

# **A PHRASE BOOK ON TARAON LANGUAGE**

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## PREFACE

The Mishmis are divided into three groups, viz. (1) the *Idus* or *Chulikattas* (2) the *Mijus* or *Kamans* and (3) the *Taraon* or *Digarus*. This phrase book is on the *Taraons* or *Digarus* of the Lohit District of Arunachal Pradesh. They number approximately twelve thousand and are mostly concentrated in the area roughly bounded by the rivers, Delei and Lati in the East, Kheram in the South and Balijan in the West.

The *Taraons* are believed to have come to India from Khampti Long in Burma alongwith the Lous, whom they accompanied to the Dibang Valley. There they lived for an indefinite period after which the *Taraon* separated and started moving via Ithun valley to their present habitat. They speak a language which has a great deal of base vocabulary and meaning similarity with the *Idus*, although a fair cultural affinity does not find between them. In case word found, dissimilar formation in between *Taraon* and *Idus* vocabulary; *Taraon* has a tendency to add more letters or dropped or used other letter or nasalized sound is modified by adding nasalized sound letter in the way of prefixing or infixing or suffixing from the *Idu* vocabulary which changed syllable of the word. For example—the mono-syllable word 'anga' of the *Idu* language meaning fish in English has prefixed a letter 't' to form di-syllable word 'tanga' in *Taraon*. Like-wise, the mono-syllable word 'adā' has prefixed 'h' and modified nasalized sound by suffixing nasal letter 'ng' letters to form tri-syllable word 'habang' in *Taraon* meaning forest. A list of similar vocabulary between *Taraon* and *Idus* with English meaning is shown in this book which

will help the researchers to find out the proto word of the Taraon and the Idus in future. It appears from the data collected that the Taraon has no grammatical particle to compare degree and Verbs do not a rule indicate person, and number and as for the time of an action ; but as for the Idus there particles to indicate the comparative and superlative degrees and verb has particles to indicate person, number and actions of time.

A few number of Taraon clans such as 'malō', 'manyō' 'merō' and 'male' has assimilated in the Idus clan and similar clans of the Idus such as 'mepo' 'pulu' (Idu) 'pul' (Kaman) and 'mikrowō' (Idu) 'krong' (Kaman) are found to be existed among the Idus and Kamans wherein cultural and language distinctiveness vary from one to each other.

Thus the language of the Taraon will reveal to the watchful student a great deal of similarity to that of the Idu language and he will, as his acquaintance with the tribes, find out for himself the relative variations in the speech form. Thus equipped with he will not find it difficult to make himself understood in the land of Taraons and the Idus.

**Jatan Pulu**

x	- x	- Malai
x	- x	- Masang
x	- Mitalō	- x
x	- Menda	- x
x	- Mendo	- x
x	- Misaya	- x
x	- x	- Maphen
x	- x	- Mining
x	- x	- Minuk
x	- x	- Mitak
x	- x	- Ngadō
x	- x	- Nei
x	- x	- Nilang
Pō	- x	- x
x	- Pulu	- x
x	- x	- Pul
x	- x	- Pui
x	- x	- Pū
x	- Rondo	- x
x	- x	- Rangman
Saga	- x	- x
Samba	- x	- x
Samblo	- x	- x
Sinya	- x	- x
x	- x	- Sattung
Tausik	- x	- Tansik
Tayang	- x	- x
Takalyang	- x	- x
Talyō	- x	- x
Tamai	- x	- x
Talompe	- x	- x
Tindya	- x	- x
Taplap	- x	- x
Tapunyo	- x	- x
Tablamnyo	- x	- x
Tiga	- x	- x
Tabronyo	- x	- x

Tamma	- x	- x
Tad	- x	- x
Tasipu	- x	- x
Tamma	- x	- x
To	- x	- x
Takro	- x	- x
Tolo	- x	- x
Tarainyo	- x	- x
Te	- x	- x
Ttepri	- x	- x
Thadu	- x	- x
Thak	- x	- x
Thele	- x	- x
x	- Umpe	- x
x	- Umpa	- x
x	- Unpu	- x
x	- Umbe	- x
Welang	- x	- x
Yē	- x	- x
x	- x	- Yikat
x	- x	- Yun



## PART : ONE PHONOLOGY

The sounds conforming to the Hindi Sound [approximately] are given below :—

### CONSONANTS:

k	kotigolu	- Zigzeg
kh	khu	- Angry.
g	goso	- Cass, complaint
ng	ngara	- Sin
c	calang	- They
ch	chuwa	- Rust
j	ji	- To do
z	zu	- To write
ny	nyu	- You
t	tako	- Paper
th	thonu	- Lip
d	di	- To sit
n	napu	- Elder brother
p	pra	- Good
ph	pholom	- Tea
b	bála	- Dish, plate
m	macu	- Cow/Bull
y	ya	- Night
r	rab	- Horn
l	llim	- Eight
w	waga	- Heavy
sh	shabra	- Long dao
s	so	- Fot
h	ha	- Thigh

### VOWELS:

a	as in	'father'
i	as in	Hindi 'iti'
u	as in	'put'

### REPRESENTATIVE WORDS

a	- Children
ing	- Little
u	- To reep

e as in Hindi 'lakh' elang - They, these  
 o as in 'not' in English omawam - Yes [imperative]

In addition to this, the Taraon possesses the central vowels é and í with the mouth shaped as for ordinary 'e' and 'i' sounds and tongue drawn slightly backwards.

bébé	-	Slowly
béla	-	Dish, Plate
dí	-	To require
pí	-	Arrow

There are a few diphthongs, i, e two vowels occurring side by side without any intervening consonant. Of these are si, si and ou Example :—

Kacengcai:— Urine, Taiya macei :— Hot water,  
 Gouk :— Priest.

Distinctive tone occurs in Taraon, words have different meaning. When uttered in different tone, the though the spelling is the same. Care must be taken to learn the tone correctly with the help of native speakers otherwise it may create confusion and misunderstanding.

Example :—

To	- To pull,
to	- To spit
to	- Word used in ritual ceremony
thang	- Hair [with a falling tone]
thang	- Corpse [with a falling tone]
tasya	- Oman [second syllable with a rising tone]
tasya	- Immoral person [second syllable with a falling tone]

## NASALIZATION

Nasalization is a distinctive feature in Taraon language

he	- Thigh
hã	- I, me
pla	- salt
plã	- stone

### **PALATALIZATION**

A peculiar feature which tends to change the quality of Taraon consonants is palatalization. Consonants are given a tinge of the sound 'y' by it.

Example :—

aaya - Mathun [bos frontal]  
tyang - Very

Note :— 'ny' palatal Hindi ñ produce 'n' with the tongue pressed against the hard palate to get it.

Example :—

nyu - You

Consonants clusters of Taraon language :

bre - shabrā - Young man  
mr - pamru - Brother  
kr - kru [suffix particle to denote the feminine gender of birds and animals]  
hr - tahro - six  
pr - pra - Good  
kw - kwak - Dog

### **PHONOLOGY**

Consonant cluster of Taraon language

hw - hwē - To see  
pl - pla - Salt  
kl - kla - An officer  
rw - rwē - To strip, Put of cloths  
ly - lye - To lick  
sy - syab - Sweet  
thr - throng - To listen  
tl - tlopō - Kiring [brass ball]

## **PART :: TWO**

### **GRAMMER**

#### **NOUN**

[1] 'pho', 'tarap' and 'syum' are used to indicate the things of the same class are grouped or collective as that of collective noun of the English grammar.

diming	pho-ge / syum-ge	- A bunch of keys
key	bunch-a	
tawa	tarap-ge	- A swarm of bees
bee	swarm-a	
tā	tarap-ga	- A shoal of fishes
fish	tarap-ga	
pya	tarap-ga	- A flock of birds
bird	flock-a	
macop-kru	tarap-ge	- A herd of cows
cow	herd-a	
tyatu-bō	pho-ge	- A bundle of sticks
stick	bundle-a	

[2] Objects names such as macai [water], ang[house] etc.

[3] Nouns formed from verbal roots - sei-ha [death] se-ya me-Murderer.

#### **GENDER**

There is no grammatical gender in Taroan. Two sexes however distinguished by different words.

[a] By different words in case of human being.

naba	- Father	ma/nama	- Mother
panro	- Brother	mathi.	- Sister
natya	- Grand-father	naya	- Grand-mother
muwa	- Man	miyā	- Wife/woman

[b] By suffixing 'kari' for male and 'kru' for female in case of animals.

sye/asya-kari	- Mathun bull	sya/asya-kru	- She mathun.
mambi-kari	- He goat	mambi-kru	- She goat
kwak-kari	- He dog	kwak-kru	- Bitch

By suffixing 'chě' , for female animal that have not yet attained to give offspring or on the verge of giving offspring, in case of mathun and cow and 'tapeik' is used for other animals to denote that have not yet given offspring or on the verge of giving offspring.

sya/asya-chě - She mathun (young)

macop-chě - Cow (young)

mazarak-tapaik - She cat (young)

By suffixing 'pā' for female animals that have retarded to give offspring.

belleig-pā - Cow (old)

kwak-pā - Bitch (old)

[c] By suffixing 'tala' for male and 'kru' for female in case of birds.

tyu-tale - Cock

tyu-kru - Hen

pyakrap-tala - Pigson (male)

Pyakrap-kru - Pigson  
(female)

glābob-tala - Draks

glēbob-kru - Duck

By suffixing 'chě' for female birds that have not given offspring

tyu-chě - Hen (young)

glēbob-chě - Duck (young)

In addition to above stated suffixes the word 'a' meaning child or baby and personal pronouns are used as common in both male and female.

## NUMBER

Plurality is not strickly a grammatical feature of the Taroan language. When it is necessary to be definitis about plurality, it is done by using a numeral or some word meaning all, many group or collective.

me - Man

me-lang/welang - Man

muwa a - Boy

muwa a-long/welong - Boys

masang - Tree

masang-lang/walang - Threes

In specific quantification the specific number or quantity is used and no plural suffix is used.

mal halang - Ten miles

manga masang - Five trees

The number, however, is not directly linked to the objects qualified but through some auxiliary classificatory particles or numeral definitives.

The classificatory particles indicates certain classes in to which all objects are grouped. The particles stand between the objects and the numerals which follow them. 'na' [for objects like paper, cloth, mates etc]

tako-na kenang

paper-definitive-nine [i.e. nine papers]

'bri' [for round and long objects like sweet potato, banana snake etc]

Tabob-bri kaprai - Four snakes

bajek-bri kaing - Two bananas

'dō' [for objects like house, building etc]

ang-dō tahro - Six houses

'bra' [for objects having round like egg, potato, pebble etc]

tyu afē-bra-ge - One egg.

plā-bra kaing - Two pebbles.

'tyang' for animals, other than elephant

'pom' [for objects like elephant, pumpkin, gourd, big round boulder.]

tameing-pom llim - Eight elephants.

taum-pom halang kaing - Twenty white gourds

'tyala' [for long objects like cane and bamboos]

tawrak-tylla kasang - Three canes

'pla' [for objects like dish, plates etc]

bala-pla-ga - A dish.

## PRONOUN

### Personal Pronouns :

1st Person	hā-l	ning-we
2nd Person	nyu-you	ane- You (pl)
3rd Person	a/ca/hiwa-He, She	e-lang/ca-lang/ e-walang/ce-welang/ hiwa-leng/hiwa-lang- They.

Denonatrative Pronouns also used to indicate the loos-  
tion of the person or objects referred to. It has differ-  
ent forms and meaning is he, she, it, this, that, those,  
these, them, their, according to the position of the per-  
son or object spoken about.

a/awe - He, this, it [near] a-lang/awa-lang - These  
we - He, this, it [unspecified location] we-lang-They  
hiwe - he, that [at a distance] hiwe-lang - They  
rehi-we -we-He, that, It [at a distance] of the same  
level) rahi-walang/lang- These  
rame-we - He, that, it [down the hill] rama-lang/  
welang- These  
retyu-we - He, that, it [up the hill] ratyu-lang/  
walang-Those

what man ?

nyu among simtha ?      What is your name ?

you name what

Reflexive pronoun :—

'thi' is suffixed to indicate as reflexive pronoun. An emphatic particle 'oi' or 'pa' sometimes added to show that the action has been done by the person himself and not through or with the help of anybody else.

awa hā-thi ji-na      - I shall do it myself.

it    my self do-shall

nyu awe nyu-thi ji-na - You do it yourself

you it    your-self do

awe ca-thi ji-si-va      - He can do it himself.

it    him-self do can

Reflexive Pronoun :—

awe ning-thi ji-na      We will do it ourselves.

it    our self do will

awe ca-lang-thi ji-li-ya They have done it themselves

it them self do [pant]

Indefinite Pronoun :—

haliga/abliga - Some

jamo      - Anything

syakhingtyang - One/anybody/anyone

syamo      - None

ablige la-ga wa pra      - Some says he is good

some says he good

syakhingtyang awe ji-na mait - One must have done it.

one it done must

hā jamo kasa-dim      - I do not know anything

I anything know not

rahi syamo i-ga-yum - None of them were present

There none love not      there.

### ADJECTIVE :

Adjective of quality which indicates the property or condition of objects may precedes or follows.

awa ming kajok      - This is yellow cloth

this yellow cloth

oru tum      - Blue sky



blue sky  
 pra me - Good man  
 good man  
 majei drang - Lage buffelo [Buffalo large]  
 buffelo big

Quantative Adjective may be in mass or bulk or number. Indifinite quantity of mass or bulk :—

keti-ing - A little  
 ingdo - More  
 grah - Very, Much  
 hā keti-ing shuni hang-na - Give me a little sugar.  
 me a little sugar give  
 tape tane ingdo si-na - Take more rice and curry.  
 rice curry little take  
 hā tabra/tanga tha-ya-we  
 I meat/fish eat to  
 tyang ore we-di - I am very found of meat/fish  
 is very goog think  
 hā grah hang-ya - Do not give me too much.  
 me much give not  
 bri-we tyang pos - The price is too much.  
 price too much cost

Indefinite numeral adjective where counting is implied but the result is not stated in definite numbers are as follows.

cume - All  
 oblige - Some

The definite numeral adjective are again of two types :— Cardinal and Ordinal. In Taroan system of counting is decimal and cardinal numbers upto ten are as follow :—

kling-One, keing-Two, kasang-Three, Kaprai-Four, manag-Five, tohro-Six, Wē-Seven, llim-Eight, keneng-Nine, helang-Ten.

The rule for decimal formation of words for higher numbers is to add the numerals one, two, three etc to the tens. For the multiple of ten such as ten, twenty, thirty upto ninety, the multiplying numerals preceds and for the numbers in between eleven and ninteen, twenty-one and ninety-one etc they follow :—

hali khinge - ten-one : Eleven  
 hali kaing - ten-two : Twelve  
 kaing halang - ten-two : Twenty i.e. two times ten.  
 kaprai halang - ten-four: Forty i.e. four times ten.  
 malom - One hundred.  
 malom mali khinge - One hundred one i.e. one  
 hundred over one.

rejang - One thousand.

'ha' added to adjective to denote the possessive adjective of the qualities.

ka - Bitter Ka-ha - [that which is] Bitter.

ma - Black ma-ha - [that which is] Black.

Adjective from verbs:—

'ya' or in some cases 'ha' is added to the verb base to form adjectives. fringthening man : khu-ya me, man who.

rei-ya me - Fearful man

khu-ya me - Angry man

pya ur<sub>4</sub>-ha - Flying bird

Personal Pronoun third person and demonstrative pronoun may be treated as Adjective when followed by a noun

rahi me - That man.

ewe tara - This dao

### DEGREES:

There are a number of particles such as 'Kēgō' - into, between tagē/dōgō-than, sya sya - who who, medōgō-among etc which are used along with 'yo' suffixed to the adjective to indicate comparison.

Example :—

[1] mīyā kaing kēgō ewe hwē pra-yo

girl two between this look good/- suffix more

[2] masang kaing Kēgō e masang dorang-yo

tree two between this three big/- suffix more

[3] Prikeso dōgō maldi pra-yo

Prikeso then Maldi good/- suffix more.

[4] mīyā a awe mlā kāgō sya sya tagē pre

girl this village into who who than good.

- [5] medo tiki kēgō tārā tiki talyō  
all language into Taraon language difficult  
[6] saik-a masang tagē mathang tali  
iron tree then very strong

### CASE :—

In Taraon the subject and Object do not take any suffixes.

nyu ing-di - You sleep/you are sleeping

hā tapē the-di - I eat rice/I am eating rice.

'gō' is the instrumental suffix as expressed by 'with' in English.

hā tārā-gō te-di - I cut with dao.

hā takhrē-gā hawe-di - I beat with stick.

'aba', 'kenomgō', are the suffixes for the purposive expressed by 'for' in English.

ma-aba - for the man.

ma-welang-aba - for the man.

nyu tabre maliya kanomgo habang be-di-ye/kya/kye ?

- - Do you go to jungle for hunting ?

'nu', 'gō', and 'kēgō' are the suffixes for the abletive as expressed by 'from' in English.

hā hayuliang-nu hana-ya - I have come from Hayuliang

hiwa taphrē-gō hawre-ya-gle-ya - He fall from the stair.

hato-gō la-ya/gle-ya - Fell from the hand.

ang-nu - From the house.

ning e-we habeng-kāgō ceng-di/ceng-ya- We get it from the jungle. 'gō', 'kēgō', 'jagō', 'lomkō', 'kyēgō' are the suffixes for general location as expressed by at, in, under, within etc in English.

tā mace-gō i-ga - Fish lives in water.

tanyu-kēgō ke-bra ā - There is paddy in the basket.

ang-lomkō hana-na - Come in the house.

kitap khinge tebul-kyēgō ā:— There is a book on the table.

tablu-jagō mazerai khinge ā:— There is a cat under the table.

ang-kēgō :— Inside the house.

pira lamkō :— Within the box.

hā tazab-gō i-di :— I live at Tezu

hā kalyab-zimga khi :— I went upto the field.

Genetive is expressed by simply placing the government word before the governed :—

goabure ang - Gaobura's house

But in cases where the genetive is not followed by a noun and it is used predicatively the suffix 'be' is used.

hā-ba- My or Mine, hā-be may be compared to mine in English. The associative is indicated by 'with' as in English adds the suffix the 'do'

hā-dō bo-na - Go with me

hā-dō the-ye - Do not eat with me.

ning kolom-dō ru-di - We write with pens.

## **VERB :**

Taraon verbs do not, as a rule, indicate person and number. The tenses can be broadly divided into three categories :— Present, Past and Future.

## **TENSE :**

### **Present Tense**

Present Indefinite of statement of more occurrence of an action without any reference to time added the suffixes of ['ga' 'ya' and 'e' to the verbal].

e.Lang Kocari bo-ga - They go to school

hā kocari bo-ga - I go to school

Damsai rahi bo-a - Damsai goes there.

ca kam ji-ya - He does work. .

nyu kam ji-go - You do work.

hā zū-ga - I fell cold.

hā tapē tha-ya - I eat rice.

'di' is suffixed to the verb to denote continuity of a single performance or respasted performance of an action as Present Continuous of the English Grammer.

hā tapē tha-di - I am eating rice.

nyu ing-di - You are sleeping.

When continuity of a single performance or repeated performance is to be emphasized the particle 'tuya' is suffixed instead of 'di'

hã belanghing-gothu tauẽ la-tuya - I have been singing since yesterday.

hã a-thu tapẽ the-tuya - I have been eating rice since boyhood.

These would be described in English as present Perfect Continuous.

There are two verbs to indicate existence.

[a] i-ye for animate being.

[b] ã for inanimate beings.

macai-gõ tâ i-ya - Fish lives in water.

nyu kalyab hanyu ã - Where is your field.

### Past Tense

The suffix 'liya' or 'tyabo' indicates the past action without any reference to its completion.

hã tapẽ tha-liya/tha-tyabo - I have eaten rice/ I had eaten rice/ I ate rice.

ning- e-we ji-liya/ji-tyabo - We have done it/ We had done it/ We did it.

'digonu' expresses the past action that had been going on for some time before the happening of some other event.

hã pori-digonu - I had been reading.

ning pori-digonu - We had been reading.

### Future Tense

The particle 'ya' or 'ne' indicates the action will take place in the future without indicating the definite or exact time when it will happen and it is equivalent to Future Indefinite of the English.

hã bo-ya/na - I shall go.

hã ganta-ga-kẽgõ mado-ya/na - I shall be ready within one hour.

### Negative

Negative statements are made by additions of the following negative particles as 'dim', 'yem', 'rem', 'lom',

'ya', 'gom', 'yum' in different contexes.

nyu zu-dim - You are not writing.

taphragam-gō shuk ā-yum - There is no school at Taphragam.

ning bí-rem-ke - Let us not dance.

ning hwē-rem-ke - Let us not see.

The particle 'ya' is used for imperative negative suffix.

tha-ya - Do not eat.

khu-ga-ya - Do not quarrel.

'lom' and 'gom' are used as negative suffixes when future particle 'ya' is not infixed in the words and if 'ya' particle is used then another negative suffix 'yem' or 'yum' is used to substitute the negative suffixes of 'lom' and 'gom'.

hã béna tasē-lom - I shall not sing tomorrow [the sentence is excludions of 'ya' particle]

bã béna tasē-ya-Yem/yum [the sentence inclussions of 'ya' particle]

hã tharang-gom - I shall not obey.

hã therang-ya-yam/yum - I shall not obey.

The negative suffix 'syam' is equivalent to 'NO' of English word and generally it is used in the beginning of utterance as negative answer of a question.

syam, hã pori-ya-yum/yem - No, I shall not read.

### **Interrogative**

The particle 'kya' or 'kye' or 'ye' is suffixed to the verbal base to denote interrogation.

nyu tapē tha-di-kya/kye/ye? \_ Do you eat rice/ Are you eating rice ?

nyu hã-we abrang-ya-kye/kye/ye ? - Will you help me ?

There are a few words like sya-simtha, ja kadi/kade, thace, hanyu meaning whom, whose, who, what, which denoting interrogation.

nyu sya-dí-a ? - Whom do you want ?

ewe sya ang ? - Whose house is this ?

nyu amang simtha/ja/thaca la ? - What is your name ?

nyu kadi/kade nang sya-ya ? - What is your age ?

nyu ja dí-a - What do you want ?

hã hanyu alombro-we-nu bo-ya? - By which way I should go

Besides the above mentioned particles and words, ad-verse such as kadenu — How/why, hanyugō - Where, ke-digō - When are used to express interrogation.

nyu kadenu nya hum-di ? - How do you spin your yarn ?

nyu kadenu me se-ya ? - Why have I killed a man ?

nyu kadigō bo-la-na-ya ? - When will you go back ?

nyu hanyugō i-di ? - Where do you live ?

The indicative mood of a verb is formed by the addition of 'ga' and 'ya' to the base.

ewe pori-ga - He reads.

hā bo-ya-yum - I shall not go.

'gobi' and 'tapi' expressed and uncertainty or doubt about the action of a verb which is indicated by adding the 'if' unless, untill etc in English.

nyu hana-di-gobi hā bo-ya - If you come I shall go.

nyu hana-ya-yum-govi hā bo-ya-yum - Unless you come I shall not go.

hā hana-dim-tapi nyu ewe i-ga-na - Remain here until I come.

### **Imperative**

The suffix for the imperative mood is 'na'

ewe ji-na - Do this.

jabmaru kum-na - Pray to God.

The Negative imperative suffix is formed by addition of 'ya' to the base.

habang bo-ya - Do not go to jungle.

tapā tha-ya - Do not eat rice.

While marking the distinction of negative particle 'ya' from the infinitive 'ya' the past participle 'ya' and the Future Tense 'ya'; it is noticed that the negative particle takes the high tone during utterance.

When a Tاراon makes a request; he uses the sound of 'o' at the end of the utterance.

ewe ji-na o - Do this [politely]

hā hang-na o - Give me [politely] i.e. Please give me.

### **Infinitive**

The Infinitive mood of a verb is done by using the particle 'ya-we' and 'kenomgō' to the base.

anaye ce-ye-we pra - To walk in the morning in good.  
 hã macel tai-ya tim-ya-we pra we-di - I like to drink hot water.  
 hã ang bo-ya kenomgõ di-a - I went to go home.

### Interrogative

The particle 'ye' or 'kya' or kye is suffixed to a verb to denote the Interrogative mood.

nyu bo-ya-ye/kya/kye ? - Will you go ?

ewe hana-ya-ye/kya/kye ? - Will he come ?

The 'ability' of an agent is denoted by suffixing the particle 'siya' to verb base and 'hane' [meaning capable of can] used after the main verb.

ewe ji-siya/ji - hane-ya - This can be done.

ewe la-siya/la hana-ya - This can be said.

### Causative

The sense of causative is expressed by suffixing different particles to the verb.

si-ya - To die.

ta-ya - To cut.

hwẽ-ya - To see.

akẽ-ya - To show.

harrẽ-ho-ya/harrẽ-ko-ya - Dumb (to be dumb).

kapa-ho-ya/kapa-ko-ya - Deaf (to be deaf).

blom-ma-ho-ya.blom-ma/ko-ya - Blind (to be blind).

### ADVERB:

Adverb of time

Adverb of time

kẽhingcek - Always

karra taydep - Heavy rainy season

bẽlyanghing - Yesterday

welibogõ - Then

Hing - Day

hayõ - Early

tya blenghing - Day before yesterday

tya - Now

lyang - Evening

hayõ - Before

yatõbõ - Midnight

bẽyagõ - Long back

kẽya halang

kẽhingcak - Everyday

mal-ma - Fortnight

abelyang - To-night

we hing - That day



**Adverb of time**

we hing	- That day	béya nan	- Last year
cakgathi	- in a moment	kathigo	- in summer
hanaya kenang	- Next year	ya	- Night
aneyā	- Morning	cōbrē	- Daybreak
hingdōbō	- Midday	hallo	- Month
abēna	- Tomorrow	kéhingcek	- Daily
kero/phéphé	- Soon	kadigomo	- Never
manyō	- After	bityo	- Sometimes
bídō	- Again	bíya	- Last night
tyanang	- This year	kapi	- In winter
tyamo	- Yet		

**Adverb of place**

ama	- Here	ga-a	- Near
hanyu	- Where	akyā	- Above [on the top]
akhā	- Under	ga-a-thi	- In front of
akhā	- Behind	gāwā	- Aroung
ahi	- There	dya	- far
tazikā	- Higher place	dōthi	- In presence
lomkō	- Inside [phuse]	hanyu-ladō	- Everywhere
luge	- Somewhere	I stay here	- ha ama i-di
nyu ahi di-na	- You sit there	ca luga bo-a	- He goes somewhere.

**Adverb of degree**

dīyo	- Almost
dí/tyang	- Very/much
neh	- Only
keteing	- Little
ga-a-thi	- Nearly
ewe tyang tali	- It is very strong.
he tyang pra	- I am quite well
elijik	- Enough
meh	- Quite
mo	- Too.

**Adverb of manner**

pra	- Well
bébé	- Slowly
pragō	- Wisely
jisiya	- Ably
pra-yum-gō	- Badly
pragō	- Safely
pra hwegō	- Carefully
phiphi tegrō	- Quickly.
hā bébé kawa-di	- I walk slowly
ca tagrō peri-ya	- He reads quickly.

**Adverb of cause**

simwela/simthadila	- why
kenom	- Because
we kanom	- Therefore
well kanom	- Thus
we kanom	- Hence
ha kasa-di ca simwela/ simthadila hane	- I know why he has come.
co pra kenom ma mah pra we-rya-ya	- All love him because he is good.

Other forms also having adverbial functions.

syem	- No
am	- Yes
we kanom	- So
e tethi	- As
weligomo	- But.
ying [suffix particle]	- Perhaps.

# PART :: THREE

## SENTENCES

### AT THE FIRST MEETING

#### ENGLISH

#### TARAOŃ

Good morning	- Jai hind
I am glad to see you	- Hã nyu truga pra we-di I you meet good think
I am stranger to this place	- e mlã hã kenomgõ me-eh this place I for new
My name is Soyam	- hã amang Soyam my name Soyam
I come from Itanagar	- hã Itanagar-nu hana-ya I Itanagar-from come
How are you ?	- nyu pra i-di-kye/kya? you good live querry
How is your family ?	- nyu a miyã kada i-ga? you children wife how live?
Where is your father ?	- nyu ba/naba hanyu i-ya? you father where live
Please introduce me to your father	- hã-we nyu ba/naba-dõ me you father-with skyẽ-na introduce
I wish to write a book on your language	- hã nyu tiki-kyagõ tako I your language-on book khinge zu-na we-di a write think
I need your help	- hã nyu abrang di-ha I you halp need/require
Will you help me ?	- nyu hã abrang-ya-kee/hye? you me halp querry
Will you work as informant ?	- nyu atya-ya kam ji-ya-kye/kya you informant work do querry
I wish to stay at your house	- hã nyu ang-gõ di-ne we-di I you house-at sit think

What will you give me - nyu hā simtha tha-ya hang-ya?  
to eat you me what eat give

Will you allow me to - nyu hā-we nyu ang-kēgō i-ya  
stay at your house ? you me your house-at live  
hang-ye-kya/kye?  
give query

Do you know Hindi - nyu hindi kesa-di-kya/kye?  
you hindi know query

I do not understand - Hā nyu tiki katang-dim/kasa-yum  
your language I your language know not

I understand a little - hā ingto kasa-di/katam-di  
I little know

I do not understand -hā kasa-dim/katang-dim/kasa-yum  
I know not

Please talk to me in - nyu hā-dō hindi goyumbi  
Hindi or Assamese you me-with hindi or  
asamis-gō maro-na  
assemiese-on talk

When will your father - nyu ba kadigō hana-la-na-ya?  
return? you father when return query

I shall come again - hā bidō hana-ya  
I again come

Please see me at - nyu ha albi-gō hwē-na  
Inspection bungalow you me I.B. at see

Do you smoke ? - nyu du-di-kya/kye?  
you somka query

Please smoke bidi - biri du-na  
bidi smoke

I wish you well - hā nyu pra sya-ya we-di  
I you good will think

Give regards to your - hā nyu me ba pra sya-ya we-di  
parent I you mother father good will  
think

Thank you good bye - pra bo-na (farewell) given to  
good go going persob)

## ON THE ROAD

### ENGLISH

### TARAON

Please show me the road	- Hā alim akyē-ne me road show
Which is the road to the Interpreter house?	- Hanyu alim-we kotoki ang? which road interpreter house
Please guide me there	- hā ahi-um ce mata-ha me that to walk guide
Is this road to the Office?	- opisi slim-we e kya kye? office road this query
I have lost my way	- hā alim-we sya-ko-ya I road lost
I shall show the way	- hā nyu alim akyē-ne/tabui-ne I you road show
Go to the left	- ke mamyu bo-na left side go
Go to the right	- ca mamyu be-na right side go
Go straight ahead and then turn to the left	- biyu bo-nā welibogō ke straight go then left mamyu yi-na side turn
Is there any bridge on the road	- ahi-gō taphrē ā kya/kye? there bridge has query
Yes, there is	- am ahi-gō ā yes there has
Is it far ?	- we dya-kya/kye ? it far query
Very far	- lyayum dya very far
Not very far	- dya kho-yum far very-not
No, it is not very far	- syam, we dya kho-yum no it far very-not
It is near	- we ga-a it near

The bridge can be seen from here	- taphrō-we e-gō hwē-tang-ya bridge this see can
Do you see it now ?	- nyu tya hwā-tang-ya-kya/kye? you now see can query
Yes, I see it now	- am, hā tya hwē-tang-di yes I now seeing
No, I can not see it now	- syam, hā tya hwā-tang-yum no I now seeing
The road is wide/narrow	- alim-we dya/a-e road wide/narrow
Is the road very steep ?	- alim-we atto-kya/kye? road steep query
Are you tired ?	- nyu gé-ga-kya/kye ? you tire query
Yes, I am tired	- am hā gé-ga yes I tired
We have reached the place	- ning mlā khi-li-ya we place reach
To go	- bo
To go up hill	- thiya atto bo hill up go
To walk	- ce
Road	- alim
Side road	- alim atē road side
Bridge (of cane)	- taphrō-sā
Bridge (of wood)	- masang taphrō
River	- tephre/mace taphra
Stream	- macā a
Here	- ama/e-we

There	- rahi/rohi/ahi
Up there	- attu-ma
Down there	- roma hayub
Down below	- roma bayub
Steep (up side)	- atoo
Steep (down side)	- hayub
Yonder	- lyangkab
North	- atto
South	- hayub
East	- alō
West	- ace/atse
Direction	- ha hakyē
No it is not steep	- syem, alim-we atto-kho-yum no road steep very not
You walk too fast	- nyu tagrē ce-a you fast walk
I can not keep pace with you	- nyu ca dehi hā ce hana-yum you walk like I walk can not
Please walk slowly	- bēbé ce-na slowly walk
Come by this way	- rahi alim-nu hana-na this road-side come
Which is the north ?	- hnayu-we atto-nu ? which north-side
By which way I should go ?	- hanyu alim-we hā bo-ya ? which road I go query

By this way	- e    alim-mamyu this road side
By that way	- rahi alim-mamyu that road-side
To the North of house	- ang    atto-nu house north-side
To the South of house	- eng    hayub-mamyu house south side
The road is zigzag	- alim-we apēhara road        zigzag
How beautiful is the scenery	- e    mlā    kadi-di pra this place how good
What is the name of the place?	- e    mlā amang-we simtha? this place name what
The name of the place is Hayuliang	- e    mlā amang Hayuliang this place name Hayuliang
Look at the village up there	- rehi atto mlā-we hwē-na there up place/village see
Do you see the house below ?	- nyu taphrōsā hwe-tang-kya/kye? you canebridge see queery
This is the interpretor house	- e-we    kotoki    ang this interpretor house
How long will it take us to reach there ?	- ning kadigō    rahi khi-ya we when there reach
It will take fifteen minutes more	- minit managadō di-ya minute five take



## FOOD AND DRINK

## ENGLISH

## TARAON

I want hot water	- hā maẽ kai dí-a I water hot want
I want tea	- Hā pholom dí-a I tea want
I want food	- hā tapẽ dí-ā I food want
Please give me something to eat	- hā tha-ya-drerai ing hang-na I edible something give
Please give me a glass of drinking water	- hā maẽ wing-ge hang-na me water glass a give
I am thirsty	- hā maẽ tim-myu ā I water thirst have
Are you hungry ?	- nyu nyafũ-kya/kye ? you hungry querry
No. I am not thirsty	- syem, hā tim-myu-yum no I thirst-no
Yes, I am hungry	- am, hā natyu-ga yes. I hungry
Do you drink cold water?	- nyu maẽ the tim-ya-kya/kye? you water cold drink querry
Yes, we drink cold water	- am, ning maẽ the tim-ya yes we water cold drink
I need	- hā dí-dí I need
I need salt	- hā ple dí-dí I salt need
Please give me salt	- hā pla hang-na o
Please give me a cup of tea	- hā pholom wing-ge hang-na me tea glass a give
I do not want any more	- hā jamo dí-yum I anything want-not

I want more	- hā grah dí-dí I more want
I wish to eat	- hā tha-na we-di I eat think
I do not wish to eat	- hā the dí-yum I eat wish-not
Do you wish to eat ?	- nyu the dí-dí-kya/kye? you eat wish querry
Do you like meat/fish ?	- nyu tabrẽ/tanga tha-ya dí- you meat/fish eat like ga-kya/kye ? querry
Yes, I like it very much	- am,hā tabrẽ/tanga the-ya-we yes, I meat/fish eat tang dí-dí very like
I am very found of meat/fish	- hā tabrã/tanga the-ya-we I meat/fish eat tang dí-dí very like
I am vegetarian	- hā tabrẽ tha-dim I meat eat-not
Have you taken rice ?	- nyu tapẽ tha-li-ya-kya/kye? you rice eaten querry
I have finished my meal	- hā tape tha-dang-ya I rice eat finished
I can not eat any more	- hā grah the hana-ya-yum I more eat can not
Prepare vegetable curry	- tana nya-na vegetable cook
Give me fried fish	- tanga atyu-ya-we hang-na fish fried give
Boiled water	- macẽ kai-ya water boiled
This curry is tasteful	- e tana-we tha pra this curry eat good
It is not tasteful	- e the pra-yum it eat good-not

It is sweet	- e syab-wa it sweet
It is salty	- e pla grah ā it salt very has
It is too no (pungent with chilli)	- e tang thai-ga(chilli) it too
Take more rice and curry	- tapē tana ingdō si-na rice curry more take
I have finished my meal	- hā tapē tha dang-li-ya I rice eat finished
No, thank you I have taken	- syam,khoya hā grah tha-li-ya no enough I very eaten
Please eat more	- ingdō tha-na more eat
Will you also eat ?	- nyu-no tha-ya-ye/kya/kye? you also eat query
No. I have eaten just now	- syam, hā tya-thi tha-li-ya no I just-now eaten
I shall not eat now	- hā tya tha-ya-yum I now eat not
Let us take our meal	- ning tapē tha-ri-ke us rice eat let
Do you take rice beer ?	- nyu yu tim-di-kya/kye? you rice beer drink query
Yes, I take rice beer	- am, hā tim-di yes I drink
Don't gave me more	- hā grah hang-ya me more give not
Please take more	- ingdō tim-na more drink
I will be drunk if I take more	- grah tim-ya-bi hā yu omdī more drink if I rice-beer toxicated
No. You will not be drunk	- syam, nyu yu ombi-ya-yum no you ricebeer toxicated- not

Do you smoke ?	- nyu du-di-kya/kye? you smoke querry
I smoke pipe/cigerrate	- hā brato du-di I pipe smoke
Have you cigarrete ?	- sigiri ā-ye/kye/kye? cigarrete have querry
Have a cigarrete	- sigiri khinge si-na cigarrete a take
Light the cigarrete	- sigiri mahrai-na cigerrete light
Do you take tea ?	- nyu pholom tim-ya-kya/kye? you tea drink querry
Please have a cup of tea	- pholom wing-ge tim-na tea glass a drink
Thank you for the delicious meal you have given me	- tapē the pra hang-tyu rice eat good given kenomgō hā nyu pra we-di for I you good think
Cook rice for me	- hā kenomgō tape manyo hang-na me for rice cook give
Prepare curry and meat	- tabrē ma tana nya-na meat and curry prepare/cook
Rice	- tape
Cooked rice	- menyu-ya tapē . cooked rice
Chapati (cake) Food	- keplā thaming
Vegetable	- tana
Meat	- tebrē
Mutton	- mazi tabrē
Pork	- billeing tabrē
Meathun meat	- asyam tabrē
Fish	- tanga

Salt	- pla
Sugar	- shunning
Oil	- tuce
Curry	- tana
Soap	- ce
Maize	- nyambō
Brinjal	- phodu
Potato	- génaka
Gourd	- takā
Sweet Potato	- gīhwā
Plaintain	- tapo
Onion	- piyasi
Chilli	- péceh
Water	- mace
Cold water	- macē thēh
Hot water	- macē kai
Tasteful	- the pre
Tasteless	- the pra-yum
Sweet	- syab-wa
Sour	- tahri

Bitter	- ka
Hot (pungent of chilli)	- bléca
Hot (of sun)	- kaia
To eat	- tha
To drink	- tim
To smoke	- du
Boiled rice	- nyu-ya tapē
Boiled potato	- nyu-ya geneka
Roasted meat	- ming-ya tabrē
To cook food	- tape manyu-ya
To prepare curry	- tane manyu-ya

### VISIT TO A VILLAGE

#### ENGLISH

#### TARAON

I am a visitor	- hā kari ce-ya me I guest go man
I am your friend	- hā nyu paru I you friend
Where is the Gaobura's house ?	- hanyu-wa gambura ang? where gambura house
I wish to see him	- hā e-we hwē-ne we-di I him see think
I wish to see the water sources	- hā mañe-kō hwē-ne we-di I water-source see think
I wish to go the Gaoburas house	- hā gambura ang hwe-ne we-di I gaobura house see think
I wish to go round the	- hā mlā gawā bo-ne wa-di

village	I village round go think
I shall wander about	- hā gawā ce-oe. I wander to
I want to know about the life and work of the village	- mlā-kēgō kadenu i-ge village-at how live weligō kam ji-ya-we hā then work do I kass-ne we-di know think
What is the population of village ?	- mlā-kēgō me kadege i-ga? village-at man how much live
How many houses are there ?	- mlā-kegō ang-dō kadege ā village-at house how many have
Is there any river ?	- shigō macē taphre ā-ye/ there water river have a-kya/a-kye querry
Yes, there is a river close to the village.	- am, mlā-no/mlā ga-a-gō yes village-near village near macē tephre khinge ā water river a have
The climate is pleasant	- harrang-mo pra climate good
That up	- attu/alō
That down	- hayub/ama
Who is the man ?	- e me-we sya? this man who
Who is that man ?	- rohi/rohi/ahi me-wa sya? that man who
He is the Interpreter	- e-we kotoki he interpreter
Do you remember me ?	- nyu hā we-sa-ya-kye/kye? you me remember querry
Yes, I remember you	- em, hā nyu we-sa-lum yes, I you remember

I saw you at Tezu	- hā nyu Tezab-gō hwē-tang-ya I you Tezu at saw
Will you please take me to your house ?	- nyu hā nyu ang katem-ya- you me you house take kya/kye query
I want to see your house	- hā nyu ang hwē-ne we- di I you house see think
Where is your jhum field ?	- hanyu-we nyu kelyab ā where your field is
It is at a distance	- e ing dagē ā it little distance is
Will you please show it to me ?	- nyu e-we hā skye-ya-kya/kye you it me show query
When will you take me to your house	- nyu kedigō hā nyu ang you when me your house si bo-ye take go
Is there any village council in the village ?	- mlā-kēgō mlā kebeng village-at village meeting ā-kye/kye? is query
Can I see the village council	- hā mlā kebeng hwē I village meeting see hane-ye-kye/kye? can query
Yes, you can see it tomorrow	- am, nyu béne hwē hane-ye yes you tomorrow see can
When we shall hold a council meeting	- ning kebang khinge ji-ya-gobi we meeting a do if
I shall go with you	- hā nyu-dō bo-ya/ne I you with go (future suffix)
I do not know the place	- hā mlā-we kasa-yum I village/place know not
Do not forget to take with you	- hā nyu-dō si-ya-we me you-with take forget-not



Village	- mlā
Villagers	- mlā      me village      men
Village council	- mlā      kebang
Village chief	- mlā      tapak (old)
New Comer	- kari/me      hane-ya      me guest new      come      man
Indian	- India      me
Visitor	- karĩ
Outsider	- maya      me
Neighbour	- matyang
Guest	- karĩ
Friend	- paru
Family	- a      miyā children wife
Mother	- nama
Father	- naba/ba
Brother (elder)	- napu
Brother (younger)	- pamrō
Sister (elder)	- nabĩ
Sister (younger)	- mathi
Judge	kebé-ya (kabeya)
Country	- mlā

House	- ang
Adjacent house	- ga-a ang
Next house	- menyu ang/ga-a ang
Opposite house	- ku hayuh ang

### SHOPPING

Have you got cigarette ?	- sigiri      ā-ye/kya/kye? cigarette have query
Yes, we have	- am,    ning-mo ā yes we      have
Please give me a packet	- bla-ge      hā    hang-na packet a    me    give
Please give me two cigarettes	- hā sigiri-bru kaing hang-na me cigarette two give
What is the price ?	- kade      bri? what      price
It is seventy paise	- e-we pasa ũ    - halang it    paise seven ten
The price is too much	- bri-we tang-poa price    very
I do not want to buy	- hā bre-ya-yum I buy    not
I want to buy tea	- hā pholom    bre-ne we-di I    tea      buy    think
Give me half a kilo gram of tea	- to tige    pholom hang-na kilo half tea      give
What is the weight ?	- kadage      wa-ga? what      weight
Please take the money	- puing      si-na money      take
Give the change	- khujure    hang-na change    give
Did I give you the money	- hā nyu puing hang-di-bo- I    you money give

	kya/kye? querry
Weight one KG of sugar	- ebuni to-ge cu-na sugar KG one weight
Does it weight two KG?	- e to kaing wa-ga-kya/kye? it KG two weight querry
What is the price of one KG of sugar ?	- shuni to-ge kade bri? sugar KG one what price
It is one rupee and fifty paise	- e pla-ge mali pēsa manga halang it one over paise five ten
It is not too much	- e grah kho-yum it very is not
The price is cheep	- bri-we po-yum price cost-not
Where can I get a chicken ?	- hā hanyu-gō tyu khinge I where chicket a ceng-ye? get
You can get it in the village	- nyu mlā-gō cang-ye you village-at get
What is the price of chicken here ?	- ama tyu thinge-gō kadege bri? here chicken one at what price
You will have to pay ten rupees for a small chicken	- nyu tyu a-a khinge-gō you chicken small one at puing halang ha-bi-ya money ten give will
It is too costly	- e gret po-a it too cost
How much will you give?	- nyu kadege hang-ya? you how-much give
Will you sell it to me ?	- nyu e-we hā-dō tig-ya-kya/kye you it me-to sell querry
Yes, I shall sell	- am, hā tig-ya yes I sell-will

- Is match box available? - mamingkhre ā-ye/kya/kye?  
match box have query
- What other things are available? - simthe jé dere ā-ye/kya/kye?  
what otherthing have query
- Please give a match box - Hā mamingkhre thinge  
me match box a  
hong-na  
give
- Here is the price - e-we po-a  
it price
- Please take it - e-we si-ne  
it take
- Is the match box good - e mamingkhre pre-ya/kye/kye?  
it match box good query
- Yes, it is good - am, e-we pra  
yes it good
- Please take less money - puing kih si-na  
money less take
- All right I shall give you less money - khūya hā kiting-gō hang-na  
all right I less at give will
- Please give change for ten rupees - puing halang take khujura hā  
money ten paper change me  
hang-na  
give
- The price is high because the porter charge is too much - tagli gle-ya me puing mathang  
load carrer man money much  
si-ya kenom-gō bri-we po-e  
take for price cost
- Will you sell it on credit? - nyu ada-gō tig-ya-ya/kya/kye?  
you credit-so sell query
- No. we want purchasers to pay at the time of buying - syam, bre-ya me bre-ya-gō  
no purchaser men buying time  
hang-ya ning we-di  
give we think
- To buy - bre
- To sell - tig

Customer	- bri-ya me
Price	- bri
Cheap	- po-yum
Costly	- po-a
Shop	- dukan
Shopkeeper	- dukan ji-ya me
One packet of cigarette	- sigiri bru-ge cigarette packet-one
Money	- puing
One rupee	- puing pla-ge money one
Half rupee	- dilige (aight annas)
Eight annas	- dilige/pésa llim
Two rupees	- pla kaing rupee two
Ten rupees	- pla halang rupee ten
Ten paise	- pésa halang paise ten
One rupee and five paise	- pla-ge mali pésa manga rupee-one over paise five
One kilo of rice	- kekab to-ge rice Kg-one
A hundred gramme of tea	- malom gram pholom hundred gram tea
Loan	- eda
Credit	- eda

# MEDICAL EXPRESSIONS

How are you this morning ?	- nyu tenahing kade? you this morning how
I am well	- hā pra i-di I good live
I am unwell	- hā pra-yum I good-not
Are you well ?	- nyu pra i-di-kya/kye? you good live querry
I have fever	- hā rā ā I fever have
Are you very ill ?	- nyu grah rā-ye/kya/kye? you very ill querry
I have headache	- hā khudeng ā I headache have
I have too thache	- hā lyā nya-ga I tooth pain
I have dysentry	- hā khiyang ye-ga I dysentry having
I have stomach pain	- hā khiyangbom ā I stomach gas forming have
He has cold	- e-wa zū ā he cold has
I am injured	- hā nyu ji-li-ya I injure done
He has got injury in his leg	- e-we grō-gō nya ji-li-ya he leg-in injure done
Did you vomit ?	- nyu me-ya-ye/kye/kye? I vomit querry
I vomitted twice	- hā bí-kaing me-ya I twice vomitted
He is seriously ill	- e-we grah rā ā he seriously ill
His hand is broken	- e-we aprih du-ho-ya he hand broken
Let me examine your pulse	- hā nyu asha parikya ji-ne me you pulse examine do

Please feel at ease	- mess      ji-na ease      sit
I shall examine your heart	- hã nyu abling parikya ji-ne I your heart examine do-shall
Breath deeply	- mathang      si-na deep      breath
I shall give you pills	- hã nyu tama-bra hang-ya I you pills      give shall
I shall give you injection	- hã nyu biñi hang-ya I you injection give shall
I shall test your stool/urine/blood	- hã nyu khi/kacangcai/ I your stool/ urine/ hawrai parikya ji-ne blood examine do-shall
Did you take medicine ?	- nyu tama si-ye-ye/kya/kye? you medicine take query
No. I did not take medicine	- syam, hã tama si-ya-yum no I medicine take not
I want some medicine	- hã tama      ing      dí-dí I medicine some want
Take this medicine twice/twice daily	- e tama kahing-gegō bi-kaing this medicine daily twice bi-kasang      tha-na thrice      eat
Apply this ointment to your skin	- nyu ko-gō a tama pyo-na your skin-on this medicine apply
Do not eat, it is poisonous	- e tha-ya, a-we thai it eat-not this poisonous
Sponge your body with warm water	- macē kai-dōgō aram ji-na water hot with rest do
Do not drink it	- e      tim-ya it      drink-not
Wash your face	- nyu nya manum-na your face wash

If your hands are dirty you will become ill	- nyu habrang/atyo-gō kapitha your hand at dirty ā-gōbi rā bi-ya have-if ill be-will
Drink hot water	- macē hai tim-ne water hot drink
Do not take tea	- pholom tim-ya tea drink-not
Keep your house clean	- nyu ang pra co-na your house good keep
Do not fear	- rei-ya fear-not
You will recover	- nyu pra-na-bi-ya you good will
Do you feel better ?	- nyu ing pra-sa-ya-ye/kya/kye? you little good querry
I feel worse	- hā pre-yum-sa I good-not
Are you comfortable ?	- nyu halo-si-ya-ye/kya/kye? you omfortable querry
The medicine was of no use to me	- tama-we ha-dō ja kam medicine me-with anything work ji-yum does-not
The medicine was very good	- tama-we tyang pra medicine very good
How did you get the injury ?	- nyu kede awe ji-ho-ye? you how wood done
I was injured by dao	- hā tarā-gō awe ji-ho-ye I dao-with wound done
I was injured by a fell	- hā hawri-ya-gō awa ji-ho-ya I fell by injure done
The arm is bleeding	- khlempang-gō hawre ja arm at blood come
Tie it with clean cloth	- e-wa kaja pra-gō teng-na it cloth good-with tie
Call a doctor	- dadoro amege-na doctor call



Take him to hospital	- a-we tama ang si bo-na him medicine house take to
Disease	- nyarā
Fever	- talang rā
Chicken pox	- nye
Small pox	- bro
Dysentry	- ka kyayang-ig
Goitra	- tybba
Leprosy	- aci tapam tha/helo
Venereal disease	- tasyapon
Head	- krupom
Headache	- khudang
Month	- thremdom
Body	- tang
Tongue	- thelengna
Eye	- blom
Blind	- blom-ma
Eye disease	- blom talang
Eye sight	- blom hwē-ya
Hand	- aprih
Leg	- grō

Tooth (fore tooth)	- lyā
Tooth (canial)	- lyē
Malor tooth	- tyangso
Toothache	- lyā nya
Skin	- ko
Skin disease	- ko masoa, masokhrai
Hair	- thang
Finger	- abrang
Thumb	- atyang
Upper lip	- thano tyakỹā
Lower lip	- thano akyā
Heart	- abling
Lung	- apo
Ear	- kruna
Right ear	- ça kruna
Left ear	- ke kruna
Deef	- kapa
Nose	- hanyagam
Urine	- kecangcai
Stool	- klai/khi

## TIME

What is the time ?	- bajl` kadege sya? time what is come
What is the time by your watch ?	- nyu ring tawrā bajl kadege sye? you sun watch time how become
It is 5'O clock	- e bajl manga sya-ya it time five become
It is 5 AM	- e ane bajl manga it morning time five
Now it is 6 PM	- tye lyang bajl tahro now evening time six
It is about six	- e bajl tahro sya-tyubo it time six become already
Half past hour	- e bajl kaprai mali sya-ya it time four over become
Five minutes to ten	- bajl halgeg sya-ya-er minit time five become minute manga-dō ā five have
Sunrise	- ring lytyā sun rise
It is morning	- tye eneya now morning
Down	- hingdōbō
It is night	- e ya sya-ya it night become
In the morning	- ansyagō
In the afternoon	- lyan-gō
At midnight	- ya-dō-bō
Please see me in the evening	- lyang-gō nyu hā hwe-na evening-in you me see
At night	- ya-gō night-at

I shall leave the place tomorrow morning	- hā e mlā béne mara-ne I this place tomorrow leave-shall
I am late	- hā rā sya-ya I late become
Do not be late	- rā - ya late-not
One hour late	- ganta-ge in rā hour one late
I am one hour late	- hā ganta-ge rā-sya-ya I hour one late become
I shall be ready within one hour	- hā ganta-ge-kegō mado-ne I hour one within ready-shall
Please come within one hour	- ganta-ge-kegō hana-na hour one within come
Why are you late ?	- nyu sya-di rā-sya-ya? you why late become
It is still early	- tyamo tagrō it-still early
I came in time	- hā bajī-cegō hana I time in come
Please come early	- tagrō hana-na early come
You are too early	- nyu tagrō kepa you early too
Before daybreak	- ring hana-yam/ring gō-yum/ sun come not sun rise-not phréh/gō
How long ?	- kadege ra? how long
How many days ?	- kade hinge? how-many days
How many months ?	- hallo kadege? month how many
How many days will you stay ?	- nyu kade hinge i-ya? you how many days live-shall
I shall stay a few days	- hā ing kéya kasang/kaprai i-ya

	I few night three-four live-shall
I shall stay for four days	- hā kéya kaprai-dō i-ya I night four live-shall
How many hours journey is it by jeep ?	- jip-gō ganta kadege dí-ya? jeep-by hour how many take-shall
It is an hour journey	- jeep-gō ganta-ga di-ya jeep-by hour one take-shall
How many days journey is it on foot ?	- grō-kyā kade himge ce-ya leg at how many days go-shall
It is four days ride by horse	- marō-kyā-gō kihing kaprei horse by days four ce-ya go
Morning	- anaya
In the morning	- anaya-gō morning-in
Year	- kenang
This year	- tanang
Next year	- hana-ya kenang coming year
Last year	- béya kenang last year
To-day	- tahing
Tomorrow	- béna
The day after tomorrow	- ashuna
The day before yesterday	- blenghing
Yesterday	- blengna
After three days	- kasang-hing-dōgō

This month	- e      hallo
Next month	- hima      haloo
This week	- e      haptah
Next week	- hima      haptah
One day	- kahing-ge day      one
Two days	- hin      kaing day      two
Ten days	- hing      halang day      ten
Everyday	- hing-glamang
Before day break	- ring lyē-yum      phrih sun rise-not      before
A few days	- kasang-kaprai      hing three four      day
Long ago	- hayugō
Ten days walk	- hing halang      ce day      ten      walk
Five hours walk	- manga ganta      ce five      hour      go/walk
Some more days	- grah      hing more      day
After ten days	- halang      hing      mali ten      day      after
The whole day	- hing      me day      all
Three hours	- ganta      kasang hour      three
In an hour	- genta-ge-karō hour-one-in
Clock	- drang ring      tawrā big      sun      watch
Watch	- ring      tawrā sun      watch

**AGE**

How old are you ?	- nyu kada keneng sya-ya? you how year become
What is his age ?	- e kanage kadege sya-ya? his year what become
What is the age of your child ?	- nyu a kadege kenang sya-ya? your child what year become
He is only thirty	- e kasang halang nagg sya-ya? he three ten year become
I am above forty	- ha kaprai halang nang sya-li-ya I four ten year become
He is less then fifty	- e manga halang nang kili he five ten year less
He is twenty years and three months	- e kaing halang nang mali he two ten year over hallo kasang month three
In what years you were born ?	- nyu kade nang-gō me-ya? you what year in born
He appears to be old	- e tapek dehi hwē-si-ya he old like see
He is older than I	- e Hā-gō tapak-yō he me-with old-suffix(more)
Younger than me	- hā-dōgō taja-yō me-with young-suffix(less)
Of the same age	- dīga kanang same year
Very old	- līyang tapak
Young	sabre

## WEATHER

## ENGLISH

## TAROAN

The weather is very pleasant	- tum-we sky	tyang very	pra good
The weather is very bad	- tum-we sky	tyang very	pra-yum good-not
It is clear day	- hing-we day	pra good	
The sky is clear	- tym-we sky	pra good	
It is foggy	- ambum-ga		
we shall not go in such weather	- ali tum such sky	pra-yum-gō good-not-in	ning we
To-day it is cold	- tahing today	zī cold	ā have
It is very hot	- lyang very	tai-ga hot	(tai-ga)
It is raining	- e it	haro rain	ja come-down
It is raining heavily	- ka kara rain	grak heavy	ja come-down
It will rain	- e kara it	ja-ya rain	come-down-will
It will not rain	- e kara it	ja-ya-yum rain	come-down-shall-not
It hail	- athak hail	lya-ya throwa	
It snowa	- swrye snow	lya-ya throws	
You will wet	- nyu you	cih-ho-ya wet	will
Do not go, out	- ebang out	bo-ya go-not	
If you go out you will get wet	- nyu abang you out	bo-ya-bi go if	kara rain



cih-ya  
wet-will

It is impossible to go - rong ā-yum-bi abang  
out without umbrella umbrella have-not-if our  
bo hana-ya-yum  
go can not

Have you any umbrella ? - nyu rong ā-ya/kya/kye?  
you umbrella have query

Please give me your - nyu rong hā hang-na  
umbrella your umbrella me give

There is heavy snow fall - abang-gō awrya grak lya  
outside out side snow heavy fall

There is wind - harrang ā  
wind is/have

There is storm wind - mathang harrang ā  
very wing is/have

There is lightening and - e-we abli-ya welibogō brue  
thunder there lightening then thunder

Do not go out in the - kara ja-gō abang bo-ya  
rain rain come-down-in our go-not

There will heavy rain - kara grak ja-ya  
rain heavy come-down

Is the road muddy ? - alim-we tuhi ā-ya/kya/kya?  
road mud have query

No the road is dry - syam, alim-we shube  
no road dry

You will slip on the road - nyu alim-kyāgō in ya  
you road on fall-shall

The road is slippery - alim-we kara ja kenomgō ble-ya  
owing to rain road rain come-down for slip

I have never - hā-ali kara manya bulgamo  
experienced such bad I such rain continue never  
weather tru yam  
meet-not

Can you say whether there will be rain today?	- tahing kara j-ya ja-ya-yum today rain come-down-will come-down-shall-not nyu la hane-ya-kya/kye? you say can query
The sky is cloudy	- tum-gō ambum ā sky in cloud is/have
It is clear	- e pra it good
There is cloud in the sky	- tum-go ambum ho-ya sky in cloud having
The rain will stop soon	- kara-we hui-li-ya rain clear will
There is rainbow in the sky	- tum-gō tahui ting-hoya sky in rainbow round having
It is not cold	- e zū-yum it cold-not
It is not warm	- kaya-yum hot not
A cold day	- zu tahing-ge cold day a
A cold climate	- amkara zū climate cold
A hot day	- kaya hing-ge hot day one
A very hot day	- lyang kaya hing-ge very hot day one
Pleasant weather	- pra kara
Cloud	- am
Rain	- kara
Ice	- awrye
Snow	- awrye

Wind	- harrang
Whirl wind	- gawã harrang
Storm	- mathang harrang
Lightening	- abli
Thunder	- brua
Umbrella	- rong
Rain coat	- manang tako
Sky	- tum
Moon	- hallo
Star	- kading
Sun	- ring
Eclipse of the sun	- ring pasim bleya
New moon	- hallo pasim bleya
Full moon	- hallang drang.

### CRAFT WEAVING

What are you weaving ?	- nyu simtha/ja kajom tyo-di? you want cloth weaving
I am weaving coat	- hã tingkado tyo-di I coat weaving
Do you like weaving ?	- nyu kajom tyo pra we-di- you cloth weave good think kya/kye querry
Yes, I like it	- am, hã pra we-di yes I good think
The cost is beautiful	- e tinghede-we pra

	it coat good
I like the design	- he e zo pra we-di I it design good think
What is the price ?	- kedige bri? what price
It is fifteen rupees	- e-we puing halang menga it money ten five
I shall purchase one	- e-we puing halang menga it money ten five
I shall not purchase	- hā khing-ge bre-ya I purchase-shall-not
Where is superintendent?	- superintendent hanyu i-ya? supdt. where live
He is coming	- e hana-ya he coming
Are you supdt. of the Craft? Please be introduced at first	- nyu supdt-ye/kya/kye? ning you supdt query is hayu tadyab mero-ga-ke first introduce talk let
I have seen you before	- hā nyu hayū-thi hwē-tand-di I you before seen
I am glad to meet you	- hā nyu tru-ga-gō pra we-di I you meet at good think
I am very glad to meet you	- hā nyu tru-ga-gō lyam pra-we-di I you meet at very good think
I have met you before	- hā nyu hayū thi tru-ga-kle I you before meet
Will you please show me the work of the centre?	- nyu amagō kam ji-ga-we you here work doing hā akye-ya-ye/kya/kye? me show-shall query
Of course I shall take you round	- am. hā nyu gawā kateb-ne yes I you round show-shall
Do you make earpet ?	- nyu tape ba-di-ye/kya/kye? you mat make query
Yes, we make	- am. ang ba-di yes we make

- We also make various design - ning-mo ja-la-dō zo ba-di  
we also various design make
- The design is very beautiful - Zo-we tyang hwe pra  
design very look good
- What other things do you make ? - nyu pidrah ja-ja ba-di?  
you things other make querry
- We make baskets, wooden articles, soap and agricultural implements - ning, tanyo/tagra, masang  
we baskets wood  
tacu pira weligō kalyab  
article box then field  
ala ja-la-dō ba-di  
of(suffix) anything-call make
- Do you make anything from bamboo ? - nyu hi-gō ja ba-di?  
you bamboo what make
- Yes, we make baskets and traya - am, ning tanyo/tagra weligō  
yes we baskets then  
pih ba-di  
tray make
- We use spilt bamboo and canes - hing hultyala welgō  
we split bamboo then  
tawryetyala-gō ba-di  
cane splits-with make
- How many trainees are there? - kadige training ji-ya me  
how many training doer men  
i-ya?  
live
- At present there are twenty trainees - tahingtanya kaing halang  
at present two ten  
training ji-ya me i-ya  
training doer men live
- I am glad to see all these things - elang drai hwē-gō  
these things see  
hā tyang pra we-di  
I very good think
- I want to place an order on some of them - elang ing bre-ya kenomgō  
these some buy for  
hā nyu order hang-ne we-di

	I    you order    give think
Weaving	- kajom    tyo
Spining	- nya        tyang thread    spin
Dyening	- rong        pyo colour    rub
Painting	- rong        pyo
Cotton	- kapé
Yarn	- nyatyang
Wool	- nyatyang
Dress	- ting kajom
Cloth	- kajom
Dye	- rong
Red	- shi
Yellow	- ming
Blue	- prue
Green	- tyang-a
White	- lyo
Design	- zo
Seweing	- dbibi      lya
Needle	- nago
Thread	- nya

Scissors	- tsiring
Wood work	- masang kan
Cane work	- tawrye
Cane	- tawrye
Hat (or cane)	- tawrye sowa
Basket (of cane)	- tanyo/tagra
Bamboo	- hwi
Wood	- masang
Saw	- ara
Chisel	- sai tatye
Carpenter	- masang be-ya me wood doer men
Smith	- saik tetyu-ya me
Chair	- tacō
Tray	- pih/béla

### AGRICULTURE

Where is your jhum field?	- nyu kalyab hanvu ā? your field where have
Do you have any wet rice cultivation ?	- nyu mace kalyab ā-ya/kya/ kya? you water field have quarry
Are the field in one place ?	- kalyab-we jump ā-ye/kya/ kye? field one place have quarry
No, they are in different places	- syam, mlā pityoa ā no place different have

What will you grow this - nyu tanang ja lang-ya?  
 year you this year what grow  
 I shall grow paddy - hā ka lang-ya  
 I paddy grow-shall  
 How many varieties of - kadege ke ā?  
 paddy are there how many paddy have

What other things do - nyu kalyab-gō ja drai lang-di?  
 you grow in your land? you land in what thing grow

We grow arum, maize. - ning kalyab-gō asim, nambo  
 Early, etc. we field at arum maize  
 bla lang-di  
 barley grow

When do you harvest - ane kalyab kadigō ta-di?  
 the crops? you field when cut/harvest

We harvest in the - ning am hallang-gō kalyab  
 month of Dec. we Dec. month in field  
 te-di  
 cut/harvest

When will the harvest - kadigō du, nambo hameng-a?  
 ripen? when millet maize ripe

When do you reap - ane kedigō ké u-di?  
 paddy? you when paddy reap

It ripen in the month - e-we am halleng-gō hameng-ga  
 or Dec. it Dec. month in ripen

Where do you get seed - ane hanyu-gō taplai cang-a?  
 from? you where seed get

We get from the Govt. - ning sorkeri gō cang-a  
 we govt. from get

Do you grow wet rice? - nyu mace kalayab ba-di-ye/kya/kye  
 you water field make query

Yes, we grow it in - am, ning khangto mlā-gō ba-di  
 some places yes we some place in make



- Do you use manure to get a good yield ? - nyu tatha pra cang-ya kenomgō  
you food good get for  
ja drai khle kle hang-di?  
what thing earth stool give querry
- Yes, we use it. - am, ning hang-di  
yes we give
- It is not always available - e-we bilecai rā ā-yum  
it always old have-not/is not
- Have you any irrigation system - any-dō macē nalah  
you-with(pl) water irrigation  
ā-ye/kya/kye?  
have /is querry
- Yes, in some places we have - am, khingto ning mlā-gō ā  
yes some we place-in have
- What agricultural production are available here ? - e-gō ja-ja kalyab tatha  
here what-what field food  
ā-ya/kya/kye?  
have
- Do you use any insecticide against insects - ane tapum, taka mese-ya  
you insects killer  
tama o-ga-di-ye/kya/kye?  
medicine shoot/spray querry
- Yes, our agricultural deptt. uses insecticide when necessary - am, ning di-ga-bogō kalyab  
yes we need when field
- Govt. people come to apply medicine to plant in our fields when there are any insects. - kalyab-gō tapum, take grak  
field in insects many  
i-ya-bodi sorkari tama  
live if govt. medicine  
o-ya hana-ya  
shoot/spray come
- Land - khle
- Fertile Land - khle klei
- Berren land - khle tapai
- Wet cultivation - macē kalyab

Painting	- lli
Sowing	- pag
Reaping	- ta
Harvesting	- u
Daming	- macẽ kato
Digging	- khle pi
Weeding	- kalyab pra
Manure	- khle klei
Irrigation	- nalah
Seed	- taplai
Seedlings	- taplai
Plant	- bla
To plant	- bla-ya
Paddy	- ké
Wheat	- kicim
Maize	- nambo
Potato	- alu
Millet	- du
Granary	- aka'
Store room	- aka

Hoe	- jinglō
Spade	- tasē
Dao	- ra, ra ā (knife)
Plough	- macop tasō
Bickle	- ra-a
To cut big tree	- masang drang te-ya tree big cut
To cut jungle	- abang te-ya
To set fire to the jungle	- abang/kalyab phrik-ya
Grain baskets	- tagra, tanyo, tainyo tyang

### AT SCHOOL

What class do you read in ?	- nyu klas kadigō porī-dī? you class what read
I read in class V	- hā klas manga-gō porī-dī I class five in read
How many pupils are there in your class ?	- nyu klass-kēgō a kadige i-ga you class in pupil how many live
There are twenty pupils in my class	- hā klass-gō a keing hallang my class in pupils two ten i-ga live
How many teachers are there in your school ?	- nyu kocari-kēgō master your school in teacher kadige i-gal/i-ya? how many live
We have six teachers	- ning master tahro ā we master six have
How many subjects are you taught in your	- nyu klas-kēgō kedige bame your class in how many subject

class?	tahui-ga-di? teach
We are taught five subjects	- ning bama manga tahui-ga we subject five teach
Do you like arithmetic?	- nyu onko pra we-di-ya/ you arithmetic good like kye/kye? query
No. I find it difficult	- syam, hā pra-yum we-di no I good-not like
Can you speak Hindi ?	- nyu hindi marra hane-ya-ye/ you Hindi speak can kye/kye? query
Yes, I can speak in Hindi	- am, hā hindi-gō marra hana-ya yes, I Hindi in speak can
Do you play at school ?	- nyu kocari-gō khela-di-ye/ you school at play kye/kye? query
Yes, we play at school	- am, ning kocari-gō khele-di yes we school at play
What games do you have?	- ja drai khele-di what thing play
We have football and Valleyball	- ning grō ball weligō atto we leg ball then hand ball khele-di ball play
Do you come to school everyday ?	- nyu hing-lamang kocari you day every school hena-di-ye/kye/kye come query
Yes, I come to school everyday except I am ill.	- am, hē rā-yum-gobi hing- yes I ill-not if day lamang kocari hana-di every school come
Is it M.E. School ?	- e.we M.E. kocari-ye/kye/kye it M.E. school query

Have you any hostel for - nyu kocari-kegō hostel  
your school ? you school in hostel

ā-ye/kya/kye?

have query

Yes, most of us stay in - am, ning abli hostel-gō-i-di  
the hostel. yes we some hostel in live

For how many years have - nyu kocari pori-di-ya  
you been staying in the you school read  
school ? kenang kadige sya-li-ya?

year how many become

For last six years - tehro nang sya-li-ya

How many students - beye primary school final  
passed in the last last primary school final  
Primary final parikhya-gō kadiga  
examination ? exam. in how many student

pas sya-li-ya?

pass become

Twelve students passed - a kaing hallang pas sya-ya  
student two ten pass become

How many appeared at - a kadige parikhya hang-ya?  
the examination ? student how many exam give

Fourteen students - a hallang four  
appeared at the a student ten four  
examination parikhya-gō hang-ya

examn. at give

The result is very good - result-we tyang pra sya-ya  
result very good become

If you read you will also - nyu pori-ya-bi pas sya-bi-ya  
pass you read if pass become-shall

Learn your lesson well - hing-lamang nyu pra pori-  
everyday ra

day every you good read

Obey your teachers - nyu master kiki dyang-na  
you teacher word obey

Listen attentively to - master ja-ja maro-ga-we  
what your teachers say teacher what-what say

	pra thranga-na well listen
I would like to meet the teachers	- hā master-welang hwe-ne we-di I teachers see like
I am very pleased to see your hand works	- nyu abrang-gō kam be-ho your hand with work made hwē-ya hā tyang pra we-di see I very good think
I am very glad to see you all	- hā ane keba hā-ya-gō tyang I you all see very pra we-di good like/think
School	- kocari
Student	- porl-ya a
Teachers	- master-lang/welang
Lesson	- tako
Subject	- bame
Result	- result
Good result	- pra result
Bad result	-pre-yum result
Class	- kless
Examination	- parikhya
Yearly examination	- kenang/nang parikhya
Weak in arithmetic	- onko-gō abey
To pass in an examination	- parikhya pas ji-ya
To fail in an examination	- parikhya fail ji-ya

To learn - kasa

Difficult - tatyu

### CONVERSATION

- What is your name ? - nyu amang simtha?  
you name what
- May I know your name - hā nyu amang kasa hane-ye-ye/kya?  
I your name know can query
- My name is Pramso - hā amang Premso  
my name Premso
- Where are you going ? - nyu hanyu bo-ya?  
you where go
- I am going to Hayuliang - hā hayuliang bo-di  
I Hayuliang going
- I am coming from Tezu - hā Tezab-nu hana-ya  
I Tezu from coming
- Where do you live ? - nyu hanyu i-di?  
you where live
- I live at Hawai - hā hawai-gō i-di?  
I Hawai at live
- What are you ? - nyu sya?  
you what?
- What is your occupation? - nyu simtha kam ji=di?  
you what work do
- I am the chief of the Tiding village. - hā Tiding-kēgō gambura  
I Tiding into gambura
- Are you married ? - nyu miyā bre-li-ye-ya/kya/kye  
you wife buy query
- Yes, I am married. - am, hā bre-li-ya  
yes I purchased
- How many wives have you ? - nyu miyā kedige i-ya  
you wife how many live
- I have two wives - hā miyā kaing i-ya  
I wife two live
- How many children have you ? - nyu a kadige i-ya?  
you children how many live

I have two daughters and a son	- hā ayā kaing weligō I daughter two then/and a musw khinge i-ya son a/one live
How old are you ?	- nyu kade nag sya-ya? you how year become.
I am sixty five years	- hā tahro hallang manga I six ten five kanang sya-ya year become
Why are you going to Toling ?	- nyu Toling ja-di bo-ya? you Toling why go
I have a case.	- hā tasi khinge ā I case a have
What is the case ?	- simtha tasi? what case
Mathun have eaten my crops.	- asya-we hā kalyab tha-ko-ya mathun my field eaten
Are you tired ?	- nyu ga-ga-ye/kya/kye? you tire querry
No. I am not tired.	- syam, hā ge-yum no I tire-not
Please sit down and talk to me	- di-na weligō hā-dō sit then me-with tiki maro-na language talk
Do you smoke ?	- nyu du-di-ye/kya/kye? you smoke querry
Please take this cigerrate	- e sigari si-na this cigarrete take
Where is the match box?	- mamingkhre hanyu ā? match box where have
Man	- me
Woman	- miyā
Father	- naba



Mother	- name
Son	- ayuwa
Daughter	- ayā
Girl	- miyā
Child	- a
Boy	- muwa
Married (in case of male)	- miyā bre-li-ya wife married-
Un married (man)	- miyā bre-ya-yum wife married not
(Women)	- muwa-kanno sya-li-ya-yum man with become not
Widow	- sang-ga me
Age	- keneng
Old age	- tapek kenang
Five years old	- manga neng tapek five year old
Native village	- meya mlā
Occupation	- kam

### WITH PORTER

How many porters will be required ?	- nyu-dō tagli ge-ye me you-with load carrier men kadige dī-dī how many require
I require only five porters	- hā manga-ne dī-ga I five only require
Pack the bedding	- tapho te-na bedding pack

Keep all the things in - drai-welang/lang tagra-kēgō  
the basket things basket-in

co-na

keep

Do not forget to carry - lem gle-ya we-sa-ya  
the lantern lamp carry forget not

Do not break the lantern - lem aga-ya  
lamp break-not

Carry the load - tagli glek-na  
load carry

Take this water bottle - a macē bottle si-na  
this water bottle take

Carry the box carefully - pira-wa pra glek-na  
box good carry

Untie the box - pira u-ya  
box bind-not

I will have to open the - hā pira-we po-ya ā  
box I box open have

Is the load heavy ? - tagli-we we-ga-ye/kya/kye?  
load heavy query

The load is not heavy. - tagli-we we-ga-yum  
load heavy not

You will get your - nyu tagli gle-ya puing cang-ya  
porterege. you load carry money get

Charge from the Circle - biyas kla-gō puing asey-na  
Officer C.O Officer-from money ask

How much do you get - nyu tagli gleya-gō kashing-ge  
for carrying you load carry day a  
kadege puing cang-ya?  
how much money get

We get two rupees and - ning sorkari nahum klinge-  
fifty paise a load every we gove camp one in  
Govt. stage. gō tagli klinge aba-we puing  
load one carry money  
pla kaing kali manang  
classificatory two over five

- How much KG one porter carry ? - hallang pése cang-ya  
 ten paise get  
 tagli gleya me khinge to  
 load carrier man a KG  
 kadege gleya?  
 how much carry
- Carry my load to I.B. - hā tagli e I.B. zum gle hang-ne  
 my load this I.B to carry give
- I can not walk fast - hā tagrō bo hane-ya-yum  
 I fast go can not
- Please wait for me - hā kalyu-ne  
 me wait
- I shall sit under the tree. - hā masang-gō di-ye  
 I tree under sit-shall
- I shall not sit on the stone. - hā phlā-kyā di-ye-yum  
 I stone on sit-shall not
- Let us take rest. - ning nya-re-ke  
 us rest let
- Is the road steep ? - alim-we keyup-ya-ye/kya/kye?  
 road steep query
- The road is very steep - alim-we tyang hayub  
 road very steep
- How many hours more? - ganta kadege ā?  
 hour how many have
- Is there any river nearby ? - ahi-gō macē taphre  
 there water bed  
 ā-ya/kya/kye?  
 have query
- I shall take my food near this river - hā tape a mace taphra-gō  
 I rice this water bed at  
 tha-ne  
 eat-shall
- We shall take tea afterwards. - ning pholom in-béne tim-ye  
 we tea afterward drink-shall
- Please make a fire to boil water for me. - pholom kenomgō macē teya  
 tea for water not  
 ji-ya-we naming phrin-na  
 do fire light

We must reach the place before evening	- ning 'yang-yum phrih-gō we evening-not before-at mlā khi-reke place reach let
What is the name of place ?	- e mlā amang simtha? this place name what
Its name is Yotong	- e mlā amang Yaton this place name Yaton
I feel tired	- hā ge-ga I tire
We shall halt in the Rest house for the night	- ning I.B.-gō kaéya kenomgo we I.B. in night for in-ya sleep-shall
I shall not make double march	- hā nahum kaing to hane-yum I camp two go can not
Tomorrow early in the morning we shall start after taking tea	- ning béna anaya pholom we tomorrow morning tea tim-li-ya mamyune bo-ya drink after go-shall
Porters	- tagli gle-ya me-welang/lang load carrier men
Load	- tagli
Heavy load	- tyang wage tagli very weight load
Light load	- tā-ā tagli
March	- bo/tse
Double march	- nahum kaing bo/tse
Rest	- nya
Rest house	- nye-ye ang rest house
Take a rest	- nya-na

To halt in the rest house - nya ang-kēgō ji-ya  
rest house in sit

To wait - kalō/kalyu

To sit - di

### LANGUAGE

I want to learn your language - hā nyu tiki kasa-ne we-di  
I your language know-to think

I do not understand it now - hā tya kasa-yum  
I you know-not

I understand a little - hā kiting kasa-di  
I little know

Do you understand me ? - nyu hā simtha la-ga  
you I what saying  
kasa-di-ye/kya/kye  
know query

I do not understand what do you say - nyu simtha mero-ga hā  
you what say I  
katang-di-yum  
hear not

I can not speak - hā tārā maro hane-yā-yum  
I language speak can not

I can speak Taraon well - hā tārā tiki pra maro-di  
I Taraon language good speak

I can speak a little - hā ingto maro hane-ya  
I little speak can

Please speak again - bido maro-na  
again speak

Please speak slowly - bebé maro-na  
slowly speak

What language does he speak ? - hiwe ja bame tiki maro-ya?  
he what title language speak

What is written here ? - e-gō simtha ju-ho-ya?  
here what written

What does the word mean ? - e tiki simtha ju-ho-ya?  
It language what written

Can you write ?	- nyu ju hane-ya-ye/kya/kye? you write can query
Do you know Hindi ?	- nyu Hindi kasa-di-ye/kya/kye you Hindi know query
Please speak in Hindi or Assamese.	- Hindi-yum-gobi asamis-gō Hindi not if assamese-in maro-na speak
I know Hindi	- hā hindi kasa-di I Hindi know
I can speak Assamese well	- hā asamis pra maro kase-di I assamese good speak know
I shall be able to speak your language within a month	- hā nyu tiki halla-ge-kegō I you language month-a-in maro hane-ya speak can
Your language is not difficult	- nyu tiki tyato-yum your language difficult-not
It is very interesting	- e lyang pra it very good
What is your mother tongue ?	- nyu ma tiki-we simtha? your mother language what
My mother tongue is Taraon	- hā ma tiki tārā my mother language Taraon
How many dialects are in your District ?	- nyu district-kegō kadege your district in how many bame tiki ā? title language have
Do you understand each other ?	- ane debbō maro-ga-ye/kya/ kye you (pl) among query
In which dialect do you speak each other ?	- ane-kegō simtha tiki maro- ga-di you into what language speak
Language	- tiki

Mother tongue	- ma tiki
Native Language	- béya tiki
Foreign Language	- mlapi tiki
Hindi	- Hindi
Assamese	- asamis
English	- lyo tiki
To understand	- katang
To know	- kasa

### **FESTIVALS, CEREMONIES, CUSTOM, ETC.**

What are the main festivals of this place ?	- e mlā-kēgō - ja drai this place-into what things gowang ā? festival have
In what months are the festival held ?	- sintha halla-gō gowag-ga-di what month-in festival doing
Could I see the festival?	- hā gowag hwe hane-ya-ye/ kye/kya? I festival see can query
Is there any taboo in your village ?	- nyu mlā-kēgō taying ā-ye/ kye/kya? your village-in taboo have query
May I go to the village ?	- hā mlā-kēgō bo hane-ya-ye/ kye/kya? I village-in go can query
Do you sacrifice any mathun ?	- nyu asya te-di-ye/kya/kye? you mathun kill query
Do you have any feast ?	- ene-kēgō aba tape tha-ya you into all rice eat ā-ye/kya/kye? have query
Yes, we have community fest at the	- am, ning go-wag-li-ya manyu- yes, we festival-finish after

- end of the festival      gō aba tapē tha-ga-di  
all rice eat
- We mix the blood of a - ning asya hawrya kē-gō  
mathun with paddy and we mathun blood paddy-with  
acatoor the jhum field.      yoya-ga-di weligō kalyab pak-di  
mix then fields sow
- Crops will grow well if - e ji-ya-we tatha pra sye-ya  
we do that      that do food good become
- What other things do - ene ja-ja      te-ga-di?  
you secrete ?      you what-what cut quarry
- What is your religion ? - nyu bormo-we simtha?  
you religion what
- I want witness a - hā miya kalyab-ya-gō hwē-ne  
marriage ceremony      I wife bring see
- What do you examine ? - nyu simtha hwē-di  
you what see
- I examine the liver of - hā tyu ahling-ge hwē-di  
the chicken      I chicken liver a see
- Why ? - simtha di-la?  
what call
- To see the sign - e-lang pra-yum pra sya-la  
whether they are good they good not good become  
or bad      hwē-ne  
all see to
- For good Omen - pra aba  
good for
- For bad omen - pra-yum aba  
good-not for
- May I write the - gowag-we hā ju  
incarnation ?      incarnate I write  
hane-ya-ye/kya/kye?  
can quarry
- Please tell the meaning - gowag simtha la hā atye-na  
incarnate what call me  
inform



Religion	- dormo
Worship	- kamyu
Prayer	- kamyu-ya me
Faith	- pre we-ga
Hell	- buruyā
Priest	- gowag me
Jungle god	- abang khinom
Heaven	- diyayā
Good spirit	- pra khinom
Evil spirit	-pra-yum khinom
Sun God	- ring khinom
Moon God	- hello khinom
Bad omen	- pra-yum akayā good-not show
To burn the dead body	- me thang prik-ya
Burning place	- graho mlā
To burry the dead body	- me theng um-ya
Image	- copre
Incarnation	- gowag-ya
Marriage (man)	- miyā bre-ya
Bride price	miyē llu

**DANCE RECRETION**

- Did you dance - nyu blengna bi-ye-ye/kya/kye  
yesterday? you yesterday dance querry
- I saw your dance - hã nyu bí-ya hwẽ-tyngya  
I your dance saw
- It was very nice - e tyang pra-tha  
it very good-was
- Will you dance to-day ? - nyu tahing bí-ye-ye/kya/kye?  
you to-day dance querry
- No. I shall not dance to-day. - syam, hã tahing bí-ye-yum  
no I today dance-shall not
- Why not ? - simtha di-la  
what cause
- I have some work so I am unable to dance. - ing kam ă kenomgô hã  
come work have for I  
bí-ya-yum  
dance not
- I wish to see a community dance - hã jumpa di-duge hwẽ-ne  
I community dance-together  
we-di  
see think/wish
- Please show me the various dances of this village - a mlă-kěgô ja-ja bí-ga-di  
this village-into what/what  
hã akyă-na  
dancing me show
- On what occasion do you generally dance ? - ane simtha kenogmô bige-di  
you(pl) what for dancing
- Can you sing ? - nyu tase hane-ya-ye/kya/kye?  
you sing can querry
- Can you dance ? - nyu bí hane-ya-ye/kya/kye?  
you dance can querry
- I can not follow the step, please dance slowly - hã nyu bí-ya-we ji  
I your dance do  
hane-ya-yum bíbí bí-ne  
can not slowly dance
- I am interested in the community dance - hã jumpa bí-ya-we pra  
I community dance good

	we-di think
I like musical very much	- hã dũ-grẽ pra we-di I musical good think
Do you use any instrument ?	- ane simtha tumblum-lang you what instruments tu-ga-di? beat
What are the instruments ?	- simtha-lang/welang gowag what are priest tumblum? instruments
Do you sing while dancing ?	- ane bi-ga-dõ tasẽ-di-ye/kya/ kye? you dance-during sing querry
Please sing a song	- tasẽ khinge tase-na song a sing
What is the name of the instrument	- tumblum ameng-we simtha? instrument name what
Have you made instrument yourself ?	- nyu-thi tumblum yourself instrument ba-di-ye/kya/kye? make querry
The dance is indeed very beautiful	- bi-ya-we jumthi hwẽ pra dance indeed see good
I shall come again to study the dance	- hã bi-dõ bi-ya-we kasa-ne I again dance know-to hana-ya come-shall
Dance	- bi
Community dance	- jumpa bi
Song	- tasẽ
Instrument	- tumblum
Flote	- suri

Drum	- gērā
Cymbals	- ddibbí
Tiger's belt	- tyamya lang tiger teeth
Waise loom (for priest)	- tyabrē
Murces	- aryē
Gong	- dō
Fan	- tyang
Kiring (brass bell)	- tlopō
A bunch of animal tail used during the ritual ceremony	- skhu
Head belt decorated with kouris	- galang

### LAW AND ORDER

I have a complaint	- hā thinge goso      ā I a complaining have
I have a case	- hā khinge tasi      ā I a case have
My money has been stolen	- Hā puing-we akapre-bo my money stolen
I have been beaten by this man	- e me-e hā huwak-tyu this man me beaten
This man beats me	- e me-e hā huwak-ya this man me beaten
Why has he beaten you ?	- hi-we simtha di-la huwak-ya he what cause beaten
Had he any quarrel with you	- e-we nyu-dō hayū he you-with before

	khu-ga-ye/kya/kye? angry auerry
We had no quarrel before	- ning hayū khu-ga-yum we before angry not
It is a trifling matter	- e tiki a it matter small
We need not to go to the court	- ning tasi ang bo-na-we ā-yum we case house go have-not
I request you to settle the dispute	- e tasi ruga la this case amicable tall hang-na-ne hā nyu kum-di give to I you pray
He will have to pay	- hi-we hang-ya he give-shall
My porter has been beaten	- hā tegli gle-ya me-ya I load carrier man huwak-ya beaten
The villagers have abused me.	- mlā i-ya me hā khu-ga village diellers men me abuse /angry/quarrel
I shall complain to the village council	- hā mlā kebang-kēgō atya-ne I village council into inform- shall
I am innocent	- hā jamo ji-ya-yum I anything done not
We are all innocent	- ning me-eh jamo-yum we all anything-not
I have not committed any crime.	- hā simtha tasi-mo ji-yum I what case do-not
I confess I did crime.	- hā maling-di hā tasi ji-ko-ya I confess I case done
The man is guilty.	- me e we-sya (wesya) man this guilt
He is not guilty	- e-we wesya-yum he guilty-not

Do you suspect anybody?	- nyu sya kning wesya-ye kya/kye? you whom one quilt query
I suspect nobody.	- hā syamo wesya-di-yum I nobody guilt-do-not
Shall I complain to the village	- hā mlā kepang-kēgō I village council-into goso hane-ya-ye/kya/kye? complaint can query
I do not know what to do.	- hā simtha di-ya kasa-yum I what do-shall know-not
Please help me in this matter	- hā e matta-gō eto-na me this matter-at help
I want your suggestion	- hā nyu weho-we di-ha I your thinking deed
A man has been murdered	- khinge me-we se-ho-ya a man murdered
Do not hesitate	- hwō-ho-ya hesitate-not
Do not hesitate to tell the truth	- jīm tiki mero-ya-we truth word tell hwē-ho-ya hesitate-not
Do not cancell anything	- jadre-we mara-ya anything leave-not
Send this news to the D.C.	- tahwa-we D.C. kla-dō ahwa-na news, D.C. officer-at inform
You need not to be affraid	- nyu retye-moā-yum you rear-to have-not
Inform the Police	- polis-dō hetya-na police-at inform
What is the case ?	- simtha tasē? what case
Tell me what you know about this	- e matta-we simtha kasa-di this matter what know

	hā la-na me tell
It is a divorce case.	- e-we miyā mara-ya matta it wife left matter
It is a case of land dispute	- e-we hkle kenom tasā it land for case
It is a kidnapping	- e-we miyā leno-ya matta it wife kidnapped matter
If you will tell the truth you will get reward	- nyu jim têki maro-ya-bi you truth work speak if boxis cang-ya reward get-shall
Case	- goso/tase
Law	- tacu dobro
Trial	- goso/tasē se-ya
Judge	kabé-ya
Village council	- mlā kebang
Village chief	- mlā-Kēgō ti-ya
Witness	- sakhi
guilty	- wsya/haah
Innocent	- wesya-yum/huah-yum
Police	- polis
Police Station	- polis thana
Arrest	- ro
Abscond	- u-yu me
Fine	- jurimuna

To pay fine	- jurimuna hang-ya
Punishment	- ashutyu
Imprison	- khle ang hang-ya
5 years imprisonment	- manga nang khle ang hang-ya five year jail house give
Thief	- hakab-ya me
To steal	- kakab
Culprit	- maci-ya
Murderer	- se-ya me
To murder	- se-ya
To kill a man	- ma khinge se-ya
(With a gun)	- gaharak-gō se-ya
(With a bow and arrow)	- pi alei-gō se-ya
(With a spear)	- apa-gō sa-ya
Valuable article	- tacubri tabri
Report the matter to the D.C.	- matta-we D.C. kla-gō hatya-ya matter D.C. Officer-to inform
Have you any witness ?	- nyu sakhi ā-ye/kya/kye? you witness have quarry
I appeal to you	- hā nyu-dō kum-di I you-with pray
I am at your marcy	- hā nyu la-bi-ca I your call (what)
He will be entenced to death for the murder	- hi-we se-ya kenomgō se-ya he kill for kill-shall
Will you engage any pleader ?	- nyu-we ukil ame-ya-ye/kya.kye? you pleader call quarry



**FOREST**

- Is the forest dense? - habang-we lyem habang-ye/  
kya/kye?  
forest very forest query
- Are the animals in the forest? - habang-gō tabrē i-ya-ye/  
kya/kye?  
forest-in animal live query
- What are the animals? - simtha tabrē-lang/welang  
i-ga?  
what animals live
- Have you ever seen a tiger/an elephant/ a deer? - nyu bibigō tamya/tamein/  
you ever tiger/elephant/  
mazom hwe-tang-ya/kya/kye  
deer seen query
- Do you go out for hunting? - nyu tabrē mali-ya kenomgō  
you animal hunt for
- Yes, I often go to the hunt - am hā bibigō tabrā mali-ya  
yes I sometimes animal hunt  
kanomgō habang bo-di  
for jungle go
- I wish to go and hunt with you - hā nyu-dō tabrā mali bo-ya  
I you-with animal hunt go  
we-di  
think
- Have you any gun? - nyu gaharak ā-ya/kya/kye?  
you gun have query
- Have you the licence for the gun - nyu geharak-we pasi ā-ye/  
kya/kye?  
you gun licence have query
- Do you cut fuel - nyu masang te-di-ye/kya/kye  
you tree cut query
- Where do you get timber for making your house? - nyu ang ba-ya kenomgō  
your house make for  
hanyu ceng-ya?  
where get
- We get it from the forest - ning e-we habang-kēgō cang-di  
we it forest from get
- Do you pay any tax? - nyu khajens hang-di-ye/kya/kye  
you tax give query

No. We do not pay any tax	- syam, ning khajana hang-di-yum no we tax pay not
Does anybody pay tax ?	- syakhing-we khajana anybody tax hang-ya/kya/kye pay quarry
Yes, the contractor pays tax for constructing good houses.	- am, pra ang ha-ya kanmgō yes good house make for tikader-weleng khajena contractors tax hang-ya pay
To whom do they pay tax ?	- ca-lang sya-dō khajana hang-ya? they whom tax pay
To the forest department.	- habang department-dō hang-ga forest deptt. with pay
How much is the tax ?	- khajana kadige? tax how much
It is for each tree	- e-we masang-bri-ce kenomgō it tree each for
The tax varies according to the quality of wood	- khejana-we masang pra-ge-ca tax tree good having biring-ga varies
Which trees are available in the forest ?	- Ja masang-welang habang-gō which trees forest-in ā have
Tree	- masang
Wood	- masang
Leaf	- na
Timber	- masang
Straw	- akhu

Grass	- tatyangna
Animal	- tabrā tatha
Wild animal	- tabrā kara
Tiger	- tamya
Elephant	- tameing
Mithun	- asya
Dear (barking)	- mazom
Dear	- macu
Bird	- pya
Monkey	- tamyom
Snake	- tabau
Sun	- geharek
To hunt	- tabrē mali-ya
To kill animal	- tabrē mese-ya

**SOME USEFUL SENTENCES AND PHRASES OF  
COMMON USAGE**

Who ?	- sye ?
Who is he ?	- hi-we sye ? he who
Who is the man ?	- e me-we it man who
Who can do the work ?	- sya-we e kam ji hana-ya who it work do can
Who stolen your money?	- sya-we nyu puing hakab-ya who your money stolen
Whom ?	- sya-dō ?

From whom ?	- sya-we-nu ?
For whom ?	- sya-we-nu ?
Whom do you want ?	- sya-we nyu di-di?
Whom do you speak ?	- nyu sya-dō maro-tyubo? you whom spoken
Who do you mean ?	- nyu sya-we la-di? you whom call
What ?	- simtha
What is he ?	- hi-we simtha ?
What work does he do ?	- he-we simtha kam ji-ya ?
What is the matter ?	- simtha sya-ya?
What did he say ?	- hi-we simtha la-ga?
What is the price ?	- tacu-we kadiga?
What is his name ?	- ca/a amang simtha?
What do you want ?	- nyu simtha di-di?
What is opinion about this ?	- nyu e bagō simtha we-de?
Where ?	- hanyu ?
Where to ?	- hanyu-nu ?
Where do you stay ?	- nyu hanyu i-di ?
Where is the post office?	- dag ang hanyu a
Where is the enemy ?	- brē hanyu i-ga ?
Where can I get ?	- hanyu hā cang-ya ?

- When ? - kadigō ?
- When will you go ? - nyu kadigō bo-ya ?
- When did you see him ? - nyu e-we hanyu hwē-tang-ya
- When will the man come? - me-we kadigō hana-bi-sa?
- When will there droping? - kadigō tum-gari haja-ya ?
- How ? - kadi ?
- How are you ? - nyu kadi i-ya ?
- How much does it cost ? - e tacu kadage bri ?
- How long ? - kadage rā ?
- How far ? - kadige dya ?
- How many days ? - kadige kehing ?
- How interesting ? - kada pra ?
- How beautiful is the place ? - mlā-we alyam hwe pra
- I am. - hā kle.
- I am from Shillong - hā silong-nu hana-ya
- I am a police Officer - hā-we polis kla
- I am military Officer - hā-we sapahi kla
- I am a pilot - hā-we pailot kla
- I was in the house - hā ang-kegō i-da.

He was in the house	- ca/hi-we ang-kegō i-ya
I was interpreter	- hā katoki i-da
He is the Gaobura	- ca-we/hi-we gambura
He is the C.O. of the area	- ca-we/hi-we mlā-kegō CO kla
He is the interpreter	- ca-we/hi-we kotoki
Is he ?	- e-ya/kya/kye ?
We are friends	- ning pamro
We are good friends	- ning pra pemro-lang/welang
Have.	- ā
I have a gun	- hā-dō geharak khinge ā
I have money	- hā-dō puīng ā
I have nothing to say	- hā simtha la-ya-mo ā-yum
Have you ?	- nyu ā-ye/kya/kye ?
Have you anything to say?	- nyu ja-ge maro-ye ā-ye/kya/ kye ?
Have you a lantern ?	- nyu-dō lem ā-ye/kya/kye ?
Have you any gun ?	- nyu-dō geharak ā-ye/kya/ kye?
Do not.	- ji-ya
Do not do that.	- ohi ji-ya
Do not listen to him.	- e tiki thrang-ya
Do not trouble him	- e-we haui ji-ya

Do not tell a lie	- la halak-ya
I do not know	- hā kass-yum
Answer quickly	- myamya la-da-bi-na
Answer to my question	- hā ahu-ya la-da-bi-na
Answer correctly	- pra la-na
Bring	- si
Bring cup of tea	- pholom we-ge si-ge-na
Bring me food	- hā tapē hang-na
Bring my box	- hā pira-we si-ge-na
Do not bring	- si-ya
Bring your son to the Hayuliang next month	- nyu a-we hima hallo-gō hayuliang katyab ja-na.
Call	- ame
Please call him	- e ame-ga-na
Please call him loudly.	- hi-we mathang ame-na
Do not call him	- hi-we ame-ya
Speak loudly.	- bēbē maro-na

**The similar word with same meaning of the Taraons  
and the Idus.**

<b><u>TARAON</u></b>	<b><u>IDU</u></b>	<b><u>ENGLISH</u></b>
Karo	- Karo	- Quickly/Soon
ahi/rahi	- ahi/rahi	- There
kapi	- kapi	- Winter
am	- am	- Yes
ci	- ci	- Go
atyuma	- atyuma	- There up
atyunu	- atyunu	- North direction
tabrẽ	- tabrẽ	- Meat
ka	- ka	- Bitter
du	- du	- Smoke
kari	- karũ	- Guest/visitor
ko	- ko/kopra	- Skin
ada	- ada	- To give loan
a	- a	- Children
ké	- ké	- Paddy
tama	- tama	- Medicine
Bro	- bro	- Small pox
khí	- khi	- Stool
kapa	- kapa	- Deaf
pra	- pra	- Good
ha	- ha/aha	- Thigh
pya	- pya	- Bird
atto	- atto	- Hand
zu	- zu	- Write
zo	- zo	- Design
goso	- goso	- Case/Complaint
so	- so	- Fat
nyu	- nyu	- You (sing-number)
ya	- ya	- Night
u	- u	- Reap
macu	- macco	- Deer (large size)
to	- to	- To spit, pull and



naba	- naba	separate.
natya	- natya	- Father
naya	- naya	- Grand-father
ayā	- ayā	- Grand-mother
pā	- pā	- Daughter
		- To denote that female animal retarded offspring
i	- i	- Live
ja	- ja	- Rain
kapé	- kapé	- Cotton
lyo	- lyo	- White
o	- o	- To shot
lli	- lli	- Planting
aka	- aka	- Granary
po	- po	- Open
tāphra	- aphra	- River belt
nya	- nya	- Rest
la	- la	- Tell/say
llu	- llu	- Bride price
ro	- ro	- Arrest
seya	- seya	- Murderer
apa	- apa	- Spear
tabrē karā	- tabrē karā	- Wild animal
bédō	- bége	- Again
hanyu	- hanyo-a	- Where
ataya me	- tataya imu	- Informant
alim	- alō	- Road
we	- wu	- Thick
tuce	- tuci	- Mustard-on
myambo	- ambo	- Maize
mamingkhre	- mamikhre/ amikhre	- Match box
kekab	- kéku	- Rice (polish)
khíyangpom	- khíyāpō	- Bally
biya	- ebeya	- Last night
maci/macei	- maci	- Water

phrōsā	- phrēsā	- Bridges of wood and cane
lyang	- la	- Tooth
khu	- kho	- Angry
dō	- dō	- Classificatory to denote house, building etc.
bra	- bra	- Classificatory particle to denote round objects like egg potato etc.
génaka	- génaka	- Wild potato
ane	- ane	- You (pl. number)
tawa	- awa	- Bee
mathi	- athi	- Sister
si	- si	- Die
kathigō	- kathurō	- Winter season
abang/habang	- ābā	- Jungle/forest
puing	- paũ	- Money
tagra	- agra	- Large cavity having basket.
nyatyang	- nyata	- Thread ball
shi	- shu	- Red
ming	- mi	- Yellow
pru	- pru/pru	- Blue
nya	- nyabra	- Thread
kalyab (field existing	- kalyu (abandoned field)	- Field
jumpa	- jipa	- Together or at one place
kadigō	- kajihō	- When
phrik	- phri	- To set fire to jungle
bla	- bra	- Plant
amang	- amu	- Name
bo	- ba	- Go
bre	- bri	- To marry a wife

nahum	- nawru	- Camp
te	- ti	- Hot
ase	- asi	- To beg
kéya	- eya	- Night
asya	- sya	- Mathun (bros frontal)
khinom	- khinu	- Evil spirit
tu	- to	- To beat musical instrument like drum, murcus.
gērā	- gērāmbō	- Musical Drum
Tamya	- amya	- Tiger
galang	- gōlōpu	- Head belt decorated with houris for ritual
hang	- hā	- Give
tawha	- aho	- News
rei	- ryi	- Fear
kabeya	- abe laya	- Judge
na	- na/napra	- Leaf
majon	- manjo	- Barking deer
ahu (ask)	- ahu (talk)	-
gle	- tabu	- Snake
aga	- gi	- Carry
khing/khinge	- khege	- One
kaing	- kani	- Two
kasang	- kasō	- Three
kaprai/kaprai	- kapri	- Four
manga	- manga	- Five
tahro	- tahro	- Six
wē	- iā	- Seven
llim	- illu	- Eight
kinyang	- khini	- Nine
halang	- hū	- Ten
malon	- malō	- Hundred
rejang	- ejari	- Thousand

**Clans Names of the Taraons, Idus and Kamans Mishmis.**

<b>Taraon</b>	<b>Idu</b>	<b>Kaman</b>
Aconyo	- x	- Aconyo
Ama	- x	- x
Addō	- x	- x
Bĩ	- x	- x
Brap	- x	- Brap
Bli	- x	- Bli
x	- x	- Bilai
x	- x	- Bila
x	- x	- Cai
Celttom	- x	- x
Ciba	- x	- x
-x	- x	- Cikro
x	- x	- Cowa
Chipi	- x	- x
Dilang	- x	- x
x	- x	- Delang
Drek	- x	- x
Dogan	- x	- x
Dorai	- x	- x
Du	- x	- x
Dāji	- x	- x
x	- x	- Diga
x	- Emowō	- x
x	- Eccō	- x
x	- Epecā	- x
x	- Epowa	- x
x	- Elapra	- x
x	- Elyālā	- x
x	- Eprawē	- x
x	- Epyalō	- x
Phalakam	- x	- x
Gam	- x	- x
Gabrā	- x	- Gabre

x	- x	- Halai
x	- x	- halye
x	- x	- Hatum
x	- x	- hatum
x	- Ikrũ	- x
x	- x	- Krong
Krong	- x	- x
Kā	- x	- x
Kuowā	- x	- x
Karap	- x	- x
Kamblu	- x	- x
x	- x	- Kri
x	- x	- Kamdi
x	- x	- kisi
x	- x	- Kawang
x	- x	- Kaksō
x	- x	- Kalang
x	- x	- Kambre
x	- x	- Kisikro
Khrandu	- x	- x
Khroto	- x	- x
x	- x	- Khramble
x	- Lingi	- x
x	- Lingiru	- x
x	- x	- Longling
x	- x	- Loman
Manyo	- Manyo	- x
Malō	- Malō	- x
Merō	- Merō	- x
Mele	- Mele	- x
Marav	- x	- x
Marasp	- x	- x
x	- Malye	- x
x	- Mihu	- x
x	- Mitapo	- x
x	- Mitayi	- x
x	- Minyi	- x

x	- Misō	- x
x	- Mikece	- x
x	- Miyi	- x
x	- Mewendo	- x
x	- Mipi	- x
x	- Miuli	- x
x	- Mena	- x
x	- Micē	- x
x	- Micici	- x
x	- Mega	- x
x	- Mishu	- x
x	- Metō	- x
x	- Milli	- x
x	- Mepo	- Mepo
x	- Mepola	- x
x	- Meyapa	- x
x	- Migriba	- x
x	- Mikowō	- x
x	- Miku	- x
x	- Menjo	- x
x	- Meme	- x
x	- Maya	- x
x	- Miū	- x
x	- Melō	- x
x	- Melombo	- x
x	- Mene	- x
x	- Mithiyi/Mithi	- x
x	- Mindele/Dele	- x
x	- Mīndi	- x
x	- Mimu	- x
x	- Mekola	- x
x	- Melowa	- x
x	- Misirō	- x
x	- Milya	- x
x	- Mitayu	- x
x	- Masā	- x
Mai	- x	- x

**Months names in the Taraon and Idu Language.**

<b><u>Taraon</u></b>	<b><u>Idu</u></b>	<b><u>English</u></b>
Lõ hallo	- Llõlla	- December - January
Rã hallow	- Rãlla rãlla	- January - February
Mmu hallo	- Mulla	- February - March
Thenã hallo	- Enalla	- March - April
Se hallo	- Shulla	- April - May
Tha hallo	- Thalla	- May - June
Taci hallo	- Acilla	- June - July
Pi hallo	- Pilla	- July - August
Tsĩ hallo	- Tsĩlla Chĩlla	- August - September
Matẽ hallo	- Mecẽlla	- September - October
Tagrã hallo	- Tagrãlla	- October - November
Mawã hallo	- Mawãlla	- November - December