

MIJI

LANGUAGE GUIDE

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Prepared by

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SHILLONG

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FOREWORD

I must record my indebtedness in the first place to two Miji friends whose help enabled me to give shape to the material collected by me during my visits to Nafra. Shri Khamu Sangchozu, a teacher, and the only Miji to have then read up to the Pre-University stage. His being conversant with English considerably lightened my task. His readiness to help, his ability to grasp my needs and his cheerfulness were qualities for which I cannot be thankful enough. His job being a transferable one, it was unfortunately impossible to go over the collated material with him on my last visit as he was some 15 miles away [and about 3500 feet higher] in another language area—the Central Monpa area. However, on this occasion I had the help of Shri Gongai Khungzu-su of Jonton village, who was then temporarily appointed Government interpreter. What omissions had showed up in my manuscript were attended to with his willing help.

To my friends, Shri C. Biswas and Shri O. S. Chyne and Shri L. Roy, Agricultural Officer, I must express my gratitude for the facilities they ungrudgingly provided in their official capacity. The first two in particular, as Circle Officers of the Nafra Circle, lifted most of the

problems connected with my itineration off my shoulders and enabled me to attend to my research work with fewer distractions.

Last but not least, I must thank the typists of the Philological section, Shri S. R. Purkayastha and Shri P. K. Singh, for the patience they unfailingly showed while fairing out what had been written down in script.

The Mijis [pop. 3549 in 1971] or, as they call themselves, the Dhímmái [Dhammai with the 'dh' like English 'th' in 'the'] inhabit the north-eastern region of Kameng District. Within the district, their habitat abuts on the areas settled by the Monpas, the Akas and the Western Daflas.

In appearance and in dress, though not in speech, the Mijis can hardly be distinguished from the Akas with whom they have intimate socio-cultural ties. Intermarriage between the two tribes is fairly common.

The circle administrative headquarters is at Nafra on the left bank of the Buchung [or Bichom] River. Nafra stands on an important trade route connecting the Bangni and the Northern Aka areas with Bomdi La.

Located, as they are, farther away from the plains, the Mijis are not themselves traders to the same extent as the Akas. Their principal occupation is agriculture of the 'Slash-and-burn' type. Wet-rice cultivation is practically limited to demonstration plots worked with the assistance of the Agriculture Department's Village-Level Workers. The people are, however, a sturdy, hard-working lot and may, where conditions permit, be per-

suaded to adopt this time-demanding but more rewarding and permanent method on a large scale.

The lay-out of Miji houses is the same as that of houses of many other tribes—thatched wood and bamboo long-houses with the main opening at one end and another opening restricted to domestic use at the other. The absence of windows makes the interior of the houses very dark even during the daytime and only when fire is lighted in one or the other of the several hearths along the floor can a visitor find his way about inside.

Following is a list of important Miji villages with the number of households and population according to the Census of 1971 [Local names of some are shown in brackets]

1. Challang [Cinlang]	16 houses	95 people
2. Dibbin [Díbin]	15 houses	206 people
3. Ditchik [Dícik]	34 houses	328 people
4. Jang [Dzang]	27 houses	261 people
5. Jang Nachin [Zanachin]	18 houses	155 people
6. Khajalang	15 houses	165 people
7. Khelong	26 houses	236 people
8. Laphozu [Lapusa]	10 houses	53 people
9. Mathow	20 houses	175 people
10. Nakhu	29 houses	299 people
11. Nachibun	14 houses	100 people
12. Nizung [Nizhong]	6 houses	48 people
13. Rurang	10 houses	64 people

Smaller hamlets include Dishin [Dícín] [30]; Devrik [Dívi]; Diyung [Diyong] [33]; Nazang [Natsang] [38]; Otung [Uthung]. Some Mijis have also made their homes in Aka villages such as Dijungania, Buragaon, Tulu, Sarkingonia and Yayung. The first-named has as many as 11 Miji households with a total population of 122.

HINTS ON THE USE OF THE BOOK

This phrase book like others in various series that have been prepared by the Philological Section is meant primarily for the use of Government personnel of the Arunachal Administration who are posted to a particular tribal area and who, because of the nature of their work, need a guide to help them to learn to speak to the local people in their own language in as short a time as possible.

With this aim in view, in the compilation of the grammar section, the familiarity of the average learner with the terms used in traditional grammar has been taken into consideration and made use of in the belief that the purpose of our language publications would be defeated if the student is confused from the start with learned terminology that should concern only the specialist and thus discouraged from continuing the study of the language. With this aim the genuine scholar will not quarrel. It is hoped, however, that those who have the time and the inclination for more serious linguistic study will still be able to glean at least something that may be of interest in these publications. To them this book is offered with no reservations whatsoever, but with the confidence that the discoveries resulting from their cooperation will help

to further knowledge about the little known languages and dialects of this State.

ABOUT MIJI

Compared to, say, Aka, the sounds of Miji are not difficult to master. In the section on Phonology in the following pages an attempt has been made to devise symbols, or to adapt available ones to represent less familiar sounds but at the same time it must be stressed that symbols are at best only imperfect guides. The printed word cannot exactly convey its pronunciation. This can only be acquired by a careful use of the ear.

The reader is therefore advised to note how a Miji speaker pronounces a particular word. The next step is to repeat it after him a number of times until he is satisfied that he has succeeded in reproducing as accurately as possible the sound of the word as articulated by the native speaker. This is important to avoid being misunderstood, an eventuality that can so easily happen as even a casual perusal of the section on phonology will reveal.

1. PHONOLOGY

[i] CONSONANTS :

k	kh	g	[gh]	ng
c	ch	j	—	ñ
t	<i>th</i>	d	<i>dh</i>	n
	th			
p	ph	b		m
	f		v	
y	r	l,hl,ll	w	s,ts sh,tsh h?
				z,dz zh

Note : [i] Italicized *th* is the unvoiced equivalent of English *th* in the word 'thin' and *dh* the voiced equivalent of English *th* in 'the'

[ii] *zh* is like *z* in 'azure'

[iii] Aspirated *l* is represented by *hl* e.g. *hlan-ya*—In the direction of. Aspiration is rather marked.

[iv] When *l* is articulated with the tongue rolled, it is represented by *ll* e.g. *bi-llu*—Mankind.

[ii] VOWELS :

a, e, i, í, o, u [ú]

Final 'n' or 'm' tends to cause lengthening of the vowel that comes before it.

Nasalization occurs in very few cases, e. g.
vẽ—All

Length of vowel except as indicated above is significant. e. g.

yang [short]
yang [long]

Nose
To lean

TONE

In a few cases, the tonal pitch may result in a change of meaning, e. g.

ñi [falling]
ñi [rising]

Nose
You

2. NOUNS

[i] GENDER

There is no grammatical distinction, as far as gender is concerned, in Miji.

Gender is distinguished in two ways [a] by separate words or [b] by gender suffixes, e. g.

[a] Man	nuvu	Woman	nímrai
Grand father	a-luw	Grand mother	a-zhui
Maternal Uncle	a-khiw	Maternal aunt	a-cho
Paternal Uncle	a-vang	Paternal aunt	a-mo

Note : For greater accuracy in pronunciation, words likely to be mispronounced are split into hyphenated syllables e. g. ngu-byung—Rupee

[v] The final [represented here by h] glottal stop is marked by tenseness of the preceding vowel. It is significant, e.g.

phu	There [down]
phuh	To bind
phen	To kindle
phenh	Curry, vegetable

[b] Horse	shu-gro-ru	Mare	shu-gro-nuih
Dog	shazhih-bu	Bitch	shazhih-nuih
Bull Mithun	shu-bu	Cow Mithun	shu-nuih

[ii] NUMBER

The plural suffix, where used, is *na*. As with some other languages, the suffix is omitted where plurality is clear from the context.

Dog	shazhih	Dogs	shazhih-na
but Two dogs			shazhih-gni

[iii] CASE

Grammatical relationship is indicated by suffixes which are added on to nouns. For want of a more familiar term, the term *case* is loosely adopted here in connection with these noun-endings. It may be remarked that the subject is not marked by any distinctive suffix :

Nominative case [subject]	nuvu	Man
Objective „ [object]	nuvu-ru	A man, to a man.

Genitive or

Possessive case	nuvu-i	Of a man
Ablative ”	nuvu-nuyi	From a man

The above observations are also applicable to pronouns, with the exception that in the “possessive case” there is no suffix to the pronoun : e. g.

ñang	I, my [e. g. ñang minh—My name]
ñang-ru	Me
ñang-nuyi	From me etc.

Note : It will be noticed that certain classes of nouns are indicated by prefixes such as *a* in the case of family relations and *shu* in the case of animals.

3. PRONOUNS

[i] PERSONAL

I	<i>ñang</i>	We	<i>añi</i>
You [sg]	<i>ñi</i>	You [pl.]	<i>ji</i>
He, she	<i>i</i>	They	<i>i-na</i>

[ii] DEMONSTRATIVE

This	<i>hung</i>	These	<i>hung-na</i>
That [same level]	<i>phai-tsu</i>	Those [same level]	<i>phai-tsu-na</i>
That [above]	<i>thang-tsu</i>	Those [above]	<i>thang-tsu-na</i>
That [below]	<i>phu-tsu</i>	Those [below]	<i>phu-tsu-na</i>

[iii] INTERROGATIVE

What ?	<i>thin ?</i>
Who ?	<i>ciu ?</i>

4. ADJECTIVES

Adjectives generally follow the nouns they qualify :

Dirty water	<i>vu nici</i>
Good food	<i>tsavo mivi</i>

Derivative adjectives are formed generally by the prefix *mí* or its variants *mi-*, and *mu* which are dependent on the dominant vowel in the root word e.g.

Round	<i>mí-díriu</i>
Big	<i>mí-do</i>
Good	<i>mi-vi</i>
Loose	<i>mu-zhu</i> or <i>mu-du-zhu</i>

Note : The country of the Mijis being one of ups and downs, distinction is made when indicating distant objects by a reference to their position in relation to the speaker.

Demonstrative adjectives : The substantives mentioned under 'Pronouns' are also used as adjectives, preceding the nouns they qualify, the plural suffix following the noun only, e.g.

This man *hung ñih* These men *hung ñih-na* etc.

COMPARISON :

[a] When comparing two objects, the comparative degree is expressed in terms like : "one thing excels another [in a certain respect]" e.g.

A dog is bigger than a cat *shazhih kha-shu-ru mí-do-laih*

lit. 'dog cat [objective case suffix] big-exceed'
i.e. 'a dog excels a cat in bigness'.

[b] The superlative degree is expressed similarly, the object being, however, qualified by the word *lung-ru* which means "among" :

The Mijis are the best of all hill-tribes—
dhimmai-na phung-jang-ñih-lung-ru-mi-vi-laih

lit. 'Miji— [Plural suffix] hill-dwell-people-among [objective case suffix] good-excel'
i.e. 'The Mijis excel all hill people in goodness'.

5. VERBS

[i.] INDICATIVE MOOD

[The observations regarding tenses are for convenience stated in terms of tenses as understood in English Grammar.]

[a] For a statement expressing a present state the verb [verbal root] may not be accompanied by any suffix, e.g.

I am well *ñangmi-vi*

- [b] Present action [or condition suggesting action] may be accompanied by the suffix '-ru' which may be compared to the English verb 'to be', or 'to do' e.g.

I feel hungry *ñang fenci ru*

- [c] For a present continuous action the verbal root takes the suffix-*ri-ji* or *ri-gíphang* e.g.

I am writing *ñang seh-ri-ji* or
ñang seh-ri-gíphang

- [d] For a past action, the suffix is *ni*, e.g.
When did you come? *ñi khukhrin dai-ni*?

- [e] For a future action, the suffix is *ne* e.g.
When will you go? *ñi khukhrin deih-ne*?
I shall go today *ñang hung wu deih-ne*

[iii] REQUEST, COMMANDS ETC.

- [a] When a command is made, the verbal root generally takes the suffix *mo*, e.g.

Speak clearly *mi vi coh-mo*

The suffix may be omitted when a simple request or a suggestion is made : e.g.

Give me food *ñang-ru thai-tsen bih*

- [b] In negative commands, the verb is preceded by the prefix *tha*

Do not go *tha deih*

6. ADVERBS

-*de* in many cases is the suffix indicating the adverb, e.g. *shishwo-de* [afterwards]

I shall go afterwards *ñang shishwo-de deih-ne*

I shall sing merrily *ñang lung-shih-lung-bo-*
[gladly] *de jiu-ne*

Note also : Because I had no money I could not go to Tezpur *ñang-ru bang ngo-de ñang tespur-ya ma-deih-vau-ni*

lit. I [objective case suffix] money not-to-have
[adverbial suffix] I Tezpur-to not-go-can past tense suffix.
Sometimes, the adverbial suffix may be absent, as in :
Come quickly *nu-kū-thuh dai*
Speak clearly *mi-vi coh-mo*

7. NUMBERS

The Plural Number, as stated in the Section on Nouns, is indicated by the suffix *na* added to the noun. Number has no effect on the form of the verb.

Numerals are shown in Section 9[vi] "Buying and Selling."

Counting is in tens. It should be noted that for numbers between 11 and 19 the formula is "ten [plus] so many" e.g. Twelve *lin-gni* i.e. ten-two; thirteen is *lin-gíthín* and so on. When *lin* comes after, it should be remembered that the number is a multiple of ten : Twenty is *gni-lin* i.e. two-ten[s] Thirty is *gíthín-lin*, and so on.

8. CASE PARTICLES, POSTPOSITIONS, PREPOSITIONS ETC.

The following are some more particles that are necessary for construction of sentences. For convenience, the terms followed in traditional English Grammar have been used. The nearest English equivalents are given.

- [a] Locative | To = *ya* ; I shall go to Tezpur
and | *ñang tespur-ya deih-ne*
Directive | At, in = *ya*; My village [is] in the
hills-*ñang gíbyang phung-*
ya

- [b] Associative : With = *jo-ru*; Come with me
ñang -jo-ru dai-mo

- [c] Equative : Like = *dízhen*; Like a cow-shu-
fu-dízhen

- [d] Instrumental : With = *na-a* ; Cut it with a
dao-i-ru-vaitsen na-a

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

GREETINGS AND GENERAL PHRASES :

How are you ?	ñi khi ñi	जि खि जि ?
Are you well ?	ñi mi-vi yu-shi	जि भि-वि यु-शि
I am well	ñang mi-vi	जाङ् भि-वि
What is your name ?	ñi minh thin ?	जि मिन्ह् थिन्
My name is Khamu	ñang minh khamu	जाङ् मिन्ह् खामु
I am a Miji	ñang dhímmai	जाङ् धिम्माअि
What is the name of your village ?	ñi gíbyang minh thin ?	जि गिब्‌याङ् मिन्ह् थिन् ?
My village is Nakhu	ñang gíbyang nakhíh	जाङ् गिब्‌याङ् नाख्रिह्
Where is your village ?	ñi gíbyang gí-ya ?	जि गिब्‌याङ् गि-या
My village is up in the hills	ñang gíbyang phung-ya	जाङ् गिब्‌याङ् फुङ्-या
My village is down in the valley	ñang gíbyang nah-zhín o-ya	जाङ् गिब्‌याङ् नाह्-भिन् व-या

My village is situated half a day's journey away	ñang gibyang mu-ghuluw long daih thoh-ne	जाङ् गिब्याङ् मु-घुलुव् लङ् दाअिह् थह्-ने
Do you understand me ?	ñi ñang-ru reiziu-ru, shi ?	जि जाङ्-रु रेअिजिअु- रु, शि ?
Yes, I understand	ím, reiziu-ru	अिम्, रेअिजिअु-रु
Do you understand my talk ?	ñi ñang lau reiziu-ru, shi ?	जि जाङ् लाअु रेअिजिअु-रु, शि ?
No, I cannot understand	ma-reiziu	मा-रेअिजिअु
Speak slowly	dímoh-nui coh-mo	दिमह्-नुअि चह्-म
Speak clearly	mi-vi coh-mo	मि-वि चह्-म
Where are you going ?	ñi gí-ya deih-ne ?	जि गि-या देअिह्-ने ?
I am going to Bomdi La	ñang bomdila deih-ne	जाङ् बम्दिला देअिह्-ने

DIRECTIONS :

Where ?	gí-ya ?	गि-या ?
Where is the office ?	ophis gí-ya ?	अफिस् गि-या ?
The office is there (up down same level)	ophis thang-ya/ phu-ya/phai-ya	अफिस् थाङ्-या/फु- या/फाअि-या
Is it near ?	mí-ni shi ?	मि-नि शि ?
Is it far ?	mí-rinh, shi	मि-रिन्ह, शि ?
What(Which) is the way to the office ?	ophissau deih- ne lembang gí- ya ?	अफिस्साअु देअिह्-ने लेम्बाङ् गि-या ?

Go on foot	lai-nen deih	लाअि-नेन् देअिह्
Go on horse-back	shu-gro-gíbang nuyi deih	शु-ग्र-गिबाङ्-नुयि देअिह्
Go in a vehicle	gari-nuyi deih	गारि-नुयि देअिह्
Go left	suvyoh-hlan-ya deih	सुव्यह्-ह्लान्-या देअिह्
Go right	shidzin-hlan-ya deih	शिद्जिन्-ह्लान्-या देअिह्
Go straight on	mu-gírang deih	मु-गिराङ् देअिह्
Go up	mí-khín-ya deih	मि-खिन्-या देअिह्
Go down	mí-bízhin-ya deih	मि-बिभिन्-या देअिह्
Please point	bí-ci	बि-चि

FILL IN SENTENCES :

Where is... ?	...gí-ya ?	गि-या ?
Doctor	daktor	दाक्तर
Where is the Doctor ?	daktor gí-ya ?	दाक्तर गि-या ?
Bridge	dugu	दुगु
Where is the Bridge ?	dugu gí-ya ?	दुगु गि-या ?
Where is your House ?	ñi nen gí-ya ?	जि नेन् गि-या ?
Creek	vu-zu	वु-जु
Government Officer	*saheh	साहेह
Headman	nokhuh	नखुह
Highway (Main Road)	lembang-do	लेम्बाङ्-द

Hospital	*aspatal	आस्पताल
House	nen	नेन्
Market	*bozare	बजारे
Path	lembang	लेम्बाङ्
River	vu-do	वु-द
Road	lembang	लेम्बाङ्
Soldiers' camp	*shipai-kem	शिपायि-केम्
Spring	vu-zu	वु-जु
Town	*taun	तायुन्
Village	gíbyang	गिब्याङ्
What ?	thin ?	थिन् ?
This/That	hung/phai-tsu (same level),phu- tsu(down),thang tsu(up)	हुङ्/फायि-चु फु-चु, थाङ्-चु
What is this ?	hung thin ?	हुङ् थिन् ?
What is that ?	phai-tsu(etc.) thin ?	फायि-चु(....)थिन्
What are these ?	hung-na thin ?	हुङ् ना थिन् ?
What are those ?	phai-tsu-na (etc.) thin ?	फायि चु-ना(....) थिन् ?
What do you call this in your language ?	ji lau-ru hung-i- ru thin then-ne ?	जि लायु-रु हुङ्-यि- रु थिन् थेन्-ने ?
What do you call....?	ji....ru thin then-ne ?	जि....रु थिन् थेन्-ने ?
Miji language	dhímmái-lau	धिम्ममायि-लायु
Stop	bíro	बिर
Come here	ho dai	ह दायि

Come quickly	mu-kuthuh dai/	मु-कुथुह् दायि/
	mu-kutuk dai	मु-कुतुक दायि
Help me	ñang-ru dunung	जाङ्-रु दुनुङ्
I shall pay you/ I shall give you money	ñang ñi-ru bang bih-ne	जाङ् त्रि-रु बाङ् बिह्-ने
What is/are....	na thin ?	ना थिन् ?
Where are the soldiers ?	shipai gí-ya ?	शिपायि गि-या ?
The soldiers are here/there	shipai-na aru/ thang-ya du	शिपायि-ना आरु/ थाङ्-या दु
How far is... from here ?	a-nuyi....ya gí-ño rinh ?	आ-नुयि....या गि-ज रिन्ह ?
Is it far ?	mí-rinh, shi ?	मि-रिन्ह, शि ?
Which way is Nakhu	nakhíh gí-ya ?	नाखिह् गि-या ?
Take me there	ñang tsiya luh deih	जाङ् चिया लुह् देयिह्
Take me to the hospital	ñang aspatal luh dei-deh	जाङ् आस्पताल लुह् देयि-देह्
Be careful	bújimye	बु'जिम्ये
Be quiet	thazhe	थामे
I want....	ñang.... tsih-ne	जाङ्....चिह्-ने
We want....	añi.... tsih-ne	आयि चिह्-ने
Where can you (plural) get rice....?	khunung-yi an vau-nen ?	खुनुङ्-यि आन् वायु-नेन् ?
Do you have paddy ?	ñiphrín an du, shi ?	जिफ्रिन् आन् दु, शि ?
Give me food	ñang-ru thai-tsen bih	जाङ्-रु थायि-चेन् बिह्

Bring for me	ñang-ru du gí-ni	जाङ्-रु दु गि-नि
two chickens	lu-bi	लु-बि
I want to eat	ñang tsuh-ne	जाङ् चुह-ने
	mryen-ru	मर्येन्-रु
I want to drink	ñang thung-ne	जाङ् थुङ्-ने
	mryen-ru	मर्येन्-रु
I want to go	ñang daih-ne	जाङ् दाअिह-ने
	mryen-ru	मर्येन्-रु
Do you want	ne mryen-ru,	ने मर्येन्-रु,
to....?	shi, ñi ?	शि, जि ?
I want eggs	ñang du-rinh	जाङ् दु-रिन्ह
	tsih-ne	चिह-ने
Bring me eggs	ñang-ru gíbyang-	जाङ्-रु गिब्थाङ्-नुयि
from the	nuyi durinh lu-bi	दुरिन्ह लु-बि
village		
Bring me eggs	ñang-ru gi	जाङ्-रु गि
from your	gíbyang-nuyi	गिब्थाङ्-नुयि
village	durinh lu-bi	दुरिन्ह लु-बि
Bring me	ñang-ru dokan-	जाङ्-रु दकान्-नुयि
vegetables	nuyi phen lu-bi	फेन लु-बि
from the shop		
Bring me water	ñang-ru vu-nuyi	जाङ्-रु वु-नुयि
from the	vu lu-dai-bi	वु लु-दाअि-बि
stream		
Give this man/	hung ñih-ru/	हुङ् जिह-रु/
boy some	nuvu-zu-ru	नुवु-जु-रु
food	tsavo mai-ung	चाव माअि-अुङ्
	bih	बिह
Give this man	hung ñih-ru	हुङ् जिह-रु
oil	phenzhag-vu bih	फेन्भाङ्-वु बिह
Bring bamboo	mubuw-nuyi	मुबुव्-नुयि

from	khyuh-bryaw	ख्युह्-ब्र्याव
	lu-dai-bi	लु-दाअि-बि
ARTICLES OF FOOD, DRINK ETC :		
Apple	*april	आप्रिल्
Banana	ru-dhang, ru-hlang	रु-घाङ्, रु-हलाङ्
Beans	zizhu	फिफु
Beer	cang	चाङ्
Boiled water	vu-zhiu	वु-फिअु
Bread	tsavo-blen	चाव-ब्लेन्
Cabbage	*kubi	कुबि
Cereal	thaishoh	थाअिशह
Chicken	du, du-zu	दु, दु-फु
Chickens,	du, gíthin	दु, गिथिन्
three		
Chilli	jaiyu	जाअियु
Cigarettes	*sigre	सिगरे
Cucumber	buluih	बुलुअिह
Cup	dílang	दिंलाङ्
Curry	phe	फेम्
Mushroom	dímiw-dro	दिमिक्-द्र
(eatable)		
Mushroom	dímiw-jín	दिमिक्-जिन्
(poisonous)		
Mustard oil	phen-zhang-vu	फेन्-भाङ्-वु
Egg	durinh	दुरिन्ह
Fat	thai-bau	थाअि-बाअु
Fish	tcui/thui	तचुअि-थुअि
Flour	phyoh-moh	फ्यह्-मह

Food	thaitsen	थाअित्चेन्
Fruit	ou-then	अउ-थेन्
Garlic	khyoh-mu	ख्यह्-मु
Ginger	duwo	दुव
Gourd	riccya	रिच्च्या
Knife	vaitsín-zu	वाअिचिन्-जु
Liquor (Distilled spirit)	cang-vu	चाङ्-वु
Maize	sbemh	स्बेम्ह
Maize-meal	sbemh-moh	स्बेम्ह-मह
Matchbox	mai-sih	माअि-सिह
Meat	shu-cung	शु-चुङ्
Medicine	*dawo	दाव
Milk	shuzu-nyuh	शुमु-नयुह
Mustard	phen-zhang-then	फेन्-भाङ्-थेन्
Onion	*piyaz	पियाज
Orange	narím-bítsin	नारि'म्-बित्सिन्
Pen	thenjilang	थेन्जिलाङ्
Pear	*naspati	नास्पति
Plate	gah	गाह
Pork	zho-shu-cung	झ-शु-चुङ्
Potato	lasoñaw	लासजाव
Pumpkin	jiyuh	जिअुह
Rice (boiled)	an-tsavo	आन्-चाव
(unboiled)	an	आन्
Salt	lu	लु
Soap	*sabn	साबन्
Sugar	*siñi	सिजि
Tea	*sa	सा
Tobacco	meh-khiw	मेह-खि'व

Tomato	*behgona/begína	बेह'गना/बेगि'ना
Vegetable	phenh	फेनह
Hot	vu-zhiu	वु-झिअु

OTHER ITEMS :

Basket	hin	हिन
—(carrying)	shi-zhang	शि-भाङ्
Bed	brang	ब्राङ्
Blanket	gíphoh/guphoh	गिफह/गुफह
Comb	brih	ब्रिह
Fodder	shu-tsen	शु-चेन्
House	nen	नेन्
Mat	roh	रह
Needle	duwehzuh	दुवेहजुह
Paper	thanziphrih	थान्जिफ्रिह
Porter	lollih-ñih	लल्लिह-जिह
Post	surungh	सुरुङ्ह
Post (under roof)	wubang	वुबाङ्
Room	brang	ब्राङ्
Rope	shinthang	शिन्थाङ्
Thread	gubo	गुब

BUYING AND SELLING :

How much is this/ What is the price of this ?	hung igung thin ? हुङ् अिगुङ् थिन् ?
What is the price of this basket ?	hung yen igung हुङ् येन् अिगुङ् थिन् thin ?
It is expensive/ cheap	hung igung हुङ् अिगुङ् mí-yih/ मि'-यिह/ mí-díthang मि'-दि'थाङ्

Give me ten eggs	ñang-ru durinh	जाङ्-रु दुरिन्ह्
	lin bih	लिन् बिह्
I shall give you	ñang ñi-ru ngu-	जाङ् जि-रु ङु-ब्युङ्
one rupee/two	byung ung/gni	अङ्/ग्नि
rupees	bih-ne	बिह्-ने
I shall give you	ñang ñi-ru lu	जाङ् जि-रु लु
one cup of	dí lang-ung	दि' लाङ्-अङ्
salt	bih-ne	बिह्-ने
1 ung	अङ्	9 sí-thín
2 gni	ग्नि	10 lin
3 gíthín	गिथिन्	11 lin-ung
4 bli	बलि	12 lin-gni
5 bungu	बुङ्	13 lin-gíthín
6 reh	रेह्	14 lin-bli
7 myah	म्याह्	15 lin-bungu
8 sí-gih	सि'-गिह्	16 lin-reh
17 lin-myah	लिन्-म्याह्	50 bungu-lin
18 lin-sí-gih	लिन्-सि'-गिह्	60 reh-lin
19 lin-síthín	लिन्-सि'थिन्	70 myah-lin
20 gni-lin	ग्नि-लिन्	80 sí-gih-lin
21 gni-lin-ung	ग्नि-लिन्-अङ्	90 sí-thín-lin
25 gni-lin-bungu	ग्नि-लिन्-बुङ्	100 bílong-ung
30 gíthín-lin	गिथिन्-लिन्	बि'लङ्-अङ्
40 bli-lin	बलि-लिन्	1000 *hazar
		हाजार

ASKING THE TIME :

When	khukhrin ?	खुख्रिन् ?
When will you	ñi khukhrin	जि खुख्रिन्
go ?	deihne ?	देअिह्-ने ?

When will the	gari khukhrin	गारि खुख्रिन्
vehicle go ?	dai-ne ?	दाअि-ने ?
After food	tsavo tsu-nín	चाव चु-निन्
Afterwards	jih mí-nín-ya ;	जिह् मि'-निन्-या ;
	shíshwo-de	शिश्व-दे
Before food	tsavo ma-tsu-yih	चाव मा-चु-यिह्-रु
	ru [lit. food not	
	eat before]	
When did you	ñi khukhrin	जि खुख्रिन्
come ?	dai-ni ?	दाअि-नि ?
Today	hung-wu	हुङ्-वु
Yesterday	dígawu	दिगावु
Day before	ci-wu	चि-वु
yesterday		
When will you	ñi khukhrin	जि खुख्रिन्
go ?	deih-ne ?	देअिह्-ने ?
Tomorrow	na-wu	ना-वु
Day after	na-phyoh-wu	ना-फ्यह्-वु
tomorrow		
I shall go later	ñang hung-wu	जाङ् हुङ्-वु
today	shíshwo-de	शिश्व-दे
I came yesterday	ñang dígaw....	जाङ् दिगाव्....
from.....	nuyi dai-ni	नुयि दाअि-नि
I shall go tomor-	ñang nawu	जाङ् नावु
row to Nakhu	nakhíh deih-ne	नाखिह् देअिह्-ने
Sunrise dawn,	jo-hyung	ज-ह्युङ्
Sunset	jo-biyih	ज-बियिह्
At sunrise	jo-shung	ज-शुङ्
At sunset	jo-bílyih	ज-बि'ल्यिह्
Morning	madu-wu	मादु-वु

Night	jang-gou	जाङ्-गउ
Day	mu-ghuluw, wu	मु-घुलुव् वु
Sun	jo ; zuh [rare]	ज ; झुह्
Sky	jang	जाङ्
Hail [storm]	síraih	सिराअिह्
Rain	phryo	फ्र्य
Cloud	meimiw	मेअिमिक्
Midnight	thadíbyanghong	थादिब्थाङ् हङ्
Month	lu	लु
Moon	lu	लु
Storm	yo-mu	य-मु
Lightning	jang-blyoh	जाङ्-ब्ल्यह्
Rainfalls	phryo-phryo	फ्र्य-फ्रअ
Cloudy (skies)	meimiw-shiu	मेअिमिक्-शिअु
Evening	gílyin	गिल्थिन्
Year	duren	दुरेन्
Stars	dotsung	दचुङ्
Wind	yo	य
Thunder	jang-gín	जाङ्-गिन्
Clear skies	jang-shang	जाङ्-शाङ्
Snow	dílen	दि'लेन्
The sky is	jang meimiw/	जाङ् मेअिमिक्/
cloudy/clear	mívi	मिभि
Ice	dotsunglyi	दचुङ् ल्यि

ADDITIONAL PHRASES :

Come in	nalung-ya dai-mo	नालुङ-या दाअि-म
I am your friend	ñang ñi muzho	जाङ् जि मुझ
What do, you thin the ? say ?		थिन् थे ?

Please repeat	ung then-bíthu-yih	अङ् थेन्-बिथु-यिह्
I agree with your opinion	ñi lau ñang ri-ne	जि लाअु जाङ् रि-ने
I do not know	ñang ma-ñi	जाङ् मा-जि
I know	ñang ñi-ne	जाङ् जि-ने
I think so	ñang tsow shu-ru	जाङ् चक् शु-रु
I do not think so	ñang tsow ma- shu-ru	जाङ् चक् मा-शु-रु
I am hungry	ñang fenci-ru	जाङ् फेन्चि-रु
I am not hungry	ñang fen-ma-ci yu	जाङ् फेन् मा-चि यु
hurt	sadupho	सादुफ
lost	cho	छ
sick	no	न
thirsty	lung-hyang	लुङ्-ह्याङ्
tired	khang	खाङ्
This child	hung amai	हुङ् आमाअि
These villagers	hung gíbyang- ñih-na fen-ci-ru	हुङ् गिब्थाङ्-जिह्- ना फेन्-चि-रु
Sit down	jungh-mo	जुङ्ह्-म
Thou art strong	ñi míganh	जि मिगाङ्ह्
You are happy	ñi lung mivi meruh	जि लुङ् मिवि मेरुह्
We are late	añi mí nau dro-ru	आजि मि'नाअु द्र-रु
This house is large	i-nen míphyang	अि-नेन् मिफ्याङ्
That cow is small	phai shu myezu	फाअि शु म्येजु
The water is	hung vu mí-dzo/	हुङ् वु मि-द्ज/
clean/dirty/cold	nici/mí-tso	निचि/मि-च
Do not drink dirty water, you will be sick	vu-nici tha-thung	वु-निचि था-थुङ्

Give me a cup	ñang-ru vu-mi-	जाङ्-रु वु-मि-दुज/
of clean/hot/	dzo/zhiu/mítso	फिअु/मिच
cold water	dílang-ung bih	दिंलाङ्-अुङ् बिह्
The food is cold	tsavo mutso	चाव मुच
I cannot eat it	ñang ma-tsuh-	जाङ् मा-चुह्-
	vau-ne	वाअु-ने
The meat has	ucyung míni	अुचयुङ् मिजि
become bad	khah-ru	खाह्-रु
Cook another	mínim shízin khu	मिनिम् शिफिन् खु
piece		
Do not take	tsavo nicci	चाव निचि
unclean food	ma-tsu-ne	मा-चु-ने
Eat good food	thai-tsen mivi	थाअि-चेन् मिवि
	tsuh-mo	चुह्-म
You must eat	ñi thaitsen-mivi	जि थाअिचेन्-मिवि
good food	tsuk-tsih-ne	चुक्-चिह्-ने
Chilli is hot	jaiyu mí-zhiu	जाअियु मि-फिअु
The headman's	ñang nen-ru	जाङ् नेन्-रु
house is bigger	nokhuh-i nen	नखुह्-अि नेन्
than my house	mí-do-laih	मि-द-लाअिह्
Where is your	ñi nen gí-ya ?	जि नेन् गि-या ?
house ?		
Boil the water	vuh zhú	वुह् फु
I feel cold	ñang níngín	जाङ् निङ्गिन्
Cold water is	vuh mútso	वुह् मुच
tasty	mí-thai	मि-थाअि
A dog is bigger	shazhih khashu-ru	शाअिह् खाशु-रु
than a cat	mí-do-laih	मि-द-लाअिह्
A horse is	shugro shu-fu-ru	शुग्र शु-फु-रु

stronger than	mí-gangh-laih	मि-गाङ्-लाअिह्
a cow		
An elephant is	vemh sikhyong	वेमह् सिख्यङ्
the strongest	phung-lung	फुङ्-लुङ्
of all animals	nungyi aci mí-do	नुङ्गि अचि मि-द
Red cloth looks	gíbo grih mígrang	गिब ग्रिह् मिगराङ्
better than	nungyi mutsu	नुङ्गि मुचु
white/black	mivi-laih	मिवि-लाअिह्
cloth		

ALPHABETICAL WORD LIST AND ILLUSTRATIVE SENTENCES

Above the house	díkhyung-lang	दिख्युङ्-लाङ्
Afraid	mí-rin	मि-रिन्
After	(mí)-nín	(मि)-नीन्
Afternoon	jo-ko-poh	ज-क-पह्
Afterwards	jih-mí-nín-ya,	जिह्-मि-निन्-या,
	shíshwo-de	शिश्व-दे
Again	bíthu	बिथु
Air	yo	य
Aka	gunu	गुनु
All	veh ; vē	वेह् ; वें
Alone	akhemih	आखेमिह्
Always	dang-lín	दाङ्-लिन्
And	suru	सुरु
Anger	dukhu	दुखुह्

Angry	nen	नेन् (See House)
Animal	shu-nuru	शु-नुरु
Ankle	lai-cung-khu	लाङि-चुङ्-खु
Are	yu	यु
Are you well ?	ñi mivi (yu), shi ?	जि मिवि (यु) शि ?
Are you a Miji ?	ñi dhimmai (yu) shi ?	जि धिम्माङि (यु) शि ?
Arm	phang	फाङ्
Arrow	nu	नु
Arrow, poisoned	nu-lín	नु-लिन्
Ash	mai-bu	माङि-बु
Ashamed	dai	दाङि
Ask	dui	दुङि
Assemble	shuzhung	शुमुङ्
At	rí ; -ya	रि ; -या
Aunt	(p) amo (m) acho	आम आछ
Awaken	phríu	फ्रिउ
Axe	bíluh	बि'लुह्
Baby	amai	आमाङि
Back	(n) gíbang, nín-thlen	गिबाङ् , निन्-थलेन्
Backbone	gíbang-lyang	गिबाङ्-ल्याङ्
Bad	mí-ñi	मि-जि
Badly	mí-ñi, khah-dā	मि-जि, खाह्-दां
Bag	díryang	दिर्याङ्
Bamboo	khyuh-bryaw	ख्युह्-ब्र्याव्
Bamboo string	jubísín	जुबिसिन्
Banana	ru-dhang, ru-hlang	रु-धाङ्, रु-ह्लाङ्
Bark of tree	u-phryih	उ-फ्र्यिह्

—(vb)	phiw	फिक्
Basket	hin	हिन्
—carrying	shizhang	शिफाङ्
Be	yu-(shi)	यु-शि
Bead	vloh	वलह्
Beak	buzu-thu	बुजु-थु
Beans	zizhu	जिभु
Bear (n)	shu-tsang	शु-चाङ्
Bear (vb)	zuh	जुह्
Beard	gu-myuh	गु-म्युह्
Beat	shih, díkhí	शिह् , दिखि'
Become	khi	खि
Bed	brang	ब्राङ्
Bee	bizhi, (large) meh	बिभि, मेह्
Beer	cang	चाङ्
Before	yih-ru	यिह्-रु
Before food	tsavo-ma-tsu- yih-ru	चाव-मा-चु- यिह्-रु
Begin	ru-myung	रु-म्युङ्
Belly	rug	रुग्
Below	mí-thlo	मि'-थ्ल
Below the house	nah-byang, nen-thlo	नाह्-न्याङ्, नेन्-थल
Between	luk, mu-luh	लुक्, मु-लुह्
Big	do	द
Big man	ní-gang	नि'-गाङ्
Bind	phuh, dzo	फुह् , द्ज
Bird	buzu(h)	बुजु (ह्)
Bison	shu	शु
Bitch	shazhih-nuih	शभिह्-नुअिह्

Bite	thah, shu-wraith	थाह्, शु-व्राजिह्
Bitter	mu-khuh	मु-खुह्
Black	mu-mo	मु-म
Blanket	gíphoh, guphoh	गि'फह्, गुफह्
Bleed	zhai-shoh	झाजि-शह्
Blind	mih-lyoh	मिह्-ल्यह्
Blister	brou	ब्रभु
Blood	zhai	झाजि
Blow (of wind)	yo-yo	य-य
Blue	mí-lo	मि'-ल
Body	zah	जाह्
Boil (n)	dhin	धिन्
Boiled	zhiw	झिक्
Bone	lyang, mí-lyang	ल्याङ्, मि'-ल्याङ्
Book	cenzi-dai	चेन्जि-दाजि
Both	arangh	आराङ्गह्
Bottle	bodlu, liyang	बडलु, लियाङ्
Boulder	gílung-nuih	गि'लुङ्-नुअिह्
Bow	gírih	गि'रिह्
Bowels	lung	लुङ्
Box	phyang, síndí-phyang	फ्याङ्, सि'न्दि'-फ्याङ्
Boy	nuvu zu	नुवु-जु
Branch	ou-dítsang	अभु-दि'चाङ्
Brass	daw	दाक्
Bread	tsavo-thlen tsavo-hlen	चाव-थलेन् चाव-ह्लेन्
Break	bang	बाङ्
Breath(e)	díthu	दि'थु
Brew (vb)	cang-shuvrum	चाङ्-शूवरुम्

Bride	zuzhi	जुझि
Bridge (Masonry)		
(Cane)	dítho	दि'थ
(Bamboo)	gírah	गिराह्
(Plank)	dugu	दुगु
Bring	lu-bi	लु-बि
Broad	mí-dílo	मि'-दि'ल
Brood	bi-u	बि-भु
Brother (e)	mukhuvo	मुखुव
(y)	míniw	मि'निव्
Buffalo	shu-khren	शु-खरेन्
Bull	ravo	राव
Burn	phryang, rauh	फ्र्याङ्, राभुह्
Buy	phính	फि'न्ह्
Cabbage	*kubi	कुबि
Calf (of leg)	lai-díbín	लाजि-दि'बि'न्
-(young animal)	shu-fu-zu	शु-फु-जु
Call	then	थेन्
Camp	*kem	केम्
Can	*vau	वाअु
I can walk far	ñang mrín-ya deih-vau-ne	जाङ् म्रि'न्-या देअिह-वाअु-ने
Cane	shu	शु
Cap	carah	चाराह्
Careful	mivi-bthai-de	मिवि-ब्थाजि-दे
Carry	dírang	दि'राङ्
Cat	kha-shu	खा-शु
Catch	tsín, kheigang	चि'न्, खेअिगाङ्
Ceiling	sígyang	सि'ग्याङ्
Centipede	shu-tsu-thah- mang	शु-चु-थाह्-माङ्

Cheap	mí-dithang	मि-दि'थाङ्
Cheek	gímyah	गि'म्याह्
Chest	long-khyuh	लङ्-ख्युह्
Chicken	du-zu	दु-जु
Child	amai	आमाअि
Chilli	jaiyu	जाअियु
Chin	guh	गुह
Cigarette	*sigre	सिग्रे
Clean	mí-dzo	मि-दज
Clear skies	jang-shang	जाङ्-शाङ्
Clearly	mivi llei/leih	ल्लेअि/लेअिह्
Climb	khính	खिन्ह्
Cloth	grih gih	ग्रिह् गिह्
Cloud	meimiw	मेअिमिक्
Cloudless	jang-shang	जाङ्-शाङ्
Cloudy	meimiw-shiu	मेअिमिक्-शिअु
Coat	phangloh	फाङ्लह्
Cock	du-blanc	दु-ब्लाङ्
Cold	nínín, mí-tso	निडिन्, मि-च
Collect	lukín	लुकिन्
Comb	brih	बरिह्
Come	dai	दाअि
Come back	khah	खाह्
Come here	ho daih	ह दाअिह्
Come in	nalung daih	नालुङ् दाअिह्
Come quickly	mukuthuh daih	मुकुथुह् दाअिह्
Cook	tsovoh-ru-ru	चवह्-रु रु
Corn (maize)	thaishoh	थाअिशह्
Cotton	gubo-myuh	गुब-म्युह्
Cough	khíu	खिअ्

Country	nah	नाह्
Cover with cloth	grih-phung	ग्रिह्-फुङ्
—lid	mí-bílen	मि-बि'लेन्
Cow (generic)	shu-fu	शु-फु
—(female)	shatsu-nuih	शाचु-नुअिह्
Crab	batsih-laden	बाचिह्-लादेन्
Creek	vu-zuh	वु-जुह्
Crow (n)	agrángmo	आग्राङ्म
(v)	gulwui	गुल्वुअि
Cucumber	buluih	बुलुअिह्
Cultivation	vaw	वाव्
Cup	dílang	दि'लाङ्
Curry	phen	फेन्
Cut (with 'dao')	thai	थाअि
(with knife)	vo	व
Daily	wu-ma-wu	वु-मा-वु
Damdim	gíshimai	गि'शिमाअि
Damp (cloth)	mí-groh	मि-ग्रह्
—(earth)	mí-ci	मि-चि
Dao	vaitsen	वाअिचेन्
Daughter	zeh, zumraih	जेह्, जुम्राअिह्
Dawn	thangrang	थाङ्-राङ्
Day	mu-ghuluw, vo	मु-घुलुक्
Deaf	mí-zhohvruw	मि-भह्वरुक्
Death	ci	चि
Deer (barking)	shu-tsu	शु-चु
—(large)	shu-tsu-ñang	शु-चु-जाङ्
Defeat(ed)	ma-zhang	मा-भाङ्
Depart	deih	देअिह्
Descend	bízhen	बि'भेन्

Desire	muih	मुअिह्
Diarrhoea	lung-mí-ñi	लुङ्-मि-जि
Die	ci	चि
Dig	thauh	थाअुह्
Dirty	nici	निचि
Disease	natso-no	नाच-न
Distribute	vro	व्र
Divide	vro, langh	व्र, लाङ्
Do	ru	रु
What are you doing ?	ñi thin ru-riji	जि थिन् रु-रिजि
Do not (Imp.)	tha	था
Doctor	doktor	दक्तर्
—Native	gívi	गिंवि
Dog (generic)	shazhih	शाफिह्
—(male)	shazhih-bu	शाफिह्-बु
Door	banphih	बान्फिह्/बैन्फिह्
Dove	byunglo	ब्युङ्ल
Down (adv)	phu-ya	फु-या
Downhill	nahzhín-tho-ya	नाह् फिन-थ-या
Downwards	mí-bízhin-ya	मि-बिंभिन्-या
Dress	yangh	याङ्ह
Drink	thung	थुङ्
Drown	vu-dícín	वु-दिचिन्
Drunk	cang-thung-rin	चाङ्-थुङ्-रिन्
Dry (adj)	mí-khyang	मि-ख्याङ्
(vb)	khyang	ख्याङ्
Duck	nguso	ङुस
Dumb	neiyang	नेअियाङ्
Each other	zahphiw	जाह् फिव्

Ear	zhoh	झह्
Earth	nah	नाह्
East	jo-hyung	ज-ह्युङ्
Eat	tsuh	चुह्
Egg	du-rinh	दु-रिन्ह्
Eight	sí-gih	सि-गिह्
Eighth	mí-sí-gih	मि-सि-गिह्
Eighteen	lin-sí-gih	लिन्-सि-गिह्
Eighty	sí-gih-lin	सि-गिह्-लिन्
Elbow	phang-cung-khang	फाङ्-चुङ्-खाङ्
Elder brother	aku-vo	आकु-व
Elder sister	amo, momo	आम, मम
Elephant	aci	आचि
Eleven	lin-ung	लिन्-अुङ्
Encircle	deih-cih	देअिह्-चिह्
Enemy	shuhdímah	शुह् दि'माह्
Enlarge	ru-do	रु-द
Evening	gílyin	गि'ल्यिन्
Everyday	wu-ma-wu	वु-मा-वु
Everyone	zahphiw	जाह् फिव्
Ewe	shuju-nuih	शुजु-नुअिह्
Exchange	bílaurih	बि'लाअुरिह्
Expensive	mílyih	मि-यिह्
Eye	mih	मिह्
Eyebrow	mih-síkhē	मिह्-सि'खें
Eyelash	mih-sími	मिह्-सि'मि
Face	gímyah	गि'म्याह्
Faint, to	ci-lo	चि-ल
Fall	go	ग

(vb)	díjín	दि'जि'न्
False(hood)	(lau)-voh	लाअ-वह्
Far	mírinh	मि'रिन्ह्
Farmer	vaw-mukthah	वाअ-मुक्थाह्
Fast (adv)	mí-bíjah	मि-बि'जाह्
(vb)	fenci-vai	फै'नचि-वाअि
Fat (n)	thaibau	थाअिबाअु
Fat (adj)	zah-mí-do	जाह-मि'-द
Father	abo, bu	आब, बु
Grand father	aluw	आलुव्
Father-in-law	alou	आलअु
Fear	rin	रिन्/रीन्
Feather	míkíci	मि'कि'चि
Feel	vai-zhoi	वाअि-झअि
Female	nuih	नुअिह्
Fence	shutho	शुथ
Fetch	lu-dai-bi	लु-दाअि-बि
Fever	no	न
Few	me-ung	मे-अुङ्
Field	vaw	वाव्
Fight	nau-rih	नाअु-ड़िह्
—to kill	wai-rih	वाअि-ड़िह्
Fine (adj)	mi-vi	मि-वि
Finger	gi-tsoh	गि-चह्
Finish	ven	वैन्
Fire	maih	माअिह्
—a gun	buw	बुव्
First	mí-vyah	मि-व्याह्
Fish	thui/tcui	थुअि/त्चुअि
Five	bungu	बुङु

Flea	sílyi	सि'ल्यि
Flesh	shu-cung	शु-चुङ्
Flint(and striker)	gí-lung grang	गि'लुङ्-ग्राङ्
Floor	gízo	गिज
Flour	phyohmoh	फ्यह्मह्
Flower	ou-boh	अअु-बह्
Fly (n)	bílungh	बि'लुङ्ह्
(vb)	gínui	गि'नुअि
—cause to,	zih	जिह्
Food	thaitzen/theitsen	थाअिचेन्/थेअिचेन्
Foot	lai	लाअि
Forehead	tokyang	तक्याङ्
Forest	mubuw	मुबुव्
Forget	olang	य्लाङ्
Four	bli	बलि
Friend	muco	मुच
Friendly	muco-muzuh	मुच-मुजुह्
From	nuyi	नुयि
Fruit	ou-then	अअु-थेन्
Future tense suffix	ne	ने
Garden	shazhin	शाअिन्
Garlic	khyohmu	ख्यह्मु
Gentleman	*saheh	साहेह्
Get	vau	वाअु
Get up	phyoh	फ्यह्
Ginger	duwo	दुव
Girl	nímrai-zu	नि'म्राअि-जु
Give	bi/bih	बि/बिह्
Glad, to be	lung-shih/lung-bo	लुङ्-शिह्/लुङ्-ब
Go	deih	देअिह्

(up)	khính	खिन्ह
Goat	shu-phrin	शु-फ्रिन्
God (stareme)	shuzhang-nuih	शुभाङ्-नुअिह्
Good	mivi	मिवि
Granary	cung, an-nen	चुङ्-आन्-नैन्
Grandfather	aluw	आलुव्
Grandmother	azhui	आमुअि
Grasp	gícín	गिचिन्
Grass	tsen	चेन्
Green	mí-lo	मि-ल
Grind	rih	रिह्
Grow	shin, jou	शिन्, जअु
Gun	mai-buw	माअि-बुव्
Hail	síraih	सिराअिह्
(vb)	go	ग
Hair	phiw	फिव्
Hammer	tsimphoh	चिम्फह्
Hand	gi	गि
Hard	mí-gang	मि-गाङ्
Has, Have	du	दु
I have food	ñang-ru theitsen du	आङ्-रु थेअिचेन दु
Has not, have not	ngo	ङ
I do not have food	ñang-ru theitsen ngo	आङ्-रु थेअिचेन ङ
Do you have food?	ñi- ru theitsen du, shi ?	जि-रु थेअिचेन दु शि ?
He	i	अि
He is a soldier	i nugudoh	अि मुगुदह्

He-goat	shu-phrin-bu	शु-फ्रिन्-बु
Head	u	अु
Headache	u-wai	अु-वाअि
Headman	nokhuh	नोखुह्
Heal	vi	वि
Hear	rui	रुअि
Heart	lung	लुङ्
Hearth	loh	लह्
Heat	zhiu	झिअु
Heavy	mí-lyih	मि-ल्यिह्
Heel	lai-cung-khu	लाअि-चुङ्-खु
Help	dunung	दुनुङ्
Hen	du, duk	दु, दुङ्
Hence	a-nuyi	आ-नुयि
Her	i	अि
Herb	gusuih	गुसुअिह्
Here	a, ho	आ, ह
Hiccup	dídíu	दिदिअु
Hide (n)	shu-phrih	शु-फ्रिह्
(vb)	bízhih	बिभिह
High	mí-duvyang	मि-दुव्याङ्
Highway	lembang-do	लेम्बाङ्-द
Hill	phung	फुङ्
Hillman	phung-jung (ñuh)	फुङ्-जुङ् (ज्ह्)
Him	i	अि
His	i	अि
Hold (vb)	kheigang	खेअिगाङ्
	(catch) tsín	चिन्
Hole	mídílang/míyang	मिदिंलाङ्/मियाङ्
Honey	jang	जाङ्

Horn	shu-zhung	शु-भुङ्
Horse	(generic) shu-gro	शु-ग्र
	(male) shu-gro-ru	शु-ग्र-रु
Hospital	*aspatal	आस्पताल
Hot	mí-zhiu	मि-झिउ
—water	vu-zhiu	वु-झिउ
—season	bí-ñah	बि-जाह्
—(curry)	mí-shiu	मि-शिउ
House	nen	नैन्
How ?	gíñih-de ?	गिजिह्-दे ?
How many ?	gíño ?	गिज ?
How much ?	gíño ?	गिज ?
Hundred ?	bílong-ung	बिलङ्-अङ्
Hungry	fen-ci	फैन्-चि
Hurt	sadupho	सादुफ
Husband	díghai	दिघाजि
I	ñang	जाङ्
Ice	dotsunglyi	दट्टुङ्ल्यि
Ignite	shi	शि
Immediately	surudang	सुरुदाङ्
In	nalung	नालुङ्
	(prep.) ya, ruh	या, रुह्
Insect	bilungh	बिलुङ्ह
Inside	nalung-ya	नालुङ्-या
Iron	sen	सैन्
Itch	gudzu	गुदजु
Jackal	salyi	साल्यि
Jaw	gu-tsah	गु-चाह्
Jump	sulou	सुलउ
Key	*sabi	साबि

Kick	dígrin	दिगरिन्
Kid	shu-phrin-zu	शु-फ्रिन्-जु
Kidney	mígíbauh	मिगिबाउह्
Kill	wai	वाजि
Kind	(adj) lung-zhang	लुङ्-फाङ्
	(n) zímo	जिम
Kindle	phenh	फैन्ह
Knee	lai-gíphiw	लाजि-गिफिक्
Kneel	lai-gíriu	लाजि-गिरिउ
Knife	vaitsín-zu	वाजिचिन्-जु
Know	ñi/zíu	जि/जिउ
Ladder	billangh	बिल्लाङ्ह
Lame	lai-mu-dului	लाजि-मु-दुलुजि
Land	nah	नाह्
Landslide	nah-dugho,	नाह्-दुघ,
	rah-dugho	राह्-दुघ
Language	lau-(-ru)	लाउ (-रु)
Large	(mí-)do	(मि-)द
Late	shíshwo-jo	शिशव-ज
Later	shíshwo-de	शिशव-दे
Laugh	tho	थ
Lead	daih-nen	दाजिह्-नैन्
Leaf	ou-leh	अउ-लेह्
	(broad) lo-shui	ल-शुजि
Lean (vb)	yang	याङ्
(adj)	mí-síni	मि-सिनि
Learn	phiu	फिउ
Leave	deih	देजिह्
Leech	díveh	दिवेह्
Left	suvyoh-thlan-ya	सुव्यह्-थ्लान्-या

Leg	lai	लाभि
Leg-hand	lai-jang	लाभि-जाङ्
Legging	lai-loh	लाभि-लह्
Let us (eat)	tso (tsuh) vo	च....व
Let us (go)	tso (deih)vo	च (देभिह्) व
Lid	míbilén	मिबिलेन्
Lie down	zhiu	फिअु
—face down	gí-mryup	गि-मर्युप्
Lift	yang	याङ्
Light (adj)	mí-díthang	मि-दिंथाङ्
Light (noun)	mí-ryang	मि-र्याङ्
(vb)	ryang	र्याङ्
Lightning	jang-blyoh	जाङ्-ब्ल्यह
Like	muieh	मुअिह्
To be,	ngu, dízhen	ङु, दिंमेन्
Lip	ñiw-lyi	जिब्ल-ल्यि
Liquor	cang-vu	चाङ्-वु
Listen	rui	रुअि
Live (adj)	shín	शिन्
(vb)	(to dwell) jung	जुङ्
Liver	míthín	मिथिन्
Lizard	cung-khang-khyung	चुङ्-खाङ्-ख्युङ्
Load	lo	ल
Locative suffix	ya	या
Loft	sígyanglung	सिग्याङ्लुङ्
Log	ou-zhinbang	अअ-भिन्बाङ्
Loincloth	dívang	दिंवाङ्
Long	muphyang	मुफ्याङ्
Look for	sai	साअि

Loose	mu(du)zhu	मु(दु) मु
Lose	cho	छ
Lost	cho	छ
Louse	fih	फिह्
Love	lung-zhang,	लुङ्-फाङ्,
—(carnal)	muieh	मुअिह्
Make	vuh	वुह्
Male (suffix)	bu	बु
Man	ñih, nuvu	निह्, नुवु
Mankind	billu	बिल्लु
Many	mí-nau	मि-नाअु
Mare	shu-gro-nuih	शु-ग्र-नुअिह्
Market	*bozare	बजारे
Marry	gi-ru, vughin-ru	गि-रु, वुधिन्-रु
Mat	roh	रह्
Matchbox	mai-sih	माअि-सिह्
May (aux.vb)	vau	वाअु
Me	ñang	आङ्
Meat	shu-cung	शु-चुङ्
Medicine	*dawo	दाव
Midday	muwulu	मुवुलु
Midnight	thadíbyanglung	थादिब्याङ्लुङ्
Miji	dhímmái	धम्मआअि
Milk	shufu-nyuh	शुफु-न्युह्
Mithun	shu	शु
(male)	shu-bu	शु-बु
(female)	shu-nuih	नुअिह्
(calf)	shu-zu	शु-जु
Money	bang	बाङ्
Monkey	shu-bo	शु-ब

Monpa	nitsang	निचाङ्
Month	lu	लु
Moon	lu	लु
Morning	maduwu	मादुवु
Mortar	dílo	दिल
Mosquito	suryungdang	सुर्युङ्दाङ्
Mother	anuih	आनुअिह्
Mother-in-law	azhui	आभुअि
Mountain	phung-do	फुङ्-द
Moustache	ñiwmyuh	जिव्म्युह्
Mouth	go	ग
Much	mí-nau	मि'-नाउ
Mud	nah-gídzo	नाह्-गिद्ज
Marder	ñuh-wai	जुह-वाअि
Mushroom	dímiw	दिमिव्
Must	tsih	चिह्
Mustard	phen-zhang-then	फैन्-भाङ्-थेन्
—Oil	phen-zhang-vu	फैन्-भाङ्-वु
My	ñang	जाङ्
Nail (of finger)	gi-thín	गि-थिन्
Nakhu	nakhíh	नाखिह्
Name	minh	मिन्ह
Narrow	mí-síbeh	मि'-सिवेह्
Near	mí-ni	मि'-नि
Needle	dígeh-zu	दिगेह्-जु
Net	cah	चाह्
New	mu-guniw	मु-गुनिव्
Night(fall)	jang-gou	जाङ्-गु
Nine	síthín	सि'थिन्
No	mang	माङ्

North	dudzu	दुद्रु
Nose	ñi	जि
Nostril	ñi-yang	जि-याङ्
Not	ma	मा
Now	hung-arú	हुङ्-आरु
Nowadays	hung-luw,	हुङ्-लुव्,
	hung-thang-	हुङ्-थाङ्-
	hung-gaw	हुङ्-गाव्
Oak (deciduous)	guvu	गुवु
—(evergreen)	gumo	गुम
—(rough barked)	guvu-tsoh	गुवु-सह्
—(smooth barked)	guvu-men	गुवु-मैन्
Obey	rui	रुअि
Officer	*saheh	साहेह्
Oil (mustard)	(phenzhang)-vu	(फैन्भाङ्)-वु
Old (people)	vu-khryang	वु-ख्र्याङ्
(thing)	mí-shwo	मि'-शव
Once	afeh-ung-ruh	आफेह्, अुङ् रुह्,
	cilow-ya	चिलव्-या
One	ung	अुङ्
Onion	*piyaz	पियाज्
Open (adj)	hyung	ह्युङ्
Open (the door)	(banphih) hyung	(बान्फिह्) ह्युङ्
Oracle	mehwang	मेह्वाङ्
Orange	narím-bítsin	नारि'म् बिचिन
Order	dumuhthah	दुमुह्थाह्
Ordinal prefix	mí	मि'
Orphan	zu-phryen	जु-फ्र्येन्
Outside the house	gíbyang-vyah	गिब्याङ्-व्याह्

Own	zhungdang	मुङ्दाङ्
Paddy	an	आन्
Paddy-field	an-vaw	आन्-वाव्
Pain	wai, wo	वाअि, व
Palm of hand	gi-dílung	गि-दि'लुङ्
Paper	cenzi	चेन्जि
Past tense suffix	ni	नि
Patch (vb)	grih-bíca	ग्रिह्-बि'चा
Path	lembang	लेम्बाङ्
Pebble	gílung-sini	गि'लुङ्-सिनि
Peel	lyih	ल्यिह्
People	ñih, ñuh	जिह्, जुह्
Pestle	bílaw	बि'लाव्
Pierce	khryu-dílang	ख्र्यु-दि'लाङ्
Pig	zho	झ
Pigeon	buzu-byung	बुजु-ब्युङ्
Pillow	u-khín	अ-खिन्
Pine tree	bizhang-nuih	बिभाङ्-नुअिह्
Pine stick for lighting	bizhang-bíci	बिभाङ्-बि'चि
Pipe	mai-gícung	माअि-गि'चुङ्
Place	brang	ब्राङ्
Plainsman	níkhyung	नि'ख्युङ्
Plank	khi-hhyung	खि-ह्ह्युङ्
Plant (n)	ou-zu	अअु-जु
Plant (vb)	zho	झ
Plate	gah	गाह्
Play	sthū	स्यु
Pleasure	lung-bo	लुङ्-ब
Pluck	phu	फु

Plural suffix	na	ना
Point (vb)	bíci	बि'चि
Poison (n)	níphang	नि'फाङ्
Poisonous	bídohre	बि'दहरे
Poor	thímaghu	थि'माघु
Popcorn	síbem-pheh	सिबैम्-फेह्
Pork	zho-shu-cung	झ-शु-चुङ्
Porter	lo-lwui, lo-lui	ल-ल्वुअि, ल-लुअि
Post (n)	surungh	सुरुङ्गह्
Pot	tsulo	चुल
Potato	lasoñaw	लासआव्
Pound (vb)	rongh	रङ्गह्
Pour	pheh, lo (solids) sung	फेह्, ल सुङ्
Prefix, negative	ma	मा
Prepare	bírrai	बि'र्राअि
Price	igung, gong	अिगुङ्, गङ्
Priest	gívi	गि'वि
Pumpkin	jyuh, jiyuh	ज्युह्, जिजुह्
Punch	rín, ríng	रि'न्, रि'ङ्
Punish(ment)	zhungkhau	मुङ्खाअु
Puppy	shazhih-zu	शाफिह्-जु
Purlin	nen-ghoh	नैन्-घह्
Pus	nín	नि'न्
Put	rou	रअु
—on clothes	grih-wau	ग्रिह्-वाअु
Quickly	mukuthuh, mukutuk	मुकुथुह्, मुकुतुक
Quiet(ly)	bíshiwh	बि'शिव्ह्
Raft	lying	ल्यिङ्

Rafter	nen-gimuh	नैन्-गिमुह्
Rain (n)	phryo	फ्र्य
Rain (vb)	phryo	फ्र्य
Raincoat	shizhang	शिभाङ्
Raise	dirang	दि'राङ्
Ram(n)	shu-giloh-garo	शु-गिल्ह-गार
Raspberry	gúzhu-boh	गु'भु-बह्
Read	phiu	फिअु
Reciprocal action, suffix	rih	रिह्
Red	mu-tsu	मु-चु
Remember	long-ruro, menlu	लङ्-रुर, मेनलु
Remove	co	च
Repair	bíthu	बि'थु
Resemble	ngu	ङु
Rest	yang	याङ्
Rhododendron	utsu	अुचु
Ribs	sírah-lyang	सि'राह्-ल्याङ्
Rice(cooked)	an-tsavo	आन्-चाव
—(uncooked)	an	आन्
—(flake, chura)	an-pheh	आन्-फेह्
Rich	níganh	नि'गान्ह्
Right(side)	shidzin-thlan-ya shidzin-thang-ya	शिद्जिन-थलान्-या शिद्जिन-थाङ्-या
Right	mí-zai	मि'-जाअि
Ring	gi-len	गि-लैन्
Ripe	min	मिन्
Rise	hyung	ह.युङ्
River	vu-do	वु-द
—bank	vu-yang	वु-याङ्

Road	lembang	लेम्बाङ्
Rock (n)	gilung	गि'लुङ्
Roll dough, to	thlen	थ्लैन्
Roof	díkhyung	दि'ख्युङ्
Room	brang	ब्राङ्
Root	tsen-khrin ou-khrin	चैन्-खरिन्, अअु-खरिन्
Rope	shinthang	शिन्थाङ्
Rough	mísoh	मि'-सह्
Round	mí-díriu	मि'-दि'रिअु
Run	zhum	भुम
Rupee	ngu-byung	ङु-बयुङ्
Safe	dígang	दि'गाङ्
Salt	lu	लु
Sand	*balyi	बाल् यि
Say	the(n)	थे(न्)
Scabbard	vaitsín-nen	वाअिचिन्-नैन्
Scald(ed)	olin-thlín, brou	थ्लि'न्, ब्रअु
Scratch	gífyah	गि'फ्याह्
Search	sai	साअि
Season (cold)	rílang	रि'लाङ्
—(Hot)	bíñah	बि'आह्
Seat	brang	ब्राङ्
See	wang	वाङ्
Seed	theizho	थेअिभ
Seedling	ou-zu	अअु-जु
Seek	sai	साअि
Sell	tsung-ru	चुङ्-र्
Send	khau	खाअु

Servant	nai	नाभि
Seven	myah	मयाह
Shadow	dímui	दिमुअि
Shake	nín	निन्
Shall	ne	ने
Shaman	mehwang	मेहवाङ्
Sheathe	thung	थुङ्
Sheep	shuju, shu-gíloh	शुजु, शु-गिलह
Sherdukpen	thungi-thungtso	थुङ्जि-थुङ्च
Shield	dí-zhik	दि-भिक्
Shin	lai-gyung	लाअि-ग्युङ्
Shop	*dokan	दकान्
Shopkeeper	dokan-bih	दकान्-बिह
Short	mí-rung	मि-रुङ्
Shoulder	pastung	पास्तुङ्
Show	bílah, ghwen	बिलाह, घ्वेन्
Shut	dígang	दिगाङ्
Sick	no	न
Sickly	no-dízhen	न-दिभैन्
Silver	dímen	दिमेन्
Sing	jiu	जिअु
Sip	bínu	बिनु
Sir	*saheh	साहेह
Sister (E)	amu	आमु
Sister (Y)	neh	नेह
Sit	jungh	जुङ्ह
Six	reh	रेह
Skin	phrih	फ्रिह
Skull	u-khín	अु-खिन्
Sky	jang	जाङ्

Slap	phui	फुअि
Sleep (n)	ji	जि
Sleep (vb)		
Slow	dímoh	दिमह
Slowly	dímoh-nui	दिमह-नुअि
	dumoh-nú	दुमह-नु
Small	zu, mye-zu	जु, म्ये-जु
Smell (n)	ñen	जेन्
Smell (vb.i)		
Smoke (n)	thung	थुङ्
Smoke (vb/tr.)	kkhyang	ख्याङ्
Smooth	mí-men	मि-मेन्
Snake	níbiw	निबिब्व
Snake, water	níbiw-lo	निबिब्व-ल
Sneeze	gíci	गिचि
Snow	dílen	दिलैन्
So	tsow	चव
Soap	*sabn	साबन्
Soft	mí-bílyah	मि-बिल्याह
Soldier	nugudoh,*shipai	नुगुदह, शिपाअि
Sole(of foot)	lai-khu	लाअि-खु
Some	mai-ung	माअि-अुङ्
Son	zu	जु
Song	gídang	गिदाङ्
Soot	mai-sheh	माअि-शेह
Sour	mí-cung	मि-चुङ्
South	dízheh	दिभेह
Sow(n)	zho-nuih	झ-नुअिह
(vb)	chung	छुङ्
Speak	coh, lau	चह, लाअु

Spear	dzung	इजुङ्
Speech	lau	लाउ
Spit(tle)	bíjiu, (n) zheh	बि'जिउ, मेह्
Spoon	phen-coh	फैन्-चह्
Spring (n)	vu-zu	वु-जु
Stand	gyung	ग्युङ्
Star	do-tsung	द-चुङ्
Start	myung	म्युङ्
Stay	jum	जुम्
Steal	tsí-khíh	चि'-खिह्
Step (n)	gícang	गिचाङ्
Step-ladder	bíl-angh	बिल्-आङ्ह्
Stick (n)	duphang	दुंफाङ्
Stomach	rug	रुग्
Stomachache	lung-no	लुङ्-न
Stone	gílung	गिलुङ्
Stop	dikang (imp) bíro	दि'काङ् बि'र
Storm	yo-mu	य-मु
Straight (adv)	mu-gírang	मु-गिराङ्
Stream	vu	वु
String	shinthang	शिनथाङ्
Strip(vb)	ñoh	अह्
Strong	mí-gangh	मि'-गाङ्ह्
Such	bínu	बि'नु
Sugar	siñi	सिजि
Summer	bíñah	बि'आह
Sun	jo, zuh	ज, जुह् (rare)
Sunrise	jo-hyung	ज-ह्युङ्
Sunset	jo-biyih	ज-बियिह्

Swallow (vb)	bíllui	बि'ल्लुअि
Sweat (n)	fín	फिन्
Sweet (adj)	mí-jang	मि'-जाङ्
Swell	olin, thlin	थ्लिन्
Swelling	olin, thlin	थ्लिन्
Swim	shyang	श्याङ्
Sword	vai	वाअि
Table	*teble	तेबल्
Tail	dímraih	दि'म्राअिह्
Take	luh	लुह्
Talk (vb)	lau(-ru)	लाउ-(-रु)
Tall	mí-phyang	मि'-फ्याङ्
Taste (vb)	tsuh-bíjang	चुह्-बिजाङ्
(n)	mí-cai	मि'-चाअि
Tea	*sa	सा
Teach	then	थेन्
Tear (n)	bícah	बि'चाह्
Tell	coh	चह्
Ten	lin	लिन्
That	(above)thang-tsu	थाङ्-चु
	(down) phu-tsu	फु-चु
	(same level)	
	phai-tsu	फाअि-चु
Thatch	dízhin	दि'फिन्
Their	i-na	अि-ना
There (down)	phu(ya)	फु(-या)
(up)	thang(-ya)	थाङ्-(-या)
(same level)	phai(-ya)	फाअि-या)
These	hung-na	हुङ्-ना
They	i-na	अि-ना

Thief	tsíkhú	चिखु
Thigh	luh	लुह्
Thin	mí-díthang	मि-दिथाङ्
Thing	lo-ñaw	ल-जाव्
Think	myen, shu	म्येन्, शु
Thirsty	lung-khyang	लुङ्-ख्याङ्
This	hung/híng	हुङ्/हिङ्
	hung-iru	हुङ्-अिरु
Those [above]	thang-tsu-na	थाङ्-चु-ना
[down]	phu-tsu-na	फु-चु-ना
[same level]	phai-tsu-na	फाअि-चु-ना
Thread	gubo	गुब
Three	gíthín/kíthen	गिथिन्/किथेन्
Thumb	gi-nuih	गि-नुअिह्
Thunder	jang-gín	जाङ्-गिन्
Thus	tsow	चव्
Tie	dzo, (bandage)	दज,
	phuk, puh	फुक, फुह्
Tiger	tinggrã,	तिङ्ग्रां,
	thinggrang	थिङ्ग्राङ्
Tired	khang-ru	खाङ्-रु
To	yah	याह
Tobacco	meh-khíw	मेह्-खिक्
Today	hung-wu	हुङ्-वु
Together	arang-lung-ru	आराङ्-लुङ्-रु
Tomato	*behgona	बेहगना
Tomorrow	na-wu	ना-वु
Tomorrow, day after	na-phyoh-wu	ना-फ्यह्-वु
Tongue	zhehghi	मेह् घि

Tooth	thu	थु
Top, on	mí-díbyang	मि-दिब्थाङ्
Touch	ñen	जैन्
Town	*taun	नाअुन्
Trap	thenuh	थेनुह्
Tray, hearth	(upper)díthleh	दिथलेह्
	(lower)sígen	सिगेन्
Tree	ou	अअु
Twenty	gni-lin	ग्नि-लिन्
Two	gni	ग्नि
Umbrella	jo-gíphen	ज-गिफेन्
Uncle(Maternal)	akhiw	आखिक्
(Paternal)	avang	आवाङ्
Understand	reiziu/ruiziu	रेअिजिअु/रुअिजिअु
Up (above)	phung-ya/thang	फुङ्-या/थाङ्
Uphill	phung-ya/thang	फुङ्-या/थाङ्
Upward	mí-khín-ya	मि-खिन-या
Urinate	bruih-dai	ब्रुअिह-दाअि
Urine	bruih	ब्रुअिह्
Us	añi	आजि
Vegetable(s)	phen	फेन्
Verandah	khayung	खायुङ्
Very	mínau	मिनाअु
Village	gíbyang	गिब्थाङ्
Vomit (n)	mu	मु
Waist	gítsih	गिचिह्
Waistband	gítsih-then	गिचिह्-थेन्
	gícithen	गिचिथेन्
Wait	zang	जाङ्
Walk	gícang	गिचाङ्

Wall, stone	stho	स्थ
Want	tsih	चिह्
	mryen	मर्येन्
Warm	mí-'lu	मि-'लु
Warrior	nugudoh	नुगुदह्
Wash	cen	चेन्
Wasp	gívoth	गिवह्
Water	vu	वु
—boiled	vu-zhiu	व्-भिअ
—hot	vu-zhiu	व्-भिअ
Way	hlen	हलेन्
We	añi	आजि
Weak	zahjih	जाह् जिह्
Wear	wau	वाअ
Weave	cín	चिन्
Well (adj)	mi-vi	मि-वि
West	jo-biyih	ज-बियिह
Wet	mu-groh	मु-ग्रह्
What ?	thin ?	थिन्
What is this ?	hung thin ?	हुङ् थिन्
What is your name ?	ñi minh thin ?	जि मिनह् थिन् ?
When ?	khu-khrin ?	खु-ख्रिन्
Where ?	gí-ya ?	गि-या ?
White	mí-gryang	मि-ग्र्याङ्
Who ?	ciu	चिअ
Who are you ?	ñiciu ?	जिचिअ ?
Whom ?	ciu-ru	चिअ-रु ?
Whose ?	ciu-thai ?	चिअ-थाजि ?
Why ?	thin-ru-de ?	थिन्-रु-दे ?

Wide	mi-dílo	मि-दि'ल
Widow	gímeh	गि'मेह
Widower	gumo	गुम
Wife	zhi	झि
Wild	brung	ब्रुङ्,
	mo-bou	म-बअ
Win (ning)	dzhang	ङ्माङ्
Wind (n)	yo	य
Wine	cang-vu	चाङ्-वु
Wing	gíci	गि'चि
Winter	rí-'lang	रि-'लाङ्
With	joru	जरु
—me	ñang-joru	जाङ्-जरु
Wolf	shu-bsu	शु-ब्सु
Woman	nímrai	निम्राजि
Wood	u	अु
Work	theiroh	थेअिरह
Wound	phang-'lai-phoh	फाङ्-'लाजि-फह्
Wounded	phang-'lai-phoh	फाङ् 'लाजि-फह्
Wrist	gi-phyangh	गि-फ्याङ्ह्
Write	seh	सेह्
Yawn	ho	ह
Year	duren	दुरेन्
Yeast	thei-bíshen	थेअि-बिशेन्
Yellow	gusuilo	गुसुअिल
Yes	ím	अिम
Yesterday	dígaw	दि'गाव्
—, Day before	ci-wu	चि-व
You (sg.)	ñi	जि
(pl.)	ji	जि
Young	zu	जु
Your	ñi	जि
	ji	जि

B. MIJI-ENGLISH

A

abo	Father [honorific]
aci	Elephant
acho	Maternal aunt
afeh-ung-ruh	Once
agrangmo	Crow
akhemih	Alone
alou	Father-in-law
atluw	Grandfather
amai	Baby, child
amo	Paternal aunt
an	Paddy, uncooked rice
an-nen	Granary
an-pheh	Parched rice
an-tsavo	Boiled rice
an-vaw	Paddy field
anuih	Mother
a-nuyi	From here
añi	We
arangh	Both
*aspatal	Hospital
azhui	Grandmother, Mother-in-law

B

*balyi	Sand
bang	Money [vb] to break

batsih-laden	Crab
*behgona	Tomato
ben-phih-hyung	To open the door
bi[h]	To give
bi-lungh	Insect, fly
bi-zhang-bí-ci	Pinestick
bi-zhang-nuih	Pine tree
biu	To brood
bí-ci	To point
bí-doh-re	Poisonous
bí-jiu	To spit
bílangh	Ladder, Stepladder
bílah	To show
bílaw	Pestle
bí-llu	Mankind
bílong-ung	Hundred
bí-li	Four
bí-lau-rih	To exchange
bí-luh	Axe
bí-llui	To swallow
bí-nu	To sip, suck
bí-ñah	Hot season
bí-ro	Stop (Imperative)
bírrai	To prepare
bí-shiwh	Quiet(ly)
bí-thu	To repair ; Again
byung-lo	Dove
bí-zhih	To hide
bí-zhen	To descend
*bodlu	Bottle
*bozare	Market
brang	Room, Place, Seat, Bed
brih	Comb
brou	To be scalded ; (n) Blister

bu	Father (form of address)
buluih	Cucumber
bu-ngu	Five
buw	To fire
buzu	Bird
buzu-byung	Pigeon
buzu-thu	Beak

C

cah	Net
cang	Beer
cang-shu-vrum	To brew
can-thung-rin	Drunk
cang-vu	Wine, Liquor
carah	Cap
cenzi	Paper
cenzi	Book
cho	Lost ; to lose
chung	To sow
ci	Death ; to die
ci-lo	To faint
cilow-ya	Once
ci-wu	Day before Yesterday
co	To remove
coh	To speak
cung	Granary
cung-khang-khyung	Lizard

D

dai	To come
daih	To go
dai	To be ashamed

dang-lín	Always
daw	Brass
*dawo	Medicine
deih	To leave
deih-cih	To encircle
deih-nen	To lead
dhímmái	Miji
dhín	Boil
dídíu	Hiccough
dígang	Safe ; to shut
dígaw	Yesterday
dígeh-zu	Needle
díghai	Husband
dírg'in	To kick
díjín	To fall
díkang	To stop
díkhí	To beat
dílang	Cup
dílen	Snow
dímen	Silver
dímiw	Mushroom
dímoh	Slow
dímoh-nui	Slowly
dímuí	Shadow
dírang	To raise to carry
díryang	Bag
dítho	Cane suspension bridge
díthu	Breath; to breathe
dí-vang	Loincloth
dí-veh	Leech
dí-zheh	South
dí-zhik	Shield
dí-zhin	Thatch
do	Big, large
*dokan	Shop

dokan-bih	Shopkeeper
do-tsung	Star
du	Chicken; to have
du-blang	Cock
dudzu	North
du-gu	Bridge
dui	To ask
du[k]	Hen
duk huh	Anger
dumoh-nú	Slowly
dumuh-thah	Order
dunung	To help
duphang	Stick
du-rinh	Egg
dutsunglyi	Ice
duwo	Ginger
du-zu	Chicken

F

fenci	Hungry
fenci-vai	To fast
fi h	Louse
fín	Sweat

G

gah	Plate
ghwen	To show
gi	Hand
gi-dílung	Palm
gih	Cloth
gi-llen	Ring
gi-nuih	Thumb
gi-phyangh	Wrist

gi-ru	To marry
gi-tsoh	Finger
gi-thín	Finger-nail
gíbang	Back
gíbang-lyang	Backbone
gíbyang	Village
gíbyang-vyah	Outside
gícang	Steps; to walk
gíci	Wing; to sneeze
gícín	To grasp
gícithen	Belt; waistband
gídang	Song
gífyah	To scratch
gílung	Stone, Rock
gílung-grang	Flint
gílung-nuih	Boulder
gílung sini	Pebble
gílyin	Evening
gímeh	Widow
gimyah	Check, Face
gímryup	To lie prone
gíni	Two
gíni-lin	Twenty
gíni-lin-bungu	Twenty five
gíñih-de ?	How many ?
gíño ?	How many ? How much ?
gínui	To fly
gíphoh	Blanket
gírah	Bamboo bridge
gírih	Bow
gíshimai	Damdim fly
gíthín	Three
gítsih [geci]	Waist
gívi	Priest
gívoh	Wasp

gi-ya ?	Where ?
gizo	Floor
go	To fall [of hail stones]
go	Mouth
gong	Price
grih	Cloth
grih-bícah	To patch
grih-phung	To cover with cloth
grih-wau	To put on clothes
gubo	Thread
gubo-myuh	Cotton
gudzu	Itch
guh	Chin
guhmyuh	Beard
gumo	Widower
gunu	Aka
guphoh	Blanket
gusuih	Herb
gusuilo	Yellow
gu-tsah	Jaw
gyung	To stand

H

hin	Basket
hlen	Way
hung	This
hung-arú	Now
hung-i-ru	This [acc.]
hung-luw	Nowadays
hung-na	These
hung-thang-hung-gaw	Nowadays
hung-wu	Today
hyung	Open [adj.]

I	He, his, him, her, she
i	Price [see 'gong']
igung	Yes
ím	They
i-na	

J

jaiyu	'Chili'
jang	Sky, honey
jang-blyoh	Lightning
jang-gou	Night [fall]
jang-shang	Clear [sky]
ji	Sleep; to sleep; you [pl.]
jih-mínín-ya	Afterwards
jiu	To sing
jiyuh	Pumpkin
jo	Sun; late
jo-biyih	Sunset, west
jo-hyung	Sunrise, east
jo-kopoh	Afternoon
jou	To grow
jubísín	Bamboo string
jum	To stay
jungh	To sit
jyuh	See jiyuh

K

*kem	Camp
khah	To come back
khang-rui	Tired
kha-shu	Cat
khau	To send

kheigang	To hold, to catch
khi [hhi]	To become
khi-hhyung	Plank
khinh	To go up, to climb
khíu	To cough
khryu-dílang	To pierce
khukhrín ?	When ?
khyang	To smoke to dry
khyohmu	Garlic
khyuhbryaw	Bamboo
*kubi	Cabbage

L

lai	Leg foot
lai-cung-khu	Heel, Ankle
lai-díbín	Calf of leg
lai-gí-phiw	Knee
lai-gí-riu	To kneel
lai-gyung	Shin
lai-gyung-lyang	Shimbone
lai-jang	Legband
lai-khu	Sole of foot
lai-loh	Legging
lai-mu-dului	Lame
langh	To divide
lasoñaw	Potato
lau	Language ; to talk
lau-ru	Language ; to talk
lau-voh	Falsehood, lie
leih	To climb
lembang	Road, path
lembang-do	Highway
lin	Ten
lin-ung	Eleven

liyang	Bottle
llei	To climb
lo	Load; to pour
loh	Hearth
lwui/lo-lui	Porter
long-khyuh	Chest
long-ru-ro	To remember
lo-shui	Broad leaf
lu	Salt; month; Moon
lu-bi	To bring
lu-dai-bi	To fetch
lu-kín	To collect
lung	Heart; Bowels
lung-bo	Pleasure; glad
lung-khyang	Thirsty
lung-mí-ñi	Diarrhoea
lung-no	Stomach-ache, stomach trouble
lung-shih	Glad
lung-zhang	Love ; kind [adj.]
lyang	Bone
lyih	To peel
lying	Raft

M

ma	Negative prefix, not; imperative suffix for superiors.
maduwo	Morning
maih	Fire
mai-gícung	Pipe
mai-bu	Ashes
mai-buw	Gun
mai-sheh	Soot
*mai	Matches [imit.]
mai-ung	Some

mang	No
ma-zhang	To defeat
meh-khiw	Tobacco
meh-wang	Oracle, shaman
mei-miw	Cloud
mei-miw-shiu	Cloudy
men-lu	To remember
me-ung	Few
mih	Eye
mih-lyoh	Blind
mih-síkhē	Eyebrow
mih-sími	Eyelash
min	Ripe
minh	Name
mítso	Cold
mivi	Well, good, fine, clearly
mivi-bthai-de	Careful
mí	Ordinal prefix
mí-bíjah	Fast
mí-bílen	Lid; to cover
mí-bílyah	Soft
mí-bízhin[ya]	Down [wards]
mí-cai	Taste
mí-ci	Damp [of earth]
mí-cung	Sour
mí-dílang	Hole
mí-dílo	Broad, wide
mí-díriu	Round
mí-díthang	Cheap, thin [?] ; light
mí-do	Large
mí-díbyang	On top
mí-duvyang	High
mídzoh	Clean
mí-gang	Hard
mí-gangh	Strong

mígíbauh	Kidney
mí-groh	Damp [of cloth]
mí-gryang	White
mí-jang	Sweet
mí-khyang	Dry
mí-khín-ya	Up
mí-kíci	Feather
míllu	Warm
mí-lo	Blue, green
mí-lyang	Bone
mílyih	Heavy
mí-men	Smooth
mí-nau	Much, many, very
mí-ni	Near
mí-niw	Younger Brother
mí-nín	After
mí-ñi	Bad
mí-ñi-khah-dā	Badly
mí-phyang	Tall
mí-rin	Afraid
mí-rính	Far
mí-rung	Short
mí-ryang	Light
mí-shiu	Hot, pungent
mí-shwo	Old [of things]
mí síbeh	Narrow
mí-sígh	Eight
mí-síni	Lean [adj.]
mí-soh	Rough
mí-thín	Liver
mí-thlo	Below
mí-vyah	First
mí-yang	Hole
mí-yih	Expensive
mí-zai	Right

mí-zhiu	Hot
mí-zhoh-vruw	Deaf
mo	Imperative suffix
mobou	Wild
mryen	To want, to wish
mu	To vomit
mubuw	Forest
muco	Friend
muco-mu-zuh	Friendly
mu-du-zhu	Loose
mu-ghu-luw	Day, daytime
mu-gírang	Straight
mu-groh	Wet
mu-gu-niu	New
muih	To like, love, desire
mu-khuh	Better
mu-ku-thuh	Quickly
mu-ku-tuk	" [variant]
mu-luh	Between
mu-mo	Black
mu-phyang	Long
mu-tsu	Red
mu-wu-lu	Midday
muzho	Friend
mu-zhu	Loose
myah	Seven
myen	To think
myezu	Small
myung	To start

N

na	Plural suffix
nah	Land, earth, country
nah-byang	Space below the house
nah-dugho	Landslide

nah-gídzo	Mud
nah-zhín-tho-ya	Downhill
nai	Servant
nakhrih ; nakhíh	Nakhu
nalung	In
nalung-ya	Inside
naphyoh-wu	Day after tomorrow
narím-bítsin	Orange
na-tso-no	Disease
nau-dih	To fight
na-wo	Tomorrow
ne	Present future tense suffix
neh	Younger sister
neiyang	Dumb
nen	House; Angry
nen-ghoh	Purlins
nen-gímuh	Rafter
nen-thlo	Below the house
ni	Past tense suffix
nici	Dirty
níbíw	Snake
níbíw-lo	Water snake
nígang	Big, man [important in status]
níganh	Rich
níkhyung	Plainsman
nímrai	Woman
nímrai-zu	Girl
nín	Pus; to shake; after
nín-thlen	Back [anat.]
nínghín	Cold
níphang	Poison
ní-tsang	Monpa
no	Fever, Pain; sick
no-dí-zhen	Sickly
nugudoh	Soldier, warrior

nuh	Arrow
nuih	Female
no-khuh	Headman
nu-lín	Poisoned arrow
nuvu	Man
nuvu-zu	Boy
nuyi	From; ablative suffix

N

ñang	I, me, my
ñen	Smell; to smell
ñi	Nose; you; to know
ñih	Man, people
ñiwlyi	Lip
ñiwmyuh	Moustache
ñi-yang	Nostril
ñoh	To strip
ñuh	People
ñuh-wai	To murder

NG

ngo	Not to have
ngu	To resemble
ngu-byung	Rupee
ngu-so	Duck

O

ou	Tree
ou-boh	Flower
ou-dítsang	Branch
ou-khrin	Root of tree
ou-leh	Leaf

ou-phrih	Bark
ou-then	Fruit
ou-zhinbang	Log
ou-zu	Plant seedling

P

pastung	Shoulder
phai	There [same level]
phai-tsu	That ["]
phai-ya	There
phang	Arm
phang-cung-khang	Elbow
phang-lai-phoh	Wound, wounded
phang-loh	Coat
pheh	To pour
phen	Vegetable, curry
phen-coh	Spoon
phenh	To kindle
phen-zhang-then	Mustard
phen-zhang-vu	Mustard oil
phiu	To bark, to learn, to read
phiw	Hair
phính	To buy
phrih	Skin
phryang	To burn [?]
phríu	To awaken
phryo	Rain ; to rain
phu	To pluck; there [down]
phuh	To bind
phui	To slap
phuk	See phuh
phu-tsu	That [down]
phu-ya	Down there
phung	Hill

phung-do	Mountain
phung-jong	Hillman
phung-ya	[adv.] up
phyang	Box
phyoh	To get up
phyoh-moh	Flour
*piyaz	Onion
R	
rah-dugho	<i>see</i> nah-dugho
ra-vo	Bull
reh	Six
rei-ziu	To understand
rih	To grind
rih	suffix denoting reciprocity
ri-jih	suffix denoting present continuous tense
rin	To fear
ri	At
ri-hlang	<i>see</i> ru-hlang
rin, ring	To punch
ri-thlang	Cold season, Winter
roh	Mat
rongh	To pound
rou	To put
ru	To do, to cook
ru	[prep.] In; accusative suffix
ru-dhang	Banana
ru-do	To enlarge
rug	Stomach, belly
ru-hlang	Banana
rui	To obey, to listen, to hear
ru-myung	To begin
ryang	To light

sa	Tea
*sabi	Key
*sabr	Soap
sadupho	To be hurt
*saheh	Sir, officer, gentleman
sai	To seek, to search, to look for
salyi	Jackal
sang-dai	Benevolent household deity
seh	To write
sen	Iron
*sigre	Cigarette
*siñi	Sugar
siri-au-dinbi	Tree deity
síbem-pheh	Popcorn
sígen	Lower hearth tray
sígih	Eight
sígih-lin	Eighty
sígyang	Ceiling
sígyang-lung	Loft
sílyi	Flea
*sindí-phyang	Box [hybrid word]
sírah-lyang	Ribs
síraih	Hailstone
síthih	Nine
stho	Stone wall; <i>see</i> shu-tho
sthu	Play, to play
sulou	To jump
sung	To pour out solids
suru	And
surudang	Immediately
surungh	Post
uryungdang	Mosquito

súvyoh-thlan-ya | To the left
súvyoh-thang-ya

TS

tsavoh-ru	To cook
tsavoh-thlen	Bread
tsen	Grass
tsen-khrin	Root
tsih	To want; must [?]
tsimphoh	Hammer
tsí-khíh	To steal
tsí-khu	Thief
tsín	To catch, to hold
tsow	So, thus
tso....vo	Let us... ..
tsuh	To eat
tsuh-bíjang	To taste
tsu-lo	Pot
tsung-ru	To sell

S

shatsu-nuih	Cow
sha-zhih	Dog [generic]
sha-zhih-bu	Dog [male]
sha-zhih-nuih	Bitch
sha-zhih-zu	Pup
shazhin	Garden
shi	To ignite
shidzin-thlan-ya	To the right
shidzin-thang-ya	
shih	To beat
shin	To grow
shinthang	Rope, string
*shipai	Soldier
shizhang	Carrying basket, raincoat.

shín	Live [adj.]
shíshwo	Late [adj.]
shíshwo-de	Later [adv.] ; afterwards
shu	Cane ; mithun ; to think
shu-bo	Monkey
shu-bsu	Wolf
shu-bu	Male Mithun
shu-cung	Flesh, meat
shuh-dí-mah	Enemy
shu-fu	Cow [generic]
shu-fu-ñuh	Cow's milk
shu-fu-shu-cung	Beef
shu-fu-zu	Calf
shu-gíloh	Sheep [generic]
shu-gíloh-garo	Ram
shu-gro	Horse
shu-gro-muih	Mare
shu-gro-ru	Stallion
shuh-nu-ru	Animal
shu-ju	Sheep
shu-ju-nuih	Ewe
shu-khren	Buffalo
shu-nuih	Cow, Mithun
shu-phrih	Hide
shu-phrin	Goat
shu-phrin-bu	He-goat
shu-phrin-zu	Kid
shu-tho	Fence
shu-tsang	Bear
shu-tsu	Barking deer
shu-tsu-ñang	Large deer
shu-tsu-thah-mang	Centipede
shu-wrih	To bite
shuzhang-nuih	Supreme Deity
shu-zhung	Horn

shuzhung	To assemble
shu-zu	Mithun calf
shyang	To swim
T	
*taun	Town
tcui	Fish
*tebl	Table
tha	Negative imperative verbal prefix
thadibyang-lung	Midnight
thah	To bite
thai	To cut [with dao]
thaibaw	Fat
thaishoh	Maize
thaitsen	Food
thang[-ya]	There [above]
thangrang	Dawn
thang-tsu	That [above]
thauh	To dig
theibang	Malignant household deity
thei-bíshen	Yeast
theitsen	See thaitsen
theizho	Seed
then	To teach, to say, to call
thenuh	Trap
thin ?	What
thinggrang	Tiger
thi-ma-ghu	Poor
thin-ru-de ?	Why ?
thlang	To forget
thlau	To speak ; <i>see</i> 'lau'
thlen	To roll dough
thlin	Swelling ; To swell

thlin	Scalded
tho	To laugh
thu	Tooth
thui	See tcui
thung	Smoke ; to sheathe, to drink
thungji-thungtso	Sherdukpen
tingrã	Tiger ; See thinggrang
tokyang	Forehead

U

u	Head
u-khín	Skull ; Pillow
ung	One
u-wai	Headache

V

vai	Sword
vai-tsín	'Dao'
vai-tsín-nen	Scabbard
vai-tsín-zu	Knife
vaizhoi	To feel
vau	Cultivation, field, [vb] to get [aux. vb.] can, may
vau	Farmer
vau-mukthah	Farmer
vě	All
veh	All
ven	To finish
vi	To heal
vloh	Bead
vo	To cut [with knife]
voh	False
vro	To divide, distribute

vu	Stream, water
vu-dícín	To drown
vu-do	River
vughin[-ru]	Marry
vuh	To make
vukhryang	Old [of people]
vu-phi	Water deity
vu-yang	Riverbank
vu-zhiu	Boiled water, hot water
vu-zu	Spring, creek

W

wai	To kill
wai-dih	Fight to the death
wai-rih	See 'wai-dih'
wang	To see
wu	Day
wu-ma-wu	Daily, everyday

Y

ya	[suffix] At, to, in
yang	To lean, to lift, to rest
yangh	To dress
yih-ru	[vbl. suffix] Before
yo	Air, wind
yo-mu	Storm
yo-yo	To blow [of wind]
yu-shi	To be

Z

zah	Body
zah-jih	Weak
zah-mí-do	[adj.] Fat

zahphiw	Each, other, everyone
zang	To wait
zeh	Daughter
zhehghi	Tongue
zih	To cause to fly
zizhu	Bean
zímo[n.]	Kind
zíu	To know
zu	Young one ; son ; small
zuh [vb]	To bear
[n]	Sun [rare]
zu-mraih	Daughter
zu-phryen	Orphan
zuzhi	Bride
dzo	To bind, to tie
dzung	Spear

ZH

zhai	Blood
zhai-shoh	To Bleed
zhang	To win
zheh	Spittle
zhi	Wife
zhiu	Heat [adj.] ; Boiled [vb.] ; to lie down
zho	Pig [vb] ; to plant
zhoh	Ear
zho-nuih	[n] Sow
zho-shu-cung	Pork
zhum	To run
zhungdang	[adj.] Own
zhungkhau	Punishment