

Dravidian Origin of Some Verbal roots of Sanskrit

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Dravidian Substratum in Sanskrit

From the time of Mortimer Wheeler's Aryan Invasion theory, the nature of the linguistic contacts between populations of Indo-European speakers who migrated to India and the natives who were assumed to be speakers of Dravidian or Munda languages has been a controversial topic.

Studies of loan words in the earliest strata of Sanskrit were attempted by scholars like Kuiper (1955) and Witzel (1999) in an attempt to form a more definitive picture of these linguistic contacts. These studies have helped us to appreciate the complexity of the problem and have shed light on some of the issues; the conclusions however remain controversial.

Compared to Munda languages, more work has been done on loan word relations between Indo-Aryan and Dravidian. Many scholars have suggested that there is in fact a Dravidian substratum in Sanskrit. Emeneau (1956) points out that the earliest such proposal came from Gundert (1869) who opined that many Indo-Aryan developments 'are due to a borrowing of indigenous speech habits through bilingualism'.

Emeneau himself suggests that the Dravidian functioned as the substratum for the developments in IA through 'much bilingualism and gradual abandonment of Dravidian speech in favour of Indo-Aryan over a long period of time and a great area'. He also points out that we have only the most meagre of evidence in details for this process. Establishing the presence or absence of Dravidian loan words in Sanskrit, especially of the earliest period is crucial to any theory dealing with ancient Indo-European migration into India.

It was Caldwell (1856) who took up this question for the first time. He came up with a list of 32 words in Sanskrit which he traced to Dravidian etyma after a perceptive examination of phonological and semantic correspondences. Gundert (1869) and Kittel (1873) are two other scholars who tried to trace Sanskrit words to Dravidian etyma. Kittel listed over 400 Sanskrit words which he considers as derived from Dravidian. He however, has not been able to offer systematic criteria for identification of Dravidian loan words in Sanskrit. His etymologies have been rightly criticized as being too fanciful. Burrow (1945, 46, 48) has been the notable researcher in this area in the 20th Century. He has preferred Dravidian etymology for over 400 words of Sanskrit.

Though objective criteria were formulated for the identification of Dravidian loan words in Sanskrit from the time of Caldwell, a systematic evaluation of Sanskrit words that lack clear IE etymology was not attempted by the scholars in the field. The Dravidian Etymological Dictionary (Burrow and Emeneau 1984) points out Sanskrit words that are similar in meaning and shape to Dravidian etyma but stops short of making a comment on the direction of borrowing in most instances. The Etymological Dictionary of Sanskrit (Mayrhofer 1992-2001) refers to Dravidian etymology suggested by various scholars for a number of Sanskrit words. The work of Nikita Gurov is cited by

many scholars, but the original has not been translated from Russian. According to Krishnamurthy (1993) Gurov has identified as many as eighty words of Dravidian origin in the Rgveda. Some of these are:

- *vaila* (sthaana-) ‘open space’: PD *wayal ‘open space, field’ [5258]
- *kiyaambu* ‘a waterplant’: PD*keyampu(<*kecampu) ‘Arumcolacasia, yam’ [2004]
- *vriś* ‘finger’: PD*wirinc- [5409]
- *viilū*‘stronghold’: PD *wiitū ‘house, abode, camp’ [5393]
- *siira* ‘plough’: PD *ceer
- *kaañukaa*: PD *kaañikkay ‘gift’ [1443]

Another approach to identification of Dravidian loan words in Sanskrit was suggested by Godavarma (Gupathan Nair 1990) as early as 1950. According to him, “...perhaps the best material for investigating the Dravidian element in the Indo-Aryan vocabulary will be furnished by Indo-Aryan reconstructions which have no Indo-European cognates and are explainable in Dravidian.” He goes on to compare the IA reconstructions from the Nepali dictionary of Turner (1931) with words in major Dravidian languages and observes that some of them bear striking similarities. His examples are:

**aḍa* screen: cf. Ta. *aṭaittal* enclosing, shutting up, Ka. *aḍe* to enclose. Shut up; Ma. *aṭaykkuka* to shut, and *aṭa* screen. Cf. *veliyāṭa*. Tu. *aḍepuni* shut.

**ghiri* revolve; cf. Ta. *kaṛaṅku* whirl, Ma.; *kaṛaṅṅu* whirl, *Kirukkū* madness, Te. *girunna* circularity; Ka. *giri* and *gira* whirling.

**citra*-scattered. Cf. Ta. *citaru* scatter, Te. *cedaru*; Ma. *citaru*; Ka. *kedaru*; Tu. *kedaruni* to break out

**tonḍa*- mouth. Cf. *tonṭai* throat, gullet. *tolḷai* hole, Ma. *tonṭa*, *tolḷa*. Ka. *toḷe* hole; Tu. *donḍe* throat

**poḷla*- hollow. Cf. Ta. *poḷḷal* hole or hollow in a tree; Ma. *poḷla* hollow; Ka. *poḷlu* hollowness; Tu. *poḷlu* empty; Te. *poḷlu* useless.

**poḍu*- hollow: Cf. Ta. *poṭu* opening, cleft; Ka. *poṭe* a hole in a tree, *poḍu* splitting; Ma-*poṭe* a hollow

**maḍ*, *muḍ* to twist; Ta. *muṭai* braid, plait; Ka. *meḍaru* to plait as a screen; Ma. *muṭaiyuka*, *meṭayuka*, *moṭayuka* to twist, plait; Te. *muḍaivadu* to be entwined; Te. *muḍepuni* to plait, braid

An important contribution of Caldwell has been to lay down criteria for identifying Dravidian loan words in Sanskrit. Caldwell’s main criteria can be summarized as follows:

- (1) The word is not attested in IE languages other than Sanskrit, but is found in every Dravidian dialect
- (2) The word is isolated one in Sanskrit but is surrounded by collateral, related or derived words in Dravidian
- (3) Sanskrit possesses other words expressing the same idea, but Dravidian languages have only one
- (4) The derivation of the term by Sanskrit lexicographers is evidently fanciful or metaphorical, while the signification in Dravidian is radical and physiological

Burrow has also listed four criteria, three of which overlap with those of Caldwell.

- (1) The Sanskrit word should have no certain or obvious Indo-European etymology

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- (2) There should be a wide currency of the etymon in Dravidian with reference to the Indian geographical or social scene
- (3) A word is shown to be Dravidian in origin if it is clearly derived from a Dravidian root
- (4) If the word is found either in the later stages of Sanskrit or in the earliest Tamil texts, its probability of Dravidian origin increases.

From the last criterion it is evident that Burrow assumes the period of Dravidian-Sanskrit contact to be during the later stages of Sanskrit. This however is not tenable for reasons discussed later. Katre (1944) has laid down three criteria for proving that Indo-Aryan has borrowed from Munda or Dravidian.

- (1) It should be demonstrable that the Indo-Aryan vocable considered is inherently non-Aryan in its characteristic or at least not easily fitting into the genius of Indo-Aryan
- (2) The cognates in Dravidian and Munda are not fortuitous examples but pure Dravidian or Munda elements
- (3) The study of Indo-Aryan loans within Dravidian and Munda fields is essentially a part of this study since borrowing is a mutual fact

Recent Studies

A sparse number of the other available studies on this topic draws from the lists compiled mainly by Caldwell or Burrow, or those in the DED. Though the problem of Dravidian loan words in Sanskrit is of immense linguistic, historical and cultural significance, for a long time after Emeneau, there were no studies in this area either in Dravidian or IE linguistics.

After this infertile period, Gurov (1987) seems to be the first study to take up this problem. Unfortunately, this study in full is not yet available in English or Indian languages. Nair (2013) is the only other major study to have come out in recent times on this topic. It has been argued in this study that there is a possibility that many more words in Sanskrit, than so far thought of can be traced to Dravidian. It has been pointed out that, based on the evidence offered by the Dravidian Etymological Dictionary, we can surmise that the Proto-Dravidian or even South-Dravidian have not come under the influence of Sanskrit or IA.

Southworth (2005) identifies only four words in DED which can be suspected to have an IA origin. A general impression that many scholars in the field share is that while Dravidian languages have a large number of Sanskrit borrowings, Sanskrit has only negligibly small number of words that can be clearly shown as Dravidian in origin.

The time frame of this heavy influence of Sanskrit on Dravidian is a crucial factor. The large scale borrowing of Sanskrit words into Dravidian must have taken place after the South Dravidian had split into different languages. The earliest extant text in Dravidian languages, the Tamil grammar Tolkaappiyam (Circa 2nd Century B.C to 2nd Century A.D) has a number of Sanskrit words. As we move to the Sangam literature, the number of Sanskrit loan words can be seen as steadily increasing. Post-Sangam works have still more loan words from Sanskrit.

Based on this pattern we can assume that the influx of Sanskrit words began only a few centuries before Tolkaappiyam. This would mean that etyma with reflexes in all or most of the Dravidian languages, spread across all the subgroups cannot be a loan from Sanskrit or IA. Etyma which are phonologically and semantically close in the two language groups are possibly Dravidian loans in Sanskrit, if there are no reflexes in other Indo-European languages.

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A List of Dravidian Origin of Some Verbal Roots of Sanskrit

Nair (2013) has pointed out 65 such words which are not listed by earlier researchers. The present study is aimed at exploring the possibility of Dravidian origin of 40 verb roots of Sanskrit. The words were selected from the Sanskrit dictionary of Monier-Williams (1899) based on phonological and semantic similarities with Dravidian etyma. Except item no 12, other words do not have known cognates in IE. For item no 12 (**chid** to cut off amputate, cut threw, hew, chop, split. **chitti** division) the IE cognates suggested (Lat sciendo, Goth. skieda) seems to be far-fetched compared to the Dravidian forms. The 40 verbs are then compared with entries drawn from the DED to show the possibility of Dravidian origin.

1. **adḍ-** to join. DED 79 *Ta. aṭu (-pp-, -tt-)* to be next, near, approach, come in contact with, seek protection; to join (*tr.*). *Ma. aṭuka (aṭṭu)* to come into contact, come to be close upon. *Ka. aḍar* to be united or joined with, arise, come, appear; *aḍasu* to join, be joined with, unite with, be near to, associate oneself to. *Koḍ. aḍi- (aḍip-, aḍit-)* to approach. *Kui aḍa (aḍi-)* to be associated with, joined to, united with, associate with.
2. **arc** to praise, sing, honour, worship. DED 3951 *Ta. paracu (paraci-)* to praise, extol; **paravu (paravi-)** id., worship, reverence, adore, sing. *Ma. parikka* a vow. *Ko. parc- (parc-)* to pray; **parkym (obl. parkyt-)** vow to a god, prayer. *To. part- (party-)* to pray; **arkym (obl. arkyt-)** vow. *Ka. parasu* to utter a benediction, bless; **parake, harake, harike** benediction, vow. *Koḍ. parake* vow. *Tu. parasu* benediction; **parakè** vow made in trouble, beseeching; **harasuni** to bless, wish well.
3. **árpita** inserted, fixed, fixed upon, thrown, cast into, placed in or upon. (RV) DED 721 *Ta. urai (-pp-, -tt-)* to become firm, steadfast, decided (as the mind); **uraiḍḍu** firmness, steadfastness; **uruti** firmness, strength, certainty, assurance. *Ma. urayuka* to be firm in; **urekka** to be firm, fixed, settled; **urakkē** strongly, firmly, aloud; **urappu** firmness, stay, support, assurance. *Ko. urv- (urd-)* to sink into ground or hole of its own weight; (**urt-**) to press forcibly into hole or ground. *Te. orapu* steadiness, firmness; steady, firm; **uridi** firm, strong; firmness, strength; **uriya** a brave man. *Kur. ordnā* to support.
4. **kaṭ-** to go. DED 1109 *Ta. kaṭa (-pp-, -nt-)* to pass through, traverse, cross, exceed, excel, win, overcome, transgress; go, proceed, pass (as time, water, clouds, etc. *Ma. kaṭakka* to pass over, enter, pass out, transgress, surpass. *Ko. karv- (kaṛd-)* to cross (river), come out or leave (house). *To. kaḍ- (kaḍQ-)* to leave, pass, cross. *Ka. kaḍe* to pass over, transgress, pass, elapse, get through. *Koḍ. kaḍa- (kaḍap-, kaḍand-)* to cross. *Tu. kaḍapuni* to cross, ford, pass, elapse, surpass. *Te. kaḍacu, gaḍacu, gaḍucu* to pass, elapse.
5. **kalana** effecting, causing, the act of shaking, moving to and fro. DED 1299 *Ta. kala (-pp-, -nt-)* to mix (*intr., tr.*), unite in friendship, form friendly or matrimonial alliance with, copulate; **kalavu (kalavi-)** to mix; **kalāvu (kalāvi-)** to mix, join together, unite. *Ma. kalaruka* to be mixed, united; mix (*tr.*), mingle (esp. what is dry); **kalarcca** mixture. *Ko. kalv- (kald-)* to knead, mix (solid in water). *To. kaṣf- (kaṣt-)* to mix (rice and milk, rice and curry), feed (solid food to child). *Ka. kali, kale* to join (*intr.*), be mixed, come together, meet; **kalaka, kalka** mixture. *Koḍ. kala- (kalap-, kaland-)* to knead; **kalap** kneading. *Tu. kalaḍuni* to be mixed, kneaded. *Te. kalayu, kaliyu* to join (*intr. tr.*), unite, meet, mix, mingle, copulate. *Kol. kalay- (kalayt-)* to be mixed (liquids, grains); **kalp- (kalapt-)** to mix (*tr.*). *Nk. kalay-* to mix (*intr.*); **kalap-** id. (*tr.*). *Go. (Tr.) kalitānā* to meet and embrace, greet; (M.) **kāliyānā** to meet. *Koḍa*

(BB) **kali-** (-t-) to meet, come together, be mingled; **kalp-** to mix (*tr.*). **Kuwi** (F.) **kalhali**, (S.) **kalhinai** to be mixed, mingle. **Kur. khalnā** to dilute, mix with water or other liquid.

6. **kuṭ-**, **kuṭati** to become crooked or curved, bend, curve, curl. DED 2054 (*a*) **Ta. koṭu** curved, bent, crooked; **koṭumai** crookedness, obliquity; **kuṭaṅku** (**kuṭaṅki-**) to bend (*intr.*); **kuṭantai** curve; **kuṭavu** (**kuṭavi-**) to be crooked, bent, curved. **Ma. kōṭuka** to be crooked, twisted, awry, warp (of wood); **kōṭṭuka** to bend (*tr.*); **kōṭṭam** crookedness, distortion. **Ka. kuḍu**, **kuḍa**, **kuḍi** state of being crooked, bent, hooked, or tortuous. **Tu. guḍke** a crooked man; **ḍoṅkū**, **ḍoṅku** crookedness; crooked, curved, perverse. **Te. gōḍi-vaḍu** to bend. **Kui konḍori**, **konḍoni** bent, winding, zigzag. **Kuwi ḍong-** (-it-), **ḍōṅ-** (-it-) to be bent, crooked.
7. **kuṭṭayati** to bruise, crush, pound, strike lightly. DED 1671 **Ta. kuṭṭu** (**kuṭṭi-**) to cuff, strike with the knuckles on the head or temples; **n.** a blow with the knuckles or the fist on the head, cuff. **Ma. kuṭṭuka** to pound, cuff. **Ko. kuṭ-** (**kuc-**) to pound. **To. kuṭ-** (**kuṭy-**) to knock, pound. **Ka. kuṭṭu** to beat, strike, pound, bruise; **n.** a blow, a pulverized substance; **kuṭṭuvike**, **kuṭṭuha** beating, etc. **Koḍ. kuṭṭ-** (**kuṭṭi-**) to pound. **Tu. kuṭṭuni** to thump, give a blow, strike with the fist, pound, bruise; **kuṭṭu** a blow given with the fist. **Kol. kuḍk-** (**kuḍukt-**) to pound (grain); **kuḍkeng** to knock on door. **Nk. kuṛk-** to pound, knock. **Pa. kuṭip-** (**kuṭit-**) to punch, knock (door). **Konḍa guṭ-** to knock with the fist. **Kui guṭa** fist. **Malt. kuṭye** to nail, drive in a peg. **Br. kuṭṭing** to pound. DED 2063 **Ta. koṭṭu** (**koṭṭi-**) to beat (as a drum, tambourine), hammer, beat. **Ma. koṭṭuka** to beat so as to produce a sound. **Ko. koṭk-** (**koṭky-**) to strike (with small hammer). **To. kwiṭk-** (**kwiṭky-**) to tap (on door, something with stick). **Ka. koṭṭaṇa** beating the husk from paddy; **koṭṭuha** beating; **kuḍu** to beat. **Koḍ. koṭṭ-** (**koṭṭi-**) to tap, beat (drum). **Tu. koḍapuni** to forge, hammer. **Te. koṭṭu** to beat, strike, knock. **Pa. koṭṭ-** to strike with axe.
8. **kel**, **kelati** to shake tremble. DED 1806 **kulai** (-v-, -nt-) to tremble, shudder, shake, be deranged, upset, thrown into confusion; (-pp-, -tt-) to shake, agitate, disturb, disorganize, scatter, untie, loosen, destroy. **Ma. kuluṅṅuka** to shake, quake, be agitated; **kulukukuka** to shake, agitate; **kulukkam** a shock; **kulukku** a shaking; **kulayuka** to jolt, shake, be agitated. **Ko. kulg-** (**kulgy-**) to shake (*intr.*; diviner, angry man, man with fever), jog up and down (like horse). **Ka. kuluku**, **kulaku**, **kuliku** to shake (*tr.*, as a bottle, as the body in dramatic action or in putting on foppish airs, as the voice in singing). **Koḍ. kuliṅg-** (**kuliṅgi-**) to shake (*intr.*). **Tu. kurkuni** to shake (*intr.*, as a tree). **Te. kuluku** to move the body in a graceful and affected manner; (K. B. also) move, shake (*tr.*).
9. **khaṇḍ-** to break, divide, destroy; **khaṇḍa** broken, having chasms, breaks or gaps. DED 1176 **Ma. kaṇṭi** gap in a hedge or fence, breach in a wall, mountain pass. **Ka. kaṇḍi**, **kiṇḍi**, **gaṇḍi** chink, hole, opening. **Koḍ. kaṇḍi** narrow passage (e.g. doorway, mountain pass, hole in a fence). **Tu. kaṇḍi**, **khaṇḍi**, **gaṇḍi** hole, opening, window; **kaṇḍeriyuni** to make a cut. **Te. gaṇḍi**, **gaṇḍika** hole, orifice, breach, gap, lane; **gaṇṭu** to cut, wound; **n.** cut, wound, notch; **gaṇṭi** wound; **gaṇḍrincu** to cut, divide; **gaṇḍrikalu** pieces, fragments. **Kuwi gundra** piece; **gandra** trunk of a tree; **gandraṅga rath'nai** to cut in pieces; **gaṇḍra** piece.
10. **caṅc** leap, jump, move dangle, be unsteady, shake; **caṅcala** moving to and fro, movable, unsteady. DED 2285 **Ka. caṅgu**, **ceṅgu** to jump, skip, frisk about, caper; **n.** a jump, etc.; **caṅgane** in bounds, friskily, with agility; **cigi**, **jigi** to jump. **Tu. caṅga**, **caṅganè**, **caṅgamaṅga**, **caṅgaimaṅgai** a frolic, gambol; hoax, humbug, deceit. **Te. ceṅguna** nimbly, agilely, quickly, suddenly, applied to leaping; **ceṅganālu** leaping, frisking, gambol, capers; **ceṅgu**, **jaṅgu** agility. **Nk. caṅgay-** to climb; **caṅgap-** to make to climb.

11. **cal** to be moved, stir, tremble, shake, to move on or forward, proceed. DED 2781 *Ta. cel* (celv-, cenr-) to go, flow, pass, occur, pass (as coin), be suitable, acceptable, pass away as time. *Ma. celka* to pass through, enter upon, pass on, pass; *celuttuka* to put in, drive in, make to pass on; *cellikka* to make to pass in or on. *Ka. sal* (sand-) to enter, engage in; *sala* entering, a coming to pass, a time; **salapu**, *salavu*, *salahu* to forward, foster, tend, preserve, bring up; *salavu* entrance, enter upon a course, pass. *Tu. sanduni* to pass as time, pass from this world. *Te. cellu* to pass as time; **calupu**, *salupu* to pass (as time), do, perform *Kol. ser-* (also stems sa-, se-; past sedd-) to go; *Kol. ser* to go. *Nk. ca* to go. *Pa. cen* id. *Ga.(Oll.) sen* id.
12. **chid** to cut off amputate, cut threw, hew, chop, split. **chitti** division. (Lat sciendo, Goth. skieda etc are often shown as cognates. However, the Sanskrit form is clearly closer to the Dravidian words). DED 1953 *Ta. cettu* (**cetti-**) to cut with adze, chisel, pare off; *n.* cutting, chiselling; **cetukku** (**cetukki-**) to cut off a surface, pare, shave off, plane, hew with an adze, chisel. *Ma. cettuka* to chip, cut off, pare, plane, clear ground, dig slightly; **cettal** chipping, planing, etc.; **cettu** cutting, parings, rind or peel. *Ko. ket-* (**kety-**) to dig with hoe or some other digging tool. *To. köt-* (**köty-**) to smooth (plank with adze), dig (earth with hoe). *Ka. kettu* to pare the surface, make thin, chip, scrape or chip off (as grass), dig slightly, engrave, carve; **kettike** act of chipping, etc.; **kettisu** to cause to carve or engrave, cause to chip, etc.; **kette** a chip, paring. *Koḍ. kett-* (**ketti-**) to cut (tree, or with large knife or axe); **kettī** a cut, blow. *Tu. kettuni* to carve, chisel, engrave, dig slightly; **kettè** a piece, slice, chip; **kettigè** carving, engraving. *Kor. kederpu* to dig.
13. **chur** to cut off, cut, incise, etch. DED 1564 *Ta. cirai* (-pp-, -tt-) to shave, cut with a sickle; *curaṅṭu* (*curaṅṭi-*), *curaṅṭu* (*curaṅṭi-*) to scratch, scrape with fingernail or instrument, erase; *curaṅṭi*, *curaṅṭi* scraper, scrapings. *Ma. cira* shaving; a scraper for coconuts (also cirava); *cirekka* to shave, scrape; *cirakuka*, *curakuka* to grate; *ciraṅṭuka*, *curaṅṭuka* to scratch, scrape. *Ko. kekarv-* (*kekart-*), *kekrv-* (*kekrt-*) to scratch lightly (to wake a person), (cattle) paw the ground before fighting. *To. kerf-* (*kert-*) to scratch. *Ka. kere* to shave, scrape, scratch. *Tu. kerepuni* to scrape, polish; *kereṅcuni*, *kerāṅṭuni* to scratch the ground (as a fowl). *Kol. kerk-* (*kerekt-*) to shave; *kerrej* to sharpen. *Nk. ker-* to shave. *Pa. kir-*, *kirv-*, *kirc-* to scratch. *Kur. xercnā* (*xircyas*) to rub off, scour. *Malt. qerce* to scrape; *qére* to shave; *qértre* to be shaved; *Br. karghing* to shear, crop down, mow down.
14. **taḍ-** to beat, strike, knock etc. DED 3039 *Ta. taṭṭu* (**taṭṭi-**) to knock, tap, pat, strike against, dash against, strike, beat, hammer, thresh. *Ma. taṭṭu* a blow, knock; **taṭṭuka** to tap, dash, hit, strike against, knock. *Ko. taṭ-* (**tac-**) to pat, strike, kill. *To. toṭ* a slap; **toṭ-** (**toṭy-**) to strike (with hammer). *Ka. taṭṭu* to tap, touch, come close, pat, strike, beat, clap, slap, knock, clap on a thing. *Koḍ. taṭṭ-* (**taṭṭi-**) to touch, pat, ward off, strike off. *Tu. taṭṭāvuni* to cause to hit, strike. *Te. taṭṭu* to strike, beat, knock, pat, clap, slap. *Kur. taṭṭā* (**taṭcas**) to flog, lash, whip. *Malt. tarce* to slap.
15. **tark-** to conjecture, suspect, guess, infer, try to discover or ascertain, reason or speculate about; to consider as, to reflect, think of. DED 3419 *Ta. teri* (**-v-**, **-nt-**) to be seen, perceived, ascertained, become evident, be understood, intelligible, clear, possess the power of sight, be conscious (as of one's guilt); investigate, test, ascertain, inquire, know, understand, select, choose, learn through listening, sift; **tērcci** examination, investigation, learning, discernment, deliberation, experience. *Ma. teriyuka* to understand, know, choose, examine; **tērcca** asserting a claim. *Ko. teyr-* (**terc-**) to choose, divide out or off. *To. tiry-* (**tirs-**) to choose, separate. *Koḍ.*

tiri- (**tīriv-**, **tīriñj-**) to come to be known. **Tu. teriyuni, teripuni** to be known, understood, comprehended; understand (with dative). **Br. cāing** (*dial. tā-, tiā-; neg. tipp-, titt*, < base *tir-) to understand, know, realize, regard.

16. **tiiraya** to finish; **tiirita** finished, settled. **tiirṇá** ‘endless’(RV) DED3278 **Ta. tīr** (-v-, -nt-) to end, vanish, be completed, finished, separate, leave, cause (as pain), go, proceed, be absent, die, perish, be used up, be settled (as a quarrel), become expert; leave, quit, solve; (-pp-, -tt-) to leave, quit, finish, complete. **Ma. tīruka** to be completed, perfected, be settled, be expiated, be finished, cease. **Ko. tī·r-** (**tī·ry-**) to be ended, be settled, finished, cease. **To. tī·r-** (**tī·ry-**) to be ended, be settled, finished, settle. **Ka. tīr** (**tīrd-**), **tīru** (**tīri-**) to be finished, end, be accomplished, be possible to be accomplished, be cured, die, be paid, be settled, decided. **Koḍ. tī·r-** to be used up, (work) is finished. **Tu. tīruni** to be finished, settled. **Te. tīru** to be finished, completed, concluded, be set right. **Kol. tī·r-** (**tī·ṭ-**; Kin. **tīrt-**) (work, food, etc.) is finished; **tī·rp-** (**tī·ript-**) to finish (work, food, etc.). **Nk. tīr-** to be finished; **tīrp-** to finish. **Konḍa tīr-** (-it-) to be exhausted (as food, drink, etc.), be over. **Kuwi** (S.) **tīr-**, **tīrj-** to judge; **tīrpu** judgement.
17. **tur** to hurry, press forwards, to overpower (RV). DED 3340 **Ta. tura** (-pp-, -nt-) to drive as an elephant, beat away as flies, shoot as an arrow, propel, disperse, scatter, direct, urge, encourage, drive in a nail, hammer; **turattu** (turatti-) to drive away, chase out, scare off as beasts, birds, remove, reject, expel as a servant, pursue as a thief, drive, cause to move fast as bullocks. **Ma. turattuka** to drive. **Ka. dobbu, ḍobbu, dabbu, ḍabbu** to shove, push, thrust, throw down from above, put. **Tu. dobbu** pushing, shoving. **Te. trōcu** to push, shove, thrust; **trō-paḍu** to be pushed or driven; **trō-pāṭu** being pushed or driven. **Nk. ḍhobb-** to push. **Pa. turkip-** (turkit-) to push, shove. **Ga. turus** key- to push in, shove; **turuyp-** to push into something. **Go. roppānā. Kui trōpa** (trōt-) to press something forward with the fingers, massage. **Kuwi trō-** (-t) to poke (fire).
18. **dagh** to fall short of (RV), to reach below the regular height; to strike, protect. **dagh** to keep off. DED 954 **Ta. oṭuṅku** (**oṭuṅki-**) to be restrained, become tranquil, become reduced, grow less, shrink; **oṭukku** (**oṭukki-**) to subjugate, reduce, restrain, subdue, rob. **Ma. oṭuṅṅuka** to come to an end, die (esp. of small-pox); **oṭukkuka** to finish, destroy. **Ko. oṛg-** (**oṛgy-**) to be destroyed; **oṛk-** (**oṛky-**) to reduce (iron) in breadth. **To. wiḍg-** (**wiḍgy-**) to be crushed; **wiṛk-** (**wiṛky-**) to crush, beat black and blue. **Ka. uḍugu, uḍagu** to subdue, restrain; shrink, shrivel, contract, be bent, decrease, fail, fade, be finished, desist, leave, quit, abandon, stop, remove; **uḍugisu, uḍagisu** to cause to shrink, etc.; lessen (as strength); **uḍukisu** to restrain, keep in, tighten, compress, straighten, vex, oppress. **Tu. oḍuṅgelū, oḍuṅkelū, oḍkelū, oḍka** the end; **oḍuṅgeluni** to cease to bear fruit. **Te. uḍugu, uḍuvu** to give up, quit, leave, stop, cease, desist from; **uḍupu** to remove, efface, wipe away; **ḍuṅku** to be lowered, diminish, be subdued; **ḍoṅku** to dry up, sink, be absorbed, disappear, (K. also) diminish, shrink, hesitate.
19. **dabh** or **dambh** to hurt, injure, destroy. (RV) DED3075 **Ta. tappu** (**tappi-**) to strike, beat, kill; **tappai** a blow. **Ka. dabbe, debbe, ḍabbe, ḍebbe** a blow, stroke. **Te. dabbadincu** to slap; **debba** blow, stroke, attack. **Pa. tapp-** to strike, kill; **tapoṛ** slap. **Ga.** (S.3) **debba** cut, blow (< Te.). **Go.** (Mu.) **tapṛi** a slap. **Konḍa tap-** to strike, hit. **Kuwi** (F.) **tapūr vecali** to slap. (Pa. **tapoṛ**, Go. **tapṛi**, Kuwi **tapūr** < IA; Turner, CDIAL, no. 6091.)
20. **pish** To crush, bruise, grind, pound, clasped, squeezed, rubbed together. DED4183 (a) **Ta. piṛi** (-v-, -nt-) to squeeze, express, press out with hands. **Ma. piṛiyuka** to wring out, squeeze out.

Konḍa **piṛs-** to squeeze, wring. *Kui* **pṛihpa** (pṛiht-) to squeeze out, strip off. *Kur.* **pīxnā** to press. DED 4135 *Ta.* **picai** (-v,-nt-) to work with the thumb and fingers in mixing, knead, squeeze or mash between the palms, crush and separate as kernels of grain from the ear, rub or apply on the skin. *Ma.* **piṣiṭu** husks of fruits, oilcake; **piṣukku** the remains of expressed coconuts. *Ko.* **pick-** (picky-) to squeeze, pinch. *Ka.* **pisuku** to squeeze, press as a fruit, knead. *Tu.* **piskuni, pīsuni** to squeeze, press. *Kor.* **pijaṅki** to crush. *Te.* **pisuku** to squeeze, press, knead. *Nk.* **pigg-** to knead. *Pa.* **pīk-** to crush. *Ga.* (Oll.) **piskolp-** (piskolt-) to squeeze. *Go.* **piskānā** to knead flour; **pisk-** to squeeze, press, knead. *Pe.* **pīc-** (pīcc-) to squeeze, milk. *Manḍ.* **pīc-** to milk. *Kui* **pīc-** to press, squeeze, milk. *Kuwi* **pīc-** to press out, wring, milk. *Kur.* **picka'ānā** to press and bruise, flatten by crushing.

21. **puṭ-** To clasp, fold, envelop in, **puṭa** fold, pocket, hollow space, slit, concavity. a cloth worn over the privities, cup or basket or vessel made of leaves, envelope or wrapping of any substance. DED 4263 *Ta.* **puṭṭil** quiver, sheath, basket, winnow. *Ma.* **puṭṭil** thick mat serving as receptacle or covering of the body. *Ka.* **puṭṭi, buṭṭi, buṭṭe** basket; **puḍike, puḍuke** id., a case. *Tu.* **puṭṭi** small round basket; **puḍayi, puḍāyi, buṭṭi** basket. *Te.* **puṭi** flower-basket; **puṭika, puṭṭika, puṭike, puṭṭike** small basket; **puṭṭi** circular basket-boat covered with leather. *Ga.* **buṭṭu** basket. *Go.* **buṭul** basket with lid. *Konḍa* **buṭi** a small basket. *Kui* **puṭi** large basket. *Kuwi* **puṭka** basket (larger); **puṭka** small basket.
22. **puṭṭ-** to be small DED 4259 *Ta.* **poṭi** that which is small, a little child; **poṭiyaṅ** boy; insignificant person. *Ka.* **puṭṭa, puṭṭi, puṭa** smallness, shortness, littleness; small, etc. *Tu.* **puṭṭa** small, little, diminutive; **puṭṭu** small, chubby. *Te.* **poṭṭi, poṭi** short, dwarfish; a dwarf. *Pa.* **piṭiṭ** little. *Ga.* **puṭṭi** small. *Go.* **puṭṭi** short. *Kui* **boṭoli** short, thickset, stumpy. *Kuwi* **pōṭila, pōṭila** a short man, a dwarf. *Kur.* **puḍḍā** short (not tall), too short; **puḍḍnā** to be too small or too short for.
23. **praśans** to proclaim, declare, praise, laud, extol, urge on, stimulate, to approve, esteem, value. (explained as **pra** + **śans**) DED 3951 *Ta.* **paracu** (paraci-) to praise, extol; **paravu** (paravi-) id., worship, reverence, adore, sing; **paraval** praising, worshipping. *Ma.* **parikka** a vow. *Ko.* **parc-** (parc-) to pray; **parkym** (*obl.* parkyt-) vow to a god, prayer. *To.* **part-** (party-) to pray. *Ka.* **parasu** to utter a benediction, bless; **parake, harake, harike** benediction, vow. *Koḍ.* **parake** vow. *Tu.* **parasū** benediction; **parakè** vow made in trouble.
24. **pṛic** to mix, mingle, put together, unite, join. DED 4541 *Ta.* **poru** (-v,-t-) to join (*tr.*) unite, combine, reach, extend; **poruntu** (porunti-) to agree, consent, be suitable, come into close contact, occur; combine with, reach, approach, cohabit with; poruttu (porutti-) to fit, adapt, prepare, cause to agree, reconcile, join together, unite; *Ma.* **porunnuka** to be joined, agree, suit together; **poruttam** suitability, accord. *Ka.* **pore** to be joined, be put or attached to, join, come near; *n.* joining, union, nearness, vicinity, side; **pordu, poddu, pondu, hondu, ondu** to be or come in contact, unite, join, approach, enter, fit agree, obtain, attain, reach. *Koḍ.* **pond-** (pondi-) to be suited to, agree with. *Tu.* **porduni** to approach, be attached, be accessible, sociable, be in harmony, be reconciled. *Te.* **porayu** to occur, feel, get, obtain; *n.* fitness, friendship, obtaining, joining, union. *Pa.* **porc-** to get, hit. *Ga.* (S.) **pōrc-** to be found; **porc-** to be got, obtained.
25. **peṅ-** embrace DED 4160 (*b*) *Ta.* **puṅai** (-pp,-tt-) to unite, tie; *n.* fetters, pledge, security, surety; **puṅaical, puṅaiyal** joining together; **puṅar** (-v,-nt-) to join, unite, copulate, associate with. *Ma.* **puṅaruka** to embrace, be joined. *Ka.* **poṅar** to be joined or united, couple, grapple

with (an enemy). *Tu.* **paṇakè** pairing together with a rope, as cattle; **poṇake** a pair, couple. *Te.* **ponaru** unite. DED 4160 (*a*) *Ta.* **piṇai** (-v-, -nt-) to entwine (*intr.*), unite, copulate; tie, fasten, clasp each other's hands as in dancing; (-pp-, -tt-) to link, unite, tie, fasten, clasp hands, etc.

26. **barhaṇa** tearing or pulling out. from **br̥ih** or **v̥r̥ih** to tear, pluck, root up. DED 4027 *Ta.* **pari** (-pp-, -tt-) to pluck, crop, pick off with twist, weed, eradicate, pull out (as an arrow), take by force, rob, destroy. *Ma.* **pari** pulling, tearing off; **pariyuka** to get loose, come off, tear, be scratched. *Ko.* **payr-** (parc-) to break by pulling both ends. *To.* **pary-** (parc-) to pluck forcibly, (string) breaks. *Ka.* **pari** to break off (as fruits, etc. from a tree), tear asunder, tear, rend, cut asunder, cut off, sever, cut; be torn asunder, be torn, etc.; *n.* tearing, etc.; **parivu** tearing. *Koḍ.* **pari-** (parip- paric-) to pluck. *Tu.* **paraṅkuni**, **parṅkuni**, **parkuni** to pluck out; **parpuni** to pluck, pull out (as roots, grass, etc.).
27. **bādh** to press, force, drive away, repel, remove. to force asunder, to harass, trouble, grieve, vex, be pressed, be acted upon, to press hard, hem in, confine, striking, knocking against. (RV) DED 3911 *Ta.* **pati** (-v-, -nt-) to be imprinted, indented, be depressed, sunk, be low-lying (as land), sink in, penetrate, be absorbed (as the mind); insert, inlay, pave; (-pp-, -tt-) to imprint, stamp, infix, insert, inlay, excavate, plant *n.* penetration; **patippu** imprinting, indentation; **pativu** impression, depression, permanence, custom, sapling. *Ma.* **pati** being fixed in, pressed down; **patikka** to impress, fasten on; **patiyuka** to be impressed, be pressed down. *Malt.* **pature** to take root.
28. **bil** (or **vil** connected to **bid**) to split, cleave, break, **bila** A cave, hole, pit, opening. (RV) DED 5432 *Ta.* **viḷ** (**viḷv-** viṅṭ-) to open out, expand, unfold as a blossom, crack, split; burst, be at variance, become clear, be separated from; **vil̥kai** leaving; **viḷḷal** separation, unfolding as of a flower; **viḷavu** (viḷavi-) to split, burst asunder; *n.* cleft, crack. *Ma.* **viḷḷuka** to burst open, crack, break; **viḷḷal** hollow, rent; **viḷḷu** crack, aperture; **viḷuruka** to split, open. *Tu.* **bulluni**, **buḷḷuni** a sore or wound to enlarge; crack, slit; **bullāvuni** to enlarge a sore, etc., split, make a crack; **buluni** to be open. *Pa.* **velṅg-** to spread (sore, etc.); **velkip-** (velkit-) to spread (*tr.*), expand.
29. **maṭhaya** to build, erect. DED 4797 *Ma.* **māṭuka** to build, construct; **māṭṭam** making. *Ko.* **maṭm** (*obl.* maṭṭ-) fashion of doing things, action, wonderful thing. *Ka.* **māḍu** to do, make, perform, accomplish, cause, effect, prepare, manufacture, construct, build, execute, cultivate as a field. *Koḍ.* **maḍ-** (maḍi-) to do.
30. **murch** or **muurch** to become solid, thicken, congeal, assume shape or substance or consistency, expand, increase, grow. DED 5011 *Ta.* **murai** (-pp-, -tt-) to become stiff, hard; **muraippu** stiffness (as of a corpse). *Ma.* **murukuka** to be coagulated, become stiff. DED 5017 *Ta.* **murru** (murri-) to become mature, ripen, be fully grown, be advanced in age, abound, increase, become hardened as the core of a tree. *Ma.* **murru** entireness; **murruka** to grow ripe, entire, perfect; **murra** wholly, entirely. *Ko.* **mut-** (muty-) to become ripe, become mature or advanced in age.
31. **lip** to smear, besmear, anoint with. (RV) DED 246 *Ta.* **alampu** (alampi-) to wash, rinse; **alacu** (alaci-) to rinse; **alaicu** (alaici-) to wash, rinse. *Ma.* **alakkuka** to wash clothes by beating; **alaku** washing; **alampuka** to shake clothes in water. *To.* **aspy-** (aspy-) to clean. *Ka.* **alambu**, **alumbu**, **alabu**, **alubu** to rinse, wash; ale to wash; **alasu** to shake or agitate in water (as a cloth, vegetables, etc., for cleansing). *Tu.* **alambuni** to wash; **alumbuni**, **lumbuni** to plunge, wash, rinse. *Te.* **alamu** to smear, wash; **alādu** to smear, daub, apply; **aluku** to smear the floor of a

house or a mud wall, etc. with macerated cowdung. *Kui*. **akali** rinsing. DED505 *Ta*. **iruku** (iruki-) to daub, smear, rub over (as mortar); **irai** (-v-, -nt-) to rub against (as the shoots of the bamboo tree); (-pp-, -tt-) to rub so as to be dissolved (as a pill in honey or milk), daub, paint, draw; **iricu** (irici-) to smear, plaster, spread over. *Ma*. **iruka** to daub, rub, soil; **iruññuka** to be soiled; **irukkuka** to solder, make dirty; **irukkam** rubbing, polish; **irayuka** to rub (as two branches). *Ka*. **eravu** to rub, rub off or out, stroke gently; **ercu, eccu** to smear.

32. **lii/ laya** to melt, liquify, dissolve. DED 250 *Ma*. **aliyuka** to melt, dissolve (as salt, heart); **alikka, aliyikka** to melt. *Koḍ*. **ali-** (aliv-, aliñj-) to dissolve (*intr.*); (**alip-, alic-**) to dissolve (*tr.*). *Tu*. **aliyuni** to dissolve, decay. Lexicographers have often suggested that the Dravidian terms are derived from **lay-** in Skt. The etymology of the Dr. terms is however clear from the cognates in DED 277 *Ta*. **ari** (-v-, -nt-) to perish, be ruined, decay, be mutilated, fail, be defeated, suffer, be used up; (-pp-, -tt-) to destroy, spend, ruin, damage, efface, bring to a close. *Ma*. **ariyuka** to be destroyed, spent, sold, become loose, untied; **arekka** to loosen, slacken. *Ko*. **alç-** (alç-) to be erased; erase; **alyv** destruction. *To*. **ody-** (oḍs-) (money) is spent. *Ka*. **ari** to be ruined, be destroyed, perish, decay, disappear, die; to ruin. *Tu*. **arpuni** to efface, waste, obliterate; **alipuni, aliyuni, alipuni** to perish, die, be destroyed, be ruined; **aliyuni** to perish, die, become extinct.
33. **lul** to move to and fro, roll about, stir. DED 1003 *Ta*. **olku** (olki-) to shake, move, wave; **ulukku** (**ulukki-**) to shake (*tr.*, as a tree), tremble (as in an earthquake); **uluppu** (uluppi-) to shake off, cause to shed (as fruit or leaves from a tree). *Ma*. **ulayuka** to be agitated, shake, become loose, slack, tired; **ulekkuka** to agitate, crumple (paper, clothes, etc.), destroy; **ulaccal, ulavu** agitation; **ulakkam** shake, shudder; **ulaññuka** to shake (*intr.*), be shocked; **ulasuka** to swing, shake, move. *Ka*. **ole** to swing (*intr.*), wave, shake, tremble, move, move in a swinging manner, hang or bend to one side; shake (*tr.*), etc., bend; *n.* act of swinging, etc.; **olapu** moving the body in a foppish manner; **olahu** swinging to and fro, a swing. *Koḍ*. **oli-** (oliv-, oliñj-) (fruit) drops from tree in large quantities; (olip-, olic-) to beat (fruit) from tree. *Tu*. **uliyuni** to tremble; **olūnguni** to move in a circle or to and fro. *Te*. **uliyu**, (K. also) **nuliyu** to move, shake; **ulucu** to brandish, wave, shake; **olayu** to swing, shake, move.
34. **vará** (root vṛi) enviorning, enclosing, circumferance. **varaka** a cloak, cloth, the cover or awning of a boat. DED 5264 *Ta*. **vari** (-v-, -nt-) to bind, tie, fasten, cover; (-pp-, -tt-) id., fix as the reapers of a tiled roof; *n.* tie, bondage; **variccal, variccu** reeper of a roof, transverse lath. *Ma*. **variyuka** to tie a network of strings, wire, bind tightly. *Ir*. **bārī** roof. *ĀIKu*. **bari** thatched roof. *Ko*. **varj-** (**varj-**) to wrap, wind; **vayr** roof. *To*. **pary** roof of hut. *Tu*. **bariyuni** to encase a bottle, jar, etc. in a kind of network.
35. **vardh** to cut, divide, shear, cut off. DED 5363(a) *Ta*. **vāru** (**vāri-**) to trim, as a palmyra leaf to write on. *Ma*. **vāruka** (**vārnt-**), **vāruka** (**vāri-**) to cut lengthwise, trim a palmleaf, cut meat into strips. *Ko*. **vav-** (**vavd-**) to cut into strips. *Ka*. **bār** to make creepers of leather, cut leather lengthwise or in strips. *Tu*. **bāruni** to cut, chip, trim. *Te*. **vāru** to chip off the edges of palm-leaves, scrape off. *Kol*. **vark-** (**varakt-**) to saw. *Go*. **rācānā** to strip or peel (stick, tree, cucumber). *Kui* **vrapka** to cut open and disclose contents. *Kuwi* **vārva** a strip of meat.
36. **valana** turning, moving around in circle DED 5313 *Ta*. **valai** (-v-, -nt-) to surround, hover around, walk around, move about (as foetus in the womb); (-pp-, -tt-) to surround (*tr.*). *Ma*. **valayuka** to surround; **valækka** to enclose. *Ko*. **valç-** (**valç-**) to walk in a circle, make round.

Ka. **baḷasu** to go in a circle or round. *Tu.* **balepuni** to enclose, surround, besiege. *Te.* **balayu** to surround, (K. also) besiege; **valayu** to turn around (*intr.*).

37. **vidhā** (explained as **vi** + **dhaa**) to distribute, apportion, grant, bestow, to furnish, supply, procure, to spread, diffuse. DED5400 *Ta.* **vitir** (-pp-, -tt-) to scatter, throw about, sprinkle. *Ma.* **vitārūka** to scatter, strew (as seed). *Ko.* **vid-** (**vidy-**) to throw (water in a handful). *Ka.* **bidir(u)** to be scattered or spread about; scatter about, spread about, throw about. *Te.* **viduru**, **vidulu** to fall or drop upon, be scattered; **vidur(u)cu**, **vidrucu**, **vidul(u)cu** to cause to fall or drop down, shake off, scatter; **vidalincu** to shake off, beat off, dust; *n.* **vidalimpu**. *Go.* **vidarkānā**, **bidarkānā** to scatter. *Koṇḍa* **vidli-** (-t-) to spill. *Kui* **vīti** scattered, dispersed. *Kur.* **bidṛa'ānā** to scatter about in disorder, spread all over; *refl. or pass.* **bidṛārnā**. *Malt.* **biḍrare** to be dispersed; **biḍretre** to- disperse.
38. **vir** to split, break into pieces, tear open, divide asunder. DED 5411 *Ta.* **virī** (-v-, -nt-) split, crack, burst asunder; **virical** split, crack. *Ma.* **viriccal** split, gap. *To.* **pīry-** (**pīrs-**) (hair) is parted. *Ka.* **biri** to burst open, be rent asunder; *n.* bursting, opening, fissure crack; **biriku**, **biruku**, **biravu**, **biruvu** cleft, fissure. *Tu.* **biriyuni** to split, crack, burst (*intr.*); **birkuni** to scatter, disperse. *Te.* **viriyu** blow, break, burst, be loosened.
39. **vīj**, **vyaj** to fan, **vījana**, **vyajana** fanning, a fan DED 5450 *Ta.* **vīcu** (**vīci-**) to throw, fling (as a weapon), cast (as a net), flap (as wings), swing (as the arm), fan, wave, flourish (as a sword). *Ma.* **vīcuka** to fan, cast (nets); **vīcci** fan. *Ko.* *To.* **pi-s-** (**pi-sy-**) to swing (arm). *Ka.* **bīsu**, **bīsu** to swing, turn around, whirl, wave, brandish, fan, throw as a net, blow as the wind. *Koḍ.* **bi-j-** (**bi-ji-**), to wave (*tr.*); (wind) blows, (tree, cloth) waves. *Tu.* **bījuni** to swing, blow as the wind; **bījāṭa** waving, swinging, fanning, brandishing; **bījāḍuni**, **bījāvuni** to brandish, fan, wave, swing out, fling. *Te.* **vīcu** to blow as the wind; wave (*tr.*). *Koṇḍa* **visir** (-t-) to throw off or away, fling; **vīvani** a fan. *Kui* **vīnja** (**vīnji-**) to blow, fan.
40. **vṛidh** to increase, augment, strengthen, to grow, grow up, increase, be extended or filled, become stronger or longer or thrive, prosper, thrive. DED 5411 *Ta.* **virī** (-v-, -nt-) to expand, spread out, open, unfold; (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to expand, unfold, untie, loosen; *n.* expanse, fullness; **virivu** expansion, breadth, width. *Ma.* **viriyuka** to expand, open, blow (of flowers), be hatched; **virī** what is expanded; **virivu** expansion, breadth; **virikka** to expand (*tr.*), spread, hatch. *Ka.* **biri** to burst open, be rent asunder, expand, open, blossom. *Koḍ.* **biri-** (**biriv-**, **birīñj-**) to open (jackfruit (**birip-**, **biric-**) to spread (leaves, blanket). *Tu.* **birkuni** to scatter, disperse. *Te.* **viriyu** to open (*intr.*), expand; **virivī**, **virivīḍi** extent, width.

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