

BOKAR LANGUAGE GUIDE

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Preface

The Bokars are one of the sub-tribes of the Adis of West Siang District. They claim to be the descendents of Karbo clan. According to 1981 provisional census report their population is 3052 inhabiting forty villages. The administrative headquarter of the Bokar area is at Monigong. The area is bounded by Talo Circle in the South, Tuting sub-division in the East, Mechuka sub-division in the west and the McMohan Line in the North. The location of the area is near the water parting point of the mountain which remains covered with snow for six months in the year. When the snow melts many small rivers, springs and rivulets are formed transforming the area into a difficult terrain for cultivation, communication and habitation.

The Bokar language has two main dialects—the Upper and Lower. They differ in their use of the gender 'po' and 'bo' ; Thus :

Goat—Binpo in Upper

Binbo in Lower

Pig (male)—Yekpo in Upper

Yekbo in Lower

The Bokars are included in the Adi group and hence closely related to Tibeto-Burmese language group and akin to Adi, Galo and Minyong dialects. In view of the growing tendency towards common medium of expression among the people themselves no attempt has been made in this book to stick to any dialect.

(ii)

It is a simple book primarily meant for the officers newly posted to this area to enable them to speak to the local people in their language for mutual understanding.

The basic materials for this book were collected from Shri Taju Tangu and other youths. This final data collection and check up was done through Shri Lingdung Samyor and other youths of Ramang village under Monigong Circle of West Siang District.

Arak Megu

PART—I GRAMMER

PHONOLOGY

There is no written form to transcrip BOKAR language. In this book the Roman transcription and its corresponding Devanagari prepared by Arunachal Government has been used. To simplify the complex diacritic marks only accent [´] mark is used to distinguish vowel sounds which differ from the familiar values of the symbols used. Such vowels are called as Central Vowel that is [i´] and [e´]. For example : Dog ékki ; bitch—ki:né ; Horse—Shaki ; Mare—Kiné. The Colon [:] mark to indicate length has been used for the sake of simplicity. Example : Water—isi, Urine—Isi : [i] is pronounced with the lips stretched as for [i] and the tongue drawn back as for [u]. For [e] the tongue is drawn backwards in the position of English [o] and the lips stretched as for [e].

Bokar has 38 speach sounds of which 14 are vowels.

<u>Vowel</u>			<u>Representative word</u>	
o	अ	....	Oyok	.... Dao
o:	अः	....	o:do	.... Far
a	आ	....	alak	.... hand
a:	आः	....	a:/ah	.... that, those
i	इ	....	isi	.... water
i:	इः	....	isi:	.... Urine

(2)

é	अे	....	éyek	....	Pig
é:	अे:	....	é:	....	Blood
u	अु	....	ugu	....	house
u:	अु:	....	ku:sup	....	sour
i	अि	....	mí [mai]	....	he/she
i:	अि:	....	í:g	....	scraper
é	अे	....	é mé	....	five
é:	अे:	....	é: [éyi]	....	Bow

There are 18 consonants in Bokar language.

Velar	....	K	क	g	ग	ng	ङ०
Palatal	....	c	च	j	ज	ny [ñ]	ञ
Dental alveolar	}	t	त	d	द	n	न
Labial	....	p	प	b	ब	m	म
and		y	य	r	र	l	ल
		s	स	h	ह	w	व

Consonants

their representative word

k	क	....	Koru	....	Sin
g	ग	....	getbung	....	Quiver
ng	ङ०	....	ngo	....	I
c	च	....	cen	....	know
j	ज	....	Jaluk	....	Chilli
ny	ञ	....	nyopum	....	nose
t	त	....	tung	....	bee
d	द	....	dorkang	....	Earthworm
n	न	....	no	....	you
p	प	....	papur	....	Butterfly

(3)

b	ब	....	bumse	....	Pumkin
m	म	....	medong	....	rain/sky
y	य	....	Yapang	....	Young
r	र	....	rokpo	....	Cock
l	ल	....	lokné	....	thumb
s	स	....	Solo	....	today
h	ह	....	hagu	....	hot
w	व	....	luwar/lu-ar	...	A Bokar month

Note : Only Velar fricative Kh [X] has been come accrossed in comparative [Kha-Dirty] adjective.

NOUN

(a) Number :

Plurality is not a grammatical feature in Bokar dialect. Plurality is expressed by adding 'tingté' and 'ai' meaning many after nouns:

<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>	
Man	—Mi	Men	—Mi tingté
Boy	—Mitur Homé	Boys	—Mitur homé tingté
Girl	—Nyemé homé aken	Girls	—Nyemé homé tingté
Bird	—Péttang aken	Birds	—Péttang tingté/ai
House	—Ugu aken	Houses	—Ugu aigo dada
River	—Sotong aken	Rivers	—Sotong ai

Cow	—Balang aken	Cows	—Balang tingté
Dog	—ékki:aken	Dogs	—ékki tingté
Goat	—Sobin dorken	Goats	—Sobin tingté
Deer	—Sodum dorken	Deers	—Sodum tingté
Pig	—Eyek dorken	Pigs	—éyek tingté
Horse	—Shaki dorken	Horses	—Shaki tingté

(b) Gender :

Bo or Po are particle to indicate male and né is suffix for female in general but the regional animal takes different words.

	<u>Common</u>	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>
Man	... Mi	Mitur	Nyemé
Dog	... E'kki	Kibo	Kiné
Goat	... Sobin	Binbo	Binné
Deer	... Sodum	Dumbo	Dumné
Bear	... Sutum	Tumbo	Tumné
Tiger	... Somyo	Myopo	Myoné
Fowl	... Perok	Rokpo	Rokné
Pig	... E'yek	Yekpo	Yekné
Bull	... Balang	Langbu	Langné
Horse	... Shaki	Kipo/kibo	Kiné

(c) Case :

(i) Subject (Nominative) : The subject takes the suffixes 'é', 'té', 'hé', 'ga' and 'la' and come first in order in a sentence.

The bird flies in the sky : Péttang hé medong
mong té biarker da.

The man swims	: Mi hé isi bionгда.
Their houses are beautiful	: Manu ga ugu hé kongpo da.
The man goes	: Mi é inda.
With a dao	: Oyok ga apom.
With a hand	: Alok ga apom.
With a stick	: Bangnyi ga apom.
He has eaten	: Mi akke do-géné.
Will the girl weave ?	: Nyemé hé ucum cum yedi ?

(ii) Object (accusative) ; The object follows the subject and proceeds the verb with 'hém' as suffix when objects are particularised or definite but when objects are general in character the suffix is dropped or kept understood. In this context, the following sentences may be considered :-

Do you see the bird ?	: No péttang hém kongpo da ?
Bring me water	: Ngom isi go longbi ka.
I killed a tiger	: Ngo somyo ador go make to:
We catch fish with net	: Ngulu éssap ning ongngo longda:
They will be eating rice	: Malu giding hé akke (amé) dodí mimi da:

(iii) Instrumental (purposive) : Bokar has different words to indicate different devices of killing:

I killed a tiger—Ngo somyo ador go moke to.

I killed a tiger by an arrow—Ngo somyo ador
go apke to.

I killed a tiger by a lasso—Ngo somyo ador go
takka moto.

I killed the tiger by punji—Ngo somyo ador go
(dig a pitch and put punji in it) iringle keto.

The instrumental suffix 'ning ga' proceeds
the objects but follows the subject.

Nimar killed one deer with an arrow—

Nimar upuk ning ga sodum go opke to.

I killed the snake with a stick—

Ngo bangnyi ning ga tabi go hitke to.

He eats with his right hand—Mi lokbik ning ga

doda.

(iv) Dative (purposive) : The suffix of the
purposive is Gabo, it also proceeds the object.

I brought the fire for the man

—Ngo mi gabo emme go langbi to.

He has gone to the forest to fetch wood

—Mi pakam alo ising génébo inda.

To eat rice—Akke (ame) |doda.

To catch fish—Ongngo longda.

Will the villagers go to catch fish ?

—Dolung mi gidíng hé ongngo longné
bo indé ye ?

(v) Ablative (Genitive) : 'Ga' and 'Ka' are
the suffixes of ablative but when unspecifically
mentioned the suffixes are not used.

The man ploughs—Mi hé kodé kophur da:

The kite flies in the sky

—Pémi dongkong hé medongmong
té déngkér da:

I live at Monigong—Ngo Monigong lo dadé na:

Takar has eaten—Takar moja doké né.

This man is coming from Mechuka

—Si mi si Mechuka ga onyum nago:

Drink water from a good source

—Isi haming na lo ga tinglangka:

I took dao from this man

—Si mi solo ngo oyok go long to.

From Along (down)—Along boloka.

From Monigong—Monigong toloka.

(vi) Possessive (Genitive): The genitive or possessive is similar to the genitive of ablative as described above:

The branch of the tree—E' sing singné ahok.

Ramu's wife—Ram ga mehang.

Your wife is beautiful—Nok mehang hé kongpo
nago.

The posts of this house rotten—Ugu singning
hé yangdé ku.

The tail of the cow—Balang amnyo.

The cat's tail—Ali amnyo.

The hair of the man is black—Mi dummi hé
kayang da.

The hair of the women is curly

—Nyem'é ga dummi hé pager palér da.

My uncle is coming—Ngokké apang hé ongye ku.

(vii) Locative : The suffixes for the General sense of Location are 'Lo'.

The bird flies in the sky—Péttang gidíng hé medo
mongté biarkér da:

To me—Ngo gabo.

The Lion lives in the den—Pakam nang lo somyo
hé dada:

I live in Bazar—Nog bazar lo dadé na:

The men are inside the house—Mi hé ugu lo dada:

There is bead in the box—Jompang nang lo
pobje apir go dada:

Sit on the bench—Bench age lo dengto ka:

Sit outside the room—Room ayu alo dungto ka:

Sit among us—Ngunu ga lopong lo dungroka:

He accompanied me upto the river
—Mi ngokké apom lo sotongtérbo into:

(a) The English word, 'Upto' and 'Into' are expressed as 'terbo'.

Up to the field—Arik térbo.

Come to me—Ngo dako ongto longka:

Come with me—Ngo apom ongto longka:

Went to the house—Ugu bo inpa na:

They walk along the bank—Malu gidíng bé isi
siyurlo yékér de:

They went into the field—Malu arik térbo into.

Come into the room—Room na solok ongto.

They passed through the field—Malu arik ga
inpat to:

(b) Turned into and transformed into are expressed as 'bo ineku'.

Taso turned into a tiger—Taso somyo bo ineku:

Takar transformed into a bear—Takar sotum
bo ineku:

Nouns declined

(a) Man:

<u>Case</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
(i) Nominative	Man...Mi Men	Tíngt'é mi : Mi sí
(ii) Accusative	The man... miaken	Tíngt'é mi : Mi aí
(iii) Instrumental	With man... Mi go apom	Mi giding ga
(iv) Dative	For man... Miga bo	Mi giding gabo
(v) Ablative	From man... Mi gé	Mi giding gé
(vi) Genetive	Of man... Mi hém	Mi giding hém
(vii) Locative	in men...Mi hé	Mi giding hé

(b) Tree :

<u>Case</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
(i) Nominative	tree...Singné	Singné giding
(ii) Accusative	the tree... Singné aken	Singné tíngt'é/ai
(iii) Instrumental	with tree... Singné apom	Singné giding/ aí. ga apom

(iv) Dative	For tree... Singné légabo	Singné gidíng gabo
(v) Ablative	from tree.... Singné ga	Singné gidíng ga
(vi) Genitive	of tree...Singné hem	Singné gidíng hém
(vii) Locative	in tree...Singné hé	Singné gidíng hé

PRONOUN

1: Personal Pronoun :

Personal pronouns have three persons—First (speaker), Second (spoken to) and the third (Referred to) and two numbers but no gender: There is no different word of second person and third person in plural. Besides the usual number singular and plural Bokar has a Dual number.

Number and Persons :

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Dual</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Ist	Laken...I Ngo	We (two)... Ngonyi	We...Ngolu
2nd	Lan-yi ...You	You (two)... Manyi	You...Malu
3rd	Lahum ..He/ She/Mi	They (two)... Menyi	They...Malu

For me...Ngokké Gabo.

From him ..Ko Gélo.

From you...Nokkélo.

For you (both) ...

Nokké Gabo.

From them...Malu kélo.

2. Demonstrative Pronoun :

This—Si:

These—Si:

That—Ahé/A:

That (at a distance)—Ado aha:

This is my home—Si ngok ugu hé.

That is your dog—Aha nokké ékki hé.

These are their pens—Si kolom giding hé maluga:

This is good—Si poné go.

These are good—Aha giding hé poda:

That is wrong—Hé norda.

He is bad—Mi pomong.

3. Interrogative Pronoun :

What—Hégo.

From where—Hélo ka long.

Who—Hi:long:

Which—Híga:

Whom—Himé long.

What is your name?—Nokké amín hé héalong ?

Where do you come from?—No helo ga ongpa
nalong ?

Who is he?—Mai hi:long ?

Which do you like best?—Bi hé-hémmé juda ?

Whom do you want?—No hí : mé dindéna ?

Whom do you searching for?—Hí : mé madena ?

Personal pronouns declined

(I....ngo)

<u>Case</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Dual number</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nominative	I...Ngo	We (two)... Ngonyi	We... Ngolu
Accusative	Me.... Ngok	Our (two)... Ngonyik	Our.. Ngolu
Instru- mental	With my... Ngok apom	With our (two)... Ngonyik apom	With our.... Ngonyik apom
Dative	From me... Ngokké Galo	From us (two)... Ngonyik Galo	From us... Ngoluk Gabo
Ablative	From me... Ngokke Galo	From us (two)... Ngonyik Galo	From us... Ngoluk Galo
Genitive	Of me... Ngokka	Of us (two)... Ngonyika	Of us... Ngoluka
	To me... Ngokké bo	To us (two)... Ngonyi Gabo	To us... Ngolu Gabo
	On me... Ngokla	On us (two)... Ngunyi Galo	On us... Ngolu Galo

(You...No)

<u>Case</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Dual</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nomina- tive	You ...No	You No (both)... Manyi No	You... Malu No
Accusa- tive	You...No	You No (both)... Manyi No	You... Malu No
Instru- mental	With you... Nokké apomlo	With you (both)... Manyi No apomlo	With you... Malu No apomlo
Dative	For you... Nokké bo	For you (both)... Manyi nokké bo	For you... Malu nokké bo
Ablative	From you... No Galo	From you (two)... Manyi No Galo	From you... Maluno Galo
Genitive	Of you... Nok	Of you (two) ... Manyi Nokka	Of you... Malu Nokka
Locative	On you... Nok Agelo	On you (both)... Manyi Nokagelo	On you... Malu Nok Agilo

(He... Mi/Mehi)

<u>Case</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Dual number</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nomina- tive	He... Mahi/mi	They (both)... manyi	They...Malu
Accusa- tive	Him.... Mahim/ Majm	Them (both).... Manyi Mé	Them.... Malu Mé
Instru- mental	With this.... Koga apom	With their (both) Manyi Ga apom	With their... Malu Ga apom
Dative	For him... Kagabo	For them (both)... Manyi Gabo	For them.... Malu Gabo
Ablative	From him.... Ko Galo	From them (both).... Manyi Galo	From them... Malu Galo
Genitive	Of his.... Mík ka	Of their (both) .. Manyi Galo	Of their.... Malu ka

ADJECTIVE

Four kinds of objective may be distinguished :
Of quality of Quantity, Demonstrative and Interro-
gative.

1. Adjective of Quality :

- (a) A handsome man : Mi kong po nago.
A proud lady : Nyimé até arom.

Warm water	:	Isi sigu.
Ripe fruit	:	Appi ayye minné.
Red coat	:	Jéling sube.
An interesting story	:	Híreng rungné nitingo.
A big bullock	:	Lang bu tébé nago.
A small goat	:	Sobin atco nago.
He is a good man	:	Mai mi poné go.
(b) Dry maize	:	Peipo sénné.
The bamboo is long	:	Yaa hé yaro nago.
Tamin is poor	:	Tamin hopén go.
Tamar is rich	:	Tamar métté go.
(c) Old cloth	:	Eje jeyin go.
Torn cloth	:	Eje betset/bettak nago.
Do not wear torn cloth	:	Ehe betset nam koyo ka.
Small egg	:	Pi:ppi píme na.
(d) Angry man	:	Mi bung né (go).
Talking man	:	Mi benrung nago.
A rotten mango	:	Am yangné go.
A man who sleeps	:	Ypné.
I saw the running boy	:	Ngo home jukné go kongto.
(e) Forest animal	:	Mongtumso/Adiso.
The drunken men	:	Tíngté mi.
Wet water cultivation	:	Isi arik.
Brave (stone heart)	:	Megang (I'ling hongpuk)

2: Adjective of quantity :

(a) Indefinite :

A little (some)	:	Aji nago.
A few	‡	Aji nago.
Some	:	Asop.
Many	:	Ayi go.
Many snakes	‡	Tabi ayigo.
Some birds	‡	Péttang pinyi pium.
Give me a little sugar	‡	Ngom seni aji go bi-ka.

(b) Definite ‡

The cardinal numbers upto ten are :

One	:	Aken
Two	:	Anyi
Three	‡	Aum
Four	‡	Appi
Five	:	Ongo
Six	:	Akki
Seven	‡	Kini
Eight	:	Pinyi
Nine	:	Nonong
Ten	:	Iying
Eleven	:	Iying laken or Iying gola aken
Twenty	‡	Camnyi
Twentyone	:	Camnyi golong aken
Thirty	:	Camum
Thirty one	:	Camum golong aken

(17)

Fifty : Camngo
Hundred : Camnyíng, Ling

(i) For animals the definitive is (Ador) with (A) dropped from (Dor) meaning animal.

One cow : Balang dorken (single)
Five mithuns : Sobé dorngo (go)

(ii) It is (Tak) from (Atak) for flate objects :

One plank : Singpang takken (go)
Three planks : Singpang tagum
Two mats : Calo bornyi go
Four ten rupee note : Murkong Baryíng né
appi go.

(iii) It is (hong) from (ahong) for long objects (Stick structure).

Two arrows : Upuk Honyi go
One pencil : Pencil ahong go
One string of beads : Pobje ahong go
(hollow)

(iv) For disc like objects, it is (Bor) from (Abor).

Two dishes : Pabé Bornyi Go
Ten Rupee (coins) : Murkong baryíng go

(v) For birds and round objects, it is different.

Three birds : Péttang Aum Go
Two bangles : Lokken/Léken anyi go
Four beads : Pobje Pirpi Go
Five cartridges : Dí (Guli), Téngngo
Go (Short)

That (at a distance)	:	Ado ah
Those	:	Ah
This book is good	!	Si kitap si ponégo.
That boy is bad	:	A home ah pomonago.
Those girls are good	:	Nyimé home gadi ah poda.
He sees that dog	:	Mai ikki ah hem kongda:
These pictures are beautiful	:	Si mimang gidi si kongpo nago:

4. Interrogative adjective :

Interrogative adjectives are interrogative pronouns attached to a noun:

What cultivation do the people do ?	:	Hékom bo mi hé arík idé na ?
Whose pen is this ?	:	Si hí:ga kolom hélong ?
Whom do you waiting for ?	:	No hí:mé toyang dana ?

5. Degrees of Comparison :

<u>Positive</u>	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>Superlative</u>
Able—Torné	Abler—Toryong- né	Ablest—Torrung yong jjané
Big—Té:bé	Bigger—Té:be yongné	Biggest—Té:bé yong jjané
Bad—Pomo	Worse—Pomo yongné	Worst—Pomo yong jjané
Bold—Torru	Bolder—Torrung yongné	Boldest—Torr- yong jjané

Black—Yaka	Blacker—Yaka yongné	Blackest—Yaka jijané
Brave—Meg- ang	Braver—Megang yongné	Bravest—Gané jijané
Cool—Hényik	Cooler—Hényik yongné	Coollest—Henyik jijané
Clever— Cenné	Cleverer— Cenyongé	Cleverest— Cenné jijané
Cheap—Répo	Cheaper—Répo yongné	Cheapest—Répo jijané
Dark—Kéné	Darker—Kéné yongné	Darkest—Kéné jijané
Deep—A:ring	Deeper—A:ring yongné	Deepest—A:ring jijané
Dirty—Kanag (Kha)	Dirtier—Kana yongné	Dirtiest—Kana jijané
Early—Komci	Earlier—Komci yongné	Earliest—Komci jijané
Fine—Poda	Finer— Poyongné	Finest—Poné jijané
Full— Bingpok	Fuller— Bingpok yongné	Fullest— Bingpok jijané
Great—Té:bé	Greater—Té:bé yongné	Greatest—Té:bé jijané
Gay—Henpo	Gayer—Henpo yongné	Gayest—Henpo jijané
Happy— Henpo	Happier— Henpo yongné	Hapiest— Henpo jijané
Hardy— Larkek	Harder—Larkek yongné	Hardest— Larkek jijané

Hot—Agu	Hotter—Agu yongné	Hottest—Agu jijané
Late—Ju	Latter—Ju yongné	Lattest—Ju jijané
Long—Asar	Longer—Asar yongné	Longest—Asar jijané
Noble—Cenné	Nobler—Cen yongné	Noblest—Cenné jijané
Narrow— Asop	Narrower—Asop yongné	Narrowest— Asop jijané
Old—Mikam	Older—Mikam yongné	Oldest—Mikam jijané
Poor—Hopen	Poorer—Hopen yongné	Poorest—Hopen jijané
Pretty— Kongken	Prettier— Kongken yongné	Prettiest— Kongpo jijané
Quick—Ceré	Quicker—Ceré yongné	Quickest—Ceré jijané
Rich—Meté	Richer—Meté yongné	Richest—Meté jijané
Sad—Henluk	Sadder—Henluk yongné	Saddest— Henluk jijané
Small—Asop	Smaller—Asop yongné	Smallest—Asop jijané
Sweet—Ti:po	Sweeter—Ti:po yongné	Sweetest—Ti:po jijané
Tall—Bodong	Taller—Bodong yongné	Tallest—Bodong jijané
Thin— Pongme	Thinner— Pongme yongné	Thinnest— Pongme jijané

Ugly—Konyir	Uglier—Konyir yongné	Ugliest— Konyir jijané
Wise—Menyo	Wise—Menyo yongné	Wisest—Menyo jijané
White—Yapu	Whiter—Yapu yongné	Whitest—Yapu jijané
Young— Yapang	Younger— Yapang yongné	Youngest— Yapang jijané

N.B.—For comparative ('yong'), for superlative (jija) is added after subject/object qualify to.

VERB

Bokars verbs do not distinguish number and person but the same form serves all the three persons and numbers.

I eat—Ngo doda.	He reads—Mai porida.
We eat—Ngonu doda.	He will see—Maí ko:ye:
You eat—No doda.	I shall show him—Ngo maí hém kongton ye.
She/he eats—Maí doda.	I teach him—Ngo loptamda:

TENSE

A. Present Tense :

The particles for present tense is (da).

I eat rice—Ngo amé doda.

I am eating—Ngo amé dodí mimi da.

I have eaten—Ngo moja doto.

I have been eating—Ngo akke (Amé) Donyumpa.

I come—Ngo ongda.

He goes—Mai inda.

He goes to school every day—Mai alo kiddiḃo
iskull inda.

The Earth moves round the sun—Mong hé Donyi
hém jirgong da.

He lives here—Mai solo dada.

People say, 'to lie is a sin'—Mi:hé benda, ménom
hé [pap]/koru da.

B. Past Tense :

The particle for past tense is (to).

(i) Indefinite :

I ate—Ngo doto.

He went (to) school—Mai iskull into.

I lost my pen—Ngo ngoka kolom hém gényok to.

When did you come ?—No héddi lo engpane ?

He went to Along in the Puja vacation—

Mai puja sutti lo Along into.

Could you please help me ?—No ngon idum
nyoyedi ?

He came to see me—Mai ngom kongné bo ongto.

(ii) Past Imperfect or continuous :

I was eating—Ngo dodí mimi to.

I was sleeping—Ngo yupdi mimi to.

You were writing—No siti likdi mimi to.

He was playing—Mai songdi mimi to:
There lived a king Rama by name—Ram hénam
Raja go dato:

I ate rice—Ngo ammé doto.
They went to the field—Malu riklé into.
The boy fall in the river—Home hé isi ga holik né.

(iii) Past Perfect :

I had eaten—Ngo doto na:
The Bus had started when I reached station—
Ngo pingsi dong gari hé inrop nebo ida:
He had left before you come—No ongmo dabo
mai inne kuna:

He said that he had not seen my mithun—
Mai benda mai ngokka sobang hém kongmo.

(iv) Past Perfect Continuous :

I had been eating—Ngo dodí mimi to.
I had been writting before he come—
‘Ngo likdi mimi to mai ongma dabo:
The bird was flying—Péttang hé déngdí mimi to.
Takar was swimming—Takar isi biongdi mimi to.
When I was taking rice I saw a snake—
Ngo amé doyala tabige kong to.
While he was reading the book, I came—
Ngo ongyela mai kitap hém porito.

(C) Future Tense :

(i) The future indefinite takes ‘ye’ as suffix.

I shall go—Ngo inye.

He will come—Maí ongye.

They will go—Malu inye.

I shall eat rice—Ngo amé doye.

I shall go to Pasighat—Ngo pasighat la inye.

I shall go back home—Ngo ugu ingkur ye.

(ii) The Future Indefinite continuous tense takes mimi ye as suffix :

I shall be eating—Ngo akke dodí mimi ye.

You will be writting—No likdí mimi ye.

He will be coming—Maí ongí mimi ye.

The girls will be weaving—Nyemé home usum
sumdí mimi ye.

Yade will be going—Yadé indí mimi ye.

(iii) Future Perfect Tense :

I shall have finished this before you come—

Ngo no omong dabo ime imayena.

I shall have eaten—Ngo domé yena.

(iv) Future Perfect Continuous Tense :

I shall have been eating—Ngo dodí mimi la daye.

I shall have been reading the book before he returns—Ngo kitap ridí mimi ladaye maí ongu mongda bo.

[N.B. : There are four forms in the Present, Past and Future Tenses in English but in Bokar language there is no distinct forms which exactly correspond to the four future tense].

Negative : Mo [ng] is the particle for negation.

I do not eat rice—Ngo amé domo.

He is not running—Mai jukla mong.

He could not come owing to illness—

Mai onгла mong atci nam lagabo.

He has no dish to eat from—Mai pa:bo damong.

I do not know—Ngo senmong;

He is not there—Mai solo damo.

Do not run fast—Seré haja bo jukmong boka.

I cannot but go there—Ngo selb danyo mong

alo inye.

None but god can save me—Donyi polo hém togé

long hi sin ngom ayane damong.

No pain, No gain—[Ponglo pongo pongmo bo ila]

Pamsin mong jesin mong:

There is no rose without a thorn—Pabu géné

singmí damo popin ténténé.

Interrogative : When the interrogative (where, Helo) occurs in sentences the same declined as bélé.

What—Hégo

Where—Hélo

When—Haddí mé

Which—Híga

Who—Hí

Whom—Hímélo

Whose—Hígalo

How—Hékombó

Why—Hé:bo

EXAMPLE

What is your name ?—Nok amíné hé along ?

Where do you live ?—No hélo dadé na ?

What are you eating ?—No hégo dodé na ?

When do you cut your jhum ?—

No héddi mé arik (Rígdor) padé na ?

Where are the fields of your village ?—

Nok dolung rikhé hélélo ?

Who went there ?—Hí alo inné ?

Whom do you want ?—No hí mé dindé na ?

(Madéna)

Whom do you waiting for ?—No hí mé koyang
dana ?

Whose pen is this ?—Si hí ga kolom hé ?

Whose house is this ?—Si hí ga uru hé ?

Why does baby cry ?—Hé iloanga hé kapdana ?

How many students are there in your class ?—

Hédi go omé hé nokké class lo dadéna ?

How many kinds of paddy are there ?—

Hékom na ali (amé) hé alo dadéna ?

How many years do you old ?—No hédi na

anying dadí ?

How old are you ?—Nok anying hé héddi da

kudí ?

(Na, Dí, Hé) are the most common article for intrrogation. It follows the tense particle.

For Negative interrogative

Do you not like arithmetic ?—No hisap inam
hém henlík mong dé naye ?

Why do you not buy spades from the market ?

No hé ilong dukan la pakur rémong dana ?

Did you not eat rice ?—No amé do mong danéye ?

The Negative particles comes between Verb and the (Interrogative-Suffix na, dí, hé).

Mood :

There are four (4) moods in Bokar language:

1. Indicative mood.
2. Imperative mood.
3. Subjunctive mood and
4. Infinitive mood.

1. Indicative mood

Ram loves me—Ram ngom aya da.

Will you come ?—No ong la yédí ?

If he is virtuous he is happy—Mi pongbé ning
mi henpo da.

2. Imperative mood :

(a) Command : (Bentom yané, bentom né)

Drive slowly—Kolé kolé bo into.

Bring me a book—Ngom kitap go longbi ka.

(b) Request/entreaty :

Be kind enough to forgive me—Ngom anang
rung lo yika.

Kindly help me—Ayalong gé idum ka.

Do not tell a lie—Medom meyom mongbo ka.

Please handover the letter to him—

Aya rung lo si siti sim maí ém bibi loyi ka:

(c) Warning : (Bendam), edam mo).

Be careful—Cen tolongka.

(d) Precept : (Lukchi, bentom kotomnam).

Speak the truth—Memong rung bo bento ka.

Let us go—Kaju inne ju.

Let him read—Maí hém pori monéju.

3: Subjunctive mood :

(a) Supposition :

If you love him, he will love you—

No maí hém aya béning maí sin nom
ayang yé.

May you live long—No turyar longka.

(b) Condition :

If you come I will go—No ongbé níng ngo inye.

If you do so it will be bad—No sim ibéning
pomo ye.

(c) Desire :

May our leader live long—Ngoluk leader
hé turyer toka:

I wish you may recover soon—Ngo míngda
nok atci poyeku:

I wish to see your dance—Ngo nokké nasi
hém kong língda:

(d) Purpose :

If I get time, I shall come—Ngo cmong béla,
ngo ongyete:

If he were good, he would get a medal—
Mai pobening medal go pongyete:

4. Infinitive mood :

(i) Simple infinitive :

(a) To err is human—Mi hé imur benmur rungda.

(b) Object to verb :

He is about to die—Mai songnam hém
songlingda:

(c) Object of preposition :

He is about to die—Mai sidong ya.

To read is to know—Pori nam hé cennabo.

Read and you will know—Pori bening no
cenyé.

I want to go—Ngo inning daku.

I tried to swim across the river—Ngo isi sibu
hém biongrap dabo irung to.

(ii) Gerundial infinitive :

Give him a glass of water to drink—

Mai hem isi kob go bito ka ting no dabo.

I have no coat to put on—Ngo sube kose

damong.

He has no chair to sit on—Mai kurchi

(dunggang) damong:

(a) Miscellaneous :

Do not smoke biri—Biri tingmong boka,

Do not go out—Ayu la inker mong boka.

Do not keep food in a dirty place—

Akké hém kanang ko mong la payo ka.

(b) Potential :

He is able to read (He can read)—Mai porí

hém rila da (Mai rilaye).

He can swim—Mai isi biong lada.

The girl can weave—Nyemé hé ucum cumla da.

I cannot walk—Ngo inla mong.

(c) Posibility :

I may go—Ngo inye di.

The child may cry—Ko anga mí kapye di.

(d) Frequentitive :

Shyam laughs again and again—Shyam mí

nyirle céké da.

The dog barks repeatedly—éki níng ceké da.

The boy eats again and again—Home hé

dolé ceké da.

Come back—Ongkur tokuka.

(e) Causative :

The mother showed the moon to the child—

Ané hé anga hém polo hém kongtomda.

(f) Copulative :

There are elephants in the forest—Ahé pakam

alo soté dada.

To come	— Ongnam
To come up	— Anik ongam
To bring	— Long nam
To take	— Long nam
To give	— Binam
Take it	— Long to
Go up	— Gudung
Go down	— Toknam
Take it, go up and give it quickly	— Long to long canglong bi to ka anik bo.
Unwilling to speak	— Gom benling mong
Unable to speak	— Gom benla mong
Prohibited by custom to speak	— Gom benrida
Meeting	— Kébang, Gonying.
To hold a meeting	— Kebang/Gonying bennam
Flower	— Pongpin/popin
To blossom	— Pongpin pinné
To dream	— Yupma mongnam
They held a meeting	— Malu kebang/gonying henda.
Flowers blossoms	— Pongpin pinné héké
I do not know how to speak Boker language	— Ngo Bokar gom bensen mong:
I shall not speak	— Ngo gom benrom.

Verb : (do) 'to eat' in different tenses and aspects:

I eat rice	— Ngo amé doda.
I am eating rice	— Ngo amé dodí mimi da.

I ate rice	— Ngo amé doto.
I was eating rice	— Ngo amé dodí mimi to.
I shall eat rice	— Ngo amé doye.
I shall be eating rice	— Ngo amé dodi mimi ye.
Are you eating rice ?	— No amé dodé naye ?
Do you eat rice ?	— No amé dodé boye ?
Did you eat rice ?	— No amé dopa ye ?
Will you eat rice ?	— No amé do-yedi ?
Are you not eating rice ?	— No amé domo ye ?
He has taken meal	— Mí akké doto/dopa.
I have taken meal	— Ngo akké doto.
You have taken meal	— No akké doto.
To eat is good	— Dobem níng podéna.
To eat too much is not good	— Heja bo donam níng pomong dana.
They eat together	— Malu aken gobo dobam da.
They ate together	— Malu aken gobo dobamto.
They will eat together	— Malu aken gobo dobamye.
The child eats with his mother	— Anga hé ané doko la domin géda.
What are you eating ?	— No hégo dodé na ?
I wish to eat	— Ngo dolíng da.
He does not wish to eat now	— Mai hija akké dolíng mong.
Let me eat	— Kélé ngom domoyika.

- Let me not eat — Ngom akké biyoka.
Let us eat — Kaju ngolu doné du.
Do not eat please — Doyo ka.
I can eat — Ngo dola da.
May I eat ? — Ngo dola yedí ?
He can eat — Maí dola da.
If he eats I shall eat — Maí dobé níng ngo
sin doye:
He should eat — Maí akké dinye:
He must eat — Maí dorung ye.
Do not talk while — Akké dodé hém gom
eating bémong boka:
This food is very — Si akké si do po rungda:
delicious
He has finished his meal just now—
Maí hija pici akké hém domé nyumgéné:
When I was eating I saw a bird—
Ngo akké dodi mimi delo pettang go kongto.
The child eats again and again—
Anga hé akké dodé dodé da:
After eating rice I shall go to school—
Ngo akké hém dogé long school inye:
Before eating rice you are to do this—
Akké hém domong dabo, no sim i toka:
Taker came just after I finished my meal—
Taker ngok akké dorong la engto:
I am feeling thirsty—Ngo isi hongpí da.
He has gone to eat—Maí amé doné bo inné.
He took poison and so has a pain in the stomach—
Maí men díkné donam hé kipong atchi ne.

When you come to Pasighat have a food with me—
No Pasighat ongyam ngo kapom akké do toka.
This meat it tough—Si idin si larkek da.

ADVERB

Seven (7) classes of adverbs may be distinguished I e.g.

1. Adverb of time, 2. Adverb of place, 3. Adverb of manner or equality, 4. Adverb of interrogation, 5. Adverb of affirmation and negation, 6. Adverb of order and Adverb of comparison.

1. Adverb of time :

Every day—Lodi bo

At once—Cere

Some-time—Lako-lako

At last—Kongking

Just now—Heja pici

At present—Heja aro

Before—Tangbu

Now—Heja

Tomorrow—Ara

Yesterday—Moyo

Every day I get up early—Lodi bo ngo komci
bo gudung da.

You should at once give up this habit—

Si inom sum no torung tokuka.

He will come tomorrow—Mai ara mé ongye te.

I finished my meal just now—Ngo akké hém heja
pici donyumpa:

You shall have to do it before, I come—
Ngo ongmong dabo, no sum igor toka.

When did you come—No hedi la ongpa na ?

ADVERB OF PLACE

Here—Solo There—Ahé Where—Helo

Near—Nace Below—Kamik Up—Age

Above—Age In—Rungbung, nang

Go there—Alo into.

He comes here—Mai solo ongda.

Where did you go ?—No helo inpa na ?

I do not know where he lives—

Ngo mai dako hém cenmong:

He went up the hill—Mai ditung pele tolo into.

Keep it in the box—Sim no jompang nang
lo patoka:

My cottage is near that tree—

Ngokka obong hé singné néring alo dade na:

God is above all—Donyi polo kébang age télo
dada:

3. Adverb of Manner of Quality :

Any how—Hékom boja gabo

Bravely—Torrung nago

Carefully—Hendi gélo

Easily—I'ting mong, isi damo

Fast—I cong, Ipyongnam

How—Hékom

Slowly—Loké bo

Wisely—Menyo rung

Lachit fought bravely—Lachit para níkra ko
la torrung nago:

He acted wisely—Mai ager hém menyó rung
bo i to:

Any how I got it—hekom boja gabo ngo
sum popana:

Carefully he proceeded—Hendi gélo maí ingé da.

I can speak it easily—Ngo sum tirtung tímo ye.

A fast moving car over run on a man—

Gari jukna níng mi hém rajapda:
How could you come here ?—No solo hékom bo
ongpa na ?

The cart was driven slowly—Balang senam
gari hé koléda:

4. Adverb of interrogation :

Where—Hélo

When—Hédi mé

How—Hékom

How much—Héddi go

Why—Héye

Where is he ?—Mai hélo be ?

How many brothers have you ?—Nokka abíng
hé héddi go dada ?

When did you come ?—No héddi lo ongpa na ?

How much it cost ?—Solok aré hé héddi go ?

How old are you ?—No mikom bo konda (you
become old) or Nok anying
é héddi békudi ?

Why is baby cry ?—Hé ilong anga kapdé na ?

5. Adverbs of Affirmation and Negation :

Certainly—Jija sengseng May—Ilanam, Benlanam

Never—Imo, Be mo Not—mong

Surely—Jija rung Precisely—Acopbo

He has certainly gone there—Maí jija sengseng
bo alo inpate.

I may not present in the meeting—Ngo kébang
alo ingla sin mongye.

Surely he did it—Jija maí igé né.

I never forget him—Ngo maí hém mitpen ram.

I do not know him—Ngo maí hém cénmong dana.

Let us talk precisely—Kaju asop bo henneju.

6. Adverb of Order :

First—Laken, Tangbu Second—Lanyi

Lastly—Kongking Secondly—Lanyi nabo

He stood first—Maí gudung pyongte.

Ram got second position—Ram anyi nabo
ponggéné.

Lastly he came here—Kongki ya la maí ongto.

Secondly who beat him?—Lanyi nabo hé-long
mín hitné?

7. Adverb of Comparison or Degree :

More—Haja Durné Briefly—Asop bo

In all—Kébang ga Too litile—Asop nago

Better—Poyong da Slightly—Atji na

PART—II. WORDS

(Man and Society)

(a) General :

Family	: Ugu mi—अगु मि
Clan	: Ugu mi kébang/abum —अगु मि केबाड०/आबुम्
Village	: Donglung—दड० लुड०
Villagers	: Donglung mi—दड० लुड० मि
Village Chief	: Gam—गाम

(b) Relationship :

Husband	: Malo—माल
Wife	: Meyang—मेयाड०
Song	: Horo—हर
Daughter	: Home—हमे
Father	: Abo—जाब
Mother	: Ané—आने
Brother (elder)	: Abing—आबिड०
Brother (younger)	: Niro—निर
Sister (elder)	: Amé—आमे
Sister (younger)	: Birmé—बिर्मे
Brother's son	: Abing ga horo—आबिड० गा हर
Brother's daughter	: Abing ga home—आबिड० गा हमे
Sister's son	: Ame horo—आमे हर
Sister's daughter	: Ame ga home—आमे गा हमे
Lover	: Ayan nam—आयान् नाम
Beloved	: Aya nam—आया नाम

Friend	: Ajen—आजेन
Enemy	: Nyomok—बमक
Neighbour	: Ugu néce—अुगु ने'चे
(c) <u>Stages in life</u> :	
Child	: Anga—आङा
Boy	: Mitur—मितुर
Girl	: Nyimé—बिमे'
Young man	: Mitur yangpang—मितुर याड०पाड०
Young girl	: Nyimé home—बिमे' हमे
Young woman	: Nyimum—बिमुम्
Man hood	: Yangpang—याड०पाड०
Woman hood	: Nyimum—बिमुम्
Old man	: Mikam—मिकाम
Old woman	: Hingo—हि'ड०
(d) <u>Condition of life</u> :	
Bachelor	: Ao homé meya damo nam —आअ हमे' मेया दाम नाम
Virgin	: Milo so damo nam, medang momongna—मिल स दाम नाम, मेदाड० ममड०ना
Married woman	: Nyimé milo dané, milo dané —बिमे' मिल दाने, मिल दाने'
Ailing	: Migí, siro rangro nam —मिगि', सिर राड०र नाम
Healthly	: Pongté pongyet —पड०ते पड०येत

Fat	: Pongtê—पड०ते
Thin	: Pongme—पड०मे
Poor	: Hopen—हपेन्
Rich	: Mettê—मेत०ते
Dumb	: Gomma—गममा
Deaf	: Rungbe—रुड०बे
Blind	: Mikmang—मिक् माड०
Pregnant	: Ao gênê—आअ गे०ने
Widow	: Mayeng—मायेड०
Widower	: Tumbo—तुम्ब
Priest	: Nyibu, Mijik—बिबु, मिजिक

(e) Body parts (Human) :

Abdomen	: Neppê—नेपपे
Ankle	: Lemek guri—लेमेक् गुरि
Arm	: Lokpong—लक् पड०
Arm (upper)	: Lokpong—लक् पड०
Arm (lower)	: Lokpong—लक् पड०
Back	: Lamko—लाम-क
Backbone	: Hohing—हहि०ड०
Beard	: Sokmi—सक् मि
Belly	: Suri puko—सुरि पु-क
Body	: Ahi abum—आहि० आबुम्
Bone	: Long pong—लड० पड०
Buttock	: Kogdin—कग् दिन
Brain	: Tukku pini—तुककु पिनि
Blood	: Uyi—अयि
Breast	: Atcu—आत्च

Breath	: Amuk saknam, Sakkinam —आमुक् साक्नाम, साक्किनाम्
Chest	: Honking—हडंकिडं
Chin	: Naplé—नाप्ले
Ear	: Nyarung—न्यारुडं
Entrails	: Aki ah—आकि आह
Elbow	: Lokdu (Guréng) —लक्दु (गुरेडं)
Eye	: Amik—आमिक्
Eye Brow	: Amik miksum —आमिक् मिक्सुम्
Eye ball	: Amik appir—जामिक् आप्पिर
Eye lid	: Mikmi—मिक्मि
Face	: Mimo—मि-म
Fat	: Pongté—पडंते
Finger	: Lokseng—लक्सेडं
Foot	: Alé—आले
Fore Finger	: Lokseng sengpoda (not find) —लक्सेडं सेडंपदा
Middle Finger	: Lokseng sengpoda —लक्सेडं सेडंपदा
Ring Finger	: Sindu génané seppi (not find) —सिन्दु गेनाने सेप्पि
Little	: Lokseng seyi—लक्सेडं सेयि
Fist	: Loktum—लक्तुम्
Fore head	: Mettuk—मेत्तुक्
Flesh	: Ahi edin—आहि अदिन्
Gum	: Hinyir—हिन्यिर

Hair	: Dummi—दुम मि
Heel	: Lidu—लिदु
Hand	: alok—आलक
Upper jaw	: Age male—आगे माले
Lower jaw	: Male (Kamik)—कामिक माले
Kidney	: Kapir—कापिर
Knee	: Lébing—लेबिङ्
Lap	: Hongbong—हड्बड्
Leg	: Alé—आले
Lip	: Nepsi—नाप्सि
Lip (upper)	: Age napsi—आगे नाप्सि
Lip (lower)	: Kamik napsi—कामिक नाप्सि
Liver	: Hin—हिन
Lungs	: Lo, Hongru—ल, हड्रु
Man	: Mi—मि
Mouth	: Nappang—नाप्पाङ्
Marrow	: Longpong pini—लड्पड्पिनि
Nail	: Login—लगिन
Neck	: Lingung, Lingpong —लिङ्गुङ्, लिङ्पङ्
Nipple	: Atcu, supir—आत्चु, चुपिर
Nose	: Nyopum—न्यपुम्
Nosetrill	: Nyopum arung—न्यपुम् आरुङ्
Palm	: Lokpyo, Lokpio—लकपिअ
Penis	: Mok—मक
Pus	: Tanyi—तायि
Rib	: Hukme—हुक्मे
Soul	: Yalo—याळ

Scalp	: Dukpir apin—दुक्पिर आपिन
Soulder	: Gorb'ing—गर बि'डं
Skin	: Appin—आप्पिन
Skull	: Dukpirlong-pong —दुक्पिरलडं-पडं
Skeleton	: Longpong arong —लडंपडं आरडं
Stomach	: Aho—आह
Sweat	: Hongar—हडार
Spleen	: Mongpuk pukpir —मडंपुक पुक्पिर
Stool	: E—ऐ
Tear	: Miklang—मिक्लाडं
Tongue	: Ayo—आय
Tooth	: Hijung—हिजुडं
Thigh	: Laik—लाअिक
Thumb	: Lokné—लक्ने
Throat	: Gingru—गि'डंरू
Urine	: Isi:—असि:
Vein	: Ho, Or'ing ho—ह, अरि'डं ह
Waist	: H'inggong—हि'डंगडं
Wrist	: Lokgi (Gori géko) —लक्गि (गरि गे'क)

(f) Body parts of animal :

Beak	: Péttang hibung —पे'त्ताडं हिबुडं
Body	: Abi—आहि

Claw	: Léki—लेकि
Dung	: Píbing—पिबिङ्
Hair	: Ammi, Dummi —आम्मि, दुम्मि
Hind leg	: Alé—आले
Hump	: Hingbi—हिङ्बि
Horn	: Aréng—आरेङ्
Hoof	: Libuk—लिबुक्
Feather	: Péttang alap lapbung —पेत्ताङ्, आलाप, लाप, बुङ्
Fin	: Alap—आलाप
Fore leg	: Alak—आलाक्
Fur	: Tapyak—तापियाक्
Leg	: Alé—आले
Mane	: Saki kímí, Sokpé, Lingpoga ammi—साकि किमि, सक्पे, लिङ्पना आमि
Paw	: Péttang alé—पेत्ताङ्, आले
Tail	: Amyo—आमिय
Tusk	: Hipo yaroné, Hipo हिप यारने, हिप
Sting	: Panam—पानाम
Udder	: Dibang, Sapra —दिबाङ्, सापरा
Wing	: Alap—आलाप

(a) House and Furniture :

House	: Ugu—अगु
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Room	: Ugu nang—अुगु नाडुं
For guest	: Kongdong—कडुं दुडुं
Granary	: Namsung—नामसुडुं
Store room	: Donam pako, Namsung —दनाम पाक, नामसुडुं
Main room	: Mi yupko dako ugu nang, Cangdi—चाडुं दि
Partition	: Siri Cikki nam —सिरि चिक्कि नाम
Floor	: Nyopé—न्योपे
Thatch	: Lapmyo—लापमिय
Veranda	: Duman damenko —दुमेन्, दामेन्क
Latrine	: Kadung—काडुडुं
Wall	: Cipi—चिपि
Ceiling	: Kamiong, Namkong —कामियडुं, नामकडुं
Side	: Adir—आदिर
Front	: Hongbo pale—हडुं ब पाहे
Back	: Lamko—लाम्क
Right	: Lokbik—लक्बिक्
Left	: Lokce, Topak nam लक्चे, तपाक् नाम
Kitchen	: Mérom—मेरम्
Pigsty	: E'yek pako nampir, Gumré —अयेक् पाक नाम्पिर, गुम्रे
Foultry yard	: Porok rokré—परक, रकरे
Door	: Yapgo—याप्ग

Frame	: Rakrop nam—राकरप्, नाम्
Window	: Koro ko arung —करक आहुडं, दागु
Stair case	: Namkong ébang —नाम कडं, अँ बाडं
Hearth	: E'mmé méróm, émmé pérko —अमँ मेँ रमँ, अमँ मेँ पेर्क
Gate	: Jagé—जागेँ
Court yard	: Kébang benko, Gu-nying béngo—केँ बाडं, बेन्क, गु-बिडं, बेन्क
Fencing	: Soré—सरेँ
Drain	: Kodé pajok nam, sokong bo-nam—केँ द पाजक नाम, सकडं, ब-नाम्
Post	: Singging, Botum —सिडं, गिँ डं, बतुम्
Sil plate	: Konggor—कडं, गर
Post plate	: Gili—गिँ लिँ
Treses	: Longpen ranam, Mopan kanam—लडं, पेन्, रानाम, मपेन्, कानाम
Central post	: Giho, Ginlong—गिँ ह, गिँ नलडं
Side post	: Giceng—गिँ चेडं
Corner post	: Cungdung giceng —चुडं, दुडं, गिँ चेडं
Beam	: Diang—दिँ आडं
Main beam	: Diang, Dongté— —दिँ आडं, दडं, तेँ

Wood	: E'sing sénné—अे सिङ् सेन्ने
Plank	: Singpang—सिङ्पाङ्
Bamboo	: Yah—याह
Strip	: Songlit—सङ्लित्
Hay	: E'hing, Semmi sémmé —अेहिङ्, सेममि सेन्ने
Cane	: Osong—असङ्

(b) Furniture :

Bed	: Hipam, gadi—हिपाम्, गादि
Bedding	: Gadi karpu—गादि कार्पु
Mat	: Tasit atak, Dongpu —तासित्, आताक्, दङ्पु
Pillow	: Dumtom—दुम्तम्
Wooden pillow	: E'sing dumtom—अे सिङ् दुम्तम्
<u>Basket</u> :	
Basket	: Pe:sum—पे:सुम्
„ big	: ébar, ígin—अे बार, अि गिन्
„ small	: ébar acopné—अे बार आचप्ने
„ Firewood	: E'sing ébar—अे सिङ् अे बार
Other varieties	: Holok Kébi-kébi हलक् के बि के बि
Other for fish	: Lakkang—लाककाङ्
„ for storing	: Po:me—प:मे
Fore head band	: Takum—ताकुम्
Lamp	: *Bati, *Lem, Médor —बाति, लेम, मेदर
Match	: Méco—मे-च
Spark	: Méjir—मेजिर

Flame	: Méyak, Méyo—मेयाक्, मेय
Soot	: Méyi, Réket—मेयि, रेकेत्
Fling	: Mérdo—मेरद
Tripod (iron)	: Sak língcik—साक लिङ्चिक्
Tripod (stone)	: E'ling lícik—अलिङ् लिचिक्
Utensil	: Dona tíngna né aténg ayeng दना तिङ्नाने आतेङ् आयेङ्
Cooking pot	: Akke monané picing —आक्के मनाने पिचिङ्
Frying pan	: Sak dakap—साक दाकाप्
Kettle	: Tekcing—तेकचिङ्
Plate	: Pa:bé—पाःबे
Cup	: Kob—कब
Chunga (general)	: Domu solé (kebang gabo) —दमु सले (केबाङ् गाब)
„ for water	: Isi Panané, Udung dungmu —असि पानाने, अ दुङ् दुङ्मु
„ for bear	: Opong panané, sumbi —अपङ् पानाने सुम्बि
„ for carrying	: Génané, Dungmu —गेनाने, दुङ्मु
Bottle	: Botol—बतल
„ of gourd	: Upum (big)ujuk (small) —अपुम्, अजुक्
„ of bamboo	: Kangcak—काङ्चाक्
„ of earthen	: Takam picing—ताकाम् पिचिङ्
Spoon/Ladle	: E'sing daru, E'sing ayup, Punyu—असिङ् दारु, असिङ् आयुप्, पुब् (पुन्यु)

Spoon/Laddle	
„ of bamboo	: Yah ayup—याह आयुप
„ of wood	: E'sing ayup, Daru —अ'सिङ्ग् आयुप, दारु
Prong	: Mésap—मे'साप्
Gourd spoon	: Ujuk—अुजुक्
Rice powder	: Ame', Amik—आमे', आमि'क्
Pestle	: Dingi—दि'ङ्गि
Matter	: Tapér, Amé ébin nané —तापे'र, आमे' अे बि'न नाने'
Winowing fan	: Opo—अ-प
Strainer for pressing beer	: Olak (big) Pupur (small)

DRESS AND ORNAMENT :

Dress	: Konam, bénom—कनाम्, बे'नाम्
Hat	: Dumlup—डुम्लुप
„ Cane	: Takum—ताकुम्
Hat of came with brim	: Takum lupkar/Bor takum (having side brim)
„ „ brimless	: Takum kupbin/Apin takum (of leather)
Coat	: Sube—सुबे
Rain coat	: Rarang—राराङ्ग्
Dao	: Oyok—अयक
Kuife	: Yokcik—यक्चिक्
Belt	: Sori—सरि
Loin cloth	: Hogen—हगेन्

Skirt	: Jepong—जेपङ्
Rug	: Lemu, Kombol—लेमु, कम्बल् (extinct)

(b) Ornament :

Bead	: Pobje—पब्जे
Bangles	: Lokken—लककेन
Bangles for woman	: Kimbung—किम्बुङ्
Bangles for man	: Kimbung—किम्बुङ्
Bead mixed with bamboo	: Tajir jirrek—ताजिर जिररेक्
Comb	: Tukpi—तुक्पि
Comb made of bamboo	: Hikcap—हिक्चाप्
String	: Soyong tapiak—सयङ् ताषियाक्
Ear ornament	: Ralung—रालुङ्
„ „ for woman	: Nyemé tidia—न्येमे तिदिन
„ „ for man	: Metur ralung—मेतुर रालुङ्
Girdle	: Sori punane—सरि पुनाने
Girdle (male)	: Serak—सेराक्
Girdle (female)	: Buklu—बुक्लु
Girdle of metal disc	: tayem—तायेम
Bag/pouch	: Palam, Cekop—पालाम, चेकप्
Fan	: Méyap—मेयाप्
Finger ring	: Lokceng singdu —लक्चेङ् सिङ्दु
Pipe	: Tidung—तिदुङ्
Stick	: Banyi—बाञ्चि

Umbrella	: *Sati—साति
Umbrella of male	: Rara—रारा
Umbrella for female	: Layeng, Bocop—लायेङ्, बचप्

(c) Weapon :

Arrow	: Upuk—अपुक्
Arm guard	: Labung, Murgam (Body guard made of hide) —लाबुङ्, मुरगाम्
Bow	: Uyi—अयि
Bullet	: * Gulli, Di—गुललि, दि
Dao	: Oyok—अयक
Dao (large)	: Yokce—यक्चे
Dao (small)	: Yopsa—यप्सा
Gun	: Mendo—मेन्द
Helmet	: Saktakung—साक्तकुङ्
Helmet made of hide	: Apin takum—आपिन् ताकुम्
String with tiger (jaw)	: Somio Nyodung —समिय न्यदुङ्
Javelin	: Ningbu—निङ्बु
Powder	: Amik—आमिक्
Quiver	: Getbung—गेतबुङ्
Shield	: Apin ga monam, Hatak —आपिन गा मनाम् हाताक्
Spear	: Ningbu—निङ्बु
Stockade	: Yapgo, Ra-go—याप् ग, रा-ग
Sword	: Yokce—यक्चे

FOOD AND DRINK

Arecanut	: * Tamul—तामुल
Arum	: E'nge—अँडे
Banana pith	: Kopak pa:puk—कपाक पाःपुक
Bean	: Tapey—तापेय
Beer	: O:—अः
Betel leave	: *Pan—पान
Boiled rice	: Amé, Akke—आमे', आक्के
Brinjal	: Bayom—बायम
Cake	: Miting akap, Pojuk akap —मितिङ्, आकाप, पजुक आकाप
Cooked	: Monu nam—मनु नाम
Cucumber	: Mékung—मेकुङ्
Chilli	: Jaluk—जालुक
Chewing	: Nyamnam—ब्यामनाम
Drinking	: Ting nam—तिङ् नाम
Eating	: Donam—दनाम
Egg	: Pippi—पिप्पि
Feast	: Odimaye donam —अदिमाये दनाम
Fish	: Ongngo—अङ्ङ
Fruit	: Api aye—आपि आये
Podder	: Balang akke—बालाङ्, आक्के
Ginger	: Take—ताके
Gourd	: Upum, Ujuk—अुपम्, अुजुक
Guava	: Muduri—मुदुरि
Hot	: Agu—आग

Jack fruit	: Bélang appi—वे लाङ् आप्पि
Laisag	: Gaying—गुयिङ्
Lemon	: Tacin api kucuk né —ताचिन् आपि कुचुकने
Licking	: Nappa lo tacur lennam —नाप्पा ल ताचुर लेन्नाम्
Lime	; * Suna—सुना
Mango	: * Am—आम
Maize	: Pepo—पेःप
Meat	: Idia—अदिन्
Melon	: Mébé, Mékung—मेबे मेकुङ्
Millet	: Tammi—ताम्मि
Nut	: Api aye—आपि जाये
Onion	: Jakuk—जाकुक्
Oil	: Guying mérgi—गुयिङ् मेरगि
Orange	: Umtira—अम्तिरा
Paddy	: Amé, Umsik—आमे, अम्सिक्
Papaya	: * Popita—पपिता
Pumkin	: Bumse—बुमसे
Pungent	: namri—नामरि
Potato	: Pobace—प-ब-चे
Potato (sweet)	: Kore, E'ngin tari —करे, अङ्ङिन् तारि
Plant	: Dumpo dummi petnam —दुम्प दुम्मि पेत नाम
Plantain	: Kobo—कब
Rice	: Amé—आमे
Roast	: Rénam miting, Pujuk —रेनाम मितिङ् पुजुक

Salt	: Olo—अल
Soap	: * Sabom—साबम
Sugar	: * Seni—सेनि
Sugar cane	: Bapi, Bapak—बापि, बापाक
Sour	: Ku:cuk—कुःचुक
Sweet	: Ti:pc—तिःप
Sucking	: Byung nam—ब्युङ् नाम
Swallowing	: Yomnam—यमनाम
Tea	: * Ca—चा
Taste	: Doki, nam—दकि नाम
Tomato	: Tumpulup—तुम्पुलुप
Tobacco	: Mikki, Dumi—मिक्कि, दुमि
Yolk (of egg)	: Yayak (pipi)—यायाक

DISEASE AND TREATMENT

(CINAM RAMNA HE'M INNE')

(a) Disease :

Ache	: Atchi siyer nam —आत्चि सियेर नाम
Boil	: Tacit—ताचित
Bleeding	: Uyi surnam—अयि सुरनाम
Blind (ness)	: Mikmang—मिक्माङ्
Chicken (pox)	: Taling ali—तालिङ् आलि
Cholera	: Bitnam banam —बितनाम बानाम
Disease	: Cinam ramnam, Atchi ayaknam—चिनाम राम नाम, आत्चि आयाक नाम

Deaf (ness)	: Rung be—रुङ् बे
Delirium	: Mi:ri nam—मिःरि नाम
Dislocation	: Itpurnam—अित्पुर नाम
Dizziness	: Miri dumci—मिःरि दुम्चि
Dysentery	: Icing sinam—अिचिङ् सिनाम्
Fever	: Remnam, Acinam —रेम्नाम् आचि नाम्
Fractured	: Dirnam—दिःरनाम्
Goitre	: Gungpi—गुङ्पि
Gout	: Lemik lo-rik atci —लेमिक लःरिक आत्चि
Gripe	: Ki:pong atci—किःपङ् आत्चि
Headache	: Dumpir atci—दुम्पिर आत्चि
Hospital	: Mengang—मेन् गाङ्
Laprosy	: Tayit—तायित
Malaria	: Tamé—तामे
Medicine	: Men—मेन्
Medicinemen	: Men biyané (mi) —मेन् बियाने (मि)
Mixture	: Sogin nam—सगिन नाम
Ointment	: Mik men—मिक मेन्
Pain	: Adir-abar nam —आदिर आबार नाम
Pimple	: Taceng royeng—ताचेङ् रयेङ्
Elargic	: Butu abuk—बुतु आबुक
Pox (small)	: Tabum—ताबुम्
Physician	: Men molénné mi —मेन् मलेन् ने मि
Ring worm	: Tamor—तामर

Roots (medicine)	: Papir men—पापिर मेन्
Rheumatism	: Longpong lorik ga atci nam —लङ्पङ् लरिक् गा आत्चि नाम
Sore	: Atci nam—आत्चि नाम्
Scabies	: Tébiik nam—तेबिक् नाम
Toothache	: Hijung atci—हिजुङ् आत्चि
Vomit	: Banam—बानाम्
Veneral (disease)	: Semo japné (Cinem)- सेम जाप्ने
Wound	: Taré—तारे

AGRICULTURE AND OTHER OCCUPATION

(ARIK HOLOK KEBI HEM TONAM)

(a) Agriculture :

Agriculture	: Arik—आरिक्
New field	: Arik pani nam, Rigni —आरिक् पानि नाम, रिक् नि
Old field	: Rigong arik—रिगङ् आरिक्
Field	: Arik iko mong —आरिक् अिक मङ्
Clearing of field for sowing seed	: Rikpék péknam —आरिक् पेक पेक नाम
Cultivation	: Arik iko—आरिक् अिक
Setting fire to fell jungles	: Arik émé rulik nam —आरिक् अेम रुलिक् नाम
Sowing	: Ku:lik nam, Lilik nam —कुःलिक नाम, लिलिक नाम
Sowing by dibbling	: Ali citnam—आलि चित नाम

Sowing by digging	: Ku:liknam—कूःलिक् नाम
Work	: Lege - लेगे
Weeding	: Pogi, Migi, I'ng mokaknam —पगि, मिगि, अिःङ् मकाक् नाम
Wet cultivation	: Isi arik—अिसि आरिक्
Terrace Cultivation	: Pa:ta arik—पाःता आरिक्
Harvesting	: Amé ganam—आमे' गानाम
Storing	: Gé:kum longkum nam —गे'कुम् लङ्कुम् नाम
Irrigation	: Sokong bonam—सकङ् बनाम्
Stick	: Bangnyi—बाङ् बि
Axe	: Yah—याह
Dao	: Oyok—अयक्
Scraper	: I'g—अिःग
Broom	: Sampék—सामपे'क्
Sickle/scythe	: Soré—सरे'
Hoe/spade	: Kuyap—कूयाप
Crops	: Ali ango—आलि आङ्
Paddy	: Amé—आमे'
Jobstear	: Tanyet—ताबे त्
Seed	: Amé ali—आमे' आलि
Seedling	: Amé garné, Mio cangné —आमे' गारने', मिअ चाङ्ने' Ali garné—आलि गारने'
Granary	: Namsung—नामसुङ्
Land	: Kodé, Mong—कदे', मङ्
Soil	: Kode—कदे

(b) Weaving : Ucum cumnam

Weaving	: Ucum cumnam—अचुम चुम् नाम
Loom	: Ucum cumnane ateng ayeng —अचुम चुम्नाने आतेङ् आयेङ्
Thread beam	: Tapin—तापिन्
Loose rod	: Tapin lumnane —तापिन् लूमनाने
Reed	: Hokbé yaroné ésing —हकबे यारने अँसिङ्
Cloth beam	: E'je basorné—अँजे बासरने
Belt	: Sori—सरि
Thread	: Notung; Tapiak —नतुङ् तापियाक
Spinning	: Tapiak lumnane —तापियाक लूमनाने
Wheel	: Kongkér, Agong —कङ्केर, जागङ्
Cloth	: E'je, Kedung—अँजे, केदुङ्
Wool	: Soyong tapiak —सयङ् तापियाक
Wollen	: Rabé tapiak—र,वे तापियाक
Cotton	: Singpiak—सिङ्पियाक
Rug	: Lemu, Senro—लेमु, सेन् र
Dying	: Tamen linnam—तामेन लिननाम
Dyes	: Tamen—तामेन्
Dyes (black)	: Ongngo linnam (kayané) —अङ्ङङ् लिननाम् (कायाने)

Dyes (red)	: Baling linnam —बालिङ् लिननाम्
Dyes (yellow)	: Libo lilo né—लिब लिल ने
Dyes (blue/green)	: Jeyo, Jemen né linnam —जेय, जेमेन् ने लिननाम्
Dyes (white)	: Pupo né linnam —पुप ने लिननाम्
Border	: Ogo—अग
Design	: Konken taken—कन्केन् ताकेन्
Sewing	: Homnam—हम्नाम्
Needle (of iron)	: Piso (lokté pisi)—लक्ते पिसि
Needle (of bamboo)	: Besi (ya bési)—याह पिसि/बे लि
Scissors	: Jamci—जाम्चि
(c) <u>Cane work and Carpentry : Osong Lé:gé</u>	
Cane work	: Osong Lé:gé—असङ् ले:गे
Carpentry	: Ateng ayeng mone, Mistiri —आतेङ् आयेङ् मने, मिस्तिरि
Haversack (of man)	: Muna, Hokké, Cekop. Lekkang—मुना, हक्के, चेवाप् लेककाङ्
Haversack (for woman)	: Cungcak—चुङ्चाक्
Parasol (for man)	: Mitur bongdi—मितुर् बङ्दि
Parasol (for woman)	: Nyemé bongcop —न्येमे बङ्चप्
Open hexagonal	: Pomik—पमिक्
Simple twilling	: Pe:nam—पे:नाम्

Coil type	: Petnam—पेत्नाम
Plaited belt	: Tayi—तायि
Checker design (one up, one down) (Age cokdik)	: Soknam—सक्नाम
Twined	: Pe:nam—पे:नाम्
Wrapped twined	: Ke:lem dukdung duging —के लेम दक् दुडुङ् दुगिङ्
Lattice twined	: Aipe ke:lem—आ:पे के:लेम
Twilled in two (two up, two down)	: Le:ke ha:bang—ले:के हा:बाङ्
Wrapped	: Ke:lem—के:लेम
Closed hexagonal	: Mikmik ponam —मिक् मिक् पनाम्
Bamboo	: Yah—याह
Cane	: Osong—असङ्
Strip	: Kingsor—किङ् सर
Slice	: Osong hi:nam—असङ् हि:नाम
Dao	: Oyok—अयक
Knife	: Yokcik—यकचिक्
Chisel	: Randa—रानदा
Hammer	: Martum—मारतुम
Saw	: A:ri—आ:रि

(d) Smithy : Garémoné

Smithy	: Garé—गारे
Black smith	: Garé moné mi—गारे मने मि
Iron smith	: Sak moné mi—साक् मने मि
Bellows	: Mitbé—मित् बे

Wood scooped (for water in it)	: Ngaré—ङारे
Pincers	: Mésap—मेसाप
Pincers of bamboo	: Yah mésap—याह मेसाप
Pincers of iron	: Sak mésap—साक मेसाप
Anvil	: Gar mogéng (E'ling sak) —गार मगेङ् (अलिङ् साक)
Charcoal	: Sena, Mére—सेना, मेरे
Moulding	: Sodo—सद
Hammer	: Martum—मारतुम्

(e) Trade : Koré moné

Barter	: Aténg ayeng likranam —आतेङ् आयेङ् लिकरानाम
Buying	: Rénem—रेनाम
Bazaar	: Bojar—बजार
Customer	: Répingné mi—रेपिङ्ने मि
Cost	: Are—आरे
Consumer	: Inyok yangne—अबक याङ्ने
Coin (Change)	: Sangrang—साङ्ग्राङ्
Debt	: Narnam, Bikumo nam —नारनाम, बिकुमनाम्
Money	: Nurkong—मुरकङ्
Merchandise	: Pukker nam, Koré moker né —पुककेर नाम, करे मकारने
Loan	: Narnam—नारनाम
Interest	: Buksi—बुक्सि

Price	: Aré—आरे
Selling	: Puknam—पुकनाम्
Shop	: Dukam—दुकाम्
Shopkeeper	: Dukam pukyane —दुकाम पुक्याने
Repaying of debt	: Bikur kunam—बिकुर कुनाम्
Debtor	: Nargéng—नारगेड०
Creditor	: Nargéng cegéng —नारगेड० चगेड०
Security	: Kongro taro yané —कड०र तार याने
Hire	: Melap—मेलाप

(f) Hunting and Fishing :

Motum innam ongngo lonkernam

Hunting	: Adi innam—आदि अिन नाम्
Hunter	: Megam—मेगाम
Prey	: Sogé nam—सगे नाम
Fishing	: Ongngo longnam/Megam —अड०ड० लाड० नाम्
Fishing by net	: E'ssap ornam—ऐसाप अर नाम
Fishing by rod and hook	: Ongngo taknam —अड०ड० ताक नाम
Fishing by traps	: E'dir monam—ऐदिर मनाम्
Fish	: Ongngo—अड०ड०

(g) War : Nyomok

War	: Nyomok—न्यमक
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Warrior	: Nyomok mokting, Milor migang—बमक् मक्तिड्, मिलर मिगाड्
Attack	: Jirkuknam—जिरकुक् नाम्
Captive	: Longtur nam—लड्त्तुर नाम्
Retreat	: Kérbom kunam, Ongkur kunam —केरबम कुनाम, अड्क्कुर कुनाम्
Labourer	: Légé iné mi, Légé iyangna —लेगे अिने मि, लेगे अियाड्ना
Surrender	: Ikumongnam, Tonam —अिकुमड्नाम, तनाम्
Peace	: Rébak—रेबाक्
Treaty	: Tolik ranam, Benjupnam —तलिक् रानाम, बेनजुप्नाम्
Raid	: Pi:bomnam—पिबम्नाम्
Victory	: Jenam—जेनाम्
Defeat	: Jenam—जेनाम्
Servant	: Me:rang, Pakbo —मे:राड्, पाक्ब
Slave (male)	: Pakbo—पाक्ब
Slave (female)	: Pakné—पाकने
Porter	: E'gé géne—अेगे गेने
Weapon	: Nyomok mora'nané aténg ayeng —बमक् मरा नाने आतेड्, आयेड्
Panji	: I'ring—अिरिड्
Stockade	: Rago yapgo—राग यापग्

Stone chutes	: Lingkar—लिङ्कार
Shield	: Sak setam (Nyomok gabo monam) Apin setam —साक् सेताम् आपिन् सेताम्
War helmet	: Takum—ताकुम
Spear	: Ni:bung—निःबुङ्
Bow	: I:—(अः) अी
Arrow	: Upuk—अपुक
Sword	: Yokse—यक्से
Dao	: Oyok—अयक
Knife	: Yokcik—यक्चिक्
Spike wristlet	: Kongje—कङ्जे
Gun	: Mendo—मेन्द
Bullet	: Di, *Guli—दि, गुलि
War coat	: Murgam—मुरगाम

FESTIVALS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION

AND CEREMONIES :

Uyuyupo monam, Koyumga, ilémgenam, Donyi Pologa igé nam.

Marriage (of men)	: Medang tanam (Miturgabo) —मेदाङ् तानाम
Marriage (of woman)	: Medang monam (Nyemye hém)—मेदाङ् मनाम
Bride	: Medang da:né—मेदाङ् दाःने
Groom	: Melo, Medang Da:po —मेल, मेदाङ् दाःप

Brideprice	: Tauk hukbinam (Nyamyehém)—ताअक् हुक्बिनाम्
Negotiator	: Gindo—गिन्द
Dance (at marriage ceremonies)	: So:rik benriknam (Meda party) —सःरिक् बेन्सिक्नाम्
Divination on egg	: Pippi pi:nam—पिप्पि पिःनाम्
Good omen	: Pébé ranam karuné (Torbong) —पेबे रानाम् कारुने
Soul	: Yalo—याल
Sun-Moon-God	: Donyi-Polo—द्वि-पल
Priest	: Mijik, Nyibu—मिजिक, बिबु
Medicine man	: Men biné mi—मेन् बिने मि
Heaven	: Medong mong—मेदडं मडं
Heli	: Me dong mong—मेदडं मडं
Ghost	: Uyu orom—अयु अरम्
Flute	: Tapung—तापुडं
To play flute	: Tapung tapnam —तापुडं तापनाम्
Story	: Nitin—नितिन
Narration	: Hi:nam—हिःनाम्
Deities	: Uyu—अयु
Penance	: Uyu be:nam—अयु बेःनाम्
Faith	: Mi:ja nam—मिःजा नाम
Unbeliever	: Mingja monam—मिडं जा मनाम्
Pious	: Donyi Polo hém mingjané, Pébékné Mi —द्वि पल बेम हेम मिडं जाने, पेबेक्ने मि

Fast	: Domong bo dane	—दमड० ब दाने
Fate	: Lungdo gé:né—लुड० द गेःने	
Magic	: Nyubu gíngné—बु बु गिड० ने	
Birth	: Holén nam—हलेन नाम	
Birth of a boy	: Mitur ao honam	—मितुर आअ हनाम्
Birth of a girl	: Nyemé ao honam	—बे मे आअ हनाम्
Death	: Sinam—सिनाम्	
Death of natural	: Sinam si sidígo, sidi	—सिनाम् सि सिदिग, सिदि
Death by accident	: Hokke pake nam	—हक्के पाके नाम्
Death in an epidemic	: Ali open siné	—आलि आपेन सिने
Death by suicide	: Sile sine, Puksir	—सिले सिने, पुकसिर
Corpse	: Somong—समड०	
Burial	: Somong héko mong, Golék	—समड० हेक मड०, गलेक्
Bier	: Somong gé:né—समड० गेःने	
Grave	: Somong arung, Golék	—समड० आरुड०, गलेक्
Funeral offering	: Orom akke—अरम आक्के	
Mourning	: Somong punam—समड० पुनाम्	
Victory (Successful head hunt)	: Jenam—जेनाम	
Ceremony at home	: Orom monam—अरम मनाम्	

Religion	: Dormo—दर्म
Deity	: Po:né uyu (Uté)
(beneficent)	—पःने अ॒यु (अ॒ते)
Deity	: Gingri yangmyo uyu (Ule)
(maleficient)	—गि॑ङ्ग् रि॑ याङ्ग् मिय अ॒यु (अ॒ले)
Worship	: Kumnam—कुम्नाम
Propitiation	: Yupo monam—युप मनाम
Offering	: Tolik nam, Bilik nam —तलि॑क् नाम्, बिलि॑क् नाम्
Dance (male)	: Hérap be:nam, Nyogang —हे॑राप बेःनाम, अगाङ्ग्
Dance (female)	: Ponung monam—पनुङ्ग् मनाम्
Dance mixed	: E'bam, Mobamnam —अ॑बाम्, मबाम नाम्
Mask	: Mimang—मिमाङ्ग्
Prayer	: Kumnam—कुम्नाम
Hymn	: Be:sinam—बेःसिनाम
Incantation	: Mijik nyibu be:nam —मिजि॑क् बिबु बेःनाम
Dance (for driving evil spirit)	: Nyibu yi:nam—बिबु यिःनाम
For good dream (spirit)	: So:ji pe:nam—सःजि पेःनाम
For bad dream (spirit)	: Yupmo omngnyi nam (Yalo) —युप्म अम॑ङ्ग् बि नाम (याल)
Causing fever	: Uku—अ॒कु
Cause of epidemic	: Dongli—द॑ङ्ग् लि

LAW AND ORDER :

Abscond	: Kitcing nam—किन्चिडं नाम्
Accused	: Bunam, Ikupnam —बुनाम, अिकुप नाम्
Acquital	: Je:né—जेने
Arrest	: Hénam—हे नाम
Bachelor's dormitory	: Hostel, Nyitur yupko ugu, Banggo —बितुर युप क उगु बाडंग
Case	: Gu:nying—गुःबिडं
Complaint	: Tolik mo:nam—तालिक मःनाम
Court	: Kort—करत्
Courtship	: Débé gidíng benjup nam —देबे गिदिडं बेन्जुप नाम्
Culprit	: Imur-benmur né —अिमुर-बेनमुर ने
Crime	: Imur, benmur nam —अिमुर, बेनमुर नाम्
Desertion	: Tuku nam—तुकु नाम्
Divorce	: Topok nam—तपक नाम्
Elevated slave	: Mila so-nam—मिला सःनाम्
Emancipated slave	: Nyipak dosu mokunam —बिपाक दसु नकुनाम्
Enclavement	: Pekbo pakné sonam —पाक ब पाकने सनाम
Fault	: Benmur imur nam —बेनमुर अिमुर नाम्
Faulter	: Menmur imur né mi —मेनमुर अिमुर ने मि

Fine (adj)	: Tékmó nago, Pagmo —तेक्म नाग, पाःम
Fine (verb)	: Go:nam—गःनाम
Guest	: Nyobo—न्यब
Gate	: Jage, Ra:go—जागे, राःग
Girls' dormitory	: Hostel, Nyimé yupko ugu —न्यिमे युप्क अगु
Host	: Biro—बिर
Hand cuff	: Alok lo jérgap takgap nané —आलक ल जेरगाप ताकगाप नाने
Imprisonment	: Paték hé:nam—पातेक् हेःनाम
Intruder	: Longpi né (mi) —लडं पिने (मि)
Incroaser	: Longpi né (mi) —लडं पिने (मि)
Jail	: Paték—पातेक्
Kidnapping	: Sénam—सेनाम
Know	: Cennam—चेन्नाम
Knowledge	: Cenné pané—चेन्ने पाने
Law	: Luksi, Niyom—लुक्सि नियम
Lawer	: Luksi molén né —लुक्सि मलेन्ने
Murder	: Gingri—गिडंरि
Murderer	: Gingri ménné mi —गिडंरि मेन्ने मि
Outsider	: Kébé mi, Kébé palé ga —केबे मि, केबे पाले गा

Pain	: Adik, Acir, Atci
	—आदि क्, आचिर, आत्, चि
Punishment	: Lapnam—लाप् नाम
Prison	: Paték—पाते क
Proposal	: Kénam yangné
	—के नाम बाङ् ने
Thief	: Dopiong—दपियङ्
Trial	: Benropnam—बेन् रप् नाम
Tresspass	: Longpi nam—लङ् पि नाम
Village	: Do:lung—दःलुङ्
Villager	: Do:lung mi—दःलुङ् मि
Village council	: Kébang—के बाङ्
Village boundary	: Mo:ri—मःरि
Village gate	: Torbong jage—तरबङ् जागे
Village gaurd	: Do:lung bensir, Isir yane mi
	—दःलुङ् बेन् सिर, अिसिर याने मि
Village chief	: Do:lung ga aging
	—दःलुङ् गा आगि ङ्

ANIMALS, BIRDS AND INSECTS : (FAUNA)

Animal	: Sining, Somen—सिनिङ् समेन्
Ant	: Taruk—तारुक
Ant eater	: Taruk doyané—तारुक दयाने
Bat	: Tapen—तापेन
Barker	: Dumbo—दुम्ब
Bear	: Sotum—सतुम्
Beat	: Sining somen—सिनिङ् सपेन्

Bed bug	: Taba—ताबा
Bee	: Tung—तुङ्
Billy goat	: (Sobin) binpo —(सबिन्) बिनप (ब)
Bitch	: E'ki:kiné—अ'किःकिने'
Birth	: Ao bé:nam, Honam —आअ बेःनाम, हनाम्
Boar	: Soré, Motum soré —सरे', मतुम्, सरे'
Buffalo	: Menjik—मेन्जिक्
Bull	: (Balang) la:bu —(बालाङ्) लाःबु
Bull cow	: (Balang) langné —(बालाङ्) लाङ्ने'
Bull calf	: Balang lao, pe-go —बालाङ् लाअ, पे-ग
Bullock	: Langbu—लाङ्बु
Butterfly	: Pa:pur—पाःपुर
Calf	: Bino—बिन
Cat	: Ali—आलि
Chicken	: Rogo—रग
Cob web	: Terum som—तेरुम सम्
Cock	: Rokpo—रक्प
Cow	: Balang—बालाङ्
Crab	: Taci padir—ताचि पादिर
Crocodile	: Buru—बुरु
Crow	: Piak—पिआक्
Deer (Hog)	: Sodum—सदुम्

Diver	: Kampung—काम् पुड०
Dog	: E'kki:—अ'क् किः
Dove	: Tangki—ताड० कि
Duck	: Péjap—पे'जाप
Duckling	: Péjap ao—पे'जाप आअ
Dhauk	: Pokok—पकक्
Drake	: Péjap ané, Japné —पे'जाप आने, जापने
Eagle	: Pimi mikom—पि'मि मि'कम
Earthworm	: Dorkang—दर काड०
Elephant	: Soté—सते
Egg	: Pippi—पि'प पि'
Parrot	: Pe-rot—पे-रत
Fish	: Ongo—अ-ड०
Fowl	: Porok—परक्
Fox	: Mensurung—मेन सुरूड०
Fly	: Déngné—दे'ड० ने
Frog	: Tatik—ताति'क्
Goat	: Sobin—सबिन
Goat (he)	: Sobin binpo—सबिन बिन'प
Goat (she)	: Sobin binné—सबिन बिन'ने
Goat	: Tayit—तायित
Green pigeon	: Do:nyi kiling—दःबि कि लि'ड०
Goose	: As—आस
Glow worm	: E'sing miying —अ'सिड० सि'यिड०
Hen	: Rokné—रक्'ने
Hog	: Yekpo—येक्'प

Hornbee	: Taying tamit—तायिड० तामित्
Horse	: Shaki—शाकि
Honey	: Tung—तुड०
Honey comb	: Tung atak—तुड० आताक
Horn bill	: Poyo—पय
Jackal	: Sopiang—सपियाड०
Kid	: Sobin bino—सबिन् बिन
Kite	: Pémí dongkong —पे सि दड० कड०
Leach	: Tapet—तापेट
Leopard	: Nyore, Raté, Takar —बरे, रते ताकार
Lizards	: Ugu dané songjing —अ गु दाने सड० जिड०
Louse	: Tayik (Dumpir tayik) —तायिक् (दुमपिर तायिक्)
Mare	: Shaki kiné—शाकि किने
Mentle	: Kongki—कड० कि
Mask rat	: Nyonying—बन्डिड०
Martin	: Benong—बेनड०
Masheer	: Ngose—ड० से
Mile	: Piyung citté—पियिड० चितते
Mongsoose	: Nyonying—बन्डिड०
Monkey	: Sébe—से बे
Mosquito	: Tarung—तारुड०
Nest	: Asup (Pétta asup) —आसुप (पेटता आसुप)
Otter	: Seram—सेराम

Owl	: Tangpu—ताड० पु
Parrot	: Perot—पेरत्
Pig	: éyek—अेयेक
Pigeon	: Tangki—ताड० कि
Pigling	: Ek ac—अेक आअ
Pony	: Shaki kio—शाकि किअ
Porcupine	: Sehi—सेहि
Porpoise	: Rakop—राकप्
Pup	: Ekki:ao, Ki:cung —अेक् कि:आअ कि:चुड०
Pussy cat	: Ali lia—आलि लिआ
Peasant	: Périk—पेरिक्
Prawn	: Tasum—तासुम
Quail	: Tangkung—ताड० कुड०
Rabbit	: Uguribong—अुगुरिबड०
Rat	: Kobung—कबुड०
Samber	: Sibi—सिबि
Sentiped	: Tapum—तापुम
Serpant	: Tébi—तेबि
Scorpion	: Tígpé racet—तिक्पे राचेत्
Slug	: Tano gorbé—तान गरबे
Sow	: Yekné Rané—येकने, राने
Snake	: Tébi—तेबि
Snail	: Tano gortak—तान गर्ताक्
Shunbher	: Setcer—सेत्चेर
Sparrow	: Purup—पुरुप
Spawn	: Ongo pippi, Tatik pippi —अड० पिपि, तातिक पिपि

Spider	: Tarum—तारुम
Squirrel	: Také, Kéling—ताके, केलिङ्
Tich	: Sér tapi—सेर तापि
Tiger	: Somio—समिय
Tigress	: Somio nyoné—समिय जने
Toad	: Tikram—तिकराम
Tuskar	: Soté—सते
Wasp	: Tayup—तायुप
Worm	: Tapum taruk—तापुम-तारुक
Wild animal	: Motum somen—मतुम समेन्
Wild fowl	: Motum pétta—मतुम पेत्ता

NATURE :

Air	: Nyulung—बुलुङ्
Ash	: Metbu—मेत्बु
Afternoon	: Lo:pong—लःपङ्
Autumn	: E'sir polo—अ'सिर पःल
Bark	: E'sing akuk, Apin —अ'सिङ् आकुक्, आपिन
Bubble	: Nappa appi pimen nam, sipit—नरप्पा आप्पि पिमेन् नाम्, सिपित्
Bud	: Aok—आअक्
Bush	: Singdi singo—सिङ्दि सिङ्
Boulder	: E'ling—अ'लिङ्
Bolt	: Mo:ling honam —मःलिङ् हलाम्
Branch	: E'sing aok—अ'सिङ् आअक्

Cane	: Osong—असङ्
Cave	: Lingpik—लिङ्पिक्
Coal	: Mére—मेरे
Cold	: Hisir—हिसिर
Current	: Isi silor—असि सिलर
Channel	: Sibung, Sokong —सिबुङ्, सफोङ्
Clay	: Sodo—सद
Cliff	: Padap, aid ditung —पादाप, आदि दितुङ्
Cloud	: Domuk—दमुक
Creeper	: Tari—तारि
Dark	: Kéné—केने
Day	: Alo—आल
Dawn	: Ayum—आयुम
Dew	: Ngerci ngerla—ङेरचि ङेरला
Down	: Sok pik—सक् पिक्
Drain	: Nala, Sokong—नाला, सफङ्
Earth	: Singgong donggong, Kodé —सिङ्गङ्, दङ्गङ्, कदे
Eclips	: Tamo hé yamnam —तामहे यम्नाम
Evening	: Ayum—आयुम्
Evening (star)	: (Ayum ga) Takar —(आयुम् गा) ताकार
Fertile	: Poné kodé—पने कदे
Fire	: E'mé—अमे
Forest	: Pakam—पाकाम

Fortnight	: Siyum kéné—सियुम केने
Fuel	: Singsen—सिङ्सेन
Full Moon	: Polo yerbi, piyir —पल येरबि, पियिर
Flame	: Méyak—मेयाक्
Flesh	: E'din—ओदिन
Flower	: Popin—पपिन्
Flood	: Sibuk—सिबुक
Freeze	: Ha:ca—हा:चा
Frost	: Ca:dir—चा:दिर
Fragrance	: Amuk nampo—आमुक नाम्प
Fruit	: Appi aye—आपपिआये
Garden	: Koré—करे
Guava	: (Appi donam) Muduri* —(आपपिदनाम्) मुदुरि
Grass	: Pimak—पिमाक
Gravel	: Li:cak Li:yang —लि:चाक लि:याङ्
Green	: Yaje—याजे
Half moon	: Polo yirji nam, Yirje —पल यिरजिनाम, यिरजे
Heat	: Agu, Cirgu—आगु, चिरगु
Hill	: Adi—आदि
Hillock	: Di:tung—दि:तुङ्
Honey	: Tung—तुङ्
Hot	: Agu—आगु
Ice	: Tapam—तापाम

Island	: (Isi pensam lo kodé duné) Bokpen—(असि पेन्साम ल कदे दुने) बक्पेन
Jungle	: Motum—मतुम्
Land	: Kodé—कदे
Land (high)	: Gi:tung—गिःतुङ्
Land (Low)	: Kodé yingkong —कदे यिङ्कङ्
Land (fertile)	: Kodé porung né—कदे परुङ्ने
Land (loam)	: Kodé poko—कदे पक
Leaf (of tree)	: Singming—सिङ्मिङ्
Light	: Lohu, Pang—लहु, पाङ्
Lightning	: Dongyak—दङ् याक्
Mid day	: Cantong piyir —चान्तङ् पि यिर
Mid night	: Yorong lopong—यरङ् लपङ्
Month	: Polo—पल
Morning	: Aro—आर
Morning star	: Aro ga takar—आर गा ताकार
Nose	: Sijo siro—सिज सिर
Mouth	: Nappang—नाप्पाङ्
Moon	: Polo—पल
Moon light	: Polo luyan—पल लुयेन
Mud	: Sodo—सद
Nature	: Dalénsuné (Donyi Polo ga molen nam)—दालेन्सुने (दबि पल गा मलेन् नाम्)
New moon	: Polo kérlén né —पल केरलेन्ने

Night	: Kéné—केने
Nut	: Api aye—आपि आये
Pass	: Ogo—अग
Peak	: Di-tung miying —दि-तुङ् मिथिङ्
Plain	: Yingkong—थिङ्कङ्
Plateau	: (Ditu anyi ga pensam la yiko dane) Tarok—(दितु आवि गा पेन्साम् ला थिक दाने) तारक्
Rain	: Medong—मेदङ्
Rainbow	: Ure—अरे
Ray	: Léli lélak—लेलि लेलाक्
Ridge	: Yorbé—यर्बे
Ripe	: Minné—मिन्ने
River	: Sotong—सतङ्
Rock	: E'ling linglor —अलिङ् लिङ्लर
Root(s)	: Papir—पापिर
Sand	: Si lingyit—सि लिङ्थित्
Sape	: Kopbur nam—कपबुर नाम्
Season	: Digu diyen—दिगु दिथेन्
Seed	: Ali ango—आलि आङ्
Shell	: Pippi akuk—पिपि आकुक्
Shrub	: Singdi Singo—सिङ्दि सिङ्
Sound	: Adu—आदु
Summer	: Lobo—लब
Sun	: Donyi—दबि

Sun rays	‡ Donyi léli lélak —दबि लेलि लेलाक्
Sunrise	: Donyi sengné—दबि सेङ्ने
Sun set	‡ Donyi ongné—दबि अङ्ने
Smoke	: Amuk—आमुक्
Star	: Takar—ताकार
Spark	: Mijir—मिजिर
Stone	‡ E'ling—एलिङ्
Storm	: (Doyi donggum gumnam) Hilu tapi—(दबि दङ्गुम् गुम्नाम) हिलु तापि
Snow	: Tapam—तापाम्
Skin	: Apin—आपिन्
Sky	: Medong mong—मेदङ् मङ्
Slope	‡ Dé:lo—देःल
Spring	: (Isi hulén suné) Sumi —(असि हुलेन् सुने) सुमि
Stream	: Sokong—सकङ्
Stem	‡ Hokkek, Hokbé, Singpong —हक्केक् हक्बै, सिङ्पङ्
Tank	: (Isi page domu) Sirung —(असि पागे दमु) सिरुङ्
Timber	: E'sing apong—असिङ् आपङ्
Time	‡ Di—दि
Thorn	: Pabu—पाबु
Tree	: Singne—सिङ्ने
Trunk	: Hokkek, Singpong —हक्केक् सिङ्पङ्

Thunder	: Donggum—दङ्गुम्
Unripe	: Minmoné—मिन्मने
Up	: Age—आगे
Vacuum	: Arong komong—आरङ्ग, कमङ्ग
Valley	: Comdo—चम्द
Vapour	: Amuk—आमुक्
Water	: Isi—असि
Water	: (Isi longlan ko) Komar —(असि लङ्गलान क) कमार
Water fall	: (Isi dinggo) Siding —(असि दिङ्ग) सिदिङ्ग
Water line	: Komar marlen nam —कमार मारलेन् नाम
Water pipe	: Isi komar—असि कमार
Wave	: Sinununam—सिनुनुनाम
Week	: Alokini—आलकिनि
Winter	: Dirong—दिरेङ्ग
Wind	: Nylung—न्युलुङ्ग
Year	: Anying—आबिङ्ग
Yearly	: Anying bo—आबिङ्ग ब

DIRECTION

North	: Dongdum—दङ्गदुम्
East	: Canggo—चाङ्ग
South	: Dongkong—दङ्गकङ्ग
West	: Onglam/Onggo —अङ्गलाम/अङ्ग
Up (the river)	: (Isi) age—(असि) आगे

Up (above)	: rongbong—रङ् बङ्
Up there	: Age alo—आगे आल
Down there	: Alo tokto—आल तक्त्
Shunny side (of hill)	: Mo:dor—मःदर
Shady side (of hill)	: Mo:sir—मःसिर
On this side	: Solo hamdir lo —सल हाम्दिर् ल
On that side	: Alo hamdir lo —आल हामदिर् ल

METALS

Gold	: Ceré (Sona)—चेरे (सोना)
Iron	: Lokté, Sokdin —लक्ते, सकदिन्
Silver	: Ngi, Tung—ङि, तुङ्
Bell metal	: Bublu—बुब्लु

COMMUNICATION :

Communication	: Inko pako—अिन्क पाक
Main Road	: Lamté—लाम्ते
Road	: Lomté—लम्ते
Street	: Lamté—लाम्ते
Foot path	: Arik lamté—आरिक् लाम्ते
Porter track	: Lamte—लाम्ते
Bridge	: Som, Délong, Sogo —सम, देलङ्, सग

Hanging/Suspension bridge	: Osong som, Yumi som असङ्गं सम्, युमि सम्
Dam	: Silé létumnam, Isi bu:kinam —सिले ले तुमनाम, असि बु:किनाम्

PART—III

ALPHABETICAL WORD-LIST AND ILLUSTRATIVE SENTENCES

(A)

Above	: Age—आगे
Above the house	: Ugu age—अुगु आगे
After	: Dorong, Irong (tangbu bo) —दरङ्ग, अिरङ्ग (ताङ्गु बु ब)
After food	: Akke dorong—आकके दरङ्ग
After noon	: Donyi orpeyam/Lo:pong —दबि अरपेयाम/लःपङ्ग
Afterwards	: Konki gabo—कन्कि गाब
Again	: Lakoda—लाकदा
Air	: Amuk—आमुक्
All	: Kébang, Apping —केबाङ्ग, आप्पिङ्ग
Always	: E'yeng, Benye—अेयेङ्ग, बेनये
And	: Holo ka—हल का
Angry	: Honsinam—हन्सिनाम्
Arm	: Gorbing—गरबिङ्ग
Armour coat	: Sak kedu (Nyomok gabo monam)—साक् केदु (बसक् गाब मनाम्)

Arow	: Upuk—अपुक
Arrow (poisoned)	: Ketmo (Modik) —केत्म (मदिक्)
Ascend	: Ge:sang nam—गे:साड० नाम
Ashamed	: Hennyng—हेन् बिड०
Ask	: Taki nam—ताकि गाम
Assemble	: Dukum nam—दुकुम् नाम
At	: Hampang—हाम्पाड०
Aunt	: Néang, Ayo ané (néhang ayo)—नेआड०, आय आने (नेहाड०, आय)
Awaken	: Mounam—मअ नाम
Axe	: Yah, E'ging—याह, अे गिड०
Animal	: Aning aci (Sening semen) —आनिड०, आचि (सेनिड०, सेमेन्)
Ankle	: Lépum (Allé)—लेपुम् (आल्ले)
Are	: Ga (dada)—गा (दादा)
Are you a Nishi?	: No Nishi goye ?—न निशि गये ?
Are you well ?	: No podéh ?—न पदेह ?

(B)

Bag	: Munang—मुनाड०
Bamboo	: Yah—याह
Banana	: Kopak—कपाक
Bark of tree	: (E'sing) singué akuk —(अे सिड०) सिड०, ने आकुक्
Bark (verb)	: E'kki: senam—अे ककि सेनाम्
Basket	: Pe:sum—पे:सुम

Bead	: Tarum—तारुम्
Beam	: Lou jinam—लुञ्जिनाम्
Back (n)	: Namko—नाम्क
Back bone	: Hungging—हुङ्गिङ्
Bad	: Pomong—पमङ्
Badly	: Pomojija bo—पमजिजा ब
Before him	: Mem tabubo—मेम् ताबुब
Begin	: Irop—अिरप्
Behold	: Goktu yanam—गक्तु यानाम्
Bell	: Gonta, Adun—गन्ता आदुन्
Below	: Peking—पेकिङ्
Below the house	: Ugu peking—अगु पेकिङ्
Belt	: Serak (Corak sori) —सेराक (चराक सरि)
Big	: Tané—ताने
Big man	: Mi boné nago (Ténégo) —मि बने नाग (तेनेग)
Beam	: Donyi léli lélak —द्वि लेलि लेलाक्
Bear (Vb)	: Longo ingénam —लङ्गञ्जिङ्नाम्
Bear (n)	: Sotum—सतुम्
Beard	: Napmi—नाप्मि
Beat	: Monam, Hitnam —मनाम्, हित्नाम्
Because	: Lénbé—लेन्बे
Bed	: Gadi—गादि
Bee	: Tung—तुङ्

Beer	: Opo—अप
Before	: Isong, insong nam, Tabubo —अिसड०, अिन्सड० नाम्, ताबुब
Before food	: Akke domo déem —आक्के दम दे'अेम
Blue	: Doje, amir, Buluk —दजे अमि'र, बुलुक
Body	: Ayi—आयि
Boil	: Sirgu—सिरगु
Boiled	: Sirgunam—सिरगुनाम्
Bird	: Péttang—पे'त्ताड०
Bitch	: E'kki kisung—अे'क्कि किसुड०
Bite	: Gomnam—गम्नाम्
Bitter	: Kosak, Kasak—कसाक् कासाक्
Black	: Yaka (Kayang) —याका (कायाड०)
Blanket	: Kombol (Lému jebar) —कम्बल् (ले'मु जेबार)
Blood	: Uyi, E—अुयि, अे
Blind	: Nikma—निक्मा
Blow (of wind)	: Mitnam (Milung) Nyolung mitnam—मित्नाम् (मिलुड०) बलुड० मित्नाम्
Dring	: Longto—लड०त्
Bring me	: Ngom longbi—ङ०म् लड०बि
Brother (elder)	: Abing—आबि'ड०
Brother (younger)	: Niro—नि'र

Book	: Kitap—किताप.
Both	: Anyi—आन्नि
Bottle	: Botol—बतल.
Bow	: E, Uyi—अ, अ॒यि
Boulder	: E'ling appi tébéne —अ॑लिङ् अ॒पि ते॑ बे॒ने
Box	: Jompang—जमपाङ्
Branch	: Hokbé, ahok—हक॑ बे, आहक
Brass	: Rah—राह.
Break	: Amak—आमाक.
Break (of bottle)	: Amak (bottle giyinam) —आमाक॑ (बतल॑ गि॒यिनाम॑)
Breath	: Amuk saknam —आमुक॑ साक॒नाम॑
Brew	: Tinsé Dose Nola Lengnam —तिन्से॑ दसे॒ नला॑ लेङ्नाम॑
Bride	: Senyum—सेञ्जुम॑
Bridge	: Siyom, Sohom, Som —सियम॑, सहम॑, सम॑
Bridge (of cave)	: Siyom, (Lingpik) —सियम॑, (लिङ्पि॑क॒)
Bridge (of plank)	: Siyom, Popin monam (Singpa Mose)—सियम॑, पपिन् मनाम॑ (सिङ्पा॑ मसे)
Buffalo	: Menjik—मेनजिक॑
Bull	: Langbu—लाङ्बु
Burn	: Gunam (E'mé) —गुनाम॑ (अ॑मे)
Buy	: Rénam—रेनाम॑

(C)

Cabbage	: *Kobi—कबि
Calf	: Balang Ao—बालाङ्, आव
Call	: Goknam—गक्नाम्
Can	: Ila, Benlanam —अिला, बेन्लानाम्
I can walk for	: Ngo Odo go Inlada —ङ् अद ग अिन्लादा
I can eat much	: Ngo Mego Dolada —ङ् मेग दलादा
Cancel	: Imo, Benmo Bo Tonam —अिम, बेन्म ब तनाम्
Cane	: Osong—असङ्
Cane string	: Osong Ayong—असङ् आयङ्
Cannot	: Ila Mongnam—अिला मङ्नाम्
Cold	: Ill nam—अिल नाम्
Cap	: Dumlup, Takum —डुम्लुप्, ताकुम्
Carefull	: Honlok Tolo—हन्लक् तल
Cat	: Mami, Ali—मामि, आलि
Catch	: Gokgap Nam, Longnam —गक्गाप नाम्, लङ्नाम्
Centipade	: Apir Ao—आपिर आअ/आव
Chase	: Kiruk Tangkér Nam —किरूक् ताङ्केर नाम्
Cheap	: Réppo—रेप्प
Check	: Motum, Bentum Nam —मतुम्, बेन्तुम्, नाम्

Chest	: Hongki—हङ्कि
Chick	: Rogo—रग
Child	: Angnga—आङ्ङा
Chilli	: Jaluk—जालुक
Chin	: Nappa Dako Ga Mikmo —नाप्पा दाक गा मिकम्
Cigaratte	: Sikret—सिक्रेत्
Clean	: Dérer, Haming —देरेर, हामिङ्
Clear	: Dérer—देरेर
Climb	: Sensa Nam—सेन्सा नाम्
Cloudless	: Domuk Dakumo—दमुक् दाकुम्
Cloudy	: Domuk Muka—दमुक् मुका
Coat	: Kut, Sube—कुत्, सुब
Cobra	: Birom—बिरोम्
Cock	: Rokpo—रक्प
Cockcrow	: Cacibala—चाचिबाला
Collect	: E'sir—ऐसिर्
Comb	: Lonkum Nam—लङ्कुम् नाम्
Comb	: Tukpi—तुकपि
Come	: Ongto—अङ्त
Come here	: Solo Ongto—सल अङ्त
Come in	: Nang Solo Ongto —नाङ् सल अङ्त
Come quickly	: Anik Bo Ongto —अनिक ब अङ्त
Cook	: Amé Monam—आमे मनाम्
Coal	: Mére—मेरे

Cough	: Sakram Saknam —साक्राम्, साकनाम्
Country	: Mong—मङ्
Cloth	: Ke:dung—के:दुङ्
Cover (n)	: Atup, Akuk, Kama —आतुप्, आकुक्, कामा
Cover with (a) Lid	: Atup Lerkoku—आतुप्, लेर्ककु
Cover with (b) cloth	: Kedung Komoto—केदुङ्, कमत
Cow	: Balang—बालाङ्
Cultivation	: Arik Inam—आरिक्, अिनाम्
Cup	: Kobo—कब
Curry	: O:—अ:
Cut	: Panam—पानाम्

(D)

Damp	: Mola Nam, Yikyunam —मलानाम्, यिक्, युनाम्
Dao	: Oyok—अयक्
Daughter	: Homme—हम्मे
Day	: Alo—आल
Day time	: Alo—आल
Deaf	: Rungbe—रुङ्, वे
Death	: Sirong—सिरङ्
Dig	: Arung Dunam—आरुङ्, दुनाम्
Direct	: Téda—तेदा
Dirty	: Isi Kané Nam—अिसि काने नाम
Desease	: Atci—आत्चि

Distribute	: Gupen Guyen Nam —गुपेन् गुयेन् नाम्
Divide	: Gupen Rénam—गुपेन् रे नाम्
Do	: Inam—अिनाम्
Do you understand	: No hé Sendo—न हे सेन्द्
Doctor	: Doktor (*Dobai Biné) —दाक्तर (दबाअि बिने)
Dog	: E'kki—अेक्कि
Deer	: Sodum—सदुम्
Down	: Sokpik—सक्पिक्
Down Hill	: Ditung Sokpikle —दितुङ्क् सक्पिक्ले
Drain	: Kodé Pajok Nam —कदे पाजक् नाम्
Dress	: Konam, Bénam —कनाम्, बे नाम्
Deep	: A:ring—आःरिङ्क्
Defeat	: Jenom—जेनम्
Descent	: E'gék Nam, Hogék Nam —अेगेक् नाम्, हगेक् नाम्
Diarrhoea	: Kici Bitnam—किचि बित्नाम्
Die	: Siné—सिने
Duck	: Péjap—पेजाप्
Dumb	: Gomma—गम्मा
Drink	: Tingnam—तिङ्क् नाम्
Drunk	: Tinggé Né—तिङ्क्गे ने

Dry (Adj)	: Senné—सेन्ने
Dry (Vb)	: Senrunago—सेन्रुनाग

(E)

Each Other	: Kébi Gabo—केबि गाब
Ear	: Nyarung—न्यारुङ्
Earth	: Kodé—कदे
East	: Anggo—आङ्ग
Easy	: Iting Mo—अतिङ् म
Eat	: Donam—दनाम्
Egg	: Píping/Pippi —पिपिङ्/पिपि
Eight	: Pinyi—पिबि
Empty	: Damo—दाम
Enemy	: Nimak—निमाक्
Enlarge	: Boné Bé Monam —बने बे मनाम्
Evening	: Ayum—आयुम्
Every Day	: Alo Kitdi—आल कित्दि
Every One	: Kedang Aken—केदाङ् आकेन्
Exchange	: Bikup Bilét Nam —बिकुप् बिलेत् नाम
Expensive	: Murkom Tingté Nam —मुर्कम् तिङ्ते नाम
Eye	: Mik—मिक्
Eighteen	: Iying Golang Pinyi —अयिङ् गलाङ् पिबि
Eighty	: Asom Pinyi—आसन् पिबि

Elbow	: Lokdu Guréng—लकदु गुरेडं
Elder Brother	: Abing—आबिडं
Elder Sister	: Ammé—आम्मे
Elephant	: Sitté, Moyi Sotté —सित्ते, मयि सत्ते
Eleven	: I'ying Laken—अियिडं लाकेन
Eye Brow	: Amik Mikmi—आमिक मिक्मि
Eye Lash	: Amik Miksum —आमिक् मिक्सुम्

(F)

Face	: Mikmo—मिक्म
Faith	: Míngja Nam—मिडंजा नाम
False	: Benmur—बेन्मुर्
Fall	: Hogét Nam—हगेत् नाम
Family	: Ugu Mi—अुगु मि
Far	: Odo—अद
How far is it	: Si Sekom Bo Odo Da ? —सि सेकम् ब अद दा ?
How far is Ziro from here ?	: Solokka Ziro Hé Hédi Go Odo Da ?—सलक्का जिर हे हेदिग अद दा ?
It is far	: So Odo da—स अद दा
Farmer	: Arik Inami—आरिक् अिनामि
Fat (n)	: Ponté—पडंते
Fat (Adj)	: Pongté Nage—पडंते नाग
Father	: Abo—आब
Father in Law	: Ato, Toto—आत, तत

Fear	: Paso Da—पास दा
Feather	: Pétta alop—पेत्ता आलप
Feel	: Ming da—मिङ् दा
Fence	: Solung, Soré - सलुङ्, सरै
Fever	: Mahik Dén Lé Bu —माहिक् देन् ले बु
Few	: Asop go—आसप् ग
Field	: Arik—आरिक्
Fine	: Poda—पदा
Fifteen	: I'ying Langngo —अ'यिङ्, लाङ्ङ्
Fifty	: Bamngo—बाम्ङ्
Fight	: Mora nam—मरा नाम
Finger	: Lokseng—लक्सेङ्
Finish	: E'immé—अिम्मे
Fish	: Ongó—अङ्
Five	: Ongngo—अङ्ङ्
Food	: Akke—आक्के
Fore head	: Mik sokpik ga mikmong —मिक्, सक्पिक्, गा मिक्- मङ्
Forget	: Mitpennam—मित्पेन्नाम
Four	: Appi—आप्पि
Fowl	: Porok—परक्
Friendly	: Ajen giying bo —आजेन्, गि'यिङ्, ब
Flea	: Déngró kuné—देङ्ङ्, कुने
Flesh	: E'din lené—जेदिन् लेने

(97)

Flight	: Dénkar nam—देङ्कार नाम्
Floor	: Nyoagpé—ञआगपे
Flour	: *Roty—रति
Flower	: Popin—पपिन्
Fly (n)	: Dénkén na—देङ्केन् ना
Fly (Vb)	: Dén da—देङ् दा
Foot	: Allé—आल्ले
Forest	: Pakom—पाकम्
Forty	: Sompi—सम्पि
Fourteen	: I'ying lappi—अयिङ् लापपि
Friend	: Ajen—आजेन्
I am your friend	: Ngo nokka ajen

—ङ नक्का आजेन्

Frog	: Tatik—तातिक्
From	: Ga—गा
Fruit	: Appi aye—आपपि आये
Full	: Bidaku—बिदाकु

(G)

Garlic	: Talap—तालाप्
Get	: Pon pa—पन् पा
Ginger	: Take—ताके
Girl	: Nyemé—ञेमे
Give	: Bike—बिके
Give me	: Ngom Bike—ङम बिके
Go	: Into—अिन्त
Go quickly	: Anik bé iane

—आनिक् बे अिन्ने

Go there	: Alo inne—आल अिन्ने
Goat	: Sobin—सबिन
God	: Donyi Polo—दब्बि पल
Good	: Poda—पदा
Granary	: Namsung—नामसुङ्
Grand father	: Abo boku—आब बकु
Grand mother	: Ayo yoku—आय यकु
Grasp	: Allok ga poncu nam —आलक् गा पन्चु नाम
Grass	: Si:míng—सिःमिङ्
Green	: Jayo—जाय
Grind	: Yingko—यिङ्क
Grow	: Téné Singnam—तेने सिङ्नाम्
Gun	: Mendo—मेन्द

(H)

Hail	: Odogé goknam —बद्गे गक्नाम्
Hair	: Dummi—दुम्मि
Hairdo	: Dummi mosung nam —दुम्मि मसुङ् नाम
Hair pin	: Dumi tuksam—दुम्मि तुक्साम्
Hammer	: Martum—मारतुम्
Hand	: Alok—आलक्
Hand (right)	: Lakbik—लाक्बिक्
Hand (left)	: Lokse—लक्से
Hard	: Larnégo—लारनेग
Has, Have	: Dada, Daruda—दादा, दारुदा

I have food	: Ngo akke dada — ड० आक्के दादा
I do not have food	: Ngo akke damo — ड० आक्के दाम
Do you have ?	: No dadé ?—न दादि ?
Hat (local cane)	: Dumlup—दुम्लुप
Ho	: Mai, Mi, Mahi —माइ, मि, माहि
He goat	: Binpo—बिन्प
Head	: Dumpir—दुम्पिर
Headache	: Dumpir atci—दुम्पिर आत्चि
Head man	: Dolung ga miaging —दलुङ् गा मियागिङ्
Hear	: Tayapnam—तायापनाम्
Heart	: Hongpuk—हङ्पुक
Hearth	: Mérom, Nyopé—मेरम, अपे
Heavy	: Ayit—आयित
Heel	: Pelo goné—पेल गने
Help	: Idum nam—अिदुम् नाम
Hen	: Rokné—रकने
Her	: Mikké (Nyimé) —मिक्के (निमे)
Here	: Sole—सले
Come here	: Sole ongto—सले अङ्त
Hide	: Song spin—सङ् आपिन
Hiding place	: Mong gopsi ko—मङ् गप्सि क
High	: Age—आगे

High way	: Mité milong inke lombé —मिते मिलङ्, अिन्के लमबे
Hill	: Di:tung—दिःतुङ्
Him	: Mim—मिम्
His	: Mikké—मिक्के
Hit	: Hitnam—हितनाम्
Hoe	: Kuyap—कुर्याप्
Held (n)	: Gokgapnam—गक्गाप्नाम
Held (Vb)	: Alok lo goggap nam —आलक् ल गग्गाप् नाम्
Honey comb	: Tung alang—तुङ् आलाङ्
Horse	: Shaki—साकि
Hospital	: Mengang—मेनगाङ्
Hot	: Hagu—हागु
Hot (of water)	: Hagu na isi—हागु ना असि
Hot (of curry)	: Hagu—हागु
House	: Ugu—अगु
How	: Hokom—हकम्
How are you	: Na kekom bo—न केकम् ब
How do you do this	: No sim, hé idé bolong —न सिम्, हे अिदे वलङ्
How many	: Hédi nago—हेदि नाग
How much	: Hédi golo—हेदि गल
Hundred	: Ling—लिङ्
Hundred and ten	: Ling golong asom —लिङ् गलङ् आसम्
Hungry	: Kinno—किन न

(101)

(I)

I am hungry	: Ngo kinno hé—ङ० किन्न् हे
Husband	: Melo—मेळ
Husk	‡ Akuk dipak nam —आकुक् दिपाक् नाम
I	; Ngo—ङ०
I am	: Ngom—ङ०म्
I want	: Ngo dinda—ङ० दिन्दा
If	: Ibéning—अबेनिङ्क
Immediately	: Anik bo—आनिक् ब
Implement	: Até ayeng—आते आयेङ्
In	: Nang, Rongbu—नाङ्, रङ्बु
In Ziro	: Ziro la—जिर ला
In a box	: Jompa rongbula —जय्पा रङ्बुला
Insect	‡ Tapum—तापुम्
Inside	: Rongbula—रङ्बुला
Iron	‡ Lokté—लक्ते
Is	: Dada—दादा
Itch	: Tabík—ताबिक्
Itch (Vb)	: Tabík (Hoksunam) —ताबिक् (हक्सुनाम)
(J)	
Jackal	‡ Mané rung—माने रूङ्
Jag	‡ Langjok—लाङ्जक्
Jar	: Tupték nam—तुप्तेक नाम्

(102)

Jaw	: Bungnam, Longélo panam —बुङ्नाम्, लङ्गे ल पानाम्
Jamp	: Dirdar yapnam —दिरदुर याप नाम्

(K)

Key	: *Sabi—साबि
Kick	: Ding nam—दिङ् नाम्
Kid	: Sobin binno—सबिन् बिनन्
Kidney	: Kacik—काचिक्
Kill	: Moke—मके
Kill (with dao)	: Dikné ning ga —दिक्ने निङ् गा
Kill (with dagger):	Yokcik ning ga —यक्चिक् निङ् गा
Kind	: Aya nam—आया नाम्
Kindle	: E'mé monong nam —अमे मनङ् नाम
Knee	: Lébing popi—लेबिङ् पपि
Kneel	: Lébing—लेबिङ्
Knife	: Yokcik—यक्चिक्
Know	: Cen—चेन
I do not know	: Ngo hégi sin cenmo —ङ् हे गि चिन् चेन्म

(L)

Ladder	: Apin—आपिन
Lamp	: *Lamp, *Bati—लेम्प, बाति

Lane	: Mi inko bo lambé pabi nam —मि अिन्क् ब लाम्बे पाबि नाम्
Landslide	: Tase pélék nam —तासे पेलेक् नाम
Language	: Agom (Adi agom) - आगम्
Larder	: Akke doné—आक्के दने
Large	: Boné nam—बने नाम्
Late	: Kongki lo—कङ्किल
Lough	: Nyirnam—बिर्नाम
Lead	: Bédang kontomnam —बेदाङ्कन्तमनाम्
Leaf	: Siming ani—सिमिङ्क आनि
Lean	: Po:mo nago पःम नाग
Leap	: Duknam, Poknam —दुकनाम्, पकनाम्
Learn	: Sendé bo—सेन्देब
I learn to speak	: Ngo miri gom hémm cenbo
Miri	mingda—ङ्क मिरि गम् हेम चेनब मिङ्कदा
I learn to do	: Ngo sim senrung dabo mingd—ङ्क सिम समरुङ्क दाब मिङ्कदा
Leave	: Hapenam—हापेनाम्
Leech	: Tapek—तापेक्
Left	: Lése, Lokse—लेसे, लक्से
Leg	: Alé—आले
Legband	: Légap—लेगाप
Leopard	: Nyopuk nyore—न्यपुक् न्यरे

Let us (go)	: Kaju inne ju—काजु अिन्ने जु
Let us do	: Kaju ineju—काजु अिनेजु
Letter	: *Siti—सिति
Lid	: Amik mikbé—आमिक् मिक् बे
Lie (Vb)	: Ménom—मे नम्
Lie down	: Mo lo dada—म ल दादा
Lie face down	: Megalong henyng nam —मेगालड् हे विड् नाम्
Lift	: Age longsa nam, Asop bo inam—आगे लड्सा नाम्, आसप ब अिनाम्
Light	: Lou asop bo inam —लअ आसप् ब अिनाम्
Light (Nn)	: Lou—लअ
Lightening	: Lou Hung nam —लअ हुड् नाम्
Like	: Kosom nam—कसम् नाम्
Lip (upper)	: Age nabbé—आगे नाबबे
Lip (lower)	: Sokpik nabbé —सक्पिक् नाबबे
Listen	: Tayang nam—तायाड् नाम्
Little	: Asop—आसप्
Live (Adj)	: Turnam—तुर् नाम्
Live to be	: Turné ali—तुर्ने आलि
Liver	: Anyine—आयिने
Lizard	: Songkéng—सड्केड्
Load	: E'gé—अेगे
Lock	: Talang—तालाड्

Loft	: Asong kityong —आसङ्क् कित्यङ्क्
Log	: E'sing atak—अेसिङ्क् आताक्
Loin cloth	: Ugon—अगन्
Long	: Yao nam—याअ नाम्
Look for	: Konya nam—कन्या नाम्
Loose	: Nanur bo monam —नानुर ब मनाम्
Lose	: Nganam—ङानाम्
Louse	: Tayik (Dumpir tayik) —तायिक्, (दुम्पिर तायिक्)
Love	: Ming bo nam—मिङ्क् ब नाम् (M)
Mad	: Lurné—लुर्ने
Make	: Monam—मनाम्
Man	: Mi—मि
Many	: Tingté—तिङ्क् ते
Mare	: Shaki Kinné—शाकि किने
Market	: Dukan—दुकान्
Married (Adj)	: Meda éro—मेदा अेर
Marry	: Meda éye—मेदा अेये
Mat	: Tasit atak—तासित् आताक्
May (Aux Vb)	: Ila yah—अिला याह
May be	: Ila da—अिला दा
Me	: Ngom—ङम्
Meat	: E'din—अेदिन्
Medicine	: Dobai, Men—दबाधि, मेन

Men	: Mi gidíng—मि गिदिङ्
Midday	: Alo longpo—आल लङ्
Midnight	: Ayo yorong—आय यरङ्
Milk	: Omo—अम
Mutton	: Sobin E'din—सबिग अदिन
Methun (Male)	: Sobo—सब
Methun	: Soné—सने
Metgun (Calf)	: So, Lao, Ao—स, लाअ, आअ
Methun (Grown)	: Sinnam—सिन्नाम्
Money	: Murkong—मुर्कङ्
Monkey	: Sobe—सबे
Month	: Polo api—पल आपि
Moon	: Polo—पल
Morning	: Aro Komsí—आर कम्सि
Mortal	: Siné—सिने
Mosquito	: *Musuri—मुसुरि
Mother	: Ane—आने
Mother-in-law	: Ayo—आअ
Mountain	: Di:tung—दिःतुङ्
Moustache	: Nopmi—नप्मि
Mouth	: Napang—नापाङ्
Much	: Ayi go—आयि ग
Mud	: Sodo—सद
Murder	: Mi menné—मि मेन्ने
Mushroom	: Tayíng—तायिङ्
Must	: Dinda mego—दिनदा मेग

Mustard	: Siming, Noge amir Gaying Na Amik—सिमिङ्, नगे आमिर्, गायिङ्, ना आमिक्
My	: Ngokké (ga)—ङ्क्के (गा)
	(N)
Nail	: Lagin—लागिन्
Name	: Amin—आमिन्
My name is	: Ngokké amin hé —ङ्क्के आमिन् हे
What is your name ?	: Nokké amin hé héyelong ? —नक्के आमिन् हे हेयेलङ् ?
Nape	: Namko lingpo —नाम्क लिङ्प
Narrow	: Asop, Kedak—आसप्, केदाक्
Near	: Nése—नेसे
Neck	: Lingpo—लिङ्प
Needle	: Pici, Kopci—पिचि, कप्चि
Net	: E'sap—असाप्
New	: Ani, Niti—आनि, निति
Nigh (fall)	: Kéné—केने
Nine	: Konong—कनोङ्
Nineteen	: I'ying golong konong —अियिङ्, गलङ्, कनोङ्
Ninety	: Asam konong—आसाम कनङ्
No	: Mo—म
Noon	: Alo, Ayum—आल, आयुम्
Nose	: Nyapum—बापुम्

Nostril	: Nyau Nyaru, Pumsup pumrup—बाअु आरु, पुम्नुप पुम्रुप्
Not	: Mong—मङ्
I do not understand	: Ngo hégo sin senbek mo ङ हेग सिन् सेन्बेक् म
Now	: Ija—अिजा
Now a days	: Alo kitdi bc—आल किर्दि ब (O)
Obey	: *Mani nam—मानि नाम्
Oil	: Guying mérgi—गुयिङ् मेर्गि
Old	: Aku nago—आकु नाग
Once	: Léko, lékkelo—लेक, लेक्केल
One	: Akem—आकेम
Opinion	: Mingkinam—मिङ्किनाम्
Open (Adj)	: *Kuli—कुलि
Oracle	: Tayunam—तायुनाम्
Orange	: *Humtira—हुमतिरा
Order	: Lukci Danom, Ito bento ké hénom (kenamnam) —लुकचि दानम्, अित बेन्त के हेनम् (केनाम्नाम्)
Outside	: Ayulo—आयुल
Outside the house	: Ugu ayu lc—अुगु आयु ल
Own	: Ngoyiga—ङयिगा

(P)

Paddy	: Amé—आमे
Paddy field	: Amé arik—आमे आरिक्
Pain	: Henluk mingpo nam —हेन्लुक् मिङ्प नाम्
Palm of hand	: Alak laktam—आलाक लाक्ताम्
Paper	: Siti étce—सिति अत्चे
Patch (Vb)	: Motén momonam, Atu, Tungbi—मतेन् ममनाम आतु तुङ्बि
Pay	: Binam—बिनाम
I will pay you	: Nom ngo biye—नम ङ् बिये
Pear	: *Naspoti—नास्पति
Pebble	: E'ling lingsak linyak —अलिङ् लिङ्साक लिनआक्
Peel	: Gabing nam—गाबिङ् नाम्
Papper (Chilli)	: Yirmi, Yaluk lukji —यिर्मि, यालुक लक्जि
Perhaps	: Igélong—अगे लङ्
Pestle	: E'sing yangné —असिङ् याङ्ने
Pierce	: Orung rokkonam, Senam —अरुङ् रक्कनाम्, सेनाम्
Pig	: E'yek—अयेक्
Pigeon	: Pirik—पिरिक्
Pillow	: Dumpa, Dumtom —दुम्पा, दुम्तम्

Pine tree	: Taru singné—तारु सिङ्गे
Pipe	: Kombang, Komér —कम्बङ्ग, कमेर
Place	: Among—आमङ्ग
Plank	: Pémaknam—पेमाक्नाम्
Plank (n)	: E'sing pémaknam —असिङ्ग पेमाक्नाम्
Plank (v)	: E'sing *tokta pémak nam —असिङ्ग तक्ता पेमाक्नाम्
Plate	: E'kung pa:bé—अकुङ्ग पाःबे
Play	: *Kelinam, somen nam —केलिनाम्, समेन् नाम्
Pleasure	: Henponam—हेन्पनाम्
Pliable	: Ayi hé ikup ilék lasi nam —आयि हे अिकुप् अिलेक् लासि नाम्
Pluck	: Punam—पुनाम्
Point (Vb)	: Sittom nam—सित्तम् नाम्
Poison	: Dikné men—दिक्नेमेन्
Poisonous	: Dikné men—दिक्नेमेन्
Poor	: Hopen—हपेन्
Pork	: E'yek édin—अयेक् अेदिन्
Post (n)	: Niliknam—निलिक् नाम्
Post office	: *Siti likko ugu —सिति लिक्क अुगु
Pot	: Pising—पिसिङ्ग
Potato	: Dobur, Pobose—दबुर् पबसे
Potato (sweet)	: Koré éngin—करे अेङ्गिन

Pound (Vb)	: T éngnyi gobo monam —तेड०न्वि गब मनाम्
Pour	: Aken gobo ongnam, Uru moyak nam—आकेन् गब अड० —नाम्, अरू मयाक् नाम्
Prepare	: Irap pa—अिराप् पा
Price	: Aré—आरे
Priest	: Nyobu—अबु
Pumping	: Amuk binam—आमुक् बिनाम्
Punch (n)	: Arung mokong namé —आरूड० मकड० नाने
Punishment	: Morik nam—मरिक् नाम्
Puppy	: Kissung—किःसुड०
Put	: Pato, Ito—पात, अित
Put on clothes	: Kedung koto—केदुड० कत
Put on roof	: Mi:long moteng nan —मिःलड० मतेन नान

(Q)

Quickly	: Serebo—सेरेब
Come Quickly	: Serebo ongto—सेरेब अड०त्
Quitely	: Forung da—परूड० दा

(R)

Raft	: E'sing solung, Sare raggo- nam—अँसिड०, सलूड०, सारे राक्गनाम्
Rain (n)	: Medong—मेदड०

Rain (Vb)	: Medong—मेदड०
Rain coat	: Medong la génam éje —मेदड० ला गेनाम्, अजे
Raise	: Sangnam, E'kumlo panam —साड० नाम्, अकुम्ल पानाम्
Ram (n)	: Mégélong modébo mingaom —मेगेलड० मदेब मिड० नाम्
Run (Vb)	: Juknam—जुक्नाम्
Read	: *Pori nam—नाम्
Red	: Yali nago—यालि नाग
Remember	: Mínggop nam—मिड० गप् नाम्
Remove	: Ladén nam, Loa nam —लादेन नाम, लोआ नाम
Repeat	: Lékoda—लेकदा
Repeatedly	: Lanyi laum bo bennam —लाबि लाअुम ब बेन नाम्
Rest	: Hape nam—हापे नाम
Ribs	: Hukme—हुक्मे
Rice	: Amé—आमे
Rich	: Mité—मिते
Right (side)	: Lokbik dénlé—लक्बिक् देनले
Right	: Lokbik—लक्बिक्
Ring	: Singdung—सिड० दुड०
Ripe	: Minné—मिन्ने
Rise	: Agelo sangnam, Daknam —आगेल साड० नाम्, दाक्नाम्
River	: Korong—करड०

Road	: *Ali, Bédang, Lambé —आलि, बेदाङ्, लाम् बे
Rock	: Di:tung—दितुङ्
Roof (Vb)	: Minglong—मिङ् लङ्
Room	: Ugu nang—अ गु नाङ्
Root	: Papir—पाविर
Rope	: Osong—असङ्
Rough	: Parok pakok—पापक पाकक्
Round	: Agong—आगङ्
Run	: Juknam—जुक नाम
Rupee	: Murkong, abér —मुरकङ्, आबेर

(S)

Safe	: Yingya nam—यिङ् या नाम
Salt	: Olo—अल
Sand	: Kodeng—कदेङ्
Say	: Bennam—बेन् नाम
Scabbard	: Yokce aér, Yokcik aér —यक्चे आअेर, यक्चिक् आअेर
Scalded	: Hagu ning gukenam, Isi sigu—हागु निङ् गुकेनाम अिसि सिगु
Scorpion	: Tikpé race—तिक्पे राचे
Search	: Maker nam—माकेर नाम्
Season	: (Sikir-agu) anying —(सिकिर-आगु) आबिङ्
Seat	: Dungko—दुङ्क

See	: Kongnam—कङ्नाम
Seed	: Ali ano, Ami ali —आलि आन, आमि आलि
Seek	: Taki nam—ताकि नाम
Sell	: Puknam—पुकनाम
Send	: Gémo nam—गेम नाम
Seven	: Kinné—किन्ने
Seventeen	: I'ying golong kinné —अियिङ् गलङ् किन्ने
Seventy	: Asam kinné—आसाम किन्ने
Shadow	: Aying mang—आयिङ् माङ्
Shake	: Hekyung nam—हेक्युङ् नाम
Sharpen	: Rétné—रेतने
She	: Mí Mai (Nyimé) —मि/माअि (विमे)
She goat	: Sobing binné—सबिन बिनने
Sheathe	: Yokce aér—यकचे आअेर
Shield	: Lokté sotam—लक्ते सताम
Shin	: Allé lépang adong —आल्ले लेपाङ् आदङ्
Shop	: Dukan—दुकान
Shopkeeper	: Dukan iné—दुकान अिने
Short	: Addé (nago)—आदूदे (नाग)
Shoulder	: Léng—लेङ्
Shoulder blade	: Léng léyo—लेङ् लेय
Show	: Kongtom nam (kongtom) —कङ् तम् नाम (कङ् तम्)
Shut	: Sikkap nam—सिक्काप नाम

Sicky	: Atci né mi—आत, चि ने मि
Sister (elder)	: Ameng—आमेड०
Sister (younger)	: Birmé—बिर्, मे
Sit	: Dungnam—दुड०, नाम्
Six	: Aki—आकि
Sixteen	: I'ying golong aki —अ'यिड०, गलड०, आकि
Sixty	: Samki—सामकि
Skin	: ApIn—आपिन
Skull	: Pining—पिनिड०
Sky	: Medong mo—मेदड०, म
Slap	: Monam, Napum namki né —मनाम, नापुम नामकि ने
Sleep	: Yupnam—युप् नाम्
Slipper	: Alap—आलाप्
Slow	: Néring, Kolé—ने'रि'ड०, कले'
Slowly	: Néring, Kole-kolé —ने'रि'ड०, कले'-कले'
Small	: Asop—आसप्
Smell (n)	: Nomnam—नम् नाम्
Smell (V.t)	: Nomnam—नम् नाम्
Smell (V.i)	: Nomda—नम् दा
Smoke	: Méyin (Amuk) —मे'यिन् (आमुक्)
Smoke (Vb)	: Méying (Amuk) —मे'यिड० (आमुक्)
Smooth	: Rémak—रे'माक्
Snake	: Tébi—ते'बि'

Cobra	: Bïrom—बि॑रम्
King cobra	: Bïrom mité—बि॑रम् मिते॑
Python	: Ngirbé—ङि॑र॒बे॑
Water snake	: Isi tébi—असि॑ ते॒ बि॑
Snow	: Tapam—ता॒पाम्
Soap	: *Sabom—सा॒बम
Soft	: Rényak—रे॑नयाक
Soldier	: *Sipai—सि॒पाअि
Sole (of food)	: Puknam (Ame)
	—पु॒कना॒म्, (आ॒मे)
Some	: Aji go—आ॒जि ग
Some salt	: Olo aji go—अ॒ल आ॒जि ग
Son	: Ao—आ॒अ
Song	: Ganang—गा॒नाङ्
Soot	: Méyi rangkik—मे॑यि राङ्किक्
Sound	: Adu—आ॒दु
Sour	: Ku:suk nago—कुःसु॑क् नाग
Sow	: Sitnam, Ku:ik
	—सि॒त्ना॒म्, कुःति॑क्
Speak	: Agom bannam
	—आ॒गम्, बा॒न्ना॒म्
Spear	: Ningbu—नि॑ङ्बु
Speach	: Kébang bennam
	—के॑बाङ् बे॒न्ना॒म्
Spirit	: Yaji yalo—या॒जि या॒ल
Spin	: Hun notu momakné
	—हु॒न्, न॒तु म॒माक्ने॑
Spoon	: Ayup—आ॒युप्

Spring	: Dirong, Lobonam —दि'रड०'लबनाम्
Stand	: Ropnam—रप'नाम्
Star	: Takar—ताकार्
Stay	: danam—दानाम्
Steal	: Longsi nam—लड'सि नाम्
Step (Vb)	: Dakor—दाकार्
Steps	: Allé Dakor—आलले'दाकार्
Stick	: Baknyi—बाक्'बि
Stomach	: Ki:pong—किःपङ्
Stone	: E'ling—अ'लिङ्
Stop	: Tomo nam, Konya nam —तम नाम, कव्या नाम
Storm	: Gumnam—गुमनाम
Straight	: Jin nam—जिन्'नाम
(T)	
Tear (Vb)	: Pumaknam, Miklang —पुमाकनाम, मिक्'लाङ्
Tell	: Benbi nam—बेन्'बि नाम्
Ten	: I'ying—अ'यिङ्
That	: Ahé—आहे'
Thatch	: Siming anyi miktup —सिमिङ् आबि मिक्तुप्
Their	: Manu ga—मानु गा
There	: Ah—आह
These	: Silo—सिल
They	: Manu—मानु

Thief	: Dopyong né—दप्यङ् ने
Thin (sickly)	: Singné go (Sinego) —गिङ् ने ग (सिनेग)
Thing	: Até ayen—आते आयेन्
Thirsty	: (Isi) hongpi, (Isi) tingada —हङ् पि, तिङ् दा
Thirteen	: I'ying golong aum —अियिङ् गलङ् आअु म्
Thirty	: Somum—समुम्
This	: Si—सि
These	: Ahé—आहे
Thread	: Notung—नतुङ्
Three	: Aum—आअु म्
Thumb	: Lokné—लक्ते
Tie	: Léné—लेने
Tiger	: Somyo—सम्य
Tightly tie	: Hadíng bo pungto ka —हादिङ् ब पुङ् त का
Tired	: Hape nam—हापे नाम्
I am tired	: Ngo hape né—ङ हापे ने
To (Prep.)	: Holo térbo—हल ते र्ब
Toad stool	: Tayin, Jujung gupu —तायिन्, जुजुङ् गुपु
Tobacco	: Dumu—दुमु
Today	: Solo—सल
Together	: Laken gobo—लाकेन गब
Tomato	: Tumpelung—तुम्पेलुङ्
Tomorrow	: Aro—आर

Tongue	: Ayo—आय
Tooth	: Hijung—हिजुङ्
Top, On	: Age—आगे
Touch	: Sitki nam—सित्कि नाम्
Town	: *Town—टाउन
Trap	: Paték—पातेक
Twelve	: I'ying golong anyi —अयिङ् गलङ् आवि
Twenty	: Snmnyi—सम्बि
Two	: Anyi—आबि

(U)

Umbrella	: *Sati—साति
Uncle (Maternal)	: Kiyi, Kité—कियि, किते
Uncle (paternal)	: Moyi, Mote—मयि, मगे
Understand	: Sende ye—सेन्दे ये
Up (adv)	: Age (Dakrap to) —आगे (दाक्राप् त)
Up hill	: Di:tung iktup —दि:तुङ् अिक्त्तुप्
Urinate	: Isi: (ng) songko—असि: सङ्क
Urine	: Isi: (ng)—असि:
Us	: Ngulu—ङ् लु

(V)

Vegetable(s)	: E'ji 'O'—अेजि अ
Verandah	: *Varandah (Damem)—दामेम
Very	: Poda, tintégo—पदा, तिन्तेग

Village	: Do:lung—दःलुङ्
Vomit	: Bali nam—बालि नाम
Vulture	: Pémi mikom—पेभि मि कम्
(W)	
Waist	: Kinnong kikap —किन् नङ् किकाप्
Waistband	: Hiténg—हिते ङ्
Wait	: Kongye nam—लङ् ये नाम
Walk	: Inkér nam—अन् केर नाम
Wall	: Cipi—चिपि
Side wall	: Hamdir (ga) cipi —हामदि र चिपि
Want	: Dinda—दि न् दा
Warm	: Tapum taruk—तापुम तारुक
Wash	: Sapang nam—सापाङ् नाम
Wash body	: Ayi hém hirsu nam —आयि हे म हिरसु नाम
Water	: Isi—असि
Boil the water	: Cirgu nam isi —चिर् गु नाम असि
Drinking warer	: Tingnam isi—ति ङ् नाम असि
Not water	: E'sir né isi—असिर ने असि
We	: Ngolu—ङ् लु
Weak	: Gingné—गिङ् ने
Wear	: Konam—कनाम
Weave	: Sumnam—सुमनाम्
Weigh	: Sangki nam—साङ् कि नाम

Well (adj)	: Poda—पदा
Wet	: Isi biyanam—असि बियानाम
What ?	: Hégo lo—हेग ल ?
What is this ?	: Si hégo pé ?—सि हेग पे ?
What is your name ?	: Nokké amin hé heye long ? —नक्के आमिन् हे ये लङ् ?
When ?	: Héddi me ?—हेददि मे ?
Where ?	: Hélo lo ?—हेल ल ?
Where is the hospital ?	: Hengang hé hélo pé ? —मेन्गाङ् हे हे ल पे ?
White	: Yapung—यापुङ्
Who	: Hi:lo—हिःल
Who are you ?	: Hí:no lo ?—हिःन ल ?
Whose ?	: Hi:ga ?—हिःगा ?
Wide	: Apéng—आपेङ्
Widow	: Mayeng—मायेङ्
Widower	: Tumbo—तुम्ब
Wife	: Méyang—मेयाङ्
Wild	: Ugu la sonam—अगु ला सनाम्
Wind	: Hi:lung—हिःलुङ्
Winding	: Hi:lung mitdi mimi —हिःलुङ् मितदि मिमि
Winter	: Dising, Dirong —दिसिङ्, दिरङ्
With	: Apom—आपम्
Wolf	: Sopiuk—सपिअक
Woman	: Nyemé—न्येमे
Word	: Agom—आगम्

(122)

Work	: Angong, Légé—आङ्ङ्, लेगे
Wound	: Hilung—हिल्ङ्
Wrist	: Lakcit—लाक्चित्
Whistle	: Pijang tapnam —पिजाङ्, तापनाम्

(Y)

Tear	: Anying—आविङ्
Yeast	: Opop—आपप्
Yellow	: Noge—नगे
Yes	: Tolik, E'h—तलिक्, अँह
Yesterday	: Moyong—मयङ्
You	: No—न
Young	: Yapang—यापाङ्
Your	: Nokké—नक्के

PART IV SENTENCES

(Miscellaneous)

I have come from Shillong

—Ngo Shillong ga ongpa na

I am very glad to see you

—Nom konggé lo pénnén hé

How are you ?—No hékom da ?

How is your family ?—Nok ugu mi hé pepet daye ?

Am I welcome here ?—Ngo pobo ongla yedi silo ?

I want your help—Ngo nok idum nabo dinda.

Will you help me ?—No ngom idum napo ye ?

What will you give me to eat ?

—No ngom hégo dose biyedi ?

Good bye—Pobo langka

Thank you—Hayi ka

II

What are you doing ?—No hégo idéna ?

Did you dance yesterday ?—No moyo nasi ibéye ?

Yes, I had—E'h, ngo iba

I saw you dancing

—Ngo nok nasi inom hém kongpa.

It was very nice—Kongken rungné goye.

Shall you dance today (night) ?

—No siyum nasi iyédi (Sayo) ?

Why not ?—Hégo i long ?

III

Please show me the way

—Ngom ayang lo lambé komtom ka.

Go straight ahead—Solo saksir bo intoka.

Go in the left—Lakse dénlé bo intoka.

Go in the right—Lokbjik dénlé bo intoka,

I have lost my way—Ngo lambé hém inmurto.

I shall show you the way

—Ngo lambé hém kongtom ye.

How far is the Gaonbura's house ?

—Gaonbura ga ugu hé hédi go ododa ?

No, it is not very far—Moh hédi odo mong.

It is visible—Soloka kougpongda.

Do you see it now ?—No ija kongpong daye ?

Yes, I see it—éh, Ngo kongpong da.

IV

Do you understand what I say ?

—No cenda ngo négo bendé di ?

I understand you well—Ngo cenda.

I do not understand you—Ngo hégo sin cenmo.

I understand what you say

—Ngo cenda nokké bennam hém,

What does this word mean ?—Si hégo édí ?

I would like to see your village

—Ngo nokké dolu hém kongling da.

Where is the school ?—School hé hélélo ?

What's wonderful !—Hégo kongki monam go !

The weather is very fine—Medong hé ngoet noda.

You must come with us

—No ngoluk ongko solo ongto ka.

I wish to go round the village

—Ngo dolung hém kongge ye.

Have you been to Shillong ?

—No shillong la dahaya ?

How much land have you ?

—Nok mong hé héddi nago dada ?

Have you any mithuns ?—Nok sobé dadé ye ?

I have three mithuns

—Ngoka sobé hé dorum go dada.

Do you smoke ?—E'h, ngo tingda.

Yes, I smoke—E'h, ngo tingda.

Bring me a cup of tea—Ngom sa keb to longbika.

Do you like tea ?—No sang hém tingsom daye ?

Yes, I like very much—E'ñ, ngo tingsom da.

Let us go—Kaju inne ju.

Walk quickly—Ceré be into.

Hurry up—Aník bo.

I am thirsty—No isi hongpi da.

Are you tired?—No ape daye?

He is hungry—Mi kinnongda.

V

Where is your mother?—Nok ané hé hélo lo?

My mother is in the house—Ngok ané ugu la dada.

What do you want?—No hégo dinda?

I want money—Ngo murko dinda.

Where are you going?—No hélo inye na?

I am going to the market—Ngo dukan inye.

I shall buy salt—Ngo olo réye.

Who is coming?—Hi:lo ongné hé?

My uncle is coming—Ngoga apang hé ongdung.

Call him please—Aya longkbi ka maím (mím).

Are you in hurry?—No aník bo dindé na ya?

I am in no hurry—No, ngo aník mong.

Let us go on—Kaju inne ju.

Let us stop—Kaju ape néju.

Let us take rest—Kaju aji nago ape néjuka.

Please wait for me—Aya longé konya loyi ka ngom.

It is very cold—Si isir rungda.

It is time to go—Si indí néku.

No, it is too early—Mo, si komci mong.

Let the man go—Mi hém inmo néju.
Where shall we go?—Ngolu hélo bo inpa napé?
There is tall tree—Ahé singné yero nago.
The girl is good—Si nyimé home si porunago.
He is a bad boy—Mai mi pomong rungné go.
There is an old cloth—Ahé éje jenam aku nago ku.
The river is long—Isi sibung hé yaro nago.
I cannot walk fast—Ngo caré inyo mong.
Which is the way?—Hélopé lambé hé?
Is it far away?—Si odo doné?
He is very idle—Mai méréng go.
I am tired—Ngo anené.
I am very tired—Ngo mongkom bo hapené/Atci
go apené.

VII

When did you come?—No hédi la ongpa na?
What have you come for?—Nok ong nam hébo lo?
I have come to buy salt
—Ngok ongnam hé olo rénébo.
What causes have you come for?
—No hé goning gobo ongpa na?

VIII

What is the price?—Si ga aré hé hékom?
(Hídi golo)
Will you sell it?—No sim pukdé boye?
I would not sell—No, ngo sim pukram.

IX

What is your name ?—Nokké amin hé héya long ?

What do you want ? - No hégo dinda ?

What is that ?—Age hégo pé ?

Who is he ?—Mai hé:lo ?

How are you ?—No hékom da ?

Where do you live ?—No hélo dadé na ?

How is your father ?—Nokka abo hé, hékom da ?

Whom do you want ?—No hi:mé dinda ?

Let me go—Ngom inmo ka.

Let us go—Ngolu inne juka.

Let him go—Mai hé inmo toka.

Let him not go—Mai hé inmo mobo ka.

Come soon—Anik bo ongto.

Come back—Ongkur toku ka.

Go soon—Seré bo inne.

Bring water for us—Isi go ngom longbi ka.

Please talk to me—Aya longgé ngom barik toka.

He goes quickly—Mai seré rungbo inda.

You must go—No inla da/No inla rungda.

You should go—No inli yem inla da.

Hurry up—Anik bu.

This is very nice—Si kongpo rung né go.

Do not speak—Agom benyo ka.

It is impossible—Si ila mong da.

That is right—Hé poda.

That is wrong—Hégé benmur da.

There are no men in the house

—Ahé ugu ah mi damong.

He should go to school—Mai school inna na.

They went up to the field—Manu arik inne.

I am ready to go—Ngo inde bo mingda.

If you come, I shall go

—No ongbé bing, ngo inya na.

That does not matter—Hégé hégo sin damo.

Never mind—Minying mong boka.

Are you sure?—No jija ye?

I do not agree—Ngo toli' mong.

I have no objection—Ngo benkur ram.

I am busy now—Ngo légé dada heja.

What is your opinion?

—Nok minnam hé hékom bo.

GENERAL

How do you do?—No hégo idé nalong?

My name is Sri Lingdung

—Ngok amin hé Sri Lingdung.

I come from Kugi—Ngo kugi doluga ongpa na.

How far is it from here?

—Solo ga hékom go odo da?

How many wives have you?

—Nokka meyang hédí go dada?

I have two wives—Ngokka meyang anyi go dada.

How many children have you?

—Nokka ao hé hédí go dadé?

Do they go to school ?—Nanu school inda ?

Is your father alive ?—Nokka abo dakam daye ?

Yes, he is alive—E'h, dakam da.

How old he is ?—Mi hékom go mikam da ?

He is about 80—Mi anying asom pinyi néku.

What is the case ?—Hé kébang golong ?

Mithuns have eaten my field

—Sobé ning ngokké arik hém dome géné.

I am glad to see you—Nom kongnom hé henpo

daku.

Hope to meet you again—Léko kongpo ralong

kugé juka.

AGRICULTURE

Where are the cultivation fields of your village ?

—Mélo lo nokké dolu arik hé ?

Are they in one area ?—Arik hém apom gobo

idé naye ?

No, they are in small patches—Mo, manu adék

sudé na.

I am going to sow paddy—Ngo amé arik koné

hé, inye na.

How many varieties of paddy are there ?

—Ali ango amé hé hékomhékom bo ida ?

They are many kinds—Manu aní anír bondé na.

Have you got any seed from last year ?

—No anying goné lo amí pabé ?

Yes, but it is not good—E'h, paba ilong sin

pokumong.

Yes, I will do this—E'h, ugo sim iye na.

When do you cut your jhum ?—Nok rikdor arik
hém édí mé padé na ?

Have you burnt your jhum this year ?

—No si anying solo arik hém rubé ye ?

I am late because of the rains—Ngo kókí lo ruto
ku medo légéle.

The others villagers help me—Ngom dolung mi
hé kogur pakuna.

What will you have to pay them ?—No malum
hégo bibéku ?

I shall give them some paddy—Ngo malum amé
bipa kuna.

Do you grow any wet rice ?—No hégo isi arik ida ?

No, we do not know how to do it—Mo, ngolu
sénmo inam hém.

Were your crops good last year ? Nok ali ango
hé anying gonéla pobé ye ?

No, we did not get sufficient rain—Mo, ngolu
medong túbé bo pongmo kola ai bopoma.

Do you cultivate your own bamboo ?—No, nok
yah arik idé dana ?

No, we only get them from jungle—No, yah hém
pakam ga bomdéna.

What are the insects that eat up the crops ?

—Hégo tapum níng amé hém doda ?

Do you use manure to get yield of paddy ?

—No amé arik pébing líké ?

Now we use fertiliser but it is not available

—Héja ngolu pébina líkéna longsin tinté mo.

How do you decide about cultivation ?

—No hekom bo arik ise hém mida ?

The village council decide where we will cut new
jhum every year—Dolu mi hé rikdor padé bo
hélo benda:

Do all in the village work together in cultivation ?

—Dolung mi hé aken gobo idé naye ?

What cultivation do the men do ?—Hégo arik
idé na mi hé ?

The men cut big tree, small jungles and burns
the jhum—Mi hé singné ténglo holok pabir gélo
émé rudéna:

MEDICAL

What is wrong with you?—Hégo nokka benmur hé ?

I have cut my hand—Ngo alok hém pasu pa.

How did you cut your hand ? —Hékom bo nok
alok hém pasu pana ?

I cut it with my dao—Ngo, ngokka oyok níng
pasu pané:

How much blood come out, let me see your hand
—Hékom go uyi bitné ngom kongkí moyi
nok alokém:

What medicine will you put on it ?—No hégo
men líkpa na ?

I would have used leaves of Arun—Ngo *arum
singming héké nosu pana:

Have you other medicine ?—No abí men dadé ?

Do you know how to make this ?—No hé cenda
hékom bo idé bo ?

No, only some man in the village know

—Mo, dolung mi hé aké na cenda.

Did you suffer before?—No lakke lo siki ramki

béye até ayak ?

What is that would in your leg—Nok alé hém

hékóm bo ipana ?

I fell down and injured —Ngo hogék pana holo

taré mogé néna.

I will give you medicine for it—Nom ngo men

biye solok légabo.

Have you ever had dysentery?—No esing ciki

béye ?

Had you any other diseases? —No kébi ciki baye ?

Yes, I had headache—E'h, ngo dumpir atci kiba.

Did you take any medicine?—No men doki baya ?

Yes, I took medicine from the Government doctor

—E'h, ngo menga lo longé long doba.

What are the common diseases here?—Si hégo

cinam ramnam héré lo ?

These are the common diseases here—Si kébi

cinam héré.

The river is far off from the village—Korong hé

dolung ga ado da.

The water there is not sufficient—Isi hé tínté mo.

Do you know that many illness are caused by
dirty on your body?—Nonu cenda cinam si ayi

hé kana gélo cidé na.

The doctor told me—Ngom doctor hé benbi da.

Also you must keep your village clean

—No dolu hém dérék bo damo toka:

We shall try to do it before you come

—No ongmo dabo ngunu benpa namo bo.

You have beautiful coat on—No sube koken

négo koda:

Where did you get it from?—No sim hélo ga

longpa nalo ?

My wife made it for me—Ngok meya hé mobi

pany mobo:

Do you know weaving?—Nokka cumna né

dadé ye ?

Where do you get yarn from?—No élo ga *rui

hém longpana ?

We grow out cotton from our field—Ngolu ga

arík dasu dané:

No, they purchase the dyes from the Bazar

—Mo, many bazar ga rédé na:

Who has made the fine basket?—Hí lo si pesum

sim poné hé ?

I myself have made it—Ngo popa namong bo.

Do women also make cane article?—Nyemé hé

osong hém ilak yedí ?

No, it is a man job—Mo, si mitur hémong bo.

Do you not use bamboo?—No yah hém lo ilík

moyoka:

What other articles you make?—No hégo kébí

até ayeng géda ?

EDUCATION

Do you read in a school ?—No school la pori
danaye ?

What class do you read in ?—No hédí class la
pori da ?

I read in class V—Ngo class V lo pori dana.

How many students are there in your school ?

—Hédí go nok school ajen hé yedaye ?

There are 16 students in my class—Ngok class lo
íying gola aki go yeda.

How many teachers are there in your school ?

—Hédí go babu hé yedana ?

There are four teachers in our school—Ngoluga
babu hé appi go dada.

How many subjects are taught in your class ?

—Hédí kitap go ritam dana lo ?

We have three subjects—Ngolum kitap sum go
ridé na.

Which subject do you like best ?—No hí:ga kitap
mé pobo rung midé ?

I like literature most—Ngo liknam hém pobo
rung mingda.

Do you not like Arithmetic ?—No hisap hém
hensom mo ?

No, I find it very difficult—Mo, ngo ilen lakmo dé.

I am weak in Arithmetic—Ngo hisap hém
nammong dana.

Practice, it will become easy—Ilap sutoka
holok cenyeku.

Is there school in your village ?

—No dolung la school dadé ye ?

No, it is far away from our village—Mo, dolung
ga school hé adoda.

Will the villagers build a house for a school here ?

—Dolung mi hé school ugu hém mobi dai ?

Yes, they will gladly do it—E'h, malu pobo rung
mobi da.

Do your brother go to school ?—No abing hé
school inda ?

No, he has given up his study—Mo, mi school
hém togé néku.

He does not like to read—Mi pori hém dinmo
héda.

All children must go to school—Homé kébang
hé school inda.

Do you have any sports and games ?—No, hégo
mé keli lidéné ?

Yes, we have—E'h, ngo keli hém cendé na.

What are they ?—Ahé hégo hékepé ?

Tug of war—Robing pura da.

Javeline throw—Ning bu citrada.

Race—Dukda, Jukda.

I do not think so—Ngo hégo mingmo da.

I am not hungry—Ngo kinnong mong.

I am lost— Ngo ngapa.

I am thirsty—Ngo honpí da.

He is sick—Hai atci da.

They are—Malu ga.

We are late—Ngolu angor kumong.

This house is large—Si ugu si tébé nago.

The water is dirty—Si isi si kana na-go.

They are hungry—Malu kinnoda:

You are happy—No hénypo da:

We two are early—Ngonyi komci boju.

Give a cup of clean water—Isi haming rungnégo
longbika:

The food is cold—Akke hé hényik néku.

I cannot eat it—Ngo sim dola kumong.

Cook another piece—Akke asop goka.

The meat has become bad—E'din hé doken mong.

Do not take unclean food—Akke ami dérér
mongné hém doyo ka.

You must eat good food—No akke poné doto ka.

Chilli is hot—Yaluk damong boka.

The head Master's house is bigger than my house
—Head Master ga ugu hé ngokké ugu hém
tébé yongda.

Where is your house?—Hélé lo nokké ugu héye?

Boil the water—Isi hém cirgu toka.

I feel cold—E'sir né isi hé tingpo da.

A dog is better than a cat—E'kki hé ali hém
poya da:

A horse is stronger than a cow—Shaki hé balang
hém toya da:

The elephant is the strongest of all animals

—Soté hé kébí somen hém torya da.

Red cloth looks better than white cloth

—Yeli né éje hé yapu ném kongpa yongda.

KINSHIP TERMS

Relationship	Term	M/ speaking	W/ speaking
Father's father's father	Ato	Ato	Ato
Father's father's mother	Ayo	Ayo	Ayo
Father's father	Ato	Ato	Ato
Father's mother	Ayo	Ayo	Ayo
Father's elder brother	Apang	Pangté	Ato
Father's younger brother	Apang	Payi	Ato
Father's elder sister	Anyi	Anyi	Yigné
Father's elder brother's wife	Nyamté	Ané	Ayo
Father's younger brother's wife	Nyami	Ané	Ayo
Father's elder sister's husband	Makté	Makté	Makté
Father's younger sister's husband	Makyi	Makyi	Makyi
Father	Abo	Abo	Ato
Mother	Ané	Ané	Ayo

Relationship	Term	M/ speaking	W/ speaking
Mother's father	Ato	Ato	Ato
Mother's mother	Ayo yoku	Ayo yoku	Ayo yoku
Mother's elder brother	Aki	Kité	Kité
Mother's younger brother	Akí	Kedeng/ Kiyi	Kíyi
Mother's elder sister	Amo	Moté	Moté
Mother's younger sister	Amo	Modéng/ Moyi	Moyi
Mother's elder brother's wife	Ayo	Ayo	Ayo
Mother's younger brother's wife	Ayo	Ayo	Ayo
Elder brother	Abing	Abing	Yigo
Elder brother's wife	Nya- méng	Nya- méng	Bérné
Elder sisters's husband	Makbo	Makbo	Makbo
Elder brother's son	Ao	Ao	Ao
Elder brother's daughter	Home	Home	Home
Elder brother's son's wife	Nyamné	Nyamné	Nyamné
Elder brother's daughters husband	Makbo	Makbo	Makbo
Younger brother	Níro	Níro	Yígo

Relationship	Term	M/ speaking	W/ speaking
Younger sister	Bimé	Birmé	Yigné
Younger brother's wife	Nya- méng	Nya- méng	Bérné
Younger sister's husband	Makbo	Makbo	Makbo
Younger brother's son	Ao	Ao	Ao
Younger sister's daughter	Hime	Hime	Hime
Younger brother's son's wife	Ao Nyamné	Ao Nyamné	Nyamné
Younger brother's daughter's husband	Makbo	Makbo	Makbo
Wife	Meyang	Meyang	Meyang
Wife's father	Ato	Ato	Abo
Wife's mother	Ayo	Ayo	Ané
Wife's elder brother	Yigo	Yigo	Abir
Wife's elder brother's wife	Ayo	Ayo	Nyamné
Wife's elder sister	Yigné	Yigné	Birmé
Wife's elder sister's husband	Bérbo	Bérbo	Makbo
Wife's younger brother	Yigo	Yigo	Bito
Wife's younger brother's wife	Ayo	Ayo	Nyamné/ Nyaméng

Relationship	Term	M/ speaking	W/ speaking
Wife's younger sister	Yigné	Yigné	Birmé
Wife's younger sister's husband	Bérbo	Bérbo	Makbo
Wife's father's father	Ato- toku	Ato- toku	Ato
Wife's father's mother	Ayo	Ayo	Ayo
Husband	Milo	Milo	Milo
Husband's elder brother	Yigo	Abing	Yigo
Husband's elder brother's wife	Bérné	Nya- méng	Bérné
Husband's elder sister	Yigné	Ame	Yigné
Husband's elder sister's husband	Makbo	Makbo	Makbo
Husband's younger sister	Yigné	Birmé	Yigné
Husband's younger sister's husband	Makbo	Makbo	Makbo
Husband's younger brother	Yigo	Níro	Yigo
Husband's younger brother's wife	Bérné	Nya- méng	Bérné
Husband's father	Ato	Abo	Ato
Husband's mother	Ayo	Ané	Ayo
Husband's father's father	Ato toku	Ato	Ato toku

Relationship	Term	M/ speaking	W/ speaking
Husband's mother's mother	Ayo toku	Ayo	Ayo yoku
son	Ao	Ao	Ao
Son's wife	Nyamné	Nyamné	Nyamné
Son's son	Ao hotén	Ao hotén	Ao hotén
Son's daughter	Home	Home	Home
Daughter	Home	Home	Home
Daughter's husband	Makbo	Makbo	Makbo
Daughter's son	Hiro	Hiro	Hiro
Daughter's daughter	Hime	Hime	Hime

BOKAR MONTHS

<u>Name of Bokar months</u>	<u>Corresponding agricultural activities</u>
1. Larap	... Correspondent month to April and the month of sowing and seedling.
2. Mense	... Month of dibling seeds.
3. Hilo	... Month for plantation of seeds.
4. Omti	... Begins clearing of weeds on the field.
5. Ya:lé	... Month for weeding,
6. Narbin	... Month for Udi-Maye festival (an agricultural feast).
7. Singcu	... Month for reaping crops.
8. Luwar	... Month for Piso festival and harvesting.
9. Nyeme	... Month for merry making and marriage.
10. Hanyi	... Month of Sobo puja and dance.
11. Sumbi	... Month of Sobo puja and merry making.
12. Sa:se	... Month for begining of Jhum cultivation.

NOTE : The information is not sure about the exact corresponding English months with the Bokar month.

GENEALOGY OF SAMYORS

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|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Shichi
(The Earth) | 2. Chibuk | 3. Buktu |
| 4. Tubi | 5. Bini | 6. Nijom |
| 7. Jomai | 8. Sipa | 9. Podo |
| *10. Doro (Taro) }
Doni (Tani) } | | 11. Nijom |
| 12. Jomsi | 13. Siko | 14. Koyor |
| 15. *Yoryi }
Yorkar } | 16. Kardung | 17. Dungram |
| 18. Ramdu | 19. Dungri | 20. Ri-go |
| 21. Goyor | *22. { Yordung
Yorying } | 23. Yingpak |
| 24. Pakkong | 25. Konci | *26. { Ci-ja
Di-tem } |
| *27. { Temmang
Tensam } | | 28. Mapir |
| *29. { Pirpu
Pirdi
Pirsam } | 30. Samyor
(The
Samyors) | 31. Yorru |
| 32. Rugi | 33. Gimang | 34. Mangpak |
| 35. Pakdung
(Lingdung) | 36. Dungju. | |

Note :- *10. From Taro-Rome (Tibetans and Chinese) and Ropak (plain men i.e. Indians.)

*15. Yoryi became another lineage.

- *22. Cije is another pedigree of Bokar which is belong to ex-Deputy Speaker of Arunachal Pradesh Shri Tadik Cije.
 - *27. Tensam became Ramo clan.
 - *29. Pirpu and Pirdi lineage omitted here. Pakdung (Lingdung is the informant of this guide book who settled at Along recently: The informant recollects his memory from Sl. No. 10 Tani onwards.
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