

Arunachal Language Series : 31

PAILIBO LANGUAGE GUIDE

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ITANAGAR**

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P R E F A C E

The Pailibo or the Libo is one of the sub-tribes of the Adis of Arunachal Pradesh. They are spread over 9 (nine) villages in the Tato, Charu and Payum areas situated on the eastern bank of the Siyom river ; while on western bank the villages viz. Tato, Tato (HQ), Tagur, Tado-Gitu, Irgo and Yapik are situated.

The population of the Pailibos, according to the 1981 census was 1382. The socio-cultural, economic, political and religious aspects of the Pailibos are almost similar to that of the Adis in general, although they have some distinctive features of their own. The Sobo-panam, a feast of merit is the main festival of the Pailibos. Sri. K. Kumar in his book entitled 'The Paibilos' has dealt with detail ethnography of the tribe. The book is published by the Research Department.

The Pailibo language is agglutinative in nature. The verb do not denote number and person. Different aspects are indicated by adding different particles. In general, their language has affinities with the language spoken by the Gallong and Minyong-Padam groups. A little variation is also seen in some of the villages of the Pailibos. The villagers of Tato adds 'ng' particle to the noun i.e. *beda* and *bedang* (Road), *keba* and *kebang* (Village council). The material of this book was collected from Yapik and Tato villages of the West Siang district. Effort has been made to prepare the book easily understandable to the general readers ; yet, however analytical part of the book is presumed to be helpful to the Researchers.

In conducting the study, I have received immense help and co-operation from various individuals and authorities. I am indebted to S/Sri Bab Pingam, Tabin Pingam, Taape

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CHAPTER :: ONE

PHONOLOGY AND GRAMMAR

1. PHONOLOGY :

The Pailibo sound system consists of the following :-

A: Consonants :-

Velar	k (क)	g (ग)	ng (ङ)
Palatal	c (च)	j (ज)	ny (n) (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)	

B: Vowels :-

i (ञि) i: (ञी) í (ञि') u (ञु) u: (ञु:)
e (ञे) é (ञे') a (ञा) a: (ञा:)

O is an open as in English 'not'. Almost all the vowels have the same quality as in Hindi. In addition, there are two distinctive central vowels i and é are common in Pailibo. To pronounce í lips are stretched and tongue is in the position for U.

Mai	—	He
E'mé	—	Fire

2: GRAMMAR :

NOUN

(a) Number :-

Number is not a grammatical feature in Pailibo: Plurality is expressed by adding the suffix 'gidi' meaning all, many etc. after nouns.

Examples :-

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Man — Ami/nyitur	Men —ami-gidi
Woman—nyime	Women—nyime-gidi
Dog —ikki	Dogs —ikki-gidi
Bird —Péttang	Birds —Péttang-gidi
Girl —nyimum	Girls —nyimum-gidi
Boy —home	Boys —home-gidi

(b) Gender :-

In Pailibo, generally the suffix 'bo' or 'po' denotes the male and 'né' for the female and the first syllable of the base is dropped by adding the suffixes.

Examples :-

<u>Common</u>	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>
Dog —ikki	—kibo	—kiné—bitch
Pig —Eyek	—yekpo	—yekné—sow
Mithun—Soe	—sobo	—soné
Foul —Porok	—rokpo	—roné
Deer —Sodum	—dumbo	—dumné
Goat —sobin	—binbo	—binné
Bear —sotum	—tumbo	—tumné

But, however, in case of human beings the two sexes are distinguished by different words:

Abo	—Father	Ané	—Mother
Nyimum	—Girl	Home	—Boy

(c) Cases :-

Seven cases may be distinguished—(i) Subject (Nominative), (ii) Object (Accusative), (iii) Instrumental, (iv) Dative (Purposive), (v) Ablative, (vi) Possessive (Genitive), (vii) Locative.

(i) **Subjective (Nominative)** :-The subject takes the suffix 'hé' and come first in order in a sentence:

Examples :-

Péttang-hé nyidong among-té dedung

: The bird flies in the sky:

Ami/nyitur—hé Jadung

: The man swims:

Manu-ge Erang-hé Kapadung

: Their houses are beautiful.

Ami-hé al-gidung : The man ploughs.

Mai dokke do-ge-ba : He has eaten.

Nyime hé eje sum-yedi ?

: Will the girl weave ?

(ii) **Object (Accusative)** :-The object follows the subject and precedes the verb with 'hém' as suffix when the objects are definite or particularised but the accusative when not particularised the suffix is dropped.

Examples :-

Ngo péttang-hém kato

: I saw the bird.

No péttang-hém kaba-ne-ye ?

: Do you see the bird ?

Mai ami-hém tutap-to

: He kicked the man down:

But in some cases the suffix is not used.

Ngokke-gébé isi-go lajika

: Bring me water:

Ngo sonyo-go apto : I killed a tiger:

Ngunu esap-níng ongo-hém ladung

: We catch fish with net:

Manu dokke-hém dodi mimi-yeku

: They will be eating rice.

Here, the above two sentences are not particularised, though objects have taken the suffix:

(iii) Instrumental :-

The instrumental suffix is 'ning' as expressed by 'with' in English.

Examples :-

Oyok-níng : With a dao.

alak-ning : With the hand:

Bangi-n'ing : With a stick.

Taru upuk-ning p ttang-h m appa
: Taru killed the bird with
an arrow;

Mai maiḱke labik-niṅ dodu
: He eats with his right hand.

Ngo bangi-níng tabi-hém hitpa
: I killed the snake with
a stick.

However, there are some cases where ‘apamlo’ is added:

Abo-gé-apamlo : With the father.

Maik-gé-apamlo : With him.

(iv) Dative (Purposive) :-

The purposive adds the suffix ‘gébé’ or legabé:

Examples :-

íkki-gébé : For the dog.

Ami-gébé : For the man:

Soé-gébé : For the Mithun.

Ngo ami-gébé émé-hém lajito

: I brought the fire for
the man:

Mai' oyok legabé ato

: He has come for the dao:

Manu bangi-legabé adung

: They have come for
the stick:

Dokke dodu=bé

: To eat rice (For the purpose
of eating rice).

Méne ladu-bé

: To catch fish (For the pur-
pose of catching fish):

(v) Ablative :-

Dissociation expressed by 'From' in English takes 'lokké' or 'lok':

Ami-lokké

: From the man:

isi-lokké

: From tree:

Mai' Along-lokké adung

: This man is coming
from Along:

Ngo mai-lokké murkong lato

: I took money from him.

Ngo mai-lokké oyok lato

: I took dao from him.

For dissociation through movement up or down or at the same level the suffix has different forms:

Along-lokké : From Along (Down).
Mechuka-lokké : From Mechuka (Up side).
Tagur dolu a-lokké : From Tagur village
(Same level).

(vi) **Genitive** :-Genitive suffix is 'gé' and some times 'gé' is not used:

Examples :-

Tapor-gé nyime : Tapor's wife.
Sonyo-gé aru : A lion's den.
Pettang-gé asup : A bird's nest.
Erang sipo : Pillar of the house.
Ali nyobu : The cat's tail.
Ami dumi-hé yakadung
: The hair of the man is black:

(vii) **Locative** :-The suffixes for the general sense, of location are 'lo',

Examples :-

Tato-lo : At Tato.
Manigong-lo : At Manigong.
Dukan-lo : At the shop.
Ngo bazar-lo dudung
: I live in Bazar.
Ami erang-lo dudung
: The man lives in the house:

(a) Special senses of location are expressed by 'rabung' in the sense of 'inside'.

Nyime gídí-hé erang-rabung-lo dudung
: The girls are inside the
house.

Jampang rabung-lo murkong durung
: There is money in the box.

(b) 'eyu' for 'Out side'.

Erang ayu-lo : Out side the house.

Erang ayu-lo du-to-ka
: Sit outside the house:

Noun declined

(a) Ami — Man:

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
(i) Nominative	Ami—Man	Ami-gídí—Men
(ii) Accusative	Ami-hém —the man	Ami-gídí-hém —The men
(iii) Instrumental	Ami-apamlo —With man	Ami-gídí-apamlo
(iv) Dative (Purposive)	Ami-gébé —For man	Ami-gídí-gébé
	Ami-legabé	Ami-gídí-legabé
(v) Ablative	Ami-lokké —From man	Ami-gídí-lokké
(vi) Genitive	ami-gé —Of man	Ami-gídí-gé
	ami-ké	ami-gídí-ké
(vii) Locative	ami-lo —In man	ami-gídí-lo

(b) isi : Tree

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
(i) Nominative	ísi—Tree	ísi-gídí
(ii) Accusative	ísi-hém —The tree	ísi-gídí-hém
(iii) Instrumental	ísi-ning —With tree	ísi-gídí-ning
(iv) Dative (Purposive)	ísi-gébé —For tree	ísi-gídí-gébé
	ísi-legabé „	ísi-gídí-legabé
(v) Ablative	ísi-lokké —From tree	ísi-gídí-lokké
(vi) Genitive	ísi-gé—Of tree	ísi-gídí-gé
(vii) Locative	ísi-lo—In tree	ísi-gídí-lo

PRONOUN

There are three classes of Pronoun :- Personal, Demonstrative and Interrogative.

(1) Personal Pronoun :-

Personal pronoun has three persons—First (Speaker), Second (Spoken to) and the third (referred to) and two numbers but no gender.

Number :- 'nu' generally denotes plural suffixes.

<u>Person</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st Person	Ngo—I	Ngunu—We
2nd Person	No—You	Nonu—You (pl.)

<u>Person</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
3rd Person	Maí—He/She	Manu—They
	Ngok-ké—me	Ngunu-ke—Us
	Ngok-ke—my	ngunu-ké—Our
	Maik-ké—His	maik-ké—him

A few suffixes are given below :-

Ngok-ké kedu-hé—My shirt

Ngunuk-ké (gé) kedu-hé—Our shirt

Nok-ké kedu-hé—Your shirt

Si nok-ke kolom héye ?—Is it your pen ?

Maik-ké hitap-hé—His book

(2) Demonstrative Pronoun :—

Demonstrative pronouns are :-

Si—This

Si-gídi—These

Hí-gé gídi—Those

Aaé/A:—That (at a distance)

aé ngok-ké sobo-hé—That is my mithun.

(3) Interrogative Pronoun :-

Interrogative pronoun is 'hí' or 'ho' and it takes suffixes:

Ho-go—What

Hí-la—Who

Ho-go-lo—Where

Hím—Whom

Hi-go—Which

Hí-go-lokké al-yasup-du ?—Which one is best ?

Si ho-go-go-la ?—What is this ?

Mai hí-la ?—Who is he ?

Personal pronoun declined

(Ngo—I)

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nominative	ngo—I	ngunu—We
Accusative	ngom—Me	ngunu-hém—Our
Instrumental	ngok apamlo —My	Ngunu-ké apamlo —With our
Dative	ngok-legabé —For me	Ngunuk-legabé —For us
	Ngok-ké-gébé	Ngunuk-gébé
Ablative	Ngok-lokké —From me	Ngunuk-lokké —From us
Genitive	Ngok-ké —On me	Ngunuk-ké —Of us.
Locative	Ngok-lo—On me Ngok-lo—To me	Ngunuk-lo—On us Ngunuk-lo—To us

(No—You)

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nominative	No—You	Nonu—You (Pl.)
Accusative	Nom—You	Nonum, nonu-hém
Instrumental	nok-apamlo	nonuk-ké-apamlo
Dative	nok-ké legabé nok-ké gébé	nonuk-ké-legabé nonuk-ké-gébé
Ablative	nok-ké-lokké	nonuk-lokké

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Genitive	nok-ké	nonuk-ké
Locative	nok-ké-lo	nonuk-ké-lo

(Mai—He)

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nominative	Mai—He	manu, bulu—They
Accusative	maim—Him	manu-hém—Them
Instrumental	maik apamlo —With him	manuk-apamlo —With them
Dative	maik-legabé —For him	manuk-legabé —For them
Ablative	maik-gébé maik-lokké	manuk-gébé manuk-lokké —From them
Genitive	maik-gé —Of him	manuk-gé —Of them
Locative	Maik-ké maik-lo —In him	manuk-ké manuk-lo —In them.

ADJECTIVE

Four kinds of Adjective may be distinguished :
Of Quality, Of Quantity, Demonstrative and Interrogative.

(1) Adjective of Quality :- 'ne' is distinctive suffix and normally precede the nouns qualified.

hai-ne ami-go	A good man.
hagu-ne kedu	Warm coat.
aso-ne ísing-go	A tall tree.
ngin-ne api-aye	Ripe fruit.
Takar nyite-go	Takar is rich.
Tapor hopen-go	Tapor is poor.
Tek-ken-ne niting-go	An interesting story.
Tagu yaa-ne-go	A rotten mango.
isi sem-ne-go	Dry wood.
haci-ne ami	Angry man.
se-ne ikki	A barking dog.

(2) Adjective of Quantity :-

(a) Indefinite :-

Haja/mangka-m	Much
Matsi ne-go	a little
Ajer-go	Some
Keba	Whole
Ayi-go	many
Attu/Pattu	half
mai mangkam/ haja-be apo tidu	He drinks much wine.
Tani dokke-hém matsi-be dodu	Tani eats a little rice.
Ngom alo-lo ajer-go Jihka	Give me some salt.
Home-hé ayi-go	Many boys.

(b) Definite :- The Cardinal numbers upto ten are :—

Aken	One
Anyi	Two
Aum	Three
Appi	Four
Ango	Five
Akke	Six
Kini	Seven
Pini	Eight
Kona	Nine
iyi	Ten
iyi-gola-aken	Eleven
iyi-gola-aum	Thirteen
Chamnyi	Twenty
Chamnyi-gola-aken	Twenty one
Chumum	Thirty
Chamum-gola-aken	Thiry one
Chamngo	Fifty
Lih	Hundred.

(i) For animals the definitive is (dor) with (A) dropped from (Ador) meaning animal:

Soé dor-ken = (Soé + ador + aken)—One Cow:

Soé dor-um = (Soé + ador + aum)—Three Cows:

(ii) 'Ber' for Coins (Rupees) from Aber:

Aber + aken Ber-ken = One rupee

Aber + anyi	Ber-nyi = Two rupees
Aber + ango	Ber-ngo = Five rupees

(iii) 'Bor' for pieces of cloth, leaves etc. from 'abor'
Aje + abor + anyi : Eje bor-nyi : Two pieces
of cloths:

Ani + abor + aum : Ani bor-um : Three
pieces of leaves.

(iv) 'Pi' for globular objects like egg, pebble;
Orange etc.

Pi-pi-ken	One egg:
Umtera Pi-um	Three Oranges:
iling pi-ngo-go	Five pebbles:

(v) 'Yo' for string of beads and also for long
objects.

Tadok yo-ken	One string of bead:
Tadok yo-nyi	Two string of beads:
Upuk yo-nyi	Two arrows:
Upuk yo-ken	One arrow:

(vi) 'Da' for pieces of wood:

isi da-ken	One piece of wood
isi da-nyi	Two pieces of wood

(vii) 'Bu' for pieces of Bamboo from (Abu).

E'-bunyi	Two bamboos.
E'-bungo	Five bamboos:

(3) Demonstrative Adjective :-

Si	This
Aé	That
Aaé	That (at a distance).

The demonstrative adjective sometime repeated, before and after the noun:

Si kitap si haidu	This book is good.
Aé home aé haima	That boy is bad.
Mai' ikki hém kadu	He sees that dog.
Nyimé home gídi hé haidu	Those girls are good.

(4) Interrogative Adjective :-

Interrogative adjectives are interrogative pronouns attached to a noun.

Hogo írik-hém ami-hé idu ?	What cultivation do the people do ?
Si hí-ge kolom héla ?	Whose pen is this ?
No him-ne mídu ?	Whom do you want ?
No hogo'lo in-ye ?	Where do you go ?

(5) Degree of Comparison :

The comparative degree is expressed by 'Yane' and the Superlative degree is expressed by 'Yachup-ne'.

<u>Positive</u>	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>Superlative</u>
Big	Bigger	Biggest
atte	atte-yane	atte-yachup-ne
Bad	Worse	Worst

<u>Positive</u>	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>Superlative</u>
haima	haima-yane	haima-yachup-ne
Black	Blacker	Blackest
Yaka	Yaka-yane	Yaka-yachup-ne
Cold	Colder	Coldest
Cikír	Cikír-yane	Cikír-yachup-ne
Cheap	Cheaper	Cheapest
répo	répo-yane	répo-yachup-ne
Beautiful	More Beautiful	Most Beautiful
Kapo	Kapo-yane	Kapo-yachup-ne
Hot	Hotter	Hottest
hagu	hagu-yane	hagu-yachup-ne
Old	Older	Oldest
nyikam	nyikam-yane	nyikam-yachup-ne
Poor	Poorer	Poorest
hopen	hopen-yane	hopen-yachup-ne
Rich	Richer	Richest
Nyite	Nyite-yane	Nyite-yachup-ne
Far	Farther	Farthest
Ado	Ado-yane	Ado-yachup-ne
Sweet	Sweeter	Sweetest
tipo	tipo-yane	tipo-yachup-ne
Ugly	Uglier	Ugliest
Kanyir	Kanyir-yane	Kanyir-yachup-ne
Young	Younger	Youngest
Yapa	Yapa-yane	Yapa-yachup-ne
Soft	Softer	Softest
Renyak	Renyak-yane	Renyak-yachup-ne

VERB

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

Ngo do-du	: I eat
Ngunu do-du	: We eat
No do-du	: You eat
Nonu do-du	: You (Pl) eat
Mai do-du	: He/She eats
Manu do-du	: They eat

TENSE**(A) Present Tense :-**

'du' or 'dung' is the particle for present tense or habit which is added to the verb.

Ngo dokke do-du/do-dung	: I eat rice.
Ngo dokke do-dé mini-du/dung	: I am eating rice.
Ngonu dokke do-du/dung	: We eat rice.
Manu ka-du/kadung	: They see.
Pétta-hé tale-lo de-du	: The bird flies. in the sky.

The present continuous has mimi-du or mimi-dung for its distinctive suffix.

Mai isi te-di mimi-du	: He is cutting a tree.
Ngo dokke do-di mimi-dung	: I am eating rice.
Ngunu Tato lokke a-di mimi-du	: We are coming from Tato.

(B) Past Tense :-

The particle for past tense is 'Pa' or 'ba'.

Ngo dokke do-pa	: I ate rice.
Mai helo in-pa	: He went there.
No ngom Jiba	: You gave me.
Ngunu maim tau-pa	: We asked him.
Ngo do-di mimi-pa	: I was eating.
Ngo tabi-go ka-ba	: I saw a snake.
Manu room rabu-lo	: They were reading in
Pori ridi mimi-pa	a room.

(C) Future Tense :-

The future indefinite takes 'Ye' as suffix.

Ngo Along-be in-ye	: I shall go to Along.
Ngo dokke-do-ye	: I shall eat rice.
Manu in-ye	: They will go.
Mai aro-a-ye	: He will come tomorrow.
Ngo arang-be inku or ye-ku	: I shall go back home.
Mai indi mimi-dung	: He is going—continuing.
Mai in-ne-ba	: He has gone—past.
Mai in-ye	: He shall go—future.

Negative :-

'ma' is the particle for negation.

Ngo dokke do-ma	: I do not eat rice.
Mai Juk-ma	: He is not running.
Ngo sen-ma	: I do not know.
Tato-be in-ma-be-ka	: Do not go to Tato.
Biri ti-ma-be-ka	: Do not smoke biri.
Me-mabe-ka	: Do not tell lie.

MOODS

There are four (4) moods in Pailibo language.

- 1: Imperative Mood
- 2: Potential Mood
3. Conditional Mood
4. Subjunctive Mood.

1. Imperative Mood :-

(a) Command 'la' and 'toka' are used:

Du to-la	: Sit down.
Alo inne-la	: You go there.
Sum ito-ka	: Do it now.
Kitap hém ngom lajika	: Bring me a book.

(b) 'ru' expresses the sense of 'must' in English:

No in-ru-toka	: You must go.
Tater, no ege sum	: Tater, you must
ge-ru toka	carry the load.

(c) Request :- Request has 'ayala'.

Ayala ngom idum-toka	: Kindly help me.
Ayala silo ato-la	: Please come here.
Ayala du-to-la	: Please sit down.
Ayala ne siti sum	: Please hand over.
maim ji-to-ka.	the letter to him.

Negative :-

Negative imperative takes 'ma'.

Biri ti-mabe-ka	: Do not smoke biri.
-----------------	----------------------

Ngok gébe isi : Do not bring water
la-ma-beka for me.
Manum kap-mo-ma
beka : Let them not cry:

2. Potential Mood :- The particle 'lak' is used to express the ability of an agent to perform.

(a) Maí isi ja-lak-du : He can swim.
Ngo-in-lak-du : I can go.
Maí agam men-lak-du : He can speak.
Ngo juk-lak-du : I can run.

(b) Negation of ability uses 'lak' followed by 'ma'.

Ngo in-lak-ma : I cannot walk.
Maí kapa-ma : He can not see.
Manu et-lak-ma : They can not write.

(c) For interrogative 'yedi' is added.

Maí isi jala yedi ? : Can he swim ?
Ngo in-la-yedi ? : Can I go ?
No siti-hém
pori-la-yedi ? : Can you read letter ?

(d) 'ma' is suffixed for negation :-

Maí ja-la-ma : He cannot swim;
Ngo in-la-ma : I cannot go.

3. Conditional Mood :-

Maí abelo-ngo-in-ye : If you come, I shall go:

No sum i-be-lo : If you do so it will be
haima-ye bad.

Doctor hé kuciri : If the doctor had not
jima-lo atsi-ne given medicine the pa-
ami-hé hi-pate tient would have died.

4. Subjunctive Mood :-

- (a) Maí in-pe lagi-du : He should go.
Maí in-pe lagi-ma : He should not go.
Nyitur he ane-abu-ge : Boys should obey
agam hém tet-pe lagidu their parent.

- (b) Desirative :- Liking or eagerness is expressed by 'lí' or 'ni'.

Ngo nokke naci-inam : I wish to see your
hém ka-lí-du dance.

Ngo nyir-lí du : I wish to laugh.

Ngo agam men-lí-ma : I am unwilling to
speak.

Ngo midu nokke atci-he : I wish you may
anik-be hai-ye-ku recover soon.

Nom Donyi-polo-hé : May Donyi-polo
aya-to-ka bless you.

- (c) Frequentive :-

Nyime-hé nyir le : The girl laughs
ceké-du again and again.

íki hé cebe-du : The dog barks
repeatedly.

Nyitur-hé-do-bé : The boy eats
ceké du again and again.

Nyime-hé kap-bé : The girl weeps
ceké du again and again.

(d) **Causative** :-

Ane-hé ao-hém po-lo : The mother showed
hém katam-ge-ba the moon to the child.

(e) **Copulative** :-

Motum-ah sonyo-hé : There are tigers in
aigo yedu : the forest.

Jampang rabung-lo : There is money in the
murko-du-du : box.

Kitab-hé table age : The book is on the
aé du-du : table.

Voice :- There is no passive voice as in English but in completed action a passive turn may be found in the following :-

Ngo sonyo-hém appa : I killed the tiger.

Si sonyo-si ngokke : This tiger was killed
ap-namé by me.

Ngo jampang sim mo-pa : I made this box.

Jampang si ngokke : The box was made
monam-hé by me.

Takar Tater-ne aya-du : Takar loves Tater.

Tater Takar ne-cin : Tater is loved by
aya-du Takar.

Miscellaneous :- Note the use of different particles in the following expressions :-

Ka-nam : To see.

hage canam	: To go up
Toknam	: To go down
Aate toka	: To come down
Anam	: To come
Aník anam	: To come up
Bé-nam	: To bring
Jinam	: To give
La-nam	: To take
la-to-la	: Take it
gu-du	: Go up
Tok-nam	: Go down
Agam men-li-ma	: Unwilling to speak
Agam men-li-ma	: Unwilling to speak (Disobey)
Agam men-ri-du	: Prohibited by custom to speak
men-cen-ma	: Which cannot be spoken
Agam men-nyo-ma	: Does not know how to speak
men-cen-ma	: Unable to speak
Ngo pailibo agam-	I do not know how to speak
hém men-cen-ma :	Pailibo language
Ngo men-té-ma	: I shall not speak

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

I eat rice	: Ngo dokke do-du
I am eating rice	: Ngo dokke dodí mimi-du
I ate rice	: Ngo dokke do-pa
I shall eat rice	: Ngo dokke do-ye
I was eating rice	: Ngo dokke dodí mimi-pa
I shall eat rice	: Ngo lokke do-ye

Are you eating rice ?	: No dokke dodi mimi du-ne-ye ?
Do you eat rice ?	: No dokke dodu-ne-ye ?
Did you eat rice ?	: No dokke do-pa-ye ?
He has taken meal	: Mai dokke do-pa
I have taken meal	: Ngo dokke do-pa
You have taken meal	: No dokke do-pa-ne-ye
To eat is good	: Do-be-lo hai-du
To eat too much is not good	: Haja-be do-be-lo haima
They eat together	: Manu aken go-be do-du
They ate together	: Manu aken go-be do-ge-ba
They will eat together	: Manu aken go-be do-ye
The child eats with his mother	: Ao-he ane apam-lo do-du
I have eaten just now	: Ngo heja-pisi do-nyum-pa
They will be eating	: Manu do-ye
What are you eating ?	: No hogo do-du-ne-la ?
I wish to eat	: Ngo do-li-du
I do not wish to eat now	: Ngo he ja do-li-ma
Eat rice	: dokke do-to-la
Please eat rice	: Ayala dokke do-to-la
You must eat rice	: No dokke do-ru-to-la
Let me eat	: Ngam do-mo-to-ka
Let me not eat	: Ngam do-mo-ma-beka
Let us eat	: Kaju do-la-ju
Please do not eat	: Ayala no do-ma-be-la-ka
I can eat	: Ngo do-la-du

Can I eat ?	: Ngo do-la-yedí ?
He can eat	: Mai do-la-du
I cannot eat	: Ngo do-nyo-ma
If you eat, I shall eat	: No do-be-lo, ngo-sin-do-ye
He should eat	: Mai do-ru-pe lagi-du
He should not eat	: Mai do-ma-pe lagi-du
He must eat	: Mai do-ru-pe lagi-du
This food is very delicious	: Si dokke si do-po-ru-du
He has finished his meal just now	: Maik dokke-hém heja pici do-me-ge-ba
The child eats again and again	: Home-hé do-be ceke-du
After eating I shall go to School	: Dokke do-ge-la-ngo school-lo in-ye
Tater, came just after I finished my meal	: Tater, ngom dokke do-me-mo-ge-la a-pa
I am feeling thirsty	: Ngo isi tí-li-du
He has gone to eat	: Mai do-ko-be in-ne-ba
When you come to Along have a food with me.	: Ngo bídi-lo Along aye-hém ngok apam-lo dokke do-to-ka

ADVERB

Four classes of Adverbs may be distinguished :-
Of Time, Place, Manner and Interrogation.

1. Adverb of Time :-

Heja	: Now
Aro	: Tomorrow
melo	: Yesterday

Alo gi-di-be : Every day

Heja pici : Just now

Ayi-yu : Before

Ko-ki-lo : After

Kamci : Morning

Ayum : Evening

Ngo alo-gidi-be

kamci-be gudu du: Everyday I get up early

Mai-aro aye : He will come tomorrow

Ngo heja-pici : I finished my meal just
dokke-hém do-nyum-pa now

Melo bon-do he-ye : Yesterday was holiday.

2. Adverb of Place :

Silo : Here

Alo : There

Holo : Where

Nece : Near

Sok pik : Below

Age : Up

Rabu : In

No silo ato : You come here

Alo in-to : Go there

No holo in-ye-ne-la ? : Where are you going ?

Mai' ditu pale-be in-to : He went up to the hill

Sum Jampa rabu-lo

le-to-ka : Keep it in the box

No ngok nece silo a-to : You come near to me.

3. Adverb of Manner :-

Anie	: Quickly
Ka-po-ne	: Nicely
Hé-bé	: Thus
At-cho-bé	: Slowly
i-po-ru-ne	: Easily
Hendi	: Carefully
Nyilor-hé	: Bravely
Hendi-la-ga-be-toka	: Carefully handle it:
Ngo pailibo agam-hém men po-rube men-du	: I can speak Pailibo lan- guage easily:
No silo aník-be a-to-ka	: Come here quickly:
At-cho-bé alo in-to-ka	: Go there slowly.

4. Adverb of Interrogation :-

Hedí-go ?	: How much ?
Holo ?	: Where ?
Hogo-be ?	: Why ?
Hedí ?	: How ?
Hedí-go ?	: How many ?
Mai holo ?	: Where is he ?
Nokke biro-hé hedí-go ?	: How many brothers have you ?
si dam hedí-du ?	: How much it cost ?
Nokke hedí anyi-du ?	: How old are you ?
No hogo-be School in-ma-du-ne-la ?	: Why do not you go to School ?

CHAPTER :: TWO

SOME USEFUL WORDS

MAN AND SOCIETY :-

General :-

Family	: Tinko/tingko	तिनको/तिङ्को ।
Clan	: hotek	हतेक् ।
Village	: dolu	दलू ।
Villager	: dolu ami	दलू आमि ।
Villagechief	: dolu agi	दलू आगि ।
village council	: dolu menne-mine	दलू मेन्ने-मिने ।
guest	: nyibo	बिबो ।
host	: biro	बिरो ।
outsider	: nyibo ami	बिबो आमि ।

Relationship :-

Male	: nyitur	बितुर ।
female	: nyime	बिमे ।
husband	: nyiko	बिको ।
wife	: nyié	बिये ।
son	: ao/horo	आओ/होरो ।
daughter	: home	होमे ।
Bride	: Makbo	माक्बो ।
bridegroom	: Nyamné	ब्याम्ने ।

father	: abo	आबो ।
mother	: ane	आने ।
brother	: abí bíro	आबि' बि'रो ।
sister	: amé bírme	आमे' बि'र'मे ।
uncle (fraternal):	apa	आपा ।
uncle (maternal):	akí	आकि' ।
Aunt	: anyí-amé	आबि-आमे' ।
father's sister	: Meme	मेमे ।
mother's sister (elder)	: moteh	मोतेह ।
mother's sister (middle)	: mo-deh	मोदेह ।
mother's sister (youngest)	: moyi	मोयि ।
Grandfather	: ato-toku	आतो-तोकू ।
grandmother	: ayo-yoku	आयो-योकू ।
grandson	: hoten	होतेन् ।
husband's father	: ato-abo	आतो-आबो ।
husband's mother	: ayo-ane	आयो आने ।
wife's father	: ato-abo	आतो-आबो ।
wife's mother	: ayo-ane	आयो-आने ।
sister-in-law	: yikné	यिक्ने' ।
brother-in-law	: yigo	यिगो ।
brother's son	: abí ge hero	आबि'गे होरो ।
brother's daughter	: abí-bíro	
	ge home	आबि'-बि'रोगे होमे ।
sister's son	: híro	हि'रो ।
sister's daughter	: híme	हि'मे ।
lover	: ajen	आजेन् ।
beloved	: aya-jijanam	आया-जिजानाम् ।

Friend	: Ajen	आजेन् ।
Enemy	: hapuk-genam	हापुक्-गेनाम् ।
Neighbour	: dugo-daggo/dager	दुगो-दाग्गो ।
Ancestor	: abo-ge-abo	आबो-गे-आबो ।

Stage in Life :-

Child	: Anga, ao	आङ्गा, आओ ।
boy	: home nyitur	होमे बितुर् ।
girl	: nyime-omeh	बिमे-अमेह ।
grown up girl	: nyimum	बिमुम् ।
young man	: yapaa	यापा ।
young woman	: meté	मेते ।
man (hood)	: gabo	गाबो ।
woman (hood)	: mehte	मेहते ।
man (old)	: nyikam	बिकाम ।
woman (old)	: héo	हेओ ।

Conditions of Life :-

Bachelor	: Nyié dūmane	बिये दुमाने ।
Virgin	: nyilo dūmane	बिलो दुमाने ।
married man	: nyié dūne	बिये दुने ।
married woman	: nyilo dūne	बिलो दुने ।
healthy	: a:é alne	आ:ए/आलने

Body Parts (Human) :-

Man	: Ami	आमि ।
body	: a:é	आ:ए ।
head	: dūmpo	दुम्पो ।

forehead	: tukko	तुक्को ।
skul	: dumko	दुम्को ।
hair	: dumi	दुमि ।
face	: nyikmo	बिक्मो ।
brain	: pinni	पिन्नि ।
brow	: nyikmé	बिक्मे ।
ear	: nyaru	वारो ।
nose	: nyapum	बापुम् ।
mouth	: nappa	नाप्पा ।
eye	: anyik	आबिक् ।
lip	: napci	नाप्चि ।
tongue	: aayo	आयो ।
tooth	: hiju	हिजु ।
gum	: hinyir	हिनिर ।
jaw	: chokko	छक्को ।
chin	: chokki	छक्कि ।
beard	: napmi	नाप्मि ।
neck	: ligu, lipo	लिगु / लिपो ।
back	: lanko, namko	लान्को / नाम्को ।
backbone	: lamko lopo, namko lopo	लाम्को लोपो ।
shoulder	: gorbi	गर्बि ।
chest	: haki	हाकि ।
Rib	: hukmi	हुक्मि ।
lungs	: haru	हारो ।
breasts	: atchu-chubi	आत्छु-छुबि ।
nipple	: atchu-chucir	आत्छु-छुचिर ।

arm	: lakpo	लाक्पो ।
upper	: kage lakpo	कागे लाक्पो ।
lower	: kamik lampo	कामिक् लाम्पो ।
elbow	: lakdu	लाक्दू ।
wrist	: lakpum	लाक्पुम् ।
hand	: alak	आलाक् ।
palm	: lakcho	लाक्छो ।
finger	: lakche	लाक्छे ।
nail	: lakchin/lakyin/ lagin	लाक्छिन् ।
belly	: kipik/kipo	किपिक् / किपो ।
stomach	: ayet	आयेत् ।
liver	: ayin	आयिन् ।
kidney	: kacir	काचिर ।
leg	: atle	आत्ले ।
blood	: uyi	उयी ।
skin	: apin	आपिन ।
bone	: lopo	लोपो ।
foot	: lecho	लेछो ।
sweat	: hachur	हाछुर ।
urine	: isi	इसि ।
stool	: taye-e	ताये-ए ।
tear	: nyikla	निक्ला ।
vagina	: itté	इत्ते ।
breadth	: chakde	छाकदे ।
penis	: emak	एमाक् ।
Nostril	: nyopum aru	ओपुम् आरु ।

throat	: giru	गिरु ।
right	: lakbik	लाक्बिक् ।
left	: lakche	लाक्छे ।
knee	: lebi	लेबि ।
heel	: ledu	लेदू ।
skeleton	: lopo	लोपो ।

Body Parts (Animal) :-

Animal	: Somen	सोमेन् ।
body	: aai	आःई ।
horn	: rebu	रेबू ।
hoof	: lebuk	लेबक् ।
tail	: nyobu	नोबू ।
claw	: leki	लेकि ।
beak	: hibu	हिवू ।
hump	: libi	लिबि ।
mame	: Sokmur, chepo	सोक्मर् ।
tusk	: keder, lisu	केदेर/लिसू ।
fur	: somi, lami	सोमि/लामि ।
wing	: alap	आलाप् ।
Sting	: nonam	नोनाम् ।

House and Furniture :-

House	: era	एरा ।
roof	: mīlo	मि'लो ।
room	: rabu	राबू ।
granary	: nasu	नासू ।
main room	: duko-rabu	दुको-राबु ।

partition	: sikkirepa/ chikkirenam	छिक्किरेनाम।
floor	: ngopeh	ङोपेह।
wall	: chikchi	छिक्छि।
ceiling	: naka	नाका।
thatch	: tapok, poksi	तापोक्/ पोक्सि।

Side :-

front	: batu	बातू।
back	: cheje	छेजे।
right	: lakbik	लाक्बिक्।
left	: lakche	लाकछे।
kitchen	: meram	मेराम्।
latrine	: kadu	कादू।
pig sty	: gumre, kikki	गुमरे, किक्कि।
poultry yard	: rokre	रोक्रे।
door	: yapgo	यापगो।
window	: kirki/goju-arū	गजु-आरु।
staircase	: gulu	गुलू।
hearth	: meram lepa	मेराम्, लेपा।
court yard	: cheba/bata	छेबा/बाता।
fencing	: cholu	छोलो।
drain	: pujir	पुजिर।
post	: botum, gīa/sīgī	गिआ, बतुम।
corner post	: gīee	गिऐ।
Gate	: yapgo	यापगो।
wood	: isi	इसि।

plank	: talu	तालू ।
bamboo	: é	एँ ।
cane	: oso	असो ।
stone	: ilí	इलि ।
bed	: gadi, hipam	गादि, हिपाम् ।
cloth	: eje	एजे ।
pillow	: dumtom	दुम्तोम् ।
mat	: kopet	कोपेट ।
basket	: pesum	पेसूम् ।
big basket	: egin, éber	एगिन्, एँवेर् ।
small basket	: chuchak	छोछाक् ।
basket for fish	: cekap / Ratak	चेकाप्, राताक् ।
lamp	: lem	लेम् ।
match	: solai, mecho chakre	मेछो, छाक्रे ।
flame	: méyak	मेयाक् ।
soot	: meyi rakit	मेयि-राकित ।
utensil	: pisi-tali	पिँसि-तालि ।
kettle	: teksi	तेक्सि ।
plate	: tali	तालि ।
cup	: kobo	कोबो ।
chungu for water	: duki	दुकि ।
chungu for beer	: duki	दूकि ।
bottle	: botor	बोतोर ।
dish	: tali	तालि ।
bottle (of gourd)	: geri pumchuk	गेरि-पुम्छुक ।
Earthen pot	: dekam pitchi	देकाम् पिँतछि ।

pot	: pitchi	पितछि ।
spoon	: anyup	आब् प् ।
Tripod (of stone)	: ili lisik	इँलि लिंसिक् ।
rice powder	: amik itti	आमिक् इँत्ती ।
beer	: nyakyin/Nyagin	बागिन् ।
strainer	: chiper	छिपेर ।
morter	: hingi	हिङ्गि ।
dao	: oyok	अयोक् ।

Dress And Ornament :-

Dress	: lemo	लेमो ।
hat (of cane)	: oso dumlup	असो-दुम्लुप् ।
lower garment	: jopo	जोपो ।
hat (of skin)	: apin dumlup	आपिन् दुम्लुप् ।
loin cloth	: hogen	होगेन् ।
coat	: sube	सुबे ।
rain coat	: bochop, nara	बोछोप्, नारा ।
shirt	: kedu	केद् ।
bow	: uyi	उयि ।
arrow	: upuk	उपूक् ।
quiver	: getbu	गेत्बो ।
shield	: sotam	सोताम् ।
spear	: nibu	निबू ।
knife	: yokcik	योक्चिक् ।
gun	: mébuk	मँबुक ।
powder	: ce	चे ।
bullet	: guli	गुली ।

comb	: tukre	तुक् रे ।
zink plug (male)	: ralu tekdin	रालू तेक् दिन ।
zinc plug (female)	: ralu tekdin	रालू तेक् दिन ।
necklace (male)	: tadok	तादोक् ।
ornament on arm (male)	: lakbu	लाक् बू ।
ornament on arm (female)	: lakken	लाक् केन् ।
ring	: lakche tage	लाक् छे तागे ।
bag (male)	: ratak	राताक् ।
bag (female)	: cha-ge	छागे ।
pipe	: tidu	तिदू ।
fan	: meyap	मेयाप् ।
stick	: bangi, banyi	बाङ्गि/बाय्मि ।
umbrella	: sati	साति ।
small	: sati matchi	साति-मात्छि ।
large	: sati atte	साति आत्ते ।

Food And Drink :-

Paddy	: amé	आमे ।
rice	: amé, dokke	आमे, दोक् के ।
millet	: tami	तामि ।
maize	: tapo	तापो ।
cook	: kenam, monam	केनाम्, मोनाम् ।
boiled rice	: nune amé, dokke	नुने-आमे ।
cake	: itti	ईति ।
raw	: leyek, numane	लेयेक नुमाने ।
roast	: banam	बानाम् ।
mustard leaf (lisak)	: guyi	गुयि ।

pumpkin	: bunse	बून्से ।
cucumber	: meh-ku	मेह-कू ।
brinjal	: lebik/bayom	लेबिक्, बायोम् ।
ladysfinger	: bandhi	बान्डि ।
tomato	: tumpulu	तुम्पूल् ।
bean	: tapeh	तापेह ।
long bean	: pesor	पेसर ।
chilli	: jaluk	जालूक् ।
potato	: dobur	दबूर् ।
sweet potato	: kore	कोरे ।
arum	: enge	एङ्गे ।
onion	: jakuk	जाकुक् ।
ginger	: takeh	ताकेह ।
fruit	: apé-aye	आपे'-आये ।
jackfruit	: ising-bala	इसिङ्क-बाला ।
pineapple	: tako-bala	ताको-बाला ।
banana	: kopak	कोपाक् ।
orange	: umtira, chantara	उम्तिरा, छानतारा ।
mango	: tagu	तागु ।
guava	: muduri	मुदुरि ।
lemon	: tatchin	तात्छिन् ।
meat	: adin	आदिन् ।
dry meat	: kancen nam	
	adin	कान्चेन नाम् आदिन् ।
egg	: pipi	पि'पि ।
yolk (of egg)	: piyok	पि'योक् ।
salt	: olo	अलो ।

sugar	: ceni	चेनि ।
sugarcane	: bapi	बापि ।
m/oil	: tula	तुला ।
beer	: nyakyin	बाक्निन् ।
Tea	: cha	छाह ।
tobacco	: dumi, mikki	दुमि, मिक्कि ।
smoke pipe	: tidu	तिदू ।
lime	: tanyo/tano	ताबो, तानो ।
sweet	: tipo	तिपो ।
bitter	: kucuk/kachak	कुचुक, काझाक ।
sour	: kuchuk	कुछुक ।
hot	: hagu	हागु ।
cating	: dodu	दोदु ।
drinking	: tidu	तिदु ।
chewing	: konyadu	कोन्वादू ।

Disease And Treatment :-

Disease	: atchi	आत्छि ।
fever	: ramdu	राम्दू ।
malatia	: tame atchi	तामे-आत्छि ।
dysentry	: eeshing	एसिङ्ग ।
cholera	: kichi	किछि ।
boil	: tachit	ताछित ।
wound	: tahré	ताहरै ।
small pox	: tabum	ताबुम् ।
chiken pox	: tali, lingin	तालि-लिङ्गिन ।
leprosy	: tayit	तायित् ।

veneral disease	: shemo atchi	सेमो-आत्छि ।
stomacheache	: kipo atchi	किपो-आत्छि ।
headache	: dumsi	दुम्छि ।
ringworm	: tamor	तामोर ।
goitre	: gipu	गिपू ।
fracture	: dirnam	दिरनाम् ।
vomit	: betnam	बेत्नाम् ।
medicine	: kusiri	कुसिरि ।
bleeding	: uyi lennam	उयि-लेननाम् ।
physician	: doctor	दोक्तोर ।
hospital	: menga	मेंका ।

Agriculture Occupation :-

Work	: Nale	नाले ।
agriculture	: irik	इरिक् ।
field	: irik	इरिक् ।
new field	: nitti irik	नित्ति इरिक् ।
old field	: aku irik	आक इरिक् ।
land	: kédé	केद ।
jhuming	: mopi irik	मोपि इरिक् ।
wet cultivation	: pata-irik	पाता इरिक् ।
setting fire to	: irik em émé rulik	इरिक् एम् एमे
jungle	nam	रुलिक नाम् ।
jungle cutting	: ising tehnam,	इसिङ तेहनाम्,
	panam	पानाम् ।
sowing	: amé sitnam	आमे सितनाम् ।
Reaping	: Amé gahnam	आमे गाहनाम् ।

manure	: pibi	पि'बि'
irrigation	: nola, pujir	नोला, पुजिर ।
digging	: dīnam/dunam	दि'नाम्, दुनाम् ।
storing	: lekum nam	लेकुम् नाम् ।
implement	: irik inane	इ'रि'क्, इनाने ।
spade	: kuyap	कुयाप् ।
axe	: hegi	हेगि' ।
dao	: oyok	अयोक् ।
crop	: ali-ano/amo	आलि-आनो, आमो ।
paddy	: amé	आमे' ।
maize	: tapo	तापो ।
millet	: tami	तामि ।
job steer	: tanyet	ताब्नेत् ।
soyabean	: peyak	पेयाक् ।
french bean	: tape	तापे ।
seedling	: amé sanam	आमे'-सानाम ।
soil	: kede	केदे ।
fertile soil	: deka/Ale ne kode	देका ।
sandy soil	: liyit kede	लि'यित् केदे ।
red soil	: dechi, dete	देछि, देते ।
black soil	: deka	देका ।

Weaving & Dyeing :-

Weaving	: eje sumnam	एजे-सुम्नाम् ।
loom	: apur, aor	आपूर, आउर ।
thread	: tachak, notu	ताछाक्, नोतू ।
thread bean	: botam	बोताम् ।

lease-rod	: lerbu, lome	लेरबू, लोमे ।
heald stick	: tapin	तापिन् ।
reed	: taa-pe	ता-पे ।
belt	: eje tayi	एजे तायि ।
spinning	: lumnam	लुम्नाम् ।
wheel	: kole	कोले ।
cloth	: eje	एजे ।
woolen	: unn	उन्न् ।
cotton	: sichak	सिच्चाक् ।
rug	: pedi	पेदि ।
black	: yaka	याका ।
red	: yali	याळि ।
yellow	: noge	नोगे ।
blue, green	: yaje	याजे ।
white yarn	: yapu	याप् ।
border	: yapo-gare	यापो-गारे ।
design	: yatak-yabak	याताक्-याबाक् ।
sewing	: hamnan	हाम्नाम् ।
needle (of bamboo)	: é pisi	एँःपिसि ।
scissors	: zamchi	जाम्छि ।

Fishing & Hunting :-

Fishing	: ongo-takdu	अङ्गो ताक्दू ।
net	: ésap	एँसाप् ।
trap	: mabe, ede	माबे, एदे ।
hook	: chaci	छाचि ।
bucket	: pesum	पेसुम् ।

boat	: sipi	सिपि ।
fish	: ongo	अङ्ग ।
bow	: uyi	उयि ।
arrow	: upuk	उपुक् ।
gun	: mebuk	मेबुक ।
poison	: omoh, bukum	अमोह, बुकुम् ।
hunting	: kilik	किलिक् ।
hunter	: nyigam	बिगाम् ।

War :-

War	: nyimak	बिमाक् ।
warrior	: nyilor	बिलोर ।
attack	: pibenam	पिवेनाम् ।
retreat	: kekkur	केक्कूर ।
surrender	: posonam	पोसोनाम् ।
captive	: papi nam	पापिनाम् ।
peace	: renyak	रेन्नाक् ।
treaty	: menju-e	मेन्जुए ।
raid	: pibenam	पिवेनाम् ।
victory	: jehnam	जेहनाम् ।
defeat	: jehnam	जेहनाम् ।
servant	: pakbo, nyira	पाक्बो, बिरा ।
slave (male)	: pakbo	पाक्बो ।
slave (female)	: pakné	पाक्ने ।
porter	: ege-geyane	एगे-गेयाने ।

Religious Ceremonies & Customs :-

Birth	: ao-onam	आओ-अनाम् ।
death	: sinam	सिनाम् ।
by natural death	: sidi	सिदि ।
by an accident	: sile	सिले ।
in an epidemic	: sili	सिलि ।
suicide	: paksir sinam	पाक्सिर सिनाम् ।
bier	: sima-gene	सिमा-गेने ।
burial	: golek	गोलेक् ।
grave	: ahgo	आहगो ।
funeral song	: kaben	काबेन ।
mourning	: henluk	हेनलूक् ।
religion	: dorom	दोरोम् ,

(Donyi-Polo)**दबि-पोलो ।**

beneficient	: ai-agam	आई-आगाम् ।
Worship	: Kumnam	कुम्नाम् ।
prayer	: kumnam	कुम्नाम् ।
song	: ponu	पोनू ।
soul	: ayit, yalo	आयित् , यालो ।
bad-omen	: kari-kanam	कारि'-कानाम् ।
good-omen	: haina-kanam	हाईना-कानाम् ।
priest	: nyibu	न्यिबू ।
offering	: uron dokke	उरोन् दोक्के ।
dance	: ponu poknam	पोन पोकनाम् ।
heaven	! Donyi-Polo	
	among	दबि-पोलो आमोङ् ।
hell	: uyu-among	उयू-आमोङ् ।

ghost	: uram	उराम् ।
flute	: tapu	ताप ।
to place plute	: tapu tapnam	ताप तापनाम् ।
story	: nitin, doyi	नितिन्, दोयि ।
narration	: menyanam	मेयानाम् ।
deities	: uyu	उयू ।

Beneficient :-

for food grain	: yaru, tachi	यारु, ताछि ।
for prosperous life	: yute	युते ।
for mithun, pigs etc.	: gute-gamte	गुते-गाम्ते ।
for child birth	: yirlen, ruleenne	यिरलेन्, रुलेन्ने ।

Buying And Selling :

buying	: renam	रेनाम् ।
selling	: puknam	पुकनाम् ।
price	: are	आरे ।
cost	: are	आरे ।
money	: murko	मूरको ।
coin	: lokdi	लोक्दि ।
shop	: dukan	दूकान् ।
bazar	: bojar	बोजार् ।
customer	: rene-ami	रेने-आमि ।
loan	: dar, narnam	दार, नार्नाम् ।
debt	: jishe	जिसे ।
interest	: nertap	नेरताप ।

Law & Order :-

village	: dolu	दोलू ।
villager	: dolu-ami	दोलू-आमि ।
village council	: dolu gaon-member	दोलो-गाओन् ।
village boundary	: dolu-ari	दोलो-आरि ।
village gate	: dolu yapgo, turbo	दोलो यापगो, तुरबो ।
village chief	: head-gaon	हेआद-गाओन् ।
village guard	: dolu kayana	दोलो कायाना ।
village dormitory	: dolu bagu	दोलो बागु ।
elder	: abi-yane	आबि'-याने ।
complaint	: pornam	पोर्नाम ।
complainant	: porne	पोर्ने ।
trial	: menki'-renam	मेनकि'-रेनाम् ।
case	: gunyi	गुन्बि ।
verdict	: menyupnam	मेन् युप्नाम् ।
arrest	: lenam, patek liknam	लेनाम् ।
culprit	: imok menmok ne	इमोक्, मेन्मोकने ।
thief	: dotcho	दोत्छो ।
murderer	: ami menne	आमि मेन्ने ।
punishment	: moritnam	मोरितनाम् ।
prison	: patek	पातेक् ।
imprisonment	: patek liknam	पातेक् लिक्नाम् ।
enclavement	: pabo sonam	पाबो सनाम् ।
fine	: dornam	दोर्नाम् ।
agreement	: tolik renam	तोलिक्, रेनाम् ।

Animals & Birds :-

Bull	: labu	लाबू ।
calf	: lao	लाओ ।
baffalo	: menjik	मेन्जिक् ।
cow	: bala	बाछा ।
calf	: bala-ao, shao	बाला-आओ, साओ ।
mithun (male)	: sobo	सोबो ।
mithun (female)	: soné	सोने ।
pig	: eyek	एयेक् ।
pig (male)	: yekpo	येक्पो ।
pig (female)	: yekne	येक्ने ।
pigling	: yego	येगो ।
dog	: ikki	इक्कि ।
bitch	: kiné	किने ।
pup	: kisu	किसू ।
cat	: ali	आलि ।
kitten	: ali-ao	आलि-आओ ।
pony	: sheki'ao	सेकि'-आओ ।
horse	: sheki	सेकि ।
goat	: sobin	सोबिन ।
billy-goat	: binbo	बिन्बो ।
she goat	: binne	बिन्ने ।
kid	: bino	बिनो ।
cock	: rokpo	रोक्पो ।
hen	: rokné	रोक्ने ।
chicken	: rogo	रोगो ।
duck	: pekam, pejap	पेकाम्, पेजाप् ।

egg	: pipi	पि'पि ।
drake	: kamné, japne	काम'ने, जापने ।
pigeon	: tangki	ताङ्कि ।
Beast	: somen	सोमेन् ।
elephant	: nuyi sote	नुयि ।
tiger	: sonyo	सोन्'यआ , सोब् ।
bear	: sotum	सोतुम् ।
deer	: sodum	सोदुम् ।
monkey	: scbe	सोबे ।
wild cat	: taso	तासो ।
squirrel	: take	ताके ।
rat	: kobu	कोबु ।
tortoise	: chermen- rangkop	छेर्मेन् , राङ्कोप् ।
lizard	: songke	सोङ्के ।
snake	: tabi	तावि ।
cobra	: ngerbi	ङ्गेर्बि ।
frog	: tatik	ताति'क् ।
fish	: ongo	अङ्ग ।
crow	: poak	पोआक् ।
hornbills	: peyo	पेयो ।
nest	: asup	आसूप् ।
worm	: tapum	तापूम् ।
earthworm	: dorka	दर्का ।
eagle	: pimi mikam	पिमि' मि'काम् ।
bird	: petta	पेत्ता ।
mosquito	: taru	तारु ।

flies	: tamit	तामित् ।
bee	: tangit-tao	ताङ्गित-ताओ ।
honey	: tangit-ala	ताङ्गित आला ।
insect	: tapum-taruk	तापुम् तारुक ।
butterfly	: popi	पोपि ।
grasshoper	: siko yoyo/takam	सिको योयो, ताकाम ।
leech	: tapet	तापेत् ।
ant	: taruk	तारुक ।
louse	: tahik	ताहिक ।
bed-bug	: taba	ताबा ।
jumping master	: taye	तायि ।
spider	: tarum	तारुम् ।
cob-web	: tarum-ciam	तारुम्-चियाम ।

Nature :-

Nature	: ditu-rakpa	दितु-राक्पा ।
hill	: ditu	दितु ।
bridge	: siam	सियाम् ।
cave	: lipik	लिपिक ।
valley	: yingkong	यिङ्कोङ् ।
plateau	: yorbe	योरवे ।
peak	: dete	देते ।
pass	: bégor	बेगर ।
slope	: delo	देलो ।
up	: tombu, teyo	तोम्बु, तेयो ।
down	: tamma, teki	ताम्मा, तेकि ।
plain	: yingko	यिङ्को ।

river	: sibu	सिबो ।
stream	: sibu	सिबो ।
waterfall	: isi siding	इसि सिदिङ्ग ।
current	: silor	सिलोर् ।
lake	: simu	सिम् ।
tank	: sile	सिले ।
waterpoint	: isi bitlenko	ईसि बितलेनको ।
spring	: isi arung	इसि आरुङ्ग ।
bubble	: sipit chane	सिपित् छाने
wave	: sinu	सिन् ।
rain	: nyido	बिदो ।
dew	: nyido acir	बिदो आचिर ।
frost	: mucu/mukchi	मुचि, मुक्चि ।
snow	: tapam	तापाम् ।
ice	: tapam mosup nam	तापाम्, मोसुप्, नाम्, हाङ्गा ।
flood	: sibuk	सिबूक ।
channel	: isi bolen nam	इसि बोलेन् नाम् ।
vapour	: amuk	आमुक् ।
water pipe	: kombo	कोम्बो ।
mountain	: ditu	दिटु ।
stone	: ili	ईलि ।
rock	: ili	ईलि ।
boulder	: lihor	लिहर् ।
sand	: liyit	लियित ।
earth	: kede	केदे ।
clay	: dekam	देकाम् ।

mud	: dejak	देजाक् ।
loam	: denyo	देन्यो ।
land	: kedo	केदे ।
high land	: gitu	गितू ।
low land	: yiman	यिमान ।
fertile	: monyo	मोब्यो ।
sky	: tale	ताले ।
cloud	: domuk	दोमुक् ।
rainbow	: ure	उरे ।
lighting	: doyak	दोयाक् ।
thunder	: dogum	दोगुम् ।
sun	: donyi	दोबि ।
sunrays	: Donyi-lalak	दोबि लालाक ।
light	: lou	लोउ ।
heat	: lagu	लागु ।
cold	: sikir	सिकिर ।
sun rise	: Donyi-chadu	दोबि-छादू ।
sun set	: Donyi adu	दोबि-आदू ।
full moon	: polo yirbi piyir	पोलौ यिरबि, पियिर ।
half moon	: polo yirchi mane	पोलो यिर्छि माने ।
new moon	: kerlen	केरलेन ।
dark moon	: polo sidu	पोलो सिदू ।
eclipse	: tamu	तामो ।
star	: takar	ताकार ।
time	: somoi	सोमोई ।
day	: alo	आलो ।
night	: ayo	आयो ।

evening	: ayum	अयुम् ।
morning	: aro	आरो ।
Midday	: alo lopo	आलो-लोपो ।
afternoon	: donyi-yupe	दोन्वि यूपे ।
down	: donyi ayeku	दोन्वि आयेकू ।
midnight	: ayo-yorah	आयो योराह् ।
month	: polo	पोलो ।
week	: pe-tam	पेताम् ।
year	: anyi	आन्वि ।
season	: digo, diye	दिगो, दिये ।
summer	: lobo	लोबो ।
winter	: diro	दिरो ।
spring	: todi-yamo	तोदि-यामो ।
autumn	: jedi	जेदि ।
airwind	: hilung	हिलूङ् ।
storm	: luzir	लूजिर् ।
cyclone	: yilung tapi	यिलूङ् तापि ।
sound	: aadu	आदू ।
fire	: émé	एँमे ।
smoke	: meyin	मेयिन् ।
spark	: mejir	मेजिर् ।
ash	: mitbu, meso	मित्बु, मेसो ।
coal	: mere	मेरे ।
fuel	: émé	एँमे ।
flame	: meyok	मेयोक् ।
tree	: siné	सिने ।
creeper	: ama, rima	आमा, रिमा ।

shrub	: ing	इङ ।
branch	: hakkek	हाककेक् ।
skin	: apin	आपिन ।
flower	: popin	पोपिन ।
leave	: ani	आनि ।
stem	: apong	आपोङ् ।
seed	: ali	आलि ।
Bud	: amum	आमूम् ।
bark	: akuk	आकूक् ।
honey bee	: tangu-ngula	ताङ्ग-ङुला ।
honey	: tangit	ताङ्गित् ।
fruit	: api-aye	आपि-आये ।
ripe	: nginné	ङिन्ने ।
unripe	: ngin mane	ङिन्माने ।
root	: sipir, papir	सिपिर्, पापिर् ।
trunk	: ising neri	इसिङ्नेरि ।
thorn	: pabu	पाबू ।
moss	: tapping	तापिङ् ।
bamboo	: é	ए ।
cane	: oso	ओसो ।
forest	: motum	मोटुम् ।
jungle	: motum	मोटुम् ।
garden	: kore	कोरे ।
timber	: isi talu	इसि तालू ।

Metals :-

iron	: lah-te	लाह्-ते ।
gold	: cer	छेर् ।

silver	: ngi	ङि ।
copper	: rah	राह ।
zinc	: bakra	बाक्रा ।

Communication :-

Communication	: bedu-beda	बेदू वेदा ।
road	: beda	वेश ।
footpath	: alle inko	आल्ले इनको ।
street	: beda	वेदा ।
bridge	: ciam, delo	चिआम, देलो ।
hanging bridge	: hamgi panam	हामगि पानाम ।
main road	: bebu	बेबू ।
dam	: isi motum nam	इसि मोतुमनाम ।

Direction :-

North	: tudum	तुदूम ।
east	: donyi-sako	दोबि-साको ।
south	: auko/tuko	आउको, तुको ।
west	: ako	आको ।
On that side	: ah palelo	आहः पालेलो ।
sunny side	: donyi chacham	
	pale	दोबि छाछाम पाले ।
on this side	: si pale silo	सि पाले सिलो ।
shady side	: doyum ko pale	दोयूम को पाले ।
up (the river)	: isi bitlam ko	इसि बितलेम को ।
down (the river)	: isi bitteko	इसि बित्तेको ।
up there	: ege telo	एगे तेलो ।
up (the sky)	: tale amo pale	ताले आमो पाले ।

down there : kamik denlepe कामि'क देनलेपे ।
 down (the sky) : tale kupponam ताले कुप्पोवाम ।

Numeral :-

One	: aken	आकेन ।
two	: anyi	आबि ।
three	: aum	आउम ।
four	: appi	आप्पि ।
five	: ango	आङ्ग ।
six	: ake	आके ।
seven	: kini	कि'नि ।
eight	: pini	पिनि ।
nine	: kona	कोना ।
ten	: iyi	इ'यि ।
eleven	: iyi laken	इ'यि लाके ।
twelve	: iyi lanyi	इ'यि लाबि ।
thirteen	: iyi laum	इ'यि लाउम ।
fourteen	: iyi lappi	इ'यि लाप्पि ।
fifteen	: iyi lango	इ'यि लाङ्ग ।
sixteen	: iyi lake	इ'यि लाके ।
seventeen	: iyi gola kini	इ'यि गला कि'नि ।
eighteen	: iyi gola pinyi	इ'यि गला पिबि ।
nineteen	: iyi gola kona	इ'यि गला कोना ।
twenty	: chamnyi	छाम्बि ।
twenty one	: chamnyi gola aken	छाम्बि गला आकेन ।
twenty two	: chamnyi gola anyi	छाम्बि गला आबि ।

twenty three	: chamnyi	
	gola aum	छाम्बि गला आउम् ।
twenty four	: chamnyi	
	gola appi	छाम्बि गला आप्पि ।
twenty five	: chamnyi	
	gola angō	छाम्बि गला आङ् ।
twenty six	: chamnyi	
	gola akke	छाम्बि गला आक्के ।
twenty seven	: chamnyi	
	gola kini	छाम्बि गला किनि ।
twenty eight	: chamnyi	
	gola pinyi	छाम्बि गला पिबि ।
twenty nine	: chamnyi	
	gola kona	छाम्बि गला कोना ।
thirty	: chamum	छामूम् ।
forty	: champi	छाम्पि ।
fifty	: chamngo	छामङ् ।
sixty	: chamke	छाम्के ।
seventy	: acham kini	आछाम् किनि ।
eighty	: acham pinyi	आछाम् पिबि ।
ninety	: acham kona	आछाम् कोना ।
one hundred	: lih	लिह् ।
one thousand	: hajar	हाजार् ।
first	: tabu	ताबू ।
second	: anyi nané	आबि नाने ।
third	: aum nané	आउम् नाने ।
fourth	: appi nané	आप्पि नाने ।
fifth	: angō nané	आङ् नाने ।

sixth	akke nané	आक्के नाने ।
seventh	: kini nané	किनि नाने ।
eighth	: pinyi nané	पिन्वि नाने ।
ninth	: kona nané	कोना नाने ।
tenth	: iyi nané	इयि नाने ।
once	: leken go	लेकेन गो ।
twice	: lenyi go	लेव्वि गो ।
thrice	: leum go	लेउम गो ।
many	: ai go	आइगो ।
single	: aken	आकेन् ।
double	: anyi	आन्वि ।
tripple	: aum	आउम् ।
half	: patche	पात्छे ।
one & half	: aken gola patche	आकेन गला पात्छे ।

Some Important Adjectives :-

Able	: inyo	इन्यो ।
absent	: ama	आमा ।
absent minded	: misen mané	मिसेन माने ।
present	: dudu	दूदू ।
all	: keba	केदा ।
ancient	: kotyum	कोत्यूम ।
annual	: anyi	आन्वि ।
angry	: hachi	हाच्चि ।
afraid	: poso	पोसो ।
asleep	: yupnam	युपनाम् ।
awake	: haru nam	हारुनाम् ।

bad	: haimane	हाईमाने ।
bad boy	: haimane ome	हाईमाने ओमे ।
beautiful	: kapo	कापो ।
big	: atte	आतते ।
black	: yaka	याका ।
blind	: nyikma	बिक्मा ।
lame	: lekek	लेकेक् ।
cheap	: reponé	रेपोने ।
clean	: hami	हामि ।
clear	: ibek-membek	इवेक-मैम्बेक् ।
cold	: hicir	हिचिर ।
costly	: are-tambune	आरे-ताम्बुने ।
coward	: posone	पोसोने ।
cruel	: chammane,	

hanyek ne छाम्माने, हानयेक् ने ।

dark	: kéné	केने ।
deaf	: rukam	रुकाम ।
greedy	: kabone	काबोने ।
dumb	: gomkak	गमकाक् ।
dirty	: kana	काना ।
Dry	: Chemne	छेमने ।
far	: ado	आदो ।
false	: imok	इमोक् ।
foolish	: nyire	बिरे ।
glad	: henpo	हेनपो ।
good	: hai	हाई ।
hard	: lerné	लेर्ने ।

heavy	: eyit	एयित ।
late	: deri	देरि ।
lazy	: mīram	मिराम ।
lost	: genyok, ngene	गेन्योक, ङेने ।
long	: aso	आसो ।
loud (speech)	: gamte	गामते ।
low (speech)	: kole	कोले ।
new	: nitti	नित्ति ।
new year	: nitti ne anyi	नित्ति ने आबि ।
old	: aku	आकु ।
only	: sinyum	सिन्यूम ।
pain	: atchi	आत्छि ।
poisonous	: dikne kane	दिक्ने काने ।
poor	: hopen	होपेन ।
proud	: atte-chune	आत्ते-छुने ।
quarrelsome	: bume-rene	बुमेरेने
rich	: nyite	बिते ।
sad	: henluk	हेनलूक ।
shy	: henyi	हेनयि ।
soft	: renyak	रेब्याक ।
shadow	: ayi-ama	आयि-आमा ।
thirsty	: hapi	हापि ।
thorny	: pabu	पाबू ।
true	: jaja	जाजा ।
tired	: ha-pe	हा-पे ।
useful	: dinnam	दिन्नाम ।
useless	: dinmanam	दिन्मानाम ।

valuable	: are-dune	आरे-दुन
fat	: poté	पोते ।
fat girl	: pote ne nyijir	पोते ने भिजिर ।
sharp knife	: reppo ne yoksik	रेप्पो ने यक्सिक ।
flower	: popin	पोपिन ।
ripe	: nginne	डिन्ने ।

SOME IMPORTANT ADVERBS :

Of Place :-

here	: si	सि ।
there	: ah	आह ।
where	: holo be	होलो बे ।
(interrogative)		

Below :-

under	: rabu	राबू ।
in a lower place	: kamik, kekki	कामिक, केक्कि ।
outside	: gayu	गायू ।
before (in front)	: habo	हाबो ।
behind	: lamko	लामको ।
around (to go)	: girgo	गिरगो ।
everywhere	: mobi	मोबी ।

Of Time :-

now	: ija	इजा ।
when	: hédi-hém	हेदि-हेम ।
any time	: hédi-lochin	हेदि-लोचिन ।
after	: koki-em	कोकि-एम ।
long ago	: atyu be	आत्यूवे ।

sometimes	: leko-gone,	
	leko-leko	लेको-गोने, लेको-लेको ।
always	: lodak bé	लोदाक ब ।
never	: hedi lochin	हेदि लोचिन ।
again	: lekota	लेकोता ।
today	: silo	सिलो ।
tomorrow	: aro	आरो ।
the day after		
tomorrow	: roé	रोए ।
yesterday	: milo	मिलो ।
tonight	: sio	सिओ ।
last night	: méyo	मेयो ।
this morning	: siro	सिरो ।
tomorrow morning	: aro-gé-aro	आरो-गे-आरो ।
this year	: singyi	सिबि ।
last year	: minyi	मिबि ।
next year	: lunyi	लुबि ।
next day	: rué	रुए ।
many years ago	: koyum kolo	कोयुम कोलो ।
yet	: hejacin	हेजाचिन ।
then	: helogé	हेलोगे ।
afterwards	: koki hém	कोकि हेम ।
once	: leko	लेको ।

Of Manner :-

how	: hogi ju	होगिजु ।
quickly	: cherebé	छेरेवे ।

slowly	: kole bé	कोलेवे ।
then	: hébé	हेवे ।
well	: halébé	हालेवे ।
in vain	: lek-dumane	लेक-दूमाने ।
quietly	: adumabé	आदूमावे ।
suddenly	: lamdubé	लामदूवे ।
easily	: ate hobé	आते-हवे ।
why	: ho ila	होईला ।
surely	: jaja-rubé	जाजा-रुवे ।
exactly	: higé-giyi chéché	हिगे-गि यि छे छे ।
not	: ma	मा ।
yes	: é	ए ।

Of Number and Quantity :-

how much	: hédigo	हे दि गो ।
how many	: hédigo	हे दि गो ।
only (this)	: sida	सिदा ।
this much	: si-nyum	सिन्नुम् ।

SOME IMPORTANT VERBS :-

abandon	: tutto	तोत्तो ।
abuse	: meno-mennam	मेनो-मेन्नाम् ।
accept	: tolik	तोलिक् ।
add	: idum-renam	इदुम-रेनाम् ।
agree	: tolik-nam	तोलिक्-नाम् ।
aim	: teh-nam	तेह-नाम् ।
arrive	: pilik nam	पिलिक्-नाम् ।
ask	: mennam	मेन्नाम् ।

assemble	: dungkum nam	दूङ्कुम् नाम् ।
astonish	: lam nganam	लाम ङानाम् ।
begin	: irop	इरोप ।
bite	: gamnam	गाम्नाम् ।
believe	: mijanam	मिजानाम् ।
bind	: yeknam	येकनाम् ।
boil egg	: pipi kenunam	पिपि केनुनाम् ।
borrow	: nernam	नेर्नाम् ।
break	: tirnam	तिर्नाम् ।
bring	: lanam	लानाम् ।
build (house)	: erah-monam	एराह मोनाम् ।
build (bridge)	: ciam-monam	चिआम मोनाम् ।
burn	: gunam	गुनाम् ।
buy	: reh-nam	रेह-नाम् ।
calculate	: kinam	किनाम् ।
call	: gok nam	गक्नाम् ।
carry	: genam	गेनाम् ।
challenge	: ganam	गानाम् ।
change	: ikup-iletam	इकुप-इलेतनाम् ।
cheat	: kupnam	कुपनाम् ।
clap (hands)	: tali-pinam	तालि-पिनाम् ।
clean (cloth)	: kakbin nam	काक्बिन् नाम् ।
collect	: isum nam, langkum	
	num	इसुम नाम्, लाङ्कुम्नाम् ।
come	: anam	आनाम् ।
come here	: silo ato	सिलो आतो ।
condemn	: topak nam	तोपाक् नाम् ।

connect	: isit nam	इसिह्, नाम् ।
consent	: tolik nam	तोलिक नाम् ।
continue	: ibe-tété	इबे-ते'ते' ।
correct	: al jaga du	आल जाजादू ।
cough	: sak nam	साकनाम् ।
cry	: sigok nam,	
	kapnam	सिगक् नाम्, काप्नाम् ।
cultivate	: irik inam	इ'रिक्, ईनाम् ।
cut	: panam	पानाम् ।
damage	: torstapa	तोर, स्तापा ।
deceive	: kuppa	कुप्पा ।
decrease	: atde yapa	आत्, दे यापा ।
demand	: koh-nam	कोह-नाम् ।
deny	: tolik ma	तोलिक् मा ।
depart	: inpen rehnam	इनपेन रेहनाम् ।
die	: sinam	सिनाम् ।
digest	: dokke imiknam	दोक्के इमिक्नाम् ।
disappear	: chenku ma	छेन्, कू ।
discuss	: barik rénam	बारिक्, रेनाम् ।
dislike	: mima nam	मि'मानाम् ।
disobey	: mani-manam	मानिमानाम् ।
dispute	: bune renam	बुने रेनाम् ।
distinguish	: chenra nam	छेनरा नाम् ।
divide	: gupen rinam	गुपेन्, रिनाम् ।
divorce	: tonam	तोनाम् ।
do	: inam	इनाम् ।
did	: ito	इतो ।

doubt	: miro nam	मिरोनाम् ।
dream	: yupma manam	यूपमा मानाम् ।
dress	: lemo nam	लेमोनाम् ।
drink	: tinam	तिनाम् ।
drown	: isi anam	इसि आनाम् ।
drown (by force)	: isi lo numlik	इसि लो नुमलिक नाम् ।
dry	: cenné	चेन्ने ।
dye	: eje linnam	एजे लिननाम् ।
eat	: donam	दोनाम् ।
embrace	: ketak rehnām	केताक् रेनाम् ।
enjoy	: henponam	हेनपोनाम् ।
enslave	: pakbo	पाक्बो ।
err	: imur	इमूर् ।
exchange	: ikup-ilet nam	इकुप-इलेतनाम् ।
exclude	: kipak nam	किपाक् नाम् ।
explain	: japji nam	जापजीनाम् ।
extinguish (fire)	: imit nam	इमितनाम् ।
fail	: in yoma	इनयोमा ।
fall	: hotet nam	होतेतनाम् ।
fear	: poso nam	पोसोनाम् ।
fence	: solu	सोलू ।
find	: pa-nam	पा-नाम् ।
finish	: ime pa, ime to	इमेपा, इमेतो ।
flow	: bit nam	बितनाम् ।
fly	: denam	देनाम् ।
forget	: nyok pen nam	ओक्पेन्नाम् ।

free	: kusi, piri	कुसि, पिरि ।
gain	: jeh-nam	जेह-नाम् ।
gather	: dukum nam	दूकुम नाम् ।
get	: panam	पानाम् ।
give	: jinam	जिनाम् ।
go	: in nam	इन्नाम् ।
greet	: karik nam	कारिकनाम् ।
grow	: sinam	सिनाम् ।
guide	: katam nam	काताम् नाम् ।
hang	: pasir nam,	पासिरनाम् ,
	pagen nam	पागेन् नाम् ।
hatch	: rogo gernam	रोगो गेरनाम् ।
hear	: tetnam	तेतनाम् ।
hesitate	: mija nam	मि'जानाम् ।
hide	: gapsinam	गापसिनाम् ।
hold	: gabe nam	गावेनाम् ।
hope	: minge nam	मि'ङगे नाम् ।
hurry	: anik	आनि'क ।
imagine	: mingki nam,	
	minam	मि'ङकिनाम् ।
imprison	: patek-liknam	पातेक-लिक्नाम् ।
include	: kilik nam	कि'लिक्नाम् ।
inform	: menpa nam	मेन्पानाम् ।
inquire	: hingki nam	हि'ङकिनाम् ।
insult	: menre nam	मेन्रेनाम् ।
interfere	: lepalo len nam	लेपालो लेन्नाम् ।
introduce	: mentam nam	मेनताम् नाम् ।

invite	: gok nam	गोकनाम् ।
join	: idum renam	इदूम रेनाम् ।
joke	: soh nam	सोइनाम् ।
judge	: penko mennam	पेनकोमेननाम् ।
jump	: yabnam	याबनाम् ।
kick	: tunam	तुनाम् ।
kill	: moke nam	मोकेनाम् ।
kill animal	: ador moke nam	आदर मोकेनाम् ।
kill mithun, pig	: sobe panam	सोबे पानाम् ।
kiss	: apup nam	आपूप नाम् ।
know	: cennam	चेननाम् ।
laugh	: nyirnam	बिरनाम् ।
laugh at	: nyirka nam	बिरकानाम् ।
lend	: nernam	नेरनाम् ।
lie (tell lie)	: meh-nam	मेह-नाम् ।
lie	: kérnám	केरनाम् ।
live	: turnam	तुरनाम् ।
look	: kanam	कानाम् ।
love	: ayanam	आयानाम् ।
love marry	: kabo renam	काबो रेनाम् ।
make	: inam	इनाम् ।
march	: innam	इननाम् ।
marry	: nyida monam	बिदा मोनाम् ।
meet	: kara nam	कारानाम् ।
measure	: ruhnam	रुहनाम् ।
milk	: omé	अमे ।
miss	: aplak pato	आपलाक पातो ।

mistake	: mīmo to/ mimur to	मि'मोतो, मिमुरतो ।
mix	: igin rehnām	इगिन रेहनाम् ।
mourn	: henluk nām	हेनलूक नाम् ।
move	: inrap nām	इनराप नाम् ।
need	: mīnām	मि'नाम्
neglect	: mīma nām	मि'मानाम् ।
obey	: mani nām	मानीनाम् ।
offer	: jinām	जिनाम् ।
open	: ikok nām	इकोक्नाम् ।
order	: menlik nām	मेनलिकनाम् ।
overtake	: inso nām	इनसो नाम् ।
pass	: innām	इन्नाम् ।
pay	: jinām	जिनाम् ।
peep	: karo nām	कारोनाम् ।
perform	: inām	इनाम् ।
plant	: ing	इङ् ।
play	: sonām	सोनाम् ।
plough	: hal gīnām	हाल गि'नाम् ।
pluck	: tīrnam	ति'रनाम् ।
postpone	: duya tīnām	दुयातिनाम् ।
pour	: isi pinām	इसिपिनाम् ।
praise	: hīrnam	हि'रनाम् ।
pray	: kumnam	कुमनाम् ।
prefer	: mīya nām	मि'यानाम् ।
prepare	: rurep	रुरेप् ।
press	: gakgap nām	गाकगाप्नाम् ।

prevent	: itum nam	इतुमनाम् ।
promise	: tolík nam	तोलिकनाम् ।
propose	: mendu be mennam	मेनदू बे मेन्नाम् ।
protect	: miying-menyi nam	मियिङ्ग-मेबिनाम् ।
pull	: punam	पुनाम् ।
purchase	: reh-nam	रेहनाम् ।
push	: numnam	नममाम् ।
push down	: numletnam	नुमलेत्नाम् ।
quarrel	: bume-rehnam	बुमेरेहनाम् ।
question	: tan nam	तान् नाम् ।
quit	: ime	इमे ।
rain	: nyido	बिदो ।
raise (hand)	: alak hiye nam	आलाक हिये नाम् ।
reach	: pilik nam	पि'लि'क नाम् ।
read	: porinam	पोरिनाम् ।
reap	: gah nam	गाह नाम् ।
refuse	: toh nam	तोहनाम् ।
receive	: larík nam	लारि'क नाम् ।
recognise	: kacen nam	काचेन् नाम् ।
remind	: mingga'p nam	मि'ङगाप् नाम् ।
repay	: jikur nam	जिकूर् नाम् ।
repeat	: lekota	लेकोता ।
reply	: menrik rehnam	मेनरि'क रेहनाम् ।
report	: pornam, menpanam	पोरनाम्, मेनपानाम् ।

request	: kumnam	कुमनाम् ।
rescue	: ilak nam	इलाक्नाम् ।
resist	: geh-nam	गेह-नाम् ।
rest	: hape nam	हापेनाम् ।
return	: jikurnam	जिकुर्नाम् ।
return (come back)	: angkur nam	आङ्कुर-नाम् ।
revenge	: ilik rehnam	इलिक् रेहनाम् ।
rise	: chanam	छानाम् ।
roast	: banam	बानाम् ।
rot	: yane	याने ।
rotten egg	: pi-ab	पि-आह ।
run	: juknam	जुक्नाम् ।
save	: lekumnam	लेकुम्नाम् ।
saw	: kato	कातो ।
say	: mennam	मेन्नाम् ।
scatter	: anir-abér	आनिर-आवेर ।
search	: manam	मानाम् ।
see	: kanam	कानाम् ।
sell	: puknam	पूक्नाम् ।
send	: gemonam	गेमोनाम् ।
separate	: ipen-rehnam	इपेन्-रेहनाम् ।
sew	: hamnam	हाम्नाम् ।
share	: gunam	गुनाम् ।
shave	: derkaknam	देरकाक्नाम् ।
shine	: liyen	लियेन ।
shoot	: appunam	आपपूनाम् ।
shout	: goknam	गोक्नाम् ।

show	: katam nam	काताम्नाम् ।
shut	: mokap nam	मोकाप्नाम् ।
sign	: tesoniknam	तेसोनिक्नाम् ।
sink	: holiday	होल्डिदाय ।
skin	: apin	आपिन् ।
sleep	: yupnam	युपनाम् ।
slip	: dapnam	दापनाम् ।
smile	; nyirnam	बिर्नाम् ।
sneeze	: maje	माजे ।
snore	: yupngar	युपङ्गार ।
snow	: tapam	तापाम् ।
sow	: liknam	लिक्नाम् ।
speak	: mennam	मेन्नाम् ।
spend	: kors nam	कोरस नाम् ।
spin	: lumnam	लुमनाम् ।
spide	: tachur churnam	ताछूर छूरनाम् ।
spoil	: ale mabe monam	आले-माबे मोनाम् ।
spread	: iyik paknam	इयिक् पाक्नाम् ।
stand	: daknam	दाक्नाम् ।
starve	: keno, kinno	केनो, किन्नो ।
steal	: dotcho	दोतछो ।
stick	: bangi, baknyi	बाङ्गि, बाक्बि ।
stop (bus)	: itum nam	इतुम्नाम् ।
stop (speaking)	: mentum nam	मेन्तुम्नाम् ।
stop (work)	: mentum nam	मेन्तुमनाम् ।
store	: lekum nam	लेकुम्नाम् ।
strike	: hitnam	हित्नाम् ।

black smith	: gare mone	गारे मोने ।
struggle	: nyimak morah nam	बिमाक् मोराह नाम् ।
study	: porinam	पोरिनाम् ।
submit	: jilik nam	जिलिक् नाम् ।
substitute	: kili	कि'लि ।
suffer	: henluk nam	हेनलूक् नाम् ।
surround	: jirgo nam	जिरगो नाम् ।
suspect	: m'iro nam	मि'रो नाम् ।
swallow	: jamnam	जामनाम् ।
sweat	: hachur	हाछूर ।
sweet	: tipo	तिपो ।
swell	: jinam	जिनाम् ।
swim	: janam	जानाम् ।
taboo	: ari	आरि' ।
take	: lanam	लानाम् ।
talk	: mennam	मेननाम् ।
tame	: sonam	सोनाम् ।
taste	: doki tiki nam	दोकि ति'कि'नाम् ।
tear	: nyikla	बिक्ला ।
tell	: barik nam	बारिक् नाम् ।
think	: minam	मि'नाम् ।
threaten	: menlap nam	मेनलाप् नाम् ।
throw	: ornam, érnám	अरनाम्, एरनाम् ।
thunder	: dogum	दोगुम् ।
tie	: leknam	लेक्नाम् ।
tighten	: pushi nam	पुशि ।

tire	: hape	हापे ।
touch	: mosit	मोसित् ।
transplant	: dinam, lenam	दिनाम् , लेनाम् ।
tremble	: paden	पादेन ।
trust	: mijanam	मिजानाम् ।
try	: ikinam	इकिनाम् ।
tumble	: holet	होलेत् ।
turn	: jirkur	जिरकुर ।
unbind	: keyaknam	केयाकनाम् ।
understand	: cennam	चेन्नाम् ।
undress	: abinne	आबिन्ने ।
unite	: leken	लेकेन् ।
urinate	: siga	सिगा ।
unlike	: mīmanam	मिमानाम् ।
unlucky	: apshamane	आपसामाने ।
visit	: kago nam	कागो नाम् ।
vomit	: batnam	बातनाम् ।
wait	: keyanam	केयानाम् ।
wander	: gorne	गोरने ।
warm	: agu	आगु ।
wash	: kaknam	काक्नाम् ।
waste	: ipak mabe ka	इपाक मावे का ।
water	: isi	इसि ।
wear cloth	: eje-kohnam	एजे-कोहनाम् ।
weave	: chumnam	छुमनाम् ।
weed	: bunam	बुनाम् ।
weep	: kapnam	कापनाम् ।

weight	: ayit	आयित् ।
whisper	: mensinam	मेनसिनाम् ।
win	: jehnam	जेहनाम् ।
wish	: minam	मिनाम् ।
wonder	: lamngak	लामङ्गाक् ।
workship	: kumnam	कुम्नाम् ।
wound	: tareh	तारेह ।
Wrestle	: nuranam	नूरानाम् ।
write	: etnam	एत्नाम् ।
work	: gida nyinam	गिदा बिनाम् ।

Some Important Conjunctions :-

And	: helokgé	हेलकगे ।
or	: hégé-o-malo	हेगे-अ-मालो ।
because	: hebe idukebe	हेबे इदुकेबे ।
therefore	: si giyi be	सि-गि यि बे ।
but	: hebe ila sin	हेबे इला सिन ।

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CHAPTER :: THREE

SOME USEFUL SENTENCES

First meeting/greeting :-

Pailibo has no equivalent words for greetings as “good morning” or “Nomoste”. However, the expression “How are you” ?—NO HAI DUYE ? or NO ALDUYE ? may be used for greetings as “Good morning” or “Nomoste”.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Good morning | - alduye/haiduye; |
| How are you ? | - No hai duye/alduye ? |
| May I stay in your house ? | = ngo nokke era-lo
dulayededi ? |
| You are welcome | - No haibe atoka; |
| Where do you come from ? | -No hogo lokke apane ? |
| I come from Along | - Ngo Along lokke apane. |
| For how many days you will be stay here ? | - Hétdí alo go no silo dudu
bela ? |
| I will stay for 10 days only: | - Ngo silo loying go duye. |
| May I know your name ? | - Ngo nokke amin hem
cenlayedi ? |
| Yes, why not ? | - é, no cenlaye ? |
| My name is Taru Rinya: | - Ngokke amin hé
Taru Rinya. |

- Thank you very much - Al rudu.
Thank you - Aldu.
I want to meet - Ngo gaon burah hém
gaon burah kapa renidu.
Where is his house ? - Mikke erang hé hogo lodi ?
Come with me - Ngo apam lo ato ka.
Can you show me ? - No ngom katom layedi ?
I shall show you the - Ngo nom gaon burah ge
gaon burah's house: era hém katom ye.
Please take me there: - Ngam alo inge layika.
I may lost my way - Ngo ngokke beda hém
mitpen toku.
I shall take you there - Ngo nom alo inge ye.
That is the gaon - A-h na gaon burah ge era
burah's house: nge.
I don't know the way - Ngo beda hém cenkuma.
Please show me the way- Ngam beda hém katom
layika..
Go to the right - Lakbík pale bé into ka.
Go to the left - Lakche pale bé into ka.
Go straight - Teh-da jija-be into ka.
Is there any bridge ? - Hélo ciam dudu ye ?
Yes, there is. - A-h, híge dudu.
Is the road wide ? - Beda hé takte duye ?
No, it is narrow - Ma, tatnga du.
Is it far ? - Si ado duye ?
No, it is not very far - Ma, si ado ma.
Father - Abo

Mother	- Ane
Elder brother	- Abi
Elder sister	- birme
Husband	- Nyilo
Wife	- Nyié
Boy	- Nyitur
Son	- Horo
Daughter	- Home
Family	- Tinko

Food & Drinks :-

I am hungry	- Ngo keno du
I am very hungry	- Ngo keno jaja du
I want food	- Ngo dokke dindu
Do you take rice ?	- No ame dopa ai ?
I am not hungry	- Ngo keno ma:
I want cold water	- Ngo henyik ne isi dindu
I do not want	- Ngo dinma
I want salt	- Ngo olo dindu
I am thirsty	- Ngo napi du.
I do not wish to eat	- Ngo dindu be mima
Do you smoke biri ?	- No biri tidu neye ?
Yes, I smoke biri	- E', ngo biri tidu ne.
Let us take rice	- Kaju ngonu ame doye ju
Do you eat meat of mithun? - No	sobe adin dodune ?
I will not eat	- Ngo doram
Taste it	- doki toke

Tasteful	- é-dopo du
Untasteful	- doken ma
Uncooked rice	- numa-ne-doke
Cooked rice	- nune-doke
Vegetable	- oh
Soup	- alang
Fish	- ongo
Pork	- éyek adin
Sour	- donyi-ne
Maize	- Tapo
Pumpkin	- bumce
Brinjal	- bayom
Tomato	- Tumpuluk
Chilli	- Jaluk
Water	- isi
Hot water	- hagu-ne-isi
Cold water	- henyik-ne-isi
Laisag	- guying

With a Physician :-

Sir, I have a stomach pain	- Migom é ngo kiponge atchidu,
Take this medicine	- Si kusiri sim dotoka
Breath deeply	- albé amuk chato
Drink boiled water	- isi sigu titoka
Do not go out	- No ayu be inma.
Do not worry	- No posoma beka.
I shall give you injection-	Nam ngo beji nékye.

You will get well - No ale yeku.
He is ill - Mí atchi du
Admit him in the hospital-Mím hospital lo
dumotoka:
I have fever - Ngo ramdung
I have cough - Ngo sakramdung
I have headache - Ngo dumsi du.
He has trouble in ear - Mí ngerung lo atchi du.
He has injured his leg - Mí míkke ale lo tare gedu
It's bleeding - Si uyi lendung
He cannot walk well - Mí ale be inlak ma
Bring your urine, stool - Ngokke isi, taye delokke
and spite. takak hém gípí toka
porika idu be.

Craft and Weaving :-

Can you weave a cloth ? - No eje sumla yedi ?
Yes, I can weave - É, ngo sumladu:
I am weaving Pailibo coat-Ngo Pailibo kedu hém
sumladu.
Do you like weaving ? - No eje sumnam hém
albe/haibe mídu ye ?
Yes, I like weaving - E', ngo alrube eje
very much sumnam hém mídu
This cloth is very good - Si eje si ale rudu
What is the price ? - Hetdi go are ?
The cost is ten rupees - Siloge are hé barying hé
Can you make a murah ?- No mura go mala yedi ?

How much it cost ? - Silo ge hetdi are hé ?
This murah is - Si murah silo ge are hé
five rupees only. murko barngo hé.

At the Shop :-

Will you sell this shirt ? - No si kedu sum pukdu
beye ?

Yes, I will sell it. - E', ngo sum pukdu be.

What is the price ? - Hetdi are hé ?

Twenty rupees only. - Chamnyi hénym.

Oh, it's very cheap ! - E', si ayi go dame manyi !

I want to buy salt. - Ngo olo redu be midu.

Weight one kg. - Ngom ne olo kg go
chajika.

How much will you take ? - No hetdi go ladu be ?

Three rupees. - Barum go.

Oh, very costly ! - E', dam du-nyi !

Agriculture :-

Where are you going ? - No hogolo inye ne ?

I am going to my paddy field. - Ngo pata be inye.

What will you do there ? - No bolo hogo idube ?

For reaping. - Amé langko be.

I will bring paddy, - Ngo ame, tami helokke
millet and maize: tapo langela geye ku;

Do you like jhuming ? - No irik hémne midung hai ?

What do you grow there ? - No hélo hogo ledu be ?

We used to grow paddy, - Ngunu amé, tami, tapo
millet, jobstear, helokke tazet ladu.
maize etc.

At School :-

Do you go to school ? - No iskul indu ne ?

What class do you read ? - No hetdí class lo pori
dune ?

I read in class V: - Ngo class ango lo pori
dune:

How many students are - Hetdí homeh go nokke
there in your school ? class lo pori du ?

How many boys are - Hetdí nyitur go hélo
there ? dudu ?

How many girls are - Hetdí nyime go a'lo dudu ?
there ?

How many teachers are - Hetdí mastor hé nokke
there in your school ? iskul lo dudu ?

There are four teachers - Ngunuk iskul lo mastor
in our school: appi go dudu:

Do you like mathematics ? - Ngo ongko hém albe
midu ye ?

Can you speak English ? - No English menden yedi ?

I cannot speak - Ngo Pailibo agom hém
Pailibo language: menden ma:

Who builds your - Nonuk skul erang hém
school building ? mone hila ?

It is built by the - Sumne mone dolung
villagers. ami e.

Has the Govt. accorded - Nonuk skul erang hém
the sanction for your Govt. hé sanction
school building ? murko jiduye ?

Do your brother go to - Nokke biro hé skul
school ? indu ye ?

No, he has given study. - Ma, mi skul hém totoku.
All children must go - Homeh kebak hé iskul
to school. into ka:

Miscellaneous :-

I have come from Along. - Ngo Along lokke apa:

I am very happy to - Ngo nom kanggeyela
meet you. hémpo du:

How are you ? - No haidu e ?/hogibe idu ?

I want to write a - Ngo Pailibo kitap go etdu
book in Pailibo. be midu.

Will you help me ? - No ngom ne idum dube ye ?

Good bye. - Albe into kuka.

Thank you, - Hai-rudo.

I am learning - Ngo Pailibo agom hém
Pailibo language. lapdune:

Do you understand - No ngokke mennam hém
what I say ? tateen duye ?

Please tell me what - No ngom aya sila sige atnam
is written here. hém barik layika.

What does this - Silo ge orto hé hogo bela ?
word mean ?

Can I get an - Ngo kotoki go pala yedi ?
interpreter ?

- We have no interpreter here. - Ngunu silo kotoki duma.
- I am new comer, - Ngo niti be pinyum pane,
- Where is the school? - Hogo lela iskul hé?
- Please show me the water source; - Ngamne isi lalen ko hém ne katom ka.
- The weather is very fine today. - Silo amo si aldu,
- What is the name of that river? - Be si (isi) tong amin hé hogo hélé?
- You must also come with me. - No ngokke apam lo ato ka.
- Have you been to Along? - No Along inkíbeye?
- How many people are there in your village? - Hetdi ami go nokke dolu lo dudu?
- How many mithuns have you? - No sobe hetdi go dudu?
- I have eight mithuns; - Ngokke sobe ador pinyi go dudu.
- Do you like tea? - No cha hém pakdu ye?
- Yes, I like it very much; - E', ngo cha hém alrube pakdu.
- Please have a cup of tea; - Aya sila cha kobe go tito ka.
- Let us go. - Kaju inla kuju.
- Walk quickly. - Anik be into.
- You walk very slow. - No kole rube indo.
- Hurry up; - Anik be.
- The day is very cold; - Si alo si hitcir du.

Mithun is bigger than cow;	- Sobe hé balang hém atte yadu;
Cow is bigger than goat;	- Balang hé sobin hém atte yadu.
The monkey lives in the jungle;	- Sobeé hé motum lo yedu;
Star twinkles in the sky;	- Takar hé nyidong among lo luyendu.
Paddy grows in the field;	- Amé hé írik lo chadu;
We should obey our parents;	- Ngunu ane-abo nappa hém tetpe lagidu;
Pay respect to your elders.	- No abí gídí hém tetpe lagidu;
Snow fall;	- Tapam modu;
It is raining.	- Nyidong hodung;
I shall not go out.	- Ngo ayu be inram.
I have drunk a lot.	- Ngo tingkum pa;
Barking dog;	- Ikki cedu;
What is the correct time by your watch ?	- Nokke gori hé hetdi baji lak du;
I shall go to school.	- Ngo iskul be inye;
I want your help;	- Ngo nokke lok idum ké midu;
I understand you well;	- Ngo albe nom tetcen du;

Name of the Months :-

January	—	Lur-polo
February	—	Phi-polo
March	—	Luki-polo
April	—	Lusir-polo
May	—	Luyo-polo
June	—	Tenlo-polo
July	—	Chio-polo
August	—	Chite-polo
September	—	Píra-polo
October	—	Lubi-polo
November	—	Rotu-polo
December	—	Roteh-polo

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