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

Languages included: Kurux [ned-kur]; Malto [ned-mlt].

DATA SOURCES

I. Kurux


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

II. Malto


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

I. Kurux

1. General.

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

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

2. Transliteration.

Kurux phonology is relatively simple, and A. Grignard’s transcription includes very few idiosyncratic particularities that are not specific for typical Dravidologist transcription as a whole. The complete list of transliterated symbols is as follows:
The transcription used by the SIL team in [Ahmad et al. 2011] is predictably close to the IPA standard and does not require any special UTS transliteration other than the standard conversions specified in the "UTS transcription guide" (e. g. f = š, etc.). However, it should be noted that:

(a) the transcription in [Ahmad et al. 2011] is phonetically rather than phonologically oriented; this implies the presence of various additional vocalic qualities, such as v, ɛ, t, ɔ, and ʋ, which we preserve for accuracy, but which generally correspond to simple a, e, i, o, u in Grignard’s notation and have no phonemic value; likewise, ɾ and r are simply positional variants of a single phoneme that Grignard and Hahn always transcribe as r;

(b) intervocalic geminated consonants are consistently marked in [Ahmad et al. 2011] as combinations of "t + consonant". This is phonologically (and phonetically!) awkward, and we re-convert them back to geminates in our transcription: that is, tkʰ = UTS kkʰ, tdʒ
= UTS .proj, etc.;

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

II. Malto

1. General.

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

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

Consequently, it is important to compare Mahapatra's data, on a consistent basis, with the earlier "classic" Malto dictionary [Droese 1884]. Droese does not specify the particular dialect from which he drew his grammatical description and vocabulary; it is clearly not Kumarbhag, but it does not fully match Mahapatra's Malpaharia or Sawriya, either. In a few cases of lexical choice, Droese's vocabulary is closer to Sawriya (see 'nose', 'small', 'snake', etc.) than to Malpaharia, but it is hard to make a definitive
statement. In any case, the overall number of discrepancies between Droese and Mahapatra is so small (moreover, some of them may be ascribed to inaccuracy on the part of the author rather than true lexical divergence), that it would not make sense to offer two separate wordlists. We rely on [Mahapatra 1987] as our default source and list all of Droese's equivalents in the notes section.

2. Transliteration.

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

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Mahapatra 1987</th>
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Database compiled by: G. Starostin (last additions: May 2014).
1. ALL
Kurux orm-a: ~ horm-a: (1), Malto ormi-di (1).

References and notes:

**Kurux:** Grignard 1924: 548. Used for masculine and feminine objects; the neuter equivalent is urm-i: ~ hurm-i. Quoted as hurmi ~ horma in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 52]. For the Dima subdialect, this source lists the form ǯan 'all' = ǯana: 'in all; taken all together, in a lump; unitedly, in the same place' [Grignard 1924: 323].

**Malto:** Mahapatra 1987: 19. Polysemy: 'much / all'. Quoted as orme in [Droese 1884: 73]. Additionally, cf. goṭer ~ goṭʰɔ ~ goṭakɔ 'all' [Mahapatra 1987: 44], quoted as gof in [Droese 1884: 40]; beger 'all' [Mahapatra 1987: 91], defined as a "pluralizing particle" in [Droese 1884: 9]. Semantic difference between these equivalents remains obscure.

2. ASHES
Kurux čind (1), Malto ṥrme (2).

References and notes:

**Kurux:** Grignard 1924: 140. Quoted as čindi ~ čınd in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 48].

**Malto:** Mahapatra 1987: 20; Droese 1884: 74.

3. BARK
Kurux oɾok ~ oɾok ~ oɾox (1), Malto bokla ~ bọkọla (2).

References and notes:

**Kurux:** Grignard 1924: 548.

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

4. BELLY
Kurux kuːl (1), Malto ṭuɾa # (2).

References and notes:

**Kurux:** Grignard 1924: 389. Polysemy: 'belly, abdomen / stomach / womb / bosom'.

**Malto:** Mahapatra 1987: 87. Glossed as 'belly, bowels' in [Droese 1884: 83]. Additional synonyms: koço 'belly' [Mahapatra 1987: 37], glossed as 'the belly, the womb' in [Droese 1884: 54]; awor-du 'abdomen, entrails' [Mahapatra 1987: 48], glossed as aworu 'the entrails' in [Droese 1884: 21]; ṭawọ 'abdomen' [Mahapatra 1987: 64; Droese 1884: 31]. Dictionary and textual evidence do not suffice to properly establish the default basic equivalent for the required semantics of 'belly'.

5. BIG
Kurux koːha: (1), Malto beːjo (2).
References and notes:


6. BIRD
Kurux oɽ-a: (1), Malto puȝ-du (2).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 547. Quoted as oɽa in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 43].

Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 86. Quoted as p u in [Droese 1884: 83].

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

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 564. Cf.: nerr ort mukkan parmya: "a snake bit a woman"; alla: engan parma: b e d d a l y a g a , k a ʃ k u n a : p o l l a : "the dog very nearly bit me". Secondary synonym: habka-na: 'to bite; to bite off' [Grignard 1924: 283] (also said of a snake). Quoted as elv purmiya for the Dima subdialect in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 49] (where elv = 'dog' q.v.). For the other subdialects in the same source the default equivalent for 'bite' is listed as č a b = č a b -na: 'to crush, or tear to pieces, between the molar teeth; to chew, to masticate; to eat at leisure, to nibble' in [Grignard 1924: 116]. Most likely, the basic semantics 'to chew, gnaw' was mistaken here for 'to bite'.


8. BLACK
Kurux m o x a -ro: (1), Malto maɾj-ro (2).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 494. Cf. the verbal stem: max-r-axa-na: 'to become black, to be black' [ibid.]. Quoted as m o x a r o - m o k ər o in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 54].


9. BLOOD
Kurux xeʃ (1), Malto q e s -du (1).
References and notes:

**Kurux:** Grignard 1924: 423. Polysemy: 'blood / consanguinity / anger'. Cf. xēs-o 'red' q.v., occasionally functioning in the nominal meaning 'blood' as well. Quoted as xēs-o ~ xēso ~ xēs in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 45]; for the Dima subdialect, this source lists the form lekh (= Hindi lehuc, etc.).

**Malto:** Mahapatra 1987: 25. Derived from qes-o 'red' q.v. Quoted as qesu in [Droese 1884: 88].

10. **BONE**

Kurux xočol (1), Malto qoč-du (1).

References and notes:

**Kurux:** Grignard 1924: 426. Quoted as kočʰol ~ xočol in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 45]. Cf. also muḍḍaː, glossed as 'obsolete word, meaning bone' and said to be preserved only in two compounds (karma-muḍḍaː 'back bone' and xeser-muḍḍaː 'nape of the neck') [Grignard 1924: 496].

**Malto:** Mahapatra 1987: 25. Quoted as qočlu in [Droese 1884: 88].

11. **BREAST**

Kurux eõx (1), Malto buku (2).

References and notes:

**Kurux:** Grignard 1924: 235. Meaning glossed as 'thorax; chest'. Distinct from dudiː 'milk; breast (female)' [Grignard 1924: 194].

**Malto:** Mahapatra 1987: 97. Meaning glossed as 'chest'. Quoted as buku 'the breast, the bosom' in [Droese 1884: 18]. Distinct from qusu 'breast, nipple' [Mahapatra 1987: 51]; dudi 'milk, sap, udder, breast' [Mahapatra 1987: 75] = dusde 'milk' [Droese 1884: 30], cf. also duda 'the paps, the udder' [ibid.] (all of these latter forms borrowed from Hindi).

12. **BURN TR.**

Kurux ol-ōd-naː (1), Malto qoːs- (2).

References and notes:

**Kurux:** Grignard 1924: 540. Meaning glossed as 'to set fire to, to ignite; to light a fire, a lamp etc.; to scorch, to brand, to burn superficially'. Formally, this is a causative formation from ol-ːnaː 'to be on fire, to burn (intr.)' [ibid.]. Quoted as oldo 'to burn' in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 50]. Partial synonyms include deg-naː 'to light, set fire to; to set on fire; to burn (with hot iron)' [Grignard 1924: 170] and bass-naː 'to consume to ashes; to destroy by fire' [Grignard 1924: 65]. It is not easy to determine the most suitable equivalent; for the moment, we choose the only variant that is represented in both sources.

**Malto:** Mahapatra 1987: 26. It is not explicitly stated whether the verb is transitive or intransitive; in [Droese 1884: 89], the verb is listed as qoːs-e 'to be burnt, to burn'.

13. **CLAW(NAIL)**

Kurux oɾõx (1), Malto org-du (1).
References and notes:


**Malto**: Mahapatra 1987: 19. Quoted as ory 'the finger nails' in [Droese 1884: 73].

14. CLOUD

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

References and notes:


15. COLD

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

References and notes:

**Kurux**: Grignard 1924: 375. Verbal stem: 'to be cold / to be chilly / to cool down'. Applied to weather as well as objects, cf. kir-na: amm 'cold water'. Quoted as kir-na in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 54]. For the Dima subdialect, the same source lists the form kenmm (etymology unclear).

**Malto**: Mahapatra 1987: 33; Droese 1884: 54. Meaning in both sources glossed as 'cool, cold'. Cf. also tɛre 'cold, freezing' [Mahapatra 1987: 60], not attested in [Droese 1884]. Distinct from panye 'cold (m.)' [Mahapatra 1987: 82].

16. COME

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

References and notes:

**Kurux**: Grignard 1924: 63. Quoted as bar ~ ber in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 48].

**Malto**: Mahapatra 1987: 92. Quoted as bar-e in [Droese 1884: 12].

17. DIE

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

References and notes:

**Kurux**: Grignard 1924: 419. Past stem: ke-čːas. Polysemy: 'to die / to stop / to go astray / to fall out of use'. Quoted as kʰe in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 51].
10


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

References and notes:

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

19. DRINK
Kurux oːn-naː (1), Malto oːn- (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 544 (for some unexplainable reason, the word lacks its own entry in the dictionary, but is frequently encountered in others, e.g. under the causative entry oːn-taːʁ-naː 'to give a meal; to make drink'). Polysemy: 'to drink / to eat (cooked rice), as opposed to mex-naː 'to eat (anything but cooked rice)'. Quoted as on in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 49].

20. DRY
Kurux xay-kaː (1), Malto qaːy- (1).

References and notes:

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

21. EAR
Kurux xeːbd-aː (1), Malto qeðw-du (1).

References and notes:

22. EARTH
Kurux xaǯǯ (1), Malto qaǯ-du (1).

References and notes:


23. EAT
Kurux mox-na: (1), Malto moq- (1).

References and notes:

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

24. EGG
Kurux bi: (-1), Malto qer=paNDu (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 79. Quoted as bi in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 43]. Borrowed from Indo-Aryan; see ‘seed’ for additional details.

25. EYE
Kurux xanu (1), Malto qan-du (1).

References and notes:

Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 23. Quoted as qanu in [Droese 1884: 85].

26. FAT N.
Kurux nȅt-a: (1), Malto nep-a (1).
References and notes:

**Kurux**: Grignard 1924: 525. Meaning glossed as ‘grease, fat, lard’. Quoted as *neta* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 45]. For multiple subdialects, the same source also lists the Indo-Aryan (ultimately Iranian) borrowing *čarbi ~ čəɾbi* as the equivalent.

**Malto**: Mahapatra 1987: 79. Quoted as *nego* ‘the fat of animal’ in [Droese 1884: 70].

27. FEATHER

**Kurux** *penčʰo* (-1), **Malto** *paka* (1).

References and notes:


28. FIRE

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

References and notes:

**Kurux**: Grignard 1924: 136. Quoted as *čiči ~ čʰičʰi ~ čičʰi* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 48].

**Malto**: Mahapatra 1987: 49. Quoted as *ɕiɕu* in [Droese 1884: 22].

29. FISH

**Kurux** *iɲʒ-o* (1), **Malto** *mın-du* (2).

References and notes:

**Kurux**: Grignard 1924: 316. Quoted as *iɲjo ~ ɲjo* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 43].


30. FLY V.

**Kurux** *uṛhya:-r-na* (-1), **Malto** *uʃar- ~ uðiyar- (-1).

References and notes:

**Kurux**: Grignard 1924: 695. Polysemy: ‘to fly off, to fly (of birds) / to fly off (of chaff) / to lose flavour, to get vapid’. A productive reflexive/passive formation from *uṛhyaː-na*: ‘to raise up, to make or let fly into the wind’ [ibid.]. Quoted as *uʃa-r* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 48]. All of these forms ultimately stem from Indo-Aryan sources (cf. Hindi *uṛ-‘to fly’, etc.).

**Malto**: Mahapatra 1987: 12, 13. Quoted as *uðiyar-e* ‘to fly, to vanish’ in [Droese 1884: 106].
31. FOOT
Kurux *xɛdli* (1), Malto *qeq-du* (1).

References and notes:

**Kurux:** Grignard 1924: 418. Polysemy: 'foot / leg / step'. Quoted as *xetde* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 45]. For the Gabindanagar subdialect, this source lists *gurxi* 'foot' = *guaɾʃɛ* 'heel' [Grignard 1924: 270].

**Malto:** Mahapatra 1987: 24. Meaning glossed as 'leg', but cf. *qequ* 'the legs, the feet' in [Droese 1884: 87].

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

References and notes:

**Kurux:** Grignard 1924: 529. Verbal stem: 'to be filled; to fill by occupying'. Cf. also the transitive equivalent: *nind-na* 'to fill' (with short vowel). Quoted as *niɾn* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 53].

**Malto:** Mahapatra 1987: 87. Also *bara-pura* id. [Mahapatra 1987: 93]. In [Droese 1884: 83], only the verbal forms are attested: *pura-re* 'to be fulfilled', *pura-t-re* 'to complete, to fulfil'. Cf. the old etymological equivalent: *nind-e* 'to fill', *nind-ɣr-e* 'to be filled' in [Droese 1884: 70].

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

References and notes:

**Kurux:** Grignard 1924: 138. Quoted as *či* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 51].

**Malto:** Mahapatra 1987: 50. Past stem: *ɕiʔa*-ɾ. Quoted as *ɕiy-e* 'to give away' in [Droese 1884: 24]. Cf. also *qat-* 'to give (to me/us)' [Mahapatra 1987: 22; Droese 1884: 86].

34. GOOD
Kurux *koɾe*: (1), Malto *moʔa* (-1).

References and notes:

**Kurux:** Grignard 1924: 381. Polysemy: 'in good health / healed, cured / in happiness, in peace / friendly, kind / honest, correct, fair / civilized'. For semantics, cf.: *as koɾes ka gandes* "is he a good man, or a bad one?" [Grignard 1924: 250]. Quoted as *koɾe ~ koɾem* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 54]. Additionally, cf. *b'ala* 'good, kind; well done; nicely, properly' [Grignard 1924: 102], quoted as *b'alo* 'good' in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 54]. This latter word is a transparent Indo-Aryan borrowing.

**Malto:** Mahapatra 1987: 109. Probably the same word as *moʔa* 'pleasant, good' [Droese 1884: 61], borrowed from Hindi. Cf. also *nɛu-te* [Mahapatra 1987: 79].

35. GREEN
Kurux *haryacr* (-1), Malto *qen-min-a* (1).

References and notes:


**Malto**: Mahapatra 1987: 24. Cf. in [Droese 1884: 87]: *qen-e* 'raw, green, unripe', *qen-qeţro* 'green'.

36. **HAIR**

Kurux *čuṭṭi*: (1), Malto *tali* (2).

References and notes:

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

**Malto**: Mahapatra 1987: 68. Quoted as *tali* 'hair of the head' in [Droese 1884: 98].

37. **HAND**

Kurux *xekkʰ-a*: (1), Malto *qeţ-u* (1).

References and notes:

**Kurux**: Grignard 1924: 419. Polysemy: 'hand / arm / cubit / possession / act, operation'. Quoted as *xetkʰa* ~ *xetkʰe* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 44].

**Malto**: Mahapatra 1987: 24. Quoted as *qeţ-e* 'the hand' in [Droese 1884: 87].

38. **HEAD**

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

References and notes:

**Kurux**: Grignard 1924: 388. Polysemy: 'head / unit / extremity / mother-tuber'. Quoted as *kukʰ* ~ *kukʰ* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 44].

**Malto**: Mahapatra 1987: 33. Quoted as *kuku* in [Droese 1884: 56].

39. **HEAR**

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

References and notes:

**Kurux**: Grignard 1924: 488. Polysemy: 'to hear / to listen / to obey / to question'. Quoted as *men ~ men* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 49].

**Malto**: Droese 1884: 64. Polysemy: 'to hear / to ask' (the meanings 'to be or become / to grow, to be produced' refer to a
homonymous root). For some reason, not attested in [Mahapatra 1987].

40. HEART
Kurux *buk-a* (1), Malto *konqə* (2).

References and notes:

**Malto**: Mahapatra 1987: 37; Droese 1884: 55. Cf. also the phonologically strange word *antolfo* [Mahapatra 1987: 4], not attested in [Droese 1884].

41. HORN
Kurux *maräg* (1), Malto *marg-du* (1).

References and notes:

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

42. I
Kurux *eːn* (1), Malto *eːn* (1).

References and notes:

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

43. KILL
Kurux *piṭ-naː* (1), Malto *piṭ*- (1).

References and notes:

**Kurux**: Grignard 1924: 574. Quoted as *piṭ* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 51].

44. KNEE
Kurux *muck-aː ~ mūk-aː* (1), Malto *muck*- (1).

References and notes:
45. KNOW

Kurux *ax-na* (1), Malto *ax-g-* (1).

References and notes:

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

46. LEAF

Kurux *atx-a* (1), Malto *atɣ-e* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 40. Polysemy: 'leaf / sort of plate, made of sewn up leaves'. Quoted as *atxa* ~ *ətkət* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 40].

47. LIE

Kurux *beq-r-na* (1), Malto *koq-* (2).

References and notes:

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

48. LIVER

Malto *cedro* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Not attested.
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 54. Quoted as ɕeθro in [Droese 1884: 22].

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

References and notes:

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

50. LOUSE
Kurux pẽːn (1), Malto peːn-du (1).

References and notes:

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

51. MAN
Kurux meːt ~ mẽːt (1), Malto muʃs-e (2).

References and notes:

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

52. MANY
Kurux bagge: ~ baggi: (1), Malto gaʃe (2).

References and notes:


53. MEAT
Kurux *ahr*-a: (1), Malto *ma:k-du* (2).

References and notes:


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

References and notes:


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

References and notes:

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

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

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 52. Polysemy: 'mouth / aperture of a vessel / mouthful'. Quoted as *bei ~ bai* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 44]. The same source also lists *galle* as a potential synonym in several dialects; however, this word is listed as *galle* 'cheek / mouthful' in [Grignard 1924: 249] and is clearly ineligible for the basic slot 'mouth'.

57. NAME
Kurux *name*: (-1), Malto *nami* (-1).

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

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

58. NECK

Kurux *xeʃər* (1), Malto *qas-du* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Kurux:** Grignard 1924: 423. Polysemy: 'neck / shoulders'. Quoted as *xeʃer* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 44].

**Malto:** Mahapatra 1987: 23. Quoted as *qasru* in [Droese 1884: 86].

59. NEW

Kurux *pun-ː* (1), Malto *pun-ː* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Kurux:** Grignard 1924: 580. Quoted as *puna ~ pun* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 54].


60. NIGHT

Kurux *maʃ-ː* (1), Malto *maq-du* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Kurux:** Grignard 1924: 474. Cf. the corresponding verb: *maʃ-ː* 'to grow dark; to be overtaken by night' [ibid.]. Quoted as *maʃ-ː mærəb* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 39].

**Malto:** Mahapatra 1987: 104. Quoted as *maʃu* in [Droese 1884: 62]. Cf. also the Indo-Aryan borrowing *rati* 'night' [Mahapatra 1987: 110], not attested in [Droese 1884].

61. NOSE

Kurux *müː* (1), Malto *muso* (2).

**References and notes:**

**Kurux:** Grignard 1924: 497. Quoted as *muh- ~ múː* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 44]. Cf. *müːhi* 'face' [Grignard 1924: 497], indicating possible contamination of two phonetically and semantically similar items (especially in Ahmad et al.’s notation).

**Malto:** Mahapatra 1987: 107. Listed with polysemy: 'snot, snivel / nose' in [Droese 1884: 68]. Cf. also *müː* 'nose', a form quoted for the Sawriya dialect in [Mahapatra 1987: 106]; it is listed as the default equivalent for 'nose' in [Droese 1884: 67].
62. NOT

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

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 474. Emphatic stressed form: *malːːː*. All these are auxiliary negative morphemes, formed from the basic verb *mal-na* 'not to be' (e. g. *en kʰristan mal-d-an* 'I am not a Christian', etc.) [Grignard 1924: 476].

Malto: Mahapatra 1979: 165. This is the basic negative morpheme in the present indicative tense, formed from an original negative verb *mal*. Cf. *mala* 'no, not' [Droese 1884: 61]. Mahapatra 1979: 165. This is the basic negative morpheme for the past and future indicative tenses. Choice of the vowel depends on the following person marker (Mahapatra: "-le- occurs only before the person markers with front vowels and y, -la- occurs elsewhere").

63. ONE

Kurux *ɔː-nd ~ ɔː-n* (1), Malto *eːke* (-1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 541. Meaning glossed as 'one full, one whole, one entire'. This is the default form of the numeral for inanimate objects. The animate equivalent ('one man or woman' is *ɔː-ɾ-ɔt* [Grignard 1924: 549]. Quoted as *nute ~ ond ~ etan* 'one' in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 51]. According to Grignard's dictionary, the sphere of usage of these words is somewhat limited; for instance, in enumerating the natural series of units the Indo-Aryan borrowing *eːk* is used instead [Grignard 1924: 216].

Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 16. Quoted as *eːk* in [Droese 1884: 21]. Transparent borrowing from Indo-Aryan. The old Dravidian numeral, according to Mahapatra’s data, is mainly preserved in the function of a nominal classifier: *or-tu ~ or-t* 'one (classifier for human beings)' [Mahapatra 1987: 19]. Cf. the inherited form *or-t* 'one' in [Droese 1884: 73] ('adjectively employed'; the borrowed form *eːk* is quoted as a cardinal number, "used in counting").

64. PERSON

Kurux *aːl-as* (1), Malto *mal-e* (2).

References and notes:

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


65. RAIN

Kurux *čẽp* (1), Malto *zape* (2).

References and notes:
Kurux: Grignard 1924: 135. Quoted as čeb ~ čep ~ čəp in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 38].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 56. Quoted as zapu in [Droese 1884: 45].

66. RED
Kurux xẽs-o (1), Malto qẽs-o (1).

References and notes:
Kurux: Grignard 1924: 423. Derived from xẽs ‘blood’ q.v. It should be noted that in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 55], this word is not quoted; instead, the authors list the Indo-Aryan borrowing lal ‘red’ for all subdialects of Kurux.

67. ROAD
Kurux qahre: (-1), Malto paω-du (1).

References and notes:
Kurux: Grignard 1924: 172. Polysemy: ‘track, path / road / distance / means / manner of proceeding’. Quoted as dahaɾẽ ~ dəheɾ in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 48]. This seems to be a recent replacement of the older word paω ‘road / journey’ [Grignard 1924: 552], now mostly used in idiomatic expressions or the figurative sense (‘way of the Lord’, etc.).

68. ROOT
Kurux paːd-a: (1), Malto paːd-e (1).

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

69. ROUND
Malto gole (-1).

References and notes:
Kurux: Not attested.
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 45. Transparent borrowing from Indo-Aryan (Hindi gol ‘round’, etc.). Additionally, cf. loɭa ‘globular,
70. SAND

Kurux čalkur (1), Malto ba.lu (-1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 123. Quoted as čalkul ~ čelkul in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 39]. The same source also lists balu as a dialectal synonym; cf. bali: 'iron-ore (a black ferruginous sand yielding good iron)' [Grignard 1924: 55].

71. SAY

Kurux aːn-naː (1), Malto aːn- (1).

References and notes:

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

72. SEE

Kurux eːr-naː (1), Malto tʊnd- (2).

References and notes:

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

73. SEED

Kurux biː ~ bihn-iː (-1), Malto biːqi (-1).

References and notes:

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

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

References and notes:

**Kurux**: Grignard 1924: 539. Polysemy: ‘to sit down, to seat oneself / to hold a session, to be convened / to come to a standstill, deadlock / to remain in position / to agree with, tally together / to reside, live’. Quoted as *ok* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 48].

**Malto**: Mahapatra 1987: 17. Polysemy: ‘to sit / to be situated / to be’. Quoted as *ok*, 3rd p. past tense *ok-y-a* in [Droese 1884: 72].

75. **SKIN**

Kurux *čap-ʈː* (1), Malto *ɕambe* (1).

References and notes:

**Kurux**: Grignard 1924: 128. Polysemy: ‘skin / hide / leather / leather-string used as amulet’. Quoted as *čapta* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 45]. Most likely borrowed from Indo-Aryan (Bengali *čamra*, etc.) with subsequent phonetic change; the Dima subdialect, according to [Ahmad et al. 2011: 45], still preserves the archaic pronunciation *čʰəmɾi*.

**Malto**: Mahapatra 1987: 47. Cf. also *ɕale* ‘skin, bark, pell’ [Mahapatra 1987: 48]; *ɕoglo* ‘skin, husk, peel’ [Mahapatra 1987: 54]. It is not clear which one of these items is the default equivalent for ‘human skin’. Cf. *ɕame* ‘the skin’ [Droese 1884: 19]; *ɕale* ‘rind, peel’ [Droese 1884: 19]; *ɕeglo* ‘the shell (of fruit)’ [Droese 1884: 19]. Since only the first of these three words is glossed as ‘skin’ in [Droese 1884], we provisionally select it as the main equivalent for this meaning in Malto.

76. **SLEEP**

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

References and notes:

**Kurux**: Grignard 1924: 406. Polysemy: ‘to sleep / to die (fig.) / to be negligent’. The suffix *-r-* is a standard reflexive morpheme. Quoted as *xandɾo~kandɾa* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 49].

**Malto**: Droese 1884: 85 (*qand-r-e*, 3rd p. past tense *qand-r-y-a*). For some reason, the word is not attested in [Mahapatra 1987].

77. **SMALL**

Kurux *sanniː* (1), Malto *kudri #* (-1).

References and notes:

**Kurux**: Grignard 1924: 614. Polysemy: ‘small / young / humble / despondent’. Quoted as *šanːi ~ sanːi* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 52]. Cf. also *buču* ‘small, little (of young children only)’ [Grignard 1924: 96]. In [Ahmad et al. 2011: 52], cf. also *čuk* ‘small’ (Dima subdialect) and *čot* ‘small’ (several other subdialects); the latter is a transparent Indo-Aryan borrowing (cf. Hindi *čọta*, etc.).

**Malto**: Mahapatra 1987: 34. Apparently derived from *kudi* ‘broken pieces of grain’, *kudru* ‘broken pieces of sifted grain’ [Droese 1884: 56], an Indo-Aryan borrowing. Cf. also several alternate candidates: *ɕuʧe* ‘small, young’ [Mahapatra 1987: 52], quoted in the meaning ‘the younger’ in [Droese 1884: 25]; *yoko* ‘small, little’ (Sawriya dialect) [Mahapatra 1987: 58], quoted as *yoka* ‘little, small, a few’ in [Droese 1884: 47]; *yjo* ‘small, tiny’ [Mahapatra 1987: 60], quoted as *yjo ~ ḻyjo* ‘short built, dwarfish’ in [Droese 1884: 105]; *puʧa* ‘small’ [Mahapatra 1987: 86], probably the same word as *puʧa* ‘gooseberry; a kind of small wild berry’ in [Droese 1884: 84]. Available
textual evidence does not allow to choose a definitive equivalent for the required meaning.

78. SMOKE
Kurux *moːx-a:* ~ *moːsg-a:* (1), Malto *moγ-e* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 493, 495. Secondary synonym: *d'ungye* [Grignard 1924: 213]. This is the only equivalent for the meaning 'smoke' to be found in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 48] as well: *dunga* ~ *dungu* ~ *d'unggye* id.; it is a rather transparent borrowing from Indo-Aryan (cf. Hindi *d'ua*, etc.). However, most of the textual examples in Grignard's dictionary confirm that *moːx-a:* is the more basic and frequently used variant of the two (or, at least, was that way in the early XXth century).

Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 110. Formally derived from the verbal root *moγ-* 'to smoke'. Quoted as *moγ-e* 'smoke (n.), to emit smoke' in [Droese 1884: 65].

79. STAND
Kurux *iʃ-na:* (1), Malto *iːl-* (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 312. Meaning glossed as 'to be stationary in an upright position; to rise up to one's feet; to stand on end; to cease from progress, to stop, halt, pause; to maintain a fixed or steady attitude'. Quoted as *iṣu* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 48]. Cf. from the same root, but without morphological fusion: *il-d-na:* 'to erect, to set up' [Grignard 1924: 313] (causative formation); *il-na:* 'to get up, to rise to one's feet' [Grignard 1924: 314].

Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 11. Past stem (with fusion): *iːg-a.* Polysemy: 'to stand / to be'. Quoted as *il-e,* 3rd p. past stem *iːg-a* in [Droese 1884: 42].

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

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 85. Quoted as *biŋk-o* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 38]. In the Dima subdialect, the word *tergen* is also attested in the meaning 'star' [ibid.]; this is an Indo-Aryan borrowing (cf. Bengali *tara, tarka*).

Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 97. Quoted as *biŋk-e* in [Droese 1884: 16].

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

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 559. Quoted as *pakʰna* ~ *pakʰena* in [Grignard et al. 2011: 39]. Secondary synonym: *ɕeːra:* 'stone, pebble, rock' [Grignard 1924: 116]. Difference between the two words is not clear, but *pakʰna* is encountered far more frequently in textual
examples (including contexts that deal with throwing stones, etc.), so the other term must be more specific, perhaps generally referring to a 'large boulder' or 'work-stone' (inconclusive).

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

82. **SUN**

Kurux *biʔ-i:* (1), Malto *ber-du* (2).

**References and notes:**

**Kurux:** Grignard 1924: 88. Transparently derived from the verb *biʔ-* 'to be hot' [Grignard 1924: 89]. Quoted as *hu ~ biʔi* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 38].

**Malto:** Mahapatra 1987: 100. Quoted as *beru* in [Droese 1884: 15].

83. **SWIM**

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

**References and notes:**

**Kurux:** Grignard 1924: 537. Past stem: *u̞g-y-as*. Quoted as *ug* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 48].

**Malto:** Mahapatra 1987: 20. Quoted as *o̞g-y*, 3rd p. past tense *o̞g-y-a* in [Droese 1884: 72].

84. **TAIL**

Kurux *xo̞l-a:* (1), Malto *qol-i* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Kurux:** Grignard 1924: 429. Quoted as *xola* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 42].

**Malto:** Mahapatra 1987: 26. Quoted as *qol-i* (with short vowel) in [Droese 1884: 88].

85. **THAT**

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

**References and notes:**

**Kurux:** Grignard 1924: 1. Deictic adjective, indicating remoteness. Cf. the nominal paradigm: *a-s* 'this man', *a-r ~ a-byr* 'these persons', *a-d* 'this woman or thing', *a-byr* 'these things'. In [Ahmad et al. 2011: 55], only the substantivated forms *a-d* 'this thing', *a-byr* 'those things' are listed. Grignard 1924: 304. Deictic adjective, indicating an object that is intermediate between the speaker and the listener. Cf. the nominal paradigm: *hu-s* 'that man', *hu-r ~ hu-byr* 'those persons', *hu-d* 'this woman or thing', *hu-byr* 'these things'. Not attested in [Ahmad et al. 2011].

**Malto:** Mahapatra 1979: 76. The basic forms for the remote demonstrative pronoun are: *a-h* (masc.), *a-d* (non-masc.), *a-r* (plural).
Quoted as, respectively, \( x-h, x-\theta, x-r \) in [Droese 1884: 31].

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

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 309. Deictic adjective. Cf. the nominal paradigm: \( i:s \) 'this man', \( i:-r \sim i:-\theta r \) 'these persons', \( i:-d \) 'this woman or thing', \( i:-\theta r \) 'these things'. In [Ahmad et al. 2011: 55], only the substantivated forms \( i:-d \) 'this thing', \( i:-\theta r \sim i:-\theta r - i:-\theta r e \) 'these things' are listed.

Malto: Mahapatra 1979: 76. The basic forms for the proximate demonstrative pronoun are: \( i:-h \) (masc.), \( i:-d \) (non-masc.), \( i:-r \) (plural). Quoted as, respectively, \( i:-h, i:-\theta, i:-r \) in [Droese 1884: 31].

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

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 529. Oblique stem: \( niŋ-g \) (accusative niŋgan, etc.). Quoted as \( nin \) in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 55].

Malto: Mahapatra 1979: 75; Droese 1884: 70. Oblique stem: \( niŋ- \).

88. TONGUE
Kurux \( tatx-a: \) (1), Malto \( taʔt-e \) (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 649. Polysemy: 'tongue / fore-edge of the winnowing basket'. Quoted as \( tatx \sim terxe \) in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 44].


89. TOOTH
Kurux \( pall \) (1), Malto \( paɬ-du \) (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 559. Polysemy: 'tooth / power, fortune (fig.)'. Quoted as \( paɬ-e \sim pel \) in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 44].

Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 84. Quoted as \( paɬu \) 'the teeth' (with short vowel) in [Droese 1884: 76].

90. TREE
Kurux \( mann \) (1), Malto \( man-du \) (1).
References and notes:

**Kurux:** Grignard 1924: 480. Polysemy: 'tree / heavy wooden pestle used in unhusking and pounding rice'. Quoted as *man* ~ *mnu* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 40].

**Malto:** Mahapatra 1987: 103. The simple form *man* functions as a classifier for trees [ibid.]. Quoted as *manu* 'a tree' in [Droese 1884: 62].

91. TWO

**Kurux** *eː-ṇḍ ~ ēː-ɽ* (1), **Malto** *duːye* (-1).

References and notes:

**Kurux:** Grignard 1924: 235. Meaning glossed as 'numeral adj., commonly used only with names of animals and things; two'. The corresponding equivalent for animate objects (people) is *ir*-b [Grignard 1924: 317]; both forms historically contain the same root (*ir-*) but are formally suppletive on the synchronic level. It should be noted that in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 52], the only equivalent for the meaning 'two' is the Indo-Aryan borrowing *duːi* ~ *duː*, also listed in [Grignard 1924: 195] as *duː* ~ *duː*. As in the case with 'one', it looks like the original Dravidian numeral is being gradually replaced in Kurux by its Indo-Aryan equivalent. However, at least in Grignard’s time, as can be seen from the textual examples, the process was far from being complete, and it seems methodologically correct to include the original terms in the main slot.

**Malto:** Mahapatra 1987: 75. Transparent borrowing from Indo-Aryan. The old Dravidian numeral, according to Mahapatra’s data, is mainly preserved in bound functions: e. g. *ir*-wer 'two persons, classifier for human beings' [Mahapatra 1987: 10]. In [Droese 1884: 18, 21], a similar distinction is drawn between the inherited “adjectively employed” form *iwr* and the borrowed "cardinal used in counting" *duː*.

92. WALK (GO)

**Kurux** *kaːl- (1), Malto** *eːk- (2).

References and notes:

**Kurux:** Grignard 1924: 358. The root has a quasi-suppletive structure: cf. past stem *ker*-as, future stem *kaːl-os ~ kaːs, imperative *kal-a, gerund *kaːl-a). Quoted as *kal- ~ gəl* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 48].

**Malto:** Mahapatra 1987: 16. Quoted as *ek-e 'to go, to move' in [Droese 1884: 33]. The verb *kal- 'to go, to come to' is listed for the Sawriya dialect [Mahapatra 1987: 32]; however, in [Droese 1884: 49] *kal-e is simply listed with the meaning 'to go, to come to' (no past tense).

93. WARM (HOT)

**Kurux** *kuɾ- (1), Malto** *kuɾ- (1).

References and notes:

**Kurux:** Grignard 1924: 394. Verbal stem: 'to grow warm, to become hot, to be heated'; cf. *kurːn* *amm* 'hot water'. Apparently, no principal lexical difference between 'warm' and 'hot'.

**Malto:** Mahapatra 1987: 35; Droese 1884: 57. Meaning glossed as 'hot, warm' (e. g. of a cooking pot) in both sources.
94. WATER
Kurux *amm* (1), Malto *am-du* (1).

References and notes:

**Kurux**: Grignard 1924: 19. Polysemy: 'water / urine'. Quoted as *amm* ~ *em* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 38].

**Malto**: Mahapatra 1987: 4. Quoted as *amu* in [Droese 1884: 4].

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

References and notes:


**Malto**: Mahapatra 1979: 75; Droese 1884: 34. Exclusive form. Oblique stem: *em*-

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

References and notes:


**Malto**: Mahapatra 1979: 75; Droese 1884: 68. Inclusive form. Oblique stem: *nam*-

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

References and notes:

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

**Malto**: Mahapatra 1979: 79. Quoted as *indr* in [Droese 1884: 34].

97. WHITE
Kurux *paŋbru*: (-1), Malto *ziŋ-ro* (1).

References and notes:

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

98. WHO
Kurux ne: (1), Malto ne-d (1).

References and notes:

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

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

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

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 498. Polysemy: ‘woman / marriageable girl / wife’. Quoted as mukr ~ muka in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 45]. According to the same source, the Dima subdialect equivalent for the meaning ‘woman’ is vxi = xli: ‘woman, esp. when grown to adult years; wife’ [Grignard 1924: 16]. Textual examples from Grignard’s dictionary show, however, that the basic opposition ‘man : woman’ in Kurux is regularly expressed as ad vs. mukka.


100. YELLOW
Kurux baːlk-a: (1), Malto baːlk-o (1).

References and notes:


101. FAR
Kurux geʃ-e: (1), Malto geʃ-e (1).
References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 257. Quoted as gečėr ~ gečēˈa in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 54].
Malto: Mahapatra 1987: 43. Quoted as geoɛ ~ geoɛi in [Droese 1884: 38].

102. HEAVY
Kurux ottʰ-a: (1), Malto ot-e (1).

References and notes:


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

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 292. Adjectival derivate from the adverb hedde: ‘near, close to; close by’ [ibid.]. Quoted as heed-e ~ hidî in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 54].

104. SALT
Kurux bek (1), Malto bek-du (1).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 72. Quoted as bek ~ bek in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 41].

105. SHORT
Kurux puʔq-d: (1), Malto aːpʔ-e # (2).

References and notes:

Kurux: Grignard 1924: 579. Meaning glossed as ‘short, not tall’; applied, however, to ‘ropes’ as well as “people”.
106. SNAKE
Kurux *nerr* (1), Malto *boqa* (2).

References and notes:

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

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

References and notes:

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

108. WIND
Kurux *tak-a* (1), Malto *tak-e* (1).

References and notes:

**Kurux:** Grignard 1924: 638. Polysemy: 'air / wind'. Quoted as *taka ~ təqe* in [Ahmad et al. 2011: 38].

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

References and notes:

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

110. YEAR
Kurux *čan* (1), Malto *səl-e* (-1).
References and notes:

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