

# **NAH**

## **LANGUAGE GUIDE**

**KABUK PERTIN**



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**KABUK PERTIN**

Language Officer  
District Research Office  
Daporijo

**DIRECTORATE OF RESEARCH  
GOVERNMENT OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH  
ITANAGAR  
1994**



NAH LANGUAGE GUIDE : Written by Shri K. Pertin,  
Language Officer, Daporijo, and Published by the Director  
of Research, Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar-791111 for and  
on behalf of the Government of Arunachal Pradesh.

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First Published :: 1994

Price :: Rs. 24'00

Printed at : Purbadesh Mudran  
Rehabari, Guwahati-781008  
Assam.

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**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The materials for this Language Guide book with an ethnographic note on the Nahs are collected from the following persons mainly whenever they visited Daporijo from Taksing, as facilities are very limited to undertake tour for field works in the area. The book has come out mainly on the basis of integrity of the informants. So, I am very much indebted to Hase Chedar (P. I.), Tokbing Chedar (Z.P.M. Taksing), Gyaju Chedar (Redi village), Tindu Chedar (Teacher), Tasu Chedar (Student) and other villagers for their co-operation in providing me the required materials particularly on linguistic. The final preparation of the manuscript was done through Hase Chedar (P.I. Nacho) and Tasu Chedar (Student, H.S. School, Daporijo).

I am grateful to Shri A. Tayeng, Director of Research for facilitating me the chance to work on Nah and Shri N. Mitkong, District Research Officer, Daporijo for his co-operation in my endeavour. I am also grateful to Shri K. Dasgupta, Rtd. Deputy Director of Research (Philology) for preliminary editing and to Dr. D.K. Duarah, Assistant Director of Research (Cul.) i/c Philological Section for final scrutiny of the manuscript for publication.

Daporijo,  
Upper Subansiri District,  
Arunachal Pradesh.

**K. Pertin.**



## CHAPTER :: ONE

### INTRODUCTION

The Nahs, one of the minor tribes of Arunachal Pradesh are living in nine villages in Taksing Circle of the Upper Subansiri district. The area is bordering by Tibet in the North and Lower Subansiri district in the South. Their population, as per 1991 census were 546, which are belonging to four clans viz., (1) Chedar (2) Hafi (3) Tisi and (4) Hari.

Prior to the boundary demarcation by the Govt. of India there were two popular places of Nah settlement viz., Lung and Taksing, which are Tibetan words. With the boundary demarcation, the two places were separated, Taksing remains with India and Lung goes under Tibet. As such Lung may be called as earlier settlement of the Nahs and Taksing is a new settlement. The go-between of Nah of Taksing and Lung prohibited by the Government due to international boundary line. Since then, the relation of the two places was cut off and subsequently they gave up their relationship. It is believed that most of the inhabitants of Lung were belonging to Hafi clan.

In mythological belief the geneology of the tribe goes as Nyido-koning-Ningbuh-Nabu (Naper) and then Nah, means they are descendents of mother rain.



The village is called *nampom* in Nah. There are nine villages in the whole area including the circle headquarters at Taksing. Some villages are named with definite meaning of events, rivers etc. Taksing, the circle headquarters is a Tibetan word derived from *Ta*—tiger and *Sing*—catch, means place where a tiger was caught.

The villages are sparsely populated and consisted of maximum fifteen houses. Some of the villages are having only two-three houses. The villages are situated far away from each other, say about distances of three to four kilometres. The houses are not built very close to each other for fear of fire accident. There is no systematic lay-out followed for construction of the individual residential houses. The houses are constructed according to the suitability of the owner. There are narrow village paths to go from one village to another.

Nah houses are constructed on raised platform and rectangular in shape, but not so high as their immediate neighbour Tagins do. The house is called *nam*, the granary, *nasung* and the field house, *rong ta-bo*. The granary and field house are also constructed in raised platform, but sometime *ta-bo* is constructed on the ground.

*Nam* is a long house having open platform in both the ends with open portico both in front and rear sides. The house is long as because they prefer to stay in the joint family system. A house in average consisted of two to three families each having separate hearths under the same roof

and each hearth has partition with inner door for passing from one hearth to the other. There is a particular direction for the entrance of the house and a long corridor (*Ko-da*) run throughout the one side of the house where entrance door of each family open at the hearth place. The inside house is divided into four portion, the entrance or front portion is called *Ko-da*, right side of the hearth is called *nyosu*, left side *nyoding* and the rear side *ba-guk*. There is no particular place for the guest and is adjusted at any convenient place. The old parents generally sleep in the *ba-guk* near the fire place. *Tumbuk* is the front portico and *tungko* is the rear portico.

The locally available materials like bamboo (*taphu*), cane (a kind of creeping plant) and wood are used in construction of the house. The roof is made of splitted wood called *pyali*, while flatten bamboo is used for wall and splitted wood for the floor. All the houses in the village are constructed in a co-operative basis. All the adult menfolk of the village extended their services in construction work. The materials are collected by the owner with the helps of other fellow villagers whom he called for. It is, however, the responsibility of the owner to called the materials from forest to house construction site. After the completion of the house a feast is offered by the owner where a dance is organised wherein all members irrespective of age and sex participated. During the construction the relatives contribute meat, rice-beer which are essential to offer to the workers. The construction of a house normally



takes four days to complete. For site selection omen (*ru-kanam*) is observed with the help of a priest (*nyibu*). In the former days the houses were constructed by stone in the usual design, and one such type of building is still seen in village Gumsing Taying.

The Nah houses are very simple and have no much decorations. However, head of the hunted animals are decorated in the walls of the house. The house is also furnished with indigenous and Tibetan made articles of domestic use such as *Peching* (the cooking pot), *Daching* (for storing water), *Chinbu* (spoon), *sum* (for storing beer), *Tongdung* (smoking pipe). Baskets: *E'ge* (for carrying barley, paddy), *Gusu* (for storing barley, paddy), *Piter* (for fowls), *Ko-tam* (piece of logs for sitting), *Gadik* (bed). The animal skin is also used as mat for sitting and sleeping.

The Nah society is patrilocal, patriarehal and patrilineal. They generally prefer extended joint family system. If there happens some quarrel between the family members the family tie breaks up and establishes separate house. Normally the youngest son remains with the parents but there is no such established rule. In practice only the son who can effort to take care of the parents stay with them. The property of the family is divided equally amongst the sons at the time of the separation, but the son who will stay with the parents for looking after them will get more share. Unmovable properties are inherited by the sons and the daughters have no legal claim

or right over any of the family property. However, movable properties like ear ornaments, bangles etc. may be distributed among the daughters in marriage or when separated. The head of the family exerts the authority over the family and property. Other than common family business, if someone earned individually from other means such incomes are accounted to the earner, but an amount of the income should be given to the head of the family. At the time of sharing of family property the father is treated as the supreme authority but in some cases middleman may be invited as witness.

Nahs have clan and sub-clan which is called *nopin* or *ngillung*. There are four clans (1) *Chedar* (2) *Hafi* (3) *Hari* and (4) *Tisi* in their society. For naming of child there is no formal ceremony, however sexes can be distinguished by name. The name of a person is generally disyllable and the second syllable is retained as prefix in naming the son. Say, Phase is the son of Lukpha who himself is the son of Taluk, thus his name is being Taluk-Lukpha-Phase. Buddhist naming like Tindu, Karma, Tstring, Dawa, Wangmo etc. are also popular among them.

Nah takes their meal twice in a day, one in the midday and another in the evening. Barley is the principal item of food to them. The barley is dried and unskin and then grinded to powder by grinder machine made of two flat (splitted) stone called *Chukuk/Rendak*. The powdered barley is mixed with water as per requirement and taken raw. They also takes meat of yak, sheep and pig and



also fish. If there is sufficient meat, they preserve it by drying over the hearth. Their domesticated animals and birds are dog, pig, cow, sheep and yak and poultry.

Nahs have their own way of preparation of tea. Milk and ghee of cow, sheep or yak is mixed with salt and tea leaf and are boiled in a vessel ; which is then poured into the chanung (a container with stick spoon) and stirred properly. Again it is poured back in the vessel and boiled for a few minutes and the tea is served. *Opo* and *chang* are the common local beer among them. These are made of rice and millet. For preparation of *opo* and *chang*, the required essential ingredients are kept into a big container made of wood, which should have an opening at the bottom and tightly closed. When they need *opo*, *chang* then boiled water is poured into the container and after sometime by opening the cork they take fermented beer.

The traditional dresses consisted of *Chukbe* or *Chuba* mainly which are alike to Tibetan dress and is also very much similar to the dress of Memba, Kamba of Tuting and Mechuka area. Male *Chuba* is of full sleeves and female is of half sleeves. *Chukbe* is not manufactured among them and are imported from Tibet. *Mio* is the under garment of female. *Samo* is a head dress made of either leather or special clothes and printed with golden colour.

Weaving is not in tradition among them but nowadays they have taken up gradually to cater their personal needs of clothing.

Nah ornaments consist *Talu* (a kind of head-gear made of brass metal used by both the sexes), *Rungni* (earring made of gold or silver), *Keri* (beads in coil of black, white and red mixed) and *Koji* (bangles).

There is no age restriction in marriage. Tribe endogamy and clan endogamy are general rule in marriage. Monogamy is the usual rule, but polygamy is permitted and popular. The eldest wife is called *phengte* and the younger *phengsi*. If more than two wives then the youngest is called *phengniya*. The bride-price are paid in terms of rice-beer, yak, pig, sheep and cash which are negotiated in advance. Similarly from the girls sides also ornaments like bangle, earring, cash etc. are given as gift to compensate the bride price. They do not have preferential type of marriage, but there are instances of marriage with distant cousins. Levirate, the widow marriage with the deceased brother is a normal practice provided the widow agrees upon remarriage. In such marriage no formal ceremony is performed. Divorce may take place considering the seriousness of the case from either side but is very rare and probably never happened. Among the marriage forms, engaged marriage initiated from either side, normally from boy's side through a negotiation called *Pengko* is most common. Presently love marriages are popular among them. Other form of marriage are rarely found to them.

Their main occupation is agriculture and practice jhum cultivation extensively wherein



barley (*chatu*), maize (*tepu*), millet (*temi*) etc. are cultivated. The wet rice cultivation is gradually accepted by them, but not much popular. In the past they were good traders. They get salt, clothes and various kinds of vessels and other household articles from Tibet and then these were sold to the Nishings and the Tagins their nearest neighbours. But to commercial contact with the Nishings in these days there were a few cases of inter-marriage among them. They also purchased leather from the neighbouring state, Assam as there was very much demand in Tibet for making various articles which they exchanged subsequently with the Tibetans. They also Tamin (a creeping plant) an important dyeing item used by the Tibetan for dyeing yarn.

Group hunting is preferred by them. In the hunting, dogs plays very important role. Dogs run after the animals and the hunters follow and other way of hunting is to follow the foot-prints of the animal. Individual hunting is rare in comparison to the group hunting with dogs. The common animals for hunting are kosturi, barlang (a kind of wild mithun), deer, beer etc. The main traps for hunting are gereng, ede (fore rat and squirrel) Koma, mus (for deer, harlang, beer, tiger etc.) Mus (for birds) are a type of trap is also use for animals.

They do not have well-organised political institution to solve the disputes and hence there is no separate house for the purpose. The elderly persons of the village are gathered to settle the disputes. The council (sondu) is generally held

in the house of the guilty person, if not at any suitable place. Nahs also performs ordeal in the early days to testify the innocent or guilty of a person. Putting a burning dao on the palm was the one common method of ordeal called *Sondung Riokder Gakmi Sunam*. Such practices are obsolete now. The person getting burnt is acclaimed guilty and the accuser has to pay kine of one big mithun. In case of illicit relationship heavy fine is imposed on the accuser.

Their religious believes and practices may be called as animis but there are very much influenced by Buddhist religion. The nyibu (local priest in animist system) performs every ritual including the treatment of sickness. Nahs also seek harmony with the spirits who are believed to have their abode in the house, mountains, rivers and forests; and performs number of rites and ceremonies to propitiate them. The benevolent spirits are Penung Yubu, Gumlong etc. and malevolent spirits are Jegru, Sinyu etc. On the other hand the Lama (Buddhist priest) plays the important role in ritual performance during the celebration of festivals. The main festival is Sijo and Lossar is observed as new year festival. As there is no Lama from Nah they have to invite the Lama from other places mostly from Tezu area of Lohit district in order to perform festival rituals. Nyibu has nothing to do with the festival rituals. To become a Lama one has to undergo a long course of studies in Buddhism and well-verse in chanting rituals.



When a man dies, the clothes of the deceased is placed over the dead body and is either buried or kept in packed box piled over with stone. For burial and keeping in the box the nature of death is not so concerned. After the completion of burial some rituals are performed with the help of nyibu. Members of the family observe taboo for few days and during this period they will not work and also restricted in taking certain edible items.

Nowadays impact of modernisation in every sphere of life and culture of the Nahs have been observed. These changes are also happened due to the various developmental projects taken by the Government for the upliftment of the rural people.

## CHAPTER :: TWO

### PHONOLOGY AND GRAMMAR

#### PHONOLOGY :

The Nah sound system consists of the following consonents and vowels.

#### Consonants :-

k	क	kh	ख	g	ग	ng	ङ
c (ch)	च	j	ज	ny	ञ		
t	त	d	द	n	न		
p	प	ph(f)	फ	b	ब	m	म
y	य	r	र	l	ल	w	व
s	स	sh	श	h	ह		

#### Vowels :-

a	आ	e	ऐ	i	इ	o	अ	u	उ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

All the vowels have almost the same quality as in Devanagari (Hindi) except "o" which is open to all as in english. In addition to these, two central vowels é ऐ' and í इ' occurs in Nah. Lengthening of vowels whenever require is a significant feature in Nah.

Ka-nam	to see
Ko-nam	to dig
Pé-nam	to keep
ngi-nam	to lose



Some of these vowels combine to give rise to diphthongs :

aum	three
merium	to finish
ngoi	fish
au	up

## GRAMMAR

### NOUN

Nah distinguishes two number i.e., Singular and Plural. Plurality when specially required is expressed by suffixing word 'mining' and 'adi' meaning many.

<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>	
Man	— ni/nyi	Men	— ni/adi
Dog	— éki	Dogs	— éki-adi
Bird	— pétta	Birds	— pétta-adi
House	— nam	Houses	— nam-adi
Day	— alu	Days	— alu-adi
A man	— ni-aku	Many men	— ni-mining / miling
A dog	— éki-aku	Many dogs	— éki-mining / miling
A house	— nam-aku	Many houses	— nam-mining / miling

Specific numbers and quantities, when required are expressed by numeral and quantity words.

## GENDER

There is no grammatical gender in Nah. However sexes are distinguished when necessary.

(A) Different words in case of human beings.

Father	— abu	Mother	— ané
Brother	— abing-beru	Sister	— anyi-bermé
Elder brother	— achi / abing	Elder Sister	— anyi
Younger brother	— béru	Younger sister	— bermé
Son	— ku-niga	Daughter	— ku-nimé
Boy	— hemi / niga	Girl	— hemi-nijir

(B) By adding suffixes in the rest, the first syllable of the base or word is dropped and usual suffix 'bu' or 'pu' for masculine and 'né' for feminine are added.

	<u>Com.</u>	<u>Mas.</u>	<u>Fem.</u>
Dog	éki	kibu	kiné
Goat	yabin	binpu	bine
Beer	sodum	dumpu	dumne
Fowl	porok	rokpu	rokné
Pig	érik	rikpu	rikné
Tiger	pa-te	pa-bu	pa-né
Bull	sibé	sibu	siné

The fuller expression would be éki-kibo éki-kiné, sobin-binpu, sobin-biné and so on.

Females without any issue have a special word nyirum.



**CASE****Nominative :—**

The man goes—nyí éngdo.

The rich helps us—nyite fu ngoluam medor do.

The sun gives light—donyi hung jido.

**Accusative :—**The object follows the subject and add the suffix ngam/am.

I saw the moon—ngo polo ngam ka-do.

I saw the bird—ngo pétta ngam ka-pa.

Tasu fastened the dog—Tasu ékiam  
rongtung pa:

I fear snake—ngo tabi ham bosupa.

I saw the man—ngo nyiem ka-papa.

The object when not particularised usually drop the suffix:

I saw a man—ngo nyi aku kapapa.

Tindu took money—Tindu merko lapakpa.

**When object is human being:**

I saw the doctor—ngo doctor ngam ka-papa:

Tagom saw the teacher—Tagom teacher ém  
ka-papa.

I defeated Dabin in the race—ngo Dabin  
nyí rio yapa:

The police arrested Dabin—police  
Dabin nyi latung pa:

**INSTRUMENTAL :**

I write with a pen—ngo kolom gé likdéné.

We see with eyes—ngol nyikgé ka-déné.

Keru killed a tiger with an Arrow—Keru  
pate aku épukgé apkipa:

When the specific action is done by holding the instrument in hand or in any part of the body.

Beat the boy with a stick—hemingam singkyo  
gé jengtoka:

Cut the tree with dao—singné ngam onyuk ge  
tengtap to.

See the book with a spectacle—sachma ge  
kitab ngam kato ka.

**COMITATIVE (Associative) :**

The comitative sense as expressed by English “with” as in, “come with me” is indicated by lékobe/gélo.

Come with me—ngo lékobehato.

Eat with me—ngo lékobé détoka.

I went with my father—ngo abu lékobé  
éngpéné.

Strictly speaking the associative or comitative (to indicate a subsidiary agent associating with the principal agent in the performance of an act) is expressed by suffixing ‘min’ to make an incomplete verb for the principal agent.

Tasu works with Tindu—Tasu, Tindu gélo  
rimin gédo.

Tindu is the principal player.

Tasu associating agent.

**DATIVE (Purposive) :**

The purposive is denoted by légabé/gébé.

I am working for the village—ngo nampom  
légabé kam ridung.



I have purchased a dao for you—ngo nogébé  
oriyuk aku répéné.

Tamin pleaded for Tabin—Tamin Tabin  
gébé bensi-péné.

Prepare rice for me—ngokgébé achin métoka.

### ABLATIVE (Dissociation) :

Dissociation from a place as expressed by “from” in English is indicated by lo/lok but when something is taken from a person, it is kélo.

I purchased salt from the shop—ngo doka  
lo alu répéné.

This man is coming from Daporijo—si nyi si  
Daporijo lok hapéné.

Tagom took money from me—Tagom ngokélo  
mérko lapéné.

For dissociation through movement up and down the hill at the same level different forms are used.

From the house (same level)—nam loke.

From up side—tologé.

From down side—bologé.

From up—au tologé.

I pluck flowers from the tree—ngo singné  
tologé apyung élen péné.

Tana fell from the tree—Tana singné  
tologé huluro.

I have come from Silapathar—ngo Silapathar  
bologé sapéné.

### GENITIVE (Possesive) :

Genitive suffix is gé/é.

Our country—ngolgé nyoko.

Our village—ngolgé nampom.

Nima's wife—Nimagé nipheng.

Your wife is beautiful—no niphenge ka-pupa.

Their village is far away—alo-adigé nampom  
adupa.

The usual particle for location is ‘lo’

I live at Taksing—ngo Taksing lo dodené.

Two men go to the shop—nyi anyi go dukan  
lo éngdi.

I go to school every day—ngo alugé kidilo  
school éng dené.

However there are also different particles for different form of locations.

### **PRONOUN**

(a) Personal Pronoun : In Nah personal pronoun distinguishes three persons. The first (person spoken), second (person spoken to), third (person spoken of) and two number but there is no gender in personal pronoun.

Number : ‘lu’ is the plural suffix. With lu, ngo becomes ngolu and in no/nu becomes nolu etc. Occasionally ‘u’ is also dropped from ‘lu’ which becomes nol and ngol.



		<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
First person	I	ngo	ngolu
Second person	You	no	nolu
Third person	He/She	é	alo-edí
We two	—ngonyi		
You two	—nonyi		

I saw you two on the road—ngo nonyi ham lamda  
bolo ka-papa:

In case of other numbers the pronouns do  
not combine with the numerals.

We three—ngolu aum:

We five—ngolu angngo.

The case is indicated by the post positions of  
the words excepting the accusative and genitive  
case where it is inflected.

I — ngo

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nominative :		
I	—ngo	We —ngolu
Accusative :		
Me	—ngom	Us —ngoluam
Purposive :		
For me	—ngokégébé	For us —ngolgébé
Ablative :		
From me	—ngokélo	From us —ngolgélo
Genitive :		
My	—ngoké	Our —ngolgé
Comitative : (Locative)		
With me	—ngolékobé	With us —ngol-lékobé

You — no

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nominative :		
You	—no	You —nolu
Accusative :		
To you	—nom	To you —noluam
Dative (purposive)		
For you	—nok-gébé	For you —nol-gébé
Ablative :		
From you	—nok kélo	From you —nolgélo
Genitive :		
Your	—noké	Your —nolgé
Comitative :		
(Locative)		
With you	—no lékobé	With you —nollékobé

He — e

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nominative :		
He	—é	They —alo-adi
Accusative :		
Him	—alum	Them —alo-adiam
Purposive :		
For him	—éké gébé	For their —alo-adigébé
Ablative :		
From him	—ékégélo	From them —alo-adi gélo
Genitive :		
His	—ékégé	Their —alo-adigé
Locative :		
With his	—ékégé lékobé	With theirs—alo-adi lékobé



**(b) Demonstrative Pronoun :**

This—si  
 These—si-adi  
 Those—alo-adi  
 That—alo/é  
 That (at a distance)—alo  
 This is your house—si noké nam  
 That is my dog—é ngogé éki  
 These eggs are rotten—si pépi adi si  
 yakubu (yaku-bu)  
 Those eggs are good—alo pépi adi é alépa  
 That is a snake (at distance)—alo é  
 tabi aku

**Interrogative Pronoun :**

What—hugu  
 From where—hugu loké  
 Who—heigé/heig-he  
 Which—hugolom  
 Where—hugulo  
 What do you want—no hugu ladobé  
 Which do you like best—no hugolom alé  
 yachukpa  
 Who is he—é heig-he  
 Where do you come from—no hugu loké  
 hapéné

**ADJECTIVE**

Four kinds of adjective may be distinguished :  
 of Quality, of Quantity, Demonstrative and  
 Interrogative;

**Adjective of Quality :** Generally the qualify-  
 ing word may follow or precede the object/noun  
 qualifies. Adjective has a distinctive word 'bu'  
 which is usually suffixed in some context.

Rotten fish—ngui yakubu/yakubu ngui  
 (yaku-bu)

A good man—alé-bu nyi  
 Warm clothe—agu-bu éji  
 An interesting story—te-pu bu nitin  
 Tall tree—singné awu-bu  
 Cold water—harik-bu ishi  
 Hot day—agu-bu alo  
 Beautiful place—ka-pu ale-bu nyoku

Adjective when used predicatively in Nah the  
 word 'Pa' is added.

Water is cold—ishi herik-pa  
 I am repentant—ngo ming kur-pa  
 He is ugly—é ka-ru pa  
 Tana is bad—Tana aléma pa  
 Taru is smart—Taru chere pa

In some cases word 'pa' may be dropped.

Zigzag road—pageng-pala iamda  
 White cloth—eji pongting

**Adjective of Quantity**

(a) **Indefinite :** These include attributes of  
 measures for object which cannot be counted for  
 their unbroken nature or where exact number is  
 not intended to expressed.



Some, a little—mayung

A few—mayung-mayung go

Many—kaik/mining

Many birds—mining pétta

Little water—ishi mayung

Some dogs—éki mi-gu

(b) For definite quantification things are expressed in units, these discrete quantities are adjectives of quantity in number.

The cardinal number upto ten are :—

One — akin

Two — anyi

Three — aum

Four — appi

Five — angngo

Six — akke

Seven — kani

Eight — pini

Nine — kyowa

Ten — éring

Number in between ten and twenty are expressed by gola adding in between ten and the following number :

Eleven — éring-gola akin

Twelve — éring-gola anyi

The word ten 'éri' changes to cham from twenty. Thus cham-nyi is twenty, cham-ngu is fifty and cham-ri hundred (The last syllable of number upto six is suffix to cham for every succeeding ten upto hundred but from seven to nine numeral is added to chamri.

The ordinals denoting position in a numeral series are obtained by adding 'bu' to numerals.

Third — aum bu

Fourth — appi bu

Fifth — angngo bu

He is my third son—é ngoké aum bu ku

For first 'cho' is added to the verb, when the order is temporal.

Yajum has come first—yajum hacho bu

When the position is in order of merit or achievement 'yachuk' is added to 'atok'.

He is the first in our class—é ngolgé  
class lo atok yachuk.

Units of measure (weight etc.) and distance are few. One of the adjectives of this type is—yum—handful.

Handful of rice—ambin yum go.

### Demonstrative Adjective

The demonstrative adjective is sometimes repeated before and after the noun.

This — si

These — si-adi

That — é

Those — alo-adi

This book is good—si kitab si alépa

These books are good—si kitab adi-si alépa

That boy is bad—é hemi é aléma

I see that dog—alo éki ngam ngo kadung

Those boys are bad—alo hemi adié aléma



### Interrogative Adjective :

What — hugu  
Where— hugolo  
Which— hugolom  
Why — hugubé  
How — hugu-ayeng  
What book is this—si hugu kitab he  
Where are you going—no hugolo éngdobé  
Which pen is bigger—hugolom kolom  
kai yape  
Why are you crying—no hugubé kapdung  
déné  
How are you—no hugu-ayeng ripa

**Degrees** : The comparative degree denotes higher thing or quality and is indicated by suffixing word 'yabu' to the adjective, the superlative degree compare three or more thing denotes highest thing or quality and is indicated by suffixing word 'yachuk'.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Big—kaik	Bigger—kaik-yabu	Biggest—kaik-yachuk
Old—kulu	Older—kulu-yabu	Oldest—kulu-yachuk
Long—hasu	Longer—hasu-yabu	Longest—hasu-yachuk
Short—hadeng	Shorter—hadeng-yabu	Shortest—hadeng-yachuk
Good—ale	Better—alé-yabu	Best—ale-yachuk
Bad—alma	Worse—alma-yabu	Worst—alma-yachuk
Tall—awu	Taller—awu-yabu	Tallest—awu-yachuk

Tama is tall—Tama awpa  
Tama is taller than Tasu—Tama Tasu ni  
awu yabu  
Tama is the tallest—Tama awu yachuk

**VERB**

In Nah verbs do not indicate number and person. The same suffix is added to the verb to indicate three persons and both the numbers i.e., singular and plural. Different aspects are expressed by adding different particles.

The usual suffixes used for present is 'déné' for past is 'péné' and for future is 're'. In the context of present tense second person 'dene' is replaced by 'do'.

I saw a bird—ngo pétta nego ka-péné (past)  
 I see a bird—ngo pétta nego ka-dung déné  
 (present)  
 I shall see a bird—ngo pétta nego ka-re  
 (future)

He sees a bird—é pétta nego ka-dung do

In negative statements the negative 'ma' is either inserted between the verb and tense or is suffix to verb.

I do not saw the birds—ngo petta adiam ka-ma  
 I do not see the birds—ngo petta adiam  
 ka-pama  
 I shall not see the birds—ngo petta adiam  
 ka-mare



For present continuous tense 'dung' is inserted between the verb and the tense suffix.

They are eating rice—alo-adié achin dodung do

Tasu is speaking—Tasu bendung do

I am going—ngo éngdung déné

Tana is running—Tana riodung do

I am eating—ngo dodung déné

In possibility the word 'mare' is added to the verb.

I can climb the tree—ngo singne ngam geping  
mare

I can carry the load—ngo ébin bakping mare

I can killed the bird—ngo pétta alum meping  
mare

Tabin may eat—Tabin déping mare

Interrogative :—'denere' is the usual suffix with the verb for interrogation.

It follows the verb suffix.

Do you smoke biri—no biri tingdénère

Do you hear—no tépa dénére

Are you waiting for me—no ngom kaya dénére

The interrogative particle is not used with interrogative word in a sentence.

Where is your father—no abu hugolo he

Which is the way—lamda hugolo he

Where do you live—no hugolo dodéné

What is your name—no pémine hugué

## ADVERB

Four classes of adverbs may be distinguished, of time, place, manner and interrogation.

### Time :

Now—heje

Tomorrow—aru nyi

Yesterday—meru

### Place :

Here—so

There—alo

### Manner :

Quickly—ayin bé

Nicely—alébé/ka-pubé

Thus—sogébé

He goes quickly—é ayin bé éngdo

The girl sings nicely—nijir te-pubé gana  
bempi

### Interrogation :

How much—bekam go

Where—hugolo

### Particles :

Intensive particles 'jak' is added to adjectives to express the sense of very much in English.

Good—alé

Very good—alé jak



This is very beautiful—si kapu jak  
He is very strong—e ater jak

Note the use of 'jak' in the following sentences :

Have you a real brother—nogé abing jak  
dodo

He is my real father—é ngoge abu jak

The particles 'bé' is also added to verbs to  
serve the purpose of adverbs.

He goes quickly—é ayinbé éngdo

Go quickly—ayinbé éngto

Go quickly straight ahead—ayinbé éngda  
éngra nyi

They ate together—alo-adié lékobé dé-péné

He is exactly like his father—é ming abu  
ayengbé repa

He drinks too much—é ayikbé tingdo

## SOME IMPORTANT PRONOUNS

I	: Ngo	ड०
We	: Ngonu/Ngolu	ड०नु/ड०लु
You (sing)	: No	न
You (plu)	: Nonu/Nolu	ननु/नलु
He	: E'	अ
They	: Wo-adi/alo-adi/ bulé	व-आदि/आल-आदि/ बुले
Who	: Hei-ghe/Hi-re	हेअि-गे/हि-रे
Where	: Hugolo	हुगल
This	: Si	सि
Here	: Su	सु
That	: Alo/é	आल/अ
These	: So-adi/si-adi	स-आदि/सि-आदि
Those	: Alo-adi	आल-आदि
All	: Bengping	बेड०पिड०
Any	: Aku dindin	आकु दिनदिन
Some	: Me-gu	मे-गु
Some (quantity)	: Me-gu	मे-गु
Someone	: Hei/aku	हेअि/आकु
Many	: Mining (go)	मिनिड० (ग)
A few	: Mayung	मायुड०
None	: Hugu kama	हुगु कामा
Nothing	: Hugu kama	हुगु कामा



## NUMERAL

One	: Akin	आकिन्
Two	: Ani/anyi	आनि/आबि
Three	: Aum/oum	आअम् / अअम्
Four	: Appi	आप् पि
Five	: Angngo	आङ०ङ०
Six	: Akke	आकके
Seven	: Kani	कानि
Eight	: Pini	पिनि
Nine	: Kyowa	क्यवा
Ten	: E'ring	ऐ रिङ०
Eleven	: E'ring-gola akin	ऐ रिङ०-गला आकिन्
Twelve	: E'ring-gola anyi	ऐ रिङ०-गला आबि
Thirteen	: E'ring-gola aum	ऐ रिङ०-गला आअम्
Twenty	: Chamnyi	चाम्बि
Twenty one	: Chamnyi-gola akin	चाम्बि-गला आकिन्
Thirty	: Chamum	चामुम्
Thirty one	: Chamum-gola akin	चामुम्-गला आकिन्
Forty	: Champi	चाम्पि
Forty one	: Champi-gola akin	चाम्पि-गला आकिन्
Fifty	: Chamngo	चाम्ङ०
Fifty one	: Chamngo-gola akin	चाम्ङ०-गला आकिन्
Sixty	: Chamke	चाम्के

Sixty one	: Chamke-gola akin	चाम्के-गला आकिन्
Seventy	: Cham kani	चाम् कानि
Seventy one	: Chamkani-gola akin	चाम्कानि-गला आकिन्
Eighty	: Cham pini	चाम् पिनि
Eighty one	: Champini-gola akin	चाम्पिनि-गला आकिन्
Ninety	: Cham kyowa	चाम् क्यवा
Ninety one	: Cham kyowa-gola akin	चाम् क्यवा-गला आकिन्
Hundred	: Linggo/Chamri	लिङ०ग/चाम् रि
One hundred	: Lingkin	लिङ० किन्
Two hundred	: Lingnyi	अिङ० बि
Thousand	: Lingring	लिङ० रिङ०
Single	: Akin	अकिन्
Double	: Anyi	आबि

## SOME IMPORTANT ADJECTIVES

Able	: Rehen ne	रेहेन् ने
Absent	: Kama	कामा
Accused	: Mingmi nam	मिङ० मि नाम्
<u>Of manner :</u>		
How	: Hekam	हेकाम्
Quickly	: Ayinbé	आयिन् बे
Slowly	: Chuchubé	चुचुबे
Thus	: Habé	हाबे



Well (carefully)	: Alépéké	आलेपेके
In vain	: Ményu ma	मे'बुमा
Suddenly	: Lamsek-kények	लामसेक्-के'बेक्
Hard	: Medik	मेदिक्
Why	: Hogobé	हगबे
So	: Hek legabé	हेक लेगाबे
Surely	: Heké ayeng	हेके आयेड०
Exactly	: Héké ayeng	हेके आयेड०
Not	: Ma	मा
Yes	: Om	अम्

### Of number & quantity :

How much	: Hekam gu	हेकाम् गु
How many	: Hekam gu	हेकाम् गु
Only (this)	: Si-tek	सि-तेक्
This much	: Si-tekke	सि-तेक् के

### **SOME IMPORTANT CONJUNCTION**

And	: Okké	अक् के
Or	: Habéjeka	हाबेजेका
Therefore	: Heké légabé	हेके लेगाबे
But	: Habé loka	हाबे लका
Far	: Adu	आदु
False	: Rimer nam	रिमेर नाम्
Of animal	: Tung né	तुङने
Foolish	: Pécha	पेचा
Friendly	: Ajin jejibé	आजिन जेजिबे

Full	: Bingnam	बिङ० नाम्
Glad	: Himpubé	हिम्पुबे
Good	: Alébé	आलेबे
Hard	: Ading	आदिङ०
Harmful	: Alé madine	आले मादिने
Heavy	: Aging	आजिङ०
High	: Agu (awu)	आगु (आवु)
Hot	: Agu	आगु
Hungry	: Kano	कान
Ill	: Achikbu	आचिकबु
Important	: Rinese	रिनेसे
Kind	: Ayabu	आयाबु
Last to come	: Kochinga	कचिङ०
Late	: Hanyung	हाबुङ०
Lazy	: Míng nam	मिङ० नाम्
Long	: Hasu	हासु
Lost	: Nginam	ङि० नाम्
Loud (speech)	: Gamro	गामर
Modest	: Ninyak	निन्याक्
New	: Nitik	नितिक्
Low speech	: Gamching	गामचिङ०
Old	: Kulu	कुलु
Only	: Si-tek	सि-तेक्
Open	: Mékok	मे'कक्
Painful	: Achik nam	आचिक नाम्
Poisonous	: Dédik	दे'दिक्
Poor	: Hima	हिमा



Proud	: Míngté	मिङते
Quarrelsome	: Yallung	याललुङ
Quiet	: Ninyuk	निबुक
Raw (not cook)	: Lili	लिलि
Red (Unripe)	: Língching	लिङचिङ
Rich	: Nité	निते
Right (hand)	: Lakbik	लाकबिक
(Correct)	: Sipéké	सिपेके
Sad	: Míngdik	मिङदिङ
Sincere	: Alébé	आलेबे
Shy	: Haning	हानिङ
Small	: Mayung	मायुङ
Smooth	: Ka-pu	का-पु
Soft	: Ninyak	निब्याक
Strong	: Ater	आतेर
Sweet	: Titing	तितिङ
Tall	: Awu/au	आवु/आओ
Tasteful (tasty)	: Dupu	दुपु
Thick	: Adak	आदाक
Thin	: Pocheng/Amak	पचेङ / आमाक
Thirsty	: Hanger/ Tingning	हाङेर / तिङनिङ
Thorny	: Tawe	तावे
True	: Jeje	जेजे
Tired	: Api	आपि
Useful	: Rinese	रिनेसे

Useless	: Rinema	रिनेमा
Valuable	: Kainé	काइने
Warm (of climate)	: Agu	आगु
Weak	: Tinu	तिनु
Wet	: Jeja	जेजा
White	: Pungténg	पुङतेङ
Wicked	: Nyirmi kami (equivalent)	बिरमि कामि
Worst	: Aléma	आलेमा
Wrong	: Rehpyak	रेहप्याक
Young	: Yapa	यापा
Yellow	: Sama	सामा
Zigzag	: Pagéng pagu (Pala)	पागेङ / पागु (पाला)

### SOME IMPORTANT ADVERBS

#### (a) Of Place :

Here	: Su	सु
There	: Alo	आल
Where	: Hugolo	हुगल

#### (b) Above :

Above (on top of)	: Awu	आवु
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#### (c) Below :

Under	: Aking	आकिङ
Before (in front)	: Atok	आतक



Behind	: Koching	कचिड०
Around	: Bagibako	बागिबाक
(to go)		
Everywhere	: Tolo-bolo	तल-बल
<b>(d) Of Time :</b>		
Now	: Hije (Heje)	हिजे ( हेजे )
When	: Hediya	हेदिया
At any time	: Hedijeka	हेदिजेका
Before	: Atok	आतक
After	: Koteni	कतेनि
Long ago	: Kulu Kulu	कुलु कुलु
Sometimes	: Léku-léku	लेकु-लेकु
Always	: Alu luki	आलु लुकि
Never	: Té-ram	ते-राम
Again	: Lékode	लेकुदे
Today	: Sulu	सुलु
Tomorrow	: Aruni	आरुनि
The day after		
tomorrow	: Re-ni	रे-नि
The third day		
after today	: Rire-ni	रिरे-नि
Day before		
yesterday	: Kelu	केलु
Tonight	: Serium ni	सेरिअुम नि
Last night	: Siyu	सियु
This morning	: Suru kamsi	सुरु कामसि
Tomorrow		
morning	: Aru kamsi	आरु कामसि

This year	: Sining (sinying)	सिनिड० (सिबिड*)
Last year	: Mening	मेनिड०
	(menying)	मेबिड०
Next year	: Luning (Lunying)	लुनिड० (लुबिड०)
Many years		
ago	: Mening kenning	मेनिड० केनिड०
Yet	: Heji légu	हेजि लेगु
Then	: Heké	हेके
Afterwards	: Koching ni	कचिड० नि
Once	: Léku	लेकु
Angry	: Hahak	हाहाक
Afraid	: Bosu	बसु
Alive	: Ater bu	आतेर बु
Ancient	: Kuluge	कुलुगे
Asleep	: Yupnam/	युपनाम/
	Yupdone	युपदने
Awake	: Mogu/Hekrap	मगु/हेकराप
Bad	: Alé mane	आले माने
Black	: Kéya	केया
Beautiful	: Kapu	कापु
Big	: Kayi	कायि ( कायि )
Blind	: Nikching	निकचिड०
Blue	: Doji/Jui	दजि/जुअि
Careful	: Alépéké	आलेपेके
Charming	: Kapu	कापु
Clean	: Mékak	मेकाक
Cold	: Sikér	सिकेर
Coward	: Bosu bu	बसु बु



Dark	: Kané	काने
Deaf	: Rungji	रुङ्गजि
Dump	: Benngak	बेनङ्गाक
Deep	: Areng	आरेङ्
Difficult	: Rinyu manam	रिन्यु मानाम्
Dear (beloved)	: Pakmisunam	पाकमि सुनाम्
Dirty	: Kachu	काचु
Domestic	: Sunam	सुनाम्
Dry	: Sinteng	सिनतेङ्

### SOME IMPORTANT VERBS

Abandon	: Kayupak nam	कायुपाक नाम्
Abuse	: Yalong binam	यालङ् बिनाम्
Accept	: Tenam	तेनाम्
Accompany	: Lé kubé éngnam	ले कुबे अङ्नाम्
Accuse	: Mingmi nam	मिङ्मि नाम्
Ache (of head)	: Dumpo dumchi nam	दुमप दुमचि नाम्
Acquire	: Pa-nam	पा-नाम्
Add	: Lektam	लेकताम्
Adhere	: Tosik-nam	तसिक-नाम्
Admire	: Beming bembam	बेमिङ् बेम्बा नाम्
Advance	: Atok nam	आतक नाम्
Advise	: Tamser nam	तामसेर नाम्
Agree	: Méngliknam	मेङ्गलिक नाम्
Aid	: Kader nam	कादेर नाम्

Aim	: Méngdong nam	मेङ्गदङ् नाम्
Allow	: Tamnam	तामनाम्
Allure	: Raruk nam	रारुक नाम्
Appear	: Kapanam	कापानाम्
Appoint	: Rilek nam	रिलेक नाम्
Approve	: Menglik nam	मेङ्गलिक नाम्
Arise	: Godung nam	गदुङ् नाम्
Arrange	: Rinam	रिनाम्
Arrest	: Latong nam	लातङ् नाम्
Arrive	: Hanam	हानाम्
Ascent	: Sa-nam	सा-नाम्
Ask	: Teka nam	तेका नाम्
Assemble	: Akum nam	आकुम नाम्
Attack	: Nirap (Nyimak)	निराप (बिमाक)
Attain	: E'ngchi nam	अङ्चि नाम्
Attempt	: Reka nam	रेका नाम्
Attract	: Kapu monam	कापु मनाम्
Avenge	: Mekir kunam	मेकिर कुनाम्
Avoid	: Kayu nam	कायु नाम्
Awake	: Hekrap nam	हेकराप नाम्
Begin	: Merop nam	मेरप नाम्
Behead	: Datung nam	दातुङ् नाम्
Behave	: Rinam	रिनाम्
Believe	: Mengjik nam/ Saktam nam	मेङ्गजिक नाम् / साकताम् नाम्
Bellow (of a bull)	: (Se) nuk nam	नुक नाम् (से)
Bend (twist)	: Jerbeng nam	जेरवेङ् नाम्



Bite	: Gamnam	गामनाम्
Blame	: Mélék nenam/ Ménenam	मे'ले'क् नेनाम् / मे'नेनाम्
Blow	: Rinam (Dori)	रिनाम्, (दरि)
Boil (water)	: Huknam (ishi)	हुकनाम्, (अशि)
(egg) etc.	: Humnam	हुमनाम्
(Rice)	: Menam (achin)	मेनाम्, (आचिन्)
Bore (dull)	: Heru nam	हेरु नाम्
Borrow	: Nernam	नेरनाम्
Break	: Tertung nam	तेरतुङ् नाम्
Break into	: Tertung nam	तेरतुङ् नाम्
Breathe	: Saknam	साकनाम्
Breed	: Ku-béngnam	कु-वे'ङ् नाम्
Bring	: Jikum nam	जिकुम नाम्
Convince	: Tamser nam	तामसेर् नाम्
Correct	: Tajek nam	ताजेक् नाम्
Cough	: E'sik Siknam	अ'सिक् सिकनाम्
Cover	: Layum nam	लायुम नाम्
Crawl	: Giknam	गिकनाम्
Creep	: Myaker nam	म्याकेर नाम्
Cross	: E'ngbo nam	अ'ङ्ब नाम्
Crush	: Sapit nam	सापित् नाम्
Cry	: Kapnam	कापनाम्
Cultivate	: Rongo rinam	रङ् रिनाम्
Cure	: Mopunam	मपुनाम्
Cut	: Panam	पानाम्
Damage	: Meyak mechak nam	मेयाक् मेचाक् नाम्

Dance	: Giknam (nas)	गिकनाम्, (नास)
Dare	: Míngduk mirak nam	मि'ङ्दुक् मि'राक् नाम्
Decorate	: Kunam	कुनाम्
Decrease	: Mayung nam	मायुङ् नाम्
Deduct	: Kayung monam	कायुङ् मनाम्
Defend	: Méter nam	मे'तेर् नाम्
Demand	: Doku kuman	दकु कुनाम्
Deny	: Temanam	तेमानाम्
Depart	: E'ngpak nam	अ'ङ्पाक नाम्
Depend upon	: Saktam nam	साकताम नाम्
Descend	: Iknam	अिकनाम्
Destroy	: Méyakméchak	मे'याक् मे'चाक्
Die	: Siknam/Sinam	सिकनाम् / सिनाम्
Dig	: Ko-nam (kedi)	क-नाम्, (केदि)
Disappoint	: Míngdik míngka nam	मि'ङ्दिक मि'ङ्का नाम्
Discover	: Kulik nam	कुलिक् नाम्
Discuss	: Benmi Sunam	बेनमि सुनाम्
Dislike	: Míng manam	मिङ् मानाम्
Dismiss	: Kayu kunam	कायु कुनाम्
Disobey	: Téma nam	ते'मा नाम्
Dispute	: Yalung nam	यालुङ् नाम्
Dissolve	: Meyomechinam	मेयमेचिनाम्
Distinguish	: Kajik nam	काजिक् नाम्
Distribute	: Hernam	हेरनाम्
Distrust	: Saktum mabu/ sakchi mabu	साकतुम् माबु / साकचि माबु



Disturb	: Richi ripa	रिचि रिपा
Divide	: Herpi misnam	हेरपि मिसनाम्
Divorce	: Kayum	कायुम्
Do	: Rinam	रिनाम्
Doubt	: Méngsnam	मेङ्गस् नाम
Drag	: Sidak sirak nam	सिदाक् सिराक् नाम
Dream	: Yuma manam	युमा मानाम्
Dress	: Kunam	कुनाम्
Dress (wound)	: Puching nam (ungné)	पुचिङ् नाम (अङ्गने)
Drink	: Tengnam	तेङ् नाम
Drown	: Ishi anam	अशि आनाम्
Drown (by force)	: Metap merap liknam	मेताप् मेराप् लिकनाम्
Dry	: Dinnam	दिननाम्
Earn	: Pa-nam	पा-नाम्
Eat	: Dénam	दे नाम
Embrace	: Segap nam	सेगाप् नाम
Encourage	: Biner nam	बिनेर नाम
Endure	: Haphak mane	हाफाक् माने
Enjoy	: Somin nam	समिन् नाम
Enter	: Hanam	हानाम्
Entertain	: Somin nam	समिन् नाम
Entrap	: Bimbinpinam	बिमबिनपिनाम्
Envy	: Ka-gap nam	का-गाप् नाम
Err	: Rehiak nam	रेहिआक् नाम
Escape	: Tosnam	तसनाम्
Exchange	: Jeko sipek nam	जेक सिपेक् नाम

Exclude	: Kayu paknam	कायु पाकनाम्
Exhibit	: Kamu nam	कामुनाम्
Expand	: Gokchi nam	गकचि नाम
Expect	: Mings nam	मिङ्गस् नाम
Explain	: Bentom nam	बेनतम् नाम
Extinguish (fire)	: Mempit nam	मेमपित् नाम
Fade	: Asi aphak nam	आसि आफाक् नाम
Fail	: Rinyu kuma nam	रिअु कुमानाम्
Fall	: Hurunam	हुरुनाम्
Fan	: Yapnam (méyap)	यापनाम् (मेयाप्)
Fasten	: Puching nam	पुचिङ् नाम
Fear	: Bosunam	बसुनाम्
Feed	: Deginam	देगिनाम्
Fence	: Gumpa monam (gumpa)	गुमपा मनाम्
Fetch	: Lapinam	लापिनाम्
Fill	: Mébing nam	मेबिङ् नाम
Find	: Pa-nam	पा-नाम्
Finish	: Mérium	मेरिअुम्
Finish (complete)	: Mérium	मेरिअुम्
Float	: Riknam	रिकनाम्
Flow	: Biknam	बिकनाम्
Fly	: Jarnam	जारनाम्
Follow	: Rimin Genam	रिमिन गेनाम्
Forbid	: Kayu paknam	कायु पाकनाम्
Forecast	: Bentom Nam	बेनतम् नाम



Forget	: Mingpa manam	मिङ्पा मानाम्
Gain	: Mejin mugo	मेजिन मुग
Gather	: Pé-kum nam	पे-कुम नाम्
Gather (come together)	: Dokum nam	दकुम नाम्
Get	: Pa-nam	पा-नाम्
Give	: Jinam	जिनाम्
Go	: E'ngnam	ऐङ्गनाम्
Uphill	: Sanam	सानाम्
(Downhill)	: I'knam	अिकनाम्
Govern	: Singe pagé nam	सिङ्गे पागे नाम्
Greet	: Karik nam	कारिक नाम्
Grow	: Singcha nam	सिङ्गचा नाम्
Guess	: Mengka nam	मेङ्का नाम्
Guide	: Ka-tom nam	का-तम नाम्
Halt	: Dungnam	दुङ्गनाम्
Hang	: Pakyin Nam	पाकयिन नाम्
Harvest (reap)	: Amtitinam	आमतितिनाम्
Hetch	: Gupnam	गुपनाम्
Hear	: Tenam	तेनाम्
Help	: Kader nam	कादेर नाम्
Hesitate	: Hanying nam	हाङ्गिङ्ग नाम्
Hide	: Tushnam	तुसनाम्
Hold	: Gaksiknam	गाकसिक नाम्
Hope	: Ming nam	मिङ्ग नाम्
Hurry	: Ayin nam	आयिन नाम्
Hurt	: Tebum-terum nam	तेबुम्-तेरुम् नाम्

Imagine	: Mingsnam	मिङ्गसनाम्
Imprison	: Patek dunam	पातेक् दुनाम्
Include	: Liknam	लिकनाम्
Inform	: Bentam nam	बेन्ताम् नाम्
Inherit	: Pa-nam	पा-नाम्
Inquire	: Téka nam	तेका नाम्
Instruct	: Tamser nam	तामसेर नाम्
Insult	: Atanying	आताङ्गिङ्ग
Intend	: Mingnam	मिङ्गनाम्
Interfere	: Binggo binpe nam	बिङ्गो बिनपे नाम्
Introduce	: Bentom nam	बेन्तम् नाम्
Invite	: Belik nam	बेलिक नाम्
Join	: Yeksit nam/ Lékunam	येकसित् नाम् / लेकुनाम्
Joke	: Somin nam	समिन् नाम्
Judge	: Penko kaya nam	पेनक काया नाम्
Jump	: Poknam	पकनाम्
Keep	: Pé-nam	पे-नाम्
Kick	: Duknam	दुकनाम्
Kill	: Ménam	मेनाम्
Kill (animal)	: Ménam	मेनाम्
Kill pig with a pointed bamboo	: E'rik nikké nam	ऐरिक निकके नाम्
Kiss	: Mupup nam	मुपुप् नाम्
Kneel	: Kumpenam	कुम्पेनाम्
Knock	: Takdin	ताकदिन्



Know	: Chinam	चिनाम्
Laugh	: Nirnam	निर्नाम्
Laugh at	: Ming-nirnam	मिङ्-निर्नाम्
Lay egg	: Gupge nam	गुपगे नाम्
	(pépik)	(पेपिक)
Lead	: Rigé nam	रिगेनाम्
Learn	: Chinnam/ Chindobé	चिननाम् / चिनदबे
Lend	: Jicho nam	जिचनाम्
Lick	: Ryaknam	रयाक् नाम्
Lie (tell lie)	: Menam	मेनाम्
Light (Cigarette)	: Méding mechak	मेदिङ् मेचाक्
Like	: Paknam	पाक् नाम्
Live	: Dodune	ददुने
Look	: Ka-nam	का-नाम्
Loose	: Horo popo nam	हर पप नाम्
Lose	: Nginam	ङिनाम्
Love	: Paknam	पाक् नाम्
Make	: Ménam	मेनाम्
Make (basket)	: Ménam	मेनाम्
March	: E'ngcho nam	ऐङ्च नाम्
Marry	: Nyida ménam	बिदा मेनाम्
Measure	: Kinam	किनाम्
Meet	: Kapa minsnam	कापा मिनसनाम्
Melt	: Jenam	जेनाम्
Mend	: Médin nam	मेदिन् नाम्

Mistake	: Rimer nam	रिमेर नाम्
Mix	: Meyo mechi nam	मेय मेचि नाम्
Mourn	: Arik Donam	आरिक् दनाम्
Move	: Molen nam	मलेन् नाम्
Move (shift)	: E'ngchi nam	ऐङ्चि नाम्
Move (residence)	: E'nglen nam	ऐङ्लेन् नाम्
Narrate	: Bentom nam	वेन्तम् नाम्
Need	: Mingnam	मिङ् नाम्
Neglect	: Sengke nam	सेङ्के नाम्
Nod	: Dumpé nam	दुम्पे नाम्
Obey	: Ténam	तेनाम्
Obstruct	: Ritum nam	रितुम् नाम्
Offer	: Jinam	जिनाम्
Open	: Mokok nam	मक्क नाम्
Open (book etc.)	: Méka nam	मेका नाम्
Order	: Benlam nam	बेनलाम् नाम्
Overhead	: Tenam tesu nam	तेनाम् तेसु नाम्
Overflow	: Tolu nam	तलु नाम्
Overtake	: Riyoya nam	रियथा नाम्
Pack	: Puching nam	पुचिङ् नाम्
Pass	: E'ngbo nam	ऐङ्ब नाम्
Peel (Potato)	: Sik nam (apin)	सिक् नाम् (आपिन)
Perform	: Rinam	रिनाम्
Pinch	: Niknam	निक् नाम्
Play	: So-nam	स-नाम्
Pluck	: Intung nam	अिनतुङ् नाम्



Postpone	: Dongkuma nam	दङ्कुमा नाम्
Pour	: Tolik nam	तलिक् नाम्
Pray	: Uyi monam	अयि मनाम्
Prefer	: Paknam	पाक् नाम्
Prepare	: Ménam	मे नाम्
Press	: Ning nam	निङ् नाम्
Pressdown	: Ning lik nam	निङ् लिक् नाम्
Press in	: Gilik nam	गिलिक् नाम्
Prevent	: Latung nam	लातुङ् नाम्
Promise	: Riupé nam	रिअपे नाम्
Propose	: Ming Jinam	मिङ् जिनाम्
Pull	: Sinam/ puchnam	सिनाम् / पुच् नाम्
Pursue	: Rika nam	रिका नाम्
Push	: Ning tep nam	निङ् तेप् नाम्
Push down	: Ningjep nam	निङ् जेप् नाम्
Quarrel	: Yalung nam	यालुङ् नाम्
Question	: Tékanam	तेकानाम्
Quit	: Kayunam	कायुनाम्
Purchase	: Renam	रेनाम्
Rain	: Nyido nam	बिद् नाम्
Raise (hand)	: Lakga nam	लाकगा नाम्
Reach	: E'ngchi nam	अङ् चि नाम्
Read	: Puri nam	पुरि नाम्
Reap	: Nginam	ङिनाम्
Refuse	: Témanam	तेमानाम्
Receive	: Larik nam	लारिक् नाम्
Recognise	: Kachin nam	काचिन् नाम्

Remember	: Mingpa nam	मिङ् पा नाम्
Remind	: Mingpa monam	मिङ् पा मनाम्
Remove	: Méha nam	मेहा नाम्
Renew	: Métin nam	मेतिन् नाम्
Repair	: Médin nam	मेदिन् नाम्
Repay	: Jikur kunam	जिकुर कुनाम्
Repeat	: Jigap nam	जिगाप नाम्
Reply	: Jerek nam	जेरेक् नाम्
Report	: Bentam nam	बेनताम् नाम्
Request	: Téka nam	तेका नाम्
Rescue	: Latung nam	लातुङ् नाम्
Rest	: Do-nu nam	द-नु नाम्
Return (go back)	: E'ngker nam	अङ् केर् नाम्
(give back)	: Jeker nam	जेकेर् नाम्
Revenge	: Rirek nam	रिरेक् नाम्
Rise	: Godung nam	गदुङ् नाम्
Roast	: Hamsin nam	हाम्सिन् नाम्
Rot	: Ya-pak nam	या-पाक् नाम्
Rub	: Rionam	रिअनाम्
Save (from drawing)	: Latung nam	लातुङ् नाम्
Save (money)	: Pé-kum nam	पे-कुम् नाम्
Saw	: Ka-péné	का-पेने
Say	: Bennam	बेन् नाम्
Scatter	: Doktung dokyung nam	दक् तुङ् दक् युङ् नाम्
Scratch	: Okryak paknam	अकरयाक् पाक् नाम्



Scream	: Goknam	गक, नाम्
Search (seek)	: Kami nam	कामि नाम्
See	: Ka-nam	का-नाम्
Sell	: Pyoknam	प्यक, नाम्
Send	: Jilik nam	जिलिक, नाम्
Separate	: Achak nam	आचाक, नाम्
Shake	: Heknam	हेक, नाम्
Share	: Labam nam	लाबाम्, नाम्
Sharpen (sword)	: Pire nam (oriyuk)	पिरेनाम् (अरियुक,)
Shave	: Hikak paknam	हिकाक, पाक, नाम्
Shine	: Nyikle nam	न्यिक्ले नाम्
Shoot	: Apnam	आप्, नाम्
Shout	: Goknam	गक, नाम्
Show	: Ka-mu nam	का-मु नाम्
Shut	: Ningtum nam	निङ्, तुम्, नाम्
Skin	: Siknam (apin)	सिक, नाम्, (आपिन,)
Sleep	: Yupnam	युप्, नाम्
Smile	: Nirsnam	निरस्, नाम्
Smoke (cigarette)	: Téngnam	तेङ्, नाम्
Sneeze	: Kachi sinam	काचि सिनाम्
Snore	: Yupher nam	युफेर, नाम्
Sob	: Kapngak nam	काप्, ङाक, नाम्
Sow		
by dibbling	: Sillik nam	सिल्लिक, नाम्
by digging	: Kolik nam	कलिक, नाम्
by broadcast	: Dahlik nam	दाहलिक, नाम् /
	Pakér nam	पाकेर, नाम्

Speak	: Bennam	बेन्, नाम्
Spend	: Meha nam	मेहानाम्
Spin	: Hernam	हेर, नाम्
Spit	: Chernam	चेर, नाम्
Spread	: Hengkir hengir nam	हेङ्, किर, हेङ्, र, नाम्
Squeeze	: Hepher nam	हेफेर, नाम्
Stammer	: Bengak nam	बेङ्, ाक, नाम्
Stand	: Daknam	दाक, नाम्
Starve	: Kano nam	कान नाम्
Steal	: Déchcho nam	देचच नाम्
Stop speaking	: Bengku manam	बेङ्, कु मानाम्
Stop work	: Kam rikuma nam	काम्, रिकुमा नाम्
Strangle	: Nyumser nam	न्युम्, सेर नाम्
Study	: Riknam	रिक, नाम्
Submit	: Jikum nam	जिकुम्, नाम्
Suffer	: Hinter nam	हिन्, तेर, नाम्
Surround	: Goyum penam	गयुम्, पेनाम्
Suspect	: Ming ne nam	मिङ्, ने नाम्
Swallow	: Sing ting nam / Demit nam	सिङ्, तिङ्, नाम्, / देमित् नाम्
Sweat	: Haphar nam	हाफार, नाम्
Swell	: Béngnam	बेङ्, नाम्
Taboo	: Ari nam	आरि नाम्
Take	: Lanam	लानाम्
Talk	: Binam/Jonam	बिनाम्, / जनाम्
Tame	: Pé-nam	पे-नाम्
Taste	: Déka nam	देका नाम्



Tell	: Bentom nam	वेनतम् नाम्
Test	: Méka nam	मेका नाम्
Think	: Ming nam	मिङ् नाम्
Threaten	: Belam nam	बेलाम् नाम्
Throw	: Wernam	वेरनाम्
Thunder	: Dogum-dori	दगुम्-दरि
Tie	: Puching nam	पुचिङ् नाम्
Tighten	: Alé puching nam	आले पुचिङ् नाम्
Tire	: Api nam	आपि नाम्
Touch (with finger)	: Sekachi nam	सेकाचि नाम्
Touch (with hand)	: Mébik nam	मेबिक् नाम्
Transplant	: Lélik nam	लेलिक् नाम्
Tremble	: Tamder nam	तामदेर नाम्
Trust	: Méng jik nam	मेङ् जिक् नाम्
Try	: Rika nam	रिका नाम्
Turn	: Kakér nam	काकेर नाम्
Understand	: Chingku nam	चिङ्कु नाम्
Undress	: E'ji pinam	ऐजि पिनाम्
Unite	: Ming kum nam	मिङ्कुम् नाम्
Untie	: Takuk nam	ताकुक् नाम्
Urinate	: E'sum sinam	ऐसुम् सिनाम्
Visit	: Kakér kare nam	काकेर कारे नाम्
Vomit	: Benam	बेनाम्
Wait	: Kaya nam	काया नाम्
Wander	: E'ngkir éngir nam	ऐङ्किर् ऐङ्किर् नाम्

Warm (water)	: Ishi agu nam	असि आगु नाम्
Warm (rice)	: Achin agu nam	आचिन् आगु नाम्
Warm (body)	: Ayak agu nam	आयाक् आगु नाम्
Wash	: Jakak nam	जाकाक् नाम्
Waste	: Rimenam	रिमेनाम्
Watch	: Kaya nam	काया नाम्
Water	: Tolik nam (ishi)	तलिक नाम् (अशि)
Weave	: Sumnam (éji)	सुम् नाम् (ऐजि)
Weap	: Kapnam	काप् नाम्
Weigh	: Kika nam	किका नाम्
Whisper	: Ménsi nam	मेन्सि नाम्
Win	: Yabu nam	याबु नाम्
Wipe	: Mikak nam	मिकाक् नाम्
Wish	: Méng nam	मेङ् नाम्
Wonder	: Kangak nam	काङ्गाक् नाम्
Work	: Rinam	रिनाम्
Worship	: Uyu monam	अयु मनाम्
Write	: Liknam	लिक् नाम्



## CHAPTER :: THREE

### SOME USEFUL WORDS

#### MAN AND SOCIETY

##### (A) General :

Family	: Nam gé ni (nyi)	नाम गे' नि (बि)
Clan	: Ngillung	ङिल्लुङ्
Village	: Nampom	नाम्पम्

##### (B) Relationship :

Husband	: Nilo (nyilo)	निल ( बिल )
Wife	: Nipheng (nyipheng)	निफेङ् ( बिफेङ् )
Son	: Ku-niga	कु-निगा
Daughter	: Ku-nime	कु-निमे'
Father	: Abu	आबु
Mother	: Ané	आने'
Brother (elder)	: Achi/abing	आचि/आबिङ्
Brother (younger)	: Béru	बेरु
Sister (elder)	: Anyi/ama	आबि/आमा
Sister (younger)	: Bérma	बेरमा
Brother's son	: Béru	बेरु
Sister's daughter	: Ku-nyimé (nimé)	कु-बिमे' ( निमे' )

Brother's : Ku-nyimé (nime) कु-बिमे' ( निमे' )  
daughter

Sister's son	: Ku	कु
Lover	: Pak na	पाकना
Beloved	: Pak nam	पाकनाम
Friends	: Ajin-arum	आजिन-आरुम
Enemy	: Nimin	निमिन
Neighbour	: Nechi	नेचि

##### (C) Stages in life :

Child	: Hemi	हेमि
Boy	: Hemi-niga	हेमि-निगा
Girl	: Hemi-nijir	हेमि-निजिर
Grown up girl	: Nijir	निजिर
Youngman	: Yapa	यापा
Young woman	: Nijir	निजिर
Man (hood)	: Ni (Nyi)	नि ( बि )
Women	: Nime (Nyimé)	निमे ( बिमे' )
Man (old)	: Nyilo (Nilo)	बिल ( निल )
Women (old)	: Hongphu	हङ्फु

##### (D) Conditions of life :

Beachelor	: Tumbu	तुम्बु
Virgin	: Nijir	निजिर
Married man	: Nimé-lakubo	निमे'-लाकुब
Married women	: Nilo-lakubo	निल-लाकुब
Ailing	: Achine	आचिने



Healthy	: Ayak-aterpa	आयाक्-आतेर्पा
Fat	: Puté (poté)	पुते ( पते )
Lean	: A-mak	आ-माक्

**(E) Body parts (Human):**

Man	: Ni (Nyi)	नि ( नि )
Body	: Ayak	आयाक्
Skull	: Dumkuk	दुमकुक्
Hair	: Dumi	दुमि
Forehead	: Ngiktok	डि०क्त्तक्
Face	: Nyikmu (Ngikmu)	बिक्मु ( डि०क्मु )
Mouth	: Gam	गाम्
Brain	: Pokni	पक्नि
Eye	: Nik (Nyik)	निक् ( बिक् )
Ear	: Nirung (Nyirung)	निरुड० ( बिरुरु० )
Nose	: Naphing/Nahing	नाफिड० / नाहिड०
Lip	: Naber	नावेर्
Tongue	: Riyu	रियु
Tooth	: Hikjung	हिक् जुड०
Gum	: Hinger	हिङे०र्
Jaw	: Sokpya	सक्प्या
Chin	: Sokpya	सक्प्या
Beard	: Nammi	नाम्मि
Neck	: Lingpo	लिङ०प्
Back	: Langku	लाङ०कु
Backbone	: Hengkik alo	हेङ्क्किक् आल
Shoulder	: Gérbing	गेर्बिङ०

Chest	: Habu/Habo	हाबु/हाब
Rib	: Hekda	हेक्दा
Lungs	: Ha-ru	हा-रु
Breasts	: Chukbing	चुक्बिङ०
Nipple	: Chukcher	चुकचेर्
Arm (Upper)	: Lak po	लाक्प
(Lower)	: Lak da	लाक्दा
Elbow	: Lakbing	लाक्बिङ०
Wrist	: Langer	लाङे०र्
Hand	: Lak	लाक्
Palm	: Lakchu	लाक्चु
Finger	: Lakching	लाक्चिङ०
Nail	: Laksin	लाक्सिन्
Belly	: Nipé/Nepé	निपे / नेपे
Stomach	: Kipo	किप
Liver	: Sin	सिन्
Kidney	: Kicher	किचेर्
Waist	: Kichik	किचिक्
Leg	: Lépa	लेपा
Thigh	: Harpo	हारप
Blood	: Oyik (Oyi)	अयिक ( अयि )
Skin	: Apin	आपिन्
Bone	: Alo	आल
Vein	: Aphu	आफु
Fat	: Aphu	आफु
Marrow	: Lochin	लचिन्
Saliva	: Gamsi	गाम्सि



Sweat	: Kubam/Hapher	कुबाम् / हाफेर
Urine	: Ussum	असुसुम्
Stool	: E/I	अ / अि
Tear	: Nikla (Nyikla)	निक्ला ( न्किक्ला )
Breath	: Saknam	साक्नाम्

(F) Body parts (animals) :

Body	: Aya	आया
Horn	: Rengbong	रेड० बड०
Hoof	: Liki	लिकि
Tail	: Nyibung	बिबुड०
Paw	: Léup	लेपुप्
Claw	: Laki	लाकि
Beak	: Hikbung	हिकबुड०
Hump	: Hengkin	हेड० दिन्
Mane	: Linggung ami	लिङ० गुड० आमि
Dewlap	: Lingpuk	लिङ० पुक्
Tusk	: Site hik/Hiklo/ Hikjung	सिते हिक् / हिक् ल / हिक् जुड०
Udder	: Chukpyum	चुकप्युम्
Fur	: Amik	आमिक्
Feather	: Labmik/Amik	लाबमिक् / आमिक्
Wing	: Lab	लाब
Sting	: Nami	नामि
Dung	: Se-i	से-अि

HOUSE AND FURNITURE(a) House :

House	: Nam	नाम्
Room	: Areng	आरेड०
Place for guests	: Kereng	केरेड०
Floor	: Nyope/Piyaktak	अपे/पियाक्ताक्
Thatch (of straw)	: Mikche	मिक्चे
Veranda	: Pére	पेरे
Latrine	: Niji	निजि
Cattlepen	: Gumpa	गुम्पा
Door	: Aryap	आरयाप्
Ladder	: E'ba/Koba	अे बा/कबा
Steps	: Ba-kap	बा-काप्
Hearth	: Méring	मेरिङ०
Trays (over the hearth)	: Rapki	राप्कि
Ceiling	: Na-ka	ना-का
Courtyard	: Dodi-diku	ददि-दिकु
Fence	: Gumpa	गुम्पा
Post	: Ginga	गिङा
Central post	: Ginglo	गिङ० ल
Plank	: Pyali	प्यालि
Roof	: Kapté	कापते

(b) Furniture :

Bed	: Gadik	गादिक
Bedding	: Yupi-Yuptak	युपि-युप्ताक्



Mat	: Chare	चारे
Pillow	: Dumtam	दुमताम
Sitting blocks	: Tumko péré	तुमक पेरे
Basket	: E'bar	अे बार
(Big)	: E'ra/E'bar/E'ge	अे रा/अे बार/अे गे
(Small)	: Chali	चालि
(For fishing)	: E'dir	अे दिर
Match	: Méchak	मेचाक
Cooking pot	: Péching	पेचिङ
Plate	: Ta-li	तालि
Dish	: Péching	पेचिङ
Gourd Jar	: Pumsup	पुमसुप
Spoon	: P'enyu	पेयु
Gourd sponer	: E'juk	अे जुक
Beer	: Opo	अप
Strainer for pressing beer	: Sum (Equivalent)	सुम

### DRESS AND ORNAMENT

#### (a) Dress :

Dress	: E'ji-ébé	अे जि-अे बे
Hat of cane	: Sa-mo	सा-म
Coat	: Ul-podung	अुल-पदुङ
Raincoat	: Nyido egi	निद अे गि
Bow	: E'ri	अे रि
Arrow	: Upuk	अुपुक
Quiver	: E'git	अे गित

Spear	: Ningbung/	निङ० बुङ० /
	Ningkyo	निङ० क्य
Dao	: Oriyuk	अरियुक
Dao large	: Ketung/Tungger	केतुङ० / तुङ० गेर
Small	: Merdung	मेरदुङ०
Knife	: Riyukchik	रियुकचिक
Gun	: Mubuk	मुबुक
Powder	: Teh	तेह
Bullet	: Bukcher	बुकचेर
Shield	: Satam-saruk	साताम-सारुक
Tibetan coat	: Ul-podung	अुल-पदुङ०
Special head dress worn	: Samo	साम
Tying of hair	: Podum	पदुम

#### (b) Ornament :

Comb	: Tabu taphik	ताबु ताफिक
(made of bamboo)		
Comb	: Taphik	ताफिक
String	: Tasak	नासाक
Ear-ornaments		
for woman	: Rongnik	रङ० निक
Bead	: Tasing	तासिङ०
Bangles for		
woman	: Koji	कजि
Single piece	: So-gu	स-गु
Finger ring	: Lakchi	लाकचि
Girdle (male)	: (N.A.)	
(female)	: Dingche/	दिङ० चे/
	Hokphik/Gasor	हकफिक/गासर



Bag/pouch	: Chuku	चुकु
Pipe	: Tungdung/ Ting kyo	तुङ० दुङ० / तिङ० क्य
Fan	: Méyap	मे याप्
Stick	: Baknik/Singda/ Banik	बाक्निक / सिङ० दा / बानिक
Umbrella	: Bo-sap	ब-साप्
large (equivalent)		
„ small	: Bo-sap tupsap	ब-साप् तुप् साप्

### FOOD AND DRINK

Paddy	: Am	आम्
Rice	: Ambin	आम् बिन
Boiled rice	: Achin	आचिन
Millet	: Tami	तामि
Maize	: Tipu	तिपु
Cake	: E'tting	ऐ त्तिङ*
Soup	: Ala	आला
Mustard leaf	: Guying	गुयिङ०
Pumpkin/ Gourd	: Tapé	तापे
Cucumber	: Mekung	मेकुङ०
Brinjal	: Byayom	ब्यायम्
Tomato	: Byadik	ब्यादिक
Plantain	: Kolung	कलुङ०
Plantain flower	: Pa-puk	पा-पुक
Banana	: Ku pak	कुपाक्

Bean	: Tapi	तापि
Sweet potato	: Gure	गुरे
Arum/Taro	: E'ngi	ऐ'ङि०
Onion	: Jakuk	जाकुक्
Ginger	: Taki	ताकि
Fruit	: Api-asi	आपि-आसि
Orange	: Ontra	अन्तरा
Mango	: Am	आम्
Sugar-cane	: Bapi-bopak	बापि-बपाक्
Meat	: Adin	आदिन्
Beaf	: Se-adin	से-आदिन्
Mutton	: Yabin-adin	याबिन्-आदिन्
Dry meat	: Adin Ramsin bu	आदिन् राम्सिन् बु
Flesh	: Yakpuk	याक् पुक्
Fish	: Ngoi	ङ० ओ
Salt	: Alu	आलु
Sugar	: Senik	सेसिक्
Oil	: Telli	तेल् लि
M/Oil	: Telli	तेल् लि
Rice beer	: Opo	अप
Tobacco leaf	: Gue	गुऐ
Betel leaf	: Redik	रेदिक
Lime	: Suna	सुना
Sweet	: Titing	तितिङ०
Bitter	: Kechak	केचाक्
Hot	: Agu/Adik	आगु/आदिक
Sour	: Kusuk	कुसुक
Eating	: Dénam	दे नाम



Drinking	: Tingnam	तिङ० नाम्
Swallowing	: Demit paknam	देमित् पाक् नाम्
Licking	: Ryaknam	रयाक् नाम्
Sucking	: Byongnam	ब्यङ्ग० नाम्
Chewing	: Konyam	कन्याम्
Feast	: Débam nam	दे'बाम् नाम्
Community feast	: Débam nam	दे'बाम् नाम्
Dinner	: Arium dégam	आरिअम् दे'गाम्
Lunch	: Alu dégam	आलु दे'गाम्
Tiffin	: Alu degam	आलु देगाम्

### DISEASE AND TREATMENT

Disease	: Achik	आचिक्
Fever	: Sikaram	सिकाराम्
Malaria	: Tami	तामि
Dysentry	: E'ching	अ'चिङ्
Boil	: Helik/pigu	हेलिक/पिगु
Wound	: Oung ne	अुङ० ने
Scabies	: Aphak	आफाक्
Pox	: Tabum	ताबुम्
Tooth-ache	: Hikcheng-achi	हिक्चेङ०-आचि
Head-ache	: Dumpo-dumchi	दुम्प-दुम्चि
Ringworm	: Tador	तादर
Goitre	: Lingphuk	लिङ्ग० फुक
Fracture	: Duktak (alo)	दुक्ताक् (आल)
Vomit	: Bénam	बे'नाम्
Medicine	: Semin	सेमिन्

### OCCUPATION

#### (a) Agriculture :

Agriculture	: Rongo	रङ्ग०
Land	: Kédi	के'दि
Field	: Rongo	रङ्ग०
Jhum	: Rikpé	रिक्पे
Setting fire to Jungle	: E'mé ramkak	अ'मे'राम्काक्
Jungle cutting	: Rongo pakak nam	रङ्ग० पाकाक् नाम्
Sowing by dibbling	: Silik nam	सिलिक् नाम्
by digging	: Kolik nam	कलिक् नाम्
by broadcast	: Paker nam	पाकेर नाम्
Reaping	: La nam	ला नाम्
Harvesting	: Paknam	पाक् नाम्
Stick	: Singkyo/Banik	सिङ्ग०क्य/बानिक्
Axe	: E'phe/Heging	अ'फे/हेगिङ्
Dao	: Oriyuk	अरियुक्
Scythe/sickle	: Sare dogi	सारे दगि
Scraper	: Meghap	मेगहाप्
Broom	: Chama	चामा
Seedlings (for paddy)	: Ali-ami	आलि-आमि
Granary	: Nachung	नाचुङ्

#### (b) Trade :

Buying	: Renam/Redung/ Reku	रेनाम् / रेदुङ् / रेकु
Selling	: Pyoknam	प्यक् नाम्



Barter	: Jitung jipheng	जितुङ०, जिफेङ०
Price	: Aré	आरे
Money	: Morko/Mérko	मरक / मेरक
Shop	: Pyoku nam	प्यकु नाम
Customer	: Relékbū	रेलेक बु
Credit	: Nernam	नेर नाम
Loan	: Nernam	नेर नाम
Debt	: Dodu lané	दुदु लाने
Repaying of debt	: Jikur Kunam	जिकुर कुनाम्
Debtor	: Nerchobu	नेर चबु
Creditor	: Dodu jine/ Nercho bu	दुदु जिने / नेरचबु
Security	: Jicho nam	जिच नाम
Hire	: Lacho nam	लाच नाम

**(c) Fishing and hunting :**

Fishing	: Ngoi ménam	ङ० जि मे नाम
Net	: E'shap	अेशाप
Trap	: E'dir	अेदिर
Road	: Lamda	लाम्दा
Hunting	: Kiruk	किरुक
Trap	: E'de/Géring	अेदे / गेरिङ०

**(d) War :**

Warrior	: Nyiglin	बिग्लिन
War	: Nyimak	बिमाक
Captive	: Latung nam	लातुङ० नाम
Labourer	: Nyira/ Nyibu-nyiba	बिरा / बिबु-बिबा

Servant	: Pakbu/Nyira	पाकबु / बिरा
Slave	: Pakbu	पाकबु
(Male)	: Pakbu	पाकबु
(Female)	: Pakné	पाकने
Porter	: E'bin géyané	अेबिन गेयाने

**RELIGION, CEREMONIES, CUSTOM  
AND FESTIVALS**

Marriage (of man)	: Nyida	बिदा
Marriage (of woman)	: Nyida	बिदा
Brideprice	: Nimé-are	निमे-आरे
Negotiator	: Gindung	गिन्दुङ०
Birth	: Béng nam (ku)	बेङ० नाम (कु)
Worship	: Uyu Monam	अुयु मनाम्
Dance (mixed)	: Somin nam	समिन नाम
Dance (male)	: Bari	बारि
Dance (for driving evil spirit)	: Lime	लिमे
Dance	: Bari/Giknam (nas)	बारि / गिकनाम् (नाच)
Dance at marriage ceremony	: Somin Bari	समिन बारि
Dance with dao etc:	: Gokre	गक्रे



Community dance with female :	Dungsa bari (somin)	दुङसा बारि (समिन.)
Prayer :	Uyu monam	अयु मनाम्
Song :	Damde	दाम्दे
Divination on egg :	Pipi ka-nam	पिपि का-नाम्
Priest :	Nyibu	अबु
Heaven :	Nyido-tolo	निद-तल
Hell :	Uyu nyo	अयु-न्य
Ghost :	Uyu	अयु
Flute :	Pyongrik	प्यङ्गोरिक्
Story :	Niktin	निक्तिन्
Deities :	Uyu	अयु
Fever :	Ramnam/ Sikaram	रामनाम् / सिकाराम
Dysentery :	E'ching	अ'चिङ्
Pox :	Tabum	ताबुम्

### LAW AND ORDER

Village :	Nampom	नाम्पम्
Villager :	Nampom ni	नाम्पम् नि
Fellow-Villager :	Nampom ni	नाम्पम् नि
Outsider :	Ngin	ङिन्
Village council :	Yallung (Keba)	याल्लुङ् (केबा)

Elders :	Gimbu/Dingpam	गिम्बु/दिङ्पाम
Complain :	Mentum nam	मेनतुम् नाम
Verdict :	Benjik nam	वेन्जिक् नाम
Arrest :	Latung	लातुङ्
Abscond :	Kinam	किनाम्
Culprit :	Riphyak né	रिफ्याक् ने
Thief :	Déchcho bu	दे'च'च बु
Murderer :	Ni menbu	नि मेन्बु
Punishment :	Lépya liknam	ले'प्या लिक्नाम्
Fine :	Yulung yiknam	यालुङ् यिक्नाम्
Prison :	Paték	पाते'क्

### ANIMALS AND BIRDS

Bull :	Hepu	हेपु
Calf :	Hewu/He-u	हेबु / हे-अु
Cow (Bull) :	Yak langgo	याक् लाङ्ग
(Calf) :	Lané ku	लाने कु
Mithun bull :	Sebu	सेबु
Mithun cow :	Sené	सेने
Calf (Male) :	Sewu	सेवु
(Female) :	Sené	सेने
Pig :	E'rik/E'hrik	अ'रिक् / अ'हरिक्
Male pig :	Rikpu	रिक्पु
Pigling :	Reksung	रेक् सुङ्
Dog :	Kibu (E'ki)	किबु (अ'कि)
Bitch :	Kiné (E'ki)	किने (अ'कि)
Pup :	Kichung	किचुङ्



Cat	: Alik	आलिक.
Kitten	: Alik ku	आलिक, कु
Horse	: Seki	सेकि
Goat	: Yabin/seya	याबिन, / सेया
Billy goat	: Binbu	बिनबु
She goat	: Biné	बिने
Kid	: Seya ku	सेये कु
Cock	: Rokpu	रकपु
Hen	: Rokné	रकने
Chicken	: Ru	रू
Male	: Rokpu	रकपु
Female	: Rokné	रकने
Egg	: Pipi	पिपि
Duck	: Péjap	पेजाप
Duckling	: Jawo	जाव
Pigeon	: Pékh	पेख
Male	: Khepu	खेपु
Female	: Khené	खेने
Tiger	: Abing apa	आबिङ, आपा
Leopard	: Kerté	केर्ते
Bear	: Sutom	सुतम्
Fox	: Sicha	सिचा
Deer	: Sodum	सदुम्
Elephant	: Setté/Sité	सेत्ते / सिते
Monkey	: Sebi	सेबि
Wildcat	: Tasu	तासु
Squirral	: Take	ताके

Rat	: Kubu	कुबु
Frog	: Taték	तातेक
Fish	: Ngoi	ङ०अ
Bird	: Pétta	पेत्ता
Sparrow	: Péchit/taw peya	पेचित् / ताव पेया
Crow	: Puak	पुआक
Eagle	: Kiokam	किअकाम
Horn bill	: Poyu	पयु
Nest	: Tasup	तासुप्
Worm	: Tapum	तापुम्
Mosquito	: Tarung	तारुङ०
Fly	: Taying	तायिङ०
Bee	: Tega/Taung	तेगा / ताङ०
Honey	: Taung ala	ताङ०, आला
Butterfly	: Tatabla	ताताब्ला
Leech	: Tapet	तापेत्
Earthworm	: Tador	तादर्
Ant	: Tarup	तारुप्
Bed-bug	: Tabé	तावे
Spider	: Aparanga	आपाराङ०
Cob-web	: Rengga éshap	राङ०गा अेशाप

### NATURE

Hill	: Niodi (nyodi)	निअदि ( अदि )
Cave	: Léngpék	लेङ०पेक
Valley	: Kojo	कज
Table-land/ Plateau	: Nyoreng	न्यरेङ०



Peak	: Dicho	दिच
Plains	: Nyoreng	न्यरेङ्
Water	: Ishi	अशि
Vapour	: Hamba	हाम्बा
Waterfall	: Shiding/Shiso	शिदिङ् / शिस
River	: Shiko	शिक
Stream	: Shiko-koching	शिक-कचिङ्
Waterpoint	: Shicho/Shile	शिच / शिले
Rain	: Nido	निद
Draught	: Sintér/sinsok	सिन्तेर् / सिन्सक
Snow	: Tapam	तापाम्
Flood	: Shile/Ish-ténam	सिले/अिश-तेनाम्
Stone	: E'leng	ऐलेङ्
Earth (soil)	: Kédi	केदि
Clay	: Tékam	तेकाम
Mud	: Soriung	सरिअुङ्
Fertile	: Kédi Ninyak	केदि निन्याक
Sky	: Nido nyo	निद-न्य
Cloud	: Hapam	हापाम्
Rainbow	: Ogrigogo	अग्रिगग
Lightning	: Doriak	दरिआक
Thunder	: Dogum	दगुम्
Sun	: Doni	दनि
Sun-rays	: Doni-lelak	दनि-लेलाक
Lights	: Ong/pa	अङ् / पा
Heat	: Ahug/Agu	आहुग/आगु
Cold	: Sikér	सिकेर्
Sunrise	: Doni chalinnam	दनि चालिन्नाम्

Sunset	: Doni poganam	दनि पगानाम्
Moon	: Polu	पलु
Moon Full	: Kérbing (polu)	केरबिङ् ( पलु )
Half	: Pachi	पाचि
New	: Kérlin	केरलिन्
Moonlight	: Polu-long	पलु-लङ्
Darkness	: Kanéh	कानेह
Star	: Takér	ताकेर
Day	: Alu	आलु
Night	: Ayu	आयु
Midnight	: Ayu yupra	आयु युप्रा
Evening	: Arium	आरिअुम्
Midday	: Alu pa	आलुपा
Afternoon	: Doni tabe	दनि तावे
Morning	: Arukamchi	आरुकाम्चि
Month	: Polu	पलु
Week	: Sapta	साप्ता
Year	: Anying	आबिङ्
Air	: Dori	दरि
Wind	: Dori	दरि
Sound	: Dunam	दुनाम्
Fire	: E'mé	ऐमे
Smoke	: Mékhi	मेखि
Ash	: Mébu	मेबु
Coal	: Méri	मेरि
Fuel	: E'shing	ऐशिङ्
Flame	: Mériu	मेरिअु



Tree	: Sengné	सेङ्गे
Creeper	: Tarik	तारिक्
Bush	: Neming	नेमिङ्
Branch	: Aak/sengak	आक् / सेङ्गाक्
Leaves	: Nane	नाने
Flower	: Apiung	आपिअङ्
Bud	: Pogtom	पग्तम्
Fragrance	: Nampu	नाम्पु
Fruit	: Sengsi/ api-asi	सेङ्गसि / आपि-आसि
Ripe	: Nyimbu	बिम्बु
Skin	: Apin	आपिन्
Seed	: Ali-ami	आलि-आमि
Root	: Mamik	मामिक्
Trunk	: Singpo/Singtung	सिङ्पो/सिङ्गुङ्
Thorn	: Tawe	तावे
Glass	: Segu	शेगु
Bamboo	: Taphu/Tabu	ताफु/ताबु
Cane	: E'so	अ'स
Jungle	: Nioru/Nyuru	निअरु/वरु
Garden	: Kora	करा

METALS

Iron	: Tagi	तागि
Gold	: E'in	अ'इन
Silver	: Mérko	मे'रक्

COMMUNICATION

Footpath	: Lamda	लाम्दा
Road	: Lamda	लाम्दा
Bridge	: Sam	साम्
Hanging bridge	: Shelak	शेलाक्
Main road	: Lambung	लाम्बुङ्
Side road	: Lambik	लाम्बिक्
Road across	: Alokyam	आलक्याम्

DIRECTION

North	: Nyodum	न्युडुम्
South	: Nyoko	न्यक्
East	: Sagya (Doni)	साग्या ( दनि )
West	: Poga (Doni)	पगा ( दनि )
Up there	: Aute/au	आअुते / आओ
Down there	: Bélokyam	बेलक्याम्
On this side	: So-kyam	स-क्याम्
On that side	: Alo-kyam	आल-क्याम्

NAME OF MONTHS

(The English Equivalents are Approximate)

January	: Leking	लेकिङ्
February	: Lessar	लेस्सार
March	: Yelu	येलु
April	: Telu	तेलु



May	: Singu	सिङु°
June	: Singté	सिङु°ते
July	: Lebi	लेबि
August	: Rabi/Ralik	राबि/रालिक्
September	: Rajo	राज
October	: Para	पारा
November	: Chami	चामि
December	: Da-té	दा-ते

SEASONS

Spring	: Nyodi	बदि
Summer	: Diryu	दिरयु
Autumn	: Gedi	गेदि
Winter	: Dara	दारा

**CHAPTER :: FOUR****SOME USEFUL SENTENCES**GENERAL

How are you ? : No alédére ?

May I ask your name ?

: Ngo no péminé téduné ?

My name is Keru Chedar.

: Ngo péminé Keru Chedar.

Where do you come from ?

: No hugoloké (hugolo) hapéné ?

I come from Taksing.

: Ngo Taksing loké hapéné.

How far is it from here ?

: So ge hekam adu pénère ?

It is about 3 hours walk from here.

: Si oum gonta go soké éngdobé.

Please sit down and let us have a talk.

: Duntoké péyu gyomin sulaju.

Are you tired ? : No api pékué ?

No, I am not tired.

: Ma, ngo apima.

How is your family ?

: No namgé nyi-alé père ?

Quite well. : Alé pa.

How many wives have you ?

: No hekam go nipheng dopéné ?

I have two wives.

: Ngoké nipheng anyigo dopéné.



How many children have you ?

: No hekam go ku do-péne ?

I have two sons and a daughter.

: Ngoké ku nyiga anyi gola ku  
nyimé aken go dopéne.

Do they go to school ?

: Bulé school éngnya dinre ?

Yes, my sons go to school.

: Om, ngo ku nyiga school  
éngduné.

My daughter is too small she does not go to school.

: Ngogé ku nyimé mayungpa  
hobé school éngma.

Is your father alive ?

: No abué ater dipéne ?

Yes, he is alive. : Om, é, ater péne.

How old is he ? : E'kége anying hekam péku ?

He is about eighty years old:

: E'kége anying cham pini péku.

Where is he ? : He hugolo do-pa ?

He is the Gambura of our village.

: He ngulugé nampom gé  
Gambura he.

Where are you going now ?

: Heje no hugulo éngdibé ?

I am going to Daporijo.

: Ngo Daporijo éngdine.

What are you going there for ?

: No hugu légabé alo éngdiné.

He does not like to read.

: E'pori ningkuma.

How long have you studied in the school ?

: No hekam alu go school poripéné ?

I have been studying in the school for the  
last five years.

: Ngo anying angngo ko  
poripokuné.

You must not give up study.

: No poriam kayu mapéka.

All children must go to school.

: Milling hemi school éngya alédo.

What is the case ?

: Hugu kes é ?

Mithun have eaten my field.

: Ngo rongo ngam sibé dopéké.

I am glad to see you.

: Ngo nom kapatélu himpupéké.

Hope to meet you again.

: Nam kute kade debé mingpéké.

I shall be very glad if you go to our village.

: No ngolgé nampom éngbolo  
ngo himpure.

### EDUCATION

Do you read in a school ?

: No school lo pori déndé ?

What class do you read in ?

: No hekam class lo pori déndé ?

I read in class V : Ngo class V (angngo) lo pori

déndé.

How many students are there in your class ?

: Hekam go nyi no class lo

dopére ?

There are 16 students in my class.

: Ngo class lo íring gola akke

go dopéné.



How many teachers are there in your school ?  
 : Hekam teacher go no school  
 lo dopéné ?

There are four teachers in our school.  
 : Ngulé (ngolgé) school lo teacher  
 appi go dopéné.

How many subjects you are taught in your class ?  
 : Nul hekam subject go poridené ?  
 We have three subjects.

: Ngoloum subject poridené.  
 Do you like Arithmetic ?  
 : No arithmetic alépéré ?

No, I find it very difficult.  
 : Ma, ngo ém hinter pa:

I am weak in arithmetic.  
 : Ngo arithmetic monyuma:

Practice, it will become easy.  
 : Maki toka, kote ngam monyure.

Is the school in your village ?  
 : School nulgé nampom lo  
 dopéné ?

No, it is far away from our village but we  
 would like to have one here.  
 : Ma, ngunugé nampom a adupa  
 ho légabé ngulu school ako  
 dobé alé hem pa:

Will the villagers build a house for a school here ?  
 : So nampom gé nyié school  
 nam médobé ?

Yes, they will gladly do it.  
 : Om, ho adi mére.

Do your brother go to school ?  
 : No gé biru school éngdiné ?

No, he had given up study.  
 : Ma, é porikuma.

He does not like to read.  
 : E' pori ningkuma.

How long have you studied in the school ?  
 : No hekam alu go school  
 poripéné ?

I have been studying in the school for the  
 last five years:  
 : Ngo anying angngo ko  
 poripokuné.

You must not give up study.  
 : No poriam kayu mapéka.

All children must go to school.  
 : Milling hemi school éngya alédo.

### AGRICULTURE

Where are the cultivation field of your village ?  
 : No gé 'nampom gé' rongo  
 hogolo dopéné ?  
 Some are near the village and some are at a  
 distance:

: Pachi goné nampom néchi lo  
 dodo pachi goné adu lo dodo.  
 Are they in one area ?  
 : Milling rongonge lékobé  
 dopéné ?

No, they are in small patches.  
 : Ma é adu adu lo dopéné.  
 What are you going to sow in your jhum this year ?  
 : No ge rongo lo sinying hugu  
 lélik dobe ?



I am going to sow paddy.  
 : Ngo am lélik re.  
 Have you got any seed from last year ?  
 : Ménying gé no amli dopére ?  
 Yes, but it is not good.  
 : Om, dopéké habéloka aléma.  
 Did you get any seed from the Government ?  
 : No Govt. lo amli papure ?  
 Yes, this year I got a little.  
 : Om, sinying maying go pa-pa.  
 When do you cut your jhum ?  
 : No hedilo rikpé pakak déné ?  
 I cut jhum in cold weather.  
 : Ngo sikir polulo rikpé pakak déné.  
 When the harvest ripens ?  
 : Hedi anyi am é ngin duné ?  
 In the month of August harvest ripens.  
 : Rabi polulo am é ngindéné.  
 Have you burnt your jhum this year ?  
 : No sinying rikpé ramkak péné ai ?  
 I am late because of the rains.  
 : Ngo nyido hutola hanyung péku.  
 Do you reap the crops alone or does anybody help you ?  
 : No akin am tidéné nam nyi médor doné ?  
 The other villagers help me.  
 : Ngam nampom gé nyié médor do.  
 What will you have to pay them ?  
 : No bulém (alo-adiam) hugu jidobé ?

I shall give them some maize (corn) and give them a feast.  
 : Ngo bulém nyi tipu la dégam jidobé.  
 What implements are used in your cultivation ?  
 : Nolu hugu gé rongo ngam ména déné ?  
 We use kodali and dao.  
 : Ngol oriyuk géla kodali gé ména déné.  
 Were your crops good last year ?  
 : Nogé rongo ménying alépi ai ?  
 No, we did not get sufficient rain.  
 : Ma, nyido huma tola rongo alékuma.  
 Do you cultivate your own bamboo ?  
 : No taphu rongo médoné ai ?  
 No, we only get them from the jungle.  
 : Ma, ngol nyoku (nyoru) lo papiké.  
 How do you decide about cultivation ?  
 : Nolu rongo gé hugo ayeng médobé ?  
 The village council decided where we will cut new jhum every year.  
 : Nampom gé nyi adi é bemin sula hugulo rongo ngam padobé bendoné.  
 Do all in the villagers work together in cultivation ?  
 : Nampom gé nyi adié lékobé rongo médone ai ?



Sometimes we work together and sometimes we  
cultivate with our families:

: Léko léko rini ngol lékobé  
médune léko rini atugé nam  
gé nyi homdine:

What cultivation do the men do ?

: Nyiga adi é hugu rongongem  
méduné ?

The men cut big tree, small jungles and burn  
the jhum:

: Nyiga adié singné nété ngam  
tengkak done hoké nyoru ham  
pakak done hoké émé  
ramkak pakdoné:

### MEDICAL

What is wrong with you ?

: No hugu achi pa ?

I have cut my hand.

: Ngo lak ngam pasu tola.

How did you cut your hand ?

: No hugu ayeng bé pasu péné ?

I cut it with my dao, when I was cutting the  
jungle:

: Ngo nyoru pare ni atuhugé  
lak am pasu péné.

Much blood has come out, let me see your hand.

: No lak ui ayi alé lénpa, ngam  
kaka moto:

What medicine will you put on it ?

: No hugu semin (dobai) lik do  
be ?

I would have used leaves of arum.

: Ngo éngin gé nanne ngam likre:

Have you no other medicine ?

: No asak semin kamare ?

We can make some medicine from jungle leaves:

: Ngolu nyoru nannengam semin  
médo bé:

Do you know how to make this ?

: No chimpéné ai hugu ya  
médoné ?

No, only some men in the village know:

: Ma, nampom gé nyi pasi  
gone chimpéné:

Did you suffer before ?

: No atuk loka achi péné ?

Yes, I did suffer before:

: Om, ngo atuk loka achi péné.

Don't take rice beer when you have fever.

: No achi rini apo tengmapéka.

Take medicine and light food, drink also warm

water:

: Semin lala dotoka, dégam lo  
maying go dotoka hoké ishi  
agu tola tingtoka.

What is the wound in your leg ?

: No lépa ungné huguyang ripa ?

I fell down and was injured.

: Ngo gipha tola ungné gépéné.

I will give you medicine for it.

: Nam ngo seminjire:

Do not get wet in the rain, if you get wet you

will become ill.

: No ayak hamne nido huké  
momabé huké bolo ayak

achine:



Have you ever had dysentery ?

: No léko éching achi topai ?

Yes, my bowels were also loose.

: Om, ngo achipa, rinbung

ka/urbung achipa.

Had you any other disease ?

: Nom achak achi pere ?

Yes, I had headache, my tooth also ached, I was  
also caught cold.

: Om, ngam dopmpo ka dumchipa  
hoké hikka achipa hoké ésik  
yang achipa.

Did you take any medicine ?

: No léko semin lapéné ai ?

Yes, I took medicine from the Government doctor.

: Om, ngo léko lapéne Govt.

doctor lo.

What are the common disease here ?

: Hugu achié ayi yachukné déné ?

These are the diseases here.

: So adi achi é.

Wash your face, hand, leg and if you do so, you  
will not suffer.

: No nyikmo, lak, lépa ngem  
pyakak (sokak) bolo achi mare:

We have no soap.

: Ngolugé sabun kama:

You need no soap, you go to the river and rub  
yourself in the water.

: No sabun kama jika alé, shiko  
lo habé suktok laka.

The river is far off from the village.

: Shikohe nampom lo adu do.

You must wash if you want to keep well and  
not get sick.

: No he jaka ayak payakak to  
no achi mingma bolo.

Do you know that many illness are caused by  
dirt on your body ?

: No chimpéné ai, ayak achi  
bué kachu taning lo chido ?

The doctor told me so.

: Doctor nga bempi.

Also you must keep your village clean.

: Hobé nampom he pyakak laka.

You must cut the jungle then mosquitoes will  
not come.

: No nyoru heka pakak laka  
pakak bolo tarung hamare:

### CRAFTS

You have a beautiful coat on.

: No podung kapu he.

Where did you get it from ?

: No hugolo lapéné ?

My wife made it for me.

: Ngo nipheng he méji péné.

Do you know weaving ?

: No ésum sumlak péné ?

All our women know weaving.

: Ngol nimé immingbé molak  
péné.

They also make beautiful designs on cloth.

: Ho adi (bulé) kapu alébu  
poripoga palik do.



Have you any loom ?

: No robung rokyo dopene ?

Yes, every women has her own loom:

: Om, milling nimé gé lo robung  
rokyo do-do.

Where do you get yarn from ?

: No hugo lo tasak pa-déné ?

Our women spin yarn from cotton.

: Ngol gé nimé nge sinsaklo  
tasak médobé.

From where do you get the cotton ?

: No hugo lo singsak padéné ?

We grow cotton in our fields.

: Ngol singsak rongo médoné.

What other articles do the villagers make ?

: Nam pomgé nié hugu hugu  
médoné ?

They make bags weaven in red, yellow and black.

: Ho adihe muna lingching bula  
sama bu hoké keya bu medoné.

Who has made the fine cane basket ?

: E'so gé hik ni he kapu alé  
chali médoné ?

I myself have made it.

: Ngo atu bu medone:

Do women also make cane article ?

: Nimé adi ka éso gé médoné ai ?

No, it is a man's job.

: Ma, niga gé rise somabé.

Do you use bamboo ?

: No taphu ge kam rina déné ai ?

Yes, we use bamboo for making articles.

: Om, ngol taphu ge ébin éra  
péné dobé médoné.

What other articles do you make ?

: Nolu hugu hugu éra médoné ?

### MISCELLANEOUS (SENTENCES)

Please show me the way.

: Ngam lamda katam toka.

Go straight ahead:

: E'ngdin éngda téka.

Go to the left: : Lakchi kyambé éngnyika.

Is there any bridge on the way ?

: Lamda pengko he sam dopai ?

Yes, you will find bridges.

: Om, no sam ka-pare.

I have lost my way.

: Ngo lamda mingpa kuma:

I shall show you the way.

: Nam ngo lamda katamre.

How far is the Gaonbura's house ?

: Gambura gé nam hekam go  
adu péné ?

No, it is not very far.

: Ma, adu-ma.

It is visible: : Noke ka-pa do.

Do you see it now ?

: No heji kapado ai ?

Yes, I see it. : Om, ngo kapa do.

I want to learn Nah.

: Ngo Nah ham chening du.

I want to speak Assamese also.

: Ngo assamese ham benning do:



I can read Assamese a little.

: Ngo assamese ham maying  
maying ko richen do.

Do you understand what I say ?

: Ngo benamén no téchin pai ?

I understand you well.

: Om, ngo téchin do.

I do not understand you.

: Ngo téchin ma.

I understand everything you say.

: No bimbu milling ém ngo  
téchin do.

Please tell me what is written here.

: Bento si hugu likpére.

Can I get an interpreter ?

: Ngo kotki pare ai ?

We have no interpreter here.

: Ngol si kotki kama.

I would like to see your village.

: Ngo mulgé nampom ham  
kaning do.

We would like to see the gaonbura.

: Ngolu gambura ngam kaning do.

I am a new comer here.

: Ngo so hanig.

Where is the school ?

: Hugulo school dopene ?

Please show me the water source.

: Ngam ishi bilénku katam to.

That's wonderful.

: He kapu péné.

I like your suggestion.

: Ngo no benam ham tédo.

The weather is very fine.

: Nilo nyoku he kapu-pa.

How far is the river from here ?

: Soking hekam go shiko adu  
péné ?

You must also come with us.

: No ngul kote éngmin géte.

We wish to go round the village.

: Ngul nampom ngem éngker re.

Let us now return.

: Hije ngol éngker lakubé,

Have you been to Shillong ?

: No shillong éngpéné ?

I would like to see the school.

: Ngo school lo kaningpa.

I would like to know about the life and work

of the village.

: Ngo so nampom gé rinam

panam, hoké do-nam rinam

ngem chening do.

How many people are there in your village ?

: Hekam go ni no nampom lo  
dopéné ?

How much land have you ?

: No hekam go kédi dopéné ?

Have you any mithun ?

: No sibé dopéné ?

I have three mithuns.

: Ngo sibé oum go dopéné.

Do you smoke ? : No biri tengdéné ai ?

Yes, I smoke. : Om, ngo biri tengdéné.

Bring me a cup of tea.

: Ngam sa lo kobugo jibéke.



Bring me a chicken.

: Ngam ruchu lo aku jibéka.

What is the price of this chicken ?

: So ruchu si hekam go arere  
dum re ?

Do you like tea ?

: No sa tingbére ?

Yes, I like it very much.

: Om, ngo sa ayik alé tingling do.

Please have a cup of tea.

: Sa lo kobugo tinglaka.

Let us go.

: Ké ngolu éngnya laku.

Walk quickly.

: Ayim énglak.

You walk very slowly.

: No chu chu éngdo.

Hurry up

: Ayin bé.

I cannot walk up hill.

: Ngu téra lo éngnyuk-ma.

I am thirsty.

: Ngu hangir pa.

Are you tired ?

: No apipai ?

He is hungry.

: E' kano pa.

Where is your mother ?

: No ané hugu lo he ?

My mother is in the house.

: Ngu ané nam é dopéné.

Where is your father ?

: No abu hugulo ?

My father is in the field.

: Ngo abu rongo é.

What do you want ?

: No hugu laning pa ?

I want money.

: Ngomurko ladobe.

Where are you going ?

: No hugubéngdobé ?

I am going to the market.

: Ngo bajar pé éngdiné.

What will you buy there ?

: No alo hugo redobé ?

I shall buy salt.

: Ngo alu redobé.

Don't pay too much.

: Murko ayik jimbéka (jimabéka).

Who is coming ?

: Heik he ha-do ?

My uncle is coming.

: Ngogé akhi ha-do.

Call him, please.

: Alum belik to.

I must tell him something.

: Ngu alum hugugo bire.

Are you in a hurry ?

: No ayin do ?

I am in no hurry.

: Ngo ayim lomake.

Let us go on.

: Kélé ngol énggrap nyala kuku.

Let us stop.

: Kélé ngol kayu nyala juka.

Let us take rest.

: Kélé ngol api donya laju.

Please, wait for me.

: Ngu kaya to.

It is very cold.

: Si alé sikir pa.

The weather is not good.

: Nido kolo aléma.

It will rain heavily.

: Nido ayik huyinre.

There is cloud in the sky.

: Nido nyoté hapam ayik do-pa.



We should not go out in such weather.

: Ngol sike nido so éngnya  
mala ju.

Is it time to go? : Si éngdi poku?

No, it is too early.

: Si éngdik dodepa.

Let us take a walk.

: Kélé éngker nyala juka.

Let the man go.

: Ni éngnya moto.

Where shall we go?

: Ngol hugolo éngdobé?

We shall go to the wood.

: Ngol nyorulo éngya lajuka.

This is a big house.

: Si nam kayi pa.

The girl is good.

: Nimé alé pa.

He is a bad boy.

: E' hemi he aléma.

This is a beautiful coat.

: Si nyi podung kapu pa.

I like yellow colour.

: Ngo sama bua laning do.

Tell me an interesting story.

: Nga tening bu nitin lo  
hengtambuka.

This is an old cloth.

: Si kuyu kubu éji.

We have walked a long way.

: Ngol adu éngyapéku.

I cannot walk fast.

: Ngo ayik éngnyuma.

The road is not straight.

: Si lamda si sersima.

Which is the way?

: Hugu lo he lamda?

Is it far away? : Si adu péné?

This road is not wide, it is narrow.

: Si lamda si kayak ma, si mayung  
péné.

I am tired. : Ngu apipa (do).

I am very tired. : Ngu ayik alé apipa.

When did you come?

: No hedilo hapéné?

What have you come for?

: No hugubé hapéné?

I have come to buy salt.

: Ngu alu redobé hapéné.

What case have you come for?

: No hugu kéba lo hapéné ai?

Mithuns have eaten my crop.

: Sibé ngé ngu rongongém dotola.

What is the price?

: Hekam are re (dam)?

Will you sell it?

: No sim pyokdo bé?

I won't sell. : Ngu pyokram (pyokmare).

If you sell, I will buy it.

: No pyo kbolo ngu rere.

I won't sell it but I will give it to you as a gift.

: Ngu pyokmare ngu nam habé  
jinure.



What is your name ?  
 : No péminé hugu he ? (noké)  
 What do you want ?  
 : No hugu lado bé ?  
 Where do you come from ?  
 : No huguloké hapéné ?  
 What is that ? : E' hugu hé ?  
 Who is he ? : E' heik hé/E' hi-re ?  
 How are you ? : No hugu ayeng ripa ?/no alédéré?  
 Where do you live ?  
 : No hugu lo-do-duné ?  
 How is your father ?  
 : No abu huguya ripa ? / no abu alédéré ?  
 When do you want ?  
 : No hiknyi ladobé ?  
 Whom did yo beat ?  
 : No hiknyi jengpéné ?  
 How much do you want ?  
 : No hekam go lado bé ?  
 Which book do you want ?  
 : No hugu kitab ladobé ?  
 Let me go. : Ngam éngmo toka.  
 Let him go. : Alum éngmoto.  
 Let the girl dance.  
 : Nimé alumnas lo singamoto.  
 Let him not go. : Alum éngmoma.  
 Go soon. : Ayin lo éng to.  
 Please go soon. : Ayin bé éngto.  
 Please bring me a cigarette.  
 : Ngom cigaratte ako réjito.  
 Bring water for me.  
 : Ngom ishi lo piji péka.

Please bring me a glass of water.  
 : Ngom ishi lo glass ko piji péka.  
 Please talk to me.  
 : Ngom bento.  
 I shall go up and see him.  
 : Ngu tolo sare alum kaka dobé.  
 He goes quickly.  
 : E' ayin bé éngnyiba.  
 Go straight ahead.  
 : E'ngdin éngdatoka.  
 He will go down and see soon.  
 : Bélo é itola ayin bé kakaré.  
 You must go. : No hugubé riji éngto.  
 You should go. : No éngto.  
 Talam must carry the load.  
 : Talam ébin éra gélaka.  
 Hurry up. : Ayin bé.  
 This is very nice.  
 : Si alépa/si kapudo.  
 I wish to see your dance.  
 : Nogé nas giknam kaning pa.  
 I am thirsty. : Ngo hangir do.  
 Do not speak. : No gyoma péka.  
 To quarrel is not good.  
 : Yalung pamin sunam si aléma.  
 It is impossible.  
 : Si rilama.  
 That is right. : Ho adi rijik do.  
 That is wrong. : Ho adi répyyak do.



I have to request you.

: Nom ngo béndobé mingdoné.

He kicked that man down.

: Alum mi duta pakpéné.

Please go soon. : Ayin énglaka.

There are flowers in the garden.

: Alo longo é apyong jije dopa.

There are no men in the house.

: Alo nam é ni kama.

They went up to the field.

: E' rongo logu éngehipa.

That very man is a thief.

: Alo nié dochcho bu.

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