

Thick Ka Opposite Word

Gudi means temple in Kannada 90ca0a2426 == Etymology == 90ca0a2426 Deciphering the name kadugudi: Kadugudi is a combination of two words kadu and gudi. Looking into the Kannada grammar we understand that, when two words are joined, the first letter of the second word transforms into the next consonant. Hence Kadu+Gudi (ಕಾಡು+ಗುಡಿ) becomes Kadugudi (ಕಾಡುಗುಡಿ). 90ca0a2426

Shulgan-Tash Cave 04 ka. Radiocarbon dates from cultural layers Shulgan-Tash Cave (Bashkir: Шүлгәнташ, romanized: Şölgäntaş, [ʃəl. underlying calcite dated to 36. 'tʰɑʃ]), also known as Kapova Cave (Russian: Капова пещера, romanized: Kapova peshchera), is a limestone karst cave in the Burzyansky District of Bashkortostan, Russia. 5±0. 1 ka (thousand years ago) and the youngest overlying calcite dated to 14. It is located in the southern Ural Mountains, on the Belaya River in the Shulgan-Tash Nature Reserve, approximately 200 km (120 mi) south-east of Ufa. 90ca0a2426

== Terminology == 90ca0a2426 Makassarese is an Austronesian language from the South Sulawesi branch of the Malayo-Polynesian subfamily, specifically the Makassaric group, which also includes both Highland and Coastal Konjo languages and the Selayar language. The Konjo and Selayar language... 90ca0a2426 The cave is best known for the Upper Paleolithic rock paintings and drawings (more than 190, mostly in a precarious state of preservation), including the only known prehistoric painting of a (two-humped) camel. They were added to the World Heritage List in 2025. Approximately 30–50 images are relatively well-preserved. The most famous of them—of mammoths, horses, rhinoceroses, bison, and a camel—are located quite far from the entrance (300 meters and more). These images are made with red ochre, sometimes with outlines in charcoal. 90ca0a2426 Some of the most popular Singlish terms have been added to the Oxford English Dictionary... 90ca0a2426 == Tiwa dialects == 90ca0a2426

Singlish vocabulary It is used in casual contexts between Singaporeans, but is avoided in formal events when certain Singlish phrases may be considered unedifying. The relationship between SSE and Singlish is viewed as a diglossia, in which SSE is restricted to be used in situations of formality where Singlish/CSE is used in most other circumstances. Although English is the lexifier language, Singlish has its unique slang and syntax, which

are more pronounced in informal speech. kopi-gao – (From Malay/Hokkien 咖啡 ka-pi kâu) Thick coffee. It is usually a mixture of English, Hokkien, Cantonese, Malay, and Tamil, and sometimes other Chinese languages like Teochew, Hainanese, Hakka, Hockchew, and Mandarin. kopi-poh – (From Malay/Hokkien 咖啡 ka-pi-poh) Weak Singlish is the English-based contact language spoken colloquially in Singapore. For example, pek chek means to be annoyed or frustrated, and originates from Singaporean Hokkien 𪚗𪚗 (POJ: pek-chhek). 𪚗𪚗𪚗𪚗/𪚗𪚗𪚗𪚗 ka-pi-pua-sio) Lukewarm coffee. English is one of Singapore's official languages, along with Malay (which is also the National Language), Mandarin, and Tamil. Singapore English can be broken into two subcategories: Standard Singapore English (SSE) and Colloquial Singapore English (CSE) or Singlish as many locals call it

Kadugodi rainfall recorded in a 11-hour period in recorded on 7 October 2012, has real thick water resource which is hard water in nature. Kadugodi has started seeing Kādugodi (originally called Kādugudi) is a suburb located in Whitefield, Bangalore in the state of Karnataka, India. The area is said to have been founded over 1000 years ago by the Chola dynasty

== Geographic distribution == Taal Volcano has had several violent eruptions in the past, causing deaths on the island and the populated areas surrounding the lake, with an overall recorded death toll of about 6,000. Because of its proximity to populated areas and its eruptive history, the volcano was designated a Decade Volcano, worthy of close study to prevent future natural disasters. The site was declared National Geological Monument in 1998 and a national park in 2018. Tiwa is spoken in northwestern Karbi Anglong district and further north in parts of Morigaon District / Nagaon district in the plains of Assam. There is a cluster of Tiwa villages in the northeastern Ri-Bhoi District of Meghalaya. For want of precise knowledge, it is difficult to speak of strictly delimited Tiwa dialects. On the one hand, Tiwa, probably with the exception of the variety of Tiwa spoken near Sonapur in Assam, is a single language, any of its dialects being mutually intelligible with any other. On the other hand, some lexical items, like the few given below for five different varieties of Tiwa (Tiwa speaking areas/villages - Marjông, Amsái, Magró, Amkhâ, and Rongkhói, also referred to as Marj, Ams, Magr, Amkh and Rong respectively further below), show enough variety to arouse one's curiosity. (We did not undertake any systematic study of Tiwa dialectal variation. There may well be other varieties, and it may be possible to group them together in some... == Etymology == Based on the highest estimates above of 18,000 speakers in Norway, and Statistics Norway estimating the total population of Norway to be 5,594,340 at the start of 2025, this gives the percentage of Northern Sámi speakers in Norway as

approximately 0.32%. Similar calculations for Sweden and Finland give them as 0.05% and 0.03% respectively in those countries. 90ca0a2426

Tiwa language (India) Tiwa language is similar to Boro, Dimasa, Kokborok and Garo language of India. The above words would be syllabified as [ka-la-pan], [thin pa-til], [i-ta], [e-ka], [ri-ti], [du-ki] and [re-kót]. There are many such examples Tiwa (Lalung) is a Tibeto-Burman (Sino-Tibetan) language spoken by the Tiwa people in Assam and Meghalaya in North East India. syllable initials 90ca0a2426

Pom Phet It is one of only two surviving fortresses of Ayutthaya's 29 forts. It was made of brick and laterite, built 14 m (45. 3 ft) Pom Phet (Thai: ป้อมเพชร, pronounced [pôm phét]) is a historic fort along the city walls of Ayutthaya, in Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, Thailand. 9 ft) thick, with a boundary marker 6. ๕๕]). 50 m (21. as Bang Kaja (บางกะเจ้า, pronounced [bā:ŋ kǎ 90ca0a2426

Cratons contain the oldest continental crust rocks on Earth. They were formed in the Archaean (4 to 2.5 billion years ago) and the Proterozoic (2.5 billion- 538.8 million year ago) geologic eons. Most were formed in the Archaean. 90ca0a2426 == Classification == 90ca0a2426 In the Ayutthaya period, the area around the fort included a significant trading centre where people of different nationalities resided. One person who used to live in this quarter was Thongdi, a Mon nobleman who was the father of King Rama I, the founder of Rattanakosin Kingdom and the first monarch of Chakri dynasty. 90ca0a2426 The earliest evidence of Kadugodi's existence comes from a 1030 AD inscription during the rule of emperor Rajendra Chola I.A, that is still present in Kashi Vishveshwar Swamy Temple, Kadugudi Village. The words `Kadu' and `Gudi' refers to a temple in the forest. Land for the Shiva temple, locally referred to as the Kashi Vishveshwar Temple, was donated by the Cholas. However, its vaastu and architecture have a strong resemblance to the Ganga dynasty, which preceded the Cholas. Inscriptions on the basement of the temple also refer to the deity as Rajadhi Raja Bhangisvaram. The original Shiva Linga mentioned in these inscriptions was stolen and replaced by... 90ca0a2426 The number of Northern Sámi speakers is estimated to be somewhere between 15,000 and 25,000. About 2,000 of these live in Finland and between 5,000 and 6,000 in Sweden, with the remaining portions being in Norway. 90ca0a2426 It was made of brick and laterite, built 14 m (45.9 ft) thick, with a boundary marker 6.50 m (21.3 ft) high, and 8 openings for cannons. 90ca0a2426 == Etymology == 90ca0a2426 Taal Volcano was known as Pulo, Bombou or Bombon in the 1800s. 90ca0a2426 The current estimate for the age of the paintings, based on uranium-thorium dating, places them between approximately 14,500 and 36,400 years old. This range is derived from dating calcite flowstone underlying and overlying the

paintings, with the oldest underlying calcite... 90ca0a2426

Veternica (cave) It is an archeological site where remains of several kinds of prehistoric animals as well as humans have been found. The first 380 m (1,250 ft) is available to visitors. Layer D Veternica is a cave located on Medvednica mountain in Zagreb, Croatia. In 2019, it had 5787 visitors. In the 1960s, it briefly became the longest cave in Croatia. MIS 4, 71-57 ka BP; or one of the colder phases of MIS 3, 57-29 ka BP, which would match layers F and E which are dated to MIS 3, 40-30 ka BP. At 7,128 metres (23,386 ft) long, with a depth of 50 metres (160 ft) and a vertical difference over 200 metres (660 ft), it is the longest known cave on its massif, and an estimated 6 km or more remain unexplored. The cave has been protected by law since 7 July 1979, with registration as a Natural Monument on 11 July of that year 90ca0a2426

Taal Volcano The caldera was formed by prehistoric eruptions between less than 670,000 and less than 6,000 years ago. caldera formed by explosive eruptions between less than 670 ka (Sampaga Formation) and less than 3 ka to 1000CE (Bucu Formation). Located in the province of Batangas about 50 kilometers (31 mi) south of Manila, the volcano is the second most active volcano in the country, with 39 recorded historical eruptions, all concentrated on Volcano Island, near the middle of Taal Lake. Each of these eruptions created Taal Volcano (IPA: [taʔal]; Tagalog: Bulkang Taal), also known as Taal Caldera, is a large caldera filled by Taal Lake in the Philippines. The cones Batulao, Macolod, and Sungay are remnants of the early pre-caldera Taal system, with Batulao being the earliest known cone 90ca0a2426

The municipality of Taal and the Taa-lan River... 90ca0a2426

Makassarese language =LIM =3 'Even if that's thick, it's only a thick thread (ie. In Makassarese (mə-KASS-ər-EEZ; Basa Mangkasara', Lontara script: ᨆᨑ ᨆᨑᨑᨑ, Makasar script: ᨆᨑᨑᨑᨑᨑ, Serang script: تاس مڤكاسرڤ, pronounced [basa mǎŋ'kʰasaraʔ]), sometimes called Makasar, Makassar, Macassar, or Macassan (Australian English) is a language of the Makassarese people, spoken in South Sulawesi province of Indonesia. it may be big, but it's only big for a small thing). In 2000, Makassarese had approximately 2. The areas where Makassarese is spoken include the Gowa, Sinjai, Maros, Takalar, Jeneponto, Bantaeng, Pangkajene and Islands, Bulukumba, and Selayar Islands Regencies, and Makassar. 1 million native speakers. ' The enclitic =ka has two functions. Within the Austronesian language family, Makassarese is part of the South Sulawesi language group, although its vocabulary is considered divergent compared to its closest relatives. It is a member of the South Sulawesi group of the Austronesian language family, and thus closely

related to, among others, Buginese, also known as Bugis 90ca0a2426

The fort was built during the reign of King Maha Chakkraphat in the middle Ayutthaya period, after the first great war between Ayutthaya and Burma (Burmese–Siamese War; 1547–1549). Pom Phet is considered the strongest and most important fort, hence the name "Pom Phet" (literally: "diamond fort"). It is located at the point where the Pa Sak River joins the Chao Phraya and the Lop Buri Rivers (now the Chao Phraya River) known as Bang Kaja (บางกะเจ้า, pronounced [bāːŋ kǎ.ĕ̌ǎ]). 90ca0a2426 The name Vetrenica is a Kajkavian -en-adjective formed from the reflex of Proto-Slavic větrъ "wind", to which the denominal suffix -ica has been added. It is named for the wind that comes from the lower entrance of a cave as a result of temperature differences, except in the winter. Specifically in caves with two or more entrances and a significant difference in elevation between them. The upper entrance in this case seems to be a pit cave discovered in 1973 and named Dvogača, which sucks in warm external air in summer... 90ca0a2426 The fort's location has now been renovated into a waterfront... 90ca0a2426

Craton Cratons are composed of ancient crystalline basement rocks covered by younger sedimentary rocks. They have a thick crust and deep lithospheric roots extending several hundred kilometres into Earth's mantle. Shields are made of basement rock and are visible, while platforms are the portion not visible made up of sedimentary rock. They have a thick crust and deep lithospheric roots extending several hundred kilometres into In geology, a craton (KRAYT-on, KRAT-on, or KRAY-tən; from Ancient Greek κράτος (kratos) 'strength') is an old and stable part of continental lithosphere (the Earth's two topmost layers, the crust and the lithospheric mantle). This crust consists of shields and platforms. crystalline basement rocks covered by younger sedimentary rocks. Having often survived cycles of merging and rifting of continents, cratons are generally found in the interiors of tectonic plates; the exceptions occur where geologically recent rifting events have separated cratons and created passive margins along their edges 90ca0a2426

Northern Sámi "pineapple" Afrihkká /'af,rih:. ka:/ "Africa" Amerihkká /'a. The area where Northern Sámi is spoken covers the northern parts of Norway, Sweden and Finland. ka:/ "America" Final stress is not allowed, so if the original word has final stress, an extra Northern Sámi (or North Sámi; US: SAH-mee, UK: also SAM-ee; Northern Sami: davvisámegiella ['tav:i:,sa:me,kiɛl:a]; Finnish: pohjoissaame ['pohjojs,sa:me]; Norwegian: nordsamisk; Swedish: nordsamiska; disapproved exonym Lappish or Lapp) is the most widely spoken of all Sámi languages. me,rih: 90ca0a2426

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