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INDO-IRANIAN PHONOLOGY

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE

TO THE

MIDDLE AND NEW INDO-IRANIAN LANGUAGES

INDO-IRANIAN PHONOLOGY

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE

MIDDLE AND NEW INDO-IRANIAN LANGUAGES

BY

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MAIN

TO

MY FATHER

AND TO

THE MEMORY OF

MY MOTHER

INTRODUCTION

THE united evidence of comparative linguistics, ethnography, and religion has established the doctrine of Indo-Iranian unity on a firm foundation, thereby affording a cardinal doctrine for the comparative study of Sanskrit, Avestan, and Old Persian. The work of Wackernagel and of Bartholomae, based upon this principle, has given the older dialects of the Indo-Iranian their due. But, on the other hand, the phonology of the Middle and New periods of this group has not thus far received the attention which it deserves, and it is in an attempt to supply the deficiency that this volume has been written. It aims to prove that the later Indo-Iranian dialects are still closely akin, and have had in many instances analogous developments, which are legitimate evolutions of processes acknowledged in the oldest Indo-Germanic languages of India and Iran.

A priori we should expect dialects derived from a common source to pursue similar courses of phonological development, as far as their surroundings, changing in course of time, permit. To deny this seems tantamount to attacking the entire principle of phonetic law on which comparative linguistics must rest. To affirm it is to give new strength to scientific research. The Middle and New Indo-Iranian languages show many developments in phonology which may be paralleled with entire justice. To such similarities I have sought to call attention, and I hope that the material which has been gathered may be of service to other linguistic students, and prove that the underlying principle of the book has its justification.

A paper of mine, entitled *Certain parallel Developments in Pāli*

and New Persian Phonology, read before the American Oriental Society at Cambridge, Mass., in April, 1899 (*JAOS.*, xx. 229–243), outlined the method which I have followed in this book. I advanced my views on the comparison of the Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects before the Society in the following words :

'It is a well-known fact in linguistics that languages which are entirely without influence one on the other often show a striking similarity in their development. The Indo-Iranian group is especially instructive in this regard, for its time-limit extends from the period of Indo-Iranian unity to the present day, while its geographical area stretches from the Siinhalese in the south to the Māzandarānī in the north, and from the Kurdish in the west to the Bangālī in the east. Between the Indian and the Iranian divisions of the Aryan dialects a development may be traced which is frequently closely parallel. . . . Such a study, which it is my hope and intention to make, might be of service in the study of dialectic developments in general, and although confined to the Indo-Iranian dialects, it might by its implications be not altogether without bearing on the interests of the great body of the Indo-Germanic phonology.'

The result of the investigations which I there proposed to make has been, at least to me, a signal confirmation of my belief.

Mine is not the first attempt to parallel the phonological evolution of the Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects. The first Orientalist who, so far as I know, drew attention to the connexion between the two great modern dialect-groups was Reland. He wrote in his study *De linguis insularum orientalium* ('*Dissertationes miscellaneae*', iii. 86, *Traj. ad Rhenum*, 1708), 'Nonnullae voces [linguae singalaeae] cum Persicis convenient, uti *Aswajaa*, equus, اسپ *Asp*, *Rahasa*, arcanum, راز *Raz*, راچه Chaldaeis, arcanum. *Bandinjai*, ligo, بند *Band*, *Dewijan*, Deus, Pers. دو *Div*, Genius.' (Cf. also Benfey, *Gesch. der Sprachwissensch.*, 241.) A very similar suggestion was made exactly a century later, when 'en 1808 John Leyden fait du zend un dialecte praeprit, parallèle au pali, le pali étant identique au magadhi des grammairiens et le zend à leur

sauraseni. En 1819, Erskine fait du zend un dialecte sanscrit importé de l'Inde en Perse par le fondateur de Magisme, mais n'ayant jamais été parlé par les indigènes de Perse' (Darmesteter, *Le ZA.*, i. p. xxi, cf. *SBE.*, iv. 2, p. xxiii). In 1873 Trumpp in his *Grammar of the Paṣṭo or Language of the Afghāns compared with the Īrānian and North-Indian Idioms* revived the view that the later Indo-Iranian dialects were closely connected linguistically, even though his work was vitiated by his false theory that Afyān is 'an old independent language, forming the first transition from the Indo-Ārian to the Īrānian family, and therefore partaking of the characteristics of both' (p. xii. Cf. the approving remarks of Hoernle, *Comp. Gramm.*, xxxiv–xxxv, as contrasted with Darmesteter, *Chants populaires des Afghans*, p. lix). Finally, in 1898, Horn, *Grundr. der iran. Philol.*, i. b. 35 Anm., compared the Iranian change of *y* to *ē* in Skt. *vṛkṣa* 'tree,' Av. *varəša* : Phl. *vēśak*, New Pers. *bēšah* with the Prākritic *gēha* 'house' beside *gr̥ha* (see below, § 78). The same scholar also alludes to the mutations common to both dialect-groups of initial *y* to *j*, of intervocalic *k* to *g*, or its syncope, of the epenthesis of *-ary-* to *-ēr-*, and of the apparent substitution of *y* for intervocalic *d* and *g* (see below, §§ 331, 116, 128, 8, 256, 143). Geiger, *ibid.*, 208, notes that the occasional interchange of *l* and *n* in Afyān may be paralleled in Indian (see below, § 281). Against the view held by Geiger and Horn, Hübschmann has expressed himself emphatically (*IF. Anz.*, x. 23), but his objection seems to me scarcely valid.

The Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects which I have considered may be classified as follows :

a. Indian. 1. Middle Indian or Prākrit. This group embraces Māhārāṣṭrī, the Prākrit *κατ' ἔξοχήν*, with Jāina Māhārāṣṭrī, Māgadhi and Ardhamāgadhi (also called Ārṣa and Jāina Prākrit), and Śāurasenī, the principal Prākrit of the drama. These form the literary dialects called *bhāṣā* by Mārkanḍēya, while the lower Prākrits used in literature, Śākārī, Cāṇḍalī, Śābarī, and others form Mārkanḍēya's *vibhāṣā* class. The other Middle Indian groups are Apabhrāṇśa and Pāiśācī. Apabhrāṇśa denotes the Middle

Indian vernaculars as distinguished from the Prākrits or literary dialects of the period. Pāīśācī together with Cūlikāpāīśācī seems to have comprised the dialects of the north and west of India (Pischel, *Gramm. der Prākrit-Spr.*, §§ 1–30, cf. also Hoernle, *Calcutta Rev.*, lxxi. 311–332; Grierson, *ibid.*, ci. 258–274). A somewhat peculiar position is held by the so-called Gāthā dialect of the Lalita-vistara, and by the Prākrit of the inscriptions (Pischel's 'Lēnadialekt'). The Gāthā dialect is an artificial composition of Prākrit bases with Sanskrit inflections (Macdonell, *Hist. of Skt. Lit.*, 25–26), while the Lēṇa dialect, a popular Middle Indian *lingua franca*, shows many Sanskritisms in its Prākrit (or Apabhrañśa) structure (Pischel, § 7). As Ardhamāgadhī and Jāima Māhārāṣṭrī became the sacred dialects of Jainism, so Pāli was the language of the southern Buddhist Church. From what district of India Pāli came is very uncertain. Geiger, *Lit. und Spr. der Singh.*, 90–91, very plausibly supposes that the country comprised by modern Gujarat was its home (for other views see E. Müller, *Pāli Gramm.*, viii–ix). The Middle Indian languages are not descendants of Sanskrit, but of the Vedic dialect and its neighbours. Buried for a time by the literary supremacy of Sanskrit, they emerged when the religious movements of Buddha and Mahāvīra and the development of the drama gave them opportunity, and they then proved themselves worthy of cultivation in literature, both sacred and profane (Pischel, §§ 13–15).

2. New Indian. The New Indian dialects are derived from the Apabhrañśas or folk-dialects of the Prākrits. Any attempt to trace rigidly Modern Indian dialects to specific Middle Indian predecessors is difficult with the sources now under our control. Pischel, § 5, derives Gujarātī, or Marwārī, from Śāurasēnī-Apabhrañśa, Marāṭhī from Māhārāṣṭrī-Apabhrañśa, while Bihārī and Western Bangālī seem to come from Māgadhī-Apabhrañśa through the Lāṭ, or Pillar, dialect. The Indian basis of Siñhalese and Māladive is derived from a dialect closely akin to Pāli (Geiger, *Lit. und Spr. der Singh.*, 86–93). Hoernle, *Comp. Gramm.*, xxiv–xxv, and *Calcutta Rev.*, lxxi. 311–332, Beames, *Comp. Gramm.*, i.

6–7, 33–34, and Grierson, *Seven Grammars . . . of the Bihāri Language*, pt. i, Calcutta, 1883, 3–7, should also be consulted.

I have discussed the New Indian dialects in the following order: Assamese, Nāipālī, Kaśmīrī, Uriyā, Bangālī, Bihārī, Hindī, Panjābī, Sindhī, Gujarātī, Marāṭhī, Siinhalese and its older form Elū, Māladive, and Gypsy. There are numerous sub-dialects in all of them. The most comprehensive classification of these languages is in Grierson's *Linguistic Survey of India, First, Rough List*, Calcutta, 1898. Here, for instance, sixty-four sub-dialects of Gujarātī are given with their districts and the number of persons speaking them; Bangālī has sixteen varieties of vernacular, and Western Hindī fifty-two. For further information see Cust, *Modern Languages of the East Indies*, London, 1878, 35–64, 158–161; Beames, *Comp. Gramm.*, i. 96–107; Geiger, *Lit. und Spr. der Singh.*, 88–89.

Language maps of India should also be consulted, such as those given in Hoernle's *Comp. Gramm.*, and his edition of the *Prākṛta-Lakṣaṇa*, Calcutta, 1880; Beames's *Outlines of Indian Philology*, London, 1868; Grierson's *Seven Gramm. of Bihārī*, i; Cust's *Mod. Lang. of the East Ind.*; Constable's *Hand Atlas of India*, Westminster, 1893, plate 10, and others.

b. Iranian. 1. Middle Iranian. The sole surviving representative of Middle Iranian is Middle Persian, or Pahlavī, which is closely related to Old Persian (Salemann, *Grundr. der iran. Philol.*, i. 225–226).

2. New Iranian. New Iranian dialects are exceedingly numerous. They are divided as follows: New Persian and the dialects of the Pāmir, Caspian, and Central districts, Afyān, Balūcī, Kurdish, and Ossetish. The Pāmir dialects include Wāxī, Šiynī, Sariqolī, Rōshānī, Tājikī, Sanglīcī, Minjānī or Mungī, Yidyah, and Yaynōbī (Geiger, *Grundr. der iran. Phil.*, i. b. 290–291). Caspian dialects are Samnānī, Māzandarānī, Lāhījānī, Gilakī, Tālišī, and Tāt (Geiger, 346–348). The Central dialects embrace Gabrī, Šīrāzī, Bahbahānī, Sivēndī, Yazdī, Zafrāhī, Kaśahī, Vōnišūmī, Kuhrudī, Nayīnī, Natanzī, and Kāšānī (Geiger, 381–383). The Afyān

dialects are the Northern and Southern, which do not differ materially from each other (Geiger, 203; Darmesteter, *Chants pop.*, p. iv). Balūcī, the most primitive of all the New Iranian dialects, has two divisions, Northern and Southern (or Makrānī), which diverge considerably. The greater portion of Balūcī literature is in the Northern vernacular, but the Makrānī is the more primitive speech. North Balūcī is divided into Layārī in the North and Marrī in the South, while Southern Balūcī comprises Eastern and Western sub-dialects (Geiger, 232). The chief divisions of Kurdish are Lūrī, Kirmānshāhī, Gūrānī, Mukrī, and Zaza (Socin, *Grundr. der iran. Philol.*, i. b. 249–252, cf. Justi, *Kurd. Gramm.*, pp. xix–xxvii). The sub-groups of the Ossetish are Tagaurish or Irish, Ironish, in the (North-) East, Digorish or Dugorish, in the (North-) West, and Tualish in the South. Tagaurish, of which Tualish is merely a sub-dialect, is by far the most important Ossetish vernacular (Hübschmann, *Etymol. und Lautl. der oss. Spr.*, 11–12). The admirable summary of New Iranian by Geiger, *Grundr. der iran. Philol.*, i. b. 417–423, and his language chart, *ibid.*, 421; should be consulted in this connexion. Recent bibliography on Middle and New Indo-Iranian may be gathered from Scherman's *Orientalische Bibliographie*, and older literature is collected by Pott, *Techmer's Zeitschrift*, ii. 109–115, 209–213, 230–234, 241–248.

I have intentionally refrained throughout my work from footnotes and references to my sources, which would have unduly increased the size of the book. I have endeavoured, however, to work through the principal literature on my subject, and to be as complete as possible. For the Prākrit I had to rely mainly on Hēmacandra (ed. Pischel, Halle, 1877–1880), Vararuci (ed. Cowell², London, 1868), and the Prākr̥ta-lakṣaṇa (ed. Hoernle, Calcutta, 1880). Lassen's *Institutiones linguae praekriticae*, Bonn, 1837; Hoerne, *Calcutta Rev.*, lxxi. 311–332, and Bhandarkar, *JRASBo.*, xvii. 1–48, also furnished hints. Pischel's *Grammatik der Prākrit-Sprachen*, Strassburg, 1900, did not appear until after my manuscript was in the printer's hands. I have used it, nevertheless,

in correcting my proof, although sometimes, for typographical reasons, errors in the Prākrit, arising from too close adherence on my part to the native grammarians, could be checked only by a reference to Pischel (e.g. §§ 25, 57, 121, 184, etc.). For Ardhamāgadhi I relied mainly on E. Müller's *Beiträge zur Grammatik des Jainaprākrit*, Berlin, 1876; for Māhārāṣṭrī on Jacobi's *Ausgewählte Erzählungen*, Leipzig, 1886, and for the 'Gāthā dialect' on E. Müller, *KB.*, viii. 257–292, and Lefmann, *ZDMG.*, xxix. 212–234. The material on the Lēṇa dialect is drawn from Senart's *Inscriptions de Piyadasi*, Paris, 1881–1886. I used for Pāli the grammars of E. Müller (London, 1884), Frankfurter (London, 1883), Minayeff (tr. Guyard, Paris, 1874); Kuhn's *Beiträge zur Pali-Grammatik*, Berlin, 1876, and articles by Mitra, *JRASBe.*, xxiii. 604–614, and Bhandarkar, *JRASBo.*, xvi. 275–313.

For the New Indian I had, of course, the excellent, though somewhat antiquated, *Comparative Grammar of the Modern Aryan Languages of India*, by Beames, London, 1872–1879; Hoernle's *Comparative Grammar of the Gaudian Languages*, London, 1880, and articles by Grierson, *ZDMG.*, xlix. 393–421, l. 1–42; *Calcutta Rev.*, ci. 258–274, and Bhandarkar, *JRASBo.*, xvi. 314–345, xvii. 99–182. Among my sources for individual New Indian dialects I may mention particularly Grierson's *Seven Grammars of the Dialects and Sub-dialects of the Bihāri Language*, Part I, Calcutta, 1883, and his papers on Kaśmīrī phonology, *JRASBe.*, lxv. 280–305, lxvi. 180–184; Kellogg, *Grammar of the Hindi Language*, Allahabad, 1876; Trumpp, *Grammar of the Sindhi Language*, London, 1872 (cf. *ZDMG.*, xv. 690–752); and the articles on Sinhalese by Kuhn, *Sitzb. M. Ac. der Wiss., Philos.-philol. Cl.*, 1879, 399–434 (tr. D. Fergusson, *IA.*, xiii. 53–65); E. Müller, *IA.*, xi. 198–220, and Geiger, *Abh. M. Ac. der Wiss., I. Cl.*, xxi. 177–273. The latter scholar's *Literatur und Sprache der Singhalesen*, Strassburg, 1901, and *Māldivische Studien*, *Sitzb. M. Ac. der Wiss., Philos.-philol. Cl.*, 1900, 641–684, *ZDMG.*, lv. 371–387, came in time to correct the final proof. My source for Gypsy phonology, a group of dialects to which I have referred but rarely,

is the study by Miklosich in the *Denkschriften der W. Ac. der Wiss., Phil.-hist. Cl.*, xxx.

The Iranian material is far less scattered. For Pahlavī I relied mainly on the *Manuel de Pehlevi* of de Harlez, Paris, 1880; Spiegel's *Grammatik der Huzvāresch-Sprache*, Vienna, 1856; the edition of the Frahang-ī Oim and the Sassanian Frahang ('Old Zand-Pahlavi' and 'Old Pahlavi-Pazand' glossaries) by Hoshangji and Haug, Bombay and London, 1867–1870 (see the excellent new edition by Reichelt, *WZKM.*, xiv. 177–213, xv. 117–156), and the edition of *The Book of Arda Viraf* by Haug and West, Bombay and London, 1872–1874. Salemann's *Mittelpersisch* in the Geiger-Kuhn *Grundriss* came after the final proofs were read. This *Grundriss der iranischen Philologie*, edited by Geiger and Kuhn, Strassburg, 1895 to date, has been my main source for New Persian, the Pāmir, Central, and Caspian dialects, Afyān, Balūeī, and Kurdish. It has been supplemented for New Persian material by Horn's *Neupersische Etymologie*, Strassburg, 1893, and Hübschmann's *Persische Studien*, Strassburg, 1895; for Afyān, by Trumpp's *Grammar of the Paštō*, London, 1873, Darmesteter, *Chants populaires des Afghans*, Paris, 1888–1890, and Geiger, *Abh. M. Ac. der Wiss., I. Cl.*, xx. 169–222; for Balūeī, by Geiger, *ibid.*, xix. 107–153, 399–464, *Sitzb. M. Ac. der Wiss., Philos.-philol. Cl.*, 1889, 65–92; for Kurdish, by Justi's *Kurdische Grammatik*, St. Petersburg, 1880, and Fr. Müller's study on the Zaza dialect, *Sitzb. W. Ac. der Wiss., Phil.-hist. Cl.*, xlvi. 227–245. The Ossetish material is drawn from Hübschmann's *Etymologie und Lautlehre der ossetischen Sprache*, Strassburg, 1887. I also consulted numerous other works and articles for minor points or without results.

I follow Brugmann's *Grundriss* for the Indian transcription and the Geiger-Kuhn *Grundriss* for the Iranian, with a few additions and modifications, which follow. Indian: *m* instead of *„s*, *s̄* instead of *ś*, and *s̄* for *ś*, also *r̄*, *rh̄*, *l̄* for cerebral *r*, *rh*, and *l* (*l̄*). In Middle and New Indian I write *ē*, *ō* before single consonants, but *e*, *o* before consonant-groups; for Sindhī I add, according to the system of Trumpp and the Royal Asiatic Society, *ḡ*, *j̄*, *d̄*, *b̄*, 'uttered

with a certain stress in prolonging and somewhat strengthening the contact of the closed organ, as if one tried to double the sound at the beginning of a word' (Trumpp, *Grammar*, 13); for Siṁhalese, *ā*, *ā̄* have been added according to Geiger's usage, although I here transcribe his *ṁ*, *ñ* by *m̄*. Iranian: I transpose the functions of *č* and *c*, and of *ž* and *j*, to harmonize with the Indian system, so that *c*, *j* denote palatals, and *č*, *ž* affricatae; for Afyān *ą* I write *a*, in Balūcī *i* instead of *ı*, in North Balūcī *kh*, *ch*, *th*, *ph* instead of *k̄*, *č̄*, *t̄*, *p̄*, and in Ossetish *a*, *i*, *e*, *ch*, *j*, *č*, *čh*, *ž* instead of Hübschmann's *ā*, *ı*, *t̄s*, *th̄s*, *d̄z*, *ts*, *ths*, *dz*. Socin's Kurdish transcription is conformed to the regular Iranian system and compared throughout with Justi.

Numerous parallels between the phonological phenomena here noted and sound-changes in other Indo-Germanic dialects will at once be perceived. Thus the syncope of *g* discussed in § 147 may be compared with the same process in Attic *ɛγών*: Boeotian *ἰών*; Attic *δλίγος*: Tarentine *δλίος*; Latin *Iguvium*, Umbrian *Ikuvinus* beside later *Iiouinur* (cf. also § 143); Latin *rēgem*; Old French *rei*, Modern French *roi* (cf. Haag, *Vergleichung des Prakrit mit den romanischen Sprachen*, Berlin, 1869; Brandreth, *JRAS.*, NS. xi. 287–316, xii. 335–364). Limitations of space prevented me from referring to such parallel phenomena in dialects outside the Indo-Iranian. For the same reason I abstained from any extensive explanations by physiological phonetics of the sound-changes which I have recorded, and from all discussion of inflection or syntax.

Errors of detail, explanation, and example will undoubtedly be found in my Phonology, and I shall be grateful for all corrections and additions. If, however, my cardinal theorem holds good, I shall feel that the work has been not in vain. I trust that the book may serve, besides its main purpose, as a contribution towards comparative lexicography of the Middle and New Indo-Iranian languages, and with this object in view I have cited examples from as large a number of dialects as possible. Throughout my work I have sought to present facts rather than theories. My general conclusions in each chapter are summarized at its beginning (see

§§ 1, 113, 460), and every paragraph is introduced by the results of my study of the material contained in it. The deductions gained from the entire book may be summarized thus: the phonological tendencies discernible as early as in the Old Indian and Iranian period have developed steadily, each on its own line, in the Middle and New dialects, and through regular divergency, no less than through similarity of evolution, the tie of Indo-Iranian unity is potent still.

To Professor Hopkins of Yale my thanks are due for his courtesy in lending me from his private library certain works of importance which would otherwise have been inaccessible. I am indebted to the excellent reader of the Oxford University Press, who has contributed in no small degree by his care to the accuracy of the book. Especially do I wish to express my gratitude to my friend and teacher, Professor A. V. Williams Jackson, who has grudged neither time nor toil in his generous assistance. My student-life with him for *guru* at Columbia University, where this book was written, will ever be a happy memory. Well said the Sanskrit poet :

*ēkam apy akṣaram yas tu guruḥ śisyē nivēdayet
prthivyāṁ nāsti tad dravyāṁ yad datvā sō 'nṛṇī bhavet.*

LOUIS H. GRAY.

ABBREVIATIONS

Afy.	= Afyān.	N.	= North.
Apab.	= Apabhrañśa.	Nāip.	= Nāipālī.
Ardhamāg.	= Ardhamāgadhi.	Nat.	= Natanzī.
Ass.	= Assamee.	Nāy.	= Nāyīnī.
Av.	= Avesta.	nom. prop.	= nomen proprium.
Āvant.	= Āvantī.	O. H. Germ.	= Old High German.
Bahb.	= Bahbahānī.	Oss.	= Ossetish.
Bal.	= Balūcī.	Pāiś.	= Pāiśācī.
Bang.	= Bangālī.	Panj.	= Panjābī.
Bulg.	= Bulgarian.	Pāz.	= Pāzand.
Dig.	= Digorish.	Pers.	= Persian.
E.	= East.	Phl.	= Pahlavī.
Eng.	= English.	Prāk.	= Prākrit.
Gab.	= Gabrī.	Rōś.	= Rōśānī.
GAv.	= Gāθā-Avesta.	Śāk.	= Śākārī.
Gil.	= Gīlakī.	Samn.	= Samnānī.
Gk.	= Greek.	Sangl.	= Sanglīcī.
Guj.	= Gujurātī.	Sarq.	= Sariqolī.
Gyp.	= Gypsy.	Śāur.	= Śāurasēnī.
Ind.	= Indian.	Śiyn.	= Śiynī.
Kaf.	= Kafirī.	Siṁh.	= Siṁhalese.
Kāś.	= Kāśānī.	Śīr.	= Śīrāzī.
Kaśm.	= Kaśmīrī.	Sīv.	= Sīvēndī.
Kuhr.	= Kuhrudī.	Skt.	= Sanskrit.
Kurd.	= Kurdish.	Span.	= Spanish.
Lat.	= Latin.	Tag.	= Tagaurish.
lexicog.	= lexicographical.	Tāl.	= Tālish.
Lith.	= Lithuanian.	Ur.	= Uriyā.
Māg.	= Māgadhi.	Vōn.	= Vōniśūnī.
Māhār.	= Māhārāṣṭrī.	W.	= West.
Mar.	= Marāṭhī.	Yayn.	= Yaynōbī.
Māz.	= Māzandarānī.	YAv.	= Younger Avesta.
Med.	= Median.	Yidg.	= Yidgī.
Minj.	= Minjānī.	Zaf.	= Zafrahī.
Mult.	= Multānī.		

* = hypothetical forms. > = becomes. < = derived from.

The titles of Magazines are abbreviated according to the system of the *Orientalische Bibliographie*.

LIFE

I, LOUIS HERBERT GRAY, was born April 10, 1875, at Newark, New Jersey, the only child of Thomas Jefferson and his wife, Anna Elizabeth (*née* Earl). My father is still living, but my mother died in September, 1899. My early education was received at home and at the Newark Academy, from which I graduated in 1892. Entering Princeton College the same year, I received the degree of A.B. in 1896, and remained there a year longer as Fellow in Classics, devoting special attention to Sanskrit and Avestan, in addition to Classical and Germanic linguistics. Feeling my interest drawn entirely to Oriental languages, I entered Columbia University in 1897, where I have remained three years. I was twice appointed Fellow in Indo-Iranian and I have pursued courses in Sanskrit, Pāli, Avestan, Old Persian, Pahlavi, New Persian, Armenian, Arabic, and Syriac. In 1898 I received from Columbia the degree of A.M. I am a member of the American and German Oriental Societies, and of the Twelfth International Congress of Orientalists. I have published 'The Metres of Bhartrihari,' *JAO* S., xx. 157–159; 'Certain Parallel Developments in Pāli and New Persian Phonology,' *ibid.*, 229–243; 'Indo-Iranian Studies, i.,' *AJPh.*, xxi. 1–22; 'Contributions to Avestan Syntax, the Conditional Sentence,' *Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, xii. 549–588; 'Zur indogermanischen Syntax von *nāman,' *IF.*, xi. 307–313; 'The Indo-Iranian Deity Apām Napāt,' *Arch. f. Religionsw.*, iii. 18–51; and 'Classical Passages mentioning Zoroaster's Name,' which forms the fifth Appendix of Jackson's *Zoroaster*, pp. 226–273 (New York, 1899). I am also one of the regular contributors to the *Orientalische Bibliographie*. Of my teachers my special thanks are due to Professors E. Y. Robbins and J. P. Hoskins, of Princeton, and at Columbia to Professor R. J. H. Gottheil, and Mr. Yohannan, and most of all to Professor A. V. Williams Jackson.



INDO-IRANIAN PHONOLOGY

VOWELS

§ 1. The vowels of the Indo-Iranian period have remained in general unchanged in the Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects. But beside the many instances of preservation of an original vowel, there are numerous examples of changes either in quantity or in quality, or in both. The most striking mutations will be found in the cases of original *a* and *r̥*. The reasons why these two vowels are especially liable to change are not far to seek. Indo-Iranian *a* = Indo-Germanic *a*, *e*, *o*, *å* is the most simple of all the vowels. It represents, moreover, the so-called ‘natural vowel,’ the basis of all articulate sounds, which lies midway between *ä* and *ö* (Sievers, *Phonetik*⁴, § 209). It is thus self-evident that the Indo-Iranian *a* is particularly liable to change. The changes in question are ordinarily due to the influence of surrounding consonants. Labials often colour *a* to *u*, and sibilants colour *a* to *i*. From such a change of *a* to *u*, *i*, a further development to *ö*, *ɛ*, or to *ü*, *ି* may take place.

Turning to *r̥*, it is well known that of all the Indo-Germanic languages only the Old Indian and the Avesta have preserved Indo-Germanic *r̥* unchanged (Old Indian keeping also Indo-Germanic *ṛ*, *ṝ*). Even the Old Indian has lost Indo-Germanic *ṛ*, *ṝ*, and the Avesta has lost these sounds with Indo-Germanic *ṛ*, *ṝ* in addition. In the Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects we find a continuation of the process already begun in the older period by which the sonant liquids and nasals lost their original values, and became coloured by the surrounding consonants. Thus Old Indian

r, Avesta *ərə*, became *ar*, *a*, *ra*, *ir*, *i*, *ri*, and the like in the Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects.

The changes of the other vowels from their values in the Indo-Iranian period are not without analogy to the changes of *a* and *r*, although they are more sporadic. Labials frequently colour *i* to *u* as sibilants colour *u* to *i*. The change of *i*, *u* to *a* seems to be due to a weakening of the old value of *i*, *u* to *ə*.

The long vowels are subject to changes which are, generally speaking, analogous to those of the corresponding short vowels. Before two or more consonants all vowels, including also the Old Indian diphthongs, are to be considered short in the Middle and New Indian dialects. On the other hand, the simplification of a consonant-group is normally attended, in both the Indian and the Iranian dialects of the Middle and New periods, by the lengthening of a preceding short vowel.

The following paragraphs will contain more precise statements upon these several points in their proper places.

$$a = a.$$

§ 2. Indo-Iranian *a* is in general retained unchanged both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *bharati* ‘bears,’ Prāk. *bharaī*, Pāli *bharati*. Skt. *pakva* ‘ripe,’ Apab. Prāk. *pakka*, *pikka*, Pāli *pakka*, Ass. *pakā*, Nāip. *pāk*, Kaśm. *papi*, Uṛ. *pakkā*, Bang. *pākā*, E. Hindi *pākal*, Hindi, Panj. *pakkā*, Sindhī *pakō*, Guj. \checkmark *pak*, \checkmark *pik* ‘ripen,’ Mar. *pīk*, *pikā*, Gyp. *pakō*.

b. Iranian. Av. *baraiti* ‘bears,’ Old Pers. *barati*, Phl. *barat*, New Pers. *barad*, Gab. *bartmūn*, Kāš. *bartan*, Māz. *bavardan*, Gil. *bardan*. Av. *aspā* ‘horse,’ Old Pers. *asa*, Phl., New Pers. *asp*, Wāxī *yaš*, Minj. *yas(a)p*, Afy. *aspā* (fem.), Bal. (*h*)ăps, Kurd. *hasp*, Dig. Oss. *afsa*.

$$a > i.$$

§ 3. This change is not infrequent, either in the Indian or in the Iranian dialects. As has been noted in § 1, the change of

a to *i* is due in many cases to the influence of a neighbouring sibilant.

a. Indian. In the Indian dialects *a* is changed to *i* more commonly in the West than in the East, so that the Sindhi shows the greatest number of examples of this phenomenon. The fondness of the Middle Indian dialects for the change was, on the whole, greater than that which is now shown by the New Indian.

Skt. *pakva* ‘ripe,’ Apab. Prāk. *pakka*, *pikka*, Guj. \checkmark *pak*, \checkmark *pik*, Mar. *pīk*, *pikā*, etc. (see preceding §). Skt. *arṅgāra* ‘coal,’ Prāk., Jāina Prāk. *īmṅāla*, Guj. *īmṅār*, *īmṅōl*, Mar. *īmṅāl*, *īmṅōl*. Skt. *yathā* ‘how,’ *yatra* ‘where,’ Apab. Prāk. *jidhā*, *jetthu*, *jattu*, Pāli *yatthā*, *yatra*, Sindhi *jiti*. Skt. *dyūtakara* ‘gambler,’ Śāk. and Māg. Prāk. *jūdiala*. Skt. *tamasa* ‘darkness,’ Prāk. *tama*, Pāli *timisa*. Skt. *pañjara* ‘eage,’ Māg. Prāk. *pañjalaa*, Pāli *pañjara*, Ur. *piñjira*, Hindī *piñjar*, Sindhi *piñir*. Skt. *kṣamā*, ‘patience,’ Prāk., Pāli *khamā* ‘patience,’ *chamā* ‘earth,’ Hindī *chimā*, *chamā*, Panj. *khimā*, Sindhi *khimā*, Guj. *khamā*. Skt. *varkara* ‘goat,’ Ur., Bang., Hindī *bakarā*, Panj. *bakkarā*, Sindhi *bañkirō*, Guj. *bakarō*, Mar. *bōkar*, Gyp. *bakro*. Skt. **prathara* ‘first,’ Hindī *pahalā*, *pahil*, Panj. *pahil*, Guj. *pēhēlō*, Sindhi *paharyōṁ*, *pahir(y)ōṁ*. Skt. *prahara* ‘watch,’ Prāk. *pahara*, Panj. *pahir*; other New Ind. dialects *pahar*.

b. Iranian. Av. *ātarš* ‘fire,’ Phl. *ātaš*, New Pers. (*ā*)*taš*, *ātiš*, Šīy. *yač*, Sarq. *yuč*, Gab. *taš*, Minj. *yūr*, N. Bal. *āc*, Kurd. *agir*, *är*, ēr, Zaza *ādir*. Av. *yākarə* ‘liver,’ Phl. *jakar*, *yakar*, New Pers. *jigar*, Bal. *jagar*, N. Bal. *ÿayar*, Kurd. *jark*, Dig. Oss. *igar*. Av. *sata* ‘hundred,’ New Pers. *sad*, Afy. *sal*, *sil*, Kurd. *sad*, Oss. *sada*. Av. *pairi* ‘around,’ Old Pers. *pariy*, Phl., New Pers. *par*, Bal. *pir* (cf. Siinh. *piri*). Av. *jaini* ‘woman,’ Phl., New Pers. *zan*, Šīy. *ÿin*, Sarq. *ÿin*, *žin*, Minj. *žinga*, Gab. *jan*, Kuhr. *žan*, *jin*, Zaf. *žan*, Afy. *jinaī*, *jūnaī*, Bal. *jan*, Kurd. *žan*, *žin*, Zaza *jan*. Av. *anya* ‘other,’ Old Pers. *aniya*, Pāz. *han*, archaic New Pers. *hān*, Oss. *inna*.

a > u.

§ 4. The change of *a* to *u* in the Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects is a very frequent one. It has been noted in § 1 that a labial often colours an original *a* to *u*.

a. Indian. As the change of *a* to *i* is more common in the western Indian dialects than in the eastern (see § 3, a), so the change of *a* to *u* is more frequent in the eastern dialects of India than in the western, and as *a* becomes *i* in Sindhī, Gujarātī and Marāthī, so *a* becomes *u* most often of all in Uriya and Bangālī.

Skt. *prathama* ‘first,’ Prāk. *paṭhuma*, *puḍhuma*, *puḍhama*, *paḍhama*, Pāli *paṭhama*. Skt. *ṛ̥thaktva* ‘peculiarity,’ Jāina Prāk. *puhutta*. Skt. *manuṣa* ‘man,’ Prāk. (inscriptions of Dhauli) *munisa*, *manusa*. Skt. *pañcavimśati* ‘twenty-five,’ Pāli *paññuvīśati*. Skt. *karkatika* ‘cucumber,’ Ur. *kāṇkuri*, Bang. *kāṇku*; Hindī *kakarī*. Skt. *mudgara* ‘club,’ Prāk., Pāli *moggara*, Ur. *mōgarā*, Bang. *mugur*, Hindī *mūgarā*, *mōgarā*, Sindhī *muñirō*, Guj., Mar. *mōgar*. Skt. *an̥gulikā* ‘finger,’ Apab. Prāk. *an̥guliu*, Pāli *an̥gulikā*, Nāip. *auṁlō*, Bihārī *an̥guri*, Hindī *uṅgali*, *an̥guli*, Panj. *uṅguli*. Skt., Pāli *dhanu* ‘bow,’ Simh. *dunu*. Skt. *manōrama* ‘delightful,’ Siinh. **manurama-ka* > *manumaraka* ‘grandson,’ New Siinh. *munuburā*. Skt. *samudra* ‘sea,’ Prāk. *samudda*, *samudra*, Pāli *samudda*, Siinh. **hamuda* > **mahuda* > *muhuda*.

b. Iranian. Av. *vanā* ‘tree,’ Phl. *van*, New Pers. *bun*, Kāš. *bana*, Afy. *vana*, Bal. *gvan*, Dig. Oss. *bun*, Tag. *bin*. Phl. *xʷaṭai* ‘God,’ New Pers. *xudāi*, Šiy., Sarq. *qudā*, Kurd. *xadē*. Av. *śavaite* ‘goes,’ Old Pers. *ašiyaram*, New Pers. *śavad*, Afy. *śval*, Bal. *śuta*, N. Bal. *śuðā*, *śuθā*, Kurd. *cīan*, Oss. *caün*. Av. *caθwārō* ‘four,’ Phl. *cahār*, Pāz. *cihār*, New Pers. *cahār*, Wāxī *čabur*, *čabür*, Šiy. *čavor*, *čavar*, Sarq. *čavur*, *čavor*, Sangl. *safōr*, Afy. *čalōr*, Kurd. (Sihna) *cavār*, Dig. Oss. *čupphar*, Tag. *čiphphar*. Av. *pasu* ‘cattle,’ Wāxī *pus*, Afy. *psa*, Bal. *pas*, N. Bal. *phas*, Kurd. *paz*, Dig. Oss. *fus*, Tag. *fis*. Av. *√x̥van* ‘call,’ Phl.

x^vanjanō, New Pers. *x^vāndan*, Wāxī *kandam*, Šiy. *šandam*, Sarq. *šāndam*, Bal. *vānay*, N. Bal. *vānay*, Kurd. *x^vāndin*, *xūndin*, Oss. *xund*. Av. *taršna* ‘thirst,’ Phl. *tišn*, *tišnak(ih)*, New Pers. *tiš*, Šiy. *tašna(gī)*, Sarq. *tür(i)*, Gab. *tašna*, Yidg. *trušna*, Afy. *tažai*, Bal. *tunnag*, *tūnag*.

$$a > \bar{a}.$$

§ 5. The change of *a* to *ā* in the Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects is due in the great majority of instances to compensatory lengthening, as noted in § 1. Sporadic cases of inorganic lengthening of an original *a* are not infrequent.

a. Indian. In the New Indian dialects Bangālī prefers the long vowel by compensatory lengthening before a simplified consonant-group, while Panjābī and Sindhī show short vowels, the Panjābī having a repeated consonant and the Sindhī a single one. Hindī stands midway between the two extremes in this regard. The Braj dialect of Hindī is especially fond of changing *a* to *ā*, and it is followed here by its sister dialects, the Mārwārī, Māiwārī, and Kanāujī. In Marāthī the root-vowel of the infinitive is frequently lengthened.

Skt. *samṛddhi* ‘prosperity,’ Prāk. *sāmiddhi*, Pāli *samiddhi*. Skt. *sarṣapa* ‘mustard,’ Jaina Prāk. *sāsava*, Pāli *sāsapa*. Skt. *sparśana* ‘touch,’ Prāk. *phāsa*, Pāli *phassa*. Skt. *pradakṣiṇa* ‘pertaining to the right hand,’ Gāthā *prādakṣiṇa*. Skt. *pakv* ‘ripe,’ Nāip. *pāk*, Bang. *pākā*, E. Hindī *pākal*, etc. (see § 2). Skt. *vatsa* ‘calf,’ Prāk., Pāli *vaccha*, Ass. *bācrū* (pron. *bāsrū*), Kaśm. *vūč*, Ur. *bāchurī*, Bang. *vācchā*, *bāccā*, E. Hindī *bāch*, Hindī *bacharū*, *bacharā*, Panj. *baccā*, Sindhī *bācō*, Guj. *baccō*, Mar. *bacrēm*, *vāsrūm*. Skt. *khaṭvā* ‘bedstead,’ Prāk. *khaṭṭā*, Ur. *khāṭa*, Bang. *khāṭ(alā)*, Hindī *khāṭ*, Panj. *khatt*, Sindhī *khut*, Guj., Mar. *khāṭ*. Skt., Pāli *kacchapa* ‘tortoise,’ Ur. *kachima*, Bang. *kāchima*, Hindī, Panj. *kachūā*, Sindhī *kachūm*. Skt. *calana* ‘course,’ Ur. *cālibā*, Braj *cālanāum*, Hindī *calanā*, Mar. *cālañēm*. Skt. *satya* ‘true,’ Prāk., Pāli *sacca*, Ur., Bang. *sacā*, Braj *sāmc*, Hindī *sac*, Panj. *sacc*, Sindhī *sacō*, Guj., Mar. *sac*. Skt. *nagna* ‘naked,’

Prāk., Pāli *nagga*, Ur. *naṅgalā*, Bang. *nēmṭā*, Hindī *naṅgā*, E. Panj. *naṅgā*, W. Panj. *nāṅgā*, Sindhī *naṅgō*, Guj. *nāguṇ*, Mar. *naṅgā*, *naggā*.

b. Iranian. Skt. *nakha* ‘finger-nail,’ Phl., New Pers. *nāxun*, Afy. *nūk*, Bal. *nākun*, *nāhun*, Kurd. *naimuk*. Skt. *parut* ‘last year,’ New Pers. *pār*, Wāxī *pard*, Sarq. *parvus*, Afy. *parōs*, Bal. *pārī*, N. Bal. *phārī*, Dig. Oss. *fara*, Tag. *faron*. Av. *hazavra* ‘thousand,’ Phl., New Pers. *hazār*, Wāxī *hazīr*, Sarq. *hazōr*, Afy. *zar*, Kurd. *hazār*. Av. *tāθra* ‘dark,’ Phl., New Pers. *tār*, Minj. *tarāvi*, Afy. *tōr*, Dig. Oss. *thalinga*, Tag. *thaling*. Av. *vafra* ‘snow,’ Phl. *vafr*, New Pers. *barf*, Gab., Kāš., Māz., Gil. *varf*, Afy. *vāvra*. Av. *marəta* ‘man,’ Old Pers. *martiya*, Phl. *mar̥t*, New Pers. *mard*, Gab. *mārd*, Sīv. *mīrd*, Bal. *mar*, Kurd. *mir*, *mēr*. Phl. *lap* ‘lip,’ New Pers. *lab*, Wāxī, Sang. *lav*, Gab. *lāv*. Av. *sarəta* ‘cold,’ Phl. *sart*, New Pers. *sard*, Wāxī *sur(l)*, Gab. *sart*, Afy. *sōr*, Bal. *sard*, N. Bal. *sārth*, Kurd. *sār*, Tag. Oss. *sald*. Av. *aspa* ‘horse,’ Old Pers. *asa*, Bal. (*h*)ăps, etc. (see § 2). Av. *pašcat* ‘afterward,’ Old Pers. *pasā*, Phl. *pas(in)*, New Pers. *pas*, Kuhr. *pas*, *paš*, Kāš. *pae*, Bal. *paš*, Kurd. *pašva*, *pāšī*, Dig. Oss. *fastaya*, Tag. *fastay*. Skt. *śvaśrā* ‘mother-in-law,’ New Pers. *xusrū*, *xusū*, Wāxī, Šīy. *xaš*, Kāš. *xasrū*, Afy. *x^rāša*, Bal. *vassō*, *vassī*, *vassē*, Kurd. *xost*, *xassu*, *xasrū*.

a > ī.

§ 6. This change is a very rare one.

b. Iranian. Av. *jaini* ‘woman,’ Sarq. *γīn*, *žin*, etc. (see § 3).

a > ū.

§ 7. This change is closely akin to the one described in the preceding paragraph.

a. Indian. Skt. *vatsa* ‘calf,’ Kaśm. *vūč*, etc. (see § 5).

b. Iranian. Av. *jaini* ‘woman,’ Afy. *jinaī*, *jūnaī*, etc. (see § 3). Av. *taršna* ‘thirst,’ Bal. *tunnug*, *tūnag*, etc. (see § 4). Av. *maiḍyāṇa* ‘middle,’ Phl., New Pers. *miyān*, Wāxī *malung*,

Šiγ. *maðāna*, Sarq. *mēð*, Sangl. *mīda*, Afy. *mlā*, Dig. Oss. *mēdag*, Tag. *mīdag*. New Pers. *namak* ‘salt,’ Šiγ. Šir. *nīmīk*.

$$a > \check{e}.$$

§ 8. This change is of comparatively rare occurrence. It is due very frequently to the palatalizing influence of a neighbouring *y*.

a. Indian. In the Middle and New Indian dialects *e* is long only before single consonants: before a consonant-group it is to be considered short. Of the New Indian dialects Panjābī and Gujarātī show the greatest number of examples of the change of *a* to \check{e} . The intermediate step of the change from *a* to \check{e} is shown by the change of *a* to *ă* in Siṁhalese, or by the Marāṭhī *ăi* developed from Indian *a* (the reverse of the Panjābī change of Old Indian *ăi* to *a*).

Skt. *āscarya* ‘wonderful,’ Prāk. *acchēra*, *accharia*, *acchaara*, *accharijja*, Pāli *accharia*, *acchēra*, Hindī, Panj., Sindhī *acaraj*. Skt. *śayyā* ‘bed,’ Prāk. *sejjā*, Pāli *seyyā*, Hindī *sēj*, Mar. *śēj*. Skt. *trayōdaśa* ‘thirteen,’ Prāk. *tēraha*, Pāli *tēdasa*, *tērasa*, *tēlasa*, Kaśm. *truvāh*, Ur., Bang. *tēraha*, Bihārī, Hindī *tērah*, W. Hindī *tērā*, Panj. *tērāñ*, Sindhī *tēraham*, Guj. *tēr*, Mar. *tērā*, Siṁh. *teles*. Skt. *phalgu* ‘empty,’ Pāli *pheggū*. Skt. *sandhi* ‘burglar’s mine,’ Prāk., Pāli *sandhi*, Ass. *sindhi*, Kaśm. *san*, Ur., Bang. *sindh*, E. Hindī *sēnh*, Hindī *sēndh*, Panj. *sannh*, Sindhī *sēndhi*, Mult. *sandh*. Skt. *laharī* ‘wave,’ Hindī *lahar*, Panj. *lahir*, Guj. *lēhēr*. Skt. *badhira* ‘deaf,’ Prāk. *bahira*, Hindī, Panj. *bahirā*, Guj. *bēhēr*, Siṁh. *bihira*. Skt. *kapāta* ‘door,’ Pāli *kavāṭa*, Ur., Bang. *kabāṭa*, Bihār. *kēvār(a)*, Hindī, Panj., Mar. *kavāḍ*.

Skt. *aṣṭi* ‘eight,’ Prāk., Pāli *aṭṭha*, Kaśm., Ur., Bihārī, Hindī *āṭh*, Panj. *aṭṭh*, Sindhī *āṭh*, Guj., Mar. *āṭh*, Siṁh. *āṭa*. Skt. *madhya* ‘middle,’ Prāk., Pāli *majjha*, Ass. *māj*, Kaśm. *mamz*, Ur. *majhi*, Bang. *mājh*, Hindī *majhi*, *māñjh*, *māñh*, Panj. *māñjh*, *majjh*, Sindhī *mamjhī*, Mar. *mājh*, Siṁh. *mäda*, inscriptions *mända*. Skt., Prāk. *jana* ‘person,’ Siṁh. *dēna*, *dāna*.

Skt. *varṇana* ‘egg-plant,’ Ur. *bāigu*, Bang. *bēgun*, Hindī

bāim̥gan, Panj. *bāiñam*, Mar. *bāim̥gan*. Skt. *saptacatvarim̥śat* ‘forty-seven,’ Kaśm. *sataṭājih*, Ur. *satcāliśa*, Bang. *śatcāliś*, Bihār., Hindī *sāṁtālis*, Panj. *sāntālī*, Sindhī *satētālīh*, Guj. *sūdtālīs*, Mar. *sattēcālīs*.

b. Iranian. The change of Indo-Iranian *a* to *ě* is very rare in the Iranian dialects, excepting in the Kurdish. In the Zaza dialect of the Kurdish the Iranian *a* is often pronounced *ai*.

Samn. *dū* verbal prefix, Māz. *da*, Gil. *da*, *dū*, *di*, Afy. *da*, Kurd. *dē*, *da*, Oss. *d-*. Av. *✓karəš* ‘drag,’ Phl. *kašītanō*, Afy. *kšal*, Bal. *kašag*, N. Bal. *khašay*, Kurd. *kēšān*, *kišān*. Old Pers. *martiya* ‘man,’ Kurd. *mir*, *mēr*, etc. (see § 5). Av. *xšvaštī* ‘sixty,’ New Pers. *šašt*, *šast*, Afy. *špēta*, Kurd. *šašt*. Av. *taršti* ‘flight,’ Afy. *tēṣta*. Av. *xvāshar* ‘sister,’ Phl., New Pers. *xvāhar*. Wāxī *x̥ui*, Sarq. *yax̥i*, Sangl. *ix̥va*, Minj. *yax̥va*, Afy. *xōr*, Bal. *gvahār*, Kurd. *xōh*, *xūha*, Zaza *vai*, Oss. *xora*. Av. *ašta* ‘eight,’ Phl. (*h)ašt, New Pers. *hašt*, Wāxī *hāθ*, *hat*, Šiγ. *vašt*, Sarq. *voxt*, Rōš. *hašt*, Sangl. *hāt*, Minj. *aška*, Yayn. *uxs*, Afy. *ata*, Zaza *haišt*, Oss. *asth*.*

$$a > \check{o}.$$

§ 9. This change, like the preceding one, is not of frequent occurrence either in the Indian or in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. It is well known that the common pronunciation of an original *a* approaches *o* in Assamese, Uriya, and Bangālī. The change of *a* to *o* is most common in Uriya and Bangālī, and in Siinhalese it often occurs near *l* developed from a cerebral or dental.

Skt. *badura* ‘jujube tree,’ Prāk. *vōra*, Pāli *badara*, Ur. *vara* (pron. *bōrō*), Bang. *baîr*, Hindī, Panj. *bāir*, *bēr*, Sindhī *bēru*, *bēri*, Guj., Mar. *bōr*. Skt. *samarṣa* ‘confusion,’ Pāli *sammōsa*. Skt. *varkara* ‘goat,’ Mar. *bōkar*, etc. (see § 3). Skt. *śmaśru* ‘moustache,’ Prāk. *māsu*, *massu*, *maṁsu*, Pali *massu*, Ass. *mōc*, Ur., Bang., Bihār. *mōṁch*, Hindī *mūch*, Panj. *mucch*, Sindhī *much*, Guj. *mūch*. Skt. *cakṣu* ‘eye,’ Prāk., Pāli *cakkhu*, Bang. *cōkh*, *cāukh*. Skt. *cañcu* ‘beak,’ Bang. *cōṁtha*, Hindī, Mar.

cōmc. Skt. *ekādaśa* ‘eleven,’ Prāk. *ēraha*, Pāli *ekādasa*, Kaśm. *kāh*, Ur., Bang. *ēgāra*, E. Hindī *ēgyārah*, Hindī *igārah*, *gyārah*, Panj. *giāram*, Sindhī *ikāraham*, *yāraham*, Guj. *agiār*, Mar. *akarā*. Skt. *pṛth(i)vī* ‘earth,’ Prāk. *puḍhavī*, *puha(v)ī*, Pāli *paṭhavī*, *pathavī*, Old Hindī *puhumi*, Siinh. *polava*.

b. Iranian. Av. *maðu* ‘mead,’ Phl., New Pers. *mai*, Kurd. *mōt*, Oss. *mud*, *mid*. Av. *asru* ‘tear,’ Phl., New Pers. *ars*, Kāš. *asl*, Māz. *asr*, Afγ. *ōša*, Bal. *als*. Av. *panca* ‘five,’ Phl. *panc*, New Pers. *panj*, Wāxī *pānz*, Šīy., Sarq. *pinz*, Sangl. *pānz*, Minj. *panc*, Yidg. *pānš*, Samn. *punj*, Afγ. *pinja*, Kurd. *panj*, *pēnj*, Oss. *fonj*. Skt. *√dam* ‘tame,’ New Pers. *dām* ‘domestic animal,’ Oss. *domun* ‘to tame.’

a > au.

§ 10. This change is excessively rare both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *cakṣu* ‘eye,’ Bang. *cōkh*, *cāukh*, etc. (see preceding §, a).

b. Iranian. Av. *pacata* ‘cooked,’ Phl. *puxtanō*, New Pers. *puxtan*, Wāxī *pōcam*, Gab. *paxtmān*, Kāš. *patēn*, Māz. *paxta*, Afγ. *paxavul*, Bal. *pacag*, N. Bal. *phaśay*, Kurd. *pātin*, Zaza *paujana*, Oss. *fīčun*.

Aphaeresis of a.

§ 11. The loss of an initial *a* in the Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects is not uncommon.

a. Indian. Aphaeresis of *a* in the Indian dialects is especially frequent when the initial vowel is unaccented and is followed by an accented syllable.

Skt. *alaṁkāra* ‘adornment,’ Prāk. *alamkāra*, *alamkia*, Pāli *lamkāra*, Elu *lakara*. Skt. *adhas* ‘below,’ Prāk. *hetṭha*, Pāli *hetṭhā*, Ur., Bang. *hēṭha*, Sindhī *hēṭhē*, Guj. *hēṭhē*, Mar. *hēṭ*. Skt. *avatrāṇa* ‘rescue,’ Ur. *bacāibā*, Bang. *bācān*, Hindī *baeāmnā*, Mar. *vacāvīṇēm*. Skt. *aranya* ‘forest,’ Mahār. Prāk. *raṇya*, Śāur. Prāk. *araṇṇa*, Pāli *arañña*, Old Hindī *raṁj*, Hindī *ran*,

Sindhī *riñ*, *riñu*, Guj., Mar. *rāñ*, Siinh. *rāñā*. Skt. *amātya* ‘minister,’ Prāk., Pāli *amacca*, Siinh. *māti*. Skt., Pāli *atasī* ‘linseed,’ Kaśm. *aliś*, Ur. *tēstī*, Bang. *tiśī*, Hindī *tīstī*, *alsī*. Skt. *aśōka* ‘sort of tree,’ Prāk. *asōa*, Pāli *asōka*, Siinh. *hō*. Skt. *anurāga* ‘love,’ Prāk. *anurāa*, Siinh. *nurā*. Skt. *avaṭa* ‘ditch,’ Siinh. *vala*.

b. Iranian. In New Persian it is a law that initial *a* before a single consonant is dropped.

Av. *angušta* ‘finger,’ Phl. *angust*, New Pers. *angušt*, Wāxī *yangl*, Šīy. *angašt*, Sarq. *ungaxt*, Sangl. *ingit*, Minj. *angar*, Sīv. *gus*, Vōn. *unguss*, Māz. *angus*, Afy. *gūta*, Oss. *angursth*, cf. also New Pers. *anguštar* ‘ring,’ Kurd. *gustir*. Av. *asənga* ‘stone,’ Old Pers. *aθəgaina*, Phl., New Pers. *sang*. Av., Old Pers. *azdā* ‘knowledge,’ Afy. *zda*. Av. *apəs* ‘open,’ Phl. *apāc*, *apāj*, Pāz. *avāž*, *avāz*, New Pers. *bāz*, Wāxī *vāz*, Sarq. *vūz*, Bal. *pac*, Kurd. *vāžī*. Av. *ahmāka* ‘ours,’ Old Pers. *amāxam* ‘of us,’ Pāz. *ēmā*, New Pers. *mā*, Oss. *max*. Av. *apərənāyu* ‘boy,’ Phl. *apurnāyak*, New Pers. *burnā*, *barnā*, Afy. *vōr*. Av., Old Pers. *asman* ‘heaven,’ Phl., New Pers. *āsmān*, Gab. *asbān*, Māz. *samā*, Bal. *āsmān*, N. Bal. *ažmān*.

Syncope of a.

§ 12. The syncope of internal *a* is found occasionally both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Syneope of Indo-Iranian *a* is quite rare in the New Indian dialects, and it is rarer still in the Middle Indian period. Entire syncope of an original *a* is often preceded by the weakening of *a* to the so-called ‘neutral vowel’ *ə*, in case *a* is unaccented but is preceded or followed by an accented syllable.

Skt. *pūgaphala* ‘areca-nut,’ Prāk. *popphala* < **púgphala*, Guj. *pōphal*, Mar. *pōphal*. Skt. *jāgarati* ‘watches,’ Prāk. *jaggaī*, Pāli *jaggati*, Ur. *jāganā*, Bang. *jāgitē*, Sindhlī *jāgāṇu*, Guj. *jāgaruṇ*, Mar. *jāgaṇēm*. Skt. *durbala* ‘weak,’ Prāk., Pāli *dubbala*, Bang. *dublā*, Bihārī *dubara*, *dūbar*, Hindī *dublā*, Sindhlī *ḍubīrō*, *ṛabalō*, Guj.

dubal(a), Mar. *dubal*. Skt. *cāmara* ‘fly-whisk,’ Prāk., Pāli *cāmara*, Bang. *camrā*, Hindī *cāunīrī*, Mar. *cāmar*, *cāurī*, Anglo-Ind. *chowry*.

b. Iranian. Syncope of Indo-Iranian *a* is more common in the Iranian than in the Indian dialects.

Av. *yazatanam* ‘of the angels,’ Phl. *yaztān*, *yazdān*, New Pers. *yazdān* ‘God.’ Av. *paθana* ‘broad,’ Phl. *pahn(aī)*, Afy. *plān*, Bal. *patan*, Kurd. *pān*, Oss. *fathan*. Av. *axšaēna* ‘blue,’ Phl., New Pers. *xašīn*, Afy. *šīn* but fem. *šna*, Kurd. *(ha)šīn*, Oss. *axsinag*. Av. *nōmah* ‘homage,’ Phl. *namāc*, Pāz. *namāž*, New Pers. *namāz*, Afy. *nmunj*, Bal. *namāš*, *navāš*, Kurd. *nimīž*, *namūž*, *namēž*. Av. *vīsaiti* ‘twenty,’ Phl. *vīst*, New Pers. *bīst*, Kāš. *vīstā*, *vīs(sā)*, Afy. *vīšt*, Bal. *gīst*.

Apocope of a.

§ 13. The apocope of Indo-Iranian *a* is a very frequent phenomenon in the New Indo-Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. The Middle Indian dialects retain the final *a* unchanged. In the New Indian the final *a* of the Old and Middle Indian dialects is dropped unless it bears the accent. If final *a* is accented it is lengthened in Hindī. In Ur. and Bang. on the other hand final *a* is often pronounced.

Skt. *mudgara* ‘club,’ Prāk., Pāli *moggara*, Ur. *mōgarā*, Bang. *mugura*, Hindī *mūgarā*, *mōgarā*, Sindhī *muñirō*, Guj., Mar. *mōgar*. Skt. *satya* ‘true,’ Prāk., Pāli *sacca*, Ur., Bang. *saeā*, Braj *sāīc*, Hindī *sac*, Panj. *sacc*, Sindhī *sacō*, Guj., Mar. *sac*. Skt. *trayōdaśa* ‘thirteen,’ Prāk. *tēraha*, Pāli *tēdasa*, *tērasa*, *tēlasa*, Kaśm. *truvāh*, Ur., Bang. *tēraha*, Bihārī, Hindī *tērah*, W. Hindī *tērā*, Panj. *tērām*, Sindhī *tēraham*, Guj. *tēr*, Mar. *tērā*, Simh. *teles*.

b. Iranian. The Middle Iranian dialects, unlike the Middle Indian, do not retain original final *a*. The New Iranian dialects follow the Middle Iranian in this regard, but the Digaurian Ossetish often retains the final *a* unchanged.

Av. *dar̥ya* ‘long,’ Old Pers. *darga*, Phl. *darg*, Afy. *lārya*, Kurd., Oss. *darg*. Old Pers. *tigra* ‘sharp,’ Phl. *tēj*, Pāz. *tēz*,

New Pers. *tēz*, Wāxī *tiz*, Sarq. *taiz*, Kurd. *tīz(i)*. Av. *saraða* ‘year,’ Phl., New Pers. *sāl*, Dig. Oss. *sarda*, Tag. *sard*. Av. *dasa* ‘ten,’ Phl. *dahum* ‘tenth,’ New Pers. *dah* ‘ten,’ Wāxī *das*, Šiy. *ðis*, *lis*, Sarq. *ðas*, Sangl., Yayn. *das*, Afy. *las*, Oss. *das*.

Prothesis of a.

§ 14. Prothesis of *a* is not found in the Middle period either of the Indian or of the Iranian dialects. In New Indian the colloquial Hindī prefixes *a* to words beginning with a consonant-group whose first member is *s*. In the New Persian prothesis is one of the most common phenomena, since in that language no word may begin with a consonant-group. Prothesis of *a* is also quite common in Balūcī.

a. Indian. Skt. *snāna* ‘bath,’ colloquial Hindī *asnān*. Skt. *sthāna* ‘place,’ colloquial Hindī *asthān*. Skt. *strī* ‘woman.’ colloquial Hindī *astrī* or *istrī* (see below, § 36).

This prothesis is also found in foreign loan-words, such as Eng. *school*, colloquial Hindī *askūl*, *iskūl*.

b. Iranian. Av. *brvāt* ‘brow,’ Phl. *brū*, New Pers. *abrū*, Wāxī *varao*, Šiy. *vruy*, Sarq. *varao*, Sangl. *vurij*, Gab. *burā*, Afy. *vrūja*, Bal. *burvān*, *birvān*, Kurd. *burū*, *buri*, Dig. Oss. *arfuk*, Tag. *arfig*. Av. *stārə* ‘star,’ Phl. *stārak*, New Pers. *sitārah*, Afy. *stōrai*, Bal. *astār*, *istār*, Kurd. *istirk*, Oss. *stali*. Av., Old Pers. *brātar* ‘brother,’ Phl. *brātar*, New Pers. *birādar*, Wāxī *vrüt*, Šiy. *vrod*, *virād*, Sarq. *vrōd*, Afy. *vrōr*, Bal. *brat*, Kurd. *barā*, Dig. Oss. *arrāda*, Tag. *arrād*.

$$\bar{a} = \bar{a}.$$

§ 15. Indo-Iranian *ā* is generally retained unchanged both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects of all periods.

a. Indian. Skt. *dhārayati* ‘holds,’ Pāli *dhārēti*. Skt. *vyāghra* ‘tiger,’ Prāk. *vaggha*, Pāli *vyaggha*, Hindī *bāgh*, Sindhī *vāghu*.

b. Iranian. Av. *vāiði* ‘canal,’ Wāxī *vāð*, Šiy. *vēð*, Sarq. *vāð*.

Av. *pāða* ‘foot,’ Phl. *pāt*, New Pers. *pāi*, Wāxī *püð*, Šīy. *pāð*, Sangl. *pud*, Gīl. *pō*, Tāt *pā*, Bal. *pād*, N. Bal. *phāð*, *phāz*. Av. *gātu* ‘place,’ Old Pers. *gāθu*, Phl. *gās*, New Pers. *gāh*, Afy. *yālai*. Av. *ahmāka* ‘ours,’ Old Pers. *amāxam* ‘of us,’ New Pers., Kurd. *mā*, Oss. *max*.

$$\bar{a} > a.$$

§ 16. The shortening of an original *ā* is the most frequent change of all those to which this sound is subject, whether in the Indian or in the Iranian dialects. It is well known that the doubling of an original single consonant or the retention of an original consonant-group causes a preceding long vowel to become short in the Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects. Beside the regular shortening of original *ā* under the conditions just described there are numerous instances of sporadic shortening of original *ā*.

a. Indian. Skt. *vyāghra* ‘tiger,’ Prāk. *vaggha*, Pāli *vyaggha*, Hindī *bāgh*, Sindhī *vāgh*. Skt. *mārgaśira* ‘November-December,’ Apab. Prāk. *maggasiru*, Pāli *māgasira*, *maggasira*. Skt. *upasthāpitva* ‘having established,’ Gāthā *upasthapitva*. Skt. *dēvālaya* ‘temple,’ Ur. *dēula*, Bang., Hindī *dēval*, Panj. *dēvālā*, Sindhī *dēvalī*, Guj. *dēval*, Mar. *dēval*, *dēūl*. Skt. *mārga* ‘road,’ Apab. Prāk. *maggū*, Pāli *magga*, Hindī *mag*, *māṅgā*, Sindhī *māñgu*, other New Ind. dialects *māg*. Skt. *mahārgha* ‘costly,’ Pāli *mahaggha*, Ass. *mahaṅga*, Nāip. *mahaṅgō*, E. Hindī, Hindi *mahaṅgā*, Panj. *mahiṅgā*, Sindhī *mahaṅgō*, Guj. *mōṅghum*, Mar. *mahāg*. Skt. *khādati* ‘eats,’ Prāk. *khāi*, Pāli *khādati*, Nāip. *khaibōm*, Kaśm. *khyun*, Ur. *khānā*, Bang. *khāitē*, Sindhī *khāñnu*, Guj. *khāvūn*, Mar. *khāñēn*, Siinh. *kanavā*, Gyp. *cha*. Skt. *bhāginēya* ‘sister’s son,’ Māhār. Prāk. *bhāgiṇejja*, Pāli *bhāgiṇeyya*, Siinh. *bāhānā*, *bānā*. Skt. *grāma* ‘village,’ Prāk., Pali *gāma*, Ur., Bang. *gām*, Hindi *gāmī*, Sindhī *gāmu*, *gā(m)u*, Guj. *gām*, Mar. *gāñv*, Siinh. *gāmi*, Gyp. *gav*.

b. Iranian. Av. *kahrkāsa* ‘vulture,’ Phl. *kahrkās*, *kargās*, New Pers. *kargas*. Av. *yāna* ‘path,’ New Pers. *yān*, Afy. *yān*.

Skt. *lōpāśa* ‘fox,’ Phl. *rōpās*, *rōbās*, New Pers. *rōbāh*, Sarq. *rapč*, Kāš. *rūvās*, Tāl. *rvōs*, N. Bal. *rophask*, Kurd. *rūvi*, Dig. Oss. *robas*, Tag. *rūbas*. Skt. *abhā* ‘glory’ + *tāpa* ‘heat,’ New Pers. *āftāb* ‘sun,’ Šīy., Sarq. *aftav*, Kurd. *ātaf*, So *axtav*, *atuf*, *adav*, Bohtan *tāv*. Av. *spāda* ‘army,’ Phl. *spāh*, New Pers. *sipūh*, Dig. Oss. *afsād*, Tag. *afsad*. Phl., New Pers. *ārd* ‘meal,’ Casp. dialects *ōr*, Nāy. *ar*, Afy. *ōra*.

$\bar{a} > \check{i}$.

§ 17. The change of \bar{a} to \check{i} occurs very rarely.

b. Iranian. Skt. *lōpāśa* ‘fox,’ Kurd. *rūvi*, etc. (see preceding §). Phl., New Pers. *darmān* ‘medicine,’ Šīy., Sarq. *darmīn*. Old Pers. *amānaya* ‘remained,’ Phl., Pāz., New Pers. *māndan*, Kurd. *mīnim* ‘I remain.’

$\bar{a} > \check{u}$.

§ 18. The change of \bar{a} to \check{u} is excessively rare in the Middle and New Indian dialects. In the New Persian and its dialects as well as in numerous sporadic instances in the other Iranian dialects \bar{a} is changed to \check{u} before *m* and *n*, as \bar{e} is changed to \check{e} under the same circumstances (see § 89).

a. Indian. Skt. *karṇāśa* ‘cotton,’ Ur. *kapā*, Bang. *kāpās*, Hindī *kapās*, Panj. *kapah*, Sindhī *kapāh*, Guj., Mar. *kāpūs*, Siṁh. *kapu*. Skt. *sāsnā* ‘paunch,’ Prāk. *suṇhā*.

b. Iranian. Av. *zānu* ‘knee,’ Phl. *zānūk*, New Pers. *zānū*, Wāxī *zān*, Sarq. *zūn*, Sangl. *zong*, Judaeo-Pers. *zūmī*, *zānī*, Afy. *zangum*, Bal. *zān*, Kurd. *zāna*. Av. *rāna* ‘thigh,’ Phl., New Pers. *rān*, Šīy. *rūn*, Afy. *vrūn*. Phl. *yāmak*, *jāmak* ‘robe,’ New Pers. *jāmah*, Nāy. *yūmu*, Kurd. *yūma*. Av. *caθwārō* ‘four,’ Phl., New Pers. *cahār*, Wāxī *čabur*, Šīy. *čavor*, *čarar*, Sarq. *čavur*, *čavor*, Sangl. *safur*, Minj. *cafīr*, Yidg. *cīr*, Afy. *čalōr*, Kurd. (Sihna) *cavār*, Dig. Oss. *čupphar*, Tag. *čiphphar*. Av. *tērsaiti* ‘fears,’ Old Pers. *tarsatiy*, Phl. *tarsūtanō*, New Pers. *tarsān* ‘cowardly,’ Bal. *trusag*, N. Bal. *tursay*, Kurd. *tarsunak*, Oss. *tharsun*.

$\bar{a} > \check{e}$.

§ 19. The change of \bar{a} to \check{e} is one of excessive rarity both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. In Assamese and colloquial Bangālī the change of \bar{a} to \check{e} is not infrequent.

Skt. *mātra* ‘measure,’ Prāk. *metta*, Pāli *matta*. Skt. *sthāpayati* ‘establishes,’ Mar. *thēvaṇēṁ*. Skt. *āśā* ‘hope,’ Mahār. Prāk. *āśā*, Ass. *ēśā*, *āsā*. Skt. *rātri* ‘night,’ Prāk. *ratti*, rāī, Pāli *ratti*, Ur., Bang., Bihār. *rāt(i)*, Hindī *rāt*, Panj. *ratt*, *rāt*, Sindhī *rātī*, Guj., Mar. *rāt*, Siinh. *rā*, *rāya*. Skt., Pāli *ālōka* ‘appearance,’ Siinh. *elīya*, *alu*.

b. Iranian. New Pers. *tēv* ‘strength,’ beside *tāv*. Phl. *văcăr* ‘market-place,’ New Pers. *bāzār*, Gab. *vijār*, Kāš. *bōzōr*, *vōjōr*, Kurd. *bāzēr*, Eng. loan-word *bazaar*.

$\bar{a} > \check{o}$.

§ 20. The change of \bar{a} to \check{o} seems not to be found in the Indian dialects. In the Iranian dialects, on the other hand, it is not infrequent. The change is especially frequent in Māzandarānī and Tālish, and in Afyān \bar{a} regularly becomes \check{o} , excepting before nasals, where the change is to \bar{u} (cf. § 18 above). It is also to be noted that in New Persian itself the pronunciation of \bar{a} often tends to approach the value of \check{o} .

b. Iranian. Av. *vāta* ‘wind,’ Phl. *vāt*, New Pers. *bād*, Gab. *vād*, Sīv. *vāi*, Zaf. *vō*, Kāš. *vōi*, Vōn., Kuhr., Nāy. *vōd*, Nat. *vād*, Māz. *vā*, Tāt *vār*, Afy. *vo*, Bal. *gvāt*, N. Bal. *gvāθ*, *gvās*, Kurd. *bā*, *vāi*, Tag. Oss. *vād*. New Pers. (dialectic) *māng* ‘moon,’ Gab. *mām*, Māz. *mūng*, Gil. *mām*, Tāl. *mōng*, Tāt *mang*, Kurd. *māng*. Av. *ăp* ‘water,’ Phl. *ăp*, Pāz. *ăw*, New Pers. *ăb*, *ăv*, Wāxī *yapak*, *yupk*, Minj. *yaoya*, Yidg. *yovγ*, Yayn. *ap*, Gab. *ō*, Sīv. *au*, *av*, Yazdī *vō*, Kāš. *āv*, Nāy. *āō*, Nat. *au*, Samn. *ō*, Māz. *ō(u)*, Gil., Tāl., Tāt *ōv*, Afy. *ōba*, Bal. *ăp*, N. Bal. *ăf*, Kurd. *āv*. Av. *nāman* ‘name,’ Old Pers. *nāman*, Phl., New Pers. *nām*, Wāxī

nung, Māz. *nūm*, Gil. *nōm*, Afy. *nūm*, Bal. *nām*, Dig. Oss. *non*, Tag. *nom*.

Aphaeresis of ā.

§ 21. The aphaeresis of ā is not uncommon in the Iranian dialects.

b. Iranian. Av. *ātarš* ‘fire,’ New Pers. *ātaš*, *taš*, *ātiš*, Šiy. *yač*, Sarq. *yuč*, Gab. *taš*, Minj. *yūr*, etc. (see § 3). Av. *āyapta* ‘reward,’ Phl. (*ā)yāftan, New Pers. *yāftan*, Dig. Oss. *yāfun*, Tag. *yāfin*.*

Apocope of ā.

§ 22. The apocope of original ā is similar to the apocope of the corresponding short vowel (see § 13, a).

a. Indian. Skt., Prāk., Pāli *chāyā* ‘shadow,’ Hindī *chām(v)*, *chāmīh*, *chāōmī*, Panj. *chānī*, *chāūmī*, Sindhī *chām(v)*, Guj. *chāmīy*. Skt. *nidrā* ‘sleep,’ Prāk., Pāli *niddā*, Hindī, Panj. *nīnd*, Sindhī *nimṛ*, Guj. *nimdd*, Mar. *nīd*. Skt. *dūrvā* ‘grass,’ Pāli *dubbā*, Ur., Bang. *dūba*, Hindī *dūb*.

Anaptyxis of ā.

§ 23. The anaptyxis of ā is an excessively rare phenomenon.

b. Iranian. Av. *maṭ-patifrasa* ‘with recompense,’ Phl. *pat-fras*, Pāz. *pādafrāh*, New Pers. *pādāfrāh*, *pādafrāh*.

$$i = i.$$

§ 24. Indo-Iranian *i* is generally retained unchanged both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

a. Skt. *iva* ‘as,’ Prāk. *via*, Pāli *iva*. Skt. *vidyut* ‘lightning,’ Prāk., Pāli *vijju*, Ur. *bijuli*, Bang. Hindī, Panj. *bijali*, Sindhī *vījuṁ*, Guj. *vījulī*, Mar. *bijalī*, *vīj*.

b. Iranian. Av., Old Pers. *pitar* ‘father,’ Phl. *pīṭ(ar)*, New Pers. *pīdar*, Kāš. *pāī*, Šiy., Sarq. *pid*. Av. *cīt* ‘what,’ Old Pers. *cīy*, Pāz., New Pers. *cīh*, Afy. *ca*, Kurd. *cī*, *ca*, *cē*, Dig. Oss. *ci*, *čī*, Tag. *čī*. Av. *ištā* ‘brick,’ Phl., New Pers. *xišt*, Bal. *išt*, *it*.

i > a.

§ 25. The change of *i* to *a* is quite common both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects. In Indian the phenomenon occurs most frequently in Panjābī, Sindhī, and above all in Gujarātī. See now Pischel, *Gramm. der Prākrit-Sprachen*, § 115.

a. Indian. Skt. *haridrā* ‘turmeric,’ Prāk. *haladdā*, *haladdī*, Pāli *haliddā*, also Kaśm. *lidir*, *lidar*, Ur. *haldī*, Bang. *haluda*, Bihārī, Hindī *haldī*, Panj. *haldhī*, Guj. *halad*, Mar. *haladdā*. Skt. *iti* ‘thus,’ Prāk. *tti*, *ia*, Pāli *iti*. Skt. *śithila* ‘loose,’ Prāk. *sadhila*, *śidhila*, Pāli *sithila*, *saṭhila*, Ass. *dhil*, Nāip. *dhilō*, Ur. *dhīla*, Bang. *dhīla*, *dhala*, Bihārī *dhīlā*, E. Hindī *dhāl*, Hindī *dhīlā*, Panj. *dhilō*, *dhirō*, Sindhī *dharō*, *dhirō*, *dhilō*, Guj. *dhīlūn*, Mar. *sadhal*, *dhilā*. Skt., Pāli *kaṭhina* ‘difficult,’ Ur., Bang., Hindī *kaṭhin*, Panj. *kaṭhan*, Sindhī *kaṭanu*, Guj. *kaṭhan*, Mar. *kaḍhīn*. Skt. *garbhīṇī* ‘pregnant,’ Prāk. *gabbhiṇī*, Pāli *gab-bhīṇī*, Bang. *gābhiṇa* (vulg. *gabna*), Hindī *gābhin*, Panj. *garabhan*, Sindhī *gābhinī*, Guj., Mar. *gābhaṇ*. Skt. *divasa* ‘day,’ Prāk. *divaha*, *diaha*, Śaur. *divasa*, Pāli *divasa*, Mar. *divasa*, Old Siṁh. *divasa*, Siṁh. *davasa*.

b. Iranian. Av. *zimō* ‘of winter,’ Phl., New Pers. *zam*, Tāl. *zumistān*, Wāxī *zam*, Šīy. *zimj*, Sarq. *zamān*, Afy. *zimai*, Kurd. *zavistān*, Dig. Oss. *zumag*, Tag. *zimag*. Av. *spiš* ‘louse,’ Phl. *spiš*, *spuš*, New Pers. *supuš*, *uspuš*, *špuš*, Wāxī *šiš*, Sarq. *spal*, Afy. *spaža*, Kurd. *sipi*, Oss. *sisth*. Av. *hizva* ‘tongue,’ Phl. (*h)uzvān*, *zuvān*, New Pers. *zabān*, *zubān*, Gab. *izvūn*, Wāxī *zik*, Šīy. *zav*, Sarq. *ziv*, Afy. *žiba*, Bal. *zimān*, Kurd. *azmān*, *zumān*, Oss. *avzag*.

i > ā.

§ 26. The change of *i* to *ā* occurs very rarely.

a. Indian. Skt. *ikṣu* ‘sugar-cane,’ Prāk., Pāli *ucchā*, Ur. *ākhu*, *ūkha*, *īkha*, Bang. *āku*, Hindī *īkh*, *ūkh*, Guj., Mar. *ūs*, Siṁh. *īmgu*, *uk*.

i > u.

§ 27. The change of *i* to *u* is found both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. The change of *i* to *u* is particularly frequent in unaccented syllables in Uriya and Bangālī.

Skt. *rājila* ‘lizard,’ Pāli *rājula*. Skt. *isu* ‘arrow,’ Jāina Prāk., Pāli *usu*. Skt., Pāli *bindu* ‘drop,’ Ur., Bang. *bindī*, Hindī, Panj. *bünd*, *bind*, Sindhī *būnd*, *buñrō*, *biñṛī*, Guj. *bünd*, *vindu*, Mar. *bindī*, *bünd*, Siṁh. *poda*. Skt. *gāirika* ‘red chalk,’ Ur. *gēru*, Hindī *gērū*, Guj. *gēru*, Mar. *gērū*. Skt. *tintidī* ‘tamarind,’ Ass. *tēñtēli*, Nāip. *titri*, Ur. *tēñtułī*, *tēñtułī*, Bang. *tē(m)tul*. Skt. *ikṣu* ‘sugar-cane,’ Siṁh. *inigu*, *uk*, etc. (see preceding §).

b. Iranian. The change of *i* to *u* is especially common in the Digaurish dialect of the Ossetish.

New Pers. *mužah* ‘eyelash,’ beside *mižah*, Gab. *mujang*, Kāš. *maja*, *muja*, *maža*, Bal. *mieāc*, N. Bal. *mišāš*, Kurd. *mižān*, *mižī*. Av. *spiš* ‘louse,’ Phl. *spiš*, *spuš*, New Pers. *supuš*, *uspuš*, *špuš*, etc. (see § 25). Av. *zimō* ‘of winter,’ Tāl. *zumistān*, Dig. Oss. *zumag*, etc. (see § 25). Av. *hizva* ‘tongue,’ Phl. (*h)uzvān*, *zuvān*, New Pers. *zabān*, *zubān*, etc. (see § 25).

i > ī.

§ 28. The lengthening of *i* to *ī* is due in the majority of cases to compensatory lengthening, as in the case of *ā* developed from *a* (see § 5). The phenomenon occurs both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *siṁha* ‘lion,’ Prāk. *sīha*, Gāthā *sīñha*, Kaśm. *suh*, Bihārī, E. Hindī *sīñgh*, *śīñh*, *siñgh*, Panj. *siñgh*, other New Indian dialects *siñh*. Skt. *jihvā* ‘tongue,’ Prāk. *jīhā*, *jibbhā*, Pāli *jihvā*, Ass. *jibā*, Nāip. *jibrō*, Kaśm. *zeō*, Sindhī *jībh*, Siṁh. *diva*, Maladive *dū*, other New Indian dialects *jībh*. Skt. *āupaśivi*, nom. prop., Pāli *upasīva*. Skt. *viñśati* ‘twenty,’ Prāk. *vīsaī*, Pāli *vīsam*, *vīsatī*, Kaśm. *vuh*, Bang. *bīśa*, Hindī *bīs*, Panj. *bīh*, Sindhī *vīh*, Guj., Mar. *vīs*. Skt. *bhaginiī* ‘sister,’

Prāk. *bahinī*, Pāli *bhaginī*, Ur. *bhāuṇī*, *bhaūṇī*, Bang. *bhaīn*, Hindī *bahin*, Panj. *bhāīñ*, *bāīñh*, Sindhī *bhēṇu*, Guj. *bēhēn*, Mar. *bahīñ*.

b. Iranian. Av. *huciθra* ‘beautiful,’ Phl. *hueihr*, New Pers. *hueīr*, *hujīr*, *xujīr*. Av. *vicinōit* ‘gathered,’ Phl. *cītanō*, New Pers. *cīdan*, Bal. *cīnag*, N. Bal. *chinay*, Kurd. *cīnin*. Skt. *kapiñjala* ‘partridge,’ Bal. *kapīñjar*, N. Bal. *khavīñjar*. Av. *ištya* ‘brick,’ Phl., New Pers. *xišt*, Bal. *išt*, *it*. Old Pers. *cišciy* ‘something,’ New Pers. *cīz*, Kurd. *tišt*.

i > ī.

§ 29. The change of *i* to *ī* is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *ikṣu* ‘sugar-cane,’ Ur. *ākhu*, *īkha*, *ūkha*, Hindī *īkh*, *ūkh*, Guj., Mar. *ūs*, etc. (see § 26).

i > ē.

§ 30. The change of *i* to *e*, *ē* is not infrequent in the Indian dialects, but it is exceedingly rare in the Iranian dialects, where a few cases of the compensatory lengthening of *i* to *ē* are found. In the Indian dialects the change appears most frequently before double consonants in Middle Indian (consequently the *e* in such cases is short). Of the New Indian dialects the Gujarātī presents the greatest number of examples of this change, which is, on the whole, more common in the West of India than in the East.

a. Indian. Skt. *nindrā* ‘sleep,’ Prāk. *ṇeddā*, *ṇiddā*. Skt. *kirāṭa* ‘hypocrite,’ Pāli *keraṭika*, *kērāṭiya*. Skt. *dvibhāga* ‘two-fold,’ Pāli *dvebhāga*. Skt. *tintidī* ‘tamarind,’ Ass. *tēñtēli*, Ur. *tēñtulī*, *tēñtulī*, Bang. *tē(m)tul*, etc. (see § 27). Skt. *sindūra* ‘vermilion,’ Prāk. *sendūra*, Pāli *sindūra*, Ass. *sendur*, *sindur*, Bang. *sindur*, Bihārī *sēnur*, Hindī *sēndūr*, Sindhī *sindhuru*, Guj. *sindūr*, Mar. *sēndūr*.

b. Iranian. Old Pers. *cīy* ‘what,’ Kurd. *cē*, *cī*, *ca*, etc. (see § 24). New Pers. *gišniz* ‘coriander,’ Bal. *gēnīc*.

Aphaeresis of i.

§ 31. Aphaeresis of original *i* is very rare in the Indian dialects. The Tagaurish dialect of the Ossetish presents several instances of the aphaeresis of *i* which has become initial after the loss of original initial consonants.

a. Indian. Skt. *idānīm* ‘now,’ Prāk., Pāli *dāni(m)*.

[b. Iranian. Av. *vīsaiti* ‘twenty,’ Phl. *vīst*, New Pers. *bīst*, Kāš. *vīstā*, *vīs(sā)*, Wāxī *vīst*, Sarq. *vist*, Bal. *gīst*, Dig. Oss. *insai*, Tag. *ssaj*. Av. *hištaiti* ‘stands,’ Dig. Oss. *isthun*, Tag. *sthin*.]

Syncope of i.

§ 32. The syncope of *i* is excessively rare. Possibly the loss of a final *i* in a word which is made the first member of a compound may be considered here.

b. Iranian. Av. *zairi-gaona* ‘having a golden colour,’ New Pers. *zaryūn*, Afy. *zaryūn*.

Apocope of i.

§ 33. Apocope of *i* is common both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *dṛṣṭi* ‘sight,’ Prāk., Pāli *dīṭṭhi*, Hindī *dīthi*, *dīth*, *dīṭh*, Panj. *dīṭṭh*, Sindhī *dīti*, Mar. *dīth*. Skt. *vyakti* ‘person,’ Hindī *bikat*.

b. Iranian. Av. *haca* ‘from’ + *aðairi* ‘beneath,’ Pāz. *ažēr*, New Pers. *zēr*, Afy. *lar*, Kurd. *żir*, Tag. Oss. *dala*.

Prothesis of i.

§ 34. Prothetic *i* is excessively rare in the Indian dialects. In the Iranian dialects, on the other hand, it is quite common, especially before initial consonant-groups whose first component is a sibilant.

a. Indian. Skt. *strī* ‘woman,’ Prāk., Pāli *ithī*, *thī*, Gāthā *istrī*, colloquial Hindī *istrī*, *astrī*, Sindhī *istrī*, Elu *itiri*, Siinh. *istrī*.

b. Iranian. Av. *spaēta* ‘white,’ Phl. *spēt*, New Pers. *sipēd*, *ispēd*, Zaf. *sōbō*, Kāš. *asbēd*, Kuhr. *asbē*, Sarq. *spaid*, Yidg. *spī*, Afy. *spīn*, *spēra*, Kurd. *ispī*, *spī*. Skt. *sīgāla* ‘jackal,’ Phl., New Pers. *śayāl*, Šiy., Sarq. *iśkāl*, Afy. *cayāl*. Av. *gaośa* ‘ear,’ Phl., New Pers. *gōś*, Wāxī *γūš*, *γiš*, Afy. *γvay*, Bal. *gōś*, Kurd. *gūh*, Dig. Oss. *γos*, Tag. *qūs*, but Dig. *iγosun* ‘to hear,’ Tag. *qūsin*. Skt. *aṅga* ‘limb,’ Dig. Oss. *ion*, Tag. *on*. [Hübschmann considers the *i* in these cases to be original in the Oss., but he thinks that the Tag. dialect has lost the *i*, rather than that the Dig. shows a prosthetic *i*.]

$$\bar{i} = \bar{e}.$$

§ 35. Indo-Iranian *i* is generally preserved without change both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects. In Assamese no character for *i* exists, *i* being written instead. The Old Hindī often writes *iy* for *i* (Skt. *jīva* ‘life,’ Old Hindī *jiyava*). The New Persian, as is well known, has confused in many words the *majhūl* (‘unknown [to the Arabs]’=Persian sounds) vowels *e*, *o* with the *maṛīf* (‘known [to the Arabs]’=Arabic sounds) vowels *i*, *u*. The Judaeo-Persian and the Balūcī, like the Indian pronunciation of New Persian, maintain clearly the original distinction between the *majhūl* and the *maṛīf* vowels.

a. Indian. Skt. *jīvita* ‘life,’ Prāk. *jīvia*, Pāli *jīvita*. Skt. *dīrgha* ‘long,’ Prāk. *dīha(ra)*, *diggha*, Pāli *dīgha*, Sindhī *drīghō*.

b. Iranian. Skt. *kṣīra* ‘milk,’ Phl., New Pers. *śīr*, Šir., Šiy. *śīrin*, Minj. *xśīr*, Kurd. *śīr*, Oss. *axśīr*. Av. *vīra* ‘understanding,’ Phl. *vīr(āk)*, New Pers. *vīr*, Gab. *vīr*, Bal. *gīr*, Kurd. *bīr*.

$$\bar{i} > a.$$

§ 36. The change of *i* to *a* is an excessively rare one.

a. Indian. Skt. *bhīṣma* ‘terrible,’ Pāli *bhasma*, *bhismā*. Skt. *parīkṣā* ‘test,’ Bang. *parakha*, *parakhāi*, Hindī *parakhānā*, *parakhāiyā*, Panj. *parakhavūm*, *parakhanār*, Sindhī *pārakhia*, *parkhanū*, Mar. *parakhanēm*, *pārakhī*.

$\bar{i} > i.$

§ 37. The shortening of \bar{i} is naturally the most common change to which \bar{i} is subject. It occurs, however, with comparative infrequency in the Iranian dialects. For the principal conditions under which the change occurs see above under § 25.

a. Indian. Skt. *tīkṣṇa* ‘sharp,’ Prāk. *tiñha*, *tikkha*, Pāli *tiñha*, *tikkha*, *tikhiṇa*, New Indian dialects *tikh*, except Panj., Sindhī, Guj. *tikh*. Skt. *īśvara* ‘lord,’ Prāk. *īsara*, Pāli *issara*, Hindī, Panj. *īsar*. Skt. *alīka* ‘false,’ Prāk. *alia*, Pāli *alika*. Skt. *dvitīya* ‘second,’ Prāk. *duia*, Ur. *dusra*, Old Hindī *dūjā*, Hindī *dūsarā*, Panj. *dū(j)ā*, Sindhī *bījō*, *bīō*, Guj. *bījō*, Mar. *dusarā*. Skt. *ga(m)bhīra* ‘deep,’ Prāk. *gahira*, Pāli *ga(m)bhīra*, Ur. *gahira*, Hindī *gahirā*, *guharā*, Sindhī *gāhirā*. Skt. *kīla* ‘pin,’ Pāli *k(h)īla*, Ur. *kilā*, Hindī *killā*, Panj. *kill*, Sindhī *kīlī*, Mar. *killā*. Skt. *kīṭa* ‘worn,’ Ur., Bang., Hindī, Panj. *kīḍā*, Sindhī *kīlo*, Guj. *kīḍō*, Mar. *kidā*, *kīḍ*. Skt. *sīrṣa* ‘head,’ Prāk. *sissa*, *sīsa*, Pāli *sīsa*, Hindī, Panj. *sīs*, Sindhī *sīst*, Guj. *sīś*, Mar. *sī(m)s*, Siinh. *iha*, *isa*, *his*, *sis*. Skt. *kīrti* ‘fame,’ Prāk., Pāli *kitti* Siinh. *kit*.

b. Iranian. Old Pers. *jīvāhy* ‘thou shalt live,’ Phl. *zīvandak* ‘living,’ New Pers. *zindak*. Skt. *kṣīra* ‘milk,’ Šir., Šīy. *śirin*, Oss. *axśir*, etc. (see § 35). Skt. *bīja* ‘seed,’ Bal. *bij*. New Pers. *kōhī* ‘mountainous,’ Kurd. *kōvi*.

$\bar{i} > u.$

§ 38. The change of \bar{i} to u is excessively rare in the Indo-Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *jīra* ‘cummin-seed,’ Siinh. *duru*. Skt. *pravāsin* ‘sojourner,’ Prāk. *pavāsū*.

b. Iranian. Av. *mīžda* ‘reward,’ Phl. *muzd*, Pāz. *mozd*, New Pers. *muzd*, *mužd*, Kurd., Oss. *mizd*.

$\bar{i} > \bar{a}$.

§ 39. The change of \bar{i} to \bar{a} is excessively rare.

- a. Indian. Skt. *tiraścīna* ‘going sideways,’ Pāli *tiracchāna* ‘animal.’

$\bar{i} > \check{e}$.

§ 40. The change from \bar{i} to \check{e} is not very common in the Middle Indian dialects, while in the New Indian and in the Iranian dialects it is still more rare.

- a. Indian. Skt. *kūḍīśa* ‘what kind?’ Prāk. *kērīsa*, Apab. Prāk. *kēlu*, Sindhī *kēharō*, *kēru*. Skt. *nūḍī* ‘nest,’ Prāk. *nedḍī*, *nūḍī*, Pāli *nīḍīha*, *nīḍīla*. Skt. *gṛhitvā* ‘having taken,’ Pāli *gahetvā*. Skt. *krūḍī* ‘sport,’ Pāli *khēla*, Hindī *khelnā*, Gyp. *✓khel* ‘to dance.’ Skt. *bhīma* ‘fearful,’ Sinh. *bem*.

- b. Iranian. Phl. *pīr* ‘old,’ New Pers. *pīr*, Judaeo-Pers. *pēr*, Bal. *pīrūk*, N. Bal. *phīrūk*.

$\bar{i} > \check{o}$.

§ 41. The change of \bar{i} to \check{o} is very rare in the Indo-Iranian dialects.

- a. Indian. Skt. *tīrtha* ‘landing-place,’ Prāk. *tittha*, *tūha*, Pali *tittha*, Sindhī *tīrthu*, Sinh. *toṭa*.

- b. Iranian. New Pers. *zinjīr* ‘chain,’ Wāxī *zanzīr*, Šiy. *zinjīr*, Sarq. *zanzair*, Bal. *zamzīl*, Kurd. *zanjōr*, *zanjīr*.

Apocope of \bar{i} .

§ 42. The apocope of final \bar{i} occurs in several New Indian dialects.

- a. Indian. Skt. *garbhīṇī* ‘pregnant,’ Hindī *gābhin*, Panj. *garabhan*, Guj., Mar. *gābhan*, etc. (see § 25).

$u = u$.

§ 43. Indo-Iranian *u* is in general retained unchanged both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *chupati* ‘touches,’ Prāk. *chupaī*, Pāli *chupati*, Ur., Bang. *chumī*, Old Hindī *chuh*, Hindī *chā*, Panj. *chūh*, Sindhī *chuh*, Guj. *chū*, *chō*. Skt. *puruṣa* ‘man,’ Prāk. *purisa*, *paürisa*, Pāli *purisa*, Bang. *puruṣ*, Sindhī *purusu*, Gyp. *poṣa*, cf. also Siinh. *pirimiyā*, Maladive *frimīha*.

b. Iranian. Av. *huška* ‘dry,’ Old Pers. *uška*, Phl., New Pers. *xušk*, Kāš. *ušk*, Wāxī *vask*, Afy. *vuc*, Bal. *hušay*, Oss. *xus(k)*. Av. *duγdar* ‘daughter,’ Phl. *duxt*, New Pers. *duxt(ar)*, Wāxī *dagd*, Sangl. *day*, Minj. *loydā*, Yidg. *luydoh*, Afy. *lūr*, Kurd. *duxt*, *ditt*. Skt. *mudrā* ‘seal,’ Phl. *muṭrāk*, *mudar*, *muhr*, New Pers., Kurd. *muhr*, Oss. *mixur*.

u > a.

§ 44. The change of *u* to *a* is not uncommon in the Indian dialects. In the Iranian dialects, on the other hand, it is comparatively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *punar* ‘again,’ Prāk. *puṇu*, *pana* (Shāhbāzgarhi inscriptions), Pāli *pana*. Skt. *sphurati* ‘flashes,’ Pāli *pharati*. Skt. *surunga* ‘mine,’ Pāli *suruṅga*, Ur. *suḍamīga*, Bihārī, Hindī *suraṁg*, Sindhī *siriṁgh*, Mar. *suraṁg*. Skt. *karbura* ‘variegated,’ Hindī *kabarā*, *kābar*, Panj. *kabrā*, Sindhī *kubirō*, Guj. *kābar*, Mar. *kabarā*. Skt. *durbala* ‘weak,’ Prāk., Pāli *dubbala*, Bang. *dublā*, Bihārī *dubarā*, *dūbar*, Hindī *dublā*, Panj. *dubbal*, Sindhī *ḍubirō*, *ḍabalō*, Guj. *dubal(ā)*, Mar. *dabal*.

b. Iranian. Av. *yuvan* ‘youth,’ Phl. *yuvān*, New Pers. *javān*, *vān*, Māz. *javān*, Afy., Bal. *javān*. Skt. *mukha* ‘face,’ Afy. *max*. Av. *uštra* ‘camel,’ Phl. *uštr*, New Pers. *uštur*, Wāxī *üštür*, Šiy. *štur*; Bal. *huštar*, Kurd. *haštir*. Av. *duma* ‘tail,’ Phl., New Pers. *dum(b)*, Sarq. *ḍüm(bā)*, Afy. *lam*, Bal. *dīm*, Kurd. *dūv*, *dunk*, Dig. Oss. *dumag*, Tag. *dimag*.

u > i.

§ 45. The change of *u* to *i* is not common either in the Indian or in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *puruṣa* ‘man,’ Prāk. *purisa*, *paürisa*, Pāli

purisa, cf. also Sinh. *pirimiyā*, Maladive *firimīha*, etc. (see § 43). Skt. *kuṭumba* ‘family,’ Pāli *kuṭimba*. Skt. *undura*, *undara* ‘rat,’ Pāli *undura*, E. New Ind. dialects *indūr*, Mar. *undīr*. Skt. *vālukā* ‘sand,’ Pāli *vālukā*, Ass., Ur., Bang. *bāli*, Hindi *bālū*, Sindhī *vārī*, Guj. *bālu*, Mar. *vāluyā*. Skt. *stuti* ‘praise,’ Prāk. *thui*, Pāli *thuti*, Sinh. *tiyu*, *tivu*, *tuti*.

b. Iranian. Av. *puθra* ‘son,’ Old Pers. *puθra*, Phl. *pus(ar)*, New Pers. *pār*, *pusar*, *pisar*, Gab. *pār*, Kāš. *pār*, *pār*, Samn. *pīr*, Wāxī *pōtr*, Šiy. *puč*, Sarq. *pōč*, Kurd. *pisir*, Dig. Oss. *furth*, Tag. *firth*. Av. *tusən* ‘they evacuated,’ Phl. *tuhīk* ‘empty,’ New Pers. *tihī*, Gab. *tohī*, Judaeo-Pers. *tuha*, Bal. *tusag*, N. Bal. *thusay*. Av. *buna* ‘foundation,’ Phl., New Pers. *bun*, Wāxī *bōn*, Šiy. *bon*, Sarq. *bun*, Bal. *bunā*, Kurd. *bin*, *bun*, Dig. Oss. *bun*, Tag. *bin*. Skt. *stuti* ‘praise,’ Dig. Oss. *stud*, Tag. *stid*.

$$u > \bar{a}.$$

§ 46. The change of *u* to \bar{a} is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *bhānumatī* ‘jugglery,’ Mar. *bhānāmatī*.

$$u > \bar{e}.$$

§ 47. The change of *u* to \bar{e} is very rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *suxra* ‘red,’ Old Pers. *θuxra-*, Phl. *suxr*, New Pers. *surx*, Šir. *sīrah*, Sīv. *sīr*, Yazdī *surkuh*, Kuhr., Kāš. *sūr*, Wāxī *sōkr*, Šiy. *sīrah*, Afy. *sūr*, Bal. *suhr*, Kurd. *sōr*, Dig. Oss. *surx*, Tag. *sirx*. Av. *duma* ‘tail,’ Bal. *dīm*, etc. (see § 44).

$$u > \bar{u}.$$

§ 48. The lengthening of *u* in the Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects is due in the majority of cases to compensation (cf. also §§ 5, 28).

a. Indian. Skt. *utsava* ‘feast,’ Prāk. *ūsava*, Pāli *ussava*. Skt. *kula* ‘family,’ Prāk., Pāli *kula*, Ur. *kula*, Sindhī *kuru*, *kulu*, Guj. *kul*, Mar. *kūl*, *kul*. Skt. *muṣala* ‘pestle,’ Prāk. *mūṣala*, Pāli *musala*, Bang. *mūṣal*, Hindi *mūsal*. Skt. *pura* ‘town,’ Prāk., Pali *pura*, Bihār. *pūr*. Skt. *samudra* ‘sea,’ Prāk. *sa-*

mudda, Pāli *samuudda*, *muhudda*, Siṁh. *muhuda*, *mūda*. Skt. *muṣṭi* ‘fist,’ Prāk., Pāli *muṭṭhi*, Bang. *muṭṭhā*, *muṭṭhi*, Hindi *mūṭh*, *muṭṭhā*, Sindhī *muṭṭhi*, *mūṭh*, Guj. *muṭṭhō*.

b. Iranian. Av. *pərətu* ‘bridge,’ Phl. *puhr*, *puhl*, New Pers. *puhl*, *pūl*, Gil. *purd*, Kurd. *par*, *pir(d)*, *purd*. Av. *puθra* ‘son,’ New Pers. *pūr*, *pusar*, *pisar*, Gab. *pūr*, Kāš. *pūr*, *pūr*, etc. (see § 45). Av. *suxra* ‘red,’ Afy. *sūr*, etc. (see preceding §). Kurd. *turb* ‘turnip,’ Mukrī *tūr*.

u > ē.

§ 49. The change of *u* to ē is excessively rare both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *p(h)upphusa* ‘lung,’ Prāk. *phupphusa*, Pāli *phapphāsa*, Ur. *phaṁsaphaṁsa*, *phāṁphāṁi*, Bang. *phēṁparā*, *phōṁpasā*, Hindi *phēpharā*, *phēpharā*, Sindhī *phiphiru*, Mar. *phōpīs*.

b. Iranian. Av. *šavaite* ‘goes,’ Old Pers. *ašiyavam*, New Pers. *šud*, Wāxī *cauam*, Šīy. *zafčam*, Sarq. *zavsam*, Afy. *šval*, Bal. *šut(a)*, N. Bal. *šuðā*, *šuða*, Kurd. *cīan*, Zaza *še*, Oss. *čaun*.

u > ö.

§ 50. The change of *u* to ö is very rare in the Indian dialects. In the Iranian dialects the confusion between the *majhūl* and the *maṛrūf* vowels must be borne in mind. Somewhat akin to the change of *u* to ö is the change of *u* to ö in Wāxī and to u in Sari-qolī, while the other New Persian dialects usually retain original *u* unchanged.

a. Indian. Skt. *muktā* ‘pearl,’ Prāk. *mottā*, Pāli *muttā*, Ur. *mōti*, Bang. *mōti*, *mati*, Hindi, Panj., Sindhī, Guj., Mar. *mōti*. Skt. *ulūkhala* ‘mortar,’ Prāk. *ōhala*, *okkhala*, *u(l)ūhala*, Ur. *ukhalī*, Mar. *ukhal*. Skt. *ulkā* ‘torch,’ Prāk. *ukkā*, Pāli *okkā*. Skt. *kuṣṭha* ‘leprosy,’ Ass. *kuṭh*, Nāip. *kōr*, Ur. *kōḍha*, Bang. *kōṭh*, E. Hindi, Hindi, Guj. *kōḍh* (cf. Skt. *kuṣṭhin* ‘leper,’ Hindi *kōṛī*), Mar. *kōḍ*. Skt., Pāli *kuddāla* ‘hoe,’ Ur. *kōṛā*, Bang. *kōḍāl*, Sindhī *kōṛarī*, Guj. *kōḍārō*, Siṁh. *udalu*, *udälla*. Skt. *pustaka*

‘book,’ Prāk. *potthaa*, Pāli *potthaka*, New Ind. dialects *pōthā*, *pōthī*, Sinh. *pota*.

b. Iranian. Av. *uši* ‘understanding,’ Phl. (*h*)*oš*, New Pers. *hōš*, *hūš*. Av. *ušah* ‘dawn,’ Phl., New Pers. *hōš*. Av. *puθra* ‘son,’ Kāš. *pür*, *pūr*, Wāxī *pōtr*, Sarq. *pōč*, etc. (see § 45). Av. *suxra* ‘red,’ Kuhr., Kāš. *sür*, Wāxī *sökr*, etc. (see § 47). Skt. *yuga* ‘yoke,’ New Pers. *juy*, Kuhr. *yū*, Šiγ. *yuy*, Sarq. *yūy*, Kurd. *jūk*.

Aphaeresis of u.

§ 51. The loss of initial *u* is not uncommon in the New Indian dialects, although it occurs but rarely in the Middle Indian. In the Iranian dialects aphaeresis of *u* seems to have been preceded in the Middle Iranian by a change of *u* to *a* (Old Pers. *upariy* ‘above,’ Phl. *apar*, Pāz. *awar*, New Pers. (*a*)*bar*. Skt. *upasthāna* ‘assistance,’ Phl. *apastān*).

a. Indian. Skt. *udaka*, *daka* ‘water,’ Jāina Prāk. *daga*, Pāli *daka*, *ōka*, Sinh. *daga*, *daya*, *diya*. Skt. *upaviśati* ‘sits down,’ Pāli *upavisati*, Ass. *bahē*, Nāip. *basē*, Kaśm. *vbih*, Ur., Bang. *basē*, E. Hindī, Hindī *baisē*, Sindhī *bihē*, Mar. *baisē*, *vasē*. Skt., Pāli *udumbara* ‘fig-tree,’ Ur. *ḍumurī*, Bang. *ḍumur*. Skt. *upadhyāya* ‘teacher,’ Prāk. *uajjhāa*, Pāli *upajjhāya*, Bihārī *pādhā*, Hindī *ōjhā*.

b. Iranian. Av. *upairi* ‘above,’ Old Pers. *upariy*, Phl. *apar*, Pāz. *awar*, New Pers. (*a*)*bar*, Wāxī, Sarq. *var*, Afy. *prē-*, Bal. *par*, *gvar*, N. Bal. *phar*, Kurd. *bar*; Dig. Oss. *vol*, Tag. *ol*. Av. *uštra* ‘camel,’ Phl. *uštr*, New Pers. *ustur*, *śutur*, Wāxī *üštür*, Šiγ. *śtūr*, Bal. *huštar*, *uštir*.

Syncope of u.

§ 52. Syncope of *u* is comparatively rare both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *duhitār* ‘daughter,’ Prāk. *dhū(d)ā*, *dhī(d)ā*, Pāli *dhītā*, Ur. *jhia*, Bang. *jhī*, Hindī, Panj. *dhī(yā)*, Sindhī *dhiu*, *dhiy*, Guj. *dhī(yā)*.

b. Iranian. Av. *daišhu-paiti* ‘lord of the land,’ New Pers.

dihxān ‘village-chief’ (cf. Armenian loan-word *dehpet* from Av. *daišhu-pati*).

Apocope of u.

§ 53. The loss of final *u* occurs very frequently in the New Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt., Prāk. *taru* ‘tree,’ Bihārī *tar(u)*. Skt. *bāhu* ‘arm,’ Apab. *bāhā*, Pāli *bāhu*, Ur., Bang. *bāha*, Hindī, Panj. *bāṁh*, Sindhī *bāṁh*, Guj. *bāṁhi*, Mar. *bāṁhi*, *bāhī*, *bāhu*.

Prothesis of u.

§ 54. The prothesis of *u* is very frequent in the Iranian dialects before initial consonant-groups. The phenomenon is not found in the Indian dialects.

b. Iranian. Av. *stūna* ‘column,’ Phl. *stān*, New Pers. *sutūn*, *ustūn*, Afy. *stan*, Kurd. (*i*)*stūn*. Skt. *sthūra* ‘firm,’ New Pers. *siturg*, *suturg*, Yidg. *ustūr*, Afy. *star*, Bal. *istūr*, Kurd. *ustūr*, Dig. Oss. *sthur*, Tag. *sthir*. Av. *staro* ‘star,’ Sangl. *usturak*, etc. (see § 14). Av. *spiš* ‘louse,’ New Pers. *supuš*, *uspuš*, *špuš*, etc. (see § 25).

Epenthesis of u.

§ 55. The epenthesis of *u* is very rare. The Kaśmīrī shows many cases of an inserted *u* after *i* in *u*-stems.

a. Indian. Skt. *nīla* ‘blue,’ Kaśm. *nyula*. Skt. *dr̥ṣṭha* ‘seen,’ Kaśm. *dyn̥thu*.

$$\bar{u} = \bar{u}.$$

§ 56. Indo-Iranian *ū* is in general retained unchanged both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt., Prāk. *bhūmi* ‘earth,’ Pāli *bhūmi*, *bhummi*, Ur. *bhūma*, Bang. *bhām*, Hindī, Panj. *bhūm*, *bhūmī*, *bhām*, Sindhī *bhū(i)m*, Guj. *bhū(y)*, *bhōy*, Mar. *bhāy*, Sinh. *bima*.

b. Iranian. Av. *būmi* ‘earth,’ Phl., New Pers. *būm*. Av., Old Pers. *dūra* ‘far,’ Phl., New Pers. *dūr*, Gab. *dīr*, Māz. *dīr*, Gil. *dūr*, Wāxī *ðīr*, Šīy., Sarq. *ðar*, Yidg. *lūro*, Afy. *līri*, Kurd. *dūr*.

$\bar{u} > a.$

§ 57. The change of \bar{u} to a is not frequent either in the Indian or in the Iranian dialects, excepting in the Afyān, when \bar{u} often becomes a before nasals or r .

a. Indian. Skt. *dukūla* ‘silken robe,’ Prāk. *dualla*, *duūla*, Jaina Prāk. *dugulla*, Pāli *dukūla*. Skt. *bhrūmukha* ‘eyebrow,’ Jaina Prāk. *bhamuha*, Pāli *bhamuka* (cf. also Pāli *bhamu* ‘eyebrow’), Gyp. *phov*. [See now Pischel, *Gr. d. Prāk.-Spr.*, §§ 206, 261.]

b. Iranian. Skt. *sthūra* ‘large,’ New Pers. *siturg*, *suturg*, Yidg. *ustūr*, Afy. *star*, Bal. *istūr*, Kurd. *ustūr*, Dig. Oss. *sthur*, Tag. *sthir*. Skt. *nūnam* ‘now,’ Av. *nūrəm*, Phl., New Pers. *nūn*, Šiy. *nur*, Sarq. *nür*, Afy. *nan*, Bal. *nūn*.

$\bar{u} > i.$

§ 58. The change of \bar{u} to i is very rare in the Indo-Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *mūlya* ‘price,’ Ur. *mūla*, Guj., Mar. *mōl*, Siinh. *mila*. Skt. *sūrya* ‘sun,’ Prāk. *sujja*, *sūria*, Pāli *suriya*, Hindī, Panj. *sūraj*, Sindhī *sūrju*, *sūriju*, Guj. *suraj*, *sūr*, Siinh. (*h*)*iru*.

b. Iranian. Skt. *mūś* ‘mouse,’ New Pers. *mūš*, Gab. *mušk*, Samn. *mūš*, Afy. *maya(k)*, Bal. *mušk*, N. Bal. *mūšk*, Kurd. *miš(i)k*, Dig. Oss. *mista*, Tag. *mist*.

$\bar{u} > u.$

§ 59. The shortening of \bar{u} to u is the most frequent change to which u is subject in the Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects. It occurs especially before double consonants or consonant-groups (cf. §§ 16, 37). In Assamese \bar{u} is always written u .

a. Indian. Skt. *mūlya* ‘price,’ Prāk. *mulla*, *molla*, Kaśm. *mol* (but *mūlai* ‘radically’), Ur. *mūla*, Bang., Hindī *mōl*, Panj. *mull*, Sindhī *mulhu*, Mar. *mōl*. Skt. *tūrya* ‘musical instrument,’ Prāk. *tūra*, Jaina Prāk. *tuḍiya*, Pāli *turiya*, Ur. *tūrī*, Bang. *turum*, Hindī *tūrī*, *tūrahī*, Panj. *turam*, Sindhī, Guj. *turi*. Skt.

sālūka ‘root of the water-lily,’ Pāli *sālūka*. Skt. *cūrṇa* ‘dust,’ Prāk., Pāli *cūṇa*, Kaśm. *cūn*, Ur. *curā*, Bang. *cūr*, Hindī *cūrā*, Panj. *cūr*, Sindhī *cūrō*, Guj. *curō*, Mar. *cūr*, also Ur., Bang. *cūnā*, Hindī *cūnā*, Panj. *cūnā*, *cūnī*, Sindhī *cunu*, Guj. *cunō*, Mar. *cunā*. Skt. *kūpa* ‘well,’ Nāip. *kuvā*, Kaśm. *khuh*, Ur., Bang. *kuā*, Bihārī, Hindī, Panj. *kū(m)ān*, Sindhī *khāhu*, Guj., Mar. *kuvō*. Skt. *dhūma* ‘smoke,’ Prāk., Pāli *dhūma*, Ass. *dhōmā*, Nāip. *dhūmā*, Kaśm. *duh*, Ur. *dhūmā*, Bang. *dhuyām*, E. Hindī, Hindī, Panj. *dhū(m)ām*, Sindhī *dhūmhām*, Guj., Mar. *dhūm*, Siṁh. *dum*, Gyp. *thuv*.

b. Iranian. Av. *būza* ‘goat,’ Phl. *būj*, New Pers. *buz*, *buj*, Wāxī *buc*, *būc*, Šiy., Sarq. *vaz*, Sangl. *vuz*, Minj. *vuza*. Av. *gūja* ‘excrement,’ Phl., New Pers. *gūh*, Kāš. *gūs*, Wāxī *gū*, *gī*, Šiy. *yaθ*, Yāyn. *yūt(ah)*, Afy. *yul*, N. Bal. *gīθ*, Kurd. *gū*. Skt. *nūnam* ‘now,’ Av. *mūrom*, Šiy. *nūr*, Sarq. *nūr*, etc. (see § 57). Av. *kū* ‘where,’ Pāz. *ku*, New Pers. *kujā*, Minj. *ko*, Afy. *kūm*, Bal. *kū*, N. Bal. *khū*, Kurd. *ku*, Oss. *khu(d)*.

[Final *ū* is often shortened to *u* in the New Indian dialects. Skt. *radhū* ‘bride,’ Prāk. *vahū*, Pāli *radhū*, Ur. *bahu*, Bang. *baū*, Hindī *bahū*, Panj. *bōhū*, Sindhī *vahū*, Guj. *vahu*, Mar. *vahū* (yet in most of these dialects the word is actually pronounced *boh(ū)*).]

$$\bar{u} > \bar{a}.$$

§ 60. The change of *ū* to *ā* is an excessively rare one.

a. Indian. Skt. *masūraka* ‘pillow,’ Pāli *masāraka*.

$$\bar{u} > \bar{i}.$$

§ 61. The change of *ū* to *ī* is very rare in the Indian dialects, but in the Iranian dialects it is not uncommon.

a. Indian. Skt. *bahurūpa* ‘juggler,’ Mar. *bhōrapi*, *b(h)ōrīp*.

b. Iranian. Av., Old Pers. *dūra* ‘far,’ Gab. *dīr*, Māz. *dīr*, Wāxī *đīr*, Afy. *līri*, *liri*, etc. (see § 56). Skt. *dhūma* ‘smoke,’ Phl. *dūt*, New Pers. *dūd*, Wāxī *đīt*, Šiy. *đud*, Sarq. *đüt*, Afy. *lū*, Bal. *dūt*, *dīt*, N. Bal. *dīθ*, Kurd. *dū*. New Pers. *būland* ‘they were,’ Tāt *bīrūnd*. Kurd. *barīk* ‘pocket’ beside *barūk*.

$\bar{u} > \check{e}$.

§ 62. The change of \bar{u} to \check{e} is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *nūpura* ‘anklet,’ Prāk. *nēura*, *nēura*, *niura*, Pāli *nūpura*, Ur. *nēpura*, *nūpura*, Sindhī *nūrō*, Guj., Mar. *nēpūr*. Skt. *pūrva* ‘former,’ Prāk. *pūvva*, Śaur. Prāk. *pūrava*, New Ind. dialects *pūrba*, except Hindī *pūrab*, Sindhī *pūrbu*, Sindh. *pēra*.

b. Iranian. Av. *sūka* ‘needle,’ Phl. *sūcan*, Pāz. *sūzan*, *sōzan*, New Pers. *sōzan*, Gab. *sajan*, Kāš., Zaf. *sōzō*, Wāxī *sič*, Sarq. *sič*, Bal. *sūcīn*, *sīcīn*, N. Bal. *sīśīn*, *śīśīn*, *ścēśīn*, Kurd. *sūzīn*.

$\bar{u} > \check{o}$.

§ 63. This change, like the one preceding, is a very rare one.

a. Indian. Skt. *ūrja* ‘strength,’ Pāli *ōja*. Skt. *tāmbūla* ‘betel,’ Prāk. *tambōla*, Pāli *tambūla*, Ur. *taimbōla*, Guj. *tāmbūl*, Mar. *tāmbūl*, cf. also Bang. *tāmbulī* ‘betel-seller,’ Hindī *tāmbōlī*, Panj. *tāmbōlī*, Guj. *tāmbōlī*, Mar. *tāmbōlī*.

$\bar{u} > yah$.

§ 64. The interchange of \bar{u} and *yah* occurs only finally. It is exceedingly rare.

b. Iranian. New Pers. *zălū* ‘leech,’ Šiy., Sarq. *zālyah*, Afy. *žavara*, Bal. *zarāy*, Kurd. *zalū(g)*, *zulūl*, *zūrī*.

$\bar{u} > va$.

§ 65. The change of \bar{u} to *va* seems to occur only initially. It is extremely uncommon.

a. Indian. Skt. *ūnaviṁśati* ‘nineteen,’ Prāk. *ūnavīsaī*, Kaśm. *kunavuh*, Ur. *unāśā*, Bang. *ūniś*, Bihārī *ōnaīs*, *vanaīs*, Hindī *unīs*, Panj. *unnīh*.

$r = \dot{r}$.

§ 66. Indo-Iranian *r̥*, which is represented by *r̥* in Old Indian, by *ərə* in Avestan, and by *ar* in Old Persian, has been changed in

the Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects to *ă*, *ă*, *ă*, *ă*, or into *r* (sometimes *l*) preceded or followed by *a*, *i*, *u*. The quality of the vowel in the various developments here considered is generally determined by the character of the consonants which stand near the original *r*. Thus the usual change of *r* is to *a(r)*, *ra*, but labials often colour the vowel to *u(r)*, and sibilants colour it to *i(r)*.

In the Indian Gāthā dialect *r* is regularly retained unchanged, and in Apabhrāṇśa Prākrit *r* often remains.

- a. Indian. Skt. *sukṛta* ‘well done,’ Apab. Prāk. *sukṛdu*, *suki(d)u*. Skt. *trṇa* ‘grass,’ Apab. Prāk. *trṇu*, *taṇu*, *tinu*, Bang. *tinakā*, *tilakā*, Hindī *tinakā*, Panj. *tiṇ*, Sindhī *tilī*, Mar. *tan*, Sinh. *tana*.

r > ar.

§ 67. The change of *r* to *ar* is quite rare in the Indian dialects. In the Iranian dialects, on the contrary, it is quite frequent.

- a. Indian. Skt. *gṛha* ‘house’ (also *gēha*), Prāk. *gēha*, Apab. Prāk. *gharu*, Pāli *ghara*, *gaha*, *gēha*, Kaśm. *gahar*, *gar*, Old Hindī *gēha*, New Ind. dialects *ghar*, excepting Mar. *gēh*, Sinh. *gē*, *geya*, Gyp. *kher*, *kyel*.

- b. Iranian. Av. *apərənāyu* ‘boy,’ Phl. *apurnāyak*, New Pers. *barnā*, *burnā*. Av. *kərəma* ‘worm,’ Phl. *karm*, New Pers. *kirm*, Sarq. *carm*, Kurd. *karm*, *kurum*, Dig. Oss. *khalmitha*, Tag. *khalm*. Av. *arəša* ‘bear,’ Phl., New Pers. *xirs*, Māz. *āš*, Šiy. *yurš*, Sarq. *yürx*, Yidg. *yarš*, Afy. *yaž*, Kurd. *virc*, *hirš*, *hirc*, Zaza *xēc*, Oss. *ars*. Av. *zərədaya* ‘heart,’ Phl., New Pers. *dil*, Māz. *zīlah*, Gil. *zīl*, Šiy. *zrād*, *zrāy*, Sarq. *zārd*, Sangl. *uzrāy*, Minj. *zīl*, Afy. *zra*, Bal. *zirdē*, Kurd. *zar*, Oss. *zarda*. Av. *sarəta* ‘cold,’ Phl. *sart*, New Pers. *sard*, Gab. *sart*, Wāxī *sür(i)*, Afy. *sōr*; Bal. *sard*, N. Bal. *sārth*, Kurd. *sār*, Oss. *sald*.

r > a.

§ 68. The change of *r* to *a* is very common in the Middle and New Indian dialects. In the Iranian dialects, on the other hand, it is extremely rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *vṛddha* ‘large,’ Prāk. *vaddha*, *viddha*, *vuḍḍha*, Pāli *vadlha*, *vidlha*, *buḍḍha*, *vuḍḍha*, Ass. *bar*, Nāip. *barō*, Kaśm. *bor*, *bod*, Ur., Bang. *baḍa*, E. Hindī *barā*, *bara*, *baddā*, Hindī *baḍā*, Panj. *vaḍḍā*, W. Panj. *baḍḍā*, Sindhī *vaḍḍō*, Guj. *vaḍō*, Gyp. *baro*, but Skt. *vṛddha* ‘old,’ Ur. *būṛhā*, *būḍi*, Bang. *buḍā*, Hindī *buḍḍhā*, *būḍhā*, Panj. *buḍhā*, Sindhī *buḍhō*, *buḍhō*, Guj. *būṛhō*. Skt. *vṛṣabha* ‘bull,’ Prāk. *vasaha*, Śaur. Prāk. *vusaha*, Pāli *vasabha*. Skt. *gr̥ha* ‘house,’ Pāli *gaha*, *ghara*, *gēha*, etc. (see preceding §). Skt. *mṛttikā* ‘earth,’ Prāk. *mattīā*, Pāli *mattikā*, Nāip. *māṁtō*, Kaśm. *miē*, Ur., Bang. *māṭī*, Hindī, Panj. *mattī*, *mittī*, *māṭī*, Sindhī *miṭī*, Guj. *mattī*, *mittī*, *māṭī*, Mar. *māṭī*. Skt. *mṛta* ‘dead,’ Prāk. *maa*, *mua*, Māg. Prāk. *maḍē*, Ur. *malā*, Hindī *muā*, Panj. *muia*, Sindhī *muō*, Guj. *muvumī*, Mar. *mēlēmī*, Siinh. *mala*, Gyp. *mulo*.

b. Iranian. Skt. *pr̥daku* ‘leopard,’ New Pers. *pilang*, *palang*, Afy. *prāng*.

r̥ > ra.

§ 69. The change of *r̥* to *ra* is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *vr̥kṣa* ‘tree,’ Prāk. *vracha* (inscriptions of Girnar), *rukkha*, *riccha*, *rikkha*, Pāli *rukkha*, Ur. *rūkha*, Hindī *brich*, Mar. *rūkh*, Siinh. *ruk*, *rik*, Gyp. *ruk*. [According to Pischel § 320 Prāk. *rukkha* (and its New Ind. derivatives) is derived from Skt. *rukṣa*, not *vr̥kṣa*.]

r̥ > ir.

§ 70. This change, like the one discussed in the preceding section, occurs very rarely.

a. Indian. Skt. *r̥tvij* ‘brahmanical priest,’ Pāli *iritvija*. Skt. *vr̥ṣa* ‘Taurus’ (in the Zodiac), Pāli *vusa*, Sindhī *virkhu*.

b. Iranian. Av. *kərəma* ‘worm,’ New Pers. *kirm*, etc. (see § 67).

r̥ > i.

§ 71. The change of *r̥* to *i* occurs with great frequency both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *kṛta* ‘done,’ Prāk. (Shāhbāzgarhi inscriptions), *kita*, Māg. Prāk. *kadē*, Māhār. Prāk. *kaya*, Pāiś. Prāk. *kata*, Ardhamāg., Avant., Šak. Prāk. *kala*, Apab. Prāk. *kidu*, Pāli *kata*, *kaṭa*, Bihārī *kail*, *kāil*, *kayal*, Old Hindī *kūya*, Sindhī *kiō*. Skt. *kṛpaṇa* ‘wretched,’ Apab. Prāk. *kīvaṇu*. Skt. *mṛga* ‘deer,’ Pāli *miga*, *maga* (cf. Skt. *mṛdaṅka* ‘having a deer-sign, moon,’ Prāk. *mīmaka*). Skt. *rṣi* ‘sage,’ Prāk. *isi*, *risi*, Pāli *isi*, Siñh. *rusi*, Gyp. *raśāy*. Skt. *grdhra* ‘vulture,’ Śaur. Prāk. *giddha*, Pāli *giddha*, *gijjha*, *gaddha*, Bang. *gidh*, Bihārī *gīdh*, *gīdhvā*, Hindī *giddh*, *gīdh*, Panj. *giddh*, Sindhī *gījh*, Guj., Mar. *gidharh*, *gīd(h)*. Skt. *ghṛta* ‘melted butter,’ Prāk. *ghaya*, Pāli *ghata*, Ur. *ghia*, Bang. *ghi*, Hindī, Panj. *ghī*, *ghīn*, Sindhī *ghī*, Guj., Mar. *ghī*, Gyp. *khil*, Anglo-Ind. *ghee*. Skt. *śrṅga* ‘horn,’ Prāk. *śīṅga*, *sāṅga*, Pāli *siṅga*, Ur. *śīṅgā*, Bang. *śīṅg*, Hindī *śīṅg*, Panj. *siṅg*, Sindhī *siñu*, Guj., Mar. *śīṅg*, Gyp. *śing*. Skt. *hṛdaya* ‘heart,’ Prāk. *hia(y)a*, Pāiś. Prāk. *hitaaka*, Pāli *hadaya*, Ass., Ur., Bihārī *hiă*, Hindī *hiyā*, Panj. *hiyām*, *hiāuñ*, Sindhī *himānu*, Mar. *hiyyā*, *hiyēñ*, Gyp. *(y)ilo*. Skt. *prsthā* ‘back,’ Prāk. *patthi*, *pītthi*, *putthi*, Jaina Prāk., Pāli *pitthi*, Ur. *pītha*, *piṭhi*, Bang., Hindī *pīṭh*, Panj. *piṭh*, *putṭh*, Sindhī *putṭhī*, Guj. *piṭh*, *putṭh*, Mar. *pāṭh*, *putṭhā*, Siñh. *piṭa*, Gyp. *pūsto*. Skt. *trṣṇā* ‘thirst,’ Prāk. *taṇhā*, Pāli *taṇhā*, *tiṇhā*, *tasiṇā*, Hindī *tirakkhā*, *tinakhā*, Panj. *tihā*, Sindhī *ṭih*, *ṭihāi*, Mar. *tahān*.

b. Iranian. Av. *taršna* ‘thirst,’ Phl. *tišn*, New Pers. *tiš*, Wāxī *tax(i)*, Šiyn. *tāšna*, Sarq. *tür(i)*, Yidg. *trušna*, Afy. *tažai*, Bal. *tunnag*, *tūnag*, N. Bal. *thun*, Kurd. *tī*. Av. *zərədaya* ‘heart,’ Phl., New Pers. *dil*, Bal. *zirdē*, etc. (see § 67). Av. *arəša* ‘bear,’ Phl., New Pers. *wirs*, Kurd. *virc*, *hirš*, *hirc*, etc. (see § 67). Av. *gərəpta* ‘seized,’ New Pers. *giriftah*, Māz. *gītah*, Kāš. *gīast*, Bal. *gipta*.

$$r > ri.$$

§ 72. The change of *r* to *ri* occurs only initially, and only in semitatsamas or tatsamas in the New Indian dialects. The phenomenon is not infrequent in Hindī and Panjābī; Sindhī and

Gujarāti show fewer examples of it, and it is very uncommon in Uriya, Bangālī, and Marāṭhī.

a. Indian. Skt. *r̥dihā* ‘prosperity,’ Prāk. *riddhi*, Pāli *iddhi*. Skt. *r̥ksa* ‘bear,’ Prāk. *rikkha*, *riccha*, Pāli *ikka*, *accha*, *is(s)a*, Ur. (rare) *richa*, Bihārī *rīch*, *rīkh*, Hindī *rīch*, Panj. *ricch*, Sindhī *richu*, Guj. *rīch*, Mar. *rīs*. Skt. *gr̥hastha* ‘householder,’ Hindī *grihastha*, Panj. *g(a)risatī*, Sindhī *grihastu*, Guj. *grastha*.

r > ur.

§ 73. The change of *r* to *ur* is frequent only in Pahlavī and New Persian. Elsewhere it is very rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *bərəza* ‘high,’ Phl., New Pers. *burz*, Kurd. *barz*, Oss. *barzond*. Av. *pərəna* ‘full,’ Phl., New Pers. *pur*. Av. *pərsahī* ‘thou askest,’ Old Pers. *patiparsāhy*, Phl. *pursītanō*, New Pers. *pursīdan*, Wāxī, Sarq. *pörsam*, Afy. *pušt*, Kurd. *pirsin*, Dig. Oss. *farsun*, Tag. *farsin*. Av. *mərəya* ‘bird,’ Phl. *mury*, *murv*, New Pers. *mury*, Māz. *mary*, Afy. *marya*, Kurd. *mrišk*, Oss. *mary*.

r > u.

§ 74. The change of *r* to *u* is very common both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects. As has been noted in § 66, *r* becomes *u* especially in the vicinity of labials.

a. Indian. Skt. *pr̥thivī* ‘earth,’ Prāk. *puḍhavī*, *puhuvī*, *puhavī*, Pāli *pathavī*, *paṭhavī*, *puthuvī*, *puthavī*, Old Hindī *puhumi*. Skt. *mṛṇāla* ‘lotus-fibre,’ Prāk. *muṇāla*, Pāli *mulāla*. Skt. *r̥tu* ‘season,’ Prāk. *u(d)ū*, *riū*, Pāli *utu*, Sindhī *ruti*, Guj. *rut(u)*. Mar. *rutū*. Skt. *vṛṣṭi* ‘rain,’ Prāk. *vuṭṭhī*, *viṭṭhī*, Pāli *vuṭṭhi*. Skt. *vr̥ddha* ‘old,’ Ur. *būṛhā*, *būḍī*, Bang. *buḍā*, Hindī *buḍḍhā*, *būḍhā*, Panj. *buḍhā*, Sindhī *buḍhō*, *buḍhō*, Guj. *buṛhō* (cf. § 68).

b. Iranian. Av. *paršti* ‘back,’ Phl., New Pers. *pušt*, Wāxī *part*, Māz. *pašt*, N. Bal. *phut*, Kurd. *pīšt*, Zaza *pašt*. Av. *kərənaoiti* ‘makes,’ Pāz. *kunom*, New Pers. *kunad*, Gil. *kudan*, *kardan*, Wāxī *čaram*, Šiy. *kinam*, Sarq. *kanam*, Bal. *kanay*, N. Bal. *khanay*, Kurd. *kirin*, Dig. Oss. *khanun*, Tag. *khanin* (cf.

also Skt. *akṛṇavam* ‘I did,’ Old Pers. *akunavam*; Skt. *akṛṇōt* ‘did,’ Old Pers. *akunauš*, as well as Av. *kərəta* ‘done,’ Bal. *kut*, N. Bal. *khuθa*). Av. *vərəðka* ‘kidney,’ Phl. *gurtak*, New Pers. *gurdah*, Wāxī *valk*, Bal. *guttiy*. Av. *fratərəsaiti* ‘fears,’ Phl. *tarsūjanō*, Afy. *tarhēdal*, Bal. *trusag*, *tursay*, N. Bal. *thursay*, Kurd. *tirsin*, Dig. Oss. *tharsun*, Tag. *tharsin*.

[Somewhat similar to *r* > *u* is *r* > *ö* before sibilants in Wāxī, e. g. Av. *karṣta* ‘ploughed,’ Wāxī *köšt*.]

r > *ru*.

§ 75. The change of *r* to *ru* occurs but rarely, and like the change of *r* to *ri* (cf. § 72) it is found only initially.

a. Indian. Skt. *vṛkṣa* ‘tree,’ Prāk. *ruk̥kha*, *rikkha*, *riccha*, *vracha*, Pāli *ruk̥kha*, Ur. *rūkha*, Mar. *rūkh*, Siṁh. *ruk*, *rik*, Gyp. *ruk*, etc. (see § 69).

r > *ā*.

§ 76. The change of *r* to *ā* is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *pr̥ṣṭha* ‘back,’ Mar. *pāṭh*, *pūṭhā*, etc. (see § 71). Skt. *kṛṣi* ‘agriculture,’ Pāli *kasi*, Ur. *cāsa*, *tūsa*, Bang. *cās*.

r > *ī*.

§ 77. The change of *r* to *ī* is found very rarely.

a. Indian. Skt. *pr̥ṣṭha* ‘back,’ Ur. *pīṭha*, *piṭhi*, Bang., Hindī *pīṭh*, etc. (see § 71).

b. Iranian. Av. *parsti* ‘back,’ Kurd. *pīšt*, *pišt*, etc. (see § 74).

r > *ě*.

§ 78. The change of *r* to *ě* is extremely rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *gr̥ha* ‘house’ beside *gēha*, Prāk. *gēha*, Pāli *gēha*, *ghara*, *gaha*, Old Hindī *gēha*, Mar. *gēh*, Siṁh. *gē*, *geya*, Gyp. *kher*, *kyel*, etc. (see § 67).

b. Iranian. Av. *varəša* ‘forest,’ Phl. *vēšak*, New Pers. *bēšah*, Kāš. *vīša*, Māz., Tāl. *vīšē*, Kurd. *vīša*.

r > *ö*.

§ 79. The change of *r* to *ö*, like the other developments of

Indo-Iranian *r* considered in the sections immediately preceding, occurs but seldom.

- a. Indian. Skt. *mṛṣā* ‘falsely,’ Prāk. *mōsā*, *mūsā*, Pāli *musā* (in like manner Skt. *mṛṣavādin* ‘lying,’ Prāk. *mōsāvāa*, *mūsāvāa*, Pāli *musāvādin*).

r > al.

§ 80. In the Indian dialects *r* becomes *al* apparently only in the Māgadhī Prākrit. The Iranian dialects show a few examples of a development of *al* from an original *r*:

- a. Indian. Skt. *kṛtvā* ‘having done,’ Prāk. *kariā*, Māg. Prāk. *kaliā*, Bihārī *ka(r)i*, Hindī *kar(i)*. Skt. *dhṛta* ‘held,’ Prāk. *dharia*, Māg. Prāk. *dhalidē*, Bihārī *dhaīl*, *dhāil*, *dhayal* (in this word the Māg. *l* has been elided, while the Māg. *d* has become *l* as in all Bihārī perfect participles).

- b. Iranian. Av. *vərəθka* ‘kidney,’ Wāxī *valk*, etc. (see § 74). Av. *varəka* ‘leaf,’ Phl. *varg*, New Pers. *barg*, Gab. *varak*, Kāś. *valg*, Māz. *varak*, Gīl. *valg*, *valk*, Judeo-Pers., Kurd. *valg*.

r > r.

§ 81. The change of *r* to *r* seems to occur only after *t* and before vowels, and it is apparently confined to the Sindhī.

- a. Indian. Skt. *jāmātrka* ‘son-in-law,’ Prāk. *jāmāūa*, Sindhī *jāṭrō*. Skt. *mātrka* ‘maternal uncle,’ Prāk. *māūa*, Sindhī *māṭrē*.

§ 82. Numerous examples may be cited where Indo-Iranian *r* develops into different vowels in the same word in the same period and dialect.

- a. Indian. Skt. *tr̥ṇa* ‘grass,’ Apab. Prāk. *tr̥ṇu*, *taṇu*, *tinu*, etc. (see § 66). Skt. *gr̥ha* ‘house,’ Pāli *ghara*, *gaha*, *gēha*, etc. (see § 67). Skt. *mṛttikā* ‘earth,’ Hindī, Panj., Guj. *maṭṭi*, *māṭi*, *mitti*, etc. (see § 68). Skt. *vr̥nta* ‘stem of a flower,’ Prāk. *vinta*, *vonta*, *vanta*, Pāli *vanta*. Skt. *r̥ṣi* ‘sage,’ Prāk. *isi*, *rishi*, etc. (see § 71). Skt. *pr̥ṣṭha* ‘back,’ Prāk. *pat̥hi*, *pīṭhi*, *put̥hi*, Panj. *pit̥h*, *put̥h*, Guj. *piṭh*, *puṭh*, Mar. *pāṭh*, *puṭha*, etc. (see § 71).

Skt. *tr̥ṣṇā* ‘thirst,’ Pāli *tinhā*, *tañhā*, *tasiṇā*, etc. (see § 71). Skt. *mṛṣā* ‘falsely,’ Prāk. *mōsā*, *musā*, *mūsā*, etc. (see § 79).

b. Iranian. Av. *apərənāyu* ‘boy,’ New Pers. *barnā*, *burnā*, etc. (see § 67). Av. *kərəma* ‘worm,’ Kurd. *karm*, *kurum*, etc. (see § 67). Skt. *pr̥daku* ‘leopard,’ New Pers. *pilang*, *palang*, etc. (see § 68). Av. *kərənaoiti* ‘makes,’ Gil. *kudan*, *kardan*, etc. (see § 74).

The great variety of changes undergone by Indo-Iranian *r̥* in the various Indo-Iranian dialects is obvious. Thus the *r̥* of Skt. *mr̥ttika* ‘earth’ > *a*, *i*, *ā*; the *r̥* of Skt. *gr̥ha* ‘house’ > *a*, *ē*; of Skt. *vr̥ddha* ‘large’ > *a*, *u*, *ō*; of Skt. *pr̥ṣṭha* ‘back’ > *a*, *i*, *u*, *ā*, *ī*; of Skt. *mṛṣā* ‘falsely’ > *u*, *ū*, *ō*. In like manner the *r̥* of Av. *pərəsahi* ‘thou askest’ > *a*, *i*, *u*, *ō*; and of Av. *par̥sti* ‘back’ > *a*, *i*, *u*, *ī*.

ṛ̥

§ 83. Indo-Iranian *ṛ̥*, arising from Indo-Germanic *ṛ̥*, *l̥*, stands in Indian in ablaut with *īr*, *īr̥* (before consonants), *ir*, *ur* (before vowels), *ṛ̥ri*, *rā* (Wackernagel, *Altind. Gramm.*, i. 22–30; Hirt, *Indogerm. Ablaut*, 48–49, 54–55, 60, 70–71, 76 sqq.). In Iranian the Indo-Iranian *ṛ̥* is represented by *ar* (Bartholomae, *Grundr. der iran. Philol.*, i. 25). The Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects have in general retained without change the old representations of Indo-Iranian *ṛ̥*.

a.–b. Indo-Iranian. Skt. *tīrtha* ‘across,’ Prāk. *tittha*, *tūha*, Pāli *tittha*; Wāxī *türt*. Skt. *ūrmi* ‘wave’; Av. *varəmi*, Sarq. *varm*, Bal. *gvarm*. Skt. *dīrgha* ‘long,’ Prāk. *dīraha*, *dīha*, *dīggha*, Pāli *dīgha*, Sindhī *ḍrīghō*; Av. *darəya*, Old Pers. *darga*, New Pers. *dirāz*, Afy. *lārya*, Bal. *drāj*, N. Bal. *drāž*, Kurd. *dirīž*, Zaza *darg*, Oss. *dary*.

l̥

§ 84. Indo-Germanic *l̥* is lost entirely in the Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects, and it disappeared from the Iranian dialects

in the pre-Iranian period. In Old Indian *l* is very rare. The developments of *l* in Middle Indian were analogous to those of *r*.

a. Indian. Skt. *klpta* ‘done,’ Prāk. *kilitta*, Pāli *kappita*.

$$\bar{e} = \bar{e}.$$

§ 85. Indo-Iranian *ē* is in general retained unchanged in the Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. In the Middle and New Indian dialects *e* is long only before vowels and single consonants. Before consonant-groups it is to be regarded as short. In Assamese *e* is invariably short.

Skt. *dēva* ‘god,’ Prāk. *dēa*, Pāli *dēva*, Kaśm. *day*, Ur., Bang. *dē*, Hindī *dēō*, *dēu*, Panj., Sindhī *dēu*, Gyp. *devel*, *del*. Skt. *prēma* ‘love,’ Prāk. *pemma*, Pāli *pēma*, New Indian dialects *p(r)ēm*.

b. Iranian. The confusion in New Persian of the *majhāl ē* with the *maʒrūf ī* has been noted above, § 35. The Caspian dialects also show this confusion, while the Judaeo-Persian, in common with several other Eastern Persian dialects, preserves carefully the distinction between *ē* and *ī*.

Av. *daēva* ‘demon,’ Phl., New Pers. *dēv*, Wāxi *līv*, Šīy. *đīv*, Sarq. *đēv*. Av. *haca* ‘from’ + *aðairi* ‘beneath,’ Phl. *azēr*, Pāz. *ažēr*, New Pers. *zīr*, Sīv. *šī*, Zaf. *žēr*, other Central dialects *jīr*, Sāmm. *jēr*, Tāl. *jiar*, Judaeo-Pers. *zēr*, Kurd. *zīr*. Av. *vaēti* ‘willow,’ Phl. *vēt*, New Pers. *bēd*, Pamir dialects *vid*, Gab. *vīd*. Sīv. *vī*, Zaf., Kāš. *vē*, Vōn. *vīd*, Kuhr. *vēt*, Nat. *vīd*, Afy. *vala*, N. Bal. *gēθ*, Kurd. *vī*, *bī(h)*.

$$\bar{e} > a.$$

§ 86. The change of *ē* to *a* is not frequent. In Western Bangālī, however, several instances of *a* are found where the Eastern Bangālī keeps the original *ē* unchanged (e. g. Skt. *ēka* ‘one,’ E. Bang. *ēka*, W. Bang. *ak*).

a. Indian. Skt. *mlēchha* ‘barbarian,’ Prāk. *miličchu*, Pāli *milakkhu*. Skt. *ēkādaśa* ‘eleven,’ Prāk. *ēāraha*, Pāli *ēkādasa*,

ekārasa, Kaśm. *kāh*, Ur., Bang. *ēgāra*, Bihārī *egyārah*, Hindī *igārah*, *gyārah*, Panj. *giārām*, Sindhī *ikāraham*, *yāraham*, Guj. *agiār*, Mar. *akarā*.

b. Iranian. Av. *vaēti* ‘willow,’ Afy. *vala*, etc. (see preceding §). Av. *aēsma* ‘fuel,’ Phl. *(h)ēzam*, Pāz., New Pers. *hēzam*, Gab. *izma*, Kāš., Kuhr. *(h)ēzam*, Kurd. *hazang*.

$$\bar{e} > i.$$

§ 87. The change of *ē* to *i* is found both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects. In the Indian dialects the change occurs more frequently in the West than in the East. Among the Iranian dialects the Ossetish regularly develops *i* from *ē* before *n*.

a. Indian. Skt. *vēdanā* ‘pain,’ Prāk. *vianā*, *vēanā*, Pāli *vēdanā*. Skt. *dēvara* ‘brother-in-law,’ Prāk. *diara*, *dēvara*, Pāli *dēvara*, Ur. *dēyura*, Bang., Hindī, Panj. *dēvar*, *dēyar*, Sindhī *đēru*, Guj. *dēur*, *dēr*, Mar. *dēvar*, *dēyar*. Skt. *ekādaśa* ‘eleven,’ Hindī *igārah*, *gyārah*, Sindhī *ikāraham*, *yāraham*, etc. (see preceding §). Skt. *prativēṣaka* ‘neighbouring,’ Pāli *paṭivissaka*.

b. Iranian. Av. *daēza* ‘garden,’ Old Pers. *παράδεισος*, Phl. *diz*, New Pers. *diz*, *diž*, *dēz*. Phl. *mēhmān* ‘guest,’ New Pers. *mēhmān*, *mihmān*, Afy. *mēlma*, Kurd. *mēvān*. Old Pers. *naiba* ‘good,’ Phl. *nēv(ak)*, New Pers. *nēk(ō)*, *nikō*. Av. *axśāēna* ‘green,’ Phl., New Pers. *xaśin*, Šiy. *śōin*, Sarq. *xoin*, Yidg. *axśin*, Afy. *xin*, *śin*, Kurd. *(ha)śin*, Oss. *axsinag*. Skt. *phēna* ‘foam,’ Dig. Oss. *finkha*, Tag. *finkh*.

$$\bar{e} > \bar{a}.$$

§ 88. The change of *ē* to *ā* is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *kēyūra* ‘bracelet,’ Pali *kāyūra*.

$$\bar{e} > \bar{i}.$$

§ 89. The change of *ē* to *ī* is rare both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects, excepting in Pāzand and New Persian, where *ē* becomes *ī* regularly before a nasal.

a. Indian. Skt. *mēgha* ‘cloud,’ Prāk. *mēha*, Pāiś. Prāk.

mēkha, Pāli *mēgha*, Hindī *mīm̥h*, *mēm̥h*, Panj. *mīm̥h*, *mīham̥*, Sindhī *mīm̥hu*.

b. Iranian. Av. *vaēna* ‘nose,’ Phl. *vēnūk*, *bēnūk*, Pāz. *vīnī*, New Pers. *bīnī*, Sāmn. *vīnī*, Māz. *vēnī*, Tāl. *vīnī*, Kurd. *bēn*, *bivil*, E. Kurd. *balav*. Av. *axšāēna* ‘blue,’ Phl., New Pers. *xaśīn*, Yidg. *axśīn*, Afy. *xīn*, *śīn*, Kurd. (*ha)sīn*, etc. (see § 87). Av. *daēman* ‘glance,’ Phl. *andēmankar*, Pāz. *andīmānī*, New Pers. *dīm*, Šīr., Zaf., Kāš. *dim*, Kuhr. *dim*, *dūm*, Afy. *lēma*, Bal. *dēm*, N. Bal. *dē(m)v*, Kurd. *dēm*. Av. *spaēta* ‘white,’ Phl. *spēt*, New Pers. *sipēd*, *sapēd*, *ispēd*, Zaf. *sōbō*, Kāš. *asbēd*, Kuhr. *asbē*, Sarq. *spaid* (*ai* of secondary development, cf. New Pers. *dēr* ‘long,’ Sarq. loan-word *dair*), Yidg. *spī*, Kurd. *sipī*. Av. *aēxa* ‘ice,’ Pāz. *yah*, New Pers. *yax*, Wāxī, Šīy. *yax*, Yidg. *yux*, Yayn. *īx*, Dig. Oss. *yax*, Tag. *īx*. Av. *haētu* ‘bridge,’ Dig. Oss. *xēd*, Tag. *xīd*.

ē > *ĕ*.

§ 90. The change of *ē* to *ĕ* is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *vēṣṭana* ‘crown,’ Pāli *vēṭhana*, Sinh. *voṭunu*, New Sinh. *oṭunna*.

ē > *ai*.

§ 91. The change of *ē* to *ai* is very rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *x^vaēda* ‘sweat,’ Phl. *x^vāi*, New Pers. *x^vai*, Wāxī *xil*, Sarq. *xaið*, Afy. *x^valē*, Bal. *hēd*, N. Bal. *hēð*, Kurd. *xū*, *xoi*, *xōh*, Oss. *xad*.

ē > *y*.

§ 92. The change of *ē* to *y* is very rare and it occurs only initially. (This *y* is probably really prothetic.)

a. Sanskrit *ēka* ‘one,’ Prāk. *ekka*, Pāli *ēka*, Kaśm. *akh*, Ur., Bang. *ēka*, W. Bang. *ak*, Bihārī *yak*, *ĕk*, Old Hindī *ik(k)*, Hindī *ēk*, Panj. *ik*, Sindhī *hiku*, (*h*)*ēku*, *hikidō*, *hēkidō*, Guj. *ēk*, *āik*, Mar. *ēk*, *yēk*, Gyp. *yek*, *yekh*.

b. Iranian. Av. *aēra* ‘one,’ Old Pers. *aiva*, Phl. *ēv(ak)*, Pāz., New Pers. *yak*, Vōn. *yav*, *ikī*, Kuhr. *y*, *ī*, *ik*, Wāxī *ī(v)*, Šīy. *yīv*,

yī, yū, yü, Sarq. *iv, ī*, Sangl. *vak*, Minj. *yao*, Afy. *yav*, Bal. *ēyōk*, Kurd. *ikī*, Dig. Oss. *yau*, Tag. *yu*. Av. *aēxa* ‘ice,’ Pāz. *yah*, New Pers., Wāxī, Šīy. *yax*, Yidg. *yux*, Dig. Oss. *yax*, etc. (see § 89).

Aphtacresis of ē.

§ 93. The loss of initial *ē* occurs with extreme rarity.

- a. Indian. Skt. *ērāṇḍa* ‘castor-oil tree,’ Hindī *rēṇdī*.

Apocope of ē.

§ 94. Final *ē* is lost in the New Indian dialects in the majority of instances.

- a. Indian. Skt. *talē* ‘beneath,’ Ur. *tal(ē)*, Hindī *talē*, Guj., Mar. *tal, tal̄*. Skt. *sāngē* ‘with,’ Ur. *sāngē*, Hindī, Panj. *sānn̄*, Sindhī *sān̄*, Guj. *sānn̄*, Mar. *sāngēn̄*.

The multiform changes to which a final *ē* is subject in the New Indian dialects may be well illustrated from the modern representatives of Old Indian **paścē* for the Sanskrit *paścāt* ‘after.’

- Skt. **paścē* ‘after,’ Apab. Prāk. *pacchāi*, Ur. *pachē, pāchu*, Bang. *pichē, pacchē*, Hindī *pāchē, pīchē, pāchū*, Panj. *pichē, pichōn̄*, Sindhī *pōē, puān̄*, Guj. *pachē, pachī, pachō*.

$$\bar{a}i = \bar{a}i.$$

§ 95. Indo-Iranian *ai* has been lost in the Indo-Iranian dialects. The few cases in the Iranian dialects in which *ai* is apparently retained show in reality a change of *ai* to *āy* (cf. § 108).

- b. Iranian. Av. *rāi* ‘radiance,’ New Pers. *rāy*. [New Pers. *rāy* is, however, to be compared rather with Av. gen. sg. **rāyō*.]

$$\bar{a}i > \bar{a}i.$$

§ 96. The change of *ai* to *āi* occurs very rarely.

- a. Indian. Skt. *sāinya* ‘soldier,’ Prāk. *sānnna, senna*, Pali *sēniya*.

$\bar{a}i > \bar{i}$.

§ 97. The change of $\bar{a}i$ to \bar{i} is extremely rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *dhāiryā* ‘firmness,’ Prāk. *dhīra*, *dhijja*, Ur., Sindhī, Guj., Mar. *dhīr*.

$\bar{a}i > \check{e}$.

§ 98. The change of $\bar{a}i$ to \check{e} is the normal one to which $\bar{a}i$ is subject in the Middle and New Indian dialects, where it is found very frequently.

a. Indian. Skt. *sāila* ‘hill,’ Prāk., Pāli *sēla*. Skt. *kāivarta* ‘fisherman,’ Prāk., Pāli *kēvatta*, Hindī *kēvat*. Skt. *tāila* ‘oil,’ Prāk., Pāli *tella*, New Ind. dialects *tēl*. Skt. *gāirika* ‘red chalk,’ Pāli *gērika*, Ur. *gēru*, Hindī *gērū*, Guj. *gēru*, Mar. *gērū*.

$\bar{o} = \bar{\bar{o}}$.

§ 99. Indo-Iranian \bar{o} is in general preserved unchanged in the Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects. In Assamese \bar{o} , although it is retained in the script, is pronounced \ddot{u} . The New Persian presents the same confusion of the *majhūl* \bar{o} and the *maʒrūf* \bar{u} which has already been observed in the case of \bar{e} and \bar{i} (see §§ 35, 85). The Judaeo-Persian, like the majority of the East Iranian dialects, observes carefully the distinction between \bar{o} and \bar{u} (cf. § 85).

a. Indian. Skt. *bhōjana* ‘food,’ Prāk. *bhōṇa*, Pāli *bhōjana*. Skt. *yōktra* ‘yoke,’ Pāli *yotta*, Ur., Bang., Hindī, Panj. *jōt*, Sindhī *jōṭō*, Guj. *jōtar*, Mar. *jōt*.

b. Iranian. Av. *raocah* ‘day,’ Old Pers. *raucah*, Phl. *rōc*, New Pers. *rōz*, Gab. *rūj*, Caspian dialects *rū*, excepting Kāš. *rū*, Tāl. *rōž*, *rūž*, Wāxī *rauj*, Afy. *rvaj*, Bal. *rōc*, N. Bal. *rōš*, Kurd. *rūž*, *rō(z)*. Av. *gaoša* ‘ear,’ Old Pers. *gauša*, Phl., New Pers. *gōš*, Šīr., Bahb. *guš*, Nāy. *gūš*, Wāxī *γūš*, *γiš*, Šīy. *γūž*, Sarq. *γaul* (*au* of secondary development), Yidg. *γū*, Afy. *γvaiγ*, Bal. *gōš*, Kurd. *gūh*, Dig. Oss. *γos*, Tāg. *qūs*. Av. *baoiōi* ‘perfume,’ Phl. *bōd*, *bōi*, New Pers. *bō(i)*, Wāxī *vūl*, Sarq. *bao*, Yayn. *vūd*,

Bal. *bōd*, N. Bal. *bōð*, *bōz*, Oss. *bud*. Av. *raoða* ‘face,’ Phl. *rōd*, New Pers. *rō(i)*, Judaeo-Pers. *rōi*.

$\bar{o} > au$.

§ 100. The change of \bar{o} to *au* is excessively rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *saokəntavant* ‘sulphurous,’ Pāz. *sawagand*, New Pers. *saugand*.

$\bar{o} > a$.

§ 101. The change of \bar{o} to *a* is not common either in the Indian or in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *gōdhūma* ‘wheat,’ Apab. Prāk. *gōhūmu*, Pāli *godhūma*, Ass. *ghēñhu*, Nāip. *gahūm*, Ur. *gahama*, *gama*, Bang. *gōm*, *gam*, Bihārī *gōhūm*, Hindī *gō(n)hum*, *gēhūm*, *ghēum*, Panj. *ghēum*, Sindhī *gēhūm*, Guj. *ghām*, Gyp. *giv*.

b. Iranian. Av. *saocayāhi* ‘shalt burn,’ Phl. *sōxtanō*, *sōcinītanō*, New Pers. *sōxtan*, Gab. *sajan*, Māz., Gil. \checkmark *sūj*, Sarq. *sauz*, Afy. *sēzal*, *sējal*, Bal. *sucag*, N. Bal. *sušay* (intrans.), Bal. *sōcag*, N. Bal. *sōšay* (trans.), Kurd. *sōtin*, Dig. Oss. *sōjun*, Tag. *sūjin*. Av. *straoni* ‘loin,’ Phl. *sarič*, *sarīn*, New Pers. *sarōn*, *surīn*, Wāxī *šunj*, Šiy. *šaun*, Sarq. *xaun*, Bal. *sarēn*. New Pers. *pōz* ‘parts about the nose,’ Gab. *pūz*, Sangl. *fuzik*, Minj. *foska*, Afy. *pōza*, *paza*, Bal. *pō(n)z*, N. Bal. *phōnz*, Kurd. *pūz*, *pōz*, Dig. Oss. *finje*, Tag. *fing*.

$\bar{o} > i$.

§ 102. The change of \bar{o} to *i* is excessively rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *gaoša* ‘ear,’ Wāxī *γiš*, *γiš*, etc. (see § 99).

$\bar{o} > u$.

§ 103. The change of \bar{o} to *u* is common both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects. As in all cases of shortening, the phenomenon here discussed occurs especially before double consonants or consonant-groups.

a. Indian. The change of \bar{o} to *u* in the New Indian dialects occurs more frequently in the West than in the East, although

the Bangālī often has *u* where the other New Indian dialects show *ō*.

Skt. *rōcati* ‘shines,’ Prāk. *ruccati*, Māg. Prāk. *lōadi*, Pāli *ruccati*, *rōcati*. Skt. *jyōtsnā* ‘moon-lit night,’ Prāk. *jōṁhā*, Pāli *jumhā*. Skt. *ōjas* ‘strength,’ Jāina Prāk. *uya*, Pāli *ōja*. Skt. *lōtyām* ‘in a small water-pot,’ E. New Ind. dialects *lōtiyā*, W. New Ind. dialects *luṭiyā*. Skt., Pāli *lōhakāra* ‘blacksmith,’ Sindhī *luharu*.

Here too may be considered the Kaśmīrī *ō*, *ü* arising from *ō* through the umlaut of a following *ī*, e. g. Kaśm. *brōr* ‘tom-cat,’ fem. *brōr* (written *brāriū*); Skt. *vṛddha* ‘large,’ Kaśm. *bodd* (written *baḍu*), fem. *biḍ* (written *baḍū*), etc. (see § 68).

b. Iranian. Av. *kaofa* ‘hill,’ Old Pers. *kaufa*, Phl. *kōf*, New Pers. *kōh*, *kuh*, Kuhr. *kāfūn*, mountain Jewish *kuf*, Afy. *kvab*, Bal. *kōpak*, N. Bal. *khōfay*, Kurd. *kūvī*. Av. *maoiri* ‘ant,’ Phl., New Pers. *mōr*, Gab. *mōrīk*, Kāš., Vōn. *mōrcuna*, Yidg. *muryah*, Dig. Oss. *muljug*, Tag. *maljig*. Av. *gaoša* ‘ear,’ Šīr., Bahb. *guš*, etc. (see § 99). New Pers. *gōšah* ‘corner,’ Kurd. *gūž*, *gūša*, Bohtanī *kuši*.

ō > ī.

§ 104. The change of *ō* to *ī* is rather infrequent.

b. Iranian. Some of the New Iranian dialects preserve the transition-grade *ī̄*.

Phl. *mō(d)*, *mōī* ‘hair,’ New Pers. *mōi*, Gab. *mīd*, Sīv., Bahb., Nāy., Māz. *mī*, Gil., Tāl. *mū*, other Caspian dialects *mū*, Bal. *mūd*, *mīd*, N. Bal. *mīd*. New Pers. *tōlah* ‘puppy,’ Sīv. *tīlū*.

ō > ū.

§ 105. In Pāzand and New Persian Indo-Iranian *ō* becomes *ū* regularly before *m* or *n* (compare the analogous change in these dialects of *ē* to *ī* before nasals, § 89). In Afyān *ō* becomes *ū* before *n*, but it remains unchanged before *m*. Elsewhere the change is sporadic only.

b. Iranian. Av. *gaona* ‘colour,’ Phl. *gūn(ak)*, New Pers.

gūn(ah), Afy. *yūna*. Av. *haoma* ‘Homa-plant,’ Phl. *hōm*, Pāz., New Pers. *hūm*, Afy. *ōma*. Av. *saocayāhi* ‘shalt burn,’ Māz., Gil. *✓sūj*, Tag. Oss. *sūjin*, etc. (see § 101). Av. *raocah* ‘day,’ Gab. *rūj*, Tāl. *rōž*, *rūž*, Kurd. *rūž*, *rō(z)*, etc. (see § 99). Av. *draoya* ‘lie,’ Old Pers. *drauga*, Phl. *drōg*, *drōy*, New Pers. *durōy*, *darōy*, Māz. *darū*, *durū*, Tāl. *dū*, Sarq. *durū*, Afy. *darōy*, Bal. *d(a)rōg*, N. Bal. *drōy*. Av. *raoyna* ‘oil,’ Phl. *rōkan*, *rōyan*, New Pers. *rōyan*, Kurd. *rūn*.

$\bar{o} > \bar{e}$.

§ 106. The change of \bar{o} to \bar{e} is found with some frequency.

a. Indian. Skt., Pāli *rōhita* ‘kind of fish,’ Ass. *rō*, E. Hindī *rēhū*, Hindī *rōhū*, Panj. *rēhū*, Sīnh. *rehe*, *rē*. Skt. *gōdhūma* ‘wheat,’ Ass. *ghēnu*, Hindī *gēhuṁ*, *ghēum*, *gō(m)huṁ*, Panj. *ghēum*, Sindhī *gēhuṁ*, etc. (see § 101). Skt. *cōra* ‘thief,’ Prāk., Pāli *cōra*, New Ind. dialects *cōr*, excepting Kaśm. *čūr*, Sīnh. *hera*, *hora*, Gyp. *cor*.

$\bar{o} > va$.

§ 107. The change of \bar{o} to *va* occurs regularly in Afyān, excepting before *m*, where \bar{o} is retained, and before *n*, where \bar{o} becomes *ū* (see § 105).

b. Iranian. Av. *gaoša* ‘ear,’ Afy. *γvaiy*, etc. (see § 99). Av. *raocah* ‘day,’ Afy. *rvaj*, etc. (see § 99).

$\bar{a}u = \bar{a}u$.

§ 108. The Indo-Iranian *āu* has been lost in the Indo-Iranian dialects. The few cases in which *āu* has apparently been retained in the Iranian dialects show in reality a change of *āu* to *āv* (cf. § 95).

b. Iranian. Skt. *nāu* ‘ship,’ Av. *nāvaya* ‘navigable,’ Old Pers. *nāviyā* ‘fleet’ (?), Phl. *nāvīcak*, *nāvtāk*, New Pers. *nāv*. [The New Pers. *nāv* is, however, to be compared rather with the Av. gen. sg. **nāvō*.]

$\bar{a}u > a\ddot{u}$.

§ 109. The change of $\bar{a}u$ to $a\ddot{u}$ is very rare.

- a. Indian. Skt. *pāura* ‘citizen,’ Prāk. *paūra*, Pāli *pōra*. Skt. *gāurava* ‘respect,’ Prāk. *gaūrava*, Śāur. Prāk. *gōrava*. Skt. *māuli* ‘garland,’ Prāk. *maūli*, Pāli *mōli*.

$\bar{a}u > u$.

§ 110. The change of $\bar{a}u$ to u is very rare.

- a. Indian. Skt. *kāukṣeyaka* ‘sword,’ Prāk. *kukkhēaa*. Skt. *dāuvārika* ‘porter,’ Prāk. *duvvāria*, Pāli *dōvārika*. Skt. *cāwrya* ‘theft,’ Prāk. *cōria*, Nāip. *cōrī*, Ur. *cōri*, Bang. *curi*, Hindī, Mar. *cōrī*. Skt. *āutsukya* ‘zeal,’ Prāk. *ōsukka*, Pāli *ussukka*.

$\bar{a}u > \bar{u}$.

§ 111. The change of $\bar{a}u$ to \bar{u} is excessively rare.

- a. Indian. Skt. *śāurya* ‘heroism,’ Prāk. *sōria*, Sindhī *sūrihāī*.

$\bar{a}u > \bar{o}$.

§ 112. The change of $\bar{a}u$ to \bar{o} is the normal one to which Indo-Iranian $\bar{a}u$ is subject in the Middle and New Indian dialects. It may also be noted that $\bar{a}u$ in Assamese script is always pronounced \bar{o} .

- a. Indian. Skt. *kāumudi* ‘moonlight,’ Prāk. *kōmui*, Pāli *kōmudi*, Gyp. *comut* ‘moon.’ Skt. *yāuvana* ‘youth,’ Prāk. *jorvāna*, Pāli *yobbana*, Sindhī *jobhanu*. Skt. *āupamya* ‘analogy,’ Pāli *ōpamma*. Skt. *gāura* ‘pale,’ Pāli *gōra*, New Ind. dialects *gōrā*. Skt. *jhāulika* ‘pouch,’ Ur., Bang. *jhālī*, *jhuli*, *jhōlī*, Hindī *jhōlī*, Guj., Mar. *jhōlī*.

SINGLE CONSONANTS

§ 113. The Indo-Iranian consonants remain for the most part unchanged in the Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects. The law of spirantization which sharply distinguishes the Iranian from the Indian dialects is still operative, and all phenomena to be discussed in the following chapter must be considered with this fact in mind. The principal changes undergone by the Indo-Iranian single consonants are in general easily explicable. Common both to the Indian and to the Iranian dialects, although more frequent in the latter, is the change of an original voiced consonant to a voiceless, or the reverse. Aspiration and deaspiration, the loss of a consonant and the subsequent insertion of *y* or *v* in its place to avoid a resultant hiatus, are the most striking changes noted in the Indian dialects. The changes presented by the Iranian dialects in the single consonants are far more sporadic and less regular than those which are found in the Indian dialects. In the Iranian dialects a voiceless intervocalic consonant regularly becomes voiced. In general it may be said that the Indian dialects have preserved the original Indo-Iranian vowels more faithfully than the Iranian dialects have, but that, on the other hand, the Iranian consonants have suffered less change than the Indian.

In the following paragraphs will be found in some detail the principal changes undergone by the Indo-Iranian consonants in the various Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects.

$$k = k.$$

§ 114. Indo-Iranian *k* is in general preserved unchanged both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *kathayati* ‘tells,’ Prāk. *kahaī*, *kahēi*, Pāli *kathēti*, Ur., Bang., Hindī, Panj., Sindhī *kah*, Guj. *kēh*, Siṁh. *kiyanavā*. Skt. *ēka* ‘one,’ Prāk. *ekka*, Pāli *ēka*, Kaśm. *akh*, Ur., Bang. *ēka*, W. Bang. *ak*, Bihārī *yak*, *ēk*, Old Hindī *ik(k)*, Hindī *ēk*, Panj. *ik*, Sindhī *hiku*, (*h*)*ēku*, *hikidō*, *hēkidō*, Guj. *ēk*, *āik*, Mar. (*y*)*ēk*, Gyp. *yek*, *yekh*.

b. Iranian. Av. *kaofa* ‘hill,’ Old Pers. *kaufa*, Phl. *kōf(ak)*, New Pers. *kōh*, Kuhr. *kūfūn*, Tāt *kuf*, Afy. *kvab*, Bal. *kōpak* N. Bal. *khofay*, Kurd. *kīāh*. Av. *kərənaoiti* ‘makes,’ Old Pers. *kunavāhy*, Phl. *kar̄anō*, New Pers. *kardan*, Wāxī *čaram*, Šiyn. *kinam*, Sarq. *kanam*, Bal. *kanag*, N. Bal. *khanay*, Kurd. *kirin* Dig. Oss. *khanun*, Tag. *khanin*.

k > kh, x.

§ 115. In the Indian dialects the aspiration of an original *k* is only sporadic, but the Middle and New Iranian dialects regularly change *k* into the spirant *x* internally between vowels. In North Balūcī *k* becomes *kh* regularly initially, and the change occurs uniformly both initially and finally in Ossetish.

a. Indian. Skt. *kulja* ‘hump-backed,’ Prāk., Pāli *khujja*, Ur. *kūjā*, Bang. *ku(m)jā*, *kuljā*, Hindī *kubjā*, *kubbā*, *kubrā*, Panj. *kubbā*, *kūbā*, Sindhī *kuōō*, Guj. *kubarō*, Mar. *kubadā*, *khub*. Skt. *kāsa* ‘cough,’ Māhār. Prāk. *khāsa*, Pāli *kāsa*, Hindī, Panj., Sindhī *khānsī*, *khānsnā*. Skt. *kūpa* ‘well,’ Prāk. *kū(v)a*, Pāli *kūpa*, Kaśm. *khuh*, Ur., Bang. *kuā*, Hindī *kuām*, Panj. *khūhā*, Sindhī *khāhu*, Guj., Mar. *kuvō*. Skt. *krōḍaka* ‘lap,’ Hindī *kōṛ*, Guj. *khōlō*. Skt. *sukumāra* ‘youth,’ Prāk. *sūmāla*, *sukumāla*, Pāli *sukhumāla*, *sukumāra*.

b. Iranian. Av. *kafa* ‘foam,’ Phl., New Pers. *kaf*, Wāxī *xuf*, Sarq. *xaf*, Bal. *kap*, Kurd. *kaf*, Dig. Oss. *xaf(a)*, Tag. *xaf*. Av. *kahrkāsa* ‘vulture,’ Phl. *kahrkās*, *kargas*, New Pers. *kargas*, Bal. *kargaz*, N. Bal. *khargaz*, Oss. *kharkh*. Av. *ahmākəm* ‘of us,’ Old Pers. *amāxam*, New Pers. *mā*, Kāš. (*h*)*ōmō*, *hāmā*, Oss. *max*. GAv. *xsmāka* ‘yours,’ YAv. *yušmāka*, Pāz., New Pers. *šumā*, Bal. *šavā*, Dig. Oss. *smax*, Tag. *sumax*. Av. *niyāka*

‘grandfather,’ Old Pers. *apanyāka*, Phl. *nyāk*, New Pers. *niyā*, Afy. *nīka*, Bal. *nākū*, N. Bal. *nāxō*, fem. *nakh*.

k > g.

§ 116. The change of *k* to *g* is not frequent, excepting in the Iranian dialects internally between vowels.

a. Indian. Skt., Pāli *kīra* ‘parrot,’ Siinh. *girā*, *giravā*, *kīra*. Skt. *marakata* ‘emerald,’ Prāk. *maragaya*. Skt. *sakala* ‘whole,’ Māhār. Prāk. *sayala*, Pāli *sakala*, Bang. *sagun*, Bihārī *sagar*, Hindī *sagun*, *sagrā*, Panj. *sagrā*, Sindhī *saguṇu*, Guj. *saglō*, Mar. *sagla*, Siinh. *siyalu*. Skt. *kāka* ‘crow,’ Prāk. *kāa*, Bang., Hindī, Panj. *kāg*, Sindhī *kāṅgu*, Mar. *kāg*.

b. Iranian. Av. *ka* ‘who?’ New Pers. *kih*, Wāxī *kui*, *koi*, Šiyn. *kai*, Sarq. *coi*, Bal. *kē*, N. Bal. *khai*, Tūr Kurd. *gō*, Dig. Oss. *kha*, Tag. *cī*, Kamuntī *khī*. Av. *yākara* ‘liver,’ Phl. *jakar*, *yakar*, New Pers. *jigar*, Bal. *jagar*, N. Bal. *jayar*, Kurd. *jark*, Oss. *igar*. Av. *sukuruna* ‘porcupine,’ Phl. *sukur*, New Pers. *sugur(nah)*, Gab. *sīxur*, Afy. *škōn*, *škun*, Bal. *sīkun*, N. Bal. *sīxun*.

k > k̄i.

§ 117. The palatalization of *k* to *k̄i* is found in Iranian.

b. Iranian. Av. *kaofa* ‘hill,’ Kurd. *kūñh*, etc. (see § 114). Av. *kata* ‘house’ Kāš., Kuhr. *kiyah*, Nat. *kiah*, Yidg. *kyē*, etc. (see following §).

k > c, č.

§ 118. The change of *k* to *c* is very rare in the Indian dialects, but in the Iranian dialects *c* or *č* is not infrequently developed from an original *k*.

a. Indian. Skt. *kirāta* ‘name of a degraded tribe,’ Prāk. *cila(d)a* (but *kirāya* ‘monkey’). Skt. *kunda* ‘turner,’ Pāli *cunda*. Skt. *kṛṣi* ‘agriculture,’ Pāli *kasi*, Ur. *cāsa*, *tāsa*, Bang. *cās*. Skt. *gōṣṭhika* ‘belonging to a village,’ Sindhī *gōṭhēcō*.

[Here may be noted the Kaśmīrī change of *k* to *c* in the formation of the feminine, e. g. Kaśm. *bātuk* ‘drake,’ *bātūc* ‘duck.’]

b. Iranian. Av. *kata* ‘house,’ Phl. *katak*, New Pers. *kad(ah)*, Zaf. *kī*, Kāš. *kiyah*, Vōn. *kē*, Kuhr. *kiyah*, Nat. *kiah*, Wāxī *kat*, Šīyn. *čīd*, Sarq. *cīd*, Minj. *kai*, Yidg. *kyē*. Av. *kərətā* ‘knife,’ Phl. *kārt*, New Pers. *kārd*, N. Afy. *cārah*, Bal. *kārc(a)*, N. Bal. *khārea*, Kurd. *kīr(d)*, Oss. *khārd*. New Pers. *kaik* ‘flea,’ Kurd. *kēc*, *kac*. Av. *ka* ‘who?’ Sarq. *coi*, Tag. Oss. *cī*, etc. (see § 116). Av. *sūka* ‘needle,’ Phl. *sūcan*, Pāz. *sūzan*, *sōzān*, New Pers. *sōzan*, Gab. *sajan*, Zaf., Kāš. *sōzō*, Wāxī *sič*, Sarq. *sič*, Bal. *sūcin*, *sīcīn*, N. Bal. *sīšin*, *šīšin*, *sēšīn*, Kurd. *šūžīn*.

k > t.

§ 119. The change of *k* to *t* is very rare. In many of its occurrences it is due to dissimilation.

a. Indian. Skt. *kṛṣi* ‘agriculture,’ Ur. *tāsa*, *cāsa*, etc. (see preceding §). Skt. *kakkōla* ‘bdellium,’ Pāli *takkōla*, Sinh. *takul*.

k > p.

§ 120. The change of *k* to *p* is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *jalūkikā* ‘leech,’ Pāli *jalupikā*, *jalūka* (due in this example to dissimilation).

k > bh.

§ 121. The change of *k* to *bh* occurs with extreme rarity.

a. Indian. Skt. *sīkara* ‘spray,’ Prāk. *sī(h)ara*, *sībhara*, Pāli *sīkara*. [See now Pischel, § 206.]

k > y.

§ 122. The change of *k* to *y* is only apparent. The *k* is actually lost through the transition-grade *g*, and *y* is then inserted to prevent the hiatus caused by the loss of the *k*. The phenomenon is far less frequent in the Iranian than in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *nārikēla* ‘cocoanut,’ Nāip. *narival*, Bang. *nārēl*, Bihārī *nāriyar*, Hindī *nāriyal*, Panj. *narēlu*, nalēru, Sindhī *nārēlu*, *nāīru*, Guj. *nāriyal*, Mar. *nāral*. Skt. *ākāra*

'figure,' Prāk. *āgāra*, Māhār. *āyāra*, *ākāra*, Pāli *ākāra*. Skt. *kōkila* 'cuckoo,' Prāk. *kōila*, Ur. *kōyila*, Hindī, Panj., Sindhī *kōil*, Guj. *kōyal*, Mar. *kōkil*, Sinh. *kovullā*, Anglo-Ind. *koil*. Skt. (*u)daka* 'water,' Jāina Prāk. *daga*, Pāli *daka*, *ōka*, Sinh. *daga*, *daya*, *diya*. Skt. *cakōra* 'sort of bird,' Elu *siyuru*, Sinh. *siyuru*, *sivru*.

b. Iranian. Phl. *māṭikān* 'mare,' New Pers. *mādigān*, Bal. *mādyān*, N. Bal. *mādin*, *māzin*.

k > v.

§ 123. The change of *k* to *v*, like that of *k* to *y*, is only apparent. The *k* is actually lost through the transition-grade *g*, and *v* is then inserted to prevent the hiatus caused by the loss of the *k*.

a. Indian. Skt. *śuka* 'parrot,' Pāli *suka*, *sura*. Skt. *nakula* 'mongoose,' Pāli *nakula*, Ur., Bang. *nēul*, Hindī *nēval*, Panj. *nēul*, Sindhī *nōru*, Guj. *nōliyu*. Skt. *kōkila* 'cuckoo,' Sinh. *kovullā*, etc. (see preceding §).

b. Iranian. Skt. *vikāsatē* 'appears,' Phl. *gukās* 'witness,' Pāz. *guvāh*, *gurvāi*, New Pers. *guvā(h)*. Skt. *vikarōti* 'transposes,' Phl. *gukarīṭanō*, Pāz. *guhārād*, New Pers. *guvārad*. Av. *span* 'dog,' Med. *σπάκα*, Phl. *sak*, *sag*, New Pers. *sag*, Gab. *sabā*, *savā*, Kāš. *asbā*, *aspā*, Samn. *asba*, Tāl. *sipā*, Afy. *spai*, Kurd. *sah*.

k > š.

§ 124. The change of *k* to *š* is excessively rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *sūka* 'needle,' N. Bal. *sīšin*, *śīśan*, *śīśin*, *sēśin*, etc. (see § 118).

k > h.

§ 125. The change of *k* to *h* is rare in the Indian and especially rare in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *sphatika* 'crystal,' Prāk. *phaliha*, *phaliya*, *phadia*, Pāli *phalika*. Skt. *śrikā* 'beauty,' Māhār. Prāk. *sirihā*. Skt. *nikaśa* 'touchstone,' Prāk. *nihasa*, Jāina Prāk. *nihasa*, *nighasa*,

Pāli *nikasa*. Skt. *srjanakāra* ‘creator,’ Sindhī *sirjanahāru*. Skt. *ākāśa* ‘sky,’ Prāk. *āyāsa*, Pāli *ākāsa*, Siinh. *ahasa*, *āsa*.

b. Iranian. Av. *span* ‘dog,’ Med. *σπάκα*, Kurd. *suh*, etc. (see § 123).

$$k > z, \check{z}.$$

§ 126. The change of *k* to *z*, *ž* occurs with extreme rarity in the Iranian dialects.

b. Iranian. Av. *sūka* ‘needle,’ Pāz. *sūzan*, *sōzan*, New Pers. *sōzan*, Zaf., Kāš. *sōzō*, Kurd. *šūžin*, etc. (see § 118).

Aphaeresis of k.

§ 127. The loss of an initial *k* is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt., Pāli *kuddāla* ‘hoe,’ Ur. *kōrā*, Bang. *kōdal*. Sindhī *kōrari*, Guj. *kōdārō*, Siinh. *udalu*, *udälla*.

Syncope of k.

§ 128. The loss of an internal *k* is not infrequent in the Indian dialects, although it is noteworthy that the phenomenon occurs more often in the Middle than in the New period.

a. Indian. Skt. *avakāśa* ‘opportunity,’ Prāk. *ōāsa*, *avayāsa*, Pāli *ōkāsa*, *avakāsa*. Skt. *nakula* ‘mongoose,’ Ur., Bang., Panj. *nēul*, Sindhī *nōru*, Guj. *nōliyu*, etc. (see § 123). Skt. *nārikēla* ‘cocoanut,’ Bang. *nārēl*, Panj. *narēlu*, *nalēru*, Sindhī *nārēlu*, *nāriu*, Mar. *nāral*, etc. (see § 122). Skt. *kōkila* ‘cuckoo,’ Prāk. *kōila*, Hindī, Panj., Sindhī *kōil*, etc. (see § 122). Skt. *carmakāra* ‘leather-worker,’ Pāli *cammakāra*, Ur. *camāra*, Bang. *cāmār*, Hindī, Panj. *camār*, Sindhī *camāru*, Guj. *camār*, Mar. *cāmhār*.

Apocope of k.

§ 129. The loss of a final *k* is very common in the Iranian dialects.

b. Iranian. Old Pers. *bādaka* ‘servant,’ Phl. *bandak*, New Pers. *bandah*. Phl. *cārak* ‘means,’ Pāz. *cāra*, New Pers. *cārah*, Afγ. *cāra*, *čara*. Av. *span* ‘dog,’ Med. *σπάκα*, Gab. *sabū*, *savā*,

Kāš. *aspā*, *asbā*, Samn. *asba*, Tāl. *sipā*, Afy. *spai*, etc. (see § 123). Skt. *navaka* ‘lad,’ New Pers. *navah*, Kurd. *lāv*, *lō*, *lau(k)*. Phl. *xānak* ‘house,’ New Pers. *xānah*, Kurd. *xānī*, Mukrī *xānū*.

Epenthesis of k.

§ 130. The insertion of *k* is very rare (merely graphic?).

b. Iranian. Av. *miθaoxta* ‘lie,’ Phl. *mītōkxt*, Pāz. *mīduxt*.

$$kh = kh.$$

§ 131. Indo-Iranian *kh* remains in general unchanged both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *nakha* ‘nail,’ Prāk., Pāli *nakha*, Gyp. *nay*. Skt. *likhati* ‘writes,’ Prāk. *lihai*, Pāli *likhati*, Kaśm. *lekh*, Hindī *likhnā*, Guj. *lakhavum*, Mar. *lihiṇēm*, Simh. *liyanavā*. Skt. *khara* ‘donkey,’ Prāk., Pāli *khara*. Skt. *khādati* ‘eats,’ Prāk. *khāi*, Pāli *khādati*, Ur. *khāibā*, Bang. *khāitē*, Hindī *khānā*, Panj. *khānā*, Sindhī *khāīnu*, Guj. *khāvum*, Mar. *khānēm*, Siinh. *kanavā*.

b. Iranian. Av. *xara* ‘donkey,’ Phl., New Pers. *xar*, Wāxī *xur*, Šiyn. *har*, Sarq. *car*, *sar*, Sangl. *xar*, Minj. *xara*, Yidg. *xuruh*, Afy. *xar*, N. Bal. *khar*, *xar*, Kurd. *k(i)ar*, Zaza *xar*, Oss. *xarag*. Av. *naxa* ‘nail,’ Phl. *nāxān*, New Pers. *nāxun*, Afy. *nūk*, Bal. *nakun*, *nāhun*, N. Bal. *nāxun*, Kurd. *nainuk*, Oss. *nix*. Av. *aēxa* ‘ice,’ New Pers. *yax*, Wāxī *yix*, Šiyn. *yax*, Yidg. *yux*, Yayn. *īx*, Dig. Oss. *yax*, Tag. *īx*. Skt. *mukha* ‘face,’ Afy. *max*.

$$kh > k.$$

§ 132. In the Indian dialects the deaspirization of an original *kh* is very rare, but in the later Iranian dialects the phenomenon is somewhat more frequent.

a. Indian. Skt. *khalu* ‘indeed,’ Prāk. (inscriptions of Kapur di Giri) *ku*, lit. Prāk. *khu*, Pāli *khō*, *khalu*. Skt. *khā* ‘spring,’ Pāli *kā*, *khā*, Gyp. *chev*.

b. Iranian. Av. *xara* ‘donkey,’ Kurd. *k(i)ar*, etc. (see preceding §). Av. *naxa* ‘nail,’ Bal. *nākun*, *nāhun*, etc. (see preceding §).

kh > gh, γ.

§ 133. The change of *kh* to *gh*, *γ*, is found occasionally in the Indian dialects, but in the Iranian dialects it is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *rēkha* ‘line,’ Prāk. *rēha*, Pāli *rēkha*, Hindī, Panj. *rēkh*, Sindhī *rēghī*, Guj. *rēg*, *rēkh*, Mar. *rēgh*. Skt. *śrīmkhala* ‘chain,’ Prāk. *sāmkala*, *sāmkhalā*, *śimkhala*, Pāli *sāmkhală*, Kaśm. *hāmhala*, Uṛ. *sāmkala*, *sāmkara*, Bang. *śikal*, *sikal*, Panj., Sindhī *sāmghar*, Guj. *sāmkal*, Mar. *sā(m)kal*.

b. Iranian. Skt. *śākhā* ‘twig,’ Phl. *śāk*, New Pers. *śāx*, *śāy*.

kh > c.

§ 134. The change of *kh* to *c* is excessively rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *xara* ‘donkey,’ Sarq. *car*, *sar*, etc. (see § 131).

kh > s.

§ 135. This change, like the preceding one, is excessively rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *xara* ‘donkey,’ Sarq. *sar*, *car*, etc. (see § 131).

kh > h.

§ 136. The change of *kh* to *h* is found both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects, although it occurs less frequently in the latter group of languages.

a. Indian. Skt. *sakhi* ‘friend,’ Prāk. *sahi*, Pāli *sakhi*, Sindhī *sahī*. Skt. *mukha* ‘face,’ Prāk. *muha*, Pāli *mukha*, Bihārī *mu(n)h*, Hindī *muñh*, Panj. *mūñhu*, *muhiñ*, Sindhī *muñhum*, *mukhu*, Siinh. *muva*, Gyp. *muy*.

b. Iranian. Av. *xara* ‘donkey,’ Šiyn. *har*, etc. (see § 131). Av. *naxa* ‘nail,’ Bal. *nākun*, *nāhun*, etc. (see § 131).

kh > y.

§ 137. The change of *kh* to *y*, like that of *k* to *y* (see § 122), is only apparent.

- a. Indian. Skt. *likhati* ‘writes,’ Siinh. *liyanavā*, etc. (see § 131).

kh > *v*.

- § 138. The change of *kh* to *v*, which is, like that of *k* to *v* (see § 123), only apparent, occurs very rarely.

- a. Indian. Skt. *mukha* ‘face,’ Siinh. *muva*, etc. (see § 136).

Prothesis of kh.

- § 139. Prothetic *kh* is found quite frequently in the Iranian dialects prefixed to words which originally began with vowels.

- b. Iranian. Av. *aēšma* ‘wrath,’ Phl. *xēšm*, New Pers. *xišm*. Av. *arəša* ‘bear,’ Phl., New Pers. *xirs*, Māz. *āš*, Šiyn. *yurš*, Sarq. *yürx*, Yidg. *yarš*, Afy. *yaž*, Kurd. *virc*, *hirc*, *hirš*, Zaza *xēc*, Oss. *ars*. Gk. *ώρων* ‘egg,’ Phl. *xāyak*, New Pers. *xāyah*, Gab. *vuc*, Afy. *hā*, Bal. *haik*, Kurd. *hažik*, *hī*, *hēk*, Oss. *aikh(a)*. Skt. *āma* ‘raw,’ New Pers. *xām*, Wāxī *yüng*, Afy. *ōm*, *ūm*, Bal. *hāmag*, N. Bal. *hāmay*, Kurd. *xāv*.

g = g.

- § 140. Indo-Iranian *g* is in general retained unchanged in the Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects, except for the Iranian law of spirantization which develops *γ* from *g*, unless the *g* is either initial or is preceded by a nasal or a sibilant.

- a. Indian. Skt. *gardabha* ‘donkey,’ Prāk. *gadḍaha*, *gaḍdaha*, Pāli *gadrabha*, Ass. *gādh*, Nāip. *gadāha*, Ur. *gadhā*, Bang. *gādhā*, Bihārī, Hindī *gadhā*, Panj. *gadlā*, *gaddō*, Sindhī *garahu*, Guj. *gadheḍō*, Mar. *gāḍhav*. Skt. *yugala* ‘pair,’ Apab. Prāk. *jualu*, Pāli *yugala*, Ur. *jugalā*, Bang., Hindī, Panj., Guj. *jugal*, Mar. *julā*, *jūl*, *juval*.

- b. Iranian. Av. *garəma* ‘warm,’ Old Pers. *garmapada*, Phl., New Pers. *garm*, Šiyn. *garm*, Sarq. *gürm*, *žürm*, Afy. *γārma*, Bal., Kurd. *garm*, Dig. Oss. *yarm*, Tag. *qarm*. Av. *gāu* ‘cow,’ Phl., New Pers. *gō*, *gav*, Zaf., Kāš., Vōn. *gō*, Kuhr. *gōb*, Wāxī *γau*, *γü*, Šiyn. *žāv*, Sarq. *žao*, Sangl., Minj. *yao*, Yayn. *gova*, Afy. *γvā*, Bal. *gōk*, N. Bal. *gōx*, Kurd. *gā*, Dig. Oss. *yog*, Tag. *qūg*. Skt. *bhōga* ‘joint,’ Bal. *bōg*, N. Bal. *bōγ*.

g > k.

§ 141. The change of the voiced *g* to the voiceless *k* is not frequent in the Indian dialects. In the Iranian dialects it is still more rare, excepting in the Tagaurish Ossetish, which has *q* initially for Indo-Iranian *g* (Digaurish *γ*).

a. Indian. Skt. *nagara* ‘city,’ Prāk. *ṇaara*, Māhār. Prāk. *nayara*, Pāiś. Prāk. *nakara*, New Ind. dialects *nāir*, *nēr*, Simh. *nuvara*, *niyari*. Skt. *maga* ‘Magian,’ Prāk. (inscriptions of Kapur di Giri) *maka*. Skt. *chagala* ‘goat,’ Pāli *chakala*. Skt. *ajagara* ‘boa-constrictor,’ Pāli *ajakara*, *ajagara*. Skt. *garuḍa* ‘mythical bird,’ Prāk. *garuḍa*, *garuḍa*, *galuḍa*, Pali *garuḍa*, Elu *gurulu*, Simh. *kurulla*. Skt. *ga(m)bhīra* ‘deep,’ Prāk. *gahira*, Pāli *ga(m)bhīra*, Ur. *gahira*, Hindī *gahirā*, *gaharā*, Sindhī *gahirō*, Simh. *gāmburu*, *kumburu*.

b. Iranian. Av. *garəma* ‘warm,’ Tag. Oss. *qarm*, etc. (see preceding §). Av. *gaoša* ‘ear,’ Old Pers. *gauša*, Phl., New Pers. *gōš*, Šir., Bahb. *guš*, Nāy. *guš*, Wāxī *γüš*, *yiš*, Šiyn. *γuž*, Sarq. *yaul*, Yidg. *γū*, Afy. *γvaiγ*, Bal. *gōš*, Kurd. *gūh*, Dig. Oss. *yoš*, Tag. *qūs*.

g > gh, γ.

§ 142. The aspirization of Indo-Iranian *g* is rare and only sporadic in the Indian dialects, but in the Iranian dialects *g* becomes *γ* regularly, excepting initially or after a nasal or a sibilant. In the Pāmir dialects, in Afyān, and in Digaurish Ossetish Indo-Iranian *g* becomes *γ* also initially.

a. Indian. Skt. *gṛha*, *gēha* ‘house,’ Prāk. *gēha*, Apab. Prāk. *gharu*, Pāli *ghara*, *gaha*, *gēha*, Kaśm. *gahar*, *gar*, Old Hindī *gēha*, New Ind. dialects *ghar*, excepting Mar. *gēh*, Simh. *gē*, *geya*, Gyp. *kher*, *kyel*. Skt. *gōdhūma* ‘wheat,’ Apab. Prāk. *gōhiūmu*, Pāli *gōdhūma*, Ass. *ghēñhu*, Nāip. *gahūm*, Ur. *ga(ha)ma*, Bang. *gōm*, *gam*, Bihārī *gōhūm*, Hindī *gō(m)hum*, *gēhūm*, *ghēum*, Panj. *ghēum*, Sindhī *gēhum*, Guj. *ghaūm*, Gyp. *giv*.

b. Iranian. Skt. *yuga* ‘yoke,’ New Pers. *juγ*, Šiyn. *yuγ*, Sarq. *yüγ*, Kurd. *jük*. Av. *gaoša* ‘ear,’ Wāxī *γüš*, *yiš*, Šiyn.

γūž, Sarq. *γaul*, Yidg. *γū*, Afy. *γvaiγ*, Dig. Oss. *γos*, etc. (see preceding §). Av. *gača* ‘thief,’ Afy. *γal*. Av. *mərəya* ‘bird,’ Phl. *mury*, *murv*, New Pers. *mury*, Māz. *mary*, Afy. *marya*, Kurd. *mrišk*, Oss. *mary*. Phl., Pāz., New Pers. *nān* ‘bread,’ Saf. *nū*, Nāy. *nāu*, Minj. *nayan*, Cent. Dial. *nūn*, Bal. *nagan*, N. Bal. *nayan*.

g > y.

§ 143. The change of *g* to *y* is only apparent. The *g* is in reality lost, and *y* is then inserted to prevent the resulting hiatus (cf. §§ 122, 137).

a. Indian. Skt. *jagat* ‘world,’ Māhār. Prāk. *jaya*, Sindhī *jaγu*, *jaγatu*. Skt. *nagara* ‘city,’ Māhār. Prāk. *nayara*, Siinh. *niyari*, *nuvara*, etc. (see § 141). Skt. *nāga* ‘snake,’ Prāk., Pāli *nāga*, Siinh. *nayā*, *nā*.

b. Iranian. Av. *zairi-gaona* ‘having a golden colour,’ Phl. *zarīngūn*, New Pers. *zargūn*, Afy. *zaryūn*.

g > v.

§ 144. The change of *g* to *v* in the Indian dialects is only an apparent one, the *v* being really inserted to prevent the hiatus arising from the loss of the original *g* (cf. §§ 123, 138). In the Iranian dialects, on the contrary, the change of *g* to *v* is a real one. The phenomenon does not occur frequently.

a. Indian. Skt. *nagara* ‘city,’ Siinh. *nuvara*, *niyari*, etc. (see § 141).

b. Iranian. Old Pers. *magu* ‘Magian,’ Phl. *magū*, *magūpat*, *marpat*, New Pers. *muy*, *mōy*, *mōbad*. Av. *mərəya* ‘bird,’ Phl. *mury*, *murv*, etc. (see § 142). New Pers. *xargōš* ‘hare’ (lit. ‘donkey-eared,’ Av. **xara-gaoša*), Kurd. *karvaš*.

g > ž.

§ 145. The change of *g* to *ž* is excessively rare, although it is sometimes found initially in sporadic words in Šiynī and Sariqolī.

b. Iranian. Av. *gāu* ‘cow,’ Šīyn. *zāv*, Sarq. *žao*, etc. (see § 140). Av. *garəma* ‘warm,’ Sarq. *žürm*, *gürm*, etc. (see § 140).

$$g > h.$$

§ 146. The change of *g* to *h* is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *bhāginēya* ‘sister’s son,’ Pāli *bhāginejja*, Sinh. *bāhānā*, *bānā*.

Syncope of g.

§ 147. The loss of an internal *g* is found both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects, although the New Indian does not suffer syncope of *g* as frequently as do the Middle Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *bhāgadhēya* ‘share,’ Prāk. *bhāadēha*, Māhār. Prāk. *bhāya*, Pāli *bhāga*. Skt. *sṛgāla* ‘jackal,’ Prāk. *siāla*, Pāli *sigāla*, Ur. *śiāla*, *ścāla*, Bang. *siāl*, Sinh. *hivalā*. Skt. *āgata* ‘arrived,’ Māg. Prāk. *āade*. Skt. *dviguṇa* ‘two-fold,’ Prāk. *duuṇa*, Pāli *diguṇa*, Hindī, Panj. *dūnā*, Sindhī *dūnā*, Mar. *dūṇ*. Skt. *bhaginī* ‘sister,’ Prāk. *bahiṇī*, *bhaīṇī*, Pāli *bhaginī*, Ur. *bhāuṇī*, *bhaūṇī*, Bang. *baīn*, Hindī *bahin*, Panj. *bāīn*, *bāimī*, Sindhī *bhēnu*, Guj. *bēhēn*, Mar. *bahīn*, *bāīn*. Skt. *yugala* ‘pair,’ Apab. Prāk. *jualu*, Mar. *jūlā*, *jūl*, *juval*, etc. (see § 140).

b. Iranian. Av. *draoya* ‘lie,’ Old Pers. *drauga*, Phl. *drōg*, *drōγ*, New Pers. *durōγ*, Māz. *darū*, Tāl. *dū*, Sarq. *durū*, Afy. *darōγ*, Bal. *d(a)rōg*, N. Bal. *drōγ*, Kurd. *darāv*, *darau*. Av. *ci* ‘what?’ + *gaona* ‘kind,’ Phl. *cigān(ih)*, New Pers. *cigānah*, *cūn*.

$$gh = gh.$$

§ 148. Indo-Iranian *gh* is in general retained unchanged both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *ghaṭa* ‘jar,’ Prāk. *ghaḍa*, Hindī *ghaṭā*, other New Ind. dialects *ghaḍī*, Gyp. *khōrō*.

b. Iranian. Av. *maēya* ‘cloud,’ Phl., New Pers. *mēγ*, Dig. Oss. *mēya*, Tag. *mīγ*.

gh > *k*.

§ 149. The change of *gh* to *k* occurs very rarely as a final in the Iranian dialects.

b. Iranian. Av. *aš̑maoya* ‘destroying righteousness,’ Phl. *ahramōk*. Av. *daya* ‘conflagration,’ Phl. *dāγ*, New Pers. *dāγ*, Bal. *dāg*, N. Bal. *dāγ*, Kurd. *dak*.

gh > *kh*.

§ 150. The change of *gh* to *kh* occurs regularly in Pāisācī Prākrit.

a. Indian. Skt. *mēgha* ‘cloud,’ Prāk. *mēha*, Pāiś. Prāk. *mēkha*, Pāli *mēgha*, Hindī *mēṁh*, *mīṁh*, Panj. *mīṁh*, *mīhamī*, Sindhī *mīṁhu*.

gh > *g*.

§ 151. The deaspirization of *gh* is very rare both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects, excepting in Kaśmīrī.

a. Indian. Skt. *ghoṭaka* ‘horse,’ Prāk. *ghōḍaa*, Pāli *ghoṭaka*, New Ind. dialects *ghōṛa*, but Kaśm. *gur^u*, Gyp. *garō*. Skt. *vighaṭatē* ‘perishes,’ Pāli *vighāṭeti*, Ur., Bang. *bigaḍa*, Hindī, Panj. *bigaḍ*, Sindhī *bigiḍ*, Guj. *bagaḍ*, Mar. *bighaḍ*.

b. Iranian. New Pers. *yulyüł* ‘chatter,’ Kurd. *gālagāl*, *galgāl*.

gh > *h*.

§ 152. The change of *gh* to *h* is not uncommon in the Indian dialects, but in the Iranian dialects it is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *laghu* ‘light,’ Prāk., Pāli *lahu*, Siṁh. *lahu*, *luhu*. Skt. *araghāṭṭa* ‘well-wheel,’ Hindī, Panj. (*a)rahat*, Sindhī *ar(a)tū*, Guj. *rēṇṭ*, Mar. *rahāt*. Skt. *mēgha* ‘cloud,’ Prāk. *mēha*, Hindī *mēṁh*, *mīṁh*, Panj. *mīṁh*, *mīhamī*, Sindhī *mīṁhu*, etc. (see § 150).

b. Iranian. Av. **baya-stāna* ‘abode of God,’ Old Pers. *τὸ Βαγίστανον ὄπος*, Pāz. *bay*, New Pers. *bahistūn*, *bahistān*, *bīstūn*.

Syncope of gh.

§ 153. The loss of Indo-Iranian *gh* internally is very rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *raya* nom. prop., Old Pers. *raga*, Phl. *rak*, *rāi*, New Pers. *rai*.

n, ñ

§ 154. Of the Middle and New Indian dialects the Sindhī, Assamese, and Nāipālī alone have retained *n*, *ñ*, pronounced *ng* and *ni᷑*. In the rest of the New Indian and in all the Iranian dialects *n* and *ñ* have been lost. The Sindhī *n* and *ñ* are of secondary development in the majority of their occurrences.

c = c.

§ 155. Indo-Iranian *c* is in general preserved unchanged in the Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects, although in the latter group internal Indo-Iranian *c* is rare, excepting in Pahlavī and Balūcī.

a. Indian. Skt. *catvāri* ‘four,’ Prāk. *cattāri*, *caīro*, Pāli *catu*, Ur., Bang. *cāri*, Kaśm. *čōr*, Hindī, Panj. *cār*, Sindhī *cāri*, Guj., Mar. *cār*. Skt. *nīcē* ‘beneath,’ Ur., Bang. *nīca*, Hindī *nīcū*, Panj. *nīcōm*, Sindhī, Guj. *nīcē*, Mar. *nīc*.

b. Iranian. Av. *cašman* ‘eye,’ Phl., New Pers. *cašm*, Gab. *cam*, Sīv., Zaf. *caš*, Kāš., Vōn. *cam*, Kuhr. *caš*, Samn., Māz. *cas*, Gil. *ciš*, Wāxī *cōžm*, Šiyn. *čēm*, Sarq. *čam*, Sangl. *šam*, Minj. *cam*, Yidg. *cum*, Bal. *cam*, N. Bal. *cham*, Kurd. *cāv*, Zaza *cim*, Dig. Oss. *časta*, Tag. *časth*. Av. *caxra* ‘wheel,’ Phl. *caxr*, New Pers. *carx*, *cahr*, Kāš. *cōrā*, *cīr*, Dig. Oss. *calx*. Av. *cīra* ‘appearance,’ Old Pers. *cīθ'a*, Phl. *citrē*, *cīhr(ak)*, New Pers. *cīhr(ah)*, Afy. *čīra*, *sīra*, Kurd. *cāra*.

c > č.

§ 156. The change of the palatal *c* to the affricative *č* is very rare in the Indian dialects, excepting in Kaśmīrī, Kafirī, and East Bangālī. In early tadbhavas, dēšajas, and before non-palatal

vowels the Marāṭhī pronounces *c* as ĕ, and *j* as ĥ, but before the palatal vowels ī, ē, in tatsamas and late tadbhavas the old sounds of *c* and *j* are retained. The Iranian dialects show few instances of a change of *c* to ĕ, excepting in the Persian dialects and in Afyān.

- a. Indian. Skt. *catvāri* ‘four,’ Kaśm. ĕōr, etc. (see preceding §). Kaf. māč ‘man,’ Sindhī mācu.
- b. Iranian. Av. *caθwārō* ‘four,’ Phl., New Pers. *cahār*, Wāxī ĕabur, ĕabür, Šiyn. ĕavor, ĕavar, Sarq. ĕavur, ĕavor, Sangl. *safor*, Minj. *cafīr*, Yidg. ĕir, Afy. ĕalōr, Bal. cār, N. Bal. eyār, Kurd. (Sihna) *caūr*; Dig. Oss. ĕupphar, Tag. ĕipphar. Av. *cašman* ‘eye,’ Šiyn. ĕēm, Sarq. ĕam, Dig. Oss. ĕasta, Tag. ĕasth, etc. (see preceding §). Av. *pacaiti* ‘cooks,’ Phl. *pazēt*, New Pers. *pazad*, Gab. *paxa*, Kāš. *patan*, Māz. *paxta*, Wāxī pōcam, Afy. *paxavul*, Bal. *pacag*, N. Bal. *phašay*, Kurd. *pātin*, Bazazid *pāthin*, Dig. Oss. *fičun*, Tag. *fičin*.

c > ch.

§ 157. The change of *c* to *ch* is found initially in North Balūcī.

- b. Iranian. Av. *cašman* ‘eye,’ N. Bal. *cham*, etc. (see § 155).

c > j.

§ 158. The change of the tenuis *c* to the media *j* is excessively rare in the Indian dialects. It is, on the other hand, common between vowels in the Persian dialects, where the New Persian shows *z* (see § 167).

- a. Indian. Skt. *acalā* ‘earth,’ Prāk. (inscriptions of Dhauli) *ajalā*, Māhār. Prak. *ayalā*. Skt. *sruc* ‘ladle,’ Pāli *suja*. Skt. *māca* ‘glass,’ Mar. (vulg.) *māj*.

- b. Iranian. Av. *frasaocayāhi* ‘burnest,’ Phl. *sōcēm*, Pāz. *sōzēt*, New Pers. *sōzam*, Gab. *sajan*, Māz., Gil. ✓*sūj*, Sarq. *sauz*, Afy. *sējal*, *svajavul*, *sēzal*, Bal. *sucag*, N. Bal. *sušay*, Dig. Oss. *sōjun*, Tag. *sūjin*. Av. *haca + ašairi* ‘from beneath,’ Phl. *azēr*, Pāz. *azēr*, New Pers. *zēr*, Šir. *šī*, Zaf. *žēr*, other Central

dialects *jīr*, Samn. *jēr*, Tāl. *jiar*, Judaeo-Pers. *zēr*, Kurd. *zīr*, Tag. Oss. *dala*. Av. *raocat* ‘spoke,’ Phl. *rāc(ak)* ‘voice,’ New Pers. *vāž*, *bāj*, Gab. *vivaji*, Zaf. *vāž*, Kāš. *vōj*, Vōn. *bōjū*, Kuhr. *barōjī*, Nāy. *āvāj*.

c > j.

§ 159. The change of *c* to *j* is excessively rare. Cases of it are found in Afyān and Ossetish.

b. Iranian. Av. *frasaocayāhi* ‘burnest,’ Afy. *sējal*, *svaj-*
avul, *sēzal*, Dig. Oss. *sōjun*, Tag. *sūjin*, etc. (see preceding §).
 Av. *raocah* ‘day,’ Old Pers. *raueah*, Phl. *rōc(ih)*, New Pers. *rōz*,
 Gab. *rūj*, Sīv. *rōšā*, Caspian dialects *rū*, but Tāl. *rōž*, *rūž*, Afy.
rvaž, Bal. *rōc*, N. Bal. *rōš*, Kurd. *ruž*, *rō(z)*.

c > ṭh.

§ 160. The change of *c* to *ṭh*, like all other changes in which the cerebrals are concerned, is confined to the Indian dialects. It is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *cañcu* ‘beak,’ Ur. *thanṭ*, *thomīṭ*, Bang. *ṭhōmīṭ*,
cōmīṭ, Hindī *ṭhōmīṭh*, *cōmīc*, Guj. *cāñcīc*, Mar. *cōmīc*.

c > t.

§ 161. The change of *c* to *t* occurs very rarely.

a. Indian. Skt. *cikitsā* ‘cure,’ Jāina Prāk. *tēgicchā*, Pāli
tikicchā.

b. Iranian. Av. *pacaiti* ‘cooks,’ Kāš. *patan*, Kurd. *pātin*,
 etc. (see § 156). Old Pers. *cišciy* ‘anything,’ New Pers. *cīz*,
 Kurd. *tišt*.

c > th, θ.

§ 162. The change of *c* to *th, θ*, is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *cañcu* ‘beak,’ Ur. *thanṭ*, *thomīṭ*, etc. (see
 § 160).

b. Iranian. Av. *pacaiti* ‘cooks,’ Bayazid Kurd. *pāthin*, etc.
 (see § 156).

c > d.

§ 163. The change of *c* to *d* occurs with extreme rarity excepting in Siinhalese.

a. Indian. Skt. *ācārya* ‘teacher,’ Māhār. Prāk. *āyariya*, Pāli *ācāriya*, Siṁh. *ädurā*, Maladive *eduru*. Skt. *mucanti* ‘they release,’ Prāk. *mucaī*, Māhār. Prāk. *muyaī*, Pāli *muñcati*, Siṁh. *mudanavā*.

c > y.

§ 164. The change of *c* to *y* is only an apparent one, *y* being inserted to prevent the hiatus arising from the syncope of *c* (cf. §§ 122, 137, 143).

a. Indian. Skt. *ācārya* ‘teacher,’ Māhār. Prāk. *āyariya*, etc. (see preceding §). Skt. *mucanti* ‘they release,’ Māhār. Prāk. *muyaī*, etc. (see preceding §).

c > s.

§ 165. In Assamese and West Hindī *c* is always pronounced *s*. The Siinhalese often changes *c* to *s*, which may further develop into *h*. Of the Iranian dialects the Afyān shows the development of *s* from *c* most frequently.

a. Indian. Skt. *cakra* ‘wheel,’ Prāk., Pāli *cakka*, Ass. *cāk* (pron. *sāk*), Ur. *cak*, E. Hindī *cāk*, W. Hindī *cakkī* (pron. *sakkī*), Panj. *cakk*, Sindhī *caku*, Guj., Mar. *cāk*, Siṁh. *sak*, *hak*. Skt. *pacati* ‘cooks,’ Pāli *pacati*, New Ind. dialects *√pac*, Siṁh. *pūsavānavā*.

b. Iranian. Av. *ciθra* ‘appearance,’ Afy. *sīra*, *čīra* (see § 155).

c > š.

§ 166. The change of *c* to *š* occurs very rarely in the Iranian dialects.

b. Iranian. Av. *haca* ‘from,’ Old Pers. *hacā*, Phl. *aj*, New Pers. *az*, *z(i)*, Wāxī, Sarq. *z*, Afy. *ž*, Bal. *ac*, *aš*, Kurd. *až*, *ž(a)*. Phl. *nācuk* ‘tender,’ New Pers. *nāzuk*, Kuhr. *naštār*. Phl. (*h)ēc* ‘ever,’ Pāz. *hēc(i)*, New Pers. (*h)ēc*, *hēš*, Kāš. *ēc*. Av. *raocah*

‘day,’ Sīv. *rōšā*, N. Bal. *rōš*, etc. (see § 159). Phl. *cōp* ‘wood,’ New Pers. *cōb*, Šīr. *cūγ*, Wāxī *šūkk*, Sarq. *xaib*, Kurd. *cō*, Amarlu *šīv*.

c > z.

§ 167. The change of *c* to *z* is made regularly in New Persian between vowels, after *r*, and finally.

b. Iranian. Av. *tacaiti* ‘runs,’ Phl. *tācēt*, *tāzēt*, New Pers. *tāzad*, Wāxī *tōcam*, Sarq. *tažam*, Afy. *tašal*, Bal. *tacag*, N. Bal. *thašay*, Dig. Oss. *thajin*. Av. *raucah* ‘day,’ New Pers. *rōz*, etc. (see § 159). Av. *sacaiti* ‘follows,’ Phl. *säxtanō*, New Pers. *sāzad*, Kāš. *basōj*, Judaeo-Pers. *sāzad*.

c > ž.

§ 168. The change of *c* to *ž*, which is closely akin to that discussed in the preceding paragraph, is found occasionally in the Iranian dialects.

b. Iranian. Av. *huciθra* ‘beautiful,’ Phl. *hucihr*, New Pers. *hujīr*, *xujīr*, *hužīr*. Av. *raucah* ‘day,’ Tāl. *rōž*, *rūž*, Kurd. *rūž*, *rōž*, *rō*, etc. (see § 159). Old Pers. *kaπiθη* ‘measure for wheat,’ Phl. *kapīc*, New Pers. *hazīž*, *kavīz*.

c > h.

§ 169. The change of *c* to *h* is made, as already noted in § 165, through the transition-grade *s*. It is not of common occurrence.

a. Indian. Skt. *cakra* ‘wheel,’ Siinh. *hak*, *sak*, etc. (see § 165). Skt. *cōra* ‘thief,’ Prāk., Pāli *cōra*, New Ind. dialects and Gyp. *cōr*, Siinh. *hora*, *hera*.

c > c̄.

§ 170. The change of *c* to *c̄* is found occasionally in the North Balūcī.

b. Iranian. Av. *caθwārō* ‘four,’ N. Bal. *cyār*, etc. (see § 156).

Syncope of c.

§ 171. The loss of Indo-Iranian *c* occurs not infrequently in the

Indo-Iranian dialects. It is more common in the Middle than in the New Indian period. In the Iranian dialects, where the syncope is found least often, *c* is lost only in the vicinity of long vowels.

- a. Indian. Skt. *vacana* ‘voice,’ Prāk. *vaanya*, *vacana*, Pāli *vacana*, Sindhī *vacanu*. Skt. *sūci* ‘needle,’ Prāk. *sūl*, Pāli *sūci*, Ur., Bang. *sūci*, Hindī, Panj., Sindhī *sūl*, Guj. *sōy*, Mar. *sūl*, Gyp. *suv*.
- b. Iranian. Av. *raocah* ‘day,’ Caspian dialects *rū*, Kurd. *rō*, *rōz*, *ruž*, etc. (see § 159).

$$ch = ch.$$

§ 172. It is only in the Indian dialects that *ch* occurs. Here, however, it is in general preserved unchanged.

- a. Indian. Skt. *✓chap* ‘go’ (?), Ur. *tipibā*, Bang. *chāpitē*, *cāpitē* ‘to conceal,’ *tēpitē*, Hindī *chāpanā*, *cāmpanā* ‘to print, to squeeze,’ *tōpanā*, *tōpanā*, *ṭhapanā*, *tīpanā* ‘to bury,’ Sindhī *chāpanu*, *cāpanu* ‘to shampoo,’ *ṭapuḍanu*, *ṭhapanu*, Mar. *chāpanēm*, *cāpaṭanēm*, *ṭāp*, *ṭhapakā*, Anglo-Indian (*first*)*chop*, *shampoo*.

$$ch > c.$$

§ 173. The deaspirization of *ch* is a very rare phenomenon.

- a. Indian. Skt. *✓chap* ‘go’ (?), Bang. *cāpitē*, *chāpitē*, Hindī *cāmpanā*, *chāpanā*, Sindhī *cāpanu*, *chāpanu*, Mar. *cāpaṭanēm*, *chāpanēm*, etc. (see preceding §).

$$ch > ṭ.$$

§ 174. The change of *ch* to *ṭ* is exceedingly rare.

- a. Indian. Skt. *✓chap* ‘go’ (?), Ur. *tipibā*, Bang. *tēpitē*, Hindī *ṭipanā*, *ṭhapanā*, *tōpanā*, *tōpanā*, Sindhī *ṭapuḍanu*, *ṭhapanu*, Mar. *ṭāp*, *ṭhapanu*, etc. (see § 172).

$$ch > ṭh.$$

§ 175. The change of *ch* to *ṭh* is excessively rare.

- a. Indian. Skt. *✓chap* ‘go’ (?), Hindī *ṭhapanā*, *ṭipanā*, *ṭō-*

panā, tōpanā, Sindhī *ṭhapāṇu, ṭapuḍāṇu*, Mar. *ṭhapakā, ṭāp*, etc. (see § 172).

ch > t.

§ 176. The change of *ch* to *t* is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *✓chap* ‘go,’ Hindī *tōpanā, ṭōpanā, ṭīpanā, ḍhapanā*, etc. (see § 172).

ch > s.

§ 177. Many New Indian dialects, especially Assamese, Bangālī, and Marāṭhī, as well as the others in sporadic instances, pronounce or write *s* instead of *ch*.

a. Indian. Skt. *pṛchati* ‘asks,’ Prāk. *pucchaī*, Pāli *pucchati*, Ur. *pūchanā, pacāra*, Bang. *puchitē*, Hindī *pūchanā*, Panj. *pucch*, Sindhī *puchanu*, Guj. *puchavūṁ*, Mar. *pusayēṁ*.

With this change of *ch* to *s* may perhaps be compared the cases where Iranian *s* = Indian *ch*, e.g.

Skt. *chāyā* ‘shadow,’ Prāk. *chāyā, chāā* ‘beauty,’ Pāli *chāyī* ‘shadow,’ Ur. *chāhīna*, Hindī *chāṁ(v), chāṁh, chāōm*, Panj. *cā(i)ṁ*, Sindhī *chāṁ(v)*, Guj. *cāmī* : Av. *asaya*, Phl. *sāyak*, New Pers. *sāyah*, Bal. *sāig*, N. Bal. *sāi*, Kurd. *sī*.

j = ġ.

§ 178. Indo-Iranian *j* is in general preserved unchanged both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *jan̄gha* ‘leg,’ Prāk., Pāli *jan̄gha*, Nāip. *jāo*, Bang. *jāngī*, E. Hindī, Hindī *jāngh*, Panj. *jāngh*, Sindhī *janogh, janogh*, Guj., Mar. *jan̄ghā, jāngh*, Gyp. *cang*. Skt. *bhrātrjāya* ‘brother’s wife,’ Ur., Bang. *bhārīja*, Hindī *bhārij, bhāvaj, bhāujī, bhōjāi*, Sindhī *bhōjār*, Mar. *bhāvajār*. Skt. *bhrātrjā* ‘nephew,’ Hindī, Panj., Guj. *bhatījā*.

b. Iranian. Av. *jaini* ‘woman’ Phl., New Pers. *zan*, Gab. *jan, yan(ūk)*, Sīv. *žin*, Zaf. *žan*, Kāš., Kulhr. *jan, jin, yan, žan*, Nāy. *yanah*, Samn. *žanikō*, Šīyn. *yin*, Sarq. *yīn, žin*, Minj. *žinga*, Afy. *jinaī, jūnaī, jal*, Bal. *jan*, Kurd. *žin, Zaza jan*. Av. *jainti* ‘kills,’ Old Pers. *ajanam*, Phl. *zanēt*, New Pers.

zanad, Zaf. *bažint*, Kāš. *jidan*, Kuhr. *jindamūn*, Šiyn. *zīnam*, Sarq. *zanam*, Afy. *žanam*, Bal. *janag*, Kurd. *zanin*. Old Pers. *bāji* ‘tribute,’ New Pers. *bāj*, *bāz*, *bāž*. Phl. *barējan* ‘oven,’ New Pers. *barējan*, Bal. *brijag*, *brējag*.

j > gh, γ.

§ 179. The change of *j* to *gh*, *γ*, is exceedingly rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *jaini* ‘woman,’ Šiyn. *γin*, Sarq. *γīn*, *zin*, etc. (see preceding §).

j > c.

§ 180. The change of the media *j* to the tenuis *c* is regular in Pāiśācī Prākrit according to the well-known rule of this dialect that all mediae or mediae aspiratae become tenues or tenues aspiratae. Elsewhere the change is exceedingly rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *rājan* ‘king,’ Prāk. *rūā*, Māhār. Prāk. *rāyā*, Pāiś. Prāk. *rūcā*, Pāli *rūjā*, New Ind. dialects *rāvū*, *rāv*, except Sinh. *rada*, Maladive *radung*, Gyp. *ray*. Skt. *vrajati* ‘wanders,’ Prāk. *vaccaī*, Pāli *vajati*. Skt. *kambōja* ‘Cambodia,’ Prāk. (inscriptions of Dhauli) *kambōca*.

j > jh.

§ 181. The aspirization of an original *j* is a phenomenon of rare occurrence.

a. Indian. Skt., Pāli *jaŋgala* ‘wild,’ Old Hindī *jan̪gar*, New Ind. dialects *jaŋgalī*, except Ass. *jaŋghal*, Sindhī *jhaŋgalī*. Skt., Prāk., Pāli *jana* ‘person,’ Bang. (Malda) *jhan*, Gyp. *jenō*.

j > d.

§ 182. The change of *j* to *d* is not uncommon in the Middle Indian dialects, and it is the regular change to which an original *j* is subject in Sinhalese.

a. Indian. Skt. *jihvā* ‘tongue,’ Prāk. *jihā*, *jibbhā*, Pāli *jivhā*, Ass. *jiƀā*, Nāip. *jibrō*, Kaśm. *zeō*, New Ind. dialects *jibh* (Sindhī *jiƀh*), Sinh. *diva*, Maladive *dū*, Gyp. *cib*. Skt. *jugupsati*

'despises,' Prāk. *du(g)ucchaī*, *du(g)umchaī*, *jhuṇāī*, *juucchaī*, Pāli *jigucchati*. Skt. *tējas* 'glory,' Prāk. *tēu*, Māhār. Prāk. *tēya*, Pāli *tēja*, Sindh. *teda*.

j > y.

§ 183. The change of *j* to *y* is in the Indian dialects only an apparent one, *y* being really inserted to prevent the hiatus arising from the loss of an intervocalic *j* (cf. §§ 122, 137, 143, 164). In the Iranian dialects an actual change of *j* to *y* is found, but it is very uncommon.

a. Indian. Skt. *rājan* 'king,' Māhār. Prāk. *rāyā*, etc. (see § 180). Skt. *samaja* 'herd,' Prāk. (inscriptions of Kapur di Giri) *samaya*. Skt. *gaja* 'elephant,' Prāk. *gaya*, *gaa*, Pāli *gaja*.

b. Iranian. Av. *jaini* 'woman,' Gab. *yan(ūl)*, *jan*, Kāś., Kuhr. *yan*, *jan*, *jin*, *žan*, Nāy. *yanah*, etc. (see § 178).

j > v.

§ 184. The change of *j* to *v*, like that of *j* to *y* in the Indian dialects, is only apparent, *v* being actually inserted to prevent the hiatus arising from the loss of an intervocalic *j* (cf. §§ 123, 138, 144). The phenomenon is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *rājānah* 'of a king,' Prāk. *rāvāñō*, Šāk. Prāk. *lāvāñō* (cf. also § 180). [See now Pischel, §§ 399–400.]

j > z.

§ 185. In the Iranian dialects the change of *j* to *z* is very frequent. In the Indian dialects, however, it is only in the North East, particularly in Assamese, Kaśmīrī, vulgar Bangālī (Rājbainī and Eastern), and Bihārī, that *j* is pronounced *z*.

a. Indian. Skt. *jihvā* 'tongue,' Kaśm. *zēō*, etc. (see § 182). Skt., Prāk., Pāli *jala* 'water,' Ass., Kaśm., vulgar Bang., Bihārī *jal* (pron. *zal*), Sindhī *jaru*.

b. Iranian. Av. *javiti* 'lives,' Old Pers. *jīvāhy*, Phl. *zīvas-tanō*, New Pers. *zīstan*, Kāś. *vazandō*, *jiga*, Afy. *žvand(ūn)*,

Kurd. *zīn*, *žiin*. Av. *jaini* ‘woman,’ Phl., New Pers. *zan*, etc. (see § 178). Kurd. *vējār* ‘this time,’ Bohtanī *vēzār*. Av. *jafra* ‘deep,’ Phl. *zufar*, *zafr*; New Pers. *žarf*, Judaeo-Pers. *zōrf*, Afy. *žavar*, Bal. *juhl*, N. Bal. *jahl*, Kurd. *žōr*, Zaza *jōr*.

$$j > \check{z}.$$

§ 186. The change of *j* to *ž*, which is closely akin to the one discussed in the preceding paragraph, is very common in the Iranian dialects.

b. Iranian. Av. *jaini* ‘woman,’ Sīv. *žin*, Zaf. *žan*, Kāš., Kuhr. *žan*, *jan*, *jin*, *yan*, Samn. *žanikō*, Sarq. *žin*, *yīn*, Minj. *žinga*, Kurd. *žin*, etc. (see § 178). Av. *javaiti* ‘lives,’ Afy. *žvand(ūn)*, Kurd. *žiin*, *zīn*, etc. (see preceding §). Av. *jafra* ‘deep,’ New Pers. *žarf*, Afy. *žavar*, Kurd. *žōr*, etc. (see preceding §). Av. *drājah* ‘length,’ Phl., Bal. *drāj*, N. Bal. *drāž*, Kurd. *diriž*.

Syncope of j.

§ 187. The loss of an original intervocalic *j* is found occasionally in the Middle and New Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *rājan* ‘king,’ Prāk. *rāā*, New Ind. dialects *rāū*, *rāv*, etc. (see § 180). Skt. *vyajana* ‘fan,’ Prāk. *viana*, Hindī *bēnā*. Skt., Pāli *ajagara* ‘boa-constrictor,’ Mar. *ār*.

$$jh = jh.$$

§ 188. Original *jh* is excessively rare in the Indian dialects, and it is lacking altogether in the Iranian languages. In the majority of instances in the Indian dialects original *jh* is preserved unchanged.

a. Indian. Skt. *jhampa* ‘leap,’ Mar. *jhēmp*.

$$jh > j.$$

§ 189. The deaspirization of *jh* is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *jhalla* ‘name of a degraded caste,’ Jaina Prāk. *jalla*.

jh > z.

§ 190. In Assamese an original *jh* is written *j*, which is pronounced *z* (cf. § 185). Similarly the resultant *jh* of the Kaśmīrī is pronounced *z*.

a. Indian. Ass. *jāl* ‘pungency’ (pron. *zal*), Bang. *jhaluyā*, Hindī *jhāl*.

t = t̄.

§ 191. All cases in which cerebral letters are concerned are confined to the Indian dialects. Indian *t̄* is preserved unchanged in the great majority of instances.

a. Indian. Skt. *truṭati* ‘comes apart,’ Prāk. *tūṭaī*, *tōḍaī*, Ur. *tōḍanā*, Bang. *tōḍāitē*, Sindhī *tōḍanu*, Guj. *tuṭavum*, *tōḍavum*, Mar. *tuṭanēm*, *tōḍanēm*. Skt. *kapāṭa* ‘door,’ Prāk. *kapāṭa*, Ur., Bang. *kabāṭa*, Hindī, Panj., Mar. *kavād*. Skt. *✓c(h)uṭ* ‘to cut off,’ New Ind. dialects *✓chut*, but also Hindī *chōṛ*, Mar. *sut*, *sōd*.

t̄ > d̄.

§ 192. The change of the tenuis *t̄* to the media *d̄* is the most frequent one to which Indian *t̄* is subject. In the East New Indian dialects *d̄* often interchanges with *r̄* and this *r̄* itself may further develop into *r*. No distinction is here made between *d̄* and *r̄*.

a. Indian. Skt. *atavī* ‘forest,’ Apab. Prāk. *adaī*, Pāli *atavī*. Skt. *bhaṭa* ‘soldier,’ Prāk. *bhaḍa*, Apab. *bhaḍu*, Pāli *bhāṭa*. Skt. *ghaṭa* ‘jar,’ Prāk. *ghada*, Pāli *ghāṭa*, Hindī *ghadā*, other New Ind. dialects *ghaḍī*. Skt. *kiṭa* ‘worm,’ Prāk. *kīḍa*, Pāli *kīṭa*, Ur., Bang., Hindī *kīḍā*, Sindhī *kiḍō*, Guj. *kīḍō*, Mar. *kīḍ*, *kīḍā*, Gyp. *kirī*. Skt., Pāli *kaṭāha* ‘pan,’ Ur. *karaī*, *kahrāī*, *kaḍhēi*, Bang. *kaḍ(ai)*, Hindī, Panj., Sindhī *kaḍāhī*, Guj. *kaḍhā*, *kaḍhaī*, Sinh. *kulāva*.

t̄ > dh.

§ 193. The rare change of *t̄* to *dh* seems to occur more often in the Middle than in the New Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *saṭā* ‘mane,’ Prāk. *saḍhā*. Skt. *śakaṭikā*

'cart,' Prāk. *sayaḍhā*, Śāur. Prāk. *saadiā*, Pāli *sakaṭa*. Skt. *kaiṭabha* 'name of a demon,' Prāk. *kēḍhava*. Skt. *akṣapāṭa* 'arena,' E. Hindī *akhāṛh*, Hindī *akhāṛā*, Mar. *akhāḍa*.

$\dot{t} > t.$

§ 194. The decerebralization of Indian \dot{t} to t occurs very rarely.

a. Indian. Skt. *kuṭumbaka* 'house-holder,' Pāiś. Prāk. *kutumbaka*, *kuṭuṁbaka*, Pāli *kuṭumbaka*, *kuṭimbaka*.

$\dot{t} > p.$

§ 195. The change of \dot{t} to p is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *karōṭi* 'pot,' Pāli *kaḷōpi*.

$\dot{t} > r.$

§ 196. The change of \dot{t} to r (cf. § 192) is not frequent.

a. Indian. Skt. *kaṭāha* 'pan,' Ur. *karaī*, *kahrāī*, *kadhēi*, etc. (see § 192). Skt. *cēṭa* 'servant,' Panj. *cērā*, *cēlā*, etc. (see following §).

$\dot{t} > l.$

§ 197. The change of \dot{t} to l is not uncommon in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *sphaṭika* 'crystal,' Prāk. *phalika*, *phaḍīha*, *phaḍīa*, Pāli *phalika*. Skt. *karkaṭaka* 'crab,' Jāina Prāk. *kakkaḍa*, Pāli *kakkaṭaka*, Siṁh. *kakuluvā*, *kakuļuvā*. Skt. *kaṭāha* 'pan,' Siṁh. *kulāva*, etc. (see § 192). Skt. *cēṭa* 'servant,' Prāk. *cēḍa*, Pāli *cēṭaka*, Ur., Bang. *cēlā*, Hindī *cēlā*, *cēḍā*, Panj. *cēlā*, *cērā*, Sindhī, Guj. *cēlō*, Mar. *cēlā*.

$\dot{t} > \underline{l}.$

§ 198. The change of \dot{t} to \underline{l} occurs especially in Siṁhalese, where l and \underline{l} are used indiscriminately, although the Maladive distinguishes sharply between l and \underline{l} .

a. Indian. Skt. *kūṭa* 'peak,' Prāk. *kūḍa*, Pāli *kūṭa*, Siṁh. *kulu*. Skt. *sphoṭati* 'bursts forth,' Prāk. *phuṭṭaī*, *phuḍaī*, Pāli

phuṭati, Hindī *phūṭ*, Panj. *phuṭṭ*, other New Ind. dialects *phuṭ*, except Siinh. *polanavā*.

ṭh = ṭh.

§ 199. The retention of *ṭh* without change is very rare in the Indian dialects.

- a. Indian. Skt. *matha* ‘college,’ Prāk. *madha*, Mar. (dimin.) *madhī*, other New Ind. dialects *math*.

ṭh > ṭ.

§ 200. The deaspirization of *ṭh* is very rare in the Indian dialects.

- a. Indian. Skt. *kuthārī* ‘axe,’ Prāk. *kudhāra*, Pāli *kuthārī*, Ur. *kutārī*, *kuhrari*, *kutāḍī*, Bang. *kurhīd*, *kurhāḍī*, Bihārī, Hindī *kulhārī*, *kuhāḍā*, Panj. *kuhāḍā*, *kunlhāṛā*, *kulhāḍā*, Sindhī, Guj. *kuhārō*, Mar. *kurhāū*, *kurhāṛ*.

ṭh > ḍ.

§ 201. The change of *ṭh* to *ḍ* is found occasionally in the Indian dialects.

- a. Indian. Skt. *pīṭha* ‘pedestal,’ Prāk. *pīḍha*, *pēḍha*, Pāli *pīṭha*, Bang. *pīmḍā*, Hindī, Panj. *pīḍhā*, Sindhī *pēḍahī*, Guj. *pēḍhī*, Mar. *pāṭ*. Skt. *pathana* ‘reading,’ Ur. *paḍhibā*, Bang. *paḍhitē*, Hindī, Panj. *paḍhanā*, Sindhī *paḍahanū*, Guj. *paḍhavū*, Mar. *paḍhanēṁ*.

ṭh > ḍh.

§ 202. The change of *ṭh* to *dh* is the most common one of all those to which Indian *ṭh* is subject. It is especially characteristic of the Western dialects.

- a. Indian. Skt. *pīṭha* ‘pedestal,’ Prāk. *pīḍha*, *pēḍha*, Hindī, Panj. *pīḍhā*, Guj. *pēḍhī*, etc. (see preceding §). Skt. *kuthārī* ‘axe,’ Prāk. *kudhāra*, Bang. *kurhīd*, *kurhāḍī*, etc. (see § 200). Skt. *paṭhati* ‘reads,’ Prāk. *paḍhai*, Pāli *paṭhati*, Ass. ✓ *parh*, Bang. *par*, New Ind. dialects *paḍh*, *parh*, E. New Ind. dialects also *parh*.

$\dot{t}h > \underline{r}h, rh.$

§ 203. The change of $\dot{t}h$ to $r\bar{h}$, rh , is especially characteristic of the Eastern dialects, while the Western dialects, as noted in the preceding paragraph, tend to the change of $\dot{t}h$ to $\dot{d}h$.

a. Indian. Skt. *kut̄hāri* ‘axe,’ Bang. *kurhīd*, *kurhādī*, etc. (see § 200). Skt. *paṭhati* ‘reads,’ New Ind. dialects *parh*, *padh*, E. New Ind. dialects also *parh*, etc. (see preceding §).

$\dot{t}h > ll.$

§ 204. The change of $\dot{t}h$ to ll is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *an̄kōṭha*, *an̄kōl(l)a* ‘name of a tree,’ Prāk. *an̄kolla*, Pāli *an̄kōla*, Guj., Mar. *an̄kōl*.

$\dot{t}h > lh.$

§ 205. The change of $\dot{t}h$ to lh is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *kut̄hāri* ‘axe,’ Bihārī, Hindī *kulhārī*, *kuhādā*, Panj. *kulhādā*, *kum̄lhārā*, *kuhādā*, etc. (see § 200). Skt. *kuṭhara* ‘sugar-mill,’ Māg. Prāk. *kudhalē*, Bihārī *kōlhū*.

$\dot{t}h > h.$

§ 206. The change of $\dot{t}h$ to h is one of extreme rarity in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *kut̄hāri* ‘axe,’ Bihārī, Hindī *kuhādā*, *kulhārī*, Panj. *kuhādā*, *kulhādā*, *kum̄lhārā*, Sindhī, Guj. *kuhārō*, etc. (see § 200).

$\dot{t}h > hr.$

§ 207. The change of $\dot{t}h$ to hr is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *kut̄hāri* ‘axe,’ Ur. *kuhrāri*, *kuṭādī*, *kuṭārī*, etc. (see § 200).

$\dot{d} = \ddot{d}.$

§ 208. Indian \dot{d} is in general retained unchanged in the Middle and New Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *pīḍana* ‘pressure,’ Prāk. *pīlāṇa*, *pellaṇa*, Pāli *pīlāna*, Hindī *pēḍanā*, *pēlanā*, Panj. *pūḍhanā*, *pēlanā*, *vēlanā*, Sindhī *pīḍanu*, *pīraṇu*, Mar. *pīlāṇēṁ*.

$\dot{d} > \dot{t}$.

§ 209. The change of \dot{d} to \dot{t} occurs regularly in the Pāīśacī Prākrit.

a. Indian. Skt. *vaḍiśa*, *baḍiśa* ‘fish-hook,’ Prāk. *baḍisa*, *balisa*, Pāīś. Prāk. *vatiṣa*, Pāli *balisa*, Hindī *balia*.

$\dot{d} > d$.

§ 210. The decerebralization of Indian \dot{d} occurs very rarely in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *✓dap* ‘to collect,’ Ur. *dabibā*, Bang. *dābana*, Hindī *dābanā*, *dabāv*, *dabēl*, Panj. *dabbañā*, Sindhī *dabānu*, Guj. *dābavum*, Mar. *dabanēm*.

$\dot{d} > \underline{r}; r$.

§ 211. The change of \dot{d} to \underline{r} , r , is particularly characteristic of the East New Indian dialects. Such an \underline{r} developed from an original \dot{d} may often become r , and indeed in Hindī \underline{r} and r are interchangeable. In the West New Indian dialects, however, \dot{d} is generally retained unchanged, and it seldom becomes \underline{r} , r (cf. §§ 202, 203).

a. Indian. Skt. *pūdana* ‘pressure,’ Sindhī *pīraṇu*, *pūlaṇu*, etc. (see § 208). Skt. *udupa* ‘boat,’ Pāli *ulūmpa*, Sinh. *oru(va)*, Maladive *ođi*.

$\dot{d} > l$.

§ 212. The change of \dot{d} to l is one of the most frequent of all those to which Indian \dot{d} is subject.

a. Indian. Skt. *dādīma*, *dalima*, Prāk. *dālīma*, Pāli *dālīma*, Hindī *dāṛim*, Sindhī *dāṛhām*. Skt. *kṛidati* ‘plays,’ Prāk. *kīlāi*, Apab. Prāk. *kīladi*, Pāli *kīlati*. Skt. *sōdaśa* ‘sixteen,’ Prāk. *sōlaha*, Jāina Prāk. *sōlasa*, Pāli *sōlasa*, *sōraha*, Kaśm. *surāh*, Ur. *sōhala*, Bang. *sōla*, Bihārī *sōrah*, Hindī *sōlah*, Panj. *sōlām*, Sindhī *sōraham*, Guj. *sōl*, Mar. *sōlā*.

$\dot{d} > \underline{l}$.

§ 213. The change of \dot{d} to \underline{l} , which is closely akin to the change discussed in the preceding paragraph, occurs quite frequently in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *pīdāna* 'pressure,' Mar. *pīlanēm*, etc. (see § 208). Skt. *uḍupa* 'boat,' Pāli *uḍumpa*, etc. (see § 211). Skt. *krōḍaka* 'lap,' Apab. Prāk. *kōlāū*, Guj. *kōlō*. Skt. *śoḍaśa* 'sixteen,' Prāk. *sōlaḥa*, Jaina Prāk. *sōlaśa*, Pāli *sōlaśa*, Panj. *sōlāṁ*, Guj. *sōl*, Mar. *sōlā*, etc. (see preceding §).

dh > *r̥h*.

§ 214. The change of *dh* to *r̥h* is quite common in the New Indian dialects, especially in the Eastern languages (cf. §§ 202, 203, 211).

a. Indian. Skt. *mūḍha* 'fool,' New Ind. dialects (except Bang., Mar.) *mūr̥hu*.

dh > *r*.

§ 215. The change of *dh* to *r* occurs very rarely.

a. Indian. Skt. *mūḍhatva* 'folly,' Prāk. *mūḍhattaṇa*, Hindī *mūrakhaṇan*, Panj. *mūrakhapuṇā*.

dh > *l*, *lh*.

§ 216. The change of *dh* to *l*, *lh*, is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *udvōḍha* 'bridegroom,' Bang. *dulīn*, *dulāt*, Hindī *dulhā*. Skt. *udūḍhā* 'bride,' Hindī *dulhin*, Guj. *dulāhī*.

dh > *l*, *lh*.

§ 217. The change of *dh* to *l*, *lh*, is extremely rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *dr̥ḍha* 'firm,' Prāk. *daḍha*, Pāli *daḍha*, Siṁh. *dala*.

n̥ > *n*.

§ 218. The change of *n̥* to *n* is not frequent in the Indian dialects, excepting in the Paiśācī Prākrit, where it occurs regularly.

a. Indian. Skt. *gunaganayukta* 'equipped with a host of virtues,' Paiś. Prāk. *gunaganajutta*. Skt. *brāhmaṇa* 'Brahman,' Prāk. (inscriptions of Kapur di Giri) *b(r)amana*, lit. Prāk. *bāṁhaṇa*, Māhār. Prāk. *bambhaṇa*, Pāli *brāhmaṇa*.

n̥ > *l*, *l̥*.

§ 219. The change of *n̥* to *l*, *l̥*, is excessively rare in the Indian dialects.

- a. Indian. Skt. *vāṇija* ‘merchant,’ Prāk. *vāṇi(j)a*, Simh. *velamīḍā*, *veṇamīḍa*.

t = t.

§ 220. Indo-Iranian *t* remains in general unchanged both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects, excepting for the Iranian spirantization of *t* to *θ* before consonants.

- a. Indian. Skt., Prāk., Pāli *tundā* ‘snout,’ Bihārī *ṭhōmīth*, *ṭhōr*, Hindī, Panj. *tōmīd*, Guj. *dund*, Mar. *tōmīdā*, *tuṁd*, *tund*, *dōmīd*. Skt. *jyōti* ‘light,’ Pali *jōti*, Hindī *jōt(i)*, Panj. *jōtanā*, Sindhī *jōt(i)*, Guj. *jōt*. Skt. *r̥tu* ‘season,’ Prāk. *udu* (Śāur. and Māg.), *uu*, *riu*, Pāli *utu*, Sindhī *ruti*, Guj. *rut(u)*, Mar. *rutā*.

- b. Iranian. Old Pers. *rautah* ‘river,’ Phl. *rōt*, New Pers. *rōd*, Bal. *rōt*, Kurd. *rō*. Av. *tanu* ‘body,’ Phl., New Pers. *tan*, Wāxī *tan*, Šiyn. *tana*, Afy. *tan*, Oss. *thanag*. Av. *taršna* ‘thirst,’ Phl. *tišn*, New Pers. *tiš*, Gab. *tašna*, Wāxī *tax(i)*, Šiyn. *tašna*, Sarq. *tir(i)*, Yidg. *trušna*, Afy. *tažai*, Bal. *tunnag*, *tūnag*, N. Bal. *thun*, Kurd. *tī*, *tanī*. Av. *paitidīta* ‘seen,’ Phl. *dītō*, New Pers. *dīdah*, Bal. *dīta*, Kurd. *dit*.

t > i.

§ 221. The vocalization of Indo-Iranian *t* is very rare. The stages in this development were probably *t* to *d*, to *ð*, to *i*.

- b. Iranian. Av. *kata* ‘house,’ Phl. *kaṭak*, New Pers. *kadah*, Zaf. *kī*, Kāš. *kiyah*, Vōn. *kē*, Kuhr. *kiyah*, Nat. *kiah*, Wāxī *kat*, Šiyn. *ēd*, Sarq. *ēd*, Minj. *kai*, Yidg. *kyē*, Yayn. *kat*. Av., Old Pers. *brātar* ‘brother,’ Phl. *brāṭar*, *brāt*, New Pers. *birādar*, Kāš. *barāi*, *barō*, Gil. *brār*, Wāxī *vrüt*, Šiyn. *virād*, Sarq. *vrōd*, Sangl. *vurd*, Yidg. *vrai*, Yayn. *virāt*, Afy. *vrōr*, Bal. *brāt*, N. Bal. *brās*, *brāθ*, Kurd. *barā*, *virād*, Dig. Oss. *arvāda*, Tag. *arvād*. Av. *vīsaiti* ‘twenty,’ Phl. *vīst*, New Pers. *bīst*, Wāxī *vīst*, Sarq. *vist*, Bal. *gīst*, Dig. Oss. *insai*, Tag. *ssaj*.

t > g.

§ 222. The change of *t* to *g* is excessively rare.

- b. Iranian. Av. *ātarś* ‘fire,’ Phl. *ātaš*, New Pers. (*ā)taš*, *ātiš*,

Gab. *taš*, Šiyn. *yāč*, Sarq. *yuč*, N. Bal. *āc*, Kurd. *agir*, *ār*, *ēr*, Zaza *ādir*.

t > c.

§ 223. The change of *t* to *c* is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *tiṣṭhati* ‘stands,’ Prāk. *cittihadi*, *citthai*, *ṭhāi* (cf. also *ciṭhitu* ‘let him stand,’ inscriptions of Dhauli), Pāli *titṭhati*, *ṭhati*, Ur. *cidā*, *thāē*, Hindī, Panj. *thē*, Sindhī *thiē*, Guj. *thāy*, Mar. *thēṇēṁ*.

[Here we may perhaps note the change of *t* to *č* in Kaśmīrī under the influence of a following *i* in the formation of the feminine, e.g., Kaśm. *mot* ‘foolish,’ fem. *mūč* < **moti*.]

t > ṭ.

§ 224. The cerebralization of Indo-Iranian *t* occurs quite frequently in the Indian dialects. It is especially common in Sindhī.

a. Indian. Skt., Pāli *tilaka* ‘sectarial mark,’ Ur., Bang. *ṭika*, Hindī *ṭikā*, Panj. *ṭikkā*, Sindhī *ṭikō*, Guj. *ṭilu*, *ṭilī*, *ṭilō*, Mar. *ṭikā*, *ṭilā*. Skt. *prati* ‘toward,’ Prāk. *paṭi*, *paḍi*, Pāli *paṭi*. Skt. *tāmra* ‘copper,’ Prāk. *tamba*, *tambira*, Ass. *tām*, Kaśm. *trām*, Ur., Bang. *tāmā*, E. Hindī, Hindī, Panj. *tāmbā*, *tāmā*, Sindhī *ṭāmō*, Guj. *tāmbu*, *trāmbum*, Mar. *tāmbēṁ*, Simh. *taṁbara*.

t > ṭh.

§ 225. The change of *t* to *ṭh* is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *tuṇḍa* ‘snout,’ Bihārī *ṭhōṁth*, *ṭhōr*, etc. (see § 220). Skt. *vr̥tti* ‘business,’ Prāk. *vattī*, Sindhī *vathi*.

t > ḍ.

§ 226. The change of *t* to *ḍ* is not infrequent in the Indian dialects, being much more common than the change of *t* to *ṭ*.

a. Indian. Skt. *patati* ‘falls,’ Prāk. *paḍaॅ*, Pāli *patati*, Ur. *paḍikā*, Bang. *paḍanā*, Hindī *paranā*, Sindhī *pavaṇu*, Guj. *paḍavum*, Mar. *paḍanēṁ*, *paraṇēṁ*, Gyp. ✓ *per*. Skt. *patakā* ‘banner,’ Prāk. *paḍayā*, Jaina Prāk. *paḍagā*, Pāli *patukā*. Skt. *takṣan* ‘carpenter,’ Sindhī *dakhanu*.

t > th, θ.

§ 227. The change of *t* to *th*, *θ*, is rare both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects, apart from the change of *t* to *θ* according to the Iranian law of spirantization and excepting *th* developed from *t* in North Balūcī and Ossetish.

a. Indian. Skt. *tṛpyati* ‘rejoices,’ Prāk. *thippai*. Skt. *āpāta* ‘path,’ Pāli *āpātha*.

b. Iranian. Av. *tāpayeiti* ‘warms,’ Phl. *tāftanō*, New Pers. *tābad*, Gab. *tō*, Kaš. *tōvān*, Wāxī *θavam*, Šiyn. *tabam*, Sarq. *θavam*, Afy. *taba*, Bal. *tap*, N. Bal. *thap*, *thaf*, Kurd. *tāv*, Dig. Oss. *thaft*, Tag. *thavin*. Av. *tərəsaiti* ‘fears,’ Phl. *tarsītanō*, New Pers. *tarsīdan*, Afy. *tarhēdal*, Bal. *tursay*, *trusay*, N. Bal. *thursay*, Kurd. *tirsin*, Dig. Oss. *tharsun*, Tag. *tharsin*. Av., Old Pers. *dāta* ‘law,’ Phl. *dāt*, New Pers. *dād*, Bal. *dāta*, N. Bal. *dāθa*, *dāsā*. Av. *brātar* ‘brother,’ N. Bal. *brāθ*, *brās*, etc. (see § 221).

t > d.

§ 228. The change of the tenuis *t* to the media *d* is very common both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *tataḥ* ‘thence,’ Māhār. Prāk. *tattō*, Šāur. Prāk. *tadō*, Apab. Prāk. *daü*, Pāli *tatō*. Skt. *tāvat* ‘so long,’ Šāur. Prāk. *dāva*, Pāli *tāva*. Skt. *gata* ‘gone,’ Šāur., Māg. Prāk. *gaḍē*, Pāiś. Prāk. *gata*, Apab. Prāk. *gadu*, Pāli *gata*, Sīnh. *giya*, Gyp. *gelo*. Skt. *kṛta* ‘done,’ Māg. Prāk. *kadē*, *kaḍē*, Ardhamāg., Avant., Šākārī Prāk. *kala*, Pāiś. Prāk. *kata*, Apab. Prāk. *kidu*, Pāli *kata*, *kaṭa*, Old Hindī *kīya*, Bihārī *kail*, *kāil*, *kayal*, Sindhī *kiō*. Skt. *uta* ‘or,’ Prāk. *ua*, Pāli *uda*. Skt. *tē* ‘of thee,’ Prāk. *dē*, *tē*.

b. Iranian. Av. *vāta* ‘wind,’ Phl. *vāt*, New Pers. *bād*, Gab. *vad*, Sīv. *vāi*, Zaf. *vō*, Kāš. *vōi*, Vōn., Kuhr., Nāy. *vōd*, Nat. *vad*, Māz. *vā*, Tāt *vār*, Afy. *vō*, Bal. *gvāt*, N. Bal. *gvāθ*, *gvās*, Kurd. *bā*, *vāi*, Oss. *vād*. Av. *brātar* ‘brother,’ New Pers. *birādar*, Šiyn. *virād*, Sarq. *vrōd*, Sangl. *vurd*, Kurd. *virād*, *barā*, Dig. Oss. *arrāda*, Tag. *arvād*, etc. (see § 221). Av. *vačti* ‘willow,’ Phl.

vēt, New Pers. *bēd*, Gab. *vīd*, Sīv. *vī*, Zaf. *vē*, Vōn. *vīd*, Kuhr. *vēt*, Afy. *vala*, Bal. *gēθ*, Kurd. *vī*, *bī*. Av. *tava* ‘of thee,’ New Pers. *tī*, Afy. *ta*, Kurd. *tu*, Dig. Oss. *du*, Tag. *di*.

t > y.

§ 229. The change of *t* to *y* in the Indo-Iranian dialects is only an apparent one, *y* being actually inserted to prevent the hiatus caused by the loss of an intervocalic *t* (see §§ 122, 137, 143, 164, 183).

a. Indian. Skt. *itara* ‘other,’ Prāk. *iara*, Māhār. Prāk. *iyara*. Skt. *kātara* ‘coward,’ Apab. Prāk. *kāyaru*, E. Hindī, Hindī, Guj. *kāyar*, Mar. *kāvarā*.

b. Iranian. Av. *mātar* ‘mother,’ Phl. *māt(ar)*, New Pers. *mādar*, Gab., Sīv. *māya*, Kāš. *māi*, *mōya*, Vōn. *mōa*, Māz. *mār*, *mūr*, Gīl. *māar*, *mōr*, Tāl. *mū*, Tāt *mōi*, Šīy়. *mad*, Minj. *māyā*. Av., Old Pers. *pitar* ‘father,’ Phl. *pit(ar)*, New Pers. *pidar*, Gab. *par*, Kāš. *pai*, Nāy. *pi*, *payi*, Šīy়. *pad*, Sarq. *pit*, Afy. *plār*, Bal. *pit*, N. Bal. *phis*, *phiθ*, Dig. Oss. *fida*, Tag. *fid*.

t > r.

§ 230. The change of *t* to *r* (in the Indian dialects through the transition-grades *d*, *ɖ*, *r*) is exceedingly rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *saptati* ‘seventy,’ Prāk., Pāli *sattari*, Nāip. *sattari*, Kaśm. *satat*, Ur. *sattōri*, Bang., Bihārī, Hindī, Panj. *sattar*, Sindhī *satari*, Guj. *sitēr*, Mar. *sattar*.

b. Iranian. Av. *vāta* ‘wind,’ Tāt *vār*, etc. (see § 228).

t > l.

§ 231. The change of *t* to *l* is very rare in the Indo-Iranian dialects, excepting in Afyān, where *t* regularly becomes *l*, unless the *t* is protected by a voiceless consonant.

a. Indian. Skt. *krta* ‘done,’ Ardhamāg., Avant., Śākārī Prāk. *kala*, Bihārī *kail*, *kāil*, *kayal* (similarly in all perf. part. in Bihārī), etc. (see § 228).

b. Iranian. Av. *pitar* ‘father,’ Afy. *plār*, etc. (see § 229). Av. *vaēti* ‘willow,’ Afy. *vala*, etc. (see § 228).

t > v.

§ 232. The change of *t* to *v* is only apparent, *v* being actually inserted to prevent the hiatus arising from the loss of an inter-vocalic *t* (cf. §§ 123, 138, 144, 184). The phenomenon is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *ātapa* ‘sunshine,’ Pāli *āt̄apa*, Siṁh. *av(u)va*. Skt. *mātar* ‘mother,’ Prāk. *māū*, Pāli *mātar*, Hindī *mā(i)*, *māū*, Panj. *māū*, *māūm*, *mānu*, *mā(i)*, Sindhī *māū*, Elu *mava*, Siṁh. *mav(u)*, *mā*.

t > s.

§ 233. The change of *t* to *s* is excessively rare, excepting in Siṁhalese and North Balūcī.

a. Indian. Skt. *tuccha* ‘empty,’ Prāk. *c(h)uccha*, Pāli *tuccha*, Siṁh. *sis*, *his*.

b. Iranian. Av. *dāta* ‘law,’ N. Bal. *dāsā*, *dāθa*, etc. (see § 227). Av. *brātar* ‘brother,’ N. Bal. *brās*, *brāθ*, etc. (see § 221).

t > h.

§ 234. The change of *t* to *h* is very rare, excepting in Siṁhalese, where the *h* is a further development of the *s* arising from an original *t* (see preceding §).

a. Indian. Skt. *tuccha* ‘empty,’ Prāk. *c(h)uccha*, Pāli *tuccha*, Siṁh. *his*, *sis*.

Syncope of t.

§ 235. The loss of Indo-Iranian *t* is quite frequent both in the Middle and in the New periods of the Indo-Iranian languages. The syncope occurs more often in the Middle than in the New Indian dialects, and more commonly in the Iranian than in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *caturtha* ‘fourth,’ Prāk. *caüttha*, *caüt̄tha*, *cottha*, Ur. *cāuḍha*, Bang. *cāuḍā*, Hindī, Panj. *cāuthā*, Sindhī, Guj. *cōthō*, Mar. *cāuñthā*. Skt. *śatu* ‘hundred,’ Prāk. *saa*, *saya*, Pāś. Prāk. *sata*, Pāli *sata*, Kaśm. *hath*, Ur. *śāē*, Bang.

śaya, Bihārī *sāu*, Hindī, Panj. *sāi*, *sāu*, Sindhī *sāu*, Guj. *śō*, Mar. *śēm*, *śambhar*. Skt. *pitar* ‘father,’ Prāk. *piā*, Pali *pitar*, Hindī *piu*, Panj. *piū*, Sindhī *piu*, Sinh. *piya*. Skt. *mātar* ‘mother,’ Prāk. *māā*, Hindī *mā(i)*, *māū*, Panj. *māū*, *māūm*, *māūmu*, *mā(i)*, Sindhī *māū*, Sinh. *mā*, *mar(u)*, etc. (see § 232).

b. Iranian. Av. *mātar* ‘mother,’ Kāś. *māi*, *mōya*, Vōn. *mōa*, Māz. *mār*, *mōr*, Gil. *māar*, *mōr*, Tāl. *mū*, Tāt *mōi*, etc. (see § 229). Skt. *jīta* ‘swift,’ Phl. *zūt*, New Pers. *zūd*, Māz. *zī*, Tāl., Tāt *zū*, Bal. *zūt*, *zīt*, N. Bal. *zīθ*, Kurd. *zū*. Av. *vāta* ‘wind,’ Sīv. *vāi*, Zaf. *vō*, Kāś. *vōi*, Māz. *vā*, Afy. *vō*, Kurd. *bā*, *vāi*, etc. (see § 228).

Epenthesis of t.

§ 236. Epenthetic *t* is an extremely rare phenomenon.

b. Iranian. Av. *asru* ‘tear,’ Phl., New Pers. *ars*, Kāś. *asl*, Māz. *asr*, Afy. *ōša*, Bal. *als*, Kurd. (*h*)*istir*, *asr*.

th = th.

§ 237. Indo-Iranian *th* is in general preserved unchanged both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt., Pāli *mathana* ‘churning,’ Bang. *mathana*, *māthā*, Hindī *mathanā*, *mahanā*, *maṭhā*, Sindhī *mathanu*, Guj. *mathawuñ*, *maṭhō*, Mar. *ma(m)thanēm*, *māthan*. Skt. *yūtha* ‘herd,’ Māhār. Prāk. *jūha*, Pāli *yūtha*, Hindī *jūth*, *jathā*, Panj. *jūh*, Guj. *jathō*, Mar. *jathanēm*.

b. Iranian. Av. *pāθana* ‘broad,’ Phl. *pahan*, New Pers. *pahn*, Kāś. *pēn*, *pahan*, *pan*, Afy. *plan*, Bal. *patan*, Kurd. *pān*, Oss. *fathan*. Av. *gūθa* ‘excrement,’ Phl., New Pers. *gūh*, Kāś. *gūs*, Wāxī *gū*, *gī*, Šīy়ন. *yaθ*, Yayn. *γūt(ah)*, Afy. *γūl*, N. Bal. *gīθ*, Kurd. *gū*. Av. *fraθanjayeiti* ‘harnesses,’ New Pers. *tanjidān*, Bal. *tajēnag*, Dig. Oss. *ithinjūn*, Tag. *thinjin*.

th > ṭh.

§ 238. The cerebralization of Indo-Iranian *th* occurs rarely in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *prathama* ‘first,’ Prāk. *padhama*, Pāli *pāthama*, Ass. *pōnar*, Nāip. *pahilō*, Bihārī *pahil*, *pahēl*, Hindī, Panj. *pahilā*, Sindhī *paharyōm*, *pīhir(y)ōm*, *paherya*, Guj. *pēhēlō*, *pēhalum*, Mar. *pahilā*, Siinh. *palamu*.

th > dh.

§ 239. The change of *th* to *dh* is more frequent in the Indian dialects than the simple cerebralization of an original *th*.

a. Indian. Skt. *śithila* ‘slack,’ Prāk. *siḍhila*, Pāli *sithila*, saṭhila, Ur. *dh̥lā*, Bang. *dh̥lā*, Hindī *dhilā*, Panj. *dhilla*, Sindhī *dhilō*, *dhirō*, Guj. *dhilum*, Mar. *dhilā*. Skt. *mēthi* ‘post,’ Prāk. *mēḍhi*, Mar. *mēḍhī*, *mēḍhā*.

th > t.

§ 240. The deaspirization of Indo-Iranian *th* is excessively rare, except in Balūci.

a. Indian. Skt., Prāk., Pāli *kathā* ‘tale,’ Bang. (Burdwan) *katā*.

b. Iranian. Av. *fraθanjayeiti* ‘harnesses,’ New Pers. *tanjī-dan*, Bal. *tajēnag*, etc. (see § 237). Av. *maeθana* ‘abode,’ Phl., New Pers. *mēhan*, Bal. *mētag*.

th > dh.

§ 241. The change of *th* to *dh* is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *atha* ‘thus,’ Śaur., Pāś. Prāk. *adha*, Pāli *atha*. Skt. *tathā* ‘so,’ Śaur. Prāk. *tadhā*, Pāli *tathā*. Skt. *vyathayati* ‘trembles,’ Pāli *vēdhati*.

th > y.

§ 242. The insertion of *y* to prevent the hiatus caused by the loss of an original intervocalic *th* is exceedingly rare (cf. §§ 122, 137, 143, 164, 183, 229).

a. Indian. Skt. *ratha* ‘cart,’ Apab. Prāk. *rahu*, Pāli *ratha*, Siinh. *riya*.

th > l.

§ 243. The change of *th* to *l* is excessively rare, excepting in Afyān.

- b. Iranian. Av. *paθana* ‘broad,’ Afy. *plan*, etc. (see § 237). Av. *gūθa* ‘excrement,’ Afy. *yul*, etc. (see § 237).

th > l.

§ 244. The change of *th* to *l* is extremely rare.

- a. Indian. Skt. *prathama* ‘first,’ Sinh. *palamu*, etc. (see § 238).

th > h.

§ 245. The change of *th* to *h* is by far the most frequent one of all the changes to which Indo-Iranian *th* is subject.

- a. Indian. Skt. *athavā* ‘or,’ Prāk. *ahavā*, Apab. *ahavaī*, inscriptions of Girnar, Dhauli, and Khālsi *ahō*, Pāli *athavā*. Skt. *ratha* ‘cart,’ Apab. Prāk. *rahu*, etc. (see § 242). Skt. *kathana* ‘speech,’ Prāk. *kahaṇa*, Pāli *kathana*, Ur. *kahibā*, Bang. *kahitē*, Hindī *kahanā*, Panj. *kahinā*, Sindhī *kahanu*, Guj. *kēhavum*. Skt. *prathama* ‘first,’ Nāip. *pahilō*, Bihārī *pahil*, *pahēl*, Hindī, Panj. *pahilā*, Sindhī *paharyōm*, *pihir(y)ōm*, *paherya*, Guj. *pēhēlō*, *pēhalum*, Mar. *pahilā*, etc. (see § 238). Skt. *gāthā* ‘song,’ Prāk. *gāhā*, Pāli *gāthā*, Old Hindī *gāhā*, Sindhī *gāī*. Skt. *prth(i)vī* ‘earth,’ Prāk. *puhavī*, *puhuvī*, *puḍhavī*, Pāli *pathavī*, *puthavī*, *pathavī*, Old Hindī *puhumi*.

- b. Iranian. Av. *maēθana* ‘abode,’ Phl., New Pers. *mēhan*, etc. (see § 240). Av. *paθana* ‘broad,’ Phl. *pahan*, New Pers. *pahn*, Kāś. *pahan*, *pan*, *pēn*, etc. (see § 237). Av. *gūθa* ‘excrement,’ Phl., New Pers. *gūh*, etc. (see § 237). Av. *gaēθanqm* ‘of creatures,’ Phl., New Pers. *gēhān*.

d = d.

§ 246. Indo-Iranian *d* is in general preserved unchanged in the Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects.

- a. Indian. Skt. *daśa* ‘ten,’ Prāk. *dasa*, Śāur. Prāk. *daha*,

Pāli *dasa*, Kaśm. *daha*, Ur., Bang., Bihārī, Hindī *das*, Panj. *das*, *dah*, Sindhī *đah*, Guj. *das*, Mar. *dahā*. Skt. *daśati* ‘bites,’ Pāli *dasati*, Ur. *dañkibā*, *dañś*, Bang. *dañś*, *dañś(a)*, Hindī *dañś(ak)*, *đañśik*, Sindhī *đañgañu*, Mar. *dañś*, *đañcañēñ*, *dañ-khañēñ*, *dañapēñ*. Skt. *yadi* ‘if,’ Prāk. *jāi*, Jaina Prāk. *jati*, Pali *yadi*, Hindī *jad*, *jē*, *jō*, Panj., Sindhī *jē*.

b. Iranian. Av. *daēman* ‘face,’ Phl. *andēmankar*, Pāz. *andī-mānī*, New Pers. *dīm*, Šīr., Zaf., Kāš. *dim*, Kuhr. *dim*, *dūm*, Afy. *lēma*. Av. *dantan* ‘tooth,’ Phl., New Pers. *dandān*, Wāxī *dündük*, Šīy., Sarq. *dandān*, Minj. *land*, Bal. *dantān*, N. Bal. *dathān*, *dhanthān*, Kurd. *didān*, Oss. *dandag*. Av. *pāða* ‘foot,’ Phl. *pāt*, New Pers. *pā(i)*, Wāxī *pūð*, Šīy. *pāð*, Sarq. *pað*, Sangl. *pud*, Minj. *palah*, Yidg. *pulluh*, Yayn. *puda*, Afy. *pal*, Bal. *pād*, N. Bal. *phāð*, *phāz*, Zaza *pai*.

d > i.

§ 247. The vocalization of Indo-Iranian *d* through the transition-grade *ð* is extremely rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *pāða* ‘foot,’ Phl. *pāt*, New Pers. *pā(i)*, Zaza *pai*, etc. (see preceding §).

d > kh, x.

§ 248. The change of *d* to *kh*, *x*, is excessively rare.

b. Iranian. Iran. **ni + √dub* ‘to hide,’ New Pers. *nihuftan*, Kurd. *nixiftin* (very doubtful).

d > g.

§ 249. The change of *d* to *g* is exceedingly rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *dadrūghna* ‘good for leprosy,’ Pāli *gaddūhana* (the change of *d* to *g* in this word is due to dissimilation from the second *d* and assimilation to the following *gh*).

d > jh.

§ 250. The change of *d* to *jh* occurs with extreme rarity.

a. Indian. Skt. *duhitar* ‘daughter,’ Prāk. *dhī(y)ā*, Śāur. Prāk.

dhūdā, dhīdā, Pāli dhītā, dhītara, Ass. ji, Ur. jhia, Bang. jhī, Hindī, Panj. dhī(yā), Sindhī dhiu, dhiy, Guj. dhī(yā).

d > d.

§ 251. The cerebralization of Indo-Iranian *d* is found quite frequently in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *dahati* ‘burns,’ Prāk. *dahaī*, Pāli *dahati*, Hindī *dāh*, *dāh*, Sindhī *dah*. Skt. **hyrdaka* ‘hearty,’ Māg. Prāk. *hadakka*. Skt. *dūta* ‘messenger,’ Jaina Prāk. *dūya*, Pāli *dūta*. Skt. *daśati* ‘bites,’ Bang. *dāṁś(ā)*, *dāṁś*, Hindī *dāṁnik*, *dāṁś(ak)*, Sindhī *ḍāṁganu*, Mar. *dāṁcaṇēṁ*, *ḍasanyēṁ*, *dāṁkhaṇēṁ*, *dāṁś*, etc. (see § 246). Skt. *pravāda* ‘narrative,’ Pāli *pavāda*, Hindī, Sindhī *pavār*, Guj. *pavād*, Mar. *pavādā*. Skt. *dōlā* ‘swing,’ Prāk. *dōlā*, Pāli *dōlā*, Bihārī *dōr*, *dōr*, Hindī *dōl(ā)*, *dōlī*, *dōl(ā)*, *dōlik*, Panj., Sindhī *dōlī*, Guj. *dōlī*, *dōlavum*, Mar. *dōlā*, *dōlī*, *dōlā*, *dōlī*, Anglo-Ind. *dooly*.

d > t.

§ 252. The change of the voiced *d* to the voiceless *t* is regular in the Pāśācī Prākrit, but elsewhere it is exceedingly rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *durgā* ‘name of Parvatī,’ Pāś. Prāk. *tukkā*. Skt. *pradēśa* ‘district,’ Pāś. Prāk. *patēsa*, Pāli *padēsa*. Skt. *yadi* ‘if,’ Jaina Prāk. *jati*, etc. (see § 246).

d > th.

§ 253. The change of *d* to *th* occurs very rarely in Ossetish.

b. Iranian. Av. *daθaiti* ‘gives,’ Phl. *dāθanō*, New Pers. *dādan*, Samn. *dam*, Māz. *hādia*, Gil. *fundi*, Tāl. *diah*, Wāxī *raðān*, Šīy. *diām*, Sarq. *ðām*, Afy. *lal*, Bal. *dēag*, N. Bal. *dēay*, Kurd. *dān*, Dig. Oss. *dadthun*, Tag. *daththin*. Av. *darṣya* ‘long,’ Old Pers. *darga*, Afy. *lārya*, Kurd., Oss. *darg*, but Oss. *tharqus* ‘hare’ (lit. ‘long-ear,’ cf. New Pers. *darāzgōš* ‘hare, donkey’).

d > dh, ḍ.

§ 254. The aspirization of an original *d* is found both in the

Indian and in the Iranian dialects apart from the regular change in Iranian of *d* to *ð* before consonants.

a. Indian. Skt. *duhitār* ‘daughter,’ Prāk. *dhī(y)ā*, Śāur. Prāk. *dhādā*, *dhīdā*, Pāli *dhītā*, *dhītarā*, Hindī, Panj. *dhī(y)ā*, Sindhī *dhīu*, *dhīy*, Guj. *dhī(y)ā*, etc. (see § 250). Skt. *dr̥in̥hita* ‘firm,’ Jaina Prāk. *dhan̥iya*.

b. Iranian. Av. *dasa* ‘ten,’ Phl. *dahum*, New Pers. *dah*, Wāxī *das*, *las*, Šiyn. *đis*, *lis*, Sarq. *đes*, Sangl. *das*, Yidg. *lus*, Yayn. *das*, Afy. *las*, Kurd. *dav*, Zaza *das*, Oss. *das(am)*. Av. *dađaiti* ‘gives,’ Wāxī *rađān*, Šiyn. *điam*, Sarq. *đām*, etc. (see preceding §). Av. *păđa* ‘foot,’ Wāxī *püđ*, Šiyn. *păđ*, Sarq. *pađ*, N. Bal. *phăđ*, *phăz*, etc. (see § 246). Av. *xvāēđa* ‘sweat,’ Phl. *xvēđē*, *xvai*, New Pers. *xai*, Wāxī *xil*, Sarq. *xaiđ*, Afy. *xvalē*, Bal. *hēđ*, N. Bal. *hēđ*, Kurd. *xū*, *xōh*, *xoi*, Oss. *xad*.

d > n.

§ 255. The change of *d* to *n* is excessively rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *navadasa* ‘nineteen,’ Phl. *navācdahum*, New Pers. *nuvāzdahum*, Afy. *nūnas*, *nūlus*, Dig. Oss. *naudas*, Tag. *nudas*.

d > y.

§ 256. The change of *d* to *y* is only apparent, the *y* being really inserted to prevent the hiatus caused by the loss of an original intervocalic *d* (cf. §§ 122, 137, 143, 164, 183, 229, 242). The phenomenon is much more infrequent in the Iranian than in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *khādita* ‘eaten,’ Prāk. *khăīa*, Māhār. Prāk. *khaīya*, Pāli *khayita*, Panj. *khādhā*, Guj. *khādhō*, Mar. *khāllā*. Skt. *hṛdaya* ‘heart,’ Prāk. *hiaya*, *hiaa*, Pāli *hadaya*, Ass., Ur., Bihārī *hiă*, Hindī *hiyā*, Panj. *hiyām*, *hiaūm*, Sindhī *himūnu*, Mar. *hiyyā*, *hiyēm*, Gyp. (*y*)*ilō*. Skt. *ādēśa* ‘order,’ Pāli *ādēsa*, Old Bihārī *āyēsu*, *āēsu*, *āyasu*, *āīsu*. Skt. *păda* ‘foot,’ Prāk. *păa*, Māhār. Prāk. *păda*, Hindī *pā(m)v*, Panj. *pā(m)v*, *pāūm*, Sindh. *paya*, *piya*.

b. Iranian. Skt. *khādati* ‘eats,’ New Pers. *xāyad*, Kurd.

xaēn. Phl. *xadū(k)* ‘saliva,’ New Pers. *xayū*, *xadū*. New Pers. *bādām* ‘almond,’ Šiyn., Sarq. *vāyām*, Kurd. *bāhīw*, *baīv*.

d > r.

§ 257. The change of *d* to *r* is not a frequent one.

a. Indian. Skt. *tādr̥śa* ‘such,’ Prāk. *tārisa*, Pāiś. Prāk. *tātisa*, Pāli *tādisa*. Skt. *ētādr̥śa* ‘such,’ Māhār. Prāk. *ēyārisa*, *ēārisa*, Pāli *ērisa*, *ēdisa*. Skt. *gadgada* ‘stammering,’ Prāk. *gaggara*. Skt. *ēkadaśa* ‘eleven,’ Prāk. *ēāraha*, Pāli *ēkarasa*, *ēkadasa*, Kaśm. *kāh*, Ur., Bang. *ēgāra*, Bihārī *egyārah*, Hindī *igārah*, *gyārah*, Panj. *giārām*, Sindhī *ikārahām*, *yārahām*, Guj. *agiār*, Mar. *akarā*.

d > l.

§ 258. The change of *d* to *l* is quite frequent in the Indian dialects, but it is very rare indeed in the Iranian dialects, excepting in the Afyān.

a. Indian. Skt. *kadamba* ‘sort of tree,’ Prāk. *kalamba*. Skt. *pradīpta* ‘kindled,’ Prāk. *palīva*, *palitta*, Māhār. Prāk. *palīviya*, Jaina Prāk. *palitta*, Bihārī *palit*. Skt. *dōhadā*, *dōhala* ‘longing of a pregnant woman,’ Prāk. *dōhala*, *dōhula*, *dōhaḍa*, Pāli *dōhala*.

b. Iranian. Av. *dasa* ‘ten,’ Wāxī *las*, δas, Šiyn. *līs*, δīs, Yidg. *lus*, Afy. *las*, etc. (see § 254). Av. *pāḍa* ‘foot,’ Minj. *palah*, Yidg. *pulluh*, Afy. *pal*, etc. (see § 246). Phl. *xʷatāi* ‘God,’ New Pers. *xudāi*, Šiyn., Sarq. *qudā*, Kurd. *xadē*, *xudē*, Mukrī *xola*. Av. *frazgādaiti* ‘hastens forth,’ Afy. *zyalī*.

d > l.

§ 259. The change of *d* to *l* is exceedingly rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *dōhadā*, *dōhala* ‘longing of a pregnant woman,’ Prāk. *dōhala*, *dōhaḍa*, *dōhala*, Pāli *dōhalu*.

d > v.

§ 260. The change of *d* to *v* is only apparent, *v* being actually inserted to prevent the hiatus caused by the loss of an original

intervocalic *d* (cf. §§ 123, 138, 144, 184, 232). The phenomenon is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *kadalī* ‘plantain,’ Prāk. *karalī*, *kayalī*, *kēlī*, Pāli *kalalī*, Ur., Bang., Hindī, Panj. *kayalā*, *kēlā*, Sindhī *kayalā*, *kēlā*, dimin. *kēviḍō*, Guj. *kēl*, *kēr*, Mar. *kēl*, Siinh. *kehel*, *kesel*.

$$d > h.$$

§ 261. The change of *d* to *h* is very rare both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *kadalī* ‘plantain,’ Siinh. *kehel*, *kesel* (*s* by false analogy), etc. (see preceding §). Skt. *pādika* ‘quarter,’ Ur. *pāhī*, Bang. *pāī*, Hindī *pāī*, Anglo-Ind. *pie*.

b. Iranian. New Pers. *bādām* ‘almond,’ Kurd. *bāhīv*, *baīv*, etc. (see § 256).

Syncope of d.

§ 262. The syncope of Indo-Iranian *d* is less frequent in the Iranian than in the Indian dialects. In Iranian the loss of *d* occurs especially in the Persian dialects and in Kurdish.

a. Indian. Skt. *nadī* ‘river,’ Prāk. *ṇaī*, Pāli *nadī*, New Ind. dialects *nadī*, W. Bang. also *ladī*. Skt. *kadalī* ‘plantain,’ Prāk. *kēlī*, *kayalī*, *karalī*, Ur., Bang., Hindī, Panj. *kēlā*, *kayalā*, Sindhī *kēlā*, *kayalā*, Guj. *kēl*, *kēr*, Mar. *kēl*, etc. (see § 260). Skt. *khādāna* ‘meal,’ Prāk. *khāṇa*, Pāli *khādāna*, Ur. *khāribā*, Bang. *khāitē*, Hindī *khānā*, Panj. *khāṇā*, Sindhī *khāṇū*, Guj. *khāvum*, Mar. *khāṇēm*. Skt. *śarad* ‘autumn,’ Prāk. *saraū*, Māhār. Prāk. *saraya*, Pāli *sarada*, Sindhī *saraü*.

b. Iranian. New Pers. *nadarām* ‘I have not,’ Māz. *nārmah*, Gil. *nāramah*, but *badām* ‘I give.’ Skt. *padika* ‘traveller,’ Phl. *paik*, New Pers. *paig* (cf. Māhār. Prāk. loan-word from New Pers. *pāikkā*).

Epenthesis of d.

§ 263. The epenthesis of *d* is very rare both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *pañcadaśa* ‘fifteen,’ Prāk. *pāññaraha*, Pāli *pañcadasa*, Kaśm. *pandāḥ*, Ur. *pandhar*, Bang. *pōnēra*, Bihārī *pandarah*, Hindī *pañdrah*, Panj. *pañdarāṁ*, Sindhī *pañdra-hāṁ*, *pañdhrāṁ*, Guj. *pañdar*, Mar. *pañdharā*.

b. Iranian. Av. *dāna* ‘grain,’ Phl. *dānak*, New Pers. *dānah*, Sarq. *dāna*, Kurd. *dandak*, *dānakī*.

dh = dh.

§ 264. Indo-Iranian *dh* is in general retained unchanged both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *dhavala* ‘white,’ Prāk., Pāli *dhavala*, Ur., Bang. *dhalā*, Hindī *dhāula*, Sindhī *dhāwārō*, Guj. *dhōluṁ*, Mar. *dhavā*, *dhaval*. Skt. *dhāvaka* ‘washerman,’ Ur., Bang. *dhōbā*, *dhōpā*, Hindī *dhōbō*. Skt. *kṣudhā* ‘hunger,’ Māhār. Prāk. *khuhā*, Pāli *khudā*, Hindī *khudhā*, Panj. *khuddhiā*.

b. Iranian. Av. *baoīdi* ‘perfume,’ Phl. *bōd*, *bōī*, New Pers. *bōi*, Gab. *būd*, Wāxī *vul*, Sarq. *bāo*, Bal. *bōd*, N. Bal. *bōd*, *bōz*, Oss. *bud*.

dh > ḏ.

§ 265. The change of *dh* to *ḍ* is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *dhṛṣṭa* ‘bold,’ Prāk. *dhitt̥ha*, *dhat̥tha*, Nāip. *dhūmt̥ō*, Hindī, Panj. *dhīth*, Sindhī *ḍīthu*.

dh > ḍh.

§ 266. The cerebralization of Indo-Iranian *dh* is not found very frequently in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *dhṛṣṭa* ‘bold,’ Prāk. *dhitt̥ha*, *dhat̥tha*, Hindī, Panj. *dhīth*, etc. (see preceding §). Skt. *√dhakk* ‘destroy,’ Prāk. *dhakkaī*, Ur. *dhakanā*, *dhāṅkanā*, Bang. *dhākitē*, Hindī *dhakkā*, Panj. *dhakkā*, Sindhī *dhakanū*, *dhikō*, Guj. *dhāṅkavūṁ*, Mar. *dhāṅkanēṁ*.

dh > t.

§ 267. The change of *dh* to *t* is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *dhārayati* ‘holds,’ Prāk. *dharāī*, Pāli *dhārēti*, Siinh. *terenavā*, *daraṇava*, Gyp. *√ther*.

dh > d.

§ 268. The deaspirization of Indo-Iranian *dh* is the most frequent change to which it is subject both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *dharma* ‘virtue,’ Prāk., Pāli *dhamma*, Kaśm. *daram*, Elu *daham*, Siinh. *dam*. Skt. *dhattūra* ‘thorn-apple,’ Kaśm. *dattur*, Ur. *dhuturā*, *dhudurā*, Bang., Hindī, Panj. *dhatūrā*, Sindhī *dhātūrō*, Guj. *dhatārō*, Mar. *dhatārā*. Skt. *kṣudhā* ‘hunger,’ Pāli *khudā*, etc. (see § 264). Skt. *madhu* ‘mead,’ Māhār. Prāk. *mahu*, Pāli *madhu*, Hindī *mad*, *madhu*, Sindhī *madu*, Mar. *madhu*, Gyp. *mōl*.

b. Iranian. Skt. *dhamati* ‘blows,’ Phl., New Pers. *dam*, Dig. Oss. *dumun*, Tag. *dimin*. Av. *baoiði* ‘perfume,’ Phl. *bōd*, *bōī*, Gab. *būd*, Bal. *bōd*, Oss. *bud*, etc. (see § 264).

dh > bh.

§ 269. The change of *dh* to *bh* is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *sannirundhati* ‘impedes,’ Pāli *sannirum-bhati*, *sannirumihati*.

dh > y.

§ 270. The change of *dh* to *y* is only apparent, *y* being really introduced to prevent the hiatus arising from the loss of an inter-vocalic *dh* (cf. §§ 122, 137, 143, 183, 229, 242, 256). The phenomenon is not common.

a. Indian. Skt. *madhura* ‘sweet,’ Māhār. Prāk. *mahura*, Pāli *madhura*, Siinh. *miyuru*.

b. Iranian. Skt. *vadhū* ‘bride,’ New Pers. *bayō*, Judaeo-Pers. *bayōg*, Kurd. *būk*. Av. *maðu* ‘wine,’ Phl., New Pers. *mai*, Oss. *mud*.

dh > l.

§ 271. The change of *dh* to *l* is quite rare both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *grhagōdhikā* ‘lizard,’ Pāli *gharagōlikā*.

b. Iranian. Av. *baoiði* ‘perfume,’ Wāxī *vul*, etc. (see § 264).

dh > v.

§ 272. The change of *dh* to *v* is only apparent, *v* being actually inserted to prevent the hiatus arising from the loss of *dh* (cf. §§ 123, 138, 144, 184, 232, 260).

a. Indian. Skt. *tulādhāra* ‘balance-holding,’ Sīnh. *tulavarū*.

dh > h.

§ 273. The change of *dh* to *h* is quite frequent in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *āusadhi* ‘drug,’ Prāk. *ōsaha*, *ōsadha*, Pāli *ōsaulhi*. Skt. *sādhu* ‘good,’ Prāk. *sāhu*, Pāli *sādhu*, Bihārī *sāh*, Sindhī *sāü*. Skt. *bādhira* ‘deaf,’ Prāk. *bahira*, Pāli *bādhira*, Ur. *bahirā*, Bang. *baherā*, Hindī *bahirā*, Sindhī *bōrō*, *bōdō*, Guj. *bēhērō*, Mar. *bahirā*, Sīnh. *bihiri*. Skt. *gōdhūma* ‘wheat,’ Apab. Prāk. *gōhūmu*, Pali *gōdhūma*, Ass. *ghēñhu*, Nāip. *gāhum*, Ur. *gahama*, *gama*, Bang. *gōm*, *gam*, Bihārī *gōhūm*, Hindī *gō(m)hum*, *gēhum*, *ghēum*, Panj. *ghēum*, Sindhī *gēhuṁ*, Guj. *ghaiūm*, Gyp. *giv*. Skt. *vadhū* ‘bride,’ Prāk. *vahū*, Pāli *vadhū*, Ur. *bahu*, Bang. *baü*, Hindī *ba(h)ū*, Panj. *bōhū*, Sindhī *vahū*, *bōhu*, Guj. *vahu*, Mar. *vahū*.

Syncope of dh.

§ 274. The loss of *dh* occurs only rarely in the Indo-Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *gōdhūma* ‘wheat,’ Ur. *gama*, *gahama*, Bang. *gōm*, *gam*, Hindī *ghēum*, *gēhum*, *gō(m)hum*, Panj. *ghēum*, Guj. *ghaiūm*, Gyp. *giv*, etc. (see preceding §).

b. Iranian. Av. *viðu*, *viðava* ‘widow,’ Phl. *vēvak*, New Pers. *bēvah*, Kāš. *vīa*, *vīga*, *bīvā*, Kurd. *bī*, Tag. Oss. *idaž*. Av. *haca* ‘from’ + *adairi* ‘beneath,’ Phl. *azēr*, Pāz. *ažēr*, New Pers. *zēr*, Sīv. *śī*, Zaf. *żēr*, other Central dialects *jīr*, Samn. *jēr*, Tāl. *jiar*, Judaeo-Pers. *zēr*, Kurd. *zīr*, Tag. Oss. *dala*.

n = n.

§ 275. Indo-Iranian *n* is in general retained unchanged both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects, although in Middle Indian an original *n* is usually cerebralized to *ṇ*.

a. Indian. Skt. *nāman* ‘name,’ Prāk., Pāli *nāman*, New Ind. dialects *nām(v)*, Gyp. *anav*, *nav*. Skt. *nāmayati* ‘bows,’ Prāk. *ṇāmēi*, Pāli *nāmēti*, Ur̄. *nūmāi*, Bang. *nām*, *muya*, Hindī *nā(v)*, Panj. *nivā*, Sindhī *nāinvā*. Skt. *snāna* ‘bath,’ Apab. Prāk. *ṇhāṇu*, Pāli *sināna*, *nāhāna*, Hindī *nhānā*, Panj. *nhāūnā*, Guj. *nahāṇ*, Mar. *nahāṇ*, *nāhaṇēṁ*.

b. Iranian. Av. *nāman* ‘name,’ Old Pers. *nāman*, Phl., New Pers. *nām*, Wāxī *nung*, Afy. *nām*, Bal. *nām*, Dig. Oss. *non*, Tag. *nom*. Av. *nairyā* ‘virile,’ Phl. *nērōk*, Pāz., New Pers. *nīrō*, Šiyn. *nīr*, Sarq. *niar*, Sangl. *narak*, Yidg. *nar*. Av. *nava* ‘new,’ Phl. *navak*, *nōk*, Pāz. *nō*, New Pers. *nō*, *nav*, Šiyn. *nau*, Sarq. *nüj*, Afy. *nau*, *navai*, Bal. *nōk*, N. Bal. *nōx*, Kurd. *nu*, Dig. Oss. *navag*, Tag. *nvog*. Av. *jaini* ‘woman,’ Phl., New Pers. *zan*, Gab. *jan*, *yan(ūk)*, Sīv. *žin*, Zaf. *žan*, Kāš., Kuhr. *jan*, *jin*, *yan*, *žan*, Nāy. *yanah*, Samn. *žanikō*, Šiyn. *yin*, Sarq. *yīn*, *žin*, Minj. *žinga*, Afy. *jinaī*, *jūnaī*, *jal*, Bal. *jan*, Kurd. *žin*, Zaza *jan*.

$$n > \hat{n}.$$

§ 276. The change of *n* to *ñ* is confined to the Sindhī, which alone preserves *n*, *ñ*, pronounced *ng* and *nj* respectively (see § 154).

a. Indian. Skt. *stana* ‘female breast,’ Prāk., Pāli *thana*, Ur̄., Bang. *thana*, Hindī *thān*, Panj. *thāṇ*, Sindhī *thañu*, *thañu*, Guj. *thān*, Mar. *thanā*. Skt. *mānanā* ‘respect,’ Hindī *mannā*, Sindhī *mañanā*.

$$n > \dot{n}.$$

§ 277. The cerebralization of *n* is very frequent in the Middle Indian dialects. Vararuci, ii. 42, goes so far as to postulate a change of *n* to *ṇ* throughout the Prākrits (*nō ḡah* *sarvatra*, cf. Pischel on Hēmacandra, i. 229, *Gramm. der Prākrit-Sprachen*, § 224). In the New Indian dialects the change is less common.

a. Indian. Skt. *nadī* ‘river,’ Prāk. *ṇaī*, Pāli *nadī*, New Ind. dialects *nadī*, W. Bang. also *lađī*. Skt. *vacana* ‘speech,’ Prāk. *vacāṇa*, Māhār. Prāk. *vayaṇa*, Pāli *vacana*. Skt. *khanēt* ‘should

dig,' Gāthā *khanēt*. Skt. *dhēnu* 'cow,' Prāk. *dhēnu*, Pāli *dhēnu*, Sindhī *dhēnu*.

$$n > b.$$

§ 278. The change of *n* to *b* is excessively rare.

- b. Iranian. Skt. *naῆna* 'naked,' Av. *mavna*, Oss. *baynag*.

$$n > m.$$

§ 279. The change of *n* to *m* occurs occasionally finally in Iranian.

- b. Iranian. Av. *paitidāna* 'penom,' Phl. *padām*, Pāz. *panām*, *panōm*, New Pers. *panām*. Phl. *bān* 'roof,' New Pers. *bān*, *bām*, Sīv. *bān*, Kāš. *bū(n)*, *bōn*, Tāt *sarbu*, Afy. *bām*, Kurd. *bān*. Av. *āfrīna* 'blessing,' Phl. *āfrīn* 'praise,' *nafrīn* 'curse,' New Pers. *nafrīn*, Kurd. *nafrīm*.

$$n > r.$$

§ 280. The change of *n* to *r* is excessively rare.

- a. Indian. Skt. *nāirañjana* nom. prop., Pāli *nērañjara*. Skt. *sthāna* 'place,' Prāk. *ṭhāṇa*, *thāṇa*, Apab. Prāk. *ṭhāṇu*, *ṭhāū*, Pāli *ṭhāṇa*, Nāip. *thāṇi*, Ur. *thāṇā*, *ṭhāṇā*, Bang. *thāṇ*, *thāṇā*, Bihārī *ṭhāū(m)*, *thā(m)v*, Hindī *thāṇā*, *ṭhaūnā*, Panj. *ṭhāṇā*, *thāṇā*, Sindhī *ṭhāṇu*, *ṭhāṇu*, Guj. *thāṇ*, *ṭhāṇ*, Mar. *thār*, *ṭhān*, Siṁh. *tāṇa*, *ṭāṇa*.

$$n > l.$$

§ 281. The change of *n* to *l* is not uncommon in the Indian dialects, and in Siṁhalese the change is regular. In the Iranian dialects, on the contrary, the development is very rare.

- a. Indian. Skt. *ēnas* 'fault,' Pāli *ēla*, *ēla*. Skt. *nimba* 'sort of tree,' Prāk. *limba*, Pāli *nimba*, Bihārī *nīm*, Hindī *līm*, *nīm*, Sindhī *limu*, Guj. *limbaḍō*, Mar. *limb*. Skt. *navanīta* 'butter,' Pāli *navanīta*, *nōnīta*, Bang. *nanī*, Hindī *nōnī*, Mar. *lōṇī*. Skt., Prāk., Pāli *nīla* 'blue,' Kaśm. *nyul*, Bang., Bihārī *līl*, *nīl*, Guj. *līl*. Skt. *vana* 'forest,' Prāk. *vāṇa*, Pāli *vana*, Siṁh. *val*, Maladive *vali*. Skt., Prāk., Pāli *nava* 'new,' Siṁh. *lă*, Gyp. *nevō*.

- b. Iranian. Av. *jaini* 'woman,' Afy. *jal*, *jinaī*, *jūnaī*, etc.

(see § 275). Skt. *navaka* ‘youth,’ New Pers. *navah*, Kurd. *lau(l)*, *lāv*, *lō*.

$$n > \underline{l}.$$

§ 282. The change of *n* to *l* is exceedingly rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *ēnas* ‘fault,’ Pāli *ēla*, *ēla*. Skt. *vana* ‘forest,’ Maladive *vali*, etc. (see preceding §).

$$n > v.$$

§ 283. The change of *n* to *v* is extremely rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *vaēna* ‘nose,’ Phl. *vēnūk*, *bēnūk*, Pāz. *vīnū*, New Pers. *bīnī*, Samn. *vīnī*, Māz. *vēnī*, Tāl. *vīnī*, E. Kurd. *baval*, Kurd. *bivil*, *bēn*.

Syncope of n.

§ 284. The loss of Indo-Iranian *n* is rather uncommon. In the Iranian dialects the apocope of *n* is found occasionally after long vowels.

a. Indian. Skt. *sṭhāna* ‘place,’ Apab. Prāk. *ṭhāü*, *ṭhāṇu*, Bihārī *ṭhāü(m)*, *ṭhā(m)v*, etc. (see § 280).

b. Iranian. Phl. *vārūn* ‘rain,’ New Pers. *bārān*, Zaf. *vurō*, Kāš. *vōrūn*, Nāy. *vārūn*, Kurd. *bārin*, Dig. Oss. *vārun*, Tag. *varin*. Phl., Pāz., New Pers. *nān* ‘bread,’ Zaf. *nū*, Nāy. *nōu*, Central dialects *nūn*, Bal. *nagan*, N. Bal. *nayan*. New Pers. *tābistān* ‘summer,’ Sīv. *tavisā*. New Pers. *sā* ‘manner,’ *sān*. Phl., New Pers. *pasīn* ‘hinder,’ Kurd. *pašī*.

Prothesis of n.

§ 285. The prothesis of *n* is an excessively rare phenomenon.

b. Iranian. Phl. *āññānak* ‘mirror,’ New Pers. *āñnah*, Bal. *ādēnk*, (*h*)*ādēk*, N. Bal. *ādēn*, *āzīna*, Kurd. *nainak*, Dig. Oss. *aidana*.

Epenthesis of n.

§ 286. The epenthesis of *n* is exceedingly rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *hazaiṣra* ‘thousand,’ Phl., New Pers. *hazār*, Afγ. *zar*, Zaza *hanzār*.

$$p = p.$$

§ 287. Indo-Iranian *p* is in general retained unchanged both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *paścāt* ‘afterward,’ Prāk., Pāli *pacchā*, Ass. *pičē*, *pācē*, Kaśm. *pat(h)*, Ur. *pachē*, *pāchu*, Bang. *pāchā*, Hindī *pachē*, *pīchē*, *pāchū*, *pīchū*, Panj. *pichē*, *pichōṁ*, Sindhī *pōē*, *puāṁ*, Guj. *pachē*, *pachī*, *pāchō*, Simh. *pas(u)*. Skt. *pakva* ‘ripe,’ Apab. Prāk. *pakka*, *pikka*, Pāli *pakka*, Ass. *pakā*, Naip. *pāk*, Kaśm. *pōp*, Ur. *pakkā*, Bang. *pākā*, E. Hindī *pākal*, Hindī, Panj. *pakkā*, Sindhī *pakō*, Guj. *✓pak*, *pik*, Mar. *pīk*, *pikā*. Skt. *✓chap* ‘go’ (?), Ur. *tipibā*, Bang. *chāpitē*, *cāpitē*, *tēpitē*, Hindī *chāpanā*, *cāmpanā*, *tōpanā*, *tōpanā*, *tipanā*, *thapanā*, Sindhī *chāpanu*, *cāpanu*, *ṭapudanu*, *ṭapanu*, Mar. *chāpanēṁ*, *cāpaṭa-nēṁ*, *ṭāp*, *ṭhapakā*, Anglo-Ind. (*first*) *chop*, *shampoo*. Skt., Pāli *japana* ‘muttering,’ Hindī *ja(m)panā*, Mar. *jāpanēṁ*.

b. Iranian. Av. *pasca* ‘afterward,’ Old Pers. *pasā(va)*, Phl., New Pers. *pas*, Kāś. *pac*, *paš*, Bal. *paš*, Kurd. *pāšī*, *pāšva*, Dig. Oss. *fastāga*, Tag. *fastag*. Av. *pāda* ‘foot,’ Phl. *pāt*, New Pers. *pā(i)*, Wāxī *püd*, Šīyn. *pād*, Sarq. *pað*, Sangl. *pud*, Minj. *palah*, Yidg. *pulluh*, Yayn. *puda*, Afy. *pal*, Bal. *pād*, N. Bal. *phāð*, *phāz*, Zaza *pai*. Av. *āp* ‘water,’ Phl. *āp*, Pāz. *āw*, New Pers. *āb*, *āv*, Gab. *ō*, Sīv. *av*, *au*, Yazdī *vō*, Kāś. *ōv*, Nāy. *āō*, Nat. *au*, Samn. *ō*, Māz. *ō(v)*, Gil., Tāl., Tāt *ōv*, Wāxī *yupk*, *yapak*, Yidg. *yovy*, Yayn. *āp*, Afy. *ōba*, Bal. *āp*, N. Bal. *āf*, Kurd. *āv*.

$$p > k.$$

§ 288. The change of *p* to *k* is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *pipūlika* ‘ant,’ Pāli *kipillika*, *pipūlika* (by dissimilation).

$$p > ph, f.$$

§ 289. In the Middle and New Indian dialects the aspirization of an original *p* is usually caused by a following aspirate or sibilant. In the Iranian dialects *p* becomes *f* (apart from the regular laws of aspiration in Iranian) in Ossetish, and between vowels, or

finally after vowels in North Balūcī, although this dialect shows *ph* initially before vowels and *r*.

a. Indian. Skt. *parigha* ‘bar,’ Prāk. *phaliha*. Skt. *paruṣa* ‘rough,’ Pāli *pharusa*. Skt. *pāribhadra* ‘sort of tree,’ Prāk. *phālibhadra*, Pāli *phālibhadda*. Skt. *puṣpa* ‘flower,’ Prāk., Pāli *puppha*, Bihārī *phūp(h)*, Old Hindī *puhupa*, Hindī *phūp*, Guj., Mar. *phūl*. Skt. *pāśa* ‘noose,’ Māhār. Prāk., Pāli *pāsa*, Nāip. *phānsō*, *pāsō*, Ur. *phās*, Bang., E. Hindī, Hindī *phāns*, Panj. *phāhā*, Sindhī *phāsī*, *phāhī*, Guj., Mar. *phāns*.

b. Iranian. Av. *pacaiti* ‘cooks,’ Phl. *pazēt*, New Pers. *pazad*, Gab. *paxa*, Kāš. *patan*, Māz. *paxta*, Wāxī *pōcam*, Afy. *paxavul*, Bal. *pacag*, N. Bal. *phašay*, Kurd. *pātin*, Bayazid *pāthin*, Dig. Oss. *fičun*, Tag. *fičin*. Av. *parəna* ‘feather,’ Phl., New Pers. *parr*, Afy. *par*, Bal. *pan*, Kurd. *far*, *pal*, *par*, Zaza *firin* ‘to fly.’ Skt. *tapas* ‘heat,’ New Pers. *tāb*, Gab. *tō*, Kāš. *tav*, Afy. *taba*, Bal. *tap*, N. Bal. *thaph*, *thaf*, *thap*, Kurd. *tā(v)*, Tag. Oss. *thaf*. Av., Old Pers. *xšapan* ‘night,’ Phl. *šap*, *šavāk*, New Pers. *šab*, Samn. *šō*, Māz. *šū*, Tāl. *šav*, Tāt *šū*, Šiyn. *šab*, Sarq. *xab*, Minj. *xšava*, Afy. *špa*, Bal. *šap*, N. Bal. *šaf*, Kurd. *šav*, Oss. *axšav*.

p > b.

§ 290. The change of the tenuis *p* to the media *b* is more common in the Iranian than in the Indian dialects, where *p* normally becomes *v*.

a. Indian. Skt. *lipi* ‘tablet,’ Prāk. (inscriptions of Delhi) *libi*, Pāli *lipi*. Skt. *nāpita* ‘barber,’ Prāk. *ṇhāvia*, *nāvia*, Śākara Prāk. *nābida*. Skt. *kapāṭa* ‘door,’ Prāk. *apāṭa*, Ur., Bang. *kabāḍa*, Hindī, Panj., Mar. *kavād*. Skt. *api* ‘also,’ Prāk. *pi*, avi, Pāli (*a)pi*, Sindhī *bi*. Skt. *sthāpayati* ‘establishes,’ Prāk. *thāvēi*, Pāli *thāpēti*, Ur. *thuibā*, Bang. *thāitē*, Hindī, Panj. *thāpanā*, Guj. *thāpavum*, Mar. *thāpanēm*, Siinh. *tabanavā*. Skt. *parasvant* ‘rhinoceros,’ Pāli *balasata*.

b. Iranian. Skt. *kapōta* ‘dove,’ Phl. *kapōṭ(ar)*, New Pers. *kabūtar*, Wāxī *kibit*, Sarq. *cabaud*, Yidg. *kuvū*, Afy. *kautar*,

kavntar, Bal. *kapōt*, *kqtar*, Kurd. *kavōk*. Av. *xšapan* ‘night,’ New Pers., Šiyn. *šab*, Sarq. *xab*, etc. (see preceding §). Av. *āp* ‘water,’ New Pers. *āb*, *āv*, Afy. *ōba*, etc. (see § 287). Skt. *lōpāśa* ‘fox,’ Phl. *rōpāś*, *rōbāś*, New Pers. *rōbāh*, Gab. *rūvāś*, Sarq. *rapē*, Bal. *rophask*, Kurd. *rūvi*, Dig. Oss. *robas*, Tag. *rūbas*.

p > m.

§ 291. The change of *p* to *m* is very rare outside the Middle Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *nīpa* ‘Kadamba tree,’ Prāk. *nīma*, Pāli *nīpa*. Skt. *āpīḍa* ‘chaplet,’ Prāk. *āmēla*, *āvēda*. Skt. *punah* ‘again,’ Prāk. (inscriptions of Delhi), *mina*, (inscriptions of Shāhbazgarhi) *pana*, lit. Prāk. *puna*, Pāli *pana*, Bihārī *phin*, *p(h)un*. Skt. *svapant* ‘sleeping,’ Pāli *sumanta*, but *supati* ‘sleeps.’ Skt., Pāli *kacchapa* ‘tortoise,’ Bang. *kachim*, Hindī, Panj. *kachūā*, Sindhī *kañchū*. Skt. *sapādika* ‘one and one fourth,’ Prāk. *savāīa*, Ur. *saiyāī*, Bang. *saiyā*, Hindī *savā*, W. Hindī *samū*, Panj. *savā(iā)*, Sindhī *savāī*, Guj. *savā*, Mar. *savvā*.

p > y.

§ 292. The change of *p* to *y*, which is, as in all similar phenomena, only apparent (cf. §§ 122, 137, 143, 183, 229, 242, 256, 270), is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt., Pāli *piṇasā* ‘thirst,’ Hindī *piyās*, *piās*, *pyās*.

p > v.

§ 293. The change of *p* to *v* is the most frequent one of all those to which Indo-Iranian *p* is subject, both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects. It is closely akin to the changes of *p* to *b* and of *b* to *v* noted in §§ 290, 308.

a. Indian. Skt. *kapāla* ‘skull,’ Prāk., Pāli *kavāla*. Skt. *pāpa* ‘evil,’ Prāk. *pāvū*, Pāli *pāpa*, Kaśm. *pāph*, Siinh. *pavu*, other New Ind. dialects *pāp*. Skt. *upadhyāya* ‘teacher,’ Prāk. *uvajjhāa*,

ujjhāa, Pāli *upajjhāya*, Bihārī *pādha*, Sindhī *vājhō*. Skt. *kapāṭa* ‘door,’ Hindī, Panj., Mar. *kavāḍ*, etc. (see § 290).

b. Iranian. Av. *upairi* ‘above,’ Old Pers. *upariy*, Phl. *apar*, Pāz. *awar*, New Pers. (*a*)*bar*, Wāxī, Sarq. *var*, Afy. *prē*, Bal. *par*, N. Bal. *phar*, *gvar*, Kurd. *bar*, Oss. *vala*. Phl. *lap* ‘lip,’ Pāz. *law*, New Pers. *lab*, Gab. *lāv*, Bahb. *lau*, Zāf. *lö*, Kāš. *lav*, Vōn. *löi*, Nay. *liyū*, Wāxī, Sangl. *lav*, Bal. *lap*, Kurd. *liv*. Av. *ăp* ‘water,’ New Pers. *ăv*, *ăb*, Sīv. *av*, *au*, Kāš. *ōv*, Māz. *ōv*, *ō*, Gil., Tāl., Tāt *ōv*, Yidg. *yovy*, Kurd. *ăv*, etc. (see § 287). Av. *xšapan* ‘night,’ Phl. *šavāk*, *šap*, Tāl. *šav*. Minj *xšava*, Kurd. *šav*, Oss. *axšav*, etc. (see § 289). Skt. *lōpāśa* ‘fox,’ Gab. *rūvās*, Kurd. *rūvi*, etc. (see § 290). Skt. *kapiñjala* ‘partridge,’ Bal. *kapinjar*, N. Bal. *khawinjar*.

Syncope of p.

§ 294. The loss of Indo-Iranian *p* through the transition-grades *b* and *v* (cf. §§ 290, 293, 309, 376) is not uncommon in the Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *āryaputra* ‘father-in-law’s son,’ Prāk. *ajjaütta*. Skt. *kūpa* ‘well,’ Nāip. *kuvā*, Kaśm. *khuk*, Ur., Bang. *kūā*, Bihārī, Hindī, Panj. *kū(m)ām*, Sindhī *khāhu*, Guj., Mar. *kuvō*. Skt. *kapittha* ‘wood-apple tree,’ Ur. *kaïta*, Hindī *kaṭabel* (with metathesis).

b. Iranian. Av. *ăp* ‘water,’ Gab. *ō*, Nay. *ăō*, Samn. *ō*, Māz. *ō*, *ōv*, etc. (see § 287). Skt. *tapas* ‘heat,’ Gab. *tō*, Kurd. *tā*, *tāv*, etc. (see § 289).

$$ph = ph.$$

§ 295. Indo-Iranian *ph* is in general preserved unchanged both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt., Pāli *phāṇa* ‘snake’s hood,’ Ur., Bang., Hindī *phāṇā*, Sindhī *phāṇi*, Guj. *phāṇō*, Mar. *phāṇā*.

b. Iranian. Av. *kafā* ‘foam,’ Phl., New Pers. *kaf*, Wāxī *xuf*, Sarq. *xaf*, Bal. *kap*, Kurd. *kaf*, Dig. Oss. *xufa*, Tag. *xaf*. Av. *safa* ‘hoof,’ Afy. *sra*, Oss. *safthag*.

ph > *p*.

§ 296. The deaspirization of Indo-Iranian *ph* is excessively rare in the Indo-Iranian dialects, excepting in Balūcī, where inter-vocalic *ph* regularly becomes *p*, which North Balūcī has developed to *f*.

a. Indian. Skt. *phadiṅga* ‘flying insect,’ Pāli *paṭanṭga*. Skt. *phalgu* ‘herb,’ Pāli **phalgava* > *paggava*.

b. Iranian. Av. *kaofa* ‘mountain,’ Old Pers. *kaufa*, Phl. *kōf(ak)*, New Pers. *kōh*, Kuhr. *kūfūn*, Tāt *kuf*, Afγ. *kvab*, Bal. *kōpag*, N. Bal. *kōfay*, Kurd. *kūlh*. Av. *kafa* ‘foam,’ Bal. *kap*, etc. (see preceding §).

ph > *b*.

§ 297. The change of *ph* to *b* is excessively rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *kaofa* ‘mountain,’ Afγ. *kvab*, etc. (see preceding §).

ph > *bh*.

§ 298. The change of *ph* to *bh* is found not infrequently in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *rēpha* ‘burring sound,’ Prāk. *rēbha*. Skt. *saphala* ‘fruitful,’ Prāk. *sabhala*, Apab. Prāk. *sahalu*, Pāli *saphala*. Skt. *sāphari* ‘carp,’ Prāk. *sabhari*, *sahari*, Pāli *saphari*, Hindī *saharī*, Panj. *saūl*.

ph > *v*.

§ 299. The change of *ph* to *v* is very rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *kaofa* ‘mountain,’ Kurd. *kūlh*, but *kōvī* ‘wild,’ etc. (see § 296). Av. *safu* ‘hoof,’ Afγ. *sva*, etc. (see § 295).

ph > *h*.

§ 300. The change of *ph* to *h* is exceedingly rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *sāphari* ‘carp,’ Prāk. *sahari*, *sabhari*, Hindī *saharī*, etc. (see § 298).

b. Iranian. Av. *kaofa* ‘mountain,’ New Pers. *kōh*, etc. (see § 296).

Syncope of ph.

- § 301. The loss of Indo-Iranian *ph* is a very rare phenomenon.
 a. Indian. Skt. *saphari* ‘carp,’ Panj. *sail*, etc. (see § 298).

Epenthesis of ph, f.

- § 302. The epenthesis of *ph, f*, is excessively rare.
 b. Iranian. Av. *taša* ‘axe,’ New Pers. *taš*, Kurd. *tafsciū*.

b = b.

- § 303. Indo-Iranian *b* is in general retained unchanged both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

- a. Indian. Skt. *badhnati* ‘binds,’ Prāk. *bañdhā*, Pāli *bañ-*
dhati, Hindī *bāñdh*, Panj. *bannh*, Sindhī *bañdh*. Skt. *budhyatē*
 ‘knows,’ Prāk. *bujjhā*, Pāli *bujjhati*, Kaśm. *sainjhāadi*, *bujhibā*,
 Ur., Bang. *bujhana*, Hindī *bujhanā*, Panj. *bujjhāṇā*, Sindhī
bujhanu, Guj. *bujavuṁ*, Mar. *bujh*. Skt. *śabara* ‘barbarian,’
 Prāk. *sabara, samara*.

- b. Iranian. Av. *baxšaiti* ‘divides,’ Phl. *baxtanō*, Pāz., New
 Pers. *baxšidān*, Afy. *bašal*, *baxal*, Bal. *bašag*, N. Bal. *baškay*,
 Kurd. *baxšin*. Av. *bərəz* ‘high,’ Phl., New Pers. *burz*, Kurd.
barz, Oss. *barzond*.

b > p.

- § 304. The change of the *b* to *p* is excessively rare.

- a. Indian. Skt. *bādha* ‘firm,’ Prāk. (inscriptions of Khālsi
 and Dhauli) *pādha*, Māhār. Prāk. *bādha*. Skt. *balvaja* ‘reed,’
 Pāli *pabbaja*.

b > bh.

- § 305. The aspirization of Indo-Iranian *b* is very rare.

- a. Indian. Skt. *br̥haspati* nom. prop., Prāk. *bhaaphadi*.

b > m.

- § 306. The change of *b* to *m* is extremely rare (cf. Skt. *brūhi*
 ‘speak !’ Av. *mrūiði*).

- a. Indian. Skt. *śabara* ‘barbarian,’ Prāk. *samara, sabara*.
 Skt. *kabandha* ‘belly, cloud,’ Prāk. *kamāñdha, kayāñdha*.

b > y.

§ 307. The change of *b* to *y*, which is only an apparent one (cf. §§ 122, 137, 143, 183, 229, 242, 256, 270, 292), is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *kabandha* ‘belly, cloud,’ Prāk. *kayamdhā*, *kamavindha*.

b > v.

§ 308. The change of *b* to *v* is very common, both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects. The Prākrits have so far confused *b* and *v* that Vararuci writes *v* for *b* throughout. The New Indian dialects use *v* almost to the exclusion of *b* in the East, Hindī reverses this, writing every *v* as *b*, Panjabī uses *b* and *v* indifferently, while the Western dialects preserve the original distinction between the two more carefully.

a. Indian. Skt. *bāspa* ‘vapor,’ Prāk. *bāha* ‘tear,’ *bappha* ‘smoke,’ Śāur. Prāk. *bappa*, Pāli *bappa*, Kaśm. *bāha*, Ur., Bang. *bāpha*, *bhāpha*, E. Hindī, Hindī *bā(m)ph*, Panj. *bhāph*, Sindhī *bāph*, Guj. *bā(m)ph*, Mar. *vāph*. Skt. *bandhyā* ‘barren woman,’ Prāk., Pāli *vāñjhā*, Bang. *bāñjhā*, Sindhī *vāñjh*, Marvarī *bāñjhādī*, Guj. *vāñjhāmī*, Mar. *vāñjh*.

b. Iranian. Av. *būza* ‘goat,’ Phl. *būj*, New Pers. *buz*, Wāxī *buc*, *būc*, Šiyn., Sarq. *vaz*, Sangl. *vuz*, Minj. *voza*, Yidg. *viza*, Afy. *vuz*, Kurd. *bizin*. Old Pers. *naiba* ‘beautiful,’ Phl. *nēvak*, *nēv*, New Pers. *nēv*, *nēk*.

Syncope of b.

§ 309. The syncope of an intervocalic *b* is very rare in the Indo-Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *pibati* ‘drinks,’ Prāk. *piai*, Pāli *pibati*, Sindh. *bonavā*, caus. *povaranavā*.

b. Iranian. Old Pers. *naiba* ‘beautiful,’ Phl. *nēvak*, *nēv*, New Pers. *nēk*, *nēv*.

Epenthesis of b.

§ 310. The epenthesis of *b* is quite rare. It seems to occur mostly in the vicinity of *m*.

b. Iranian. Av. *staxra* ‘stiff,’ Phl. *stahmbaktar*, *stahmktar*,

New Pers. *sitam*. Av. *duma* ‘tail,’ Phl., New Pers. *dum*, *dumb*, Sarq. *ðuum*, *ðuumbā*, Afy. *lam*, Kurd. *dūv*, *dunk*, Dig. Oss. *dumag*, Tag. *dimag*. Skt. *rōman* ‘hair of the body,’ New Pers. *rūm*, *rumah*, *rumbah*.

bh = *bh*.

§ 311. In the Indian dialects Indo-Iranian *bh* is in general retained unchanged. The Iranian dialects, on the other hand, change *bh* to *b*, which, however, in the younger Avesta became *w*, excepting when *b* was preceded by a written nasal or sibilant, or when *b* was initial.

a. Indian. Skt. *pratibhāti* ‘glory,’ Prāk. *padibhāti*. Skt., Prāk., Pāli *bhūmi* ‘earth,’ Ur. *bhūma*, *bhūrim*, Bang. *bhūm*, Hindī *bhūm*, *bhūmī*, *bhūrimī*, Panj. *bhūmī*, *bhūm*, *bhūrimī*, *bhōrimī*, Sindhī *bhū(i)mī*, Guj. *bhū(y)*, *bhōy*, Mar. *bhūy*, Gyp. *phuv*.

bh > *kh*, *x*.

§ 312. The change of *bh* to *kh*, *x*, is excessively rare.

b. Iranian. Skt. *ābhā* ‘glory’ + *tāpa* ‘heat,’ New Pers. *āftāb* ‘sun,’ Šīn., Sarq. *aftau*, Kurd. *ātaf*, So *axtāv*, *ataf*, *adav*, Boxtanī *tāv*.

bh > *ph,f*.

§ 313. The change of *bh* to *ph,f*, is found occasionally in the Iranian dialects.

b. Iranian. Av. *aiwirocayeiti* ‘kindles,’ Phl. *afroxtanō*, New Pers. *afroxtan*. Skt. *abhi* + *śāṇa* ‘whetstone,’ Phl. *afsān*, New Pers. *afsān*, *avsān*, *fasān*, Wāxī, Sarq. *pasān*. Skt. *ūrṇavābhi* ‘spinning-wheel,’ New Pers. *baftan*, Gab. *raftmīn*, Wāxī *vusum*, Sarq. *vāfam*, Afy. *ōdal*, *ūdal*, Bal. *gvapag*, N. Bal. *gvafay*, Oss. *vafin*.

bh > *b*.

§ 314. The deaspirization of Indo-Iranian *bh* is by no means common.

a. Indian. Skt. *bhagini* ‘sister,’ Prāk. *bhaīñī*, *bahiñī*, Pāli *bhagini*, Kaśm. *byañī*, Ur. *bhāuñī*, *bhaūñī*, Bang. *bañī*, Hindī

bahin, Panj. *bhāin*, *bāinh*, Sindhī *bhēnu*, Guj. *bēhēn*, Mar. *bahīn*, Gyp. *phen*.

bh > m.

§ 315. The change of *bh* to *m* is very rare.

- a. Indian. Skt. *dundubhi* ‘drum,’ Pāli *dindima*.
- b. Iranian. Skt. *bhaṅgā* ‘bhang, hemp,’ Av. *baršha*, Phl., New Pers. *mang*, *bang*. Skt. *nābhi* ‘navel,’ Av. *nāfah*, Phl. *nāfak*, Afy. *nū*, *nūm*, Bal. *nāpag*, *nāfag*, N. Bal. *nāfay*, Kurd. *nāv*.

bh > mh.

§ 316. The change of *bh* to *mh* is excessively rare.

- a. Indian. Skt. *bhaṇati* ‘speaks,’ Prāk. *bhaṇaṛ*, Pāli *bhanati*, Mar. *mhaṇaṇēmi*.

bh > v.

§ 317. The change of *bh* to *v* is extremely rare.

- b. Iranian. Skt. *nabhas* ‘cloud,’ Yidg. *nuvuh*.

bh > h.

§ 318. The change of *bh* to *h* is the most common of all the changes to which Indo-Iranian *bh* is subject in the Indian dialects, but *bh* does not become *h* in the Iranian dialects.

- a. Indian. Skt. *bhāṇḍa* ‘pot,’ Pāli *bhaṇḍa*, Ur., Bang. *hāṇḍi*, Bihārī *hāṇḍ*, *bhāṇḍ*, Hindī, Panj. *hōṇḍī*, Sindhī *hāṇḍī*, Guj. *hāṇḍī*, Mar. *hāṇḍī*. Skt. *labhati* ‘takes,’ Prāk. *lahaṛ*, Pāli *labhati*, Ur. *nē*, Bang. *laō*, Old Hindī *laha*, Hindī *lē*, Panj. *lahi*, *lāi*, Sindhī *lah*, Guj. *lē*, Mar. *nē*. Skt. *bhavati* ‘becomes,’ Prāk. *huvāṛ*, *bhavaṛ*, Pāiś. Prāk. *bhōti*, Śāur. *hōdi*, *huvadi*, *havadi*, *bhōdi*, *bhuwadi*, *bhavadi*, Pāli *hōti*, *bhavati*, Ur. *hōibā*, *hēbā*, Bang. *hōitē*, Hindī *hōnā*, Panj. *hōnā*, Sindhī *huanu*, Guj. *hōvuṁ*, Mar. *hōṇēṁ*.

m = m.

§ 319. Indo-Iranian *m* is in general retained unchanged both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

- a. Indian. Skt. *madhya* ‘middle,’ Prāk., Pāli *majjha*, Ass.

māj, Kaśm. *mañz*, Ur. *majhi*, Bang. *mājh*, Hindī *mājhī*, *mañjhōlā*, Panj. *māñjh*, *majjh*, Sindhī *mañjhu*, Mar. *mājh*, Siinh. *mā(m)da*. Skt. *mr̥ta* ‘dead,’ Prāk. *maa*, *mua*, Māg. Prāk. *madē*, Ur. *malā*, Hindī *muā*, Panj. *muia*, Sindhī *muō*, Guj. *muwun*, Mar. *mēlēm*, Siinh. *mala*. Skt. *kṣamā* ‘patience,’ Prāk. *khamā* ‘patience,’ *chamā* ‘earth,’ Pāli *khamā*, Hindī *chimā*, Panj., Sindhī *khimā*, Guj. *khamā*, Mar. *khamanēm*. Skt. *grāma* ‘village,’ Prāk., Pāli *gāma*, Ur., Bang. *gām*, Hindī *gānv*, Sindhī *gāmu*, *gāü*, Guj. *gām*, Mar. *gānv*.

b. Iranian. Av. *maiδyana* ‘middle,’ Phl., New Pers. *miyān*, Wāxī *malung*, Šiyn. *maðāna*, Sarq. *maðān*, Afγ. *manj*, Dig. Oss. *mēdag*, Tag. *mūdag*. Av. *mərəta* ‘dead,’ Phl. *mar̥t* ‘mortal,’ New Pers. *mard*, Bal. *mar*, Kurd. *mir*. Av. *zimō* ‘of winter,’ Phl., New Pers. *zam*, Wāxī *zam*, Šiyn. *zimj*, *zinj*, Sarq. *zamān*, Afγ. *žimai*, Dig. Oss. *zumag*, Tag. *zimag*. Av. *nāman* ‘name,’ Old Pers. *nāman*, Phl., New Pers. *nām*, Māz. *nūm*, Gil. *nōm*, Wāxī *nung*, Afγ. *nūm*, Bal. *nām*, Dig. Oss. *non*, plur. *namththa*, Tag. *nom*. Phl. *yāmak*, *jāmak* ‘robe,’ New Pers. *jāmah*, So. Kurd. *yūma*.

m > n.

§ 320. The change of *m* to *n* is very rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *nāman* ‘name,’ Dig. Oss. *non*, but plur. *namththa*, etc. (see preceding §).

m > n̥g.

§ 321. The change of *m* to *n̥g* occurs but seldom.

b. Iranian. Av. *nāman* ‘name,’ Wāxī *nung*, etc. (see § 319). Skt. *āma* ‘raw,’ New Pers. *xām*, Wāxī *yüng*, Afγ. *ōm*, *ūm*, Bal. *hāmag*, N. Bal. *hāmay*, Kurd. *xāv*.

m > ph, f.

§ 322. The change of *m* to *ph, f*, is extremely rare.

b. Iranian. Skt. *dāman* ‘bond,’ New Pers. *dām*, Afγ. *lūm*, Kurd. *daf*.

m > b.

§ 323. The change of *m* to *b* is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *mahiṣa* ‘buffalo,’ Pāli *mahiṁsa*, Kaśm. *mūṁś*, Ur. *bhayēṣa*, Bang. *bhaṁś*, Bihārī *mhāis*, *bhāiṁs*, *mahiś*, Hindī *bhāiṁs*, *mhāiṁs*, Panj. *majh*, Sindhī *māṁjh*, *māṁhi*, Guj. *bhēṁs*, *bhāiṁs*, *bhāiṁh*, Mar. *bhāiṁs*, *mhāis*. Skt., Pāli *manōrama* ‘delightful,’ Old Simh. *manumaraka* ‘grandson’ < **manurama-ka*, Simh. *munuburu* (*m* > *b* by dissimilation).

m > v.

§ 324. In the New Indian dialects the change of *m* to *v* is a very frequent one. It is more rare in the Middle Indian, while only a few instances are quotable from the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *manmatha* ‘love,’ Prāk. *vammaha*, Sāur. Prāk. *mammadha*. Skt. *abhimanyu* nom. prop., Prāk. *ahivāṇu*, *ahimāṇu*. Skt. *yāmala* ‘pair,’ Jaina Prāk. *yāvara*, Pāli *yamala*. Skt. *mīmāṁs* ‘investigating,’ Pāli *vīvāṁs*. Skt. *āmalaka* ‘myrobalan,’ Prāk. *āmalaa*, Pāli *āmalaka*, Ur. *ānalā*, Bang. *āolā*, *āūlā*, Hindī, Panj. *āīvalā*, Sindhī *āīvirō*, Mar. *āīvalā*. Skt. *śyāmala* ‘swarthy,’ Pāli *sāmala*, E. Hindī *sāṁvar*, Hindī *sāṁvalā*, W. Hindī *sāṁvraü*, Panj. *sāṁvalā*, Sindhī *sāṁvalu*, *sāṁviru*, Mar. *sāṁvalā*. Skt. *gōsvāmika* ‘monk,’ Bihārī *gōsāmī*, Mar. *gōsāvī*, other New Ind. dialects *gōsāṁ*, Anglo-Ind. *gosain*.

b. Iranian. Av. *daēman* ‘face,’ Phl. *andēmānkar*, Pāz. *andīmānī*, New Pers. *dīm*, Sīv., Zaf., Kāš. *dim*, Kuhr. *dim*, *dūm*, Afy. *lēna*, Bal. *dēm*, N. Bal. *dēv*, *dēv*, Kurd. *dēm*. Av. *pairi* ‘around’ + *vazaiti* ‘flies,’ New Pers. *parmāz* ‘flight’ beside *parvāz*. New Pers. *parvānah* ‘butterfly’ beside *parmānah*. Av. *nəməh* ‘homage,’ Phl. *namāc*, Pāz., New Pers. *namāz*, Afy. *nmunj*, Bal. *navāš*, *namāš*, Kurd. *nīvēz*, *nvēž*, *nmēž*. Av. *naēma* ‘half,’ Phl. *nēm(ak)*, Pāz., New Pers. *nīm*, Afy. *nīmai*, Bal. *nēmag*, Kurd. *nīv*.

m > s.

§ 325. The change of *m* to *s* is extremely rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *bhramara* ‘bee,’ Prāk. *bhasala*, *bhasara*,

bhasana, bhamara, Apab. Prāk. *bhasahu*, Jaina Prāk. *bhasara*, Pali *bhamara*, Ur. *bhamara*, Bang. *bhāmara*, Bihārī *bhāumīrā*, Hindī *bhamīvar*, *bhāumīr*, Panj. *bhamīur*, Sindhī *bhāumīru*, Mar. *bhōmīr*. [So Hēmacandra falsely (see Pischel, § 251).]

m > ṁ.

§ 326. The change of *m* to *ṁ* is not infrequent in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt., Prāk., Pāli *nāman* ‘name,’ Hindī *nāṁv*, Panj. *nāṁm*, Sindhī *nāṁmūṁ*, Mar. *nāv*, Gyp. *anāv*, *nav*. Skt., Prāk. *bhāmi* ‘earth,’ Pāli *bhāmi*, *bhummī*, Ur. *bhāma*, *bhāmī*, Bang. *bhām*, Hindī *bhām*, *bhāmī*, *bhām*, Panj. *bhām*, *bhāmī*, *bhōmī*, *bhām*, Sindhī *bhāmī*, *bhāmī*, Guj. *bhām*, *bhāy*, *bhōy*, Mar. *bhāy*, Siṁh. *bima*. Skt., Prāk., Pāli *rōman* ‘hair of the body,’ Bang. *rōmā*, Bihārī *rōmī*, *rōvāmī*, Hindī, Panj., *rōmī*, Sindhī *lūmī*. Skt. *gōsvāmīka* ‘monk,’ New Ind. dialects *gōsāmī*, etc. (see § 324). Skt., Prāk., Pāli *dhāma* ‘smoke,’ Ass. *dhōmā*, Nāip. *dhāmā*, Kaśm. *dūh*, Bang. *dhuyāmī*, E. Hindī, Hindī, Panj. *dhāmāmī*, Sindhī *duñhāmī*, Guj., Mar. *dhāmī*, Siṁh. *dum*.

m > ṁv.

§ 327. The change of *m* to *ṁv* is found occasionally in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *nāman* ‘name,’ Hindī *nāṁv*, etc. (see preceding §). Skt. *kumāra* ‘prince,’ Prāk. *kumāra*, Māg. Prāk. *kumālē*, Pāli *kumāraka*, Bihārī *kumar*, *kuar*, *kavar*, Hindī *kumīvar*, Panj. *kamīvar*, Mar. *kumīvar*.

Syncope of m.

§ 328. The loss of Indo-Iranian *m* is very frequent in the New Indian dialects, although in Middle Indian *m* is lost only when final. In the Iranian dialects the phenomenon is found but rarely.

a. Indian. Skt. *katham* ‘how,’ Prāk. *kaha*, *kahāmī*. Skt. *idānīm* ‘now,’ Prāk. *dāyi*, *dāṇīmī*, Shāhbāzgarhi inscriptions

hidalōkika ‘temporal.’ Skt., Pāli *nēmi* ‘circumference,’ Ur. *nia*, Bang. *nēv*, E. Hindī, Hindī *nēv*, Panj. *nium*, Guj. *nēv*. Skt. *cāmara* ‘ox-tail fan,’ Prāk. *cāmara*, Pāli *cāmara*, Ur. *camara*, Bang. *cāunr*, *camarā*, Hindī *cāurī*, *cāunrī*, Panj. *cāur*, Sindhī *cāuru*, Guj. *cāurī*, Mar. *cāurī*, *cāunrī*, *cāmar*, Anglo-Ind. *chowry*. Skt. *dhūma* ‘smoke,’ Naip. *dhūām*, Hindī, Panj. *dhūām*, *dhūmām*, etc. (see § 326). Skt. *vāmana* ‘dwarf,’ Prāk., Pāli *vāmana*, Bang. *bāuniyā*, Hindī *banā*, *bāunā*, Panj. *bāunā*.

b. Iranian. Old Pers. *gadumava*, name of a place, Phl., Pāz. *gantum* ‘garlic,’ New Pers. *gandum*, Nāy. *gundō*, Wāxī *yidēm*, Šiyn. *zindam*, Sarq. *zandam*, *zandum*, Sangl., Minj. *yandam*, Yidg. *yadum*, Afy. *yanum*, Bal. *gandēm*. Old Pers. *avākanam* ‘I dug,’ New Pers. *kanam*, Gab. *akana*, *akanē*, but 1 pl. *akanēm*.

Epenthesis of m, m̄.

§ 329. In the Indian dialects epenthesis of *m*, *m̄*, is very frequent. It is far less common in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *yat prabhṛti* ‘since,’ Jāina Prāk. *jappabhiim*, cf. Māhār. Prāk. *tappabhiim*. Skt. *mahiṣa* ‘buffalo,’ Pāli *ma-himṣa*, Kaśm. *mūṁṣ*, Bang. *bhaṁs*, Bihārī *bhāṁs*, *mhāis*, *mahis*, *bahis*, Hindī *bhāṁs*, *mhāṁs*, Sindhī *maiñjh*, *māñhi*, Guj. *bhēṁs*, *bhaiṁs*, *bhāiṁh*, Mar. *bhāiṁs*, *mhāis*, etc. (see § 323). Skt. *kūpa* ‘well,’ Nāip. *kuvā*, Kaśm. *khuh*, Ur., Bang. *kūā*, Bihārī, Hindī, Panj. *kūnām*, *kūām*, Sindhī *khūhu*, Guj., Mar. *kuvō*. Skt. *chāyā* ‘shadow,’ Prāk. *chāhī*, *chāyā* ‘beauty,’ Pāli *chāyā*, Ur. *chāhīna*, Bihārī *chāṁh*, Hindī *chām*, *chainv*, *chāṁh*, *chāōm*, Panj. *chān*, *chāūm*, Sindhī *chām(v)*, Guj. *chāny*. Skt. *nabhas* ‘cloud,’ Prāk. *naha*, Pāli *nabha*, Siinh. *numba*, *nuba*. Skt., Prāk., Pāli *lajjā* ‘modesty,’ Ur., Old Bang., Hindī *lajjā*, *lāj*, Panj. *lajj*, Sindhī *laⱽ*, Guj., Mar. *lajjā*, *lāj*, Siinh. *laṁda*, *lada*.

b. Iranian. Skt. *pr̥dāku* ‘leopard,’ New Pers. *palang*, *pilang*, Afy. *prāng*. Av. *nōmah* ‘homage,’ Afy. *nmunj*, etc. (see § 324). Lat. *vespa* ‘wasp,’ Lith. *vapsa*, Bal. *gramz*, *gvabz*. New Pers.

pōz ‘part about the nose,’ Gab. *pūz*, Sangl. *fuzik*, Minj. *foska*, Afy. *pōza*, *paza*, Bal. *pōnz*, *pōz*, N. Bal. *phōnz*, *phōz*, Kurd. *pūz*, *pōz*, Dig. Oss. *finja*, Tag. *finj*. Phl. *hufstanō* ‘to hide,’ 3 s. pres. *hūmbēt*, New Pers. *nihuflan*, *nihunbūdan*, Kurd. *nixiftin*.

y = y.

§ 330. Indo-Iranian *y* remains in general unchanged in the Iranian dialects, especially in the Persian dialects. In the Indian dialects, on the other hand, the preservation of an initial *y* is excessively rare, although it is usually retained internally.

a. Indian. Skt. *yabhati* ‘futuit,’ Sindhī *yabhanu*. Skt., Prāk., Pāli *dayālu* ‘merciful,’ Ur., Bang., Hindī, Panj. *dayāl(u)*, Sindhī *dayālu*, Guj., Mar. *dayāl(u)*. Skt. *hṛdaya* ‘heart,’ Prāk. *hia(y)a*, Pāś. Prāk. *hitaaka*, Pāli *hadaya*, Ass., Ur., Bihārī *hiā*, Hindī *hiyā*, Panj. *hiyām*, *hiāmū*, Sindhī *himānu*, Mar. *hiyyā*, *hiyēm*, Gyp. *(y)ilo*.

b. Iranian. Av. *yaska* ‘disease,’ Phl. *yask*, New Pers. *jask*. Skt. *yuga* ‘yoke,’ New Pers. *juγ*, Kuhr. *yū*, Šiyn. *yūγ*, Sarq. *yūγ*, Bal. *jōγ*, Kurd. *jūk*. Av. *yava* ‘barley,’ Phl. *yav*, *yav*, New Pers. *yav*, Sīv. *yu*, Zaf. *yah*, Kāš. *ya*, Kuhr. *yah*, Šiyn. *yavaj*, Sarq. *yaugj*, Yān. *yau*, Bal. *jō*, *yav*, N. Bal., Kurd. *jau*, Mukrī *yō*, Oss. *yau*. Av. *yāna* ‘path,’ New Pers. *yān*, Afy. *yūn*. Av. *asaya* ‘shadowless,’ Phl. *sāyak* ‘shadow,’ New Pers. *sāyah*, Bal. *sāig*, N. Bal. *sāī*, Kurd. *sī*. Av. *zayata* ‘was born,’ Phl. *zāyand*, New Pers. *zayad*, Afy. *zēzī*, Bal. *zāyag*, N. Bal. *zāγ*, Kurd. *zāin*, Oss. *zayi*.

y > j.

§ 331. In the Indian dialects original *y* regularly becomes *j*. Uriya and Bangālī pronounce every *y* as *j*, and the same practice is observed in most instances by Hindī and Panjābī. The West Indian dialects, the Sindhī, Gujarātī, and Marāthī, on the other hand, retain the Old Indian value of *y* (cf. also § 308). The change of *y* to *j* is less common in the Iranian dialects, although New Persian, Afyān, Balūcī, and Kurdish show frequent examples of it.

a. Indian. Skt. *ya* 'who,' Prāk. *ja*, Pāli *ya*, Ur., Bang. *jē*, Hindī, Panj., Sindhī *jō*, Guj. *jē*, Mar. *jō*. Skt. *yōgya* 'worthy,' Prāk. *jogga*, Pāli *yogga*, New Ind. dialects *jōg*, Mar. also *yōg*. Skt. *yāuvana* 'youth,' Prāk. *jorvāṇa*, Pāli *yobbana*, Sindhī *jhōbhānu*. Skt. *yantragṛha* 'bath-room,' Pāli *jantāghara*, *jantagṛha*. Skt. *yathā* 'how,' Prāk. *jahā*, Pāli *jathā*, Gāthā *jahā*, Ur. *jēṭhā*, Bang. *jēkhānē*, Hindī *jahāni*, Panj. *jithē*, Sindhī *jiti*, Guj. *jāṁhāṁ*, Mar. *jēthēṁ*, *jithē*. Skt., Pāli *yāna* 'vehicle,' Ur. *jbā*, Bang. *jāitē*, Hindī *jānā*, Panj. *jānā*, Guj. *javum*, Mar. *yānēṁ*.

b. Iranian. Old Pers. *yuviyā* 'canal,' Phl. *yōī*, *jōī*, New Pers. *jōī*, Afy. *jova*. Av. *yuxta* 'joined,' Phl. *juxt*, New Pers. *just*, Afy. *juxt*. Av. *yava* 'barley,' Phl. *jav*, *yav*, New Pers. *jav*, Bal. *jō*, *yav*, N. Bal., Kurd. *jau*, etc. (see preceding §). Av. *yāma* 'glass,' Phl. *jām*, *yām*, New Pers. *jām*.

$$y > b.$$

§ 332. The change of *y* to *b* is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *pūya* 'pus,' Pāli *pubba*. Skt. *jarāyu* 'uterus,' Pāli *jalābu*, Sinh. *dalabu*.

$$y > bh.$$

§ 333. The change of *y* to *bh* is extremely rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *sarayu* name of a river, Pāli *sarabhu*.

$$y > r.$$

§ 334. The change of *y* to *r* is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *śrāmanēya* 'novice,' Pāli *sāmanēra*. Skt. *snāyu* 'sinew,' Jaina Prāk. *ṇhāru*, Pāli *nahāru*, Sinh. *naharaya*.

$$y > l.$$

§ 335. The change of *y* to *l* is extremely rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *yaṣṭi* 'staff,' Prāk. *latṭhi*, Śaur. Prāk. *jatṭhi*, Pāli *latṭhi*, Ur., Bang. *lāṭhi*, Hindī *lāṭ(i)*, *lāṭhī*, Panj. *latṭhī*, Sindhī *lāṭhī*, Guj. *lāṭ*, *lāṭh*, Mar. *latṭh*. Skt. *dyōtayati* 'illuminates,' Pāli

jōtalati, jōtayati, jōtēti. Bihārī *dilōtarsu* ‘one hundred and two’ beside *diyōtarsu* (on the analogy of *tilōtarsu, calōtarsu*, etc.).

y > v.

§ 336. The change of *y* to *v* occurs very seldom.

a. Indian. Skt. *mrgaya* ‘hunt,’ Pāli *migava*. Skt. *trayas-trimśat* ‘thirty-three,’ Jaina Prāk., Pāli *tavattīsa*, Kaśm. *tyaya-trah*, Bihārī *tāiñtis*, cf. archaic Siinh. *tavak*. Skt. *āyudha* ‘weapon,’ Prāk. *āūha*, Pāiś. Prāk. *āyudha*, Pāli *āyudha, āvudha*, Siinh. *avi(ya)*.

y > h.

§ 337. The change of *y* to *h* is an exceedingly rare one.

a. Indian. Skt. *chāya* ‘shadow,’ Prāk. *chāhā* ‘shadow,’ *chāyā* ‘beauty,’ Pāli *chāyā*, Ur. *chāhīna*, Hindī *chāmīh, chāmī(v)*, *chāomī*, Panj. *cā(i)mī*, Sindhī *chāmī(v)*, Guj. *cāmy*. Skt. *ranañ-jaya* ‘victorious,’ Pāli *ranañjaha*. Skt. *svayampati* ‘epithet of Brāhma,’ Pāli *sahampati*.

Apocope of y.

§ 338. The loss of an original initial *y* is found, although but seldom, in the Indo-Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *yūkā* ‘louse,’ Pāli *ūkă*, Hindī *jūmī*, Gyp. *juv.*
b. Iranian. Skt. *yuṣmākam* ‘of you,’ GAv. *xšmāka*, YAv. *yušmākəm*, Pāz., New Pers. *šumā*, Bal. *šavā*, Dig. Oss. *smax*, Tag. *sumax*.

Syncope of y.

§ 339. The loss of an original *y* is not a very frequent phenomenon.

a. Indian. Skt. *kisalaya* ‘sprout,’ Prāk. *kisala, kisalaya*. Skt. *hṛdaya* ‘heart,’ Prāk. *hiaa, hiaya*, Pāiś. Prāk. *hitaaka*, Ass., Ur., Bang. *hiă*, Panj. *hiāumī, hiyāmī*, etc. (see § 330). Skt. *vāyu* ‘wind,’ Prāk. *vāū*, Pāli *vāyu*, Ur. *bōa*, Bang., Hindī *bāī, bāō*, Panj. *vāū*, Sindhī *bāī, vāū*, Guj. *vā(i)*, Mar. *vāv*. Skt. *dēva-*

laya ‘temple,’ Ur. *dēūl*, Bang., Hindī *dēval*, Panj. *dēvālā*, Sindhī *dēvalī*, Guj. *dēval*, Mar. *dēval*, *dēūl*.

Prothesis of y.

§ 340. Prothetic *y* is occasionally found both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *ēva* ‘indeed,’ Prāk. *yēva*, Śāur. Prāk. *yevva*, Pali *ēva*, *yēva*, *hēva*. Skt. *āvirbhutvā* ‘having become manifest,’ Jaina Prāk. *yāvihottā*.

b. Iranian. Av. *ātarš* ‘fire,’ Phl. *ātaš*, New Pers. (*ā*)*taš*, *ātiš*, Gab. *taš*, Šiyn. *yāč*, Sarq. *yuč*, Minj. *yūr*, N. Bal. *āc*. Av. *aspā* ‘horse,’ Phl., New Pers. *asp*, Wāxī *yaš*, Minj., Yidg. *asp*, Afy. *ās*, Bal. (*h*)*aps*, Kurd. *hasp*, Dig. Oss. *afsa*, Tag. *yafs*. Av. *ahmi* ‘I am,’ Old Pers. *amiy*, New Pers. *am*, Afy. *yam*, *am*, Kurd. *im*.

aya > ā.

§ 341. The loss of Indo-Iranian *y* in the Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects, which has been noted in § 339, gives rise to various contractions. Similar contractions often occur in consequence of the syncope of Indo-Iranian consonants. The contraction of *aya* to *ā* is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *abhyayana* ‘rehabilitation,’ Pāli *abbhāna*. Skt., Pāli *udaya* ‘rise,’ Simh. *udā*.

b. Iranian. Old Pers. *dārayavauš* nom. prop., Phl. *dāriav*, New Pers. *dārā(b)*, *dārāv*.

aya > ē.

§ 342. The contraction of *aya* to *ē* is the normal one in the Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects. It is carried out in all causatives in the Middle Indian.

a. Indian. Skt. *dhārayati* ‘holds,’ Prāk. *dhārēi*, Pāli *dhārēti*. Skt. *kathayati* ‘tells,’ Śāur. Prāk. *kadhēdi*, *kahēdi*, Pāli *kathēti*. Skt. *nayati* ‘leads,’ Prāk. *nēi*, Śāur. Prāk. *nēdi*, Pāiś. Prāk. *nēti*, Pāli *nayati*, *nēti*, Gāthā *upanēti*. Skt. *kṣaya* ‘destruction,’ Māg. Prāk., Pāli *khaya*, Hindī, Panj. *chai*, Guj. *khē*, Mar. *khaī*. Skt.,

Prāk., Pāli *bhaya* ‘fear,’ Ur. *bhē*, Hindī, Panj. *bhāi*, Sindhī *bhāi*, *bhāu*, Mar. *bhē*. Skt. *nayana* ‘eye,’ Prāk. *naṇa*, Pāli *nayana*, Hindī, Panj. *nāin*, Sindhī *nēnu*, Guj. *nēnam*, *nēmn*. Skt. *maya* ‘mother,’ Sinh. *maṇiyam*. Skt. *śayanāsana* ‘bed-room,’ Pāli *sayanāsana*, Sinhī. *senasun*.

b. Iranian. Av. *paourva* ‘former’ + *ayarə* ‘day,’ Phl., New Pers. *parēr*, Kāš. *parē*, Bal. *parērī*, *pairērī* ‘last year,’ N. Bal. *phairī*. Av. *zayeiti* ‘is born,’ Pāmir dialects *zīd*.

ayū > ū.

§ 343. The contraction of *ayū* to *ō* is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *mayūra* ‘peacock,’ Prāk., Pāli *mōra*, Kaśm., Ur. *mōr*, Sindhī *mōru*, Mar. *mōr*.

ayō > ē, āi.

§ 344. The contraction of *ayō* to *ē*, *āi*, is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *trayōdaśa* ‘thirteen,’ Prāk. *tēraha*, *tēdasa* (inscriptions of Khālsi), *trāidasa* (inscriptions of Girnar), Pāli *tērasa*, Kaśm. *truvāh*, Ur. *tēra*, Bang. *tērō*, Hindī *tērah*, Panj. *tērām*, Sindhī *tērahām*, Guj. *tēr*, Mar. *tērā*.

iya > ī.

§ 345. The contraction of *iya* to *ī* is a rare one.

a. Indian. Skt. *kiyat-taka* ‘how much?’ Pāli *kittaka* < **kiyat-taka*.

b. Iranian. Skt. *priya* ‘beloved,’ Av. *frya*, New Pers. *fri*.

āya > ā.

§ 346. The contraction of *āya* to *ā* seems to be the most usual one to which *āya* is subject.

a. Indian. Skt. *vāihāyasa* ‘aerial,’ Jāina Prāk., Pāli *vēhāsa*. Skt. *upatīhāyaka* ‘servant,’ Pāli *upatīhāka*. Skt. *kālāyasa* ‘iron,’ Pāli *kālāsa*, *kālāyasa*.

b. Iranian. Old Pers. *xšāyaθiya* ‘king,’ Phl., New Pers. *šāh*.

$\bar{a}ya > \bar{e}$

§ 347. The contraction of $\bar{a}ya$ to \bar{e} is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *palāyati* ‘flees,’ Māhār. Prāk. *palāyai*, Pāli *palēti*.

$\bar{a}ya > a\ddot{e}$.

§ 348. The contraction of $\bar{a}ya$ to $a\ddot{e}$ is found in Ossetish.

b. Iranian. Av. *frasnāyanta* ‘they washed,’ Dig. Oss. *axsnun*, Tag. *axsnin* ‘wāsh,’ Tag. *naīn* ‘bathe.’ Skt. *rāyati* ‘bellows,’ Oss. *raīn*.

$r = r.$

§ 349. Indo-Iranian *r* is in general preserved unchanged both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *rēkhā* ‘streak,’ Prāk. *rēhā*, Pāli *rēkhā*, Hindi, Panj. *rēkh*, Sindhī *rēghī*, Guj. *rēg*, Mar. *rē(g)h*. Skt. *rājan* ‘king,’ Prāk. *rāā*, Māg. Prāk. *lāā*, Māhār. Prāk. *rāyā*, Pāsi. Prāk. *rājā*, Cūlikapāiś. Prāk. *rācā*, Pāli *rājan*, Hindi *rāū*, *rāv*, Sinh. *rada*. Skt. *karpūra* ‘camphor,’ Māhār. Prāk., Pāli *kappūra*, Hindi, Panj., Sindhī, Guj. *kapūr*, Mar. *kāpūr*. Skt. *śvasura* ‘father-in-law,’ Pāli *sasura*, Ur., Bang., Hindi *sasur*, Panj. *sahurā*, *sāuhurā*, Sindhī *sahurō*, Guj., Mar. *sāsarā*, Maladive *hurs*.

b. Iranian. Av. *raoyna* ‘oil,’ Phl. *rōkan*, *rōyan*, New Pers. *rōyan*, Kāš. *ruyan*, *rō*, Wāxī *ruyün*, *ruyn*, Sarq. *ravan*, Sangl. *roy*, Minj. *rayan*, Kurd. *rūn*. Av., Old Pers. *rāsta* ‘right,’ Phl., New Pers. *rāst*, Oss. *rast*, *rasth*. Av. *raocah* ‘day,’ Old Pers. *raucah*, Phl. *rōc(ih)*, New Pers. *rōz*, Gab. *rūj*, Caspian dialects *rū*, but Kāš. *rū*, Tāl. *rōž*, *rūž*, Afy. *rraj*, Bal. *rōc*, N. Bal. *rōš*, Kurd. *ruž*, *rō(z)*. Av. *starə* ‘star,’ Phl. *stārak*, New Pers. *sitārah*, Wāxī *stār*, Šiyn. *štarj*, Sarq. *xturj*, Sangl. *ustūrak*, Minj. *astāri*, Afy. *stōrai*, Kurd. *istirk*, Zaza *astar*, Oss. *stali*. Av. *x"araiti* ‘eats,’ Old Pers. *μαρτι-χόρα*, Phl. *x"arțanō*, New Pers. *xurdan*, Kāš. *xūrtan*, Šiyn. *xaram*, Sarq. *xoram*, Sangl. *x"aram*, Minj. *xaram*, Afy. *x"aral*, Bal. *varag*, N. Bal. *varaγ*, Kurd. *xurin*, *x"arin*, Dig. Oss. *xvarun*, Tag. *xarin*.

r > j.

§ 350. The change of *r* to *j* is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt., Pāli *pūrāṇa* ‘fulfilment,’ Hindī *pūjna*, Sindhī *pūjāṇu*.

r > dh.

§ 351. The change of *r* to *dh* is extremely rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *ārabdha* ‘beginning,’ Prāk. *āḍhatta*, *āraddha*, Māhār. Prāk., Pāli *āraddha*. [See now Pischel, § 223.]

r > d.

§ 352. The change of *r* to *d* is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *purandara* ‘epithet of Indra,’ Pāli *purindada*, *purinda* (by assimilation or false analogy).

r > n.

§ 353. The change of *r* to *n* is exceedingly rare.

b. Iranian. Old Pers. *dārayāmiy* ‘I hold,’ Phl., New Pers. *dāram*, Wāxī *vaðüram*, Sarq. *ðoram*, Lād. *dānam*. Phl., New Pers. *mār* ‘serpent,’ Afy. *mangarai*.

r > l.

§ 354. The change of *r* to *l* is by far the most common of all the changes to which Indo-Iranian *r* is subject, both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects. In Māgadhī Prākrit *r* becomes *l* everywhere. Similarly in the Prākrit of the inscriptions of Dhauli, Jaugada, Khālsi, Bhabra, Sahasarām, and Bairāt *r* becomes *l* throughout, but in the inscriptions of Rūpnāth *r* occurs twice.

a. Indian. Skt. *ratnī* ‘night,’ Prāk. *rattī*, *rātī*, Māg. Prāk. *lattī*, Pāli *rattī*, Ur., Bang. *rāt(i)*, Hindī *rāt*, Panj. *rāt*, Sindhī *rāti*, Guj., Mar. *rāt*. Skt. *caraṇa* ‘foot,’ Prāk. *calāṇa*, Śaur. Prāk. also *carāṇa*, Apab. Prāk. *calāṇu*, Pāiś. Prāk. *calāṇa*, Pali *carāṇa*. Skt. *hāridra* ‘yellow,’ Prāk., Pāli *hālidda*. Skt. *parigha* ‘iron bar,’ Pāli *paligha*. Skt. *rējjū* ‘string,’ Ass. *lēju*, E. Hindī *lējurī*. Skt. *caturāniśat* ‘forty,’ Prāk. *cattālīṣa*,

cālīsa, Pāli *cattālīsa*, *cattarīsa*, Kaśm. *čatajih*, Ur. *cāliša*, Bang. *calliša*, Bihārī *cālis*, Hindī *cālīs*, Panj. *cālī*, Sindhī *cālīh*, Guj., Mar. *cālīs*, Siṁh. *hatalīha*, *satalīha*.

b. Iranian. Av. *raēcayač* ‘poured,’ Phl. *rēxtanō*, Pāz. *rēzēd*, New Pers. *rēxtan*, Gab. *rētmūn*, Vōn. *rētan*, Wāxī *varicam*, Sarq. *varaizam*, Bal. *rēcag*, N. Bal. *rīšay*, Kurd. *rētin*, Dig. Oss. *lējun*, Tag. *lījin*. Av. *vārayna* ‘raven,’ Phl. *vālay*, *vāray*, *vārak*. Av. (*spa*) *taurunō* ‘puppy,’ Phl. *taruk*, *tūruk*, *tōruk*, *tōrak*, New Pers. *tōlah*, *tōrah*, Gab. *tōrah*, Kāš. *tōra*, *tūra*, *tura*, Bal. *tōlag*, N. Bal. *thōlay*, Kurd. *tūra*. New Pers. *sūrāx* ‘hole,’ Judaeo-Pers. *sūlāx*, Afy. *sūrai*. Av. *maoiri* ‘ant,’ Phl., New Pers. *mōr*, Gab. *mōrik*, Vōn. *mōrcuna*, Dig. Oss. *muljug*, Tag. *maljig*. Av., Phl., New Pers. *nar* ‘man,’ Sangl. *narak*, Afy., Bal., Kurd. *nar*, Dig. Oss. *nala*, Tag. *nal*.

r > l.

§ 355. The change of *r* to *l* is not a very frequent one. It is, of course, confined to the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *angāra* ‘coal,’ Prāk. *iṁgālā*, Pāli *amīgāra*, Guj. *iṁgārō*, *amīgārō*, Mar. *iṁgāl(ā)*, *iṁgōl*, Gyp. *angār*. Skt. *catvāriṁśat* ‘forty,’ Pāli *cattālīsa*, *cattarīsa*, Panj. *cālī*, Siṁh. *hatalīha*, *satalīha*, etc. (see preceding §). Skt. *kṣāra* ‘ashes,’ Prāk. *chāra*, Pāli *khāra*, *chārika*, New Ind. dialects *khār*, but Sindhī *chāru*, Siṁh. (*h)alu*, Maladive *hulu*.

Syncope of r.

§ 356. The loss of an original *r* is infrequent both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *param*, *parē* ‘beyond,’ Māg. Prāk. *palē*, Apab. Prāk. *pali*, Bihārī *pāi*. Skt. *durōsārita* ‘duly and unduly restored,’ Pāli *dōsarita*.

b. Iranian. Pāz., New Pers. *agār* ‘if,’ Sīv. *ay*. New Pers. *kar* ‘make!’ Gab. *kar*, Central dialects *ka*, Kāš. *ki*, Nāy. *nika*. New Pers. *bar* ‘bear!’ Zaf. *bar*, Kāš. *ba*, Vōn. *bar*, Kuhr., Kurd.

ba. Av. *mātar* ‘mother,’ Phl. *māt(ar)*, New Pers. *mādar*, Gab. *māye*, Kāś. *maī*, *mōya*, Māz. *mār*; *mūr*; Gil. *mōr*, *māar*; Tāl. *mū*, Śiyn. *mād*, Minj. *māyā*, Afγ. *mōr*, Bal. *māt*, N. Bal. *māθ*, *mās*, Kurd. *māk*, Dig. Oss. *mudā*, Tag. *mād*.

Epenthesis of r.

§ 357. Epenthetic *r* occurs in the Indo-Iranian dialects very rarely.

a. Indian. Skt. *kōṭi* ‘ten millions,’ Māg. Prāk. *kōḍi*, Bihārī *karōr*, *karōṛ*; Hindī *krōr*, Anglo-Ind. *erore*. Skt. *vyāsa* nom. prop., Apab. Prāk. *vrāsu*. Skt. *bhāṣya* ‘commentary,’ Prāk. *bhrāṣa*.

b. Iranian. Av. *tašat* ‘shaped,’ archaic New Pers. *tāštan*, Afγ. *tarxaj*. Av. *baxta* ‘fate,’ Phl., New Pers. *baxt*, Afγ. *barxa*, *braxa*. Av. *aži dahāka* nom. prop., Phl. *ažē dahāk*, New Pers. *aždahā* ‘dragon,’ Kurd. *aždarha*, *aždaha*.

$$l = l.$$

§ 358. Indo-Iranian *l* is in general preserved unchanged in the Indian dialects. In Old Iranian Indo-Iranian *l* was entirely lost, excepting in the foreign proper names *haldita* and *dubāla* in the Old Persian inscriptions. In the Middle and New Iranian *l* reappears, sometimes representing Indo-Iranian *l*, and sometimes Indo-Iranian *r*.

a. Indian. Skt. *lagna* ‘attached,’ Prāk., Pāli *lagga*, Hindī *lagā*, *läg*, Panj. *lag*, other New Ind. dialects *lāg*. Skt. *limpati* ‘smears,’ Prāk. *limpaī*, Pāli *limpati*, Ur. *lip*, Bang. *lēp*, Hindī *līp*, *lēp*, Panj. *lipp*, *linib*, *limm*, Sindhī *linib*, Guj. *lip*, Mar. *lēp*. Skt. *āmalaka* ‘myrobalan,’ Prāk. *āmalaa*, Pāli *āmalaka*, Ur. *āmalā*, Bang. *āolā*, *āülā*, Hindī *āinvalā*, Panj. *āüllā*, Sindhī *āinvirō*, Mar. *āinvalā*. Skt. *calati* ‘wanders,’ Prāk. *calai*, Pāli *calati*, Ur., Bang. *cāl*, Hindī *cal*, Marw. *car*, Panj. *call*, Sindhī *cal*, Guj., Mar. *cāl*, *cal*. Skt., Pāli *pippala* ‘sort of tree,’ Bang. *pippal*, Bihārī, E. Hindī *pīpar*, Panj. *pippal*, Sindhī *pipiru*, Guj. *pipal*, Mar. *pīmpal*.

b. Iranian. Phl. *lap* 'lip,' New Pers. *lab*, Kāš. *lav*, Tāt *lov*, Wāxī *lav*, *lafc*, Sangl. *lav*, Bal. *lap*, Kurd. *liv* (cf. Lat. *labium*, Anglo-Saxon *lippa*). Phl. *lištanō* 'lick,' New Pers. *lištan*, Zaf., Kāš. *balēs*, Wāxī *lixam* (cf. Skt. *lēhmi*, *rēhmi* 'I lick,' Gk. λείχω, Lith. *ležiu*, O. H. Germ. *leckōn*). Av. *garah* 'throat,' Phl. *garūk*, New Pers. *gulū*, *galū*, Sangl. *yar*, Afy. *yāra*, Kurd. *guru* (cf. Skt. *gala*, Lat. *gula*, O. H. Germ. *kēla*).

l > d.

§ 359. The change of *l* to *d* is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *palāśa* 'green,' Śāk. Prāk. *paḍāśa*. Skt. *lalāṭa*, *rarāṭa* 'forehead,' Prāk. *ṇidāla*, Pāli *lalāṭa*, *nalāṭa* (cf. lexicog. Skt. *nīṭala*). Skt. *tāla* 'palmyra-palm,' Pāli *tāla*, Ur. *tāl*, Bang. *tāl*, other New Ind. dialects *tād*, *tār*:

l > n.

§ 360. The change of *l* to *n* is quite frequent in the Indian dialects. In Uriya and Bangālī initial *l* is almost always pronounced *n*.

a. Indian. Skt. *lāṅgala* 'plough,' Prāk. *naṅgala*, *laṅgala*, Pāli *naṅgala*, Bihārī *lāṅgal*, Mar. *nāṅgar*, Siinh. *nagula*, *nagala*. Skt. *lalāṭa*, *rarāṭa* 'forehead,' Prāk. *ṇidāla*, Pāli *nalāṭa*, *lalāṭa*. Skt. *lavana* 'salt,' Prāk., Pāli *lōṇa*, Kaśm., Ur., Bang. *nūn*, *lōṇ*, Bihārī *lōn*, *nōn*, Hindī *nōn*, *nūn*, *lūn*, Panj. *nūn*, Sindhī *lūnu*, Guj. *lūn*, Mar. *lōṇā*, Gyp. *lon*. Skt. *lunṭ(h)ā* 'robbery,' Ur. *nuṭī*, Hindī *lūṭ*, Anglo-Ind. *loot*. Skt. *dēhali* 'threshold,' Pāli *dēhani*. Skt. *jambūla* 'rose-apple tree,' Bihārī *jāmun*.

l > r.

§ 361. The change of *l* to *r* is the most frequent of all the changes to which Indo-Iranian *l* is subject. In Old Iranian, as already noted in § 358, original *l* has become *r* throughout.

a. Indian. Skt. *yāmala* 'pair,' Jāina Prāk. *yāvara*, Pāli *ya-mala*. Skt. *ālambana* 'support,' Pāli *ārammanā*. Skt. *pippala* 'sort of tree,' E. Hindī *pīpar*, Sindhī *piriru*, etc. (see § 358).

Skt. *śyāmala* ‘swarthy,’ Pāli *sāmala*, E. Hindī *sāṁvar*, Hindī *sāṁvalā*, W. Hindī *sāṁvraū*, Panj. *sāṁvalā*, Sindhī *sāṁviru*, *sāṁvalu*, Mar. *sāṁvalā*.

b. Iranian. Skt. *phāla* ‘plough,’ New Pers. *spār*, Sarq. *spur*, Afy. *spāra*. Skt. *lōpāśa* ‘fox,’ Phl. *rōpas*, *lōpas*, New Pers. *rōbāh*, Gab. *ruvās*, Sarq. *rapē*, Bal. *rophask*, Kurd. *rūvi*, Dig. Oss. *robas*, Tag. *rūbas*. Skt. *likṣā* ‘nit,’ New Pers. *rišk*, Afy. *rica*, Dig. Oss. *liska*, Tag. *lisk*.

l > l̄.

§ 362. The change of *l* to *l̄* occurs frequently in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt., Prāk. *kāla* ‘black,’ Pāli *kāla*, Ur. *kalā*, Bang., Hindī *kālā*, Panj. *kālā*, Sindhī *kārō*, Guj. *kālō*, Mar. *kalā*, Siñh., Maladive *kalu*. Skt. *sthala* ‘place,’ Ur., Panj. *thal*, Sindhī *tharu*, Guj., Mar. *thal*. Skt. *ṭalati* ‘totters,’ Ur. *ṭal*, Bang., Hindī *ṭal*, Panj. *ṭal*, Sindhī *ṭil*, *ṭar*, Guj., Mar. *ṭal*.

Syncope of l.

§ 363. The syncope of an original *l* is an excessively rare phenomenon.

a. Indian. Skt. *kiñculaka* ‘earth-worm,’ Māg. Prāk. *kiñculaē*, Bihārī *kēñcuvā*, *kēñcvā*. Skt. *balivarda* ‘bull,’ Prāk. *bailla*, Pāli *balivadda*. Skt. *khalu* ‘indeed,’ Prāk. (*k)khu*, Shāhbāzgarhi inscriptions *khō*, *ku*, Pāli *khō*.

v = v.

§ 364. Indo-Iranian *v* remains in general unchanged both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *vartikā* ‘wick,’ Prāk. *vattiā*, Pāli *vatṭikā*, Ur. *batī*, Bang. *bātī*, Hindī, Panj. *batti*, Sindhī *vaṭī*, Guj. *batī*, Mar. *batti*. Skt. *vrścika* ‘scorpion,’ Prāk. *viñchia*, *viñchua*, *viñcua*, *viñcua*, Pāli *vicchika*, Ur. *bichū(ā)*, Bang. *bichā*, Hindī *bichūā*, Panj. *bichūā*, Sindhī *bichūā*, *viñchū*, Guj. *viñchū*, *vichu*, Mar. *viñcū*. Skt. *pavana* ‘wind,’ Prāk. *pañña*, Pāli *pavana*, Kaśm.

pāvan, Ur., Bang. *paban*, other New Indian dialects *pavan*, also Hindī *paīn*, Panj. *paīñ*, Guj. *pōñ*. Skt. *navati* ‘ninety,’ Prāk. *naūim*, Pāli *navuti*, Kaśm. *namath*, Ur. *nabā*, Bang. *nabbā*, Bihārī *nabbē*, Hindī, Panj. *navvē*, Sindhī *navē*, Guj. *nēvum*, Mar. *navvad*.

b. Iranian. Av. *varəcaθhvant* ‘glorious,’ Phl. *varc*, *varj*, New Pers. *varj*. Av. *vāta* ‘wind,’ Phl. *vāt*, New Pers. *bād*, Gab. *vād*, Sīv. *vāi*, Zaf. *vō*, Kāš. *vōi*, Vōn., Kuhr., Nāy. *vōd*, Nat. *vād*, Māz. *va*, Tāt *vār*, Afy. *vō*, Bal. *gvāt*, N. Bal. *gvāθ*, *grās*, Kurd. *vāi*, *bā*, Tag. Oss. *vād*. Av. *vafra* ‘snow,’ Phl. *vafri*, New Pers. *barf*, Gab., Kāš., Māz., Gil. *varf*, Tāl. *vā*, Judaeo-Pers. *vahr*, Sangl. *varf*, Minj. *varfa*, Afy. *vāvra*, Kurd. *vafr*, Zaza *vaura*. Av. *nara* ‘new,’ Phl. *navak*, *nōk*, Pāz., New Pers. *nō*, Gab. *nova*, Kāš., Šiyn. *nav*, Sarq. *nūj*, Afy. *navai*, Bal. *nōk*, N. Bal. *nōx*, Kurd. *nu*, Dig. Oss. *navag*, Tag. *nvog*. Av. *daēva* ‘demon,’ Phl., New Pers. *dēv*, Wāxī *līv*, Šiyn. *ðīv*, Sarq. *ðēv*.

v > *ǖ*.

§ 365. The vocalization or samprasāraṇa of original *v* to *ǖ* is a rare phenomenon.

a. Indian. Skt. *pavana* ‘wind,’ Prāk. *paūṇa*, Hindī *paīn*, *pavan*, Panj. *paīñ*, *pavan*, etc. (see preceding §). Skt., Prāk., Pāli *dēva* ‘god,’ New Ind. dialects *dēv*, also Ur., Bang. *dē*, Hindī *dēō*, *dēū*, Panj., Sindhī *dēu*, Gyp. *devēl*, *del*.

b. Iranian. Av. *vaēnaiti* ‘sees,’ Old Pers. *vaināhy*, Phl. *vēnat*, New Pers. *bīnad*, Wāxī, Šiyn. *vīnam*, Sarq. *vainam*, Afy. *vīnam*, Dig. Oss. *vinun*, Tag. *unin*. Av. *yava* ‘barley,’ Phl. *yav*, *yav*, New Pers. *yav*, Sīv. *yu*, Zaf. *yah*, Kāš. *ya*, Kuhr. *yah*, Šiyn. *yavaj*, Sarq. *yauj*, Yayn. *yau*, Bal. *jō*, *yav*, N. Bal., Kurd. *jau*, Mukrī *yō*, Oss. *yau*. Av. *avivanta* ‘bevomited,’ archaic New Pers. *vāmitan*, Dig. Oss. *vomun*, Tag. *ūmin*.

v > *k*.

§ 366. The change of *v* to *k* is excessively rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *varəða* ‘plant,’ Phl. *vartā*, *gul*, New Pers. *gul* ‘rose,’ Samn. *vāla*, Kurd. *kulikk*.

v > g.

§ 367. The change of *v* to *g* occurs regularly before *u* in Pāzand and New Persian.

b. Iranian. Av. *vītarəta* ‘crossed,’ Old Pers. *viyatarayāma*, Phl. *vitārjanō*, New Pers. *guðaštan*, Gab. *vadārta*, Vōn. *baidor-nan*, Kuhr. *baudarnādan*, Kurd. *buhārtin*, *bahārtin*. Av. *vəhrka* ‘wolf,’ Phl., New Pers. *gurg*, Kāš. *var(g)*, Māz. *vurg*, Yidg. *vury*, Yayn. *aurak*, Afγ. *lūg*, Bal. *grark*, *gurk*, N. Bal. *gurkh*, Kurd. *varg*, Dig. Oss. *bēray*, Tag. *bīray*. Av. *varətata* ‘surrounding,’ Phl. *vaštanō*, *gaštanō*, New Pers. *gāštan*, Gab. *vāštmūn*, Sarq. *yirsam*, Kurd. *gariyān*. Av. *vərəzeiti* ‘does,’ Phl. *varz* ‘agriculture,’ New Pers. *barz*, Judaeo-Pers. *varz*, Kurd. *gūrān*. Av. *vīsaiti* ‘twenty,’ Phl. *vīst*, New Pers. *bīst*, Kāš. *vīstā*, *vīs(sā)*, Wāxī *vīst*, Sarq. *vist*, Bal. *gīst*, Dig. Oss. *insai*, Tag. *ssaj*.

It is to be noted also that Old Pers. *vi* > Mid. Pers. **vu* > Pāz., New Pers. *gu*, and that Old Pers. **vr* > Mid. Pers. **vur* > Pāz., New Pers. *gur*.

v > gh, γ.

§ 368. The change of *v* to *gh*, *γ*, is excessively rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *varətata* ‘surrounding,’ Sarq. *yirsam*, etc. (see preceding §).

v > gv.

§ 369. The change of *v* to *gv* is regular initially before *a*-vowels in Balūcī.

b. Iranian. Av. *vāta* ‘wind,’ Bal. *grāt*, N. Bal. *grāθ*, *gvās*, etc. (see § 364). Av. *vəhrka* ‘wolf,’ Bal. *grark*, *gurk*, etc. (see § 367). Old Pers. *vasiy* ‘much,’ Phl. *vas*, New Pers. *bas*, Kāš. *vas*, Bal. *gvas*.

v > n.

§ 370. The change of *v* to *n* is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *navanavati* ‘ninety-nine,’ Bihārī *nīnānabē* (assimilation).

v > ph, f.

§ 371. The change of *v* to *ph, f*, is extremely rare.

b. Iranian. Av., Old Pers. *ava* ‘this,’ Pāz. *ō*, New Pers. *av*, *ō*, Kurd. *af*, *ava*, *āv*.

v > b.

§ 372. The change of *v* to *b* is extremely common both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects (cf. the converse change of *b* to *v*, § 308).

a. Indian. Skt. *suvr̥ṣṭi* ‘abundance of rain,’ Pāli *subbutṭhi*. Skt. *vaṣpa* ‘tear, vapor,’ Prāk. *bapp(h)a* ‘smoke,’ *bāha* ‘tear,’ Śāur. Prāk., Pāli *bappa*, Ass. *bhāp*, Kaśm. *bāha*, Ur., Bang. *bhāp*, E. Hindī *bā(n)ph*, Hindī *bā(n)ph*, *bhāph*, Panj. *bhāph*, Sindhī *bāph*, Guj. *bā(n)ph*, Mar. *vāph*. Skt. *vēṣṭa* ‘enclosure,’ Pāli *vēṭhaka*, Ass. *bēr*, Nāip. *bār*, Kaśm. *vār*, *vāḍ*, Ur. *bēḍhā*, Bang. *bēḍā*, Hindī, Panj. *bēḍhā*, Sindhī *raḍēhō*, Mult. *vēṛhā*, Mar. *vēḍhā*. Skt. *puravāsin* ‘citizen,’ Bihārī *purabāstī*. Skt. *vriddha* ‘large,’ Prāk. *vaddha*, *viddha*, *vuddha*, Pāli *buddha*, *vaddha*, *viddha*, *vuddha*, Ass. *bar*, Nāip. *barō*, Kaśm. *bor*, *bod*, Ur., Bang. *baḍa*, E. Hindī *baṛā*, *barā*, *baddā*, Hindī *baḍā*, Panj. *vaḍlā*, W. Panj. *baḍdā*, Sindhī *vaḍō*, Guj. *vaḍō*, Gyp. *baro*. Skt., Prāk., Pāli *virala* ‘thin,’ Siṁh. *burul*.

b. Iranian. Av. *vaeti* ‘willow,’ Phl. *vēṭ*, New Pers. *bēd*, Gab. *vīd*, Kāš. *vīd*, *vēt*, Afy. *vala*, N. Bal. *gēθ*, Kurd. *bī*, *vī*. Av. *vīsaiti* ‘twenty,’ New Pers. *bīst*, etc. (see § 367). Av. *vāta* ‘wind,’ New Pers. *bād*, Kurd. *bā*, *vai*, etc. (see § 364). Av. *vāra* ‘rain,’ Phl. *vārān*, New Pers. *bārān*, Gab. *bavāra*, Kāš. *vōrūn*, Māz. *vāriš*, Wāxī *vür*, Sarq. *varaij*, *varaša*, Afy. *varyač*, *varyaz*, Kurd. *bārī(n)*, Lurī, Zaza *varān*, Dig. Oss. *vārun*, Tag. *varin*. Av. *vana* ‘tree,’ Phl. *van*, New Pers. *bun*, Afy. *vana*, Bal. *gvan*, *gōn*, Dig. Oss. *bun*, Tag. *bin*. Av. *husravah* ‘having fair fame,’ Phl. *hūsrōb*, New Pers. *xusrav*.

v > bh.

§ 373. The change of *v* to *bh* is quite common in the Indian dialects, being the sound considered in the preceding paragraph further influenced by a neighbouring sibilant, aspirate or *h*.

a. Indian. Skt. *vaṣpa* ‘tear, vapor,’ Ass. *bhāp*, Ur., Bang., *bhāp*, Hindī *bhāph*, *bā(i)nph*, Panj. *bhāph*, etc. (see preceding §). Skt. *vēṣṭa* ‘enclosure,’ Ur. *bhēḍā*, *bēḍhā*, etc. (see preceding §).

v > m.

§ 374. The change of *v* to *m* is not common in the Indian dialects, while in the Iranian dialects it is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *yāvat* ‘how long,’ *tāvat* ‘so long,’ Apab. Prāk. *jāma*, *jāūm*, *jāmahim*, *tāma*, *tūūm*, *tāmahim*, Pāli *yāva*, *tāva*. Skt. *rāiśravāṇa* nom. prop., Jaina Prāk. *vēsamāṇa*. Skt. *vijñaptika* ‘request,’ Bang. *minati*, E. Hindī *mintī*, Hindī *minnat*, *bintī*, Panj. *minnat*, Sindhī *minti*. Skt. *nava* ‘nine,’ Prāk. *ṇava*, Pāli *nava*, Kaśm. *nāu(i)n*, Ur. *naa*, Bang. *nay*, Bihārī, Hindī *nāu*, Panj. *nāuñ*, *naūñ*, Sindhī *namvanī*, Guj., Mar. *nav*, Simh. *nama*, *nava*.

b. Iranian. Av. *pairi* ‘around’ + *✓varəz* ‘do,’ New Pers. *parvāz* ‘plough,’ Bux. *parmāz*. Skt. *vartikā* ‘partridge,’ Phl. *varfak*, New Pers. *vardij*, Wāxī *volc*, Afy. *maraz*, *nvaraz*, Bal. *gvardāg*, Kurd. *vardī*.

v > y.

§ 375. The apparent change of *v* to *y* is not common either in the Indian or in the Iranian dialects (cf. the following §).

a. Indian. Skt. *pravartati* ‘proceeds,’ Prāk. *payaṭtaī*. Skt. *divā* ‘by day,’ Jaina Prāk. *diyā*. Skt. *dūva* ‘forest,’ Pāli *dāya*. Skt. *dēvaru* ‘brother-in-law,’ Prāk. *dēara*, *diara*, *dēvara*, Ur. *dēyara*, *dēyura*, Bang. *dēyar*, Hindī, Panj. *dēvar*, Sindhī *đēru*, Guj. *dēr*, *dēur*, Mar. *dēvar*, *dīr*.

b. Iranian. Phl. *juṭanō* ‘gnaw,’ New Pers. *jāvīdan*, Afy. *žōyal*, *žōval*, Bal. *jāyag*, N. Bal. *jāγ*, Kurd. *jū(i)n*.

Syncope of v.

376. Syncope of *v* is not common in the Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *jīva* ‘life,’ Prāk. *jīa*, Pāli *jīva*. Skt. *divasa*

'day,' Prāk. *divaha*, *diaha*, Jāina Prāk., Pāli *divasa*, Sindhī *đīñihu*, Mar. *divas*, Sinh. *davas*, *divas*. Skt. *trayōvīṁśati* 'twenty-three,' Prāk. *tēvīsa*, Pāli *tēvīsa(ti)*, Bihārī *tēis*, and similarly the other New Ind. dialects, excepting Sindhī *trēvīli*, Guj. *trēvīś*, Mar. *tēvīs*. Skt. *upavīṣṭa* 'seated,' Prāk. *ubavittha*, *uvaīttha*, Pāli *upavīttha*, Hindī, Panj. *bāith*, Guj. *bēś*, Mar. *bēṭhō*.

b. Iranian. Av. *gāv* 'cow,' Phl., New Pers. *gāv*, *gō*, Zaf., Kāš., Vōn. *gō*, Kuhr. *gōb*, Wāxī *yau*, *γii*, Šiyn. *žāv*, Sarq. *žao*, Sangl., Minj. *yao*, Yayn. *gova*, Afy. *γvā*, Bal. *gōk*, N. Bal. *gōx*, Kurd. *gā*, Dig. Oss. *yog*, Tag. *qūg*. Av. *yara* 'barley,' Sīv. *yu*, Kāš. *ya*, Bal. *jō*, *yav*, Mukrī *yō*, etc. (see § 365). Av. *vīsaiti* 'twenty,' Dig. Oss. *insai*, Tag. *ssaj*, etc. (see § 367). Av. *baēvarə* 'ten thousand,' Phl., New Pers. *bēvar*, Dig. Oss. *bēura*, *bēra*, Tag. *bīra*.

Prothesis of v.

§ 377. Prothetic *v* occurs occasionally both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *ucyatē* 'is said,' Prāk. *vuccai*, Śāur., Māg. Prāk. *vuccadi*, Pāli *vuccati*. Skt. *ukta* 'said,' Prāk. (inscriptions of Girnar) *vuta*. Skt. *uṣita* 'inhabited' beside *vasita*, Pāli *vuttha*, *vusita*.

b. Iranian. Av. *azəm* 'I,' Old Pers. *adam*, Tāl. *az*, Wāxī, Šiyn. *ruz*, Sarq. *vaz*, Yidg. *zuh*, Afy. *za*, Kurd., Oss. *az*. Av. *ašta* 'eight,' Phl. (*h)ašt, New Pers. *hašt*, Wāxī *hāθ*, Šiyn. *vašt*, Sarq. *voxt*, Rōš. *hašt*, Sangl. *hāṭ*, Minj. *aška*, Yayn. *uxs*, Afy. *ata*, Oss. *asth*. Gk. *ωόν* 'egg,' Lat. *ovum*, Phl. *xāyak*, New Pers. *xāyah*, Gab. *vuk*, Afy. *hā*, Bal. *haik*, Kurd. *ha'ik*, *hī*, *hēk*, Oss. *aikh(a)*.*

Epenthesis of v.

§ 378. Epenthetic *v* is of rare occurrence.

a. Indian. Skt. *chāya* 'shadow,' Prāk. *chāhā*, *chāyā*, Pāli *chāyā*, Ur. *chāhina*, Hindī *chānv*, *chām(h)*, *chāōm*, Panj. *cā(i)ṁ*, Sindhī *chānv*, *chām*, Guj. *cāmī*.

$\check{a}v\check{a} > \bar{a}$.

§ 379. The loss of Indo-Iranian *v*, which has been noted in § 376, gives rise to various contractions in the Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects. The contraction of $\check{a}v\check{a}$ to \bar{a} occurs very rarely.

a. Indian. Skt. *prabhavāmi* ‘am able,’ Prāk. *pabhvāi*, Pāli *pabhvāmi*, Gāthā *prabhāmi*. Skt. *sambhavanti* ‘are able,’ Prāk. *sambhvāi*, Pāli *sambhavati*, Gāthā *sambhānti*.

b. Iranian. Av. *srāvayeiti* ‘chants,’ Phl. *srāyat*, New Pers. *srāyad*, Wāxī *śiravam*, Sarq. *naśravam*. Av. *bavāt* ‘may be,’ New Pers. *bād*.

ava > \check{u} .

§ 380. The contraction of *ava* to \check{u} occurs both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *lavana* ‘salt,’ Prāk., Pāli *lōṇa*, Kaśm., Ur. Bang. *nūn*, *lōṇ*, Bihārī *lōn*, *nōn*, Hindī *nūn*, *lūn*, *nōn*, Panj. *nūn*, Sindhī *lūnu*, Guj. *lūn*, Mar. *lōṇā*, Gyp. *lon*. Skt. *avajñā* ‘contempt,’ Pāli *uññā*.

b. Iranian. Skt. *avasthita* ‘firm,’ New Pers. *ustām*, *ōstām*.

ava > \bar{e} .

§ 381. The contraction of *ava* to \bar{e} is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *avalambati* ‘hangs down,’ Elu *elabanavā*, Siṁh. *ellunavā*, elvān, olamību.

b. Iranian. Av. *navani* ‘nine,’ Old Pers. *navama*, Pāz., New Pers. *nuh*, Kāś. *muhdō*, Tāt *nūf*, Wāxī, Šiyn. *nao*, Sarq. *nav*, Sangl., Minj. *nao*, Yayn. *nau*, Kurd. *nēh*.

ava > \bar{o} .

§ 382. The contraction of *ava* to \bar{o} is the normal one to which *ava* is subject both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *lavana* ‘salt,’ Prāk., Pāli *lōṇa*, Kaśm., Ur., Bang. *lōṇ*, *nūn*, Bihārī *nōn*, *lōn*, Hindī *nōn*, *lūn*, *nūn*, Panj. *nūn*,

Sindhī *lūṇu*, Guj. *lūṇ*, Mar. *lōṇā*. Skt. *bhavati* ‘becomes,’ Prāk. *hōi*, Sāur. Prāk. (*b*)*hōdi*, (*b*)*huvadi*, (*b*)*havadi*, Māg. Prāk. (*b*)*havaī*, *huvai*, Apab. Prāk. *hōdi*, Pāiś. Prāk. *bhōti*, Pāli *bhavati*, *hōti*, Gāthā *bhōti*, New Ind. dialects *hō*, excepting Ur. *hē*, Sindhī *hua*, Skt. *samavasṛṣṭa* ‘assembled,’ Jaina Prāk. *samōṣadha*, Pāli *samōṣata*. Skt. *avāra* ‘lower,’ Pāli *ōra*. Skt. *avavāda* ‘counsel,’ Pāli *ōvāda*, Siinh. *ovā*. Skt. *avaśyāya* ‘hoar-frost,’ Bang. *ōṣ*, Hindī, Panj., Guj. *ōs*.

b. Iranian. Skt. *pravatā* ‘downwards,’ Phl. *frōt*, New Pers. *furōd*, Sarq. *prōd*. Av. *nava* ‘new,’ Phl. *nōk*, *navak*, Pāz., New Pers. *nō*, Bal. *nōk*, N. Bal. *nōx*, Tag. Oss. *nvog*, etc. (see § 364). Av. *avaða* ‘there,’ Old Pers. *avadā*, Bal. *ōdā*, N. Bal. *ōðā*, Tag. Oss. *vad*. Av. *navaiti* ‘ninety,’ Phl. *navat*, New Pers. *navad*, Afy. *navē*, Kurd. *nōt*, *năd*.

ăva > au.

§ 383. The contraction of ăva to au is quite rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *dhvala* ‘white,’ Apab. Prāk. *dhavalu*, Ur., Bang. *dhalā*, Hindī *dhāulā*, Sindhī *dhāumrō*, Guj. *dhōlum*, Mar. *dhavā*, *dhaval*. Skt. *avatāra* ‘descent,’ Pāli *ōtāra*, *avatāra*, Sindhī *āutāru*, *avatār*.

b. Iranian. Av. *yava* ‘barley,’ Sarq. *yauj*, Yāyn. *yau*, N. Bal., Kurd. *jau*, Oss. *yau*, etc. (see § 365). Av. *syāva* ‘black,’ Phl. *siyāk*, *siyāh*, New Pers. *siyāh*, Wāxī *šū*, Sangl. *šōi*, Oss. *sau*.

avi > ē.

§ 384. The contraction of avi to ē is extremely rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *bhavisyē* ‘I shall be,’ Gāthā *bhēsyē*. Skt. *sthavira* ‘monk,’ Prāk. *thēra*, (inscriptions of Girnar) *thāira*, Pāli *thēra*, Mar. *thēr(udā)*.

avi > āi.

§ 385. The contraction of avi to āi is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *sthavira* ‘monk,’ Prāk. *thāira* (inscriptions of Girnar), *thēra*, etc. (see preceding §).

$\bar{a}va > \bar{o}$.

§ 386. The contraction of $\bar{a}va$ to \bar{o} is very rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *zavarō* ‘might,’ Phl. *gōr(ih)*, New Pers. *zōr*.

$\bar{a}vay > \bar{e}, ai$.

§ 387. The contraction of $\bar{a}vay$ to \bar{e}, ai , is exceedingly rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *kāvaya* ‘royal,’ Phl. *kē, kai*, Pāz., New Pers. *kai*.

$\bar{a}vi > \bar{a}$.

§ 388. The contraction of $\bar{a}vi$ to \bar{a} is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *āviśkrta* ‘manifest,’ Phl. *āškārāk*, New Pers. *āškār(ā), āškārah*, Afγ. *xkāra*.

$ivā > \bar{o}$.

§ 389. The contraction of *ivā* to \bar{o} is extremely rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *prutivāsin* ‘neighbour,’ New Indian dialects *parōsī, padōsī, parōsī*.

$ivē > \bar{o}$.

§ 390. The contraction of *ivē* to \bar{o} is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *prativēṣayati* ‘distributes,’ Bihārī *parōsāi*.

$\bar{iv}a > \bar{i}$.

§ 391. The contraction of *ivā* to \bar{i} is quite frequent in the Iranian dialects.

b. Iranian. Av. *jvaiti* ‘lives,’ Old Pers. *jīvāhy*, Phl. *zīvas-tanō*, New Pers. *zīstan*, Kurd. *zin, žiin*. Phl. *dipīvar* ‘scribe,’ *dipīr(ih)*, New Pers. *dibīr*.

$\bar{evā} > \bar{i}$.

§ 392. The contraction of *evā* to \bar{i} is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *dēvara* ‘brother-in-law,’ Mar. *dīr, dēvar*, etc. (see § 375).

b. Iranian. New Pers. *dēvānah* ‘bedevilled,’ Kurd. *dīn*.

uva > *ā*.

§ 393. The contraction of *uva* to *ā* is extremely rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *yvan* ‘youth,’ Phl. *yuvān*, New Pers. *juvānmard*, Kurd. *jānmardi*.

uva > *ū*, *ō*.

§ 394. The contraction of *uva* to *ū*, *ō*, is the normal one to which *uva* is subject.

b. Iranian. Iran. **vadhuwakā* ‘bride,’ New Pers. *bayō(g)*, Kurd. *bük*. Av. *drvatāt* ‘health,’ Phl. *drūt*, Pāz. *duruð*, New Pers. *durōd*.

ś = *ś*.

§ 395. Indian *ś* is retained but seldom in the Indian dialects. In the Middle Indian dialects the Māgadhī, Ardhamāgadhī, Avantikā, and Śākārī alone preserve *ś*. Of the New Indian dialects Gujarātī and Marāṭhī often retain *ś*, although great confusion in the use of *ś* and *s* prevails. Hindī and Sindhī indeed write *ś*, but pronounce the *ś* as *s*, while in Bangālī *ś* is pronounced *s*.

a. Indian. Skt. *śata* ‘hundred,’ Prāk. *sa(y)a*, Pāiś. Prāk. *sata*, Māg. Prāk. *śada*, Pāli *sata*, Ass. *sa*, Kaśm. *hat*, Ur. *śaē*, Bang. *śaya*, Hindī, Panj. *sāi*, *sāu*, Sindhī *sāu*, Guj. *śō*, Mar. *śēn*, *śambhar*, Guj. *śel*. Skt. *śīrsa* ‘head,’ Prāk. *sīsa*, *sissa*, Pāli *sīsa*, Hindī, Panj. *sīs*, Sindhī *sīsī*, Guj. *śīś*, Mar. *śī(m)s*, Elu *hisa*, Siinh. *isa*, *iha*. Skt. *asīti* ‘eighty,’ Prāk. *asī*, Pāli *asīti*, Ass. *śīt*, Kaśm. *śīth*, Ur. *asī*, Bang. *āśī*, Bihārī, Hindī, Panj. *assī*, Sindhī *asī*, Guj. *ēṁsī*, Mar. *ēṁśī*. Skt. *dēśīya* ‘native,’ Pāli *dēśīya*, Ur., Bang. *dēśī(ya)*, Hindī, Panj. *dēsī*, Sindhī *đēsī*, *đēchāī*, Guj., Mar. *dēsī*.

ś > *ch*.

§ 396. The change of *ś* to *ch* occurs quite frequently in the Middle and New Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *śāvaka* ‘young animal,’ Prāk. *chāvaa*, Pāli *chāpa*, Ur. *ch(u)ā*, Bang. *chā(m)*, Hindī *chōkadā*, Panj. *chōkadā*, *chōharā*, Sindhī *chōkalō*, Guj. *chāvō*, *chōkarō*, Mar. *chāvadā*, Gyp.

chavō. Skt. *śakṛt* ‘once,’ Pāli *chakam*. Skt. *śeṣa* ‘end,’ Prāk., Pāli *sesa*, Guj. *chēvat*, *chēdō*, *chellō*. Skt. *śaṇa* ‘hemp,’ Ur. *chanā*, Bang. *chana*.

ś > d.

§ 397. The change of *ś* to *d* is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *śāka* ‘pot-herb,’ Pāli *dāka*, *sāka*, Kaśm. *hāk* (cf. Skt. *ḍākinī* ‘sort of female demon’ beside *śākinī*).

ś > y.

§ 398. The change of *ś* to *y* is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *dvādaśānavārṣa* ‘twelfth year,’ Prāk. (inscriptions of Kapur di Giri) *barayavasa*, (Dhauli, Jaugada) *duvādasava-*
vāsa, (Girnar) *dvādasavasa*, (Khālsi) *duvāḍasāvasa*.

ś > v.

§ 399. The change of *ś* to *v* is extremely rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *paraśu* ‘axe,’ Māhār. Prāk. *parasu*, Siṁh. *porava*, Maladive *furo*. [Really syncope of *ś* (cf. § 402).]

ś > s.

§ 400. The change of *ś* to *s* is the regular one to which Indian *ś* is subject in the Middle and New Indian dialects with the exception of the dialects already noted in § 395.

a. Indian. Skt. *śobhati* ‘is beautiful,’ Prāk. *sōhaī*, Pāiś. Prāk. *sōbhati*, Pāli *sobbhati*. Skt. *śuśrusā* ‘obedience,’ Prāk. (inscriptions of Shāhbāzgarhi and Kapur di Giri) *suśrusā*, Pāli *sussusā*. Skt. *śata* ‘hundred,’ Prāk. *sa(y)a*, Paiś. Prāk., Pāli *śata*, Ass. *sa*, Hindī, Panj. *sāi*, *sāu*, Sindhī *sāu*, etc. (see § 395). Skt. *asīti* ‘eighty,’ Prāk. *asī*, Pāli *asīti*, Bihārī, Hindī, Panj. *assī*, Sindhī *asī*, Guj. *emīstī*, etc. (see § 395). Skt. *śilā* ‘stone,’ Prāk. *silā*, Māg. Prāk. *śilā*, Pāli *silā*, Ur. *śila*, Bang. *śil*, Hindī *sil*, Panj. *sil*, Sindhī *sir*, Mar. *sil*.

ś > h.

§ 401. The change of *ś* to *h* is quite common in the Middle and New Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *duśa* ‘ten,’ Prāk. *daha*, *dasa*, Pāli *dasa*, Kaśm. *dah*, Ur., Bang. *daś*, *das*, Hindī *das*, Panj. *dah*, *das*, Sindhī *dah*, Guj. *das*, Mar. *dahā*, Siṁh. *dahaya*, *dasa*, Gyp. *des*. Skt. *śvaśura* ‘father-in-law,’ Pāli *sasura*, Ur., Bang., Hindī *sasur*, Panj. *sahurā*, *sāuharā*, Sindhī *sahurō*, Guj., Mar. *sāsarū*, Maladive *hurs*, Gyp. *sastrō*, *sasrō*. Skt. *paśu* ‘cattle,’ Hindī (Doab, Oude) *pōhē*. Skt. *kēśarī* ‘lion,’ Prāk., Pāli *kēśarī*, Bihārī *kēhari*, *kēsari*, Hindī *kēharī*, Panj. *kēhar*, Sindhī *kēhari*, Guj. *kēsari*. Skt. *pāśa* ‘noose,’ Prāk., Pāli *pāsa*, Hindī *pās*, *phāns*, Panj. *pāh*, Sindhī *phāhī*, *phāstī*, Guj. *pās*. Skt. *śīrsa* ‘head,’ Elu *hisa*, etc. (see § 395).

Apocope and syncope of ś.

§ 402. The loss of an initial or internal Indian ś occurs frequently in the Siinhalese.

a. Indian. Skt. *śīrsa* ‘head,’ Siinh. *isa*, *iha*, etc. (see § 395). Skt. *śṛṅga* ‘horn,’ Prāk., Pāli *siṅga*, Hindī *śīng*, Mar. *śīng*, Elu *samgu*, *āingu*, Siṁh. *āinga*, *si(m)gu*, *suṅgu*. Skt. *śisira* ‘cold,’ Prāk., Pāli *sisira*, Siṁh. *äl*, *häl*. Skt. *laśuna* ‘onion,’ Pāli *lasuna*, Siṁh. *lānu*.

ś = s.

§ 403. The retention of Indian ś is found only in Kaśmīrī, Uriya, and Bangālī.

a. Indian. Skt. *sōdaśa* ‘sixteen,’ Prāk. *sōlaha*, Pāli *sōlasa*, *sōrasa*, Kaśm. *śurāh*. Ur. *sōhalā*, Bang. *śōla*, Bihārī *sōrah*, Hindī *sōlah*, Panj. *sōlāṁ*, Sindhī *sōraham*, Guj. *sōl*, Mar. *sōlā*, Siṁh. *solosa*. Skt. *mūṣa* ‘mouse,’ Ur. *mūṣā*, Bang., Hindī, Panj. *mūsā*, Gyp. *musō*.

ś > kh.

§ 404. In Hindī and Panjābī, as well as in other New Indian dialects in sporadic instances, Indian ś is pronounced *kh*, even if ś be retained in script.

a. Indian. Skt. *bhāṣā* ‘vernacular,’ Prāk., Pāli *bhāṣā*, Naip.

bhās, bhākkā, E. Hindī, Hindī, Panj. *bhākhā*. Skt. *mānuṣa* ‘man,’ Prāk., Pāli *mānusa*, E. Hindī, Hindī, Panj. *mānukh*, Sindhī *mānukku*, Gyp. *manus*.

In the tadbhava forms of these semitatsamas we find, as we should expect, *bhāsā*, *mānus*, etc.

s > ch.

§ 405. The change of *s* to *ch* is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *śas* ‘six,’ Prāk., Pāli *cha*, Kaśm. *śah*, *śih*, Ur. *chaa*, Bang. *chaya*, Bihārī *cha*, Hindī *cha*, *chē*, Panj. *chē*, Sindhī *cha(h)*, Guj. *cha*, Mar. *sah(a)*, Old Siṁh. *caka*, Siṁh. *haya, saya*, Gyp. *so(v)*. Skt. *śatpada* ‘bee,’ Prāk. *chappaa*, Jaina Prāk. *chappaya*.

s > y.

§ 406. The apparent change of *s* to *y* is extremely rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *kariṣa* ‘dry cow-dung,’ Prāk., Pāli *karīsa*, Siṁh. *kiriya* (cf. § 422).

s > ś.

§ 407. The change of *s* to *ś* occurs only in Middle Indian, where it is due to learned influence.

a. Indian. Skt. *anvēṣanti* ‘they seek,’ Māg. Prāk. *anñēśanti*. Skt. *ālabhiṣyanti* ‘they will be immolated,’ Prāk. (inscriptions of Kapur di Giri) *arabhiśām̄ti* (cf. the parallel passages *ārabhiśām̄re* Girnar, *ālābhāyisām̄ti* Dhauli, *ālabhiyisām̄ti* Jaugada, *ālābhiyisām̄ti* Khālsi).

s > s̄.

§ 408. The change of *s* to *s̄* is the normal one to which Indian *s̄* is subject in the Middle and New Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *śōḍaśa* ‘sixteen,’ Prāk. *sōlaha*, Pāli *sōlasa*, *sōrasa*, Ur. *sōhalā*, Bihārī *sōrah*, Hindī *sōlah*, Panj. *sōlām*, Sindhī *sōraham*, Guj. *sōl*, Mar. *sōlā*, Siṁh. *solosa*, etc. (see § 403). Skt. *śaṇḍha* ‘eunuch,’ Prāk. *sanḍha*, Ass. *sāmr*, Bang. *śam̄r*, E. Hindī, Hindī *sāmr*, Panj. *sām̄dh*, Sindhī *sānu*, Mult. *sāmh*, *sanḍhā*, Guj., Mar. *sām̄d*. Skt. *vṛṣabha* ‘bull,’ Prāk. *vasaha*,

usaha, Pāli *vasabha*. Skt. *puruṣa* ‘man,’ Prāk., Pāli *purisa*, Bang. *purus*, Hindi *puriṣ*, semitatsama *purukh*.

$\dot{s} > h$.

§ 409. The change of *s* to *h* is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *ēkaśaṣṭi* ‘sixty-one,’ Jāina Prāk. *ēgahat̄hi*, *ēgasat̄hi*, *ēgayat̄hi*, *ēgavaṭ̄hi*, *ēgaṭ̄hi*, Kaśm. *ekahāīth*, Panj. *ikāhaṭ*, Sindhī *ēkahāṭhi*. Skt. *viṣa* ‘poison,’ Prāk., Pāli *visa*, Panj. *bih*, *bis*, Sindhī *vihu*.

$s = s$.

§ 410. Indo-Iranian *s* is in general preserved unchanged in the Middle and New Indian dialects, while in the Iranian dialects Indo-Iranian *s* normally becomes *h*. Iranian *s*, arising from Indo-Germanic *k* (Old Indian *ś*, see also §§ 395–402), remains unchanged in most cases in the Middle and New Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *saptan* ‘seven,’ Prāk., Pāli *satta*, Kaśm. *sath*, Ur., Bang. *sāta* (pron. *ṣatō*), Bihārī, Hindī *sāt*, Panj. *satt*, Sindhī *sat*, Guj., Mar. *sāt*. Skt. *siṁha* ‘lion,’ Prāk. *sīha*, Māhār. Prāk. *siṁgha*, *siṁha*, Pāli *sīha*, Hindī, Panj. *siṁgh*, Sindhī *siṁghō*, *śīnhu*, other New Ind. dialects *siṁh*. Skt. *karpāsa* ‘cotton,’ Prāk., Pāli *kappāsa*, Ur. *kapā*, Bang. *kāpās*, Hindī *kapās*, Panj., Sindhī *kapāh*, Guj., Mar. *kāpūs*. Skt., Pāli *atasī* ‘linseed,’ Ur. *tēsī*, Bang. *tiśī*, E. Hindī *tīsī*.

b. Iranian. Av. *sarah* ‘head,’ Phl., New Pers. *sar*, Wāxī, Sangl., Minj. *sar*, Afy., Bal., Kurd., Oss. *sar*. Av. *sarəta* ‘cold,’ Phl. *sart*, New Pers. *sard*, Gab. *sart*, Wāxī *sür(i)*, Sarq. *pat-soram*, Afy. *sōr*, Bal. *sard*, N. Bal. *sārth*, Kurd. *sār*, Tag. Oss. *sald*. Av. *kasu* ‘small,’ Phl. *kas*, Pāz. *kah*, New Pers. *kih*, Gab. *kasūk*, Zaf., Kāš. *kas*, Vōn. *kassar*, Nāy. *kas*, Afy. *kašr*, Bal. *kas(s)ān*, Oss. *khaṣtar*. Av. *dasa* ‘ten,’ Phl. *dahum*, New Pers. *dah*, Wāxī *das*, *las*, Šiyn. *đīs*, *līs*, Sarq. *đēs*, Sangl. *das*, Yidg. *lus*, Yayn. *das*, Afy. *las*, Kurd. *dāv*, Zaza *das*, Oss. *das(am)*. Av. *paēsa* ‘leprosy,’ Old Pers. *πισάγας*, Phl. *pēsak*, New Pers. *pēs*, Gab. *pīsk*, Afy. *pēs(ai)*, Kurd. *pīs(a)*.

s > ch.

§ 411. The change of *s* to *ch* is a very rare one.

a. Indian. Skt. *sudhā* ‘ambrosia,’ Prāk. *chuhā*, Pāli *sudhā*. Skt. *sirā* ‘vein,’ Prāk. *chirā*, *sirā*, Pāli *sirā*. Skt. *sūtradhāra* ‘carpenter,’ Ur., Bang. *chutār* (pron. *sutār*). Skt. *siñcati* ‘sprinkles,’ Prāk. *simcaī*, Pāli *siñcati*, Bihārī *chimcāi*, *simcāi*, Mar. *simcapēn*.

s > j(h).

§ 412. The change of *s* to *j(h)* is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *haṁsa* ‘goose,’ Prāk., Pāli *haṁsa*, Hindī *hāṁs*, Sindhī *hamj(h)u*, Sinh. *has*.

s > t.

§ 413. The change of *s* to *t* is extremely rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *saxvārō* ‘word,’ Phl. *saxun*, New Pers. *suxun*, Sīv. *tuxun*, Kāš. *suxan*. Gr. *κόπος* ‘satiety,’ New Pers. *sēr*, Kurd. *tēr* (Justi, Kurd. Gramm. 64, compares also the Av. ἄπ. λεγ. θātairi, Yt. x, 14).

s > th, θ.

§ 414. The change of *s* to *th, θ*, occurs frequently only in Old Persian.

b. Iranian. Av. *suxra* ‘red,’ Old Pers. *θuxra*, Phl. *suxr*, New Pers. *surx*, Wāxī *sökr*, Afy. *sūr*, Bal. *suhr*, *sohr*, Kurd. *sōr*, Dig. Oss. *surx*, Tag. *sirx*. Gr. *κόπος* ‘satiety,’ Av. *θātairi*, etc. (? see preceding §).

s > d.

§ 415. The change of *s* to *d* is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *sahasra* ‘thousand,’ Prāk., Pāli *sahassa*, Kaśm. *sās*, Bihārī *sahasar*, Sindhī *sahasu*, Sinh. *dahasia*, *das*, *dāha* (*d* for *s* by false analogy with Sinh. *dahaya* ‘ten,’ Skt. *daśan*, etc.).

s > v.

§ 416. The change of *s* to *v* is extremely rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *dasa* ‘ten,’ Kurd. *dav*, etc. (see § 410).

s > š.

§ 417. The change of *s* to *š* is very rare. In East Hindī *š* is often written for *s*, although *s* is retained in pronunciation. This lax writing is very frequent in Gujarātī and in Marāṭhī most of all (cf. §§ 395, 400). The change of *s* to *š* is regular in Māgadhī, Ardhamāgadhī, and Śākārī Prākrit, and the Avantikā Prākrit also shows numerous examples of this development.

a. Indian. Skt. *vilāsa* ‘coquetry,’ Māg. Prāk. *vilāśē*, Māhār. Prāk., Pāli *vilāsa*. Skt. *sabhika* ‘keeper of a gambling-house,’ Māg. Prāk. *śahia*. Skt. *anuśāsana* ‘instruction,’ Prāk. (inscriptions of Kapur di Giri) *anuśāśāṇa*, Māhār. Prāk. *anusāśāṇa*, Pāli *anusāsana*.

s > ſ.

§ 418. The change of *s* to *ſ*, apart from the regular development in Old Indian of *ſ* from *s* after *č*, *ū*, *r*, *ē*, *ō*, is extremely rare.

a. Indian. Prāk. (inscriptions of Kapur di Giri) *uyanaši* ‘in a garden,’ beside *uyānaši* (inscriptions of Dhauli, Jaugada, Khālṣi). Skt. *bhaviṣyāsi* ‘thou wilt be,’ Gāthā *bheṣyāsi*.

s > š.

§ 419. The change of Iranian *s* to *š* is not frequent.

b. Iranian. Skt. *śāṇa* ‘whetstone,’ New Pers. *sān*, *afsān*, dialectic *śān*, Wāxī, Sarq. *pasān*. Av. *sūka* ‘needle,’ Phl. *sūcan*, Pāz. *sūzan*, *sōzan*, New Pers. *sōzan*, Gab. *sajan*, Zaf. *sōzō*, Wāxī *sič*, Sarq. *sič*, Bal. *sūcin*, *sīcīn*, N. Bal. *sišin*, *śišan*, *śišīn*, Kurd. *śūžin*, *sužin*. Skt. *śakṛt* ‘excrement,’ Afγ. *yō-śāk*, *yō-śōē*, N. Bal. *sayan*. Av. *suši* ‘lung,’ Phl. *suš*, New Pers. *šuš*, Gab. *sus*, Afγ. *sayai*.

s > z.

§ 420. The change of *s* to *z* is very rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *sūrya* ‘breakfast,’ Phl. *sūr*, New Pers. *surnai* ‘trumpet,’ Tāt *zurnai*. Av. *pasu* ‘cattle,’ Pāz. *pah*, Tāt *paz*, Wāxī *pus*, *pos*, Sarq. *p(i)ās*, Afy. *psa*, Bal. *pas*, N. Bal. *phas*, Kurd. *paz*, Dig. Oss. *fuss*, Tag. *fiss*. Av. *x^vasura* ‘father-in-law,’ New Pers. *xusur*, Wāxī *xurs*, Afy. *sxar*, N. Bal. *vasarik*, Kurd. *xazūr*, *xazīr*, *xaur*.

s > h.

§ 421. The change of Indian *s* to *h*, which is very similar to the Iranian *h* developed from Indo-Germanic *s*, where the Old Indian retains *s*, occurs quite frequently in the Indian dialects. The change is regular in South-Eastern Bangālī (e. g. Bang. *sakal* ‘all,’ S.-E. Bang. *hakal*), and it occurs very frequently in Panjābī, Sindhī, and Siinhalese. Iranian *s* becomes *h* only internally in Middle and New Persian.

a. Indian. Skt. *divasa* ‘day,’ Prāk. *divaha*, *diaha*, Šāur., Jaina Prāk., Pāli *divasa*, Mar. *divas*, Siinh. *davaha*, *davasa*, Gyp. *divēs*. Skt. *ekasaptati* ‘seventy-one,’ Kaśm. *akasatath*, Ur. *čkastōri*, Bang. *ekāttar*, Bihārī *čkahattar*, Hindi *ikahattar*, Panj. *ikhattar*, Sindhī *ēkahatari*, Guj. *ikōtēr*, Mar. *ēkahattar*, cf. Jāina Prāk. *hattari* ‘seventy,’ Siinh. *hättāva*, *sättāva*. Skt. *karpāsa* ‘cotton,’ Panj., Sindhī *kapāh*, etc. (see § 410). Skt. *sarpa* ‘serpent,’ Prāk., Pāli *sappa*, Ur., Bang. *sāpa*, Hindi *sāmp*, Panj. *sapp*, Sindhī *sapu*, Guj., Mar. *sāp*, Siinh. *hapu*, *sapu*, *sap(ā)*.

b. Iranian. Av. *kasu* ‘small,’ Pāz. *kah*, New Pers. *kih*, etc. (see § 410). Av. *dasa* ‘ten,’ Phl. *dahum*, New Pers. *dah*, etc. (see § 410). Av. *pasu* ‘cattle,’ Pāz. *pah*, etc. (see preceding §).

Aphaeresis and syncope of s.

§ 422. The loss of initial or internal *s* is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *sīdati* ‘sits,’ Prāk. *sīaī*, *saḍai*, Pāli *sīdati*, Siinh. *iṁdinavā*, *hiṁdinavā*. Skt. *prasāda* ‘favour,’ Māhār. Prāk. *pasāya*, Pāli *pasāda*, Siinh. *pāya*.

b. Iranian. Av. *x^vasura* ‘father-in-law,’ Kurd. *xaur*, *xazīr*, *xazīr*, etc. (see § 420).

$\check{s} = \check{s}$.

§ 423. Iranian \check{s} remains in general unchanged in the Middle and New Iranian dialects.

b. Iranian. Av. *šavaiti* ‘goes,’ Old Pers. *ašiyavam*, New Pers. *šudan*, Bahb. *sud*, Wāxī *cauam*, Šiyn. *sāvum*, Sarq. *sōm*, Afy. *šval*, Bal. *šuta*, N. Bal. *šuðā*, *šuθa*, Kurd. *cīan*, *cūn*, Oss. *čaun*. Av. *gaoša* ‘ear,’ Old Pers. *gauša*, Phl., New Pers. *goš*, Šir., Bahb. *guš*, Nāy. *gūš*, Wāxī *γūš*, *γiš*, Šiyn., *γūž*, Sarq. *γaul*, Yidg. *γū*, Afy. *γvaž*, Bal. *gōš*, Kurd. *gūh*, Dig. Oss. *yos*, Tag. *qūs*. Av. *raešah* ‘wound,’ Phl., New Pers. *rēš*, Afy. *raš*.

$\check{s} > e, \check{e}$.

§ 424. The change of \check{s} to *e*, \check{e} , is found occasionally in the Iranian dialects.

b. Iranian. Av. *šavaiti* ‘goes,’ Wāxī *cauam*, Kurd. *cīan*, *cūn*, Oss. *čaun*, etc. (see preceding §).

$\check{s} > j$.

§ 425. The change of \check{s} to *j* is extremely rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *baešaza* ‘physician,’ Phl. *bējašk*, *bijašk*, *bēšazak*, New Pers. *bijisk*, *bizišk*.

$\check{s} > l$.

§ 426. The change of \check{s} to *l* is excessively rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *gaoša* ‘ear,’ Sarq. *γaul*, etc. (see § 423). Av. *spiš* ‘louse,’ Phl. *spiš*, *spuš*, New Pers. *supuš*, *uspuš*, *šupuš*, Wāxī *šiš*, Sarq. *spal*, Afy. *spaža*, Kurd. *sipi*, *aspē*, Oss. *sisth*.

$\check{s} > s$.

§ 427. The change of \check{s} to *s* is very rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *šavaiti* ‘goes,’ Bahb. *sud*, Šiyn. *sāvum*, Sarq. *sōm*, etc. (see § 423). Av. *suši* ‘lung,’ Phl. *suš*, New Pers. *šuš*, Gab. *sus*, Afy. *sayai*. New Pers. *šūr* ‘salt,’ ŠiV. *sūr*, Bal. *sūrag*, N. Bal. *šōray*, *sōr*. Av. *gaoša* ‘ear,’ Dig. Oss. *yos*, Tag. *qūs*.

$\check{s} > z.$

§ 428. The change of \check{s} to z occurs very seldom.

b. Iranian. Phl. *šekam* ‘belly,’ New Pers. *šikam*, *iškam*, Kurd. *zik*. Av. *xšvaš* ‘six,’ Phl. *šaš(um)*, New Pers. *šaš*, Wāxī *šād*, *šāl*, Šiyn. *xauš*, Afy. *špaž*, Oss. *axsaz*.

$\check{s} > \check{z}.$

§ 429. The change of \check{s} to \check{z} is very rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *gaoša* ‘ear,’ Šiyn. *γūž*, Afy. *γraž*, etc. (see § 423). Av. *arəša* ‘bear,’ Phl., New Pers. *xirs*, Māz. *āš*, Šiyn. *yūrš*, Sarq. *yürx*, Yidg. *yarš*, Afy. *yaž*, Kurd. *hirš*, *hirc*, *virc*, Oss. *ars*. Av. *kušaiti* ‘kills,’ Phl. *kuštanō*, New Pers. *kuštan*, Kurd. *bukužim*.

$\check{s} > h.$

§ 430. The change of \check{s} to h is excessively rare.

b. Iranian. Phl. *rēš(ak)* ‘beard,’ New Pers. *rīš(ah)*, Citrālī *rīxiš*, *rikiš*, Wāxī *rēyiš*, Minj. *yarža*, Afy. *žira*, Kurd. *rēh*, *ri*, Dig. Oss. *rēxē*, Tag. *rīxi*.

Apocope of \check{s} .

§ 431. The loss of final \check{s} occurs occasionally in the Iranian dialects.

b. Iranian. Av. *gaoša* ‘ear,’ Yidg. *γū*, etc. (see § 423). Av. *spiš* ‘louse,’ Kurd. *sipi*, *aspē*, etc. (see § 426).

$z = z.$

§ 432. Iranian *z* remains in general unchanged in the Middle and New Iranian dialects.

b. Iranian. Av. *zānu* ‘knee,’ Phl. *zānūk*, New Pers. *zānū*, Wāxī *zān*, Sarq. *zān*, Sangl. *zong*, Afy. *zangān*, *čangān*, Bal. *zān*, Kurd. *zāna*, *ažnōh*. Av. *zərədaya* ‘heart,’ Phl., New Pers. *dil*, Māz. *zīlah*, Gil. *zīl*, Šiyn. *zrād*, *zrāy*, Sarq. *zārd*, Sangl. *uzrāy*, Minj. *zūl*, Afy. *zra*, Bal. *zirdē*, Kurd. *zar*, Oss. *zarda*. Av. *mačzonti* ‘they make water,’ Phl. *mēčzātanō*, New Pers. *mēčzī-*

dan, Afγ. *mītal*, Bal. *mīšay*, *mēzay*, Kurd. *mīztin*, *mīstin*, Dig. Oss. *mēzun*, Tag. *mīzin*. New Pers. *pōz* ‘part about the nose,’ Gab. *pūz*, Sangl. *fuzik*, Minj. *foska*, Afγ. *pōza*, *paza*, Bal. *pō(ñ)z*, N. Bal. *phōñz*, Kurd. *pōz*, *pūz*, Dig. Oss. *finja*, Tag. *sing*.

z > ž.

§ 433. The change of *z* to *ž* is excessively rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *zanva* ‘chin,’ New Pers. *zanax*, Šiyn. *zingū*, Sarq. *zangān*, Afγ. *janā*, *zana*. Afγ. *ǰōē* ‘son’ beside *zōē* (from *✓zan* ‘to be born’).

z > s.

§ 434. The change of *z* to *s* is very rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *dərəza* ‘bond,’ New Pers. *darz*, Oss. *daras* ‘garment.’

z, ž > š.

§ 435. The change of *z*, *ž* to *š* is exceedingly rare.

b. Iranian. New Pers. *kāzah* ‘hunter’s hut,’ beside *kāžah*, *kāšah*.

z > š.

§ 436. The change of *z* to *ž* is found occasionally.

b. Iranian. Av. *zimō* ‘of winter,’ Phl., New Pers. *zam*, Wāxī *zam*, Šiyn. *zimj*, *zinj*, Sarq. *zamān*, Afγ. *žimai*, *zimai*, *jimai*, Dig. Oss. *zumag*, Tag. *zimag*.

z > h.

§ 437. The change of *z* to *h* is very rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *bāzu* ‘arm,’ Phl. *bāzīh*, *bāzak*, New Pers. *bāzū*, Gab. *bātī*, Kāš. *bōi*, *bōhī*, *bōhū*, Sīv. *bātī*, Xor. *bāhū*, Judaeo-Pers. *bāhūi*.

Syncope of z.

§ 438. The loss of internal *z* occurs very rarely in the Iranian dialects.

b. Iranian. Av. *bāzu* ‘arm,’ Gab. *bātī*, Kāš. *bōi*, *bōhī*, *bōhū*, Sīv. *bātī*, etc. (see preceding §).

$\check{z} = \check{z}$.

§ 439. Iranian \check{z} is in general retained unchanged in the Middle and New Iranian dialects.

b. Iranian. Av. *dužah* ‘hell,’ Phl. *dōšax*, Pāz. *dōžax*, New Pers. *dōzax*, Afy. *dōžax*, *dōzax*, *dōyaš*, Bal. *dōzak*, *dōzē*, N. Bal. *dōzax*, *dōžē*, Kurd. *dūžē*. Av. *dužaka* ‘leech,’ Phl. *žūžak*, New Pers. *žūžah*, Gab. *jujīk*.

$\check{z} > \gamma$.

§ 440. The change of \check{z} to γ is excessively rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *dužah* ‘hell,’ Afy. *dōyaš*, *dōžax*, *dōzax*, etc. (see preceding §).

$\check{z} > j$.

§ 441. The change of \check{z} to j is very rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *dužaka* ‘leech,’ Gab. *jujīk*, etc. (see § 439).

$\check{z} > \check{s}$.

§ 442. The change of \check{z} to \check{s} is very rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *dužah* ‘hell,’ Phl. *dōšax*, etc. (see § 439—properly speaking, no change of \check{z} to \check{s} occurs here, since Pahlavi possesses no sign for \check{z} , and employs the character for \check{s} instead).

$\check{z} > z$.

§ 443. The change of \check{z} to z is the most common one of all those changes to which Iranian \check{z} is subject in the Middle and New Iranian dialects.

b. Iranian. Av. *dužah* ‘hell,’ New Pers. *dōzax*, Afy. *dōzax*, *dōžax*, *dōyaš*, Bal. *dōzak*, *dōzē*, N. Bal. *dōzax*, *dōžē*, etc. (see § 439).

$h = h$.

§ 444. Indian *h* is in general preserved unchanged in the Middle and New Indian dialects, and Iranian *h* (corresponding to Indian *s*) is, in like manner, retained in most cases in the Middle and New Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *hasta* ‘hand,’ Prāk., Pāli *hattha*, Ass. *hāt(h)*, Kaśm. *ath*, Ur. *hāt(h)a*, Bang. *hāt*, Bihārī, Hindī *hāth*, Panj. *hatth*, Sindhī *hathu*, Guj. *hāth*, Mar. *hāt*, Siinh. *ata*. Skt. *hṛdaya* ‘heart,’ Prāk. *hia(y)a*, Pāli *hadaya*, Ass., Ur., Bihārī *hiā*, Hindī *hiyā*, Panj. *hiyāṁ*, *hiaūṁ*, Sindhī *himānu*, Mar. *hiyyā*, *hiyēṁ*. Skt. *mahārgha* ‘costly,’ Pāli *mahaggha*, Ass. *mahaṅgā*, *magar*, Nāip. *mahaṅgō*, E. Hindī, Hindī *mahaṅgā*, Panj. *mahiṅgā*, Sindhī *mahaṅgō*, Guj. *mōṅghuṁ*, Mar. *mahāg*. Skt., Prāk., Pāli *lōha* ‘iron,’ Ur. *lōha*, *luhā*, Bang., Hindī, Panj. *lōhā*, Guj., Mar. *lōh*, Sindhī *lōhu*.

b. Iranian. Av. *haēna* ‘army,’ Old Pers. *hainā*, Phl., Pāz. *hīn*. Av., Old Pers. *hama* ‘all,’ Phl. *hamak*, Pāz. *hamā*, New Pers. *hamah*, Bal. *hama(k)*, Kurd. *hamū*. Av. *hapta* ‘seven,’ Phl., New Pers. *haft*, Wāxī *hüb*, *hub*, *ub*, *vūvd*, Šiyn. *vuvd*, Sarq. *ivd*, Sangl. *haft*, Minj. *ēd*, Yayn. *av*, Afy. *ōva*, *ava*, Dig. Oss. *aft*, Tag. *aft*, *avd*. Old Pers. *θura-vāhara* ‘May,’ Phl. *vahār*, New Pers. *bahār*, Kāš. *bohōr*, *vōr*, Oss. *valjag*.

$$h > k.$$

§ 445. The change of *h* to *k* is exceedingly rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *hintāla* ‘kind of palm,’ Pāli *kintāla*, Siinh. *kitul*, *hitul*.

$$h > kh, x.$$

§ 446. The change of *h* to *kh, x*, is not infrequent in the Iranian dialects, where it occurs more usually initially than internally or finally.

b. Iranian. Av. *huška* ‘dry,’ Old Pers. *uška*, Phl. *xušk(ih)*, New Pers. *xušk*, Sīv. *fušk*, Kāš. *huškudan*, *uškudan*, Wāxī *vask*, Yidg. *üšk*, Afy. *vuc*, Bal. *hušk*, Kurd. *vūšuk*, Oss. *xusk*. Av. *hū* ‘pig,’ Phl., New Pers. *xūk*, Wāxī *xüg*, Sarq. *xaug*, Afy. *xüg*, Bal. *hūk*, N. Bal. *hīx*, Kurd. *xü*, Oss. *xui*. Av. *haētu* ‘bridge,’ Sarq. *yaiθ*, Yayn. *ītk*, Dig. Oss. *xēl*, Tag. *xīd*. Av. *dužah* ‘hell,’ Phl. *dōšax*, Pāz. *dōžax*, New Pers. *dōzax*, Afy. *dōžax*, *dōzax*, *dōyaš*, Bal. *dōzak*, *dōzē*, N. Bal. *dōzax*, *dōžē*, Kurd. *dūžē*.

$h > c.$

§ 447. The change of *h* to *c* is excessively rare.

b. Iranian. New Pers. *hamcū* ‘as,’ Sīv. *camcah* (assimilation).

$h > ph, f.$

§ 448. The change of *h* to *ph, f*, is very rare, and it seems to occur only initially.

b. Iranian. Av. *huška* ‘dry,’ Sīv. *fušk*, etc. (see § 446).

$h > bh.$

§ 449. The change of *h* to *bh* is extremely rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *vāihāra* nom. prop., Jāina Prāk., Pāli *vēbhāra*.

$h > v.$

§ 450. The change of *h* to *v* is exceedingly rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *hapta* ‘seven,’ Wāxī *vūvd*, (*h*)*ub*, *hüb*, Šīyn. *vuvd*, etc. (see § 444). Av. *huška* ‘dry,’ Wāxī *vask*, Afy. *vuc*, Kurd. *vūšuk*, etc. (see § 446).

$h > y, i.$

§ 451. The vocalization of *h* to *y, i*, occurs but seldom.

b. Iranian. Av., Old Pers. *māh* ‘month,’ Phl., New Pers. *māh*, Wāxī *mūi*, Šīyn. *mast*, Sarq. *mās*, Minj. *yomya*, Afy. *maī*, Dig. Oss. *maya*, Tag. *mai*.

$h > s.$

§ 452. The change of *h* to *s* is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *snāihika* ‘oily,’ Pāli *snēsika* (but Pāli *s(i)nēha* ‘love,’ Skt. *snēha*).

$h > š.$

§ 453. The change of *h* to *š* is very rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *nəmah* ‘homage,’ Phl. *namāc*, Pāz. *namāž*, New Pers. *namāz*, Afy. *nmānji*, Bal. *namāš*, *navāš*, Kurd. *nimīž*, *nimī*.

h > z, ž.

§ 454. The change of *h* to *z*, *ž*, is extremely rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *nəməh* ‘homage,’ Pāz. *namāž*, New Pers. *namāz*, Kurd. *nimīž*, *nimī*, etc. (see preceding §).

Aphaeresis of h.

§ 455. The loss of initial *h* is excessively rare in the Indian dialects. In the Iranian dialects, on the other hand, the phenomenon is not infrequent.

a. Indian. Skt. *hasta* ‘hand,’ Kaśm. *ath*, Siṁh. *ata*, etc. (see § 444).

b. Iranian. Av. *hanjamana* ‘assembly,’ Phl. *anjaman*, *hanjamān*, New Pers. *anjuman*. Av. *hapta* ‘seven,’ Wāxī *ub*, *hub*, *hūb*, *vūvd*, Sarq. *üvd*, Minj. *ēd*, Yāyn. *av*, Afy. *ōva*, *ava*, Dig. Oss. *aft*, Tag. *aft*, *ard*, etc. (see § 444). Av. *huška* ‘dry,’ Old Pers. *uška*, Kaš. *uškudan*, *huškudan*, Yidg. *üšk*, etc. (see § 446). Av. *haca* ‘from,’ Old Pers. *hacā*, Phl. *aj*, New Pers. *az*, *z(i)*, Afy. *j-*, Bal. *ac*, *aš*, Kurd. *až*, *ž(a)*.

Syncope of h.

§ 456. The loss of internal *h* is very rare in the Indian dialects, although it is more frequent in the New than in the Middle period. The phenomenon occurs more often in the Iranian than in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *ihalōka* ‘this world,’ Prāk. (Shāhbāzgarhi inscriptions) *ialōka*. Skt. *bṛhaspati* nom. prop., Prāk. *bahapphaī*, *bhayapphaī*, *bihapphaī*, *buhapphaī*, *bahappaī*, *bahassaī*, *bahappaī*, *bhaassaī*, *bhuapphaī*, *buhaspadī*, Ur. *biphāi* ‘Thursday,’ Bihārī *biphāi*, *bihaphāi*. Skt. *gēhiṇī* ‘woman,’ Prāk. *gharinī*, Siṁh. *gāṇī*, *girini*. Skt. *vrīhi* ‘rice,’ Pāli *vīhi*, Siṁh. *vī*.

b. Iranian. Av. *vohuni* ‘blood,’ Phl., New Pers. *xūn*, Sīv. *fīn*, Wāxī *vuxan*, Šīyn. *vixīn*, Sarq. *vaxīn*, Sangl. *vain*, Afy. *vīnē*, Kurd. *xēn*. Phl. *dahišn* ‘gift,’ New Pers., Gab. *dāšn*. Old Pers. *θura-vāhara* ‘May,’ Kāš. *vōr*, *bohōr*, etc. (see § 444).

Apocope of h.

§ 457. The loss of final *h* occurs but rarely.

- b. Iranian. Av. *nəməh* ‘homage,’ Kurd. *nimī*, *nimīz*, etc. (see § 453).

Prothesis of h.

§ 458. Prothetic *h* is not uncommon in the Middle Indian and in the Iranian dialects. In the New Indian dialects it occurs but rarely.

- a. Indian. Skt. *idānim* ‘now,’ Prāk. (Shāhbāzgarhi inscriptions) *hidalōkika*, lit. Prāk. *dāni(m)*. Skt. *ēlṛṣa* ‘of that kind,’ Prāk. *ērisa*, (inscriptions of Khālsi) *hēlisa*. Skt. *atra* ‘there,’ Prāk. (inscriptions of Khālsi) *hētā*, Bang. *hōthā*, *ōthā*. Skt. *ōṣṭha* ‘lip,’ Prāk., Pāli *oṭṭha*, Ur. *oṭha*, Bang. *hō(m)ṭh*, Hindī *ōṁṭh*, Panj. *hōmīṭh*, Guj. *hōṭ*, *ōṭh*, Mar. *ōṁṭh*.

- b. Iranian. Av. *aēθrapaiti* ‘fire-priest,’ Phl. inscriptions *ēhrpaṭ*, lit. Phl. *hērpāṭ*, *ērpāṭ*, New Pers. *hērbud*. Av. *aośah* ‘death,’ Phl., New Pers. *hōš*. Av. *aspā* ‘horse,’ Old Pers. *as(p)a*, Phl., New Pers. *asp*, Tāt *ās*, Wāxī *yaś*, Minj. *yasap*, Afy. *ās*, Bal. *haps*, *aps*, Kurd. *hasp*, Dig. Oss. *afsa*, Tag. *yafs*.

Epenthesis of h.

§ 459. Epenthetic *h* is extremely rare both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

- a. Indian. Skt. *māna* ‘measure,’ Ur. *mahana*, Hindī *man*, Mar. *man*.
- b. Iranian. Av. *jyā* ‘bow-string,’ Pāz. *jīk*, New Pers. *zih*, Kāš. *yah*, *ža*, Afy. *žai*, N. Bal. *jīγ*, Kurd. *žih*.

CONSONANT-GROUPS

§ 460. In the sections dealing with vowels and single consonants, similarity of development, both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects, has been the rule rather than the exception. In the following paragraphs differences will be found more often than resemblances. Comparatively few consonant-groups have developed in the same way in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects. The Indian languages have continued the tendency already observable in the Middle Indian. The component sounds of consonant-groups are assimilated, and the resulting repeated consonant is either retained, or one of the letters is dropped with compensatory lengthening of a preceding short vowel. In the Iranian languages, on the other hand, a consonant-group is in the majority of instances softened as a whole, and this secondary consonant-group may be retained without further change in the New Iranian dialects. As a result of these developments with principles which are radically different, consonant-groups in Iranian are less easy to systematize than those in the Indian languages. For the Indian dialects the classification of Beames, *Comparative Grammar*, i. 281–282 (cf. 359–360), into the ‘strong, weak, and mixed nexus’ is admirable. But since in the Iranian dialects the consonant-group is softened and retained instead of being simplified, such secondary consonant-groups are subject to many tertiary developments. Moreover, it will be seen in many instances noted in the following paragraphs that the component consonants of a consonant-group, in the Middle and New Iranian dialects, may each be modified according to the changes to which they are liable as single consonants.

The essential difference in the treatment of consonant-groups in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects renders the discussion in

the present chapter less satisfactory in results, in some respects, than has been the case with the consideration of the vowels and single consonants. On the other hand, it will not be without interest to note how two closely-related members of the same language-group agree in general in certain parts of their phonology, but at the same time are radically different in other portions of it. Notwithstanding this, the divergent developments of the Middle and New Indo-Iranian languages are no less instructive than their coincident changes, and a survey of disagreement as well as of agreement is absolutely necessary if a correct knowledge of the entire subject under discussion is to be gained.

$$kt > k(k).$$

§ 461. The assimilation of *kt* to *k(k)* is very rare.

- a. Indian. Skt. *utkāñṭhā* ‘anxiety,’ Prāk. *ukkāñṭhā*, Pāli *ukkāñṭhati* ‘regrets.’ Skt. *mukta* ‘released,’ Prāk. *mukka*, Pāli *mukka, mutta*.
- b. Iranian. Skt. *śakta* ‘able,’ Phl., New Pers. *saxt*, Yidg. *sukt*, Bal. *sak*.

$$kt > gd, \gamma d.$$

§ 462. The softening of the consonant-group *kt* to *gd, γd*, is not common.

- b. Iranian. Skt. *nakta* ‘night,’ Wāxī *nayd*. Skt. *takta* ‘swift,’ Oss. *thayd*.

$$ktz > \gamma z, \varepsilon y.$$

§ 463. The assimilation of *ktz* to *γz, εy*, is excessively rare.

- b. Iranian. Av. *suxta* ‘burned’ + *zaranya* ‘gold,’ Dig. Oss. *suyzarina*, Tag. *sizyarin*.

$$kt > t(t).$$

§ 464. The assimilation of *kt* to *t(t)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

- a. Indian. Skt. *bhakta* ‘boiled rice,’ Prāk., Pāli *bhatta*, Kaśm. *bata*, Ur., Bang., E. Hindī, W. Hindī *bhāt*, Panj. *bhatt*,

Sindhī *bhatu*, Guj., Mar. *bhāt*. Skt. *mukta* ‘pearl,’ Prāk., Pāli *mutta*, Ur. *mōti*, Bang. *mōti*, *mati*, *māuktikā*, *muktā*, Hindī, Panj., Sindhī, Guj. *mōtī*. Skt. *rakta* ‘red,’ Prāk., Pāli *ratta*, Ur., Bang. *rakta*, Hindī *rāt*, Sindhī *rātō*, Guj. *rātu*, Simh. *rat*.

b. Iranian. Phl. *puxtanō* ‘to cook,’ New Pers. *puxtan*, Kāš. *patan*, *pōtan*, Wāxī *pōcam*, Afy. *paxavul*, Bal. *pacag*, N. Bal. *phašay*, Kurd. *pātin*, Dig. Oss. *ficun*, Tag. *ficin*. Phl. *sōxtanō* ‘to burn,’ New Pers. *sōxtan*, Māg. *sūt*, Gil. *sūt*, *sūxt*, Tāl. *sūt*, Afy. *sēzal*, *sējal*, *svajavul*, Bal. *sucag*, N. Bal. *sušay*, Kurd. *sōtin*, Bohtanī *suhtin*, Dig. Oss. *sōjun*, Tag. *sōjin*.

kt > pht, ft.

§ 465. The assimilation of *kt* to *pht*, *ft*, is very rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *yuxta* ‘joined,’ Phl. *juxt* ‘pair,’ New Pers. *just*, Afy. *juxt*, Kurd. *cuxt*. New Pers. *anjūftan* ‘to be wrinkled’ beside *anjūxtan*.

kt > ht.

§ 466. The assimilation of *kt* to *ht* is excessively rare.

b. Iranian. Skt. *pakta* ‘cooked,’ New Pers. *puxtah*, Wāxī *pōšt*, Šīyān. *pašt*, Sarq. *paxt*, Bal. *pakta*, N. Bal. *pahta*, Dig. Oss. *funx(th)*, Tag. *fixth*. Phl. *sōxtanō* ‘to burn,’ Bohtanī *suhtin*, etc. (see § 464).

ktr > lkh, lx.

§ 467. The assimilation of *ktr* to *lkh*, *lx*, is extremely rare.

b. Iranian. Old Pers. *bāxtri* nom. prop., Phl. *baxr*, New Pers. *balx*.

ktr > hr.

§ 468. The assimilation of *ktr* to *hr* is very rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *baxðra* ‘portion,’ Phl., New Pers. *bahr*, *barx*.

kth > (t)th.

§ 469. The assimilation of *kth* to *(t)th* is not common.

a. Indian. Skt. *siktha* ‘beeswax,’ Prāk., Pāli *sittha*, Hindī *sīth*, *sīth*, Panj. *sēth*, *sēt*, Mar. *sīt*. Skt. *śakthi* ‘thigh,’ Pāli *satthi*.

$kn > nn$.

§ 470. The assimilation of kn to nn is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject.

a. Indian. Skt. *śuknōti* ‘is able,’ Prāk. *sakkaī*, Pāli *sakkati*, *sakkōti*, *sakkunāti*, Hindī *sak*, Sindhī *sagh*, Guj., Mar. *śak*.

$km > m(m)$.

§ 471. The assimilation of km to $m(m)$ is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject.

a. Indian. Skt. *rukmaratī* ‘sort of metre,’ Pāli *rummavatī*.

b. Iranian. Av. **staxma* ‘firm’ (cf. Av. *staxra*), Phl. *sitahmak*, New Pers. *sitam* ‘violence.’ Av. *taoxman* ‘seed,’ Old Pers. *taumā*, Phl. *tōxm*, New Pers. *tuxm*, Gab. *tūm*, Nāy. *tum*, Wāxī *taym*, Šiyn. *tūym*, Sarq. *töym*, Yidg. *tūyum*, Afy. *tōma*, Bal. *tūm*, *tōm*.

$km > gm, \gamma m$.

§ 472. The softening of the consonant-group km to $gm, \gamma m$, is not frequent.

b. Iranian. Av. *taoxmān* ‘seed,’ Wāxī *taym*, Šiyn. *tūym*, Sarq. *töym*, Yidg. *tūyum*, etc. (see preceding §).

$km > p(p)$.

§ 473. The assimilation of km to $p(p)$ is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *rukminī* ‘Lakṣmī,’ Prāk. *rūppinī*.

$ky > k(k)$.

§ 474. The assimilation of ky to $k(k)$ occurs occasionally.

a. Indian. Skt. *cāṇakya* nom. prop., Prāk. *cāṇakka*. Skt. *āutsukya* ‘zeal,’ Pāli *ussukka*. Skt. *trāilōkya* ‘the three worlds,’ Prāk. *tēlokka*, *tēlokka*.

$kr > k(k)$.

§ 475. The assimilation of kr to $k(k)$ is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Middle and New Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *cakra* ‘wheel,’ Prāk., Pāli *cakka*, Ass. *cāk*, Ur. *caka*, Bang. *cākā*, E. Hindī, Hindī *cāl*, Panj. *cakh*, Sindhī *caku*, Guj., Mar. *cāk*, Simh. *sak*, *hak*. Skt. *ājñācakra* ‘mystic circle of the body,’ Simh. inscriptions *anasaṅk*, *aṇasat*.

$$kr > r(r).$$

§ 476. The assimilation of *kr* to *r(r)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Iranian dialects.

b. Iranian. Av. *suxra* ‘red,’ Phl. *suxr*, New Pers. *surx*, Sīv. *sīr*, Kāš., Kuhr. *sūr*, Wāxī *sökr*, Šīyān., Sarq. *sīrah*, Yidg. *surkuh*, Afy. *sūr*, Bal. *suhr*, *sohr*, Kurd. *sōr*, Dig. Oss. *surx*, Tag. *sirx*.

$$kr > hr.$$

§ 477. The assimilation of *kr* to *hr* is not common.

b. Iranian. Av. *caxra* ‘wheel,’ New Pers. *carx*, *cahrāh*, Kāš. *cōra*, *cīr*, Oss. *čalx*. Av. *suxra* ‘red,’ Bal. *suhr*, *sohr*, etc. (see preceding §).

$$kl > l(l).$$

§ 478. The assimilation of *kl* to *l(l)* is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *kliṣṭa* ‘sick,’ Prāk., Pāli *kiliṭṭha*, Simh. *leda*.

$$kv > k(k).$$

§ 479. The assimilation of *kv* to *k(k)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *pakva* ‘ripe,’ Prāk. *pakka*, *pikka*, Pāli *pakka*, Ass. *pakā*, Nāip. *pāk*, Kaśm. *papi*, Ur. *pakkā*, Bang. *pākā*, E. Hindī *pākal*, Hindī, Panj. *pakkā*, Sindhī *pakō*, Guj. *✓pik*, *pak* ‘to ripen,’ Mar. *pīk*, *pikā*, Gyp. *pako*.

$$kṣ > k(k).$$

§ 480. The assimilation of *kṣ* to *k(k)* is excessively rare in the Iranian dialects as well as in the Indian dialects, excepting Bangālī, Gujrātī, and Marāṭhī.

a. Indian. Skt. *bubhukṣā* ‘hunger,’ Pāli *bubhukkhati*, Hindī

bhūkh, Sindhī *bukhā*, Mar. *bhuk*, Gyp. *bokh*. Skt. *kṣīra* ‘milk,’ Prāk. *khīra*, *chīra*, Pali *khīra*, Kaf. *zu*, New Ind. dialects *khīr*, Siinh. *kiri*, *kira*, Maladive *kiru*.

b. Iranian. Av. *marši* ‘fly,’ Phl., New Pers. *magas*, Sīv., Judaeo-Pers. *magaz*, Wāxī *maks*, Minj. *muya*, Afy. *mac*, Bal. *makask*, *magisk*, N. Bal. *mahisk*, Kurd. *miš*.

kṣ > kkh.

§ 481. The assimilation of *kṣ* to *kkh* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects. In the Iranian dialects, on the contrary, it is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *makṣikā* ‘fly,’ Prāk. *macchiā*, Pāli *makkhikā*, Kaśm. *mach* (pron. *mas*), Ur. *mā(m)chī* (vulgar pron. *mā(m)sī*), Bang. *māchī*, E. Hindī *mā(m)chī*, Hindī *makkhī*, *mā(m)khī*, Panj. *makkhī*, Sindhī *makhi*, Guj. *mākhī*, Mar. *maklū*, *māśī*, Gyp. *makhī*. Skt. *dakṣīṇa* ‘southern,’ Prāk. *dakkhiṇa*, *dāhiṇa*, Pāli *dakkhīṇa*, Kaśm. *dachan*, Ur. *dāhinā*, *dāhāna*, Bang. *dārn*, E. Hindī *dachin*, Hindī *dakhin*, *dāhinā*, Panj. *dakkhan*, Sindhī *ḍakhīṇō*, Mar. *ḍākhīn*. Skt. *pakṣa* ‘wing,’ Prāk., Pāli *pakkha*, Kaśm. *pakh(a)*, E. Bang. *pāhī*, Bang. *pākhī*, Bihārī *pāñkh* ‘wing,’ *pāhīm* ‘beside,’ *pāinchī* ‘bird,’ Hindī *pākhī*, *pāñchī*, Panj. *pāñchī*, Sindhī *pangu*, Guj. *pāñchī*, Mar. *pākh*, *pāñchī*, Siinh. *pak*, *pasa*, Gyp. *phak*.

b. Iranian. Av. *xšap(an)* ‘night,’ New Pers. *šab*, Kāš. *šav*, Šīy়ন. *šab*, Sarq. *xab*, Minj. *xšava*, *xašava*, Yidg. *xšuvuh*, Yayn. *xišap*, Afy. *špa*, Bal. *šap*, Kurd. *šav*, Oss. *axsav*.

kṣ > khs, xs.

§ 482. The assimilation of *kṣ* to *khs*, *xs*, is very rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *xšap(an)* ‘night,’ Oss. *axsav*, etc. (see preceding §).

kṣ > g(g).

§ 483. The assimilation of *kṣ* to *g(g)* is extremely rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *marši* ‘fly,’ Phl., New Pers. *magas*, Sīv., Judaeo-Pers. *magaz*, Bal. *magisk*, *makask*, etc. (see § 480).

kṣ > c(c).

§ 484. The assimilation of *kṣ* to *c(c)* is excessively rare both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

- a. Indian. Skt. *kṣudra* ‘small,’ Prāk. *kuḍḍa*, Pāli *khudda*, Ur. *kuḍatā*, Bang. *kuḍā*, Old Siṁh. *cudi*, Siṁh. *kuda*, *kudu*.
- b. Iranian. Av. **xšapacara* ‘bat,’ Bal. *šapcar*, Makrānī *capcal* (assimilation).

kṣ > (c)ch.

§ 485. The assimilation of *kṣ* to *(c)ch* is not infrequent in the Indian dialects.

- a. Indian. Skt. *ṛkṣa* ‘bear,’ Prāk. *riccha*, *rikkha*, Pāli *accha*, *ikka*, *is(s)a*, Ur. *richa*, Bihārī *rīch*, *rīkh*, Hindī *rīch*, Panj. *ricch*, Sindhī *richu*, Guj. *rīch*, Mar. *rīs*. Skt. *makṣikā* ‘fly,’ Prāk. *macchiā*, Kaśm. *mach* (pron. *mas*), Ur. *mā(m)chī* (vulgar pron. *mā(m)sī*), Bang. *māchī*, E. Hindī *mā(m)chī*, etc. (see § 481). Skt. *kṣetra* ‘field,’ Prāk. *chettru*, Pāli *khetta*, Kaśm. *khīt*. Skt. *kṣatriya* ‘warrior,’ Prāk. *khattia*, Pāli *khattiya*, Ur. *chetrī*, Bihārī, Hindī, Panj. *chatri*, *khatri*, *khetrī*, Sindhī *khitrī*, Mar. *kṣatrī*.

kṣ > j, (j)jh.

§ 486. The assimilation of *kṣ* to *j, (j)jh*, is very rare.

- a. Indian. Skt. *kṣīṇa* ‘wasted,’ Prāk. *jhīṇa*, *khīṇa*, *chīṇa*, Pāli *khīna*, *khinna*, Ass. *jīn* ‘decay,’ Hindī *jhīn*, *echīn*, Sindhī *jhīnō*, Gyp. *klinō*. Skt. *kṣīyate* ‘wastes away,’ Prāk. *jhījjai*, Mar. *jhij*. Skt. *kṣāmā* ‘earth,’ Hindī *jhāmā* ‘vitrified brick.’

kṣ > s(s).

§ 487. The assimilation of *kṣ* to *s(s)* is extremely rare.

- a. Indian. Skt. *ikṣu* ‘sugar-cane,’ Prāk., Pāli *ucchū*, Ur. *āku*, Bang. *āku*, E. Hindī *ākh*, W. Hindī *īkh*, Mar. *ūs*. Skt. *ṛkṣa* ‘bear,’ Mar. *rīs*, etc. (see § 485). Skt. *makṣikā* ‘fly,’ Kaśm. *mach* (pron. *mas*), Ur. *mā(m)chī* (vulgar pron. *mā(m)sī*), etc. (see § 481). Skt. *pakṣa* ‘wing,’ Siṁh. *pasa*, *pak*, etc. (see § 481).

Skt. *kṣaṇa* ‘instant,’ Prāk. *khaṇa*, *chana* ‘feast,’ New Ind. dialects *khaṇ*, excepting Hindi *khan*, *chan*, *chin*, Siinh. *sāṇa*, *san(d)a*, inscriptions *sāṇḍā*.

kṣ > ś(ś).

§ 488. The assimilation of *kṣ* to *ś(ś)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Iranian languages.

b. Iranian. Old Pers. *xšāyaθiya* ‘king,’ Pāz., New Pers. *šāh*. Av. *xšīra* ‘milk,’ Phl., New Pers. *śīr*, Minj. *xšīr*, Dig. Oss. *axšīr*, Tag. *axsir*. Av. *xšap(an)* ‘night,’ New Pers. *šab*, Kāš. *šav*, Šiyn. *šab*, Afy. *špa*, Bal. *šap*, Kurd. *šav*, etc. (see § 481).

kṣ > h(h).

§ 489. The assimilation of *kṣ* to *h(h)* is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *sāikṣa* ‘novice,’ Jāina Prāk. *sēha*, Pāli *sekha*, *sēkha*. Skt. *pakṣa* ‘wing,’ E. Bang. *pāhī*, Bihārī *pāhīn* ‘beside,’ *panichī* ‘bird,’ *panikkh* ‘wing,’ etc. (see § 481). Skt. *dakṣīṇa* ‘southern,’ Prāk. *dāhiṇa*, *dakkhiṇa*, Ur. *dāhinā*, *dāhāna*, Hindi *dāhinā*, *dakhin*, etc. (see § 481).

kṣ > z(z).

§ 490. The assimilation of *kṣ* to *z(z)* is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *kṣīra* ‘milk,’ Kaf. *zu*, etc. (see § 480).

Aphaeresis of kṣ.

§ 491. The loss of initial *kṣ* is a very rare phenomenon.

a. Indian. Skt. *kṣāra* ‘potash,’ Prāk. *chāra*, Pāli *khāra*, *chārika*, New Ind. dialects *khār*, excepting Sindhi *chāru*, Siinh. *alu*, *halu*, Maladive *hulu*.

kṣn > n, n.

§ 492. The assimilation of *kṣn* to *n, n*, is extremely rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *raoxšna* ‘shining,’ Phl., New Pers. *rōšan*, Šiyn. *rōšnaga*, Sangl. *rōšnai*, Afy. *rūn*, Bal. *rōšanī*, Kurd. *rōn*, *rūn*, *ruhnāi*, *rūnā(h)i*.

kṣn > *śn*.

§ 493. The assimilation of *kṣn* to *śn* is very rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *raoxšna* ‘shining,’ Šiyn. *rōšnaga*, Sangl. *rōšnai*, etc. (see preceding §).

kṣn > *hn*.

§ 494. The assimilation of *kṣn* to *hn* is exceedingly rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *raoxšna* ‘shining,’ Kurd. *ruhnāi*, *rūnā(h)i*, *rōn*, *rūn*, etc. (see § 492).

gdh > *t(t)*.

§ 495. The assimilation of *gdh* to *t(t)* is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *dugdha* ‘milk,’ Prāk., Pāli *duddha*, Nāip. *dūt*, Kaśm. *dod*, Ur. *dudha*, Bang. *dudh*, *dud(u)*, Bihārī, Hindī *dūdh*, Panj. *dudd*, Sindhī *đōdhi*, Guj., Mar. *dūdh*, Gyp. *thud*.

b. Iranian. Skt. *dogdhum* ‘to milk,’ Phl. *dōxtanō*, New Pers. *dōxtan*, Wāxī *đōgnam*, Sarq. *đauzam*, Afy. *lvašal*, Bal. *dōšay*, Kurd. *dōtin*, Bayazid *dōthin*, Dig. Oss. *dočun*, Tag. *dučin*.

gdh > *d(d)*.

§ 496. The assimilation of *gdh* to *d(d)* is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *dugdha* ‘milk,’ Kaśm. *dod*, Bang. *dud(u)*, *dudh*, Panj. *dudd*, Gyp. *thud*, etc. (see preceding §).

gdh > *ddh*.

§ 497. The assimilation of *gdh* to *ddh* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *dugdha* ‘milk,’ Prāk., Pāli *duddha*, Ur. *dudha*, Bang. *dudh*, *dud(u)*, Bihārī, Hindī *dūdh*, Sindhī *đōdhi*, Guj., Mar. *dūdh*, etc. (see § 495). Skt. *mugdha* ‘fool,’ Prāk., Pāli *muddha*.

gn > *g(g), γ*.

§ 498. The assimilation of *gn* to *g(g), γ*, is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects, but it is excessively rare in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *agni* ‘fire,’ Prāk. *aggi*, *agñi*, *giñi*, Ur. *ṇia*, Bang. *āgun*, Hindī *āg*, Panj. *agg*, Sindhī *āgi*, Guj., Mar. *āg*, Simh. *gini*, Gyp. *yag*. Skt. *nagna* ‘naked,’ Prāk., Pāli *nagga*, Ur. *nañgalā*, Bang. *nēñṭā*, Bihārī *nañg*, Hindī, Panj. *nañgā*, Sindhī *nañgō*, Guj. *nāguñ*, Mar. *naggā*, *nañgā*, Gyp. *nangō* (cf. also Kaśm. *nañrāv* ‘to strip’). Skt. *lagna* ‘attached,’ Prāk., Pāli *lagga*, Hindī *lagā*, *läg*, Panj. *lag*, other New Ind. dialects *läg*.

b. Iranian. Av. *raoyna* ‘oil,’ Phl. *rōyan*, *rōkan*, Pāz. *raogan*, New Pers. *rōyan*, Kāš. *ruyan*, *rō*, Wāxī *ruyün*, *ruyn*, Sarq. *raun*, Sangl. *rōγ*, Kurd. *rūn*.

$$gn > n(n).$$

§ 499. The assimilation of *gn* to *n(n)* is extremely rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *raoyna* ‘oil,’ Sarq. *raun*, Kurd. *rūn*, etc. (see preceding §).

Syncope and apocope of gn.

§ 500. The loss of internal or final *gn* occurs with the utmost rarity.

b. Iranian. Av. *raoyna* ‘oil,’ Kāš. *rō*, *ruyan*, etc. (see § 498).

$$gm > m(m).$$

§ 501. The assimilation of *gm* to *m(m)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *yugma* ‘pair,’ Prāk. *jumma*, *jugga*. Skt. *tigma* ‘sharp,’ Prāk. *timma*, *tigga*.

b. Iranian. GAv. *āg̑mat* ‘assembled,’ YAv. *frāγ̑mat*, Old Pers. *hagmatā*, Phl. *mañanō*, New Pers. *āmudan*.

$$gy > g(g).$$

§ 502. The assimilation of *gy* to *g(g)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *yōgya* ‘suitable,’ Prāk. *jogga*, Pāli *yogga*,

New Ind. dialects *jōg*. Skt. *lagyati* (Nirukta, iv. 10) ‘is attached,’ Prāk. *laggaī*, Pāli *laggati*, Kaśm. *√lāg*, Hindī *lag*, Panj. *lagg*, Sindhī *lāg*, other New Ind. dialects *lāg*.

gr > g(g).

§ 503. The assimilation of *gr* to *g(g)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *agra* ‘front,’ Prāk., Pāli *agga*, Ass. *āgē*, Nāip. *aghi*, Ur. *āgu*, Bang., E. Hindī, Hindī *āgē*, Panj. *aggū*, Sindhī *aggō*, Gyp. *agor*, *angle*. Skt. *vyagra* ‘crooked,’ Prāk. *vayga*.

ghr > (g)gh.

§ 504. The assimilation of *ghr* to *(g)gh* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *sīghra* ‘swift,’ Prāk. *siggha*, Pāli *sīgha*, Bang. (Burdwānī) *siggir*, Gyp. *sigō*. Skt. *vyāghra* ‘tiger,’ Prāk. *vaggha*, Pāli *vyaggha*, Hindī *bāgh*, Sindhī *vāghu*, Mar. *vāgh*, Siṁh. *vag*.

ghr > r(r).

§ 505. The assimilation of *ghr* to *r(r)* is sometimes found.

b. Iranian. Av. *tiyri* ‘arrow,’ Old Pers. *tiyra*, Phl., New Pers., Bal. *tīr*, N. Bal. *thīr*, Kurd. *tīr(ik)*.

nk > ng.

§ 506. The softening of *nk* to *ng* occurs not infrequently in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *paryan̄ka* ‘bed,’ Prāk. *pallam̄ka*, Śāur. Prāk. *paliām̄ka*, Pāli *pallar̄ka*, *pariyan̄ka*, Ass. *pālen̄g*, Nāip. *palang*, Ur. *palān̄k*, Bang. *pālān̄g*, *pālān̄k*, Bihārī *palān̄g*, *pālakī*, Hindī *palān̄g*, Panj. *palān̄gh*, Sindhī *palān̄gu*, Guj., Mar. *palān̄g*, Anglo-Ind. *palanquin*. Skt. *kan̄kana* ‘bracelet,’ Prāk., Pāli *kan̄kana*, Ass. *kan̄gan*, *kān̄kan*, Kaśm. *kan̄kāin*, *kan̄gum*, Ur., Bang. *kān̄gan*, E. Hindī *kan̄gan*, *kan̄kan*, *kān̄kan*, Hindī *kan̄gan*, *kan̄kan*, Panj. *kan̄gan*, Sindhī *kan̄ganu*, Guj., Mar. *kan̄gan*.

$\text{wkt} > \text{mt}$.

§ 507. The assimilation of wkt to mt occurs occasionally (cf. § 464).

a. Indian. Skt. *pāñkti* ‘row,’ Prāk., Pāli *pāñti*, Bihārī *pāñti*.

$\text{wkh} > k(h)$.

§ 508. The assimilation of wkh to $k(h)$ is exceedingly rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *śrṅkhala* ‘fetter,’ Pāli *sañkhala*, Ass. *sikali*, Nāip. *sikrī*, Ur. *śikuli*, Bang. *śikal*, *sikal*, E. Hindī *sī(m)-kar*, *sik(k)ar*, Hindī *sīkāṛ*, *sikal*, *sikhar*, Panj. *sañghar*, Sindhī *sañgharō*, Guj. *sāñghal*, Mar. *sā(m)khal*, *sikrī*.

$\text{wkh} > \text{wgh}, \text{mgh}$.

§ 509. The softening of wkh to wgh , mgh , is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *śrṅkhala* ‘fetter,’ Panj. *sañghar*, Sindhī *sañgharō*, Guj. *sañghal*, etc. (see preceding §).

$\text{wg} > g(g)$.

§ 510. The assimilation of wg to $g(g)$ occurs but rarely in the Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *lāñgala* ‘plough,’ Prāk. *lañgala*, *nañgala*, Pāli *nañgala*, Bang. *nāñgal*, Bihārī *lāñgal*, Mar. *nāñgar*, Sinh. *nagula*, *nagalu*. Skt. *lāñgūla* ‘tail,’ Prāk. *lañgūla*, Sinh. *nagal*, *nakuṭa*.

b. Iranian. Av. *angušta* ‘toe,’ Phl. *angust*, New Pers. *angušt*, Siv. *gus*, Kāś. *unguss*, *anguš(t)*, Māz. *angus*, Wāxī *yangl*, Šiyn. *angušt*, Sarq. *ingaxt*, Sangl. *ingit*, Minj. *angar*, Afγ. *gūta*, Tag. Oss. *angursth*.

$\text{wg} > \text{wgh}$.

§ 511. The aspirization of wg to wgh is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *jan̄gala* ‘desert,’ Ass. *jan̄ghal*, Sindhī *jhañgu* < **jan̄ghu*, other New Ind. dialects *jañgal*, Old Hindī also *jan̄gar*, Anglo-Ind. *jungle*.

cch > *śc(h)*.

§ 512. The dissimilation of *cch* to *śc(h)* is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *gaccha* ‘go!’ Māg. Prāk. *gaśca*. Skt. *prechati* ‘asks,’ Māg. Prāk. *puścadi*. Skt. *ucchiṣṭa* ‘remnant,’ Śāk. Prāk. *uśchitta*, Pāli *ucchitttha*.

cy > *c(c)*.

§ 513. The assimilation of *cy* to *c(c)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *acyuta* ‘firm,’ Prāk. *accuda*, Pāli *accuta*. Skt. *cyaratē* ‘goes,’ Prāk. *cavā*, Pāli *cavati*, Ur. *cuibā*, Bang. *cuān*, Hindī *cūnā*, Panj. *cōnā*, Sindhī *cuhaṇu*, Mar. *cāvānēṁ*. Skt. *ucyatē* ‘is said,’ Māg. Prāk. *vuccadi*, Śāur. Prāk. *vuccā*, Pāli *vuccati*.

cv > *c(c), ā(ē)*.

§ 514. The assimilation of *cv* to *c(c), ā(ē)*, is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Iranian dialects.

b. Iranian. Av. *eravant* ‘how many?’ Phl., New Pers. *cand*, Wāxī *čum*, *čun*, Sarq. *čund*, Afy. *čom(b)ra*, Bal. *cunt*.

jñ > *g(g)*.

§ 515. The assimilation of *jñ* to *g(g)* is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *yajña* ‘sacrifice,’ Prāk. *janña*, Śāur. Prāk. *janja*, Pāli *yañña*, Ur., Bang. *jāga*, Old Hindī *jajana*, *jaja*, *jagga*, *jagya*, Hindī *jāg*, Panj. *jagg*, Sindhī *jaḡu*, Mar. *jāg*.

jñ > *gy*.

§ 516. The New Indian dialects, with the exception of Sindhī, Gujarātī, and Marāthī, regularly pronounce *jñ* as *gy*, although Uriya and Bangālī retain *jñ* in script. In Gujarātī *jñ* is pronounced *jñ* or *dn*, and in Marāthī *jñ* is pronounced *dny*. Sindhī usually assimilates *jñ* to *jj*.

a. Indian. Skt. *jñāna* ‘knowledge,’ Prāk. *jāṇa*, *nāṇa*, Pāś. Prāk. *ñāṇa*, Pāli *jāna*, Ur., Bang. *jñāna* (pron. *ḡānō*), Hindī,

Panj. *gyān*, Sindhī *jāṇu*, Guj., Mar. *jāṇ*. Skt. *ājñā* ‘command,’ Prāk. *āṇā*, Pāli *aṇñā*, Hindī *āgyā*, Panj. *agiā*, Sindhī *āgyā*, Guj. *āgnyā*.

$$j\hat{n} > j(j).$$

§ 517. The assimilation of *j̄n* to *j(j)* is not uncommon in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *jñāna* ‘knowledge,’ Prāk. *jāṇa*, *ṇāṇa*, Pāli *jāṇa*, Sindhī *jāṇu*, Guj., Mar. *jāṇ*, etc. (see preceding §). Skt. *sarvajñā* ‘omniscient,’ Prāk. *savvajja*, *savvaṇṇu*, Śaur. Prāk. *savvañja*, Māhār. Prāk. *savvannu*, Pāiś. Prāk. *savvañña*.

$$j\hat{n} > \hat{n}(\hat{n}).$$

§ 518. The assimilation of *j̄n* to *n(n)* is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *sarvajñā* ‘omniscient,’ Pāiś. Prāk. *savvañña*, etc. (see preceding §). Skt. *vijñāna* ‘knowledge,’ Prāk. *vinnāna*, Pāli *viññāṇa*.

$$j\hat{n} > \eta(\eta).$$

§ 519. The assimilation of *j̄n* to *ɳ(ɳ)* is found quite frequently.

a. Indian. Skt. *vijñāna* ‘knowledge,’ Prāk. *vinn̄ṇa*, etc. (see preceding §). Skt. *rājñī* ‘queen,’ Nāip., Hindī *rāṇī*, other New Ind. dialects *rāṇī*. Skt. *ājñācakra* ‘mystic circle of the body,’ Siṁh. inscriptions *anasaṅk*, *anasaṭ*.

$$j\hat{n} > \eta(\eta).$$

§ 520. The assimilation of *j̄n* to *n(n)* occurs but seldom.

a. Indian. Skt. *sarvajñā* ‘omniscient,’ Māhār. Prāk. *savvannu*, etc. (see § 517). Skt. *jñāti* ‘kinsman,’ Pāli *ṇāti*, Siṁh. *nā*.

$$jy > j(j).$$

§ 521. The assimilation of *jy* to *j(j)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *rājya* ‘kingdom,’ Pāli *rajjā*.

b. Iranian. Phl. *jūtanō* ‘to gnaw,’ New Pers. *jāvīdan*, Gab.

jovādmūn, Afy. *žōvul*, *žōyal*, Bal. *jāyag*, N. Bal. *jāy*, Kurd. *jūn* (cf. Old Bulg. *živati*, Old High Germ. *kiuwan*).

$$jy > (j)jh.$$

§ 522. The assimilation of *jy* to *(j)jh* is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *adhiyya* ‘having the bow-string taut,’ Pāli *adejjha*, but Skt. *jyā* ‘bow-string,’ Pāli *j(i)yā*.

$$jy > z(z), \check{z}(\check{z}).$$

§ 523. The assimilation of *jy* to *z(z)*, or *ž(ž)*, is not infrequent in the Iranian dialects.

b. Iranian. Phl. *jūtanō* ‘to gnaw,’ Afy. *žōvul*, *žōyal*, etc. (see § 521). Av. *jya* ‘bow-string,’ Pāz. *jīk*, New Pers. *zīk*, Kāš. *zah*, *ža*, Afy. *žai*, N. Bal. *jīy*, Kurd. *žih*.

$$jv > j(j).$$

§ 524. The assimilation of *jv* to *j(j)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *jvālā* ‘flame,’ Prāk., Pāli *jālā*, Ur. *jvalibā*, Hindī *bālanā*, Panj. *jalaṇā*, *bālaṇā*, Sindhī *jalaṇu*, *barāṇu*, Guj. *jalaṇuṁ*, Mar. *jalaṇēṁ*, Siinh. *dala*.

$$jv > (j)jh.$$

§ 525. The assimilation of *jv* to *(j)jh* is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *jvalati* ‘flames,’ Apab. Prāk. *jalaī*, Pāli *jalati*, Ur. *jhalakanā*, Sindhī *jhalkaṇu*, Guj. *jhalakavuṁ*, Mar. *jhalakanēṁ*.

$$jv > d(d).$$

§ 526. The assimilation of *jv* to *d(d)* is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *jvālā* ‘flame,’ Siinh. *dala*, etc. (see §§ 524, 182).

$$jv > b(b).$$

§ 527. The assimilation of *jv* to *b(b)* is extremely rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *jvālā* ‘flame,’ Hindī *bālanā*, Panj. *bālaṇā*, *jalaṇā*, Sindhī *barāṇu*, *jalaṇu*, etc. (see § 524). Skt. *jvara* ‘fever,’ Prāk., Pāli *jara*, Sindhī *bar*.

$\hat{n}c > \text{ng}.$

§ 528. The assimilation of $\hat{n}c$ to ng is exceedingly rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *tancišta* ‘most narrow,’ Phl., New Pers. *tang*, Wāxī *tang*, Sarq. *tong*, Afy. *tangayī*, Bal. *tank*, N. Bal. *thanax*, *thanakh*, Kurd. *tank*.

$\hat{n}c > c(c).$

§ 529. The assimilation of $\hat{n}c$ to $c(c)$ occurs very seldom.

a. Indian. Skt. *pañcāśata* ‘fifty,’ Prāk. *paññāsa*, Pāli *paññāsa*, *paññāsa*, Kaśm. *pañčah*, Ur. *pacāśa*, Bang. *panicāsa*, Bihārī, Hindī *pacās*, Panj., Sindhī *panjāh*, Guj. *pacās*, Mar. *pannās*, Siṁh. *panaha*.

$\hat{n}c > j(j).$

§ 530. The assimilation of $\hat{n}c$ to $j(j)$ is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt., Pāli *kuñcikā* ‘key,’ Nāip. *kumjī*, Kaśm. *kuñz*, Ur. *kuji*, *kumcī*, *kumjhī*, Bang. *kujī*, *kūmjhī*, Hindī, Panj., Sindhī *kumjī*, Guj. *kumcī*, Mar. *kumjī*.

$\hat{n}c > \hat{n}j.$

§ 531. The softening of $\hat{n}c$ to $\hat{n}j$ is found both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *kuñcikā* ‘key,’ Nāip. *kumjī*, Bang. *kū(m)jī*, Hindī, Panj., Sindhī, Mar. *kuñjī*, etc. (see preceding §).

b. Iranian. Av. *panca* ‘five,’ Phl. *panc*, New Pers. *panj*, Kāś. *hanc*, Wāxī *pānz*, Šiṁ., Sarq. *pinz*, Sangl. *panz*, Minj. *panc*, Afy. *pinja*, Oss. *fonj*, *fonj*, Kurd. *panj*, *pēnj*.

$\hat{n}c > \hat{n}(\hat{n}).$

§ 532. The assimilation of $\hat{n}c$ to $\hat{n}(\hat{n})$ occurs but seldom.

a. Indian. Skt. *pañcāśata* ‘fifty,’ Pāli *paññāsa*, *paññāsa*, etc. (see § 529).

$\hat{n}c > \eta(\eta).$

§ 533. The assimilation of $\hat{n}c$ to $\eta(\eta)$ is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *pañcāśata* ‘fifty,’ Prāk. *paññāsa*, Pāli *paññāsa*, *paññāsa*, etc. (see § 529).

$\hat{n}c > n(n)$.

§ 534. The assimilation of $\hat{n}c$ to $n(n)$ is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *pañcāśata* ‘fifty,’ Mar. *pannās*, Siñh. *panaha*, etc. (see § 529).

$\hat{n}c > s(s)$.

§ 535. The assimilation of $\hat{n}c$ to $s(s)$ is extremely rare (cf. § 165).

a. Indian. Skt. *kāñcana* ‘gold,’ Prāk. *kañcana*, Pāli *kañcana*, Siñh. *kasun*. Skt. *pañca* ‘five,’ Prāk., Pāli *pañca*, Kaśm. *pañč*, Ur., Bang., Bihārī, Hindī *pāñc*, Panj., Sindhī *pāñj*, Guj., Mar. *pāñc*, Siñh. *pasa*, *paha*, Gyp. *pane*.

$\hat{n}c > h(h)$.

§ 536. The assimilation of $\hat{n}c$ to $h(h)$ is exceedingly rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *pañca* ‘five,’ Siñh. *paha*, *pasa*, etc. (see preceding § and cf. § 169).

$\hat{n}j > \dot{m}d$.

§ 537. The assimilation of $\hat{n}j$ to $\dot{m}d$ is excessively rare, excepting in Siñhalese (see § 182).

a. Indian. Skt. *añjana* ‘collyrium,’ Prāk. *añjanya*, Pāli *añjana*, Siñh. *amiduna*.

$\dot{d}g > g(g)$.

§ 538. The assimilation of $\dot{d}g$ to $g(g)$ is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *khaḍga* ‘sword,’ Prāk., Pāli *khagga*, Ur. *khamḍā*, Bang. *kharag*, Hindī *kharag*, *khāṁd*, Sindhī *khanō*, Guj. *khārum*, Mar. *khāṁd*.

$\dot{d}g > \dot{d}(d)$.

§ 539. The assimilation of $\dot{d}g$ to $\dot{d}(d)$ is comparatively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *khaḍga* ‘sword,’ Ur. *khamḍā*, Hindī *khāṁd*, *kharag*, Guj. *khārum*, etc. (see preceding §).

$\dot{d}g > n(n)$.

§ 540. The assimilation of $\dot{d}g$ to $n(n)$ is extremely rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *khaḍga* ‘sword,’ Sindhī *khanō*, etc. (see § 538).

$\eta\acute{t} > \acute{t}(t)$.

§ 541. The assimilation of $\eta\acute{t}$ to $\acute{t}(t)$ is found occasionally.

a. Indian. Skt. *kāñṭaka* ‘thorn,’ Prāk. *kāñṭaa*, Pāli *kāñṭ(h)aka*, Ass. *kām̄ṭī*, Nāip. *kām̄rā*, Kaśm. *kōṇḍ*, *kūṇḍ*, Ur. *kāñṭā*, *kām̄ṭā*, Bang. *kāṭā*, *kām̄ṭā*, Hindī *kām̄ṭā*, Panj., Sindhī *kām̄dā*, Guj. *kām̄ṭō*, Mar. *kāṭā*, *kām̄ṭā*, Gyp. *kanrō*, *kandō*.

$\eta\acute{t} > \dot{d}(d)$.

§ 542. The assimilation of $\eta\acute{t}$ to $\dot{d}(d)$ is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *kāñṭaka* ‘thorn,’ Nāip. *kām̄rā*, Panj., Sindhī *kām̄dā*, etc. (see preceding §).

$\eta\acute{t} > \eta\ddot{d}$.

§ 543. The softening of $\eta\acute{t}$ to $\eta\ddot{d}$ occurs quite rarely.

a. Indian. Skt. *kāñṭaka* ‘thorn,’ Kaśm. *kōṇḍ*, *kūṇḍ*, Gyp. *kandō*, *kanrō*, etc. (see § 541).

$\eta\acute{t}h > \eta\ddot{d}h$.

§ 544. The deaspirization of $\eta\acute{t}h$ is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *śun̄ṭhi* ‘ginger,’ Kaśm. *sōṇṭ*, Ur., Bang. *śun̄ṭha*, Hindī *sōṇṭh*, Panj. *sun̄dh*, *sōṇḍh*, Sindhī *sun̄ḍhi*, Guj. *sun̄ṭh*.

$\eta\acute{t}h > \eta\ddot{d}h$.

§ 545. The softening of $\eta\acute{t}h$ to $\eta\ddot{d}h$ is the most usual change of all those to which this consonant-group is subject.

a. Indian. Skt. *śun̄ṭhi* ‘ginger,’ Panj. *sun̄dh*, *sōṇḍh*, Sindhī *sun̄ḍhi*, etc. (see preceding §).

$\eta\ddot{d} > \dot{d}(d)$.

§ 546. The assimilation of $\eta\ddot{d}$ to $\dot{d}(d)$ is not uncommon in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *khaṇḍaka* ‘fragment,’ Kaśm. *khaḍak*, Ur. *khanḍā*, E. Hindī, Hindī *khām̄z*, Panj. *khām̄dā*, Sindhī *khanō*, Guj. *khāduṇ*, Mar. *khanḍā*, *khām̄dā*. Skt. *dunḍubha* ‘sort of lizard,’ Pali *deḍḍubha*.

$\dot{n}d > nd$.

§ 547. The decerebralization of $\dot{n}d$ is not a frequent phenomenon.

- a. Indian. Skt. *rāṇḍā* ‘window,’ Ass., Nāip. *rāñri*, Ur., Bang., E. Hindī, Hindī *rāñr*, Panj. *rand*, Sindhī *ran*, Guj., Mar. *rāñd*.

$\dot{n}d > n(n)$.

§ 548. The assimilation of $\dot{n}d$ to $n(n)$ is very rare.

- a. Indian. Skt. *khaṇḍaka* ‘fragment,’ Sindhī *khanō*, etc. (see § 546). Skt. *rāṇḍā* ‘window,’ Sindhī *ran*, etc. (see preceding §). Skt., Pali *gāṇḍaka* ‘rhinoceros,’ Bihārī *gannā*, *gandā*, *gāñdā*.

$\dot{n}dh > d(d)$.

§ 549. The assimilation of $\dot{n}dh$ to $d(d)$ is not common.

- a. Indian. Skt. *śaṇḍha* ‘eunuch,’ Prāk. *sandha*, Ass. *sāñr*, Bang. *sāñr*, E. Hindī, Hindī *sāñr*, Panj. *sāñdh*, Sindhī *sānu*, Multānī *sāñh*, *sandhā*, Guj., Mar. *sāñd*.

$\dot{n}dh > n(n)$.

§ 550. The assimilation of $\dot{n}dh$ to $n(n)$ is very rare.

- a. Indian. Skt. *śaṇḍha* ‘eunuch,’ Sindhī *sānu*, etc. (see preceding §).

$\dot{n}dh > mr$.

§ 551. The assimilation of $\dot{n}dh$ to *mr* is extremely rare.

- a. Indian. Skt. *śaṇḍha* ‘eunuch,’ Ass. *sāñr*, etc. (see § 549).

$\dot{n}dh > mh$.

§ 552. The assimilation of $\dot{n}dh$ to *mh* is excessively rare.

- a. Indian. Skt. *śaṇḍha* ‘eunuch,’ Multānī *sāñh*, *sandhā*, etc. (see § 549).

$\dot{ny} > \dot{n}j$.

§ 553. The assimilation of *ny* to *nj* is exceedingly rare.

- a. Indian. Skt. *brahmaṇya* ‘Brahmanical,’ Śaur. Prāk. *vamhañja*.

$\mathring{ny} > \hat{n}(\hat{n})$.

§ 554. The assimilation of \mathring{ny} to $\hat{n}(\hat{n})$ is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *puṇya* ‘pure,’ Prāk. *puṇṇa*, Pāli *puñña*, *puṇṇa*, Sindhī *puñī*. Skt. *aranya* ‘desert,’ Prāk. *raṇṇa*, Pāli *arañña*, Hindī *ran*, Sindhī *rañ*, *rinu*, Guj., Mar. *rāñ*.

$\mathring{ny} > \mathring{n}(n)$.

§ 555. The assimilation of \mathring{ny} to $\mathring{n}(n)$ is extremely rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *puṇya* ‘pure,’ Prāk. *puṇṇa*, Pāli *puñña*, *puñña*, etc. (see preceding §).

$\mathring{ny} > n(n)$.

§ 556. The assimilation of \mathring{ny} to $n(n)$ is exceedingly rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *aranya* ‘desert,’ Hindī *ran*, Sindhī *rinu*, *rañ*, Guj., Mar. *rāñ*, etc. (see § 554). Skt. *hiranya* ‘gold,’ Prāk. (inscriptions of Khālsi and Kapur di Giri) *hilanna*, Pāli *hirañña*.

$\mathring{nv} > \mathring{n}(n)$.

§ 557. The assimilation of \mathring{nv} to $\mathring{n}(n)$ is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *kanya* nom. prop., Prāk. *kannya*. Skt. *kinva* ‘yeast,’ Pāli *kiñña*, Sindhī *kinu*.

$\mathring{nv} > n(n)$.

§ 558. The assimilation of \mathring{nv} to $n(n)$ is extremely rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *kinva* ‘yeast,’ Sindhī *kinu*, etc. (see preceding §).

$tt > t(t)$.

§ 559. The cerebralization of *tt* to *t(t)* is in the great majority of cases due to the presence of a preceding *r*, *r*.

a. Indian. Skt. *vṛtta* ‘happened,’ Prāk. *vattā*, Pāli *vatṭā*, *vatta*. Skt. *mṛttikā* ‘clay,’ Prāk. *maṭṭiā*, Pāli *mattikā*, Ur., Bang. *māṭī*, Hindī, Panj. *mitṭī*, *maṭṭī*, Sindhī *miṭī*, Guj. *māṭī*, Mar. *māṭī*. Skt. *pattana* ‘town,’ Prāk. *paṭṭana*, Pāli *pattana*.

$tp > p(p)$.

§ 560. The assimilation of tp to $p(p)$ is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *utpadyantē* ‘they arise,’ Prāk. *uppajjantē*, Pāli *uppajjanti*, cf. Sindhī *upanō*, Guj. *upan(y)ō*.

$tm > t(t)$.

§ 561. The assimilation of tm to $t(t)$ is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *ātman* ‘self,’ Prāk. *attā*, *appā*, (inscriptions of Girnar) *āptā*, Pāli *attā*, *ātumā*, Ass. *āpu*, Nāip. *āphu*, Kaśm. *pāñ*, Ur., Bang. *āp(e)*, *āpanā*, *āpani*, Hindī, Panj. *āp(an)*, Sindhī *pāñ*, Guj. *āp*, Mar. *āp(an)*.

$tm > pt$.

§ 562. The assimilation of tm to pt is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *ātman* ‘self,’ Prāk. (inscriptions of Girnar) *āptā*, lit. Prāk. *attā*, *appā*, etc. (see preceding § and cf. Pischel, *Gramm. d. Prāk.-Spr.*, § 277).

$tm > p(p)$.

§ 563. The assimilation of tm to $p(p)$ is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *ātman* ‘self,’ Prāk. *appā*, *attā*, (inscriptions of Girnar) *āptā*, Ass. *āpu*, Kaśm. *pāñ*, Ur., Bang. *āp(e)*, *āpanā*, *āpani*, Hindī, Panj. *āp(an)*, Sindhī *pāñ*, Guj. *āp*, Mar. *āp(an)*, etc. (see § 561).

$ty > c(c)$.

§ 564. The assimilation of ty to $c(c)$ is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *satya* ‘true,’ Prāk., Pāli *sacca*, Ass. *sāmcā*, (pron. *homcā*), Ur. *sacā*, Bang. *sāmcā*, *sacā*, E. Hindī *sāmc*, Hindī *sāmc*, *sa(m)c*, Panj. *sacc*, Sindhī *sacū*, Guj., Mar. *sācum*, Siṁh. *sasa*, Gyp. *cacō*. Skt. *hatyā* ‘murder,’ Sindhī *hacā*.

ty > t(t).

§ 565. The assimilation of *ty* to *t(t)*, while less frequent than the assimilation of *ty* to *c(c)*, is, nevertheless, not uncommon in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *nitya* ‘constant,’ Prāk., Pāli *nicca*, Bihārī *nit(t)*, Sindhī *nitu*, Siinh. *nisadī*, *nisädī*. Skt. *amātya* ‘minister,’ Prāk., Pāli *amacca*, Siinh. *ameta*, *ametiya*. Skt. *atyunna* ‘very high,’ Jaina Prāk. *accunaya*.

ty > s(s).

§ 566. The assimilation of *ty* to *s(s)* is exceedingly rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *nitya* ‘constant,’ Siinh. *nisadī*, *nisädī*, etc. (see preceding §). Skt. *satya* ‘true,’ Siinh. *sasa*, etc. (see § 564).

tr > č(č).

§ 567. The assimilation of *tr* to *č(č)* is very rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *puθra* ‘son,’ Old Pers. *puθrā*, Phl. *pus(ar)*, *puhr*, New Pers. *pus(ar)*, *pūr*, Gab. *pūr*, Kāš. *pūr*, *pūr*, Samn. *pīr*, Wāxī *pōtr*, Šīy়ন. *puč*, Sarq. *pōč*, Minj. *pūr*, Yayn. *puluh*, N. Bal. *phusay*, Dig. Oss. *furth*, Tag. *firth*, Kurd. *pisir*.

tr > t(t).

§ 568. The assimilation of *tr* to *t(t)* is extremely rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *putra* ‘son,’ Prāk. *putta*, Šāur. Prāk. *puḍ(d)a*, Pāli *putta*, Ur. *pua*, Hindī *put*, Sindhī *putru*, Lār. *puttu*, Mar. *putī*, Siinh. *pit*, *put*.

tr > tr.

§ 569. The assimilation of *tr* to *tr* occurs only in Sindhī.

a. Indian. Skt. *trīṇi* ‘three,’ Prāk. *tiṇṇi*, Pāli *tīṇi*, Kaśm. *trīh*, Ur. *tini*, Bang. *tina*, Bihārī *tīni*, Hindī *tīn*, Panj. *timn*, Sindhī *trē*, Guj. *tan*, Mar. *tīn*, Gyp. *trin*. Skt. *sūtra* ‘thread,’ Prāk., Pāli *sutta*, New Ind. dialects *sūt*, excepting Sindhī *sūtru*, Lār. *sūṭtu*, Siinh. *suta*.

tr > (t)f_h.

§ 570. The assimilation of *tr* to *(t)f_h* is very rare.

- a. Indian. Skt. *prathamaputra* ‘first-born son,’ E. Hindī, Hindī *pahilamīthā*, Panj. *pahilōthā*, Sindhī *pahrōthō*, *pahrātu*.

tr > ḍ(ḍ).

§ 571. The assimilation of *tr* to *ḍ(ḍ)* is extremely rare.

- a. Indian. Skt. *putra* ‘son,’ Sāur. Prāk. *puḍ(ḍ)a*, etc. (see § 568).

tr > t(f).

§ 572. The assimilation of *tr* to *t(f)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

- a. Indian. Skt. *rātri* ‘night,’ Prāk. *ratti*, Pāli *ratti*, Kaśm., Ur., Bang., Bihārī, Hindī *rāt*, Panj. *ratt*, *rāt*, Sindhī *rāti*, Guj., Mar. *rāt*, Siṁh. *rāya*, *rā*, Gyp. *rat*, Span. Gyp. (*a*)raci. Skt. *kṣetra* ‘field,’ Prāk. *chetta*, Pāli *khetta*, Ur., Bang. *khēta*, Hindī *khēt*, *khēdā*, Panj. *khēt*, Sindhī *khētu*, Guj. *khēd*, Mar. *sēt*, Siṁh. *keta*. Skt. *trimandala* ‘Buddhist’s robe,’ Pāli *timandala*, Old Siṁh. *dunumāṇḍul*, New Siṁh. *tunmadulla*. Skt. *putra* ‘son,’ Prāk., Pāli *putta*, Hindī *put*, Mar. *putī*, Siṁh. *pit*, *put*, etc. (see § 568).

tr > dr.

§ 573. The assimilation of *tr* to *dr* is very rare.

- b. Iranian. Av. *θri* ‘three,’ Pāz. *se*, New Pers. *sih*, Tāt *se*, Wāxī *trui*, Šiyn. *arrai*, Sarq. *haroi*, Sangl. *trāi*, Minj. *śarai*, Yayn. *θaraï*, Afy. *drē*, Kurd. *sē*.

tr > phr, fr.

§ 574. The assimilation of *tr* to *phr, fr*, is excessively rare.

- b. Iranian. Av. *θraētaona* nom. prop., Phl. *frētūn*, Pāz. *frēdūn*, New Pers. *fārēdūn*.

tr > r(r).

§ 575. The assimilation of *tr* to *r(r)* is exceedingly rare.

- b. Iranian. Av. *puθra* ‘son,’ New Pers. *pūr*, *pus(ar)*, Gab.

pūr, Kāś. *pür*, *pūr*, Samn. *pīr*, Minj. *pūr*, etc. (see § 567). Av. *ciθra* ‘bright,’ Phl. *citrē*, New Pers. *cehr*, Afy. *čer*, Kurd. *cāra*.

tr > l(l).

§ 576. The assimilation of *tr* to *l(l)* is extremely rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *puθra* ‘son,’ Yayn. *pulah*, etc. (see § 567). Old Pers. *Miθraðātηs*, *Miθriðātηs*, nom. prop., Phl. *mitrdāt*, New Pers. *mīlād*.

tr > s(s).

§ 577. The assimilation of *tr* to *s(s)* is quite common in the Iranian dialects.

b. Iranian. Av. *puθra* ‘son,’ Phl. *pus(ar)*, *puhr*, New Pers. *pus(ar)*, *pūr*, N. Bal. *phusay*, Kurd. *pisir*, etc. (see § 567). Av. *θri* ‘three,’ Pāz. *se*, New Pers. *sīh*, Tāt *se*, Kurd. *sē*, etc. (see § 573). Av. *pāθra* ‘protection,’ Phl., New Pers. *pās*.

tr > ſ(ſ).

§ 578. The assimilation of *tr* to *ſ(ſ)* is extremely rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *θri* ‘three,’ Minj. *šarai*, etc. (see § 573).

tr > hr.

§ 579. The assimilation of *tr* to *hr* is common in the Iranian dialects.

b. Iranian. Av. *puθra* ‘son,’ Phl. *puhr*, *pus(ar)*, etc. (see § 567). Av. *ciθra* ‘bright,’ New Pers. *cehr*, etc. (see § 575). Av. *θri* ‘three,’ Sarq. *haroi*, etc. (see § 573).

Syncope of tr.

§ 580. The loss of the consonant-group *tr* internally is a very rare phenomenon.

a. Indian. Skt. *rātri* ‘night,’ Prāk. *rāi*, *ratti*, Simh. *rā*, *rāya*, etc. (see § 572). Skt. *mitra* ‘friend,’ Prāk. *mia*, *mitta*, Pāli *mitta*, Sindhī *miō*.

tv > t(t).

§ 581. The assimilation of *tv* to *t(t)* is the regular one undergone by this consonant-group in the Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *tvarita* ‘quick,’ Prāk. *turia*, Pāli *turita*, Hindī, Panj. *turānt*, Sindhī *turtu*, Guj. *turat*, Mar. *turāt*. Skt. *caturārah* ‘four,’ Prāk. *cattāra*, *caūra*, Pāli *catu*, Kaśm. *čōr*, Ur., Bang., Bihārī *cāri*, Hindī, Panj. *cār*, Sindhī *cāri*, Guj., Mar. *cār*, Old Siinh. *siv(u)*, New Siinh. *hatara*, *satara*, *hār*, Gyp. *štar*.

b. Iranian. Av. *tūm* < * *tvəm* ‘thou,’ Pāz. *tō*, New Pers. *tū*, Afy. *ta*, Kurd. *tu*, Dig. Oss. *du*, Tag. *di*.

tv > d(d).

§ 582. The assimilation of *tv* to *d(d)* is exceedingly rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *tūm* ‘thou,’ Dig. Oss. *du*, Tag. *di*, etc. (see preceding §).

tv > p(p).

§ 583. The assimilation of *tv* to *p(p)* is not uncommon in the Indian dialects, especially in the case of the Old Indian suffix *-tva*, which generally becomes *-pan*, *-panu*, *-panā*, etc., in the New Indian dialects. In the Iranian dialects an assimilation of *tv* to *p(p)* is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *vṛddhatva* ‘old age,’ Bang. *buḍhāpanā*, *buḍhāpā*, Hindī *būḍhāpan*, Panj. *buḍhāpā*, Sindhī *buḍhāpanu*, Guj. *buḍhāpō*.

b. Iranian. Av. *caθwārō* ‘four,’ Phl. *cahār*, Pāz. *cihār*, New Pers. *cahār*, Wāxī *čabur*, *čabür*, Šiyn. *čavor*, *čavār*, Sarq. *čavur*, *čavor*, Sangl. *safōr*, Minj. *cafīr*, Yidg. *cīr*, Yayn. *tfō*, Afy. *calor*, Dig. Oss. *čuppar*, *čupphar*, Tag. *cippar*, *ciphphar*.

tv > ph, f.

§ 584. The assimilation of *tv* to *ph, f*, is excessively rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *caθwārō* ‘four,’ Sangl. *safōr*, Minj. *cafīr*, Yayn. *tfō*, Dig. Oss. *čuppar*, *čupphar*, Tag. *cippar*, *ciphphar*, etc. (see preceding §).

$tv > b(b)$.

§ 585. The assimilation of tv to $b(b)$ is exceedingly rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *caθwārō* ‘four,’ Wāxī *čabur*, *čabür*, etc. (see § 583).

$tv > l(l)$.

§ 586. The assimilation of tv to $l(l)$ is extremely rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *caθwārō* ‘four,’ Afy. *calor*, etc. (see § 583).

$tv > v(v)$.

§ 587. The assimilation of tv to $v(v)$ is found occasionally both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *catvārah* ‘four,’ Old Sinih. *siv(u)*, etc. (see § 581).

b. Iranian. Av. *caθwārō* ‘four,’ Šiyn. *čavor*, *čavār*, Sarq. *čavur*, *čavor*, etc. (see § 583).

$tv > sp$.

§ 588. The assimilation of tv to sp is very rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *θwāša* ‘firmament,’ Phl. *spāsar*.

$tv > h(h)$.

§ 589. The assimilation of tv to $h(h)$ is quite frequent in the Iranian dialects.

b. Iranian. Av. *caθwārō* ‘four,’ Phl. *cahār*, Pāz. *cihār*, New Pers. *cahār*, etc. (see § 583). Av. *frapiθwa* ‘flourishing,’ Phl. *frapīh*, *farpīh*, New Pers. *farbih*.

Syncope of tv.

§ 590. The loss of the consonant-group tv internally is a very rare phenomenon.

b. Iranian. Av. *caθwārō* ‘four,’ Yidg. *cīr*, etc. (see § 583).

$ts > c(c)$.

§ 591. The assimilation of ts to $c(c)$ is extremely rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *bibhatsa* ‘loathsome,’ Pāli *bibhacca*. Skt.

vatsa ‘calf,’ Prāk., Pāli *vaccha*, Ass. *bācrū* (pron. *bāsrū*), Kaśm. *rač*, Bang. *bacchā*, *vacchā*, E. Hindī *bāchā*, W. Hindī *bacā*, Panj. *baccā*, Sindhī *bacō*, Guj. *baccō*, Mar. *bacrēn*, *vāsrūn*.

b. Iranian. Skt. *vatsa* ‘calf,’ Phl. *vacak*, *bacak*, Wāxī *vušk*, Sarq. *višk*, Bal. *gvac*, Kurd. *vacahā*, Dig. Oss. *vass*.

ts > (c)ch.

§ 592. The assimilation of *ts* to *(c)ch* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *vatsara* ‘year,’ Prāk., Pāli *vacchara*. Skt. *vatsa* ‘calf,’ Prāk., Pāli *vaccha*, Bang. *vacchā*, *bacchā*, E. Hindī *bāchā*, etc. (see preceding §).

ts > š(š).

§ 593. The assimilation of *ts* to *š(š)* is very rare.

b. Iranian. Skt. *vatsa* ‘calf,’ Wāxī *vušk*, Sarq. *višk*, etc. (see § 591).

ts > s(s).

§ 594. The assimilation of *ts* to *s(s)* is found both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *utsuka* ‘anxious,’ Prāk. *ussua*, Māhār. Prāk. *ussuya*, Jāina Prāk. *ussuka*. Skt. *vyutsarga* ‘eructation,’ Prāk. *viussagga*. Skt. *utsada* ‘desire,’ Pāli *ussada*.

b. Iranian. Skt. *vatsa* ‘calf,’ Dig. Oss. *vass*, etc. (see § 591).

tsy > (c)c.

§ 595. The assimilation of *tsy* to *(c)c* is found frequently in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *matsya* ‘fish,’ Apab. Prāk. *macchu*, Pāli *maccha*, Ass. *māc* (pron. *mās*), Ur., Bang., Hindī *māch* (vulgar pron. in Bang. *māsō*), Panj. *macch*, Sindhī *machu*, Mar. *māsā*, Siinh. *mas*, Gyp. *macō*.

tsy > (c)ch.

§ 596. The assimilation of *tsy* to *(c)ch* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

- a. Indian. Skt. *matsya* ‘fish,’ Apab. Prāk. *macchu*, Pāli *maccha*, Ur., Bang., Hindī *māch* (vulgar pron. in Bang. *māsō*), Panj. *macch*, Sindhī *machu*, etc. (see preceding §).

tsy > s(s).

§ 597. The assimilation of *tsy* to *s(s)* occurs quite frequently in the Indian dialects.

- a. Indian. Skt. *matsya* ‘fish,’ Ass. *māc* (pron. *mās*), Bang. vulgar pron. *māsō*, Mar. *māsā*, Siinh. *mas*, etc. (see § 595).

thy > (e)ch.

§ 598. The assimilation of *thy* to *(e)ch* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

- a. Indian. Skt. *pathya* ‘welfare,’ Prāk. *paccha*. Skt. *mithyā* ‘false,’ Prāk. *micchā*, Avant. Prāk. *mitthā*, Pali *micchā*, Ass. *mica*, Ur. *mich*, Bang., Old Hindī *michā*, Sindhī *mathyam*, Siinh. *misa*.

thy > s(s).

§ 599. The assimilation of *thy* to *s(s)* is very rare.

- a. Indian. Skt. *mithyā* ‘false,’ Siinh. *misa*, etc. (see preceding §).

dg > g(g).

§ 600. The assimilation of *dg* to *g(g)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects, but it is extremely rare in the Iranian dialects.

- a. Indian. Skt. *mudya* ‘kidney-bean,’ Prāk., Pāli *mugga*, Ur. *mūga*, Bang. *mug*, E. Hindī, Hindī *mūng*, Panj. *mugg*, Multānī *mung*, Sindhī *muñu*, Mar. *mūg*. Skt. *mudvara* ‘hammer,’ Prāk., Pāli *muggara*, Ur. *mōgara*, Hindī *mūgarā*, *mōgarā*, Sindhī *muñirō*, Guj. Mar. *mōgar*.

- b. Iranian. Skt. *madgu* ‘cormorant,’ New Pers. *māγ*.

dgh > g(g).

§ 601. The assimilation of *dgh* to *g(g)* is quite rare.

- a. Indian. Skt. *udghāṭayati* ‘opens,’ Prāk. *uggaī*, *ugghāḍai*, Pāli *ugghāṭeti*, Ur. *uganā*, Sindhī *uṭanu*, Guj. *ugavum*, Mar. *ugavinēm*.

dgh > (*g*)*gh*.

§ 602. The assimilation of *dgh* to (*g*)*gh* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

- a. Indian. Skt. *udghāṭayati* ‘opens,’ Prāk. *ugghāḍai*, Pāli *ugghāṭeti*, etc. (see preceding §). Skt. *udghōṣa* ‘proclamation,’ Pāli *ugghōsa*.

ddh > (*t*)*th*.

§ 603. The assimilation of *ddh* to (*t*)*th* is extremely rare.

- a. Indian. Skt. *śuddha* ‘pure,’ Prāk., Pāli *suddha*, Hindī *sudh*, Sindhī *sūthō*.

ddh > (*d*)*lh*.

§ 604. The cerebralization of *ddh* is caused in the great majority of instances by the presence of *r*, *r̥*:

- a. Indian. Skt. *śraddhā* ‘offering to the dead,’ Prāk. *saddhā*, *suddhā*, Pāli *saddhā*. Skt. *vṛddhi* ‘growth,’ Prāk. *vudḍhi*, Pāli *vudḍhi*, *vuddhi*.

dm > *m(m)*.

§ 605. The assimilation of *dm* to *m(m)* is excessively rare.

- b. Iranian. New Pers. *nišem*, *nišeman* ‘resting-place’ < **nišidman*.

dm > *nm*.

§ 606. The assimilation of *dm* to *nm* is extremely rare.

- a. Indian. Skt. *bhinadmi* ‘I split,’ Gāthā *bhananmi*.

dy > *j(j)*.

§ 607. The assimilation of *dy* to *j(j)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

- a. Indian. Skt. *vidyut* ‘lightning,’ Prāk., Pāli *vijju*, Ur. *bijuli*, Bang., Hindī, Panj. *bijalī*, Sindhī *vijunī*, Guj. *vijulī*, Mar. *bijalī*, *vij*. Skt. *adya* ‘to-day,’ Prāk., Pāli *ajja*, Ass. *āji*, Kaśm.

aj, az, Ur., Bang. *āj*, Old Hindī *āju*, E. Hindī, Hindī *āj*, Panj. *ājj*, Sindhī *ājū*, Guj., Mar. *āj*, Sinh. *ada*. Skt. *dyuti* ‘light,’ Prāk. *jui*, Pāli *juti*.

$$dy > d(d).$$

§ 608. The assimilation of *dy* to *d(d)* is extremely rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *adya* ‘to-day,’ Sinh. *ada*, etc. (see preceding §). Skt. *vāidya* ‘physician,’ Prāk., Pāli *vejja*, Sinh. *veda*.

$$dr > j(j).$$

§ 609. The assimilation of *dr* to *j(j)* is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *nidrā* ‘sleep,’ Prāk., Pāli *niddā*, Hindī, Panj. *nīnd*, Sindhī *nīnd*, Mar. *nīj*, *nīd*, Gyp. *lindr*.

$$dr > d(d).$$

§ 610. The assimilation of *dr* to *ḍ(ḍ)* is quite rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *kṣudra* ‘small,’ Prāk. *khudda*, Pāli *khudda*, Ur. *khuḍatā*, Bang. *khuḍā*, Old Sinh. *cuḍi*, Sinh. *kuḍa*, *kudu*. Skt. *dadru* ‘ring-worm,’ Pāli *daddu*, Hindī *dād*, Sindhī *ḍar̥hu*, *ḍadhu*, Guj. *dādar*, Mar. *dād*, *dādaḍ*.

$$dr > (\dot{d})\dot{d}h.$$

§ 611. The assimilation of *dr* to *(d)ḍh* is extremely rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *dadru* ‘ring-worm,’ Sindhī *ḍar̥hu*, etc. (see preceding §).

$$dr > d(d).$$

§ 612. The assimilation of *dr* to *d(d)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *nidrā* ‘sleep,’ Prāk., Pāli *niddā*, Hindī, Panj. *nīnd*, Mar. *nūl*, *nīj*, etc. (see § 609). Skt. *mudrā* ‘seal,’ Prāk., Pāli *muddā*. Skt. *drākṣa* ‘grape,’ Kaśm. *dach*, Hindī, Panj. *dākh*, Sindhī *ḍākh*, Gyp. *drakh*.

$$dr > l(l).$$

§ 613. The assimilation of *dr* to *l(l)* is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *bhadra* ‘good,’ Prāk. *bhadda*, Pāli *bhadra*,

bhadda, Ass. *bhāl*, Ur. *bhala*, Bang. *bhāla*, Hindī, Panj. *bhalā*, Sindhī, Guj. *bhalō*, Mar. *bhalā*. Skt. *chidra* ‘hole,’ Māhār. Prāk., Pāli *chidda*, Bihārī *chēd*, Siṁh. *hila*.

dr > sr.

§ 614. The assimilation of *dr* to *sr* is exceedingly rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *xšudra* ‘seed,’ Phl. *susar*, Gab. *šosr*.

dr > hr.

§ 615. The assimilation of *dr* to *hr* is excessively rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *baðra* ‘portion,’ Phl., New Pers. *bahr*.

dv > d(d).

§ 616. The assimilation of *dv* to *d(d)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *sādvala* ‘grassy,’ Pāli *saddala*. Skt. *dvāra* ‘door,’ Prāk. *dēra*, *duāra*, *dāra*, *bāra*, Pāli *dvāra*, Ur. *dara*, Sindhī *dāru*, *dārī*, Guj. *bār*, Mar. *dār*, Siṁh. *dēra*, *dora*. Skt. *dvi* ‘two,’ Prāk. *dve*, Pāli *dvi*, Kaśm. *zah*, Ur., Bang. *dui*, Hindī, Panj. *dō*, Sindhī *ba*, Guj. *bē*, Mar. *dōn*. Skt. *dvīpa*, ‘island,’ Prāk. *dīva*, Pāli *dīpa*, Siṁh. *dīva*.

b. Iranian. Av. *dvar* ‘door,’ Old Pers. *duvarā*, Phl., New Pers. *dur*, Gab., Kāš. *bar*, Samn. *barī*, Wāxī *bār*, Šīyān. *divē(r)*, Sarq. *divūr*, Minj. *labra*, Afy. *var*, Kurd. *bar*, Oss. *dvar*.

dv > b(b).

§ 617. The assimilation of *dv* to *b(b)* is frequent both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *dvāra* ‘door,’ Prāk. *bāra*, *dāra*, *duāra*, *dēra*, Guj. *bār*, etc. (see preceding §). Skt. *dvādaśan* ‘twelve,’ Prāk. *bāraha*, Pāli *bārasa*, *dvādasa*, Kaśm. *bāh*, Ur. *bāra*, Bang. *bārō*, Bihārī, Hindī *bārah*, Panj. *bārām*, Sindhī *bārahaṁ*, Guj. *bār*, Mar. *bārā*.

b. Iranian. Av. *dvar* ‘door,’ Gab., Kāš. *bar*, Samn. *barī*, Wāxī *bär*, Kurd. *bar*, etc. (see § 616). Skt. *dvēśas* ‘enmity,’ Av. *ȝbaēśah*, Phl. *bēś*.

$$dv > v(v).$$

§ 618. The assimilation of *dv* to *v(v)* is comparatively rare both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *udvēṣṭati* ‘surrounds,’ Prāk. *uvvellaī*. [See now Pischel, *Gramm. d. Prāk.-Spr.*, § 107.]

b. Iranian. Av. *dvar* ‘door,’ Afy. *var*, etc. (see § 616).

$$dhy > (j)jh.$$

§ 619. The assimilation of *dhy* to *(j)jh* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *madhya* ‘middle,’ Prāk., Pāli *majjha*, Ass. *māj* (pron. *māz*), Kaśm. *mañz*, Ur. *mājhī*, Bang. *mājh*, Burhvānī *madde*, Bihārī *madhi*, Old Hindī *maddhē*, Hindī *mājhī*, *māñjh*, *māñh*, *māñjhōlā*, Panj. *māñjh*, *majjh*, Sindhī *mañjhū*, Mar. *mājh*, Elu *madu*, Siṁh. *māda*, inscriptions *mānda*, Gyp. *maškarē*. Skt. *upadhyāya* ‘teacher,’ Prāk. *u(v)ajjhāa*, *ojjhāa*, Pāli *upajjhāya*, Bihārī *pādhā*, Hindī *ōjhā*, Sindhī *vājhō*. Skt. *budhyati* ‘understands,’ Prāk. *bujjhāi*, Pāli *bujjhati*, Kaśm. *bōji* (pron. *bōzi*), Ur. *bujhibā*, Bang. *būjhan*, Hindī *būjhanā*, Panj. *bujjhānā*, Sindhī *bujhanu*, Guj. *bujarūm*, Mar. *bujh*. Skt. *dhyāna* ‘meditation,’ Prāk., Pāli *jhāṇa*, Hindī *samajjhānā*.

b. Iranian. Skt. *dhyāna* ‘meditation,’ Phl., New Pers. *jān*.

$$dhy > d(d).$$

§ 620. The assimilation of *dhy* to *d(d)* is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *madhya* ‘middle,’ Burhvānī *maddē*, Elu *madu*, Siṁh. *mā(n)da*, etc. (see preceding §). Skt. *vidhyati* ‘pierces,’ Pāli *vijjhati*, Siṁh. *vidinavā*.

b. Iranian. Av. *maiēya* ‘middle,’ Phl., New Pers. *miyān*,

Wāxī *malung*, Šiyn. *maðāna*, Sarq. *mēð*, Sangl. *mīda*, Afy. *mlā*, Dig. Oss. *mēdag*, Tag. *mīday*.

$$dhy > (d)dh.$$

§ 621. The assimilation of *dhy* to *(d)dh* is extremely rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *madhya* ‘middle,’ Bihārī *madhi*, Old Hindī *maddhē*, etc. (see § 619).

b. Iranian. Av. *maiðya* ‘middle,’ Šiyn. *maðāna*, Sarq. *mēð*, etc. (see preceding §).

$$dhy > y(y).$$

§ 622. The assimilation of *dhy* to *y(y)* is excessively rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *maiðya* ‘middle,’ Phl., New Pers. *miyān*, etc. (see § 620).

$$dhy > l(l).$$

§ 623. The assimilation of *dhy* to *l(l)* is exceedingly rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *maiðya* ‘middle,’ Wāxī *malung*, Afy. *mlā*, etc. (see § 620).

$$dhy > z(z).$$

§ 624. The assimilation of *dhy* to *z(z)* occurs with the utmost rarity.

a. Indian. Skt. *madhya* ‘middle,’ Ass. *māz* (written *māj*), Kaśm. *mañz*, etc. (see § 619). Skt. *budhyati* ‘understands,’ Kaśm. *bōzi* (written *bōji*), etc. (see § 619).

$$dhy > h(h).$$

§ 625. The assimilation of *dhy* to *h(h)* is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *madhya* ‘middle,’ Hindī *māñh*, *māñjh(ōlā)*, *māñjh*, *mājhi*, etc. (see § 619).

$$dhr > (j)jh.$$

§ 626. The assimilation of *dhr* to *(j)jh* is exceedingly rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *gṛlhra* ‘vulture,’ Prāk. *giddha*, Pāli *gijjha*, *gaddha*, *giddha*, Bang. *gidh*, Hindī *gīdh*, *giddh*, Panj. *giddh*, Sindhī *gījhu*, Guj. *gīd(h)*, Mar. *gīdh*, *gīdhaḍ*.

dhr > d(d).

§ 627. The assimilation of *dhr* to *d(d)* is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *gr̥lhra* ‘vulture,’ Guj. *gīd*, *gīdh*, Mar. *gīd*, *gīdh*, *gīhad*, etc. (see preceding §).

dhr > (d)dh.

§ 628. The assimilation of *dhr* to *(d)dh* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *dhr̥uva* ‘firm,’ Jaina Prāk. *dhuva*. Skt. *gr̥dhra* ‘vulture,’ Prāk. *giddha*, Pāli *gaddha*, *giddha*, *gijjha*, Bang. *gīdh*, Hindī *gīdh*, *giddh*, Panj. *giddh*, Guj. *gīdh*, *gīd*, Mar. *gīdh*, *gīhad*, *gīd*, etc. (see § 626). *

dhv > (j)jh.

§ 629. The assimilation of *dhv* to *(j)jh* is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *dhvaja* ‘flag,’ Prāk. *jhaya*, *dhaya*, Hindī, Panj. *dhajā*, Guj. *dhajō*, Sinh. *dada*. Skt. *madhvālu* ‘yam,’ Pāli *majjhāru*.

dhv > d(d).

§ 630. The assimilation of *dhv* to *d(d)* is extremely rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *dhvaja* ‘flag,’ Sinh. *dada*, etc. (see preceding §).

dhv > (d)dh.

§ 631. The assimilation of *dhv* to *(d)dh* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *dhvaja* ‘flag,’ Prāk. *dhaya*, *jhaya*, Hindī, Panj. *dhajā*, Guj. *dhajō*, etc. (see § 629). Skt. *adhvan* ‘road,’ Prāk., Pāli *addhā*.

nt > t(t).

§ 632. The assimilation of *nt* to *t(t)* is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. -*ant* term. of pres. part. act., Prāk. -*anta*, Apab. Prāk. -*antu*, Śāur. Prāk. -*andō*, Ass. -*ōm̥tē*, Naip. -*ādā*, Kaśm. -*ān*, Ur. -*ant*, Bang. -*it*, E. Hindī -*at*, Old Hindī -*ant*,

Hindī *-atā*, Panj. *-a(n)dā*, Sindhī *-andō*, Multānī *-andā*, *-endā*, Guj. *-atō*, Mar. *-atā*, *-at*, *-it*.

$$nt > (t)th.$$

§ 633. The assimilation of *nt* to *(t)th* is not of frequent occurrence.

a. Indian. Av. *dantan* ‘tooth,’ Phl., New Pers. *dandān*, Waxī *dündük*, Šiyn., Sarq. *ðandān*, Minj. *land*, Bal. *dantān*, N. Bal. *dathān*, *danthān*, Kurd. *didān*, Tag. Oss. *dandag*. Av. *bərəzant* ‘high,’ New Pers. *buland*, Dig. Oss. *barzanththa* (plural), Tag. *barzalhtha*.

$$^* \quad nt > d(d).$$

§ 634. The assimilation of *nt* to *d(d)* is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *-ant* term. of pres. part. act., Nāip. *-ādā*, Panj. *-adā*, *-andā*, etc. (see § 632).

b. Iranian. Av. *dantan* ‘tooth,’ Kurd. *didān*, etc. (see preceding §).

$$nt > nd.$$

§ 635. The softening of *nt* to *nd* is very common both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *-ant* term. of pres. part. act., Šāur. Prāk. *-andō*, Panj. *-andā*, *-adā*, Sindhī *-andō*, Multānī *-andā*, *-endā*, etc. (see § 632).

b. Iranian. Av. *dantan* ‘tooth,’ Phl., New Pers. *dandān*, Waxī *dündük*, Šiyn., Sarq. *ðandān*, Minj. *land*, Tag. Oss. *dandag*, etc. (see § 633). Av. *jvānt* ‘living,’ Phl. *zīvandak*, New Pers. *zindah*, Kāš. *janda*, Afy. *žvand*.

$$nt > n(n).$$

§ 636. The assimilation of *nt* to *n(n)* is extremely rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *-ant* term. of pres. part. act., Kaśm. *-ān*, etc. (see § 632).

b. Iranian. Av. *gainti* ‘stench,’ Phl., New Pers. *gand*, Afy. *ganda(l)*, Kurd. *gannak* ‘castor-oil plant.’

ntr > ḡtr.

§ 637. The assimilation of *ntr* to *ṇṭr* is confined to the Sindhī (cf. § 569).

- a. Indian. Skt. *mantra* ‘incantation,’ Sindhī *maṇṭru*, *maṇḍru*.

ntr > ḡdr.

§ 638. The assimilation of *ntr* to *ṇḍr* also is confined to the Sindhī.

- a. Indian. Skt. *mantra* ‘incantation,’ Sindhī *maṇḍru*, *maṇṭru*.

ntr > r(r).

§ 639. The assimilation of *ntr* to *r(r)* is very rare.

- b. Iranian. Av. *tāθra* ‘dark,’ Phl., New Pers. *tār*, Minj. *tarāvi*, Afy. *tōr*, Dig. Oss. *thalinga*, Tag. *thaling*.

ntr > l(l).

§ 640. The assimilation of *ntr* to *l(l)* is extremely rare.

- b. Iranian. Av. *tāθra* ‘dark,’ Dig. Oss. *thalinga*, Tag. *thaling*, etc. (see preceding §).

nth > !(!).

§ 641. The assimilation of *nth* to *!(!)* is excessively rare.

- a. Indian. Skt. *granthi* ‘knot,’ Prāk., Pāli *gaṇṭhi*, Sindhī *gaṇḍhi*, *ghuṇḍi*, Mar. *gaṇṭh*, Siṁh. *gäṭayā*.

nth > iṇṭh.

§ 642. The cerebralization of *nth* is of very unusual occurrence.

- a. Indian. Skt. *granthi* ‘knot,’ Prāk., Pāli *gaṇṭhi*, Mar. *gaṇṭh*, etc. (see preceding §). Skt. *grantha* ‘book,’ Pāli *gantha*, Ur. *gaṇṭha*, Bang. *gāṁt*, *gāṁth*, Hindī *gāṁth*, Panj. *gaṇḍh*, *gaṇḍh*, Sindhī *gaṇḍh*, Guj., Mar. *gāṁth*, Siṁh. *gata*.

nth > ḡndh.

§ 643. The assimilation of *nth* to *ṁdh* is extremely rare.

- a. Indian. Skt. *grantha* ‘book,’ Panj. *gaṇḍh*, *gaṇḍh*, Sindhī *gaṇḍh*, etc. (see preceding §).

nth > t(t).

§ 644. The assimilation of *nth* to *t(t)* is exceedingly rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *grantha* ‘book,’ Siinh. *gata*, etc. (see § 642).

nth > d(d).

§ 645. The assimilation of *nth* to *d(d)* is excessively rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *pantan* ‘way,’ Phl., New Pers. *pand*, Šiyn. *pund*, Sarq. *pānd*, Sangl. *pandah*, Yidg. *pāduh*, Dig. Oss. *fand*.

nth > nd.

§ 646. The assimilation of *nth* to *nd* is very rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *pantan* ‘way,’ Phl., New Pers. *pand*, Šiyn. *pund*, Sarq. *pānd*, Sangl. *pandah*, Dig. Oss. *fand*, etc. (see preceding §).

nth > ndh.

§ 647. The softening of *nth* to *ndh* occurs very seldom.

a. Indian. Skt. *pantha* ‘way,’ Prāk. *paintha*, Pāli *pantha*, Kaśm. *pāin̥th*, *pāñth*, *pāñth*, Siinh. *pandhu*.

ndr > ñdr.

§ 648. The cerebralization of *ndr* to *ñdr* is confined to the Sindhi.

a. Indian. Skt. *candra* ‘moon,’ Prāk. *canda*, *cañda*, Pāli *canda*, New Ind. dialects *cāñd*, also Kaśm. *čandar*, E. Hindī *cān*, Hindī, Panj. *cañd*, Sindhi *cañdu*, *cañdru*, Siinh. *sanda*, *handa*, Maladive *ha(n)du*, Gyp. *con*.

ndr > nd.

§ 649. The assimilation of *ndr* to *nd* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *candra* ‘moon,’ Prāk. *canda*, *cañda*, Pāli *canda*, New Ind. dialects *cāñd*, also Hindī, Panj. *cañd*, Siinh. *sanda*, *handa*, Maladive *ha(n)du*, etc. (see preceding §).

$ndr > n(n)$.

§ 650. The assimilation of ndr to $n(n)$ is extremely rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *candra* ‘moon,’ E. Hindī *cān*, Gyp. *con*, etc. (see § 648).

$ndh > t(t)$.

§ 651. The assimilation of ndh to $t(t)$ is very rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *bandāmi* ‘I bind,’ Phl. *baṣṭanō*, New Pers. *bandam*, Māz. *van(n)am*, Gil. *davaddam*, Waxī *vandam*, Šiyn., Sarq. *vindam*, Bal. *bandag*, Kurd. *bandim*, Dig. Oss. *battim*, Tag. *baththin*.

$ndh > (t)th$.

§ 652. The assimilation of ndh to $(t)th$ is excessively rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *bandāmi* ‘I bind,’ Tag. Oss. *baththin*, etc. (see preceding §).

$ndh > d(d)$.

§ 653. The assimilation of ndh to $d(d)$ is exceedingly rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *bandāmi* ‘I bind,’ Gil. *davaddam*, etc. (see § 651).

$ndh > nd$.

§ 654. The deaspirization of ndh is not a frequent phenomenon.

a. Indian. Skt. *skandha* ‘shoulder,’ Prāk., Pāli *khandha*, Ass. *kāñd*, *kāñdh*, Ur., Bang. *kāñdh*, Bihārī *kāñdhā*, khāñdā, Hindī *kāñdhā*, Panj. *kandhā*, *kannh*, Sindhī *kandhu*, Guj. *khāñdō*, Mar. *khāñdā*, Simh. *kanda*.

$ndh > n(n)$.

§ 655. The assimilation of ndh to $n(n)$ is extremely rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *bandāmi* ‘I bind,’ Māz. *van(n)am*, etc. (see § 651).

$ndh > (n)nh$.

§ 656. The assimilation of ndh to $(n)nh$ is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *sandhi* ‘friendship, burglar’s mine,’ Prāk., Pāli *sandhi*, Ass. *sindhi*, Kaśm. *san*, Ur., Bang. *siñdh*, E. Hindī *sēnhi*, *sēñdh*, Hindī *sēñdh*, Panj. *sannh*, Sindhī *sēñdhī*, Multānī

sandh. Skt. *skandha* ‘shoulder,’ Panj. *kannh*, *kandhā*, etc. (see § 654). Skt., Pāli *andhakāra* ‘darkness,’ Hindī *aṁdhērā*, *aṁdhīyārā*, Panj. *annhērā*.

ndhy > n̥j(j).

§ 657. The assimilation of *ndhy* to *n̥j(j)* is exceedingly rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *sandhyā* ‘twilight,’ Prāk. *saṁjhā*, Pāli *sañjhā*, Ur. *sāñjh*, Bang. *sāñj*, *sāñjh*, Bihārī, Hindī *sāñjh*, Panj. *sāñjh*, Sindhī *sāñjhī*, *sāñjhā*, Guj. *sāñj*, Mar. *sāñj*, *sāñjh*.

ndhy > n̥(j)jh.

§ 658. The assimilation of *ndhy* to *n̥(j)jh* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *sandhyā* ‘twilight,’ Prāk. *saṁjhā*, Pāli *sañjhā*, Ur. *sāñjh*, Bang. *sāñj*, *sāñjh*, Bihārī, Hindī *sāñjh*, Panj. *sāñjh*, Sindhī *sāñjhā*, *sāñjhī*, Mar. *sāñjh*, *sāñj*, etc. (see preceding §). Skt. *bandhya* ‘barren,’ Pāli *vañjha*, Ass. *bāñji*, Ur. *bāñjha*, Bang. *bāñjhā*, E. Hindī, Hindī *bāñjh*, Panj. *bañjh*, Guj., Mar. *vāñjh*.

nm > mm.

§ 659. The assimilation of *nm* to *mm* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *janman* ‘birth,’ Prāk., Pāli *jamma*. Skt. *unmārga* ‘underground watercourse,’ Māhār. Prāk., Pāli *um-maggā*.

b. Iranian. Av. *saēna mərəya* ‘eagle-bird,’ Phl. *sēnmurr*, New Pers. *sīmury*.

ny > n̥j.

§ 660. The assimilation of *ny* to *n̥j* is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *kanyā* ‘girl,’ Māg. Prāk. *kaññakā*, Pāiś. Prāk. *kañjā*, *kaññakā*, Pāli *kaññā*, Panj. *kaniā*, Sindhī *kañā*.

ny > n̥(n̥).

§ 661. The assimilation of *ny* to *n̥(n̥)* is extremely rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *kanyā* ‘girl,’ Māg. Prāk. *kaññakā*, Pāis. Prāk. *kaññakā*, *kañjā*, Pali *kaññā*, Sindhī *kañā*, etc. (see preceding §). Skt. *anya* ‘other,’ Prāk. *añña*, *anna*, Pali *añña*, Old Hindī *ani*, Siinh. *aññ(ak)*, *aññek*.

ny > ñ(ñ).

§ 662. The assimilation of *ny* to *ñ(ñ)* is exceedingly rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *sānya* ‘empty,’ Māhār. Prāk. *sunñā*, *sunna*, Pali *suñña*, Ass. *sunā*, Kaśm. *chōnōī*, E. Hindī, Hindī *sūn(ā)*, Panj. *sunn(ā)*, Sindhī *suñā*, Guj. *śun*, *suñn*, Mar. *sunā*.

ny > n(n).

§ 663. The assimilation of *ny* to *n(n)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *manyāmi* ‘I think,’ Jaina Prāk. *mannāmi* (cf. Skt. *manyē*, Prāk. *mannē*, Pali *maññē*). Skt. *sānya* ‘empty,’ Māhār. Prāk. *sunna*, *sunñā*, Ass. *sunā*, Kaśm. *chōnōī*, E. Hindī, Hindī *sūn(ā)*, Panj. *sunn(ā)*, Guj. *śun*, *suñn*, Mar. *sunā*, etc. (see preceding §). Skt. *anya* ‘other,’ Prāk. *anna*, *añña*, Old Hindī *ani*, etc. (see § 661).

b. Iranian. Av. *nyāka* ‘grandfather,’ Old Pers. *apanyāka*, Phl. *nyāk*, New Pers. *niyā*, Afy. *nīka*, Bal. *nākū*, N. Bal. *nāxō*. Av. *anya* ‘other,’ Old Pers. *aniya*, Pāz. *han*, Oss. *inna*.

nv > n(n).

§ 664. The assimilation of *nv* to *n(n)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *anvēṣāṇa* ‘inquiry,’ Māhār. Prāk. *annēṣāṇa*.

pt > ḍ(ḍ).

§ 665. The assimilation of *pt* to *ḍ(ḍ)* is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *saptasat̄ī* ‘sixty-seven,’ Prāk. *sattasat̄ī*, Kaśm. *satahāiṭhī*, Uṛ. *satsat̄hi*, Bang. *sātsat̄hi*, Bihārī *sarasat̄hī*, *sarasat̄hi*, *satasat̄hi*, Hindī *sarsat̄hī*, *satsat̄hī*, Panj. *satākāṭī*, Sindhī *sathaṭhī*, Guj. *sadseṭhī*, Mar. *satsaṭī*.

pt > t(t).

§ 666. The assimilation of *pt* to *t(t)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *saptan* ‘seven,’ Prāk., Pāli *satta*, Kaśmīr. *sath*, Ur., Bang., Hindī *sāt*, Panj. *satt*, Sindhī *sat*, Guj., Mar. *sāt*, Siinh. *sata*, *hata*. Skt. *supta* ‘asleep,’ Prāk., Pāli *sutta*, Sindhī *sutō*.

b. Iranian. Av. $\check{x}^{\text{r}}ap$ ‘to sleep,’ Phl. $x^{\text{r}}aftan\ddot{o}$, New Pers. *xuftan*, Gab. *xuftmūn*, Zaf. *vōft*, Kāš. *xüt*, Vōn. *xuft*, Kuhr. *xut*, Nāy. *havōftand*, Māz. *xxüt*, Waxī *rūxpam*, Šiyn. *šovsam*, Sarq. *xufsam*, Bal. *vapsag*, N. Bal. *vafsay*, Dig. Oss. *xussun*, Tag. *xussin*. Phl. *kaftan\ddot{o}* ‘to fall,’ Gab. *kaftmūn*, Kāš. *darkatan*, *darkaftan*, Māz. *dakatan*, Gīl. *bakaftan*, Bal. *kapag*, Kurd. *katin*.

pt > d(d).

§ 667. The assimilation of *pt* to *d(d)* is very rare.

b. Iranian. Skt. *supta* ‘asleep,’ New Pers. *xuftah*, Afy. *ūda*. Skt. *tapta* ‘warm,’ New Pers. *taft*, Afy. *tōd*, S. Oss. *thafth*.

pt > (d)dh.

§ 668. The assimilation of *pt* to *(d)dh* is extremely rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *hapta* ‘seven,’ Phl., New Pers. *haft*, Waxī *hüb*, (h)ub, Šiyn. *vurd*, Sarq. *iird*, Sangl. *hoft*, Minj. *uð*, Yidg. *avduh*, Yayn. *av*, Afy. *ōva*, *ava*, Oss. *ard*, Dig. also *aft*.

pt > ph̚t, ft̚.

§ 669. The spirantization of *pt* to *ft̚* occurs not infrequently in the Iranian dialects.

b. Iranian. Av. *hapta* ‘seven,’ Phl., New Pers. *haft*, Sangl. *hoft*, Dig. Oss. *aft*, *avd*, etc. (see preceding §).

pt > ph̚th, fth.

§ 670. The double spirantization of *pt* to *ph̚th, fth*, is very rare.

b. Iranian. Skt. *tapta* ‘warm,’ S. Oss. *thafth*, etc. (see § 667).

$pt > b(b)$.

§ 671. The assimilation of pt to $b(b)$ is exceedingly rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *hapta* ‘seven,’ Waxī *hūb*, (*h*)*ub*, etc. (see § 668).

$pt > r(r)$.

§ 672. The assimilation of pt to $r(r)$ is excessively rare (cf. § 230).

a. Indian. Skt. *saptasaṣṭi* ‘sixty-seven,’ Bihārī *sarasathi*, *sarasath*, *satasathi*, Hindī *sarsath*, *satsath*, etc. (see § 665).

$pt > r(v)$.

§ 673. The assimilation of pt to $r(v)$ is extremely rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *hapta* ‘seven,’ Yayn. *av*, Afγ. *ōva*, *ava*, etc. (see § 668).

$pt > vd$.

§ 674. The softening of the consonant-group pt to vd is not very common.

b. Iranian. Av. *hapta* ‘seven,’ Šiyn. *vurd*, Sarq. *iwd*, Yidg. *avduh*, Oss. *avd*, etc. (see § 668).

$pn > pp$.

§ 675. The assimilation of pn to pp is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *srapna* ‘sleep,’ Pali *soppa*, *supina*. Skt. *prāpmōti* ‘obtains,’ Prāk. *pāññāi*, *pāvāi*, Pāli *pappōti*, *pāpuṇāti*, Ur. *pā*, Bang. *pāo*, Old Hindī *pāū*, Hindī *pā(v)*, Panj. *pāū*, Sindhī *pā*, Guj. *pām*, Mar. *pāv*, Siinh. *pāmiṇenavā*.

$pn > f(f)$.

§ 676. The assimilation of pn to $f(f)$ is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Iranian dialects.

b. Iranian. Av. *tafnu* ‘heat,’ New Pers. *taf*.

$pn > m(m)$.

§ 677. The assimilation of pn to $m(m)$ is very rare (cf. § 291).

a. Indian. Skt. *prāpmōti* ‘obtains,’ Siinh. *pāmiṇenavā*, etc. (see § 675).

pny > *m(m)*.

§ 678. The assimilation of *pny* to *m(m)* is exceedingly rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *xšafnya* ‘supper,’ Phl., New Pers. *šām*.

py > *p(p)*.

§ 679. The assimilation of *py* to *p(p)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *kupyati* ‘is angry,’ Prāk. *kuppaī*, Pāli *kuppati*, Bihārī *kōpāi*. Skt. *tapyatē* ‘is warmed,’ Pāli *tappati*.

pr > *p(p)*.

§ 680. The assimilation of *pr* to *p(p)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *prati* ‘toward,’ Prāk. *paḍi*, Pāli *pati*, *paṭi*, New Ind. dialects *paḍ(i)*. Skt. *apriya* ‘offensive,’ Prāk. *appia*, Pāli *appiya*. Skt. *prasthāpana* ‘sending,’ Ur. *paṭhālbā*, Bang. *pāṭhān*, Hindī *paṭhānā*, Sindhī *paṭhanu*, Guj. *pāṭhavum*, Mar. *pāṭavinēm*.

pr > *r(r)*.

§ 681. The assimilation of *pr* to *r(r)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Iranian dialects.

b. Iranian. Av., Old Pers. *fra* ‘forward,’ Phl. *fra, far*, New Pers. *far, fir*, Pāmir dialects *ra*, Kurd. *hal, hil*. Phl. *frōxtanō* ‘to sell,’ New Pers. *furōxtan*, Zaf. *baxrōš* ‘sell !’ Vōn. *barūš*, Kuhr. *baxrūš*, Samn. *naruśum*, Māz. *rūš, rūt*, N. Bal. *šavaškay, šoškay*. Av. *frāš* ‘forward,’ Phl. *frāc*, Pāz. *frāz, fraž*, New Pers. *farāz*, Oss. *razai*.

pr > *hl*.

§ 682. The assimilation of *pr* to *hl* is very rare (cf. § 354).

b. Iranian. Av. *jafra* ‘deep,’ Phl. *zufar, zafar*, New Pers. *žarf*, Judeo-Pers. *zōrf*, Afy. *žavar*, Bal. *juhl*, Kurd. *žōr*, Zaza *jōr*.

pš > š(s).

§ 683. The assimilation of *pš* to *š(s)* is extremely rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *fšarəma* ‘shame,’ Phl., New Pers. *šarm*, Dig. Oss. *afsarmi*, Tag. *afsarm*. Av. **fšu-pāna* ‘shepherd,’ Phl. *š(u)pān*, New Pers. *šubān*, Waxī *spūn*, *šipūn*, Bal. *sipānk*, N. Bal. *šavānk*, *šafānk*.

ps > (c)ch.

§ 684. The assimilation of *ps* to *(c)ch* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *apsarā* ‘nymph,’ Prāk., Pāli *accharā*, Old Hindī *accharī*, *apchar*, Sindhī *apcharā*. Skt. *jugupsati* ‘despises,’ Prāk. *du(g)ucchaï*, *du(g)umchaï*, Pāli *jiguechati*.

ps > bz.

§ 685. The softening of *ps* to *bz* is very rare.

b. Iranian. Lit. *vapsā* ‘wasp,’ Old High Germ. *wafsa*, Bal. *grabz*, *gramz*.

ps > mz.

§ 686. The assimilation of *ps* to *mz* is extremely rare (cf. § 291).

b. Iranian. Lit. *vapsā* ‘wasp,’ Bal. *gramz*, *grabz*, etc. (see preceding §).

ps > vs.

§ 687. The assimilation of *ps* to *vs* is exceedingly rare.

b. Iranian. Phl. *afsār* ‘headstall,’ New Pers. *afsār*, Šiyn., Sarq. *avsār*.

ps > s(s).

§ 688. The assimilation of *ps* to *s(s)* is excessively rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *x^vafsata* ‘sleep ye !’ Phl. *x^vafsītanō*, New Pers. *xuspidan*, Šiyn. *šorsam*, Sarq. *xufsam*, Bal. *vapsay*, N. Bal. *vafsay*, Dig. Oss. *xussun*, Tag. *xussin*.

pstr > str.

§ 689. The assimilation of *pstr* to *str* is extremely rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *xrafstra* ‘noxious beast,’ Phl. *xrafstr*, New Pers. (Pārsi) *xarāstar*, archaic *xrafstar*.

fs > ps.

§ 690. The hardening of Iranian *fs* to *ps* occurs very seldom.

a. Iranian. Av. *xrafsata* ‘sleep ye!’ Bal. *vapsag*, etc. (see § 688).

bj > j(j).

§ 691. The assimilation of *bj* to *j(j)* is found but rarely.

a. Indian. Skt. *kubja* ‘hump-backed,’ Prāk., Pāli *khujja*, Kaśm. *kobb*, Ur. *kūjā*, Bang. *ku(m)jā*, *kubja*, Hindī *kubjā*, *kubbā*, *kubrā* (rare), Panj. *kubbā*, *kūbā*, Sindhī *kubō*, Guj. *kubarō*, Mar. *khub*, *kubaḍā*.

bj > bd.

§ 692. The assimilation of *bj* to *bd* is very rare (cf. § 182).

a. Indian. Skt. *kubja* ‘hump-backed,’ Hindī *kubrā* (rare), *kubbā*, *kubjā*, etc. (see preceding §).

bj > b(b).

§ 693. The assimilation of *bj* to *b(b)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *kubja* ‘hump-backed,’ Kaśm. *kobb*, Hindī *kubbā*, *kubjā*, *kubrā*, Panj. *kubbā*, *kūbā*, Sindhī *kubō*, Mar. *khub*, *kubaḍā*, etc. (see § 691).

bd > d(d).

§ 694. The assimilation of *bd* to *d(d)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *śabda* ‘word,’ Prāk., Pāli *sadda*, Old Hindī *sād*.

bdh > (d)dh.

§ 695. The assimilation of *bdh* to *(d)dh* is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *labdha* ‘received,’ Prāk., Pāli *laddha*, Sindhī *ladhō*.

br > b(b).

§ 696. The assimilation of *br* to *b(b)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *brāhmaṇa* ‘Brahman,’ Prāk. *bāmbhaṇa*, inscriptions of Kapur di Giri *bamana*, Jaina Prāk. *māhaṇa*, Pāli *brāhmaṇa*, Bihārī *bāman*, *bāṁhan*, *bāmahan*, Sindhī *bāṁbhaṇu*, Sinh. *bambu*.

bhy > (*b*)*bh*.

§ 697. The assimilation of *bhy* to (*b*)*bh* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *abhyantara* ‘internal,’ Prāk., Pāli *abbhan-tara*, Ur., Bang. *bhitari*, Bihārī, Hindī *bhitar*, Guj. *bhitar*, Mar. *bhitari*. Skt. *labhyatē* ‘is taken,’ Prāk. *labbhāṭ*, Pāli *labbhati*, Old Hindī *labbh*, Sindhī *labh*.

bhr > *b(b)*.

§ 698. The assimilation of *bhr* to *b(b)* is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *bhramara* ‘bee,’ Prāk., Pāli *bhamara*, Ur. *bhamara*, Bang. *bhāmar*, Hindī, Panj. *bhaṁvar*, *bhāumīr*, Sindhī *bhāumīru*, Mar. *bhōmīr*, Sinh. *bambarā*.

bhr > (*b*)*bh*.

§ 699. The assimilation of *bhr* to (*b*)*bh* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *bhrātar* ‘brother,’ Prāk. *bhāā*, Pāli *bhātā*, New Ind. dialects *bhāī*, also Panj. *bhrāū*, Sindhī *bhāū*, Mar. *bhāū*, Gyp. *phral*. Skt. *bhramara* ‘bee,’ Prāk., Pāli *bhamara*, Ur. *bhamara*, Bang. *bhāmar*, Hindī, Panj. *bhaṁvar*, *bhāumīr*, Sindhī *bhāumīru*, Mar. *bhōmīr*, etc. (see preceding §).

bhr > *vr*.

§ 700. The assimilation of *bhr* to *vr* is very common in the Iranian dialects.

b. Iranian. Av., Old Pers. *brātar* ‘brother,’ Phl. *bhāṭ(ar)*, New Pers. *birādar*, Kāš. *barō*, *barāī*, Gil. *brār*, Waxī *vrüt*, Šiyn. *virād*, Sarq. *vrōd*, Sangl. *vurd*, Yidg. *vrai*, Yayn. *virāt*, Afy. *vrōr*,

Bal. *brāt*, N. Bal. *brās*, *brāθ*, Kurd. *barā*, Dig. Oss. *arvāda*, Tag. *arvād*. Av. *aurā* ‘cloud,’ Phl., New Pers. *abr*; Gab., Kāš. *avr*, Judaeo-Pers. *abr*; Afy. *varyač*, Bal. *havr*, Kurd. (*h*)*avr*, *hāūr*, Oss. *avr*.

mn > *mm*.

§ 701. The assimilation of *mn* to *mm* is very rare.

b. Iranian. Av., Old Pers. *kamna* ‘small,’ Phl., New Pers. *kam*.

mp > *p(p)*.

§ 702. The assimilation of *mp* to *p(p)* is extremely rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *parampara* ‘reciprocal,’ Pāli *parampara*, Siṁh. *parapura*. Skt. *campaka* ‘sort of tree,’ Apab. Prāk. *campayu*, Pāli *campaka*, Siṁh. *sapu*.

mp > *mb*.

§ 703. The softening of *mp* to *mb* is quite a frequent phenomenon.

a. Indian. Skt. *kampati* ‘trembles,’ Prāk. *kampaī*, Pāli *kampati*, Ass. *kamp*, Kaśm. *kam(p)*, Ur. *kamp*, Bang. *kāmp*, Hindī *kāmp*, Panj. *kamb*, Sindhī *kamb*, Guj., Mar. *kāmp*.

b. Iranian. Av. *hampāfrāiti* (intens.) ‘fills,’ Phl., New Pers. *ambāštan* (written *anbāštan*).

mb > *b(b)*.

§ 704. The assimilation of *mb* to *b(b)* is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *kambala* ‘blanket,’ Prāk., Pāli *kambala*, Ur. *kamala*, Bang. *kambal*, *kamli*, E. Hindī *hammar*, Hindī *kammal*, *kāmbal*, Panj. *kammał*, *kambal*, Sindhī *kamari*, Guj. *kābalō*, *kāmal*, *kamalī*, Mar. *kāmbalā*.

mb > *m(m)*.

§ 705. The assimilation of *mb* to *m(m)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *ālambana* ‘support,’ Pāli *ārammanā*. Skt. *jambuka* ‘rose-apple,’ Ass. *jāmu*, Bang. *jām*, E. Hindī, Hindī, Panj. *jāmun*, Sindhī *jāmūn*, Guj. *jāmbu*, Mar. *jāmb*. Skt. *kambala* ‘blanket,’ Ur. *kamala*, E. Hindī *kammar*, Hindī *kammal*, *kañbal*, Panj. *kammal*, *kañbal*, Sindhī *kamari*, Guj. *kāmal*, *kamalī*, *kābalō*, etc. (see preceding §). Skt. *nimba* ‘sort of tree,’ Prāk. *limba*, Pāli *nimba*, Bihārī *nīm*, Hindī *līm*, *nīm*, Sindhī *limu*, Guj. *limbałō*, Mar. *limb*.

b. Iranian. Phl. *śikumb* ‘stomach,’ New Pers. *śikum*, Kurd. *zik*. New Pers. *hambāz* ‘comrade,’ Kurd. *hamēs*, *xamīz*.

mbh > m(m).

§ 706. The assimilation of *mbh* to *m(m)* is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *kumbhakāra* ‘potter,’ Prāk. *kumbhaāra*, *kumbhāra*, Pāli *kumbhakāra*, Ass. *kumār*, Nāip. *kumāñlyē*, Ur. *kumhāra*, *kukhmāra*, Bang. *kumār*, E. Hindī, Hindī, Panj. *kumhār*, Sindhī *kumbharu*, Guj., Mar. *kumbhār*.

mbh > mh.

§ 707. The assimilation of *mbh* to *mh* is exceedingly rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *kumbhakāra* ‘potter,’ Ur. *kumhāra*, *kukhmāra*, E. Hindī, Hindī, Panj. *kumhār*; etc. (see preceding §).

mbh > hm.

§ 708. The assimilation of *mbh* to *hm* is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *kumbhakāra* ‘potter,’ Ur. *kuhmāra*, *kumhāra*, etc. (see § 706).

mr > mbr > mb.

§ 709. Insertion of *b* in the group *mr* and subsequent assimilation to *mb* is found in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *tāmra* ‘copper,’ Prāk. *tamba*, *tambira*, Pāli *tamba*, Ass. *tām*, Kaśm. *trām*, Ur. *tāmā*, *tāmbā*, Bang. *tāmā*, E. Hindī, Hindī, Panj. *tāmā*, *tāmbā*, Sindhī *ṭāmō*, Guj. *tāmbuṁ*, Mar. *tāmbēṁ*, Siñh. *tambara*. Skt. *āmra* ‘mango,’ Prāk., Pāli

amba, Ur., Bang., Hindī *ām*, *āmb*, Panj. *amab*, Sindhī *āmbu*, Larī *āmō*, *āmū*, Guj. *āmbō*, Mar. *āmbā*, Siinh. *āmba*.

mr > mbr > m(m).

§ 710. Insertion of *b* in the group *mr* and subsequent assimilation to *m(m)* is found in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *tāmra* ‘copper,’ Ass. *tām*, Kaśm. *trām*, Ur. *tāmā*, *tāmbā*, Bang. *tāmā*, E. Hindī, Hindī, Panj. *tāmā*, *tāmbā*, Sindhī *ṭāmō*, etc. (see preceding §). Skt. *āmra* ‘mango,’ Ur., Bang. *ām*, *āmb*, Larī *āmō*, *āmū*, etc. (see preceding §).

mv > m(m).

§ 711. The assimilation of *mv* to *m(m)* is very rare.

b. Iranian. New Pers. *hamvārah* ‘ever’ beside *hamārah*.

ṁh > ḡh.

§ 712. The assimilation of *ṁh* to *ṁgh* is found occasionally in the Middle and New Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *siṁha* ‘lion,’ Prāk. *sīha*, Māhār. Prāk. *siṁgha*, *sīha*, Pāli *sīha*, Gāthā *siṁha*, Kaśm. *suh*, Bihārī, E. Hindī *siṁgh*, *siṅgh*, *siṁh*, Panj. *siṅgh*, other New Ind. dialects *siṁh* (pron. and often written *siṅgh*).

rk > k(k).

§ 713. The assimilation of *rk* to *k(k)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects, but it is very rare in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *arka* ‘sun,’ Prāk., Pāli *akka*. Skt. *karkara* ‘gravel,’ Ass., Nāip. *kāñkar*, Bang. *kāñkar*. Skt. *karkaṭaka* ‘crab,’ Pāli *kakkataka*, Ur., Bang. *kāñkarā*, E. Hindī *kēkarā*, *kēkarā*, Hindī *kāñkarā*, Sindhī *kāñkarō*. Skt. *karkaṭikā* ‘cucumber,’ Ur., Bang. *kā(n)kuḍī*, Hindī, Panj. *ka(k)kaḍī*, Sindhī *kakidī*, Guj., Mar. *kākaḍī*. Skt. *śarkara* ‘sugar,’ Pāli *sakkara*, *sakkhara*, New Ind. dialects *sakkar*, except Mar. *sākhar*.

b. Iranian. New Pers. *sirkah* ‘vinegar’ beside *sikah*.

$rk > (k)kh.$

§ 714. The assimilation of rk to $(k)kh$ is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *sarkara* ‘sugar,’ Pāli *sakkhara*, *sakkara*, Mar. *sākhar*, etc. (see preceding §).

$rk > t(t).$

§ 715. The change of rk to $t(t)$ is extremely rare (cf. § 119?).

a. Indian. Skt. *kurkura* ‘dog’ besides *kukkura*, Pāli *kukkura*, Bang. *kuttā*, *kukkur*, Bihārī *kutta*, *kuk(k)ar*, Hindī *kuttā*, *kukkā*, Sindhī *kutō*, Guj. *kutrō*, Mar. *kutrā*.

$rk > tr.$

§ 716. The change of rk to tr is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *kurkura*, *kukkura* ‘dog,’ Guj. *kutrō*, Mar. *kutrā*, etc. (see preceding §).

$rg > g(g).$

§ 717. The assimilation of rg to $g(g)$ is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *varga* ‘row,’ Prāk., Pāli *vagga*. Skt. *mārga-yati* ‘seeks,’ Prāk. *maggāi*, Pāli *maggati*, *maggēti*, Ass. *māg*, Kaśm. *mañg*, Ur. *māg*, Bang., E. Hindī, Hindī *māñg*, Panj. *mañg*, Sindhī *mañ*, Guj., Mar. *māg*, Gyp. *mang*.

$rgr > (g)gh.$

§ 718. The assimilation of rgr to $(g)gh$ is found but seldom.

a. Indian. Skt. *nirgrantha* ‘ascetic,’ Prāk. (inscriptions of Delhi) *nighaṇṭa*.

$rgh > g(g).$

§ 719. The assimilation of rgh to $g(g)$ is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *mahārgha* ‘costly,’ Pāli *mahaggha*, Ass. *mahañgā*, *magar*, E. Hindī, Hindī *mahañgā*, Panj. *mahiñgā*, Sindhī *mahañgō*, Guj. *mōñghum*, Mar. *mahāg*, Mālādive *agu*.

rgh > (*g*)*gh*.

§ 720. The assimilation of *rgh* to (*g*)*gh* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

- a. Indian. Skt. *nirghrṇa* ‘pitiless,’ Prāk. *nigghīṇa*. Skt. *argha* ‘sacrifice,’ Pāli *aggha*. Skt. *dīrgha* ‘long,’ Prāk. *diggha*, *dīha*, Pāli *dīgha*, Sindhī *drīghō*.

rgh > *h(h)*.

§ 721. The assimilation of *rgh* to *h(h)* is extremely rare (cf. § 152).

- a. Indian. Skt. *dīrgha* ‘long,’ Prāk. *dīha*, *diggha*, etc. (see preceding §).

rz > *j(j)*.

§ 722. The assimilation of *rz* to *j(j)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

- a. Indian. Skt. *garjita* ‘must-elephant,’ Prāk. *gajjida*, Pāli *gajjita*. Skt. *garjana* ‘thunder,’ Pāli *gajjana*, Hindī *gājanā*, Panj. *gajjanā*, Sindhī *gaṛaṇu*, Guj. *gājavuṇi*, Mar. *gājanēṁ*.

rz > *rz*.

§ 723. The change of *rz* to *rz* is very rare (cf. § 185).

- b. Iranian. Av. *arəzah* ‘value,’ Phl. *arj*, Pāz. *arzān*, New Pers. *arz*, Kāš. *ažū*, *ajiyā*, *ajiyō*, Afy. *yarz*.

rz > *z(z)*.

§ 724. The assimilation of *rz* to *z(z)* is extremely rare (cf. § 186).

- b. Iranian. Av. *arəzah* ‘value,’ Kāš. *ažū*, *ajiyā*, *ajiyō*, etc. (see preceding §).

rz > (*j*)*jh*.

§ 725. The assimilation of *rz* to (*j*)*jh* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

- a. Indian. Skt. *nirjhara* ‘cascade,’ Prāk., Pāli *nijjhara*.

rn > *n(n)*.

§ 726. The assimilation of *rn* to *n(n)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *suvarṇa* ‘gold,’ Prāk. *suvarṇa*, Pāli *sōṇya*, *svaṇya*, Kaśm. *son*, Ur. *sunā*, *sōnā*, Bang. *sōnā*, Hindī, Panj. *sōnā*, Sindhī *sō(m)nu*, Guj. *sōnu*, Mar. *sāunam*, *sōnēm*, Gyp. *sommakāy*.

rṇ > n(n).

§ 727. The assimilation of *rṇ* to *n(n)* is very frequent in the New Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *karṇa* ‘ear,’ Pāli *kārṇa*, Ur., Bang., Bihārī, Hindī *kān*, Panj. *kann*, Sindhī *kanu*, Guj., Mar. *kan*, Gyp. *kan*. Skt. *tāmrāparṇa* ‘copper-leaf, Ceylon,’ Prāk. (inscriptions of Girnar, Khālsi, and Kapur di Giri) *tāmbapa(m)ni*, Pāli *tambapāṇī* (Gr. Ταπροβάνη). Skt. *suvarṇa* ‘gold,’ Kaśm. *son*, Ur. *sunā*, *sōnā*, Hindī, Panj. *sōnā*, Sindhī *sō(m)nu*, Guj. *sōnu*, Mar. *sāunam*, *sōnēm*, etc. (see preceding §). Skt. *ūrṇa* ‘wool,’ Pāli *uṇṇa*, Hindī *ūn*, Panj. *unn*, Sindhī, Guj. *un*.

rṇ > r(r).

§ 728. The assimilation of *rṇ* to *r(r)* is not infrequent in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *cūrṇa* ‘powder,’ Prāk., Pāli *cūṇṇa*, Kaśm. *cūn*, Ur. *curā*, Bang. *cūr*, Hindī *cūrā*, Panj. *cūr*, Sindhī *cūrō*, Guj. *curō*, Mar. *cūr*, but also with the signification ‘lime,’ Ur., Bang. *cunā*, Hindī, Panj. *cūnā*, Sindhī, Guj. *cūnō*, *cūnō*, Mar. *cunā*, *cūnā*. Skt. *pūrṇa* ‘full,’ Pāli *pūṇṇa*, Ur., Bang., Hindī, Panj. *pūrā*, Sindhī *pūrō*, Guj. *purō*, Mar. *purā*.

rt > rth.

§ 729. The aspirization of *rt* to *rth* is very rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *sarəta* ‘cold,’ Phl. *sart*, New Pers. *sard*, Waxī *sür(i)*, Afy. *sōṛ*, Bal. *sard*, N. Bal. *sarth*, Kurd. *sār*, Tag. Oss. *sald*.

rt > !(t).

§ 730. The assimilation of *rt* to *!(t)* is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *nartakī* ‘dancing-girl,’ Prāk. *natṭai*, Pāli

naṭṭakī, New Ind. dialects *naṭī*. Skt. *vartakā* ‘quail,’ Pāli *vattakā*, Ur., Bang., Hindī, Panj. *vaṭēr*, Sindhī *baṭērō*, Simh. *raṭuvā*.

$$rt > d(d).$$

§ 731. The assimilation of *rt* to *d(d)* is extremely rare (cf. § 226).

a. Indian. Skt. *garta* ‘ditch,’ Prāk. *gaḍḍa*, Ur. *gaḍibā*, Bang. *gaḍ*, Hindī *gaḍ*, *gāḍā*, Panj. *gaḍḍanā*, Sindhī *gāṛanū*, Guj. *gāṛavum*, Mar. *gāṛanēm*.

$$rt > t(t).$$

§ 732. The assimilation of *rt* to *t(t)* is very common in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *muhūrta* ‘instant,’ Prāk., Pāli *muhutta*. Skt. *āvarta* ‘whirlpool,’ Pāli *āvatta*, *āvattā*. Skt. *vartikā* ‘wick,’ Prāk. *vattiā*, Pāli *vattikā*, Ur. *bati*, Bang. *bāṭī*, Hindī, Panj. *batti*, Sindhī *vaṭī*, Guj. *bati*, Mar. *batti*. Skt. *kartarī* ‘scissors,’ Prāk. *kattarī*, Ur. *katurā*, Bang. *kataran*, Hindī, Panj. *kataranī*, Sindhī *katari*, Mar. *kātar*.

$$rt > d(d).$$

§ 733. The assimilation of *rt* to *d(d)* is extremely rare (cf. § 228).

b. Iranian. Av. *kaȓta* ‘knife,’ Phl. *kārt*, New Pers. *kārd*, Šiyn. *cēd*, Kurd. *kīrd*, *kīr*, Oss. *khard*.

$$rt > rd.$$

§ 734. The softening of *rt* to *rd* is not infrequent in the Iranian dialects.

b. Iranian. Av. *kaȓta* ‘knife,’ New Pers. *kārd*, Kurd. *kīrd*, *kīr*, Oss. *khard*, etc. (see preceding §). Skt. *vartakā* ‘quail,’ Phl. *vartak*, New Pers. *vardīj*, Waxī *volc*, Afy. *nvaraz*, Bal. *gvardāg*, Kurd. *vardī*.

$$rt > r(r).$$

§ 735. The assimilation of *rt* to *r(r)* is very rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *saȓta* ‘cold,’ Waxī *sür(ī)*, Kurd. *sār*, etc.

(see § 729). Av. *kar̥ta* ‘knife,’ Kurd. *kīr*, *kīrd*, etc. (see § 733).

rt > l(l).

§ 736. The assimilation of *rt* to *l(l)* is extremely rare (cf. § 354).

b. Iranian. Av. *pərətu* ‘bridge,’ Phl. *puhr*, *puhl*, New Pers. *pul*, Gil. *purd*, Kurd. *pēl*, *par*, *pird*, *purd*.

rt > ld.

§ 737. The softening of *rt* to *ld* is exceedingly rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *sar̥ta* ‘cold,’ Tag. Oss. *sald*, etc. (see § 729).

rt > hl.

§ 738. The change of *rt* to *hl* is found occasionally (cf. §§ 227, 742).

b. Iranian. Av. *pərətu* ‘bridge,’ Phl. *puhl*, *puhr*, etc. (see § 736).

rth > t(t).

§ 739. The assimilation of *rth* to *t(t)* is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *artha* ‘object,’ Prāk. *at̥ha*, *at̥tha* (cf. inscriptions of Kapur di Giri *an̥atha*), Pāli *at̥ta*, *at̥tha*, *attha*. Skt. *caturtha* ‘fourth,’ Prāk. *cot̥ha*, Pāli *catuttha*, Ur. *cāuṭhā*, Bang. *cāuṭā*, Hindī, Panj. *cāuṭhā*, Sindhī, Guj. *cōthō*, Mar. *cāuṇthā*.

rth > (t)th.

§ 740. The assimilation of *rth* to *(t)th* is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *artha* ‘object,’ Prāk. *at̥ha*, *attha* (Kapur di Giri) *an̥atha*, Pāli *at̥ha*, *attha*, *at̥ta*. Skt. *caturtha* ‘fourth,’ Prāk. *cāuṭha*, *cot̥ha*, Śāur. Prāk. *caduṭha*, Ur. *cāuṭhā*, etc. (see preceding §).

rth > (t)th.

§ 741. The assimilation of *rth* to *(t)th* is the normal one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *caturtha* ‘fourth,’ Prāk. *cot̥ha*, Pāli *catuttha*,

Hindī, Panj. *cāuthā*, Sindhī, Guj. *cōthō*, Mar. *cāum̥thā*, etc. (see § 739).

rth > *hl*.

§ 742. The change of *rth* to *hl* occurs with extreme rarity in the Iranian dialects (cf. §§ 354, 245, 956).

b. Iranian. Old Pers. *parthava* nom. prop., Phl., New Pers. *pahlav*. Skt. *samartha* ‘suitable,’ New Pers. *hamāl*.

rd > *d(d)*

§ 743. The assimilation of *rd* to *d(d)* is quite frequent in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *chardati* ‘rejects,’ Prāk. *chaḍḍati*, Pāli *chaḍḍeti*, Ass. *cār* (pron. *sār*), Kaśm. *char*, ēar, Ur., Bang. *chār*, Old Hindī *chañd*, E. Hindī, Hindī *chāñur*, Panj. *chaḍḍ*, Sindhī *chaḍ*, Mar. *sāñuṛ*. Skt. *gardabha* ‘donkey,’ Prāk. *gaḍḍaha*, *gaddaha*, Pāli *gadrabha*, but *gaddabhaṇḍa*, Ass. *gādh*, Nāip. *gadāha*, Ur. *gadhā*, Bang. *gādhā*, E. Hindī, Hindī *gadhā*, Panj. *gadhā*, *gaddā*, Sindhī *gaḍāhu*, Guj. *gadheṛō*, Mar. *gāḍhav*, Gyp. *khel*, *kher*, (*k*)fer.

rd > *(d)dh*.

§ 744. The assimilation of *rd* to *(d)dh* is extremely rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *gardabha* ‘donkey,’ Mar. *gāḍhav*, etc. (see preceding §).

rd > *d(d)*.

§ 745. The assimilation of *rd* to *d(d)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *caturdaśa* ‘fourteen,’ Prāk. *caüuddaha*, Pāli *catuddasa*, *cōddasa*, *cuddasa*, Kaśm. *čōdāh*, Ur. *cīuda*, Bang. *caudda*, Bihārī, Hindī *cāudah*, Panj. *cāudām*, Sindhī *cōḍahām*, Guj. *cañd*, Mar. *cāudā*. Skt. *gardabha* ‘donkey,’ Prāk. *gad-daha*, *gaḍḍaha*, Nāip. *gadāha*, Panj. *gaddā*, *gadhā*, etc. (see § 743).

rd > *(d)dh*.

§ 746. The assimilation of *rd* to *(d)dh* is not frequent.

a. Indian. Skt. *gardabha* ‘donkey,’ Ass. *gādh*, Ur. *gadhā*, Bang. *gādhā*, E. Hindī, Hindī *gadhā*, Panj. *gadhā*, *gaddā*, Guj. *gadhērō*, etc. (see § 743).

$$rd > r(r).$$

§ 747. The assimilation of *rd* to *r(r)* is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *kapardikā* ‘small shell,’ Prāk. *kavaḍḍa*, E. Hindī, Hindī *kāurī*, *kāurī*, Anglo-Ind. *cowry*.

$$rd > l(l).$$

§ 748. The assimilation of *rd* to *l(l)* is exceedingly rare in the Indian dialects. In the Iranian dialects, on the contrary, it is not infrequent (cf. §§ 354, 258).

a. Indian. Skt. *balivarda* ‘bull,’ Prāk. *bailla*.

b. Iranian. Av. *sarəda* ‘year,’ Phl., New Pers. *sāl*, Dig. Oss. *sarda*, Tag. *sard*.

$$rdh > d(d).$$

§ 749. The assimilation of *rdh* to *d(d)* is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *vardhatē* ‘grows,’ Prāk. *vadḍhai*, Pāli *vadḍhati*, Ass. *bāṛh*, Kaśm. *bad*, Ur. *barh*, Bang. *bad*, E. Hindī, Hindī *bādh*, W. Hindī *barh*, Panj., Sindhī, Guj. *vadh*, Mar. *bāḍh*. Skt. *sārdha* ‘plus one-half,’ Prāk. *saddha*, *sadḍha*, Kaśm. *sādū*, Ur. *sāṛhē*, Bang. *sāṛē*, E. Hindī, Hindī *sāṛhē*, Panj. *sāḍhē*, Sindhī *sāḍhā*, Guj. *sāḍā*, Mar. *sāḍē*, Siṁh. *aḍa*.

$$rdh > (d)d.$$

§ 750. The assimilation of *rdh* to *(d)d* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *vardhatē* ‘grows,’ Prāk. *vadḍhai*, Pāli *vadḍhati*, Ass. *bāṛh*, Ur. *barh*, E. Hindī, Hindī *bāḍh*, W. Hindī *barh*, Mar. *bāḍh*, etc. (see preceding §). Skt. *vardhaki* ‘carpenter,’ Ur., Bang., E. Hindī, Hindī *barhāi*, Panj. *badḍhī*, Sindhī, Guj. *vāḍhō*, Mar. *varhāī*. Skt. *sārdha* ‘plus one-half,’ Prāk. *saddha*,

saddha, Ur., E. Hindī, Hindī *sārhē*, Panj. *sādhē*, Sindhī *sādhā*, etc. (see preceding §).

$$rdh > (d)dh.$$

§ 751. The assimilation of *rdh* to *(d)dh* is very rare.

- a. Indian. Skt. *vardhatē* ‘grows,’ Panj., Sindhī, Guj. *vadh*, etc. (see § 749).

$$rdhv > (d)dh.$$

§ 752. The assimilation of *rdhv* to *(d)dh* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

- a. Indian. Skt. *ārdhva* ‘high,’ Prāk., Pāli *ubbha*, *ubbha*, Sindhī *ubhō*, Guj. *ubhuṁ*, Mar. *ubhā*.

$$rdhv > (b)bh.$$

§ 753. The assimilation of *rdhv* to *(b)bh* is frequent in the Indian dialects (*rdhv* > *ddhv* > *ddhb* > *dhb* > *bbh*).

- a. Indian. Skt. *ārdhva* ‘high,’ Prāk., Pāli *ubbha*, *ubbha*, Sindhī *ubhō*, Guj. *ubhuṁ*, Mar. *ubhā*.

$$rn > \eta(n).$$

§ 754. The assimilation of *rn* to *η(n)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in Afyān, which has borrowed the cerebral row from the Indian dialects.

- b. Iranian. Av. *karəna* ‘deaf,’ New Pers. *kar(r)*, Laym. *kanna*, Sarq. *cünn*, Afy. *kōṇ*, *kūṇ*, Oss. *kurmatha*. Av. *parəna* ‘leaf,’ Phl., New Pers. *par(r)*, Gab., Waxī *par*, Afy. *pāṇa*, Bal. *pan*, Kurd. *par*, Zaza *pal*.

$$rn > n(n).$$

§ 755. The assimilation of *rn* to *n(n)* is not infrequent in the Iranian dialects.

- b. Iranian. Av. *karəna* ‘deaf,’ Laym. *kanna*, Sarq. *cünn*, etc. (see preceding §). Skt. *ūrṇa* ‘wool,’ Šiyn. *vūn*, *rōn*, Sarq. *rōn*. Av. *pərəna* ‘full,’ Phl., New Pers. *pur*, Yayn. *pun*. Av. *parəna* ‘leaf,’ Bal. *pan*, etc. (see preceding §).

$rn > r(r).$

§ 756. The assimilation of *rn* to *r(r)* is very common in the Iranian dialects.

b. Iranian. Av. *durəna* ‘gullet,’ New Pers. *darrah*, Waxī *ðōr*, Sarq. *ðar*. Av. *parənū* ‘leaf,’ Phl., New Pers. *par(r)*, Gal., Waxī, Kurd. *par*, etc. (see § 754). Av. *x^harənah* ‘glory,’ Old Pers. *v̑ida]farnah*, Phl. *farn[bag*, New Pers. *far(r)*.

 $rn > l(l).$

§ 757. The assimilation of *rn* to *l(l)* is very rare (cf. §§ 354, 281).

b. Iranian. Av. *parəna* ‘leaf,’ Zaza *pal*, etc. (see § 754).

 $rp > p(p).$

§ 758. The assimilation of *rp* to *p(p)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *sarpa* ‘serpent,’ Prāk., Pāli *sappa*, Ur., Bang. *sāp*, Hindī *sāmp*, Panj. *sapp*, Sindhī *sapu*, Guj., Mar. *sāp*, Siinh. *sapu*, *sap(ā)*, *hapu*, Gyp. *sap*. Skt. *karpāra* ‘camphor,’ Prāk., Pāli *kappūra*, New Ind. dialects *kapiñr*, except Mar. *kāpiñr*.

 $rb > b(b).$

§ 759. The assimilation of *rb* to *b(b)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *arbuda* ‘ten million raised to the eighth power,’ Pāli *abbuda*. Skt. *durbala* ‘weak,’ Prāk., Pāli *dubbala*, Bang. *dublā*, Bihārī *dubarā*, *dūbar*, Hindī *dublā*, Panj. *dubbal*, Sindhī *ḍubirō*, *ḍabalō*, Guj., Mar. *dubal*.

 $rbh > (b)bh.$

§ 760. The assimilation of *rbh* to *(b)bh* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dial.

a. Indian. Skt. *garbha* ‘uterus,’ Prāk., Pāli *gabbha*, Hindī *garabh*, *gābh*, Panj. *gabbh*, *gābh*, *garabh*, Sindhī *ḡabhu*, *garabhu*, Guj., Mar. *gābh*, cf. also Gyp. *khabnī* ‘pregnant.’

rm > m(m).

§ 761. The assimilation of *rm* to *m(m)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *carman* ‘skin,’ Prāk., Pāli *camma*, New Ind. dialects *cām*, excepting Panj. *camm*, Sindhī *camu*, Siinh. *sama*, *hama*. Skt. *karman* ‘deed,’ Prāk., Pāli *kamma*, New Ind. dialects *kām*, excepting Panj. *kamm*, Sindhī *kamu*, Siinh. *kama*.

rm > r(r).

§ 762. The assimilation of *rm* to *r(r)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Iranian dialects.

b. Iranian. Av. *carəman* ‘skin,’ Phl. *carmīn*, New Pers. *carm*, Afy. *čarman*, Tag. Oss. *čar*, *čarm*. Av. *garəma* ‘warm,’ Old Pers. *garma-*, New Pers., Šiyn. *garm*, Sarq. *gürm*, *žürm*, Afy. *γārma*, Bal. *garm*, Dig. Oss. *yar*, *yarm*, Tag. *qarm*.

ry > j(j).

§ 763. The assimilation of *ry* to *j(j)* is very rare (cf. § 331).

a. Indian. Skt. *kārya* ‘business,’ Prāk. *kajja*, Māg. Prāk. *kayyē*, Śaur. Prāk. *kēra*, Pāli *kayya*, *kāriya*, *kayira*, Hindī, Panj. *kāj*, *kāraj*, Sindhī *kārju*, Guj. *kāj*, *kāraj*, Mar. *kāj*.

ry > r(r).

§ 764. The assimilation of *ry* to *r(r)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *tūrya* ‘trumpet,’ Prāk. *tūra*, Pāli *tūriya*, Ur. *tūrī*, Bang. *turum*, Hindī *tūrī*, *tūrahī*, Panj. *tūram*, Sindhī, Guj. *tūrī*. Skt. *sūrya* ‘sun,’ Prāk. *sujja*, *sūria*, Pāli *suriya*, Hindī, Panj. *sūraj*, Sindhī *sūrju*, *sūriju*, Guj. *sūr*, *suraj*, Siinh. (*h*)*iru*.

b. Iranian. Av. *cirya* ‘brave,’ Phl., New Pers. *cīr*. Av. *airyā* ‘noble,’ Oss. *ir*.

ry > rj.

§ 765. The change of *ry* to *rj* is not unknown to the Indian dialects (cf. § 331).

a. Indian. Skt. *kārya* ‘business,’ Sindhī *kārju* (cf. also Hindī, Panj., Guj. *kāraj, kaij*), etc. (see § 763). Skt. *sūrya* ‘sun,’ Sindhī *sūrju, sūriju* (cf. also Hindī, Panj. *sūraj*, Guj. *suraj, sūr*), etc. (see preceding §).

ry > l(l).

§ 766. The assimilation of *ry* to *l(l)* occurs quite frequently in the Indian dialects (cf. § 354).

a. Indian. Skt. *paryāṅka* ‘bed,’ Prāk. *pallāṅka*, Ardhamāg. Prāk. *paliāṅka*, Pāli *pallāṅka*, New Ind. *palaṅg*, Anglo-Ind. *palanquin*. Skt. *paryāṇa* ‘saddle,’ Prāk. *pallāṇa*, Ur. *palāṇa*, Bang. *pālāṇ*, Hindī *pālān*, Panj. *palāṇ*, Sindhī *palāṇu*, Guj. *palāṇ(ō)*, Mar. *pālāṇ*.

rv > p(p).

§ 767. The hardening of *rv* to *p(p)* is very rare (cf. § 372).

a. Indian. Skt. *carvayati* ‘chews,’ Pāli *cappēti*, Ur. *cōbā*, Bang., Hindī *cāb*, Panj. *cabb*, Sindhī *caĀ*, Guj., Mar. *cāv*, Siinh. *sapanavā, hapanavā*.

rv > b(b).

§ 768. The assimilation of *rv* to *b(b)* is not very frequent (cf. § 372).

a. Indian. Skt. *carvayati* ‘chews,’ Ur. *cōbā*, Bang., Hindī *cāb*, Panj. *cabb*, Sindhī *caĀ*, etc. (see preceding §). Skt. *parvata* ‘mountain,’ Pāli *pabbata*, Siinh. *pava*. Skt. *sarva* ‘all,’ Prāk. *sarva*, Pāli *sabba*, Ass. *sab*, Ur. *sabu*, Bang. *sab*, E. Hindī, Hindī *sab, sabh*, Panj. *sabh, sarab*, Sindhī *sabhu*, Gyp. *savorō*.

rv > (b)bh.

§ 769. The assimilation of *rv* to *(b)bh* is extremely rare (cf. § 373).

a. Indian. Skt. *sarva* ‘all,’ Hindī, E. Hindī *sabh, sab*, Panj. *sabh, sarab*, Sindhī *sabhu*, etc. (see preceding §).

rv > rbh.

§ 770. The change of *rv* to *rbh* is exceedingly rare (cf. § 373).

a. Indian. Skt. *parvan* ‘festival,’ Pāli *pabba*, Ur., Bang., Hindī, Panj. *parab*, Sindhī *pirbhū*, Guj., Mar. *parv*.

$rv > r(r).$

§ 771. The assimilation of *rv* to *r(r)* is excessively rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *haurva* 'all,' Old Pers. *haruva*, Phl., New Pers. *har*.

 $rv > v(v).$

§ 772. The assimilation of *rv* to *v(v)* is not common either in the Indian or in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *sarva* 'all,' Prāk. *savva*, etc. (see § 768).

Skt. *parvata* 'mountain,' Sīnh. *pava*, etc. (see § 768).

b. Iranian. New Pers. *yārvar* 'friend' besides *yāvar*.

 $rś > ṁs.$

§ 773. The change of *rś* to *ṁs* is very rare in Indian.

a. Indian. Skt. *darśana* 'sight,' Prāk. *dāṁsana*, Ass. *darṣana* (pron. *darhana*), Sindhī *darsanu*.

 $rś > s(s).$

§ 774. The assimilation of *rś* to *s(s)* is quite common in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *sparśana* 'touch,' Prāk. *phāsa*, Pāli *phassa*, Hindī, Panj. *phāṁsanā*, Sindhī *phasāṇu*, Guj. *phasavūṁ*, Mar. *phasanēṁ*.

 $rśv > s(s).$

§ 775. The assimilation of *rśv* to *s(s)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *pārśva* 'side,' Prāk. *pāsa*, Hindī *pās*, Panj. *pās*, *pāh*, Sindhī, Guj. *pāsē*, Mar. *pālas*, *pāsim*, Gyp. *paš*.

 $rśv > h(h).$

§ 776. The assimilation of *rśv* to *h(h)* is exceedingly rare (cf. § 401).

a. Indian. Skt. *pārśva* 'side,' Panj. *pāh*, *pās*, etc. (see preceding §).

$r\dot{s} > (\dot{d})\dot{d}h.$

§ 777. The assimilation of $r\dot{s}$ to $(\dot{d})\dot{d}h$ is very rare (cf. § 351).

a. Indian. Skt. *karṣṇā* ‘dragging,’ Ur. *kāṛhibā*, Bang. *kāṛhan*, Hindī *kāṛhnā*, Panj. *kāṛhanā*, Sindhī *kāṛhanū*, Guj. *kuhāravuṁ*, Mar. *kāṛhanēṁ*.

$r\dot{s} > r(r).$

§ 778. The assimilation of $r\dot{s}$ to $r(r)$ is exceedingly rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *mārgaśīrṣa* ‘November–December,’ Apab. Prāk. *maggasiru*, Ur. *māg(h)uśīra*, *magusara*, Panj. *maghar*, Sindhī *manīghīru*.

$r\dot{s} > rz.$

§ 779. The change of $r\dot{s}$ to rz is found occasionally in the Iranian dialects (cf. § 428).

b. Iranian. Av. *barəša* ‘mane,’ Phl., New Pers. *buš*, Afy. *vraž*, Bal. *bušk*; Dig. Oss. *barza*, Tag. *barz*.

$r\dot{s} > \acute{s}(\grave{s}).$

§ 780. The assimilation of $r\dot{s}$ to $\acute{s}(\grave{s})$ is very rare (cf. § 407).

a. Indian. Skt. *sīrṣa* ‘head,’ Prāk. *sissa*, *sīsa*, Pāli *sīsa*, Hindī, Panj. *sīs*, Sindhī *sīsi*, Guj. *sīś*, Mar. *sī(i)s*, Siinh. *sis*, *his*, *isa*, *iha*.

$r\dot{s}, r\acute{s} > \acute{s}(s), \grave{s}(\grave{s}).$

§ 781. The assimilation of $r\dot{s}$, $r\acute{s}$ to $\acute{s}(s)$, $\grave{s}(\grave{s})$ is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *varṣa* ‘year,’ Prāk. (inscriptions of Kapur di Giri) *vaṣa*, *varṣa*, lit. Prāk. *vāsu*, Pāli *vassa*, Gyp. *berš*, *breš*.

b. Iranian. Av. *barəša* ‘mane,’ Phl., New Pers. *buš*, Bal. *bušk*, etc. (see § 779). Av. *karṣayən* ‘they may drag,’ Phl. *kašītanō*, New Pers. *kašīdan*, Afy. *kšal*, Bal. *kašag*, N. Bal. *khašay*, Kurd. *kišān*.

$r\dot{s} > s(s).$

§ 782. The assimilation of $r\dot{s}$ to $s(s)$ occurs frequently in the Indian dialects (cf. § 408).

- a. Indian. Skt. *sīrṣa* ‘head,’ Prāk. *sissa*, *sīsa*, li *sīsa*, Hindī, Panj. *sīs*, Sindhī *sīsī*, Mar. *sī(m)s*, Siinh. *sis*, *his*, *isa*, *iha*, etc. (see § 780).

$$r\dot{s} > h(h).$$

§ 783. The assimilation of *r̄s* to *h(h)* is excessively rare (cf. § 409).

- a. Indian. Skt. *kārsāpāṇa* ‘a certain coin,’ Prāk. *kāhāvaraṇa*, Pali *kahāpāṇa*, Ur. *kāhāṇa*, Bang. *kāhan*, Hindī *kahān*. Skt. *sīrṣa* ‘head,’ Siinh. *iha*, *isa*, *sis*, *his*, etc. (see § 780). Skt. *varṣati* ‘rains,’ Pāli *vassati*, Siinh. *vahinu*, Māladive *vehent̄*.

$$r\dot{s}n > kh, x.$$

§ 784. The assimilation of *r̄sn* to *kh*, *x*, is very rare (cf. § 922).

- b. Iranian. Av. *taršna* ‘thirst,’ Phl. *tišn*, New Pers. *tiš*, Waxī *tax(i)*, Šbyn. *tāšna*, Sarq. *tür(i)*, Yidg. *trušna*, Afy. *tažai*, Bal. *tunnag*, *tūnag*, N. Bal. *thunī*, Kurd. *tī*, *tanī*.

$$r\dot{s}n > n(n).$$

§ 785. The assimilation of *r̄sn* to *n(n)* is quite rare.

- b. Iranian. Av. *taršna* ‘thirst,’ Bal. *tunnag*, *tūnag*, N. Bal. *thunī*, Kurd. *tanī*, *tī*, etc. (see preceding §).

$$r\dot{s}n > r(r).$$

§ 786. The assimilation of *r̄sn* to *r(r)* is exceedingly rare.

- b. Iranian. Av. *taršna* ‘thirst,’ Sarq. *tür(i)*, etc. (see § 784).

$$r\dot{s}n > rs.$$

§ 787. The assimilation of *r̄sn* to *rs* is excessively rare (cf. § 427).

- b. Iranian. Av. *varšni* ‘virile,’ Phl. *gušan*, New Pers. *gušn*, Tag. Oss. *urs*, S. Oss. *vurz*.

$$r\dot{s}n > rz.$$

§ 788. The assimilation of *r̄sn* to *rz* is most rare (cf. § 925).

- b. Iranian. Av. *varšni* ‘virile,’ S. Oss. *vurz*, etc. (see preceding §).

$ršn > š(\dot{š})$.

§ 789. The assimilation of $ršn$ to $š(\dot{š})$ is extremely rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *taršna* ‘thirst,’ New Pers. *tiš*, etc. (see § 784).

$ršn > šn$.

§ 790. The reduction of $ršn$ to $šn$ is quite common.

b. Iranian. Av. *taršna* ‘thirst,’ Phl. *tišn*, Šiyn. *tāšna*, Yidg. *trušna*, etc. (see § 784). Av. *varšni* ‘virile,’ Phl. *gušan*, New Pers. *gušn*, etc. (see § 787).

$ršn > \dot{z}(\dot{z})$.

§ 791. The assimilation of $ršn$ to $\dot{z}(\dot{z})$ is extremely rare (cf. § 429).

b. Iranian. Av. *taršna* ‘thirst,’ Afy. *tažai*, etc. (see § 784).

$ršv > šv$.

§ 792. The assimilation of $ršv$ to $šv$ is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Iranian dialects.

b. Iranian. Av. *karšvar* ‘clime,’ Phl., New Pers. *kišvar*.

$rs > hl$.

§ 793. The transposition of rs to hl is very rare (cf. §§ 354, 421).

b. Iranian. Av. *parəsu* ‘side,’ Phl. *pahlūk*, New Pers. *pahlū*.

$rz > l(l)$.

§ 794. The assimilation of rz to $l(l)$ is extremely rare (cf. § 354).

b. Iranian. Av. *barəziš* ‘pillow,’ Phl. *bālišn*, New Pers. *bališ*, Gab. *bālišt*, Kāš. *bōlēšm*, *bōlišt*.

$rh > r(r)$.

§ 795. The assimilation of rh to $r(r)$ is exceedingly rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *garha* ‘abuse,’ Bihārī *gārī*, *gālī*.

$rh > l(l)$.

§ 796. The assimilation of rh to $l(l)$ is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *garha* ‘abuse,’ Bihārī *gālī*, *gārī*.

lk > *k(k)*.

§ 797. The assimilation of *lk* to *k(k)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

- a. Indian. Skt. *ulkā* ‘meteor,’ Prāk., Pāli *ukkā*, Hindī *lukā*, Sindhī *luk*. Skt. *valkala* ‘bark,’ Prāk., Pāli *vakkala*, Sindhī *bakaru*.

lg > *g(g)*.

§ 798. The assimilation of *lg* to *g(g)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

- a. Indian. Skt. *valgā* ‘rein,’ New Ind. dialects *bāg*. Skt. *valgulī* ‘bat,’ Pāli *vaggulī*.

lp > *p(p)*.

§ 799. The assimilation of *lp* to *p(p)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

- a. Indian. Skt. *kalpa* ‘time,’ Pāli *kappa*. Skt. *kalpatē* ‘conducts himself,’ Māhār. Prāk. *kappaē*, Pāli *kappati*, Simh. *kapanavā*.

lm > *mb*.

§ 800. The assimilation of *lm* to *mb* is very rare (cf. §§ 323, 360).

- a. Indian. Skt. *sālmalī* ‘silk-cotton tree,’ Jaina Prāk. *sambila*, Pāli *simbalī*, Ur. *śimila*, *śimula*, Bang. *śimul*, Hindī *sēmal*, *simbal*, Panj. *simabal*, *simmal*, Mar. *sāmvar*.

lm > *m(m)*.

§ 801. The assimilation of *lm* to *m(m)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

- a. Indian. Skt. *sālmalī* ‘silk-cotton tree,’ Ur. *śimila*, *śimula*, Bang. *śimul*, Hindī *sēmal*, *simbal*, Panj. *simmal*, *simabal*, etc. (see preceding §). Skt. *jālma* ‘reckless,’ Pāli *jamma*.

lm > *mv*.

§ 802. The change of *lm* to *mv* is extremely rare in Indian (cf. §§ 324, 360).

- a. Indian. Skt. *sālmalī* ‘silk-cotton tree,’ Mar. *sāmvar*, etc. (see § 800).

ly > l(l).

§ 803. The assimilation of *ly* to *l(l)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *kalya* ‘dawn,’ Prāk., Pāli *kalla*, Ass., Ur., Bang. *kāli*, E. Hindī, Hindī *kāl*, *kālh*, Panj. *kall*, *kallh*, Sindhī *kālh*, Guj., Mar. *kāl*.

ly > (l)lh.

§ 804. The assimilation of *ly* to *(l)lh* is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *kalya* ‘dawn,’ E. Hindī, Hindī *kālh*, *kāl*, Panj. *kallh*, *kall*, Sindhī *kālh*, etc. (see preceding §). Skt. *mālya* ‘price,’ Prāk. *mulla*, *molla*, Kaśm. *mol*, Ur. *mula*, Bang., Hindī *mōl*, Panj. *mull*, Sindhī *mulhu*, Mar. *mōl*.

lv > l(b).

§ 805. The assimilation of *lv* to *l(b)* is extremely rare (cf. § 372).

a. Indian. Skt. *balvaja* ‘reed,’ Pāli *pabbaja*.

lv > l(l).

§ 806. The assimilation of *lv* to *l(l)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *bilva* ‘wood-apple,’ Pāli *billā*, *bella*, New Ind. dialects *bēl*. Skt. *khālvāṭa* ‘bald,’ Prāk. *khallīḍa*, Pāli *khallāṭa*.

vy > b(b).

§ 807. The assimilation of *vy* to *b(b)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects (cf. § 372). In Bangālī *vij* is regularly pronounced *b*.

a. Indian. Skt. *sīvyaṭi* ‘sews,’ Pāli *sibbatī*. Skt. *vyaṭīṭa* ‘passed,’ Ur. *bitibā*, Hindī *bitnā*, Panj. *bitītanā*, Guj. *vaṭavun*. Skt. *vyaṁśana* ‘division,’ Hindī *bāchnā*, Panj. *bāṁchuanā*, Sindhī *virchayu*. Skt. *vyāghra* ‘tiger,’ Prāk. *vagyha*, Pāli *vyag-gha*, Hindī *bāgh*, Sindhī *vāghu*, Mar. *vāgh*, Simh. *vag*.

vy > v(v).

§ 808. The assimilation of *vy* to *v(v)* occurs very frequently in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *vyatīta* ‘passed,’ Guj. *vaṭavūm*, etc. (see preceding §). Skt. *vyāghra* ‘tiger,’ Prāk. *vaggha*, Sindhī *vāghu*, Mar. *vāgh*, Siṁh. *vag*, etc. (see preceding §).

vr > v(v).

§ 809. The assimilation of *vr* to *v(v)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *urvaśī* nom. prop., Prāk. *uvvasī*. Skt. *vrīhi* ‘rice,’ Prāk., Pāli *vīhi*, Siṁh. *vī*.

śc > c(c).

§ 810. The assimilation of *śc* to *c(c)* is not very common.

a. Indian. Skt. *āścarya* ‘wonderful,’ Prāk. *acchēra*, Pāli *acchēra*, *acchariya*, Hindī, Panj. *acaraj*, Sindhī *acaraj*, *acarat*. Skt. *paścāt* ‘behind,’ Prāk., Pāli *pacchā*, Ass. *pīcē*, *pācē* (pron. *pīsē*, *pāsē*), Kaśm. *pat(h)*, Ur. *pachē*, Bang. *pāchā*, *pichē* (pron. *pāsā*, *pīsē*), Hindī *pāchē*, *pāchū*, *pīchū*, Panj. *pichē*, *pīchōm*, Sindhī *pōē*, *puām*, Guj. *pachē*, *pachī*, *pāchō*, Siṁh. *pas(u)*.

śc > (c)ch.

§ 811. The assimilation of *śc* to *(c)ch* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *vrścika* ‘scorpion,’ Prāk. *viṁcua*, *vicchua*, *viṁchua*, Pāli *vicchika*, Nāip. *bicchu*, Kaśm. *bīc*, *büch*, Ur., Bang. *bichā*, E. Hindī *biceu*, Hindī *bichuā*, Panj. *vicchā*, Sindhī *vichūm*, Guj. *vichu*, *viṁchū*, Mar. *viñcū*, *viṁchūm*. Skt. *paścāt* ‘behind,’ Prāk., Pāli *pacchā*, Ur. *pachē*, Bang. *pāchā*, *pichē*, Hindī *pāchē*, *pāchū*, *pīchū*, Panj. *pichē*, *pīchōm*, Guj. *pachē*, *pachī*, *pāchō*, etc. (see preceding §).

śc > s(s).

§ 812. The assimilation of *śc* to *s(s)* is very rare (cf. § 400).

a. Indian. Skt. *paścāt* ‘behind,’ Ass. *pīsē*, *pāsē* (written *pichē*, *pāchē*), Bang. *pāsā*, *pīsē* (written *pāchā*, *pichē*), Siinh. *pas(u)*, etc. (see § 810).

Syncope of śc.

§ 813. The loss of internal śc is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *paścāt* ‘behind,’ Sindhī *pōē*, *puām*, etc. (see § 810). Skt. *trayaścatvārimśat* ‘forty-three,’ Prāk. *tēalīsa*, Kaśm. *tēyatājih*, Bihārī *tāmītalīs*, Hindī *tēalīs*, *tētalīsā*, *tāmītalīs*, Sindhī *tētalīh*.

śm > m(m).

§ 814. The assimilation of śm to m(m) is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *śmaśru* ‘beard,’ Prāk. *māsu*, *massu*, *māmsu*, Pāli *massu*, Ass. *mōc*, Bang. *mōch*, Bihārī *mōinch*, *mūinch*, Hindī *mūchēm*, Panj. *mucch*, Sindhī *much*, Guj. *mūch*. Skt. *śmaśāna* ‘cemetery,’ Prāk. *masāṇa*, Māg. Prāk. *maśāṇa*, Jāina Prāk. *sīyāṇa*, *susāṇa*, Pāli *susāna*, Ur. *maśāṇa*, Bang. *maśān*, Hindī *masān*, Panj. *masāṇ*, Sindhī *masāṇu*, Guj. *masāṇ*, Mar. *masāṇ*.

śm > s(s).

§ 815. The assimilation of śm to s(s) is comparatively rare (cf. § 400).

a. Indian. Skt. *śmaśāna* ‘cemetery,’ Jāina Prāk. *sīyāṇa*, *susāṇa*, Pāli *susāna*, etc. (see preceding §). Skt. *raśmi* ‘ray,’ Prāk. *rassi*, Pāli *rasmi*, *raṁsi*, Ass. *raci* (pron. *rasi*), Kaśm. *raz*, Ur., Bang. *rasī*, E. Hindī, Hindī, Panj. *rassā*, *rassī*, Sindhī *rassī*, Mar. *rassī*.

śr > ḡj.

§ 816. The change of śr to ḡj is very rare (cf. § 350 ?).

a. Indian. Skt. *aśru* ‘tear,’ Prāk. *aṁsu*, Pāli *assu*, Kaśm. *āuṣ*, *asū*, Nāip. *āṁsū*, Ur. *āṁjhū*, *āṁsū*, Bihārī, Hindī *āṁsū*, Panj. *añjhū*, Sindhī *hañj*, Guj. *āṁju*, Mar. *aṁsū*, *āsū*.

śr > ḡjh.

§ 817. The change of śr to ḡjh is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *aśru* ‘tear,’ Ur. *ōmjhū*, *āṁsū*, Panj. *añjhū*, etc. (see preceding §).

śr > *s(s)*.

§ 818. The assimilation of *śr* to *s(s)* is extremely rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *śravaṇa* ‘hearing,’ Ur. *śuṇibā*, Bang. *śunan*, Hindī *sunnā*, Panj. *sunanā*, Sindhī *suṇanu*. Skt. *śvaśrū* ‘mother-in-law,’ Pāli *sassu*, Ur. *śāśa*, Bang. *śas*, Hindī *sās*, Panj. *sassū*, Sindhī *sasu*, Guj. *sāṁsū*, Mar. *sāsū*.

śr > *s(s)*.

§ 819. The assimilation of *śr* to *s(s)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects (cf. § 400).

a. Indian. Skt. *śmaśru* ‘beard,’ Prāk. *māsu*, *massu*, *maṁsu*, Pāli *massu*, Ass. *mōc*, Bang. *mōch*, Bihārī *mōṁch*, *mūṁch*, Hindī *mūchēṁ*, Panj. *mucch*, Sindhī *much*, Guj. *mūch*. Skt. *aśru* ‘tear,’ Prāk. *aṁsu*, Pāli *assu*, Nāip. *āṁsū*, Ur. *āṁsū*, *ōmjhū*, Bihārī, Hindī *āṁsū*, Mar. *āṁsū*, *āsū*, etc. (see § 816). Skt. *śvaśrū* ‘mother-in-law,’ Pāli *sassu*, Bang. *śās*, Hindī *sās*, Panj. *sassū*, Sindhī *sasu*, Guj. *sāṁsū*, Mar. *sāsū*, etc. (see preceding §). Skt. *śravaṇa* ‘hearing,’ Hindī *sunnā*, Panj. *sunanā*, Sindhī *suṇanu*, etc. (see preceding §).

śl > *s(s)*.

§ 820. The assimilation of *śl* to *s(s)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects (cf. § 400).

a. Indian. Skt. *ślēśma* ‘slime,’ Prāk. *simbha*, Pāli *silesuma*, *sēṁha*, Siṁh. *sem(a)*.

śv > *s(s)*.

§ 821. The assimilation of *śv* to *s(s)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects (cf. § 400).

a. Indian. Skt. *aśva* ‘horse,’ Prāk. *assa*, *āsa*, Pāli *assa*, Siṁh. *as*. Skt. *īśvara* ‘lord,’ Prāk. *īsara*, Pāli *issara*, Hindī, Panj. *īsar*, cf. also Sindhī *paramēśuru*. Skt. *śvaśrū* ‘mother-in-law,’ Pāli *sassu*, Ur. *śāśa*, Bang. *śās*, Hindī *sās*, Panj. *sassū*,

Sindhī *susu*, Guj. *sāṁsū*, Mar. *sūsū*. Skt. *śvāsu* ‘breath,’ Prāk., Pāli *sūsa*, Sindhī *sāhu*.

ṣk > k(k).

§ 822. The assimilation of *ṣk* to *k(k)* is not frequent.

a. Indian. Skt. *duṣṭu* ‘evil,’ Prāk. *dukkadā*, (inscriptions of Girnar) *dukata*, Pāli *dukkata*, *dukkata*. Skt. *śuṣka* ‘dry,’ Prāk. *sukka*, *sukkha*, Pāli *sukkha*, Ass. *sukāna* (pron. *hukāna*), Kaśm. *hōkh*, Ur., Bang. *śukā*, Hindī *sūkhā*, Panj. *sukkhā*, *sukku*, Sindhī *sukō*, Guj. *sākhō*, Mar. *sukā*, *sukhā*. Skt. *niṣkarṣanā* ‘dragging out,’ Pāli *nikāḍḍha*, Hindī *nikālanā*, *nikāsanā*, Panj. *nik(k)āsanā*, *nikkālanā*, Sindhī *nikāraṇum*, *nikāraṇu*, *nikarāṇum*, Guj. *nikālavum*, *nikāsavum*, Mar. *nikāṭanēm*, *nikāl*.

ṣk > (k)kh.

§ 823. The assimilation of *ṣk* to *(k)kh* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *śuṣka* ‘dry,’ Prāk. *sukkha*, *sukka*, Pāli *sukkha*, Kaśm. *hōkh*, Hindī *sūkhā*, Panj. *sukkhā*, *sukkā*, Guj. *sākhō*, Mar. *sukhā*, *sukā*, etc. (see preceding §). Skt. *puṣkara* ‘pool,’ Prāk., Pāli *pokkara*, Ur. *pōkhari*, Bang. *pukur*, Hindī, Mar. *pōkhar*.

ṣṭ > ḡ(t).

§ 824. The assimilation of *ṣṭ* to *ḡ(t)* is quite rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *mṛṣṭa* ‘polished,’ Pāli *maṭṭha*, *maṭṭha*. Skt. *ṣasti* ‘sixty,’ Prāk. *sat̄thi*, Kaśm. *śāiṭh*, *śēṭh*, Ur. *sāthiē*, Bang. *sāc̄ṭha*, Bihārī *sāṭhi*, Hindī *sāṭh*, Panj. *sat̄h*, Sindhī *sāṭhi*, Guj., Mar. *sāṭh*, Siinh. *sūṭha*.

ṣṭ > (t)ṭh.

§ 825. The assimilation of *ṣṭ* to *(t)ṭh* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *yaṣṭi* ‘staff,’ Prāk. *laṭṭhi*, Śāur. Prāk. *jaṭṭhi*, Pāli *laṭṭhi*, Ur., Bang. *lāṭhī*, Hindī *lāṭhī*, *laṭ(i)*, Panj. *laṭṭhī*, Sindhī *lāṭhī*, Guj. *lāṭh*, *lāṭ*, Mar. *laṭṭh*. Skt. *aṣṭān* ‘eight,’ Prāk.,

Pāli *aṭṭha*, Kaśm. *āṭh*, Ur. *āṭha*, Bang. *āṭha*, Bihārī, Hindī *āṭh*, Panj. *atṭh*, Sindhī *āṭh*, Guj., Mar. *āṭh*. Skt. *sāṣṭi* ‘sixty,’ Prāk. *saṭṭhi*, Kaśm. *śaiṭh*, *śeṭh*, Ur. *sāṭhiē*, Bang. *sāṭha*, Bihārī *sāṭhi*, Hindī *sāṭh*, Panj. *saṭṭh*, Sindhī *saṭhi*, Guj., Mar. *sāṭh*.

ṣṭ > ḍ(ḍ).

§ 826. The assimilation of *ṣṭ* to *ḍ(ḍ)* is very rare (cf. § 192).

a. Indian. Skt. *vēṣṭaka* ‘enclosure,’ Pāli *vēṭhaka*, Ass. *bēr*, Nāip. *bār*, Kaśm. *vāḍ*, *vār*, Ur. *bhērā*, *bērā*, Bang. *bērā*, Hindī, Panj. *bērā*, Multānī *vērā*, Sindhī *vadēhō*, *vērā*, Mar. *vēdhā*. Skt. *lēṣṭu* ‘clod,’ Māhār. Prāk. *leṭṭhuya*, Pāli *leḍdu*.

ṣṭ > (d)dh.

§ 827. The assimilation of *ṣṭ* to *(d)dh* is extremely rare (cf. § 193).

a. Indian. Skt. *vēṣṭaka* ‘enclosure,’ Ur. *bērā*, *bhērā*, Hindī, Panj. *bērā*, Multānī *vērā*, Sindhī *vērā*, *vadēhō*, Mar. *vēdhā*, etc. (see preceding §). Skt. *ruṣṭa* ‘angry,’ Bang., Hindī, Panj. *rūḍh*.

ṣṭr > (t)t.

§ 828. The assimilation of *ṣṭr* to *(t)t* is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *uṣṭra* ‘camel.’ Prāk. *uṭṭa*, Kaśm. *(v)ūṁṭh*, Bihārī *ū(m)t*, Sindhī *uṭṭhu*.

ṣṭr > (t)th.

§ 829. The assimilation of *ṣṭr* to *(t)th* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *mahārūṣṭra* ‘great kingdom,’ Pāli *mahāratṭha*, Sindhī *marāṭhī*, Guj. *marēṭhō*.

ṣṭr > ḍ(ḍ).

§ 830. The assimilation of *ṣṭr* to *ḍ(ḍ)* is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *dāniṣṭrā* ‘tusk,’ Prāk. *dāḍhā*, Pāli *dāṭhā*, Ur. *dāḍh(i)*, Bang. *dār(i)*, Hindī *dāḍh(i)*, Panj. *dāhaḍ(i)*, Sindhī *ḍāṭh*, *ḍāḍah*, Guj. *dāḍhī*, *dāhār*, Mar. *dāḍh*, Sinh. *dala*.

$\dot{s}tr > (\underline{d})dh.$

§ 831. The assimilation of $\dot{s}tr$ to $(\underline{d})dh$ is extremely rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *dāṁstrā* ‘tusk,’ Prāk. *dāḍhā*, Ur., Hindī *dāḍh(i)*, Guj. *dāḍhī*, *dahār*, Mar. *dāḍh*, etc. (see preceding §).

$\dot{s}tr > \underline{l}(l).$

§ 832. The assimilation of $\dot{s}tr$ to $\underline{l}(l)$ is excessively rare (cf. § 213).

a. Indian. Skt. *dāṁstrā* ‘tusk,’ Siñh. *dala*, etc. (see § 830).

$\dot{s}tr > h(h).$

§ 833. The assimilation of $\dot{s}tr$ to $h(h)$ is exceedingly rare (cf. § 206 ?).

a. Indian. Skt. *dāṁstrā* ‘tusk,’ Panj. *dāhad(i)*, Guj. *dāhār*, *dāḍhī*, etc. (see § 830).

$\dot{s}th > t(t).$

§ 834. The assimilation of $\dot{s}th$ to $t(t)$ is very uncommon.

a. Indian. Skt. *kōṣṭha* ‘granary,’ Pāli *kotṭha*, New Ind. dialects *kott*, *kotṭh*.

$\dot{s}th > (t)th.$

§ 835. The assimilation of $\dot{s}th$ to $(t)th$ is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *pr̥ṣṭha* ‘back,’ Apab. Prāk. *pat̥hi*, *pīṭhi*, *puṭṭhi*, Pāli *pīṭha*, Ass., Ur. *piṭhi*, Bang. *piṭhi*, *pīṭ*, Hindī *pīṭh*, Panj. *piṭṭh*, *putṭh*, Sindhī *puṭhi*, Guj. *puṭh*, *pīṭh*, Mar. *pāṭh*, Gyp. *pūšto*. Skt. *gōṣṭhī* ‘assembly,’ Prāk. *goṭṭhī*, Pāli *goṭṭha*, Sindhī *gōṭhu*, Mar. *goṭṭhī*. Skt. *oṣṭha* ‘lip,’ Māhār. Prāk. *oṭṭha*, *uṭṭha*, Pāli *oṭṭha*, Kaśm. *vuṭh*, Ur. *oṭha*, Bihārī *hō(ni)th*, Hindī *ōṁth*, Panj. *hōmth*, Guj. *oṭh*, *hōṭ*, Mar. *ōṁth*, Gyp. *vušt*.

$\dot{s}th > d(\underline{d}).$

§ 836. The assimilation of $\dot{s}th$ to $\underline{d}(d)$ is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *kuṣṭha* ‘leprosy,’ Ur. *kudha*, Bang. *kuḍi*, Sindhī *kōṛhu*, Guj., Mar. *kōṛ*, *kōṛh*, *kōhōṛ*.

$\dot{s}th > (\underline{d})dh.$

§ 837. The assimilation of $\dot{s}th$ to $(\underline{d})dh$ is extremely rare.

- a. Indian. Skt. *kuṣṭha* 'leprosy,' Ur. *kudha*, Sindhī *kōṛhu*, Guj., Mar. *kōṛh*, *kōṛ*, *kōhōṛ*, etc. (see preceding §).

$\dot{s}n > \hat{n}(\hat{n})$.

- § 838. The assimilation of $\dot{s}n$ to $\hat{n}(\hat{n})$ is exceedingly rare.

- a. Indian. Skt. *uṣṇa* 'hot,' Māhār. Prāk., Pāli *uṇha* (but Pāli *sītunnaka* 'heat and cold' besides *sītuṇhaka*), Sindhī *uṇ*, Guj. *unhuṇ*, Mar. *uṇha*, Siinh. (*h*)*uṇu*.

$\dot{s}n > \eta(\eta)$.

- § 839. The assimilation of $\dot{s}n$ to $\eta(\eta)$ occurs but seldom.

- a. Indian. Skt. *uṣṇa* 'hot,' Siinh. (*h*)*uṇu*, etc. (see preceding §).

$\dot{s}n > \eta h$.

- § 840. The change of $\dot{s}n$ to nh is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Middle Indian dialects, but it is very rare in the Middle Indian dialects.

- a. Indian. Skt. *uṣṇa* 'hot,' Māhār. Prāk. *uṇha*, etc. (see § 838). Skt. *kṛṣṇa* nom. prop., Prāk., Pāli *kaiṇha*, Hindī, Panj. *kānh*, *kanhāi*, Sindhī *kānu*, Guj. *kānhō*, Mar. *kanhōbā*.

$\dot{s}n > n(n)$.

- § 841. The assimilation of $\dot{s}n$ to $n(n)$ occurs frequently (cf. § 218).

- a. Indian. Skt. *sīta* 'cold' + *uṣṇa* 'hot,' Pāli *sītunnaka*, *sītuṇhaka*, Mar. *uṇha*, etc. (cf. § 838). Skt. *kṛṣṇa* nom. prop., Sindhī *kānu*, etc. (see preceding §).

$\dot{s}n > nh$.

- § 842. The change of $\dot{s}n$ to nh is very rare.

- a. Indian. Skt. *uṣṇa* 'hot,' Guj. *unhuṇ*, etc. (see § 838). Skt. *kṛṣṇa* nom. prop., Hindī, Panj. *kānh*, *kanhāi*, Guj. *kānhō*, Mar. *kanhōbā*, etc. (see § 840).

$\dot{s}n > h(h)$.

- § 843. The assimilation of $\dot{s}n$ to $h(h)$ is extremely rare (cf. § 409).

a. Indian. Skt. *tṛṣṇā* ‘thirst,’ Prāk. *tañhā*, Pāli *tiñhā*, *tasinā*, Panj. *tihā*, Sindhī *ṭih*, Mar. *tahān*.

$\dot{s}p > p(p)$.

§ 844. The assimilation of $\dot{s}p$ to $p(p)$ is exceedingly rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *bāspa* ‘tear, smoke,’ Prāk. *bāha* ‘tear,’ *bappha* ‘smoke,’ Śāur. Prāk., Pāli *bappa*, Ass. *bhāp*, Kaśm. *bāha*, Ur., Bang. *bhāp*, E. Hindī *bā(m)ph*, Hindī *bhāp*, *bā(n)ph*, Panj. *bhāph*, Sindhī *ṭāph*, Guj. *bā(m)ph*, Mar. *vāph*. Skt. *puṣpa* ‘flower,’ Prāk., Pāli *puppha*, Kaśm. *pōṣ*, Bihārī *phūp*, *phūph*, Old Hindī *puhup*, Hindī *phūp*, Guj., Mar. *phūl*. Skt. *nisputra* ‘sonless,’ Sindhī *nīpuṭrō*.

$\dot{s}p > (p)ph$.

§ 845. The assimilation of $\dot{s}p$ to $(p)ph$ is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *bāspa* ‘tear, smoke,’ Prāk. *bappha* ‘smoke,’ *bāha* ‘tear,’ E. Hindī *bā(n)ph*, Hindī *bā(n)ph*, *bhāp*, Panj. *bhāph*, Sindhī *ṭāph*, Guj. *bā(n)ph*, Mar. *vāph*, etc. (see preceding §). Skt. *puṣpa* ‘flower,’ Prāk., Pāli *puppha*, Bihārī *phūph*, *phūp*, etc. (see preceding §).

$\dot{s}p > h(h)$.

§ 846. The assimilation of $\dot{s}p$ to $h(h)$ is very rare (cf. §§ 421, 300).

a. Indian. Skt. *bāspa* ‘tear, smoke,’ Prāk. *bāha* ‘tear,’ *bappha* ‘smoke,’ Kaśm. *bāha*, etc. (see § 844).

$\dot{sm} > (b)bh$.

§ 847. The assimilation of \dot{sm} to $(b)bh$ is excessively rare (cf. § 323).

a. Indian. Skt. *uṣman* ‘hot season,’ Prāk. *umhā*, Old Hindī *ūbh*, Mar. *umhal*. Skt. *garīṣma* ‘hot season,’ Prāk. *gimha*, Apab. Prāk. *gimbhā*, Pāli *gimha*, Old Hindī *garīsam*, Mar. *gimbh*, *gīm*.

$\dot{sm} > m(m)$.

§ 848. The assimilation of \dot{sm} to $m(m)$ is very rare.

- a. Indian. Skt. *grīṣma* ‘hot season,’ Mar. *gīm*, *gīmbh*, etc. (see preceding §).

$\dot{s}m > mh.$

§ 849. The change of $\dot{s}m$ to mh is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects (cf. § 409).

- a. Indian. Skt. *grīṣma* ‘hot season,’ Prāk., Pāli *gimha*, etc. (see § 847). Skt. *uṣman* ‘hot season,’ Prāk. *umhā*, Mar. *umhal*, etc. (see § 847).

$\dot{sy} > (k)kh.$

§ 850. The change of \dot{sy} to $(k)kh$ is very rare (cf. § 404).

- a. Indian. Skt. *śisya* ‘pupil,’ Prāk. *sīsa*, Pāli *sissa*, Sindhi *sikhu*.

$\dot{sy} > \dot{ss}.$

§ 851. The assimilation of \dot{sy} to \dot{ss} is extremely rare.

- a. Indian. Skt. *pūṣya*, *pāuṣya* ‘December–January,’ Prāk. *pūsa*, Ur. *pūṣa*, Bang. *pāus*, Hindī *pūs*, Panj. *pōh*, Sindhi *pōhu*.

$\dot{sy} > s(s).$

§ 852. The assimilation of \dot{sy} to $s(s)$ is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

- a. Indian. Skt. *śusyati* ‘dries,’ Prāk. *sūsai*, Pāli *sussati*. Skt. *pūṣya*, *pāuṣya* ‘December–January,’ Prāk. *pūsa*, Hindī *pūs*, etc. (see preceding §).

$\dot{sy} > h(h).$

§ 853. The change of \dot{sy} to $h(h)$ is very rare (cf. § 409).

- a. Indian. Skt. *bhavīṣyāmi* ‘I shall be,’ Prāk. *hōhāmi*, *hōhimī*, *hossāmi*, Pāli *bhavissāmi*. Skt. *pūṣya*, *pāuṣya* ‘December–January,’ Panj. *pōh*, Sindhi *pōhu*, etc. (see § 851).

$sk > k(k).$

§ 854. The assimilation of sk to $k(k)$ is very frequent in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *taskara* ‘thief,’ Prāk., Pāli *takkara*. Skt. *skandha* ‘shoulder,’ Prāk. *khand(h)a*, Pāli *khandha*, Ur., Bang., Hindī *kāmḍhā*, Panj. *kannh*, *kamdhā*, Sindhī, Guj. *kāmḍhō*, Mar. *khāmḍā*, Elu *kaṁda*, Mālādive *koḍu*.

$sk > (k)kh$.

§ 855. The assimilation of *sk* to *(k)kh* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *skandha* ‘shoulder,’ Prāk. *khand(h)a*, Pāli *khandha*, Mar. *khāmḍā*, etc. (see preceding §).

$sc > c(c)$.

§ 856. The assimilation of *sc* to *c(c)* is found occasionally in the Iranianian dialects.

b. Iranian. Av. *pascat* ‘afterward,’ Old Pers. *pasā*, Phl., New Pers. *pas*, Kāš. *pac*, Kuhr. *pas*, *paš*, Bal. *paš*, Kurd. *pāšī*, Dig. Oss. *fastāga*, Tag. *fastag*.

$sc > \check{s}(\check{s})$.

§ 857. The assimilation of *sc* to *\check{s}(\check{s})* is not uncommon in the Iranianian dialects (cf. §§ 419, 166).

b. Iranian. Av. *pascat* ‘afterward,’ Kuhr. *paš*, *pas*, Bal. *paš*, Kurd. *pāšī*, etc. (see preceding §).

$sc > \check{sk}$.

§ 858. The change of *sc* to *\check{sk}* is very rare (cf. § 419).

b. Iranian. Av. *scindayeiti* ‘breaks,’ Phl. *škastanō*, New Pers. *šikastan*, Oss. *sadhtin*, *satthin*.

$sc > s(s)$.

§ 859. The assimilation of *sc* to *s(s)* is not infrequent in the Iranianian dialects.

b. Iranian. Av. *pascat* ‘afterward,’ Old Pers. *pasā*, Phl., New Pers. *pas*, Kuhr. *pas*, *paš*, etc. (see § 856). Av. *scindayeiti* ‘breaks,’ Oss. *sadhtin*, *satthin*, etc. (see preceding §).

st > (k)kh.

§ 860. The change of *st* to *(k)kh* is extremely rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *stambha* ‘post,’ Prāk. *khambha*, *thambla*, Pāli *thambha*, Ur. *khambh(ā)*, *kham(bā)*, Bang. *khambā*, Hindī, Panj. *thamb*, Sindhī *thambhu*, Guj. *khamb*, *khambh*, *thamb*, Mar. *khāmb*, Siinh. *tāmba*. [See now Pischel, § 306.]

st > t(t).

§ 861. The assimilation of *st* to *t(t)* is excessively rare (cf. § 224).

a. Indian. Skt. *stambha* ‘post,’ Siinh. *tāmba*, etc. (see preceding §).

st > t(t).

§ 862. The assimilation of *st* to *t(t)* is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *stāinya* ‘thief,’ Jaina Prāk. *tēniya*. Skt. *hyastana* ‘yesterday’s,’ Pāli *hīyattana*. Skt. *hasta* ‘hand,’ Prāk., Pāli *hattha*, Ass. *hāt*, *hāth*, Kaśm. *ath* (but *hast* ‘elephant’), Ur., Bang. *hāta*, Bihārī, Hindī *hāth*, Panj. *hatth*, Sindhī *hathu*, Guj. *hāth*, Mar. *hāt*, Siinh. *ata*, Gyp. *vast*.

b. Iranian. Lat. *sturnus* ‘starling,’ Old High German *stāra*, New Pers. *tar*.

st > (t)th.

§ 863. The assimilation of *st* to *(t)th* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *pustaka* ‘book,’ Prāk. *potthaa*, Pāli *pōthaku*, Kaśm. *pūth*, Ur. *pōthā*, Sindhī, Guj., Mar. *pōthī*, Siinh. *pōta*. Skt. *hasta* ‘hand,’ Prāk., Pāli *hattha*, Ass. *hāth*, *hāt*, Kaśm. *ath*, Bihārī, Hindī *hāth*, Panj. *hatth*, Sindhī *hathu*, Guj. *hāth*, etc. (see preceding §). Skt. *prastara* ‘stone,’ Prāk., Pāli *patthara*, Ur. *puthara*, Bang. *pāthar*, Hindī, Panj. *patthar*, Sindhī *patharu*, Guj., Mar. *patthar*. Skt. *stana* ‘female breast,’ Pāli *thana*, Ur., Bang. *thana*, Hindī *than*, Panj. *than*, Sindhī *thanu*, Guj. *thān*, Mar. *thanā*, Siinh. *tana*.

st > s(s).

§ 864. The assimilation of *st* to *s(s)* is very rare.

b. Iranian. Av., Old Pers. *rāsta* ‘right,’ Phl. *rāst*, New Pers. *rās*, *rāst*, Oss. *rast*, *rasth*.

sty > ḡh, th.

§ 865. The assimilation of *sty* to *ṭh*, *th*, is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *styāna* ‘idleness,’ Prāk., Pāli *ṭhīna*, *thīna*.

sth > (k)kh.

§ 866. The change of *sth* to *(k)kh* is extremely rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *sthānu* ‘firm, Śiva,’ Prāk. *khānu*, *khaṇnu*, ‘firm,’ *thānu* ‘Śiva.’ [See now Pischel, § 309.]

sth > ḡ(t).

§ 867. The assimilation of *sth* to *ṭ(t)* is exceedingly rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *asthi* ‘bone,’ Prāk., Pāli *atṭhi*, Ur., Bang. *hāḍa*, Hindī *hāḍ*, *haddī*, Panj. *haddī*, Guj., Mar. *hāḍ*, Siinh. *āṭa*.

sth > (t)ṭh.

§ 868. The assimilation of *sth* to *(t)ṭh* is very rare (cf. § 238).

a. Indian. Skt. *sthāna* ‘place,’ Prāk. *ṭhāṇa*, *thāṇa*, Pāli *ṭhāna*, Nāip. *thaṇi*, Ur. *thaṇā*, *thānā*, Bang. *thaṇā*, *thān*, Hindī *ṭhannā*, *thānā*, Panj. *ṭhāṇ*, *thānā*, Sindhī *ṭhānu*, *thānu*, Guj. *ṭhāṇ*, *thān*, Mar. *ṭhān*, *thār*, Siinh. *tāna*, *tāna*, Gyp. *than*.

sth > ḡ(d).

§ 869. The assimilation of *sth* to *ḍ(d)* is extremely rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *asthi* ‘bone,’ Ur., Bang. *hāḍa*, Hindī *hāḍ*, *haddī*, Panj. *haddī*, Guj., Mar. *hāḍ*, etc. (see § 867).

sth > t(t).

§ 870. The assimilation of *sth* to *t(t)* is exceedingly rare (cf. § 240).

a. Indian. Skt. *sthira* ‘firm,’ Prāk., Pāli *thira*, Ur. *thira*, Hindī *ṭhir*, Siinh. *tara*. Skt. *sthāli* ‘kettle,’ Pāli *ṭhāli*, Ur., Panj. *ṭhāli*, Guj. *thālō*, Mar. *ṭhālā*, Siinh. *tāli*, Māladive *teli*.

sth > (t)th.

§ 871. The assimilation of *sth* to *(t)th* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects and in North Balūcī.

a. Indian. Skt. *sthāna* ‘place,’ Prāk. *thāna*, *ṭhāna*, Nāip. *thanī*, Ur. *thānā*, *ṭhanā*, Bang. *thān*, *thanā*, Hindī *thānā*, *ṭhannā*, Panj. *thānā*, *ṭhannā*, *ṭhāñ*, Sindhī *thānu*, *ṭhānu*, Guj. *thāñ*, *ṭhāñ*, Mar. *thār*, *ṭhān*, Gyp. *than*, etc. (see § 868). Skt. *sthira* ‘firm,’ Prāk., Pāli *thira*, Ur. *thira*, etc. (see preceding §).

b. Iranian. Av., Old Pers. *-stāna* ‘standing,’ Phl., New Pers. *-stān*, N. Bal. *thān*, Kurd. *šūn*.

sth > st.

§ 872. ^The deaspirization of *sth* to *st* is very rare (cf. § 240).

a. Indian. Skt. *gr̥hastha* ‘householder,’ Pāli *gahat̄tha*, Bihārī *girhast*, Hindī *grihast*, Panj. *g(a)risati*, Sindhī *grihastu*, Guj. *grastha* (semi-tatsama).

sth > ſ(ſ).

§ 873. The assimilation of *sth* to *ſ(ſ)* is extremely rare (cf. § 419).

b. Iranian. Av., Old Pers. *-stāna* ‘standing,’ Kurd. *šūn*, etc. (see § 871).

sn > nh.

§ 874. The change of *sn* to *nh* is very rare (cf. §§ 421, 277).

a. Indian. Skt. *snāna* ‘bathing,’ Apab. Prāk. *nhāṇu*, Pāli *nahāna*, *sināna*, Hindī *nhānā*, Panj. *nhāūṇā*, Guj. *nahāñ*, Mar. *nahāñ*, *nāhanēñi*.

sn > n(n).

§ 875. The assimilation of *sn* to *n(n)* occurs both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects. It is more frequent in the latter group.

a. Indian. Skt. *snēha* ‘love,’ Prāk. *nēha*, *siṇēha*, Apab. Prāk. *nēhu*, Pāli *s(i)nēha*, Bihārī *nēh*, Sindhī *nīṁhu*, *sanēhō*.

b. Iranian. Av. *snaoða* ‘cloud,’ Bal. *nōd*, N. Bal. *nōð*. Skt. *snuṣar* ‘daughter-in-law,’ Afy. *nžōr*, Bal. *našār*, Oss. *n(v)ostha*. Av. *snavaro* ‘bow-string,’ Dig. Oss. *navr*, Tag. *nvar*.

sn > nh.

§ 876. The change of *sn* to *nh* is not infrequent in the Indian dialects (cf. § 421).

a. Indian. Skt. *snāna* ‘bathing,’ Hindī *nhānā*, Panj. *nhāññā*, etc. (see § 874).

sp > p(p).

§ 877. The assimilation of *sp* to *p(p)* is very rare (cf. § 293).

a. Indian. Skt. *vanaspati* ‘tree,’ Prāk. *vanyassai*, *vanyapphai*, Pāli *vanappati*. Skt. *sparśa* ‘touch,’ Prāk. *pharisa*, Pāli *phassa*, Ass. *✓pas*, Bang. *sparśa* (pron. *pōrśo*), Hindī, Panj. *paras*, Guj. *pāras*, Mar. *paras*.

b. Iranian. Av. *sperəza* ‘spleen,’ Phl. *spārz*, New Pers. *supurz*, Kāš. *aspūl*, *aspōl*, Tāt *süpüł*, Kurd. *pišik*.

sp > (p)ph.

§ 878. The assimilation of *sp* to *(p)ph* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian languages.

a. Indian. Skt. *sparśa* ‘touch,’ Prāk. *pharisa*, Pāli *phassa*, etc. (see preceding §). Skt. *spandana* ‘throb,’ Prāk. *phāñdāṇa*, Pāli *phandana*, Hindī *phāñdanā*, Panj. *phāñdanā*, Mar. *phāñdanēṁ*.

sp > s(s).

§ 879. The assimilation of *sp* to *s(s)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Iranian dialects. In the Indian dialects, on the other hand, it is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *vanaspati* ‘tree,’ Prāk. *vanyassai*, *vanyapphai*, etc. (see § 877). Skt. *bṛhaspati* nom. prop., Prāk. *bihassai*, *bhuassai*, *bahappaï*, *bhaappaï*.

b. Iranian. Av. *span* ‘dog,’ Old Pers. (Median) *σπάκα*, Phl. *sak*, *sag*, New Pers. *sag*, Gab. *sabā*, *savā*, Kāš. *asbā*, *aspā*, Samn. *asba*, Tāl. *sipā*, Afγ. *spai*, Kurd. *sah*. Av. *aspā* ‘horse,’ Old Pers. *asa*, *aspā*, Phl., New Pers. *asp*, Tāt *ās*, Waxī *yaś*, Minj. *yas(a)p*, Afγ. *ās*, Bal. (*h*)*aps*, Kurd. *hasp*, Dig. Oss. *afsa*, Tag.

yafs. Skt. *aśvatara* ‘mule,’ Phl., New Pers. *astar*, Bal. *istal*, N. Bal. *hastal*, Kurd. *istīr*, *histir*.

sp > sph, sf.

§ 880. The aspirization of *sp* to *sph*, *sf*, is not common.

b. Iranian. Av. *gaospənta* ‘holy kine,’ Phl. *gōspand*, New Pers. *gōsfand*, *gōspand*. Av. *spaēta* ‘white,’ Phl. *spēt*, New Pers. *safēd*, *sipēd*, *ispēd*, Zaf. *sübō*, Kāš. *asbē*, Kuhr. *asbēd*, Afy. *spīn*, Kurd. (*i*)*spī*.

sp > sb.

§ 881. The softening of *sp* to *sb* is not uncommon in the Iranian dialects (cf. § 290).

b. Iranian. Av. *spaēta* ‘white,’ Zaf. *sübō*, Kāš. *asbē*, Kuhr. *asbēd*, etc. (see preceding §). Av. *span* ‘dog,’ Gab. *sabā*, *savā*, Kāš. *asbā*, *aspā*, Samn. *asba*, etc. (see § 879).

sph > (k)kh.

§ 882. The assimilation of *sph* to *(k)kh* is extremely rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *sphōṭaka* ‘boil,’ Prāk. *khōḍaa*, Pāli *phōṭa*, Ur., Bang., Hindī, Panj. *phōḍā*, Sindhī *phurḍī*. [So the Prākrit grammarians, falsely. See now Pischel, § 311.]

sph > (p)ph.

§ 883. The assimilation of *sph* to *(p)ph* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *sphuṭa* ‘thrilled,’ Prāk. *phuḍa*, Pāli *phuṭa*. Skt. *sphōṭaka* ‘boil,’ Pāli *phōṭa*, Ur., Bang., Hindī, Panj. *phōḍā*, Sindhī *phurḍī*.

sm > mh.

§ 884. The change of *sm* to *mh* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Middle Indian dialects (cf. § 421).

a. Indian. Skt. *asmī* ‘am,’ Prāk. *amhi*, Pāli *amhi*, *asmī*. Skt. *vismaya* ‘wonder,’ Prāk. *vimhaa*, Pāli *vimhaya*, Sindhī *visāī*.

sm > s(s).

§ 885. The assimilation of *sm* to *s(s)* is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *vismaya* ‘wonder,’ Sindhī *visāī*, etc. (see preceding §). Skt. *smṛti* ‘memory,’ Hindī, Panj. *surat*, Sindhī *surti*. Skt. *smarati* ‘remembers,’ Prāk. *saraī*, *sumaraī*, Pāli *sarati*, *sumarati*.

sm > sb.

§ 886. The change of *sm* to *sb* is excessively rare (cf. § 323).

b. Iranian. Av., Old Pers. *asman* ‘heaven,’ Phl., New Pers. *āsmān*, Gab. *asbān*, Bal. *āsmān*, N. Bal. *ažmān*.

sm > z(z).

§ 887. The assimilation of *sm* to *z(z)* is very rare (cf. §§ 325, 420).

b. Iranian. Av. *aēsma* ‘fuel,’ Phl. (*h*)*ēzam*, Pāz., New Pers. *hēzam*, Gab. *izma*, Kāš., Kuhr. (*h*)*ēzam*, Kurd. *hazang*.

sm > zm.

§ 888. The softening of *sm* to *zm* is rare (cf. § 420).

b. Iranian. Av. *aēsma* ‘fuel,’ Gab. *izma*, etc. (see preceding §).

sm > žm.

§ 889. The change of *sm* to *žm* is very rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *asman* ‘heaven,’ N. Bal. *ažmān*, etc. (see § 886).

sy > (j)jh.

§ 890. The change of *sy* to *(j)jh* is extremely rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *kāṁsya*, *kāṁsa* ‘bell-metal,’ Prāk. *kāṁsia*, Pāli *kāṁsa*, Ur., Bang., Hindī *kāṁsā*, Panj. *kāṁsī*, Sindhī *kāṁjhō*, Guj. *kāṁsun*, Mar. *kāṁsēm* (cf. also Prāk. *tujjha* ‘of thee’ < Old Ind. **tusya*).

sy > s(s).

§ 891. The assimilation of *sy* to *s(s)* is found both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *syāla* ‘brother-in-law,’ Pāli *sāla*, Bang. *śal*, Hindī *sāl*, Panj. *salā*, Sindhlī *sālō*, Guj. *sālō*, *sālō*, Mar. *sālā*, Gyp. *salō*.

b. Iranian. Av. *syāva* ‘black,’ Phl. *siyāk*, *siyāh*, New Pers. *siyāh*, Waxī *śū*, Sangl. *śoi*, Oss. *sau*.

sy > ś(s).

§ 892. The assimilation of *sy* to *ś(s)* is very rare (cf. § 419).

b. Iranian. Av. *syāva* ‘black,’ Waxī *śū*, Sangl. *śoi*, etc. (see preceding §).

sr > (k)kh.

§ 893. The change of *sr* to *(k)kh* is extremely rare (cf. § 404?).

b. Iranian. Av. *sraoni* ‘thigh,’ Phl. *sarāk*, *sarīn*, New Pers. *surūn*, *surīn*, Waxī *śunj*, Śīyn. *śāun*, Sarq. *xāun*, Bal. *sarēn*.

sr > ls.

§ 894. The metathesis of *sr* to *ls* is rare (cf. § 354).

b. Iranian. Av. *asru* ‘tear,’ Phl., New Pers. *ars*, Kāš. *asl*, Māz. *asr*, Afy. *ōṣa*, Bal. *als*, Kurd. (*h*)*istir*, *asr*.

sr > s(s).

§ 895. The assimilation of *sr* to *s(s)* is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *sahasra* ‘thousand,’ Prāk., Pāli *sahassa*, Kaśm. *sās*, Bihārī *sahasar*, Sindhlī *sahasu*. Skt. *srōtas* ‘river,’ Prāk. *sotta*, Pāli *sōta*, Sirinh. *sō*, *soya*, (*h*)*oya*.

b. Iranian. Skt. *śvāśrū* ‘mother-in-law,’ New Pers. *xusū*, *xusrū*, Kāš. *xasrū*, Afy. *xvāša*, Bal. *vassō*, *vassī*, *vassē*, Kurd. *xosī*, *xassū*, *xasrū*.

sr > sl.

§ 896. The change of *sr* to *sl* is very rare (cf. § 354).

b. Iranian. Av. *asru* ‘tear,’ Kāš. *asl*, etc. (see § 894).

sr > ś(s).

§ 897. The assimilation of *sr* to *ś(s)* is rare (cf. § 419).

b. Iranian. Av. *asru* ‘tear,’ Afy. *ōša*, etc. (see § 894). Skt. *śvaśrū* ‘mother-in-law,’ New Pers. *xus(r)ū*, Afy. *xvāša*, etc. (see § 895).

sr > h(h).

§ 898. The assimilation of *sr* to *h(h)* is rare (cf. § 421).

a. Indian. Skt. *srōtas* ‘river,’ Siinh. *hoya*, *oya*, *sō*, *soya*, etc. (see § 895).

Aphaeresis of sr.

§ 899. The loss of initial *sr* occurs very seldom.

a. Indian. Skt. *srōtas* ‘river,’ Siinh. *oya*, *hoya*, *sō*, *soya*, etc. (see § 895).

sv > Iranian xv, hv > k(k).

§ 900. The assimilation of *sv* to *k(k)*, through Iranian *xv*, *hv*, is very rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *xvafsata* ‘sleep !’ Phl. *xvafšanō*, New Pers. *xuspīdan*,¹ Sīv. *fatan*, Tāl. *asp*, Waxī *xöfsam*, Šīyn. *šorsam*, Sarq. *xufsam*, Zaza *knana*.

sv > Iranian xv, hv > (k)kh, x.

§ 901. The assimilation of *sv* to *(k)kh*, *x*, through Iranian *xv*, *hv*, is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Iranian dialects (cf. § 404 ?).

b. Iranian. Av. *hvarə* ‘sun,’ Phl. *xur*, *xvar*, New Pers. *xur*, Šīyn. *xēr*, Sarq. *xar*, Yidg. *xīr*, Afy. *nmar*, *nvar*, Dig. Oss. *xor*, Tag. *xūr*. Av. *xvaraiti* ‘eats,’ Phl. *xvaršanō*, New Pers. *xurdan*, Gab. *xartin*, Sīv. *fordan*, Zaf. *buxōrt*, Kāš. *xōrdamān*, Vōn. *xūrtan*, Kuhr. *xārdan*, Nāy. *uxūr* ‘eat !’ Tāl. *baharden*, Šīyn. *xaram*, Sarq. *xoram*, Sangl. *xvaram*, Minj. *xar*, Yidg. *xūrah*, Afy. *xōral*, Bal. *varag*, N. Bal. *varay*, Kurd. *xurin*, Dig. Oss. *xvurun*, Tag. *xarin*. Av. *saxvārə* ‘word,’ Phl., New Pers. *suxun*, Sīv. *tuxun*, Kāš. *suxan*.

sv > Iranian xv, hv > nm, nv.

§ 902. The change of *sv* to *nm*, *nv*, through Iranian *xv*, *hv*, is very rare (cf. §§ 904, 329 ?).

b. Iranian. Av. *hvarə* ‘sun,’ Afy. *nmar*, *nvar*, etc. (see preceding §).

sv > Iranian x^v, hv > (p)ph, f.

§ 903. The change of *sv* to *(p)ph, f*, through Iranian *x^v, hv*, is exceedingly rare (cf. §§ 904, 371?).

b. Iranian. Av. *x^raraiti* ‘eats,’ Sīv. *fōrdan*, etc. (see § 901). Av. *x^rafsata* ‘sleep!’ Sīv. *fatan*, etc. (see § 900).

sv > Iranian x^r, hv > v(v).

§ 904. The assimilation of *sv* to *v(v)*, through Iranian *x^v, hv*, is extremely rare.

b. Iranian. Phl. *xvaš*, *xūš* ‘good,’ Pāz. *xraš*, New Pers. *xuš*, *xōš*, Kāš. *xūš*, *xōš*, Šīyn. *xaiš*, Sarq. *xēx*, Bal. *vaš*, Kurd. *xōš*, Zaza *vaš*. Av. *x^raraiti* ‘eats,’ Bal. *varag*, N. Bal. *varay*, etc. (see § 901).

sv > s(s).

§ 905. The assimilation of *sv* to *s(s)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *svāmin* ‘lord,’ Prāk. *sāmi*, Pāli *sāmī*, *suvāmī*, Ur̄., Bang. *sāmī*, Hindī, Panj. *sāmī*, Sindhī *sāmīn*, Siinh. *hami*, *himi*. Skt. *bhasvara* ‘brilliant,’ Pāli *bhassara*. Skt. *svaka* ‘own,’ Hindī *sagā*, Panj. *saggā*, Sindhī *sāgō*, Guj. *saguñi*, Mar. *sagā*. Skt. *svāṅga* ‘mimicry,’ Hindī, Panj. *sāṅg*, Sindhī *sāṅgu*, Guj., Mar. *sōṅg*.

sv > h(h), and sv > Iranian x^v, hv > h(h).

§ 906. The assimilation of *sv* to *h(h)* is very rare (cf. § 421).

a. Indian. Skt. *svāmin* ‘lord,’ Siinh. *hami*, *himi*, etc. (see preceding §).

b. Iranian. Av. *x^raraiti* ‘eats,’ Tāl. *bahardēn*, etc. (see § 901). Av. *x^raēda* ‘sweat,’ Phl. *x^raī*, *x^rēdē*, New Pers. *x^rvai*, Waxī *xil*, Sarq. *xaið*, Afy. *x^ralē*, Bal. *hēd*, N. Bal. *hēd*, Kurd. *xū*, *xoi*, *xōh*, Oss. *xad*.

Aphaeresis of sv > Iranian x^r, hv.

§ 907. The loss of initial *sv* through Iranian *x^r, hv*, is extremely rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *xvafsata* ‘sleep!’ Tāl. *asp*, etc. (see § 900).

šk > c(c).

§ 908. The assimilation of *šk* to *c(c)* is rare (cf. §§ 424, 118).

b. Iranian. Av. *huška* ‘dry,’ Old Pers. *uška*, Phl., New Pers. *xušk*, Kāš. *ušk*, Waxī *rask*, Afγ. *vuc*, Bal. *hušay*, Oss. *xusk*, *xus*.

šk > s(s).

§ 909. The assimilation of *šk* to *s(s)* is extremely rare (cf. § 427).

b. Iranian. Av. *huška* ‘dry,’ Oss. *xus*, *xusk*, etc. (see preceding §).

šk > sk.

§ 910. The change of *šk* to *sk* is excessively rare (cf. § 427).

b. Iranian. Av. *huška* ‘dry,’ Waxī *rask*, Oss. *xusk*, *xus*, etc. (see § 908).

šk > š(š).

§ 911. The assimilation of *šk* to *š(š)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Iranian dialects.

b. Iranian. New Pers. *pušk* ‘eat,’ Gil. *pīcā*, Waxī *piš*, Šiyn. *paš*, Afγ. *pišō*, Bal. *pušī*, *pišī*, Kurd. *pišik*.

šk > šc.

§ 912. The change of *šk* to *šc* is very rare (cf. § 118).

b. Iranian. New Pers. *pušk* ‘sheep-droppings,’ Waxī *pōšk* Šiyn. *pašc*, Afγ. *paca*.

št > kht, xt.

§ 913. The change of *št* to *kht, xt*, is rare (cf. § 404?).

b. Iranian. Av. *angušta* ‘finger,’ Phl. *angust*, New Pers. *angušt*, Sīv. *gus*, Vōn. *unguss*, Māz. *angus*, Waxī *yangl*, Šiyn. *angašt*, Sarq. *ingaxt*, Sangl. *ingit*, Minj. *angar*, Afγ. *gūta*, Oss. *angursth*.

$\check{s}t > khs, xs.$

§ 914. The change of $\check{s}t$ to khs, xs , is very rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *ašta* ‘eight,’ Phl. (*h*)*ašt*, New Pers. *hašt*, Waxī *hāθ*, *hāt*, Šīn. *vašt*, Sarq. *voxt*, Rōš. *hašt*, Sangl. *hāt*, Minj. *aška*, Yayn. *uxs*, Afy. *ata*, Oss. *asth*.

$\check{s}t > t(t).$

§ 915. The assimilation of $\check{s}t$ to $t(t)$ is quite common in the Iranian dialects.

b. Iranian. Av. *ašta* ‘eight,’ Waxī *hāt*, *hāθ*, Sangl. *hāt*, Afy. *ata*, etc. (see preceding §). Av. *angušta* ‘finger,’ Sangl. *ingit*, Afy. *gūla*, etc. (see § 913).

$\check{s}t > (t)th.$

§ 916. The assimilation of $\check{s}t$ to $(t)th$ is extremely rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *ašta* ‘eight,’ Waxī *hāθ*, *hāt*, etc. (see § 914).

$\check{s}t > l(l).$

§ 917. The assimilation of $\check{s}t$ to $l(l)$ is exceedingly rare (cf. § 426).

b. Iranian. Av. *angušta* ‘finger,’ Waxī *yangl*, etc. (see § 913).

$\check{s}t > s(s).$

§ 918. The assimilation of $\check{s}t$ to $s(s)$ is quite common in the Iranian dialects.

b. Iranian. Av. *angušta* ‘finger,’ Sīv. *gus*, Vōn. *unguss*, Māz. *angus*, etc. (see § 913).

$\check{s}t > \check{sk}.$

§ 919. The change of $\check{s}t$ to \check{sk} is very rare (cf. § 222 ?).

b. Iranian. Av. *ašta* ‘eight,’ Minj. *aška*, etc. (see § 914).

$\check{s}ty > \check{s}t.$

§ 920. The assimilation of $\check{s}ty$ to $\check{s}t$ is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Iranian dialects.

b. Iranian. Av. *ištya* ‘brick,’ Phl., New Pers. *xišt*, Bal. *išt*, *it*.

$\check{s}n > khn, xn.$

§ 921. The change of $\check{s}n$ to *khn*, *xn*, is very rare (cf. § 404?).

b. Iranian. Av. *pāšna* ‘heel,’ Phl. *pāšnak*, New Pers. *pāšnah*, Waxī *pāšnah*, Sarq. *puxnā*, Afy. *pūnda*, Bal. *pūñzig*, *pūñz*, N. Bal. *phīz*, *phīd*, Kurd. *pānī*.

$\check{s}n > d(d), nd.$

§ 922. The change of $\check{s}n$ to *d(d)*, *nd*, is extremely rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *pāšna* ‘heel,’ Afy. *pūnda*, N. Bal. *phīd*, *phīz*, etc. (see preceding §).

$\check{s}n > n(n).$

§ 923. The assimilation of $\check{s}n$ to *n(n)* is exceedingly rare.

b. Iranian. Av. *pāšna* ‘heel,’ Kurd. *pānī*, etc. (see § 921).

$\check{s}n > z(z), mz.$

§ 924. The assimilation of $\check{s}n$ to *z(z)*, *mz*, is rare (cf. § 428).

b. Iranian. Av. *pāšna* ‘heel,’ Bal. *pūñzig*, *pūñz*, N. Bal. *phīz*, *phīd*, etc. (see § 921).

$\check{s}m > m(m).$

§ 925. The assimilation of $\check{s}m$ to *m(m)* is very common.

b. Iranian. Av. *cašman* ‘eye,’ Phl., New Pers. *cašm*, Gab. *cam*, Sīv., Zaf. *caš*, Kāš., Vōn. *cam*, Kuhr., Samn. *caš*, Māz. *cas*, Gil. *ciš*, Waxī *cōžm*, Šīyn. *čēm*, Sarq. *čam*, Sangl. *šam*, Minj. *cam*, Yidg. *cum*, Bal. *cam*, N. Bal. *cham*, Kurd. *cāv*, Zaza *cim*, Dig. Oss. *časta*, Tag. *časth*.

$\check{s}m > v(v).$

§ 926. The assimilation of $\check{s}m$ to *v(v)* is rare (cf. § 324).

b. Iranian. Av. *cašman* ‘eye,’ Kurd. *cāv*, etc. (see preceding §).

$\check{š}m > sm$.

§ 927. The change of $\check{š}m$ to sm is very rare (cf. § 427).

b. Iranian. Av. *yušmākəm* ‘of you,’ Pāz., New Pers. *šumā*, Bal. *šavā*, Dig. Oss. *smax*, Tag. *sumax*.

$\check{š}m > \check{s}(\check{š})$.

§ 928. The assimilation of $\check{š}m$ to $\check{s}(\check{š})$ is very common.

b. Iranian. Av. *cašman* ‘eye,’ Sīv., Zaf., Kuhr., Samn. *caš*, Gil. *cis*, etc. (see § 925).

$\check{š}m > \check{z}m$.

§ 929. The softening of $\check{š}m$ to $\check{z}m$ occurs but seldom (cf. § 429).

b. Iranian. Av. *cašman* ‘eye,’ Waxī *cöz̄m*, etc. (see § 925).

$\check{š}y > c(c), \check{c}(\check{c})$.

§ 930. The assimilation of $\check{š}y$ to $c(c), \check{c}(\check{c})$, is very rare (cf. § 424).

b. Iranian. Av. *šavaite* ‘goes,’ Old Pers. *ašiyavam*, New Pers. *šudan*, Waxī *cauam*, Šiyn. *vižafcam*, Sarq. *važavsam*, Afy. *šval*, Bal. *šuta*, N. Bal. *šuðā*, *šuθā*, Kurd. *cīan*, Oss. *čaun*.

$\check{š}y > \check{s}(\check{š})$.

§ 931. The assimilation of $\check{š}y$ to $\check{s}(\check{š})$ is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Iranian dialects.

b. Iranian. Av. *šavaite* ‘goes,’ Old Pers. *ašiyavam*, New Pers. *šudan*, Afy. *šval*, Bal. *šuta*, N. Bal. *šuðā*, *šuθā*, etc. (see preceding §). Av. *šaiti* ‘peace,’ Old Pers. *šiyati*, Phl. *sāt(ih)*, New Pers. *šād*, Oss. *ančad*.

$\check{š}y > \check{z}(\check{z})$.

932. The softening of $\check{š}y$ to $\check{z}(\check{z})$ is very rare (cf. § 429).

b. Iranian. Av. *šavaite* ‘goes,’ Old Pers. *ašiyavam*, Šiyn. *vižafcam*, Sarq. *važavsam*, etc. (see § 930).

$zg > \check{z}g$.

§ 933. The change of zg to $\check{z}g$ is extremely rare (cf. § 436).

b. Iranian. Av. *mazga* ‘marrow,’ Phl. *mazy*, New Pers. *mayz*, Sarq. *mužg*, Afy. *māyza*, Bal. *mažg*, Oss. *mayz*.

$$zd > z(z).$$

§ 934. The assimilation of *zd* to *z(z)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Iranian dialects.

b. Iranian. Av. *nazda* ‘near,’ Phl. *nazdīk*, New Pers. *nazd(ih)*, Sarq. *nizd*, Afy. *nizdē*, *niždē*, Bal. *nazīk*, N. Bal. *nazī(r)*, Kurd. *nizūk*, *nēzīk*.

$$zr > dr.$$

§ 935. The change of *zr* to *dr* is very common in the Iranian dialects.

b. Iranian. Av. *zrayah* ‘sea,’ Old Pers. *drayah*, Phl. *drayāk*, *zrē*, New Pers. *daryā*, *zarāh*, *zirih*, Tat *dairuh*, Bal. *zirā*.

$$zv > zm.$$

§ 936. The change of *zv* to *zm* is very rare (cf. § 374).

b. Iranian. Av. *hizva* ‘tongue,’ Phl. (*h*)*uzvān*, *zuvān*, New Pers. *zabān*, *zubān*, Gab. *izvūn*, Waxī *zik*, Šiyn. *zav*, Sarq. *ziv*, Afy. *žiba*, Bal. *zimān*, Kurd. *azmān*, Oss. *awzag*.

$$zb > žb.$$

§ 937. The change of *zb* to *žb* is extremely rare (cf. § 436).

b. Iranian. Av. *hizva* ‘tongue,’ Afy. *žiba*, etc. (see preceding §).

$$\check{z}d > z(z).$$

§ 938. The assimilation of *žd* to *z(z)* is the regular one to which this consonant-group is subject in the Iranian dialects (cf. § 443).

b. Iranian. Av. *duždah* ‘wretched,’ Phl., Pāz. *dužd* ‘thief,’ New Pers. *duzd*, Gab. *duz*, Tāl. *diz*, Bal. *duz*.

$$\check{z}d > zd.$$

§ 939. The change of *žd* to *zd* is quite common in the Iranian dialects (cf. § 443).

b. Iranian. Av. *duždah* ‘wretched,’ New Pers. *duzd*, etc. (see preceding §). Av. *mīžda* ‘reward,’ Phl. *muzd*, Pāz. *mozd*, New Pers. *muzd*, *mužd*, Kurd., Oss. *mizd*.

hn > nh.

§ 940. The metathesis of *hn* to *nh* is very rare (cf. § 277).

a. Indian. Skt. *vahni* ‘fire,’ Prāk. *vahni*, Sindhī *bhāhi*.

hn > n(n).

§ 941. The assimilation of *hn* to *n(n)* is extremely rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *cihna* ‘mark,’ Prāk. *cīnha*, *cindha*, Nāip. *cīnnu*, Ur., Bang. *cinha*, Bihārī *cīn*, *cinaha*, Hindī *cihna*, Panj. *cihan*, Sindhī *cihanu*, Guj., Mar. *cīnha*.

hn > ndh.

§ 942. The change of *hn* to *ndh* is excessively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *cihna* ‘mark,’ Prāk. *cindha*, *cīnha*, etc. (see preceding §).

hn > h(h).

§ 943. The assimilation of *hn* to *h(h)* is exceedingly rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *vahni* ‘fire,’ Sindhī *bhāhi*, etc. (see § 940).

hm > m(m).

§ 944. The assimilation of *hm* to *m(m)* is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *brāhmaṇa* ‘Brahman,’ Prāk. *bamhaṇa*, (inscriptions of Kapur di Giri) *bamana*, Jāina Prāk. *māhaṇa*, Pāli *brāhmaṇa*, Bihārī *bāman*, *bāmhan*, *bāmahan*, Sindhī *bāmbhaṇu*, Siṁh. *bamba*.

hm > mb.

§ 945. The change of *hm* to *mb* is extremely rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *brāhmaṇa* ‘Brahman,’ Siṁh. *bamba*, etc. (see preceding §).

hm > *mbh*.

§ 946. The change of *hm* to *mbh* is rare (cf. § 449).

a. Indian. Skt. *brāhmaṇa* ‘Brahman,’ Sindhī *baṁbhaṇu*, etc. (see § 944).

hy > *j(j)*.

§ 947. The assimilation of *hy* to *j(j)* is very rare (cf. § 331).

a. Indian. Skt. *guhya* ‘hidden,’ Prāk. *gujjha*, Panj. *gujjhā*, Sindhī *gujhō*, Guj. *guj*, Mar. *gūj*.

hy > (*j*)*jh*.

§ 948. The assimilation of *hy* to (*j*)*jh* is quite common in the Indian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *nahyati* ‘binds,’ Prāk. *najjhai*. Skt. *guhya* ‘hidden,’ Prāk. *gujjha*, Panj. *gujjhā*, Sindhī *gujhō*, etc. (see preceding §).

hv > (*b*)*bh*.

§ 949. The assimilation of *hv* to (*b*)*bh* is not infrequent in the Indian dialects (cf. § 373).

a. Indian. Skt. *jihvā* ‘tongue,’ Prāk. *jibbhā*, *jīhā*, Pali *jivhā*, Ass. *jibā*, Nāip. *jibrō*, Kaśm. *zēo*, other New Ind. dialects *jibh*, excepting Sindhī *jibh*, Siinh. *diva*, Mālādive *dū*, Gyp. *cib*. Skt. *gahvara* ‘cavern,’ Pāli *gabbhara*. Skt. *vihvala* ‘agitated,’ Prāk. *vebbhala*, *vihala*, Hindī *bihabal*, Panj. *bihul*.

hv > *v(v)*.

§ 950. The assimilation of *hv* to *v(v)* is very rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *jihvā* ‘tongue,’ Siinh. *diva*, etc. (see preceding §).

hv > *h(h)*.

§ 951. The assimilation of *hv* to *h(h)* is extremely rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *jihvā* ‘tongue,’ Prāk. *jīhā*, *jibbhā*, etc. (see § 949). Skt. *vihvala* ‘agitated,’ Prāk. *vihala*, *vebbhala*, Hindī *bihabal*, Panj. *bihul*.

Syncope of hv.

§ 952. The loss of internal *hv* is exceedingly rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *jihvā* ‘tongue,’ Kaśm. *zēo*, Mālādive *dū*, etc. (see § 949).

Anusvāra and Anunāsika.

§ 953. In the Middle Indian dialects the *anusvāra*, a purely nasal sound, has been almost entirely lost, and has vanished altogether in the New Indian dialects. On the other hand the *anunāsika*, or nasalization of a vowel sound, became more and more frequent during the Middle and New Indian periods, until it now completely supersedes the *anusvāra*. *Anunāsika* may stand before *h* or *s*, and is interchangeable with the class-nasal in all vargas in the New Indian dialects. Final *anusvāra* becomes *anunāsika* in the transition from Middle to New Indian, and such an *anunāsika* is retained unchanged after long vowels in Panjābī, Sindhī, Gujarātī, and Marāṭhī, although they elide it after a short vowel. In the other New Indian dialects final *anunāsika* is lost under all circumstances. Avestan *q* possesses a certain resemblance to Indian *anunāsika*.

a. Indian. Skt. *siṁha* ‘lion,’ Prāk., Pāli *sīha*, Hindi, Panj. *siṁgh*, Sindhī *siṁghō*, śiṁhu, other New Ind. dialects *siṁh* (pron. *siṁgh*). Skt., Prāk. *haṁsa* ‘goose,’ E. Hindi *hāṁs*, *hans*. Skt. *śrīkhala* ‘fetter,’ Pāli *saṁkhala*, Ass. *sikali*, Nāip. *sikrī*, Ur. *śikuli*, Bang. *śikal*, *sikal*, E. Hindi *śīṁkar*, *sīkar*, *sik(k)ar*, Hindi *sīkar*, *sikhar*, *sikal*, Panj. *saṁghar*, Sindhī *saṅgharō*, Guj. *saṁghal*, Mar. *sāṁkhal*, *sākhal*, *sikrī*. Skt. *kuñcikā* ‘key,’ Kaśm. *kuñz*, Ur. *kumcī*, *kumjhī*, *kuji*, Bang. *kūmjhī*, *kūjī*, Hindi, Panj. *kumjī*, Sindhī *kuñjī*, Guj. *kumcī*, Mar. *kumjī*. Skt. *ṣaṇḍha* ‘eunuch,’ Prāk. *saṇḍha*, Ass. *sānir*, Bang. *ṣānir*, E. Hindi, Hindi *sānī*; Panj. *sāṁdh*, Sindhī *sānu*, Mult. *sāṁh*, *saṇdhā*, Guj., Mar. *sāmīl*. Skt. *skandha* ‘shoulder,’ Prāk., Pāli *khandha*, Ass. *kāmīd(h)*, Ur., Bang. *kāmīdh*, Bihārī *kāmīdhā*, *khāmīdā*, Hindi *kāmīdhā*, Panj. *kandhā*, *kannh*, Sindhī *kandhu*, Guj. *khāmīdō*, Mar. *khāmīda*, Sinh. *kanda*. Skt. *kampati* ‘trembles,’ Prāk.

kaṁpaī, *kampaī*, Pāli *kampati*, Ass. *kaṁp*, Kaśm. *kam(p)*, Hindī *kāṁp*, Panj. *kamb*, Sindhī *kaṁb*, Guj., Mar. *kāṁp*. Skt. *idānīṁ* ‘now,’ Prāk. *dāṇīṁ*, *dāṇī*. Skt. *dadhi* ‘curds,’ Prāk. *dahiṁ*, E. Hindī, Hindī *dahī*, Panj. *dahīṁ*, Sindhī *ḍahīṁ*, Guj., Mar. *dahīṁ*.

Visarga.

§ 954. The Old Indian visarga is entirely lost in the Middle and New Indian dialects. In the few instances in which *h* appears in script in New Indian it is employed under learned influence, and is not pronounced.

a. Indian. Skt. *duḥkha* ‘misery,’ Hindī *duḥkh* (pron. *dukh*), *dukh*. Skt. *antaḥkaraṇa* ‘heart,’ Hindī *antaḥkaran* (pron. *ant(a)karan*). Skt. *nihsvāsa* ‘sigh,’ Hindī *niḥsvās* (pron. *nīsvās*), *nīsvās*.

Metathesis.

§ 955. Metathesis occurs very frequently in the Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects, especially when one of the consonants involved is a liquid or a sibilant. Although transposition of individual consonants is the more usual case, instances of the metathesis of entire syllables are not lacking.

a. Indian. Skt. *hrada* ‘sea,’ Jaina Prāk. *draha*, Ardhāmāg. Prāk. *daha*. Skt. *ālāna* ‘elephant’s tie-post,’ Prāk. *ānāla*. Skt. *laghuka* ‘light,’ Prāk. *halua*, *lahua*, Pāli *lahuka*, Ur., Bang. *halkā*, E. Hindī *haluk*, Hindī *halakā*, Sindhī *halkō*, Guj. *hala-kunī*, Mar. *halakā*. Skt. *sakaṭa* ‘stupid,’ Pāli *kasaṭa*. Skt. *gardabha* ‘donkey,’ Prāk. *gaḍdaha*, *gaddaha*, Pāli *gadrabha*, Ass. *gādh*, Nāip. *gadāha*, Ur. *gadhā*, Bang. *gādhā*, Bihārī, Hindī *gadhā*, Panj. *gadhā*, *gaddō*, Sindhī *garahu*, Guj. *gadhēdō*, Mar. *gadhav*. Skt. *kṣepaṇa* ‘toss,’ Prāk. *khēpa*, Ur. *phimigibā*, *pa-kārbā*, Hindī, Panj. *phēñknā*, Sindhī *phakāṇu*, Guj. *phēñknā*, Mar. *phēñknēṁ*. Skt. *vruḍati* ‘sinks,’ Prāk. *buddai*, Ur., Bang. *buḍ*, Hindī *būḍ*, Sindhī *buḍ*, Guj., Mar. *buḍ* beside Ur., Bang. *dubnā*, Panj. *dubbanā*, Sindhī *ḍubanu*, Guj., Mar. *dubaṇu*.

Skt. *paridhīyatē* ‘is clothed,’ Apab. Prāk. *parihai*, Kaśm. *prūv*, Ur. *pahar*, Bang., E. Hindī, Hindī *pahir*, Guj. *pēr*, cf. also Mar. *pēraṇ*, *pchraṇ* ‘shirt.’ Skt. *biḍāla* ‘eat,’ Apab. Prāk. *viḍlu*, Nāip. *birālu*, E. Hindī, Hindī *bilār*, Guj. *bilāḍī*. Skt. *samudra* ‘sea,’ Prāk. *samudda*, *samudra*, Pāli *samudda*, Siinh. **hamuda* > **muhuda* > *muhuda*. Skt. *nūpura* ‘anklet,’ Prāk. *nēura*, *nirura*, Pāli *nūpura*, Ur. *nēpura*, *nūpura*, Sindhī *nūrō*, Guj., Mar. *nēpūr*, Siinh. *nurura*. Skt. *śayana* ‘bed,’ Prāk. *sayana*, Pāli *sayana*, *sēna*, Siinh. *yahana*.

An instance of vowel-metathesis seems to be found in Skt. *picumanda* ‘nimba-tree,’ Pāli *pucimanda*.

b. Iranian. Av. *suxra* ‘red,’ Old Pers. *θuxra-*, Phl. *suxr*, New Pers. *surx*, Šīr. *sīrah*, Sīv. *sīr*, Yazdī *surkuh*, Kuhr., Kāš. *sūr*, Waxī *sökr*, Šīy. *sīrah*, Afy. *sūr*, Bal. *suhr*, Kurd. *sōr*, Dig. Oss. *surx*, Tag. *sirx*. Av. *vafra* ‘snow,’ New Pers. *barf*, Gab., Kāš., Māz., Gīl., Sarq. *varf*, Minj. *varfah*, Yidg. *varfuh*, Yayn. *vafir*, Afy. *vāvra*, Kurd. *bafr*. Av. *taršna* ‘thirst,’ Phl. *tišn*, New Pers. *tiš*, Waxī *tax(i)*, Šīy. *tašna*, Sarq. *tür(i)*, Yidg. *trušna*, Afy. *tažai*, Bal. *tunnag*, *tānag*, N. Bal. *thunī*, Kurd. *tī*, *tanī*. Old Pers. *bāxtri* nom. prop., Phl. *baxr*, *baxl*, New Pers. *balx*. Av. *asru* ‘tear,’ Phl., New Pers. *ars*, Kāš. *asl*, Māz. *asr*, Afy. *oša*, Bal. *als*, Kurd. *asr*, (*h)istir*. Av. *karana* ‘boundary,’ Phl. *kanār*, New Pers. *karān*, *kanār*, Oss. *kharon*. Av. *mazga* ‘marrow,’ Phl. *mazg*, New Pers. *māyz*, Sarq. *mužg*, Afy. *māyza*, Bal. *mažg*, Oss. *māyz*. Av. *rītasti* ‘span,’ Phl. *vitast*, New Pers. *bidast*, *gidast*, Afy. *vlišt*, *vlěšt*, *lvěšt*. Skt. *likṣā* ‘nit,’ New Pers. *rišk*, Afy. *rica*, Dig. Oss. *liska*, Tag. *lisk*. Av. *fšu* ‘cattle,’ Afy. *špa*, *špūn*. Av. *srva* ‘horn,’ Phl. *srūb*, *srūv*, New Pers. *sarū(n)*, *surū*, Bal. *srunbē*, *surum*, Kurd. *savr* ‘stag.’ Av. *puθra* ‘son,’ Old Pers. *puθra*, Phl. *pus(ar)*, *puhr*, New Pers. *pus(ar)*, *pūr*, Gab. *pūr*, Kāš. *pūr*, *pūr*, Samn. *pīr*, Waxī *pōtr*, Šīy. *puč*, Sarq. *pōč*, Minj. *pūr*, Yayn. *pulah*, N. Bal. *phusay*, Dig. Oss. *furth*, Tag. *fīrth*. Av. *aura* ‘cloud,’ Oss. *ariw*.

Assimilation of syllables.

§ 956. The assimilation of syllables is found occasionally both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *nāirañjana* nom. prop., Pāli *nīrañjara*. Skt. *navanavati* ‘ninety-nine,’ Kaśm. *namāmamath*, Bang. *nīrānavaī*, Bihārī, Hindī *nīnānavē*, *nīyānavē*, Panj. *nađīnāvē*, Sindhī *nādhānāvē*, *vadhānāvē*, *navānāvē*.

b. Iranian. Av. *navadasa* ‘nineteen,’ Phl. *navācdahum*, New Pers. *nuvāzdah*, Afy. *nūnas*, *nūlas*, Dig. Oss. *naudas*, Tag. *nudas*. Skt. *nakha* ‘finger-nail,’ Phl., New Pers. *nāxun*, Afy. *nūk*, Bal. *nākun*, *nāhun*, N. Bal. *nāxun*, Kurd. *nainuk*. Phl. *ānīnak* (read *ādvīnak*?) ‘mirror,’ New Pers. *āyīnah*, Bal. *ādēn(k)*, Dig. Oss. *aidana*.

Dissimilation of syllables.

§ 957. Dissimilation of syllables is found occasionally, although the phenomenon is comparatively rare.

a. Indian. Skt. *kakkōla* ‘bdellium,’ Pāli *takkōla*, Sinh. *takul*. Skt. *jalūkikā* ‘leech,’ Pāli *jalūpika*, *jalūka*. Skt. *dadrūghna* ‘remedy for leprosy,’ Pāli *gaddūhana*. Skt. *pipīlika* ‘ant,’ Pāli *kipillika*, *piplika*.

Loss of syllables.

§ 958. The loss of entire syllables is found quite frequently both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *astamayana* ‘sunset,’ Prāk. *atthamaya*. Skt. *avaṭa* ‘ditch,’ Prāk. *ada*, Sinh. *vala*. Skt. *durgādēvī* ‘wife of Śiva,’ Prāk. *duggāvī*. Skt. *dēvakula* ‘temple,’ Prāk. *dēula*, *dēvaūla*, *dēvakula*, Ur. *dēula*, Bang., Hindī *dēval*, Panj. *dēvālā*, Sindhī *dēvili*, Guj. *dēval*, Mar. *dēul*. Skt. *dvādaśa* ‘twelve,’ Prāk. *vāraha*, Pāli *dvādasa*, *bārasa*, Kaśm. *bāh*, Ur. *bāra*, Bang. *vārō*, Bihārī, Hindī *bārah*, W. Hindī *bārā*, Panj. *bārām*, Sindhī *ḥāraḥam*, Guj. *bār*, Mar. *bārā*. Skt. *śithila* ‘slack,’ Prāk. *siḍhila*, *sadhiла*, Māg. Prāk. *ḍhilla*, Pāli *sithila*, *saṭhila*, Ass.

dhil, Nāip. *dhūlō*, Ur. *dhīlā*, Bang. *dhīl*, Bihārī *dhīla*, E. Hindī *dhāl*, Hindī *dhīlā*, Panj. *dhīllā*, Sindhī *dhīlō*, *dhīrō*, *dhārō*, Guj. *dhīlum*, Mar. *dhīlā*, *dhīl*, *sadhal*. Skt. *viṁśati* ‘twenty,’ Prāk. *vīsaü*, Pāli *vīsatī*, *vīsa*, Kaśm. *vuh*, Bang. *viś*, Bihārī, Hindī *bīs*, Panj., Sindhī *vīh*, Guj., Mar. *vīs*. Skt. *anurūpa* ‘parable,’ Prāk. *anurūva*, Pāli *anurūpa*, Sinh. *nuru*.

b. Iranian. Av. *paitidāna* ‘mouth-veil,’ Pahl. *padām*, New Pers. *panōm*, *panām*. Av. *θrisuta* ‘thirty,’ Phl. *sih*, Pāz., New Pers. *sī*, Afy. *dērš*. Av. *antarə* ‘within,’ Old Pers. *qtar*, Phl. *andar*, New Pers. *dar*, *andar*. Old Pers. **dūvitiyam kāram* ‘for the second time,’ Phl. *datīgar*, Pāz. *dadīgar*, New Pers. *dīgar*, *dadīgar*, N. Bal. *thī(h)*, Kurd. *dītar*, *dītra*. Av. *hizu* ‘tongue,’ Old Pers. *(h)izāva*, Phl. *(h)uzvān*, *zuvān*, *zavān*, New Pers. *zabān*, *zubān*, Gab. *izvān*, Waxī *zik*, Šiyn. *zav*, Sarq. *ziv*, Afy. *žiba*, Kurd. *azmān*, Tag. Oss. *awzag*. Av. *angušta* ‘finger,’ Phl. *angust*, New Pers. *angušt*, Sīv. *gus*, Vōn. *unguss*, Māz. *angus*, Waxī *yangl*, Šiyn. *angašt*, Sarq. *ingaxt*, Sangl. *ingit*, Minj. *angar*, Afy. *gūta*, Oss. *angursth*.

Contraction.

§ 959. Contraction of vowels frequently results from the syncope of an intervocalic consonant in the Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects. In the latter group there was no objection to hiatus, although *y* or, more rarely, *v* was occasionally inserted to prevent the contact of two vowels (see §§ 122, 123, 137, 138, 143, 144, 164, 183, 184, 229, 232, 242, 256, 260, 270, 272, 292, 307, and consult §§ 341–348, 379–394). Hiatus in the New Indian dialects is not as frequent as in Middle Indian. The Middle and New Iranian dialects afford comparatively few examples of vowel-contraction.

The principal contractions in the New Indian dialects are as follows :

ă + ā > ā; *a + ī > āi*; *a + ū > āu*; *ī + ī > ī*; *i + a > ē*; *ū + ū > ū*;

u+a>ō, but *ā+ī*, *ā+ū*, *ū+a*, *ū+ī*, and *ē* or *ō* + long vowel ordinarily remain in hiatus.

a. Indian. Skt. *carmakāra* ‘leather-worker,’ Pāli *cammakāra*, Ur. *camāra*, Bang. *cāmār*, Hindī, Panj. *camār*, Sindhī *camāru*, Guj. *camār*, Mar. *cāmāhār*. Skt. *bhagini* ‘sister,’ Prāk. *bahiṇī*, *bhaīṇī*, Pāli *bhaginī*, Ur. *bhāuṇī*, *bhaīṇī*, Bang. *baīn*, Hindī *bahin*, Panj. *bhāīn*, *bāīnh*, Sindhī *bhēṇu*, Guj. *bēhēn*, Mar. *bahīṇ*, *bhāīn*. Skt. *caturtha* ‘fourth,’ Prāk. *caüttha*, *caütṭha*, *cottha*, Ur. *cāudha*, Bang. *cāudā*, Hindī, Panj. *cāuthā*, Sindhī, Guj. *cōthō*, Mar. *cāumthā*. Skt. *vyajana* ‘fan,’ Prāk. *vianā*, Hindī *bēnā*. Skt. *rājakula* ‘palace,’ Prāk. *rāūla*, *rāaula*, *lāūla*, Pāli *rājakula*, Bihārī *rāür*, Hindī *rāüll*. Skt. *nāpita* ‘barber,’ Prāk. *ṇhāvia*, *nāvia*, Śāk. Prāk. *nābida*, Bihārī, Mar. *nāū*, other New Indian dialects *nāī*. Skt. *nikāta* ‘near,’ Māg. Prāk. *niāḍa*, Pāli *nikāta*, Bihārī *niyar*, *nēr*. Skt. *dviguṇa* ‘twofold,’ Prāk. *duṇṇa*, Pāli *diguṇa*, Hindī, Panj. *dūnā*, Sindhī *dūṇā*, Mar. *dūṇ*. Skt. *sugandha* ‘fragrant,’ Prāk. *suamdhā*, Pāli *sugandha*, Hindī, Panj. *sāumdhā*. Skt., Pāli *rōdāna* ‘lament,’ Bang. *rōitē*, Hindī *rōnā*, Panj. *rōnā*, Sindhī *ruanu*, Guj. *rōvum*. Skt. *kōkila* ‘cuckoo,’ Prāk., Pāli *kōila*, Ur. *kōyila*, Hindī, Panj., Sindhī *kōil*, Guj. *kōyal*, Mar. *kōkil*, Anglo-Ind. *koil*. Skt. *gōdhūma* ‘wheat,’ Apab. Prāk. *gōhūmu*, Pāli *gōdhūma*, Ass. *ghēñihu*, Nāip. *gahūm*, Ur. *gahama*, *gama*, Bang. *gōm*, *gam*, Bihārī *gōhūm*, Hindī *gō(ni)huṁ*, *gēñhuṁ*, Panj. *ghēūm*, Sindhī *gēhuṁ*, Guj. *ghaūm*, Gyp. *giv*.

b. Iranian. Phl. *dahišn* ‘gift,’ New Pers., Gab. *dāšn*. Old Pers. *naiba* ‘beautiful,’ Phl. *nēv*, *nēvak(ih)*, New Pers. *nēk*. Av. *haca* ‘from’ + *ādairi* ‘beneath,’ Phl. *azēr*, Pāz. *ažēr*, New Pers. *zēr*, Sīv. *šī*, Zaf. *žēr*, other Central dialects *jīr*, Samn. *jēr*, Tāl. *jiar*, Judaeo-Pers. *zēr*, Kurd. *zīv*, Tag. Oss. *dala*. Av. *viōu*, *viōava* ‘widow,’ Phl. *vēvak*, New Pers. *bērah*, Kāš. *vīgā*, *vīē*, Kurd. *bī*, Tag. Oss. *iday*. Av. *raoyna* ‘oil,’ Phl. *rōyan*, *rōkan*, New Pers. *rōyan*, Kāš. *ruyan*, *rō*, Wāxī *ruyün*, *ruyn*, Sarq. *ravan*, Sangl. *roy*, Minj. *royan*, Kurd. *rōn*. Av. **dātabara* ‘judge’ (cf. the Aramaean loan-word *תְּבָרָה*, Dan. iii. 2), Phl. *dātvar*, *dātbar*, *dāvar*, New Pers. *dāvar*.

Epenthesis of vowels.

§ 960. The insertion of vowels in a consonant-group to obviate a succession of consonants is extremely frequent both in the Indian and in the Iranian dialects. The phenomenon occurs somewhat more often in the latter system of dialects on account of their tendency toward assimilation rather than retention of consonant-groups (see § 460). In the Middle and New Indian dialects the vowel most commonly inserted to break up a consonant-group is *a*. Epenthetic *i*, which is comparatively rare, is found chiefly in Panjabī and Sindhī, while epenthetic *u* seems to be hardly found except in the eastern dialects (cf. §§ 3, 4). The three vowels *a*, *i*, and *u* are all used in the Middle and New Iranian dialects. Of these *a* is generally preferred, but if the consonant-group contains a sibilant, *i* is regularly inserted, while *u* is employed when the group includes a labial sound. The usage is, however, very capricious, and it seems scarcely possible to lay down exact rules.

The epenthesis of long vowels occurs with extreme rarity in the Middle and New Iranian dialects.

a. Indian. Skt. *khaḍga* ‘sword,’ Prāk., Pāli *khagga*, Ur. *khamdā*, Bang. *kharag*, Hindī *kharag*, *khāg*, *khāmṛ*, ṣagg, Sindhī *khanō*, Guj. *khārum*, Mar. *khāmā*, *khadga*. Skt. *dadru* ‘ring-worm,’ Pāli *daddu*, Hindī *dād*, Sindhī *ḍāḍh(r)u*, Guj. *dādar*, Mar. *dadād*, *dād*. Skt. *sūrya* ‘sun,’ Prāk. *sujja*, *sūria*, Pāli *sūriya*, Hindī, Panj. *sūraj*, Sindhī *sūriju*, *sūrju*, Guj. *sūraj*, *sūr*, Siṁh. (*h*)*iru*. Skt. *snāna* ‘bath,’ Apab. Prāk. *ṇhāṇu*, Pāiś. Prāk. *sanāna*, Pāli *nahāna*, *sināna*, Bihārī *nahān*, Hindī *nhānā*, Panj. *nhāñā*, Guj., Mar. *nahāñ*. Skt. *ślēṣma* ‘slime,’ Prāk. *simbha*, Pali *silēsuma*, *sēñha*, Siṁh. *sem(a)*. Skt. *agni* ‘fire,’ Prāk. *aggi*, Pāli (*ag)gini*, *aggi*, Ur. *ṇia*, Bang. *āgun*, Hindī *āg*, Panj. *agg*, Sindhī *aḡi*, Guj., Mar. *āg*, Siṁh. *gini*, Gyp. *yag*. Skt. *ślāghā* ‘praise,’ Prāk. *salāhā*, Pāli *silāghā*, Bihārī, Hindī, Panj., Sindhī *sarāhnā*. Skt. *ratna* ‘jewel,’ Prāk. *rayana*, Śāur. Prāk. *radanā*, Pāli, Gāthā *ratana*, Hindī *ratan*, Sindhī *ratanu*, *ratnu*, Siṁh. *ruvan*. Skt. *mlayati* ‘withers,’ Prāk. *mila᷍i*, Pāli *milāyati*,

Hindī *milnā*, Sindhī *milaṇu*. Skt. *kleśa* ‘trouble,’ Hindī *kalēs*, *klēs*, Panj. *kalēs*, Sindhī *kilēsu*, Mar. *kilēs*, *kilōs*. Skt. *stri* ‘woman,’ Prāk., Pāli *itthī*, *thī*, Gāthā *istrī*, Ur. *tirī*, vulgar Ur. *tilā*, colloquial Hindī *istrī*, *astrī*, Panj. *tirayā*, Sindhī *tiriya*, *istrī*, Elu *itiri*, Siṁh. *istrī*. Skt. *smaraṇa* ‘recollection,’ Apab. Prāk. *sumaraṇu*, Bihārī *sumiran*, *sumaran*.

b. Iranian. Av. *raoyna* ‘oil,’ Phl. *rōkan*, *rōyan*, Pāz. *raogan*, New Pers. *rōyan*, Kāš. *ruyan*, *rō*, Wāxī *ruyün*, *ruyn*, Sarq. *raun*, Sangl. *rōy*, Kurd. *rūn*. Av. *span* ‘dog,’ Med. σπάκα, Phl. *sak*, *sag*, New Pers. *sag*, Gab. *sabā*, *savā*, Kāš. *asbā*, *aspā*, Samn. *asba*, Tāl. *sipā*, Afy. *spai*, Kurd. *sah*. Av. *raoxšna* ‘shining,’ Phl., New Pers. *rōšan*, Šiyn. *rōšnaga*, Sangl. *rōšnai*, Afy. *rūn*, Bal. *rōšanī*, Kurd. *rōn*, *rūn*, *ruhnai*, *rūnā(h)i*. Av. *spāda* ‘army,’ Phl. *spāh*, New Pers. *sipāh*, Dig. Oss. *afsād*, Tag. *afsād*, cf. Anglo-Ind. *sepoy*. GAv. *xšmāka* ‘yours,’ YAv. *yušmāka*, Pāz., New Pers. *šumā*, Bal. *šavā*, Dig. Oss. *smax*, Tag. *sumax*. Av. *taoxman* ‘seed,’ Old Pers. *taumā*, Phl. *toxm*, New Pers. *tuxm*, Gab. *tūm*, Nay. *tum*, Wāxī *taym*, Šiyn. *tūym*, Sarq. *töym*, Yidg. *tūyüm*, Afy. *tōma*, Bal. *tūm*, *tōm*. Av. *sraoni* ‘loin,’ Phl. *sarīn*, *sarūk*, New Pers. *surūn*, *surīn*, Wāxī *šunj*, Šiyn. *šaun*, Sarq. *xāun*, Bal. *sarēn*. Av. *xraosōiṭ* ‘should scream,’ Phl. *xrōs* ‘cock,’ New Pers. *xurōs*, Gab. *urus*, Bal. *kurus*, *krōs*, Kurd. *korōs*. Av. *θrayō* ‘three,’ Pāz. *sē*, New Pers. *sih*, Tāt *se*, Wāxī *trui*, Šiyn. *arraī*, Sarq. *haroi*, Sangl. *trāī*, Minj. *šarai*, Yayn. *θarai*, Afy. *drē*, Kurd. *sē*. Av. *brvat* ‘brow,’ Phl. *brū*, New Pers. *abrū*, Gab. *burā*, Wāxī *varao*, Šiyn. *vruy*, Sarq. *varao*, Sangl. *vurij*, Afy. *vrūja*, Bal. *burvān*, *birvān*, Kurd. *burū*, *burī*, Dig. Oss. *arfuk*, Tag. *arfig*. Av. *draoya* ‘lie,’ Old Pers. *drauga*, Phl. *drōg*, *drōy*, New Pers. *darōy*, *durōy*, Māz. *darū*, *durū*, Tāl. *dū*, Sarq. *durū*, Afy. *darōy*, Bal. *darōg*, *drōg*, N. Bal. *drōy*. Av. *mərəθyu* ‘death,’ Oss. *malath*. Av. *mat-paitifrasa* ‘with response,’ Phl. *pāṭfrās*, Pāz. *pādafrāh*, New Pers. *pādāfarah*, *pādāfarah*.

Final Syllables.

§ 961. During the transition from the Old Indo-Iranian dialects to the New, original final syllables have been almost completely lost. Final single consonants of the Old Indo-Iranian dialects have thus disappeared for the most part, and the same fate has met the old short final vowels, while long final vowels have either been shortened or else lost altogether. Complete discussion of these problems, however, belongs rather to inflection than to phonology, but numerous examples of reduction and loss in the Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects of final syllables existing in the Old Indo-Iranian languages may be gathered from almost every page of this work.

Sandhi.

§ 962. The elaborate system of sandhi found in Sanskrit, and the less artificial conditions observable both in Avestan and Old Persian, ceased to exist in the Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects, although certain traces are still found in Middle Indian (Pischel, *Gramm. d. Prāk.-Spr.*, §§ 156–175, 353, Childers, *JRAS.*, N.S. xi. (1879), 99–121, Müller, *Pāli-Gramm.*, 59–64, Frankfurter, *Handb. of Pāli*, 21–25) and possibly in the Pāmir dialects of the New Iranian (Geiger, *Grundr. der iran. Philol.*, i. b, 307–308). In the New Indian dialects, however, as in the Middle and New Iranian dialects (excepting the Pāmir group) sandhi is concerned entirely with word-composition. It does not, therefore, strictly form part of a discussion of the comparative phonology of the Middle and New Indo-Iranian dialects.

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II. REVERSE-INDEX

(Numbers refer to §§.)

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<i>ar</i> < <i>r</i> 67.	<i>k</i> = <i>k</i> 114, < <i>kh</i> 132, <i>g</i> 141, <i>gh</i> 149, <i>p</i> 288, <i>v</i> 366, <i>h</i> 445.
<i>al</i> < <i>r</i> 80.	<i>k(k)</i> < <i>kt</i> 461, <i>ky</i> 474, <i>kr</i> 475, <i>kv</i> 479, <i>ks</i> 480, <i>nkh</i> 508, <i>rk</i> 713, <i>lk</i> 797, <i>śk</i> 822, <i>sk</i> 854, <i>sv</i> 900.
<i>ā</i> < <i>a</i> 5, = <i>ā</i> 15, < <i>i</i> 26, <i>ī</i> 39, <i>u</i> 46, <i>ū</i> 60, <i>r</i> 76, <i>ē</i> 88, <i>aya</i> 341, <i>āya</i> 346, <i>āvā</i> 379, <i>āvi</i> 388, <i>uva</i> 393.	<i>kⁱ</i> < <i>k</i> 117.
<i>i</i> < <i>a</i> 3, <i>ā</i> 17, = <i>i</i> 24, < <i>ī</i> 37, <i>u</i> 45, <i>ū</i> 58, <i>r</i> 71, <i>ē</i> 87, <i>ō</i> 102, <i>t</i> 221, <i>d</i> 247, <i>iya</i> 345, <i>h</i> 451.	<i>kh</i> < <i>k</i> 115, = <i>kh</i> 131, < <i>gh</i> 150, <i>s</i> 404.
<i>ir</i> < <i>r</i> 70.	<i>(k)kh</i> < <i>ks</i> 481, <i>nkh</i> 508, <i>rk</i> 714, <i>rśn</i> 784, <i>śk</i> 823, <i>sy</i> 850, <i>sk</i> 855, <i>st</i> 860, <i>sṭh</i> 866, <i>sph</i> 882, <i>sr</i> 893, <i>sv</i> 901.
<i>ī</i> < <i>a</i> 6, <i>ā</i> 17, <i>i</i> 28, = <i>ī</i> 35, < <i>u</i> 47, <i>ū</i> 61, <i>r</i> 77, <i>ē</i> 89, <i>āi</i> 97, <i>ō</i> 104, <i>iya</i> 345, <i>īva</i> 391, <i>ēvā</i> 392.	<i>x</i> < <i>k</i> 115, <i>d</i> 248, <i>bh</i> 312, <i>h</i> 446.
<i>u</i> < <i>a</i> 4, <i>ā</i> 18, <i>i</i> 27, <i>ī</i> 38, = <i>u</i> 43, < <i>ū</i> 59, <i>r</i> 74, <i>ō</i> 103, <i>āu</i> 110, <i>v</i> 365, <i>ava</i> 380.	<i>x(x)</i> < <i>sv</i> 901.
<i>ur</i> < <i>r</i> 73.	<i>xt</i> < <i>śk</i> 913.
<i>ū</i> < <i>a</i> 7, <i>ā</i> 18, <i>i</i> 29, <i>u</i> 48, = <i>ū</i> 56, < <i>ō</i> 105, <i>āu</i> 111, <i>v</i> 365, <i>ava</i> 380, <i>uva</i> 394.	<i>xn</i> < <i>śn</i> 921.
<i>r</i> = <i>r</i> 66.	<i>xs</i> < <i>ks</i> 482, <i>śk</i> 914.
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<i>ai</i> < <i>ē</i> 91, <i>āi</i> 96, <i>āya</i> 348, <i>āvay</i> 387.	<i>g(g)</i> < <i>ks</i> 483, <i>gn</i> 498, <i>gy</i> 502, <i>gr</i> 503, <i>ng</i> 510, <i>jñ</i> 515, <i>dg</i> 538, <i>dg</i> 600, <i>dgh</i> 601, <i>rg</i> 717, <i>rgh</i> 719, <i>lg</i> 798.
<i>āi</i> = <i>ai</i> 95, < <i>ayō</i> 344, <i>avi</i> 385.	<i>gy</i> < <i>jñ</i> 516.
<i>ō</i> < <i>a</i> 9, <i>ā</i> 20, <i>ī</i> 41, <i>u</i> 50, <i>ū</i> 63, <i>r</i> 79, <i>ē</i> 90, <i>ō</i> 99, <i>āu</i> 112, <i>ayū</i> 343, <i>ava</i> 382, <i>āva</i> 386, <i>ivā</i> 389, <i>ivē</i> 390, <i>uva</i> 394.	<i>gv</i> < <i>v</i> 369.
	<i>gh</i> < <i>kh</i> 133, <i>g</i> 142, = <i>gh</i> 148.
	<i>(g)gh</i> < <i>ghr</i> 504, <i>dgh</i> 602, <i>rgr</i> 718, <i>rgh</i> 720.
	<i>γ</i> < <i>kh</i> 133, <i>g</i> 142, <i>j</i> 179, <i>v</i> 368, <i>ż</i> 440.
	<i>(γ)γ</i> < <i>gn</i> 498.
	<i>yd</i> < <i>kt</i> 462.

- ym* < *km* 472.
yz < *ktz* 463.
ng < *nk* 506, *ñc* 528, *m* 321.
ngh < *nkh* 509, *ng* 511.
c < *k* 118, *kh* 134, = *c* 155, < *ch* 173, *j* 180, *t* 223, *ś* 424, *h* 447.
(*c*)*c* < *ks* 484, *cy* 513, *cv* 514, *ñc* 529, *ty* 564, *ts* 591, *tsy* 595, *śc* 810, *sc* 856, *śk* 908, *śy* 930.
č < *c* 170.
č < *k* 118, *c* 156, *ś* 424.
(*č*)*č* < *cv* 514, *tr* 567, *śy* 930.
ch < *c* 157, = *ch* 172, < *ś* 396, *s* 405, *s* 411.
(*c*)*ch* < *ks* 485, *ts* 592, *tsy* 596, *thy* 598, *ps* 684, *śc* 811.
j < *c* 158, = *j* 178, < *jh* 189, *y* 331, *r* 350, *s* 412, *ś* 425, *ž* 441.
(*j*)*j* < *ks* 486, *jñ* 517, *jy* 521, *jv* 524, *ñc* 530, *dy* 607, *dr* 609, *bj* 691, *rz* 722, *ry* 763, *hy* 947.
ž < *c* 159, *z* 433.
jh < *j* 181, = *jh* 188, < *d* 250, *s* 412.
(*j*)*jh* < *ks* 486, *jy* 522, *jv* 525, *dhy* 619, *dhr* 626, *dhv* 629, *rjh* 725, *sy* 890, *hy* 948.
ñ < *n* 276.
(*ñ*)*ñ* < *jñ* 518, *ñc* 532, *ny* 554, *ny* 661, *śn* 838.
ñj < *ñc* 531, *ny* 553, *ny* 660.
t < *ch* 174, = *t* 191, < *th* 200, *d* 209, *t* 224.
(*t*)*t* < *ṇt* 541, *tt* 559, *tr* 568, *nth* 641, *rt* 730, *rth* 739, *st* 824, *śtr* 828, *śth* 834, *st* 861, *sth* 867.
tr < *tr* 569.
th < *c* 160, *ch* 175, = *th* 199, < *t* 225, *th* 238.
(*t*)*th* < *tr* 570, *ddh* 603, *rth* 740, *st* 825, *śtr* 829, *śth* 835, *sty* 865, *sth* 868.
đ < *č* 192, *th* 201, = *đ* 208, < *t* 226, *d* 251, *dh* 265, *l* 359, *ś* 397.
(*d*)*đ* < *dg* 539, *ṇt* 542, *ṇđ* 546, *ṇdh* 549, *tr* 571, *dr* 610, *pt* 665, *rt* 731, *rd* 743, *rdh* 749, *st* 826, *śtr* 830, *śth* 836, *sth* 869.
đh < *č* 193, *th* 202, *th* 239, *đh* 266, *r* 351.
(*d*)*đh* < *ddh* 604, *dr* 611, *rd* 744, *rdh* 750, *rs* 777, *st* 827, *śtr* 831, *śth* 837.
n < *n* 277.
(*n*)*n* < *kñ* 492, *jñ* 519, *ñc* 533, *ny* 555, *nv* 557, *ny* 662, *rn* 726, *rn* 754, *sn* 839.
ṇt < *ṇth* 544.
ṇtr < *ntr* 637.
ṇd < *ṇt* 543.
ṇdr < *ntr* 638, *ndr* 648.
ṇdh < *ṇth* 545.
ṇh < *sn* 840, *sn* 874, *hn* 940.
t < *k* 119, *c* 161, *ch* 176, *t* 194, = *t* 220, < *th* 240, *d* 252, *đh* 267, *s* 413.
(*t*)*t* < *kt* 464, *gdh* 495, *tm* 561, *ty* 565, *tr* 572, *tv* 581, *nt* 632, *nth* 644, *ndh* 651, *pt* 666, *rk* 715, *rt* 732, *st* 862, *sth* 870, *st* 915.
tr < *rk* 716.
th < *c* 162, *t* 227, = *th* 237, < *d* 253.
(*t*)*th* < *kth* 469, *nt* 633, *ndh* 652, *rth* 741, *st* 863, *sty* 865, *sth* 871, *st* 916.
θ < *c* 162, *t* 227, *s* 414.
d < *c* 163, *j* 182, *đ* 210, *t* 228, = *d* 246, < *dh* 268, *r* 352, *s* 415.
(*d*)*d* < *gdh* 496, *jv* 526, *tv* 582, *dy* 608, *dr* 612, *dv* 616, *dhy* 620, *dhr* 627, *dhv* 630, *nt* 634, *nth* 645, *ndh* 653, *pt* 667, *bd* 694, *rt* 733, *rd* 745, *śn* 922.
dr < *tr* 573.
dh < *th* 241, *d* 254, = *dh* 264.
(*d*)*dh* < *gdh* 497, *dhy* 621, *dhr* 628, *dhv* 631, *pt* 668, *bdh* 695, *rd* 746, *rdh* 751, *rdhv* 752.
đ < *d* 254.

- n < n* 218, *d* 255, *= n* 275, *< m* 320, *r* 353, *l* 360, *v* 370.
- (n)*n < kn* 470, *kṣn* 492, *gn* 499, *jñ* 520, *ñe* 534, *dg* 540, *ṇd* 548, *ṇdh* 550, *ny* 556, *ṇv* 558, *nt* 636, *ndr* 650, *ndh* 655, *ny* 663, *nv* 664, *rn* 727, *rn* 755, *rṣn* 785, *ṣṇ* 841, *sn* 875, *śn* 923, *hn* 941.
- nd < ḡd* 547, *nt* 635, *nth* 646, *ndr* 649, *ndh* 654, *śn* 922.
- ndh < nth* 647, *hn* 942.
- (n)*nh < ndh* 656.
- nm < dm* 606, *sv* 902.
- nv < sv* 902.
- nh < ḡṇ* 842, *sn* 876.
- p < k* 120, *t̥* 195, *= p* 287, *< ph* 296, *b* 304.
- p(p) < km* 473, *tp* 560, *tm* 563, *tv* 583, *pn* 675, *py* 679, *pr* 680, *mp* 702, *rp* 758, *rv* 767, *lp* 799, *sp* 844, *sp* 877.
- pt < tm* 562.
- ps < fs* 690.
- ph < p* 289, *= ph* 295.
- (p)*ph < sp* 845, *sp* 878, *sph* 883, *sv* 903.
- f < p* 289, *bh* 313, *m* 322, *v* 371, *h* 448.
- f(f) < tv* 584, *pn* 676, *sv* 903.
- ft < kt* 465, *pt* 669.
- fth < pt* 670.
- fr < tr* 574.
- b < n* 278, *p* 290, *ph* 297, *= b* 303, *< bh* 314, *m* 323, *y* 332, *v* 372.
- b(b) < jv* 527, *tv* 585, *dv* 617, *pt* 671, *bj* 693, *br* 696, *bhr* 698, *mb* 704, *rb* 759, *rv* 768, *lv* 805, *vy* 807.
- bd < bj* 692.
- bz < ps* 685.
- bh < k* 121, *dh* 269, *ph* 298, *b* 305, *= bh* 311, *< y* 333, *v* 373, *h* 449.
- (b)*bh < bhy* 697, *bhr* 699, *rdhv* 753, *rbh* 760, *rv* 769, *śm* 847, *hv* 949.
- m < n* 279, *p* 291, *b* 306, *bh* 315, *= m* 319, *< v* 374.
- m(m) < km* 471, *gm* 501, *dm* 605, *nm* 659, *pm* 677, *pmy* 678, *mn* 701, *mb* 705, *mbh* 706, *mr* 710, *mv* 711, *rm* 761, *lm* 801, *śm* 814, *sm* 848, *śm* 925, *hm* 944.
- mb < mp* 703, *mr* 709, *lm* 800, *hm* 945.
- mbh < hm* 946.
- mv < m* 327.
- mh < bh* 316, *mbh* 707, *śm* 849, *sm* 884.
- mz < ps* 686.
- y < ē* 92, *k* 122, *kh* 137, *g* 143, *c* 164, *j* 183, *t̥* 229, *th* 242, *d* 256, *dh* 270, *p* 292, *b* 307, *= y* 330, *< v* 375, *ś* 398, *g* 406, *h* 451.
- y(y) < dhy* 622.
- yah < ḡn* 64.
- r < r̥* 81, *t̥* 196, *ḍ* 211, *ḍh* 215, *t* 230, *ḍ* 257, *n* 280, *y* 334, *= r* 349, *< l* 361.
- r(r) < kr* 476, *ghr* 505, *tr* 575, *ntr* 639, *pt* 672, *pr* 681, *rn* 728, *rt* 735, *rd* 747, *rn* 756, *rm* 762, *ry* 764, *rv* 771, *rṣ* 778, *rṣn* 786, *rh* 795.
- ra < r̥* 69.
- ri < ḡr* 72.
- ru < ḡr* 75.
- rj < ry* 765.
- rth < rt* 729.
- rd < rt* 734.
- rbh < rv* 770.
- rs < rṣn* 787.
- rz < rj* 723, *rṣ* 779, *rṣn* 788.
- rh < th* 203.
- ṛ < ḡ* 211.
- ṛh < th* 203, *ḍh* 214.
- l̥ < t̥* 197, *ṭh* 204, *ḍ* 212, *ḍh* 216, *n̥* 219, *t̥* 231, *th* 243, *ḍ* 258, *dh* 271, *n̥* 281, *y* 335, *r̥* 354, *= l̥* 358, *< ś* 426.
- l(l) < kl* 478, *tr* 576, *tv* 586, *dr* 613,

- dhy* 623, *ntr* 640, *rt* 736, *rd* 748,
m 757, *ry* 766, *rz* 794, *rh* 796, *ly*
803, *lv* 806, *št* 917.
lx < *ktr* 467.
ld < *rt* 737.
ls < *sr* 894.
lh < *fh* 205, *dh* 216.
(l)lh < *ly* 804.
l < *t* 198, *d* 213, *dh* 217, *n* 219, *th*
244, *d* 259, *n* 282, *r* 355, *l* 362.
l(l) < *str* 832.
lh < *dh* 217.
v < *k* 123, *kh* 138, *g* 144, *j* 184,
t 232, *d* 260, *dh* 272, *n* 283, *p* 293,
ph 299, *b* 308, *bh* 317, *m* 324,
y 336, = *v* 364, < *s* 399, *s* 416,
h 450.
v(v) < *tv* 587, *dv* 618, *pt* 673, *rv* 772,
vy 808, *vr* 809, *sv* 904, *šm* 926,
hv 950.
va < *ū* 65, *ō* 107.
vd < *pt* 674.
vr < *bhr* 700.
vs < *ps* 687.
ś = *ś* 395, < *ś* 407, *s* 417.
ś(s) < *rs* 780, *śr* 818.
śc < *cch* 512.
śch < *cch* 512.
ś = *ś* 403, *s* 418.
ś(s) < *rs* 781, *sy* 851.
s < *kh* 135, *c* 165, *ch* 177, *t* 233,
m 325, *ś* 400, *s* 408, = *s* 410, <
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s(s) < *ks* 487, *ñc* 535, *ty* 566, *tr* 577,
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rs 774, *rsv* 775, *rs* 782, *śc* 812,
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sy 852, *sc* 859, *st* 864, *sp* 879, *sm*
885, *sy* 891, *sr* 895, *sv* 905, *śk* 909,
št 918.
sk < *śk* 910.
st < *sth* 872.
str < *pstr* 689.
sp < *tv* 588.
sf < *sp* 880.
- sb* < *sp* 881, *sm* 886.
sm < *śm* 927.
sr < *dr* 614.
sl < *sr* 896.
ś < *k* 124, *c* 166, *s* 419, = *ś* 423,
< *z* 435, *ź* 435, 442, *h* 453.
ś(s) < *ks* 488, *tr* 578, *ts* 593, *ps* 683,
rś 781, *rśn* 789, *sc* 857, *sth* 873,
sy 892, *sr* 897, *śk* 911, *śm* 928,
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śk < *sc* 858, *śt* 919.
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śt < *sty* 920.
śn < *ksn* 493, *rśn* 790.
śv < *rśv* 792.
z < *k* 126, *c* 167, *j* 185, *jh* 190,
s 420, *ś* 428, = *z* 432, < *ź* 443,
h 454.
z(z) < *ks* 490, *jy* 523, *dhy* 624, *sm*
887, *śn* 924, *zd* 934, *źd* 938.
zy < *ktz* 463.
zd < *źd* 939.
zm < *sm* 888, *zv* 936.
ź < *k* 126, *g* 145, *c* 168, *j* 186, *ś* 429,
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ź(z) < *jy* 523, *rj* 724, *rśn* 791, *śy*
932.
źg < *zg* 933.
źb < *zb* 937.
źm < *sm* 889, *śm* 929.
h < *k* 125, *kh* 136, *g* 146, *gh* 152,
c 169, *fh* 206, *t* 234, *th* 245, *d* 261,
dh 273, *ph* 300, *bh* 318, *y* 337,
ś 401, *s* 409, *s* 421, *ś* 430, *z* 437,
= *h* 444.
h(h) < *ks* 489, *ñc* 536, *tv* 589, *dhy*
625, *rgh* 721, *rsv* 776, *rs* 783, *str*
833, *śn* 843, *sp* 846, *sy* 853, *sr*
898, *sv* 906, *hn* 943, *hv* 951.
ht < *kt* 466.
hn < *ksn* 494.
hm < *mbl* 708.
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<i>m̥</i> < <i>m</i> 326.	<i>m̥d</i> < <i>ñj</i> 537.
<i>m̥gh</i> < <i>nkh</i> 509.	<i>m̥r</i> < <i>ñdh</i> 551.
<i>m̥j(j)</i> < <i>ndhy</i> 657, <i>śr</i> 816.	<i>m̥v</i> < <i>lm</i> 802.
<i>m̥(j)jh</i> < <i>ndhy</i> 658, <i>śr</i> 817.	<i>m̥s</i> < <i>rs</i> 773.
<i>m̥th</i> < <i>nth</i> 642.	<i>m̥z</i> < <i>šn</i> 924.
	<i>m̥h</i> < <i>ñdh</i> 552, <i>m̥gh</i> 712.

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B. Iranian.

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CORRIGENDA

- § 2, l. 10, § 5, l. 45, § 458, l. 12–13, § 879, l. 10 omit Old Pers. *as(p)a*.
 4, l. 12 for *manusa* read *mānuṣa*.
 4, l. 14 for *karkaṭika* read *karkaṭikā*.
 4, l. 24 for *vana* read *vana*.
 5, l. 46 for *pāśat* read *pascat*.
 16, l. 12 for *upasthāpitva* read *upasthāpitvā*.
 68, l. 18, § 82, l. 15 for *prdaku* read *prlāku*.
 71, l. 8 for *mṛḍan̥ka* read *mṛḍān̥ka*.
 79, l. 5 for *mṛṣavādin* read *mṛṣavādin*.
 82, l. 20 for *mṛttika* read *mṛttikā*.
 87, l. 14 for ‘green’ read ‘blue.’
 91, l. 2 for *xvāeda* read *xvāēda*.
 115, l. 21 for *niyāka* read *nyāka*.
 133, l. 3 for *rēkha* read *rēkhā*.
 167, l. 5, § 168, l. 5 for *raueah* read *raocah*.
 184, l. 5 for *rājānah* read *rājānāḥ*.
 207, heading, l. 1 for *hr* read *h̄r*.
 329, l. 19 for *vapsa* read *vapsà*.
 337, l. 2, § 378, l. 2 for *chāya* read *chāyā*.
 339, l. 7 for *dēvalaya* read *dēvālaya*.
 342, l. 11–12 omit Skt. *maya* ‘mother,’ Siṁh. *maēṇiyam*.
 372, l. 5, § 373, l. 4 for *vaṣpa* read *rāṣpa*.
 374, l. 12, § 734, l. 4 for *vartikā* read *vartakā*.
 395, l. 10, § 401, l. 12 for *śīrsa*, *śīrsa* read *śīrsa*.
 396, l. 6 for ‘once’ read ‘excrement.’
 423, l. 3, § 424, l. 3, § 427, l. 2 for *śavaiti* read *śavaite*.
 458, l. 4 for *idānim* read *idāñim*.
 459, l. 5 for *jyā* read *jya*.
 464, l. 6 for *mukta* read *muktā*.
 472, l. 3 for *taoxmān* read *taoxman*.
 486, l. 4 for *ksīyate* read *ksīyatē*.
 495, l. 5 for *dogdhum* read *dōgdhum*.
 562, l. 1 for assimilation read change.
 § 612, l. 5 for *drākṣa* read *drākṣū*.



Read throughout Āvantī, Waxī for Avantikā, Wāxī.

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