private secretary.

حضوری (Huzúrí) Privilege of paying revenue direct to government, collections made directly by the government.

حظ خلاف وضع فطری (Haz-i-khiláf waza-i-fitrí) Unnatural lust.

حفاظت (Hifázat) (1) Protection, charge, defence, care, custody. (2) Security, safety.

حفاظت جایز (Hifázat-i-jáyez) Lawful custody.

حفاظت خوداختیاری (Hifázat-i-khud akhtiyárí) Private defence.

حفاظت ذاتی (Hifázat-i-zátí) Self-defence.

حفاظت جان و مال (Hifázat-i-ján-o-mál) Protection of person and property.

حفاظت کرنا (Hifázat karná) To protect, to guard, to keep in custody.

حفاظت میں رکھنا (Hifázat meṉ rakhná) To place in security or custody.

حفاظت میں لینا (Hifázat meṉ lená) To take charge of.

حفظ ماتقدم (Hifz mátaqqadum) Foresight, precaution.

حفظ مراتب (Hifz-i-marátib) Observing etiquette, etiquette.

حق (Haq) (1) Right, title, interest. (2) Due. (3) Proper, true, just. (4) ehalf.

حق آسایش (Haq-i-ásáish) } Easement.
حق استفادہ (Haq-i-istifáda) }

حق آسایش بوجہ ضرورت (Haq-i-ásáish bawajah zarúrat) Easement of necessity.

حق استفادہ مثبت (Haq-i-istifáda-i-musbit) Affirmative easement.

حق استفادہ منفي (Haq-i-istifáda-manfi) Negative easement.

حق استفادہ عیاں (Haq-i-istifáda-i-'ayán) An apparent easement.

حق استفادہ مسلسل (Haq-i-istifáda-i-musalsil) A continuous easement.

حق استفادہ غیر مسلسل (Haq-i-istifáda-i-gair musalsil) A discontinuous easement.

حق اصلي یا ابتدائي (Haq-i-aslí yá ibtidáí), Original title.

حق اعادہ زناشوي (Haq-i-'ádá-i-zaná shoí) Restitution of conjugal right.

حق السعي (Haq-ul-sa'í) Legal remuneration ; remuneration for assistance.

حق الخدمت (Haq-ul-khidmat) Remuneration.

حق العبد (Haq-ul abd) The right of an injured individual to redress.

حق بھینٹ (Haq-i-bheṇt) Presents frequently made half yearly by the malguzárs to native officers in authority.

حق تحریر (Haq i-tahrír) The fee of the writer of a document; scriber's fee, fee paid to the clerk of a legal practitioner.

حق تحصیل (Haq-i-tahsíl) The right of collection, the fee of the person collecting rent.

حق تصنیف (Haq-i-tasníf) Copyright.

حق تلفي (Haqtalfí) Violation of right, depriving one of his right.

حق تلفي کرنا (Haqtalfí karná) To deprive of a right, to do a wrong to, to act unjustly towards.

حق ٹھہرانا (Haq ṭhahráná) (1) To determine or adjudge a right. (2) To settle one's right or due.

حق ثابت کرنا (Haq sábit karná) To establish a right claim.

حق چاھنا (Haq cháhná) To claim or demand a due.

حق چہارم (Haq-i-chahárum) A fourth share.

حق حي القائمہ (Haq-i-haiyul-qáima) The right of survivorship.

حق باقي ماندگي (Haq-i-báqímándgí) The right of survivorship.

حق حین حیاتي (Haq-i-hín-i-hayátí) A life interest.

حق جایز (Haq-i-jáiz) Valid title, good title.

حق چہارم (Haq-i-chahárum) The right to get one-fourth of the price for which a thing is sold. In U. P. the zamindars have such a right in most villages to get ¼th of the price of the house sold by tenants.

حق دبانا (Haq dabáná) To usurp a right, to dispossess.

حق دستور (Haq-i-dastúr) An allowance equal to 10 per cent. on the amount payable to government by a lessee in lieu of waste land. (2) A customary fee.

حق رعایا (Haq-i-ri'áyá) The right of a cultivator, a tenant's right.

حق زمینداري (Haq-i-zamindárí) The rights and interests of a landowner, proprietary right of a *zamindar*.

حق سربراهکار (Haq-i-sarbaráhkár) The right of a manager (the head of a village.)

حق سرکار (Haq-i-sarkár) The right of government to a share of crops or a money commutation.

حق شفع (Haq-i-shafa') Right of pre-emption. The right may be based either on Mohammedan Law which is called حق شفع شرعي (*Haq-i-shafa' shara'i*) or on custom which is termed شفع بربناے رواج (*Shafa' bar bindi riwáj*) which is generally supported by entries in the wájib-ul-arz. These entries sometime embody a mere contract.

حق عصوبت (Haq-i-'usúbat) Right of a residuary.

حق عودي (Haq 'údí) Reversion, right of a reversioner.

حق قانوني (Haq-i-qánúní) Legal right.

حق قائمقامي (Haq-i-qáyemmuqámí) Right of representation.

حق قدامت (Ha-i-qadámat) The prescriptive right, a right acquired by prescription.

حق مالکانہ (Haq-i-malikána) The proprietary right.

حق ملکیت (Haq-i milkiyat) Right of property.

حق مرجح (Haq-i-murajjah) Preferential right, better title.

حق رواجي (Haq-i-riwájí) A customary right.

حق مستقل قائم الوجودہ (Haq-i-mustaqil qáim-ul-wajúda) An indefeasible inchoate right.

حق مصنفي (Haq-i-musanniff) Copyright.

حق مقابضت (Haq-i-muqábizat) Right of occupancy.

حق مقابضت بوجہہ شدامد قدیم (Haq-i-muqábizat bawajah-i-shudámad-i-qadím) Right of occupancy by prescription.

حق مستاجري (Haq-i-mustájrí) Farming right.

حق معین (Haq-i-mu'aiyyan) } A
حق محدود (Haq i-mahdúd) } limited or definite interest.

حق نان و نفقہ (Haq-i-nán-o-nafqa) Right of maintenance.

حق و مرافق (Haq-o-maráfiq) Rights and interests.

حقدار (Haqdár) Holder of a right or claim to something. A person vested with any property, perquisite or privilege.

حقدار ہونا (Haqdár boná) To have a right, to be entitled to something.

حقداري (Haqdárí) The holding of any right or privilege.

حق دینا (Haq dená) To give one his right, to concede a right.

حق رسي (Haqrasí) Relief, remedy.

حق رسي چاهنا (Haqrasí cháhná) To seek relief.

حق ناتمام (Haq-i-nátamám) An imperfect title.

حق گزر (Haq-i-guzar) Right of way.

حقوق بنکر (Huqúq-i-bankar) Forest rights

حق شکار ماهي (Haq-i-shikár máhí) Right of fishery, piscary.

حق چرائي (Haq-i charáí) Right of common, right of pasturage.

حق بیدخلي (Haq-i-bedakhlí) Right of ejectment.

حقوق زمینداري (Huqúq-i-zemindárí) Zemindari rights.

حقوق زوجیت (Huqúq-i zaujiat) Conjugal rights.

حقوق شوهري (Huqúq-i-shauharí) Marital rights.

حقوق کاشتکاري (Huqúq-i-káshtkárí) Right of cultivation

حقوق نمبرداري (Huqúq-i-nambardárí) The fees due to lambardars for realizing rents.

حقوق و دیون (Huqúq wa dayún) Rights and obligations.

حقوق و متعلقات (Huqúq wa muta'alliqát) Rights and appurtenances.

حقہ پاني (Huqqa-pání) Social intercourse.

حقہ پاني بند کرنا (Huqqa-pání band karná) To excommunicate, to put one out of caste

حقیت (Haqíyat) Tenancy, tenure, right, title, property, holding. The word حقیت in the pre-emptive clauses connotes exclusively the coparceners estate into cultivated area of the mahal.

حقیقت آراضي (Haqiyat-i-árází) Interest in land.

حقیت متفرقہ (Haqíyat mutafarriqa) A plot of land on which revenue is assessed and a separate khewat prepared. These include all such properties which before the settlement were not assessed to revenue as معافي منضبطہ.

حقیت استقبالي (Haqíyat-i-istaqbálí) An interest in future.

حقیت بلاشرکت غیر (Haqíyat bilá shirkat-i-gair) An exclusive interest.

حقیت ٹھیکاداري (Haqíyat ṭhekadárí) Holding on lease, a lessee's tenure or interest.

حقیت شکمي (Haqíyat-i-shikmí) An under-tenure.

حقیت غالب (Haqíyat-i-gálib) A dominant tenement.

حقیت غیر منقسمہ (Haqíyat-i-gair-munqismá) An undivided holding or tenure.

حقیت قابل نیلام (Haqíat-i-qábil-i-nilám) A saleable tenure.

حقیت کی قسم (Haqíyat kí qism) } نوعیت حقیت (Nú'íyat-i-haqíyat) } Nature of tenure.

حقیت لاخراجي (Haqíat-i-lákhírájí) A revenue free tenure.

حقیت معافي (Haqíyat-i-mu'áfí) A rent free tenure.

حقیت مغلوب (Haqíyat-i maglúb) A servient tenement.

حقیت ناقص (Haqíat-i-náqis) A defective title.

حقیت حال (Haqíqat-i-hál) } حقیت معاملہ (Haqíqat-i mu'ámila) } The true or real facts or circumstances of a case.

حقیقت میں (Haqíqat meṉ) } فی الحقیقت (Fil haqíqat) } In truth, in fact, indeed.

حقیقت کھلنا (Haqíqat khulná) To be discovered, to appear.

حقیر (Haqír) Contemptible.

حقیقي بھائي (Haqíqí bhái) Full brother, own brother.

رشتہدار حقیقي (Rishtadár-i-haqíqí) A relation of the full blood.

حکام (Hukkám) Officers, authorities, rulers.

حکام بالادست (Hukkám báládast) Superior officers or authorities.

حکام دیواني (Hukkám-i-díwání) Civil officers.

حکام ضلع (Hukkám-i-zila') District officers, local authorities.

حکام فوجداري (Hukkám-i-faujdárí) Magisterial authorities.

حکام ماتحت (Hukkám-i-mátibat) Subordinate officers.

حکام مال (Hukkám-i-mál) Revenue authorities.

حکامي (Hukkámí) Grants of land made by the officers of government or ruling authority. These lands are not liable to resumption.

حکامي معافي (Hukkámí mu'áfi) See above.

حکم (Hukm) (1) Order, decision, judgment, sentence, decree, an ordinance. (2) Law, edict, provision of stipulation. (3) Rule, judicial authority. (4) Permission, sanction. (5) A warrant, precept. (6) A jurisdiction, authority.

حکم ثانی (Hukm-i-sání) Until further order.

حکم آخر (Hukm-i-ákhir) A final order.

حکم اظہار وجہ (Hukm-i-izhár wajah) A rule, *nise*.

حکم اظہار وجہ قطعي کرنا (Hukm-i-izhár wajah qatai karná) To make a rule absolute.

حکم اظہار وجہ خارج کرنا (Hukm-i-izhár wajah khárij karná) To discharge a rule.

حکم امتناعي (Hukm-imtiná'í) An injunction, a prohibitory order.

حق امتناعي چندروزہ (Hukm-i-imtiná'í chandroza) A temporary injunction.

حکم امتناعي دوامي (Hukm-i-imtiná'í-dawámí) A perpetual injunction.

حکم انفساخ بندوبست (Hukm-i-infisákh-i-bandobast) Order of annulment of a settlement.

حکم بیدخلي (Hukm-i-bedakhlí) An order of ejectment.

حکم بیعبات (Hukm-i-bea'bát) An order for foreclosure.

حکم تاکیدي (Hukm-i-tákídí) An order strictly enjoining the execution of some previous order, a peremptory order, reminder.

حکم تحریري (Hukm-i-tahrírí) A written order.

حکم خاص (Hukm-i khás) A special order.

حکم خرچہ (Hukm-i-kharcha) Order as to costs.

حکم درمیاني (Hukm-i-darmiyáni) An interlocutory order.

حکم تسمسي (Hukm-i-dismissí) An order of dismissal.

حکم سپردگي (Hukm-i-supurdgí) An order of reference, an order of commitment.

حکم سزا (Hukm-i-sazá) A sentence, an order of punishment.

حکم سزاے موت (Hukm sazá-i-maut) A capital sentence, a sentence of death.

حکم ضبطي (Hukm-i-zabtí) An order of resumption or forfeiture.

حکم عدالت (Hukm-i-'adálat) A judicial order, a decree.

حکم متفرقہ (Hukm-i mutafarriqa) A miscellaneous order.

حکم نا منظوري (Hukm-i-námanzúrí) An order of rejection.

حکم واپسي (Hukm-wápsí) An order of remand.

حکم ناطق (Hukm-i-natiq) } A
حکم قطعي (Hukm-i-qata'í) } final order.

حکم گشتي (Hukm-i-gashtí) A circular order.

حکم موقوفي (Hukm i-mauqúfí) An order of dismissal (of person).

حکم الٹنا (Hukm-ulatná) To upset an order, to countermand.

حکم خلاف دینا (Hukm-i-khiláf dená) To decide against (any party), to overrule an order, to upset a decision.

حکم قانون کا رکھنا (Hukm-i-qánún ká rakhná) To have the authority orforce of law.

حکم ہوتا ہے (Hukm hotá hai) It is hereby ordered.

حکمت عملي (Hikmat-'amlí) Practical skill, judicious management, tact, *savoir faire*.

حکمت کرنا (Hikmat karná) (1) To exercise wisdom or skill.

(2) To contrive, to scheme. (3) To practise physic.

حکمنامہ (Hukmnáma) A process, a writ, a written order or warrant, a precept.

حکمنامہ حاضری ذاتی (Hukmnáma háziri-i-zátí) Writ of *habeas corpus*, an order for personal appearance.

حکمنامہ اجرائے ڈگری (Hukmnáma ijrá-i-ḍigrí) A process of execution, an execution writ.

حکمنامہ قرقی (Hukmnáma-i-qurqí) An order of attachment.

حکمنامہ گرفتاری (Huknáma-i-giriftárí) A warrant of arrest.

حکمنامہ عدالت (Hukmnáma i-'adálat) A judicial process.

حکمرانی کرنا (Hukmráni karná) To rule, to govern.

حکمنامہ طلبی (Hukmnáma-i-talbí) A summon.

حکومت (Hukúmat) Authority, power, sway, rule, sovereignty, government.

حکومت برطانیہ (Hukúmat-i-Birtániya) British rule.

حکومت طرز (Taraz-i-hukúmat) Administration.

حکومت جتانا (Hukúmat jatáná) To make a display of authority.

حکومت شخصی (Hukúmat-i-shakhsí) Monarchy, despotic government.

حکومت جمہوری (Hukúmat-i-jamhúrí) A republic, democracy.

حکومت کرنا (Hukúmat karná) To exercise authority, to rule.

حلال (Halál) (1) Legal, lawful, lawfully acquired or earned. (2) An animal the flesh, of which is lawful to eat according to the Mohammedan Law. (3) A woman lying aside mourning for the death of her husband at the expiration of one hundred days (during which time she is not by law allowed to marry).

حلال کرنا (Halál karná) (1) To make lawful, to slaughter (an animal) according to the forms prescribed by the Mohammedan Law. (2) To kill, to murder. (3) To marry a kept woman or mistress.

حلالہ (Hallála) A woman married again with her first divorcer after she had been divorced by her second husband.

حلف (Halaf) An oath.

حلف اُٹھانا (Halaf uṭháná) To take an oath, to swear.

حلف دروغی (Halaf darogí) Perjury.

حلفاً بیان کرنا (Halafan bayán karná) To state on oath.

حلف دینا (Halaf dená) To administer an oath, to put one on oath.

حسب ضابطہ حلف دیا گیا (Hasb-zábita halaf diyá gayá) Sworn in due form.

حلف سے اظہار دینا (Halaf se izhár denâ) To depose on oath.

حلف نامہ (Halaf náma) An affidavit, a declaration on oath, a solemn declaration.

حلقہ (Halqa) A circle, a circuit of villages, a boundary line which includes all the lands and dwellings of a village or helmet.

حلقہ بندی (Halqabandí) Arrangement of villages in circles of groups (for village accountants, schools, &c.)

حلی (Hallá) Ornaments of a woman.

حلیہ (Huliya) A descriptive roll, a description of the face or countenance of a man.

حلیہ لکھنا (Huliya likhná) To write the peculiar marks and features of a man.

حمال (Hammál) A porter, a carrier.

حمایت کرنا (Himáyat karná) To patronize, to support, to espouse the cause of, to defend.

حمایتی (Himáyatí) Partizan, protector, patron.

حمل (Hamal) Gestation, pregnancy.

حمل رہنا (Hamal rahná) To conceive, to become pregnant.

حمل کا گرانا (Hamal ká giráná) To cause miscarriage.

حملہ (Hamla) Assault, battery, attack.

حملہ کرنا (Hamla karná) To attack.

حملہ کرنے والا (Hamla karne wálá) An assailant.

حملہ کی دھمکی دینا (Hamla kí dhamkí denâ) To threaten an assault.

حملہ کی نمایش (Hamla ki numáish) Show of assault.

حواری (Hawárí) A companion or disciple of Mohammad or Christ.

حواشی (Hawáshí) Margin, border, those who sit on the borders of a carpet.

حوالدار (Hawáldár) (1) A military officer in native regiments of inferior rank. (2) A head constable. (3) One employed to protect the grain before it is stored. (4) A steward or agent employed for the management of a village.

حوالہ (Hawála) (1) Charge, trust. (2) Consignment. (3) Reference.

حوالہ دینا (Hawála denâ) To make a reference, to quote an authority.

مقدمہ کا حوالہ دیا گیا (Muqaddma ká hawála diyá gayá) The case was referred to.

حوالہ کرنا (Hawála karná) To hand or make over, to transfer, to consign, to commit, to deliver in trust, to deposit.

حوالگي مال (Hawálagí i mál) Delivery of goods.

حوالات (Hawálát) (1) Custody. (2) Lock-up.

حوالات كرنا (Hawálát karná) / حوالات ميں دينا (Hawálát meṉ denā) } To put in custody.

حوالات ميں ركهنا (Hawálát meṉ rakhná) To detain, to place in custody.

حوالي (Hawálí) Environs, outskirt, suburbs.

حوالي شهر (Hawálí-i-shahr) Environs of a city.

حوصله مند (Hausalamand) Aspiring, ambitious, enterprising.

اعلى حوصله (Á'lá hausla) Enterprising, ambitious, highminded.

حوصله نكالنا (Hausla nikálná) To satisfy one's ambitions, to do one's best.

حوصله افزائي (Hausla afzáí) Encouragement, appreciation.

حويلي (Havelí) (1) A house, a dwelling, a group of houses. (2) The districts or lands attached to or in the vicinity of a town the revenues of which were devoted to the support of a military garrison.

حيات (Hayát) Life.

حيات مستعار (Hayát musta'ár) A contingent life (a life depending on the will of God.

تاحيات اپنے (Tá hayát apne) During his lifetime.

قابض تاحيات شخص ديگر (Qábiz tá hiyát-i-shakhs dígar) A tenant *pour die.*

حئي القايم (Hai-ul-qayám) Surviving, living.

حئي القايم ورثا (Hai-ul-qáyam wurśá) The surviving heirs.

حيثيت (Haisíyat) Capacity, resources, means, status, nature, character.

حيثيت خراب كرنا (Haisíyat kharáb karná) (1) To make worse one's conditions or status, to ruin oneself. (2) To disfigure.

حيثيت ركهنا (Haisíyat rakhná) To possess means, to have property.

حيثيت عرفي (Haisíyat-i'urfi) Repute, reputation.

ازاله حيثيت عرفي (Azálá-i-haisíyat-i-'urfi) Defamation.

حيثيت فريقين باعتبار يكديگر (Haisíyat-i-fariqain bá liház-i-yakdígar) The relative position of parties.

حيله (Hí la) Evasion, shift, pretence, impediment, device, trick, expediment.

حيله كرنا (Hí la karná) To practise deceit, to make pretence.

حيله حواله كرنا (Hí la havála karná) To elude.

حيلتاً يا صراحتاً (Hílatan yá saráhtan) Directly or indirectly.

حين حيات (Hín hayát) Lifetime.

پٹّہ حین حیاتي (Paṭṭa-i-ḥínḥayátí) Lease for one's life.

کسي شخص کي حین حیاتي (Kisí shakhs kí ḥín hayátí) During one's life time.

حیوانات (Haiwánát) Animals.

(خ)

خاتمہ (Khátima) *Finis*, end, appendix.

خاتمہ تک پہونچانا (Khátma tak pahunchánáa) To bring to an end.

خاتون (Khátún) A lady.

خادم (Khádim) A servant, one who has charge of a religious bequest or endowment.

خارج (Khárij) External, put off, excluded, extrinsic, out of, separated from.

خارجاً (Khárjan) By report, according to rumour.

خارج ازاختیار (Khárij az akhtíyár) *Ultra vires*, beyond jurisdiction.

خارج از بحث (Khárij az bahas) Out of question.

خارج از میعاد (Khárij az miy'ád) Barred by limitation.

خارج از حدسماعت (Khárij az had-i-samá'at) Beyond time, barred by limitation, beyond statutory limits.

خارج کرنا (Khárij karná) (1) To strike off. (2) To dismiss (a suit). (3) To reject, to exclude. (4) To remove, to dispossess.

خارجہ (Khárja) The word at the bottom of a page (which is repeated at the beginning of the next page, catch-word, an asterisk.

خارجہ (Khárja) The filing off, the date of filing.

خارجي (Khárjí) (1) Extrinsic (as evidence.) (2) Belonging to a separate village or community (opposed to *Dákhli*) (3) A body of heretics who do not reckon *Alí* among the legal successors of the Prophet, a member of this sect.

خارجي علاج (Khárjí' iláj) Medicine for external use.

خاص (Khás) Special, particular, chief, specific, personal.

خاص کرنا (Khás karná) To confiscate.

دادرسي خاص (Dádrasi-i-khás) Specific relief.

خاص تحصیل (Khás tahsíl) Government collection without the intervention of a zamindar or farmer of the revenue.

خاص اپیل (Khás apíl) A special appeal, first appeal.

خاص انتظام (Khás intizám) Direct management.

خاص زمین (Khás zamín) Land of which the revenue is collected by government officers immediately from the cultivators.

خاص حق (Ḳhás haq) Special privilege.

خاص سرمایا یا جایداد (Ḳhás sarmáya yá Jáedád) Specific fund or property.

خاص محال (Ḳhás muhál) An estate managed by the government.

خاص وعام (Ḳhás wa 'ám) The public.

خاص کام (Ḳhás kám) Special business or work.

خاصہ (Ḳhása) Banquet, a confiscated estate.

خاصہ (Ḳhássá) Characteristic, natural.

خاص کر اس لحاظ سے (Ḳhás kar is leház se) With special reference to.

خاصیت (Ḳhásíyat) Quality, attribute, peculiar nature.

خاطر خواہ (Ḳhátir ḳhuáh) Satisfactory.

خاطر داری کرنا (Ḳhátir dárí karná) To show consideration for, to receive or entertain one warmly.

خاک ڈالنا (Ḳhák ḍálná) To throw dust on one, to bury in the grave (a strife).

خاکروب (Ḳhák rob) A sweeper.

خاکسار (Ḳháksár) Most humble, your humble servant.

خاکا (Ḳháká) A plan, a sketch, a tracing.

خاکا اُتارنا (Ḳháká utárná) To make a tracing of, to trace, to sketch.

خاکا اُڑانا (Ḳháká úṛáná) To defame, to expose one.

خاکی (Ḳhákí) Unirrigated land (depending wholly on rain), a brown color.

خالا (Ḳhálá) Maternal aunt.

خالہزاد بھائی (Ḳhála zád bhái) Cousin, mother's sister's son.

خالص (Ḳhális) Pure, genuine.

خالصہ (Ḳhálsa) (1) An office of government in which the business of the revenue is transacted, exchequer. (2) Lands under the management of government. Crown lands, revenue-paying lands as opposed to rent free. (3) The name of a sect of the Sikhs who profess pure Hinduism.

خالو (Ḳhálú) Maternal uncle, husband of a mother's sister.

خالی (Ḳhálí) (1) Empty, blank, unoccupied. (2) Sole, single, only.

خالی باتیں (Ḳhálí báteṉ) Mere words.

خالی کرانا (Ḳhálí karáná) To have (a house or shop) vacated.

خالی کرنا (Ḳhálí karná) To vacate, to discharge, to empty, to exhaust.

خالي هاتهه (Khálí háth) Unarmed, empty-handed, penniless.

خام (Khám) (1) Inexpert, inexperienced. (2) Not solid or substantial. (3) Rough approximate as (تخمینه خام). (4) Lower, smaller (weight or measure opposite to *Pukka*). (5) (In Revenue Law) the gross revenue of a village, as opposed to the net revenue, also a settlement made with the cultivators direct, without the intervention of a third person as a farmer or *zemindar*, the estate being managed by the officers of the government.

خام خیالي (Khám khiyálí) Vain imagination.

حجت خام (Hujjat-i-khám) Specious reasoning.

خام آمدني (Khám ámdaní) Gross receipts or collections.

خام تحصیل (Khám tahsíl) Collection of the revenue in gross from the cultivators direct by the government. (This is done when the proprietor of the land does not accept settlement terms).

خام تحصیل کرنا (Khám tahsíl karná) To take under direct management.

خام جمعبندي (Khám jama'bandí) Gross assessment before making deductions for charges, assessment or settlement with the cultivators direct.

خام چٹھا (Khám chiṭṭhá) A rough statement or accounts.

خامي (Khámí) Defect.

خاندان (Khándán) (1) Family. (2) Lineage, descent.

خاندان شاهي (Khándán-i-sháhí) Royal family, dynasty.

خاندان غیر منقسمه (Khándán-i-gair-munqasima) An undivided family.

خاندان مشترکه (Khándán-i-mushtarka) Joint family.

A Hindu joint-family is a corporation consisting of all persons lineally descended through males from a common ancestor provided that neither they, nor those, through whom they claim as descendants of the common ancestors, have separated from the family by partition, by adoption into the family of one who is not a co-parcener, or in the case of females, by marriage into another family. The ordinary incidents of a joint family are commensality, a common family found, a common manager, a common residence, common religious rites, common family ceremonies.

The incidents of a joint family are not the same in all the schools, for instance under *Mitakshara* succession takes place, on the death of any member, by survivorship and not by inheritance, while under *Dayabhag*, the share of the deceased is taken by his heirs, whether such heirs be his male issue or any of them who succeed in default of male issue. (Cunningham's Digest).

خاندانی (Ḳhándáni) (1) Relating to the family, hereditary. (2) Of good family or rank.

خانگی (Ḳhángí) (1) Domestic. (2) Private, personal. (3) A kept woman.

خانگی دستاویز (Ḳhángí dastáwez) Private document.

خانگی معاملہ (Ḳhángí mu'ámla) A private affair, a domestic affair.

خانگی نزع (Ḳhángí niza') Domestic quarrel.

خانگی شخص (Ḳhángí shakhs) A private individual.

خانہ (Ḳhána) (1) House. (2) Column of a tabular statement, head (in an account or statement), an apartment.

خانہ بدوش (Ḳhána badosh) Vagrant.

خانہ پری (Ḳhána purí) Filling in the columns of, making entry in.

خانہ تلاشی (Ḳhána taláshí) The act of searching a house, search of a house.

خانہ تلاشی لینا (Ḳhána taláshí lená) To search a house.

خانہ جمع سے بڑھ جانا (Ḳhána-i-jama' se baṛh jáná) To exceed the amount at credit.

خانہ شماری (Ḳhána shúmárí) A census of house, a census.

خانہ خالی (Ḳhána ḳhálí) A term given to an estate which has been settled with farmers in consequence of the absence of any proprietary right. (The name arises from the column, in the settlement papers, devoted to "proprietor" remaining blank).

خانہزاد (Ḳhána zád) The children born to one's slave.

خبر (Ḳhabar) (1) Information, news, intelligence, an announcement. (2) A saying of the Prophet, tradition.

خبر خضری (Ḳhabar-i-ḳhizrí) Intelligence of the intentions of government by guess work.

خبردار رہنا (Ḳhabardár rahná) To keep on one's guard, to remain on the look-out.

خبرداري (Ḳhabardárí) Care, charge, custody.

خبردار کرنا (Ḳhabardár karná) To warn, to caution.

خبر دهندہ (Ḳhabar dahinda) Informer.

خبر پہونچانا (Ḳhabar pahunchánáa) To give notice, send word, send advice.

خبر دینا (Ḳhabar denáa) To inform, to apprize, to give information.

خبر رهنا (Ḳhabar rahnáa) To be informed of, to be on the look-out.

خبرگیراں (Ḳhabargírán) One who takes care (of) or looks (after) protector.

خبرگیري (Ḳhabargírí) (1) Management. (2) Informing, spying.

خبر لگانا (Ḳhabar lagáná) To seek for a trace of, to search (for stolen property, &c.)

خبر لینا (Ḳhabar lenáa) (1) To look after, to take care of, to enquire, to support (2) To be after one, to serve one out.

خبر هونا (Ḳhabar honáa) To be informed.

خبر معتبر (Ḳhabar i-mu'atabir) Creditable information.

ختم کرنا (Ḳhatm karná) To conclude, to close, to finish.

معاملہ ختم کرنا (Mu'ámila ḳhatm karná) To conclude a bargain.

ختنہ کرنا (Ḳhatna karná) To circumcise.

خدا کو حاضر ناظر جانکر (Ḳhudá ko házir názir jánkar) Believing God to be omnipresent (these words are used in the prescribed oath).

خدانخواستہ (Ḳhudá nakhwásta) God forbid.

خداوند (Ḳhudáwand) My lord, your lordship.

خدشہ (Ḳhadsha) Danger, apprehension.

خدمات (Ḳhidmát) Services, appointments.

خدمت منصبي (Ḳhidmat-i-mansabí) Duty.

خراب کرنا (Ḳharáb karná) (1) To waste. (2) To spoil. (3) To demoralize. (4) To pollute, to defile, to violate, to deflour.

خراج (Ḳhiráj) Tax, tribute, duty, revenue.

خراج تحصیل کرنے والا (Ḳhiráj tahsíl karnewálá) Tax-gatherer, rent-collector.

خراج گذار (Ḳhiráj guzár) Tributary, one who pays revenue to Government.

خراجي (Ḳhirájí) Subject to taxation, revenue paying land.

خرجي (Ḳhurjí) A bag.

خرچ (Ḳharch) Expenses, disbursements, charge, debit, the debit-side of an account.

جیب خرچ (Jeb-ḳharch) Pocket-money, pin-money.

خرچ اُٹھانا (Ḳharch uṭháná) To bear the expense of, to act as

a disbursing officer, to take upon oneself the expense, charge, &c., of.

خرچ بالائي (Ḳharch-i-bálá'í) Extra expenses, contingent expenses.

خرچ مملکت (Ḳharch-i-mumlikat) Imperial expenditure.

خرچ دیہي (Ḳharch díhí) / اخراجات دیہي (Ikhráját dihí) Village expenses. (An item which is deducted from the collections made by a lambardar at the time of the distribution of profits).

خرچ میں لکھنا (Ḳharch meṉ likhná) To enter as costs, to charge to, to debit, to assess.

خدمات شایستہ (Ḳhidmát-i-sháista) Meritorious services.

خرچہ (Ḳharcha) Costs.

خرچہ بحساب رسدي (Ḳharcha bahisáb-i-rasadí) Proportionate costs.

خرچہ دلانا (Ḳharcha dilánáá) To award costs, to adjudge costs.

خرچہ عدالت (Ḳharcha-i-'adálat) Court expenses.

خرچہ مقدمہ (Ḳharcha-muqaddama) Costs in a suit.

خرچہ متفرقات (Ḳharcha-i-mutafarriqát) Contingencies, contingent expenses.

خرچہ مطابق نتیجہ کے دلایا جائے (Ḳharcha mutábiq natíja ke dilává jáe) Costs to abide the result.

خرچہ عاید کرنا (Ḳharcha 'áyad karná) To saddle with costs.

خرچہ عدالت ماتحت (Ḳharcha-'adálat-i-mátihat) Costs of the lower court.

خرچہ فریقین ذمہ فریقین (Ḳharcha faríqain zimma faríqain) Parties to bear their own costs.

خرچہ یافتني (Ḳharcha yáftaní) Recoverable costs.

خرچہ واحد (Ḳharcha-i-wáhid) One set of costs.

خوردہ (Ḳhurda) A bit, change (small coin), small wares.

خوردہ فروش (Ḳhurda farosh) A retail dealer, a pedler.

خریج (Ḳharíj) Small change.

خرید (Ḳharíd) Buying, purchase.

زر خرید (Zar ḳharíd) Bought with one's own money.

خرید و فروخت (Ḳharíd-o-farokht) Burying and selling, business, transactions, trade, commerce.

ایکٹ خرید و فروخت (Ekṭ ḳharíd-o-farokht) The Negotiable Instruments Act.

خرید و فروخت کرنا (Ḳharíd-o-farokht karná) To negotiate with, to transact business.

خریدار (Ḳharídár) Purchaser, vendee.

خریدار خوش قبالہ (Ḳharídár-i-ḳhush qibála) A purchaser by a private contract.

خریدار زر دگری (Ḳharídár-i-zar-i-ḍigrí) The purchaser of a judgment-debt.

خریدار سارٹیفیکٹ یافتہ (Ḳharídár-i-sarṭífikaṭ yáfta) A certified purchaser.

خریدار بعوض قیمت (Ḳharídár-ba-'ewaz-i-qímat) A purchaser for value.

خریدار فرضی (Ḳharídár-i-farzí) An ostensible purchaser, a fictitious purchaser.

خریدار مقدم (Ḳharídár-i-muqaddam) A prior purchaser.

خریدار نیک نیت (Ḳharídár-i-nek níyat) A *bona fide* purchaser.

خریدار نیلام (Ḳharídár-i-nílám) An auction-purchaser.

خریدار نیلام اجرائے دگری (Ḳharídár-nílam-i-ijrá-i-ḍigrí) An execution purchaser.

خریطہ (Ḳharíta) The envelope of a letter, especially the ornamental or silk covering of a letter addressed to or by a person of rank.

خریداری (Ḳharídárí) Purchase.

خریف (Ḳharíf) Autumn, autumnal crop.

خزانچی (Ḳhazánchí) A treasurer.

خزانہ (Ḳhazána) A treasury.

خزانہ سرکاری (Ḳhazána-i-sarkárí) Government treasury.

خزانہ کا کام (Ḳhazána ká kám) Treasury work.

خسارہ (Ḳhasára) Loss, damage, the plea of a suit for damages.

خسارہ اُٹھانا (Ḳhasára uṭháná) To suffer loss.

خسارہ منافع (Ḳhasára-i-munáfa') Loss of profit.

خسارہ نقدی (Ḳhasára-i-naqdí) Pecuniary loss.

خسر (Ḳhusar) Father-in-law.

خسر پورہ (Ḳhusar pura) Brother-in-law.

خسرہ (Ḳhasra) A list of the fields of a village, a field-book. This book contains the name of the proprietor and cultivator of each field, the name of each field, its measurement, the quality of the soil, the crop growing upon it and remarks. See کاغذات بندوبست

خسرہ بہی (Ḳhasra bahí) A field-book, a ledger.

خسرہ پیمایش (Ḳhasra paimáyish) The register or statement of a land survey or measurement.

خشک سالی (Ḳhusksálí) A drought.

خشنودی مزاج کا پروانہ (Ḳhushnúdí-i-mizáj ká parwána) A certificate of good work.

خصلت (Ḳhaslat) Disposition.

خصم (Ḳhasm) (1) Husband. (2) An enemy.

خصمانہ (Ḳhasmána) Inimically.

خصوصاً (Ḳhusúsan) Particularly, especially.

خصوصیت (Ḳhusúsiyát) Peculiarity, singularity, familiarity.

خصومت (Ḳhusúmat) Animosity, enmity.

خصی پرنالہ (Ḳhassí parnála) A pipe for carrying off water from a roof.

خط (Ḳhat) (1) Writing, handwriting. (2) Letter, epistle. (3) Line. (4) Deed of-sale.

خط نسخ کھینچنا (Ḳhat-i naskh khínchná) To erase or disfigure by drawing a line over the writing, to cancel

خط قبالہ (Ḳhat-i-qibála) A deed-of-sale, a mortgage.

خط و کتابت (Ḳhat-o-kitábat) Correspondence.

خط صراف (Ḳhat-i-sarráf) Bank-bill.

خط شکستہ (Ḳhat-i-shikasta) Running-hand.

خط حد بندی (Ḳhat-i-hadbandí) A boundary line.

خطا (Ḳhatá) A fault, a mistake, an error, an oversight.

خطا کرنا (Ḳhatá karná) To err, to blunder, to miss, to fail (of).

خطاوار (Ḳhatawár) Faulty, guilty.

خطاب (Ḳhitáb) Title, honour.

خطاب کرنا (Ḳhitáb karná) To address, to accost, to show displeasure.

خطاب (Ḳhutab) Asking or demanding a woman in marriage, contracting a marriage.

خطبہ (Ḳhutba) A discourse or sermon which the ḳhátib or preacher recites on the pulpit in the noon-service of the congregational mosque on Friday, a prayer for the welfare of a king.

خطرہ (Ḳhatra) Danger, risk, peril.

خطرہ خسارہ (Ḳhatra-i-ḳhasára) Risk of loss.

خطرہ میں ڈالنا (Ḳhatra meṉ ḍálná) To endanger, to expose to danger, to imperil.

خطوط (Ḳhutút) Letters, epistles.

خفت اُٹھانا (Ḳhiffat uṭháná) To suffer indignity or slight, to be disgraced.

خفگی (Ḳhafgí) Displeasure, anger.

خفیف (Ḳhafíf) Little, slight, of small or no consequence, petty.

خفیف چوٹ (Ḳhafíf choṭ) }
ضرر خفیف (Zarar-i-ḳhafíf) }
Slight injury, slight hurt, simple hurt.

خفیف معاملہ (Ḳhafíf mu'ámila) Trivial matter.

خفیف جرم (Ḳhafíf jurm) Petty offence.

خفیف رقم (Ḳhafíf raqam) Small amount, insignificant sum.

خفیف ہونا (Ḳhafíf honá) To be

lowered, to be regarded lightly, to be put to shame.

خفيفه (Khafífa) Small.

مطالبات خفيفه (Mutálbát-i-khafífa) Small causes.

خفيه (Khufiya) Secret, private, clandestinely.

خفيه خبر (Khufiya khabar) Secret or private intelligence.

خفيه فروشي (Khufiya faroshí) Clandestine selling, contraband traffic.

خفيه كار وائي (Khufiya kárrawáí) Secret investigation, demi-official proceedings, private proceedings.

خفيه نويسي (Khufiya-navísí) The business or office of secret intelligence.

خلاص (Khalás) Liberation, release, freedom, manumission, emancipation.

خلاص پتر (Khalás patr) Deed of release, deed of discharge.

خلاص هونا (Khalás honá) To be set at liberty, to be discharged, to be released, to be relieved.

خلاصه (Khulása) Abstract, abridgment, substance, gist, conclusion, inference.

خلاصه كرنا (Khulása karná) To make digest, to abridge, to make clear, to explain.

خلاصه اظهار (Khulása-i izhár) The substance of a deposition.

خلاصه دعوى (Khulása-i-da'wí) The substance of a claim, the substance of a plaint.

خلاصه دفعه (Khulása-i-daf'a) The marginal note.

خلاصه مقدمه (Khulása-i-muqaddama) (1) The substance of a case. (2) The head note of a case (reported), the brief.

خلاصه نظائر (Khulása-nazáir) An epitome of rulings, the law-notes abridgment.

مجموعه خلاصه نظائر (Majmú'a-i-khulása-i-nazáir) Digest, abridgment.

خلاصي (Khalásí) A native sailor, a native artillery man, a labourer.

خلاصي پانا (Khalásí páná) } To
خلاصي ملنا (Khalásí milná) } be released, to be freed.

خلاصه نويسي (Khulása navísí) Precis-writing.

خلاصه نكالنا (Khulása nikálná) To make an abstract of, to sum up.

خلاف (Khiláf) Contrary, opposite, opposition, against, *versus*, contrary to.

خلاف اختيار (Khiláf akhtiyár) Unwarranted, not authorised.

خلاف بياني (Khiláf bayání) Contradictory statement, misrepresentation.

خلاف بياني بالعمد (Khiláf bayání-i-bil'amd) Wilful misrepresentation.

خلاف ایمان معاملہ (Ḳhiláf-i-ímán-mu'amila) Unconsciousable bargain.

خلاف حکم (Ḳhiláf-i-hukm) Contrary to orders.

خلاف شرع (Ḳhiláf-i-shara') Contrary to Mohammadan law, illegal, unlawful.

خلاف عقل (Ḳhiláf-i-'aql) Contrary to reason.

خلاف رویداد (Ḳhiláf-i-rúedád) Opposed to the merits of a case.

خلاف ضابطہ (Ḳhiláf-i-zábita) Against or opposed to the rules of practice, irregular.

خلاف ضابطہ کارروائی (Ḳhiláf-i-zábta kárrawáí) Irregular proceeding.

خلاف ضابطہ عدالت (Ḳhiláf-zábita i-'adálat) Contrary to courts practice.

خلاف قانون (Ḳhiláf-i-qánún) Illegal, unlawful.

خلاف مرضی (Ḳhiláf-i-marzí) Against one's will.

خلاف مصلحت عامہ (Ḳhiláf maslahat-i-'ámma) Opposed to public policy.

خلاف قیاس (Ḳhiláf-qiyás) Improbable, anomalous.

خلاف ورزی (Ḳhiláfwarzí) Breach, contravention.

خلاف ورزی معاہدہ (Ḳhiláfwarzí mu'áhida) Breach of contract.

بصورت خلاف ورزی (Basúrat ḳhiláf-warzí) In case of breach, in case of non-compliance, in case of default.

خلاف وجہ ثبوت (Ḳhiláf-i-wajah sabút) Contrary to evidence.

خلاف وضع فطری (Ḳhiláf-i-waza' i-fitrí) Unnatural.

خلاف نالش (Ḳhiláf i-nalish) / نالش متخالف (Nálish-i-mut-ḳhálif) } A cross suit or action, a counter-charge.

خلاف ہونا (Ḳhiláf honá) To be opposed to, to be against.

بخلاف (Baḳhiláf) On the contrary.

خلاف رائے (Ḳhiláf ráe) Note of dissent.

خلاف رائے ظاہر کرنا (Ḳhiláf ráe záhir karná) To differ, to express a contrary opinion.

خلافت (Ḳhiláfat) Deputyship, the office or dignity of a ḳhalífa or caliph.

خلش (Ḳhalish) Interference, apprehension, interruption, hindrance.

قبضہ بلا خلش (Qabza bilá ḳhalish) Peaceful enjoyment.

خلع (Ḳhul'a) (M. Law). In the event of disagreement between husband and wife, or for any other cause, the latter on payment of a compensation or ransom to the former is permitted by law to obtain from

him release from the marriage-tie, such release is technically called *ḳhul'a*. The essentials of *ḳhul'a* are خالي *ḳháli* or the grantor of release مختلیه (Mukhtalíya) or the woman obtaining the release, the form, and the two exchanges. It is also required that the form of *ḳhul'a* be expressed and given solely by the word *ḳhul'a* or *taláq* and that it be free from any condition.

When a *ḳhul'a* has become valid, the husband has no power of revocation, the wife however may reclaim the ransom during the subsistence of the *iddat* (q. v.), and if she should do so, he may revoke the *ḳhul'a* if he pleases, so in case the ransom is not reclaimed, before the completion of *iddat*, the *ḳhul'a* becomes thereafter an absolute divorce.

خلعت (Ḳhil'at) A robe of honor with which princes or those in authority confer dignity on subjects, a present.

خلعت بہا (Ḳhil'at bahá) A cess levied by the Mohammadan Government to defray the cost of robes of honor presented at court.

خلعت پہنانا (Khil'at pahnáná) To invest with a robe of honor.

خلف (Ḳhalaf) A son, a peer, a successor.

خلف اکبر (Ḳhalaf i-akbar) An elder son.

خلف الصدق (Ḳhalaf ul-sidq) A true or rightful heir.

خلل (Ḳhalal) (1) Breach, rupture, disorder, interruption. (2) Damage, harm, injury, prejudice.

بلا خلل (Bilá ḳhalal) Without prejudice, without interruption, without disturbance.

خلل آنا (Ḳhalal ánā) Disorder or disturbance to take place (in)

انصاف میں خلل واقع ہونا (Insáf meṉ ḳhalal wáqa' honá) To occasion a failure of justice.

امن خلایق میں خلل آنا (Amn-i-ḳhaláyaq meṉ khalal ánā) Disturbance of the public peace, taking place

خلل ڈالنا (Ḳhalal ḍálná) }
خلل انداز ہونا (Ḳhalal andáz honá) } To interrupt, to desturb, to prejudice a right.

خلوت (Ḳhilwat) Retirement.

خلوت صحیحه (Ḳhilwat-i-saḥíha) (M. Law) Valid retirement, consummation of marriage. The consummation, which is a means of establishing a right to power, is the actual coition either naturally or against nature, and the right is by

no means established by mere retirement. Some of the doctors have, however, maintained that it is so established but the first opinion is prevalent (*Sharay-ul Islám*). The wife is entitled to only half of her dower upon her being divorced *before* consummation and to the whole thereof upon her being divorced *after* consummation.

خلہ (Ḳhala) A written document signed by a judge confirming any mercantile transaction.

خلیرا (Ḳhalerá) Descended from or related to a maternal aunt.

خلیفہ (Ḳhalífa) (1) The successor of Mohammad. (2)A teacher. (3) A tailor.

خمر (Ḳhamar) Spirituous or fermented liquors.

خمس (Ḳhams) Five.

خواجہ (Ḳhwája) (1) Lord, master. (2) A respectable man. (3) A rich merchant. (4) A eunuch.

خواستگار (Ḳhwástgár) An applicant, a candidate, a bidder, a suitor.

خواندہ (Ḳhwánda) (1) Having knowledge of reading and writing.

پسر خواندہ (Pisar-ḳhwánda) An adopted son, one treated as a son.

ناخواندہ (Nákhwánda) Illiterate.

خود اختیاري (Ḳhud-akhtiyárí) Self-government, independence.

خود بخود (Ḳhud-ba-ḳhud) Voluntarily, freely, of one's own accord.

خود خواستہ (Ḳhud ḳhwásta) Arbitrarily.

خود سر (Ḳhudsar) Headstrong, independent.

خود کاشت (Ḳhud-kásht) (1) Land which the proprietor cultivates for himself (In such a land the proprietor acquires by twelve years' continuous cultivation a right which gives him special privileges as a tenant if he loses his proprietary interest in it and cultivates it as a tenant. In this capacity he is called *Asami saqit-ul-milkiyat* or exproprietary tenant (2) A resident cultivator, one cultivating his own hereditary lands, either under a zemindar or as a coparcener in the village.

خود کُشي (Ḳhudkushí) Suicide.

خودکشي کرنا (Ḳhudkushí karná To commit suicide.

خود مختار (Ḳhudmukhtár) Independent.

خود مختاري (Ḳhud mukhtárí) Independence, freedom of action.

خور و پوش (Ḳhur-o-posh) Food and raiment.

خوراک گواهان (Ḳhurák-i-gawáhán) Allowance to witnesses.

شرح خوراک (Sharah-i-ḳhurák) Rate of allowance.

خورد بُرد کرنا (Ḳhurdburd karná) To make away with, to appropriate, to embezzle.

خوردہ فروشي (Ḳhurdafaroshí) Retail sale.

خوردیا (Ḳhurdiyá) A money-changer.

خوش باشي جمع (Ḳhushbáshí jama') Light assessment, low rent.

خوش بیاني (Ḳhushbayání) Eloquence, oratory.

خوش معاش (Ḳhush-ma'ásh) } In
خوش حال (Ḳhush-hál) } easy circumstances.

خوشخطي (Ḳhushḳhatí) Fine hand-writing, caligraphy.

خوش خرید (Ḳhush-ḳharíd) An off-hand purchase, a purchase on cash payment, private sale, purchase by a private sale, a bargain.

خوش قبالہ (Ḳhush-qibála) An unconditional sale, a sale without stipulation.

خوش نویس (Ḳhushnawís) A fine pen-man, a writer for lithograph printing.

خوشامد (Ḳhushámad) Flattery.

خوشامد پسند (Khushámad pasand) Fond of flattery, seeking flattery, fishing for a compliment.

خوشامدي (Ḳhushámadí) A sycophant, flatterer.

خوف (Ḳhauf) Alarm.

کسي شخص کو خوف میں ڈالنا (Kisí shakhs ko ḳhauf meṉ ḍálná) To cause alarm to a person.

خون بہا (Ḳhúnbahá) The blood-money.

خوں بہانا (Ḳhún bahánáً) Blood-shedding.

خون ریز (Ḳhúṉrez) A murderer, a cut-throat.

خون کا پیاسا (Ḳhún ká piyásá) Thirsting for the blood of, an inveterate enemy.

خون کرنا (Ḳhún karná) To kill, to murder.

خوني (Ḳhúní) A murderer, an assassin.

خویش (Ḳhesh) A son-in-law, a kinsman.

خویش و اقرب (Ḳhesh-o-aqrab) Kinsmen, kith and kin.

خیار (Ḳhiyár) (M. Law.) An optional completion or dissolution of an agreement of sale under various circumstances.

خیارالقبول (Ḳhiyár-ul-qubúl) Option of refusing to accept the terms offered before the parties separate.

خیارالمجلس (Ḳhiyár-ul-majlis) Option of retracting an assent before the parties separate.

خیارالرویت (Ḳhiyár-ul-royat) Option of inspection, the right of a purchaser to reject what he has bought without seeing

خیارالعیب (Ḳhiyár-ul-'aib) Option of rejecting an article bought if any defect is discovered in it.

خیارالشرط (Ḳhiyár-ul-shart) Option of either party to annul the sale within three days, or a longer period ; if agreed upon mutually.

خیارلتعین (Ḳhiyár-ul ta'aiyyun) Option of the purchaser of one of several similar articles to make his own selection. (Other circumstances are enumerated by which sales may be optionally annulled.

خیال خام (Ḳhiyál-i-ḳhám) Crude notion, a whim, a vain or ridiculous idea.

خیال میں نہ لانا (Ḳhiyál meṉ na lánáً) To pay no regard, to show no consideration or respect for.

خیال رکھنا (Ḳhiyál rakhná) To bear in mind.

خیالات فاسد (Ḳhiyálát fásid) False notions.

خیانت (Ḳhiyánat) A breach of trust.

خیانت مجرمانہ (Ḳhiyánat-i-mujrimána) Criminal breach of trust.

خیانت کرنا (Ḳhiyánat karná) To embezzle, to misappropriate, to be guilty of the breach of trust. (The words خیانت مجرمانہ and تصرف بیجا مجرمانہ are to be distinguished.) See their respective definitions in the Penal Code.

خیرخواہ (Ḳhairḳhwáh) (1) Loyal. (2) Well wisher.

خیرخواہی (Ḳhairḳhwáhí) Loyalty.

خیر منانا (Ḳhair manáná) To pray for the welfare or safety of.

خیرات (Ḳhairát) Charity, charities.

واسطے اغراض خیراتی کے (Wáste agráz ḳhairátí ke) For charitable purposes.

خیراتی (Ḳhairátí) Charitable.

خیل (Ḳhail) A body, a troop, a company of men, a tribe.

خیمہ (Ḳhema) A tent, pavilion.

خیمہگاہ (Ḳhemagáh) Camp.

(د)

داب (Dáb) Pressure, power, authority, control, respect, good manner.

داب بیٹھانا (Dáb baiṭhánáً) To exercise control or authority over, to bring under control.

داب بیٹھنا (Dáb baiṭhná) To take possession unluwfally, to usurp, to embezzle.

داب سلطنت (Dáb-i-saltanat) Ettiquette of the court

داب ناجایز (Dáb-i-nájáyez) Undue influence.

داب رکھنا (Dábrakhná दाब रखना) To keep back, to conceal, to secrete, to keep possession of by force or fraud, to grip (as money).

داب لینا (Dáb lená) To encroach (especially on the land).

داخل (Dákhil) Entered, received, filed, deposited.

داخلخارج (Dákhil kḥárij) Mutation of names. (This process consists in the entry in the register of proprietors (*khewat*) of the name of a person to whom the collector is to look as responsible for payment of the government revenue, and whom he is to recognise as authorised to collect rents of the estate and manage its affairs).

داخل خارج کرنا (Dákhil kḥárij karná) To have the name of one person entered instead of another in the Collector's register of proprietors, to have mutation of names effected, to transfer land or property

داخل خارج کی رسوم (Dákhil kḥárij kí rusúm) Mutation fee

داخلخارج کا مقدمہ (Dákhil kḥárij ká muqaddama) Mutation case.

داخل دفتر (Dákhil-daftar) Filed with the record, struck off the file.

داخلدفترکرنا (Dákhil-daftar karná) To file with the record, to lay aside, to postpone indefinitely.

داخل کرنا (Dákhil karná) (1) To admit, to lodge. (2) To produce. (3) To file. (4) To deposit. (5) To pay in. (6) To insert, to introduce. (7) To enrol, to enlist. (8) To enter.

داخل ہونا (Dákhil honá) To enter, to arrive, to take possession of, to occupy, to be entered, to be inserted, to be enrolled, to be filed, to be paid in, to be deposited.

داخلہ (Dákhila) A receipt for money specially for revenue paid in.

داخلي موضع (Dákhil mauzá) A newly formed village attached to or included in an older (*asli*) village.

داد (Dád) Justice, equity, praise.

دادخواه (Dádkhwáh) Demanding justice, a petitioner, an applicant, a complainant, a plaiutiff.

داددينا (Dád denā) To appreciate duly, to do justice to.

داد دهش (Dád dehish) Bounty, beneficience.

دادرس (Dádras) A redresser of grievances.

دادرسي (Dádrasí) (1) Relief. (2) Redress of grievances.

دادرسي خاص (Dádrasí khás) Specific relief.

داد فرياد كرنا (Dád faryád karná) To complain of injustice.

داس (Dás दास) A slave. Fifteen kinds of slaves were recognised by Hindu Law.

1. گرهجات (Gribjáta गृह जात) One born in the house of the owner by a female slave.

2. كريتا (Kritá क्रीता) One purchased.

3. لبدها (Labdhá लब्धा) One acquired by a gift.

4. دايادر پاگت (Dáyá dupágatta दाया दुपागत्त) One inherited.

5. اناكال بهريتا (Anákál-bhritá अनाकालाभ्रिता) Taken as a slave in time of famine for support.

6. اهيتك (Ahíta अहीता) Taken as a pledge.

7. رنداس (Rinadás ऋण दास) One becoming a slave in payment of debt.

8. يودهه پراپت (Yudh práptа युद्ध प्राप्त) Acquired in war.

9. پني جت (Panijat पनीजत) Won in a wager.

10. تواهم (Taváham तवाहम) One who voluntarily makes himself a slave, saying "I am thine."

11. پروراجيه واستك (Pravrájya vásitá प्रवराज्या वासत:) An apostate who having entered a religious order forsakes it and thereby becomes a slave of the Raja.

12. (كريتك Kríta करीता) One who makes himself a slave for a definite term.

13. بهكت داس (भक्त दास) One who is a slave for his food.

14. ورواهرت (Varaváhrit वरवाहरित) One who becomes a slave by marrying a slave.

15. آتم و كريه (Átama vikrya आत्म विकरया) One who sells himself.

داد كو پهونچنا (Dád ko pahunchná) To obtain justice.

داد گستري (Dád gustarí) Administration ofjustice.

داد و ستد (Dád-o-sitad) Buying and selling, dealings.

دادا (Dádá दादा) A paternal grandfather.

دادني (Dádní) Advances of money to cultivators or labourers, &c., debts

دادي (Dádí दादी) A paternal grandmother.

دار و گير (Dár-o-gír) Supervision.

دار و مدار (Dár-o-madár) Dependance.

دار پر کھينچنا (Dár par kh:ɳchná) To impale.

دارالحرب (Dár-ul-harab) (M. Law.) Land of war, country of an enemy or infidels on whom it is lawful to make war.

دارالخلافت (Dar-ul khiláfat) } Capital.
دارالسلطنت (Dar-ul-saltanat) }

دارالشرع (Dár-ul-shara') A spiritual court.

دارالضرب (Dár-ul-zarab) A mint.

دارالعلم (Dar-ul-'jlm) University.

داروغائي (Dárogáí) The office or duty of a dárogá.

داروغه (Dároga) (1) The headman of an office, master, keeper, director. (2) The inspector of police. (3) The prefect of a town or village.

داروغه جيلخانه (Dároga-i-jelkhána) A jailer.

داري (Dárí दारी) A female slave taken in war.

داسي (Dásí दासी) A female slave.

داسي پتر (Dásí putr दासी पुत्र) A son of slave girl. (The Dattak Mimánsa in describing *Dási putr* says "A female purchased by price, who is enjoyed is a slave. The son who is born of her is considered a slave. This son inherits according to Hindu Law).

داشت (Dásht) Care, keeping.

داعي (Dá'í) A plaintiff, a complainant, one who prays.

داعيه (Dá'íya) A claim, pretention.

داغ دلانا (Dág diláná) To set a light (as a pyre).

داغ لگانا (Dág lagáná) To stain, to sully, to vilify, to defame.

داغ بيل (Dág bel) Marking off the lines for a road.

داغ دينا (Dág dená) To cauterize, to brand. (2) To burn a dead body.

داغي (Dágí) (1) Dishonored. (2) Damaged, spoiled.

دافع (Dáfe') Remover.

داک (Dák दाक) The institutor of a sacrifice who employs and pays the officiating priests.

دال (Dál) To be evidence of, to be proof of.

دال گلنا (Dál galná) To avail, to succeed, to keep in with, to get on with.

دال میں کالا ہونا (Dál meṉ kálá honá) Something to be wrong or suspicious in the affair, something amiss here.

دام (Dám) (1) A copper, coin, price (2) A net, a snare.

دام انس (Dám ans) A purchased share of an estate.

دام بھرنا (Dám bharná) To pay in the price or value of, to charge for, to take the price of.

دام دام (Dám dám) Even to a farthing, the whole amount.

دام دوپات (Dámdupát दाम दूपाट) (H. Law.) The rule that no greater interest can be recovered at any one time than what will equal to the principal sum.

دام دینا (Dám denú) (1) To pay the price.

دامات (Dámád दामाद) A bridegroom, a son-in-law

خانہ دامات (Khána dámád) A son-in-law who lives in the family of his father-in-law.

دامائی ساہی (Dámá sáhí दामा साही) An equitable partition or distribution of the effects of an insolvent among his creditors, equal assessment.

دامچا (Dámchá दामचा) A platform in a field on which a person is posted to watch over the crops.

دامن پکڑنا (Dáman pakaṛná दामन पकड़ना) To become an adherent or follower of, to take refuge.

دامی (Dámí दामी) An assessment, the patwari's fee.

دان (Dán दान) (1) Gift. (2) Alms, charity. (3) Anything demanded by law or custom (as a toll.)

کنیاں دان (Kanyṉ-dán) The act of giving a damsel in marriage.

دان پتر (Dán-patr दान पत्र) A deed of gift, a grant or an assignment of land, especially to a Brahman.

دانپتر دار (Dán-patr dár) The holder of a deed of a gift, a grantee of a Brahmin caste to whom lands have been assigned for religious purposes.

دان کرنا (Dán karná) To give away, to bestow alms.

دانڈا مینڈا (Ḍánḍá meṉḍá दाण्डा-मेंड़ा) Frontier or boundary between the lands of two proprietors.

دانستہ (Dánista) Knowingly.

دانگ (Dáṉg) (1) A small denomination of money, the sixth part of a *dinar*. (2) A weight, the fourth part of a dracham.

داؤ (Dáuw दाँव) (1) Time, turn, chance, opportunity. (2) Power, clutch. (3) Ambush. (4) Snare, trap, trick (5) Wager, stake. (6) Stroke at a game.

داؤ میں بیٹھنا (Dáuw meṉ baiṭhná) To lie in ambush.

داؤ پر رکھنا (Dáuw par rakhná) } داؤ لگانا (Dáuw lagáná) } To stake, to wager.

داؤ تکنا (Dáuw takná) To watch one's opportunity, to be in wait for.

داؤ چلنا (Dáuw chalná) To have the advantage.

داؤ لگنا (Dáuw lagná) To get an opportunity or chance.

داؤلینا (Dáuw lená) To take one's turn or innings, to seize one's opportunity.

دانہ (Dána) (1) Grain, corn. (2) Gram, food(آبودانہ)(3) Poppy-seed. (4) Rations.

دانہ بندی (Dán bandí दाना बन्दी) A cursory or rough survey, a partial measurement or weighment of the produce of a field, an assessment of the revenue upon a valuation of the standing crops.

داؤ (Dáo) Opportunity, watching one's time.

داؤ (Dáu दाऊ) A bill, a kind of hatchet with a hooked point.

داون (Dáwan दावन) The act or process of treading out corn.

داہ دینا (Dáh denáं) To light the funeral pile.

داہک (Dáhak दाहक) An incendiary.

دائی (Dái दाई) A nurse, a wet nurse, a midwife

دایہ (Dáya दाया) (1) A gift. (2) A nuptial present. (3) Separate property of a wife. (4) Patrimony, inheritance.

دیا پروِرتن (Dayáparvartan दया पर्वतन) Forfeiture of property.

دایاد (Dáyad दायद) An heir, a claimant.

دائے بھاگ (Dáyabhág दायाभाग)

دیا وِبھاگ (Dayávíbhág दया विभाग (1) Partition or portioning of inheritance. (1) Dayábhág is the name of a commentary on Hindu Law, especially on Inheritance, by Jimat vahana. Its authority is recognised in Bengal.

(Dayávibhág दाया विभाग) *Dayávibhág*, a treatise on Hindu Law of inheritance, is one of the three principal authorities in Southern India. It was written by Madhavya, who was prime minister of several kings of Vijaynagar dynasty.

دایجا (Dáejá दायजा) Dowry, nuptial present, marriage-gift.

دایر (Dáir) Pending (as a suit).

دایر کرنا (Dáir karná) To institute, to put in (a complaint).

دایر و سایر (Dáir-o sáyer) The circuit (of judges) The court of circuit.

حکام دایر سایر (Hukkám dáir sayer (Circuit judges, a session judge.

دایرہ (Dáira) A circle.

دائم‌الحبس (Dáim-ul-habs) A prisoner for life.

دایمی (Dáimí) Permanent, perpetual.

دایں (Dáyan) A creditor.

دایں (Dayen दाएन) Treading out grain by means of a number of bullocks tied together.

دبا لینا (Dabá lená) To encroach upon, to usurp.

دباؤ (Dabáo) Influence.

دباؤ ناجایز (Dabáo najáez) Undue influence.

دباؤ ماننا (Dabáo mánná) To be submissive to, to pay regard to authority.

دبدبہ (Dabdaba) Dignity, state.

دبکنا (Dabaknáa) To shirk or skulk away, to turn tail.

دپٹنا (Dapaṭná) To reprimand, to rebuke

دت (Datt दत्त) Given, granted.

دتّمن (Dattaman दत्तमण) Self-given, a youth or orphan who gives himself to persons disposed to adopt him.

دتک (Dattak दत्तक) (H. Law.)

Adoption. The primary object of adoption is to possess a son, to discharge the obligation towards deceased ancestors by annual offerings. It is therefore necessary that "he should look as much like a real son as possible, and certainly not be one who could never have been a son. "The whole law of adoption" says Mayne was evolved out of the metaphor of Chanak that the boy to be adopted must be "the reflector of a son." He was to be a person where mother might have been married by the adoption, he was to be of the same class, he was to be so young that all the ceremonies might be performed in the adoptive family, and to become so completely a part of the family of the adopter as to be unable to marry within adoptive family. *Vasishṭa*, the great sage, further ordains 'let no man give, or accept' an only son, since he must remain to raise up a progeny for the obsequies of his own ancestors. Nor let a woman give, or accept, a son, unless with the assent of her lord. He who means to adopt a son must assemble his kinsmen, give humble notice to the king,

and then having made an oblation to fire with words from the Veda, in the midst of his house, he may receive, as his son by adoption, a boy nearly allied to him, or (on failure of such) even one remotely allied.

As adoption is made solely to the husband, and for his benefit, he is competent to effect it without his wife's assent, and notwithstanding her dissent. For the same reason she can adopt to no one but her husband, and only with his assent. Her capacity to adopt to him, after his death, whether with or without his assent, is a point which has given rise to four different opinions. In Tirhut and North Bhear, no consent is sufficient, in Western India no consent is required, in Southern India the consent either of the husband or the Sapindas is sufficient.

No particular form of authority is required. It may be given in writing or in words, or by will.

The result of adoption is that it transfers the adopted son out of his natural family, so far as regards all rights of inheritance and the duties and obligations connected therewith. But it does not obliterate the tie of blood, or the disabilities arising from it.

Where there is only an adopted son, he succeeds not only lineally but collaterally to the inheritance of his relations by adoption.

Where, however, a legitimate son is born after an adoption, which was valid when it took place, the latter is entitled to share along with the legitimate son, taking a portion which is sometimes spoken of as being one-fourth and sometimes as being one-third of that of the after-born son.

As soon as the boy is adopted, he becomes a coparcener with the adopter, so much so that he can call for partition of the ancestral property and object to any alienation made by his adoptive father or other coparceners, and when a widow adopts a boy, he at once ousts the widow from her property). See also دوا مشاین کرتما

دتک پتر (Dattak putr दत्तक पुत्र) (H. Law) A son given away by his natural parents to persons engaging to adopt (one of the twelve Hindu sons acknowledged by the old Hindu Law. See پتر) Formerly there were five recognized forms of adoption—1st, *Dattak* (adopted

son),2nd, *Kritrima* (son made), 3rd, *Apaviddha* (son cast off), 4th, *Kritaka* (son bought), and 5th *Suyamdattaka* self-given son). But now only two forms of adoption, *viz.*, *Dattaka* and *Kritrima* are in force. The latter form is in vogue only in Mithla.

دتک چندرکا (Dattak Chandriká दत्तक चन्द्रका) Dattak Chandriká is a treatise on *adoption*.) It is said to be writtten by Devanda Bhatta, the author of Smriti.

دتک مانسا (Dattak Mimánsá दत्तक मिमांसा) Dattak Mimánsá is another authority on the Hindu Law of adoption. The authorship of this book is ascribed to Nand Pandit of Benares. The authority of both the books, Dattak Chandriká and Mimánsá, is recognised all over India.

دایا کرم سنگرہ (Dáyá Krima Sangraha दाया क्रम संग्रह) This is a book on the Hindu Law by Sri Krishna Tarkalankara, and is recognised by the Bengal School. Though the book is very modern yet it is esteemed as of high authority.

دتا پردانک (Datta pradánik दत्ता प्रदानिक) Resumption of a gift.

دچھنا (Dachhná दच्छना or Sr. दक्षिणा) Presents to Brahmans on solemn or sacrificial occasions, fee for spiritual services.

دختر (Dukhtar) Daughter.

دختر ربیبہ (Dukhtar-rabíba) A step-daughter.

دخل (Dakhl) Admission, possession, occupancy.

دخل پانا (Dakhl páná) To get possession, to put in possession.

دخل دہانی (Dakhl dihání) Delivery of possession.

دخل دینا (Dakhl dená) To interpose, to interfere, to disturb.

دخل فی الحال (Dakhl-i-filhál) Present or actual possession.

دخل ناجایز (Dakhl-i-nájáyez) Wrongful possession.

دخل و قبضہ (Dakhl-o-qabza) Entry and possession.

دخل کرنا (Dakhl karná) To occupy, to encroach upon, to interfere in or with, to intrude.

دخل کرنے والا (Dakhl karnewálá) An occupant, an encroacher, an intruder.

دخل نامہ (Dakhl-náma) A document giving the right of occupancy, a writ or warrant of possession.

دخول (Dakhúl) Penetration.

دخلیابی (Dakhlyábí) Recovery of possession.

دخیل (Dakhíl) } An
دخیلکار (Dakhílkár) }

occupant, a possessor, occupancy (tenant).

دخیلکاري (Dakhílkárí) Occupancy, right of occupancy.

دخول و خروج (Dakhúl-o-khurúj) Ingress and egress.

ددري (Dadrí दद्री) Unripe corn (chiefly barley) which is cut from time to time and brought home to be eaten without being taken to the threshing floor.

ددهشو (Didhishú दिधिषू) A virgin widow remarried, the childless widow of a brother whom, under the old law, a surviving brother was required to marry, an unmarried elder sister whose younger sister is married.

درآمد (Darámad) Income, receipt, import, account of fees paid for serving processes, the return of a process.

در اجارة (Dar ijára) A sub-lease, an under-farm.

در اجارهدار (Dar ijárádár) Holder of a sub-lease, an under-farmer.

درباب (Darbáb) In the matter of, with respect to, regarding, as to.

درپٹني (Dar-paṭní) A holding under a sub-lease.

درپٹنيدار (Dar-paṭnídár) A sub-lease holder.

در پردة (Dar-parda) Secretly, privately, in disguise, by innuendo.

درپے هونا (Darpai honá) To be in quest of, to be in pursuit of, to be close at the heels of, to persecute, to prosecute, to be intent.

درپے تخریب (Darpai takhrib) Intent on the ruin.

درپیش (Darpesh) Under trial, under consideration, before.

در رهن (Dar rahan) A sub-mortgage.

در رهندار (Dar rahandár) A sub-mortgagee.

درصورت (Darsúrat) In case, should, in the event of.

دربندي (Darbandí) A rent rate, a statement of the different rates of village, a statement of proportionate rates of revenue payment.

درگذر کرنا (Darguzar karná) To overlook, to excuse, to neglect.

دراز دست (Daráz-dast) Oppressive, tyrannical.

دربار (Darbár) Court, a levee, royal audience, the executive government of a native state.

دربار خرچ (Darbár kharch) Court charges, charges for presents and gratuities made to princes and public functionaries (under the Mohammadan rule, an

addition made to the assessment by government officers or the *zemindars*, on the plea of providing for gratuities exacted by their superiors or the state, on their payment of the revenue. (Wilson).

درباري (Darbárí) (1) One who attends court. (2) One entitled to a seat in a levee.

درج کرنا (Darj karná) To enter, to insert, to write in, to book, to register.

درج رجسٹر (Darj-i-rajister) Entered in the register or roll.

درجہ (Darja) Grade, rank, class.

درجہ بدرجہ (Darja badarja) Gradually, step by step, in order.

درجہ گھٹانا (Darja ghaṭáná) To degrade.

درخواست (Darkhwást) Application, petition, request, proposal, offer, tender.

درخواست بولي بولنے کي (Darkhwást bolí bolne kí) An application for leave to bid.

درخواست اجراے ڈگري (Darkhwást-i-ijrá-i-ḍigrí) An application for execution of a decree.

درخواست التوا (Darkhwást iltiwá) An application for adjournment.

درخواست بیعبات (Darkhwást i-bai'-bát) An application for foreclosure.

درخواست انتقال مقدمہ (Darkhwást-i intiqál-i-muqaddama) A petition for the transfer of a case.

درخواست سرسري (Darkhwást-i-sarsarí) A summary application.

درخواست استجازت نالش بصیغہ مفلسي (Darkhwást i-istijázat-i-nálish bá siga-i-muflisí) An application for leave to sue in *forma pauperis*

درخواست تجویز ثاني (Darkhwást tajwíz sání) An application for re-hearing.

درخواست طلبي مثل (Darkhwást talbi-i-misl) An application for sending for the record of a case.

درخواست معائنہ (Darkhwást muá'ina) An application for inspection (of a record).

درخواست ولایت (Darkhwást viláyat) An application for appointment or declaration of guardian.

درخواست کرنا (Darkhwást karná) / درخواست دینا (Darkhwást dená) } To apply, to petition, to make an application for, to submit or put in an application.

درخواست پیش کرنا (Darkhwást pesh karná) / درخواست گذرانا (Darkhwást guzránná) } To present or put in an application, to lay an application.

درخواست نامنظور کرنا (Darkhwást námanzúr karná) To dismiss or reject an application.

درخواست کنندہ (Darkhwást kunanda) An applicant, a petitioner.

درد جسمانی (Dard-i jismáni) Bodily pain.

درست (Durust) Correct, true, accurate, proper, becoming.

درست حواس (Durust hawás) Having full use of the senses.

درست کرنا (Durust karná) To regulate, to arrange, to rectify, to mend, to remedy, to bring one to his senses, to chastise.

درستي (Durustí) Amendment, correction, arrangement, soundness, propriety.

درستي جمعبندي (Durustí jam'abandí) Correction of rent roll.

درستي کھیوٹ (Durustí khewaṭ) Correction of khewaṭ or record of rights.

کاغذات کی درستي کي جاے (Kágzát kí durustí kí jáe) Let the papers be corrected.

درشٹانت (Drishṭánt दृष्टान्त) Example, illustration.

درشٹي بندھک (Drishṭí bandhak दृष्टि बन्धक) Mortgage, or pledge of real property without possession (but such as the mortgagee can keep in view), deed of hypothecation.

درشن پرتیبھو (Darshan pratibhú) दर्शन प्रतिभू) Surety for appearance.

درشني (Darshaní) Payable at sight.

درشني ھنڈي (Darshaní hundí) Bill of exchange payable at sight.

درکار (Darkár) Required, necessary, wanted.

درم (Diram) Money, a silver coin about the value of two pence.

درمیان آنا (Darmiyán áná) To come in between, to intervene.

اِس درمیان میں (Is darmiyán meṉ) / اِس اثنا میں (Is asná meṉ) } In the interval, in the meantime, *ad interim*.

درمیاني (Darmiyání) A mediator, a go-between, intermediate.

درو کرنا (Dirau karná) To cut, to reap.

دروازہ (Darwáza) (1) Door. (2) A ceremony performed at the door of the house of bride's parent.

دروازہ توڑنا (Darwáza toṛná) To break open a door, to force the door of a house.

دروبست (Darobast) The whole of a district or estate (as opposed to a *Qismat* or portion of it).

دروبست ایمہ (Darobast aima) A grant of the whole of the lands constituting a rent-free estate.

دروغ حلفي (Daroghalfí) Perjury, false swearing.

دروغ حلفي کرنا (Daroghalfí karná) To commit perjury.

دروہ (Droh द्रोह) Mischief, malice, hatred, enmity, treachery, wrong, offence.

دریا برآمد (Daryá bar-ámad) / دریا برار (Daryá barár) } Lands reclaimed from a river, alluvion.

دریا برد (Daryá burd) / دریا شکست (Daryá shikast) } Lands carried away by the encroachments of a river, diluvion.

دریا برد ہوجانا (Daryá burd hojáná) To be cut away by a river.

دریافت کرنا (Daryáft karná) To inquire into, to ascertain, to find out, to discover.

دسا (Dasá) A half caste, an inferior sect among the Vaish.

دساور (Disáwar दिसावर) A foreign country or countries, foreign goods brought in, imports.

دساور آنا (Disáwar ánáً) To come from a foreign country, to be imported.

دساور چڑھنا (Disáwar chaṛhná) To be in demand abroad, to be in great demand.

دساور کو بھرنا (Disáwar ko bharná) To export.

دساوری (Disáwarí) Imported, foreign.

دستاویز (Dastáwez) A document, a bond, an instrument, a voucher, a note of band.

جھوٹی دستاویز بنانا (Jhúṭí dastáwez banáná) To make a false document.

تنسیخ دستاویز (Tansíkh-i-dastáwez) Cancellation of an instrument.

تصحیح دستاویز (Tashíh i-dastáwez) Rectification of an instrument.

دستاویز امانت (Dastáwez-i-amánat) Deed of trust.

دستاویز انتقال (Dastáwez-i-intiqál) Conveyance, a deed of transfer.

دستاویز انفساخ شراکت (Dastáwez-i-infisákh-i-shirákat) An instrument of dissolution of partnership.

دستاویز بیع بالوفا (Dastáwez-i-bai'-bil-wafá) A deed of conditional sale.

دستاویز پٹہ (Dastáwez-i-paṭṭa) / دستاویز ٹھیکہ (Dastáwez-i-ṭheka) } A deed of lease

دستاویز جعلی (Dastáwez-i-j'alí) A forged document.

کسی دستاویز جعلی کو بطور صحیح دستاویز کے کام میں لانا (Kisí dastáwez-i-j'alí ko bataur sahíh dastáwez ke kám meṇ láná) To use a forged document as genuine.

دستاویز دست برداری (Dastáwez-i-dastbardárí) A deed of relinquishment.

دستاویز رجسٹری شدہ (Dastáwez-i-rajistrí shuda) A registered document.

دستاویز شاگردی (Dastáwez-i-shágirdí) A deed of apprenticeship.

دستاویز ضمانت (Dastáwez-i-zamánat) A bail bond.

دستاویز انفساخ ازدواج (Dastáwez i-infisákh-i-izdawáj) Instrument of dissolution of marriage.

دستاویز بٹوارہ (Dastáwez-i-baṭwára) Instrument of partition.

دستاویز کفالت جہاز (Dastáwez-i-kifálat jaház) Bottomry bond.

دستاویز مبادلہ (Dastáwez-i-mubádala) An instrument of exchange.

دستاویز تنسیخ امانت (Dastáwez-i-tansíkh-i-amánat) Instrument of revocation of trust.

دستاویز قسط بندی (Dastáwez-i qistbandí) Instalment bond.

دستاویز مشتبہ (Dastáwez-i-mushtibah) A suspicious document.

دستاویز مصدقہ (Dastáwez-i-musaddiqa) An attested document.

دستاویز مہر (Dastáwez i mahr) A deed of dower.

دستاویز ہبہ (Dastáwez-i-hiba) A deed of gift.

دست اندازی (Dastandází) Interference, interposition.

دست بدست (Dast-ba-dast) From hand to hand.

دست بردار ہونا (Dastbardár honá) To relinquish, to withdraw, to waive, to renounce, to retire.

دست برداری (Dastbardárí) Withdrawal, relinquishment, abandonment, renunciation.

دست برداری از استحقاق مابعد (Dastbardárí az istahqáq-i-máb'ad) A waiver of reversionary title.

دست برداری از حق شفع (Dastbardárí az haq-i-shufa') To forego the right of pre-emption.

دستخط (Dastkhat) Signature, hand-writing.

دستخطی (Dastkhatí) In the hand-writing of, signed by.

دست درازی (Dastdarází) Outrage, violence, oppression, exaction, encroachment.

دسترس (Dastrás) Reach, ability, power.

دستکار (Dastkár) A handicrafts man, an artizan.

دستگاہ (Dastgáh) Power, ability, means, intellect.

دستگردان (Dastgardán) A loan without any voucher, loan on a verbal promise, a loan for a short period (on a verbal promise, (to pay), a parole debt.

دستگیری (Dastgírí) Defence, support, assistance, help.

دست لاف (Dast-i-láf) The first money received for sale of merchandize in the morning, handsel.

دستار (Dastár) Turban.

دستک (Dastak) (1) A writ of demand or summons. It is either a written notice of demand, or it is a summons to appear before the proper Revenue Authority and account for the default. (2) Tax. (3) A passport, a permit.

دستور (Dastúr) (1) Custom, usages, practice. (2) A vazir or a lord, a priest of Parsis.

دستیاب ہونا (Dastyáb honá) To be procurable, to be available

دستور العمل (Dastúr-ul 'amal) Rule, regulation, rules of practice, manual of regulations, the rules and orders of government, constitution, a body of instructions and table for the use of native officers under the Mohammadan Government.

دستور تجارت (Dastúr i-tijárat) Mercantile usage, law-merchant.

دستور خاندان (Dastúr-i-khándán) Family usage.

دستور درباب حق شفع (Dastúr darbáb -i-haq-i-shufa') Custom relating to pre-emption.

دستور قدیم (Dastúr i-qadím) Long-established usage.

دستور مقامی (Dastúr i-muqámí) Local custom.

دستور مستمرہ (Dastúr-i-mustamra) An invariable practice, an established custom.

دستوری (Dastúrí) Perquisites paid to servants by one who sells to their masters (usually at the rate of one or two pice in the rupee).

دستور دیہی (Dastúr-i-díhí) A record of village custom. This word is sometimes used to signify *wajib ul-arz* (q. v) perquisites. fees, commission.

دستہ (Dasta) A handle, a hilt. (2) A quire of paper. (3) A division of an army. (4) A bouquet.

دستی سمن (Dastí samman) A summon to be handed over to the applicant for service.

دسواں (Daswán दसवां) The tenth day on which alms, &c., are given for the benefit of the soul of the deceased.

دسوٹھن (Dasúṭhan दसूठन) Bathing on the tenth day after child birth.

دسوند (Dasoud दसौंद) An offering made to a goddess when a child reaches its tenth year.

دسہرہ (Dasahra) The tenth day of the month of *Kuár* on which Ram was victorious It is regarded as an auspicious day, and tenants generally pay some money to the landlord as a present or as a part of their rent on this day.

دشت بندهک (Dishṭ bandhak दिष्ट बन्धक) A simple mortgage.

دشواري (Dushwárí) Difficulty.

دعوی (D'awa) A claim, a demand, an action-at-law.

دعوی خارج کرنا (D'awa ḳhárij karná) To dismiss claim.

دعوی استقرار حقیت (D'awa-i-istaqrár-i-haqiyat) A suit for declaration of title.

دعوی استقرار حق مقابضت و بحالي قبضه (Da'wa-i-istaqrár-i-haq muqábizat wa bahálí-i-qabza) Claim for a declaration of right and for confirmation of possession.

دعوی اضافه لگان (D'awa-i-izáfa lagán) A claim for enhancement of rent.

دعوی بیعبات (D'awa-i-baíbát) A claim for foreclosure.

دعوی حصول حقوق زوجیت (D'awa-i-husúl huqúq zaujiyat) Claim for restitution of conjugal right.

دعوی حصول قبضه (D'awa-i-husúl qabza) A claim for possession.

دعوی شفع (D'awa-i shufa') A claim for pre-emption.

دعوی مبهم (Da'wa i-mubhaṁ) A vague claim.

دعوی مخالف (D'awa-i-muḳhálif) A cross-claim.

دعوی مختلف (D'awa-i-muḳhtalif) A conflicting claim.

دعوی معاوضه (D'awa-i-mu'áwiza) A claim for compensation.

دعوی مهر (D'awa-i-mahr) A claim for dower.

دعوی نیلام حقوق زمینداري واقع مواضع چند (D'awa-i-nílám-i-huqúq-i-zemíndárí-wá'qe-maw'zá-i-chand) Claim to enforce the sale by auction of certain zemíndárí rights in certain villages.

دعوی وراثت (D'awa i-wirásat) A claim to inheritance.

دعوی معاوضه (D'awa-i-mu'áwiza) A suit for damages.

دعویدار (D'awídár) A claimant, a plaintiff.

دعوی کرنا (D'awa karná) } دعوی پیش کرنا (D'awa pesh karná) } To claim, to set up or advance a claim, to urge a claim, to demand, to assert a claim.

دغا (Dagá) Cheating.

دوسرا شخص بنکر دغا دینا (Dúsrá shaḳhs bankar dagá dená) Cheating by personation.

دغا کرنا (Dagá karná) } دغا دینا (Dagá dená) } To cheat, to commit cheating.

دغاباز (Dagábáz) A cheat, a knave, an impostor.

دفتر (Daftar) A record, archives, a record office, سر دفتر (Sar-i-daftar) The head of an office.

انگریزي دفتر (Angrezí daftar) English office.

دفتر خانه (Daftar-ḳhána) A record room, an office, a place of business.

دفتر خرچ (Daftar-ḳharch) Office charges.

دفتر نویس (Daftar-navís) A clerk, a registrar.

دفتر کا کام (Daftar ká kám) Office-work.

دفتر ڈاکٹری (Daftar i-kalakṭrí) Collector's office, Collectorate.

دفتری (Daftarí) An office-keeper, a man who has the charge of the stationery, &c., of an office.

دفع الوقتی (Daf'a-ul-waqtí) Postponement, (verb) to pass time, to tide over.

دفع الوقتی کرنا (Daf'a-ul-waqtí karná) To temporise.

دفعات (Daf'át) (1) Sections. (2) Times. بدفعات (Ba dáf'át) By instalments.

دفعہ (Daf'a) (1) Section. (2) Paragraph. (3) Time.

دفعہ تحتی (Daf'a tahtí) } Sub-section,
دفعہ ذیلی (Daf'a zailí) } sub-clause.

دفعہدار (Daf'adár) An officer commanding a small body of cavalry or army.

دفعیہ (Daf'aiya) Prevention, averting, removal.

دفن کرنا (Dafan karná) To bury.

دفینہ (Daffína) Treasure trove.

ایکٹ دفینہ (Ekṭ daffiná) The Treasure-trove Act.

دقایق (Daqáyeq) Subtleties, niceties, *minutiæ*, difficulties.

دقت (Diqqat) Trouble, difficulty.

دکان (Dukán) Shop.

دکاندار (Dukándár) A shop-keeper.

دکشنا (Dakshiná दक्षिणा) Fee for spiritual services, donation, reward, alms.

دل برداشتگی (Dilbardáshtigí) Aversion, dissatisfaction, disgust, want of interest.

دلجمعی کرنا (Diljama'í karná) To give assurance or confidence to, to satisfy.

دل لینا (Dil lená) To discover or ascertain the wishes of.

دل میں رکھنا (Dil meṉ rakhná) To keep to oneself, to bear in mind.

دل میں فرق ڈالنا (Dil meṉ farq ḍálná) To produce distrust in one's mind against another, to turn the mind against another.

دل نشین کرنا (Dilnashín karná) To impress.

دلال (Dalál) A broker, a salesman, a tout.

دلالت (Dalálat) Evidence, proof.

دلالت کرنا (Dalálat karná) To point to, to show, to prove, to rely upon.

دلالہ (Dallála) A go-between, a procuress.

دلالي (Dalálí) (1) The business of a broker. (2) Brokerage, commission. (3) Touting, tout's fee.

دلا پانا (Dilá páná) To recover.

دلانا (Diláná) To put in possession, to cause to give, to cause to pay, to adjudge, (costs of a suit, interest, &c).

دلايل (Daláyal) Arguments.

دُلها (Dulhá दुल्हा) Bridegroom.

دُلهن (Dulhan दुल्हन) Bride.

دلهينڈي (Dulhenḍí) The first-day of the month of Chait or the second day of Holi.

دليل (Dalíl) Argument.

دليل خام (Dalíl-i-khám) Weak or untenable argument.

دليل پيش كرنا (Dalíl pesh karná) To adduce an argument.

دليل كرنا (Dalíl karná) To argue.

دليل فاسد (Dalíl fásid) A fallacious argument.

دليل مزيد (Dalíl-i-mazíd) Additional proof or argument.

دليل بولنا (Dalel bolná) To give an extra drill as a punishment, to give any work as a punishment.

دم (Dam) A false pretence.

دم دينا (Dam denáدم ميں لانا (Dam meṉ laná) } To entice, impose upon, to entrap.

دم ميں آنا (Dam meṉ áná) To be cheated, taken in.

دم لينا (Dam lená) To rest oneself, stay.

دم بخود رهنا (Dambakhud rahná) To be confounded.

دم نكلنا (Dam nikalná) To breathe one's last.

دم ناك ميں آنا (Dam nák meṉ áná) To be greatly distressed, to be tired or worried to death.

دماغ (Dimág) Brain, mental power.

دماغ ميں خلل هونا (Dimág meṉ khalal honá) To have disorder of the brain, to be deranged.

دمڑي (Damṛí दमडी) (1) One-fourth or one-eighth of a *paisa*, a nominal coin. (2) A sub-division of land measure, one *damṛi*, being equal to 25 kachchá bighás.

دمعت (Dam'at) (M. Law) A slight wound, a scratch causing blood to appear, but not to flow

دن چڑهنا (Din chaṛhná) To advance (the day).

دوپهر دن چڑها (Dopahar din chaṛhá thá) It was two pahars after sun-rise.

دن چڑهے (Din chaṛhe) Late in the morning.

دن ڈهلے (Din ḍhale) In the afternoon.

دن دهاڑے (Din dháṛe)دن دوپهر (Din dopahar) } In broad daylight, in public.

دنڈ (Daṇḍ दण्ड) Punishment. It is of two kinds :—

1. شریر دنڈ (Sharír daṇḍ शरीर दण्ड) Bodily punishment.
2. ارتھ دنڈ (Artha daṇḍ अर्थ दण्ड) Pecuniary punishment.

دنڈ داس (Daṇḍ dás दण्ड दास) A slave, one who is condemned to servitude as a punishment.

دنڈ پروشے (Daṇḍ parushyá दण्ड परुष्य।) Assault and battery.

دنڈ سنگرہ (Daṇḍ saṇgrah) Penal Code.

دنڈ کارک (Daṇḍ kárk दण्ड कारक) One who administers correction or punishment.

دنڈ نیتی (Daṇḍ nítí दण्ड नीती) The system of civil and military administration taught by Chanak and others.

دنگا (Daṇgá दंगा) (1) Affray. (2) Riot, rebellion.

دنگا کرنا (Daṇgá karná) To commit a riot or affray, to incite to rebellion.

دنگل (Daṇgal दंगल) (1) A tumultous assembly (2) Arena.

دنگئي (Daṇgaí दंगई) A quarrelsome or turbulent fellow, a seditious person, a brawler, one who creates a disturbance.

دوبسوي (Dobiswí) An allowance of two biswas out of twenty.

دو بول پڑھوانا (Do bol paṛhwáná) To obtain the assent of two parties to a contract, to get a girl married in a quiet and inexpensive manner.

دو آب (Duáb) A tract of country lying between two rivers which unite after running some distance, the country between the Ganges and Jumna.

دوالشہ (Duálsha) Double distilled.

دوبارہ (Dobára) Twice, a second time, again. (2) Double distilled.

دواملي (Duamle) The rule of two masters.

دوال پا (Duwálpá) The name of a people who have thin and ductile legs with which they strangle unwary travellers, the Thugs

دوالہ (Diwála दिवाला) Bankruptcy, insolvency.

دوپرتہ (Duparta) Duplicate, double.

دوالہ پیٹنا (Diwála píṭná) } دوالہ نکالنا (Diwála nikálná) } To declare bankruptcy, to become insolvent.

دوالیہ (Diwáliyá दिवालिया) An insolvent.

درخواست دوالیہ قرار دیئے جانے کي (Darkhwást diwáliya qarár diye jáne kí) An application to be declared an insolvent.

ایکٹ مدیونان دیوالیہ (Ekṭ-i-madyúnán-i-diwáliya) The Insolvent Debtors' Act.

دوامي (Dawámí) Permanent.

حقیت دوامي (Haqiyat-i-dawámí) Permanent tenancy.

دوت (Dút दूत) An emissary, a go-between, a negotiator.

دوجبر (Dújbar दूज बर) A man who marries a second wife.

دوجها (Dojhá दोझा) Married to a second wife.

دوجنمي (Dujanmí दोजन्मी) Twice-born. The twice-born castes are the Brahmans, Kshatriyas and Vaisyas.

دودھ کا دودھ پاني کا پاني کرنا (Dúdh ká dúdh pání ká pání karná) To exercise absolute and faultless justice.

دور اندیشي (Dúr-andeshí) Foresight, circumspection, prudence.

دور کرنا (Dúr karná) To eject, to dispossess, to abolish, to get rid of, to remove, to put away or aside, to efface.

دور دورہ (Daur daura) Circuit of rule, dominion, sway.

دوران (Daurán) Pendency, duration.

دوران مقدمہ (Daurán-i-muqaddama) Pendency of a case.

عذر انتقال دوران مقدمہ (Uzr-i-intiqál daurán-i-muqaddama) *Lispendens.*

دوران مقدمہ میں (Daurán-i-muqaddama meṇ) *Pendente lite*, during the pendency of a suit.

دورس (Duras दुरस) Used in the eastern districts to signify a a mixture of two soils (*Maṭiár* and *Balua*) and like *Domat*, which is in some places considered the best quality of soil.

دورہ (Daura) Sessions, circuit. (2) Tour, an inspection tour. (3) Fit.

دورہ سپرد (Daura supurd) Commitment for trial before a Court of Session.

دورہ سپرد کرنا (Daura supurd karná) To commit, to commit to Sessions.

دورہ کرنا (Daura karná) To go on a tour or circuit, to hold Sessions.

دوڑ لیجانا (Dauṛ lejáná) To make a sudden attack, to surprise, to make a raid.

دوش لگانا (Doshlagáná दोष लगाना) To blame, to calumniate.

دوشیزہ (Doshíza) A marriageable virgin.

دو فصلي (Do faslí) Yielding two crops or harvests in a year, land yielding two crops in a year.

دوکان (Dúkán) A shop, a workshop.

دوکان اُٹھانا (Dúkán uṭháná) To remove the shop or business.

دوکان بڑھانا (Dúkán baṛháná) To close the shop.

دوکاندار (Dúkándár) A shop-keeper.

دوکانداري (Dúkándárí) Shop-keeping business, trade.

دوکان لگانا (Dúkán lagáná) To set up or open a shop.

دولاب (Doláb) The Persian wheel.

دولت (Daulat) Riches.

بدولت (Ba-daulat) By favour of, under the auspices of.

دومٹ (Domaṭ) A mixture of clay and sand. (It is in some places considered the first, in others the second, quality of soil. In Agra, Farrukhabad and parts of Bareilly district it is considered the best, but it is more usual to rate it (as is done in Badaun) as of second quality.

دھائي (Dohái दहाई) A cry for help, mercy or justice.

دوھلي (Dohlí दोहली) Service lands, rent-free lands granted to Brahmans or to religious mendicants for a public or charitable object.

دوا مشیایں (Dwámushyáyana) A peculiar species of adoption, where the adopted son still continues a member of his own family and partakes of the estate both of his natural and adoptive father, and so inheriting, is liable for the debts of each. To this form of adoption the prohibition as to the gift of an only son does not apply. It may take place either by special agreement that the boy shall continue son of both fathers when the son adopted is termed *nitya* or complete dwámushyáyana, or otherwise when the ceremony of tonsure may have been performed in his natural family, when he is designated *Anitya dwámushyáyana*, and in this latter case connection between the adopting and the adopted parties endures only during the lifetime of the adopted. His children revert to their natural family.. (Macnaghten).

دوج (Dvij द्विज) Twice-born, a man of any one of the first three castes of the Hindus (but particulary a Brahman) whose investiture with the sacred thread at the age of puberty constitues religiously and metaphorically his second birth.

دویم (Doyam) In the second place.

دہ سالہ (Dah-sála) Decennial.

دہ سالہ بندوبست (Dah-sála bandobast) A decennial settlement.

دھار (Dhár) A stream, a channel.

دھارا (Dhára) Usage, custom, rate, assessment, tax (Bengal).

دھار باچھ (Dhár báchh) (1) Any even or general distribution of charge or rate, &c., especially

that which is levied from the individual holders of a co-parcenary estate, to make good any deficiency in the produce of land held in common, or let to cultivators. (2) In the central part of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh the term denotes an imperfect paṭṭidárí tenure, in which part of the village land is held in common and part in severalty. The profits of the former are first applied to the payment of the Government assessment and the village charges, and deficit, if any, is made good by the proprietors of the latter, in proportion to their holdings (Wilson).

دھار دھورہ (Dhár-dhura) The boundary formed by a stream. The changes in the course of streams form a frequent subject of dispute, which are settled on the principle by determining where the deep stream flows. The principle is very good where land is gained by gradual accretion but is open to objection where the lost lands are capable of identification

دھاک جمانا (Dhák jamáná) / دھاک بٹھانا (Dhák baṭháná) To make one-self dreaded, to stamp terror.

دھالا (Dhála धाला) A kind of cess (about one anna in the rupee) levied on villages.

دھالبول (Dhál bol धालबोध) Complete transfer by sale (Kumaon)

دھاندلی (Dháṇdhlí धांदली) Wrangling, cheating, chicanery, playing false.

دھانک (Dhanuk) A tribe of hill people numerous in Behar using bows and arrows and serving as watchmen, &c, and females serving as midwives.

دھانگر (Dháṇgar धांगर) A caste whose business is to dig wells, tanks, &c.

دھانہ (Dhána) Mouth of a watercourse.

دھانی (Dháni) Payable.

دھاوا (Dháwá) A forced march, overrunning of a country.

دھاوا مارنا (Dháwá márná) To make a forced march, to make a sudden attack on, to make a long and expeditious march.

دھپیانا (Dhapyáná धपियाना) To thump, to cuff, to box.

دھتا بتانا (Dhatá baṭáná) To put off, to turn out.

دھتورا دینا (Dhatúrá denáधतूरा देना) To administer *Dhatúrá*, to poison with *Dhaturá*.

دھر (Dhur धुर) Extreme.

دھر سے دھر تک (Dhur se dhur tak) From beginning to end, boundary to boundary.

دھرا (Dhurá धुरा) Border or limits of a village or field, a boundary or landmark.

دھرا ملانا (Dhurá miláná धुरा मिलाना) To correct the boundaries of fields.

دھراوٹ (Dharávaṭ) Land ascertained and apportioned by estimate and not by measurement

دھرتی جوتنا (Dhartí jotná) To plough the land.

دھرتی پتی (Dhartí patí धरती पति) Landlord.

دھرم (Dharm धर्म) Law, virtue, legal or moral duty.

دھرم ادھکار (Dharm adhikár धर्म अधिकार) A judge, a magistrate, a superior over Brahmans invested with power to investigate and chastise breaches of custom, violations of caste and the like.

دھرم ادھکارن (Dharm adhikáran धर्म अधिकारण) The duty of a magistrate, a court of justice.

دھرم دان (Dharm dán धर्म दान) An endowment for religious or charitable purposes.

دھرم آرتھہ (Dharmárth धमार्थ) Anything given for charitable or pious purposes.

دھرم اوتار (Dharm autár) Your Excellency.

دھرم بگاڑنا (Dharm bigáṛná) To destroy one's caste.

دھرم پتر (Dharm patr धर्म पत्र) A deed of gift.

دھرم پتر (Dharm putr धर्म पुत्र) An adopted son, a son made, a person appointed by a widow or by the family member of the deceased's family to act as a son in performing the obsequial ceremonies.

دھرم پتنی (Dharm patní धर्म पतनी) A wife who has been married according to the legal forms, and is of the same caste as her husband.

دھرم شاستر (Dharmshástra धर्म शास्त्र) The Hindu Law. A work on the whole body or on particular subject of Hindu Law. (The sources of Hindu Law are : (1) The surtis (which were received by ancient sages by way of revelation) (2) The Smritis.)

(سمرتی सम्रती) The collection handed down by the *Rishis* or sages of antiquity. The Code of Manu or *Manu Smriti* is of paramount authority. The Smriti of *Yajnavalka* being next in date and authority. (3) The commentaries. By far the weightist of all the commentaries is *Mitakashara* written by *Vejnanesvara*. Its authority is supreme in the city and province of Benares, it stands

at the head of the works as settling the law in the south and west of India. It is the basis of the works which set out the law in Mithla (Tirhut and North Behar). In Bengal alone it is to a certain extent superseded by the writings of Jemutavahan (See جاے واہن) and his followers, while in Gujrat the *Mayukh* is accepted in preference to it in the very few points in which they differ. In Southern India greater weight is attached to *Smriti Chandrika* and the *Daya vibhág* and usage and custom.

دھرم تیاگي (Dharm-tiyágí) An apostate.

دھرم سنہتا (Dharm-sanhítá धर्म संहिता) A code or collection of laws (especially the work of some saint or divine person as Manu).

دھرم شالہ (Dharm-shála धर्म शाला) A court of justice, an edifice erected for pious purposes, a charitable institution, a place of rest for travellers.

دھرم داس (Dharm dás धर्म दास) An attendant upon a temple.

دھرم کرتا (Dharm-kartá) (In Southern India) the manager of a temple, and appropriator of the benefits derived from it.

دھرم کریہ (Dharm-kriya धर्म क्रिया) A religious or virtuous act, religious duty or exercise.

دھرم بواہ (Dharm biváh) Legal marriage. See بواہ

دھرم یدھ (Dharm- yudh धर्म युद्ध) A single combat, a religious war.

دھر لینا (Dhar lená) To lay hold of, to take hold of, to be charged.

دھرنا (Dharná धरना) The act of sitting at a person's door to compel immediate payment of debt or to oblige him to do something which he would not otherwise do. (The person so sitting usually observed a strict fast and as long as he so sat, the person from whom he demanded payment was obliged to fast also, and to abstain from his usual occupations and amusements, the result being that if the person sitting were to perish the consequences of sin would fall upon him. This practice is now punishable under the Penal Code).

کسي شخص کے دروازہ پر دھرنا بیٹھنا (Kisí shakhs ke darwáze par dharná baiṭhná) To sit *dharná* at a person's door.

دھروھر (Dharohar धरोहर) Charge, trust, deposit, pledge.

دھروھر رکھنا (Dharohar rakhná) To place in trust, to deposit.

دھرونا کرنا (Dharoná karná) To marry a girl a second time.

دھڑا (Dhaṛá धड़ा) A counter-balancing weight.

دھڑا باندھنا (Dhaṛá báṉdhná धड़ा बांधना) (1) To make up a part or side. (2) To make up a standard to weigh with.

دھڑا اُلٹنا (Dhaṛá ulaṭná) To turn tables, to frame or bring a counter charge.

دھڑوائي (Dhaṛwáí धड़वाई) A patwari or market officer, whose business is to weigh the grain, &c., brought into the market (and whose perquisite is called *Dhari*).

دھڑي (Dhaṛí धड़ी) A weight of five seers.

دھقاني (Dahqání) A villager, a rustic, a husbandman.

دھکا لگنا (Dhakká lagná धक्का लगना) To get a shock or knock, to suffer loss, to meet with misfortune.

دھلائي (Dhuláí) Washing, price paid for washing.

پگ دھلائي (Pagdhuláí पगधुलाई) The bride's younger brother's fee for washing the feet of the bride-groom.

دھلیز کھندلانا (Dahlíz khúndláná) A ceremonial visit paid by a young man about to be married to the parents of his intended bride.

دھمکي (Dhamkí धमकी) Threat.

نقصان پہونچانے کي دھمکي دینا (Nuqsán pahuṉcháne kí dhamkí daná) To hold out a threat of injury.

دھمکي میں آنا (Dhamkí meṉ ána) To be frightened or coerced by the threats of another.

دھن (Dhan) Cattle, property in cattle, fortune, riches.

دھن پتر (Dhan-patr धन पत्र) An inventory of property.

دھنا سیٹھ (Dhanná-seṭh धन्ना सेठ) A rich banker.

دھندھا (Dhandhá) Craft, calling, trade, occupation, business.

دھنکٹي (Dhankuṭṭí धनकुट्टी) An instrument for pounding grain (especially rice) and separating it from the husk.

دھنوا (Dhanvá धन्वा) A dry soil, a country scantily supplied with water.

دھنہا (Dhanhá) A rice-growing land or country.

دھني (Dhaní) Owner.

دھني جوگ (Dhaní-jog) The holder of a bill.

دھني جوگ هنڈي (Dhaní jog huṇḍí) A bill payable only to the owner, a crossed cheque.

دھنا (Dhuná) } A carder.
دھنیا (Dhunyá) }

دھنکر (Dhankar) A stiff soil on which rice is sown.

دھورکٹ (Dhurkaṭ धुरकट) Advance of rent paid by villagers to the landlord in the month of *Jeth* and *Asarh*.

دھوکا (Dhoká दहोका) A measure of about ten handfuls of grain.

دھوکا دینا (Dhoká dená) To deceive, to cheat, to take in, to mislead, to disappoint.

دھوکے میں رکھنا (Dhoke meṉ rakhná) To feed with false hopes or promises.

دھونس (Dhauṉs धौंस) Influence, overbearing conduct, menace.

دھونس میں آنا (Dhauṉs meṉ ána) To be influenced by threat.

دھینگا مشتی (Dhíṉgá-mushtí) A scuffle, violence.

دھیوتا (Dheotá धेवता) Daughter's son.

دھیوتی (Dheotí धेवती) Daughter's daughter.

دوالی (Díválí) A Hindu festival on the 15th kartik in honor of Lakshmi.

دوبدو (Dú ba dú) Face to face, in honor of.

دیارا (Diyárá दियाड़ा) }
دیارا (Diyárá दियारा) } An island formed in the middle of a river, a tract of alluvion land.

دیانت (Diyánat) Honesty, probity, integrity. بددیانتی (Baddiyánatí) Dishonesty.

دیانتداری (Diyánatdárí) Probity, conscientiousness, honesty.

دیباچہ (Díbácha) (1) Preface, introduction (2) Preamble.

دیپ دان (Díp-dán दीप दान) (1) Offering a lamp to an idol, (2) A ceremony observed for ten days after the decease of a relative. It consists in the suspending of a lamp on a *Pipal* or some other tree for the purpose of lighting the departed spirit on the road to Yampuri. (3) Land assigned to Brahmans on the banks of a river to deprecate river encroachment.

دیت (Diyat) The price of blood, a tax imposed for any act of offence against a person, in cases of homicide it is payable to the relatives of the deceased.

دیت مغلظہ (Diyat-i-mugaliza) (M. Law) The heaviest fine or penalty for man-slaughter that can be imposed.

دیجا (Dejá देजा) Dowry, portion, presents made by the bride's family to the bridegroom with a view of securing a husband of higher rank.

دیسي (Desí) } Home made,
دیسي (Deshí) } indigenous, native.

دیسوال (Deswál) A native of the country.

دیدہ و دانستہ (Dída-o-dáuista) Knowingly.

دیش (Desh देश) Country, province.

دیشا چار (Deshácháar देशाचार) Local usage or custom.

دیش ادھکار (Desh-adhikár देश अधिकार) Governor of a province.

دیش بھاشا (Desh-bhásha देश भाषा) Local dialect.

دیش تیاگ (Desh tiyág देश त्याग) Emigration.

دیش ووستھا (Desh-vivastha देश) —विवसया) The laws of a country.

دیکشا (Díksha दीक्षा) Preparation or consecration for a religious ceremony, a ceremony preliminary to sacrifice, initiation.

دین (Dín) Religion.

دین میں ملانا (Dín men miláná) To make a convert of.

دین (Dain) A debt, a loan.

دین تمسکي (Dain-i tamassukí) Debt secured by a bond.

دین مہر (Dain-i-mahar) Debt of dower, claim of dower.

دین معجل (Den-i-muajjal) A debt payable on demand.

دین موجل (Den-i-muwajjal) A debt of which paymant is deferred.

دین لین (Dain-lain) Money dealings, borrowing and lending, buying and selling.

دینار (Dínár)—A gold coin ; a weight of gold (about a drachm and a half)

دیوا (Daiva दिव्य) An oath or more correctly an ordeal, various kinds of which were admitted by the Old Hindu Law.

(1) The *Tula* (तुला تلا) or balance on which the accused is first weighed against a weight properly adjusted, and then, after certain ceremonies, is again weighed, if he be lighter than before, he is innocent, if the same or heavier, guilty.

(2) Agni (अगनी اگني) or fire, in which the accused touches fire or heated metal, if his hands are burnt, he is guilty.

(3) Jal (जल جل) water, the accused is entirely immersed while a person runs to a place to which an arrow has been shot, and returns with it, if he then lives, he is pronounced innocent.

(4) Bikh (बिष بکھ) poison, the accused is acquitted on his swallowing poison with impunity.

(5) Tapta másha (तप्त माशा تپت ماشہ) Taking a masha weight of gold out of a vessel filled with hot butter or oil without burning the fingers.

(6) Phálá (फाला پھالا) The ploughshare, holding with impunity a heated ploughshare or similar blade of steel.

(7) Kosha (कोश کوش) Drinking holy water, that in which images have been bathed, and meeting with no misfortune for fourteen days afterwards.

(8) Ṭanḍúlá (तण्डुला ٹنڈولا) Chewing grains of rice and eject ing them, if they are dry or tinged with blood, the suspected person is pronounced guilty.

(9) Dharm adharm (धर्म अधर्म دھرم ادھرم) Images or drawings of virtue and vice, are carefully covered with cowdung or earth, and placed privately on a vessel, the accused draws one of them and is declared innocent or guilty accordingly.

(10) Tulsí (तुलसी تلسي) Holding the leaves of the Tulsí plant, and some water, and after repeating the form of oath swallowing them. (Wilson).

دیوند بهٹ (Devand Bhaṭṭ) The author of Smriti Chandrika and Dattak Chandrika, the two well-known works on Hindu Law.

دیوار (Díwár) Wall.

دوچر دیوار (Dochar-díwár) A wall added on to another joint wall.

دیوار پردہ (Díwár-purdah) Curtain wall.

دیوان (Díwán) (1) A royal court. (2) A minister or chief officer of the state. (3) (M. Law) The bags in which the Kazi's records are kept.

دیوان جی (Díwánjí) A name popularly given to the subordinate officer in the police station.

دیوان خاص (Díwán i ḳhás) Privy council, chamber, cabinet council.

دیوان عام (Díwán-i-'ám) Public hall of audience.

دیوان خالصہ (Díwán-i-ḳhálisa) Accountant-General of the royal revenue, chancellor of the exchequer.

دیوانی (Díwání) (1) Civil (as opposed to criminal). (2) The office, jurisdiction and emoluments of a Diwan. (3) The right to receive the collections of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, conferred on the East India Company by the titular Moghal in 1765. (4) A civil court.

دیوانی عدالت (Díwání 'Adálat) See عدالت

ديواني كارروائي (Díwání kárrawáí) A civil proceeding, a civil case.

ديواني كرنا (Díwání karná) To institute a civil suit.

ديوراني (Deoráni) Husband's younger brother's wife.

ديوداسي (Devdásí देव दासी) A dancing girl attached to a temple.

ديوتر (Devattar देवत्र) Land rent free, granted for the support of a temple or an idol.

ديواستهان (Devasthán देवस्थान) A temple, the revenue applied to the support of a temple.

ديواستهاپن (Devasthápan देवस्थापन) Setting up an idol in a temple.

ديول (Deval देवल) Temple.

ديوالة (Dewála) See دوالة

ديهة (Deh) A village.

ديهي (Dehí) Relating to a village.

اخراجات ديهي (Ikhráját i-dehí) Village expenses.

ديهات (Dehát) Villages.

ديهات پٹّي داري (Dehát-i-paṭṭídárí) Pattídarí villages.

ديهات خالصه (Dehát-i-khálsa) *Khálsa* villages, villages paying revenue to government.

(ڈ)

ڈابر (Ḍábar) Low or hollow ground where water collects.

ڈاٹ ڈپٹ (Ḍát ḍapaṭ) Threat, awe.

ڈاٹنا (Ḍátná डाटना) To threaten, to rebuke.

ڈاک (Ḍák डाक) (1) Post (for conveyance of letters:) The mail. (2) Disposition or relay of horses or runners along a road for conveyance of the post or travellers.

ڈاک چوکي (Ḍák-chaukí) A post station.

ڈاک خانه (Ḍák-khána) Post office.

ايكٹ ڈاک خانه (Ekṭ ḍák-khána) The Post Office Act.

ڈاک خرچ (Ḍák-kharch) Postal charges.

ڈاک گهر (Ḍák-ghar) Post office.

ڈاک محصول (Ḍák-mahsúl) Postage, postal charges.

ڈاک لگانا (Ḍák lagáná) To post relays (of horses or runners or pálkí bearers).

ڈاک والا (Ḍákwálá) Postman.

ڈاکر (Ḍákar डाकर) A rich clayey soil regarded as the best quality of soil but requiring much rain to saturate it sufficiently for sowing.

ڈاکرا (Ḍákrá) The same as above.

ڈاکو (Ḍákú डाकू) A dacoit, one of the gang of robbers, a highwayman.

ڈالنا (Ḍalná) (1) To throw, to thrust in, to place. (2) To miscarry, to abort, (پیٹ ڈالنا). (3) To keep as a mistress. (4) To put before one. (5) To lay on, to impose.

ڈال جانا (Ḍál jáná) To abandon.

ڈال رکھنا (Ḍál rakhná) To put away, to put on the shelf, to detain.

ڈالي (Ḍálí डाली) A present of fruit, etc.

ڈاکه (Ḍáka) Robbery.

ڈاکه پڑنا (Ḍáka paṛná) An attack by robbers or dacoits.

ڈانڈ (Ḍánḍ) (1) A stick. (2) A measure of length. (3) A measure of time, 24 miles up land fields.

ڈپٹي (Ḍipṭí) Deputy.

ڈپٹي کلکٹر (Ḍipṭí Kalakṭar) Deputy Collector.

ڈرانا (Ḍaráná) / ڈر دکھلانا (Ḍar dikhláná) } To overawe, to threaten.

جبر ناجایز کے ذریعه سے یا نمایش جبر ناجایز سے ڈرانا (Jabr-i nájáyez ke zaráy'a se yá numáish-i-jabr-i-nájáiz se ḍaráná) To overawe by criminal force or show of criminal force.

ڈسمس کرنا (Ḍismis karná) To dismiss.

ڈسمس هوجانا (Dismis hojáná) To be dismissed.

ڈسمسي نالش (Dismisí-i-nálish) The dismissal of a suit.

ڈکار جانا (Ḍakár jáná) To embezzle, to make away with.

ڈکریا پران (Ḍukaryá purán) A tradition or custom recognized by old women, obsolete custom.

ڈکیت (Ḍakait) Dacoit.

ڈکیتي (Ḍakaití) Dacoity (Note.—It is to be distinguished from robbery which is translated as استحصال بالجبر)

ڈگڈگي پیٹنا (Ḍugḍugí píṭná डुगडुगी पीटना) To proclaim by beat of drum.

ڈگري (Ḍigrí) Decree.

ڈگري کے اجرا میں حارج هونا (Digrí ke ijrá meṉ hárij honá) To obstruct the execution of a decree.

ڈگري اقبالي (Ḍigrí-i iqbálí) A judgment by cognovit, a decree passed on confession of judgment.

ڈگري انفکاک رهن (Ḍigrí-i-infikák-i-rahan) A decree for redemption.

ڈگري بیعبات (Ḍigrí-i-be'bát) A decree for foreclosure.

ڈگري دخلیابي (Ḍigrí-i-dakhalyábí) / ڈگري قبضه (Ḍigrí-i-qabza) } A decree for possession

ڈگري استقراريه (Ḍigrí-i-istaqráriya) A declaratory decree.

ڈگري زر نقد (Ḍigrí-i-zar-naqd) A money-decree.

ڈگري شرطيه (Ḍigrí-i-shartiya) A conditional decree.

ڈگري غير موڈی (Ḍigrí-i-ghairmuaddá) An unsatisfied decree.

ڈگري عدالت اپيل (Ḍigrí-i-'adálat apíl) An appellate decree.

ڈگري قطعي (Ḍigrí-i-qata'í) A final decree.

ڈگري مشترک (Ḍigrí-i-mushtarik) A joint decree.

ڈگري حاصل کرنا (Ḍigrí hásil karná) To obtain a decree.

ڈگري جاري کرانا (Ḍigrí járí karáná) To enforce a decree, to execute a decree, to sue out the execution of a decree.

ڈگريدار (Ḍigrídár) A decree-holder.

ڈگريدار دايں (Ḍigrídar-i-dáyan A judgment-creditor.

ڈگريدار کا مديون (Ḍigrí dár ká madyún) / مديون ڈگري Madyún-i-ḍigrí) A judgment-debtor.

ڈگري شده (Ḍigrí shuda) Decreed.

ڈگري هونا (Ḍigrí honá) To be decreed.

ڈگري کرنا (Digrí karná) To grant a decree, to adjudge, to award.

ڈنڈ (Ḍanḍ डण्ड) Fine, amercement, compensation.

ڈنڈ بھرنا (Ḍanḍ bharná) To make compensation, to pay damages, to pay a fine.

ڈنڈ لينا (Ḍanḍ lená) To fine.

ڈنڈا (Ḍanḍá) A boundary, a partition wall.

ڈنکا بجانا (Ḍanká bajáná डंका बजाना) To exercise sway or authority, to make oneself famous, to proclaim, to make public, to expose.

ڈوبا (Ḍúbá डूबा) Submerged underwater.

ڈوبا اسامي (Ḍúbá asámí) A bankrupt, a debtor, an insolvent debtor.

ڈوبا روپيه (Ḍúbá rupiya) An unrealizable debt.

ڈوبا هوا کھاتا (Ḍúbá huá kháta) Account or register of outlay or expenditure that is lost or yields no return, or of bad debts.

ڈوبائي (Ḍobáí डोबाई) An unconditional bribe (given irrespective of the result of the suit (in contradistinction to *Tarai*, a bribe which is to be returned if the suit is lost).

ڈول (Ḍaul डौल) (1) Estimate of revenue or assets, (as a guide to assessment). (2) Raised boundary of a field.

ڈول پٹه (Ḍaul paṭṭa) Rent roll of a farm.

ڈول پر لانا (Ḍaul par lánā) Give shape or form to, to systematize.

ڈول ڈالنا (Ḍaul ḍálná) To lay the foundation of.

ڈولا (Ḍolá डोला) A woman of inferior rank given to a person of rank and position to whom she is privately married without any ceremonial.

ڈنڈي (Ḍanḍí) (1) The beam of a pair of scales. (2) A handle. (3) A mendicant who carries a staff in his hand.

ڈنڈي مارنا (Ḍanḍí márná) To give short weight.

ڈولا دينا (Ḍolá dená) To give a daughter in marriage.

ڈولا لينے جانا (Ḍolá lene jáná) To go to take a bride, the marriage ceremonies of which are to be performed at the husband's house.

ڈھوتا (Ḍhotá) A son.

ڈھور (Ḍhor) Cattle.

ڈھيا (Ḍhaiyá) A measure of 2½ seers.

ڈھير هوجانا (Ḍher hojáná) To fall (as a house), to become an earth heap, to be killed, to be piled up.

ڈھينکلي (Ḍhenklí) A long beam working on an upright post as a pivot, having at one end a pivot which suffices to raise the bucket at the other, a crane, lever.

ڈيرہ (Ḍera) A camp, a house, a temporary building.

ڈيرہ ڈالنا (Ḍera ḍálná) To pitch one's camp.

ڈيوڑھا (Ḍeoṛhá) One and a half times, interest in kind at 50 per cent. especially in seed grain.

ڈيوڑھا کرنا (Ḍeoṛhá karná) To balance the books, close an account.

لیکھا ڈیوڑھا برابر ہوا (Lekhá ḍeoṛhá barábar huá) Accounts adjusted.

(ذ)

ذات (Zát) Tribe, caste.

ذات سے نکالنا (Zát se nikálná) To put out of caste, to excommunicate.

ذات المثال (Zát-ul-misál) See ذوات المثال

ذات يا جايداد (Zát yá jáedád) Person or property.

ذاتي (Zátí) Personal.

ذاتي تعميل (Zátí t'amíl) Personal service.

ذاتي رسوخ (Zátí rasukh) Personal influence.

ذاتي معاملہ (Zátí mu'ámila) Personal affair, personal case.

ذاتي تعلق يا فائدہ (Zátí ta'alluq yá fáida) Personal interest or advantage.

ذاتي ذمہداري (Zátí zimmadárí) Personal liability, owner's risk.

ذبیحہ (Zabíha) (M. Law) An animal lawfully slaughtered and fit for food.

ذریعہ (Zarí'a) Medium, means, agency, cause, intervention, intercession. بذریعہ (Bazarí'a) By means of, through the instrumentality of, in or by virtue of.

ذریعہ پیدا کرنا (Zarí'a paidá karná) To find means.

ذکور (Zakúr) Males, the male sex. سلسلۂ ذکور (Silsila-i-zakúr) Male line.

ذلت (Zillat) Humiliation, indignity, disgrace.

ذلت دینا (Zillat denáً) To offer indignity, to insult.

ذلیل کرنا (Zalíl karná) To disgrace, to debase.

ذمہ اُٹھانا (Zimma uṭháná) To undertake.

ذمہدار (Zimmadár) (1) Liable, responsible. (2) Surety, security, trustee. (3) In Eastern Bengal it is applied especially to the holder of an under-tenure or portion of a zemindári, paying revenue, either to government direct or to a zemindar.

ذمہداری (Zimmadárí) Guarantee, responsibility, liability, trust, charge, custody.

ذمہداری سے بری کرنا (Zimmadárí se barí karná) To discharge from liability.

ذمہداری قانونی (Zimmadárí-i-qánúní) Legal liability.

ذمہداری محدود (Zimmadárí-i-mahdúd) A limited liability.

ذمہداری مشترک (Zimmadárí-i-mushtarik) Joint liability.

ذمہداری کرنا (Zimmadárí karná) To be security for, to become responsible for.

ذمت (Zimmat) (1) A deed of protection, an authorised assurance of immunity, in life and property, such as may be granted to infidels under Muhammadan government. (2) Fidelity, obedience. (3) Trust, charge, custody. (4) A tenure in trust, a sub-tenure.

ذمہ نامہ (Zimma-náma) Authority to have charge and make collections on an estate.

ذمی (Zimmí) (M. Law) A subject of a Muhammadan Government of a different religion as a Christian, a Jew, &c., who is allowed to live without molestation on paying tribute.

ذرع (Zirra') A measure of length, two cubits.

ذوات المثال (Zawát-ul-misál) Things possessed of equivalency, in respect of weight

or measure, and receivable as the price of article sold as grain and the like.

ذوات القيام (Zawát-ul-qiyám) Things possessed of money value as the equivalents of an article sold, goods, chattels, &c.

ذوي الارحام (Zavi-ul-arhám) (M. Law) Uterine relations, kindred between whose affinity a female intervenes. They are considered as *distant kindred*. These are divided into four classes (asnaf).

Class I. Consists of daughter's children, or son's daughter's children.

Class II. False grandfather's and false grandmothers.

Class III. In this class are included daughters of full brothers, and half-brothers by the same father, and the children of half-brothers by the same mother and children of sister.

Class IV. This class comprises fathers of half-brothers, and sisters by the same mother only, and their children, paternal aunts and their children, maternal uncle and aunts and their children, daughters of full paternal uncles and half paternal uncles by the same father only.

These relations take the estate only where there are no sharers or residuaries, and hence they are called distant kindred.

ذوي الفروض (Zawí-ul-furúz) Sharers, legal sharers so called because their shares have been ordained in the Quran. (See فروض)

ذومعني (Zú-m'aní) Equivocal.

ذي اختيار (Zí-akhtiyár) One empowered or in authority, one having jurisdiction.

ذي حق (Zí-haq) Rightful, just, entitled.

ذي رتبه (Zí-rutba) A man of consequence or distinction.

ذيل (Zail) Supplementary part.

حسب ذيل (Hasb-i-zail) As below, as follows. حسب مفصله ذيل (Hasb-i-mufassila zail) as detailed below.

ذيلي (Zailí) Subordinate.

ذيقعد (Zíqád) The 11th month of the Mohammadan year.

(ر)

راب (Ráb) (1) Treacle. (2) Ground prepared by the burning of grass, leaves, etc., for sowing.

رابطه (Rábta) Connection, bond, union.

رابطه اتحاد (Rábta-i-ithád) Alliance, union.

راج (Ráj राज) A kingdom, a principality.

راج انس (Ráj-ans) Govt. share or property.

راجه (Rája राजा) A king, a prince, a title given by the native governments, and in latter times by the British Government, to Hindus of rank.

راج ادهکار (Ráj adhikár राज अधिकार) Royal prerogative.

راج بها (Ráj bahá राज बहा) Principal channel, main distributary, principal branch of a canal.

راج بهینٹ (Ráj bhaiṇṭ राज भेंट) A present made by an inferior on admission to the presence of a great man, a fee paid to a public functionary for permission to reap the harvest.

راج بوستها (Ráj bivasthá) Public policy, public administration.

راج دت بهومی (Ráj-dat bhúmí राज दत्त भूमी) An allowance of land by the king or government.

راج ڈنڈ (Ráj ḍanḍ राज डंड) Kingly authority, for punishment inflicted by order of a king, a tax or fine payable to royalty.

راج ڈنڈپ هرن (Ráj-ḍanḍap haran राज डंडप हरण) Confiscation.

راج دهانی (Ráj-dhání) Capital.

راج سویا (Ráj súya राजसूय) A great sacrifice or religious ceremony performed at the coronation of supreme sovereign, by the king himself and his tributary princes.

راج شاسن (Ráj shásan राज शासन) Royal edict, mandate.

راج گدی (Ráj-gaddí) Royal throne, the coronation ceremony.

راج مدرا (Ráj mudrá राज मुद्रा) Privy seal.

راج منتری (Ráj-mantrí) Secretary of State, chancellor, prime minister.

راج مزدور (Ráj-mazdúr) Labourers and masons.

راج نیت (Ráj-níti राज नीती) Administration of government, science of government, statesmanship, code of laws, jurisprudence.

راز (Ráz) Secret.

رازدار (Rázdár) Trusty, one who is entrusted with a secret, a confidant, a privy.

رازداری (Rázdárí) Keeping of secrets, the keeping secret.

ایکٹ اُمور رازداری سرکاری (Ekṭ amúr-i-rázdárí sarkárí) The Official Secrets Act.

راز فاش کرنا (Ráz fásh karná) To divulge a secret, to betray the secrets, to expose.

راس (Rás) Head, head of cattle, *i.e.*, one ox, one goat.

راس (Rás रास) A heap of unthrashed corn, a heap of husked grain (the produce of the first treading of ears.)

راس کا نام (Rás ká nám) The name given to a child with regard to the sign of zodiac in which he was born.

راس بیٹھانا یا راس لینا (Rás baiṭháná yá rás lená) To adopt (a son).

راس نشین (Rás-nashín) An adopted son.

راس المال (Rás-ul-mál) A capital stock.

راست آنا (Rást ánā) To prove effective, to come right.

راست لانا (Rás lánā) To produce the desired effect.

راست بازي (Rást-bází) Fidelity, integrity, honesty.

راست معاملہ (Rást mu'ámila) A fair transaction, one whose actions are fair and good.

راستہ (Rásta) Road, way, path

راستہ چلتا (Rásta chaltá) A wayfarer, traveller.

راستہ دیکھنا (Rásta dekhna) To wait for one.

راستہ پر آنا (Rásta par ánā) To come to the right road, to mend one's way, to come to the point.

راشي (Ráshí) One who takes a bride.

راضي (Rází) Satisfied, agreed, contented.

راضي کرنا (Rází karná) To reconcile, to prevail upon, to persuade.

راضي نامہ (Rází náma) Compromise, agreement, deed of settlement, a deed of compromise by which the plaintiff or prosecutor acknowledges that he has been satisfied by the defendant.

قابل راضي نامہ (Qábil rází-náma) Compoundable.

راضي نامہ کرنا (Rází-náma karná) To compound (an offence.)

راضي ہونا (Rází honá) To agree or consent to, to acquiesce in, to comply with, to accede to.

راغب ہونا (Rágib honá) To be disposed to, to be inclined to.

رافضي (Ráfzí) A sect of the Shiahs (so called because they deserted *Zaid*, the son of *Ali*, when he forbade them to speak against the companions of the Prophet), a schismatic. (This is a term of reproach).

راقم (Ráqim) One who writes, the addresser.

راکڑ (Rákaṛ राकड़) A stony sandy soil. It is only productive when the rains are abundant, its cultivation being exclusively confined to *kharif crops*.

راکھي (Rákhí राखी) (1) The portion of the land of a village which is assigned for the maintenance of a watchman. (2) A

thread worn on the Salúno festival round the wrist.

رام بٹائی (Rám baṭáí राम बटाई) A fair and equitable division of crop between a landlord and his tenants.

رام لیلا (Rám Lílá) The performance of the deeds of Rám in the first ten days of the light fortnight of the month of Asin (Kuar).

رام نومی (Rám-naumí) The ninth day of the light fortnight in the Chaitra, the birth day of Rám.

رانڈ (Ráṇḍ राण्ड) A widow.

راوت (Ráwat) (1) Chief, prince, warrior. (2) A high sweeper caste.

راول (Ráwal रावल) A prince, a chief, a warrior, a soldier.

راہداری (Ráhdárí) Tolls, dues, transit dues.

راہ خرچ (Ráh-ḳharch) Travelling expenses, travelling allowance.

راہ ریت (Ráh rít राह रीत) Practice, usage, custom, social intercourse.

راہن (Ráhin) Mortgagor, pledgor.

راے (Ráe) (1) Opinion, judgment. (2) A title given to a man of position.

راے دہندہ (Ráe dehinda) A voter.

راے دہندگان سے خارج ہونا (Ráe dehindgán se khárij honá) To have one's name struck off from the voter's list.

اظہار راے (Izhár-i-ráe). *Obiter distum*, expression of opinion.

راے پوچھنا (Ráe púchhná) To consult, to take the advice of.

راے دینا (Ráe dená) To give an opinion, to vote.

راے لینا (Ráe lená) To take vote, to take opinion.

رایج (Ráij) Current, customary, usual, common.

رایج الوقت (Ráij ul-waqt) Current, fashion or custom of the time.

رایج ہونا (Ráij honá) To prevail, to be current, to be customary.

ربا (Rabá) Interest.

ربا خوار (Rabáḳhwár) A person who takes interest on money, a userer.

ربط (Rabt) Connection, intercourse, (جاننا) Practice.

ربط ضبط (Rabt zabt) Intercourse, government, organization.

ربع (Raba') A quarter, a fourth part.

ربیب (Rabíb) A step-son, a son by a former husband.

ربیع (Rabí') Spring harvest, (grain sown in October and November and cut in the spring months of March and April), winter-crop.

ربیع الاول (Rabí'-ul-awwal) The third month of the Muhammadan year.

ربیع الثانی (Rabí'-ul-sání) } The
ربیع الآخر (Rabí'-ul-ákbir) } fourth of the Muhammadan year.

رپٹ کرنا (Rapaṭ karná) } To report to, to make a report of (a case at the police station).
رپٹ لکھنا (Rapaṭ likhná) }

رپٹ ابتدائی (Rapaṭ-i-ibtidáí) First report.

رپورٹ (Raporṭ) Report.

رپورٹ سالانہ (Raporṭ sálána) The annual report.

رتبہ (Rutba) Dignity, rank, condition.

رتھ یاترا (Rath-yátrá रथयात्रा) Festive procession of an idol on a car. A festive procession of the car of Jagar Nath in Asarh.

رتی (Ratti रत्ती) A weight equal to 8 barley corns, averaging nearly to 2¼ grains.

رحم کی درخواست (Rahm kí darkhwást) An application for mercy.

رجب (Rajab) The seventh month of the Muhammadan year.

رجس سولہ (Rajaswala रजस्वला) A menstruating woman, a marriageable girl.

رجسٹر (Rajiṣṭar) A register.

رجسٹر پر چڑھانا (Rajiṣṭar par chaṛháná) } To
درج رجسٹر کرنا (Darj rajiṣṭar karná). } enter in a register, to have a name registered.

رجسٹری (Rájiṣṭrí) Registration.

رجسٹری کرانا (Rajiṣṭrí karáná) To have or get registered.

رجسٹری کا دفتر (Rajiṣṭrí ká daftar) Registration office.

رجسٹری شدہ (Rajiṣṭrí-shuda) Registered.

ایکٹ رجسٹری (Ekṭ-i-rajiṣṭrí) The Registration Act.

رجعت (Raj'at) (M. Law) Returning to a divorced wife or recalling a divorsed wife. A husband has a right to recall his divorced wife who is liable to observe *iddat* (q. v.) and who has not completed the term thereof. The divorced wife may be recalled by the husband's words or acts, and it is not required that the woman be cognizant of it, and there be a witness to it.

رجعی (Raj'í) (M. Law) Revocable. See طلاق

رجواڑا (Rajwáṛá) The country of Hindu princes.

رجوع کرنا (Rujú' karná) (1) To institute, to bring into court as a suit. (2) To turn towards, to have recourse to, to betake oneself to, to appeal to.

رچانا (Rachána रचना) To celebrate (as a marriage براہ)

رحم (Raham) (1) The womb. (2) Mercy.

رحم دل (Raham-dil) Merciful.

رخ بدلنا (Rukh badalná) To become angry, to change

countenance, to turn away the face, to turn away from.

رخصت (Rukhsat) Leave, permission to depart, dismissal.

رخصت دینا (Rukhsat denâ) } رخصت عطا کرنا (Rukhsat'atá karnâ) } To grant leave, to give one leave to go.

رخصت کرنا (Rukhsat karnâ) (1) To dismiss, to send away. (2) To send a bride to her husband's house.

رخصتانه (Rukhsatâna) A parting present.

رخصتي (Rukhsatí) One who is on leave, anything given at parting.

رخصت رعایتي (Rukhsat-i-ri'áití) Privilege leave

رخصت بلا وضع تنخواه (Rukhsat bila waz'a tankhwáh) Leave on full pay.

رخصت اتفاقیه (Rukhsat-ittifáqiya) Casual leave.

رخنه (Rakhna) Interruption.

رخنه اندازي (Rakhna-andází) Opposition, interference.

رخنه بندیاں کرنا (Rakhna-bandiyán karnâ) To conceal the faults or defects of a person or a thing.

رد (Rad) (M. Law) Return. The return is the apportionment of the surplus amongst the sharers when the sharers do not exhaust the estate, and there are no residuaries. All the persons to whom there may be a return are seven: (1) The mother. (2) The grandmother. (3) The daughter. (4) The son's daughter. (5) The full sister. (6) The half sister by the father. (7) The half-brother, or sister by the mother. The surplus returns to all of the sharers in the proportion of their respective shares, if all of them are entitled to the return, otherwise, only to those of them who are entitled thereto.

رد (Rad) Rejection, cancellation.

رد و بدل (Rad-o-badal) (1) Discussion, altercation, controversy. (2) Changing.

رد جواب (Rad-i jawáb) Rejoinder, refutation of a defence.

رد کرنا (Rad karnâ) To refute, to cancel, to rescind, to abrogate (law).

رد کلام (Rad-i-kalám) Refutation, counter-statement.

ردي حالت (Raddí hálat) Serious illness.

ردي (Raddí) Waste-paper.

ردي کرنا (Raddí karnâ) To waste, to throw away.

ردیف وار (Radífwár) In the alphabetical order.

رزیل (Razíl) Low persons.

رزق (Rizq) Subsistence, allowance.

رسا (Rasá) Sharp, skilful, capable.

رسالت (Risálat) Apostleship.

رسالہ (Risála) (1) A letter, a short treatise or discourse, book. (2) Squadron, cavalry

رسالہ دار (Risáladár) A native officer in charge of a troop of horse.

رسائی (Rasáí) Access.

رسایں (Rasáyan) Alchemy, a mineral or metalic preparation.

رسد (Rasad) Income, import, provision, supply, (store of grain, &c., laid up for an army or camp).

رسد بیشی (Rasad beshí) Increase of income of revenue.

رسد رسانی (Rasad rusání) Providing of supplies (especially to a camp).

رسدی (Rasadí) Proportionate, rateable.

رسدی جمع (Rasadí-i-jam'a) A progressively increasing or diminishing total of assessment.

رسم (Rasam) Custom, usage, cannon law.

رسم اہل تجارت (Rasm-i-ahl-i-tijárat) Mercantile custom.

رسم خاندان (Rasm-i-khándán) Family custom.

رسم کراؤ (Rasm-i-karáo) The usage of *karáo* or the marriage of a widow with the brother of a deceased husband.

رسم و رواج (Rasm o-riwáj) Custom and usage.

رسم ہوجانا (Rasm ho jáná) To become a practice or custom.

رسم کرنا (Rasm karná) To perform the ceremony.

رسمی (Rasmí) Customary, usual, ordinary.

رسمیات (Rasmiyát) Rites and ceremonies.

رسوائی (Raswáí रसवाई) The ceremony of distributing the first, juice of sugarcane, the season of pressing out the juice of sugarcane.

رسوائی (Ruswáí) Disgrace.

رسوخ (Rusúkh) Influence.

رسوخ ذاتی (Rusúkh-i-zátí) Personal influence.

ملازم سرکاری کے ساتھہ رسوخ ذاتی عمل میں لانا (Mulázim-i-sarkárí ke sáth rusúkh-i-zátí 'amal men láná) To exercise personal influence with a public servant.

رسوم (Rusúm) (1) Ceremonies. (2) Duty payable on stamps, cess fees, perquisites.

رسوم اسٹامپ (Rusúm-i-istámp) The stamp duty.

رسوم عدالت (Rusúm-i-'adálat) Court-fee, court-fee stamp.

ایکٹ رسوم عدالت (Ekt i-rusúm-i-'adálat) The Court Fees Act,

رسوم نظارت (Rúsúm-i-nazárat) Fees payable formerly to the nazir or head officer in charge of remittances from the Collectorates to the treasury, now the fees payable to the nazir of a court for serving a process.

رسوم سزاولي (Rusúm-i-sazáwalí) Charges formerly levied in Bengal to defray the expenses of a *sazáwal* (q. v.) but afterwards converted into a permanent charge upon the revenue-payers.

رسوم محترفه (Rusúm-i-muhtarfá) Taxes levied on trades and professions of the artificers of the village or on their implements.

رسوم غير محكومه (Rusúm-i-gair mahkúma) Arbitrary cesses.

رسي (Rassí रस्सी) A measuring line about 100 or 120 cubits long.

رسيد (Rasíd) Receipt.

رسيد بهي (Rasíd bahí) Receipt-book.

رسيد دينا (Rasíd denáً) To give an acknowledgment or receipt.

رسيد كا ٹكٹ (Rasíd ká ṭikaṭ) A receipt stamp.

رسيد طلب كرنا (Rasíd talab karná) To ask for a receipt.

رشته (Rishta) Relationship, alliance, affinity.

رشتهدار (Rishtadár) Relation, kinsman.

رشتهدار قريبي (Rishtadár-i-qaríbí) A near relation.

رشتهدار بعيد (Rishtadár-i-ba'íd) A distant relation.

رشتهداري (Rishtadárí) Alliance, relationship.

رشته كرنا (Rishta karná) To form connexion or alliance with.

رشتي (Rishtí रिशती) A bonus paid by a cultivator in consideration of being allowed to reclaim waste lands.

رشوت (Rishwat) Bribe.

رشوت دينا (Rishwat denáً) To offer a bribe.

رشوت ستاني (Rishwat sitání) Bribery, the act of taking bribes.

رشي (Rishí) Sage, an author of a sacred hymn or book.

رضا (Razá) Will, permission, consent.

رضا و رغبت (Razá-o-ragbat) Free-will, free consent. برضا و رغبت (Ba razá-o ragbat) Willingly, of one's free-will and consent.

رضامند (Razámand) Willing, acquiescing, consenting.

رضامندي (Razámandí) Consent.

رضامندي ظاهر كرنا (Razámandí záhir karná) To give one's consent.

رضاع (Razá') } (M. Law)
رضاعت (Razá'at) } Fosterage, a bond of affinity between persons nursed by the same

female. Fosterage is one of the impediments of marriage between the parties.

Intermarriage between persons who have sucked at the same breast is prohibited provided the suckling took place within two years of the birth of either of the persons so related. A male and a female suckling from one breast cannot marry. Persons who cannot marry by reason of consanguinity (*nasab.* q.v.) cannot also marry if consanguinity is established between them by reason of common fosterage.

رضاعي بهائي (Razá'í bhái) Foster-brother.

رطل (Ratl) A pound weight (consisting of 12 ounces).

رعايا (Ri'áyá) Subjects, tenants, ryots.

رعايا ملک غير (Ri'áyá-i-mulk-i-gair) Aliens.

رعايت (Ri'áyat) (1) Favor, indulgence, privilege. (2) Mitigation, abatement.

رعايت كرنا (Ri'áyat karná) To show favor or indulgence to, to be partial to, to remit (especially revenue.)

رعايتي (Ri'áyatí) Privileged.

رعايتي پٹّه (Ri'áyatí paṭṭa) A lease granted to a cultivator at a favorable rate.

رعايتي رخصت (Ri'áyatí rukhsat) Privilege leave.

رعب (R'aub) Dread, awe, dignity.

رعب ميں آنا (R'aub meṉ áná) To be over-awed.

رعيت (Ra'íyat) Subject, tenant, cultivator.

رعيت برطانيه (Ra'íyat i Bartániya) British subject.

رعيت برطانيه اهل يورپ (Ra'íyát-i-Bartániya-i-ahl Úrap) A European British subject.

رعيت واري (Ra'íyatwárí) Settlement of land rents, &c., made with the cultivators themselves without the intervention of a landlord, commonly known as Ra'íyatwárí system. This system is in force in the Madras Presidency.

رعيت واري فيصله (Ra'íyatwárí faisla) Ryatwárí settlement (see above).

رعيتي (Ra'íyatí) Land of which the revenue is paid in money, land farmed out by a direct settlement with the cultivator.

رفاهيت (Rífáhiyat) Tranquillity, relief.

رفع (Rafa') Settling, deciding, settlement.

رفعدادِ حساب (Raf'adád-i-hisáb) Winding up of an account.

رفع كرنا (Raf'a karná) To remove, to dispose of, to decide (a law suit).

رفع شر (Raf'a-i-shar) Settlement of a dispute, getting rid of a dispute.

رفع نامہ (Raf'a-námá) A deed of settlement.

رفعت (Raf'at) Dignity, illustriousness.

رفوچکر ہونا (Rafú-chakkar honá) To abscond, to decamp, to steal off.

رفیق (Rafíq) Friend.

رفیق قریب ترین (Rafíq-i-qaríb tarín) Next friend.

رقاب (Ríqáb) Slaves.

رقبا (Raqbá) (M. Law) Expectancy as of a gift to take effect at the death of a donor, or to revert to him, or be annulled, in fact on the death of the donee, such a gift is considered invalid.

رقبہ (Raqba) Area, the lands comprised within the boundaries of a village or township or constituting an estate or farm paying a money-revenue, the measured or ascertained area of such lands.

رقبہ آبپاشی (Raqba-i-ábpáshí) An irrigated area.

رقبہ آراضی (Raqba-i-árází) Area of land.

رقبہ آراضی منضبطہ (Raqbá-i-árází-i-munzabta) The area of resumed lands.

رقبہ بندی (Raqba bandí) A statement of the area of any estate, village or township, one of the accounts that should be kept by the village accountant, showing the total quantity or land, belonging to the community, the portions that pay or are exempt from revenue, and those which are cultivated or are incultivated or incapable of cultivation.

رقبہ بندوبستی (Raqba-i-bandobastí) Settlement area.

رقبہ غیر مزروعہ (Raqba-i-gair mazrú'a) An uncultivated area.

رقبہ لگانی (Raqba-i-lagání) A rent-paying area.

رقبہ مزروعہ (Raqba-i-mazrú'a) The area under cultivation.

رقبہ مقامی (Raqba-i-muqámí) Local area.

رقعہ (Ruqq'a) (1) A note, a bill, a letter, a receipt. (2) A piece of cloth.

حامل رقعہ (Hámil-i-ruqq'a) The bearer of a cheque or note.

نویسندہ رقعہ (Nawísinda-i-ruqq'a) The drawer of a cheque.

رقم (Raqam) (1) Sign, writing. (2) Item, amount, sum, total. (3) A fractional share of an undivided estate.

رقم امانت (Raqam-i-amánat) An amount in deposit.

رقم جمع (Raqam-i-jam'a) An item of credit.

رقم خرچ (Raqam-i-kharch) An item of expense.

رقم سوائي (Raqam sivái) (1) Income derived from sources other than rent from tenants. (2) Cesses.

رقم متنازعہ (Raqam-i-mutanázi'a) A disputed item.

رقم مشتبہ (Raqam-i-mushtabah) A doubtful item.

رقم مشتبہ الوصول (Raqam-i-mushtabah-ul-wasúl) An item of doubtful recovery, an amount which is difficult to recover.

رقم کرنا (Raqam karná) To note, to write. کل رقم (Kul raqam) Total amount.

رقیت (Riqqíyat) Slavery.

رکاض (Rikáz) (M. Law) Treasure or precious metal or coins dug up from the earth whether deposits found in mines or buried treasure.

رکن (Rukn) The pillars, essentials.

رکن سلطنت (Rukn-i-saltanat) A pillar of state, a noble.

رکوع (Rukú') Bending the body forward and resting the palms of the hands on the knees, with back and neck horizontal, and the eyes fixed on the great toes (as the Muhammadans do in praying).

رکھا (Rakhá रक्खा) A preserve for grass or game.

رکھوالي (Rakhwálí रखवाली) Protection, care, charge, cattle-grazing, wages of a guard or watchman, black mail.

رگ وید (Rig-veda) The first Veda. See وید

رمضان (Ramazán) The ninth of the Arabian months, the fast observed during this month, the Muhammadan Lent.

رن (Rin ऋण) An obligation, a debt

رن سودھن (Rin sodhan ऋण सोधन) The clearing of a debt.

رن گرہک (Rin grahak ऋण गरहक) Borrower.

رنج دینا (Ranj dená) To put to grief, to vex.

وہ شخص جسکو رنج پہونچا ہو (Wuh shakhs jisko ranj pahunchá ho) The aggrieved party.

رنجش (Ranjish) Unpleasantness, coolness.

رنجک اوڑانا (Ranjak uṛáná) To burn pruning, to prune.

رنڈ (Raṇḍ रण्ड) One who dies without male issue, a widow.

رنڈوا (Raṇḍwá) A widower.

رنڈي (Raṇḍí) A prostitute, a woman.

رنگ ڈھنگ (Raṇg-ḍhang) Conduct, aspect

رنگ دیکھنا (Raṇg dekhná) To consider the result or consequences of, to remain neutral.

رنگ چڑھنا (Rang chaṛhná) To be influenced.

رنیا (Rinyá रिनया) A debtor.

رنواس (Ranwás रणवास) The seraglio of a Raja, a harem.

روا (Rawá) Allowable, approved, tolerated, proper, right.

روادار ہونا (Rawádár honá) To permit oneself to do.

روا رکھنا (Rawá rakhná) To consider right or proper, to uphold, to maintain, to justify, to acquiesce in, to warrant.

رواج (Riwáj) Custom, usage.

رواج بمنزلہ قانون (Riwáj-bamanzila-i-qánún) Custom having the force of law.

رواج حق شفع (Riwáj-i-haq-i-shufa') The custom of pre-emption. (Among Hindus, the cases of pre-emption are decided according to the custom of the place or according to contract. See شفع

رواج جیٹھانسی (Riwáj-i-jeṭhánsí) The custom of primogeniture.

رواج خاص (Riwáj-i-ḳhás) A special usage.

رواج خاندان (Riwáj-i-ḳhándán) Family custom or usage.

رواج دیہہ (Riwáj-i-deha) Village custom.

رواج شدآمد (Riwáj i shudámad) Prescriptive usage.

رواج مقامی (Riwáj-i-muqámí) Local usage.

رواج ملک (Riwáj-i-mulk) Custom of the country.

رواج قدامت (Riwáj-i-qadámat) See رواج شد آمد

رواج پڑنا (Riwáj paṛná) To become current or customary, to prevail.

رواج دینا (Riwáj denáً) To introduce, to make customary.

رواجي (Riwájí) Customary, ordinary.

رواں (Rawáṉ) Current.

روانگي (Rawángí) Despatch, forwarding of a letter, departure

روانگي مال (Rawángí-i-mál) Despatch of goods, consignment.

پروانہ روانگي (Parwána-i-rawángí) A custom-house passport, a permit.

روانہ (Rawána) A custom-house, a pass-port, a permit, a pass.

روانہ کاٹنا (Rawána káṭná) To give a pass or permit.

رواني (Rawání) Flow, fluency.

روایت (Rawáyet) (1) Written legal opinion by a Muhammadan Law officer. (2) Tradition. (3) Legend, story, tale.

روبرو (Rúbarú) Before, in the presence of.

روبرو لانا (Rúbarú láná) To bring in the presence of, to bring face to face.

روبکار (Rúbkár) Proceeding.

روبکار نویس (Rúbkár-navís) A writer of orders.

روبکاري (Rúbkárí) Proceeding of a cause, record of a case, a

warrant, an order, a communication (in Urdu or Persian) by an official addressed to an equal.

روبکاري (Rúbkárí) Trial.

روبکاري هونا (Rúbkárí honá) Orders or warrants to be issued for the trial of a case, to be tried or heard (a case).

روبکاري آخر (Rúbkárí-i-ákhir) A final proceeding.

روبکاري نیلام (Rúbkárí-i-nílám) A sale proceeding.

روپوش (Rúposh) Absconding.

روپوش هونا (Rúposh honá) To abscond. to hide.

روٹي کپڑا (Roṭí kapṛá) Maintenance

روٹي کپڑا کا دعوی (Roṭí kapṛá ká d'awa) A claim for maintenance,

روداد (Rúdád) / روئیداد (Rúe-dád) Merit, statement of a case, account of circumstances.

روشن چوکي (Roushan-chaukí) A band of musicians.

روشن دان (Raushandán) A sky light, opening for light.

روشني (Raushní) A lamp kept burning at a Mohammedan tomb or shrine.

حق روشني و هوا (Haq-raushní wa hawá) A right to the free access of light and air.

روئیداد مسل (Rúedád-i-misl) The facts on the face of the record.

روداد مقدمه (Rúdád-i-muqaddama) The merits of a case.

بحث نسبت روداد (Bahas nisbat rúdád) The question as to the merits.

خلاف روئیداد مقدمه (Khiláf rúedád muqaddama) Against the merits of the case.

مقدمه روداد پر نہیں چلسکتا (Muqaddama rúdád par náhiṉ chal saktá) The case cannot succeed on the merits.

فیصله بر بناے روداد (Faisla bar bináe-rúdád) Decision on the merits.

رو رعایت (Rú ri'áyet) Countenance, favor, partiality.

رو رعایت کرنا (Rú ri'áyat karná) To countenance.

روز مرہ (Roz-marra) Daily, ordinary, usual, current, conventional.

روز نامچه (Roz-námcha) A diary, a daily account book, a journal.

روزنامچه پولیس (Roz námcha-i-polís) The police diary.

روزنامچه خاص (Roz námcha-i-khás) A special diary.

روزنامچه عام (Roz-námcha-i-'ám) The general diary. (It is the duty of every officer in charge of the police station to keep a

general diary in such form as shall from time to time be appointed by the local government, and to record therein all complaints, and charges preferred, the names of all persons arrested, the names of the complainants, the offences charged, the weapons or property that shall have been taken from their possession or otherwise, and the names of the witnesses who have been examined.

روزنامچہ میں درج کرنا (Roz-námcha men darj karná) To enter in the diary.

روزانہ (Rozána) Daily.

روزگار (Rozgár) Employment, business.

روزگار چھوٹنا (Rozgár chhúṭná) To be out of work, to lose one's employment.

روزگار لگنا (Rozgár lagná) To obtain service.

روزہ (Roza) A fast, lent.

روزی (Rozí) (1) Employment, means of subsistence. (2) Wages.

روضۃ الاحکام (Rauzat-ul-ahkám) It is a Persian book on the Shia Law. It was written by the third *mujtahid* of Oudh. It was lithographed first in 1257 A. H. Of the four chapters which the book contains, the first chapter on Inheritance fully treats of the subject.

روک (Rok) Prohibition, hinderance, obstruction.

روک ٹوک کرنا (Rok ṭok karná) To oppose, to resist, to prevent, to offer an obstacle.

روک (Rok राक) Cash.

روکڑ (Rokaṛ रोकड) Cash, ready-money.

روکڑ بہی (Rokaṛ bahí रोकड बही) A cash-book.

روکڑیا (Rokaṛyá) A cash-keeper, a treasurer.

روکنا (Rokná) To challange (as a sentry), to prevent, to obstruct, to forbid, to oppose, to resist, to withhold, to detain, to engage, to secure, to forestall, to keep off, to ward off, to block up, to fill up, to enclose, to surround, to bind (as by contract).

رُوکھ (Rúkh रूख) A small quantity or measure over and above that purchased which is given or taken gratis, given into the bargain, over and above, to boot.

رول (Rol) Roll, register, revenue roll of the government.

رونا (Roná रोना) The bringing home a wife to consummate marriage, it is a ceremony after the marriage and the *gauna* (q. v.)

رونده (Roṇdhá रोंधा) Enclosure, a grass preserve.

رونق افروز هونا (Raunaq-afroz honá) To grace or honor (by one's presence or arrival).

روانه (Rawanna) (1) A permit, a passport. (2) A servant who attends at the gate of the women's apartment to purchase articles that are required.

روئداد (Rúedád) See روداد

رويه (Rawaiya) Rule, law, institution.

رہ گذر (Rah-guzar) Road, path.

حق گذر (Haq-i-guzar) Right of way.

رہا (Rihá) Released.

رہا کرنا (Rihá karná) To discharge (distinguishable from برات or acquittal q. v.), to set free.

رہائي (Rihái) Discharge, release.

رہايش (Riháyish रहायश) Stay.

رہت (Rahit रहित) Relinquishment, deprived of.

رہٹي (Rahṭí रहटी) (1) A small water wheel. (2) Practice, custom, a system of money-lending at compound interest.

رہٹي چلانا (Rahṭí chaláná) (1) To work at the water wheel. (2) To lend money at compound interest.

رہڑي (Rahṛí) Sandy or barren soil, brackish land.

رہزن (Rahzan) A highwayman.

رہزني (Rahzaní) Highway robbery.

رہن (Rahn) Mortgage, pledge.

رہن اجمالي (Rahan ijmálí) A joint mortgage.

رہن بيع بالوفا (Rahan-i-bai'-bil-wafá) Mortgage by conditional sale.

It is thus defined in the Transfer of Property Act :—Where the mortgagor ostensibly sells the mortgaged property, on condition that on default of payment of the mortgage money on a certain date the sale shall become absolute, or on condition that on such payment being made the sale shall become void, or on condition that no such payment being made the buyer shall transfer the property to the seller, the transaction is a *rahn-i-bai bil wafá*. It is known in Bengal as *kaṭ qibálá* (کٹ قبالہ) in Madras as *muddatakriyam* (مدتا کریم) and in Bombay as *gahan tahan*. (The prohibition among Muhammadans, about taking interest led to the invention of the *Bai bil wafá*, a kind of security analogous to the English mortgage In this, the lender by stipulating for a higher price on the resale, or

by receiving the rents and profits, substantially derived the same advantage, as if the money had been placed at interest while the transaction in form did not violate the law.)

رهن انتفاعي (Rahn-i-intifá'í) Usufructuary mortgage. It is thus defined in the Transfer of Property Act:—Where the mortgagor delivers possession of the mortgaged property to the mortgagee, and authorizes him to retain such possession until payment of mortgage-money, and to receive the rents and profits accruing from the property and to appropriate them in lieu of interest, or on payment of the mortgage-money, or partly in lieu of interest and partly in payment of the mortgage-money, the transaction is *Rahan i intifá'i.*

رهن انگلشيه (Rahn-i-Inglishia) An English mortgage.

رهن ساده (Rahn-i-sáda) Simple mortgage.

It is thus defined in the Transfer of Property Act. Where without delivering possession of the mortgaged property, the mortgagor binds himself personally, to pay the mortgage-money, and agrees expressly or impliedly, that, in the event of his failing to pay according to his contract, the mortgagee shall have a right to cause the mortgaged property to be sold, and the proceeds of the sale to be applied, so far as may be necessary, in payment of the mortgage money, the transaction is called a simple mortgage.

رياست (Riyásat) A native state, a large estate, the dignity of a *r ais.*

رياست غير (Riyásat-i-gair) Foreign country.

تجويزرياست غير (Tajwíz-i-riyásat-i-gair) Foreign-judgment.

ريت (Ret) Sand.

ريت (Rít रीत) Ceremony, rule, custom, usage, observance.

ريت رسم (Rít rasm) Menners and customs, rites and usages, intercourse.

نئي ريت كرنا (Naí rít karná) To make an innovation.

ريتي (Retí रेती) (1) Sandy ground on the bank of a river. (2) Lands on which melons &c., are raised.

ريز گاري (Rezgárí) Change, small coin,

ريح (Rai') Rate, the local rate of assessment, the standard rate at which the lands of a village are assessed according to their several qualities.

ريع بندي (Rai' bandí) A statement or table of rates, a document showing the rates at which different descriptions of land are usually assessed in any particular district.

ريع كنكوتي (Rai' kankútí) An assessment of rates of lands made according to the value, or a fixed or customary rate of produce per bigha.

ريل (Rel) Railway.

ايكٹ ريلوے (Ekṭ railway) The Railway Act.

ريہ (Reh रेह) Impure nitrate of soda (It abounds in some soils as an efflorescence, rendering them altogether unproductive, brackish or barren soil.

رئيس (Raís) Principal resident, a noble man, a governor.

ريش (Ríish) Beard.

ريش (Rash) Wound.

(ز)

زاد راہ (Zád-i-ráh) Way charges, provisions.

زاني (Záni) Adulterer.

زايچہ (Záicha) Horoscope.

زايد (Záyed) Additional, extra.

زايد خرچ (Záyed ḳharch) Additional expense.

زايل ہونا (Záil honá) To cease, to fail, to be defeated.

زايل اور كالعدم ہونا (Záil aur kaladam honá) To be lost or extinguished.

زبان بندي (Zubán-bandí) Deposition.

زبان بندي لينا (Zubán-bandí lená) To take down deposition.

زبان پلٹنا (Zubán palaṭná) / زبان پھيرنا (Zubán phernná) To retract, to eat one's words, to prevaricate.

زبان دينا (Zubán dená) To pledge one's words.

زبان زد ہونا (Zúbánzad honá) To be talked about.

زباني (Zubáni) Oral, *viva voce.*

زباني قرض (Zubáni qarz) Parol debt.

زباني شہادت (Zubáni shahádat) Oral evidence.

زبردست (Zabar dast) Violent, oppressive, high-handed.

زبردستي كرنا (Zabar dastí karná) To use violence or force (with or towards), to compel.

زبردستي سے (Zabar dastí se) Forcibly, violently.

زخم (Zaḳhm) A wound, a cut.

زخم كاري (Zaḳhm-i-kárí) A mortal wound.

زخمي (Zaḳhmí) Wounded.

زد و كوب (Zad-o-kob) Assault and battery.

زر (Zar) Money.

زر اصل (Zar-i-asl) The principal, the sum lent.

زر امانت (Zar-i-amánat) Deposit money, trust-fund.

زر باقي (Zar-i-báqí) Balance, outstanding balance.

زر تاوان (Zar-i-táwán) Penalty.

زر تحصيل (Zar-i-tahsíl) Collections, revenue.

زر پيشگي (Zar-i-peshgí) Payment in advance, a bonus or premium on a lease, an advance of money upon the farm of the revenue.

زر پيشگي پٹّه (Zar-i-peshgí paṭṭa) Zar-i-peshgí lease. (1) The ordinary form is a lease by the debtor to his creditor on a fixed rent reserved by the lease, which is generally a little over the amount of interest payable by the debtor. The excess is paid to the debtor, and is called *Haq Aziree*, the rest being retained by the creditor in discharge of the interest. The lease is generally for the term during which the loan is to remain out at interest, although there is usually a provision to the effect that, if the loan is not repaid on the appointed day, the lease is to continue for such further period as the debt may remain unpaid on the same condition.

(2) A lease for a term, a sum of money being advanced by the lessee as security for the rent to be repaid by the lessor on the expiry of the term, or credited to the lessee in his accounts as rents.

(3) A lease for a term where the whole rent is paid in advance (Ghosh on mortgage).

زر تونير (Zar-i-taufír) Surplus money, excess.

زر تونيرتحصيل (Zar-i-taufír tahsíl) Surplus collections.

زر تونير نيلام (Zar i-taufír nílám) Surplus sale proceeds.

زر ثمن (Zar-i-saman) Purchase-money, consideration-money, price paid for auction purchase.

زر ثمن نيلام (Zar-i-saman-nílám) Sale-proceeds.

زر خسارہ (Zar-i-khisára) Damages.

زر خريد (Zar kharíd) Purchased with one's own money.

زر خيز (Zarkhez) Fertile, productive.

زر خوراک (Zar-i-khurák) Diet-money.

زر رهن (Zar-i-rahan) Mortgage-money.

زر سرکاري (Zar-i-sarkárí) Public money.

زر ضامني (Zar-i-zámní) A deposit security.

زر فاضل (Zar-i-fázil) Surplus money.

زر قرضہ (Zar-i-qarzá) The amount of debt.

زر لگان (Zar-i-lagán) Rent.

زر معاوضہ (Zar-i-mu'áwzá) Compensation.

زر منافع (Zar-i-munáfa') Profit, income.

زر لہنہ (Zar-i-lahna) The amount of ontstanding debt.

زر نقد (Zar-i-naqd) Ready money, cash.

زر واصلات (Zar-i-wáslat) Mesne profits.

زر ہرجہ (Zar-i-harjá) Damages.

زر یافتنی (Zar-i-yáftaní) Debts, dues, claims, demands, outstandings.

زر ہرجہ مشخصہ (Zar-i-harjá mushakhsá) Liquidated damages.

زراعت (Zirá'at) Agriculture, husbandry, sown or cultivated field, a standing crop, cultivation.

زراعت کے متعلق (Zara'at ke mnta'lliq) Agricultural purposes.

زراعت پیشہ (Zará'at peshá) An agriculturist.

زفاف (Zafáf) Conducting a bride to her husband's room e nsummation of marriage.

زکوٰۃ (Zakát) A contribution of a portion of property assigned to the use of the poor as a sanctification of the remainder to the proprietor. Zakát is an ordinance of God, incumbent upon every person who is free, sane, adult and a Musalman, provided he be possessed, in full propriety, of such estate or effects as are t·rmed in the languge of law a *Nisab*, and that he has been in possession of the same for the period of one complete year which is denominated *Hawlan Haml*. The objects of the disbursement of *Zakat* are of 8 different descriptions :—(1) Faqirs (فقیر) (2) Miskin (مسکین) (3) The collector of zakát (provided he be not a descendant from the tribe of the Prophet) (4) Mokátibs upon whom zakát is bestowed, in order to enable them, by fulfilling their contract of kitábát, to procure their freedom) (5) Debtors not possessed of property amounting to a *Nisab*. (6) In the service of God. (7) Travellers. (8) Arabian of the desert.

The zakát *Nisab* of silver is 200 *dirms*, and if a man becomes possessed of 200 *drims* and the year be completed, the *zakát* due npon it is 5 *dirms* and, one *dirm* is due upon every 40 *drims* after first 200 *drims*. (Grady's Hedayá).

زمانه (Zamána) Time, period.

زمانه آئنده (Zamána-i-áínda) Future period.

متعلق زمانه آئیندہ (Mut'alliq zamáná i-áyandá) Prospective.

زمانه گذشته (Zamána guzashta) Past period.

متعلق بہ زمانه گذشته (Mut'alliq ba-zamáná-i-guzashta) Retrospective.

زمانه عدت (Zamáná-i-'iddat) See عدت

زمین (Zamín) Land, soil earth.

ملصقات زمین (Mulsiqát-i-zamín) Fixtures.

زمیندار (Zamíndár) Land-holder, landlord. Under Muhammadan administration, the zemindar was the responsible collector only of the revenues on behalf of the government. The government fixed a certain revenue which the zemindar was expected to realise from a given tract of country or estate often of great extent and allowed him a tenth as his personal remuneration and some further allowances for special purposes.

In Hindu times, the responsibility for the revenue of a tract of a country coupled with other duties, such as the maintenance of order and the suppression of crime was vested in officials called *Chaudhris*. The Moghal government adopted the system, calling the chaudhri *karori*, *i. e.*, a person collecting the revenue of a tract (called *Chakla*) yielding a *crore* of dams or $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of Rupees. Afterwards the *karori* became the zemindar. The zemindari was theoretically an office or place under government, the office, indeed became in practice hereditary, but the heir had always, or at first always to seek his appointment exactly as if he were a new comer, and pay a handsome *Peshkash* or fee, the documents constituting a zamindar were formal and indispensable, it was only in later times, when the custom of the post being hereditary was quite established, that the patents or grants fell into disuse. At first the zemindar had to account to government for all the revenue that was assessed on the raiyats and collected by him, his own share was a fixed allowance, at first in money, afterwards it became the custom to assign to the zamindar certain lands called *Nankar*, free of revenue for his own subsistence, instead of, or in addition to, his cash allowance. Of these lands he soon became direct owner.

Then he had his *Sir* or *nijjot* land his own ancestral holding as an individual, also, lastly, the waste-land cultivated by aid of his own lessees, or contract labourers, became his, under the title of *khamar* land. When to this is added the fact that he could acquire lands by sale, by mortgage, by ousting obnoxious men, and by taking possession when an unfortunate cultivator (owner) absconded it is not difficult to see how the zamindar became and by the terms of the Permanent Settlement 1793 was recognised as, "actual proprietor" enjoying his estates in absolute ownership as long as he paid the government revenue, or nine-tenth, of the fixed net proceeds of the lands.

Zamidar as defined in the Tenancy Act is a person to whom the rents are payable by a tenant.

زمينداري (Zamindárí) A sort of co-parcenary tenure in which the whole land is held and managed in common. When the land is cultivated by the proprietors themselves, the collections are thrown into a common stock, with all other profits in the estate, and after deduction of expenses, the balance is divided amongst the proprietors according to a fixed law. The proprietary possession of a zamindar. (It should be noted that the term *zamindari* as used in Upper Provinces has not the meaning which it bears in Bengal (where the zamindar is translated *landlord* in contradistinction to "*landholder*"). It is not used to signify the tenure of lands managed by a zamindar or revenue agent who became proprietor. It indicates only the right of proprietorship over a certain group of lands or estate.

زمينداري خالص (Zamindárí khális) Zamindári in which there is only one owner.

زمينداري مشترکه (Zamindári-i-mushtarka) Zamindári-i-mushtarká is one in which the body of proprietors is still joint and undivided.

زمينداري مچلکه (Zamíndárí-muchalká) An obligation entered into by a zamindar on receiving the grant of zamindari, engaging for the due observance of its conditions.

زن (Zan) Woman, wife.

زن منکوحه (Zan-i-mankúhá) A married woman, a lawful wife.

زن مدخولہ (Zan-i-madkhúla) A concubine.

زن و فرزند (Zan-o-farzand) Wife and children.

زنا (Ziná) Adultery.

زنا بالجبر (Ziná biljabr) Rape.

زنا کاري (Ziná kárí) Fornication.

زنار (Zunnár) The sacred thread of the Hindus.

زنانہ (Zanáná) Women's apartments, a eunuch.

زنجیر (Zanjír) A chain.

زندان (Zindán) Prison, jail.

زواجر شرعي (Zawájir-i-shar'ai) Things prohibited by law.

زوال (Zawál) Decline, fall, wane,

زوج (Zauj) Spouse, husband.

زوجہ (Zaujá) Wife

زوجہ مطلقہ (Zaujá-i-mutalqá) A divorced wife.

زوجیت (Zaujíat) Married state.

زور جتانا (Zor jatáná) To display one's power or authority.

زور دینا (Zor denáná) To lay stress, to emphasize, to corroborate.

زور ڈالنا (Zor ḍálná) To press or bear upon, to coerce to compel.

زهر (Zahr) Poison.

زهر کھلانا (Zahr khiláná) To poison, to administer poison.

زیادتي (Ziyádatí) (1) Surplus. (2) Force, violence.

زیادتي کرنا (Ziyádatí karná) To practise or use force or violence.

زیارت (Ziyárat) Pilgrimage.

زیان (Ziyán) Loss, damage,

زیان ناجایز (Ziyán-i-nájáyez) Wrongful loss.

زیان اُٹھانا (Ziyán uṭhánáná) To suffer loss.

زید (Zaid) A fictitious name used in place of A or B.

زیربار کرنا (Zerbár karná) To burden with expenses.

زیربار ہونا (Zerbár honá) }
زیر باري اُٹھانا (Zerbárí uṭhánáná) }
To incur great expense, to be throw into debt.

زیر تجویز (Zer-i-tajwíz) Under consideration, under trial, *sub judice.*

زیر تحقیقات (Zer-i-tahqíqát) Under investigation or enquiry.

زیر حراست (Zer-i-hirásat) Under custody.

زیر نظر (Zer i-nazar) Under surveillance.

زیور (Zewar) Ornaments, jewels.

(س)

سابعاً (Sáb'an) Seventhly.

سابق الذکر (Sábiq-ul-zikr) Before mentioned.

سابقاً (Sábiqan) As formerly, as before.

سابق (Sábiq) Former, previous.

سابق دستور (Sábiq dastúr) Former practice, as before.

زمانہ سابق (Zamána-sábiq) The olden times.

سابقہ (Sábiqa) Intercourse, dealings, previous dealings.

سابقہ پڑنا (Sábiqa paṛná) To be brought into close intercourse with, to have to deal with.

سات پھیرے (Sát phere) Seven steps. The seven turns round the sacrificial fire which the bride and bridegroom must take in order to complete the marriage ceremony.

ساتھ دینا (Sáth deṇá) To associate with, to co-operate with.

ساتھی (Sathí साथी) A companion, an associate, an accomplice.

ساجھا (Sájhá साझा) Partnership, association, joint concern.

ساجھا چھوڑنا (Sájhá chhúṭṇá) Dissolution of partnership.

ساجھا کرنا (Sájhá karná) To enter into partnership, to form an association or company.

ساجھے میں (Sájhe meṇ) Jointly, in partnership.

ساجھی (Sájhí साझी) A partner, a co-parcener, a share-holder.

ساچق (Sáchiq) Interchange of wedding garments and presents, which takes place the day before marriage (In custom).

ساختہ (Sakhta) Artificial, counterfeited.

ساختہ پرداختہ (Sákhta pardákhta) Done and effected, act, deed.

ساختہ پرداختہ مختار کا مثل ساختہ پرداختہ ہمارے ہوگا (Sákhta pardákhta mukhtár ka misl sákhta pardákhta hamáre hogá) All the acts done by the mukhtár shall be held as our acts (Word) generally used in Mukhtár-námás.

سادات (Sádat) The descendants of Mohammad.

سادساً (Sádsaṇ) Sixthly.

سادہ (Sáda) Simple, blank, plain.

سادہ رہن (Sáda rahan) See رہن سادہ

سادہ کاغذ (Sáda kágaz) Blank paper, unstamped paper.

سادہ ڈگری (Sáda ḍigrí) Simple money decree.

سادھ (Sadh साध) (1) A present of clothes, sweetmeats, &c, sent by a parent to a daughter in the seventh month of pregnancy or just before her confinement.

سادھن (Sádhan साधन) (1) Execution, enforcing the delivery of a thing, inflicting and levying a fine. (2) Proving and substantiating, means of proof. (3) A voucher, a document, a deed, a bond.

سادھن پتر (Sadhan patr साधन पत्र) A document, a voucher, any means of establishing any thing, a written decree or decision.

سادھني (Sadhní साधनी) Means of effecting or accomplishing a document, a bond

سادھیہ (Sádhya साध्य) The matter to be proved or substantiated.

سادھیہ پال (Sadhya pál साध्य पाल) The officer who executes a decree.

سادھیہ سدھي (Sádhya siddhí साध्य सिद्ध) The determination of a suit.

سادھیہ سدھي پاد (Sádhya siddhi pád साध्य सिद्ध पाद) The decision, the judgment in a suit at law.

سادھارن (Sádháran साधारण) That which is common, as a common property, possessions in common.

سادھارن ادھکار (Sádháran adhikár) A common right.

سادھارن پارجن (Sádháran párjana साधारणोपार्जन) Joint earnings, property acquired by brothers living together as an undivided family.

سارتھ (Sárth सार्थ) A company of travellers, a *qáfila*.

سارتھ واہ (Sárth váh सार्थ वाह) A merchant, a trader, the head of a corporation.

سارتھي (Sárthí सार्थी) The leader of a caravan, a trader.

سارٹیفکٹ (Sáṛtífikaṭ) A certificate.

سارٹیفکٹ ڈاکٹري (Sárṭífikaṭ ḍakṭarí) Medical certificate.

سارٹیفکٹ نیک چلني (Sáṛtífikaṭ-i-nek chalní) Certificate of good conduct.

سارٹیفکٹ نیلام (Sárṭífikaṭ-i-nilám) Certificate of sale.

سارٹیفکٹ وراثت (Sárṭífikaṭ-i-wirásat) The succession certificate.

سارٹیفکٹ ولایت (Sarṭífikaṭ-i-wiláyat) Certificate of guardianship.

سارق (Sáriq) A thief.

سارھو (Sáṛhú साढ़ू) A wife's sister's husband.

سازش (Sázish) Collusion, league, conspiracy.

سازش کرنا (Sázish karná) To combine, to collude, to conspire.

سازشي (Sázishí) Collusive.

بہ ساز گواھان موافقتي (Basáz gawáhán muáfqatí) With the collusion of friendly writness.

سازشي کارروائي (Sázishí kárrawáí) Collusive transaction.

ساس (Sás सास) Mother-in-law.

ساعت (Sa'at) Time, hour.

ساعت نکالنا (Sá'at nikálná) To fix the time for something (according to the astrological observations).

ساعي (Sá'í) One who recommends or helps another.

ساقط هونا (Sáqit honá) To abate, to fail, to fall to the ground.

ساکشي (Sákshí साक्षी) A witness, an eye-witness.

ساکشي دينا (Sákshí dená) To make one as a witness, to call to witness.

ايشور کو ساکشي دينا (Ishwar ko sákshí dená) To call God to witness.

ساکن (Sákin) A resident, an inhabitant.

ساکھ (Sákh साख) Credibility credit, trust, mercantile credit, name, repute, credit.

سال (Sál) Year.

سال آئندہ (Sál-i-áindá) Next year.

سال تمام (Sál tamám) An annual report.

سال پيوستہ (Sál pewasta) The year before last.

سال جهرتي جمع خرچ (Sál jhartí jama' kharch) Yearly account of receipts and disbursements, debit and credit account.

سال حال (Sal-i-hál) The present year, current year.

سال حسابي (Sál-i-hisábí) The financial year, it begins from 1st April and ends on 31st March.

سال زراعت (Sál-i-zará'at) Agricultural year. (In the U.P. it begins from 1st July and ends on 30th June.

سال فصلي (Sál-i-faslí) See فصلي It begins from 15th October.

سال کبيسہ (Sál kabísa) Leap year, a year of thirteen months which comes round every three years. (The extra month being called *Lond ká mahína.*

سال گذشتہ (Sal-i-guzashtá) Last year.

سال مالي (Sál-i-málí) Fiscal year.

سال مہاجني (Sál-mahájaní) The mercantile year, (current with the *samvat* year, but commencing two years later.

سالا (Sálá) Brother-in-law, wife's brother, a term of abuse.

سالانہ (Sálána) Annual, per year.

سالانہ دار (Sáláná dár) An annuitant.

سالبہ (Sálba) A negative proposition (in logic).

سالم (Sálim) Perfect.

سالوار (Sálwár) According to the year.

سالوار وصول باقي (Sálwár wasúl báqí) Accounts of annual collections and balances for a series of years.

سالواهن (Sálváhan) Name of a celebrated sovereign of India, institutor of the era now called *sháke* (q. v.)

سالها سال سے (Sálhá sál se) For years

سالي (Sálí) Wife's sister, sister-in-law.

سالیانه (Sályáná) Annuity, pension, every year.

سامان (Sámán) Provision, requisites, necessaries, apparatus.

سامان حرب یا جنگ (Samán i-harab yá jang) Ammunition.

سامان کرنا (Sámán karná) To make provision for, to provide.

سامدر (Sámudr सामुद्र) An impression or mark on the body.

سامدرک (Samudrik सामुद्रिक) Chiromancy, palmistry the science of physiognomy.

سامنے کي بات (Sámne kí bát) A thing said or done in one's presence, or during one's lifetime.

سامنے هونا (Sámne honá) To come in front, to confront, to oppose

سامي (Sámí सामी) Rich arable land.

سامیپه (Sámípya सामीप्य) Contiguity, vicinity, a neighbour.

سانٹ (Sánṭ सांट) Confederacy, collusion.

سانٹنا (Sánṭná) To bring over to one's side, to buy off.

سانحه (Sánhá) An incident, an occurrence.

سانکهیه (Sánkhya सांख्य) (In logic) Reasoning, argument

سانٹا (Sánná सानना) To implicate, to mix up.

ساوتري (Sávitrí) The ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread, the sacred thread

ساون (Sáwan सावन) The fourth Hindu month (July-August).

ساونی (Sáwní सावनी) (1) The harvest of Sáwan, the *kharif* or autumn harvest. (2) The ceremony of presenting a *finance* with the materials for a sowing in the month of *Sáwan*.

ساه (Sáh साह) A merchant, a banker.

ساه (Sáh) / ساکه (Sákh) } Harvest, crops.

ساه جوگ (Sáh jog साह जोग) Creditable, payble at sight or on presentation, payable to a trustworthy man (a hundi).

ساهو (Sáhú साहू) A banker, a merchant.

ساهوکار (Sáhúkár) A banker, a trader, a wealthy person.

ساهوکارون کي سبها (Sáhúkáron kí sabhá) Exchange, stock exchange.

ساهوکارہ (Sáhúkára साहूकारा) Money-market, exchange.

ساهوکاري (Sahúkárí) Banking business, commerce, exchange, (of money).

ساهوکاري ٹيپ (Sáhúkárí ṭíp साहूकारा टीप) A banker's bill of exchange.

سائي (Sáí साई) Earnest money.

سائي بجانا (Sáí bajáná) To fulfil a contract for which earnest-money has been received.

ساير (Sáyar) Land-customs. These were taxes on pilgrims, excise, custom duties, taxes levied on shop-keepers in bazars (*ganj* گنج) and markets. (*hát* ہٹ), tolls &c. They amounted usually to about one-tenth of the land revenue, they also included charges on the use of the products of the jungle (بنکر bankar), on fishing (jalkar جلکر) and on orchards or fruit trees (phalkar پھلکر) The total revenue which a zamindar had to account for to the state consisted of two kinds, the *mal* (the land tax) the *sáir*.

ساير جمع (Sáir-jam'a) The total amount of revenue including additional items.

ساير خرچ (Sáir kharch) Extra or miscellaneous expenses, contingent charges

سايل (Sáyal) An applicant, a petitioner

سايله (Sáila) A female applicant.

سبب (Sabab) (M. Law) Social cause or connection.

According to the Imámiya sect the right of inheritance proceeds either from *nasab* (q v.) or sabab. *Sabab* is of two kinds, (1) *zaujiat* (conjugality, that is, relation between the married couple, and (2) *Vala* (dominion or patronage).

سبب (Sabab) Means, cause.

بہ سبب (Ba sabab) on account of, by reason of.

بے سبب (Be sabab) Groundless, without cause, wantonly.

سبب قريب (Sabab i-qaríb) A proximate or ultimate cause.

سبع (Saba') Seventh part, seven.

سبها (Sabhá सभा) Assembly, council, a sitting of the king in council, a judicial court, a hall of audience.

راج سبها (Ráj sabhá राज सभा) A royal court, the Chief Court of Justice at which the king or his representative presided

ارنڈ سبھا (Aranḍ sabhá आरंड सभा) A court for deciding suits among foresters and hermits.

سارتھک سبھا (Sárthik sabhá सार्थिक सभा) A court for deciding disputes among travellers or caravans.

گرامپی ابھاے واسی سبھا (Grámápy ubháyvásí sabhá ग्रामापी उभाय वासी सभा) A court for deciding boundary disputes.

اُبھاے انومات سبھا (Ubháy anumát sabhá उभाय अनूमात सभा) A court of arbitration elected by both the parties.

گرام سبھا (Grám sabhá ग्राम सभा) A village court composed of the principal inhabitants, with the headman presiding.

پور سبھا (Púr sabhá पूर सभा) A court composed of citizens, a common council court.

گن سبھا (Gan sabhá गण सभा) An assemblage of families, tribes or priests.

سرینی سبھا (Srení sabhá श्रेणी सभा) A court of artizans and traders.

چترودیا سبھا (Chaturvidyá sabhá चतुर विद्या सभा) A court of learned men versed in Vedas or in the four sciences of law, ethics, logic and religion.

ورگ سبھا (Varg sabhá वर्ग सभा) A court composed of different classes of people.

کل سبھا (Kula sabhá कुल सभा) A court of the members of a family.

کلیک سبھا (Kulik sabhá कुलिक सभा) A court of the elders of the same lineage as litigants.

نیوکت سبھا (Niyukta sabhá नियुक्त सभा) A court held by a Judge distinct from the king's court.

نرپتی سبھا (Nirpati sabhá नृपति सभा) A king's court held informally in the presence of a king, but without that of judges.

(Note)—Another enumeration makes the public courts but four:—*Kul sabha*, a family court, *Srení sabhá*, a corporate court, one formed by person of the same business. *Paga sabha*, an assembly of persons inhabiting the same place, but of different tribes and professions. *Ráj sabhá*, the king's court.

سبھا کریاشاسنم (Sabhá kraya shásnam सभाक्रय शासनम्) A deed of corporate sale, in which the Mirásidars of a village divest

one of their members, who may be a defaulter of his share, and divide it amongst themselves, having been made responsible for the revenue due.

سبھاپتي (Sabhápati सभा पति) The president of an assembly, the master of the ceremonies, the keeper of a gaming house.

سبھا سد (Sabhá sad सभा सद) A member of an assembly, an assessor in a court of justice.

سبھیہ (Sabhya सभ्य) A member of a court of justice.

The officers of a Hindu court of justice were :.

(1) پرادویوک (Prádvívak अपराधविवेक) Chief judge.

(2) دھرمادھیکش (Dharmádhiyaksha धर्माध्यक्ष) The expounder of the law, or a Brahman so qualified.

(3) سبھاسد (Sabhásad सभासद) Assessors (who may be three, five or seven in number).

(4) پروہت (Purohita पुरोहित) The king's family priest.

(5) لیکھک (Lekhak लेखक) A writer or scribe.

(6) سادھ پال (Sádhpál साध्य पाल) The bailiff or officer appointed to enforce the decree.

سبیل (Sabíl) (1) Way, road, path (2) Means of access, means (3) Water or *sherbet* given to thirsty travellers during the Moharram, a water or other drink, given as a pious duty.

سبیل کرنا (Sabíl karná) To devise means, to procure money.

فی سبیل اللہ (Fí sabíl Alláh) In the path of God, for the sake of God.

سپاتر (Supátr सुपात्र) A worthy person, a good man, a respectable man.

سپاہي (Sipáhí) A native soldier, a beadle, a peon, a messenger of a court.

سپت پدم (Sapt padm) The advance of seven steps taken by a bride to meet the bridegroom. When the seven steps are taken, the marriage is complete.

سپرتشٹھا (Supratishṭhá सुप्रतिष्ठा) Establishment or erection of a temple or idol, installation, consecration.

سپرد کرنا (Supurd karná) (1) To give in charge, to entrust, to consign. (2) To commit for trial

سپرد کنندہ (Supurd kuninda) A committing officer.

سپرد نامہ (Supurd-náma) A deed of assignment, a deed of delivery, trust or hypothecation.

سپرد ہونا (Supurd honá) (1) Be committed to. (2) Be consigned or delivered to.

سپردگي (Supurdgí) (1) Commitment. (2) Delivery, consignment.

سپردگي کا حکم (Supurdgí ká hukm) Order of commitment.

سپردگي میں لینا (Supurdgí men lená) To take charge of.

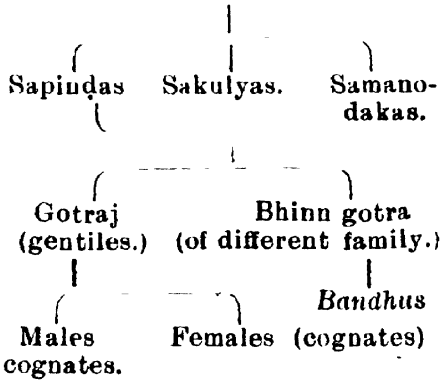
سپرش (Sparsh स्पर्श) Contact, sexual intercourse.

سپرشنیہ (Sparshniya स्पर्शनीय) Tangible.

سپرمان (Sapramán सप्रमाण) Authentic, accompanied with proof or evidence.

سپنڈ (Sapind सपिण्ड) (H. Law) One who offers a *pinda* or funeral oblation. A Hindu may present three distinct sorts of offering to his deceased ancestors, either the entire funeral cake which is called an undivided oblation, or the fragments of that cake which remain on his hands and are wiped off it, which is called a divided oblation, or a mere libation of water. The generic name of sapinda is applied to the offerer and the three immediate ancestors who receive the entire cake. He is called the *sakulya* of those whom he offers the fragments, and the *samanodak* of those to whom he presents mere libations of water.

The table of descent given in Mayne's Hindu Law is quoted below: —



Jimutavahan (author of Dayabhag) thus defines Sapindas:

A kinsman whether sprung from the family of the deceased, though of different male descent as his own daughter's son, or his father's daughter's son, or sprung from a different family as his maternal uncle or the like, being allied by a common funeral cake, on account of their presenting offering (*pindas*) to three ancestors in the paternal and maternal family of "the deceased owner is a Sapinda."

Sapindaship is mutual. He who receives offerings is the Sapinda

of those who present them to him, and he who presents offerings is the Sapiṇḍa of the person who receives them. Therefore every man stands at the centre of seven persons, six of whom are his Sapiṇḍas, though not all Sapiṇḍas of each other. He is equally the Sapiṇḍa of the three above, and the three below. Further a deceased Hindu does not merely benefit by oblations which are offered to himself. He also shares in the oblations which are not offered to him at all, provided they are presented to persons to whom he was himself bound to offer them while he was alive, and hence it is that the person who offers these oblations, the person to whom they are offered and the person who participates in them, are recognized as *Sapiṇḍas* of each.

Now on this principle of participation any *bandhu* (a kinsman sprung from a different family, but connected by funeral oblations) who offers a cake to his maternal ancestors will be the *Sapiṇḍa*, not only of those ancestors, but of all other persons whose duty it was to offer a cake to the same ancestors. A man is the Sapiṇḍa of his mother, grand-mother, and great-grand-mother, for the cakes which are offered to a man's male ancestors are also shared by their respective wives, and so the wife is the Sapiṇḍa of her husband. Now in Bengal the word *Sapiṇḍa*, for purposes of marriage, includes girls within the seventh degree on the father's side and fifth on the mother.

The word *Sapiṇḍa*, as used in the *Benares School* means one possessing common particles of the same body, "*Vigneshwar* supposes the *Sapiṇḍa* relationship, observe Messrs. West and Bulher, to be based, not on the presentation of funeral oblations, but on descent from a common ancestor and in the case of females, also on marriage with descendants from a common ancestor; that all blood relations within six degrees, together with the wives of the males amongst them, are *Sapiṇḍa* relations of each other."

سپنڈی (Sapiṇḍí सपिण्डी) The offering of the *piṇḍ* or the funeral cake to the names of a deceased relative.

سپوت (Sapút सपूत) A good or worthy son.

ست کار (Satkár सत्कार) (1) Hospitable treatment or reception. (2) Reverence, respect. (3) A religious observance. (4) Funeral rites.

سُت (Sut सुत) Son.

سُت گھات (Sut-ghát सुतघात) Murder of a son.

ستانا (Satáná सताना) To torment, to inflict injury upon, to trouble, to grieve, to annoy.

ستري (Strí स्त्री) A woman, a wife.

ستري دھن (Stridhan स्त्रीधन) Peculium. See استري دھن

ستوانسا (Satwánsá सतवांसा) A feast given to a pregnant woman by her parents in the seventh month of her pregnancy.

ستور (Satúr) Beast of burden, cattle.

ستھاپن کرنا (Sthápan karná स्थापन करना) To set up (as an idol), to establish, to found.

ستھان (Sthán स्थान) (1) Residence, dwelling. (2) Section, chapter. (3) Degree, appointment, office.

ستھاور (Sthávar स्थावर) Real estate (such as land or houses), heirloom, family possession

ستھاور دروِ (Sthúvár driv स्थावर द्रिव) Immovable property.

ستھت (Sthit स्थित) Fixed, permanent, firm, immovable.

ستھل (Sthal स्थल) Abode, fixed residence, standing place of a tent.

ستھل سیما (Sthal-símá स्थल सीमा) Land-mark, boundary.

ستي (Satí सती) (1) A virtuous wife. (2) The faithful wife who burns herself with her husband's corpse. (3) The ceremony of a widow burning herself on her husband's funeral pile.

ستي مٹھ (Satí maṭh सती मठ) A place where a widow has been burnt.

ستیاپنا (Satyápná सत्यापना or सत्या पत्त) Ratification of a bargain.

ستیک (Satyak सत्यक) Ratification of a bargain, fulfilment of a contract.

ستیہ ساکشي (Satya-sákshí सत्य साक्षी) A trustworthy witness.

ست (Saṭ सट) Intimacy, league.

سٹّا (Saṭṭá सट्टा) A contract or engagement, an agreement to supply articles or grain on consideration of specified advances

سٹّي بہي (Saṭṭí bahí) Stock-book.

سٹیک (Saṭík सटीक) Accompanied by a commentary or exposition, annotated.

سجاتي (Sujátí सुजाती) (Of good caste or race, of good family, well-born.

سجادہ نشین (Sajjáda-nashín) The spiritual superior of a mosque

or religious endowment (as distinguished from the *mutwalli*) or secular superintendent.

سجل (Sijil) Written attestation of a notary, the record or decree of a Qázi or Judge, judicial record, seal of a judge.

سچّا (Sachá सच्चा) *Bona-fide* (transaction), full weight, just, fair, honest, trustworthy.

سچائي (Sichái सिचाई) Artificial irrigation, cost of irrigation.

سچو (Sachiv सचिव) Counsellor, minister of state.

سحري (Saharí) Food eaten by Muhammadans a little before dawn during the fast of Ramazán.

سخاوت (Sakháwat) Liberality, munificence.

سخت سست کہنا (Sakht sust kahná) To reproach, to rail at.

سخت گيري (Sakhtgírí) Exaction, criticising.

سختي سے (Sakhtí se) Strictly, severely, harshly.

سختي سے تعبير کرنا چاهئے (Sakhtí se t'abír karná cháhie) To be strictly construed.

سختي کرنا (Sakhtí karná) To treat with harshness or severity.

سد (Sad) Obstacle, impediment, obstruction, a wall.

سد راہ (Sad-i-ráh) Obstruction of the road, obstacle.

سد دعوی (Sad-i-d'awá) A bar to a claim.

سدابرت (Sadábart) Alms or food distributed daily to the poor or to travellers.

سداچار (Sadáchár) Every day religious rites.

سداے (Sudáy सुदाय) (1) A special gift given on particular solemn occasions, for example a gift to a student at his investiture, a nuptial present (2) One who makes the above present, e. g., mother, father or husband.

سدھ (Sidh सिद्ध) Adjudicated, decided, terminated (as a law suit), discharged, settled (as a debt) framed, enacted (as a regulation or an award), perfected, finished.

سدھ کرنا (Sudh karná सुध करना) To remember.

سدھانت (Siddhánt सिद्धान्त) The determination or result of investigation or discussion.

سدھي (Siddhí) (1) Accomplishment. (2) The acquirement of supernatural powers by magic or mysticism. (3) Final emancipation

سُدي (Sudí सुदी) The light half of the lunar month (from the new to the full moon).

سر اُٹھانا (Sar uṭháná) To lift up or exalt oneself. To be

disaffected, to rebel, to be contentious.

سر پھوڑنا (Sar phoṛná) To break one's head.

سر اجلاس (Sar-i-ijlás) In open court.

سر بازار (Sar-i-bázár) In the open market, in public.

سر بمہر (Sar-ba-mohar) Sealed.

سرپرست (Sarparast) Guardian, patron.

سر پنچ (Sarpanch) Head arbitrator, foreman of a jury, president of a body of arbitrators.

سردھرا (Sardhará) The head of a family patron, the headman of a village, &c.

سرتابی (Sartábí) Contempt.

سرتاپا (Sartápá) From head to foot, *cap á pie*.

سرخیل (Sarkhel) Head or chief of a clan.

سردست (Sar-i-dast) At hand, at present.

سردفتر (Sar-i-daftar) The head of an office, a head-clerk.

سرداہ (Sarbaráh) The manager of an estate, an agent, a commissary of supplies.

سرداہکار (Sarbaráhkár) (1) A manager, an officer appointed as a manager of the estate under Court of Wards. (2) The manager on behalf of an unseparated coparceners.

سرداہکار پٹہ (Sarbaráhkár paṭṭa) A deed appointing a manager or steward.

سرداہکاری (Sarbaráhkárí) Management, agency, stewardship.

سراغ (Surág) Trace, clue, search, inquiry.

سراغ رسانی (Surág-rasání) Detection, discovery, tracing.

سراغ لگانا (Surág lagáná) To search out, to discover, to seek, to inquire for.

سراغ ملنا (Surág milná) To obtain a clue, to get an inkling of.

سراغی (Surágí) Secret agent, detective.

سرانجام (Saranjám) (1) Utensil, furniture, goods and chattles. (2) Event, issue, end.

سرانجامی (Saranjámí) Under the Muhammadan government in Bengal the term was applied to allowances sometimes granted or admitted as deductions for the charges and expenses of collecting the revenue, or other incidental expenses made to the zamindars or farmers.

سرتی (Srútí) See شرتی

سرحد (Sarhad) Boundary, frontier, confines, border.

سرحد حاصل (Sarhad hásil) Frontier duties.

سرخط (Sarkhat) An agreement to hire service, the lease of a house, receipt, a note or acknowledgment from the government to payers of the revenue, bearing upon it the successive instalments paid into the treasury.

سرخود (Sarkhud) Independent.

سرخط کرایہ (Sarkhat kiráya) A rent agreement, a lease.

سردار (Sardár) A chief, a headman, a commander.

سردار عامل (Sardár-i-'ámil) The head *'ámil* or collector ofan extensive district, invested with magisterial and military authority.

سرداري (Sardárí) Headship, chiefship, the rank or office of a *sardár*, sway, rule.

سرشتہ (Sarishta) (1) Practice, rule, custom, usage. (2) Office, employment, establishment, department.

بے سرشتہ (Be-sarishta) Irregular, contrary to rule or practice.

سرشتہ میں داخل کرنا (Sarishta men dákhil karná) To place on official record.

سرشتہ سے کیفیت طلب ہو (Sarishta se kaifiyat talab ho) Let the office report.

سرشتہ امانت (Sarishta-i-amánat) In Bengal, under the Muhammadan and early British rule, an office for the examination and adjustment of disputed and outstanding accounts, particularly those of officers dismissed or charged with embezzlement or undue exactions.

سرشتہ تعلیم (Sarishta-i-ta'lím) Department of public instructions.

سرشتہدار (Sarishtadár) The superintendent of the vernacular department of an office, an officer whose business it is to lay petitions before judicial officers and to write down orders passed on them, chief record-keeper and court reader.

سرشتہداري (Sarishtadárí) The office or the work of a sarishtadár.

سرشتہ مال (Sarishta-i-mál) Revenue department.

سرزد ہونا (Sarzad honá) To be committed by, to proceed from, to happen, to occur.

سرزنش (Sarzanish) Censure, reproof.

سر زور (Sarzor) Refractory, headstrong, obstinate, rebellious.

سرسبز کرنا (Sarsabz karná) To revive.

سرسبز هونا (Sarsabz honá) To be successful (as in a law suit).

سرسري (Sarsarí) Summary, cursory.

سرسري اختيارات (Sarsarí ikhtiyárát) Summary powers.

سرسري فيصله (Sarsarí faisla) A summary decision.

سرسري مقدمه (Sarsarí muqaddma) A summary case.

سرسري تجويز (Sarsarí tajwíz) A summary trial.

سرسري نالش (Sarsarí nálish) A summary suit.

سرسري نالش كرنا (Sarsarí nálish karná) To bring a summary suit.

سرغنه (Sargana) (1) The foreman of a jury. (2) A ring-leader.

سرقه (Sarqa) Theft, larceny.

سرقه بالجبر (Sarqa-bil-jabr) Robbery.

سركار (Sarkár) (1) The government, the state, the supreme authority or administration. (2) The ruler, the king. (3) Any civil political officer. (4) A landlord, a respectful title. (5) The sub division of *suba*, a district, a province.

سركار إنگلشيه (Sarkár-i-inglishya) The British Government.

سركاري عمارت (Sarkárí 'emárat) A public building.

سركاري خزانه (Sarkárí khazána) Public treasury.

سركاري ملازم (Sarkárí mulázim) A government servant, a public servant.

سركاري مال (Sarkárí-mál) Government pr perty.

سركاري ملازمت (Sarkárí mulázimat) Government post.

سرفرازي (Sarfarází) Promotion, exaltation.

سركش (Sarkash) Refractory, rebellious, disloyal.

سركشي (Sarkashí) Mutiny, insurrection, insubordination.

سركشي كرنا (Sarkashí karná) To revolt, to raise an insurrection.

سرگرمي سے (Sargarmí se) With zeal, zealously.

سرمايه (Sarmáya) Capital, stock in trade, assets, funds.

سرمايه ذاتي (Sarmáya-i-zátí) Personal funds.

سرمايه جداگانا (Sarmáya-i-judágána) Separate funds.

سرمايه مجتمع (Sarmáya-i mujtama') Consolidated funds, accumulations.

سرمايه مشترک (Sarmáya-i-mushtarik) A joint fund or stock.

سرمايه بچت (Sarmáya-i-bachat) Reserve fund.

سرمايه موروثي (Sarmáya-i-maurúsí) A patrimonial stock, ancestral fund.

سرناگت (Sarnágát शरणागत) A refugee.

سرن گہنا (Saran gahná शरणगहनां) To seek the protection, to take refuge in or with.

سرنامہ (Sarnáma) Address, superscription, titles at the beginning of a letter.

سرنگ (Surang सुरङ्ग) A hole dug through a wall for the purpose of house-breaking, a mine, a subterraneous passage.

سرنگ اُڑانا (Surang uṛáná) To explode, to blow up.

سرنگ لگانا (Surang lagáná) (1) To mine. (2) To plot against.

سروپ بنانا (Surúp banáná) To personate.

سروکار ہونا (Sarokár honá) To have to do with, to be concerned in.

سرہج (Sarhaj सरहज) Wife's brother's wife.

سرہنگ (Sarhang) A general, a commander, a mate of a ship.

سری کرنا (श्री करना) To make a beginning, to affix one's signature, to witness a bond.

سری (Sirí) An auspicious or honorific term pre-fixed to the names of persons and at the beginning of letters, documents, &c., (as, Sirí patrí bhái).

سریشٹھ (Sreshṭha श्रेष्ठ) Most excellent, pre eminent.

سڑک (Saṛak) Road.

پکی سڑک (Pakkí saṛak) Macadamised road.

کچی سڑک (Katchi saṛak) A *kachcha* road.

سڑکانا (Saṛkáná) Road fund cess. The collections under this head are made in lieu of the repairs formerly made to the roads, by the zamindars, according to the terms of their tenure, and the practice of the country.

سزا (Sazá) Punishment.

سزا بڑھانا (Sazá baṛháná) To enhance punishment.

سزا تبدیل کرنا (Sazá tabdíl karná) To commute one sentence into another.

سزایافتہ مجرم (Sazáyáfta mujrim) An offender previously convicted.

سزا کم کرنا (Saza kam karná) To reduce a sentence.

سزایافتہ سابق (Sazá yáfta sábiq) An old offender.

سزاے تازیانہ (Saza-i-táziyána) Whipping.

سزاے موت (Sazá-i-maut) Punishment of death.

سزاے موت کا حکم دینا (Sazá-i-maut ká hukm dená) To sentence to death

سزا طے کرنا (Sazá tai karná) To undergo a sentence.

سزا کم کرنیکي وجهه (Sazá kam karne ká wajah) Mitigating circumstances.

سزا کرانا (Sazá karáná) To bring to punishment.

سزاول (Sazáwal) A collector of revenue or rent, an officer specially appointed to take charge of, and collect the revenue of an estate, from the management of which the owner or farmer has been removed ; an agent appointed by a landowner or lessor to compel payment of rent by tenants or lease holders, a landsteward.

سزاولي (Sazáwalí) The office and the rights of a *sazáwal*.

سستا (Sastá सस्ता) Cheap

سسر (Susar सुसर) Father-in-law.

سسرال (Susrál) Father-in-law's house or family.

سطور (Sutúr) Lines, rows.

تحریر بین السطور (Tahrír i-bainul sutúr) Interlineation.

سعایت (Sa'áyat) Work exacted from a half ransomed slave to complete his freedom on his paying the remaining price of redemption.

سعي (Sa'í) Exertion, effort.

سفارت (Safárat) Mediation, acting as a mediator or messenger of peace.

سفارش (Sifárish) Recommendation, intercession, introduction.

سفارشي چٹھي (Sífárshí chiṭṭhí) (1) A letter of credit, an accommodation bill. (2) a letter of recommendation or introduction.

سفر خرچ (Safar kharch) Travelling expenses.

سفیر (Sáfír) An ambassador, an envoy.

سفینه (Safína) Subpœna, summons of a law court, a book.

سقم (Siqm) Defect.

سقم ضابطه (Siqm i-zábita) Irregularity.

سقم قانوني (Siqm-i qánúní) An error in law.

سکار (Sakár सकार) Acceptance of a *hundi* or bill, endorsement noting acceptance.

سکارنا (Sakárná) To accept or endorse, as accepted, a bill.

سکارنے والا (Sakárnewálá) An acceptor or endorser of a bill.

سکارے پیچھے بیچنا (Sakáre píchhe bechná) To negotiate a bill after acceptance.

سکاري هوئي هنڈي (Sakárí huí hundí) An accepted bill.

سکر (Sakr) Any intoxicating drink.

سکرائي (Sakrái सकराई) Fee charged for the acceptance of a bill of exchange.

سکڑ (Sakaṛ) A prefix signifying remote as Sakaṛdádá, great-grandfather.

سکشا دینیوالا (Sikshá denewálá) } سکشک (Sikshak) }
A preacher, an instructer, teacher.

سکن (Sakn) Residence.

سکنات (Saknát) The pauses.

حرکات وسکنات (Ḥarkát -o-saknát) Manners and gestures.

سکوت (Sukút) Silence.

تسلیم بالسکوت (Taslím bil sukút) Acquiescence.

سکونت (Sukúnat) Residence, dwelling.

سکونت مستقل (Sukúnat-i-mustaqil) Place of domicile.

سکونت‌مستقل بوجهہ پیدایش (Sukúnat -i-mustaqil bawajah paidáish) Domicile of origin.

سکونت اختیار کرنا (Sukúnat aḳhtiyár karná) To reside.

سکہ (Sikká) A coin.

کسی سکہ کی ترکیب یا صورت بدلنا (Kisí sikke kí tarkíb yá súrat badalná) To alter the composition or appearance of a coin.

کسی اور سکہ کی حیثیت سے چلانا (Kisí aur sikka kí haisiyat se chaláná) To pass as a coin of a different description.

سکہ اصلي (Sikka-i-aslí) Genuine coin.

سکہ تلبیس (Sikka-i-talbís) A counterfeit coin.

سکہ جمانا (Sikka jamáná) } یا بیٹھانا (Yá baiṭháná) } To
establish one's rule or authority.

سکہ قلبي یا جعلي (Sikka qalabí yá j'alí) Counterfeit coin.

سکہ ملکہ معظمہ (Sikka-i malka muzzama) Queen's coin.

سکھ (Sikh सिख) (1) Disciple, scholar. (2) A follower of Guru Nának.

سکھا (Sakhá सखा) An associate, a companion.

سگا (Sagá सगा) Own, of full blood, born of the same parents.

سگا بھائي (Sagá bhái सगा भाई) Own brother.

سگا سودر (Sagá sodr सगा सोद्र) Uterine brother of the same mother.

سگائي (Sagaí सगाई) (1) Betrothal. (2) Marriage of a widow (Eastern districts). (*Biwáh* marriage is not to be confounded with *sagái* or *mangní* or batrothal. The first is a completed transaction, the other is only a contract. Manu says "Neither ancients nor moderns who were good men have ever given a

damsel in marriage after she had been promised to another man, but Nárad and Yajnvalkyá both admit the right of a father to annul a betrothal to one suitor, if a better match presents itself, and either party to the contract is allowed to withdraw from it where certain specified defects are discovered, and it is now settled by law courts that a contract to marry will not be specifically enforced and that the only remedy is by an action for damages.—(Mayne).

سگم (Sugam सुगम) Easy of access, attainable, practicable, intelligible.

سگوتر (Sagotra सगोत्र) A kinsman, one allied by community of name and descent, a gentile relation.

سگوتر سپنڈ (Sagotra sapind सगोत्र सपिण्ड) A kinsman by common descent who is also connected by obsequial offerings.

سگوتر ماتر (Sagotra mátr सगोत्र मात्र) A kinsman by the same descent, but within what degree uncertain.

سل رچنا (Sal rachná सल रचना) (1) To manage difficult affairs of a house. (2) To prepare one's own funeral pyre, to become a *sati*.

سلح خانہ (Silah khána) An armoury, arsenal.

سلاح (Saláh) Arms, weapons.

سلاخ (Sallákh) An iron bar, an ingot (of gold or silver).

سلام دینا (Salám daná) To send one's compliment to one as implying a request for his presence or permission to come in.

سلامت رو (Salámat rau) A good manager or administrator, an economist.

سلامتی کا جام پینا (Salámatí ká jám píná) To drink to the health of.

سلامی (Salámí) (1) Salute (as by presentation of arms.) (2) A salute of cannon. (3) A present on being introduced to a superior. (4) A present given to a landlord on granting a lease. (5) A fee or fine levied annually on the holders of rent-free tenures as a quit rent. (6) A fine or premium.

سلامی خانہ بازی (Salámí-i-khána bází) A present made by the *raiyat* to a *zamindár* on his erecting a new hut.

سلب (Salb) Negation.

سلبھ (Sulabh सुलभ) Attainable, feasible, easy.

سلخ (Salakh) The last day of a month.

سلسله (Silsila) A chain, series, succession, descent, line, order.

سلسله بندي (Silsila bandí) Classification.

سلسلهوار (Silsilawár) Consecutive, in regular order, *seriatim*, systematically.

سلسله سعودي (Silsila-i-sa'údí) Ascending line or ascendants.

سلسله نزولي (Silsila-i-nuzúlí) Descending line of descendants.

سلطان (Sultán) A sultan, a king, an emperor.

سلطاني (Sultání) Royal, regal.

سلطنت (Saltanat) Empire, sovereignty, kingdom, realm.

سلطنت جمهوري (Saltanat-i-jamhúrí) A republic.

سلطنت شخصي (Saltanat-i-shakhsí) Monarchy.

سما (Samá) Season, a good harvest or opportunity.

سلف (Salaf) (1) Former times. (2) Money advanced for merchandise, &c.

سلف (Silf) Brother-in-law.

سلک بندي (Silk-bandí) Account of the daily receipts of revenue made out at the end of the month when the whole is added together and formed into one total.

سلوک کرنا (Sulúk karná) To treat with indulgence or kindness.

سليس (Salís) Easy, simple, not abstruse

سم اڈھکاري (Sam adhikárí सम अधिकारी) A co-adjutator, a colleague, a joint heir.

سماپت (Samápt) End, termination, reconciling differences.

سماج (Samáj समाज) Congregation, conference, meeting, a society, an association

سماجک (Samájik समाजिक) Belonging to a society or community, a member of an assembly or congregation.

سماچار (Samáchár समाचार) News, report, intelligence, messages, advice of a bill.

سمارت (Samart स्मार्त) Recorded in the *smirities* prescribed in the inspired codes of law, one who follows the doctrines of the *smirities*, one skilled in jurisprudence or traditional law.

سماعت (Samá'at) Hearing, cognizance.

سماعت کرنا (Samá'at karná) To hear, to entertain a suit, to take cognisance of.

سماعت کے قابل (Samá'at ke qábil) Cognisable, admissible, worthy or deserving of a hearing.

اول وقت سماعت مقدمه (Awwal waqt-i-samá'at-i-muqaddma) At the first hearing of a suit.

سماعي (Samá'í) Hearsay.

شهادت شماعي (Shahádat-i-samá'í) Hearsay evidence.

سمان (Samán) Equal, like, same.

سمان گوتر (Samán gotra समान गोत्र) Of the same lineage, a gentile kinsman.

سمان وردهي (Samán vriddhí समान वृद्धि) Moderate interest.

سمانودک (Samánodak समानोदक) A kinsman connected with offerings of water to deceased ancestors, for the first seven degrees the *samanodak* is the same as *Sapinḍa*, offering cakes and water, the former affinity extends to seven degrees further, in which water only is presented, the Sapinḍa is the offerer and his three immediate ancestors, who receive the entire cake. He is the *samanodak* of those to whom he presents mere libations of water, *i. e.*, paternal ancestors fourteen degrees removed from him.

سمائي (Samáí समाई) Capacity, capability, competency.

سمبندہ (Sambandh सम्बन्ध) Alliance, relationship by marriage, connexion.

سمبندہ کرنا (Sambandh karná) To unite (as in marriage), to affiance.

سمبندهي (Sambandhí सम्बन्धी) Relation or connection by marriage, a relative, a kinsman.

سمبهالنا (Sambhálná संभालना) To manage, to superintend, to regulate (expenses, revenue, &c.), to moderate, to control, to keep in check, to correct, to improve.

سمپادک (Sampádak संपादक) An agent, an officer, an editor.

سمپردا (Sampraday सम्प्रदाय) Tradition, traditional belief or usage.

سمت (Sammat सम्मत or सम्मत) Consent, concurrence, acquiescence.

سمجهه (Samajh समझ) Comprehension, understanding.

سمجهنا (Samajhná समझना) (1) To understand, to apprehend. (2) To consider, to deem. (3) To think highly of. (4) To settle accounts with, (5) To look to one for explanation or payment. (6) To give one his due. (7) To chastise.

سمجهوتي (Samjhautí समझौती) An amicable adjustment.

سمجهوتي پتر (Samjhautí patr) A deed of compromise.

سمدهي (Samdhí समधी) Child's father-in-law. (The fathers of a bride and bridegroom are samdhís to each other).

سمدھن (Samdhan समधन) Child's mother-in law. (The mothers of a bride and bridegroom are *samdhans* to each other).

سمدھیانا (Samdhiyáná समधियाना) The mutual relationship between two parties whose children are married to each other, the home or family of a child's father-in-law.

سمرتي (Smirití स्मृति) The smiriti is the recollection of sayings of the *rishis* or sages of antiquity. Rules, as distinct from instances of conduct, are for the first time embodied in the *smiriti*. These are works written in prose or in prose and verse mixed. The most important of these are Manu Smiriti, Yagnvalka Smiriti and the Narad *Smiriti* which is in verse.

سمن (Saman) Summons.

سمن جاري کرنا (Samman járí karná) To issue summons.

سمن کي تعمیل کرنا (Samman kí t'amíl karná) To serve summons.

سمے (Samai समय) Time, opportunity, occasion, agreement, covenant, contract.

سمے دستخط (Samai dastkhat) Signature to an account in acknowledgment of its correctness.

سمود (Samuh समूह) An assembly formed to take cognisance of offerces against caste.

سموت (Samvit संवित) Agreement.

سموت پتر (Samvit patr संवित पत्र) An agreement, a deed of gift, a will, a testament.

سموت ویاتکرم (Samvit vyatikarma संवित व्यतिक्रम) Non-performance of an agreement, breach of contract (a title of Hindu Law).

سن (San) The era, a year.

سن (Sin) Age.

سن بلوغ (Sin-i-bulúg) Age of puberty

سن شعور (Sin-i-sha'úr) Age of discretion.

سناتن (Sanátan) Ancient, primeval.

سناتن دھرم (Sanátan dharm) Orthodox religion.

سنت (Sunnat) (M. Law) (1) Tradition. See حدیث (2) Course or rule or conduct of life, ordinance (of religion), rite, an obligatory religious ceremony, circumcision.

سنتان (Santán सन्तान) Lineage, rece, descent, family, children.

سنجکت (Sanjukt संजुक्त) Endowed with, possessed of.

سنجوگ (Sanjog संजोग) Coincidence, occurrence, a kind of

alliance in which two parties unite for a common object and attack with united power, alliance.

سند (Sanad) (1) A grant, a certificate, a diploma, a charter, a patent a document conveying to an individual emoluments, titles, privileges, offices or the government rights to revenue from land and under the seal of the ruling authority. (2) Authority. (3) Precedent.

سند خون بہا (Sanad-i-khún bahá) A grant or deed conveying property from a person or family implicated in a murder, as a retaliatory fine to the heirs of the murdered person.

سند دیوانی (Sanad-i-díwání) A grant or assignment of land or rather of the government revenue assessed upon it.

سند ملکیت إستمراري (Sanad-i-milkiyat-i-istamrárí) The document by which the British Government recognised the absolute ownership of the zemindars of Bengal, and in some other parts at a fixed assessment.

سند کارگذاري (Sand-i-kárguzárí) Certificate of services.

سند یافتہ (Sanad-yáftá) Certificated, diploma-holder, chartered.

سند پیش کرنا (Sanad pesh karná) To produce or adduce authority for, to quote a precedent for.

سنستھان (Sansthán संस्थान) A common abode, a place where many persons dwell together, a monastery, a neighbourhood.

سنسرشٹ (Sansrishṭa संसृष्ट) Re-united, as a family or any member of it who, after having been separated and had his share of the property, brings it back again, and is once more a co-parcener. Verhaspati says, He who being once separated dwells again through affection with his father, brother, or paternal uncle is termed *reunited* or Sansrishṭi (संसृष्टि) This text is interpreted literally by the Mitákshara, and the authorities of southern India and Bengal, as excluding re-union with other relations, such as nephew, cousin or the like. The effect of the reunion is simply to replace the re-uniting coparceners in the same position as they would have been in if no partition had taken place (Mayne).

سنسرشٹي (Sansrishṭí संसृष्टी) A member of a re-united family, one who continues to reside with his co-heirs after partition.

سنسکار (Sanskár) An essential ceremony of Hindu initiation. The ceremonies are as follows:

(1) گربھادھن (Garbhádhan गर्भाधन) Worship on the first sign of conception, sometimes on a woman's attaining maturity.

(2) وشنوبل (Vishnubal विशनुबल) A sacrifice to Vishnu in the seventh month of pregnancy.

(3) جاتا کرم (Játa karm जात कर्म) Ceremonies at birth, comprising the putting of some *ghee* into the mouth of the infant before cutting the navel string.

(4) نام کرم (Nám karnam नाम करण) Naming the child on the 10th, 11th, or 12th day after birth.

(5) نشکرمنم (Nishkramanam निः करमणं) Taking the child out of the house when three months old, or to see the moon in the third light fortnight.

(6) ان پراشن (Anna práshan अन्न प्राशनं) Feeding the child for the first time with rice boiled in milk, usually in the 6th or 8th month.

(7) کرن ویدھ (Karana vedh) Boring the ears.

(8) چھودا کرنم (Chhudá karnam छुदाकरणं) The ceremony of tonsure, it should be performed in the first or third year.

(9) اُپانین (Upánayan उपानयन) Investiture with the sacrificial thread, this is the most important ceremony of the whole, constituting the second or spiritual birth of the three first castes, thence termed *dwij* (دوج q. v.) This ceremony should always be accompanied by the repetition of *Gáyatri*

(10) سماورتن (Samávartan समावर्तन) The ceremony performed on the student completing his studies and returning home.

(11) وواہ (Viváh विवाह) Marriage.

(12) سورگ روھن (Swargrohana स्वर्गारोहण) Funeral ceremonies. Excluding the first two ceremonies which are performed before birth, the remaining ten *sanskárs* are enjoined to be performed by every male Hindu.

سنکر (Sankar संकर) Unlawful intermarriage.

سنکشیپ کرنا (Sankshep karná संक्षेप करना) To condense, to epitomise, to make a summary of.

سنکلپ (Sankalp संकल्प) Vow, bequest made by word of mouth, charitable donation.

سنکلپنا (Sankalpná संकल्पना) To dedicate, to give alms (in fulfilment of a religious vow), to bequeath.

سنکھیا (Saṇkhyá) Arsenic, a kind of poison.

سنگت (Saṇgat संगत) A place of meeting, a place of worship, a temple, a monastery.

سنگرام (Saṇgrám संग्राम) A battle field, a country of war.

سنگھ (Singh) A hero, a Hindu title borne by men of the royal or Kshatriya caste.

سنگین (Saṇgín) (1) Grave, serious, severe. (2) A bayonet.

سنگین جرم (Saṇgín jurm) Grave offence, felony.

سنمان کرنا (Sanmán karná सन्मान करना) To show deference to, to honor.

سنمکھ کرنا (Sanmukh karná सन्मुख करना) To confront, to bring one face to face.

سنوت (Sanvat or samvat संवत) An era, a year, but it is specially applied to the luni-solar years of the era of *Vikramaditya* commencing with the year of the *kali* age 3045 or 57 B. C., which latter number is to be added to any year A. D., to find the *samvat*.

سني (Sunní) (M. Law) The people of traditions. One of the two principal sects of Mohammadans. (For the points of difference between Shias and Sunnís. See شیعہ)

Sunnís are divided into four chief schools, *viz*, *Hanafí*, *Malakí*. *Shafa'í* and *Humbli*. In India most cases relate to Hanafi law. All these four schools of law of the Sunnís are essentially at one in fundamental dogmas or *usúl* (اصول). They however differ from one another in the quantity of weight which is allowed to *Qiyás* or the use of private judgment in explaining and interpreting the law. The *Humblís* and *Malakí* schools almost entirely exclude private judgment in the expression of legal principles. They are exceedingly conservative in this respect. The *Shafaí* school is more tolerant of *Qiyás* than either the *Malaki* or *Humblí*, though it lacks the speculations of the Hanafí school.

سنیاس (Sanyás सन्यास) Abandonment of the world, the fourth religious order of the Hindus. See آشرم

سواپرش (Swapurush स्वपुरुष) A messenger or officer who called the parties into court.

سوداد (Sawád) The rural district of any province or town, environs of a city, suburb.

سوار (Sawár) A cavalier, a trooper.

سوارتهي (Swárthí स्वार्थी) Selfish, interested.

سواسن (Swásan स्वाशन) A married woman residing in her father's house.

سوال (Sawál) Question, query, application, petition, request.

سوال اشاريه (Sawál-i-isháriya) An indicatory or leading question.

سوال تردید (Sawál-i-tardíd) Cross-question.

سوال فريق اول (Sawál faríq-i-awwal) Examination in chief.

سوال فريق ثاني (Sawál faríq-i-sání) Cross-examination.

سوال مكرر (Sawál-i-mukarrar) Re-examination.

سوال موصل على المقصود (Sawál muwassal 'al-al-maqsúd) Leading question.

سوال جرح (Sawál-i-jirah) Cross-examination.

سوال جواب كرنا (Sawál-o-jawáb karná) To argue before a court.

سوال خواني (Sawál khwání) Calling and entertaining applications.

سوال دقيق (Sawál-i-daqíq) A nice question, a disputed point, *vexata quæstio.*

سوال متمم قيمت (Sawál mutammim-i-qímat) A petition put into to make up the value of an insufficiently stamped-plaint.

سوال ترميم عرضي دعوى (Sawál tarmím-i-arzí d'awa) An application to amend the plaint.

سوال دينا (Sawál dená) To make an application, to present a petition, to petition.

سوال كرنا (Sawál karná) To question, to interrogate, to examine (a witness), to beg.

سوال هدايتي (Sawál-i-hidáyatí) Leading question.

سوالات (Sawálát) Questions.

سوالات ابتدائي (Sawálát-i-ibtidái) Preliminary questions.

بند سوالات تحريري (Band sawálát-i-tahrírí) Interrogatories.

سوالات امتحان (Sawálát-i-imtihan) Examination questions.

سوانا (Siwáná सिवाना) Boundary, limit, landmark.

سوانا بندي (Síwáná bandí) The fixing of boundaries.

سواے (Siwái) (1) Any addition to the standard or the customary revenue, whether as an increase of the amount or in the shape of a new or additional cess. (2) Profits from lands other than those of cultivation, as the rent of fisheries of forest produce, and the like, some of which are included in fixing the assessment. (3) Dues claimed by the proprietors of a village from non-proprietary

residents for houses, shops and temples, in some cases recognised and recorded officially.

سواے (Sawáí) A rate of interest on seed grain advanced, a maund and a quarter to be returned at harvest for every maund lent at sowing time.

سوائي (Siwái सिवाई) A kind of soil, a mixture of clay and sand suited for any grain except rice.

سواے جمع (Siwái-jam'a) Extra-revenue, extra collections.

سوت (Sot सोत) A co-wife.

سوتر (Sutr सूत्र) Precept, an aphorism, an opinion or decree.

سوتک (Sútak सूतक) Uncleanliness or impurity contracted by all the members of a family on the birth of a child (or the death of a relative).

سوتنتر (Sutantr स्वतन्त्र) One who is legally entitled to act without control or guardianship, full grown, no longer subject to parents, or guardians. *Sue-juris.*

سوتيلا (Sautelá सौतेला) Of one and the same father but by different mothers.

سوتيلا بھائي (Sautelá bhái) Step-brother.

سوتيلي بہن (Sautelí bahin) Step-sister.

سوتيلا باپ (Sautelá báp) Step-father.

سوتيلي ماں (Sautelí mán) Step-mother.

سوجاتي (Svajáti स्वजाती) Of the same caste or tribe.

سوجن (Svajan स्वजन) Own kindred, a kinsman.

سوچ بچار کے (Soch bichár ke सोच विचार के) Deliberately, premeditatedly, wilfully.

سوچي پتر (Sáchí patr सूची पत्र) Index, table of contents.

سودا (Saudá) Goods, ware-trade, traffic, purchase, bargain.

سودا بنانا (Saudá banáná) To strike or settle a bargain.

سودا بہي (Saudá bahí) Ware-house, a book showing any transaction.

سودا پتر (Saudá patr) A written agreement to deliver goods to a purchaser on specified terms, a bill of sale.

سودا پٹنا (Saudá paṭná) A bargain struck.

سوداگري مال (Saudágarí mál) Merchandize.

سود (Súd) Interest.

سود بٹہ (Súd-baṭṭa) Profit and loss.

سود پر دينا (Súd par denáá) To lend at interest.

سود خور (Súd-khor) Usurer.

سود در سود (Súd dar-súd) Compound interest.

سودرا (Sodrá सोदरा) Co-uterine, a co-uterine brother.

سو درشٹي (Sva drishṭí स्वदृष्टि) Personal inspection.

سود لگانا (Súd lagáná) To charge interest on.

سود مضائف (Súd-i-muzá'if) The accumulation of interest so as to double the original debt.

سودي (Súdí) Bearing interest.

سود کے قوانین (Súd ke qawánín) Usury laws.

سودھ (Sodh सोध) Purification, purity, sanctity, discharge (of debt), liquidation.

سودھن کرنا (Sodhan karná सोधन करना) (1) To correct, to justify. (2) To pay off a debt, to liquidate.

سورگ روھن (Swarg rohan स्वर्ग रोहन) Ascending to heaven, obsequial ceremonies.

سوراج (स्वराज) Home-rule.

سورني (Sorní सोरना) An obsequial rite performed on the third day after a death, when the ashes of the deceased are thrown into the river.

سورہ (Sura) A chapter of the Qurán.

سوسائٹي (Sosáiṭy) A society.

سوغات (Saugát) A rich present.

سوکاریہ (Svakárya स्वकार्य) One's own business.

سوکھا (Súkhá सूखा) Dry land, a dry year, a dry season.

سوکھا جواب (Súkhá jawáb) Flat refusal.

سوکلیا (Sakulyá सकल्या) The offerer of funeral oblations is the *Sakulya* of those to whom he offers the fragments of that cake which remain on his hands, and are wiped off it, which is called a divided oblations.

(The *Sapiṇḍas* take precedence over *Sakulyas*, who in their turn are preferred to the *Samanodakas* (q. v).

The owner, who is called in the *Dayabhag* the middle-most of seven, is the *Sapiṇḍa* (See سپنڈا) of his own son, grandson, greatgrandson, but his great greatgrandson is only his *Sakulya*.

سوگند (Saugand) Oath.

سوگند یا قسم کھانا (Saugand yá qasm khaná) To swear.

سولي پر چڑھانا (Sulí par chaṛháná) To impale a criminal.

سہ بندي (Sih bandí) Quarterly payment

سہ ماہي (Sih máhí) Quarterly.

سہ ماہي نقشہ (Sih máhí naqsha) Quarterly returns.

سہاگ (Suhág सुहाग) The happy and auspicious state of wife-hood, coverture.

سہاگن (Suhágan सुहागन) A married woman whose husband is alive.

سہالگ (Sahálag सहालग) The marrying season.

سہام (Sihám) Shares, portions.

سہام معین (Siham mu'aiyan) Allotment of fixed shares.

سہاے (Saháy सहाय) A patron, a helper, an assistant.

سہایک پتر (Saháyak patra सहायक पत्र) A letter of recommendation.

سہبھاگی (Sahbhágí सहभागी) A partner, a share-holder.

سہج (Sahaj सहज) Full or own brother.

سہرا (Sehrá सहरा) A wreath worn on the head by a bride and bridegroom at the marriage ceremony.

سہرا بندھائی (Sehrá bandhái) The fee for fastening a chaplet on the bridegroom's head.

سہکاری (Sahkárí सहकारी) A co-adjutor, an assistant, an associate.

سہگامنی (Sahgámní सहगामनी) A woman who goes with her deceased husband, *i. e.* burns herself with his body.

سہگمن (Sahgaman सहगमन) The voluntary burning of a widow on the funeral pile with her deceased husband.

سہل کرنا (Sahal karná) To facilitate.

کسی فعل یا جرم کے ارتکاب کو سہل کرنا (Kísí f'el yá jurm ke irtikáb ko sahal karná) To facilitate the commission of an act or offence.

سہو (Saho) Oversight, error, mistake, fault, forgetfulness.

سہو القلم (Saho ul-qalam) A slip of the pen.

سہو کاتب (Saho-i-kátib) A clerical error.

سہواً (Sahwan) } By an over-
سہو سے (Saho se) } sight, by mistake.

سہودر (Sahodar सहोदर) Co-uterine, a brother of the whole blood.

سہیلی (Saheli सहेली) A woman's female companion, a confidant.

سیاست (Siyásat) Government, administration, legal authority.

سیاست کرنا (Siyásat karná) To rule, to govern, to chastise.

سیاست مدنی (Siyásat i-madaní) Political economy.

سیانا (Siyáná सयाना) Of age, arrived at puberty or years of discretion, prudent, clever, one who pretends to exorcise evil spirits.

سیاؤ (Síyáo सियाउ) A deity presiding over agriculture or the fruits of the earth, a tutelary goddess presiding over a village.

سیاق عبارت (Siyáaq-i-'ibárat) Context.

بجز اسکے کہ کوئی امر بلحاظ سیاق عبارت نقیض ہو (Bajuz iske ki koi amr haliház siyáq 'ibárat naqíz ho) Unless there is something repugnant to the context.

سیاہہ (Siyáha) (1) A daily cash-book in which all payments to, or disbursements by, the proprietors or their agents are entered. (2) A daily account of receipts and disbursement sent by the tahsildar to the head-quarter. (3) A term used in accounts meaning checked off or brought to account.

سیاہہ لکھانا (Siyáha likháná) To have the collections of rents entered in the patwari's papers.

سیاہہ آمدنی (Siyáha-i-ámdaní) A treasury account of the collections received from the cultivators daily.

سیاہہ بہی (Siyáha bahí) A day-book in which daily receipts and disbursements are entered.

سیاہہ موجودات (Siyáha-i-maujúdát) A cash account.

سیاہہ نویس (Siyáhá-i navís) One who keeps the daily rough account.

سیٹھ (Seṭh सेठ) A banker, a capitalist, the chief of a corporation or trade.

سید (Saiyad) (1) Any descendant of Muhammad. (2) A chief.

سیدھا ہونا (Sídhá honá) To come right, to be on the straight path (2) To be chastised, tamed.

سیدھا (Sídhá सीधा) A settled allowance.

سیر (Sir) It is defined in the United Provinces Rent and Revenue Acts as "land continuously cultivated for twelve years (in Oudh for 7 years) by the proprietor himself with his own stock, or by his servants, or by hired labour, also land recognised by village-custom as the special holding of a co sharer, or treated as such in the distribution of profits or charges among سیر co-sharers.

سیر (Ser) A weight of 80 tolás.

سیز (Síṛ सीड) A channel through which fields are watered, an inundated field.

سیزدہم (Sezdahum) Thirteenth.

سیکڑا (Saikṛá) (1) (Adv.) Per hundred, per cent. (2) Hundred.

سیکھہ دینا (Síkh denáً) To give advice, to counsel.

سیل (Síl सील) Moral practice, steady and uniform observance of laws and morals.

سیل (Sel) An inundation.

سیلاب (Seláb) Flood, inundation.

سیلابی (Selábí) Land liable to inundation.

سیناپتی (Senáً patí) A general, a military chief.

سیندھ (Seṇdh सेन्ध) A hole made in a wall by thieves or burglars.

سیندھ لگانا (Seṇdh lagáná) } To
سیندھ دینا (Seṇdh denáً) } commit a burglary, to sap, to mine.

سیندھی (Seṇdhí सेंधी) The juice of the wild date tree from which toddy is made, toddy.

سیما (Símá सीमा) A boundary, a border.

سیمانہ دار (Símánadár) A person well acquainted with the boundaries of a village or estate, one who watches that they are not trespassed or encroached upon.

سیندھیا (Seṇdhiyá) A house-breaker, a burglar.

سینچائی (Siṇchái) Irrigation, price paid for irrigation.

سیوا سمتی (Sewa-samití) A society who voluntarily offer their services to those in difficulty

سیور غال (Suyúr ghál) An assignment of land for charitable purposes, a grant of land revenue without any stipulation of military service or other condition, a feudal tenure.

سیوک پتر (Sewak-patra) A deed or bond by which a person binds himself to servitude, either for a term or for life.

سیول (Sewal सेवल) The ceremony of waving over the heads of a bride and bridegroom, an imitation lamp made of flour and also some water, which is thrown on either side of them.

(ش)

شاخ (Sháḳh) A branch.

شادی (Sháḍí) A marriage, a wedding.

شادی کرنا (Sháḍí karná) To get (a boy or girl) married.

شادیانہ (Sháḍiyána) (1) Marriage fees or presents made by a cultivator to a landlord. (2) Drums which are beaten on occasion of marriage or other happy occasions.

شارح (Sháraḥ) A commentator, an annotator.

شاذ و نادر (Sháẕ-o-nádir) Occasionally, seldom.

شارع (Sháraʼ) A high road.

شارع عام (Sháraʼ-i-ʼám) A public road, a highway.

شاستر (Shástra) A code of laws, institutes of holy religion.

دھرم شاستر (Dharm-shástar) The Hindu civil law.

نیاے شاستر (Niyáe shástra) Logic.

شاستارتھ (Shástarth शास्त्रार्थ) (1) The object or purport of a book, the construction of interpretation of holy writ. (2) Argument, debate, controversy.

شاستروکت (Shástrokt शास्त्रोक्त) Sanctioned by works of authority, declared by law.

شاستر برودھ (Shástra birudh) Contrary to the shastras.

شاستی (Shástí शासति) Command, edict, decree, punishment inflicted by royal command, correction, punishment.

شاسن (Shásan शासन) Punishment.

شاسن پتر (Shásan patr) A copper-plate, stone, &c., on which an edict or grant is inscribed.

شافع (Sháf'a) An intercessor, an advocate, a patron.

شافعي (Sháfa'í) The name of the Imam Abu Abdulla Muhammad-bin-Idris, one of the chiefs of the four principal sects of the Muhammadan religion. His doctrines are generally followed in Northern Africa, partially in Egypt, in Southern Arabia, in Java, and the Malayan Peninsula, and among the Muslims of Ceylon. In India the *Sháfa'is* are to be met among the Bosa community of Bombay. The well-known works of this school are: (1) The *Mukhtasar* of Abu Qadir. (2) The Taqrib of Shamsuddin, &c.

شاکا (Sháká शाका) The era of Salivahána.

شاکھ (Shákh शाख) A branch or division.

شاکي (Shákí) A complainer, a complainant.

شاکي ھونا (Shákí honá) To make a complaint.

شاگرد (Shágird) A student, a pupil, a disciple, an apprentice.

شاگرد پیشہ (Shágird pesha) A servant, a menial.

مکانات شاگرد پیشہ (Makánát-i-shágird pesha) Outhouses, servants' quarters.

شاگرد کرنا (Shágird karná) To bind or adopt as an apprentice.

شاگردي (Shágirdí) Apprenticeship.

دستاویز شاگردي (Dastáwez-i-shágirdí) Apprenticeship-deed.

شامل (Shámil) With, along with, including, inclusive of, annexed, livingto gether, common.

شامل کرنا (Shámil karná) To include, to incorporate, to affix, to annex, to appned, to enter, to insert.

شامل ہونا (Shámil honá) To be included in, to fall under, to be connected with, to be a confederate of, to be a member of.

شامل حال ہونا (Shámil hál honá) To be joint.

شامل برادري (Shámil birádrí) A member of a fraternity.

شامل مسل (Shámil misl) Filed with the record.

شاملات (Shámilát) Lands which have never been divided, but are part and parcel of an estate held in common or in partnership by the whole proprietary body of a village; the lands of such a village are not let out or severally appropriated, but are cultivated in common, and of which the produce is divided amongst the proprietors according to recorded portions.

شاملي تعلق (Shámilí ta'alluq) A subordinate proprietary estate, one comprehended within the zamindari, and paying revenue through the zamindari, but considered to be hereditary and independent property, and inalienable as long as the dues to the superior holder and government are paid.

شاملاتي (Shámilátí) Joint, coparcenary.

شانزدہم (Shánz dahum) Sixteenth.

شاہ (Sháh) A king.

شاہ راہ (Sháhráh) King's road, highway, a principal street.

شاہزادہ (Sháhzáda) A prince, the prince royal.

شاہد (Sháhid) A witness.

شاہد حال (Sháhid-i-hál) A witness of facts, an eye-witness.

شاہنشاہ (Shahinsháh) A king, an emperor.

شاہدي (Sháhdí) Giving evidence, testimony.

شاہي (Sháhí) Imperial, royal.

شایان ہونا (Sháyán honá) To suit, to become, to befit.

شایع کرنا (Sháya karná) To publish, to proclaim.

شباہت (Shabáhat) Similarity, resemblance, analogy.

شبہہ (Shubha) Suspicion, doubt.

شبہہ کا فایدہ (Shubha ká fáida) The benefit of doubt.

شبہہ (Shubha) A legal defect or flaw, what may be pleaded in bar of punishment, anything which may appear lawful, but is really unlawful.

شبہہ اباہت (Shubha-i-abáhat) Doubt as to justification in the commission of a crime sufficient to prevent the infliction

of the full measure of punishment.

شبهه عقد (Shubha-i-'aqd) Error in thinking that a right in the woman is conferred by an illegal marriage.

شبهه قوی (Shubha-i-qawí) Strong presumption (of guilt).

شبهه ضعیف (Shubhá-i-za'íf) Uncertainty as to the truth or falsehood of a charge

شبهه ملک (Shubha-i-milk) Erroneous appropriation of property.

شبهه معقول (Shubha-i-m'aqúl) A reasonable suspicion or doubt.

شبیه (Shabíh) Image, picture, portrait.

شپتھ (Shapath शपथ) A solemn asservation, an oath.

شج (Shaja) (M. Law) A wound, a personal injury, short of destroying life.

(Wounds of ten kinds are recognised by Muhammadan Law as affecting the head and face in particular :

1. حارصتھ (Hárisat) A scratch not drawing blood.
2. دمعھ (Dam'at) A scratch which draws blood without its running down.
3. دامیتھ (Dámiat) An abrasion of skin from which blood flows.
4. باضعتھ (Báz'at) A cut through the skin.
5. متلاحیمتھ (Mutláhímat) A cut deep into the muscles.
6. سمحاق (Simháq) A wound in the head reaching to the perecranium.
7. موضحتھ (Muzihat) A wound that lays the bone bare.
8. ھاشمتھ (Háshmiat) A fracture of the skull.
9. منقلتھ (Munqalat) A fracture of the skull requiring the operation of the trepan.
10. امھ (Ammat) A wound extending to the membranes of the brain.

شجره (Shajra) (1) A genealogical table. (2) A field map. This map shows :—(1) Such physical features as it may be possible to delineate (2) The village boundary pillars. (3) The limits of the principal village sites and burial grounds. (4) The unculturable, waste. (5) Thecultivated land including fallow. (6) Wells and tanks used for irrigation. (7) Irrigation channels. (8) The boundary of any well-marked sub-divisions. (9) Village roads. (10) Marks of any government or railway survey.

Each field and each parcel of land represented in it bears a number corresponding with which is an entry in the *Khasra* (q. v.).

شجرة النسب (Shajrat-ul-nasb) A genealogical tree.

شحنائي (Shahnáí) Superintendence.

شحنه (Shahná) A watchman, a tax gatherer, a tax gathering peon, a peon appointed by the land-holder to keep watch over the crops of the defaulting tenant.

شحنه بٹهانا (Shahna biṭháná) To put a watch over the crops, to distrain.

شخص (Shakhs) Person. (In law it includes men and women both. It is also applied to an individual as well as to a corporate body.

شخص ثالث (Shakhs-i-sális) A third party.

شخص حي القايم (Shakhs-i-haiyal-qáim) A survivor.

شخص باقي ماندہ (Shakhs báqí mánda) A survivor.

شخص غير (Shakhs-i-gair) Another party, a stranger.

شخص فاتر العقل (Shakhs-i-fátir-ul-'aql) An insane person.

شخص مفقود الخبر (Shakhs-i-mafqúd-ul-khabar) A missing person.

According to Hanafí Law a missing person is supposed to live for 90 years. But the more reasonable principle of Malikí Law is now in force among the Hanafis, *viz.*, that if a person be unheard of for 4 years, he is presumed to be dead. The same principle is in force among the Shias.

شد آمد (Shud-ámad) Custom, usage.

شد آمد قديم (Shud-ámad-i-qadím) Old established usage or custom.

شدبد (Shudbud) Slight knowledge.

شدكار (Shudkár) (1) Ground tilled and sown. (2) An estimate or valuation of crop from inspection. (3) An inspector or valuer of crop. (4) The designation of the temporary settlement of the revenue of the North-Western Provinces made in 1830 under Reg. VII of 1822.

شدھ (Shidh) Right, pure. (2) Shaving the head on the death of a relation.

شدهي (Suddhí शुद्धि) Expiation, correctness, clearness, innocence, acquittance, retaliation.

شدهي كرنا (Shuddhí karná) To purify a person, to bring back

a person into Hindu religion after performing some purificatory ceremonies.

شدید (Shadíd) (1) Grievous. (2) Grave, serious, heinous.

ضرب شدید (Zarb-i-shadíd) Grievous hurt. See ضرب

شر (Shar) Wickedness.

شر اٹھانا (Shar uṭháná) To make a disturbance or mischief.

شر و فساد (Shar-o-fisád) Riot, breach of the peace.

شرا (Sharâ) A nerve, a blood vessel, an artery.

شراب (Sharáb) Wine, liquor.

شراب مخمر (Sharáb-i-mukhmir) Fermented liquor.

شراب مقطر (Sharáb-i-muqatar) A distilled liquor, a spirituous liquor.

شرابی (Sharábí) A drunkard.

شراب خانہ (Sharáb-khána) A tavern, distillery.

شرادھ (Sharádh श्राद्ध) An obsequial ceremony in which food and water are offered to the deceased ancestors of the sacrificer or to the *Pitras* or manes collectively, these ceremonies are observed on occasions of rejoicing as well as of mourning.

ایک دشٹہ شرادھ (एकोदिष्टा श्राद्ध Ekodishta sharádh) Presentation of offerings to the deceased on the eleventh day after his decease on which occasion Brahmans are fed and the period of uncleanliness terminates.

پاروں شرادھ (Párvansharádh पारवण श्राद्ध) The ceremony of presenting a certain number of oblations, namely one to each of the first three ancestors in the paternal line and maternal line respectively, or in other words, to the father, the grandfather, and the great grandfather in the one line, and the maternal grandfather, maternal great grandfather, and maternal great-great-grandfather in the other.

This sharádh connects cognates with the agnates.

پشٹي شرادھ (Pushtí sharádh पुशती श्राद्ध) A ceremony of offering oblations to the *Pitras* performed to obtain health and prosperity.

دیوا شرادھ (Dewá sharádh) Sharádh performed in honour of the deities collectively.

کرمانگ شرادھ (Karmánga sharádh करमांग श्राद्ध) A sharádh performed as the preparatory or subsidiary part of any solemn rite.

کامیا شرادھ (Kámyá sharádha काम्य श्राद्ध) A sharádh performed for a special object such

as the hope of religious merit and of heaven.

نیمتک شرادھ (Naimittika Sharádh) Those are performed on various domestic occurrences.

گوشٹی شرادھ (Goshtí sharádh गोष्टी श्राद्ध) A ceremony performed for the benefit of an assembly of learned Brahmans.

نندی مکھ (Nandí-mukh) Performed for the sake of securing prosperity on occasions of domestic rejoicing.

شرارت (Sharárat) Wickedness, mischief.

شرافت پناہ (Sharáfat panáh) Asylum of nobility. An epithet employed in official correspondence in addressing a subordinate officer.

شراکت (Shirákat) Partnership coparcenary, corporation.

شراکت نامہ (Shirákat-náma) A deed of partnership.

شرایط (Sharáyet) Stipulations, agreements, terms.

شرایط خلاف قانون (Sharáyat-i-khiláf-i-qánún) Illegal stipulations or terms.

شرایط اِبتدائی (Sharáyat-i-ibtidáí) Preliminary conditions.

شرب (Shurb) (M. Law) (1) The offence of drinking wine or other intoxicating liquor. (2) The right to use water or to use the channels of irrigation.

شرتی (Shurtí श्रुति) Revealed Law, the Vedas.

شرح (Sharah) (1) A commentary, an annotation, an explanation. (2) Rate. (3) Allowance.

شرح آبپاشی (Sharah-i-ábpáshí) Irrigation-rate.

شرح بندی (Sharah-bandí) A table of rates.

شرح پرگنہ (Sharah i-pargana) The rate of assessment of a pargana.

شرح رعایتی (Sharah-i-ri'áyatí) A favorable rate.

شرح لگان (Sharah-i-lagán) Rate of rent.

شرح لگان فرضی (Sharah-i-lagán-i-farzí) An assumed rate of rent.

شرح معمولی (Sharah-i-m'amúlí) Customary or usual rate.

شرح مقررہ (Sharah-i-muqarrara) A fixed rate.

شرح نقدی (Sharah-i-naqdí) A money-rate.

شرح نہر (Sharah nahar) Canal-rates.

شرح وار (Sharahwár) In detail, in full, *in extenso*.

بہشرح ذیل (Ba-sharah-i-zail) As detailed or shown below.

شرط (Shart) (1) Stipulation, condition, term, provision. (2) engagement. (3) A bet, a wager.

شرط (Shart) (M. Law.) (1) Condition. It is employed in two distinct senses in the Muhammadan Law. In the one it corresponds to the *conditio*. in the other to the *modus* of the Civil Law. The distinction between them is, that in the first case the condition being essentially future, the act, which is made dependent on it, is necessarily suspended until the occurrence of the condition, while in the second case the act, which is made subject to the condition, takes effect immediately, with an obligation on the person benefited by it to fulfil the condition. Condition in this sense may be *fásid*, *i. e.*, invalid or illegal or it may not be so. But the effect of the illegal condition on the two contracts is different. In the case of sale, the contract is overpowered by the condition, and invalidated by it, while in the case of gift, the contract throws off the condition, and remains unaffected by it, the condition itself being void. In like manner, marriage is unaffected by an invalid condition. What are valid or invalid conditions must be ascertained from the conditions of a particular transaction to which they are attached, generally that wherever a condition is inconsistent with something that is requisite to the validity of a transaction to which it is attached, it must itself be invalid, and that where there is no such inconsistency, the condition will generally be valid.

(2) It may be observed that what is requisite to a contract or its validity is also termed *shart*.

(3) Deeds or legal documents, such as bills of sale, bonds, &c, being termed *shart*.

شرط خاص (Shart-i-khás) A special condition.

شرط صريح (Shart-i-saríh) An explicit condition.

شرط لازمي (Shart-i-lázimí) An indispensable condition, a *sine-qua non*.

شرط ماقبل (Shart-i-máqabl) A condition precedent.

شرط مظهر (Shart-i-muzhara) An alleged condition.

شرط موخر (Shart-i-muwakhkhar) A condition subsequent.

بلا شرط (Bilá shart) Unconditional.

بہ شرط منظوري (Ba shart-i-manzúrí) Subject to the sanction or approval of.

شرط بدنا Shhart badná } To lay
شرط لگانا Shart lagáná } a wager with, to bet.

بشرطيكه (Ba-sharteki) Provided that, on condition that.

شرطي (Shartí) Conditional.

شرطيه (Shartiya) Certainly, surely.

شرع (Shara') (M. Law.) The precepts of Muhammadanism as derived from Qurán. (These are classed under 5 heads).

(1) ادآب (Ádáb) Rules of conduct.

(2) اعتقادات ('Aitiqádát) Articles of faith.

(3) عبادت ('Ibádat) Religious worship.

(4) معاملات (Mu'ámilat) Civil Law.

(5) مزجر (Muzajjir) Criminal Law.

شرعاً (Shara'an) According to the Muhammadan Law.

شرعي (Shara'í) Conformable to the law, lawful.

شرف (Sharf) Dignity, honor, precedence.

شرفا (Shurfá) Persons of good family.

شرفا پروري (Shurfá parwarí) Patronising those of good family.

شركا (Shurká) Partners.

شركت (Shirkát) (M. Law.) Partnership.

بلا شركت غيرے (Bila shirkat-i-ghere) Without any partner, sole ownership.

شركت الاملاك (Shirkat-ul-imlák) (M. Law.) Partnership by right of property where the absolute right of property belongs equally to all associated.

شركت عقود (Shirkat-i-'uqúd) Partnership by contract, effected by mutual consent, and in which one partner may act for the rest. This kind of partnership is classed into 4 heads.

(1) مفاوضه (Mufáwiza) When the contracting parties agree that all their property shall be in common (a partnership not admitted by Shia law-givers).

(2) عنان ('Inán) When the contracting parties contribute a stipulated amount either of money or goods to a common stock, to be employed for their common benefit. This is also designated by the simple term شركت

(3) شركت الصنايع (Shirkat-ul-sanáya') Partnership in mechanical arts or labour.

(4) شركت الوجوه (Shirkat-ul-wajúh Partnership of faces, when

persons not having any property agree to join and obtain goods for sale upon their personal credit.

شرنگت (Sharnágat शरणागत) One who comes for protection or refuge, a complainant, an appellant.

شروع سے (Shurú' se) From the beginning, *ab initio*.

شروع کرنا (Shurú' karná) To begin, to establish, to set about.

شریر (Sharír) Wicked, corrupt.

شریر بندھک (Sharír bandhak शरीर बंधक) Personal pledge.

شریر سنسکار (Sharír sanskár शरीर संस्कार) Purificatory ceremonies.
See سنسکار

شریشٹھ (Shareshṭha श्रेष्ठ) Eminent, highest in rank, senior.

شریعت (Sharí'at) (1) (M. Law.) The religions of Muhammadans. (2) Law, justice, equity, (3) Orthodox law.

شریک (Sharík) A partner, an associate, a colleague.

شریک جرم (Sharík-i-jurm) An accomplice.

شریک فضولی (Sharík-i-fuzúlí) A sleeping partner.

شریک مجمع خلاف قانون (Sharík-i-majm'a-i-khiláf i-qánún) A member of an unlawful assembly.

شریک في النفس المبیع (Sharík-fí-nafs-ul-mubí') A partner in the property sold. See شفع

شریک ہونا (Sharík honá) To join in, to be a partner or associate of, to have or possess in common, to be an accessory to, to abet.

شریني (Shrení श्रेणी) A corporation, a company or artizans following the same business, a guild of traders.

شستر باندھنا (Shastra báṇdhná शस्त्र बांधना) To arm oneself.

شستر دھاري (Shastra-dhárí शस्त्रधारी) Armed, a warrior, an armed person.

شش ماہي (Shash-máhí) Six-monthly, half-yearly accounts of a village, the half-yearly report.

ششو (Shishu शिशु) A disciple, a pupil.

شغار (Shigár) (M. Law.) When one man gives his daughter or sister in marriage to another, on condition that the other will give him his daughter or sister in return, the right to the person of each woman being the dower of the other, the contracts are effected, but the condition is void, and each woman is entitled to her own proper dower. This is what is termed *Shigár* marriage. (This

marriage was prohibited by the Prophet.)

شعبان (Sh'abán) The 8th Arabian month. The 14th of this month is the festival of shab-i-barát.

شعور (Sha'úr) Sagacity, discernment.

سن شعور (Sin-i-sha'úr) Age of discretion. See سن

شفاعت (Shafa'at) Intercession, recommendation.

شفاخانه (Shafákhána) A hospital.

شفع (Shuffa') (M. Law.) Pre-emption. It is a right which the owner of certain immovable property possesses as such, for the quiet enjoyment of that immovable property, to obtain in substitution from the buyer proprietary possession of certain other immovable property, not his own, on such terms on which such latter immovable property is sold to the other person. (Mr. Mahmud, J.)

(There never has been such a right as that of pre-emption recognised by the Hindu Law, though the rule of that law which prohibits any member of a joint undivided family from selling his share in the joint property without the consent of his coparceners aims at a result not dissimilar to that which the Muhammadan Law of pre-emption is intended to achieve.

The right of pre-emption in India arises in one of the following ways :—

(1) Under the Muhammadan Law.

(2) By custom, *i. e.*, where the people of a certain locality adopt it as part of their personal law or where it is adopted as territorial custom, as in *wajib-ul arz*.

(3) By contract as in *wajib-ul-arz* and under mortgages and leases. In Madras the custom is an incident of some kinds of mortgage.

(4) Under Statutes—*e.g.* S. 310 C. P. C, the Oudh Local Laws Act, the Punjab Local Laws Act.

The conditions under which the right of pre-emption can be claimed under the Muhammadan Law are :—

(1) There must be a sale, exchange, or something that comes in the place of sale. (2) The thing sold must be *Akar* (immovable property) or what comes within the meaning of it whether the *Akar* be divisible or indivisible, as a bath or well, or a small house or a mill or a road. (3) There must

be an exchange of property for property. (4) There must be a cessation of the seller's ownership in the subject matter of sale, and of all rights on the part of the seller. (5) There must be *milk* or ownership of the *shafi'* at the time of the purchase in the mansion on account of which he claims the right of pre-emption. (6) There should be no acquiescence on the part of the *shaf'* in the sale or its effect, either expressly or by implication, *e.g.*, by his having been employed by the vendor to negotiate the sale, and having done so accordingly he cannot have any right of pre-emption.

The right of pre-emption does not arise till after the sale is concluded, and it must be asserted by a regular demand (See طلب or demand) made in the presence of witnesses.

The right of pre-emption being a weak right and the Prophet having said that it is established in him who prefers his claims without delay, it is necessary that the pre-emptor should make the demand the moment he learns that the sale has been concluded or else his right is lost.

When the two demands (طلب مواثبت و طلب استشهاد) have been made, and the party in possession, whether he is the vendor or the purchaser is willing to surrender the property, the pre-emptor can take the property on the same terms on which the vendee purchased or was willing to purchase it. The pre emptor is not bound to deposit the price in court when he files a suit. Under the Civil Procedure Code, the pre-emptor is required under the decree to pay the price within the time fixed by the decree, if he does not pay the price within the fixed time, the suit shall stand dismissed. It is not enough for a court to decide what is the fair and reasonable price for the property sold, but it must determine the actual price paid.

If it cannot determine it, the court should ascertain the market value of the property sold. It should also be noted that a pre-emptor is bound to claim the whole of the property sold.

The right of pre-emption is rendered void in two ways. (*a*) اختیاری (*Akhtiyári*) or volun-

tarily. (*b*) ضروري (*Zarúri*) or necessarily. *Akhtiyári* invalidation may be either صريح (*Sarih*) express or *dalálatan* (دلالتًا) by implication.

It is rendered void expressly when the pre-emptor relinquishes his right in plain language, and by implication when his conduct shows that he has given up his right—*e. g.*, renting the house sold from the purchaser, with knowledge of sale. It is rendered void necessarily when the pre-emptor dies after two demands and before the claim is decreed. It is also rendered void by his selling the pre-emptional property before the court's decree and compromising his claim for compensation.

It is curious that the law which gives the right also gives devices to avoid those rights, as, for instance, it is stated a person may defeat a pre-emptor by reserving a small piece of ground, say a yard, between his houses which he sells and the house of the pre-emptor.

Under M. Law, pre-emption can be claimed when the vendor and the pre-emptor are Muhammadans, it is immaterial what the religion of the vendee is.

شفيع (Shaff') (M. Law.) A pre-emptor. There are three kinds of pre-emptors.

(1) شفيع شريک (Shaff'-i-sharík) A person who is a co-sharer in the corpus of the property.

(2) شفيع خليط (Shaff'-i-khalít) A person who is a partner in rights and appurtenances belonging to the property which is subject of sale.

(3) شفيع جار (Shaff'-i-jár) (Also styled *Jár i-mullasik*) A neighbour.

(*Note*) The three classes of pre-emptors take in the order of precedence in which they are given.

شق (Shiq) A branch, the counterpart of a thing, a tract of a country forming a collectorate, or an aggregate land from which a certain revenue is collected.

شق دار (Shiqdár) A revenue officer appointed either by the government or a zamíndár to collect the revenue from an estate, a chief financial officer under the Moghal government.

شک (Shak) Doubt.

شک رفع کرنا (Shak rafa' karná) To remove a doubt.

شکار گاہ (Shikárgáh) Preserve for game.

شکار ماهي (Shikár-i-máhí) Fishery, piscary.

شکایت (Shikáyat) A complaint.

شکایت کرنا (Shikáyat karná) To complain.

شکرانه (Shukrána) A present made to a pleader over and above the legal fees by a successful litigant.

شکست (Shikast) Defeat, breach.

شکست ریخت (Shikast rekht) Let breaking and falling, injuries, damage.

شکست معاهدة (Shikast-i-mu'áhda) Breach of contract.

شکسته (Shikasta) Broken; broken or carried away by inundation (land or the like), bankrupt, weak, infirm.

شکست پیوست (Shikast paiwast) Separation and accession of alluvial land by alterations in the course of rivers; land so detached or deposited.

شکسته حال (Shikasta hál) Distressed, indigent.

شکشا (Shikshá) Knowledge, education, precept, maxim.

شکل (Shakl) (1) Likeness, image, effigy. (2) Shape, form.

شکل بگاڑنا (Shakl bigáṛná) To disfigure, to deface.

شکل پکش (Shukl paksh शुक्ल पक्ष) The fortnight of moon's increase, the light half of the month.

شکمي (Shikmí) (1) Subordinate, dependent. (2) A subordinate tenure in which the holder pays his revenue or his share of it, through some other person and not directly. (3) The individual cultivator holding land on such terms.

شکمي اجارة دار (Shikmí ijára dár) A subordinate cultivator holding lands in farm.

شکمي اسامي (Shikmí asámí)
شکمي رعیت (Shikmí ra'iyat)
شکمي کاشتکار (Shikmí káshtkár)

A subordinate cultivator, a sub-tenant, one who pays the revenue through a superior shareholder, a holder of part of the village lands as a subordinate or dependent occupant cultivating his own share, and paying his proportion of the government revenue through the representative of the community.

شکمي تعلقه (Shikmí ta'luqa) An estate comprised within a zamindárí, and paying the revenue through the zamindár.

شکمي شریک (Shikmí sharík) A co-sharer, a co-parcener whose revenue payments pass through an intermediate representative.

شکنجہ (Shikanja) Stocks (for the legs).

شکنجہ میں کھینچنا (Shikanja meṉ khíṉchná) To rack, to torture.

شکی (Shakkí) Sceptical, suspicious.

شکی مزاج (Shakkí mizáj) Of a sceptical turn of mind.

شگن (Shagun शगुन) An omen, an augury.

شگن بچارنا (Shagun bichárná) To look for a good omen, to practise augury or astrology.

شگوفہ چھوڑنا (Shugúfa chhoṛná) To let off a squib.

شلوک (Shlok श्लोक) A distich, a verse, a stanza.

شلیہ (Shalya शल्य) Extraction of splinters or extraneous substances in surgery.

شلک (Shallak) Discharge of guns as a token of victory as *fue de joy*.

شمار (Shumár) (1) Computing, calculation. (2) Number, amount.

خانہ شماری (Ḳhána shumárí) A numbering of houses.

مردم شماری (Mardum shumárí) Census.

شمار میعاد (Shumár-i-mi'ád) To compute the period of limitation.

شمار میعاد فلاں تاریخ سے ہونا The limitation will run from such a date.

شمار کرنا (Shumár karná) To number, to reckon, to count, to include in, to take into account.

شمار میں نہ ہونا (Shumár meṉ na honá) To be a negligible portion, to be of no count.

شملہ (Shimla) A shawl for tying round the head, a turban.

شمول (Shamúl) Containing, comprising, comprehending.

شمہ بھر بھی (Shama bhar bhí) Even a bit.

شناخت (Shanákht) (1) Acquaintance, recognition. (2) Identification.

شناخت کرنا (Shanákht karná) To identify, to recognize.

شناسا (Shanásá) One who knows, an acquaintance.

شناسائی (Shanásáí) Acquaintance, knowledge.

شنڈ (Shanḍ शण्ड) An eunuch, an impotent man, a hermaphrodite.

شنکھ (Shaṅkh शंख) The conch-shell.

شنیدہ (Shunída) That which is heard.

شنیع (Shní') Disgraceful, abominable, adulterous.

فعل شنیعه (Fil-i shaní'a) Evil practice, adultery, prostitution.

شوال (Shawál) The tenth month of the Muhammadan year, (on the first day of Shawwál the festival of *'Id* is celebrated)

شوالا (Shiwálá शिवाला) Any temple dedicated to Shiva.

شودر (Shúdr शूद्र) A man of the fourth or servile caste of the Hindus, whose only business according to Manu was to serve the three higher cases.

شودهن (Shodhan शोधन) Discharge of a debt, liquidation.

شور زمین (Shor zamín) Barren land, saline land.

شورش (Shorish) Confusion, tumult, disturbance.

شورش برپا کرنا (Shorish barpá karná) To create a disturbance, to excite an insurrection.

شورہ پشت (Shora pusht) Refractory, unruly, encouraging disturbance.

شورہ پشتی (Shora pushtí) Turbulence, refractoriness, contumacious bearing.

شورہ (Shora) Saltpetre.

شورہ کی کوٹھی (Shora kí koṭhí) Saltpetre factory.

شورہ گر (Shora gar) A manufacturer of saltpetre.

شولا (Shulá शूला) A stake for impaling criminals.

شوہر (Shauhar) Husband.

شوہری جایداد (Shauhrí jáedád) Husband's estate or property, marital estate.

شہاد (Shahád) Witnesses.

شہادت (Shahádat) (1) Evidence, testimony. (2) Martyrdom.

شہادت تائیدی (Shahádat-i-táídí) Corroborative evidence.

شہادت دستاویزی (Shahádat-i-dastáwezí) Documentary evidence.

شہادت سمعی (Shahádat-i-sama'í) Hearsay evidence.

شہادت ظنی (Shahádat-i zanní) Presumptive evidence.

شہادت قیاسی (Shahádat-i-Qayásí) Circumstantial evidence.

شہادت دینا (Shahádat dena) To give evidence.

شہادت لینا (Shahádat lená) To take evidence.

شہادت لینے کا مجاز ہونا (Shahádat lene ká majáz honá) To have authority to take evidence.

شہادت ناقابل تردید (Shahádat-i-náqábil tardíd) Unrebuttable evidence.

شہدا (Shuhdá शुहदा) (1) Vagabond, scoundrel. (2) Plural of *Shahid*.

شہر (Shahr) City.

شہر بدر (Shahar badar) Banishment from a town.

شہر بدر کرنا (Shahar badar karná) To expel from the town, to banish.

شہر پناہ (Shahar panáh) A wall round the town, intrenchments round a town.

شہر پورا (Shahar purá) Suburbs.

شہر گشت (Shahar gasht) (1) A city patrol. (2) A marriage procession through a city.

شہریار (Shahar yár) A king, chief.

شہرت (Shuhrat) Reputation.

عام شہرت ('Ám shuhrat) General repute.

شہرت دینا (Shuhrat denáa) To give publicity to.

شہرت پیدا کرنا (Shuhrat paidá karná) To become notorious, to acquire fame.

شہنشاہ (Shahanshah) See شاہنشاہ

شہید (Shahíd) (1) A witness. (2) One who is slain in the cause of Muhammadan religion.

شے (Shai) A thing, an object.

شے دعوی (Shai-i-d'awa) A thing claimed.

شے مدعا بہا (Shai-i muda'á bahá) The subject matter of a claim, the subject-matter of a suit.

شے متنازعہ (Shai-i-mutanázi'a) The subject matter of a dispute.

شے مرہونہ (Shai-i-marhúna) The thing or property mortgaged, the subject matter of mortgage.

شے مکفولہ (Shai i makfúla) Hypothecated property.

شے موہوبہ (Shai-i-mohúba) A legacy, the subject matter of a gift.

شے مبیعہ (Shai i-mubaiy'a) The thing sold, the subject matter of a sale.

شیالک (Shyálak श्यालक) A wife's brother.

شیخ (Shaikh) The first of the four classes into which Muhammadans are divided, an individual of that class, an old man, a man of sanctity.

شیشا (Sheshá शेषा) The remains of flowers or other offerings made to an idol and afterwards distributed amongst the worshippers and attendants.

شیعہ (Shí'a) (Lit followers) The *followers* of Ali, the first cousin of Muhammad and husband of his daughter, Fatima. The Shias maintain that Ali was the first legitimate *Imám* or successor to the Prophet, and therefore reject Abu Bakar, Umar, and Usman, the first

three caliphs of the Sunni Musalmans as usurpers. They are also called the *Imámiyás*, because they believe that the Muslim religion consists in the true knowledge of the *Imáms* or rightful leaders of the faithful, also the Asna-ashariyas or the followers of the twelve *Imáms*. The Sunnis call them *Ráfizis* or the forsakers of truth. The Shias strenuously maintain that they are the "orthodox" Muslims, and arrogate to themselves (as do also the Sunnis) the title of *Al moumnin* or the "True believers".

Thus *Ali* was according to them, the first *Imám*, his eldest son, *Hasan*, the second, his second son Husain, the third, and *Ali*, surnamed Zain-ul-Abdin, the son of Husain, the fourth. On the death of the last named Ali, a schism took place in the sect, a part of whom adhered to one of his sons called *Zaid*, thence taking the name of *Zaydiah* sect, while the greater part of them acknowledged another of his sons, named Muhammad Bákar, as the fifth *Imám*. *Muhammad Bákar* was succeeded by his son *Jáfar Sadiq*, as the sixth *Imám*. These two are the great heads of the Imamiyah sects. *Jáfar Sádiq* appointed his eldest son, Ismail, to succeed him in the Imámat, and on his premature death, he nominated his second son *Musa Kasim* (Musa Razá) to be his successor. This second appointment gave rise to another and greater division among the Shiahs, for part of them denying Jáfar Sádiq's right to make it, declared in favor of the son of Ismail, thence taking the name of the *Ismaili* sect, while the greater number of them adhered to Musa Kásim, whom they acknowledged as the seventh Imám. From him the dignity descended lineally for five more generations (8th *Raza*, son of Musa, 9th *Mohammad al Taqi*, son of Raza, 10th *Ali al Naqi*, son of Muhammad, 11th Hasan, son of Ali, 12th Mohammad, son of Hasan, till it ended in Muhammad (Mahdi) the twelfth and last Imám.)

The Shiahs constitute one of the two general Muhammadan sects, and though they are in themselves divided into sub-sects (as pointed out above)

which differ from each other in several religious points, yet they collectively differ from the *Sunnis*, in the interpretation of the Quran, in admitting and rejecting various *Ahadis*, and in many other respects in point of faith and religious doctrines.

The Shiah branch of Muhammadan Law is applicable to all the Muhammadans who profess the Muhammadan religion. In India, the Nawabs and their relatives (with a very few exceptions) are Shiahs.

The Musulmans in the Province of Oudh are for the most part Shiahs. In Murshidabad too the greater part of the Muslims profess the same religion. With the exception of these, the Sunni is the prevailing sect of the Muhammadans in India. Of all the Shiah books on Civil and Criminal law, those that are commonly referred to in India are the following:—The Shara-ul-Islám, Rouzat-ul-Ahkám, Shara-i-Lama, Mafateh, Tahir, and Irshad-ul-Azhan.

The chief points of difference between the civil laws of the Shiahs and Sunnis may be summarised as follow:—

(1) Marriage.—According to the Shiahs, the contract may be either temporary or for life, and it is not necessary that the slave should be the actual property of the man, for it is sufficient if the usufruct of her person be temporarily surrendered to him. To a relation established in any of these ways they give the name of *Nikáh* or marriage, but, according to the Hanifiyas the contract must be for the lives of the parties, and it is only to a relation founded on contract for life that they give the name of *Nikáh*. While the Hanafis regard the presence of witnesses as essential to a valid contract of marriage, the Shiahs do not deem it to be in anywise necessary. The causes of prohibition correspond, to some extent, in both schools, but there is this difference between them, that the Hanafiyas include a difference of nationality, among the causes of prohibition, and exclude *lian* (imprecation) from among them, while the Shiahs exclude the latter. There is also some difference between them as to conditions and restrictions under which fosterage becomes a ground of prohibition.

(2) Divorce.—Both the sects are agreed that marriage may be dissolved by the husband at any time at his pleasure, but there are some important differences between the repudiations of the two sects. Thus, while the Hanafíyas recognise two forms, the Sunni (سنی q.v.) and Badai (بدعی q. v.) or regular, and irregular, as being equally efficacious, and subdivide the regular into two other forms, *Hasan* and *Ahsan* (q. v.) The Shiahs reject these distinctions altogether, recognizing only one form, *i.e.*, Sunni or regular, so also as to the expressions by which repudiation may be constituted. The Hanafíyas do not require intention when express words are used ; so that, though a man is actually compelled to use them, the repudiation is valid according to them. Nor do they require the presence of witnesses as necessary in any case to the validity of a repudiation, while according to the Shiahs, both intention and presence of two witnesses in all cases is essential. Both sects agree that repudiation may be either absolute or revocable, and that a repudiation given three times cannot be revoked; but according to the Hanafíyas repudiations may be made irrevocable by an aggravation of the terms, and three repudiations may be given in immediate succession, or even *unico contextu*, in one expression, while, according to the Shiahs, on the other hand, the irrevocability of a repudiation is dependant on the state in which the woman may be at the time that it is given, and three repudiations, to have their full effect, must have two intervening revocations. Besides the "absolute" and "revocable" repudiations common to both sects, the Shiahs add one peculiar to themselves (*Tilaq-ul-iddat*), which has the effect of rendering the repudiated woman for ever unlawful to the husband.

(3) Parentage.—According to Hanafíyas an invalid marriage, or even one that is positively unlawful, is sufficient for the establishment of paternity to a child, but according to Shiahs, the marriage must in all cases be lawful, except where there is error on the part of both or either of the parents.

(4) Pre emption.—According to Hanafíyas, the right of pre-emption may be claimed, 1stly,

by a partner in the thing itself, 2ndly, by a partner in its appendages as rights of water and way, and 3rdly, by a neighbour. According to the Shiahs, the right belongs only to the first of these, with some slight exception in favor of the second. The claim of the third is rejected altogether.

(5) Gift.—The principal difference between the schools is, that a gift of an undivided share of a thing, which is rejected by the Hanafíyas, is quite lawful, according to the Shiahs.

(6) Wills.—In wills the leading difference seems to be that, while according to Hanafiyas, a bequest in favor of an heir is positively illegal, it is quite unobjectionable according to the Shiahs.

(7) Inheritance.—In respect of inheritance, there are many and important differences between the two sects, but they admit of being reduced to a few leading principles:—The impediments to inheritance are four in number, according to the Hanafíyas, *viz.*, slavery, homicide, difference of religion, and difference of country. Of these the Shiahs recognise the first, the second also with some modifications. They require that the homicide be intentional, in other words murder, while with the Hanafíyas it operates equally as an impediment to inheritance, though accidental. For difference of religion the Shiahs, substitute infidelity, and difference of country they reject entirely. Exclusion from the whole inheritance, according to the Hanafíyas, is founded upon and regulated by two principles. The one is that a person, who is related to the deceased through another has no interest in the succession during the life of that other with the exception of half brothers and sisters by the mother who are not excluded by her. The other principle is that the nearer relative excludes the more remote. The former of these principles is not expressly mentioned by the Shiahs, but it is included without any exception in the second, which is adopted by them, and extended so as to postpone a more remote residuary to a nearer sharer—an effect which is not given to it by the Hanafíyas.

With regard to partial exclusion or the diminution of a share,

there is also some difference between the sects. According to the Hanafíyas, a child or the child of a son how low soever, reduces the shares of a husband, a wife and a mother, from the highest to the lowest appointed for them; while according to the Shiahs, the reduction is affected by any child, whether male or female, in any stage of descent from the deceased. Further, when the deceased has left a husband or wife, and both parents, the share of the mother is reduced, according to the Hanafíyas, from a third of the whole estate to a third of the remainder in order that the male may have double the share of the female, but, according to the Shiahs, there is no reduction of mother's third share in these circumstances, though when the deceased has left a husband, the share of the father can only be a sixth. The shares and the sharers (See ذوي الفروض) being fixed in the Quran, the two schools only differ as to the relatives who are not sharers. They are divided by the Hanafíyas into residuaries (See عصبة) and distant kindred (See ذوي الارحام) The residuaries in their own right they define as every male in whose line of relation to the deceased no female enters, and the distant kindred as all relatives who are neither sharers nor residuaries. The residuaries not only take any surplus that may remain after the shares have been satisfied, but also the whole estate when there is no sharer to the entire exclusion of the distant kindred, though these may, in fact, be much nearer in blood to the deceased. This preference to the residuary is rejected with peculiar abhorrence by the Shiahs, who, instead of the triple division of the Hanafíyas, mix up the rights of all relatives together, and then separate them into three classes, according to the proximity to the deceased, each of whom in its order is preferred to that which follows; so that where there is a single individual, even a female, of a prior class, there is no room of succession for any of the others. Within the classes operation is given to the doctrine of the return (See رد) by the Shiahs nearly in the same way as by the Hanafiyas; that is, if there is a surplus over the shares, it reverts to the sharers, with the exception of husband or wife,

and is proportionately divided among them. According to the Hanafíyas, this surplus is always intercepted by the residuary, and it is only when there is no residuary that there is with them any room for the doctrine of return. When the shares exceed the whole estate the deficiency is distributed by the Hanafíyas over all the shares by raising the extractor of the case (See عول) This is also rejected by the Shiahs, who make the deficiency fall exclusively among them whose relationship to the deceased is on the father's side. (Baillie's Digest of Muhammadan Law).

شیو (Shaiva शैव) Name of one of the three great divisions of modern Hindu sects (the other two being Vaishnavas and Shaktas)

شیویت (Shevait or Shebait) A priest attached to the temple of Shiva.

شیوع (Shayú') (M.Law) Confusion. A confusion arises when a gift is made of an undivided property. It may arise in three ways:—(1) A person having the whole of a thing may give an undivided half or other share in it to another. Here there is confusion on both sides, and the gift is unlawful. (2) A person having a whole of the thing may give it entirely to two or more persons undivided. Here is confusion on the side of the donee only, it is lawful according to some. And (3) two or more persons having a thing in undivided shares may combine in making a gift of it entirely to one persons. Here the *confution* is only on the side of the donor and the gift is valid. Also See مشاع

(ص)

صاحب (Sáhib) (1) A possessor, an owner. (2) A comrade. (3) A title of respect, esquire.

صاحب اختیار (Sáhib-i-ikhtiyár) One invested with authority or power.

صاحب بندوبست (Sáhib-i-bandobast) A settlement officer.

صاحب جایداد (Sáhib-i-jáedád) A land-holder.

صاحب حیثیت (Sáhib-i-haisiyat) a man of property or substance.

صاحب خانہ (Sáhib-i-khána) The master or head of a house.

صاحب سلامت (Sáhib salámat) Salutation, acquaintance.

صاحب ضلع (Sáhib-i-zilá) The district officer, a deputy commissioner.

صاحب عدالت (Sáhib-i a'dálat) An administrator of justice, any official who works in court.

صاحب النصب (Sáhib-un-nisab) (M. Law) One possessed of a certain estate upon which *zakát* (ذکات) must be paid. The possessor of 200 dirhems or five camels, is held to be a sahib-un-nisab.

صاحبان (Sáhibán) Gentlemen

صادر کرنا (Sádir karná). To issue, to pass (an order or sentence.)

صادر کنندہ (Sádir kunanda) One who issues an order.

صادر ہونا (Sádir honá) To be issued, to be passed, to issue, to proceed from, to be committed by.

صادق (Sádiq) True, faithful.

صادق آنا (Sádiq ána) To come or prove true (in the case of), to apply to, to , be verified in.

صاف انکار کرنا (Sáf inkár karná) To decline outright.

صاف بیان کرنا (Sáf bayán karná) To make a clear statement, to speak out, to be out with it.

صاف چھٹنا (Sáf chhuṭná) To get clean off, to be acquitted, to escape unscathed.

صاف کرنا (Sáf karná) (1) To cleanse, to purify. (2) To practise (the hand) (3) To make a fair copy of. (4) To clear a jungle. (5) To make a clean sweep.

صاف ہوجانا (Sáf hojáná) To be cleared (as a road or jungle); to be settled (as a dispute or difference), to be removed as an obstacle.

صافہ (Sáfa) A turban.

صافی (Sáfí) A wiper, a duster.

صافی نامہ (Sáfí náma) A release, a general discharge from an obligation.

صالح (Sálah) See اقرار صالح

صایب (Sáyab) Just, right, (as an opinion), accurate.

صبی (Sabí) (M. Law) A minor or youth.

صبیہ (Sibíya) A girl, a daughter.

صبح (Subah) Morning.

صاع (Sá') A certain measure (four times the quantity of corn that fills two hands of a man of moderate size) for measuring corn upon which depends the decisions of Muslims relating to measures of capacity.

صحابی (Sahábí) An associate, one of the companions of Muhammad.

صحایف (Saháyef) Volumes, books, pages.

صحبت کرنا (Suhbat karná) To keep company with, to cohabit with.

صحت (Sehat) Soundness, health, validity, correctness, authenticity.

کسي فیصلہ کي صحت میں اعتراض کرنا (Kísí faisle kí sehat meṉ aitiráz karná) To question the correctness or validity of a judgment.

صحت نامہ (Sehat náma) (1) A certificate of health. (2) *Corrigenda*, a table of corrections.

صحت کرنا (Sehat karná) To correct, to ascertain.

صحیح (Sahíh) True, genuine, accurate, correct, just, proper, authentic.

صحیح العقل (Sahíh-ul-aql) In a sound state of mind, sane.

صحیح النسب (Sahíh-ul-nasab) Legitimate.

صحیح البخاري (Sahíh-ul-bukhárí) The title of the first of the six correct books of traditions received by the Sunnis. It was compiled by Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Ismail Bukhárí.

صحیح مسلم (Sahíh-i-muslim) The title of the second of the six correct books of traditions received by the Sunnis. It was compiled by Abu Hasan Muslim, son of Hajaj al Qushairí, who was born at Naishapur A. H. 204.

صحیح قرار دینا (Sahíh qarár dená) To determine as valid, to receive as genuine.

صحیح کرنا (Sahíh karná) To rectify, to verify, to adjust.

صحیفہ (Sahífa) A writing, a letter, a book, a volume.

صدارت (Sadárat) The office of prime-minister or chief justice.

صداقت (Sadáqat) Authenticity, truth, veracity.

صدر (Sadar) (1) The first place or seat in assembly. (2) The seat of government. (3) The presidency (as opposed to the moffasil.) (4) The head-quarters of a district, a military cantonment. (5) The chief judge. (Under the Muhammadan rule he was especially charged with the settlement of religious grants and the appointment of law officers.)

صدر اعلي (Sadar-i-'álá) A subordinate judge.

صدر امین (Sadar amín) A subordinate judge (lower than *Sadar 'álá*, this office has been abolished).

صدر بورڈ (Sadar bord) The Board of Revenue, the highest revenue court.

صدر جمع (Sadar jama') The sum total of revenue payable to government direct, exclusive of the charges of collection.

صدر دیواني عدالت (Sadar díwání adálat) The Highest Court of Judicature for civil suits.

صدر سرشتهٔ (Sadar sarishta) The Collector's office.

صدر صدور (Sadar sudúr) A principal sadar amin.

صدر عدالت (Sadar 'adálat) The chief court of justice. The Company's Supreme Court, and court of final appeal in India.

صدر فوجداري عدالت (Sadar faujdárí 'adálat) The chief criminal court.

صدر قانونگو (Sadar qánúngo) The chief native registrar or accountant of a district or collectorate.

صدر مالگذار (Sadar málguzár) The chief revenue payer, one who pays it either into the government treasury, or to the collector of a district, directly, and not through any other agency, the headman or representative of a joint tenancy village, who engages for and pays the revenue due from the community to the government.

صدر مقام (Sadar muqám) Headquarters.

صدر نظامت (Sadar nizámat) The chief criminal court.

صدر نشین (Sadar nashín) A president.

صدقه (Sadqa) (1) Alms, property dedicated to pious uses, voluntary alms in distinction to those imposed by law. (2) A sacrifice.

صدقهٔ فرض (Sadqa-i-farz) (M. Law.) Ordained or obligatory alms.

صدقهٔ فطر (Sadqa-i-fitr) Alms bestowed upon the poor by law.

صدقهٔ نفل (Sadqa-i-nafil) Voluntary alms, not imposed by law.

صدمه (Sadma) A blow, a shock, an injury.

صدمهٔ جسماني (Sadma i-jismání) Bodily hurt, personal violence.

صدور (Sudúr) Passing, issuing.

صدي (Sadí) Century.

صراحت کرنا (Saráhat karná) To make clear, to specify, to describe.

صراحتاً (Saráhtan) Expressly, publicly, plainly.

صراحتاً یا کنایتاً (Saráhtan yá kináyatan) Expressly or impliedly.

صراف (Sarráf) A money changer, banker, a shroff.

صرافه (Sarráfa) The place where bankers transact their business, a bank, the exchange, a money-market.

صرافي (Sarráfí) (1) Money-changing. (2) The commercial character used by sarráfs, *mahájání*.

صرافي کي کوٹھي (Sarráfí kí koṭhí) A banking firm.

صرافي چٹھي (Sarráfí chiṭṭhí) A bank bill, a cheque or draft.

صرف (Sarf) (M. Law) A kind of sale—See بيع

صرف (Sarf) Expenditure, cost.

صرف کرنا (Sarf karná) To disburse, to spend.

صرف دستخط (Sirf dastkhat) A blank endorsement, *carte blanche*.

صريح (Saríh) (1) Evident, manifest, plain, palpable, gross. (2) In M. Law used for that which is express in contra distinction to that which is *kinaya* or implied. For example, the *Tilaq-i-saríh* is an explicit form of divorce, while *Tilaq-i-kinaya* is an implied form of divorce, as when a man says to his wife, Thou art free.

صريحاً (Saríhan) Clearly, evidently.

صريحي يا معنوي (Saríhí yá m'aniwí) Expressly or impliedly.

صعب (S'ab) (1) Disobedient, stubborn, perverse. (2) Difficult, grave.

صعودي (S'aodí) Ascendant.

سلسلہ سعودي (Silsila-i-s'aodi) In an ascending line.

صغير (Sagír) Junior, inferior, minor.

جرم صغيرہ (Jurm-i-sagíra) Minor offence.

صغير سن (Sagír-i-sin) A minor, a child.

صغير سني (Sagír siní) Minority.

صف (Saf) Line, row, rank, file, a company of men standing in a rank.

صف بستہ (Saf-i-basta) Drawn up in a line or row.

صفائي (Safáí) (1) Cleanliness. (2) Defence, freedom from guilt. (3) Good faith. (4) Settlement, adjustment of differences. (5) Conservancy. (6) Destruction, ruin.

محکمہ صفائي (Muhakma i-safáí) The conservancy department.

صفائي نامہ (Safáí-náma) A deed of release.

صفائي حساب (Safáí-i-hisáb) Settlement of an account.

صفائي کرنا (Safáí karná) See صفا کرنا

صفائي پيش کرنا (Safáí pesh karná) To produce defence witnesses.

صفائي کے گواہ (Safáí ke gawáh) Defence witnesses.

صفدر (Safdar) The name of Ali.

صفر (Safar) The second month of the Muhammadan year.

صفاتیہ (Sifátiya) A school of thought rather than a sect of Islam (as given by Mr. Sale). The orthodox Sunni claims to be a Sifátiya or attributist (as opposed to mutzalahs who reject the idea of God's attributes being eternal).

صلا (Salá) Proclamation.

صلاح (Saláh) Advice, counsel, good advice.

صلاح سے (Saláh se) After consultation with.

صلاحکار ریاست (Saláhkár-i-riyásat) A councillor of state.

صلاحیت بہی (Saláhiyat bahí) (1) A diary kept in police and revenue offices for the purpose of reporting the condition or prosperity of a district. (2) A register in which certain particulars regarding the travellers who put up in the inns are entered.

صلب (Salb) Vertebrate.

صلبی (Salbí) Legitimate.

صلبی بیٹا (Salbí beṭá) A legitimate son.

صلح (Sulah) Compromise, reconciliation, peace, truce.

صلح چند روزہ (Sulah chandroza) Armistice.

صلح کل (Sulah-kul) Peaceful, the name of the angel Gabriel.

صلح نامہ (Sulah-náma) A deed of compromise, a treaty of peace.

صلوٰۃ (Salwát) Prayers.

صلواتیں سنانا (Salwáteṉ sunáná) To abuse roundly.

صلہ (Sila) Reward, recompense, present, gift.

صندوق (Sandúq) A coffer, a case, a coffin.

صواب (Sawáb) A just or true advice.

جواب باصواب (Jawáb-bá-sawáb) A favourable answer.

صوابدید (Sawábdíd) Advisibility, expediency.

صوبہ (Súbah) (1) A province (one of the large divisions of the Moghal empire. (2) A governor, a magistrate.

صوبہدار (Súbahdár) (1) The chief governor of a province. (2) The magistrate and collector of a district (in Native States). (3) A non-commissioned military officer in native regiments.

صورت حال (Súrat-i-hál) The facts and circumstances of a case, a representation or report of the facts and circumstances of a transaction, a coroner's report.

در صورت (Dar-súrat) In case of, provided that.

صید (Said) Hunting game, the animal pursued. A compact

(between pigeon-fanciers) by which one may capture and keep as many of the other's pigeons as he can.

صیغہ (Sígha) (1) Department, line, office, side, jurisdiction. (2) A form of words used in (Muhammadan) marriage ceremonies.

صیغہ آبپاشی (Sígha-i ábpáshí) Irrigation department.

صیغہ آبکاری (Sígha-i ábkárí) Excise department.

صیغہ پرمٹ (Sígha-i-parmaṭ) Customs department.

صیغہ دیوانی (Sígha-i díwání) Civil department, civil side, civil jurisdiction.

صیغہ عمارت سرکاری (Sígha-i-'imárat sarkárí) Public Works department.

صیغہ فوجداری (Sígha i-faujdárí) Criminal department, criminal side.

صیغہ مال (Sígha-i mál) Revenue or Financial department.

صیغہ پڑھانا (Sígha paṛhaná) To make one repeat the form of words prescribed in a marriage ceremony, to marry.

صیغہ میر بحری (Sígha-i-mír-bahrí) Admiralty jurisdiction.

صیغہ کلیسہ (Sígha-i-kalísa) Ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

(ض)

ضابطگی (Zábtigí) Conformity to law or rule.

بےضابطگی (Be-zábtigí) Irregularity

ضابطہ (Zábta) Established practice, law, regulation, judicial usage, procedure.

ضابطہ دیوانی (Zabta-i-díwání) Civil Procedure.

ضابطہ فوجداری (Zábta-i faujdárí) Criminal Procedure.

ضابطہ عدالت (Zábta i 'adálat) Judicial usage.

ضابطہعدالت کےخلاف (Zábta-i-'adálat ke khiláf) Opposed to judicial usage, contrary to judicial practice.

ضابطہ دان (Zábta-dán) A person acquainted with the procedure of courts.

ضابطہکی رو سے (Zábta kí rú se) / حسب ضابطہ (Hasb zábta) According to rule or practice, in due course.

ضابطہ مال (Zábṭa-i-mál) A body of instructions for revenue officers.

باضابطہ (Bázábta) Duly, regularly, formally, *en regle*, in due course.

ضامن (Zámin) A surety, a security.

ضامن دینا (Zámin dená) To give (some one as) a surety.

ضامن هونا (Zámin honá) To stand bail for, to be surety for, to guarantee, to engage for.

حاضر ضامن (Házir-zámin) Security for personal appearance.

مال ضامن (Mál zámin) A security for the discharge of a debt.

ضامني (Zámini) Security, surety, bail, pledge.

ضامني پر چهوڑنا (Zámini par chhoṛna) To release on bail, to admit to bail.

ضامني قبول کرنا (Zámini qabúl karná) To accept the security or bail.

ضایع کرنا (Záya' karná) To lose, to waste, to destroy.

ضبط (Zabt) (1) Control. (2) Resumed, under resumption.

ضبط کرنا (Zabt karná) (1) To confiscate, to seize, to resume. (2) To control (as غصہ ضبط کرنا)

ضبطي (Zabtí) Resumption, confiscation, forfeiture.

ضبطي جایداد (Zabtí-i-jáedád) Forfeiture of property.

ضبطي معافي (Zabtí-i-mu'áfí) Resumption of rent-free grant or tenures.

ضبطي ضمانت (Zabtí-i-zamánat) Forfeiture of the bond or security.

ضبطي کے لایق (Zabtí ke láiq) Liable to seizure or confiscation, contraband, resumable.

ضراب (Zaráb) A stamper of coin, a mint-master.

ضرب (Zarb) A blow, coining money, stamp, impression on coin.

ضرورت (Zarúrat) Necessity

گر ضرورت بود روا باشد (Gar zarúrat bowad rawá báshad) Necessity knows no law.

ضرورتاً (Zarúratan) Necessarily.

ضرر (Zarar) Injury, hurt.

ضرر پہونچانا (Zarar pahúnchaná) To cause harm or injury, to hurt.

بالارادہ ضرر پہونچانا (Bil-iráda zarar pahunchárá) Voluntarily causing hurt.

ضرر خفیف (Zarar khafíf) Simple hurt.

ضرر شدید (Zarar shadíd) Grievous hurt

ضرر رساني (Zarar-rasání) Causing injury or annoyance.

ضعف (Z'of) (1) Weakness, infirmity. (2) Weak point.

ضعیف (Za'íf) Weak, feeble.

ضعیف العقل (Za'íf-ul-'aql) Of weak or unsound mind, imbecile.

ضلع (Zila') (1) District. (2) A side.

ضلع‌دار (Zil'adár) An officer in the canal department who supervises measurements and distribution of water, an officer who makes advances to cultivators and collects rents.

ضمان (Zamán) Surety, bail, security, (either for person or property). According to Shiahs the term is restricted to security for property, whilst kifálat is applied to personal bail.

ضمان بہ عہدت الثمني (Zamán ba ahdat-ul-samaní) (M. Law) Security for the fulfilment of a bargain of sales on the part of the vendor.

ضمان بالدرک (Zamán bildark) (M. Law) Bail for accidents for any contingency, or for any undefined amount, indemnity.

ضمانت (Zamánat) Bail, security.

ضمانت حفظ امن (Zamánat-i-hifz i-aman) Security for keeping the peace.

ضمانت نیک چلني (Zamánat-i-nek chalní) Security for good behaviour.

ضمانت کے قابل (Zamánat ke qábil) / قابل ضمانت (Qábil zamánat) Bailable.

ضمانت نامہ (Zamánat-náma) Bail-bond, security-bond, deed of suretyship.

ضمانتاً (Zamánatan) By way of security.

ضمانت پر رہا کرنا (Zamánat par rihá karná) To discharge on bail, to hold to bail.

ضمانت داخل کرنا (Zamánat dákhil karná) To furnish security, to give bail.

ضمانت جدید داخل کرنا (Zamánat jadíd dákhil karná) To give a fresh security.

ضمن (Zaman) Clause, anything comprehended or inserted.

ضمناً (Zamnan) By implication, indirectly.

ضمني (Zamini) Collateral, incidental, corroborative (as evidence).

ضمیمہ (Zamíma) A schedule, an appendix, a supplement.

ضوابط (Zawábat) Rules, procedure.

ضیف (Zaif) A guest.

ضیافت (Ziyáfat) An entertainment.

(ط)

طائفہ (Táifa) A people, a tribe, a band, a gang, a company of dancing girls and musicians.

طبابت (Tibábat) The medical art.

طبع کرنا (Taba' karná) To print.

طبعي (Taba'í) Natural, constitutional.

طبقه (Tabqa) (1) Order, class (2) Stratum.

طبقه أنام (Tabqa-i-anám) A community, people.

طبلک (Tablak) A bundle of papers, an open end cover.

طرز (Tarz) Mode, manner, style.

طرز تحقیقات (Tarz-i-tahqíqát) The manner in which investigation or inquiry is conducted.

طرز تقسیم (Tarz i-taqsím) Mode of distribution or division.

روبکار طریقه تقسیم (Rúbkár-i-taríqa i-taqsím) A proceeding containing the conditions and provisions of partition, and showing the mode in which it is to be effected.

طرز جوابدهي (Tarz-i-jawábdihí) Line of defence.

طرز زراعت (Tarz-i-zará'at) Mode of cultivation.

طرز عبارت (Tarz-i 'ibárat) Style, construction of a sentence, context.

طرز جدید (Tarz-i-jadíd) A new fashion or style.

طرز و انداز (Tarz-o-andáz) Demeanour.

طرف (Taraf) Direction, side, a division of a village or estate.

طرف بانٹ (Taraf bánṭ) The holding of several separate divisions of village lands by different branches of the community, the co parceners of one *taraf* having no interest in the other, although included in the same village.

طرف ثانی (Taraf sání) An opposite party, an opponent, a defendant.

طرفدار (Tarafdár) A partisan, an ally, partial.

طرفداري (Tarafdárí) Partiality, party spirit.

طرفداري کرنا (Tarafdárí karná) To take the side of, to show favor or partiality.

طرف سے (Taraf se) On the part of, on behalf of.

برطرف کرنا (Bartaraf karná) To dismiss (from office), to get rid of, to remove.

طرفین (Tarfain) Both sides, both parties.

طریقه بٹوارہ (Taríqa-i-baṭwára) Mode of partition.

طریقه حساب (Taríqa-i-hisáb) System of accounts, the way of calculation, the mode in which the account is to be taken.

طریقه عملدرآمد (Taríqa-i-'amaldarámad) Procedure.

طریقه مقررہ قانون (Taríqa-i-muqarrira qánún) The mode prescribed by law.

طفل (Tífl) A child.

طفل صحیح النسب (Tifl sahíh-ul-nasab) A legitimate child.

طفل غیر صحیح النسب (Tifl-i-gair sahíh ul-nasab) An illegitimate child.

طفل غیر صحیح النسب کسی کی اولاد نہیں ہے (Tifl gair sahíh ul-nasab kisí kí aulád nahiṉ hai) A bastard child is *filius nullius*.

طلاق (Taláq) Divorce, repudiation. Divorce may be given either in the present time, or may be referred to some future period. It may be pronounced by the husband either before or after the consummation of marriage. It may be either given in writing or verbally. The words by which divorce can be given are of two kinds : *Sarih* and *kináyah* (کنایہ q. v.)

Divorce is divided into *Talúqus-sunnah*, or that which is according to the Quran and the traditions, and *Taláq-ul-badai*, or a novel or hetrodox divorce which, although it is considered lawful, is not considered religious. *Taláq-us-sunnah* is either the *Ahsan* (احسن) the most laudable or *Hasan* laudable. The former is when the husband once expressly pronounces to his enjoyed but unpregnant wife the sentence, "Thou art divorced!" when she is in Tuhr (طہر q. v.), and then leaves her to complete the prescribed period of *'iddat* (عدت q. v.) or 3 months or after child birth. Until the expiration of the *'iddat*, the divorce is revocable, but after the period is complete, it is irreversible, and if the husband wishes to take his wife back, they must go through the ceremony of marriage. But it must be observed that after the *Taláq-ul-ahsan* one is not, as in other kinds of divorce, compelled to marry another man, all that is required is a re marriage.

The *Taláq-ul-hasan* (طلاق الحسن) is when the husband repudiates an enjoyed wife by three sentences of divorce, either *Sarih* or *Kináyah*, giving one sentence in each *tuhr* or period of purity.

The *Taláq-ul-badai* or irregular form of divorce, is when the husband repudiates his wife by three sentences given one at a time.

In both these kinds of divorce *badai* and *hasan*, the divorce is revocable (رجعی *raja'i*) after the first and second sentences. but it is irrevocable (بین *bain*

after the third sentence. After both these divorces, the divorced wife cannot, under any circumstances, return to her husband until she has been married and enjoyed and divorced by another husband. A husband may divorce his wife without any misbehaviour on her part, or without assigning any cause. Repudiation by a husband who is sane and adult is effective, whether he be free, or a slave, willing or acting under compulsion, and even though it were uttered in sport or jest, or by a mere slip of the tongue.

An agent or agents may be appointed by a husband to divorce his wife. (See تفويض)

In addition to the will and caprice of the husband, there are also certain causes for divorce, such as

(1) جب (Jubb) That is, when the husband has been, by any cause, deprived of his organ of generation. In this case the wife can obtain instant divorce if the defect occurred before marriage. Cases of evident madness and leprosy are treated in the same way.

(2) عنه ('Unnah) or Impotence. In cases of impotency in either husband or wife a year of probation can be granted by the judge.

(3) Inequality of race or tribe. A woman cannot be compelled to marry a man who belongs to an inferior tribe, and, in case of such a marriage, the elders of the superior tribe can demand a divorce.

(4) Insufficient dower.—If the stipulated dower is not given, when demanded, divorce takes place.

(5) Refusal of Islam.—If one of the parties embrace Islam, the judge must offer it to the other, three distinct times, and if he or she refuse to embrace the faith, divorce takes place.

(6) L'an لعن q v) or Imprecation.

(7) Ila or vow.—When a husband makes a vow not to have carnal intercourse with his wife for no less than four months, and keeps it inviolate, an irreversible divorce takes place.

(8) Reason of property.—If a husband become the proprietor of his wife (a slave) or the wife, the proprietor of her husband, divorce takes place.

(9) An invalid marriage of any kind, arising from incomplete marriage ceremony or from affinity or consanguinity.

(10) Difference of country, For example, if a husband flee from a non-Muslim country, and his wife refuse to perform *hijrah* flight and to accompany him, she is divorced.

(11) *Irtidád* or Apostacy from Islam (See ارتداد)

In addition to these forms of divorce, there are three others of a peculiar nature, called Khalá (خلع), Mubarát (مبرات) and Zehár (ظهار).

See also divorce under شیعه

طلب (Talab) (1) Pay, wages, salary. (2) Summons. (3) (M. Law) Demand.

The right of pre-emption is confirmed by *talab* or demand, and *ishhád* or invocation. The demand is of three kinds:—*talab-i-muwásibat*, *talab i taqrir*, also styled talab-i-ishhád, and *talab-i-tamlik* also known as *talab i khusumat*.

طلب مواثبت (Talab-i-muwásibat) Is when a person who is entitled to pre-emption hears of a sale, he ought to claim his right immediately, and when he remains silent without claiming the right, it is lost.

طلب اشهاد (Talab-i-ishhád) Demand with invocation of witnesses is when a person calls upon witnesses to attest his "immediate demand." The invocation of witnesses is not required to give validity to that demand, but only in order that the pre-emptor may be provided with proof, in case the purchaser should deny the demand.

طلب تملیک (Talab i-tamlík) Demand of possession It is made by bringing the matter before a court that it may decree the property to the claimant by virtue of his right of pre emption. According to M. Law if the claimant should neglect to sue for a month without a sufficient excuse, his right is annulled, but now the Indian legislature has prescribed one year's time as the period of limitation for such a suit.

طلب کرنا (Talab karná) To send for, to summon, to demand, to claim.

طلبانه (Talbána) Money paid into court for serving process, &c., issued at the instance of the party making the payment, process fee, the fee payable to a witness.

طلبانه ضروري (Talbána zarúrí) Fee for issuing urgent summons.

طلبي گواهان (Talbí i-gawáhán) Summoning of witnesses.

طمانچه (Tamánicha) A slap on the face.

طمنچه (Tamancha) A pistol.

طنز (Tanz) Ridicule, sneer, sarcasm.

طنزاً (Tanzan) Sneeringly.

طوالت (Tawálat) Prolixity.

طور (Taur) Manner, mode, ways, conduct.

بطور خود (Bataur-i-khud) Of itself, of themselves, personally.

طوعاً و کرهاً (Tau'an wa karhan) Willingly or unwillingly, *nolens volens*.

طوفان باندهنا (Túfán bándhná) To defame, to calumniate, to exaggerate.

طوق (Tauq) A collar (of gold) for ornament, or of iron, &c., for punishment, or worn as a badge of servitude.

طول (Túl) Length, prolixity, lasting long.

طول کلام (Túl-i-kalám) Prolixity, length of discourse.

طول طویل (Túl tawíl) Very long, prolix, diffuse.

طومار (Túmár) A roll, a scroll, a volume, an account-book.

طومار جمع (Túmár jama') The account of produce or collections of land recorded in government books.

طهارت (Tihárat) Purity.

طهر (Tihar) (M. Law.) The period of purity in a woman.

طے کرنا (Tai karná) To bring to a conclusion, to dispose of, to pass or cross over, to traverse, to travel.

طینت (Tínat) Disposition.

(ظ)

ظالم (Zálim) A tyrant.

ظاهر (Záhir) Evident, manifest, apparent, overt, ostensible, the external appearance.

ظاهرا (Záhira) Apparently, ostensibly, openly, to all appearance, *prima facie*.

ظاهرداري (Záhirdárí) Formality, ostentation.

ظاهرداري برتنا (Záhirdárí bartná) To affect, to assume, to pass off (for).

ظاهر کرنا (Záhir karná) To show, to manifest, to disclose, to discover, to reveal, to expose, to effect, to make a show of.

ظاهر میں (Záhir men) Evidently, openly, in public.

ظاهري (Záhirí) External.

ظرافتاً (Zaráftan) Factitiously, in jest.

ظفر (Zafar) Victory.

ظل الهي (Zil-i-iláhí) Shadow of God, king.

ظلم (Zulm) Oppression, tyranny, injustice, injury, hardship.

ظلم رسیدہ (Zulm rasídah) Oppressed, a victim of tyranny.

ظن (Zan) (M. Law)(1) Presumption that a charge is well founded, although the evidence is not conclusive. (2) Suspicion, evil opinion.

ظن غالب (Zan-i-gálib) Strong presumption (of the truth of a charge.)

ظہار (Zihár) (M. Law.) A kind of divorce which is effected by a husband's likening his wife to any part or member of the body of any of his kinswoman within the prohibited degree. As for example if he were to say to his wife the words *Anti alaiya ka zahri ummi* (thou art to me like the back of my mother). The motive of the husband in saying so must be examined, and if it appear that he meant divorce, his wife is not lawful to him until he has made expiation.

ظہور (Zahúr) Discovering, coming to pass.

ظہور بنائے مخاصمت (Zahúr biná-i-mukhásimat) The cause of action arise on.

ظہور میں آنا (Zahúr meṉ ánā) To come to pass, to present itself, to happen.

ظہر (Zuhr) Back.

عبارت ظہری ('Ibárat-i-zuhrí) Indorsement.

تحریر ظہری (Tahrír-i-zuhrí) Any thing written on the back of a document.

(ع)

عادتاً ('Ádatan) Habitual.

عادل ('Ádil) Just, right, upright.

عادی ('Ádí) Habitual, accustomed.

مجرم عادی (Mujrim-i-'ádí) Habitual offender.

عارض ('Áriz) (1) Bar. (2) Barring, preventing. (3) A petitioner, one who makes a prayer.

عارض نامہ ('Áriz-náma) Particulars of receipts of revenue, casualty list.

عارض ہونا ('Áriz honá) To prove an obstacle to, to bar.

مسلہ امرتجویز شدہ عارض ہونا (Masla amar tajwíz shuda 'áriz honá) To be barred by *Res judicata*.

عارضہ ('Árza) (1) An obstacle, an impediment. (2) An affection, a disorder, a disease, an accident.

عارضہ حد سماعت لاحق ہونا ('Árza-i-had-i-samá'at láhaq honá) To be barred by lapse of time, to be barred by the law of limitation.

عارضهٔ قانونی ('Árza-i-qánúní) A legal disability.

عارضی ('Árzí) Casual, accidental, not inherent, temporary.

عاریت ('Áriat) (M. Law.) Commodate loan. In *'Ariat* what is given to the donee is merely the income or usufruct of a limited interest for a limited duration.

See هبه

عاریت لینا ('Áriat lená) To take a loan of, to borrow for temporary use.

عاریتاً ('Áríatan) Borrowed on loan.

عازم ('Ázim) Bound for a place.

عاصمه ('Ásma) A chaste-woman.

عاصی ('Ásí) A criminal, a sinner.

عافیت ('Áfiyat) Safety, security.

عاق کرنا ('Áq karná) To disinherit, to cut off from hereditary right.

عاق نامه ('Áq-náma) A deed of disinheritance.

عاقب ('Áqib) A successor or deputy.

عاقله ('Áqla) (M. Law.) A relatives who pay the expiatory mulct for man-slaughter, or any other legal fine. They must be relatives descended from one common father.

عالم ('Álim) (M. Law) A learned man. The term usually includes all religious teachers, such as Imams, Qazis, Muftís and Maulvís, &c.

عالمانه ('Álimána) Learned.

عالی ('Álí) Exalted, noble.

عالی تبار ('Álí tabár) Of high descent, of noble lineage.

عالی جاه ('Álíjáh) Of exalted dignity.

عالی جناب ('Álí janáb) Your highness, your honour.

عام ('Ám) (1) Common, general, public, popular, ordinary, comprehensive. (2) The common people, the mass.

عام اس سے که ('Ám is se ki) Whether.

عام میں ('Ám meṉ) In public.

عام وجه استحقاق ('Am wajah i-istahqáq) A common ground of right.

عامره ('Ámra) Royal, imperial, public.

عامل ('Ámil) A governor, an administrator, an intendant of finance, a collector of revenues, an official, a functionary, an agent.

عامل نیلام ('Ámil-i-nílám) An officer conducting a sale,

عاید هونا ('Áyad honá) To be liable to come upon, to be inflicted, to be imposed.

عبادت گاہ ('Ibádat-gáh) Place of worship.

عبارت ('Ibárat) A word, an expression, a clause, a writing, a test.

ایکٹ عبارت عامہ (Ekṭ-i 'ibárat-i-ámma) The General Clauses Act.

عبارت تصدیق ('Ibárat i-tasdíq) Verification.

عبارت ظہری ('Ibárat-i-zuhrí) An endorsement.

عبارت ظہری بلا نام ('Ibárat-i-zuhrí-bilá nám) A blank endorsement.

عبارت ظہری خاص ('Ibárat-i-zuhri-i-khás) A special endorsement.

عبارت ظہری لکھنا ('Ibárat-i zuhrí likhná) To endorse over.

خالی عبارت ظہری لکھنا (Khálí 'ibárat i-zuhrí likhná) To endorse in blank.

بذریعہ عبارت ظہری منتقل کرنا (Ba zariya 'ibárat-i-zuhrí muntaqil karná) To endorse over, or transfer by endorsement.

عبد ('Abad) A slave, a bondsman (with ال *i. e.* العبد it signifies signature.)

عبرانی ('Ibrání) A Hebrew, a Jew, Hebrew language.

عبرت ('Ibrat) Admonition, warning, example.

عبرت ہونا ('Ibrat honá) To be or prove a warning, or example to.

عبور ('Abúr) (1) Transportation. (2) Extensive reading or study, mastery of a subject.

عبور دریاے شور ('Abúr-i-daryá-i-shor) Transportation.

عتاب کرنا ('Itáb karná) To pronounce censure on, to rebuke, to be angry with.

عتاق ('Itáq) (M. Law.) The act of the owner of a slave (either male or female) giving immediate and unconditional freedom to his slave. That act is lawful when it proceeds from a person who is free, sane and adult, and the actual owner of the slave in question.

عتق ('Itq) (M. Law) Manumission of slaves.—It is performed under the Muhammadan Law under the following forms.

(1) عتاق—See above.

(2) کتابہ (Katábah) It signifies a bond of freedom granted to a slave, in return for money paid. The slave thus ransomed is called *mukátib*, until the ransom is fully paid. During the interval between the promise of freedom and the payment of the money the *mukátib* enjoys a certain degree of freedom, but is nevertheless

placed under certain restrictions, *e. g.*, he is free to move from place to place, but he cannot marry or bestow alms or become a bail, &c., without the permission of his master.

(3) تدبیر (Tadbír) It means a declaration of freedom made to a slave to take effect after the master's death.

(4) إستیلاد (Istílád) Signifies a man having a child born to him of a female slave, which he claims and acknowledges as his own, which acknowledgment, becomes *ipso facto* the cause of the freedom of the female slave. The woman is then called *umm-ul-walad*, (the mother of offspring) and stands in relation to her master as his wife, the child being also free.

(5) In addition to the above forms of emancipation, it is also established that the manumission of slaves is the legal penalty or expiation for certain sins.

عدالت ('Adálat) A court, a court of justice, assize, tribunal.

عدالت میں آنیکا منصب رکھنا ('Adálat men áne ká mansab rakhná) To have a *locus standi*, to have a right to come to court.

خارج ازعدالت ہونا (Khárij az 'adálat honá) To be out of court, to have no *locus standi*.

بیرون عدالت (Berún-i-'adálat) Out of court.

برسر عدالت (Barsar-i-'adálat) In open Court.

عدالت کے برخاست ہونے تک ('Adálat ke barkhást hone tak) Till the rising of the Court.

عدالت کا گواہ ('Adálat ká gawáh) A court witness, a witness whose deposition was taken by the court in its own motion.

عدالت اجرا ('Adálat-i-ijrá) The Executing Court.

عدالت ماتحت ('Adálat i-matehat) The Lower Court.

عدالت دیوانی ('Adálat-i-díwání) Civil Court.

عدالت مطالبات خفیفہ ('Adálat-i-matálbát i-khafífa) Small Cause Court.

عدالت فوجداری ('Adálat-i-faujdárí) The Criminal Court.

عدالت مال ('Adálat-i-mál) The Revenue Court.

عدالت مرافع اولی ('Adálat-i-marafa' i-o'lá) The Court of first instance.

عدالت اپیل اول ('Adálat-i-apíl-i-awwal) The Court of first appeal.

عدالت ماتحت اپیل ('Adálat-i-mátahat appeal) The Lower Appellate Court.

عدالت بحري ('Adálat-i bahrí) The Admiralty Court.

عدالت ضلع ('Adálat-i-zila') The District Court.

عدالت مفصل ('Adálat-i-mufassil) The Mofassil Court.

عدالت عالیه ('Adalat-i-'áliya) The High Court.

عدالت شاهي ('Adálat-i-sháhí) The King's Bench, the Chancery Court, the High Court.

عدالت فوجي ('Adálat-i-faují) A Military Court, Courts Martial.

عدالتي ('Adálatí) Judicial, legal. (2) A litigious person.

عدالتي کارروائي ('Adalatí-i-kárrawáí) Judicial proceeding.

عدالت مسایل ('Adálat-i-masáil) A Court of Law.

مسائل عدالتي (Masáil-i-adálatí) Maxims.

عدالتي اختیار تمیزي ('Adálatí akhtiyár tamízí) Judicial discretion, the discretionary power of the Court.

عداوت ('Adáwat) Enmity, ill-will, malice.

عداوت سے ('Adáwat se) } Out of enmity,
عداوتاً ('Adáwatan) } maliciously.

عداوت بالقصد ('Adáwat-i-bilqasd) Malice *prepense*.

عداوت نکالنا ('Adáwat . nikálná) To gratify one's résentment.

عداوتي ('Adáwatí) Malicious.

عدت ('Iddat) (M. Law.) The tefm of probation incumbent upon a woman in consequence of a dissolution of marriage, either by divorce or the death of her husband. After divorce the period is 3 months, and after the death of her husband, four months and 10 days.

عدل ('Adl) Equity, justice.

عدل گستري ('Adl gustarí) Administration of justice.

عدم ('Adam) Want, default, non-existence, non-performance.

عدم اختیار سماعت ('Adam akhtiyár samá'at) Want of jurisdiction.

عدم ادا ('Adam adá) Non-payment, default in payment.

عدم اقرار ('Adam-iqrár) Non-existence of a promise *Non assumpsit.*

عدم اندراج ('Adam indráj) Non-entry.

عدم پیروي ('Adam pairawí) Default of prosecution.

عدم پیروي میں مقدمہ تسمس هونا ('Adam pairawí men muqaddama dismis honá) The case to be dismissed in default.

عدم تعمیل ('Adam t'amíl) Non-performance, non-service, non-execution.

بصورت عدم تعمیل (Basúrat 'adam t'amíl) In case of default, or breach of contract.

عدم حوالگي ('Adam hawálgí) Non-delivery.

عدم قابلیت ('Adam qábiliyat) Disqualification.

عدم قابلیت ذاتي ('Adam qábiliyat-i-zátí) Personal disqualification.

عدم قابلیت شرعي ('Adam qábiliyat-i-shara'í) Legal disqualification.

عدم استطاعت ('Adam istatá'at) Insolvency, bankruptcy, want of means.

عدول حکمي ('Udúl hukmí) Disobedience of orders, resistance of a legal process.

عدول حکمي کرنا ('Udúl hukmí karná) To disobey orders, to refuse to obey.

عذر ('Uzr) A plea, an objection, a pretext, an apology, an excuse.

عذر باقي نه رکهنا ('Uzr báqí na rakhná) To leave no objection unanswered or undisposed.

عذر پذیر ('Uzr pizír) Excusable, admissible (a plea).

عذر پیش کرنا ('Uzr pesh karná) To take objection, to urge, advance or set up a plea, to offer an excuse or an apology.

عذرخواهي کرنا ('Uzr khwáhí karná) To apologise.

عذر تسلیم کرنا ('Uzr taslím karná) To admit or allow a plea or an objection.

عذر کرنا ('Uzr karná) To take exception to, to contest, to apologize.

عذر نامنظور کرنا ('Uzr námanzúr karná) To overrule an objection or plea.

عذر اختیار سماعت ('Uzr akhtiyár samá'at) Plea of want of jurisdiction.

عذر برات ('Uzr-i-barát) Plea of exemption.

عذر برات سابق ('Uzr-i-barát-i-sábiq) *Autrefois acquit.*

عذر بیباقي ('Uzr-i-bebáqí) Plea of payment in full.

عذر بیضابطگي ('Uzr-i-bezábtigí) Plea of irregularity or want of formality in a proceeding.

عذر تمهیدي ('Uzr-i-tamhídí) A preliminary plea or objection.

عذر تمادي ('Uzr-i-tamádí) }
عذر حدسماعت ('Uzr-i-hadi-samá-'at) } Plea of limitation

عذر مجرائي ('Uzr mujráí) Plea of set-off.

عذر زباني ('Uzr-i-zabání) Verbal plea.

عذر عام ('Uzr-i-'ám) A general plea.

عذر غلطي ('Uzr-i-galatí) Plea of mistake.

عذر قانوني ('Uzr-i-qánúní) A legal objection.

عذر قوي ('Uzr-i-qawí) A valid objection, a strong plea or objection.

عذر نا قابل سماعت ('Uzr-i-náqábil samá'at) An untenable plea.

عذر ثبوت جرم سابق ('Uzr-i-sabút-i-jurm-i-sábiq) *Autrefois convict.* A "plea of previous conviction" can only be pleaded in bar of any subsequent indictment for the same offence.

عذردار ('Uzrdár) An objector, an intervener.

عذرداري ('Uzrdárí) Defence, a statement of objections, a *caveat.*

عذرداري كرنا ('Uzrdárí karná) To object, to intervene as an objector, to bring forward an objection.

عرس كرنا ('Urs karná) To celebrate the obsequies of.

عرصه ('Arsa) Period, time, interval.

اس عرصه ميں (Is 'arsa meṉ) In the meantime, *ad interim.*

عرض ('Arz) (1) Address, petition, request. (2) Length (as opposed to breadth.)

عرض ارسال ('Arz-irsál) A report, a return, an invoice, particulars of the deposit of revenue.

عرض بيگي ('Arz begí) An officer who, under the Moghal Government, was appointed to receive and present petitions, an usher.

عرضداشت ('Arzdásht) A written petition, a memorial, an address.

عرض كرنا ('Arz karná) To represent, to submit, to report, to memorialize, to make an application for, to request, to beg, to urge.

عرض معروض ('Arz m'arúz) The purport of a petition, request.

عرضي ('Arzí) A representation, a petition, a memorial, a letter from an inferior to a superior.

عرضي دعوى ('Arzí-d'awa) A plaint.

مراتب مندرجه عرضي دعوى (Marátib mundarja 'arzí d'awa) The particulars stated in the plaint.

عرضي دعوى سے بنائے دعوى ظاهر نهيں هوتي ('Arzí d'awa se biná-i-d'awa záhir nahiṉ hotí) The plaint does not show a cause of action.

عرضي دعوى داخل كرنا ('Arzí d'awa dákhil karná) To file, to present or lodge a plaint.

عرضي نويس ('Arzí navís) One who writes petitions for suitors, a scrivener, a petition-writer.

عرف ('Urf) Alias, repute.

عريضه ('Aríza) An humble petition, a letter from an inferior.

عريه ('Ariyah) (M. Law.) A kind of sale, when a person computes what quantity of fruit there is

on a tree and sells it before it is plucked.

عزت ('Izzat) Reputation, good name.

عزت اُتارنا / عزت بگاڑنا ('Izzat utárná / 'Izzat bigáṛná) To dishonour.

عزت لینا ('Izzat lená) To dishonour, to insult, to destroy the reputation of, to violate, to ravish.

عزت کے پیچھے پڑنا ('Izzat ke pichhe paṛná) To be bent on the disgrace of.

عزل ('Uzl) Removal from office, retirement.

عزل و نصب کرنا ('Uzl-o nasb karná) To make promotions and reductions.

عزمت ('Azmat) To swear, to conjure.

عزیز القدر ('Azíz-ul qadar) My worthy friend, my dear, (a form of address to subordinate officers in official or private correspondence.)

عشر شرعی ('Ashr-i-shara'í) The tithes prescribed by divine law.

عشرہ (Ashra) The first ten days of Moharram.

عصا بردار ('Asá bardár) A mace-bearer.

عصا و بلم ('Asá wa ballam) The royal insignia.

عصبہ ('Asba) Residuaries. (M. Law) Agnates. Usbat are all persons for whom no share has been appointed, and who take the residue after the sharers have been satisfied, or the whole estate when there are none. They are of two kinds, residuaries by *nasab* or kindred to the deceased, and residuaries for special cause. Of the former there are three classes residuaries by themselves' or in their own right, and residuaries by another. The residuary by himself or in his own right is every male into whose line of relation no female enter. The residuary by another is every female who becomes or is made a residuary by a male who is parallel to her. These are, a daughter, a son's daughter, a full sister and a half sister. The "residuary with another" is every female who becomes a residuary with another female, as full sisters or half sisters by the father, who become residuaries with daughters and son's daughters. See also شیعہ (Inheritance.)

عصبت ('Asbat) (M. Law) (1) Affinity entitling to a share of inheritance. (2) Party spirit, *spirit de corps.*

عصمت ('Asmat) Chastity.

عضو ('Azau) Limb, joint, organ.

عطا ('Atá) A gift, a bounty, an endowment.

عطا کنندہ ('Atá kunanda) A grantor.

عطا کرنا ('Atá karná) To grant, to bestow, to confer, to assign.

عطیہ ('Atiya) A grant, an assignment, a stipend, an allowance.

عطیہ دار ('Atiyadár) A grantee, an assignee.

عطیہ دوامی ('Atiya-i-dawámí) Perpetual grant.

عطیہ سرکار ('Atiya-i sarkár) A government grant.

عظمت ('Azmat) Dignity.

عفت ('Iffat) Chastity.

عفو ('Afú) Pardon, remission of sins.

عقار ('Aqár) (M. Law) Immovable property, property in respect of which pre-emption can be claimed.

عقاید ('Aqáyad) (M. Law.) The articles of belief.

عقینة ('Aqinat) / عقوبت 'Uqúbat } (M. Law.) Punishments instituted in the Quran and Traditions, *viz* —(1) *Qasas*—Retaliation.

(2) *Hadd-ul-surqah*—Punishment for theft, the loss of hand.

(3) *Hadd-ul-zinâ.*—Punishment for fornication and adultery, stoning for a married person, and one hundred lashes for an unmarried person.

(4) *Hadd-ul-qazf.*—Punishment of 80 lashes for slander.

(5) *Hadd-ul-riddah.*—Punishment by death for apostasy.

(6) *Hadd-ul-shurb.*—Punishment with eighty lashes for wine drinking

عقد ('Aqd) A tie, a bond, a promise.

عقد النکاح ('Aqd-un-nikáh) Marriage contract

عقیقہ ('Aqíqa) (M. Law.) A sacrifice which is incumbent upon a Muslim father at the ceremony *Aqiqa*, which is celebrated on either the 7th, 14th 21st or 28th or 35th day after birth, when the hair is first shaved and its weight in silver given to the poor.

عقلاً ('Aqlan) Reasonable by inference, by guess.

عقلی ('Aqlí) Rational, judicious, deduced by reason.

عقیم ('Aqím) Barren, having no children.

عقیمہ ('Aqíma) A barren woman, a woman past child bearing.

عکس ('Aks) (1) The converse or the contrary of. (2) Reflection, picture.

عکس لینا ('Aks lená) To take a photo of.

برعکس (Bar'aks) Contrary to, in opposition to.

برعکس اسکے (Bar'aks iske) *Vice versa.*

عکسي ('Aksí) Photographic.

علاج ('Iláj) Remedy.

علاج پذیر ('Iláj pizír) Remediable, curable.

علاقہ ('Iláqah) (1) A dependency, a province, a tenure, an estate, a manor, jurisdiction. (2) Relation, affinity, concern. (3) Relevancy, bearing to.

علاقہ حکومت ('Iláqah-i-hukúmat) Jurisdiction.

علاقہ عدالت ('Iláqah-i-'adálat) The jurisdiction of a court.

علاقہ سے باهر ('Iláqah se báhar) Beyond the jurisdiction or limits of.

علاقہ میں ('Iláqah men) Within the limits or jurisdiction.

علاقہ دار ('Iláqahdár) A holder of an iláqa, the person who becomes responsible for the payments of revenue, &c., of a village or district.

علامت ('Alámat) A mark, a symptom, a sign, a badge, a coat of arms.

علامت دستخط ('Alámat dastkhat) A mark in place of signature usually made by one who is unable to write.

علامت بلوغ ('Alámat-i-bulúg) Signs of puberty.

علانیہ ('Aláníya) Openly, publicly, aloud

علاوہ اسکے ('Aláwa iske) In addition to this, moreover, notwithstanding that, further.

علت ('Illat) The ground of a charge, or accusation, head of a charge, reason.

علم ('Ilm) Knowledge, art, science.

علم بحث ('Ilm-i-bahas) The science of logic, the art of reasoning.

علم بلاغت ('Ilm-i-balágat) Rhetoric.

علم فروض ('Ilm-i-farúz) The law of inheritance. See فرایض

علم مجرمانہ ('Ilm-i-mujrimána) Criminal knowledge.

علم بردار ('Alm bardár) A standard-bearer.

علوفہ ('Ulúfa) Rations, provisions, stipend, salary.

علي ('Alí) The name of Muhammad's son-in-law. He was according to the Sunni sect the fourth *caliph* or successor to Muhammad, but the Shias make him the direct successor

not acknowledging the three other *caliphs* (Abu Bakr, Umar and Usman). He reigned from A. H 35 to A. H. 40.

علي الاتصال ('Ala-'l-itsál) Continually, consecutively, in series, *seriatim*.

علي الاجمال ('Ala-'l-ijmál) Jointly.

علي الاطلاق ('Ala-'l-itláq) Absolutely, solely.

علي الانفراد ('Ala-'l infrád) Severally.

علي التواتر ('Al-'l-tawátar) In succession.

علي الحساب ('Al-'l-hisáb) On account, a suspense account.

علي الحساب دينا ('Al 'l-hisáb dená) To make payments on account, to pay money in advance.

علي التنازر ('Ala-'l tanázar) According to (its) *vis a-vis*, each according to its kind or like.

علي الترتيب ('Ala-'l-tartíb) In due order.

علي الخصوص ('Ala-'l-khusús) Especially, particularly.

علي الدوام ('Ala-'l-dawám) Perpetually, particularly.

علي العموم ('Ala-'l-umúm) Commonly, generally.

علي القدر ('Ala-ul-qadr) According to the power or dignity.

علي قدر مراتب ('Ala-qadr marátab) According to rank or degree.

علي هذا القياس ('Ala-háza-ul-qiyás) In like manner, similarly.

علي سبيل البدل ('Ala-sabíl-ul-badl) Alternative.

عليحدہ ('Alehda) Separate, apart, distinct.

عليحدگي ('Alehdgí) Separation.

عليحدہ کرنا ('Alehda karná) To part with, to get rid of, to dispose of.

مال کو عليحدہ کرنا (Mál ko alehda karná) To dispose of or part with property.

عليحدہ هونا ('Alehda honá) To separate oneself from.

عم ('Um) Uncle, father's brother.

عم زادہ ('Um-záda) Uncle's son.

عمارت ('Imárat) A building.

عمال ('Ammál) Agents, governors, collectors of revenue, officials.

عمامہ ('Ammáma) A turban.

عمداً ('Amadan) Wilfully, deliberately, with malice, *prepese*.

عمدۃ الملک ('Umdat ul-mulk) Pillars of state, a title bestowed on officers of high rank.

عمر ('Umr) Age.

عمر بهر کا ('Umr bhar ká) Lifelong, sufficient for a life-time.

عمر وزید ('Umr-o-zaid) Umar zaid fictitious (like John and Doe) names used largely in Muhammadan legal reports.

عمرہ ('Umra) A man visiting his newly married wife in the abode of her family.

عمری ('Umrí) (M. Law) A life-grand or interest in any thing.

عمق ('Umq) Depth

عمل ('Amal) Action, operation, execution, rule, jurisdiction, procedure, process.

عمل پٹّہ ('Amal paṭṭá) A deed appointing an agent or manager, a warrant authorizing a person to collect the rents of an estate.

عمل جراحی ('Amal-i-jarráhí) A surgical operation.

عمل دستک ('Amal dastak) A written order from the proper authority to enable the purchaser of an estate at a public sale, to obtain possession of it, a certificate of title, an authority to collect the rents of an estate.

عمل دار ('Amal dár) An administrative officer.

عملداری ('Amaldárí) Government, rule, administration, limits of jurisdiction, the district governed.

عمل درآمد ('Amal darámád) Practice.

عمل درآمد قانونی ('Amal darámad-i-qánúní) Legal practice, legal usage.

عمل قانونی کے ذریعہ سے ('Amal-i-qánúní ke zariye se) By operation of law, by due course of law.

عمل کرنا ('Amal karná) To act or operate, to proceed upon.

عمل میں لانا ('Amal meṉ láná) To carry into effect, to exercise, to put in execution.

عمل درآمد کرنا ('Amal darámad karná) To put in practice.

عملاً ('Amallan) Practically, in fact.

عملہ ('Amla) Ministerial or public officers (attached to a court or to an office), establishment, especially the vernacular establishment, of an office as distinguished from the English department. (2) materials of a building.

عملی ('Amlí) Practical.

عموماً ('Amúman) Commonly, generally.

عمیم ('Amím) All-comprehensive.

عنایت کرنا ('Ináyat karná) To show favor to, to present, to vouchsafe, to grant.

عندالتجویز ('Ind ul-tajwíz) Under consideration, pending trial or inquiry before the court.

عندالتحقیقات ('Ind-ul-tahqíqát) During investigation, upon inquiry.

عندالتدارک ('Ind-ul-tadáruk) On the disposing of a case (in a court of justice.)

عندالثبوت ('Ind-ul-sabút) On proof, on conviction.

عندالضرورت ('Ind-ul-zarúrat) In time of need, when required

عندالطلب (Ind-ul-talab) On demand.

عندالوقت ('Ind-ul-waqt) In the critical juncture.

عندالوقوع ('Ind-ul-waq'ú) On the occurrence of the event, in such an event.

عنوان ('Unwan) Superscription, title or title page (of a book &c.), preface, heading.

عنین ('Anín) Impotent, an impotent man. See مجبوب

عوام ('Awám) The common people, the public.

عود ('Aúd) Return, reversion.

وارث عودی (Waris-i-aúdí) Reversioner.

عود کرنا ('Aúd karná) To return, to revert.

عورت ('Aurat) A woman, a wife.

کسی عورت کو لے اُڑنا یا پھسلا لیجانا (Kisí 'aurat ko le uṛná yá phuslá lejáná) To take or entice away a woman.

کسی عورت کے خلوت میں گھس جانا (Kisí 'aurat kí khilwat meṉ ghus jáná) To intrude upon the privacy of a woman.

کسی عورت کی نسبت بے عفتی کا اتہام لگانا (Kisí aurat kí nisbat be-'iffati ká itehám laganá) To impute unchastity to a woman

عورت حاملہ ('Aurat-i-hámla) A pregnant woman.

عوض ('Ewaz) A recompense, a compensation, an amends, an exchange, a substitute, a *locum tenens*

عوض میں ('Ewaz meṉ) } In lieu of,
بعوض (Ba 'ewaz } instead of, in place of, in return for.

عوض لینا ('Ewaz lená) To take satisfaction or revenge.

عوضی ('Ewazí) A substitute, a *locum tenens*.

عوضی دینا ('Ewazí dená) To give or provide a substitute.

عوضی کرنا ('Ewazí karná) To act as a substitute, to officiate for.

عول ('Aul) (M. Law) The doctrine of increase The distribution of a fractional proportion of inherited property more than the amount of the legal

shares of the respective heirs, thus if a deceased woman have left a husband and two sisters, the first is entitled by law to a half or $\frac{3}{6}$ths of her wealth, and the two last to $\frac{2}{6}$ths each, making, therefore, $\frac{7}{6}$ths, or one-sixth more than the whole. In such cases the denominator of the fraction is made equal to that of all the shares, or to 7, and the numerator remains unaltered, forming the fractions $\frac{3}{7}$, $\frac{2}{7}$, $\frac{2}{7}$, or giving to the sisters $\frac{2}{7}$ each and to husband $\frac{3}{7}$ This method of distribution is not adopted by the Shiahs. See— شیعہ

عہد ('Ahad) (1) Compact, contract, agreement, obligation, promise, league, treaty. (2) Lifetime, reign of a king.

عہد شکنی ('Ahad-shikní) A breach of contract or agreement.

عہد نامہ ('Ahad náma) An agreement, a treaty, a convention, a diploma.

عہدوپیمان کرنا ('Ahad-o-paimán karná) To contract with, to enter into a convention, to make terms or conditions with.

عہدہ ('Uhda) An office, a post, employment, an appointment.

باعتبار عہدہ (Bá-etibár-i-ohda) By virtue of office, *ex-officio*.

کسی عہدہ کے حیلہ سے (Kisí 'uhda ke híle se) Under color of an office.

عہدہ پر مامور کرنا ('Uhde par mámúr karná) / عہدہ پر مقرر کرنا ('Uhde par muqarrar karná) To appoint

عہدہ دار ('Uhda dár) An official, an officer, a civil or military authority.

عہدہ دار سرکاری ('Uhda dár-i-sarkárí) A government official, a public officer.

عیار ('Ayár) Test.

عیاشی ('Aiyáshí) Debauchery, licentiousness.

عیال و اطفال ('Ayál-o-atfál) Family, children.

عیال دار ('Ayál dár) A man having a large family.

عیاں ('Ayán) Evident, clear.

عیاں کرنا ('Ayán karná) To elucidate.

عیب ('Aib) A defect, a flaw.

عیب جسمانی ('Aib-i-jismání) Bodily defect.

عیب عقلی ('Aib-i-'aqlí) Mental defect.

عیب جو ('Aib jo) Censorious, a carper, a hypocritic.

عیب لگانا ('Aib lagáná) To find fault with, to pick holes in.

عیدالبقر ('Id-ul-baqr) The festival of victims or sacrifices held on the 10th of the month of *Zil hijja*.

عیسوی ('Iswí) The Christian era, A. D.

عین ('Ain) The very precise moment, in the very nick of time.

(غ)

غارت جانا (Gárat jáná) To be plundered, to be destroyed, to be spoiled.

غارت کرنا (Gárat karná) To plunder, to lay waste, to spoil.

غارتگر (Gárat gar) A plunderer.

غارتگری (Garatgarí) Depredation, plunder.

غازی (Gází) One who fights against infidels.

غافل (Gáfil) Negligent.

غالب (Gálib) Predominant, prevalent, most probable.

غالب آنا (Gálib áná) To surmount, to gain, to win a point, to excel, to surpass, to turn up turnips.

حقیت غالب (Haqíyat-i-gálib) Dominant, tenement.

غالب ہے (Gálib hai) It is most probable.

غایب ہوجانا (Gáyab ho jáná) To disappear.

غایب کرنا (Gáyab karná) To make away with.

غبن (Gaban) Misappropriation, embezzlement.

غبن کرنا (Gaban karná) To defraud, to embezzle.

غدر (Gadar) Mutiny, rebellion.

غدر مچانا (Gadar machána) / غدر کرنا (Gadar karna) } To create a disturbance, to raise a riot, to mutiny, to rebel.

غربت (Gurbat) Emigration, misery, humility.

غرض (Garaz) Object, purpose, business, meaning, interest, concern, motive

غرض رکھنا (Garaz rakhná) To be interested in, to busy or concern oneself with.

غرض نکالنا (Garaz nikálná) To gain one's end, to accomplish one's object.

بے غرض (Be garaz) Disinterested.

غرض مشترک (Garaz-i-mushtarak) Common object.

غرّہ (Gurrah) (M. Law) A fine of 500 dirhams. A slave of that value. It is a fine for a person striking woman so as to occasion miscarriage.

غریب پرور (Ġaríb parwar) Cherisher of the poor.

غریب نواز (Ġaríb niwáz) One who is kind to the poor.

غش (Ġash) Adulteration, alloy, coating of base metal on silver or gold.

غش آنا (Ġash ánā) To faint.

غصب (Ġasab) Usurpation (M. Law) It signifies the taking the property of another which is valuable and sacred, without the consent of the proprietor, in such a manner as to destroy the proprietor's possession of it.

غفلت (Ġaflat) Negligence.

غفلت شدید (Ġaflat-i-shadíd) Gross negligence.

غفلت خفیف (Ġaflat-i-khafíf) Slight negligence.

غفلت امدادی (Ġaflat-i-imdádí) Contributory negligence.

غلام (Ġulám) Slave.

غلام آزاد شدہ (Ġulám ázád shuda) An emancipated slave.

غلامونکا کاروبار (Ġulámoṉ ká kár-o-bár) Slave-trade.

غلامونکا کاروبار کرنا (Ġulámoṉ ká kár-o-bár karná) To deal in slaves.

غلامی (Ġulámí) Slavery, servitude.

غلبہ (Ġalba) Predominance, influence.

غلبہ شہادت (Ġalba-i-shahádat) The preponderance of evidence.

غلط (Ġalat) Wrong, erroneous, inaccurate.

غلط ٹھہرانا (Ġalat ṭhahráná) To show the fallacy of, to expose the error of.

غلط فہمی (Ġalat fahmí) Misconception, misapprehension.

غلط فہمی قانونی (Ġalat fahmí-i-qánúní) A misconception of law.

غلطی قانونی (Ġalatí-i-qánúní) A mistake of law.

غلطی قانونی کوئی عذر نہیں ہے (Ġalatí-i-qánúní koí 'uzr nahíṉ hai) Mistake of law is no excuse.

کسی غلط فہمی کی وجہ سے عمل کرنا (Kisí galat fahmí kí wajah se 'amal karná) To act under a misconception.

غلط خبر دینا (Ġalat ḳhabar dená) To misinform.

غلطی سے (Ġalatí se) By an oversight, by a mistake.

غلطی کرنا (Ġalatí karná) To make a mistake, to make a slip, to overlook.

غلہ (Ġalla) Grain, corn.

غلہ بھرنا (Ġalla bharná) To store up grain.

غله فروش (Ġalla farosh) A grain-merchant, a dealer in grain.

غلول (Ġulol) (M. Law) Defrauding or purloining any part of the lawful plunder in a *jihád* or religious war.

غليل (Ġulel) A pellet bow.

غمي (Ġamí) Mourning.

غور (Ġaur) Deliberation, consideration.

عدالت نے مقدمہ کو واسطے غور کے ملتوي کیا ('Adálat ne muqaddama ko wáste gaur ke multawí kiyá) *Curia advisari vult post.*

غور کرنا (Ġaur karná) To consider, to deliberate upon.

غور کرکے (Ġaur karke) After due consideration, advisedly.

غوطه دینا (Ġota dená) To plunge into water, to baptize, to deceive.

غوطه کهانا (Ġota kháná) To dive, to be deceived, to lose one's way.

غوغا (Ġogá) Tumult, disturbance, brawl, noise, rumour.

غول (Ġol) Multitude, crowd, gang.

غيبت (Ġíbat) (M. Law) Slander, calumny. Anything whispered of an absent person to his detriment, although it be true (in contradistinction to *Buhtan* which means false accusation.

غير (Ġair) (1) A stranger, a rival. (2) Save, but, other than, different from.

غير آباد (Ġair ábád) Uncultivated, uninhabited.

غير اختياري (Ġair ikhtiyárí) Involuntary.

غير بندوبست (Ġair bandobast) Not settled (applied to land not included in the revenue settlement.

غير تقسيمي (Ġair taqsímí) Undivided, unpartitioned.

غير حاضر (Ġair házir) Absent.

غير حاضري (Ġair házrí) Non-appearance, default in appearance, absence.

غير خرچ (Ġair kharch) Extras, contingencies, miscellaneous expenses.

غير شخص (Ġair shakhs) A stranger, a third person.

غير شرعي (Ġair shara'í) Contrary to the *shara'* or Mohammadan law.

غير علاقه (Ġair 'iláqa, } Foreign
علاقه غير ('Iláqa-i-gair, } territory, beyond the limits of one's jurisdiction.

غير كافي (Ġair káfí) Insufficient, inadequate.

غير متاثر (Ġair-mutásir) Ineffectual, ineffective.

غير متعهد (Ġair mut'ahad) Uncovenanted (service).

غیر متعلق (Ġair mut'alliq) Irrelevant.

غیر محدود (Ġair mahdúd) Unlimited, undefined.

غیر مجاز (Ġair majáz) Incompetent, unauthorized.

غیر مزروعہ (Ġair mazrú'a) Uncultivated (land).

غیر مساوی (Ġair masáwí) Unequal.

غیر مشخص (Ġair mushaḳhḳhas) (1) Unappropriated, undefined, indiscriminate. (2) Unassessed.

غیر معمولی (Ġair m'amúlí) Unusual, informal.

غیر معین (Ġair mu'aiyan) Unsettled, undefined, unstable, fluctuating.

غیر مقبوضہ (Ġair maqbúza) Unappropriated, not held by any one, not in possession.

غیر مکمل (Ġair mukammal) Imperfect.

غیر مکمل بٹوارہ (Baṭwára-i-ġair mukammal) See بٹوارہ.

غیر ممکن التردید (Ġair mumkin-ultardíd) Irreversible, irrevocable, incontrovertible, unassailable.

غیر ممکن التقسیم (Ġair-mumkin-ul-taqsím) Not liable to partition, impartible, indivisible.

غیر ممکن الوصول (Ġair-mumkin-ulwasúl) Irrecoverable.

غیر منسوخ شدہ (Ġair munsukh shuda) unrepealed

غیر منقولہ (Ġair-manqúla) Immovable.

جایداد غیر منقولہ (Jáedád-i-ġair manqúla) Immovable property, real property.

غیر موروثی (Ġair-maurúsí) Not heritable, not holding by hereditary descent, not inherited, without the right of occupancy, non ancestral.

غیر نافذ (Ġair-náfiz) Inoperative, ineffectual, not in force

غیر واجب (Ġair wájib) Improper, unreasonable, not due.

غیرت (Ġairat) shame.

بے غیرت (Begairat) Shameless.

(ف)

فاتحہ (Fátiha) (1) The opening *Súrat*) or chapter of the Qurán which being read for the benefit of dying Mahamedans, the word now signifies prayers offered up for the deceased on different days after their death, accompanied by alms and distribution of food. (2) Oblations and offerings to saints with various prayers and ceremonies.

فاحشہ (Fáhisha) A lewd or unchaste woman.

فارسي (Fársí) Persian, the Persian language.

فارغ البالي (Fárig ul-bálí) Easy circumstances.

فارغخطي (Fárigḳhatí) A deed of release or discharge, an acquittance.

فارغخطي لکهنا (Fárigkhatí likhná) To give a written acquittance.

فاسد (Fásid) (1) Improper, wrong, dishonest. (2) Impure.

جد فاسد (Jad-i-fásid) (M. Law) A false grandfather.

نيت فاسد (Niyat fásid) Criminal intention.

فاسد کرنا (Fásid karná) To invalidate, to vitiate.

فاسق (Fásiq) Vicious, immoral, an adulterer.

فاش (Fásh) Gross, palpable.

فاش کرنا (Fásh karná) To divulge, to expose.

فاش غلطي کرنا (Fásh galati karná) To make a gross mistake.

فاصل (Fásil) Dividing two things.

حد فاصل (Had-i-fásil) Boundary.

فاصلہ (Fásla) Distance, gap.

فاضل (Fázil) (1) Redundant, in excess. (2) Learned, erudite. (3) Residue, remainder, surplus, receipt in excess of revenue.

فاضل باقي (Fázil báqí) A surplus.

فاضل نکلنا (Fázil nikalná) To show a surplus.

فاضل نکالنا (Fázil nikalná) To exceed the amount at credit, to prove in excess.

فاضل وصول (Fázil wasúl) Extra or additional collection.

فاضلات (Fázilát) Balances.

فاطمہ (Fátima) The daughter of the prophet Muhammad, and wife of Khalifa 'Ali.

فاعل (Fa'il) (1) Doer, operator. (2) Nominative.

فاقہ کشي (Faqa kashí) To remain without food.

فال (Fál) An augry, bibliomancy.

فالیز (Fález) A melon field.

فایدہ (Fáida) Profit, advantage, utility, benefit, value, result.

فایدہ اُٹهانا (Fáida uṭháná) To take the advantage of, to turn to account, to utilize, to enjoy.

کسي سے فایدہ ناجایز اُٹهانا (Kisí se fáida nájáyaz uṭháná) To take undue advantage of.

فایدہ مند (Fáidamand) Profitable, advantageous.

فائدہ روحاني (Fáida ruhání) Spiritual benefit.

فائدہ ذاتي (Faida-i-zátí) Personal benefit, self-interest.

فايدہ ضمني (Fáida-i-zamní) An incidental advantage.

فتق (Fitq) Rupture, hernia.

فتور ڈالنا (Fitúr ḍálná) To create a disturbance.

فتور عقل (Fitúr-i-'aql) Unsoundness of mind.

فتوی (Fatwá) A judicial opinion, a judicial decree, usually applied to the written opinion of the Muhammadan law officers of a court respecting a certain case. (This word is also applied to the opinions of Pandits respecting any point of Hindu Law).

فتوی دينا (Fatwá dená) To notify the decision of law in or respecting a case.

فتوی لينا (Fatwá lená) To seek or demand of a Qázi or a Pandit the opinion as to law in or respecting a question, to take a legal opinion in respect of the lawfulness of an act.

فتاوی (Fatáwá) (M. Law) A collection or digest of judicial decisions, several of which are current in Hindustán, especially the *Fatáwá-i-'Alamgiri* compiled by order of Aurangzeb.

فحش (Fuhash) Obscene.

فحش گاليان (Fuhash gáliyán) Indecent abuse.

فحش کتاب (Fuhash kitáb) An obscene book.

فديت (Fadiat) (M. Law) A redemption or redemptionary atonement for what would else be forfeited, ransom or redemptionary fine paid by a master for his slave who has committed some fault, which would make him the slave of the injured party.

فدوي (Fidwí) A servant, a slave, your humble servant, (used as a term of humility in speaking of one's self).

فرار هونا (Farár honá) To abscond.

فراري (Farárí) Absconded, fugitive.

فراري مجرم (Farárí mujrim) An escaped convict.

فراش (Farrásh) A servant who spreads the carpets, prepares the lamps, &c.

فرامين (Farámín) Mandates, orders, charters

فراهم کرنا (Faráham karná) To collect.

فراهمي چندہ (Faráhamí chanda) Collection of subscriptions.

فرايض (Faráyez) (M. Law) Inheritances The law of inherit-

ance, the shares of legal sharers. The property of a deceased Muhammadan is applicable, in the first place, to the payment of his funeral expenses, secondly, to the discharge of his debt, and thirdly to the payment of legacies as far as one-third of the residue. The remaining two-thirds with so much of the third as is not absorbed by legacies is to be inherited by the heirs. Among the heirs the first are persons for whom the law has provided certain specific shares or portions, and who are thence denominated as Zawi-ul-farúz (See ذوي الفروض). In most cases there must be a residue after the shares have been satisfied, and this passes to another class of persons who from that circumstance may be termed Residuaries or Asba (See عصبہ)

It can seldom happen that the deceased should have no individual who would fall under any of these two classes, but to guard against this possible contingency, the law has provided another class of persons, who, though many of them may be nearly related to the deceased, by reason of their remote position with respect to the inheritance have been denominated *Zawi-ul-arham* or distant kindred.

Muhammadan lawyers have recognised four causes of exclusion from inheritance, *viz.*, slavery, homicide, difference of religion and difference of country. The above four causes are the only impediments to inheritance. Mental derangement or any description of insanity or blindness is no bar to succession.

فرایض منصبي (Faráyaz mansabí) Official duties.

فرایض لازم ملزوم (Faráyaz lázim malzúm) Mutual obligations.

فرد (Fard) (1) A single person, a single thing or article. (2) A written list or statement, a roll, a catalogue, a sheet of paper.

فرد احکام (Fard ahkám) Order sheet.

فرش (Farsh) Floor, a pavement, a floor cloth, a carpet.

فرصت (Fursat) Leisure, leave, relief.

فرصت میں (Fursat meṉ) At one's leisure or convenience.

فرد باقیات (Fard-i-báqiyát) A balance sheet.

فرد تشخیص (Fard-i-tashkhís) An assessment record.

فرد تفریق (Fard-i-tafríq) A paper or deed of partition or apportionment.

فرد جرم (Fard-i-jurm) A calendar of crime.

فرد حقوق (Fard-i-huqúq) A record of rights.

فرد جمع بندي (Fard-i-jam'abandí) A rent-roll.

فردشرايط شراكت (Fard i-sharáyat-i-shirákat) Article of association.

فرد قرار داد جرم (Fard-i-qarár dád jurm) A charge-sheet.

فرد مكمل (Fard i-mukammal) A complete record.

فرد ميں نام چڑھانا (Fard meṉ nám chaṛháná) To register the name of, to enrol.

فرداً فرداً (Fardan fardan) Singly, severally.

فردي (Fardí) A roll, a catalogue.

دو فردي (Dufardí) A double statement of account.

فرزند (Farzand) An offspring, a child, a son, a daughter.

فرزندي ميں لينا (Farzandí meṉ leṉa) To adopt as a son, to acknowledge as a son.

فرض (Farz) (M. Law) (1) Those rules and ordinances of religion which are said to have been established and enjoined by God, as distinguished from those which are established upon the precept or practice of the Prophet, and which are called *Sunnat*. (2) A definite payment or portion, inheritance, share or portion of inheritance due to an heir. (3) A widow's furniture or her share in her husband's property. (4) Duty, obligation.

فرض عين (Farz-i-'ain) (M. Law) An absolute obligation.

فرض كفايتہ (Farz-i-kifáyat) The sufficiency of a religious obligation, as fulfilled by one person of a party, association or township, on behalf of the whole.

بالفرض (Bil-farz) On the supposition, granted that, assuming.

فرض ادا كرنا (Farz adá karná) To discharge a duty, to fulfil an obligation.

فرض كرنا (Farz karná) To grant, to admit.

فرض هونا (Farz honá) To be incumbent on, to devolve on.

فرضاً (Farzan) (M. Law) (1) Conformably to the special right of inheritance. (2) Supposing the case, hypothetically.

فرضاً و رداً (Farzan wa raddan) Conformably to director special claim, and also to an indirect or reversionary claim, as coming back from failure of nearer heirs.

فرضي (Farzí) (1) Fictitious. (2) A suit or purchase conducted or effected under an assumed or fictitious name.

فرضي مدعي (Farzí mudda'í) A fictitious plaintiff or prosecutor, a person put forward in that character.

فروض (Farúz) (M. Law) Shares, portions. The proportions in which property is divided among those entitled to inherit.

فرق (Farq) Distinction, difference, distance.

فرق آنا (Farq ánā) } A difference
فرق پڑنا (Farq paṛnā) } or misunderstanding to arise, a discrepancy to occur (in an account).

فرق عظيم (Farq i-'azím) A broad) distinction.

فرقت (Firqat) (M. Law) Separation. A *firqat* is a separation which comes from the side of the wife without any cause for it on the part of the husband, or more generally, every separation of a wife from her husband for a cause not originating in him, is a cancellation of marriage. Cancellations (*Firqat*) differ from divorces (*Talaq*) in so far that, if a cancellation takes place before the marriage has been consummated, the wife is not entitled to any part of the dower, whereas if a divorce should take place before consummation, she is entitled to a half of the specified dower, or a present if none is specified.

فرقه (Firqa) A sect, a tribe, a class of community.

فرمانبردار (Farmánbardár) A subject, a servant, an attendant, vassal.

فرمايش (Farmáyash) Order for goods, a commission.

فرمايشي (Farmáyashí) Made to order, excellent.

فرنگي (Firangí) A European, an Englishman.

فرو كرنا (Faro karná) To put down, to suppress.

فروخت (Farokht) Selling, sale.

فروخت كرنا (Farokht karná) To sell.

فروشنده (Faroshinda) A seller, a vendor.

خوردہ فروش (Khurda farosh) A retail vendor.

فروشنده مجاز (Faroshinda-i-majáz) A licensed vendor.

فروع (Farú') The derivative institutes of the law, fundamental doctrines or principles of law or religion.

فروعي (Faru'í) Additional income.

فروغ (Farogh) Fame, glory.

فرو گذاشت (Faroguzásht) Omission, neglect, remissness.

فروگذاشت کرنا (Faroguzásht karná) To omit, to overlook, to neglect.

فریاد (Faryád) A complaint, a cry for help.

فریادرس (Faryádras) A redresser of grievances, a dispenser of justice.

فریادرسي (Faryádrasí) Redress of grievances.

فریاد کرنا (Faryád karná) To complain, to bring an action or suit against.

فریادي (Faryádí) A complainant.

فریب (Fareb) Fraud.

فریباً (Fareban) Fraudulently.

فریب دینا (Fareb dená) To defraud, to impose upon, to deceive.

فریبي (Farebí) Fraudulent.

فریب میں آنا (Fareb meṉ áná) To be deceived, to be taken in, to be cheated by.

فریق (Fariq) A party.

فریق اول (Fariq i-awwal) The principal or first party in a law suit.

فریق ابتدائي (Fariq-i-ibtidáí) Original party.

فریق ثاني (Fariq-i-sání) The opposite or adverse party, the defendant.

فریق بنانا (Fariq banáná) To add a party, to make one a party to suit or proceeding.

فریقین (Fariqain) Both parties.

فریقین منازعت (Fariqain-i-munázi'at) The parties concerned (in a law-suit), the litigating parties.

فساد (Fisád) Disturbance, sedition.

فسادي (Fisádí) Turbulent, quarrelsome, seditious.

فسخ (Fiskh) (1) Breach, violation: (2) Dissolution of contract, annulment.

فسخ کرنا (Fiskh karná) To annul, to cancel, to invalidate, to dissolve.

فصاحت (Fasáhat) Eloquence, fluency of speech.

فصد بھلوانا (Fasd khulwáná) To have or get one bled.

فصل (Fasl) (1) A separation, division, partition. (2) One of the four divisions or seasons of the year. (3) Harvest. (4) Crop or crops. (5) A chapter.

فصل استادہ (Fasl-i-istáda) A standing crop.

فصل ربیع (Fasl-i-rabí') The spring harvest.

فصل خریف (Fasl-i-kharíf) Autumnal harvest. (The seed is sown at the commencement of the rainy season, and the crop is reaped about October and November).

فصلي (Faslí) The revenue year, the agricultural year. The revenue or harvest year was instituted by the Emperor

Akbar. It began on the tenth of September 1055, it then agreed with the Hijra, but as the Fasli years are solar, it falls behind the latter era at the rate of 3 years per century. There are however different epochs of revenue year in various parts of India. In the United Provinces this year commences from 1st July and ends on 30th June.

فضول هے (Fizúl hai), It is unnecessary.

فضولي (Fizúlí) (M. Law) (1) Any thing unauthorized. (2) An unauthorized agent.

نکاح فضولي (Nikáh-fizúlí) A marriage contracted by an unauthorized agent.

فضول (Fizúl) Superfluous, needless, extravagant.

فضيحت کرنا (Fazíhat karná) To disgrace, to expose the faults or vices of.

فضيحت (Fazíhat) (1) Preference. (2) Learning proficiency.

فعل (F'ail) An act, action, work, operation.

فعل بيجا (F'ail bejá) Tort.

فعل بيجا کنندہ (F'ail bejá kuninda) Tort feasor.

فعل جايز (F'ail-i-jayaz) A lawful act.

فعل شنيعہ (F'ail-i shani'a) Adultery, prostitution.

فعل کرنا (F'ail karná) To have carnal intercourse (with).

فعل ناجايز (F'ail i-nájáyaz) An illegal act.

فقرہ (Fiqra) A sentence, a paragraph.

فقط (Faqat) End, finish, solely, empty.

فقہ (Fiqah) Knowledge, especially of law, Muhammadan jurisprudence.

فقيہ (Faqíh) A lawyer, a theologian.

فک (Fak) Redemption, liquidation.

فک الرهن (Fak-ul-rahan) Redemption of a mortgage, liquidation of a debt for which property has been pledged.

فکر ميں رهنا (Fikr men rahná) To harbour designs against, to b constantly thinking, to be anxious.

فلاں (Faláṉ) Such and such, a certain man.

فوت بلا وصيت (Faut bilá wasíat) Intestacy.

فوتي فراري (Fautí faráí) A list of cultivators who have either died or have deserted their cultivation or their homestead.

فوتي نامہ (Fautí-náma) A document reporting the death of an incumbent, with the name of his heir or heirs, a certificate of death.

فوجدار (Faujdár) A criminal judge or magistrate under the Muhammadan government, an officer of the police so called.

فوجداري (Faujdárí) Criminal, a criminal case, assault, breach of the peace, &c.

فوجداري عدالت (Faujdárí 'adálat) A criminal court.

فوجداري سپرد کرنا (Faujdárí supurd karná) To commit a person for trial, to prosecute.

فوجداري کرنا (Faujdárí karná) To commit a criminal offence, to be a party to an affray.

فوجداري میں ماخوذ کرنا (Faujdárí meu mákhúz karná) To prosecute criminally, to bring a criminal charge.

فہرست (Fahrist) A list, an inventory, a schedule.

اضلاع مندرجہ فہرست (Azla'-i-mundarja-i-fahrist) The scheduled districts.

فہرست مالکانہ (Fahrist-i málikána) A list of persons to whom *málikána* allowance is given.

فہرست مقدمات باقیات (Fahrist-i-muqaddamát-i-báqiyát) A list of pending cases

فہرست باقیات سے خارج کرنا (Fahrist-i-báqiyát se kh́árij karná) To strike a case off the file.

فہمایش (Fahmáyash) Admonition, warning.

في (Fí) In, into, among, concerning, for each, *per*.

في الجملہ (Fil-jumla) Upon the whole, in brief.

في الحال (Fil-hál) Presently, actually, for the present.

في الحقیقت (Fil-haqíqat) Really, in fact, in truth, indeed.

في الفور (Fil-faur) Immediately, directly.

في الواقع (Fil wáqa'') In fact, certainly.

في زمانہ (Fí zamána) Now-a-days, at this day.

في سال (Fí sál) Per annum, yearly.

في صد (Fí-sad) *Per centum*.

في قطعہ (Fí-qit'a) Per plot, per sheet.

في نفسہ (Fí-nafsihí) *Per se*, by itself.

في یوم (Fí-yaum) A day, *per diem*.

فیصلہ (Faisla) Decision, judgment, an adjustment, a settlement, an award.

فیصلہ باہمی (Faisla-i-báhmí) Compromise.

فیصلہ متعلق فریقین (Faisla muta'alliq faríqain) Judgment inter parties, judgment in personam.

فیصلہ متعلق شے (Faisla muta'alliq-i-shai) Judgment *in rem*.

فیصل کرنا (Faisal karná) To decide, to adjust, to settle.

فیصل نامہ (Faisalnáma) A decree, an award.

فیصلہ آخر (Faisla-i-ákhir) A final decision, adjustment or judgment.

فیصلہ ثالثی (Faisla-i-sálsí) An arbitration-award.

فیصلہ زیر اپیل (Faisla-i-zer apíl) Judgment under appeal.

فیصلہ کا مرافع اپیل کرنا (Faisla ká maraf'a apíl karná) To appeal against a decision.

فیصلجات (Faisalját) Decisions.

فیصلجات غیر رپورٹ شدہ (Faisalját-i-gair riport-shuda) Unreported decisions.

فی مابین فریقین (Fí-mábain faríqain) Between the parties, *inter parties*.

فی سبیل اللہ (Fi-sabíl-illáh) (M. Law) In the service of God. A gift made *fis-abil-illáh* is a valid gift.

(ق)

قابض (Qábiz) An holder, an occupant, a possessor.

قابض حال (Qábiz-i-hál) The present possessor.

قابض حین حیاتی (Qábiz-i-hín-hayátí) A life tenant.

قابض شکمی (Qábiz i-shikmí) An under-tenant

قابض ہوجانا (Qábiz ho jáná) / قابض ہوبیٹھنا (Qábiz ho baiṭhná) To seize on, to take possession of, to settle (upon another's land.)

قابل (Qábil) (1) Capable of, liable to. (2) Able, clever, fit.

قابل اپیل (Qábil-i-apíl) Appealable, open to appeal.

قابل ادا (Qábil-i-adá) Payable (a bill, &c.), due, liable for payment.

قابل ازافہ لگان (Qábil-i-izáfa lagán) Liable to enhancement of rent.

قابل اطلاق (Qábil-i-itláq) Applicable.

قابل اطمینان (Qábil-i-itmínán) Satisfactory.

قابل اعتراض (Qábil-i-'etiráz) Open to objection, objectionable.

قابل انتقال (Qábil-i-intiqál) Transferable, allowable.

قابل بازپرس (Qábil-i-bázpurs) (1) Requiring an explanation. (2) answerable, accountable.

قابل بیع و شری (Qábil-i-bai' wa shirá) Negotiable.

قابل پذیرائی (Qábil-i-pizírái) Admissible, relevant.

قابل تردد (Qábil-i-taraddud) Culturable, arable.

قابل تردید (Qábil-i-tardíd) Liable to be contested, controvertible, refutable.

قابل تشخیص ٹکس (Qábil-i-tashkhís tax) Taxable.

قابل ترقی (Qábil-i-taraqqí) Capable of improvement.

قابل توریث (Qábil i-taurís) Heritable.

قابل دست‌اندازي پولیس (Qábil dast andází polís) Cognizable.

قابل راضي‌نامه، (Qábil rázínáma) Compoundable.

قابل ضبطي (Qábil-i-zabtí) Liable to forfeiture or confiscation.

قابل غور (Qabil-i-gaur) Worthy of consideration, important.

قابل سماعت (Qábil-i-samá'at) Cognizable, capable of being entertained.

قابل سزا (Qábil-i-sazá) culpable, punishable.

قابل نکاح (Qábil-i-nikáh) } Marقابل شادي (Qábil-i-shádí) } riageable.

قابل شفع (Qábil-i-shufa') Fit case for pre-emption.

قابل منظوري (Qábil-i-manzúrí) Admissible, allowable.

قابل محصول (Qábil-i-mahsul) Taxable subject to taxation.

قابل مقدمه فوجداري (Qábil-i-muqaddama-i faujdárí) Liable to criminal proceedings.

قابل معافي (Qábil-i-mu'áfí) Pardonable.

قابل منسوخي (Qábil-i-mansúkhí) Avoidable, voidable, reversible.

قابل وصول (Qábil-i-wasúl) Recoverable.

قابل هونا (Qábil honá) To be competent.

قابله (Qábla) A midwife.

قابليت (Qábiliyat) Capability, fitness.

قابليت پيدا كرنا (Qabiliyat paidá karná) To acquire capacity or ability.

قابو (Qábú) Hold, control, command, power.

قابو يافته (Qábú yáfta) } To get قابو پانا (Qábú páná) } the upper hand, to get an opportunity.

قابو ميں لانا (Qábú men lánú) To bring under, control, to bring under one's possession, to secure.

قاتل (Qátil) An assassin, a murderer.

قارق (Qáriq) A distrainer, an officer who makes an attachment.

قاصد (Qásid) A messenger.

قاصر (Qásir) (1) Failing, wanting. (2) Defaulter, one who has failed.

قاصر رهنا (Qásir rahná) To make a default.

قاضي (Qází) A Muhammadan judge or magistrate who passes sentences in cases civil, criminal and ecclesiastical.

قاضي كا رجسٹر (Qází ká rajisṭer) Qází's register on which marriages are entered.

قاضي القضاة (Qází ul-quzzát) The head Qází (under the British Govt., the office has now been abolished)

قاطع (Qáta') Decisive, conclusive.

عذر قاطع مقدمه ('Uzr Qáta' muqaddama) A plea fatal to the case.

قاعدة (Qá'ida) A rule, law, bye-law, regulation, principle, practice, manner, custom.

قاعدة مقرر كرنا (Qá'ida muqarrar karná) To make a rule of, to prescribe, to establish a custom.

قاعدة بٹوارة (Qa'ida baṭwára) Rules of partition.

قاعدة ذيلي (Qá'ida-i-zailí) Bye-law.

قاعدة وراثت (Qá'ida-i-wirasat) Rule of succession.

قاعدة كلي (Qá'ida-i-kullí) A general rule.

قانون (Qánún) Law, ordinance

قانون بحري (Qánún-i bahrí) Maritime law.

قانون تجارت (Qánún-i-tijárat) The merchant law.

قانون ديواني (Qánún-i-díwání) Civil law.

قانون شفع (Qánún-i-shufa') Law of pre-emption.

قانون ضابطه (Qánún-i-zábita) Adjective law.

قانون فوجداري (Qánún-i faujdárí) Criminal law.

قانون قطعي (Qánún-ı qata'í) A positive law.

قانون ملك غير (Qanún-i-mulk-i-gair) The law of a foreign country.

قانون مختص الامر (Qánún i-mukhtas-ul-amr) Special law.

قانون مختص المقام (Qánún-i-mukhtas-ul-muqám) A local law.

قانون ملك روم (Qánún-i-mulk-i-Rúm) Roman law, the civil law.

قانوناً (Qánúnan) Legally, by law.

قانوناً و إنصافاً (Qánúnan wa insáfan) Both in law and justice.

قانونگو (Qánúngo) Registrar of a pargana. An officer in each district acquainted with its customs, the nature of the tenure of the lands, &c., a superintendent of village accountants.

قانوني (Qánúní) Legal, having the sanction or authority of law.

واقعه قانوني (Wáq'a-i-qanúní) Point of law.

تنقيح قانوني (Tanqíh-i-qánúní) An issue of law.

قايل كرنا (Qáil karna) To convince.

قايم مقام (Qáim-muqám) Officiating, a *locum tenens*, a representative, an assignee.

قايمقام قانوني (Qáim-muqám-i-qanúní) A legal representative.

قايمقام هونا (Qaim-muqám honá) To step in the shoes of.

قايمقامي (Qáim-muqámí) Representation, succession.

قباحت (Qabáhar) Inconvenience, impropriety.

قباله (Qibála) A title-deed, a bill of sale, a conveyance.

قباله نیلامی (Qibála-i-nílámí) An auction sale-deed, a certificate of sale.

قباله نویس (Qibala-navís) A conveyancer, a scribe.

قبایل (Qabáil) Family (wife and children.)

قبض الوصول (Qabz-ul-wasúl) An acknowledgement, an acquittance roll.

قبضه (Qabza) Possession, tenure, tenancy.

قبضه اُٹھانا (Qabza uṭháná) To oust (from.)

قبضه ناجایز (Qabza-i-nájaiz) Wrongful possession.

قبضه بلا مزاحمت (Qabza bilá mazáhimat) Undisturbed possession.

قبضه پانا (Qabza páná) To obtain possession.

قبضه دلانا (Qabza diláná) To put one in possession, to deliver possession. نالش بغرض دلا پانے قبضه (Nálish bagaraz dilá páne qabza) Suit for recovery of possession.

قبضه میں آنا (Qabza meṉ áná) To come into possession.

قبضه تعبیری (Qabza-i-t'abírí) Constructive possession.

قبضه جداگانا (Qabza-i-judágána) Separate possession.

قبضه جداگانه بلا شرکت غیرے (Qabza-i-judágána bilá shirkat-i gaire) Exclusive separate possession.

قبضه حین حیاتی (Qabza-i-hín hayátí) A life.tenancy.

قبضه علامتی (Qabza-i-'alámatí) Symbolical possession.

قبضه متصرفانه (Qabza-i-mutasariffána) Beneficial possession.

قبضه مخالفانه (Qabza-i-mukhálifána) An adverse possession.

قبضه مستاجرانه (Qabza-i-mustájirána) A farming tenure.

قبضه موروثی (Qabza-i-maurúsí) Hereditary possession.

قبضه واقعی و نفس الامری (Qabza-i-wáqa'í wa nafsul amrí) Actual and tangible possession.

قبضه مالکانه (Qabza i-málikána) Proprietary possession.

قبضه قانونی (Qabza-i-qánúní) Judicial possession.

قبل (Qabl) Before that, *ante quam*, prior to (M. Law).

قبول (Qabúl) Acceptance.

قبول کرنا (Qabúl karná) To accept, to confess, to entertain (as a petition), to own, to acknowledge, to admit.

قبولیت (Qubúliyat) The counterpart of a lease, an agreement to pay rent.

قبیل (Qabíl) Genus, class.

قبیله (Qabíla) (1) Family, wife. (2) A tribe.

قتل عام (Qatl-'ám) A general massacre.

قتل عمد (Qatl-'amad) Murder.

قتل انسان مستلزم السزا (Qatl-i insán mustalzim-ul-sazá) Culpable homicide.

قتل انسان مستلزم السزا جو قتل عمد كي حد تك نه پهونچے (Qatl-i insán mustalzim ul-sazá jo qatl-'amad ke had tak na pahunche) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Homicide of which Muhammadan Law takes cognisance is of five kinds :—(1) Qatl ul-'amad (قتل العمد). (2) Qatl-i shabah-ul-'amad (قتل شبه العمد) or a semblance of wilful murder. It is when the perpetrator strike a man with something which is neither a weapon nor serves as such. (3) Qatl-ul-khatá (قتل الخطا) or homicide by misadventure. (4) Qatl-i-qáimmuq ám-ul-khatá (قتل قائمقام الخطا) or homicide of a similar nature, to homicide by misadventure, (as when a person walking in his sleep falls upon another so as to kill him by the fall. (5) Qatl ba-sabab (قتل بسبب) or homicide by intermediate cause as when a man digs a well and another falls into the well and dies—In this case a fine must be paid, but unlike other forms, it does not exclude from inheritance, nor does it require expiation.

قحط (Qahat) Famine.

قدامت (Qadámat) Prescription, priority, precedence, of long standing.

قدردان (Qadr-dán) } A just
قدرشناس (Qadrshanás) } appreciator, a patron.

بقدر (Ba-qadr) *Ad valorem*, at the rate, according to, in proportion of.

بقدر ضرورت (Ba-qadr zarúrat) *Quantum suffiat*, as occasion may require.

بقدر حيثيت (Ba-qadr haisiyat) According to one's circumstances or means.

قدرتي (Qudratí) Natural.

قدرتي علامات (Qudratí 'alámát) Natural features, symbols or symptoms.

قدم جمانا (Qadam jamáná) To secure one's footing.

قدم به قدم چلنا (Qadam ba qadam chalná) To walk on one's footsteps.

قدمبوسي (Qadambosí) Obeisance, homage.

قدما (Qudmá) The ancients.

قديم (Qadím) Old, ancients, eternal.

قديم سے (Qadím se) From ancient times, from time immemorial.

قديمي (Qadímí) One holding by hereditary descent.

قذف (Qazaf) (M. Law) Accusing a virtuous man or woman of adultery, the punishment for which is 80 lashes.

قرابت (Qarábat) Nearness, kinship, consanguinity, affinity, alliance.

قرابت دار (Qarábatdár) A relative, a relation (by blood or marriage)

قرابت‌دار قریبی (Qarábatdár qaríbí) Near relation.

قرابت داری (Qarábatdárí) Relationship.

قرابت طرفی (Qarábat tarfí) Collateral consanguinity.

قرابت مستقیمہ (Qarábat-i-mustaqíma) Lineal consanguinity.

قرابت نسبی (Qarábat nasbí) Consanguinity.

قرار (Qarár) An agreement, an engagement.

قرار پانا (Qarár páná) To be agreed upon, to be determined or decided, to be laid down or ruled, to be held.

قرارداد (Qarárdád) (1) Bargain, anything stipulated to be given by the father or guardian of a bride to the parents of a bridegroom. (2) Formal charge of crime.

قرار دینا (Qarár dená) To determine, to decide, to lay down, to receive, to admit (as correct, e. g., صحیح قرار دینا).

قرار کرنا (Qarár karná) To settle, to confirm, to ratify, to conclude a bargain, to stipulate.

قرار واقعی (Qarár wáq'aí) Positively.

کوشش قرار واقعی (Koshish-i-qarár wáq'ai) Due diligence.

قران (Qurán) The sacred book of the Muhammadans, the primary source of Muhammadan Law.

قران اُٹھانا (Qurán uṭháná) To take an oath on the Qurán.

قرائن (Qaráen) Circumstances, presumption.

قرائن حالت سے (Qaráen hálat se) From the circumstances of the case.

شہادت قرائنی (Shahádat-i-qaráiní) Circumstantial evidence.

قربانی (Qurbání) A sacrifice.

قربانی کرنا (Qurbáni karná) To sacrifice.

قربت (Qurbat) Nearness.

قرب و جوار (Qurb-o-jawár) Neighbouring environs, suburbs.

قرض (Qarz) (1) A debt, a loan of money borrowed at interest. (2) (M. Law) In Muhammadan law beside the general sense, it implies a loan to be paid by something dissimilar, but of equal value. It is opposed to 'Áriyat (عاریت) which implies the return of identical thing borrowed.

قرضهٔ اقبالي (Qarza-i-iqbálí) An admitted debt.

قرضهٔ تمسكي (Qarza-i-tamassukí) A bond debt.

قرضهٔ حسابي (Qarza i hisábí) An account debt.

قرضهٔ حسن (Qarza-i hasan) Money lent (or loan obtained) without interest, and to be repaid at the pleasure of the borrower.

قرضهٔ موروثي (Qarza-i maurúsí) An ancestral debt.

قرضهٔ يافتني (Qarza-i yáftaní) An outstanding debt.

قرض اُتارنا (Qarz utárná) } قرض ادا كرنا (Qarz adá karná), } To discharge or pay off a debt.

قرضدار (Qarzdár) } قرض گيرنده (Qarz gíranda) } A debtor.

قرض خواه (Qarz khwáh) } قرض دهنده (Qarz dihanda) } A lender.

قرض دينا (Qarz dená) To lend at interest, to supply on credit.

قرض ركهنا (Qarz rakhná) To owe.

قرض لينا (Qarz lená) } قرض كاڑهنا (Qarz káṛhná) } To take a loan, to borrow at interest, to run up an account or bill.

قرض سے چهوڑانا (Qarz se chhuṛáná) To redeem.

قرعه (Qur'a) A lot.

قرعه ڈالنا (Qura' ḍálná) To cast lots.

قرق تحصيل (Qurq tahsíl) Sequestration of profits, attachment.

قرق امين (Qurq ámín) An attaching officer.

قرقي (Qurqí) Attachment.

قرقي اُڻهانا (Qurqí uṭháná) قرقي برخاست كرنا قرقي سے واگذاشت كرنا (Qurqí barkhást karná) (Qurqí se wágzásht karná) To withdraw an attachment or distrain, to remove an attachment.

قرقي بيڻهانا (Qurqí baiṭhána) To set a guard over distrained or attached property.

قرقي بيجا (Qurqí bejá) An illegal distraint.

قرقي بهيجنا (Qurqí bhejná) To send an officer to execute an attachment.

قرقي عام (Qurqí 'ám) A general attachment.

قرقي قبل فيصله (Qurqí qabl faisla) An attachment before judgment.

قريب تر (Qaríbtar) Next (as رفيق قريب تر Next friend).

قريب المرگ (Qaríb-ul-marg) Dying, on the point of death.

قريب الوقوع (Qaríb-ul-waqú') Imminent, impending, about to occur.

قريبي (Qaríbí) Near (as قريبي رشته‌دار Near relative) See حصه‌دار

قرینه (Qarína) Presumption.

قرین إنصاف (Qarín insáf) Just, equitable.

قرین عقل (Qarín-i-'aql) Reasonable.

قرین مصلحت (Qarín-i-maslahat) Advisable, expedient.

قرینہ سے (Qarína se) (1) From the general tenor, by analogy. (2) In order.

قزاق (Qazzáq) A robber, a brigand.

قسط (Qist) Instalment, the amount paid as an instalment, as a revenue term it denotes the portion of the annual assessment to be paid at specified periods in the course of the year.

قسط بندي (Qist-bandí) Settling for payment (of the revenue or taxes or a debt) by instalments a revenue demand roll, a document relating to fixed periodical payments of the revenue or of a debt.

قسطوار (Qistwár) By instalments.

قسط باندھنا (Qist báṇdhná) To arrange to pay a debt by instalment, to pay by instalments.

قسم (Qism) Class, kind.

قسم مقدمہ (Qism-i-muqaddma) Nature of the suit.

قسم وار (Qismwár) According to the sort or kind of, according to the quality, according to classification.

قسموار جمعبندي (Qismwár jam'abandí) A statement of revenue assessed at certain rates, according to the quality of the soil, &c.

قسم (Qasm) oath.

قسم کھانا (Qasm khaná) To take oath.

قسم (Qusm) (M. Law.) Partition. When a man has two wives who are free women, he must be just and equal in dividing his attention among them. The measure of partition, that is, how long he is to abide with each wife, is left to the husband's discretion, for though each is entitled to an equal share, it is not in any precise manner. With regard to wives, equality must be observed between the old and the new, the virgin, and the *sayabah*, the healthy and the sick—the women in her courses, and one who is purified, the pregnant and the girl unfit for matrimonial converse, the pilgrim and the wife under *eela* or zihár.

If man should marry two women on condition of remaining longer with one than with the other, or if a woman should give her husband property or

make some abatement from, her dower with the same view, the condition and gift would be void and she might retract and re-claim her property. (Baillie's Digest.)

قصاب (Qassáb) } A butcher.
قساٹي (Qasáí) }

قصاص (Qasás) (M. Law) The law of retaliation, retaliation is that punishment which although fixed by the law, can be remitted by the person offended against, or in case of murdered persons, by his heirs, *qasas* is the *lex talionis* of the Moses.

قصبہ (Qasba) A town.

قصد (Qasd) Attempt.

قصد کرنا (Qasd karná) To attempt to make (a thing or person) one's object or aim.

قصداً (Qasdan) Voluntarily, deliberately.

قسمت (Qismat) A division of a province. (2) Section, head, category. (3) Fate.

قصور (Qusúr) (1) Failure, default, shortcoming, fault, guilt. (2) The allowance or premium on the exchange of rupees (in contradistinction to *batta* or discount.)

قصوروار (Qusúrwár) Guilty.

قصہ کوتاہ (Qissa kotáh) }
قصہ مختصر (Qissa mukhtasar) } To be brief, on the whole.

قضا (Qazá) (M. Law) Decree, mandate or judgment of a Muhammadan judge.

قضیہ (Qazíya) (In logic) (1) A syllogism. (2) A dispute, a debate, a law-suit.

قضیہ چکانا (Qaziya chukáná) To settle or put an end to a dispute.

قطعۂ الطریق (Qita'-ul-taríq) Highway robbery.

قطعۂ کلام کرنا (Qita' kalám karná) To interrupt the speech of, to put in a word.

قطعۂ تعلق (Qita' ta'alluq) Separation, abandonment.

قطعۂ نظر (Qita' nazar) Irrespective of the fact, without reference to, besides, at any rate.

قطعاً (Qita'an) Never, not at all.

قطعہ (Qita') A patch or plot of ground.

قطعی (Qata'í) Final, absolute.

حکم قطعی (Hukm-i-qata'í) Order absolute, final order.

قفل توڑنا (Qufl toṛná) To break open a lock, to force open the door of a house.

قطعی کرنا (Qata'í karná) To make (an order) absolute.

قلب ساز (Qalb-sáz) A coiner, a counterfeit coiner.

قلبہ رانی (Qalba ráni) Ploughing.

قلبی (Qalbí) Counterfeit, base (as coin).

قلعي كهلنا (Qala'í khulná) To be exposed or unmasked.

قلمبند كرنا (Qalamband karná) To take down, to record, to take a note of.

قلمزد كرنا (Qalamzad karná) } قلم پهيرنا (Qalam pherná) } To strike out.

قلمرو (Qalam rau) Territory.

قلمرو برطانيه (Qalam rau-i Britaniá) British territories.

قلمي هوتا هے (Qalmí hotá hai) It is hereby ordered.

قلي (Qulí) A coolie, labourer.

قمار باز (Qimár báz) A gambler.

قمار بازي (Qimár bází) Gaming.

از قسم قماربازي (By way of speculation, wagering).

قماربازي مجمع عام (Qimár bází-i-majma'-i-'ám) Public gambling.

قمار خانه (Qimár-khána) A gambling house.

قواعد (Qawá'id) Rules, regulations, principles, bye-laws.

قواعد پٹواريان (Qawá'id paṭwáriyán) Rules for the guidance of patwarís.

قواعد هائيكورٹ (Qawá'id-i-háí koṛt) Hight Court rules.

قواعد عامه وراثت (Qawá'id-i-'ámma wirásat) The ordinary rules of devolution of property.

قواعد لينا (Qawá'id lená) To drill.

قوانين (Qawánín) Laws, ordinances, statutes.

قواعد مرتبه گورنمنٹ (Qawá'id murattibah i-government). Rules framed by Government).

قول (Qaul) (1) A saying, a text (especially of the ancient writers.) (2) Promise, an agreement, a contract.)

قول قرار كرنا (Qaul qarár karná) To make an agreement or compact with, to make terms with.

قول كرنا (Qaulkarna) To pledge one's word.

بقول (Baqaul) According to the saying or dictum of.

قوم (Qaum) Race, family, a number of persons.

قوي دليل (Qawí-dalíl) Strong argument.

به دليل قوي تر (Ba-dalíl qawítar) *A fortiori.*

قياس (Qiyás) (1) Reasoning, analogy, presumptive (proof) theory. (2) (M. Law.) The analogical reasoning of the learned with regard to the teaching of the Qurán, *Hadis* and Ijmá'. *Qiyás* is of two kinds:—*Qiyás i-Jali*—or evident, and *Qiyás-i Khafi* or hidden.

قياس قانوني (Qiyás-i-qánúní) Presumption of law.

قياس واقعاتي (Qiyás-i-wáqe'átí) Presumption of fact.

قیاس قطعی (Qiyás-i-qata'í) Conclusive presumption, conclusive evidence.

قیاس قابل تردید (Qiyásqábil tardíd) Rebutable presumption.

قیام (Qiyám) Residence, appointment to a charge, stay, halt.

قید (Qaid) (1) Limit, restriction, restraint. (2) Imprisonment, confinement.

قید ناجایز (Qaid nájáiz) Wrongful restraint, false imprisonment.

بلا قید (Bilá qaid) Unconditional, without any limitation. (2) Free unchecked.

قید تنہائی (Qaid tanhái) Solitary imprisonment.

قید سخت (Qaid sakht) Rigorous imprisonment.

قید محض (Qaid mahaz) Simple imprisonment.

قید بھرنا (Qaid bharná) } To
قید کاٹنا (Qaid káṭná) } undergo a term of imprisonment.

قید لگانا (Qaid lagáná) To put restrictions, to limit, to make conditional on, to qualify.

قید خانہ (Qaidkhána) Prison, jail.

قیدی (Qaidí) A prisoner, a convict.

قیصر ہند (Qaisar i-Hind) Emperor or Empress of India.

قیمت (Qímat) Price, value, consideration (Pre-lew). It concludes, consideration for mortgage also.

قیمت تخمینی (Qímat-i-takhmíní) Estimated value.

قیمت رسدی (Qímat-i-rasadí) Proportionate or rateable value.

قیمت لگانا (Qímat lagáná) To fix the value of, to make an offer.

قیمتی (Qímatí) Valuable, of the value of, valued.

(ک)

کابین (Kábín) Jointure, dower.

کابین نامہ (Kábín-námah) A deed of dower.

کاتب (Kátib) A scribe, a writer, a clerk, an executant, a drawer.

کاتب دستاویز (Kátib-i-dastávez) A writer of a bond, a conveyancer.

کت قبالہ۔خط قبالہ (Kat-qibála or khat qibála) A deed of conditional sale, stipulating that if the purchase price be not returned within a given period, the sale would become absolute.

کاٹ (Kát) A cut, bite, wound. (2) a passage, channel. (3) Incision corrosiveness.

کاٹ چھانٹ (Káṭ chhánṭ) Cuttings, scrapings, deduction, retrenchments. (2) petty savings.

کاٹنا (Káṭná) (1) To interrupt a speech, to refute, to rebute. (2) to cut, to reap. (3) to clear land (جنگل کاٹنا). (4) to corrode, to eat away (a bank). (5) to deduct, discount (مٹي کاٹنا). (6) To draw a pen across, cancel, strike out. (7) tosuffer imprisonment to remain in jail. (سزا کاٹنا) to pass (one's days.) (8) to beguile one's time (دن کاٹنا) to settle a dispute (جھگڑا کاٹنا).

کاٹھ میں پاؤں دینا (Káṭh meṉ páoṉ denā) To put in the stocks.

کاجا (Kájá काजा) A feast (esp. one given on the death of an old person.)

کاذب (Kázib) (1) False. (2) A liar.

کار آزمودہ (Kár ázmúdah) Practiced, experienced.

کارآمد (Kar ámad) Useful, profitable, available.

کاروبار (Kár-o-bár) Business, affair, transactions.

کار باري (Kar bárí) A transactor of business, a manager or officer.

کار بردار (Kár bardár) A manager, a factor, an agent or *employe*.

کارتوس (Kártús) Cartridge.

کار پرداز (Kár pardáz) A factor, a manager.

کار خاص (Kár-i-ḳhás) Special duty.

کار خیر (Kár-i-ḳhair) A charitable act.

کارخانہ (Kár ḳhánah) A work-shop, a factory, an office, a place of business.

کار خانہ تجارت (Kár ḳhánah-i-tejárat) A trade house, a manufactory.

کاردان (Kárdán) Experienced in business, skilful, expert.

کارروائي (Kárrawáí) Proceeding, management, conduct, execution.

کارروائي بیدخلي (Kárrawáí be dakhlí) Ejectment proceedings.

کار سرکاري (Kár sarkárí) Public service.

کارروائي نیلام (Kárrawáí-i-nílám) Sale proceedings.

کارروائي ملتوي رکھنا (Kárrawáí-multawí rakhná) To stay proceedings.

کارروائي عدالتي (Kárrawáí 'adálatí) Judicial proceedings.

کارروائي کرنا (Kárrawáí karná) (1) To institute proceeding. (2) To take underhand proceedings.

کارروائیات (Karrawáíyát) Proceedings.

بہ کار سرکار (Ba kár sarkár) On his Majesty's service, on official duty.

کارکردہ (Kárkardah) Experienced.

کار گر ہونا (Kár gar honá) To be operative, to be effective.

کارکن (Kár kun) Manager, an officer whose duty it is to keep records, a manager of a minor's estate, an agent.

کار گذاري (Kár guzárí) Service, good service, zeal.

کاراگار (Kárágár कारागार) Prison, jail.

کارتک (Kártik कार्तिक) The seventh month of the Hindús (October-November.)

کارج (Kárj कार्ज कार्य) (1) Profession, object, motive, cause, (2) Ceremony.

کارندہ (Kárindah) A manager, an agent.

کاري (Kárí) Mortal (as a wound).

کاریز (Kárez) A canal or water-course.

کاریگر (Kárígar) An artificer, a manufacturer.

کاریا کرتا (Káryákarta कार्यकरता) A manager, an agent, a negotiator, a representative.

کاڑھنا (Káṛhná काढ़ना) (1) To take up money, to draw, to borrow. (2) To pull out, to clear land. (3) to break in.

کاشت (Ḳásht) Cultivation, tillage, holding, tenure (of land).

خود کاشت (Ḳhud kásht) Land cultivated by the proprietor himself. It becomes the sír of the proprietor after he has cultivated it for 12 years.

کاشتکار (Káshtkár) A cultivator, an agriculturist, a tenant.

کاشتکار جدید (Káshtkár-i-jadíd) A cultivator newly settled in a village.

کاشتکار پاہي (Káshtkár páhí) A non-resident tenant.

کاشتکار قدیم (Káshtkár-i-qadím) A hereditary cultivator.

کاشت کراںا (Kásht karáná) To have or get (land) cultivated, to farm out land.

کاشت میں لانا (Kásht meṉ láná) To bring into cultivation, to reclaim land.

کاغذ (Kágaz) A paper, a document, a deed, a note of hand, an exhibit. (Exhibit N. کاغذ نشان حرف ن)

کاغذ بٹوارہ (Kágaz-i-baṭwárá) Partition paper.

کاغذ سرکاري (Kágaz-i-sarkárí) Government paper, a currency note, a registered or stamped paper.

کاغذ لکھوا لینا (Kágaz likhwá lená) To take a bond or note of hand (from).

کاغذ ملانا (Kágaz miláná) To compare paper, to examine or check accounts.

پکا کاغذ (Pakká kágaz) Stamped paper.

کاغذات (Kágzát) Papers, documents, records.

کاغذات بندوبست (Kágzát-i-bandobast) Settlement records.

The settlement records consist of:—(1) The maps and indexes. (2) The records of the revenue engagement, and (3) The records of rights, as follows:—

(1) تہاک بست—Or boundary maps and proceedings showing how the boundaries were settled.

(2) شجرہ (Shajra) Or village map.

(3) خسرہ (Khasrah) Or index-register to the map. It is a list showing by numbers all the fields and their areas by measurement, who owns, what cultivator he employs, what crops are raised, the nature of soil, the trees on the land, &c. (Neither the Punjab, nor the United Provinces now require an abstract of the document called a *Terij* (تیریج) or *mutakhib asámiwár*, but in the earlier settlements of these provinces, and also the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Oudh, this abstract was prepared. It showed the owners and the field each held, grouped together according to name.

(4) کیفیت موضع (Kaifiyat-i-mauza') Or the village statement. These show concisely all the facts and details ascertained by the settlement officer and noted in his "Pargana-note-book" as bearing on the assessments.

(5) درخواست مالگذاری (*Darkhwást-i-málguzári*) Or engagement to pay revenue.

(6) کھیوٹ (Khewat) This document is a record of the shares and of revenue responsibility of each owner or member of the proprietary body. (In the U. P., tenants have no place in this, their holdings and the rent they pay are shown by the جمع بندی (No. 7). In former days, besides *khewat*, *a khatauni* was used, which was in fact, another abstract of the *Khasra*, grouped according to holdings, but having a column, (and herein lay its usefulness) showing how each holding was cultivated, whether by tenants, and if so, whether he had occupancy rights or not.

In the United Provinces at present is not maintained, as information is contained in the *Jam'abandi*. In the Punjab, a combined form of *Khewat*, *khatauni*, is used, which shows both owners

and tenants, and is a record of occupancy and liabilities.

(7) جمع بندي (Jam'abandí) Showing the occupancy and rents of tenants. (This is not used in the Punjáb, as here the combined *khewat, khatauni* is employed.

(8) واجب العرض (Wájib-ul-'arz) This is the village administration paper, it contains a specification of village customs, rules of management, and everything affecting the government of the estate, the distribution of profits, irrigation, and rights in the waste.

(9) روبکار آخر (Rúbkár-i-ákhir) An abstract of the proceedings of settlement. (It gives a brief narrative of the settlement operations, the period occupied by each stage of them, explains what officers carried them out, the year when the assessment took effect, the year for which the khewat was prepared, and the date on which the *Settlement misl* was complete.

(10) رپورٹ بندوبست The English settlement report for the whole district (Baden Powell's Manual of Land revenue system of British India).

کاغذات منسلکه (Kágzát-i-munsalika) The annexed papers.

کاغذات موجوده (Kágzát-i-maujúdah) The record as it stands.

کاغذي ثبوت (Kágzí sabút) Documentary evidence.

کافي تصور کرنا (Káfí tasuwwar karná) To deem sufficient.

کالا پاني (Kálá páni काला पानी) Beyond the sea, transportation across the sea.

کالا منهه کرنا (Kálá múnh karná) (1) To blacken one's face, to disgrace. (2) To deflour.

کالعدم (Kal'adam) Null and void.

کالعدم کرنا (Kal'adam karná) To make null and void.

کالک لگانا (Kálak lagáná कालक लगाना) To stain or sully the reputation of, to brand, to stigmatize.

کام بڑهانا (Kám barháná) To increase the work of, to give overwork.

کام بگاڑنا (Kám bigaṛná) To spoil or mar the work of, to baffle, to ruin one's reputation or credit.

کام بگڑنا (Kám bigaṛná) To become insolvent, to fail in business.

کام چلانا (Kám cháláná) To carry on a business. (2) To manage. (3) To do or succeed with

difficulty, to manage, by some means.

کام پر ہونا (Kám par honá) To be engaged in work, to have a post or employment.

کام پر لگانا (Kám par lagáná) To give one an employment, to take into service.

کام تمام کرنا (Kám tamám karná) To finish a work or business, to settle the business of, to despatch, to kill.

کام سپرد کرنا (Kám supurd karná) To make over charge or office to.

کام کرنا (Kám karná) To act.

کسي کي طرف سے کام کرنا (Kisí kí taraf se kám karná) To act in a person's behalf.

کام میں لانا (Kám meṉ láná) Using.

دفتر کا کام (Daftar ká kám) Office-work, court-work.

کام نکالنا (Kám nikálná) To effect one's purpose (by means of), to get one's work done.

کامیاب (Kámyáb) Successful.

کامل (Kámil) Whole, complete, absolute.

غور کامل (Ġaur kámil) To full consideration.

اختیارات کامل (Aḳhtiyárát kámil) Full powers.

اجراے کامل (Ijrá-i-kámil) Complete execution.

اجلاس کامل (Ijlás kámil) Full Bench.

بایفاء کامل (Ba-ífá-i-kámil) In full satisfaction.

کانم (Kánam) (1) An advance to or deposit of money with a proprietor of lands or gardens on receiving the land or garden from him at a stipulated rent upon lease for a given term of years, the deposit bears interest, which the tenant sets-off against the rent, the principal is returned when the lease expires. (2) A loan upon a mortgage of land.

کانمدار (Kánamdár) The leaseholder.

کان بھرنا (Kán bharná **कान भरना**) To poison the mind of, to excite dissension by tale-bearing, to backbite.

کان پکڑنا (Kán pakaṛná **कान पकड़ना**) To express contrition, to vow never to do a thing again, to hold one's ears.

کان کا کچا (Kán ká kachchá **कान का कच्चा**) A soft or credulous person.

کان کھولنا (Kán kholná **कान खोलना**) To caution, to warn.

کان (Kán) A mine, quarry.

کایتھي (Káyathí **कायथी**) A modified form of the Devnágrí character which is used by Hindu scribes (especially in or about Patna).

کایستھ (Káyastha कायस्थ) The literary caste, the descendants of Sri Chitrgupt.

کبیسہ (Kabísa) Intercalary.

سال کبیسہ (Sál-i-kabísa) Leap year.

کپاس (Kapás कपास) The cotton-plant.

کپال کریا (Kapálkiryá कपाल क्रिया) The ceremony of breaking the skull of a corpse (when a dead body is burning and nearly reduced to ashes, the son or the nearest relation breaks the skull with the stroke of a bamboo and pours melted butter into the cavity).

کپوتر (Kuputr कुपुत्र) An undutiful son.

کپٹ لیکھیہ (Kapaṭ lekhya कपट लेखय) A forged document.

کتاب پر چڑھانا (Kitáb par chaṛhánā) To book, to register, to note down.

کتابہ (Kitábah) (M. L.) A bond of freedom granted to a slave in return for money paid.

کتابی (Kitábí) The people of the book, as Jews or Christians.

کتابیہ (Kitábiya) A female of the *Ahl-i-kitáb* or a Jewess or Christian woman.

کتابت (Kitábat) A writing, an inscription, the profession of a copyist.

کتب خانہ (Kutub-khána) A library.

کتب قانونی (Kutub qánúní) Law books.

کتبہ (Katba) Inscription, epitaph.

کتخدا (Katkhudá) A married man.

کتخدائی (Katkhudáí) State of a householder, marriage.

کترانا (Katráná) To steal away by by-path. (2) To doge, slink away.

کتھا (Kathá) A religious recital.

کتوائی (Katwaí कतवाई) Price paid for spinning.

کتھا بیٹھانا (Kathá baiṭháná) To entertain a pandit for reciting any religious book.

کتھک (Kathak कथक) A dancing-boy.

کتھن (Kathan कथन) Relation, account, explanation.

کٹ قبالہ (Kaṭ qibála) *See* کاٹ قبالہ

کٹار (Kaṭár कटार) Poniard.

کٹاؤ (Kaṭáo कटाव) The erosion of the bank of a river, the action of a river.

کٹائی (Kaṭáí) Reaping, reaping season, price paid for cutting, reaping.

کٹرا (Kaṭrá कटरा) A place or land which is enclosed and peopled, suburbs.

کٹری (Kaṭrí कटरी) Land recovered from or left by large rivers.

کٹکنہ (Kaṭkana कटकना) An under-farm, a sub-lease.

کٹکنہدار (Kaṭkanadar) An under-leasee, a sub-tenant.

کٹکنہ دینا (Kaṭkana denā) To sub-let, to let in farm.

کٹمبی (Kuṭumbí कुटम्बी) Belonging to a household or family, a householder, a member of a family.

کٹنی (Kuṭní कुटनी) A procuress.

کٹوان (Kaṭwan कटवां) Simple interest.

کٹواہا (Kaṭwáhá कटवाहा) The man who guides and draws out the (leather) bucket from the well.

کٹوتی (Kaṭautí कटौती) Discount, exchange

کٹھا (Kaṭhá कट्ठा) A measure of land, the twentieth part of a bighá of 1,600 sq. yds, a corn measure of 5 seers.

کٹھ باپ (Kaṭh-báp) A step-father. (Women of the lower classes when on re-marriying (*karáo* or *dharáo*) take with them the younger children to whom the new husband is kaṭh-báp while the children are called his *daigarwa larke*—Fallon.

کٹہرہ (Kaṭahra) Railings, dock.

کٹہرا گواہان (Kaṭahrá-i-gawáhán) Witness-box.

کثرت رائے (Kasrat-i-rái) Majority of votes.

کثرت سے (Kasrat se) In plenty, abundantly, abundant.

کثیر الازدواجی (Kásír-ul-izdewájí) Polygamy.

کثیر العیال (Kasír-ul-'ayál) Having a numerous family.

کجاتی (Kujátí कुजाति) An outcaste, meanness of origin or birth.

کچا بیگھہ (Kachcha bíghá कच्चाबीघा) Two-fifths of a *pakka* bíghá, *See* بیگھا

کچی اسامی (Kachchí asámí कच्ची आसामी) A temporary cultivator, a contractor or tenant disqualified by bankruptcy or deficient means, a temporary post or appointment.

کچی بہی (Kachchí bahí कच्ची बही) Rough book.

کچی پیشی (Kachchí peshí कच्ची पेशी) The primary hearing of a case.

کچی نکاسی (Kachchí nikásí) } کچی آمدنی (Kachchí ámdaní } कच्ची आमदनी) Cross receipts.

کچی مٹی (Kachchí miṭí) Interest from the day preceding the loan to the day after according to the practice of native bankers—Fallon.

کچائی نکالنا (Kachái nikalná कचाई निकालना) To beat or punish severely, to make up a deficiency.

کچّا پکا (Kachchá pakká) (P. W. D.) Brick work with mud or mortar.

کچّا کرنا (Kachchá karná) To put to shame.

کچلا (Kuchlá कुचला) Strychnine, nux vomica.

کچوانسي (Kachwánsí) A minute division of surface in land-measure, the twentieth part of a biswánsí.

کچھار (Kachhár कछार) The sloping bank of a river and the adjoining alluvial soil.

کچہري (Kachehrí कचेहरी) A court of justice, tribunal, a public office, a village office.

کچہري برخاست کرنا (Kachehrí barkhást karná) To close or adjourn a court.

کچہري کرنا (Kachehrí karná कचेहरी करना) To hold a court, to carry on official work.

کچھوا (Kachhwá कछवा) An uneven tract of land partially flooded or having pools of water on it.

کچھوے کا ساجھا (Kachhwe ká sájhá कछवे का साझा) A partner who provides half the team of cattle needed for ploughing.

کچھیانا (Kachhyáná कचयाना) A field or bed of vegetables.

کد خدا (Kad-khudá) *See* کت خدا

کد و کاوش (Kad-wa-káwash) Diligent search, inquiry, examination.

کرانچي (Kiráuchí) A goods cart.

کرانہ (Kirána) Spices

کراو (Karáo कराव) The marriage of a widow with the brother (generally the younger brother) of her deceased husband (the custom prevails among the *Játs*, *Gujars*, *Ahirs*, and other inferior tribes).

کراو کرنا (Karáo karná कराव करना) To marry a widow, to take a concubine.

کراہيت (Karáhiyat) (M. Law.) Abominable acts, any infraction of moral or religious obligation.

کرايہ (Kiráya) Hire.

کرايہدار (Kiráyadár) A tenant.

کرايہ زمين (Kiráya zamín) Ground rent.

کرايہ دہندہ (Kiráya dihanda) One who lets on hire.

کرايہ نامہ (Kiráya-námah) Lease (of a house), agreement for rent.

کرايہ کي گاڑي (Kiráya kí gaṛí) A stage-carriage, a backney coach.

کربلا (Karbalá) A place in Iráq where Hussan, the younger son of Ali, was slain. In India the word is applied to the place where *Táziás* are buried.

کرتا (Kartá करता) The manager of a joint Hindu family.

کرتا پتر (Kartá putr) A son who performs the father's obsequies, and is therefore considered entitled to inheritance.

کرتریما پتر (Kritrimá putra कृत्रिम: पुत्र) A son made, an adopted son.

کرتما (Kritmá कृत्रिम:) It is a form of adoption which resembles "Adrogatio" of Romans. The peculiarity is that it is necessary that the adopted son should be a consenting party. No ceremonies or sacrifices are necessary to the validity of a *kritrima* adoption. The widow acts as an independent agent in adopting a boy in such form. The *kritrima* son loses no right of inheritance in his natural family. He takes the inheritance of his adoptive father, but not of that of father's father or collateral relation. Nor do his sons, &c., take any interest in the property of the adoptive father, the relationship between adopter and adoptee being limited to contracting parties themselves and not extending further on either side.

کری (Kurí) (Malabar.) An association in which a number of persons contribute monthly for a given sum a certain sum or quantity of grain each, at the end of the term a lottery takes place and the whole accumulation becomes the prize of one of the contributors.

کرتک (Kritaka कृतक) Adopted (as a son).

کردا (Kardá करदा) Deduction from value to make up a deficiency in the quality of goods, the difference between the price of new things and old given in exchange.

کرسی نامہ (Kursí námah) A genealogical table.

کرشن پکش (Krishnapaksh कृष्ण पक्ष) The dark half of the month, the 15 days during which the moon is on the wane.

کرگہہ (Kargah) A wearer's loom.

کرگہی (Kargahí) A cess formerly levied on weavers, loom-tax.

کرم خوردہ (Kirm-khurda) Worm-eaten.

کرم (Karm) An act, action. (2) Duty, obligation. (3) Religious observances, any act of piety or religion. (4) Fate.

کرم کار (Karmkár कर्म कार) Artisan, mechanic, blacksmith.

کرم کانڈ (Karm kaṇḍ कर्म कांड) The body of religious ceremonies commanded by Hindu law or established by custom.

کرم کرتا (Karm-kartá कर्म करता) An agent, an attorney, a *locutenens*, a Hindu priest.

کورمی (Kurmí) A caste of agriculturist in Eastern and central Hindustan, being the same essentially as the kunbis of the west and south—(Fallon).

کرنا (Karná) (1) To door, to perform, to prepare, to make, to execute, to carry on (a business), to hold (a court or durbar). (2) To influence, to reduce or bring under one's power. (3) To contrive, to manage (ایسا کرنا) (4) To establish, to begin. (5) To rent, hire, take on hire.

کرور پتی (Karorpatí करोड़ पती) A millionaire.

کریا کرم (Kriyá-karm क्रिया कर्म) Religious service or duty, funeral ceremonies.

کریا کرنا (Kriyá karná क्रिया करना) To perform the obsequies.

کریا (Kriyá) (1) An oath. (2) Obsequial rites. (3) A religious ceremony.

کریا کھانا (Kiryá kháná) To take an oath.

کڑھائی کرنا (Karhaí karná कढ़ाई करना) To offer sweetmeats or cakes to a goddess.

کڑھائی پوجن (Karháí púja) A ceremony which consists in worshipping the frying-pan when put on the fire for the first time on some festive occasion.

کڑھائی میں ہاتھ ڈالنا (Karhaí men háth ḍálná कढ़ाई में हाथ डालना) To put the hand in a pan of boiling oil as an ordeal (an accused person is required to take out a piece of gold which has been dropped in the pan of boiling oil, if he can do this without being scalded, he is held innocent).

کڑی (Karí) (1) A rafter. (2) A link of a chain. (3) A handcuff. (4) Hardship, suffering.

کس و نا کس (Kas-o-nákas) Everybody.

فی کس (Fí-kas) Each man.

بے کس (Be-kas) Helpless.

کسان (Kisán किसान) Peasant, cultivator, farmer.

کسب (Kasb) Industry, trade, profession, art

کسب کرنا (Kasb karná) To practise prostitution.

کسبی (Kasbí) A prostitute.

کسر (Kasr) A fraction, something wrong or something wanting, loss, damage.

کسر پڑنا (Kasar paṛná) To come short, to fail.

کسر بیشی (Kasr beshí) A fraction more.

کسرے زاید (Kasre-záyad) Something more, and odd.

کسر نکالنا (Kasar nikálná कसर निकालना) To make up a loss or deficiency, to be revenged for, to pay one (for).

کسنئی (Kasnaí कसनई) Husbandry, agriculture.

کسوانا (Kaswáná कसवाना) To have a thing tested or proved.

کسوٹي (Kasauṭí कसौटी) A touch-stone.

کسوٹي پر چڑھانا (Kasauṭí par chaṛhánáकसौटी पर चढ़ाना) To prove, to test.

کسي (Kassí कस्सी) A measure equal to two paces, each pace being 36 fingers in breadth.

کُسید (Kusíd कुसीद) Any loan or thing lent to be repaid with interest, usury, the profession of usury.

کُسیدا (Kusídá कुसीदा) Money-lender, usurer.

کسیرا (Kaserá कसेरा) A pewterer, a brazier, a plumber, a copper-smith.

کسیر ہٹہ (Kaser haṭṭa कसेर हट्टा) Brazier's quarter.

کُشا (Kushá कुशा) A sort of grass (considered sacred).

کُشاورتي (Kushávirití कुशावृत्ति) (Bengál) An under tenure, land granted at a quit rent, or rent free, for the support of a Brahman or religious person. (In Kumaon) the absolute gift of a land to a Brahman on some solemn occasion.

کشتکار (Kishtkár) An agriculturist.

کشتکاري (Kishtkárí) Agriculture, cultivation.

کشتوار (Kishtwár) Having the field's marked out, according to the fields or crops.

کشتري (Kshatriya क्षत्रिय) The second or military caste of Hindus, a member of the military or regal caste.

کشف (Kashf) An explanation, a manifestation, revelation.

کشمانڈي (Kushmáṇḍí कुष्माण्डी) A certain rite performed as penance or expiation.

کشیپک (Kshepak क्षेपक) Interpolation, a spurious or interpolated passage introduced in a text, addendum.

کشیتر سیما (Kshetra-síma क्षेत्र सीमा) The boundaries of a field or a sacred place.

کعبتین (Ka'bten) Two dice, a game with two dice.

کفار (Kuffár) Infidels.

There are several words used for those in a state of infidelity.

1.—کافر (Káfir) One who hides or denies the truth.

2.—مشرک (Mushrik) One who gives companions to God.

3.—ملحد (Mulhad) One who has deviated from the truth.

4.—زندیق (Zandíq) An infidel or zend-worshipper.

5.—مرتد (Murtid) An apostate from Islám.

6.—منافق (Munáfiq) One who secretly disbelieves in the mission of Mohammad.

7.—دھریہ (Dahrí) An atheist.

8.—وثنی (Wasnay) A pagan or idolator (Hughes Dictionary of Islám).

کفارہ (Kafára) Atonement.

کفاف (Kafáf) Pittance.

کفالت (Kifálat) Charge, security, (M. Law) Bail is of two kinds :

کفالت بایع (Kifalat-i-bay'a) Vendor's lien.

کفالت بالنفس (Kifálat-bil-nafs) Or security for the person, and

کفالت بالمال (Kifálat-bil-mal) Or security for property. In the English courts in India, bail for the person is called حاضر ضامنی and bail for property ضمانت

کفالت المال (Kifálat-ul-mál) Valuable security.

کفالت جہاز (Kifálat-i-jaház) Bottomry.

کفالت نامہ (Kifálat-náma) Bail-bond.

کفالت نامجات سرکاری (Kifálat námját sarkárí) Government securities.

کفالتدار (Kifálatdár) Encumbrancer.

کفالت رہن (Kifálat-i-rahan) A mortgage.

کفالت یکجائی (Kifálat-i yakjáí) A consolidating security.

کفر کا فتوی دینا (Kufr ká fatwá daná) To condemn one as an infidel.

کفن (Kafn) Shroud.

کفیل (Kafíl) A surety, hostage.

کفیلکار (Kafílkár) A responsible agent.

کفیل ہونا (Kafíl honá) To be a security or bail for.

ککا (Kakka ककका) A paternal uncle.

ککھیالی (Kakhyálí काखियाली) A bundle of sheaves of corn (as much as can be carried under the arm) given to each reaper and village servant.

کل (Kal कल) A machine, or contrivance or a part of a machine.

روئی کی کل (Rúí kí kal) Ginning-machine.

سینے کی کل (Síne kí kal) Sewing machine.

پانی کی کل (Páni kí kal) Soda-water machine, a water pump.

کلدار (Kaldár) A coin with a milled edge, a rupee.

کُل (Kul कुल) Family, house, lineage, pedigree.

کل اچار (Kul-achár कुलाचार) The family custom.

کل اچاریہ (Kul-achárya कुल आचारिया) A family priest.

کل پج (Kul puj कुल पुज) A household god, a family priest.

کل دیو (Kul dev कुल देव) Family goddess, any female deity worshipped in particular by a family through successive generations, a deity.

کُل کا (Kul ká कुल का) Of or relating to a caste or family, in respect of caste or family.

کل نام (Kul nám कुल नाम) Family name, surname.

کل (Kul) Whole, all.

کل دعوی (Kul d'awa) The entire claim.

کل وصول میں خارج کرنا (Kul wasúl meṉ khárij karná) To strike off execution after full satisfaction of the decree.

کُلونتی (Kulvantí कुलवन्ती) A virtuous woman.

کلار (Kalár कलार) A class of Hindus whose profession originally was distilling spirits, an individual of that class, a distiller, a wine-merchant, a tavern-keeper.

کلاری (Kalárí कलारी) A liquor shop, a distillery.

کلال جمع (Kalál jama' कलाल जमा) Revenue from the excise duty on spirituous liquors.

کلام (Kalám) (1) Discourse, anything said against, objection, question. (2) Qurán.

کلام کرنا (Kalám karná) To argue, to dispute.

کلپ (Kalp कल्प) Sacred precept, law, ordinance, rite, ceremony, practice prescribed by the Vedas a sacred book of the Hindús (2) A resolve, a determination.

کلپنا (Kalpaná कलपना) (1) Inference, supposition, conception, conjecture. (2) Ardent desire, trouble.

کلپناکاري (Kalpnákárí कलपनाकारी) Fabricator, forger.

کلر (Kallar कल्लर) Saline (land or soil), land which produces saltpetre or *reh*.

کلر لگنا (Kallar lagná कल्लर लगना) To be impregnated with alkali or *reh*, to become barren (land).

کلمہ (Kalmah) The Mohammadan confession of faith.

کلمہ پڑھانا (Kalmah paṛháná) To convert one to Mohammadanism.

کلندرہ (Kalindra) A calendar (of crimes).

کلنک لگانا (Kalank lagáná कलङ्क लगाना) To stigmatize, to defame, to accuse.

کلوار (Kalwár कलवार) A vendor of spirituous liquors.

کلکارني (Kulkární कुलकरनी) (Marahatta). The village registrar and accountant, (whose duty it is to keep accounts between the cultivators and government).

کلکٹر (Kalakṭar) Collector (of revenue), the chief revenue officer of a district.

کلکٹری (Kalakṭrí) A collectorate, collector's office.

کل لیکھنم (Kulalekhnam कुललेखणं) A family record, especially a horoscope of different member of a family.

کلین (Kulín कुलीन) Of a good family, it is applied especially to designate a class of Brahmans who takes precedence of all others.

کلش ستھاپن (Kalash isthápan कलश स्थापन) Setting up a water jar as an object of worship, part of the marriage ceremony in which offerings are made to the planets.

کلیش مچانا (Kalesh machánáकलेश मचाना) To stir up strife, to create dissensions.

کلیور (Kalevar) A body, a carcass.

کم اصل (Kam-asl) Vile, mean low-bred.

کم و بیش (Kam-o-besh) More or less.

کم سوجھی (Kam sújhí) Inadvertance, carelessness.

کم حیثیت (Kam-haisiyat) Vulgar, mean.

کم سن (Kam-sin) Young, of tender years.

کم فرصتی (Kam fursatí) Want of leisure, want of opportunity.

کم کرنا (Kam karná) To diminish, to lessen, to remit, to modify.

کما حقہ (Kamá-haqqa-hu) Duly, effectually, diligently.

کمار (Kumár कुमार) A child, a boy, an unmarried youth, the son of a Rajá, heir-apparent.

کماری (Kumárí कुमारी) A young girl (one from ten to twelve years old, which is regarded as a marriageable age), maiden, virgin.

کمالیت (Kamáliyat) Perfection, excellence.

کمان (Kamán) A bow.

کمان افسر (Kamán-afsar) Commanding officer.

کمان بولی جانا (Kamán bolí jáná) To be ordered on service.

کماؤ (Kamáú कमाऊ) Labourer, bread-winner.

کماؤ پوت (Kamáú pút कमाऊ पूत) A son who earns living.

کماؤ دھن (Kamáú dhan कमाऊ धन) Male issue, property by which one earns a living.

کمائی (Kamáí कमाई) Earnings, profits.

کمپاس لگانا (Kampás lagáná) To set up a compass or theodolite, to make a survey.

کمپنی (Kampaní) A company. The East India Company.

کمپو (Kampú) Corruption of camp cantonment.

کمتریں (Kamtarín) Your humble servant (an expression used

for oneself as a token of humility).

کمتي بڑھتي (Kamtí barhtí कमती बढ़ती) Decrease and rise, fall and rise (of prices), more or less.

کمٹا (Kamṭá कमटा) A bow made of a bamboo.

کمربندي کرنا (Kamarbandí karná) To prepare, to arm.

کمشنر (Kamishnar) A commissioner.

کمشنري (Kamishnarí) Office of a commissioner, a commissionership, the jurisdiction of a commissioner.

کمک (Kumak) Aid, re inforcement:

کمک دینا (Kumak denú) To support, to re-enforce.

کمند (Kamand) (1) A noose. (2) A scaling ladder of a rope.

کمند لگانا (Kamand lagáná) Scaling.

کمہار (Kumhár कुम्हार) A potter.

کمي (Kamí) Deficiency, deficit, decrease, reduction, fall of prices, remission, loss.

کمي بیشي (Kamí beshí) (In revenue). An abstract account of the increase and decrease of the rental of each cultivator in a village, excess and deficiency, fall and rise, fluctuation, profits and loss.

کمیٹي (Kameṭí) Committee.

چنگي کي کمیٹي (Chungí kí kameṭí) The municipal meeting.

کمیشن (Kamíshan) (1) Commission. (2) Discount.

کمیشن جاري کرنا (Kamíshan jarí karná) To issue a commission.

کمیشن کے بموجب إظہار لینا (Kamíshan ke bamújib izhár lená) To examine a person under a commisssion.

کمیشن کي تعمیل کرنا (Kamíshan kí t'amíl karná) To execute a commission.

کمیشن کي تعمیل کي کیفیت (Kamíshan kí t'amíl kí kaifiyat) The return to a commission.

کمیشن دینا (Kamíshan dená) To allow a commission or discount (to a person for a thing).

اہل کمیشن (Ahl-i-kamíshan) A commissioner, one to whom commission is issued.

کمیشن بیٹھنا (Kamíshan baiṭhná) To sit a commission.

کمین (Kamín) Menial servants.

کمینہ (Kamína) Low, vulgar, a mean person.

کناگت (Kanágat कनागत) (1) The dark half of the month of *Asár* or *Kuár*. (2) A *Sarádh* or religious ceremony performed daily by the Hindús during the dark half of the month of *Kuár* in honor of deceased ancestors.

کنارہ (Kinára) Side, edge, margin, bank, shore, coast. (2) End.

کنارہ دریا (Kinára-i-daryá) Bank of a river.

مالکان کنارہ دریا (Málikán-i-kinára-i-daryá) Reparion owners.

کنارے لگانا (Kináre lagáná) To bring or drag to a shore. (2) To finish, to bring to an end.

کنارہ کش ہونا (Kinárakash honá) To retire, to withdraw, to abstain from, to hold oneself aloof.

کناری (Kinárí) Gold or silver lace.

کنایہ (Kináya) Allusion, metaphor (M. Law.) A word used in the science of exegesis, *e g.*, "Thou art separated by which may be meant thou art divorced" which is called *Tiláq ul kináya* or a divorce in metaphor

کنایتاً (Kináyatan) Indirectly, impliedly, by way of allusion.

کنبا (Kunbá कुम्बा) Family.

کنبہ پرور (Kunbá-parwar) The supporter of a family.

کنجر (Kanjar) A low wandering tribe who live by making and selling string of hemp, cotton and leather; a class of gipsies

کندہ (Kunda) A block, the stock of a gun.

کنجڑا (Kunjṛa कुञ्जड़ा) Name of a caste (among Hindús) whose business is to sell vegetable, fruits, &c., a green grocer.

کن چھیدن (Kan-chhedan कन छेदन) The ceremony of boring a child's ears.

کندا لگانا (Kundá lagná) To stock a gun.

کندہ ناتراش (Kunda i-ná tarásh) A blockhead.

کندلہ کش (Kandla kash) One who draws silver thread.

کندھا دینا (Kandha dená) (1) To put one's shoulders to the wheel. (2) To assist or carry a dead body.

کندھا لگنا (Kandha lagná) To be galled (the shoulder of an animal).

کندا (Kundá) The child of a woman by another man than her husband.

کنز (Kanz) Treasure.

کنڈی کھڑکھڑانا (Kunḍí khaṛkhaṛáná) To knock at the door.

کنور منڈلا (Kunwar-maṇḍla कुवर मंडला) The last day of the swings (in Benares and the Doáb it is observed as a holiday, and the residue of the seed-corn is made into cakes which is partaken in the field and in part distributed to beggars).

کنشٹھا (Kanishṭhá कनिष्ठा) Junior, subordinate, younger brother.

کنشٹھا (Kanishṭhá कनिष्ठा) The younger sister

کنکوت (Kankút कनकूत) Appraisement, estimate of produce of land before harvest. In places where rents are paid in money (نقدی) the usual me-

thod is to determine the equivalent in money, for the landholder by the process of *Nazarandázi* (نظراندازي) or by means of Kankút (کنکوت) the difference being, that in the former, the estimate is made by eye-survey only, while, in the latter, the out-turn of a field is determined by the actual examination of the produce of a specific portion.

کنگال (Kaṉgál कङ्गाल) Indigent, a pauper, famine stricken.

کنگن کھولنا (Kaṉgan kholna कङ्गन खोलना) The marriage ceremony of untying the *kangan* (the bride untying the bridegroom's and *vice versa*)

کنوارا ناتا (Kuṉwárá nátá कुंवारा नात) Relationship after betrothal and before marriage.

کنواري (Kuṉwarí कुवारी) An unmarried girl.

کنہا (Kanhá कनहा) An appraiser or valuer of a standing crop.

کنہائي (Kanhaí कनहाई) Same as کنکوت (*q. v.*)

کنیا (Kanyá कनया) A girl (not above ten years of age), a maiden.

کنیا پاني گرھن (Kanya páni grahan कन्या पाणी ग्रहण) The bridegrooms taking the hand of the bride at the marriage ceremony.

کنیا پتر (Kanyáputr कन्या पुत्र) The son of an unmarried girl.

کنیادان (Kanyádáṉ कन्या दान) (1) The giving of a girl in marriage. (2) A gift to a girl upon her marriage.

کنیاں ورن (Kanyá-varan कन्या वरण) Rehearsing the genealogy of the contracting parties at marriages.

کنیت (Kunít कुनीत) Bad policy or government.

کنیز (Kaníz) A maid-servant, slave-girl.

کنوارا (Kuṉará) A bachelor.

کنوارا ناتا (Kuṉárá nátá) Relationship after betrothal but before marriage.

کوار پتي (Kuarpatí कुआर पती) Maidenhood, virginity.

کنواں (Kuáṉ कूआं) Well.

کنواں پوجنا (Kuáṉ púja कूआंपूजना) The ceremony of worshipping a well on the birth of a son.

کنواں ٹوٹنا (Kuáṉ ṭúṭná कूआं टूटना) The water of a well to fail, a well the water of which is exhausted.

کنواں چلانا (Kuáṉ chaláná कूआं चलाना) To work at a well.

کوت (Kút कूत) Appraisement, valuation. *See* کنکوت

کوتاہ اندیشي (Kotáh-andeshí) Short-sightedness.

کوتاهي کرنا (Kotáhí karná) To fail, to fall short of, to be lacking in.

کوتنا (Kútná कूतना) To appraise.

کوٹهه (Koṭha) (1) A house built of bricks or stone. (2) An inner apartment. (3) The upper-story of a house. (4) A store-house, granary.

کوٹهي مهاجني (Koṭhí mahájaní) A bank.

کوچه سربسته (Kúcha-i-sarbasta) A blind alley.

کوچه نافزه (Kúcha-i-náfza) An open lane, an alley.

کوتوال (Kotwál कोतवाल) The chief officer of the police of a city or town, a kotwál.

کوتوالي (Kotwálí कोतवाली) The chief police station in a city.

کوٹهي (Koṭhí कोठी) A factory. (2) A mercantile house or firm, a bank. (3) A treasury. (4) A circular piece of wood placed at the bottom of a well to prevent the sand from moving, or as a foundation for masonry lining, the inside shaft of a well, a bin. (5) The chamber of a gun.

کوٹهي بیٹهه جانا (Koṭhí baiṭh jáná कोठी बैठ जाना) A mercantile house or bank to fail.

کوٹهي کهولنا (Koṭhí kholná कोठी खोलना) To set up or start a factory or mercantile business, to open a bank.

کوٹهي گلانا (Koṭhí galáná कोठी गलाना) To sink a shaft or a court (in a well).

کوٹهيوال (Koṭhíwál कोठी वाल) A banker, a warehouse-keeper, a wholesale merchant.

کوچه سربندي (Kúcha-i-sarbandí) Marking off the boundaries of a lane.

کور کسر (Kor-kasar) A slight deficiency or defect.

کورا (Korá कोरा) Blank (paper), poor, penniless, simple.

کورا رکهنا (Korá rakhná कोरा रखना) To keep one without payment, to disappoint. (2) To leave untaught.

کورا بندي (Korá-bandí कोरा बन्दी) A new arrangement or settlement, a list of villages or fields to be registered according to a new allotment.

کوري (Korí कोरी) Assessment under four heads, *viz.*, per plough, per head, per hearth, per cattle.

کوڑي (Kuṛí कुड़ी) A house-tax.

کوڑي کمين (Kuṛí kamín) A tax on each non-cultivator house-holder.

کوڑهي (Koṛhí कोढ़ी) A leper.

کوڑی (Koṛí कोड़ी) A score.

کوڑی (Kauṛí कौड़ी) A courie.

کوڑی کوڑی ادا کرنا یا چکانا (Kauṛí kauṛí adá karná ya chukáná कौड़ी २ अदा करना या चुकाना) To pay in full, to pay the last farthing.

کوڑی کوڑی بھر پانا (Kauṛí kauṛí bhar páná कौड़ी २ भर पाना) To be paid in full.

کوڑی کو تنگ ہونا (Kauṛí ko tang honá कौड़ी को तंग होना) To be in a state of abject penury, to be reduced to beggary.

کوڑی کے کام کا نہیں (Kauṛí ke kám ká nahín) Good for nothing.

دو کوڑی کی عزت کرنا (Do kauṛí kí i'zzat karná) To disgrace, to degrade oneself.

کوس (Kos कोस) A measure of distance equal to about 2 English miles (but varying in different parts of India).

کڑا کوس (Kaṛá kos कड़ा कोस) A two miles stiff, a distance of more than two miles.

گز کوس (Gaz kos गज़ कोस) A short *kos*.

کوسنا (Kosná कोसना) To curse, to abuse, to vituperate.

کوش (Kosh कोश) (1) A treasury, a repository, a magazine. (2) Trial by ordeal, especially thrice sipping water with which an idol has been bathed whilst invoking the divinity. (3) A lexicon.

کولک (Kaulak कौलक) Customary in a family, hereditary.

کولھو (Kolhú कोल्हू) An oil press, a sugar mill.

کولھو میں پلوانا (Kolhú meṉ pilwáná कोल्हू में पिलवाना) To crush in a mill, to destroy utterly.

کولی (Koli) A weaver.

کولیا (Kauliyá कौलिया) A bundle or sheaf of corn given as a perquisite to a reaper or village servant.

کومبل دینا (Kumbal dená कुम्हल देना) To commit burglary.

کونسل (Konsil) Council, counsel, a barrister. (2) A counsil of regency.

کہا سنا (Kahá suná कहा सुना) Pleading, solicitation, improper speech, harsh language.

کھات (Khát) } کھاد (Khád) खाद } Manure.

کھاد دینا (Khád dená खाद देना) To manure.

کھاتا پیتا (Khátá píta खाता पीता) In easy circumstance, well off.

کھاتا (Khátá खाता) Ledger or day-book, account-book, account current.

گیال کھاتا (Gyál khátá) Irrecoverable balance.

کھاتا بہی (Khátá bahí खाता बही) The book framed from the day-book containing the distinct account of individuals.

کھاتا ڈالنا (Kháta ḍálná खाता डालना) To open an account with.

کھاتا کرنا (Khátá karna खाता करना) To enter or post an account, to adjust accounts.

کھاتا باقی (Khátá báqí खाता बाक़ी) Balance of an account.

کھاتا پڑنا (Khátá paṛná खाता पड़ना) To be entered in an account or in a ledger.

گل کھاتا (Gal khátá) Irrecoverable balance.

کھات کھٹولہ (Khát khaṭolá) Beds and baggage, goods and chattels,

کھادر (Khádar खादर) Law alluvial land fit for cultivation.

کھاتری (Khátrí खात्री) A crop raised in the sand, on the banks of a river, by force of manure and hand-watering. Only a nominal rent is paid for such sowings.

کہار (Kahár कहार) A caste of Hindús whose business it is to carry palanquins and the like, and to draw water, &c.

کھاری مٹی (Khárí miṭṭí) Saline soil.

کھال اُپاڑ (Khál upáṛ खाल उपाड़) One who is exacting in money matters.

کھان (Khán खान) A mine, a quarry, a heap, a thing in abundance.

کھان پان (Khán pán खान पान) کھانا کپڑا (Kháná kapṛá खाना कपड़ा) Maintenance, allowance food.

کھانچا (Kháncha खांचा) A loss (in trade), discrepancy (in an account).

کھانڈ سال (Kháṇḍ sál खांड साल) A sugar manufactory

کھانڈ گلانا (Kháṇḍ galáná खांड गलाना) To crystallize sugar.

کھاؤ (Kháú खाऊ) One who takes or receives bribes.

کھپت (Khipat खिपत) Requirement, demand, sale, market.

کھتاونی (Khatáuní खतावनी) Ledger, account book. The register or paper on which are entered under distinct heads the several items entered in a day book or a field book. An account made up from the *khasra*.

See کاغذات بندوبست

کھتونی (Khataunú) *See above.*

کھتی (Khattí खत्ती) A subterranean granary.

کھتیانا (Khatyáná खतयाना) To enter in an account-book.

کھٹائی میں ڈالنا (Khaṭáí meṉ ḍálná खटाई में डालना) To keep in a state of suspense, to lay aside, to shilly shally with.

کھٹکا لگنا (Khaṭká lagná) To have a misgiving, to be apprehensive, to fear.

کھٹکا لینا (Khaṭká lená खटका लेना) To listen for the sound of footsteps.

کھٹکنا (Khaṭakná खटकना) To feel doubt or misgiving, to excite doubt or misgiving in one, to rankle in, to be an eye sore to, to break with.

کھٹلا (Khaṭlá खटला) Belongings, wife and family, household goods, troublesome or intricate business or affair.

کھٹیک (Khaṭík) A tribe who live principally by keeping pigs and poultry.

کھدائی (Khudáí खुदाई) Digging, engraving, carving, price or pay for digging, or cost of or charge for engraving.

کھدیڑنا (Khaderṉá खदेड़ना) To chase, to pursue, to drive away.

کھر (Khar खर) Coarse long grass (for thatching).

کھرا (Khará खरा) Just, right, exact, standard (as weight &c.), valid, (as a bargain, &c.), genuine.

کھرا کرنا (Khará karná खरा करना) To separate good (money &c.) from bad.

کھرا کھوٹا (Khará khoṭá खरा खोटा) The good and the bad.

کھرا اسامی (Khara asámí खरा असामी) A good pay-master, one who pays cash, a trustworthy person.

کھرے دام (Khare dám खरे दाम) Net without commission.

کھرا (Kharrá खरी) Rough draft of a letter, rough account.

کھرپی (Khurpí खुरपा) A small hoe or weeding knife, a scraper.

کھرجنی (Khurjní खुरजनी) An raeser.

کھڑا کرنا (Khaṛá karná खड़ा करना) To institute a case, to fabricate, to invent, to procure a fictitious person for some purpose, to raise, to rouse, to stir up, to open, to establish.

کھڑا کھیت (Khaṛá khet खड़ा खेत) Standing crops.

کھڑے بند (Khaṛe band) An account drawn out on a lose sheet of paper.

کھرا کھیل فرخ آبادی (Khará khelt Farrukhabádí) Plain dealing (so called from the soundness of the Farrukhabad Rupee. (Fallon).

کھور پنچ لگانا (Khur panch lagáná) To vent one's spite on, to carp, or cavil at.

کھڑي ھنڈي (Khaṛí huṇḍí) A bill of which payment is suspended.

کھسانا (Khasáná खसाना) To demolish, to destroy.

کھسکانا (Khaskáná खसकाना) To shove off or away, to put out of place, to put off, to postpone, to push towards, to step into the hands of, to decamp with.

کھسکنا (Khisakná खिसकना) To slink away, to sheer off, to decamp, to abscond.

کھسیانا (Khisyáná खिसियाना) To be abashed, to be mortified, to look blank or foolish. (2) Mortified, abashed, humiliated.

کھل (Khal खल) The cake that remains after the oil has been pressed out of certain seeds, threshing floor, granary.

کھلنا (Khulná) To be opened, to be solved, to be clear. (2) to be set up, established. (3) to be disclosed, to get wind. (4) to be cut open (the head). (5) to begin, to commence. (6) to be intimate or familiar.

کھلنا (Khilná) To crack, to become broke or fractured.

کھلے بازار (Khule bazár खुले बाज़ार) In the open market, openly, in market overt.

کھلائي پلائي (Khiláí piláí) Charge of maintenance.

کھلیان (Khalyán खलयान) A threshing floor, a granary, a stack of unthreshed corn.

کھیلیت (Khilet खिलेत) A gambler, a pilferer, a pickpocket, an expert in fencing.

کھنڈت کرنا (Khaṇḍit karná खण्डित करना) To refute, to break, to destroy.

کھنڈتا (Khaṇḍitá खण्डिता) A woman whose husband or lover has been guilty of infidelity.

کھنڈن کرنا (Khaṇḍan karná) To destroy, to demolish.

کھنڈیل وال (Kaṇḍel wál) A sect of Jains.

کھنکھ (Khankh खंख) Land that required to be left fallow for a year or two.

کھوپڑي گنجي کرنا (Khopṛí ganjí karná) To beat or cudgel severely.

کھوپڑي میں سوراخ کرنا (Khopṛí meṇ súráḳh karná) To trepan.

کھوٹ (Khoṭ) (Mar). A farmer of land revenue or customs, an officer exercising the duty of collecting the government revenue.

کھوٹي (Khoṭí) The business or office of the hereditary or appointed collector, *viz.*, *khoṭ*.

کھوٹ باقي (Khoṭ báqí) Balance of grain &c. due from the cultivator to the landholder.

کھوٹا (Khoṭá खोटा) Counterfeit, spurious, forged, adulterated, defective, deficient, insincere, sinister, a false or perfidious man.

کھوٹا کھرا دیکھنا (Khoṭá khará dekhná) To distinguish or separate the good from the bad.

کھوٹائي (Khoṭáí खोटाई) Baseness (of coin), adulteration, alloy, corruption, falseness.

کھوج لگانا (Khojlagáná खोज लगाना) To trace, to track, to follow up a clue, to search for.

کھوج مٹانا (Khoj miṭáná खोज मिटाना) To wipe out all trace of, to efface the footprints of.

کھوج ملنا (Khoj milná खोज मिलना) To obtain the track of, to get an inkling of.

کھوج مارنا (Khoj márná) To ruin, to destroy.

کھود کھود کے پوچھنا (Khod khod ke púchhná) To question closely or searchingly, to cross-examine, to probe, to pump.

کھوکھا (Khokhá खोखा) A discharged *hundi* or draft, a bill of exchange that has been paid and remains in the hands of the payer as a voucher.

کھونٹ (Khoṇṭ खोंट) A share in the lands of a village, by hereditary descent with all the privileges and rights which it involves.

کھوٹ پتر (Khoṭ patr खोट पत्र) Written acknowledgment of error.

کھونٹ بٹ (Khoṇṭ baṭ खोंट बट) Tenure by ancestral shares in a village.

کھونٹ خط (Khoṇṭ khat खोंट खत) A deed of mortgage by which the mortgagor parts not only with his share of *khunt bát* lands, but also with all the rights and privileges attached to them.

کھولا دھر (Kholá dhar) A person who stands surety for a stranger demanding payment of a bill of exchange.

کھیپ (Khep खेप) A load, a cargo, a shipment, a consignment, a periodical supply of grain or merchandize).

کھیت (Khet खेत) Ground, land, soil, a filed.

کھیت بانٹ (Khet báṇṭ खेतबांट) }
کھیت بٹ (Khet baṭ खेत बट) }
Allotment of the lands of a co-parcenary village, field by field, among the shares, but in such a manner that they shall not be contiguous, or of

the same quality, but so divided that each may have a due proportion of good and bad lands. This term also implies the mode in which a *mauza* is divided into two or more *mahals* or estates. It is commonly applied to denote the intermixture of the lands of different villages, which although known as belonging to one village, are found lying amongst those belonging to another

کھیت چٹھا (Khet chiṭṭhá खेत चिट्ठा) A rough field book.

کھیت خط (Khet khat) Mortgage of a field.

کھیت وار (Khet wár) By fields, per field. Assessment made upon each separate field, according to its capacity of yielding produce, and the description of the crops grown on it.

کھیتوار جمع بندي (Khetwár jama' bandí) Amount of the revenue assessed upon each field.

کھیت چھوڑنا (Khet chhoṛná खेत छोड़ना) To surrender one's holding.

کھیت نکالنا (Khet nikálná खेत निकालना) To clear land.

کھیت نرانا (Khet naráná) To weed a field.

کھیتي (Khetí खेती) کھیتي باڑي (Khetí báṛí खेती बाड़ी Husbandry, farming.

اگیتي کھیتي (Ageti khetí अगेती खेती) Early crop.

پچھیتي کھیتي (Pichhetí khetí पिछेती खेती) Late-crop.

کھڑي کھیتي (Khaṛí khetí) Standing crops

کھیتي جوگ (Khetí jog खेती जोग) Fit for cultivation, arable.

کھیر چٹائي (Khír chaṭáí खीर चटाई) Giving a child *khír* to taste for the first time, the ceremony of weaning.

کھیڑا (Kheṛá खेड़ा) A small village or hamlet.

کھیڑا بسانا (Kheṛá basáná खेड़ा बसाना) To people a village.

کھیڑا پتي (Kheṛá patí खेड़ा पती) The headman of a village, a Brahman who is entitled to perform certain religious ceremonies in a village and to receive the fees appertaining thereto.

کھیس (Khís खीस) Loss, waste.

کھینچنا (Khínchná खींचना) To draw, to drag, to draw out, to pull off, to strip off (the skin), to hang on a cross or gibbet, to hold aloof, to withdraw, to draw (a sword or a bill or a line, &c.), to suffer, to bear.

کھیوا (Khewá खेवा) A boat crossing a river. (2) Ferry-money

کھیوٹ (Khewaṭ खेवट) (1) Assigned share of revenue, a record or register of shares in which a co-parcenary village is divided.

کھیوٹ دار (Khewaṭ dár) The holder of a share in a co-parcenary village. See کاغذات بندوبست

کھیوٹ کھتونی (Khewaṭ khatauní) A record showing the distribution of lands and rights of the occupants. See کاغذات بندوبست

کھیوٹ (Khewaṭ खेवट) A rower, a boatman.

کیاری (Kiyárí क्यारी) Bed (of a garden or field).

کیفیت (Kaifíyat) Account, statement, report, remarks, particulars, mode, nature.

کیفیت بندوبست (Kaifíyat-i bandobast) Particular statement of revenue assessment, or any other settlement.

کیفیت اخراجات (Kaifíyat-i-ikhráját) Statement or bill of charges.

کیفیت معاملہ یا مقدمہ (Kaifiyat-i-mu'ámla yá muqadma) The facts, circumstances or merits of a case.

کیفیت بنانا (Kaifíyat banáná) To prepare an account or report of, to draw out a schedule of.

کیفیت بہی (Kaifíyat bahí) A note-book.

کیفیت طلب کرنا (Kaifíyat talab karná) To call for an explanation or report.

سرشتہ سے کیفیت طلب ہو (Sarishte se kaifiyat talab ho) Office to report.

کیفیت کا خانہ (Kaifíyat ká khána) Column of remarks.

کیفیت ناظر (Kaifíyat-i-názir) Nazir's return.

کیفیت پوری کرنا (Kaifíyat púrí karna) To fill in the remarks.

کیمیا بنانا (Kímíyá banáná) To turn base metals into gold.

کینڈا (Kenḍá केंडा) Rough measurement, a rough plan.

کینڈا کرنا (Kenḍá karná केंडा करना) To take a rough measurement.

کینہ (Kína) Hatred, malice, grudge.

کینہ سے (Kína se) Maliciously, feloniously.

(گ)

گاٹا / گاٹھ (Gáṭá/gáṭhá) A plot, a piece of land, a division of a village.

گانٹھ بندي (Gánṭh bandí गाँठबन्दी) The division of a village in *gatas*, a kind of tenure in which the fields of individual proprietors are not found in juxtaposition, but scattered through many villages.

گانٹھنا (Gánṭhná) To stitch together. (2) to concoct, to construct. (3) to win or draw over, bring over to one's side.

گاجا (Gájá गाजा) The first rice-sowing in the districts at the foot of the hills.

گاد (Gád गाद) Sediment, dregs, lees.

گاد نيل (Gád nil गाद नील) Kidney-indigo (as opposed to cake indigo).

گاڑا بيٹھنا (Gáṛá baiṭhná गाड़ा बैठना) To be in ambush.

گاڑي (Gáṛí गाड़ी) A cart, a carriage, a railway carriage, a wagon.

ڈاک گاڑي (Dák gáṛí डाक गाड़ी) Mail cart, mail train.

مال گاڑي (Mál gáṛí माल गाड़ी) Goods train.

مسافر گاڑي (Musáfir gáṛí) Passenger train.

زناني گاڑي (Zanání gáṛí) Female compartment.

گالي (Gálí गाली) Abuse, foul or insulting language.

گالي دينا (Gálí dená गाली देना) To call names, to use foul or insulting language, to abuse.

گانٹھ جوڑنا (Gánṭh joṛná गाँठ जोड़ना) To tie the nuptial knot.

گانٹھ سے جانا (Gánṭh se jáná गाँठ से जाना) To be lost, to suffer loss.

گانٹھ کا پيسہ (Gánṭh ká paisá गाँठ का पैसा) One's own money.

گانٹھ کاٹا (Gánṭh káṭá गाँठ काटा) To pick pocket, to rob.

گانٹھ پڑنا (Gánṭh paṛná गाँठ पड़ना) To harbour inveterate enmity towards any one, to take umbrage.

گانٹھا (Gánṭhá गाँठा) The knotted parts of the stalk and the ear-ends of straw separately piled on the threshing floor.

گانٹھي دار (Gánṭhí dár) An occupant of lands by a heritable tenure.

گانجھا / گانجا (Gáṇjá गांजा) The hemp-plant, the leaves or young buds of the hemp plant, the fructification, when nearly ripe, is bruised and smoked for intoxication, the dried leaves are ground in water, and drunk for the same purpose, in this state it is called *Bhang*.

گانوں (Gáoṉ गांव) A village, a hamlet.

گانوں بٹ (Gáoṉ baṭ गांव बट) The division of an estate by villages or of the several additional or subordinate (داخلي) villages attached to the one originally assessed. The division of a village by parcels or plots of land, some of which may be scattered among the fields of several other villages.

گانوں خرچ (Gáoṉ ḳharch गांव ख़र्चे) Village expenses.

گانوں کي آبادي (Gáoṉ kí ábádí) The cultivated or inhabited portion of a village.

گاو چراٹي (Gáo charáí गौ चराई) A tax levied on pasture-land, pasture-ground.

گاو کشي (Gáo-kushí) Cow-killing.

گاوشالا (Gáo-shála) A cow pen or shed.

گاو خانہ (Gáo-ḳhána) The place where dead cattle are placed.

گاو گھپ (Gáo-ghap गाऊ घप) One who embezzles.

گاونٹا (Gáoṉṭá गाओंटा) Expense incurred in the municipal administration of a village, village charges.

گاهک (Gáhak गाहक) A purchaser, an intending buyer, a chapman, a dealer, an appreciator.

گاهکي (Gáhkí गाहकी) Demand, sale, transaction, good-will.

گاهکي پٹنا (Gáhkí paṭná गाहकी पटना) A sale to be concluded.

گاهن (Gáhan) A harrow with teeth for eradicating grass from ploughed land.

گاهنا (Gáhná गाहना) To chaulk, to thresh, to tread out (corn).

گپت (Gupt गुप्त) Hidden, concealed.

گپت آمدني (Gupt-ámdaní) Income from a secret source) as bribes, &c.)

گپت دان (Gupt-dán गुप्त दान) A secret gift or present, or a hidden donation.

گپت مار (Gupt-már गुप्त मार) A beating or hurt that leaves no marks, taunt, geer.

گپت مال (Gupt-mál गुप्त माल) Hidden wealth or treasure.

گپتي (Guptí गुप्ती) A hidden sword, a sword-stick

گت کُل (Gat kul गत कुल) An emigrated family, an extinct family, a tenant that has quitted.

گت بنانا (Gat banáná गत बनाना) To reduce to a miserable plight, to beat to a mummy.

گُتا (Gutta गुत्ता) Exclusive right of sale, &c., monopoly, an income of variable amount sold or let for a fixed sum, a lease of land.

گٹھ بندن (Gaṭh-bandun गठ बन्दन) A ceremony attending a Hindu marriage in which skirts or mantles of the bride and bridegroom are fastened together and thus united they go to a river in procession.

گٹھ کٹا (Gaṭh-kaṭá) A cut purse, a pick-pocket.

گٹھا (Gaṭṭhá गट्ठा) A large-bundle, a knot or division (in a measuring line or chain), the twentieth part of a *jaríb* (each gaṭṭhá, containing three *iláhí gaz* or 99 inches).

گٹھوانسي (Gaṭhwaṇsí गठवानसी) Twentieth part of a gaṭṭhá.

گٹھري باندھنا (Gaṭhrí bándhná) To pack up, to get one's things together.

گجر (Gajar गजर) The chimes rung at the expiration of a *pahar* or watch of the day or night (*i.e.*, after striking the hours of 4, 8 and 12, but the term is sometimes restricted to those rung at the close of the fourth watch, the word *pahar* being more commonly used for the middle chimes), an alarum.

گدکا (Gadká) A blunt wooden sword used in fencing.

گدنا (Gudná गुदना) To get one self-tattooed.

گدھے پر چڑھانا (Gadhe par chaṛhaná गधे पर चढ़ाना) To punish by public exposure a criminal seated on an ass with his face blackened and turned towards the tail, to disgrace.

گدھے کا ھل چلوانا (Gadhe ká hal chalwáná गधे का हल चलवाना) To have a plough drawn by asses (over the site of a demolished house, &c.,) to demolish, to raze.

گدي پر بيٹھنا (Gaddí par baiṭhná) To ascend the throne, to occupy the seat of honor.

گدي نشين (Gaddí-nashín) A prince-regent, a president.

گڈا (Gaḍḍá गड्डा) A mound or bank of earth, a boundary-pillar, a boundary-mark.

گڈريا (Gaḍaryá) A shepherd by caste or occupation.

گذار (Guzár) Payer.

گذارش (Guzárish) Ruquest, representation, petition.

گذارش کرنا (Guzárish karná) To represent to, to state, to submit.

گذارنا (Guzárná) To pass, to lay before, to exhibit, to state.

گذارہ (Guzára) (1) A ferry, a ferry boat. (2) A toll-bar. (3) A living.

گذارہ کرنا (Guzára karná) (1) To cross over. (2) To live, to subsist, to eke out a living.

گذارہ کی شکل نکالنا (Guzára kí shakal nikálná) To hit on the means of living.

گذر (Guzar) (1) A pass, a ford, a ferry, a toll-bar. (2) Living.

گذر عام (Guzar-i-'am) } A public
گذرگاہ (Guzar-gáh) } ferry, a ford, a road, a public road.

گذر کرنا (Guzar karná) To pass time.

حق گذر (Haq-i-guzar) Right of way.

گذرانا (Guzránná) To lay before, to present, to offer, to bring forward.

گذرنا (Guzarná) To befall, to pass, to pass (before or under, or in revenue), to be presented, to be put or laid before, to pass beyond, to pass the limits of (حد سے), to pass away, to die.

گذاري لگانا (Guzárí lagáná) To set up a stall.

گرھتیا (Garhatiyá गर हत्या) Murder by poisoning.

گرام (Girám ग्राम) A village, a hamlet.

گرام ادھکاري (Girám adhikárí ग्राम अधिकारी) A headman of a village.

گرام سبھا (Girám sabhá ग्राम सभा) A village court composed of the principal inhabitants, with the headman presiding.

گرامي (Girámí ग्रामी) A peasant, a villager.

گراں (Girán) Dear, expensive.

گراں ہونا (Girán honá) To rise in value or price.

گراں گذرنا (Girán guzarná) }
گراں معلوم ہونا (Girán m'alúm honá) } To be unpleasant, to be heavy upon one.

گرانا (Giráná) (1) To demolish, to let fall (2) To cause abortion (حمل گرانا).

گراني (Girání) Scarcity, dearth, dearness.

گراو (Giráo) About to fall.

گراھک (Gráhak ग्राहक) A buyer, a purchaser, a constable, a bailiff.

گرب (Gurb गुरब) Breaking up and pulverizing the ground in a field,—the process of ploughing through a field of *bájrá*, &c., when the plant is about a foot high.

گربھج (Garbhaj गर्भज) A son whether begotten illegitimately or of a wife by person other than the husband under special appointment, when the child is legitimate.

گربھادن (Garbhádan गर्भादन) A ceremony performed at the first indications of pregnancy. *See* سنسکار

گربھہ پات کرنا (Garbh-pát karná गर्भ पात करना) To cause or produce abortion.

گربھہ رھنا (Garbh rahná गर्भ रहना) To conceive, to become pregnant.

گرجا (Girjá) A church.

گرداور (Girdáwar) A superintendent or inspector of police or customs.

گرداور قانونگو (Girdáwar qánúngo) An inspecting or supevisor qánúngo.

گرداوري (Girdáwarí) Inspection, patrolling, looking after smugglers or contraband goods.

گرداوري کرنا (Girdáwarí karná) To go one's rounds, to go on an inspecting tour.

گرد نواح (Gird-naváh) Vicinity, environs, neighbourhood.

گردان (Gardán) *See* دست گردان

گردش میں آنا (Gardish meṉ áná) To fall into adversity.

گردن پرسوار ھونا (Gardan par sawár honá) To tyrannize over, to practise violence, to supervise strictly.

گردن پھنسانا (Gardan phaṉsáná) To involve oneself in difficulty or trouble, to incur responsibility.

گرفت (Giraft) An objection.

گرفت کرنا (Giraft karna) To take exception to, to lay hold of (an act) to the detriment (of a person).

گرفتار شدہ (Giraftár shudah) Taken (as a captive).

گرفتار کرنا (Giraftár karná) To arrest, to apprehend, to make a prisoner or captive, to involve a person in.

گرفتاري (Giraftárí) Arrest, apprehension.

گرفتاري قبل فیصلہ (Giraftárí-i-qabl faisla) Arrest before judgment.

گرفتاري کي درخواست کرنا (Giraftárí kí darkhwást karná) To apply for arrest.

گرکھئي (Gurkhaí गुरखई) A kind of mortgage (in which the mortgagee has to pay three-fourths of the revenue of the mortgaged land.)

گرگا (Gurgá गुरगा) A scullion, an informer

گرم خبر (Garm khabar गर्म खबर) Latest news, current rumour.

گرنا (Girná गिरना) To fall.

گرنتھہ (Giranth ग्रन्थ) A literary production, a code, the sacred scriptures of the Sikhs.

گرنتھم (Girantham ग्रन्थम) A character in which Sanskrit is written and printed in Southern India.

گرو (Giro) A pledge, pawn, gage, deposit.

گرو دوارا (Gurúdwárá) A place where one's gurú resides.

گورو (Gurú गुरु) A spiritual parent or preceptor.

گرو پتر (Gurú putr गुरु पुत्र) The child (natural or adopted) of a religious preceptor.

گرو دکشا (Gurú dakshá गुरु दक्षा) To receive the initiary *mantra* from a gurú, to become a disciple.

گروہ (Giroh) Gang.

ڈاکوؤں کا گروہ (Dákúoṉ ká giroh) A gang of dacoits.

گروي (Girwí) Pawned, pledged.

گروي پتر (Girwí patr गिरवी पत्र) A deed of mortgage.

گروي دار (Girwídár) The holder of a pledge or mortgage.

گروي دھرنا (Girwí dharná)
گروي رکھنا (Girwí rakhná)
गिरवी रक्खना

To pledge, to pawn

گروي رکھنے والا (Girwí rakhnewálá गिरवी रखने वाला) A pledger, a pawn-broker, a mortgagee.

گروي سے چھڑانا (Girwí se chhuṛáná गिरवी से छुड़ाना) To redeem a pledge.

گروي ضبطي (Girwí zabtí) Foreclosure of a pledge.

گرہ (Girah) One sixteenth of a gaz or yard.

گرہ پڑنا (Girah paṛná) Misunderstanding between two persons.

گرہست (Girhast गृहस्त) A householder, the head of a family. One who enters the second stage of life and performs the duties of a master of a house, a cultivator.

گرہ سمبندھي (Girah sambandhí गृहसम्बन्धी) Any member of a household (including servants).

گرہ کاج (Girah-káj गृह काज) Household duties.

گرہستي (Girhastí गृहस्ती) Family relating to house-keeping, husbandry.

گرہن (Girahan ग्रहण) (1) Taking acceptance (as پانی گرہن) (2) An eclipse.

گرہني (Girahaní गृहिणी) Mistress of a house.

گرہیہ (Grihya गृह्य) A book containing directions for religious rites and ceremonies to be performed by a householder.

گري (Grí गिरी) A haystack, a small mound raised between heaps of corn and chaff on the threshing-floor.

گریز کرنا (Gurez karná) To evade.

انصاف سے گریز کرنا (Insáf se gurez karná) To evade justice.

تعمیل سمن سے گریز کرنا (T'amíl samman se gurez karná) To evade service.

گرینیا (Gareniyá गरेनिया) Land mortgaged for a time or until the loan is repaid.

گڑا بٹائی (Gaṛá-baṭáí गड़ा बटाई) Division of produce (or crops) without threshing, by stacking the sheaves in proportionate shares.

گڑوانا (Gaṛwáná गड़वाना) To cause to be buried.

گڑھائي (Gaṛháí गढ़ाई) Making jewellery. the price of making jewellery.

گڑھي (Gaṛhí गढ़ी) A village fortification of mud flanked with towers.

گڑھي بند (Gaṛhí band) A description of mu'áfí tenure in Bundelkhand, by which lands are held on paying a stipulated yearly tribute (but not one-fifth the amount which ought to be paid).

گز (Gaz) A yard (of measure, varying formerly from about 32 to 58 English inches, and now fixed by government at 36 inches).
See الهي گز

گسائين (Gusáín गुसाईं) A religious mendicant, a saint or holy man.

گستاخ (Gustákh) Arrogant, presumptuous.

گستاخانه (Gustákhána) Arrogantly, presumptuously.

گستاخي (Gustákhí) Arrogance, insolence, audacity, rudeness, contempt of court.

گستاخي معاف (Gustákhí mu'áf) Pardon my rudeness, beg your pardon.

گشت (Gasht) Round, beat (of patrol or watch).

گشت کرنا (Gasht karná) } To go
گشت لگانا (Gasht lagáná) } or to make a round, to patrol.

گشت سلامي (Gasht' salámí) A tax or toll levied on the tours made by public officers.

گشتي (Gashtí) A present made to a revenue officer on making his tour through his district.

گشتي چٹھي (Gashtí chiṭṭhí) A circular letter.

گشتيا (Gashtiyá) A watchman, a collector of market dues.

گشٹ (Gushṭ गुष्ट) A cable, a council, a society.

گفت و شنيد (Guft-wa-shuníd) Controversy, debate, dispute, altercation.

گل انداز (Gulandáz) An embankment of earth, with a ditch for confining water on the lands, and to serve as a reservoir, charge for making and repairing embankments.

گلا (Gallá) A pocket.

گلا کاٹنا (Galá káṭná) To cut the throat of, to bear hard upon, to oppress.

گلا گھوٹنا (Galá ghoṭná) } To
گلا مسوسنا (Galá masosná) } throttle, to strangle.

گلٹوا دينا (Galṭuá dená) To strangle.

گلے پڑنا (Gale paṛná) To hang upon, (in entreaty) to importune, to devolve upon (as a

business), to be obligatory or incumbent on, to attach itself to, to be a load or incumbrance.

گلے ڈالنا (Gale ḍálná) / ماتھے چپیکنا (Mathe chapekná) To lay to the charge of, to fix an accusation or slur wrongfully upon, to fasten a thing upon one.

گلتنس (Gultans गलतंस) Dying without issue, one who dies without issue.

گلہ (Galla) A flock, a herd.

گلہ بان (Galla-bán) A herdsman, a shepherd.

گلا (Gilá) Blame, accusation, remonstrance.

گلا کرنا (Gilá karná) To complain of.

گلا گذاري (Gilá-guzárí) Making a complaint.

گلي (Galí गली) A narrow street, a lane, an alley.

بند گلي (Band galí) A blind lane or alley.

گلّي (Gullí गुल्ली) A span (measure of circumference, *i. e.*, the circle formed by joining the ends of the thumb and forefinger.

گمراہ کرنا (Gumrá karná) To lead astray, to seduce.

گمشدہ (Gum-shuda) Lost.

گم ہوجانا (Gum ho jáná) To be or become lost or missing.

گماشتگي (Gumáshtigí) Delegation of a duty or charge, appointment.

گماشتہ (Gumáshta) An agent, a factor, a commissary, a correspondent.

گماشتہ کرنا (Gumáshta karná) To appoint one as an agent or manager.

گماشتہگري (Gumáshtagarí) The post or office of a *gumáshta*, or agent, agency, office or business of an agent.

گمان (Gumán) Doubt, suspicion, presumption, probability.

گمان ہے (Gumán hai) It is probable or likely, it is supposed.

گمن پتر (Gaman patr गमन पत्र) A pass-port.

گمن کرنا (Gaman karná गमन करना) To move, to pass, to have sexual intercourse with.

گنپھي بھرنا (Gunphi bharná) To seize round the body.

گندمي رنگ (Gandumí rang) Brownish yellow, tawny.

گندي (Gandí) A perfumer.

گن گرہک (Gungrahak गुण ग्राहक) One who appreciates merit or good qualities.

گناہ رکھنا (Gunáh rakhná) To impute crime to (کسي پر گناہ رکھنا) To accuse falsely.

گناہ کرنا (Gunáh karná) To commit a fault or sin, to offend.

گنہگار ٹھہرانا (Gunahgár ṭhairáná) To convict one of a crime or offence, to condemn.

گنہگاري دینا (Gunahgárí dená) To pay a fine or penalty.

گنتي (Gintí गिन्ती) Calculation, reckoning, account.

گنتي لینا (Gintí lená गिन्ती लेना) To take an account of, to have things counted, to muster.

گنتھڑا (Ganthaṛá) (Mar.) A capital, stock, bank (for money).

گنج (Ganj) Treasure, a granary, grain-market, mart, a village or town which is an emporium for grain and other necessaries of life.

گنجان (Gunján) Thick, close, compact.

گنجایش (Gunjáish) (1) Revenue capabilities of a village especially with reference to a proposed increase of revenue, margin, profit, capacity.

گنجایشي (Gunjáishí) Profitable, lucrative.

گنڈا (Gaṇḍá गण्डा) An aggregate of four "couries" or four pice, the number four, counting by fours.

گنڈاسا (Gaṇḍásá गंडासा) A battle-axe, an instrument (a kind of chopper) for cutting sugar-cane, and *jwár* stalks, &c., for fodder,

گنکٹا (Gankaṭá गनकटा) The man employed to cut the sugar-cane into short pieces for the mill.

گنگ برار (Gaṇg-barár) } گنگ برامد (Gaṇg barámad) }
Alluvial land recoverd from a river, especially from the Ganges, alluvion, lands reclaimed from a river, Such formations are called in England *Innings*.

گنگ بر آمد جدید (Gaṇg barámad jadíd) Newly recovered lands, fresh increments of land.

گنگ شکست (Gaṇg shikast) Encroachments of the Ganges or any other river, diluvion lands, area cut away by the action of a river.

گنگا جل اوٹھانا (Gaṇgá-jal uṭhaná गङ्गा जल उठाना) To take an oath by the Ganges water.

گنگا جل سپرش (Gaṇgá-jal sparsh गङ्गा जल स्पर्श) Touching the water of the Ganges which forms part of the ceremony of taking oath.

گنگا جمنا (Gaṇgá Jamná गङ्गा यमना) A mode of adjusting an account of borrowed money, by charging interest on the amount due to the creditor until the whole debt is discharged

and, on the other hand, allowing interest to the debtor on all the instalments he may have paid.

گنگا پتر (Gangá putr गङ्गा पुत्र) A tribe of inferior Brahmans, claiming a rigth to attend pilgrims and direct their ablutions at holy places on the banks of the Ganges.

گنگالا (Gangálá) Lands subject to inundations.

گنبھیر (Ganbhír गंभीर) A soil which is of rich quality. and attains a more than usual depth before the sub-soil is reached.

گنوار (Ganwár गंवार) A villager, a peasant, a rustic.

گنواري بولي (Ganwárí bolí) Rustic language, provincial speech.

گاو کشي (Gáo-kushí) Cow-killing.

گوال (Guál ग्वाल) Untilled land on which cattle graze.

گواہ (Gawáh) A witness, to name a person as a witness.

گواہ بنانا (Gawáh, banáná) To make one a witness.

گواہ تعلیمي (Gawáh t'alímí) A tutored witness.

گواہ چال چلن (Gawáh-i-chál chalan) A witness of character.

گواہ حاشیہ (Gawáh-i-báshiya) An attesting witness.

گواہ چشم دید (Gawáh-i-chashmdíd) An eye-witness.

گواہ سمعي (Gawáh-i-sama'í) A witness who speaks from hearsay.

گواہ عقد نکاح (Gawáh-i-'aqd-i-nikáh) A witness to a marriage-contract.

گواہ مدعي (Gawáh-i-mudda'í) A witness for plaintiff.

گواہ مدعاعلیہ (Gawáh-i-mudda'aleh) A witness for defendant.

گواہ ثبوت (Gawáh-i-sabút) Prosecution witness.

گواہ صفائي (Gawáh-i-safáí) Defence witness.

گواہ مخالف (Gawáh i-mukhálif) An adverse witness, a hostile witness.

گواہ سرکار (Gawáh-i-sarkár) The king's evidence, the queen's witness.

حاضري گواہان (Házrí-i gawáhán) / گواہوں کي اِسم نوسي (Gawáhoṉ kí ism navísí). A list of witnesses.

گواہ کا سفر خرچ (Gawáh ka safar kharch) Diet money of a witness.

گواہي (Gawáhí) Testimony, evidence.

گواہي دینا (Gawáhí dená) To give evidence, to witness to, to depose to.

گواہي کرنا (Gawáhí karná) To witness (a document), to attest.

گوت (Got गोत) Family, race, lineage, family name.

گوتر (Gotr गोत्र) Race, family.

گوترج (Gotraj गोत्रज) A kinsman of the same family (a *gentile*) by offering of food and water, hence it is opposed to the *bandhu* or cognate who do not partake in the offerings to the common ancestors.

گوترج سپنڈ (Gotraj sipand गोत्रज सपिण्ड) *See* سپنڈ

گوتر ورنم (Gotra varnam गोत्र वरण) Ceremony of repeating the genealogy of bride and bridegroom at a marriage.

گوتي (Gotí गोती) Belonging to the same family.

گوٹ (Goṭ गोट) An assembly, a company, a village.

گوٹ بستي (Goṭ bastí गोट बसती) A village-site, the chief or first assemblage of houses erected on the settlement of a village.

گوجرا (Gojrá गोजरा) A crop of wheat and barley sown together.

گود (God गोद) Adoption of a child.

گود دينا (God denáगोद देना) To give one's own child to another for adoption.

گود لينا (God lená गोद लेना) To adopt a child.

گودام (Godám) A godown, a ware-house.

گودنا (Godná गोदना) To vaccinate, to inoculate, to tattoo, to turn up the soil, to hoe.

گوري (Gorí गोरी) A young girl (prior to menstruation or of about 10 years of age).

گوڑھ پرش (Guṛh purash गूढ़ पुरुष) A secret emissary, a disguised agent.

گوڑج (Goṛaj गोड़ज) The son of a concealed birth, a son born secretly of a woman whose husband is absent, the real father being unknown.

گوڑھا (Goṛhá गोढ़ा) Fields near a village, homestead.

گوڑي (Goṛí गौड़ी) Rum or spirit distilled from *gur* or molasses.

گوڑيت (Goṛet गोड़ेत) A village watchman.

گوشگذار کرنا (Goshguzár karná) To inform, to report, to communicate.

گوشمالي (Goshmálí) Chastisement, rebuke, reproof.

گوشوارہ (Goshwára) Abstract of an account.

گوشہ کشادہ (Gosha kushádaگोशा कुशादा) Having the ends (of an envelope) open.

گول (Gúl) A channel by which water is conveyed to a field.

گول بات (Gol bát) A vague or ambiguous expression, an uncertain or indefinite assertion.

گولمال کرنا (Golmál karná) To purloin, to embezzle.

گولي مارنا (Golí márná) To shoot at.

گون نکالنا (Gaun nikálná गौं निकालना) To attain one's end, to serve one's purpose.

گون (Gaun गौन) A shady place in a field where oxen are tied.

گونتر (Gauntar) Feast.

گونا (Gauná गौना) Second marriage, bringing home a wife from her father's house to her husband's house when she arrives at the age of puberty. (This ceremony is performed after 1 or 3 years after marriage).

گوناولي (Gaunávali गौनावली) The child wife brought home to her husband's house.

گونتيا (Gauntiá गौंटीया) The chief manager of a village, a small hamlet.

گونڈا (Gaunḍá गौंडा) A village, a suburb, a field near a village, alms distributed among beggars on the arrival of a marriage procession at the village of the bride.

گونڈا (Goṇḍá गोंडा) A station of cow-herds, a cow-pen, a sheep-pen.

گونڑا (Gauṇṛá गौंडा) A reservoir from which water is raised to a higher reservoir which it receives from a pond or pool below it.

گونہار (Gaunhár गौनहार) The company who attend the bridegroom when he goes to bring the bride home.

گونہائي (Gaunehái गौनेहाई) Same as گوناولي

گوہاري (Gauhárí गोहारी) A rich and highly cultivated land.

گوہان (Gauhán गौहान) A village made over by its proprietors to any person on a permanent *jama*, with all the privileges of a zamindár. (*Eastern Oudh*) A village or villages.

گوہاني (Gauháni) The lands of a village, lands situated close round a village. This sort of land is considered first class.

گولا گولي (Golá golí गोला गोली) A mode of trial by ordeal, in which the accused carried a heated ball of iron in his hand for a given distance, and, if his hands were unscorched, he was declared innocent.

گولا (Golá गोला) (1) A granary, a place in which grain or salt is kept for a season, a grain market, a salt or saltpetre manufactory. (2) The curb of a well. (3) A round beam. (4) A canon ball.

گولا ڈالنا (Golá ḍálná) To establish a mart.

گولادار (Goládár) A whole-sale grain-merchant or salt-dealer.

گولک (Golak गोलक) A son born of a widow.

گوئي (Goí गोई) A pair or yoke of oxen.

گھات کرنا (Ghát karná) } گھات میں رہنا (Ghát meṉ rahná) } To lie in wait or ambush for, to waylay.

گھاتا (Ghátá घाता) That which a purchaser takes over and above what he has purchased and paid for.

گھاتک (Ghátak घातक) A murderer, an executioner.

گھاتو (Ghátú घातू) One who lies in wait for, a treacherous person.

گھاٹ (Ghaṭ घाट) (1) A landing place or ferry (of a river) or a pass where tolls or customs are collected. (2) Loss.

گھاٹ تولنا (Ghaṭ tolná घाट तोलना) To make the weight of a thing appear less than it is.

گھاٹ مار (Ghaṭ már घाट मार) A smuggler.

گھاٹ مانجھي (Ghaṭ máṉjhí) घाट मांझी) A ferry-man.

گھاٹوالا (Ghaṭwálá घाट वाला) A person in charge of a landing place, a Brahman who attends pilgrims to a bathing place.

گھاٹا (Ghaṭá घाटा) Deficiency, loss.

گھانٹي (Ghaṉṭí घांटी) A custom-house pass, a permit.

گھانٹي کرنا (Ghaṉṭí karná) To raise the *uvula* of a child with the fingers.

گھاني (Ghání घानी) An oil press, a sugar-mill.

گھاؤ کرنا (Gháo karná घाओ करना) To inflict a wound.

گھاؤ گھپ (Gháo ghap घाऊ घप) A squanderer, one who makes away with property, one who embezzles.

گھائي (Gahái गहाई) The act of treading out corn by bullocks (same as گہنا)

گھایل کرنا (Gháyal karná) To wound.

گھپلا (Ghaplá) Confusion, mess.

گھپلا ڈالنا (Ghaplá ḍalná) To make a mess of.

گھٹانا (Ghaṭáná) To abate, to diminish, to deduct.

گھٹاؤ بڑھاؤ (Ghaṭáo baṛháo) Increase and decrease, excess and deficiency.

گھٹک (Ghaṭak घटक) An agent who ascertains genealogies and negotiates matrimonial alliances, a match-maker, an attorney.

گھٹیا (Ghaṭhá घटहा) An offender, a transgresser, a betrayer.

گھٹنا (Ghuṭná) (1) To be choked, suffocated. (2) To be engaged in conversation.

گھچ پچ لکھنا (Ghich pich likhná) To write closely so as to be unintelligible.

گھر آباد کرنا (Ghar ábád karná) घर आबाद करना।
گھر بسانا (Ghar basáná घर साना)
To take a wife, to build up a house or family.

گھر بگڑ جانا (Ghar bigaṛ jáná) घर बिगड़ जाना) A house ruined, the death of a husband.

گھر بیٹھا (Ghar baiṭhá घर बैठा) To be out of employment.

گھر پٹی (Ghar paṭṭí घर पट्टी) A kind of house-tax.

گھر چلانا (Ghar chaláná घर चलाना) To provide the expenses of one's houshold.

گھر دواری (Ghardwárí घर दूआरी) A tax (formerly) levied from householders, shop-keepers, poll-tax, hearth-money.

گھر سبیل (Ghar-sabíl) An advance of money to a peasant to enable him to build a house.

گھر کا نام ڈبونا (Ghar ká nám ḍubonáघर का नाम डुबाना) To disgrace one's family.

گھر کے لوگ (Ghar ke log घर के लोग) The family, a wife.

گھر میں پڑنا (Ghar men paṛná) घर में पड़ना) To become a kept-mistress of.

گھر میں ڈالنا (Ghar men ḍálná) घर में डालना) To keep a woman (as a mistress).

گھر کا بھیدی (Ghar ká bhedí) One who knows the ins and outs of the house, a confident.

گھر یا گرہ سے دینا (Ghar yá girah se denáघर या गरह से देना) To give out of one's pocket.

گھروالی (Gharwálí घर वाली) The mistress of a house, a wife.

گہرا (Gahrá गहरा) The daily wages in kind of a labourer in harvest time, a sheaf.

گہرا زخم (Gahrá zakhm) Deep wound.

گھرانا (Gharáná घराना) Family, household, dynasty.

گھرنئی (Gharnaí घरनई) A raft made of pots or pitchers.

گھرو (Gharaú घरऊ) Belonging to a house or family, domestic.

گھوڑ چڑھی (Ghuṛchaṛhí घुड़ चढ़ी) The bridegroom's riding on horse-back in a marriage-procession.

گھڑی (Ghaṛí घड़ी) A watch, a clock, a sub-division of a village, the space of 24 minutes.

گھڑیال (Ghaṛyál घड़याल) A gong.

گھسا (Ghissá घिस्सा) Worn, smooth (as a coin).

گھگی (Ghiggí) The state of being unable to speak from excessive sobbing or fear.

گھگیانا (Ghighyáná घिघयाना) To beseech, to implore.

گھلوا (Ghalwá घलुआ) Something thrown in over and above the

quantity purchased, something given to boot.

گھماؤ (Ghumáo घुमाव) As much land as can be ploughed by one pair of bullocks in a day, a measure of land varying from one-fifth to three-fourths of an acre.

گھمگھمانا (Ghamghamáná) To prevaricate, to beat round the bush.

گہنا (Gahná गहना) Jewels, jewellery, a pledge, pawn, anything in pledge, a heavy plank on which a man stands while it is dragged by oxen over a ploughed field to level the ground. (same as پٹرا)

گہنے رکھنا (Gahne rakhná) To pledge or pawn.

گہن لہن (Gahan lahan गहन लहन) A kind of mortgage.

گھوٹنا (Ghoṭná घोटना) To choke, to shave, to be busy with, to plod at.

گلا گھوٹنا (Galá ghoṭná गला घोटना) To throttle, to strangle.

گھور (Ghúr घूर) Loose sandy soil.

گھورا (Ghúrá) Refuse.

گھور بزار (Ghúr barár घूर बरार) Dues levied in Bundelkhand on every sharer and under-tenant in proportion to the whole expenses incurred during the year (it is so-called as all kinds of miscellaneous income is included).

گھوڑ دوڑ (Ghuṛdoṛ), Race.

گھوڑا چڑھانا (Ghoṛá chaṛhánáً) To cock a gun.

گھوڑا بندوق کا چھوڑنا (Ghoṛá bandúq ká chhoṛná) To pull the trigger of a gun.

گھوڑا ڈالنا (Ghoṛá ḍálná) To gallop a horse (at or after), to charge.

گھوس (Ghús घूस) Bribe.

گھوس دینا (Ghús dená घूस देना) To bribe.

گھوسا مارنا-گھوسا لگانا (Ghúsá márná, ghúsá lagáná घूसा मारना-घूसा लगाना) To give one a blow with the fist.

گیہاری (Gaiharí गैहरी) Demurrage.

گھوسی (Ghosí घोसी) A herdsman, a milkman.

گھوشنا (Ghoshná घोषणा) Proclamation, heralding.

گھیرنا (Gherná घेरना) (1) To fence, to hedge, to inclose. (2) To besiege. (3) To follow, flatter. (4) To fill, occupy.

گھیروا (Gherwá घेरना) A mortgage in which land is held as security for payment of interest.

گئے درجے (Gaye darje) At least, at most.

گئي کرنا (Gaí karná) To pass over, to overlook, to neglect.

گیات (Gyát ज्ञाति) A father, a kinsman who does not participate in the oblations of food and water offered to deceased ancestors.

گیال (Gyál गयाल) The land of deceased *biswadárs* lying unclaimed, land coming under the management of the *mál-guzár* after a cultivator deserts his village.

گیر و دار (Gir-o-dár) Dominion, absolute sway, strict supervision.

گیرائي (Girái) The *Thagi* department.

گیلڑ (Gelaṛ गेलड़) A step-son.

گیہوں (Gehún गेहूं) Wheat.

(ل)

لابد (Lábud) Unavoidable, necessary, assuredly.

نتیجہ لابدي (Natíja lábudí) Necessary inference.

لاجواب کرنا (Lájawáb karná) To confute, to disconcert.

لاچار (Láchár) Helpless, destitute, without excuse, at a loss, without an alternative, compelled, forced.

لاخراج (Lá-khiráj) Rent free (applied to land exempted for some particular reason from paying any part of the produce to the state.)

لاخراج دار (Lákhiráj-dár A holder of rent-free-lands.

لاخراج زمین (Lákhiráj zamín) Alienanted or revenue-exempted land.

لابھا لابھ (Lábhá lábh लाभालाभ) Profit and loss.

لابھوا (Lábhwá) Casting lots for dividing the produce of the field (Gujerat).

لادعوی (Lá-d'awa) A deed of relinquishment, a deed foregoing a claim, or admitting that there is none, the act of relinquishment.

لادعوی لکھنا (Lá-d'awa likhná) To relinquish a claim.

لاعلاج (Lá-'iláj) Irremediable.

لاطایل (Lá-táyal) Useless, vain, absurd, groundless.

لاعلم (Lá-'ilm) Without knowledge or information, ignorant.

لاعلمي (Lá-'ilmí) Ignorance.

لاعلمي ظاهر کرنا (Lá-'ilmí záhir karná) To plead ignorance.

لاکلام (Lá-kalám) Indisputable, absolutely, undobtedly.

لامذہب (Lá-mazhab) Irreligious.

لاوارث (Lá-wáris) Heirless, having no claimant.

لاوارثي (Lá-wársí) Property to which there is no heir or claimant, unclaimed property.

لاولد (Lá-wald) Childless, without issue.

لايعني (Lá-y'aní) Absurd, insignificant, abusive.

لاٹ (Láṭ) The English word 'lot' denoting a portion or division of property put up to sale.

لاٹبندي (Láṭ-bandí) The schedule or list exhibiting the apportionment of an estate to be put up in lots at an auction sale or lease.

لاٹ صاحب (Láṭ sáhib) The lieutenant-governor, the viceroy.

لاٹھ (Láṭh लाठ) The vertical beam which revolves in a sugar or oil mill, the beam or lever with which water is drawn from a well. (See ڈھيکلي)

لاٹھ صاحب کا دفتر (Láṭh sahib ká daftar) The secretariat.

لاٹھي (Láṭhí लाठी) Stick, club, cudgel.

لاٹھي پونگا کرنا (Láṭhí poṉgá karná लाठी पोंगा करना) To fight with sticks and clubs.

لاٹھي والا (Láṭhí-wálá लाठी वाला) A man armed with a club or bludgeon (such as are employed when serious affrays take place).

لاحق (Láhaq) An adjunct, an appendage.

لاحق هونا (Láhaq honá) To stick to, adjoin.

لازم (Lázim) Necessary, obligatory, incumbent, inseparable, inherent, suitable, proper.

لازم آنا (Lázim ánáً) To be or become necessary (for), to be incumbent on, to behave.

لازم کرنا (Lázim karná) To render incumbent or obligatory on.

لازمه (Lázima) A concommitant, an obligation, an incident.

لازمي (Lázimí) Compulsory. (It is opposed to اختياري or optional).

لاش (Lásh) Corpse.

لاکھ لگانا (Lákh lagáná लाख लगाना) To seal.

لاکھ (Lákh लाख) A lac, a hundred thousand.

لاگ (Lág) (1) Affinity, relation. (2) Affection, love. (3) Animosity, ill-feeling. (4) Rivalry, intrigue. (5) Trick, sleight of hand.

بے لاگ (Be-lág) (1) Impartially, fairly, frankly. (2) Without fail.

لاگ (Lág लाग) A measuring-rod for land measure.

لاگ رکھنا (Lág rakhná) To harbour animosity or ill-feeling against.

لاگت (Lágat लागत) Cost-price, expenditure.

لاگت آنا يا لگنا يا بيٹھنا (Lágat ánáً, yá lagná yá baiṭhná) To cost.

لال کُرتي (Lál kurtí) A regiment of British infantry.

لانا بندي (Láná ,bandí लाना बनदी) An agreement formerly practised among the coparcenary proprietors of a village to contribute to the government assessment in proportion to the number of their several ploughs.

لانا لگانا (Láná lagáná लाना लगाना) Taking cattle in lieu of money from a debtor.

لانچ (Lánch लांच) A suborning fee, bribe.

لانک (Lánk लांक) A quantity, a measure, wheat cut in the straw.

لاو (Láo लाव) The rope by which a leathern bucket is drawn up from a well. (Same as بُرت) The quantity of land irrigated by one láo in a day (in some places the quantity of land irrigated is reckoned by the *láo* instead of wells, and is estimated at 15 acres to a *láo*).

لاو چلانا (Láo chaláná) To irrigate from a well.

لاو اُٹھانا (Láo uṭháná) To advance money to a cultivator for food, fodder and seed.

لاو لگانا (Láo lagáná) To assert a right to, to take over (from a debtor) property of any kind in satisfaction of a debt, payment in kind.

لاو (Láv लाव) Reaping.

لاوا (Lává लावा) A labourer employed to cut the crops.

لاوني (Lávní लावनी) Reaping, wages in kind to reapers, proceeds from land, rental, revenue.

لاون ير جتم (Lávanyar jitam लावनयर जितं) Women's property, having been presented to her by her parents and friends as a mark of respect or affection. *See* استري دھن

لايق (Láyaq) Competent, qualified, worthy, adapted, suitable.

لايق پسند (Láyaq pasand) Eligible.

لايق هونا (Láiq honá) To deserve, to become, suit.

لايق إعتبار (Láyaq-'etibar) Credible, trustworthy.

لايق ازدواج (Láyaq-i-izdiwáj) Marriageable.

لباس (Libás) Garb.

لباسي (Libásí) Fictitious, false, forged, counterfeit.

لبدار (Labdár लबदार) Alluvial deposit.

لبدھ (Labdh लब्ध) Gained, acquired.

لبدھ پتر (Labdh putr लब्ध पुत्र) A son gained or received, one adopted.

لبدھ داس (Labdh dás लब्ध दास) A slave received as a gift or transfer.

لبھ (Labh लभ) Interest on money, suitable, proper.

لپ (Lip लिप) A writing, handwriting, document, manuscript.

لپي کار (Lipí kár लिपी कार) A scribe, a writer, a copyist.

لپيٹ (Lapeṭ लपेट) Complication, difficulty, loss, damage.

لپيٹنا (Lapeṭná लपेटना) To involve, to implicate.

لتاڑنا (Latáṛná) To rebuke.

لٹھ چلنا (Laṭh chalná लठ चलना) Club-fight.

لٹھ مارنا (Laṭh márná लठ मारना) To strike or beat one with a club, to use one roughly.

لٹھا (Laṭṭhá लट्ठा) A measuring rod or pole, (a bigha contains 20 square *laṭṭhás*). The measuring chain was divided into 10 *laṭṭhás*, and each laṭṭhá into 10 links.

لٹھيانا (Laṭhiyáná लाठियाना) To cudgel, to belabour with a stick.

لٹھيت (Laṭhet लठेत) Carrying or armed with club, skilled in the use of club or cudgel.

لٹکانا (Laṭkáná) (1) To hang. (2) To keep one waiting, to keep one in suspense, to entangle. (3) To postpone, put off. (4) To give some temporary appointment.

لٹنا (Luṭná) To be plundered, robbed, to be cheated, to be ruined.

لچّا (Luchchá लुच्चा) A vagabond, a dissolute fellow, a loose character, a bankrupt.

لحاظ (Liház) Regard, consideration, deference, importance, relation, advertance.

لحاظ کے قابل (Liház ke qábil) worthy of attention or consideration.

بلحاظ (Ba-liház) Considering, in respect of, with reference or advertance to.

بلالحاظ (Bila-liház) without reference to, independently of.

لحاظ کرنا (Liház karná) To regard, to notice, to observe, to attend to, to defer to, to refer, to advert to, to be partial to, to favor.

لحاظ نکرنا (Liház na karná) To disregard, to lose all sense of shame.

لداؤ (Ladáo) Lading, cargo.

لڑاکو (Laṛákú लडाकू) Factious, riotous, a warlike man.

لڑانا (Laṛáná लड़ाना) To set by the ears.

لڑائي بڑھانا (Laṛáí baṛháná लड़ाई बढ़ाना) To aggravate or foment a quarrel.

لڑائي کا گھر (Laṛáí ká ghar लड़ाई का घर) A firebrand, a cause of quarrel.

لڑائي پر جانا (Laṛáí par jáná) To go to war.

لڑائي کي خبر (Laṛáí ki ḳhabar) War news, war bulletin.

لڑائي کا جهاز (Laṛáí ká jaház) A war-ship.

لڑائي کا سامان (Laṛáí ká sámán) Ammunition.

لڑائي لينا (Laṛáí lená लड़ाई लेना) To engage in a combat or a fight.

لڑائي لڑنا (Laṛáí laṛná लड़ाई लड़ना) To fight, to quarrel.

لڑکا (Laṛká लड़का) A son, a child.

لڑکا گود لينا (Laṛká god lená लड़का गोद लेना) To adopt a son.

لڑکےوالا (Laṛke-wálá लड़के वाला) The father of the bridegroom.

راہ بات کا لڑکا (Ráh bát ká laṛká राह बाट का लड़का) A foundling.

لڑکوري (Laṛkorí लड़कोरी) Mother of children, a woman who has to take care of a child or children.

لڑکي (Laṛkí लड़की) A daughter or girl.

لڑکي والا (Laṛkíwálá लड़की वाला) The father of the girl or bride.

لزوم (Luzúm) Obligation, requisites.

لسانيت (Lassániat) Eloquence.

لشکر (Lashkar) A military force, an encampment.

لشکر کي بولي (Lashkar kí bolí) A mixed language, Urdu.

لعن (L'an) (M. Law) Imprecation, "*Lians* says Kifáya (a book on (M. Law) are attestations confirmed by oaths on both sides, referring to a curse on the part of a man, which is a substitute for the specific punishment of scandal, and to wrath on the part of the woman, which is a substitute for the specific punishment of adultry." The legal effect of *lian*, as soon as it has passed between the parties, is to render sexual intercourse between them unlawful, but a separation is not effected by the mere *lian*, but if, it is made after the *lian*, either by the husband or the judge, an irrevocable divorce takes place. The wife can demand the specific punishment of scandal for which *lian* is the substitute on the husband's part, and if the husband refuses to take the *lian*, the judge should imprison him until he submits, or retracts by giving himself the lie.—(Baillie's Digest).

لعنت (L'anat) Imprecation, reproach.

لعنت ملامت (L'anat malámat) Objurgation and reproaches.

لغايت (Lagháyat) To the end of, inclusive.

لغت (Lughat) Dictionary, vocabulary.

لغو (Laghw) False, frivolous, preposterous.

لغوي (Laghwí) Literal, verbal.

لغوي معني (Laghwí m'aní) The literal or verbal meaning.

لفافه (Lifáfa) Cover of a letter, envelope, enclosure, a wrapper..

ٹکٹدار لفافه (Tikaṭdár lifáfa) A stamped envelope.

لفافه کرنا (Lifáfa karná) To envelope, to put a letter into envelope.

لفظ (Lafz) A word, a saying, a term.

لفظ بہ لفظ (Lafz-ba-lafz) Word for word, *verbatim*.

لفظاً (Lafzan) Literally, explicitly.

لفظي (Lafzí) Literal.

لقب (Laqab) A title, a surname.

لقطه (Laqta) (M. Law) Treasure trove, property which a person finds in the ground, and takes charge of as a trust until claimed, calling witnesses to his finding it, and announcing his intention of restoring it, if not claimed after a year he should dispose of it, if of any value in charity, or he may keep it, but still for the owner, if the article be durable.

لکڑ باز (Lakaṛ-báz लकड़ बाज) A cudgel-player.

لکڑي پھینکنا (Lakṛí pheṉknáलकड़ी फेंकना) Cudgel-playing.

لکڑیاں دینا (Lakṛiáṉ denáलकड़ियाँ देना) To place wood on the funeral pyre (of) ایک لکڑي سے سب کو ھانکنا To treat all alike.

لکشت (Lakshit लाक्षित) Known from signs, indications or appearances, marked.

لکشن (Lakshan लक्षण) Characteristic, character, quality, accurate description, definition, designation, name.

لکھا (Likhá लिखा) A writing.

لکھا پڑھا (Likhá paṛhá) Lettered, educated.

لکھا پڑھي (Likhá paṛhí लिखा पढ़ी) Reading and writing.

لکھا پڑھائي کروانا (Likhá paṛháí karwáná लिखा पढ़ाई करवाना) To have a document or bond written.

لکھي (فلانے) کي (Likhí-faláne kí लिखी फलाने की) A bill drawn so and so.

لکھي فلانے کے اوپر (Likhí faláne ke úpar लिखी फलाने के ऊपर) A (bill) drawn upon by so and so.

لکھائي (Likháí लिखाई) Remuneration for writing or copying.

لکھت پڑھت ہونا (Likhat paṛhat honá लिखत पढ़त होना) To be reduced to writing (an agreement, &c).

لکھت ساکشي (Likhat sákshí) Written evidence, a deed.

پچھلي لکھت (Pichhlí likhat पिछली लिखत) An endorsement.

لگ بھگ (Lag-bhag लग भग) Nearly, approximately, close, near.

لگا (Laggá) (1) Commencement. (2) Friendship, a *liaison*.

لگا ہوا (Lagá huá) Adjoining.

لگا رہنا (Lagá rahná लगा रहना) To continue (in or at) without interruption, to be kept on (in an office, &c.), to pursue, to lie in wait or in ambush.

لگي لپٹي رکھنا (Lagí lipṭí rakhná लगी लिपटी रखना) To speak obscurely or dubiously or with mental reserve.

لگے ہاتھ (Lage háth लगे हाथ) *In flagrante delicto*, just upon or after.

لگان (Lagán लगान) Rent, assessment on land.

Rent means whatever is in cash or kind to be paid or delivered by a tenant for land held by him, or on account of groves, tanks, right of pasturage, or of gathering produce, forest-rights, fisheries, the use of water for irrigation or the like. (Tenancy Act).

لگان خالص (Lagán kháliṣ लगान खालिस) Net rent.

لگان نقدي (Lagán naqdí) Cash rent.

لگان جنس (Lagán jins) Rent in kind.

لگان بموجب پرتہ بندوبست (Lagán bamaujib parta bandobast) Rent according to the settlement rate.

اوسط شرح لگان (Ausat sharah lagán) Average rate of rent.

فرضي لگان (Farzí lagán) Nominal rent.

لگان رعایتي (Lagán ri'áití) Favorable rent.

لگان مروجہ یا معمولي (Lagán murawwija yá m'amúlí) Customary rent.

لگان مقرري (Lagán muqarrarí) Fixed rent.

لگان واقعي (Lagán-wáq'aí) Actual rent.

لگان بندھوانا (Lagán bandhwáná) To have the rent assessed.

لگانا (Laganá लगाना) To impose (a tax, &c.), to inflict (a whip or stick), to impute to, to charge with.

لگاني (Lagání) at a rent.

لگاؤ (Lagáo)
لگاوٹ (Lagáwaṭ लगावट) } Intimacy, a *liaison*.

لگائي (Lagáí लगाई) Rent, revenue, charge on land.

لگائي (Lugáí लुगाई) A woman, a wife.

لگائي کرنا (Lugáí karná लुगाई करना) To take a wife.

لگایت (Lagáyat लगायत) / لگتا (Lagtá लगता) Stipulated rent of land, dependants of a family.

لگن (Lagan लगन) The appointed day of marriage, the letter or message appointing the day (sent by the bride's father to the father of the bridegroom), nuptials, a wedding.

لگنا (Lagná) (1) To be struck, to be beaten, to be given (جوتے لگنا-پیٹ لگنا) (2) To be related to (کون لگتا ہے) (3) To be attached to, to form a *liaison*. (4) To be cut, wounded. (5) To burn smart, to touch. (6) To take root, to bear fruit. (7) To be imposed, to cost, to be valued at, to be invested, laid out at interest. (8) To be staked. (9) To seem, appear, to feel, to relish. (10) To be accused falsely (کرے کوئي لگے کسي کو one does the other is accused of it). (11) To be arranged. (12) To have effect, to touch (بات لگنا). (13) To reach, to come up to. (14) To visit, haunt.

لگارنا (Lalkárná ललकारना) To call defiantly or insultingly to, to challenge.

لمبر چڑھانا (Lambar charháná लमाबर चढ़ाना) To raise the rank of, to promote to.

لمبردار (Lambardár लमबरदार) The registered representative of a co-parcenary community who is responsible for government revenue. He is nominated by the co-sharers of the *mahal*. There may be one or more lambardars in a mahál, as the collector thinks fit. A lambardar is entitled to receive remuneration from the co-sharers whom he represents, generally 5 p. c., upon the land-revenue payable by them in respect of their shares.

لمبرداري (Lambardárí) The office or duty of a lambardár.

فیس لمبرداري (Fís lambardárí) The lambardar's fees or commission.

لمبري مقدمہ (Lambarí muqaddama) Original suit (headed according to its number on the file of causes), a regular suit.
See نمبري

لمہر (Lamhar लमहर) A tree that has sprung up of itself in a cultivated field, and which the cultivator may legally cut down (Wilson). (But according to

the present law a tree as soon as it is cut down becomes the property of the zamindár.)

لنڈوري (Landorí) A place where oxen are tied.

لنگر خانه (Langarkhána लंगड खाना) A place for indigent travellers, alms-house.

لنگر خرچ (Langar kharch) Provisions or funds for the support of the poor and destitute.

لوازم (Lawázim) } R-e
لوازمات (Lawázimát) } quisites, appurtenances, appendages, consequences, inevitable results.

لواحق (Lawáhaq) Servants, dependants, appurtenances.

لوازم (Lawázim) Functions, requisites.

لوازم و توابع (Lawázim wa tawábe') Appurtenances and appendages.

لوازم منصبي (Lawázim-i-mansabí) Public duties.

لوازم منصبي کے انجام دهي ميں (Lawázim-i-mansabí ke anjám dehímen) In the discharge of public duties.

لوٹ (Lúṭ) Loot, booty. (2) Pillage, extortion, robbery. (3) Unfair dealing, high charges.

لوال (Levál) Purchaser.

لوٹ مچانا (Lúṭ machánáलूट मचाना) To commit depredations, to pillage, to ravage, to squander.

لوٹے ميں نمک ڈالنا (Loṭe men nimak ḍálná) To bind oneself on a *loṭá* of water into which salt is thrown (uttering the words, جن سے پهرے نون سا گهلے or may he who turns from his word melt like salt!).

لوٹانه (Lauṭáná) To send back, to give back, to reject.

لوڑهي (Loṛhí लोढ़ी) A machine for separating the seed from cotton.

لوکا چار (Lokáchár लोका चार) } Com-
لوک ويوهار (Lok veohár लोक व्योहार) } mon practice, general or popular custom.

لوکک (Laukik लौकिक) Customary, temporal, ceremonial.

لوگ (Log लोग) Folk, people, a husband.

لوند (Laund) An interclary month. It falls every third year.

لونڈي (Lauṇḍí लौंडी) A slave a girl.

لونا ماٹي (Loná máṭí लोना माटी) Salt-land, land from which salt may be extracted.

لوني (Loni लोनी) Saline efflorescence from wells.

لونيا (Launiá लौनिया) A salt-maker.

لوها بهيسار (Lohá bhísár लोहा भीसार) Private or public worship on the tenth of the light half

of kunwár (Asin). This ceremony was formely performed by kings before commencing a campaign, but is now confined to the domestic decoration and worship of the weapons

لوہا محال (Lohá mahál लोहा मुहाल) Revenue derived from the iron mines and smelting and working the metal, the iron department.

لہذا (Liháza) Therefore, consequently.

لہنا (Lahná लहना) Profit, gain, an outstanding debt.

لہینڈی (Liheṇḍí लिहेंडी) Irrigation of land by throwing up water from a lower level (by means of a kind of basket worked by two persons.)

لے بھاگنا (Le bhágná ले भागना) To run away with, to abduct.

لے پالک (Lepálak ले पालक) A foster child, an adopted child.

لیاقت (Liyáqat) Ability, worth, capability, aptitude.

حسب لیاقت (Hasb-liyáqat) According to the ability or merit of.

لیپ (Lep लेप) (H. Law.) The wipings of the hands after offering funeral oblations to three ancestors (these wipings being considered as an oblation to paternal ancestors in the fourth, fifth, and sixth degrees.)

لیت و لعل (Let-o-l'al) Procrastination, prevarication, evasion.

لیک لیک چلنا (Lík lík chalná लीक २ चलना) To adhere to old established customs or practices.

لیکھا (Lekhá लेखा) An account.

لیکھا بہی (Lekhá bahí लेखा बही) An account-book, a ledger, a book in which separate accounts are kept.

لیکھا پتر (Lekhá patr लेखा पत्र) Written document, an account, a bill.

لیکھا پورا کرنا-لیکھا پرچہ کرنا (Lekhá púrá karná लेखा पुरा करना) To settle or close an account, to discharge a balance.

لیکھا جوکھا (Lekhá jokhá लेखा जोखा) Balancing of an account, a reckoning.

لیکھا ڈالنا (Lekhá ḍálná लेखा डालना) To open an account with.

لیکھا ڈیوڑھا یا برابر کرنا (Lekhá ḍeoṛhá yá barábar karná लेखा ड्योढा या बरा बर करना) To square accounts, to pay one's score.

لیکھا کرنا (Lekhá karná लेखा करना) To compute, to reckon.

لیکھا لینا (Lekhá lená लेखा लेना) To take an account from.

لیکھک (Lekhik लेखिक) A copyist; an amanuensis, an accountant.

لیکھیہ (Lekhya लेख्य) A document, a manuscript, a letter, an epistle.

لیکھیہ استھان (Lekhya asthán लेख्य स्थान) Office.

لین دین (Len den) Traffic, trade, barter, business, buying and selling, borrowing and lending.

لین دین بند کرنا (Len den band karná लेन देन बन्द करना) To close a business or traffic, to cease to advance money.

لین دین کرنا (Len den karná लेन देन करना) To transact, to trade, to deal, to lend.

لین ڈوری (Len ḍorí लैन डोरी) The advance guard which precedes a body of troop (or an officer) to lay out an encampment.

لیندرا (Lendrá) A son by a former husband.

لینا (Lená लेना) Outstanding debt.

لینے کے دینا پڑنا (Lene ke dene paṛná लेने के देने पड़ना) To be or become a loser by.

(م)

ما بقی (Má baqá) The rest, the remainder.

ما جایا (Májáyá माजाया) Full-brother, own-brother.

ما بہ الاحتیاج (Má-bi-ul-ahtiyaj) Whatever is or may be necessary.

ما بہ الاحتظاظ (Má-bi-ul-ahtizáz) Gratification.

ما بہ الاحتظاظ ناجایز (Má-bi-ul-ahtizáz nájáyaz) Illegal gratification.

مابین (Mábain) Between, *inter-se*, *interim*.

ماتحت (Mátehat) Subordinate, dependant, lower, inferior.

ماحاصل (Má-hásil) Anything collected, the harvest, produce, profit, inference, conclusion.

مارنا (Márná) (1) To beat, to thrash, to knock down, to kill, to shoot, to throw. (2) To usurp, defraud, rob.

ماسبق (Má-sabaq) Preceding, aforesaid.

ماسوا (Má-sawá) Besides, moreover, save.

ماپک (Mápak मापक) A surveyor.

مات (Mát मात) Mother.

ماتری (Mátrí मातृ) A mother.

ماتری بندھو (Mátrí bandhú मातृ बन्धू) A relation on the mother's side, maternal relation. *See* بندھو

ماتری دت (Mátrí datta मातृ दत्त) That which is given by a mother to her daughter at her marriage.

ماتل (Mátul मातुल) Maternal uncle.

ماتم (Mátam) Mourning.

ماتمي لباس (Mátmí libás) A suit of mourning.

ماٹ (Máṭ माट) A pan or vat for the manufacture of indigo.

ماجرا (Májrá) An event, an incident, a circumstance.

ماچي (Máchí) A yoke for oxen, a harrow, a bag of net work behind a cart.

ماخوذ (Máḳhúz) Convicted, charged.

ماخوذ کرنا (Máḳhúz karná) To implicate.

مادر زاد بھائي (Mádar zád bhái) Own brother.

مادري زبان (Mádrí zubán) Mother tongue.

مادہ (Mádda) Capacity, faculty, matter, affair, subject.

مادي (Máddí) Material, constitutional.

مار (Már मार) A kind of stiff clay or loamy soil with sand and vegetable mould, a rich black soil.

مار کھلانا (Már-khiláná मार खिलाना) To have one punished.

مارجن (Márjin मार्जन) Sprinkling with water of purification before the commencement of religious ceremonies, clearing or wiping off (a debt).

مارک پتر (Márg patr मार्ग पत्र) Clearance certificate.

مارنا (رقم) (Márná) To embezzle.

ماس (Más मास) Month. The twelfth part of a Hindu year The months are as follows :— Chait, Bysákh, Jaiṭh, Asáṛh, Sáwan, Bhádoṇ, Kuár, Kátik, Aghan, Pús, Mágh, Phágun.

ماسکبار (Masakbár) A monthly statement or abstract of cases decided in a court.

ماس نماس (Más namás) Interest added to capital and subject to compound interest.

ماس وردھي (Más vriddhí मास वृद्धि) Monthly interest.

ماسا (Másá मासा) A certain land-measure, three fourths of a *Bigha*.

ماسک (Másik मासिक) Monthly, payable in a month, hired by the month, a monthly servant, monthly wages, a sarádh or obsequial sacrifice performed monthly on the recurrence of the lunar day in honor of a relative.

ماشہ (Másha) A jeweller's weight equal to 8 *ratti's*, the weight in common use is about 17 grains troy, four annas (in the language of brokers).

ماگھ (Mágh) The eleventh month of the Indian calendar.

ماگهات (Mághát माघात्) Land broken up in Mágh for next year's crop.

ماقبل (Máqabl) Antecedent.

قرضهٔ ماقبل (Qarza-i-máqabl) Antecedent debt.

شرط ماقبل (Shart máqabl) Conditions precedent.

مال (Mál माल) Manufactured indigo, the granulated sediment in an indigo vat after heating and drawing of the water.

مال (Mál) Property, wealth, goods, effects, stock, rent and revenue from land.

مال اموات (Mál-i-amwát) Property left by deceased persons.

مال برآمد کرنا (Mál bar-ámad karáná) To discover stolen property.

مال مارنا (Mál márná) To fleece, swindle, to make away with one's property, to embezzle. (2) To enjoy at another's expense.

مال درآمد بر آمد کي وصول باقي (Mál darámad wa barámad kí wasúl báqí) Balance of exports and imports, balance of trade.

مال حصه داري (Mál hissadárí) Joint-stock.

مال خانه (Mál-khána) A treasury, a godown.

مال سایر (Mál sáyar) Miscellaneous revenues (from custom and other sources, exclusive of land).

مال شراکت (Mál-i-shirákat) Joint or undivided property.

مال ضامن (Mál zámin) A person who stands security for property or money (as opposed to حاضر ضامني q. v.)

مال ضبطي (Mál zabtí) Escheat.

مال غير منقوله (Mál gair manqúla) Real property, immovable property.

مال فرود (Mál farod) Bonded goods, warehouse goods.

مال کا بلدوبست (Mál ká band-o-bast) Settlement of the revenue.

مال لاوارث (Mál láwáris) Unclaimed property.

مال متروکه (Mál matrúka) A bequest, a legacy.

مال مجرم (Mál mujrim) A criminal with property.

مال محموله (Mál mahmúla) Goods in transit, cargo.

مال مسروقه (Mal masrúqa) Stolen property.

مال مسروقه لينا و داشتن مال مسروقه (Mál masrúqa lená wa dáshtan mál masrúqa) Receiving or keeping stolen property.

مال مقروقه (Mál maqrúqa) Attached property, distrained property.

مال منقوله (Mál manqúla) Movable property, personal property.

مال و متاع (Mál-o-matá') Money and goods.

مال وقف (Mál-i-waqf) Property to be appropriated for religious purposes.

مالک (Málik) A proprietor, an owner.

مالک ادنی (Málik-i-adná) An inferior proprietor.

مالک اراضي (Málik-i-arází) A landlord.

مالک اعلی (Málik-i-'alá) A superior proprietor.

مالک حقیقي (Málik-i-haqíqí) An owner *de-jure*.

مالک حصه (Málik-i-hissa) A share-holder.

مالک دیهه (Málik-i-dehá) A village proprietor.

مالک شرعي (Málik-i-shara'í) An owner *de-jure*.

مالک غیر مزارع (Málik-i-gair mazára') A non-cultivating proprietor.

مالک مندرجه کاغذات (Málik-mundarja kágzát) A recorded proprietor.

مالک و کرایه دار (Málik wa kiráyádár) Landlord and tenant.

مالک و کارنده یا گماشته (Málik wa kárinda yá gumáshta) Principal and agent.

مالک و ملازم (Málik wa mulázim) Master and servant.

مالکانه (Málikána) An allowance assigned to a zemindar, or to a proprietary cultivator, who from some cause, as failure in paying revenue, declining to accede to the rate at which his lands are assessed, is set aside from the management of the estate, and the collection and payment of revenue to government.

مالکانه رسوم (Málikána rusúm) Proprietary dues.

مالگذار (Málguzár) The person who pays the revenue assessed on an estate or village, whether on his own behalf, or as the representative of others, and whether he be the sole or joint proprietor, or a holder under a proprietor or the State, and whether he pays the revenue to a proprietor or zamindar, or to the officers for government.

مالگذاري (Málguzárí) Land revenue, revenue assessment, revenue.

مالگذاري سرکار (Málguzárí-sarkár) Government revenue, public revenue.

مالگذاري کا وقت (Málguzárí ká waqt) The time for the payment of málguzárí (instalments).

مالي پیشکار (Málí peshkár) A revenue head-clerk.

مالي حیثیت (Málí haisyat) monetary credit.

مال کام (Mál kám) Revenue-work, revenue matters.

حکام مال (Ḥukkám-i-mál) Revenue-officers.

مالیت (Máliyat) Value.

مالیت شے مدعا بہا (Máliyat-shae-mudd'á-bahá) Value of the subject-matter (of a suit).

مالیت واسطے اغراض اختیار سماعت کے (Máliyat waste agráz akhtiyár samá'at ke) Valuation for the purposes of jurisdiction.

مطابق مالیت کے (Mutábiq-máliyat ke) *Ad valorem.*

ماما (Mámá मामा) ماموں (Mámúṉ मामू) A maternal-uncle.

مامور ہونا (Mámúr honá) To be appointed.

مامون (Mámúṉ) Placed in security.

مامون لہو (Mámúṉ lahú) Beneficiary.

مان رکھنا (Mán rakhná) To treat with respect, to pay heed to.

مانجھا (Máṉjha मांझा) The land lying between the land in the immediate proximity of a village (See گوھانی) and that on the boundaries of it. It is considered the second sort of land in point of fertility.

مانجھی (Máṉjhí मांझी) A steersman, a boatswain.

مانسک (Máṉsik मानसिक) Mental, imaginary.

مانع (Máne') An obstacle, an impediment, a bar.

مانع اجرائے ڈگری (Máne'-i-ijrái ḍigrí) A bar to the execution of a decree.

مانع امر تقریر مخالف (Máne'-i-amr-i-taqrír-i-múḳhálif) An estoppel.

مانع دعوی یا نالش (Máne' d'awa yá nálish) A bar to a claim.

مانع ہونا (Máne' honá) To be a bar, to preclude, to forbid.

مانعات (Mane'át) Obstacles, hinderances.

مانگ کھلنا (Máṉg khilná मांग खिलना) A betrothal to become void, a betrothed wife to die.

مانگ ہونا (Máṉg honá) Demand to exist, to be in request or demand.

مانگنا (Máṉgná) To demand, to borrow, to ask in marriage, to betroth.

مانگے دینا (Maṉge dená मांग देना) To give on loan.

ماننا (Mánná मानना) To admit, to acknowledge, to own, to acknowledge the superiority of, to submit to, to assent to, to accept, to take for granted.

مانوک (Mánwak मानवक) A boy not exceeding 16 years of age.

ماہ (Máh) Month.

ماهوار (Máhwár) } Monthly,
ماہ بماہ (Máh-ba máh) } per month.

ماہانہ (Máhána) Monthly wages.

ماہر (Máhir) An expert.

ماہر ہونا (Máhir honá) To be well-acquainted with, to be familiar with, to be an expert.

ماہی مراتب (Máhí marátib) The privilege of having carried before a man of rank the representative of a fish, or part of it, of metal gilt, borne up on a pole with two circular gilt balls equally elevated, conferred formerly as a mark of distinction by the king of Delhi on the individual of highest order only.

ماہیت (Máhiyat) Substance, nature.

ماہیت نالش (Máhiyat nálish) Nature of the suit.

مایکا (Máiká मायका) A mother's house (applied only to that of a woman).

مایل کرنا (Máyal karná) To draw attention, to make one inclined to, to attract.

توجہ مایل کرنا (Tawajjuh máyal karná) To draw the attention to.

مایل ہونا (Máyal honá) To be inclined to.

مایا (Máyá माया) Stock, principal fund, capital, wealth.

مباح (Mubáh) (1) Allowable, lawful, any action which incurs neither praise nor blame. (2) Common property, that which it is lawful for any one to use.

مباح کرنا (Mubáh karná) To legalize.

مباحثہ (Mubáhisa) Discussion.

مباحثہ کرنا (Mubáhisa karná) To discuss with, to reason or argue with.

مبادلہ (Mubádla) Exchange.

مبادلہ کا حساب (Mubádla ká hisáb) An exchange-transaction.

مبالغ (Mubálig) Sums of money.

مبالغہ کرنا (Mubálga karná) To exaggerate.

مبتدا و خبر (Mubtadá-wa-khabar) The subject and predicate.

مبارات (Mubárát) (M. Law). Dissolution of marriage by mutual consent It is the same as خلع, dissolution of partnership.

مباشر (Mubáshar) A superintendent, an agent, (in law) the doer of anything, a culprit, a criminal.

مبتلا ہونا (Mubtilá honá) To be involved in.

مبحث (Mubhas) Time or place of enquiry or investigation.

مبدا (Mubdá) Principle.

مبدل (Mubaddal) Substituted.

مبایعت (Mubáiy'at) Entering into a contract of purchase and sale.

مبرّا (Mubarrá) Absolved, exempted.

مبرّا کرنا (Mubarrá karná) To free, to absolve, to exempt, to exonerate.

مبرات (Mubarrát) Pious acts, public buildings or institutions (as inns, &c.), built by pious Muslims.

مبصر (Mubassir) One who shows, or causes to understand, an expert.

مبطال (Mubtal) Annulling, frustrative.

مبلغ (Mublig) A sum of money.

مبنی (Mubní) Founded or based.

مبہم (Mubham) Ambiguous, equivocal.

مبیع (Muba'í) Sold, bought.

شے مبیعہ (Shai-i-mubaiy'a) Property sold.

مت (Mat मत) Sect, persuasion, party (in religion), design, aim, intention, advice.

مت کھنڈن (Mat-khandan मतखंडन) Heresy, hetrodoxy.

مت میں آنا (Mat men ánáमत में आना) To become convert to the views or opinion of any one.

اُلٹی مت (Ulṭí mat उलटी मत) Perverted judgment.

متابعت کرنا (Mutábi'at karná) To follow.

متاخرین (Mutákhrín) Modern, the moderns.

متاع (Mitá') Merchandise, goods, chattel, valuables.

متاع (Mutá') (M. Law.) Usufructuary marriage. *A mutá'* marriage happens when a man says to a woman "I will take the use of you for such a time for so much." It is invalid among Sunnis.

متبدل (Mutabadil) Alternate, interchangeable.

متبنی (Mutabanná) Adopted (as a son).

متبنی (Mutabanni) Adoptive father.

متبنی کرنا (Mutabanná karná) To adopt.

متحد (Muttahid) United.

ممالک متحدہ (Mumálik-i-mutahidah) United Provinces (of Agra and Oudh.)

متحقق (Mutahaqqiq) Verified, established.

متحقق ہونا (Mutahaqqiq honá) To be proved.

متحمل ہونا (Mutahammil honá) To undergo, to bear.

متخاصمین (Mutakhásmín) Litigating parties, plaintiff and defendant.

متخالف (Mutkhálif) Opposite.

نالشات متخالف (Nálishát mutakhálif) } یا متقابل (Yá mutqábil) }
Cross claim or cross suits.

متخلص (Mutkhallis) Surnamed.

متخیلہ (Mutkhaila) Imagination.

متدین (Mutadaiyan) Honest, just, upright.

متذکرہ (Mutazakkra) Referred to.

متذکرہ بالا (Mutazakkra bálá) Above-mentioned, aforesaid.

متذکرہ ذیل (Mutazakkra zail) Mentioned below, here-in-after mentioned.

مترادف (Mutarádaf) Successive, consecutive, synonymous.

مترجم (Mutarajjim) Interpreter, translator.

مترجمین (Mutarajjamín) Translators, interpreters.

مترجم خانہ (Mutarajjim khána) Translation department.

مترصد (Mutarassad) Expecting, an explorer.

متروک (Matrúk) Abandoned, abolished, neglected, obsolete.

متروک الاستعمال (Matrúk-ul-ist'emál) Obsolete.

متروکہ (Matrúka) Estate of a deceased person.

متروکات (Matrúkát) Effect of a deceased person.

متزاید (Mutzáyad) Increasing, growing.

متزلزل (Mutazalzal) Shaken, shaky, without solid foundation.

متسلط (Mutasallit) Absolute, invested with paramount authority.

متسلط ہونا (Mutasallit honá) To fix one's abode.

متشابہ (Mutashábah) Similar, alike.

متشرع (Mutasharra') Skilled in law.

متصدی (Mutasaddí) Any inferior officer of government, an accountant, a comptroller, a clerk.

متصدی کرنا (Mutasaddi karná) To appoint to the office of clerk or an accountant.

متصرف (Mutasarrif) Embezzling, one who embezzles, a possessor in enjoyment.

متصرف ہونا (Mutasarrif honá) To possess, to occupy, to appropriate.

متصل (Muttasil) Continuous, adjoining, in the vicinity of.

متصور (Mutasawwar) Conceivable, possible, considered.

متصور ہونا (Mutasawwar honá) To be considered or regarded.

متضاد (Mutazád) Contradictory, inconsistent.

متضمن (Mutazamin) Comprising, including, containing.

متعارف (Muta'árif) Known to each other.

متعاقب (Muta'áqib) Following, subsequent, afterwards, after.

متعهد (Muta'ahid) A contractor, one who enters into an engagement for the revenue.

افسران متعهد (Afsarán-i-mut'ahid) Covenanted officers.

غیر متعهد (Gair mut'ahid) Uncovenanted.

متعاهدین (Muta'áhidín) Contracting parties.

متعدد (Muta'addid) Some, many.

متعدی (Muta'addí) Contagious (as disease).

متعذر (Muta'azzir) An apologist, making an excuse or an apology, deserving of pardon.

متعرض (Muta'arriz) Opposed to one who objects, an opposer.

متعرف (Muta'arrif) Making confession, one who confesses.

متعصب (Muta'assib) Prejudiced, partial, bigoted.

متعلق (Muta'alliq) Relevant, connected with, attached to concerning, relative to, a kinsman.

متعلق ذات خاص (Muta'alliq-i-zát-i-khás) Private, personal.

متعلق کرنا (Muta'alliq karná) To extend to, to make applicable to, to attribute, to impute, to assign, to entrust to.

متعلقات (Muta'alliqát) Appurtenances, appendages, possession.

متعلقان (Muta'alliqán) } Children,
متعلقین (Muta'alliqín) } family, domestics, dependants.

متعہ (Mutta') .(M. Law.) Usufructuary marriage.

Such marriages are legal amongst the Shiahs, but unlawful among the Sunnis.

The essentials of *mut'a* are : (1) There must be declaration and acceptance (2) The subject of the contract must be either a Muslim or a *kitábí* and should be chaste. (3) Some dower must be specified, and if there is a failure in this respect, the contract is void. (4) There must also be a fixed period, but its extent is left entirely to the parties.

Mut'a marriages do not admit of divorce or repudiation, but the parties become absolutely separated on the expiration of the period.—(Baillie's Digest.)

متعہد (Muta'ahid) Covenanted.

متعین (Muta'aiyan) Appointed, deputed.

متعین کرنا (Muta'aiyan karná) To appoint, depute.

متعینہ (Muta'aiyana) An appointed, stationed, establishment.

متفرق (Mutafarriq) Separated, distinct, different, miscellaneous

متفرق کرنا (Mutafarriq karná) To disperse.

متفرقات (Mutafarriqát) Miscellaneous articles, the various

items of an account, separate and scattered portions of land belonging to a village.

متفرقه (مقدمه) (Mutafarriqa muqaddama) A miscellaneous case.

متفق (Muttafiq) United, consenting, unanimous.

متفق الراے (Muttafiq-ul-rái) Agreeing in opinion.

متفق هوکر (Muttafiq hokar) Unanimously.

متفق هونا (Muttafiq honá) To co-operate, to conspire, to agree together upon.

متقاضي (Mutaqází) Importunate.

متقدم (Mutaqaddim) Ancient, a chief, a president, an ancestor, a predecessor.

متقدمن (Mutaqaddamin) The ancients.

مكفل (Mukaffil) Surety, bail, bondsman.

متكلم (Mutakallam) Speaker.

متمادي (Mutamádi) Protracted.

متمتع (Mutamatta') Enjoying, reaping advantage from.

متمرد (Mutamarrid) Refractory, factious, contumacious.

متمشي (Mutamashi) Current, acted upon (as laws.)

متمم (Mutamim) Supplement.

متن (Matan) The body, middle or text of a deed (as distinguished from attestations and indorsement), the text of a book.

متناسب (Mutanásib) Proportionate.

متنازع (Mutanáza') Disputed, the subject of dispute, the subject of litigation.

متنازعه (Mutanázia') Contested, disputed.

متنازعين (Mutanáza'ín) Litigants.

فريقين متنازعين (Fríqain-i-mutanáza'ín) Parties concerned in dispute.

متناقض (Mutanáqiz) Contradictory, inconsistent.

متنبه كرنا (Mutanabbah karná) To warn.

متنفس (Mutanaffis) An individual.

متواتر (Mutawátar) Consecutive, successively, continually.

متوجه هونا (Mutawajjah honá) To notice, to turn the attention to, to proceed towards.

متوسط (Mutawassat) Mean, average, moderate, mediocre, a mediator.

متوطن (Mutawattin) An inhabitant, a resident, a native of.

متوفي (Mutawaffí) Deceased, the late, dead, defunct.

متولي (Mutawallí) Superintendent (M. Law.) A person in whom the management of the

waqf property is vested. The founder of a *waqf* can appoint himself or his children mutawallí of a *waqf*.

متہم (Mutahim) Suspected, accused.

متہم کرنا (Mutahim karná) To accuse, to arraign.

متھورت (Mathauṭ मथौट) Capitation, contribution, subscription.

متی (Mití मिती) Day of the month, interest, discount.

متی پوجنا (Mití púj̱ná मिती पूजना) Interest (on a bill, &c.), to be due.

متی چڑھانا (Mití chaṛháná मिती चढ़ाना) / متی ڈالنا (Mití ḍálná मिती डालना) To put the date (on *or* to.)

متی کاٹنا (Mití káṇṭá मिती कांटा) The rule for calculating interest or discount.

متی کاٹنا (Mití káṭ̣ná मिती काटना) To deduct the interest of, to discount.

متیوار (Mití-wár मिती वार) According to date.

پکی متی (Pakkí mití पक्की मिती) Due date, maturity, interest allowed on money, dated from the day following the receipt.

کچی متی (Kachchí mití कच्ची मिती) Interest charged in money, dated from the day before transaction.

پہلی متی چڑھانا (Pahlí mití-chaṛháná पहिली मिती चढ़ना) The ante-date.

متئی (Matei मतेई) A step-mother.

مٹانا (Miṭáná मिटाना) To obliterate, to erase, to cancel, to abolish.

مٹولا (Miṭolá मिटोला) A boundary pillar of mud.

مٹھ (Maṭh मठ) A temple, a pagoda, a religious monastry.

مٹھا باندھنا (Muṭṭhá báṇdhná मुट्ठा बांधना) To make a bundle of.

مٹھی (Muṭṭhí मुट्ठी) A handful, a hand measure equal to four fingers.

مٹھی گرم کرنا (Muṭṭhí garm karná मुट्ठी गर्म करना) To give a bribe.

مٹھی میں (Muṭṭhí meṇ मुट्ठी में) Under the power of, in the clutches of.

مٹی دینا (Maṭṭí denáमट्टी देना) To bury, to inter.

مٹی ڈالنا (Maṭṭí ḍálná मट्टी डालना) To hush up a matter, to conceal the crime or fault of a person.

متیار (Maṭiyár मटयार) A rich clay soil, mixed with a small portion of sand, arrable land, rich soil.

مٹیار چاہی (Maṭyár cháhí मटयरा चाही) Rich irrigated soil.

مٹیانا (Maṭyáná मटयाना) To connive at, to suffer, to tolerate, to turn a deaf ear.

مثال (Misál) Example. a case adduced as a precedent, like, resembling.

مثبتہ (Musbita) Established, confirmed, ratified, reduced to writing.

مثبت (Musbit) Ratifying, confirming, one which confirms.

مثل (Misl) Record or collection of like or similar documents forming the body of public proceedings in judicial or revenue matters, a file.

مثل بندوبست (Misl-i-bandobast) Settlement record or *misl*.

مثل مقدمہ (Misl-muqaddma) The record or *misl* of a case.

مثل متفرقہ (Misl-i-mutafarriqa) ... of miscellaneous proceedings.

مثل مرتب کرنا (Misl murattab karná) To file the proceedings of a case, to prepare or arrange the file (of a case.)

مثل تیار کرنا (Misl taiyár karná) To prepare the record, to put up the papers.

مثل میں شامل کرنا (Misl meṉ shámil karná) / شامل مثل کر (Shámil misl karná) To file with the record, to place on the record.

مثلاً (Maslan) For example, *e. g.*

مثلہ قانونی (Masla-i-qánúní) An axiom of law.

مثلہ (Misla) Public or exemplary punishment.

مثلی (Mislí) An article lent or sold which is to be replaced by another exactly similar.

مثنی (Musanná) A duplicate, a copy, a counterpart.

مجاری (Majárí) Current, in force, passed into law.

مجاز (Majáz) Lawful, authorised, warranted, legally competent.

مجاز سماعت (Majáz-i-samá'at) Competent to try.

مجاز ہونا (Majáz honá) To be empowered.

مجاز اور مختار ہونا (Majáz aur mukhtár honá) To be authorised and empowered.

مجامعت (Mujámi'at) Carnal intercourse.

مجاہدین (Mujáhidín) Crusaders, warriors against infidels.

مجبور کرنا (Majbúr karná) To constrain, to compel.

مجبوراً (Majbúran) Compulsorily.

مجتمع (Majtama') Assembled, congregated.

مجتہد (Mujtahad) (M. Law.) Those Mohammedan jurists who form private judgment relating to a legal proposition. These had unrestricted latitude in expounding the law so much so that these disciples were not at liberty to question their exposition of the Qurán, the Sunnat and the Ijmá.

مجدد (Mujaddid) Renewed, repaired.

مجرا (Mujrá) (1) Allowance, premium, a set-off (against.) (2) Audience, obeisance respects.

مجرا پانا (Mujrá páná) To receive credit for a sum.

مجرا دینا (Mujrá dená) To give credit (for a sum), to allow abatement or a deduction.

مجرا لینا (Mujrá lená) To take credit for sum, to set-off.

مجرائي (Mujrái) Set-off; deductions from the revenue on account of allowances to cultivators or contractors, (as an encouragement) or of assignments or remissions or grants of revenue for charitable purposes.

مجرائي عدل (Mujrái-i-'adl) Equitable set-off.

مجرد (Mujarrad) Singly, solely, merely, alone.

مجبوب (Majbúb) (M. Law) A complete eunuch.

مجرم (Mujrim) An offender, a criminal, a convict.

مجرم ٹھہرانا (Mujrim ṭhahráná) To convict.

مجرم فراري (Mujrim farárí) An absconded offender, an escaped convict.

مجرم اشتہاري (Mujrim-i-ishtihárí) A proclaimed offender.

مجرم سزا یافتہ (Mujrim i-sazá yáfta) A convict.

مجروح (Majrúh) Wounded.

مجرمانہ (Mujrimána) Criminal.

علم مجرمانہ ('Ilm-i-mujrimáná) Criminal knowledge.

نیت مجرمانہ (Niyat-i-mujrimána) Criminal intent.

مجسٹریٹ (Majisṭreṭ) A magistrate.

مجسٹریٹ سب ڈویژن (Majisṭreṭ sab-ḍivízan) / مجسٹریٹ حصہ ضلع (Majisṭreṭ-i-hissa-zila') A sub-divisional magistrate.

مجسٹریٹ ماتحت (Majisṭreṭ-i-matihat) A subordinate magistrate.

مجسٹریٹي (Majisṭreṭi) Magistracy, the office of a magistrate.

مجلد (Mujallid) Bound.

مجلس (Majlis) An assembly, a meeting, a council, a conference, a bench.

مجلس میں شریک ہونا (Majlis meṉ sharík honá) To join an assembly, to attend a meeting.

میر مجلس (Mír majlis) A president, a chairman.

مجمع (Majma') An assembly.

مجمع خلاف قانون (Majma'-i-khiláf-i-qánún) An unlawful assembly.

مجمع اکٹھا کرنا (Majma' ikaṭṭhá karná) To collect a band of people together.

مجمع منتشر کرنا (Majma' muntashir karná) To disperse an assembly.

مُجمل (Mujmil) An abstract, a compendious statement or account of.

مجموعہ (Majmúa') A collection.

مجموعہ تعزیرات ہند (Majmúa' ta'zírát-i-hind) The Indian Penal Code.

مجموعہ ضابطہ دیواني (Majmúa'-i-zábta i-díwáni)—Civil Procedure Code.

مجموعہ ضابطہ فوجداري (Majmúa' i-zábta-i-faujdárí) — Criminal Procedure Code.

مجموعي (Majmú'í)—Collective, aggregate.

مجموعي قیمت (Majmú'í qímat)—Aggregate value.

مجنون Majnúṉ)—A lunatic or insane.

مجوز (Mujawwiz)—Holding or proving to be lawful; sanctioning, deciding.

حاکم مجوز (Hákim-i-mujawwiz)—The court passing order, the trying magistrate.

مجوزان قانون (Mujawwizán-i-qánún)—Legislature; parliament.

مجوز (Mujawwiz)—Permitted.

مجوزہ (Mujawwiza)—Proposed.

مجوسي (Majúsí)—A fire-worshipper.

مچلکہ (Muchalka)—A bond; a recognizance.

مچلکہ حفظ امن (Muchalka-i-hifz-i-aman)—A bond to keep the peace.

مچلکہ حفظ امن بہ یا بلا ضامني لکھنا (Muchalka-i-hifz-i-amanba yá bilá zámní likhná)—To enter a bond to keep the peace with or without sureties.

مچلکہ لکھوانا / مچلکہ لینا } Muchalka likhwáná / Muchalka leṉá } To take or cause one to execute a bond; to take a recognizance.

مچلکہ نیک چلني (Muchalká nek chalni) A bond for good behaviour.

مہاذي (Muhází) Over against, opposite to, facing.

محاذي ميں لکھنا (Muhází meṉ likhná) To write in the opposite page or column.

محاسب (Muhásíb) An auditor, one who keeps account ; an accountant.

محاسبہ دار (Muhásibadár) One who has accounts to settle.

محاسبہ طالب (Muhásiba talab) Demanding a settlement of accounts.

محاسبہ کرنا (Muhásiba karná) To adjust or settle the accounts, to require account.

محاصرہ کرنا (Muhásira karná) To besiege, to beleaguer, to surround.

محاصل (Muhásil) Produce profit, gain.

محاصل خام (Muhásil ḳhám) Gross produce.

محاصل جايداد مرهونہ (Muhásil-i-jáidád-i-marhúna) The usufruct of the mortgaged property.

محافظ (Muháfiz) A keeper, a guard, a guardian.

محافظ دفتر (Muháfiz daftar) A record-keeper, the native officer of a court in charge of the public documents.

محافظ محبس (Muháfiz-i-muhbas) A jailer.

محافظت (Muháfizat) Custody, protection.

محال (Muhál) An estate ; a department ; a parcel of land separately assessed with the public revenue.

A *muhal* is defined as follows:—A mahal means—

(*a*) Any local area held under a separate engagement for the payment of revenue ; provided that

(1) If such area counts a single village or portion of a village, a separate record of right has been framed for such village or portion. (2) If such area consists of two or more villages, a separate record of right has been framed for the entire area, or for each of the villages or portions of villages included therein.

(*b*) Any revenue free-area for which a separate record of right has been framed.

محال آبکاري (Muhál-i-ábkárí) Excise department.

محال خالصہ (Muhál-i-ḳhálsa) A revenue paying estate.

محال شراکتي (Muhál-i-shirákatí) A joint or coparcenary estate.

محال مشترکہ غير منقسمہ (Muhál-i-mushtariká gair munqasima) A joint undivided estate.

محال پتّيداري (Muhál-i-páṭṭídárí) A coparcenary estate.

محال معافي (Muhál-i-mu'áfí) A revenue free estate, any revenue-free area for which a separate record of right has been framed.

محاورہ (Muháwara) Idiom.

محبس (Muhbas) A prison, a jail.

محبس دیوانی (Muhbas-i-díwání) A civil jail.

محتاج (Muhtáj) A pauper.

محتال (Muhtál) A person who accepts the responsibility of one person for his claim upon another.

محتال الیہ (Muhtál-alaihe) The person to whom the responsibility for a debt or claim was transferred.

محترفہ (Muhtarfa) A tax or taxes levied on trades and professions, on the artificers of a village or their implements.

محتسب (Muhtisab) (M. Law.) The superintendent.

محتسب (Muhtisib) An officer of police, who examines weights, &c., and prohibits unlawful games, drinking and the like, a censor.

محتکر (Mohtakir) A fore-staller.

محجوب (Mahjúb) Excluded (from inheritance.)

محجوب الارث کرنا (Mahjúb-il-irs karná) To exclude from inheritance.

محجور (Mahjúr) Forbidden.

محدث (Mahdas) A collector or compiler or reporter of Mohammedan traditions, one well-versed in the *Hadís*.

محدود (Mahdúd) Limited, defined, bounded.

محدود بہ حصص (Mahdúd-ba-hasas) Limited by shares.

محدود بہ تعہد (Mahdúd-ba-ta'hud) Limited by guarantee.

محرر (Muharrir) A clerk, a scribe.

محررہ (Muharrira) Written, engrossed.

محرم (Mahram) (M. Law.) Any one to whom the *haram* or the women's apartments are open, a relative within the prohibited degree of intermarriage.

محرم (Muharram) The first month of the Mohammadan year held sacred on account of the death of Husain.

محرمات (Mahramát) (M. Law.) Things forbidden or unlawful women within the prohibited degree.

محروم (Mahrúm) Excluded, prohibited, deprived of.

محروم رکھنا (Mahrúm rakhná) To keep one debarred or excluded from.

محرومی ورثہ (Mahrúmí i-wirsa) Disherison, exclusion.

محسن (Muhsan) (M. Law.) (1) A person male or female, whom certain qualifications, as freedom, sanity and mature age,

entitle to exact or to undergo punishment for adultery. (2) A benefactor, a patron.

محسوب (Mahsúb) Carried to account.

محسوب کیاجانا (Mahsúb kiyá jáná) To be charged, to set off.

محسوس ہونا (Mahsús honá) To feel.

محشی (Mahshí) Illustrated by marginal notes or comments.

محصل (Muhassil) A collector, a collector of revenue, a tax-gatherer, a bailiff, a farmer of the customs.

محصل لگان (Muhassil lagán) One who collects rent.

محصول (Mahsúl) Produce, profit, revenue, tax, duty, toll, excise, custom, postage.

محصول پرمٹ (Mahsúl parmaṭ) Customs duty.

محصول ڈاک (Mahsúl ḍák) Postage.

محصول سایر (Mahsúl sáyar) Miscellaneous duties.

محصول سڑک (Mahsúl saṛak) Road-cess, toll.

محصول لگانا (Mahsúl lagáná) To levy a tax or duty.

محصول مال برآمد (Mahsúl-i-mál-bar-ámad) Export duties.

بے محصول (Be-mahsúl) Not dutiable, post free.

فرد محصول (Fard-i-mahsúl) A tariff.

محصولی (Mahsúlí) Dutiable, bearing postage, lands paying revenue.

محض دستخط (Mahaz dastkhat) A blank endorsement.

محض دستخط کرنا (Mahaz dastkhat karná) To endorse in blank, to give *charte blanche*.

محض قید (Mahaz qaid) Simple imprisonment.

محضر (Mahzar) (M. Law.) The *mahzar* contains a statement of the claim, the denial, and the depositions of witnesses.

محضر نامہ (Mahzar-náma) (1) A deed or document signed by all persons present, an affidavit. (2) A memorial.

محفوظ رکھنا (Mahfúz rakhná) To keep safe, to guard from, to indemnify.

محقق (Muhaqqaq) Confirmed, authenticated.

محک (Mahak) Test.

محکمات (Muhakmát) Tribunals, courts.

محکمہ (Muhakma) A court of law, a department.

محکمہ ابتدائی (Muhakma ibtidáí) Court of original jurisdiction.

محکمہ آبکاری (Muhakma-i-ábkári) Excise department.

محکمہ خفیہ پولیس (Muhakma-i-khufia polís) Criminal Investigation department.

محکمۂ زراعت (Muhakma-i-ziráʼat) Agricultural department.

محکمۂ پرمٹ (Muhakma-i-parmaṭ) Salt department.

محکمۂ اوقاف (Muhakma-i-auqáf) Local agency, a court of trust, certain officers of government charged with the superintendence of public buildings and endowments.

محکومہ (Mahkúma) Provided, enacted.

محلہ (Muhalla) A quarter or a part of the town.

محلہ‌دار (Muhalla-dár) An officer in charge of the particular quarter of the town, bound to give information to the *Daroghá* of the Police of any disorderly conduct or the presence of culprits. (Bengal Regulation XXII of 1793, Sec. 30) Mr. Wilson says that the Regulations seem to have contemplated a female agent also in each ward subordinate to the Police.

محلل (Mohallal) (M. Law.) A woman who having been divorced, is married to another man that he may divorce her, when she may be legally married to her first husband.

محلل (Muhallil) A man who marries a divorced woman, that he may put her away, and so enable her to be married again to her first husband.

محمد (Mohammad) The Arabian prophet.

محمولہ (Mahmúla) A burden, or cargo.

مال محمولہ (Mál mahmúla) A burden, a load.

محولہ (Mahawwila) Cited (as an authority), referred to.

محنتانہ (Mihnatána) Remuneration, pleader's fees.

محنتانہ قانونی (Mihnatána qánúní) Legal-fee.

سرٹیفکٹ محنتانہ (Sarṭifikat mihnatána) An affidavit certifying the payment of fee.

محنتانہ وکیل شرح اعلیٰ محسوب ہوگا (Mihnatána vakíl sharah a'lá mahsúb hogá) The pleader's fee to be charged on a high scale.

محیط (Muhít) Surrounded, enclosed.

محیط ہونا (Muhít honá) To be comprehensive of, to embrace, to enclose, to surround, to have improper influence.

محیطہ (Muhíta) Land within the supply of a well.

مخاصمت (Mukhásimat) Contention, enmity.

بنائے مخاصمت See بنائے

مخاطب ہونا (Mukhátib honá) To address, to turn (towards) in speaking.

مخالطت (Mukháltat) Mixing together in society.

مخالف (Mukhálif) Adverse, opposite, unfavourable, dissentient, contradictory, an opponent or adversary.

مخالفت (Mukhálifat) Opposition, enmity, hostility.

مخالفت کرنا (Mukhálifat karná) To oppose, to dissent from, to resist, to withstand.

مخبري (Mukhbarí) Secret information.

مخبط فطري (Mukhbit fitrí) A born idiot.

مختار (Mukhtár) An agent, an attorney, a solicitor, a representative, a *mukhtár* (one entitled to plead in criminal and revenue subordinate courts.)

مختار رياست (Mukhtár-i-riyásat) General agent of an estate.

مختار عام (Mukhtár-i-'ám) A general agent, a person having a general power-of-attorney from some one.

مختار کرنا (Mukhtár karná) To authorise, to empower.

مختار مقبوله (Mukhtár-i-maqbúla) A recognised agent.

مختارتاً (Mukhtártan) By or through an agent, attorney or representative.

مختار نامه (Mukhtár-náma) A power-of-attorney, a deed appointing an agent or representative.

مختار نامه خاص (Mukhtár-náma-i-kháss) A special power-of-attorney.

مختار نامه عام (Mukhtár-náma-i-'ám) A general power-of-attorney.

مختاري (Mukhtárí) Office or practice of an attorney, agency.

مختاري کرنا (Mukhtárí karná) To practise as a *mukhtár*, or an attorney, to act for, to represent.

مختص (Mukhtas) Specific.

تعميل مختص (Ta'míl-i-mukhtas) Specific performance.

مختصراً (Mukhtasran) } مختصراً طور پر (Mukhtasir taur par) } In brief, briefly.

مختلف (Mukhtalif) Diverse, discordant, different, various.

مخصوص (Makhsús) Particularized, appropriated, special, private.

مخدره (Makhdrah) (M. Law.) A woman in a state of purity.

مخطوب (Makhtúb) Affianced, betrothed.

مخرج (Makhraj) Deductions from the revenue, assignments of the portions of Government

claim, remissions of revenues due by the zemíndár on account of lands dismembered or alienated—(Wilson's Glossary).

مخفف (Mukhaffif) Abbreviation.

مخفي (Makhfí) Secret, hidden, clandestine, clandestinely.

مخفي نه رهے (Makhfí na rahe) Be it known, whereas.

مخل هونا (Mukhal honá) To disturb, to interrupt, to interfere with, to intrude on.

مخلصي (Makhlasí) Deliverance, release, liberty.

مخلوط (Makhlút) Mixed, confused, also applied to lands recently annexed to an estate or district not originally part of it.

مخمصه (Makhmása) A difficulty, a dilemma.

مخمور (Makhmúr) Intoxicated.

مخنث (Mukhannas) A hermaphrodite, eunuch.

مخنث كرنا (Mukhannas karná) To emasculate.

مد (Mad) Article, column, head, entry, a sign denoting the commencement of a paragraph or the insertion of a new item.

اس مد ميں (Is mad meṉ) Under this head.

مد نظر هونا (Mad-i-nazar honá) To be in contemplation, in view.

مد امانت (Mad-i-amánat) Head of deposit.

مد ميں آنا (Mad meṉ áná) To come under the head of.

مدات (Madát) Articles, entries, heads.

مداخل (Madákhil) Income, revenue, addition to the revenue of a district (either from the annexation of other lands or from the full assessment of lands which had been wholly or partially exempt from payment of revenue.

مداخل مخارج (Mudákhil-makhárij) (1) Additions and deductions, income and expense. (2) Changes in the disposition of landed property, or in the arrangement of the shares in a village.

مداخلت (Madákhilat) Access, interference.

مداخلت بيجا (Madákhilat bejá) A trespass.

مداخلت بيجا مجرمانه (Madákhilat bejá mujrimána) A criminal trespass.

مخفي مداخلت بيجا مجرمانه (Makhfí madákhilat bejá mujrimána) A lurking house trespass.

مخفي مداخلت بخانه بوقت شب (Makhfí madákhilat ba-khána bawaqt shab) A lurking house trespass by night.

مداخلت کرنیوالا (Madákhilat karnewálá) A trespasser, an intruder.

مدار (Madár) Ground (of), basis, dependence.

مدارالمہام (Madár-ul muhám) A prime-minister.

مدار کار (Madár-kár) A manager, a chief man of business.

مدارج (Madáraj) Slips, measure, degrees.

مدارس (Madáris) Schools, colleges.

مدامی (Mudámí) Continual.

مدبر (Mudabbir) A counsellor, a minister, a director.

مدبران سلطنت (Muddabirán-i-saltanat) Ministers of state.

مدت (Muddat) A space or length of time, a long time.

مدت العمر (Muddat-ul-'umr) A life-time, during life.

مدت مدید (Muddat madíd) A long space of time.

مدخلہ (Madkhala) Filed, put in, deposited, adduced.

مدخولہ (Madkhúla) A concubine, a kept mistress.

مدد (Madad) Assistance, help, means of support (as wages, &c.), allowance, hands (as labourers, masons, &c.)

مدد دینا (Madad denâ) To render aid, to furnish assistance.

مددگار (Madad-gár) A helper, an assistant, an ally.

مدد معاش (Madad-i-mu'ásh) Means of support, maintenance, pension, an assignment of revenue for the support of learned or pious Mohammadans, or of charitable institutions.

مدرا (Mudrá मुद्रा) A seal, a signet, a stamp, a coin, a medal.

مدرانکت (Mudránkat मुद्रांकित) Sealed, stamped.

مدرسہ (Madrasa) A school, college.

مدعا (Mudda'á) Object, intention, scope, meaning.

مدعا بہا (Mudda'á bahá) A *chose* in action, a thing or object sued for or claimed.

مدعی (Mudda'í) A plaintiff, a suitor, a complainant.

مدعی شریک (Mudda'í-i-sharík) A co-plaintiff.

مدعیہ (Mudda'íya) A female plaintiff.

مدعاعلیہ (Muddá-'aleh) A defendant, a respondent.

مدعاعلیہ ترتیبی (Mudda'á-i-a'leh-i-tartíbí) A pro-forma *defendant*.

مدعاعلیہا (Mudda'á 'alehá) A female defendant.

مدعاعلیہم (Mudda'á 'alehum) Defendants.

مدعاعلیہما (Mudda'á-'alehumá) The two defendants.

مدعاعليه بنانا (Muddá'á-'aleh banáná) To make one a defendant in a case, to add a party as a defendant.

مدک (Madak मदक) An intoxicating mixture of opium and betel leaves and a pill or bolus of opium and betel-leaves (which may be swallowed or smoked in a *huqqa*.)

مدلل (Mudallal) Well grounded, reasonable.

مدھو (Madhu मधु) Spirituous liquor.

مدھس پراشن (Madhs paráshan मधु स् पराशन्) Putting a little honey into the mouth of a newborn male infant, (one of the *Sanskárs* or ceremonies of the Hindus). *See* سنسکار

مدھوري (Madhúrí) Land not within the influence of the sea and free from any saline impregnation (in contradistinction to *nimki* or salt lands).

مدھے (Maddhe मद्धे) On account of.

مدھیستھ (Madhyasth मध्यस्थ) A mediator, an umpire.

مدھیستھم (Madhyastham मध्यस्थम) Arbitration, interference of a third party to secure the observance of an agreement between two others.

مدیون (Madyún) A debtor.

مدیون ڈگري (Madyún-i-ḍigrí) A judgment-debtor.

متھ (Muḍh मुढ़) Head, chief.

مذبح (Muzbah) A slaughter-house, a place where an animal is sacrificed.

مذبذب (Muzabzib) Hesitating, doubtful, fluctuating, uncertain.

مذکور (Mazkúr) Mentioned, recorded, before mentioned, discourse.

مذکور الصدر (Mazkúr-ul-sadar) Above-mentioned, aforesaid.

مذکورہ (Mazkúra) Aforesaid.

مذکوري (Mazkúrí) Process serving, a process server.

مذمت (Mazammat) Censure, blame, abuse, satire.

مذھب (Mazhab) Religion, persuasion.

مذھب میں لانا (Mazhab meṉ láná) To convert to a religion.

مذھبي آزادي (Mazhabí ázádí) Toleration.

مرابحت (Marábahat) (M. Law.) Legal profit on the sale of an article.

مراتب (Marátib) Matters.

مراتب ابتدائي (Marátib-i-ibtidáí) The preliminary matters, preliminary measures.

مراتب مندرجۂ عرضي دعوی (Marátib-mundarjá 'arzí da'wa) The particulars contained in a plaint.

مراتب مندرجۂ عرضي دعوى سے وجہۂ نالش پيدا نہيں هوتي (Marátib mundarja 'arzí d'awa se wajah nálish paidá' nahín hotí) The statements of the plaint do not constitute a cause of action.

مراد (Murád) Object, scope, intention, wish.

مرادي (Murádí) Implied (meaning), change, a certain number of annas (as مرادي)

مراسلت (Marásilat) Correspondence, keeping up a correspondence.

مراسلہ (Marásila) A letter, a citation.

مراسم (Marásim) Customs, conventions, ceremonies, observances.

مراعات (Maraá'át) Attention, regard, respect.

مرافع (Muráf'a) Bringing a case or suit before setting aside or reversing the decision of.

مرافعہ (Muráfa'a) Carrying on a law-suit, an action, an appeal, statement of a case.

مرافعہ اولى (Muráfa'a-i-aulá) The court of first instance.

مرافق (Maráfiq) Interests, appurtenances or conveniences of a house.

حق حقوق و مرافق (Haq-huqúq-wa maráfiq) Rights, titles, and interests.

مراهق (Murábiq) A lad near the age of puberty.

مربي (Murabbí) A patron.

مرت پتر (Mirt patr मृत पत्र) A certificate of death, a will, a testament.

مرت دان (Mirt-dán) A death-bed bequest.

مرتب (Murattab) Disposed. arranged, classified, put in order, compiled, digested.

مرتبہ (Martaba) Degree, station, office, dignity, time, turn.

مرتد (Murattad) (M. Law.) An apostate from *Islám*.

مرتشي (Murtashí) Corrupt, a taker of bribes.

مرتكب (Murtakib) Perpetrating, committing, guilty of, implicated in.

مرتكب هونا (Murtakib honá) To be accused of.

مرتهن (Murtahin) A mortgagee, a pledgee.

مرتهن دخيل يا قابض (Murtáhin dakhíl yá qábiz) A mortgagee in possession.

مرتهن مابعد (Murtahin má b'ad) A subsequent mortgagee.

مرتهن ماقبل (Murtahin máqabl) A prior mortgagee.

مرتهن ذيلي (Murtahin zailí) A sub-mortgagee.

مرثيہ (Marsiya) An elegy, an epicedium (especially the one

sung during the Moharram in commemoration of Hasan and Husain).

مرجوعہ (Marjú'a) Brought (in court), instituted, filed, date of institution.

مرحلہ (Marhala) A halting-place, station, or inn.

مرحوم (Marhúm) Deceased.

مرخص (Markhas) Licensed.

مردم شماري (Mardum shumárí) A census.

مردم شناسي (Mardum shanásí) Knowledge of men.

مردود (Mardúd) Excluded, a reprobate, an outcaste.

مردھا (Mirdhá) An overseer, one who carries the chain in surveying.

مرسل (Mursil) A messenger, a prophet.

مرسلہ (Mursila) What is sent or despatched.

مرسل الیہ (Mursil-aleh) The addressee, the consignee.

مرسلین (Mursilín) Apostles, prophets.

مرشد (Murshid) The head of a religious order.

مرض الموت (Marz-ul-maut) (M. Law.) Death illness. It is one in which it is highly probable that it will terminate fatally, whether, in the case of a man, it disables him from getting up for necessary avocations and going out of his house or not, or whether in the case of a woman, it does or does not disable her to attend necessary avocations within doors.

Any gratuitous disposition by a sick person, which affects his property, is not valid beyond a third of his whole estate, unless he recovers from his illness, or the excess is allowed by his heirs. Marriage is not a gratuitous act, and may be contracted during death-illness. But in that case the dower must not exceed the proper dower. In like manner a man may repudiate his wife irrevocably during death-illness. But she is entitled to her share of his property at death, unless he survives the expiration of her *iddut*. So also, any act of one of a married pair that invalidates their marriage, is treated as an evasion of the other's right of inheritance, if done in death-illness, and without the other's instigation. Acknowledgment of a debt is not a gratuitous act, and though a debt should rest on no better foundation than a death-bed acknowledgment, it is valid as against the heir and legatees, but is postponed to debts contracted in health.—*See* مرض

مرض مہلک (Marz-i-muhlik) A dangerous illness.

مرضي (Marzí) Consent, choice, will, volition.

مرضيکے موافق (Marzí ke muwáfiq) According to the will or pleasure, satisfactorily.

مرقع (Muraqqa') A portfolio, an album.

مرقوم (Marqúm) Written, inscribed.

مرقومہ (Marqúma) Above-mentioned, aforesaid, dated, under date, a letter.

مرقومہ بالا (Marqúma bálá) Above-mentioned.

مرقوم الحاشیہ (Marqúm-ul-háshiya) Noted on the margin.

مرکب تري (Markab tarí) A vessel, a boat.

مرکب ہونا (Markab honá) To be constituted of.

مرگ ناگہاني (Marg-i-nágahání) Sudden death.

مرگ طبعي (Marg-i-taba'í) Natural death.

مرگھٹ (Marghaṭ मरघट) A burning ghaṭ, a place for cremation of dead bodies.

مرمت (Marrammat) Mending, repairing, amendment.

مرمت کرنا (Marammat karná) To repair. (2) to chastise.

مرمت طلب (Marammat talab) Out of repair.

مرمم (Muramim) Amending.

مرممہ (Muramma) Amended.

مروت (Murawwat) Kindness, urbanity, humanity, politeness.

مروج (Murawwaj) Current. usual, customary.

مروج ہونا (Murawwaj honá) To be or become current, to be in force, to become prevalent.

مرور (Marúr) Elapsing, passing.

جب میعاد ایک بار شروع ہوگئي تو اوسکے مرور کو کوئي نہیں روک سکتا (Jab mi'ád ek bár shurú' ho gaí tau uske marúr ko koí nahín rok saktá) When time begins to run once, it cannot stop.

مرہٹي (Marhaṭṭí) The language of the Marhattas.

مرہون (Marhún) Mortgaged, pledged.

مریادا (Maryádá मर्यादा) Propriety, limit, boundary, custom, usage.

مروممکٹایم (Marumakkaṭṭáyam) Succession to inheritance by sister's sons, or in a female line, as observed by the Mars and some of the servile tribes of Malabar.

مڑیا (Muṛyá मुड़िया) The *Devnagri* character written without the upper line.

مزاحم (Muzáhim) An obstructer, an obstacle, an impediment.

مزاحم ہونا (Muzáhim honá) To obstruct, to oppose, to resist, to be troublesome, one who

brings a cross-action, or interferes in a suit, especially to obstruct proceedings.

کسي ملازم سرکاري سے اوسکي خدمت منصبي کے انجام دهي ميں مزاحم هونا (Kisí mulázim sarkárí se uskí khidmat-i-mansabí ke anjám dehí men muzáhim honá) To obstruct a public servant in the discharge of his duty.

مزاحمت (Mazáhmat) Restraint, hinderance, obstruction.

مزاحمت بيجا (Mazáhmat bejá) Wrongful restrain.

مزاحمت جسماني (Mazáhmat-i-jismání) Personal restraint.

بلا مزاحمت (Bilá mazáhmat) Undisturbed.

مزارع (Mazáre') Sown fields, lands in villages.

مزارع (Mazáre') A husbandman.

مزبور (Mazbúr) Aforesaid, abovenamed.

مزدور (Mazdúr) A hired labourer, a workman.

مزدوري (Mazdúrí) Bodily labour, work, wages, hire.

مزروع (Mazrú') A sown field.

مزکا (Muzakká) Purified (as property by a prescribed part being expended in alms), a purgator of witnesses, one who testifies to the credibility or competency of a witness.

مزيد (Mazíd) Increased, further.

تحقيقات مزيد (Tahqíqát-i-mazíd) Further enquiry.

مساجد (Masájid) Mosques.

مساح (Massáh) A land-measurer, a surveyor.

مساحت (Masáhat) Dimensions, measurement.

مسافر (Musáfir) A passenger.

مسافر خانه (Musáfir khána) A waiting room, an inn.

مسامحت (Masámahat) Connivance.

مساوات (Masáwát) Equality.

مساوي (Masáwí) Equal, equivalent.

بدرجه مساوي (Badarja masáví) On equal footing, equally.

مسايل (Masáyal) Questions, the precepts of Mohammad.

مستاجر (Mustájir) A farmer, a renter, one who holds lands under a proprietor at a stipulated rate, a farmer of revenue appointed to make collections on the part of *zemindar* or proprietor, on condition of paying a fixed sum.

مستاجر اصلي (Mustájir-i-aslí) A real farmer.

مستاجر سرکاري (Mustájir-i-sarkárí) A government farmer or lessee.

مستاجري (Mustájrí) Farming, renting, settlement in farm, a farm, a lease of land.

مستاجري دينا (Mustájrí denâ) To let in farm, to lease.

مستثنى (Mustasná) Exception.

كسي مستثنى ميں داخل هونا (Kisí mustasná men dákhil honâ) To fall within an exception.

مستثنيات عامه (Mustasníyát-i-'ámma) General exceptions.

مستامن (Mustámin) One who being a foreigner, and not a Muslim, enters Mohammedan country, and claims safe conduct.

مستبين (Mustabín) (M. Law). Written deeds which, according to (M. Law) are of three kinds.

1—مستبين مرسوم (Mustabín-i-marsúm) Or regular documents, such as are executed on paper, and have regular title, superscription &c.

2—مستبين غير مرسوم (Mustabín-i-gair marsúm) Or irregular documents, such as are not written on paper, but upon a wall or the leaf of a tree or upon paper without any title or signature.

3—غير مستبين (Gair mastabín) Writings which are not documents in any sense, such as are delineated in the air or water by the motions of a dumb person (Dictionary of Islám.)

مستحب (Mustahab) (M. Law.) That which is lawful, *i. e.*, which Mohammad and his companions sometimes did and sometimes omitted.

مستحسن (Mustahsin) Approved.

مستحق (Mustahaq) Entitled, deserving, rightful.

مستحق هونا (Mustahaq honâ) To be entitled, to have a right to.

مستحكم (Mustahkam) Settled, fixed, established, firm.

مستدعي (Mustada'í) Requesting, demanding, a petitioner, an applicant.

مسترد (Mustarad) Revoked, reversed (as a ruling or decree.)

مساقاة (Masáfát) (M. Law.) A compact entered into by two persons by which it is agreed that the one shall deliver over to the other his fruit trees, on condition that the other shall take care of them, and whatever is produced shall belong to them in the stipulated proportion.

مسترد كرنا (Mustarid karnâ) To set aside, to annul, to reverse (as a decision of a lower court.)

مستعار (Musta'ár) Borrowed.

مستعفى (Mustau'fá) Resigned, one who has resigned (an office).

مستدله (Mustidala) Relied upon, laid stress upon.

مستعمل (Musta'mal) Common, current.

مستغاث علیه (Mustagás a'leh) The person complained against a defendant.

مستغرق (Mustagraq) Hypothecated, pledged, immersed (in debt).

مستغیث (Mustagís) A complainant, a prosecutor.

مستفید ہونا (Mustafíd honá) To profit by, to derive benefit or advantage from.

مستقل (Mustaqil) Permanent.

مستقل اسامی } Mustaqil asámí }
مستقل جگہہ } Mustaqil jagah }
A permanent appointment or post.

مستند (Mustanad) Authenticated, genuine.

مستوجب (Mustaujib) Liable, deserving, proper.

مستوجب الادا (Mustaujib-ul-adá) Payable, recoverable.

مستوجب سزا (Mustaujib-i sazá) Liable or subject to punishment.

مستورات (Mastúrát) *Pardanashin* ladies, women of the *harem*.

مستوفی (Mustaufí) To discharge a debt, an examiner or auditor of accounts.

مسجد (Masjid) A mosque.

مسدود ہونا (Masdúd honá) To stop, to cease, to be closed or obstructed.

مسروقہ (Masrúqa) Stolen.

مال مسروقہ (Mál-i-masrúqa) Stolen property.

مسطور (Mastúr) Aforesaid.

مسکن (Maskan) Habitation, abode, dwelling.

مسکن معمولی (Maskan-i-ma'múlí) Ordinary residence.

مسکن پر چسپاں کرنا (Maskan par chaspaṉ karná) To fix (a notice or summons) on the outer-door of the house.

مسکین (Miskín) A person having no property of his own.

مسکن معمولی (Maskan-i-ma'múlí) Ordinary residence.

مسکرات (Muskirát) Intoxicating drugs or liquors.

مسلح (Musallah) Armed (with a weapon or weapons).

مسلسل (Musalsal) Successive, consecutive.

مسلسل قبضہ (Musalsil qabza) Continuous possession.

مسلم (Musallam) Admitted, entire, whole.

مسماۃ (Musammát) A title prefixed to the names of womens (as مسماۃ رام پیاری Must. Rámpiyárí).

مسلم موضع (Musallam mauza') Whole village.

مسلمان هونا (Musalmán honá) To become a Mohammedan.

مسلماني كرنا (Musalmání karná) To circumcise.

مسلماً (Musalman) Admittedly.

مسلمه (Musalima) Admitted, recognized.

مسلوب الحواس (Maslúb-ul-hawás) One of unsound mind.

مسئله (Masla) A maxim, a proposition, a point of law, a precept of Mohammed, a matter proposed for decision, a question.

مسئله امر واقع (Masla-i-amar wáqe'a) A question of fact.

مسئله جواز امر مرقوعه (Masla-i-jawáz-i-amar marqú'a) The doctrine of *Factuom valeat.*

مسئله خريدار هوشيار باش (Masla-i-kharídár hoshyár básh) The principle of *caveat* emptor.

مسئله امر مانع تقرير مخالف (Masla-i-amar máne'-i-taqrír-i-mukhálif) The principle of estoppel.

مسئله مالك جوابده (Masla-i-málik jawábdah) The maxim of respondent superior.

مسئله امر تجويز شده (Masla-i-amr tajwíz shuda) The principle of *res judicata.*

مسمار كرنا (Mismár karná) To demolish.

مسموعه (Masmú'a) Heard.

مسمى (Musammá) Named, (as one Bhawání مسمى بهوانى)

مسن (Misan मिसन) A soil consisting of mixture of clay and hard soil.

مسند نشين (Masnad nashín) Reigning prince.

مسنون (Masnún) Legalized, adopted into use.

مسوده (Maswada) A draft, a bill.

مسوده كرنا (Maswada karná) To make a rough draft, to concert or mature (a scheme.)

مشابهت (Mushábehat) Analogy, resemblance, similitude.

مشاراً اليه (Musabárin aleh) A person referred to.

مشاركت (Mushárkat) Co-partnership.

مشاع (Mushá') (M. Law) Confused. The doctrine of musha' generally applies to gifts.

The legal effect of a gift is not complete until possession is taken of the thing given. For this purpose the possession must be perfect or *kámil*, There are three obstructions to a perfect possession, *First*, the subject of a gift may be joined to something that is not given, as fruit on a tree—when either is given without the other, *Second*, it may be mashghúl (مشغول) or occupied with something that is not given,

—as the gift of a bag in which there is food of the donors. *Third*, it may be mushá' (مشاع) or confused with something else by being *mushtarik* or held in co-partnership with another. The first is obviated by the gift being *muhuwwaz* (محوض) or separated, the second by being *Mufurragh* (مفرغ) or emptied, and the third by the gift being declared to be unlawful when the property is susceptible of partition without injury.

A gift of a mushá' may be made in three different ways. First a person having a whole of a thing may give an undivided half or other share in it to another. Here there is confusion on both sides, and the gift is unlawful, second a person having a whole of a thing may give it entire to two or more persons undivided. Here there is a confusion on the side of the donee only, the gift is illegal according to Abú Hanífa though not according to disciples. And, third, two or more persons having a thing in an undivided shares may combine in making a gift of it entire to one person. Here the confusion is only on the side of the donor, and the gift is valid, without any difference.

مشاق (Mashsháq) A proficient person, one well-practised (in), an expert.

مشاورت (Mashawrat) Counsel, consultation, deliberation.

مشاهرہ (Mushahra) Monthly salary, stipend, wages.

مشاهرہ بالمقطع (Mushára-i-bil-muqta') Consolidated allowance.

مشتبہ (Mushtabah) Doubtful, ambiguous, obscure.

مشتبہ الوصول (Mushtabah-ul-wasúl) Of doubtful recovery, money of which the recovery is doubtful.

مشترک (Mushtarik) Common, held in common, joint, co-parcenary.

خاندان مشترک See خاندان

مشتري (Mushtarí) A buyer, a purchaser, a vendee.

مشتري فرضي (Mushtarí-i-farzí) A nominal purchaser.

مشتري نیلام (Mushtarí-i-nílám) An auction purchaser, a purchaser at a public-sale.

مشتمل (Mushtamal) Extending over, inclusive of, comprising.

مشتهر (Mushtahir) Proclaimed, published, promulgated.

مشتهر به نیلام (Mushtahir ba nilám) Advertised for sale.

بہ آواز دہل مشتہر کرنا (Ba áwáz-i-dahal mushtehar karná) To proclaim by the beat of drum.

مشخص (Mushaḳhḳhas) Fixed, ascertained, estimated, settled.

مشخصہ (Mushakhḳhisa) Assessed, fixed, stipulated.

مشخصی جمع (Mushaḳhḳhasí jama') Stipulated revenue, net amount of the revenue.

مشخصی دار (Mushaḳhḳhasí dár) A landholder with whom a settlement is made.

مشرح (Musharrah) Annotated, explained, expounded.

مشرف (Mushrif) An officer (in treasury &c.) who authenticates accounts, writings &c., an examiner, an inspector.

مشرک (Mushrik) An infidel. *See* کافر

مشروط (Mashrút) Conditional, contingent, stipulated, as applied to assignments or grant of land revenue importing that the grant was accompanied by certain stipulated conditions.

مشروطاً (Mashrútan) Conditionally.

مشروع (Mashrú') Confirmable to or prescribed by law.

مشعر (Mash'ar) Signifying, indicating, bearing the marks of.

مشعراسکے (Mash'ar iske) To the effect.

مشغول (Mashgúl) Engaged.

مشقت (Mashaqqat) Labour.

بایابلامشقت (Bá yá-bilá mashaqqat) With or without labour.

با مشقت و جولانہ (Bá mashaqqat wa júláná) With labour in irons.

مشقت تعزیری (Mashaqqat-i-ta'zírí) Penal servitude.

مشقت شدید (Mashaqqat-i-shadíd) Hard labour.

مشکل میں پڑنا (Mushkil meṉ paṛná) To get into trouble or to make a mess of, to be at a loss.

مشکوک (Mashkúk) Doubtful, tampered with.

مشکیں باندھنا (Mushkeṉ báṉdhná मुश्कें बाँधना) To tie the arms behind the back, to pinion.

مشمول (Mashmúl) Incorporated (with), comprehended, contained.

مشمولہ مسل (Mashmúla misl) Filed in the record.

مشورہ (Mashwara) Counsel, consultation, advice, conspiracy.

مشورہ مجرمانہ (Mashwira-i-mujrimána) A criminal conspiracy.

مشہود (Mashúd) Witnessed, attested, well-evidenced.

مشہور ہونا (Mashhúr honá) To be or become famous or notorious, to be given out, to be reported.

مشیر (Mashír) A counsellor, a member.

مشیر جلسہ واضعان قانون (Mashír jalsa-i-wáze'án-i-qánún) A member of the legislative council.

مشیر خاص (Mashír-i-khás) A privy counsellor.

مشیر قانونی (Mashír qánuní) Legal adviser.

مصاحب (Musáhib) An *aide-de-camp*, a companion.

مصارف (Masárif) Expenses.

مصالحہ (Masáleh) } Reconciliation,
مصالحت (Masálehat) } compromise.

مصالحت کرنا (Masálehat karná) To compromise, to effect a reconciliation.

مصححہ (Mushíha) A thing revised or corrected.

مصحوب (Mashúb) Accompanying.

مصدقہ (Musaddiqa) Attested, verified, authenticated.

مصدورہ (Masdúra) Issued.

مصلا (Masallá) A carpet for saying the appointed prayers upon.

مصطلحات (Mustalhát) Technical terms.

مصلحت (Maslahat) Advisibility, an expedient, sound or good policy, counsel.

مصلحت عامہ (Maslahat-i-'áma) Public policy.

خلاف مصلحت عامہ (Khiláf maslahat i-'áma) Against public policy.

مصلحت وقت (Maslahat waqt) Suitable, necessary or expedient and proper for the time.

مقتضاے مصلحت (Muqtazá-i-maslahat) Expedient, advisable.

مصلحتاً (Maslahatan) Advisedly, expediently.

مصمم (Musammim) Determined, resolved.

مصنف (Musannif) An author, an editor.

مصنوعی (Masnú'í) Fabricated, fictitious.

مضارب (Mazárib) A factor, a manager, the partner that conducts the business as his share of the capital.

مضاربت (Mazáibat) A co-partnership of stock and labour, where one party finds capital, and the other management, and the profits are divided between them.

مضافات (Muzáfát) Environs, suburbs. (2) additions, appendages.

مضامین (Muzámín) Contents.

مضر (Muzir) Pernicious, obnoxious, injurious.

ہوا کو مضر صحت کرنا (Hawá ko muzir sehat karná) To make the atmosphere noxious to health.

مضرت پہونچانا (Mazarrat pahunchánáً) To cause injury.

مضرت رسانی (Mazarrat rasáni) Causing injury.

مضروب (Mazrúb) A wounded man.

مضمون (Mazmún) Subject, subject matter, sense, purport, contents (of a letter), tenor.

مطابق (Mutábiq) In conformity with, in accordance with, corresponding to.

مطابق کرنا (Mutábiq karná) To compare, to reconcile.

مطابقت (Mutábiqat) Uniformity, analogy, conformity.

مطالب (Matálib) Demands, requisitions, wishes, desires.

مطالبہ (Matálba) Demand, claim, due.

مطالبہ مقدم (Matálba-i-muqaddam) A prior or preferential charge.

مطالبہ موخر (Matálbá-i-muwakhar) A subsequent charge.

مطالبات خفیفہ (Matálbát-i-khaffífa) Small causes.

عدالت مطالبات خفیفہ ('Adálat-i-matálbát-i-khaffífa) A small cause court.

مطبوعہ (Mtbú'a) Printed, published.

مطبع (Matba') Press.

مطبع کا قانون (Matb'e ká qánún) The Press Act.

مطلب رکھنا (Matlab rakhná) To have some motive, to be interested.

مطلب نکالنا (Matlab nikálná) To effect one's purpose (by or through,) to make use what one desired of.

مطلع (Muttala') Informed, acquainted.

مطلع کرنا (Muttala' karná) To inform, to acquaint.

مطلع ہونا (Muttala' honá) To be informed, to be or become acquainted with.

مطلق (Mutlaq) Wholly, altogether, absolutely, at all, not in the least, never, absolute, principal.

مطلق العنان (Mutlaq-ul-'inán) Independent, free.

مطلقاً (Mutlaqan) Absolutely, altogether.

مطلقہ (Mutlaqa) Divorced, a divorcee.

مطلوبہ (Matlúba) Required, demanded, necessary, wanted.

مطمئن (Mutmaiyan) Satisfied.

مطمئن کرنا (Mutamaiyan karná) To satisfy oneself (about a matter).

مطول (Mattúl) One who delays payment (of a debt) or the performance of promise.

مطول (Mutawwal) Lengthy, prolonged.

مطیع (Muti') Subject (to), amenable (to), under.

مظلوم (Mazlúm) Wronged, oppressed.

مظہر (Muzhir.) A deponent, an informer, a declarant, a claimant, expressive.

مظہور علیہ (Muzher aleh) The defendant, the person complained against.

مظہرہ (Mazhira) Deposed, alleged.

مع (Mae') With.

معا (Ma'an) Instantly, at once.

معارض (Ma'áriz) A competitor, an adversary.

معاش (Mu'ásh) Means of living, livelihood, subsistence, landed property.

وجہ معاش نہ رکھنا (wajah mu'ásh na rakhná) To have no means of subsist.

طرز معاش (Tarz-i-mu'ásh) Social condition, way of living.

معاصر (Mu'ásir) Contemporaries.

معاف (Mu'áf) Pardoned, excused, dispensed with, exempted, (from), free of.

معافي (Mu'áfí) Pardon, remission exemption, a rent-free-grant, rent-free-lands.

معافي شرطیہ (Mu'áfí-i-shartiya) A conditional pardon.

معافي چاہنا (Mu'afí cháhná) To ask for an apology, to apologize.

معافي عطا کرنا (Múáfí 'atá karná) To grant pardon.

بلا کسي شرط کے معافي کا خواستگار ہونا (Bilá kisí shart ke mu'áfi ká khwástgár honá) To tender an unconditional apology.

معافي حین حیات (Mu'áfí-i-hín-hiyát) A grant of land rent free for life.

معافي دایمي (Mu'áfí-i-dáimí) A grant of land in perpetuity.

معافي حکامي (Mu'áfí-i- hukkámí) Grants of land made by officers of Government, on which revenue cannot be assessed.

معافي دار (Mu'áfí dár) A holder of rent free land, a grantee.

معافي روانہ (Mu'áfí rawána) An order or permit for the transit of merchandise free of duty.

معافي ناجایز (Mu'áfí-i-nájáez) An illegal pardon, an illegal grant.

معافي نامہ (Mu'áfí náma) A warrant or order of exemption from duty or assessment.

معاملات ملکي (Mu'ámlát mulkí) State affairs, politics.

معاملت دار (Muá'mlat dár) (Marhatta) The head revenue and police native officer of a district.

معاملہ (Muá'mla) Transaction, affair, matter, business, bargain, cause or suit.

معاملہ بیجا (Mu'ámla-i-bejá) / معاملہ خلاف ایمان (Mu'ámla khiláf imán) } Unconsionable bargain.

معاملہ پکا کرنا (Muá'mla pakká karná) To conclude a bargain, to settle a matter finally or definitely.

معاملہ سنگین (Mu'ámla-i-sangín) A serious matter, an affair of grave nature.

معاملہ عدالت (Mu'ámla-i-a'dálat) A judicial matter or proceeding.

معاملہ کرنا (Muá'mla karná) To bargain, to treat with, to negotiate with, to come to an understanding (with another).

خوش معاملگی (Khush muá'mlagí) Fair dealing.

عندالمعاملہ (And-ul-mu'ámla) At the time of the transaction.

معان (Mu'án) Abetted.

معاوضہ (Muá'wiza) Compensation, consideration.

معاوضہ دلانا (Mu'áwiza diláná) To award compensation.

معاوضہ نقدی (Mu'áwiza-i-naqdí) Money compensation.

معاون (Mu'áwan) A patron, a supporter.

معاون جرم (Mu'áwan-i-jurm) An abettor in crime, an accessory.

معاونت (Mú'awinat) Support, help.

بمعاونت (Ba-ma'áwinat) Under the patronage of.

معاہدین (Mu'áhdín) Contracting parties.

معاہدہ (Mu'áhida) Contract, agreement, engagement.

معاہدہ بلا بدل (Mu'áhida bilá badal) A naked contract, a *nudum pactum*.

معاہدہ معنوی (Mu'áhida m'anwí) An implied contract.

معاہدہ کالعدم (Mu'áhidah-i-kal-a'dam) A void contract.

معاہدہ ناجایز (Mu'áhida-i-nájáez) An illegal contract.

معاینہ (Mu'áina) Inspection.

معاینہ کرنا (Mu'áina karná) To inspect.

معبر (Ma'bar) A ferry, a pass.

معتبر (Mu'tibar) Creditable, trustworthy, respectable, authentic, one who is liable for the sufficiency of a security and who is liable for the amount should both the principal and surety be defaulters.

معترض (Mu'tariz) An objector, an opposer.

معترض ہونا (Mu'tariz honá) To oppose, to object to, to obstruct.

معترف ہونا (Mu'tarif honá) To acknowledge, to confess.

معتمد (Mu'tamid) Confidential, trustworthy.

معتمدالیہ (Mu'tamad aleh) One in whom confidence is placed, a trustworthy person.

معجل (Mua'jal) (M. Law.) Prompt payment of a debt, a prompt dower. *See*—مہر

معدلت (Ma'dilat) Administering justice, equity, dispensing of justice.

معدلت حقیقی (Ma'dilat-i-haqíqí) Natural justice.

معدلت عامہ (Ma'dilat-i-'áma) Public justice.

جرایم خلاف معادلت عامہ (Jaráim-i-khiláf ma'ádilat-i-'áma) Offences against public justice.

معذرت (Ma'zirat) Apology, excuse.

معذور (Ma'zúr) Excused, dispensed with, helpless.

معرض التوا (Ma'riz-i-iltawá) In the state of postponement; in abeyance.

معرفت (Ma'rifat) Through, by, by the bands of, by means of,

معروض (Ma'rúz) Representation, petition.

معروضہ (Ma'rúza) Presented, offered, written, dated, represented.

معزول (Ma'zúl) Dismissed, removed from office.

معزولی (Ma'zúlí) Removal or dismissal from office.

معطل (Mu'attil) Suspended, in abeyance.

معطل کرنا (Mu'attil karná) To suspend, to abolish.

معطلی (Mu'attalí) Suspension (from office).

معقول (Ma'qúl) Reasonable, proper, just, satisfactory.

معقولیت (Ma'qúliyat) Reasonableness, propriety.

معکوس (Ma'kús) The reverse.

و بصورت معکوس (Wa basúrat ma'kús) And vice versa.

معلوم کرنا (Ma'lúm karná) To know, to discover, to recognise, to suppose.

معلوم ہوتا ہے (Ma'lúm hotá hai) It seems, it appears.

معلق (Mu'allaq) Any transaction not closed, as a sale in which the payment of the price is deferred.

معمولی (Ma'múlí) Usual, ordinary, current (as expenditure.)

اَسنائے کارو بار معمولی Asnái károbár m'amulí) in the course of ordinary business.

معمولی کارروائی (M'amulí kárrawáí) Ordinary practice.

معمہ (Mu'amma) A paradox, a difficult or complicated matter.

معنوی (Ma'nwí) Implied.

معنی (Ma'ní) Meaning.

معہود (Ma'húd) Contracted for, stipulated, promised,

معيار (M'iár) Test.

معيوب (Ma'yúb) Reprehensible, opprobrious.

معيت (Ma'iyat) Co-existence.

بہ معيت (Ba-ma'iyát) Together with.

معيشت (Ma'shiyat) Livelihood, way of life, means of living.

معين (Mu'aiyan) Established, fixed, appointed, ascertained.

معين كرنا (Mu'aiyan karná) To appoint, to fix.

معين (Mu'ín) A abettor, an assistant.

مغالطه (Mugálta) Leading into error, deception, error.

مغالطه دهي (Mugálta dehí) Practising deception on misleading, making a report.

مغالطه دينا (Mugálta dená) To practise deception, to deceive, to misinform.

مغاير (Mugáer) Different, repugnant.

مغلوب (Maglúb) Subdued, the losing party.

حقيت مغلوب (Haqíyat-i-maglúb) Servient tenure.

مفت (Muft) Gratis, gratuitous.

مفتري (Muftrí) A knave, a rogue.

مفتي (Muftí) A mufti or officer who expounds law, a juris consult who notifies the decision of the Mohammedan law, in, or respecting, cases submitted to him.

مفرور (Mafrúr) Absconded, a runaway.

مفروضه (Mafrúza) Supposed.

مفسد (Mufsid) A factious or seditious person, a turbulent person.

مفسده (Mufsida) A riot, a strife.

مفسدي (Mufsidí) Seditiousness, litigation, strife.

مفسر (Mufassir) A commentator.

مفصل (Mufassil) (1) Detailed, specified, distinct, full, ample, (2) The subordinate division of a district (in contradistinction to *sadar* or the seat of the collector of revenue), the country (as distinguished from the town, the territory beyond the local jurisdiction of a Presidency High Court.

مفصل جمع (Mufassil jama') The gross amount of revenue payable to the zamindar or málguzár by the subordinate cultivators, and, through him, to the government, which is then the *sudder jama'* or State revenue.

مفصله ذيل (Mufassila zail) As follows, the following.

مفقودالخبر (Mafqúdulkhabar) (M. Law.) (1) A person who is missing and of whom no infor-

mation can be obtained. He is not considered legally dead until the period expires when he would be ninety years old. (2) Lost.

غرض مفقود هوجائيگي (Ġaraz mafqúd ho jáegí) The object will be defeated or frustrated.

مفلس (Muflis) A pauper, a poor, an indigent person.

مفلسي (Muflisí) Pauperism.

مفلسي ميں نالش کرنا (Muflisí meṉ nálish karná) To sue in *forma pauperis*.

مفوضه (Mafawwiza) Consigned, delivered, ceded, committed to.

مفهوم (Mafhúm) Meaning, sense, tenor, comprehended.

مقابضت (Muqábizat) Occupancy, possession.

مقابله (Muqábilah) Comparison, examination of revenue accounts or judicial documents.

مقارض (Muḳáraz) The person who in a contract where one supplies the stock and the other the labour, is the provider of the stock.

مقاصد (Maqásid) Aims and objects.

مقاسمه (Maqásima) Partition of the crop between the proprietor and cultivator or the State, either in kind or value.

مقام (Muqám) Place of residence or of encamping, situation, ground.

مقام شکایت (Máqám-i-shikáyat) Ground of complaint.

مقامات (Maqámát) Sittings.

مقامي (Maqámí) Residing, resident, local.

مقبول هونا (Maqbúl honá) To be admitted, to be approved.

مقتضا (Muqtazá) Requirement, requisition, drift, scope, the ends of justice.

مقتضي (Muqtazí) Requiring, demanding, leading to.

مقتضيات (Muqtaziát) Requirements.

مقتول (Maqtúl) The person killed.

مقدار (Miqdár) Quantity, magnitude, measure, space, number.

مقدم (Muqaddam) The head man of a village, superior, antecedent, prior.

مقدم رکهنا (Muqaddam rakhná) To give preference.

مقدمات (Muqaddamát) Law-suits, cases, topics.

مقدمه (Muqaddama) Prelude, introduction, premises (of an argument), cause, suit, case, business, proceedings.

مقدمه اِبتدائي (Muqaddama-i-ibtadáí) An original case or suit.

مقدمه اِجراے ڈگري (Muqaddama-i-ijráe-ḍigrí) An execution case.

مقدمهتقسيم (Muqaddama-i-taqsím) A partition case.

مقدمه ديواني (Muqaddama-i-díwání) A civil suit.

مقدمه فوجداري (Muqaddama-i-faujdárí) A criminal case

مقدمه مال (Muqaddama-i-mál) A revenue case.

مقدمه متفرقه (Muqaddama-i-mutfarriqa) A miscellaneous case.

مقدمه نمبري (Muqaddama-i-nambarí) A regular suit.

مقدمه باز به نمبر سابق قايم كيا جاوے (Muqaddma báz ba nambar sábiq qáyam kiyá jáve) Suit to be restored to its original number.

مقدمه بازي (Muqadma bází)- Litigation.

بطور مقدمه بازي (Bataur muqddama bázi) Champarty.

مقدمه لڑانا (Muqaddama laṛáná) To go to law, to conduct a suit.

مقدمي (Muqaddamí) The office of a muqaddam, dues paid to a muqaddam by the cultivators. A *muqaddami* settlement is that made with the heads of villages as representatives of the village proprietors. In some places a muqaddami tenure is recognized as a proprietary one.

مقدور (Maqdúr) Power, ability, capacity, means, resources.

مقدور والا (Maqdúr wálá) A man of means and resources a capitalist.

حسب المقدور (Hasb-ul-maqdúr) According to one's power or ability.

مقر (Muqir) Confessing, one who confesses a crime, one who admits a claim, one who pleads guilty, one who executes a deed.

مقر جرم هونا (Muqir jurm honá) To plead guilty.

مقرله (Muqir lahú) A person in whose favor a claim is admitted.

مقرر (Muqarrar) Prescribed, fixed, established.

مقرر كرنا (Muqarrar karná) To settle, to fix, to appoint (to an office), to assign (as share &c.), to impose, (a tax &c.), to assess (revenue), to constitute.

مقررة (Muqarrara) A fixed allowance.

مقرري (Muqarrirí) A tenure held at a fixed and permanent rate of rent when payable to a proprietor, or revenue when payable to government, a fixed tenure in perpetuity.

مقرري إستمراري (Muqarrirí-i-istamrárí) A tenure at a fixed rate of assessment, in the Upper Province the term is applied to tenures of which the

revenue (rate is permanent only for the life of the holder.

مقرري جمع (Muqarrirí jama') A fixed and permanent rate of assessment.

مقرري دار (Muqarrirí dár) The occupant of a farm of estate paying a fixed and permanent rate of rent or revenue.

مقروض (Maqrúz) Involved in debt, indebted.

مقروقه (Maqrúqa) Attached, distrained, under attachment or distraint.

مقسم (Muqsim) A place where people swear or are sworn.

مقسوم (Maqsúm) Portion, share, dividend.

مقصد (Maqsad) Object.

مقطر (Muqattar) Rectified.

مقوله (Maqúla) A saying, a text, a maxim.

مقياس (Miqyás) A measuring instrument, measure.

مقياس هرجه (Miqyas-i-harja) Measure of damage.

مقيد (Muqaiyad) Imprisoned, confined, retained.

مقيم (Muqím) A resident, an appraiser, a broker, limited.

مكاتبت (Makátibat) (1) Epistolary correspondence. (2) A male or female slave who has been permitted to work out his or her emancipation according to *kitábat* or written covenant.

مكاتب (Makátib) Writings, letters.

مكار (Makkár) Artful, crafty.

مكافات (Makáfát) Reparation.

مكان متعلقة خاندان (Makán mut'alliqa khándán) A family house.

مكان مسكونه (Makán-i-maskúna) A dwelling house.

مكان كرايه دينا (Makán kiráyá denâ) To let a house.

مكتوب (Maktúb) A collection of letters (generally pasted together, forming a roll.)

مكتوب اليه (Maktúb-aleh) An addressee, a drawee.

مكرانا (Mukráná सुकराना) To refute, to give the lie to.

مكرر پيش كرنا (Mukarar pesh karná) To resubmit.

مكرر يه كه (Mukarar yeh ki) A postscript.

مكرر طلب كرنا (Mukarar talab karná) To recall.

مكرم بنده (Mukarram i-banda) Honoured sir.

مكرنا (Mukarná सुकरना) To deny, to retract one's confession.

مكروه (Makrúh) (M. Law) An act which the law disapproves of, but does not invalidate.

مكسوبه ذاتي (Maksúba-i-zátí) Self-acquired.

جايداد مكسوبه ذاتي (Jáedád-i-maksúba-i-zátí) Self-acquired-property. *See* خاندان مشترک

مکفول (Makfúl) Hypothecated, pledged, bailed.

مکفول عنه (Makfúl 'anah) The person or thing for whom or which surety is given.

مکفول له (Makfúl-lahu) The person demanding bail.

مکفول کرنا (Makfúl karná) To hypothecate, to pledge.

مکا یا مکئي (Makká yá makaí) Indian corn or maize.

مکڑیرا (Makṛerá) Dried stalks of Indian corn used as fodder.

مکلاوہ (Muklává मुकलावा) Bringing home of a bride, same as گونہ.

مکمل (Mukammal) Complete, perfect.

بٹوارہ مکمل (Baṭwára-i-mukammal) Perfect partition.
See بٹوارہ

مکھیا (Mukhyá) The chief person in a village.

مگري (Magrí मगरी) Raised boundary of a field.

مگنا (Mugná मुगना) To smell like *mung* (used of grain kept long in a damp granary).

مُلّا (Mullá) A doctor, a learned man, the deputy of a Qází.

ملاپ کرنا (Miláp karná मिलाप करना) To bring about reconciliation, to make peace.

ملاح (Malláh) A boatman, sailor.

ملاحظہ (Muláhiza) Inspection, notice, regard, consideration.

ملاحظہ طلب (Muláhiza talab) See *q. v.*, requiring inspection.

ملاحظہ کرنا (Muláhiza karná) To inspect, to examine closely, to pay regard or heed to, to regard with favor.

ملاحظہ میں آنا (Muláhiza meṉ ana) / ملاحظہ سے گذرنا (Mulahiza se guzarná) To come under consideration or notice.

ملاحظہ شدہ (Muláhiza shuda) / مقابلہ شدہ (Muqábila shuda) Seen, examined (a phrase written on public documents to show that they have been examined by proper officers.

ملاحظہ کے لیئے بھیجنا (Muláhiza ke liye bhejná) To send for examination (as a chemical examiner or surgeon).

ملاحي سنانا (Malláhí sunáná) Abusing a person without naming him.

ملازم (Mulázim) A servant.

ملازم خاص (Mulázim-i-ḳhás) A private servant.

ملازم سرکاري (Mulázim-i-sarkárí) A public servant.

ملازم سرکاري کي حیثیت سے (Mulázim-i-sarkárí kí haisíyat se) As public servant.

ملازم سرکاري بننا (Mulázim sarkárí banná) To personate a public servant.

ملازمت (Mulázimat) Duty, service, paying respects to a superior.

ملازمت حاصل کرنا (Mulázimat hásil karná) To be admitted to an audience, to pay one's respects.

ملاقاتي (Muláqátí) An acquaintance.

ملاقات پیدا کرنا (Muláqát paidá karná) To obtain an introduction.

ملاقات چند روزہ (Muláqát chand roza) A short acquaintance.

ملامت کرنا (Malámat karná) To reprove.

ملان (Milán मिलान) Adjustment of difference, comparing, reconciliation.

ملانا (Miláná मिलाना) / ملالینا (Milá lená मिला लेना) To reconcile, to persuade, to gain or win over, to make partizans of.

مُلانا (Muláná मुलाना) To fix or settle the price of, to appraise.

ملایمیت (Muláimiyat) Gentleness, affability.

ملت (Millat) Religion, creed, nation.

ملتا (Maltá मलता) A worn rupee or other coin.

ملتا کرنا (Maltá karná) To debase (a coin) by rubbing smooth, &c.

ملتا ہوا (Miltá húá मिलता हुआ) Corresponding, resembling, matching.

ملتزم (Multazim) Necessary or following, attached to.

ملتمس ہونا (Multamis honá) To beg, to pray, to supplicate.

ملتوي (Multawí) Postponed, adjourned, pending.

ملتوي کرنا (Multawí karná) To postpone, to adjourn, to put off, to defer.

ملحد (Mulhid) *See under* کافر

ملحق (Mulhaqq) Annexed, appended, contiguous, adjoining.

ملحقہ (Mulhaqa) What is annexed or appended.

ملحقات (Mulhaqát) Appendages, appurtenances, fixtures.

ملحوظ رکھنا (Malhúz rakhná) To bear in mind, to consider.

ملزم (Mulzim) Accused.

ملازوم (Malzúm) Connected, inseparable.

ملفوف (Malfúf) Enveloped, enclosed, an enclosure (in a letter. &c.), anything wrapped up.

ملقب (Mulaqqab) Surnamed.

ملک (Mulk) Kingdom, country, territory, land.

ملک (Mulk) Dominion, property, proprietary right, landed property, rent free land.

ملک معظم (Malik mu'azzam) His most gracious majesty the king.

ملکہ معظمہ (Malka.i-mua'azama) The exalted queen, Queen Victoria.

ملکي (Malakí) The Malaki is one of the four sects of the Sunnis. It was founded by Abdulla Malik. His tenets are in force chiefly in Northern Africa, especially in Morocco and Algeria. The greatest commentator of Maliki school is Sidr Khalil.

ملکي (Mulkí) Political, civil, imperial, royal.

ملکیت (Milkiyat) Proprietary right in land, landed or real property, property, possession.

ملکیت کي بحث (Milkiyat ki bahas) Question of proprietary title.

ملکیت إستمراري (Milkiyat-i-istamrárí) Proprietary right or possession in perpetuity.

ملئي (Malaí मलई) Rich alluvial soil on the bank of a river.

ملیچھ (Malechha म्लेच्छ) A foreigner, a barbarian, a non-aryan, an outcaste, impure.

مماطلت (Mumátalat) Deferring payment of debt, dilatoriness in performing a promise.

ممالک (Mumálik) States, provinces.

ممالک غیر آئین (Mumálik-i-gair-áín) Non-regulation provinces.

ممالک مغربي و شمالي (Mumálik-i magrabí-wa-shúmálí) North-Western Provinces (now United Provinces of Agra).

ممالک متحدہ (Mumálik-i-muttabida) United Provinces.

ممالک متوسط (Mumálik-i-mutwassat) Central Provinces.

ممالک - سرحدي مغربي و شمالي (Mumálik-i-sarhaddi magrabí-wa-shumálí) The North-West Frontier Province.

ممالک مفوضہ (Mumálik-i-mufawwiza) Ceded provinces.

ممانسا (Mimánsá मीमांसा) Judgment, investigation, one of the Hindu schools of philosophy, the object of which is to investigate the doctrine of the Vedas, and the practices enjoined. *See* دمک ممانسا

ممانسک (Mimánsik मिमांसिक) A judge, an umpire, a teacher of the Mimánsá philosophy.

ممانعت (Mumáni'at) Prohibition, restriction, hinderance, obstacle.

ممانعت کرنا (Mumáni'at karná) To forbid, to prohibit.

ممانعت قانوني (Mumáni'at-i-qánúní) Legal obstacle, legal bar.

ممبر (Membar) Member.

ممبر خاندان مشترکہ (Membar khándán-mushtarika) Member of a joint family.

ممتاز (Mumtáz) Exalted.

ممتحن (Mumtahan) An examiner.

ممتحن کیمیا (Mumtahan i kímiya) A chemical examiner.

ممدوح (Mamdúh) Aforesaid, the person abovenamed.

ممکن (Mumkin) Possible, feasible, liable.

ممکن التقسیم (Mumkin-ul taqsím) Liable to partition, partible.

ممکن الوقوع (Mumkin ul-waqú') Possible, likely to arise, likely to happen.

ممکن الانفساخ (Mumkin-ul-infisákh) Revocable.

مملکت (Mumlikat) Kingdom, sovereignty, dominion, country.

مملوکہ (Mamlúka) Possessed.

مملوکہ و مقبوضہ (Mamlúka wa maqbúza) Owned and possessed.

ممنوع (Mamnú') Prohibited, forbidden.

مملوک (Mamlúk) (M. Law.) A purchased slave, a child brought up in the house of another.

ممیاساس (Mamyá sás ममियासास) Maternal aunt of a husband or wife.

ممیا سسر (Mamyá susar ममियासुस्सर) Maternal uncle of a husband or wife.

ممیرا (Mamerá ममेरा) Maternal uncle.

ممیرا بھائی (Mamerá-bhái ममेरा भाई) Maternal uncle's son, first cousin by the mother's side.

ممیری بہن (Mamerí bahin ममेरा बहन) Maternal uncle's daughter.

ممیز (Mumaiyiz) Distinguishing, discerning.

ممیز (Mumaiyaz) Distinguished.

قوت ممیزہ (Qúwat-i-mumaiyaza) The discriminating power or faculty, judgment.

من (Man) A "maund". A measure of weight (usually 40 seers or about 80 lbs.) but varying in different parts of India. The Bombay maund is equal to 28 lbs. and in Southern India it was fixed at 25 lbs. In Akbar's time the maund was equal to $34\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. In the United Provinces, the *sarkári man* is equal to 80 lbs., the *Rez ká man* means 96 lbs., the *Dharí ká man* is equivalent to 112 lbs.

من (Man मन) Mind.

من پر دھرنا / من میں لانا (Man par dharná / Man men lánā) } To determine.

منابذۃ (Munábazat) (M. Law.) A particular custom in buying and selling, by which a person to whom the vendor threw his goods was obliged to become a purchaser, considered illegal.

منادي (Munádí) Proclamation.

منادي کرنا (Munádí karná) To proclaim by the beat of drum, to promulgate.

منازعت (Munázi'at) Controversy, litigation.

مناسب (Munásib) Proper, fit, pertinent, fair.

مناسب سمجھنا (Munásib samajhná) To deem fit, to think proper.

مناسب نہیں (Munásib nahín) It is not proper or expedient.

مناسب جمع (Munásib jama') Reasonable assessment.

مناسبت (Munásibat) Analogy, connection, relation, propriety, suitableness, proportion.

مناسبت رکھنا (Munásibat rakhná) To bear relation to, to be proportionate to, to correspond, to accord with.

مناسخہ (Munásikha) (M. Law.) Vested inheritance. By munásikha is meant that a person has died, and while yet his estate has not been divided, there died another, who is an heir of the first deceased, in this case sometimes the two inheritances are divided by the partition of one original estate. (Rouzat-ul-Akbar).

مناط دعوی (Manát-i-d'awí) The subject-matter of the suit, the basis of a claim.

منافع (Munáfa') Profit, gain, advantage.

منافع خام (Munáfa'-i-khám) Gross profits.

منافع زاید (Munáfa'-i-záyad) Surplus profits.

منافع مالکانہ (Munáfa'-i-málikána) Proprietary profit.

مناکحت (Munakihat) Nuptials.

منانا (Manáná मनाना) To persuade, to win over, to mediate.

من بچ کرم (Man bach karam मन वचक्रम) Thought, word and deed.

منبع (Munba') Spring, source, a water channel cut from a canal or field.

منتج (Mantaj) Consequence, inference, conclusion.

دادرسی منتج (Dádrasí-i-mantaj) Consequential relief.

منتخب (Muntakhab) An abstract. An abstract of the village accounts, showing in one view the fields situated in different parts of the village owned or cultivated by the same individual. A detailed account of the village cultivation, made up from the *khasra* (now discontinued. *See* خسرہ under کاغذات بندوبست

منت کرنا (Minnat karná) To entreat, importune.

منت ماننا (Mannat mannú) To vow.

منتر دینا (Mantr denâ) To give spiritual instruction, to make a disciple.

منتری (Mantrí मन्त्री) A king's counsellor, a minister, a counsellor.

منتشر کرنا (Muntashir karná) To disperse.

منتظر حکم (Muntazir-i hukm) Awaiting order.

منتظم (Muntazim) A manager, a superintendent.

منتظم ریلوے (Muntazim i relwe) The Railway administration.

منتقل (Muntaqil) Tranferred.

منتقل علیہ (Muntaqil 'aleh) A transferee, an alience, an assignee.

منتقل کرنا (Muntaqil karná) To transfer, to assign, to dispose of, to endorse.

منتقل کرنا بعد سکارنے کے (Muntaqil karná b'ad sakárne ke) To negotiate a bill after acceptance.

منج (Munj मुञ्ज) The Brahmanical girdle or a sacred cord of a Brahmin.

منجانب (Minjánib) On behalf of, for, on the part of.

منجر (Manjar) Directed, tending to.

منجر بہ نقض امن (Manjar ba nuqz-i-aman) Leading to a breach of the peace.

منجملہ (Minjumla) From, out.

منجملہ حساب (Minjumla hisáb) On account of.

منجھدھار (Manjhdhár) Mid-stream.

منجھا (Manjhá) A kind of soil.

منجھلا (Manjhlá) Intermediate between the eldest and the youngest.

منحرف (Munharif) An apostate, a renegade.

منحرف ہونا (Munharif honá) To decline, to become disaffected, to repel, to retract.

منحصر (Munhasir) Dependent, resting on, relied upon.

منداپڑنا (Mandá paṛná मन्दा पड़ना) To be or become abated or slackened, to fall (as a market), to decline (as a business), to abate.

مندر (Mandir मन्दिर) The dwelling of Hindu ascetics, a temple, a pagoda.

مندر سیوک (Mandir-sewak मन्दिर सेवक) A temple servant.

راج مندر (Ráj-mandir) A royal residence.

مندرج (Mundarj) Contained, included.

مندرجہ (Mundarja) Contained, included.

مندرجہ ذیل (Mundarja zail) Described as below, as entered or mentioned below.

منداسا (Mundásá) A loose turban.

منڈ چرا (Munḍ-chirá मुण्ड चिरी) A sect of mendicants who extort alms by threatening to wound their heads, an individual of the sect.

منڈلي (Maṇḍlí मण्डली) An assembly, an association.

منڈن (Muṇḍan मुण्डन) The first shaving of a child (it is a religious ceremony both among the Hindus and Mohammedans, tonsure.

منڈھا (Maṇḍhá मंढा) A temporary building or shed, an open shed adorned with flowers erected on festive occasions as at a marriage.

منڈھا چڑھانا (Maṇḍhá charḥáná मढ़ा चढ़ाना) To ascend to the nuptial hall or bower (a bridegroom) to be married.

منڈي (Maṇḍí मण्डी) A particular market for any one thing, a market, a shop for the sale of grain having a store-house attached to it.

منسا (Mansá मनसा) Desire, intention, purpose, mind, thought.

منسا پاپ (Mansá páp मनसा पाप) Sin of thought or purpose.

منسلک (Munsalik) Annexed, appended, filed (as papers.)

منسلکہ (Munsalika) Appended, annexed.

منسوب (Mansúb) Betrothed, connected with, attributed, imputed to, charged with.

منسوب کرنا (Mansúb karná) To ascribe, attribute or impute, to charge with, to betroth, to associate one with.

منسوخ (Mansúḳh) Cancelled, abolished, annulled, repealed, erased.

منسوخ کرنا (Mansúḳh karná) To cancel, to repeal, to reverse, to abolish, to overrule.

منسوخ شدہ (Mansúḳh shudah) Repealed, overruled.

منسوخي (Mansúkhí) Abolition, annulment, repeal, cancelment.

منسوخي بندوبست (Mansúḳhí-i-bandobast) Annulment of settlement.

منشا (Manshá) Object, tenor, drift or provision of a law or statute.

منشاے دعوي (Manshá́e-i-d'awí) The subject-matter of a suit.

حسب منشاے (Hasb-i-manshá́e) According to the tenor or purport of, according to the terms of (a section).

منشي (Munshí) A scribe, a secretary, a teacher.

منشي خانہ (Munshí ḳhána) The room for native scribes in an Indian office.

منشي‌گري (Munshígarí) Clerkship.

مير منشي (Mír munshí) The head of the vernacular department of an office.

منشيه گهات (Manushí ghát मनुष्य घात) Manslaughter, homicide.

منشيه بكري (Manushí bikrí मनुष्य बिकरी) Slave-trade.

منصب (Mansab) Office, station, dignity.

منصبدار (Mansabdár) An officer a functionary, a magistrate.

منصبي (Mansabí) Official, of or pertaining to office.

خدمت منصبي (Khidmat-i-mansabí) Duty.

منصرم (Munsarim) A manager, a superintendent, a clerk of the court (of the Djstrict Judge). This officer is the chief ministerial officer of the court, and controls the rest of the establishment, a head-clerk.

منصرم سركاري (Munsarim-i-sarkárí) An official liquidator.

منصف (Munsif) A munsif, a judicial officer in a civil court.

منصف ديهه (Munsif-i-deha) A village-munsif appointed under the village Munsif's Act.

منصفي (Munsifí) The court of a munsif, the jurisdiction of a munsif.

منصفي كرنا (Munsifí karná) To preside over a court of justice, to do justice.

منصفانه (Munsifána) Equitably, justly.

منصوبه كرنا (Mansúba karná) / منصوبه باندهنا (Mansúba báṉdhná)

To resolve, to form a plan, to scheme, to contrive.

منطقي (Mantaqí) A logician, logical.

منظر عام (Manzar-i-'ám) A conspicuous place.

منظور (Manzúr) Sanctioned, granted.

منظور كرنا (Manzúr karná) To sanction, to grant, to confirm, to affirm.

منظور كيا گيا (Manzúr kiyá gayá) Received the assent of.

منظوري (Manzúrí) Sanction, consent, permission, admission.

منظوري فرد حساب (Manzúrí-i-fard-i-hisáb) Audit of the bill.

به منظوري ماقبل (Ba-manzúrí i-máqabl) With the previous sanction of.

به شرط منظوري (Ba-shart-i-manzúrí) Subject to the approval of.

منظوري نيلام (Manzúrí-i-nílám) Confirmation of a sale.

منظوري خاص (Manzúrí-i-ḳhás) Special sanction.

منظوري حاصل كرنا (Manzúrí hásil karná) To obtain the assent.

منع (Mana') Prohibition for bidding, refusal, hinderance.

منع کرنا (Mana' karná) To prohibit, to restrain, to hinder, to forbid.

منعقد (Mun'aqid) Confirmed, ratified (said of a contract, of marriage or sale), bound by contract, agreed upon, concluded.

منعقد هونا (Muna'qid honá) To be held or celebrated.

منفصل (Munfasal) Detached, separated, adjudged.

منفصله (Munfasla) Decided, tried.

منفعت (Munfa'at) Advantage, profit, emolument.

منفک (Munaffak) Redeemed.

منقسم (Munqasim) Divided, partitioned.

منقضي (Munqazí) Elapsed, expired.

منقضي هونا (Munqazí honá) To elapse, to expire.

منقطع (Munqatta') Separated, concluded, terminated, settled, decided, exterminated.

منقوله (Manqúla) Movable or personal (property), that which is or has been said or related by tradition.

منکر هونا (Munkir honá) To deny, to disavow, to retract one's word).

منکوحه (Mankúha) A married woman, a lawful wife.

منگل چرن (Mangla charan मंगला चरन) Prayer for the success of anything, a marriage-song, an auspicious ceremony or observance, pious custom or usage, preface, introduction.

منگل سوتر (Mangal sutr मंगल सूत्र) The marriage-string.

منگني (Mangní मंगनी) Asking in marriage, betrothing, betrothal, a thing borrowed on loan.

منگني دينا (Mangní dená) To lend.

منگني لينا (Mangní lená) To affiance.

منو (Manú मनू) Manu, the legislator and saint, author or reciter of *manu*. Sumarti, son of Brahma. Various dates have been assigned to Manu. Sir W. Jones fixes it at 1280. B.C. Elphinstone at 900 B.C. and Max Muller not earlier than 200 B. C.

منو سمرتي (Manú smrití मनू स्मृती) The code of Manu. It is the basis of Hindú law.

منوتي (Manautí मनौती) Security, bail, a person referred to for payment of the debt of another, an acknowledgment, a premium or bonus to a money-lender above the stipulated interest.

منوتي‌دار (Manautí dár) One who becomes, a surety for another, one who is security to government for a revenue payment.

منهه بنانا (Munh banáná) To make faces at.

منهه بند کرنا (Munh band karna)(1) To hold one's tongue. (2) To silence one, to give hush-money.

منهه دکهانا (Munh dikháná) To show one's face, to appear before one.

منهه‌دکهائي (Munh dikhái) A present given by the relations of bridegroom on the first visit of the bride (Same of رونمائي)

منهه دیکهي بات کهنا (Munh dekhí bát kahná) To say pleasant things, to flatter.

منهه پر کهنا (Munh par kahná) } منهه در منهه کهنا (Munh dar munh kahná) }
To speak before one's face.

منهه نه پڑنا (Munh na paṛná) Not to have the face to, not to dare.

منهه کالا کرنا (Munh kálá karná) To incur disgrace, to disgrace, to turn out with disgrace.

منهه پر مهر کرنا (Munh par muhar karná) To give hush-money to.

منهه لگانا (Munh lagáná) An inferior who is intimate or familiar with his superior.

منها کرنا (Minhá karná) To deduct, to remit.

منهائي (Minhái) Deduction, deduction from the assessed revenue of an estate or village, on account of uncultivable tracts, waste, &c., land not assessable.

منهائي دار (Minhái-dár) A holder of land exempted from revenue or subject to a diminished assessment.

منهدم کرنا (Munhadim karná) To demolish.

منیب (Munib) The native superintendent of a mercantile establishment, a client, a constituent, a factor, an agent.

منیب گماشته (Munib gumásht) A head clerk or manager of a bank or mercantile establishment.

موتراشي (Mú-taráshí) The ceremony of shaving the head of a child for the first time.

موشگافي (Múshigáfi) Hair splitting.

مواجب (Mawájib) Allowances, wages, rights, dues.

مواجه (Mawájih) Presence, appearance.

بالمواجه (Bil-mawájih) In presence of.

مواخذه (Mawákhza) Liability, incumbrance.

مواخذه دار (Mawákhza-dár) Accountable for, responsible, answerable.

مواخذہ سے بري کرنا (Mawákhza se barí karná) To discharge or exonerate from a liability.

مواخذہ کرنا (Mawákhza karná) To call to account, to impeach, to demand as due, to claim.

مواد (Mawád) Matters, points.

مواز نہ شہادت (Mawázna-i-shahádat) Upon a balance of the evidence consideration of evidence.

موازي (Mawází) Corresponding, equal, nearly, about, as موازي پانچ بیگہہ—about 5 bighás.

مواشي (Mawáshí) Cattle.

مواضع (Mawáze) } Villages.
مواضعات (Mawáze'át) }

موانع (Mawáne') Impediments, obstacles.

موانع ارث (Mawáne'-i-irs) Impediments to succession.

موافق (Muwáfiq) Like, confirmable, suitable, favorable.

موافق سرشتہ (Muáfiq sarishta) Confirmably to practice or procedure, according to practice.

موافق آنا (Muáfiq ánáa) To suit, to agree with (climate, medicine).

موافق ہونا (Muáfiq honá) To be agreeable to.

موافقت (Muáfiqat) Conformity, (or) affinity, friendship.

موت کي صورت بنانا (Maut kí súrat banáná) To feign death.

موٹي اسامي (Motí asámí) A wealthy or well-to-do person, a prize, a catch.

موثر (Muassar) Applicable, effective, efficient.

واقعات موثر (Wáqe'át-i-muassar) Relevant facts.

موثر ہونا (Muassar honá) To have effect, to become relevant.

موجب (Mújib) Motive, reason.

مورجہ (Muwarja) (In logic.) An affirmative proposition (opposed to سلب).

موجد (Mújid) An inventor, an author.

موجدان قانون (Mújidán-i qánún) A legislative body, Parliament.

موجر (Mújir) Letting to farm, renting.

موجود رہنا (Maujúd rahná) To be present, to attend, to wait on.

موجود کرنا (Maujúd karná) To make present, to produce, to provide, to supply.

موجودات (Maujúdát) Effects, assets, ready money.

موجودات لینا (Maujúdát lená) To muster, to take the roll call of, to check, to audit.

موجودگي میں (Maujúdgí men) In the presence of, during the existence of.

موجودہ (Maujúda) } حالت موجودہ (Halat-i-maujúda) } Existing or present state or circumstances.

موجہ (Muwajjah) Reasonable, valid.

موچن (Mochan मोचन) Release, liberation, acquittal, discharge, dismissal, forgiveness.

موخر (Muwakhkhar) The latter.

مودي (Modí मोदी) A merchant, a grocer, a grain-merchant, a purveyor, a steward.

مودي خانہ (Modí khâna) A grocer's or grain merchant's shop, a storehouse.

مودی (Muaddá) Delivered, paid, discharged (as debt), performed.

مودي (Muaddí) A payer, a performer (of what is due.)

مورت (Múrat) An idol.

مورتي استھاپن (Múrtí asthápan.) } مورتي پرتشٹھا (Múrtí pratishṭhá) मूर्ति स्थाप्न } Installation of an idol.

مورتي کھنڈن (Múrtí khandan मूर्ति खण्डन) Iconoclasm, the breaking of an image.

مورث (Múris) An ancestor, *prepositus*, the person from whom inheritance is derived, whether in the ascending or descending line.

مورث اعلی (Múris-i-'alá) A common ancestor.

مورث فاسد (Múris-i-fásid) A false ancestor (In Mohammedan Law) the maternal grand father and the mother of a maternal grandfather are termed false ancestors. They are not entitled to any specific share, nor included in the number of sharers or residuaries.

مورخہ (Muwarrikha) Dated, bearing date, under date.

موروثي (Maurúsí) Hereditary, patrimonial, ancestral.

موروثي اجارہ (Maurúsí ijára) A hereditary farm, held either at a fixed or variable rent, according to the terms of the lease, but descending from father to son as long as the stipulated rent is paid.

موروثي اسامي يا رعيت (Maurúsí asámí yá ra'íyat) A cultivator in a village holding by hereditary descent, although not one of the proprietary community. He retains his holding as long as he pays the established rent, and can be dispossessed only if he denies the title of the landlord or mortgages or sells his holding without his permission.

See اسامي دخيلكار

موروثي جايداد (Maurúsí jáedád) Ancestral property. Under

the Hindú law property which comes down from grandfather is ancestral in the hands of grandsons. Under the C.P. Code property which is ancestral *i.e.*, which has not been transferred except by inheritance for the last sixty years is sold by the Collector.

موسا (Mausá) A mother's sister's husband.

موسوم الیہ (Mausúm aleh) Drawee.

موسوم الیہ عندالضرورت (Mausúm aleh 'andul-zarúrat) Drawee in case of need.

موسومہ (Maúsúma) Named, called, entitled.

موسی (Mausí) A mother's sister's aunt.

موسیرا بھائی (Mauserá bháí) A mother's sister's son, a cousin.

موصل (Mausil) A carrier, a bearer.

موسیری بہن (Mauserí bahin) A mother's sister's daughter, a cousin.

موصوف (Mausúf) } Named, موصوف الیہ (Mausúf aleh) } said as حاکم موصوف (the said judge).

موصول ہوا (Mausúl huá) Received.

موصولہ (Maúsúla) Received.

موصی (Músi) A testator, one who bequeaths.

موصی بہہ (Músa bihí) The subject of a will, bequest, or legacy.

موصی لہ (Músí lahu) A legatee, a devisee.

موصی لہ باقی ماندہ (Musí lahú báqí mánda) A residuary legatee.

موصیہ (Múisya) A testatrix.

موضع (Mauza') A village, a parcel of land.

موضع اصلی (Mauza'-i-aslí) The original village, that originally settled and which has a number on the settlement list.

موضع داخلی (Mauza'-i-dákhlí) The part of a village superadded to the original.

موضع وار (Mauza' wár) By or according to villages. (Assessment of government revenue on the lands comprised within the village limits and dependencies, settled either with the whole community of proprietary villagers or an individual representing them, distinguished from a *zamíndari* settlement as not recognising a single proprietor, and from a ryotwari settlement as not farmed with each cultivator separately.

موعود (Mau'úd) Promised.

موقت (Muwaqqat) (M. Law.) Temporary marriage. It is invalid.

موقع (Mauqa') Opportunity.

موقع واردات (Mauqa'-i-wárdát) The scene of occurrence.

موقع دیکھنا (Mauqa' dekhná) To inspect the locality.

موقع پر جانا (Mauqa' par jáná) To visit the locality.

موقع دینا (Mauqa' daná) To give an opportunity.

موقع توبہ کا دینا (Mauqa' tobah ká daná) To give *locus penetentia*.

موقوف (Mauqúf) (1) Postponed, abolished, dismissed, discontinued. (2) Left or bequeathed for charitable purposes, a bequest, a legacy (esp. for charitable purposes).

موقوف الیہ (Mauqúf aleh) A grantee.

موقوف کرنا (Mauqúf karná) To cease, to discontinue, to postpone, to defer, to abolish, to remove (from office), to dismiss, to make a thing depend upon.

موقوفی (Mauqúfí) Dismissal, removal, arrest (of judgment.)

موکد (Muwakkid) Strengthened, confirmed.

موکل (Muwakkil) A client, one who delegates power to another.

موکل (Muwakkal) One to whom power is delegated, or to whom a charge or trust is committed.

مول (Múl मूल) Original text, the principal.

مول پتر (Múl patr मूल पत्र) Original deed, document or writing.

مول انس (Múl ans मूल अन्स) A purchased share.

مولد (Mulid) Birth-place.

مولف (Muallif) An author, an editor, a compiler.

مولود شریف (Maulúd-i-sharíf) Celebration of the anniversary of the Prophet Mohammed, birth or burial service.

مولوی (Maulwí) A Mohammedan doctor of law, a learned man.

مولیرا (Maulerá मौलेरा) Belonging or related to maternal uncle.

مولیرا بھائی (Maulerá bhái मौलेरा भाई) A maternal uncle's son.

مولیری بہن (Maulerí bahin मौलेरा बहिन) A maternal uncle's daughter.

مومن (Momin) An orthodox Mohammedan.

موہب (Mauhib) A present, a girt.

موہوب (Mauhúb) Given, granted.

موہوب لہ (Mauhúb lahu) A legatee, a donee.

موید (Mauiyad) Confirming corroborating, confirmatory, corroborative.

مويشي (Maweshí) Cattle.

مويشي خانه (Maweshí khána) A pound, a cattle-pen.

مداخلت بيجا مويشيان (Madákhilat-i-bejá maweshiyán) Cattle trespass.

مها برهمن (Mahá brahmin महा ब्राह्मन) A priest who officiates at a *Sarddh* or funeral ceremonies.

مهاپاتک (Mahá pátik महा पातिक) A heinous offence, a crime of the highest degree (five such are enumerated in Manu's Code. (1) Killing a Brahman. (2) Drinking intoxicating liquors. (3) Theft. (4) Committing adultery with the wife of a spiritual teacher. (5) Associating with any one guilty of these offences).

مهاجر (Mahájar) A fugitive, an exile.

مهاجن (Mahájan महाजन) (1) A man of credit, a banker, a money-lender. (2) A caste of Vaishyás.

مهاجني (Mahajaní महाजनी) Mercantile (or banking business.

مهاجني رِيت Mahájaní rít } According to commercial usage.
يا طريق سے (Yá taríq se).) }

مهاجني ليكها (Mahájaní lekhá) Mercantile accounts.

مهاراجه (Mahárája महाराजा) The Maharaja, the sovereign, the emperor.

مهاراني (Mahárání महारानी) The great queen, the empress.

مهاشيه (Maháshay महाशय) A gentleman, sir, your honour.

مهتمم (Muhtamim) A superintendent, a manager, administration.

مهتمم بندوبست (Muhtamim i band-o-bast) A settlement officer.

مهتممي (Mohtamimí) Administration, managership.

مهتو (Mahtú महतो) The headman of a village, the person employed by a landholder to collect the rent from a village, a factor, a scribe.

مهجور (Mahjúr) Abandoned, deserted, repudiated.

مهدي (Mahdí) The name of the twelfth Imám who according to the *Shiahs* is still to come. *See* شيعه

مهر (Mahr) (M. Law) Dower. Dower is defined to be the money or its value which is incumbent on the husband, either by reason of its being named in the contract of marriage, or by nature of the contract itself, to be proved in exchange of the usufruct of his wife. It is known by several names, as *Sadaq* (صدق) *nuhlah* (نحلة) and *uqr* (عقر). Where marriage is contracted without specification of the

amount, or kind of dower or without specifying as to whether any dower at all shall be payable or on the express understanding that none shall be payable, the wife is entitled after the consummation of marriage or after the husband's death to get *mahr-ul-misl* or the dower of the woman equal in rank.

Dower is confirmed by consummation, valid retirement, and the death of either husband or wife. The dower is like a debt, and as such it may be assigned by the wife at any time to any person including the husband himself, and an unpaid dower debt is claimable by the heirs of a wife as her assets (متروکہ). A dower debt is a first charge upon the property of the husband.

مہر مسل (Mahr-i-misl) Proper dower, or customary dower, is the dower which is usually assigned to the other girls of the woman's father's family, making allowance for greater beauty, understanding, piety, and virginity.

مہر معجل (Mahr-i-mu'ajjal) Prompt dower. A dower which is payable immediately on demand.

مہر موجل (Mahr-i-mowajjal) Deferred dower. Dower which is not payable until the dissolution of marriage, either by divorce or by husband's death. (When nothing is definitely settled or known as to the kind of dower, a part of the dower should be supposed to be *mowajjal* or prompt. A woman may refuse herself to her husband, as a means of obtaining payment of so much of her dower as is prompt.

دین مہر (Den-i-mahr) Dower debt.

مہر کا دعوی (Mahr ká d'awá) A claim for dower.

مہر (Muhar) A seal, a stamp, a gold coin (current in India.)

مہر بردار (Muhar bardár) A keeper of the seal.

مہر شاہی (Muhar shahí) Privy seal, Royal Signet.

مہر کرنا (Muhar karná) To put a seal, to stamp.

مہری (Muhrí) sealed, bearing one's sign.

مہری و دستخطی (Muhri wa dast-khatí) Under the seal and signature of.

مہلت (Muhlat) Time, grace, a delay granted for an appointed time or term, notice of, or provision or preparation made for any approaching event.

مہلت دینا (Muhlat denâ) To allow time, to postpone.

مہلت ملنا (Muhlat milnâ) To be allowed time, to be postponed.

مہلک (Muhlik) Fatal.

ضرب مہلک (Zarab-i-muhlik) Fatal blow.

مہلک زخم (Muhlik zakhm) A mortal wound.

مہلک ہونا (Muhlik honâ) To prove fatal.

مہم (Muhim) Exigency, an enterprise, an exploit, a feat.

مہمان (Mihmán) A guest, a lodger, a son-in-law.

مہمان سرائے (Mihmán-sarái) An inn, a caravan-sarai.

مہمانی (Mihmání) A feast or present given to the relations of the bridegroom when they first meet after the marriage.

مہمل (Muhmal) Meaningless, absurd.

مہنت (Mahant) The head of religious order.

مہنگی (Mahngí महंगी) Dearness time of dearness or of scarcity, scarcity.

مہوا (Mahuá महुवा) The tree *Bassia latifolia* and its flowers (a spirituous liquor distilled from the blossom, oil is extracted from the nuts or seeds, which is used instead of butter and to adulterate ghí.)

مہورت (Mahúrat मुहूर्त) (1) A division of time equal to 4 minutes. (2) An auspicious moment.

مہورت بچارنا یا دیکھنا (Mahúrat bichárná yá dekhná) To ascertain the auspicious time for doing any work (according to the rules of astrology)

مہیا کرنا (Muhaiyá karná) To procure, make ready.

مہینہ (Mahína महीना) A month, monthly pay or wages.

مہینہ چڑھانا (Mahína charháná महीना चढ़ाना) To be in arrears as regards the monthly pay.

مے خانہ (Mai khána) A tavern, a wine-cellar.

میان سے کھینچنا (Miyán se khínchná) To unsheathe a sword.

میہا (Mehyá मेय) A step-mother.

میت (Miyat) Dead body.

میتھن (Maithun मैथुन) Carnal intercourse, marriage, social intercourse.

میٹنا (Meṭná) To efface, to erase, to annul or cancel, to extirpate.

میر (Mír) A chief, a head, a title by which Saiyads are called.

میر عدل (Mír-i-'adl) Chief-justice, superintendent of the court of justice (who revised the decisions of Qázís, &c.)

میر منشی (Mír munshí) Chief secretary, a head clerk.

میراث (Mírás) Inheritance, patrimony, bequest.

میران (Mírán) A portion paid to the head of a department out of the fees received by the inferior officers.

میڑا (Maiṛá मेड़ा) A kind of platform erected in a field where a person is stationed to watch the crops.

میڑا پھیرنا (Maiṛá pherná) To pass the harrow over the field (in order to break the clods.)

میزان (Mízán) Total, the sum total.

میزان کل (Mízán i-kul) The grand total.

میعاد (Mí'ád) Term or limit (either of time or place.)

میعاد بڑھانا (Mí'ád baṛhaná) To extend time.

میعاد پوری ہونا (Mí'ád púrí honá) / میعاد منقضی ہونا (Mí'ád munqazí honá)
A term or period to expire.

میعادی (Mí'ádí) Terminable, limited as to time (as a lease.)

میعادی اجار (Mí'ádí ijára) A terminable lease, a lease or farm for a specified term or for a given number of years.

میعادی ہنڈی (Mí'ádí huṇḍí) A bill after date.

میکا (Meká मेका) The maternal home or family (of a wife).

میکھلا (Mekhlá मेखला) The girdle worn round the loins by the first three classes of Hindús, the cords or lines drawn round an altar or on the four sides of the hole in which sacrificial fire is to burn.

میکھلی (Mekhlí मेखली) A Brahmin student who previous to marriage wears a girdle.

میلا (Meláमेल) A fair, a large concourse of people for commercial or religious purposes.

میلان (Mailán) Inclination.

مینڈ (Meṇḍ) A bank to separate fields, a dam, a boundary, a mark, the boundary-ridge of a field.

مینڈ بندی (Meṇḍ bandí मेड़बन्दी) A record of boundaries.

میوکھ (Mayúkh) A book on Hindu law of the Bengal school.

(ن)

ناآزمودہ (Ná-ázmúda) Inexperienced, without experience.

ناآشنا (Ná-áshná) Unknown, a stranger.

ناانصافی (Ná-insáfí) Injustice, inequity.

نابالغ (Ná-bálig) A minor, a ward, a child not arrived at the age of puberty. *See* بالغ

نابالغي (Nábáligí) Minority, nonage.

نابود کرنا (Nábúd karná) To annihilate, to efface.

ناپسند کرنا (Nápasand karná) To disapprove of, to reject, to refuse.

ناتمام (Ná tamám) Incomplete, imperfect, defective, deficient.

ناچاقي (Náchágí) Displeasure, disagreement, coolness.

ناحق (Náhaq) False, falsely, unjustly, wrongfully.

ناحق و بغرض ایذا رساني (Náhaq wa bagaraz ízá rasání) Falsely and maliciously vexacious.

ناجائز (Nájáez) Invalid, illegal, wrong.

ناجائز قرار دینا (Ná jáez qarár denâ) To invalidate.

ناخواندہ (Nákhwáuda) Uneducated, illiterate.

ناخوشي (Nákhushí) Unpleasantness, disagreeableness, displeasure.

نادار (Nádárí) Insolvent, poor, bankrupt.

ناداري (Nádárí) Insolvency, poverty, pauperism.

نادانستہ (Nádánista) Unknowingly, ignorantly, unconsciously, unwillingly, innocently.

نادرست (Nádurust) Incorrect, false, wrong.

نادهند (Nádihand) Not paying what is due, close-fisted, defaulter.

ناراضي (Nárází) Discontent, dissatisfaction, displeasure.

بناراضي (Banárází) Against, not being satisfied with.

نافرمان (Náfarmán) Refractory, disobedient.

ناقابل (Náqábil) Unfit, incapable.

ناقابل اعتراض (Náqábil-i-'etiráz) Indisputable, incontestable.

ناقابل انتقال (Náqábil-i-intiqál) Not transferable, inalienable.

ناقابل تقسیم (Náqábil-i-taqsím) Impartible.

ناقابلیت (Náqábiliyat) Incompetence, unfitness, incapacity, disability.

ناقابلیت یکے بعد دیگرے Successive disability.

ناکارہ (Nákára) Nugatory, bad, useless.

ناکامي (Nákámí) Disappointment, want of success.

ناکردہ کار (Nákardakár) Inexperienced, unskilled.

ناگوار گذرنا (Nágawár guzarná) To prove unpalatable.

نالایق (Náláyaq) Unfit, unworthy, undeserving.

نامحرم (Námahram) One who is not (as regards marriage) within the prohibited degrees,

one who is not permitted to enter a woman's apartments, a stranger.

نامرد (Námard) Imbecile, a coward.

نامطابق (Námutábiq) Inconsistent, at variance with.

نامعقول (Nám'aqúl) Unreasonable, improbable, impertinent, improper.

ناممکن (Námumkin) Impossible.

ناممکن الوصول (Námumkin-ul-wasúl) Unrealizable, irrecoverable.

نامناسب (Námunásib) Improper, unbecoming, objectionable, inexpedient.

نامنظور کرنا (Námanzúr karná) To reject, to disallow, to dismiss (an application), to refuse.

نامنظوري (Námanzúrí) Refusal, rejection, dismissal, disapproval.

ناموافق (Náṃuáfiq) Not suitable or adopted.

ناموافقت (Námuáfiqat) Disagreement.

ناواجب (Náwájib) Improper, unjust.

ناواقفیت (Náwáqfiyat (Ignorance.

ناواقفیت قانون کوئي عذر نہیں ہے (Náwáqfiyat-qánún koi 'uzr nahín hai) Ignorance of law is no excuse, *Ignoranti juris non excusat.*

ناتا (Natá नाता) Relationship, alliance, affinity, consanguinity.

کچا ناتا (Kachchá nátá कच्चा नाता) Relationship with the family of the bride or bridegroom before marriage and after betrothal.

ناتا جوڑنا (Nátá joṛná नाता जोड़ना) To form an alliance with.

ناتےدار (Nátedár नातेदार) Relatives, kinsmen.

ناتےداري (Nátedárí नातेदारी) Relationship, family alliance.

ناتي (Nátí नाती) A daughter's son, a grandson.

ناٹک (Náṭak नाटक) A play, a drama.

ناٹک سال (Náṭak sál नाटक साल) A ball-room, a play-house, a theatre.

ناج (Náj नाज) Grain, corn.

ناج کي منڈي (Náj kí manḍí नाज की मण्डी) A grain-mart.

ناخدا (Nákhudá) The master of a ship.

نارد (Nárad) The name of a Rishi, a celebrated legislator.

ناري پرسنگ (Nárí prasaṇg नारी प्रसङ्ग) Libertinism, coition.

ناسخ (Násikh) Repealing.

قانون ناسخ (Qánún násikh) The Repealing Act.

ناطق (Nátiq) Final, conclusive, imperative,

ناطق و مختتم (Nátiq-wa-mukhtatim) Final and conclusive.

ناظر (Názir) A supervisor, an officer employed in a judicial court, a sheriff, a bailiff.

ناظم (Názim) An administrator, a governor, the chief officer of a province.

ناغه کرنا (Nága karná) To fail to come at one's term, to be absent, to render blank (an entry, &c.)

بلاناغه (Bilá nága) Without fail.

نافذ (Náfiz) In force, valid, operative.

نافذالوقت (Náfiz-ul-waqt) For the time being in force.

نافذ کرنا (Náfiz karná) To put in force, to pass, to issue.

نافذ هونا (Náfiz honá) To have effect on, to be issued, come into force.

نافله (Náfila) A work of supererogation.

ناقد (Náqid) One whose business is to examine coin and to ascertain its genuineness, an assayer.

ناقص (Náqis) Defective, imperfect, deficient.

ناقص هوجانا (Náqis hojáná) To become defective or deficient, to be vitiated, to deteriorate.

ناکا (Nákáनाका) The site of a toll or custom station, where transit duties or custom is levied, a subordinate police station.

ناکا بندي (Nákábandíनाका बन्दी) Placing a picket at the extremity of a road, collecting (or collections on account of) land customs, transit duties or tolls.

ناکتخدا (Nákatkhudá) An unmarried person, a bachelor.

ناقل (Náqil) A reporter, a narrator, a transcriber, a copyist.

ناگري (Nágrínागरी) The most approved form of Hindi character.

نال (Nál)(1)The barrel of a gun. (2) The naval string, the unbiblical cord. (3) The gamblers pot (in which all the gamblers throw some money at every stake which they gain. This money is the property of the keeper of the gambling house.

نالش (Nálish) A suit, an action, a charge, a complaint, a prosecution.

نالش اثبات مواخذه داري (Nálish-i-isbát-i-muákhazadárí) A suit to establish an encumbrance or liability.

نالش استرداد دعوی (Nálish-i-istardád d'awá) A suit for the avoidance of a claim, a suit to contest a claim.

نالش استقرار (Nálish-i-istaqrár) A declaratory suit.

نالش انفساخ شراکت (Nálish infisákh shirákat) A suit for dissolution of partnership.

نالش فہمید حساب (Nálish fahmíd-i-hisáb) A suit for accounts.

نالش بیبات (Nálish-i-baibát) A suit for foreclosure.

نالش بیدخلي (Nálish-i-bedakhlí) A suit in ejectment.

نالش اعادہ حقوق زنا شوي (Nálish-i-i'áda-i-huqúq-i-zaná shoí) A suit for restitution of conjugal rights.

نالش از قسم قماربازي (Nálish az qism qimárbází) A speculative suit, a speculation in litigation, a maintenance.

نالش دخلیابي (Nálish-i-dakhlyábí) A suit for recovery of possession.

نالش زر هرجہ (Nálish i zar-i-harja) A suit for damages.

نالش بٹوارہ (Nálish batwára) / نالش تقسیم (Nálish taqsím) A suit for partition.

نالش دیواني (Nálish-díwání) A civil suit.

نالش لگان یا کرایہ (Nálish lagán ya kiráya) A suit for rent.

نالش منافع (Nálish munáfa') A suit for profits.

نالش مطالبہ خفیفہ (Nálish matálba khafifa) A suit of small cause court nature.

نالش مفلسي (Nálish-i-muflisí) A suit in *forma pauperis*.

نالش نمبري (Nálish-i-nambarí) A regular suit.

نالش نان و نفقہ (Nálish-i-nán wa nafqa) A suit for maintenance.

نالش بغرض حکم امتناعي (Nálish bagaraz hukm imtiná'í) A suit for injunction.

نالش فوجداري (Nálish-i-faujdárí) A criminal suit.

نالش فوجداري کي ہدایت کرنا (Nálish-i-faujdárí kí hidáyat karná) To direct criminal prosecution.

نالش کا استحقاق (Nálish ká istahqáq) Right to sue, right in action.

نالش قبل از وقت (Nálish qabl az waqt) A premature suit.

نالش دائر کرنا (Nálish dáyar karná) / نالش رجوع کرنا (Nálish rujú' karná) To institute a suit, to file a suit.

مجدداً نالش کرنا (Mujaddidan nálish karná) To bring a fresh suit.

نالش سے دست بردار ہونا (Nálish se dastbardár honá) To withdraw a suit.

نالش میں مانع ہونا (Nálish men mána' honá) To bar a suit, to preclude a suit.

نالش خارج کرنا (Nálish khárij karná) To dismiss a suit.

نالشی (Nálishí) A complainant.

نامزد (Námzad) Nominated, appointed, betrothed.

نامزد کرنا (Námzad karná) To nominate.

نام کٹانا (Nám kaṭáná) To take one's discharge, to have one's name struck out of the rolls.

نام کرن (Nám kran नाम करण) The ceremony of naming a child after birth, a christening.

نام لگانا (Nám lagáná) To accuse of, to charge with, to make an imputation, to ascribe.

نام لیوا (Námlewá) A son.

نامہ (Náma) A deed, a record, a letter.

نامہبر (Námabar) A letter-carrier, a messenger.

نامہ نگار (Námanigár) A correspondent, a news-writer.

نان و نفقہ (Nán wa nafqa) Maintenance, alimony.

نانا (Náná नाना) A maternal grandfather.

نانکار (Nánkár) An assignment of a portion of the land or revenue of an estate, made to the occupant or zemíndár as an allowance for his subsistence, usually amounting to about five or sometimes ten per cent., on the assessment payable to the state, land granted to servants for their subsistence.

نانکار زمین (Nánkár zamín) Land assigned rent free to zemíndárs or public officers for their maintenance.

نانکار دار (Nánkár-dár) A holder of *nankár* allowance.

نانکار مجرائی (Nánkár mujráí) Deductions from the revenue, on account of *nankár* or subsistence allowance.

نانڈی شرادھ (Nándí shrádh नान्दी श्राद्ध) A *saráddh* or commemorative offering to the manes preliminary to any festive occasion (as initiation, marriage, &c).

نانون چکانا (Náon chukáná नाओं चुकाना) To settle or discharge a balance.

ننہال (Nanihál ननिहाल) A maternal grandfather's family or house.

نانی (Náni नानी) A maternal grandmother.

نایب (Náyab) A substitute, a deputy, a delegate, *locum tenens*, an assistant.

نایک (Náyak) (1) A leader. (2) A corporal. (3) An overseer of labourers.

نباہنا (Nibáhná निबाहना) To conduct, to support, to deal with, to act or behave (towards), to carry on or through.

نبٹانا (Nibṭáná निबटाना) To settle, to adjust, to decide.

نبندھ (Nibandh निबन्ध) Fixed property, a grant (of property).

نبندھ (Nibandh निबन्ध) Settled, ascertained.

نبھنا (Nibhná निभना) To serve, to live, to subsist, to endure.

نبیدن (Nibedan) Representation.

نبیرہ (Nabíra) A grandson, a grandchild.

نبیڑنا (Niberṇá निबेड़ना) To settle, to adjust, to complete.

نپوتا (Napútá नपूता) Childless, sonless, a childless man.

نتھی (Nathí नत्थी) A record or file of papers, the record or papers of a cause or suit.

نتیت (Natet नतेत) Related, a relation, a kinsman.

نتیجہ (Natíja) Result, effect, conclusion, sum or substance.

نتیجہ لازمی (Natíja lázmí) Necessary inference, necessary consequence.

نتیجہ نکالنا (Natíja nikálná) To confer, to conclude.

نثار (Nisár) Sacrifice, money which is scattered or thrown among the people at marriages or on other festive occasions.

نج (Nij निज) Personal, individual.

نج جوت (Nij jot निज जोति) Lands cultivated by the proprietors or revenue-payers themselves, and for their own benefit.

نج جوتا (Nij jotá निज जोता) A cultivating proprietor.

نج خرچ (Nij ḳharch) expense.

نجا (Nijá निजा) A faithful wife, one who follows her husband's corpse to the funeral pile.

نجیب (Najíb) Of noble-birth, honorable, a volunteer, irregular troops, a jail guard.

نجیب الطرفین (Najíb-ul-tarfain) Noble on both sides (father's and mother's.)

نجش (Nijsh) (M. Law.) Bidding for articles on sale without intending to purchase them, for the sake of enhancing their price. This is held to be illegal.

نچھاور (Nichhávar) Offering, the same as نثار (*q. v.*)

نخاس (Nakḥḳhás) A slave-mart, a cattle-market, a tax (levied in some of the native states) on the sale of horses and cattle.

ندارد (Nadárad) Blank, wanting.

نذر (Nazar) A gift or present (from an inferior to a superior), a fee paid to the state or its representative on

succeeding to an office or to property.

نذر کرنا (Nazr karná) } To
نذرگذرانا (Nazr guzránná) }

give as a present to a superior.

نذرانہ (Nazrána) A gift or present (offered or received when people of rank pay their respects to a prince), a fine or premium, the fee paid to government as an acknowledgment for a grant of land or any public office &c.

نرانا (Naráná) To clear, to weed.

نربندھ کرنا (Nirbandh karná निरबंध करना) To insist on, to persist.

نرپ (Nrip नृप) A king, a prince.

نرپیکش (Nirpeksh निरपेक्ष) Indifferent to, independent of.

نرخ (Nirkh) Tariff, market, price-current, price (of provisions as fixed by the magistrates or the police), the standard rate at which the lands of a village or district are assessed.

نرخنامہ (Nirkh náma) A table of current prices, price-current.

نرخنامہ ھنڈیاں (Nirkh náma-i-hundiyáṉ) Course of exchange.

نرخ داروغہ (Nirkh dároga) An officer who regulates the market-rates.

نرخ کا گھٹاؤ بڑھاؤ (Nirkh ká ghaṭáo baṛháo) Fluctuation in the market prices.

نردوش ٹھہرانا (Nirdosh ṭhahráná निरदोष ठहराना) To prove to be guiltless, to exculpate, to exonerate, to acquit.

نردھار (Nirdhár निरधार) Free from debt.

نردھکاری (Niradhkárí निरधिकारी) Without authority, one who acts without authority.

نرنشی (Niranshí निरंशी) One who has no share or interest, one who has been deprived of a share.

نرنے (Nirnay निर्णय) Decision, sentence, verdict, decree, award, (in logic) deduction, inference, conclusion.

نرنے پتر (Nirnay-patr निर्णय पत्र) Decree, award, verdict.

نرنے کرنا (Nirnay karná निर्नय करना) To determine, to distinguish, to adjudge, to decide.

نرنیت (Nir-níta निर्नीत) Settled, decided adjudged, decreed.

نروھک (Nirváhak निर्वाहक) One who conducts, a manager.

نروپن (Nir-vapan निर्वपन) Presentation of funeral offerings to manes, libation, oblation, gift donation.

نریکتک Niryuktik(निर्युक्तिक) Illogical, unmeaning, inappropriate, improper.

نرینہ (Narína) Male.

اولاد نرینہ (Aulád-i-narína) Male children.

سلسلہ نرینہ (Silsila-i-narína) In the male-line.

نزاع (Nizá') Dispute, contention, litigation, controversy, the subject of dispute, the point at issue.

نزدات (Nizdát) An inefficient balance, a suspense account.

نزدیک (Nazdík) Hard by, near, adjoining, on the point of, in the opinion of.

نزدیکی (Nazdíkí) Proximity neighbourhood, propinquity, approach. (2) near.

نزع (Niza') Expiration, agony.

حالت نزع (Hálat niza') In a morbid state.

نزول (Nizál) An escheat, land that has lapsed to the state for want of legal claimants, crown or government land.

نزولی (Nizúlí) Escheatad property or land.

سلسلہ نزولی (Silsila-i-nizúlí) In order of descent it, in descending line (as opposed to سلسلہ سعودی)

نسب (Nasab) Genealogy, lineage, family, بالنسب *per stirpes.*

نسب نامہ (Nasab náma) Pedigree, a genealogical tree.

نسبی (Nasbi) Lineal.

نسبت (Nisbat) (1) Betrothal, affinity, matrimonial alliance, connection. (2) Respecting, regarding, with reference to.

نسبت کرنا (Nisbat karná) To form a matrimonial alliance.

نسبتی (Nisbatí) Related by marriage.

نسبتی بھائی (Nisbatí bhái) Wife's brother.

نستار (Nistár निस्तार) Discharge of a debt, acquittance, definitive settlement, decision, decree.

نستعلیق (Nasta'líq) A fine round-hand.

نستوک (Nistok निस्ताक) Definitive settlement, decree.

نسخ (Naskh) Cancelling, repealing, repeal, annulment.

خط نسخ کھینچنا (Khat-i-naskh khínchná) To cancel (as a stamp.)

نسخ کرنا (Naskh karná) To abrogate, to repeal, to annul, to set aside.

نسق (Nasq) Arrangement, management.

نسل (Nasl) Lineage, race, descent.

نسل پدری (Nasl-i-pidrí) The paternal line.

نسلاً (Naslan) Lineally.

نسلاً بعد نسلاً (Naslan ba'd naslan) Generation after generation. *See* بطناً بعد بطناً

نسیہ (Nasiya) Delay allowed for payment of money, credit, purchase or sale on credit.

نشا (Nasha नशा) An intoxicant, intoxication.

نشان (Niashán) A mark.

نشان تجارت (Nishán-i-tijárat) A trademark.

نشان حرفہ (Nishán-i-hirfa) Design or trade mark.

نشان ملتبس (Nishán-i-multabis) Counterfeit mark.

نشان ملکیت (Nishán-i-milkiyat) A property mark.

پانی پر تیرنے والا نشان (Páni par tairne wálá nishán) A buoy.

نشان دینا (Nishán dená) To point or indicate (the place of occurrence.)

نشانات تشدد (Nishánát-i-tashaddud) Marks of violence.

نشانات حدود (Nishánát-i-hudúd) Boundary-marks.

نشانی (Nishání) A mark, a sign, a token.

نش پر مانک (Nishpramánik निष्प्रमाणिक) Unauthenticated, unauthorised.

نشچت کرنا (Nishchit karná निश्चित करना) To ascertain.

نشچے (Nishchay निश्चय) Ascertainment, inquiry, investigation, decision, positive conclusion, fixed intention, design, aim, certainty, positively.

نشچے کرنا (Nishchay karná निश्चय करना) To convince oneself, to prove, to determine, to guarantee.

نشکرمن (Nishkraman निष्क्रमण) Taking a child out of the house for the first time, (an essential ceremony performed in the fourth month after birth, and accompanied by sacrific.

نشیدھ (Nishedh निषेध) Prohibition, negation, refusal, denial, contrary to, or deviation from a rule, an exception.

نص (Nas) (M. Law.) A clear aud express dictum of law which cannot be set aside, a text of the Qurán.

نصاب (Nasáb) (M. Law.) An estate or property for which *zakát* or legal alms must be paid.

نصف (Nisf) Half, a moiety.

نصف جمع پر بندوبست کرنا (Nisf jama' par bandobast karná) To settle at half assessed rates.

نطفہ (Nutfa) *Sperma haminis*, a son.

نطفہ حرام (Nutfa-i-harám) An illegitimate child.

نظارت (Nazárat) The office of a *Názir* (ناظر *q. v.*)

نظم (Nizam) Constitution.

نظام الملک (Nizám-ul-mulk) Administrator, the title of the Nawáb of Hyderabád (Deccan).

نظامت (Nizámat) Regulation, government, administration of justice, the office of Názim.

نظامت عدالت (Nizámat-i-'adálat.) The supreme court of criminal justice (nominally presided over by the Názim or the viceroy of the province. It was originally established at Murshidabad, and removed to Calcutta in 1790.)

نظائر (Nazáer) Rulings, decisions, precedents.

نظر انداز کرنا (Nazar andáz karná) To disregard, to take no notice of, to discard, to ignore.

نظر اندازي (Nazar andází) Valuation of land or appraisement of crop upon inspection. *See* کنکوت

نظربندرکھنا (Nazar band rakhná) To keep under surveillance, to keep in custody, to detain.

نظر بندي (Nazar bandí) Surveillance, detention, confinement, duress.

نظر ثاني (Nazr sání) Review, review of judgment.

نظر میں (Nazar meṉ) In view, in the view or opinion of.

بہ نظر اسکے (Ba-nazar iske) With this fact in view, seeing that,

بہ نظر سرسري (Ba nazar-i-sarsarí) On a cursory view, on the face of, summarily.

کس نظر سے (Kis nazar se) From what point of view, in what respect.

نظم و نسق (Nazm ,wa nasq) Administration, system of government, constitution.

نظم و نسق کرنا (Nazm wa nasq karná) To administer.

نظیر (Nazir) Ruling, precedent, a case in point.

نظیر محولہ (Nazír-i-muhawwila) The case referred to, the precedent cited.

حال کي نظیر (Hál kí nazír) Recent ruling.

نظیر مقدمہ ھذا سے کلیتاً مطابق نہیں ھے Nazir muqadama házá se kuliytan Mutabiq nahíṉ hai. Ruling is not on all fours with the present case.

نظیر دینا (Nazír denáً) To cite a case in point, to produce a ruling or precedent.

نعش (Na'sh) Corpse.

معاینہ نعش (Mu'áina-i-na'sh) *Post mortem* examination.

نفاذ (Nifáz) The passing, enforcement

نفاذ قانون (Nifáz-i-qánún) The passing or enforcement of the law.

نفاس (Nifás) (M. Law) The condition of a woman after the birth of a child, during which period she is unclean, and is not permitted to perform the usual prayers. According to

the Sunnis, it is a period of 40 days, but according to the Shiáhs only ten.

نفاق پڑنا (Nifáq paṛná) Disagreement to arise between.

نفر (Nafar) One person, an individual.

نفع و نقصان (Nafa' wa nuqsán) Profit and loss.

نفس (Nafs) Essence, the real merits of a case, corpus.

نفس الامري (Nafs ul amrí) Material.

نفس مطلب (Nafs-i-matlab) The substance or real purport.

نفقہ (Nafqa) (M. Law.) Maintenance. It signifies all those things which are necessary to support life, such as food, clothes and lodging. There are three causes of maintenance established by law. (1) Marriage. (2) Relationship. (3) Property (in case of a slave.

نفل (Nafl) (M. law.) A voluntary religious act, one not enjoined by law.

نفل (Nafal) Plunders (especially taken from infidels).

نفي (Naffí) (M. Law.) (1) The formal denial of the paternity of a child born of his wife by a husband, rejection or abandonment of a child. (2) Negation, negative.

نفي و اثبات (Naffí wa asbát) Negation and affirmation.

نقاد (Naqqád) An assayer.

نقب (Naqab) House-breaking.

نقب زني (Naqab zaní) Burglary, house-breaking.

نقب زني بوقت شب (Naqab zaní ba waqt-i-shab) House-breaking by night.

نقد (Naqd) Cash, ready money.

نقد و جنس (Naqd wa jins) Money and goods, cash and kind.

نقدي (Naqdí) Pecuniary, rent paid in ready-money (in contradistinction to that which is paid in kind (bháoli).

نقدي چٹھا (Naqdí chiṭṭhá) Cash account.

نقدي فيصلہ (Naqdí faisla) Settlement of cash balances.

نقصان گوارہ کرنا (Nuqsán gavára karná) To abide loss.

نقشجات (Naqshaját) Maps, returns.

نقشجات ميعادي (Naqshaját-i-mi'ádí) Periodical returns.

نقشہ (Naqsha) A design, a plan, a map, or chart, a table, a return, a register, a statement, condition, predicament.

نکا مارنا (Nukká márná) To attack successfully, to put a spoke in one wheel.

نقشہ بندوبست (Naqsha-i-bandobast) A summary of settlement statement.

نقشه جات گنگ شکست و گنگ برار (Naqshaját-i gaṉg shikast wa gaṉg barár) Maps of land affected by fluvial action.

نقشه حد بست (Naqsha had bast) A boundary map.

نقشه خام (Naqsha-i-ḳhám) A rough plan.

نقشه سالانه (Naqsha-i-sálaṉa) An annual statement or return.

نقشه ششماهي (Naqsha-i-shash máhí) A six monthly return or statement.

نقشه فوتي (Naqsha-i-fautí) A mortuary return.

نقشه کشتوار (Naqsha-i-kishtwár) A field-map, a plan of fields according as they are assessed.

نقشه ماسکبار (Naqsha-i-másikbár) } نقشه ماهانه (Naqsha-i-máhaṉa) } A monthly statement.

نقشه مساحت علمي (Naqsha-i-masáhat 'ilmí) A professional map.

نقشه موضع وار (Naqsha-i-mauza' wár) A village map.

نقشه حاضري (Naqsha-i-házrí) The attendance register.

نقشه کمي و بيشي (Naqsha-i-kamí wa beshí) A comparative statement.

نقشه نويس (Naqsha navís) A draughtsman, a writer of statistic.

نقص (Nuqs) Defect, deficiency, damage, injury.

نقص عظيم (Nuqs-i-'azím) A material defect flaw or irregularity.

نقص قانوني (Nuqs i-qánúní) Legal defect, legal flaw.

نقصان (Nuqsán) Injury, harm, loss, damage, deficiency, prejudice.

نقصان پهونچانا (Nuqsán pahuṉchaná) To cause loss, injury or damage.

نقصان رساني (Nuqsán rasání) Mischief, causing harm.

نقصان کرنا (Nuqsán karná) To do harm or injury, to destroy, to ruin.

نقش (Naqsh) An impression, a stamp, a mark, a drawing.

نقش پا ((Naqsh-i-pá) A foot print.

نقض امن (Nuqz-i-aman) Breach of the peace.

نقض معاهده (Nuqz-i-mu'áhida) Breach of agreement.

نقل (Naql) A copy, a duplicate, a transcript.

نقل مصدقه (Naql i-musaddiqa) An attested or authenticated copy.

نقل مطابق اصل (Naql-i-mutábiq asl) A true copy.

نقل نويس (Naql-navís) A copyist.

نقلي (Naqlí) Fabricated, spurious, counterfeit, false.

نقيب (Naqíb) A herald.

نقیض (Naqíz) Conflicting, inconsistent with.

نقشہ جمانا (Naqsha jamáná) (1) To make a plan. (2) To lay the foundation of.

نکاح (Nikáh) (M. Law.) Marriage.

It is a contract which has for its design or object the right of enjoyment and the procreation of children.

Marriage is contracted by declaration and acceptance. The words used in the contract are of two kinds, *saríh*, or plain, *kinayat* or ambiguous. The *sarih* are *nikáh* (which literally means carnal connection) and *tajwij*. The *qinayat* include such words as *hiba* or gift, *tamlíq* or transfer, *sudqát* or alms, *beya* or sale, and *shira* or purchase.

Marriage is not contracted by *ijarat* or hiring. *ijarat* or lending, *ibahui* or permitting, *ihlal* or legalizing, *tumatooa* or enjoying, *ijázat* or allowing, *razat* or being content, and the like.

The reference of a marriage to a future time, and its suspension on a condition are not valid.

A moozáf marriage (نکاح مضاف) or one which is referred to a future time is not valid, but a *muállaq* (نکاح معلق) marriage is valid where the dependence is on an event already passed.

The principal conditions (شروط نکاح) of a marriage are. (1) The parties must be sane and adult and free. (2) The female being an adult should give her consent, and in the case of a *saibá* (a woman who has had sexual intercourse with a man) it is necessary that she should be explicit. (3) The declaration and acceptance should take place at one and the same meeting, and should not be discordant with each other. (4) *Shahádat*, or the presence of a sufficient number of competent witnesses. (5) That the husband and the wife be both known and identified. (6) The parties should be equal to each other, *i.e.*, as regards freedom and Islám. (7) The woman should not be one with whom marriage is prohibited. The degrees of affinity and consanguinity within which marriage is prohibited are nearly the same as under the Mosaic law. But under the Mohamedan law affinity may be contracted by illicit intercourse, as well as by marriage. A man

cannot also marry a woman related to him by fosterage, a prohibition which embraces not only the foster parents, but also persons related to them within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity and affinity. So also a *Muslim* is prohibited from marrying an idolatoress, though he may marry a Christian or Jewess. A difference of nationality may also be classed among the prohibitions of marriage, for if one of the married couple should change his or her nationality, the marriage would be at an end. The principal incidents of a marriage are the wife's rights to dower and maintenance, the husband's right to conjugal intercourse and matrimonial restraint, the legitimacy of children conceived, not merely born, during the subsistence of the contract, and the mutual rights of the parties to share in the property of each other at death. The right to dower is opposed to that of conjugal intercourse, and the right to maintenance opposed to that of matrimonial restraint. Marriage confers no rights on either party over the property of the other. The wife retains the same powers of retaining and disposing of her property, of entering into all contracts regarding it, and of suing and being sued without the consent of her husband, as if she were still unmarried. She can even sue her husband and is in no respect under his legal guardianship. On the other hand, he is not liable for her debts, though he is bound to maintain her, and he may divorce her at any time, without assigning any reason. He may also have as many as four wives.

نکاح پڑھائي (Nikáh paṛháí) Marriage-fees.

نکاح پڑھا دینا (Nikáh paṛhá dená) To tie the nuptial knot.

نکاح نامه (Nikáh náma) A marriage contract.

نکاحي باپ (Nikáhí báp) A person who gives the girl in marriage.

نکاسي (Nikásí निकासी) (1) The skirts or suburbs of a town, the outer boundary of the land belonging to it. (2) Adjustment of accounts, discharge of a debt. (3) Outturn, yield, net produce.

نکاس پتر (Nikás patr निकास पत्र) A statement of adjusted accounts or of the gross produce of an estate receivable from the cultivator.

نکاسي (Nikásí निकासी) Outturn, net-produce, income, profit, tax collected on goods passing out of a town, transit duty, clearance, account of the revenue assessed upon an estate.

نکاسي خام (Nikásí kham) Gross-produce of an estate of a village receivable from the cultivators by the *zamindár* according to the account of the patwari, gross rental.

نکاسي کي چٹھي (Nikásí kí chiṭṭhí) A certificate of clearance, a permit, a pass-port.

نکاسي حال (Nikásí-i-hál) Existing assets.

نکاسي خالص (Nikási-i-khális) Net-assets.

نکاسي سالانہ (Nikási i-sálána) Annual out-turn, annual assets, annual valuation.

نکال لانا (Nikál lánā) To bring away, abduct.

حراست جایز سے نکال لیجانا (Hirásat jáiz se nikál lejáná) To kidnap from lawful custody.

نکالنا (Nikálná निकालना) (1) To strike out, to remove, to exclude, to eject, to put away, to beat out. (2) To issue, to publish, to work out, to find out, to discover, to give vent to (دل کا میل نکالنا), to strike (a balance), to bring out (a procession &c.), to give utterance to, to accomplish.

نکروسي (Nikrausi निकरौसी) The ceremony of the bridegroom proceeding on horseback, with the nuptial procession to the home of the bride.

نگاہداشت (Nigáhdásht) Observation, watch, custody, care, observance.

نکشیپ (Nikshep निक्षेप) A pledge, a pawn, a deposit (especially one which is open, or which if sealed is specified as to its contents, in opposition to *Upanidhi* or sealed or unknown deposit), hoarded treasure.

نذھي نکشیپ (Nidhi nikshep) In the south of India conveyances or grants issued to declare the right of the new occupant to all treasure that may be found in the soil, or to the treasure-trove.

نکشیپ کاري (Nikshep kári निक्षेप कारी) One who makes a deposit, a pledge.

نگاہ میں رکھنا (Nigáh men rakhná) To keep in sight, to keep watch over.

نگر (Nagr नगर) A city, a town.

نگر ادھیکش (Nagr adhyaksh नगर अध्यक्ष) The chief civil officer.

نگراني (Nigráni) Supervision, revision. (It is to be distinguished from نظر ثاني or review.)

نگراني کرنا (Nigráni karná) To revise, to use the powers of revision, to control, to superintend.

درخواست نگراني (Darkhwást-i-nigráni) Application for revision.

نگمن (Nigman निगमन) Logical conclusion.

نماز (Namáz) Prayer, (especially the prayers prescribed by Mohammedan law, which are said five times a day.)

نمایش (Numáyash) Show, exhibition.

نمایش جبر مجرمانہ (Numáyash-i-jabr i-mujrimána) A show of criminal force.

نمایشي (Numáishí) Colorable, ostensible.

نمایشي کارروائي (Numáeshí kárrawáí) Colorable transaction.

نمبر (Nambar) Number.

نمبر پر قایم کرنا (Nambar par qáyam karná)
نمبر پر چڑھانا (Nambar par chaṛháná) } To register as an original suit or appeal, to restore a case to its original number

نمبروار (Nambarvár) By turns, in order.

نمبر سے خارج ہونا (Nambar se kháraj honá) To be struck off the file.

نگ (Nag) Numbering.

نمبردار (Nambar dár) *See* نمبردار

نمبري (Nambarí) Regular (suit.)

نمت (Nimit निमित्त) Share, allotment.

اوسکے نمت (Uske nimit) For his sake, in his interest.

نمدا باندھنا (Namdá báṇdhná) To become bankrupt.

نمک حرام (Namak harám) Unfaithful, disloyal, disobedient, a traitor.

نمک حلال (Namak halál) Grateful, faithful, true, loyal.

نمک خوار (Namak khwár) A servant, a dependant.

نمک کا حق ادا کرنا (Namak ká haq ada karná) To discharge one's obligation arising from service.

نمک محال (Namak muhál) Revenue derived from salt, salt-revenue.

نمک ناجایز (Namak nájáyaz) Contraband salt.

نمنترن پتر (Nimantran patr निमन्त्रण पत्र) A written summons, a note of invitation.

نمونہ (Namúna) A sample, a pattern, an example, a form, a specimen.

نند (Nand नन्द) A sister-in law, a husband's sister.

نند پنڈت (Nand pandit नन्द पंडित) Nand Pandit the famous commentator of the Hindu law.

نندوئي (Nandoí नन्दोई) The husband of the husband's sister.

ننهال (Nanihál ननिहाल) The house and family of a maternal grandmother.

ننیا ساس (Naniyá sás ननिया सास) A mother-in-law's mother.

ننیا سسر (Naniyá susar ननिया ससुर) A husband of the mother-in-law's mother.

نو آباد (Nau-ábád) Recently settled or cultivated (as land).

نو برابر (Nau-barábar) Land recently reclaimed.

نوشکست (Nau-shikast) Land recently cut away by fluvial action, land newly broken.

نوست (Navast नवसत) A division of crop where the zamindar takes nine parts out of sixteen and the cultivator the remaining seven.

نو شرادھ (Nau shrádh नवश्राद्ध) The first of the series of sacrifices to the manes of a deceased relative (*viz.* on the first, third, fifth, seventh, ninth and eleventh days after the death.)

نواب (Nawáb) The title of Mohammedan princes.

نوارن پتر (Niwáran patr निवारण पत्र) A prohibitory note to one employed to demand payment of debts.

نواسہ (Nawása) A daughter's son.

نواسي (Nawásí) A daughter's daughter.

نوبت (Naubat) Stage.

اوایل نوبت (Awáil naubat) Preliminary stages.

نوبت پہونچانا (Naubat pahunchánáً) Things or matters to come to such a pass or pitch, recourse or resort was had to clubs. (لاٹھي کي نوبت پہونچي) Occasion for certain things to arise or arrive.

اول نوبت مقدمہ پر (Awwal naubat-i-muqaddma par) At the first hearing of the case.

نوتني (Nautni नौतनी) A feast given to a newly-married couple by their relations.

نوٹ (Noṭ) A note, a currency note, a cheque.

پرامسري نوٹ (Pramisiri note) A promissory note.

نوشت و خواند (Nawisht wa ḳhwánd) Engagement or compact in writing, a bond, the execution of a legal deed, epistolary correspondence.

نوشتہ (Nawishta) A writing, a deed.

نوشہ (Nausha) A bridegroom.

نوع (Nau') Kind, sort.

بہرنوع (Bahar-nau') At anyr ate, at all events.

نوعیت (Nau'iyat) Nature, specification.

نوکری (Naukarí) Post, service, pay for service.

نوکری پر ہونا (Naukarí par honá) To be in service or employment.

نوکری سے بھاگنا (Naukrí se bhágná) Desertion from service.

نونی (Nauni नौनी) Efflorescence of salt, harvesting.

نویس (Navís) A writer.

عرضی نویس ('Arzí navís) A petition-writer.

واصلباقی نویس (Wásil báqí navís) A writer of accounts, or receipts and balances of revenue.

خوش نویس (Kbush navís) A caligrapher.

نویسندہ (Navisinda) A writer, a clerk, the drawer of a hundi.

نہج (Nihaj) Way.

دیگر نہج پر (Dígar nihaj par) Otherwise.

نہر (Nah) A canal.

نہر کی آبپاشی (Nahr kí áb-páshí) Canal irrigation.

نہر کا محکمہ (Nahr ká muhakma) Canal department.

نیابتاً (Niyábtan) In the right of (another.)

نیارا (Niyárá) Separate.

نیاریا (Niyáryá) One who extracts precious metals from dross and ashes, or from scoria. (2) a very clever fellow.

نیاز (Niyáz) A gift, an offering, a thing dedicated, assignment of the revenue for the relief of the indigent.

نیاز مند (Niyáz mand) An humble or obedient servant.

نیامک (Niyámak नियामक) A controller, a superintendent.

نیاؤ (Nyáw न्याव) Justice, equity.

نیاے (Niyáe न्याय) Justice, equity, law, a lawful act, policy, decision, judgment, arbitrament, argument, logic.

نیاے پتر (Niyái patr नियाय पत्र) Decree.

نیاے چاہنا (Niyái chahná नियाय चाहना) To seek redress.

نیاے سبھا (Niyáe sabhá न्याय सभा) A court of justice or of arbitration.

نیاے (Niyáya न्याय्य) Right, just, lawfully claimable.

نیاے دھیش (Niyáe dhísh न्याय धीश) A magistrate, a judge.

نیاے دھیشی (Niyáe dhíshí न्याय धीशी) Magistracy, the office or function of a judge.

نیامڑ (Niyámaṛ न्यायमड़) A tree that has sprung up of itself in a cultivated field, and which the cultivator may cut down.

نیت (Níyat) Intention, design, purpose, object, aim.

نیک نیت (Nek níyat) Well-meaning, *bonafide*.

خریدار نیک نیت، (Kharídár nek niyat) A *bonafide* purchaser.

نیک نیتی (Nek niyatí) Good faith.

نیک نیتی سے (Nek niyatí se) In good faith, *bona-fides* (as opposed to بد نیتی سے *mala-fides*).

نیک چلنی (Nek chalní) Good conduct.

نیک چلنی کی زمانت (Nek chalní kí zamánat) Security for good behaviour.

نیت فاسد (Níyat-i-fásid) Guilty intention.

نیت فریب (Níyat-i-fareb) A fraudulent intent.

نیت مجرمانہ (Níyat-i-mujrimána) A criminal intent.

نیت (Nít नीति) Polity, ethics, justice.

نیچ (Ních) Low.

نیچ جات (Ních ját) A man of low caste.

نیچ کمائی (Ních kamáí) Ill-gotten gain.

نیکت (Niyukt नियुक्ति) Appointed, delegated, a functionary, an appointed or delegated agent.

نیگ (Neg नेग) Privilege, the customary presents at marriages and on other festive occasions made to relatives and dependants (and considered by them as perquisites to which they are entitled.)

نیل (Nil नील) Indigo.

نیل کی کوٹھی Níl kí koṭhí नील की कोठी
نیل کا کارخانہ Níl ká kárkhána नील का कारख़ाना
An indigo factory.

نیل والا (Níl wálá नील वाला) An indigo planter or dealer.

نیلام (Nílám) An auction, a public sale by auction.

نیلام بعلت اجرائے ڈگری (Nílám ba-i'llat ijrái-i-ḍigrí) A sale in execution of a decree, an execution sale.

نیلام بعلت مالگذاری (Nílám ba 'illat-i málguzárí) A sale for arrears of revenue.

نیلام پر چڑھانا (Nílám par chaṛhánáa) To bring to sale, to bring to the hammer.

نیلام دار (Nílám dár) An auction purchaser, one who holds an estate, &c. purchased at a public sale.

نیلام کرنا (Nílám karná) To sell, to sell publicly or by auction.

نیلام منسوخ کرانا (Nílám mansúkh karáná) To set aside a sale.

نیلام میں بولی بولنا (Nílám men bolí bolná) To bid at an auction sale, to give a bid.

نیلامی (Nílámí) Saleable by auction, to be sold by auction.

نیلام طلب (Nílam talab) To be sold by auction.

نیم (Niyam नियम) Fixed institute or observance, established practice, a rule or regulation, a statute, an agreement, a contract, an engagement.

نیم کرتا (Níyam kartá नियम कर्ता) A legislator, the legislature.

نیم پتر (Niyam pati) A deed of agreement or assent, a contract, a written engagement.

نیمے نیم (Nime nim) Half.

نیم آنہ پٹواری (Ním ánna patwárí) Half an anna in the rupee given as a fee to the village accountant at the settlement of assessment (Wilson.)

نیمائی (Nimái) A half share or concern in agricultural or commercial transactions.

نیم سالی (Ním sálí) Half yearly.

نیمت (Nímit नीमित) Enjoined, agreed upon, stipulated.

نیمچک نیچک (Nímchak nechak, नीमचक नेचक) The wooden platform of a well upon which the brick work or masonry rests as a foundation.

نیوچھاور (Neochhawar नेवछावर) *See* نوچھاور

نیوکتا (Niyokta) Appointed, delegated.

نیوگ (Niyog नियोग) An appointment, a delegated duty, (*See* below.)

نیوگ دھرم (Niyog dharm नियोग धर्म) (H. Law.) Official duty or occupation, the appointment of a kinsman to raise up issue by the wife of a childless husband, or one deceased without leaving children.

(و)

وابستگان (Wábastgán) Dependants, relations, adherents.

واپس دینا, Wápis dená वापिस देना / واپس کرنا, Wápis karná वापिस करना To return, to send back, to restore, to refund, to re-imburse, to remand.

واپس جانا (Wápis jáná वापिस जाना) To go back, to return, to retire.

اپنے مستقل عہدہ پر واپس جانا (Apne mustaqil u'hda par wápis jáná) To go back to his substantive appointment.

واپس لینا (Wápis lená) To take back, to claim back, to recover.

واپسی (Wápsi) Return, remand, refund, reversion.

واپسی مقدمہ (Wápsí muqaddama) The remand of a case.

واثق (Wásiq) Firm, strong, binding, obligatory.

واجب (Wájib) Proper, just, reasonable, right, necessary.

واجب تها عرض کیا (Wájib thá 'arz kiyá) It was right and proper (and so) I have represented or mentioned it (an expression used at the end of petitions.)

واجب جانا (Wájib jánná) } واجب سمجهنا (Wájib samajhná) } To deem necessary or incumbent.

واجب الاتباع (Wajib-ul-itbá') Binding.

واجب الادا (Wájib-ul-adá) Payable, due, necessary to be discharged (as debts or duties.)

واجب التسليم (Wájib-ul taslím) Recognisable, binding.

واجب التعميل (Wájib ul-ta'míl) Binding, necessary to be carried into execution.

واجب الرحم (Wájib-ul-rahm) Deserving pity or commiseration.

واجب الطلب (Wájib-ul-talab) Claimable, demandable.

واجب العرض (Wajib-ul-'arz) Administration paper. It is a statement of the constitution of the mahal, a record of the arrangements made by the settlement officer himself, or agreed to by the co sharers regarding the management of a mahal and all the customs prevailing therein.

واجب القتل (Wájib ul-qatl) Deserving death or execution.

واجب الوصول (Wájib-ul-wasúl) Recoverable, capable of being realized, due.

واجبات (Wájibát) Necessary things, important points, requirements.

واجبي (Wájibí) Proper, just, incumbent, expedient.

واجبي دعوى (Wájibí d'awí) A just claim.

واچک (Wáchak वाचक) News, tidings.

واچن (Wáchan वाचन) Recitation.

واد (Wád वाद) Discourse, argument, pleading in court, a law-suit.

واد پرت واد (Wád prati wád वाद प्रति वाद) Charge and defence, pleadings in a suit.

واد وواد (Wád wiwád वाद विवाद) Discussion, argument, disputation.

وادي پرتوادي (Wadí prati wádí वादी प्रति वादी) Plaintiff and defendant.

وار کرنا (Wár karná) To make an attack on, to assault.

وارث (Wáris) An heir.

وارث بعيد (Wáris i-ba'íd) A remote heir.

وارث عودي (Wáris-i-'audí) A reversioner.

وارث باقي مانده (Wáris-i-báqí mánda) A remainder man.

وارث متوسط (Wáris-i-mutwassat) An intermediate heir.

وارث قیاسي (Wáris-i-qiyásí) A presumptive heir.

وارث مابعد (Wáris máb'ad) A reversioner.

وارثي (Wársí) Heritage.

وارد (Wárid) A new comer, a new arrival.

واردات (Wárdát) Events, occurrences, incidents, accidents, a casualty, a crime.

موقع واردات (Mauqa' wárdát) Scene (or place) of occurrence.

وارن (Wáran वारन) A sacrifice, an offering, an oblation.

وارنٹ (Wáranṭ) A warrant.

وارنٹ تلاشي (Wáranṭ i-taláshí) A search warrant.

وارنٹ جاري کرنا (Wáranṭ járí karná) To issue a warrant

وارنٹ رہائي (Wáranṭ i rihái) A warrant of acquittal.

وارنٹ سپردگي (Wáranṭ-i supurdgí) An order of jail delivery

وارنٹ گرفتاري (Wáranṭ-i-giraftárí) A warrant of arrest.

وارنٹ کا مقدمہ (Wáranṭ ká muqaddama)
مقدمہ قابل اجراے ڈگري (Muqaddama-i-qábil-i-ijrái-i-ḍigrí)
A warrant-case.

واڑ (Wáṛ वाड़) An enclosure, a place.

واڑا (Wáṛá वाड़ा) A dwelling place, a division of a town, a quarter, a ward.

واڑي (Wáṛí वाड़ी) A hamlet.

واس (Wás वास) A dwelling, a habitation.

واستو (Wástav वास्तव) The site or foundation of a house.

واستو پوجا (Wástu pújá वास्तु पूजा) Ceremonies observed on laying the foundations of a dwelling house.

واسطہ (Wásta) A medium, an instrument, a middle-man, connexion, relationship.

بلا واسطہ (Bila wásta) Independent, direct, immediate.

واصل باقي (Wásil báqí) Collections and balances, an account showing the payments made and outstanding dues, an account showing the amount of revenue realized and the remainder outstanding.

واصل باقي کرنا (Wásil báqí karná) To balance an account.

واصل باقي نويس (Wásil báqí navís) A writer of receipts and balances.

واصلات (Waslát) The total amount of revenue collected under different heads, the proceeds of an estate, mesne profits. (زر واصلات)

واصلات آيندہ (Wáslát-i áyanda) Future mesne-profits.

واضح (Wázah) Evident, clear, manifest.

واضح هو که (Wázih ho ki) Be it known, whereas, now.

واضع (Wáze') A founder, a framer.

واضعان قانون (Wáze'án-i-qánún) The legislative body, the legislature.

واعظ (Wá'ez) A preacher.

وافي (Wáfí) Complete, sufficient, copious.

واقعات (Wáqe'át) Facts, occurrences, accidents, casualties, deaths.

واقعه (Wáqe'a) Event, incident, news, accident, casualty, death.

واقعه هونا (Wáqe'a honá) Death of a person to occur.

واقعه نویس (Wáqe'a navís) A news writer, a correspondent, an informer.

واقعي (Wáqa'í) Actual, due, actually, *defacto*, true, real *bona fide*.

واقف (Wáqif) (M. Law.) (1) An appropriator, the donor of a *waqf*. (2) Informed, sensible, conversant with, experienced.

واقف کار (Wáqif kár) An experienced person.

واقف هونا (Wáqif honá) To be acquainted with or aware of, to understand.

واقفیت (Wáqfiyat) Acquaintance, experience, knowledge.

واقفیت پیدا کرنا (Wáqfiyat paidá karná) To make an acquaintance with.

واقفیت ذاتي (Wáqfiyat-i-zátí) Personal knowledge.

واک دت (Wák datta वाक दत्त) Betrothed.

واک دان (Wák dán वाक दान) A verbal or promised gift, affiance, betrothal, promise to give a boy in adoption or a girl in marriage.

واک پروشیه (Wák parúshiya वाक परुष्य) Defamation, scandal, calumny punishable by law.

واگذاشت کرنا (Wáguzásht karná) To release.

واگذاشت (Wáguzásht) Release (from attachment), relinquishment.

والا شان (Wálá shán) Of elevated rank and dignity.

حضور والا (Huzúr walá) Your honour.

والد (Wálid) A father.

والده (Wálda) A mother.

والدین (Wálden) Parents.

والي وارث (Wálí wáris) Guardians, parents.

واليه (Wáliya वालिय:) Boyhood, infancy, youth.

وان پرستھ (Wánaprastha वान प्रस्थ) A man of the three first castes, who, after the term of his house holdership has expired, has entered the third *asarma* or "order," and has

proceeded to a life in the woods, (the *Hyllobios* of Greek-writers.)

وانمکھ (Wánmukh वाङ्मुख) An exordium.

واہب (Wáhib) A donor, a giver, one who executes a deed of gift.

واہبہ (Wahiba) A female donor.

واہیہ (Wáhiya) Expelled from caste or society, an outcaste, a foreigner.

وبا (Wibá) Epidemic, plague.

وبھاگ (Wibhág विभाग) (H. Law.) Portion of inheritance or partition of property.

Partition according to Vijneshwar (author of Mitakshra) is the adjustment of the rights of many, over the whole property by distributing those rights in particular portions of it. Before partition, the right of each co-owner stands, over the whole property. The effect of partition is to create in favor of each co owner an exclusive right to a part, in lieu of the joint right which he previously possessed over the whole. *Dayabhag* defines partition as the allotment of separate portions of the family property to the co-sharers corresponding to the shares already owned by each, even before partition. The share of a co-parcener is known. By partition an allotment is made in respect of that share. Allotment of shares to the sons by the father is called partition.

The Hindu lawyers treat partition and inheritance as part of the same subject. The reason of this is that the normal state of property, with which they have to deal, is joint property and that they can only explain the amount of interest which each member has in the property, by pointing out what share he would be entitled to in the event of a partition.

There is no such thing as succession properly so called, in an undivided Hindu family. The whole body of such family, consisting of males and females, form a sort of corporation, some of the members of which are co-parceners, that is, persons who on partition would be entitled to demand a share, while others are only entitled to maintenance. Each person is simply entitled to reside and be maintained in the family house.

As he dies, his claims cease, and as others are born, their claims arise. The claims of each of them spring from the mere fact of their entrance

into the family, not from taking the place of any particular individual in the family. Each member transmits to his issue his own share in the joint property, and that such issue takes *per capita inter se*, but per *stripes* as regards the issue of other members.

But in the general body of the undivided family the property does unlike the co-parcenary not go to all the surviving generations, but only to the three generations next to the owner in an unbroken male descent. Every one of these descendants is entitled to offer the funeral cake to the owner of the property, and therefore every one of them obtains by birth an interest in his property.

In Bengal the right of every co-parcener is to a definite share, though to an unascertained portion of the whole property. The right passes by inheritance to female or other relations, just as if it were already divided, and it may be disposed of by each male proprietor just as if it were separate or self-acquired property, though such alienation will be taken into account as part of his share on partition. The rule of survivorship governs the devolution of the share where a co-parcener leaves as no near heirs, and determines its amount. When however, property comes to belong exclusively to its possessor, either as his self-acquisition, or in consequence of his having separated himself from all his co-parceners, or having become the last of the co-parcenary, then it passes to his heir properly so-called. His heir is the person who is entitled to the property whether he takes it at once, or after the interposition of another estate. If the next heir to the property of a male, is himself a male, then he becomes the head of a family, and holds the property either in severalty or in co-parcenary as the case may be. At his death the devolution of the property is traced from him. But if the property of a male descends to a female, she does not except in Bombay, become a fresh stock of descent. At her death it passes not to her heirs, but to the heirs of the last male holder.

The principle upon which one person succeeds to another

generally depends upon the capacity of benefiting that person by the offer of funeral oblation.

اجیود وبھاگ (Ajivad wibhág आजिवद विभाग) Partition after father's decease.

پرکاش وبھاگ (Parkásh wibhág प्रकाश विभाग) A public partition made in the presence of a witness.

انیون و بھاگ (Anyonya wibhág अनयोन्य विभाग) Mutual partition made by the sharers without the presence of any other person.

جیود و بھاگ (Jivad wibhág जीवद विभाग) Partition made during the life of the father.

رہسیہ و بھاگ (Ribasiya wibhág रहस्य विभाग) Partition made privately in the presence of a few friends only.

سم وبھاگ (Sam wibhág सम विभाग) Division of the property among the sons in equal shares.

وکہم وبھاگ (Wikham wibhág विषय विभाग) Division of the property by the father in his life time amongst his sons in different proportions, which may take place with property self-acquired.

وبھاگ بھاک (Wibhág bhák विभाग भाक) (H. Law.) One who shares in property already distributed, as a son born subsequently to the partition of the parental inheritance.

وبھاگ پترکا (Wibhág patrká विभाग पत्रिका) (H. Law.) A deed of partition. (It should be drawn up at the time of partition, specifying whether the property is ancestral or self acquired, the particulars of its acquisition, the names of the sharers with their respective shares. It should be signed by the parties, witnessed and dated.)

وبھکت (Wibhakt विभक्त) Divided, separated (either the property, or as applied to persons, the sharer who has separated from his co-heirs and holds his portion in severalty.

وبھیدک (Wibhedak विभेदक) Contradictory.

وپرت پت (Wiprati patti विप्रति पत्ति) Difference of opinion, conflict of evidence.

وثوق (Wasúq) Confidence, trust, reliance, strength, firmness.

وثیقہ (Wasíqa) A deed, a document, a bond. A pension paid out of the interest of government promissory note in deposit with government.

وثیقہ اِنتقال (Wasíqa-i-inteqál) A deed of transfer.

وثیقہ حصہ داري (Wasíqa-i-hissa dárí) A scrip.

وثیقہ دار (Wasíqa dár) A holder of a bond or, a government promissory note, a pensioner.

وثیقہ سرکاري (Wasíqa sarkárí) Government paper.

وثیقہ ضمانت (Wasíqa-i-zamánat) A bail-bond.

وثیقہ وقف (Wasíqa i-waqf) A deed of endowment.

وثیقجات (Wasíqajat) Compacts, bonds, documents, title-deeds.

وجاتیہ (Wajátiya वजातीय) Of different or mixed origin, base born, bastard, a bastard.

وجوب (Wajúb) Nec-ssity, obligation.

وجود (Wajúd) existence, substance.

باوجود اِسکے (Báwajúd iske) Notwithstanding.

بےوجود (Be wajúd) Without any substance.

وجوہ (Wajúh) Grounds, reasons.

وجوہ اپیل (Wajúh apíl) The grounds of appeal.

وجوہ تمہیدي (Wajúh tambídí) The preliminary grounds.

وجہہ (Wajah) Ground, reason, cause, motive.

وجہہ تحریک (Wajah tahrík) The motive.

وجہہ ثبوت (Wajah sabút) Evidence.

وجہہ ثبوت کامل (Wajah sabút kámil) Conclusive proof.

وجہہ ثبوت واقعات (Wajah sabút wáqe'át) Circumstantial evidence.

وجہہ ثبوت پیش کرنا (Wajah sabút pesh karná) To adduce evidence.

وجہہ ثبوت میں منظور کرنا (Wajah sabút meu manzúr karná) To receive in evidence.

وجہہ قانوني (Wajah qánúní) Legal ground.

وجہہ قوي (Wajah qawí) Strong proof.

وجہہ کافي (Wajah káfí) Sufficient cause, ground or excuse.

وجہہ معاش (Wajah mu'ásh) Means of subsistence, maintenance.

وجہہ مرجہہ (Wajah muwajjah) A strong reason, a sufficient cause.

وجہہ معقول و قرین قیاس (Wajah m'aqúl wa qarín-i-qiyás) Reasonable and probable cause.

وجہہ نالش (Wajah nálish) } وجہہ مخاصمت (Wajah mukhásimat.) } Ground of complaint, cause of action.

وچار (Wichár विचार) Investigation, judgment.

وچار کرنا (Wichár karná) To deliberate, to consider.

وچن (Wachan वचन) A dictum in law, a text from a work of authority.

ودھي (Widhí विधि) A rule, a precept, especially one enjoining a particular act or observance in law or religion, any act or rite or ceremony so enjoined.

ودھوا (Widhwá) A widow.

ودھوا ويدن (Widhwá vedan विधवा वेदन) Widow marriage.

ودیا (Widyá विद्या) Knowledge of any kind, science, art.

ودیا دھن (Widyá dhan विद्या धन) Money acquired by teaching or by means of learning.

ودیامان (Widyá-mán विद्यामान) Being present, presence of a third person as a witness in money transactions.

ودیعت (Wadí'át) (M. Law.) Deposit. A thing entrusted to the care of another. The proprietor of the thing is called the *múdí* or depositor, the person entrusted with it is *múda'*, or trustee, and the property deposited is *wadía't*.

وریتیہ (Wiritya वृत्य) A man of one of the first three castes who has lost caste through non-observance of ten principal purificatory rites especially investiture with the sacred thread.

وراتستوم (Wirátastoma व्रातस्तोम) A sacrifice performed by persons who have lost their castes through not receiving investiture for the purpose of being allowed to receive it.

وراثت (Wirásat) Inheritance, heritage, heirship.

وراثت کي سند (Wirásat kí sanad) / سارٹیفکٹ وراثت (Sárṭifikaṭ wirásat.) A certificate of heirship, succession certificate.

وراثت نامہ (Wirásat-náma) A deed of inheritance or heirship.

وراثتاً (Wirásatan) By or by way of inheritance.

وراثتاً پہونچنا (Wirásatan pahunchná) To devolve by inheritance.

وریت (Wrata व्रत) Observance of any enjoined practice, office, means of subsistence, allowance.

ورثہ (Wirsa). Inheritance, heritage, bequest.

ورثا (Wirsá) Heirs.

ورثا پانا (Wirsá páná) To acquire a property by inheritance or bequest.

ورثہدار (Wirsadár) An heir, a proprietor by hereditary right.

ورجت (Wirjit वर्जित) Forbidden, unlawful.

وردھ سمبندھ (Wirudh sambandh विरुध सम्बन्ध)(H. Law.)Degree of consanguinity or relationship, within which marriage is prohibited, extending to seven degrees, or all connected by offerings of the funeral cake or *pindás*.

وردھی (Wiriddhi वृद्धि) Increase of money, interest, various kinds of interest are recognised by Hindu Lawyers.

1. کایک وردھی (Káyik wirddhí कायक वृद्धि) Bodily interest or the advantage arising from the body of an animal pledged as security for loan, interest paid repeatedly without reducing the principal.

2. کالک وردھی (Kálik wirddhí कालिक वृद्धि) Interest payable periodically.

3. چکر وردھی (Chakr wirddhí) Compound interest.

4. کارکا وردھی (Kárká wirddhí कार्का वृद्धि)Interest at a stipulated rate higher than the usual rate, or without regard to the legal rate.

5. سکھ وردھی (Sukh wirddhí सुख वृद्धि) Interest at a usurious rate payable daily.

6. بھوگ لابھ (Bhog lábh भोग लाभ) Advantage accruing to a creditor from the use of any article handed over to him as security, as the usufruct of land, gardens, &c.

انیائے وردھی (Anyái wirddhí अन्याय वृद्धि) Usurious interest.

پرم وردھی (Param wirddhí परम वृद्धि) Interest at the highest legal rate.

سامان وردھی (Sámán wirddhí सामान वृद्धि) Interest at the usual or a moderate rate.

دھرم وردھی (Dharam wirddhí धर्म वृद्धि) Lawful interest.

واستو وردھی (Wástav wirddhí वास्तव वृद्धि) Just or customary interest.

وردھی شرادھ(Wírddhí sharádh वृद्ध श्राध) A sarádh or offering made to departed ancestors on any prosperous occasion.

وارگلانا (Wargaláná) To inveigle, to decoy, to deceive, to incite, to instigate.

وربش اتسرگ (Wrishotsarg वृष उत्सर्ग) Letting a bull go loose at certain ceremonies, the bull is considered sacred and belongs to no one.

ورتھا دان (Wirthá dán वृथा दान) An improper gift and that may be annulled, or if only promised, not performed, as gifts to courtesans, panegyrists, or money lost at play, &c.

وسیلہ پیدا کرنا (Wasíla paidá karná) To provide the means, to create interest.

وسیلہ ناجایز (Wasíla nájáyaz) Corrupt or illegal means.

بے وسیلہ (Be-wasíla) Without means or resources, without patronage or interest.

وشنو پریتی (Wishnúpríti विष्णु प्रीति) Land granted rent-free to Brahmans in honor of Vishnu, or to maintain his worship.

وشنو تر (Wishnú tra विष्णुतर) A grant of rent-free land for the worship of Vishnu.

وشے (Vishay विषय) Object, aim, affair, business, transaction, subject-topic department

وصایا (Wasáyá) (M. Law.) Wills and directions for carrying it out. *See* وصیت

وصول (Wasúl) Recovery, collection, realization of revenue. (وصول مالگذاری)

وصول باقی (Wasúl báqí) Uncollected balance, realization and recovery of arrears.

وصول کرنا (Wasúl karná) To realize, to collect, to levy.

وصی (Wasí) An executor.

وصیت (Wasíyat) (1) Will, testament. (2) (M. Law.) Conferring a right of property in a specific thing, or in a profit or advantage, in the manner of a gratuity, postponed till

ورن (Waran वर्ण) A tribe, a class, a caste.

ورهسپتی (Wirhaspatí) The name of an author of a commentary on Hindu Law.

وزن (Wazan) Weight, influence.

وزن کش (Wazan-kash) A weighman.

وزن کشی (Wazan kashí) The office or the perquisites of a weighman.

وزیر (Wazír) A minister, a privy counsellor.

وساطت (Wisátat) Intervention, intercession, means, medium.

بلاوساطت (Bilá-wisátat) Directly, not mediately.

وسرجن (Wisarjan विसर्जन) Gift, donatioo, dismissal, setting a bull at liberty on particular occasions.

وسط دریا (Wast daryá) Midstream.

وسعت (Was'at) Extent, latitude, convenience.

وسعت دینا (Was'at denà) To extend the meaning, to go the length of saying and to make applicable.

وسیع (Wasí') Ample, large, extensive, comprehensive, liberal.

وسیع معنی (Wasí' m'aní) A wide sense.

وسیلہ (Wasíla) Means.

after the death of the testator. The legal effect of a bequest is to confer on the legatee a new right of property, in the same way as in the case of a gift, and the bequest becomes vested in him by acceptance, so that if he accepts after the death of the testator, his ownership of the thing bequeathed is established, whether he takes possession of it or not.

A bequest to a stranger is valid without the consent of the heirs, but not beyond one-third of the estate, unless assented to by them after the testator's death. A bequest to an heir is not lawful, without the assent of the other heirs.

وصیت تحریری (Wasíyat-i-tahrírí) Written will.

وصیت زبانی (Wasíyat-i-zubání) A non cupative will.

وصیت نامہ (Wasíyat-náma) A will, testament.

وصیت نامہ رعایتی (Wasíyat-náma-i-ri'áití) A privileged will.

وصیت نامہ غیر رعایتی (Wasíyat-náma-i-gair ri'áití) An unprivileged will.

وصیت بالوقف (Wasíyat bil-waqf) It is a testamentary direction to the heirs to make a *waqf*, that is to appropriate property to the purposes and in the manner indicated by the testator. Such testamentary direction is technically called *wasíyat bil-waqf*.

وضع کرنا (Waza' karná) (1) To establish, to legislate. (2) To subtract, to deduct, to allow for.

وضو (Wazú) Sacred ablution performed before prayer.

وطن (Watan) Native country, home, dwelling. (Marathas) Any hereditary estate, office, or privilege.

وطن دار (Watan dár) (Marathas) The holder of a hereditary right, property or office, with the privileges and emoluments attached to it.

وظیفہ (Wazífa) A pension, pay or allowance, land bestowed in gift for past service, revenue collected at a stipulated or a fixed rate for a certain quantity of land.

وظیفہ دار (Wazífa dár) The holder of a pension, or of a rent free-grant of land.

وظیعتہ (Wazí'at) Trust, deposit.

وعدہ (W'ada) A promise, an engagement, an agreement.

وعدہ خلافی (W'ada khiláfí) Breach of promise or engagement, default.

وعدہ وعید کرنا (W'ada wa'íd karná) } وعدہ ٹالنا (W'ada tálná) }

To evade a promise or agreement.

وغیرہ (Wagaira) And others, &c.

وفا کرنا (Wafá karná) To keep faith, to fulfil, to satisfy, to bear with.

وفات (Wafát) Death.

وفادار (Wafádár) Faithful, loyal.

وقت بے وقت (Waqt be waqt) In season and out of season.

وقایع (Waqáya') Occurrences, news.

وقایع نویس (Waqáya'-navís) A newspaper correspondent.

وقت (Waqt) Time, term, period, opportunity.

وقتاً فوقتاً (Waqtan fa-waqtan) From time to time.

وقف (Waqf) (M. Law.) Waqf is the dedication of some specific property, in perpetuity for some charitable purposes or other good objects which never fail, extinguishing the rights of the creator or author of the waqf, to transfer the property or deal otherwise with it as his own, vesting it in a person who is called a Mutwalli as trustee for carrying out the intention of the appropriator.

The property itself is supposed to remain vested in the appropriator, according to one opinion, while by another, though the appropriator's right abates, it is supposed to abate in favor of Almighty God, and does not pass to a human substitute. Appropriation may be constituted by words *inter vivos* or by bequest. But when it is constituted by bequest, the property which is the subject of it must not exceed $\frac{1}{3}$ of the testator's estate, unless the excess is assented to by the heirs. The proper subjects of appropriation are land, houses or other immovable property generally, movables, with a few exceptions, cannot by themselves be made the subjects of appropriation. Wtih regard to its objects two conditions are required. There must be some connection between them and the appropriator, and they must be of such a nature that, taken together, they can never fail.

A pious or charitable purpose, according to Mohammedan law, is every purpose which conduces to what is technically called *Qurbat* or approach to the Almighty. Therefore every good purpose which according to religious conceptions of Islám leads to that end is a proper purpose for a waqf. To provide for oneself, or for one's own children, results in as

much merit as a dedication for the support of the general body of the poor.

وقف الاولاد (Waqfala aulád) Waqf for the benefit of one's children.

وقفہ (Waqfa) Delay, respite, interval.

وقوع (Waqú') An occurrence, the happening, an accident, an event.

وقوع جرم کے وقت (Waqú' jurm ke waqt) On the occurrence of the crime, red-handed, *flagrante delicto*.

وقوع میں لانا (Waqú' men láná) To bring to pass, to cause to happen.

وقیہ (Waqíya) A weight of 7 *misqáls* and 40 *dirhams*, an ounce.

وکالت (Wakálat) The business of an advocate or pleader, practice at the bar, delegation, commission.

وکالت کرنا (Wakálat karná) To practise as a pleader, to advocate the cause (of), to act as a substitute or proxy.

وکالت نامہ (Wakálat-náma) A power-of-attorney.

وکالتاً (Wakáltan) Through a pleader, by agent, by delegation.

وکریہ (Wikraya विक्रय) Sale, selling.

وکریہ انوشئے (Wikraya anushaya विक्रयानुशय) Recession of sale.

وکرئی (Wikrayí विक्रयी) A vendor.

وکریتا پتر (Wikrítá putr विक्रीता पुत्र) A son sold by his natural parents and bought to be adopted as a son.

وکریہ سم پردانم (Wikriya sampradánam विक्रय समप्रदानम) Non-delivery of an article sold, recession of sale.

وکیل (Wakíl) A vakil, a pleader, an ambassador, an agent, an attorney.

وکیل کرنا (Wakíl karná) To appoint one as vakil or pleader.

وکیل علی الوجہہ (Wakíl-'alá-ul-wajah) An executor.

ولا (Walá) (M. Law) A peculiar relationship voluntarily established, and which confers a right of inheritance on one or both parties.

It is of two kinds.

1. ولاالعتاقہ (Walá-ul-atáqah) Relationship between a master and a manumitted slave, in which the former inherits any property the latter may acquire after emancipation.

2. ولاالموالاۃ (Walá-ul-mawálát) The connection arising out of a mutual friendship.

ولادت (Wiládat) Birth.

ولايت (Wiláyat) Guardianship. (According to M. Law. the word is restricted to the guardianship of property, and education and marriage of the ward, whilst Hizánat (حضانت *q.v.*) is used to denote guardianship over the rearing and bringing up of the child.) The guardianship of a minor for the management and preservation of his property devolves first on his or her father, then on the father's executor, next on the paternal grandfather, then on his executor, then on the executors, next on the ruling power or his representative, the Qází.

ولايت كا سارٹیفیکٹ (Wiláyat ká sártifikat) Certificate of guardianship.

ولايتاً (Wiláitan) In behalf of, as the guardian of.

ولايتي (Wiláití) European, foreign, English.

ولد (Walad) A son, an offspring.

ولدالحرام (Walad-ul-harám) } ولدالزنا (Walad-ul-zinà) } (M. Law.) A bastard, an illegitimate child. He cannot inherit the property of his father but he is acknowledged as the rightful heir of his mother.

ولدالحلال (Walad-ul-halál) A legitimate child (The shortest period of gestation recognized by M. Law. is 6 months, and consequently a child born at any time after six months from the date of marriage has a claim to legitimacy).

ولدالملاعنه (Walad-ul-mulá'nah) (M. Law.) A child of imprecation. He is debarred from his right of inheritance from his father.

ولي (Walí) (M. Law.) Next of kin, a guardian.

ولي بعيد (Walí ba'íd) A legal guardian of a more remote degree than father, brother or uncle.

ولي جبير (Walí-i-jabír) An authoritative guardian, recognized by law.

ولي الدم (Walí-ul-dam) A relative entitled to exact retaliation.

ولي عهد (Walí 'ahad) An heir-apparent.

ولي قدرتي (Walí qudratí) Natural guardian.

ولي دوران مقدمه (Walí daurán-i-muqaddma) A guardian *ad litem*.

ولي قريب (Walí qaríb) A near guardian.

ولي و نابالغ (Walí wa nábálig) A guardian and ward.

ولي مقرري (Walí muqarrirí) A testamentary guardian.

وليه (Walíya) A female guardian.

وندیگراہ (Wandigraha बन्दि ग्रह) A thief, a housebreaker, especially one who breaks into a place where something precious or sacred is kept.

ونش (Vansh वंश) A race, a family.

ونشاولي (Wanshavalí वंशावली) A genealogy.

ونش کرم آگت (Wansh karam ágat वंशकर्मागत) Descended or inherited lineally.

ونمے (Winmay विनिमय) Exchange, substitution, requital, retaliation, a pledge, a deposit.

ویواہ (Wiváh विवाह) *See* بیاہ

ویواس (Wivás विवास) Banishnent, expulsion from house and home.

ویاپار (Wiápár व्यापार) Traffic, merchandise, dealing, transaction, labour, work, operation. *See* بیوپار

ویابھچار (Wiyabhichár व्यभिचार) Going astray, doing wrong, profligacy, adultery.

ویاج (Wiyáj व्याज) Interest, usury.

ویاجي (Wiyájí व्याजी) Bearing interest.

ویاج کٹوتي (Wiyáj kaṭautí व्याज कटौती) Making out an interest account, calculating the interest at different periods on sums on either side of the account, and drawing out the balance.

ویاس (Wiyás व्यास) A celebrated sage, the reputed arranger of the Vedas in their present form.

ویاسن (Wiyasana व्यसन) Vice, dissipation, profligacy.

ویوہارک (Wiyo hárik व्यवहारिक) Customary, belonging to judicial procedure, legal, a counsellor.

وید (Veda वेद) The primary source of H. Law. There are 4 Vedas, the Rig Veda, the Sham Veda, the Atharvana Veda, the Yajur Veda.

وید کریا (Veda kriya वेद क्रिया) The religious ceremonies enjoined in the Vedas.

ویران کرنا (Wirán karná) To lay waste, to depopulate.

ویریہ دان (Wiryadán वीर्य दान) Seed-gift (when a husband of one of the three subordinate castes was either dead or away from the country, and the wife had not as yet borne a male child, the Purohit of that household temporarily filled the husband's place and begot a son.)

ویشیا (Veshiyá वेश्या) A prostitute.

ویش (Waisha वैश्य) A man who occupies the soil, a man of the third Hindu caste whose business was trade and agriculture.

ویماتر (Wemátra वेमात्र) A step-mother's son, a half-brother.

ویماتری (Wemátrí वेमात्री) A half-sister.

ویوستھا (Wyavasthá व्यवस्था) Settlement, arrangement, a written opinion on points of law, with citation of original texts on which it is based given by Pandits, a decision.

ویوستھا پتر (Wyavashta patr व्यवस्था पत्र) The written dictum or opinion of a Hindu lawyer, an extract from a code of law.

ویوستھا داے (Wyavashthádái व्यवस्था दाई) A law-giver, one who gives a legal opinion.

ویوستھت (Wyavasthit व्यवस्थित) Arranged, adjusted, based, established, appointed, decided, decreed.

ویوہار (Wyavhár व्यवहार) Affairs, business, worldly occupation, as trade, or profession, judicial procedure, administration of justice of the courts, law-suit.

ویوہار وشے (Wyavahár wishaya व्यवहार विषय) Object or title of legal procedure.

According to Manu the titles of subjects are eighteen :—

1. *Rinádan* (رناڈن) Contraction of debt.
2. *Nikshep* (نکشیپ) Deposit, bailment.
3. *Aswámi vikray* (اسوامي وکریہ) Sale without ownership or authority.
4. *Sambhuwá samáthana* (سمبھوا سماتھن) Concerns amongst partners.
5. *Datta pradának* (دت پردانک) Resumption of gift.
6. *Vetnadána* (ویت ڈان) Non-payment of wages.
7. *Sámird Vyatikrama* (سامرد ویاتکرم) Breach of agreement.
8. *Kraya vikryanushay* (کرئے وکرئے انوشئے) Recession of sale and purchase.
9. *Simá Wiváda* (سیما ویواد) Boundary disputes.
10. *Swámí paláyar wiváda* (سوامي پلایر ویواد) Disputes between master and dependant.
11. *Vák parushaya* (واک پروشئے) Defamation, slander.
12. *Danḍa párushaya* (ڈنڈ پاروشاے) Assault.
13. *Stiyá* (ستیا) Theft.
14. *Sahasa* (سہس) Robbery, extortion.
15. *Strisangrahan* (استری سنگرھن) Adultery.
16. *Stripundháran* (استری پنڈھارن) Duties of man and wife.
17. *Dáya bhág* (داے بھاگ) Partition of inheritance.
18. *Dyúta* (द्यूत دیوت) Gambling.

These titles are sometimes differently stated and a few are added :—

Vyavahár (व्यवहार मात्रिक ویوہار ماترک) Legal process in general.

Sákshiya (साक्षीय ساکشیہ) Legal evidence.

Lekhya (लेखय لیکھیہ) Written testimony.

Dwya (दिव्य دیویہ) Ordeal.

Abhyupetya (अभ्युपेत्य ابھیوپیتیہ) Contracted service.

Prakirnaka (प्रकीर्णक پرکیرنک) Miscellaneous.

ویوہاری (Wyohárí व्यवहारी) }
ویوہارک (Wyohárik व्यवहारिक) }
A suitor, a litigant, an adult, one who is of age to manage his own affairs, one who is engaged in the active occupations of life.

وہابی (Wahábí) Wahábi is a sect of the Mohammedans, so called after the name of Abdul Wahib, the founder of the sect, who lived in the 15th century. Wahábís are known as *Aht-ul-Ahádis*. They reside in Central Arabia and Southern Africa and have their own rulers whose mandates are decisive in any matter of law, when no rule or decision in point is to be found in the Qurán or the *Hadís*. They do not submit to the authority of *Kyás* and *Ijmá* unless it be of a *Saháb* or the companion of the Prophet.

(ہ)

ہاتھ آنا (Háth áná हाथ आना) To come into the possession or power of, to fall, to be gained.

ہاتھ اُٹھانا (Háth uṭháná) To raise one's or lift up hands to lift one's hand against one, refrain or withdraw from.

ہاتھ پر ہاتھ مارنا (Háth par háth márná हाथ पर हाथ मारना) To make a promise, to pledge oneself, to bet.

ہاتھ پھینکنا (Háth pheṉkná) To fence.

ہاتھ پیلے کرنا (Háth píle karná) To get one married (in a quiet way).

ہاتھ چلانا (Háth chaláná) To strike.

ہاتھ ڈالنا (Háth ḍálná हाथ डालना) To meddle, to interfere, to lay hands on, to insult (a woman), to encroach on, to undertake.

ہاتھ دھو کے پیچھے پڑنا (Háth dho ke piche paṛná) To persecute, to pursue closely inspite of everything.

هاتھہ ڈالنا (Háth ḍálná) To touch or insult a woman. (2) To meddle. (3) To put one's hands to, begin (هاتھہ لگانا) (4) To put one's hands in.

هاتھہ صاف کرنا (Háth sáf karná) To beat, to slay, to murder, to fleece, plunder.

هاتھہ میں لینا (Háth meṉ leṉá) To bring into one's hand, to bring under.

هاتھہ چٹھی (Háth chiṭṭhí हाथ चिट्ठी) A letter of credit, a testimonial.

هاتھہ چٹھا (Háth chiṭṭhá) An account written by the debtor himself in the books of the creditor.

هاتھہ مارنا (Háth márná हाथ मारना) To strike at, to strike down, to slay, to purloin, to embezzle, to plunder, to promise.

کسی کے هاتھہ بیچنا (kisí ke háth bechná) To sell to some one.

هاتھا پائی (Háthá pái) Fisticuffs fighting.

هاتھا پائی کرنا (Háthá pái karná) To scuffle.

هاٹ (Háṭ हाट) A market, a moveable market.

هادی (Hádí) A guide, a head of a religious order.

هار (Hár हार) (1) A field, land most distant from the site of a village, beyond the *manjhá*. (2) Loss, forfeiture.

هارجیت (Hár jít हार जीत) Loss and gain, gambling.

هار جیت کرنا (Hár jít karná हार जीत करना) To gamble.

هارج (Hárij) Interrupter.

هارج دخل (Hárij dakhl) An intervener.

هارج هونا (Hárij honá) To be a bar, to interrupt, to prevent.

هارنا (Hárná हारना) To lose, to fail.

بچن هارنا (Bachan hárná) To promise, to give one's word.

هالا (Hálá हाला) A tax on plough an instalment of revenue.

هامی بھرنا (Hámí bharná हामी भरना) To afford confirmation of, to confirm, to pledge oneself, to promise, to assent.

هانی (Háni हानि) Neglect, desertion, loss, absence (of), deficiency, mischief, injury, murder.

هانکنا (Háṉkná) (1) To goad, to drive away or out. (2) To dilate or dwell to brag and boast. (3) To fan or use a fan, to pull a *pankhá*.

هبہ (Hiba) (M. Law.) Gift. Gift is the conferring of a right of property without an exchange. This may be done either by actual transfer, which is termed *tamlik* (تملیک) or by extinction of the donor's right, which is termed *Isqát* (اسقاط). When gift operates by way of

transfer, it is not complete without possession, and is in general resumable. When it operates by way of extinction of right, it does not even require acceptance, and cannot be resumed.

When the gift is of a thing that may be divided without impairing any of its uses, it is necessary that the subject of it should not be *Mooshá'* (*See* مشاع) or confused with the property of another.

Before delivery any gift may be revoked, but after delivery gifts to relatives within prohibited degrees, between husband and wife, do not admit of revocation. Other gifts may in general be revoked, unless there is some special cause to prevent it. Of the causes that prevent the revocation of gifts, one in particular may be noticed because it has given a name to a device for effecting a gift of a *Mooshá'*. It consists in giving an *'ewaz* or exchange for the gift. This may be entirely an afterthought, or may have been stipulated for in the first transaction which in that case is termed. *Hiba-ba shart-ul-'ewaz.* In both cases the *'ewaz* is itself a gift. Up to possession, too, the *'ewaz* may be revoked, but after that, neither the original gift nor the *'ewaz* for it is resumable. In the second case there is a further effect, which is that, after possession of *'ewaz*, the two transactions continue, and form an exchange of property for property, which is a sale. Thus *hiba-bil-'ewaz* has become a device in India for giving effect to the gift of a Mushá in a thing susceptible of partition, which may be lawfully sold, though it cannot be the subject of a gift.

هبه اصلي (Hiba-aslí) The original bequest.

هبه الاخذ (Hiba-ul-akhz) A demonstrative legacy.

هبه بالعوض (Hiba-bil-'ewaz) (M. Law.) Gift for an exchange. "The fundamental conception of Hiba-bil-'ewaz" says Justice Mahmud "is that it is a transaction made up of mutual and reciprocal gifts between two persons each of whom is the donor of one and the donee of the other." It is a sale in all its legal incidents.

هبه به شرط العيوض (Hiba-ba-shart-ul-'ewaz) (M. Law.) Gift with a condition of exchange. This is a contract in which one party gives a certain thing

to another on condition that the latter shall give to the former something in return. It is therefore like a contingent contract.

هبه بالرغبت (Hiba-bil-ragbat) A voluntary gift.

هبهخاص (Hiba-i khás) A specific legacy.

هبه شرطيه (Hiba-i-shartiya) A conditional gift. A gift which if made to depend for its operation upon a certain condition, *e. g.*, when to-morrow comes ..... such a gift is void.

هبه مشروط (Hiba-i-mashrút) (M. Law) A gift with a condition. In such a gift the extent of the donee's right is sought to be restricted by a condition qualifying the absoluteness of the gift. In such a case the condition is void and the gift valid.

هبهكالعدم (Hiba-i-kal-'adam) A void gift, a void bequest.

هبه مابقى (Hiba-i-má-baqá) A residuary bequest.

هبه مشاع (Hiba-i-mushá') *See* مشاع

هبه مشغول (Hiba-i-mashgúl) (M. Law.) The gift of a thing occupied, as the gift of a leathern bag in which there is food of the donor's is not lawful, but a gift of the food in the bag is lawful, so also the gift of land with the crop, when a right be established in the crop, is void.

هتك عزت كرنا (Hatak 'izzat karná) To disgrace.

هتهه كڑي (Hath kaṛí हथ कड़ी) Handcuff, manacle.

هتهه كڑي لگانا (Hath kaṛí lagáná हथ कड़ी लगाना)
هتهكڑي ڈالنا (Hath kaṛí ḍálná हथ कड़ी डालना)
To handcuff.

هتهه پهير (Hath pher हथ फेर) Borrowing.

هتهه ادهارو (Hath udhárú) Parol debt (دست گردان)

هتهه پهير لينا (Hath pher lená) To borrow.

هٹ دهرم (Haṭ dharam हट धर्म) Unjust, ungrateful.

هتيار (Hatyár) A tool, an implement, arms.

هتيار بند (Hatyárband) Armed.

هتيانا (Hatyáná) To appropriate, to obtain by fraud.

هتيا (Hatyá) Slaughter, murder, sjn.

هجري (Hijri) The era of the flight of Mohammed. It begins from 15th July 622 A. D.

هدايت (Hidáyat) Direction, guidance, precept.

هدايت قانوني (Hidáyat-i-qánúní) A direction of law.

هدایت‌نامہ بندوبست (Hidáyatnáma-i-band-o-bast) Directions for settlement officers.

هدایت نامہ مالگذاري (Hidáyat náma-i-málguzárí) Directions for collectors of land-revenue.

هدایتي (Hidáyatí) Directory.

مقدمہ هدایتي (Muqadma-i-hidáyatí) Leading case.

هدیہ (Hadya) An offering, a present.

هڈي ٹوٹنا (Haḍḍi ṭúṭná हड्डी टूटना) The fracture of a bone.

هڈي اُترنا (Haḍḍí utarná हड्डी उतरना) The dislocation of a bone.

هر آینہ (Har áina) By all means, at all events.

هر روز (Har roz) Daily.

هر صورت میں (Har súrat meṉ) In every case, from all points.

هرکارہ (Harkára) An out-door servant to go on errands, a courier, a peon, a post-peon.

هرگاہ (Hargáh) Whereas.

هرسوت (Harsot हरसोत) The first ploughing of the season.

هرفن مولا (Harfan maulá) A jack of all trade.

هراج (Hirráj) An auction, an outcry.

هراج کرنا (Harráj karná) To sell by auction.

هرائي (Haráí हराई) The portion of land in a field which is included within one circuit of a plough.

هرج کرنا (Harj karná) To interrupt, to delay.

هرجہ (Harja) Damage.

هرجہ بعید (Harja-i-ba'íd) Remote damages.

هرجہ برائے نام (Harja-i-barái-nám) Nominal damages.

هرجہ غیر مشخصہ (Harja gair mushakhisa) Unliquidated damages.

هرس (Hars) The ploughshare.

هرن باڑي (Haran báṛi हरन बाड़ी) House of correction, penitentiary.

هرنا (Harná हरना) To kidnap, to steal.

هرواہا (Harwáhá हरवाहा) A ploughman.

هراوري (Harauri हरोरी) The place where ploughing is going on, money lent by a cultivator to a ploughman (bearing no interest as long as he serves).

هروال (Harwal हरवल) Advances made to a ploughman without interest.

هري (Harí हरी) Contribution of assistance by cultivators in ploughing the fields of zemindárs, compulsory ploughing of fields.

هست و بود (Hast-o-búd) Present actual state (of revenue or income) compared with former years, an estimate of the assets of a tract of land.

هست نابود (Hast nábúd) A remission granted by zemindárs, portion of land failing in produce.

هضم کرنا (Hazm karná) To embezzle.

هشو منهائي (Hashó minhái) Rent-free, *Nánkár* or other assigned lands.

هفته (Hafta) A week, Saturday, the seventh day.

هل (Hal हल) A plough.

هل برابر (Hal barábar हल बराबर) / هل سازي (Hal sází हल साज़ी) Assessment according to the number of ploughs, collection at a certain sum per *bighá*.

هل بندي (Hal bandí) A tenure in which a few *bighás* are assigned to each tenant who has a plough for the cultivation of cotton, &c., for which he pays rent in cash, for all other land in his occupation he makes payment in kind, the quantity of land under cultivation.

هلاک کرنا (Halák karná) To kill, to murder.

هلاکت (Halákat) Death, execution, homicide.

هلاکت کا باعث هونا (Halákat ká bá'is honá) To cause death.

هلاکت لازم ملزوم (Halákat-i-lázim malzúm) Justifiable homicide.

هلاکرنا (Hallá karná) (1) To make a noise, to be angry with. (2) To work, to follow a trade.

هلکا پن (Halká pan) Shallowness.

هلدي چڑهانا (Haldí charháná) The ceremony of rubbing turmeric on the bride and bridegroom between the betrothal and actual marriage.

هم پايه (Ham páya) An equal, a colleague.

هم جدي (Ham jaddí) A collateral relation.

هم جدي قرابت (Ham jaddí qarábat A collateral kinsman.

هم زلف (Ham zulf) A wife's sister's husband.

هم سايه (Ham sáya) A neighbour.

هم سر (Ham sar) A peer, an equal.

هم سري کا دعوی کرنا (Hamsarí ká da'wá karná) To lay claim to equality.

هم شکل (Ham shakl) Identical, resembling.

همشير (Hamshír) A foster sister.

همشيره (Hamshíra) Sister.

همشيره اخياني (Hamshíra-i-akhyáfí) A sister by the same mother only.

همشيره حقيقي (Hamshíra-i-haqíqí) A whole-sister.

همشيره رضاعي (Hamshíra-i-razá'í) A foster sister.

هم معني (Ham ma'ní) Synonymous.

هم شرب (Ham shurb) A co-religionist, one who can drink of the same cup.

هم نام (Ham nám) Cognominal, namesake.

هم وطن (Ham watn) A fellow-country-man.

همه (Hama) Whole, every.

بایں همه (Ba-íṉ-hama) Notwithstanding, without.

هنتا (Hantá हनता) An assassin, a thief, a robber.

هنڈاون (Hunḍáwan) Price paid upon (or for) a bill of exchange, rate of exchange, discount.

هنڈي (Hunḍí) A bill of exchange.

هنڈي درشني (Hunḍí darshaní) A bill payable at sight.

هنڈي لکهنے والا (Hunḍí likhne wálá) A drawer.

هنڈي سکارنا (Hunḍí sakárná) To negotiate a bill.

هنڈي کا قابض (Hunḍí ká qábiz) Holder of a bill.

هنڈي میعادي (Hunḍí mi'ádí) A bill payable after date, a bill payable after a certain stipulated interval.

هنڈي بهیجنا (Hunḍí bhejna) To send a *hundi*, to make payment by a bill.

هنڈي پٹنا (Hunḍí paṭná) A hundi or bill to be chashed or to be honored.

هنڈي پر بیچا لکهنا (Hunḍí par bechá likhná) To endorse over a bill.

هنڈي کا بیوهار (Hunḍí ká biyohár) Exchange.

هنڈي کرنا (Hunḍí karná) To remit money by a bill of exchange, to draw a bill or cheque upon.

هنڈي وال (Hunḍí wál) A banker, an exchange-merchant, a bill-broker.

هنڈیت (Hunḍet) An insurer.

هنگامه (Haṉgáma) An affray.

هنگامه کرنا (Haṉgáma karná) To commit an affray.

هوا بگاڑنا (Hawá bigáṛná) To get a bad name.

هوا دیکها کرنا (Hawá dekhá karná) To watch the state of affairs, to notice how things are tending.

هوتا چلا آنا (Hotá chalá áná) To have been ever so, to be a custom from time immemorial.

هوتا (Hotá होता) The officiating priest at a sacrifice.

هولڑ (Holaṛ) A fœtus, a child in the womb.

هوم (Hom) An oblation with clarified butter, a burnt offering, a sacrifice.

دتک هوم (Dattak homa) An oblation made to the fire at the time of adoption.

هیٹی کرنا (Heṭí karná) To bring disgrace on.

هیر پھیر (Her pher) Exchanges, barter.

هیضہ (Haiza) Cholera.

هیکڑی جتانا (Hekṛí jatáná) To menace, to brag.

(ي)

یابندہ (Yábinda) A receiver, a recipient, a finder.

یابندہ زر (Yábinda-i zar) The payee.

یاترا (Yátrá यात्रा) Pilgrimage, a festival.

یتارتھہ (Yatártha) True or real meaning, just, truth.

یاچک (Yáchak याचक) The officiating priest at a sacrificial ceremony, an applicant.

یاچت (Yáchit याचित) (H. Law.) A particular form of deposit in which the holder of the deposit may have the use of it.

یاچتک (Yáchtik याचितिक) An article deposited or lent for use.

یادداشت (Yáddásht) A memorandum.

یادداشت اپیل (Yáddásht-i-apíl) A memorandnm of appeal.

یادداشت شراکت (Yáddásht-i-shirákat) A memorandum of association.

یادگار (Yádgár) A monument, a memorial.

یافت (Yáft) Perquisites, gains, profits.

یافت کی نوکری (Yáft kí naukrí) A lucrative appointment.

یافتنی (Yáftaní) That which is to be received, dues, bills receivable, credits.

رقعہ زریافتنی (Ruqqa-i-zar-i-yáftaní) A note of credit.

یتن (Yatn यत्न) Effort, endeavour, scheme.

یتھااستھت (Yathásthit यथा सथिति) According to place or circumstance, *in statu quo*

یتھا اوکت (Yathá ukt यथा उक्त) As mentioned above.

یتیم (Yatím) An orphan, (M. Law.) A child whose father dies before he or she arrives at maturity although th e mother be living.

یجر وید (Yajur Veda यजुर वद) The sacrificial veda. It is divided into two portions, the Black and White, both of which

are very full on the subject of religious rites.

یجمانی (Yajmáni यजमानी) *See* ججمانی

یجمان (Yajmán यजमान) A person who employes a priest or priests to perform for him either fixed or occasional religious ceremonies.

یجن (Yajn यजन) Sacrificing, offering sacrifices or ministering for others either personally or by competent priests, on one's own accounts.

یاجن (Yájan याजन) Conducting, sacrifices for others.

یگ (Yagya यज्ञ) A sacrifice, performance of a sacrifice, offering libations or oblations of butter.

یگ پشو (Yag pashu यज्ञ पशु) An animal offered or sacrificed.

یگ پویت (Yagyopavít यज्ञोपवीत) The ceremony of investiture with the sacrificial thread.

یگوپویتی (Yagyopaviti यज्ञोपवीति) One who is invested with the sacrificial thread.

یقین دلانا (Yaqín diláná) } To assure.
یقین کرانا (Yaqín karáná) }

یقین کرنا (Yaqín karná) To believe, to give credit.

یقیناً (Yaqínan) Assuredly, certainly.

یکجدی (Yakjaddí) Of the same stock, descended from the same ancestor.

یکسانیت (Yaksánfyat) Identity, uniformity.

یکطرفہ (Yaktarfa) *Ex parte.*

یکطرفہ فیصل کرنا (Yaktarfa faisal karná). To decide *ex parte.*

یک بہ یک (Yak ba yak) Suddenly.

یکطرفہ معاهدہ (Yak tarfa mu'áhda) Unilateral contract.

یک فصلی (Yak faslí) Land producing only one crop annually.

یک قلم (Yak qalam) Entirely, at one stroke.

یکلوتا بیٹا (Yaklautá beṭá) An only son.

یکمشت (Yakmusht) In a lump sum, prompt payment.

یکمشت ادا کرنا (Yakmusht adá karná) To pay in a lump sum.

یکتی (Yukti युक्ति) The reason of a thing or argument, consistency given to a passage of law by the determination of its sense or purpose, usage, custom, policy.

یکے با دیگرے (Yake bá dígre) One after another, consecutively.

یگانہ (Yagána) Kindred.

یوا (Yuwa यवा) One who has attained the age of puberty, a youth (from 16 or 17 years of age.)

یوتک (Yautak यवतक) A nuptial gift, presents made to a woman at her marriage, becoming her property (*See* استری دھن) a gift to a youth or child at any of the initiatory ceremonies or *Sanskárs*.

یوراج (Yaurái यवराज) The young Raja, properly the eldest son of a Raja who succeeds to the Raj by the right of primogeniture, a young prince associated with his father in the government before his death.

یوگ کشیم (Yogkshema योगक्षेम) (1) Property assigned for the performance of religious ceremonies and accomplishment benevolent object, as constructing temples, wells, &c. (2) Transport or custody of goods, and charges on that account, property.

یوگ (Yog योग). (M. Law.) Collusion, fraud, wealth or its acquisition an assembly or court of Brahmans which took cognizance of religious matters.

یوم الفطر (Yaum-ul-fitr) The day of breaking fast, after the fast of Ramzán.

یوم الانقطاع (Yaum-ul-inqita') (M. Law.) The last day on which any one who has become possessed of property illegally may restore it or make compensation to the owner, the day on which any thing terminates.

یوم السحر (Yaum-ul sahar) The day of sacrifice, the festival of Bakr'id.

یومیہ (Yaumiya) A daily allowance or pension of any kind; daily

یومیہ دار (Yaumíya dár) A daily pensioner or grantee.

[THE END]

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