[Text version of database, created 19/05/2014].

 Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the Northeast Dravidan group (Dravidian family).

<u>Languages included:</u> Kurux [ned-kur]; Malto [ned-mlt].

DATA SOURCES

I. Kurux

Grignard 1924 = Grignard, A. An Oraon-English Dictionary. New Delhi: Unity Book Service (reprint 1986). // *The largest and most authoritative dictionary of the Kurux language, thoroughly illustrated by numerous examples of lexical usage.*

Ahmad et al. 2011 = Sayed Ahmad, Amy Kim, Seung Kim, Mridul Sangma. *The Kurux of Bangladesh: A Sociolinguistic Survey*. SIL Electronic Survey Report. // *Sociolinguistic survey of several varieties of Kurux, conducted in July 2005. Contains 300-item wordlists for several dialectal varieties of the language, although accuracy of phonetic and semantic notation may be placed under serious doubt.*

II. Malto

Droese 1884 = Droese, Ernest. Introduction to the Malto language. Agra: Secundra Orphanage Press. // *The earliest, and still quite relevant, grammatical description of Malto, accompanied by a large vocabulary.*

Mahapatra 1987 = Mahapatra, B. P. Malto-Hindi-English dictionary. Manasagangotri: Central Institute of Indian Languages. // *The most recent Malto dictionary, based on the Malpaharia dialect.*

Mahapatra 1979 = Mahapatra, B. P. Malto: An Ethnosemantic Study. Manasagangotri: Central Institute of Indian Languages. // *A grammatical description of Malto, concentrating on specific issues such as the nominal classificatory system of the language.*

NOTES

I. Kurux

1. *General*.

As of now, the only large dictionaries for the Kurux language are the ones that have been compiled in the early XXth century by F. Hahn (1903) and A. Grignard (1924). Of those, Grignard's dictionary is inarguably the largest, most accurate and authoritative, and has been used as the primary source of data in T. Burrow & M. B. Emeneau's "Dravidian Etymological Dictionary"; small amounts of data collected by other researchers later on mostly confirm this accuracy.

For comparative purposes, we also include alternate transcriptions of Kurux entries taken from a recent (2005) survey of a SIL team [Ahmad et al. 2011]. The survey was conducted in four locations in Bangladesh (Gabindanagar, Boldipukur, Lohanipara, Dulhapur) as well as one location (Dima) in West Bengal, India. Analysis of the lists reveals significant discrepancies between the Dima subdialect and the others, however: (a) the majority of these discrepancies are externally driven, i. e. are caused by various replacements by borrowing from the neighboring Indo-Aryan languages; (b) in a few cases comparison with Grignard's dictionary makes us suspect that the discrepancies stem from undetected semantic nuances and "quasi-synonimies" rather than genuine basic lexicon replacement. For that reason, we do not include data from the Dima speech variety of Kurux as a separate wordlist, but merely mention it in the footnotes.

2. *Transliteration*.

Kurux phonology is relatively simple, and A. Grignard's transcription includes very few idiosyncratic particularities that are not specific for typical Dravidologist transcription as a whole. The complete list of transliterated symbols is as follows:

Grignard 1924	UTS
bh	b^h
c	č
ch	$č^h$
j	ǯ
th	t^h
ṭ	ṭ
ḍ	ḍ
ṇ	ŋ
ń	ɲ
ṛ	ɽ
kh	k^h
gh	g^h
k̲h̲	x
'	ʔ
V̄	V:
ă, ĕ, ŏ	ă, ĕ, ŏ

The transcription used by the SIL team in [Ahmad et al. 2011] is predictably close to the IPA standard and does not require any special UTS transliteration other than the standard conversions specified in the "UTS transcription guide" (e. g. ʃ = š, etc.). However, it should be noted that:

(a) the transcription in [Ahmad et al. 2011] is phonetically rather than phonologically oriented; this implies the presence of various additional vocalic qualities, such as ɐ, ɛ, ɪ, ɔ, and ʊ, which we preserve for accuracy, but which generally correspond to simple *a, e, i, o, u* in Grignard's notation and have no phonemic value; likewise, ɾ and *r* are simply positional variants of a single phoneme that Grignard and Hahn always transcribe as *r*;

(b) intervocalic geminated consonants are consistently marked in [Ahmad et al. 2011] as combinations of "*t* + consonant". This is phonologically (and phonetically!) awkward, and we re-convert them back to geminates in our transcription: that is, tk^h = UTS kk^h, *tʤ*

= UTS ॅॅ, etc.;

(c) surprisingly, the source never graphically distinguishes between short and long vowels, or between dental/alveolar and retroflex consonants, although both of these distinctions are well attested in earlier sources and confirmed by external data in other Dravidian languages. This should be attributed to an inaccuracy on behalf of the SIL team.

II. Malto

1. *General*.

According to B. P. Mahapatra [1979], modern Malto is represented by three distinct dialects: Malpaharia, Sawriya Paharia, and Kumarbhag. Of these, Malpaharia is the most widely spoken, and quite close to Sawriya, whereas Kumarbhag is distinguished by several peculiarities (such as the phonetic development *q- > 0-*, etc.). Our basic source on Malto is the dictionary [Mahapatra 1987], based primarily on the Malpaharia dialect, but also listing occasional Sawriya and Kumarbhag forms, usually when they have no direct lexical equivalent in Malpaharia.

The complete Swadesh list can only be extracted for Malpaharia (we list some of the dialectal forms in the notes section), but it should be noted that the dictionary is somewhat flawed, showing significant semantic inaccuracy (many of the meanings are glossed in a generalized fashion, leading to an increase in the number of "technical synonyms") and listing numerous Indo-Aryan borrowings that may or may not have penetrated the "basic" sphere of usage, without any textual evidence to allow us to draw our own conclusions.

Consequently, it is important to compare Mahapatra's data, on a consistent basis, with the earlier "classic" Malto dictionary [Droese 1884]. Droese does not specify the particular dialect from which he drew his grammatical description and vocabulary; it is clearly not Kumarbhag, but it does not fully match Mahapatra's Malpaharia or Sawriya, either. In a few cases of lexical choice, Droese's vocabulary is closer to Sawriya (see 'nose', 'small', 'snake', etc.) than to Malpaharia, but it is hard to make a definitive

statement. In any case, the overall number of discrepancies between Droese and Mahapatra is so small (moreover, some of them may be ascribed to inaccuracy on the part of the author rather than true lexical divergence), that it would not make sense to offer two separate wordlists. We rely on [Mahapatra 1987] as our default source and list all of Droese's equivalents in the notes section.

2. *Transliteration*.

The phonemic system of Malto, just like the one in Kurux, is relatively simple. Below is a complete list of the "idiosyncrasies" of Mahapatra's and Droese's transcriptions and their correlations with the UTS system.

Mahapatra 1987	Droese 1884	UTS
c	ch	ɕ
j	j	ʒ
ñ	ṉ	ɲ
ḍ	ḍ	ɖ
ṭ	ṭ	ʈ
ṛ	ṛ	ɽ
ḷ		ɭ
g	g	ɣ
ṅ		ŋ
V:	V́	V:

Database compiled by: G. Starostin (last additions: May 2014).

1. ALL

Kurux *orm-a: ~ horm-a:* (1), Malto *ormi-di* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 548. Used for masculine and feminine objects; the neuter equivalent is *urm-i: ~ hurm-i:*. Quoted as *hurmi ~ horma* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 52]. For the Dima subdialect, this source lists the form *žəmɐ* 'all' = *žama:* 'in all; taken all together, in a lump; unitedly, in the same place' [Grignard 1924: 323].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 19. Polysemy: 'much / all'. Quoted as *orme* in [Droese 1884: 73]. Additionally, cf. *goʈer ~ goʈʰɔ ~ goʈakɔ* 'all' [Mahapatra 1987: 44], quoted as *goʈ* in [Droese 1884: 40]; *bager* 'all' [Mahapatra 1987: 91], defined as a "pluralizing particle" in [Droese 1884: 9]. Semantic difference between these equivalents remains obscure.

2. ASHES

Kurux *čind* (1), Malto *oɽme* (2).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 140. Quoted as *čindi ~ čınd* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 48].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 20; Droese 1884: 74.

3. BARK

Kurux *oɽŏk ~ oɽok ~ oɽox* (1), Malto *bokla ~ bɔkɔ̧la* (2).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 548.
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 100. Cf. also *ɕale* 'skin, bark, peel' [Mahapatra 1987: 48], glossed only as 'rind, peel' in [Droese 1884: 19].

4. BELLY

Kurux *ku:l* (1), Malto *puɽa #* (2).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 389. Polysemy: 'belly, abdomen / stomach / womb / bosom'.
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 87. Glossed as 'belly, bowels' in [Droese 1884: 83]. Additional synonyms: *koɕo* 'belly' [Mahapatra 1987: 37], glossed as 'the belly, the womb' in [Droese 1884: 54]; *ɕawr-du* 'abdomen, entrails' [Mahapatra 1987: 48], glossed as *ɕawru* 'the entrails' in [Droese 1884: 21]; *ɖawqe* 'abdomen' [Mahapatra 1987: 64; Droese 1884: 31]. Dictionary and textual evidence do not suffice to properly establish the default basic equivalent for the required semantics of 'belly'.

5. BIG

Kurux *ko:ha:* (1), Malto *be:ɖo* (2).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 378. Polysemy: 'great, big / haughty, pompous / unusual in degree / long, continued / important, weighty'. Quoted as *koha* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 52].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 99. Quoted as *beḍo* 'large, great' in [Droese 1884: 14]. Additional synonym: *ka:pe* [Mahapatra 1987: 31] (no equivalent in [Droese 1884]).

6. BIRD
Kurux *o:ɽ-a:* (1), Malto *puʒ-du* (2).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 547. Quoted as *oɽa* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 43].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 86. Quoted as *puʒu* in [Droese 1884: 83].

7. BITE
Kurux *parăm-na:* (1), Malto *koh-* (2).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 564. Cf.: *nerr ort mukkan parmya:* "a snake bit a woman"; *alla: engan parma: bedda:lagya:, kaṭikuna: polla:* "the dog very nearly bit me". Secondary synonym: *habkaʔa:-na:* 'to bite; to bite off' [Grignard 1924: 283] (also said of a snake). Quoted as *ɐl:ɐ puɽmiya* for the Dima subdialect in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 49] (where *ɐl:ɐ* = 'dog' q.v.). For the other subdialects in the same source the default equivalent for 'bite' is listed as *čab = čab-na:* 'to crush, or tear to pieces, between the molar teeth; to chew, to masticate; to eat at leisure, to nibble' in [Grignard 1924: 116]. Most likely, the basic semantics 'to chew, gnaw' was mistaken here for 'to bite'.
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 39. Past tense stem: *ko-ta-*. Not attested in [Droese 1884]. Cf. *qa:r-* 'to bite off, to scrape with teeth' [Mahapatra 1987: 23], quoted as *qa:r-e* 'to bite off' in [Droese 1884: 86]. Cf. also *kalk-e* 'to bite off' in [Droese 1884: 49].

8. BLACK
Kurux *mo:xa:-ro:* (1), Malto *maɽɣ-ro* (2).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 494. Cf. the verbal stem: *mox-r-a:r-na:* 'to become black, to be black' [ibid.]. Quoted as *moxaɽo ~ mokʰɐɽo* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 54].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 104. Adjectival derivative from *maɽɣ-* 'to be black' [Mahapatra 1987: 104]. Quoted as *maɽɣ-ro* in [Droese 1884: 63]. Cf. also *kusli* 'black' [Mahapatra 1987: 35], not attested in [Droese 1884].

9. BLOOD
Kurux *xẽ:s* (1), Malto *qe:s-du* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 423. Polysemy: 'blood / consanguinity / anger'. Cf. *xẽːs-o* 'red' q.v., occasionally functioning in the nominal meaning 'blood' as well. Quoted as *xẽšo ~ xɛso ~ xɛs* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 45]; for the Dima subdialect, this source lists the form *lʋhu* (= Hindi *lahuː*, etc.).
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 25. Derived from *qeːso* 'red' q.v. Quoted as *qeːsu* in [Droese 1884: 88].

10. BONE
Kurux *xoːčol* (1), Malto *qoçl-du* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 426. Quoted as *kočʰol ~ xočol* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 45]. Cf. also *muḍḍaː*, glossed as 'obsolete word, meaning bone' and said to be preserved only in two compounds (*kaṛmaː-muḍḍaː* 'back bone' and *xeːser-muḍḍaː* 'nape of the neck') [Grignard 1924: 496].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 25. Quoted as *qoçlu* in [Droese 1884: 88].

11. BREAST
Kurux *eõːx* (1), Malto *buku* (2).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 235. Meaning glossed as 'thorax; chest'. Distinct from *dudʰiː* 'milk; breast (female)' [Grignard 1924: 194].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 97. Meaning glossed as 'chest'. Quoted as *buku* 'the breast, the bosom' in [Droese 1884: 18]. Distinct from *çuçu* 'breast, nipple' [Mahapatra 1987: 51]; *dudi* 'milk, sap, udder, breast' [Mahapatra 1987: 75] = *duːde* 'milk' [Droese 1884: 30], cf. also *dudu* 'the paps, the udder' [ibid.] (all of these latter forms borrowed from Hindi).

12. BURN TR.
Kurux *ol-ŏd-naː* (1), Malto *qos-* (2).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 540. Meaning glossed as 'to set fire to, to ignite; to light a fire, a lamp etc.; to scorch, to brand, to burn superficially'. Formally, this is a causative formation from *oːl-naː* 'to be on fire, to burn (intr.)' [ibid.]. Quoted as *oldo* 'to burn' in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 50]. Partial synonyms include *dag-naː* 'to light, set fire to; to set on fire; to burn (with hot iron)' [Grignard 1924: 170] and *bass-naː* 'to consume to ashes; to destroy by fire' [Grignard 1924: 65]. It is not easy to determine the most suitable equivalent; for the moment, we choose the only variant that is represented in both sources.
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 26. It is not explicitly stated whether the verb is transitive or intransitive; in [Droese 1884: 89], the verb is listed as *qos-e* 'to be burnt, to burn'.

13. CLAW(NAIL)
Kurux *oṛŏx* (1), Malto *org-du* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 548. Polysemy: 'nail / toe / claw'. Transcribe3d as *oɾox ~ oɾokʰ* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 45].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 19. Quoted as *orɣu* 'the finger nails' in [Droese 1884: 73].

14. CLOUD
Kurux *badaːl-i:* (-1), Malto *badl-i* (-1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Gringard 1924: 47. Quoted as *badali ~ padali* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 38]. Transparent borrowing from Indo-Aryan (cf. Hindi *baːdal*, etc.). Different in the Dima subdialect: *bəbri* [ibid.] (etymology unclear).
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 92. Quoted as *badel-i* in [Droese 1884: 9]. See notes on Kurux for the source of borrowing. Alternate synonym: *guɖro* 'cloud' [Mahapatra 1987: 43], not attested in [Droese 1884].

15. COLD
Kurux *kiːr-na:* (1), Malto *kiːwe* (2).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 375. Verbal stem: 'to be cold / to be chilly / to cool down'. Applied to weather as well as objects, cf. *kiːr-na: amm* 'cold water'. Quoted as *kir-na* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 54]. For the Dima subdialect, the same source lists the form *kenem* (etymology unclear).
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 33; Droese 1884: 54. Meaning in both sources glossed as 'cool, cold'. Cf. also *ʈaːre* 'cold, freezing' [Mahapatra 1987: 60], not attested in [Droese 1884]. Distinct from *panye* 'cold (n.)' [Mahapatra 1987: 82].

16. COME
Kurux *bar-na:* (1), Malto *bar-* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 63. Quoted as *bar ~ bɐr* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 48].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 92. Quoted as *bar-e* in [Droese 1884: 12].

17. DIE
Kurux *kʰeːʔe-na:* (1), Malto *key-* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 419. Past stem: *ke-čč-as*. Polysemy: 'to die / to stop / to go astray / to fall out of use'. Quoted as *kʰɛ* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 51].

Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 36. Past stem: *ke-ça-*. Cf. also *ka-gl-* 'to die' [Mahapatra 1987: 27], derived from the same root. Both variants attested as *key-e* [Droese 1884: 53], *ka-gl-e* [Droese 1884: 49] in the earlier source.

18. DOG
Kurux *all-a:* (1), Malto *al-e* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 17. Quoted as *al:a ~ ɐl:ɐ* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 42].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 6; Droese 1884: 3. Cf. also *kuço* 'dog' [Mahapatra 1987: 33], also quoted in [Droese 1884: 56] with the meaning 'a dog, a term of abuse'.

19. DRINK
Kurux *o:n-na:* (1), Malto *o:n-* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 544 (for some unexplainable reason, the word lacks its own entry in the dictionary, but is frequently encountered in others, e. g. under the causative entry *o:n-taʔa:-na:* 'to give a meal; to make drink'). Polysemy: 'to drink / to eat (cooked rice)', as opposed to *mo:x-na:* 'to eat (anything but cooked rice)' q.v. Quoted as *on* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 49].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 21. Polysemy: 'drink / smoke'. Past tense: *on-ḍa-*. Quoted as *o:n-e*, 3rd p. past tense *onḍ-a* in [Droese 1884: 72].

20. DRY
Kurux *xay-ka:* (1), Malto *qa:y-* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 417. Participial form from *xa:y-na:* 'to lose moisture; to dry up'. Quoted as *xay-ka ~ xay-kɛ ~ xaɛ-ka* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 54]; for the Dima subdialect, the same source lists the Indo-Aryan borrowing *sukʰɐl* instead.
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 23. Verbal root: 'to dry'. Quoted as *qa:y-e* 'to become dry, to wither, to become lean, to fade' in [Droese 1884: 86]. Additionally, cf. *bat-* 'to dry (intr.)' [Mahapatra 1987: 92], quoted as *bat-e*, 3rd p. past tense *bat-a* 'to expose to heat for drying purposes', 3rd p. past tense *bat-y-a* 'to dry up (as water)' in [Droese 1884: 13].

21. EAR
Kurux *xebd-a:* (1), Malto *qeðw-du* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 417. Quoted as *xɛbda ~ kʰɛbdɐ* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 44].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 24. Quoted as *qeθwu* in [Droese 1884: 88].

22. EARTH

Kurux *xaǯǯ* (1), Malto *qaʒ-du* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 402. Polysemy: 'earth / mould / clay / mud'. Semantically distinct from *xe:xᵉl* 'ground (the earth we tread on)' [Grignard 1924: 420]. Quoted as *xaǯǯɛ* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 38].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 22. Quoted as *qaʒu* in [Droese 1884: 84]. Polysemy: 'earth / mud'. Cf. *qe:ql-du* 'earth / ground', quoted as *qe:qlu* 'the earth, the world; land' in [Droese 1884: 87] (same semantic differentiation between the two words as in Kurux).

23. EAT

Kurux *mo:x-na:* (1), Malto *moq-* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 494. Meaning glossed as 'to eat (anything except cooked rice)' (applied, e. g., to parched rice; curry; meat; chewed tobacco). For the meaning 'to eat (cooked rice)' see under 'drink'. In [Ahmad et al. 2011: 49], only *on* is listed in the meaning 'to eat'. Although the default equivalent for the semantically neutral 'to consume' in Kurux, judging by textual examples, is clearly *o:n-*, we still choose *mo:x-* as the primary equivalent here, because contexts like 'eating and drinking' are formed in Kurux out of the opposition between *o:n-* and *mo:x-*.
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 109. Quoted as *mo:q-e* 'to eat (as meat or fruit)' in [Droese 1884: 65]; distinct from *min-e* 'to eat (as bread), to graze, to browse, to feed on straw' [Droese 1884: 65].

24. EGG

Kurux *bi:* (-1), Malto *qer=pa:ndu* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 79. Quoted as *bi* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 43]. Borrowed from Indo-Aryan; see 'seed' for additional details.
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 24. The first component = *qe:r-du* 'fowl, chicken' [Mahapatra 1987: 25]. Not attested in [Droese 1884].

25. EYE

Kurux *xann* (1), Malto *qa:n-du* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 407. Polysemy: 'eye / eye of tuber'. Quoted as *xan:ɛ ~ xan ~ kʰɐn* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 44].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 23. Quoted as *qanu* in [Droese 1884: 85].

26. FAT N.

Kurux *nẽ:t-a:* (1), Malto *neɲ-a* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 525. Meaning glossed as 'grease, fat, lard'. Quoted as *nɛta* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 45]. For multiple subdialects, the same source also lists the Indo-Aryan (ultimately Iranian) borrowing *čarbi ~ čərbi* as the equivalent.
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 79. Quoted as *neɲya* 'the fat of animal' in [Droese 1884: 70].

27. FEATHER
Kurux *penčʰoː* (-1), Malto *paka* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 572. Polysemy: 'feather / tail of arrow / gill'. Borrowed from Indo-Aryan (cf. Gujarati *pĩːčʰũ*, etc.).
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 80. Polysemy: 'feather / fur'. Quoted as *paki* 'feathers, plumes, hair' in [Droese 1884: 75].

28. FIRE
Kurux *čičč* (1), Malto *ɕiɕ-du* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 136. Quoted as *čiči ~ čʰičʰ ~ čičʰi* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 48].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 49. Quoted as *ɕiɕu* in [Droese 1884: 22].

29. FISH
Kurux *iɲǯ-oː* (1), Malto *miːn-du* (2).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 316. Quoted as *inžo ~ ɪnžo* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 43].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 105. Quoted as *miːnu* in [Droese 1884: 65]. Cf. also *maːk-du* 'meat, fish' [Mahapatra 1987: 104].

30. FLY V.
Kurux *uɽhyaː-r-na:* (-1), Malto *uɽar- ~ uḍiyar-* (-1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 695. Polysemy: 'to fly off, to fly (of birds) / to fly off (of chaff)' / to lose flavour, to get vapid'. A productive reflexive/passive formation from *uɽhyaʔaː-na:* 'to raise up, to make or let fly into the wind' [ibid.]. Quoted as *uɾia-r* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 48]. All of these forms ultimately stem from Indo-Aryan sources (cf. Hindi *uɽ-* 'to fly', etc.).
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 12, 13. Quoted as *uḍyar-e* 'to fly, to vanish' in [Droese 1884: 106].

31. FOOT
Kurux *xeḍḍ* (1), Malto *qeḍ-du* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 418. Polysemy: 'foot / leg / step'. Quoted as *xɛtdɛ* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 45]. For the Gabindanagar subdialect, this source lists *gurxi* 'foot' = *guɽxi:* 'heel' [Grignard 1924: 270].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 24. Meaning glossed as 'leg', but cf. *qeḍu* 'the legs, the feet' in [Droese 1884: 87].

32. FULL
Kurux *ni:nd-na:* (1), Malto *pura* (-1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 529. Verbal stem: 'to be filled; to fill by occupying'. Cf. also the transitive equivalent: *nind-na:* 'to fill' (with short vowel). Quoted as *nɪnd* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 53].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 87. Also *bara-pura* id. [Mahapatra 1987: 93]. In [Droese 1884: 83], only the verbal forms are attested: *pu:ra-re* 'to be fulfilled', *pu:ra-t-re* 'to complete, to fulfil'. Cf. the old etymological equivalent: *nind-e* 'to fill', *nind-ɣr-e* 'to be filled' in [Droese 1884: 70].

33. GIVE
Kurux *čiʔi-na:* (1), Malto *ɕiy-* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 138. Quoted as *či* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 51].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 50. Past stem: *ɕi-ɕa-*. Quoted as *ɕiy-e* 'to give away' in [Droese 1884: 24]. Cf. also *qaʈ-* 'to give (to me/us)' [Mahapatra 1987: 22; Droese 1884: 86].

34. GOOD
Kurux *ko:ɽe:* (1), Malto *moʒa* (-1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 381. Polysemy: 'in good health / healed, cured / in happiness, in peace / friendly, kind / honest, correct, fair / civilized'. For semantics, cf.: *a:s koɽe:s ka: gandas* "is he a good man, or a bad one?" [Grignard 1924: 250]. Quoted as *koɽɛ ~ koɽɛm* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 54]. Additionally, cf. *bʰala:* 'good, kind; well done; nicely, properly' [Grignard 1924: 102], quoted as *bʰalo* 'good' in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 54]. This latter word is a transparent Indo-Aryan borrowing.
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 109. Probably the same word as *maʒa* 'pleasant, good' [Droese 1884: 61], borrowed from Hindi. Cf. also *neku-te* [Mahapatra 1987: 79].

35. GREEN

Kurux *harya:r* (-1), Malto *qen-min-a* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 290. Quoted as *hariar* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 55]. Transparent Indo-Aryan borrowing (cf. Marathi *hirva:*, Nepali *hariyo*, etc.).
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 24. Cf. in [Droese 1884: 87]: *qe:n-e* 'raw, green, unripe', *qe:n-qaʒro* 'green'.

36. HAIR
Kurux *čuṭṭi:* (1), Malto *ta:li* (2).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 156. Meaning glossed as 'hair (of man or animal); bristles, mane', with textual examples clearly showing no distinction between "head hair" and "body hair". Quoted as *čut:i ~ čuti* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 44].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 68. Quoted as *tali* 'hair of the head' in [Droese 1884: 98].

37. HAND
Kurux *xekkʰ-a:* (1), Malto *qeq-u* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 419. Polysemy: 'hand / arm / cubit / possession / act, operation'. Quoted as *xetkʰa ~ xɛtkʰɛ* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 44].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 24. Quoted as *qeq-e* 'the hand' in [Droese 1884: 87].

38. HEAD
Kurux *kukk* (1), Malto *kuk-du* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 388. Polysemy: 'head / unit / extremity / mother-tuber'. Quoted as *kʋk:u ~ kukʰ* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 44].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 33. Quoted as *kuku* in [Droese 1884: 56].

39. HEAR
Kurux *men-na:* (1), Malto *men-e* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 488. Polysemy: 'to hear / to listen / to obey / to question'. Quoted as *mɛn ~ mɪn* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 49].
Malto: Droese 1884: 64. Polysemy: 'to hear / to ask' (the meanings 'to be or become / to grow, to be produced' refer to a

homonymous root). For some reason, not attested in [Mahapatra 1987].

40. HEART

Kurux *buk-a:* (1), Malto *konḍa* (2).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 98. Secondary synonym: *žiya:* 'soul / mind / heart, seat of energy' [Grignard 1924: 332].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 37; Droese 1884: 55. Cf. also the phonologically strange word *amtolʔe* [Mahapatra 1987: 4], not attested in [Droese 1884].

41. HORN

Kurux *marăg* (1), Malto *marg-du* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 482. Polysemy: 'horn, antler / natural ardour, spirit'. Quoted as *maɽaŋ ~ meɽek* 'horn (of buffalo)' in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 43].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 103. Quoted as *margu* 'horns' in [Droese 1884: 63].

42. I

Kurux *e:n* (1), Malto *e:n* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 229. Oblique stem: *en-g-* (genitive *engʰay*, accusative *engan*, etc.). Quoted as *ɛn* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 55].
Malto: Mahapatra 1979: 75; Droese 1884: 34. Oblique stem: *eŋ-*.

43. KILL

Kurux *piṭ-na:* (1), Malto *piṭ-* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 574. Quoted as *pit* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 51].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 85. Quoted as *piṭ-e* in [Droese 1884: 80]. Polysemy: 'to kill / to put out' (fire, presumably).

44. KNEE

Kurux *mu:k-a: ~ mũ:k-a:* (1), Malto *mu:k-e* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 498. Polysemy: 'knee / elbow'. Quoted as *muka ~ mukɛ* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 45].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 107; Droese 1884: 66.

45. KNOW
Kurux *ax-na:* (1), Malto *a:g-* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 13. Polysemy: 'to know / to feel, experience'. Quoted as *ax* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 49].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 9. Past stem: *aq-a-*. Polysemy: 'to know / to guess'. Quoted as *a:ɣ-e* 'to know, to understand' in [Droese 1884: 2].

46. LEAF
Kurux *aʈx-a:* (1), Malto *a:tɣ-e* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 40. Polysemy: 'leaf / sort of plate, made of sewn up leaves'. Quoted as *atxa ~ ɐtkʰɐ ~ ɐtxɐ* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 40].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 8; Droese 1884: 7. Polysemy: 'leaf / palm of hand'.

47. LIE
Kurux *beɖ-r-na:* (1), Malto *ko:ɖ-* (2).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 70. Meaning glossed as 'to lay oneself on the ground, to lie down'. Quoted as *bɛɖ-ʈ-o* 'to lie down' in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 48] (*-r-* is a productive reflexive verbal suffix). There seems to be no lexical difference between the static 'be lying' or the dynamic 'lie down'; cf., however, the secondary synonym *ču:t-na:*, glossed in [Grignard 1924: 156] as 'to lie down; to lay oneself down, to go to sleep', and also listed in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 48], in the form *čut*, as the default equivalent for the Dima subdialect. The latter word seems to be more tightly bound to idiomatic expressions, such as 'to lie down on the side, on the stomach, on the back etc.', but this is not entirely certain; further analysis of textual evidence is necessary to figure out the proper semantic distribution.
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 39. Polysemy: 'to lie down / to be'. Quoted as *ko:ɖ-e* 'to lie down, to lie with, to lie ill' in [Droese 1884: 54]. No attested distinction between dynamic 'lie down' and static 'lie'.

48. LIVER
Malto *ɕeðro* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Not attested.

Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 54. Quoted as *ɕeθro* in [Droese 1884: 22].

49. LONG
Kurux *digʰa:* (-1), Malto *digɽ-o* (-1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 186. Polysemy: 'long / tall'. Quoted as *dɪgʰa* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 52]. Transparent Indo-Aryan borrowing (cf. Sanskrit *di:rgʰa-*, etc.). For the Dima subdialect, the latter source lists *ləmti* 'long', borrowed from an alternate source (Indo-Aryan **lamba* 'long').
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 74. Borrowing from the same Indo-Aryan source as in Kurux. Quoted as *digaɽ-o* 'long, tall' in [Droese 1884: 29]. Cf. also *lembɽa* 'long' [Mahapatra 1987: 113], not attested in [Droese 1884].

50. LOUSE
Kurux *pẽ:n* (1), Malto *pe:n-du* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 572. Distinct from aʈʰua: 'the louse of dogs and cattle; tick' [Grignard 1924: 41].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 88. Quoted as *pe:nu* in [Droese 1884: 79].

51. MAN
Kurux *me:t ~ mẽ:t* (1), Malto *muɽs-e* (2).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 490. Polysemy: 'adult man / lover / husband'. Quoted as *mɛt* in [Grignard et al. 2011: 45]. According to the same source, the Dima subdialect equivalent for 'man' is *kuɾukʰ = kũɽŭx* 'Oraon (Kurux)' [Grignard 1924: 393].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 107; Droese 1884: 67. The word *male* is also consistently glossed as 'man' [Mahapatra 1987: 104; Droese 1884: 61], but examples show that it is rather applicable to the general meaning of 'person' q.v.

52. MANY
Kurux *bagge: ~ baggi:* (1), Malto *ga:ɽe* (2).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 50. Quoted as *bəge* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 52]. Synonym: *ɖʰe:r* 'much, many; frequently happening, common' [Grignard 1924: 206], quoted as *dɛr* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 52].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 41; Droese 1884: 38. Cf. also *onek* 'many' [Mahapatra 1987: 18].

53. MEAT

Kurux *ahɽ-a:* (1), Malto *ma:k-du* (2).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 8. Polysemy: 'flesh, meat / pulp of fruits'. Quoted as *ahaɾa ~ ɐhɐɾɐ ~ ahɛɾa* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 41].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 104. Polysemy: 'meat / fish'. Quoted as *ma:ku* 'flesh, meat; a stag' in [Droese 1884: 61].

54. MOON
Kurux *čando:* (-1), Malto *ɕando* (-1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 126. Polysemy: 'moon / month'. Quoted as *čando ~ čʰend* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 38]. Transparent borrowing from Indo-Aryan.
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 49. Quoted as *ɕa:ndo* in [Droese 1884: 19]. Additional synonym: *bilp-du* 'moon' [Mahapatra 1987: 97], quoted as *bilpu* in [Droese 1884: 16]. Distinct from *kanɖo* 'full moon' [Mahapatra 1987: 31].

55. MOUNTAIN
Kurux *part-a:* (1), Malto *pahɽi* (-1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 565. Quoted as *paɾɛta ~ parta* in [Grignard et al. 2011: 38]. For the Dulhapur subdialect, the latter source lists the Indo-Aryan borrowing *pahaɽ* as the default equivalent.
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 84. Meaning glossed as 'hill'. Quoted as *pahaɽe* 'a hill, a mountain' in [Droese 1884: 75]. Transparent borrowing from Hindi *paha:ɽ* id.

56. MOUTH
Kurux *bai:* (1), Malto *toro* (2).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 52. Polysemy: 'mouth / aperture of a vessel / mouthful'. Quoted as *bɐi ~ bai* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 44]. The same source also lists *gal:ɛ* as a potential synonym in several dialects; however, this word is listed as *galle:* 'cheek / mouthful' in [Grignard 1924: 249] and is clearly ineligible for the basic slot 'mouth'.
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 72; Droese 1884: 101. Cf. also *aɖulte* 'mouth', a form quoted for the Sawriya dialect in [Mahapatra 1987: 2].

57. NAME
Kurux *na:me:* (-1), Malto *na:mi* (-1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 514. Transparent Indo-Aryan borrowing. Quoted as *namɛ ~ nɐm* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 46]. Cf. the verb *piɲǰ-na:* 'to impose a name, to give an appellation to' [Grignard 1924: 573], reflecting the original Dravidian term for the meaning 'name'.

Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 78; Droese 1884: 68. Transparent Indo-Aryan borrowing. Cf. the verb *piɲӡ-* 'to give name' [Mahapatra 1987: 85], reflecting the original Dravidian term for the meaning 'name'.

58. NECK

Kurux *xe:sĕr* (1), Malto *qasr-du* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 423. Polysemy: 'neck / shoulders'. Quoted as *xɛšɛr* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 44].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 23. Quoted as *qasru* in [Droese 1884: 86].

59. NEW

Kurux *pun-a:* (1), Malto *pu:n-e* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 580. Quoted as *puna ~ punɐ* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 54].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 87. Quoted as *pun-e* in [Droese 1884: 83]. Additionally, cf. *loya* 'new' [Mahapatra 1987: 114].

60. NIGHT

Kurux *ma:x-a:* (1), Malto *ma:q-du* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 474. Cf. the corresponding verb: *ma:x-na:* 'to grow dark; to be overtaken by night' [ibid.]. Quoted as *maxa ~ mɐxɐb* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 39].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 104. Quoted as *ma:qu* in [Droese 1884: 62]. Cf. also the Indo-Aryan borrowing *ra:ti* 'night' [Mahapatra 1987: 110], not attested in [Droese 1884].

61. NOSE

Kurux *muĩ:* (1), Malto *muso* (2).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 497. Quoted as *muhi ~ mū̃ī* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 44]. Cf. *mūhi* 'face' [Grignard 1924: 497], indicating possible contamination of two phonetically and semantically similar items (especially in Ahmad et al.'s notation).
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 107. Listed with polysemy: 'snot, snivel / nose' in [Droese 1884: 68]. Cf. also *muɲu* 'nose', a form quoted for the Sawriya dialect in [Mahapatra 1987: 106]; it is listed as the default equivalent for 'nose' in [Droese 1884: 67].

62. NOT

Kurux *mal ~ mala:* (1), Malto *=mal-* (1) / *=la- ~ =le-* (2).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 474. Emphatic stressed form: *malʔa:*. All these are auxiliary negative morphemes, formed from the basic verb *mal-na:* 'not to be' (e. g. *e:n kʰristan mal-d-an* 'I am not a Christian', etc.) [Grignard 1924: 476].
Malto: Mahapatra 1979: 165. This is the basic negative morpheme in the present indicative tense, formed from an original negative verb *mal-*. Cf. *mala* 'no, not' [Droese 1884: 61].Mahapatra 1979: 165. This is the basic negative morpheme for the past and future indicative tenses. Choice of the vowel depends on the following person marker (Mahapatra: "*-le-* occurs only before the person markers with front vowels and *y, -la-* occurs elsewhere").

63. ONE

Kurux *o:-nd ~ o:-n* (1), Malto *e:ke* (-1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 541. Meaning glossed as 'one full, one whole, one entire'. This is the default form of the numeral for inanimate objects. The animate equivalent ('one man or woman' is *o-r-ŏt* [Grignard 1924: 549]. Quoted as *ɔnte ~ ond ~ otʰan* 'one' in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 51]. According to Grignard's dictionary, the sphere of usage of these words is somewhat limited; for instance, in enumerating the natural series of units the Indo-Aryan borrowing *e:k* is used instead [Grignard 1924: 216].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 16. Quoted as *e:k* in [Droese 1884: 21]. Transparent borrowing from Indo-Aryan. The old Dravidian numeral, according to Mahapatra's data, is mainly preserved in the function of a nominal classifier: *or-tu ~ or-t* 'one (classifier for human beings)' [Mahapatra 1987: 19]. Cf. the inherited form *or-t* 'one' in [Droese 1884: 73] ("adjectively employed"; the borrowed form *e:k* is quoted as a cardinal number, "used in counting").

64. PERSON

Kurux *a:l-as* (1), Malto *mal-e* (2).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 15. Polysemy: 'adult male person / husband / friend, companion / servant'. However, textual examples show that the same word may denote an abstract 'person' in general as well. The word itself is derived from the simpler form *a:l*, whose semantics is glossed as 'adult male, husband, servant etc. (in the abstract); mankind, the human race' [ibid.]. Quoted as *al* 'person' in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 45].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 104; Droese 1884: 61.

65. RAIN

Kurux *čẽ:p* (1), Malto *ʒaɽe* (2).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 135. Quoted as *čɛb ~ čɛp ~ čɛ̃p* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 38].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 56. Quoted as *ʒaṛa* in [Droese 1884: 45].

66. RED

Kurux *xẽːs-o* (1), Malto *qeːs-o* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 423. Derived from *xẽːs* 'blood' q.v. It should be noted that in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 55], this word is not quoted; instead, the authors list the Indo-Aryan borrowing *lal* 'red' for all subdialects of Kurux.
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 25; Droese 1884: 88.

67. ROAD

Kurux *ḍahreː* (-1), Malto *paːw-du* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 172. Polysemy: 'track, path / road / distance / means / manner of proceeding'. Quoted as *dahaɛ ~ dəherɛ* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 48]. This seems to be a recent replacement of the older word *paːb* 'road / journey' [Grignard 1924: 552], now mostly used in idiomatic expressions or the figurative sense ('way of the Lord', etc.).
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 85. Polysemy: 'road / path'. Quoted as *paːwu* 'way, path, road' in [Droese 1884: 79]. Cf. also *saṛke* 'road' [Mahapatra 1987: 115].

68. ROOT

Kurux *paːd-aː* (1), Malto *paːð-e* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 554. Quoted as *pada ~ pɛdər* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 40].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 85. Quoted as *paːθ-e* in [Droese 1884: 78]. Additionally, cf. *peḍe* 'root' [Mahapatra 1987: 88]; *bande* 'root' [Mahapatra 1987: 92; Droese 1884: 11]; *muːli* 'root' [Mahapatra 1987: 108; Droese 1884: 66]. Semantic difference between all these words remains unclear; provisionally, we fill the main slot with the only word that has an exact parallel in Kurux and, consequently, represents the optimal candidate for Proto-North Dravidian 'root'.

69. ROUND

Malto *goːle* (-1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Not attested.
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 45. Transparent borrowing from Indo-Aryan (Hindi *gol* 'round', etc.). Additionally, cf. *loṛya* 'globular,

round' [Mahapatra 1987: 114].

70. SAND

Kurux *čalkur* (1), Malto *ba:lu* (-1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 123. Quoted as *čalkul ~ čʰɐlkul* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 39]. The same source also lists *balu* as a dialectal synonym; cf. *bali:* 'iron-ore (a black ferruginous sand yielding good iron)' [Grignard 1924: 55].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 95. Quoted as *ba:le* in [Droese 1884: 10]. Borrowed from Indo-Aryan (cf. Hindi *ba:lu:* 'sand', etc.).

71. SAY

Kurux *a:n-na:* (1), Malto *a:n-* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 26. Polysemy: 'to say / to tell / to invite / to salute as / to point out, designate'.
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 8. Meaning glossed as 'to tell, to say, to speak'. Quoted as *a:n-e* 'to think, say or do thus' in [Droese 1884: 4].

72. SEE

Kurux *e:r-na:* (1), Malto *ʈunḍ-* (2).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 238. Polysemy: 'to see / to look / to look after / to examine, to try'. Quoted as *ɛr* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 48].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 61. Quoted as *ʈunḍ-e* 'to see, to look' in [Droese 1884: 106]. The more archaic equivalent, *e:r-* 'to see', is only listed for the Sawriya dialect of Malto in [Mahapatra 1987: 8]; quoted as *e:r-e* 'to see, to behold, to observe' in [Droese 1884: 35].

73. SEED

Kurux *bi: ~ bihn-i:* (-1), Malto *bi:ɕi* (-1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 78, 81. Polysemy: 'seed (of plants) / stone (of fruits) / egg / testicles'. Quoted as *bihini* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 41], also as *biči* for the Gabindanagar dialect. All of these forms represent various local borrowings from Indo-Aryan **biʒa* 'seed' (Hindi *bi:ʒ*, Bengali *biʒ*, Marathi *bĩ:*, etc.). Additionally, cf. *māɲʒi:* 'seed, in gen.' [Grignard 1924: 479]; this is a word of Dravidian origin, but joint evidence of several sources shows that it has most likely lost its basic usage in present day Kurux.
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 97; Droese 1884: 15. See notes on Kurux for the Indo-Aryan origins of this word. In [Droese 1884: 15], the alternate synonym *biheni* 'seed' is also quoted, reflecting the same borrowed root.

74. SIT

Kurux *okk-na:* (1), Malto *ok-* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 539. Polysemy: 'to sit down, to seat oneself / to hold a session, to be convened / to come to a standstill, deadlock / to remain in position / to agree with, tally together / to reside, live'. Quoted as *ok* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 48].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 17. Polysemy: 'to sit / to be situated / to be'. Quoted as *ok-e*, 3rd p. past tense *ok-y-a* in [Droese 1884: 72].

75. SKIN

Kurux *čapʈ-a:* (-1), Malto *ɕambe* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 128. Polysemy: 'skin / hide / leather / leather-string used as amulet'. Quoted as *čapta* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 45]. Most likely borrowed from Indo-Aryan (Bengali *čamɾa*, etc.) with subsequent phonetic change; the Dima subdialect, according to [Ahmad et al. 2011: 45], still preserves the archaic pronunciation *čʰəmɾi*.
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 47. Cf. also *ɕale* 'skin, bark, pell' [Mahapatra 1987: 48]; *ɕoglo* 'skin, husk, peel' [Mahapatra 1987: 54]. It is not clear which one of these items is the default equivalent for 'human skin'. Cf. *ɕame* 'the skin' [Droese 1884: 19]; *ɕale* 'rind, peel' [Droese 1884: 19]; *ɕeglo* 'the shell (of fruit)' [Droese 1884: 19]. Since only the first of these three words is glossed as 'skin' in [Droese 1884], we provisionally select it as the main equivalent for this meaning in Malto.

76. SLEEP

Kurux *xand-r-na:* (1), Malto *qand-r-* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 406. Polysemy: 'to sleep / to die (fig.) / to be negligent'. The suffix *-r-* is a standard reflexive morpheme. Quoted as *xandɾo ~ kɛndɾɛ* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 49].
Malto: Droese 1884: 85 (*qand-r-e*, 3rd p. past tense *qand-r-y-a*). For some reason, the word is not attested in [Mahapatra 1987].

77. SMALL

Kurux *sanni:* (1), Malto *kudri #* (-1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 614. Polysemy: 'small / young / humble / despondent'. Quoted as *šan:i ~ san:i* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 52]. Cf. also *buču* 'small, little (of young children only)' [Grignard 1924: 96]. In [Ahmad et al. 2011: 52], cf. also *čuk:ɐ* 'small' (Dima subdialect) and *čʰotɛ* 'small' (several other subdialects); the latter is a transparent Indo-Aryan borrowing (cf. Hindi *čʰoʈa:*, etc.).
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 34. Apparently derived from *kudi* 'broken pieces of grain', *kudru* 'broken pieces of sifted grain' [Droese 1884: 56], an Indo-Aryan borrowing. Cf. also several alternate candidates: *ɕuɖe* 'small, young' [Mahapatra 1987: 52], quoted in the meaning 'the younger' in [Droese 1884: 25]; *ʒoko* 'small, little' (Sawriya dialect) [Mahapatra 1987: 58], quoted as *ʒoka* 'little, small, a few' in [Droese 1884: 47]; *ʈiɲo* 'small, tiny' [Mahapatra 1987: 60], quoted as *ʈiɲo ~ ʈiɲɽyo* 'short built, dwarfish' in [Droese 1884: 105]; *puʈka* 'small' [Mahapatra 1987: 86], probably the same word as *puʈka* 'gooseberry; a kind of small wild berry' in [Droese 1884: 84]. Available

textual evidence does not allow to choose a definitive equivalent for the required meaning.

78. SMOKE
Kurux *mo:ӡ̌x-a: ~ mo:sg-a:* (1), Malto *mo:ɣ-e* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 493, 495. Secondary synonym: *dʰuŋgya:* [Grignard 1924: 213]. This is the only equivalent for the meaning 'smoke' to be found in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 48] as well: *duŋga ~ duŋgu ~ dʰuŋgiye* id.; it is a rather transparent borrowing from Indo-Aryan (cf. Hindi *dʰuā̃:*, etc.). However, most of the textual examples in Grignard's dictionary confirm that *mo:ӡ̌x-a:* is the more basic and frequently used variant of the two (or, at least, was that way in the early XXth century).
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 110. Formally derived from the verbal root *mo:ɣ-* 'to smoke'. Quoted as *moɣ-e* 'smoke (n.), to emit smoke' in [Droese 1884: 65].

79. STAND
Kurux *iӡ̌-na:* (1), Malto *i:l-* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 312. Meaning glossed as 'to be stationary in an upright position; to rise up to one's feet; to stand on end; to cease from progress, to stop, halt, pause; to maintain a fixed or steady attitude'. Quoted as *iӡ̌u* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 48]. Cf. from the same root, but without morphological fusion: *il-d-na:* 'to erect, to set up' [Grignard 1924: 313] (causative formation); *il-na:* 'to get up, to rise to one's feet' [Grignard 1924: 314].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 11. Past stem (with fusion): *i-ӡa-*. Polysemy: 'to stand / to be'. Quoted as *il-e*, 3rd p. past stem *i-ӡa* in [Droese 1884: 42].

80. STAR
Kurux *bi:nk-o:* (1), Malto *bi:nk-e* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 85. Quoted as *bink-o* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 38]. In the Dima subdialect, the word *tɛrgɛn* is also attested in the meaning 'star' [ibid.]; this is an Indo-Aryan borrowing (cf. Bengali *tara, tarka*).
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 97. Quoted as *bi:nɖk-e* in [Droese 1884: 16].

81. STONE
Kurux *pakʰn-a:* (1), Malto *ɕapɽi* (2).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 559. Quoted as *pakʰna ~ pakʰɛna* in [Grignard et al. 2011: 39]. Secondary synonym: *ča:ča:* 'stone, pebble, rock' [Grignard 1924: 116]. Difference between the two words is not clear, but *pakʰna:* is encountered far more frequently in textual

examples (including contexts that deal with throwing stones, etc.), so the other term must be more specific, perhaps generally referring to a 'large boulder' or 'work-stone' (inconclusive).

Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 44. Cf. also *goga* 'large stone' [Mahapatra 1987: 44]. In [Droese 1884: 18], only the form *ça:ç-e* 'stone' is attested, but it is not listed in [Mahapatra 1987] at all; it may be suspected that, just as in Kurukh, the old word for 'stone' is gradually being or has already been completely replaced in Malto by a more recent equivalent.

82. SUN
Kurux *bi:ɽ-i:* (1), Malto *be:r-du* (2).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 88. Transparently derived from the verb *biɽ-* 'to be hot'   [Grignard 1924: 89]. Quoted as *bɪɽ ~ biɽi* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 38].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 100. Quoted as *be:ru* in [Droese 1884: 15].

83. SWIM
Kurux *o:g-na:* (1), Malto *o:g-* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 537. Past stem: *u:g-y-as*. Quoted as *ug* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 48].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 20. Quoted as *o:g-e*, 3rd p. past tense *o:g-y-a* in [Droese 1884: 72].

84. TAIL
Kurux *xol-a:* (1), Malto *qo:l-i* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 429. Quoted as *xola* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 42].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 26. Quoted as *qol-i* (with short vowel) in [Droese 1884: 88].

85. THAT
Kurux *a:* (1) / *hu:* (2), Malto *a:-* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 1. Deictic adjective, indicating remoteness. Cf. the nominal paradigm: *a:-s* 'this man', *a:-r ~ a-bɽar* 'these persons', *a:-d* 'this woman or thing', *a-bɽa:* 'these things'. In [Ahmad et al. 2011: 55], only the substantivated forms *a-d* 'this thing', *a-bɽa* 'those things' are listed.Grignard 1924: 304. Deictic adjective, indicating an object that is intermediate between the speaker and the listener. Cf. the nominal paradigm: *hu-s* 'that man', *hu:-r ~ hu-bɽar* 'those persons', *hu:-d* 'this woman or thing', *hu-bɽa:* 'these things'. Not attested in [Ahmad et al. 2011].
Malto: Mahapatra 1979: 76. The basic forms for the remote demonstrative pronoun are: *a:-h* (masc.), *a:-d* (non-masc.), *a:-r* (plural).

Quoted as, respectively, *a:-h*, *a:-θ*, *a:-r* in [Droese 1884: 31].

86. THIS
Kurux *i:* (1), Malto *i:-* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 309. Deictic adjective. Cf. the nominal paradigm: *i:-s* 'this man', *i:-r ~ i-bɽar* 'these persons', *i:-d* 'this woman or thing', *i-bɽa:* 'these things'. In [Ahmad et al. 2011: 55], only the substantivated forms *i-d* 'this thing', *i-bɽa ~ i-bɽe ~ i-bɽɛ* 'these things' are listed.
Malto: Mahapatra 1979: 76. The basic forms for the proximate demonstrative pronoun are: *i:-h* (masc.), *i:-d* (non-masc.), *i:-r* (plural). Quoted as, respectively, *i:-h*, *i:-θ*, *i:-r* in [Droese 1884: 31].

87. THOU
Kurux *ni:n* (1), Malto *ni:n* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 529. Oblique stem: *niŋ-g-* (accusative *niŋan,* etc.). Quoted as *nin* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 55].
Malto: Mahapatra 1979: 75; Droese 1884: 70. Oblique stem: *niŋ-*.

88. TONGUE
Kurux *tatx-a:* (1), Malto *taɽt-e* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 649. Polysemy: 'tongue / fore-edge of the winnowing basket'. Quoted as *tatxa ~ tɐrxɐ* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 44].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 68; Droese 1884: 99.

89. TOOTH
Kurux *pall* (1), Malto *pa:l-du* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 559. Polysemy: 'tooth / power, fortune (fig.)'. Quoted as *pal:ɛ ~ pɐl* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 44].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 84. Quoted as *palu* 'the teeth' (with short vowel) in [Droese 1884: 76].

90. TREE
Kurux *mann* (1), Malto *man-du* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 480. Polysemy: 'tree / heavy wooden pestle used in unhusking and pounding rice'. Quoted as *man:ɛ ~ mɐn* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 40].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 103. The simple form *man* functions as a classifier for trees [ibid.]. Quoted as *manu* 'a tree' in [Droese 1884: 62].

91. TWO
Kurux *e:-ṇḍ ~ ẽ:-ṛ* (1), Malto *du:ye* (-1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 235. Meaning glossed as 'numeral adj., commonly used only with names of animals and things; two'. The corresponding equivalent for animate objects (people) is *ir-b* [Grignard 1924: 317]; both forms historically contain the same root (**ir-*) but are formally suppletive on the synchronic level. It should be noted that in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 52], the only equivalent for the meaning 'two' is the Indo-Aryan borrowing *dwi ~ du*, also listed in [Grignard 1924: 195] as *du: ~ dui:*. As in the case with 'one', it looks like the original Dravidian numeral is being gradually replaced in Kurux by its Indo-Aryan equivalent. However, at least in Grignard's time, as can be seen from the textual examples, the process was far from being complete, and it seems methodologically correct to include the original terms in the main slot.
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 75. Transparent borrowing from Indo-Aryan. The old Dravidian numeral, according to Mahapatra's data, is mainly preserved in bound functions: e. g. *ir-wer* 'two persons, classifier for human beings' [Mahapatra 1987: 10]. In [Droese 1884: 18, 21], a similar distinction is drawn between the inherited "adjectively employed" form *iwr* and the borrowed "cardinal used in counting" *du:*.

92. WALK (GO)
Kurux *ka:-na:* (1), Malto *e:k-* (2).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 358. The root has a quasi-suppletive structure: cf. past stem *ker-as*, future stem *ka:l-os ~ ka:-os*, imperative *kal-a:*, gerund *ka:l-a:*). Quoted as *kal ~ gǝl* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 48].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 16. Quoted as *e:k-e* 'to go, to move' in [Droese 1884: 33]. The verb *ka:l-* 'to go, to come to' is listed for the Sawriya dialect [Mahapatra 1987: 32]; however, in [Droese 1884: 49] *ka:l-e* is simply listed with the meaning 'to go, to come to' (no past tense).

93. WARM (HOT)
Kurux *kuṛ-na:* (1), Malto *kuṛ-ni* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 394. Verbal stem: 'to grow warm, to become hot, to be heated'; cf. *kuṛna: amm* 'hot water'. Apparently, no principal lexical difference between 'warm' and 'hot'.
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 35; Droese 1884: 57. Meaning glossed as 'hot, warm' (e. g. of a cooking pot) in both sources.

94. WATER
Kurux *amm* (1), Malto *am-du* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 19. Polysemy: 'water / urine'. Quoted as *ammɛ ~ ɐm* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 38].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 4. Quoted as *amu* in [Droese 1884: 4].

95. WE₁
Kurux *eːm* (1), Malto *eːm* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 228. Exclusive form. Oblique stem: *em-*. Quoted as *em* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 55].
Malto: Mahapatra 1979: 75; Droese 1884: 34. Exclusive form. Oblique stem: *em-*.

95. WE₂
Kurux *naːm* (2), Malto *naːm* (2).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 514. Inclusive form. Oblique stem: *nam-*. Quoted as *nam* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 55].
Malto: Mahapatra 1979: 75; Droese 1884: 68. Inclusive form. Oblique stem: *nam-*.

96. WHAT
Kurux *enděr* (1), Malto *indr* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 230. Used both in adjectival and nominal functions. Quoted as *ɛndŕ-a* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 55] = *endr-aː* (an expanded, possibly emphatic, form of the same pronoun) in [Grignard 1924: 231]. For the Dima subdialect, Ahmad et al. list *nekeɟ* as the proper equivalent for 'what?'; this seems to be the same form as *neː-kkay ~ neː-xay*, the genitive form of 'who?', i. e. 'whose?', in [Grignard 1924: 521], and there is sufficient reason to suggest an error in the records.
Malto: Mahapatra 1979: 79. Quoted as *indru* in [Droese 1884: 34].

97. WHITE
Kurux *paɳɖruː* (-1), Malto *ʒinp-ro* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 561. Quoted as *pandɽu* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 55]. Borrowed from Indo-Aryan (cf. Marathi *paːŋɖu* 'white', etc.). For the Dima subdialect, Ahmad et al. quote the form *sɐdɐ* 'white' < Bengali *šada* id.

Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 57. Adjectival derivative from *ʒinp-* 'to be white, to glitter' [ibid.]. Quoted as *ʒinp-e* 'to be clear, to be bright, to be white', *ʒinp-ro* 'bright, white' in [Droese 1884: 46]. Cf. also *dud-li* 'white' [Mahapatra 1987: 75]; *bog-li* 'white' [Mahapatra 1987: 100]; neither of the two words is attested in [Droese 1884].

98. WHO

Kurux *ne:* (1), Malto *ne:-d* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 521. Used as interrogative 'who?' or relative 'who'. Quoted as *nɛ* in [Ahmad et al. 56: 2011]. For the Dima subdialect, this latter source lists the form *is = iːs* 'he, she, it' in [Grignard 1924: 319]; this looks like a mistake, unless this demonstrative pronoun has actually acquired interrogative functions in this particular subdialect.

Malto: Mahapatra 1979: 79. Oblique stem: *ne-k ~ ne-kki*. Alternate synonym: *ike* 'who? which?' [ibid.]; according to Mahapatra, the latter pronoun tends to be replacing the former. Quoted as *ne:-reh* (masc.), *ne:-θ ~ ne:-riθ* (fem.) 'who?' in [Droese 1884: 70].

99. WOMAN

Kurux *mukk-a:* (1), Malto *pel-du* (2).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 498. Polysemy: 'woman / marriageable girl / wife'. Quoted as *mukːɐ ~ mukːa* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 45]. According to the same source, the Dima subdialect equivalent for the meaning 'woman' is *ɐlːi = aːli:* 'woman, esp. when grown to adult years; wife' [Grignard 1924: 16]. Textual examples from Grignard's dictionary show, however, that the basic opposition 'man : woman' in Kurux is regularly expressed as *aːl* vs. *mukkaː*.

Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 89. Quoted as *pel-i* in [Droese 1884: 79]. Distinct from *buɖya* 'wife, woman' [Mahapatra 1987: 97]. Additionally, cf. also *mal-ni* 'woman' [Mahapatra 1987: 104].

100. YELLOW

Kurux *ba:lk-a:* (1), Malto *ba:lk-o* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 55. Polysemy: 'turmeric / yellow'. Used both in nominal and adjectival functions. Quoted as *balk-a* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 56].

Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 95; Droese 1884: 10.

101. FAR

Kurux *gečč̌ʰ-a:* (1), Malto *geɕ-e* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 257. Quoted as *gɛče ~ gɛčč^ha* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 54].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 43. Quoted as *geꞔe ~ geꞔi* in [Droese 1884: 38].

102. HEAVY

Kurux *ott^h-a:* (1), Malto *ot-e* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 550. Polysemy: 'burden / heavy / difficult / important, decisive'. Quoted as *ot^h:a* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 52]. For the Dima subdialect, the latter source lists an alternate form: *ožžē* (etymology unclear).
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 18; Droese 1884: 74.

103. NEAR

Kurux *hedde-nta:* (1), Malto *aʈg-e* (2).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 292. Adjectival derivate from the adverb *hedde:* 'near, close to; close by' [ibid.]. Quoted as *hɛd:ɛ ~ hidi* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 54].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 2. Quoted as *aʈg-e ~ aʈg-i* 'near, close' in [Droese 1884: 7]. Cf. also *kiʈe* 'near, close by' [Mahapatra 1987: 32].

104. SALT

Kurux *be:k* (1), Malto *be:k-du* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 72. Quoted as *bɛk ~ be ḳ* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 41].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 99. Quoted as *be:ku* in [Droese 1884: 14].

105. SHORT

Kurux *puḍḍ-a:* (1), Malto *a:pɽ-e* # (2).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 579. Meaning glossed as 'short, not tall'; applied, however, to "ropes" as well as "people".
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 8. Meaning glossed as 'short, less, young, little'. Only listed, however, in the meaning 'small, little' in [Droese 1884: 5]. Additionally, cf. also *ꞔa:po* 'low, short' [Mahapatra 1987: 49] (= *ꞔa:po* 'small of stature' in [Droese 1884: 20]); *toqɽo* 'short, near' [Mahapatra 1987: 71] (= *toq-ro* 'broken or ending' in [Droese 1884: 101]). Dubious.

106. SNAKE

Kurux *nerr* (1), Malto *boɖa* (2).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 525. Quoted as *nɛrɛ ~ nɛr* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 42].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 101. Glossed as *boɖa* 'a snake of the larger kind' in [Droese 1884: 17]. The word *neru* 'snake' is listed only for the Sawriya dialect [Mahapatra 1987: 79]; it is quoted as *neru* 'a snake' in [Droese 1884: 70].

107. THIN

Kurux *saruw-a:* (-1), Malto *pat-li* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 618. Polysemy: 'thin / narrow / shrill'. Quoted as *saruha ~ šaruα ~ šaruɛ* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 52]. Borrowed from Bengali (*šɔru* 'narrow').
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 82. Cf. also *mehi* 'fine, thin' [Mahapatra 1987: 108], quoted as *mehiŋ* 'fine, thin' in [Droese 1884: 64] (borrowed from Hindi).

108. WIND

Kurux *ta:k-a:* (1), Malto *ta:k-e* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 638. Polysemy: 'air / wind'. Quoted as *taka ~ teqe* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 38].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 68; Droese 1884: 98. Polysemy: 'air / wind'. Cf. also *awa* 'wind, air' [Mahapatra 1987: 6], borrowed from Indo-Aryan.

109. WORM

Kurux *leŋɖ-a:* (1), Malto *leŋɖ-e* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 459. Meaning glossed as 'any worm of lengthened form; earth-worm, intestinal parasite, etc.'. Distinct from *počgo:* 'any small worm, caterpillar or fleshy larve, esp. of beetle' [Grignard 1924: 575].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 113; Droese 1884: 60. Meaning glossed as 'earthworm' in both sources. Distinct from *poka* 'worm, bug' [Mahapatra 1987: 88] and *pocr-du* 'worm, caterpillar' [Mahapatra 1987: 89], quoted as *poɕru* id. in [Droese 1884: 81].

110. YEAR

Kurux *ča:n* (1), Malto *sa:l-e* (-1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 124. Secondary synonym: *baččʰar* id. [Grignard 1924: 46]. The form *čaːn*, as can be seen from numerous textual attestations, is more frequent (and "basic") than *baččʰar*. However, in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 39], only *baččʰar* is listed for most of the sub-dialects; additionally, *sɐl* 'year' is listed for the Dima sub-dialect. Both *baččʰar* and *sɐl* are transparent borrowings (the former from Indo-Aryan, the second ultimately from an Iranian source); the etymology of *čaːn* is not clear.

Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 117. Transparent Indo-Aryan borrowing. Cf. also *ʒoːge* 'year, long time' [Mahapatra 1987: 59] = 'period, season' [Droese 1884: 47]; *baçri* [Mahapatra 1987: 91] = *baçeri* 'year' [Droese 1884: 8] (another Indo-Aryan borrowing).