

[Text version of database, created 9/06/2013].

Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the Brahui group (Dravidian family).

Languages included: Brahui [bra-bra].

DATA SOURCES

Bray 1934 = Bray, Denys. *The Brāhūī Language. Part III. Etymological Vocabulary.* Delhi: Manager of publications. // *The only representative dictionary of the Brahui language, still the most authoritative source on the lexicon of this language. Bray's etymological notes are generally reliable for filtering out traces of external (areal) influences, but somewhat obsolete for material of Dravidian origin.*

NOTES

I. General.

The only detailed and easily available source on Brahui lexicon is the dictionary by Denys Bray, based on the "standard" dialect of the Kalat district. Subsequent fieldwork has been limited in scale and, for the most part, confirms the accuracy of Bray's records, although, since the dictionary is essentially monodialectal, it remains unclear just how much dialectal variation actually exists in between Brahui dialects.

In the wordlists, most of the borrowings (around 25% on the 100-wordlist) have been rounded up and annotated, following Bray's own notes; considering that quite a few Brahui words remain without either a Dravidian or an areal etymology, the real percentage might actually be slightly higher.

II. Transliteration.

Bray's orthography reflects certain conventions typical of the latinized transcription for Indian languages, as well as some of his individual peculiarities. The complete list of symbols transliterated into the UTS standard is as follows:

Bray 1934	UTS
bh, ph...	b ^h , p ^h ...
ḍ	ḍ
ṛ	ṛ
ṭ	ṭ
sh	š
zh	ž
ch	ç
j	ǰ
lh	ɭ
kh	x
gh	ɣ
ng	ŋg
ṽ	V:

Database compiled by: G. Starostin (June 2013).

1. ALL

Brahui *gɪɾ* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 117. Cf. also *ɣuɪt* 'all' [Bray 1934: 126]; difference between these two words is not easily detected from the available examples. Cf. also *drust* 'all', borrowed from Persian [Bray 1934: 101].

2. ASHES

Brahui *kalu:ɾ* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 155. Cf. also *his* 'ashes' [Bray 1934: 138] (suggested borrowing from or connection with Baluchi *hes* 'rust, dirt', but without any certainty). The difference between the two words is unclear, but *kalu:ɾ* is more readily attested in neutral contexts (e. g. "it was burnt to ashes"), whereas *his* seems to figure mainly in idiomatic expressions.

3. BARK

Brahui *ɕo:ɟi:* ~ *ɕo:ɟi:nk* (-1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 88. Polysemy: 'bark of tree / chip'. Of Indo-Aryan origin.

4. BELLY

Brahui *pid* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 235. Polysemy: 'belly / stomach'.

5. BIG

Brahui *bal-un* ~ *b^hal-un* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 63, 72.

6. BIRD

Brahui *ɕuk* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 89. Marked as 'imitative', but textual examples confirm that this is indeed the default word for 'bird' in Brahui.

7. BITE

Brahui *gaṭ halliŋg* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 114. A compound formation from the formally nominal stem *gaṭ* '(a) bite' + the verb *halliŋg* 'to seize'. Alternately, cf. also various complex formations with the word *ba*: 'mouth' q.v.: *ba: ša:y-iŋg* 'to bite' (literally, 'to mouth-seize'), *ba: biṭ-iŋg* 'to bite at' (literally, 'to mouth-throw'), etc. [Bray 1934: 59].

8. BLACK

Brahui *ma-un* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 204. The suffix *-un* is a productive adjectival morpheme, but the root *ma-* is not otherwise attested in Brahui (cf. 'white').

9. BLOOD

Brahui *ditar* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 98.

10. BONE

Brahui *aḍ ~ haḍ* (-1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 50, 126. Borrowed from Baluchi *haḍ*.

11. BREAST

Brahui *ḍo:bar* (-1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 106. Borrowed from Baluchi *do:bar*.

12. BURN TR.

Brahui *huš-iŋg ~ uš-iŋg* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 142. Meaning glossed as: 'to set fire to, burn, scorch'.

13. CLAW(NAIL)

Brahui *zi:l* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 312.

14. CLOUD

Brahui *zammār* (-1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 147. Borrowed from Baluchi *zambare*. Alternately, cf. *ko:kur* 'cloud' [Bray 1934: 168], also borrowed from Baluchi.

15. COLD

Brahui *pud-e:n* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 248. Polysemy: 'cold / cool'.

16. COME

Brahui *ba-nn-iŋg* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 64. The word has a wide variety of allomorphs: imperative *ba ~ bar-ak*, present tense stem *bar-e-*, past stem *ba-ss-*, negative stem *ba-*). The basic alternation is between *ba-* and *bar-*, reflecting an archaic feature of the Proto-Dravidian form.

17. DIE

Brahui *kah-iŋg* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 153. Present stem *kah-e-*; past stem *kas-k-*.

18. DOG

Brahui *kuçak* (-1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 171. Probably borrowed from an Iranian source (Baluchi *kuçak*, etc.). Cf. also *buŋo*: 'dog (children's word)' [Bray 1934: 80].

19. DRINK

Brahui *kun-iŋg* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 173. Polysemy: 'to eat / to drink / to bite'.

20. DRY

Brahui *ba:r-un* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 66. The root is verbal in origin, cf. *ba:rr-iŋg* 'to become dry', causative *ba:r-if-iŋg* 'to make dry, to dry' [Bray 1934: 65].

21. EAR

Brahui *xaf* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 177.

22. EARTH

Brahui *qaya:r* (-1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 104. Polysemy: 'land (culturable) / earth'. Borrowed from Baluchi *diyār*.

23. EAT

Brahui *kun-iŋg* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 173. Polysemy: 'to eat / to drink / to bite'.

24. EGG

Brahui *baida* (-1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 62. Of Arabic origin. Cf. also *xayā ~ xwāyā* 'egg / testicle' [Bray 1934: 183, 188], borrowed from Persian.

25. EYE

Brahui *xan* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 180. Same root as in 'to see' q.v.

26. FAT N.

Brahui *ɕarpi*: (-1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 85. Meaning glossed as 'grease, fat'. Of Persian origin. Cf. also *pi:g* 'fat, grease, espec. goat's fat used medicinally' [Bray 1934: 236], of Baluchi or Persian origin.

27. FEATHER

Brahui *parra* (-1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 231. Polysemy: 'feather / wing'. Borrowed from Persian *parr*.

28. FIRE

Brahui *xa:xar* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 178.

29. FISH

Brahui *maḡḡi:* (-1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 197. Borrowed from Indo-Aryan (Sindhi *maḡḡi:*, etc.).

30. FLY V.

Brahui *ba:l kann-iŋg* # (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 62. Literally = 'to make wing' (*ba:l* is a nominal stem glossed as 'wing; flight'); the meaning of this compound expression is glossed as 'to take wing, fly away', but it is also encountered in a few examples where the meaning is simply 'fly'.

31. FOOT

Brahui *nat* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 216. No difference between 'foot' and 'leg'. Plural form: *na-k* (< **nat-k* ?). Possibly of Indo-Aryan origin (Bray lists such forms as Sindhi *lat* 'leg', Oriya *la:ta*, *na:ta* 'kick', etc.), but the evidence is not entirely conclusive.

32. FULL

Brahui *pu:ra* (-1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 244. Meaning glossed as 'full, complete'. Borrowed from Indo-Aryan (cf. Sindhi *pu:ro:*, etc.).

33. GIVE

Brahui *ti-n-iŋg* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 288. Present stem: *e:t-* (most likely, suppletive, since the difference in structure is not explainable in terms of regular models). Future stem: *ti-r-*. Past stem: *ti-ss-*. Negative present stem: *ti-f-*. Negative past stem: *ti-t-*.

34. GOOD

Brahui *ʒwa:n* (-1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 151. Borrowed from Baluchi *ʒwa:n*. Alternately, cf. also *šar* 'good, beautiful' [Bray 1934: 273] (the etymology is not quite clear, but initial *š-* clearly indicates a non-Dravidian origin).

35. GREEN

Brahui *xarr-un* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 181. Derived from the verbal root *xarr-* 'to sprout' [ibid.]. Cf. also *gwanik-i:* [Bray 1934: 122], derived from *gwanik* 'shrub, whose leaves are used by nomads as a green dye' [ibid.].

36. HAIR

Brahui *puʈ* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 246. No difference between 'head hair' or 'body hair'. The connection with Baluchi *p^hut*, mentioned by Bray, is probably accidental (the word has a much better Dravidian etymology). Alternately, cf. *pužža* 'human hair' [Bray 1934: 247], clearly of non-Dravidian origin, but without any evident areal connections; it is not clear whether this word also pretends to "basic" status or if it is a special stylistic variant.

37. HAND

Brahui *du:* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 101. No difference between 'hand' and 'arm'.

38. HEAD

Brahui *ka:ʈum* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 162. Polysemy: 'head / point / leader'.

39. HEAR

Brahui *bin-iŋg* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 74. Cf. the causative stem: *bin-if-iŋg* 'to make to hear'.

40. HEART

Brahui *ust ~ hust* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 142, 301. Polysemy: 'heart / mind / kernel'.

41. HORN

Brahui *mary* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 201.

42. I

Brahui *i:* (1) / *kan-* (2).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 143. Direct stem. Bray 1934: 156. Suppletive oblique stem.

43. KILL

Brahui *kas-f-iŋg ~ kas-if-iŋg* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 160, 161. Regular causative formation from *kah-iŋg* 'to die' q.v. The old word *xall-iŋg* is also attested in the meaning 'to kill', but only sporadically; it seems to have been mostly preserved in the meaning 'to hit, strike, fire (a gun), throw (a stone)' [Bray 1934: 179].

44. KNEE

Brahui *go:q̄* (-1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 118. Presumably borrowed from Indo-Aryan (Sindhi *go:q̄o:*, etc.). Another borrowing is *zan* 'knee' [Bray 1934: 310], from Baluchi; it is not clear which word is the more statistically frequent. Secondary synonym: *pun* [Bray 1934: 244], seemingly only used in idiomatic expressions, e. g. *pun-tea:i tu:t̄* 'to kneel down'.

45. KNOW

Brahui *ɕa:-iŋg* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 81. Polysemy: 'to understand / to know'. Past stem: *ɕa:-is-*. Suppletive negative stem: *tipp-* ~ *titt-*.

46. LEAF

Brahui *pan* (-1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 228. Borrowed from Baluchi *pan*.

47. LIE

Brahui *tamm-iŋg* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 284. Polysemy: 'to fall / to lie down, lie'. Cf.: *o: musun tamm-a:ne* "he's lying on his face". Cf. *le:t-iŋg* 'to lie down' [Bray 1934: 193] (borrowed from Baluchi *le:t̄*).

48. LIVER

Brahui *ɕaɣar* (-1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 146. Borrowed from Baluchi *ɕaɣar*.

49. LONG

Brahui *mur-ɣun* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 211. Most likely related to *murr* 'far' q.v.; *-un* is a productive adjectival suffix, although the status of the velar component *-ɣ-* is not quite clear (however, it is also encountered in several other adjectives as well, cf. 'new'). Cf. also the causative verb *mur-i:f-ɪŋg* 'to make long, extend, stretch', from the same root.

50. LOUSE

Brahui *bo:ɖ ~ bo:ɣ* (-1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 76, 77. Meaning glossed as 'louse, vermin'. Of Baluchi origin.

51. MAN

Brahui *are:* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 54. Plural form: *ari-sk*. Meaning glossed as 'male individual, person'. Also attested in the variant *ari-ɣ* (contraction with the productive nominal suffix *-ay*).

52. MANY

Brahui *ba:z ~ b^ha:z* (-1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 68, 72. Of Baluchi origin.

53. MEAT

Brahui *su:* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 266. Meaning glossed as 'flesh, meat'.

54. MOON

Brahui *tu:-be:* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 293. The root *tu:* is still used freely in the meaning 'month' [ibid.], but the word 'moon' is a compound formation with **be:*, possibly the original Dravidian word for 'white' (= Tamil *vel-*, etc.).

55. MOUNTAIN

Brahui *maš* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 202.

56. MOUTH

Brahui *ba:* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 59. Polysemy: 'mouth / edge'.

57. NAME

Brahui *pin* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 236.

58. NECK

Brahui *lix* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 193.

59. NEW

Brahui *pu:s-k-un* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 245. For peculiarities of morphological analysis, see notes on 'long'.

60. NIGHT

Brahui *nan* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 215.

61. NOSE

Brahui *ba:mus* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 63. Explained by Bray as a simplification of **ba:-must* 'in front of the mouth', but this internal etymology is not ideal.

62. NOT

Brahui =*a-* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 49. Negative infix in the conjugation of the verb.

63. ONE

Brahui *asi* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 56. Adjectival stem; the substantive 'one' is *asi-f* [Bray 1934: 57].

64. PERSON

Brahui *banda* (-1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 64. Also attested as *banda-y* (with the productive nominal suffix *-ay*). Meaning glossed as 'human being, creature, man'. Of Baluchi origin.

65. RAIN

Brahui *pir* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 237.

66. RED

Brahui *xi:s-un* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 186.

67. ROAD

Brahui *kasar* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 160. Meaning glossed as: 'way, path, road'. Cf. also *dag* 'road, highway' [Bray 1931: 91] (borrowed from Baluchi).

68. ROOT

Brahui *be:x* (-1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 70. Of Persian origin. Meaning glossed as 'root, foundation, basis'. Secondary synonyms: (a) *gužy* 'root' [Bray 1934: 121] (also a transparent borrowing, judging by the word form, but the source is unclear); (b) *ro:ta ~ ro:t-k* 'root' [Bray 1934: 252], borrowed from Baluchi *ro:tag*. It is not well understood which of the words is more basic in modern Brahui, but, in any case, all of them are of non-Dravidian origin.

69. ROUND

Brahui *gird* (-1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 116. Borrowed from Persian.

70. SAND

Brahui *re:k* (-1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 250. Meaning glossed as 'sand, stretch of sand, sand-hill'. Borrowed from Persian *reg*.

71. SAY

Brahui *pa:-iŋg* ~ *pa:-n-iŋg* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 226, 229. Imperative: *pa:*. Present stem: *pa:-*. Past stem: *pa:-re:-*. The original root is *pa:-* rather than *pa:n-*.

72. SEE

Brahui *xan-iŋg* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 180. Polysemy: 'to see / to find / to give birth'. Same root as in 'eye' q.v.

73. SEED

Brahui *biʒ* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 73. Alternately, cf. *tuxm* ~ *tuyṁ* 'seed; issue, offspring' [Bray 1934: 294], borrowed from Persian.

74. SIT

Brahui *tu:l-iŋg* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 294. Denotes both the static ('to be sitting') and the dynamic ('to be standing') meanings. Imperative: *tu:l*. Past stem: *tu:-s-*.

75. SKIN

Brahui *sil* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 263.

76. SLEEP

Brahui *tuy* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 294. This is formally a nominal stem ('sleeping; dreaming'); the verbal form is complex - *tuy kann-ijg*, literally 'to make sleeping'. Distinct from *xa:ε-ijg* 'to lie down, go to sleep' [Bray 1934: 176].

77. SMALL

Brahui *γuq̄qu:* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 125. Dialectal variant *guq̄qu:* is also attested [Bray 1934: 120]. Additionally, cf. *εun-ak* 'small' [Bray 1934: 90], although, judging by the examples, this word is more readily used to denote age ('small' = 'young').

78. SMOKE

Brahui *mo:t* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Cf. also *duhō:* 'smoke' [Bray 1934: 102] (borrowed from Baluchi).

79. STAND

Brahui *sal-ijg* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 256. Denotes both the static ('to be standing') and the dynamic ('to stand up') meanings.

80. STAR

Brahui *istar* (-1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 145. Borrowed from Persian.

81. STONE

Brahui *xal* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 178.

82. SUN

Brahui *de:* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 96. Polysemy: 'sun / day / time'.

83. SWIM

Brahui *ta:r* (-1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 286. This is formally a nominal stem ('swimming'); the verbal form is complex - *ta:r kann-inj*, literally 'to make swimming'. Borrowed from Baluchi *ta:r-*.

84. TAIL

Brahui *liffik* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 194. Meaning glossed as 'animal's tail'. Distinct from the more specific *buʃo:r* 'tail of the fat-tailed sheep' [Bray 1934: 80].

85. THAT

Brahui *e:* ~ *he:* (1) / *o:* (2).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 107, 134. Remote demonstrative pronoun. Substantival form: sg. *e:-d*, pl. *e:-fk*. Bray 1934: 220. Intermediate demonstrative pronoun (lying between *da:* 'this' and *e:* 'that /remote/'). Substantival form: sg. *o:-d*, pl. *o:-fk*.

86. THIS

Brahui *da:* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 91.

87. THOU

Brahui *ni*: (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 218.

88. TONGUE

Brahui *du:i*: ~ *duvi*: (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 102, 104.

89. TOOTH

Brahui *danda:n* (-1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 93. Borrowed from Persian.

90. TREE

Brahui *draxt* (-1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 99. Borrowed from Persian.

91. TWO

Brahui *ira*: (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 144. Adjectival form; the substantive form is *ira-f*.

92. WALK (GO)

Brahui *hin-iŋg* (1) / *ka:-* (2).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 137. Infinitive stem. Bray 1934: 137. Suppletive stem of the present tense.

93. WARM (HOT)

Brahui *ba:s-un* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 66. Polysemy: 'hot, warm'. Verbal root: cf. *ba:s-ɪŋg* 'to be hot, become hot'.

94. WATER

Brahui *di:r* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 98.

95. WE

Brahui *nan* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 215.

96. WHAT

Brahui *a-nt* ~ *ha-nt* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 53, 131. Used either as substantive or adjective. The basic interrogative root is *a-*, also attested in other interrogatives (e. g. *a-ra:* 'which', etc.).

97. WHITE

Brahui *pi:-un* ~ *pi:h-un* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 236, 240. The suffix *-un* is a productive adjectival morpheme, but the root *pi:-* is not otherwise attested in Brahui (cf. 'black').

98. WHO

Brahui *de*: (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 96. Plural (or pluralised) form: *de-r* [Bray 1934: 97].

99. WOMAN

Brahui *paffi*: (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 233. Meaning glossed as 'female', but in some text examples the word is explicitly opposed to 'man' (= 'male human being'). Additionally, the meaning 'woman' may be expressed by the compound form *paffi-band*, where the second part is the reduced form of *banda* 'person' q.v. Bray compares the word alternately with Sindhi *pa^hi*: 'woman' and Dravidian *petta* 'female'; it is not clear which solution represents the better etymology. Cf. also *zaifa* 'woman' [Bray 1934: 309], borrowed from Baluchi / Arabic.

100. YELLOW

Brahui *pu:š-k-un* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 246. For peculiarities of morphological analysis, see notes on 'long'.

101. FAR

Brahui *murr* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 211.

102. HEAVY

Brahui *kub-en* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 171.

103. NEAR

Brahui *xurk* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 187. Meaning glossed as 'close at hand, close'.

104. SALT

Brahui *be:* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 68. Cf. also *nimik* 'salt' [Bray 1934: 219] (borrowed from Persian).

105. SHORT

Brahui *gwand* (-1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 122. Meaning glossed as 'short (of objects)'. Borrowed from Baluchi *gwand*. Cf. also *paṭa-k* 'short, stunted' [Bray 1934: 232] (usually said of people, as opposed to 'tall' rather than 'long'); *ḡuṭu-k* [Bray 1934: 91]; meaning glossed as 'short, espec. of a beard'.

106. SNAKE

Brahui *du:ša* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 103. Etymology unclear; Bray suggests borrowing either from Baluchi *dužan* 'sting' or Sanskrit *dūṣa-* 'poison' and also mentions the folk etymology that derives the word from *du:(i)* 'tongue' + *ša:(yij)* 'to throw', i. e. 'tongue-thrower; biter'.

107. THIN

Brahui *uš-k-un* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 303. Meaning glossed as 'slender; narrow', but attested examples show that the word fits the semantic properties of 'thin' (e. g. may be applied to individual hairs, etc.). Alternately, cf. *tana-k* 'thin' [Bray 1934: 285], borrowed from Baluchi and not confirmed by textual examples.

108. WIND

Brahui *taho:* (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 282. Secondary synonym: *hava*: [Bray 1934: 134], borrowed from Arabic.

109. WORM

Brahui *pu*: (1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 248. Polysemy: 'worm / maggot / caterpillar'.

110. YEAR

Brahui *sa:l* (-1).

References and notes:

Brahui: Bray 1934: 256. Borrowed from Persian.