A GUIDE TO APATANI LANGUAGE

TASSO SAI
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PREFACE

We are all Indians though we speak different dialects and are brought up in different places, in different environments. The Apatanis are a tribe, about 11,000 in number, inhabiting a small valley in the Lower Subansiri District. For mutual understanding, it is expected, that we should know each other's dialect. This booklet deals with Apatani Language and it is aimed at the general reader and people living in Arunachal to carry on conversation with the local people.

I am grateful to Sri Michi Kani and to Sri K. Das Gupta for processing and editing the book from the material and also to Dr. P. C. Dutta, Director of Research for publishing the book.

T. Sai
### SECTION—I

**NUMERAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>One</th>
<th>— ako</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Two</td>
<td>— anyi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three</td>
<td>— hing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four</td>
<td>— pilyi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five</td>
<td>— yango</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six</td>
<td>— khi'(xi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seven</td>
<td>— kanu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eight</td>
<td>— pinyi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nine</td>
<td>— koa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ten</td>
<td>— alyang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One</td>
<td>— ako</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ten</td>
<td>— alyang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twenty</td>
<td>— nyikhang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirty</td>
<td>— hikhang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forty</td>
<td>— alyang pi’lye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifty</td>
<td>— alyang-yango</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sixty</td>
<td>— alyangkhi’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventy</td>
<td>— kanukhang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighty</td>
<td>— pini’ khange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninety</td>
<td>— koha khange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hundred</td>
<td>— lange’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After counting up to ten (alyang) generally it starts with Ten (alyang).

10 (ten) 1 (one) — 11 (eleven) alyanghela-ako-he
10 (ten) 2 (two) — 12 (twelve) alyang hela-anyi-he
10 (ten) 3 (three) — 13 (thirteen) alyang hela-hing-nge
(and so on up to Hundred)

“hela” is added in the middle and “he” in the last.
N. B. After counting twenty (ngiikhang; again it started with twenty) (nyikhang)

20 (twenty) 1 (one) — 21 (twenty one)  
nyikhang-hela-ako

20 (twenty) 2 (two) — 22 (twenty two)  
nyikhang-hela-anye-he

30 (thirty) 1 (one) — 31 (thirty one)  
hikahang-hela-ako

30 (thirty) 2 (two) — 32 (thirty two)  
hikhang hela anyihe

40 (forty) 1 (one) — 41 (forty one)  
ayang pilye hela akohe

40 (forty) 2 (two) — 42 (forty two)  
ayang pilye hela angihe

(and so on up to hundred)

It continues as above up to hundred. But after hundred the "hela" is omitted and in the place of "hela" "la" is used.

100 1 101—lange-la-ako
100 2 102—langela anye-he
100 3 103—lange-la Hinge-he  
(and so on)

But 115, 135, 345, 544 etc. are also counted as above. 115 (one hundred fifteen)—lange-la-alyang-hela and yangc-he.

*Counting more than 100—in this way :

(zero to thousand unit)

100—one hundred —lange-he
200—two hundred —lannye-he
300—three hundred —lahing-he
400—four hundred —lampo-he
500—five hundred —lango-he
600—six hundred —lang-khe-he
700—seven hundred —lang-kanu-he
800—eight hundred —lang-pinye-he
900—nine hundred —lang-koha-he
1000—one thousand —lang-alyang-he
Exercise- 1

1. Write the following in Apatani.
   One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten.

2. Write the following in numerals in Apatani.
   11, 14, 16, 20, 27, 36, 50

3. Count in Apatani from 10 to 100

Apatani sometimes add classifier to the numerals in counting objects. These classifiers indicate the shape and size of the objects. Human being, bird, rat add no classifier.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>One</th>
<th>Two</th>
<th>Three</th>
<th>Four</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>miyu</td>
<td>anyi-he</td>
<td>hing-he</td>
<td>pilyi-he</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miyu ako</td>
<td>miyu kone</td>
<td>one man</td>
<td>one man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pilyi-he</td>
<td>pi'ta hing-he</td>
<td>Three Birds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pilyi-he</td>
<td>pi'ta pilye-he</td>
<td>Four rats</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For counting cow, ox, elephant, mithun, tiger, pig and other animals, ‘dor’ is prefixed to the numeral.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>One</th>
<th>Two</th>
<th>Three</th>
<th>Four</th>
<th>Five</th>
<th>Six</th>
<th>Seven</th>
<th>Eight</th>
<th>Nine</th>
<th>Ten</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dor-he</td>
<td>dor-nyi-he</td>
<td>dor-hing-he</td>
<td>dor-pe-ha</td>
<td>dor-ngo-he</td>
<td>dor-khe-he</td>
<td>dor-kanu-he</td>
<td>dor-pinnyi-he</td>
<td>dor-koa-he</td>
<td>dor-alyang-he</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is a cow — insisi’ dor he da
I saw two tigers — ngopati’, dornyihie kapato
I am willing to have five elephants — ngo siti’ dornohe binangdo
Ten monkeys are jumping — si’bi dorlyanghe lyodo
Cow — si’
I — ngo
Tiger — pati’
Seen/saw — kapato
Elephant — si’ti’
Willing/Desire to have — bunang-do
Monkey — si’bi
Jumping — lyodo

But after counting ten (alyang) again it starts from ten (alyang)
Eleven (for man)—alyang hela kone-he.

For counting of hen, cock, etc. “ro” is used.
One — ro-he
Two — ro-nyi-he
Three — ro-hing-he
Four — ro-pi-he

Cost of one hen/cock — paro ro-he ari-hi bar-alyang-he
is ten rupees
Ten hen/cock are feeding together — paro ro-alyang-he aing-pa di’do
Out of five hen, two flew away — paro ro-ngo-he hokui ro-anye-he gone

Hen/cock — paro
Price — ari
Ten — bar-alyang
Eating/Feeding — di’do
Five — ro-ngo
Two — anye-he
Flew away — gone

For counting of paper, rupees and plates etc. the classifier “bar” is used.
One — bar-he/ta-he
Two — bar-nye-he/ta-nye-he
Three — bar-hing-he/ta-hing-he
Will you give me two — ngi’mi no pota tanyihe bikingdoha?
books
Me — ngi’mi
Give — bi
Rupee — ti’ko
Now — si’si
Has — do
You — no
Book/paper — pota

For counting of bamboo, tree etc. the classifier “bu” is used.

One — bu-he
Two — bu-nye-he
Five — bu-ngo-he
Seven — bu-kanu-he
Lend me ten bamboos — ngi’mi bi je-bulyanghe nar-pe
There are five trees — ngi’ka balu-ho sani bungohed
in my garden

Me — ngi’mi
Bamboo — bi je
Borrow — nar
My — ngi’ ka
Garden — balu
At/in — ho
Tree — sani’

For counting of snake, fish, pen, pencil, rope, candle, nail, pin, needle, etc. “so” is used.

One — so-he
Nine — so-koha-he
Eighteen — so-alyang-hela so-pinye-he
Twenty five — nyikhang-hela-so-ngo-he
In this pond there are — si’ka si’-pu’r ho ngi so-ngo-he da
five fishes
He made a dao — mo ilyo so-he pubu’-ne
I shall give you seven — ngo ni’mi nyatu so-kanu-he bici’
knives
This — si’ka
Pond — si’per
Fish — ngi
Dao — ilyo, elyo
Made — pubu’-ne
To you — ni’mi
I — ngo
Knife — nyatu
Shall give — bici’

For counting cloth, pants, shirt etc., “ber” is used.
One — ber-he
Two — ber-nye-he
Six — ber-khe-he
Forteen — ber-alyang-hela-ber-‘pe-he
Twelve — berlyang-hela-ber-nyi-he
Thirteen — berlyang-hela-berhing-he

Show me a pair of pants—nguirni a bi ber-he kaking-pe
For me — ngi’:pa
Cloth — pulye
Fit — ni’:ri’ :
Me — ngi’mi
Pant — abi
One pant — ber-he (abi her-he)
Show/see — kaking
Let me see — ngümi kakingpe

For counting bottle like containers and ball like round thing “pu” is prefixed.
One — pu-he
Nine — pu-koha-he
Thirteen — pu-alyang-hela pu-hing-he/pulyang-hela puhing-he

This is a ball — si bol pu-he
There are ten bottles — insi botle puiyang-he du
I shall give him two balls — ngo nomi bol pu-nye-he bici’
Ball — bol
This — si
There/that — insi
Bottle — pincu
Have — du/do
I — ngo
Him (for particular person) — momi
Willing to give — bi-ci’
For counting of coin, chicken, rice, sand like uncountable things "per" is added.

One — per-he
Two — per-nye-he
Seven — per-kanu-he (and so on)
Give me a coin — ngi’mi poise per-he bipa
Give a coin to this boy — si-k-a hime mi poisa per-he bito
Me — ngi’’mi
Paisa — poisa, tiko
Give (asking/seek or request) — bipe
This — si
To — mi/ho
Child — hime
Rice — embing
God — ui
Give (imperative) — bito
Give me — ngi’mi bi-pe
Went to school — skul-ho

For counting of cup, glass, small tin etc. "tur" is used.

One — tur-he
Six — tur-khe-he
Ten — tur-alyang-he (and so on)
Give me a cup of water — ngi’mi’ yasi tur-he bipe
Give a cup of tea to the old man — inka akhami sa-tur-he bito
Me — ngi’mi’
Water — yasi
Give (asking) — bipe
That — inka
Old — akha
Tea — sa
Give — bito (to a third person object)
— bipe (to the first person object)

N. B. While counting 1 (one) ‘h’ is dropped.

Eg. per-he — pere
     bar-he — bare
     bu-he — bue
     ber-he — bere etc.
Similarly while counting of 10 (ten) "a" is silent.

- per-alyange-he  — peryang-he
- ber-alyang-he  — berlyang-he
- bu-lyang-he  — bulyang-he

Exercise: 2

1. Write in Apatani:
   Five men, two cows, one ball.

2. Write in English
   yasi tur-he; tiko bar-he.

SECTION—II

Words concerning blood relation:

- Mother — ani' (ane)
- Father — aba
- Elder brother — abang
- Brother (same father) — ateh
- Younger brother — anu
- Sister (younger/elder) — barmi'
- Elder sister — ata
- Grandfather/Father-in-law — ato
- Aunt — aci
- Maternal uncle — akubo
- Daughter-in-law — nyiahi'
- Elder daughter-in-law — ami'
- Son-in-law — mabo
- Friend — ajing
- Friend (from outside called) — ajingbo

Exercise—1

1. Write the following in English:
   ane, aba, ateh, ate, atta, aku.

2. Write the following in Apatani:
   son-in-law, daughter-in-law, father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother (younger), sister.
N.B.—The words 'atang' and 'milang' denote plural number. Eg. ajing atang/milang—friends

Words concerning parts of body: (human organs):

- Hip — ahugi/gya
- Blood — a:i
- Hair — dimu/amu
- Head — ading
- Eye — ami
- Nose — yaping
- Ear — yaru
- Mouth — agung
- Face — nyimo
- Tongue — alyo
- Tooth — ai
- Forehead — ti'ri'
- Neck — langu
- Chest — habyang
- Finger — laci
- Nail — lahing
- Body — ahuapo
- Liver — pahing
- Heart — aha
- Lung — haru
- Stomach — ere
- Small intestine — khi'jang
- Large intestine — khi'ro
- Kidney — a khe
- Vein — aro
- Finger of foot — li'ci
- Knee — li'bang
- Leg — ali
- Brain — punyu
- Bone — alo:

Exercise: 2

1. Write the following in Apatani:
   Lungs, Heart, Leg, Finger, Eyes.

2. Write the following in English:
   yaping, agung, alyo, ahi, lahing.

3. Write ten organs of human in Apatani.
Animals Parts:

- Horn — ari'
- Hair — amu
- Flesh — aya
- Skin — alyo

Exercise: 3

1. Write the following in Apatani:
   - blood, horn, brain, vein.

Words for tree and plants (sani sangke)

- Leaf — yanu'
- Branch — aha
- Shoot — milying
- Root — li'ma
- Trunk — apo
- Bark — alyo
- Flower — apu
- Fruit — ahi
- Seed — kormo
- Ripe — arming

Exercise: 4

1. Write the following in English:
   - aha, ani, apu, alyo, achi

2. Write the following in Apatani:
   - shoot, root, branch, seed, flower.

3. Write the parts of a tree in Apatani.

Colours (aju amyoo)

- Indigo — ni'ji
- Blue — jiji
- Green — salyi
- Red — lancang
- White — pulu
- Orange — pyaming
Yellow — pilang
Violet — pyakhe
Black — ji

Exercise-5

1. Write five colours in Apatani.

2. Write the following in English.
   pyaming, payalang, pyakhe, niji.

3. Write the following in Apatani.
   white, red, green, blue, violet.

Words on Nature:

Sun — dangi
Moon — pulo
Stars — tak' er
Cloud — jomi'
Earth/Soil/Land — ki' di
Sky — yapung
Fog — haping
Air — alyi
Rain — ni' do
Water — yasi
Fire — yamu
Fire wood — yasang
Lightning — dolya
Thunder — yapung gening
Stone — yalang

Exercise : 6

1. Write the following in English.
   danyi, pulo, jomi', dolya, alyi.

2. Write the following in Apatani.
   Fire, water, earth, sky, fog, rain.

3. Write ten natural words from above in Apatani.
Words for times (myodu myolo)

Day  
Night  
Evening  
Morning  
Dawn  
Night/dark  
Noon  
Summer  
Winter  

alo  
— ayo  
— alying  
— aro  
— konci  
— kamo  
— alo lu’pa  
— daru  
— dori’

Exercise: 7

1. Write the following in English.
   alo, aro, alying, konci, kamo

2. Write the following in Apatani.
   Noon, mid-night, morning, dark, light.

3. Write five words in Apatani from the above and write English words.

Name of Months (Pilo)

January  
February  
March  
April  
May  
June  
July  
August  
September  
October  
November  
December  

— murung pu”lo  
— pargi’r pu”lo  
— myoko pu”lo  
— halying pu”lo  
— enda pu”lo  
— pumi’ pu”lo  
— puja pu”lo  
— milo pu”lo  
— halo pu”lo  
— entu pu”lo  
— emo pu”lo  
— nenke pu”lo

Name of Seasons:

Winter  
Summer  

— dori’  
— daru
Excercise : 9

1. Name the months in Apatani.
2. Write the following in Apatani.
   Winter, Summer, November, December.

Some Words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Apatani</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evening</td>
<td>Morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day</td>
<td>Night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cool</td>
<td>Warm (hot)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Today</td>
<td>Tomorrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>Old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heaven</td>
<td>Earth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ugly</td>
<td>Beautiful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorrow</td>
<td>Happy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sit</td>
<td>Go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sit down</td>
<td>Stand up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>God</td>
<td>Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>Stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>Winter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainy</td>
<td>Sunny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>Weak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Excercise : 9

1. Write the following words in English.
   karu, aya, lakh, gubu, doming, donge.
2. Write opposite words of the following in Apatani.
   daru, lakhii, ui, kiidi, niti, hempyo, ayo, aro.
3. Write the following words in Apatani:
   Strong, weak, day, night, mornung, evening, ugly.

Words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Apatani</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cold</td>
<td>lakh’i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot/warm</td>
<td>gubu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorrow</td>
<td>heru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Happy</td>
<td>hempyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odd/ugly</td>
<td>karu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Beautiful, nice —kapyo
Well —ayahi'
Tasty —ngenci
Tasteful —dipyo
Sweet —tihi
Think —henu'ng
Hear —tapani'
Tired —reng
Old —khu
New —niti

**Exercise : 10**

1. Write the following in Apatani.
   hot, cold, tired, beauty, ugly.

2. Write the following in English.
   kochi, tihi, renge, heru, hempyo, duru, dupyo.

**Words used as Food :**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food</th>
<th>Apatani</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>—aping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>—o:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat</td>
<td>—yo:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>—alo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>—embing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice (corn)</td>
<td>—amu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable</td>
<td>—hamang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chilly</td>
<td>—tero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomato</td>
<td>—byung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>—yasi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>—sinyi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar cane</td>
<td>—tabe akho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egg</td>
<td>—papu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exercise : 11**

1. Write in English :
   aping, o:, yo:, alo, tero, hamang.

2. Write the words in Apatani.
   water, wine, rice, egg, sugar.

3. Write five words used as food.
Words:

Tree  —  sani’
Bamboo —  bije
Rope   —  yaso
Stone  —  yalang
Soil   —  kidi
Axe    —  yahi’
Knife  —  nyatu
Dust   —  dimar
Log    —  sanje
Fire wood —  yasang

Exercise: 12

1. Write the following words in English.
   nyatu, yahi’, yalang, yasang.

2. Write the following words in Apatani.
   Tree, bamboo, rope, stone, soil, sand.

3. Write five words used in building construction in Apatani.

   Words:
   Home, house —  ude
   Hue      —  pi’lyi
   Granary  —  nesu
   Road/path —  lembbo
   Village  —  lemba
   Clan     —  halu
   Country  —  ganda
   Jungle   —  moreh
   Pond     —  si’par
   Spring   —  su
   Field (paddy) —  aji
   Garden (away from home) —  yorlu
   Garden (in front of the house) —  balu
   Home site —  nencang
Exercise: 13

1. Write the following words in English.
   lembo, lemba, mere, ganda.

2. Write the following words in Apatani.
   home, hut, path, country, rice, pond, spring.

Animals:

Methun — subu
Cow — su'
Pig — alyi
Hen/Cock — paro
Dog — aki
Cat — ami'
Elephant — si'ti'
Lion/Tiger — pati'
Goat — si'bing
Sheep — subung
Horse — gora
Deer — si'di'ng
Monkey — si'bi
Fox — yali
Stag — sicur
Rat — kubu

Exercise 14

1. Write the following words in English.
   si'bing, subung, siire, si'di'ng, pati.

2. Write the following words in Apatani.
   cat, dog, cattle, horse, rat, pig.

3. Write the names of animals in Apatani.

Birds etc:

Bat — tapung
Cock — paro-ropo
Crow — puha
Duck — paje
Kite — talyang-mi'li
Exercise: 15
1. Write ten names of birds in Apatani.
2. Write ten names of birds in Apatani and write the English name.
3. Write the following in English.
   puha, paje, paku, pakang,
4. Write the following in Apatani.
   cock, bat, drake, kite, falcon.

Birds and Insects:
- Bee  —tayu
- Butterfly —pope’rr
- Crab —taci
- Cricket —takung yaru
- Fish —ngi
- Frog —tati’
- Locust —kohah
- Grass hopper —komur
- Lizard —soping
- Snake —tabu
- Spider —rimbi
- Tortoise —rako

Exercise: 16
1. Write ten names of insects in Apatani.
2. Write the following in Apatani.
   bee, butterfly, crab, cricket, fish, frog.

Vegetable:
- Bean —perung
- Maize —Tanyi
- Pumkin —tape
Excercise : 17

1. Write five name of vegetable in Apatani words.

2. Write the following in Apatani.
   cabbage, potato, tomato, redish.

3. Write the following in English.
   perung, tenyi, tape, taku.

Words :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Apatani</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ring</td>
<td>lacang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umbrella</td>
<td>sati'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoes</td>
<td>luku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chair</td>
<td>soki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Looking Glass</td>
<td>ke're'talo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comb</td>
<td>axi (akhi')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cot</td>
<td>sang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cup/Glass</td>
<td>turla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vessel</td>
<td>pucang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio</td>
<td>baji'na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate</td>
<td>paku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pen</td>
<td>kolom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needle</td>
<td>pasu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Excercise : 18

1. Write the following in Apatani.
   cot, shoe, umbralla, vessal, box.

2. Write five names of similars articles in English and give the Apatani words.
Pronoun:

- I
- You
- He
- They
- Them
- Their
- We

I am going to school
Where are you going

Excercise: 1

1. Translate the following sentences in Apatani.
   He is my father.
   They are going to school.
   What are you doing?

2. Translate the following in English
   ngo skul ho inci
   ngumu aping dici

Words:

- This
- That
- Here
- There
- These are
- Those are

This is my pen
Those are my books
There is my home

Excercise: 2

1. Write the following sentence in Apatani.
   (a) Here is Mr. Ram.
   (b) This is my book.

2. Write the following sentences in English.
   (a) insi ngi'ka aba
   (b) si ngi'ka ane'
Words:
Go
— in
Going
— indu
Went
— intehe
He is going
— mo in-du, mo enkingdu
I went to Delhi
— ngo delhi-ho inte-he
Ram has gone to school
— Ram school-ho inne

Exercise: 3
1. Write the following sentences in English.
   Sita school-ho inne
   Ram Delhi-ho line
   ngo school-ho intehe

2. Make the following sentence in Apatani.
   Sita has gone
   Sita has gone to Calcutta
   I went to Jorhat

Words:
Do
— mi’ mu
Done
— mi’te
Doing
— mi’du
Shall do
— mi’ci
Already done
— miteku
Done
— mi’bine
I have done
— ngo mi’teku
He did
— mo mi’bune
To do
— mi’ni’ng
To eat
— di’ni’ng
To hear
— tani’ng
To run
— harni’ng
To go
— ini’ng
Go there (request)
— inso innge
Go there (order)
— inso into

Exercise: 4
1. Write the sentence of following words in Apatani.
   Go, gone, went, will go, shall go, do, did, done, will do, shall do, think, thought, thinking, will think, eat, eating, eaten, will eat, shall eat, play, playing, will play, shall play.
2. Translate the following sentence in Apatani.

I am playing football
He is drinking water
They are going to school
She is reading a book
Ram wrote a book

Words and its meaning:

Blood — ai
Tooth — ahi
Heart — aha
Branch — aha/halo
Hand — ala
Juice — ala
Eye — ami:
Tail — ami
Bone — alo:
Salt — alo
Day — alo
To enter — a : ci
Pain — aci
Cost — ari
Stich — ari
Bamboo — bije
Giving — bije
Paining — cido
Biting — cido
Knowing — cindo
Weaving — cindo
Wearing — gi’do
Lying — gi’do
Thinking — hendo
Loving — hendo
Begging — kudo
Boxing, punching — ki’do
Doing — mu’d0
Rain — mu: do
Cutting — pado
Excercise : 5

1. Write the following words in Apatani and make sentences.
   Hearing and Agreed, Making and Pulling.

2. Write the following similar words in English.
   cidu, cindu, hendo, hendu.

Sentences :

What is your name ? — ni'ka armyang ni'hala ?
Where do you live ? — no noho dudu ?
Where are you going ? — no no impa ?
What are you doing ? — no ni' mi'du ?
What do you say ? — no ni hela lu-du ?
What are you thinking ? — no ni' hendu ?
What do you think ? — no ni' hendo ?
What do you eat ? — no ni' di'du ?
Have you taken meal ? — no aping di'tokua ?
My name is Mr. X. — ngi'ka armyang Mr. X.
I live in Delhi — ngo Delhi-hodu-du
I am going to school — ngo skul-ho inci
I am reading — ago poridu
I am thinking nothing — ngo hang hema
I am thinking to go — ngo impa hendo
No, I will not take meal
No, I will not have
No, I did not take my meal

*Note*: *the vowel*: eat—di', de'

Where has he gone?
He has gone to office
What they are doing?
They are playing
What should we do?
We should read
Whom should be given?
It shall be given to Rakesh
Whose book is this?
This is Rakesh's book
Whose sister is she?
She is Rakesh's sister
Whose son is he?
He is Ram's son
Who is calling me?
You are called by Rakesh
How many brothers have you?
I have five brothers
How many sisters you have?
I have three sisters
What they are doing?
They are reading
Whose friend is he?
He is Rakesh's friend
Where has he gone?
He has gone to office
What they are doing?
They are playing
What should we do?
We should read
Whom should be given?
It shall be given to Rakesh
Whose book is this?
This is Rakesh's book

—ma, ngo aping di'tema
—ma, ngo di'tema
—ma, ngo aping di'ma
—mo no innc?
—mo office-ho inne
—molu ni'na mu'donu?
—molu khelido sodo
—ngunu nu' mi'king-ta?
—sigu'nu' pori-kendo
—humi simi bici?
—simu rakesh-mi bici
—si huka pota?
—si rakesh-ka pota
—mo huka barmi'na?
—mo rakesh-ka barmi'
—mo huka o:na?
—mo ram-ka o:na
—huna ngi'mi gyodoni?
— nimi rakesh gyodo
—ni'kine anu nehena duni'?
—ngi'ki'anu-abang yangohe-du
—ni'ki' burmi' nedu?
—ngi'ki barmi' hingngedu
—molu ni'mi'do?
—molu po'rido
—mo huka ajing?
—mo rakesh-ka ajing
—mo no ine?
—mo office-ho ine
—molu ni'na mi'doni'?
—molu khelido
—ngunu nu' miking do?
—ngunu po'ri-kendo
—humi simi bici?
—simi rakash-mi bici
—si huka pota?
—si rakesh-ka pota
Why are you crying?  
I feel sorry  
Why are you sorry?  
Father scolded me  
Why are you laughing?  

- no ni'mpa khedr?  
- ngo heru-do  
- ni'mpa no herudu?  
- ngi'mi aba gahi'  
- no nimpa ngar-du?

Excercise:
1. Write the following sentences in Apateni.
   I am going to school
   He is reading a book
   We are playing
   They are crying

2. Write the following in English.
   Rakesh ngikka oho
   Rani rakesh-ka barmi'
   Mo' ngi-ka ajing

Conversation:
Rakesh: si sina?  
Father: si akiako
R: si ni'aki?  
F: si asoni' aki
R: si ni'tang akipe?  
F: si aki-ji
R: moki' alibunehe gi'-do?  
F: moki alibupahe gi'-do
R: moki amipunehe gi'-do?  
F: moki amipunehe gi'-do
R: ho moki' ni'g'i'dota?  
F: ho moki' yaru rungyeha  
   yap'i'ng puye, alyo soye-
   ho ahi' abuje g'i'dota
R: mo ni' di'du?  
F: mo aping di'du
R: aki-hi' ni'-mi'du?  
F: aki hi' ude kalyadu
   -What is it?
   -This is a dog
   -What kind of dog is this?
   -it is a domestic dog
   -What kind of dog is this?
   -This is a black dog
   -How many legs has he?
   -He has four legs
   -How many eyes does he have?
   -He has two eyes
   -What more things has he?
   -Besides, he has two ears, one nose, one tongue and many teeth.
   -What does he eat?
   -He eats rice
   -What does the dog do?
   -The dog guards the house
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rani</th>
<th>-si ni'na</th>
<th>-What is this ?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rakesh</td>
<td>-si gori puye ?</td>
<td>-This is a watch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rani</td>
<td>-si huka gori</td>
<td>-Whose watch is this ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rakesh</td>
<td>-si abaka gori</td>
<td>-This is father's watch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rani</td>
<td>-si gori khu-ha ?</td>
<td>-Is this an old watch ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rakesh</td>
<td>-ma, si gori niti</td>
<td>-No, this is a new watch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rani</td>
<td>-si no hoki' ?</td>
<td>-This is where from ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rakesh</td>
<td>-si ri'ni'ng</td>
<td>-It is purchased</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key to pronunciation**

**Note:** The sound of 'o' is as often as in English 'not'; and "c" is palatal as in English 'chain'. 'i' is a centralised vowel.