

# **TANGAM LANGUAGE GUIDE**

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Along

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**DIRECTORATE OF RESEARCH**  
**Government of Arunachal Pradesh**  
**Itanagar**  
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# PREFACE

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The Tangams are one of the sub-tribes of Adis inhabiting along the upper reaches of the Siang river in Tuting Sub-division of Upper Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh. At present they live in three villages i.e. Kugiang, Nyereng and Mayung with about 400 soul in all. Originally, they numbered more than 2,000 and lived in 25 villages. Due to constant war with the Shimongs almost wiped them out. Hence, the Tangams of today are the descendants of those survivors.

The Tangams are inhabiting a land of lofty hills and bounded by the Gelling in the north, Singa in the east, Shimong in the south and Tuting in the west.

The Tangams used a kind of code language during the times of warefare. Whatever may be the case, in language and culture they are akin to the Shimong and Minyong-Padams. Among the differences in pronounciation, the preference of 'r' is very marked though Tangams fall within the Adi group and very close to the Shimongs and Karkos than Minyongs and Padams.

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Along

Tapoli Badu  
Language Officer

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# PART - I : GRAMMAR

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## PHONOLOGY OR THE SOUND UNITS OF TANGAMS

### (i) CONSONANTS :-

Velar	-	k	-	g	-	ng
Palatal	-	c	-	j	-	ñ (ny)
Dental alveolar	-	t	-	d	-	n
Labial	-	p	-	b	-	m
		r	-	y	-	s
		l	-	h		

Note :- Palatalized ñ is represented by (ny).

### (ii) VOWELS :-

a e i o u

The vowels e and o are represented by (ऐ) and (अ) in Nagari respectively. í and é are the central vowels. These vowels are pronounced with the lips in position for the corresponding pure sounds but with the tongue drawn back.

The above central vowels are represented in the Nagari by अ' (é) and अ' (í).

nodi	-	He
ame'	-	Fire

## NOUN

Number:- Number is not grammatical in Tangam.

a) Plurality is expressed by adding - 'téng/kíding meaning all/many etc for both man and animal.

Examples :-

### Singular

Man - ami

Girl - mumme

### Plural

Men - ami-kíding/mí-téng

Girls - mumme kíding/me-téng

Dog	- akke	Dogs	- akke-kiding/ke-téng
Mithun	- aho	Mithuns	- aho-kiding/ho-téng

## GENDER

The two sexes are distinguished by different words in case of human being.

(a)	abo,	Father
	ane,	Mother
	bero,	Brother
	bemme,	Sister

(b) For animals, the two sexes are distinguished by suffixing 'bo' or 'po' for the Male and 'ne' for the Female and the first syllabus of the base is dropped.

Example:-

Common		Masculine	Feminine
Monkey	- hube	bepo	bene
Mithun	- aho	hobo	hono
Deer	- hidun	dunbo	dunne
Dog	- akke	kepo	kene

'tung indicates an offspring of an animals and birds. When the animals or bird is specified this occurs as a suffix of the rootword.

Example :-

Mithun	- aho	= ho-tung	= ho-tung	(calf of Mithun)
Dog	- akke	= ke-tung	= ke-tung	(Pupy)
Cat	- ali	= li-tung	= litung-	Kitten)

## Case

Seven cases may be distinguished - (1) Nominative, (2) Object (Accusative), (3) Instrument, (4) Dative (purposive), (5) Ablative, (6) Possessive (Genitive) (7) Locative.

**(1) Subject Nominative :** The subject takes the suffix 'nge' to form a sentence. In some cases nominative does not take any suffix, ami gidung the man goes.

Example:-

tatung-nge terang tello yotdung = The bird flies in the sky.  
dateng arang-ngé kepiodung = Their house is beautiful

(2) Accusative : The object follows the subject and precedes the verb with 'ngen' suffix.

Examles :-

no tatung-ngén kedudo? = Do you see the bird?  
ngoru terang-ngén keto ? = We visited the village?  
nodi ami-ngén tutat lotoh? = He kicked the man down?

(3) **Instrumental** : The instrumental suffix is 'roke' 'with' in English.

Exmample:-

Pangki-roke - with a stick.  
Yohpa-roke - with a dao  
arak-roke - with the hands.  
Banchi, appu-roke  
hidun-en atto / ngoru - Banchi, killed the deer with  
ahat-roke an arrow.  
hunnadung - We catch fish with net.

(4) **Dative (Purposive)** : The purposive adds the suffix 'legape' as 'for' in English

ami kíding-ke legape - For the men.  
ami-ke-legape - For the man.  
nodí legape - For him.

(5) **Ablative** : Ablative takes the suffix 'rokke' (from in English for dissociation i.e. movement away from and the same level or up and down, the suffix has different forms such as - Melloke, Telloke, Elloke etc.



Examples:-

- |                   |                             |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Shillong-melloke, | - From Shillong (down)      |
| China telloke,    | - Comming from (China up),  |
| Tuting rokke,     | - From Tuting (same level). |

(6) **Genitive** : Genitive takes the suffix 'roh' or 'ke' and 'de'. However, sometimes the suffix is not used.

Example:-

- |                       |                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| ahi-roh-abe,          | - The branch of the trees. |
| dukeng-ke mime,       | - Dukeng's wife.           |
| nok mime-de kepiodung | - Your wife is beautiful   |

(7) **Location** : The suffix for the general sense of location are-'roh' langkeng, laing-roh etc.

Examble:-

- |                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| ngokke-roh           | - to me.          |
| ngo bazar-roh-dudung | - I live in Basar |
- Special sense of location are expressed,

(a) by 'laing-roh' in the sence of 'inside'

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| mumme kiding arang      | The girls are inside   |
| laing roh, du-dung      | the house              |
| ngoke galup bakos laing | My shirt is inside the |
| roh dudung              | box.                   |

(b) 'langkong' for 'outside'.

- |                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| arang 'langkong' ello | Sit 'outside' the House. |
| dutorama.             |                          |

## **PRONOUN**

(8) There are three classes of pronoun:- Personal, Demonstrative, and Interrogative.

Personal Pronoun:- Personal pronoun have three persons -

First (speaker), second (spoken to) and the third (referred to).

Examples:-

**Singular**

**Plural**

ngo	-	I	=	Ngoru	-	we.
no	-	You	=	Noru	-	you (Pl.)
nodí	-	He	=	Dateng-	meru	They,
ngoke	-	my	=	Ngoru,	-	our

Different forms are used to indicate the location of person or object referred to:-

Example:-

nodí tello dudung	=	He is there (upside)
ngo nodín tello kesayi	=	I shall see him/her (upside)
nodí ello dudung	=	He is there (at little distance)

The different forms of the pronouns are as follows:

**Singular**

**Plural**

ngo	-	(I)	=	Ngoru	-	(we)
ngond	-	(Me)	=	ngoru	-	(Us)
ngon legape	(for me)	=	ngoru-legape	-	(for us)	
ngoke-roke	(from me)	=	ngoru-roke	-	(from us)	
no legape	- (for you)	=	noru legape	-	(for you pl.)	

**Personal Pronoun:-**

nokke/no	- (your)	=	noru	- (your pl.)
hi	- (This)	=	hi = k Kiding	- (These)
ello	- (That)	=	ello kiding	- (Those)
nodí	- (He/she)	=	dateh - meru	- (They)
nodín	- (Him/Her)	=	dateh-meru	- (Them)

**Demonstrative Pronoun:-**

hi,	=	This.
hi-kedo	=	This boy
ello,	=	That
hi-kídíng,	=	These.
ello-kedo-ello	=	That boy (at a distnace).

ellok kídíng	=	Those.
hi aidung.	=	This is good.
ello-nokke arang-ngé	=	That is your house.
dateh-meru aidung	=	They/those are good.

**Interrogative Pronoun:-**

ngéne?	=	what? (what)
ngéne?	=	which?
íta?	=	who?
Kero-ke?	=	from where?
ímeh?	=	whom?
Kero-ke	=	where?
no ngénen mindune?	=	what do you want?
hi ngé-net-ta?	=	what is this?
ello ngé-net-ta?	=	what is that?
no ngéne mindung?	=	whom do you want?
no kero-ke giyi?	=	where do you go?
nodí ítat-ta?	=	who is he?
no íta?	=	who are you?

**VERBS**

In Tangams verbs do not distinguish number and person. In other words, the same form serves all the three persons and both the numbers.

ngo de-du,	=	I eat.
ngoru de-du,	=	we eat.
nodí - e de-du,	=	you eat.
noru de-du,	=	you eat (pl.)
no de-du,	=	you eat.
dateh-meru, de-du	=	they eat.

**Tenses:-**

The three principal of tenses - present, past and future including the indefinite and the continuous are indicated by means of particules used as suffixes.

### **Present Tenses:-**

(a) 'du' is suffix for Present Tense or habit which is added to the verb.

Example:-

ngo doke de-du	=	I eat rice.
tatung-ngé tereng-roh yot-du.	=	The bird flies in the sky.

(b) Present continuous has 'dung' for its distinctive suffix.

Example:-

ngo doke de-dung	=	I am eating rice.
ngo ahi te-dung,	=	I am drinking water.
ngo in-dung	=	I am going

**Past Tense:-** 'to' indicates past action as suffix

Example:-

ngo doke do-to,	=	I ate rice.
ngo yohpa a-to	=	I took the dao.
ngo ello in-to,	=	I went there.

**Future Tense:-** The suffix for the future action is 'Yi'

Example:-

ngo doke de-yi	=	I shall eat rice.
ngoru ro-roh in-yi,	=	We shall go tomorrow.
ngo hik anying hime ro-roh iyi,	=	I shall do this work tomorrow
ngo de-dung,	=	I am eating = Continuing.
ngo de-to,	=	I have eaten = Past.
ngo-de-yi	=	I shall eat = Future.

### **ADVERBS**

The adverbs may be distinguished into four classes:- Time,

place, Manner and Interrogative.

<b>Time</b>		<b>Place</b>	
hoí,	- Now.	hi,	- here.
ro-roh	- Tomarrow.	de/elle/	- there
mero,	- Yesterday.	hi-dampe	- This side
hiro	- Today	ello-dampe	- That side.
nyapiyape	- Before.	nyici	- Near.
lat miro	- After.	moteng	- Far.
lekkon	- once.		
letnyi	- Twice.		
let konche	- Again.		

**Manner:-** 'Pe' is the particles for manner, but in some cases 'pe' is not used.

mena-pe,	-	Quickly.
dekking-pe,	-	Thus.
atet-pe	-	Slowly.
Kepiyone,	-	Nicely.
atet-pe geto-rama	-	Speak slowly.
nodí mena-pe indung	-	He goes quickly.
mumme kepiyo-rupe	-	The girls weave nicely.
agiya chun-dung.		

**Interrogative:-**

ngén kíanan?	-	How much?
Kero?	-	Where?

The sence of very, much etc is expressed by adding 'chako-pe' in the adjective.

aidung,	-	Good.
chako-pe, aidung,	-	Very Good.
Kenong,	-	Hungry.
Chako-pe kenodung,	-	Very hungry.
Kepiyo,	-	Beauty.
Chako-pe kepiyodung	-	Very beautiful.

### **Adjective:-**

In Tangams adjective can be classified under the following heads:- Adjective of quality, Adjective of Quantity, Demonstrative adjective and interrogative adjective.

**Adjective of Quantity:-** These includes attributes of measure for objects which cannot be counted for their unbroken nature or where exact number is not intended to be expressed.

anyong-ngén,	-	some,
anyong-ngén,	-	A little,
chako,	-	Much,
attung,	-	Half,
chako,	-	Many.

### **Demonstrative Adjective:-**

hi,	-	This,
ello/de,	-	That (at a distance),
hi arang,	-	This house,
hi kitap hi-mitdu aidung,	-	This book is a good.
de kedo-de aimang,	-	That boy is bad.
dateh kedo kiding aimang	-	Those boys are not good.
ngo ake ello kedung.	-	I see that dog.

### **Interrogative Adjective:-**

Examples:-

ngén kinan ami todú?	-	How many persons?
hi ík pen-ne?	-	Whose pen is this?
hi íta aiyadu-ne?	-	Which one is best?
ami kiding ngén-ngén	-	What cultivation the
arik/anying nyidung.		people do?

### **Adjective of Quality:-**

The qualifying word may either follow or precede the object qualified. Attributes of quality and condition, generally take 'na' or 'ne' as distinctive suffix and either follow or precede the nouns qualified.

Examples:-

tun-na ami	-	Mad man
ai-na amidg	-	A good man
mima-ne ami	-	Blind man
Pyake-ne ahi	-	Hot water
Ode-ne ahing	-	Tall tree.

classificatory terms are also added as in the case of noun.

aho botte/hote	-	big mithun
ayik yikra	-	big pig
arang odone	-	long house
arang rahne	-	big house
ahi hi-kin	-	hot water
ahi hiden	-	cold water
ami mijing	-	old man.

Different words are used in different context where English uses the same adjective.

Note the difference:-

ciman-ne agiya	-	black cloth
ake keka	-	black dog
goru ruka	-	black cow
hanne pashia	-	dry fuel
animo mmne	-	dry paddy
tepan-ne janchidung	-	ice is cold
ake kub-dung	-	barking dog
marne ami	-	angry man

## PART - II : WORDS

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### MAN AND SOCIETY

#### (a) General :

Family	- arang-ami	- आराङ्-आमि
Clan	- dopin	- दपिन्
Villager	- tehrang-ami	- तेहराङ्-आमि
Village	- tehrang	- तेहराङ्
Village chief	- tehrang going	- तेहराङ्-गगिङ्
Village council	- tehrang kebang,	- तेहराङ्-केबाङ्

#### (b) Relationship :

Husband	- miro	- मिर
Wife	- mimé	- मिमै
Son	- ado/ao	- आद, आअ
Daughter	- dome	- दमे
Father	- abo	- आब
Mother	- ane	- आने
Brother	- bero	- बेर
Elder brother	- ate/abe/be-ro	- आते, आवे-बेर
Younger brother	- be-ho-be-ro	- बे-ह-बेर
Sister	- bemme	- बिम्मे
Elder sister	- apong	- आपङ्
Young sister	- achik	- आचिक्
Brother's son	- be-ro ado	- बेर आद
Brother's daughter	- be-ro dome	- बेर दमे
Sister's daughter	- bemme dome	- बेममे दमे
Sister's son	- bemme ado	- बेममे आद
Lover	- doden	- ददेन्
Beloved	- doden	- ददेन्
Friend	- bonying	- बजिङ्
Male	- abe-teng	- आवे-तेङ्



Female	- nyame-teng	- जाम--तेङ्
Bride	- nyame	- जामे
Bride-groom	- mahbo	- माहब
Aunt	- nyanyi	- आजि
Uncle (Maternal)	- kaki/kiji	- काकि, किजि
Father's sister	- nyanyi	- आजि
Mother's sister		
(Elder)	- mote	- मते
(Middle)	- moyong	- मयङ्
(Youngest)	- mojii	- मजि
Grand father	- abo-boku	- आब--बकु
Grand mother	- ane-neku	- आने--नेकु
Grand son	- doten	- दतेन्
Husband father	- aato	- आत
Husband mother	- aao	- आअ
Wife's father	- aato	- आत
Wife's mother	- aao	- आअ
Father-in-law	- aato	- आअ
Brother-in-law	- mahbo/yigo	- माहब, यिग
Sister-in-law	- nyame/yine	- जामे, यिने
Enemy	- mibo-mimak	- मिब--मिमाक्
Neighbour	- kori-kodang	- करि--कदाङ्
Ancestor	- abo-boku	- आब--बकु

**(c) Stages in life :**

Child	- kedo	- केद
Boy	- abe-te-kedo	- आबे--ते--केद
Girl	- nyame-te-kedo	- जामे--ते--केद
Young man	- yaame	- यामे
Young girl	- mumme	- मुममे
Man (hood)	- ami/abe-teng	- आमि, आबे--तेङ्
Women (hood)	- nyame-teng	- जामे, तेङ्
Old man	- mijing	- मिजिङ्
Old women	- ejo	- अेज

**(d) Conditions of life :**

Bachelor	- yaame	- यामे
Virgin	- mumme	- मुम्मे
Married man	- mime bonne abe-teng	- मिमे वनने आबे-तेङ्
Married women	- mi-ro bonne abe-teng	- मिर-वनने-आबे तेङ्
Pregnant	- ado-gene	- आद-गेने
Still born	- ado-dapak	- आद-दापाक
Widow	- moing	- माअङ्
Widower	- tumbo	- तुम्ब
Divorce	- mime, miro mepan-sikunam	- मिमे-मिर-मेपान, सिकुनाम्
Ailing	- kinan	- किनान्
Healthy	- adí mitne	- आदि-मितने
Fat	- botte	- बत्ते
Lean	- gi-ne	- गिने

**(e) Body Parts (Human) :**

Man	- ami	- आमि
Body	- adí	- आदि
Hair	- dumme	- टुम्मे
Face	- mimo	- मिम
Brain	- pengi	- पेङ्गि
Brow	- mimi	- मिमि
Ear	- nyorung	- जरुङ्
Nose	- nyobung	- ज्बुङ्
Lip (Upper)	- ciban	- चिबान्
Lip (Lower)	- ciban	- चिबान्
Tongue	- ao	- आअ
Tooth	- e-pang	- ऐ-पाङ्
Gum	- e-ngin	- ऐ-ङिन्
Jaw	- hokko	- हक्क
Chin	- hohtek	- हह्तेक्
Beard	- nyami	- जामि

Neck	- lenggung	- लेङ्गुङ्
Backbone	- dedeng-arong	- देदेङ्-आरङ्
Chest	- ledung	- लेदुङ्
Rib	- yamo	- याम
Lungs	- aa-dang	- आ-दाङ्
Breast	- a-hun	- आ-हुन्
Nipple	- hun-pin	- हुन्-पिन्
Arm	- lapong	- लापङ्
Wrist	- lak-kit	- लाक्-कित्
Elbow	- ladu-chumit	- लादु-चुमित्
Hand	- arak	- आराक्
Palm	- lapiyo	- लापिय
Finger	- lak-ki	- लाक्-कि
Neil	- layin	- लायिन
Belly	- aki	- आकि
Stomach	- aat	- आत्
Skull	- tukkiyu	- तुक्कियु
Forehead	- tutang	- तुताङ्
Liver	- ayin	- आयिन्
Waist	- kitkit	- किकित्
Buttock	- ko-dun	- क-दुन
Right Leg	- la-bik areh	- लाबिक् आरेह
Left Leg	- lak-ki a-reh	- लाक-कि आरेह
Thigh	- ambang	- आमबाङ्
Knee	- lebing	- लेबिङ्
Ankle	- legit	- लेगित्
Foot	- lepiyo	- लेपिय
Heel	- ledu	- लेदु
Toe	- letch	- लेतेह
Blood	- ayii	- आयि
Skin	- ahik	- आहिक्
Fat	- botte	- बत्ते
Sweat	- hipya	- हिपया
Stool	- ipa	- अिपा
Tear	- mihi	- मिहि

**(f) Body Parts (Animals) :**

Body	- adi	- आदि
Horn	- lebung	- लेबुङ
Hoof	- lepiyuk	- लेपियुक्
Tail	- machung	- मेचुङ्
Paw	- simon-lepiyo	- सिमन्-लेपिय
Claw	- leyin	- लेयिन्
Beak	- e-pang/nyokong	- ऐ-पाङ्-न्यकङ्
Hump	- lipong-api	- लिपङ्-आपि
Mane	- lipong-amit	- लिपङ् आभित
Feather	- lappen	- लापपेन्
Sting	- letak	- लेताक्
Dung	- alo-ipa	- आल-अिपा

**RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES AND CUSTOMS**

Marriage	- mime-miro- bommon-sinan	- मिमि-मिर-बम्मन-सिनाम्
Bride	- nyame	- जामे
Bridegroom	- mahbo	- माहब
Negotiator	- takahibine	- ताकाहिबिने
Birth	- ado-donan	- आद-दनाम्
Death	- hinan	- हिनान्
By natural death	- hinu	- हिनु
In an epidemic	- kiri-roh-hinan	- किरि-रह-हिनाम्
Suicide	- oh-hun sinam	- हिमा-यिने
Bier	- hima-yine	- हिमा-यिने
Burial	- mihi	- मिहि
Funeral (song)	- kyat-no	- कमात्-न
Mourning	- gyansi	- गयान्सि
Religion	- dormo	- दर्म
Deities	- Uyii/Uyu	- अयि, अयु

**Beneficiant :**

For growing	- kine-ane	- किने-आने
For watching child birth	- nyite-Nyipong	- अिते-अिपड्
<b>Maleficient :</b>		
Causing fever	- achung Uyu	- आचुड् अयु
Causing dysentary	- uyu-pyonying	- अयु-पयअिड्
Causing headahce	- agyang-uyu	- आगयाड्-अयु
Worship	- Kuchu-johu	- कुचु-जहु
Offering	- uron-kupak	- अुरन्-कुपाक्
Propitiation	- mopak-hira	- मपाक्-मनान्
Dance	- geman-monan	- गेमान्-मनान्
Pray	- kuchu-nan	- कुचु-नाम्
Song	- Geman	- गेमान
Omen	- Uron	- अुरन्
Goodomen	- Uron lompye	- अुरन् लमपसअ
Badomen	- Uron lon-nying	- अुरन्-लन्अिड्
Priest	- mijik	- मिजिक्
Soul	- Jiie	- जिअ
Heaven	- donyi-polo among	- दअि-पल-आमड्
Hell	- Uron-lon-nying among	- अुरन्-लन-अिड्-आमड्
Ghost	- Uyi-yinying	- अुयि-यिअिड्
Flute	- chunli	- चुन्लि
To play flute	- chunli-bana	- चुन्लि-बानान्
Story	- doying	- दयिड्
Narration	- doying gebinan	- दयिड्-गेबिनान्

## LAW AND ORDER

Village	- tehrang	- तेहराड्
Village Council	- byango	- बयान्ग
Village boundary	- tehrang mori	- तेहराड्-मरि
Village gate	- tonggo	- तड्ग
Village Chief	- tehrang-goging	- तेहराड्-गगिङ्
Outsider	- mibo-ami	- मिब-आमि

Village dormitory	- byanggo	- बयाङ्ग
Bachelor's dormitory	- byanggo	- बयाङ्ग
Girls dormitory	- laching	- लाचिङ्
Complaint	- repot-nan	- रेपत्-नान्
Elders	- mirun	- मिरुन्
Trial	- ikanan	- अिकानान्
Complainment	- repot-ne-ami	- रेपत्-ने-आमि
Case	- pityang	- पित्याङ्
Arrest	- gah-nan	- गाह-नान्
Verdict	- gundo-gebine	- गुन्द-गेबिने
Abscond	- gihi-rah-giku-nan	- गिहि-राह-गिकु-नान्
Acquittal	- mere-kinan	- मेरे-किनान्
Culprit	- iyone	- अियनु
Murderer	- ami-kene	- आमि-केने
Punishment	- itu-chire-nan	- अितु-चिरे-नान्
Prison	- Patek	- पातेक्
Imprisonment	- patek-roh-lenan	- पातेक-रह-लेनान्
Enslavement	- miden ho-nan	- मिदेन् ह-नान्
Fine	- godi	- गदि
Crime	- io-chao	- अिअ-चाअ
Agreement	- tore-bohu-nan	- तरे-बहु नान्

## ANIMALS, BIRDS AND INSECTS

Bull	- rubo	- रुब
Cow	- rune	- रुने
Calf	- rudo	- रुद
Mithun	- aho	- आह
She Mithun	- hone	- हने
Mithun bull	- hobo	- हब
Mithun calf	- hotung	- हतुङ्
Calf male	- hobo-hotung	- आयिक्
Calf female	- hone-hotung	- हने-हतुङ्
Male pig	- mehne	- मेहने
Pigling	- Yitung	- यितुङ्
Dog	- ake	- आके

Bitch	- kene	- केने
Pup	- kechung	- केचुङ्
Cat	- ali	- आलि
Kitten	- litung	- लितुङ्
Horse	- gura	- गुरा
Pony	- ratung	- रातुङ्
Mare	- rane	- राने
Goat	- laga	- लागा
Kid	- gattung	- गातुङ्
Cock	- lohpo	- लह्प
Hen	- lohne	- लहने
Chicken	- lotung	- लतुङ्
Duck	- jabo	- जाबप
Drake	- jabne	- जाबने
Egg	- lohpi	- लहपि
Duckling	- jabtung	- जाबतुङ्
Pigeon	- peki	- पेकि
Beast	- humon	- हुमन्
Tiger	- himiyo	- हिमिय
Bear	- hitun	- हितुन्
Lion	- miyone	- मियने
Elephant	- hi-te	- हि-ते
Fox	- hipyang	- हिपयाङ्
Deer	- hidun	- हिदुन्
Monkey	- hube	- हुबे
Wild cat	- cisho	- चिस
Squirrel	- libo	- लिब
Ant-eater	- sipit	- सिपित्
Rat	- bungka	- बुङ्का
Frog	- tatik	- तातिक्
Fish	- ango	- आङ्
Tortoise	- rangkot	- राङ्कत्
Lizard	- hangkyang	- हाङ्कमाङ्
Snake	- tibi	- तिबि
Cobra	- bipiyot	- बिपियत्
Crow	- Onong	- अनङ्

Bird	- tatung	- तातुङ्
Eagle	- pimi	- पिमि
Hornbill	- pecik	- पेचिक
Nest	- ahut	- आहुत्
Worm	- tepen	- तेपेन्
Earthworm	- dondang	- दनदाङ्
Mosquito	- nikkong-sonong	- निककङ्-सानङ्
Fly	- temik	- तेमिक
Bee	- tengu	- तेङु
Honey	- gurang	- डुराङ्
Honey-comb	- tengu-arot	- तेङु-आरत्
Butterfly	- popin	- पपिन्
Grasshoper	- komin	- कमिन्
Leech	- tepaat	- तेपात्
Ant	- teruk	- तेरुक्
Louse	- tekya	- तेकया
Bedbug	- tebaa	- तेबा
Spider	- toten	- ततेत्
Cob-web	- toten-laong	- ततेन्-लाअङ्

## NATURE

Nature	- ahi-among	- आहि-आमङ्
Hill	- ade	- आदे
Ridge	- detu-derung	- देतु-देरुङ्
Cavex	- lerung	- लेरुङ्
Valley	- yijong	- यिजङ्
Plateau	- gekyok-gerok	- गेकयेक-गेरक
Cliff	- litung-limang	- लितुङ्-लिमाङ्
Peak	- dechuk	- देचुक
Pass	- leko-andko	- लेक-आङ्क
Slope	- gidang	- गिदाङ्
Up	- agyang	- अकिङ्
Down	- oking	- अकिङ्
Plain	- yijong	- यिजङ्
River	- korong	- करङ्



Stream	- korong	- करङ्
Waterfall	- denggo	- देङ्ग
Current	- hirong	- हिरङ्
Lake	- hido	- हिद
Waterpoint	- ahi-leke	- आहि-लेख
Spring	- korong	- करङ्
Rain	- pedong	- पेदङ्
Snow	- tepan	- तेपान्
Flood	- tekit	- तेकित
Stone	- areng	- आरेङ्
Wave	- buat	- बुआत्
Bubble	- hiput	- हिपुत्
Dew	- nganci	- डान्चि
Ice	- panlang	- पान्लाङ्
Channel	- nora	- नरा
Vapour	- ongek	- अङ्केक्
Mountain	- ade	- आदे
Rock	- le pang	- लेपाङ्
Sand	- lede	- लेदे
Earth	- koji	- कजि
Clay	- jekan	- जेकान्
Mud	- jerung	- जेरुङ्
Loam	- jenyo	- जेञ
Land	- among	- आमङ्
Fertile	- monyo	- मञ
Sky	- tereng	- तेरेङ्
Cloud	- domuk	- दमुक्
Rainbow	- amin-ao	- आमिन आअ
Lightning	- yari	- यारि
Thunder	- domir	- दमिर
Sun	- donyi	- दञि
Sunrays	- donyi aun	- दञि-आअुन्
Light	- aun	- आअुन्
Heat	- pyake	- पयाके
Cool	- jacing	- जाचिङ्
Sunrise	- donyichanan	- दञि-यानान्

Sunset	- donyiduanan	- दाञि-दुआनाग
Fullmoon	- poro-yindang	- पर-येनदाङ्
Halfmoon	- poro-ake	- पर-आके
New moon	- poro-kaching	- पर-कचिङ्
Moonlight	- poro-lapbong	- पर-लायबङ्
Star	- doi-karching	- दाअि-कारचिङ्
Evening star	- karlo-puboh	- कार्ल-पुब
Day	- loroh	- लरह
Night	- yoomang	- यमाङ्
Evening	- yullo	- युल्ल
Midday	- lopong-nan-bong	- लपङ्-नान्बङ्
Afternoon	- donyi tuot	- दाञि-तुअत्
Morning	- rokon	- रकन्
Midnight	- yoomang-ladang	- यमाङ्-लादाङ्
Month	- poro	- पर
Fortnight	- poro-roki	- पर-रकि
Week	- loro-kene	- लर-केने
Year	- todí	- तदि
Season	- todí-yamo	- तदि-याम
Summer	- lobo	- लब
Winter	- dong-gen	- दङ्-गेन्
Spring	- donggut	- दङ्-गुत्
Autum	- gedí	- गेदि
Air	- doyit	- दयित्
Wind	- ahan	- आहान्
Storm	- yitleng	- यितलेङ्
Sound	- adut	- आदुत्
Cyclone	- minla	- मिनला
Smoke	- meing	- मेअिङ्
Spark	- mecik	- मेचिक्
Ash	- upbu	- अप्बु
Coal	- mekon	- मेकन्
Fuel	- Pasha	- पासा
Flame	- meyo	- मेय
Tree	- ahing	- आहिङ्
Creeper	- teri	- तेरि

Branch	- abe	- आबे
Bush/shrub	- adeng	- आदेङ्
Leaves	- ani	- आनि
Flower	- apuk	- आपुक
Bud	- hi-mun	- हि-मुन
Fragrance	- namong	- नामङ्
Honey	- ngu-rang	- ङु-राङ्
Stem	- aapong/hipong	- आपङ्, हिपङ्
Fruit	- api	- आपि
Ripe	- min-ne	- मिन्-ने
Unripe	- mim-mane	- मिन्-माने
Nut	- ahik	- आहिक्
Shell	- ahik	- आहिक्
Root	- apen	- आपेन्
Trunk	- ampong	- आमपङ्
Thorn	- teda	- तेदा
Grass	- adeng	- आदेङ्
Moss	- higye	- हिगय
Bamboo	- ade	- आदे
Cane	- ahong	- आहङ्
Forest	- mirang	- मिराङ्
Garden	- gohra	- गहरा
Timber	- gyunpang	- गयुन्पाङ्

## METALS

Iron	- yohdin	- यह्दिन्
Gold	- ngi	- ङि
Silver	- sheer (cer)	- चेर
Bell-metal	- hangu-adin	- हाङ्-आदिन

## COMMUNICATION

Footpath	- bedang	- बेहाङ्
Road	- dapi	- दापि

Bridge	- hidan	- हिदान्
Hangingbridge	- hidan	- हिदान्
Main Road	- dapi	- दापि
Side Road	- lacin	- लाचिन्

## DIRECTION

North	- koocing	- कचिङ्
East	- Sanggo	- साङ्ग
South	- kodak	- कदाक्
West	- anggo	- आङ्ग
Up (the river)	- ahi-kohing	- आहि-कहिङ्
Down (the river)	- ahi-kodak	- आहि-कदाक्
On this side	- hi-dane	- हि-दाने
On that side	- de-dane	- दे-दाने

## NUMERLAS

One	- yokon	- यकन्
Two	- yongi	- यञि
Three	- yoden	- यदेन्
Four	- yopi	- यपि
Five	- yongo	- यङ्
Six	- yongkung	- यङ्कुङ्
Seven	- kene	- केने
Eight	- pinyi	- पिञि
Nine	- konang	- कनाङ्
Ten	- aing	- आङिङ्
Eleven	- aingnetla-yokon	- आङिङ्-डेत्ला-यकन्
Twelve	- aingnetla-yoni	- आङिङ्-डेत्ला-यञि
Thirteen	- aingnetla-yoden	- आङिङ्-डेत्ला-यदेन्
Fourteen	- aingnetla-yopi	- आङिङ्-डेत्ला-यपि
Fifteen	- aingnetla-yongo	- आङिङ्-डेत्ला-यङ्
Sixteen	- aingnetla-yongkung	- आङिङ्-डेत्ला-यङ्कुङ्
Seventeen	- aingnetla-kene	- आङिङ्-डेत्ला-केने
Eighteen	- aingnetla-pinyi	- आङिङ्-डेत्ला-पिञि

Nineteen	- aingngetla-konang	- आअिङ्-ङेतला-कनाङ्
Twenty	- aing-yonyi	- आअिङ्-यञ्चि
Thirty	- aing-aden	- आअिङ्-आदेन्
Fourty	- aing-api	- आअिङ्-आपि
Fifty	- aing-akngo	- आअिङ्-आक्ङ
Sixty	- aing-ak-kung	- आअिङ्-आक्-कुङ्
Seventy	- aing-kene	- आअिङ्-केने
Ninety	- aing-konang	- आअिङ्-कनाङ्
Hundred	- lekkon	- लेक्कन्
Two hundred	- lenyi	- लेञ्चि
Three hundred	- leden	- लेदेन
Four hundred	- lepi	- लेपि
Thousand	- hajan	- हाजान्
First	- nyapyang	- ञापयाङ्
Second	- de-lambi	- दे-लाबमि
Third	- yoden-nape	- येदन-नापे
Fifth	- yongo-nape	- यङ्-नापे
Sixth	- yongkung-nape	- युङ्कुङ्-नापे
Seventh	- kene-nape	- केने-नापे
Eight	- pinyi-nape	- पिञ्चि-नापे

## HOUSE AND FURNITURE

### (A) HOUSE :

House	- aarang	- आराङ्
Room	- aarang-rabun	- आराङ्-राबुन्
Place for guest	- korang	- कराङ्
Granary	- kunchung	- कुन्चुङ्
Main room	- ranyo	- राज
Partition	- chutpang	- चुत्पाङ्
Floor	- kembong	- केम्बङ्
Well (wall)	- chutpang	- चुत्पाङ्
Ceiling	- kembong	- केम्बङ्
Thatch	- teyo	- तेय
Roof	- mebiyang	- मेबियाङ्

**SIDE :**

Front	- aatak	- आताक्
Back	- langku	- लाङ्कु
Right	- labik	- लायिक्
Left	- lakke	- लाक्के
Varanda	- tunggu	- तुङ्गु
Kitchen	- gurung	- गुरुङ्
Latrine	- ugiun	- अुगिअुन्
Pigsty	- ugiun	- अुगिअिन्
Poultry-yard	- pere	- पेरे
Door	- yapgo	- यापग
Window	- kirki	- किरकि
Cattle-pen	- hopit	- हपित्
Staircase	- kenbyang	- केन्बमाङ्
Fencing	- torung	- तरुङ्
Post	- gidang	- गिदाङ्
Central post	- ladang gidang	- लादाङ्-गिदाङ्
Corner post	- tukyung-gidang	- तेक्युङ्-गिदाङ्
Gate	- yapgo	- यापग
Bamboo	- ade	- आदे
Cane	- ahong	- आहङ्
Stone	- areng	- आरेङ्

**(B) FURNITURE :**

Bed	- bisonang	- बिसनाङ्
Bedding	- agiya	- आगिया
Pillow	- dungping	- दुङ्पिङ्
Mat	- hobu	- हबु
Basket	- agen	- आगेन्
Big basket	- genpong	- गेन्पङ्
Small basket	- genjung	- गेन्जुङ्
Basket (for fishing)	- ahah	- आहात्
Flint	- liden	- लिदेन्
Match	- meha	- मेहा

Flame	- meyo	- मेय
Soot	- mepya	- मेपया
Cooking pot	- pekii	- पेकि
Frying pan	- motong	- मतङ्
Kettle	- dekcing	- देकसिङ्
Plate	- bekung	- बेकुङ्
Cup	- pimbi	- पिम्बि
Chunga	- adung	- आदुङ्
Chunga (for beer)	- pimbi	- पिम्बि
Earthen pot	- ledo pekii	- लेद-पेकि
Spoon	- penyuu	- पेजु
Gourd spoon	- agi-yuk	- आगि-युक्

### PRONG :

Tripod (of stone)	- lengkit	- लेङ्कित
Tripot (of iron)	- yodin-lengkit	- यदिन-लेङ्कित
Pestle	- age	- आगे
Mortar	- pangki	- पाङ्कि
Beer	- pone/aponng	- पने, आपङ्
Strainer (for pressing beer)	- pone-nyanna-ne	- पने-आन्नाने

## DRESS AND ORNAMENTS

### (A) DRESS

Dress	- agiya	- आगिया
Hat (of cane)	- lutyang	- लुतयुन्
Lower garment	- hapung	- हापुङ्
Coat	- gyamuk-galup	- गयामुक-गालुप्
Rain coat	- pedong-galup	- पेदङ्-गालुप्
Bow	- yipa	- यिपा
Arrow	- pudu	- पुदि
Quiver	- gabbung	- गाबबुङ्
Shield	- tante	- तानते

Spear	- jineng	- जिनेङ
Large	- aok	- आअक
Small	- yohtung	- यहुतुङ
Knife	- yocik	- यहुचिक
Gun	- menda	- मेन्दा
Power	- jeh	- जेह
Bullet	- gulli	- गुलि
Tibetan coat	- gyamik agia	- गयामुक्-आगिया
Hair cutting	- dimmi tenan	- दिम्मि-तेनान्
Tying of hair	- apya-kahurah	- आपया-काहुराह

### (B) ORNAMENT :

Comb	- tehat	- तेहात्
Comb (made of bamboo)	- tehat	- तेहात्
Ear-ornament	- dumpi	- दुम्पि
Zinc plug (male)	- parang	- पाराङ्
Zinc plug (female)	- parang	- पाराङ्
Beads	- gincho	- गिन्च
Necklace (male)	- dulleng	- दुल्लेङ्
Necklace (female)	- doh-ne	- दहने
Ornament of arm (male)	- kopi-gangge	- कपि-गाङ्गे
Ornament of arm (female)	- gangge	- गाङ्गे
Ring	- chun-dut	- चुन्-दुत्
Bangles for (women)	- gangge	- गाङ्गे
Bangles for (men)	- kopi-gangge	- कपि-गाङ्गे
Pipe	- medung	- मेहुङ्
Fan	- lun-yat	- लुन्-यात्
Stick	- pakngi	- पाक्ङि
Umbrella	- abieng	- आबियङ्
Large	- abieng	- आबियङ्
Small	- latjeng	- लात्जेङ्



## FOOD AND DRINK

Paddy	- ammo	- आमन्
Rice	- amben/ama	- आमबेन, आमा
Boil Rice	- amah/doke	- आमा, दके
Millet	- temi	- तेमि
Maize	- hapa	- हापा
Cook	- ke-nan	- के-नान्
Cake	- atteng	- आत्तेङ्
Roast	- yaing	- याअिङ्
Soup	- arang	- आराङ्
Mustar leave	- chan, chut, laisak	- चान्, चुत, लाअिसाक्
Pumpkin	- tepah	- तेपाह्
Redgourd	- tepah	- तेपाह्
Cucumber	- teme	- तेमे
Brinjal	- baon	- बाअन्
Tomato	- tumpulung	- तुम्पुलुङ्
Bean	- Peron	- पेरन्
Chilli	- maaci	- माचि
Potato	- aluguti	- आलुगुति
Sweet	- potato	- अडेन्-तारि
Onion	- terat	- तेरात्
Ginger	- toke	- तके
Fruit	- ahing-api	- आहिङ्-आपि
Jack fruit	- beyong	- बेयङ्
Pineapple	- tako-beyong	- ताक-बेयङ्
Banana	- kopak	- कपाक्
Orange	- kenturang	- केनतुराङ्
Mango	- ambung	- आमबुङ्
Guava	- muduri	- मुदुरि
Lemon	- hinkon	- हिन्कन्
Meat	- deme	- देमे
Sugarcane	- tebe	- तेबे
Egg	- lopi	- लपि
Yolk of egg	- pimen	- पिमेन्
Salt	- aro	- आर

Dry meat	- hanne-demi	- हान्ने-देमि
Sugar	- ceni	- चेनि
M/oil	- tulang	- तुलाङ्
Beer	- pone/apong	- पने, आपङ्
Tea	- chang	- चाङ्
Tobacco	- mikki	- मिक्कि
Opium	- kani	- कानि
Betel leaf	- Paan	- पान
Lime	- hari	- हारि
Bitter	- tene	- तेने
Sour	- kyure	- कचाक्
Hot	- pyake	- पयाके
Eating	- dedung	- देदुङ्
Drinking	- tedung	- तेदुङ्
Licking	- dodí	- ददि
Chewing	- Jumbut	- जुम्बुत्
Smoking	- Jutnan	- जुत्नान्
Feast	- dego tonla	- देग-तनला
Fodder	- doke	- दके

## DISEASE AND TREATMENT

Disease	- kira	- किरा
Fever	- pyakene kira	- पयाकेना किरा
Malaria	- ran-nan	- रान्-नान्
Dysentary	- inne	- अिन्ने
Cholera	- aki-barah	- आकि-बाराह
Boil	- techut	- तेचुत्
Wound	- Unn	- अुन्
Scabies	- tedit	- तेदित्
Fox	- tebung	- तेबुन्
Small fox	- bunyo	- बुज
Chickenfox	- tebung	- तेबुन्
Leprosy	- lu-net	- लु-नेत्
Veneral disease	- hamong	- हामङ्
Tooth-ache	- epang-kira	- अेपाङ्-किरा

Head-ache	- dupto-kira	- दुत्प-किरा
Stomach-ache	- aki kira	- आकि-किरा
Ring-worm	- ane-pipi	- आने-पिपि
Goitre	- lepat	- लेपात्
Fracture	- delnan	- देलनान्
Vomit	- barah	- बाराह्

## DISEASE CAUSE SPIRIT

Abode in Forest	- yahag	- याहाङ्
Abode in hill	- demu-degong	- देमु-देगङ्
Abode in village	- gumin-soyin	- गुमिन्-सयिन्
Cause of accident	- hiron-uyii	- हिरिन्-अुयि
Spirit of obstructs delivery and cause birth and death child	- nipong	- निपङ्
Spirit who resides in granary and causes stomach-ace	- apon-achung	- आपन्-आचुङ्

## OCCUPATION

Agriculture	- arík	- आरिक्
Work	- anying	- आञिङ्
New field	- lepah	- लेपाह
Old field	- ledang-arík	- लेदाङ्-आरिक्
Land	- among	- आमङ्
Jhum	- mopi arík	- मपि आरिक्
Jungle cutting	- lepa parah	- लेपा पाराह्
Sowing	- chutnan	- चुत्नान्
By dibbling	- ammo chutnan	- आज्जात् चुत्नान्
By digging	- anyat chutnan	- आज्जात् चुत्नान्
By broadcast	- kurah	- कुराह्
Cultivation	- arík	- आरिक्
Wet cultivation	- patang	- पाताङ्
Reaping	- yitnan	- यित्नान्

Harvesting	- gejunrah	- गेजुन्-घिराह
Manure	- aryo mone	- आरय-मनेह
Irrigation	- nola	- नला
Weeding	- ledi morah	- लेदि-मराह
Spade	- kuryat	- कुरयात्
Stick	- pakngi	- पाकङ्गि
Axe	- eging	- अंगिङ्
Dao	- yohpa	- यहपा
Sickle	- sorab/yocik	- सराब, यचिक्
Seraper	- ik	- अिक्
Broom	- byopek	- बयअपेक्
Seed	- areh	- आरेह
Seedlings	- achun	- आचुन्
Paddy	- ammo	- आमम्
Maize	- hapa	- हापा
Millet	- temi	- तेमि
Jabstear	- anyiat	- आजिआत्
Granary	- kunchung	- कुनचुङ्
Land	- among	- आमङ्
Soil	- koje	- कजे
Fertile soil	- monyo	- मज
Sandy soil	- lede-koje	- लेदे-कजे
Red soil	- jerang	- जेराङ्
Black soil	- jeka	- जेका

## WEAVING AND DYEING

Weaving	- agia-chutnan	- आगिया-चुत्नान्
Loom	- ombug-ongkong	- अमाबुङ्-अङ्कङ्
Tread beam	- chungang	- चुङ्गाङ्
Lease rod	- chunpe	- चुमपे
Heald stick	- dachat	- दाचात्
Reed	- orbung	- अम्कङ्
Cloth bean	- onkong	- अङ्कङ्
Belt	- giak	- गिआक्
Tread	- kuppa	- कुप्पा

Lease rod	- chunpe	- चुमपे
Heald stick	- dachat	- दाचात्
Reed	- ombung	- अम्बुङ्
Cloth bean	- ongkong	- अङ्कङ्
Belt	- giak	- गिआक्
Tread	- kuppa	- कुप्पा
Spinning	- opot monan	- अपत-मनान
Wheel	- opot kopi	- अपत-कपि
Spindle	- ugari	- अुगारि
Cloth	- agya	- आगयआ
Woolen	- pyapu	- पयआपु
Cotton	- opot	- अपत्
Dyeing	- teman-lenan	- तेमान्-लेनान्
Dyes	- teman	- तेमान्
Black	- yaka	- याका
Red	- bubung	- बुबुङ्
Yellow	- noge	- नगे
Blue, green	- yaing	- याअिङ्
Border	- poreh	- परेह
Design	- hori-hogot	- हरि-हगत
Sewing	- don-nan	- दन्-नान्
Needle	- tehi	- तेहि
Scissors	- kenci	- केनचि

## CARPENTARY

Cane	- ahong	- आहङ्
Canework	- ahong-anying	- आहङ्-आअिङ्
Hammer	- martul	- मारतुल्
Saw	- arah	- आगह
Drill	- berong	- बेरङ्

## SMITH

Smith	- yohmoh	- यहमह
Iron smith	- yodin-yohmoh	- यदिन-महमह

32Smithy

- yogbi

- यगबि

## TRADE (BUYING AND SELLING)

Buying	- rehrah/renan	- रेहराह-रेनान्
Selling	- korah/konan	- कराह, कनान्
Price	- areh	- आरेह
Money	- gomme	- गम्म
Coin	- notdi-gomme	- नत्दि-गम्म
Barter	- komet-cinan	- कमेत्-चिनान्
Shop	- dukan	- दुकान्
Bazar	- bojar	- बजार
Shop keeper	- kobonne	- कबन्ने
Customer	- Leneh	- लेनेह
Loan	- nan-nan	- नान्-नान्
Debt	- nan-bine	- नान्-बिने
Credit	- ako-hinan	- आक-हिनान्
Interest	- bibyan	- बिबयआन

## FISHING AND HUNTING

Fishing	- ango-getanan	- आङ्-गेतानान्
Trap	- porang	- पराङ्
Net	- ahat	- आहात्
Hunting	- at-tanan	- आत्तानान्
Hunter	- at-tane	- आत्ताने
Fish	- ango	- आङ्
Bow	- Yipah	- यिपाह
Arrow	- appu	- आप्पु
Gun	- menda	- मेन्दा
Poison	- omo/dene	- अम, देने

## WAR

War	- maring	- मारिङ्
Warrior	- mimak-ine	- मिमाक्-अिने

Capture	- gahnan	- गाहनान्
Attack	- mimak-abon-ne	- मिमाक्-आबनने
Retreat	- inkut-kunan	- अिन्कुत्-कुनान्
Surrender	- megi-kunan	- मेगि-कुनान्
Peace	- aipe-yebo-hira	- आअिपे येब-हिराह
Treaty	- dapong	- दापङ्
Victory	- yanam	- यानाम्
Defeat	- yahnam	- याहनाम्
Servant	- miden	- मिदेन्
Slave	- miden	- मिदेन्
Male	- paabo	- पाब
Female	- paane	- पाने
Porter	- urak	- अुराक्

### SOME IMPORTANT ADJECTIVES

Able	- ituyi	- अितुयि
Absent	- amang/dumang	- आमाङ्-दुमाङ्
Accused	- minyainla	- मिन्मिनला
Angry	- manla/manna	- मान्ला, मान्नाम्
Afraid	- dameh	- दामेह्
Alive	- tunla	- तुन्ला
Ancient	- menyng-katnying	- मेअिङ्-कात्तिअङ्
Asleep	- darah	- दारा
Awake	- daret	- दारेत्
Bad	- marang	- माराङ्
Beautiful	- kepyo	- केपयअ
Big	- botte	- बत्ते
Black	- ciman	- चिमान्
Blind	- mimang	- मिमाङ्
Blue	- yaying	- योयिङ्
Careful	- dachu-gotchu	- दाचु-गत्चु
Charming	- kepyo-dung	- केपमदुङ्
Cheap	- lepyo	- लेपय
Clean	- deden	- देदेन्
Clear	- deden	- देदेन्

Cold	- jancing	- जान्चिङ्
Costly	- letung-manan	- लेतुङ्-मानान्
Coward	- gallan	- गाल्लान्
Cruel	- marang	- माराङ्
Dark	- yomang	- यमाङ्
Deaf	- lumang	- लुमाङ्
Dumb	- gommang	- गम्माङ्
Deep	- ooring	- अरिङ्
Difficult	- itung-manan	- अितुङ्-मानान्
Dear	- ang-nan	- आङ्-नान्
Dirty	- katchin	- कातचिन्
Dry	- han-ne	- हान्-ने
Exact	- dekki-cici	- देक्कि-चिचि
Far	- moteng	- मतेङ्
False	- mehnam	- मेहनान्
Fertile (of land)	- anyo	- आज
Foolish	- tunne	- तुनने
Free	- mehyan	- मेहयान्
Friendly	- bonying	- बञ्जिङ्
Full	- birah	- बिराह
Glad	- unan	- अनुन
Good	- ayinan	- आयिनान्
Hard	- engkeng	- ऐङ्केङ्
Harmful	- aimanga	- आअिमाङ्गा
Heavy	- cikik	- चिकिक्
High	- agiang	- आगिआङ्
Hot	- pyake	- पयाके
Hungry	- kenong	- केनङ्
Ill	- kirah/kinan	- किराह, किनान्
Important	- minan	- मिनान्
Jolly	- horak-gnirlakne	- हराक्-ञिरलाक्ने
Kind	- ang	- आङ्
Last to come	- lakmin	- लाकमिन्
Late	- anggon-mane	- आङ्गन्-माने
Lazy	- niho	- निह
Long	- Odo	- आद



Lost	- menyok-nan	- मेञ्जक्-नान्
Loud (speech)	- Urah	- अुराह्
Low (speech)	- amepe-ginan	अमिपे-गिनान्
Narrow (path)	- lacin	- लाचिन्
New	- ani	- आनि
Old	- aku	- आकू
Open	- konan	- कनान्
Painfully	- ponnan	- पन्नान्
Poisonous	- amo	- आम
Poor	- dopyan	- दपयआन्
Putrid	- yaane	- याने
Quarrelsome	- lumon-hinan	- लुमन्-हिनान्
Raw (not cooked)	- yaye	- याये
Red	- (unrip) yaing	- याअङ्
Rich	- mite	- मिते
Right (hand)	- labik	- लगबिक्
Right (correct)	- teteng	- तेतेङ्
Sad	- gyanci	- गयआचि
Shy	- anying	- आअिङ्
Small	- ame	- आमे
Smooth	- baba	- बाबा
Soft	- baba	- बाबा
Sweet	- teine	- तेअिने
Fall	- odo	- अद
Tasteful (tasty)	- ngan-ne	- ङान्-ने
Thick	- bitang	- बिताङ्
Thin	- beson	- बेसन्
Thirsty	- ahi-tereng	- आहि-तेरेङ्
Thorny	- teda	- तेदा
Thrifty	- biran	- बिरान्
Tired	- ape	- आपे
Useful	- anying-tone	- आअिङ्-तने
Useless	- anying-tomang	- आअिङ्-तमाङ्
Valuable	- are-tone	- आरे-तनेह
Warm (of climate)	- king-gang	- किङ्-गाङ्
Weak	- gine	- गिने

Wet	- ahine	- आहिने
White	- to-tong	- ते-तेङ्
Wicked	- marang	- माराङ्
Wild	- mi-rang	- मि-राङ्
Worst	- ipu-nan	- ञिपु-नान्
Young	- Yame	- यामे
Yellow	- noge	- नगे

## SOME IMPORTANT ADVERBS

### OF PLACE :

Here	- hi	- हि
There	- ello	- अेल्ल
Where	- kero	- केर
Above	- tellow	- तेम्म
Below	- mello	- मेल्ल
Within	- laing	- लाअिङ्
Without	- lakong	- लाकङ्
Before	- nyapyape	- जापयआपे
Behind	- laku	- लाकु
Around	- appi	- आपपि

### OF TIME :

Now	- hodi	- हदि
When	- karo	- कार
At any time	- karojin	- कारजिन्
After	- lakmi	- लाकमि
Long ago	- menying-katnying	- मेञिङ्-कात्ञिङ्
Again	- lekkon-che	- लेक्कन-चे
Today	- hi-roh	- हि-रह्
Tomorrow	- ro-roh	- र-रह्
The day after tomorrow	- aroh	- आरह्
The third day after day	- achi	- आचि
Yesterday	- melo	- मेल

Tonight	- hollo	- हल्ल
Last night	- meyun	- मेयुन्
This morning	- hiro-rokon	- हिर-रकन्
Tomorrow	- ro-ro-rokon	- रह-रह-रकन्
This year	- hodi-todi	- हदि-तदि
Last year	- hodi-jin	- हदि-जिन्
Then	- deke	- देके
Afterwards	- lakmi	- लाकमि
Once	- lekkon-che	- लेक्कन-चे

### OF MANNER :

How	- nge-kinan	- डे-किनान्
Quickly	- menape	- मेनापे
Slowly	- etetpe	- अतेत्पे
Thus	- dekki	- देक्कि
Well	- ayi-du	- आयिदु
Very	- chako	- चाक
Gently	- at-chope	- आत्-चपे
Invain	- ipa-mang	- अिपा-माङ्
Suddenly	- lolla	- लल्ला
Easily	- ipyo	- अिपय
Why	- ippera	- अिपपेरा
So	- dekki	- देक्कि
Surely	- arong-pe	- आरङ्-पे
Exactly	- deki-cici	- देकि-चिचि
Not	- mong	- मङ्

### OF NUMBER AND QUANTITY

How much	- nge-kinan	- डे-किनान्
How many	- nge-kinan	- डे-किनान्
Only (this)	- hiban	- हिबान्
This much	- deban	- देबान्

## SOME IMPORTANT VERBS

Abandon	- mepanan	- मेपानान्
Abuse	- lunan	- लुनान्
Accept	- tokang	- तकामाङ्
Accompany	- lekkobe-inbo-hinan	- लेक्कबे-अिनब-हिनान्
Ache of head	- duppo-kinan	- दुपप-किनान्
Acquire	- Panan	- पानान्
Add	- ijun-cinan	- अिजुन-चिनान्
Adhere	- mejun-cinan	- मेजुन-चिनान्
Admire	- kout	- कअुत्
Adorn	- lemo-hinan	- लेम-हिनान्
Advance	- ikinan	- अिकिनान्
Advise	- nyiton	- जितम्
Advocate	- ukil	- अुकिल
Agree	- torek-nan	- तरेक्-नान्
Aid	- igun-nan	- अिगुन-नान्
Aim	- minbon	- मिन्बन्
Allow	- merek	- मेरेक्
Amuse	- unun	- अुनुन
Annoy	- mourerah	- मअुरेराह्
Appear	- lella	- लेल्ला
Appoint	- binan	- बिनान्
Approve	- terenan	- तेरेनान्
Arise	- chanan	- चानान्
Arrange	- irung-charung	- अिरूङ्-चारूङ्
Arrive	- perek-nan	- पेरेक्नान्
Ask	- tatang	- ताकाङ्
Beg	- konan	- कनान्
Assembly	- gijun	- गिजुन्
Astonish	- lolla	- ललला
Attack	- moreing	- मरेअिङ्
Attain	- penga	- पेङा
Average	- imet-cinan	- अिमेत-चिनान्
Awake	- nepanan	- नेपानान्

Begin	- iret-nan	- अिरेत्-नान्
Believe	- aro-min-nan	- आर-मिन-नान्
Bend	- gut-nan	- गुत्-नान्
Bestow	- binan	- विनान्
Bind	- ngot-nan	- डत्तनान्
Bite	- de-nan	- देनान्
Blame	- turek	- तुरेक्
Blend	- ibyat-iyat	- अिबयआत-अियात्
Boast	- kout	- कअुत्
Boil (water)	- hikin	- हिकिन्
(egg)	- yohpi-kenan	- यहपि-केनान्
(Rice)	- ama	- आमा
Borrow	- nannan	- नान-नान्
Breathe	- harah	- हाराह्
Bring	- bona-nan	- बना-नान्
Build (house)	- arang-monan	- आराङ्-मनान्
Build (bridge)	- hidan-monan	- हिदान्-मनान्
Burst	- bukkinan	- बुक्कि-नान्
Bury (deadbody)	- hima-yinan	- हिमा-यिनान्
Buy	- lenan	- लेनान्
Calculate	- kikanan	- किकानान्
Carry	- ge-nan	- गेनान्
Capture	- gah-nana	- गाह्-नान्
Care	- minginan	- मिङ्गिनान्
Cast	- mere-nan	- मेरे-नान्
Catch	- gah-nan	- गाह-नान्
Change	- imet-cinan	- अिमेत्-चिनान्
Change mind	- minkut-mit-lat	- मिन्कुत्-मिन्-लात्
Chase	- gokmon	- गक्मन्
Check	- ke-kang	- के-काङ्
Cheat	- meru-rah	- मेरु-राह्
Chew	- julla	- जुल्ला
Choose	- kerak	- केरेक्
Clap hands	- pirerah	- पिरेराह्
Clean (cloth)	- agya-nunan	- आगयआ-नुनान्
Climb	- Pan-nan	- पान्-नान्

Collect	- ajun	- आजुन्
Comb	- tehan	- तेहात्
Come	- anan	- आनान्
Command	- gebo	- गेब
Compare	- gepeng-hira	- गेपेङ्-हिराह्
Compete	- ika-hera	- अिका-हिराह्
Complete	- iit-nan	- अित्-नान्
Condemn	- mepak-nan	- मेपाक्-नान्
Confess	- torek-nan	- तरेक्-नान्
Conflict	- lumon-hinan	- लुमन-हिनान्
Connect	- Ijun-nan	- अिजुन-नान्
Consent	- tore-rah	- तरेह-राह्
Consider	- kebi-tabl	- केबि-ताबि
Consult	- takang-nan	- ताकाङ्-नान्
Continue	- iyan-nan	- अिमान्-नान्
Contribute	- ajun-cinan	- आजुन-चिनान्
Correct	- ai-nan	- आअि-नान्
Cough	- hagat	- हागात्
Cover	- pukat	- पुकात्
Crawl	- nge-rah	- डे-राह्
Cross	- hingkong	- हिङ्कङ्
Cry	- kyat-nan	- कयआत-नान्
Cultivate	- arek-nginan	- आरिक्-ङिनान्
Cure	- ipu-kunan	- अिपु-कुनान्
Cut	- Pa-nan	- पानान्
Damage	- aimarah	- आअिमाराह्
Dance	- gemon-monan	- गेमान्-मनान्
Deceive	- meru-rah	- मेरुराह्
Decorate	- lemo-hirah	- लेम-हिराह्
Decrease	- ame-yanan	- आमे-मानान्
Deduct	- mepa-nan	- मेपा-नान्
Defund	- ipu-hirah	- अिपु-हिराह्
Delight	- Unun	- अुनुन्
Demand	- ibi-rahah	- अिबि-राहाह्
Depart	- ipa-cinan	- अिपा-चिनान्
Derive	- len-nan	- लेन-नान्

Destroy	- me-pak-man	- मेपाक्-मान्
Die	- hi-nan	- हिनान्
Dig	- kyo-nan	- कयनान्
Digest	- jumbut-nan	- जुम्बुतनान्
Disappear	- toku-manan	- तुक्-मानान्
Discover	- iren-nan	- अिरेन्-नान्
Discuss	- gibo-hinan	- गिब-हिनान्
Dismiss	- mepa-nan	- मेपा-नान्
Disobey	- tomanan	- तमानान्
Dispute	- lumon-hinan	- लुमन्-हिनान्
Distribute	- don-pan-hinan	- दन्पान-हिनान्
Distrust	- aro-min-ma-nan	- आर-मिन्-मानान्
Divide	- donpan-hinan	- दन-पान्-हिनान्
Divorce	- mepan	- मेपान्
Do	- inan	- अिनान्
Dream	- ipmang	- अिप्माङ्
Drink	- tenan	- तेनान्
Drown	- duanga	- दुआङ्
Dry	- han-ne	- हान-ने
Eat	- denan	- देनान्
Embrace	- hum-bon-hira	- हुम्-बन्-हिराह्
Encourage	- geuk-renan	- गेअुक-रेनान्
Enjoy	- unun	- अुनुन्
Enslave	- mi-den	- मिदेन्
Enter	- laíng-roh	- लाअिङ्-रह
Entrap	- egum	- अेगुम्, अेगुन्
Escape	- ipa-hirah	- अिपु-हिराह्
Exclude	- meren-nan	- मेरेन्-नान्
Expect	- min-dun	- मिन्-दुन्
Explain	- gebi-nan	- गेबिनान्
Fail	- itu-manan	- अितु-मानान्
Fall	- lun-yat	- लुनयात्
Fear	- dame	- दामे
Fence	- to-rung	- तरुङ्
Fetch	- abi-nan	- आबिनान्
Fill	- kaabing	- काबिङ्

Find	- pa-nan	- पा-नान्
Finish	- iyit-nan	- आयेत्-नान्
Lie	- da-nan	- दानान्
Like	- kabo-nan/min-nan	- काब-नान्, मिन्-नान्
Live	- tun-nan	- तुन-नान्
Look	- ke-nan	- के-नान्
Lose	- me-nyok-nan	- मे-अक्-नान्
Make	- mo-nam	- म-नाम्
Marry	- mime-bon-nan	- मिमे-बन-नान्
Meet	- kerek-hinan	- कंरेक्-हिनान्
Melt	- jit-nan	- जित्-नान्
Mend	- idi-imo	- अचि-अिम
Mistake	- iyok-nan	- अियक्-नान्
Mourn	- gyanci	- गयआनचि
Need	- min-nan	- मिन्-नान्
Neglect	- mingi-manan	- मिङ्गि-मानान्
Obstruct	- getun-nan	- गेतुन्-नान्
Offer	- binan	- बिनान्
Open	- i-kog-nan	- अिनकि-नान्
Overhear	- tadon	- तादन्
Overtake	- inki-nan	- अिनकि-नान्
Pack	- lemo-nan	- लेम-नान्
Palpitate	- depuk-api-ponan	- दापुक-आपि-पनान्
Pass	- inpyat	- अिन्पआत्
Pay	- bi-nan	- बि-नान्
Peep	- kehun-nan	- केहुन-नान्
Perform	- i-nan	- अि-नान्
Perish	- hinan	- हिनान्
Plant	- jinan	- जिनान्
Play	- iman-nan	- अिमान-नान्
Plough	- har-gibo-rah	- हार्-गिब-राह्
Pluck	- pu-nan	- पु-नान्
Postpone	- miki-nan	- मिकि-नान्
Praise	- kout-nan	- कअुत-नान्
Pray	- kun-chu-nan	- कुप-चु-नान्
Prevent	- itun-nan	- अितुन-नान्



Pule	- ho-nan	- ह-नान्
Purchase	- le-nan	- ले-नान्
Push	- meh-nan	- मेह-नान्
Quarrel	- lumon-cinan	- लुमन्-चिनान्
Question	- taka-nan	- ताका-नान्
Rain	- pedong	- पेदङ्
Read	- pori-nan	- परि-नान्
Reach	- pe-nan	- पेनान्
Reap	- amo-gyanan	- आम-गयानान्
Refuse	- tore-ma-nan	- तरे-मा-नान
Received	- pa-nan	- पा-नान्
Recognise	- kekin-nan	- केकिन्-नान्
Remember	- mingi-nan	- मिङ्गि-नान्
Remind	- min-pang-hinan	- मिन्-पाङ्-हिनान्
Remove	- aben-nan	- आबेन्-नान्
Renew	- iten-nan	- अितेन्-नान्
Repair	- morung-kunan	- मरुङ्-कुनान्
Repay	- bikur-kunan	- बिकुर-कुनान
Replay	- biyan-hiku-nan	- बियान्-हिकु-नान्
Report	- gebi-nan	- गेबि-नान्
Request	- ko-nan	- क-नान्
Rest	- dupe-nan	- दुपे-नान्
Revenge	- imet-cinan	- अिमेत्-चिनान्
Roast	- bya-nan	- बया-नान्
Rot	- yane/yanan	- याने, यानान्
Rub	- yat-nan	- यात्-नान्
Run	- du-nan	- दु-नान्
Save (from drowing)	- horen-nan	- हरेन्-नान्
Save (money)	- gommo-mecinan	- गम्म-मेचिनान
Say	- ge-nan	- गे-नान्
Scratch	- unn	- अुन्
Scream	- amepe-kyat-nan	- आमपे-कयात्-नान्
Search	- myata-nan	- मयाता-नान्
See	- ke-nan	- के-नान्
Sell	- ko-nan	- क-नान्
Send	- mere-nan	- मेरे-नान्

Seperate	- angu-nan	- आङु-नान्
Sew	- don-nan	- दन्-नान्
Shake	- ton-nan	- तन्-नान्
Share	- donpan-cinan	- दनपान्-चिनान्
Sharpen	- yo-dan	- य-दान्
Shine	- aun	- आअुन्
Shoot	- menda-bunan	- मेनदा-बुनान्
Shout	- jerah	- जेराह
Shut	- itun-nan	- अितुन्-नान्
Sign	- at-nan	- आत्-नान्
Sink	- dung-nan	- दुङ्-नान्
Sit	- du-nan	- दु-नान्
Skin	- ahik	- आहिक्
Sleep	- it-nan	- अित्-नान्
Slip	- byat-yat	- बयात्
Smile	- ngin-yun	- ङिन्-युन्
Sneeze	- hat-ci	- हात्-चि
Snore	- itdut	- अितदुत्
Snow	- tepan	- तेपान्
Wash	- emben	- अेमबेन्
Watch	- ke-nan	- के-नान्
Water	- ahi	- आदि
Wear cloth	- agya-ge-nan	- आगया-गे-नान्
Weed	- bu-ben-nan	- बु-बेन्-नान्
Weep	- kyat-ci	- कयात्-चि
Whisper	- ge-hi-nan	- गे-हि-नान्
Wipe	- iben-nan	- अिबेन्-नान्
Work	- anying	- आअिङ्
Workship	- ipak-hi-nan	- अिपाक्-हि-नान्
Westly (Wrestly)	- hum-mon	- हुम्-मन्
Write	- at-nan	- आत्-नान्
Yarn	- opok	- अपक्

## NUMERALS

One	- yokon	- यकन्
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Two	- yonyi	- यञि
Three	- yoden	- यदेन्
Four	- yopi	- यपि
Five	- yongo	- यङ
Six	- yongkung	- यङ्कुङ्
Seven	- kene	- केने
Eight	- pinyi	- पिञि
Nine	- konang	- कनाङ्
Ten	- aing	- आअिङ्
Eleven	- aing-ngetla-yokon	- आअिङ्-डेत्ला-यकन्
Twelve	- aing-ngetla-yonyi	- आअिङ्-डेत्ला-यञि
Thirteen	- aing-ngetla-yoden	- आअिङ्-डेत्ला-यदेन्
Fourteen	- aing-ngetla-yopi	- आअिङ्-डेत्ला-यपि
Fifteen	- aing-ngetla-yongo	- आअिङ्-डेत्ला-यङ
Sixteen	- aing-ngetla-yongkung	- आअिङ्-डेत्ला-यङ्कुङ्
Seventeen	- aing-ngetla-kene	- आअिङ्-डेत्ला-केने
Eighteen	- aing-ngetla-pinky	- आअिङ्-डेत्ला-पिञि
Twenty	- aing-anyi	- आअिङ्-डेत्ला-आञि
Thirty	- aing-aden	- आअिङ्-आदेन्
Fourty	- aing-api	- आअिङ्-आपि
Fifty	- aing-akngo	- आअिङ्-आक्ङ
Sixty	- aing-akkung	- आअिङ्-आक्कुङ्
Seventy	- aing-kene	- आअिङ्-केने
Eighty	- aing-pinky	- आअिङ्-पिञि
Ninety	- aing-konang	- आअिङ्-कनाङ्
Hundred	- lekkon	- लेक्कन
Two hundred	- lenyi	- लेञि
Three hundred	- leden	- लेदेन्
Thousand	- hajan	- हाजान्
First	- nyapyang	- ज्ञापयाङ्
Second	- de-lapmi	- दे-लापमि
Third	- yoden-nape	- यदेन-नापे
Fouth	- yopi-nape	- यपि-नापे

## PART - III

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### MISCELLANEOUS SENTENCES

- I. I have come Itanagar - ngo Itanagar rokke/lokke adung.  
I am very glad to see you - nome kera ngo airupe mindung.  
How are you? - no ítaa aidudo?  
Are you well? - no aidudo?  
How is your family? - nok arange aidudo?  
Am I welcome here? - ngon noru aipe mindudo?  
I want your help. - no ngon igun laha.  
Will you help me? - no ngone igun yido?  
What will give me to eat - no ngone ngén depenan bi?  
Good bye - aipe gira kuha/manying mape  
Thank you - airudo.
- II. What are you doing? - no ngen idung?  
Did you dance yesterday - no maroh geman todo?  
Yes, I had. - uh, ngo geto.  
I saw you dancing - ngo nom geman gidope kato.  
It was very nice. - de kepio rudaga.  
Shall you dance - ngo hollojin geman gehe yikudo?  
today (night)?  
No, I shall not dance today - no hollo geman geku mareh  
Why not? - ippera.
- III. Please show me the way - ngome bedang ngen kenoto  
Go straight a head - ello dape lena ramah  
Go in the left side. - lakki danpe into ramah  
Go in the right - labik danpe into ramah  
I have lost my way - ngo ngok bedang ngen mippang  
sito.

- IV. I am learning Tangam Language - ngo Tangam agon poridung.  
 I am want to learn and speak Assamese and Hindi - ngo Hindi lan Assamese agon ngen kinmin dung.  
 Can I get an interpreter here? - hik ngo kotoki payidi?  
 We have to interpreter here? - hik ngoru kotoki toma?'
- V. Where is your father? - no abo kero?  
 My father is in the field - ngok abo arik ro tadu.  
 The weather is not good - hiro tering hi aimang  
 It will rain heavily - hiro pedonge chako pe chako dung  
 There is cloud in the sky - tering tello domuk go chaku dung  
 We should not go out such weather - tering aimada hi ngoru gimajuka  
 I am a new comer here - ngo hik amepe adung.  
 Please show me water source - ah-hira ngome hikon kebo raha.  
 I shall show you the way - ngo nome bedang bikanyi  
 How far is the Gaonburas House - gambura ke arang ngen kinan motedu  
 No, it is not very far - chako motemang  
 It is visible - hike keyo  
 Do you see it now? - hike no kedudo?  
 Yes, I see it - uh, ngo kedung
- VI. Do you understand what I say? - no takin dudo ngo ngenin gidung?  
 I understood you well. - nok agon nen ngo takin dung.  
 I do not understand you - ngo nok agon nen takin mang.  
 I understand everything you say - nok ginan apping ngen ngo takin dung  
 What does this word mean? - hi agin ci ngendi?  
 I would like to see your village - ngo nok terang ngen kerape mindung  
 Where is the school - school le kero?

That's wonderful	- angu runan chakope
The weather is very fine	- hiro terang hi chakope aidung
You must also come with us	- nojin terang ngen kego rape ella mindung
I wish to go round the village	- ngo terang ngen kego rape ella mindung
Have you benn to Itanagar	- no Itanagar inkang todo?
How must land have you?	- no ngén kinan among todung?
Have you any Mithus?	- no aho todudo?
I have three Mithuns	- ngo aho yoden todudo
Do you smoke?	- no medung tedudo
Yes, I smoke	- uh, ngo medung tedung
Bring me a cup of tea	- ngome chai kop en bonato
Do you like tea?	- no chai en aipe mindudo?
Yes, I like very much	- uh, ngo chai ngen aipe mindung
Let us go	- kaju, giraju
Walk quickly	- menang
I am thirsty	- ngo ahi temine
Are you tired?	- go ape dudo?
He is hungry	- nodí kening dung
VII. Where is you mother	
My mother is in the house	- no anne kero?
What do you want?	- ngok anne arang laing ello dudung
Where are you going	- no ngenen mindung?
I am going to the market	- no kerok gidung?
I shall buy salt	- ngo Bazar pe gidung
Who is coming?	- ngo aro leyi
My uncle is coming	- íta adune?
Call him please	- ngo paji adung
Are you in a hurry?	- ang-hira giyotoma
I am in no hurry	- no akin-ayin ma mindudo?
Let us take rest	- ngo dekki minmang
Let us go on	- dupe raju
Let us stop	- kaju giraju
Please wait for me	- kaju meraju
	- ang-hira duaraha

It is very cold	- hik jacidung
It is time to go	- gidi pedung
No, it is too early	- gidi mayi
Let the man go	- de ami deme gimoto
VIII. This is a big house	
I like yellow colour	- hi botte ne arange
Tell me an interesting story	- ngo noge rong nen kabodung
We have walked a long way	- ngon taminan niton en tonto
There is a tall tree	- ngoru mote pe into
The girl is good	- do odone ahing-en
He is a bad boy	- nyame-te-de ainan
There is an old coat	- de kedo de marang nen
The river is long	- de agiya gyakun
I can not walk fast	- korong de odo runan
Which is the way?	- ngo menang gitumang
Is it far away?	- bedange kero?
He is very idle	- hik mote dung?
I am tired	- nodí mihodung
	- ngo ape dung
IX. When did you come?	
What have you come for?	- no kero peto?
I have come to buy salt	- no ngén legape adhune?
What case have you come for?	- ngo aro lerape ella adung
Mithuns have eaten my crops	- no ngen kebang legape dung?
	- ngok ammo-en aho dera
X. If you will sell, I will buy it	
It is not my own, I cannot sell it	- no koyiro, ngo leyi
Where do you come from?	- hi ngoke mang, ngo komare
What is the prices?	- no keroke adung?
Will you sell it	- are agén kíanan?
I would not sell	- no hin koyido?
	- ngo komare

XI. What is your name?	- no ami ngéne?
What do you want?	- no ngéné?
What is that?	- de ngénén?
Who is he?	- nodí ita?
How are you?	- no ippeki?
Where do you live?	- no kero dudung?
How is your father?	- nok abo ippedu?
Whom do you want?	- no ime kadobung?
How much do you want?	- no ngékinan kabodu?
Which book do you want?	- no ngén kitat den kabodune?
Let me go	- ngome gimo raha
Let the girl dance	- nyame-te-dan geman homoto
Please go soon	- ang-hira menang gito
Please bring me a cigarette	- ang-hira ngome cigarette den ato
I shall go up and see him	- ngo tello chara nodín keyi
Let him not go	- deme gimoma
Let him go	- deme gimoto
Come soon	- menape atorama
Come back	- ahe toku
Go soon	- menang gito
Bring water for me	- ngome ahi bonato
XII. Please talk to me	- ang-hira, jatton hiraju
He goes quickly	- nodí menang indung
You must go	- no giperung aiji
Hurry up	- Menape
This is very nice	- de kepiyo dung
Do not speak	- agon gemapha
That is right	- de aidung
This is wrong	- de iyodung
There are no man in the house	- arang de ami tomang
He should go to school	- nodí school lo gipe aidung
They went up to the field	- dateng arék tello intongo
I am ready to go	- ngo ilape lemodung



If you come, I shall go	- no ayiro, ngo inyi
That does not matter	- de ato tomang
Never mind	- minying maapeha
Are you sure	- no aro ngedo?
I do not agree	- ngo torema
I have no objection .	- ngo ato gemare
I am busy now	- ngo cimadung
What is your opinion?	- no ippeki mindung?

## GENERAL

How do you do	- no ngé-nen idung
May I ask your name?	- ngo no ami take tuyido?
My name is Baduk Tamik	- ngo ami Baduk Tamuk
Where do you come from	- no keroke adune?
I come from kuging village	- ngo kuging terang rokke adung
How far is it from here?	- hikke ello ngén kinen motedu?
How many wives you have?	- no ngén kinan mime todung?
I have two wives	- ngo mime yonyi todung?
How many children you have	- no ngén kinan ado todung?
Do they go to school?	- Dateng school gidung do?
Is your father alive?	- no abo tundung do?
Yes, he is alive	- uh, nodí tundung
How old is he?	- nodí ngén kinan todí iya?
He is about 80	- nodí taing pinyi dung
He is the Gaonbura of our village	- nodí ngoruk terang roh Gaonbura
Where are you going now?	- hodi no keroyi?
I am going to Tuting	- ngo Tuting indakku
I am glad to see you	- no nome kera hira unun-na
Hope to meet you again	- lekkon ce-kere-hira kuju

## AGRICULTURE

Where are the cultivation field of your village	- nrok-terang-roh arik ge kero?
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Some are near the village	- atung kone, nyici hi-atung kone
and some are at a distance	moteng-ro todung
Are they in one area?	- dateng anong apil-le todudo?
No, they are in small patches.	- mong, detang angu-angu todung
What are you going to sow in your Jhum this year?	- no hodi todi mope arero ngenen ire-rape ella mindu?
I am going to sow paddy	- ngo de ammo chuklape ella mindung
How many varieties of paddy?	- ammo alle angu-angu ngen kinan todung?
They are many kinds	- angu-angu chakodung
Did you get any seed from the Govt.?	- no sarkari rokke alle petodo?
Yes, this year I go a little	- uh, hodi todi anyong ngen patung
You must try the Govt. seed and report to me if it is good	- no sarkari binan alle deme chut kotoha aidaro ngome gebi raku ha
Yes, I will do this	- uh, ngo ikayi
When do you cut your jhum?	- no mopi arero amo deme karok kida gen yitduku?
I cut jhum in cold weather	- ngo deme donggen nen yitduku
When the harvest ripens?	- ammo karok kida gen mindung?
In the month of November	- lajong poro ro ammo mindung
Have you burnt your jhum this year?	- no hodi todi areak gen amme litodo?
I am late because of the rain	- pedong tura ngo ammo ligon nang
Do you reap the crops along?	- no apin ne deme yitchu dudu?
The others villagers help me	- ngome terang ami kidinge yitdot dung
What will you have to pay them	- no dateng me ngen bidung?
I shall give them some paddy	- dateng me ngo anyong gen ammo bihudung
Do you grow any wet rice?	- no patang ammo idudo?
No we do not know how to do it?	- mong, ngoru ippeki idudi kinmang

Why do you not buy a kodali in the Bazar?	- no ippera Bazar rokke kurya lemane?
It costs too much	- de chokope dandung
Were your crops good last year?	- menying nok amme de aitodo?
No we did not get sufficient rain	- Mong, ngoru chekope pedong pamang
Do you cultivate you own Bamboo?	- no adí arék idudo?
No we only get them from Jungle	- mong, ngoru mirang rokke padung
What are the insects that eat up the drops?	- nok arék deme ngén-ng tepan-ne dedune
Do you not use any insecticide or any chemical against the insects?	- dome no tepen menpa bimado?
Do you use manure to get yield of paddy?	- noru ammo ai genape ato-ato irek dudo?
Now we use fertilizer but it is not available	- airo-mero ngoru ammo aigena iredungai idara chako tomang
How do you decide about cultivation	- arék nyinan legape noru ngén-ngén gebo hidung?
The village council decide where we will cut new jhum every year.	- terang banggo kidinge kerok-kerok nyiyedi gebidung
What cultivation do the men do?	- abe-teng-e ngén-ngén arék gen nyidune
The men cut the big tree small jungle and burn the jhum	- abe-tenge ahing tedung, pao padung dake lidung

## EDUCATION

Do you read in a school?	- no school roh pori dudo?
What class do you read in?	- no ippe kinan class-roh posi do?
I read in Class-V	- ngo class yongo-roh poridu.

How many students are there in your school?	- nok class-roh ngen kinan bonyings todung'?
There are 16 students in my class	- ngo bonyinge aing ella youngkung todung.
How many teachers are there in your school?	- nok school de ngen kinan master todung'?
There are four teachers in our school.	- ngoruk school roh master yopi todung
How many subjects are thought in your school?	- noruk school rohngén kinan subject gen poribodu
We have three subjects	- ngoru subject yoden gen poridu.
Which subject do you like best?	- no ippe kinan subject ngen aiyape midung?
I like literated most	- ngo kinggi-dauggi nanen aiyape mindung.
Do you like Arithmetic'?	- no arithmetic gen aipe min mado'?
I am week in Arithmetic Practice, it will beocme easy.	- ngo arithmetic gen kinmang - ino hitaho, kinyi
Is the School in you village?	- School a noruk terang roh todudu?
No, it is far away from our village	- mong, school a ngoruk terang rokke motedung.
Will the villager build a house for a school here?	- terang ami kidinge porikope arang motung yidi'?
Yes, they will gladly do it	- Uh, dateng motung it
Do your brother go to school?	- nok bamme-bero kidinge school gidudo?
No he has given up study	- mong, nodí porio-gen metoku.
He does not like to read	- nodí pori-gen minmang
All children must go to school	- kedo appinge school inpe aidung
Do you have any sports and games?	- noru iman-chaman penan todudu?

Yes, we have	- Uh, todung
What are they?	- Dateng-ngén-ngén'?
Tug of war	- homon sinam
Javelin throw	- jinang chuppeng hinan
Race	- dupeng hinan

## MEDICAL

What is wrong with you?	- no ngine kidung'?
I have cut my hand	- ngo ngok arak-gen pahute
How did you cut you hand?	- no ippe-king arak-gen pahuto?
I cut it with my dao	- ngo ngok yohpa rokke pahuto?
How much blood has come out?	- ngén kíanan ayi-lendi?
Let me see you hand	- ngon kekang mohu
What medicine will you put on it?	- ngo ngén mempa ire hine?
I would you used leaves of arum.	- ngo angi ngini irehi
Have you other medicine?	- deke momon mempa todudu?
Do you know how to make this?	- no ippeki idudi kindudu?
No, only some men in the village know	- mong, terang ro deme kinne yokon-yonyi todung
Did you suffer before	- no nyapya pe lekkon kitodo?
Yes, I suffer before	- Uh, ngo lekkon kite
Do not take rice and drink beer when you have fever	- no kida-gen dokke, apong dema temapheha
What is that wound in your leg?	- nok aré unn de ippeki idu?
I fell down and injured	- ngo kedara unn gya
I will give you medicine for it.	- nokke pe ngo mempa gen biyi
Have you ever had dysentary?	- no lekkon aki kitodu?
Yes, I had headache	- Uh, ngo duppong kidung

Did you take any medicine	- ne mempa adudo?
Yes, I took medicine from Govt. Doctor	- Uh, ngo Govt. doctor rokke mempa adung.
What are the common disease here?	- ngén-ngén kinan-nen hé todune?
The river is far off from the village	- ahi-korong de terang hikku motedung
The water there is not sufficient	- ngoruk terang hi ahi-amedung
The doctor told me that many illness are caused by dirty on you body	- Doctor e gebidung, adí-de dedenpe dunar kinan todung.
You must keep your village clean	- lekkope nok terang-gen dedent pe mepe aidung

## CRAFTS

You have beautiful coat on	- no agiya keponan gedung
Where did you get from?	- no deme keroke pato?
My wife made it for me	- ngok mime ngokke pe sumbitu
Do you know weaving?	- no agiya chunkin dudo?
No, but all our women know weaving. They also make beautiful designed on cloth	- mong, nyame-teng appinge agiya chunkindung dateng merujin tori torok ne agiya chunkin dung.
Have you any loom?	- no agiya chunnane todukdo?
Yes, every Tangam women has her own loom	- Uh, Tangam nyame-teng appinge agiya chutunane
Where do you get yarn from?	- noru keroke kuppa padune?
From where do you get the cotton?	- noru opot den keroke padune?
We grow cotton on our field	- ngoru potlung ngén todí nyihudung
Do they purchase the dyes from the Bazar?	- dateng rong ngén rokke ledudo?

Who has made the fine cane basket?	- agen kepyo nehin ita potune?
I m self have made it.	- ngo todí pohutung
Do women also make cane article?	- nyame-tengjin ahong-anying iken dudo?
No, it is a man job	- mong hi-ab-teng anyinge
Do you not use bamboo?	- no adé rokke anying ina mado?
What other articles you make?	- deke ade rokke ngén-ngén anying inadung
Our smith also makes implement for agriculture dao etc.	- ngoruk yohmo arék nyinape yocik jitung

## FOOD AND DRINK

I am thirsty	- ngo temin dung
I am hungry	- ngo kenodung
I am not hungry	- ngo kenomang
I want food	- ngo/ama doke demin dung
I want hot water	- ngo pyakene ahi temindung
I want rice to eat	- ngo doke/ama demindung
The curry is salty	- ado hi aro kochakdung
I do not wish to eat	- ngo demin mang
What will you give me?	- no ngome ngénén biyi?
Do you some biri?	- no biri todudo?
Yes, I smoke	- Uh, ngo tedung
Will you take mithun meat?	- no aho adin dayido?
I will not eat.	- ngo demare

## WITH A PHYSICIAN

Sir, I have stomach pain	- sir, ngo aki kidung
Take this medicine	- mempa hime detoramah
Breath deeply	- ngahong rah ngotoramah
Drink warm water	- ahi piyakene tcto ramah
Do not go out	- langkong gimapeha

Did you take medicine?	- nome ngo mepa biyi
Let me examine you	- ngome porikiya ika mohu
I shall give you injection	- ngo nome beji biyi
Do not worry	- no ayi yiku
Take him to the Doctor	- nodín Doctor inbo toha
Admit him in the Hospital	- nodín ahipeterroh bortila dume toha
I am ill	- ngo haget gedung
I have caught	- ngo duppo kidung
I have headache	- nodí nyorung kidung
He has trouble in the ear	- nodí nyorung kidung
He has injured his leg	- nodí arén pahutung
It is bleeding	- de ayi lendung

### NAME OF THE MONTHS

English Months	Tangam Months
January	- Lajong
February	- Mero
March	- Biro
April	- Luking
May	- Pillo
June	- Yiro
July	- Tallo
August	- August
September	- Kite
October	- Parang
November	- Aiin
December	- Bising