



South Asia Research and Information Institute

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L2/11-326

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Dr. Lisa Moore
Chair
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Dear Dr. Moore,

Subject: Comments on UTC document L2/11-186

In the UTC document L2/11-186, Dr. Naga Ganesan says the following:

"Here is the important Linguistics problem if Dravidian letters are not disunified between Tamil and Grantha blocks in Unicode. The Vedic gods like AgnimiZhe in Rgveda and iZhaa in Saamaveda are not Tamil and nothing to do with Tamil Nadu either. Vedas are a product of the Aryans in Punjab region in today's India and Pakistan right after the bronze age. Vedas predate any known Tamil text or inscriptions by some 1500+ years, and so it will NOT be proper to call them Tamil, but it is correct to designate them as Dravidian in North West India."

Key statements in the above quote are wrong. For instance, there is no Vedic god called 'AgnimiZhe'. From the sentence 'Vedas predate any known Tamil text or inscriptions by some 1500+ years, and so it will not be proper to call them Tamil, but it is correct to designate them as Dravidian in North West India,' one is forced to infer that Dr. Ganesan designates 'Vedas' as 'Dravidian in North West India'. Designating Vedas as Dravidian is preposterous, to say the least.

If one presumes that he wants to establish that the consonant 'Zh' (LLL in Unicode) occurred in the R̥g Veda and Sāma Veda, he is wrong as well.

According to Dr. Michael Witzel, Wales Professor of Sanskrit and Director of Indian Studies at Harvard University, "there was only 'DD' but no 'LLL' phoneme in R̥g Vedic period. In post-R̥g Vedic period, intervocalic -DD- became -LL- in some schools as in 'īle' in 'agnim īle' due to linguistic developments within Vedic. But many other schools maintained -DD-. However, -LL- was restricted to intervocalic position. So while we have 'īle, but only īḍya- from the same verb. LL is written in 2nd millennium manuscripts in various ways, best known from Marathi as Marathi ऌ but differently in other regions.

"In Classical Sanskrit, well into the first millennium intervocalic -LL- (from older -DD-) was written by a special character, but later substituted by simple -L-, thus vyāḍa > vyāḷa > vyāla.



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"The Malayali Sāma Veda case of LLL remains isolated. The use of -LLL- in Malayali Sāma Veda seems to be a substitution of Tamil-Malayalam -LLL- for Sanskrit -LL- due to hypercorrection and represented in writing by Tamil-Malayalam LLL (ultimately derived from the Tamil Vaṭṭeluttu script)."

This hypercorrection can be seen in Ta. ciṅkaḷar > ciṅkaḷar¹, Ta. veḷḷāḷan² > veḷḷāḷan³, Ta. Āḷvār > Āḷvār⁴ and Ma. *cuḷarcca > cuḷarcca⁵.

References 1, 2, 3, and 5 are attached herewith. Reference 4 is available online. Please note that in Reference 5, LLL is represented by r with two dots below.

Thus, intervocalically Tamil-Malayalam LLL, a sound not native to Sanskrit, has been substituted for LL and represented by the Tamil letter $\dot{\text{p}}$ in some Grantha manuscripts and publications. Similarly, as recommended in Annexure I of the Government of India proposal, L2/11-284, LLL from the Unicode Tamil block can be used for rendering documents in Unicode Grantha.

Consequently, there is no need to make any changes to the Government of India proposal L2/11-284.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Dr. S. Palaniappan, Ph.D.
President
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Attachments

¹ Zvelebil (1970: 141)

² Kōyamputtūr Māvaṭṭak Kalveṭṭukaḷ Tokuti 2, 2007, p. 62

³ Kōyamputtūr Māvaṭṭak Kalveṭṭukaḷ Tokuti 1, 2006, p. 342

⁴ Palaniappan (2004:79) available at <http://tinyurl.com/3zhl82g>, visited 8/4/2011

⁵ A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary, 2nd Edition, 1984, entry 2738



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1. Zvelebil, Kamil. *Comparative Dravidian Phonology*. The Hague: Mouton, 1970.
2. Kōyamputtūr Māvattak Kalveṭṭukaḷ Tokuti 2, State Dept. of Archaeology, Chennai, 2007
3. Kōyamputtūr Māvattak Kalveṭṭukaḷ Tokuti 1, State Dept. of Archaeology, Chennai, 2006
4. Palaniappan, S. “Ālvar or Nāyaṇār: The Role of Sound Variation, Hypercorrection and Folk Etymology in Interpreting the Nature of Vaiṣṇava Saint-Poets.” *South Indian Horizons: Felicitation Volume for François Gros on the Occasion of his 70th Birthday*. Edited by Jean-Luc Chevillard, Eva Wilden & A. Murugaiyan, 63-84. Pondicherry: Institut Français De Pondichéry and École Française D’Extrême-Orient, 2004. Available at <http://tinyurl.com/3zhl82g>, visited 8/4/2011
5. Burrow, T. and Emeneau, M. B. *Dravidian Etymological Dictionary*. Second Edition. Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1984.

inside'; *rosk-/losk-* 'to bale out' (< **lo-* < **o!* < **no!*), cf. Ta. *no!* 'to bale out as water', Pa. *ole-*, Malt. *lole*, *roh-/loh-* 'to send', *rōp-/lōp-* 'to swallow, gulp down, etc.'.

In Kui, the process resulted in *q-*, cf. **a!-a-* > **āsa* > Kui *ḍāsa* 'to measure' (Ta. *a!a*). In Kuvi, it resulted in *r-*, cf. *ṛinj-* 'to be white'.

1.31.1.6. In some dialects of Ta., *!* > *q*, e.g. Erode *na:ḍe*, *na:ḍu* is LT *nālē*, *nāl* 'day'. Sometimes, final *!* > *tt*, as in Madr. Ta. *mekka:na:ṭṭu* for LT *maṛunāl* 'next day' (prob. to be reconstructed as < **nāl-tu*).

In a few cases, LT *!* occurs as *!* in some dialects (cf. Ta. *tē!*: Ka. *tē!* 'scorpion'), cf. Erode *va!atte* for LT *va!arttu* 'having grown (tr.)'. With some dialects, this may be one of the diagnostic features: thus e.g. Br. Iyengar Ta. has almost regularly *ke:!**vi* for LT *kē!vi* 'question'.

In medieval Ta. inscriptions, there is a *!//!* alternation considered sometimes as a case of hypercorrectness: thus *ke!vi* for *kē!vi* 'question' occurs in Chola, 1067, *ciṅka!ar* for *ciṅka!ar* 'the Sinhalese' in Chola, 1098 and *paramasvāmika!* in Chola, 1096; here, *-!* occurs in the pl. morpheme *-ka!*. 

The beginnings of this alternation of *!* with *!* may be found as early as the 7th Cent., cf. *nātā!cci* for *nāt/u* & *ā!* & *ci* 'administration of a province' (Pallava).

1.31.1.7. Very frequent in almost all dialects of substandard Ta. (with the notable exception of Tirunelvēli) is the de-retroflexion of *!* > *!*, i.e. the merger of *!* and *!*, cf. (random examples from my data) Tuticorin *ivuvalon* for LT *ivarka!um* 'and these-they', Ramnad *ma:ppile* for LT *māppillai* 'bridegroom', Dindigul *valattu* for LT *va!arttu* 'having grown' (tr.). Nearly complete merger of *!* with *!* is typical for the Erode dialect of Ta. The loss of final *-!* is attested from medieval inscriptions (cf. *makka* 'people', *SII*, V.225.21, 14th Cent., for LT *makka!*) and is common in CT.

1.31.1.8. In some dialects of Ta., a typical intrusive *!* occurs in a very limited though comparatively frequented number of items. Very characteristic is the form *em!adu* for LT *enpatu* 'eighty' in the Tanjore-Tiruchchi dialects of Eastern Ta., and *te:!**vay* for LT *tēvai* 'necessity' in the Jaff. dialect of Ceylon Ta.

1.31.2. **!//!*: Ta. Ma. Ka. Koḍ. Tu. *!!*, To. *!*, *!*, Ko. *!*, Go. *!!*, *!*, Hill Maria Go. *!!*, Kui *q*, *!*, Konḍa Maṇḍ. Malt. *!*, elsewhere *!!*.

Correspondences:

194. Ta. *u!li* 'onion, garlic', Ma. *u!li* 'id.', Ko. *u!y* 'onion', To. *ū!y* 'id.', Ka. *u!li* 'a bulb, an onion', Tu. *u!li*, *ulli* 'a generic name for garlic', Te. *ulli* 'onion, garlic', Kol. *ulli* 'onion', Nk. (Ch.) *ullig* 'id.', Pa. *ulli* 'garlic', Ga. (S, P.) *ulli* 'onion', Go. *ulli*, *ull!* 'onion', Konḍa *uli*, Pe. *ūri*, Maṇḍ. *uli*, Kuvi *ulli*, *ūli*, Kur. *uli* 'id.'.

195. Ta. *pa!li* 'hamlet, hermitage, temple, palace', Ma. *pa!li* 'hut etc.', To. *po!y* 'sacred dairy, etc.', Ka. *pa!li* 'settlement, hamlet', Koḍ. *pa!li* 'hut of low castes', Tu. *pa!li* 'mosque', Te. *pa!li* 'village, hut', Pa. *palli* 'village' (in place names), Kur. *palli* (DEDS 3309).

த.நா.அ. தொல்லியல் துறை தொடர் எண் : 944/2003

மாவட்டம் : கோயம்புத்தூர் ஆட்சி ஆண்டு : -
 வட்டம் : மேட்டுப்பாளையம் வரலாற்று ஆண்டு : கி.பி.13 ஆம் நூ.ஆ.
 ஊர் : வெள்ளியங்காடு இந்தியக் கல்வெட்டு
 மொழி : தமிழ் ஆண்டு அறிக்கை : -
 எழுத்து : தமிழ் முன் பதிப்பு : -
 அரசு : கொங்குச் சோழர் ஊர்க் கல்வெட்டு : -
 மன்னன் : வீரராஜேந்திரன் எண் : 2

இடம்: பசுவேசுவரர் கோயில். தற்பொழுது கோவை அரசு அருங்காட்சியகத்தில் உள்ளது.

குறிப்புரை: துண்டுக் கல்வெட்டு வெள்ளாளன் ஒருவனைப் பற்றிய குறிப்பு காணப்படுகிறது.

கல்வெட்டு:

1. ஷ்ஷழிழீ வீரராசேந்திர தேவற்கு யாண்[டு]...
2. டையா[ர்*] பதிநெண் பூமிசுரமுடையார் கோயி...
3. டு கோயில் புகுவான் சந்திராதித்தவரை செலு...
4. ருக்கும் வெள்ளாளன்[செய்ய]ரில் பறையன் தென்னகோனே...

த.நா.அ.திதால்லியல்துறை தொடர் எண் : 146 / 2004

மாவட்டம் :	கோயம்புத்தூர்	ஆட்சி ஆண்டு :	12
வட்டம் :	கோயம்புத்தூர்(வட) வரலாற்று ஆண்டு :	கி.பி. 14 ஆம் நூ.ஆ.	
ஊர் :	இடிகரை	இந்தியக் கல்வெட்டு	
மொழி :	தமிழ்	ஆண்டு அறிக்கை	
எழுத்து :	தமிழ்	முன் பதிப்பு	
அரசு :	கொங்குப்பாண்டியர் ஊர்க் கல்வெட்டு எண் :	11	
மன்னன் :	வீரபாண்டியன்		

இடம்: வில்லீஸ்வரர் கோயில், கருவறை சுவர்

குறிப்புரை: இக்கல்வெட்டும் முன்கல்வெட்டில் குறிக்கப் பெற்ற விளக்குக் கொடையைப் பற்றிக் கூறுகின்றது. பைய்யர் கூட்டத்தைச் சேர்ந்த வெள்ளாளன் சடையன் நேரியான் பறையன் என்பவன் கொடையை அளித்துள்ளான்.

கல்வெட்டு:

1. ஸ்ஷிழி வீரபாண்டிய தேவற்பாண்டு யெ வது வடபரிசார நாட்டு இடிகரையிலிருக்கும் வெள்ளாழன் பைய்யரில் ச
2. டையன் நேரியான் பறையனேன் ஆளுடையார் வில்லீஸ்வர முடையாற்கு வைத்த சந்தியா தீபவிளக்கு ஒன்றுக்கு ஒடுக்கின வ
3. ராகன் பணம் ய இப்பணம் பத்துங்கைக் கொண்டேன் இக்கோயிற் காணியுடைய சிவபிராமணன் காசிவ கோத்திரத்து திருநட்ட அகத்தீ
4. ஸ்வரமுடையானான சித்திரமேழிபட்டனேன் குடங்கொடு கோயில் புகுவார் சந்திராதித்த வரை செல்வதாக இத்தன்மம் பன்மா யேசுவரரகை

cūrai

[238]

cūrai

walls, eaves. *Tu.* (B-K.) *sūri* eave line (the border of a roof). *Te.* *cūru* eaves, the edge of a roof, cornice; *munjūru* eaves. *Pa.* *muṇir* id. *Koṇḍa* (BB) *munzurū* id. Cf. 5338 *Ko.* *va-cr.* DED 2252.

2730 *Ta.* *cūrai*, *cūral* oblique-leaved jujube, *Zizyphus oenoplia*. *Ka.* (Lush.) *suri-muḷlu* id. *Tu.* *tūri-muḷlu* id. *Pa.* *cūra* *Z. rugosa*. *Go.* (Tr.) *sūre-mara* the churni tree, *Z. rugosa*; (M) *ūretonde* id. (*Voc.* 3460); (ASu.) *sūre* oblique-leaved jujube, *Z. oenoplia*. DED 2253.

2731 *Kui* *sūruṇi*, *sūroṇi* the shin. *Kuwi* (Su.) *hūsanāni*, (F.) *hūsalari*, (Isr.) *hūsanāri* shin-bone; (Mah. Ḍ.) *sūsnādi* shin. DEDS 427.

2732 *Nk.* *jūrol* (j = dz) cricket. *Pa.* *jūral* id. *Go.* (Mu.) *jurrela*, *jhirra*, (Ma.) *juṛela*, (Ko.) *jūrel* id.; (Tr.) *jirōla* the hot-weather cicada bug (*Voc.* 1438); (A.) *cirra* cricket (*Voc.* 1326). DED(S) 2254.

2733 *Ta.* *cūl* (*cūlv-*, *cūṇr-*) to become pregnant; *n.* conception, pregnancy, egg, wateriness of clouds; *cūli* pregnant woman; *cavul* pregnancy of cows, mares, etc. *Ma.* *cūl* pregnancy. *Ka.* *cūl*, *sūl* id.; *-cal*, *inc.* *coccal* first pregnancy (for *coc-*, see 3516). *Tu.* *sūlagitti* midwife. *Te.* *cūlu* pregnancy; child, offspring; *cūli* child, offspring; *cūlatu* a pregnant woman; *cūdi* pregnancy. *Kol.* *su-la*, pair-word for *ba-la*: *ba-la* *su-la* children (Kamaleswaran). *Ga.* (S.) *tūl* pregnancy (of animals). *Kuwi* (F.) *sūl* pregnant (animal). DED(S, N) 2255.

2734 *Ta.* *cūl* (*cūlv-*, *cūṇr-*) to scoop, dig out, pierce, cut off; *cūral*, *cūṇal*, *cūṇal* scooping, digging out. *Ma.* *cūluka* to make a deep and boring cut as into melons and jackfruits (*cūnnu nōkkuka* to taste such); pluck out. DED(N) 2256.

2735 *Ta.* *cūr* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to deliberate, consider, conspire, select, know; *n.* deliberation, counsel, investigation; *cūrcci* deliberation, consultation, wisdom; *cūrcci* counsel, deliberation; (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to understand thoroughly, investigate carefully; *cūṭiyan* minister; *cūr* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to think; *cūrku* (*cūrki-*) to meditate. *Ka.* *cūpu* seeing, sight, look, vision. *Tu.* *tūpini*, *hūpini* to see, look, observe, test, examine, visit, seek, consider, regard; *tūpā-vuni* to show; *sūkē* perception, cognition, apprehension; *cūpi*, *cūpu* perception; (B-K.) *tūla*, *sūla*, *hūla* to see. *Kor.* (M.) *cū-* id. *Te.* *cūcu* (*cūd-*; imperative *cū*, *cummu*) to see, observe, behold, look at, view; *cūdiki* vision; *cūpu*, *cūpincu* to show, point at; *cūpu* sight, vision, look, glance; *cūmi*, *cūdi* take care! *Pa.* *cūr-* to see. *Ga.* (Oll.) *sūr-*, (S.) *cūd-*, (S.) *sūd-* id. *Go.* (A. Y.) *sūr-*, (Tr. M.) *hūrānā*, (Ph.) *hūrānā*, (W.) *hūrānā*, (G. Mu. S.) *hūr-*, (Ma. Ko.) *ūr-* to see; *caus.* (ChD.) *hūrūtānā* to show; (W.) *hūrūtānā* to reveal; (Ph. W.) *sūral* blind (*Voc.* 3462); (Pat.) *hupsānā* to show (*Voc.* 3571). *Koṇḍa* *sūr-* to see. *Pe.* *hūr* (*-t-*) id. *Manḍ.* *hūr* id. *Kui* *sūra* (*sūri-*) id.; *n.* act of seeing, sight; (*pl. action*) *sūrka* (*sūrki-*). DED(S) 2257.

2736 *Ta.* *ūr* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to grow old; (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to grow old, pass the prime of life; *n.* that which is of long date, karma, fruit of karma, established usage, time, turn, occasion, maturity, end, sun (cf. *enṇ-ūr* summer, sunshine, sun, s.v. 869 *Ta.* *enṇu* sun); *ūrttal* opportunity, seasonable time; *ūṇmai* established rule; *ūṇi* end of the world, very long time, lifetime, world, fate, regular order; *ūṇiyan* one who lives to a great age; God, who will live through the final destruction of the world; *keṭal* *ūr* evil fate. *Ma.* *ūrukāran* undertaker of a lottery; *ūṇam* turn of duty, turn; *ūṇi* earth, world; *ūṇu* time, turn. *Ka.* *sūr* time, turn, season. DED 2258.

2737 *Ta.* *cūṇi*, *cūṇiyal* supporting stakes in wall or the eaves of a house. *Ma.* *cūṇika* the wall-plate that supports the cross-beams of a roof. DED 2259.

2738 *Ta.* *cūl* (*cūlv-*, ?) to take an oath, vow, *n.* vow, oath, malediction, curse; *cūlu* to swear, *n.* the oath, take a vow. *Ma.* *cūṇaruka* to swear; *cūṇarcca* ascertaining the truth by oath or ordeal; (Kauṭ.) *cūr* oath. *Ka.* *sūruḷ* (*sūruḷt-*) to swear, utter a solemn declaration; *n.* an oath. *Tu.* *sūlu* swearing. DED(N) 2260.

2739 *Ta.* *cūlam* a whistle. *Ma.* *cūla* id. ? *To.* *tūly-* (*tūlc-*) to twitter. DED(S) 2261.

2740 *Ma.* *cūli* scales of fish, skin of a jackfruit kernel; *tūli* id., husk. *Tu.* *cuguli* rind of a fruit or vegetable; *cōli*, *sūli*, (B-K.) also *cūli* skin, bark, rind. Cf. 2751 *Ta.* *cekiḷ*. DEDS 428.

2741 *Ta.* *cūlai* prostitute. *Ma.* *cūla*, (Tiyya) *cūlacci* harlot; *cūlan* whoremonger. *Ko.* *cū-l* woman who has sexual intercourse with men of all castes, prostitute. *Ka.* *sūle* harlot, prostitute. *Koḍ.* *cū-le* dancing-girl. *Tu.* *sūle* whore, harlot. / Cf. Skt. *sūlā-* harlot, prostitute. DED(N) 2262.

2742 *Kol.* *su-l* (*su-lt-*) to get up, wake up; *su-lp-* (*su-lupt-*) to make to get up; (SR.) *sūl-*, *sul-* to get up; *sūlp-* to lift. *Nk.* *sūl-* to rise. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *suy-* to be raised; *sup-* to raise, lift. *Pa.* *cūlp-* (*cūlt-*) to rise, get up; *cūṇip-* (*cūṇip-*) to raise. *Ga.* (Oll.) *sūlp-* (*sūlt-*) to rise; *sūṇip-* (*sūṇip-*) to make to rise, lift; (S.) *cūl-*, *cūṇ-* to get up, rise (as pain); *sūl-* to wake up, rise (as pain). DED(S) 2263.

2743 *Ta.* *cūrāvali*, *cūrāvāri*, *cūrai* whirlwind. *Te.* *surakaruvāli*, (B.) *suragāli* id. *Kol.* (Kin.) *curagāli* id. *Nk.* *suragāli* id. *Go.* (Mu.) *hura māṭya* id. (*māṭya* id.); (Ma.) *ūṇa-vaṇi*, (Ko.) *ūṇāli* id. (*Voc.* 3572); (Koya Su.) *sūṇāli* id. *Koṇḍa* *sura-gāli* id. *Pe.* *huza-vaṇi* id. *Kui* *sūjambaṇi* id. *Kuwi* (T., Kasipur) *rua-gāli*, (S.) *ruwa gāli* id. Cf. 2715 *Ta.* *curru*. For *gāli*, *gālī*, see 1499 *Ka.* *gāl(i)*. DED(S, N) 2209, and from DED 2238.

2744 *Ta.* *cūrai* robbery, dacoity, pillage. *To.* *su-ry* loot. *Ka.* *sūre* plundering, pillaging, ransacking, plunder, spoil. *Tu.* *sūre* plunder-

sūdi

ing, ransacking, pillaging. *Te.* *cūra* plunder, loot. *Kuwi* (Mah.) *jurā* dacoity. DED(S) 2264.

2745 *Kol.* (Kin.) *sūdi* stale (of cooked rice). *Koṇḍa* (BB) *sūR-* (food) to become stale, sour. *Kuwi* (Mah., p. 164) *suhnadi* stale. DEDS 429.

2746 *Koṇḍa* *sūRi* leech. *Pe.* *hūci* id. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) *hūṭṭa*, (F.) *hūṭṭa*, (S.) *hūṭṭa*, *hūci* id. DEDS 430.

2747 *Ta.* *ce-*, *cem-* straight; *ceṇ-kōl* scepter; *ceṇcam*, *ceṇcu* correctness, directness; *cep-* straightness, correctness, exactness, smoothness, uprightness, impartiality, evenness, equity, repair, renewal, preparedness, fitness, straight path, road; *cemmal* greatness, excellence, superiority, power, haughtiness, great person as king, god, hero; *cemm-* to be right, proper, be haughty, superior, be overjoyed, be majestic in bearing; *cemmappu* exultation, pride, majestic bearing; *cemmai* goodness, soundness, good condition, spotlessness, uprightness, directness, rectitude, fairness, impartiality, agreement, excellence, greatness, fineness, neatness, beauty; *ceyya* correct, perfect, sound; *ceyyan* just, impartial person; *ceyvanam* rightly, properly, correctly; *cevyi* season, occasion, juncture, mature condition, newness, beauty, gracefulness, state, condition, propriety; *cevyu* straightness, correctness, rectitude, soundness, direction; *cevvē* rightly, correctly, directly, straightly, perpendicularly, straight up; *ceṇ-cevē* properly, directly; *cevvai* correctness, fitness, accuracy, straightness, evenness, smoothness, sound condition as of mind, body. *Ma.* *cemmu* straightness, advance, prosperity; *cemmē* straightly, well; *cevva* correctness; *cevvu*, *covvu* propriety, straightness. *Ka.* *say*, *sey*, *cey* straightness, downrightness, rectitude, propriety, merit, beauty; *sayta* man of rectitude; *saytu* straightness, rectitude, propriety; *sayte* straightness, rectitude; *sayda* man of rectitude, honest man, brāhmaṇa; *saypu* rectitude, propriety, justice, virtue, merit; *sasina* straightness, evenness, rectitude, propriety; *sasine* straightly, properly, nicely; *savagisu* to make straight, proper, or nice. *Tu.* *saji* good, well, proper, fine, excellent, healthy; nicely, properly, well; *sai* *adv.* it is right, it is well, indeed, aye; *sahi* proper, correct, right. *Te.* *sasi* straight, right, good, proper, well, healthy; straightness, good order or condition, soundness; *sasigā* straightly, well, properly. *Kol.* (SR.) *saki* straight. DED(S) 2265.

2748 *Ta.* *cakkai* chips, small wooden peg; (Tinn.) cake rind of fruits. *Ko.* *cek* chip. *Ka.* *cakke*, *cekke*, *sakke*, *sekke* id. *Tu.* *cakke*, *cekke*, *cekki* chip, splinter; ? *ceppē* splinter, chip, slice, paring. *Te.* *cekku* to pare, cut the side or rind of, sharpen (pencil), engrave, carve; *n.* the rind or parings of fruits, etc.; *cekka* piece, chip, slice; *cakku-ceyu* to chop, cut to pieces, mince. *Kol.* *sek-* (*sekt-*) to make pointed (piece of wood); (Kin.)

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cekka, (P.) *sekka* bark of tree; ? (Br.) *cergu* to chip off (*tr.*). *Nk.* *šekk-* to chip, scrape; *šekka* bark of tree. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *sek-* to plough. *Pa.* *cekk-* to chip, scrape, plane; *cekka* piece, slice, chip of wood. *Go.* (Pat.) *cekkānā* to cut (*Voc.* 1357); (SR.) *cekka* piece (*Voc.* 1356); (Ko.) *eke* piece, peel, rind (*Voc.* 329); (S.) *ceppa* split wood (*Voc.* 1360); (A.) *cakka* bark (*Voc.* 1274). *Koṇḍa* *sek* (*-t-*) to plane, fashion things out of wood. ? *Kui* *sespa* (*sest-*) to scrape, plane, shave a stick or piece of wood; *n.* planing, scraping; *sesa* shavings. *Kuwi* (F.) *sekali* to scrape (with a hoe); (Isr.) *seka* piece. *Kur.* *caktā*, *cakti* a slice; *cakta'ānā* to cut in slices; *ceglā* chip, splinter. *Malt.* *caka* a slice; *cage* to chop up (as meat); / ? Cf. Skt. *śakala-* piece, fragment. DED(S) 2266.

2749 *Ka.* (Bell.; U.P.U.) *sekke* country wine. *Kui* *saka* pith of sago palm, heart of sago palm. *Kuwi* (F.) *hekkā mṛānū* palm tree (toddy); (S.) *hekkā* sago; (Isr.) *hekkā marnu* toddy palm; *heka* tuka palm fibre. DEDS 350.

2750 *Pe.* *jeki*, *jiki* the small stalk on which a grain of paddy hangs. *Manḍ.* *jakehiṇ* (*pl.*) id. ? *Kui* *rēga* (*pl. -nga*) id. *Kuwi* (P.) *jeka* head of rice; (F.) *jengū* (*pl. jekaṇa*) ear of paddy; (Isr.) *jēngu* (*pl. jeka*) head of rice. DEDS 431.

2751 *Ta.* *cekil* skin or rind of fruit, fish-scales. *Kur.* (Mirdha dial., BB 1958) *cegalō* bark of tree. *Malt.* *ceglo* shell of fruit. Cf. 2276 *Ta.* *cakkai* and 2740 *Ma.* *cūli*. DEDS 432.

2752 *Kui* *senga* (*sengi-*) to climb; *n.* act of climbing; *sengeri* ladder. *Kuwi* (D.) *heg-* (*-it-*) to climb. DEDS 433.

2753 *Te.* *ceṇḡata(n)* near, close by; *ceṇḡali* nearness, neighbourhood. *Pa.* *cekkal* near. *Kur.* *caxā* around, near, in the vicinity of. DEDS 434.

2754 *Ta.* *ceccai* resting-place with roof of foliage. *Ma.* *cecca* a house of leaves. DED 2267.

2755 *Ka.* *sedaku*, *seḡavu* pride, haughtiness, arrogance; *seḡe* to grow puffed up or proud. *Tu.* *sedavu* pride, haughtiness, affection, coquetry. DEDS 435.

2756 *Pa.* *cetal* sickle. *Ga.* (Oll.) *seṭ* id.; (S.) *seṭum* kiyb knife used for cutting firewood. *Go.* (A.) *seṭer*, (W. Ph.) *saṭar*, (Tr.) *saṭar*, (D.) *heṭṭar*, (Mu.) *haṭar* (*pl. haṭahk*), (Ma.) *etaṭ* sickle (*Voc.* 3468); (ASu.) *seṭṭer* id.; (LuS.) *hetaree* a sickle for cutting grass. DED 2268.

2757 *Ma.* *seṭikka* to be angry, frown, disrelish, be tired; *ceṭippu* loathing. *Koḍ.* *ceḍi*, (Mercara dialect) *ceḍi* anger. DED 2269.

2758 *Ka.* *sīdi* to be scattered, fly about, be spattered as mud, etc., burst forth spontaneously as seed from an overripe fruit, move