

AASHING LANGUAGE GUIDE

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**DIRECTORATE OF RESEARCH
GOVERNMENT OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH
ITANAGAR 2003**

Ashing Language Guide : Written by Shri Arak Megu, Assistant Director of Research (Phil) and Published by the Directorate of Research on behalf of the Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar.

**Printed by : Dr. B.B. Pandey on behalf of
M/S Himalayan Publishers**

Legi Shopping Complex

Bank Tinali, P.B. No 177

Itanagar - 791111

Arunachal Pradesh

(0360) 2218390, Fax No-211008

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First Edition:- 2003

ISBN No 81-9516-115-9

Price :- 90

Laser Typeset by

Saxena Computer, 2622, 1st Floor, Kucha Chellan, Darya Ganj,

New Delhi-110002. Tel.: 011-23260363, 9810061632

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Being a field officer of this prestigious Research Department, under Director of Research, Itanagar, my sole aim is to survey the phonetic features of Tibeto-Burman Languages abundant in Arunachal Pradesh, lying in eastern sub-himalayan region, who claim their descendant from Abo Tani, but interestingly in contrast to descended from a common fore-father as they claim, they also ambitious to recognise as separate word and hence a misnomer. The Developed countries specially western writers first used this word to indicate economically backward class of people. So, the makers of Indian constitution also adopted the term in respective schedule. To ascertain this delimma of separate tribal identity Anthropology can prove the problems by collecting various vocabularies from varied speech communities.

Keeping all these point in mind I have selected the Boris, the Bokars, the Karkos and Aashings as my assigned work. The Aashing is composed of heterogeneous as per linealogy, they being inhabitant of source of upper courses of siang river they derived their name. The data were collected during 1988-89. During that time I had to march on foot from Yingkiong and Jengging, the former situated in left bank and the later on right bank of Siang river to reach Tuting, the upper boundary of Aashing speech community. The data are the first hand collection. Verification and correction of collected data were done with the help of Shri Galong Lonchung Tangu while he was studying in J.N. College Pasighat in B.A. second year. I am

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fail to remember his assistant rendered to me, without getting any remuneration.

Shri Tany Gao LDC and Smti Amum Tayeng LDC in the District Research office Pasighat had typed and Retyped the manuscript. In the meant time I was transferred to Daporijo, in favour of my reliever. Final manuscript was prepared while I was at Daporijo. It was typed out by Mrs. Manyamma, contingency typist of the D.R.O, Daporiji and the same manuscript had submitted to the Directorate office. The Devanagari and the phonetics was typed out by Mrs. A. Deb and Miss D. Perme, Devanagari and Phonetics typists in the Directorate of Research, Itanagar. On exit from the office of same higher incumbents in their matured services, the atmosphere of Officiating in the Directorate have changed and hence, the manuscript could attained in bookform. I acknowledged all the staffs who were rendered valuable service in framing this book.

At last but not in least, it will not be proper, if I donot accept the valuable advice and suggestions offered to me by Shri R. Dondrup, DDR(P) and right direction given by Shri Tage Tada, the Director of Research, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, in whose guidance the department is marching ahead without looking back, penetrating in the new era.

Author

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INTRODUCTION

The Aashings are also one of the group of major Adi group who claim to descendant of Dooni or Abo-tani. The primary settlement are located on the right bank of the Siang river. During seclusion period that is prior to the British colonial administration in this region they were trade or barter relation with the Tibet which they called "Mimat" (now China). The main import items were Rock salts, and woolen products of the Tibet. These articles/ items were bartered with the lower region of Adi villages of Karko, Shimong, Komkar and also upto Paadam settlement. Therefore, the lower Adi community known them as Aashing (Siang + Kosing, = angasing > Aasing); the people who are settler of the upper source of the Siang valley. Even at present day also the oldest group the lower village people narrates the pathetic two rout-e-one the "Bori gone" bartar trade route of bori area and the other the "Aashing gone" barter trade route of Aashing area. Their area starts from Ramsing (Karko) in the south and extends upto Tuting in the North, Bori area in the west and the Tangam in the East. As per 1981 general primary census abstract, their population is 3395 souls (1742 males and 1653 females). The houses are built in rectangular and change type generally facing towards the east and North east.

The structure material use in the house construction are wooden products made with axe and dao, and bamboos and secured tightly with cane strings. The fireplace is located in the centre of the single hall of the house. Over the fireplace or

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the hearth hangs a three tiered bamboo shelf, square in shape, which is used to dry meat, fish, grains and also food. The roofing is done with jeng pattas (tara) thatches, wild banana leaves (plaintain) and at present takaupattas are used on the left side or back side of the house. A small platform is enclosed with the main house is called (yogum) latrine, and used as pigsty. After completion of construction of house a big feast is held and bari is sing whole the night by eating meat and drinking apong, generally three days taboo is observed by the family of the house.

The dress of Aashing men and women are simple. The men commonly wear sleeveless shirt or coat made of cotton and loin cloth or longuti to cover their privacy. Women wear half sleeve blouses, mekhela (gale or gaseng). Wear beads ornaments, brass or bracelet ring, bangles of silver etc. Rice is the staple food of them, local rice beer and black beer locally known as "Nokyin and Apong" are main item with food. Meat of methun (*bosfrontalis*) wild animals, rats, birds including poultry, fish are also majore food items with the food. Food preparation work is purely of female job. The Aashing men cut their hair only in the front along 3 inches, upper edge of the forehead from the ear to ear and let it grows at the back of the head down to shoulder. The women plait their hair at the back in the pigtases. Iron pans, aluminium vessels. brass vessels, spoons of brass, alluminium, bamboos, earthern pots are used in cooking food. Now a days stainless steel utensils are also used by them. The olden bamboo cups and bamboo jugs (pelak) are replaced by glasses, cups of China clay, mugs and jugs made of variety metals like enamels, and aluminium are purchased from the market.

The indigenous implements for daily need or used by them are daos, knieves, old dao (yogdir); scoop made of bamboo (eiik); etc. and other implements which they normally use for hunting and chasing purposes are spears, swords, bow

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and arrows, shield either made of animals fur or of bamboos (tanté) are commonly found. These implements were earlier made in locally by the local black smith but the modern development has replaced them at present. Eventhough hunting and fishing expeditions are part of tribal life but those are not as a pursuit of their livelyhood. Now a days the guns replacing the place of bow and arrows.

The cane and bamboo baskets that are required for their daily life are made locally by their own articians. The rainshield of cane, bamboo and takupatas are also found, fishing net, fishing traps of various shapes and designs are also available in their houses. Women are expert weavers and fulfills their every day need of cloth or dresses. These weaving and basketry are not professional but a subsidiary one. The elemantry unit of society is the family which consists of parents and their married and unmarried children. The father is central figure in a family. Therefore, authority is vested on him. In absence of father, the responsibility of family goes to the mother or the eldest grown up son may take responsibility. Descent is patrilineal, residence in partilocal and family set up is patriarchal and polygyny is not heard but polygamous family is found occassionally. Adoption of a kit and kin relation's son is prevailing to the couple of male issueless parent. Marriage system may be broadly categorised into three eg. 1. Negotiation, 2. Love Marriage and 3. Elopment. They are exogamous but not clan endogamous. Bride price is not so high. The system of widow and widower re-marriage is prevalent in their society. Divorce cases are dealt through village authority called Kebang.

All kinds of law and order cases of the village, inter village disputes are disposed off by the Kebang. In village council, judicial as well as development matters are discussed. The Goan Burah is the head of the village and he is to assist the Government officials in performing their duties in the village

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level. Now a days the panchayat Raj system of local self government bodies namely Gram panchayat, Anchal samity and Zilla Parishad are the three tier system functioning in the society. The economic life of the people are mainly depend on agriculture. They do rice cultivation, terrale cultivation as well as jhuming cultivation. Their main agricultural implements are daos, hoes, axe, sickle, and plough. Besides paddy they cultivate crops like jobstairs, foxtails, millet, finger millet, potatoes, bringal, chilli, taru, pumkin, beans, mustard seeds and pulses and also banana, papaya, orange, pineapple and suger cane also grown. Besides these at present with the initiative effort of government of Arunchal Pradesh, cattle rearing, poultry farming, fish farming or pisciculture, pig rearing, goatery etc are coming up in this area.

Their religion or belief and faith of the people are animist by nature. They believe many spirits of both malevolent and benevolent. All kinds of illness disharmony, health are believed to be inflicted by evil spirits. So illness is propitiating by sacrificing animals like methun, cow, pig, dog, pouls, and offering eggs, ginger, rice and rice beer to appease the evil spirits who inflicted upon the family or the persons. Some taboo is observed after this puja as per verbal prescription of the priest. The priest prescribes the taboo as per nature of the puja and seriousness of the ill person.

Death and Disposal system of Aashing.

The nature of disposal of death body among the aashing community may be broadly categories into three 1) Sinu/yanu Sinam 2) Taleng 3) Ngiipong. The ritual performance and disposing of the dead body is done according to the nature or manner of activities, behaviours of symptoms performed by the death person immediately before his/her last breath.

1. Sinu/yanu sinam :- Death due to old age, caused by general disease in normal condition are come under this category. When such death is occurred a man/women wellverse

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in dirge is called into sing dirge (pange) and telling the life history of the death person, pointing out good deeds of his/her life time and also advice the departed soul of the dead person to go (uyu among) subterranean for the death man. The relatives of the dead persons also gather there to morn the departed soul and they bring new cloths and fowls. Such cloth brought for dead person is called Maaya, and the fowl is gaatek and the animals sacrificed for him/her is called dotang. It is believed that such things (cloths, paul, pig, cow and methun) the soul of dead person will take to the Uyu among. The dead body is buried facing the face and front west in the earth. They beliefs that, Uyu among is inside the earth and so does the soul would go inside the earth and so does the soul would go inside along with the sunset. After properly putting up with soil and tighten a small temporary shade is made over it. In front of this shade an alter is erected. On this alter all types of graphs, old cloths, models of metals and implements used during life time of the dead person are hung. After disposal of dead body, the entire family member observe (3) three days taboo.

2. Taléng Sinam :- The premature or accidental death like-killed by tiger, bear, hog, or boar, elephant buffalows or other domestic or wild animals, falling from trees, change of house, drinking in water or death caused by rolling logs, stones, and at present by vehicle, suicide, are considered as “Taléng sinam. Such death is immediately burried by the society and observe one day taboo of whole village community and (3) three to five days taboo for the family member.

3. Nyiipong :- The death of a pregnant woman, still-born pre-natal death are believe to be caused by some evil spirits (Nyiipong) and such death are also considered as unnatural death, The disposal of such death is as same as the natural death but no shade is erected. One day taboo is observed by

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the whole village and five days strict taboo by the family member.

It is believed by the people that whoever donot properly follow the taboo, the same fate may re-occurs in that family members in future. Therefore, out of fear of all these incident every clan member of the village strictly follow and observe the taboo to get rid of death or incidents.

Chapter-I

The Phonology :-

Under north-Assam group of Tibato Burman family, there are identical features in their dialects. They can be grouped into one speech community even though there are local tonem variations in their vocabularies. Of this the main dialectical feature is monosyllabic and which is formed by from disyllable words. On other word many syllables gluted together to form an identical word. These syllables are prefixes and suffixes before and after base root word. The following noun words will show the reader more clealy.

<u>English</u>		<u>Aashing</u>
Man	ami -	ami kídíng (men)
Dog	ékii -	ékil kídíng (dogs)
Cow	sogí -	sogí kídíng (cows)
Cock	rokpo-	rokpo kídíng (cocks)

The usual word order in a sentence is subject, object and verb (SOV) but occassionally subject verb and object sentences may be used carrying the same sense of statement. The dialect has no script of its own. Hence after observation of their Vocabularies an attempt has made to evolve a script suitable to their phonological system on the proceeding pages. We may conveniently arrange (7) seven vowels in Aashing dialect. It has short form and long form. These are as under:

(A) Vowels :- According to manner of articulation, place of production of sound and the tongue position in the mouth these vowels may be shown as below.

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	Front	Central	Back
High	i (अि)	í (अिँ)	u (अु)
Mid	ii (अो)	íí (अोँ)	uu (अू)
	e (अे)	é (अेँ)	o (अो)
Low	ee (अें)	éé (अें)	oo (अौ)
		a (अ)	
		aa (आः)	

For beginners or starter to this dialect and also convenience of writing these vowels can be arranged as under :-

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Short a(आ) e(अे) é(अेँ) í(अि) i(अिँ) o(अो) u(अु)

Long aa(आः) ee(अें) éé(अें) íí(अो) ii(अो) oo(अौ) uu(अू)

Here, the modified letters carrying diacretick marks below item number 3 and 5 are central vowel which is peculiar sound of this dialect. To describe the vowel sounds, I followed the cardinal vowel system proposed by Danial Jones as convenient points of reference. As per second table the description of vowels are as follows serially:-

1. Short/ a/ as in bus, cup, nut etc.

eg abo (father) alak (hand), ka-has, have, is, are etc.

Long/ aa/ as in card, art, bar etc.

eg. aat - stomach, kaa - look, see, glance.

2. Short/e/ and long/aa/ to articulate this vowel the lips are loosely spread and the front of the tongue is raised to a position between half close and half open, then the air is released from back to front. As in ben, left, melt etc.

3. Short/é/and long/éé- This is also central vowel and to

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pronounce this vowel the lower jaw is brought to lower mid position and the back of the tongue almost touch with soft palate keeping a passage of lungs air to pass through it. The blade of the tongue (lamina) lowered at its lowest position and the apex of the tongue curl towards upper tooth ridge. In this tongue position when air stream of lungs is allowed to pass through it, the approximate sound/é/comes out, eg. as in érang (family), méélo- (dry in the sun light).

4. Short /i/as in bit, fit, his, ink etc. eg. bi - (give);iyi-(blood)
long/ii/as in these, lead, sea etc. eg. siilo - to-day

5. Short /í/and long/íí/are central vowel. To pronounce these sound the back of the tongue raised to soft palate or velum and tip of the tongue slightly curled upward when air stream from the lung is allowed to pass. As in bírí (he/she) it and tííte rice powder cake.

6. Short /o/and long/oo/-These vowel are produced by raising the back of the tongue to a position between half open and half close with rounded lips. As in English“o” of “not,pot hot” etc eg. No-(you)oodo-(far).

7. Short /u/and long/uu/- To articulate these vowels the back of the tongue is raised to position between half close and the lips are loosely rounded with the tongue lax. As in English book (buk), foot, (fut) look (luk) etc. eg bulu-they; ruuna (creator)

2. (B) The Consonant-s:

All together (18) eighteen consonant system may adopt to evolve a script for Aashing dialect. But there are some hybride, derivate, borrowed and modern terms for which we cannot ignore (26) twenty six alphabets of Roman script

The following are (18) consonants use to write their dialect.

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	Central	Back
Velar :- k(क)	g(ग)	ng(ङ)
Palatal :- c(च)	ch(छ) j(ज)	ny(ञ)
Dentalo		
alveolar :- t(ट)	d(द)	n(न)
labial and :- p(प)	b(ब)	m(म)
other		
:- y(य)	r(र)	l(ल)
:- s(स)	h(ह)	w(व)

Unlike aforecited subjoined consonants ng, ny, (n and n²) are nasalised single phonemes of different groups "ng" is velar nasal. "ny" is palato alveolar nasal where as "n" is alveolar nasal and "m" is bilabial nasal.

Short description of consonants :-

- I. /k/and/g/ = These are velar plossives, for/k,g/ the air in the mouth is closed completely by the back of the tongue making a contact with the soft palate. The nasal passage is also shut of by raising the soft palate. The air from the lungs is compressed and when the tongue is suddenly removed from the soft palates the air escapes with explosion/k/is voiceless velar nasal.
- II. /c / and / j / are palatal and affricates. The vocal cord is wide apart for /c/ but vibrate for /j/. ch is palatised affricate and voiced. /ny/ is palato alveolar nasal. The vocal cord vibrate while producing this sound.
- III. /t/and /d/ are dentalo alveolar or alveolar plossive. /t/ is voiceless stop and /d/ is voiced while /n/ is alveolar nasal.
- IV. /p/and /b/ are bilabial plossives. /p/ is voiceless plossive stop and /b/ is voiced with vocal cord vibrate. /m/ is bilabial nasal. the vocal cord is in vibration.
- V. /y:/r/ and /l/= /y/ is unrounded palatal glides from /i/to/o/in quick succession. Unlike English /y/ it is not a semi

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vowel. /r/ is a post alveolar trill or flap. In flap type /d/ sound glides to /r/ for the hearer or audience. /l/ is a lateral; the vocal cords are in vibration when this sound produced.

VI. /s/ and /h/ are fricatives; /s/ is alveolar fricative and /h/ is glottal fricative while /w/ is labio-velar semi vowel; but in the translation and transcription of Aashing words we can eliminated it by substituing /ai/ diphthongal glide without discarding the intended meaning, eg. ituwai = ituai (was going)

VII. Distribution of phonemes :-

In Aashing language the set of smallest distinctive speech sound that distinguish from one word to another exhibits both level clusters and consonant clusters. They are both occur in initial medial and final position of a word. eg.

VII (a) Vowel clusters or vowel glides :-

aa	-	aabi, aasut	-	elder brother, nest
aé	-	aégo	-	border of cloth
ai	-	ituai	-	had done
au	-	aung	-	rays, echo, sound
auu	-	auu	-	vapour
ia	-	biang	-	give (in same level)
ii	-	ékkii	-	dog
ea	-	eapék	-	broom
ee	-	eemeng	-	Secong wife
eo	-	eo	-	false
ée	-	ééné, méélo	-	pig, dry in the sun.
u	-	uyu	-	ghost
ua	-	buangkoodang	-	cianma
uu	-	ruuna	-	creator
oo	-	oodo or (oddo)	-	far

VII (b) Consonant cluster :- Two or more consonants are

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often combines without any intervention of vowel. The letter “y” is joined after some consonants and added to a pure vowel then it pronounce as monoyllabic word like k + y = ky + o = kyo; G + y = Gy + o = Gyo; p + y = py + o = pyo; M + y = My + o = Myo etc. More examples are given below:-

kk	-	nokké	-	your
kg	-	lakgung	-	elbow
kn	-	rokné	-	hen
kp	-	rokpo	-	cock
kb	-	rokbíl	-	female chicken
km	-	sokmít	-	beard
ky	-	lakyeng	-	small umbrella (made of cane & bamboo)
kl	-	mukling	-	bolt
kpy	-	lakpyo	-	palm
kr	-	rokro	-	chicken
ng	-	ongo	-	fish
ngk	-	kungkang	-	bed
ngg	-	lunggung	-	neck
ngk	-	langku	-	back
ny	-	punyu	-	bamboo spoon
tk	-	utki	-	heat
tg	-	yatgo	-	door
tny	-	létnying	-	next year
tt	-	péttang	-	bird
td	-	gatdung	-	harvesting
tn	-	notnané	-	setting fire
tb	-	latbir	-	wing
tr	-	jatro	-	duckling
tl	-	hitlong	-	storm
ts	-	mitse	-	tear
ty	-	étyi	-	blood

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dr	-	dree/dri	-	drought
nk	-	hanking	-	chest
nt	-	t-anté	-	shield
nm	-	benné	-	she goat
np	-	nyunpir	-	nipple
nd	-	bending	-	mutton
nch	-	anching	-	cold
ns	-	kunsung	-	granary
nr	-	benro	-	kid
		nyonrang	-	forest/jungle
nb	-	benbo	-	he goat
pp	-	nyappang	-	mouth
	-	appun	-	flower
pb	-	napbir	-	lip
bb	-	gabbung	-	quiver
mm	-	hemmo	-	ribs
	-	mumme	-	young woman
mb	-	kumbang	-	ceilling
mp	-	dumpér	-	pillow
rl	-	karlun pubo	-	evening star
rd	-	hérdé	-	sincere
rk	-	murkong	-	money
rg	-	torgo	-	village gate
m	-	namon	-	loan
rp	-	kurpek	-	mat
rb	-	hírbut	-	sweat
rr	-	urríng	-	waist
rby	-	harbyang	-	thigh

VII.(c) Syllabic type.

In Aashing, words consist of one or more than one syllable. Both open syllable and closed syllable are found in this dialect. One or more vowel functions as nucleus of syllable. There are words of

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lengthening vowel which indicates a complete sense of syllable. The velarnasaln (ng) and palatoalveolar nasal stopn² (ny) are treated as sequenses orthographically and included in the example (see consonant I and II). In this guide book all the words so far collected, the maximum number of syllables are found upto five.

<u>Syllables</u>		<u>Aashing</u>		<u>English</u>
Mono	-	a or aa	-	come
"	-	ka	-	has, have
"	-	kaa	-	see
"	-	laa	-	take
"	-	ak	-	branch
Di syllable	-	abo	-	father
"	-	ama	-	meal, food
"	-	ami	-	man
"	-	ongo	-	fish
Poly syllable				
"	-	kampoé	-	beautiful
"	-	sikké pé	-	thus
"	-	arum nané	-	third

There are (7) seven type of open syllable found in aashing language (V=vowel; C= consonant)

I	-	v	-	é	-	Yes
II	-	vv	-	eo	-	False
III	-	vcv	-	ane	-	mother
IV	-	evcv	-	rubo	-	bull
	-	evcv	-	sogí	-	cow
V	-	vvcv	-	aabi	-	elder sister
VI	-	evccv	-	mummé	-	crown up g. é
	-	evccv	-	sikké	-	horse
VII	-	evcvccv	-	menangrupé	-	quickly

There are also (7) seven type of closed syllable words found in

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aashing language.

I	vc	-	ak	-	branch
II	eve	-	sar	-	couch
III	veve	-	asot	-	net
IV	eveve	-	kopak	-	banana
V	evveve	-	kaarik	-	meat
VI	evveveveve	-	hekkiécong	-	now

NB:- Though in writing aashing (sh) is used it pronounce as aasting

Chapter - II (Morphology)

1. Noun:-

1(a) Number:- Number is not a grammatical feature in Aashing. Plurality, when required is expressed by using the plural word (kiding) many or plural quantifier. Both the plural word and the numeral quantifier follows the head noun e.g.

<u>Class/Common Noun</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Man	Ami	Ami kiding
Bird	pettang	pettang kiding
House	erang	érang kiding
Cow	gooru	gooru kiding
Dog	iki	iki kiding
Goat	soben	soben kiding
Deer	sidum	sidum kiding
Pig	éyék	ééné kiding
Hourse	siké	siké kiding

1. (b) Gender :-

There is no gender marker in-aashing language. The suffix "po" / "bo" is added to the common or generic noun to indicate Masculine gender and "ne" is added after generic noun to indicate feminine eg:-

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<u>Common</u>		<u>Masculine</u>		<u>Feminine</u>
Man	- ami	milo	-	mimé
Dog	- iki	kiibo	-	kiiné
Goat	- soben	benbo	-	ben né
fowl	- pérok	rokpo	-	rokné
Pig	- éyék	yékbo/é ébo	-	ééné
Deer	- sidum	dumbo	-	dumné

1(b.1) By compounding or adding male and female words before a borrowed or hybride noun words is another way of making male into female gender eg:-

Minister minister

Woman Minister..... nyimé minister

1(b.2) But if the gender word follows the borrowed one it will indicate that the refered one is his/her wife or husband. eg.

Minister nyimé - wife of minister

pori babu - teacher

pori babu nyimé - teacher's wife

nyimé pori babu - female teacher (madam)

1(b.3) By reduplicating generic noun to the gender marker (bo/né) leaving the first part of syllable of generic noun is the fuller expression of gender ; eg :-

Dog - éki + bo = kiibo - (dog)

Eki - éki + né = kiiné - (bitch)

Goat - soben + bo = benbo - (he goat)

soben + né = benné - (She goat)

1(b.4) Female without any issue even if enjoyed conjugal life with opposit sex is called "Négin"

2. Pronoun :-

There is no gender distinction in the pronominal system of Aashing. It has three way distinction in number (i.e. Singular, dual and plural) and also three way distinction in person (i.e., first person second person and third person which are illustrated below:-

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Person	Number		
	Singular	Dual	Plural
First	ngo (I)	ngonyi (we two)	ngolu (we)
Second	no (You)	nonyi (you two)	'nolu' (you)
third	(he, she)	binyi (he/she two)	bulu (They)

Here "nyi" comes from last syllable of Annyi (two) and is single lexical item indicating dual suffix and "lu" are plural suffix. But for in animal, visible and non-visible objects this principle does not occur as in si (it) and dé (that).

Pronoun words of Aashing dialect can be summarised into three class. eg. 1. Personal pronoun 2. Demonstrative pronoun and 3. Interogative pronoun.

2.1 Personal Pronoun:- Personal pronoun in Aashing have three number (singular, Dual and Plural) and three persons as stated above but no gender distinction is there. Personal pronominal words are found to decline in accordance with the changes of their case ending. eg. I = ngo (first person), nominative case, singular number, ngonyi is dual number, combination of two word ngo (I) + annyi (two) ie. We two and ngolu (I + plural marker) ngolu but in other cases it declined to K after ngo which become "ngok, ngonyik and ngoluk in accusative case. Like wise in other personal pronoun words also follows this principle.

eg. You - no (singular), nonyi (Dual) ; and nolu (Plural). She/he - bírí (singular) bínyí (dual); and bulu (in plural). (for detail of these declination see " the case " system)

2.II Demonstrative pronoun :- The demonstrative pronoun words are formed by adding its marker. Its markers are si/hi (this) ; si/takam si (these) éréh (that); takam éréh (those); etc. These pronominal words a tributed to the head noun and occurs before the noun or pronoun. Some time these marker occurs after head noun

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also. To understand more few illustrations are appended below :-

This is my home	-	si nook érangé
That is your dog	-	éreh nok ikié
These are their pens	-	si buluk pen é
This is good	-	si mitdung.
Those are good	-	takam éreh mitdung
That is wrong	-	éreh iyodung
This is his cock	-	si rokposi bikké

2.III Interrogative pronoun :- The determiner of this pronoun are hogo, hila, and né literarily What, who, which, where, and la and né are - actual question marker of this dialect. These determiner of Interrogative pronoun generally occurs at the end of a sentence eg

What is you name ?	-	nok aminé hogola ?
Where do you come from?	-	no hogo lok adung né ?
Who is he ?	-	bíri hila ?
Whom do you want ?	-	no hogom midung né ?

When demonstrative pronoun comes before a noun it acts as adjective, eg.

This is my home	-	si ngok érang é.
That is my methun	-	éreh ngok hobo é.
White dog is your	-	yapuna iki si nokké.

3. The case system .

Like other dialects belonging to the Tibeto-Burman language of North Assam group, the Aashing dialect has also use some freewords which are added after a noun or pronoun. These free words are case marker in a sentence. The grammatical relationship in a sentence is expressed by means of affixes (called case marker/determiner) added to a noun or pronoun. In Aashing seven (7) distinct cases are distinguished.

These are :-

3.1 Nominative (subject) :- The Nominative has no case marker in all three persons singular number but for dual number it is " nyi "

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from annyi (two) and plural marker is "lu" in pronoun decline. The subject takes "é" suffix in noun. When subject is intended to particularise there is no case marker or determiner in it (Nominative case or subject).

I	-	ngo ; You (singular)	=	no
He/She/It	-	bíi/bírí (no case marker)	=	
Dual number	-	we (two)	=	ngonyi
		You (two)	=	nonyi
		They (two)	=	binyi
Plural	-	We	=	ngolu
		You	=	nolu
		They	=	bulu

They buffalows can swim - "menjak é byang -ken do 'but
when particularise - langsung swims - langsung
byaado (no suffix or affix added to it.)

3.2 Accussative (object) :- The accussative indicates the objects of transitive verb in a sentence. Its marker are é/mé or only "m" and it proceed the verb when the object is not particularised eg.

ngo bírim kaato	-	I saw him (not particularised)
ngo éki ém péttö	-	I killed that dog (particularised)
pettango déédo	-	Birds fly (general)
ngo pébyat "ém" umto	-	I caught the bulbul (definit).

3.3 Instrumental :- The Instrumental case marker is "ting" (with). It signifies the instrument used in carrying out an action identified by the verb. In other tibeto-burman language/dialects of this Adi tribe its case marker is "lo or lok". The case marker precedes the object and follows the subject eg.

ngotting aato	-	come with me
sékkong ting it péttö	-	killed with a stick

3.4 Dative :- The case marker of dative is almost same as that of accusative i.e; é; m or mé, generally "Kéépé" is actual case marker of the dative e.g.;

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- ngom asi koopko laabi - bring a class of water for me
ngomé émé é gato - I was caught by fire.
bik légapé/kéépé ésing - gébi to - Fetch firewood for him
bírík kéépé réying na asi si - The cold drink is for him.

3.5 Ablative :- The purposive sign and instrumental case marker are almost same as " tíng" but can be distinguished from the sense of sentences. eg.

- notíng sim paato - Receive this from you (purposive)
notíng aato - came with you
sékkong tíng pétto - killed with stick

3.6. Genitive :- The genitive case marker is "kké or ké". It shows the possessive relationship of the noun phrase. Therefore it is possessive genitive in nature.

- His son - bírík horu é.
Jomang's wife - jomang ké meyéngé.
This is my house - si ngokké ékum é.

3.7 Locative :- The region is terrain, rough, ups and down. Due to this many faults of undulating nature the determiner of locative case sign (s) are also many in this dialect. Its sign is "lo and ré" which is fused with locative indicator or determiner. Consequently the word formed by such fusion become as a single unit. eg.

Determiner	+ locative sign	= fusion
té (up)	+ ré (at)	= téré (up/above)
bé (down)	+ ré (at)	= béré (below)
a (level)	+ lo (at)	= alo (there samelevel)

Different locative case markers are used for indicating dissociation or movement away from one-place to another i.e. upto down, top to bottom, same level and viceversa, "It indicates the location of the even/action identified by the verb. The following illustration may be observed. :-

gi/én + tok = gí tok/éntok

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- (go) + down = going down (point of starting movement is at up and the actor coming down to its destination).
- ngo migíng télok = I am coming from Miigíng.
 éntok dung
- bi + ang - biang = oong sim biang toka.
 (give) + (same level) = give this vegetable to (him).
 The locus of refer (destination and referant are situated at same level.

Noun and Pronoun Declined with 3. case

(a)	Man	-	ami;	Men	-	amiting
3(1)	Nominative :-		ami	-		amiting
3(2)	Accusative :-		ami e	-		ami kídí lok
			(the man)	-		(the men)
3(3)	Instrumental:-		ami lok	-		ami kídí lok
			(with man)	-		(with men)
3(4)	Dative	-	ami képé	-		ami kídí képé
			(for man)	-		(for men)
3(5)	Ablative	-	ami king	-		ami kídí king
			(from man)	-		(from men)
3(6)	Genetive	-	ami ké	-		ami kídí ké
3(7)	Locative	-	ami lo	-		ami kídí lo
			(in man)	-		(in men)

			Signular		Dual		Plural
3(1)	Nominative	-	bírí	-	bínyi	-	bulu
			(he)		(they both)		(they)
3(2)	Accusative	-	bírím	-	bínyim	-	bulum
			(him)		(I them)		(them)
3(3)	Instrumental	-	bírím	-	bínyím	-	bulum

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	(him)	(I them)	(them)
3(4) Dative	- bírí képé (for him)	- bínyík képé (for them)	- buluk képé (for them)
3(5) Ablative	- bíríttíng (from him)	- bínyíttíng (from them)	- bulutíng (from them)
3(6) Genetive	- bírík ké (of him)	- bínyík ké (of them)	- buluk ké (of them)
3(7) Locative	- bírík kélo (on him)	- bínyík kélo (on them)	- buluk kélo (on them)

4. Adjective:-

The Adjective generally comes after the noun it qualified. In aashing only four (4) types of adjectives are found. These are 4 (1) Adjective of quality 4 (2) Adjective of quantity 4 (3) Demonstrative Adjective and 4 (4) Interrogative adjective. Certain verbs are acting as adjective.

4 (I) Adjective of quality:- The adjective of quality normally precede the noun it qualified. It attributes quality and condition, generally its suffix is "né" eg:-

- (a) A handsome man - kaapo né amiko
- (b) Warm water - higang né asi
- (c) Ripe fruit - min né at ye ko
- (d) Red coat - beyir né gelíng ko
- (e) A small goat - amey né soben ko

4.(II) Adjective of quantity :- The adjective of quantity usually attributes quantity, group, collection or number of objects being represented by the noun. This can be studied into two as such - indefinit and (b) Definit adjective.

4.II(a) Indefinit adjective :- Indefinit adjective attributes of measures of objects which cannot be counted for their uncountable nature eg.

- A little - anyong ko
- A few - anyong ko

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Some	-	anyong ko
Many	-	boje ko
Many snakes	-	tabí é boje ko
Some birds	-	péttangé anyong ko

(b) Definit adjective :- The definit adjective are those objects which can be counted in units.

The cardinal numbers upto ten are

akon	-	One
annyi	-	Two
arum	-	Three
appi	-	Four
é ngo	-	Five
akki	-	Six
kínít	-	Seven
píí nye	-	Eight
konang-	-	Nine
éyíng	-	Ten

4(b) 1. The numbers beyond "tens" are expressed by "kola" (and suffixed to ten as such:-

$$11 = 10 + 1 = \text{éyíng kola ater}$$

$$21 = 20 + 1 = \text{éyíng annyi kola ater}$$

$$99 = 90 + 9 = \text{éyíng konang kola konang}$$

4(b) II. The numeral system follows the decimal unit, the lexical item "línkon" stands for the One hundred. Multiples of ten are formed by compounding from "éyíng" ten with the unit eg:-

$$20 = (10 \times 2) \text{ éyíng annyi}$$

$$40 = (10 \times 4) \text{ éyíng appi}$$

$$100 = (10 \times 10) \text{ éyíng éyíng (línko)}$$

4(b) III. The multiples of hundred are formed by adding "lín" to the unit upto six hundred e.g. :-

$$\text{línkon} \quad - \quad \text{One hundred}$$

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línyi	-	Tow hundred
língum	-	Three hundred
lípi	-	Four hundred
língkey	-	Six hundred

Beyond this numbers are expressed as such hundred of seven etc. upto 900.

700	=	100 x 7	=	língko kínít
800	=	100 x 8	=	lingko píinyi
900	=	100 x 9	=	língko konang
1000	=	100 x 10	=	língko éyíng = éjar

After thousand unit term borrowed words are used in counting.

4.3 Demonstrative Adjective :- The demonstrative adjective are same as demonstrative pronouns as discused earlier but there is a different in use. These adjectives are some times repeated before and after the noun it intended to demonstrate.

eg.

This	-	si, hi,	-	That	-	éréh
This book is good	-			silok kitab si mitdung		
That boy is bad	-			éréh kero éréh ayi manako		
Those girls are good	-			silok mime takam si ayi dung		
He sees that dog	-			bíri élok iki érém kaato		
These pictures are beautiful.	-			* potu kídí si kampo é		

4.4 Interrogative Adjective :- The interrogative adjective are same as Interrogative pronouns attached to a noun. Therefore, this type of adjective does not exist in this dialect, few sentences will illustrate the idea whether they are adjective or pronoun ;

What kind of man is he?	-	bíri hoki né ami kodí ?
Whose pen is this?	-	si hiké pen é ?
Whom do you waiting for?-		no hi képé kayang duné ?
Which book do you want ?-		hogo*kakot em no mídungné?

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4.5 Degrees of Comparision :- sameness in degree of quality in two objecgts is expressed by "yana" in comparative and "Yalumna" in supperlative.

Positive	Comparative	Supperlative
Big (botté)	Bigger (botté yaana)	Biggest (botté yaalum na)
Bad (ayimana)	Worse (ayiyaamana)	Worst (ayi yaalum na)
Black (chemar)	Blacker (chemar yaana)	Blackest (chemar yaalummana)
Cold (anching)	Colder (anching yaana)	Cooldest (anching yaalum na)
Early (haabong)	Earlier (habong yaana)	Earliest (haabong yaalum na)

for Comparative ("yaana") and for superlative (yaalumna) is added after positive word of adjective to qualify its degrees.

4.6 Some adjective words in illustration :-

4.6(a) Dry maize	-	sanné tapo
old cloth	-	égé aku
Small egg	-	apí ame néko
A proud lady	-	bottépé míisuné mimé
An interesting story	-	tatbang ruunam nyibang ko
Long bamboo	-	oddo né éréh
4.6(b) Poor	-	opan
Tamin is poor	-	tamin opan ko
Tamar is rich	-	tamar mirem ko
Do not wear torn cloth	-	égé betna ém gé mang la/peka
4.6(c) Angry man	-	marna amiko
Barking dog	-	íkíí kuné ko
A rooten mango	-	tagung yaana ko

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Talking man	-	nyaané ami ko
A man who sleeps	-	ami itné ko
Quarrel some woman	-	maryar né mimé ko
I saw the running boy	-	ngo béma kéro dém kaato
4.6(d) forest animal	-	nyomrang acheamen
A drunken man	-	díknám amiko
Wet (water) cultivation	-	asi paatang
Brave man (stone heart)	-	Péso mana amiko
Tajum has come first	-	tajum appíng ém
		aapong yaato
and	-	délokké
Then has come lonchung	-	lonchung aamín géto
4.6(e) He is my third son	-	bíri ngok ao arum napané
Third house	-	arum napané érang
4.6(f) Units of measure (weight etc.) are few :		
A handful of rice	-	ambin lakyum ko
A basketful of paddy	-	ammo é chuchak bíínako

5. verbs

In Aashing- verb can be defined as that class of word that carry marker of tense, aspects and moods which do not distinguish number and person. The same verb form serves all the three persons and all the 3 numbers. eg:-

I eat	-	ngo dodu
We (both) eat	-	noonyi dodu
We eat	-	ngolu dodu
You eat	-	no dodu
You (both) eat	-	nonyi dodu
You eat	-	nolu dodu
He eat	-	bíri dodu
They (both) eat	-	binyi dodu
They eat	-	bulu dodu

5.1 Tense :-

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Tense is the action of verb and it has three broad classes of past, present and future including Indefinit and continous tense.

5.1(a) The past tense :-

The verb particle for past tense is "to" which si added after main verb. eg :-

I ate - ngo doto

He ate - biri doto

The verb particle for past imperfect or continous tense is "ngéné" eg.

I was eating - ngo dodung ngéné

I was sleeping - ngo itdung ngéné]

Past Perfect

The verbs particies for past perfect tense is "to" which is also proceded to main verbs - eg.

I ate rice - ngo amé doto

I had eaten - ngo doyin to

5.1(b) Present Tense

In stricts sense there is no actual present tense in this dialect but for an action which is in the progressive continuity may be termed as present tense.

The participle "du and dung" are - suffixes of present continous tense eg.:-

I eat rice - ngo ama dodu.

I am eating - ngo ama dodung.

I have been eating - ngo doyar dung.

5.1(c) Future Tense :-

An action to be performed in the coming time is the future tense. "ye" si the suffix for future tense which is added after main verb root eg :-

I shall see. - ngo kaaye.

I shall go. - ngo giye.

He will come. - bírí aaye.

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"ye rung" si the suffix for future perfect tense and "yepé" si the suffix for future imperfect tense where as "Yarye" si suffix for future continuous tense eg :-

I shall be eating.	-	ngo doyar yerung.
He would be coming.	-	bíri aayar yepé.
You will be writting.	-	bíri atyar ye.

There are four forms in the present, past and future tenses in English but in Aashing language there are no such distinct forms which exactly correspond to the four tenses.

5.2 Aspects :-

Aspects indicates the way in which the action of speaker identified by the verb is denoted or understood or in other word the speaker (subject) is intending to express the doer in action/ movement or performance by adding compound verbs and verbs formed from noun in different actions of the actor. Aspect markers are added after the main verb of tense marker indicate its intending aspect eg

Kaa.	-	See, look.
Kaanam	-	to see.
Kaa-saa-ye.	-	go up and see him.

(see-up-future marker)

Here the place of actor is at lower and hence he is intending to go up and see the object.

laanam	-	to take
laa	-	take
laa-tok-to.	-	go down and took it.

(take-down-past-tense marker)

Here the actor is in higher place and the object is at lower place and so he went down and took the object. These are example of double verb or compound verbs.

5.2 (a) Two (2) or more than two verbs combine makes a compound verb to express aspect of particular action of past, present

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and future tense eg. kaapaado, Mapaato, = see and found; search and found

5.2 (b) Verb formed from noun :- Due to disyllabic nature of Aashing words second syllable of nouns combine with first syllable of verb word makes a verb. eg.

Noun	-	Verb	-	Verb
Appun	-	Punnam (to blossom)		
(flower):		appun pundo (flowers blossom)		
Yummang	-	maanam (to dream)		
(dream):		Yumma maado (dreamt a dream)		

There are many aspects of action in Aashing language. They are :-

- (1) Continuity or progressive aspect.
- (2) Perfect or completive aspect.
- (3) Semi-completive aspect.
- (4) Inceptive aspect and.
- (5) Habitual aspect.

5.3 Mood:- The verb form which expresses or shows the attitude of the speaker towards the performance of the action or the mode or manner which the verb is used. We may find only (4) four types of moods in Aashing dialect eg:- 5.3 (I) Indicative mood 5.3 (II) Imperative mood 5.3 (III) Subjunctive mood and 5.3 (IV) Infinitive mood.

5.3(I) Indicative Mood :- The verb form which is used to indicate any state of action of a verb generally comes under indicative mood. eg.

Ram loves me.	-	ram ngom ayang du.
Will you come?	-	no aayé né?

Here "du" and "né" after verb ayang and aaye indicate completion of the sentence which modify the action of verb in respective sentences.

5.3(II) Imperative Mood :- The imperative sentences are those verb

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forms which express (a) command (b) request/entreaty (c) warning, and (d) precept etc They are universally used to the present tense and they are used in second person where subject is always remain understood. eg.]

(a) Command :-

Drive slowly. - ammeng pé inbom tola.
Bring me a book. - ngom kakot ko laato.

(b) Request/entreaty :-

Kindly help me. - ngom ayang sila igur langka.
Do not tell a lie. - hédí loké mémapéka.

(c) Warning :-

Be careful. - ayipé hansula.

(d) Precept :-

Speak the truth. - gomnong agom lulangka.
Let us go. - kaju ngolu gíye.
Let him read. - bírí pori moto.

5.3 (III)Subjunctive mood :- When an action of verb depends on an action of another verb, which express supposition, condition, desire or purpose then we use subjunctive mood in a sentence eg.

(a) Supposition :- (milo, la)

If you love him. - no bírim mííye mílo.
He will love you. - bíríkom nom mííye.
May you live long. - no turyar la dúlangka.

(b) Condition :- (milo, légangpé)

We eat that we may live. - turnam legangpe ngolu dodung.
If you come I shell go. - no aaye mílo ngo giye.
If you do so it would be bad. - him no iye mílo ayi maye.

(c) Desire :- (emlla, lí)

I wish you may recover soon. - nom ngo kumdung ménang. ayilangkuka émla.
I wish to see your dance. - ngo kalinge nok sooman monam ém

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(d) Purpose :-

If I get time I shall come.- ngo aadí kayemilo ngo aaye.

5.3 (IV)Infinitive :-

There are two types of Infinitive mood found in Aashing verb (a) simple infinitive imply object to verb and object of preposition in a sentence.

He lives to play. - bírí keli lapé turdu.

He is about to die. - bíri sídak kai.

(b) Gerundial Infinitive :-

Give me a glass of water - ngom asi kot ko lato
to drink. tinam légapé.

I have no coat to put on. - ngo geling gépé nam
kamang.

It is easy to understand - Si ken po, néko.
this

He has no dish to eat from - bírí dokéng kamang.

6. Adverb

There are two broad classes of adverb found in Aashing Language. These are 1) Sentential adverb and 2) Non-sentential adverb. The sentential adverb do not have any marker to modify or qualify all the sentences.

(2) Non-sentential adverbs are distinguished with (pé)marker in an adverbial final words eg. slowly - ammeng pé, lastly - Lammmeng pé, next - Melampé etc.

Four types of non-sentential adverb are found in Aashing language. These are :- (1) Adverb of time, (2) Adverb of place, (3) Adverb of Manner and (4) Adverb of Measure or degree.

6.1 Adverb of time :-

It indicates the time of action or event identified by the verb of its temporal locations eg.

Morning - rokom

Evening - yuma

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To-night	-	siyum
Last year	-	mennyng

6.2 Adverb of place :-

The Aashing word of Adverb of place stands before verb word indicating location of place to be referred in a sentence eg:

come here.	-	silu aala.
above table.	-	tabul agey lo.
On bench.	-	benchi ageylo.
In box	-	jompang aralo.

6.3 Adverb of manner or quality :-

This indicates the manner of an action or quality being performed eg:

Nicely	-	mitpé
Quickly	-	ménangpé
Slowly	-	ameng pé
Thus	-	sikké pé
Easily	-	ipopé
Yes	-	un
Gently	-	acopé, béyipé, rémakpé

6.4 Adverb of measure or degree/Quantity :-

The Adverbial words which indicates the number of events without counting the number in an individual action or the force of action of somebody is compared with adverbial words are said to be in measure, degree or incomparision eg:-

how	-	hoki
once	-	létér
first	-	kérang
Muklut kicked him once	-	muklut létér ko bírim tuto.
3rd	-	arum nané
Lomin came here twice. (two time in a day)	-	lomin lényéko silo aato.

7. Sentences : -

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7. Sentences : -

Structurally sentences are grouped into three types as we are acquainted with it. These are - I. Simple, II. Complex and III. Compound, whatever may be the type of sentences, the learner should place or write "Aashing" word in the following order unlike as English.

(first)	(next)	(atlast)
subject	object	verb
kéro é	kitab	pori do
(boys)	(book)	(read)
bíri	amengpé	gído
(He)	(slowly)	(walks)

from above example we learn that the Aashing is "SOV" language and in subject, adjunct of object and adjunct of predicate and predicate at last. To illustrate this norm see the following translated sentences :-

	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Object</u>	<u>Verb</u>
	(adjunct of subjects)	(adjunct of object)	(adjunct of predicate)
1.	No (you)	ama (meal)	do to nía ? (eat) p.t.quotative
	Have you had your meal ? Have you taken your food ?		
2.	kéro é (boy) pl.	rokom lo (morning)at/in (book)	kitab porido (read)
	(Boys read books in the morning)		
3.	siké si (horse)	igur na (help)	taro ko (animal)
	(The horse is a useful animal)		
4.	bíri (he)	mirém (rich)	ko a
	(he is a rich man)		

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5. kéro si aro néko
(boy) is (real) emphatic
(the boy is truthfull)

from above sentences we have some idea of translation without discussion in detail about complex and compound sentences for easy learning and understanding, we subdivided the sentences into six classes. These are 1. Assertive sentences 2. Interrogative sentence 3. Imperative sentences 4. Optative sentences 5. Exclamatory sentences 6. Emphatic sentences.

7.1 Assertive Sentences

A sentence which makes a statement or assertion may be called declarative or assertive sentence. This is of two types 1 (a) Affirmative and 1(b) Negative. Being the "SOV" language like other north Assam group of Tibeto-burman family the Negative particles "ma, mang and ram" are generally suffixed to verb and some time infixes in between verb and tense particle. eg.

I did never go there. - ngo élo gíki mang.
The dog could not climbed, - ékié siiné lo geyram to.
on the tree.

7.2 Interrogative Sentence :-

In Aashing an interrogation is expressed by some such words as "né, é, duné, la and hogola, or híila etc. eg:-

What is your name ? - nok aminé hogola ?
Whom do you want ? - no hogom midung né ?
Who is he ? - bírí híila ?
Where do you come from. - no hogolok aadungné ?

These particles are generally added at the end of sentences after verb.

7.3 Imperative Sentences :-

In Aashing imperative sentences express command, entreaty, warning, advice etc. as same as under verb in (5.3.II) Imperative mood: Hence readers are advice to see them.

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7.4 Optative Sentences :-

An optative sentence express a wish or a desire. It is similar in form like imperative sentence, so it is in the imperative mood "mo" is the sign of it.

ngoluk president me	-	May our president
turyar molangka.		live long.
bírím kéro ko omolangka.	-	May he get a son.
kiine naaném aséé.	-	May kiiné naané
molangka		be happy.

7.5 Exclamatory Sentences :-

Exclamatory sentences are those that express some sudden feeling or state of mind and they are sudden out burst of our feeling and state of emotions of our heart No hard and fast rules can be laid down for its translation. However interjection and interjectional phrases may be used often and off. Observe the following translation :-

Ua! buulíng namko.	-	What a sad thing.
hanyinge! No sempé ito.	-	For shame! You have done this.
ngo, suupak london bélo,		duduamílo Oh that I had been in London now!
bírí areng pé dudung!	-	What a pitiable plight he is in.
bírí solo duduamílo.	-	Would that he were here!

7.6 Emphatic Sentences :-

Emphatic sentences are meant to express emphasis. "rung" is the sign of emphatic and comes after verb in the end of sentence :-

bírí ongeng sito rung.	-	Great was his fall.
bírí birim (miyengpe)	-	He will marry her.
laayerung.		
bírí gító rung.	-	He did go.
no sempé nyato rung.	-	It was you who said so.
ané é aro ém ayang dung	-	A mother does love her child.

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8. SENTENCES MISCELLENEOUS

- 8.I I have come from Shillong - ngo Shillong lok aato ku.
I am very glad to see you. - ngo nom kala aseng pé mído.
How are you? - hoki iduné ?.
Are you well ? - no ayi duné ?.
How is your family ? - nok ékun érang/ani abo ayi duné.
Am I welcome here ? - sa, ayi pé aalangka.
I want your help. - ngo igurlapé mídung.
Will you help me? - ngom igur laye né?.
What will you give me to eat? - no ngom inko ko domo yené?.
Goodbye. - ayi pé (manyang mapé).
Thank you. - agam pé.
8. II What are you doing. - no kapi-dung né?.
Did you dance yesterday? - no mélo luman soto né?.
Yes, I had. - un soto.
I saw you dancing. - ngo nom luman sodo pé kato
It was very nice. - si boje pé kampo néko.
Shall you dance today? (night) - no siyum soye né?.
No, I shall not dance today. - ma, ngo silo luman scoma ye.
Why not. - kapila ?
- 8.III Please show me the way.- ayang sila bédang ém kano toi.
Go straight ahead. - haong délok dampé inke la.
Go in the left. - lakke dempé ingke la.
Go in the right. - lakbíkpe ingke la.
I have lost my way. - ngo bédang ém menyoksito.
I shall show you the way. - nom ngo bédang ém kanoye.
How far is the Gaonbura's house? - hédit kopé gam érangeodo duné?

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It is visible.	- si komor kayir du.
Do you see it now?	- sim no kaaduné?
Yes, I see it.	- un, kaadung.
Do you understand what I say?.	- ngo hogo éndung né no takkin duné?.
I understand you well.	- un, ngo aki pé takkin dung.
I do not understand you.	- nom ngo takkin mang.
I understand very well you say.	- ngo amin dung no nogo énduné.
What does this word mean?	- si ingko émdung né?
I would like to see your village.	- ngo nok dolung ém kalapé mídu.
Where is the school?	- school é hogo lo?
The weather is very fine	- ayo nuna longé ko.
8.IV You must also come with us	- no ngoluk tíng alo rupé ayedí
I wish to go round the village	- ngo dolungém kanggo pé mídung
Have you been to Shillong-	no Shillong intoné?
How much land have you?-	ne hédi kopé among asi kaduné?
Have you any mithuns.	- no tíng éso kadung?
I have three Mithuns.	- ngok éso é soumko.
Do you smoke?	- no méédung tídung né?
Yes, I smoke.	- un tídu.
Bring me a cup of tea.	- ngom sang kot ko lato.
Do you like tea	- no sang ém tílí duné?
Yes, I like very much.	- un, boje pé mídung.
Let us go	- kaju, ngolu giye.
Walk quickly	- ménang into.
Hurry up	- ménang pé
I am thirsty	- asi tíling du ngo
Are you tired?	- no ape doné?
He is hungry	- bírí kénong du
8.V Where is your mother?	- hogo lo nok ané?
My mother is in the house	- ngok ane érang arang éré.

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What do you want?	- hogo midu né no?
I want money	- ngo abér (murkong) mído
Where are you going	- no hogolo gídak né?
I am going to the market.	- ngo dukam gídak.
I shall buy salt.	- ngo alo réye.
Who is coming?	- hí adakné?
My uncle is coming.	- ngok payi adok.
Call him please	- go biyama
Are you in hurry.	- ngo méngang nang
Let us go on.	- kaju giman laju.
Let us stop	- gimo maju
Let us take rest.	- kaju duté laju.
Please wait for me.	- ayang sila ngon kayang la.
It is very cold.	- boje ancing du.
No it is too early	- mang ménang dung.
Let the man go	- ami him gímo toke.
Where shall we go?	- hogolo ngolu gíyené?
8.VI. There is tall tree.	- ésing é odo néko.
The girl is good.	- mimé si ayi neko.
He is a bed boy.	- bíri milo kéro ayi mana ko.
There is an old cloth.	- hé égé aku ko.
I cannot walk fast.	- ngo ménang innəng ma.
Is it far away?	- modo duné?
I am very tired.	- ngo apeng kai.
8.VII. What is the price?	- hedít é abér?
Will you sell it?	- no sim koye né?
I would not sell.	- ngo koma ye.
8.VIII. When did you come?	- hédí lo no atoné?
What have you come for?	- ingko légapé no atoné?
I have come to buy salt	- ngo alo rélapé ato.
8.IX. What is your name?	- noké amin é hogo la?
What do you want?	- no ingko midu ne?

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What is that?	- hogo kola hé?
Who is he?	- bírí hítté?
How are you?	- no ayi duné?
Where do you live?	- nok hogo lo dudé né?
How is your father?	- nok abu hoki iduné?
Whom do you want?	- no hé mén mídung né?
Let me go	- ngoné gímo toku la
Let us go	- kaju ngol gíye
Let him go	- bírím gímo to
Let him not go.	- bírím gímo kuma
Come soon	- ménang alangku
Come back	- angkut sito ku
Go soon	- ménang gíke la
Bring water for me.	- asi lato ngokké pé
Please talk to me.	- ngom lurík myarík sito la
He goes quickly	- bírí ménang gídak
You must go	- no gíkupé ayiye
We should go	- ngol gilang juka.
Hurry up	- ménang
This is very nice.	- si kapo runa ko.
Do not speak	- agom nya ma
It is impossible	- sim ilang maye
That is right	- dé arc
That is wrong	- dé mang
There are no men in the house	- érang dé ami kama
He should go to school	- bírí school gípe ayiye
I am ready to go	- ngo gillpé dudu
If you come, I shall go	- no aye mílo, ngo gíye
That does not matter	- dé agom dé mang (dum mong)
Never mind	- ngo mínggé kama

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Are you sure?	- no along é?
I do not agree	- ngo tolík mang.
I have no objection	- ngok tolík mílík kamang
I am busy now	- ngo momang é
What is your opinion?	- hogo kono midu né?
8.X <u>GENERAL</u>	
How do you do?	- hogo ko no iduné?
My name is lanehung	- ngok amin né lanchung
I come from kugi	- ngo kugí lok adung
How far is it from here?	- silok ké hédít ko modo duné?
How many wives have you?	- nok miyeng, e hedit ko kung né?
I have two wives.	- ngok miyeng é anyi ko.
How many children have you.	- Nok aro e hedit ko kadung ne?
Do they go to school?	- bulu school gidu né?
Is your father alive?	- nok abo/ayi turduné?
Yes, he is alive	- Un, bírí turdu
How old is he?	- hédít dítak é?
Mithun have eaten my field.	- oso é ngok érikém doyin to.
I am glad to see you	- Nom léko ténd karík siye
hope to meet you again	- kupé émla mídu.
8.XI <u>AGRICULTURE</u>	
Where are the cultivation fields of your village?	- Hogolo noluk hirang érk nyinko e?
Are they in one area?	- Among apir kopédudu né?
No, they are small patches	- Ma, among ame né kolo
I am going to sow paddy	- Ngo ammo chut ko lo indak
How many varieties of paddy are there?	- Ammo angu-he hédít kopé kadu ne?
They are many kinds.	- boje kopé angu ang u kadung
Have you got any seed	- No menying ati ali pato Kunia?

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from last year?	
Yes, but it is not good	- In, idokomayi mang
When do you cut you jhum?	- Noke érik ém hidilo yugye ku
Have you burnt you jhum this year?	- Nok érik ém émi rito né so lok dítak silo?
I am late because of the rain	- Pédong asi hotula ngo igír ma
The other villagers help me	- Tirang angu ngom iguldu
What will you have to pay them	- No hogo ko bulum biyené?
I shall give them some paddy	- Ngo bulum ammo anyong ko biyye
No. we do not know how to do it.	- Ma, ngo sim hogo idudi kimmang.
Were your crops good last year	- Menying hok ali-é ayitoné?
No, we did not get sufficient rain	- Ma, ngolu pédong minampé pamangto.
No, we only get them from jungle	- Ma, ngolu dem petton nyongrang lok padung.
What are the insects that eat up the crops?	- Nok aliém tapun taying doné hogola?
Do you use manure to get yield of paddy.	- No ekkang ilik dune amhur am pornolape.
How do you decide about cultivation?	- No hogokisa ludu né, érik atí nyinamém?
The village council decide where	- Ngolu tiranglok donage
We will cut new jhum every year.	- Yane ayange lu ko lo iken bugiye du élutaré.
What cultivation do the	- Hogo érik rigye lo, amié i du?

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men do?

The men cut big tree, shall
jungles and burn the jhum - Ao-hí é siné ém pélét dung,
nyonrang me nem délok émé
érigén pardung.

8.XII MEDICAL

- I have cut my hand - Ngok alak ém ngo pasu to
How did you cut your hand - No hoki pasu to né?
I cut it with my dao - Ngo ngok yolik lok pasuto
How much blood has - Hédít kope i-gé bilén kan?
come out.
let me see your hand. - ngon kangkí nok alak em.
What medicine will you put - No hogo kusere ik siyene?
on it
I would have used leaves - Ngo ényi anurlok ilik siye
of arum
Have you other medicine? - No abit kusere kama né?
Do you know how to - No kindu né hoké
make this? iduné sim?
No, only some men in the - Mang, péttom dolung si abit
village know. émai kindu né.
Did you suffer before? - No habong pé kito né?
Yes, I suffer before - Un, ngo habong pé kito
What is that wound in - Hogo taré kola nok alé dé?
your leg?
I fell down and injured. - Ngo hotok la dulok holie gitto.
I will give you medicine for it - Ngo aané silok képe kusere
biye.
Have you ever had dysentry - No léko ugun ato né?
Had you any other disease? - No kinam abít kito né?
Yes, I had headache. - Un, ngo dumpong kito
Did you take any medicine? - No kusere ati doto né?
Yes, I took medicine from - Un, ngo govt, doctor lok

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the Government doctor.	kusere lala doto.
The water there is not sufficient	- Asi édé bocheng du
The doctor told me	- Doctor é ngom lubito
Also you must keep your village clean.	- No noluk dolung ém sapa pé lagidu.
We shall try to do it before your come.	- Nok amang depé, ngo him iyin lapé ikaye.

8.XIII CRAFTS

You have beautiful cost on	- No bipek galuk kapo néko gédu bu.
Where did you get it from	- Sim, hogo lok padu né?
My wife made it for me	- Ngok miyeng chum bi tung ngoké pé
Do you know weaving?	- No echum chumnam kindung?
From where do you get the cotton?	- Hogo Ire né sipek én padu né?
We grow cotton on our field	- Ngolu sipek érik lo bondung
I myself have made it	- Ngo ngok kisu pé isu tu.
No, it is a man's job	- Ma si milo kéroager é.
Do you not use bamboo?	- No ere ilumané?
What other articles you make?	- Hogo he atí lok modu né?

8.XIII EDUCATION

Do you read in a school?	- No shool lo pori duré?
What class do you read in?	- No hédít class lo pori duré?
I read in class V	- Ngo ketar engo lo pori dung
How many students are there in your school?	- Noluk school lo hédít ko (student) pori né kadung né?
There are 16 students in my class	- Ngoluk school lo éng kolang akki ko pori né kadung.
How many teachers are there in your school?	- Noluk school lo hédít ko sir é kadung né?

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There are four teachers in our school.	- Ngoluk school silo pori ribo né appi ko dudu.
How many subjects are thought in your class?	- Hídit kopé noluk class lo subject e ribo duré?
We have three subjects	- Ngolu subject arum ko.
Which subject do you like best?	- No hogo na subject én ayiyapé míra duné?
I like literature most.	- Ngo literature ém miya du.
Do you not like arithmetic?	- No arithmetic míma ré?
No I find it very difficult	- Ma, silo hone ko ida yang
I am weak in arithmetic	- Ngo arithmetic em kima yadu.
Practice, It will become easy	- iyir similo ipo yida.
Is the school in your village?	- School é noluk tírang ré kadu né?
No, it is far away from our village	- Mong, ngoluk tírang lok modo dung.
Will the villagers build a house for a school here?	- Noluk tírang é silo lé repé émla school érang moye dé?
Yes, they will gladly do it	- Un, opping é asung pé moyé
Do your brother go to school?	- Nok aní é school gídu ré?
No, he has given up study	- Ma, bírí méto ku pori ém.
He does not like to read & write	- Bírí pori (rilíng ma) du.
All children must go to school	- kéro appung school gípe ayi du.
Do you have any sports and games?	- Nolu keli pali atí kaduné?
Yes, we have	- Un, Ngolu keli dung
What are they?	- Hogo keli éla?
Tug of war	- Somin s'nam

9. LIST OF WORDS

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9. LIST OF WORDS

9.1 MAN AND SOCIETY

- (A) General : buang
Clan : kodang
village : dolung
Village chief : doolung rutum
- (B) Relationship :-
Husband : milo
Wife : miyeng
Son : hong
Daughter : homé
Father : abo
Mother : ané
Brother (elder) : abíng
(Younger) : aní
Sister (elder) : aabí
(younger) : bírmé
Brother's son : abíng hong
Brother's daughter : abíng homé
Sister's daughter : aabi homé
Lover : doom
Friend : ajon
Enemy : mimik
Neighbour : Koorí
- (C) Stage in life :-
Child : aro
Boy : kéro
Girl : homé
Grown up girl : mummé
Youngman : yame
Youngwoman : mumme
- (D) Conditions of Life:-

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Bachelor	:	yadír
Virgin	:	munmir
Married man	:	miyengkané
Married woman	:	milo kané
Ailing	:	kinnon rannon
Healthy	:	kimané
Fat	:	Ginné
Lean	:	hiné
(E) Body parts (human):-		
Body	:	aaaré
Hair	:	dumít
Forehead	:	tukku
Face	:	mikmo
Mouth	:	nyapang
Brain	:	pinnyi
Eye	:	émit
Ear	:	nyerung
Nose	:	nyebung
Lip	:	napbir
Tongue	:	ayo
Tooth	:	hipang
Gum	:	hiinyir
Jaw	:	sokpang
Beard	:	sokmít
Neck	:	Lunggung
Back	:	Langku
Backbone	:	langku along
Shoulder	:	hangkéng
Rib	:	himmo
Breasts	:	achun
Nipple	:	nyunpir
Elbow	:	lakgung

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Wrist	:	lakkit
Hand	:	alak
Palm	:	lakpyo
Finger	:	lakkeng
Nail	:	laayin
Stomach	:	aat
Liver	:	ayin
Waist	:	urréng
Leg	:	alé
Thigh	:	harbyang
Blood	:	étyi
Skin	:	asik
Bone	:	along
Marrow	:	looyin
Saliva	:	takir
Sweat	:	hirbut
Urine	:	ési
Stool	:	taye,etté
Tear	:	mitsi
(F) Body Parts (animals) :-		
Horn	:	rébung
Tail	:	mebung
Beak	:	hibung
Wing	:	latbir

9.11 House and furniture

(A) House:-		
House	:	érang
Room	:	arang
Floor	:	pudéng
Veranda	:	tunggo
Latrine	:	ugun
Door	:	yatgo

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Steps	:	balé
Hearth	:	gulung
Trays(over the hearth)	:	pérot
Ceiling	:	Kumbang
Fence	:	solung
Post	:	giidang
Central post	:	haying giidang
Roof	:	mítik
(B) Furniture :-		
Mat	:	kurpok
Pillow	:	dumper
cooking pot	:	piking
Plate (of wooden)	:	uk kung
Dish	:	amé
Bamboo	:	dí'bang, éré
(countainer for water)	:	kaacak
Bamboo spoon	:	punyu
Gourd spoon	:	éjuk
Prongs	:	mégot
Tripod of stone	:	líisik
Rice powder	:	tíle
Pestle	:	éjing
Mortar	:	kiipér
Beer	:	apong

9.III DRESS AND ORNAMENT

Bow	:	hipé
Arrow	:	puré
Quiver	:	gebbung
Shield	:	tanté
Spear	:	géník
Dao	:	yochik
Dao large	:	yose

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Knife	:	chepit
Gun	:	abbuk
(B) Ornament :-		
Comb	:	ponyi
Comb(made of bamboo):	:	éísot
Ear-ornaments for woman	:	komo parang
Pipe	:	médung
Large	:	Obong
Small	:	lakyeng

9.IV. FOOD AND DRINK

Paddy	:	ammo
Rice	:	ambin
Boiled rice	:	amé
Millet	:	tami
Maize	:	sapé, tapo
Mustard leaf	:	péttu
Cucumber	:	makung
Pumkin/Gourd	:	papun
Brinjal	:	bayon
Tamato	:	tumpulung
Plantain	:	kopak, kolung
plantain flower	:	paapu
Banana	:	kopak
Bean	:	peron
Sweet	:	ngínté
Arum/Taro	:	ényi
Onion	:	bekuk
Ginger	:	takeng
Jack-fruit	:	bílang
Orange	:	tatching
Mango	:	tagung

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Sugar-cane	:	tabet
Meat	:	domé
Beaf	:	rudín
Mutton	:	soben adín (bendín)
Dry meat	:	sanné domé
Flesh	:	domé léné
fish	:	ongo
Salt	:	alo
Sugar	:	* seni
Oil	:	alang
M-oil	:	tulang
Beer	:	apong
Tobacoo leaf	:	dumma mabor
Lime	:	noku
Bitter	:	kochang
Hot	:	ukki
Sour	:	kuche
Eating	:	dodung
Drinking	:	tídung
Sucking	:	jutdung
Chewing	:	Gandung
Dinner	:	dokke
Lunch	:	longgang

9. V. DISEASE AND TREATMENT

Fever	:	rannam
Dysentry	:	Enné
Boil	:	tachut
Scabies	:	tarít
Pox	:	tabun (chicken pox) liyo (small pox)
Tooth-ache	:	hipang kinam
Head-ache	:	dukpong kinam

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Goitre	:	lípet
Medicine	:	kusereng

9. VI OCCUPATION

(A) Agriculture :-

Agriculture	:	arík
land	:	kedé
Field	:	asi arík
Jhum	:	mopí arík
Setting fire to jungle	:	émi rotnam
Jungle cutting	:	ising panam
Reeping	:	mindung
Harvesting	:	gatdung
Irrigation	:	sirong
Stick	:	banye
Axe	:	hégíng
Broom	:	Éapék

(B) Weaving and dying :-

Granary	:	kunsung
Belt	:	lemmo
Thread	:	tanyi
Cotton	:	sipek
Red	:	(béyir) nolíng
Yellow	:	noge
Blue-Green	:	nomír
White	:	nolun
Border	:	aégo

(b) Trade :-

Buying	:	rénam
Selling	:	konam
Price	:	koré
Money	:	murkong

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	Merchandize	:	kopénam
	Loan	:	narnon
(c)	Fishing and Hunting		
	Net	:	asot
	Trap	:	* kurpan
	Hunting	:	kiruk
(d)	War :-		
	Male	:	mibír/mipak

9. V II, RELIGION, CEREMONIES, CUSTOM AND FESTIVALS

	Bride	:	nyaméng
	Brideprice	:	nyaméng aré
	Priest	:	mirí
	Ghost	:	uyu
	Story	:	nyibang

9.VIII LAW AND ORDER

	Village-Gate	:	torgo
	Thief	:	pyoné
	Murderer	:	kené
	Fine	:	aré, ajeng

9. IX ANIMAL AND BIRDS

	Bull	:	rubo
	Mithun Bull	:	sobo
	Mithun cow	:	soné
	Calf male	:	bopang
	Pig	:	eayek
	Malem pig	:	yebo
	Sow	:	yené
	Dog	:	ékki kibo
	Bitch	:	kiné
	Pup	:	kichung

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Cat	:	ali
Goat	:	soben
Belly goat	:	benbo
She goat	:	benné
Cock	:	rokpo
Hen	:	rokné
Chicken	:	rokro
Egg	:	ropí
Duck	:	péjat
Parrot/Pigeon	:	pekke/taakí
Tiger	:	menné
Leopard	:	mebo
Bear	:	situn
Fox	:	sipeng
Deer	:	sidung
Elephant	:	sité
Monkey	:	sibén
Wildcat	:	sikki
Ant-eater	:	sipit
Squirrel	:	také
Rat	:	bungka
Serpant	:	tabí
Frog	:	tatík
Fish	:	ongo
Bird	:	Pét-tang
Sparrow	:	pépit/píyíng
Crow	:	aanong
Eagle	:	pémmí
Horn bill	:	pé-sik
Nest	:	aasut
Worm	:	tapun
Fly	:	tamit

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Bed	:	tangut
Honey	:	ngulang
Leech	:	tapet
Earthwor	:	dokang
Ant	:	taruk
Louse	:	besi
Bed-bug	:	taba
Spider	:	tarun
Cob-web	:	tarun siron

9.X NATURE, METAL, COMMUNICATION DIRECTION

Water	:	asi
Vapour	:	auu
Water pipe	:	si-ko
Waterfall	:	asi d'inggo
Rain	:	pédong
Draught	:	drée
Snow	:	tapon
Flood	:	Puné
Stone	:	éling
Clay	:	dénkyon
Mud	:	étyung
Sky	:	taléng
Cloud	:	doomuk
Rainbow	:	murey
Lightening	:	yaari
Thunder	:	doomír
Bolt	:	mukl'ing
Sun	:	donyi '
Sunrays	:	donyi aung
Lights	:	aayun
Heat	:	utki
Cold	:	anching

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Moon	:	polo
Moonlight	:	Polo aung
Star	:	takar/Doying karching
Evening star	:	karlun pubo
Day	:	longé
Night	:	yomang
Midnight	:	yomang haying
Evening	:	Yumé
Midday	:	longé haying
Afternoon	:	donyi tuyot
Morning	:	rokon
Month	:	pollo
Year	:	dé-tak
Air	:	doyi
Wind	:	asar
Sound	:	adut
Fire	:	émmé
Smoke	:	méyin
Ash	:	étbu/mikot
Flame	:	méyo
Tree	:	ésing ané
Creeper	:	rémang
Branch	:	aak
Leaves	:	an-né
Flower	:	appun
Fragrance	:	ahuk
Fruit	:	aiye
Ripe	:	minné
Shell	:	akok
Seed	:	ammé
Root	:	ap-pír
Trunk	:	hampong

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Thorn	:	tari
Bamboo	:	éré/díbang
Cane	:	ésong/taket
Jungle	:	nyonrang
Garden	:	pétlung

METALS

Iron	:	yodin
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COMMUNICATION

Footpath	:	bédang
Bridge	:	légo
Hanging Bridge	:	siron

DIRECTION

East	:	chalon(specially for) donyi
West	:	alon
Up there	:	chaaye
Down there	:	toye
On this side	:	silok
On that side	:	élok

10. I. SOME IMPORTANT PRONOUNS

I	:	ngo
We	:	ngolu
you(sing)	:	no
You(Plu)	:	nolu
He	:	bi
They	:	bulu
Who	:	hí
Where	:	hogo lo
This	:	si
Here	:	silu
That	:	élo
All	:	appíng
Many	:	boje

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10. II. NUMERALS

One	(1)	:	akon
Two	(2)	:	anyi
Three	(3)	:	arun
Four	(4)	:	appi
Five	(5)	:	engo
Six	(6)	:	akki
Seven	(7)	:	kínít
Eight	(8)	:	penye
Nine	(9)	:	konang
Ten	(10)	:	ing/lying
Eleven	(11)	:	ing kolang akon
Twelve	(12)	:	ing kolang anyi
Thirteen	(13)	:	ing kolang arun
Twenty	(20)	:	ing anyi
Twenty one	(21)	:	ing anyi kolang akon
Thirty	(30)	:	ing arun
Forty	(40)	:	ing appi
Fifty	(50)	:	ing engo
Sixty	(60)	:	ing akki
Seventy	(70)	:	ing kinit
Eighty	(80)	:	ing penye
Ninety	(90)	:	ing konang
Hundred	(100)	:	linkon
Two hundred	(200)	:	linyi
Thousand	(1000)	:	jarkon

10. III. SOME IMPORTANT ADJECTIVES

Of manner :-	:	
How	:	hoki
Quickly	:	mínangpé
Slowly	:	ététpé
Exactly	:	hékki checheng

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of number and quantity:-

How much	:	hédit ko-la
How many	:	hédit ko
This much	:	hékké ko

10. IV. SOME IMPORTANT CONJUNCTION

And	:	huok/délok
Or	:	simla lo
Because	:	kapi la
But	:	Idokom, dolang etc.
Exact	:	Hikki
Far	:	moténg
False	:	io
Foolish	:	midé
friendly	:	ajon pé
Full	:	biré
Hot	:	ukki
Hungry	:	kinong
Ill	:	kinon
Lazy	:	haber
Long	:	otdo
New	:	aani
Old	:	akku
Open	:	chutya
Painful	:	gansila
Poor	:	hopen
Proud	:	mí-té
Quiet	:	atébo
Raw(not cook)	:	leyné/numang
Rich	:	mité
Right (hand)	:	lakbey
Right (correct)	:	lakke
Sad	:	gumsi

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Shallo	:	bochor
Sincere	:	hérdé
Shy	:	hanying
Small	:	aame
Soft	:	hegor
Strong	:	sinon
Tall	:	ot do/ando
Testful (testy)	:	dopo/tipo
Thick	:	boté
Thin	:	atsir
Thirsty	:	tíling
True	:	middu
Tired	:	apeng
Useful	:	ager anné
Useless	:	ager ammané
Valuable	:	tonnon
Weak	:	hinné
White	:	yalun
Zigzag	:	chogir choyir

10. V. SOME IMPORTANT ADVERBS

Of place:-

Here	:	solo.
There	:	élo'.
Where	:	holo.

of time:-

Now	:	híké lo
When	:	hédí lo
Today	:	sillo
Tomorrow	:	roro
Yesterday	:	méllo
The day before yesterday:		konno
Before, day before yesterday:		kon ké

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Tonight	:	siyum
Last night	:	méyun
This year	:	sinying
Last year	:	ménying
Next year	:	létnying
Angry	:	marnam
Asleep	:	itnam
Beautiful	:	kam po
Big	:	bakín
Blind	:	mítman
Careful	:	hansila
Cheap	:	répo
Clear	:	kapet
Coward	:	misun
Dark	:	tinden
Deep	:	Éaring/bebin
Difficult	:	itumanon
Dear (beloved)	:	ayang
Dirty	:	kanéng
Dry	:	sanné

10. VI. SOME IMPORTANT VERBS

Abundon	:	boje
Bite	:	gannan
Blame	:	tolík
Blow	:	yatdung
Break	:	dír non
Break into	:	dírke
Breathe	:	ngadu
Cough	:	sarr
Crawl	:	ngénon
Creep	:	mané
Cut	:	pashu/gatshu

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Deceive	:	mipak/topak
Delight	:	hunnun
Depart	:	inyok
Die	:	sinon
Dig	:	ngunong
Disappear	:	kapang kuma
Disappoint	:	marnam
Discuss	:	lupo
Dislike	:	mémanon
Dispute	:	lumín
Distribute	:	ipen
Eat	:	donon
Exchange	:	mitpe/lamit
Exclude	:	lulumanon
Explain	:	nyabi
Extinguish	:	imit
Fall	:	hotok
Fear	:	pése
Finish (complete)	:	éyit
Float	:	bet
Float	:	benon
Flow	:	bitnon
Fly	:	dénon
Follow	:	imíng
Forget	:	ményok sinon
Gain	:	panon
Gather	:	ladum
Gather(come to gather)	:	dudum
Get	:	panam
Give	:	binam
Go	:	innon
Hangthing	:	palét

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Hatch	:	gotnam
Hear	:	tatnam
Hide	:	ruching
Hold	:	gapong
Hunt	:	atté
Hurry	:	itsang
Inform	:	lubri
Inquire	:	takkang/yinkang
Invite	:	gonon
Joké	:	sonon
Jump	:	yotnon
Kick	:	tunam
Kiss	:	Jutnam
Lie (tell lie)	:	ménon
Light (cigarette)	:	panot
Like	:	mínon
Live	:	turné
Look	:	kaala
Lose	:	ményok
Love	:	ayang
meet	:	karík .
Mourn	:	pénye
Pinch	:	onon
Pluck	:	tírnám
Pour	:	pélik
Praise	:	koyi
Pray	:	kunsinam
Pull	:	sonom
Push	:	nínon
Push down	:	nílét
Quarrel	:	lummín
Reach	:	pído

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Receive	:	peto
Recognise	:	kanken
Remember	:	mipang
Reply	:	binyan
Return (go back)	:	inkut
Return (give back)	:	bikut
Scratch	:	oksu
Shake	:	garík
By digging	:	takdung
Speak	:	nyadu
Stammer	:	gona, gommang
Submit	:	bilík
Sweat	:	hírbut
Tear	:	mit si
Think	:	mínam
Thunder	:	domír
Touch (with finger)	:	chut tét
Touch (with hand)	:	gatét
Tug	:	yajong
Vomit	:	aabit
Wait	:	kayang
Water	:	asi
Weight	:	éyet
Win	:	ikun
Woe	:	takkeng
Work	:	ager
Workship	:	kunnam
Wound	:	tar-ré
Write	:	hatnam
Yarn	:	énno

AASHING LANGUAGE GUIDE

II. Short Dictionary (ALPHABATICAL WORD - LIST)

	<u>English</u>		<u>Aashing</u>	
(A)	Air	:	doyi	दयि
	All	:	apping e'	आप्पिड. अँ
	Armour coat	:	tanté	तान्तें
	Ashamed	:	hanying	हान्‌अिड्.
	Aakle	:	lérun	लेंरुम्
(B)	Bag	:	payek	पायेक
	Banana	:	kopak	कपाक
	Bark of Tree	:	singkut	सिङ् कुत
	Bark (verb)	:	kuknon	कुक् नन्
	Back bone	:	langku	लाङ् कु
	Belt	:	lémo	लेंमो
	Big	:	botté na	बोत्तें ना
	Big man	:	ami botté né	आमि बोत्तें नें
	Body	:	ari	आरि
	Bird	:	péttang	पेंताङ्
	Black	:	chemer	छेमेंर्
	Blind	:	mimang	मिमाङ्.
	Bring	:	lanam	लानाम्
	Brother (elder)	:	abíng	आबिङ्.
	Brother (younger)	:	ani	आनि
	Break	:	itír	अितिर
	Burn	:	patnon	पार्नन्
	Buy	:	rénon	रेंनन्
(C)	Call	:	gonon	गनन्
	Catch	:	ganon	गानन्
	Cloth	:	égé	अेंगे
(D)	Dao	:	yochik	योछिक
	Daughter	:	homé	हमें
	Day	:	longe	लङ्.

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	Deaf	: rube né	रुबे ने
	Dig	: koonam	कोनाम्
	Dirty water	: kanéné asi (demané asi)	कानेङ्. ने आसि
	Dog	: éki	ऐकि
	Deer	: sidun	सिदुन्
	Deep	: uríng, uuríng	अुरिङ्, अूरिङ्
	Defeat	: ikum mané	अिकुम् माने
	Die	: sinon	सिनन्
	Dock	: péjat	पेजात्
	Drink	: tiion	तीनन्
(E)	Ear	: nyérung	अंरुङ्
	Earth	: taleng kukung	तालेंङ् कुकुङ्
	Eat	: donam	दनाम्
	Egg	: rokpí	रक्पि
	Eight	: pinyi	पिनि
	Enemy	: mibo mimak	मिबो मिमाक्
	Evening	: yumé	युमे
	Everyday	: longé-longé	लेंङ-लेंङ
	Eye	: imit	अिमिन्
	Eighteen	: ingkolang pinyi	अिङ् कलाङ् पिनि
	Eighty	: Ing pinyi	अिङ् पिनि
	Elbow	: lébíng	लेबिङ्
	Elder brother	: abíng né (ato)	आबिङ् ने (आतो)
	Elder sister	: abi	आबि
	Elephant	: Sité	सिते
	Eleven	: inkola akon	अिङ् कला आकन्
	Eye brow	: mimmit	मिमिन्
	Bye lash	: mitmír	मितमिर्
(F)	Face	: mimo	मिमो
	Fall	: itke nam	अित् केनाम्
	Far	: modo	मोदो

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	Fear	:	pésanam	पॅसोनाम्
	Fence	:	solung	सोलुङ्
	Field	:	írik	अरिर्कि
	Fifteen	:	ingkolang engo	अिङ् कलाङ् अेङगे
	Fifty	:	ing engo	अिङ् अेङगे
	Fight	:	imín sinam	अिमिन् सिनाम्
	Finger	:	lakkeng	लाक्केङ्
	Finish	:	iyin non	अियिन् नन्
	Fire	:	emi	अॅमि
	Fish	:	ongo	ओ डो
	Five	:	engo	अे डो
	Food	:	amé	आमे
	Floor	:	pudéng	पुडेङ्
	Flour	:	matpé	मात्पॅ
	Flower	:	appun	आप्पुन
	Fly (n)	:	dénon	दॅनन्
	Foot	:	alé	आलॅ
	Forest	:	nyenrang	नेन्राङ्
(G)	Garlic	:	talot	तालत्
	Grass	:	gimi	गिमि
	Green	:	nenar	नेनार्
	Gun	:	abuk	आबुक
(H)	Hair	:	dumit	दुर्मित
	Hammer	:	martun	मारतुम्
	Hand	:	alak	आलाक्
	Hand (right)	:	labé	लाबॅ
	Hand (left)	:	lakke	लाक् के
	Headache	:	dupong kinan	दुपोङ् किनाम्
	Hear	:	tatnam	तात्नाम्
	Heavy	:	éyit né	अयित्ने
	Help	:	igur non	अिगुर नन्
	Hen	:	roné	रोने

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	Here	: silo	सिलो
	Hide	: ruching	रुछिङ्
	Hiding place	: rumen ko among	रुमेन् को आमङ्
(L)	Lamp	: létung	लैतुङ्
	Lane	: laktung	लाक्तुङ्
	Landslide	: raket	राकेत्
	Leaf	: anné	आन्ने
	Liver	: ayin	आयिन्
	Lizard	: sojeng	सोजेङ्
(M)	Mad	: tumné	तुम्ने
	Mat	: hurper	हुरपेर
	Moustache	: nammít	नाम्मित्
	Mouth	: nyappang	जाप्पाङ्
	Murder	: kenon, panam	केनन्, पानाम्
	Mushroom	: undeng	अुन्देङ्
	My	: ngon	ङणेन्
(N)	Nail	: layin	लायिन्
	Name	: amín	आमिन्
	Near	: nyanan	जानान्
	Needle	: pési	पेसि
	New	: aa-ni	आ-नि
	Nostril	: nyebung arung	जेबुङ्, आरुङ्
(O)	Orphan	: hopen	हपेन
(R)	Ribs	: hemmo	हेममो
	Rock	: liné	लिने
(S)	Scorpion	: debo noje	देबो नोजे
	Shades (sprints)	: muyin	मुयिन्
	Slippery	: bélot	बेलत्
	Cobra	: béli	बेलि
	Storm	: hitléng	हित् लैङ्
	Summer	: lobo	लोबो
	Sword	: yoşe	योसे

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(T)	Taste	:	dopo	दोपो
	Tastless	:	dopoma	दोपो मा
	Tasty	:	dopodo	दोपो दो
	Tea	:	sang	साङ्
(W)	Wear	:	génon	गेनन्
	Widow	:	mééyong	मेन्योङ्
	Widower	:	tumbo	तुम् बो
	Wife	:	méyeng	मेयेङ्
	Winter	:	donggin	दङ् गिन्
(Y)	Year	:	dítak	दिताक
	Yellow	:	yage	यागे
	Yes	:	un	अुन्
	Yesterday	:	millo	मिललो

SHORT DICTIONARY ALPHABATICAL WORD - LIST

(A)	Abundant	:	boje	बोजे
	Above	:	agey	आगेय्
	After noon	:	doonyi tuuyot	दोजि तूयोत्
	Again	:	lékoda	लेकोदा
	Alling	:	kinon rannon	किन्नन् शन्नन्
	Air	:	doyi	दोयि
	All	:	apping é	आपणिङ् अँ
	Always	:	loodípe	लोदिपे
	And	:	hilok, délok	हिलोक् देलोक
	Anger	:	marné	मारने
	Ant	:	taruk	तारुक
	Angry	:	marnam	मार्नाम
	Agriculture	:	arík	आरिक्
	Arm	:	laktik, uakpong	लाक्तिक्, लाक्पोङ्
	Armour coat	:	tanté	तान्ते
	Arrow	:	puri	पुरि

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Arrow (poisoned)	: yomo	योमो
Ash	: étbo, mékot	अंतबु, मेकत्
Ashamed	: hanying	हाञिङ्
Assemble	: gidun	गिदुन्
Asleep	: itnam	अित्नाम्
At	: lo	लो
Aunt	: anyi	आञि
Axe	: héging	हेगिङ्
An-eater	: sipit	सिपित्
Ankle	: lerun	लेरुन्
Arum	: ényi	अञि
(B) Bag	: payek	पायेक्
Bamboo	: dííbang, éré	दीबाङ्, अरे
Banana	: kopak	कपाक
Bark of tree	: singkuk	सिङ् कुक्
Bark (V)	: kuknon	कुक् नन्
Basket	: paapur	पापुर
Bead	: tadok	तादोक्
Bachelor	: yadír	यादिर्
Bean	: peyron	पेयर्न्
Border	: aégo	आअेगो
Back (n)	: langku	लाङ् कु
Backbone	: langku along	लाङ् कु आलोङ्
Bad	: mitmang	मित्माङ्
Badly	: mitmaapé	मित्मान्पे
Bed-bug	: taba	ताबा
Begin	: ingun, ilén	अिङुन् अिलेन
Behold	: gakbon	गाक्बोन्
Belly	: kiipop	कीपौप्
Below	: kéig, runking	कैअिक्, रुनकिङ्
Belt	: lémo, lémmo	लेमो, लेम्मो
Big	: botté na, bakín	बोत्तना, बार्किन्

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Big man	:	ami botté né	आमि बोत्तेने
Beak	:	hibung	हिबुङ्.
Beans	:	peyron	पैय्रन्
Bear (n)	:	situm	सितुम
Beard	:	sokmit	सकमित्
Beauti	:	kampo	काम्पौ
Beautiful	:	kampopé	काम्पोपे
Beautifully	:	kamporupé	काम्पोरुपे
Beat	:	itnon, diinon	अित्न्न्, दीनन्
Because	:	kapila	कापिला
Bed	:	kungkang	कुङ् काङ्
Bee	:	tangut	ताङुत्
Beer	:	apong	आपोङ्.
Beaf	:	rudin	रुदिन्
Before	:	kérang	केराङ्.
Bone	:	along	आलोङ्.
Body	:	ari	आरि
Boil (v)	:	kéénon	केँनन्
Boil (n)	:	tacut	ताचुत्
Boiled (rice)	:	amé	आमे
Bird	:	péttang	पेत्ताङ्
Bitch	:	kiiné	कीने
Bite	:	gannon	गान्न्
Bitter	:	kochang (kocang)	कोछाङ्. (कोचाङ्)
Black	:	cemir	चेमिर्
Blame	:	tolik	तोर्लिक
Blanket	:	*kombol	कम्बोल्
Blind	:	mimang, mitmané	मिमाङ्. मित्माने
Bamboo	:	dibang, ére	दीबाङ्., ऐरे
Bamboo (for water)	:	kaacak	कान्चाक्
Bamboo spoon	:	punyu	पुञु
Blow (of wind)	:	yatdung	याद्. दुङ्

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Bring	:	lanon	लानन्
Bringal	:	bayon	बायन्
Bring me	:	labi ngon	लाबि डन्
Brother (elder)	:	abíng	आबिङ्
Brother (younger)	:	aní	आनि
Brother's son	:	abíng hong	आबिङ् छद्
Brother's daughter	:	abíng homé	आबिङ् हमे
Both :		anyi	आजि
Body	:	ari	आरि
Bottle	:	*botoi	बोटल
Bott	:	muklíng	मुक्लिङ्
Bow	:	hiipé	हिपे
Boy	:	kéro	केरो
Blue green	:	nomír	नोमिर
Box	:	jompang	जम्पाङ्
Branch	:	aak, ak	आ-क्, आक
Brain	:	pinnyi	पिन्जि
Break	:	itír, dímon	अतिर, दिरन्
Break into	:	dírke	दिरके
Breath	:	ngadu	डादु
Breast	:	acun	आचुन्
Bride	:	nyaméng	जामेङ्
Bride price	:	nyameng aré	जामेङ् आरे
Bridge (of cane)	:	siron	सिरन्
Bridge (of plank)	:	siron	सिरन्
Broom	:	éapék	ऐआपेक्
Bull	:	rubo	रुबो
Burn	:	parnon	पारनन्
But	:	idokom, idolangkom	अदोकन्
Buy	:	rénon, rénam	रेनन्, रेनाम्
(C) Cabbage	:	kobi	कोबि
Calf	:	bopang	बोपाङ्

AASHING LANGUAGE GUIDE

Call	:	gonon	गोनत्
Can	:	ilanon	अिलानन्
Candle	:	*bombati	बोम्बाति
Cane	:	taré, ésong, taket	तारें, अँसोङ्, ताकेट
Cannot	:	ilamang	अिलामाङ्
Cough	:	sarr	सार
Cap	:	dumlup	दुम्लुप्
Cheat	:	hankéng	हान्केङ्
Ceiling	:	kumbang	कुम्बाङ्
Cold	:	ancing	आन्चिङ्
Crowl	:	ngénon	ङँनन्
Chicken	:	rokro	रकरो
Chicken (male)	:	popang	पपाङ्
Chicken (female)	:	rokbíl	रक्बिल
Chewing	:	gandung	गान् दुङ्
Careful	:	hansila	हान्सिला
Cat	:	ali	आलि
Catch	:	ganon	गानन्
Creeper	:	rimang	रिमाङ्
Clan	:	buang-koodang	बुआङ्--कोदाङ्
Cloth	:	égé	अँगें
Comb	:	ponyi	पोञ्जि
Comb(made of bamboo):	:	éísot	अँअिसत्
Coward	:	misun	मिसुन्
Cotton	:	siipek	सीपेक्
Cow	:	gooru, soí	गोरू, सोअि
Cock	:	rokpo	रक्पो
Creep	:	maané	मान्ने
Cucumber	:	makung	माकुङ्
Crow	:	aanong	आन्नाङ्
Clay	:	déngkyon	देङ् कयोन्
Cheap	:	répo	रेपो

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Cloud	:	doomuk	दो-मुक्
Clear	:	kaapet	कापेत्
Cut	:	pacu, gatcu	पाचु, गातचु
Child	:	aro	आरो
(D) Dao	:	yocik	योचिक्
Dao (large)	:	yose	योसे,
Daughter	:	homé	होमे
Day	:	longé	लोंडे
Day time	:	longe	लोंडे
Deaf	:	rube né	रुबेने
Dark	:	tindín	तिन्दिन्
Dear (beloved)	:	ayang	आयाङ्
Dig	:	konom, ngunnon	कोनम्, डुन्ननन्
Deceive	:	mipak, topak	मिपाक्, तोपाक्
Dirty water	:	kénéne asi (démané asi)	केने ने आसि
Disease	:	kinon	किनन्
Distribute	:	orpan	अर्पान्
Divide	:	ipan	अिपान्
Door	:	yatgo	यात्गो
Doctor	:	*dakdor	दाक्दर
Dog	:	iki, ékki	अिक्कि, अेक्कि
Deer	:	sidum	सिदुम्
Down there	:	toye	तोये
Down hill	:	diitung aíg, aíg, kéíg	
Drain	:	sirong	सिरङ्
Dress	:	gémen	गेमेन्
Dish	:	amé	आमे
Dinner	:	dokke	दोक्के
Dysentry	:	enné	अेन्ने
Disappear	:	kapang kuma	कापाङ्, कुमाङ्
Deep	:	uríng, ééring, babin	युरिङ्

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Defeat	:	ikum mané	अिकुम् माने
Descand	:	tolnon	तोहनन्
Dirty	:	kanéng	कानेङ्
Die	:	sinon	सिनन्
Duck	:	péjat	पेजात्
Duckling	:	jatro	जात्रो
Dumb	:	gommang	गोम् माङ्
Drink	:	tínon	तिनन्
Drought	:	dri, diri	द्री, दिरि
Dry (ad)meat	:	senné domé	सेन्ने दमे
Dry (vb)	:	losan, sanné	लोसान्, सानन्
(E) Each other	:	mipí	मिपि (अँ)
Ear	:	nyerung	जेरुङ्
Earth	:	taléng kukung	तालेङ्: कुक्कुङ्:
Earth worm	:	dorkang	दरकाङ्
East	:	sanggo, calon	साङ्गो, चालोन्
Easy	:	ipo	अिपो
Eat	:	donom	दोनम्
Eagle	:	pémmí	पेम्मि
Egg	:	rokpí, ropí	रोकपि, रोपि
Eight	:	piinyi	पिञ्जि
Enemy	:	mibo, mimak	मिबो, मिमाक्
Enlarge	:	sobon	सोबोन्
Evening	:	yumé	योमे
Everyday	:	longélongé	लोडे: लोडे:
Exact	:	hikki	हिक्कि
Every one	:	mipí é	मिपि अँ
Exactly	:	hikki ceceng	हिक्कि चेचेङ्
Exchange	:	mitpe, lamit	मित्पे, लामित्
Eye	:	emit	अमित्
Eighteen	:	ingkolang pinyi	अिङ्: कोलोङ् पिञ्जि
Eighty	:	ing pinyi	अिङ्: पिञ्जि

AASHING LANGUAGE GUIDE

Elbow	:	lébíng, lakgung	लेबिङ , लाकगुङ
Ear ornaments (for women)	:	komo parang	कोमो पाराङ
Exclude	:	lulumanon	लुलुमान्न्
Explain	:	nyabi	जा-बि
Extinguish (fire)	:	émit	अमित्
Elder brother	:	abíng né (ato)	आबिङ्: ने (आतो)
Elder sister	:	abi	आबि
Elephant	:	sité	सिते
Eleven	:	ingkola akon	अिङ्.कोलाङ्: आकन्
Eyebrow	:	mimmít	मिर्मित्
Eye lash	:	mitmír	मित्मिर्
(F) Face	:	mimo, mikmo	मि-मो, मिक्मो
Fall	:	lotok non	लोतोक नन्
False	:	éo, ménon	अेंओ, मेंनन्
Family	:	érang	अेंराङ.
Far	:	modo, moténg	मोदो, मोतेङ्:
Farmer	:	arik iné	आरिक् अिर्ने
Fast (adj)	:	mínang	मिर्नाङ
Fat (n)	:	oob	औब्
Fat (adj)	:	giiné	गीर्ने
Father	:	abo	आबो
Fear	:	pésó	पेंसो
Feather	:	péttang alot	पेंत्तङ्. आलत्
Fence	:	solung	सोलुङ
Fever	:	rannon	रान्न्न्
Few	:	acco	आच्चो
Field	:	irík, asi irík	अिर्रिक्, आसि अिर्रिक्
Fifteen	:	ingkolang engo	
Fifty	:	ing engo	अिङ्. अेङणे
Fight	:	imín sinam	अिर्मिन सिनाम्
Fine	:	ajeng, aré	आजेङ्, आर्रे

AASHING LANGUAGE GUIDE

Finger	:	lakkeng	लाककेङ
Finish	:	Iyin non, iyit	अिमिन्नन्, अियित
Fire	:	émi	अेमि
Fish	:	ongo	ओङ
Five	:	éngo	अेङ
Food	:	amé	आमे
Family	:	érang	अेराङ
Footpath	:	bédang	बेदाङ
Foolish	:	midé	मिदे
Float	:	bénon	बेनन्
Flow	:	bitnon	बितनन्
Follow	:	iming	अिमिङ
Forehead	:	tukku	तुककु
Forget	:	mínyok sinam	मिञ्जक सिनाम
Four	:	appi	आप्पि
Fowl	:	pérok	पेरक
Friend	:	ajon	आजन्
Flame	:	méyo	मेयो
Flesh	:	domé lené	दमे लेने
Flood	:	puumé	पुन्मे
Flour	:	pudéng	पुदेङ
Flour	:	matpé	मात्पे
Flower	:	appun	आप्पुन
Fly (v)	:	dénon (v)	देनन्
Fly (n)	:	tamit	तामित्
Foot	:	alé	आले
Forest	:	nyenrang	अेनराङ
Forty	:	tying appi	अियिङ् आप्पि
Fourteen	:	iying kola appi	अियिङ्कोला आप्पि
Fox	:	sipeng	सिपेङ
Friend	:	ajon	आजन्
Fragrance	:	ahuk	आहुक्

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	Frog	:	tatík	तार्तिक
	From	:	lokké	लक्के
	Fruit	:	ami, atye, api	आर्पि, आये
	Full	:	biiné, biiset	बीने, बीसेत
(G)	Garlic	:	talot	तालत्
	Garden	:	pétlung	पेट्लुङ
	Get	:	paanam	पा-नाम
	Ginger	:	takeng	ताकेङ
	Girl	:	homé	हर्म
	Give	:	binam	दिनाम
	Go	:	innon	अिन्नन
	Ghost	:	uyu	अ्यु
	Goat	:	soben	सोबेन्
	Goat (billy, he)	:	benbo	बेन्बो
	Goat (she)	:	benné	बेने
	God	:	donyipolo	दोअि-पालो
	Good	:	mit	मित
	Granary	:	kumsung	कूमसुङ
	Grand father	:	buku	बुकु
	Grand mother	:	néku	नेकु
	Gourd jar	:	épun	अेपुन
	Gourd spoon	:	éjuk	अेजुक
	Goitre	:	lipet	लिपेटे
	Gain	:	paanon	पान्नेन्
	Gather	:	ladun, gidun	लान्दुन्, गिदुन्
	Gather (come together)	:	dudun	दुदुन्
	Gun	:	abbuk	आबबुक
	Grass	:	gimi	गिमि
	Grind	:	rennon	रेन्नन्
	Grown up girl	:	mimme	मुम्मे
	Gum	:	hiinyir	हिअिर्
(H)	Hair	:	dumít	दुर्मित

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Hangthing	:	palét	पार्लेत्
Hammer	:	martun	मारतुन्
Hand	:	alak	आलाक्
Hand(right)	:	labi	लाबि
Hand(left)	:	lakke	लाक्के
Harvesting	:	gatdung	गात्दुङ
Hard	:	torné	तरने
Hat (local cane)	:	dumlup	दुम्लुप्
He	:	bíri	बिरी
He goat	:	benbo	बेन्बो
Head	:	atuk, dumpong	आतुक्, दुम्पङ्
Headache	:	dupong kinon	दुपाङ् किनन्
Head man	:	* gaam	गाम्
Healthy	:	kimané	किमाने
Heat	:	utki	अत्कि
Hear	:	tatnon	तात्नन्
Heart	:	aapí	आपि
Hearth	:	métne	अयित्ने
Help	:	igur non	अिगुरनन्
Hen	:	roné, rokné	रोने रोक्ने
Her	:	bírik	बिरीक
Here	:	silo	सिलो
Hide	:	rucing	रुचिङ्
Hungry	:	kinong	किनङ्
Hiding place	:	rumen ko among	रुमान को आमोङ्
High	:	addo	आद्दो
Hill	:	adi	आदि
Him	:	bírim	बिरीम्
His	:	bírik	बिरीक्
Hoe	:	* pakur	पाकुर
Hold (n)	:	gapong	गापोङ्
Hold (vb)	:	gapong	गापोङ्

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Honey	:	ngulang	डलोड्
Honey comb	:	ngurot	डुरोत्
Horn	:	reebung	रेन्बुड्
Horse	:	sikké	सिक्के
Horn bill	:	pésik	पेसिक्
Hospital	:	* asipotar	आस्पोतार
Hot	:	ukki	अक्कि
Hot (of water)	:	ukki	अक्कि
Hot (of curry)	:	ukki	अक्कि
House	:	érang	ऐराड
How	:	hoki	होकि
Hundred	:	língko	लिङको
Hunting	:	kííruk	कीरुक्
Husband	:	milo	मिलो
Hunt	:	atta	आत्ता
Hurry	:	itsang	अित्साड्
(I) I	:	ngo	डो
I am	:	ngo na	डोना
I want	:	ngo míidung	डो मीदुङ
If	:	mílo	मिलो
Immediately	:	ménangpé	मेनाङ्पे
In	:	lo, aralo	ल, आरालो
In ziro	:	ziro lo	जिरो लो
In a box	:	jompang aralo	जम्पाङ् आरालो
Insect	:	tapum	तापुम्
Inside	:	aralo	आरालो
Iron	:	yodín	यदिन्
Irrigation	:	sirong	सिरङ्
Ill	:	kinon	किनन्
Inquire	:	takkang, yinkang	ताक्काऊ
Invite	:	gonon	गानेन्
Inform	:	lubi	लुबि

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	Itch	:	amír/ari aak	आर्मिर/आरि आक्
(J)	Jack fruit	:	bélang	बेलाङ्
	Jag	:	* jag	जाग्
	Jump	:	yotnon	यत्नन्
	Jaw	:	sokpang	सक्पाङ्
	Joint	:	sonon	सनन
	Jhum	:	mopí arík	मर्पि आरिक्
	Jungle	:	nyonrang	जोन् राङ्
(K)	Key	:	*sabi	साबि
	Kick	:	tunon	तुनन्
	Kid	:	beno, benro	बेनो, बेन्रो
	Kill	:	moka	मका
	Kill(with dao)	:	paka	पाका
	Kill(with dagger)	:	níkka	निक्का
	Kind	:	ayang	आयाङ्
	Knee	:	lébíng	लेबिङ्
	Kneel	:	lébíng kooníng	लेबिङ् कोनिङ्
	Knife	:	cepit	चेपित्
	Know	:	kennon	केनन्
	Kiss	:	jutnon	जुत्नन्
(L)	Ladder	:	ébang	ऐबाङ्
	Lamp	:	letung	लेतुङ्
	Lane	:	laktung	लाक्तुङ्
	Landslide	:	raket	राकेत्
	Language	:	agom	आगोम
	Large	:	botté	बत्ते
	Lazy	:	hober	हबेर्
	Late	:	addol	आद्दल्
	Latrine	:	ugun	अगुन्
	Lough	:	nyirnon	जिरनन्
	Leaf	:	anné	आन्ने
	Lean	:	henné	

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Learn	:	kénonn	केन्नन्
Land	:	kejé	केजे
Leave	:	anné	आन्ने
Leech	:	tapet	तापेत्
Left	:	ke	के
Leg	:	alé	आले
Legband	:	lérun	लेरुन्
Leopard	:	mebo	मेबो
Let us (go)	:	kaju, éneju	काजु, अँन्नेजु
Let us do	:	kaju, ilaju	काजु, अिलाजु
Letter	:	* siti	सिति
Lie (vb)	:	ménon	मेन्नन्
Liedown	:	kétnon	केत्तन्
Lift	:	jongon	जोडवेन्
Light (adj)	:	panot	पानत्
Light (N)	:	angun	आङुन्
Lightning	:	yari	यारी
Like	:	míínon, ménon	मीन्नन् मेन्नन्
Lime	:	noku	नकु
Lip (upper)	:	napbir	नापबिर्
Lip (lower)	:	napbir	नापबिर्
Listen	:	tatla	तात्ला
Little	:	anga,	आङा
Live (tobe)	:	turné	तुर्ने
Liver	:	ayin	आयिन्
Lizard	:	sojeng	सोजेङ
Loan	:	namon	नारन्नन्
Look	:	kaala	काला
Log	:	singgun	सिङ्गुन्
Loinoleth	:	ugon	अुगन्
Long	:	otdo	अत्दो
Lose	:	menyok	मेञ्क

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	Look for	:	kaala	का-ला
	Louse	:	besi	बेसि
	Lower	:	doron	दोरन्
	Lunch	:	longgang	लङ्गाड
	Love	:	ayang	आयाड
(M)	Mad	:	tunné	तुम्ने
	Man	:	ami	आमि
	Many	:	boje	बोजे
	Mango	:	tagung	तागुङ्
	Married (adj)	:	milo/miyang laané	मिलो/मियेङ्
	Marrow	:	looyin	लौयिन्
	Mat	:	kurpek	कुरपेक्
	Maize	:	sapé, tapo	सार्पे, तापो
	Me	:	ngon	उणेन्
	Meat	:	adín, domé	आदिन्, दोमे
	Meet	:	kaarík	का-रिक्
	Medicine	:	kusirang	कुसि राङ्
	Men	:	ami kiding, amittíng	आमितिङ
	Midday	:	longgang	लोङ्गाड
	Midnight	:	yomang harying	योमाङ् हार्यिङ्
	Millet	:	tami	तामि
	Methun (male) (bull)	:	sobo	सबो
	Methun (female)	:	soné	सने
	Methun (Calf)	:	soro	सरो
	Methun (grown)	:	someng, bopang	समेङ्, बपाङ्
	Mutton	:	bendín	बेन्दिन्
	Money	:	murkong	मुर्कङ्
	Monkey	:	sibeng	सिबेङ्
	Month	:	poolo aping	पौलो आर्पिङ्
	Moon	:	poolo	पौलो
	Moonlight	:	poolo aung	पौलो आअुङ्
	Morning	:	rokon	रोकन्

AASHING LANGUAGE GUIDE

	Mother in law	: ayo	आयो
	Mortar	: kiipér	कीर्पेर,
	Mourn	: pénye	पेजे
	Mountain	: dííté	दीर्ते
	Moustache	: nammít	नामर्मित्
	Mouth	: nyappang	जाप्पाङ्
	Mud	: étung	ऐतुङ्
	Murder	: kenon, panon	केनन्, पानन्
	Murderer	: kené	केर्ने
	Mushroom	: undéng	अुन्देङ्
	Mustard leaf	: péttu	पैत्तु
	Mustard oil	: tulang	तुलाङ्
	My	: ngok	ङणेक्
(N)	Nail	: layin	लायिन्
	Name	: amín	आमिन्
	Near	: nyanen	जानेन्
	Neck	: lunggung	लुङ्गुङ्
	Needle	: pési	पेसि
	Net	: usot, aasut	अुसत्, आसुत्
	New	: aa-ní	आर्नि
	Neighbour	: koorí	कौरि
	Night	: yomang	योमाङ्
	Nine	: konang	कनाङ्
	Nineteen	: ingkola konang	ईङ्.कोला कनाङ्
	Ninety	: ing konang	ईङ्. कनाङ्
	Nipple	: nyunpir	जुनर्पिर
	No	: ma,	मा
	Noon	: longa	लोङा
	Nose	: nyebung	जेबुङ्
	Nostril	: nyebung arung	जेबुङ् आरुङ्
	Now	: hítkélo	हिट् केलो
(O)	Oil	: alang	आलाङ्

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	Old	:	akku	आक्कु
	One	:	akon	आकोन
	Onion	:	békuk	बेंकुक्
	Or	:	simplalo	सिम् लालो
	Open (vb)	:	cutya	चुत्या
	Orange	:	tatcing	तात्चिड
	Orphan	:	hopen	हपेन्
(P)	Pain	:	gansi	गान्सि
	Painful	:	gansila	गान्सिला
	Paddy	:	ammo	आम्मो
	Palm	:	lakpyo	लाक्प्यो
	Pestle	:	éging	अंगिङ्
	Pig	:	éyéek	अयैक
	Pig (male)	:	yebo	येबो
	Pig (female)	:	yené	येनें
	Pigeon	:	pékkí, tangkí	पेक्कि, ताङ्कि
	Pillow	:	dumpér	दुम्पेर्
	Pipe	:	médung	मेदुङ्
	Plaintain	:	kopak, kolung	कपाक, कलुङ
	Plaintain flower	:	paapu	पापु
	Plate (of wooden)	:	ukkung	अक्कुङ्
	Pluck	:	tírnám	तिर्नाम
	Central Post	:	hanging giíang	हाङ्. गिङ्. गोआङ्.
	Prongs	:	mégot	मेगोत्
	Pox	:	tabun	ताबुन्
	Pox (chicken)	:	tabun	ताबुन्
	Small Pox	:	liyu	लियो
	Powder (of rice)	:	tííté	तीते
	Poor	:	hopen	हपेन्
	Post (N)	:	giídangt	गोदाङ्
	Pot	:	píking	पिकिङ
	Poteto (sweet)	:	nginti	डिङ्गन्ति

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Poteto (sweet)	: nginti	डिण्ति
Praise	: koyi	कयि
Pour	: pélik	पेलिक्
Pray	: kunnam	कुन्नाम्
Proud	: míité	मीते
Price	: aré	आरे
Priest	: mirí	मिरि
Pumkin gourd	: papun	पापुन्
Puppy	: kiicung	कीचुङ्
Pull	: sonom	सनम्
Push	: nínon	निनन्
Pown	: níítét	नीतेत्
(Q) Quiver	: gebbung	गेब्बुङ्
Quickly	: mínangpé	मिनाङ्पे
Quiet	: atco	आत्चो
Quarrel	: lumín	लुमिन्
(R) Rain (N)	: pédong	पेदुङ्
Rain (vb)	: pedong onon	पेदोङ् अनन्
Rain bow	: mi-rey	मि-रै
Rat	: bungka	बुङ्का
Raw (not cook)	: leyné, numang	लैने, नुमाङ्
Reach	: pédo	पेदो
Receive	: peto	पेतो
Reap	: mindung	मिन्दुङ्
Read	: * pori	परि
Rat	: bungka	बुङ्का
Red	: beyir, yaling	बेयिर, यालिङ्
Remember	: miipang	मीपाङ्
Recognise	: kanken	काङ्केन
Reply	: biyan	बियान्
Ribs	: himmo	हिम्मो
Rice	: ambin	आम्बिन्

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Rice (boiled)	: amé	आमे
Rich	: mité	मिते
Right (side)	: lakbíg	लाकबिक्
Right	: i jing	अिजिङ
Ripe	: minné	मिन्ने
Return (go back)	: inkut	अिन् कुत
Return (give back)	: bikut	बिकुत
Rock	: líné	लिने
Roof	: míítík	मोतिक्
Room	: arang	आराङ्
Root	: appír	आपर्पिर्
Round	: apí	आपि
(S) Salt	: alo	आलो
Saliva	: takir	ताकिर्
Sad	: gansi	गान्सि
Scabies	: tarít	तारित्
Shy	: hanying	हान्यिङ्
Stammer	: goma, gommang	गमा, गम्माङ्
Scratch	: oksu	अक्सु
Scorpion	: débo roje	देबो रजे
Seat	: kungkeng	कुङ्केङ्
See	: kaa	का
Seed	: ammí	आम्मि
Sell (ing)	: kopénam, konam	कपेनाम्, कनाम्
Send	: mélík	मेलिक्
Scrpent	: tabí	ताबि
Seven	: kínít	किनित्
Seventeen	: iying kola kínít	अिङ् कोला किनित्
Seventy	: iying kínít	अिङ् किनित्
Shades (spirit)	: muyin	मुयिन्
Shallows	: bocor	बचर्
Shake	: garík	गारिक्

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Shell	:	akok	आकोक्
She	:	bíri	बिरि
She goat	:	benné	बेन्ने
Submit	:	bilík	बिलिक्
Shield	:	tanté	तान्ते
Shoulder	:	lédung	लेदुङ्
Show	:	léngkan	लेङकान्
Sister (elder)	:	aabi	आ-बि
Sister's son	:	aabi hong	आ-बि हङ
Sister (younger)	:	bírmé	बिर्मे
Sister's daughter	:	aabi homé	आ-बि होमे
Six	:	akki	आक्कि
Sixteen	:	iying kola akki	
Skin	:	asik	आसिक्
Sky	:	talíng	तालिङ्
Slave	:	mibír, mipak	मिबिर, मिपाक्
Slippery	:	bélot	बेलत
Slow	:	étét	ऐतेत्
Slowly	:	ététpé	ऐतेत्पे
Small	:	aamey	आन्मै
Smoke	:	méyin	मेयिन्
Smoke (vb)	:	méyin canon, médung tínon	
Squirrel	:	také	ताके
Snake	:	tabí	ताबि
Cobra	:	beli	बेलि
Snow	:	tapon	तापन्
Soap	:	* sabun	साबुन्
Soft	:	higor	हिगर्
Son	:	hong	हङ्
Steps	:	baalé	बाले
Spear	:	gíník	गिनिक्
Sparrow	:	pépit	पेपित्

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Spider	:	tarum	तारुम्
Spider cob wave	:	tarum siron	सिरन्
Sow (female pig)	:	yené	येंने
Sound	:	adut	आदुत्
Sour	:	kuuce	कूचे
Stomach	:	aat	आत्
Stone	:	éling	ऐलिङ्
Speak	:	nyadu	आदु
Stool	:	taye, etté	ताये, अत्ते
Storm	:	hit léng	हितलेंङ्
Story	:	nyibang	जिबाङ्
Star	:	takar,	ताकार्,
		doying karcing	दोयिङ् कारसिङ्
evening star	:	karlun pubo	कार्लुन् पुबो
Strong	:	sinon, tornon	सिनन्, तर्नन्
Sucking	:	jutdung	जुत्दुङ्
Sugar	:	* seni	सेनि
Sugar cane	:	tabet	ताबेत्
Summe	:	lobo	लोबो
Sun	:	doonyi	दौजि
Sunrise	:	doonyi sanon	दौजि सानन्
Sunrays	:	doonyi aaung	दौजि आअुङ्
Sweat hirbut	:	túipo	तीपो
Sword	:	yose	यसे
(T) Tail	:	mebung	मेबुङ्
Tell	:	otdo, ando	अत्दो, आन्दो
Taste	:	dopo	दोपो
Tastless	:	dopoma	दोपोमा,
Tasty	:	dopo do, túipodo	दोपोदो, तीपोदो
Tea	:	* san-g	साङ्
Tear	:	mitsi	मित्सि
Tonight	:	siyum	सियुम्

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Last Night	: méyum	मेंयुम्
Tear (vb)	: mitsi bitnon	मित्सि बित्‌नन्
Ten	: iying	अियिङ्
On that side	: élok	ऐलोक
Their	: buluk	बुलुक्
There	: élo	ऐलो
They	: bulu	बुलु
Thief	: pyoné	प्योनें
Thigh	: harbyang	हार्‌ब्याङ्
Thick	: boté	बुते
Thin (sickly)	: at-ser	आत्-सेर्
Think	: míínam	मीनाम्
Thirsty	: tílíng	तीलिङ्
Thirteen	: íyíng kola arum	अियिङ् कोला आरुम्
Thirty	: íyíng arun	अियिङ् आरुम्
On this sid	: silok	सिलोक्
Those	: édé	ऐदे
Thread	: tanyi	ताञ्जि
Three	: arum	आरुम्
Thumb	: lakné	लाक्ने
Tree	: ésing ané	ऐसिङ् आने
Tiger	: ménné	मेन्ने
Tired	: apeng	आपेङ्
Tug	: yajong	याजङ्
To (prep)	: lo	लो
Tobacco	: dumma,	दुम्मा
Tobacco leaf	: mabor	माबर्
Today	: siilo, sillo	सीलो, सिल्‌लो
Together	: lékopé	लेकोपे
Tomato	: tumpulang	तुम्‌पुलाङ्
Tomorrow	: roro, yampo	रोरो, याम्‌पो
Tongue	: éyo	आयो

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	Teeth	:	hipang	हिपाङ्
	Triped (of stone)	:	líisik	लीसिक्
	Tooth ache	:	hiipang kinam	हीपाङ् किनाम्
	Thunder	:	doomér	डोमेर
	Touch	:	cuttét, ga-tét	चृत्तेत्, गातेत्
	Town	:	* taon	ताओन्
	True	:	mitdu, arodu	मित्दु, आरोदु
	Trap	:	*kurpan, étku, éda	कुरपेन्, एत्कु, ऐडा
	Trays (over the hearth):	:	pérot	पेरत्
	Tree	:	ésing, siiné	ऐसिङ् सीने
	Trunk	:	hampong	हाम्पोङ्
	Thorn	:	tari	तारि
	Twelve	:	iying kola anyi	(12)
	Two	:	anyi	आजि
(U)	Umbrella	:	obong	अबङ्
	Up(adv)	:	ca	चा
	Usefull	:	ager anne	आगेर आन्ने
	Us	:	ngolu	ङणेलु
(V)	Valuable	:	tonnon	तन्नन्
	Verandah	:	tunggo	तुङ्गो
	Virgin	:	munnir	मुन्निर्
	Village	:	doolung	दोलुङ्
	Village chief	:	doolung ruutum	दोलुङ् रूतुम्
	Vomit	:	aabit	आबित्
	Village gate	:	torgo	तर्गो
(W)	Waist	:	urring	अुर्रिङ्
	Wait	:	kayang	कायाङ्
	Water	:	asi	आसि
	Waterfall	:	díngo	दिङ्गो
	Drinking Water	:	tíipénon asi	तीपेनन् आसि
	Water pipe	:	siiko	सीको
	We	:	ngolu	ङोलु

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Weak	:	hínné	हिन्ने
Weat	:	génon	गेनन्
Weave	:	sunnon	सुन्नन्
Weight	:	eyit	ऐयित्
Well (adj)	:	mit	मित्
West	:	aalon	आलन्
What?	:	hoko	होको
When?	:	édílo	ऐदिलो
Where?	:	hogolo, holo	हगोलो, होलो
White	:	yalun	यालुन्
Who?	:	hí	हि
Whose?	:	hiké	हिके
Widow	:	meeyeng	मेयेङ्
Widower	:	tombo	तुमबो
Wife	:	miyeng	मियेङ्
Wild cat	:	sikki	सिक्कि
Win	:	ikun	अिकुन्
Wind	:	ésar	ऐसार
Wing	:	latbír	लात्बिर
Winding	:	ésar monam	ऐसार मोनाम्
Winter	:	dongin	दङ्गिन्
Woman	:	nyimé	जिमे
Work	:	ager	आगेर
Worm	:	tapun	तापुन्
Wound	:	tarré	ताररे
Wrist	:	lakkit	लाक्कित्
Write	:	hatnam	हात् नाम्
White	:	yapung, yalun	यापुङ्, यालुन्
Woe	:	takkang	ताक्काङ्
Worship	:	kunnon	कुन्नन्
(Y) Yarn	:	énno	ऐन्नो
Year	:	dítak	दिताक

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This Year	:	sinying	सिजिड
Last Year	:	menying	मेजिड
Yellow	:	yage	यागे
Next Year	:	letnying	लेत्जिड
Yes	:	un	अुन्
Yesterday	:	méllo	मेल्लो
Youngman	:	yaamey	यामै
Young woman	:	mummey	मुम्मै
The day before yesterday	:	konno	कोन्नौ
Before, day before yesterday	:	konké	कन्कै
(Z) Zigzag	:	cogir coyir	चगिर-चयिर ।