

RAMO LANGUAGE GUIDE

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ITANAGAR
2004

RAMO LANGUAGE GUIDE

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Published by the **Director of Research**, A.P. Itanagar
for and on behalf of the Government of Arunachal Pradesh.

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First Published : 2004

Price : Rs.: 100.00

ISBN - 81-9516-117-5

Printed at:

M/s. Himalayan Publisher
Bank Tinali, Legi Shopping Complex,
Itanagar, 791111 Arunachal Pradesh
ITANAGAR
Ph.: 0360-2218390

Laserset at:

M/s Saxena Computers
2622, 1st Floor, Kucha Chellan,
Darya Ganj, New Delhi-110002. #91-9810061632

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This Ramo Language Guide book is prepared with a view to serve as an introduction to the Ramos and to enable the Government Officers and officials serving in this administrative area to speak to the local people in their language for mutual understanding and cooperation. And also this book will provide some help to non-tribal and other who may be interested to learn the Ramo language and to carry on simple conversation with the local people.

The Ramos donot have thier own script but they have adopted Roman and Devnagari scripts recently for writing purpose. Therefore, in this book the Roamn script and its corresponding Devanagari prepared by the Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh has been used. Among the differences in pronounciation and tuning the preference 'ng' is very marked in Ramo Language like Minyong - Padam, the Bokars., the Pailibos and the Boris. The Ramos are included in the Adi group and naturally they are very closely related to Tibeto-Burman language group.

The primary materials and data for this book was collected from the Rego and Rapum village in the Mechukha Sub-Division of West Siang district. The final verification and cross-checking of the materials was done with the help of Shri Kotin Pusang, P.I. Mechukha, Smty. Yape Komi, Teacher, Smti Yari Koje and Shri Tatum Komi, Peon, DRO Office Aleng.

I am very much grateful to those people for their willing cooperation and help I received from them during my field study. I am indebted to Shri R. Dondrup, Dy. Director of Research (Philology) for his guidance and valuable suggestion. I am also grateful to Shri Arak Megu, Asstt. Director of Research (Philology) for kind help and cooperation. I am indepted to Sri Tage Tada, the Director of Research, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh

for all the help, encouragement and cooperation. My special thanks goes to Madam Anjali, ARO (HQ) and Dr. D.K. Duarah, Asstt. Director (Culture) for thier kind help and all efforts to bring the manuscript in to book form. My sincere thanks goes to Sri D.K. Dutta, the then DRO, Along who help me to undertake tour to extreme remote Ramo areas under Mechukha circle. I am also thankful to Sri G. Gapalakhrishnan L.D.C. who took the pain to type out the manuscript in time. I also extend my thanks to Himalayan Publishers for printing this book in time.

District Research Office
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INTRODUCTION

The Ramos are one of the small sub-tribes of the Adis inhabiting in the Mechukha sub-division and in the Monigong circle under West Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh. According to 2001 census report, the total population of the Ramos is 600 (six hundred). The Ramos do not confine to a particular area. They now spread over to Monigong circle in the Bokar areas and some are now migrated towards the Mechukha and Along town. There are about twelve villages of the Ramos out of which the four villages, like Geching, Pangri, Samyor (Tama) and Yangrang etc. are under Monigong circle. These villages are culturally and linguistically now influenced by the Bokars. They are now started to speak the Bokar language and avoiding their own language. The main villages like Gapo, Padusa, Lipuci, Purying, Hiri, Rapum, Rego, Yorko and Kochung are located under Mechukha administrative sub-division.

The Ramos claimed to be the descendants of the ATO-YORKO. It is said that the Ramos were once lived at **PEMEKO** now in China-Tibet. From Pemeko, they moved to a place called **DONGGIN**. From the place, called Donggin they proceeded to SOME-SEGA. Then from some-sega they moved towards DOMLE. Then from Domle they moved to TADAGE. From Taga-dege they come to present Monigong area and settled in a village called Geching for sometime. From Geching at Monigong, they are migrated to their present settlement now the Ramo area under Mechukha circle. So, in this way, the Ramos were migrated to present Ramo land via Tadadege.

The Ramos practice millet, Rice and maize cultivation. The local drink Nyayin (Ricebeer) is very popular among the Ramos. They are very fond of butter and salted tea. They are hard working people and they are expert in fishing and hunting.

The Ramos and the Membas are living together in some villages but they do not marry within their clans and tribes. The Ramos are by religion faith in Donyo-Poloism. To appease the Malevolent and Benevolent spirits and the god and Goddesses they sacrifice various animals like Mithun, Balang, Pigs and fowls etc.

In socio-cultural life and activities the Ramos are to those of their neighbours the Bokars and the Pailibos. Traditionally in earlier the Ramos do not have any kind of festivals like the Adis. But recently, they also introduced and started to celebrate a festival called **PODI-BARBI**. The Ramo land is bounded by the Tibet-China in the North, the Monigang (the Bokars) in the East, the upper Subansiri district (Tagins) are in the west and the Tato circle (the Pailibos) in the south.

The Ramo language belongs to the Tibeto Burman language group. The book, mainly deals with the language spoken within the Ramo areas under Mechukha sub-division. the book is the first of its kind, published on Ramo tribe by the Directorate of Research, Government of Arunachal Pradesh. The book consists of five parts viz, part-I GRAMMAR (Phonology, Noun, Number, Gender, Case, Pronoun, Verb, Moods, Voice and Adverb), Part-II WORDS/VOCABULARY (Man & Society, House & Furniture, Food and Drink, Disease and Treatment, Agriculture and other occupation, Religion, ceremonies, Customs and Festivals, Law and order, Animals Birds and Insects Nature, Direction, Metals, Communication Part-III: Alphabetical word list and Illustrative sentences. Part-IV: Ramo-English Part-V: Miscellaneous Sentences.

CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
INTERODUCTION

1-26

PART-I - GRAMMAR :-

Phonology

Noun

Number

Gender

Case

Pronoun

Verb

Moods

Voice

Adverb

27-52

PART-II WORDS/VOCABULARY :-

Mand and Society

House and Furniture

Dress and Ornaments

Food and Drink

Disease and Treatment

Agriculture and Other Occupation

Festivals, Custom, Religion and Ceremonies

Law and Order

Animals, Birds and Insects

Nature

Direction

Metals

Communication

PART-III : ALPHABETICAL WORD-LIST AND ILLUSTRATIVE SENTENCES

53-71

PART-IV : RAMO ENGLISH

72-86

PART-V : MISCELLANEOUS SENTENCES

87-104

PART : ONE GRAMMAR

PHONOLOGY

The Ramos have adopted Roman script

Consonants

The representatives words

k (कि)	Ramo	English
g (ग)	Kodeo	Soil
ng (ङ०)	ngo	I
c (च)	cupir	nipple
j (ज)	jeluk	chillii
ny(ञ)	nyopum	nose
t (त)	tacur	spit
d (द)	dolung	village
n (न)	no	you
p (प)	pipi	egg
b (ब)	Bayom	brinjla
m (म)	meaang	wife
y (य)	yapgo	gate
r (र)	lokcing	finger
s (स)	sobe	monkey
h (ह)	hagu	hot

The vowels:- The fourteen Ramo vowels and their representative words are : -

The representative words.

Vowels:-

o (अ) , o : (अः) , (आ) , a : (आः) ,
i (अि) , i : (अोः) , e (अे) , e : (अेः) ,
u (अू) , u : (अुः) , i (अे) , i : (अीः) ,
e (अे) , e : (अैः) :

o (अ)	ome	milk
o : (अः)	o :	beer
a (आ)	akke	rice, food

a: (आः)	ana	that, those
i (अि)	isi	water
i: (अिः)	i: yi	bow
e (अे)	ejung	thoot, teeth
e: (अेः)	e'	stool
u (अू)	ugu	house
u: (अूः)	u: yii	blood
i (अि)	mi	she/ he
i: (अिः)	i: g	scraper
e (अे)	eme	fire
e: (अेः)	e: ling	rock/ stone

The vowels i (vs) are central. To pronounce i' and e' lips are stretched and the tongue is in the position for u :

Example

mi - he/ she
e' me' - fire

NOUN

Number:- Number is not grammatical feature in Ramo.

Plurality is expressed by adding - giding/tingte meaning all, etc., after nouns.

Examples :-

Singular

Man - mi
Dog - iki
Boy - mitur-home
Girl - nyeme-homé
Bird - pétang
Woman - nyeme
Pig - enek-dorken
Mithun-sebe-dorken

Plural

Men - mi-gíding
Dogs - iki-gíding
Boys - mitur-home-gídíg
Girls - nyeme-homé-giding
Birds - Petang-tingte
Woman - nyeme-gíding
Pigs - eyek-tingte/gíding
Mithuns - sebe-tingte/giding

GENDER

In Ramo, generally the suffix 'bo' or 'po' indicates the male and 'he' is suffixed for the female. The first syllable of the base is dropped by adding-the suffixes.

Example:-

Common		Masculine	Feminine
Dog	- iki	kibe	kiné
Fowl	- (porok)	rokpo	rokné
Pig	- (eyek)	yekpo	yekné
Mithun	- (sebe)	sobo	soné
Deer	- (Sudum)	dumbo	dumné
Goat	- (Sebin)	binpo	binné
Bear	- (sutun)	tumro	tumné
Man	- (mi)	mitur	nyemé
Horse	- (shaki)	kipo/kibo	kiné

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

Example :-

Father	- abo	=	Mother	- ane/néné
Girl	- nyeme-homé	=	Boy	- mithur-homé

Case

(1) Subject Nominative : The subject takes the suffix 'he' and come first in order in a sentence.

Example:-

petang-he medong-mongte deda	=	The bird flies in the sky.
mi-he isi-biong-da	=	The man swimes.
menuk ugu-he kongpo-da	=	Their houses are beautiful.
mi-he hal-gida	=	The man plougs.
mi akke do-da	=	He has eaten.
nyeme-home-he eje sumyedi?	=	Will the girl weave?

(2) Object (Accusative) :- The object follows the subject and precedes the verb with 'hem' as suffix.

Examples :-

no petang-hém koda-yi?	= Do you see the bird?
ngopetang-hém kongpa/kongpe	= I saw the bird.
mi mi-hem tutap-pa	= He Kicked the man down.

In the above example the object is not particularised and is general in character.

ngo somyo-go op-pa	= I killed a tiger.
--------------------	---------------------

the object is indefinite as indicated by the particle 'go' where as in the earlier examples the objects are particularised or definite. Therefore, the (accusative) when particularised takes the suffix but when not particularised the suffix is dropped. In this context, the following examples may be considered :-

ngunu esap-ning ongo-hem longda	= We catch fish with net.
menu akke-hem dodi mimi-ye	= They will be eating rice.

But there are some cases where the suffix is not used.

ngok legabo isi- go longbi	= Bring me water.
----------------------------	-------------------

(3) Instrumental :- The instrumental suffix is 'ning' as expressed by 'with' in English. The instrumental precedes the object and follows the subject.

Example:-

oyok ning	- with a dao
alak ning	- with a hand
banyi ning	- with a stick.
Raju upuk-ning	- Raju killed the deer with an
sudum-hem op-pa	arrow.

ngo lok-bik-ning do-da	- I eat with my right hand.
ngunu esop-ning	- We catch fish with net.
ongo-hem	
Tatin banyi-ning tebi-hem	- Tatin killed the snake with an
hitke-pa	stick.

However, there are some cases where 'apom' is added

abo apom	- with the father
mik apom	- with him.

(4) Dative (Purposive) :- The purposive adds the suffix 'legapo'.

iki legabo	- For the dog.
mi legabo	- For the man.
ngo mi legabo eme-hem	- I brought the fire for the man.
long-bi-pa	
mi oyok-legabo ong-pa	- He has come for the dao.
akke doda	- To eat rice.
ongo long-da	- To catch fish.

(5) Ablative :- Dissociation (expressed by 'from' in English) takes 'ga'

Examples:-

mi-ga	- From the man
ising-ga	- From tree.
mi-si-mechuka-ga ong-pa	- This man is coming from Mechukha.
ngo mik-ga-lo murkong	- I took money from him.
longpe/longpa	
mi ngokke-galo oyokhem	- He took dao from me.
longpe/longpa	

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

Examples:-

Tato bolo-ga	- From Tate 'down'
Mechukha tolo-ga	- From Mechukha 'up side'
Rapum alo-ga	- From the Rapum village 'same level'.

(6) Genitive (Possessive) :- Genitive or possessive suffix is 'ga'.

Examples:-

ising-ga ahok	- The branch of the trees.
kotin-ga meaang	- kotin's wife
nok meaang he kong poda	- Your wife is beautiful
ugu-ga gipom/giong	- Pillar of the house.

Sometimes, however, the suffix is not used.

Examples:-

eli amyo	- The cat's tail
sebe amyo	- The tail of the mithun
mi dumi-he kayang-da	- The hair of the man is black.

(7) Location :- The suffixes for the general sense of location are 'la' or 'lo'.

Examples:-

ngok-la	- To me.
Mechukha-la	- At mechukha
Dukam-la	- At the shop
ngo bajar-la dada	- I live in Bajar.
mi-he ugu- robung-la dada	- The man lives in the house.

Special sense of location are expressed by 'robung' in the sense of 'inside'

nyeme-home-gidiing-he - The girls are inside the house.
 ugu-robung-la dada
 jampang-la murkong dada - There is money in the box.

'Age' in the sense of 'on' and 'ayu' in the sense of 'outside'

Bench age-lo dungto - Sit on the bench.
 ugu-ayu-lo dungto - Sit outside the house.

(a) The English word 'upto' and 'into' are expressed as 'be-térbo'.

erik terbo - Up to the field.
 ngok dako ongto-lo - Come to me.
 ngok apom ongto-lo - Come with me.
 ugu-be-inpa - Went to the house
 menu erik terbo-inpa - They went into the field.
 menu orik-ga enpet-pa - They passed through the field.

(b) Turned into and transformed into are expressed as 'bo-line-ku'.

tajen somyo bo-lineku - Tajen turned into a tiger.
 takar petang-bo-lineku - Takar turned into a bird.

NOUNS DECLINED

(a) **Man - mi**

	case	Singular	Plural
1.	Nominative	Man-mi	men-mi-giding/tingte.
2.	Accusative	mí-hem	rni-giding-hem
3.	Instrumental	mí-apom	mi=giding-apom
4.	Dative	mi-legabe	mi-giding-legabe
5.	Ablative	mi-ga	mi-giding-ga.
6.	Genitive	mi-ga	mi-giding-ga
7.	Locative	mi-la/lo	mi-giding-la/lo

(b) **Tree - ising**

	case	Singular	Plural
1.	Nominative	ising	ising-gídíng
2.	Accusative	ising-hem	ising-gídíng-hem
3.	Instrumental	ising-ning	ising-gídíng-ning
4.	Dative	ising-legabo	ising-gídíng-legabo
5.	Ablative	ising-ga	ising-gídíng-ga
6.	Genitive	ising-ga	ising-gídíng-ga
7.	Locative	ising-la/lo	ising-gídíng-la/lo

PRONOUN

1. **Personal Pronoun :-**

Personal Pronoun have three persons - First (speaker), second (spoken to) and the third (referred to) and two numbers but no gender.

Number and Persons :- 'lu' and 'nu' are plural suffixes with ngo becomes ngu and no becomes nu.

Examples:-

Singular		Plural
Ist - I	(ngo)	= we. - (ngunu)
IInd - You	(no)	= you - (Pl.) - (nolu)
IIIRD - He/She	(mi)	= They - (menu)
Him -	(mik)	= Them - (menum)
Me -	(ngom)	= Us - (ngunuk)

2. **Demonstrative Pronoun :-**

si	=	This
si gíding	=	These
ado-aah	=	That (at a distance)
aah	=	That
si nokke ugu-hé	=	This is your house
aah ngokke sebe-hé	=	That is my mithun
si kolom giding si menu-ga	=	These are their pens.
si po-ne-go	=	This is good
si-giding-si poda	=	These are good
mi-pomo	=	He is bad.

1. **Interrogative pronoun :-**

Interrogative Pronoun is 'hé' or 'hi' if takes suffixes.

hé-go	=	What
hé-lo-ga	=	From where
hí-lo	=	Who
hi-me-lo	=	Whom
hi-ga	=	Which

nokke amin-hé he-lo?	=	What is your name?
no he-lo-ga ongpa nalo?	=	Where do you come from?
mi hi-lo?	=	Who is he?
no hi-m-me juda?	=	Which to you like best?
no hi-me di-de-na?	=	Whom do you want?

PERSONAL PRONOUNS DECLINED

(Ngo - I)

case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ngo	ngolu, nguru
Accusative	ngom	ngunu-hem
Instrumental	ngok-apom	ngunuk-apom
Dative	ngok-legabo	ngunuk-legabo
Ablative	ngok-ga	ngunuk-ga
Genitive	ngokke-ga	ngunuk-ga
Locative	ngokke-lo/la	ngunuk-lo/la

(No - you)

case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	no	nolu
Accusative	nom	nolu-hem
Instrumental	nok-apom	noluk-apom
Dative	nok-legabo	noluk-legabo
Ablative	nok-ga	noluk-ga
Genitive	nokke-ga	noluk-ga
Locative	nokke-lo/la	noluk-lo/la

VERB

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

ngo do-da	=	I eat
ngunu do-da	=	We eat
no do-da	=	You eat
mi do-da	=	He/She eats
menu do-da	=	They eat
mi pori-da	=	he reads
mi kong-ye	=	He will see

TENSE

A. Present Tense :-

1. **Present Indefinite** :- The present indefinite takes 'da' as suffix.

Examples :-

ngo akke do-da	=	I eat rice
petang-hé medong mong-te biar-da	=	The bird flies in the sky
mi lodi-bo school in-da	=	He goes to school everyday.
mi in-da	=	He goes.
mi solo da-da	=	He lives here.

2. **Present Indefinite** :- The present continuous has 'mí-mí-da' for its distinctive suffix.

Examples :-

mi ising padi mí-mí-da	=	He is cutting a tree.
ngo akke do-di mí-mí-da	=	I am eating rice
mi isi tidi mí-mí-da	=	He is drinking water.
mi siti at-di mí-mí-da	=	He is writing a letter

B. Past Tense :-

1. **Past Indefinite** :- The Particles for past tense is (pa).

Examples :-

ngo do-pa	=	I ate
ngo ngokke kolom-hém	=	I lost my pen.
genyok-pa		
mi meyo Along-bo in-pa	=	He went to along yesterday.
mi ngom kong-ne-bo ong-de	=	He came ot see me.

2. **Past Imperfect or continuons** :-

Examples :-

ngo do-di mí-mí-pa	=	I was eating.
ngo yupdi mí-mí-pa	=	I was sleeping
no at-di mí-mí-pa	=	You were wirting
mi ngir-di mí-mí-da	=	He was laughing
anga-he kapdi mí-mí-da	=	The child was crying
menu erik in-ne	=	They want to the field
anga-he isi-la holik-pa	=	The boy fall in the river.

3. **Past perfect continuous :-**

Examples :-

ngo do-di mimi-to	=	I had been eating
ngo song-di mimi-to	=	I had been playing
petange biar-di mimi-de	=	The bird was flying
kotin ben-di mimi-de	=	Kotin was talking
takar ngir-di mimi-da	=	Takar was laughing
ngo akke do-di yela	=	When I was eating rice,
tebi-go kong-pe	=	I was a snake.
mi sole da-da	=	lives here.

C. **Future Tense :-**

1. **Future Indefinite :-** Take 'ye' as suffix.

Examples :-

ngo in-ye	=	I shall go
mi ong-ye	=	He will come
menu in-ye	=	They will go
ngo Along in-ye	=	I shall go to along
ngo akke do-ye	=	I shall eat rice
ngo ugu-be in-kur-ye-ku	=	I shall go back home
nyeme giding-he eje sum-ye	=	The girls will be weaving

2. **Present Indefinite Continuous Tense :-** Takes mimiye as suffix.

Examples :-

ngo akke do-di mimiye	=	I shall be eating
no at-di mimi-ye	=	You will be writing
mi ong-di mimiye	=	He will be writing
yape in-di mimiye	=	He will be coming

D. **Negative :-** 'mong' is the particle for negation.

Examples :-

ngo akke do-mong	=	I do not eat rice
no jak-mong	=	He is not running
ngok home-he school in mong	=	My daughter does not go to school
ngo sen-mong	=	I do not know

mi solo da-mong	=	He is not hers
ngo alo innyo-mong	=	I can not go there

E. **Interrogative :-** 'ye' is the most common particle for interrogative.

Examples :-

hego	=	What
Home giding-he ngir-de-ye?	=	Do the boys laugh?
no akke do-de-na-ye?	=	Do you eat rice?
no petang-hem kong-de-ye?	=	Do you see the bird?
nokke abu-he pode-ye	=	Is your father well?
no akke do-di mimi-da-ye?	=	Are you eating name?
nokke amin-he he-lo?	=	What is your name?
no he-lo da-de-na?	=	Where do you live?
no he-go do-de-na?	=	What are you eating?
no heddi me erik pate-pa?	=	When do you cut your jhum
nok dolung-ga erik-he helo dada-na	=	Where are the fields of your village?
hi alo in-ne?	=	Who went there?
no hi-me din-da	=	Whom do you want?
no hi-me keyang dana?	=	Whom do you waiting for?
si hi-ga kolom helo?	=	Whose pen is this?
anga-he ye-kap de nadi?	=	Why does boby cry?

FOR NEGATIVE INTERROGATION :-

no english-hérn mi-mong-naye?	=	Do you not like English?
no yah-hém hé-bo bozar-lo remong-pana?	=	Why do you not buy spades from the market?
no akke do-mog naye?	=	Did you not eat rice?

NB :- The negative particle is followed by (na-ye).

MOODS

There are 4 (Four) moods in Ramo Language.

1. Imperative mood.
2. Potential mood.
3. Conditional mood.
4. Subjunctive mood.

1. **Imperative mood :-** The suffix 'to' or 'ka' is used for order or command.

(a) **Examples :-**

du-to	-	sit down
in-to	-	(You) go
ngom kitap-go long-bi-ka	-	Bring me a book.

(b) 'rung' or 'lagi-da' is expressed the sense of (must) in English

no in-rung-to-ka	-	You must go
no in-pe lagi-da	-	(You) go
tatem, no ege-hem	-	Tatem, you must carry the
gepe-lagi-da		load

(c) Request has 'to-ke' or 'ayang ge-lo'.

Example :-

no in-to-ke	-	You go please
ayang ge-lo ngom idum-ka	-	Kindly help me.
ayang ge-lo ngom isi-piri-go	-	Please bring me a cup of
long-bi-ka		water.

NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE :-

(a) Negative imperative taks 'yo'.

Biri ti-yo-ka	-	Do not smoke biri
ngom isi long-bi-yo-ka	-	Do not bring water for me.
alo in-yo-ka	-	Do not go there.

- (b) But in case of advice or request 'yo-ke' is used.
- | | | |
|------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| eyu in-yo-ke | - | Please do not go out. |
| kanang-ne ake do-yo-ke | - | Please do not eat dirty food. |

2. **Potential mood** : The particle 'cen' is used to express the ability of an agent to perform.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|---------------------|
| (a) mi bio-cen-da | - | He can swim. |
| ngo at-cen-da | - | I can write. |
| nyeme-he sum-cen-da | - | The girl can weave. |

- (b) The negation of ability uses 'la' followed by 'mong'

Examples :

- | | | |
|------------------|---|--------------------|
| ngo in-la-mong | - | I can not walk/go. |
| ngo pori-la-mong | - | I can not read |
- (c) For interrogative 'yedi' is added.
- | | | |
|-----------------|---|--------------|
| ngo in-la yedi? | - | Can I go? |
| mi- bio-la-yedi | - | Can he swim? |
- (d) 'mong' is suffixed for negation.
- | | | |
|----------------|---|-----------------|
| mi bio-la-mong | - | He can not swim |
| ngo in-la-mong | - | I can not walk |
- (e) Possibility is expressed by adding 'te' or 'da' particle.
- | | | |
|-------------------|---|-------------------|
| anga-he kap-ye-te | - | The child may cry |
| ngo in-la-da | - | I may go |
| mi yub-de-da | - | He may sleep |

3. **Conditional mood** :- Conditional construction is obtained by adding 'be-la'

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| no ong-be-lango in-ye | - | If you come I shall go. |
| no he' be' i-bela pomong-ye | - | If you do so it will be bad. |
| ngo ong-di da-bela ngo-ye | - | If I get time, I shall come. |
| no in-bela ngo in-ram | - | If you go, I shall not go. |

4. **Subjective** :- Duty and moral obligation is expressed by

'lagi-da' or 'din'.

mí in-pe lagi-da	-	He should go.
mí in-pe lagi-mong	-	He should not go.
ngo sura i-din	-	I should do this.
mitur home giding-he anc-abu	-	Boys should obey their
nappang-hem tah-pe lagi-da		parents.

DESIRATIVE OR INTENTIVE :

Liking or eagerness is expressed by 'ning'

Examples :-

ngo nok ponung-hém kaníng-da	-	I wish to see your dance.
ngo ngir-níng-da	-	I wish to laugh
mí isi ti-ning-da	-	He wish to drink water
ngo mida nok atcihé	-	I wish you may recove
aník-bo poto-ku-ka		soon
ngo ben-níng-mong	-	I am unwilling to speak.
ngo kopak do-níng-da	-	I like to eat banana.

Frequentative :- 'de' expresses the repeated performance of an act.

nycme-he ngir-de-ngir-de-da	-	The girl laughs again and again.
iki-he ce-de ce-de-da	-	The dog barks repeatedly
nyeme-he kap-de kap-de-da	-	The girl weeps again and again.
mitur-home-he do-de	-	The boy eats again and again.
ong-kur-to-ku	-	Come back

4. Subjective :-

motum-ah somiyo hékké	-	There are tigers in the
da-da		forest.
kitab-he tebul age-ag da-da	-	The book is on the table.
jampang-la murkong da-da	-	There is money in the box
ngokke iki-go da-da	-	I have a dog.

VOICE

There is no passive voice as in English in Ramo dialect but in completed action passive turn may be found in the following sentences.

ngo somiyo-hém moke-pana	-	I killed the tiger
si somiyo si ngok moke-nam-he	-	The tiger was killed by me.
si jampang sum ngo mo-pa-na	-	I mad this box.
si jampang si ngok mo-na-m-hé	-	The box was made by me.
mi maduri-me aya-da	-	He love Maduri
maduri mé-ge aya-nam-hé	-	Maduri is loved by him

Miscellaneous :-

Note the use of different particles in the following expressions.

kong-nam	-	To see.
cha-nam	-	To go up.
toh-nam	-	To go down
ong-nam	-	To come
long-nam	-	To bring
long-nam	-	To take
bi-nam	-	To give
long-to-ke	-	Take it
bén-níng-mong	-	unwilling to speak.
ben-nyo-mong	-	unable to speak
ben-rida	-	Prohitited by custom ot speak.
kebang	-	Meeting
kebang inam	-	To hold a meeting
popin	-	Flower
pin-nam	-	To blossom
yup-mong mong-nam	-	To dream
ngo Ramo nappang ben cen-mong	-	I do not know how to speak Ramo language
Verb :- 'do' 'to eat' in different tenses and aspects :-		
ngo ame akke do-da	-	I eat rice

ngo akke do-dí mímí-da	-	I am eating rice
ngo ame akke do-pa	-	I ate rice
ngo akke do-ye	-	I shall eat rice
ngo akke do-dí mímí-da	-	I was eating rice.
no do-dí mimi-da-ne-heyi?	-	Are you eating?
no akke do-de nei?	-	Do you eat rice
no akke do-de hei?	-	Did you not eat rice.
mí akke do-ge-ne	-	He has eaten meal
ngo akke do-pa	-	I have taken meal
haja-bo donam-hé pomong	-	To eat too much is not good.
ngo akke do-dí mímí ye-la	-	When I was eating I saw
teb-he-m kong-pa		the snake.
menu lako-bo do-bam-da	-	They eat together.
menu lako-bo do-bam-ye	-	hey will eat together
anga-hé ane apom ia -do-da	-	The child eats with his mother.
ngo he-ja pici do-nyum pana	-	I have eaten just now.
menu do-dí mímí-ye	-	They will be eating
no hé-go do-de-na	-	What are you eating.
ngo do-níng-da-da	-	I wish to eat.
ngo he-ja do-níng-mong	-	I do not wish to eat now
ake do-to-ka	-	Eat rice
ake do-to ke	-	Please eat rice
no ake do-pe lagi-da	-	You must eat rice.
ngom do-moi	-	Let me not eat
ngom do-me-ye	-	Let me eat
ngom do-mo-yo	-	Let me not eat
do-ne-ju	-	Let us eat
do-yo-ke	-	Please do not eat
ngo do-la-da	-	I can eat
mí do-la-da	-	He can eat
ngo dola-mong	-	I cannot eat
no do-bela ngo-sin do-ye	-	If you eat I shall eat.
mí do-pe lagi-da	-	He should eat
tapor ake do-ko-la in-ge-ne	-	Tepor went to eat rice.

ake do-rong-hém ngo school	-	After eating rice I shall go to school
in-ye		
ake do-dí mímí-yem nap-pang	-	Do not talk while eating.
ben-yo-ka		
ngo ake do-dí mímí-yela mim	-	While eating I was talking with him.
berik-rik-pa-na		
no Along solo toh-yem ngok	-	When you come to Along food with me.
apon-la ake do-to lia		
no do-pe lagi-da	-	You should eat
si ake si do-po jija-da	-	This food is very delicious
si-na nok ake-he	-	Here is your food.
ngo ake-hém heja pici dome	-	I have finished my meal just now.
pana		
si idin si lar-ne go	-	This meat is tough 'difficult to eat'

ADVERB

Four classes of Adverb may be distinguished :-

1. Adverb of time.
2. Adverb of place.
3. Adverb of Manner.
4. Interrogation.

1. Adverb of Time :-

heja	-	Now
aro	-	tomorrow
heja-pitei	-	just now
mo-yo	-	yesterday
chere	-	at once
loh-dak-bo	-	Everyday
kong-king	-	At last
ungbu	-	Before
lake-lake-bo	-	Sometimes.

Examples :-

ngo lodak-bo aro komci-hém	-	I get u early in the moring
gudung-dana	-	everyday.
mí aro ong-ye-te	-	He willl come tomorrow
moyo sunday he-ye	-	yesterday was sunday
no ngok omong-dabo tangbu-	-	You shall have to do it
bo itoka	-	before I come.

2. Adverb of Place :-

Solo	-	Here
alo	-	there
hé-lo	-	where
netche	-	near
ke-mik	-	below
Robu	-	In
age-tolo	-	Up

Examples :-

no solo ong-to-ka	-	you come here
no -alo in-to-ka	-	You go there
no he-lo inye-na?	-	Where did you go?
jampang-la patoka	-	keep it in the box
mi ditung térbo in-pa	-	He went upp to the hill.

3. Adverb of Manner :-

enik-bo	-	quickly
porung-bo	-	Nicely
hébé	-	Thus
kole-bo	-	Slowly
ipo-rung-be	-	Easily
milor-bo	-	Bravely

4. Adverb of Interrogation :-

héd-dí-go	-	How much
hé-lo	-	where
hé-bo	-	Where

hé-kom	-	Why
hé-ddi-la	-	How

Examples :-

mí hé-lo?	-	Where is he?
si are-heddi-ge	-	How much it cost?
he-ddi-la-no-ong-pa-na?	-	When did you come?
no nying-hekom-ku-dana	-	How old are you?
hé-bo anga-hé kak-de-ne?	-	Why is baby cry?
no biro-hé héddí	-	How many borhters have you?

Intensive particles 'rung' is added to Adjectives to express the sense of very much etc in English.

Poda	-	Good
porung-da	-	Very Good
si kong-po-rung-nego	-	This is very beautiful

ADJECTIVE

Four (4) kinds of Adjective may to distinguished :- Of Quality, of Quantity, Demonstrative and Interrogative.

1. Adjectives of Quality :-

(a)	mi poné-go	-	A good man
	isi agu-né	-	Warm water
	epi-aye-ngin-né	-	Ripe fruit
	miture-home kong-po-né-go	-	A handsome boy
	yaling-ne kedung	-	Red coat
	sobo botté-nago	-	A big mithun
	subin achop-nago	-	A small goat
	po-né nitin-go	-	An interesting story
	hé-nik-na isi-go	-	Cold water
	mí-mi po-né-go	-	He is a good man
(b)	amé sen-né	-	Dry paddy
	takar hopen-go	-	Takar is poor

	polo mete-go	-	polo is rich.
(c)	éje ayung-né	-	Old cloth
	éje bettak-né	-	Torn cloth
	éje bettak-mé sum komong	-	Do not wear torn cloth
	-boka		
	pípí píme-ria	-	Small egg.
(d)	mi bung-ne-go	-	Angry man
	iki-hé ceda	-	Barking dog
	mi-hé bendí mímída	-	Talking man
	mi si tinkum-nago	-	A man who drinks
(e)	motum so	-	Forest animal
	milor-né mi-go	-	A Brave man
	isi erik	-	Wet water cultivation
	tinkum-ne mi	-	The drunken man

2. Adjectives of Quantity :-

(a) Indefinite :-

At cop-nago/aji nago	-	A little (some)
at chop-nago	-	A few
ai dada	-	Much
ai-go	-	Many
petang aigo	-	Many birds
ngom olo-lo atchop-nago bika	-	Give me a little salt

(b) Definite :-

The cardinal numbers upto ten are :-

aken	-	One
anyi	-	Two
aum	-	Three
appi	-	Four
ango	-	Five

akki	-	Six
kini	-	Seven
pinyi	-	Eight
konong	-	Nine
iying`-	-	Ten
iying-laken	-	Eleven
iying-lanyi	-	Twelve
chamnyi	-	Twenty
channyi-golo-aken	-	Twenty One
chamum	-	Thirty
chamum-golo-aken	-	Thirty one
chamnog	-	Fifty
ling	-	One hundred

1. For animals the definitive is (Dor) with a dropped from (Ador) meaning animal.

Balang dorken/ador (single)	-	One cow
sebe dorngo	-	Five mithuns

2. It is (tak) from (atak) for flat objects.

singpang tak-ken (go)	-	One plank
singpang tak-nyi (go)	-	Two planks
chalo borum (go)	-	Three mats.

3. It is (young) from (ayong) for long objects (stick structure).

pencil ayong/yong-ken (go)	-	One pencil
upuk yonyi (go)	-	One string of bead
pobje yonyi (go)	-	Two strings of beads

4. For dis-like objects, it is (bar) from (abar) and (bor) from (abor).

pabe/tall bornyi (go)	-	Two dishes
-----------------------	---	------------

murkong bar-ngo (go) - Five rupees

5. For birds and round objects, it is different :

petang annyi (go) - Two birds

lokken pinyi (go) - Two bangles

pobje pirpi (go) - Four beads

6. Cylindrical objects take (bung) from (abung)

yah bungken/abung (go) - One bamboo

yah bung-ngo (go) - Five bamboos

NB:- Numerals may however be used without the definitive for human beings.

nyeme aken - One woman

mi anyi - Two men

c. The ordinals denoting position in a numerical series are obtained by adding (nane) to the numerals.

aum-nane - Third

appi-nane - Fourth

ango-nane - Fifth

For first - pong is added to the verb, when the order is temporal.

yape opong-pa - O-come; pong-first; pa tense: yape has come first

tater omior-pa - tate has come second.

When it is used predicatively by itself, the ordinals precede the nouns qualified.

mí ngokke aum-nane horo/ao hé - He is my third son.

si ugu-si gu-um-nane	-	This house is the third.
si ngokke sebe dornyi-nane	-	It is my second mithun.
amé lokpe-go	-	a handful of rice
amé balam bing-ne-go	-	A basket full of paddy.

3. **Demonstrative Adjective :-**

si	-	This
ah	-	That
ado-ah	-	That (at a distance)
si gídíng	-	Those

The Demonstrative Adjective sometimes repeated, before and after the noun.

si kitap si pone-go	-	This book is good
si kitap gídíng-si pone heke	-	Thésé books are good
ah homé ah pomonago	-	That boy is bad
homé gídíng-hé poda	-	Those boys are good
ngo ah iki am kongda	-	I see that dog

4. **Inerrogative Adjectives :-**

mi gídíng-he he-go erík ide	-	What cultivation do the
-nape?		people do?
si hí-ga kolom hé-lo?	-	Whose pen is this?
no hí-mé deyang dara-lo?	-	Whom do you waiting for?

5. **Degrees of Comarison :-**

Positive	Comparatvie	Superlative
Big	Bigger	Biggest
(tebe)	(tebe-yong-ne)	(tebe yongchup-ne)
Bad	Worse	worst
(pomo)	(pomo-yong-ne)	(pomo yongchup-ne)
Black	Blacker	Blackest
(Kayang)	(Kayang-yong-ne)	(Kayang yongchup-ne)
Cold	Colder	Coldest
(hicir)	(hicir-yong-ne)	(hicir-yongchup-ne)

Dirth (Kanang)	Dirtier (Kanang-yong-ne)	Dirtiest (Kanang-yongchup-ne)
Hot (agu)	Hotter (agu-yong-ne)	Hottest (agu-yongchup-ne)
Long (yaro)	Longer (yaro-yong-ne)	Longest (yaro-yongchup-ne)
Strong (torne)	Stronger (torne-yong-ne)	Strongest (torne-yongchup-ne)
Poor (hopen)	Poorer (hopen-yong-ne)	Poorest (hopen-yongchup-ne)
Rich (meie)	Richer (mete-yong-ne)	Richest (mete-yongchup-ne)
Small (atchop)	Smaller (atchop-yong-ne)	Smallest (atchop-yongchup-ne)
Sweet (tipo)	Sweeter (tipo-yong-ne)	Sweetest (tipo-yongchup-ne)
Tall (bodong)	Taller (bodong-yong-ne)	Tallest (bodong-yongchup-ne)
Beautiful (kong-po)	More beautiful (kong-po-yong-ne)	Most beautiful (kong-po-yongchup-ne)
Ugly (yangpang)	Uglier (yangpang-yong-ne)	ugliest (yangpang-yongchup-ne)

- mí nyeme kongpo-na-go - She is beautiful
yajum yater me kongpo- - yajum is more beautiful
yongda than yater.
yape kebang nyeme-home - yape is the most beautiful
-hém kongpe yong-chup-da girl.

NB :- For comparative (yong) and for superlative (chup) is added after subject/object qualify.

PART-TWO

WORDS

I. Man and Society

(a) General :-

Family	- ugu-é rang	- अुगु-ऐ-राङ्
Clan	- ho : ték	- ह : तेक्
Village	- Dolung	- दलुङ
Villagers	- dolung-mi	- दलुङ-मि
Village Chief	- dolung-ga-mete	- दलुङ-गा-मेते

(b) Relationship :-

Husband	- melo	- मेल
Wife	- meaa:ng	- मेआङ्
Son	- ao (horo)	- आअ, हर
Daughter	- homé	- हमे
Father	- abo	- आब
Mother	- ané	- आने
Brother (elder)	- aba	- आबा
Brother (younger)	- bíro	- बिर
Sister's (elder)	- amé	- हमे
Sister's (daughter)	- bírme	- बिरमे
Brother's (son)	- ao/aba-horo	- आअ, आबा-हर
Brother's (daughter)	- hi-me	- हि-मे
Lover	- jengam	- जेङम्
Beloved	- jeh-ngam	- जेङाम्
Friend	- ajen	- आजेन्
Enemy	- nyomok/milor	- जमक्, मिलर

(c) Stages in life :-

Child	- anga	- आङा
Boy	- homé	- हमें
Girl	- homé-nyimé	- हमे-जिमे
Young man	- mitur-home	- मितुर-हमे

Young girl	- nyme-home	- जिमे-हमे
Man hood	- mygiing	- मिगिङ्०
Young woman	- nyumum	- जुमुम्
Women (hood)	- nyu mum	- जुमुम्
Old man	- me-kam	- मे-काम्
Old women	- he-o	- हे-अू

(d) Conditions of life :-

Bachelor	- homé-yapang	- हमे-यापाङ्०
Virgin	- nyumum	- जुमुम्
Married man	- meaang-dane-mitur	- दावे-मितुर्
Married women	- meio-dane-nyime	- मेल-दाने-जिमे
Ailing	- atchi	- अत्चि
Healthy	- pon-da	- प्ह-पदा
Fat	- poh-te	- प्ह-ते
Thin	- poh-mé	- प्ह-मे
Poor	- ho-pen	- ह-पेन
Rich	- mete	- मेते
Dumb	- gom-mang	- गम्-माङ्०
Deaf	- ru-be	- रु-बे
Blind	- mik-ceng	- मिक्-चेङ्०
Pregnant	- ao-gene	- आअ-गेने
Wido	- maa-yeng	- मा-येङ्०
Widower	- tumbo	- तुम्ब
Priest	- mijik, nyubu	- मिजिक्, जुबु

(e) Body Parts (Human) :-

Man	- mi	- मि
Adbomen	- aki	- आकि
Ankle	- le-du	- ले-दु
Arm	- lok-pong	- लक्-पङ्०
Back	- Lamke	- लाम्क
Backone	- geci-longpong	- गोचि-लङ्०पङ्०
Beard	- napmi	- नाप्मि
Bolly	- kipong	- किपङ्०
Body	- ahi	- आहि

Bone	- long-pong	- लङ०-पङ०
Buttock	- kodin	- कदिन्
Brain	- pini	- पिनि
Blood	- uyii	- अयि
Breast	- atcu	- आत्पु
Chest	- hong-kíng	- हङ०-किङ०
Chin	- sok-long	- सक्-लङ०
Ear	- nye-rung	- जेरुङ०
Entrails	- aki-ah	- आकि-आह
Elbow	- lok-du	- लक्-दु
Eye	- mik	- मिक्
Eye borw	- mikceng-tombing	- मिक्चेङ०-तम्बिङ०
Eye ball	- mikpi	- मिक्पि
Eye lid	- mik-pin	- मिक्-पिन्
Face	- mih-moh	- मिह-पह
Fat	- pong-te	- पङ०-ते
Finger	- lokceng	- लक्-येङ०
Foot	- ale	- आले
Fore finger	- lokné	- लकने
Middle finger	- ce-po-dong	- चेप-दङ०
Little finger	- ceyi	- चेयि
Fore head	- mik-tuk	- मिक्-तुक्
Flesh	- ahí-edín	- आहि-अदिन्
Gum	- inyur	- अिनयुर
Hair	- Dumí	- दुमि
Heel	- lédu	- लेदु
Hand	- alok	- आलक्
Upper Jaw	- age-gomík	- आगे-गम्पिक्
lower Jaw	- sok-long	- सक्-लङ०
Kidney	- kapi	- कापिर्
Knee	- lé-bíng	- ले-बिङ०
Leg	- ale	- आले
Lip	- napci	- नाप्चि
Lip (Upper)	- age-nepci	- आगे-नेप्चि
Lip (Lower)	- akíng-nepci	- आकिङ०-नेप्चि
Liver	- hin	- हिन

Lungs	- ho-puk	- ह-पुम्
Man	- mi	- मि
Mouth	- nap-pang	- नाप-पाङ्
Marrow	- pini-pong-pong	- पीनि-लङ्-आरुङ्
Nail	- lokyin	- लक्पिन्
Neck	- lingu	- लिङ्
Nipple	- eupir	- युप्पिर
Nose	- nyo-pum	- ज-पुम्
Nose trill	- nyo-pum-arung	- ज-पुम्-आरुङ्
Palm	- lokpie	- लक्पिअ
Penis	- mok	- मक्
Rib	- yuk-mí	- हुक्-मि
Soul	- orom	- अरम्
Scalp	- dumpir-apin	- दुम्पिर.आपिन
Soulder	- gor-bing	- मद-बिङ्
Skin	- apin	- आपिन्
Skull	- tuk-lok	- तुक्-लक्
Spit	- tacur	- ताचुर
Skeleton	- ahí-long-pong	- आहि-लङ्-पङ्
Stomach	- ayet	- आयेत्
Sweet	- hocur, hoaar	- हचुर-डआर्
Spleen	- e-pi	- ऐ-पि
stool	- e :	- ऐः
Tear	- mik-lang	- मिक्-लाङ्
Tongue	- ayo	- आय
Tooth	- li-jung	- लि-जुङ्
Thogh	- le-tí	- ले-ति
Thumb	- lok-ne	- लक्-नि
Throat	- gí-ru	- गि-रु
Urine	- isi	- अमि
Vein	- ho-ríng-ho	- ह-रिङ्-ह
Vagina	- tí	- ति
Waist	- curi-puko	- चुरि-पूक्
Wrist	- lok-pum	- लक्-पुम्

(e) Body Parts (Animals) :-

Body	- ador	- आदर
Beak	- i-bung	- अि-बुङ्
Body	- pétang-ahí	- पेत्ताङ् आहि
Claw	- léki	- लेकि
Dung	- pí-bíng, soye	- पि-बिङ्, सये
Hair	- sebe-ami	- सेबे-आमि
Hind leg	- alí	- आले
Hump	- libí	- लिबि
Horn	- aréng	- आरेङ्
Hoof	- le-buk	- ले-बुक
Feather	- lab-bíng	- लाष्-बिङ्
Fin	- cepe	- चेप
Fore leg	- alak	- आलाक्
Fur	- somí	- समि
Leg	- alc	- आले
Mane	- mémé	- मैमे
Paw	- pettang-ale	- पेत्ताङ्-आले
Tail	- amiyo	- आमिअ
Tusk	- hipe	- हिप
Sting	- no-nam	- न-नाम्
Wing	- alap	- आलाप्

(ii) HOUSE AND FURNITURE

(A) HOUSE :-

House	- ugu	- अुगु
Room	- ugu-robung	- अुगु-रबुङ्
Place for guest	- Kodong, bangu	- कदङ्, बाङ्
Granary	- namsung	- नाम्सुङ्
Store room	- namsung-robung	- नाम्सुङ्-रबुङ्
Main room	- pabéng	- पाबेङ्
Partition	- cikki-ra	- चिक्कि-रा
Floor	- nyopé	- जपे
Thatch	- lap-te	- लाप्-पे
Veranda	- Batung	- बातुङ्

Latring	- ka-dung	- का-दुङ०
Wall	- cipi	- चिपि
Ceiling	- namkong	- नामकङ०
Side	- cipi-adír	- चिपि-आदिर
Front	- ko-dong-pale	- क-दङ०-पाले
Back	- cipi-lamko	- चिपि-लामक
Right	- ko-dong-pale	- कदङ०-पाले
Left	- lokce-pale	- लक्ये-पाले
Kitchen	- merom	- मेरम्
Pigsty	- nambur	- नामबुर्
Foul try yard	- rok-ré	- रक-रे
Door	- yap-go	- याप-ग
Window	- ugu-arung	- उगु-आरुङ०
Staircase	- namkong-ébang	- नामकङ०-ऐबाङ०
Hearth	- émé-mé-rom	- ऐमें-मे-रम्
Gate	- yapgo	- यापग
Courtyard	- kebang-deri	- केबाङ०-देरि
Fencing	- soré	- सरे
Drain	- pujor-jornam	- पुजर्-जर्नाम्
Post	- ugu-gíong	- उगु-गिअङ०
Central Post	- gí-pum	- गि-पुम्
Corner Post	- gí-ceng	- गि-चेङ०
Wood	- sícen	- सिचेन्
Plank	- sipang	- सिपाङ०
Bamboo	- yah	- याह
Cane	- osong	- असङ०
Roof	- lapté	- लाप्ते
Flame	- méyo	- मेय
Soot	- mécit	- मेचित्
Flint	- méjir	- मेजिर्
Smoke	- méyin	- मेचिन्
Tripod (Iron)	- jeki-licik, sak-licik	- साक्-लिचिक्
Tripod (Stone)	- í-rí-pabe	- डि-लिङ०-लि-चिक्
Utencil	- pírí-pabe	- पिरि-पाबे
Cooking pot	- pícing	- पिचिङ०
Frying pan	- lange	- लाङे०

Kettle	- tekcing	- तेक्चिङ०
Plate	- píri	- पिरि
Cup	- kobo	- कब
Chunga	- udung	- अुडुङ०
Bottle	- botor	- बतर
Bottle of gourd	- ujuk, upum	- अुजुक, अुपुम् बरत्
Bottle of bamboo	- tir-dung	- तिरदुङ०
Spoon/ladle	- ísing-ayup	- असिङ०
Spoon of wood	- daru	- दारु
Prong	- mésap	- मेसाप्
Gourd spoon	- ujuk	- अुजुक
Rice powder	- amé-ítting	- आमं-अित्तिङ०
Pestle	- (hingi)	- हिङि०
Mortar	- tapar (tapar)	- तापार
Winowing fan	- opo	- अप
Bed	- hipam	- हिपाम्
Pedding	- karpu-dumtom	- कार्पु-दुम्तम्
Mat	- karpu-kupet	- कार्पु, कुपेत्
Pillow	- dumtom	- दुम्तम्
Basket	- pesum	- पेसुम्
Basket (big)	- ébar	- ऐबर्
Basket (small)	- sumci	- सुम्चि
Basket for fishing	- purang	- सुम्चि

(iii) DRESS AND ORNAMENTS

(A) DRESS :-

Dress	- kedung-jopong	- केदुङल०
Hat	- dumlup	- केदुङल०
Hat cane	- osong-dumlup	- असङ०-दुम्लुप्
Coat	- subé	- सुबे
Rain coat	- larang	- लाराङ०
Dao	- oyok	- अयक्
Knife	- yokcik	- यक्चिक्
Belt	- suri	- सुरि
Loin cloth	- hogen	- हगेन्

Skirt	- jopong	- जपङ्
Rug	- Cen-reh	- चेन-रेह
Gun	- mendo	- मेनद

(B) ORNAMENT :-

Bead	- pobje	- पबजे
Bangles	- koje	- कजे
Bangles for woman	- koje	- कजे
Bangles for man	- kem-bung	- केम्-बुङ्
Comb	- tuk-ré	- तुक-रे
Comb (made of bamboo)	- tuk-ré	- तुक-रे
Ear-ornament for woman	- bumo-nye-rung	- बुम-ञ-रुङ्
Ear-ornament for man	- ralung-teh-din	- रालुङ्-तेह-दिन्
Girdle	- suri	- सुरि
Girdle (male)	- tayen-serak	- तायेन्-सेराक्
Girdle (female)	- tayen-cebaang	- तायेन्-चेबाङ्
Disc	- bati	- बाति
Bag	- ratak	- राताक्
Fan	- mèyap	- मेयाप्
Pipe	- tidung	- तिदुङ्
Stick	- banyi	- बाञ्जि
Umbrella	- bosop	- बसप्
Umbrella (male)	- larang	- लाराङ्
Umbrella (Female)	- layeng	- लायेङ्

(C) WEAPON :-

Arrow	- upuk	- अपुक
Arm guard	- murgam, labung	- मुरगाम्, लाबुङ्
Bow	- ii :	- अि :
Bullet	- upuk-kepme	- अपुक-केप्म
Dao	- oyok	- आयक्
Dao (large)	- yokce	- मक्चे
Dao (small)	- sopsa	- सप्सा

Gun	- mendo	- मेन्द
Helmet	- dumlup	- दुमलुप्
Javelin	- ni-bung-yokce	- नि-बुङ-यक्चे
Powder	- amik	- आमिक्
Quiver	- get-bung	- गेत्-बुङ
Shield	- murgam	- मुर-गाम्
Spoar	- ni-bung	- नि-बुङ
Stockade	- ling-pum	- लिङ-पुम्
Sword	- yokce	- यक्चे

(iv) FOOD AND DRINKS

Arecanut	- tamul	- तामुल
Arum	- enge	- अडे
Banana pith	- oko-pa:puk	- अक-
Bean	- tapey, peren	- तापेय, पेरेन्
Beer	- O : , nyayin	- अः , जायिन्
Betel leave	- pan	- पान
Boiled rice	- akke-monu-nam	- आकके-मन्ड-नाम्
Cake	- miting, it-ting	- मितिङ, अत्ति-तिङ
Cooked	- monu-nam	- मनु-नाम्
Cucumber	- mékung	- मेकुङ
Chilli	- jeluk	- जेलुक्
Chewing	- jam-nam	- जाम्-नाम्
Drinking	- tí-nam	- ति-नाम्
Eating	- do-nam	- दनाम्
Egg	- pípi	- पिपि
Fish	- ongo	- अङ
Fruit	- apí-térí	- आपि-तैरि
Poddar	- balang-akke	- बालाङ-आक्के
Ginger	- take	- ताके
Guava	- muduri	- मुदुरि
Hot	- Jack fruit	- आगु
Jack fruit	- bélang-epí	- बैलाङ-अपि
Laisag	- guying	- गुयेङ
Lemo	- limbu	- लिम्बु

Licking	- nappang	- नाप्पाड०--तासुार
lime	- tane	- तान
Mango	- am	- आम्
Maize	- pepo	- पेप
Meat	- idin	- अिदिन्
Melon	- mébé-mékung	- मेबे--मैकुङ्०
Millet	- tami	- तामि
Onion	- jakuk, memu	- जाकुक्ए मेमु
Oil	- tulang	- तुलाङ्०
Orange	- umtéra	- अुम्तेरा
Paddy	- amé	- आम
Papaya	- omita	- अमिता
Pumkin	- bumse	- बुम्से
Pungent	- namyang	- नाम्याङ्०
Potato (Sweet)	- koré	- करे
Rice	- amé	- आमे
Roast	- boh-nam	- बह--नाम्
Salt	- ole	- अल
Soup	- alang	- आलाङ्०
Sugar	- Ceni	- चेनि
Sugar cane	- bapi-bapak	- बापि--बापाक्
Sour	- kucuk	- कुचुक्
Sweet	- tí-po	- ति-प
Sucking	- buj up	- बुजुप्
Swallowing	- demet	- देमेत्
Tea	- ca :	- चा :
Taste	- tíng-ki-nam, ti-po	- तिप
Toamto	- Tamotor	- तामतर्
Tobacco	- mikki	- मिक्कि
Yolk (of egg)	- piyak, pípi-yayak	- पिपि--यायाक्

(v) DISEASE AND TREATMENT

(A) DISEASE :-

Disease	- aatci	- आत्सि
Ache	- aatci	- आत्सि
Boil	- tacit	- ताचित्

Bleeding	- uyi-bitnam	- अयि-बित्नाम्
Blind	- mik-mang	- मिक्-माङ्
Chicken (pox)	- ling-gin	- लिङ्-गिन्
Cholera	- banam	- वानाम्
Disease	- aatci	- आत्चि
Deaf (ness)	- ru:be	- रु:बे
Delirium	- dumci-miri	- दुम्चि-मिरि
Dislocation	- eku-nam	- ऐकु-नाम्
Dizziness	- mǐdé-nam, mingken-mang	- मिदे-नाम्
Dysentery	- ecing-sinam	- ऐयिङ्-सिनाम्
Fever	- ram-nam	- राम्-नाम्
Fractured	- dír-nam	- दिर-नाम्
Goitre	- gǐng-pu	- गिङ्-पु
Gout	- lemik, lokrik- asciam	- लेमिक्, लक्रिक आत्चिनाम्
Gripe	- kipong-aatci	- किपङ्-आत्चि
Headache	- dumci	- दुम्चि
Hospital	- asi-pator	- आसि-पात्
Laoprosoy	- tayit	- तामित्
Malaria	- tamé-rannam	- तामे-राम्नाम्
Medicine	- kuciri, dobai	- कुचिरि, दबाजि
Medicine man	- kuciri, biyane-mi	- कुचिरि बियाने-मि
Mixture	- sogín-nam/dobai	- सगिन-नाम् दआजि
Ointment	- molom	- मलम्
Pain	- aatci	- आत्सि
Pimple	- tace-rayeng	- ताचे-रायेङ्
Elargic	- ak-abuk	- आक्-आबुक्
Missiles	- ling-gin	- लिङ्-गिन्
Small pox	- tabum	- ताबुम्
Physician	- doktor	- दाक्त्
Ring worm	- ombin-tamor	- अमबिन्-ताम्
Roots medicine	- ísing-papir	- असिङ्-पापिर्
Sore	- aatci	- आत्चि
Scabies	- tebik	- तोबिक्
Toothache	- ejung-aatci	- ऐजुङ्-आत्चि

Vomit	- banam	- बानाम्
Veneral (disease)	- semo-aatci	- सेम-आतचि
Wound	- tare	- तारे

(vi) AGRICULTURE AND OTHER OCCUPATION

(A) AGRICULTURE :-

Agriculture	- arik	- आरिक्
New field	- rik-pa	- रिक्-पा
Old field	- rigong	- रिगङ्ग
Field	- arik	- आरिक्
Clearing of field	- arik-panam	- आरिक्-पानाम्
For sowing seed	- ame-citnam	- आमे-चित् नाम्
Cultivation	- arik	- आरिक्
Setting fire to	- rik-pek	- रिक्-पेक्
Fell jungles	- ising-teh-nam	- आलि-लेनाम्
Sowing	- ali-lenam	- आलि-लेनाम्
Sowing by dibbling	- ame-citnam	- आमे-चित् नाम्
Work	- le-ge	- ले-गे
Weeding	- ing-mobin-nam	- अिङ्ग-मबिन-नाम्
Wet cultivation	- isi-arik	- अिसि-आरिक्
Terrace cultivation	- patta-arik	- पाता-आरिक्
Harvesting	- ame-lonam	- आमे-लनाम्
Storing	- ame isum-nam	- आमे-अिसुम्-नाम्
Irrigation	- isi-nala	- अिसि-नाला
Stick	- banyi	- बाजि
Axe	- yah	- याह्
Scraper	- oyok	- अयक्
Broom	- í-g	- अि-ग्
Sickle	- samek	- सामपेक्
Hoe/spade	- kuyap	- कुयाप
Crop	- ali-ango	- आलि-आङ्ग
Paddy	- amé	- आमे
Jobstear	- tanyet	- ताजेत्
Seed	- ali	- आलि
Seedling	- ali gar-ne	- आलि-गारने
Granary	- namsung	- नामसुङ्ग

Land	- kede	- केदे
Soil	- kede	- कंदे

(B) WEAVING :-

Weaving	- ucum-cumnam	- अुचुम्-चुमनाम्
Loom	- ucum-cum-nam-	- अुचुम्-चुमनाम्
	- ateng-ayeng	- आतेङ्-आयेङ्
Tread beam	- botom	- बतम्
Lease rod-I	- lome	- लमे
Leade-dor-II	- lerbung	- लेरबुङ्
Reed	- ta:pe	- ता:पे
Cloth beam	- ucum-gegur	- अुचुम्-गेगुर्
Belt	- ucum-tayi, geyi	- अुचुम्-तायि, गेयि
Tread	- notung	- नतुङ्
Spinning	- lumnam	- लुम्नाम्
Wheel	- lum-ré	- लुम्-रे
Cloth	- eje	- ऐजे
Wool	- soyong-tapiak	- सयङ्-तापिआक्
Cotton	- tapiak	- तापिआक्
Rug	- cenro	- चेनर
Dying	- tamen-linnam	- तामेन्-लिन्नाम्
Dyes	- tamen	- तामेन्
Dyes (black)	- kayang	- कायाङ्
Dyes (red)	- lingka	- लिङ्का
Dyes (Yellow)	- sinken	- सिन्केन्
Dyes (White)	- pulu	- पुलु
Dorder	- eje-pari	- ऐजे-पारि
Design	- mori-moga	- मरि-मगा
Swing	- hom-nam	- हम्-नाम्
Needle	- pici	- पिचि
Needle (of iron)	- lote-pici	- लते-पिचि
Needle (of bamboo)	- ar-ya-pici	- आक्
scissors	- jamci	- जाम्चि

C) CANE WORK AND CARPENTARY :-

Cane work	- osong-lege	- असङ्-लेगे
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Carpentary	- mistiri	- मिसतिरि
Haver sack (of man)	- Ratak, larang	- राताक्, लाराङ्०
Haver sack (of woman)	- ébar, chungcek	- अेवार्, चुङ्०चेक्
Parasol (for man)	- bohdi	- बह्दि
Parasol (for woman)	- bongsop	- बङ्०सप्
Bamboo	- yah	- याह्
Cane	- osong	- असङ्०
Dao	- oyok	- अयक्
Knife	- yokcik	- यक्चिक्
Chisel	- randa	- रान्दा
Hammer	- martum	- मार्तुम्
Saw	- a:ri	- आःरि

D) SMITHY :-

Smithy	- garé-moné	- गोर—मने
Black smith	- garé	- गारे
Iron smith	- garé-moné-mi	- गारे—मने—मि
Bellwos	- sak-moné-mi	- साक—मने—मि
Pincers	- mésap	- मेसाप्
Pincers of bamboo	- yah-mésap	- याह—मेसाप्
Pincers of iron	- sak-mésap	- साक्—मेसाप्
Hammer	- martum	- मार्तुम्

E) TRADE :-

Trade	- koré-monam	- करे—मनाम्
Barter	- dí-lik-ra-am	- दि—लिक—रा—नाम्
Buying	- ré-nam	- रेनाम्
Bazaar	- Bozar	- बजार्
Customer	- aténg-ayéng-régené-mi	- आतेङ्०—आयेङ्०—रेगेने—मि
Consumer	- doynane-mi-gídíng-	- दयाने—मि—गिदिङ्०
Coin (change)	- he-yang-murkong	- हायाङ्०—मुर्कङ्०
Debt	- narnam	- नार्नाम्
Money	- murkong	- मुर्कङ्०
Loan	- narnam	- नार्नाम्

Interest	- sut	- सुत्
Price	- aré	- आरे
Selling	- doko/puknam	- दक, पुक्नाम्
Shop	- dukam	- टुकाम्
Shopkeeper	- dukam-mi	- टुकाम्-मि
Repyaing of debt	- bikur-kunam	- बिकुर्-कुनाम्
Debtor	- murkong-narné-mi	- मुर्कड्-नार्ने-मि
Hire	- lopiong	- लपिअड्

(F) HUNTING AND FISHING :-

Hunting	- so-gaknam	- स- गाक्नाम्
Hunter	- Mégam	- मेनाम्
Prey	- sogé-nam	- सगे-नाम्
Fishing	- ngoyen, ogno-lonam	- अड-लनाम्
Fishing by net	- ésap-ornam	- असाप्-अर्नाम्
Fishing by rod and hook	- seak-sonik	- सेआक्-सनिक्
Fishing by traps	- purang	- पुराड्
Fish	- ongo	- अड

(G) WAR :-

War	- nyomok	- जमक्
Warrior	- mi-nyomok	- मि-जमक्
Attack	- nyomok-obomnam	- जमक्-अबम्नाम्
Captive	- mi-cena	- मि-चेनाम्
Retreat	- ket-kunam	- केत्-कुनाम्
Labourer	- iégé-ing-pakné-pakbo	- पाकने-पाक्ब
Surrender	- topok-nam	- तपक्-नाम्
Peace	- rényak	- रेजाक्
Treaty	- benjupnam	- बेन्जुपनाम्
Raid	- nyomok-obomnam	- जमक्-अबमनाम्
Victory	- jenam	- जेनाम्
Defeat	- jenam	- जेनाम्
Servant	- pakbo	- पाक्ब
Slave (male)	- pakbo	- पाक्ब

Slave (female)	- pakné	- पाक्ने
Porter	- égé-géné	- अगे—गेने
Weapon	- nyomok-mora-	- जनक्—मरा—नाने—
	nané-aténg-ayéng	आतेङ्—आयेङ्
Panji	- íring	- अिरिङ्
Stockade	- rago-yapgo	- राग—याप्ग
Stone	- lingkar	- लिङ्कार
Shield	- Cetam	- चेताम्
War helmet	- dumlup	- दुम्लुप्
Spear	- ní·bung	- निःबुङ्
bow	- ii :	- अि :
arrow	- upuk	- अुपुक्
Sword	- yokse	- यक्से
Dao	- oyok	- अयक्
Knife	- yokcik	- यक्चिक्
Gun	- mendo	- मेन्द्
Bullet	- diu	- दिअु
war coat	- murgam	- मुर्गाम्

(vii) FESTIVALS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND CEREMONIES :-

Marriage (of man)	- medang-monam	- मेदाङ्—मनाम्
Marriage (of woman)	- homé-medang	- हमे—मेदाङ्
Bride	- du-ne, medang-dane	- मेदाङ्—दाने
Groom	- da:po	- दाःप
Bride Price	- medang-mora-nam	- मेदाङ्—मरा—नाम्
Negotiator	- medang-gindo	- मेदाङ्—गेिन्द
Dance (at marriage party)	- jajin, bari	- जाजिन, बारि
Divination on egg	- pípi-pí:nam	- पिपि—पिःनाम्
Good omen	- torbong	- तरबङ्
Soul	- yalo	- याल
Sun-Moon-God	- donyi-polo	- दजि—पल
Priest	- mijik, nyibu	- मिजिक्, जिबु
Medicine man	- Kuciri-mi	- कुचिरि—मि
Heaven	- pomte-romte-mong	- पम्ते—रम्ते—मङ्
Hele	- leji-lengke-mong	- लेजि—लेङ्क—मङ्

Ghost	- uyu-orom	- अयु-अरन्
Flute	- tapung	- तापुङ०
To play flute	- tapung-topnam	- तरबङ०-ताप्नाम्
Narration	- nitin-hi:nam	- नितिन्-हि:नाम्
Deities	- uyu	- अयु
Penance	- uyu-be:nam	- अयु-बे:नाम्
Faith	- donyi-polo-cennam	- दजि-पल-चेन्नाम्
Inbeliever	- donyi-polo-cenne	- दजि-पल-चेनमो
Pious	- mibék-némi	- मिबेक्-ने-मि
Fast	- domong-bo dada	- दमङ०-ब-दादा
Fate	- lu:do-gene	- लु:द-गेने
Magic	- nyubu	- जुबु
Birth	- ac-helen-nam	- आअ-हेलेन-नाम्
Death	- sinam	- सिनाम्
Death by natural	- yenu-bo-sinam	- येनु-ब-सिनाम्
Death by accident	- sile-bo-sinam	- सिले-ब-सिनाम्
Death in an epidemic	- sili-rampen-lo-Sinam	- सिलि-राम्पेन-ल-सिनाम्
Corpse	- somong	- समङ०
Burial	- golék	- गलेक
Grave	- ago	- आग
Funeral offering	- orom-akke	- अरम्-आक्के
Mourning	- keben-kapnam	- केबेन्-कापनाम्
Ceremony at home	- orom-monam	- अरम्-मनाम्
Religion	- dormo	- दरम
Deity (beneficient)	- yute-poro-uyu	- युते-पर-अयु
Deity (maleficient)	- giri_somiyo-uyu	- गिरि-समिय-अयु
Worship	- uyu-monam	- अयु-मनाम्
Propitiation	- yupo-monam	- युप-मनाम्
Offering	- uyu-monam	- अयु-मनाम्
Dance (male)	- herap be:nam	- हेराप्-बे:नाम्
Dance (Female)	- ponung-monam	- पनुङ०-मनाम्
Dance (mixed)	- lako-bo-ponung-mongam	- लाक-ब-पनुङ०-मनाम्
Prayer	- ta:nam	- ता:नाम्
Incantation	- mijik-nyibu-be:nam	- मिजिक-जिबु-बे:नाम्

Dance (for driving out evil spirit)	- nyibu-yi-nam	- अिबु-यि-नाम्
For good dream (spirit)	- yupmo-monying-soje-pe:nam	- युपम्-मजिङ्०-सूजे-पे:नाम्
Cousing fever	- doli-rampen-uyu	- दलि-राम्पेन्-अुयु
Cause of epidemic	- sili-rampen-uyu	- सिलि-सम्पेन्-अुयु

(viii) LAW AND ORDER :-

Arrest	- patek lonam	- पातेक्-लनाम्
Dormitory	- deré	- देरे
Bachelor's dormitory	- mitur-yupko-deré	- मितुर्-युपक्-देरे
Case	- gu:mong	- गु:जिङ्०
Complaint	- o:mong	- अ:मङ्०
Court	- gunying-benke-éssor	- गु:जिङ्०-बेनक-अेसर्
Culprit	- imur-benmur-né	- अिमुर्-बेन्मुर्-ने
Crime	- benmur-man	- बेनमुर्-नाम्
Desertion	- topok-kunam	- तपक्-कुनाम्
Divorce	- topok-nam	- तपक्-नाम्
Emancipated slave	- topok-kunam-pakné-sonam	- तपक्-कुनाम्-पाकने-पाक्ब
Enclavement	- pakné-pakbo-sonam	- पाकने-पाकब-सनाम्
Fault	- imur-nam	- अिमुर्-नाम्
Faulter	- imur-né-mi	- अिमुर्-ने-मि
Fine (Adj.)	- po:nego	- प:नेग
Fine (Verb)	- go:nam	- ग:नाम्
Guest	- nyobo	- अब
Girl's dormitory	- nyimé-yupko-ugu	- अिमे-युपक्-अुगु
Host	- bíro	- बिर
Imprisonment	- Patek-liknam	- पातेक-लिकनाम्
Intruder	- lo:pí-né-mi	- ल:पि-ने-मि
Incroaser	- lopí-né-mi	- लपि-ने-मि
Jail	- patek	- पातेक्
Kidnapping	- cenam	- चेनाम्
Know	- cennam	- चेन्नाम्

knowldge	- cenne-pane	- चेनने-पाने
Law	- niyom	- नियम्
Lawer	- ukil	- अुकिल्
Murder	- men-nam	- मेन्-नाम्
Murderer	- mi-menné	- मि-मेन्ने
Outsider	- jagar,menné	- जागार,जिपाक्
Pain	- aatci	- आतचि
Punishment	- téklup-binam	- तेकलुप्-बिनाम्
Prison	- paték	- पातेक्
Proposal	- lapnam	- लाप्नाम्
Thief	- dopiong	- दपिअङ्०
Trial	- ikí-ipoknam	- अिकि-अिपक्नाम्
Tresspass	- lo:pínam	- लःपिनाम्
Village	- dolung	- दलुङ्०
Villager	- dolung-mi	- दलुङ्०-मि
Village Council	- kebang	- केबाङ्०
Village boundary	- dolung-kedé-arí	- दलुङ्०-जागे
Village gate	- dolung-jagé	- दलुङ्०-जागे
Village Chief	- dolung-ga-meta	- दलुङ्०-गा-मेते

(ix) ANIMALS, BIRDS AND INSECT :-

Animal	- siníing-semen	- सिनिङ्०-समेन्
Ant	- taruk	- तारुक्
Bat	- tapen	- तापेन्
Barker	- dumbo	- दुम्ब
Beer	- sutum	- सुतुम्
Bed bag	- taba	- ताबा
Billy goat	- tungu	- तुङ्०
Bitch	- iki-kiné	- अिकि-किने
Boar	- seré	- सेरे
Baffalo	- menjik	- मेन्जिक्
Bull	- la:bu	- ला:बु
Bull cow	- la:né	- ला:ने
Bullock	- la:bu	- ला:बु
Butterfly	- papur	- पापुर
Cat	- ali	- आलि

Wild cat	- tasho	- तास
Chicken	- rogo	- रग
Cob web	- tarum-som	- तारुम्-सम्
Cow	- la:né	- लाःने
Crab	- ta:ce-padír	- ताःचे-पादिर
Crocodile	- ngorit, horket	- ड०रित, हरकेत्
Crow	- pu:ak	- पुःआक्
Cobra	- bírom	- बिरम्
Cockrose	- saci-bai	- साचि-बाअि
Deer (Hog)	- sudum	- सुदुम्
Diver	- kampung	- कापुङ्०
Dog	- iki	- अिकि
Dove	- tangki	- ताङ०कि
Duck	- péjap	- पुजाब्
Duckling	- ja:bo	- जाःब
Dhauk	- pokok-rérok	- पकक्-रेरक्
Drake	- jabne	- जाबने
Eagle	- pími	- पिमि
Earth worm	- tador	- तादर्
Elephant	- so:té	- सःते
Egg	- pípi	- पिपि
Parrot	- pe-ret	- पेरत्
Fish	- ongo	- अङ्०
Fowl	- Porok	- परक्
Fox	- mansiru	- मानसिरु
Fly	- temit	- तेमित्
Frog	- tatík	- तातिक्
Goat	- sobin	- सबिन्
Goat (he)	- binpo	- बिन्प
Goat (she)	- bir-né	- बिन्-ने
Green pigeon	- kije	- किजे
Hen	- rokne	- रक्ने
Hog	- yekpo	- येक्प
Hornbill	- pa:ye	- पाःय
Honey	- tungu-a:ti	- तुङु०-आःति
Honey bees	- tungu-arep	- तुङु०-आरेप्

Honey comb	- tungu-arep	- तुडु०-आरेप्
Jackal	- sepiang	- सेपिआङ०
Kid	- bino	- बिन
Kite	- pémi-dongkong	- पेमि-दङ०कङ०
Leach	- tapet	- तापेत्
Leopard	- rete-takar	- रेते-ताकार्
Lizards	- sojing	- सजिङ्०
Louse	- dumpír-tayik	- दुम्पिर्-तायिक्
Mare	- saki-kiné	- साकि-किने
Mentle	- kongke	- कङ०के
Mask rat	- ceng:konying	- चेङ्०:कजिङ्०
Martin	- sotong-benong	- सतङ्०-बेनङ्०
Masheer	- ngoso	- ड०स
Mike	- piyíng-cité	- पियिङ्०-चिते
Monkey	- sèbe	- सेंबे
Musk deer	- sokung	- सकुङ्०
Mosquito	- tarung	- तारुङ्०
Nest	- pe-ttang-asup	- तेत्ताङ्०-आसुप्
Otter	- seram	- सेराम्
Ouel	- ta:pu	- ता:पु
Pig	- ek	- ऐक्
Pigeon	- tangki	- ताङ्कि
Pigling	- yeksung	- येक्सुङ्०
Pony	- kio	- किअ
Porcupine	- sé-hé	- से-हे
Pup	- ki:chung	- कि:चुङ्०
Pussy cat	- lie	- लिअ
Peasant	- pérík	- पेरिक्
Prawn	- tasum	- तासुम्
Quail	- tangkung	- ताङ्कुङ्०
Rabbit	- rebit	- रेबित्
Rat	- kobung	- कबुङ्०
Sanber	- sibí	- सिबि
Sentiped	- tepum	- तेपुम्
Serpant	- tébí	- तेबि
Scorpion	- tígpé-race	- तिग्पे-राचे

Slug	- tano-gortak	- तान-गर्ताक्
Sow	- yek-né	- येक्-ने
Snake	- tebi	- तेबि
Snail	- tano-gortak	- तान-गर्ताक्
Shunbher	- socer	- सचेर
Sparrow	- tangki	- ताङ्कि
Spawn	- tatik-pípi	- तातिक्-पिपि
Spider	- tarum	- तारुम्
Squirrel	- kéling	- केलिङ्
Tich	- sor-tapi	- सर
Tiger	- simie	- सिमिअ
Tigress	- myoné	- मिअने
Toad	- tikrom	- तिकरम्
Warp	- tayup	- तायुप
worm	- tapum-taruk	- तापुम्-तारुक्
Wild animal	- motum-somen	- मतुम्-समेन्
Wild fowle	- pírsín	- पिरसिन्

(x) NATURE :-

Air	- hilung	- हिलुङ्०
Ash	- mitbu	- गित्बु
Afternoon	- longgong	- लङ्गङ्०
Bark	- sipin	- सिपिन्
Bubble	- sipit	- सिपित्
Bad	- simum	- सिमुम्
Bush	- simíng-némang	- सिमिङ्०-नेमाङ्०
Boulder	- tarok-í-líng	- तारक्-अ-लिङ्०
Branch	- síok	- सिअक्
Cane	- osong	- असङ्०
Cave	- lípik	- लिपिक्
Coal	- méré	- मेरे
Cold	- hícir	- हिचिर
Current	- isi-bulong	- असि-बुलङ्०
Channel	- sokong	- सकङ्०
Clay	- sodo :	- सद
Cliff	- dibé-miktuk	- दिबे-मिक्तुक

Cloud	- domuk	- दमुक्
Creeper	- térí	- तेरि
Dark	- kéné	- केने
Day	- alo	- आल
Dawn	- ayum	- आयुम्
Dew	- ngerci	- डेरचि
Down	- éking	- ऐकिङ्०
Drain	- sokong	- सकङ्०
Earth	- kédé	- केदे—मङ्०
Eclips	- tamí-tamo	- तामि—ताम
Evening	- ayum-kéne	- आयुम्—केने
Evening (star)	- karlum-pumbo	- कारलुम्—पुम्ब
Fertile	- kédé-pone	- केदे—पने
Fire	- émé	- ऐमे
Forest	- motum	- मतुम
Fuel	- sísen	- सिसेन्
Full moon	- polo-yírbíng	- पल—यिर्बिङ्०
Flame	- méyak	- मेयाक्
Flesh	- idin	- अिदिन्
Flower	- popin	- पपिन्
Flood	- isi-tenam	- अिसि—तेनाम्
Freeze	- ha:ca	- हा:चा
Frost	- Ca:dér	- चा:देर्
Fragrance	- amuk-nampo	- आमुक्—नाम्क
Fruit	- épí-terí	- ऐपि—तेरि
Garden	- koré	- करे
Guava	- muduri	- मुदुरि
Grass	- pimak	- पिमाक्
Gravel	- lí:cak ta:mak	- लि:चका—ता:माक्
Green	- yaje	- याजे
Half moon	- polo-yirting-mong	- पल—यिरति—मङ्०
Heat	- agu	- आगु
Hill	- dibé	- दिबे
Hillock	- di:tung	- दि:तुङ्०
Honey	- tungu	- तुङ्०
Hot	- agu	- आगु

Ice	- tapam	- तापाम्
Island	- isi-pensam-kédé	- असि- पेनसाम्-केदे
Jungle	- motum	- मतुम्
Land	- kodé	- कदे
Land (high)	- gi :tung	- गि :तुङ्
Land (Low)	- gablé	- गाबले
Land (fertile)	- kédé-poné	- केदे-पने
Land (black)	- deka	- देका
Land (red)	- decing	- टचिङ्
Leaf (of tree)	- ani	- आनि
Light	- pang	- पाङ्
Lightning	- doyak	- दयाक्
Mid-day	- longgo	- लङ्ग
Morning	- komci	- कमचि
Morning star	- takar	- ताकार्
Month	- polo	- पल
Moon	- polc	- पल
Moon light	- polo-lyuen	- पल-लुयेन्
Mud	- sode	- सद
New moon	- polo karnam	- कारनाम्
Night	- keré	- केने
Peak	- díbé-miktuk	- दिबे-मिक्तुक्
Plain	- yingkong	- यिङ्कङ्
Plateau	- !opong-pengam	- लपङ्'-पेङ्गाम्
Rain	- medong	- मेदङ्
Rainbow	- uré	- अुरे
Ray	- léli-laiok	- लेलि-लालक्
Ridge	- yorbé	- यरबे
Ripe	- minnam	- मिन्नाम्
Rock	- éling	- ऐलिङ्
Root	- papír	- पापिर्
Sand	- sili	- सिलि
Season	- dítak	- दिंताक्
Seed	- ali	- आलि
Sound	- adu	- आदु
Summer	- lobo	- लब

Sun	- donyi	- दजि
Sun rays	- donyi-léli-lelak	- दजि-लेलि-लेलाक्
Sun rise	- donyi-canam	- दजि-चानाम्
Sun set	- donyi-o:nam	- दजि-अःनाम्
Smoke	- méyin	- मेचिन्
Star	- takar	- ताकार्
Spark	- méyak	- मेयाक्
Stone	- éling	- अेलिङ्०
Storm	- doyi-dogum	- दजि-दगुम्
Snow	- tapam	- तापाम्
Skin	- apin	- आपिन्
Sky	- medo-mong	- मेद-मङ्०
Slope	- moying	- मयिङ्०
Spring	- Sigur	- सिगुर्
Spring (season)	- modí-molo	- मदि-मल
Stream	- sokong	- सकङ्०
Stern	- sipong-siok	- सिमु-सिले
Tank	- simu-sile	- सिमु-सिले
Timber	- ésing-singtak	- अेसिङ्०-सिङ्०ताक्
Time	- tayem	- तायेम्
Thorn	- pabu	- पाबु
Tree	- ésing	- अेसिङ्०
Trunk	- sipong	- सिपङ्०
Thunder	- donggum	- दङ्०गुम्
Unripe	- minmong, leyek	- मिन्मङ्०, लेयेक्
Up	- age	- आगे
Valley	- yingkong	- यिङ्०कङ्०
Vapour	- amuk	- आमुक्
Water	- isi	- अिसि
Waterfall	- siding	- सिदिङ्०
Waterline	- isi-kombo	- अिसि कम्ब
Water pipe	- isi-komar	- अिसि-कमार्
Wave	- sinung	- सिनुङ्०
Week	- alo-kini	- आल-किनि
Winter	- dirong	- दिरङ्०
Wind	- hilung	- हिलुङ्०

Year	- anying	- आजिङ०
Yearly (half)	- anying-pace	- आजिङ०-पाचे

(xi) DIRECTION

North	- dodum	- ददुम्
East	- donyi-calām	- दजि-चालाम्
South	- bongkong	- बङ्कङ्०
West	- donyi-olām	- दजि-अलाम्
Up (the river)	- isi-age/bodum	- ङिसि-बदुम्
Up there	- age-te	- आगे-ते
Down there	- éking-bé	- ऐकिङ०-बे
Sunny side (of hill)	- mo:dor	- मःदर
Shady side	- mosir	- मसिर्
On this side	- adir-solo	- आदिर्-सल
On that side	- alo-denle	- आल-देनला

(xii) METALS

Gold	- cerr	- चेर्
Iron	- sak	- साक्
Silver	- ngi	- डि०
Bell metal	- bulu	- बुलु
Aluminum	- barang	- बाराङ्०

(xiii) COMMUNICATION

Communication	- lamté-soko	- लाम्ते
Main road	- lamté	- लाम्ते
Road	- lamté	- लाम्ते
Street	- lamté	- लाम्ते
Foot path	- ríklam	- रिक्लाम्
Porter track	- besuk	- बेसुक्
Bridge	- sogo	- सग
Hanging/Suspension bridge	- téri-som	- तेरि-सम्
Dam	- silé-lénam	- सिले-लेनाम्

PART-THREE

Alphabetical Word-List and Illustrative Sentences

(A)

Above	- aage	- आगे
Above the house	- ugu-aage	- अुगु-आगे
After	- kongking	- कड०किड०
After food	- akke-dorong	- आक्के-दरड०
Afternoon	- donyi-yupe	- दजि-युपे
Again	- ako-da	- आक-दा
Air	- hilung	- हिलुङ०
All	- kebang	- केबाङ०
Always	- lodí-bo	- लदिब
And	- holoka	- हलका
Angry	- hohsi	- हहसि
Arm	- lokpong	- लक्पङ०
Arrow	- upuk	- अुपुक
Arrow (Poisoned)	- kepmo	- कंप्म
Ascend	- hola-da/biarsanam-	हला-दा, बिआर्सानाम्
Ask	- taukinam	- ताअुकिनाम्
Assemble	- dungkum-nam	- दुङ०कुम्-नाम्
At	- la	- ला
Aunt	- amé	- आमे
Awaken	- hurunam	- हुरुनाम्
Axe	- yaah	- याह
Animal	- siníng-semen	- सिनिङ०-सेमेन
Ankle	- lepum	- लेपुम्
Are you a Ramo?	- no Ramo goye?	- न राम गये?
Are you well?	- no poda-yi?	- न पदा-यि?

(B)

Bag	- muna/ratak	- मुना, राताक्
Bamboo	- yah	- याह
Banana	- kopak	- कपाक्
Banana (wild)	- kolung	- कलुङ्;

Bark of tree	- singkuk	- सिङ्कुक्
Bark (verb)	- ikki-cenam	- अिक्कि-चेनाम्
Basket	- pe : sum	- पे : सुम्
Bead	- pobje	- पप्जे
Bed	- hipam	- हि-पाम्
Back (n)	- lamko	- लाम्क
Backbone	- lamko-longpong	- लाम्क-लङ्पङ्
Bad	- pomong	- पमङ्
Before	- piong/tanbi	- पिअङ्, ताङ्बु
Begin	- irop	- अिरप्
Beef	- la:ne-idin	- ला:ने अिदिन्
Behold	- gok-bom	- गक्-बम्
Below	- kemik	- केमिक्
Below the house	- ugu-kemik	- अुगु-केमिक्
Belt	- suri/beying	- सुरि, बेयिङ्
Big	- tebe	- तेबे
Big man	- mi-tebe	- मि-तेबे
Bear (n)	- sutum	- सुतुम्
Beard	- napmi	- नापमि
Because	- hey	- हेय्
Bee	- tungu-tao	- तुङ्-ताअ
Beer	- o: apong	- अ:, आपङ्
Blue	- jenge	- जेङ्
Body	- ahí	- आहि
Boil	- sigu	- सिगु
Bird	- pettang	- पेत्ताङ्
Bith	- kisung	- किस्ङ्
Bite	- gamnam	- गाम्नाम्
Bitter	- kasak	- कासाक्
Black	- yaka	- याका
Blanket	- kombol/pedí	- कमबल्-पेदि
Blood	- uyi	- अुयि
Blind	- mikmang	- हिलुङ्-मित्नाम्
Blow (of wind)	- hilung-mitnam	- हिलुङ्-मित्नाम्
Bring	- longto	- लङ्त
Bring me	- ngam-isi-go-longbi to	- डाम्-लङ्बित

Brother (elder)	- aba	- आबा
Brother (younger)	- bíro	- बिर
Book	- kitap	- किताब
Both	- anyi	- आजि
Bottle	- botol	- बतल
Bow	- i:yi	- अे
Boulder	- íling-pite	- अिलिङ्-पिते
Box	- jumpang	- जामपाङ्
Branch	- aok	- आअक्
Break	- aup/amak	- आअुप्, आमाक्
Breakfast	- aro-akke	- आर-आक्के
Bride	- medang-dane	- मेदाङ्-दाने
Bridge	- some/sogo	- सम्, सग
Buffalo	- menjik	- मेनजिक्
Bull	- laa:bu	- ला:बु
Burn	- boh-nam	- बह-नाम्
But	- ilosin	- अिलसिन्
Buy	- ré-nam	- रे-नाम्

(C)

Cabbage	- kobi	- कवि
Calf	- pego	- पेग
Call	- goknam	- गकनाम्
Can	- la-da	- लादा
I can walk far	- ngo-ado-in-la-da	- ङ-आद-अिन-ला-दा
I can eat much	- ngo-ahí-go-dolada	- ङ-आहिग-दलादा
Cancel	- topok-nam	- तपक्-नाम्
Cane	- osong	- असङ्
Cane string	- osong-payen	- असङ्-पायेन्
Cannot	- monyo-mong	- जत्र-मङ्
Cold	- hicir	- हियिर्
Cap	- dumlup	- दुम्लुप्
Carefull	- min-nam	- मिन्-नाम्
Cat	- ali	- आलि
Catch	- long-nam	- मिन्-नाम्
Chase	- kermín-ge-nam	- केर्मिन्-गे-नाम्

Cheap	- repo	- रेप
Check	- itum-bentum	- अितुम्—बेनतुम्
Chest	- hongking	- हङ्किङ्
Chick	- rogo	- रग
Child	- anga/homé/ao	- आङ्, हमे, आअ
Chilli	- jaluk	- जालुक्
Chin	- soklong	- सक्लङ्
Cigaratte	- cikret	- चिकरेत्
Clean	- dérék/haming	- देरेक्, हामिङ्
Clear	- doje	- दजे
Climb	- gesang-nam	- गसाङ्—नाम्
Cloudness	- domuk-damong/doje	- दमुक्—दामङ्, दजे
Cloudy	- domuk	- दमुक्
Coat	- kedung	- केदुङ्
Cobra	- bírom	- बिरम्
Cock	- rokpo	- रक्प
Cock crows	- chacibai	- चाचिवाञि
Collect	- longkum	- लङ्कुम्
Comb	- tukré	- तुकरे
Come	- ongto	- अङ्त
Come here	- solo-ongto	- सल—अङ्त
Come in	- robung-solo-ongto	- रबुङ्—सल—अङ्त
Come quickly	- aníkbo-ongto	- आनिकब—अङ्त
Cook	- akke-monam	- आक्के—मनाम्
Coal	- méré	- मेरे
Cough	- sak-ram	- साक—राम्
Crow	- puak	- पुआक्
Cloth	- eje	- ऐजे
Cow	- balang	- बालाङ्
Cultivation	- arík-ine-mi	- आरिक्—अिने—मि
Cup	- kobo	- कब
Curry	- o :	- अ :
Cut	- panam	- पानाम्

(D)

Dao	- oyok	- अयक्
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Dance	- ponung	- पनुङ०
Daughter	- homé	- हमे
Day	- alo	- आल
Day time	- alo	- आल
Deaf	- rungkam/rube	- रुङ्काम्, रुवे
Death	- sinam	- सिनाम्
Devil	- uyu	- अयु
Dig	- arung-dunam	- आरुङ०-पुनाम्
Direct	- kotom	- कतम्
Dirty	- kanang	- कानाङ०
Disease	- atci	- आतयि
Distribute	- gunam	- गुनाम्
Divide	- hornam	- हरनाम्
Do you understand?	- no tecen dayi?	- न तायेन् दायि?
Doctor	- daktor	- दाक्तर
Dog	- ikki	- अक्कि
Deer	- sudum	- सुदुम्
Down	- peking	- पेकिङ०
Down hill	- díté-legap	- दिते-लेगाप्
Drain	- pujur	- पुजुर्
Dress	- kedung-jopong	- केदुङ०-जपङ०
Deep	- uring	- अुरिङ०
Defeat	- jenam	- जेनाम्
Die	- sine	- सिने
Duck	- pejap	- पेजाप्
Dumb	- gommang	- गम्माङ०
Drink	- tinam	- तिनाम्
Dry	- Sénné	- सेन्ने

(E)

Ear	- nyerung	- जेरुङ०
Earth	- mong	- मङ०
East	- salam	- सालाम्
Easy	- iken	- अिर्कन्
Eat	- donam	- दनाम्
Egg.	- pípi	- पिपि

Eight	- pinyi	- पिजि
Empty	- arong	- आरङ्०
Evening	- ayum	- आयुम्
Every day	- lodí-kitdí	- लदि-कित्दि
Every one	- kebang	- केबाङ्०
Exchase	- likra	- लिंकरा
Expensive	- dam/haja-da	- दाम्-हाजा-दा
Eye	- mik	- मिक्
Eighteen	- íying-golo-pinyi	- अियिङ्०-गल-पिजि
Eighty	- Assam-pinyi	- आसाम-पिजि
Elbow	- lookdu	- लक्दु
Elder brother	- abing	- आबिङ्०
Elder sister	- ame	- आगे
Elephant	- sote	- सते
Eleven	- íying-laken	- अियिङ्०-लाकेन्
Eye brow	- mikmi	- मिक्मि
Eye ball	- mikpi	- मिक्पि

(F)

Face	- mimoh	- मिमह
Faith	- jijabo-mida	- जिजाब-मिदा
False	- meda/menam	- मेदा, मेनाम्
Fall	- holanam	- हलानाम्
Family	- ugu-mi	- अुगु-मि
Far	- ado	- आद
How far it is a ?	- héddí ado-da?	- हेद्दि-आद-दा ?
How far is Mechukha-	solokka Mechukha	- सलक्का मेचुका-
is from here ?	bo-héddí ado-da?	- हैद्दि आद-दा ?
It is very far ?	- aígo ado-da ?	- आयिग आद-दा ?
Farmer	- arík ine-mi	- आरिक् अिने-मि
Father	- abo	- आब
Father-in-law	- ato	- आत
Feather	- pettang-alap	- पेत्ताङ्०-आलाप्
Feel	- minam	- मिनाम्
Fence	- soré	- सरे
Fever	- segu-sahram	- सेगु-साहराम्

Few	- ajinago	- आजि नाग
Field	- arík	- आरिक्
Fine (n)	- poda	- पदा
Fine (v)	- gunying	- गुजिङ्०
Fifteen	- íying-lango	- अयिङ्०-लाङ्०
Fifty	- cham-ngo	- चाम्-ङ्०
Fight	- mora-nam	- मरा-नाम्
Finger	- lokseng	- लक्सेङ्०
Finish	- imé	- अिमे
Fish	- ongo	- अङ्०
Five	- ango	- आङ्०
Food	- akke	- आक्के
Fore head	- miktuk	- मिक्तुक्
Forget	- miktuk	- मिक्तुक्
Four	- appi	- आप्पि
Fowl	- porok	- परक्
Friend	- ajen	- आजेन्
I am your friend	- ngo mok-ajen-hé	- ङ्०-नक्-आजेन्-हे
Flower	- popin	- पपिन्
Fly (n)	- tamit	- तामित्
Fly (vb)	- biar-nam	- बिआर-नाम्
Foot	- ale	- आले
Forest	- motum	- मतुम्
Forty	- champi	- चामपि
Fourteen	- íyng-lapi	- अयिङ्०-लापि
Frog	- tatík	- तातिक्
From	- ga	- गा
Fruit	- appí-aye	- आपर्पि-आये
Full	- bida/binam	- बिदा, बिनाम्
Full moon	- polo-yirbing	- पल-सिर्बिङ्०

(G)

Garlic	- jakuk	- जाकुक्
Get	- ponam/pong-pa	- पनाम, पङ्०पा
Ginger	- take	- ताके
Girl	- nyeme	- जेजे

Give	- binam	- बिनाम्
Give me	- ngam-bike	- ड०म-बिके
Go	- into	- अिन्त
Go quickly	- aník-be into	- आनिक-बे-अिनत
Go there	- alo-into	- आल-अिन्त
Ghost	- uyu	- अुयु
Goat	- sobin	- सबिन्
God	- donyi-polo	- दजि-पल
Good	- poda	- पदा
Granary	- namsung	- नामखृङ्०
Grand father	- ato-abo	- आत-आब
Grand mother	- ane&ayo	- आने-आय
Grass	- simíng/íng	- सिमिङ्०, अिङ्०
Green	- jengé	- जेडे०
Grow	- sada/sanam	- सादा, सानाम्
Gun	- mendo	- मेन्दा

(H)

Hair	- dumí	- दुमि
Hair dress	- tukré	- तुक्रे
Hand	- alok	- आलक्
Hand (right)	- lokbik	- लाकबिक्
Hand (left)	- lokce	- लाक्चे
Hard	- larda/larnam	- लार्दा, लार्नाम्
Has-Have	- dada	- दादा
I have food	- ngo akke dopa	- ड०-आक्के-दापा
I do not have food	- ngo-akke-domong	- ड०-आक्के-दमङ्०
Hat (local cane)	- dumlup	- दुम्लुप्
He	- mī	- मि
He goat	- binpo	- बिन्प
Head	- dumpír	- दुम्पिर
Headache	- dumci	- दुमचि
Head man	- mete	- मेते
Hear	- tada	- तादा
Heart	- merom	- मेरन्
Heavy	- ayi	- आयि

Help	- idum-nam	- अिदुम्-नाम्
Hen	- rokne	- रक्ने
Her	- míkke (nyemé)	- मिक्के (जेमे)
Here	- solo	- सल
Hide	- gapcing	- गापसिङ्०
Hiding place	- gapcing-ko	- बापचिङ्०
High	- age	- आगे
Highway	- lamté	- लामते
Hill	- díbé	- दिबे
Him	- mím	- मिम्
His	- míkke	- मिक्के
Hit	- hitnam	- हित्नाम्
Hoe	- kuyap	- कुयाप्
Horse	- shaki	- साकि
Hospital	- menggang	- मेङ्०गाङ्०
Hot	- agu	- आगु
Hot (of water)	- sigu	- सिगु
Hot (f curry)	- o:agu-da	- अःआगु-दा
House	- ugu	- अुगु
How ?	- hékom-bo ?	- हेकम्-ब
How are you ?	- mino-hé-kom-bo	- न-हे-कम-ब
How do you do this ?	- no hékom-bo ipana ?	- न-हेकम्-ब-अिपाना?
How many ?	- héddí-go ?	- हेद्दि-ग?
How much ?	- héddí-go ?	- हेद्दि-ग?
Hundred	- líng	- लिङ्०
Hundred and ten	- líng-golo-íying	- लिङ्०-गल-अियिङ्०
Hungry	- kennong	- केननङ्०
I am hungry	- ngo-kennong-da	- ड०केन्नङ्०-दा
Husband	- melo	- मेल
Husk	- amé di-hinam	- आमे दि-हिनाम्

(I)

I	- ngo	- ड०
I am	- ngo	- ड०
I want	- ngo dínda	- ड०-दिन्दा
Immediately	- aník-bo	- आनिक्-ब

In	- dada/robung	- दादा, रबुङ०
In Mechukha	- mechukha-dada	- मेचुका-दादा
In a box	- jampa-robung	- जाम्पा-रबुङ०
Insect	- tapum	- तापुम्
Inside	- robung	- रबुङ०
Iron	- lokté	- लक्ते
Is	- dada	- दादा
Itch	- aak	- आक्

(J)

Jackal	- sepiang	- सेपिआङ०
Jail	- patek	- पातेक्
January	- lup-ce-polo	- लुप-चे-पल
Jaw	- soklong	- सकलङ०
Jug	- tírdung	- तिरदुङ०
Jump	- demang/yopnam	- देमाङ०, यपनाम्

(K)

Key	- sabi	- साबि
Kick	- duknam	- दुकनाम
Kill	- pakenam	- पाकेनाम्
Kind	- ayanam	- आयानाम्
Knee	- lébīng	- लेबिङ०
Knife	- yokcik	- यक्चिक्
Know	- cenda: cen-nam	- चेनदा, चेन्-नाम्
I do not know	- ngo-com-mong	- ड०-चेम्-मङ्०

(L)

Ladder	- é-bang	- ऐ-बाङ०
Lamp	- lemp	- लेम्प्
Landslide	- didí-race	- दिदि-रायें
Language	- nappang	- नाप्पाङ०
Large	- tébé	- तेबे
Late	- kole	- कले
Lough	- nyirnam	- जिरनाम्
Leaf	- aní	- आनि

Learn	- can-nam	- चेन-नाम्
I learn to speak	- ngo-Ramo-napp-	- ड०-राम-नापपाङ्०-
Ramo	ang hém lapda.	हेम लापदा
Leech	- tapet	- तापेत्
Left	- lokce	- लक्चे
Leg	- ale	- आले
Leopard	- mioré	- मिअरे
Let us go	- kaju-in-ne-ju	- काजु-अिन-ने-जु
Let us do	- kaju-lege-in-ne-ju	- काजु-लेगे-अिन-ने-जु
Letter	- siti	- सिति
Lie	- meh-nam	- मेह-नाम्
Lie down	- karnam	- कारनाम्
Light (n)	- paang	- पाङ्०
Lift	- bomen/tiyen	- बमेन्, तियेन्
Lightening	- doyak	- दयाक्
Like	- dında, dín-nam	- दिनदा, दिन-नाम्
Lip (upper)	- napci	- नापचि
Lip (lower)	- akíng-napci	- आकिङ्०-नापचि
Listen	- ta-nam	- ता-नाम्
Little	- asop	- आसब्
Live (Adj)	- tur-nam	- तुर-नाम्
Liver	- hin	- हिन्
Lizard	- songkeng/sojing	- सङ्०-केङ्०, सजिङ्०
Load	- egé	- अगे
Lock	- tala	- ताला
Log	- síipo :	- सिप
Loin cloth	- hogen	- हगेन्
Long	- bodong	- बदङ्०
Look for	- kongkernam	- कङ्०केरनाम्
Lose	- nge-nam	- डे०-नाम्
Louse	- tayik	- तायिक्
Love	- ayang	- आयाङ्०

(M)

Mad	- lur-nam	- लुर-नाम्
Make	- mo-nam	- म-नाम्

Man	- ri	- मि
Many	- haja	- हाजा
Mare	- kine	- किने
Market	- bozar	- बजार
Marry	- medang	- मेदाङ्
Mat	- kerpu/kopet	- केरपु, कपेत्
Me	- ngo	- ड०
Medicine	- kuciri	- कुचिरि
Men	- mi-gídíng	- मि-गिदिङ्
Mid-day	- longgo-píyír	- लङ्ग-पियिर्
Mild	- omé	- अमें
Mutton	- sobin-idin	- सबिन्-अदिन्
Methun	- sebé	- सेबे
Methun (male)	- sobo	- सब
Methun (Female)	- soné	- सने
Methun (Calf)	- sébé-so	- सेबे-स
Money	- murkong	- मुरक्ड०
Monkey	- sébé	- सेबे
Month	- polo	- पल
Moon	- polo	- पल
Morning	- komci	- कमचि
Mosquito	- tarung	- तारुङ्
Mother	- ane	- आने
Mother-in-law	- ayo	- आय
Mountain	- díbé	- दिबे
Mouth	- nap-pang	- नाप्मि
Much	- haja	- हाजा
Mud	- simum	- सिमुम्
Murder	- mo:ke	- मःके
Mushroom	- tayin-chup-ci	- तायिन्-चुप-चि
My	- ngokke	- ड०क्के

(N)

Nail	- lokyin	- लकयिन्
Name	- amin	- आमिन्
Near	- nece	- नेचे

Neck	- línggu	- लिङ्गु
Necket	- abin	- आबिन्
Needle	- píci	- पिचि
Net	- ésap	- ऐसाप्
New	- niti	- निति
Nine	- konong	- कनङ्०
Ninety	- acham-konong	- आसाम्-कनङ्०
No	- mong	- मङ्०
Noon	- longgo-píyir	- ताङ्०म-पियेर्
Nose	- nyo-pum	- ज-पुम्
Nostril	- nyopum-arung	- ज-पुम्-आरुङ्०
Not	- damong	- दामङ्०
Now	- héja	- हेजा

(O)

Obey	- tatoka	- तातका
Oil	- tu'a	- तुला
Old	- ayung	- आयुङ्०
One	- aken	- आकेन्
Opinion	- hinong	- हिनङ्०
Open (Adj.)	- kulek	- कुलेक्
Orange	- umtera	- अुम्तेरा
Order	- inmo-nam	- अिन्म-नाम्
Our	- ngunu	- डु०नु
Outside	- batung	- बातुङ्०
Outside the house	- ugu-batung	- अुगु-बातुङ्०

(P)

Paddy	- amé	- आमैं
Paddy filed	- amé-arík	- आमैं'आरिक्
Pain	- atcí	- आतथि
Pal of hand	- lok:pio	- लकःपिअ
Paper	- pepar	- पेपार्
Pay	- jinam	- जिनाम्
Pebble	- lichak	- लिचाक्
Pestle	- híngi	- हिङि०

Pig	- ek	- अेक्
Pigeon	- tangkí	- ताङ्कि
Pillow	- dumtom	- दुम्तम्
Pipe	- tídung	- तिदुङ्
Place	- mong	- मङ्
Plank	- cingtak	- चिङ्ताक
Plate	- kap-pelet	- काप-पेलेत्
Play	- somen	- समेन्
Pleasure	- hempo	- हेम्प
Pluck	- punam	- पुनाम्
Poison	- dik-nam (omo)	- दिकनाम् (अम)
Poor	- hopen	- हपेन्
Pork	- ek-idin	- अेक-अिदिन्
Pot	- pícing	- पिसिङ्
Potato	- pobece, dobur	- पबेचे, दबुर्
Price	- aré	- आरे
Puppy	- ki:chung	- किःकनाम्
Put on clothes	- eje-konam	- अेजे-कनाम्

(Q)

Quickly	- aník	- आनिक
Come quickly	- aník-bo-ato	- आनिक-ब-आत
Queen	- dené	- देने
Quiver	- geb-bung	- जेब-बुङ्
Quitely	- kole-bo	- कले-ब

(R)

Raft	- sipí	- सिपि
Rain (n)	- medong	- मेदङ्
Rain coat	- larang	- लाराङ्
Run (v)	- juknam	- जुक्नाम
Read	- porinam	- परिनाम्
Red	- lingka	- लिङ्का
Remember	- míng-gap-nam	- मिङ्-गाप-नाम्
Remove	- mokak-nam	- मकाक्-नाम्
Repeat	- lako-da	- लाक-दा

Rest	- hape-nam	- हापे-नाम्
Ribs	- huk-mí	- हुक-मि
Rice	- amé	- आमे
Rich	- mite	- मिते
Right	- lokbík	- लकबिक्
Ripe	- minné	- मिनमें
Rise	- sanam	- सानाम्
River	- chubung	- चुबुङ०
Road	- lamté	- लाम्ते
Rock	- di-tung	- दि-तुङ०
Roof (vb)	- mílong	- मिलङ०
Room	- ugu-room	- अगु-रुम्
Root	- papír	- पापिर
Rope	- osong, taape, soki	- असङ०, ताते, सकि
Round	- agong	- आगङ०
Run	- juknam	- जुक्नाम
Rupee	- murkong, aber	- मुरकङ०, आबेर्

(S)

Salt	- olo	- अल
Sand	- kédé	- केदे
Say	- bennam	- बेन्नाम्
Scorpion	- tíkpe-race	- तिकपे-राचे
Search	- maker-nam	- माकेर-नाम्
Season	- anying	- आजिङ०
Seat	- dungko	- दुङ०क
See	- ko:nam	- कःनाम्
Seed	- ali-ango	- आलि-आङ०
Sell	- puknam	- पुकनाम्
Send	- bilik-nam	- बिलिक्-नाम्
Seven	- kini	- किनि
Seventy	- acham-kini	- आचाम-किनि
Shadow	- doyum	- दयुम्
Sharp	- rítne	- रित्ने
She	- mí	- मि
She goat	- binne	- बिनने

Shop	- dukam	- दुकाम्
Shopkeeper	- dukam-rai	- दुकाम्—मि
Short	- adde	- आददे
Shoulder	- gorbíng	- गरबिङ्०
Show	- kotomnam	- कतम्नाम्
Shut	- sikkapnam	- सिककापनाम्
Sister (Elder)	- amé	- आमे
Sister (younger)	- bírmé	- बिरमें
Sit	- dunam	- दुनाम्
Six	- akki	- आक्कि
Sixty	- cham-ki	- चाम्—कि
Skin	- apin	- आपिन्
Skull	- dumpír	- दुम्पिर्
Sky	- medo-mong	- मेद—मङ्०
Sleep	- yupnam	- युप्नाम्
Slip	- getnam	- गेत्नाम्
Slow	- kole	- कले
Slowly	- kole-kole	- कले—कले
Small	- asop	- आसब
Smell	- erí-namda	- अेरि—नामदा
Smoke	- méyin	- मेयन्
Snake	- tebí	- तेबि
Cobra	- bírom	- बिरम्
Python	- ngír-be	- डि०र—बे
Water snake	- isi-tebi	- असि—तेबि
Snow	- tapam	- तापाम्
Soap	- sabom	- साबम्
Soft	- rényak	- रजाक्
Some	- ajigo	- आजिग
Some salt	- olo-ajigo	- अल—आजिग
Son	- ao	- आअ
Song	- gana	- गाना
Soot	- mecit	- मेचित्
Sound	- adu	- आदु
Sour	- ku:suk	- कुःसुक
Speak	- nappang-bennam	- नाप्पाङ्०—बेननाम्

Spear	- ni-bung	- नि-बुङ्०
Spin	- tapyak-monam	- तापयाक्-मनाम्
Spoon	- ayup	- आगुप्
Stand	- ropnam	- रप्नाम्
Star	- takar	- ताकार्
Stay	- dunam	- दुनाम्
Step	- dakor	- दाकर्
Stick	- banyi	- बाजि
Stomach	- ki:pong	- किःपङ्०
Stone	- eling	- ऐलिङ्०
Stop	- danam	- दानाम्
Storm	- donggum-tepé	- दड०गुग्-तेपि
Straight	- chacir	- चाचिर

(T)

Tear (vb)	- miklang	- मिक्लाङ्०
Tell	- benbi-nam	- बेनबि-नाम्
Ten	- iying	- अयिङ्०
Thatch	- tapok	- तापक्
Their	- menu-ga	- मेनु-गा
There	- alo	- आल
They	- menu	- मेनु
Thief	- dopyong-ne	- दपयङ्०-ने
Thing	- ateng-ayeng	- आतेङ्०-आयेङ्०
Thirsty	- chamum	- चामुम्
Thirteen	- iying-golo-arum	- अयिङ्०-गल-आरुम्
Thirty	- chamum	- यामुम्
These	- si-gíding	- सि-गिदिङ्०
Three	- aum	- आअुम्
Thread	- tapiak	- तापिआक्
Thumb	- lokne	- लक्ने
Tie	- raknam (raknam)	- रक्नाम्, पुनाम्
Tiger	- somiyo	- समिय
Tightly tie	- eding-bo-punam	- ऐदिङ्०-ब-पुनाम्
Tired	- apeh	- आपेह्
Tobacco	- mikki	- मिक्कि

Today	- solo	- सल
Together	- lakobo	- लाकब
Tomorrow	- aaro	- आर
Tongue	- ayo	- आय
Tooth	- hi-jung	- हि-जुङ०
Touch	- mocit	- मचित्
Trap	- édé	- अदे
Twelve	- iying-lenyi	- अयिङ्०-लेजि
Twenty	- chamnyi	- चाम्जि
Two	- anyi	- आजि

(U)

Umbrella	- sati	- साति
Uncle (maternal)	- akí	- आकि
Uncle (paternal)	- apang	- आपाङ्०
Understand	- tacen-soko	- दिबे-सक
Up	- aage	- आगे
Up hill	- dibe-soko	- दिबे-सक
Unfit	- pitmong	- पित्मङ्०
Unripe	- min-mong-ne	- मिन्-मङ्०-नम
Urine	- ici	- असि
Us	- ngunu	- डु०नु

(V)

Vegetable	- eji-'o'	- अेजि-‘अ’
Verandah	- batung	- बातुङ्०
Very	- haja	- हाजा
Village	- dolung	- दलुङ्०
Vomit	- baanam	- बानाम्
Value	- aré	- आरे
Vulture	- mídí	- मिदि

(W)

Waist	- hoíng	- हअिङ्०
Walk	- makernam	- माकेर्नाम्
Want	- dínda	- दिनदा

Warm	- hagu	- हागु
Wash body	- ischunam	- अिस्चुनाम्
Water	- isi	- अिसि
Boiled water	- sigu	- सिगु
Drinking water	- tinam-isi	- तिनाम्-अिसि
We	- ngolu	- ड०लु
Weak	- gine	- गिने
Wear	- konam	- कनाम्
Weave	- sumnam	- सुम्नाम्
Weight	- sang-chada	- साङ०-चाद
Well (adj)	- poda	- पदा
Wet	- jujang	- जुजाङ०
What?	- hé-lo?	- हे-ल ?
When?	- héddí-la?	- हेददि-ला
Where?	- hé-lo?	- हे-ल ?
White	- pulu	- पुलु
Who?	- hí-lo	- हिल
Widow	- mayeng	- मायेङ०
Widower	- tumbo	- तुम्ब
Wife	- meyang	- मेयाङ०
Wind	- hi :lung	- हि :लुङ०
Winter	- dirong	- दिरङ०
Woman	- nyemé	- जेमे
Worm	- tapum	- तापुम्
Wound	- taré	- तारे

(Y)

Year	- anying	- आजिङ०
Yellow	- noge	- नगे
Yes	- hé-ye	- हे-ये
Yesterday	- moyo	- मय
You	- no	- न
Young	- yapang	- यापाङ०
Young girl	- nyumum	- जुमुम्
Young boy	- yapang	- यापाङ०
Your	- nokke	- नक्के

PART-FOUR

RAMO-ENGLISH

(A)

aage	- आगे	- Up-Above
aak	- आक्	- It
aatci	- आत्थि	- Pain
abo	- आब	- Father
acham-konong	- आसाम्-कनङ्	- Ninety
ado	- आद	- Far
addé	- आदें	- Short
ago	- आग	- Grave
agu	- आगु	- Hot
ajen	- आजेद्	- Friend
aji-go	- आजि-ग	- A few-a little, some.
aki	- आकि	- Abdomen
akí	- आकि	- Uncle (maternal)
akke	- आक्के	- Boild rice, foor
akoda	- आकदा	- Again
ale	- आले	- Leg
ali	- आलि	- Cat
ali-ango	- आलि-आङ्	- Crops
alok	- आलक	- Hand
alo	- आल	- Day
amé	- आमें	- Rice
amo	- आम	- The name of the root used for poi soning the arrow tips.
anga	- आङा	- Small children-below the age of 4 to 5 years.
anying	- आजिङ्	- Year
ao	- आअ	- Son
ao-gene	- आअ-गेने	- pregnant
appi	- आप्पि	- Four
aré	- आरे	- Price

aré-jinam	- ओर-जिनाम्	- Payment of bride-price
arík	- आरिक्	- Paddy field, jhum field
asi-pator	- आसि-पातर्	- Son
ato	- आत	- Father-in-law
ato-abo	- आत-आब	- Grand father
ayo	- आय	- Mother-in-law
ayup	- आयुप्	- A spoon

(B)

bango	- बाङ्ग	- Inter-village council
bangu	- बाङु०	- The second half of the house.
banam	- बानाम्	- Vomit
banyi	- बाजि	- Stick
bapi-bapak	- बापि-बापाक्	- Sugarcane
bar ang	- बाराङ्०	- Aluminium
batung	- बातुङ्०	- Varandah
batung-trobong	- बातुङ०-तर्बङ्०	- Welcome gate at the house door of the party.
benyop	- बेजप्	- A small metalic disc worn with a girdle by Ramo young girls.
besuk	- बेसुक्	- porter track
bino	- बिन	- Gid
binne	- बिनने	- Goat (she)
binpo	- बिनप	- Goat (he)
bíro	- बिर	- Brother (younger)
bíro	- बिर	- Host
bírom	- बिरम्	- Copra
bírmé	- बिरमे	- Sister (younger)
bosop	- बसप्	- Umbrella
bokar	- बकार	- The people liveing in Moni gong area.
bulu	- बुलु	- bell metal
bulu	- बुलु	- A belt worn by ladies.
bumse	- बुम्से	- pumkin

(C)

chube	- चुबे	- It is a meraba word which means a coat or a garment
chebang	- चेबाङ्	- A small bag made of mithum leather.
chetam	- चेताम्	- It is a shield made of thick mithun skin and having a cane frame.

(D)

danchi	- दान्यि	- A big metallic utensil costs about one mithun
daru	- दारु	- bell metal
dankey	- दान्केय्	- A messenger comes two days in advance before the bride's party.
decing	- देचिङ्	- Red soil
deka	- देका	- Black soil
déré	- देरे	- Dormitory
debe	- देबे	- Hill, mountain
deva	- देबा	- The Govt official or an administrative officer is called Deva.
dolung	- देलुङ्	- Village
dolung-mi	- दलुङ्	- Villagers
domuk	- दमुक्	- Cloud
donggum	- दङ्गुम्	- Thunder
dopin	- दपिन्	- Clan
doyak	- दयाक्	- Lightning
doyi-dogum	- दयि-दगुम्	- Storm
donyi	- दजि	- Sun
donyi-polo	- दजि-पल	- God
dumlup	- दुम्लुप्	- Hat, Cap, head-dress
dumci	- दुम्चि	- headache

dumpin-lingkok - दुम्पिन लिङ्कक् - This is a deer skin worn on the back by the man.

(E)

e:	- એ:	- Stool
ebar	- એવાર્	- basket (big size). Haver sack of woman.
eje	- એજે	- Cloth
ejung-aatci	- એજુડ્-આત્થિ	- Toothache
ek	- એક્	- Pig
ege	- ઓગે	- Load
ege-gene	- એગે-ગેને	- Porter
émé	- એમે	- Fire
énge	- એડેં	- Arum
eling	- એલિડ્	- Stone, rock
erí	- એરિ	- Smell
esap	- એસાપ્	- Net (fishing)
csing	- એસિડ્	- tree

(G)

galle	- ગાલે	- Cloth used as a lower garment by girls and ladies. It is Minyong origin.
gombo	- ગમ્બ	- A chieftain
gamnam	- ગામ્નામ્	- Bite
geci-longpong	- ગેચિ-લડ્-પડ્	- Back bone
gindo	- ગિન્દ	- A negotiator in a marriage
gíru	- ગિરુ	- Throat
gíndohuyi	- ગિન્દહુઝિ	- A feast given by the negotiator to the bride's party on their arrival to the village of the bridegroom.
gomrang	- ગમ્રાડ્	- Dumb
gompa	- ગમ્પા	- A memba temple
gomte	- ગમ્તે	- A good will ceremony

during the marriage ceremony.

gunying - गुजिङ् - Fine (v)

(H)

hagu	- हागु	- Warm. hot
haja	- हाजा	- Many-very
hei (e)	- हेअि (अे)	- Yes
heja	- हेजा	- Now
héddigo	- हेददिग	- How may
hélo	- हेल	- What
hene	- हेने	- Pig (female)
hí (hílo)	- हिल	- Who
hilung	- हिलुङ्	- Liver
hitnam	- हितनाम्	- beat, hit
higo-bonam	- हिग-बनाम्	- The right of the sister-in-laws to have sex relationship with the husband's brother.
homé	- हमे	- Children between the age group of 4 to 9 years.
homé-rekranam	- हमे-रेक्	- Marriage by change
homé-nyimé	- हमे-अिमें	- Girl
homé-mitur	- हमे मितुर्	- Boy
hogen	- हगेन्	- loin cloth
hopen	- हपेन्	- poor

(I)

fi	- अि	- Bow
ibung	- अिबुङ्	- Beak
idin	- अिदिन	- Meat
iki	- अिकि	- Dog
iki-kine	- अिकि-किने	- Bitch
isi	- असि	- Water
isi-arík	- असि-आरिक्	- Wet cultivation

isi-udung	- असि-अुदुङ	- Chunga for water
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(J)

ja:bo	- जा:ब	- Duckling
jabbo	- जाबब	- Duck
jabne	- जाबने	- Drake
jagar	- जागार्	- Outsider
jajin	- जाजिन्	- A lyrical ballad
jaluk	- जालुक	- Chilli
jampang	- जामपाङ	- box
jengam	- जेङम	- Lover

(K)

kaben-kapnam	- काबेन्-काप्नाम्	- mourning
kante-padena	- कान्ते-पादेना	- A religious invoca tion to appease batte -kante and blok kante.
kapir	- कापिर्	- Kidney
kebang	- केबाङ	- Village council. Meeting
kedung	- केदुङ	- Shirt, Dress, Coat
kembung	- केम्बुङ	- A metalic article worm in hands by male and females.
kepangla	- केपाङला	- A name of pass through which the Ramos migrated to Mechukha valley.
kedemong	- केदेमङ	- The earth
kibo-rambo	- किब-राम्ब	- An uyu, contemporary of tani the original forefa ther of Ramos.
kipong-aatci	- किपङ-आत्थि	- Stomack pain
kobung	- कबुङ	- Moutain rat
kodin	- कदिन्	- Butock
komci	- कम्चि	- Morning

(L)

la : bu	- ला : बु	- Bullock, male cow
labang	- लाबुङ०	- It covers to the right hand from wrist to the elbow and protects the right hand from the arrows or sword attack.
lamte	- लामते	- The main road, street etc
la : ne	- ला : ने	- Cow (female)
lang	- लाङे०	- Frying pan
lapbing	- लापबिङ०	- Feather
lebuk	- लेबुक्	- Hoof
lebing	- लेबिङ०	- Knee
leki	- लेकि	- Claw
lekin	- लेकिन्	- Small metallic rings worn in the leg by the ladies.
liyap	- लियाप	- Animal skin attached to the hat and it protects the neck from the rain.
ling	- लिङ्ग	- One hundred
lingu	- लिङ्०	- neck
linggin	- लिङ्गिन्	- Missiles
lokbik	- लक्बिक्	- Hand (right)
lokce	- लक्चे	- Hand (left)
lokpio	- लक्पिअ	- Palm
lokpong	- लक्पङ्०	- Arm
lokyin	- लक्दिन्	- Nail

(M)

maayeng	- मायेङ्०	- Window
marigong	- मानिगङ्०	- Name of a place in Bokar area and the

		Circle Headquarter of Bokars.
mansiru	- मान्सिरु	- Fox, Jackal
meaang	- मेआङ०	- Wife
Mechukha	- मेचुखा	- The sub-divisional headquarter of the Ramos and Memba.
mécho	- मेदाङ०	- Marriage ceremony
medong	- मेदङ०	- The rain
mekam	- मेकाम्	- Old man
medo-mong	- मेद-मङ०	- The sky
mendo	- मेनद	- Gun
menjik	- मेनजिक्	- Baffalo
men-nam	- मेनु-नाम्	- Murder
menu	- मेनु	- They
méyo	- मेय	- Flame
menu-ga	- मेनु-गा	- Their
méré	- मेरे	- Coal
mérom	- मेरम्	- Fire place
méyin	- मेयिन्	- Smoke
míkke	- मिक्के	- His
mím	- मिम्	- Him
mín-nam	- मिन्-नाम्	- Ripe
min-mong	- मिन्-मङ०	- Unripe
mione	- मिअने	- Tigress
motum	- मतुम्	- Jungle, forest
moturn-somen	- मतुम्-समेन्	- Wild animal
murkong	- मुर्कङ०	- Money-rupees.
murgam	- मुरगाप्	- A waist coat made of thick mithun skin of war coat, shield

(N/NG/NY)

namu	- नामु	- A namu is a cloth piece made of goat hair.
namsung	- नामसुङ०	- Granary

napmi	- नापमि	- Beard, moustache
nappang	- नापपाङ्ग	- Language, to speak
narnam	- नारनाम्	- Loan
nibung	- निबुङ्ग	- Nibung is a spear and it is used only during raids and fights.
ngam	- ङाम्	- Me
ngenam	- ङेनाम्	- Lost
ngo	- ङ	- I
ngunu	- ङुनु	- We, us
ngunuk	- ङुनुक्	- Our
no	- न	- You
nokke	- नक्के	- Your
noge	- नगे	- Yellow colour
nyam-ne-lanam	- आम्ने-लानाम्	- Bringing the girl to the groom's house.
nyam-ret-penam	- आम्-रेत्-पेनाम्	- Marriage by abduction or elopement
nyerung	- जेरुङ्ग	- Ear
nyibu	- जिबु	- A Priest, magician
nyilu	- जिलु	- The first half of the house
nyile-lanam	- जिले-लानाम्	- Marriage with woman captured during raids of wars
nyime	- जिमे	- Young girl
nyimum	- जिमुम्	- Girls between the age group of 15th to 20 years.
nyoing	- अजिङ्ग	- Mongoose
nyomok	- अमक्	- Enemy, war
(O)		
o	- अ	- Locall, brewed beer. It is made of Temmy, rice and maize. The

o :
olo
ome
ome-kedung

ongo
opo
orom
osong
osong-dumlup
olsong-lege
oyok

- अ
- अल
- अमे
- अमे-केदुङ

- अङ
- अप
- अरम्
- असङ
- असङ-दुमलुप
- असङ-लेगे
- अयक्

Membas called it as
chang. The minyongs
call it Apong.

- Curry, vegetables.
- Salt
- Milk
- A small coat made
of wool by ladies.
- Fish
- Winowing fan
- Soul, goose
- Cane
- Hat-made of cane
- Cane work
- Dao, sword

(P)

paang
padu

padusa

pailibo

pakbo
pakenam
pakne
papeng

pejab
penpepong
perap

- पाङ
- पादु

- पादुसा

- पाअलिब

- पाक्ब
- पाकेनाम्
- पाक्ने
- पापेङ

- पेजाब्
- पेन्कङ
- पंपाप्

- Light
- Name of the clan
occupying present
Ramo area Prior to
Ramo settlements.
- Name of a village
occupied by Ramo
and padu clans men.
- Name of a tribe un
der Tato Circle.
- Slave (male)
- To kill (with a dao)
- Slave (female)
- The third portion of
the Ramo house
- Duck
- Maize
- A tray. A square
tray over the

		fire place for drying raw meat. fish etc.
pesum	- पेसुम्	- Basket
pettang	- पेतताड०	- Bird
píci	- पिचि	- Needle
pícing	- पिचिङ्०	- Cooking pot
pini	- पिनि	- Brain
pípi	- पिपि	- Egg
píyak	- पियाक्	- Yolk of egg
pobje	- पबजे	- Costly stone worn as necklace, A kind of bead.
polo	- पल	- Moon
polo-yirbong	- पल-यिरबङ्०	- Full moon
pomte	- पम्ते	- A sacrificial test to forecast luck or fore casting the long and happy married life.
pongte	- पङ०ते	- Fat
pomong	- पमङ्०	- Bad
popin	- पपिन्	- Flower
porok	- परक्	- Fowl
pu : ak	- पुः आक्	- Crow
puknam	- पुक्नाम्	- To sell
purang	- पुराङ्०	- A fishing trap
purying	- पुरयिङ्०	- Name of a Ramo vil- lage

(R)

Ralung-tehdin	- रालुङ्०-तेहदिन	- Ear-rings worn by ladies.
ramnam	- राम्नाम्	- Fever
rapum	- रापुम्	- Name of a Ramo vil- lage
ratadin	- रातादिन्	- Ear-rings worn by gents.

rego	- रेग	- Name of Ramo vil- lage.
renam	- रेनाम्	- To buy
réno	- रेप	- Cheap
rinyak	- रिजाक्	- Soft
rigeng	- रिगङ्	- Old field
rikpa	- रिक्पा	- New field
rogo	- रग	- Chicken
rogo-penam	- रग-पेनाम्	- To examine the chicken liver to fore- cast omens and de- tect disease.
rokpo	- रक्प	- Cock
rokne	- रकने	- Hen
rokré	- रक्रे	- Fowl try, yard
sabe	- राबे	- Monkey
sacibai	- साचिबाञि	- Cockrose
sakdeng	- साक्देङ्	- Breath
saki	- साकि	- Horse
samyo	- साम्य	- Tiger
satam	- साताम्	- A shield made of thick mithun skin.
sebe	- रोबे	- Mithun
seeching	- साचेङ्	- The Earth
sepyang	- सेपमाङ्	- Wolf, Jackal, fox
si	- सि	- This
si-gíding	- सि-गिदिङ्	- These
sicen	- सिचेन्	- Firewood
sigu	- सिगु	- Hot Water
singkok	- सिङ्कक	- Bark of tree
sinung	- सिनुङ्	- Wave
sipi	- सिपि	- Rafting
siti	- सिति	- Letter
situm	- सितुम्	- Bear
sobin	- सबिन्	- Goat
sobo	- सब	- Mithun (male)

sodo	- सद	- Mud, Clay
sokung	- सकुङ्	- Musk deer
sone	- सने	- Mithun (female)
song-pangri	- सङ्-पाङरि	- Name of the track that connecting mechunkha valley with Bokar area.
sobsa	- सबसा	- Dao, sword (small)
soré	- सरे	- Fencing
sudum	- सुदुम्	- Deer

(T)

taba	- ताबा	- Bed bug
tace-padír	- ताचे-पादिर्	- Crab
tacen-day	- ताचेन्-दाय	- Understand
takar	- ताकार	- Star
tacit	- ताचित्	- Boil
takey	- ताकेय्	- Ginger
tami	- तामि	- Millet
tapar	- पातार्	- Mortar
tape	- तापे	- Bean
tapet	- तापेत्	- Leech
tapung	- तापुङ्	- Plute
tapung-tapnam	- तापुङ्-तापनाम्	- To play plute
tamen	- तामेन्	- Dyes
tangki	- ताङ्कि	- Pigeon
tanyet	- ताञेत्	- Jahstear
tapyak	- तापयाक्	- Thread
tangkung	- ताङ्कुङ्	- quail
tapam	- तापाम्	- Snow, Ice
tapum	- तापुम्	- Insect, worm
tårum	- तारुम्	- Spider
tasho	- तास	- Wild cat
tasum	- तासुम्	- Prawn
tayen-cebaang	- तायेन्-चेबाङ्	- Girdle (female)
tayik	- तायिक	- Louse

tayin-sapci	- तायेन्--सापचि	- Mushroom
tayit	- तायित	- Leprosy
tebi	- तेबि	- Snake
tebik	- तेबिक्	- Big
tekcing	- तेक्चिङ०	- Cattle
temit	- तेमित	- Fly
teri	- तेरि	- Creeper
tídung	- तिदुङ०	- Pipe (smoking)
tínam	- तिनाम्	- To drink
tíkpe-race	- तिकपे--राचे	- Scorpion
ti : po	- ति : प	- Sweet, tasty
tukre	- तुक्रे	- Comb
tumbo	- तुम्ब	- widow

(U)

ucun-cumnam	- असुम्--चुमनाम्	- Weaving
udung	- उदुङ०	- Chunga
ugu	- अगु	- House, Home
ugu-mi/erang	- अगु--मि	- Family
ugu-robung	- अगु--रबुङ०	- room, inside the house
ujuk	- अजुक्	- Gourd spooob
upuk	- अपुक्	- Arrow
umtera	- अमतेरा	- Orange
ure	- अुरे	- Rain bow
uring	- अुरिङ०	- Deep
uyil	- अुअि	- Blood
uyii-bitnam	- अुयि--बितनाम्	- Bleediing
uyu	- अुयु	- Evil spirits, ghosts, demons deities.
uyu-monam	- अुयु--मनाम्	- Detection and cure of disease uyu's with the help of animal sacrifice.

(Y)

yaah	- याह	- Bamboo
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yaa-pici	- याह-पिचि	- Needle of Bamboo
yah	- याह	- Axe
yak	- याक्	- A domestic animal of high altitude.
yalo	- याल	- Soul
yapang	- यापाङ०	- Young boys, boys between the age group of 15 to 20 years.
yapgo	- याप्ग	- Door, Gate
yapik	- यापिक्	- The name of a Pailibo village
yarge	- यार्गे	- a bunch of melatic beads
yekpo	- येक्प	- Hog, Pig (male)
yeksung	- येक्सुङ०	- Pigling
yilung	- यिलुङ०	- Sound
yingkong	- यिङ०कङ०	- Valley land, Plain
yokcik	- यक्चिक्	- Knife
yokse	- यक्से	- A sword, a dao
yorku	- यर्कु	- Name of a Ramo village
yorni	- यर्नि	- Name of a Ramo village
yorong-lopong	- यरङ०-लपङ०	- mid-night
yupnam	- युप्नाम्	- Sleep
yupmong	- युपमङ०	- Dream

PART-FIVE

MISCELLANEOUS SENTENCES

- I. I have come Itanagar - ngo Itanagar-ga ongpana.
I am very glad to see you - nom kong ge-lo ngo porung bomide-na.
How are you? - no poda-yi?
How is your family? - nok ygu mi-hí poda-yi?
Am I welcome here? - ngon nolu pobo mide-di?
I want your help. - nok idum-hém ngo dinda.
Will you help me? - no ngone idun yido?
I wish to be your guest. - nok ugu-la ngo nyobo-be daye?
What will give me to eat - no ngom hégo dose biyedi?
Good bye - pobo longka.
Thank you - hayika.
- II. What are you doing? - no hégo idena?
I am weaving - ngo ucum cumdena?
Did you dance yesterday? - no moyo nas-gana ipanaye?
Yes, I had. - éh, ngo ipa.
I saw you dancing - ngo nok nas inam-hém kongpa.
It was very nice. - kongken nagoye.
Shall you dance today (night)? - no siyum nas iyedi?
No, I shall not dance today - mong, ngo siyum iram.
Why not? - hé igelong imong yedi?
I have work to do, so - ngo lege dacuda hém-ila
I shall not dance. - ngo nas-iram
- III. Please show me the way - ayang ke ngom lamte-hém kotomto.
Go straight a ahead - sacir-bo intoka.
Go in the left. - lokce pale-bo intoka.
Go in the right - lokbik pele-bo intoka.
Is there any bridge on the - lamte ah som dadedi?

way'?

Yes, you will find bridges. - éh, som dada.

I have lost my way - ngo lamte-hém cenkumong.

I shall show you the way. - nom ngo lamte-hém kotom ye.

How faré is the Gambura's house? - gaonbura-ga ugu-hé héddí adoda?

No, it is not very far. - mong. ado-mong.

It is visible from here? - soloka kopongda?

Do you see it now? - am no kode ye?

Yes, I see it. - éh, ngo koda.

IV. I am learning Ramo - ngo Ramo nappang hém lapsuda.

I am want to learn and speak Hindi also. - ngo Hindi ém cenmepo mida holoka nappang hém sim ngo benlida.

Do you understand what I say. - ngok bennam hém no tacen daye?

I understand you well. - ngo tacen da.

I do not understand you. - ngo tacen mong.

I understand everthing you say - no bennam kebang-hém ngo tacen da.

Can I get an iterpreter? - ngo kotoki-go ponyo yedi?

We have no interpreter here. - ngunu solo kotoki damong.

I would like to see your village. - ngo menno dolung-hém koníngda.

Please show me the water source. - ngom school sirung-hég kotom to

The weather is very fine. - medomong-te doje-da.

The wish to go round the village. - ngo dolung-hém ingong-lo kodebo mida.

I would like ot know about the life and work of this village - doloung-ga yenam-dunam holoka lege-lerang hém ngo centoyom mida.

How many people are there in your village. - nok dolung mi hé héddígo dadedi?

Have you been to Itanagar - no Itanagar inkipa?

How much land have you?	- no kede héddígodada?
Have you any mithun?	- no sebe dada?
I have three mithuns.	- no sebe dorum-go dada.
Do you smoke?	- no mikki tidenaye?
Yes, I smoke	- éh, ngo tida.
Do you like tea?	- no saa tide-di?
Yes, I like it very much.	- éh, ngo poptidena.
Brng me a cup of tea.	- ngom saa-lo kobo-go bitoka.
Please have a cup of tea	- no saa titoka.
Bring me a chicken	- porok-go ngom biloyika.
What is the price of this chicken?	- porok aré héddígo?
Let us go.	- kaju in neju.
Walk quickly.	- aník-bo into.
You wolk very slowly.	- no kole-kole inda.
Hurry up.	- cerebo-into
I am thirsty	- ngo isi tineda/tiníng da
Are you tired?	- no ape danaye?
He is hungry	- mí kinnong da.
Where is your mather?	- no ane hélo dada?
My mother is in the house.	- ngo ne-hé ugu-ah dada.
Where is your father?	- no abo hélo dada?
My father is in the field	- ngok abo arík inne.
What do you want?	- no hégo dinda?
I want money	- ngo murkong dinda.
Where are you going?	- no hélo indena?
I am going to the market.	- ngo bazar indena.
What wili you buy there?	- no bolo hé rédebo?
I shall buy some salt?	- ngo olo-lo ajinago réye.
Don't pay too much.	- no ayibo bimong boka.
Who is coming?	hípe ong-dena?
My uncle is coming.	- ngok apang-hé ongda.
Call him, please.	- ayala mím gcktoka.
I must tell him something.	- mím ngo berik ye.
Are you in a hurry?	- no aník-bo mídayi?

I am in no hurry.	- ngo aník-bo mímong.
Let us go on.	- kaju inneju.
Let us stop.	- kaju ngunu topok neju.
Let us take rest	- kaju ngunu ape neju.
Please, wait for me.	- ayala ngom kayato.
It is very cold.	- haja bosí hicir da.
The weather is not good.	- medong pomong
It will rain heavily	- medong-hé hajabo oyeke.
There is cloud in the sky	- medomong-te domuk-hé dada.
Is it time to go?	- sí in dí héku?
No it is too early.	- mong. sí inde mong.
Let us take a walk.	- kaju ngunu inker neju.
Let the man go.	- mí hém immo toka.
Where shall we go?	- ngunu hélo indebo?

VI. This is big house.	- sí ugu sí namtego.
That is a tall tree	- ah, ising ah yaro-nago
The girl is good.	- nyime sí ponego.
He is a bad boy.	- mí pomong-na home-go.
This is a beautiful cost shirt	- sí kedung sí pone-go
I like yellow colour	- ngo yage nong hém dinda.
This is an old cloth	- sí eje sí ayung nago.
We have walked a longway	- ngunu ahígo makerpa
The river is long	- sotong sí yaro-da.
I cannot walk fast .	- ngo cerebo innyomong.
The road is not straight	- lamte sí sacermong.
Which is the way?	- lamte hélo-lo?
Is it far away?	- sí ado-daye?
I am very tired.	- ngo ahígo-ape-da.

VII When did you come?	- no héde-la ongpana?
What have you come for?	- no hé inebo ongpana?
I shall come to buy salt	- ngo olo rénebo ongpa.
What case have you come	- no hégo gunying bennebo ongpa

for?	naye?
Mithuns have eaten up my crop	- ngok arík hém sebe ongelo dome.
VIII What is the price?	- si héddii ne aré dedi?
Will you sell it?	- no sum puk de boye?
I won't sell it.	- ngo sum pukram
If you will sell, I will buy it	- no sum pukbe-la, ngo reéye.
It is not my own, I cannot sell it.	- si ngokke mong, ngo pukram.
I won't sell it but I will give it to you as a gift.	- ngo sum pukran ige-la nom ngo kobom-bo biyena.
IX What is your name?	- nok amin-hé hélo?
What do you want?	- no hégo dinda?
Where do you come from?	- no hélo-ga ongpana?
What is that?	- hé hégo-lo?
Who is he?	- mi hÍlo?
How are you?	- no podayi?
Where do you live?	- no hélo dadena?
How is your father?	- no abo-hé hégo idena?
Whom do you want?	- no hímé dinda?
How much do you want?	- no héddígo dinda?
Let me go.	- ngam immo yika.
Let us go.	- kaju inneju.
Let him go.	- mím immoto.
Let the girl dance.	- homé hém nas imoto.
Let him not go.	- mím immo yoka.
Come soon.	- cerebo ongtoku.
Come back.	- ongkur toku.
Go soon.	- cerebo into.
Please go soon.	- ayala cerebo into.
Please bring me a cigarette	- ayala ngam cigarette-go lobika.
Bring water for me.	- ngam isi-go lobika.
Please bring me a glass of water.	- ayala ngom glass lo isi-go pibika.

Please talk to me.	- ayala ngam benrik toka.
He goes quickly.	- mícerebo inda.
Go straight ahead.	- casir-bo intoka.
You must go.	- no in-rupe lagida.
Tapor, must carry the load.	- tapor, ege-hém geru-pe lagida.
Hurry up.	- cerebo.
This is very nice.	- si porung da.
I wish to see your dance.	- nok nas inam-hém ngo konida.
I am thirsty.	- ngo isi tinída.
To eat is good.	- donam si doken da.
Do not speak.	- nappang benyoka.
To quarrel is not good.	- bumeranam-hé pomong.
It is impossible.	- si inyomong.
That is right.	- hé podeke.
That is wrong.	- hé pomong ke.
He kicked the man down.	- mími hém tulapa.
Please go soon.	- ayala cerebo into.
There are no men in the . house	- ugu-hé mi domong.
He should go to school.	- mí school inken da.
They went up to the field.	- menu arík tolo-pe inpa.
That very man is a thief.	- ah-mi-ah dopiong nago.
I do not know how to speak- Ramo Language.	- ngo Ramo nappang-hím bennyomong.
I am ready to go.	- ngo inde-bo rungda.
He is tired but I am not.	- mí appe da hologa ngo apemong.
If you come I shall go.	- no ongbe-la ngo inye.
That does not matter.	- hé-hégo damong.
Are you sure?	- no jijabo nende naye?
I do not agree.	- ngo omong.

GENERAL

How do you do?	- no podeye?
My name is Tatum Komi.	- ngok amin-hé Tatum Komi.
Where do you come from?	- no hélo-ongpana?

- I come from Rapum village - ngo Rapum-ga ongdena.
 How far is it from here? - solok-ga hét-di-go ado-dadi?
 It is about 4 hrs walk from here - solok-ga gonta appi-go lagida.
 Please sit down and let us have a talk. - ayangla solo datoka holoka kaju nappang benrik ralong-ju.
 How many wives have you? - no heddi-go mearg dada?
 I have two wives. - ngokke meaang-hé annyi dada.
 How many children have you? - ngokke ao-hé héddi annyi homé
 I have two son and a daughter - ngo horo anyi-go haloga homé aken go
 Do they go to school? - menu school pori danaye?
 Yes, my sons go to school - eh, ngok horo-hé school inda.
 Is your father alive? - no abo-hé dade-naye?
 Yes, he is alive - eh, mí dada
 How old is he? - mí héddi anying dadi?
 He is about 80. - mí anying asam pinyi.
 He is the Gaonbura of our village. - mí ngunuk dolung-ga gaon bura hé.
 Where are you going now? - no heja hélo indebo?
 I am going to Mechukha. - ngo Mechukha-bo indena.
 What are you going there for? - no hé inebo indena?
 I have a case there - ngo bolo gunying-go dada.
 What is the case? - hé-gunying-golo?
 Mithungs have eaten my field - ngok arík hém sebe dome
 Hope to meet you again - nom ngo lako korík rayeku.

EDUCATION

- Do you read in a school? - no school pori danaye?
 What class do you read in? - no héddi clas-lo port danaye?
 I read in Class v. - ngo Class-v lo pori da.
 How many students are there in your class? - nonuk class-lo héddi-go school home dadena?
 There are 16 students in my class. - ngok class-lo school home-hé iying golo ake-go dada.
 How many teachers are there in your school? - nonuk school-lo héddi-go subjects hém pori dadi?

We have three subjects.	- ngunu subject aum-go dada.
I like English subject most.	- ngo English subject-hém dinda.
Do you not like Arithmetic?	- kínam hém ngo din-mong.
No, I find it very difficult.	- mong, ngo sum mimong.
I am weak in Arithmentic.	- kínam hém ngo din-mong.
Practice, it will become easy.	- ilap sutoka, cenleyeku.
Is there school in your village.	- nok dolung-lo school dade?
No it is far way from our	- mong, school hé ngunuk dolung
village so we would like to	- ga adoda. hologa ngunu aken-
have one hers.	- go dinda.
Will the village build a house-	- dolung m gídíng-hé school ugu
for a school here?	- hém moyenadi?
Yes, they will gladly do it.	- éh, menu pobo moye.
Do your brother go to scool	- nok biro school Pori danaye?
No, he has given up his study.	- mong, mí porí kumong.
He does not like to read.	- mí porí-hém din-mong.
All children must go to sheool.	- homékebang-hé school intoka.
Do you have any sports	- mennu kelu nam dade naye?
and games?	
Yes, we have.	- éh, ngunu dada.
What are they.	- hé go-hégo-dada.
Tug of war.	- purada.
Javeling throw.	- nibung sitnam.
Race.	- jukranam.
Arro sooting	- upuk opnam.

AGRICULTURE

Where are the cultivation.	- nonuk dolung-ga arik-hé hélo
fields of your village?	- dadena?
Some are near the village	- menu no si anying solo hégo
and some are at a distance-	- omli levedi?
What are you going to sow-	- menu no si anying solo hégo
in your Jhum this year?	- omli levedi?
I am going to sow paddy..	- ngo amé leyeku.
How many varities of	- amé jat-hé héddí dada?
They are many kinds.	- jat-hé ahígo dada.

Have you got any seed from the last year?	- menying-ge amé-omli papanaye?
Yes, but it is not good.	- éh-papa igelo popo damong
Did you get any seed from the Government	- menu government lok omli podenaye?
Yes, this year I got a little.	- éh si anying solo ngo ajinago
You must try the Govt. seed and report me if it is good.	- Geverment omli-hém lekito. pobelo ngam benbi tokuka.
Yes, I will do this.	- éh ngo sum iliye.
When do you cut your jhum-	po
Have you burnt your jhum this year?	- menu sinying arík-hém émé ripa naye?
I am late because of the rains	- medong-hé oge lo ngo émé riko demong.
Do you reap the crops along?	- amé minbela no akene long de naye?
The other villagers help me.	- dolung mi-gíding-hé ngom idum da.
What will you have to pay them?	- no idum-na gíding-hé ngom idum da.
I shall give them some paddy and give them a feast	- ngo amé-la ajigo biye hologa ake longong dogeye.
Do you grow any wet rice?	- menu isi arík idenaya ?
No, we do not Know how to do it	- mong, hémmgunu imong.
Were your crops good last year?	- menying-ge arík-hé amé pobedi
No, we did not get sufficient rain.	- mong, ngunu medong hém-ahíja pomong.
What are the insects that eat up the crops?	- menu no amé-hém hégo-hégo tapum-hé do-debi?
Do you not use any insecticide or chemicals against the insects.	- menu tapum dobai imong naye?
Formerly we did not use any chemicals but at	- meyo kenlo ngunu imong, heja ngunu idena.

present we use it.

Do you use manure to get - amé ponam legabo píbing likde-
yield of paddy? - naye?

Now we use fertilizer but - ngunu likpana ige-lo ahí-bo
pomong

How do you decide about - menu arík ite ko-kém hékom-
cultiation. - bo kebang-hém bendena?

The village council decides - dolung kebang-hé arík pate ku-
where we will cut new - hém berik da.

jhun every year.

Do all in the village work - dolung mi kebang-hé arík hém
together in cultivation - laken-gobo idenaye?

Sometimes we work tog- - lako-lako kebanan-lo ida-lako
ether and sometimes we - gome agi-ga ug-mi apom-lo
cultivate with our families.

What men cut big trees, - miture gídíng-hé hégo arík
men do? - idena?

The men cut big trees,small - mitur gídíng-hé sibir-pada,
jungles and burn the jhum - motum pada bologa émé rida.

MEDICAL

What is wrong with you? - no héye idena?

I have cut my hand. - ngo alok-hém pasu-pa.

How did you cut your hand? - héyo-go ite-gelo pasu-pana?

I cut it with my dao, when - ngo motum-hém pabin tagelo

I was cuttng the jungle. - pasupa.

Much blood has come out - no uyii-hé ahí-lenda ngo kogki-ye.

let me see your hand

What medicine will you put - no héye man go liksu-dabo?
on it? - idena?

Have you no other medicine? - no kebi man damong naye?

We can make some med- - ngo motun simíng-hém sim
icine from jungle leaves. - man-bo moadá.

Do you know how to - no man monam cende-naye?
make this?

No, only some men in the - mong, dolung-ga mi kebi-hé

village know.	- cenda.
Did you suffer before?	- no lake-la atci-baye?
Yes, I suffered before.	- é-ngo lako atci-ba.
No, I did not suffer before.	- mong, ngo atci kimong.
Don't drink beer when you have fever.	- no héddí-mé ramyedi nyayin-hém tiyoka.
Drink warm water	- sigu titoka.
What is that wound in your leg?	- jok ale taré hékom bo idena?
I fall down and was injured-	ngo hola-gelo taré-hém mopa.
I will give you medicine for it.	- nok taré legabo ngo man-go biye.
Have you ever had dysentery?	- no lake-la esing cipa-naye?
Yes, my bowels were also loose.	- E-ngo ciba.
Have you any other disease?	- no kebi atcinam dadedi?
Yes, I had headache; my tooth also ached.	- é-ngo dumcida holo-ga hi jung-hé sin atcida.
Did you take any medicine?	- no man longpanaye?
Yes, I took any medicine the Government doctor.	- é-doctor-la man-go long gelo dopa.
What are the common diseases here?	- héye atci-hé haryong-bo cide-naye?
Soon the Government will give you a doctor.	- men-nam sarkari hé aník-bo doctor-go molik biye.
Wash your face and hands	- no mimo holo-ga alok-hém isi sutoka.
The river is far off from the village.	- dolung soloka sotong-hé ado-da.
The water there is not sufficient. 1	- isi hé asop-da, simong.
Do you know that many illnesses are caused by dirty on your body?	- no ahi-hé taket dagelo atcida. no hé cendenaye?

The doctor told me so also - doctor-hé ngom benda dolung-
 you must keep your village - hém pakak toka.
 clean

CRAFTS

You have a beautiful coat on. - no, kedung pone-go koda.
 Where did you get it from? - no hélo longpana?
 My wife madek it for me. - ngok meyaang-hé sumbipa.
 Do you know weaving? - no usum sumam-hém cende-
 naye?
 No, but all our women - mong, ngunuk nyemé gidíng-hé
 know weaving cenda.
 Where do you get yarn - menno tapiak-kém hélo
 from? longpana?
 Our women spin yarn from - ngunuk nyemé gidíng-hé tapiak
 cotton. lo kube-hém molen-da.
 From where do you get the - menu tapiak-hém hélo pongde
 cotton? na?
 We grow cotton in our fields - ngulu arík-lo tapiak-hém ilenda.
 Do they purchase the - menno eje rong-hém Bazar-bole
 dyes from the Bazar? redenaye?
 No, they can make dyes - mong, menno tamen-lo rong-
 from jungle creepers and hém molen suda.
 leaves of the plants.
 Who has made the fine - sim osong egin-sim hékombo
 cane basket? popa-nape?
 I myself have made it. - ngo sim alí-hé posupa?
 Do women also make cane - menno nyemé gidíng-hésim
 article? podenaye?
 No, it is a man's job, - mong, si mitur-ga lege hé.
 Do you not use bamboo? - no ya-hém ina-dadi inamodi?
 Yes, we use bamboo for - é-ngunu yaa-hém ugu monada.
 making houses.
 Our smith also makes imp-- gare gidíng-hé yocik, oyok sore
 ments for agriculture dao, hé arík inabo moda.

knife etc.

KINSHIP TERMS

Relative	Ramo term	Man speaking	Woman speaking
Father's father (grand father)	- aato	- aato	- aato
Father's mother (grand mother)	- aayo	- aayo	- aayo
Father's eldest brother	- pate	- pate	- pate
Father's elder brother	- pade	- pade	- pade
Father's younger brother	- payong	- payong	- payong
Father's youngest brother	- payi	- payi	- payi
Father's brother (Common)	- apang	- apang	- apang
Father's eldest sister	- tahte	- tahte	- tahte
Father's elder sister	- adeng	- adeng	- adeng
Father's younger sister	- ayong	- ayong	- ayong
Father's youngest sister	- ayi	- ayi	- ayi
Father's sister (Common)	- anyi ame	- anyi ame	- anyi ame
Father's eldest brother's wife	- nete	- nete	- nete
Father's elder brother's wife	- nedeng	- nedeng	- nedeng
Father's younger brother's wife	- neyong	- neyong	- neyong
Father's youngest brother's wife	- neyi	- neyi	- neyi
Father's brother's wife (common)	- ane	- ane	- ane
Father's eldest sister's husband	- mahbo	- mahbo	- nete
Father's elder sister's husband	- mahbo	- mahbo	- mahbo
Father's younger sister's husband	- mahbo	- mahbo	- mahbo
Father's youngest sister's husband	- mahbo	- mahbo	- mahbo
Father's sister's husband (Common)	- mahbo	- mahbo	- mahbo
Father	- abo	- abo	- abo
Mother	- ane	- ane	- ane
Mother's father	- toto	- toto	- toto

Mother's mother	- yoyo	- yoyo	- yoyo
Mother's eldest brother	- kite	- kite	- kite
Mother's elder brother	- kindeny	- kindeny	- kindeny
Mother's younger brother	- kiyong	- kiyong	- kiyong
Mother's youngest brother	- kiya	- kiya	- kiya
Mother's brother (Common)	- aki	- aki	- aki
Mother's brother's son	- kite	- kite	- kite
Mother's brother's daughter	- amo	- amo	- amo
Mother's eldest sister	- mote	- mote	- mote
Mother's elder sister	- modeng	- modeng	- modeng
Mother's younger sister	- moyong	- moyong	- moyong
Mother's youngest sister	- moyi	- moyi	- moyi
Mother's sister's daughter	- hinying	- hinying	- hinying
Mother's sister's (Common)	- amo	- amo	- amo
Mother's eldest brother's wife	- aayo	- aayo	- aayo
Mother's elder brother's wife	- aayo	- aayo	- aayo
Mother's younger brother's wife	- aayo	- aayo	- aayo
Mother's brother's wife (Common)	- aayo	- aayo	- aayo
Mother's eldest sister's husband	- mahbo	- mahbo	- mahbo
Mother's elder sister's husband	- mahbo	- mahbo	- mahbo
Mother's younger sister's husband	- mahbo	- mahbo	- mahbo
Mother's youngest sister's husband	- mahbo	- mahbo	- mahbo
Mother's sister's husband (Common)	- mahbo	- mahbo	- mahbo
Eldest brother	- aba	- aba	- aba
Elder brother	- biro	- biro	- biro
Younger brother	- biro	- biro	- biro
Eldest sister	- ame	- ame	- ame
Elder sister	- birme	- birme	- birme
Younger sister	- birme	- birme	- birme
Youngest sister	- nyanyang	- nyanyang	- nyanyang
Eldest brother's wife	- nyamte	- nyamte	- nyamte
Elder brother's wife	- nyamdeng	- nyamdeng	- nyamdeng
Younger brother's wife	- nyamiong	- nyamiong	- nyamiong
Youngest brother's wife	- nyami	- nyami	- nyami

Brother's wife (Common)	- nyamte	- nyamte	- nyamte
Eldest sister's husband	- mahte	- mahte	- mahte
Elder sister's husband	- mahdeng	- mahdeng	- mahdeng
younger sister's husband	- mahyong	- mahyong	- mahyong
youngest sister's husband	- mahyi	- mahyi	- mahyi
Sister's husband (common)	- mahbo	- mahbo	- mahbo
Eldest brother's son	- horo	- horo	- horo
Elder brother's son	- horo	- horo	- horo
younger brother's son	- horo	- horo	- horo
youngest brother's son	- hayi	- hayi	- hayi
Eldest brother's daughter	- home	- home	- home
Elder brother's daughter	- home	- home	- home
	lopong	lopong	lopong
Youngest brother's daughter	- honyang	- honyang	- honyang
Eldest sister's daughter	- hime	- hime	- hime
Elder sister's daughter	- hime	- hime	- hime
Younger sister's daughter	- hime	- hime	- hime
Youngest sister's daughter	- hime	- hime	- hime
Eldest brother's son's wife	- nyamte	- nyamte	- nyamte
Elder brother's son's wife	- nyamdeng	- nyamdeng	- nyamdeng
Younger brother's son's wife	- nyamyong	- nyamyong	- nyamyong
Youngest brother's son's wife	- nyamyi	- nyamyi	- nyamyi
Eldest brother's daughter's husband	- mahbo	- mahbo	- mahbo
Elder -do-	- mahbo	- mahbo	- mahbo
Younger -do-	- mahbo	- mahbo	- mahbo
Youngest -do-	- mahbo	- mahbo	- mahbo
Brother's daughter's husband	- mahbo	- mahbo	- mahbo
son's wife's father	- kimbo	- kimbo	- kimbo
Daughter's husband's father	- kimbo	- kimbo	- kimbo
son's wife's mother	- kinne	- kinne	- kinne
Daughter's husband's mother	- kinne	- kinne	- kinne
Eldest sister's a daughter's husband	-	mahbo	- mahbo -

mahbo			
Elder	- mahbo	- mahbo	- mahbo
Younger	- mahbo	- mahbo	- mahbo
Youngest	- mahbo	- mahbo	- mahbo
Sister's daughter's husband (common)	- mahbo	- mahbo	- mahbo
Son's daughter's (grand daughter)	- hime	- hime	- hime
Son's son's (grand daughter)	- hiro	- hiro	- hiro
Daughter's daughter	- hime	- hime	- hime
Daughter's son	- hiro	- hiro	- hiro

WOMAN SPEAKING

Husband	- melo
Husband's father	- aato
Husband's mother	- aayo
Husband's father's father	- toku
Husband's mother's mother	- aayo
Husband's eldest brother	- yigo
Husband's elder brother	- yigo
Husband's younger brother	- yigo
Husband's youngest brother	- yigo
Husband's brother (common)	- yigo
Husband's eldest sister	- yikne
Husband's elder sister	- yikne
Husband's younger sister	- yikne
Husband's youngest sister	- yikne
Husband's sister (common)	- yikne
Husband's eldest brother's wife	- berne
Husband's elder brother's wife	- berne
Husband's younger brother's wife	- berne
Husband's youngest brother's wife	- berne
Husband's brother's wife (common)	- berne
Husband's eldest sister's husband	- mahbo

Husband's elder sister's husband	- mahbo
Husband's younger sister's husband	- mahbo
Husband's youngest sister's husband	- mahbo
Husband's sister's husband (common)	- mahbo

MAN SPEAKING

Wife	- meaang
Wife's father	- aato
Wife's father's father	- aato
Wife's father's mother	- aatyo
Wife's mother's father	- aato
Wife's mother's mother	- aayo
Wife's eldest brother	- yigo
Wife's elder brother	- yigo
Wife's young brother	- yigo
Wife's youngest brother	- yigo
Wife's brother (common)	- yigo
Wife's eldest sister	- yikne
Wife's elder sister	- yikne
Wife's younger sister	- yikne
Wife's youngest sister	- yikne
Wife's sister (common)	- yikne
Wife's eldest brother's wife	- aayo
Wife's elder brother's wife	- aayo
Wife's younger brother's wife	- aayo
Wife's youngest brother wife	- aayo
Wife's brother's wife (common)	- aayo
Wife's eldest sister's husband	- berbo
Wife's elder sister's husband	- berbo
Wife's younger sister's husband	- berbo
Wife's younger sister's husband	- berbo
Wife's sister's husband (common)	- berbo

Ramo Calender and Counting of Months

(English)

(Local)

January	-	Lupce
February	-	Chace
March	-	Larap
April	-	Mence
May	-	Hi-lo
June	-	Omti/Tenlo
July	-	Ya:le
August	-	Narbin
September	-	Singeu
October	-	Luaar
November	-	Rohtung/Rohte
December	-	Hanya