

JUGLI LANGUAGE GUIDE

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CHANGLANG

DIRECTORATE OF RESEARCH
GOVERNMENT OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH
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PREFACE

The Juglies or Rangpang as they call themselves are one of the major sub-tribes of the Tangsa tribe. They are about 15 (fifteen) thousands in number according to the 1971 Census and live in Tirap District of Arunachal Pradesh. The Juglies are mainly agriculturists and they practise jhumming though most of them have taken to wet field and terrace cultivation in limited scale. Unlike the Wanchos, the Juglies do not practise wood curving but their women folk are expert in weaving work of beautiful designs on cloth. Their men also practise making bamboo jug and cup for drinking Cul (rice beer), carrying water from stream or river and makes cane Basket to carry vegetable and fuel from jhim field. They follow their own Traditional Custom worshiping supreme Deity, Placate Plate the forces of Nature, believes the existence of Spirits whom they invoke and propitiate.

For a detailed study of the tribe, the reader may turn to book "The Tangsas" by Dr. P. C. DUTTA, one time District Research Officer in Tirap.

The guide book deals with the Middle Jugli area of Kantang, Longlung and Rangran.

Sounds

The Jugli sound system consists of the following :—

Consonants:—

	k	क	kh	ख	ng	ङ		
	c	च	ch	छ	j	ज		
	t	त	th	थ	d	द	n	न
	p	प	ph	फ	b	ब	m	म
	r	र	y	य	w	व	x	ख
l	h	ह	s	स	sh	श	v	ष

x is velar fricative. w is sometimes aspirative, ng occurs both finally and initially the word 'nga' which is Jugli for 'I' or me.

nga

— I

nga ma

— For me

nga ma kopu

— Give it to me

nga axal

— I am well

Vowels:-

Usually a आ e ऐ i अि o अि u अु with exception of 'o' all the vowels have the same quality as in Hindi. O is as open in English 'not' but sometimes it is closed, e & i are sometimes centralized.

The words have different meanings with different tones though the spelling is the same which could be learned from the local speakers.

A few words having different tones but the same spelling.

lu

— Catch

lu

— Distance

nga	— I (level)
nga	— Fish (abrupt)

NUMBER :

Plurality is not strictly a grammatical feature of the Jugli, when the usual particle, heng, or tam meaning, Many, is suffixed.

mai (h)	— Man
mai (h) - heng	— Men
pul	— Tree
pul-heng	— Trees
men	— Cat
meng-tam	— Cats
nousa	— Boy/Girl
nousa-heng	— Boys/Girls
mai (h) wasa	— Boy
mai (h) wasa-heng	— Boys
mai (h) nyusa-heng	— Girls
mai (h) nyusa	— Girl
loi	— Buffalo
loi-tam	— Buffaloes

In case of animate beings; tam, is also 2nd syllable is suffixed when the noun is referred to somebody else.

mai (h)	— Man
mai (h) - tam	— Men
man	— Cow
man-tam	— Cows
naisa	— Child
nausa-tam	— Children
nousa-tam ar langlu	— Look at the children
Children at look	

Case: Instrumental suffix is ma

jang-ma	— With dao
kolom-	— With pen

kolom-ma	— With pen
jak-ma	— With hand
nga sanet-ma chuk haptak	— I killed deer with gun
I gun with deer killed	

ma is also the suffix for the purposive expressed by 'for' in English.

nga-ma	— For me
umnang-ma	— For you
apai (h)-ma	— For him
chingtang-ma	— For them

'wang' is the Ablative suffix as expressed by 'from' in English.

nga jak wang	— From my hand
I hand from	
pai (h) jak wang	— From his hand
His hand from	
shillong wang	— From Shillong
pulching wang	— From the tree
kan-wang	— From the hill
tenpong wang	— From Margherita
nga jak wang dat kata	— Fell from my hand
I hand from fell	
him wang	— From the house
umnang imkaou wang?	— Where from you are?
You where from	
nga jankang hah wang	— I am from Jankang
I Jankang Vill. from	village
nang hah wang	— From our village
Our vill. from	
apit wang	— From the office
office from	

The comitative as indicated by 'with' as in come with me adds the suffix 'jamma'.

nga jamma kaphu	— Come with me
I with come	
nang jamma nga kaphang	— I will come with you
You with I come	

No classificatory term is used with human beings and wild animals.

mai (h)	— Man
mai (h)-ni	— Two men
mai (h)-dim	— Three men
wilrong-ngam	— Wild animal

tang is added to denote a group or cluster —

nang	— We
nang-tang-ka-i	— Let us go
nimtang	— You (plural)
nimtang	— You (plural)
nimtang kalit	— You all go

GENDER

Pong and la are the suffixes to denote the male and kau the female. The word drops its first syllable when taking the following.

Common	Mass	Fem
man	manpong — Bull	man-kau — Cow
kelkai	kelkai-pong — billy goat	kalkai-kau — She goat
vo	vo-pong — cock	vo-kau — Hen
meng	meng-la — He cat	meng-kau — She cat
hoi	hoi-la — Dog	hoi-kau — Bitch
wak	wak-la — pig	wak-kau — sow

Note:— Fuller expressions are man, manpong, man, mankau wak, wakla, hoi, hoila, vo, vopong, vo, vokau and so on.

In case of humanbeings gender is indicated by different words of wa, nyu, nya, phu etc.

wa	— Father	nyu	— Mother
phu	— Elder Brother	nya	— Elder Sister
hu	— Maternal uncle	nyi	— Materna; aunty
mai (h) wa	— Man	mai (h) nyu	— Woman

In particular instances subject add the suffixes ma, and wong respectively. ma is the instrumental suffix as expressed by 'with' in English.

sanet-ma	— With gun
pa (h) ma	— With spear
apai (h) jama sa (h)-u	— Eat with him
he/him with eat	
Rekhung jama kau	— Go with Rekhung

The sentences illustrating the use of various suffixes.

tukan na phalap ahong	— There is no tea leaves
shop in tea no	in the shop
tenpong wang vo lamwantak	— Brought a cock from
Margherita from cock	Margherita
brought	
nga jak ma luang	— I hold with my hand
I hand with hold	
him-mong nang wanglu	— Come into the room
house room to come	

him nang wanglu house to come	— Come into the house
nga changlang na sanidim ngangrang I Changlang at few days stay	— I will stay a few days at Changlang
ni jama kaphu We with come	— Go/come with us
him na	— At the house
tukan na	— At the shop
kangthak kauna	— At the shop (up the hill)
kangka kauna	— At the shop (dn. the hill)
lamthak kauna	— At the shop (up the hill)
lamka (h) ka una	— At the shop (dn. the hill)

PRONOUN

Personal pronouns have three persons — first, second and third persons and two numbers but no Gender.

Singular		Pulral	
1st person — nga — I		ni, nitang	— We
2nd person — nang — You		nim	— You
3rd person — pai (h) — He		ching	— They

Like Moklum, Jugli dialect also has two forms — 'ni' (Exclusive) and 'nitang' (Inclusive) occure in the first person plural number.

Demonstrative pronoun are —

ara	— This
-----	--------

ana	— It
lara	— That
kana	— That

The Demonstrative has four forms indicating the location of the object.

ara kolom	— This pen (close by)
ana umnang khak	— It is your bag
kara nga man kau	— That is my cow (near by)
kanauna nga manpong	— That is my bull (a little distance)

Singular

Plural

nga	— I	nitang	— We
umnang	— You	nimtang	— You
nga ma	— For me	nitang me	— For us
umnang ma	— For you	nimtang ma	— For you

The genitive in the singular has different form —
eg— um — your

um jak — Your hand

um jak si — your finger

pai (h) — He/Him

ching — They

chingtang — Them

pai (h) wak — His pig

apai (h) ma kolu — Give it to him

ching ra lut (h) man — They caught the cow

ching ra dung sa (h) tha — They are eating rice

ching phik — Their field

ching him — Their house

ching wak — Their pig

ching vo — Their cock/hen

ching motot — Their vehicle

nga chingtang khaitak — I saw them

chingtang ma chunglu — Talk to him
 chingtang ma nak kuka — Do not give it to them
 chingtang jama nak kaka — Do not go with them

Demonstrative (also function as adjective when place before a noun).

ara	— This
nausa ara	— This child
ara axal	— This is good
kara hei	— That dog
kara makoi	— That elephant

Interrogative:-

till-li?	— What?
imra?	— Which?
kara-til-li?	— What is that?
hau-ma?	— Whom?
umnang ma hu ratha?	— Whom do you want?
umnang ma til-li ratha?	— What do you want?

ADJECTIVE

The qualifying word may either follow or precede the object qualified.

rangsal kang	— Sunny day
loi pongjung	— Big beffalo
himnyal	— New house
himkeng	— Old house
rangnyak	— Dark night
mikdok	— Blind man
rangsim	— Blue sky

aruwa	— Mad man
saba/nauba	— Bad boy/Spoiled boy
khamakal	— Hot water
khamkai (h)	— Cold water
khainyak	— Black cloth
hoinyak	— Black dog
jabun	— Bow leg
himjung	— Big house
himlu	— Long house
aluwa	— Tall man
khaiseng	— Red cloth
ajungwa	— Lazy man

Quantitative:-

anaisa	— Little/some
simanai kopu	— Give me some salt
sasenai thalu	— Stay one or two days
mai (h) washi	— One man
mai (h) wanai	— Two men
mai (h) wadim	— Three men
mai (h) wabali	— Four men
mai (h) wabanga	— Five men
mai (h) wakarok	— Six men
mai (h) wamisi	— Seven men
mai (h) watachat	— Eight men
mai (h) wataku	— Nine men
mai (h) warokshe	— Ten men

Note:— apung, atim, anum are added for pleasant taste, fragrant and bed smell/pungent/rotten smell.

apung	— Delicious
nga apung wa (h) satak	— I took delicious food (good taste)
pungmo	— Not delicious/bad taste
-vesho pungmo	— Vegetable/curry is not delicious

atim	— Fragrant
paipung atim timtha	— Smell of flower is fragrant
atimbanglang	— Fragrant zone
aunm	— Bad/rotten smell
manmang namtha	— The dead body of the cow is smelling rotten

Comparative Degrees

apai (h) ra ram kothaknang	— He is better than Ram
axal	
nga him ara umnang him	— My house is bigger than your house
kothaknang ajung	
meenu ara sita kothaknang	— Meenu is taller than Sita
alu	
meenu ara shamxal pinthom	— Meenu is most beautiful girl of all
Sita ara shamba pinthom	— Sita is ugliest girl of all
lamlu pinthom	— Longest road

VERB

The tense of Jugli suffixes for the three broad times past, present and future are indicated by adding — ang (present action) tak (past action) and tai (future action).

nga senang	— I am seeing
nga dung sa (h) ang	— I am eating rice
nga pulchung jatang	— I am cutting the trees
apai (h) katha	— He is going
apai (h) dung sa (h) tha	— He is eating rich
apai (h) vo sintha	— He is seeing bird
nga dung sa (h) thak	— I ate rice
nga pulchung jat-tak	— Cut the tree
nga sentak	— I saw
nga umanan Khoithak	— I saw your cow
apai (h) kawanta (h)	— He went/He has gone

apai (h) vo senta (h)	— He saw the bird
apai (h) dung sata (h)	— He ate rice
akat-tai	— Shall go
asat-tai	— Shall eat
nga shillong nang kat-tai	— I shall go to Shillong
nga nimha (h) nang kat-tai	— I shall go to your village
nga ummang ma khai	— I shall bring cloth for you
lamwan tai	
apai (h) awang tai	— He will come
rekhang phiknang kat-tai	— Rekhung will go to the field
nitang kati (h)	— We went
api (h) wangta (h)	— He came
nga khelkai apai (h)	— I gave a goat to him
ma kutak	
nga alang-ang	— I am seeing

Interrogative suffixes are i, u, tu etc.

wangtit-i?	— have You come? (Plural)
umnang wangtu-i?	— have You come?
umnang till tu?	— What have you done?

Negative: — Suffixes for negation is indicated by ma makta h) for present, past and future.

nga rauniak	— I do not like
I like not	
apai (h) dung sa (h) mo-tai	— He shall not eat rice
chingtang wang mo-ta (h)	— They did not come
they come not did	

'haimo' is added to the negative suffix 'haimo' for the since not yet' with the intention of doing the work after-wards.

haimo	— Not yet
mang hai	— Not yet/have not

nga dung sa hai-mak I rice eat yet not	— I have not yet eaten rice
apai (h) wang hai-mo He come yet not	— He has not yet come
pulchung da hai-mo tree grow yet not	— Tree has not yet grown up

Imperative:— The suffix for the imperative is 'u'

hai bu	— Beat the dog
hai nak bu	— Do not beat the dog
dung sa (h)-u	— Eat rice
kan nang wang-u	— Go to the mountain (up)
samang kau	— Go to plains
tai	— Listen
naship ship-u	— Smoke the bidi/ cigarettee

'lu' is used for more forceful

anang kalu	— Come here
jek wanglu	— Come back
nak jek wanglu	— Do not come back
kanang kalu	— Go there
hol hol-lu	— Carry the load

'jo' is used for wishing

axalama thalu jo	— Stay well/wish you well
naririma kau jo	— Go well/wish you happy journey
tara ra sentha jo	— God sees

'jo' may also be treated as request for something

nga ka ang jo	— Please let me go
---------------	--------------------

ngama kampong rokshi kopu-jo	— Please give me ten rupees
nak kalu-jo	— Please do not go
nak phik nang kaphu-jo	— Please do not come to my field
nak kadu lit-jo	— Please do not quarrel

For movement up and down and on the same level Jugli uses different roots

kat	— Go
akat	— To go (general)
axang	— To go up
ajuk	— To go down
nga kan nang xang-ang	— I will go up the mountain
nga kanang wang-ang	— I will go to hill area
nga tipu nang ju-ang	— I will go down to Dibrugarah
nga ajuk-ang	— I will go down

Verbs have different roots for specific actions involving different processes for general term

khamal	— Hot/Boil water
alim notai	— Boil egg
cul thul	— Prepare cul (rice-beer)
veshulim	— Prepare curry
ngamlim	— Prepare meat
dung jang	— Prepare rice

Use of different particles for different aspects

(a) lang	— See
takhoi	— Show
(b) chap	— Stand
chaplu	— Stand up
nannan chap	— Stand (for something)
aban	— To wait

kalek	— Exchange/turn
(c) jau	— Speak
nak jauka	— Do not speak
apai (h) jautha	— He speaks
mai (h) jautelit	— Listen to others speach
chung	— Tell
chunglu	— To tell/speak
nak chung ka	— Do not tell
um nang chunglu	— You tell it/speak
apai (h) ma chunglu	— Tell it to him
(d) ko	— Give
nak ko ka	— Do not give
ngama kopu	— Give it to me
(e) tal	— Beat
atal	— To beat
nga umnang talang	— To beat
apai (h) tal-tha	— I will beat you
tha (h)	— He beats
nga ma tha (h)-ko kolu	— Is for making pieces
	— Give me half piece of the fish
nga tha (h) phung	— Let me make it piece

'jot' is for cutting
pulchung ara jotlu

— Cut this tree

'khan' is for hewing

tokta khanlu	— Hew the takta
(f) umnang ming hau?	— What is your name?
umnang imkau nang kalu?	— Where are you going?
nga sa (h)roumak	— I do not like to eat

Two or more verbs where joined form a Compound vern.
nga umangan loi lam-nak
khaitak I your buffalo on
road saw — I saw your buffalo on the way

nga jou demlha lok — I can speak well

Diminutive:-

jau	— Speak
nyi	— Laugh
hotshu	— Whisper

some roots.

nga ada	— I am ill
nga wok datha	— My stomach pains
I stomach pains	
jak xul	— Wash hand

Infinitive:-

dung se	— To eat
nak-ka ka	— Do not go
mai (h) jan	— Man speaks

Existence and possession expressed by verbs 'to be' & 'to have' in English is 'atha'.

nga man atha	— I have cow
apai (h) himna atha	— He is in the house

Adverbs:

Adverbs are denoted by different words

jaklau	— Quickly
banlemlem	— Slowly
jaklau chunglu	— Speak quickly
nga imja katak	— I came yesterday
I yesterday came	

nga neka kaang	— I will go afterwards
apai (h) nenap	— He will go tomorrow
kat-tai	
He tomorrow go	
vo thang ara imtan?	— How much is the cock cost?
cock cost is how much	

The sense of much and very much is expressed by apang, nari etc.

axal	— Good
nari xaltha	— Very good
ahal	— Difficult
nga dung apang sa (h)	— I will eat much rice
I rice much eat	
palpong ara nari xaltha	— Flower is very beautiful
flower is very beautiful	

Time is expressed by prefixing 'ja' to the numerals.

jashi	— Once
janai	— Twice
jadim	— Thrice
jabanga	— Five times
jan him cantha	— As hard as iron
botai him longtha	— As white as egg
egg as white	
dung sehungma mai (h)	— Man will not live
thachimo	without food
ranghil ahungma mai	— Man will not live
(h) thacimo	without air
mai (h)sa li	— Human being
mai (h) msal i wilrong	— Human being can not
thacimo human being	live in the forest
forest live no	

Some times 'mi' also acts as 'no' in case of we.

shim ahungma nitang	— We can not live
thacimi salt without we	without salt
cannot live	

Sentences:— Formation of simple sentences.

sa (h) — Eat	phak — Eat,	lang — See,
jam — Speak,	tai — Hear,	kat — Go

dung sa (h)	— Eat rice
veshu pak	— Eat curry
curry eat	
ngam phak	— Eat meat
sini sa (h)	— Eat sugar
shim phak	— Eat salt
alang	— To see
naklangka	— Do not see
nga jau tai-lu	— Listen to me
nak jauka	— Do not speak
umnang jau lu	— You speak
mai (h) jau tai-lu	— Do listen to others
apai (h) katha	— He goes
nga ka : ang	— I will go
nak ka -ka	— Do not go

Greeting:—

Jugli also has no equivalent for such greetings as in other Indian language, such greeting may be used in the following way.

jaihind	— Good morning
axal-i?	— Are you well / How do you do?
axalma kalit jo	— Wish you happy and
well go	safe journey
axalma nganglit-jo	— Wish you well and health
	(who stay back at home)

On the road:—

nga lam mang-ang	— I have lost the way
I road lost	

nga ma lam takhaiphu I to road show/take	— Please show me the way
nga takhaiphang lam I show way	— I shall show you the way
nga lam sen mak I way know not	— I do not know the way
nga shulphng lam I take way	— I shall take you to the way
axah kaunang kalu right to go	— Go the right
anang xai atha-i this bridge is	— Go the right
im anang atha Yes there is	— Is this bridge
lam ajung-i road wide	— Yes there is
ramo lam hinsa no road narrow	— Is the road wide?
imtam lam-lu? lam ara alu wah	— No it is narrow road
road is far very	— How far is the road?
lamkang	— Road is very far
lamcung	— Side road
lamkon	— Meeting/cross road
khamril	— Zigzag road
kham kau	— Stream
	— River

General:—

umnang axal-i? you well	— How are you?
nga mong smalang my name Samlang	— My name is Samlang
umnang ming hau? your name what	— What is your name?
umnang imkau wang? you where from	— Where from you are?

nga chnglang wang katak imchu umnang imkaunang ka-u? now you where to go	— I come from Changlang — Where are you going now?
nga itanagar nang ka-ang I Itanagar to going	— I am going to Itanagar
apai (h) hau-wa? he who	— Who is he?
apai (h) lungwang he chief	— He is chief
umnang anang-u-i? you tired	— Are you tired?
im nga anang-ang Yes I tired	— Yes, I am tired
wa	— Father
nyu	— Mother
phun	— Elder brother
nya	— Elder sister
shak/nyo	— Younger sister
nyo	— Younger brother
him tai wa	— Husband
achiknyu/himtainyu	— Wife
asamai (h) wasa	— Son
asamai (h) nyusa	— Daughter
tangji	— Family
sanau	— Relative
junwa	— Friend
xa	— Servant

Food and Drinks:—

nga khamlal—ang	— I am thirsty
nga ramda-ang hungry	— I am hungry
nga ram nari-da-sa-ang I hungry very much	— I am very much hungry
nga cul ning-ang I rice-beer want	— I want rice - beer drink
nga kham ningmak	— I don't drink water

·apai (h) dung sa (h) ta (h)	— He ate rice/ He has taken his food
umanang dung sa (h) u-i? you rice eat	— Will you take rice?
nga sa (h) tak	— I finished (my) meal
thalang nang nak-ka	— Donot go outside
umnang maphume ningtu-i you medicine take	— Hence you take medicine
imra umjak lang-phang let your hand see	— Let me see your hand
apai (h) sukwi-ra kaktha he cold cought	— He is caught by cold
nung	— Mouth
mik	— Eye
jak	— Hand
ja	— Leg
pa	— Tooth
na	— Ear
khong	— Nose
Shit	— Urine
xai	— Stool
nga dung sa (h) ma ramuk I rece eat wish not	— I do not wish to eat rice
umnang naship shopu-i? you biri smoke	— Do you smake ?
im nga naship ship-ang	— Yes, I smoke bbiri
nga ma ngam lamwan me to eat bring	— Bring meat for me
umnang cul ningtu-i ? you rice - beer drink	— Have you taken rice — beer ?
nitang cul ning-i us/we rice-beer drink	— Let us take/drink rice-beer
umnang talbal-u You taste	— You taste
cam	— Paddy
vong	— Un-cooked rice
dung	— Cooked rice

veshu	— Vegetable
ati	— Soup
shim	— Salt
axil	— Sour
nga (h)	— Fish
aping	— Fat
matdu arru chilly hot	— Chilly is hot
banpam	— Chapati
thasim	— Sweet potato
pongvong	— Maize

With a Physician:—

umnang axal-i? you well	— Are you well?
nga axal ramak I well not	— I am not well
nga kho datha I headache	— I have headache
maphum ara lamlu: medicine this take	— Take this medicine
khamkal jam-ma maphum ninglu hot-water with medicine drink	— Take medicine with hot water
gaon-bura him inkauna? gaon-bura's house where	— Where is the Gaon Bura?
nga gaon-bura wa him-nang I gaon-bura's house at	— I will stay at Gaon bura's house
ngang-tai stay gaon-burawa axal-i?	— How do you do Gaon- bura?
im axal shahab	— I am fine Sir/Sahab
apai (h) ara hau? he is who	— Who is he?
apai (h) ra tekla he is Tekla	— He is Tekala

nga neipang wang-jek ang I next-year come again	— I will come again next year
nga nak lak-ka me not forget	— Do not forget me
hahshung-tai exal-i? villagers well	— How is the villagers?
hahshung	— Village
hahshung-tai	— Villagers
winwa	— Guest
mai (h) nyal	— New commers
him	— House
kha phangwa	— Cheif judge
ming	— Country
hah	— Place

Agriculture :—

til-li cam khaitu (h)? what rice sown	— What rice you have sown?
nga taishung cam khaitak I taisung rice sowned	— I sowned taisung rice
pik	— Cultivation field
cam phok	— Paddy plant
kang-pik	— Jhum field
nal pik	— Wet cultivation field
pul	— Tree
acing	— Root
akho	— Bark
akang	— Bud
pilpong	— Flower
puljak	— Leaf

At School:—

nim hah na school atha-i? your village in there/have	— Is there school in your village?
im ni hah na school atha yes village in have	— Yes, there is school in our village.

nausarol imtan phatha? children how many reading	— How many children are reading?
rokdim nausarol ra patha	— There are thirty students reading.
umnang angraci senthalu-i? im — Yes	— Do you know English?

The use of some particles:—

asen	— To know
nga sentha	— I know
ajau	— To speak
achung	— To tell
raurang	— Want/wish
alang	— To look

Craft Weaving

umnang til-li khe tak-u? you what choth weaving	— What cloth you are weaving?
nga tangsa kot tak-ang	— I am weaving Tangsa cloth
umnang khe tak rautha-i? you cloth weaving like	— Do you like weaving?
im	— Yes
ara khe ara shamxal this cloth is nice	— This cloth is nice
ara khe thang imtan? this cloth price what	— What is the price of this cloth?
khe thang ara rokshe banga cloth price is fifteen	— This cloth is fifteen rupees
riwof	— Cotton
ri	— Yarn
khe	— Cloth

Shopping:-

shim tokshi thang imtan? salt one-kg price what	— What is the price of one kg salt
--	------------------------------------

shim tokshi thang sang-shi
 salt one-kg cost one-rupee
 ara ahang rang-i?
 is sell for
 im relu
 yes buy
 nga apang komok
 I much not give/pay
 ara thangan
 it cost much

shang
 arek
 thang-can
 thang-nen
 kang shi
 khep shi
 atakhai
 akhai
 awang
 jaklau wang
 ban-lem-lem
 ajol
 abam
 nga anai bamphu
 me little wait
 achap
 kasen sen chap
 akat
 nak ka-ka
 axang
 ajak

Introgrative:-

hau?
 imkau?
 til-li?

- One-kg salt is one rupee
- Is it for sale
- Yes buy it
- I will not pay much
- It cost very much
- To sell
- To buy
- High price/costly
- Cheap price
- One cigarette
- One packet of cigarette
- To show
- To find
- To come
- Come quickly
- Come slowly
- To run
- To wait
- Wait little for me
- To stand
- Stand face to face
- To go
- Do not go
- To go up
- To go down

- Who?
- Where?
- What?

apai (h) hau-wa?
 imkau-wang?
 imkau nang?
 hauwa-ma?

- Who is he?
- Where from?
- Where to?
- To whom?

Time:-

inchau sal
 neinap
 inja
 neipang
 neipangning
 nepang pangkeng
 neka
 japoi lengshi
 batshe
 ak baji

- To day
- Tomorrow
- Yesterday
- Next year
- After years together
- Last year
- Afterwards
- One month
- One week
- One O'clock

Miscellaneous:-

jatojaro
 jato
 jaro
 kalang lang
 jei
 jakhaka
 ara khama
 ara rangma
 alaisu
 acan
 rinnak baka
 nga min arahon
 umnang til-li kamanglu?
 umnang til-li ravutha?
 ahalwa
 nga jak samakal
 ara khakla

- Youth
- Youth (girl)
- Youth (boy)
- Stand still
- Behind
- Ahead
- This is why
- Because
- Late
- Fast/strong
- Never mind
- I agree to your point
- What is your opinion?
- What do you think?
- Impossible
- I am busy
- This is right

aneknang nganglu	— Sit near by
talhum-i	— Let us finish
ngama jakshom apangwa (h)	— I have much work
ara ame-i?	— Are you sure?
im ame hun	— Yes, I am sure
atan hun	— This much

VOCABULARY

(Alphabetical Word List)

(A)

above	— akhu	— आखु
Above the tree	— pulchung khu	— पुलछुङ खु
Abandon	— apel	— आपेल्
Abandon the area	— apel hah	— आपेल हाह
Abuse	— atam	— आताम्
He abused me	— apai (h) nga tamta	— आपाभि (ह) डा तामता
After	— jei	— जेभि
Alone	— asang	— आसाङ
He is alone	— apai (h)chan	— आपाभि (ह) चान्
Although	— arajomin	— आराजमिन्
Always	— jarlip	— जारिप्
Air	— rang hil	— राङ हिल्
Angry	— dinkha	— दिन्खा
Animal	— ngam	— डाम्
All	— thatla	— थात्ला
Ache	— ada	— आदा
Headaches	— khuda	— खुदा
Advance	— jakhu ka	— जाखु का
Arrow	— dasan	— दासान्
Ashamed	— ajalsa	— आजाल्सा
Ascend	— axung	— आखुङ
Climb on the tree	— pulchung na xung	— पुलछुङ ना खुङ
Ask	— api	— आपि
Assault	— abou	— आबभु
Do not beat	— nak bou ka	— नाक् बभु का
Arrest	— akhal	— आखाल्

(B)

Bad	— aba	— आबा
He is a bad man	— apai (h) aba	— आपाभि (ह) आबा

Basket	— burang	— बुराङ्
Bridge	— xe	— खे
Bring	— lawman	— लाम्मान्
Bring money	— komphong lamwan	— कम्फङ् लाम् वान्
Brother (elder)	— phu	— फु
Brother (younger)	— nau	— नाव्
Buffalo (male)	— loipong	— लोपिङ्
Buffalo (female)	— loikau	— लोिकाव्
Buffalo	— loi	— लो
Buffalo (calf)	— loisa	— लोिसा
Build	— ahun	— आहुन
Bull	— manpong	— मान्पङ्
Burn	— axam	— आखाम्
Buy	— arek	— आरेक्
Bundle	— alan	— आलान्
Bury	— abing	— आबिङ्
(C)		
Call	— hal	— हाल्
Can	— ci	— चि
Came	— ri	— रि
Calf	— sa	— सा
Curry	— ape	— आपे
Catch	— lu	— लु
Cat	— meng	— मेङ्
Claw	— ngambol	— डाम्बल्
Cap	— khopok	— खपक्
Cheap	— thangkom	— थाङ्कम्
Cheek	— thal	— थाल
Chest	— tik	— तिक्
Child	— nausa	— नाञ्सा
Chilli	— matdu	— मात्दु
Cloth	— khe	— खे
Cloud	— phon	— फन्
Cliff	— kan	— कान्
Climb	— xung	— खुङ्
Coat	— kut	— कुत्

Cobra	— paukal	— पाङ्काल्
Cock	— vopong	— वुपुङ्
Cold	— kai(h)	— काभि (ह)
Cold water	— kham kai (h)	— खाम् काभि (ह)
Collect	— katom	— कातम्
Come	— wangg	— वाङ्
Come back	— wangjek	— वाङ् जेक्
Come with him	— apai (h)jamma wang	— आपाभि (ह) जाम् मा वाङ्
Come here	— anang wang	— आनाङ् वाङ्
Cotton	— rivot	— रिवत्
Corpse	— mai(h) mang	— माभि (ह) माङ्
Cool	— kaih	— काभिह्
Cook	— lilm	— लिम्
Cookling pot	— tik	— तिक्
Cover	— hup	— हुप्
Cow	— man	— मान्
Crab	— hen	— हेन्
Crow	— vokha	— वखा
Country	— ming	— मिङ्
Cultivation	— pik	— पिक्
Cut	— tha	— था
Curry	veshu	— वेशु
Cast	— shak	— शाक्
Caste	— phammah	— फाम् माह्
Cut tree	— pulchung jot	— पुल्कुङ् जत्
Cut fuel	— chan that	— छान् थात्
Cut the meat into pieces	— ngam thalu	— डाम् थालु
(D)		
Day	— sal	— साल्
Daily	— salwon	— साल्वन्
Dance	— run	— रुन्
Denegerous	— mai (h) hitsa	— माभि(ह) हित्सा
Dao	— jang	— जाङ्

Damage	— thaba	— थाबा
Do not damage	— nak thaba-ka	— नाक् थाबा-का
Daughter	— sa, mai (h)nyu	— सा, माभि (ह) न्यु
Dark night	— rangnyak	— राङ्गन्याक्
Dawn the hill	— hah kanjana	— हाह कान्जाना
Date	— asal	— आसाल्
Dairy farm	— man remhah	— मान् रेम्हाह्
Dead	— amang	— आमाङ्
Dead body of man	— maih mang	— माइह् माङ्
Die	— adai	— आदाभि
Deaf	— nabang	— नाबाङ्
Dear	— amincan	— आमिनचान्
Deer	— cok	— चक्
Dig	— athut	— आथुत्
Divide	— kaphal	— काफाल्
Different opinion	— mama thunglam	— मामा थुङ्गलाम्
Dislike	— raumo	— राओम्
Do	— shom	— शम्
What is he doing ?	— apai (h) til-li shomtha ?	— आपाभि (ह) तिल् लि शम्था ?
Difficult	— ahal	— आहाल्
Disobey	— taimo	— ताभिम
Dry	— hok	— हक्
Drunkard	— apang	— आपाङ्
Dirty	— asot	— आसत्
Drag	— ahom	— आहम्
Drink	— aning	— आनिङ्
Dry paddy	— cam hok	— चाम् हक्
Dog	— hoi	— हाभि
Disease	— thung	— थुङ्
Doctor	— maphum kotai	— माफुम् कताभि
Distance	— alu	— आलु
Distribute	— aphal	— आफाल्
(E)		
eat	— sa (h)	— सा (ह)
Eat the rice	— dung sa (h)	— दुङ् सा (ह)

East	— sa xang	— सालखाङ्
East	— salxang	— सालखाङ्
Eastern country	— salxang ming	— सालखाङ् मिङ्
Ear	— na	— ना
Earth	— hah	— हाह्
Easy	— acol	— आचल्
Eat meat	— ngam phak	— ङाम् फाक्
Egg	— votai	— वताभि
Elephant	— makoi	— माकभि
Enemy	— ral	— राल्
Enter	— anop	— आनप्
Escape	— ason	— आसन्
Do not escape	— nak son ka	— नाक् सन् का
Eleven	— rok she ra ashi	— रकेश रा आशि
Empty	— kaishik/cangpoi	— काभिशिक् चाङ्पुञ्जि
Eye	— mik	— मिक्
Evening	— rangja	— राङ्जा
Earring	— napok	— नापक्
Expense	— sim	— सिम्
(H)		
Face	— sham	— शाम्
My face	— nga sham	— ङा शाम्
Good looking face	— shamxal	— शाम् खाल्
Fall	— xut	— खुत्
False	— alek	— आलेक्
Do not tell false	— alek nak chungha	— आलेक् नाक् कुङ् हा
Family	— tangji	— ताङ् जि
Father	— wa	— वा
Far	— alu	— आलु
Farmer	— piktai	— पिक्ताभि
Fast	— can	— चान्
Fat	— aping	— आपिङ्
Father-in-law	— hou	— हाउ
Fear	— acu	— आचु
Find	— akhai	— आखाभि

Field	— pik	— पिक्
I found the pen	— nga kolom khaitak	— डा कलम् खाअिताक्
Fire	— wal	— वाल्
Fish	— nghah	— डाह्
Fly	— apok	— आपक्
Feather	— vorang	— वराङ्
Feel	— ravo	— राव
Finger	— jaksi	— जाकसि
Female (animal)	— akau	— आकौ
Female (human)	— anyu	— आभु
Flower	— pilpong	— पिल्पङ्
Fight	— kamol	— कामल्
Fine	— shamxal	— शाम्खाल्
Finish	— tathom	— ताथम्
Fire	— wal	— वाल्
Flame	— wal-lung	— वाल्-लुङ्
Five	— banga	— बाङा
Flea	— son	— सन्
Flesh	— ngam-thing	— डाग्-थिङ्
Flash	— lep	— लेप्
Forget	— lakhat	— लाखात्
Food	— dung	— दुङ्
Foot	— japha	— जाफा
Forest	— wilrong	— विल् रङ्
Frog	— lukeng	— लुकेङ्
Fruit	— pulti	— पुलति
From	— wong	— वङ्
Foreign	— maih-ming	— माअिह्-मिङ्
He is a foreigner	— apai (h) mai (h) ming-win	— आपाअि (ह) माअि (ह) मिङ्-विन्
Friend	— jonwa	— जन्वा
(C)		
Go	— kat	— कात्
You go	— umnang-ka	— व् सन्नाङ्-का

Goat	— kelkai	— केल् काअि
Goat (male)	— kelkaipong	— केल् काअिपङ्
Goat (Female)	— kelkaikau	— केल् काअिकाअु
Goat (young)	— kelkaisa	— केल् काअिसा
Go down	— kok	— कक्
Go up	— uxang	— अु खाङ्
God	— rangtai/farawa	— राङ् ताअि/फारावा
Good	— axal	— आखाल्
Gong	— nyam	— आम
Good man	— maih-xal	— माअिह्-खाल्
Government	— sotkariming shimatai	— सत्कारिमिङ् शिमाताअि
Garden	— pal	— पाल्
Glad	— songrang	— सङ् राङ्
Grand father	— te	— ते
Grand mother	— wi	— वि
Granary	— camtap	— चाअ् ताप्
Green	— apil	— आपिल्
Gruel	— dungnyal	— दुङ् आल्
Gun	— sanet	— सानेत्
Gun powder	— nyamwan	— आम्वान्
Guest	— winwa	— विन्वा
Guard	— abam/aremkom	— आबाम् / आरेमक्म
Great man	— maih- komaipong	— माअिह्- कमाअिपङ्
Gain	— lapkap	— लाप् काप्
He gained huge money	— apai (h) komphong apang lapkap-ta	— आपाअि (ह) कम् फङ् आपाङ् लाप् काप्-ता
Ground	— hah	— हाह्
Sit on the ground	— hah khoma ngang	— हाह् खमा डाङ्
Give	— ko	— क
Give it to him	— apai (h) ma ko	— आपाअि (ह) मा क
Grown	— japjo	— जाप् ज
Gather	— tatom	— तातप्
Guilt	— alek	— आलेक्

He is guilty	— apai (h) alek	— आपाअि (ह्)आलेक्
Grass	— nam	— नाम्
Cow is grazing	— man ra nam phaktha	— मान् रा नाम् फाक्था

(H)

Have	— atha	— आथा
I have food	— ngama dung atha	— डामा दुङ् आथा
Hair	— khoron	— खरन्
Hand	— jak	— जाक्
Handle	— ashompai	— आशम्पाअि
He handled it	— apai (h) shompaita	— आपाअि (ह्) शम्पाअिता
Hat	— khopok	— खपक्
Halt	— achap	— आछाप्
Halt there	— kanang chaplu	— कानाङ् छाप्लु
Hate	— cilril	— चिल्रिल्
Head	— kho	— ख
Headache	— khoda	— खदा
Headman	— walang/phokho	— वालाङ्/फख
Heat	— akal	— आकाल्
Heat the iron	— jang takal	— जाङ् ताकाल्
Hear	— te	— ते
Heart	— din	— दिन्
He	— apai (h)	— आपाअि (ह)
Heavy	— alih	— आलिह्
Help	— anongpong	— आनाङ् पङ्
Hearth	— tap	— ताप्
Here	— anang	— आनाङ्
Come here	— anang kalu	— आनाङ् कालु
Hide	— kapu	— कापु
Hiding house	— kapu him	— कापु हिम्
Hill	— hahkan	— हाह्कान्
High	— aluk	— आलुक्
Hit	— bu	— बु
Hold	— lot	— लत्
Horn	— arong	— आरङ्

Hot	— akal	— आकाल्
Hot water	— kham kal	— खाम् काल्
Hot rice	— dung kal	— दुङ् काल्
House	— him	— हिम्
His house	— apai (h) him	— आपाअि (ह) हिम्
How	— imxim	— अिम् खिम्
How have you done it?	— umnang imxim aitu?	— अुम् नाङ् अिम् खिम् — आअियु ?
How many?	— imtan?	— अिम् तान् ?
Hungry	— camal/ramda	— चाम् लाल् / राम् दा
I am hungry	— nga camlal-ang/ ramda-ang	— डा चाम् लाल् / आङ् राम् दा-आङ्
Huge	— apang	— आपाङ्
Heaven	— wolim	— वलिम्
Hell	— so	— स
Hike	— abai	— आबाअि
Husk	— akhop	— आखप्
Husband	— wasa	— वासा
Hailstone	— ngeil	— डेअिल्
Hailstorm	— ranghil	— राङ् हिल्
Horse	— komrang	— कम् राङ्

(I)

I	— nga	— डा
I am well	— nga axal	— डा आखाल्
I am sick	— nga ada	— डा आदा
Ill	— ada	— आदा
Important	— akhek	— आखेक्
Immediate	— jaklau	— जाक्लाअु
In	— mong	— मङ्
In the house	— him mong-na	— हिम् मङ्-ना
In the box	— tek mong-na	— तेक् मङ्-ना
Inform	— achung	— आछुङ्
Inform him	— apai(h) ma chung-lu	— आपाअि(ह्) मा छुङ्-लु

Insect	— sotsa	— खत्सा
Iron	— jang	— जाङ्
Invite	— ahal	— आहाल्
Investigate	— ashison	— आशिसन्
Idea	— thunglam	— थुङ्लाम्
Is	— atha	— आथा
Issue	— akot	— आकत्
If	— arajo	— आराज
Items	— tangwang	— ताङ्वान्
Institution	— likphat-him	— लिक् फात्-हिम

(J)

Jackal	— imk-aku	— अिमक्-आकु
Jar	— hahtik	— हाह् तिक्
Jaw	— kah	— काह्
Joke	— sitathanka	— सिताथानका
Jump	— wuk	— वुक्
Jungle	— wilrong	— विल्रङ्
Judge	— phongwa	— फङ्वा
Judges settle the case	— phongwa-heng ra-khatathonta	— फङ्वा-हेङ् रा-साताथन्ता
Just now	— imchau	— अिमछाञ्
Just today	— imchau-sal	— अिमछाञ्-साल
Job	— jakshom	— जाक्शम्
Jug	— khap	— खाप्
Jail	— phatik	— फातिक्
Water jug	— khamkhop	— खाम्खप्
Javelin	— pah	— पाह्
Jealous	— mik shok	— मिक् शक्

(K)

Kerosene	— walkham	— वाल्खाम
Key	— sapi	— सापि

Keen	— raurang	— राअ् राङ्
Keep	— ramthen	— राम्थेन
Keep the money	— komphong ramthenlu	— कम्फङ् राम्थेन्लु
Kettle	— tik	— तिक्
Kick	— anak	— आन्क्
Kill	— ajot/tikdok	— आजत्/तिक्दक्
Kind	— mincan	— मिन्चान्
He is kind man	— maih maincan mai(h) apai(h)	— माअिह् मिन्चान् माअि (ह्) आपाअि (ह्)
Kidnap	— aho	— आह्
He kidnaped down a child	— apai (h) maih sa hota	— आपाअि (ह्) माअिह् सा हता
Kinsman	— sanau	— सानाञ्
Know	— aden	— आदेन्
He knows	— apai (h) dentha	— आपाअि (ह्) देन्था
Knife	— jangsi	— जाङ्सि
Kindle	— cak	— चाक्
He kindled the fire	— apai (h) walcakta	— आपाअि (ह्) वाल्चाक्ता
Knock	— tho	— थ
He knocked	— apai(h) thota	— आपाअि (ह्) थता

(L)

Labour	— kamshom-win	— कामशाम-विन्
Ladder	— xeri	— खेरि
Lady	— maihnyu	— माअिह्नु
Lame	— jakong	— जाकङ्
Lament	— camnang/rawu	— चामनाङ्+रावु
Land	— hah	— हाह्
Language	— jau	— जाञ्
Late	— jei	— जेअि
He came late	— paih jei nang wangta	— पाअिह् जेअि नाङ् वाङ्ता
Laugh	— nyi	— अि

Large	— ajong	— आजङ्
Leaf	— puljak	— पुल्जाक्
Leave	— atheng	— आथेङ्
Lap	— athen	— आथेन्
Last	— hei	— हैअि
Learn	— aden	— आदेन्
I want to learn your language	— nga umnang jau denma rauthalak	— डा अमुनाङ् जाअु देन्मा राअुथालाक्
Leg	— ja	— जा
Left	— jaxit	— जाखित्
Live	— angang	— आङाङ्
Love	— rau	— राअु
I love you	— nga umnang rauang	— डा अमुनाङ् राअुआङ्
Lid	— akip	— आकिप्
Lie (false)	— alek	— आलेक्
Lift	— ton	— तन्
Light (adjective)	— wal-lit	— वाल्-लित्
Light (noun)	— nal	— नाल
Lightning	— ranglep	— राङ्ग्लेप्
Legend	— manphan	— मान्फान्
Liquor	— kalla-cul	— काल्ला-चुल्
Liberty	— pong-thungle	— पङ्-थुङ्ग्ले
Lime	— thin	— थिन्
Like	— raurang	— राअुराङ्
Load	— hul	— हुल्
Lene	— mon	— मन्
Lock	— tala	— ताला
Long	— alu	— आलु
Lose	— thamang	— थामाङ्
Longevity	— roljang	— रल्जाङ्
Lonely	— cancan	— चान्चान्
Look	— lang	— लाङ्
Log	— pul	— पुल्
Logic	— banlam	— बान्लाम
Luck	— khangrang	— खाङ् रोङ्

Lunatic	— aru	— आरु
Luggage	— tangwang	— थाङ् बाङ्
Lust	— ramsa	— रामसा
Luxury	— namte	— नाम्ते
(M)		
Macabre	— abal	— आबाल
Make	— ahon	— आहन्
Man	— maih	— माअिह्
Mad	— aru	— आरु
Male	— wa	— वा
Mankind	— maih-sali	— माअिह्-सालि
Many	— apang	— आपाङ्
Marry	— shalwang	— शाल् बाङ्
Mare	— komrang-kau	— कमराङ्-काअु
Magnet	— jangnagam-khi	— जाङ् नागाम्-खि
Manure	— hahwang/hahxal	— हाह् बाङ्/हाह् खाल्
Mat	— cul	— चुल्
Match	— walkhet	— वाल् खेत्
Mass	— apang	— आपाङ्
Meat	— ngam	— डाम्
Meal	— phaksat	— फाक् सात्
Meet	— kahim	— काहिम्
Medicine	— maphum	— माफुम्
Mercy	— mincan	— मिन्चान्
Mint	— komphong- loktap	— कम फङ्- लक् ताप्
Mistake	— thajah	— थाजाह्
Miserable life	— tangshih	— ताङ् शिह्
Mob	— mingkatom	— मिङ् कातम्
Mobile	— khomsham	— खम् शाम्
Modify	— akaly	— आकाल्य्
Modern	— anyal	— आन्याल्
Money	— komphong	— कम फङ्
Monkey	— wai	— वाअि
Month	— japaileng	— जापाअिलेङ्

Moon	— japai	— जापाअि
Mother	— nyu	— अु
Mountain	— hahkan	— हाह् कान्
Mouse	— sopu	— सपु
Mouth	— nong	— नङ्
Much	— apang	— आपाङ्
Mud	— bok	— बक्
Multiply	— aphanphan	— भाफान् फान्
Murder	— atik-jot	— आतिक्-जत्
Mutual	— akara	— आकार्
Must	— ratha	— राथा
My	— nga	— डा
My name is	— nga ming	— डा मिङ्
Rekhung	— rekhung	— रेखुङ्

(N)

Name	— ming	— मिङ्
Naked	— bonglong	— बङ् लङ्
Nail	— jakxok	— जाक् खक्
Narrow road	— lam-meng	— लाम्-मेङ्
Net	— cuk	— चुक्
Neck	— boh	— बह्
New	— anyal	— आन्नाल्
Needle	— mit	— मित्
Nest	— tip	— तिप्
Nest of bilrd	— votip	— वतिप्
Nervous	— patja	— पात् जा
Never	— camtan-jomin	— चाम तान्-जमिन्
Nine	— taku	— ताकु
Nice	— shamxal	— शाम् खाल्
Night	— rangnyak	— रङ् न्नाक्
No	— ramoh	— रामह्
Noble	— maihcan	— माअिह् चान्
Nobody	— hau-min-ramoh	— हाअु-मिन्-रामह्
Nose	— khong	— खङ्
Nostril	— khong-po	— खङ्-प

Noon	— rangneh	— राङ् नेह्
Now	— imchu	— अिमचु
Now-a-days	— inchu-nehap	— अिमचु-नेह् नाप्
Nonsense	— anga/ajah	— आङ्गा/आजाह्
North	— lamthak	— लाम् थाक्
Notorious	— mai-huh/mai-lek	— माअि-हुह्/माअिह्-लेक्
(O)		
Obey	— jau-te	— जाअु-ते
Oath	— tomhan	— तम् हान्
Obscene	— saltham	— खाल् थाम्
Observe	— alang	— आलाङ्
Oil	— ten	— तेन्
Oblige	— jau-mani/jau-te	— जाअु-मानि/जाअु-ते
Old (of thing)	— tangkeng wangkeng	— ताङ् केङ्-वाङ् केङ्
Old (of man)	— tekang	— तेकाङ्
Old (of woman)	— vikau	— विकाअु
Old (of people)	— maih-keng	— माअिह्-केङ्
Once	— jashi	— जाशि
Onion	— cikat	— चिकात्
Only	— aradai	— आरादाअि
Opinion	— thunglam	— थुङ् लाम्
Opium	— kani	— कानि
Order	— tetbad	— तेत् बाद्
Open	— alak	— आलाक्
Outside	— phai	— फाअि
He is outsider	— paih-phaite	— पाअिह्-फाअिते
Orphan	— nauti-sa	— नाअु ति-सा
Origin	— aphan	— आपाङ्
Out door	— himphai	— हिम् फाअि
Out fall(river)	— kham-mik	— खाम्-मिक्
Overthrow	— akalai	— आकालाअि
Gaonbura has been over thrown by the villagers	— gaonburawa hahsungtai-ra kalaita	— गाअन् बुरा वा हाह् तुङ् ताअि-रा कालाअिता

(P)		
Paddy	— cam	— चाम्
Paddy field	— campik	— चाम् पिक्
Pain	— da:	— दा:
My leg is paining	— nga-ja datha	— डा-जा दाथा
Palm of hand	— jakpha	— जाक् फा
Plant (paddy)	— cam-phok	— चाम्-फाक
Paper	— celap	— बेलाप्
Parachute	— cong	— चङ्
Place	— hah	— हाह्
Pipe (smoking)	— shilim	— शिलिम्
Plain	— hah-thung	— हाह्-थुङ्
Play	— japja	— जाप् जा
Pig	— wag	— वाग्
Papper	— cangkhu	— चाङ्खु
People	— maih	— माहिह्
Pork	— wängam	— वाग् अम्
Pot	— tik	— तिक्
Porter	— jol-hultai	— जल्-हुल् ताअि
Plantain	— nyap-pul	— न्याप्-पुल्
Plate	— pan	— पान्
Price	— athang	— आथाङ्
Purchase	— arek	— आरेक्
Priest	— thangting-tai	— थाङ्तिङ्-ताअि
Pumkin	— lauri	— लाअुरि
Pack	— athop	— आथप्
Packet	— akhep	— आखेप्
Passenger	— akhomwin	— आखम् विन्
Paradise	— wolim	— वालिम्
Paradise of man	— maih phak-tai	— माहिह् फाक्-ताअि
Pay	— ko	— क
Peace	— kara	— कारा
Punishment	— mona	— मना
Proud	— shikong	— शिक् ड्
Promise	— tom-hon	— तम्-हन्
Pursue	— thalem-kom	— थालेम्-कम्
Puzzle	— patja	— पात् जा

Python	— pojong	— पजङ्
(Q)		
Quake	— mau	— माअु
Earthquake	— hahmautha	— हाह् माअु था
Quarrel	— tangdu	— ताङ्दु
Quick	— jaklau	— जाक् लाअु
Come quick	— jaklau-wanglu	— जाक् लाअु-वाङ्अु
Question	— jaupai	— जाअु पाअि
Quality	— fan	— फान्
Quiet	— banlemlem	— बान् लेम् लेम्
He walks quickly	— apaih jaklau khomtha	— आपाअिह् जाक् लाअु-खम् था
(R)		
Rabbit	— jokpu/sopu	— जक् पु/सपु
Radio	— asaitek	— आसाअितेक्
I am listening film	— nga cinema bong	— डा चिनेमा बङ्
song from radio	— radio ma tat-ang	— राअिअ मा तात्-आङ्
Rain	— rangjin	— राङ् जिन्
Rain fall	— rang jintha	— राङ् जिन् था
Raid	— along/akum	— आलङ्/आकुम्
Rail	— rel	— रेल्
Raise	— ashat	— आशात्
Ration	— vongsat	— वङ् सात्
Read	— phat	— फात्
I am reading book	— nga lik-phatang	— डा लिक्-फाताङ्
Reach	— thau	— थाअु
I reached yesterday	— nga imja thautak	— डा अिअ् जाथाअु ताक्
Reap	— khan	— खान्
Reap the paddy	— cam khan-u	— चाम् खान्-अु
Red	— asang	— आसाङ्
Rest	— ngang	— डाङ्
Receive	— alap	— आलाप्
I received ten rupees	— nga komphong rokshe-laptak	— डा कम् फङ् रक् से-लाप् ताक्

Return	— jek	— जेक्
Return my pig	— nga wak jek kolu	— डा वाक् जेक् कलु
Rice	— cam	— चाम्
Rice (cooked)	— dung	— दुङ्
Rice (uncooked)	— vong	— भङ्
Right	— jak xah	— जाक् खाह्
Ring (ear)	— na pok	— ना पक्
Rock	— longbu	— लङ् बु
Room	— khok	— खक्
Root	— aching	— आछिङ्
Rich	— tanglom	— ताङ् लम्
River	— khamril	— खाम रिल्
Relative	— sanau	— सानाउ
Road	— lam	— लाम्
Rotten	— anam	— आनाम्
Run	— ason	— आसन
Rubber	— pongpoi	— पङ् पओ
Rule	— thung-le	— थुङ्-ले
Remorse	— camnang	— चाम् नाङ्
Remote	— ko-kaih	— क-काअिह्
Remove	— aphan	— आफान्

(S)

Sack	— thola	— थला
Sad	— dinba	— दिन बा
Safe	— lon	— लन्
I am safe	— nga-lontak	— डा-लन् ताक्
Said	— chung	— छुङ्
Saint	— samal	— सामाल्
Salesman	— thangshangtai	— थाङ् शाङ् ताअि
Salt	— shim	— शिम्
Same	— adam	— आदाम्
Sand	— samat	— सामात्
Save	— thalom	— थालम्
Say	— jau	— जाअ
Scab	— han-ma	— हान्-मा

Scape	— huson	— हुसन
Search	— konron	— कन् रन्
See	— lang	— लाङ्
I see	— nga lang-ang	— डा लाङ्-आङ्
I saw	— nga khoitak	— डा खअिताक्
Show me	— nga ma takhai	— डा मा ताखाअि
I found him	— nga apai (h) khoitak	— डा आपाअि(ह)खअिताक्
Seed	— ali	— आलि
Sell	— ahang	— आशाङ्
Servant	— xa/winsang	— खा/विन् शाङ्
Seath	— thalemkon	— थालेम् कन्
Shop	— thangshang him	— थाङ् शाङ् हिम्
Sin	— ngare	— डारे
Small	— arin	— आरिन्
Slowly	— banlemlem	— बान् लेम् लेम्
Sick	— ada	— आदा
Shame	— kajin sa	— काजिन् सां
Shy	— patja	— पात् जा
Skull	— khorang	— खराङ्
Skull (man)	— maih khorang	— माअिह् खराङ्
Skull (monkey)	— woi khorang	— वओ खराङ्
Skull (cow)	— man khorang	— मान् खराङ्
Smoke	— walkhuh	— वाल् खुह्
Smoke biri	— naship shiplu	— नाशिप् शिप्लु
Snake	— pau	— पाअ
Snake (cobra)	— paukal	— पाअ काल्
Snake (python)	— paujong	— पाअ जङ्
Snake (water)	— khampau	— खाम्पाअ
Sister	— nau-maihnyu	— नाअ-माअिह्लु
Smith	— jang rot-tai	— जाङ् रत्-ताअि
Son	— sa (maihwa)	— सा (माअिह्वा)
Sour	— axei	— आखेजि
Sky	— rang	— राङ्
South	— salnyop	— सालन्प
Stand	— chap	— छाप
Stomach	— wok	— वक्

Stone	— long	— लङ्
Sow	— wak-kau	— वाक्-काअु
Story	— manphan	— मान्फान्
Stream	— khamril	— खाम्रिल्
Sun	— rangsal	— राङ्गसाल्
Storm	— ranghil	— राङ्गहिल्
Straw	— camkong	— चाम्कङ्
Spoon	— cakong	— चाकङ्
Snow	— ngel	— ङेल्
Sob	— ahep	— आहेप्
Some	— anai	— आनाअि
Speak	— jau	— जाअु
Starve	— ramda	— राम्दा
Stay	— angang	— आङ्गङ्
Steel	— jang-ngam	— जाङ्-ङाम्
Steal	— hothut	— हथुत्
Strike	— katok	— कात्क
Strong	— can	— चान्
Strong-man	— maih can	— माअिह् चान्
Student	— loikphhat-tai	— लअिक् फात् -ताअि
Sympathy	— mincan	— मिन् चान्

(T)

Table	— tebon/karatheng	तेबन् /काराथेङ्
Tall	— alu	आलु
Tail	— ame	आमे
Talk	— jau	जाअु
Take	— lam	लाम्
I will take	— nga lamang	ङा लामाङ्
Taste	— tal	ताल्
Taste the vegetable	— veshu tal-lu	वेशु ताल्-लु
Tablet	— maphomti	माफमत्ति
Tea	— phalap	फालाप
Task	— jakshom	जाक् शम्
Taxi	— motat	मतात्
Teach	— shirin	शिरिन्

Teacher	— lik shlrin-tai	— लिक् शिरिन -ताअि
Tell	— chu'ng	— छुङ्
That	— kara	— कारा
They	— ching	— छिङ्
Their	— chingtang	— छिङ्ताङ्
This	— ara	— आरा
These	— aratam	— आराताम्
Thief	— ahuh	— आहुह
Think	— ravo	— राव्
Tiger	— ca (h)	— चा (ह्)
Tired	— nang	— नाङ्
Thing	— tangwang	— ताङ् वाङ्
Thirsty	— khamlal	— खाम् लाल्
Tie	— akhak	— आखाक्
To	— nang	— नाङ्
Give it to him	— apai(h) ma kolu	— आपाअि (ह्) मा कलु
Today	— imchau-sal	— अिम छाअु -साल
Tomorrow	— neinap	— नेअिनाप्
Toe	— jasi	— जासि
Together	— adam	— आदाम्
Tooth	— pa	— पा
Town	— kalahah	— कालाहाह
Thunder	— rangmok	— राङ् मक्
True	— asing	— आसिङ्
Trunk (tree)	— pulchung	— पुल् छिङ्
Tryunk (elephant)	— makoi jak	— माकअि जाक्
Turmeric	— khohmen	— खह् मेन्
Turmeric (powder)	— khohmen-ban	— खह् मेन् -बान्
Two	— anai	— आनाअि
Thousand	— hing	— हिङ्
One thousand	— hingshi	— हिङ् शि
Three	— adim	— आदिम्
Two thousand	— hingnai	— हिङ् नाअि
Thread	— ri	— रि
Thrice	— jakdim	— जाक् दिम्
Title	— phanmah	— फान् माह्
Tobacoo	— nya	— न्या

Took	— lamtah	— लाम् ताह्
Taught	— shirinthah	— शिरिन् थाह
Tree	— pul	— पुल्
Trick	— ajon	— अजन्
Trust	— tongmang	— तङ् माङ्
Thinking of	— kamang	— कामाङ्

(U)

Umbrella	— cong	— चङ्
It is raining, I have no umbrella	— rang jintha, ngama cong ahong	— राङ् जिन् था, ङामा चङ् आहङ्
Uncle	— wang	— वाङ्
Uncle (maternal)	— hu	— हु
Under	— among	— आमङ्
Under the house	— him mongna	— हिम् मङ्ना
Understand	— aden	— आदेन्
Do you understand?	— umnang denthai?	— अुम् नाङ् देन् थाअि ?
Urine	— shit-shang	— शित्-शाङ्
Up the hill	— hah kan-na	— हाह् कान्-ना
Us	— netang	— नेताङ्
Use	— shampai	— शाम् पाअि
Utensil	— tik-pan	— तिक्-पान्
Usual	— kajoi	— काजअि

(V)

Vacate	— tacak	— ताचाक्
Vaccination	— mit	— मित
Have you taken vaccination of small pox	— umang cufa rangtanma mit mit lamtu-i	— अुम् नाङ् चुफा रङ् तोन् मो मित् लाम्तु-अि
Vacuum	— cangpol	— चाङ् पल्
Vagabond	— among	— आमङ्
He is a vagabond	— maih mong apaih	— माअिह् मङ् आपाअिह्
Valve	— akha	— आखा

Keep water inside the bamboo tube	— wah cung-khana kham thenlu	— वाह् चङ् खामा खाम् थेन् लु
Pour the water through the valve of bamboo tube	— wah cungkhama kham kel-lu	— वाह् चुङ्-खाना — खाम् केल्-लु
Valuable	— thangcan	— थाङ् चान्
Valuable thing	— thangcan phan	— थाङ् चान् फान्
Vegetable	— veshu	— वेशु
very	— nari	— नारि
Very good	— nari xaltha	— नारि खाल्था
Very hungry	— nari ramda	— नारि राम् दा
Veteran	— sare/nolang	— सारे/नलाङ्
Village	— hahshong	— हाह् शङ्
Villagers	— hahshong win	— हाह् शङ् विन्
Villain	— ahu-ahang	— आहु-आहाङ्
Vomit	— phat	— फात्
Voyage	— akhom sham	— आखम्-शाम्

(W)

Walk	— khom	— खम्
Wait	— abam	— आबाम्
Want (wish)	— rau	— राअु
Warm	— akham	— आखाम्
Wash	— axol	— आखल्
Water	— kham	— खाम्
What?	— til-li ?	— तिल्-लि ?
What is this?	— ara til-li ?	— आरा तिल्-लि ?
When ?	— camtok ?	— चाम् तक् ?
White	— alung	— आलुङ्
Who ?	— hau ?	— हाअु ?
Whom ?	— hau ma ?	— हाअु मा ?
Why?	— till-lima?	— तिल्-लिमा ?
Widow	— nati-nyu	— नाति-नु

Widower	— nati-wa	— नाति-वा
Wife	— nyusa	— नुसा
Wild	— wilrongtai	— विल् रङ् ताभि
Wind	— vorang	— भराङ्
With	— jam	— जाम्
With me	— nga jam-ma	— ङा जाम्-मा
War	— ral-long	— राल्-लङ्
Watch	— lang	— लाङ्
Watch him	— langlu apaih	— लाङ् लु आपाभिह
Way	— lam	— लाम्
Weave	— khewat	— खेवात्
Wedding	— salwang	— साल्वाङ्
Weep	— axap	— आसाप्
Weight	— tok	— तक्
Well	— axal	— आखाल्
Whip	— abu	— आबु
Whole	— sadop/thon/tang	— सादपुयन् ताङ्
Wicket	— alek	— आलेक्
Will	— araurang	— आराअु राङ्
Withdraw	— lamjek	— लाम्जेक्
Wolf	— shol	— शल्
Woman	— maihnyu	— माभिहूनु
Work	— jakshom	— जाकशाम
Worse	— aba pinthom	— आबा पिन्थम्
Wound	— dok lap	— दक् लाप्
Wrong	— ajah	— आजह्
Wonderful	— maihpat-maihja	— माजिहपात्-माजिह्जा
Write	— awit	— भाविहू
Wrist	— jak-to	— जाक-त

(Y)

Yard	— hahpin	— हाहपिन
Yawn	— jaktong	— जाकतङ्
Yes	— im	— अिम
Yes, I will come to your village	— im. nga nim hah hah wangtai	— अिम ङा निम हाह हाह वाङ्ताभि

Yard	— hahpin	— हाहपिन
Yawn	— jaktong	— जाकतङ्
Yes	— im	— अिम
Yes, I will come to your village	— im nga nim hah hah wangtai	— अिम ङा निम हाह नाङ् वाङ्ताभि
Yeoman	— piktai-wa	— पिकताभि-वा
Yet	— he	— हे
He has not done his work	— apai (h) jak shom ka-hemo	— आपाभि (ह) जाक शाम का-हेम
Yesterday	— imja	— अिमजा
Year	— pong	— पङ्
Next year	— nei pong	— नेअि पङ्
One year	— pong shi	— पङ् शि
Two years	— pong nai	— पङ् नाअि
Last year	— pang keng manpong	— पाङ् केङ्ग मानपाङ्ग
Young	— jarao	— जाराअ
Yellow	— amen	— आमेन
Yield	— kajek	— काजेक
Yolk	— votai men	— भाताभि मेन
You	— umnang	— अु मनाङ्
Your	— umnang-ka	— अु मनाङ्-का
Yoke	— na-ngal	— ना-ङाल

(Z)

Zeal	— camram	— चामराम
Zenith	— wolin-lamphang	— वलिन-लामफाङ्
Zero	— kai-shik	— काअि-शिक
Zigzag	— akotakom	— आकताकम
Zone	— hah kong	— हाह कङ्
Cultivation zone	— pik-kong pikong	— पिक-कङ् पिकङ्
Zoo	— jat ngam theng hah	— जात ङाम थेङ् हाह
One	— ashi	— आशि
Two	— anai	— आनाअि
Three	— adim	— आदिम

Four	— balai	— बालाभि
Five	— banga	— बाङ्गा
Six	— karok	— कारक
Seven	— mihshi	— मिहशि
Eight	— tacat	— ताचात्
Nine	— tako	— ताक
Ten	— rokshi	— रक्शि
Twenty	— rokni	— रक्नि
Thirty	— rokdim	— रकदिम्
Fifty	— rokbanga	— रक्बाङ्गा
Hundred	— cashi	— चाशि
One thousand	— hingshi	— हिङ्शि

WEEK

Monday	— shombat	— शम्वात्
Tuesday	— mongon bat	— मङ्गन् बात्
Wednesday	— khamghup	— खाम्गुप्
Thursday	— kahngkup hei sal shi	— काहङ्गुप् हेभि साल् शि
Friday	— khangkup hei sal nai	— खाङ्गुप् हेभि साल् नाभि
Saturday	— honi bat	— हनि बात्
Sunday	— do bat	— द बात्
One week	— bat shi	— बात् शि
Two weeks	— bat nai	— बात् नाभि
Three weeks	— bat dim	— बात् दिम्

MONTHS

Month	— japo	— जापभि
January	— jaxa	— जाखा
February	— jasi	— जासि
March	— japhin	— जाफिन्
April	— jatom	— जातम्
May	— jatu	— जातु
June	— jaxang	— जाखाङ्ग
July	— namsa	— नामसा

August	— namjong	— नामजङ्ग
September	— japhol	— जाफोल्
October	— jasol	— जासोल्
November	— jajong	— जाजङ्ग
December	— jasal	— जासल्

There only two systems of counting the year in JUGLI

Winter	— hahxok	— हाह्खक्
Summer	— rangcu	— राङ्कु

