

BUGUN LANGUAGE GUIDE

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This materials for this guide book was collected from the two villages of the Buguns viz: *Wanghoo* and *Singchung* which are situated nearest to the district headquarters, Bomdila, West Kameng District of Arunachal Pradesh. It is nevertheless to introduce that these villages are the largest in size and prominent covering more than half of the Bugun population. I am indebted to the villagers as well as the senior students studying at that time in the Government Higher Secondary School, Bomdila ; who helped me in preparing the book. Amongst them, I would like to extend my gratitude to Akhuk Glow, Amje Phiyang, Tili Glow, Divakar Phinya, Balman Tsering Phinya and a leading villager Shri Baluwa Chitham, who had taken keen initiative in providing me the required linguistic materials leaving behind their many engagement. The field survey, material collection and varification of were also done through them.

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R. Dondrup

INTRODUCTION

The BUGUNs are one of the tribes of Arunachal Pradesh inhabited the southern part of West Kameng District. They are also known as the KHOAs or KHOWAs. According to a report published by the statistical department, the population of the Buguns come to 800 till March, 1981. They are lived in ten villages viz. Wanghoo, Singchung, Kaspi, Lichini, Ramo, Namphri, Chithu, Sachida, Pani-Phu, Dichin and a hamlet—Bicham which is recently established. The Bugun area is surrounded on the North by the Boot Monpas, on the East, the Mijis or Dhamais while the Sherdukpens on the West, the Hrussos or Akas on the South.

The Buguns are simple and gently in nature and of hospitable disposition. They are of fair complexion and familier in feature with their neighbouring tribes. In physical structure the males are taller than the females. The flat nose and prominent high cheek are their typical physical feature. The male tie-up their hair in a knot in the middle of the head while the female let loose the hair/long at the back. Their face is decorated with a black colour called khazi prepared with the pine resin and charcoal;

The society is patrilineal, patrilocal and patriarchal Endogaman type of marriage is more common but exogamous type is also socially

sanctioned. The monogamy is the general norms though polygamy is also permitted. The village headman is called *Thap-bkhaw*. He is selected by the villagers to represent in the council of elders of the Buguns which is known as the NIMIYANG. All sorts of disputes are decided in the NIMIYANG and if it is major dispute which cannot be decided then it is referred to the EPHAP, the general assembly of all Buguns. The EPHAP is the supreme court of justice of the Buguns.

The traditional house pattern of the Buguns are of pile dwelling. The side walls and floorings are made with either of bamboo matting or of wooden plank. The roofing are also made with bamboo matting. The economy of the Buguns is solely depended on the agriculture. They primarily practise shifting cultivation. Their agricultural products are—maize, millet, potato, sweet potato, arum and other vegetables. Apart from this they earn by hunting and fishing as additional food stuff. They hunt and chase the animals and birds with different methods. The bows and arrows are the prime weapons while trapping, damming and hooking are other appliances for hunting.

The Buguns celebrate a number of festivals in a year. In these festivals celebrated either commonly or individually the participants are entertained with meat, fishes, boiled potatoes etc. alongwith local beer called *Phowa* made out of

the maize and millet. The amin festivals are ; CHAK-SOWAI, STHANG, SOWAI, MUNO-SIBO and SRUWA-SABO. The Chak-Sowai and the Sthang-Sowai are celebrated during the month of December by the two villages viz. Wanghoo and Singchung respectively. They celebrate these festivals to seek divine powers from their natural surroundings the mountain gods and goddesses and the river-Ding-kho to protect them from any kind of natural calamities. The Muno-Sabo is the agricultural festival which is solemnised in the summer. The Sruwa-Sabo festival is celebrated in the winter to commemorate their ancestors. In all the festivals, the village priest called *Phabi* plays the main role. They also perform songs and dances, where the drums and clappers are the accompanied musical instruments.

PART : ONE

PHONOLOGY

CONSONANTS :

K क	kh ख	g ग	ng ङ
c च	ch छ	j ज	ny ञ
ts च़	tsh छ़		
t त	th थ	d द	n न
p प	ph फ	b ब	m म
s स	sh श	z ज़	h ह
r र	l ल	y य	
		w व	

VOWELS :

i इ	u ऊ
e ऐ	o औ
a आ	

Note : O is more open than the cardinal vowel
O and is approximated to e ; likewise in
English words—not, cot, pole etc:

DIPHTHONG :

Some of the vowels combine together and form diphthongs. Example :-

Owei	—He
Mua	—Able
Gau	—Dry
Wie	—Kind

NASALIZATION :

Nasalization is represented by ‘~’ in roman and ‘ँ’ in devanagari. Some of the consonants and vowels which undergo nasalization are given below :-

ĩ अँ	ũ अँ	w̃ वँ
	ẽ एँ	õ अँ
		ã अँ

Examples :

wẽ	—Shy
edõ	—Daily
liyã	—Beg
misĩ	—Worship
wat-phiw̃	—Arm (Lower)
yũ	—Other

-tone :

Tone which has not been marked by any sign in this book has a distinctive feature of the

(3)

language. The same word pronounced in different pitch differs in meaning. A list of such words is given below.

Examples :

kho	(rising)	—Omit
kho	(falling)	—Water
chau	(rising)	—Spit
chau	(falling)	—Cry
kua	(rising)	—Wear
kua	(falling)	—Five
chai	(rising)	—Dog
chai	(falling)	—Borrow

PART : TWO

GRAMMAR

NOUN

Noun in Bugun comprises the natural objects, phenomena and conceptual abstractions.

(i) Objects—examples ;

lapau	—Rock
nyak	—Soil
nyak-bali	—Sand
nyaphom-dua	—Hill

(ii) Phenomena—examples ;

halia	—Light
halia-lia	—Lightening
haphie	—Rain
haphi-phie	—Raining
hakhlam	—Thunder
hakhlam-khlam	—Thundering

(iii) Conceptual—examples ;

khie	—Beauty
akhie	—Ugly
yũa	—Advice
kiung	—Abuse

The nouns can be formed in two stages :-

(i) Derivation, (ii) Inflexion.

Derivation :

(i) Noun derived from primary ones by suffixing *pho* indicates 'belonging to', 'connected with' ;

thap	—Village	thap-pho	—Villagers
sasreng	—Sweep	sasreng-pho	—Sweeper
brui	—Play	brui-pho	—Player
mok	—War	mok-pho	—Warrior

(ii) Agentive nouns derived from the verb by adding the particle 'pho' to denote 'performer' or 'doer' ;

blie	—Work	blie-pho	—Worker
ran	—Run	ran-pho	—Runner
nang	—Drink	nang-pho	—Drinker

(iii) Compunds of two primary nouns express objects related to one of them ;

hing	—Wood
hing-mua	—Tree
hing-erang	—Root
hing-etephok	—Branch
hing-erap	—Leave

and,

kho	—Water
kho-mua	—River
kho-run	—Channel
kho-gong	—Current
kho-ja	—Wave
kho-kam	—Stagnant Water
kho-rek	—Wet cultivation
kho-dua	—Stream

Inflexion :

Inflexion is the method of changing the meaning of words by a change in their form; for instance, man, men, ox, oxen.

Gender :

There is' no grammatical gender in Bugun: Sex of human is distinguished by the employment of different word. However the animate genders are divided into two groups i.e. all mammals and birds are marked for masculine and feminine. The rest are of neuter.

Children :-	Boy	Girl
	phlea-pham	mlea-pham
	Boy	Girl

(ii) phua and mua are added to denote the male and female animals as well as birds ;

sthū-phua	—Horse
sthū-mua	—Mare
wak-phua	—Pig
wak-mua	—Sow
sphin-phua	—He goat
sphin-mua	—She goat
subu-phua	—Bull
subu-mua	—Cow
chai-phua	—Dog
chai-mua	—Bitch

and,

khe-phua	—Cock
khe-mua	—Hen
eso-phua	—Drake
eso-mua	—Duck

Number :

The plural is generally formed by suffixing 'thie' and 'pham' or 'pame-um' meaning group to the singular noun.

Examples :

pran	—Man
pran-thie	—Men
pran-pham	—A group of men
and,	
subu	—Cow
subu-thie	—Cows
subu-pham	—A flock of cows

again, to indicate plurality at the momentum is pame-um ;

subu pame-um	—Cows (Cows in flock)
pran pame-um	—Men (Men in group)

In specific quantification no plural suffix is added to the noun.

Examples :

pran jo	—One man
pran kua	—Five men
hing sũa	—Ten trees

PRONOUN**Personal Pronoun †**

Personal pronoun has three persons and two numbers.

(i) Personal pronoun and its plural formation ;

ko	—I	gathue	—We
no	—you	nathue	—You (Pl)
owei	—He/She	ethue	—They

(ii) *domua* is suffixed to denote the usual plural particles:

ga-thia-domua	—We
na-thia-domua	—You (Pl)
ethia-domua	—They

(iii) *ro* is suffixed to denote possessions ;

ko-ro	—My	gathe-ro	—Our
no-ro	—Your	nathe-ro	—Your (Pl)
owei-ro	—His/Her	ethe-ro	—Their

(iv) *an* is suffixed to denote pairing ;

ga-si nyi-an	—We two
na-si nyi-an	—You two
ethe nyi-an	—They two

and, *adup* indicates for association of pairing of same group.

khe adup	—A pair of cock and hen
hua adup	—A pair of birds (male and female)
adup nyeng	—Two pairs

To denote noun or pronoun more than two, the numeral follows them.

ga-thie um	—We three
ga-thie kua	—You five
ethie sũa	—They ten

Demonstrative Pronouns :

hīhi	—This
jajai	—That
hīhi-phumuai	—This side
jajai/phumuai	—That side
nyu ka hīhi	—What is this ?
jajai awie	—That is not good.

Interrogative Pronouns :

nyu ?	—What ?
ha-nyu ?	—Who ?
khutsung ?	—When ?
khatsau ?	—Where ?
ha-nyu-sha ?	—Whom ?
gi-khi ?	—Which ?
ha-nyu wua	—Who came ?
no ha-nyu-sha	tsik ?—Whom do you require ?
nyu ya no ?	—What do you say ?
gi-khi ko ?	—Which one ?

Indefinite Pronouns :

kyak-ja	—Some one
midi-ja	—Little
kyak-ja dun-ta	—Some one is going
ko-shie midi-ja	phi—Give me little

PERSONAL PRONOUN DECLINED :

ko —I

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	Ko	gathie

Poss.	ko-ro	gathie-ro
Accu.	ko-shie	gathe-shie
Asso.	ko-rok	gathe-rok
Dat.	ko-sha	gathe-sha
Abl.	kor-ēh	gather-ēh
no —You		
Nom.	no	nathue
Poss.	no-ro	nathe-ro
Accu.	no-shie	nathe-shie
Asso.	no-rok	nathe-rok
Dat.	no-sha	nathe-sha
Abl.	nor-ēh	nather-ēh
owel —He/She		
Nom.	owei	ethue
Poss.	owei-ro	ethue-ro
Accu.	owei-shie	ethue-shie
Asso.	Owei-rok	ethne-rok
Dat.	owei-sha	ethue-sha
Abl.	owei-ēh	ethue-ēh

CASE

Nominative :

The nominative case is the subject or agent which heads the sentence and generally does not take any suffix:

Examples :

chai ruk-ma —The dog barks.

dog barks

ane chau-ma —The child cries.

child cries

and, agent the particularization ;

jajai chai ruk —That dog barks.

that dog barks

Accusative :

The direct object has no distinctive suffix:

ka-thie michia chia-pha—I shall eat rice.

I shall rice eat.

and, shie is added to object when the action by the subject to continuing affecting of object ;

sangja ko-shie zōk-ma—Sangja is beating me:

sangja me to beating

chai bimi-shie thok-ma—The dog is biting

dog girl to biting to the to the girl:

Instrumental :

The instrumental suffix as denoted by 'with' in English is re-ēe ;

ko miet-re-ēe hua uwa—I killed the bird with

I arrow with bird killed an arrow:

Purposive :

The purposive is expressed by mua and shie ;

owei ũ-mua wua —He went for fishing:

he fish for went

ko-shie sirua ija phi —Give me some salt.

me for salt some give

pran chai-shie zōk-ma —The man is beating

man dog to beating to dog:

Dative :

The indirect action being taken place by an object are :

ko-ē blie na-shie ret —I worked for you.

I by work you for done

oweï narok-sha wua —He want for you.
he you for went

Locative :

The locative suffix is *shie* ;

hõ elam-shie	—Inside the house:
igut-shie	—In the room.
jak-shie	—Into the jar.
sulung-shie	—Into the dustbin.
nyeng japha duchai- shie	—Between them.
phero buchau-shie	—Under the table.
thap pran lam-shie	—Among the villagers:

(ii) Locations are also indicated by suffixing *ra* :

elam-ra	—From (inside)
duchai-ra	—From (in between)
japha-lan-ra	—From (among)
buchau-ra	—From (under)

Associative :

The associative suffix as expressed by 'with' in English is *rok* ;

no ko-rok wua ha-
biya ? —Will you go with me ?

ADJECTIVES

In Bugun, the adjectives can be classified under the following heads ; Adjective of Quality, of Quantity Demonstrative, Indefinite, Intrrogative and Participial.

Adjective of Quality :

oweï pran wi-a	—He is a good man
he man good	
hīhi-pha yung khie	—This cloth is nice
this cloth nice	
bimi bame khie	—This girl is beautiful
girl more beautiful.	
aria-pha pran	—Poor man
poor man	
bukhau pran	—Rich man
rich man	
ēhēk young	—Old cloth
old cloth	
ehō yung	—New cloth
new cloth	

Position :

kho echai	—Cold water
water cold	
aphis pran	—Office employee
office man	
thap pran	—Village man
village man	

Degree :

For comparative degree, the vowel e is prefixed.

Examples :

dium	—Short
edium	—Shorter
phiyang	—Long
ephiyang	—Longer

(ii) Pame is prefixed to the adjective to intensify the quality.

Examples :

pame khie	—Very nice.
pame dium	—Very short.
hīhi-pha lumua	
pame dium	—This road is very short.
hīhi-pha lumua	
pame rai	—This road is very broad.

Adjective of Quantity :

midi-ja	—A little (in solid)
ime-ja	—A little (in liquid)
muno	—Much
zap	—All
kyak-ja	—Some one

(ii) Cardinal numbers upto twenty are :

1. jo	—One
2. nyeng	—Two
3. um	—Three
4. wi	—Four
5. kua	—Five
6. rap	—Six
7. milie	—Seven
8. mla	—Eight
9. dige	—Nine
10. sūa	—Ten
11. sna-jo	—Eleven
12. sna-nyeng	—Twelve

13. sna-um	—Thirteen
14. sna-wi	—Fourteen
15. sna-kua	—Fifteen
16. sna-rap	—Sixteen
17. sna-milie	—Seventeen
18. sna-mla (mla)	—Eighteen
19. sna-dige	—Nineteen
20. ichak	—Twenty

Twenty :

Twenty one is ichak-jo and sa takes place beyond thirty.

Forty	—sa-wi
Fifty	—sa-kua and so on
Hundred is	—wiem-jo
pran um	—Three men
subu sna-um	—Thirteen cows.

Ordinals :

chōk is suffixed to indicate the positions ;

eko chōk	—First in position.
ipi chōk	—First in row
idōh chōk	—Last.

and, the word japhadō denotes the second position.

Demonstrative Adjective :

hīhi	—This
jajai	—That
hī-thie	—These
ja-thie	—Those

bo-rong	—Down there
la-rong	—Up there
nui	—Near
ru-wang	—Far

Interrogative Adjective :

nyu	—That ?
ha-nyu	—Who ?
khutsung	—When ?
khotsau	—Where ?
ha-nyu-sha	—Whom ?
gikhai	—Which ?
ha-nyu-ro	—Whose ?

VERBS

The Bugun verbs do not indicate for persons and numbers. The same suffix *dun* is added to the verb to indicate three persons and both the numbers.

Examples :

ko dun	—I go
gathe dun	—We go
no dun	—You go
nathe dun	—You (Pl) go
owei dun	—He/She goes
ethie dun	—They go

Tense :

The action completed is denoted by suffixing *jung* and *thok* ;

ko michia chia-jung —I ate rice.

oweï hõ-shie dun-thok —He went home.

oweï bomthe wua-thok —He reached at

Bomdila.

The present indefinite which does not indicate any definite or exact time of action is indicated by suffixing maroi and ma to the verb.

ko hua rak-maroi —I see a bird.

oweï bomthe wua-ma —He reaches at

Bomdila.

The action continuity or going on is expressed by ma ;

oweï wua-ma —He is coming.

gathie michia chia-ma —We are eating rice.

ko blia ret-ma —I am working.

The past continuous action is expressed by infixing na-rue ;

ane chau-na-rue-ma —The child was
crying.

oweï ran-na-rue-ma —He was running.

The action which takes place in future is indicated by suffixing pha ;

ko-the michia chia-pha —I shall eat rice.

oweï-the wua-pha —He will come.

Mood :

(a) The request mood is expressed by suffixing midi-ja and ija :

ko-shie sirua midi-ja phi —Give me some salt.

gathie-shie ija bei phi —Give us little pass.

(b) For imperative mood mage is added ;

jok luwa-mage —Walk quickly.

owei-shie ho-mage —Call him.

(c) The horative mood is expressed by cho ;

cho gathie dun-sha —Let us go.

cho gathie brui-sha —Let us play.

(d) mua is suffixed to denote the ability to perform an action ;

ko-nya dun-mua —I can go.

no-nya thau-mua —You can read.

gathie-nya siyau-

mua —We can sing.

(e) The conditional mood is expressed by ane ;

no wua ane ko dun-pha

—If you come I shall go.

no bomthe wua ane ko-shie kot jo rie

—If you go to Bomdila

bring a coat for me.

(f) chik is added to denote moral obligation ;

nathe ho wua-chik—You must go home.

na apnua miya nua-chik

—You should listen to

your father's advice.

(g) The desirative is expressed by yang-ma ;

ko kho nang yang-ma—I wish to drink

water.

gathie brui yang-ma—We wish to play.

Voice :

Some of the statements have been expressed in the passive manner by prefixing rek-na ;

ko-ẽ hua jo uwa —I killed a bird.
hua jo ko-ẽ rek-na uwa—A bird I killed i.e.
A bird was killed
by me;

Interrogative :

ha-biya is used at the end of the speech as the interrogation when an interrogative pronoun or any other question word is absent.

Example :

na blie ret ha-biya ? —Are you doing work ?
na wua ha-biya ? - Have you come ?
owei-thie brui ha-biya ?
 —Is he playing game ?
owei-thie dun ha-biya ?
 —Will he go ?

Negatives :

a is prefixed to the verb to indicate negation ;

nang —To drink;
a-nang —Do not drink.
ho —To call;
a-ho —Do not call.
duk —To sit.
a-duk —Do not sit.

ADVERBS

Words having adverbial and other functions:

Time :

thua	}	—Now
sna-a		
thimiang		—Tomorrow
diyau		—Yesterday
ego		—Before
japhadõ		—After
stou		—Today

Place :

esau	—Here
disau	—There
hĩhi-hã	—This side
dijai-hã	—That side
nui	—Near
ruwang	—Far

Manner :

gathau	—Quickly
rasie	—Slowly
ija	—Few
lamuno	—More

Interrogation :

khotsau	—Where ?
khunyu-ja	—How much ?

Miscellaneous :

bichau	—Under
di-nyau-sha	—Within
khuchung-magun	—At any time
jau-shie	—At the beginning
edōh-shie	—At the last
din-ja	—Once
nichin	—Twice
dinna	—Again

PART : THREE

SENTENCES

GREETING

- 1: How are you ?—no khe-an ?
I am well. —ko gong.
- 2: Are you from Singchung ?
—no-o singchung pha-bya ?
Yes, I am from Singchung;
—um, ko singchung pha.
- 3: When did you come ?—no khtsung wua ?
I came yesterday: —ko diyau wua.
- 4: Are you a student ?
—no zigi pho-bya ?
No, I am not a student.
—asi, ko zigi azia-pho.
- 5: Are you married ?
—no yiye-yiye jong-bya ?
Yes, I am married:
—um, ko yiye-yiye jong:
No, I am not married.
—asi, ko yiye-ayiye bo.
- 6: How many children do you have ?
—no-sha ane khyamo ja-um ?
I have two sons and two daughters:
—ko-sha bphua-dua nyeng
bimi-dua nyengum.

7. Can you speak Hindi ?

—no bokhyok nya-gyum mua
hi-bya ?

Yes, I can speak Hindi.

—um, ko bokhyok nya-gyum mua:

8. I want to learn Bugun Language.

—ko bugun nyok-nya dap-pha.

Yes, you can learn Bugun language.

—um, no bugun nyok-nya dap-mua.

9. Is it difficult to learn Bugun ?

—bugun nyok dap-pha bajo
dap-zet ?

No, it is not much difficult.

—asi, muno adap.

10. Can you teach me your language ?

—no nathero mi-gyung
yũa-pha-bya ?

Why not, I can teach you.

—nyo anna asi, nya yũa-phi-ya:

11. How many days are you staying here ?

—no echue-sha khyamo-ja
roe-pha ?

Only three days.—da um roe-pha.

12. Why have you come to Bomdila ?

—nyu anna no bomthe wue ?

I have come for some business.

—ko echue-sha blie-sha wua.

13. What sort of businesses ?

—nyu blie ret no ?

I am a forest contractor.

—ko jabom-pha hing dpha
blie ret:

14. Thank you for your kind meeting.
—nya-biya no wie jasi.
15. Good bye—nyasi roi.

IN THE VILLAGE

1. Where do you live ?—no khotsau-hã ro-e ?
2. I live in Singchung village.
—ko singchung-shara ro-e.
3. I am a Bugun man.—ko bugun dua.
4. How many villagers have left this village ?
—khyamo-pha thap pran hĩ-pha
thap thau-jung ?
5. A few villagers have left this village.
—khiyo ja-pha pran hĩ-pha
thap thau-jung.
6. What is the population of this village ?
—hĩ-pha thap-shara thap
pran khyamo ?
7. It is more than two hundred.
—hĩ-pha thap-sha thap pran
wiem nyeng um.
8. How many Gaon Buras are here ?
—hĩ-sha thap bukhaw khyamo
ja-um ?
9. There are three Gaon Buras in this village.
—hĩ-pha thap-shara thap bukhaw
um um.
10. The village is very nice.
—thap bajo wie-jet.
11. How many temples are there in this village ?
—hĩ-pha thap-share mane
khyamo ja-um ?

12. There is one temple in this village.
—hĩ-pha thap-shara mane jo-um.

EDUCATION

1. Do you have a son in school ?
—no dphua zigi-shie um-bya ?
2. Yes, I have a son in school.
—um, ko dphua jo-um zigi-shie:
3. In what class he reads ?
—owei khyamo-shie thau ?
4. (Reply) He reads in class.
—owei kua-shie thau:
5. (To students) How many students are
there in your class ?
—nathie thau bichie zigi-pho
khyamo um ?
6. There are 30 students in our class.
—sa-um um gathie zigi-shie.
7. What do you learn in your school ?
—nathie nyu thau zigi-hã ?
8. The teachers teach us English, Hindi,
Arithmetic and crafts:
—japhun gathie-shie inglis, hindi,
ongko sna wat-pha blie yũa:
9. What crafts do they teach you ?
—nyu yũa wat-pha blie ethie-ẽ ?
10. They teach us cane and bamboo works
and carpentry.
—ethie-ẽ rai nanna moi blie sna
hing blie nanna carai blie yũa:

11. Which do you like best ?
—no gi-khi wie than ?
12. I like carpentry best.
—hing blie ko wie than;
13. Does your elder brother go to school ?
—na bau-thie zigi wu-na-bya ?
14. No, he does not go to school ?
—asi, owei zigi awua ?
Yes, he goes to school.
—um, owei zigi wua.
15. Why he does not go to school ?
—nyu anna owei zigi awua ?
16. He gave up the school to help parents
at home.
—owei hō-pho-shie blie
ret-tsik-je-ě zigi thau;
17. All children should go to school;
—jap anyi-pham zigi wu-tsik;
18. Do you play any game at school ?
—nathie nyu magum-nya
brui-na-bya ?
19. Yes, we play.
—um, gathie brui.
20. What are these ?
—hī-thie nyu-ko ?
21. We play cock fight and ball.
—gathie bol nanna khe-gui-pha
brui;
22. It is my request to you all to go to school
regularly so that you can able to help your
parents better in future.
—nathie zigi wie wua cane
phatiangre-ě naphua namua-
shie wia-re, jai kalbau miya.

MEDICAL

1. What is wrong with you ?
—no-sha nyu akhrak ma ?
2. I have stomach trouble.
—ko lui rai-ma.
3. Did you suffer before ?
—no ugu-bi-tt ã rai-mi-bya ?
4. No, I did not suffer before.
—asi, ko ugu-bi-na arai.
5. Did you go for medicine ?
—no dawu-hã wua-mi-bya ?
6. No, I did not go for medicine.
—asi, ko dawu-hã a-wua.
7. Is there any medical aid centre ?
—dawu-e ethue um-bya ?
8. Yes, there is a medical aid centre ?
—um, dawu-e ethue um-ma.
9. Why did not go there ?
—nyu anna dasau awua ?
10. I am unable to go there.
—ko awua mua.
11. Did you inform them ?
—no ethue-sha ya-hĩ-bya ?
12. No, I did not inform them.
—asi, ko-ẽ ethie-sha aya:
13. Yes, I have informed them.
—um, ko-ẽ ethie-sha ya.
14. Who is that woman ?
—thie bimi jai ha-nyu ?
15. She is my sister.
—jai ko-ẽ mimua.

16. What is wrong with her ?
—owei-sha nyu an-ma ?
17. She cut her hand with knife.
—owei-sha awi mdu khui-ẽ
khua-ma:
18. How did she cut her hand ?
—nyu khi anna khua-ma ?
19. She cut it while cutting vegetables.
—mare liet-na an-sha khua-ma:
20. She must apply this medicine.
—hĩ-pha dawua-e hiung-tsik:
21. You must go to medical aid centre for the
stomachache;
—no dawua-e ethua-hã wua-tsik.
22. How are you ?
—khi an-ga ?
23. How do you feel ?
—no nyu khin than-ma ?
24. Are you feeling better ?
—no wie than-bya ?
25. Yes, I am feeling better.
—um, ko wie than-ma.
26. Those medicines were very good for both of us:
—jai dawu-e ga-shing nyeng-sha
bajo wia:
27. What are the diseases here ?
—echue-sha nyu mrai um ?
28. People here suffer generally from stomach
trouble and skin disease.
—echue-pha thap pran lui nana
akhuk rai-ma:

29. Take your food with clean hands and take bath regularly.

—edō wat chinna chiyau sutna
michia chia.

30. Tell your people to go to the medical aid centre when they are ill.

—na-thue pran-sha ya-na ratma
an-sha dawu-e ethu-a wua,

31. If you cannot go there, you call the doctor when they are ill.

—no dawu-e ethū-e awu-mu-ne
doktor aso ho-na ethe ratna
an-sha.

FORESTS

1. Where do you go ?

—no khotsau wua ? (dun)

2. I am going to jungle.

—ko jabam wua.

3. Why do you go jungle ?

—no jabam nyu-ano wua ?

4. I am going to jungle for bamboo.

—ko moi-shie wua jabam hã.

5. What are you going to make out of the bamboo ?

—moi nyu ret-pha no ?

6. I want to make the baskets;

—ko sirik ret-pha.

7. Do you use the cane ?

—rai-the ret-na-bya ?

8. Yes, we use the cane for baskets.

—um, rai-ēh sirik thē-ret.

9. Do you know how to sow the timbers ?
—nathie hing lait-pha ĩt-na-bya ?
10. Yes, I know their sowing.
—um, ĩt lait-pha.
11. That sort of timbers do you sow ?
—no nyu-habok hing lait ?
12. Those are planks and scants.
—hing phing nanna hing khciung
thie.
13. We use these for construction of houses.
—gathie hĩ-ẽ hõ rung.
14. The scants are used for posts and the planks
are for floor.
—hing khciung-ẽ sarong ret shere
hing phing-ẽ saphi yang ret.
15. What do you use for roofing ?
—nathie lakhung nyu mugo ?
16. We use the bamboo mated for roofing.
—gathie moi-ẽ phuwa nago.
17. From where do you get firewood ?
—khutsu re-e hau-pha hing han ?
18. We collect the firewood from the jungle.
—gathie jabam re-ẽ han.

AGRICULTURE

1. Where did you go ?
—no khotsau wua ?
2. I went to agriculture field.
—ko rek wua.
3. How far is that ?
—khunyu-ja ruang ?
—khunyu-ja ?

4. It is nearly two miles.
—mali nyeng dī-nyu jai-wa.
5. What sort of crop do you grow there ?
—jai-hã nyu-nyu hu-wai ?
6. It is millet.
—hīhi chow.
7. What crops do you grow ?
—nyu-nyu hu-wai-na-ret ?
8. We grow maize, millet, paddy and mustard oil.
—gathie spõ, chow, nying-gau sna mare-ret.
9. Where do you grow paddy ?
—no nying-gau khi-hã ret ?
10. We plant in the wet field.
—gathie kho-rek-shie hu-wai.
11. Did you have good crops last year ?
—nathe-ro phichai rek wie rei-bya ?
12. Yes, we have good crops last year.
—um, gathe-ro wie rei phichai thẽ.
13. Do you expect to get good this year ?
—na-ro stau-thẽ wie rei nyinau-na-bya ?
14. Yes, unless any harm from insects.
—um, phisiau asi ane.
15. When do you harvest paddy ?
—nathie nying-gau khutsung laik ?
16. We harvest it after the rainy season.
—gathie haphie-shok jong-re-ẽ laik.
17. Where the maize is cultivated ?
—spõ khi-hã ret ?
18. We cultivate it in the jhuming:
—gathie rek wõ-shie ret.

19. How do you cultivate it ?
—nathie khi-anna ret ?
20. The jungle are cut down then when they become dry we burn them.
—ego jabam phõ bi dichie-re-ẽ gau sna boe ri.
21. What do you do next ?
—nathie jabadõ-shie nyu ret ?
22. We clear the large pieces of wood and dig the soil to mix-up it with the ashes and after that we plant the seed.
—gathie hing zõ sna hã dichie-reẽ mrai hu-e.
23. When the plants become one cubit high we weed them.
—mrai sieng-na midì ja-rei-shie rasuang ret;
24. Do you not guard the field ?
—nathie rek akhan-na-bya ?
25. Yes, during the day we drive away the birds and the monkeys.
—um, gathie hanayeng hua nanna stung giang bi-ye ?
26. In the night we set fire to the wood nearby the field to protect from the wild animals.
—gathie hatau hing-shie boe ri-na thau-ma-rui jabam-pha abie-thie atsie epha.
27. Do you grow fruits and vegetables ?
—nathie hing-ewie sna marere ret-na-bya ?
28. Yes; we plant apple and other fruits.
—um, gathie apel sna naspati huwai.

29. We grow potato in large.
—gathie majia bame huwai.
30. Where these are sold ?
—hīthie khi-hā chong liyau ?
31. We sell these to the Govt.
—gathie sarkari-shie chong liyau.

TRADE

1. (On the way) Which is the market ?
—chong thū-a khi-ga ?
2. This is the market.
—hīhi chong thū-a.
3. How many shops are there ?
—chong hō khyamo ja-um ?
4. There are more than 50 shops in this market.
—chong hō sa-kua-re-ē huwak-pha
ja-um.
5. (In the shop) Who is the owner of this shop ?
—hī-pha chong hō hanyu-ro ?
6. I am. —ko-ro.
7. Do you have salt ?
—aruwa um-bya ?
8. No, salt is not available here.
—sruwa oi.
9. From which shop I can get salt ?
—khī-pha chong hō-re-e sruwa
mua ?
10. In the next shop.
—di-khlai-pha chong hō-re-ē.
11. (In the next) Can I get salt in your shop ?
—na chong hō-re-ē sruwa mua
pha-bya ?

12. Yes, salt is available here.
—sruwa um.
13. What is the price for one kilogram ?
—shir-ẽ jo-pha egõ khyamo ?
14. One rupee per kilogram.
—phung jo.
15. It is cheaper ; can you sell one bag of salt ?
—hĩhi jo-wai no sruwa thlo-jo
liyau-pha-bya ?
16. Yes. —um.
17. What it costs ?
—egõ khyamo ja ?
18. It costs rupees seventy five only.
—egõ sa-mlia-re-ẽ kua.
19. Do you have woollen cloth ?
—no-shie phadap man um-bya ?
20. Yes, I have woollen cloth.
—um, ko-shie phadap man um.
Shall I show ?
—rek-pha-bya ?
21. Yes, please.—um, rek-pha.
22. The cloth is good.
—yung wie.
23. What is the price ?
—egõ khyamo-ja ?
24. It is rupees fifty per piece.
—yung jai-shie pong sa-kua.
25. It is very costly, I cannot purchase it.
—egõ tsit-ma, ko aphek mua.
26. Is there any other shop ?
—chong ho-koe um bo-bya ?

27. This is the only cloth shop.
—yung chong hō jo-bya:
Rest shops are vegetable and ration commodities:
—duchure-na marere nanna
nyien chong hō.
28. There are many cloth shops:
—yung chong hō bame um:
29. How do you bring the article from plains ?
—no rajai-re-ẽ muno muthang
nyukhi anne re-a ?
30. We bring these by truck.
—gathie gari-re-ẽ riya:
31. Do you have truck ?
—no-shie gari-ẽ um-bya ?
32. At present I do not have but I am trying to
by a truck shortly:
—thuwa-na oi, ko gari-e jari-e
phasa rau-ma:
33. If you buy a truck you can increase your
business:
—no gari-e jari-e-ne, no chong
muno ret-mua:

MISCELLANEOUS

1. What is your name ?
—no beng nyu ?
2. My name is Akhuk.
—ko beng akhuk:
3. What is your father's name ?
—no aphua beng nyu ?

4. My father's name is Pemo:
—ko aphua beng pemo.
5. What is your mother's name ?
—no amua beng nyu ?
6. My mother's name is Lamo:
—ko amua beng lamo.
7. What is your father ?
—no aphua nyiu ret ?
8. He is a leading farmer:
—owei rek riet pho.
9. Where is he now ?
—owei khi-hĩ thue-shie ?
10. He is in the garden:
—owei rek hã:
11. Do you have apple garden ?
—no-ro thẽ apel rek um-bya ?
12. Yes, we have apple garden.
—um, gathie-shie apel rek um.
13. Does your mother know weaving ?
—no amua thẽ murok ĩt-na-bya ?
14. My mother knows weaving.
—ko amua thẽ murok ĩt.
15. Did you see the dance ?
—na-the kasiu reg-na-bya ?
16. I saw the dance.
—ko kasiu reg.
17. That was a good dance:
—jajai kasiu wie.
18. Where he is doing ?
—owei khotsu dun ?

- 19: He is going for hunting.
—oweï ebiye-shie wua dun.
- 20: Who is that man ?
—jajai hanyu-ga ?
- 21: He is a fisherman.
—oweï ũa pran.
- 22: Where are you going ?
—no khotsau wua ?
- 23: I am going to village.
—ko jung-pha wua.
- 24: Why are you going to village ?
—no thap nyu anna wua ?
- 25: I am going for a case.
—ko maliye ja-shie wua.
- 26: Can I go with you ?
—ko-thē na-rok-nya wua-ha-bya ?
- 27: Come, you can go with me.
—tha wua, nathe ko-rok nya
wua-mua:
- 28: Can you wait for me ?
—no ko-shie nya khan-ha-bya ?
- 29: No, I cannot wait for you.
—asi, ko akhan-mua
- 30: Are you in hurry ?
—no kothau-shie-bya ?
- 31: Yes, I am in hurry.
—um, ko kothau-shie.
- 32: Which is the way to your village ?
—thap-pha lumua khi-ga ?
- 33: This road is narrow.
—hīhi-pha lumua idi-dua:

34. I feel hungry.
—ko chi-i-ima.
35. I cannot walk fast.
—ko kothau alua-mua:
36. Where is the river ?
—kho-mua khi-hã ?
37. I am thirsty.
—ko kha-na huang-ma:
38. I am tired.
—ko bame jit-ma.

PART :: FOUR
COMMON VOCABULARY
MAN AND SOCIETY

BODY PARTS :-

Man	pran	—परान् ।
Body	shiyaw	—शियान् ।
Head	khruk	—खरूक् ।
Hair	khaziwang	—खाजिवाङ् ।
Skull	jatong-hiyang	—जातङ्-हियाङ् ।
Forehead	khowang	—खवाङ् ।
Face	miziyang	—मिजियाङ् ।
Cheek	murabaw	—मुराबाव् ।
Mouth	shiyam	—शियाम् ।
Brain	kha-nying	—खा-विङ् ।
Eye	meyak	—मे-याक् ।
Pupil	me-kham	—मे-खाम् ।
Eye-brow	mek-nam	—मेक्-मान् ।
Eye-lid	mekhuk	—मे-खक् ।
Ear	khõ	—खं ।
Ear hole	khaw-chaw	—खाव-छाव् ।
Nose	ephung	—अफुङ् ।

Lips	sphun-khuk	— सफून्-खुक् ।
upper	dungpha-khuk	— दुङ्फ-खुक् ।
lower	loipha-khuk	— लअिफा-खुक् ।
Moustache	sman	— समान् ।
Tongue	rhi	— र्हि ।
Tooth	si-nyen	— सिन्येन् ।
Jaw	kie	— किअे ।
Palate	etsia	— अेच्छिआ ।
Chin	shiyam-dkhaw	— शियाम-दूखाव् ।
Neck	yung-a	— युङ्-आ ।
Windpipe	hardong	— हार्दङ् ।
Back	phadong	— फादङ् ।
Shoulder	phabum	— फाबुम् ।
Chest	lpothong	— लपथङ् ।
Heart	labaw	— लाबाव् ।
Lungs	arau	— आराअ् ।
Breasts	nyiyaw	— न्बियाव् ।
Nipple	nye-woi	— न्बे-वअि ।
Arm (upper)	phabiung	— फाबिअ्ङ् ।
Elbow	wat-skhaw	— वात्-सखाव् ।
	wat-basrau	— वात्-बास्राअ् ।
Arm (lower)	wat-bphiw̄	— वात्-बफिवं ।
Wrist	wat-khmek	— वात्-खमेक् ।
Hand	wat	— वात् ।
Finger	wat-chīya	— वात्-छिया ।
Thump	wat-muwa	— वात्-मुवा ।
Fist	kap	— काप ।

Nail	bsen	—ब.सेन् ।
Belly	lui	—लुअि ।
Naval	brui	—ब.रुअि ।
Stomach	lui	—लअि ।
Liver	ephin	—अेफिन् ।
Spleen	ebi	—अेबि ।
Kidney	ekhi	—अेखि ।
Entrails	erang	—अेराङ् ।
Waist	nyi-nyia	—बि-बिआ ।
Buttocks	atinchaw	—आतिन् छाव् ।
Lap	laluwa	—लालुवा ।
Leg	loi	—लआअि ।
right	phazowai	—फजवाअि ।
left	phawik	—फाविक् ।
Thigh	laphok	—लाफक् ।
Groin	lakiung-tachai	—लाकिअुङ्-ताछाअि ।
Leg (lower)	loi-chiya	—लअि-छिया ।
Knee	loi-sphow	—लअि-सफन् ।
Calf	loi-marabaw	—लअि-माराबाव् ।
Ankle	loi-khi-nyek	—लअि-खि-बेक् ।
Foot	loi	—लआअि ।
Heel	loi-khloi	—लअि-खलअि ।
Toe	loi-phiya	—लअि-फिया ।
Scrotum	labori	—लाबरि ।
Penis	lak	—लाक् ।
Vagina	dabek	—दाबेक् ।

Flesh	eshiw	—अेशिव् ।
Blood	ephoai	—अेफआअि ।
Skeleton	phatung-zang	—फातुङ्-जाङ् ।
Skin	okhu	—अख ।
Bone	azeng	—आजेङ् ।
Vein	aphuai-reng	—आफआअि-रेङ् ।
Fat (oil)	ayoi	—आयअि ।
Saliva	chan	—छान् ।
Sweat	hanyuwa	—हाञ् वा ।
Urine	gatse	—गाचे ।
Pus	phunui	—फुनुअि ।
Rheum	mehek	—मेहक् ।
Tear	mek-kho	—मेक-ख ।
Breath	misiya	—मिसिया ।
Life	mo-tsowai	—म-च्वाअि ।

STAGES AND CONDITION OF LIFE

Baby (child)	ane	—आने ।
Boy	bphua	—ब-फुआ ।
Girl	bimi	—बिमि ।
Young man	bugong	—बुगङ् ।
Female	mliā	—म्लिआ ।
Old man	phriyaw	—फरियाव् ।
Old woman	mriyaw	—मेरियाव् ।
Bachelor	phliā	—फ्लिआ ।
Virgin	mliā	—म्लिआ ।

Man (married)	yiye-dunpha	—यिये-दुनफा
	-bphua	—बफुआ ।
Woman (married)	ge-dunpha-bimi	—गे-दुनफा-बिमि ।
(household mother)	hõ-amua	—हं-आमुआ ।
Pregnant	anewap	—आनेवाप ।
Widower	misim-phua	—मिसिम-फुआ ।
Widow	misim-mua	—मिसिम-मुआ ।

RELATIONSHIP

Male	bphua	—बफुआ ।
Female	bimi	—बिमि ।
Husband	ge	—गे ।
Wife	yiya	—यिया ।
Son	dphua	—दफुआ ।
Daughter	dimi	—दिमि ।
Father	aphua	—आफुआ ।
Mother	amua	—आमुआ ।
Brother (younger)	abu	—आबु ।
Brother (elder)	abaw	—आबाव ।
Paternal uncle	phunu	—फनु ।
Maternal uncle	akhong	—आखङ् ।
Husband of paternal aunt	khang	—खाङ् ।

Father's sister	munu	—मुनु ।
Mother's sister	khang	—खाङ् ।
Wife of paternal uncle	khang	—खाङ् ।
Wife of maternal uncle	khang	—खाङ् ।
Grand father	aching	—आछिङ् ।
Grand mother	moi	—मजि ।
Son's son	chiyaw	—छियाव् ।
Daughter's son	chiyaw	—छियाव् ।
Brother's son	dphua	—दफुआ ।
Sister's son	wa-dua	—वा-दुआ ।
Father-in-law (wife's or husband)	akhong	—आखङ् ।
Brother's daughter	dimi	—दिमि ।
Sister's daughter	shami	—शामि ।
Mother-in-law	khang	—खाङ् ।
Wife's brother	ga-nyiya	—गा-जिया ।
Sister's husband	ga-nyiya	—गा-जिया ।
Sister-in-law (wife's sister)	kaphi	—काफि ।
Brother's wife (younger brother)	kaphi	—काफि ।

Brother's wife (elder)	kaphi-khaw	—काफि-खाव् ।
Wife of elder brother	kaphi-khaw	—काफि-खाव् ।
Son-in-law	kabok	—काबक् ।
Friend	agyak	—आगयाक् ।
Co-villager	thap-pran	—थाप-परान् ।
Ancestor	achin-rhup	—आछिन्-रहुप् ।
Orphan	doshaw	—दशाव् ।
Co-wife (first)	yiya-khaw	—यिया-खाव ।
Co-wife (second)	yiya-nu	—यिया-नु ।

SOCIETY

Society	thap-pran	—थाप्-परान् ।
Family	sathom	—साथम् ।
Clan	dua	—दुआ ।
Village	thap	—थाप् ।
Village chief	thap-bkhaw	—थाप्-बखाव् ।
Village member	thap-pran	—थाप्-परान् ।

OCCUPATION

AGRICULTURE :

Work	bliā	—बलिआ ।
Agriculture	rek	—रेक् ।
Cultivator	rek-pho	—रेक्-फ ।
Soil (land)	nyayak	—न्यायाक् ।

Red soil	nyak-shek	—आक्-शेक् ।
Sandy soil	nyak-bali	—आक्-बालि ।
Terraced field	gha	—गहा ।
Fallow land	rayet-thaw	—रायेत-थाव् ।
Jhuming newly	ra-suwa	—रा-सुवा ।
Jhuming once	ra-nyu	—रा-ञ् ।
Setting fire to		
jungle	buwari	—बुवारि ।
Jhum cutting	rek-phō	—रेक्-फं ।
Planting ; sowing	hawai	—हावाअि ।
Hoeing	swai	—सवाअि ।
Wet cultivation	kho-rek	—ख-रेक् ।
Levelling	lap-riyet	—लाप्-रियेत् ।
Damming	kho-nuiwã	—ख-नुअिवां ।
Reaping	riyuk	—रियुक् ।
Harvesting	kowak	—कवाक् ।
Storing	ruwa	—रुआ ।
Manure	rabaw	—राबाव् ।
Manuring	rabaw-phi	—राबाव्-फि ।
Irrigation	kho-dowe	—ख-दवे ।
Digging	hãh	—हांह् ।
Weeding	rasowang-rie	—रासवाङ्-रिअे ।
Hoe	phan	—फान् ।
	rasowang	—रासवाङ् ।
Spade	khreng	—खरेङ् ।
Axe	thabiyaw	—थाबियाव् ।

Dao	mduwa	—मदुवा ।
Dao (small)	mdu-duwa	—मदु-दुवा ।
Plough	woe	—वअे ।
Sickle	shakhaw	—शाखाव् ।
Crop	michia	—मिछिआ ।
Maize	shpõ	—शपं ।
Millet	chow	—छव ।
Paddy	phiu	—फिअु ।
Wheat	phik-khaw	—फिक्-खाव् ।
Seed	erai	—अेराअि ।
Seedling	huw	—हुव् ।
Sprout	shai	—शाअि ।
Granary	thazang	—थाजाङ् ।

CARPENTRY AND WOOD CARVING

Hammer	cabaw	—चाबाव् ।
Chisel	shi-nyun	—शि-न्नुन ।
Planing	hrid	—हरिद् ।
Joining	rung	—रुङ् ।
Sawing	rung	—रुङ् ।
Varnishing	shuing	—शुअिङ् ।
Painting	shuing	—शुअिङ् ।
Chair	dek	—देक् ।
Table	phero	—फेर ।

INSTRUMENT FOR ENGRAVING

on wood	yok	— यक् ।
Box	gam	— गाम् ।
Almirah	ziya	— जिया ।
Bowl for wine	carai	— चागाञि ।
for rice	tsaphaw	— चाफाव ।
for tea	dambe	— दाम्बे ।

WEAVING

Weaving	rok	— रक् ।
Loom	yung-rock	— युङ्-रक् ।
Yarn	jok	— जक् ।
Spinning	rik	— रिक् ।
Spindle	shiyen	— शियेन् ।
Cloth	yung	— युङ् ।
Cotton	khulobaw	— खुलबाव ।
Wool	khui	— ख्वाञि ।
Dyeing	tshong	— छङ् ।

DYES

Red	eshei	— अशेञि ।
Yellow	ecoi	— अचेञि ।
Green	erei	— अरेञि ।
Blue	ephe	— अफे ।
White	emau-emo	— अमाअ-अमे ।
Black	esai	— असाञि ।

SEWING :

Sewing	pheu	— फेअु ।
Border	ezewau	— अजे वाअु ।
Design	chong	— छङ् ।
Needle	smen	— समेन् ।
Eye of needle	smen-shau	— समेन्-शाअु ।
Scissors	jazi	— जाजि ।

CANE WORK :

Cane	rai	— राअि ।
Cane work	rai-blia	— राअि-ब्लिआ

FISHING AND HUNTING :

Fisherman (general)	ũ-shabaw	— अु-शाबाव् ।
one who uses net	shi-uk-muwa	— शि-अुक्-मुवा ।
.....stick	shi-nyui	— शि-न्युअि ।
Net	shiyuk	— शियुक् ।
Trap	mubaw	— मुबाव् ।
Fishing rod	shong	— शङ् ।
Fishing loop	borohi	— बरहि ।
Boat	na	— ना ।
Hunter	abi-shabaw	— आबि-शाबाव् ।
Bow	rok	— रक् ।
String	rothan	— रथान् ।
Arrow	met	— मेत् ।

Iron head	mthowa	—मथआ ।
Quiver	zok	—जक् ।
Target	mrai-nga	—मराञि-ङ्गा ।
Spear	jiu	—जिअ् ।
Dao (small)	mdu-khui	—मदु-खुञि ।
(large)	mdu-wa	—मदु-वा ।
Gun	michiya	—मिछिया ।
Bullet	guli	—गुलि ।

POTTERY :

Pottery	carai	—चाराञि ।
Beer pot	carai	—चाराञि ।
Earthen pot	carai	—चाराञि ।

PRINTING :

Printing	chap	—छाप् ।
Paper	shiyuk	—शियुक् ।
Ink	sīyahi	—सियाहि ।

TRADE :

Buying	phek	—फेक् ।
Selling	liyaw	—लियाव् ।
Trade	tshong	—छङ् ।
Bartar	ziya	—जिया ।

*Borrowed word from Assamese.

Price	ekong	—अेकङ् ।
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Money	pong	—पङ् ।
Rupee	pokow	—पकव् ।
Coin (half rupee)	esimet	—अे सिमेत् ।
	adili	—आदिलि ।
(one-fourth rupee)	shiki	—शिकि ।
Merchant	chong-pho	—छङ्क-फ ।
Shopkeeper	chong-lia-pho	—छङ्कं-लिया-फ ।
Shop	chong-hō	—छङ्क-हं ।
Market	chong-thūa	—छङ्कं-थुआ ।
Customer	phek-pho	—फेक्-फ ।
Credit	mruwa	—मरूवा ।
Loan	shai	—शाअि ।
Interest	eduwa	—अेदुआ ।
Profit	napha	—नाफा ।
Debtor	chai-pho	—छाअि-फ ।
Security	muthuwa	—मुथुवा ।

MISCELLANEOUS :

Porter	mhan-pho	—महान्-फ ।
Servent	khya	—ख्या ।
Male	khya-phua	—खया-फुआ ।
Female	khya-mua	—खया-मुआ ।
Beggar	shya-nyam	—शया--ब्याम् ।

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS

House	hō	—हं ।
Room partition	agut	—आगुत् ।
store room	haphuwa	—हाफुवा ।
main room	hō-bo	—हं-ब ।

Floor	zazai	—जाजाअि ।
Wall	hazang	—हाजाड ।
Roof	saphuwai	—साफुवाअि ।
Ceiling	stowa	—स्तवा ।
Side		
Front	skuwa	—सकुवा ।
back	skham	—सखाम् ।
right	hatung	—हातुङ् ।
Passage corridor	saphing	—साफिङ् ।
Veranda	saphing	—साफिङ् ।
Kitchen	saphiya	—साफिया ।
Latrine	ēh	—अँह ।
Pigsty	wak-mchan	—वाक्-महान् ।
Cattle-pan	sua-mohan	—सुआ-महान् ।
Poultry-yard	sarkhung	—सार-खुङ् ।
Stable	aron	—आरन् ।
Window	hō-chaw	—हँ-छाव् ।
Door	habing	—हाबिङ् ।
Ladder	tathaw	—ताथाव् ।

HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS :

Bed	phiyang	—फियाङ् ।
Bedstead	biyang	—बियाङ् ।
Pillow	tharo	—थार ।
Bamboo platform (machan)	chang-go	—छाङ्-ग ।

Mat	tsikhi	—चिखि ।
Basket, for wool	saphaw	—साफाव् ।
for agriculture	srik	—सरिक् ।
for fuel	srik	—सरिक् ।
for carring		
food	bancham	—बान्छाम् ।
for woman	khothaw	—खथाव् ।
for catching		
fish	khobe	—खवे ।
for special type		
with cover	saphaw	—साफाव् ।
Container for		
beer	slung	—सलुङ् ।
Cooking pot	michia-khize	—मिछिआ-खिजे ।
Frying pan	khri	—खरि ।
Plate, dish	shikhing	—शिखिङ् ।
	dekh-khbap	—देख-खबाप् ।
Cup	kop	—कप् ।
Bamboo tube	kho-dap	—ख-दाप् ।
(chungga)		
Jar	rokhaw	—रखाव् ।
Gourd-shell	khling	—खलिङ् ।
(for beer)		
Bamboo	moe	—मअे ।
Wooden		
spoon/ledle	bei	—बेअि ।
Tripod of stone	lapau-ziam	—लापाअ्
		-जिअाम् ।
of iron	spaw	—सपाव् ।

Rice pounder	dachaw	—दाछाव् ।
Sieve	skhi	—सखि ।

DRESS AND ORNAMENT

Cloth, dress	yung	—युङ् ।
	yi-gowa	—यि-गवा ।
Hat	khthung-khleng	—खथुङ्-खलेङ् ।
a bamboo ring used as head gear	ra-gowai	—रा-गवाभि ।
Coat	phutuk	—फुतुक् ।
black coat	phudung	—फुदुङ् ।
rain coat	phada-shrok	—फादा-शरक् ।
Trousers	dornak	—दर्नाक् ।
Skirt	yibiyau	—यिबियाअ् ।
Underwear	lawang	—लावाङ् ।
Wrapper for lama	phali	—फालिं ।
Rug	khaphlě	—खाफलें ।
Belt	phtha	—फथा ।
Fur hat	sum-ra	—सुम्-रा ।
for female	amok-khthung	—आमक्-खथुङ् ।
Hair	khaziyau	—खाजियाअ् ।
style of doing, male	khruk jip	—खरुक्-जिप् ।
..... , female	khruk-bum	—खरुक्-बुम् ।
Comb	wio	—विअ् ।

Pin	phung	—फुङ् ।
Ring	gnak	—गनाक् ।
Bangle	thau	—थाअु ।
Beads	ka	—का ।
	mokhou	—मखअु ।
Ear-ring	mihen	—मिहेन् ।
Necklace	mokhou	—मखअु ।
Locket	ga	—गा ।

MISCELLANEOUS :

Bag	bua	—बुआ ।
Bag, money	pong-baniyap	—पङ्-बानियाप् ।
Pipe	sliyam	—सलियाम् ।
Stick	mali	—मालि ।
Umbrella	tsan-thrau	—चान् थराअु ।
Cosmatic (paint)	khazi	—खाजि ।

LAW AND ORDER :

Village	thap	—थाप् ।
Villager	thap-pran	—थाप्-परान् ।
Fellow villager	thap-pho	—थाप्-फ ।
Outsider	shein	—शेअिन् ।
Guest	biben	—बिबेन् ।
Village council	thap-bkhaw	—थाप्-बखाव ।
Village boundary	sow-thuk	—सव-थुक ।
Village gate	phagua	—फागुआ ।
Elders	thap-bkhaw	—थाप्-बखाव ।

Law	shiyang-ruwa	—शियाङ्-रुवा ।
Complaint	tsau	—चाञ् ।
Trail	khlai	—खलाञ् ।
Case	maliya	—मालिया ।
Verdict	male-ching-pho	—माले-छिङ्-फ ।
Arrest	zium	—जिअमु ।
Abscond (escape-go)	thungwa-da	—थुङ्वा-दा ।
Thief	mukaw	—मुकाव् ।
Warrior	mok-pho	—मक्-फ ।
War	mok	—मक् ।
Crime	phung-ha	—फङ्-हा ।
	sruwa	—सरुवा ।
Kidnapping (taken by force)	sruwa	—सरुवा ।

RELIGION, CEREMONY AND CUSTOMS

Religion	ephe	—अफे ।
Buddha	sang-ge	—साङ्-गे ।
Mountain god	phu	—फु ।
Worship	mise-si'ya	—मिसे-सिया ।
Propitiation	jab-riet	—जाब्-रिअत् ।
To light lamps	kong	—कङ् ।
.....cloth	katho	—काथ ।
Incense	bsi	—बसि ।
Dance	kasiu	—कासिअ् ।
Mask	tsiya	—चिया ।

Prayer	siya-pha	—सिंया-फा ।
Incantation	shud	—शुद् ।
Song	bœ	—बअे ।
Meditation	tsik	—चिक् ।
Turning the prayer wheel	dung-dru	—दुङ्-दरु ।
Muttering (prayer)	siya	—सिंया ।
Omen (Good)	hasong-wie	—हासङ्-विअे ।
(bad)	hasong-awie	—हासङ्-आविअे ।
Rosary	phre-ngau	—फरे-ङ्गाउ ।
Prayer flag	phung-a	—फङ्-आ ।
Bell	shrang	—शराङ् ।
Screptre, alike bell	dorje	—दर्जे ।
Drum	thbam	—थबाम् ।
Flute	phli	—फलि ।
Short pipe	boblu-ya	—बबलु-या ।
Clapper	wat-phei	—वान् फेअि ।
Conch shell	charo	—छार ।
Monk	tsiphau	—चिफाउ ।
Nun	a-ne	—आ-ने ।
Monastery	gamphau	—गाम्फाउ ।
Image	gau	—गाउ ।
Fate	khirzen	—खिरजेन् ।
False	khlau	—खलाउ ।
Blessing	jab-riet	—जाब-रिअेत् ।

Purity	sõ	—खं ।
Fast	mi-nyiya	—मि-न्निया ।
Hell	thumblua	—थुम्बलुआ ।
Heaven	hamkhung	—हामखुङ् ।
Diety (protector from evil)	zangma	—जाङ्मा ।
The master	sang-ge-guru	—खाङ्-गे-गुरु ।
The great lama, priest	phabi-khaw	—फाबि खाव् ।
Dance	kasiu	—काखिअ ।
Dancer	kasiu-pho	—काखिअ-फो ।
Marrage	yiye-ge	—यिये-गे ।
Bride	chõ	—छं ।
Bridegroom	bok	—बक् ।
Bride price	chong	—छङ् ।
Negotiator	lbou	—लबअु ।
Courtship	mai-song	—माअि-सङ् ।
Birth of a child	ane-kiyaw	—आने-कियाव् ।
of a boy	dphua-kiyaw	—दफुआ-कियाव् ।
of a girl	dimi-kiyaw	—दिमि-कियाव ।
Corpse	prau-i	—परान्-अि ।
Burial	wi-yam	—वि-याम् ।
	ruwa	—रुवा ।
Grave	wi-yam	—वि-याम् ।
Cremation	ziya	—जिया ।
Mourning	dap-naw	—दाप्-नाव् ।

Magic	gung-kho	—गुङ्-ख ।
Magician	phabi	—फाबि ।
Whichcraft	nyan-riet	—न्यान-रिथेन ।
Witch	chiyang	—छियाङ् ।
Wizard	krek-phu	—करेक्-फ ।

FOOD AND DRINKS

Paddy	nisi	—निसि ।
	nying-gau	—बिङ्-गाअ् ।
Rice	nving-gau	—बिङ्-गाअ् ।
Red rice	nying-gau-shek	—बिङ्-गाअ् -शेक ।
Millet	chow	—छव् ।
Maize	spõ	—सपं ।
Wheat	phiuk	—फिअ् कु ।
Boiled rice	nying-gau-da	—बिङ्-गाअ् -दा ।
Cira (from rice)	nying-gau-ram	—बिङ्-गाअ् -राम ।
Atta	mohap	—महाप् ।
Curry	mariya	—मारिया ।
Soup	akhaw	—आखाव् ।
Bread	mebiyap	—मेबियाप् ।
Vegetable	marere	—माररे ।
Lai-sag	marere	—माररे ।
Pumpkin	abung	—आबुङ् ।

Cucumber	bziya	—बजिया ।
Brinjal	manthau	—मान्थाअु ।
Tomato	bilahi	—बिलाहि ।
Bean	mawai	—मावाजि ।
Pepper	zaliya	—जालिया ।
Potato	majiga	—माजिगा ।
Potato (sweet)	alangwo	—आलाङ्क्व ।
Arum (taro)	chiyauk	—छियाअुक् ।
Onion	muwang	—मुवाङ्क् ।
Ginger	ta-tsuwa	—ता-चुवा ।
Garlic	tsong	—चङ्क् ।
Nut	sali	—सालि ।
Banana	tsium	—चिअुम् ।
Orange	naron	—नारन् ।
Sugar cane	nung-a	—नुङ्क्-आ ।
Lemon	khaneng	—खानेङ्क् ।
Walnut	mang-go	—माङ्क्-ग ।
Meat	abiya	—आबिया ।
Fish	ũ-a	—अ-आ ।
Egg	khiri	—खिरि ।
Spices	jalanat	—जालानात् ।
Salt	srua	—सरुआ ।
Sugar	sini	—सिनि ।
Oil	khlung-a	—खलुङ्क्-आ ।
Mustard Oil	tanaraw-kho	—तानाराव्-ख ।
Wine	phuwa	—फआ ।

Tea	sa	—सा ।
Water	kho	—ख ।
Leave (tea)	so-hap	—स-हाप् ।
Tobacco	ma-khaw	—मा-खाव् ।
Opium	gan-ji	—गान्-जि ।
Betel leaf	pan-rap	—पान्-राप् ।

TESTE :

Sweet	phiyam	—फियाम् ।
Bitter	khou	—खअ् ।
Hot	chek	—छेक् ।
Sour	ching	—छिङ् ।
Stale (rotten)	shong	—शङ् ।
Drink	nang	—नाङ् ।
Swallow	min	—मिन् ।
Lick	chen	—छेन् ।
Suck	jat	—जात् ।
Chew	ke-e	—के-अे ।
Eat	chia	—छिआ ।
Eat (meat)	ke-e	—के-अे ।

NATURE

Land	so	—स ।
Hill	lahe	—लाहे ।
	nyaphom-dua	—न्याफम-दुआ ।
Ridge	pham-jowam	—फाम्-जवाम् ।

Cave	wok	—वक् ।
Valley	lep	—लेप् ।
Plateau	nyuhua	—बहुआ ।
Mountain range	khanang	—खानाङ् ।
Cliff	sakpaw	—साक्पाव् ।
Peak	zowang	—जवाङ् ।
Pass	luwa	—लुवा ।
Plains	nyalap	—भालाप ।
River	kho-mua	—ख-मुआ ।
Stream	kho-dua	—ख-दुआ ।
Water	kho	—ख ।
Waterfull	kho-jung	—ख-जुङ् ।
Water point	kho-khruk	—ख-खरुक् ।
Water wave	kho-ja	—ख-जा ।
Water current	kho-gong	—ख-गङ् ।
Depth	jam	—जाम् ।
Rain	haphi	—हाफि ।
Snow	hayin	—हायिन् ।
Marsh	noi	—नअि ।
Stone	lapau	—लापाअु ।
Sand	nya-bali	—आ बालि ।
Clay	kashung	—काशुङ् ।
Mud	kashung	—काशुङ् ।
Stand	khabang	—खाबाङ् ।
Fertile land	lubuk	—लुबुक् ।
Sky	hamau	—हाभाअ ।

Cloud	sakmaw	—साक्माव् ।
Rainbow	pharam- phakhwang	—फाराम्- फाखवाड० ।
Lightening	halia	—हालिया ।
Thunder	hakhlam	—हाखलाम् ।
Sun	hanayang	—हानायाड० ।
Sunrays	hanayang-lowe	—हानायाड०- लवे ।
Heat	lung-a	—लुड०-आ ।
Cold	khong	—खड० ।
Sunrise	hanayang- biyang	—हानायाड०- बियाड० ।
Sunset	hanayang-eyaw	—हानायाड०- अयाव् ।
Moon	habia-hapia	—हाबिआ- हापिआ ।
Moon light	habi-chowang	—हाबि-छवाड० ।
Star	sadi-yiwang	—सादि- यिवाड० ।
Mid night	hatou	—हातअ ।
Night	habiyaw	—हाबियाव् ।
Morning	ha-mriyang	—हा-मरियाड० ।
Evening	hab-zong	—हाब्-जंड० ।
Summer	haluwa	—हालुवा ।
Winter	hakhok	—हाखक् ।
Autumn	hemrap-shaw	—हेमराप्-शाव् ।
Spring	haphiya-shaw	—हाफिया-शाव् ।

Full moon	sang-khaw	—साङ्-खाव् ।
Ist twenty days of the month	cha-khowai	—छा-खवाञि ।
Last ten days of the month	pang-khowai-ja	—पाङ्- खवाञि-जा ।
28th day of the month	kostong	—कस्-तङ् ।
29th day of the month	lestong	—लेस्-तङ् ।
30th day of the month	tongchen	—तङ्-छेन् ।
Day	hanayang	—हानायाङ् ।
Month	sham	—शाम् ।
Year	daw	—दाव् ।
Twelve years	shkriya-ja	—शकरिया-जा ।
Light	chowang	—छवाङ् ।
Darkness	chichyab-lum	—छिच्चयाब्-लुम् ।
Solar Eclipse	haneng-mok	—हानेङ्-मक् ।
Luner Eclipse	habiya-mok	—हाबिया-मक् ।
Morning star	hasang-mua	—हासाङ्-मुआ ।
Evening star	habiyab-mua	—हाबियाब्-मुआ ।
Dawn	brung-brung	—ब्रुङ्-ब्रुङ् ।
Dusk	riyaw	—रियाव् ।
Mid day	lathung-a	—लाथुङ्-आ ।
Forenoon	lathung-rethrek	—लाथुङ्- रेथरेक् ।
Afternoon	hab-zong	—हाव्-जङ् ।

Week	dashap	—दाशाप् ।
Air	hashan	—हाशान् ।
Wind	hasam	—हासाम् ।
Sound	go	—ग ।
Fire	boe	—बअे ।
Smoke	boe-mukhaw	—बअे-मुखाव् ।
Ash	bamun	—बामुन् ।
Coal	skaming	—सकामिडं ।
Fuel	hing	—हिडं ।
Flame	borap	—बराप् ।
Tree	hing-mua	—हिडं-मुआ ।
Creeper	mabrang	—माबराडं ।
Bush	jamap	—जामाप् ।
Branch	adphang	—आदफाडं ।
Leave	arap	—आराप् ।
Flower	abung-a	—आबुडं-आ ।
Bud	khmek	—खमेक् ।
Fragrance	arai	—आराअि ।
Honey	chi	—छि ।
Fruit	ewoi	—अेवअि ।
Ripe	men	—मेन् ।
Nut	ekham	—अेखाम् ।
Walnut	mang-go	—माडं-ग ।
Shell	ekhuk	—अेखुक् ।
Skin	aman	—आमान् ।
Bark	hing-khuk	—हिडं-खुक् ।

Seed	erai	—अ॒रा॒अि ।
Root	ereng	—अ॒रे॒ड० ।
Trunk	ekham	—अ॒खा॒म् ।
Thorn	egyaw	—अ॒ग॒या॒व् ।
Stump	gchaw	—ग॒छा॒व् ।
Grass	seng	—से॒ड० ।
Bamboo	moi	—म॒अि ।
Cane	rai	—रा॒अि ।
Jungle	jabam	—जा॒बा॒म् ।
Garden	razim	—रा॒जि॒म् ।
Thatch	sasen	—सा॒से॒न् ।

DISEASE AND TREATMENT

Disease	mri	—म॒रि ।
Medicine	mo	—म ।
Fever	ziya	—जि॒या ।
Bad cold	ziya-jet	—जि॒या-जे॒त् ।
Dysentry	ekhobit	—अ॒ख॒बि॒त् ।
Diarrhoea	luibam	—लु॒अि॒बा॒म् ।
Pimple	san	—सा॒न् ।
Boil	khong	—ख॒ड० ।
Wound	rai	—रा॒अि ।
Chicken pox	phiung	—फि॒अु॒ड० ।
Small pox	echa-phiung	—अ॒छा-फि॒अु॒ड० ।
Measles	ziu	—जि॒अु ।
Leprosy	waloi-athung	—वा॒ल॒अि-
		आ॒थु॒ड० ।

Goitre	yabuk	—याबुक् ।
Blindness	methi	—मेथि ।
Deafness	khophong	—खफड् ।
Deaf and dumb	bi-iyā	—बि-अिया ।
Lame	loikheek	—लअखेअक् ।
Cough	chiya	—छिया ।
Bleeding	hiyung	—हियुङ् ।
Veneral (Syphilis)	tham-rai	—थाम्-राअि ।
Male disease	adi-rai	—आदि-राअि ।
Pain	rai	—राअि ।
Labour pain	tho-rai	—थ-राअि ।
Muscular pain	siw-rai	—सिव-राअि ।
Toothache	shien-rai	—शिअेन-राअि ।
Headache	khruk-rok	—खरुक-रक् ।
Stomachache	lu-rai	—लु-राअि ।
Ringworm	dathi	—दाथि ।
Worm	dathi	—दाथि ।
Tape worm	muzai	—मुज्-अि ।
Vomiting	moi	—मअि ।
Scabies	mliya	—मलिया ।
Fracture	jo-o	—ज-अ ।
Ointment	mo	—म ।
Pill	phu-noi	—फु-नअि ।
Mixture	bauk	—बाअुक् ।
Physician	man-pho	—मान्-फ ।

SMITHERY

Smith	zabo	—जाब ।
Blacksmith	shiwa-zabo	—शिवा-जा बा
Silversmith	zi-zabo	—जि-जाब ।
Goldsmith	tsan-zabo	—चान-जाब ।

METALS

Iron	shiwa	—शिवा ।
Lead	loman	—लमान् ।
Steel	shiya-shaw	—शिया-शाव् ।
Aluminium	hayang	—हायाड् ।
Brass	da	—दा ।
Silver	ziya	—जिया ।
Gold	sin	—सिन् ।

DIRECTION

North	hakhoi	—हाखअि ।
South	hayang	—हायाड् ।
West	haneng-yaw	—हानेड्-याव ।
East	haneng-chiyaw	—हानेड्- छियाव् ।
Up there	ziu	—जिअु ।
Down there	zaw	—जाव् ।
On this side	haiphabin	—हाअिफाबिन् ।
On that side	phazoi	—फाजअि ।

COMMUNICATION

Road	lumua	—लुमुआ ।
Footpath	lumu-rok	—लुमु-रक् ।
Bridge	sathun	—साथुन् ।
— suspension	salowang	—सालवाड० ।
Main road	lumu-bau	—लुमु-बाअ ।
Side road	lumu-ruing	—लुमु-रुअड० ।
Road crossing	lumu-gthowa	—लुमु-गथवा ।
Up road (uphill)	lumu-zuik	—लुमु-जु.अिक् ।
Down road (low land)	lumu-zaw	—लुमु-जाव ।
Plain	lumu-wing	—लुम्-विड० ।

ANIMALS, BIRDS AND REPTILES

Animal	mraw	—मराव् ।
Domestic animals	mraw	—मराव् ।
Cow	subu-mua	—सुबु-मुआ ।
Bull	rawoi	—रावअि ।
Calf	subu-dua	—सुबु-दुवा ।
Mithun bull	se-phua	—से-फुआ ।
Mithun cow	se-mua	—से-मुआ ।
He goat	bgowa	—बगवा ।
She goat	sphin	—सफिन ।
Pig	wak	—वाक् ।
Male pig	wak-khlung-a	—वाक्- खलुड०-आ ।

Sow	wak-mua	—वाक्-मुआ ।
Pigling	wak-dua	—वाक्-दुआ ।
Dog	chai-phua	—छाजि-फुआ ।
Bitch	chai-mua	—छाजि-मुआ ।
Cat	niam	—नियाम् ।
Horse	sthua	—सथुआ ।
Pony	sthu-phua	—सथु-फुआ ।
Mare	sthu-mua	—सथु-मुआ ।
Mule	grei	—गरेजि ।
Ass	bombaw-mua	—बम्बाव्-मुआ ।
Donkey	bombaw	—बम्बाव् ।
Yak	sphi	—साफि ।
Male yak	sphi-phua	—साफि-फुआ ।
Female yak	sphi-mua	—साफि-मुआ ।
Sheep	shisha-wai	—शिश-वाजि ।
Male sheep	shisha-wai-phua	—शिश-वाजि- फुआ ।
Female sheep	shisha-wai-mua	—शिश-वाजि- मुआ ।
Egg	khiri	—खिरि ।
Cock	khe-phua	—खे-फुआ ।
Hen	khe-mua	—खे-मुआ ।
Drake	eso-phua	—अस-फुआ ।
Duck	eso-mua	—अस-मुआ ।
Duckling	eso-dua	—अस-दुआ ।
Wild animals	abiya-mraw	—आबिया- मराव् ।

Tiger	mutsua	—मुचुआ ।
Tigress	mutsua-mua	—मचुआ-मुआ ।
Lion	baolong	—बाअलड० ।
Lioness	baolong-mua	—वाअलड० - मुआ ।
Elephant	nathow	—नाथव् ।
Tusker	nathow-phua	—नाथव-फुआ ।
Leopard	batseng	—बाचेड० ।
Bear	sthum	—सथुम् ।
Monkey	stung	—सथुङ्० ।
Wild cat	ski	—सकि ।
Ant-eater	shicep	—शिचेप् ।
Squirrel	thotsang	—थचाड० ।
Rat	thung	—थुङ्० ।
Serpent	dachi	—दाछि ।
Porcupine	spa-tsuwang	—सपा-चुवाड० ।
Fox	shalua	—शालुआ ।
Deer	dachai	—दाछाअि ।
barking	phambu-dachai	—फामबु-दाछाअि ।
sambhar	tsojong-o	—चजड०-अ ।
Birds	hua	—हुआ ।
Crow	amoi	—आमअि ।
Sparrow	hua-soroi	—हुआ-सरअि ।
Hornbill	hua-dudoi	—हुआ-दुदअि ।
Bat	phabyab	—फाबयाब् ।
Kite	phutsam	—फुचाम् ।

Wild fowl	phrek	—फरेक् ।
Nest	erung	—अ॑रुङ् ।
Butterfly	jung-khnaw	—जुङ्-खनाव् ।
Pigeon	hua-khothaw	—हुआ-खथाव् ।
Fly	mzaw	—मजाव् ।
Honey	chi	—छि ।
Honey comb	chi-mud	—छि-मुद् ।
Wax	chi-khleng	—छि-खलेङ् ।
Snake	phaw	—फाव् ।
Earth worm	tathi	—ताथि ।
Ant	shi-nying	—शि-न्विङ् ।
Louse	rek	—रेक् ।
Spider	ragung-shiyang	—रागुङ्- शियाङ् ।
Frog	rap	—राप् ।
Fish	ũa	—अँआ ।

BODY PARTS OF ANIMAL

Body	shiyaw	—शियाव् ।
Horn	eriyaw	—अ॑रियाव् ।
Hoof	lasin	—लासिन् ।
Tail	a-nyu	—आ-न् ।
Beak	edap	—अ॑दाप् ।
Hump	yung-aman	—युङ्-आमान् ।
Dewlap	ne	—ने ।
Udder	niyaw	—नियाव् ।

Fur	aman	—आमान् ।
	akhuk	—आखुक् ।
Feather	aphang	—आफाङ् ।
Wing	eyik	—अेयिक् ।
Sting	noi	—नअि ।
	nyoi	—नयि ।
Dung	ēh	—अेह ।

SOME COMMON PRONOUNS

I	ko	—क ।
We	gathue	—गाथुअे ।
You	no	—न ।
You (Pl)	nathue	—नाथुअे ।
He	owei	—वेअि ।
They	ethue	—अेथुअे ।
My	koro	—कर ।
Our	gathero	—गाथेर ।
Your	noro	—नर ।
	naro	—नार ।
Your (Pl)	nathero	—नाथेर ।
His/Her	oweiro	—अवेअिर ।
Their	ethero	—अेथेर ।
This	hīhi	—हिंहि ।
That	jajai	—जाजाअि ।
These	hī-thie	—हिं-थिअे ।
Those	ja-thie	—जा-थिअे ।

All	zap	—जाप् ।
Who	ha-nyo	—हा-ब् ।
What	nyu	—ब् ।
Whose	ha-nyuro	—हा-ब् र ।
Which	gikhi	—गिखि ।
Whom	ha-nyisha	—हा-बिशा ।
When	khutsung	—खुचुङ् ।
Some	khiyo	—खिय ।
Any one	hanyu-nathe	—हाब् -नाथे ।
Whoever	hanyu-nathe	—हाब् -नाथे ।
Whatever	nyu-nathe	—ब् -नाथे ।
Much	bame	—बामे ।
None	hanyo-asi	—हाब्-आसि ।
Any	hanyi-zao	—हाबि-जाअ ।
Nothing	nyui-asi	—ब् अि-आसि ।
A little	yung-ja	—युङ् -जा ।

NUMERALS

One	jo	—ज ।
Two	nyeng	—ब् ड् ।
Three	um	—अम् ।
Four	wi	—वि ।
Five	kua	—कुआ ।
Six	rap	—राप् ।
Seven	milie	—मिलिअे ।
Eight	mle	—मला ।

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Nine	dige	—दिगे ।
Ten	sūa	—सुंआ ।
Eleven	sna-jo	—सना-ज ।
Twelve	sna-nyeng	—सना-ञे ड० ।
Thirteen	sna-um	—सना-अुम् ।
Fourteen	sna-wi	—सना-वि ।
Twenty	ichak	—अिच्चाक् ।
Twenty one	ichak-jo	—अिच्चाक्-ज ।
Thirty	sa-um	—सा-अुम् ।
Forty	sa-wi	—सा-वि ।
Fifty	sa-kua	—सा-कुआ ।
Sixty	sa-rap	—सा-राप् ।
Seventy	sa-milie	—सा-मिलिअे ।
Eighty	sa-mla	—सा-मला ।
Ninety	sa-dige	—सा-दिगे ।
Hundred	wiem-ja	—विअे म-जा ।
Two hundred	wiem-ja-nyeng	—विअे म-जा- अे ड० ।
One thousand	wiem-ja-sūa	—विअे म-जा- सुंआ ।
First	abi	—आबि ।
Second	jaiphadō	—जायिफादं ।
Third	jaiphadō-pha	—जायिफादं-फा ।
Once	lowang-ja	—लवाड०-जा ।
Twice	lowang-nyeng	—लवाड०- अे ड० ।

Thrice	lowang-um	—लवाङ् - अुम् ।
Single	ephen	—अेफेन् ।
Double	adup	—आदुप् ।
Full	liya	—लिया ।
Half	athuk	—आथुक् ।
	khiyaw	—खियाव् ।
Quarter	khiyaw-um	—खियाव्-अुम् ।
One third	khiyaw-umph -jiyaw	— खियाव-अु मफा -जियाव् ।
One tenth	khiyaw-sūa -pha-jiyaw	—खियाव-सुंआ -फा-जियाव् ।
Fair	adup	—आदुप् ।
Two pairs	adup-nyeng	—आदुप-अेङ् ।

PART : FIVE

COMMON WORDS

Able (can)	mua	—मुआ ।
Absent (not come)	oi	—अअि ।
Adult (big)	bugong	—बुगड० ।
Afraid (frighten)	rum	—रुम् ।
Alive	ekong	—अेकड० ।
Angry	liziek	—लिजिअेक ।
Ashame	wõ	—व ।
Bad	awie	—आविअे ।
Beautiful	khie	—खिअे ।
Big	bow	—बव ।
Bitter	ching	—छिङ् ।
Black	esai	—अेसाअि ।
Brave	kong	—कड० ।
Bright (clear)	gong	—गड० ।
Broad (wide)	rai	—राअि ।
Charming	bizi-buzua	—बिजि-बुजुआ ।
Cheap	tho	—थ ।
Clean	song	—सड० ।
Closed	bing	—बिड० ।

Cold	echai	—अे छाभि ।
Comfortable	chat	—छात् ।
Cruel	bua	—बुआ ।
Fsily (always)	edõ	—अे दं ।
Dangerous (bad)	gung-a	—गुड०-आ ।
Dead (dying)	i	—अि ।
Deaf	khophong	—खफड० ।
Dumb	bi-iyã	—बि-अिया ।
Dear	chew	—छेव ।
Deep	jam	—जाम् ।
Different	yo-yo	—य-य ।
Difficult	dap	—दाप् ।
Dirty	ziyaw	—जियाव् ।
Dishonest	ziyo	—जिय ।
Drunk	nang-pho	—नाड०-फ ।
(liqour drink)		
Dusty road	lumu-ziyaw	—लुमु-जियाव् ।
Dutiful	wat-akhiya	—वात्-आखिया ।
Dry	gau	—गाअ् ।
Exact	khrek	—खरेक् ।
False	namzai	—नामजाअि ।
Famous	abe-um	—आवे-अुम् ।
Fat	khãbuk	—खाबुक् ।
Fertile (good)	lubuk	—लुबुक् ।
Flat	liyep	—लियेप् ।
Foolish	bi-iyã	—बि-अिया ।

Fresh	eshang-nanong	—अ शङ्- नानङ् ।
Friendly	agyak-dua	—आगयाक्-दुआ ।
Full	liya	—लिया ।
Forestry	ra-nyung	—रा-ब्ङ् ।
River	kho	—ख ।
Furious (angry)	mkhu-tsuk	—मखु-चुक ।
Generous	bushun	—बुशुन् ।
Glad	sang	—साङ् ।
Good	wie	—विअे ।
Great	bo	—ब ।
Green	ere	—अरे ।
Guilty (wrong doer)	sruwa	—सरुआ ।
Hard	gong	—गङ् ।
Harmful (bad)	awie-phare	—आविअे-फारे ।
Haughty	phiya	—फिया ।
Healthy	shiyaw-gong	—शियाव्-गङ् ।
Heavy	lai	—लाअि ।
High	giu	—गिअ् ।
Hollow	achaw -hongdong	—आछाव्- हङ्दङ् ।
Hot	chek	—छक् ।
Hungry	chei	—छेअि ।
Ill	rat	—रात् ।
Intelligent	chiyang	—छियाङ् ।
Invisible (not seen)	ado	—आद ।

Jolly (smiling)	so	—स ।
Kind	wie	—विअे ।
Lay	theng	—थेड० ।
Late	arew	—आरेव् ।
Lean	khicheng	—खिछेड० ।
Least	areng	—आरेड० ।
Left	thaw	—थाव् ।
Lonely (alone)	auji	—आअ् जि ।
Long	phiyang	—फियाड० ।
Lost	san	—सान् ।
Mad	biyaw	—वियाव् ।
Main	spong	—सपड० ।
Magical	tsek	—चेक् ।
Married	yiya-zong	—यिया-जड० ।
Miserable	dap	—दाप् ।
Modest	nua	—नुआ ।
(word listener)		
Muddy	shong	—शड० ।
Naked	khlibaw	—खलिबाव् ।
Native	gui	—गुअि ।
Narrow	khvak	—खराक् ।
Next	din-na	—दिन्-ना ।
Oldman	wek-pran	—वेक-परान् ।
Oldwoman	wek-moi	—वेक-मअि ।
Old (article)	hēk	—हेंक ।
Only	jai	—जाअि ।

Poisonous	mring	— मरिड० ।
Polite (word listener)	chang-khuwa	— छाड०-खुवा ।
Poor	mhek	— महेक् ।
Poverty	dshaw	— दशाव् ।
Private	ha-nyung	— हा-वु ड० ।
Ready	sa-ro	— सा-र ।
Real (right)	thiek	— थिअेक् ।
Red	echek	— अेछेक् ।
Rich	bisew	— बिसेव् ।
Right (correct)	khrek	— खरेक् ।
Right (side)	phazoi	— फाजिअि ।
Robust	gdiek	— गदिअेक् ।
Rocky (stone-full)	srong	— सरड० ।
Rotten	eshong	— अे शड० ।
Ripe	men	— मेन् ।
Rough	sũ va	— सुं वा ।
Round (spherical)	bui	— बुअि ।
Round	dran	— दरान् ।
Sacred	chong	— छड० ।
Sad	dap-naw	— दाप्-नाव् ।
Safe	thung-a	— थुड०-आ ।
Satisfied (much glad)	khocha	— खछा ।
Sacret	uk	— अुक् ।
Sharp	chep	— छेप् ।

Short	dum	—दुम् ।
Sincere	athuk-dong	—आथुक-दडं ।
Sinful	layuk	—लायुक ।
Slippery	khin	—खिन् ।
Shy	wō	—वं ।
Small	eyang	—अयुडं ।
(diminutive)		
Smooth	niyap	—नियाप् ।
Soft	jiun	—जिअम् ।
Steep	meng	—मेडं ।
Straight	khotong	—खतडं ।
Strong	gong	—गडं ।
Sweet	phiyam	—फियाम् ।
Sweating	ha-nyu-wa	—हा-अु-वा ।
Tall	phiyang	—फियाडं ।
Tasteful	khocha-jen	—खछा-जेत् ।
Thick	gaha	—गाहा ।
Thin (man)	khocheng	—खछेडं ।
(article)	chiyaw	—छियाव् ।
Timid	murum	—मुरुम् ।
Tired	jit	—जित् ।
True	shiyaw	—शियाव् ।
Ugly	akhia	—आखिआ ।
Useful	gun-chit	—गुन्-छित् ।
Useless	gun-achit	—गुन्-आछित् ।
Valuable	gong-umpha	—गडं-अुम्फा ।

Vile (bad)	awia	—आविआ ।
Warm	lung-a	—लुङ्-आ ।
Weak	zīya	—जिया ।
Wet	shong	—शङ् ।
White	mau	—माअु ।
Whole	zap	—जाप् ।
Wicked	gidek	—गिदेक् ।
Wild	jabam-pha	—जाबाम्-फा ।
Worst	awia	—आविआ ।
Wrong	akhrok	—आखरक् ।
Yearly	dawthaw	—दाव्-थाव् ।
Yellow	ajoi	—आजअि ।
Young	phlea	—फलेआ ।
Zigzag (winding)	khe-khiyok	—खे-खियक् ।

SOME COMMON VERBS

Abandon	thau	—थाअु ।
Abuse	kiung	—किअु ङ् ।
Act (to go)	riet	—रियेत् ।
Acquit	phung-a	—फुङ्-आ ।
Acquaint	īt	—अिन्त् ।
Ache	corok	—चरक् ।
Advise	yūa	—युं या ।
Agree	nu-a	—नु-आ ।
Aid (help)	ram	—राम् ।
Annoy (bad do)	liziek	—लिजिअेक् ।

Answer (answer do)	shiyawdong	—शियाव्दड० ।
Arise (rise)	biyak	—बियाक् ।
Arrange (nice keep)	saro	—सार ।
Arrest	zi-im	—जि-अिम ।
Arrive (come)	tho	—थ ।
Ask	sai	—साअि ।
Assault	bet õ	—बेबे ।
Assemble	jung	—जुड० ।
Attack	jo-ong	—ज-अड० ।
Bake (to make bread)	than	—थान् ।
Bark	ruk	—रूक् ।
Bathe (body wash)	sut	—सुत् ।
Be (copulative)	um-bya	—अ म-बया ।
Be	um	—अ म् ।
Beat	zõk	—जक् ।
Beg	liyã	—लियां ।
Begin	jiyau	—जियाअ ।
Bend (round do)	kho-ũ	—ख-अं ।
Bet	jo-e	—ज-अे ।
Bind (tie)	joi	—जअि ।
Bite	thok	—थक् ।
Blame (accuse do)	dai	—दाअि ।
Blaze	hũp	—हुंप् ।

Blend	la	—ला ।
Blow (wind)	sam	—साम् ।
Boil	shiya	—शिया ।
Borrow	chai	—छाअि ।
(loan take)		
Break	jo	—ज ।
Breathe	rai	—राअि ।
Bring	riya	—रिया ।
Build (make)	rung	—रूड० ।
Burn	ziya	—जिया ।
Burry	wiyam	—वियाम् ।
Call	ho	—ह ।
Catch	jiyõ	—जियं ।
Cheat	khlaw	—ख्लाब् ।
Chew	ge-e	—गे-अे ।
Clean (house)	hõ zang	—हं-जाड० ।
(jungle)	jabam-zang	—जावाम्-जाड० ।
(utensil)	sut	—सुत् ।
Climb (go up)	wiyau	—वियाअु ।
Close (shut)	bing	—बिड० ।
Collect (corn)	khrap	—खराप् ।
(money)	rua	—रूआ ।
Comb	shug	—शुग् ।
Come	wua	—वुआ ।
Command	yũa	—युंआ ।
(order give)		

Complete (finish)	zap	—जाप् ।
Contribute (give)	than	—थान् ।
Correct	khrok	—खरक् ।
Cough	shiyaw	—शियाव् ।
	jiyang	—जियाङ् ।
Count	thaw	—थाव् ।
Cover	rung	—रुङ् ।
Crack	chui	—छुअि ।
Cross	hõ-a	—हं-आ ।
Crush (stone)	chui	—छुअि ।
(wheat)	shuĩ	—शुअिं ।
Cut	chae	—छाअे ।
Damage	mu-a	—मु-आ ।
(waste do)		
Dance	siyau	—सियाअु ।
Decide	thãu	—थां ।
Defend	rikhi	—रिखि ।
Defeat	phũ-a	—फुं-आ ।
Deliver	giyok	—गियक् ।
(give birth to)		
Deny	anua	—आनुआ ।
Descend	liyaw	—लियाव् ।
(go down)		
Die	i	—अि ।
Dig	chok	—छक् ।
Discuss	blung	—बलुङ् ।
Disappoint	awia-nau	—आविआ-नाअु ।

Dislike (prefer not)	arok-yang	—आरक्-याड० ।
Disobey (agree not)	anua	—आनुवा ।
Distribute	thong	— थड० ।
Disturb	gdio-grow	— गदिअ-गरव् ।
Divorce	che	— छे ।
Do	riet	— रिअेत् ।
Drag	shiyaw	— शियाव् ।
Dream	ebō	— अेबं ।
Dress	iguwa	— अिगुवा ।
Drink	nang	— नाड० ।
Dry	gau	— गाअ् ।
Dye	shiung	— शिअु ड० ।
Earn (get)	khrap	— खराप् ।
Eat (rice)	chia	— छिआ ।
(meat)	nyik	— न्चिक् ।
Elect (pick)	bo	— ब ।
Embrace	gyok	— गयक् ।
Encircle	bui	— बुअि ।
End (finish)	zap	— जप् ।
Enjoy	damsong	— दामसड० ।
Enter	khud	— खुद् ।
Entrap	dong	— दड० ।
Envy	khotsa	— खचा ।
Err	akhrak	— आखराक् ।

Escape (run away)	yaw	—याव् ।
Evaporate (to turn into vapour)	moho	—मह ।
Exhibit (show)	zit	—जित् ।
Explain (say)	y ũa	—युंआ ।
Expect	nau	—नाथु ।
Extinguish	ua	—अ॒आ ।
Fall	chia	—छिआ ।
Fear	ru-um	—रु-अ॒म् ।
Fill (article) (liquid)	tsap zoak	—चाप् । —ज॒आक् ।
Find	mua	—मुआ ।
Float	loing	—लजिङ् ।
Flow (water)	noi	—नअि ।
Follow (behind go)	nu-a	—नु-आ ।
Forget	tiya	—त्रिंया ।
Free	yong	—यङ् ।
Give	phi	—फि ।
Glitter	blang	—बलाङ् ।
Go (general) (down)	dun li-au	—दुन् । —लि-आवु ।
(up)	giang	—गियाङ् ।
Grant	phi	—फि ।
Grow (plant)	shiyang	—शियाङ् ।

Guard	giyo	—गिय ।
Guide	lua-gyang	—लुआ-गयाङ् ।
Halt (stop)	thok	—थक् ।
Hang	ziung	—जिअङ् ।
Hatch	īyap	—अिं याप् ।
Hate	arek-yang	—आरेक्-याङ् ।
Have	um	—अम् ।
Help	ram	—राम् ।
Hide	uk	—अक् ।
Hit (strike)	dam	—दाम् ।
Hold	khong	—खङ् ।
Hope (expect)	ribaw	—रिबाव् ।
Hunt	geng	—गेङ् ।
(go for animal)		
Husk (paddy)	kowak	—कवाक् ।
(maize)	kowak	—कवाक् ।
Idle (waste-time)	ajo	—आज् ।
Imitate	nui	—नुअि ।
Imprison	zu-um	—ज्-अम् ।
(jail keep)		
Inform	riyau	—रियाअु ।
Inhale (smell)	ariyam-phano	—आरियाम् फान ।
Inquire (ask)	yyiak	—यियाक् ।
Intend (wish)	nok	—नक् ।
Intoxicate	thap	—थाप् ।
Join	rung	—रुङ् ।

Joke	mushowe	—मुशवे ।
Journey	lumu-ahã	—लुमु-आहां ।
Jump	chiyau	—छियाअु ।
Keep	ru-a	—रु-आ ।
Kick (kick blow)	wi	—वि ।
Kill	u-a	—अ-आ ।
Kneel	jau	—जाअु ।
Knowk	phe	—फे ।
Know	it	—अिंतु ।
Laugh	shiyok	—शियक् ।
Lay (egg)	ri	—रि ।
Learn	jiyang	—जियाड० ।
Lick	noi	—नअि ।
Lie (speak false)	khlaw	—खलाव् ।
Lie (position)	phiyung	—फियुड० ।
Light	muchowang	—मुछवाड० ।
Listen (listen attentively)	nuwa	—नुवा ।
Live	roye	—रये ।
Look (observe)	gew	—गिअु ।
(see)	rak	—राक् ।
Love	bishun	—बिशुन् ।
Make	riet	—रिअेत् ।
Measure (weight)	tsua	—चुआ ।
Meet	si	—सि ।
Melt	lieng	—लिअेड० ।

Milk	shik	—शिक् ।
Mingle (mix)	bau	—बाअ् ।
Mistake	akhrak	—आखराक् ।
Move	sit	—सित् ।
Need	tsik	—चिक् ।
Nurse	zok	—जक् ।
Obey	nua	—नुआ ।
Obstruct	dap	—दाप् ।
Occupy	gong	—गङ् ।
Omit	kho	—ख ।
Open	haung	—हाअ् ङ् ।
Order	yũ	—युं ।
Pack	tsap	—चाप् ।
Palpitate	hiyung	—हियुङ् ।
Peel	nyuiu	—न्युअिन् ।
Persuade	nyiu	—न्यिअ् ।
Pity	bshun	—बशुन् ।
Play	brui	—ब्रुअि ।
Plough	woe	—वओ ।
Pluck	tsak	—चाक् ।
Point (show)	ya	—या ।
Pour	thoi	—थअि ।
Pray	khung	—खुङ् ।
Prefer	lu-um	—लुअुम् ।
Print	eziya	—अजिआ ।
Promise	gdowe	—गदवे ।

Punish	jong	—जड० ।
Purchase	phek	—फेक ।
Push	nyong	—बड० ।
Quake (shake)	shaw	—शाव ।
Quarrel	gui	—गुअि ।
Question	sai	—साअि ।
Rain	haphiya	—हाफिया ।
Raise	biyak	—बियाक् ।
Reach	siyo	—सिय ।
Read	thau	—थाअ ।
Learn	dap	—डाप ।
Reap	riyuk	—रियुक् ।
Recognize	thiyek	—थियेक् ।
Regret	set-alom	—सेत-आलम् ।
Remember	nau	—नाअ ।
Repair	khe	—खे ।
Repay	phidin	—फिदिन् ।
Reply	khidin	—खिदिन् ।
Report	saw	—साव ।
Resemble	dindõma	—दिन्डंमा ।
Return	khit	—खित् ।
Reward (present give)	lasien-phi	—लासिअेन्-फि ।
Ride	in	—अिन् ।
Rise	biyak	—बियाक् ।
Roast	ziya	—जिया ।
Rub	sat	—सात् ।

Run	ran	—रान् ।
Save	noi	—तञि ।
Saw	laik	—लायिक् ।
Say	ya	—या ।
Scatter	shikrik	—सिकरिक् ।
Search	sau	—साअ् ।
See	rek	—रेक् ।
Sell	chong	—छड० ।
Send (message)	thau-ge	—थाअ-गे ।
(material)	phi-ge	—फि-गे ।
Sew	phiog	—फिअग ।
Shake	hakhong-shau	—हाखड०- शाअ् ।
Shame (to feel)	wō	—वं ।
Sharpen	izowang	—अजवाड० ।
Shine	chowang	—छवाड० ।
Shoot	phiong	—फिअड० ।
(gun throw)		
Shout	siyak	—सियाक् ।
Shut	khiyap	—खियाप ।
Sing	poe	—पअे ।
Sit (of man)	duk	—दुक् ।
(of bird)	jau	—जाअ् ।
Slander	mi-nyo	—मि-न् ।
Slay	ua	—अआ ।
Sleep	mien	—मिअेन् ।

Slip	khin	— खिन् ।
Smoke	liyap	— छियाप् ।
Snatch (take by force)	nogna-ria	— नग्ना-रिअे ।
Snow	saphrup	— खाफरुप् ।
Sow	huye	— हुये ।
Spit	chau	— छाअ् ।
Stand	riyau	— रियाअ् ।
Steal	gau	— गाअ् ।
Store	haphua	— हाफुआ ।
Suffer	rat	— रात् ।
Surprise	wiang	— विआड० ।
Surrender	thau-ma	— थाअ्-मा ।
Surround	gian	— गिआन् ।
Swear (promise)	mutsu-thok	— मुचु-थक् ।
Sweep	sasreng-bik	— सासरेड०- बिक् ।
Swim	phat	— फात् ।
Take (guide)	yũ-phiya	— युं-फिया ।
Taste (see)	rek	— रेक् ।
Teach	yũ	— युं ।
Tear	calek	— चालेक् ।
Thank	laso*	— लास ।
	karinche*	— कारिनछे ।
Thunder	hakhlam	— हाखलाम् ।
Travel (journey)	luwa	— लुवा ।

Trust	althong	—आलथड् ।
Try (do again)	bliep-bliep	—बलिअेप्- वलिअेप् ।

*Borrowed words from the Monpa Language.

Turn	mane-shan	—माने-शान् ।
Twist (cane, thread, rope)	khiyen	—खियेन् ।
Understand (recognize)	ka-biya	—का-बिया ।
Undress	than	—थान् ।
Untie	chiau	—छिआअु ।
Urinate	kache	—काछे ।
Vaccinate	man-phipho	—मान्-फिफ् ।
Vomit	moi	—मअि ।
Wail (cry)	ziak	—जिआक् ।
Wait	khan	—खान् ।
Walk	lua	—लुआ ।
Want	chik	—छिक् ।
Wash (utensil)	sut	—सुत् ।
(cloth)	chau	—छाअु ।
Waste	awie	—आविअे ।
Water	kho	—ख ।
Wear	kua	—कुआ ।
Wed (marry)	yiye-ge	—यिये-गे ।
Whistle	thik	—थिक् ।

Wish	yang	— याङ् ।
Work	blie	— बलिअे ।
Worship	misi	— मिसिं ।
Wrestle	zim	— जिम् ।
Write	zie	— जिजे ।

SOME COMMON ADVERBS

Of place :

Here	eshiya	— अेशिया ।
There	dsaw	— दसाव् ।
Where	gsaw	— गसाव् ।
Above, on the top	lakhung	— लाखुङ् ।
Under	bchaw	— बछाव् ।
Within	hi-nyui-jara-e	— हि-न्वजि- जारा अे ।
In front	ebi	— अेबि ।
Behind	ejeu	— अेजेअु ।
Outside	khabang-lowang	— खवाङ्- लवाङ् ।
Around	maneshan	— मानेशान् ।
Everywhere	khsaw-nathē	— खसाव्-नाथे ।

Of time :

Now	thua	— थुआ ।
When	khtsung	— खचुङ् ।
At any time	khtsung-nathē	— खचुङ्-नाथे ।

After	jabadōng	—जाबादं ।
Long ago	phochai-bulua	—फछाअि-बुलुआ ।
Formerly (before)	biyaw	—बियाव् ।
Rarely	shokshok-sha	—शक्शक्-शा ।
Always	edō	—अदं ।
Again	dinna	—दिनना ।
Today	sto	—सत ।
Tomorrow	thimiek	—थिमिअेक् ।
The day after tomorrow	butsu	—बुचु ।
The third day from today	bchan	—वछान् ।
Yesterday	diyau	—दियाअ् ।
To-night	spazowang	—सपाज्वाड् ।
Last night	bazowang	—बाज्वाड् ।
Tomorrow morning	thimiya-rigang	—थिमिया- रिगाड् ।
This year	stau	—सताअ् ।
Last year	bichai	—बाछाअि ।
Next year	bachai	—बाछाअि ।
Yet	thua	—थुआ ।
Then	dichure-e	—दिहुरे-अे ।
In a moment	ripjo	—रिपज् ।
Of manner :		
How	nyu	—अ् ।
Quickly	khthau	—खथाअ् ।

Slowly	rasiya	— रासिया ।
Loud	ziyak	— जियाक ।
Well	wia	— विया ।
Thus	jai-nathē	— जाअि-नार्थे ।
Suddenly	nya-andong	— न्या-आन्दङ् ।
Repeatedly	dinna	— दिनना ।
Easily	ekũ-adua	— अेहुं-आदुआ ।
Why	nyu	— न्यु ।
So	jai-nathē	— जाअि-नार्थे ।
Surely	ezoidong	— अेज्जिअिदङ् ।
Exactly (truely)	khrokdong	— खरक्दङ् ।
Not	asi	— आसि ।
Yes	um	— अम् ।

Of number :

How many	khyamo	— खयाम ।
How much	khyamo-ja	— खयाम्-जा ।

PART : SIX

AGRICULTURAL CALENDER

The English equivalent are approximated

*ham	Month	
1. rua	January	—Final survey for jhum cultivation and clearance of jungle and jhum cutting.
2. jok	February	—Clearance of old jhum cultivation and drying up.
3. phi-nyaj k	March	—Setting fire to the jhuming and digging. Planting potato seed. Celebrates MUNC-SABO festival.
4. phi-nyamua	April	—Rectifying the field for sowing seed.
5. harun	May	—Sowing seed.
6. khla-loi	June	—Seedling and weeding undertakes.

7. khra-
khowang July —Weeding and birds scaring.
8. ridua August —Potato harvesting and birds scaring.
9. rimua September —Birds and wild animals scaring.
10. haran October —Reaping and early harvesting.
11. harin November —Harvesting and preparation of annual festivals.
Celebrates
SRUWAA-SABO
festival.
12. rutham December —Celebrates the
CHAK-SOWAI
festival and
STHANG-SOWAL
festival by the
villagers of Wangcho
village and
Singchung village
respectively.

* The first 20 days of a month is calculated as cha-khowai and later ten days is known by pang-khowai-ja and kostong, lestong and tong-chen to 23th, 29th and 30th of the month respectively.

The Bugun Calculates the period as approximated English week in two consequences i.e. the past and the future from the day of happening.

dashap	—Week (seven days);
sto	—Today, countable for future...
1. thimiang	—Tomorrow
2. budo	—The day after tomorrow
3. bichat	—Next day
4. bichoi	—Fourth day
5. bicha	—Fifth day
6. bidi	—Sixth day
7. bidiu	—Seventh day
and the Past is indicated by.....	
sto	—Today
1. diyau	—Yesterday
2. dado	—The day before yesterday
3. dachat	—Last day
4. dachoi	—Fourth day
5. dacha	—Fifth day
6. dachi	—Sixth day
7. dachu	—Seventh day.