

AKA LANGUAGE GUIDE

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INTRODUCTION

The Akas, or Hrussos as they call themselves, are a tribe inhabiting the central southern portion of old Kameng District adjoining the areas occupied by the Sherdukpens and Buguns to the west, the Mijis to the north and the Bangnis to the east. They number 2257 souls according to the 1961 Census. There are 21 principal Aka villages. Of these, the more important ones are Jamiri (or Khovatsun to the Akas), the closest to the highway to Bomdi La; Buragaon (or Holbro) where there is a Hospital and an M. E. School; Dijungania, the biggest village with a large Miji element and Yayung, the largest village with a purely Aka population. The others are Bibu-pam, Gijiri, Gohainthan, Hushigaon, Karangania, Kararamu, Murakha, Palatari, Pusing, Ragu-pam, Rakhugaon, Ramdagania, Saji-pam, Samigaon, Sarkingania, Tania and Tulu.

The villages are scattered over a wide area, generally on or near the top of ridges, and often separated by deep gorges which involve time-consuming journeys. Their long-houses are of typical tribal design—a structure of bamboo with the floors and walls of the same material or of wood, raised on stilts varying in height according to the level of the land; There is, therefore, on need to level the ground before construction.

The roof is of thatch or cane-fronds laid on bamboo rafters.

There is ordinarily a kind of porch in the front portion of the building where the inmates can sit and entertain casual visitors and where they keep their grain pounders and an assortment of articles for the field. There too are displayed the trophies of the owner—the heads of mithuns and deer or the jaw-bones of pigs he has killed. These are a mark of prestige and should be treated as such.

In most houses there is also an ante-room usually allotted to guests. One passes through this before entering the main hall which is the ordinary preserve of the inmates. Along the centre of the hall runs a series of hearths, each allotted to members of the family with independent means : either to the wives, if the owner has more than one, or to his sons and their wives. Not all sides of the hearth are of equal importance, and it is only polite to wait for the host to indicate the place where one is to sit. At this place, indicated by a sitting mat, the guest sits crosslegged while he is being entertained.

In dress and in language, the Akas show a number of differences from their immediate neighbours, particularly the Sherdukpens and the Daflas. It appears, however, that they and the Mijis, with whom they have fraternal relationships, have influenced each other very strongly. The Khoas too appear to have adopted many of their ways and their dress.

(iii)

The Akas have featured prominently in the affairs of the Agency. During the previous regime they acquired quite a formidable reputation out of proportion to their number. Today one finds them a friendly and hospitable people and a visitor who goes to them as a friend need never feel host. The sense of belonging to the Nation that one finds among them is very strong indeed.

CHAPTER :: ONE

PHONOLOGY

1. Consonants :

p	ph	b	....	m
....	f	....	v	....
t	th	d	....	n
c	ch	j	....	ñ[ny]
k	kh	g	....	ŋ[ng]
....	x[hh]*	....	Y[gh]*	....

y, r, l, w, s, [sh], z, n, h [before vowels only]

Affricates are ts, dz, ks, gz.

***Note :** x and Y are laryngeal fricatives. The former is a local variant of 'kh' and freely used in its place. While Y is a local variant of 'r'.

In this book. x is represented by 'hh' and Y by 'gh'

[ng] after a vowel indicates that the particular vowel is nasalized. Try to pronounce it by passing the air both through the nose and the mouth at the same time. This is however a familiar sound in Hindi.

Two other sounds that may present difficulties in the beginning are 'hh' and 'gh'.

'hh' is almost like 'kh' except that in articulating the sound, the air is passed in a continuous stream:

'gh' is a sound that may be produced when one tries to 'gargle' without water.

In case of difficulties in articulating the consonant clusters, try each sound independently and then add the subsequent one to it. Care must however be taken that the combined sounds are articulated as one.

Consonant Clusters

The following clusters occur in Aka :

khr	— as in 'khroru'	= Councillor
gr	— as in 'grou'	= White
gz	— as in 'gzidau'	= Marry
phr	— as in 'phriu'	= Buy
phw	— as in 'phwa'	= Burn
ps	— as in 'pseriu'	= Quarrel
psh	— as in 'pshiu'	= Tall
mr	— as in 'mryo'	= Six
shch (ʃch)	— as in 'shchi'	= Tiger
sth	— as in 'stho'	= Ceiling
sph	— as in 'spha'	= Tongs

2. Vowels :

a, ε/e, i, ə[i̯], ɔ/o, u, ú[ü]

Note : ε is the vowel sound heard in English 'bed'
e is the same vowel sound as in Hindi
'khel-na' (To play)

ɔ is the vowel sound heard in English 'box'
or 'draw'

o is the same vowel sound as in Hindi
'bol-na' (To say)

ə is the vowel sound heard in English 'shirt' or in the second syllable of 'open'. It is represented in this booklet by í

ú [the central u] is occasionally replaced by ü in the Jamiri dialect of Aka. In producing the 'ú' sound the lips are rounded, while the tongue is fronted:

NASALIZATION

a is sometimes nasalized [ã] and it is then represented, as in the first part of this booklet, by bracketed [ng] thus :

da(ng)hhu [dãXu] = Understand

CHAPTER :: TWO

GRAMMAR

NOUNS

(i) The following prefixes, where they occur in Aka, represent particular classes of objects :

(a) fu— — herbivorous animals *e.g.*

fu-hhu (fu-xu)=Wild pig:

(b) e— — parts of human body *e.g.*

cñi (eni) — Eye

ekhiye (ekhiye)=Head

Note : no ñi (no ñi)=My eye, where the initial vowel of the noun is dropped because the preceding possessive pronoun ends in a vowel.

(ii) Case Suffixes :

These are by far the more important because they express grammatical relationships. These are not affixes proper because they are isolable. They should more properly be termed postpositions, added as they are to simple solitary words or word combinations :

(a) *The Accusative Case :* Particle 'se-i' (se-i) for example, is used as below :

He hit a dog = i tsílo-se-i ci-da (itsəlo-se-i-ci-da)

but He hit two dogs = i tsilo-ksi-se-i ci-da
(i tsəlo-ksi-se-i-cida):

where 'ksi' (Two) is inserted between the noun and case ending.

- (b) *The Genitive Case* suffix has a limited role in Aka (generally it is not used): 'Your child' is 'ba sa', literally 'You child', similarly 'asha umu' (aʃa umu)='Cat hair' instead of 'Hair of a cat'. If used predicatively, the suffix 'ci' is added to the noun or pronoun ; *e.g.* 'This is mine' = he no-ci (hɛ nɔ-ci).
- (c) *Locative Case* : 'go' has a wide application though, strictly speaking, it denotes location. Alternative forms are 'gu', 'gi' (gə) or 'ge' which serve to express the *Dative* and the *Locative* cases.
- (d) *The Ablative Case* : Particle is 'tsigo' (tsəgo): shillong-tsigo=From Shillong.
- (e) *Instrumental Case* : 'yo' is the instrumental case particle :
'vetsi-yo' (vɛtsə-yo) = With a dao.
- (f) *Purposive Case* : 'bo' is the Purposive particle : 'no-bo' (nɔ-bɔ) = For me.

(iii) Gender :

Gender may be indicated (a) by different words
e.g. 'au'=Father ; 'aŋi' = Mother

or (b) by gender suffixes *e.g.* 'silyo-ĩmbu' (səlyɔ-əmbu)=Dog ; 'silyo-ĩmŋi' (səlyɔ-əmŋi) = Bitch.

(iv) Number :

Unlike the languages of the neighbouring tribes living to the east (that is, Nishi, Apatani or Adi) Aka does not have numerical definitives. The qualified qualifying numeral is simply placed after the noun. For example ;

‘nina-a’ (nəna-a) = One man ;

‘tsilo-ksi’ (tsəlo-ksi) = Two dogs.

The plural suffix is ‘na’, though this is omitted if plurality is clear from the context, as has been noted above.

‘Children’ is indicated by combination of the two words meaning ‘Son’ and ‘Daughter’ i.e., ‘sou-sam’.

NUMERALS

The Aka numerals are : a, ksi, ¹zi (zə), ²phiri, ³pum, ⁴riye (riyə), ⁵mryo, ⁶sigzi (səgzə), ⁷sthi (sthə), ⁸ghi (Yə).

For the next series of tens the counting is done in term of ten-plus, twenty-plus etc. For example, ‘Eleven’ is ‘ghi-yo-a’ (Yə-yə-a i.e., Ten-and-one) and similarly up to Nineteen; ‘Twenty’ is ‘bisha’ (bəʃa). ‘Twenty-two’ is ‘bisha-yo-ksi’ (bəʃa-yə-ksi) (twenty-and two) and so on.

The subsequent tens are reckoned in terms of ‘Three’ (or Four, etc.) tens for example, Thirty = ‘zi-ghi’ (zə-Yə) literally, ‘three tens’. ‘Fifty’ is pum-ghi (pum-Yə).

When we come to ‘Hundred’ we find ‘phughu’ (phu Yu). ‘Hundred’ is the highest number in the

Aka system of reckoning, 'Thousand' being the borrowed 'hazar'.

ADJECTIVES

The qualifying adjective is placed either before or after the qualified noun. 'A tall man' is 'nina pshiu' (nəna pshiu); but we also have 'deu nina' (dɛu nəna) (A big man).

Comparison is indicated by the suffix '-fo' or '-fom' added to the adjective. There is little formal distinction between what we know as the comparative and superlative degrees which both take the same suffix. The main difference is inferred from the context, as in the superlative degree of comparison a word indicating entirely is used, for example, in such terms as "[Among] all family members father [is] older" for 'Father is the oldest in the family' eg : ñe-yo-na vyeu au de-fo' [ñɛ-yɔ-na vyɛu au de-fɔ], literally, Family-members (among) all father old-more.

Other examples :

- (1) ba tsilo no tsilo-se-i u-fɔ-da *or* u-fom-da
[ba tsɛlɔ nɔ tsɛlɔ-sɛ-i u-fɔ-da/u-fɔm-da]
= Your dog is better than my dog.

[lit. your dog my dog (accusative suffix)
good-[comparative suffix] is;

- (2) aña angasa-na-ceje he angasa u-fom-da
[aña aŋasa-na-cɛjɛ hɛ aŋasa u-fɔm da] = This
boy is the best of all.

[lit. all boys (plural suffix) inclusive this
boy good-[comparative suffix] is.

Demonstrative Adjectives :

This kind of adjective with the noun it qualifies is taken as one single concept. Being duplicative, the qualified noun is inserted between them. 'This' is 'he.....he' and 'This man' is 'he-nina-he'. In the nominative case, occasionally the 3rd personal pronoun 'i' is placed after the second demonstrative.

'This man' can also be 'he-nina-he-i', literally 'This-man-this-he'. In the accusative case, the usual suffix 'se-i' (sɛ-i) replaces 'he-i' e.g. he-nina-se-i [nɛ-nəna-sɛi]—literally, This man this him.

Because of this particular concept, the plural ending '-na' is separated from the noun and tagged on to the last element in the compound word.

For example, 'These houses' is he-nye-he-na [hɛ-ɲɛ-hɛ-na].

PRONOUNS

The Pronouns are :

	Sg.	Plu.
1st person	no[nɔ]	ɲi[ɲi]
2nd „	ba	jo[jɔ]
3rd „	i, to[tɔ]	i-na, to-na[tɔ-na]

As a rule, the form of the Pronouns is not affected in different grammatical relationships. They take no suffixes ; only when they are used predicatively, the genitives take the genitive suffix. Compare 'no-ɲi' [nɔ-ɲi]—My eye, and 'i no-ci'[i nɔ-ci] = This is mine.

The personal pronouns end in a vowel and when as genitives they precede nouns beginning with vowels there is assimilation: "Your father" is "bau" the assimilated form of "ba-au".

The word for 'Children' is 'sou-sam' literally, 'Son-daughter' but when this geminated word is qualified by genitive pronouns each of the elements takes the qualifier. 'Your children' is 'ba sou ba sam', not 'ba sou-sam'.

Here may be noted the tendency to avoid using word combinations of more than two syllables.

VERBS

Verbs retain the same form irrespective of number. Generally, subjects of the 1st and 2nd person, in the present and the past tenses, take verbs that are different in form from those of the 3rd person. This may indicate the aspects of involvement in some degree or another, the 3rd person being the least involved. Future tense verbs are the same for all persons.

Present Tense :

This is indicated by the suffix '—da' added to the verb, e.g.:

I understand—no da [ng] hhu-da

'—da' also has the function of the verb 'to be':

This is good — hhe u-da

Occasionally, this is omitted. "Where is your village?" is "ba ñe-ci ha-ge" [lit. your village where?]. In negative sentences, also, this suffix is omitted, e.g. ;

I do not understand—no ma-da [ng] hhu

This is not good—hhe ma-u

Past Tense :

There are different verbal terminations to indicate a past occurrence : “—bi” is common. Completion is indicated by ‘—da-bi’, ‘—hhu’ or ‘—hhu-da’.

Continuity of action for the above tenses :

This is generally indicated by the suffix ‘—i’ added to the verb.

Future Tense :

The future tense verbal suffix is ‘—jou’.

I shall eat—no tsa-jou.

Imperative Mood :

The usual suffix to suggest a command, or a request, is ‘we’ added to the verb. Negative biddings are indicated by the further addition of the prefix ‘ju’.

Examples :

Come here — a-ge ji-we [a-g^ε ji-we]

Do not come here— a-ge ju-ji-we [a-g^ε ju-ji-we]

ADVERBS

[1] Adverbs of place :

The usual suffix is ‘-gi’ [gə] or its variants —‘ga’, -ge [g^ε], -go [-gə]

Here — a-gí, age [agə, ag^ε]

There	— bí-gí [bə-gə] ; di-ge [də-gɛ], tot-ge [tət-gɛ]
Where ?	— ha-gi ? [ha-gə] ; <i>or</i> ha-ga ?
Above	— uju-gí [uju-gɔ]

[2] Adverbs of time :

Now	— yam-hhwa [yam-Xwa]
When ?	— kheyá ? [khɛya]
Today	— you [yɔu]
Tomorrow	— ja-hha [jaXa]
Yesterday	— fwu
Never	— khe-hhwa-je [khɛ-Xua-jɛ]
Always	— zeriú [zɛriu]
Sometimes	— khema [khɛma]

[3] Adverbs of manner :

How ?	— khíña ? [khəña]
Thus	— ha-a-ña [ha-a-ña]
Quickly	— kuchou [kuchɔu]
Slowly	— shou [ʃɔu]
Very	— aña [añɛ]
Why ?	— ha-du ? [ha-du]
Not	— ma-
No	— ma, mo [mɔ]
Yes	— am

[4] Adverbs of number and quantity

How much ?	— khíña [khəña]
Also	— je [jɛ]
Some	— me (mɛ)

CHAPTER :: THREE

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

GREETINGS AND GENERAL PHRASES

How are you ?	— ba khiña ya ? (ba khəña ya)
I am well	— no u-da
Do you understand?	— ba da(ng)hhu-da, ma ? (ba dāxu-da, ma ?)
Yes	— am
No	— ma
I understand	— no da(ng)hhu-da (no dāxu-da)
I don't understand	— no ma da(ng)hhu (no ma-dāxu)
Speak slowly	— shou-yo chu-we (ʃou-yu chu-we)

Directions :

Where ?	— ha(ng)-ga ? (há-ga)
Where is the office ?	— ophis ha(ng)-ga ?
Go to the right	— sítzǐ-go-si ji-we (sət-zə-go-si ji-we)
Go to the left	— phivo-go-si ji-we
Please point	— egzi-yo chu-we (əgzə-yo chu-we) (hand = egzǐ ; instrumental = yo)

What's this ?

What ?	— ha-ña ? (ha-ña)
This	— he-i (hɛ-i)
What's this ?	— he-i ha-ña ? (hɛ-i ha-ña)

ASKING FOR THINGS

I want	— no ve-da (no v ^ε -da)
I shall eat	— no tsa-jou
I want to eat	— no tsa-jou ve-da (no tsa-jou v ^ε -da)
I want bread	— no oje ve-da (no oje v ^ε -da)
Vegetables	— phiye (phiye ^ε)
Potatoes	— lasañeki (lasañ ^ε ki)
Cabbage	— gobi
Salt	— ru <i>or</i> ghu (Yu)
A cup of tea	— sa tolla-a (sa tol ^ɿ a-a). Lit. Tea-cup-one
Beer	— tsi
'Mingri'	— tsi-hhu (tsi-Xu)

ASKING THE PRICE

How much ?	— khiña ? (khəña)
How much (is) this ?	— he-i khiña ? (h ^ε -i khəña)

TIME

When ?	— khe (ya) ? (kh ^ε ya)
When will you go ?	— ba khe ji-jou a ? (ba khe ji-jou a)
Yesterday	— fwu
Today	— you (you)
Tomorrow	— ja-hha (ja-Xa)

OTHER USEFUL PHRASES

I am an Aka	— no hruso <i>or</i> no ghuso (no Xu ^o)
How do you call this is Aka ?	— he-i ghuso-nyi-go khi-ña cheña ? (h ^ε -i Yuso-ñi-go khəña c ^ε ña)

How you call a table in Aka ?	— ghuso-ñi-go tebil-se-i khiña cheña ? (Yuso-ñi-go tebl-s _ε -i khaña c _ε -ña)
Say (call)	— che-jiu (c _ε -jiu) ; Language-ñi

ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS

Come in	— ulur-go ji-we (ulur-go ji-we)
Have a seat ?	— ro-we <i>or</i> ghowe <i>or</i> gho-sa-we (Yo-we, Yo-sa-we)
I am your friend	— no ba jeu (no ba j _ε u)
Please repeat	— asha chu-luwe (aša cu-luwe) 'lu' implies repetition
I don't know	— no ma-da(ng)-hhu (no ma-d [~] Xu). da(ng)-hhu = Know
I think so	— no je sina ve-da (no j _ε sina ve-da) = Lit. I also thus think.
I don't think so	— no je sina ma-ve (no j _ε sina ma-v _ε)
I am hungry	— no lu-hhu si-da (bi) (no lu-Xu si-da(bi) (With <i>bi</i> there is the sense of an established feeling)
I am thirsty	— no lukhro-da (no lukhro-da)
Stop	— juche-we/molu-we (juc _ε -we, molu-we)
Come here	— age ji-we (ag _ε ji-we)
Do not come here	— age ju-ji-we (ag _ε ju-ji-we)
Come quickly	— kucho ji-we (kuch _o ji-we)
Go quickly	— kucho kha-we (kuch _o kha-we)

Help me	— no nilobo-we
I'll pay you	— no ba hu ji-jou
Where are the soldiers	— sipai-ising ha (ng)-ga du-wa
How far is the town ?	— ñechi khiña ira (ñ ^ε ci khəñə əra)
How far is it ?	— khiña ira ? (khəña əra ?)
Is it far ?	— ira-da, ma ? (əra-da ma ?)
Is it near ?	— iñisa-da, ma ? <i>or</i> əñisa-da, ma ? (əñisa-da ma ?/əñisa da, ma ?)
Which way is Jamiri ?	— khutso-go rabo hago ? Lit. Jamiri-to road where)
Take me there	— no di-ge laju-we (no-dəg ^ε laju-we)
Take me to a doctor	— no daktar-ge laju-we
Take me to the hospital	— no hospital-ge laju-we (no hospital-gə laju-we)
Be careful	— chiriu da-we
Be quiet	— maghi-da rowe <i>or</i> maghi-da ghowe (ma ʔ ida ʔ owe)

FILL-IN SENTENCES

Where can you get eggs ?	— jeje hago pha-phi-jo—, wa (get—pha-u ; can—phi)
Do you have an umbrella ?	— ba sachi du, ma ? (ba saci du, ma)
Give me an umbrella	— no sachi ji-we (no saci ji-we)
Bring me an umbrella	— no sachi lai-we (no saci lai we)
I have an umbrella	— no sachi du (no saci du)
I don't have an umbrella	— no sachi ñi (no saci ñi)

I want water	— no hhu ve-da
Beans	— lapraphir, libaphrya
Boiling water	— hhu-liu (xu-liu)
Chicken	— jio (jio)
Drinking water	— hhu-thu (xuthu) (thu = drink)
Onions	— *piaz
A cup	— tolla ; *kop tolla
A mug	— paru tolla
A tumbler	— *gelasi
A plate	— *plet (plet)
A bed	— *bisto (bisto)
A blanket	— lyemba (lyemba)
A pillow	— jikir (jiker)
Tobacco	— muksi (mukse)
Hot water	— hhu-shi (xu-si) or hhu-shiu
A needle	— sichi (sici)
Thread	— moshin (mosin)
I want to go	— no ji-jou ve-da (no ji-jou ve-da)
Do you want to go ?	— ba ji jou ve-da ma
I want to	— no ve-da (no.....ve-da)
Drink	— tu
I want to drink	— no thu-jou ve-da (no-thujou ve-da)
I want to take a bath	— so-ce-jou (sɔcɛ-jou)
Take a rest	— rou (rou <i>or</i> ɾou)
Sleep	— jum
Where is the hospital ?	— hospital ha-ga ?
Bridge	— dugu
Cane bridge	— littha
Creek	— hhu-sa (xu-sa)

Highway	— *alyi [alyi]
Market	— *boja <i>or</i> bazar ?
River	— hhu-deu [xu-d ^ε u]
Road	— rabo [rabo]
Spring	— hhu-sa [xu-sa]
I am	— no...da [cp. 'no du'—It is I]
Sick	— na
I am sick	— no na-da [nɔ na-da]
I am wounded <i>or</i> hurt	— no chadu-da da
I am tired	— no khorī-da
That is very big	— tho-i añe deu [tɔ-i aɲ ^ε d ^ε u]
This	— hhe [x ^ε]
That is not big	— tho-i ma-deu [tɔ-i ma d ^ε u]
Expensive	— igō liu
Cheap	— igō luthou [luthou]
Good	— u
Bad	— ma-u, migziu [ma-u, mɛgziu]
Here	— age [ag ^ε]
There	— di-ge [dɛg ^ε]
Clean	— kijeñ [kɛj ^ε]
Dirty	— n iskriniu [ɲitskriniu]
Cold	— ningiu [nebeu] ; ngiu [nbu]
I feel cold	— no ning da [?]
Hot	— shiu, nishíu [taste] [ʃəu, nəʃəu]
Warm	— aphyushíu, aphyuíu ashíu
Large	— deu [d ^ε u]
Small	— achongsa

CHAPTER :: FOUR

COMMON VOCABULARY

Aka	English
	A
a	— One
-a	— Locative suffix (e.g. ñε-a)
achi	— Elephant
achong-sa	— Tiny
*adha	— Half
adi	— Chilli
a-ge	— Here, hither
a-gi	— „
ahou	— Off (adverb)
akhasa	— Alone
akhi	— Father's elder brother, uncle
am	— Yes
ama	— One's eldest sister
añ	— Mother
añe	— Much, very, many
añiñi	— Name
anga-sa	— Child
aphiye	— Mother's elder sister, aunt
aphu	— Milk, women's breast
asa	— Duck
asha	— Cat ; asha imbu (M) ; asha imñi (F) ; asha isa (Diminutive)

*Note : * marked words are borrowed.*

Aka

asha umu

au

ava

aya

a-yo

English

— Fur of cat

— Father

— Cereal food

— One's own elder brother

— Hence (from here)

B

ba

*bali

*bazar

bilu

bisha (2)

bitikhya

biu, bu' or bu

biye

bizthlo

bo

-bo

=bo

*boja

botom

bro

bu

bufu

— You

— Sand

— Market

— Insect

— Twenty

— Spiritous liquor

— Snake

— Jungle, bush; grass

— Brass

— Cloudy

— Purposive suffix

— About

— Market

— Pot

— Place

— Open (vb)

— Father-in-law ; elder brother-
in-law

bi-gi

— There

C

cei

cheñ

ce-u

— Want (vb)

— Spoke

— Bathe

Aka	English
che-u	— Tell, speech
chi	— Fish
chi-ge	— Beside, near
chiu, chi-u	— Heat, to sneeze
chou	— Acid
ci-u	— To laugh
-ci	— Genitive suffix
ci-da	— Laughs
cin-lye	— ”
ci-u	— To dig
-ci-yo	— From
como	— Fishing net
cotsi	— Mouse
cu	— Word, speech, <i>See shu</i> ; che-u
cuñciri	— Horned owl
cupsi	— Butterfly

D

da-u	— Do ; prepare
dã-hhu	— Understand
dajiu	— Learn
dakhi-lya	— Break
dalyeu	— Shut (adj.)
damkho	— Cook (vb)
damkhoyi	— Do ?
dari-si, daghi-si	— Brass
da-tsa-hou	— Finish
deu ?	— Why ?
deu	— Big, stout
dí-gí	— then
dje-u	— Cut

Aka	English
dju	— Green
dodzuñ	— Short-leaved pine
du	— To be, to have
dugo	— Sugarcane
dugo	— Close (vb)
dugu	— Bridge
duro	— Wooden seat
dyu	— Sun
dzañe	— Die (<i>see also</i> dziñe)
dzi	— Three
dzi-u	— Ask
dzi-hhu	— Hear
dzimbi	— Died
dziñe	— Die (<i>see also</i> dzañe)
dzira-dziro	— Grasshopper
dzuw, dzu	— Dead, corpse
dzu ?	— Who ?

E

-e	— Genitive suffix
echi	— Hair
ecchi	— Skin
etcu	— Beak
egzi	— Hand
egzi-i-añ	— Thumb
egzi-phira	— Wrist
egzi-tcu	— Claw
eggi-tsi	— Finger
ekhiye, ikhiye	— Head
ekhiñ, (ikhiñ)	— New (things)
emi-sa	— Small, thin

Aka

emiye

emri

eñi

erbye

English

— Old (things)

— Unripe

— Eye

— Bone

F

—fi

fu

fu

fubalim

fu-gi

fu-gulu

fu-gra

fu-hhu

fu-kse

fulhhu

fum

fu msu

fumsu-lishi

fu-mu

fuñ

fuphu

fwo

fwo-tsi

fwu

— Can (aux. vb) *see also* phi

— Cut

— Mithun

— Earring

— Squirrel

— Sheep

— Horse

— Wild pig

— Rhino

— Cow

— Wife

— Wild dog

— Civet cat

— Buffalo

— Cattle

— Blue necklace

— Beads, *cf* jagi-fwo, tsum-fwo

— String bracelet

— Yesterday

G

ga-u

gajo

*ganta

gañ

— Fall (of hail)

— Chin

— Hour

— Thing, article; load, goods

Aka	English
ghombañ	— Sitting, <i>See also</i> romañ
gho-u	— Stay
ghi	— Ten, <i>See also</i> ri
gimghou, gimrou	— Blue
giu	— Black
gi-u	— Carry
goghou, gorou	— Hard, rough
goji	— Horsefly
go-ji-u, go-je-a	— Run
gomdo-u	— Strong
-gou	— Ablative suffix
gou-yo	— Quick
gou-yo	— Loudly
grou	— White
grya-da	— Decayed
grichi	— Claw
guw	— Full
gudu	— Legging
gudzu	— Borrow, stand
gunciñ	— Silk
gi-u	— Strike, beat
gido-da-u	— Straighten
gidou	— Straight
gye	— Cloth
gyemso	— Silk shawl
gija	— Clear
gijji	— Bracelet
gyo-u	— Jump
gziu	— Wet
gzou	— Wet
gzida-u	— Marry
gzi-tsi-lye	— Finger ring

Aka**English****H**

ha ?	— What ?
ha-ai	— Here
ha-du ?	— Why ?
*hafta	— Week
ha-go(-yo)	— Where (from) ?
ha-ña ?	— What ?
ha-ñi ?	— Where ?
ha(ng)-ga ?	— Where ?
hhari-u	— Distribute
hhe	— This
hhu	— Water
hhu-bo	— Quicksand (?)
hhu-libyo	— Current
hhu-phu-ñe	— Ceremonial post
hhu-sa	— Streamlet
hhu-shi	— Hot water
hi-i	— This
ho	— This
hohu, ho-u	— See
hoseri	— Necklace
hosi	— Know
housa	— Beautiful
hubye	— Moon, mouth
hukhespu	— Ashes
hukhiye	— Fireplace, hearth
hutum	— Gourd

I

—i	— Genitive suffix
i	— Third personal pronoun

Aka	English
ifu	— Ear
i-hhu	— White of an egg
igõlipe	— Expensive
ikhiye	— Head (<i>See also ekhiye</i>)
ikhiye chhi	— Hair
ikhri	— Root
ikhumo-jiri	— Cheek
ikhiñjiri	— Forehead
ildu	— Vein
iloku	— Upper part of tree stump
ilu	— Yolk
imi-sa	— <i>See also</i> emi-sa
imu	— Fur, hair
imínga	— Throat
íñisa	— Near
iñiñ	— To name
irilodu	— To live
irim	— Tail
ishshi	— Blood
ishiphri	— Hearth iron
isi	— Seed
itcu	— Tooth
ithíphro	— Feather
ítshi	— Tree stump

J

-ja	— Associative suffix
jagí-fwo	— Brass beads
ja-hha	— Tomorrow
je	— Also
je-u	— Run

Aka	English
jeje	— Egg
ji-u	— Come, give
ji-da	— Comes
ji-khuñe	— Shall come
ji-lai	— Has come
jim-bi	— Gave
jimciu	— Sweet
jiñ	— Past tense of 'ji'
jio	— Fowl
jio-co	— Poultry pen
jio-da	— Peacock
jiu	— Yeast
jiu	— Yellow
jo	— You (pl.)
jo-u	— Swim
-jou	— Future tense suffix
ju	— Sun, anybody
ju-	— Negative imperative prefix
ju ?	— Who ? (<i>see also</i> dzu)
ju-ahou	— Throw
jum(u)	— Sleep
jupzi	— Pumpkin
juru	— Ruby
jusau	— Loose
jusou	— Soft, smooth
jimthou	— Green
jisi	— Understand

K

ke ?	— When ?
kha	— Go away, to

Aka	English
kha-bo-we;	
kha-bu-we	— Go away
kha-co	— Return (home)
khaco	— Brinjal
khakjebia	— Let (him) go
kha-khi-lye-u	— Emerge
khalaro-u	— Change
*kham	— Work
khaphiñebi-	— (You) can go
kha-se	— Accompany
khosubui	— (You) may go
khatsi	— Pin for dress
khe-u	— Cough
khe-ya ?	— When ?
khiri	— Bow
khiri-psi	— Bowstring
*khisi	— Goat
khoji	— A type of pot
khori	— Tired
khroru	— Counsellor
khrou	— Dried
khri, 'ikhri	— Root
khriñ	— Rubber
khryo-u	— Scratch
khu-ahou	— Forget
khulo	— Slave
khumchou	— Sour
'khumo	— Face
khurkhukhiñ	— Vulture
khutso	— Jamiri
khuvatso	— Buragaon

Aka	English
khuyu	— Prepare curry
khye ?	— When ?
khilyi	— To crow
khingiu	— Bent
khíña	— How many ? How much ?
khitsu	— Pinch
*kolom	— Pen
kse-u	— Mourn
kshilbyo	— Housefly
kshum	— Bee
kshi-u	— Stab, pierce
ksicu	— Cane jar
ksitsu	— Waterfall
-ku	— Till, upto
kuchou	— Quick
kunu	— Stone
kunu achong-sa	— Small, Pebble
kunu deu	— Boulder
kunu imi-sa	— Pebble

L

la	— Late, want ?
la-i-we	— Bring (for someone else)
la-kha-u	— Take away
la-kha-yu-we	— Bring
laksi-u	— Hide (vb)
la-le	— Take
lalo	— Sin
lalo-da-u	— To sin
la-lu	— Late, to be
la-lu-ma	— Not late

Aka	English
lam kho yi	— Fetch
lamí	— <i>See</i> límí
la-u	— Obtain, bring, find
lau	— Strong wind
lepang-phutu	— Bhalukpung
libaphrya	— French beans
lídzi	— Year hail, (n)
lienchi	— Forehead ornament <i>See</i> lyenchi
lige-la	— Catch
lijechi	— Chest (anat.)
liñesau	— Short
lipziu	— <i>See</i> livziw
littha	— Cane bridge
liu	— Heavy
livziu	— High (of mountain), <i>See</i> lipziu
lo-li	— Lift
lo-phi-ñe-u	— Weigh
lu-hhusi	— Hungry
luju	— Early meal (breakfast)
lu-khrou	— Thirsty
luku	— Roof-tree
luku-gom	— Middle post
lusu	— Boil (noun)
lusuvu	— Angry
luthou	— Light (adj.)
lu	— Wait
lí	— Raft
lyenchi	— Forehead ornament
lígye(ri)	— Hearth tray

Aka**English**

lím	— Younger sister-in-law
lími	— Silver
lipji	— 'arhar' lentil
lísa	— Bamboo flooring
líshi	— Husband
líshí	— Glad
lítsí	— Star
liu	— Younger brother-in-law

M

ma-	— Negative prefix
*mahazan	— Merchant
malu	— Catch fish
ma-u	— Bad, not good
ma-u	— Catch fish, <i>whence</i> malu
ma-zhiu	— Blunt
?mbo	— With (suffix) cp. im-bo = With him
me (<i>also</i> mye)	— A little, some
—me	— If (suffix)
mi	— Fire
mili	— Cucumber
milli	— Pestle
mim	— Woman
mim-sa	— Girl
mi-phi-u	— Kindle fire
mo	— A bit; no
molgi	— Steps from house
*moti-ñe	— Shrine
mu	— Arrow
mu-ahou	— Lose

Aka	English
muba	— Cinder
mu-du-ahou	— Release
mudzu	— Whistle
mufoñ	— Pinetree
mugou	— Priest; <i>see also</i> migou
mu-hhum	— Young man
mu-hhu-sa	— Boy
mujepir	— Sharpening stone
mu-khrou	— Old (man)
muk-sa	— Short form of 'mu-hhu-sa'
mukshi	— Knot, smoke
muksi	— Tobacco
mum	— Cloud
mumu	— „
muñu	— Hedgehog
musu	— Bird
midzo	— Porcupine
midzi	— Lemon tree
-mye	— <i>See-me</i>
migou	— Medicine man
migziu	— Bad
miju	— Wasp
mikhro-u	— Urinate
mili	— Sink (vb)
milyou	— Deaf
lisi	— Leek
mithi	— Spirit (supernatural)
mitsou	— Light (noun)

Aka	English
	N
na-da	— Ill, to be
nariñ	— Orange
nayu	— Emerald
-ñe	— Verbal noun suffix
ñe	— House
ñe-chi	— Granary
ñe-ci	— Village
ne-dze	— Porch
ñe-khru	— Post
ñe-lítsi	— Thatch, roof
ñe-psi	— Courtyard
ne-tíkhro	— Wall of house
ñedzi	— Sky
ñedzi-liu	— Wind
ñedzi-lírau	— Lightning
ñedzi-mu	— Thunder
ñedzi-shi-u	— To rain
ñedzi-shi	— Rain
ñegi	— Night
ñegi-tsau	— Supper
ñekjusi	— Door
ñeksi	— Yam
ñetho	— Day
ngíu	— Cold
ngí-u	— Read (vb.)
•nijor	— Own
ñilobo	— Help
ñimcíñiu	— Shame
ni	— Absent
ñi	— We

Aka	English
ni	— Language
ninu	— Chief (n.)
ñim	— One's own youngest sister
ñi-mu	— Eyebrow, eyelash
ñiñi	— Name
ñisi	— Mother-in-law <i>or</i> sister-in-law
ñisikriñiu	— Dirty
ñiu	— One's own younger brother
no	— I, me
no	— Place, soil
no-chi-ge	— Near me
no-gidzi	— Mud
no-rifo	— Hill-side
no-zhi	— Plain
nudzi	— Mouth
nugoduw	— Rich
nukhuruw	— Dark
nuru	— Sing
nusu	— <i>See</i> unsu
nilivo	— Love
nina	— Person, man
ningi	— Cold
míngiu	— Cold, chilly
níro	— Neck
nishiu	— Hot to taste
njsou	— Smooth

O

ofu	— Ear
ofu-dagiu	— Hole for earring
oje	— Bread

Aka**English**

ojou	— Round
olgi	— Rice grain, paddy
olkhijj	— Stomach
otsibo	— Back

P

pha	— Yeast
phi-u	— Light [vb], to be able
phi-ñe-u	— Measure
phiye	— Curry, vegetable
phri-u	— Buy
phu	— Meat, Hill
phu-deu	— Mountain
phu-uju	— Hill top
phugri	— Barley, wheat
phu-i	— Barks [vb]
phulngam	— Crow
phu-lipji	— Pea
phurje	— Axe
phye	— That [near]
philiu	— Awake
phivo	— Left hand side
*piaz	— Onion
polu	— Coat
pseri-u	— Quarrel
pseu	— Long. <i>See also</i> psiu
pshi-la-la	— Buy and bring from market
psiu	— Long, tall

Aka	English
	R
rabo	— Road
ra-u	— Yawn
rau	— Broad
ri	— Write
riñau	— Rotten
riseri	— Necklace
risirtsí	— Red necklace
risirtsíñ	— Band for legging
riu	— Deep
riye	— Fear
rizi	— Thatch
ro-da	— Past tense of 'ro-u'
rombañ	— Sitting, <i>See also</i> ghombañ
roñ	— Live 1st p.
rophu	— Shield
roro	— Bug
ro-u	— Live, sit, stay 3rd p. sg.
ro-we	— „ „ [imp.]
ru	— Burry
ru	— Salt
rujo-u	— To fly
ruksi-u	— Call
rulo	— Bridge. <i>See also</i> dugu
ruloñ	— Plantain
rulu	— Mortar [for pounding]
ruñ	— Wild plantain
ri	— Ten. Alt. form—ghi
ribin	— Ear ornament
richi	— Mat
ringgu	— Termite

Aka**English**

riño-gye

— Cotton cloth

riño-si

— Cotton

ri-u

— Grind corn

S

sa

— Child, little one

saksi

— Steal, *See* tsaksu

*salak

— Cunning, Clever

sam

— Daughter

sara

— Morning

sa-u

— To be born

se

— But

-se

— Acc. suffix

se-i

— That

sha

— Cane

shagra

— Spider

sha-hou

— Untie

sha-phu

— Species of lentil

sha-pram

— Caneband for scabbard

shchi

— Tiger

shchi-grichi

— Claw charm

shchi-litsi

— Leopard

schi-riseri

— Black necklace

she-ba

— Flower

she-ja

— Creeper

sheje

— Fruit

she-je-u

— *See* she-u

she-khri

— Root

she-re

— Leaf

she-u

— Wear

shi-u

— Kill

Aka	English
shiphiña-u	— Awaken
'shi-yo-geju	— Kick
'shi-yo-giju	— „
shi-u	— Fall (of rain)
shizau	— Female <i>Shaman</i>
sho	— Wood, tree
sho-ba	— <i>See</i> she-ba
sho-fu	— Monkey
sho-kha	— Plank
sho-khu	— Bark [n]
shoñ	— Tree
shou-yo	— Slow [ly]
shu	— Speak, talk
shi	— Louse, gold
shichiu	— Tiger [alt. form of 'shchi']
shi-u	— To sow
shikde-u	— Always
shi-la	— Hot
shilji	— Dew
shiu	— Hot
shiza	— Frog
si-u	— Cut down
si-i	— That [thing]
sikha-u	— Bleed, bite
*sini	— Sugar
sitzi	— Right-hand side
size	— Otter
'so	— Body, <i>See</i> i-so
sohu	— Smell
sou	— Son
so-u	— Tremble

Aka	English
spha	— Tongs
stho	— Ceiling
sthu	— Play
sthu=je-bi	— 3rd p. pt. form 'sthu'
sthumbi	— 1st p. pt. form of sthu
sthumkhoyi	— 1st p. pr. ,;
sthuyi	— 2nd p. pr. ,;
suchi	— Letter
*suki	— Chair
sukum	— Garlic
sukzi	— Flea: <i>See also</i> siñi
suso	— Grass
sutso	— <i>See</i> sitso
si	— There
si	— Meat, bamboo, iron
-si	— After [suffix] e.g. $\frac{1}{2}$ ganta-si = After half an hour
sibzi	— Horn
sidzu	— Itch
si-ge	— There [far]
sili	— Jackal
silyo	— Dog
sim	— Forest
siñi	— Flea: <i>See also</i> sukzi
sirin	— Mosquito
-sisi	— By [suffix] e.g. rabo-sisi—By road
si-spha	— Iron tongs
sitso	— Bear [n]; <i>also</i> sutso

Aka**English****T**

ta-hhau	— Open [adj]
tcu	— Anybody
thiñño	— Snow
tho	— That [far]
tho-na	— They
thori	— Fight like dogs
tho-se-i	— That [acc.]
thu	— Drink
thuvro	— Quiver [n]
thíva	— Meet
to-na	— They
tsa-i	— Eats
tsa-khe-ñe	— To eat
tsa-khya	— Give to eat
tsaksu	— Steal
tsaksi	— „
tsambi	— Have eaten
tsamkho	— Eating [1st p:]
tsa-u	— Food; eat
tsau-sa	— Tasty
tsibye	— Maize
tsimye	— 'Ghee'
tsou	— Food (alt. form)
tsou-sa	— Tasty
tsí	— Fermented drink, beer
tsum	— Amber
tsuw	— Red
tsí	— Grass
tsi	— Meat (alt. form of 'sí')
tsi-jye	— Grass seed

Aka	English
-----	---------

tsílo-u	— Seize
tsíu	— Defecate
tikhriñ	— Ginger

U

u	— Good, right
u-veda	— Glad
udu	— Short: <i>Also</i> 'udu-sa'
ufou	— Empty
u-hhrumo	— Cheek
uju-go	— Over, above
uju-gu	— Over, above (alt. form)
ujíriu	— Round
ulur-go	— Under, within
umdo	— Good, glad
umu	— Hair
undzu	— Mouth
undzu-umu	— Beard
unsu	— Nose
unugho	— Neck (alt. form)
unuro	— Neck
uvu	— Rupee, money

V

vamño	— Owl
vetsí	— Dao
vetsí-chi	— ~Handle
vetsí-chí-tsu	— Cane for handle
vetsí-ñe	— Scabbard
vi	— Agriculture work
vi-deu-nina	— Farmer

Aka	English
vo	— Pig
vo-ghi, vo-ri	— Pigpen
vua	— Open (adj)
vua-bu	— „ (vb)
vu	— Money, rupee
vyemo	— Sorrowful
vyeu	— All
vyeu	— Thought

W

-we	— Impertative suffix
wodzo	— Amber necklace

Y

ya(m-hhua)	— Now
'ya	— Elder brother
ya ?	— Question marker
igō	— Price
igō-liu	— Expensive
igo-luthou	— Cheap
igzitu	— Claw
[i] khri	— Root
ildi	— Gum
iljochi	— Chest [anat.]
imbi	— To have (aux-vb)
imi-sa	— <i>See</i> emi-sa
imkho	— Middle
-yo	— With—instrumental suffix
you	— Today
i-ra	— Far
ishi	— Foot

Aka	English
íshi-khu	— Foot
íshi-libu	— Leg
íshi-lyou	— Lamé
ishi-phi	— Knee
ishi-phíra	— Ankle
íshshí	— Alive
íso	— Flesh
iso	— Body
ísõ guru	— Trunk of elephant
ítshí	— Stump of tree

Z

zara	— Cooked rice
zango	— Copper
zebla	— Tongue
zemji-u	— Spit
zeriu	— Always
zhiu	— Sharp
zhumo	— Rat
ziji-u	— Teach
zusi	— Large bamboo rat
zimdou	— Sharp

CHAPTER :: FIVE

GLOSSARY OF WORDS

English		Aka
Able	— fl/phi	— फि/फि
About	— -bo	— -ब
Above	— ujugo/ujugu	— अजु-ग/लुजुगु
Absent, to be	— ñi	— न्यि
Accompany	— kha-se	— खा-से
Accusative suffix	— -i; se	— -अि, से
Acid	— chou	— छअु
After (suffix)	— -si	— -स्
Agriculture	— vi	— भि
Alive	— ishshi	— अि'श'शि'
All	— vyeu	— भयेअु
Alone	— akhasa	— आखासा
Also	— je	— जे
Always	— shikdeu, zeriu	— शुकदेअु, जेरिअु
Amber	— tsum	— चुम्
Amber necklace	— wodzo	— वद्ज
Angry	— lusuvu	— लूसुभु
Ankle	— ishi-phira	— अि'शि'-फि'रा
Anybody	— tcu, ju	— चु; जु
'Arhar'	— lipji	— ल्पजि
Arrow	— mu	— मु
Article	— gañ	— गाअ
Ashes	— hukhespu	— हुखेसपु

English		Aka
Ask	— dzi-u	— द्जि'अु
At	— -go	— -ग
Aunt	— apiye	— आफिये
Awake	— philiu	— फ़लिअु
Awaken	— shiphiña-u	— शिफ़िअ-अु
Axe	— phurje	— फुर्जे
Back	— otsibo	— अचिब
Bad	— ma-u, migziu	— मा-अु, मि'ग्जिअु
Bamboo	— si	— सि
Bamboo		
flooring	— lisa	— लि'सा
Bamboo leat	— zusi	— जुसि
Band	— shapram	— शाप्'राम्
Band		
(for legging)	— risirtsĩ	— रिसि'र'चि'अ
Bark (s) [vb]	— phu-i	— फु-अि
Bark [n]	— sho-khu	— श-खु
Barley	— phugri	— फुग्'रि
Bathe	— ce-u, so-ce-u	— चे-अु, स-चे-अु
Be	— du	— दु
Beads	— fwo	— फ्व
Beak	— etcu	— ऐत्चु
Beans [french]	— libaphrya	— लिबाफ़्र्या
Bear[n]	— sitso/sutso	— सि'त्स/सुच.
Beard	— undzu-umu	— अुन्द्-जु-अुमु
Beat	— gi-u	— गि'अु
Beautiful	— housa	— हअुसा
Because	— vb. -re	— -रे
Bee	— kshum	— क्शुम्
Beer	— tsi	— चि
Bent	— khingiu	— खिङ्गि'अु

English		Aka
Beside	— chi-ge	— छि-गे
Big	— deu	— देअु
Bird	— musu	— मुसु
Bhalukpung	— le pang-phutu	— लेपाङ-फुतु
Bite	— sikha-u	— सिखा-अु
Bit	— mo	— म
Black	— giu	— गिअु
Black necklace	— shchi-riseri	— श्चि-रिसेरि
Bleed	— sikha-u	— सिखा-अु
Blood	— ishshi	— अिशशि
Blue	— gimrou,	— गिम्रअु
	gimghou	— गिमघअु
Blue necklace	— fuphu	— फुफु
Blunt	— ma-zhiu	— मा-झिअु
Body	— 'so/iso	— 'स/अिस
Boil [n]	— lusu	— लुसु
Bone	— erbye	— अरेबिअे
Born, to be	— sa-u	— सा-अु
Borrow	— gudzu	— गुदजु
Boulder	— kunu-deu	— कुनु-देअु
Bow	— khiri	— खिरि
Bowstring	— khiri-psi	— खिरि-पसि
Boy	— mu-hhu-sa,	— मु-खु-सा,
	muk-sa	मुक्-सा
Bracelet	— gijji, fwo-tsi	— गिज्जि, फ्व-त्सि
Brass	— bizthlo,	— बिजथ्ल,
	daghi-si,	दाघि-सि,
	dari-si	दारि-सि
Brass heads	— jagi-fwo	— जागि-फ्व
Bread	— oje	— अजे
Break	— dakhi-lya	— दाखि-ल, या

English		Aka
Breakfast	— luju	— लुजु
Breast	— aphu	— आफु
Bridge	— dugu, rulo, littha (cane)	— दुगु, रुल, लितया
Bring	— la-u	— ला-अ
Brinjal	— khaco	— खाचो
Broad	— rau	— राअ
Brother (e)	— aya, 'ya	— अया, 'या
Brother (y)	— ñiu	— ब्बिअ
Brother-in-law	— bufu ; liu	— बुफु ; लिअ
Buffalo	— fu-mu	— फु-मु
Bug	— roro	— रर
Buragaon	— khuvatso	— खुभाच
Bury	— ru	— रु
Bush	— biye	— बिये
But	— se	— से
Butterfly	— cupsi	— चुप्सि
Buy	— phri-i-u pshi-la-la [Buy and bring]	— फ्रियि-अ, प्शि-ला-ला
By	— sisi	— सिंसि

C

Call	— ruksi-u	— रुक्सि-अ
Can	— fi/phi (-u)	— फ़ि/फ़ि (-अ)
Cane	— sha	— शा
Cane band for dao handle	— vetsi-chi-tsu	— वेत्सि-छि-चु
Cane band for scabbard	— sha-pram	— शाप्राम
Cane jar	— ksicu	— क्सिचु

English		Aka
Carry	— gi-u	— गि=अु
Cat	— asha	— आशा
Catch	— lige-la	— लिगे-ला
Catch fish	— ma-u, malu	— मा-अु, मालु
Cattle	— fu~	— फुअु
Ceiling	— stho	— स्य
Cereal food	— ava	— आवा
Ceremonial	— hhu-phu-ne	— खु-फु-अे
Post		
Chair	— *suki	— स्कि
Change	— khalaro-u	— खालार-अु
Cheap	— ígõ-luthou	— अि'ग-लुथ-अु
Cheek	— ikhumo-jíri, u-hhrumo	— अिखुम-जि'रि', अु-खरुम
Chest	— lijechi, iljochi	— लिजेछि', अि'ल-जछि
Chief	— ñibu	— अिबु
Child	— anga-sa, sa	— अङ्गा-सा, सा
Chilli	— adi	— आदि
Chilly	— níngiu	— नि'ङिव्
Chin	— gajo	— गाज
Cinder	— muba	— मुबा
Civet cat	— fumsu-lishi	— फुम्-सु-लिशि
Claw	— gríchi, egzí-tcui, igzi, tcu	— ग्रि'चि', अेग्जि'-त्चु, अि'ग्जि', त्चु
Claw charm	— shchi-gríchi	— श्चि'-ग्रि'चि'
Clear	— gíja	— गि'जा
Clever	— *salak	— सालाक्
Close [vb.]	— dugo	— दुग
Cloth	— gye	— ग्ये

English	Aka	
Cloud	— mum, mumu	— मुम्, मुमु
Cloudy	— bo	— ब
Coat	— polu	— पलु
Cold	— ngiu, ningi(u)	— डि'अ.नि'डि' (अ)
Come	— ji-u	— जि-अ
Comparative suffix	— fo	— फ.
Cook	— damkho	— दाम्ख
Cooked rice	— zara	— जारा
Copper	— zango	— जाङ
Corpse	— dzu	— द्जु
Cotton	— riño-si	— रि'व-सि
Cotton cloth	— riño-gye	— रि'व-ग्ये
Cough	— kheu	— खेअ
Counsellor	— khroru	— खरउ
Courtyard	— ñe-psi	— व्ने-प्सि
Cow	— fulhhu	— फुल्ह्हु
Creeper	— she-ja	— शे-जा
Crow	— phulngam	— फुल्ङाम्
—[vb]	— khilyi [-debi]	— खिल्'यि (-देबि)
Cucumber	— mili	— मिलि
Cunning	— *salak	— सालाक्
Current[n]	— hhu-libyo	— ख्-लि'ब्य
Curry	— phiye	— फिये
Curry, prepare	— khuyu	— खुयु
Cut	— dje-u, fu	— दुजे-अ, फु
Cut down	— si-u	— सि-अ

D

'Dao'	— vetsi	— वे.त्सि'
— handle	— ~chi	— ~छि'

English		Aka
Dark	— nukhuruw	— नुखुरुब्
Daughter	— sam	— साम्
Day	— ñetho	— जेथ
Dead	— dzuw	— द्जुब्
Deaf	— m'ilyou	— मि'ल्यअु
Decayed, to be	— grya-da	— गरया-दा
Deep	— riu	— रिअु
Defecate	— tsi-u	— चि-अु
Dew	— shilji	— शि'लजि'
Die	— dzañe, dziñe	— द्जाजे, द्जि'जे
Died	— dzimbi	— द्जि'म्बि
Dig	— ci-u	— चि-अु
Dinner	— sara-tsau	— सारा-चाअु
Dirty	— ñiskriñiu	— जिस्क्रिजिब्
Distribute	— hhariu	— खारिअु
Do	— da-u	— दा-अु
Dog	— s'ilyo ; tsilo	— सि'ल्य ; चि'ल
Dog, wild	— fumsu	— फुम्सु
Door	— ñekjusi	— जेक् जुसि
Dried	— khrou	— ख्रअु
Drink	— thu	— थु
Dry	— khrou	— ख्रअु
Duck	— asa	— आसा

E

Ear	— ifu, ofu	— अिफु, अफु
Earring hole	— ofu-dagiu	— अफु-दागिअु

English**Aka**

Ear ornament	— ribin	— रिबिन्
Early meal	— luju	— लुजु
Earring	— fubalim	— फुबालिम्
Earth	— no	— न
Eat	— tsa-u; tso-u	— च.ा-अु, च.-अु
Egg	— jeje	— जेजे
Egg white	— i-hhu	— अि-खु
Egg yolk	— i-lu	— अि-लु
Elder sister	— ama	— आमा
—, mother's	— aphi-ye	— आफि-ये
Eldest sister	— ama	— आमा
Elephant	— achi	— आछि
Emerge	— kha-khí-lye-u	— खा-खि'-ल्ये-अु
Empty	— ufou	— अुफअु
Evening	— jidu	— जिदु
Expensive	— ígõ-liu	— अिगं'-लिअु
Eye	— eñi	— अेञि
Eyebrow	— ñi-mu	— अि-मु
Eyelash	— ñi-mu	— अि-मु

F

Face	— 'khumo	— 'खुम
Fall [of rain]	— shi-u	— शिअु
[of hail]	— ga-u	— गा-अु
Far	— i-ra	— अि'-रा
Farmer	— vi-deu-nina	— वि-देअु-नि'ना

English		Aka
Father	— au	— आअु
~ -in-law	— bufu	— बुफु
Father's elder brother	— akhi	— आहि
Fear	— riye	— रिये
Feather	— ithíphro	— अथि'फ्र
Fetch	— lamkhoyi	— लाम्खयि
Fight, like dogs	— thori	— थरि
Find	— la-u	— ला-अु
Finger	— egzi-tsi	— अग्जि'-चि'
~ Ring	— gzitsi-lye	— ग्जित्-सि'-ल्ये
Finish	— da-tsa-hou	— दा-चा-हअु
Fire	— mi	— मि
~, kindle	— mi-phi-u	— मि-फि-अु
~ place	— hukhiye	— हुखिये
Fish	— chi	— छि
~ [vb]	— mau/malu	— मा-अु/मा-लु
net	— como	— चम
Flea	— sukzi ; siñi	— मुक्जि' ; सि'जि
Flesh	— iso	— अिस
Floor, bamboo	— lisa	— लि'सा
Flower	— she-ba, sho-ba	— शे-बा, श-बा
Fly	— rujo-u	— रुज-अु
Food	— tsau, tsou	— चाअु, चाअु
Foot	— ishi [-khu]	— अि'शि (-खु)
Forehead	— ikhiñjiri	— अिखि'अजि'रि'

English**Aka**

Ornament	— lyenchi	— लेयेन्छि
Forest	— sim	— सिम्
Forget	— khu-ahou	— खु-आहअु
Fowl	— jio	— जिअ
French beans	— libaphrya	— लिबाफ्र्या
Frog	— shiza	— शिजा
From	— yo; ci-yo; -gou	— य; चि-य; -गअु
—here	— ha-yo	— हा-य
From where ?	— hago-yo ?	— हाग-य ?
Fruit	— she-je	— शे-जे
Full	— guw	— गुव्
Fur	— umu/imu	— अमु-अिमु
Future tense	— -jou [suffix]	— -जअु

G

Garlic	— sukum	— सुकुम्
Genitive suffix	— -e ; -ci ; -i	— -अे ; -चि ; -अि
'Ghee'	— tsimye	— चिम्ये
Ginger	— tikhri ~	— तिख्रिअ्
Girl	— mim-sa	— मिम्-सा
Give	— ji-u	— जि-अु
to eat	— tsa-khya	— च-ख्या
Glad	— lishi, u-veda, umdo	— लिशि; अु-वेदा; अुम्द
Go (away)	— kha, kha-bo	— खा, खा-ब
Goat	— khisi	— खिसि
Gold	— -shi	— -शि

English		Aka
Good	— u, umdo	— अु ; अुम्
Goods	— -gañ	— -गाञ्
Gourd	— hutum	— हूतुम्
Grain [rice]	— olgi	— अल्गि
Granary	— ñechi	— जेछि
Grass	— biye, suso; tsi	— बिये ; सध ; चि
Grasshopper	— dzira-dziro	— द्जिरा-द्जिर
Grass seed	— tsi-jye	— चि-ज्ये
Green	— dju, jimthou	— दुजु, जिम्थव्
Grind	— ri-u	— रि-अु
Ground	— no	— न
Gum	— ildi	— अिल्दि
Gun	— mube	— मुबे

H

Hail	— lidzi	— लिद्जि
~[vb]	— ga-u	— गा-अु
Hair	— echi; imu; umu; ikhiye -chi	— अेछि; अिमु; अुमु; अेखिये -छि
Half	— *adha	— आधा
Hand	— egzi	— अेग्जि
~[L] [side]	— phivo	— फिव्
~[R]	— sitzi	— सित्जि
Handle dao	— vetsi-chi	— वेत्सि-छि
Hard	— gorou/goghau	— गरुअु, गघुअु
Has [aux]	— la-i	— ला-अि

English	Aka	
Have (aux)	— (i) mbi [suffix]	— (f) म्बि
~, to	— du	— दु
He	— i	— अि
Head	— ekhiye, ikhiye	— अखिये, अिखिये
Hear	— dzi-hhu	— द्जिखु
Heard	— dzi-hhu-da	— द्जिखु-दा
Hearth	— hukhiye	— हुखिये
~ iron	— ishiphri	— अिशिफ्रि
~ tray	— ligye[ri]	— लिग्ग्ये-रि
Heat	— chiu	— छिअु
Heavy	— liu	— लिबु
Hedgehog	— muñu	— मुअु
Help	— nilobo	— निलब
Hence		
[from here]	— a-yo	— बाय
Here	— a-ge, a-gi, ha-ai	— आ-गे, आ-गि, हा-आअि
Hide	— laksi-u	— लाक्सि-अु
High	— livziu/lipziu	— लिबजिअु, लिप्जिअु
Hill	— phu	— फु
Hill side	— no-rifo	— न-रिफ
~ top	— phu-uju	— फु-अुअु
Hither	— a-ge, a-gi	— आ-गे, आ-गि
Horn	— sibzi	— सिबजि
“Horned” owl	— cuñciri	— चुअचि-रि

English		Aka
Horse	— fu-gra	— फु-ग्रा
Horsefly	— goji	— गजि
Hot	— shiu ; shi-la	— शिअु ; शिला
~ [taste]	— nishiu	— निशिअु
~ [water]	— shiu	— शिअु
Hour	— *ganta	— गान्ता
House	— ñe	— जे
Housefly	— kshilbyo	— कश्चिलब्द्य
House-step	— molgi	— मल्गि
How [many]	— khiña	— खिजा
[much]	— „	— „
Hungry	— lu-hhusi	— लु-खसि
Husband	— lishi	— लिशि
I		
I	— no	— न
If	— vb. + me	— वब् + मै
Ill, to be	— na-da	— ना-दा
Imperative suffixes	— -we ; ju-....-we ;	— -वे ; जु...वे
	[negative]	
Imp	— mīthi	— मिथि
In	— go	— ग
Insect	— bilu	— बिलु
Inside	— ulur-go	— अलुर-ग
Instrumental	— yo	— य
Iron	— si	— सि
~hearth	— ishiphri	— अशिफ्रि

English		Aka
tongs	— sí-spha	— सि'-स्फा
Itch	— sídzu	— सि'द्जु
J		
Jackal	— síli	— सि'लि'
Jamiri	— khutso	— खुत्स
Jar	— khoji	— खजि
cane	— ksícu	— क्सि'च्
Jump	— gyo-u	— ग्यञु
Jungle	— biye	— बिये
K		
Kick	— 'shi-yo geju gí-ju	— शीश-य गेञु — गि'जु
Kill	— shi-u	— शि-अु
Kindle	— mi-phi-u	— मि-फि-अु
Knee	— íshi-phí	— अि'हि'-फि'
Knife	— vetsi	— वेत्सि'
Knot	— mukshi	— मुकशि'
Know	— hosi	— हसि'
L		
Lame	— íshi-lyou	— अि'शि'-ल्यञु
Language	— ñi	— लि
Large	— deu	— देअु
Late	— la-lu, la	— ला-लु, ला
Laugh	— ci-u	— चि-अु
Leaf	— she-re	— शे-रे

English		Aka
Learn	— dajiu	— दाजिअु
Leek	— mǐsǐ	— मि'सि'
Left hand side	— phivo	— फि'व्
Leg	— íshi-líbu	— अि'शि'-लि'बु
Legging	— gudu	— गुडु
Lemon tree	— mǐdzi	— मि'द् जि
Lentil	— lípji, sha-phu	— लि'पजि, शा-फु
Leopard	— shchǐ-lǐtsǐ	— श्चि'-लि'त्जि
Letter	— suchi	— सुछि
Lift	— lo-li	— ल-लि
Light [adj.]	— luthou	— लूथअु
~[vb]	— phi-u	— फि'अु
~[n]	— mǐtsou	— मि'त्सअु
Lightning	— ñedzǐ-lírau	— न्दजि'-लि'राअु
Liquor	— bitíkhya	— बि'तिख्या
Little	— me, mye	— मे, म्‌ये
Live	— irilodu ; ro-u (gho-u)	— अिरिलदु ; र-अु (घ-अु)
Load (n)	— gañ	— गाज
Locative suffix	— -a ; -ge ; -go	— आ ; -गे ; -ग
Long	— pseu/psiu	— प्‌सेअु ; प्सिअु
Loose	— jusau	— जुसाअु
Lose	— mu-ahou	— मु-आहअु
Loud [ly]	— gou[-yo]	— गअु (-य)
Louse	— shǐ	— पशि'
Love	— nilivo	— नि'लि'ब

English

Aka

M

Maize	— tsibye	— चिब्‌ये
Man	— nina [generic]; muhhu-nina [male]	— नि'ना ; मुखु- नि'ना
[old]	— mukhrou	— मुख्रअ
~[young]	— mu-hhum	— मु-हहुम्-मु-खुम्
Many	— aña	— आअ
~[how] ?	— khiña	— खि'आ
Market	— *bazar, boja	— बाजार, बजा
Marry	— gzida-u	— ग्जि'दा-अ
Mat	— richí	— रि'छि
Me	— no	— न
Meal, early	— luju	— लुजु
Measure	— phi-ña-u	— फि-अ-अ
Meat	— phu, tsí, sí	— फु, चि', सि'
Medicine man	— m'igou	— मि'गअ
Meet	— thiva	— थि'वा
Merchant	— *mahazan	— माहाजान्
Middle	— imkho	— मि'म्‌ख
Middle post	— luksu-gom	— लुक्‌सु-गम्
Milk	— aphu	— अफु
Mithun	— fu	— फु
Money	— vuo, buo, uvu	— वु.अ; बुअ; अ.वु
Monkey	— sho-fu	— श-फ
Month	— hubye	— हुब्‌ये

English		Aka
Moon	— hubye	— हुब्ये
Morning	— sara	— सारा
Mortar	— rulu	— रुलू
[for pounding]		
Mosquito	— sírín	— सि'रि'न्
Mother	— añ	— आज
Mother-in-law	— ñisi	— ज़िसि
Mother's elder sister	— aphiye	— आफिये
Mountain	— phu-deu	— फु-देअु
Mourn	— kse-u	— क्से-अु
Mouse	— cotsí	— चत्सि'
Mouth	— nudzí, undzu	— नुद्.ज', अ.नुद्.जु
Much	— aña	— आने
~[how] ?	— khína	— खि'जा
Mud	— no-gídzi	— न-गि'दज़ि'

N

Name	— 'ñiñi, añañi	— ज़िज़ि ; आजिज़ि
~[vb]	— iñiñ	— अिज़िज़्
Near	— -chi-ge; iñisa	— -छि-गे ; अि'ज़िजा
Neck	— níro, unuro unugho	— नि'र, अ.नुर अुनुघ
Necklace ; types of	— riseri ; risirtsí (red); fuphu (blue); hoseri/hoseghi ; shchí-riseri (black)	— रिसेरि ; रिसि'रचि ; फुफु ; हसेरि/हसेघि ; श्छि-रिसैर

English	Aka	
Negatives	— ju-[Imperative prefix] ; ma=	— जु, मा
Never	— khe-hhwa-je	— खे-ख्वा-जे
New	— ekhiñ; ikhin	— अखिञ्ज; अखिञ्ज
[of things]	— ikhiñ	—
Night	— ñegi	— नेगि
No	— mo	— म
Nose	— unsu, nusu	— अन्सु, नुसु
Not	— ma	— मा
Now	— ya, yam-hhua	— या, याम-खुआ
O		
Obtain	— la-u	— ला-अ
Off	— ahou	— आहअ
Old [of things]	— emiye	— अमिये
Old [of people]	— mu-khrou	— मु-खरअ
On [prep.]	— uju-go	— अजु-ग
One	— a	— आ
Onion	— *piaz	— पिआज
Open	— (vb) vua[bu]; bu;	
	[adjective]	— वुआ (-बु); बु;
	ta-hhau; vua	— ता-ख-अ
Orange	— *nariñ	— नारिञ्ज
Ornament; forehead	— lyenchi	— ल्येन्छि
Otter	— size	— सिजे
Over	— uju-go/uju-gu	— अजुग/अजुगु

English**Aka**

Owl	— vamño	— वाम्ज
~, horned	— cuñciri	— चुञ्चिरि
Own	— *nijor	— निजर्
P		
Paddy	— olgi	— अल् गि
Pea	— phu-lipji	— फुलिप् जि
Peacock	— jio-da	— जिअ-दा
Pebble	— kunu-imi-sa ; kunu-achong-sa	— कुनु-अि मि-सा ; कुनु-आछङ-सा
Pen	— *kolom	— कलम्
Person	— nina	— निना
Pestle	— milli	— मिल्लि
Pierce	— kshi-u	— क्शि-अु
Pig	— vo	— व
Pig, wild	— fu-hhu	— फु-खु
Pigpen	— vo-ri/vo-ghi	— व-रि/व-घि
Pin [dress]	— khatsi	— खाचि
Pinch	— khitsu	— खिचु
Pinetree	— mufoñ	— मुफञ्
Pinetree [short leaved]	— dodzuñ	— ददजुञ्
Place	— bro ; no	— ब्र ; न
Plain[n]	— no-zhi	— न-झि
Plank	— sho-kha	— श-खा
Plantain	— ruloñ	— रलब्
~ [wild]	— ruñ	— रुञ्

English**Aka**

Play	— sthu	— स्थु
Plural suffix	— -na	— -ना
Porch	— ñe-dze	— अेद्-जे
Porcupine	— mǐdzo	— मि'द्ज
Post	— ñe-khru	— अे-खरु
˘[ceremonial]	— hhu-phu-ñe	— खु-फु-अे
˘[middle]	— luksu-gom	— लुक्-सु-गम्
Pot, types of	— botom ; ksǐcu ; khoji	— बतम्, क्सि'चु ; खजि
Poultry	— jio	— जिअ
˘pen	— jio-co	— जिअ-च
Prepare	— da-u	— दा-अ्
˘curry	— khuyu	— खुयु
Price	— ǐgǒ	— ि'गं
Priest	— mugou, mǐgou	— मुगअु, मि'गअु
Pumpkin	— jupzi	— जुप्जि

Q

Quarrel	— pseri-u	— प्सेरि-अु
Question marker	— ya ?	— या ?
Quick[ly]	— kuchou, gou (yo)	— कुछ'अु ; गअु (-य)
Quicksand	— hhu-bo	— खु-ब
Quiver (n.)	— thuvro	— थुव'र

R

Raft	— li	— लि'
Rain	— ñedzi-shi	— अेद्जि'-शि
˘[vb]	— ñedzi-shi-u	— अेद्जि'-शि-अु

English		Aka
Rat	— zhumo, zusi	— झुम, जुसि
Read	— ngi-u	— डि०-अु
Red	— tsuw	— चु.ब.
necklace	— risirtsí	— रिसिर्चि.
Release	— mu-du-ahou	— मु-दु-आहअु
Return	— kha-co	— खा-च
Rhinoceros	— fu-kse	— फु-क्.से
Rice	— olgi	— अल्.गि
~(cooked)	— zara	— ज.रा
Rice	— nugoduw	— नुगदुव.
Right	— u	— अु
hand	— sítzi	— सि०तजि.
Ring	— gzi-tsi-lye	— ग्जि-चि.-ल्ये
Road	— rabo	— राब
Roof	— ñe-litsi	— जे-लि०त्.सि
~tree	— luksu	— लुक्.सु
Root	— [i] khri ; she-khri, she-re	— (भि.) ख्रि ; शे-ख्रि, श-रे
Rotten	— riñau	— रिज.अु
Rough	— gorou/ goghau	— गरअु/गघ.व.
Round	— ojou, ujiriu	— अजअु ; अुभि०रि०अु
Rubber	— khriñ	— ख्रि०ज.
Ruby	— juru	— जरु

English**Aka**

Run

— go-ji-u,

— ग-जि'-अ,

go-je-u

ग-जे'-अ

Rupee

— buo, vuo, uvu

— बुअ, वुअ, अउ

S

Salt

— ru

— रु

Sand

— *bali

— बालि

Say

— che-u ; shu

— छे-अ ; शु

Scabbard

— vetsi-ñe

— वेत्-सि'-जे

caneband

— sha-pram

— खा-प-राम्

Scratch

— khryo-u

— ख्र्य-अ

Seat

— duro

— डुर

See

— hohu, ho-u

— हहु, ह-अ

Seed

— isi ; grass-

— असि ; चि.-ज्ये

tsi'-jye

Seize

— tsi-lo-u

— चि' ल-अ

Shall

— ñe[suffix]

— जे

Shame

— nimciñiu

— निम्-चिञिअ

Sharp

— zhiu, zimdou

— झिअ ; जि'म्-दअ

Sharpening

stone

— mujepir

— मुजेपिर्

She

— i

— अि

Sheep

— fu-gulu

— फु-र-गुलु

Shield

— rophu

— रफु

Short

— liñesau ;

— लिञसाअ ;

udu (-sa)

अदुसा (-मा)

English**Aka**

Shut	— dalyeu [<i>also</i> adjective]	— दाल्‌येअु
Sick, to be	— na-da	— ना-दा
Silk	— gunciñ	— गुन्‌चिअु
—shawl	— gyemso	— ग्येम्स
Silver	— límí, lami	— लि'मि', लामि'
Sin	— lalo; vb. lalo- da-u	— लाल ; लाल-दा-अु
Sing	— nuru	— नुरु
Sink	— mílǐ	— मि'लि'
Sister, Elder	— ama	— आमा
—, Mother's	— aphiye	— आफिये
~, younger	— ñim	— जिम्
~ in-law	— lim; ñisi	— लि'म्, जिसि
Sit	— ro-u/gho-u	— र-अु/घ-अु
Skin	— ecchǐ	— ऐच्‌छि'
Sky	— ñedzǐ	— ऐद्‌जि'
~ clear	— gija	— गि'जा
Slave	— khulo	— खुल
Sleep	— jum[u]	— जुम् (अु)
Slow	— shou	— शअु
Slow[ly]	— shou[yo]	— शअु (य)
Small	— ími-sa, emi-sa, achongsa	— जिमि-सा, ऐमि-सा. आछ्‌डासा
Smell	— sohu	— सहु
Smoke	— mukshǐ	— मुक्‌शि'

English		Aka
Smooth	— jusou, nísou	— जुस्‌अ, नि'सअ
Snake	— biu/bu', bu	— बिअ/बु', बु
Sneeze	— chi-u	— छि-अ
Snow	— thiñño	— थिज्न
Soft	— jusou, nísou	— जुस्‌अ, नि'सअ
Soil[n]	— no	— न
Some	— -me-mye(suffix)—	— -मे-म्ये
Son	— sou, sa	— सअ, सा
Sorrowful	— vyemo	— वयेम
Sour	— chou, khumchou	— छअ, खुम्‌छव्
Sow (vb)	— shí-u	— शि'-अ
Speak	— shu	— शु
Speech	— cu, che-u	— चु ; छे-अ
Spider	— shagra	— शाग्र
Spirit (Ghost)	— mīthi	— मि'थि'
Spirits [alcohol]	— bitikhya ; tsi-hhu	— बि'ति'खया ; — चि.-खु
Spit	— zemji-u	— जेम्‌जि-अ
Squirrel	— fu-gi	— फु-गि
Stab	— kshi-u	— क्‌शि'-अ
Stand	— gudzu	— गुद्‌जु
Star	— litsi	— लि'चि'
Stay	— ri/ghi, ro-u/gho-u	— रि'/घि' ; र-अ/घ.-अ
Steal	— saksi, tsaksu/tsaksi	— साकसि' ; च।क्‌सु/च।क्‌सि

English**Aka**

Steps	— molgi	— मल् गि
Stomach	— olkhíji	— आल् खिजि
Stone	— kunu	— कुनु
—, sharpening	— mujepir	— मुजेपिर्
Stout	— deu	— दुअ
Straight	— gidou	— गिदबू
Straighten	— gido-da-u	— गिद-दा-अ
Stream	— hhu-sa	— खु-सा
Strike	— gi-u	— गिदू
String		
bracelet	— fwo-tsi	— फु वा-चि
Strong	— gomdou	— गम् दअ
Stump	— iloku ; itshi	— अिलकु ; अित् शि
Sugar	— * sini	— सिनि
Sugarcane	— dugo	— दुग
Sun	— dyu ; ju	— द्अ ; जु
Supper	— ñegi-tsau	— जे गि-चाअ
Sweet	— jimciu	— जिम् चिअ
Swim	— jo-u	— जअ

T

Tail	— irim	— अिरिम्
Take	— la-le,	— ला-ले
—away	— la-kha-u	— ला-खा-अ
Talk	— shu	— शु
Tall	— psiu, pseu	— प्सिअ-प्सेअ

English	Aka	
Taste, tasty	— tsau-sa, tsou-so—	चाअु-सा, चअु-सा
Teach	— ziji-u	— जिजि-अु
Tell	— che-u	— छे-अु
Ten	— rí/ghí	— रि/घि
Termite	— ríngu	— रिङ्गु
That	— phye ; tho ; [distant]	— फुये ; थ ; से-अि,
	si-i [of things]	— सि-अि
Thatch	— ñe-litsí; rizi	— ने-लत्सि ; रिजि
There	— sí, sí-ge [far] bí-gí	— सि ; सि-गे ; बि-गि
They	— th-na, to-na	— थ-न, त-ना
Thin	— emi-sa	— ऐमि-सा
Thing	— gañ	— गाअ
Thirsty	— lu-khrou	— लु-ख्रअु
This	— he/hhe; hi-i, ho—	हे/खे ; हि-आ, ह
Thought	— vyeu	— व्, येअु
Three	— dzi	— दर्जि
Throat	— imínga	— अिमिङा
Throw	— ju-ahou	— जु-आहअु
Thumb	— egzí-i-añ	— ऐगर्जि-अि-आअ
Thunder	— ñedzi-mu	— भेर्जे-मु
Tiger	— shchi; shichiu	— स्छि ; शिछिअु
Till	— -ku	— -कु
Tiny	— achong-sa	— आछङ्ग-सा
Tired	— khori	— खरि

English		Aka
To	— -ge	— -गे
Tobacco	— muksi	— मुक्सि
Today	— you	— यअ
Tomorrow	— ja-hhha	— जा-खा
— morning	— sara	— सारा
Tongs	— spha	— स्फा
Tongue	— zebla	— जे ब्ला
Tooth	— itcu	— आतचु
Top [hill]	— phu-uju	— फु-अजु
Tray, hearth	— ligye-ri	— लिग्ग्ये-रि
Tree	— sho, shoñ	— श, शञ
—, Lemon	— midzi	— मिद्जि
—, Pine	— mufoñ	— मुफञ्
—, short-leaved	— dodzuñ	— ददुजुञ्
~, roof	— luksu	— लुक्सु
~ stump	— iloku, itshi	— अिलकु, अित्शि
Tremble	— so-u	— स-अु
Trunk [elephant's]	— isõ-guru	— अिसं-गुरु
Twenty	— bisha	— बिशा

U

Umbrella	— sachi	— साछि
Uncle	— akhi	— आखि
Under	— ulur-go	— अलुर-ग
Understand	— dā-hhu [dāxu] ; jisi	— दा-खु ; जि'सि
Unripe	— emri	— अेम्रि
Untie	— sha-hou	— शा-हअु

English**Aka**

Upper stump	— iloku	— बिलकु
Upto	— -ku	— -कु
Urinate	— mikhro-u	— मिखर-अु

V

Vegetable	— phiye	— फिये
Vein	— ildu	— बिल्दु
Verandah	— ñe-dze	— जे-दजे
Verbal Noun suffix	— -ñe	— -जे
Very	— aña	— आजे
Village	— ñe-ci	— जे-चि
Vulture	— khurkhukhiñ	— खुरखुखिज

W

Wait	— lu	— लु
Walk	— (?) kucou ; karhi	— (?) कुचअु ; कार्हि
Wall [house]	— ñe-tikhro	— जे-तिखर
Want	— cei ; la ; ve	— चेअि, ला, वे
Wasp	— miju	— मिजु
Water	— khu	— खु
Waterfall	— ksitsu	— क्सिचु
Water, [hot]	— hhu-shi	— खु-शि
We	— ñi	— जि
Wear	— she-u, she-je-u	— शे-अु, शे-जे-अु
Week	— *hafta	— हाफ्ता
—, last	— ahhua-hafta	— आखुआ-हाफ्ता
Weigh	— lo-phi-ñe-u [lift-measure]	— ल-फि-जे-अु
Wet	— gzou, gziu	— गूजअु, गूजिअु
What ?	— ha ? haña ?	— हा ? हाजा ?

English	Aka	
Wheat	— phugri	— फुग्रि
When ?	— ke ? ; khye ? ; khe-ya ?	— के ? ; ख्ये ? ; खे-या ?
Whence	— ha-go-yo ?	— हा-ग-य ?
Where ?	— ha-ñi ? ; ha [ng] ga ?	— हा-जि ? ; हा (ङ) गा ?
Whistle	— mudzu	— म्दज्
White	— grou, ri	— ग्रअ्, रि
~ of egg	— ihhu	— अिख्
Who ?	— dzu ? ; ju ?	— द्ज् ? ; ज् ?
Whose ?	— dzu-ci ?	— दज्-चि ?
Why ?	— deu ? ; ha-du ?	— देअ् ? ; हे-दु ?
Wife	— fum	— फुम्
Wild dog	— fu-'msu	— फु-'म्सु
—pig	— fu-hhu	— फु-ख्
—plantain	— ruñ	— रुञ्
Wind	— [gale] lau ; ñedzi-liu	— लाअ् ; अेदजि- लिअ्
Wish, to	— ve-da	— वे-दा
Witch doctor	— shizau	— शिजाअ्
With	— -ja, 'mbo ; -yo [instrumental]	— -जा, 'म्ब ; -य
Within	— ulur-go	— अुलुर्-ग
Woman	— mim	— मिम्
Wood	— sho	— श
Wooden seat	— duro	— दुर

English**Aka**

Word	— cu	— चु
Work	— thira ; *kham	— थिरा ; खाम्
Wrist	— egzi-phira	— अङ्गिर्-फिरा
Write	— ri	— रि

Y

Yam	— ñeksi	— जेक्सि
Yawn	— ra-u	— रा-अु
Year	— lidzi	— लि'दजि'
Yeast	— pha	— फा
Yellow	— jiu	— जिअु
Yes	— am	— आम्
Yesterday	— fwu	— फुबु
Yolk	— ilu	— अिलु
You	— ba ; (pl. jo)	— बा ; ज
Young	— mu-hhum	— मु-खुम्
—man	— mu-hhum	— मु-खुम्
Younger		
brother	— ñiu	— जिअु
—brother-in-law	— líw	— लि'व्
—sister	— ñim	— जिम्
—sister-in-law	— lím	— लि'म्

—THE END—