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## 1. वगोकृत शब्दावलियां Classified Vocabularies

(a) फल Fruits

म्यंगूर grapes, अंजीर fig, म्रबरोट walnut, ग्रनन्नास pineapple, अ्रनार pomegranate, अमरूद guava, श्याड़. peach, अ्राम mango, अलू बुसारा plum, किशमिश raisin, केला banana, खरबूजा musk melon, खूबानी apricot, चकोतरा pompelmoose, जामुन rose-apple, तरबूज water melon, नारियल coconut, नाश्शापती pear, नीब्न lime, पपीतr papaya, fिस्ता pistachio-nut, फालसा gromia, बादाम almond, बेर jujube, मूंगफली ground-nut, मौसमी mozambique, गरीफ़ा custard apple, गहतुत mulberry, संतरा orange, सेब apple.

## (b) सबिजयाँ Vegetables

भ्ररबी colocasia, ग्रालू potato, ककड़ी long cucumber, कटहल jack fruit, कद्द्न pumpkin, करेला bitter gourd, कुंदर ivy gourd, कोंहड़ा squash gourd, खीरा cucumber, गाजर carıot, गोभी cauliflower, ग्वारफली cluster beans, चिचिंड snake gourd, चुकंदर beet root, टोंडा round gourd, तुरई ribbed gourd, धनिया coriander, पालक potherb, spinach, पुदीना mint, पेठा ash pumpkin, प्याज़ onion, फूलगोभी cauliflower, बंदगोभी cabbage, बैंगन/भाटा brinjal, भिडी lady's finger, मिरच chillies, मूली radish, मेथी fenugreek, रतालू potato yam, लहसुन garlic, शकरकंद sweet potato, शलग़म tuinip, सहजन की फली drumstick, साग greens, सूरन yam, सेम beans.

## (c) फूल Flowers

कमल lotus, कमलिनी lily, कलगा coxcomb, केवड़ा pandanus, गुल खैरा gilly flower, गुल चाँदनी moon flower, गुल दाऊदी small chrysantheum, गुलमेंहदी balsam, गुल लाला tulip, गेंदा marigold, चंपा yellow jasmine, चमेली jasmine, जुही sweet jasmine, ढेहलिया dehlia, तुलसी basil, नरणिस narcissus, पोस्ता poppy, फूल दुपह़ंरी peru flower, मोगरा daisy, मोतिया round jasmine, स्ररजमुखी sun-flower, हज़ारा double poppy, हालीहक hollyhock.
(d) म्रनाज ग्रौर दालें Grains and Pulses

घ्परहर yellow gram, उड़द black gram, काबुली चना white gram, कुलथी horse gram, गेहूँ wheat, चना gram, चावल rice, जो barley, धान paddy, बाजरा millet, मकई/ मकका maize, मटर pea, मूंग green gram, मोठी red gram, रागी finger millet, लोबिया cow pea.

## (e) विविध खाद्य पदार्थ Miscellaneous Eatables

अंडा egg, इमली tamarind, इलायची cardamom काली मिरचें pepper, के क cake, केसर saffron, खीर rice milk, गुड़ jaggery, घी ghee, clarified butter, चाकलेट chocolate, चीनी sugar, छेना light cheese, टॉकी toffee, दलिया porridge, दही curd, दूध milk, नमक salt, नमकीन salty dish, पनीर cheese, पान betel leaf, पेस्टरी pastry, विस्कुट biscuit, मक्वन butter, मलाई cream, मांस mear, fमठाई sweetmeat, [sweetsइमरती, खोया, गुलाब जामुन, घेवर, जलेबी, बरफ़ी, मोहन भोग, रसगुल्ला; संदेश्र, सोहन हलवा-not translatable] मुलैठी liquorice, मुरब्बा jam, राब molasses, रोटी bread, लस्सी butter milk, लौंग clover, शककर sugar, सरसों mustard, सुपारी betel-nut, सोंठ ginger, हलदी turmeric, हलवा sweet pudding.
[not translatable कचौड़ो, कबाब, कोप्ते, पुलाव, पूड़ी, रायता]

## $(f)$ कपड़े-लत्ते Clothes, etc.

अँगिया blouse, एपन apron, झ्रोवरकोट over-coat, कंबल blanket, कमीज shirt, कालर collar, कुरता Kurta (shirt), कोट coat, गद्दा, गद्दी cushion, गाउन gown, गाव तकिया = मसनद, ग़िलए़ cover, गुलूबंद muffler, चद्रर/चादर sheet, चोगा cloak, चोली = अंगिया, जंपर-=बलाइज़, जांधिया underwear, जुराब=मोज़ा जूता shoe, जैकिट jacket, टाई (neck) tie, टोप =हैट, टोपी cap, तकिया pillow, तौलिया towel, दस्ताने gloves, घोती dhoti, निकर half pant, नैपकिन napkin, पगड़ी turban, पतलून trousers, परदा curtain, पलंगपोश bed cover, पंहरावा garment, पाजामा pyjama, पेटी belt, पेटोकोट petticoat, पोशाक dress, फाक frock, बरनयान vest, बिरजस breeches, बिस्तरा bedding, बुरका mantle veil, बुछर्टं bushshirt, बूट boot, ब्लाउज़ blouse, मफ़लर muffler, मसनद
bolster, मेज़पोश table cloth, मोज़ा socks, मोजे बड़े stockings, रज़ाई quilt, रूमाल handkerchief, बरदी uniform वास्कट waistcoat, शमीज़ chemise, शाल shawl, सलवार salwar, trousers, साड़ी saree, स्लीपर slipper, स्वेटर sweater, हैट hat, होल्डाल hold-all, [not translatable-कुरता, लहॉगा, लुंगी, सलवार].

## (g) घरेलू सामान Household Goods

ग्रगरबत्ती aggarbatti, ग्रलमारी almirah, shelf, श्याईता mirror, इस्तरी iron, ग्रोबली mortar, कंघी comb, कटोरा bowl, कटोरी small bowl, कड़ाहो a frying pan, काग़ज़ paper, किताबें books, कुल्हाड़ी axe, केतली kettle, कीम cream, खाट cot, fिलास glass, घड़ा pitcher, घड़ी watch, clock, चरखा spinning wheel, चाबी key, चायदानी tea pot, चारपाई=बाट, चिमटा tongs, चूड़ी bangle, चूल्हा fire-place, stove, भाड़, broom, टब tub, टेलीविज्जन television, टेलीफ़ोन telephone, डिबिया small box, डोल bucket, तराज़ू scale, balance, तवा pan, ताला lock, तेल oil, थाली platter, दिवान Dewan, दीया earthen lamp, दूघदानी milk pot, पतीला pan, पन्र letter, पलंग bed, पाउडर powder, पालना cradle, पिरच saucer, c्याला cup, cलेट plate, बटवा purse, बरतन utensil, pot, बल्ब bulb, बाल्टी bucket, बेंच bench, बेलन rolling pin, roller, बोतल bottle, मूसल pestle, मेज़ table, म्मढ़ा reed stool, मोमबत्ती candle, रस्सी rope, रेडियो radio, लालटेन lantern, लैंप lamp, शीशा glass pane, शीघी phial, साबुन soap, सोफ़ा sofa, स्टूल stool, स्टोव stove, हँ सिया scythe, हाँडी, हुक्क़ा hubble bubble, [not translatable लोटा, सुराही, हाँडी]
(h) शरीर के अंग Parts of the Body
 intestine, उँगली finger, एड़ी heel, ग्रोंठ lip, कंधा shoulder, कनपटी temple, कमर waist, loin, कलाई wrist, कान ear, काँस armpit, कोहनी elbow, खोपड़ी skull, गट्टा ankle-bone, गरदन neck, गला throat, गाल cheek, गुदा anus, गुद्ध nape of neck, गोद lap, bosom, ग्रंथि gland, घुटना knee, चमड़ा skin, चूचुक teat, breast, चूतड़ buttocks, चेहरा face,

छाती chest, जबड़ा jaw, जाँष thigh, जिगर liver, जीभ tongue, जोड़ joint, टखना ankle, टाँग leg, ठुड्डी chin, तलवा sole, तालु palate, fिल्ली spleen, दाँं tooth, दाढ़ grinder, दिमग़ brain, दिल heart, घड़ trunk, नथुने nostrils, नस vein, नाक nose, नाबूून nail, नाड़ी pulse, नाभि naval, पलक eyelash, पसली rib, qiँव foot, fिंड़ली calf of leg, पीड back, पुतली pupil, पेट belly, stomach, पेशी muscle, पैर foot, फेफड़ा lung, बड़ल arm-pit, बाँह arm, बाल hair, भौंह eyebrow, मसूड़ा gum, माथा forehead, मुँह=मुख, मुख mouth, face, मुही fist, मेदा stomach, रीढ़ backbone, लहु blood, रवासनली thorax, wind-pipe, सिर head, हड्डो bone, हथेली palm, हाथ hand, हृदय heart.
(i) शरीर के विकार Physical Ills

अंडवृद्धि hydrocele, अंधापन blindness, म्रम्लीित्त acidity, अजीण्ण indigestion, ग्रतिसार diarrhoea, ग्मघरंग paralysis, ग्रस्थिभंग fracture, ग्रातशक syphilis, ग्राधासीसी migraine, ग्रोकाई nausea, कनपेड़ा mumps, कफ phlegm, कब्ज़ constipation, कर्कट/कैसर cancer, क्र vomitting, कोढ़ leprosy, खसरा measles, खँसी cough, खाज scabies, खुजली itch, गठिया gout, गलका whitlow, गर्भपात abortion, गला tonsilitis, घाव wound, चेचक smallpox, चोट hurt, छाला=फफोला, छींक sneeze, जलोदर dropsy, ज़ुकाम bad cold, जूड़ी/मलेरिया malaria, ज्वर fever, दमा asthma, दर्द pain, दस्त diarrhoea, दाद ringworm, नमूनिया pneumonia, नसबंदी sterilization, पथरी caculi, पसीना perspiration, पागलपन insanity, पामा eczema, पीलिया jaundice, पीव pus, पेचिग्र dysentry, व्यास thirst, फफोला blister, फीलपाँव=हाथी पाँव, फुन्सी pimple, फोड़ा abscess, बलग़म $=$ कफ़, बवासीर piles, बिलनी stye, बुखारार=ज्वर, भगंदर=fistula, भूख hunger, मंदारिन dyspepsia, मधुमेह diabetes, मरोड़=पेचिश, मलेरिया malaria, मस्सा wart, महामारी epidemic disease, मिरगी epilepsy, मुटापा corpulence, मूच्छा fainting, मोतियाबिद cataract, मोतीभरा/मोहासे, pimples, यक्ष्मा T.B., रोग disease, शीतला=चेचक, सफ़ेद कोढ leucoderma, सिरदद्द headache, सूजन swelling, सूजाक gonorrhoea, हाथी पाँव elephantitis, हिचकी diccup, हैज़ा cholera.

## ( $j$ ) व्यवसाय Professions

म्रख़बारवाला news agent, म्रघ्यापक teacher, ग्रभिकर्ता agent, ग्रभियंता engineer, उ्रभिनेता actor, ग्रधिवक्ता advocate, ग्ररज़ीनवीस petition-writer, ग्रर्दली orderly, ग्रहीर milkman, आढ़fिया commission agent, इंजीनियर engineer, एजंट agent, एडवोकेट advocate, ग्रोवरसियर overseer, कलाकार artist, कवि poet, कसाई/क्रसाब butcher, कान्सटेबल constable, कारीगर artisan, किसान farmer, कुँजड़ा green-grocer, कुम्हार potter, - कुली porter, केवट boatman, कोचaान coachman, क्लर्क clerk, खजांची treasurer, खदानकार quarryman, खोन्चेवाला hawker, गंधी perfumer, गडरिया shepherd, गवैया musician, ग्वाला milkman, घfियारा grass-cutter, चपरासी peon, चिट्ठीरसाँ postman, चौकीदार watchman, जर्रह surgeon, जासूस detective/spy, जिल्दसाज़ binder, जुलाहा weaver, जूतासाज़ cobbler, जौहररी jeweller, भाड़ू का sweeper, टाइपिस्ट typist, ' ठठेरा tinker, ठेकेदार contractor, डाकिया postman, डाक्टर doctor, ड्राइवर driver, ढोलकिया drummer, तबलची Tabla player, तमोली betel-leaf seller, तेली oilman, दर्जी tailor, दलाल broker, दवा-फ़रोश druggist, दाँत बनाने वाला dentist, दुकानदार shop-keeper, धुनिया carder, घोबी washerman, नव़शा-नवीस cartographer, नचया dancer, नर्स nurse, नलसाज़ plumber, नाई barber, नानखाई baker, नाविक sailor, निरीक्षक inspector, नीलामकार auctioneer, पत्रकार journalist, पनवाड़ी=तमोली, पनसारी grocer, पनिहारी waterman, परीक्षक examiner, पह्रेदेार==चौकीदार, पहलबान wrestler, पदरी clergyman, पुरोहित priest, पूँजीपति capitalist, पेंटर painter, प्रकाशक publisher, प्रबंधक manager, प्रशिक्षक trainer, प्रोफ़स सर professor, फ़िटर fitter, फेरीवाला pedlar, फ़ोटोग्राफ़र photographer, बज़ाज़ draper, बढ़ई carpenter, बिसाती general merchant, बुनकर weaver, बैरा bearer, भंगी sweeper, भंडारी store-keeper, भड़भूँजा grain-parcher, भिक्षुक beggar, भिशती water-carrier, मछ़झ fisherman, मज़दूर labourer, मल्लाह boatman, महाजन banker, माली gardener, मिस्तरी mechanic, मुद्रक printer, मुनीम accountant, मूर्तिकार sculptor, मेहत₹ swéper, मोची cobbler, रंगरेज dyer, रंगस

रसायनी chemist, रसोइया cook, रोकड़िया cashier, लेखक author/writer, लेखपाल village accountant, लोहार blacksmith, उकील lawyer, बैद्य physician, शिक्षक teacher, शीशागर glazier, संपादक editor, संवाददाता reporter, साईस syce, सिपाही soldier, सोनार goldsmith, सौदागर merchant, हकीम physician, हज्जाम barber, हलवाई confectioner.
(k) पदनाम Designations
[ [राय: अंग्रेजी नाम चलते हैं]
अधिकारी officer, ग्रधिवक्ता advocate, म्रधीक्षक superintendent, अध्यक्ष Head, ग्रपर additional, ग्रभिलेखपाल record keeper, म्भाचार्य professor, म्रायुक्त commissioner, अाशुलिधिक stenographer, उप- deputy, कार्यकारी/कार्यवाहक officiating, कुलपति vice-chancellor, कुलसीचव registrar (University), कुलाधिपति chancellor, कोषाघ्यक्ष treasurer, जज judge, ज़िलाधीर district magistrate, तहसीलदार tehsildar, थानेदार station-in-charge Police, दरोग़r sub-inspector (Police), निदेशक director, नियंत्रक controller, निरीक्षक inspector, न्याग्यूूति Justice, न्यायवादी attorney, न्यायद्धीश judge, पंजोयक registrar, परामर्शदाता consultant, प्रवक्ता lecturer, प्रशासक administrator, प्राचार्य principal, प्राध्यापक lecturer, प्रेक्षक observer, मंच्री minister, मीजस्ट्रेट magistrate, महानिदेशक director general, महापौर mayor, मुख्य chief, राजद्नत ambassador, राज्यपाल governor, राष्ट्रपति President, fिदिक clerk, लेखपाल village accountant, Patwari, लेखापरीक्षक auditor, लेखापाल accountant, वकील lawyer, व्याष्याता lecturer, सीचव secretary, सदस्य member, सभापति chairman, समाहत्रा collector, सलाहकार adviser, सहायक assistant, स्थानापन्न officiating.

## (l) सम्बन्धी Relatives,

काका=चाचा, चचेहरा cousin, father's younger brother's son, चाचा uncle, father's youger brother, चाची aunt, father's younger brother's wife, जीजा brother-in-law, sister's husband, ताई aunt, father's elder brother's wife, तापा uncle, father's elder brother, दादा grandfather, father's father, दादी grandmother, father's mother, दीदी
sister (elder), नंदोई husband's sister's husband, ननद husband's sister, नवासा grandson, daughter's son, नवासी grand daughter, daughter's daughter, नाती grandson, नातिन grand-daughter, नाना grandfather, mother's father, नानी grandmother, mother's mother, पति husband, पत्नी wife, परदादा great grandfather, father's grandfather, परदादो great grandmother, father's grandmother, परनाना great grandfather, mother's grandfather, परनानी great grandmother, mother's grandmother, परपोता great grandson, (see पोता), परपोती great grand daughter (see पोती), पिता father, पुत्र son, पुत्री daughter, पोता grandson, son's son, पोती grand-daughter, son's daughter, फुकेरा cousin, father's sister's son, फुफेरी cousin, father's sister's daughter, फूफा uncle, father's sister's husband, फूफी aunt, father's sister, बहन sister, बहनोई brother-in-law, बाप father, बाबा grandfather, बीवी wife, बुग्रा=फूफी, बेटा son, बेटी daughter, भतीजा nephew, brother's son, भतीजी niece, brother's daughter, भाई brother, भाँ्जा nephew, sister's son, भान्जी niece, sister's daughter, भाभी brother's wife, ममेरा cousin, maternal uncle's son, ममेरी cousin, maternal uncle's daughter, मामा maternal uncle, mother's brother, मोसा mother's brother-in-law, मोसी aunt, mother's sister, मोसेरा cousin, mother's sister's son, सरहज brother-in-law's wife, ससुर father-in-law, सांढ़a wife's brother-in-law, साला brother-in-law, wife's brother, साली sister-in-law, wife's sister, सास mother-in-law.

## (m) पशु Animals

ऊँट camel, कंगारू kangaroo, कस्तूरी मृत musk deer, कुत्ता dog, खच्चर mule, खरगोश rabbit, खरहा hare, गदहा ass, donkey, गाय cow, fिलहरी squirrel, गीदड़=fियार गेंडा rhino, गोरिस्ता gorilla, घड़ियाल alligator, घोड़ा horse, चीता panther, चूहा mouse, छबूंदर mole, musk-rat, जिराफ़ giraffe, ज़े बरा zebra, टद्टn pony, तेंदुप्रा leopard, दरिययई घiड़ा hippopotamus. नीलगाय antelope, नेवला mongoose, पिल्ला puppy, बंदर monkey, बकरी gòat, वछड़ा calf, बछेड़ा
colt, बनमानुस chimpanzee, बाध tiger, बारहसिघा stag, बिल्ली cat, बैल ox, bullock, भालू =रीछ, भेड़ sheep, भेड़िया wolf, भैस buffalo, भैसा he-buffallo, मगर crocodile, मूस mouse, मृग deer, मेढ़ा ram, मेमना kid, lamb, याक yak, लंगूर baboon, लकड़-बश्घ hyena, लोमड़ी fox, शिकारी कुत्ता hound, संड़ bull, साँडनी dromedary, साही porcupine, fसंह lion, सियार jackal, सुझ्रर pig, हाथी elephant, हिरन deer.

## (n) कीड़े Insects

अ्रजगर boa, कछुग्रा tortoise, किलनी tick, केकड़ा crab, केंचुग्रा snail, कोया cocoon, खटमल bug, गिरगिट chameleon, गुबरैला dung-beetle, गोजर centipede, घुन grain moth, घोंघा lobster, चींटा black ant, चींटी ant, छिपकली lizard, जुगनू glow-worm, जूँ louse, जोंक leech, भींगग prawn, भौंगी shrimp, भौंगुर cricket, fिद्डा grass-hopper, fिड्डी locust, तितली butterfly, दीमक white ant, नाग cobra, पतंगा moth, fिरसू flea, फलिगा=पतंगा, बर्रे wasp, बिच्छू scorpion, मकड़ी spider, मक्ली fly, मगरमच्छ crocodile, मच्छर mosquito, मछली fish, मधुमक्ली bee, मेंढक frog, लोख egg of louse, साँप snake, सीप mother of pearls.

## (o) पक्षी Birds

अ्रबाबीलं swallow, उन्लू owl, कठफोड़ा=टुदुदुद,

कबूतर pigeon, काकातुग्रा cockatoo, कूंज heron, कोयल Indian cuckoo, कौग्रा crow, गरड़ garud, गिब, गीध vulture, गोरेरैया sparrow, चकवा ruddy goose, चकोर red-legged partridge, चमगादड़ bat, चील kite, चूज़ा chicken, fिटहरी pewit, तीतर partridge, तोता parrot, नीलकंठ blue-necked jay, पपीहा cuckoo, fिद्दा brown-backed robin, बगुला stork, बटेर quail, बत्तब duck, बहरी falcon, बाज़ hawk, बुलबुल nightingale, मुर्गा cock, मुर्गी hen, मुनिया thrash, मैनग canary, मोर peacock, घुनुरमुर्ग़ ostrich, सारस crane, सारिका=मैना, सुग्गा=तोता, हंस goose, swan, हुद्वुद्य = wood pecker.

## (p) सfनज पदार्थ Minerals

अ्रभरक mica, इस्पात steel, कोयला coal. खड़िया chalk,

गंधक sulphur, गेरू ochre, चकमक flint, चांदी silver, जस्त zinc, डामर asphalt, ताँवा copper, तारकोल coal-tar, नूर्तिया vitriol, तेल oil, नग gem, नीलम sapphire, पन्ना emerald, पारस philosopher's stone, पारा mercury, पीतल bronze, पुखराज topaz, कीरोज़ा turquoise, मfण gem, मानिक्य ruby, राँगा tin, रुवा base silver, बहृत्तुनिया cat's eye, लोहा iron, संखिया arsenic, संगमरमर marble, fंद्नर vermilion, सीसा lead, सुर्ना antimony, सोना gold, सोहागा borax, हीरा diamond.

## (q) समय Time

ग्रवराह्न afternoon, अ्याज to-day, अ्राधी रात midnight, कल tomorrow, yesterday, क्षण moment, घंटा hour, घड़ी 60th part of a day, छमाही half-yearly, fिमाही quarterly, three-monthly, दशाब्दी decade, दिन day, दोपहर noon, नरसो two days after tomorrow, two days before yesterday, पक्ष, पखबारा fortnight, परसों day after tomorrow, day before yesterday, परार साल two years before/after, पार साल a year before/after, पूर्वन्न forenoon, प्रभात dawn, प्रात: morning, महीना month, fिनट minute, रात night, वर्ष year, शताब्दी/इती century, शाम/संध्या evening, सप्ताह week, सहस्राबदी millenrium, सांभ evening, सायंकाल evening, साल=वर्षं, सुबह morning, संकंड second, हक्ता =सप्ताह.
[Also see बजा, पौने, सवा, साढ़े]
दिनों के नाम-names of days—सोमवार Monday, मंगलवार Tuesday, बुधवार Wednesday, बृहस्पति/गुछाग़र Thursday, गुक्वार Friday, सानवार Saturday, इतवार/रविवार Sunday.

महीनों के नाम-names of months—जनवरी January, फरवरी February, मार्च March, अभ्रैल April, मई May, जून June, जुलाई July, ग्रगभ्ज August, faतम्बर September, प्रक्तूबर October, नवंजर November, दिसंबर December.

महीनों के देशी नाम-names of Indian months-नंश्राख (Starting from April 13], ज़ेण्ड (जे5), ग्राषाढ़ ( अ्रसाढ़), श्रार्तण
 पोष (ूूस), माध, फालगुण (फागुन), चैत्र (चैन).

प्युएं seasons-वसन्त spring, ग्रीष्म summer, वपर्ध rains, पतभड़ autumu, झीत winter.

## 2. तौल-माप Weights and Measures

नये new
1 ग्राम ==लगभग 15.48 ग्रेन*, 1 माशा*
1000 ग्राम $=1$ किलोग्रा म
100 किलोग्राम = किवटल
$\square$

1 गेलन* $=$ लगभग 4.5 लिटर
1 लिटर=1.75 पिट*
1000 लिटर $=1$ किलोलिटर

1 मीटर二लगभग 39.4 इंच* 100 सेंटीमीटर $=1$ मीटर
1000 मीटर $=1$ किलोमीटर
8 किलोमीटर $=5$ मील*
1 हेक्टेयर $=2$ एकड़ से कुछ श्रधिक* 100 हेक्टेयर $=1$ वर्ग किलोमीटर

पुराने old, getting obsolete
16 ग्रोंस $=1$ पौंड
14 पौंड $=1$ स्टोन
112 पौंड $=1$ हंडरवेट 2240 पौंड $=1$ टन

8 रत्ती $=1$ माशा
12 मारे $=1$ तोला
5 तोले $=1$ छटॉॉक
16 छटाँक $=1$ सेर
40 सेर $=1$ मन (maund)
12 इंच $=1$ फ़ट
3 फ़ुट=1 गज (yard)
220 गज़ $=1$ फरलांग
8 फरलांग $=1$ मील

वर्ग इंच $=1441$ वर्ग फ़ुट, 9 वर्ग फ़ुट=1 वर्ग गज़ (sq. yd.), 4840 वर्ग गज़ $=1$ एकड़

* समभाने के लिए पुरानें तौल-मापOld weights and measures for understanding.


## 3. मुद्दा Currency

The principal unit of currency is the rupee (₹पया). A rupee has a hundred paisas. Metallic coins are one paisa, 2 paisas, 3 paisas, 5 paisas, 10 paisas, 20 paisas (now getting non-current), 25 paisas, 50 paisas and one rupee. Currency notes are for one rupee, two rupees, five rupees, ten rupees, twenty rupees, fifty rupees and one hundred rupees.

## 4. भारत की भाषाएँ Languages in India

अंग्रेजी English, ग्रसमी Assamese, उड़िया Oriya, उर्दू Urdu, कन्नड़ Kannada, कइमीरी Kashmiri, गुजराती Gujrati, तमिल Tamil, तेलुगु Telugu, पंजाबी Panjabi, बंगला Bengali, मराठी Marathi, मलयाली Malayalam, संस्कृत Sanskrit, सिन्धी

## S:ndhi, fिन्दी Hindi,

Minor languages-अंडेमनी Andamanese, कोंकणी Kon kani, डोगरी Dogri, निकोबारी Nicobari, संधाली Santhali, हिमाचली Himalayan.

हिन्दी बोलियां-Hindi Dialects—प्रवधी, कन्नौजी, कीरवी (बड़ी बोली) छत्तीसगढ़ी, दథकनी, पहाड़ी, बघेली, बुंदेली, ब्रजभाषा, भोजपुरी, मगही, मंधिली, हरियाणवी.

## 5. तयौहार Festivals

ईद-उल-ज़ुहा (क币रोद) -Festival of sacrifice (of goats and sheep) in memory of Prophet Abraham.

ईद-उल-फ़िनर-Feast day after one month of fasts.
ईस्टर-Resurrection of Christ; Sunday after Good Friday.

कृण जन्माष्टमी—Birthday of Lord Krishna in August.
किसमस दिवस-Birthday of Jesus Christ on the 25th December.

गुरु नानक जन्मदिन-Birthday of Guru Nanak, the first Guru of the Sikhs, in November.

गुड फाइ-डे - Fast day in memory of Crucification.
दशहरा-Victory of Rama over Ravana of Lanka in October.

दीवाली-Festival of lights, twenty days after Dusserah.
दुग्ग पूजा-The most important festival of Bengalis during Dusserah.

बारा वफ़त्त (ईंद मीलाद)-Twelfth day of the third Arabic month. Birthday of the Prophet Mohammad.

भइया दूज-Festival of sisters and brothers, two days after Diwali.

महावीर जयन्ती-Birthday of Mahavir Jain, four days after Ram-Navami.

मुहर्रम - Ten days' mourning by Shia Muslims in memory of the martyrdom of grandsons of Prophet Mohammad.

रक्षाबंबन-Festival of sisters seeking protection from their brothers, in July.

रामनइस्म - Birthday of Ram, in March.
A6LHD/Bahari/Rajpal

वसन्त पंचमी - The spring festival in February.
विजयादशमी-The same as दशहरा.
शिवरात्रो—Grand worship day dedicated to Shiva.
हाबे बरात-Fifteenth day of the 8th month of Islamic era. Festival of judgment.

Local festivals—उर्स मुईउद्दोन चिश्री at Ajmer (Rajasthan); उसं हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन—in Delhi; ग्रोनम in Kerala; कुंभ biggest fair of India held in Hardwar, Prayag, Ujjain and Nasik; गंगासागर मेला in West Bengal; ज्वालामुखी in Kangra District; पोंगल in Tamilnadu; बिह्हु in Assam; बससाखी in Punjab; मकर संक्रांति in Prayag (Allahabad); रथयात्रा in Puri (Orissa), वैष्णो देवी in Jammu.

## 6. हिंन्दी प्रदेश्र में प्रमुब व्यक्कि-नाम

## Personal Names common in Hindi Region

## (a) Hindu Names

Males: Generally the names have three elements : the first element is connected with some god or goddess, a mythological personality, or some sacred place. Secular names are now getting popular. The second element, now being omitted, ends in कुमार, चन्द्र, दत्त, द्याल, दास, देव, नाथ, नारायण, प्रकाश, प्रसाद, राय; राम, लाल, सहाय, fिह, etc. The third element, not common in villages and among Kshatriyas, is a caste name.

First element :-
God-ईईवर, 夕ों, जगदेव, जगदीश, देव, प्रभु, भगवान।
Indra - इन्द्र, देवेन्द्र, नरेन्द्र, महेन्द्र, राजेन्द्र, चीरेन्द्र, मुरेन्द्र, सुरेश ।
Rama-(Very common), as in राम श्रवतार, राम ग्रासरे, राम इकबाल, राम खिलांबन, रामचंद्र, रामचरण, राम दास, राम दीन, राम नरेश, राम नाथ, राम नारायण, राम पाल, राम प्रसाद, राम प्रकाश, राम फल, राम बली, राम मनोहर, राम मोहन, राम रांज, रामलाल, राम सहाय, राम सरन, राम fंसह; रधुबीर, रषुनाथ......।

Krishna-कृषण, गोपाल, निरधारी, कन्हैया, बनवारी, बिहाररी, इयाम।

Vishnu-विषणु, हीर, नारायण, चतुर्भुज।
Shiva-ड़िक, संकर, घंभु, महेश, महादेव, उमेश, हर।

Ganesh—गणेश, गणपति ।
Goddesses-देवी, कालि, गौरी, गंगा, कामता, जानकी, दुर्ग, भगवती, मंगला, यमुना, राधा, रमा, लक्ष्मी, ललिता, fिंध्येश्वरी, शारदा, शीतला, सरस्वती-such names usually take दास, नाथ, प्रसाद, शरण or सहाय, as second element.

Other epic names-छर्जुन, बलदेव or बलराम, भरत, भीम, युधिष्ठिर, लक्ष्मण।

Sacredplaces-म्रयोध्या, गंगा, गया, काशी, केलाश, केदार, गोकुल, द्वारका, बैजनाथ, मथुरा-These names also take नाथ, शरण, or प्रसाद as second element.

Secular names-- श्रनिल, अ्रमर, ग्रमृत, झ्रहुण, ग्रரॅमा, ग्रानंद, कल्लू, काला, चंद्र, छवि, छेदी, छोटू, जय, जवाहर, ज्ञान, दयानन्द, दीनदयाल, नत्थू or नाथू, पन्ना, पूरन, ध्यारे, प्रकाशा, प्रताप, प्रभाकर, प्रमोद, प्रेम, बच्च्वा, बरसाती, बाबू, भोला, मक्खन, मनोहर, मन्ना, मुन्ना, मेवा, मोती, रवि, लाल, विजय, विनय, शान्ति, संगम, संतोष, सतीशा, सरदार, सुखू, सुधीर, सुभाष, सूरज, सोहन, हंसराज, हीरा, हुकम।

Most of the Sanyasis end their name with anand, thus दयानंद, धर्मनन्द्द, धीरानंद, परमानंद, शिवानन्द, सर्वदानन्द, Their title is usually सरस्वती or fिरी।

Caste names are added to their names by most of the educated Hindus. They are like sur-names or Christian names. The following are notable :-

Among Brahmins-उपाध्याय, गौड़, गौतम, चतुर्वेदी, भा, तिवारी, त्रिपाठी, दीक्षित, दुबे, द्विवेदी, पांडेय, पाठक, भार्गव, मिश्र, वाजपेयी, शार्मा, गुकल, सारस्वत ।

Among Kshatriyas-usually fंसंह; but some have additional तोमर, कुशवाहा, चौहान, etc.

Among Kayasthas-प्रष्ठाना, खरे, चोधरी, जौहरी, दरबारी, भटनागर, माथुर, लाल, वर्मा, श्रीवास्तव, सक्सेना, सहाय।

Among Khatris—স्मानंद, कककड़, कपूर, खन्ना, कोहली, चड्ढा, चोपड़ा, टंडन, बाहरी, भसीन, महता, मलहोग्रा/मेहरा/मेहरोत्रा, सहगल, सेठ, सेठी।

Among Aroras-झ्ररोड़ा, चावला, तनेजा, नारंग।
Among Vaishyas-म्रग्रवाल, केसरवानी, गर्ग, गुप्त, गोयल, जैन, माहेइ₹वरी, मित्तल, रस्तोगी।

Others-जयसवाल, प्रजापति, यादव, सोनकर ।
Females स्त्री नाम-Generally the names end with कली, कुमारी, देवी, बाई, बाला, लता, वती; but these elements are gradually being eliminated. Most of the girls, especially in cities, take the surnames of their parents; and after marriage, of their husbands.

The common names are-
झंजू, ग्रनुराधा, अ्रर्चना, ग्रलका, अ्याभा, श्राशा, इंदु, इंदिरा, इंद्रा, उमिला, ऊषा, कंचन, कमला, कांता, कांति, किरन, किशोरी, कीजित, कुंती, कुसुम, कृष्णा, कीझलंल्या, गंगा, गायत्री, गीता, गुलबिया, गोपी, ग़ौरी, चंद्रा, चंपा, चित्रा, जानकी, ज्यःति, ज्ञान, तारा, दमयन्ती, दया, दोटित, दुर्गा, देवकी, द्रीपदी, घनिया, निर्मला, नीरजा, नील्रम, नूतन, पद्मा, पद्मिनी, पार्वती, पुष्पा, प्रभा, प्रभिला, प्रीति, प्रेम, फूल, बोना, भारती, भोली, मंजू, मधु, मनोरमा, ममता, माधुरी, माया, मालती, मीना, मीनाक्षी, मीरा, मृदुला, मोहिनी, यशोदा, रत्न, रमा, राज, राधा, रानी, रामा, लक्ष्मी, ललिता, लाज, लीला, विद्या, इकन्तला, शक्ति, इन्नो, राशि, शान्ति, शारदा, शिक्षा, शिखा, शिवा, शीला, शैल, शोभा, रयामा, सविता, साविन्री, सीता, सुनीता, सुनीति, सुमन, सुमित्रा, सुशीला, सुषमा।

## (b) Muslim Names

It is remarkable that there is a big set of names which can form the first element as well as second element in compósite names. For example——ुद्ममद इक़त्रल, इक़बाल मुल्म्मद; अ्यब्दुल रह्मान, रहमान श्रली; भ्रली हैदर, हैदर झ्रली; भ्रज़ीज़ प्रह्मद, ग्रहमद यार, मुहम्मद श्रज़ीज़, यार मुहम्मद; etc.

Some popular names are-
अ्रकबर, म्रजीज़, ग्रज़ीम, अन्नर, अ्यनीस, अ््बुल, अली, अ्यलीम, श्रल्बा, अ्रह्हमद, इक्रबाल, इमाम, उसमान, कमाल, करीम, क़ादिर, खलील, खान, खालिद, ख़ुदा, गफूर, ग़फफ़ार, ज़फ़र, जमाल, जमील, जाफ़र, नाहिर, दोन, नज़ीर, नसीम, नसीर, नाज़िर, नासिर, नूर, बगोर, बाक़र, मंज़ूर, मक़नूल, महबूब, महमूद, मीर, मुज़फफ़र, मुन亏्वर, मु₹ताक़, मुहम्मद, याक़ूब, यासीन, यूसफ़, रज़ा, रफ़ीक़, ग्रीद, रहमान, रहीम, ल丁ल, शफ़ी, शफ़ीक, शॉकत, सईद, सादिक़, मुबहान, मुलेमान, हक्र, हवीब, हमीद, हसन, हाfमद, हुसैन, हैदर।

Some of the above names with -ā or-i suffix form names of females, thus अजीजा, ग्रनवरी, ग्रलीमा, करीमा,

खलीला, खालिदा, जमीला, ताहिरा, नाज़िरा, बरीरा, महबूबा, महमूदा, रशीदा, सईदा, सादिक़, हबीबा, हमीदा, हामिदा।

Other important and popular female names are—ज्रीना फ़तिमा, बलक़ीस, यासमीन। Ladies have often जहान, बानू, बेगम, etc. as second element of their names. These are distinctive. Compare अ्रनीस अ्रमद m., अनीस बानू $f$.; नूर मुहम्मद m., नूर जहान $\mathrm{f} . ; \quad$ ज़क़र श्रहमद m. , ज़फ़र बेगम $\mathrm{f} . ;$ मुनठ्वर हुसैन m., मुनव्वर्र जहान f .

Generally, the caste-names are not used. Some do designate themselves as Ansari, Kazmi, Farooqi, Rehmani, Siddiqi, Zaidi, etc.

## (c) Sikh Names

Older names such as fिहाल, जीवन, करम, किशान, गुरदयाल; हरबंस, अ्रोतार, अ्यमरीक, संत, रतन, राम are gradually giving place to modern names. But गुरबचन, गुरदीप, हरदीप, गुरचरण, बलशिदर, जोगिदर, मलिदरर, सुरिंदर, सोहिदर, नरिदर, तेजिदर, रविदर, कुलवन्त, बलबन्त, सतवन्त, जबबीर, बलबीर, रणबीर, कुलदीप, परमजीत, मदनजीत, इन्द्रजीत, श्रमरजीत, हरमजन, हरनाम and such other names, without the second element, do not distinguish a male from a female. Add सिह Singh with these names to denote males, and कौर Kaur to denote females.

But there are certain distinctive names also. Castenames, as of Hindus, are used but not so commonly.

## (d) Christian Names

Christian names such as, George, Joe, John, Peter, William, etc. are common. There is, however, a tendency to retain the name previous to conversion. Older families have mostly adopted Latin names, and names from the Holy Bible.

## 7. पौराणिक तथ। ऐदिहासिक व्यक्ति

Mythological and Historical Personalities
अंगद1-Ramayan period, the brave son of King Bali of Kishkindha, Rama's emissary in Ravana's coutı. अंगद²-Sikh Guru (1504-1552), original name Lahna,
prime disciple and successor of Guru Nanak, he was an ascetic and saint.

ग्रकबर-(rule 1556-1605), courageous, liberal, secular Mughal emperor; reformer and conqueror, patron of arts and literature.

अ्रगस्ट्य-a great sage, who trampled the boastful Vindhya mt., and humiliated the Indian ocean, established a hermitage in the South.

अ्रजामिल-a depraved Brahmin of Kannauj, at deathbed shouted for his son, Narayan, which is also the name of Vishnu, was absolved of all sins.

品 वि-Brahma's adopted son, Anasuya's husband, one of the seven great sages, ascetic, and spiritual leader.

ग्रवुल-फ़ज़ल-(died 1595) scholar and historian minister of Akbar, liberal thinker, writer of Ain-i-Akbari.

ग्रभिमन्यु-the brave son of Arjuna and Krishna's sister Subhadra, fought bravely and single-handed against the Kauravas who ultimately killed him.

अभरदास-third Sikh Guru (1569-1574), even as tradesman, he had religious and spiritual propensities. Reformer and poet, has left 873 poems in Guru Granth Sahib.

ग्रर्जुन-the great hero of the Mahabharat, middle of the five Pandavas, a friend of Krishna, suffered a lot at the hands of the Kauravas, famous archer.

म्र्र्ननदेव-fifth Sikh Guru (1506-1581), learned poet and fearless social reformer, founded Amritsar, Taran Taran and Kartarpur, edited Guru Granth Sahib, had Gurudwaras built at several places, made martyr in Lahore fort by Jehangir.

म्रलाउद्दीन खिलजी--Delhi Sultan (1296-1316), conquered Deccan and Ranthambhor. Reform of army and tariffs, patronage of learning. Repression, but prosperity and peace.

अ्यरोक-the Great, emepror of India (269-231 B.C.); after the Kalinga war became Buddhist, spread Buddhism, built pillars.

अं्मदनशाए श्यबदाली-Afghan chief, formed a powerful Kingdom at Kandhar and then invaded Panjab, Delhi (1756, 1759), gave heavy blow to Mughal as well as Maratha power.

अ अहल्या-wife of sage Gautam, turned into a stone by the sage's curse, re-animated at the touch of Rama's feet.

इंद्र--the chief god of the Vedic age, king of the gods, god of rain with thunder bolt as his weapon; degraded in the Puranic age as a jealous debauch.

उद्दव - a close friend of Sri Krishna; believed in formless God; while preaching his doctrine to the cowherd women, he got converted to their faith in a God having attributes; became an ascetic at the instance of Sri Krishna.

उवंशी-the famous nymph of Indra's court; became the wife of King Pururava.

एकलव्व--son of a Bhil, wanted to learn archery from Dronacharya, but was disappointed. He learnt the art with Drona's image as teacher, who demanded his right thumb as a fee which the disciple gladly offered; an ideal pupil.

श्रौरंगज़े ब—Mughal Emperor (1659-1707), imprisoned his father Shah Jehan and killed his brothers. Revolt by Hindus and Rajputs on account of his illiberal policy. Decline of Mughal empire starts.

कंस-King of Mathura, Sri Krishna's maternal uncle, tyrant demon, killed by Krishna.

कर्ज़न-Governor-General of India (1899-1905), a great imperialist, administrator and educational reformer. Partition of Bengal brought about his downfall.

कर्ण-the great warrior of Mahabharat, son of Kunti by the Sun-god, became King of the Angas, a great philanthropist, enemy of the Pandavas, was killed by Arjuna.

कामदेच-god of love, husband of Rati (passion), burnt by Shiva, lives in bodiless form. \%निदास-the geat Sanskrit poet and dramatist, his
works are Raghuvamsh, Shakuntalam, Meghdoot and others.

कुतुबुद्दीन— (Aibak), first slave King of Delhi (1206-10); as viceroy of Ghori, conquered Hansi, Ranthambhor, Banaras and Gujrat; humbled the pride of Ajmer and Gwalior; built Jama Masjid and repaired Qutub Minar.

कुवेर-step brother of Ravana; king of Yakshas and Kinnaras; lord of wealth and of the East; seat Alkapuri.

कृषण--son of Vasudeva and Devaki, brought up by Nand and Yashoda in Vrindaban; killed many demons and Kans; recited Gita to Arjun; killed by a hunter; accepted as incarnation of Vishnu.

कौटिल्य-(Chanakya), Minister of Chandragupta Maurya (4th cent. B.C.); author of the Arthashastra, a famous treatise on political ecionomy.

क्लएइच—(1724-74), started as clirk, became warrior, won the battle of Plassey, took Bengal and became governor; considered as the real founder of British empire in India.

आणेश-the elephant-headed god of welfare, son of Shiva and Parvati.

лांधी-Mohandas Karamchand (1869-1948), founder of freedom movement, Father of the nation; worked for the welfare of the depressed classes; a great reformer.

गोमिंदर्सह-tenth and last Sikh Guru (1666-1708); a great organizer, warrior, patron of art and literature, pcet and religious leader.

गोतम बुद्ध-(7th cent. B.C.); founder of Buddhism; prince Siddhartha of Kapilvastu; tried ascetism, and then found a Middle Path.

चंब्रगुत्त1-first important ruler (320-335) of the Gupta dynasty; extended his empire.

चंदगुप्त²-See Vikramaditya.
चंद्रगुप्त मौर्यं-the first King of the Mauryan dynasty; grandfather of Ashoka the Great; founded a wide empire. चरक-(1st century A.D.), a famous physician, whose
work is an ageless authority on Ayurveda system of medicine.

जगदीश चन्द्र बोस-(1888-1937), famous physicist and botanist.

जबाहरलाल नेहर-(1889-1964), writer; politician; prime minister of India (1947-64)

जहाँगोर-prince Salim, 4th Mughal emperor (1605-28), known for justice.

टोडरमल-a Khatri Raja, had served Sher Shah; reformed revenue system under Akbar; warrior, commander, governor and minister.

डलहोज़ी-Governor-General of India (1848-56), imperialist; notorious for his doctrine of lapse; Annexed Panjab, Lower Burma, and Oudh; opened first Indian railway, set up the first telegraph wire, established Public Works Department.

तैमूर-Tamerlane, Tatar chief; overran Persia and Mesopotamia; invaded India 'to purify the land from infidels'; destroyed temples; took Depalpur, Multan, Panipat (1398 A.D.), Delhi, Haridwar; despatched lakhs of Hindus 'to the fires of hell'; left desolation and famine.

दघीचि-ascetic, sage; sacrificed his bones for the help of gods who killed the demons with the bow made of these bones.

दमयन्ती-beautiful daughter of the King of Vidarbha; married Nala who later lost his kigdom in gambling. Damayanti suffered a lot, proved her fidelity and love.

दयानन्द सरख्वती-(1824-1883) a great Vedic scholar, reformer and sage; founded Arya Samaj in 1875.

दशरथ-King of Ayodhya, father of Rama; great warrior, helped Indra against the demons. At the instance ot his youngest queen, Kaikeyi exiled Rama; lost his life in separation from his son.

दुर्योघन-the eldest son of Kaurva Dhritarashtra and Gandhari; brave politician; tried his best to destroy the Pandavas, was killed by Bhim in the Mahabharat war.

द्रोपदी-daughter of Drupad, the king of Panchal (Kannauj); wife of the Pandavas; suffered much in exile. The Kaurvas tried to strip her naked but was rescued by Lord Krishna; became queen with Yudhishthir.

घन्वन्तfर-the physician of the gods; he became King of Kashi; had infallible power to cure.

घॄतराष्ट्र - father of the Kauravas, blind by birth; after the Mahabharat war became a recluse.

नल-King of Nishadh; brave, liberal and cultured warrior; was deposed by enemies; suffered, separated from his wife Damayanti, later rejoined, and reinstated.

भानक-(1469-1539); Guru, founder of Sikhism social, religious and political reformer; a great lover of humanity; loved and revered by Hindus and Muslims alike; travelled widely preaching Bhakti; his poems are preserved in Guru Granth Sahib.

नारद-divine sage, preacher of Bhakti; adopted son of Brahma; creates strifes between gods and men in order to expose the wicked

निज़ामुद्दोन आ्योलिया-(1238-1325) a great Sufi saint and scholar, poet and musician. He taught that love of God is the love of human beings. His tomb in Delhi is in the room where he lived.

परशुराम--son of sage Jamadagni and Renuka. As Kshatriyas killed his father, he took revenge by destroying their generations. Founded Kerala; humiliated by Lakshman, he became a recluse.

परीक्षित-a religious-minded and chivalrous King of North India, son of Abhimanyu; cursed by hermit Shamik, he awaited death for seven days and listened the Bhagavat and attained salvation.

чгfoff-(4th cent. B.C.); a great Sanskrit grammarian and scholar, author of the Ashtadhyayi.

тार्वी-goddess, daughter of the Himalaya, wife of Shiva; also known by the names Uma, Durga, Ishwari, Shiva, Girija, Chamundi, Kali, Bhairavi, etc.
q्न्नोराज Chauhan King of Delhi, fought against

Mohammad Ghori twice at Tarain, died 1192.
प्रताप (महाराणन)--son of Uday Singh of Chittor; brave warrior; fought against Akbar for 35 years; lived a very hard life, and sacrificed his all for independence and self-respect.

प्रह्लन-Faithful devotee of vishnu, son of an atheist father, King Hiranyakashipu of Multan. He was thrown into the sea and fire, dropped from a hill, and cast before a wild elephant, but was saved by Vishnu in the form of Narsingh.

फीरोज़ञाह तुग़लक-Sultan of India (1351-1388), had great zeal for buildings, canal-making, and gardens; conquered Thata and Nagarkot (Kangra), but he hated war.

बलबन-Turkish slave King of Delhi (1266-1287); a man of action, he had already shown valour in wars against Malwa and Kalinjar; established peace by strictness; knowa for his terrible campaign of Bengal.

बलराम-brother of Sri Krishna; brought up in Vrindaban; killed many enemies; did not participate in the Mahabharat war; went on pilgrimage.

बहृदुरशाह् ज़फ़र--the last Mughal emperor of an empire which was then limited to Delhi; was captured and sent to exile by the British; Poet.

वावर---First Mughal King of Ińdia (1526-30); originally from Samarkand, he conquered Afghanistan, defeated the last Afghan ruler of Dethi at Panipat and captured the capital, later Agra and northern India upto Bihar; defcated Rajputs who fought under Rana Sapnga of Chittor.

बुद्ध-sce गोतम बुद.
म्नह्मा-God as creator in four-faced form.
भगीरथ--Grandson of Sagar, the King of Ayodhya; directed the course of the Ganga in order to wash the ashes of his ancestors who had been cursed by sage Kapil. Hence the Ganga is called Bhagirathi.

भाह才-Therd son of Dasharath, King of Ayodhya; faithfui brother. Although his mother Kaikeyi secured
the kingdom for him, he chose to serve the people in the name of Rama, during the latter's exile.

भवरूनि-(8th cent. A.D.), a famous writer of Sanskrit dramas.

भीम-Pandava hero of the Mahabharat; killed Dusshasan, Duryodhan and other Kauravas and their allies.

भीष्म-The grandman of the Mahabharat, great scholar and warrior, commander of the Kaurava armies. Remaind celebate and sacrificed kingdom.

भुगु-Great Yogi and astrologer; adopted son of Brahma, frunder of Bhargavas.

मदनमोहन मालवीय-a great Hindu national leader, founder of the Banaras Hindu University.

मनु-the only survivor after the Great Deluge, the first ancestor of human beings. Of the fourteen Manus, one was a jurist and author of Manusmriti.

महमूद ग़जनवी--son of Subaktagin of Ghazni; made sixteen raids on India between 1000 and 1026 A.D., with the zeal of Islam; established rule in Lahore; patron of learning.

महावीर जैन-(7th cent. B.C.), son of Siddhartha, King of Vaishali (Bihar), became an ascetic, founded Jainism, preached Ahimsa (non-violence), and the three jewels (right belief, right knowledge and right conduct).

मुहृम्मद-बिन-क़ासिम-Arab general and invader; stormed Debal (Sind, 712 A.D.), took Multan; established Arab rule in Sindh.

मुहम्मद ग़ोरी-led a series of campaigns into India (1175-1206); subdued Sind, took Multan, Lahore and Sialkot; defeated Prithwi Raj Chauhan and took Delhi. His generals took Kannauj, Banaras, Bihar and Gwalior

मुहम्मद तुग़लक-Delhi Sultan (1325-51), a man of ideas, philosopher king; shifted his capital to Daulatabad; developed token currency; but on account of oppressive taxation and barbarities, his kingdom shattered.

मुहम्मद शाह रंगीला-Mughal emperor (1719-48); lost Kabul
and Ghazni to Nadir Shah who took Delhi and carried away the Peacock Throne to Persia.

मैकान--legal member of Governor-General's Council (1835); responsible for introducing a penal code and English language.

यशोदा-foster mother of Sri Krishna, known for her tender affection for him.

युधिधिठर--eldest of the Pandavas, brave, religious and truthful; lost his all in gambling, had to suffer at the hands of the Kauravas; became King after the Mahabharat war, but soon retired to live as recluse.

रमण सी बी०-famous Indian scientist, Noble Prize winner.

रविदास-a saint from a cobbler family of Varanasi.
रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर--(1860-1941), most famous Indian poet of modern times, wrote originally in Bengali, Noble Prize winner; founded Vishwa Bharati University at Shanti Niketan.

राधा-the most beloved Gopi of Sri Krishna, incarnation of love and devotion.

राम—eldest son or King Dasharath of Ayodhya; married Sita, daughter of Janak, King of Mithila; incarnation of Vishnu; his life-story is narrated in the 'Ramayan'; killed Ravana, the demon King of Lanka.

रामकृषण परमहंस-a priest in a temple near Calcutla; preached oneness of God and equality of all people; his mission was to serve man.

रामानुज-Vaishnava saint and religious leader, great Sanskrit scholar, pioneer of Bhakti moven.ent (1lth cent.); opposed untouchability.

रावग-King of Lanka, a fearless warrior, but.a debauch; took away Sita, was killed by Rama.

लक्ष्मण-brother and constant companion of Rama, courageous and self-sacrificing; his anger was a dread.

लक्षी-goddess of wealth, wife of Vishnu, born fiom the ocean.

ed Nawabs of Bengal and Bihar; introduced revenue settlement; severely critised and impeached for his policy towards Indian princes.

वाल्मोक-the most ancient poet of classical Sanskrit, author of the 'Ramayan'; Brahmin by birth, became a dacoit, rehabilitated by some sages. Sita lived in his hermitage during her exile.

विकमादित्य (चंच्रगुप्त) -a famous King of Uijain; extended his empire to west coast; known for justice and duty towards his subjects. Kalidas is said to have lived in his court.

न्रिभाषण-Brother of Ravana; tried his best to bring round his evii brother, but falled and left him to take shelter with Rama, who made him King of Lanka after Ravana's death.

नित्रेकानन्द-(1863-1902), a great philosopher and reformer, founder of Rama-Krishna mission.
foroth-god of sustenance, re-incarnated 14 times to save his devotees and kill the evil-doers; depicted with four hands.

व्रास-very learned scholar, author of the Mahabharat and a number of Puranas, a compiler of the Vedas.

शंकराचार्य-(788-820), born in Kerala, toured whole of India, preaching Vedanta philosophy; had learnt the scriptures by the age of 11 ; wrote many books.

गांह ग्रालम--Mughal emperor (1759-1806), virtually a refugee with the British.

गाहजढाॅ-Mughal emperor (1628-59) was prince Khusrau; built Taj Mahal at Agra, Red Fort in Deihi, founded New Delhi; was deposed by his son Aurangzeb; died in 1666.
fिन-Mahadeva, Shankar, Rudra; had two sons from Parvati--Kartikey and Ganesh; depicted with matted hair and new moon over head, serpent round the neck and Ganga flowing from his hair; killed many demons; symbolized by Linga.
feramt-the great Maratha chieftain (1627-78) who
gave a hard time to the Sultan of Bijapur and to the Mughal emperor, Aurangzeb; extended his kingdom and took title of Chhatrapati; patron of art and learning.
finf-a King of Ayodhya, known for charity; he sacrificed his body to save a pigeon from a hawk (who was Indra in fact).
fिगुपाल-Chedi King, a staunch enemy of Sri Krishna who killed him.

सेरशाह सूरी-Afghan King of Delhi (1539-45) from Bihar, a master of strategy, he founded a royal dynasty which ruled the country for 15 years, a great conqueror and administrative reformer.

समुद्रगुप्त-Known as Indian Napoleon, because of his many conquests; defeated nine kings in the North and twelve in the South; patronised art and learning; was a great poet and musician.

सरस्वती-the goddess of learning; Sharda, daughter of Brahma; is worshipped in all cultural functions.

सीता-daughter of King Janak of Mithila, devoted wife of Rama whom she accompanied in exile; was taken away by Ravana, rescued but exiled by Rama; had two sons-Lava and Kusha.

सुदामा-a poor Brahmin, intimate friend of Sri Krishna who turned his poverty into prosperity.

हनुमान्-son of Anjana and wind God; a devotee of Rama; he set Lanka on fire and found out Sita in Ravan's imprisonment.

हरिरचन्द्र-King of Ayodhya, who sacrificed everything for his tenacious truthfulness and dutifulness.

हष्ष-Harsha Vardhan, King of Thanesar and Kannauj, a great warrior and patron of learning; became Buddhist.

हुमायूं-Mughal emperor (1530-39, 1555-56); very unlucky; defeated by Sher Shah and forced to leave the country; returned after 15 years of exile.
8. कुछ देशों के नाम Names of some Countries

| घ्रमरीका America | हैटी Italy |
| :--- | :--- |
| इंग्लिर्तान, बंग्लंड England | काहिरा Cairo |

गंधार Kandhar<br>चीन China<br>तिब्बत Tibet<br>तुर्की Turkey<br>पुर्तंगाल Portugal<br>मिस्त Egypt<br>यूनान Greece

बरतानिया Britain
भारत India
रूस Russia
शाम, सीरिया Syria
स्याम, थाई देश Thailand
हिन्द-चीनी Indo-China

## 9. भारत भूगोल Gazetteer of India

अंबालr-Haryana, Contonment, railway Jn.
अ्रकछराबाद-old name of Agra.
ग्रजंता-Maharashtra, 29 caves of Buddhist period. Temples and monasteries; sculpture, painting.

ग्रजमेर-Rajasthan, historical place, Akbar's fort, Khwaja's shrine.

अमरनाथ-Kashmir, pilgrimage in August, Shiva's ice linga.

श्रमृतसर-Panjab, Famous for Sikh Golden Temple, trade centrè, cloth manufacture; University.

ग्मयोध्वा-U.P. birthplace of Rama; ancient town. pilgrimage.

ग्मरणांबल-a small tribal state in Assam; capital Indragiri

ग्रनमोड़ा-U.P., main town in Kumaon hills; trade centre.

प्रलीगढ़-U.P., Muslim University, industries-locks, soap.

ग्रह्मदनगरं—Maharashtra. Chand Bibi's fort and palaces.
श्रहमदाबाद-capital of Gujrat, textiles muslim buildings, University, Gandhi's Sabarmati Ashram.

भ्राध्र भदेश-State, capital Hyderaظad, area 1,06, 286 sqr. miles; population 4 crores.
gागरा-U.P., on the Yamuna. acpital Mughal Kings. Taj Mahal. Fort. Akbar's Mousoleum. Leather industry.

प्रानन्द-Guijrat, biggest dairy-farming industry in India. University.

ग्रโू- Rajasthan, hill resort, 4500 ft above sea level,
lake, Hindu and Jain temples.
ग्र्रसाम-State, capital Gauhati, University in Gauhati, language Assamese.

इलाहाबाद-U.P., also called Prayag; sacred city on the Ganga Yamuna and Saraswat; University.

उजजैन-M.P., capital since Vikramaditya, pilgrimage, Kumbh fair, Mahakal temple.

उत्तर प्रदेश-U.P., capital Lucknow, about a dozen Universities; area 1,113,654 sqr. miles, pop. 8 crores.

उड़ीसा--capital Bhubaneshwar; Universities in Bhubaneshwar and Sambhalpur; area 60,164 sqr. miles pop. 2 crores.

ऊटाकमंड-Tamilnadu, on Nilgiri. 7500 ft . above sealevel, botanical gardens, race course.

ॠधिकेश-U.P., place of pilgrimage near Haridwar; several hermitages and monastries.

एलोरा-Maharashtra, 12 Buddhist caves, 17 Hindu and 5 Jain caves; biggest caves' temple 1000 years old.

घ्रोरंगाबाद-Maharashtra, Aurangzeb built a replica of Taj Mahal and mausoleum for his wife.

कटक-Orissa. A number of temples, place of pilgrimage.

कन्नौज-U.P., once a capital of Hindu kingdom, historical place, perfümery.

कन्याकुमारी-Tamilnadu; beautiful sunrise and sunset; temple of goddess; Vivekanand Memorial.

कनीटक-State in the South; capital Bangalore, previously ruled by Chalukyas and Tipoo; area 74,240 sqr. miles; pop. 3 crores.

कलकत्त-capital of West Bengal; India's capital upto 1912; Victoria Memorial, zoo, museum; Fort William, Kali temple; National Library.

करमीर-Paradise on earth; vast rich green valley; lakes; fruits; handicrafts.

ऊांगड़!-Himachal Pradesh; a Rajput stronghold; art and architecture; temples.

कांजीवरम-72 kilometres from Madras; more than a 47/Bahri/Rajpal
thousand temples; pilgrimage.
काहियावाड़-a peninsular division of Gujrat.
कानपुर-biggest industrial town in U.P.; railway junction; University.

कामखय-Assam, old temple, place of pilgrimage.
कार्बेंट पार्क-U.P., in the foothills of Himalayas; sanctuary for tigers, leopards, elephants, deer.

कालीकट-Kerala, early European settlement; trade centre; University.

कावेरी--South; ancient river, rises from Coorg and falls into Bay of Bengal.

काशी-U.P. =Varanasi.
कुतुबमीनार-Deihi; originally built by Prithviraj Chauhan; tallest tower in India.

कुऊष्षेत-Haryana; ancient seat of Vedic learning, home of Veda Vyas, Mahabharat War, fair on solar eclipse; Gita revealed here; University.

कुल्लू-Himachal, well known for its landscape and historic temples.

कुशीनगर--Gorakhpur district, U.P.; Buddha attained salvation here; pilgrimage.

कृष्णा--important river, rises in Maharashtra, flows into Karnatak and Andhra Pradesh and falls into the Bay of Bengal.

केरल-State in South; area 15,000 sq. miles; pop. 2 crores; capita! Trivendrum, language Malayalam, Universities at Emakuan, Calcu, Trivencum.

कैलाग- mot. in the Himalayas, abode of Shyva.
कोचीन--Kerala, scaport, ancient palaces and churches, several islands.

कोडाइकुनाल-Tamilnadu; famous hill station, gardens, waterfalls, lake.

कोणार्क-Orissa, 40 Km . from Puri; temple of Sungod, also cailed the Plack Pagoda.

कोयंबटूर-Tamilnadu, noted for cotion textite and is called the Manchester of South India.

कोनार-Karnatak, goid mines.

जजुराहो——M．P．，Shiva，Vishnu and Jain temples；erotic sculpture 10th－11th centuries．

गंगा－the most sacred river，rises from Gangottari （q．v．），flows through U．P．，Bihar and West Bengal；has its tributaries，the Yamuna，Gogra，Gandak and Son．

गंगासіगर－W．B．， 144 km ．from Calcutta；delta and island；fair in January．

गंगोत्तरी－Himachal， $10,000 \mathrm{ft}$ ．above sea level；source of Ganga；temple；pilgrimage．

गय：－－Bihar，temple of Vishnu；ablutions to the dead； offered；pilgrimage；nearby is Bodh Gaya．

गुजरात－State，capital Ahmedabad，language Gujrati． Universities in Anand，Ahmedabad and Baroda；area 72,245 ，sqr．miles；pop． 2.5 crores．

गुलमर्ग－Kashmir， 46 kms ．from Srinagar，known for its golf course．

गोग्रf－capital Panjim，lauguage Konkani and Marathi； area 1426 sqr．miles；pop． 8 lakhs．

गोदाबरी－ancient river，several holy places，including Nasik on its banks．

गोरखपुर－U．P．，ancient city；centre of education （University）and religion（temple of Gorakh Nath）．

गोलकुंडा－A．P．，near Hyderabad；an old fort．
गोलगुँबज－－largest dome in the world，in Bijapur．
उ्यलिगर－－M．P．，old forts；mosques；palace of Raja Mansingh；mausoleum of Tan Sen；Moti Mahal；Zoo； Unversity．

चंडीT？－－new town，called the city of Roses；capital of Panjab and Haryana States；University．

चंबल－M．P．，river rising near Indore， 650 miles long， then joins the Yamuna．

चितरंजन—public sector industries－Air India Corpora－ tion and Locomotive Works．
f尹तौड़ाTक—Rajasthan，capital of Mewar；palaces；forts； Victory Tower．
fचき然 pignomage．

चिलका भील-Orissa, 60 km . from Bhubaneshwar; beautiful scenery, rich bird and fish life.

छोटा नागपुर-a division of Bihar, the plateau is forested, inhabited by Santals and other tribes; has coal-field and steel industry.

जगन्नाथपुरी-Orissa, on sea-shore. Famous temple; pilgrimage; Car festival in June.

जबलपुर-M.P., at one time capital of the State; cantonment, marble rocks and waterfall at 14 miles.

जमना=यमुना q.v.
जमरोदपुर-Bihar, oldest works; biggest industrial town of Bihar.

जम्मू-J. and K., on the Tawi river; trade centre, several ancient Hindu temples.

चयपुर-Rajasthan, capital; palaces, Hawa Mahal, armoury, library, museum, observatory.

जोधgु-Rajasthan, 180 miles south-west of Jodhpur; old fort; palaces.

भांसी-U.P., 130 miles S.W. of Kanpur; the place of famous Rani of Jhansi Lakshmi Bai; fort and city wall.

टाटानगर $=$ जमशेदपुर q.v.
ट्रांबे-nuclear laboratory, near Bombay.
उल भील--near Srinagar (Kashmir).
डालमियानगर-Bihar (Shahabad), industries-cement, paper, vegetable oil, asbestos.

तंजोर-Tamilnadu, on the Kaveri river; historical and religious centre; once capital of Chola Kings.

तनिलनाडु--capital Madras, language Tamil, Universities at Madras and Annamalai; area 50,331 sqr. miles, pop. 4 crores.

तलिगाना-a division of Andhra Pradesh.
ताजमहल-mausoleum built by Shah Jehan in memory of his wife, near Agra.

तापती-ancient river, rises in M.P. and falls into the Gulf of Cambay.
fिर्राचरापल्ली-also called Trichanapalli, third big city in

Tamilnadu; once capital of Chola Kings; temples.
तिरुपनि-A.P., most famous and richest place of pilgrimage; high temple; University.

तुंगभद्रा-Tamilnadu river; dam; electricity.
f্रुपुर-capital Agartala, language Bengali; area 4036 sqr. miles; pop. 12 lakhs.

त्रिवेद्रम-Kerala capital; old palaces; museum; art gallary; zoo; temples.

दक्षिण-the Déccan, comprising Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Karnatak and Kerala; language Dravidian,

दामोदर घटी-Bihar, dam on the river; electricity; canals.

दर्नाजलिग-W.B., hill station 7100 ft . above sea level; Himalayan scenery; museum observatory; lake; gardens.

दिल्ली-capital of India, old city; trade centre; red fort, old fort, Jama Masjid, Qutub Minar, observatory, museum, zoo, Rashtrapati Bhawan, Parliament House in New Delhi.

दुर्गपुर-W.B., Steəl works; thermal power house.
द्वारका-Gujarat, on sea-coast, once the seat of Srikrishna; temples; pilgrimage.

नंददेवी-U.P., mt. in the Himalayas, in Kumaon, peak $25,045 \mathrm{ft}$. above sea-level.

नई दिल्ली see दिल्ली
नर्मदा-ancient sacred river in M.P., 800 miles long, falls in Gulf of Cambay.

नागपुर-Maharashtra, faınous for oranges; centre of nationalistic activities; University.

नागालैंड-state in NE, capital Kohima; area 16366 sqr. miles; pop. 4 lakhs.

नालंदा-Bihar, ancient Buddhist University; ruins; Pali Institute; museum.

नासिक-Maharashtra, on the Godavari, Rama lived here; Kumbha fair; pilgrimage; Govt. security press.

नैनीताल-U.P., hill station; beautiful lake; 6350 ft . above sea level.

पंजाब-the richest State of India; capital Chandigarh;

Universities in Chandigarh, Patiala, Amritsar; several industrial towns; area 24,000 sqr. miles; pop. 1.5 crores.

पटनт-Bihar, capital city, ancient Pataliputra, University; museum; library; Sikh temple.

पहियाला-Panjab, formerly prircely State; shoe, cloth and metal works; University.

परिचमी घाट-the high edge of the southern plateau.
पहलगाम-Kashmir, lovely scenery, springs and streams in the Lidder Valley.

पांडीचेरी- 167 km . from Madras, returned to India by the French in 1934; Aurobindo Ashram.

पानीपत-Haryana, Scene of three famous battles; carpet industry.

पुणे-Maharashtra, 75 miles from Bombay; cultural, educational and military centre; old historical town.

पुरो =जगन्नाध पुरी q.v.
पूर्वी घाट-the eastern edge of the southern tableland.
प्रयाग--U.P., old name of Aliahabad; place of pilgrimage; Kumbh fair.

फतहपुर सीकरी-U.P., deserted city; 40 km . from Agra.
बंगलौर-Karnatak, capital city; once seat of Tipu Sultan; temples; industries; gardens.

बंगाल-West Bengal, capital Calcutta; language Bengali; several Universities; area 33,829 sqr. miles; pop. 4 crores.

बंबई-Maharashtra, capital city; port; trade; industries; textiles; film industry; Gate Way of India; Chaupati; Malabar Hill; Railway terminus; museums; library; Elfphanta caves in the sea.

बड़ौदा--Gujrat; formerly princely State; centre of education, University, several manufactures.

बनारस 二बाराणसी q.v.
बरार--a division of Mahareshtra, chief city is Nagpur.
बीकानेर-Rajasthan, formerly princely state and capital, founded is 1488; palaces, educational centre.

बीजापुर-Karnatak, mosques and mausoleums of the
medieval Kings; palaces and temples.
बिहार-State, capital Patna; language Hindi; area 67,198 sqr. miles; pop. 5 crores.

बोधगया-Bihar, Buddha got enlightenment under the Bodhi tree; temples.

ब्यास-river in Panjab.
बह्सपुत्र-ancient and princịpal river of Assam, rises in Tibet, 1000 miles long,

भाबड़ा नंगल-Panjab, biggest dam in the world, on the Sutlej; power house; manure.

भागलपुर--Bihar, a centre of trade, on the Ganga.
भारत-Area $12,59,983$ sqr. miles population 60 crores; boundary line by land 9,425 miles, sea-coast 2,535 miles; seventh big country in the world, largest democracy, parliamentary system; capital Delhi, languages, weights and measures, currency--see relevant appendices. See also Gazetteer and Biographiacal appendices.

भिलाई-M.P. (Durg Distt.), steel plant with Russian collaboration.

भुवनेइवर-Orissa, capital city; hundreds of temples; Buddhist caves; Ashokan inscriptions nearby.

भोपाल-M.P. capital; education; formerly princely state.

मfögr-State near the Burmese border, capital Imphal; area 8,625 sqr. miles; pop. 8 lakhs.

मथुरा-U.P., birth-place of Lord Krishna, on the bank of the Yamuna; temples; museum; pilgrimage.

मदुरा-Tamilnadu; Pandya capital; palaces; museum; Shiva and Meenakshi temples; textiles.

मद्रास - Tamilnadu capital; Fort St. George; light house; zoo; museum; library; University observatory, sea-coast.

मध्य प्रदेश-capital Bhopal, several Universities; area 50,331 sqr. miles; pop. 4 crores.

मिल्लकार्जुन-A.P., ancient temple; place of pilgrimage.
मसूरो-U.P., hill station; 27 km . from Dehra Dun railway station; $6,580 \mathrm{ft}$. above sea-level; waterfalls.

महानदी-river, rises in M.P., largest bed near Cuttak (Orissa), falls into Bay of Bengal; dams.

महाबलीपुरम-Tamilnadu, seven pagodas; temples cut in rocks.

महाबलेइवर-Maharashtra, health resort; Maratha forts; waterfalls; Shiva temple.

महाराष्ट्र-capital Bombay; language Marathi; several Universities; area $1,18,000$ sqr. miles; pop. 4.5 crores.

मिज़ोरम-Union territory in Assam; capital Aizawl; has agricultural and forest wealth.

मुंगेर-Bihar, on the Ganga; ancient town; temples; fort; hot spring; cigarette industry.

मुरादाबाद-U.P., railway centre and brass works.
मेघालय-tribal State in Garo-Khasi hills; capital Shillong; rich in minèrals and hydel power.

मेरठ-U.P., centre of trade and industry; cantonment; University.

मेसूर-Karnataka, old seat of Maharajahs; palaces; Chaumunda temple; museum; zoo, sandal and silk industry.

यमुनr-river, rises from the Himalayas, joins the Ganga near Allahabad; important towns Delhi; Agra; Mathura.

रiची-Bihar, hill station, industrial town, University.
राजस्थान-capital Jaipur, language Hindi; area $1,32,152$.sqr. miles; pop. 2.50 crores.

रामेश्वरम--Tamilnadu, an island; temple of Shiva; pilgrimage.

रायुु-M.P., a growing centré of trade in rice; University.
fिंदंद बॉध-U-U.P., in Pipri (Mirzapur Distt.); power house; aluminium works.

रोड़केला-Orissa, steel works.
लखनऊ-U.P., capital town; several buildings of Nawabs of Oudh; palaces; mosques; museum; zoo; gardens; University.

लुधियाना-Panjab, cotton mills; cycle industry; hosiery.

वाराणसी-U.P., oldest name Kashi, on the Ganga; temple of Vishwanath; Hindu University.
fिध्याचल-series of mountains, standing east to west, divides north from south; has two rivers-Narmada and Tapti.

विशाखापटनम-A.P., sea-port; ship building industry; oil refinery.

शांति fिकेतन-W.B., Vishwa Bharati University founded by Ravindra Nath Tagore, near Bolepur.

शिमला-Himachal, 7200 ft . above sea-level, at one time summer capital of Govt. of India; race-course; observatory; University.

शिलांग-Assam, capital city, Chirapunji is famous for highest rainfall.

शिवपुरी-M.P., national park; a game preserve.
श्रीनगर--Kashmir, on the Jhelum river; lakes; gardens; monuments; big trade centre.

श्रीरंगम-Tamilnadu, three kms. from Tiruchirapalli; tempie with 1000 pillars; inscriptions.

सतलुज-a river in the Panjab; canals; important towns Ludhiana and Ferozepur; Bhakra dam is important.

सरस्वती-ancient river, one near Kurukshetra; also said to be flowing underground near Allahabad.

साँची-M.P., 45 km . from Bhopal; stupa with ashes of Buddha; pilgrimage.

सारनाथ-U.P., near Varanasi, Lord Buddha first preached Buddhism here; museum; pilgrimage.

सूरत-Gujrat, near the mouth of the Tapti, the harbour is now silted up; silk industry.

सोराष्ट्र-a division of Gujrat.
हजारी बाग-Bihar; health resort; national park.
हरिद्वार--U.P.; at the foot of the Himalayas; sacred place; Kumbh fair.

हरियाणा-capital Chandigarh; two Universities; area 2400 sqr. miles; pop. 1.5 crores.

हाइड़-W.B., railway terminus; in fact a part of Calcutta.

हिमाचल पदेश——capital Simla; language Hindi; area 10,885 sqr. miles, pop. 14 lakhs.

हिमालय-the great mountain in the north, makes a wall between India and China.

हीराकुंड--Orissa; embankment; power house.
हुगली-the river which divides Calcutta from Howrah.
हैदराबाद-सिकंदराबाद-Twin cities; capital of Andhra Pradesh; seat of Nizam; Char Minar; University; museum; art gallary; health museum.

## 10. हिन्दी में इब्दों और पदों का निर्माण <br> Lexical and Grammatical Formations in Hindi <br> (Meanings of Hindi words can be seen in the Dictionary itselif)

Nouns (संजाएँ)
GENDER $\overline{\text { fंल }}$-Hindi has two grammatical genders. All nouns, even lifeless objects, are either masculine or feminine. ExamplesProper nouns-masc. श्यामनाय, fवषणु, कबीर, लंदन, कलकता, इलाहाबाद fem. फ्यामा, पावंती, दिल्ली, बरेली।
Common nouns-masç. मुख, पाल, हाय, माया, म₹छर, तोता, कोट, कमरा, fem. भीज, टांग, हह्डी, fचड़िया, मछलो, छत, भील, कोटी। Collective nouns--masc. घंद, कुटुंब, गुछ्छा, मेला, ठेर
fem. मंडली, सेना, सभा, भीड़।
Material nouns-masc. सोना, पीतल, दूध, पानी, पन्न, तेल
fem. चादी, घातु, धाग़, शराब, fमदृी, हवा।
Abstract nouns-masc. कोघ, दान, घेर्र, बोग, बहाव, बचपन, बानपान
fem. सूचना, कृपा, ₹च, एकता, भूष, तड़प, लगन, ऊँचाई, यकावट।
No hard and fast rules can be given: One has to learn gender by practice and use. Nouns as main words in the Dictionary have been marked $m$ or $f$. There is no difficulty in distinguishing natural gender, i.e., in living beings. The following lists will give a broad structure of gender formation in Hindi.
(1) -र्वा suffix in fem. (Skt. nouns only)-छात्न छनात्रा; प्रिय प्रिया; बाल जाला; प्याम प्यामा; सुशील सुलीला।
 गधा गधी; गीदड़ गीदढ़ी; घोड़ा घोड़ो; चाचा चावी; चींटा चींटो; तावा ताई; दास दासी; देव देवो; नाना नाती; पुत्त पुत्रो; फूफा फूकी; बकरा बकरी; वेटा बेटी; जाह्हण क्राहतणो; भतीजा भतीजी; भान्जा मान्जो; मामा मामी; मुगा मुर्गौ; Skt. युवक युवती, भौमान् ध्रीमतो, स्वामी च्वामिनी appear to be irregular.
(3) -हन (particularly in nouns denoting professions)-स्रहीर घ्रहीरिन;

कुम्हार कुम्हारित; चमार चमारिन; जुलाह्हा जुलाहिन; तेली तेलिन; दूल्हा दुहिहन; घोबी घोबिन; नाई नाइन; बाध बाधिन; मालिक मालकिन; माली मालिन; मोची मोचिन; लूहार लुहारिन; सुनार सुनारिन ।
(4) -इया (dim. form of -ई) -कुत्ता कुतिया; चिड़ा fिड़िया; चुहा चुनियः; बंदर बंदरिया; बछड़ा बछिया; बूढ़ा बुढ़िया; बेटा विंटिया (also बेटी).
(5) -नी (particularly of animais)-फ़ंट ऊँटनी; बाध बाघन्तो; मोर मोरनी; घेर शेरनो; fिंह सिसहनी; सुम्पर सुम्ररनी; हाथी हथनी/हृथनी.
(6) -भ्रानी (actually -प्रा +- नी) —इन्द्र इन्द्राणी; चेघरी चौधरानी; जेठ जेठानी; देवर देवरानी; नोकर नौकरानी; पंडित पंडितानी; भव (शिव) भवानी; मेहतर मेहतरानी; सेठ सेठानी ।
(7) mašc. -क chan'ges to -इका, as in घ्रघ्यापक म्रध्यापिका; नायक नायिका; निदेशक निदेशिका; लेखक लेखिका।
(8) masc. -ता (Skt. -तृ) changes to —नी़, as in श्रभिनेता घ्रभिनेत्री; कती कर्नी; कवि कवयित्नो; दादा दान्नो; धाता धात्नी।
(9) other words श्रादमी म्रोरत; पति पत्नी; fिता माता; पुरुष स्नी; बैल गाय; भाई बहन; मदं प्रोरत; राजा रानी; वर वध्यू।

Nouns for lifeless objects take -i or -iyā to form fem. dimunities; as घंटा घंटो; टोकरा टोकरी; डोरा डोरी; थाल थाली; नाला नाली; पहाड़़ पह्ड़ी़; रस्सा रस्सी।

Generally, Hindi nouns ending in $-\bar{a}$ are masculine, and those ending in $-\frac{1}{}$ are feminine. Examples-
-ā झ्राटा, कपड़ा, गन्ना, घड़ा, घोड़ा, चोला, छातז, जोड़ा, भगड़ा, भटका, टोला, ठेला, डराबा, डाकख़ाना, तहख़ाना, थाना, दरवाजा, दोरा, घोधा, नेवला, पारा, पोता, फेरा, बकसा, बुढ़ापा, बोभा, भुलावा, भौरा, ममेरा, माथा, रगड़ा, रोड़ा, सोना, हीरा।
-1 घ्रारी, कुरसी, खिड़की, गली, गोली, चाटी, चांदी, fिद्ठी, तरकारी, थाली, दरी, दाढ़ी, धोती, नाली, पगड़ी, बुराई, भलाई, मिठाई, रोटी, लकड़ो, लंबाई, ऊँचाई, सिलाई, सूली, हैसी ।

Nouns from Sanskrit formed with -म्मन, -זव, - - , and Hindi nouns formed with -林वा, -पन, -दान suffixes are masculine. Examples-बंधन, गठन, साधन, लालन-पालन; मनुष्यद्व, देवत्व; कृतित्व, सतीव्व; कृत्य, कार्य, माधुर्य, सौदर्य, धर्यं; and भुलावा, दिखावां, लड़कपन, छुटपन, भोलापन; दहदान, क़लमदान, गुलाबदान, फूलदान।

Nouns from Sanskrit formed with -पना, -र्या, इ, -fि/नि, and Hindi nouns formed with -प्रन; -वट/हट are feminine; as-- कत्पना, दिखावट, भावना, बंदना, सूचना; कृपा, भमा, पूजा, शिक्षा, सेवा; उपलविध, कृषि, रुचि, निधि, सिदि, कृति, जाति, तृधि, यक्ति, ग्लानि, योनि, हानि।

NUMBER (बचन) -There are two numbers--singular and plural. Nouns in dictionaries are generally given in singular. To form plural, the following rules are important -

Direct form-Masc. nouns ending in -ā, change their -ā to -e for plural, as लड़का लड़के, पोधा पोधे, कमरा कमरे, प्रदा परदे.

There is no change for plural in other masculine nouns; e.g. बासक, भुनि, माली, पश्रु, बाई, भालू remain the same. Some nouns, indicating relationship, such as चाचा, ताया, द्वादा, मामा, नाना, and also Sanskrit nouns do not change theır $-\bar{a}$, as fिता, राजा, महात्मा, सखा ।

Direct form-Fem. nouns ending in $-i$ or 1 change their $I, 1$ to -iyã, as रीति रीतियं, लड़की लड़किया. Other fem. nouns add -ẽ for plural; as किताब किताबें, माता माताएँ, बस्तु वस्तुएँ, बहू बहुएँं, गो गोएँ ।

Indirect/oblique form, i.e. before a postposition -को, से, ने, में, के etc. see 'Case' below.

Masc. Only -ā changes into -e $n$ sug., as लक़क़ ने, दौधिं में।
Fem. nouns-no change in singular.
All countable nouns, masc. or fem., add $\tilde{o}$ for plural. In this process long घ्रा ई क become short. Examples-लड़कों ने, पत्यरों के, भासियों का, पशूश्रों को; लड़कियों को, किताबों में, माताप्रों के साथ, etc.

CASE ( कारक) -There are three case-formations in Hindi.
Direct, i.e. the word as it is in singular and as noted above in plural.

Indirect or oblique, i.e. the noun changes as detailed above in singular and in plural.

Vocative-sing. as in .oblique singular, as है लड़के $O$ boy !, रे सबा
O friend ; Pl. by adding -o, as हे लंक़को, हे सखापो।
The most important postpositions are -
Nominative $\quad 0$, ने (when the verb is transitive in past tense)
Objective O , को, to
Instrumental से, के EITा, with, by
Dative को, के लिए, for
Ablative से from
Genitive का, की, के, of
Locative में in, पर on at
Double postpositions are में से out of, through, and पर से from above. Other postpositional phrases are के भागे, के पीछे, के नीचे, के ऊपर, के बाहर, के भीतर, की घोर, की तरह/भौति, etc. See under 'Postpositions' p. 757.

FORMATION OF NOUNS (संजाओं का निर्माण) . The following suffixes are worth noting.

1. From Sanskrit roots
A. Forming Agentive nouns
root+अभ चर, चोर, सर्प, दीप, ब्याध root +- ज्रक कारक, पाठक, लेखक, पाचक, दघंक, पालक, नसंक root+-ग्रन पाबन, मोहन, साधन, भूषण, नंदन root + - इन् ( $>$ Hindi ई) कामी, दोषी, दोहो, लोभी, वादी root +- -a ( $>$ Hindi ता) नेता, कता, धर्ता, श्राता, वक्ता, दाता।
B. Forming abstract nouns
root +-9्र कोष, जय, मोह, लोभ, वाद, भेद, एपथां root +-म्रन गमन, दान, बंघन, मरण
root+-मना भर्चना, घटना, रचना, सूचना
root +-र्भा हचछा, चिन्ता, पूजा, रक्षा, सेषा
root +-द कृषि, रुचि, उपाधि
root+-ति कृति, प्रीति, वृद्धि, सृषिट, स्तुति, स्थिति
root+-न प्रश्न, यहन, स्वण्न, नाण
root+-या क्रिया, चयद्ध, विया, समस्या
root +-सा जिज्ञासा, fिषासा, मीमांसा।
2. From words other than verbal roots of Skt.
A. Forming abstract nouns
-प्र कुशल कोशल; युवन् योचन; शिणु घौशव
-कार उपन्यासकार, कथाकार, नाटककार, साहित्यकार
-ता भावश्यकता, मधुरता, मूर्बता, विशेषता, सुन्दरता
-त्व गुहुत्व, पुरुषत्व, बन्धुत्व, मनुष्यत्व, स्वत्व
.य पंडित पांडित्य; धीर धिर्प; सुन्दर सौन्दर्य; स्वस्थ सत्र्शम्च्य।
B. Forming possessive nouns

- इन् (-ई in Hindi) भघिकारी, दंती, दु:खी, शास्ती, सुखं।
C. See suffixes forming feminine gender, p. 747.

3. From Hindi roots
A. forming common nouns
-पा घेरा, जोढा, $ू ल ् त ा, ~ ठ े ल ा ~$
-मावा वहरावा
-ई चिमटी, टांकी, फांसी, हती
-न आामन, भाग़न, बेलन
-का छिसका
-नी चटनी, घोंकनी, सुमिरनी।।
B. Forming abstract nouns
-मन ऐंठन, खान, चलन, जलन, देन, पान, लेन
-O बेल, जांच, देखभाल, नाच, पक巨़, पहुँच, भूल, मार, लूट
-भा भगढ़ा, भटका, फेरा, रगढ़ा
-माई कटाई, छृदाई, चढ़ाई, पढ़ाई, बुलाई, सड़ाई, सिलाई
-भान उड़ान, बलान, मिलान, लगान
-भाव(r) चढ़ाव, छिड़काव, बचाव, बहलाव, पछतावा, बुलाव़ा
-श्रावट यकावट, दिबावट, बनाबट, मिलावट, रकावट, सजाबट
-माहट घबराहट, चिल्लाहट, बिलविलाहट, भनभनाहट
-ई खांसी, धुड़की, धमकी, बोली, छंसी
-ती गिनती, घटती, बढ़ती।
C. Forming agentive nouns
-श्रक्कड़ कुदककड़, पियक्कड़, बु भक्रक, भुलककड़ (vowels shortened)
-प्राक उड़ाक, तिराक, लड़ाका
-भ्रार कुम्हार, चमार, लोहार, सुनार
-इया जड़िया, धुनिया, नचह्रया
-एरा कमेरा, लुटेरा, (vowels shortened)
-म्रोरा चटोरा, भगोड़ा, हँसोड़
-वाला (very) common जानेवाला, बोलनेवाला, नहानेवाला, etc.
4. From words other than verbal roots of Hindi
A. Forming abstract nouns
-प्रा खटका, नूरा, भोंका, घड़का, बोभा,
-प्राई भण्ठाई, चिकनाई, ढिठाई, ढिलाई, पंडिताई, भलाई
-श्रान ऊँचान, चौड़ान, निचान, संबान
-स्रापा जलापा, बढ़ापा, रंडापा
-आ्यास खटास, निदास, बुलास, मिठास, मुतास
-म्राहट कड़. म्राहट, चिकनाहट
-ई खेती, गुण्ठई, चोरी, नोकरी, पहलवानी, महाजनी
-क .कसक, चटक, ठंडक, धमक, मटक, महक
-पन कालापन, गँवारपन, नीलावन, बचपन, बालपन, लड़कपन।
B. Forming dimunitives
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text {-इपा } \\ \text {-ई }\end{array}\right\}$ See under feminine suffixes, p. 747
-द्रोला खटोला, गढ़ोला, मंभोला, सँपोला
-ड़ा, ड़ी चमड़ा, दुखड़ा, बछह़ा, पंखड़ी
C. Forming feminine gender

See feminine suffixes, p. 747
5. From foreign sources
-कार जानकार, वच्चीकार
-ब़ाना गाड़ोख़ाना, चिड़ियाब़ाना, डाकख़ाना, मोटरख़ाना
-दान गुलाबदान, चायदानी, पानदान, मचछरदानी
-वान गाड़ोवान, इक्ेवान, हाथीवान।

## Adjectives (विशेषण)

The use of adjectives is simple. Care has to be taken about those which end in -ă, because they change into oblique -e (i.e. before postpositions), into plural -e, and into feminine gender -I (sing., pl. and oblique sing. pl.); as श्रच्ठा लड़का, श्रच्छे लड़के को, चार स्रच्छे लड़के, चार घ्रच्छे लड़कों को; घच्छो लड़की, ग्नच्छो लड़कियाँ, श्रच्छी लड़की को, घ्रच्छी लड़कियों को। Exceptions have been shown in the Dictionary.

Hindi does not change its adjectives for degrees of comparison. For English 'than' or 'of' it has से or अ्रवेक्षा. For example-good म्रच्छा; better than that उससे (उसको श्रपेक्षा) श्रच्छा; best of all सबसे (सबकी स्रपेक्षए) घ्रच्छा । For superlative, it also uses में for से as postposition: सबमें घ्रच्छा।
Some other words indicating comparison are-
घ्रधिक/बहुत very/much ~ म्छा very good, उससे घ्रधिक म्मच्छा much better than that.

कम less उससे कम श्रच्छा less good than that．
कहीं very much उससे कहीं घ्रच्छा very much better than that बढ़कर more，most उससे बढ़कर more than that；उससे बढ़कर ईमानदार more honest than him／her；सबसे बढकर ईमानादार most honest． प्रचछछ से श्रच्छा also means best．

Skt．－तर（comparative）and－तम（superlative）are quite com－ mon in Sanskrit adjectives；as निम्नतर lower，निम्नतम lowest；कठिनतर more difficult，कठिनतम most difficult．

Ordinals upto six have to be noted－qहला（first），दूंसरा（second）， तीसरा（third），चोथा（fourth），पाँचवीं（fifth）．छठा（sixth）．Beyond this the cardinals take－वाँ to form ordinals，as सातवी，श्राठवाँ，दसवाँ，etc．

Sanskrit cardinals are used only in compounds．Ordinals，how－ ever，are common．प्रथम，द्वितीय，तृतीय，चतुर्थ，पंचम，षष्ठ，and beyond this－म suffix，as सट्तम，अ्रष्टम，नवम，दश्रम，etc．

Multiplicative（so many times）are—दुगुना，तिगुना，चौगृना，पiँच गुना，etc．
Toiality is expressed as दोनों（both），तीनों，चारों，पाँचों，etc．
Fractional numbers are ग्राध्षा（half），पोता（three－fourth）， सवा（ +a quarter），डेढ़（ $1 \frac{1}{2}$ ），ढाई（ $2 \frac{1}{2}$ ）－See पौने，सा⿳亠़冖一 in the Dictionary， ＇fold＇（हरा）is clear in इकहरा（single），दोहरा（double），fिहरा，चौहरा，etc．

## ADJECTIVAL SUFFIXES

1．Sanskrit element（in Sanskrit words only）
A．with verbal roots
－प्रनीय करणंय，निन्दनीय，पूजनीय，माननीय，स्मरणीय
－म्भालु कृवालु，दयालु，लज्जाबु
－त，इत घृत，कृत，मृत；कथित，म्नूदित，विदित
－तठ्य कतंण्य，गंतक्य，ज्ञातण्प，दातव्य，द्वष्टण्य
－य कार्य，खाद्य，गेय，देय，निन्द，प्रिय，श्रन्य
B．with nominals
－इक दंनिक，घार्मिक，भौगोलिक，साप्ताहिक，सामाजिक，साहित्यिक
－इत अ्यानंदित，खंडित，वरंगित，फलित，हाषत
－ईन कुलीन，ग्रामीय，ग्राचीन，मलीन，शालीन
－मय जलमय，दयामय，शांश्तिमय
－मान् बुद्धिमान्，शक्तिमान्，श्रीमान्
－वान्（form of मात्；after a．word ending in－a or－ā）ग़णन्न्् धनवान्，विद्यावान्
－वी तपस्वो，तेजस्वी।
2．Hindi element

-ईला छबोला, जहरीला, रसीला।
3. Foreign element
-वार घंटेवार, नंबरवार, भाषावार, सिलसिलेवार
-दार चमकदार, नातेदार, फलदार, समभदार
-बंद मोर्चाबंद, मोह्रबंद, हीियारबंद।

## Pronouns (सर्वनाम)



All pronouns in plural can be used to mean singular.
The following pronouns can be used as adjectives -
वह, वे, उस, उन, उसका, उनका; (derivatives) उतना, बैसा
वह, ये, इस, इन, इसका, इनका; (derivatives) इतना, ऐसा
कोन, किस, किन, किसका, किनका
क्या, किस, किन, किसका, किनका; (derivatives) कितना, कंसा
जो, जिस, जिन, जिसका, जिनका; (derivatives) जितना, जैसा
कोई, कुछ, किसी, किन्हीं, किसी का, किन्हीं का।

## Verbs ( फ्रिया)

Root- का, पढ़, लिब, पकड़, सुलगा
Infinitive and Gerund- و्राना, पढ़ना, लिखना, पकड़ना, मुलगाना Present participle- 尹्नाता, पढ़ता, लिखता, प₹ड़ता, सुलगाता Past participle- ग्माया, वढ़ा, लिबा, पकड़ा, सुलगाया Passive Voice- खाया जाता है, खाया गया, खाया जायेगा Imperative- अ्रा (sing.), अ्यार्यो (pl.), ग्राइए (honorific), ग्राना (futurity)

Verbal forms from roots-imperatives (as above), continuous (म्रा रहा है, ग्रा रहा था, ग्रा रहा होगा), contingent जाऊँ ( 1 st person sing.), जाएं (1st person pl.), जाए ( 2 nd perison sing.), जाग्रो ( 2 nd person pl.), जाए (3rd person sing.), जाएं (3rd per. on pl.), future takes- गा -गे -गी after centingent forms.

Verbal forms from present participle－－simple present जाता है， present perfect continuous जाता रहा है，past perfect continuous जाता रहा था，future perfect जाता होगा，simple conditional जाता，conditional im－ perfect जाता होता，contingent imperfect जाता हो।

Verbal forms from past participle－simple past $\pi य ा ;$ present perfect गया है，past perfect गया था，contingent perfect गया हो，presump－ tive perfect गया होगा，conditional perfect गया होता।

| Auxiliaries | Present Tense |  | Past Tense |  | Furture Tease |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
|  | sing． | pl． | sing． | pl． | sing． |  | pl．

For all persons auxiliaries after the main verbs take their respective forms．All verbal forms ending in－ $\bar{a}$（sing．），excepting roots and infinitives，take－e for masc．pl，ifor fem．sing．，and if for fem． pl．；but if there are two such fem．plurals in a verb cluster，only the latter is nasalized，as for example जाती थीं，जा रही होंगी，जाती रही थीं Verbal forms ending in－ā do not change for person，and those ending in other vowel do not change for gender．

## TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE FORMS

| $v i$ | $v t$ | $v i$ | $v t$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| उठना，rise | उठाना，raise | टूटना，break | तोड़ना，break |
| उतरना，get down | उतारना，take dow | तपना ${ }^{f}$ ，get heated | d तчाना，heat |
| कटना ${ }^{\prime}$ ，get cut | काटना，cut | घुलना ${ }^{\prime}$ ，be washed | धोना，wash |
| f⿴囗才ना，be pulled | खींचना，pull | निकलना，emerged | निकालना，extract |
| खुलना，open | खोलना，open | पढ़ नr，read | पढ़ाना，teach |
| खेलना，play | खिलाना＊，make one play | फटना，burst | फोड़नए，tear |
| fगराना，fall | fगराना，drop， fell | बनना，become | बनाना，make |
| धिरना ${ }^{f}$ ，be besieged | घेरना，besiege | बेठना，sit | बबठाना＊，make one sit |
| घूमना，turn | घुमानए，turn | बोलना，speak | बुलाना，call |
| चलना，walk | चलाना＊，tuake one walk | भीगना，get wet | भिगोना，make wet |
| छपाना，be printed | छापना，print | मरना，die | मारना，kill，beat |
| छिपना，hide | छिखाना，concea！ | रकना，stop | रोकना，stop |
| जगन।／जागना，wake | जगाना awaken | रोना，weep | सर्लाना＊，make |
|  |  |  | one weep |
| जलना，burn | जलानए，burn | लदना＇，be loaded | लादना，load |
| 48／Bahri／Rajnal |  |  |  |

ज़़़ना，be combined जोड़ना，comtine सिचना，सींचना，water
There are many stech words，as उड़ना उड़ाना，उबड़ना उखाड़ना，उबलना उबालना，गड़ना गाड़ना，छिड़नन छेड़ना，छूटना छोड़ना，जुतना जोतना，डूबना डुबना， पिटना पीटनए，पिसना पीस्ना，फूटना फोड़नए，बजना बजाना，विकना बेचना，रहना रखना，fिकुड़ना सिकोड़ना，सूख्बन सुख

Note that some intransitive forms（ ${ }^{f}$ ）above are passive，and some transitive forms（ ${ }^{*}$ ）are always causative in seise．

CAUSATIVES ：Causatives in Hindi may be direct or indirect． Dinect is formed by adding ．ग्रा to the root，and it means＇to get a thing done by sinb．or＇make smb．do a thing，＇as करना to do，कराना to get a thing done；मिलना to get，to meet，etc；मिलाना to make smb．meet． Indirect is formed with－ar added to the root，and it means＇to have a thing done through smb．i．e．，a third person is also indicated；as करवाना get some work done through smb．or मिलवाना to get a person meet smb through someane．

The following general principles for formation of causatives may be noted．
（a）Most of roots remain unchanged when－ग्रा or－aा is added． Examples

कर－करा，करवा
धिस－धिता，घिसना
घुल－－－पुला，चुलता
चर－चरा，चरवा
घुल－－धुना，धुलवा

पढ़－－पढ़ा，पढ़का
फिर－फिरा，फिरवा
मिこ－fिटा，fमटवा
लिख－लिखा，लिख्बा
सुन－सुना，सुनका

It may be noted that the vowel in such roots is shart．
（b）As the stress in causals is always on the second syllable，the vowel in the pre－stressed（ $i e$ ．the first）syllable is shortened－ घ to च；ई，ए，ऍ to इ；ऊ，भ्रो，ग्रो to उ，Examples－

काट－कटा，कटबा बेल－खिला，खिलवा खोद－खुदा，खुदवा
जाग－जगा，जगना
नाच—नचr，नचवा
रीभ－रिभ⿸厂，fिभ，ना
सीख—सिखा，सिखवा
भेज－भिजबा
बंठ－विठा，त्विठवा
भूल－भुला，भुतवा
सूख्व－सुखा，सुन्बवा

घोट－घुटा，घुटवा
बोल－बुल।，बुलवा
तोल－तुला，नुलवा
（c）Roots ending in vowels（usually they are long vowels）take a ．ल－before the causative termination．Thus－

खा－खिला，खिलवा
नहा－－नहला，नह्लजा
पी－पिला，fिलवा
दे－दिला，दिलवा
रो－रला，रलत्रा
ढो－ढुला दुलवा
जी－जिला，जिलवा
क्र and देख also take－ल－，although they do not end in vowels．
म्वाना，कुम्हलाना，गरजनः，विधियाना，टक्राना，तुतलाना，पछ्षताना，१ड़ना． पानए，लँगड़ाना，सकनग，सिस्नता and होना do not form ckusals．

## COMPOUND VERBS OR VERBAL CLUSTERS:

The following are some of the important verbs that form eompound verbs. The phenomenon is a bit peculiar to Indian languages.

1. देना adds intensity, completeness, permission or benefaction to another person, thus retaining in the last two senses the idea of 'giving'. Examples are innumerable. Compare फॉकना to throw, फेंक देना to throw away; निकालमा to turn out, निकाल देना to turn out forcibly; रखना to put, रख देना to lay by; जाना to go, जाने देना to let go.
2. लेना shows reflection, appropriation or completeness of action affecting oneself. Examples-सोच लेना, घो़ लेना, निकाल लेना, रख लेना, जान लेना, पी लेना, सह् लेना, etc.
3. घाना implies 'coming back after doing a thing', as देख्ब श्राना, कर अ्राना, पीट ग्राना, समेट श्राना, दे भाना, खा ग्राना, etc.
4. जाना adds linality or continuation and retains the sense of 'going', as खा जाना, काम हो गया; वह् चलता गया, ऐसा सुंना जाता है, ववल्लाते जाना। It also shows passive action-ख्वाया जाता है, खाया गया।
5. उठना shows suddenness, as कीव उठा, चौं₹ उठा, बोल उठना।
6. बैठना adds suddenness of completion, with a shade of irrevocability and undesirability; कह बंठा, खो बंठा, मार बंठा दे बंठा ।
7. डालना adds force, retaining the sense of 'to put away'; as in कर उालो, फाठ़ हाला. मार हाला, कोड़ डाली, etc.
8. पड़ना implies su ddenness or chance, as सुन पढ़ना, सूभ पढ़ा. After an infinitive it means 'obligation', as in जाना पढ़ा, करना पड़ेगा।

Obligation is also implied in 'होता' as करना होगा, करना होता हैं।
9. करना suggests frequency of ait action; as जाया करता है, लिखा कहुगा, कहा करता था।
10. पाना indicates potentiality : जाने न पाये, जा पाषा; $=$ सक्रना।
11. मरना shows unwillingness of the other party; as का मरा, ले मरा।
12. रहना adds continuance in state; लबता रहता है, लिख्बता रहेगा, ठुम पढ़ते रहना. There is special meaning in उसका सब माल जाता रहा (was lost).
13. लगना means 'to begin', as in पढ़ने लगा, जाने लगता है।

खाना and मारना are used in a few instances to mean evil—ुतुते ने काँ खाया, उसने पत्थर दे मारा। बनना implies capability, as करते नहीं बनबा। No special sense is conveyed by चाहुना (to desire), चुक्ता (to finish int.), छोड़ना (to leave), भागना (to run away), मेजना (to send) Examples, - करना चाहता है wants to do, कर चुका हैं has finished doing, दे छोड़ा है has given away, ले भागा took it and ran away, लिख भंजन? to send in writing.

These auxiliaries are used with main words of various formswith uninflected infinitive-ना-चाहना, चादिये, होना with inflected infinitive -ने-लगना, वेना, पाना with inflectible imperfect participle -बा-ती-ते-माना, जाना, बनना, रहना with perfect participle .मा-करना (जाना becomes आया, not गया)
with roots—धाना, उठना, चुकना, छोड़ना, देना, पकड़ना, पड़ना, पहुँचना, पाना, बंठना, भागना, भंजना, रख्बना, लेना, मईना।

Hindi has another widely used device of formiag corjunct verbs by adding करना, होना, लेना, देना. etc. to nouns, adjectives and (Skt.) participles; as खड़ा करना. घनुगृहीत हैंान!, वर्णंन कर्ना. भोजन करना; लात मारना. मोल लेना, छेतावनी देना , These have been shown i!: Hee Dictionary.

## Adverbs ( क्रियानिडोषणі)

The following list of adxabs will be helpful :-
Adverbs showing place一वही? वही, कहीं, जती; पास, दूर, साप; बाहर, भीतर, ऊपर, नीचे, गममने, अगत, ीीछं, सम्मुब्व; जहींत्तही, कहां-वही, कहीं-कहीं, हर कहीं, कहीं-न-कहीं।

Adverbs showing direction-म्मगे, नीछे, सामने, दादिने, बायें इघर, चषर, जिधर, किषर; कहां से, वहीं से, यहां मे, जहां से।

Adverbs showing time-पब, जब, कच, तन; पू तक, जब तक...; प्रब से, जब से, तब से, कब से; ग्रभी, जभी, कभी, तभी, प्रमी से, तभी से..; माज, कल. परसों, नरसों, भ्राजकल; सुबह, दिन में, रात को; सदा, सावंदा, नित्य, हमेश्रा; प्राय:, बढुषा, भक्सर: तुरंत, पीघ्र, फ़ररन; पह़ले, पीछे, सवेरे, लड़के; फिर, पुन:, घड़ो.घढ़ी, बार दार, भिरंतर, धगतार।

Adverbs showing manner-यों, ज्यों, कवों, य्यों; ऐसे, जैसे, कंसे, वैंसे,

-पूबंक क्रपवूरंक, विनपपूवंक, छ्यानपूवंक;
-या क्यया, पूर्णनया, नियेयतया, साघारणतय।
-त: पूर्णत:, विशेषतः सबंत:, संभवत:
-से सावधानी से, ध्यान से, मन से, दिल से, च्ती से।
हल से, विशेष सूप से, सामान्य रूप से
Adverbs showing quantity-घ्रत्यन्त, बहुत, घोड़ा, कम, कुष, घूनना, उतना, जितना, कितना।

## Conjunctions (समुचः्रयबोत्रक)

भोर, एवं, तथा, fफर; घ्रथवा, या, वा, कि, या...या, न...न, चाह्टे...चाहें घयोंक, इसलिए, घत:, प्रतएव, सो; कि, ताक, जिससे; परन्तु, किन्तु, सेकिन; प्रीवतु, बर्कि; यदि.. तो, यद्धीप...तथापि; प्रर्थात्, जसे, मानो।

## Postpositions (सन्बन्धबोधक)

Showing place-म, पर; कर्यागे, के पीछे, के पहाने, के जाग, के fिक्ट, के ऊपर, के नीचे, के बाहर, के भीतर, के बौच, के यद्धी; से दूर, से आ्यागे; की दागह

Showing directi n-को, की ग्रोर/तरफू, 言 प्रति
Showing time-के म्रापे, के पूरं, से पूर्व, से पहलें के पीछे, के बाद, के पस्षात् के उपरान्त

Instrumental-से, के द्वारा, के nहारेते, के बलबूते
Showing cause-के कारा, के मारे, के लिए

Stowing objective--के fिमित, के हेतु; की ख़ानिर
Ablative-से, से दूर, से परे, से हृकर्र
Show ing likeness-के समान, के बराबर, को ग्रनुहुप; की तरह, की भीfि, की तुलना में ।

Against-के विरुद्, के प्रतिकूल, के विपरीत।
Some postpositions make interesting idiomatic phases, for which see का, को, पर, में, से in the Dictionary.

## Interjections (विस्मयादिबोधक)

ग्ररे, ए, सच ग्रोहों; वाह, भ्रहा, धन्य, शाबाश; भाह, प्रोह, हा, हाय, बाप रे, ग्रच्छा, बतुत ग्रच्छा, ठीक, हां, हाँ-हाँ; छि:, धिक्, धत्, हट; हे, रे, अ्ररे, अ्मरी, ई 匹, आो, अ्रजी।

## Prefixes (उवसर्ग)

As the prefixes begin a word, you can see the examples in tho Dictionary also. Some are given here.
(1) From Sanskrit and with Skt. words.

अ्र- (betore a consonant, $=$ bot) अपर्परिचत, अ्रप्तन्न, घ्रशान्ति, गसमथं
र्रन्- (before a vowel, ==not) अ्रनंत, ग्रनथं, अ्रनादर; अ्रनिच्छा, ग्रनुचित, भ्रनेक
म्न:्त:- (inner) ग्रन्त:करण, प्रन्तयीमी, ग्रन्तदेंशीय, घ्रन्तर्राष्ट्रीय
अ्रति- (very) ग्रातदु:बी, ग्रतिसावधान, ग्रन्यंत, ग्र्र्युत्तम
प्रधि- (above) ग्रधिकार, म्म\{धराज, म्रध्यक्ष, स्रध्यारोप
ग्रध - (telow) म्मध:पनन, अध्रोगति, ग्रधोमुख, ग्रधोलोक
ग्रनु- (after) अ्रनुकूल, ग्रनुणामी, अ्रनुछर, ग्रनुरू, अनुवाद, अनुसार
श्रभ. (bad) ग्रपारार, ग्रपमान, म्रपयश, ग्रवशाध, ग्रपशब्द
ग्रभि- ( 10 wards) मभिभाषण, ग्रभिमुख, उ्रभियोग, ग्रभिवादन
ग्रव- (below, ill) ग्मवगुसा, ग्रवतार. ग्रबतीर्ण, ग्रवनति

ग्राव:- (revealed) आत्राविभव, ग्राविक्कार
उत्- (up) उच्ठ्वास, उत्थान, उपादन, उद्धाटन, उन्नति
उप- (near, deputy) उपसर्ग, उपस्थित; उपदंबी, उपविभाग, उपसचिव
कु- (bad, upp. सु.) कुकमं, कुपद, कुमfत, कुमार्ग, कुछूप
तत्- (same) तत्काल, तत्सम, तन्मय, तल्लीन
fिर:- (low) तिरस्कार, तिरोहित
दु:- (bad, difficu!t) दु:सह, दुदंशा, दुलंस, दुश्चरिन्न, दुस्तर
न- (not) नगण्य, नफुंसक, नास्तिक
नि- (great) निदेश, निरोध, निष्ठा
fन:- (without) नि:श्वास, निरादर, नियात, निश्नल, निष्याप, निस्संदेंद्र
पर- (other) परतंन्न, परदेशी, पराधीन, परोपकार
परा- (opposite to) पराकम, पराजय, पराङ्मुख
परि- (all round) परि₹मा, परिचित, परिपूर्ण, परिवरंन, परिवार
पुन:- (again) पुनरुक्ति, भुनहल्थान, पुनरद्वार, पुनर्जन्म, पुनर्जगगण

प्र- (strong) प्रगति, प्रचनित, प्रनार, प्रबंध, प्रसिद, प्रोस्साहन
प्रीि (each) प्रीतिदिन, प्रतिमेनिक्त, प्रत्येक, पीिघंटा
(anti-) प्रतिकार, प्रतिकून, प्रकि क्रिया, प्रीिघन्वन, प्रतिसुप, पर्वत्ववादी
aहि:- (outside) बहिगंभन, वीहैष्रार

fه- (different) विदेधा, निषक्ष, वियोग, त्रिराग, ठपर्थ
(special) विष्गात, fवज्ञान, विजय, fवनय, विवाद, विशुद्व
स-, सह-(with) सजीब, सभरिवार, सफल, सरस; सहगान, सहपाढो, सह्योग
सत्- (good) मृऋर्म, सद्संग, सज़न, सद्जुण, मद्धान
सम्- (full) संभीत, सतोष, संपूर्णं, संनंध, संयोग, संरकण
स्- (good) सुगंध, सुपुन, सुलभ, नुโशक्षित, ₹वागत


## Compounds (समTस)

## NOUNS (संज्ञाएं)

noun + noun-अरारामकुरसी, चरणकमल, जलधारा, दहींबड़ा, ने习गाड़ी, गजारारी,
 adjectivef-noun-म्रधमरा, दीशावर, मह्दाराजा; इकतारा, दोवह्र, चाखाई, चोपाया, चौराहा, ग्रडनारा, वार्हींभाग, नीलकंट
noun+verb—चिड़ीमार, शिलनला, देगनिकला, मनइला
adjective + adjective - प्यामस्स्दर
pronaun + verb-अ्रुपबीती, ज़ाबतीती
verb+verb—धरवकड़, देखभाल
ADJECTIVLS (विशेषサय)
nou: - +nom-म मुँहजोर
noun $+a d j$.-गुणहीन, जनान्ध, जलमगन, डिब्बाबंद
noun + participle- नृणमुक्, गुणयुकन, मदमत, जरणागत; कनफटा, भुखमरः, मनमाना.
noun + verb - मुंहतंढ़
adij + noun-भलामानस, मंदबुदि, गूध़्मति, शान्तीचत, दोर्घयु
adj. +adj.—अल्पसंब्यक, बहुसंख्यक, पूर्णाकारलक
a. + participl - अ्रधमरा

## ADVERBS (न्निधन्दिझोषण)

noun reduplicate, i--घड़ी-घड़ी, रोज-रोज़
pref.+noun-ग्रनजाने, अ्रनुदिन, अ्माजीवन, तककाल, प्रतिदिन, बेखटके, बेधड़क adj. + noun-एकदम, मुक्तहस्त, बद्वार्जलि
adv. + noun-यथाथकित, पथाशीघ, यथास्थान
adv. +adj -यथासंभव
adv. $+a d v . —$ ग्रते-पीछे, ग्राज़कल, ऊपर-नीचे, जैसे-दहीं, जहाँ-कहीं
adv. reduplicated—एकाएक, कहाँ-कहीँ, कहीं-कहीं, कहीं-न-कहीं बार-बार।

